

**'Micro' conciliation of
employment as measured by
the Economically Active
Population Survey and Social
Security Affiliation**

Second quarter of 2016

October 2019

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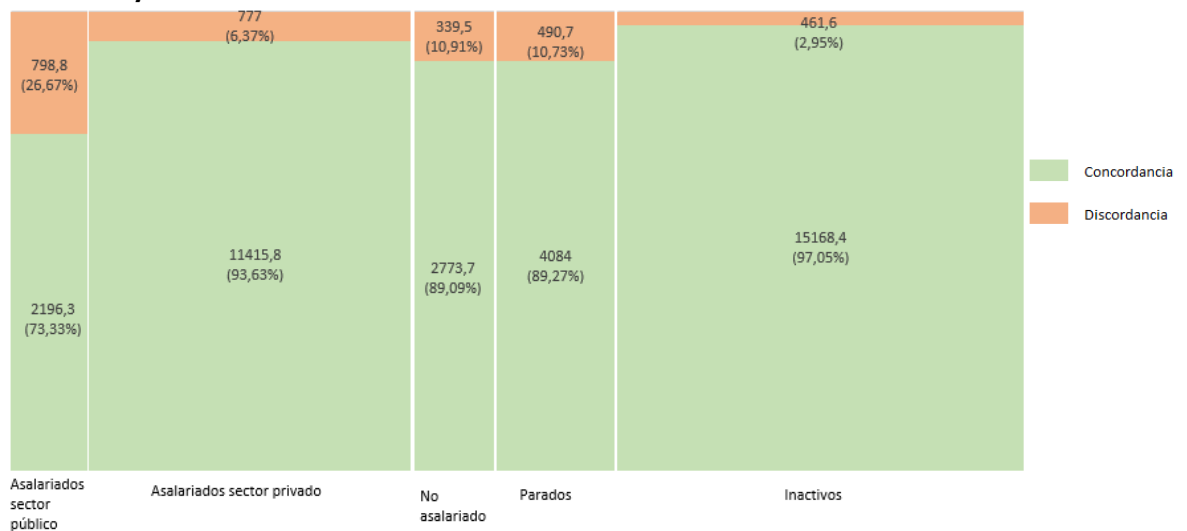
0. Executive Summary

The report analyses the consistency between workers' employment situations in the EAPS (Economically Active Population Survey) and their Affiliation to the Social Security system for each person interviewed in the survey (i.e. in terms of microdata). The raising factor of the EAPS allows estimates of the groups involved to be provided.

This has been done for the second quarter of 2016. In the survey, each interviewee indicates their employment situation in a particular week of the quarter (the reference week), which is compared with the information collected in the General Affiliation File (FGA) in that same week. The survey applies the International Labour Organization's definition of an employed person; someone who has worked at least one hour in the week in return for remuneration in cash or in kind or in exchange for a business profit. It also includes employed people who have a job but are temporarily absent from it. Information on the same person from different sources is linked through the common identifier in both, the DNI or NIE, that has been previously allocated to each person in the EAPS sample.

We select the Affiliation statuses that correspond to the ILO's definition, and therefore observe that 92.6% of the people interviewed in the EAPS are classified in the same way regarding work activity (employed or not) that is deduced from the Affiliation. This is the initial consistency index for the total population of 16 and over who live in family homes.

Table 1. Distribution of the population aged 16 and over by relation to labour activity and Affiliation status. Absolute values in thousands and percentages for each relation with the activity. Initial situation.



Furthermore, by analysing the groups that present inconsistencies between the two sources, we can identify the groups whose difference is explained by their specific circumstances:

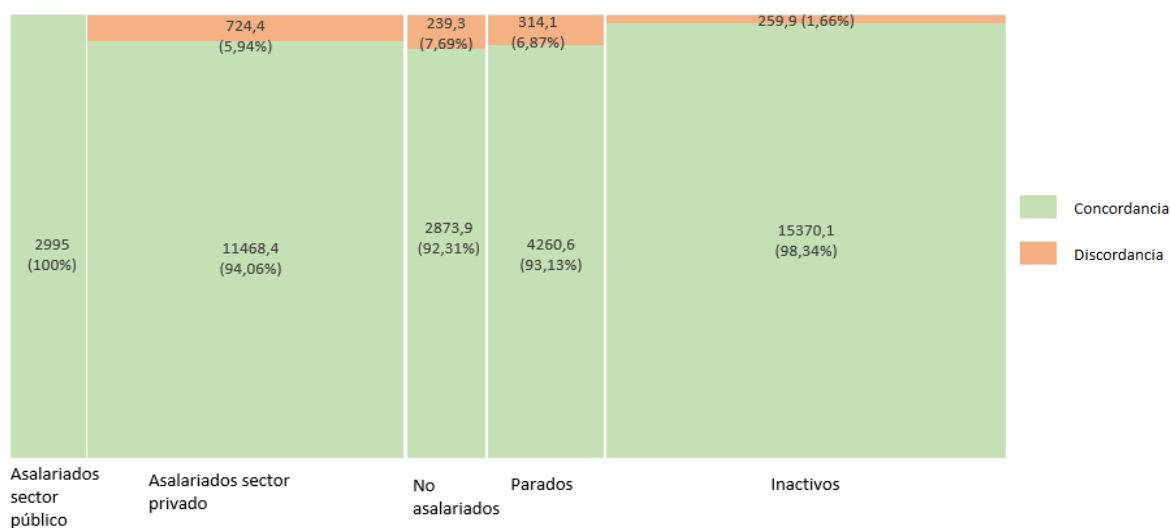
- Many officials, public employees, are not found in the file on Social Security Affiliation because they are part of specific mutual societies (MUFACE, MUGEJU, ISFAS).
- Some people with closed occupations also don't appear in the FGA as these employees are included in professional bodies with mutual social provision societies that are alternatives to the Social Security System (lawyers, architects, doctors, managers, chemists.).
- Some employees in the EAPS who work abroad are not found in the FGA as they are members of Social Security systems in other countries and are not registered in Spain's Social Security System.

Alternatively, some people are found in Affiliation who are non-employed according to the EAPS:

- There is a large group who are members of the Special System for Employed Agricultural Workers who are in a situation of inactivity.¹
- During the analysed period (second quarter of 2016), it was possible to be affiliated through a partial retirement contract, which may have not been in operation in the reference week.

Considering these groups to be 'explained', we can calculate indices of successive consistency and reach a final consistency of 96%

Table 2. Distribution of the population aged 16 and over by relation to labour activity and Affiliation status. Absolute values in thousands and percentages for each relation with the activity. Final situation.



The groups that remain without explanation are:

¹ Situation of inactivity: occurs in those periods in which the actual number of working days within the calendar month is less than 76.67% of the calendar days in which the worker was included in the Special System for Employed Agricultural Workers, provided that they have previously completed a minimum of 30 actual days worked in a continuous period of 365 days and they specifically request to be included in the 3 months following the last of these working days

- 1) A total of 963,700 employed people in the EAPS (724,400 employees in the private sector plus 239,300 non-salaried employees), who are not registered in the Affiliation.
- 2) A total of 573,900 non-employed people in the EAPS (314,100 unemployed people and 259,900 inactive people) who are registered in Affiliation with an employment relationship equivalent to 'work'.

Part of this unexplained inconsistency may be due to the difficulty of perfectly framing short work periods in time (both in terms of the response collected in the survey associated with the reference week and the statuses recorded in the Affiliation).

On the other hand, there are indications that part of the occupation not registered in Affiliation is registered in EAPS (higher ratio of temporary work relations, in specific sectors and occupations, etc.) and that there are cases that correspond to people who pay Social Security contributions without working or who simply do not respond to the survey truthfully.

This report on consistency at the microdata level offers a first analysis for groups that are of great interest in the analysis of the labour market and brings up several themes for future research and study.

1. Introduction and general approach

This report analyses the consistency between the employment data in the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) and the Social Security Affiliation status from the EAPS identified sample (i.e., the EAPS sample to which the identifier, DNI or NIE has been added for each person interviewed), including information on the Affiliation status in the General Affiliation File (FGA) of the General Social Security Treasury. Consistency is defined as a person being classified as employed in the EAPS and registered with Social Security in the survey's reference week (SR), which is the one for which each person surveyed in the EAPS provides information about their employment situation. The definition of employed in the EAPS is the one provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO); employed people are those who have worked for at least one hour in return for remuneration in cash or in kind or in exchange for business benefit, and also those who have jobs but are temporarily absent from these in the reference week.

The starting point is EAPS's quarterly file, whose population scope is limited to the population who took part in the survey (people who reside in main family dwellings) and does not include people residing in collective establishments². On the other hand, residents in Spain working abroad do form part of the EAPS's

²Collective establishments: both collective housing such as convents, barracks, homes for the elderly, long-stay hospitals, prisons...) and hotels, pensions and similar establishments, provided that at least one person normally resides in the establishment. If at the time of the survey reference date there were no people normally residing in the building, it was considered to be a local establishment, rather than a collective establishment.

scope and may be affiliated to the social security systems of other countries and not be affiliated with the Social Security System in Spain. This condition will be examined later.

Workers are considered to be Affiliated if they have a work status equivalent to 'in work'; this therefore doesn't include situations similar to being registered, special agreements, etc. We will call this type of Affiliation 'reconciled Affiliation'. In ANNEX I, you can find details of the regimes and types of employment relationship that are or are not considered to be equivalent to 'ILO employed'.

From now on, and unless the opposite is explicitly indicated, we will use the term 'affiliate' to indicate the 'reconciled Affiliation' that we have described above. The analysis draws on the more global level and analyses the different groups and subgroups that are emerging through assessing the different variables and figures of conceptual coherence and incoherence.

