

24 June 2021

Quarterly National Spanish Accounts: main aggregates First quarter of 2021.

Results in the context of the COVID-19 crisis

The results released today of the *Quarterly National Spanish Accounts: main aggregates* update those that were provided in the April 30th preview.

In that preview, most of the statistical indicators on recent economic developments offered results through the second month of this quarter (February). As in previous quarters, additional sources available for all months of the quarter were also incorporated into the estimate of evolution for the third month, to complement those normally used, as well as advanced estimates of indicators based on administrative dataⁱ, in line with the recommendations of Eurostat and other international statistical organizations.

The results published today incorporate all the statistical indicators marking economic evolution in the year's first quarter. In the vast majority of cases, this information already provides full coverage. Specifically, the quarterly results of the Non-Financial Accounts of the General Government and the Balance of Payments are included. Logically, when analysing the revision of the advance results, the difficulties of carrying out statistical measurements during a period of abrupt changes in economic activity, such as those experienced in recent quarters, must be borne in mind.

Likewise, the situation provoked by COVID-19 may make the analysis of certain variables more relevant than at previous times. This is the case for hours actually worked, when measuring the evolution of employment. This variable, compared to *full-time equivalent jobs*, most clearly reflects the effects on employment caused by the pandemic and the measures subsequently adopted. Equivalent jobs are affected by both the variation in hours worked and by the average working time, making their interpretation in this exceptional situation less direct.

Main results

- The Spanish GDP registered a variation of -0.4% in the first quarter of 2021 compared to the previous quarter. This rate is four points lower than that registered in the fourth quarter and one tenth higher than the preliminary figure for last April.
- Year-on-year GDP variation stood at -4.2%, compared with -8.9% in the previous quarter.
- The contribution of the domestic demand to the year-on-year GDP growth was -2.2 percentage points, 4.0 points higher than that of the fourth quarter. Meanwhile, external demand registered a contribution of -2.0 points, seven tenths higher than in the previous quarter.
- The implicit GDP deflator increased by 1.3% compared to the same quarter in 2020, five tenths higher than in the previous quarter.
- Employment in the economy, in terms of hours worked, fell by 2.0% compared to the previous quarter. The positions equivalent to full-time equivalent jobs grew by 1.4%, which is two tenths less than in the fourth quarter, due to the reduction in average full-time working days (-3.4%).
- In year-on-year terms, hours worked varied by -3.6%, a rate 2.5 points higher than that of the fourth quarter of 2020, and full-time equivalent positions by -1.9%, 3.3 points more than in the fourth quarter, representing a decrease of 343 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in one year.
- The year-on-year variation of the unit labour cost stood at 2.6% this quarter.
- Gross national income and gross national disposable income decreased by 0.6% and 0.1% respectively compared to the previous quarter.
- In relation to the first quarter of 2020, national income, as well as national disposable income, varied by -3.0%.

Quarter-on-quarter evolution of GDP

The *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) generated by the Spanish economy, measured in terms of chain-linked volume with reference to 2015, registered a quarter-on-quarter variation of -0.4% in the first quarter of 2021¹. This rate is four tenths lower than that recorded for the fourth quarter.

Gross Domestic Product

Chain-linked volume. Quarter-on-quarter variation rates (%)

	2019				2020				2021
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	-5.4	-17.8	17.1	0.0	-0.4
Final consumption expenditure	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	-4.6	-14.3	14.8	0.4	-0.5
Household final consumption expenditure	0.4	-0.3	0.8	0.1	-6.6	-20.1	21.4	0.0	-0.6
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	1.5	1.4	1.6	-0.4	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	-2.2
Final consumption expenditure by government	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.3	-0.1
Gross capital formation	0.5	-0.3	0.7	-1.2	-5.1	-20.5	20.2	0.6	-0.2
Gross fixed capital formation	1.2	-0.3	1.1	-1.0	-4.9	-20.5	21.5	1.0	-0.8
Tangible fixed assets	1.2	-0.7	1.0	-1.4	-5.8	-23.2	26.2	0.4	-1.3
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-1.3	-4.2	-20.7	16.7	-0.2	-3.2
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	3.0	-1.1	3.4	-1.7	-8.1	-27.0	42.2	1.1	1.5
Intellectual property products	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.4	-0.4	-7.6	3.2	4.1	1.2
National demand	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.0	-4.7	-15.6	15.9	0.4	-0.4
Exports of goods and services	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	-7.5	-34.0	31.1	4.6	-1.4
Imports of goods and services	-0.2	0.3	1.3	-1.1	-5.8	-28.6	26.8	6.2	-1.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	-5.4	-17.8	17.1	0.0	-0.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-4.0	-2.7	1.4	0.1	2.3	3.7	-1.4	3.4	-2.9
Industry	0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.1	-6.6	-19.4	26.4	1.3	-2.3
Manufacturing industry	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	-7.5	-22.8	31.9	2.2	-3.2
Construction	1.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-7.0	-22.6	24.8	-2.8	-4.3
Service activities	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	-4.8	-18.3	15.5	0.3	0.3
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	-10.2	-39.3	42.3	0.1	1.2
Information and communication	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.1	-3.8	-11.0	6.5	1.1	-0.8
Financial and insurance activities	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	3.9	0.9	1.5
Real estate activities	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	-1.3	-6.3	6.4	-0.4	-0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	-5.4	-25.1	21.3	3.8	-1.2
Public administration, education and health activities	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	1.1	2.6	0.6
Arts, entertainment and other services	0.3	0.5	-1.2	0.6	-8.5	-32.7	30.5	-16.7	0.4
Taxes on products less subsidies	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-8.4	-14.8	16.9	-3.2	0.4

¹ All the information presented in this press release corresponds to data adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, unless expressly mentioned otherwise.

