

# Foreword

Since 1971, the National Statistics Institute has carried out a quality evaluation programme of the Economically Active Population Survey. Its purpose is to make information available regarding sampling errors and errors not related to sampling, which allows, on the one hand, to make opportune decisions on the perfection of the methods, and on the other hand, to provide the user with information regarding the quality of the data offered.

Following a brief interruption in this programme in the year 2005, as a result of the implementation of a new information collection method, the current publication offers the results obtained in the year 2007, linked with the previous publications on quality evaluation of the Economically Active Population Survey.

The National Statistics Institute would like to express its gratitude to the families that have provided the information requested, and to all of the persons who have been involved in carrying out this work.

**Jaume García Villar**

INE President

# Introduction

On evaluating the quality of the results of statistics, the goal is to achieve two fundamental objectives:

- To detect the errors that have been produced during the different stages of their compilation.
- To provide users with detailed information regarding the quality of the data that they deal with.

The detection of the errors produced should not be reduced to a mere numerical presentation of them. The primordial objective should be their analysis, in order to decipher the possible causes of their origin. This is important, even essential, in all statistics, so as to improve the quality thereof. Continuous surveys such as the Household Budget Survey (HBS) also include the attraction of the immediate collection of their results, avoiding in parallel the deterioration of the quality of all of the routine work that this type of survey entails. To reduce the errors unrelated to sampling allows us to improve the quality of the estimates, for the purpose of obtaining acceptable levels of error, and maintaining them over time, which allows for a more adequate study of the resulting time series.

On valuing the results of an evaluation program, it is necessary to bear in mind the conditioning factors under which the surveys are conducted, which prevent, in many cases, evading the errors later detected in the evaluation, with the compilers of the statistics still being conscious of the possibility of their presence. However, the supply of the information on the limitations of the data is an unavoidable duty, since an inappropriate use of the figures can cause the failure of socio-economic and demographic plans and projects, and falsify conclusions on measures developed by politicians, economists and the remaining users of the statistics.

In the APS, the quality evaluation has been extended in successive phases to the different phases of the survey, currently constituting one of the most complete evaluation programmes worldwide. The information obtained has been used to introduce amendments to the methodology applied, aimed at improving data quality. The user is provided with results of the evaluation of varying lengths in three types of publication: quarterly in *Main Results and Detailed Results* and annually, in monographic reports such as this one, dedicated exclusively to data quality.

The present volume offers the data regarding the quality of the survey for the year 2007.

# 1. Quality of the data

The errors that affect the entire survey can be grouped into two large classes:

- **Errors due to sampling**, caused by obtaining data via samples.
- **Errors unrelated to sampling**, which are common to all statistical research, whether the data is obtained via sampling or via census.

Chronologically, the first objective of the statistics interested in the subject, from both theoretical and practical points of view, has been the calculation of the sampling error by the estimators. The importance of the calculation methods of the sampling error reside in the following fact: knowledge thereof enables, on the one hand, limitation within the confines of a confidence interval the real value of an estimated parameter, and on the other, quantification of design efficiency as per the aforementioned parameter; moreover, its analysis enables the statistician to choose the most efficient design from a series of alternatives, taking into account the resources available.

The natural indicator of the accuracy of an unbiased estimator is its standard deviation, since with a given design, an unbiased estimator is more accurate, the more possible estimates are concentrated around the actual value. Accuracy increases with sample size, although design features also influence this: stratification, hierarchy of sampling units, selection method, etc., and the nature of the variables studied. The size of the sample is limited by the resources; the design is limited by the availability of basic structural information; and the nature of the variables is an element, which cannot be acted upon.

The errors other than sampling errors may occur in any of the phases of the statistical process: before collecting the data, during the information collection and in the operations subsequent to collection, it being possible to group data as actual fieldwork errors and otherwise. We may include among the former, among others, errors in collecting information, whether due to deficiencies on the part of agents or on the part of unsuitable informants, incorrect statements or non-response. Included in the second are framework deficiencies, inadequacies in definitions and questionnaires, encoding or recording errors, etc.

The study and application of statistical methods for assessing errors other than sampling errors, and the subsequent measuring of their influence on the end results, being more recent than that relating to sampling errors. One of the procedures followed in order to assess data quality, and which is applied in the APS, consists of repeating the interview, shortly after having carried out the original interview, with part of the surveyed units. Through the comparison of the data collected in both interviews for the same units, it is possible to estimate the quality of the results, and provide the users with some numerical indices regarding the same. This procedure is based on the model by Hansen, Hurwitz and Bershad, applied by the United States Census Office.

In relation to this model, it is appropriate to mention that more progress has been made in individualised analysis of the influence of certain factors giving

rise to errors and in applying controls and imputation methods for resolving them, than in evaluating the overall effect of sampling errors and non-sampling errors on the results. The first line contains evaluations carried out by the INE in the APS.

In the following sections of this report, the different types of error are analysed individually, showing the methodology applied for evaluating them.

## 2. Sampling errors

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### 2.1 Methodology

In the successive semisamples method is applied for calculation for errors, which enables estimation of the variance of an estimator  $\hat{X}$  by means of the formula:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{X}) = \frac{1}{r} \sum_i^r (\hat{X}_i - \hat{X})^2$$

where:

$r$  is the number of repetitions used

$\hat{X}_i$  is the estimate obtained with the  $i$ -th repetition

$\hat{X}$  is the estimate obtained with the complete sample

Each repetition is a subsample composed by a number of sections equivalent to 50 per cent of the complete sample. The number of repetitions used in the APS has been set at 40. In order to form them, sections of each stratum are grouped into pairs, and the first section of each pair is randomly assigned to 20 repetitions, and the second to the remaining 20. Thus, each section appears in half the repetitions and the number of sections in each repeat is equal to 50 percent of the complete sample.

This repetition structure remains indefinitely, thus enabling calculation of the sampling error of any survey estimate without further programming problems, in theory, than applying 40 times the same formula of the estimator used in the survey, and finding the mean square of the values estimated on the basis of the 40 repetitions as compared with the estimate based on the complete sample.

Calculation of the estimates taken from the semisamples is carried out in the same way as with the full sample, in other words, by means of a ratio estimator calibrated by age group and sex and population total by province.

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### 2.2 Presentation of sampling errors

In the tables of this document the sampling error is presented as a variation coefficient, in other words, expressed as a percentage of the estimate, with the following formula:

$$C\hat{V}(\hat{X}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{X})}}{\hat{X}} \cdot 100$$

Variation coefficients have been calculated for the following characteristics:

### **National level**

- 1) Population age 16 years old and over by age group and sex (table E.M.1)
- 2) Active persons by age group and sex (table E.M.2)
- 3) Active persons by branches of activity and sex (table E.M.3)
- 4) Unemployed person by economic sector and sex (table E.M.4)
- 5) Active persons by age group and sex (table E.M.5)
- 6) Employed persons by economic sector and sex (table E.M.8)
- 7) Employees persons by economic sector and sex (table E.M.9)
- 8) Persons employed part-time by economic sector and sex (table E.M.10)
- 9) Unemployed persons who have worked previously having stopped working less de than 36 months ago, by reason for having left their last job by sex (table E.M.11)
- 10) Potential Active Population by reason for not seeking employment and sex (table E.M.12)
- 11) Inactive persons by type of inactivity and sex (table E.M.13)

### **Autonomous and provincial level**

- 1) Population aged 16 years old and over, by sex and relationship with the economic activity by province (tables E.M.6)
- 2) Population aged 16 years old and over, by sex and relationship with the economic activity by Autonomous Community (tables E.M.7)

Data provided in these tables makes it possible to have an approximate idea of the reliability of the different survey estimates. In general, the greater the level of breakdown of the figures, the greater the resulting sampling error, and therefore the lesser the accuracy of the estimate.

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## **2.3 Use of tables**

When calculating and publishing the sampling error, the statistician provides the user with a means of obtaining a numerical interval that has certain confidence (measured in probability terms) of containing the real value that we wish to estimate.

Sample theory determines that, in the interval between the estimate less twice the absolute sample error and the estimate plus twice the absolute sample error, there is 95% confidence in finding the real value or parameter that we want to estimate. From here on this interval is called the *95% confidence interval*. It may be interpreted that, on average, of each 100 samples obtained under the same design and general conditions these confidence intervals obtained from each sample will contain the real value 95 times out of a 100.

From the estimate of a certain characteristic and its sample error other confidence intervals may be formed with similar interpretation, for example:

estimate  $\pm 1$  times the sample error = confidence interval of 67 percent.

estimate  $\pm 2$  times the sample error = confidence interval of 95 percent.

estimate  $\pm 3$  times the sample error = confidence interval of 99,7 percent.

For example, the estimate of the total inactive person in the second quarter of the year is 15,464,600 with a relative sampling error of 0.27 percent. This means that there is a great deal of confidence, measured in probability terms confidence of 95 percent, of which the real value of the total unemployed persons will be within the interval between 15,381,092 and 15,548,108 (that is,  $15,464,600 \pm 2 \times 41,754$ ).

It can be concluded that it is up to the user to determine whether or not a figure with a certain sampling error is useful to him or her for making decisions, in accordance with the degree of reliability needed for this.

The magnitude of relative sampling errors may invalidate certain provincial estimates; nevertheless, the latter may be useful if grouped by Autonomous Community in accordance with the needs of each user. In these cases, an estimate of the relative sampling error may be obtained by means of the formula:

$$C\hat{V}(\hat{X}) = \frac{1}{\sum \hat{X}_h} \sqrt{\sum (\hat{X}_h \cdot C\hat{V}(\hat{X}_h))^2}$$

where:

$C\hat{V}(\hat{X})$  = estimate of the relative sampling error in the Autonomous Community.

$\hat{X}_h$  = the estimation of characteristics in the h-th province.

$C\hat{V}(\hat{X}_h)$  = estimate of the relative sampling error in the h-th province,

with the sums extended to all provinces in the Autonomous Community.

In tables E.M.7 the corresponding relative sampling error are presented for the Autonomous Communities as a percentage.

### 3. Non-response

In the APS, the dwellings selected remain in the sample during six consecutive quarters, after which they are replaced by other dwellings from the same section.

In order for there to be a considerable amount of common sample between two consecutive quarters (5/6 of the sample), replacement of dwellings with others is staggered, whereby each quarter 176 of the sample is renewed, the part corresponding to dwellings which were in the sixth interview the previous quarter. In order for this process to be easy to carry out, the sample of dwellings is distributed into six parts or *rotation shifts*, such that each quarter the dwellings corresponding to a rotation shifts are renewed.

In dwellings corresponding to the rotation shift in the first interview, solely the CAPI collection method is used. In dwellings corresponding to shifts that are in second and successive interviews, the CATI method is used primarily, only leaving for CAPI dwellings without a telephone and those that, even though they have a telephone number, prefer to continue with the personal interview method in successive quarters. In other words, whereas the CAPI method is used in all interviews, the CATI method is only used in second to sixth interviews (subsequent interviews).

The dwellings selected for the sample (incumbent households), according to the situation they are in at the time of interview, are classified into three types:

- **Unavailable dwellings:** in CAPI those dwellings which are unreachable for conducting the interview are included under this designation, generally due to climatological causes (snowstorms, floods, etc.) or geographical caused, where there are no when there are no routes to arrive there.  
In CATI those dwellings for which, despite having a contact telephone number, including those having been interviewed previously via the CATI system, it is not possible establish telephone contact, however much the calls are repeated, or obtain another contact number under this designation. Under these circumstances, attempts are made to interview the dwelling via the CAPI method, but if there is no longer enough time, they are ultimately classified as inaccessible, and are passed to CAPI for the second quarter.
- **Unsurveyable dwellings:** these are those dwellings that do not belong to the group being studied, due to not being used all year or most of the year as a habitual or permanent family residence. Included within this type are empty dwellings, secondary or seasonal dwellings, those intended in their entirety for purposes other than those of a family residence and those dwellings that are unreachable at the address shown on the work report (the latter are only possible in CAPI).
- **Surveyable dwellings:** these are the ones that are used the whole year or a large part of it as a permanent family residence. Within this type there are cases in which data cannot be obtained from the occupants of the dwelling due to absence or refusal thereof to participate in the survey. These cases constitute what is known as *lack of response*.



**Chart 1.1** shows the total number of dwellings selected in the four quarters of the year, broken down into the three types mentioned.

**Charts 1.2 and 1.3** show the breakdown of selected dwellings, according to the collection method used, CATI or CAPI.

Processing, within the general process of the survey, of *unsurveyable* dwellings and of dwellings on whose occupants no information is obtained (non-response) differs significantly due to the characteristics and influence on the estimates of both types of incidence, as can be seen below.

### 1.1 Selected dwellings. Total

Dwellings	Quarter							
	First		Second		Third		Fourth	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	79,768	100.00	80,474	100.00	81,153	100.00	81,764	100.00
- Unavailable	1,145	1.44	1,096	1.36	1,109	1.37	1,162	1.42
- Unsurveyable	12,647	15.85	12,930	16.07	13,208	16.28	13,629	16.67
- Surveyable	65,976	82.71	66,448	82.57	66,836	82.36	66,973	81.91

### 1.2 Selected dwellings. CATI

Dwellings	Quarter							
	First		Second		Third		Fourth	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	48,720	100.00	49,344	100.00	49,488	100.00	49,186	100.00
- Unavailable	1,070	2.20	1,026	2.08	1,023	2.07	1,097	2.23
- Unsurveyable	1,040	2.13	1,011	2.05	929	1.88	871	1.77
- Surveyable	46,610	95.67	47,307	95.87	47,536	96.06	47,218	96.00

### 1.3 Selected dwellings. CAPI

Dwellings	Quarter							
	First		Second		Third		Fourth	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	31,048	100.00	31,130	100.00	31,665	100.00	32,578	100.00
- Unavailable	75	0.24	70	0.22	86	0.27	65	0.20
- Unsurveyable	11,607	37.38	11,919	38.29	12,279	38.78	12,758	39.16
- Surveyable	19,366	62.37	19,141	61.49	19,300	60.95	19,755	60.64

### 3.1 Unavailable dwellings

In the preceding paragraph the circumstances have been described, which must occur together in a dwelling in order for it to be considered inaccessible. As aforementioned, this type of dwellings may appear either where data is captured using CAPI, or where this is done using CATI.