On the other hand, there are several elements that are involved in calculating the EAPS's estimates. The survey results are obtained by interview, in person or by telephone, and answers for some members of the household can be given by another qualified informant in the same household ('proxy' interview). In addition, in the case of households not interviewed in the current quarter and for which information is available for the previous quarter, a lack of response is resolved by using the information collected in this previous period. These distinctive features of the survey are designed to obtain a more robust estimate of employment and unemployment (variables that form the survey's fundamental objective) but they introduce an additional inconsistency for the micro analysis. Removing these effects is not simple and would mean losing the referential significance of published EAPS results, which is why an estimate of the initial and final consistency has been offered, taking into account the EAPS in its entirety. In order to assess the effect of the EAPS's specificities on consistency, a set of tables have been prepared that take these specificities into account. These tables are included as Annexes II and III.

2. Consistency EAPS EMPLOYED vs AFFILIATE

At the most general level, only considering the EAPS status to be employed or not employed and Affiliation to be found or not found, we obtained the following table for the second quarter of 2016 (T2-2016) in terms of registration in the reference week.

Table 1. Population aged 16 and over by work status in the EAPS and Affiliation in the reference week. Detail for T2-2016

T2-2016 RELACION CON LA ACTIVIDAD (EPA)	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
TOTAL POB. 16 Y MAS	38.505,7	100,00	17.337,9	45,03	21.167,7	54,97
OCUPADO EPA	18.301,0	100,00	16.385,7	89,53	1.915,3	10,47
NO OCUPADO EPA	20.204,7	100,00	952,3	4,71	19.252,4	95,29

This table divides the population aged 16 and over into four groups:

GROUP-C1: Consistent Group 1. Those employed in the EAPS found to be Affiliates in the SR (16,385.7 thousand in T2-2016)

GROUP-C2: Consistent Group 2. Those unemployed in the EAPS not found to be Affiliates in the SR (19,252.4 thousand in T2-2016)

GRUPO-I1: Inconsistent group 1. Those employed in the EAPS not found to be Affiliates in the SR (1,915.3 in T2-2016)

GRUPO-I2: Inconsistent group 2. Those unemployed in the EAPS found to be Affiliates in the SR (952.3 thousand in T2-2016)

The two consistent groups offer us the same impression of a person's employment status, both according to the ILO methodology applied to the EAPS and according to the situations involving employment relations in the Affiliation, while the two inconsistent groups offer us different impressions of the same person.

From the data in the table, we can define an index of overall consistency as the quotient of consistent cells compared to the total, which provides us with the following starting overall consistency index of:

$$ICG = (16,385.7 + 19,252.4) * 100 / 38,505.7 = 92.6\%$$

Taking into account that the EAPS sample is designed to represent the population residing in family dwellings, the average number of Affiliates in the months of April, May and June 2016 would be 17,337.9 thousand people, living in family homes³.

Of the total 18,301,000 employed people in the EAPS for T2-2016, 89.5% (16,385.700) were members in the survey's reference week.

Of the total 17,337,900 people who were members in the reference week, 94.5% are classified as employed by the EAPS.

We will see the two inconsistent groups in more detail in table 1 (cells coloured yellow). The total estimated population of the inconsistent groups is **1,915.3 + 952.3 = 2,867.5** thousand people.

Below, we will analyse each of the groups separately, first by identifying the subgroups whose differences can be explained by the specificities of the sources used.

3. Explained inconsistency

3.1 GROUP-I1- Employed people in EAPS who were not found to be Affiliates of an employment relation equivalent to working

We have seen that the group of employed people in the EAPS not found in Affiliation was 1,915.3 thousand people in T2-2016; 10.47% of the employed

³ The difference with the average Affiliation for those three months (17,628.6 thousand), conceptually is due to moonlighting/pluriactivity and members in collective establishments.

people in the EAPS in that quarter. If we break this group (GROUP-I1) down into wage earners in the private sector, the public sector or non-salaried workers, according to the EAPS, we obtain table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Population aged 16 and over by employment situation in the EAPS, broken down into private sector and public sector employees and non-salaried workers, and Affiliation status in the reference week. Detail for T2-2016.

T2-2016 RELACION CON LA ACTIVIDAD (EPA)	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
TOTAL POB. 16 Y MAS	38.505,7	100,00	17.337,9	45,03	21.167,7	54,97
OCUPADO	18.301,0	100,00	16.385,7	89,53	1.915,3	10,47
Asalariado sector público	2.995,0	100,00	2.196,3	73,33	798,8	26,67
Asalariado sector privado	12.192,7	100,00	11.415,8	93,63	777,0	6,37
No asalariado	3.113,2	100,00	2.773,7	89,09	339,5	10,91
NO OCUPADO	20.204,7	100,00	952,3	4,71	19.252,4	95,29

3.1.1 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES

We can see that, of the 1,915,300 employed people in the EAPS that are inconsistent in Affiliation, 798,800 belong to the public sector. The percentage of employees in the public sector that are not found in the Affiliation is 26.67%.

This can be primarily explained because a large portion of public officials and employees are affiliated to special schemes for civil servants covered through mutual societies specific to these groups (MUFACE, MUGEJU and ISFAS)⁴.

According to the information available on these, we present the following data:

- 1) MUFACE (memory 2016): There are 604,660 active or attached policy holders
- 2) MUGEJU (memory 2016) <https://www.mugeju.es/que-es-mugeju/memorias/>: There are 47,473 active policy holders
- 3) Armed Forces (Defence Ministry Statistics) <http://www.defensa.gob.es/defensa/estadisticas/>: In 2016, there were 119,892 career military personnel on active duty (76,732 of these were civil guards). Active military personnel (both soldiers and sailors) total 77,955 and supplementing total 1,082.

Thus, there would be roughly 850,000 employees in the public sector who are part of civil servants' mutual societies.

This figure exceeds public employees not found in the Affiliation (798,800) by over 50,000 in T2-2016. But those residing in collective establishments (not included in

⁴ Some public officials are members of the Special Scheme for Civil Servants, the Special Regime for the Armed Forces and the Special Regime for the Administration of Justice, whose coverage mechanisms are the Civil Service Pension Funds and Administrative Mutualism (MUFACE, ISFAS and MUGEJU respectively), which are not covered by Social Security membership.

the EAPS's scope) and those who combine their activity with another that may be registered in Social Security would have to be deducted from this figure.

With respect to the former, the figure from the 2011 Population Census on the military population registered in collective establishments is 6,526.

Assuming that these groups do not have large variations and that those who are not surveyed by EAPS are registered in collective establishments, the excess data of affiliates of mutual societies on public employees of EAPS would be approximately 45,000.

It can therefore be assumed that the initial inconsistency is only apparent and it is not unwise to assume that the discrepancies between EAPS and the Affiliation are not relevant for this group. The differences may be due to inaccuracies or peculiarities in the registry of the various administrative sources (Social Security Membership or in public servants' various mutual societies), in the collection of the survey, sampling errors, etc.

Considering therefore that the consistency in this case is complete, the ICG would become ICGE1 (Overall Explained Coherence Index):

$$ICGE1 = (16,385.7 + 798.8 + 19,252.4) * 100 / 38,505.7 = 94.6\%$$

3.1.2 EMPLOYEES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

We will now focus on the group of employees in the private sector according to the EAPS who were not found in the Social Security Treasury databases (FGA).

The group in question is estimated to be 1,116,500 people (777,000 employees in the private sector and 339,500 non-salaried workers, according to EAPS). This is 7.29% of those employed in the private sector as indicated by the EAPS (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Employees in the EAPS who are not employed by the public sector, by whether or not they are salaried employees.

T2-2016 OCUPADO EPA QUE NO ES ASALARIADO DEL SECTOR PÚBLICO	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	15.305,9	100,00	14.189,4	92,71	1.116,5	7,29
Empresario con asalariados	914,8	100,00	880,4	96,24	34,4	3,76
Trabajador independiente o empresario sin asalariados	2.086,6	100,00	1.823,1	87,37	263,5	12,63
Miembro de una cooperativa	24,3	100,00	23,7	97,41	0,6	2,59
Ayuda a la empresa o negocio familiar	80,3	100,00	44,2	55,11	36,0	44,89
Asalariado sector privado	12.192,7	100,00	11.415,8	93,63	777,0	6,37
Otra situación	7,2	100,00	2,3	31,30	4,9	68,70

It should be noted that the groups with the highest proportion of people not found in Affiliation are in the 'other situation' group (68.70% of the estimated total of 7,200 in T2-2016) and 'family support' (44.89% of the total of 80,300). Given the peculiarity of these groups, it may be explicable that they were not found in the FGA. In fact, in many cases, there is no obligation to become affiliated, but the

possibility that they are working without joining when they should have joined cannot be ruled out. Therefore, it has been decided that this should be kept as inconsistent in the analysis.

3.1.3 SPECIAL PROFESSIONS THAT HAVE ALTERNATIVE MUTUAL SOCIETIES

On the other hand, although Affiliation is compulsory in the vast majority of cases, there are situations in which social protection can be done differently. That is to say, many people with closed occupations are not listed in the General Affiliation File as they are workers who are part of professional associations with mutual social provision societies that are alternatives to the Social Security System (lawyers, architects, doctors, managers, chemists..).

