

## **High Council on Statistics**

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### **Working Group on Short-Term Labour Market Statistics**

**Comparison of the  
Statistical magnitudes of  
unemployment according  
to the Economically  
Active Population Survey  
and the data of the  
Public Employment  
Services through the  
correlation of microdata  
information from both  
sources.**

**Second quarter of 2019**

Madrid, February 2021



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## 1 Introduction

There are two official statistical sources in Spain that provide results on unemployment: the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) carried out by the National Statistics Institute, on a quarterly basis, and Registered Unemployment (RU), published on a monthly basis by the Public State Employment Service (SEPE). There are noticeable differences in level between the two and, occasionally, also in their evolution, which in principle can be explained by the disparity in origin, execution and methodology of the respective sources.

However, one of the tasks of the Short-term Labour Market Statistics Group<sup>1</sup>, of the High Council on Statistics is to explain these differences in greater depth and to try to reconcile the results of the two sources.

To this end, the method used until 2005 was based on approximating the concepts used in both sources to find conceptual identities on which to base the comparison. In essence, it consisted of contrasting the number of job-seekers according to EAPS classified as unemployed in the survey (adding, in the case of the years 2001 to 2004, the groups excluded from EAPS unemployment due to seeking employment exclusively through public employment offices without having active contact with said offices) with the figure resulting from adding to the registered unemployment the groups excluded from it but which would be considered unemployed according to EAPS methodology<sup>2</sup>.

The reconciliation was therefore carried out in macro or outcome terms (without crossing the individual data from the two statistical sources). However, in 2005 the administrative register of unemployment and the survey underwent methodological changes that made it impossible to continue applying this method.

From then on, the reconciliation is approached in another way, now in 'micro' terms (by crossing individual survey data with the databases of the Public State Employment Service) to check whether the concept of job-seeker, theoretically measured in the same way in EAPS and SEPE, is in effect the same. That is to say, the answer of each interviewee in EAPS to the question about registration as a job-seeker in public employment offices is compared with the real situation of that person in the SEPE register of job-seekers. Subsequently, we descend to analyse in particular the registered unemployed job-seekers and the persons classified as unemployed in EAPS.

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<sup>1</sup> The Group is made up of representatives of the National Statistics Institute, Ministerial Bodies, trade unions, employers' organisations, universities, the Bank of Spain and other entities specialised in analysing the labour market.

<sup>2</sup> See any of the reconciling publications for figures from those years. In particular that of 2001 is available at [http://www.ine.es/docutrab/empleoyparo/ep\\_empleo\\_paro.pdf](http://www.ine.es/docutrab/empleoyparo/ep_empleo_paro.pdf)

The results of the first study conducted, referring to the second quarter of 2005<sup>3</sup> showed significant discrepancies between registration in a public employment office according to EAPS and SEPE. Finally, it was concluded that the information from the survey on registration at the employment office was not sufficiently reliable to be used as key data for the comparison of both sources.

However, the Working Group on Short-term Labour Market Statistics agreed to repeat the microdata analysis exercise for the second quarter of 2007, due to the fact that it was the year in which the clarification of registered *as a job-seeker* was included in the EAPS question (until then it was only asked if the person was registered in a public employment office, but the reason was not specified). The aim was to check whether the inclusion of the clarification reduced the discrepancies obtained from the study based on 2005 data. The results obtained showed that, despite the modification of the question, the discrepancies still existed. However, it was agreed that similar analyses would be carried out again every two years.

A new study is now presented for the second quarter of 2019, following the last study carried out in 2017. It sets out the process that has been carried out for crossing the microdata corresponding to that second quarter, the results obtained in relation to those extracted from the 2017 figures and the conclusions drawn from it. The microdata corresponding to persons from 16 to 74 years old have been selected, as it is the age group in which a person can be considered ILO unemployed according to the current Eurostat guidelines

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## 2 Glossary: previous definitions

The following terminology is used to describe the results:

- **Total (initial universe):** these are all those persons with an age greater than or equal to 16 years and less than 75 years in the EAPS sample for the second quarter of 2019 whose identification document (ID card, passport or residence card) is assigned from the Register.
- **SPES job seekers:** those who are registered as such in the SPES database, either as job seekers or as claimants of other services, and whose application is active or suspended (the latter can be assimilated to those active).
- **SEPE non-job seekers:** are those persons who are either registered as job-seekers in this body but their application is inactive, or have not been found in the SEPE database. In other words, it is considered that those who have been job-seekers but have already found employment (inactive applications) or those who have not been, to date, registered as job-seekers in SEPE are not job-seekers according to SEPE.

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<sup>3</sup> See the publication on reconciliation of figures (second quarter of 2005) prepared by the Working Group on Short-term Labour Market Statistics of the High Council on Statistics at [http://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/daco4211/compa\\_paro\\_2005.pdf](http://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/daco4211/compa_paro_2005.pdf)

- **SPES registered unemployment:** The concept of "registered unemployment" refers, according to Order of 11 March 1985 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, to employment applications pending on the last day of the month at public employment offices, excluding those corresponding to the following situations: employed workers; workers not immediately available for work or situation incompatible with it (retired pensioners and those with total or severe disability, over 65 years of age, workers in a situation of temporary disability, maternity or medical leave, students of regulated official education under 25 years of age or first job seekers and occupational vocational training students, when their teaching hours exceed twenty per week, have a maintenance grant and are first job seekers); workers who apply exclusively for a job with specific characteristics (at home, for a period of less than three months or with a working week of less than 20 hours, those who register at public employment offices as a prerequisite for participating in a selection process for a specific job and those who apply for a job exclusively abroad); temporary agricultural workers receiving special unemployment benefit who are receiving it or who, having exhausted it, have not elapsed a period of more than one year from the creation of the entitlement; applicants with a suspended application and those who refuse labour insertion actions appropriate to their characteristics.
- **EAPS Registered/Unregistered persons:** *EAPS registered persons* are those who are registered at a public employment office according to the information collected by EAPS, i.e., all those persons who are 16 years of age or older and less than 75 years of age in the EAPS sample for the second quarter of 2019 whose answer to the question, *On Sunday of the reference week, were you registered as a job-seeker in a public employment office?* is affirmative. **Otherwise, they are considered as EAPS unregistered persons.**
- **EAPS unemployed persons:** are those persons who are considered as such according to EAPS (have not worked or been employed in the reference week, are *actively* seeking employment and are available to start working in the two weeks following the interview. The condition of active search is not required if they have already found a job in which they will be incorporated in the maximum term of three months).
- **EAPS non-unemployed:** are those persons who, according to EAPS, are classified as employed or inactive.

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### 3 Process

This study takes the **EAPS sample** corresponding to the **second quarter of 2019** and selects the group of persons with **an age greater than or equal to 16 years and less than 75 years**. The identification document (ID card, passport or NIE) of each interviewee in the survey is assigned from the Register based on their personal data (name, surname, date of birth, etc.). Of the total of 121,102 persons between the ages of 16 and 74 in the EAPS sample, the identification document has been retrieved for 120,160 of them, that is, for 99.22%. In the

case of foreign nationals in the sample, identification has been assigned to 90.44% of them<sup>4</sup>. The sample used in the study is made up of 113,177 Spaniards and 6,983 foreigners, representing 94.19% and 5.81% of the total with identification document, respectively.

SPES searches each of the individuals in its database<sup>5</sup>, to determine whether or not they were registered as a job-seeker in the EAPS **reference week**. In the affirmative case, it records the status of the SEPE application (active, inactive or suspended) and how long the applicant has been a job-seeker for those who were in active or suspended status. It also considers the status in the **three months prior to the reference week** in order to search for each person in the Public Employment Services. In this way, it is studied whether the results are influenced by the short period of time considered—one week—in case EAPS respondents are referring to a situation in a longer period.

The results obtained from these analyses are presented in the following sections.

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## 4 Results

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### 4.1 OBTAINING OF THE MAIN RESULTS. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2019.

In line with the previous years from 2013 onwards, the main results obtained by crossing the 120,160 persons aged between 16 and 74 for whom an identification document has been found (hereinafter, they will be referred to as “total”) with the information stored in the SEPE databases, can be structured as follows, in terms of time reference:

- **In relation to the EAPS reference week:**

- Classification of the total number of persons in the EAPS sample under study, according to whether or not they are considered as job-seekers in SEPE (point 4.2).
- Contrast for the EAPS sample under study of the concept of job-seeker according to both sources (registered as EAPS job-seekers versus SEPE job-seekers). Within this analysis, we particularly examine the group formed by those persons who declare in EAPS to be registered in a public employment office, but who are not registered in SEPE (point 4.3).
- Comparison of EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment in the Public Employment Services (SEPE) (point 4.4).