In the case of unavailability in CAPI, the interviewer waits for the causes of this to disappear, in order to be able to access the dwelling and conduct the interview, insofar as the duration of work on the section allows for this. Otherwise the dwelling is finally considered inaccessible and revisited the following quarter.

In the case of inaccessibility in CATI, it is attempted to collect information by means of a personal interview, so long as this is feasible. Otherwise the dwelling is finally considered inaccessible and revisited the following quarter, but assigning it to CAPI.

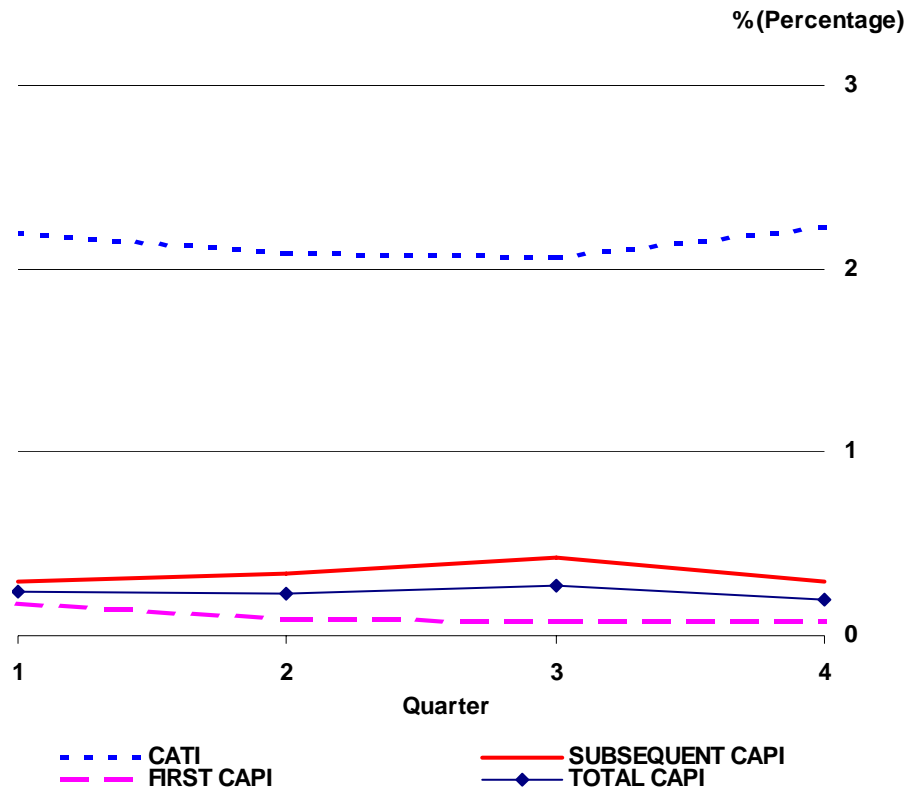
Graphs 1 and 2 represent the percentages of unavailable dwellings, in the four quarters of the year, in the selected dwellings assigned to CATI and in those assigned to CAPI. The percentages are calculated in relation to the corresponding number of selected dwellings. In the case of the latter collection method, a distinction is made between the first and successive interviews.

**Graph 1** shows, at first sight, that the percentages of unavailable dwellings are somewhat higher with CATI than with CAPI, which seems logical since, in CAPI, inaccessibility is due, as has already been mentioned, to adverse climatological conditions or to the absence of adequate roads to access the same, circumstances which, normally, do not involve a high number of cases.

In the case of CAPI, a distinction is made between first and successive interviews, it being possible to observe that percentages are somewhat smaller in the first interview.

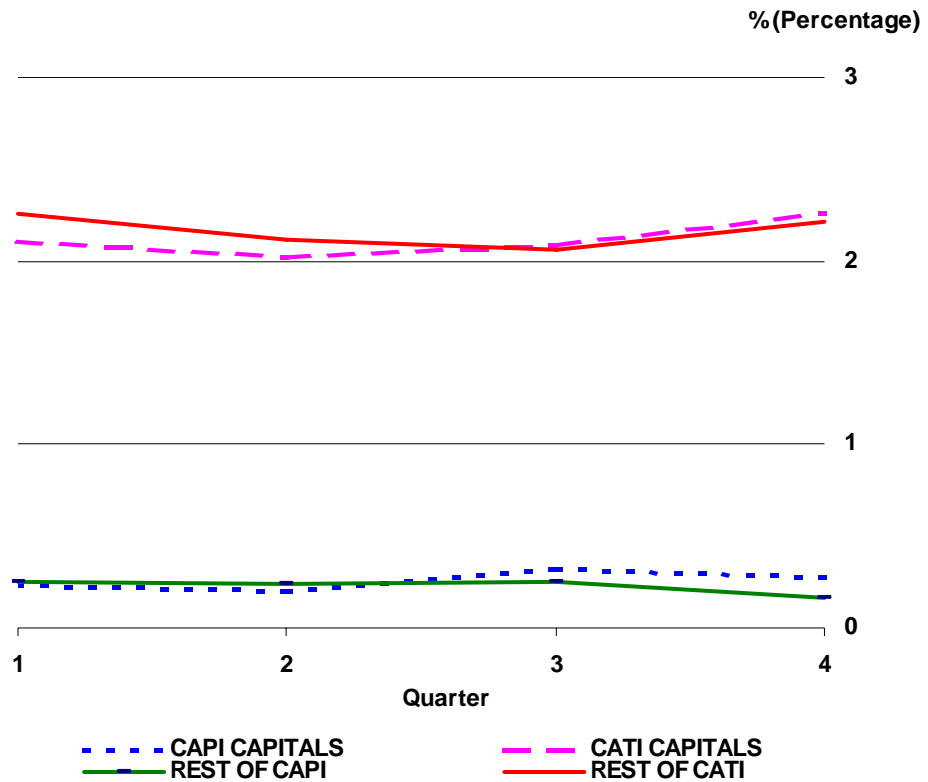
# Graph 1

## Unavailable dwellings



The percentages of unavailable dwellings according to the type of municipality (capitals or other) appear represented in **graph 2**, where it can be seen, both in CAPI and in CATI, there are no significant differences.

## Graph 2 Unavailable dwellings



### 3.2 Failure to update the framework

A dwelling is defined as *not surveyable* in the APS when, at the time of the interview, it is empty, it is a seasonal dwelling, it is intended for other purposes, or it is unlocatable at the address that appears in the selection list. These cases indicate that the framework of the survey is not updated, or contains errors, and these units may be considered as *erroneous inclusions in the framework*.

Table F.D.0 in the Annex contains a summary of incidences which have taken place, in the four quarters of the year, in the total number of selected dwellings, in other words, including those assigned to CAPI and in those assigned to CATI. The information is broken down into *first and successive interviews*, on the one hand, and into *capitals and other municipalities* on the other.

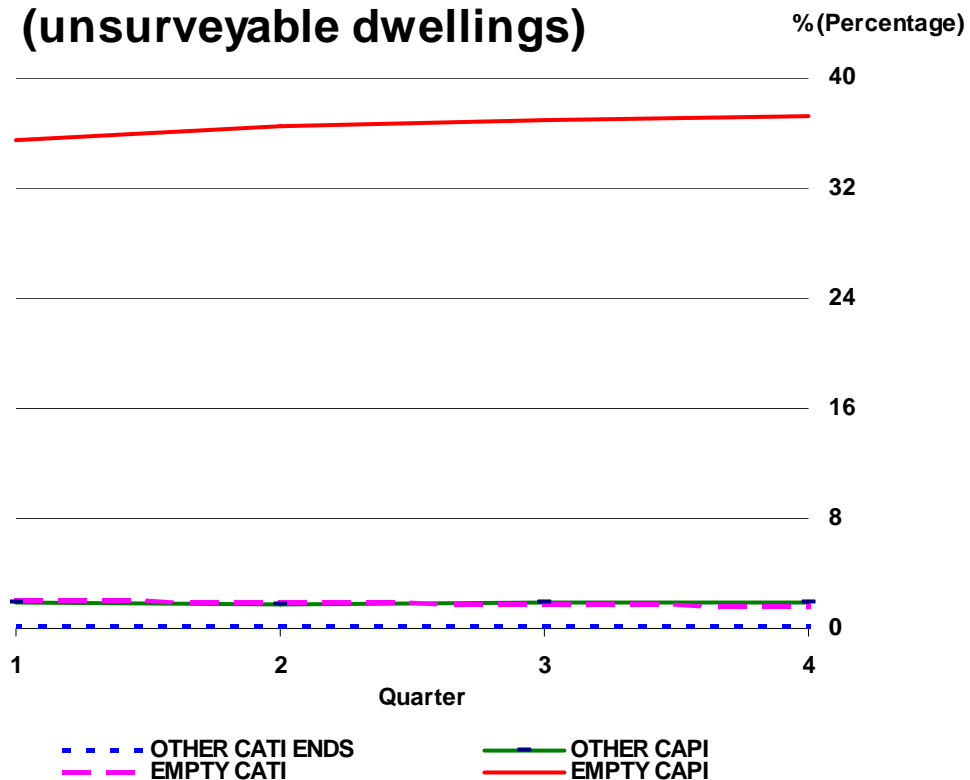
The breakdown of incidences in dwellings assigned to the CAPI method can be seen in table F.D.1 in the Annex, where a distinction has been made between provincial *capitals* (stratum 1) and other *municipalities* (strata 2 to 9) and between *first and successive interviews*. In this table we can observe that the fact that it is out of date is basically due to the high number of *empty* dwellings, regarding which the number corresponding to those *intended for other purposes* and those *unreachable*, jointly known as *others* in **graph 3** shown below, is

practically insignificant. The total percentage of empty dwellings in CAPI increases slightly between the first and the fourth quarter, fluctuating between 35.6 and 37.3 percent.

Conversely, table F.D.2 in the Annex shows the incidences of dwellings assigned to the CATI method, and it can also be seen that the failure to update the framework is primarily due to empty dwellings, which are equally insignificant regarding those *intended for other purposes* as a whole (in CATI there are no unreachable dwellings). We can observe that the percentage of empty dwellings did not undergo any large variations, and that they decreased slightly and gradually between the first quarter (2 percent) and the fourth quarter (1.6 percent). This table only draws a distinction between capitals and other municipalities, since all dwellings assigned to CATI are in subsequent interviews.

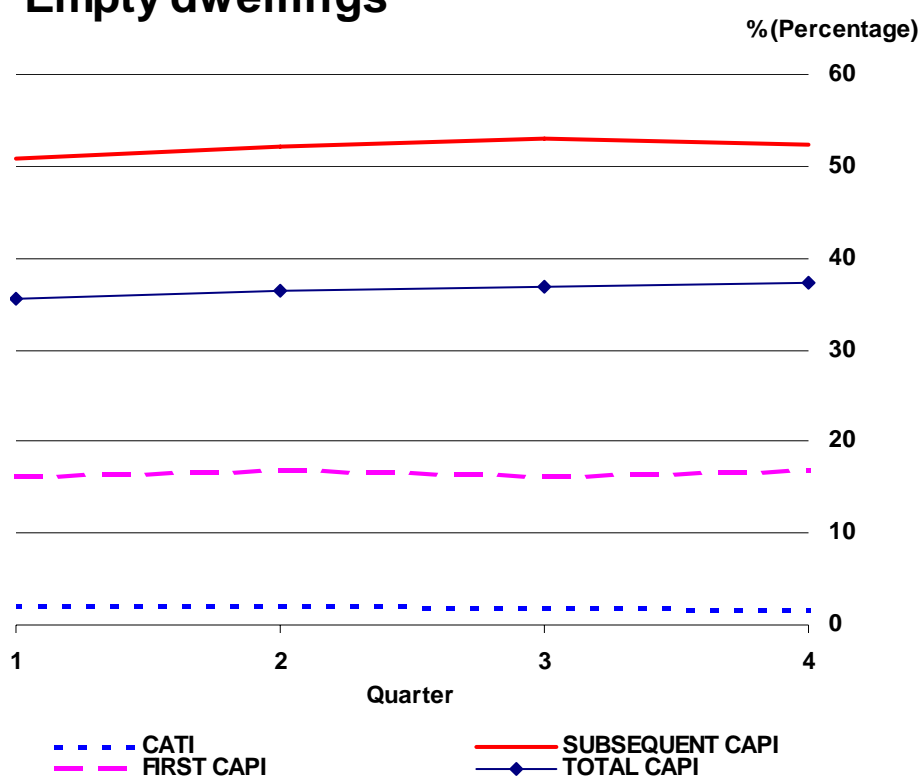
**Graph 3** shows the percentages of unsurveyable dwellings in CATI and in CAPI throughout the year; we can observe the large difference between percentages of empty dwellings in CAPI and in CATI. This difference may be explained by the fact that for the majority of empty dwellings, there is no telephone number, therefore once they have been detected in the first interview, they must remain assigned to CAPI rather than passing to CATI.

**Graph 3**  
**Failure to update the framework**  
**(unsurveyable dwellings)**



Conversely, empty dwellings are visited (or contacted by telephone where possible) all quarters as if they had come to be inhabited; therefore the highest percentages for empty dwellings in successive interviews in CAPI (please see table F.D.1), fluctuating between 51 and 53 percent of selected dwellings, whereas in the first interview they fluctuate around 16 percent, as can be verified in **graph 4**.