According to information obtained from the results of various cross-referencing done by the Social Security Treasury using data from the State Tax Administration Agency (AEAT), referring to the territories of the common tax system, the estimated employed people who only make contributions to mutual societies other than Social Security for 2017 is:

Table 2. Data provided by Social Security Treasury with reference to 2017

ESTIMACIÓN OCUPADOS QUE COTIZAN A MUTUALIDADES ALTERNATIVAS A LA SEG. SOCIAL	
-	
<i>Total</i>	83.444
<i>Abogados</i>	50.554
<i>Arquitectos</i>	14.237
<i>Arquitectos Técnicos</i>	6.689
<i>Procuradores de los Tribunales</i>	5.786
<i>Actividades Médicas</i>	3.549
<i>Resto Mutualidades sustitutorias</i>	2.629

Analysing the disaggregation of employed people in EAPS that are not public employees by occupation according to the National Classification of Occupations 2011 (CNO-2011) to three digits in the EAPS, we can see that higher level occupations contribute more to group I1. The data can be found in table 3.

Table 3. Selected occupations by the largest number of people not found in Affiliation of the employed people in EAPS that are not public employees.

T2-2016 Ocupación CNO-2011	SITUACIÓN DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACIÓN EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	15.305,9	100,00	14.189,4	92,71	1.116,5	7,29
910-Empleados domésticos	466,5	100,00	345,8	74,12	120,7	25,88
512-Camareros asalariados	573,6	100,00	508,5	88,65	65,1	11,35
251-Jueces, magistrados, abogados y fiscales	125,4	100,00	73,1	58,24	52,4	41,76
951-Peones agrícolas	320,9	100,00	279,9	87,24	40,9	12,76
522-Vendedoras en tiendas y almacenes	760,3	100,00	721,0	94,84	39,2	5,16
571-Trabajadores de los cuidados personales a domicilio (excepto cuidadores de niños)	141,7	100,00	108,3	76,42	33,4	23,58
921-Personal de limpieza de oficinas, hoteles y otros	601,9	100,00	570,4	94,75	31,6	5,25
712-Albañiles, canteros, tronzadores, labrantes y grabadores de piedras	264,9	100,00	234,7	88,59	30,2	11,41
232-Otros profesores y profesionales de la enseñanza	144,7	100,00	119,9	82,83	24,8	17,17
500-Camareros y cocineros propietarios	256,8	100,00	232,2	90,41	24,6	9,59
351-Agentes y representantes comerciales	419,3	100,00	396,0	94,44	23,3	5,56
245-Arquitectos, urbanistas e ingenieros geógrafos	50,4	100,00	27,6	54,70	22,9	45,30
511-Cocineros asalariados	265,0	100,00	242,2	91,40	22,8	8,60
572-Cuidadores de niños	117,7	100,00	99,1	84,22	18,6	15,78
372-Deportistas, entrenadores, instructores de actividades	107,2	100,00	91,4	85,21	15,9	14,79
581-Peluqueros y especialistas en tratamientos de estética,	210,3	100,00	194,5	92,48	15,8	7,52
843-Conductores de camiones	337,7	100,00	322,6	95,52	15,1	4,48
960-Peones de la construcción y de la minería	77,8	100,00	63,2	81,24	14,6	18,76
293-Artistas creativos e interpretativos	50,3	100,00	35,7	71,09	14,5	28,91
541-Vendedores en quioscos o en mercadillos	54,7	100,00	40,5	73,91	14,3	26,09
770-Trabajadores de la industria de la alimentación, bebidas y tabaco	223,5	100,00	209,4	93,68	14,1	6,32
530-Comerciantes propietarios de tiendas	362,2	100,00	348,1	96,11	14,1	3,89
931-Ayudantes de cocina	118,6	100,00	104,7	88,31	13,9	11,69
970-Peones de las industrias manufactureras	200,8	100,00	187,9	93,58	12,9	6,42
248-Arquitectos técnicos, topógrafos y diseñadores	94,1	100,00	81,3	86,31	12,9	13,69
430-Otros empleados administrativos sin tareas de atención al público	312,8	100,00	301,0	96,24	11,8	3,76
723-Pintores, empapeladores y afines	100,3	100,00	88,6	88,34	11,7	11,66
211-Médicos	43,9	100,00	32,3	73,63	11,6	26,37
353-Agentes inmobiliarios y otros agentes	89,8	100,00	79,2	88,24	10,6	11,76
Total ocupaciones seleccionadas	6.893,3	100,00	6.139,1	89,06	754,3	10,94

By comparing the occupations with the groups that are affiliated with alternative mutual societies, we note that, in effect, there are cases that draw attention:

OCCUPATION CODE CNO-2011:

251. Judges, magistrates, lawyers and prosecutors⁵ 52,400 (41.76%)
245. Architects, urban planners and geography engineers. 22,900 (45.30%)

These two groups are the ones that, in relative terms, have a higher percentage of those not found in Affiliation (41.76% and 45.30%, respectively).

211. Doctors 11,600 (26.37%)
248. Technical architects, topographers and designers 12,900 (13.69%)

Occupations 211, 245, 248 and 251 that were not affiliated totalled 99,700 people according to EAPS estimates.

⁵ Of group 251 of CNO/2011, a distinction is made between "judges, magistrates and prosecutors" that are affiliated to the Special Scheme for Administration of Justice Staff (MUGEJU), from the "attorneys and/or procurators" that are, where applicable, incorporated into an alternative mutual social provision society.

In fact, it concerns regulated professions and, nonetheless, the proportion of those not found in Affiliation reaches 31.76% compared to 6.78% of the rest of occupations (see table 4). In addition, distribution by professional status clearly centres around self-employed workers (employers and self-employed), which means that this deals with people who are owners of their business.

In a similar way to what has been observed with the collective of public employees, it is plausible to consider that not finding these people in the Affiliation may be due to the fact that they are part of other mutual social provision societies. The hypothesis that we assume, therefore, is that, for these four occupations, consistency is complete, as in the case of public employees.

Table 4. Employees in the EAPS that are not public employees according to the CNO-2011 occupation and professional status

T2-2016	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFLIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	Total		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
OCUPADOS EPA EN OCUPACIONES 211,245,248,251						
Total	313,9	100,00	214,2	68,24	99,7	31,76
Asalariado sector privado	134,4	100,00	125,1	93,08	9,3	6,92
Empresario o trabajador independiente	178,7	100,00	88,8	49,70	89,9	50,30
Resto de ocupados	0,8	100,00	0,3	40,73	0,5	59,27
OCUPADOS EPA EN RESTO DE OCUPACIONES						
Total	14.992,0	100,00	13.975,2	93,22	1.016,8	6,78
Asalariado sector privado	12.058,4	100,00	11.290,7	93,63	767,7	6,37
Empresario o trabajador independiente	2.822,7	100,00	2.614,6	92,63	208,0	7,37
Resto de ocupados	111,0	100,00	69,9	62,95	41,1	37,05

The ICGE2 index of overall explained consistency would be:

$$\text{ICGE2} = (16,385.7 + 798.8 + 99.7 + 19,252.4) * 100 / 38,505.7 = 94.9\%$$

Thus, if we remove the EAPS codes of occupation 211, 245, 248 and 251, these new significant aspects in consistency would be explained:

Table 5. Employed people in EAPS without occupations with professional mutual societies and employees in the public sector.

T2-2016 OCUPADOS EPA QUE NO TRABAJAN COMO ASALARIADOS DEL SECTOR PUBLICO NI TIENEN OCUPACIONES 211,245,248,251	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFLIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	14.992,0	100,00	13.975,2	93,22	1.016,8	6,78

3.1.4 PEOPLE WHO WORK ABROAD

Another specific population group whose discrepancy between EAPS and Affiliation is abundantly clear is that of individuals working abroad.

According to the EAPS, in T2-2016 there was a total of 67,600 employed people whose place of work was outside our country (see table 6).

Table 6. EAPS employees (who are not public employees and do not hold occupations 211, 245, 248, 251) according to the place of work.

T2-2016	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total Ocupados	14.992,0	100,00	13.975,2	93,22	1.016,8	6,78
Ocupados que trabajan en España	14.924,4	100,00	13.960,7	93,54	963,7	6,46
Ocupados que trabajan en el Extranjero	67,6	100,00	14,5	21,46	53,1	78,54

Of the 1,016,800 employed people in the private sector not found in the Affiliation, who do not have work with a high proportion of mutual social provision societies, 53,100 people work abroad.

For these people, not being identified in the Affiliation has a reasonable explanation, as they may be contributing to the social security systems of other countries. This group can also, therefore, be considered to be consistent, and a new index of explained coherence can be calculated, in the following terms:

$$ICGE3 = (16,385.7 + 798.8 + 99.7 + 53.1 + 19,252.4) * 100 / 38,505.7 = 95.0\%$$

Once you have identified the three indicated groups of employed people in the EAPS that are initially inconsistent but whose inconsistency can be explained by certain characteristics (public employees, professions that can join mutual social provision societies and persons residing in Spain who work abroad), and considering these now as consistent, we are left with a residual collective of employed people in the EAPS who are not affiliates, with no explanation, amounting to 963,700 people (see table 7), which is 6.46% of employed people that do not belong to the three groups mentioned above.

Table 7. Employed people in the EAPS that do not work as employees in the public sector, nor have occupations 211, 245, 248, 251, nor work abroad.

T2-2016 OCUPADOS EPA que no trabajan como asalariados del sector público ni tienen ocupaciones 211, 245, 248, 251, ni trabajan en el extranjero	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	14.924,4	100,00	13.960,7	93,54	963,7	6,46

We will analyse this group later to identify its distinctive features and see if these can shed some light on why the EAPS and the Affiliation contradict each other.

However, before this, we will review the other initially inconsistent group of people who are not employed in the EAPS that, nonetheless, were found to be affiliates of the Social Security System in the survey's reference week.