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<sup>4</sup> In 2017, 116,828 people had an identification document, which made up 99.35% of the total and incorporated 91.97% of the foreigners in the original sample.

<sup>5</sup> As in previous reports from 2013 onwards, the search has been extended to the whole period covered by the SEPE database. In previous reports it was limited to one year back.



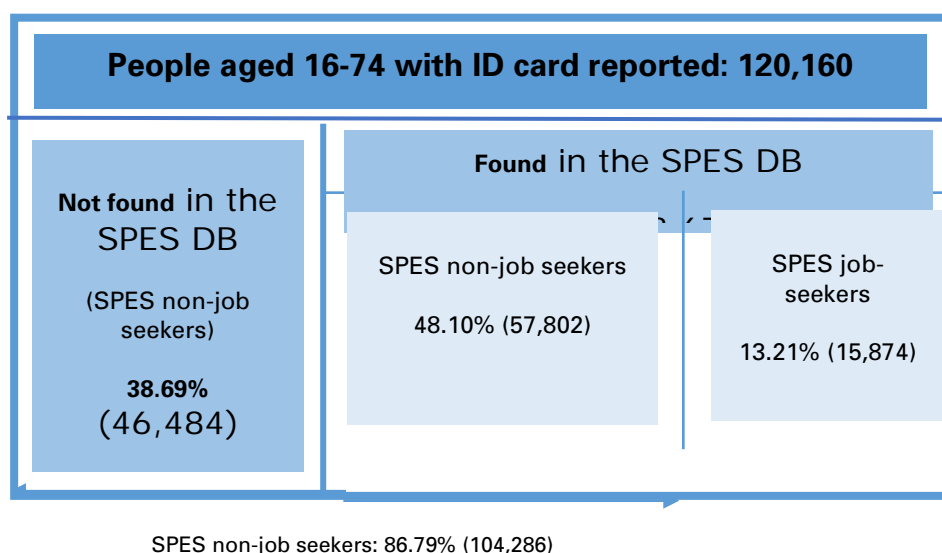
– Classification of the total number of SEPE job-seekers according to whether or not they receive unemployment benefit (point 4.5).

• **Considering the three months prior to the EAPS reference week:**

– Study of whether the results obtained from the search in SEPE during the reference week vary by extending the reference period under consideration to three months (point 4. 6).

4.2 CLASSIFICATION OF THE EAPS SAMPLE UNDER STUDY INTO SEPE JOB-SEEKERS AND NON-JOB SEEKERS. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2019.

The results obtained are presented in the following graph:



From the data represented in the previous graph, it can be seen that:

• A total of **61.31% of the total number of persons have been found in the SPES databases**. These are those who at some time have been or still are job-seekers according to SEPE (tables 1.1 and 1.2 total). Approximately **22% of them** (15,874 persons) **appear as job-seekers in SEPE during the reference week given by EAPS** (tables 2.1 and 2.2 total). Consequently, the **percentage of SPES job-seekers over the total** is limited to **13.21%**.

• A total of **38.69% of the total number of persons has not been found in the SPES databases** (tables 1.1 and 1.2 total). **SEPE non-job seekers** are made up of the 46,484 not found in SEPE (since they do not appear and have not appeared as job-seekers through this service), together with all those people who have been registered in SEPE but their employment application is inactive during the EAPS reference week. The latter group is made up of approximately 78% of those found in the databases (57,802 people). When

adding both groups, it is obtained that **the percentage of SEPE non-job seekers with respect to the total** amounts to **86.79%** (tables 2.1 and 2.2 total).

- By nationality, the percentages among the Spaniards in the EAPS sample under study, of those found both in the SEPE databases and among SEPE job-seekers (60.76% and 12.87% respectively) are similar to those obtained for the total of the sample (61.31% and 13.21% respectively).

However, said percentages are clearly higher in the part of the sample of persons with foreign nationality (namely, 70.23% and 18.73% respectively) (tables 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 Spanish and foreign nationals).

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#### 4.3 COMPARISON EAPS REGISTERED PERSONS VS SEPE JOB-SEEKERS. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2019.

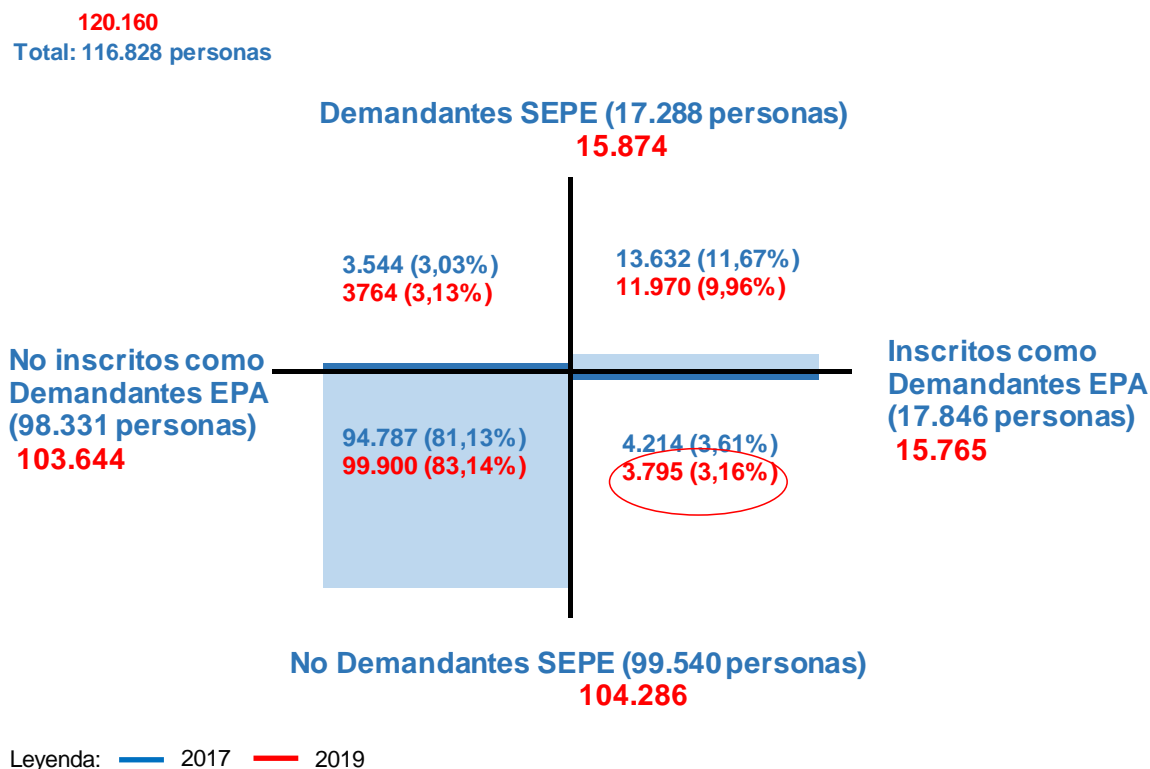
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##### 4.3.1 General Results.

If the total of 120,160 people are classified according to whether they are job-seekers in SEPE offices and if they declare in EAPS that they are registered as job seekers in a public employment office<sup>6</sup>, the following graph is obtained (red: 2019, blue: 2017):

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<sup>6</sup> Does not include *Doesn't know/no answer* obtained as a response to the survey when asking the interviewee the question about registration as a job-seeker in a public employment office. There are 731 people (0.61% of the total), 140 of whom appear as *SEPE job-seekers*.



**In relation to the situation in 2017, in 2019 disagreement remains between both sources, with the distribution between the groups of the discrepancies varying slightly: In 2019 the percentage of people who declare in the survey not to be registered in a public employment office and that they are job-seekers in SEPE increases (this group goes from 3.03% of the total in 2017 to 3.13% in 2019), while the percentage of people registered according to EAPS who appear as non-job seekers in SEPE decreases (from 3.61% in 2015 to 3.16% in 2019).**

As was the case in 2017, it seems that the groups in which there is discordance between the two sources do not represent a high percentage of the sample. However, if the focus is placed on certain groups, it is observed that, for them, the discrepancies between the situation declared in EAPS and that obtained from SEPE with respect to the demand for employment continue to be important.