Gross Domestic Product

Chain-linked volume. Quarter-on-quarter variation rates (%)



Year-on-year evolution of GDP

In year-on-year terms, the variation in GDP is -4.2% , a rate 4.7 points higher than that of the fourth quarter of 2020.

Gross Domestic Product

Chain-linked volume. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

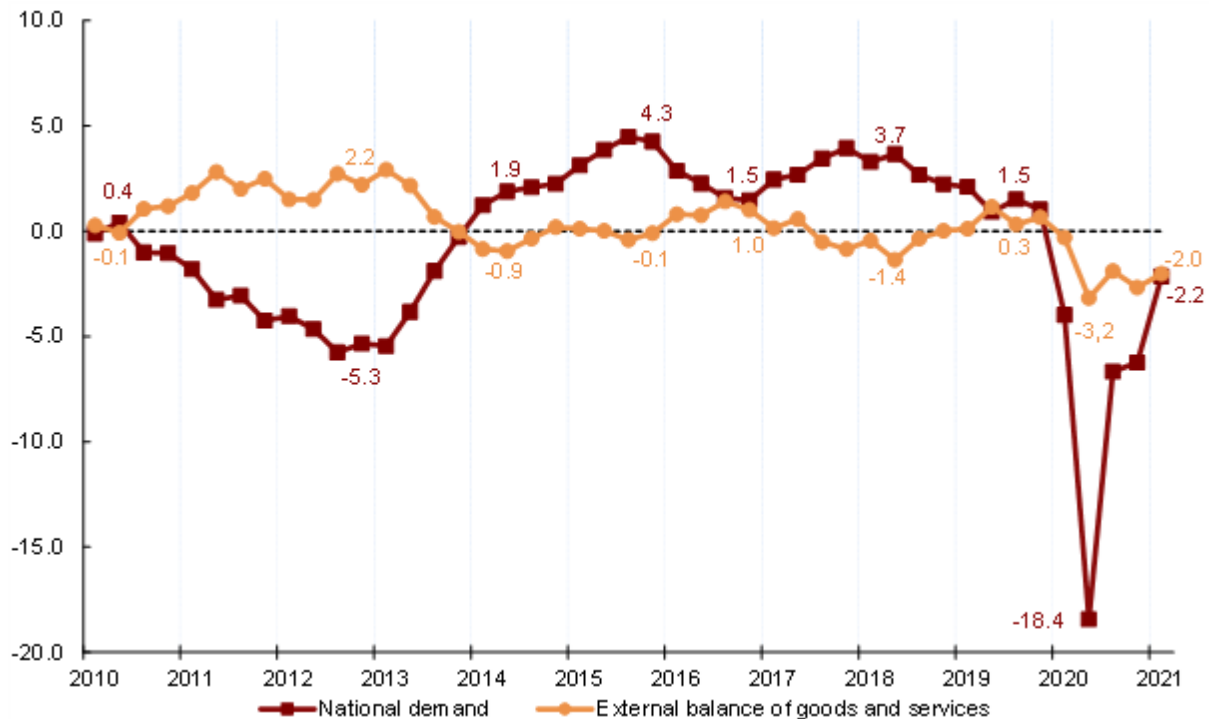


Year-on-year evolution of GDP: demand

The contribution of the domestic demand to the year-on-year GDP growth was -2.2 percentage points, 4.0 points higher than that of the fourth quarter. Meanwhile, the *external demand* registered a contribution of -2.0 points, seven tenths more than in the previous quarter.

National and External Demand

Contributions to annual growth in GDP volume



In terms of national demand, *final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs*² contributed most negatively to the year-on-year volume change in GDP, with -1.9 points, followed by *gross capital formation*³, with -0.8. The evolution of these aggregates is offset by a positive contribution (0.6 points) of *final consumption expenditure of the General Government*.