3.2 GROUP-I2- Non-employed people in the EAPS that have been found in the Affiliation with an employment relation equivalent to working

3.2.1 SPECIAL SYSTEM FOR EMPLOYED AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Breaking down the non-employed people in initial table 1, the total 952,300 of those found in the Affiliation is distributed as 490,700 unemployed people in the EAPS and 461,600 inactive people in the EAPS. Although the volume of non-employed people in the EAPS found in Affiliation is fairly similar between unemployed and inactive people, the percentage of unemployed in the EAPS found in the Affiliation is 10.73% compared to 2.95% of inactive people.

Table 1.3. Details of non-employed people in the EAPS and Affiliation status in the reference week.

T2-2016 NO OCUPADOS EPA	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN A FILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	20.204,7	100,00	952,3	4,71	19.252,4	95,29
Parados	4.574,7	100,00	490,7	10,73	4.084,0	89,27
Inactivos	15.630,0	100,00	461,6	2,95	15.168,4	97,05

If we analyse the 952,300 people found in the Affiliation who are not considered to be employed in the EAPS, we have a total of 317,000 who are in the 0161-Reg.Gral. (Special Agricultural System. Inactive) regime. See Table 8.

This System has been maintained in the calculations to approximate the concept measured in the Average Affiliation Statistics that is published monthly by Social Security, but it is a System that the EAPS would consider to be composed of non-employed people. Thus, the inconsistency is also apparent here.

Table 8. Non-employed people in the EAPS found in the Affiliation, by Affiliation regime of the employment relation in the reference week.

T2-2016	ENCONTRADO EN A FILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA
Total	952,3
REGIMEN GENERAL	453,8
SISTEMA ESPECIAL EMPLEADOS DEL HOGAR	28,0
SISTEMA ESPECIAL AGRARIO INACTIVIDAD	317,0
SISTEMA ESPECIAL AGRARIO	34,2
REGIMEN ESPECIAL TRABAJADORES AUTONOMOS	118,3
REGIMENES ESPECIALES MAR Y CARBON	0,8

Note: The GENERAL SCHEME includes codes 0111,0112,0113,0114,0115,0121,0131,0132,0133,0134,0135,0136,0137, the SPECIAL SYSTEM FOR DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES includes code 0138. The SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM. INACTIVE includes code 0161, the SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM includes codes 0163 and 0613. The SPECIAL REGIME FOR SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS includes codes 0521 and 0531. The SPECIAL REGIME FOR SEA AND COAL includes codes 0911,0811,0812,0813,0814,0821,0822,0823,0825.

If we adjust the ICGE3 with this regime's group, the initial group of 952,300 becomes 635,200 and the successive index value ICGE4 would be:

$$\text{ICGE4} = (16,385.7 + 798.8 + 99.7 + 53.1 + 317.0 + 19,252.4) * 100 / 38,505.7 = 95.8\%$$

3.2.2 PARTIAL RETIREMENT CONTRACTS

Another group whose affiliation may be compatible with being non-employed in the EAPS is that of people who are partially retired, a situation that affected a total of 61,400 people in T2-2016.

There is a possibility of being affiliated via a part-time contract compatible with retirement, which can occur in the EAPS reference week for a person who has not worked and does not comply with the conditions to be classified as employed according to the ILO concept.

Table 9. Non-employed in the EAPS found in the Affiliation, except for those in the 'Special Agricultural System. Inactive' by type of employment relation contract, in the reference week.

T2-2016	ENCONTRADO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA
Total	635,2
SIN ESPECIFICAR	160,7
INDEFINIDO. TIEMPO COMPLETO	37,7
INDEFINIDO. TIEMPO PARCIAL	45,6
FIJO DISCONTINUO	15,0
TEMPORAL. TIEMPO COMPLETO	158,9
TEMPORAL. TIEMPO PARCIAL	156,0
JUBILACIÓN PARCIAL	61,3

Note: INDEFINITE.FULL TIME contracts include codes 100,109,130,139,150 and 189. INDEFINITE.PART TIME contracts include codes 200,209,230,239,250,289. FIXED DISCONTINUOUS contracts include codes 300,309,330,339,350,389. TEMPORARY.FULL TIME contracts include the codes 401,402,403,408,410,418,420,421,430,441,450,452. TEMPORARY.PART TIME contracts include codes 500,501,502,503,508,510,518,520,530,541,550,552.

Considering this group to be 'explained', we can obtain a new index:

$$\text{ICGE5} = (16,385.7 + 798.8 + 99.7 + 53.1 + 317.0 + 61.3 + 19,252.4) * 100 / 38,505.7 = 96.0\%$$

4. Overall explained consistency index

In summary, we started with an initial consistency index of 92.6%, calculated by considering 'consistency' to apply to those employed in the EAPS who were registered in some work relation in the Social Security Treasury's database, and unemployed and inactive people in the EAPS that did not have one of these relations.

We have continued adding various groups that, by virtue of their specific circumstances, can be considered to be entirely consistent:

- employees in the public sector with their own mutual societies according to the EAPS (798,800),
- those employed in professions that have alternative mutual societies (99,700) and
- those working outside of Spain (53,100) that are not found in the Affiliation.

In this way, we calculated a consistency index of 95.0%.

Finally, those who are non-employed in the EAPS that have been found in the Affiliation have been considered to be consistent as well if:

- their employment relationship has the 0161-Reg.Gral regime, which is the Special Agricultural System. Inactive (317,000) and/or
- they have a partial retirement contract, code 540 (61,300).

In conclusion, the overall explained consistency index that we reach is 96.0%.

In the table below, the following indices are reproduced:

Table 1. Initial consistency indices and successive explained consistency indices

ICG= (16,385.7 + 19,252.4)*100/38,505.7=92.6%
ICGE1= (16,385.7 + 798.8+ 19,252.4)*100/38,505.7=94.6%
ICGE2= (16,385.7 + 798.8 + 99.7 + 19,252.4)*100/38,505.7=94.9%
ICGE3= (16,385.7 + 798.8 + 99.7 + 53.1 + 19,252.4)*100/38,505.7=95.0%
ICGE4= (16,385.7 + 798.8 + 99.7 + 53.1 + 317.0 + 19,252.4)*100/38,505.7=95.8%
ICGE5= (16,385.7 + 798.8 + 99.7 + 53.1 + 317.0+ 61.3 + 19,252.4)*100/38,505.7=96.0%

We will now process the two groups that have been left without any explanation.

5. Residual inconsistency

Once the groups whose inconsistency can be explained by known situations have been adjusted, we are left with an unexplained remainder that we will try to characterise now on the basis of the information available in the EAPS and in the Affiliation.

Having removed the groups that only have an apparent inconsistency, we can observe the remainder in greater detail without interference from groups such as government officials affiliated with their own mutual societies, employed people who have the Special System for Employed Agricultural Workers, those occupations that may be covered by other mutual social provision societies or those who have worked abroad, in the case of employed people in EAPS, or those other regimes or labour relations in the Affiliation that are compatible with situations of non-employment in EAPS according to ILO criteria.

We will divide the remaining group of people into 'employed in the EAPS and not affiliates' on the one hand, and 'non-employed in the EAPS and affiliates' on the other, and we will analyse these separately, because the information available in each case is different:

GROUP-1NE- Employed in the EAPS (not public employees, nor in occupations 211, 245, 245, 251, nor working abroad) not found in Affiliation (963,700 people)

GROUP-2NE- NON-employed in the EAPS found in Affiliation, with a regime other than the Special Agricultural System. Inactive or partial retirement (573,900 people)

5.1 GROUP-1NE- Rest of unexplained employed people in EAPS not found in Affiliation

We will fundamentally study this group according to EAPS variables, although we will complete the analysis with the study of unexplained employed people in the EAPS that do not have an employment relationship in the reference week but have one in the year.

First we will analyse GROUP-1NE by activity (group A21).

Table 10. GROUP-1NE- Unexplained employed people in the EAPS not found in the Affiliation, by CNAE-2009 (A21) sectors sorted by descending order.

T2-2016 OCUPADOS EPA que no trabajan como asalariados del sector público ni tienen ocupaciones 211, 245, 248, 251, ni trabajan en el extranjero	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	14.924,4	100,00	13.960,7	93,54	963,7	6,46
T Actividades de los hogares como empleadores de	627,8	100,00	451,6	71,92	176,3	28,08
I Hostelería	1.624,5	100,00	1.480,0	91,10	144,5	8,90
G Comercio al por mayor y al por menor reparación de	2.917,9	100,00	2.779,2	95,25	138,7	4,75
F Construcción	1.036,4	100,00	956,8	92,32	79,6	7,68
A Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura y pesca	748,8	100,00	675,9	90,25	73,0	9,75
C Industria manufacturera	2.237,4	100,00	2.171,8	97,07	65,6	2,93
P Educación	522,3	100,00	480,0	91,90	42,3	8,10
N Actividades administrativas y servicios auxiliares	928,2	100,00	892,4	96,14	35,9	3,86
M Actividades profesionales, científicas y técnicas	675,7	100,00	640,3	94,76	35,4	5,24
R Actividades artísticas, recreativas y de entretenimiento	337,7	100,00	302,4	89,53	35,3	10,47
S Otros servicios	419,0	100,00	385,6	92,04	33,4	7,96
Q Actividades sanitarias y de servicios sociales	770,9	100,00	744,4	96,57	26,4	3,43
H Transporte y almacenamiento	796,2	100,00	770,0	96,71	26,2	3,29
J Información y comunicaciones	494,3	100,00	475,8	96,26	18,5	3,74
K Actividades financieras y de seguros	435,6	100,00	420,7	96,57	14,9	3,43
L Actividades inmobiliarias	108,3	100,00	99,8	92,17	8,5	7,83
O Administración Pública y defensa Seguridad social	29,2	100,00	25,9	88,55	3,3	11,45
E Suministro de agua, actividades de saneamiento, gestión	103,5	100,00	100,5	97,16	2,9	2,84
Đ Suministro de energía eléctrica, gas, vapor y aire	81,3	100,00	79,8	98,12	1,5	1,88
U Actividades de organizaciones y organismos	2,4	100,00	1,5	64,24	0,8	35,76
B Industrias extractivas	26,8	100,00	26,2	97,95	0,5	2,05

The activity sectors that provide the most numerous groups of employed people in the EAPS that are not affiliates in the reference week are sectors T, I, G, F, A and C.

