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Higher Statistical Council

**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 2021

Madrid, July 2023

Index

1	Introduction	4
2	Glossary: previous definitions	5
3	Description of the process	6
4	Results	7
4.1	Obtaining of the main results. Sample data. Second quarter of 2021	7
4.2	Classification of the EAPS sample in SEPE job-seekers and non-job seekers. Sample data. Second quarter of 2021	8
4.3	Comparison of EAPS registered persons vs SEPE job-seekers. Sample data. Second quarter of 2021	9
4.3.1	General results	9
4.3.2	EAPS registered persons vs SEPE job-seekers	10
4.4	Comparison of registered unemployment and EAPS unemployment. Sample data. Second quarter of 2021	11
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 2021	13
4.6	Extension of the reference period: three months prior to the reference week. Sample data. Second quarter of 2021	14
5	Conclusions	15
Annex		16
Table 1. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the EAPS sample according to whether they have been found in the SEPE databases and whether they are registered in a public employment office according to EAPS, by nationality. Second quarter of 2021. Sample data		17
Table 2. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the EAPS sample according to whether they are SEPE job-seekers and whether they are registered in a public employment office according to EAPS, by nationality. Second quarter of 2021. Sample data		19

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old registered in a public employment office according to EAPS who do not appear as job-seekers in SEPE, according to various variables. Second quarter of 2021. Sample data	21
Table 4. Classification of SEPE job-seekers aged 16 to 74 years old according to whether they are registered unemployed and whether they are registered as job-seekers in a public employment office according to EAPS, by relationship to the EAPS activity (total, unemployed, non-unemployed). Second quarter of 2021. Sample data	26
Table 5. Classification of EAPS and SEPE job-seekers aged 16 to 74 years old, according to whether or not they are registered unemployed, by relationship with the EAPS activity (total, unemployed, non-unemployed). Second quarter of 2021. Sample data	29
Table 6. Classification of SEPE job-seekers aged 16 to 74 years depending on whether or not they receive unemployment benefit. Second quarter of 2021. Sample data	30
Table 7. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the EAPS sample according to whether they are SEPE job-seekers (within the last three months from the EAPS reference week) and whether they are registered at a public employment office according to the EAPS. Second quarter of 2021. Sample data	31
Table 8. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the EAPS sample according to their relationship with the activity and registration in a public employment office (EAPS data), by status in SEPE. Second quarter of 2021. Sample data	32
Table 9: Population aged 16 to 74 according to relationship with public employment services and relationship with the activity (EAPS data). Comparison with the total number of SEPE job-seekers. 2018-2021 Series. Population data	34

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 (INE), 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.

One of the tasks of the Short-term Labour Market Statistics Group ¹, 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 methodology².

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 response 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 analyse in particular the registered unemployed job-seekers and the persons classified as unemployed in EAPS.

The results of the first study conducted, referring to the second quarter of 2005³, showed significant discrepancies between registration in a public employment office (jobcentre) according to EAPS and SEPE. Upon thorough research on these discrepancies, 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.

¹ 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 that specialise in analysing the labour market.

² 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

³ 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

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.

In this document, a new study is presented for the second quarter of 2021. It sets out the process that has been carried out for crossing the corresponding microdata and presents the results obtained in comparison with those of 2019. The data on persons aged 16 to 74 years old have been selected, as it is the age group in which a person can be unemployed according to EAPS. The concept of unemployed according to EAPS is in line with the current guidelines of the European Statistical Office (Eurostat) and is the same as that defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

While it is true that the general conclusions derived from the Q2-2021 data are similar to those of previous studies, it must be considered that this period has been strongly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic and some percentages show more pronounced variations with respect to Q2-2019 than those observed in previous studies.

2 Glossary: previous definitions

The following terminology is used to describe the results:

- **Total (initial universe):** 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 2021 whose identification document (ID card, passport or residence card) is assigned on the basis of the Municipal Residence Register.
- **SEPE job-seekers:** those who are registered as such in the SEPE 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.
- **SEPE 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 in one of 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 in respect of whom, having exhausted it, a period of more than one year has not elapsed since the creation of the entitlement; applicants with a suspended application and those who refuse job placement actions appropriate to their characteristics.

- **EAPS Registered/Not registered 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 2021 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 referred to as **EAPS unregistered persons**.
- **EAPS unemployed persons:** those persons who are considered as such according to EAPS (all those persons who are 16 to 74 years of age and 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 hired in the maximum term of three months).
- **EAPS non-unemployed:** are those persons who, according to EAPS, are classified as employed or inactive.

3 Description of the process

This study takes the EAPS sample in respect of the second quarter of 2021 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 foreign national ID card (NIE) of each interviewee in the survey is assigned from the Register based on their personal data (full name, date of birth, etc.). In 2021, of the total of 102,079 persons between the ages of 16 and 74 in the EAPS sample, the identification document has been retrieved for 101,351 of them, that is, for 99.29%. In the case of foreign nationals in the sample, identification has been assigned to 90.52% of them⁴. The sample used in the study is made up of 95,992 Spaniards and 5,359 foreign nationals, accounting for 94.71% and 5.29% of the total with identification document, respectively.

SEPE searches each of the individuals in its database ⁵, to determine whether or not they were registered as a job-seeker in the EAPS reference week. In this is the 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

⁴ In 2019, 120,160 people had an identification document, which made up 99.22% of the total and incorporated 90.44% of the foreign nationals in the original sample.

⁵ 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.

search for each person in the Public Employment Services (SEPEs). In this way, it is studied whether the results are influenced by the short period of time considered - one week - in case EAPS respondents may be referring to a situation in a longer period.

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

4 Results

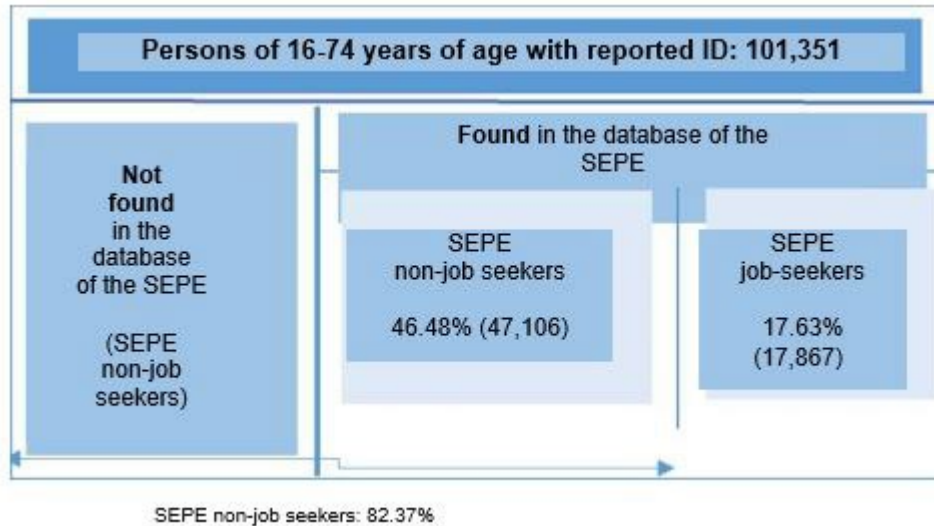
4.1 OBTAINING OF THE MAIN RESULTS. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2021

In 2021, in line with the previous years from 2013 onwards, the main results obtained by crossing the 101,351 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, are presented with two different time references, namely the EAPS reference week and the three months preceding the EAPS reference week.