Returning to the study of the *proportion of SEPE job-seekers within EAPS registered persons in the sample*, which behaves in a similar way to 2017, it is observed that there are 15,765 EAPS registered persons in the sample, of which 11,970 appear as job-seekers also in SEPE. According to the figures presented in the previous graph, those registered according to EAPS and SEPE correspond to 9.96% of the total (11.67% in 2017). In turn, these 11,970 represent 75.93% of the total of the 15,765 EAPS registered persons (tables 2.1 and 2.2 total). Similarly, it is obtained that the persons who declare to be registered as job-seekers in EAPS but

who, subsequently, do not appear as job-seekers according to SEPE are 3,795, which corresponds in percentage terms to 24.07% of EAPS registered persons.

It should be noted that, with the introduction in 2007 of the clarification of registration as a job-seeker in the EAPS questionnaire, **the percentage of EAPS registered persons who did not appear as job-seekers in EAPS fell by more than four points**, from 32.57% in 2005 to 28.26% in 2007. Now in 2019, with a higher percentage of people with an identification (99.22% of the initial universe) the differences have increased slightly, 24.07% in 2019 compared to 23.61% in 2017 (table 2.2 total). Nevertheless, **there are still important discrepancies to be taken into account between the results obtained from both sources**. In fact, there are 3,393 of the 3,795 people who declare to be registered as job-seekers in EAPS and then they are not in SEPE, whose application has been cancelled by SEPE. This suggests that these individuals are very likely not aware of their actual administrative situation in SEPE when responding to the EAPS (table 8).

On the other hand, **as in 2017**, in the case of non-job seekers in both sources, the degree of coincidence between the information collected in the survey and that recorded in SEPE is very similar, with **96.37%** (96.40% in 2017) **of those not registered as job-seekers according to EAPS were non-job seekers in SEPE** (table 2.2 total).

The **results** obtained when considering the **nationality** variable are **similar** to those obtained in **2017**. In effect, the percentage of Spaniards registered as job-seekers in EAPS but not as job-seekers in SEPE is 23.28%. This figure differs by less than one percentage point from that obtained in the total sample, 24.07%. In 2017, these values represented 23.03% of the total number of Spaniards compared with 23.61% of the total. In turn, **among foreigners, the difference between the two sources is much more pronounced**: 32.45% of the total number of foreigners declare in EAPS to be registered as a job-seeker in SEPE but do not appear in the databases of the public employment services. In **2017** this percentage was **30.71%**. This figure continues to differ by more than eight points with respect to the 24.07% obtained in the total sample.

On the other hand, the degree of coincidence between those not registered in EAPS and not appearing as job-seekers in SEPE has decreased slightly from 96.40% in 2017 to 96.37% in 2019. This is repeated when considering Spaniards (96.59% in 2017 as opposed to 96.55% in 2019) while in foreigners it has increased, going from 92.72% in 2017 to 93.09% in 2019 (tables 2.1 and 2.2 Spaniards and foreigners).

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#### 4.3.2 EAPS registered persons SEPE non-job seekers

Since there is such a high discrepancy in the **group that declares in EAPS to be registered as a job-seeker in a public employment office and that does not appear as such in SEPE**, it is studied in depth to try to **characterise it**, as in 2017. For this purpose, we consider its **distribution by sex, age group, EAPS classification of its activity (employed, unemployed or inactive), Autonomous**

**Community and person who responds to the survey questionnaire (the person itself or another person in the dwelling)** (table 3). The **conclusions** reached are:

1) The largest percentage of those who report being registered at a public employment office according to EAPS and who are not registered as such in SEPE is concentrated in the younger age groups (mainly 25-34 years). This occurs in most Autonomous Communities.

2) This group, in general, is made up of more women than men. In 2019, the proportion of women at the national level is slightly higher than in 2017 (55.52% women in 2019 as compared to 53.63% in 2017).

3) As was the case in 2017, the highest proportion of EAPS registered persons and SEPE non-job seekers at the national level is found among those classified in the survey as unemployed (in 2007 the employed population predominated). At the Autonomous Community level, in 2019 this situation is repeated in almost all the Autonomous Communities.

4) Once again, more EAPS registered persons and SEPE non-job seekers have been found in the questionnaires answered by another person in the dwelling than in those answered by the person itself.

In short, in this study **there is also no clear concentration of the sample in any of the variables analysed.**

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#### 4.4 COMPARISON OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT AND EAPS UNEMPLOYMENT. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2019.

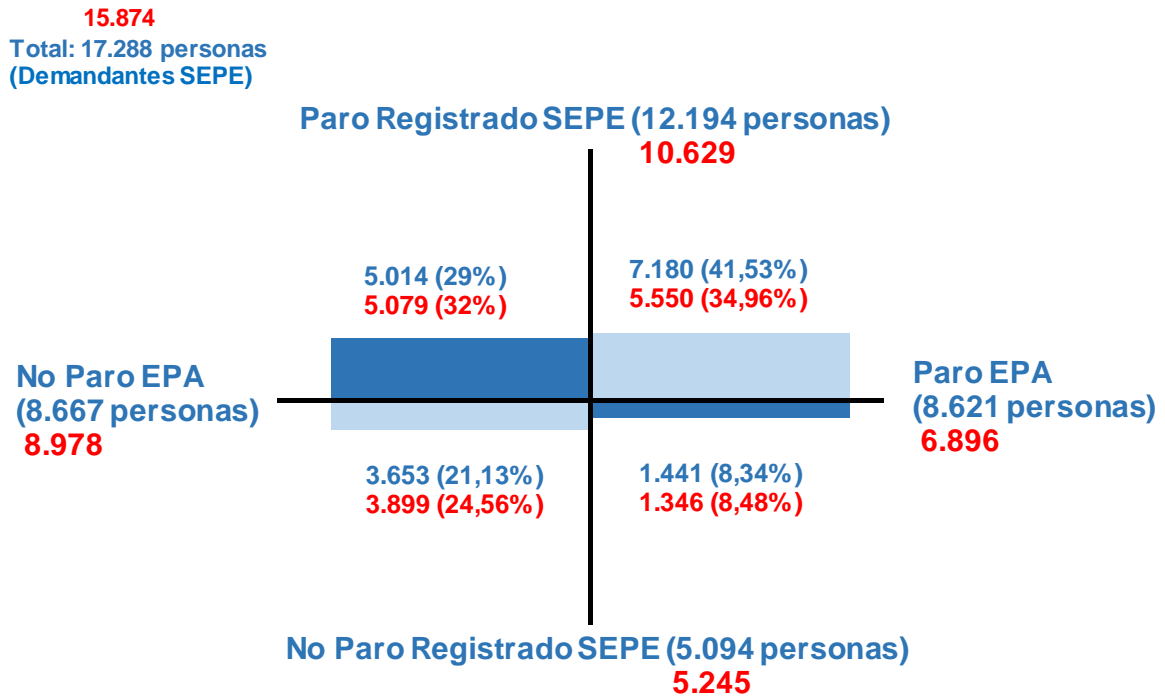
Although registered unemployment and EAPS unemployment correspond to different concepts, as in the studies carried out from the 2013, 2015, and 2017 data, a comparison has been made between the two, in order to study the extent to which these concepts coincide in practice. For this purpose, two groups have been studied, for which an analysis has been made of their classification as EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment:

a) SEPE job-seekers (15,874 persons, in absolute terms, table 4).

b) SEPE job-seekers who are also listed in EAPS as such (11,970 persons, table 5).