Sectors G and C, present, however, a below average percentage compared to the total number of employed people in their activity sector (6.46% in total). Its position at the top is due to the higher overall importance of these activity sectors.

Thus, inasmuch as these unexplained circumstances of the lack of affiliation in the reference week may correspond to irregular employment situations, the activity sectors most prone to this are the 'Domestic service' (28.08% employed non-affiliates), the 'Artistic, recreational and entertainment activities' (10.47%), 'Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries' (9.75%), 'Hospitality' (8.90%), 'Education' (8.10%), 'Other services' (7.96%) and 'Real estate activities' (7.83%).

Sector T (households as employers of domestic personnel.) clearly stands out, with 28.08% of non-affiliate employees, as an activity sector that concentrates non-affiliated employment (176,300 employed people in these circumstances).

Section I Hospitality, with a total of 144,500 employees not found in the Affiliation (8.90% of employed people in the sector) is the other more prominent branch in terms of absolute values.

The 11.45% of the Public Administration sector represents a very small group (3,300 people) and can possibly be explained by a potentially problematic characterisation when it comes to defining them as wage earners in the private sector or in the relevant Public Administration branch.

Sector R also has a high percentage of non-affiliates (10.47%) that can be explained, in part, by the lack of obligation to be affiliated in some cases (example: referees of sports competitions).

In Table 11, we can see the occupations in which GROUP-1NE is found.

Table 11. Employees in EAPS that are not public sector employees, nor have occupation 211, 245, 248, 251, nor work abroad, by occupation.

T2-2016 Ocupación CNO-2011	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
OCUPADOS EPA que no trabajan como asalariados del sector público ni tienen ocupaciones 211, 245, 248, 251, ni trabajan en el extranjero	14.924,4	100,00	13.960,7	93,54	963,7	6,46
910-Empleados domésticos	465,3	100,00	345,4	74,22	119,9	25,78
512-Camareros asalariados	570,7	100,00	508,5	89,10	62,2	10,90
951-Peones agrícolas	318,8	100,00	278,4	87,35	40,3	12,65
522-Vendedores en tiendas y almacenes	758,3	100,00	721,0	95,08	37,3	4,92
571-Trabajadores de los cuidados personales a domicilio (excepto cuidadores)	141,4	100,00	108,3	76,58	33,1	23,42
712-Albañiles, canteros, tronzadores, labrantes y grabadores de piedra	264,0	100,00	234,2	88,68	29,9	11,32
921-Personal de limpieza de oficinas, hoteles y otros establecimientos	599,3	100,00	570,4	95,16	29,0	4,84
500-Camareros y cocineros propietarios	256,8	100,00	232,2	90,41	24,6	9,59
232-Otros profesores y profesionales de la enseñanza	143,8	100,00	119,9	83,36	23,9	16,64
351-Agentes y representantes comerciales	417,2	100,00	395,5	94,80	21,7	5,20
511-Cocineros asalariados	260,8	100,00	241,9	92,73	19,0	7,27
572-Cuidadores de niños	116,1	100,00	99,1	85,35	17,0	14,65
372-Deportistas, entrenadores, instructores de actividades deportivas	106,4	100,00	90,5	85,10	15,9	14,90
581-Peluqueros y especialistas en tratamientos de estética, bienestar y belleza	210,3	100,00	194,5	92,48	15,8	7,52
960-Peones de la construcción y de la minería	77,7	100,00	63,2	81,34	14,5	18,66
541-Vendedores en quioscos o en mercadillos	54,7	100,00	40,5	73,91	14,3	26,09
770-Trabajadores de la industria de la alimentación, bebidas y tabaco	223,5	100,00	209,4	93,68	14,1	6,32
530-Comerciantes propietarios de tiendas	361,4	100,00	347,3	96,10	14,1	3,90
293-Artistas creativos e interpretativos	49,1	100,00	35,7	72,75	13,4	27,25
970-Peones de las industrias manufactureras	200,8	100,00	187,9	93,58	12,9	6,42
843-Conductores de camiones	334,8	100,00	322,6	96,36	12,2	3,64
430-Otros empleados administrativos sin tareas de atención al público	312,8	100,00	301,0	96,24	11,8	3,76
723-Pintores, empapeladores y afines	100,3	100,00	88,6	88,34	11,7	11,66
931-Ayudantes de cocina	115,9	100,00	104,7	90,33	11,2	9,67
353-Agentes inmobiliarios y otros agentes	89,8	100,00	79,2	88,24	10,6	11,76
450-Empleados administrativos con tareas de atención al público	375,0	100,00	364,7	97,26	10,3	2,74
Total ocupaciones seleccionadas	6.925,0	100,00	6.284,6	90,75	640,7	9,25

Note: Table 11 includes only those occupations that have at least 10,000 persons not affiliated in the SR.

By occupation, those with the highest amount in absolute values (20,000 employed people not affiliated in the SR or more) are '910. Domestic employees', '512. Wage-earning waiters', '951. Agricultural Labourers', '522. Sellers in shops and warehouses', '571. Home personal care workers (except for childcare providers)', '712. Bricklayers, stonemasons, stone cutters, splitters and carvers', '921. Cleaning staff in offices, hotels and other similar establishments', '500. Waiters and chefs that own the establishment', '232. Other teachers and education professionals' and '351. Trade and sales representatives'.

As to the weighting of each occupation amongst those indicated in table 11, those with a percentage of employed people not found in Affiliation higher than 20% were '293. Creative and interpretative artists', '541. Sellers in kiosks or at flea markets', '910. Domestic Employees' and '571. Home personal care workers (except for childcare providers)'

In any case, there is wide variety by occupation. In Table 11, those occupations that contribute to the group with 10,000 or more cases have been included and the total of these only comprises 640,700 non-affiliated employed people, which accounts for two thirds (66.47%) of the total number of employed people in the EAPS not found in Affiliation.

We will now analyse the group according to demographic variables (table 12) and other variables associated with the type of employment relation (Table 13).

Table 12. Employed people in the EAPS who are not public sector employees, nor have occupation 211, 245, 248, 251, nor work abroad, by demographic variables

T2-2016	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFLIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
TOTAL	14.924,4	100,00	13.960,7	93,54	963,7	6,46
SEXO						
Hombre	8.403,5	100,00	7.905,0	94,07	498,4	5,93
Mujer	6.520,9	100,00	6.055,7	92,86	465,3	7,14
NACIONALIDAD						
Espanoles	12.538,7	100,00	11.967,8	95,45	571,0	4,55
Doble Nacionalidad	483,0	100,00	422,7	87,53	60,2	12,47
Extranjeros	1.902,7	100,00	1.570,2	82,52	332,5	17,48
EDAD						
16-19	80,9	100,00	61,6	76,16	19,3	23,84
20-24	664,8	100,00	570,7	85,85	94,1	14,15
25-29	1.413,8	100,00	1.286,3	90,98	127,5	9,02
30-34	1.891,9	100,00	1.765,7	93,33	126,2	6,67
35-39	2.416,5	100,00	2.282,3	94,45	134,1	5,55
40-44	2.401,3	100,00	2.277,8	94,86	123,4	5,14
45-49	2.162,6	100,00	2.047,3	94,67	115,3	5,33
50-54	1.767,7	100,00	1.673,5	94,67	94,2	5,33
55-59	1.288,5	100,00	1.230,4	95,49	58,1	4,51
60-64	705,8	100,00	663,7	94,04	42,1	5,96
65 o más	130,7	100,00	101,3	77,49	29,4	22,51

Analysing the behaviour by sex, age and nationality, the weight of the inconsistency in occupation is much higher among foreigners (or those with dual nationality) than among Spaniards and somewhat higher in women than in men.

By age, the percentage of employed people not found in the Affiliation is considerably higher among young people, on the one hand, and among those aged 65 and older, on the other.

Table 13. Employed people in the EAPS who are not public sector employees, nor have occupation 211, 245, 248, 251, nor work abroad, by variables associated with the type of work relation with the EAPS.

T2-2016	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total Ocupados	14.924,4	100,00	13.960,7	93,54	963,7	6,46
TIPO DE JORNADA						
Jornada Completa	12.365,3	100,00	11.748,2	95,01	617,1	4,99
Jornada Parcial	2.559,1	100,00	2.212,5	86,45	346,7	13,55
TIPO DE CONTRATO						
Total Asalariados	12.003,2	100,00	11.278,9	93,97	724,4	6,03
Contrato Indefinido	8.821,5	100,00	8.495,4	96,30	326,0	3,70
Contrato Temporal	3.181,8	100,00	2.783,4	87,48	398,4	12,52
TIPO DE CONTRATO INDEFINIDO						
Total Contratos Indefinidos	8.821,5	100,00	8.495,4	96,30	326,0	3,70
Contrato Permanente	8.511,9	100,00	8.204,9	96,39	307,0	3,61
Contrato Discontinuo	309,6	100,00	290,6	93,87	19,0	6,13
TIPO DE CONTRATO TEMPORAL						
Total Contratos Temporales	3.181,8	100,00	2.783,4	87,48	398,4	12,52
No sabe	229,6	100,00	205,8	89,65	23,8	10,35
Por circunstancias de la producción	679,9	100,00	623,1	91,64	56,9	8,36
De aprendizaje, formación o práctica	129,7	100,00	117,9	90,91	11,8	9,09
Estacional o de temporada	269,9	100,00	240,8	89,23	29,1	10,77
Cubre un periodo de prueba	29,3	100,00	25,0	85,22	4,3	14,78
Cubre la ausencia total o parcial de otro trabajador	208,2	100,00	198,2	95,22	10,0	4,78
Para obra o servicio determinado	1.444,4	100,00	1.312,0	90,83	132,4	9,17
Verbal no incluido en las anteriores	157,7	100,00	35,3	22,38	122,4	77,62
Otro tipo	33,2	100,00	25,4	76,49	7,8	23,51

The percentage of employed people who are not affiliated is much higher among part-time employed people (13.55%) than among those who work full time (4.99%).