- With regard to the EAPS reference week, the following are analysed:
 - The classification of the total number of persons in the EAPS sample under study, according to whether or not they are considered job-seekers in SEPE (point 4.2).
 - The 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).
 - The 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**, an analysis is made of whether the results obtained are different when extending to that period from the search in the 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 IN SEPE JOB-SEEKERS AND NON-JOB SEEKERS. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2021

The results obtained are presented in the following graph:



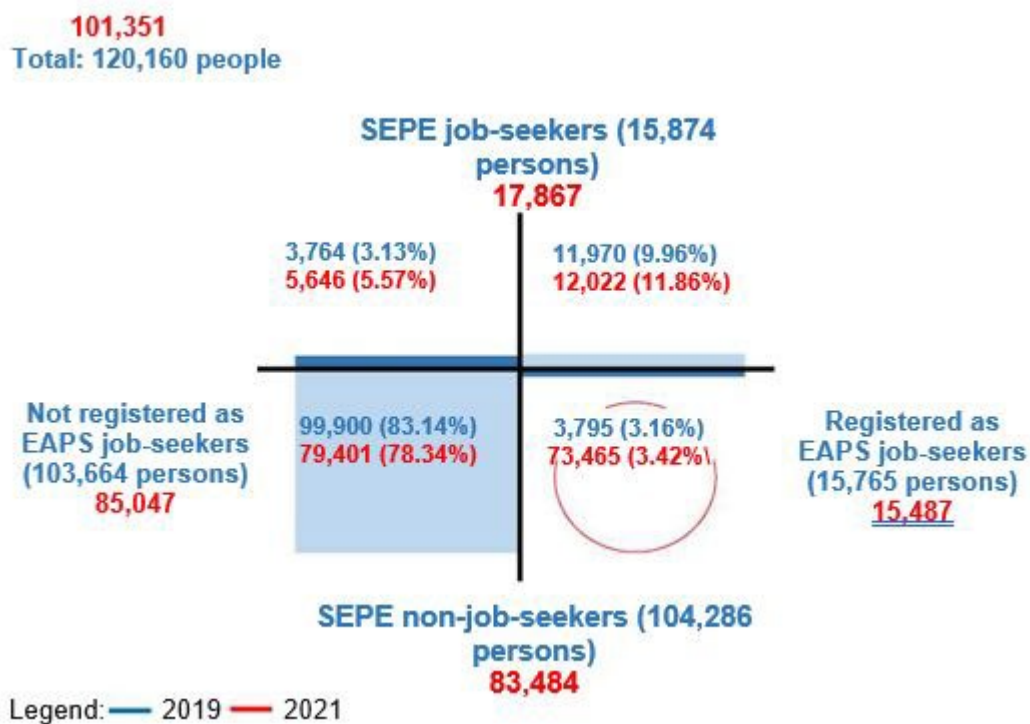
From the data represented in the previous graph, it can be seen that:

- A total of **64.11% of the total number of persons have been found in the SEPE 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 **27.5% of them (17,867 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 SEPE job-seekers over the total is limited to 17.63%**.
- **A total of 35.89% of the total number of persons has not been found in the SEPE databases** (tables 1.1 and 1.2 total). **SEPE non-job seekers** are made up of the 36,378 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 72.5% of those found in the databases (47,106 people). When adding both groups, it is found that **the percentage of SEPE non-job seekers with respect to the total amounts to 82.37%** (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 (63.75% and 17.19% respectively) are similar to those obtained for the total of the sample (64.11% and 17.63% respectively). However, said percentages are clearly higher in the part of the sample of persons with foreign nationality (namely, 70.57% and 25.55% respectively) (tables 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 Spanish and foreign nationals).

4.3 COMPARISON OF EAPS REGISTERED PERSONS VS SEPE JOB-SEEKERS. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2021

4.3.1 General results

If the total of 101,351 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 office⁶, the following graph is obtained (red: data of Q2-2021, blue: data of Q2-2019):



In relation to the situation in 2019, in 2021 there is increasing disagreement between the two sources: In 2021 the percentage of people who declare in the survey that they are not registered in a public employment office and that they are job-seekers in SEPE increases (this group goes from 3.13% of the total in 2019 to 5.57% in 2021), while the percentage of people registered according to EAPS who appear as non-job seekers in SEPE also increases, although not to the same extent (from 3.16% in 2019 to 3.42% in 2021).

As was the case in 2019, it seems that the groups in which there is a discrepancy 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.

⁶ Does not include *Don'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 817 persons (0.81% of the total), 199 of whom appear as SEPE *job-seekers*.

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 2019, it is observed that there are 15,487 EAPS registered persons in the sample, of whom 12,022 appear as job-seekers also in SEPE. According to the figures presented in the previous graph, those registered according to EAPS and SEPE amount to 11.86% of the total (9.96% in 2019). In turn, these 12,022 represent 77.63% of the total of the 15,487 EAPS registered persons (tables 2.1 and 2.2 total). Similarly, it is found that the persons who declare they are registered as job-seekers in EAPS but who, subsequently, do not appear as job-seekers according to SEPE are 3,465, which in percentage terms amounts to 22.37% of the 15,487 registered persons as job-seekers according to EAPS.

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. In 2021, with a higher percentage of people with an identification (99.29% of the initial universe) the differences decreased in almost two points, from 22.37% in 2021 to 24.07% in 2019 (table 2.2 total). Nevertheless, **there are still important discrepancies between the results obtained from the two sources**. In fact, there are 2,983 of the 3,465 people who declare that they are registered as job-seekers in EAPS but are not according to the SEPE, whose application has been cancelled by SEPE. This suggests that these individuals are very likely not aware of their actual official situation in SEPE when responding to the EAPS (table 8).

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 still high, although it decreased by three points: **93.36% of those not registered as job-seekers according to SEPE were non-job seekers in EAPS**, compared to 96.37% in 2019 (table 2.2 total).