**Graph 4**  
**Failure to update the framework**  
**Empty dwellings**



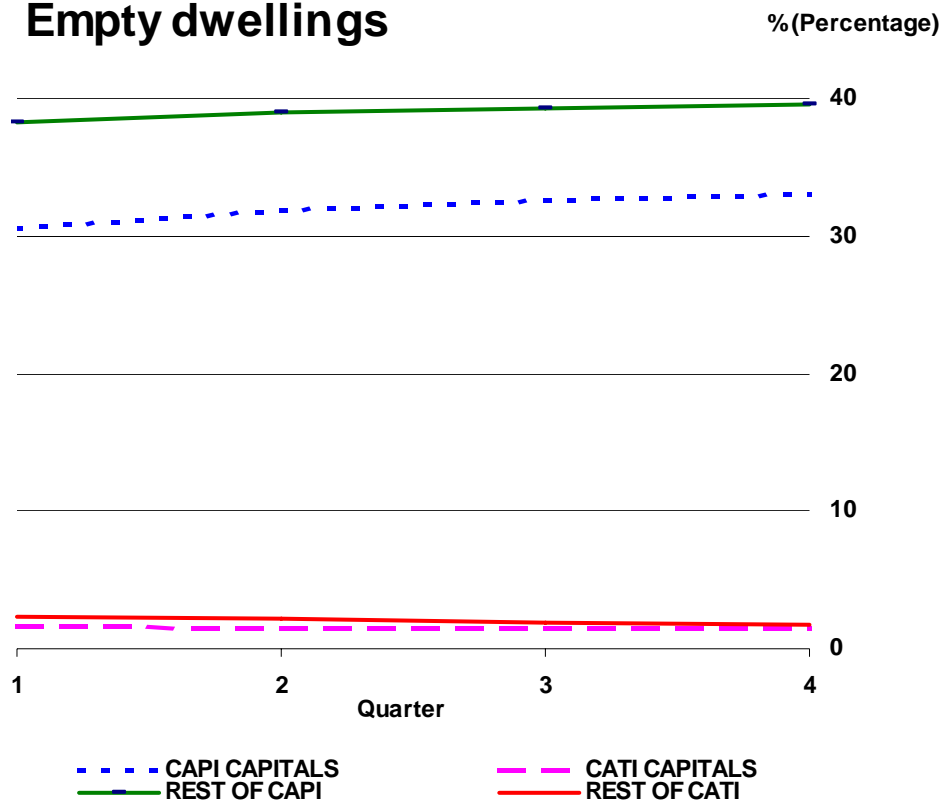
On the other hand, **graph 5** shows empty dwellings in CATI and in CAPI, differentiating in both cases between capitals and other municipalities. It can be seen that both in CATI and in CAPI, the percentages of empty dwellings is higher in other municipalities than in capitals, although in CAPI the differences are somewhat greater than in CATI, where they are minimal.

In addition to the periodic updating of likelihood of the section sample, and in order to keep the sample updated, in each quarter in the survey the framework of dwellings of the sixth part of the sample sections is updated, by established rotation shifts and previously commented upon.

This update consists of going through the section in order to register newly-constructed buildings and dwellings, visit empty dwellings and commercial

premises, in case any of them have become inhabited dwellings, and verify the section's limits.

## Graph 5 Failure to update the framework Empty dwellings



Within the quality evaluation programme, in order to detect mistakes made in the process of updating the sample sections, a sample of 200 sections per year has been selected to go through it a second time. Of these, it has only been possible to investigate 174 due to different incidences occurring in the organisation of the fieldwork.

*Unsurveyable* dwellings, according to the original interview (O.I.), and *surveyable* ones according to the repeat interview (R.I.) are actually *omitted* in the framework, and therefore they are unlikely to form part of the sample.

The results by stratum, expressed as a percentage of the surveyable dwellings from the sections selected for assessment are collected in **chart 2**.

We can observe that the percentage of dwellings omitted in the framework for the stratum total is very small, 1.28 percent, which makes it possible to state that updates are generally carried out fairly well.

## 2. Omissions of dwellings in the framework

Stratum	Sections updated in the R.I.	Dwellings surveyable by O.I.	Unsurveyable dwellings by O.I. and surveyable according to R.I. (omissions)	
			Total	Percentage
1	62	36,850	516	1.40
2	8	4,869	63	1.29
3	3	1,428	14	0.98
4	7	4,150	30	0.72
5	23	13,916	168	1.21
6	15	10,902	42	0.39
7	22	13,627	256	1.88
8	18	9,127	154	1.69
9	16	4,872	35	0.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>99,741</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1.28</b>

### 3.3 Non-response

Non-response in a dwelling belonging to the group being studied may be due to the absence of its occupants, or their refusal to cooperate in the survey.

The percentages of these two types of incidence are shown in tables F.D.1 and F.D. 2 in the Annex, these being calculated with regard to the total for surveyable dwellings, as can be seen. **Graph 6** similarly shows the evolution throughout the year of the two components of non-response, with a distinction being made between CATI and CAPI.

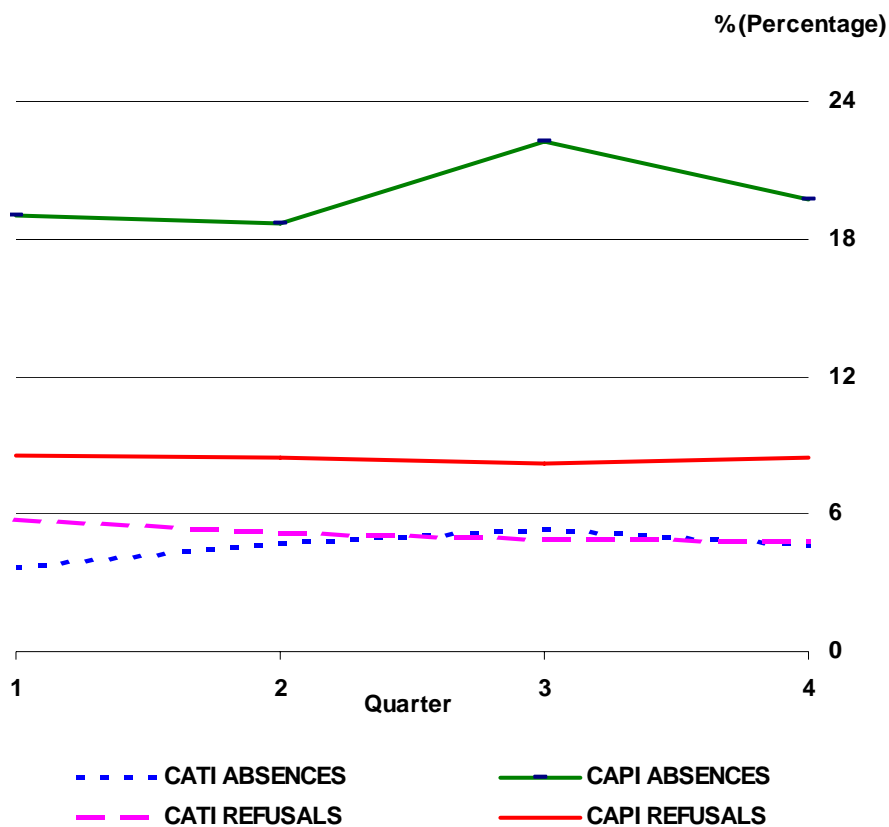
With CAPI we can observe that the percentages of absences are somewhat higher than for refusals, since whereas the former stand, on average, at around 20 percent, the latter stand at around 8.5 percent. With CATI, on the other hand, the percentages of refusals and absences are more similar, with the those corresponding to refusals being higher, except in the third quarter, in which absences surpass refusals, a normally common set of circumstances due to the fact that the aforementioned quarter coincides with the most common holiday period for the population. We can also observe in CAPI that it is in the third quarter that the maximum percentage of absences is reached.

If we compare the percentages of absences in CATI and in CAPI, we can see that they are somewhat higher with the latter collection method. This seems reasonable if we take into account the fact that it is easier to contact a resident in the dwelling, during the day, by telephone rather than by a personal visit, particularly in dwellings in which all residents work away from home.

Regarding refusals, we can observe that the percentages are likewise higher in CAPI than in CATI, although in this case the differences are smaller.



## Graph 6 Non-response



### 3.3.1. REFUSALS

Refusal occurs when all persons aged 16 years old or over, who are resident in the dwelling, refuse to cooperate with the survey.

If the refusal occurs in the first quarter of cooperation, the dwelling is randomly replaced by a reserve from the same section, until a group is found that will cooperate or will be absent or inaccessible. When refusal occurs in the second or subsequent quarters of cooperation, no replacement is made and an imputation is carried out with the data for the previous quarter, with the dwellings revisited during the remaining quarters during which they remain in the survey (up to six) in case they change their stance or in case of changes to the human group. This imputation is only carried out the first time there is a refusal; if this persists into the following quarters, it entails a sample loss.

Therefore, refusals in successive interviews are not, by and large, first-time refusals, but rather *ongoing* refusals from previous interviews.

In tables F.D.1 and F.D.2 in the Annex and in graph 6, we can see that the percentage of refusals remains fairly stable throughout the year, both in CATI and in CAPI, its average percentage standing at approximately 5 percent of surveyable dwellings in CATI and around 8.5 percent in CAPI.

When refusal occurs for *the first time*, a *questionnaire of refusals* is completed in order to collect data for assessing possible biases, which may arise from non-response. This data is: sex, age and relationship with the dwelling reference person, who refuses to cooperate in the survey, and age, sex, nationality, educational level, relation to the activity, occupation and branch of activity of the reference person.

In case the human group refuses to provide this information (direct information), information taken from previous interviews is queried (where there was previous cooperation) or, lastly, the Municipal Register of Inhabitants. **Chart 3** shows the origin of information for refusal questionnaires in the four quarters, for the total of these, and making a distinction between the CATI and CAPI.

We can observe that, in the case of CAPI, the majority (76 percent on average) of data from refusal questionnaires is obtained via *direct information*, whereas in CATI it is the *information taken from previous interviews* that constitutes the main source of information, with 94 percent of data being obtained in this way.

The fact that in CATI, the majority of the information is obtained from previous interview data makes sense, since this collection is only used in successive interviews, once the dwellings have already cooperated, generally, on at least one occasion.

### 3. Origin of the information of the questionnaires of the refusals for the first time

Origin	Quarter								Average
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		
<b>Total</b>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Refusals for the first time	2,606	100.0	2,400	100.0	2,326	100.0	2,282	100.0	2,403.5
- Municipal Register	155	6.0	153	6.4	203	8.7	160	7.0	7.0
- Information from previous interviews	1,408	54.0	1,266	52.8	1,150	49.4	1,105	48.4	51.2
- Direct information	1,043	40.0	981	40.9	973	41.8	1,017	44.6	41.8
<b>CATI</b>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Refusals for the first time	1,386	100.0	1,183	100.0	1,122	100.0	1,040	100.0	1,182.8
- Municipal Register	8	0.6	8	0.7	14	1.3	9	0.9	0.8
- Information from previous interviews	1,258	91.8	1,125	95.1	1,046	93.2	981	94.3	93.6
- Direct information	119	8.6	50	4.2	62	5.5	50	4.8	5.8
<b>CAPI</b>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Refusals for the first time	1,220	100.0	1,217	100.0	1,204	100.0	1,242	100.0	1,220.8
- Municipal Register	147	12.1	145	11.9	189	15.7	151	12.2	13.0
- Information from previous interviews	149	12.2	141	11.6	104	8.6	124	10.0	10.6
- Direct information	924	75.7	931	76.5	911	75.7	967	77.9	76.4

If we correlate the average quarterly number of first-time refusals in chart 3 with the average quarterly number of total refusals (obtained by adding the refusals in charts F.D.1 and F.D.2 in the Annex), we obtain the average quarterly number of *first-time refusals* standing at 58 percent of the total number of refusals.

As previously mentioned, the dwellings composing the sample remain in it for six consecutive quarters, and a sixth of them is renewed each quarter in accordance with established rotation shifts.

**Chart 4** shows the distribution of the total for *first-time refusals* according to the number of the interview in which they occurred, in accordance with the rotation shift corresponding to the dwelling (theoretical interview). The reason for assigning the interview number depending on the rotation shift of the dwelling, rather than the number of cooperation's of the human group, stems from the fact that, in this way, it is possible to correlate the number of refusals with the total number of surveyable dwellings for each interview, likewise shown in this chart, and thus percentages of more representative refusals may be obtained.

Analysing the data by interview number, we observe that the highest percentages of first-time refusals are obtained in the first interview, reaching on average a value in the region of 7.5 percent of surveyable dwellings, with those given in the sixth interview taking second place, which stand on average at around 4.5 percent.

The total number of refusals has also been broken down according to the collection method used: CATI or CAPI. It can be seen that the percentages for first-time refusals are greater in CAPI than in CATI (6.3 percent as compared with 2.5 percent).

If we compare figures for refusals in the first interview for CAPI in chart 4 and in table F.D.1, it can be seen that there are certain differences between these. The data for table F.D.1 corresponds to refusals for dwellings in which, due to rotation shift, it is the first interview, whereas in chart 4, refusals are presented for the first time, including those occurring in dwellings that are both in first interview and successive interviews (if the refusal takes place following one or more previous collaborations or if there has been a change in the human group), and the figures are therefore not comparable.

Some characteristics of the reference person for dwellings that refused for the first time to cooperate in the APS are presented in **tables F.D.3.1 to F.D.3.6**. It can be observed that, in general, the percentage of cases in which it was not possible to obtain data from the refusal questionnaire (*no data recorded*) is high, particularly for the characteristics *relation to the activity* and *educational level*, for which it stands at approximately 60 and 50 percent, respectively. Such high non-response values subtract validity from any conclusions that can be obtained from these tables; nevertheless, the end of table **F.D.3.3** includes the percentage distribution of family dwellings in accordance with the relation to the activity of the reference person, obtained from the APS 2007 (average for the four quarters), and by comparing this distribution, which serves as a reference, with the one for the quarterly average for refusals, it could be said that first-time refusals are concentrated in dwellings where the reference person is in another situation in relationship with the activity, in other words, in that he or she is neither employed nor unemployed.

In the remaining tables it has not been possible to obtain reference distributions, since they are not readily available among the APS information.