In terms of types of contract, the percentage is higher with temporary contracts (12.52%) rather than in indefinite (3.70%). Within the indefinite contracts, the proportion of discontinuous fixed contracts has almost double (6.13%) the percentage of other indefinite contracts (3.61%).

Among temporary contracts, the 'Verbal, not included in the above options' kind has 77.62% employed people who are not registered in the Affiliation.

If we analyse according to hours worked we can see that the percentages of employed people who are affiliates is considerably higher among those working only a few hours, those who have not worked in the reference week and those who do not know the number of hours worked.

Table 14. Employed people in the EAPS who are not public sector employees, nor have occupation 211, 245, 248, 251 nor work abroad, by hours worked

T2-2016	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
HORAS HABITUALES						
Total	14.924,4	100,00	13.960,7	93,54	963,7	6,46
40 horas	7.656,1	100,00	7.314,6	95,54	341,5	4,46
De 1 a 9 horas	321,4	100,00	222,7	69,28	98,7	30,72
De 10 a 19 horas	531,0	100,00	452,2	85,17	78,8	14,83
De 20 a 29 horas	1.417,1	100,00	1.295,3	91,41	121,8	8,59
De 30 a 34 horas	627,2	100,00	584,3	93,16	42,9	6,84
De 35 a 39 horas	1.002,7	100,00	968,6	96,61	34,0	3,39
De 41 a 44 horas	203,1	100,00	193,9	95,44	9,3	4,56
De 45 a 49 horas	752,1	100,00	714,6	95,01	37,5	4,99
De 50 y más	1.559,8	100,00	1.481,9	95,00	78,0	5,00
No sabe	853,9	100,00	732,6	85,80	121,3	14,20
HORAS EFECTIVAS						
Total	14.924,4	100,00	13.960,7	93,54	963,7	6,46
No trabajó	637,1	100,00	568,5	89,24	68,6	10,76
40 horas	6.725,8	100,00	6.432,9	95,64	292,9	4,36
De 1 a 9 horas	358,1	100,00	251,2	70,15	106,9	29,85
De 10 a 19 horas	583,0	100,00	499,9	85,74	83,1	14,26
De 20 a 29 horas	1.444,9	100,00	1.319,4	91,31	125,5	8,69
De 30 a 34 horas	845,2	100,00	797,7	94,37	47,6	5,63
De 35 a 39 horas	912,8	100,00	881,4	96,56	31,4	3,44
De 41 a 44 horas	260,1	100,00	250,2	96,21	9,9	3,79
De 45 a 49 horas	764,9	100,00	733,5	95,89	31,4	4,11
De 50 y más	1.582,9	100,00	1.512,6	95,56	70,3	4,44
No sabe	809,4	100,00	713,5	88,14	96,0	11,86

The variables analysed so far persistently suggest a link between comparatively weaker employment among employed people who are not in Affiliation, with percentages of people not found considerably higher in the categories that indicate greater volatility or uncertainty in employment (low number of working hours or don't know time spent working, part-time, temporary or verbal contract, etc.).

This can indicate both irregular situations in the FGA and/or a correct declaration in the EAPS interview of a changing or unstable situation.

However, it is very difficult to distinguish between the two issues. To assess what role the difficulty of registration in an administrative source or the problem of

allocating the response in the reference week may play, we have recalculated the magnitudes after extending the consistency to the existence or non-existence of the same situation from one week before to one week after the survey's reference week. The results are shown below.

5.1.1 EMPLOYED PEOPLE NOT FOUND INCREASING THE REFERENCE WEEK TO THREE

In this section, we will look at the unexplained employed people in the EAPS that have an employment relationship in the weeks 'closest' to the reference week.

In order to assess the sensitivity of the condition of coherence (employed in the EAPS = affiliate, in the reference week) possible effects of memory in response to the survey or small temporary disturbances in the Affiliation register, we extended the consistency period to three weeks (the reference week, one week before and one week after).

The results are shown in table 15 and indicate that the increase in consistency when we relax the matching condition in the reference week in the terms described above amounts to 9.31%, 89,700 employed people. Of these, 58,100 have a temporary contract according to EAPS.

This 9.31% of employed people in the EAPS who are not affiliated would be the estimated proportion of people whose 'inconsistency' could be due to small variations (a week before or after) in identifying the situation in the reference week in both sources.

Table 15. Calculation of a new conciliation variable by extending the consideration of consistency to being affiliated a week before or a week after the reference week.

T2-2016	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	963,7	100,00	89,7	9,31	874,0	90,69
No asalariado	239,3	100,00	8,0	3,35	231,3	96,65
Contrato Indefinido	326,0	100,00	23,6	7,23	302,4	92,77
Contrato Temporal	398,4	100,00	58,1	14,58	340,3	85,42

5.2 GROUP-2NE- Unexplained remainder non-employed in EAPS found in Affiliation

We will now analyse this group with the available information, both in EAPS (remember that these are 'non-employed' according to the survey) and with the variables associated with the employment relationship found in the Affiliation.

In this case, men form a higher percentage of non-employed people in the EAPS found in the Affiliation. Regarding foreigners, the percentage of non-employed people found in the Affiliation is also higher (3.34% compared to 2.56%). By age, there is also greater inconsistency amongst the youngest people (except in the 16-

19 age group, in which only 1.72% of non-employed people in the the EAPS were found in the Affiliation), but the differences by age group are less pronounced than in the group of employed people in the EAPS who were not found in Affiliation.

Table 16. Non-employed in the EAPS (without including the Special Agricultural System. Inactive', nor contracts for partial retirement) by demographic variables

T2-2016	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFLIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
TOTAL	19.826,3	100,00	573,9	2,89	19.252,3	97,11
SEXO						
Hombre	8.595,9	100,00	286,8	3,34	8.309,1	96,66
Mujer	11.230,4	100,00	287,2	2,56	10.943,2	97,44
NACIONALIDAD						
Españoles	17.742,9	100,00	466,5	2,63	17.276,4	97,37
Doble Nacionalidad	380,9	100,00	17,2	4,52	363,7	95,48
Extranjeros	1.702,5	100,00	90,2	5,30	1.612,3	94,70
EDAD						
16-19	1.655,3	100,00	28,5	1,72	1.626,9	98,28
20-24	1.528,8	100,00	119,2	7,80	1.409,6	92,20
25-29	917,2	100,00	79,4	8,65	837,8	91,35
30-34	815,7	100,00	68,1	8,35	747,6	91,65
35-39	862,3	100,00	59,6	6,91	802,7	93,09
40-44	971,8	100,00	49,3	5,07	922,5	94,93
45-49	974,2	100,00	49,0	5,03	925,1	94,97
50-54	1.079,5	100,00	36,1	3,35	1.043,3	96,65
55-59	1.230,4	100,00	32,6	2,65	1.197,8	97,35
60-64	1.519,6	100,00	27,3	1,79	1.492,4	98,21
65 o mas	8.271,5	100,00	24,9	0,30	8.246,7	99,70

Analysing the regime of the employment relation found in the reference week (Table 17), we can see that the most numerous group corresponds to General regime 0111 (392,600 people). Next are 0521 Special regime for self-employed workers (118,300), 0163 Special Agricultural System (34,200) and 0138 Special system for domestic employees (28,000). 573,900 people are part of these regimes and form 97.11% of cases of non-employed EAPS who are affiliated in the SR.

Table 17. Non-employed in the EAPS (without including the Special Agricultural System. Inactive', nor partial retirement contracts) by regime.

T2-2016	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	19.826,3	100,00	573,9	2,89	19.252,3	97,11
SIN RELACIÓN LABORAL DE TRABAJO EN LA SDR	17.450,8	100,00			17.450,8	100,00
REGIMEN GENERAL	1.970,3	100,00	392,6	19,92	1.577,7	80,08
SISTEMA ESPECIAL EMPLEADOS DEL HOGAR	28,0	100,00	28,0	100,00		
CONVENIO ESPECIAL	218,2	100,00			218,2	100,00
SISTEMA ESPECIAL AGRARIO	36,9	100,00	34,2	92,74	2,7	7,26
REGIMEN ESPECIAL TRABAJADORES AUTONOMOS	118,3	100,00	118,3	100,00		
REGIMENES ESPECIALES MAR Y CARBON	3,8	100,00	0,8	21,76	3,0	78,24

To try to capture possible differences regarding the link with the labour market we have analysed the distribution of this group according to 'labour density in the year', measured by the number of days that they have been registered in the Affiliation. The results are shown in table 18.

Table 18. Non-employed in EAPS (without considering the Special Agricultural System. Inactive', nor contracts for partial retirement) by days registered in the Affiliation in the year.