The **results** obtained when considering the nationality variable are **similar** to those obtained in **2019**. The percentage of Spaniards registered as job-seekers in EAPS but not as job-seekers in SEPE is 21.67%. This figure differs by less than one percentage point from that obtained in the total sample, 22.37%. In 2019, these values accounted for 23.28% of the total number of Spaniards compared with 24.07% of the total. In turn, **among foreign nationals, the difference between the two sources is much more pronounced**. **30.03%** of the total number of foreign nationals declare in EAPS that they are registered as a job-seeker in SEPE but do not appear in the databases of the SEPE. In **2019**, this percentage was **32.45%**. This figure continues to differ by almost eight points with respect to the 22.37% obtained in the total sample.

4.3.2 EAPS registered persons vs SEPE job-seekers

Since there is such a large discrepancy in the group that declares in EAPS that they are registered as a job-seeker in a public employment office and that do not appear as such in SEPE, an in-depth study was conducted to attempt to characterise it. For this purpose, we consider the group's distribution by sex, age group, EAPS classification of their activity (employed, unemployed or inactive), Autonomous Community and the person who responds to the survey questionnaire (the person him/herself 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 45-54 year old age group, specifically in the communities of: Balears (Illes), Asturias (Principado de), Cantabria, Rioja (La), Murcia (Región de), this percentage exceeds 26%.

- 2) This group, in general, is made up of more women than men. In 2021, the proportion of women nationally is slightly higher than in 2019 (54.81% women in 2021 as compared to 55.52% in 2019).
- 3) As was the case in 2019, the highest proportion of EAPS registered persons and SEPE non-job seekers nationally is found among those classified in the survey as unemployed (in 2007 the employed population predominated). At the Autonomous Community level, in 2021 this situation is repeated in almost all the 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 him/herself.

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

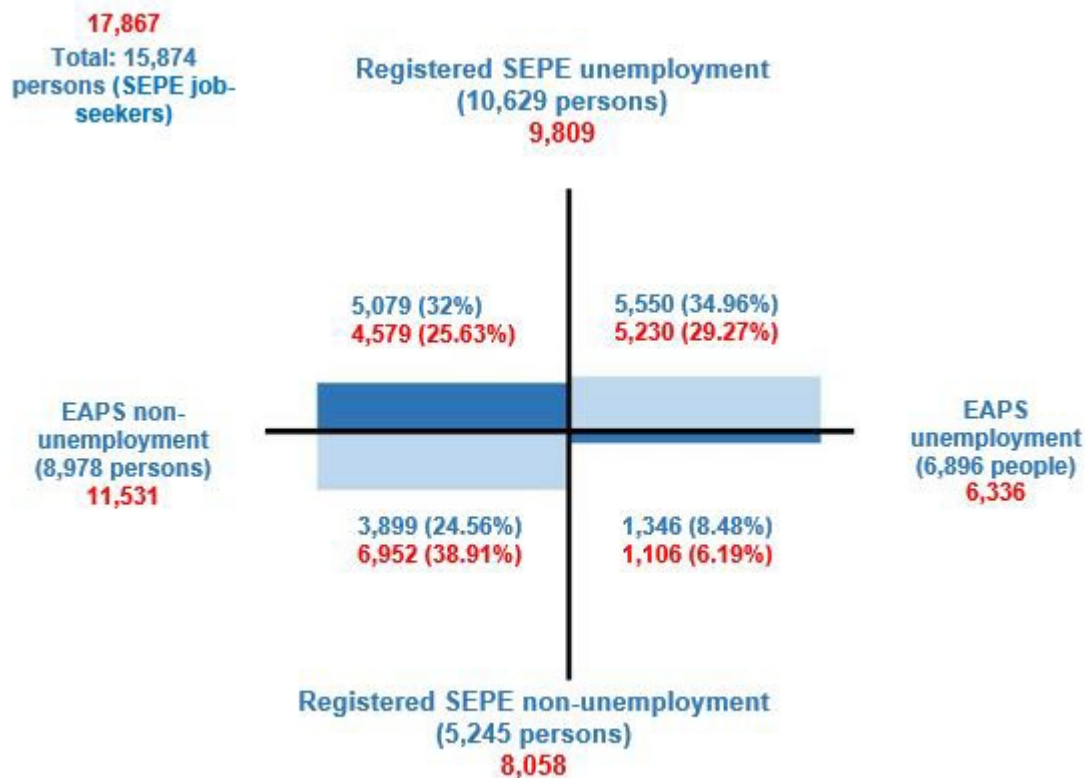
4.4 COMPARISON OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT AND EAPS UNEMPLOYMENT. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2021

Although registered unemployment and EAPS unemployment are different concepts, as in the studies carried out from the 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019 data, a comparison was made between the two, in order to study the extent to which these concepts coincide in practice. For this purpose, two groups were studied, for which an analysis was made of their classification as EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment:

- a) SEPE job-seekers (17,867 persons, in absolute terms, table 4).
- b) SEPE job-seekers who are also listed in EAPS as such (12,022 persons, table 5).

The **results** obtained are shown in the following graph:

Graph 4.4.a). SEPE job-seekers (17,867 persons)



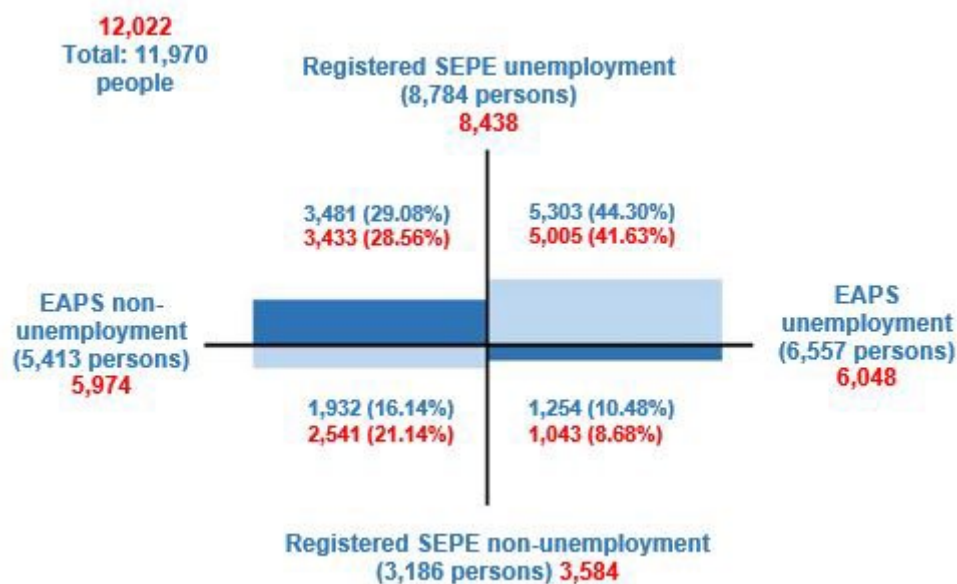
Legend: — 2019 — 2021

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

- A total of 29.27% (34.96% in 2019) of SEPE job-seekers are classified as registered unemployed persons and are also unemployed according to the survey.
- Reciprocally, 38.91% (24.56% in 2019) 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 68.18% of the total of SEPE job-seekers, over eight points more than in the previous study (59.52% in 2019).