The **results** obtained are represented in the following graphs:

**Graph 4.4.a). SPES job-seekers (15,874 persons)**



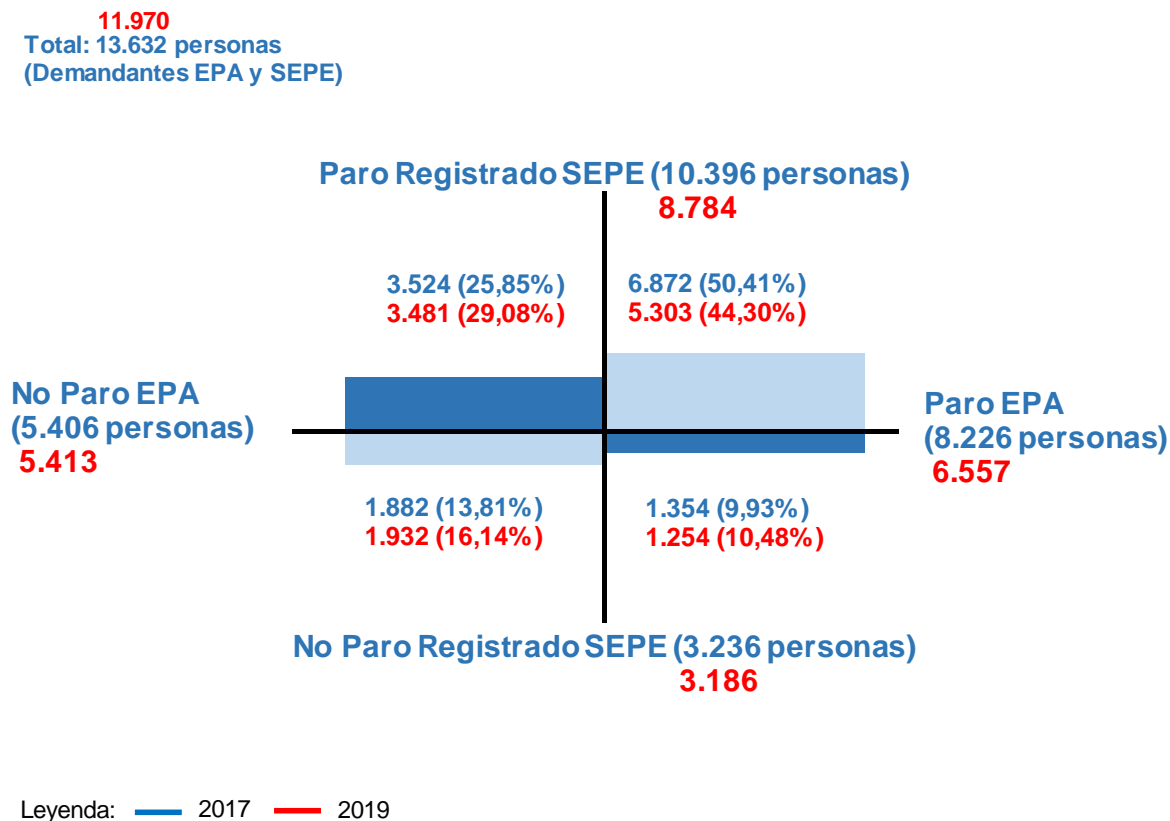
Leyenda: — 2017 — 2019

From the data shown in graph 4.4.a) (data from table 4), it can be seen that:

- A total of 34.96% (41.53% in 2017) of SEPE job-seekers are classified as registered unemployed persons and are also unemployed according to the survey.
- Reciprocally, 24.56% (21.13% in 2017) of the job-seekers are classified as registered non-unemployed persons and are also not considered EAPS unemployed persons.

These two groups described, in which the positive or negative situation of the person in relation to the EAPS unemployment and the registered unemployment coincide, make up 59.52% of the total of SEPE job-seekers, less than 3.5 points than in the previous study (62.66% in 2017).

**Graph 4.4.b). EAPS and SPES job-seekers (11,970 persons)**



From the results shown in graph 4.4.b) (data from table 5), it can be seen that:

- A total of 44.30% (50.41% in 2017) of those simultaneously classified as EAPS and SEPE job-seekers end up being classified both as EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment.
- Reciprocally, 16.14% (13.81% in 2017) of those classified as job-seekers in both sources are not registered unemployed persons and are not considered unemployed according to the survey.

In this case, the two groups in which the positive or negative situation of the person with respect to the ***EAPS unemployment and the registered unemployment coincide***, cover **60.44% of the total of persons who appear as job-seekers both according to SEPE and the EAPS (64.22% in 2017)**.

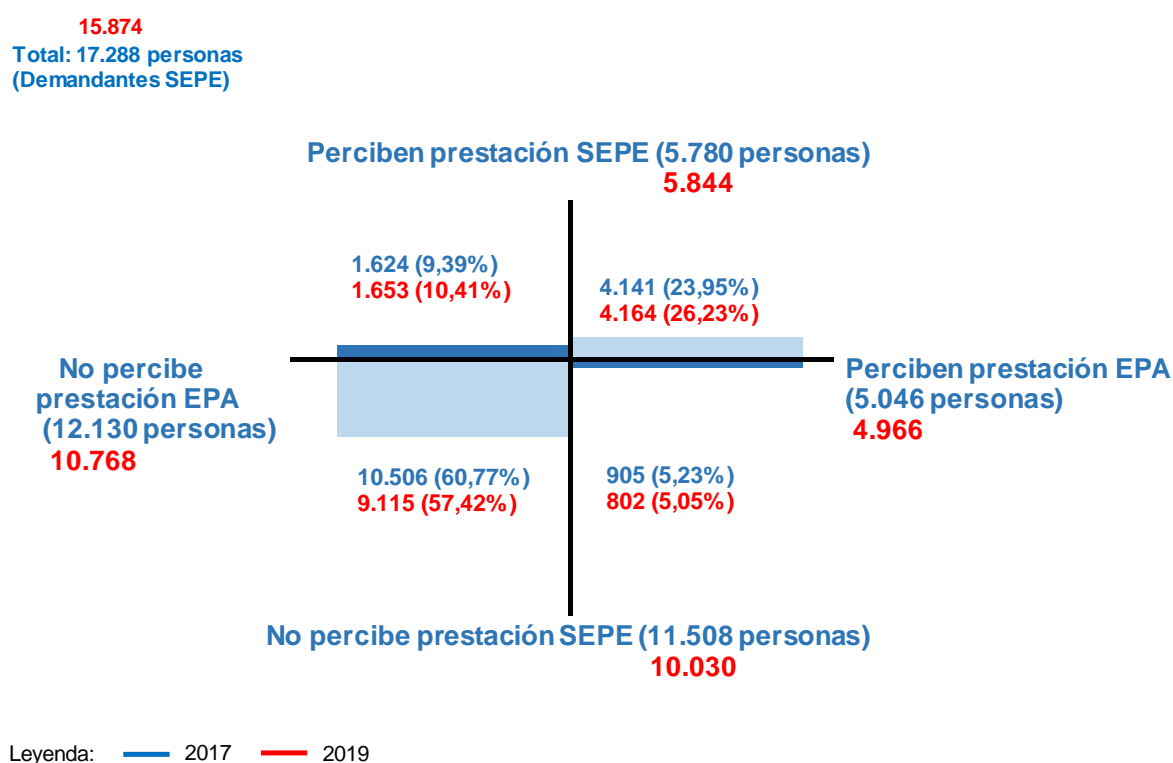
Consequently, after corroborating it with the evidence from the 2017 and 2019 analyses, it can be concluded that ***the correlation between the unemployment concepts defined in each of the sources is very weak***.

4.5 CLASSIFICATION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SEPE JOB-SEEKERS ACCORDING TO WHETHER OR NOT THEY RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2019

With the incorporation of the question in the survey on the receipt of some type of unemployment benefit or subsidy, an attempt has been made to cross the information provided by the respondent with that obtained in the database of the Public Employment Services.

The results obtained are represented in the following graphs<sup>7</sup>:

**Graph 4.5.a). SEPE job-seekers (15,874 persons)**



83.65% of SEPE job-seekers (84.72% in 2017) who declare in EAPS whether or not they receive any type of unemployment benefit also appear in the same situation in SEPE.

On the other hand, 15.46% (14.62% in 2017) declare a different situation in the survey than that appearing in the SEPE database (table 6).

<sup>7</sup> It does not include *Doesn't know/no answer* obtained as a response to the survey when asking the interviewee the question about the receipt of some type of unemployment benefit or subsidy. There are 140 people (0.88 of the total), 27 of whom appear receiving benefits according to SEPE



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#### 4.6 EXTENSION OF THE REFERENCE PERIOD: THREE MONTHS PRIOR TO THE REFERENCE WEEK. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2019.

By extending the reference period in which the person is searched in the SEPE database to three months, the percentage of SEPE job-seekers found goes from 20.05% in 2017 to 17.99%. In 2019, the percentage of EAPS registered persons not included as job-seekers in SEPE increased slightly: from 13.54% in 2017 to 13.93%, according to the data in table 7.