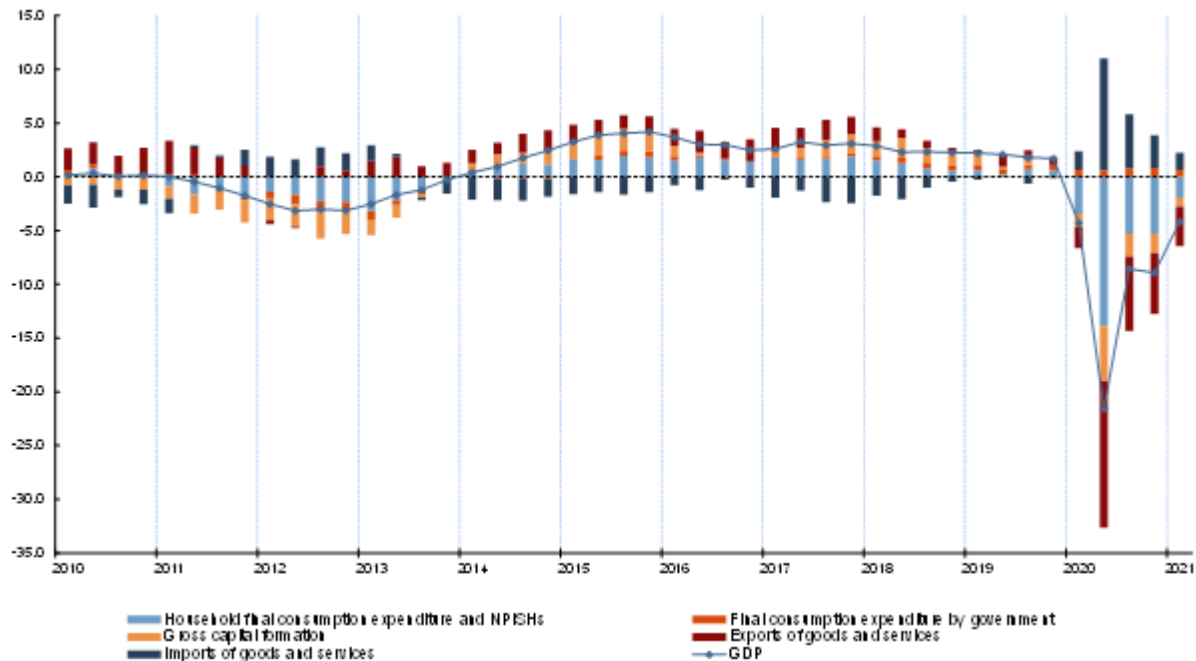
As for external demand, the evolution of *exports of goods and services* contributed -3.6 points to year-on-year GDP evolution. This negative contribution was partially offset by the positive contribution (1.6 points) of *imports of goods and services*.

² Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households.

³ Includes gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories.

Contributions to year-on-year GDP growth. Demand

Chain-linked volume. Percentage points



Domestic demand

The *final consumption expenditure* varied by -1.7% compared to the same quarter of 2020. This rate is 4.1 points higher than that of the fourth quarter.

Household final consumption expenditure experienced a year-on-year rate of -3.5%, an increase of 5.9 points compared to the previous quarter. On the other hand, *General Government final consumption expenditure* presented a growth of 3.2%, a rate 1.3 points lower than in the previous quarter.

Gross fixed capital formation had a variation of -4.0%, 4.8 points higher than the previous quarter.

Investment⁴ in *Tangible fixed assets* had a year-on-year rate of -3.9%, which is 4.4 points more than in the previous quarter. By components, investment in *dwelling and other buildings and structures* increased by 0.8 percentage points, going from -11.5% to -10.7%, while the year-on-year rate of investment in *machinery, equipment and weapon systems* dropped by 10.4 points, showing a variation of 6.2%, as compared with -4.2% in the previous quarter.

On the other hand, investment in *intellectual property products* registered a variation of 0.4%, an increase of 1.6 points compared to the previous quarter.

⁴ Gross fixed capital formation.

Gross Domestic Product. Demand

Chain-linked volume. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2019				2020				2021
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	-4.3	-21.6	-8.6	-8.9	-4.2
Final consumption expenditure	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.4	-3.6	-17.4	-5.9	-5.8	-1.7
Household final consumption expenditure	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	-6.1	-24.7	-9.3	-9.4	-3.5
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	1.6	3.8	5.9	4.2	1.4	0.0	-1.6	-0.7	-1.6
Final consumption expenditure by government	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.2
Gross capital formation	5.4	1.2	1.9	-0.3	-5.8	-24.9	-10.4	-8.8	-4.0
Gross fixed capital formation	5.7	1.3	2.8	0.9	-5.1	-24.3	-9.0	-7.2	-3.2
Tangible fixed assets	7.0	1.2	2.6	0.1	-6.8	-27.9	-10.0	-8.3	-3.9
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	5.3	2.7	0.9	-2.2	-6.3	-25.4	-12.5	-11.5	-10.7
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	9.6	-0.9	5.2	3.6	-7.6	-31.8	-6.2	-3.6	6.5
Machinery, Equipment and weapon system	10.1	-0.9	5.4	3.6	-8.0	-33.3	-6.9	-4.2	6.2
Intellectual property products	-0.2	2.1	3.7	5.0	3.6	-5.5	-3.7	-1.2	0.4
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables ¹	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2
National demand ¹	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	-4.0	-18.4	-6.7	-6.2	-2.2
External balance of goods and services ¹	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	-0.3	-3.2	-1.9	-2.7	-2.0
Exports of goods and services	1.1	3.2	2.7	2.1	-5.8	-38.7	-19.8	-16.3	-10.7
Imports of goods and services	0.8	-0.1	2.0	0.3	-5.3	-32.6	-15.7	-9.4	-5.2

¹Contribution to GDP growth at market prices

External Demand

Exports of goods and services showed a variation of -10.7% compared to the first quarter of 2020, which represents 5.6 points more than in the previous quarter. This acceleration was due to an increase in the year-on-year rates of *exports of goods* (from -0.6% to 3.1%) and of *exports of services* (from -48.5% to -42.6%). Among these, *non-resident expenditure in the economic territory* decreased by 2.0 points (from -90.2% to -92.2%).

Imports of goods and services varied by -5.2% with respect to the same quarter of the previous year, 4.2 points more than in the fourth quarter. This acceleration is explained by the increase in imports of goods (from -4.3% to -0.4%) accompanied by a rise in the year-on-year variation rate of imports of services (from -30.5% to -26.0%). For its part, year-on-year variation of *resident expenditure in the rest of the world* fell by 4.1 points this quarter (from -81.5% to -85.6%).