Graph 4.4.b). EAPS and SEPE job-seekers (12,022 persons)



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

- A total of 41.63% (44.30% in 2019) of those simultaneously classified as EAPS and SEPE job-seekers end up being classified both as EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment.
- Reciprocally, 21.14% (16.14% in 2019) 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, account for 62.77% of the total of persons who appear as job-seekers both according to SEPE and the EAPS (60.44% in 2019).

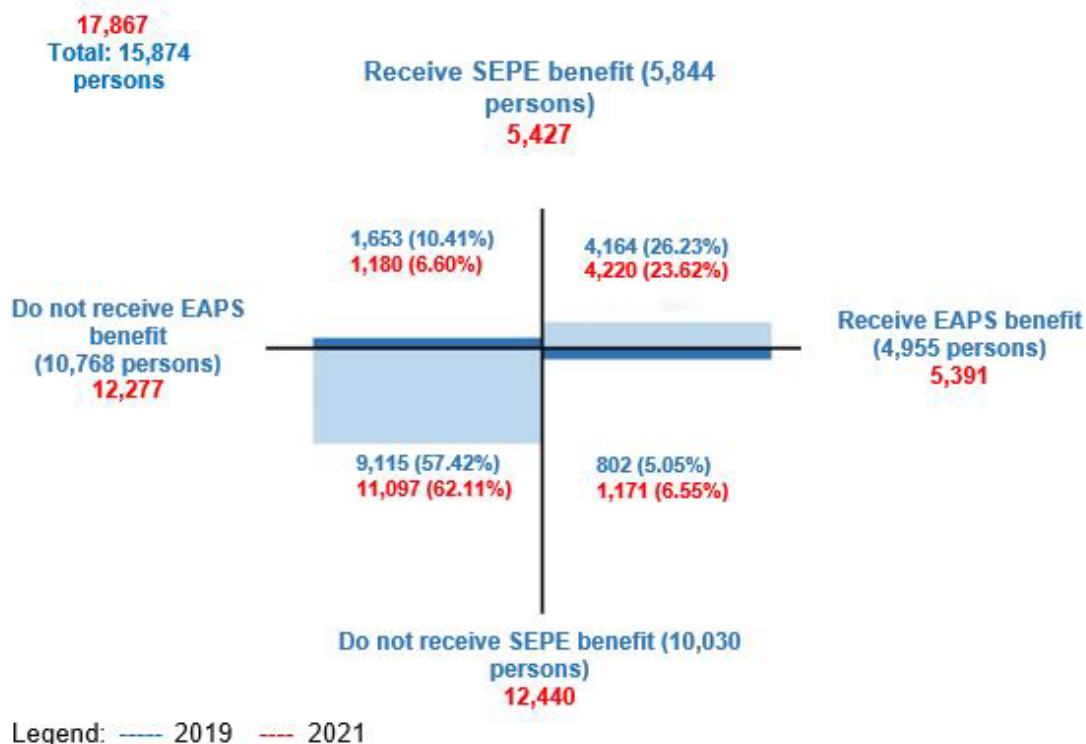
Consequently, after corroborating it with the evidence from the 2019 and 2021 analyses, it can be concluded that **the correlation between the unemployment concepts defined in each of the sources continues to be weak.**

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 2021

With the inclusion of the question in the survey on the receipt of some type of unemployment benefit or allowance, an attempt was made to cross the information provided by the respondent with that obtained in the database of the SEPE.

The results obtained are presented in the following graph⁷:

Graph 4.5.a). SEPE job-seekers (17,867 persons)



85.73% of SEPE job-seekers (83.65% in 2019) 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, 13.15% (15.46% in 2019) declare a different situation in the survey than that appearing in the SEPE database (table 6).

4.6 EXTENSION OF THE REFERENCE PERIOD: THREE MONTHS PRIOR TO THE REFERENCE WEEK. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2021

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 17.99% in 2019 to 22.81% (an increase of almost 5 points). In 2021, the percentage of EAPS registered persons not included as job-seekers in SEPE decreased by just over one point: from 13.93% in 2019 to 12.76%, according to the data in table 7.

⁷ It does not include *Don'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 199 persons (1.11 of the total), 27 of whom appear as SEPE job-seekers

5 Conclusions

After repeating the microdata analysis exercise with the information collected in the second quarter of 2021, the conclusions reached are basically the same as in previous periods, namely:

There are **discrepancies between the two sources of information regarding registration as a job-seeker in a public employment office**. Specifically, almost 78% of those registered as job-seekers according to EAPS are also included as such in SEPE. In the opposite situation, there is a greater degree of coincidence: slightly more than 93% of EAPS unregistered persons do not appear in SEPE (table 2.2).

By studying whether the short **reference period** considered (one week) also influences, by **extending it to three months**, in order to check whether 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, 87.24% of those registered as job-seekers according to EAPS are also included as such in SEPE (table 7).

The concept of job-seeker in both sources is reasonably consistent and the discrepancies observed when considering the reference week may be due to the interviewee's unawareness of their official situation.

On the other hand, if we focus on the percentage (with respect to the total number of SEPE job-seekers) of people who report that they are receiving unemployment benefit, the degree of coincidence between the information collected by the survey and that recorded by SEPE is relatively high, with 78.28% of those receiving unemployment benefit according to the EAPS also receiving it according to the SEPE (table 6), although this percentage decreases by more than five points with respect to 2019 (83.85%).

Again, it is noted that **EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment are different concepts**: taking as a reference universe the registers of SEPE job-seekers (Graph 4.4.a), only for 68.18% of them (59.52% in 2019) 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 EAPS unemployment.

However, if we consider the group of people who are simultaneously EAPS and SEPE job-seekers, we observe that almost 83% 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 name, **the direct comparison of the unemployment figures registered in the SEPE and unemployment estimated by the EAPS is not possible**, since they are different concepts and come from sources of a different nature. The microanalysis carried out in this document shows the extent to which the differences are substantial.