T2-2016	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	19.826,3	100,00	573,9	2,89	19.252,3	97,11
Sin relación laboral de trabajo en el año	16.361,8	100,00			16.361,8	100,00
Hasta 30	648,0	100,00	20,6	3,18	627,4	96,82
De 31 a 90	963,6	100,00	45,5	4,72	918,0	95,28
De 91 a 150	698,1	100,00	60,4	8,65	637,7	91,35
De 151 a 210	525,8	100,00	87,6	16,67	438,2	83,33
De 211 a 270	297,1	100,00	97,3	32,74	199,9	67,26
De 271 a 330	152,8	100,00	90,0	58,91	62,8	41,09
De 331 a 364	35,8	100,00	29,3	81,72	6,5	18,28
Todo el año	143,2	100,00	143,2	100,00		

There is great diversity regarding number of days worked in a year. In particular, there are numerous groups that have worked up to 30 days in the year, between 2 and 3 months, 3 to 5 months, between 5 and 7, etc.

At first glance, contract rotation or the existence of short-term contracts can introduce problems of consistency as they can lead to confusion at the end of the contract, when the person may still be affiliated (they may still have holidays left, for example), however, as they haven't gone to work or hope to return later, the informant declares that they have finished working and no longer work.

There may also be cases of registration in Social Security with a periodicity in the payments that means the informant declared in the EAPS that they did not work in exchange for remuneration in the reference week.

These explanations are plausible, but incomplete, as the largest group of those who are non-employed in the EAPS and are nevertheless in the Affiliation have

one single employment relationship that extends, for the most part, throughout the year.

In fact, in table 19, we can see that there are 143,200 people who are registered as working throughout the year. Of these, nearly two-thirds (64.97%) are inactive according to the EAPS. Distribution by age is fairly homogeneous, although seems to be slightly more concentrated in those aged 55 and over, particularly among those inactive according to the EAPS.

A plausible conjecture for these older age groups is that they may be trying to complete periods of activity in the Affiliation regarding pension benefit.

Table 19. Non-employed in EAPS (without considering the Special Agricultural System. Inactive', nor partial retirement contracts) that have a employment relation throughout the year, by demographic variables

T2-2016	NO OCUPADOS ENCONTRADOS EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL NO OCUPADOS		PARADOS		INACTIVOS	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
TOTAL	143,2	100,00	50,2	35,03	93,1	64,97
SEXO						
Hombre	62,6	100,00	28,6	45,70	34,0	54,30
Mujer	80,6	100,00	21,6	26,74	59,1	73,26
NACIONALIDAD						
Españoles	121,4	100,00	39,8	32,75	81,7	67,25
Doble Nacionalidad	2,9	100,00	1,5	51,65	1,4	48,35
Extranjeros	18,9	100,00	8,9	47,15	10,0	52,85
EDAD						
16-19	1,7	100,00	0,3	15,68	1,4	84,32
20-24	16,9	100,00	5,9	34,96	11,0	65,04
25-29	13,1	100,00	6,9	52,38	6,3	47,62
30-34	11,6	100,00	5,5	47,04	6,1	52,96
35-39	12,5	100,00	6,7	53,06	5,9	46,94
40-44	12,9	100,00	8,1	62,55	4,8	37,45
45-49	12,1	100,00	6,1	50,26	6,0	49,74
50-54	12,7	100,00	5,4	42,26	7,3	57,74
55-59	14,7	100,00	3,0	20,20	11,8	79,80
60-64	17,2	100,00	1,4	8,30	15,8	91,70
65 o mas	17,7	100,00	1,1	6,21	16,6	93,79

In addition, it happens that the vast majority of people not employed in the EAPS but found registered in the Affiliation all year round also have a single contract. In Table 20, we can see that these are 112,100 out of a total of 143,200.

Table 20. Non-employed in EAPS (without considering the Special Agricultural System. Inactive', nor contracts for partial retirement) that have an employment relation all year round by number of employment relations in the year

T2- 2016	NO OCUPADOS ENCONTRADOS EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL NO OCUPADOS		PARADOS		INACTIVOS	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	143,2	100,00	50,2	35,03	93,1	64,97
Una rel. laboral en el año	112,1	100,00	32,3	28,84	79,7	71,16
Dos rel. laborales en el año	16,8	100,00	8,8	52,26	8,0	47,74
Tres rel. laborales en el año	7,3	100,00	4,0	54,00	3,4	46,00
Cuatro rel. laborales en el año	1,5	100,00	1,2	77,49	0,3	22,51
Cinco o más rel. laborales en el año	5,5	100,00	3,9	71,17	1,6	28,83

Tabulating the Social Security regimes of the 112,100 people who are non-employed in the EAPS and who have been part of a single employment relationship all year can be found in table 21.

Table 21. Non-employed in EAPS (without considering the Special Agricultural System. Inactive', nor partial retirement contracts) by regime of only employment relation in the Affiliation

T2-2016	NO OCUPADOS ENCONTRADOS EN AFILIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL NO OCUPADOS		PARADOS		INACTIVOS	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
Total	112,1	100,00	32,3	28,84	79,7	71,16
REGIMEN GENERAL	36,3	100,00	15,4	42,46	20,9	57,54
SISTEMA ESPECIAL EMPLEADOS DEL HOGAR	8,1	100,00	2,9	35,47	5,2	64,53
SISTEMA ESPECIAL AGRARIO	0,6	100,00			0,6	100,00
REGIMEN ESPECIAL TRABAJADORES AUTONOMOS	66,7	100,00	13,9	20,83	52,8	79,17
REGIMENES ESPECIALES MAR Y CARBON	0,4	100,00	0,1	39,61	0,2	60,39

Of the 112,100 non-employed people according to the EAPS found in the Affiliation registered throughout the year with a single labour relationship, 36,300 are in the General Regime, 8,100 in the Special Scheme for Domestic Employees and 66,700 in the Autonomous Workers Regime.

It must be concluded that, according to the EAPS, these people are contributing without working.

6. Conclusions and evaluation

The consistency between the EAPS and Affiliation regarding the measurement of employment is quite high.

The initial consistency index is estimated to be 92.6% (groups equally classified in terms of their relationship with the activity by both sources with respect to the total of people aged 16 and over).

If we take into consideration the specificities of affiliation of civil servants registered with mutual societies, of the employed people that can contribute to other mutual social provision societies, of workers who reside in Spain but work

abroad, of people in the 'Special Agricultural System. Inactive' and those that, in 2016, were eligible for partial retirement, we reach a rate of 96.0% explained consistency.

Therefore only 4% of people have an unexplained inconsistency. Analysing the classification of employed people in EAPS and the status of affiliation in the reference week in a labour relationship, we note that there are 963,700 employed people in the EAPS who are not found in the Affiliation and 573,900 non-employed people in the EAPS that appear as Affiliates in the reference week.

Part of this unexplained inconsistency may be due to the difficulty of perfectly framing short work periods in time (both in terms of the response collected in the survey associated with the reference week and the statuses recorded in the Affiliation).

On the other hand, there are signs that the EAPS covers part of the occupation not registered in the Affiliation (a higher proportion of temporary labour relations, in specific sectors and occupations, etc.) and that there are cases that would correspond to people who contributed without working or who simply did not respond to the survey truthfully.

This report on consistency at the microdata level offers a primary analysis for groups that are of great interest in the study of the labour market and raises several issues for future research and analysis.

7. Annex I

Of all labour relations found in the Social Security Treasury's database, employment relations have been considered to be only those that were registered (without taking into account similar situations) in the reference week in any **regime** except for the following:

3100 - SOCIAL ACTION AID

3040 - HEALTH CARE (SPECIAL AGREEMENT)

0540 - REG.ESP.SELF-EMPLOYED (SPECIAL AGREEMENT)

0840 - REG.SPECIAL SEA (SPECIAL AGREEMENT)

0940 - REG.ESP.MINING COAL (SPECIAL AGREEMENT).

0140 - GENERAL SCHEME (SPECIAL AGREEMENT)

Employment relations have also not included those registered who had some type of the following kinds of **employment relation**:

751 - UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE EXPIRATION

752 - UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE SUSPENSION

753 - SUB.UNEMPLOYMENT>52/55 YEARS-FIXED DISC.EXPI

754 - SUB.UNEMPLOYMENT>52/55 YEARS-FIXED DISC.SUSP

755 - UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT. EXPIRATION

756 - UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT. SUSPENSION

8. Annex II

Table All 1. Employed people in the EAPS that don't work as public sector employees, nor have occupations 211, 245, 248, 251, nor work abroad by variables of the production process of the EAPS

T2-2016 OCUPADOS EPA que no trabajan como asalariados del sector público ni tienen ocupaciones 211, 245, 248, 251, ni trabajan en el extranjero	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFLIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
TOTAL	14.924,4	100,00	13.960,7	93,54	963,7	6,46
MÉTODO DE ENTREVISTA						
Telefónica	11.491,6	100,00	10.802,8	94,01	688,8	5,99
Visita personal	3.432,8	100,00	3.157,9	91,99	274,9	8,01
PERSONA QUE CONTESTA A LA ENTREVISTA						
Propia persona	7.269,6	100,00	6.792,5	93,44	477,1	6,56
Otra persona	7.654,8	100,00	7.168,2	93,64	486,6	6,36
TRATAMIENTO DE RESPUESTA						
Falta de respuesta imputada	662,4	100,00	576,8	87,08	85,6	12,92
Información original	14.262,0	100,00	13.383,9	93,84	878,1	6,16
SEMANAS DE DIFERENCIA ENTRE LA SEMANA DE REFERENCIA Y LA DE REALIZACIÓN DE LA ENTREVISTA						
Una semana	11.005,8	100,00	10.327,2	93,83	678,6	6,17
Dos semanas	2.467,1	100,00	2.292,3	92,92	174,8	7,08
Tres semanas	794,4	100,00	733,0	92,27	61,4	7,73
Cuatro semanas	311,6	100,00	287,1	92,13	24,5	7,87
Cinco y más semanas	345,5	100,00	321,1	92,94	24,4	7,06