Year-on-year evolution of GDP: supply

The gross value added of industrial branches increased by 0.9% with respect to the same quarter of 2020, representing an increase of 4.5 points as compared with the year-on-year variation recorded in the previous quarter. Within them, the manufacturing industry presented a rate of 0.7% , which is 4.4 points more than that of the previous quarter.

The gross value added of *Construction* varied by -10.1% in the year-on-year rate, which was 2.6 points more than in the previous quarter.

The year-on-year rate of the gross value added of *Services* in the first quarter was -5.1% , 4.9 points more than in the previous quarter.

Finally, the primary branches recorded a year-on-year variation of 2.7% this quarter compared to 8.2% in the previous quarter.

Gross Domestic Product. Supply

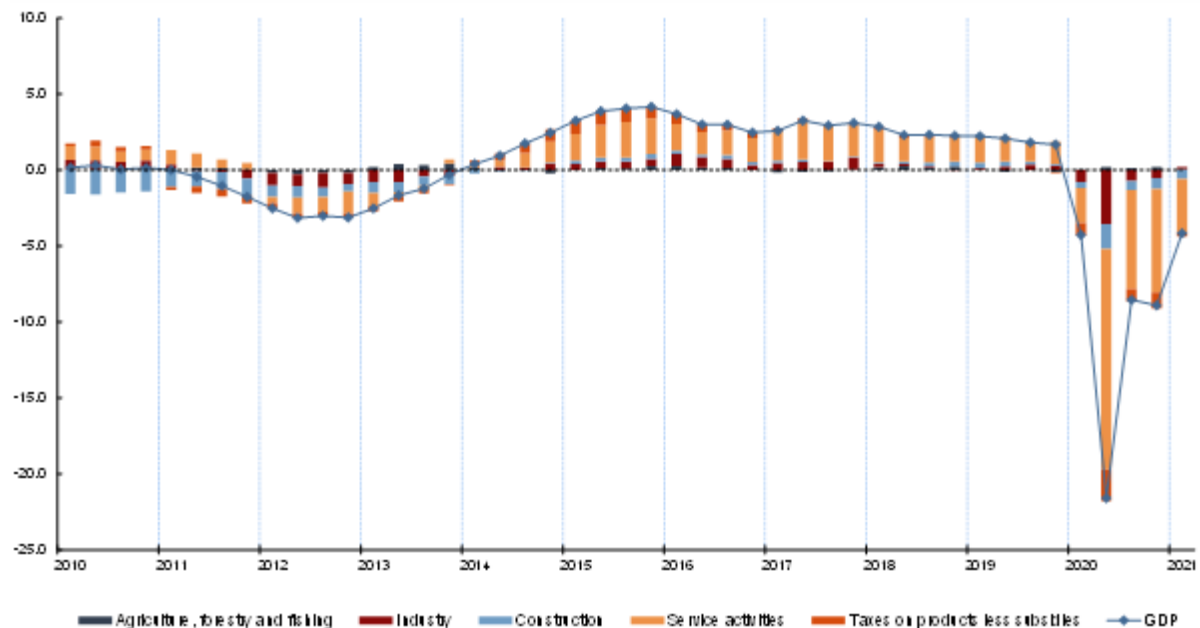
Chain-linked volume. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2019				2020				2021
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	-4.3	-21.6	-8.6	-8.9	-4.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.7	-4.4	0.0	-5.3	1.0	7.6	4.6	8.2	2.7
Industry	0.7	1.6	2.4	2.1	-5.4	-24.3	-5.0	-3.6	0.9
Manufacturing industry	0.3	0.7	1.9	2.0	-6.2	-27.8	-5.4	-3.7	0.7
Construction	6.8	5.8	3.2	1.7	-6.8	-28.3	-10.2	-12.7	-10.1
Service activities	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.2	-3.4	-21.5	-9.6	-10.0	-5.1
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	-8.6	-44.7	-21.8	-22.3	-12.5
Information and communication	3.6	1.8	1.9	2.6	-2.0	-12.9	-7.8	-7.8	-4.9
Financial and insurance activities	2.3	0.1	-1.2	-1.3	-0.1	1.0	5.6	6.6	7.6
Real estate activities	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	0.7	-6.1	-0.7	-2.0	-1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	5.1	5.3	4.1	4.1	-2.7	-27.9	-13.2	-10.8	-6.8
Public administration, education and health activities	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.3	3.5	4.2
Arts, entertainment and other services	-0.3	1.8	-1.2	0.2	-8.6	-38.8	-19.1	-33.0	-26.5
Taxes on products less subsidies	0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-8.9	-22.2	-9.0	-11.7	-3.2

With these results, *Industry* and the primary branches made a positive contribution to the year-on-year growth of GDP for the quarter (with a contribution of 0.1 points in each case), while *Construction* and *Services* maintained a negative contribution (of -0.6 and -3.5 points, respectively).

Contributions to year-on-year GDP growth. Supply

Chain-linked volume. Percentage points



GDP at current prices and implicit deflator

GDP at current prices registered a year-on-year variance of -3.0%. This rate is 5.2 points more than that recorded for the fourth quarter.