#### 4. Refusals for the first time according to the number of the interview, by rotation shift

Number of interview by rotation shift	Quarter							
	First				Second			
	Surveyable		Refusals		Surveyable		Refusals	
<b>Total</b>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Refusals for the first time	65,976	100.0	2,606	3.9	66,448	100.0	2,400	3.6
- First interview	11,297	100.0	856	7.6	11,236	100.0	893	7.9
- Second interview	10,737	100.0	185	1.7	10,859	100.0	174	1.6
- Third interview	10,895	100.0	278	2.6	10,922	100.0	223	2.0
- Fourth interview	10,875	100.0	285	2.6	11,063	100.0	299	2.7
- Fifth interview	11,037	100.0	448	4.1	11,244	100.0	357	3.2
- Sixth interview	11,135	100.0	554	5.0	11,124	100.0	454	4.1
	Third				Fourth			
	Surveyable		Refusals		Surveyable		Refusals	
Refusals for the first time	66,836	100.0	2,326	3.5	66,973	100.0	2,282	3.4
- First interview	11,339	100.0	868	7.7	11,255	100.0	848	7.5
- Second interview	10,916	100.0	133	1.2	11,050	100.0	154	1.4
- Third interview	11,060	100.0	233	2.1	11,168	100.0	233	2.1
- Fourth interview	11,232	100.0	267	2.4	11,176	100.0	249	2.2
- Fifth interview	11,206	100.0	356	3.2	11,171	100.0	335	3.0
- Sixth interview	11,083	100.0	469	4.2	11,153	100.0	463	4.2
	First				Second			
<b>CATI (total)</b>	Surveyable		Refusals		Surveyable		Refusals	
	46,610	100.00	1,386	2.97	47,307	100.00	1,183	2.50
	Third				Fourth			
	Surveyable		Refusals		Surveyable		Refusals	
	47,536	100.00	1,122	2.36	47,218	100.00	1,040	2.20
	First				Second			
<b>CAPI (total)</b>	Surveyable		Refusals		Surveyable		Refusals	
	19,366	100.00	1,220	6.30	19,141	100.00	1,217	6.36
	Third				Fourth			
	Surveyable		Refusals		Surveyable		Refusals	
	19,300	100.00	1,204	6.24	19,755	100.00	1,242	6.29

Conversely, **table F.D.3.7** presents the distribution of first-time refusals in accordance with the number of persons in the dwelling. In the final column of this table, it has been possible to include, as in table F.D.3.3, the percentage distribution of family dwellings by number of persons obtained from the APS 2007 (average for the four quarters). If we compare this distribution with the one for the quarterly average of refusals, we may reach the conclusion that first-time refusals are concentrated primarily in two-person dwellings and, to a lesser extent, in one-person dwellings. Nevertheless, the high percentage of *no data recorded* decreases the reliability of this conclusion.

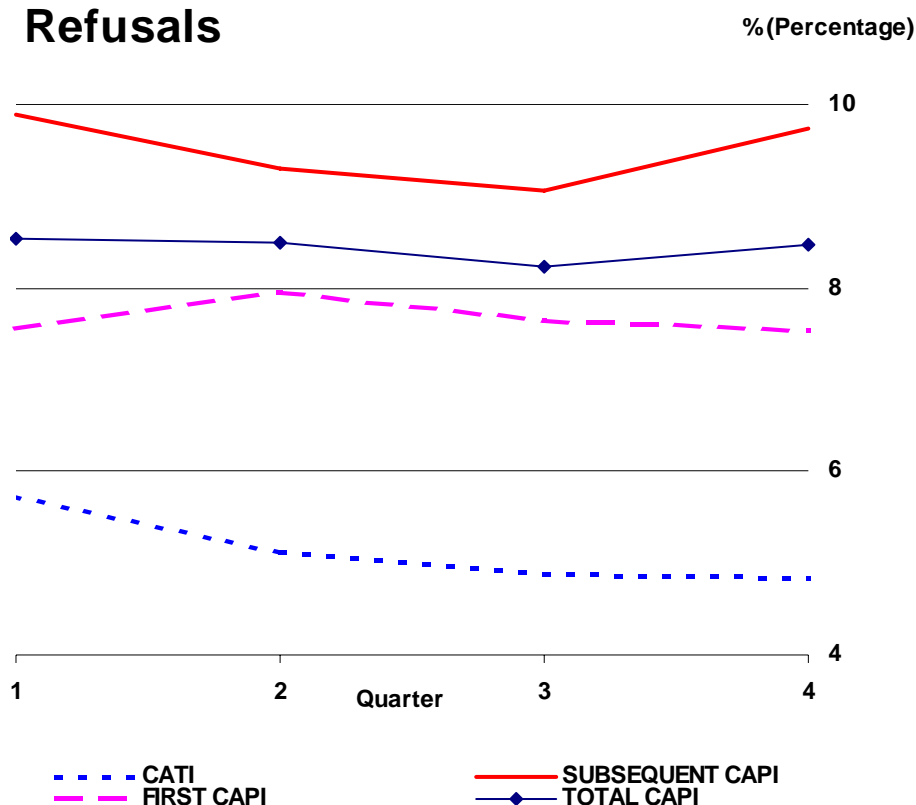
## 5. Refusals for the first time according to the reason expressed by the person refusing the interview

Reason	Quarter								Average
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Total</b>									
Refusals for the first time	2,606	100.0	2,400	100.0	2,326	100.0	2,282	100.0	
-No reason expressed	678	26.0	644	26.8	661	28.4	614	26.9	27.0
-Lack of interest	655	25.1	603	25.1	556	23.9	533	23.4	24.4
-Too bothersome	285	10.9	264	11.0	270	11.6	284	12.5	11.5
-Fear or distrust	237	9.1	204	8.5	193	8.3	192	8.4	8.6
-Death or illness	484	18.6	467	19.5	433	18.6	438	19.2	19.0
-Other	267	10.3	218	9.1	213	9.2	221	9.7	9.5
<b>CATI</b>									
Refusals for the first time	1,386	100.0	1,183	100.0	1,122	100.0	1,040	100.0	
-No reason expressed	287	20.7	227	19.2	241	21.5	223	21.4	20.7
-Lack of interest	464	33.5	415	35.1	351	31.3	320	30.8	32.7
-Too bothersome	140	10.1	95	8.0	105	9.4	124	11.9	9.9
-Fear or distrust	166	12.0	135	11.4	130	11.6	124	11.9	11.7
-Death or illness	214	15.4	218	18.4	199	17.7	163	15.7	16.8
-Other	115	8.3	93	7.9	96	8.6	86	8.3	8.2
<b>CAPI</b>									
Refusals for the first time	1,220	100.0	1,217	100.0	1,204	100.0	1,242	100.0	
-No reason expressed	391	32.1	417	34.3	420	34.9	391	31.5	33.2
-Lack of interest	191	15.7	188	15.5	205	17.0	213	17.2	16.3
-Too bothersome	145	11.9	169	13.9	165	13.7	160	12.9	13.1
-Fear or distrust	71	5.8	69	5.7	63	5.2	68	5.5	5.6
-Death or illness	270	22.1	249	20.5	234	19.4	275	22.1	21.0
-Other	152	12.5	125	10.3	117	9.7	135	10.9	10.8

Lastly, **chart 5** present the distribution of first-time refusals according to the reason expressed by the person refusing the interview, distinguishing between CATI and CAPI. We can observe that in the dwellings assigned to CATI the highest percentage of first-time refusals corresponds, with almost 33 on average, to *lack of interest*; conversely, in dwellings assigned to CAPI the highest percentage corresponds to *no reason given* with 33 percent on average, followed by *death or illness* with 21 percent.

**Graph 7** represents percentages of refusals for CATI and for CAPI in the four quarters, with a distinction being made for the latter method between the first and successive interviews.

## Graph 7 Non-response Refusals

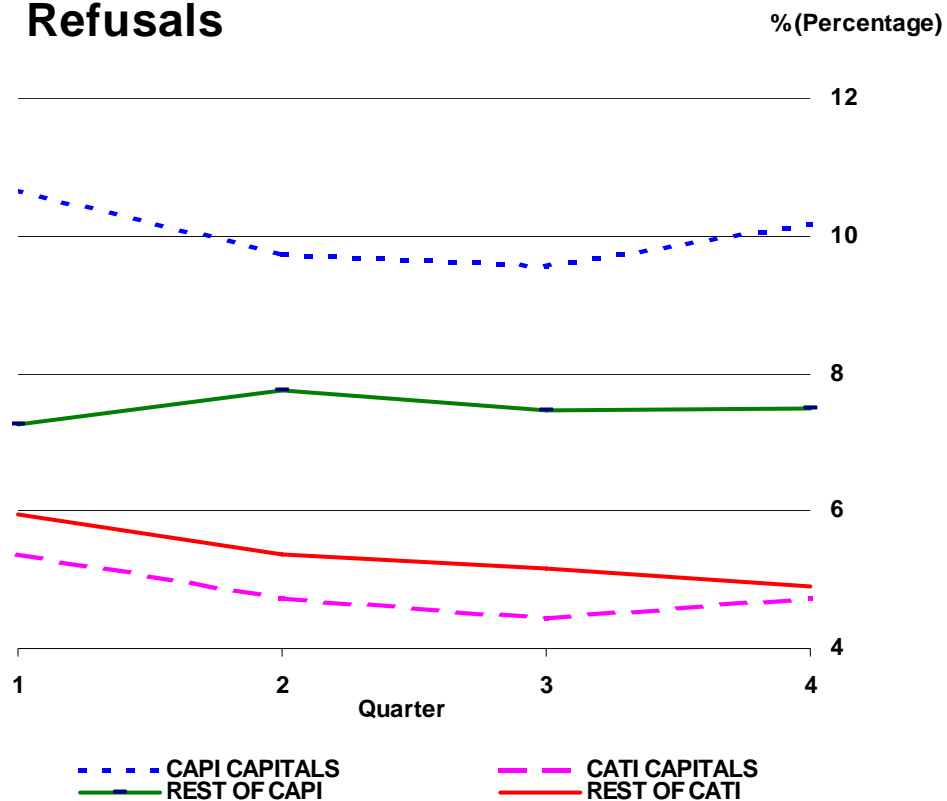


Firstly, please note that the percentages of refusals are somewhat higher in CAPI than in CATI, as we have already mentioned. Secondly, and on the subject of CAPI, we can see that refusals are relatively more numerous in successive interviews than in the first one. This is due to the fact that, as with empty dwellings, refusals are revisited in the remaining cooperation quarters in case there are changes, either in the attitude of the human group with regard to the survey, or the human group itself, therefore refusals in successive interviews are predominantly refusals continuing from previous quarters.

Lastly, we can observe that, whereas in CATI the percentage of refusals has decreased slowly but steadily since the first quarter, in CAPI it should be noted that the total percentage remains practically constant, with a slight decrease in the third quarter.

The percentages of refusals, depending on the type of municipality represented, for CATI and for CAPI, in **graph 8**. It can be seen that in CATI the percentages are slightly higher in other municipalities than in capitals. In CAPI, on the other hand, the opposite is true, in other words, the percentages of refusals are greater in capitals than in other municipalities, with the differences being greater than in CATI in this case.

**Graph 8**  
**Non-response**  
**Refusals**



### 3.3.2. ABSENCES

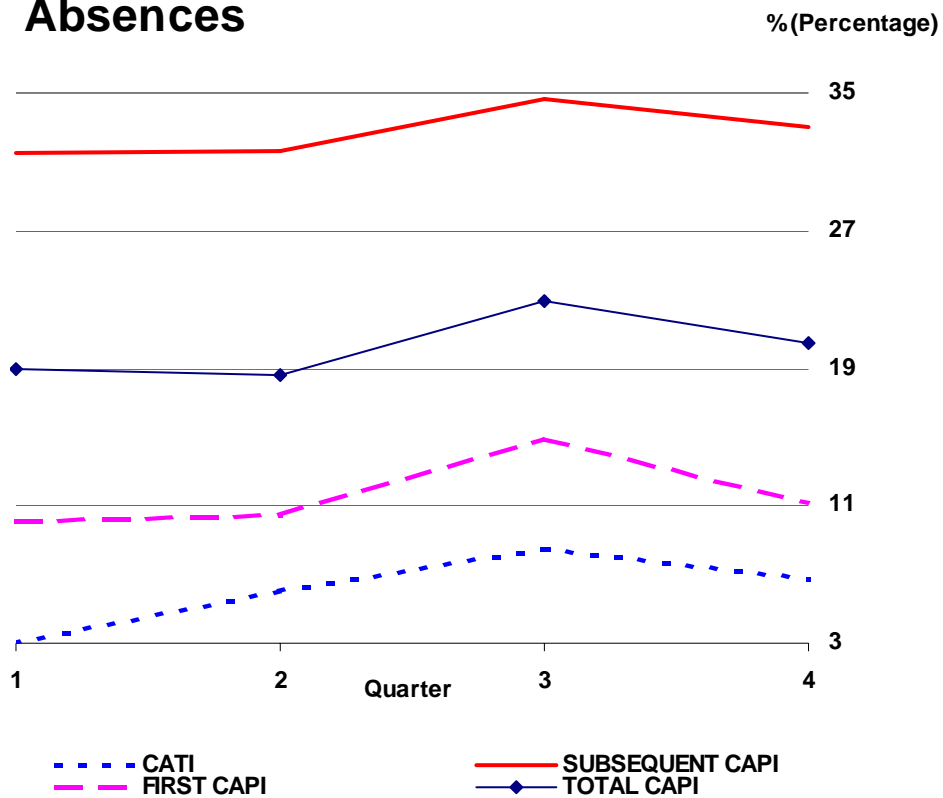
Absence occurs when no one in the occupying group is located at the dwelling in successive visits made to it by the interviewer, during the time it remains in the section.

In the case of temporary absence of the occupants of the dwelling, the interviewer repeats visits or phone calls until the information is obtained, if at all possible. Otherwise they are considered to be permanently absent, and fresh attempts are made to contact them the following quarter.

**Graph 9** represents percentages of refusals for CATI and for CAPI in the four quarters, with a distinction being made for the latter method between the first and successive interviews.

Firstly, please note that the percentages of Absences are somewhat higher in CAPI than in CATI, as we have already mentioned. Secondly, and with reference to CAPI, we can see that absences are somewhat more numerous, in relative terms, in successive interviews than in the first one. This is due, firstly, to the fact that, as with refusals, there are absences continuing from one quarter to the next and, secondly, to the fact that the number of surveyable dwellings is much lower, as compared with that for those selected, in successive interviews than in the first.