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## 5 Conclusions

After repeating the microdata analysis exercise with the information collected in the second quarter of 2019, the conclusions reached are basically the same as in previous periods, namely:

- 1) **There are discrepancies between the two sources of information regarding registration as a job-seeker in a public employment office.** Specifically, almost 76% of those registered as job-seekers according to EAPS are also included as such in SPES. In the opposite situation, there is a greater degree of coincidence: more than 96% of EAPS unregistered persons do not appear in SEPE (table 2.2).
- 2) By studying whether the short **reference period** considered (one week) also influences, **extending it to three months**, in order to contrast if the EAPS interviewees may be unconsciously referring to their situation in a longer period, **the difference with respect to the situation in the reference week is reduced:** in this case, 86.07% of those registered as job-seekers according to EAPS are also included as such in SPES.

It can therefore be said that the concept of job-seeker in both sources is reasonably similar and that the discrepancies observed when considering the reference week are due to the interviewee's unawareness of his administrative situation.

- 3) On the other hand, if we focus on the percentage (with respect to the total number of SEPE job-seekers) of people who claim to receive unemployment benefit, the degree of coincidence between the information collected by the survey and that recorded by SEPE is very similar, where 83.85% of the recipients of unemployment benefit according to EAPS, are recipients according to SEPE (table 6).
- 4) Again, it is noted that **EPA unemployment and registered unemployment are different concepts:** taking as a reference universe the registers of SEPE job-seekers (Graph 4.4.a), only for 59.52% of them (62.66% in 2017) the classification with respect to unemployment in the register and in the survey coincides (they are unemployed or not unemployed in both). The figure is consistent with the fact that the concept of job-seeker is essential and the

starting point for classification as a registered unemployed person whereas it is irrelevant for the purposes of the EAPS unemployment.

However, if we consider the group of people who are simultaneously EAPS and SEPE job-seekers, we observe that almost 81% of those classified as EAPS unemployed persons are also registered unemployed persons (table 5). This reflects the existing correlation between unemployment data published in the survey and registered unemployment and the consistency in their evolution over time.

Finally, it should be stressed that, although their temporal evolution is coherent and they have a similar denomination, **the direct comparison of the unemployment figures registered in the Public Employment Services and unemployment estimated by the Economically Active Population Survey is not possible**, since they correspond to different concepts and come from sources of a different nature. The micro analysis carried out in this document shows the extent to which the differences are substantial.

# Annex

**Tabla 1. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra según si se han encontrado en las bases de datos del SEPE y si están inscritos en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA, por nacionalidad**

Segundo trimestre de 2019. Datos muestrales

(Continúa)

**Tabla 1.1 Valores absolutos**

<b>Total</b>	Valores absolutos	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120.160</b>	<b>15.765</b>	<b>103.664</b>	<b>731</b>
Encontrados en SEPE	73.676	15.363	57.727	586
No encontrados en SEPE	46.484	402	45.937	145

**Espanoles**

	Valores absolutos	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113.177</b>	<b>14.409</b>	<b>98.109</b>	<b>659</b>
Encontrados en SEPE	68.772	14.083	54.159	530
No encontrados en SEPE	44.405	326	43.950	129

**Extranjeros**

	Valores absolutos	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.983</b>	<b>1.356</b>	<b>5.555</b>	<b>72</b>
Encontrados en SEPE	4.904	1.280	3.568	56
No encontrados en SEPE	2.079	76	1.987	16

**Tabla 1.2 Porcentajes verticales**

<b>Total</b>	Verticales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Encontrados en SEPE	61,31	97,45	55,69	80,16
No encontrados en SEPE	38,69	2,55	44,31	19,84

**Espanoles**

	Verticales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Encontrados en SEPE	60,76	97,74	55,20	80,42
No encontrados en SEPE	39,24	2,26	44,80	19,58

## Tabla 1. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra según si se han encontrado en las bases de datos del SEPE y si están inscritos en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA, por nacionalidad

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### Extranjeros

	Verticales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Encontrados en SEPE	70,23	94,40	64,23	77,78
No encontrados en SEPE	29,77	5,60	35,77	22,22

### Tabla 1.3 Porcentajes horizontales

#### Total

	Horizontales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,12</b>	<b>86,27</b>	<b>0,61</b>
Encontrados en SEPE	100	20,85	78,35	0,80
No encontrados en SEPE	100	0,86	98,82	0,31

#### Espanoles

	Horizontales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,73</b>	<b>86,69</b>	<b>0,58</b>
Encontrados en SEPE	100	20,48	78,75	0,77
No encontrados en SEPE	100	0,73	98,98	0,29

#### Extranjeros

	Horizontales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,42</b>	<b>79,55</b>	<b>1,03</b>
Encontrados en SEPE	100	26,10	72,76	1,14
No encontrados en SEPE	100	3,66	95,57	0,77

**Tabla 2. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra según si figuran como demandantes en el SEPE y si están inscritos en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA, por nacionalidad**

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(Continúa)

**Tabla 2.1 Valores absolutos**

<b>Total</b>				
	Valores absolutos	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120.160</b>	<b>15.765</b>	<b>103.664</b>	<b>731</b>
Demandante SEPE	15.874	11.970	3.764	140
No demandante SEPE	104.286	3.795	99.900	591

<b>Españoles</b>				
	Valores absolutos	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113.177</b>	<b>14.409</b>	<b>98.109</b>	<b>659</b>
Demandante SEPE	14.566	11.054	3.380	132
No demandante SEPE	98.611	3.355	94.729	527

<b>Extranjeros</b>				
	Valores absolutos	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.983</b>	<b>1.356</b>	<b>5.555</b>	<b>72</b>
Demandante SEPE	1.308	916	384	8
No demandante SEPE	5.675	440	5.171	64

**Tabla 2.2 Porcentajes verticales**

<b>Total</b>				
	Verticales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Demandante SEPE	13,21	75,93	3,63	19,15
No demandante SEPE	86,79	24,07	96,37	80,85

<b>Españoles</b>				
	Verticales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Demandante SEPE	12,87	76,72	3,45	20,03
No demandante SEPE	87,13	23,28	96,55	79,97

**Tabla 2. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra según si figuran como demandantes en el SEPE y si están inscritos en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA, por nacionalidad**

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**Extranjeros**

	Verticales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Demandante SEPE	18,73	67,55	6,91	11,11
No demandante SEPE	81,27	32,45	93,09	88,89

**Tabla 2.3 Porcentajes horizontales**

**Total**

	Horizontales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,12</b>	<b>86,27</b>	<b>0,61</b>
Demandante SEPE	100	75,41	23,71	0,88
No demandante SEPE	100	3,64	95,79	0,57

**Espanoles**

	Horizontales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,73</b>	<b>86,69</b>	<b>0,58</b>
Demandante SEPE	100	75,89	23,20	0,91
No demandante SEPE	100	3,40	96,06	0,53

**Extranjeros**

	Horizontales	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,42</b>	<b>79,55</b>	<b>1,03</b>
Demandante SEPE	100	70,03	29,36	0,61
No demandante SEPE	100	7,75	91,12	1,13

### Tabla 3. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra inscritas en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA que no figuran como demandantes en el SEPE

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#### Tabla 3.1 Clasificación por comunidad autónoma y grupo de edad

##### Valores absolutos

	Valores absolutos	De 16 a 24 años	De 25 a 34 años	De 35 a 44 años	De 45 a 54 años	55 y más años
<b>TOTAL NACIONAL</b>	<b>3.795</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>419</b>
Andalucía	841	184	207	192	164	94
Aragón	139	36	33	32	26	12
Asturias (Principado de)	93	16	23	27	21	6
Baleares (Illes)	117	38	28	21	20	10
Canarias	212	50	50	38	46	28
Cantabria	71	13	25	16	9	8
Castilla y León	334	75	82	63	66	48
Castilla-La Mancha	266	74	65	56	51	20
Cataluña	296	58	64	79	67	28
Comunitat Valenciana	280	51	74	67	61	27
Extremadura	190	40	57	32	37	24
Galicia	362	46	95	98	72	51
Madrid (Comunidad de)	162	35	41	46	23	17
Murcia (Región de)	123	36	32	21	23	11
Navarra (C. Foral de)	85	20	14	28	19	4
País Vasco	129	24	35	30	23	17
Rioja (La)	46	8	7	9	12	10
Ceuta	29	9	5	5	7	3
Melilla	20	8	6	5	-	1