Gross Domestic Product

Current prices Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2019				2020				2021
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	-3.2	-20.8	-7.4	-8.2	-3.0
Final consumption expenditure	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	-2.5	-17.0	-5.6	-5.8	-0.8
Household final consumption expenditure	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	-5.2	-24.7	-9.5	-9.8	-2.8
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	3.8	5.2	7.9	6.5	5.6	4.4	2.9	3.1	2.5
Final consumption expenditure by government	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.7	4.3
Gross capital formation	9.8	4.3	4.4	1.5	-5.0	-24.1	-8.4	-7.5	-2.7
Gross fixed capital formation	10.0	4.4	5.2	2.8	-4.1	-23.3	-6.8	-5.8	-1.8
Tangible fixed assets	11.9	4.9	5.8	2.8	-4.9	-26.5	-7.1	-6.5	-2.5
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	11.6	7.4	4.5	0.7	-4.4	-24.2	-8.8	-9.6	-8.7
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	12.4	1.3	7.8	6.1	-5.8	-29.9	-4.8	-2.0	7.0
Intellectual property products	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	0.4	-7.4	-5.2	-2.2	1.2
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables ¹	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2
National demand ¹	4.1	2.9	2.8	2.2	-3.0	-18.0	-6.0	-6.0	-1.2
Exports of goods and services	2.5	3.6	2.2	2.3	-5.8	-39.6	-20.9	-17.1	-9.9
Imports of goods and services	4.5	2.0	1.1	-0.9	-5.3	-34.7	-18.6	-11.9	-5.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	-3.2	-20.8	-7.4	-8.2	-3.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-5.7	-9.4	5.1	2.1	3.8	19.6	5.0	7.3	3.5
Industry	2.9	4.4	3.3	4.4	-6.5	-22.6	-3.5	-1.5	6.1
Manufacturing industry	2.1	2.9	3.6	5.8	-5.9	-25.9	-4.7	-3.0	4.3
Construction	10.5	10.7	7.8	7.1	-6.3	-22.9	-7.4	-10.4	-7.0
Service activities	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	-2.3	-19.6	-8.3	-9.7	-4.4
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	2.6	3.5	3.3	4.8	-9.4	-43.2	-20.9	-21.6	-11.3
Information and communication	2.6	1.9	2.1	4.0	-4.5	-9.5	-7.5	-7.3	-2.5
Financial and insurance activities	11.1	-0.3	1.5	-17.2	15.0	0.1	4.1	0.5	-10.0
Real estate activities	2.8	3.4	3.0	4.6	1.0	-4.7	0.2	-1.5	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.9	-2.9	-25.2	-11.5	-9.1	-3.3
Public administration, education and health activities	2.7	4.5	3.5	5.0	3.3	2.9	4.0	4.0	5.9
Arts, entertainment and other services	-0.2	3.0	-0.3	2.5	-7.9	-36.7	-17.8	-32.4	-24.8
Taxes on products less subsidies	4.7	0.9	0.3	-1.2	-5.2	-35.8	-10.0	-11.0	-6.0

¹Contribution to GDP growth at market prices

As a result, the implicit deflator of the economy presented a year-on-year variation of 1.3%, five tenths higher than that of the previous quarter.

Year-on-year evolution of GDP at current prices: income

Compensation of employees recorded a year-on-year rate of -2.8% in the second quarter, 1.7 points higher than in the previous quarter.

This result was due to a -3.1% variation in the number of *salaried employees*, 2.2 points higher than in the previous quarter, and to the fact that the *average compensation per employee* increased by 0.3%, compared with 0.8% in the fourth quarter.

For its part, the *gross operating surplus / gross mixed income* generated in the economy declined by 1.8% year-on-year, 9.8 points more than in the fourth quarter.

Finally, the amount accrued in *taxes on production and net imports of subsidies* showed a year-on-year variation rate of -8.7%, compared to -9.9% in the previous quarter.