**Graph 9**  
**Non-response**  
**Absences**

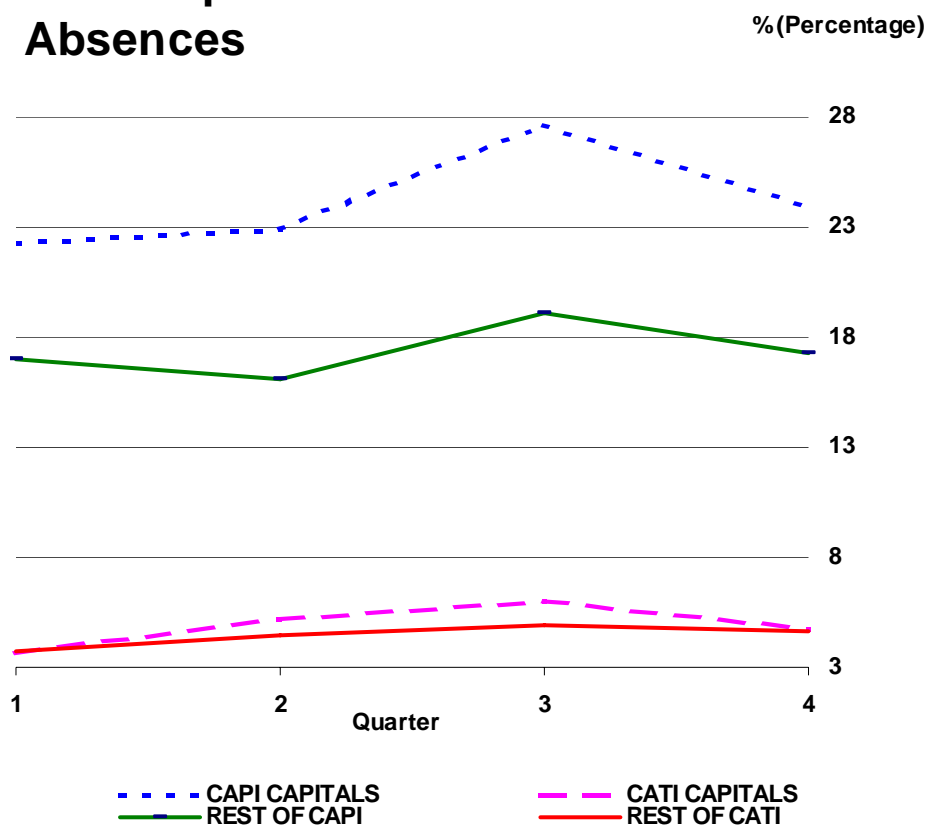


Lastly, we can observe that, whereas in CATI the percentage of absences has increased gradually up until the third quarter, and then decreased in the fourth quarter, in CAPI it should be noted that there is stability in the first two quarters, a considerable increase in the third quarter, and another decrease in the fourth quarter.



The percentages of absences, depending on the type of municipality represented, for CATI and for CAPI, in **graph 10**. It can be seen that in CATI the percentages are slightly higher in provincial capitals, but with very slight differences. In CAPI the performance is the same, in other words, the percentages of absences are greater in capitals than in other municipalities, but with greater differences in this case than in CATI.

**Graph 10**  
**Non-response**  
**Absences**



### 3.4 Incidents In the sample, by Autonomous Community

Charts 6.1.1 to 6.4.2 show the incidences registered in dwellings selected for the four quarters of the years, by Autonomous Community and according to the collection method used. The percentages of surveyed dwellings, refusals and absences have been calculated with regard to the total for surveyable dwellings, instead of regarding the total number of selected dwellings.

Considering the average values of the four quarters, contained in tables 6.5.1 and 6.5.2, in **the dwellings assigned to CAPI** (see **table 6.5.1**) we can see, firstly, that the percentages of unavailable dwellings are very small. In terms of the failure to update the framework, of particular note is Comunidad de Madrid, with 24 percent, the Community with the lowest average quarterly percentage for unsurveyable dwellings, whereas at the other extreme, Islas Baleares stood out with an average percentage for unsurveyable dwellings of 47 percent. These high percentages of unsurveyable dwellings are due, as already mentioned, to the fact that empty dwellings are visited every quarter, as if they had come to be inhabited.

If we then study non-response, including refusals plus absences, we can see that País Vasco is the Community with the highest quarterly average, standing at almost 46 percent. The lowest non-response corresponds to Cataluña, whose quarterly average is 20.6 percent.

If we break down non-response in its components, we can see that the highest annual average percentage of refusals corresponds to País Vasco, with 17 percent, followed by Ceuta, whose percentage of refusals stands at around 14 percent. Among the Communities with fewest refusals, Cantabria, whose quarterly average is below 1 percent, is of particular note.

In terms of absences, Islas Baleares, with an average of 34 percent, is the Community with the highest percentage. At the other extreme is Cataluña, with a value of 9.4 percent, the Community with the lowest percentage.

As regards **dwellings** that were **assigned to CATI**, and likewise considering the average values for the four quarters (please see **table 6.5.2**), we can observe that the percentages of unavailable dwellings are greater than in CAPI, with Ceuta reaching the highest value, at around 3.7 percent. This fact may be explained by the different meaning of *inaccessible dwelling* in CATI and in CAPI, as already mentioned in sections 3 and 3.1. With regard to unsurveyable dwellings, Asturias is of particular note, with 0.7 percent, as the Community with the lowest average quarterly percentage. At the opposite end of the spectrum, Comunidad Valenciana stands out with 4.3 percent.

If we study non-response, we can see that País Vasco is the Community with the highest quarterly average, standing at 16 percent. The lowest non-response corresponds to Cataluña, whose quarterly average is 7 percent.

If we now analyse non-response component, we can see that with regard to refusals, of particular note is País Vasco, with 11.4 percent. Among the Communities with fewest refusals, Canarias, whose quarterly average is below 3 percent, is of particular note.

In terms of absences, Comunidad de Madrid, with an average of 8 percent, is the Community with the highest percentage. At the other extreme is Cantabria, with a value of less than 3 percent, the Community with the lowest relative number of absences.

## 6.1.1 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CAPI)

1st quarter

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings				
	Total	Unavailable	Not interviewed Surveyable	Total	Surveyable	Refusals	Absences	
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00	0.15	34.78	65.07	100.00	70.55	10.46	18.99
Andalucía	100.00	0.11	35.43	64.46	100.00	76.23	9.26	14.52
Aragón	100.00	0.00	42.78	57.22	100.00	69.20	10.65	20.15
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	0.42	30.95	68.64	100.00	68.59	7.29	24.11
Balears (Illes)	100.00	0.65	41.66	57.69	100.00	60.87	8.70	30.43
Canarias	100.00	0.21	32.12	67.67	100.00	55.28	12.43	32.29
Cantabria	100.00	0.14	34.04	65.82	100.00	73.72	2.78	23.50
Castilla y León	100.00	0.09	40.35	59.57	100.00	74.45	9.97	15.59
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	0.00	38.04	61.96	100.00	67.87	9.94	22.18
Cataluña	100.00	0.21	32.48	67.31	100.00	73.49	14.32	12.20
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	0.32	32.81	66.87	100.00	70.83	14.96	14.21
Extremadura	100.00	0.07	44.15	55.78	100.00	73.78	8.10	18.12
Galicia	100.00	0.05	33.85	66.09	100.00	81.76	7.25	10.99
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	0.09	18.95	80.96	100.00	63.35	10.28	26.37
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	0.00	29.77	70.23	100.00	82.26	4.39	13.34
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	0.00	34.65	65.35	100.00	67.72	7.61	24.67
País Vasco	100.00	0.34	26.01	73.65	100.00	58.85	17.70	23.45
Rioja (La)	100.00	0.00	31.77	68.23	100.00	49.26	12.50	38.24
Ceuta	100.00	0.00	36.90	63.10	100.00	62.26	13.21	24.53
Melilla	100.00	0.00	25.00	75.00	100.00	82.50	4.17	13.33

## 6.1.2 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CATI)

1st quarter

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings				
	Total	Unavailable	Not interviewed Surveyable	Total	Surveyable	Refusals	Absences	
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00	2.03	2.37	97.63	100.00	88.44	6.52	2.95
Andalucía	100.00	1.77	2.11	97.89	100.00	90.18	5.21	2.80
Aragón	100.00	1.46	2.28	97.72	100.00	89.52	6.43	2.56
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	0.88	2.02	97.98	100.00	90.48	5.84	2.79
Balears (Illes)	100.00	3.76	2.07	97.93	100.00	85.11	6.66	4.39
Canarias	100.00	2.42	3.15	96.85	100.00	89.48	3.40	4.62
Cantabria	100.00	1.14	2.28	97.72	100.00	88.68	6.66	3.50
Castilla y León	100.00	2.11	2.99	97.01	100.00	88.11	7.50	2.21
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	1.96	1.27	98.73	100.00	88.32	7.40	2.30
Cataluña	100.00	2.34	0.96	99.04	100.00	88.64	5.59	3.37
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	2.27	5.15	94.85	100.00	87.60	6.66	3.34
Extremadura	100.00	2.35	2.71	97.29	100.00	89.97	5.58	2.04
Galicia	100.00	1.87	4.68	95.32	100.00	89.27	5.66	3.11
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	2.65	1.30	98.70	100.00	86.32	7.54	3.46
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	3.01	1.69	98.31	100.00	88.14	6.49	2.31
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	1.30	1.14	98.86	100.00	88.50	7.72	2.47
País Vasco	100.00	1.39	0.55	99.45	100.00	82.94	12.56	3.10
Rioja (La)	100.00	1.20	1.79	98.21	100.00	90.62	5.97	2.19
Ceuta	100.00	1.80	1.20	98.80	100.00	89.70	5.45	3.03
Melilla	100.00	3.67	1.83	98.17	100.00	90.65	4.67	0.93

## 6.2.1 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CAPI)

2nd quarter

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings				
	Total	Unavailable	Not interviewed Surveyable	Total	Surveyable	Refusals	Absence:	
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00	0.21	35.05	64.74	100.00	71.13	10.16	18.71
Andalucía	100.00	0.32	34.99	64.69	100.00	75.84	9.05	15.12
Aragón	100.00	0.00	42.93	57.07	100.00	70.48	11.17	18.36
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	0.42	32.45	67.13	100.00	64.82	7.83	27.35
Balears (Illes)	100.00	0.11	39.65	60.24	100.00	66.73	8.27	25.00
Canarias	100.00	0.60	35.66	63.75	100.00	56.45	14.69	28.86
Cantabria	100.00	0.26	34.79	64.95	100.00	75.36	3.67	20.98
Castilla y León	100.00	0.09	39.65	60.26	100.00	77.32	8.93	13.75
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	0.04	37.74	62.21	100.00	67.24	9.85	22.91
Cataluña	100.00	0.26	33.40	66.35	100.00	73.44	13.28	13.28
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	0.09	32.31	67.60	100.00	72.42	12.70	14.88
Extremadura	100.00	0.00	43.17	56.83	100.00	74.15	7.18	18.68
Galicia	100.00	0.00	31.77	68.23	100.00	78.37	7.50	14.13
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	0.00	21.28	78.72	100.00	67.35	10.54	22.11
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	0.00	32.64	67.36	100.00	87.40	2.33	10.27
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	0.53	37.63	61.84	100.00	70.29	8.86	20.86
País Vasco	100.00	0.72	24.34	74.95	100.00	56.03	16.48	27.49
Rioja (La)	100.00	0.00	36.74	63.26	100.00	53.39	14.84	31.77
Ceuta	100.00	0.00	34.07	65.93	100.00	60.00	16.67	23.33
Melilla	100.00	0.00	37.32	62.68	100.00	86.52	3.37	10.11

## 6.2.2 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CATI)

2nd quarter

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings				
	Total	Not interviewed		Total	Surveyable	Refusals	Absences	
		Unavailable	Surveyable					
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00	1.97	2.21	97.79	100.00	86.35	5.61	6.02
Andalucía	100.00	2.13	1.93	98.07	100.00	90.58	3.86	3.40
Aragón	100.00	1.91	1.70	98.30	100.00	86.15	6.47	5.44
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	1.32	1.23	98.77	100.00	87.60	5.08	5.98
Balears (Illes)	100.00	2.29	1.76	98.24	100.00	84.67	5.45	7.55
Canarias	100.00	2.13	2.45	97.55	100.00	88.59	3.35	5.87
Cantabria	100.00	1.85	1.35	98.65	100.00	84.63	5.98	7.51
Castilla y León	100.00	1.65	2.84	97.16	100.00	85.05	6.07	7.17
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	1.88	1.30	98.70	100.00	84.42	6.62	7.06
Cataluña	100.00	1.85	1.01	98.99	100.00	85.26	5.17	7.69
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	2.69	5.13	94.87	100.00	85.70	5.53	5.93
Extremadura	100.00	2.03	1.97	98.03	100.00	91.68	4.51	1.74
Galicia	100.00	2.02	4.29	95.71	100.00	87.62	4.16	6.11
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	1.50	1.50	98.50	100.00	81.75	6.82	9.91
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	2.57	1.67	98.33	100.00	85.03	5.72	6.64
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	1.21	1.93	98.07	100.00	87.26	6.57	4.93
País Vasco	100.00	1.78	0.78	99.22	100.00	81.44	12.03	4.74
Rioja (La)	100.00	1.77	1.77	98.23	100.00	84.41	5.64	8.15
Ceuta	100.00	3.92	2.61	97.39	100.00	87.92	4.03	4.03
Melilla	100.00	1.74	0.87	99.13	100.00	94.74	1.75	1.75