Annex

Table 1. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the sample according to whether they have been found in the SEPE databases and whether they are registered in a public employment office according to EAPS, by nationality

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Continued)

Table 1.1 Absolute values

Total				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL	101,351	15,487	85,047	817
Found in SEPE	64,973	15,005	49,308	660
Not found in SEPE	36,378	482	35,739	157

Spaniards				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL	95,992	14,185	81,058	749
Found in SEPE	61,191	13,815	46,763	613
Not found in SEPE	34,801	370	34,295	136

Foreign nationals				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL	5,359	1,302	3,989	68
Found in SEPE	3,782	1,190	2,545	47
Not found in SEPE	1,577	112	1,444	21

Table 1.2 Vertical percentages

Total				
	Vertical	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Found in SEPE	64.11	96.89	57.98	80.78
Not found in SEPE	35.89	3.11	42.02	19.22

Spaniards				
	Vertical	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Found in SEPE	63.75	97.39	57.69	81.84
Not found in SEPE	36.25	2.61	42.31	18.16

Table 1. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the sample according to whether they have been found in the SEPE databases and whether they are registered in a public employment office according to EAPS, by nationality

Second quarter of 2021 Sample data

(Conclusion)

Foreign nationals

	Vertical	Registered EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Found in SEPE	70.57	91.40	63.80	69.12
Not found in SEPE	29.43	8.60	36.20	30.88

Table 1.3 Horizontal percentages

Total

	Horizontal	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	15.28	83.91	0.81
Found in SEPE	100	23.09	75.89	1.02
Not found in SEPE	100	1.32	98.24	0.43

Spaniards

	Horizontal	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	14.78	84.44	0.78
Found in SEPE	100	22.58	76.42	1.00
Not found in SEPE	100	1.06	98.55	0.39

Foreign nationals

	Horizontal	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	24.30	74.44	1.27
Found in SEPE	100	31.46	67.29	1.24
Not found in SEPE	100	7.10	91.57	1.33

Table 2. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the sample according to whether they are SEPE job-seekers and whether they are registered in a public employment office according to EAPS, by nationality

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Continued)

Table 2.1 Absolute values

Total				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	101,351	15,487	85,047	817
SEPE job-seeker	17,867	12,022	5,646	199
SEPE non-job seeker	83,484	3,465	79,401	618
Spaniards				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	95,992	14,185	81,058	749
SEPE job-seeker	16,498	11,111	5,200	187
SEPE non-job seeker	79,494	3,074	75,858	562
Foreign nationals				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	5,359	1,302	3,989	68
SEPE job-seeker	1,369	911	446	12
SEPE non-job seeker	3,990	391	3,543	56

Table 2.2 Vertical percentages

Total				
	Vertical	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
SEPE job-seeker	17.63	77.63	6.64	24.36
SEPE non-job seeker	82.37	22.37	93.36	75.64
Spaniards				
	Vertical	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
SEPE job-seeker	17.19	78.33	6.42	24.97
SEPE non-job seeker	82.81	21.67	93.58	75.03

Table 2. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the sample according to whether they are SEPE job-seekers and whether they are registered in a public employment office according to EAPS, by nationality

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Conclusion)

Foreign nationals

	Vertical	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
SEPE job-seeker	25.55	69.97	11.18	17.65
SEPE non-job seeker	74.45	30.03	88.82	82.35

Table 2.3 Horizontal percentages

Total

	Horizontal	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	15.28	83.91	0.81
SEPE job-seeker	100	67.29	31.60	1.11
SEPE non-job seeker	100	4.15	95.11	0.74

Spaniards

	Horizontal	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL	100	14.78	84.44	0.78
SEPE job-seeker	100	67.35	31.52	1.13
SEPE non-job seeker	100	3.87	95.43	0.71

Foreign nationals

	Horizontal	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	24.30	74.44	1.27
SEPE job-seeker	100	66.54	32.58	0.88
SEPE non-job seeker	100	9.80	88.80	1.40

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample registered in a public employment office according to EAPS who do not appear as job-seekers in SEPE

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Continued)

Table 3.1 Classification by autonomous community and age group

Absolute Values

	Absolute Values	From 16 to 24 years old	From 25 to 34 years old	From 35 to 44 years old	From 45 to 54 years old	55 or more years old
NATIONAL TOTAL	3,465	643	743	761	790	528
Andalucía	585	107	127	133	144	74
Aragón	113	28	28	25	21	11
Asturias (Principado de)	125	23	15	34	40	13
Balears (Illes)	130	24	19	22	44	21
Canarias	151	26	43	30	25	27
Cantabria	89	11	15	21	26	16
Castilla y León	309	54	62	59	71	63
Castilla-La Mancha	229	49	54	44	50	32
Cataluña	241	61	48	42	55	35
Comunitat Valenciana	190	45	35	46	39	25
Extremadura	166	29	44	35	28	30
Galicia	461	63	100	128	99	71
Madrid (Comunidad de)	199	32	35	38	48	46
Murcia (Región de)	95	13	21	22	25	14
Navarra (Comunidad Foral)	91	17	22	18	21	13
País Vasco	181	35	51	40	30	25
Rioja (La)	74	15	9	18	21	11
Ceuta	17	4	7	4	1	1
Melilla	19	7	8	2	2	-

Horizontal percentages

	Horizontal	From 16 to 24 years old	From 25 to 34 years old	From 35 to 44 years old	From 45 to 54 years old	55 or more years old
NATIONAL TOTAL	100	18.56	21.44	21.96	22.80	15.24
Andalucía	100	18.29	21.71	22.74	24.62	12.65
Aragón	100	24.78	24.78	22.12	18.58	9.73
Asturias (Principado de)	100	18.40	12.00	27.20	32.00	10.40
Balears (Illes)	100	18.46	14.62	16.92	33.85	16.15
Canarias	100	17.22	28.48	19.87	16.56	17.88
Cantabria	100	12.36	16.85	23.60	29.21	17.98
Castilla y León	100	17.48	20.06	19.09	22.98	20.39
Castilla-La Mancha	100	21.40	23.58	19.21	21.83	13.97
Cataluña	100	25.31	19.92	17.43	22.82	14.52
Comunitat Valenciana	100	23.68	18.42	24.21	20.53	13.16
Extremadura	100	17.47	26.51	21.08	16.87	18.07
Galicia	100	13.67	21.69	27.77	21.48	15.40
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100	16.08	17.59	19.10	24.12	23.12
Murcia (Región de)	100	13.68	22.11	23.16	26.32	14.74
Navarra (Comunidad Foral)	100	18.68	24.18	19.78	23.08	14.29
País Vasco	100	19.34	28.18	22.10	16.57	13.81
Rioja (La)	100	20.27	12.16	24.32	28.38	14.86
Ceuta	100	23.53	41.18	23.53	5.88	5.88
Melilla	100	36.84	42.11	10.53	10.53	-

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample registered in a public employment office according to EAPS who do not appear as job-seekers in SEPE

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Continued)

Table 3.2 Classification by autonomous community and gender

Absolute Values

	Absolute values		
	Men	Women	
NATIONAL TOTAL	3,465	1,566	1,899
Andalucía	585	292	293
Aragón	113	42	71
Asturias (Principado de)	125	48	77
Balears (Illes)	130	52	78
Canarias	151	86	65
Cantabria	89	36	53
Castilla y León	309	140	169
Castilla-La Mancha	229	98	131
Cataluña	241	120	121
Comunitat Valenciana	190	80	110
Extremadura	166	68	98
Galicia	461	210	251
Madrid (Comunidad de)	199	96	103
Murcia (Región de)	95	34	61
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	91	29	62
País Vasco	181	87	94
Rioja (La)	74	32	42
Ceuta	17	7	10
Melilla	19	9	10