##### Porcentajes horizontales

	Horizontales	De 16 a 24 años	De 25 a 34 años	De 35 a 44 años	De 45 a 54 años	55 y más años
<b>TOTAL NACIONAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,63</b>	<b>24,85</b>	<b>22,79</b>	<b>19,68</b>	<b>11,04</b>
Andalucía	100	21,88	24,61	22,83	19,50	11,18
Aragón	100	25,90	23,74	23,02	18,71	8,63
Asturias (Principado de)	100	17,20	24,73	29,03	22,58	6,45
Baleares (Illes)	100	32,48	23,93	17,95	17,09	8,55
Canarias	100	23,58	23,58	17,92	21,70	13,21
Cantabria	100	18,31	35,21	22,54	12,68	11,27
Castilla y León	100	22,46	24,55	18,86	19,76	14,37
Castilla-La Mancha	100	27,82	24,44	21,05	19,17	7,52
Cataluña	100	19,59	21,62	26,69	22,64	9,46
Comunitat Valenciana	100	18,21	26,43	23,93	21,79	9,64
Extremadura	100	21,05	30,00	16,84	19,47	12,63
Galicia	100	12,71	26,24	27,07	19,89	14,09
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100	21,60	25,31	28,40	14,20	10,49
Murcia (Región de)	100	29,27	26,02	17,07	18,70	8,94
Navarra (C. Foral de)	100	23,53	16,47	32,94	22,35	4,71
País Vasco	100	18,60	27,13	23,26	17,83	13,18
Rioja (La)	100	17,39	15,22	19,57	26,09	21,74
Ceuta	100	31,03	17,24	17,24	24,14	10,34
Melilla	100	40,00	30,00	25,00	-	5,00



**Tabla 3. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra inscritas en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA que no figuran como demandantes en el SEPE**

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(Continuación)

**Tabla 3.2 Clasificación por comunidad autónoma y sexo**

**Valores absolutos**

	Valores absolutos	Varones	Mujeres
<b>TOTAL NACIONAL</b>	<b>3.795</b>	<b>1.688</b>	<b>2.107</b>
Andalucía	841	393	448
Aragón	139	64	75
Asturias (Principado de)	93	42	51
Balears (Illes)	117	54	63
Canarias	212	106	106
Cantabria	71	32	39
Castilla y León	334	139	195
Castilla-La Mancha	266	127	139
Cataluña	296	134	162
Comunitat Valenciana	280	103	177
Extremadura	190	82	108
Galicia	362	158	204
Madrid (Comunidad de)	162	67	95
Murcia (Región de)	123	58	65
Navarra (C. Foral de)	85	29	56
País Vasco	129	62	67
Rioja (La)	46	19	27
Ceuta	29	13	16
Melilla	20	6	14

**Porcentajes horizontales**

	Horizontales	Varones	Mujeres
<b>TOTAL NACIONAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,48</b>	<b>55,52</b>
Andalucía	100	46,73	53,27
Aragón	100	46,04	53,96
Asturias (Principado de)	100	45,16	54,84
Balears (Illes)	100	46,15	53,85
Canarias	100	50,00	50,00
Cantabria	100	45,07	54,93
Castilla y León	100	41,62	58,38
Castilla-La Mancha	100	47,74	52,26
Cataluña	100	45,27	54,73
Comunitat Valenciana	100	36,79	63,21
Extremadura	100	43,16	56,84
Galicia	100	43,65	56,35
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100	41,36	58,64
Murcia (Región de)	100	47,15	52,85
Navarra (C. Foral de)	100	34,12	65,88
País Vasco	100	48,06	51,94
Rioja (La)	100	41,30	58,70
Ceuta	100	44,83	55,17
Melilla	100	30,00	70,00

**Tabla 3. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra inscritas en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA que no figuran como demandantes en el SEPE**

Segundo trimestre de 2019. Datos muestrales

(Continuación)

**Tabla 3.3 Clasificación por comunidad autónoma y relación con la actividad EPA**

**Valores absolutos**

	Total	Ocupado EPA	Parado EPA	Inactivo EPA
<b>TOTAL NACIONAL</b>	<b>3.795</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1.945</b>	<b>870</b>
Andalucía	841	196	466	179
Aragón	139	47	59	33
Asturias (Principado de)	93	22	43	28
Baleares (Illes)	117	20	72	25
Canarias	212	29	126	57
Cantabria	71	18	34	19
Castilla y León	334	100	160	74
Castilla-La Mancha	266	60	137	69
Cataluña	296	43	198	55
Comunitat Valenciana	280	74	129	77
Extremadura	190	64	92	34
Galicia	362	99	170	93
Madrid (Comunidad de)	162	40	88	34
Murcia (Región de)	123	32	64	27
Navarra (C. Foral de)	85	44	25	16
País Vasco	129	69	28	32
Rioja (La)	46	16	22	8
Ceuta	29	5	18	6
Melilla	20	2	14	4

**Porcentajes horizontales**

	Total	Ocupado EPA	Parado EPA	Inactivo EPA
<b>TOTAL NACIONAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,82</b>	<b>51,25</b>	<b>22,92</b>
Andalucía	100	23,31	55,41	21,28
Aragón	100	33,81	42,45	23,74
Asturias (Principado de)	100	23,66	46,24	30,11
Baleares (Illes)	100	17,09	61,54	21,37
Canarias	100	13,68	59,43	26,89
Cantabria	100	25,35	47,89	26,76
Castilla y León	100	29,94	47,90	22,16
Castilla-La Mancha	100	22,56	51,50	25,94
Cataluña	100	14,53	66,89	18,58
Comunitat Valenciana	100	26,43	46,07	27,50
Extremadura	100	33,68	48,42	17,89
Galicia	100	27,35	46,96	25,69
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100	24,69	54,32	20,99
Murcia (Región de)	100	26,02	52,03	21,95
Navarra (C. Foral de)	100	51,76	29,41	18,82
País Vasco	100	53,49	21,71	24,81
Rioja (La)	100	34,78	47,83	17,39
Ceuta	100	17,24	62,07	20,69
Melilla	100	10,00	70,00	20,00

**Tabla 3. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra inscritas en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA que no figuran como demandantes en el SEPE**

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**Tabla 3.4 Clasificación por comunidad autónoma e informante**

**Valores absolutos**

	Total	Responde la propia persona	Responde otra persona de la vivienda
<b>TOTAL NACIONAL</b>	<b>3.795</b>	<b>1.509</b>	<b>2.286</b>
Andalucía	841	304	537
Aragón	139	53	86
Asturias (Principado de)	93	40	53
Baleares (Illes)	117	52	65
Canarias	212	70	142
Cantabria	71	27	44
Castilla y León	334	138	196
Castilla-La Mancha	266	98	168
Cataluña	296	130	166
Comunitat Valenciana	280	122	158
Extremadura	190	71	119
Galicia	362	163	199
Madrid (Comunidad de)	162	63	99
Murcia (Región de)	123	44	79
Navarra (C. Foral de)	85	45	40
País Vasco	129	58	71
Rioja (La)	46	20	26
Ceuta	29	7	22
Melilla	20	4	16

**Porcentajes horizontales**

	Total	Responde la propia persona	Responde otra persona de la vivienda
<b>TOTAL NACIONAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39,76</b>	<b>60,24</b>
Andalucía	100	36,15	63,85
Aragón	100	38,13	61,87
Asturias (Principado de)	100	43,01	56,99
Baleares (Illes)	100	44,44	55,56
Canarias	100	33,02	66,98
Cantabria	100	38,03	61,97
Castilla y León	100	41,32	58,68
Castilla-La Mancha	100	36,84	63,16
Cataluña	100	43,92	56,08
Comunitat Valenciana	100	43,57	56,43
Extremadura	100	37,37	62,63
Galicia	100	45,03	54,97
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100	38,89	61,11
Murcia (Región de)	100	35,77	64,23
Navarra (C. Foral de)	100	52,94	47,06
País Vasco	100	44,96	55,04
Rioja (La)	100	43,48	56,52
Ceuta	100	24,14	75,86
Melilla	100	20,00	80,00

**Tabla 3. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra inscritas en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA que no figuran como demandantes en el SEPE**

Segundo trimestre de 2019. Datos muestrales

(Conclusión)