### 6.3.1 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CAPI)

3rd quarter

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings				
	Total	Not interviewed		Total	Surveyable	Refusals	Absences	
		Unavailable	Surveyable					
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00	0.25	36.45	63.31	100.00	67.34	9.62	23.04
Andalucía	100.00	0.34	35.39	64.27	100.00	69.46	8.67	21.87
Aragón	100.00	0.00	44.58	55.42	100.00	62.62	11.89	25.50
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	0.35	32.23	67.43	100.00	57.54	6.97	35.49
Balears (Illes)	100.00	0.35	43.69	55.96	100.00	60.13	8.14	31.73
Canarias	100.00	0.43	37.20	62.37	100.00	60.24	15.45	24.31
Cantabria	100.00	0.13	33.12	66.75	100.00	77.07	2.07	20.86
Castilla y León	100.00	0.28	42.40	57.32	100.00	73.42	8.33	18.25
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	0.09	40.64	59.27	100.00	66.59	7.78	25.62
Cataluña	100.00	0.23	35.05	64.72	100.00	69.19	13.55	17.25
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	0.52	34.72	64.77	100.00	70.64	10.72	18.64
Extremadura	100.00	0.00	43.49	56.51	100.00	71.56	8.11	20.33
Galicia	100.00	0.05	32.32	67.63	100.00	75.95	8.17	15.88
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	0.10	22.15	77.76	100.00	61.07	7.59	31.34
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	0.14	34.21	65.65	100.00	79.03	3.18	17.80
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	0.00	36.76	63.24	100.00	71.58	11.63	16.80
País Vasco	100.00	0.50	25.79	73.71	100.00	48.55	16.09	35.37
Rioja (La)	100.00	0.00	42.57	57.43	100.00	57.27	9.59	33.14
Ceuta	100.00	1.04	38.54	60.42	100.00	70.69	17.24	12.07
Melilla	100.00	0.00	26.81	73.19	100.00	72.28	0.99	26.73

### 6.3.2 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CATI)

3rd quarter

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings				
	Total	Unavailable	Not interviewed Surveyable	Total	Surveyable	Refusals	Absences	
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00	2.29	2.10	97.90	100.00	83.70	5.46	8.49
Andalucía	100.00	1.84	1.51	98.49	100.00	88.23	3.58	6.32
Aragón	100.00	1.54	1.46	98.54	100.00	84.05	5.92	8.46
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	2.04	1.15	98.85	100.00	86.65	3.76	7.53
Balears (Illes)	100.00	3.75	1.37	98.63	100.00	77.09	5.42	13.69
Canarias	100.00	2.89	2.00	98.00	100.00	83.74	2.94	10.37
Cantabria	100.00	1.54	1.03	98.97	100.00	84.28	4.75	9.41
Castilla y León	100.00	2.40	2.97	97.03	100.00	84.10	6.65	6.77
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	2.62	1.39	98.61	100.00	82.44	7.21	7.69
Cataluña	100.00	2.45	0.71	99.29	100.00	81.25	4.34	11.92
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	2.46	5.49	94.51	100.00	82.04	5.68	9.67
Extremadura	100.00	1.83	1.83	98.17	100.00	90.05	4.51	3.58
Galicia	100.00	1.95	4.14	95.86	100.00	86.59	3.35	8.03
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	3.05	1.60	98.40	100.00	77.98	8.01	10.91
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	2.39	2.26	97.74	100.00	81.47	4.82	11.27
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	1.88	1.31	98.69	100.00	85.90	6.97	5.22
País Vasco	100.00	1.48	0.62	99.38	100.00	78.73	11.63	8.15
Rioja (La)	100.00	3.58	1.34	98.66	100.00	83.22	5.33	7.82
Ceuta	100.00	5.37	1.34	98.66	100.00	81.63	3.40	9.52
Melilla	100.00	4.17	1.67	98.33	100.00	86.44	5.08	4.24



## 6.4.1 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CAPI)

4th quarter

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings				
	Total	Not interviewed		Total	Surveyable	Refusals	Absences	
		Unavailable	Surveyable					
TOTAL	100.00	0.26	36.69	63.06	100.00	70.84	8.66	20.51
Andalucía	100.00	0.48	36.18	63.34	100.00	73.87	8.04	18.09
Aragón	100.00	0.07	43.35	56.58	100.00	66.14	10.84	23.02
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	0.28	33.45	66.27	100.00	69.48	6.23	24.29
Balears (Illes)	100.00	0.45	44.54	55.01	100.00	61.15	7.16	31.70
Canarias	100.00	0.73	38.02	61.25	100.00	58.68	14.23	27.09
Cantabria	100.00	0.00	30.53	69.47	100.00	77.45	1.14	21.41
Castilla y León	100.00	0.09	41.12	58.80	100.00	75.20	7.40	17.39
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	0.08	42.83	57.08	100.00	69.41	7.56	23.04
Cataluña	100.00	0.19	35.22	64.60	100.00	75.78	11.30	12.92
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	0.44	33.51	66.04	100.00	74.74	10.06	15.20
Extremadura	100.00	0.06	43.22	56.72	100.00	69.02	5.81	25.17
Galicia	100.00	0.10	32.71	67.19	100.00	72.29	6.21	21.50
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	0.09	22.60	77.31	100.00	69.37	7.31	23.32
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	0.00	34.89	65.11	100.00	82.52	3.69	13.79
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	0.00	39.25	60.75	100.00	72.75	8.99	18.26
País Vasco	100.00	0.36	24.89	74.75	100.00	55.31	16.46	28.23
Rioja (La)	100.00	0.00	46.93	53.07	100.00	61.25	10.94	27.81
Ceuta	100.00	0.90	38.74	60.36	100.00	65.67	20.90	13.43
Melilla	100.00	0.00	26.88	73.13	100.00	82.05	1.71	16.24

## 6.4.2 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CATI)

4th quarter

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings				
	Total	Unavailable	Not interviewed Surveyable	Total	Surveyable	Refusals	Absences	
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00	2.15	2.12	97.88	100.00	85.66	5.43	6.71
Andalucía	100.00	2.10	1.17	98.83	100.00	88.23	3.64	6.00
Aragón	100.00	1.40	1.45	98.55	100.00	86.96	6.09	5.53
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	1.47	0.86	99.14	100.00	88.26	4.87	5.39
Balears (Illes)	100.00	3.80	1.17	98.83	100.00	81.42	6.59	8.14
Canarias	100.00	3.23	2.21	97.79	100.00	83.39	2.83	10.48
Cantabria	100.00	1.54	1.27	98.73	100.00	86.17	4.03	8.24
Castilla y León	100.00	1.74	3.21	96.79	100.00	85.32	6.17	6.72
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	2.39	1.67	98.33	100.00	82.80	7.15	7.63
Cataluña	100.00	2.65	0.70	99.30	100.00	84.61	5.09	7.63
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	2.60	5.63	94.37	100.00	86.84	4.76	5.65
Extremadura	100.00	1.68	1.83	98.17	100.00	89.96	4.66	3.67
Galicia	100.00	1.36	3.81	96.19	100.00	88.65	3.67	6.27
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	2.00	1.58	98.42	100.00	80.94	7.13	9.89
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	2.95	2.55	97.45	100.00	84.78	5.37	6.82
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	1.83	1.67	98.33	100.00	89.10	6.21	2.82
País Vasco	100.00	1.30	0.57	99.43	100.00	82.31	11.59	4.79
Rioja (La)	100.00	2.74	2.41	97.59	100.00	83.01	5.17	8.89
Ceuta	100.00	2.86	2.14	97.86	100.00	85.40	2.92	8.76
Melilla	100.00	1.00	2.00	98.00	100.00	89.80	5.10	4.08

## 6.5.1 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CAPI)

Quarterly average

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings					
	Total	Not interviewed		Total	Surveyable			Non-response	
		Unavailable	Surveyable		Refusals	Absences (Refusal+ Absence)	Absence)		
TOTAL	100.00	0.23	38.41	61.35	100.00	71.51	8.47	20.02	28.49
Andalucía	100.00	0.39	36.22	63.39	100.00	78.35	7.82	13.83	21.65
Aragón	100.00	0.08	43.34	56.58	100.00	62.68	8.61	28.70	37.32
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	0.18	35.92	63.90	100.00	67.49	5.34	27.17	32.51
Balears (Illes)	100.00	0.71	46.92	52.37	100.00	60.47	5.64	33.89	39.53
Canarias	100.00	0.53	38.57	60.90	100.00	60.36	11.33	28.31	39.64
Cantabria	100.00	0.06	32.12	67.82	100.00	84.42	0.82	14.76	15.58
Castilla y León	100.00	0.09	44.06	55.85	100.00	75.37	7.86	16.77	24.63
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	0.06	45.99	53.95	100.00	64.65	10.16	25.19	35.35
Cataluña	100.00	0.43	36.79	62.78	100.00	79.38	11.22	9.41	20.62
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	0.24	37.68	62.08	100.00	74.01	9.60	16.39	25.99
Extremadura	100.00	0.05	43.19	56.76	100.00	71.42	6.57	22.01	28.58
Galicia	100.00	0.18	37.61	62.21	100.00	73.18	5.67	21.16	26.82
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	0.02	24.27	75.70	100.00	70.97	5.67	23.36	29.03
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	0.06	35.23	64.71	100.00	77.30	5.16	17.54	22.70
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	0.08	38.70	61.21	100.00	64.82	11.01	24.17	35.18
País Vasco	100.00	0.11	27.36	72.54	100.00	54.24	17.15	28.61	45.76
Rioja (La)	100.00	0.12	45.16	54.72	100.00	61.15	10.01	28.84	38.85
Ceuta	100.00	0.54	29.38	70.08	100.00	65.00	14.23	20.77	35.00
Melilla	100.00	0.15	25.53	74.32	100.00	67.68	1.62	30.71	32.32

## 6.5.2 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage (CATI)

Quarterly average

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings			Incidences in surveyable dwellings					
	Total	Unavailable	Not interviewed		Total	Surveyable	Refusals	Non-response	
			Surveyable	Absences (Refusal+ Absence)				Absences (Refusal+ Absence)	
TOTAL	100.00	2.14	1.96	95.90	100.00	90.03	5.26	4.71	9.97
Andalucía	100.00	2.12	1.18	96.70	100.00	93.03	3.31	3.66	6.97
Aragón	100.00	1.76	1.70	96.54	100.00	91.79	4.62	3.60	8.21
Asturias (Principado de)	100.00	2.04	0.66	97.29	100.00	91.02	5.77	3.21	8.98
Balears (Illes)	100.00	2.97	1.35	95.69	100.00	87.17	5.34	7.48	12.81
Canarias	100.00	2.96	1.96	95.08	100.00	92.71	2.75	4.54	7.29
Cantabria	100.00	1.46	1.15	97.38	100.00	91.62	5.62	2.76	8.38
Castilla y León	100.00	1.75	2.83	95.42	100.00	88.49	6.22	5.30	11.51
Castilla-La Mancha	100.00	2.22	1.55	96.23	100.00	89.12	6.07	4.81	10.88
Cataluña	100.00	2.42	1.00	96.58	100.00	88.88	4.73	6.38	11.11
Comunitat Valenciana	100.00	2.28	4.29	93.43	100.00	91.27	4.67	4.06	8.73
Extremadura	100.00	2.08	2.00	95.92	100.00	90.75	5.82	3.43	9.25
Galicia	100.00	2.20	3.48	94.32	100.00	92.73	3.87	3.41	7.27
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100.00	2.22	1.26	96.52	100.00	85.05	6.96	7.98	14.94
Murcia (Región de)	100.00	2.54	2.67	94.79	100.00	90.26	5.18	4.57	9.74
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100.00	1.55	2.61	95.84	100.00	90.12	6.50	3.37	9.88
País Vasco	100.00	1.16	0.73	98.11	100.00	84.08	11.36	4.56	15.92
Rioja (La)	100.00	2.77	1.52	95.71	100.00	87.88	5.87	6.25	12.12
Ceuta	100.00	2.97	1.25	95.77	100.00	89.54	3.76	6.70	10.46
Melilla	100.00	3.68	0.74	95.59	100.00	89.23	3.59	7.18	10.77

## 4. Assessment survey

The quality assessment survey of the APS, implemented on an experimental basis in 1970, has a two-fold objective:

- To monitor the work of the interviewers who are involved in the APS.
- To assess the quality of the results.

To this end, we have followed a mathematical model compiled by the Census Office of the United States, due to Hansen, Hurwitz and Bershad, based on the *repeated interview*. The operating procedure, very simple, consists of repeating the interviews in a sample of the dwellings selected for the original survey. Subsequently, the data obtained on both occasions is compared, for the purpose of studying the inconsistencies, and quantifying the errors, through the application of different quality indices. The model of Hansen, Hurwitz and Bershad assumes that, in the second interview, or *repeated interview*, we obtain the true values of the characteristics being studied. Although in practice it is difficult to prove whether or not this objective has been reached, the data from the repeated interview, obtained with more means and better-prepared interviewers, is assumed to be of a superior quality than the primitive data, and will enable basing on it all of the calculations of errors and biases.

The comparison of the results obtained from the original interview (O.I.) with those obtained in the repeated interview (R.I.) allows for evaluating two large types of errors other than sampling errors that affect the quality of the results:

**a) Coverage errors**, produced by the erroneous omission or inclusion of units in the original survey.

**b) Content errors**, which affect the characteristics studied of the surveyable persons.

The fieldwork is carried out by specialised interviewers who conduct the repeated interview at most fifteen days after the original interview, with the data from both interviews referring to the same period of time.

As is well-known, in the APS the information collection method is different according to whether the dwellings are in a first or successive interviews, with CAPI used in dwellings that are in the first interview and primarily CATI in dwellings that are in the second or subsequent interviews.

Due to the fact that there has been a desire to use the same collection method in the assessment questionnaire as that used in the APS, it was decided to use a CAPI system in the repeat interview, foregoing the CATI system due to its greater implementation complexity. Taking into account this set of circumstances, the sample of sections to be investigated in the assessment survey is selected from among the APS sections in the first interview, and therefore the results of this interview will be applicable to dwellings in the first interview. Nevertheless, it is to be expected that the behaviour of dwellings in the second and successive interviews do not show large differences as compared with those in the first.

The assessment survey was once again quarterly, in other words, each quarter a sample of sections to investigate is selected. With each quarterly sample, the aim is to inspect work carried out in all Autonomous Communities, except Ceuta y Melilla, investigating, wherever possible, at least a section of each province.

For quarterly selection of the sample, four zones have been created taking all the Autonomous Communities, except Ceuta y Melilla, grouping several Communities into each, such that each Community is included in one, and only one, of these zones. In order to complete up to thirteen (the number of weeks in each quarter), previous zones have been repeated twice, one of them more than once, in other words, one zone is repeated three times.

Lastly, a zone is assigned by means of a random procedure to each week in the quarter, with visits each week to the sections in the provinces of the Autonomous Communities of the zone corresponding to this.