Horizontal percentages

	Horizontal	Men	Women
NATIONAL TOTAL	100	45.19	54.81
Andalucía	100	49.91	50.09
Aragón	100	37.17	62.83
Asturias (Principado de)	100	38.40	61.60
Balears (Illes)	100	40.00	60.00
Canarias	100	56.95	43.05
Cantabria	100	40.45	59.55
Castilla y León	100	45.31	54.69
Castilla-La Mancha	100	42.79	57.21
Cataluña	100	49.79	50.21
Comunitat Valenciana	100	42.11	57.89
Extremadura	100	40.96	59.04
Galicia	100	45.55	54.45
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100	48.24	51.76
Murcia (Región de)	100	35.79	64.21
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	100	31.87	68.13
País Vasco	100	48.07	51.93
Rioja (La)	100	43.24	56.76
Ceuta	100	41.18	58.82
Melilla	100	47.37	52.63

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old registered in a public employment office according to EAPS who do not appear as job-seekers in SEPE

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Continued)

Table 3.3 Classification by autonomous community and relationship with the EAPS

Absolute Values

	Total	EAPS employed	EAPS unemployed	EAPS inactive
NATIONAL TOTAL	3,465	1,303	1,435	727
Andalucía	585	169	282	134
Aragón	113	45	43	25
Asturias (Principado de)	125	56	38	31
Balears (Illes)	130	62	42	26
Canarias	151	30	85	36
Cantabria	89	43	29	17
Castilla y León	309	150	104	55
Castilla-La Mancha	229	74	115	40
Cataluña	241	79	118	44
Comunitat Valenciana	190	62	90	38
Extremadura	166	64	72	30
Galicia	461	185	163	113
Madrid (Comunidad de)	199	82	70	47
Murcia (Región de)	95	34	48	13
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	91	45	30	16
País Vasco	181	85	55	41
Rioja (La)	74	30	30	14
Ceuta	17	4	10	3
Melilla	19	4	11	4

Horizontal percentages

	Total	EAPS employed	EAPS unemployed	EAPS inactive
NATIONAL TOTAL	100	37.60	41.41	20.98
Andalucía	100	28.89	48.21	22.91
Aragón	100	39.82	38.05	22.12
Asturias (Principado de)	100	44.80	30.40	24.80
Balears (Illes)	100	47.69	32.31	20.00
Canarias	100	19.87	56.29	23.84
Cantabria	100	48.31	32.58	19.10
Castilla y León	100	48.54	33.66	17.80
Castilla-La Mancha	100	32.31	50.22	17.47
Cataluña	100	32.78	48.96	18.26
Comunitat Valenciana	100	32.63	47.37	20.00
Extremadura	100	38.55	43.37	18.07
Galicia	100	40.13	35.36	24.51
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100	41.21	35.18	23.62
Murcia (Región de)	100	35.79	50.53	13.68
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	100	49.45	32.97	17.58
País Vasco	100	46.96	30.39	22.65
Rioja (La)	100	40.54	40.54	18.92
Ceuta	100	23.53	58.82	17.65
Melilla	100	21.05	57.89	21.05

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample registered in a public employment office according to EAPS who do not appear as job-seekers in SEPE

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Continued)

Table 3.4 Classification by autonomous community and respondent

Absolute Values

	Total	The person him/herself responded	Another person in the household responded
NATIONAL TOTAL	3,465	1,579	1,886
Andalucía	585	247	338
Aragón	113	47	66
Asturias (Principado de)	125	70	55
Balears (Illes)	130	65	65
Canarias	151	54	97
Cantabria	89	51	38
Castilla y León	309	143	166
Castilla-La Mancha	229	100	129
Cataluña	241	99	142
Comunitat Valenciana	190	94	96
Extremadura	166	71	95
Galicia	461	228	233
Madrid (Comunidad de)	199	91	108
Murcia (Región de)	95	41	54
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	91	38	53
País Vasco	181	94	87
Rioja (La)	74	38	36
Ceuta	17	5	12
Melilla	19	3	16

Horizontal percentages

	Total	The person him/herself responded	Another person in the household responded
NATIONAL TOTAL	100	45.57	54.43
Andalucía	100	42.22	57.78
Aragón	100	41.59	58.41
Asturias (Principado de)	100	56.00	44.00
Balears (Illes)	100	50.00	50.00
Canarias	100	35.76	64.24
Cantabria	100	57.30	42.70
Castilla y León	100	46.28	53.72
Castilla-La Mancha	100	43.67	56.33
Cataluña	100	41.08	58.92
Comunitat Valenciana	100	49.47	50.53
Extremadura	100	42.77	57.23
Galicia	100	49.46	50.54
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100	45.73	54.27
Murcia (Región de)	100	43.16	56.84
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	100	41.76	58.24
País Vasco	100	51.93	48.07
Rioja (La)	100	51.35	48.65
Ceuta	100	29.41	70.59
Melilla	100	15.79	84.21

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample registered in a public employment office according to EAPS who do not appear as job-seekers in SEPE

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Conclusion)

Table 3.5 Classification by age and gender

Absolute Values

	Total	Men	Women	
TOTAL		3,465 0	1,566	1,899
From 16 to 24 years old		643	357	286
From 25 to 34 years old		743	364	379
From 35 to 44 years old		761	315	446
From 45 to 54 years old		790	311	479
From 55 to 64 years old		496	210	286
65 or more years old		32	9	23

Vertical percentages

	Total	Men	Women	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
From 16 to 24 years old	18.56	22.80	15.06	
From 25 to 34 years old	21.44	23.24	19.96	
From 35 to 44 years old	21.96	20.11	23.49	
From 45 to 54 years old	22.80	19.86	25.22	
From 55 to 64 years old	14.31	13.41	15.06	
65 or more years old	0.92	0.57	1.21	

Horizontal percentages

	Total	Men	Women	
TOTAL	100	45.19	54.81	
From 16 to 24 years old	100	55.52	44.48	
From 25 to 34 years old	100	48.99	51.01	
From 35 to 44 years old	100	41.39	58.61	
From 45 to 54 years old	100	39.37	60.63	
From 55 to 64 years old	100	42.34	57.66	
65 or more years old	100	28.13	71.88	

Table 4. SEPE job-seekers aged from 16 to 74 years old according to whether they are classified as registered unemployment or registered in a public employment office according to EAPS, by relationship with the EAPS activity (total, unemployed, not unemployed)

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Continued)