Gross Domestic Product. Income

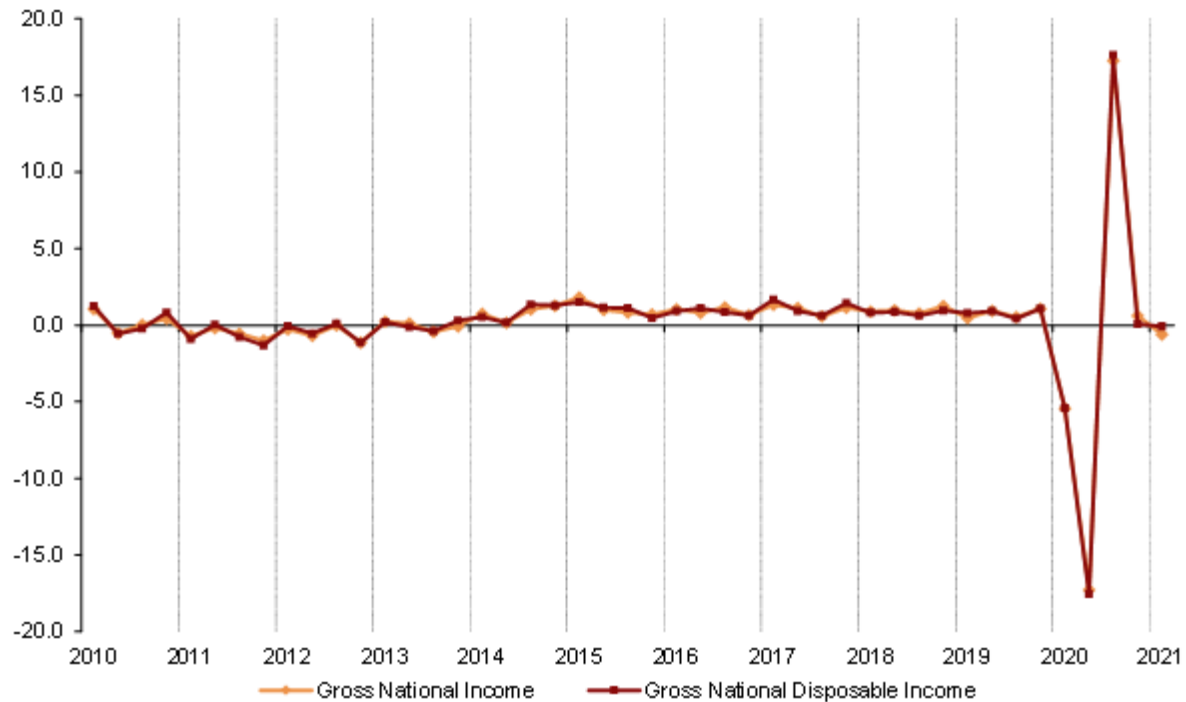
Current prices Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2019				2020				2021
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Gross domestic product at market prices	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	-3.2	-20.8	-7.4	-8.2	-3.0
Compensation of employees	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.4	1.8	-13.9	-4.9	-4.5	-2.8
Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income	1.7	2.6	2.5	3.2	-7.4	-21.8	-7.6	-11.6	-1.8
Net taxes on production and imports	4.2	0.3	0.4	-1.2	-8.1	-48.9	-17.4	-9.9	-8.7

If the evolution of quarterly GDP at current prices is added to balance of primary incomes with the rest of the world, we obtain that *gross national income* fell by 0.6% compared with the fourth semester of 2020, 1.2 points less than in the previous quarter. If we add to this the evolution of the balance of current transfers with the rest of the world, we obtain that the *gross national disposable income* decreased by 0.1% with respect to the previous quarter, two points less than in the fourth quarter.

Gross national income and Gross national disposable income.

Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. Quarter-on-quarter variation rates (%)

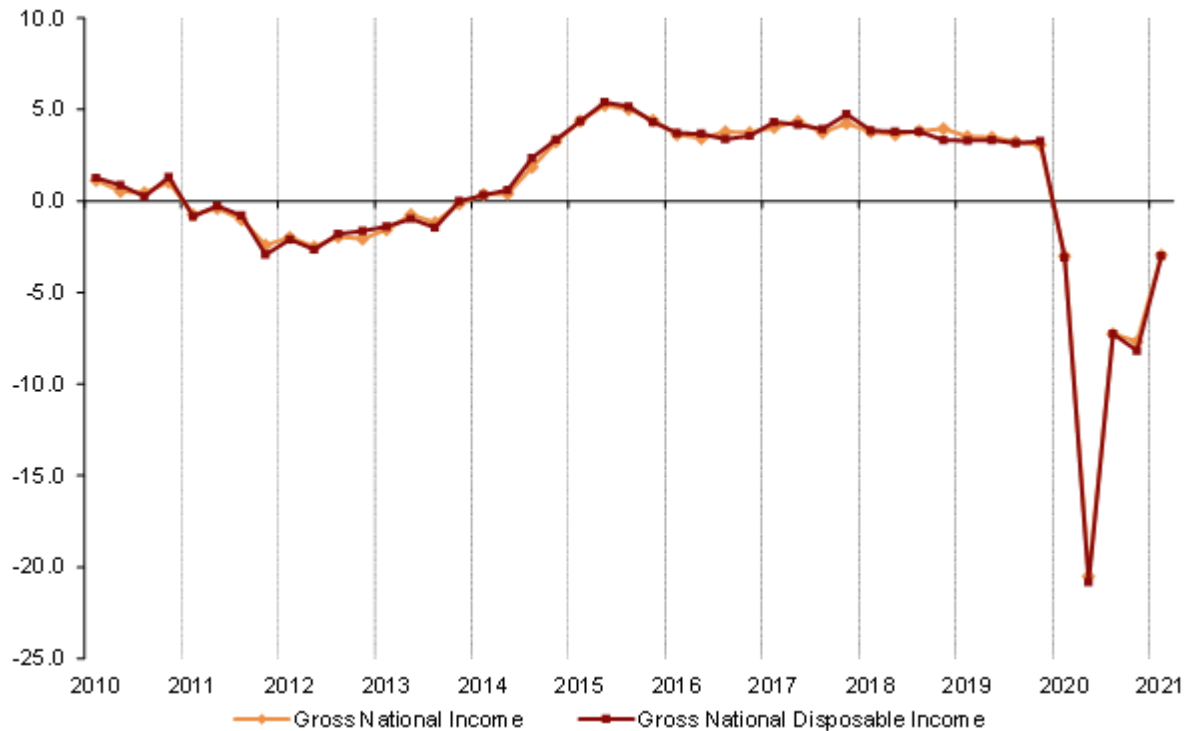


In year-on-year terms, the growth rate for the gross national income was -3.0%, a rate three 4.7 points higher than in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Gross national disposable income decreased 3.0%, with an advance of 5.2 points compared to the previous quarter.