Table All 2. Non-employed in the EAPS that are not registered in regime 161 nor have a partial retirement contract by variables of the production process of the EAPS

T2-2016 NO OCUPADOS EPA que no están de alta en el régimen 161, ni con contrato de jubilación parcial	SITUACION DE TRABAJO EN AFLIACION EN SEMANA DE REFERENCIA					
	TOTAL		ENCONTRADO		NO ENCONTRADO	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
TOTAL	19.826,3	100,00	573,9	2,89	19.252,3	97,11
MÉTODO DE ENTREVISTA						
Telefónica	14.529,6	100,00	406,4	2,80	14.123,2	97,20
Visita personal	5.296,7	100,00	167,5	3,16	5.129,2	96,84
PERSONA QUE CONTESTA A LA ENTREVISTA						
Propia persona	9.966,4	100,00	204,3	2,05	9.762,1	97,95
Otra persona	9.859,9	100,00	369,7	3,75	9.490,3	96,25
TRATAMIENTO DE RESPUESTA						
Falta de respuesta imputada	949,1	100,00	84,8	8,93	864,3	91,07
Información original	18.877,2	100,00	489,1	2,59	18.388,0	97,41
SEMANAS DE DIFERENCIA ENTRE LA SEMANA DE REFERENCIA Y LA DE REALIZACIÓN DE LA ENTREVISTA						
Una semana	14.738,4	100,00	406,6	2,76	14.331,9	97,24
Dos semanas	3.412,7	100,00	93,5	2,74	3.319,1	97,26
Tres semanas	974,8	100,00	31,7	3,25	943,1	96,75
Cuatro semanas	338,4	100,00	17,1	5,04	321,3	94,96
Cinco y más semanas	362,0	100,00	25,1	6,94	336,9	93,06

9. Annex III

Table AIII 1. The EAPS sample data by type of incident in the process and by relation with the activity

T2-2016	Total		OCUPADOS		PARADOS		INACTIVOS	
	N	%N	N	%N	N	%N	N	%N
TOTAL	135.828	100,00	58.989	100,00	14.827	100,00	62.012	100,00
Incidencia en el proceso de cruce	7.363	5,42	873	1,48	418	2,82	6.072	9,79
Sin altas en el año	55.898	41,15	3.311	5,61	4.467	30,13	48.120	77,60
Sin altas de trabajo en el año	5.502	4,05	714	1,21	2.369	15,98	2.419	3,90
Sin altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	11.031	8,12	1.248	2,12	6.045	40,77	3.738	6,03
Con altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	56.034	41,25	52.843	89,58	1.528	10,31	1.663	2,68

Table AIII 2. The EAPS sample data by type of incident in the process and by relation with the activity

T2-2016	Total		OCUPADOS		PARADOS		INACTIVOS	
	N	% N fila	N	% N fila	N	% N fila	N	% N fila
TOTAL	135.828	100,00	58.989	43,43	14.827	10,92	62.012	45,65
Incidencia en el proceso de cruce	7.363	100,00	873	11,86	418	5,68	6.072	82,47
Sin altas en el año	55.898	100,00	3.311	5,92	4.467	7,99	48.120	86,09
Sin altas de trabajo en el año	5.502	100,00	714	12,98	2.369	43,06	2.419	43,97
Sin altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	11.031	100,00	1.248	11,31	6.045	54,80	3.738	33,89
Con altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	56.034	100,00	52.843	94,31	1.528	2,73	1.663	2,97

Table AIII 3. High EAPS data by type of incident in the process and by relation with the activity

T2-2016	Valor		OCUPADOS		PARADOS		INACTIVOS	
	Valor	Porcentaje de columna	Valor	Porcentaje de columna	Valor	Porcentaje de columna	Valor	Porcentaje de columna
TOTAL	38.505,7	100,00	18.301,0	100,00	4.574,7	100,00	15.630,0	100,00
Incidencia en el proceso de cruce	2.040,3	5,30	348,0	1,90	171,1	3,74	1.521,2	9,73
Sin altas en el año	14.300,4	37,14	956,5	5,23	1.354,0	29,60	11.990,0	76,71
Sin altas de trabajo en el año	1.501,5	3,90	175,9	0,96	685,2	14,98	640,3	4,10
Sin altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	3.325,4	8,64	434,8	2,38	1.873,7	40,96	1.016,9	6,51
Con altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	17.337,9	45,03	16.385,7	89,53	490,7	10,73	461,6	2,95

Table AIII 4. High EAPS data by type of incident in the process and by relation with the activity

T2-2016	Total		OCUPADOS		PARADOS		INACTIVOS	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
TOTAL	38.505,7	100,00	18.301,0	47,53	4.574,7	11,88	15.630,0	40,59
Incidencia en el proceso de cruce	2.040,3	100,00	348,0	17,06	171,1	8,39	1.521,2	74,56
Sin altas en el año	14.300,4	100,00	956,5	6,69	1.354,0	9,47	11.990,0	83,84
Sin altas de trabajo en el año	1.501,5	100,00	175,9	11,72	685,2	45,64	640,3	42,65
Sin altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	3.325,4	100,00	434,8	13,08	1.873,7	56,34	1.016,9	30,58
Con altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	17.337,9	100,00	16.385,7	94,51	490,7	2,83	461,6	2,66

Table AIII 5. Employed in the EAPS by professional status and type of incident in the process. Sample data.

T2-2016	Total		Asalariado sector privado		Asalariado sector público		Empresario o trabajador independiente		Resto de ocupados	
	N	%Fila	N	%Fila	N	%Fila	N	%Fila	N	%Fila
TOTAL	58.989	100,00	36.899	62,55	11.137	18,88	10.534	17,86	419	0,71
Incidencia en el proceso de cruce	873	100,00	416	47,65	348	39,86	96	11,00	13	1,49
Sin altas en el año	3.311	100,00	604	18,24	2.027	61,22	588	17,76	92	2,78
Sin altas de trabajo en el año	714	100,00	105	14,71	565	79,13	30	4,20	14	1,96
Sin altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	1.248	100,00	908	72,76	105	8,41	196	15,71	39	3,13
Con altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	52.843	100,00	34.866	65,98	8.092	15,31	9.624	18,21	261	0,49

Table AIII 6. Employed in the EAPS by professional status and type of incident in the process. Sample data.

T2-2016	Total		Asalariado sector privado		Asalariado sector público		Empresario o trabajador independiente		Resto de ocupados	
	Valor	Porcentaje de columna	Valor	Porcentaje de columna	Valor	Porcentaje de columna	Valor	Porcentaje de columna	Valor	Porcentaje de columna
TOTAL	18.301,0	100,00	12.192,7	100,00	2.995,0	100,00	3.001,4	100,00	111,8	100,00
Incidencia en el proceso de cruce	348,0	1,90	207,5	1,70	92,3	3,08	43,9	1,46	4,3	3,82
Sin altas en el año	956,5	5,23	212,6	1,74	540,6	18,05	180,1	6,00	23,3	20,81
Sin altas de trabajo en el año	175,9	0,96	30,5	0,25	135,1	4,51	7,5	0,25	2,8	2,52
Sin altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	434,8	2,38	326,4	2,68	30,8	1,03	66,4	2,21	11,2	10,06
Con altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	16.385,7	89,53	11.415,8	93,63	2.196,3	73,33	2.703,5	90,07	70,2	62,78

Table AIII 7. Employed in the EAPS by professional status and type of incident in the process. High Data

T2-2016	Total		Asalariado sector privado		Asalariado sector público		Empresario o trabajador independiente		Resto de ocupados	
	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila	Valor	Porcentaje de fila
TOTAL	18.301,0	100,00	12.192,7	66,62	2.995,0	16,37	3.001,4	16,40	111,8	0,61
Incidencia en el proceso de cruce	348,0	100,00	207,5	59,64	92,3	26,51	43,9	12,62	4,3	1,23
Sin altas en el año	956,5	100,00	212,6	22,22	540,6	56,52	180,1	18,83	23,3	2,43
Sin altas de trabajo en el año	175,9	100,00	30,5	17,33	135,1	76,79	7,5	4,28	2,8	1,60
Sin altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	434,8	100,00	326,4	75,06	30,8	7,08	66,4	15,27	11,2	2,59
Con altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	16.385,7	100,00	11.415,8	69,67	2.196,3	13,40	2.703,5	16,50	70,2	0,43

Table AIII 8. Employed in the EAPS by professional status and type of incident in the process. High Data

T2-2016	Total		Asalariado sector privado		Asalariado sector público		Empresario o trabajador independiente		Resto de ocupados	
	N	%Columna	N	%Columna	N	%Columna	N	%Columna	N	%Columna
TOTAL	58.989	100,00	36.899	100,00	11.137	100,00	10.534	100,00	419	100,00
Incidencia en el proceso de cruce	873	1,48	416	1,13	348	3,12	96	0,91	13	3,10
Sin altas en el año	3.311	5,61	604	1,64	2.027	18,20	588	5,58	92	21,96
Sin altas de trabajo en el año	714	1,21	105	0,28	565	5,07	30	0,28	14	3,34
Sin altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	1.248	2,12	908	2,46	105	0,94	196	1,86	39	9,31
Con altas de trabajo en la semana de referencia	52.843	89,58	34.866	94,49	8.092	72,66	9.624	91,36	261	62,29

10. Annex IV

Members of the working group to examine the consistency of the figures of occupation of the Economically Active Population Survey and Affiliation to Social Security:

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