**Tabla 3.5 Clasificación por edad y sexo**

**Valores absolutos**

	Total	Varones	Mujeres
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.795</b>	<b>1.688</b>	<b>2.107</b>
De 16 a 24 años	821	436	385
De 25 a 34 años	943	448	495
De 35 a 44 años	865	350	515
De 45 a 54 años	747	283	464
De 55 a 64 años	400	164	236
65 y más años	19	7	12

**Porcentajes verticales**

	Total	Varones	Mujeres
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
De 16 a 24 años	21,63	25,83	18,27
De 25 a 34 años	24,85	26,54	23,49
De 35 a 44 años	22,79	20,73	24,44
De 45 a 54 años	19,68	16,77	22,02
De 55 a 64 años	10,54	9,72	11,20
65 y más años	0,50	0,41	0,57

**Porcentajes horizontales**

	Total	Varones	Mujeres
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,48</b>	<b>55,52</b>
De 16 a 24 años	100	53,11	46,89
De 25 a 34 años	100	47,51	52,49
De 35 a 44 años	100	40,46	59,54
De 45 a 54 años	100	37,88	62,12
De 55 a 64 años	100	41,00	59,00
65 y más años	100	36,84	63,16

**Tabla 4. Demandantes SEPE de 16 a 74 años según si se clasifican como paro registrado y si están inscritos en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA, por relación con la actividad EPA (total, parados, no parados)**

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#### 4.1 Total demandantes SEPE

##### Valores absolutos

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
TOTAL DEMANDANTES SEPE	<b>15.874</b>	<b>11.970</b>	<b>3.764</b>	<b>140</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	5.245	3.186	2.009	50
Acaban en paro registrado	10.629	8.784	1.755	90

##### Porcentajes verticales

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
DEMANDANTES SEPE	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	33,04	26,62	53,37	35,71
Acaban en paro registrado	66,96	73,38	46,63	64,29

##### Porcentajes horizontales

	Total	Demandante EPA	No demandante EPA	NS / NC (demandante EPA)
DEMANDANTES SEPE	<b>100</b>	<b>75,41</b>	<b>23,71</b>	<b>0,88</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	100	60,74	38,30	0,95
Acaban en paro registrado	100	82,64	16,51	0,85

**Tabla 4. Demandantes SEPE de 16 a 74 años según si se clasifican como paro registrado y si están inscritos en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA, por relación con la actividad EPA (total, parados, no parados)**

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(Continuación)

#### **4.2. Demandantes SEPE parados EPA**

##### **Valores absolutos**

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
TOTAL PARADOS EPA	<b>6.896</b>	<b>6.557</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>33</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	1.346	1.254	87	5
Acaban en paro registrado	5.550	5.303	219	28

##### **Porcentajes verticales**

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
PARADOS EPA	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	19,52	19,12	28,43	15,15
Acaban en paro registrado	80,48	80,88	71,57	84,85

##### **Porcentajes horizontales**

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
PARADOS EPA	<b>100</b>	<b>95,08</b>	<b>4,44</b>	<b>0,48</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	100	93,16	6,46	0,37
Acaban en paro registrado	100	95,55	3,95	0,50

**Tabla 4. Demandantes SEPE de 16 a 74 años según si se clasifican como paro registrado y si están inscritos en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA, por relación con la actividad EPA (total, parados, no parados)**

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(Conclusión)

**4.3. Demandantes SEPE no parados EPA**

**Valores absolutos**

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
TOTAL NO PARADOS EPA	<b>8.978</b>	<b>5.413</b>	<b>3.458</b>	<b>107</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	3.899	1.932	1.922	45
Acaban en paro registrado	5.079	3.481	1.536	62

**Porcentajes verticales**

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
TOTAL NO PARADOS EPA	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	43,43	35,69	55,58	42,06
Acaban en paro registrado	56,57	64,31	44,42	57,94

**Porcentajes horizontales**

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
TOTAL NO PARADOS EPA	<b>100</b>	<b>60,29</b>	<b>38,52</b>	<b>1,19</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	100	49,55	49,29	1,15
Acaban en paro registrado	100	68,54	30,24	1,22

**Tabla 5. Demandantes EPA y SEPE de 16 a 74 años según si se clasifican como paro registrado y la relación con la actividad EPA (total, parados, no parados)**

Segundo trimestre de 2019. Datos muestrales

**Tabla 5.1 Valores absolutos**

	Total	Parados EPA	No parados EPA
<b>TOTAL DEMANDANTES EPA Y SEPE</b>	<b>11.970</b>	<b>6.557</b>	<b>5.413</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	3.186	1.254	1.932
Acaban en paro registrado	8.784	5.303	3.481

**Tabla 5.2 Porcentajes verticales**

	Total	Parados EPA	No parados EPA
<b>TOTAL DEMANDANTES EPA Y SEPE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	26,62	19,12	35,69
Acaban en paro registrado	73,38	80,88	64,31

**Tabla 5.3 Porcentajes horizontales**

	Total	Parados EPA	No parados EPA
<b>TOTAL DEMANDANTES EPA Y SEPE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54,78</b>	<b>45,22</b>
No acaban en paro registrado	100	39,36	60,64
Acaban en paro registrado	100	60,37	39,63



**Tabla 6. Demandantes SEPE de 16 a 74 años según perciban o no prestación por desempleo**  
Segundo trimestre de 2019. Datos muestrales

**Tabla 6.1 Valores absolutos**

<b>Total</b>	Valores absolutos	Percibe prestación según EPA	No percibe prestación según EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.874</b>	<b>4.966</b>	<b>10.768</b>	<b>140</b>
Percibe prestación según SEPE	5.844	4.164	1.653	27
No percibe prestación según SEPE	10.030	802	9.115	113

**Tabla 6.2 Porcentajes verticales**

<b>Total</b>	Verticales	Percibe prestación según EPA	No percibe prestación según EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Percibe prestación según SEPE	36,81	83,85	15,35	19,29
No percibe prestación según SEPE	63,19	16,15	84,65	80,71

**Tabla 6.3 Porcentajes horizontales**

<b>Total</b>	Verticales	Percibe prestación según EPA	No percibe prestación según EPA	No sabe / no contesta EPA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31,28</b>	<b>67,83</b>	<b>0,88</b>
Percibe prestación según SEPE	100	71,25	28,29	0,46
No percibe prestación según SEPE	100	8,00	90,88	1,13

**Tabla 7. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra según si figuran como demandantes en el SEPE (durante los últimos tres meses desde la semana de referencia EPA) y si están inscritos en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA**

Segundo trimestre de 2019. Datos muestrales

**7.1 Valores absolutos**

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120.160</b>	<b>15.765</b>	<b>103.664</b>	<b>731</b>
Demandante SEPE (3 meses)	21.611	13.569	7.822	220
No demandante SEPE (3 meses)	98.549	2.196	95.842	511

**7.2 Porcentajes verticales**

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Demandante SEPE (3 meses)	17,99	86,07	7,55	30,10
No demandante SEPE (3 meses)	82,01	13,93	92,45	69,90

**7.3 Porcentajes horizontales**

	Total	Inscrito como demandante EPA	No inscrito como demandante EPA	No sabe / no contesta
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,12</b>	<b>86,27</b>	<b>0,61</b>
Demandante SEPE (3 meses)	100	62,79	36,19	1,02
No demandante SEPE (3 meses)	100	2,23	97,25	0,52

**Tabla 8. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra según la relación con la actividad EPA, la inscripción en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA y la situación encontrada en el SEPE**

Segundo trimestre de 2019. Datos muestrales

(Continúa)

### 8.1 Valores absolutos

	Total	Demandantes SEPE			No Demandantes SEPE		
		Total demandantes	No paro registrado	Si paro registrado	Total no demandantes	No en SEPE	Baja
<b>Total</b>	<b>120.160</b>	<b>15.874</b>	<b>5.245</b>	<b>10.629</b>	<b>104.286</b>	<b>46.484</b>	<b>57.802</b>
Inscrito EPA	15.765	11.970	3.186	8.784	3.795	402	3.393
No inscrito EPA	103.664	3.764	2.009	1.755	99.900	45.937	53.963
NS/NC	731	140	50	90	591	145	446
<b>OCUPADO EPA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.433</b>	<b>2.979</b>	<b>2.021</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>61.454</b>	<b>21.161</b>	<b>40.293</b>
Inscrito EPA	2.045	1.065	727	338	980	70	910
No inscrito EPA	62.086	1.871	1.262	609	60.215	21.057	39.158
NS/NC	302	43	32	11	259	34	225
<b>PARADO EPA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.260</b>	<b>6.896</b>	<b>1.346</b>	<b>5.550</b>	<b>3.364</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>2.557</b>
Inscrito EPA	8.502	6.557	1.254	5.303	1.945	204	1.741
No inscrito EPA	1.613	306	87	219	1.307	572	735
NS/NC	145	33	5	28	112	31	81
<b>INACTIVO EPA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.467</b>	<b>5.999</b>	<b>1.878</b>	<b>4.121</b>	<b>39.468</b>	<b>24.516</b>	<b>14.952</b>
Inscrito EPA	5.218	4.348	1.205	3.143	870	128	742
No inscrito EPA	39.965	1.587	660	927	38.378	24.308	14.070
NS/NC	284	64	13	51	220	80	140