Gross national income and Gross national disposable income

Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. Year-on-year variation rates (%)



Employment

The number of hours actually worked decreased by 2.0% in comparison with the fourth quarter, 3.0 points less than in the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms, the number of hours actually worked increased by 2.5 percentage points, to -3.6%.

The year-on-year variation rate of hours worked at industrial branches stood at -6.5%, which is four tenths more than in the previous quarter.

In the case of *Construction*, the year-on-year variation was 0.8%, with a increase of 5.4 points compared to the previous quarter.

The year-on-year change for hours worked in the *Services* sector increased 2.4 points with respect to the previous quarter, to -3.9%.

Finally, the primary branches presented a variation of 1.3%, with an increase of 2.7 points compared with the previous quarter.

Employment

Hours worked. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2019				2020				2021
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Total	2.8	1.3	0.7	1.4	-4.3	-25.0	-6.4	-6.1	-3.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.0	-1.8	-2.8	-3.6	-9.6	-8.6	-1.3	-1.4	1.3
Industry	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.6	-2.9	-21.1	-8.9	-6.9	-6.5
Manufacturing industry	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.5	-3.3	-22.3	-9.8	-7.0	-6.7
Construction	10.7	5.8	1.7	-0.6	-6.2	-31.8	-3.9	-4.6	0.8
Service activities	2.2	1.2	0.6	1.8	-3.9	-25.9	-6.5	-6.3	-3.9
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.4	-8.8	-41.8	-12.4	-16.0	-12.2
Information and communication	5.3	5.8	4.9	3.3	3.0	-4.6	-4.1	2.2	1.2
Financial and insurance activities	-0.9	-1.2	-0.1	0.2	-1.4	-6.9	-0.1	0.3	1.7
Real estate activities	7.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	-3.0	-23.9	-1.6	7.5	9.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	-1.5	-20.0	-3.9	-2.6	1.9
Public administration, education and health activities	3.4	1.7	0.7	1.9	-0.3	-3.7	0.7	5.3	2.8
Arts, entertainment and other services	-0.5	-1.9	-1.7	1.5	-8.9	-40.7	-8.7	-10.1	-4.4
Employees	3.1	1.6	1.1	2.3	-3.0	-22.5	-6.2	-5.4	-4.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.7	-3.2	-3.4	-1.5	-7.3	-4.0	0.7	-0.8	0.4
Industry	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.3	-4.3	-20.5	-8.4	-6.0	-6.3
Manufacturing industry	1.5	0.6	2.1	2.3	-4.6	-21.7	-9.2	-6.2	-6.7
Construction	9.9	5.6	3.7	2.1	-6.6	-27.7	0.8	-1.6	3.2
Service activities	2.7	1.5	0.9	2.5	-2.3	-23.1	-6.8	-5.9	-5.2
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	2.8	1.3	0.9	2.8	-4.4	-41.3	-13.8	-16.8	-15.2
Information and communication	5.8	6.5	5.9	4.9	4.6	-3.9	-1.5	4.2	2.5
Financial and insurance activities	-0.7	-1.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.8	-4.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.7
Real estate activities	7.0	4.2	5.3	6.7	-16.2	-21.2	-16.4	-12.4	-4.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	3.3	3.3	2.7	4.1	1.1	-18.1	-3.6	-2.7	0.4
Public administration, education and health activities	3.4	1.7	0.4	1.6	-0.5	-3.3	0.6	5.7	2.5
Arts, entertainment and other services	-1.5	-2.7	-3.0	0.8	-7.8	-39.1	-11.5	-10.6	-7.9

Equivalent full-time jobs, defined as the number of hours worked between the average day spent in full-time jobs, grew by 1.4% compared to the previous quarter. This variation is two tenths higher than that of the fourth quarter. This is explained by the combined effect of the variation in hours worked and the reduction in the average work day in full-time jobs (from -0.2 to -3.4%).

In year-on-year terms, employment presented a variation of -1.9% this quarter, 3.3 points higher than that registered in the previous quarter, which represents a decline of 343 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in one year.

The year-on-year variation rate of employment in industrial branches stood at -5.5%, or one tenth more than in the previous quarter.

In the case of *Construction*, the year-on-year variation of employment was 1.1%, showing an increase of 2.6 points compared to the previous quarter.

Employment in *Services* increased its year-on-year growth by 3.8 points compared to the previous quarter, to -1.8%.

Finally, employment in the primary branches presented a variation of -2.2%, with an increase of 3.7 points compared with the previous quarter.