4.1 Total SEPE job-seekers

Absolute Values

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/No reply
TOTAL SEPE job-seekers	17,867	12,022	5,646	199
Non-unemployed registered	8,058	3,584	4,391	83
Unemployed registered	9,809	8,438	1,255	116

Vertical percentages

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/No reply
SEPE JOB-SEEKERS	100	100	100	100
Non-unemployed registered	45.10	29.81	77.77	41.71
Unemployed registered	54.90	70.19	22.23	58.29

Horizontal percentages

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/No reply
SEPE JOB-SEEKERS	100	67.29	31.60	1.11
Non-unemployed registered	100	44.48	54.49	1.03
Unemployed registered	100	86.02	12.79	1.18

Table 4. SEPE job-seekers aged from 16 to 74 years old according to whether they are classified as registered unemployment or registered in a public employment office according to EAPS, by relationship with the EAPS activity (total, unemployed, not unemployed)

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Continued)

4.2. SEPE job-seekers vs EAPS unemployed

Absolute Values

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL EAPS UNEMPLOYED	6,336	6,048	240	48
Non-unemployed registered	1,106	1,043	56	7
Unemployed registered	5,230	5,005	184	41

Vertical percentages

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/No reply
EAPS unemployed	100	100	100	100
Non-unemployed registered	17.46	17.25	23.33	14.58
Unemployed registered	82.54	82.75	76.67	85.42

Horizontal percentages

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
EAPS unemployed	100	95.45	3.79	0.76
Non-unemployed registered	100	94.30	5.06	0.63
Unemployed registered	100	95.70	3.52	0.78

Table 4. SEPE job-seekers aged 16 to 74 years old according to whether they are registered unemployed and whether they are registered in a public employment office according to EAPS (total, unemployed, non-unemployed)

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data (Conclusion)

4.3. SEPE job-seekers vs EAPS non-unemployed

Absolute Values

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL EAPS NON-UNEMPLOYED	11,531	5,974	5,406	151
Non-unemployed registered	6,952	2,541	4,335	76
Unemployed registered	4,579	3,433	1,071	75

Vertical percentages

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL EAPS NON-UNEMPLOYED	100	100	100	100
Non-unemployed registered	60.29	42.53	80.19	50.33
Unemployed registered	39.71	57.47	19.81	49.67

Horizontal percentages

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL EAPS NON-UNEMPLOYED	100	51.81	46.88	1.31
Non-unemployed registered	100	36.55	62.36	1.09
Unemployed registered	100	74.97	23.39	1.64

Table 5. EAPS and SEPE job-seekers aged 16 to 74 years old, according to whether or not they are registered unemployed, by relationship with the EAPS activity (total, unemployed, non-unemployed)

Table 5.1 Absolute values

	Total	EAPS unemployed	EAPS non-unemployed
TOTAL EAPS AND SEPE JOB-SEEKERS	12,022	6,048	5,974
Non-unemployed registered	3,584	1,043	2,541
Unemployed registered	8,438	5,005	3,433

Table 5.2 Vertical percentages

	Total	EAPS unemployed	EAPS Non-unemployed
TOTAL EAPS AND SEPE JOB-SEEKERS	100	100	100
Non-unemployed registered	29.81	17.25	42.53
Unemployed registered	70.19	82.75	57.47

Table 5.3 Horizontal percentages

	Total	EAPS unemployed	EAPS Non-unemployed
TOTAL EAPS AND SEPE JOB-SEEKERS	100	50.31	49.69
Non-unemployed registered	100	29.10	70.90
Unemployed registered	100	59.32	40.68

Table 6. SEPE job-seekers aged 16 to 74 years depending on whether or not they receive unemployment benefit

Second quarter of 2021 Sample data

Table 6.1 Absolute values

Total	Absolute Values	Receives benefit according to EAPS	Does not receive benefit according to EAPS	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL	17,867	5,391	12,277	199
Receives benefit according to SEPE	5,427	4,220	1,180	27
Does not receive benefit according to SEPE	12,440	1,171	11,097	172

Table 6.2 Vertical percentages

Total	Vertical	Receives benefit according to EAPS	Does not receive benefit according to EAPS	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Receives benefit according to SEPE	30.37	78.28	9.61	13.57
Does not receive benefit according to SEPE	69.63	21.72	90.39	86.43

Table 6.3 Horizontal percentages

Total	Vertical	Receives benefit according to EAPS	Does not receive benefit according to EAPS	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	30.17	68.71	1.11
Receives benefit according to SEPE	100	77.76	21.74	0.50
Does not receive benefit according to SEPE	100	9.41	89.20	1.38

Table 7. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the sample according to whether they are SEPE job-seekers (within the last three months from the EAPS reference week) and whether they are registered at a public employment office according to the EAPS

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

7.1 Absolute Values

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL	101,351	15,487	85,047	817
SEPE job-seeker (3 months)	23,123	13,511	9,314	298
SEPE non-job-seeker (3 months)	78,228	1,976	75,733	519

7.2 Vertical percentages

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
SEPE job-seeker (3 months)	22.81	87.24	10.95	36.47
SEPE non-job-seeker (3 months)	77.19	12.76	89.05	63.53

7.3 Horizontal percentages

	Total	Registered as EAPS job-seeker	Not registered as EAPS job-seeker	Don't know/No reply
TOTAL	100	15.28	83.91	0.81
SEPE job-seeker (3 months)	100	58.43	40.28	1.29
SEPE non-job-seeker (3 months)	100	2.53	96.81	0.66

Table 8. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the EAPS sample according to their relationship with the EAPS activity, the registration in a public employment office (EAPS data) and the status in SEPE

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Continued)

8.1 Absolute values

	Total	SEPE job-seekers			SEPE non-job seekers		
		Total job-seekers	Non-unemployed registered	Unemployed registered	Total non-job seekers	Not in SEPE	De-registered
Total	101,351	17,867	8,058	9,809	83,484	36,378	47,106
EAPS registered	15,487	12,022	3,584	8,438	3,465	482	2,983
EAPS not registered	85,047	5,646	4,391	1,255	79,401	35,739	43,662
Don't know/No reply	817	199	83	116	618	157	461
EAPS EMPLOYED							
Total	53,759	5,336	4,684	652	48,423	15,363	33,060
EAPS registered	2,776	1,473	1,188	285	1,303	114	1,189
EAPS not registered	50,632	3,806	3,448	358	46,826	15,202	31,624
Don't know/No reply	351	57	48	9	294	47	247
EAPS UNEMPLOYED							
Total	8,918	6,336	1,106	5,230	2,582	832	1,750
EAPS registered	7,483	6,048	1,043	5,005	1,435	242	1,193
EAPS not registered	1,278	240	56	184	1,038	562	476
Don't know/No reply	157	48	7	41	109	28	81
EAPS INACTIVE							
Total	38,674	6,195	2,268	3,927	32,479	20,183	12,296
EAPS registered	5,228	4,501	1,353	3,148	727	126	601
EAPS not registered	33,137	1,600	887	713	31,537	19,975	11,562
Don't know/No reply	309	94	28	66	215	82	133