Using this method between 140 and 150 sections are selected each quarter. In these sections the interview is repeated in half of EO holder dwellings, with even- or odd-numbered dwellings selected at random, the number of investigated dwellings thereby standing at between 1,400 and 1,500, representing approximately 12 percent of dwellings from the first APS interview (2 percent of the total APS sample).

In the repeat interview a slightly reduced questionnaire is used (in other words, with a few less questions) as compared with the short APS questionnaire (the one used in interviews 1 to 5).

Despite the quarterly nature of the assessment survey, the results are to be given for the whole year, since, being independent quarterly samples, it is possible to group the data.

**Chart 7** deals with the distribution of incidences in dwellings selected for the assessment survey (R.I.) sample.

## 7. Incidences in the sample of R.I.

Selected dwellings	No.	%
Total	5,198	100.00
Unavailable	9	0.17
Unsurveyable	1,041	20.03
Surveyable	4,148	79.80
- Surveyed	2,801	53.89
- Non-response	1,347	25.91

In order to compare non-response (refusals+absences) in R.I. and in O.I., **chart 8** presents its percent distributions in both interviews. O.I. data have been obtained by calculating the average for figures corresponding to CAPI from the first interview in the four quarters of the year. It can be observed that the percentage of non-response is much greater in R.I. than in O.I. (32.5 percent as

compared with almost 19 percent), as is usual, with the aforementioned difference due mainly to absences, which have the greatest incidence in non-response. The difference in percentage of absences between O.I. and R.I. is twelve points. Regarding this fact, it is appropriate to emphasize that the R.I. agents conduct their interviews with greater time limitations, given that as they do not reside in the province, they spend less time in the section.

### 8. Percentage distribution of surveyable dwellings in O.I. and in R.I.

Dwellings	O.I.	R.I.
Surveyable	100.00	100.00
-Surveyed	81.15	67.53
-Non-response	18.85	32.47
-Refusals	7.68	9.31
-Absences	11.17	23.17

**Table 9** includes the coincidences and discrepancies in terms of the coverage of dwellings, between O.I. and R.I., in absolute and percent values. From the analysis thereof, it may be concluded that there is a high degree of agreement between both interviews, which is reflected in the gross difference (error percentage indicator), with a value of 0.54 percent.

### 9. Errors in coverage of dwellings

	No.	Percentage
Surveyable/unsurveyable dwellings in O.I. and R.I.	5,189	100.00
Surveyable in O.I. and in R.I.	4,147	79.92
Surveyable in O.I., but not in R.I. (1)	27	0.52
Surveyable in R.I., but not in O.I. (2)	1	0.02
Unsurveyable in both O.I. and R.I.	1,014	19.54
Net difference (1) - (2)	26	0.50
Gross difference (1) + (2)	28	0.54

In the dwellings surveyed in R.I., it is generally not possible to use all of the information to assess the content errors, given that some of them have not been surveyed in O.I., due to the different causes included in **table 10**.

The questionnaires that are processed electronically, and which allow for carrying out the analysis of the errors of coverage of persons and of the content

errors in the different characteristics of the survey, are only those corresponding to the dwellings that have been interviewed in both the R.I. and the O.I.

### **10. Incidences in O.I. of the dwellings that were surveyed only in R.I.**

Dwellings in R.I.	First semester	
	Total	Percentage
Selected	5,198	100.00
Surveyed in R.I. and O.I.	2,796	53.79
Surveyed only in R.I.	5	0.10
-Refusals in O.I.	0	0.00
-Absent in O.I.	4	0.08
-Unavailable in O.I.	0	0.00
-Unsurveyable in O.I.	1	0.02

Moving on, the INE is concerned about obtaining data from the best possible source of information. Thus, in the APS, data on persons inhabiting the dwelling is requested from the reference person, and in any case, from an adult residing there, with no information obtained in those dwellings, which do not comply with these requirements.

**Table 11** presents the data regarding the identity of the informant, obtained in the dwellings in which the two interviews were conducted. In approximately 69 percent of O.I. dwellings, the data was obtained from the reference person, whereas in R.I. dwellings, this percentage stands at 62 percent. The information was provided by the same person in the two interviews in nearly 75% of the dwellings.

The fact that the number of interviewed dwellings in R.I. and in O.I. that appears in tables 10 and 11 does not coincide in general, is due to the use of different sources for obtaining it. Table 10 is obtained from summarising the report files collected in the field, whereas the data in table 11 is obtained once the R.I. and the O.I. questionnaires have been electronically processed.



## 11. Identity of the informant in O.I. and in R.I.

Dwellings interviewed		
in O.I. and in R.I.	No.	%
Total	2,758	100.0
<b>Informant in O.I.</b>		
-Reference person	1,891	68.6
-Another person	867	31.4
<b>Informant in R.I.</b>		
-Reference person	1,699	61.6
-Another person	1,059	38.4
<b>The same informant</b>		
<b>in O.I. and in R.I.</b>	2,055	74.5

## 5. Coverage of persons

Those persons who reside in dwellings in which it has been possible to conduct an interview, both for the original survey and for the evaluation survey, are classified into one of the three following classes:

- Comparable persons
- Omitted persons
- Persons erroneously included

Comparable persons are those persons that both the O.I. interviewer and the R.I. interviewer have considered surveyable. Therefore, we have information for these persons in O.I. and in R.I..

Omitted persons are those persons whose data has been collected by the R.I. interviewer, on considering them surveyable, but for whom information does not exist in the O.I..

Persons erroneously included are those persons who appear in the questionnaire of the original survey and who the R.I. interviewer has not included in the evaluation survey, on not considering them surveyable.

Both the omissions and the erroneous inclusions are considered errors in the coverage of persons, based on the hypothesis that the information from the repeat interview is of a better quality than that from the original interview.

The evaluation of the coverage of persons is based solely on the occupants of the *surveyable* dwellings in which the O.I. and the R.I. have been conducted, chart 12 shows that such coverage is good.

### 12. Coverage of persons aged 16 years old and over

Persons	No.	%
Interviewed in R.I.	6,363	100.00
-Comparable	6,312	99.20
-Omitidas en O.I.(1)	51	0.80
Interviewed in O.I.	6,334	99.54
-Comparable	6,312	99.20
-Erroneously included in O.I. (2)	22	0.35
Net difference (2)-(1)	-29	-0.46
Gross difference (2)+(1)	73	1.15

This chart presents the net and gross differences, interpreting the first as an indicator of the distortion, and the second as an indicator of the total errors made.

From the analysis of the data, we conclude that the distortion is small, as it stands, in absolute values, at 0.46%, whereas the gross difference stands at 1.15%, a figure similar to those from previous years.

Notwithstanding the small number of persons omitted and erroneously included, tables C.P.1 and C.P.6 of the Annex show the distributions of the same by age, sex, marital status and relationship with economic activity.

## 6. Content errors

### 6.1 Presentation of results

Content errors are analysed from the information supplied, in the two interviews, by the persons classified as comparable. The O.I. and R.I. questionnaires for these persons are compared using computer procedures, determining to what extent the two data series differ. To facilitate the analysis, two types of table are compiled: coincidence tables and quality indicator tables.

For a characteristic C with K modalities, the coincidence table responds to the following general format:

— R.I.	O.I.	Total persons	M <sub>1</sub>	M <sub>2</sub>	...	M <sub>j</sub>	...	M <sub>k</sub>
Total Persons	n	n <sub>·1</sub>	n <sub>·2</sub>	...	n <sub>·j</sub>	...	n <sub>·k</sub>	
M <sub>1</sub>	n <sub>1·</sub>	n <sub>11</sub>	n <sub>12</sub>	...	n <sub>1j</sub>	...	n <sub>1k</sub>	
M <sub>2</sub>	n <sub>2·</sub>	n <sub>21</sub>	n <sub>22</sub>	...	n <sub>2j</sub>	...	n <sub>2k</sub>	
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
M <sub>i</sub>	n <sub>i·</sub>	n <sub>i1</sub>	n <sub>i2</sub>	...	n <sub>ij</sub>	...	n <sub>ik</sub>	
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
m <sub>k</sub>	n <sub>k·</sub>	n <sub>k1</sub>	n <sub>k2</sub>	...	n <sub>kj</sub>	...	n <sub>kk</sub>	

$n_{ij}$  represents the number of persons classified in modality M<sub>i</sub> according to the R.I., which in O.I. had been classified in modality M<sub>j</sub>.

The main diagonal includes the number of persons classified in the same position in both interviews in each modality.

These tables allow for studying the transfers of population between modalities, due to content errors.

From the coincidence table, we can extract, for each modality M<sub>i</sub> of characteristic C, a dual-entry table as shown below:

	O.I.	With Modality $M_i$	Without Modality $M_i$	Total
R.I.				
With Modality $M_i$		a	b	b
Without Modality $M_i$		c	d	c + d
TOTAL		c	b + d	n

where:

**n** the total persons classified in both interviews, with regard to the reference characteristic.

**a** the number of persons classified in modality  $M_i$  in both interviews.

**b** the number of persons classified in modality  $M_i$  in R.I. and in a different one in O.I.

**c** the number of persons classified in modality  $M_i$  in R.I. and in a different one in O.I.

**d** the number of persons not classified in  $M_i$  in either of the interviews.

Based on this reduced table, the following quality indicators are defined:

**a) Percentage classified identically**

$$P.I.C.(M_i) = \frac{a}{a+b} \cdot 100$$

Varies from zero to one hundred. This is an indicator of response stability. Its optimum value, one hundred, expresses that all persons belonging, according to R.I., to modality  $M_i$ , are classified in the same way in O.I.

**b) Net change index**

$$I.C.N.(M_i) = \frac{c-b}{a+b} \cdot 100$$

This may be positive ( $c>b$ ) or negative ( $c<b$ ). It measures the response bias of the survey, expressed as a percentage of the number of households belonging to  $M_i$ , according to R.I. Given that, for its calculation, it does not consider the different weighting of the data in each stratum, this index can only be interpreted as an indicator of the bias, and not as an estimator.

**c) Net rate of difference**

$$\text{T.D.N. } (M_i) = \frac{c - b}{n} \cdot 100$$

**c) Gross change index**

$$\text{I.C.B. } (M_i) = \frac{c + b}{a + b} \cdot 100$$

It may be non-existent or positive. This is an indicator of the variance of response, expressed as a percentage of the number of households belonging to  $M_i$  in the R.I. It serves as a measurement of the errors that have been made in this modality.

**e) Gross rate of difference**

$$\text{T.D.B. } (M_i) = \frac{c + b}{n} \cdot 100$$

From the definition of these indicators, we conclude that, if there are no content errors in a modality, the P.I.C. takes on the value of one hundred, and the two indices and the two rates take on the value of zero.

It is also important to note that a small, or non-existent, P.I.C. can co-exist with zero bias. This occurs when errors cancel each other out and  $b=c$ . In turn, the I.C.B. can only take on the value of zero if  $b=c=0$ , that is, if there is no content error.

The **global consistency index** is used to compare the general quality of the different characteristics assessed, which is defined, for a certain characteristic C, as:

$$\text{I.C.G. } (C) = \frac{\sum_i n_{ii}}{n} \cdot 100$$

---

## 6.2 Analysis of the characteristics assessed

We have obtained coincidence tables for the following characteristics (section 4 of the Annex):

### a) For the population aged 16 years old and over

- Age
- Marital status
- Nationality
- Level of training
- relation with the economic activity

### b) For the economically active population

- Age and sex
- Marital status
- Level of training
- Professional Status
- Occupation
- Branch of activity

### c) For active person employed

- Hours worked in the main activity
- Number of hours worked equal or different to usual
- Reason for working week time different to usual
- Time that they have been working in their current job
- Employees by sex and type of contract or labour relationship
- Employees with a temporary contract by Public or Private Sector and duration thereof.

### d) For unemployed persons

- Sex
- Economic sector
- Time that they have been seeking work

As already mentioned, the fact that quarterly samples are independent enables grouping of data obtained in the four quarters. This, together with the fact that the quarterly samples are small, has led to the conclusion that it was preferable to present data for the entire year, rather than separately for the four quarters, in

order to thus obtain more representative data. Therefore data corresponding to the whole of 2007 is presented in the coincidence tables.

Quality indicator tables (section 5 of the Annex) have only been obtained for the characteristics presenting a reduced breakdown:

**For the comparable population aged 16 years old or over**

- Age
- Marital status
- Nationality
- Level of training
- Relation with the economic activity

**b) For the economically active population**

- Professional Status
- Occupation
- Branch of activity

**c) For active person employed**

- Hours worked in the main activity
- Number of hours worked equal or different to usual.

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#### 6.2.1 AGE, MARITAL STATUS, NATIONALITY AND LEVEL OF TRAINING

The coincidence tables obtained for these characteristics and the corresponding quality indicators are presented in tables C.1 to C.4 and I.1 to I.4 of the Annex, respectively.

The *age* characteristic presents in all its modalities **very high** percentages identically classified (P.I.C.) as has become commonplace, since in all modalities they exceed 98 percent. Net change indices, bias indicators, are fairly small and largely positive, and with regard to indices of gross change, they remain at equally small values, since they only exceed 3 percent in one modality.

With regard to *marital status*, we can see, as is usual, that the modalities *single*, *married* and *widowed* present percentages identically classified somewhat higher than the modality *separated or divorced*, which has a P.I.C. of 86 percent. For the first three modalities, the net change indices are fairly small, and are somewhat larger, although not excessively so, in the modality *separated or divorced*; in indices of gross change, we can observe something similar, a considerable difference between those corresponding to the first three and the

one for *separated or divorced persons*, in which it reaches a value of 18 percent. It is also appropriate to warn that it is in the modality *separated or divorced* where fewest persons are classified, barely 3.9 percent of the total classified.

In the characteristic *nationality*, the primary modality, into which 96.2 percent of the total is classified (see table C.3 of the Annex), is *Spanish*. This modality presents the highest P.I.C. (99.7 percent) and very small net and gross change indices. The other two modalities are, then, a very small minority, particularly *Spanish and other*, therefore their indicators may not be regarded as very significant.

As regards training level, it should firstly be mentioned that, as of this year, the modality *Training and labour insertion with secondary degree (2nd stage)* has been discontinued both in O.I. and in R.I., due to the low number of persons who, in previous years have been classified therein, these persons having come to be classified in the modality *Higher Education, except Doctorate*.