### 8.2 Porcentajes verticales

	Total	Demandantes SEPE			No Demandantes SEPE		
		Total demandantes	No paro registrado	Si paro registrado	Total no demandantes	No en SEPE	Baja
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Inscrito EPA	13,12	75,41	60,74	82,64	3,64	0,86	5,87
No inscrito EPA	86,27	23,71	38,30	16,51	95,79	98,82	93,36
NS/NC	0,61	0,88	0,95	0,85	0,57	0,31	0,77
<b>OCUPADO EPA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Inscrito EPA	3,17	35,75	35,97	35,28	1,59	0,33	2,26
No inscrito EPA	96,36	62,81	62,44	63,57	97,98	99,51	97,18
NS/NC	0,47	1,44	1,58	1,15	0,42	0,16	0,56

**Tabla 8. Clasificación de las personas de 16 a 74 años de la muestra según la relación con la actividad EPA, la inscripción en una oficina pública de empleo según la EPA y la situación encontrada en el SEPE**

Segundo trimestre de 2019. Datos muestrales

(Conclusión)

	Total	Demandantes SEPE			No Demandantes SEPE		
		Total demandantes	No paro registrado	Si paro registrado	Total no demandantes	No en SEPE	Baja
<b>PARADO EPA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Inscrito EPA	82,87	95,08	93,16	95,55	57,82	25,28	68,09
No inscrito EPA	15,72	4,44	6,46	3,95	38,85	70,88	28,74
NS/NC	1,41	0,48	0,37	0,50	3,33	3,84	3,17
<b>INACTIVO EPA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Inscrito EPA	11,48	72,48	64,16	76,27	2,20	0,52	4,96
No inscrito EPA	87,90	26,45	35,14	22,49	97,24	99,15	94,10
NS/NC	0,62	1,07	0,69	1,24	0,56	0,33	0,94

### 8.3 Porcentajes horizontales

	Total	Demandantes SEPE			No Demandantes SEPE		
		Total demandantes	No paro registrado	Si paro registrado	Total no demandantes	No en SEPE	Baja
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,21</b>	<b>4,37</b>	<b>8,85</b>	<b>86,79</b>	<b>38,69</b>	<b>48,10</b>
Inscrito EPA	100	75,93	20,21	55,72	24,07	2,55	21,52
No inscrito EPA	100	3,63	1,94	1,69	96,37	44,31	52,06
NS/NC	100	19,15	6,84	12,31	80,85	19,84	61,01
<b>OCUPADO EPA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,62</b>	<b>3,14</b>	<b>1,49</b>	<b>95,38</b>	<b>32,84</b>	<b>62,53</b>
Inscrito EPA	100	52,08	35,55	16,53	47,92	3,42	44,50
No inscrito EPA	100	3,01	2,03	0,98	96,99	33,92	63,07
NS/NC	100	14,24	10,60	3,64	85,76	11,26	74,50
<b>PARADO EPA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67,21</b>	<b>13,12</b>	<b>54,09</b>	<b>32,79</b>	<b>7,87</b>	<b>24,92</b>
Inscrito EPA	100	77,12	14,75	62,37	22,88	2,40	20,48
No inscrito EPA	100	18,97	5,39	13,58	81,03	35,46	45,57
NS/NC	100	22,76	3,45	19,31	77,24	21,38	55,86
<b>INACTIVO EPA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,19</b>	<b>4,13</b>	<b>9,06</b>	<b>86,81</b>	<b>53,92</b>	<b>32,89</b>
Inscrito EPA	100	83,33	23,09	60,23	16,67	2,45	14,22
No inscrito EPA	100	3,97	1,65	2,32	96,03	60,82	35,21
NS/NC	100	22,54	4,58	17,96	77,46	28,17	49,30

**Tabla 9. Población de 16 a 74 años según relación con los servicios públicos de empleo y relación con la actividad (datos EPA). Comparación con el total de demandantes del SEPE. Series 2016-2019. Datos poblacionales**

Datos elevados (en miles) (\*)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>OCUPADOS EPA</b>				
Estaba inscrito como				
demandante y recibía algún tipo de prestación	103,0	98,9	100,4	92,1
Estaba inscrito como demandante sin				
recibir subsidio o prestación por desempleo	501,1	567,4	538,5	493,5
No estaba inscrito como demandante pero				
percibía algún tipo de prestación o subsidio	13,8	16,0	25,4	17,5
No estaba inscrito como demandante ni				
percibía ningún tipo de prestación o subsidio	17.634,4	18.045,5	18.551,5	19.069,9
No contesta / No sabe	79,2	87,7	99,0	90,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.331,5</b>	<b>18.815,5</b>	<b>19.314,8</b>	<b>19.763,7</b>
<b>PARADOS EPA</b>				
Estaba inscrito como				
demandante y recibía algún tipo de prestación	1.223,3	1.092,2	975,9	970,7
Estaba inscrito como demandante sin				
recibir subsidio o prestación por desempleo	2.454,5	2.077,9	1.812,6	1.592,7
No estaba inscrito como demandante pero				
percibía algún tipo de prestación o subsidio	5,3	6,6	4,5	6,0
No estaba inscrito como demandante ni				
percibía ningún tipo de prestación o subsidio	746,6	684,1	635,7	625,8
No contesta / No sabe	51,5	56,2	50,4	52,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.481,2</b>	<b>3.917,0</b>	<b>3.479,1</b>	<b>3.247,7</b>
<b>INACTIVOS EPA</b>				
Estaba inscrito como				
demandante y recibía algún tipo de prestación	485,7	499,9	525,4	574,9
Estaba inscrito como demandante sin				
recibir subsidio o prestación por desempleo	884,8	934,2	954,1	895,4
No estaba inscrito como demandante pero				
percibía algún tipo de prestación o subsidio	17,0	22,9	34,0	24,1
No estaba inscrito como demandante ni				
percibía ningún tipo de prestación o subsidio	10.173,1	10.294,9	10.312,4	10.417,3
No contesta / No sabe	62,6	74,7	85,5	86,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.623,2</b>	<b>11.826,6</b>	<b>11.911,4</b>	<b>11.998,5</b>
<b>TOTAL EPA</b>				
Estaba inscrito como				
demandante y recibía algún tipo de prestación	1.811,9	1.690,9	1.601,7	1.637,7
Estaba inscrito como demandante sin				
recibir subsidio o prestación por desempleo	3.840,4	3.579,4	3.305,1	2.981,6
No estaba inscrito como demandante pero				
percibía algún tipo de prestación o subsidio	36,1	45,5	63,9	47,6
No estaba inscrito como demandante ni				
percibía ningún tipo de prestación o subsidio	28.554,1	29.024,5	29.499,6	30.112,9
No contesta / No sabe	193,3	218,6	235,0	230,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.435,8</b>	<b>34.558,9</b>	<b>34.705,3</b>	<b>35.009,8</b>
<b>TOTAL INSCRITOS EPA</b>	<b>5.652,3</b>	<b>5.270,3</b>	<b>4.906,8</b>	<b>4.619,3</b>
<b>TOTAL INSCRITOS SEPE (MEDIAS ANUALES)</b>	<b>5.168,4</b>	<b>4.801,2</b>	<b>4.530,7</b>	<b>4.469,9</b>
<b>Diferencia EPA-SEPE (% respecto SEPE)</b>	<b>2.924,1</b>	<b>2.410,9</b>	<b>2.088,0</b>	<b>2.008,4</b>

Fuente: Encuesta de Población Activa (EPA) y Servicio Público de Empleo Estatal (SEPE)

(\*) Datos actualizados según la nueva base de población 2011