8.2 Vertical percentages

	Total	SEPE job-seekers			SEPE non-job seekers		
		Total job-seekers	Non-unemployed registered	Unemployed registered	Total non-job seekers	Not in SEPE	De-registered
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
EAPS registered	15.28	67.29	44.48	86.02	4.15	1.32	6.33
EAPS not registered	83.91	31.60	54.49	12.79	95.11	98.24	92.69
Don't know/No reply	0.81	1.11	1.03	1.18	0.74	0.43	0.98
EAPS EMPLOYED							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
EAPS registered	5.16	27.60	25.36	43.71	2.69	0.74	3.60
EAPS not registered	94.18	71.33	73.61	54.91	96.70	98.95	95.66
Don't know/No reply	0.65	1.07	1.02	1.38	0.61	0.31	0.75

Table 8. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 in the EAPS sample according to their relationship with the EAPS activity, the registration in a public employment office (EAPS data) and the status in SEPE

Second quarter of 2021. Sample data

(Conclusion)

	Total	SEPE job-seekers		SEPE non-job seekers			De-registered
		Total job-seekers	Non-unemployed registered	Unemployed registered	Total non-job seekers	Not in SEPE	
EAPS UNEMPLOYED							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
EAPS registered	83.91	95.45	94.30	95.70	55.58	29.	68.17
EAPS not registered	14.33	3.79	5.06	3.52	40.20	67.	27.20
Don't know/No reply	1.76	0.76	0.63	0.78	4.22	3.37	4.63
EAPS INACTIVE							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
EAPS registered	13.52	72.66	59.66	80.16	2.24	0.62	4.89
EAPS not registered	85.68	25.83	39.11	18.16	97.10	98.	94.03
Don't know/No reply	0.80	1.52	1.23	1.68	0.66	0.41	1.08

8.3 Horizontal percentages

	Total	SEPE job-seekers		SEPE non-job seekers			De-registered
		Total job-seekers	Non-unemployed registered	Unemployed registered	Total non-job seekers	Not in SEPE	
Total	100	17.63	7.95	9.68	82.37	35.89	46.48
EAPS registered	100	77.63	23.14	54.48	22.37	3.11	19.26
EAPS not registered	100	6.64	5.16	1.48	93.36	42.02	51.34
Don't know/No reply	100	24.36	10.16	14.20	75.64	19.22	56.43
EAPS EMPLOYED							
Total	100	9.93	8.71	1.21	90.07	28.58	61.50
EAPS registered	100	53.06	42.80	10.27	46.94	4.11	42.83
EAPS not registered	100	7.52	6.81	0.71	92.48	30.02	62.46
Don't know/No reply	100	16.24	13.68	2.56	83.76	13.39	70.37
EAPS UNEMPLOYED							
Total	100	71.05	12.40	58.65	28.95	9.33	19.62
EAPS registered	100	80.82	13.94	66.88	19.18	3.23	15.94
EAPS not registered	100	18.78	4.38	14.40	81.22	43.97	37.25
Don't know/No reply	100	30.57	4.46	26.11	69.43	17.83	51.59
EAPS INACTIVE							
Total	100	16.02	5.86	10.15	83.98	52.19	31.79
EAPS registered	100	86.09	25.88	60.21	13.91	2.41	11.50
EAPS not registered	100	4.83	2.68	2.15	95.17	60.28	34.89
Don't know/No reply	100	30.42	9.06	21.36	69.58	26.54	43.04

Table 9. Population aged 16 to 74 according to relationship with public employment services and relationship with the activity (EAPS data). Comparison with the total number of SEPE job-seekers. 2018-2021 Series. Population data

Data collected (in thousands) (*)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
EAPS EMPLOYED				
Was registered as a job-seeker and received some type of benefit	100.4	92.1	731.5	330.3
Was registered as a job-seeker and did not receive unemployment benefit or subsidy	538.5	493.5	639.2	596.4
Was not registered as a job-seeker and received some type of unemployment benefit or subsidy	25.4	17.5	75.9	43.9
Was not registered as a job-seeker and did not receive any type of benefit or subsidy	18,551.5	19,089.9	17,609.9	18,643.2
No reply / Doesn't know	99.0	90.7	130.8	143.9
Total	19,314.8	19,763.7	19,187.3	19,757.7
EAPS UNEMPLOYED				
Was registered as a job-seeker and received some type of benefit	975.9	970.7	1,133.2	1,079.4
Was registered as a job-seeker and did not receive unemployment benefit or subsidy	1,812.6	1,592.7	1,699.1	1,676.3
Was not registered as a job-seeker and received some type of unemployment benefit or subsidy	4.5	6.0	6.0	7.2
Was not registered as a job-seeker and did not receive any type of benefit or subsidy	635.7	625.8	637.6	601.1
No reply / Doesn't know	50.4	52.5	54.9	65.5
Total	3,479.1	3,247.7	3,530.8	3,429.5
EAPS INACTIVE				
Was registered as a job-seeker and received some type of benefit	525.4	574.9	856.2	776.1
Was registered as a job-seeker and did not receive unemployment benefit or subsidy	954.1	895.4	1,101.4	1,000.8
Was not registered as a job-seeker and received some type of unemployment benefit or subsidy	34.0	24.1	28.1	28.0
Was not registered as a job-seeker and did not receive any type of benefit or subsidy	10,312.4	10,417.3	10,492.1	10,208.6
No reply / Doesn't know	85.5	86.8	105.8	122.9
Total	11,911.4	11,998.5	12,583.6	12,136.4
TOTAL				
Was registered as a job-seeker and received some type of benefit	1,601.7	1,637.7	2,720.9	2,185.9
Was registered as a job-seeker and did not receive unemployment benefit or subsidy	3,305.1	2,981.6	3,439.7	3,273.5
Was not registered as a job-seeker and received some type of unemployment benefit or subsidy	63.9	47.6	110.0	79.1
Was not registered as a job-seeker and did not receive any type of benefit or subsidy	29,499.6	30,112.9	28,739.7	29,452.9
No reply / Doesn't know	235.0	230.0	291.5	332.3
Total	34,705.3	35,009.8	35,301.8	35,323.7
TOTAL EAPS REGISTERED	4,906.8	4,619.3	6,160.6	5,459.4
TOTAL SEPE REGISTERED (YEARLY MEAN)	4,530.7	4,469.9	6,942.8	6,200.8
EAPS-SEPE difference (% compared to SEPE)	8.3	3.3	-11.3	-12.0

Source: Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) and Public State Employment Service (SEPE)

(*) Updated data according to the new 2011 population base