Employment

Equivalent full-time jobs. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2019				2020				2021
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Total	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.1	-0.6	-18.5	-5.6	-5.2	-1.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.4	-1.7	-2.0	-3.6	-6.9	-7.0	-2.5	-1.5	2.2
Industry	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.5	-14.9	-7.5	-5.6	-5.5
Manufacturing industry	1.6	2.0	3.1	1.9	0.3	-15.8	-8.6	-6.1	-6.3
Construction	10.6	5.8	3.1	1.4	-3.7	-20.3	-2.7	-1.5	1.1
Service activities	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.4	-0.2	-19.5	-5.7	-5.6	-1.8
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	2.6	2.5	1.6	2.7	-1.3	-33.0	-10.6	-13.7	-9.1
Information and communication	4.5	6.9	4.8	3.9	3.2	-1.8	0.8	0.2	3.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	0.5	-4.8	0.1	1.0	3.5
Real estate activities	10.7	6.0	2.1	0.3	-9.1	-27.3	-3.2	-0.4	7.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	4.3	2.8	2.6	3.4	1.9	-12.4	-4.8	-2.2	1.6
Public administration, education and health activities	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.2	-4.0	-0.1	2.8	5.2
Arts, entertainment and other services	-1.4	0.4	-0.9	1.5	-3.8	-34.7	-9.0	-9.8	-5.8
Employees	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.5	0.6	-16.5	-5.6	-5.3	-3.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.6	-2.8	-3.0	-2.3	-3.7	-2.0	-0.4	-0.4	2.0
Industry	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	0.3	-14.3	-7.7	-5.6	-5.7
Manufacturing industry	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.0	0.2	-15.0	-8.8	-6.1	-6.6
Construction	10.9	6.2	4.3	1.9	-1.1	-15.5	-1.2	-1.7	-0.8
Service activities	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.8	1.0	-17.5	-5.8	-5.7	-3.0
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	3.7	3.2	2.4	3.4	0.5	-32.2	-11.8	-14.9	-12.0
Information and communication	5.2	7.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	-1.7	2.8	0.8	2.9
Financial and insurance activities	0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.8	-3.4	0.4	1.1	2.8
Real estate activities	12.2	7.8	6.2	5.4	-14.2	-24.7	-14.9	-21.1	-9.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	3.9	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	-11.3	-3.9	-2.5	0.7
Public administration, education and health activities	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.0	-3.9	-0.3	3.0	5.3
Arts, entertainment and other services	-0.8	0.1	-1.3	1.1	-2.3	-32.0	-11.2	-10.6	-9.8

With this, the year-on-year variation of *productivity per full-time equivalent job* stood at -2.3%. And the *productivity per hour actually worked* was at -0.6%.

Productivity

Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2019				2020				2021
	Tr. I	Tr. II	Tr. III	Tr. IV	Tr. I	Tr. II	Tr. III	Tr. IV	Tr. I
Labour productivity per full time equivalent employment	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-3.7	-3.8	-3.2	-3.9	-2.3
Labour productivity per hour worked	-0.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	4.5	-2.3	-3.0	-0.6

The unit labour cost (CLU) increased by 2.6% compared to the first quarter of 2020. This rate is 1.3 points higher than the variation experienced by the implicit deflator of the economy (1.3%).

Labour Expenses

Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2019				2020				2021
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I
Unit Labor Cost (ULC)	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.3	5.0	7.1	4.0	4.9	2.6
Compensation per employee	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.2	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.3

Data Review and Update

The results published today incorporate all the current information available since April 30 (the date for releasing 2021 first quarter results) related to quarterly economic evolution. In particular, these results include quarterly information on the Balance of Payments published today by the Bank of Spain, and on the Accounts of General Government, which will be reported on June 30th by the General Intervention of the State Administration.

On the other hand, the operation review policy foresees merely a review of the seasonal and calendar adjustment models for each series in the publication of results referring to the 2nd quarter of each year t , in the month of September, coinciding with their revision from the first quarter of year $t-3$. Exceptionally on this occasion, and following Eurostat recommendations and the practice followed in all the INE short-term statistics, an atypical type of impulse (AO) has been introduced into the series whose importance has been verified in the data referring to the first quarter of 2021, in order to model COVID-19's effect on the series.

As the data for subsequent quarters becomes available, we will analyse whether this impulse should be modified by another type of intervention. This initial approach is consistent since, in the modelling of disturbances that occur in the last observation in a series, there is no difference in the adjusted seasonal and calendar series if this modelling is performed using an impulse, a step, a temporary change or a ramp. The difference between these types of interventions is reduced to assigning the effect to the cycle-trend component in some cases, or to the irregular one in others, but the adjusted series for seasonal and calendar effect includes both components and, therefore, it will not be affected by the type of initial intervention

Methodological note

The *Quarterly Spanish National Accounts: main aggregates* (QSNA) is a short-term summary statistic whose main objective is to carry out a systematic and coherent measurement of the recent evolution of the national economy, in accordance with the conceptual and regulatory framework established by the *European System of National and Regional Accounts* (ESA 2010), approved by *Regulation (EU) 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May*.

One month following the end of the quarter (t+30 days, with t being the reference quarter), this operation provides a preview of the *Gross Domestic Product* generated in the economy during the quarter, as well as of each of its components, based on its three approaches of supply, demand and income (both in terms of volume and current prices in the case of the first two, and current prices, in the case of the income approach). It also provides a measurement of the evolution of employment in the economy in terms of persons employed, jobs, full-time equivalent jobs and hours actually worked. All estimates are also offered as both raw data and as data corrected for seasonal and calendar effects. It is, as noted, an estimate that serves as an advance and it is prepared from all the information thus far available regarding the quarter in question.

The results of each quarter are reviewed around t+90 days, incorporating all available information from the advance estimate.

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. For more information see the section Quality at INE and the Code of Best Practices.

Type of operation: quarterly continuous survey.

Geographical scope: *national economic territory*.

Reference period of the results: the quarter.

Collection method: summary statistics.

For more detailed information, please consult the INE website (www.ine.es), as well as access the standardised methodological report on the operation (Standardised metadata report).

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Press office: Telephone numbers: (+34) 91 583 93 63 /94 08 – gprensa@ine.es

Information Area: Telephone number: (+34) 91 583 91 00 – www.ine.es/infoine/?L=1