It should be noted, as borne out in table C.4 of the Annex, the low number of persons classified in the modality *Doctorate* implies that its indicators are in no way significant.

In table I.4 of the Annex, we can see, without taking into account indicators of the modality *Doctorate*, in view of their lack of quantitative importance, that the highest P.I.C. corresponds to the modality *Higher education, except doctorate*, which reaches a value of 90 percent. With reference to the net and gross change indices, we can see that they are not unduly high.

In order to compare general quality of the four characteristics previously analysed, chart 13 presents the global consistency index (G.C.I.) thereof. We can see that it is the characteristic *nationality* which presents the highest G.C.I., followed by *age* and *marital status*, with *level of training* presenting the worst index, with 84.8 percent, a value nonetheless substantially higher than the one corresponding to 2006 (72.6 percent).

### 13. Global consistency indices

Feature	G.C.I.
Age	99.10
Marital status	98.11
Nationality	99.51
Educational level	84.77

If we look at table C.4 of the Annex, we will see that among the different modalities of the characteristic *level of training*, there are population transfers which, in specific cases, take on significance. Thus, for example, of persons who in R.I. are classified as *illiterate*, there is 36 percent who in O.I. were classified in the modality *Primary education*. Also of significance, although less so, are population transfers between modalities *Secondary education, first stage* and



*Primary education*, since, as we can see, 13 percent of persons who were classified in R.I. in the modality *Secondary education, first stage*, were classified in O.I. in the modality *Primary education*, whereas the 10 percent classified in R.I. in *Primary education* are classified in O.I. in *Secondary education, first stage*. It appears, however, that these transfers are losing significance as compared with previous years.

These discrepancies are primarily due to the frequent changing of study programmes, making it difficult to fit a specific level of studies into the classification used therein and, therefore, complicating its encoding.

Conversely, there is a certain trend whereby persons raise their social status, stating a higher level of studies in R.I. than in O.I., a trend that is bucked in 2007, as can be seen in chart 14.

#### **14. Persons with a different educational level in the two interviews**

<u>Educational level</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Higher in R.I.	415
Higher in O.I.	544

#### 6.2.2. RELATION WITH THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The results obtained for this characteristic in 2007 are presented in tables C.5 and I.5 for the total population aged 16 years old and over, C.6 for males aged 16 years old and over and C.7 for females aged 16 years old and over.

For the total population aged 16 years old and over, the percentages identically classified for the modalities *employed* and *inactive* stand at over 97 percent, with both modalities furthermore presenting small net and gross change indices.

Of the different submodalities of the modality *inactive* it is *another situation* that presents the worst indicators, these also being the least important one quantitatively, since fewest persons are classified in it.

The modality *unemployed* systematically presents one of the lowest P.I.C.s, reaching a value of 72 percent in 2007, a value slightly higher than in previous years. As regards the distortion, with a negative sign, we can see in table I.5 that it is not very high, whereas the index of gross change reaches a value (45 percent), which may be ranked as moderate.

This modality is traditionally one of the most difficult to collect, since in order to establish the condition of unemployed, it is necessary to respond to an extensive set of questions, which may give rise to discrepancies between the two interviews.

Chart 15 shows the population transfers between the modality *unemployed* and the other two (*employed* and *inactive*), expressed as a percentage of the R.I. total in the former. We can see that those classified as *unemployed* in R.I., barely 4.5 percent were classified as *employed* and 23 percent as *inactive*, most of the latter in the submodality *housework*, in O.I. These figures indicate that these transfers are quantitatively of less significance than those observed in previous years.

### 15. Percentage distribution of persons who are unemployed in R.I., according to their situation in O.I.

Situation in O.I.	Percentage
Employed persons	4.50
Unemployed persons	72.35
- Seeking first job	10.93
- Have worked previously	61.41
Inactive persons	23.15
- Students	3.22
- Homemakers	14.47
- Other inactive persons	5.47

The global consistency indices for the characteristic *relation to the activity* and its main modalities are presented in chart 16.

### 16. Global consistency indices

Feature	G.C.I.
Relationship with economic activity	96.51
- Men	97.46
- Women	95.88
Active persons	98.72
- Men	99.03
- Women	98.41
Inactive persons	92.27
- Men	94.48
- Women	91.23

The global consistency index of the *relation to the activity* has been calculated only considering its main modalities (*active* and *inactive*), reaching a value somewhat higher than in previous years.

The global consistency index is greatest in the *active* group than in the *inactive* one, as is usual, undoubtedly due to difficulties arising from classifying persons into groups not mutually exclusive within inactive, such as disabled persons, retired persons and housework.

If we take a look at table C.5 of the Annex, we can see that, within the group of those considered to be *inactive* in both interviews, there are significant population transfers between some of its modalities. Thus, for example, 20 percent of persons classified as *disabled* in R.I. are *retired people* in O.I., whereas of those classified in *another situation* in R.I., 13.6 percent are classified as *housework* in O.I. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that these transfers, which in themselves are quantitatively insignificant, due to the number of persons classified in R.I. in the aforementioned modalities being rather small, this year they are smaller than in previous years.

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### 6.2.3. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The economically active population is composed of those persons aged 16 years old or more who have a job in the reference week of the survey and those other who, since they do not have a job, are looking for one or are waiting to start one.

For this group of the following characteristics are studied: *age, sex, marital status, educational level, professional situation, occupation and branch of activity*. Results are presented in tables C.8 to C.14 and in tables I.6 to I.8 (the latter correspond to the last three characteristics) of the Annex.

The global consistency indices for the characteristic can be seen in chart 17.

## 17. Global consistency indices

Feature	G.C.I.
Age	99.62
- Men	99.73
- Women	99.92
Marital status	97.91
- Men	98.38
- Women	97.69
Educational level	83.51
- Men	81.84
- Women	85.98
Professional status	94.43
Occupation	84.30
Branch of activity	91.07

On comparison of the *educational level* and *marital status* indices with these same characteristics for the population aged 16 years old or over (see chart 13) we can see that they are greater for this population than for the active population, particularly in the case of *educational level*. Conversely, the G.C.I. for the characteristic *age* is somewhat larger in the case of the active population.

The global consistency index for the characteristic *professional situation* stands at 94.4 percent. This is influenced by the good quality of the indices in the modality *employees* (see table I.6 from Annex), which includes approximately 81 percent of persons classified by this characteristic. The modalities *family assistance* and *other situations* are the ones presenting the lowest P.I.C.s, especially the latter, although it is also the least significant quantitatively.

If we look at table C.12 of the Annex, we will see that, as in previous years, there are transfers between some modalities, the most notable one taking place between *family assistance* and *business people without employees and independent workers*, since, of the total number classified in R.I. in the modality *family assistance*, 26 percent are classified in O.I. as *businesspersons without wage earners and independent workers*. Nevertheless, the effect of this transfer is very small, given the negligible number of persons classified in the modality *family assistance*.

On the other hand, of the persons classified as *employers* in R.I., 16 percent are classified as *business people without employees and independent workers* in O.I., although this transfer is not overly significant either in quantitative terms.

Regarding the characteristic *occupation*, we can see that the global consistency index stands slightly above 84 percent, which represents a notable improvement (approximately twelve percentage points) as compared with the value obtained in 2006. Nevertheless, its quality indicators (see table I.7) are generally worse than those for other characteristics assessed, due to the actual complexity in its classification.

Table I.7 shows that the lowest P.I.C.s correspond to *Management of companies and Public Authorities* and to *Armed Forces*, with 72 percent, and the highest to *Workers in services sector*, where it reaches a value of 91 percent.

Regarding biases, we can see that they are rather small and that they do not follow a specific trend, and the indices of gross change are not, generally, excessively high.

For the characteristic *branch of activity* the global consistency index shows a value of 91 percent. The modality presenting the lowest P.I.C. (see table I.8 in the Annex) is that of *Mining and quarrying industries*, where it stands at 57 percent, and the one presenting the highest is *Education*, with a P.I.C. of 97.4 percent. The modality *Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water supply* is the one presented by the highest net and gross change indices; nevertheless, it is in this, without considering *Extraterritorial institutions*, where the lowest number of personas is classified, therefore its indicators are not very significant.

#### 6.2.4. EMPLOYED POPULATION

The employed population is composed of all persons aged 16 years old or over who, in the reference week, had a job working for others or carried out a freelance activity, even if they did not work during the aforementioned week, or only did so partially for some reason. For this group of persons the following characteristics are studied: *hours worked in the main activity, number of hours worked equal or different to usual, reasons for working a different number of hours to usual* and *time that they have been working in their current job*. In addition, for employed persons the characteristic *type of contract* is studied, and for employees with a temporary contract, *its duration by public or private sector*. The results are shown in tables C.15 to C.20 of the Annex.

### 18. Global consistency indices

Feature	G.C.I.
Hours worked in the main job	70.73
No. of hours worked the same as or different than the normal hours worked	90.75

The global consistency indices of the first two characteristics are shown in chart 18, and it can be verified that both have increased significantly as compared with those obtained in 2006, particularly that corresponding to hours worked.

In the characteristic *hours worked in the main activity* the modality presented by the highest P.I.C. is *Between 1 and 9 hours*, therein reaching a value of 94 percent, this being the modality in which the lowest number of persons is classified (see tables I.9 and C.15 in the Annex). Conversely, the modality with the lowest P.I.C. is *Does not know*, with 40 percent.

Regarding biases, we can see that, although with a different sign, the highest correspond to the previous modalities, but are not very high. As far as the indices of gross change are concerned, they may generally be classed as moderate.

Table C.16 in the Annex includes *employed persons according to whether they worked a number of hours equal or different to usual*. It can be seen therein that the total number of employed persons classified by number of hours worked, approximately 76 percent, is classified in R.I. in *worked an equal number of hours*. Similarly it should be noted that the number of persons classified in *worked a greater number of hours* is very small, therefore its indicators are not very significant.

Table I.10 of Annex shows the quality indicators for this characteristic, the best ones corresponding to persons who *worked an equal number of hours*, with small net and gross change indices and with a P.I.C. standing at almost 94 percent.

With regard to *reasons for working a different number of hours to usual*, it is important to emphasise that persons classified as having worked a greater

number hours than usual are so few (please see chart 17 in the Annex) that they are not worth remarking upon.

## 19. Reasons to work fewer hours than normal (P.I.C.)

Reason	P.I.C.
Holidays, leave, bank holidays	97.70
Maternity leave or extended leave of absence due	93.33
Illness, accident or temporary incapacity	100.00
Other reasons	97.37

As far as those employed persons working fewer hours than usual are concerned, 76 percent were classified in the modality *holiday, leave, public holidays*, there corresponding to this a fairly high P.I.C., as can be seen in chart 19. This chart only shows the four modalities into which a significant number of persons have been classified (please see table C.17 of the Annex).

## 20. Percentage distribution of the situation of the employed persons in O.I., who, according to R.I., worked the same number of hours as usual that week

Situation in O.I.	Percentage
Does not know the number of hours worked	3.04
Worked the same number of hours as usual	91.09
Worked a different number of hours than usual	5.87
-Worked fewer hours than usual	4.53
Holidays, leave, bank holidays	2.29
Maternity leave or extended leave of absence	0.15
Illness, accident or temporary incapacity	1.19
Partial unemployment due to technical or	0.05
Labour force adjustment plan	0.00
Strike or labour conflict	0.00
Other reasons	0.80
Does not know	0.05
-Worked more hours than usual	1.34
Variable or flexible working hours	0.30
Overtime hours	0.85
Other reasons	0.10
Does not know	0.10

Chart 20 shows the percentage distribution of the situation, by E.O., of employed persons who, by R.I., worked an equal number of hours to usual in the week. We can see that 91 percent of these were classified in the same way in O.I., in other words, they also worked an equal number of hours to usual in R.I. 4.5 percent worked in O.I. fewer hours than usual, in the majority of cases due to *holiday, leave or public holidays* or due to *illness, accident or temporary incapacity*, as has occurred in previous years. Slightly over 1 percent worked more hours than usual, the majority of them due to *overtime hours*.

With regard to the characteristic *time that they have been working in their current job*, chart 21 shows the percentages of those identically classified. The modality presenting the best P.I.C. (95.6 percent) is *six years or over*, as has become commonplace, since it is the most significant modality in quantitative terms, since therein around 50 percent of the total number of those classified by time in the current job are classified. The remaining modalities also show relatively high P.I.C.s, since it exceeds 72 percent in all of these. The global consistency index stands at 87.4 percent, thereby increasingly considerably as compared with previous years.

## 21. Time working in the current job (P.I.C.)

Modality	P.I.C.
Less than 3 months	81.65
From 3 months to less than 6 months	84.35
From 6 months to less than 1 year	73.56
From 1 year to less than 2 years	77.69
From 2 years to less than 3 years	72.35
From 3 years to less than 6 years	83.46
6 years or more	95.60

Within employed persons, *employees* are all persons working for a public or private company and receiving remuneration in return, whether in cash or in kind

Tables C.19 and C.20 in the Annex show the results of characteristics *employees by sex and type of contract or labour relationship* and *employees with a temporary contract, by public or private sector, and its duration*. The P.I.C.s for both characteristics are shown in charts 22 and 23, respectively.

## 22. Type of contract or labour relationship (P.I.C.)

Modality	P.I.C.
Indefinite duration	93.98
- Permanent	99.67
- Discontinuous	83.33
Temporary duration	91.24
- Temporary due to circumstances prod	88.89
- Apprenticeship, training or work exper	87.50
- Seasonal	92.86
- In the trial period	64.71
- Covering the absence of another work	88.46
- From a project or service	77.55
- Another type	47.76
- Does not know	53.19

Within the characteristics *type of contract or labour relationship*, we can see that the modality *indefinite duration* shows the highest P.I.C.s, in general, than the modality *temporary duration*, continuing the trend of previous years. Of note is the P.I.C. approaching the 100 percent obtained in the submodality *permanent* of the modality *indefinite duration*. The different submodalities of *temporary duration* show somewhat higher P.I.C.s than in 2006, but are, except for *project or service*, of little quantitative significance.

The G.C.I. of the characteristic *type of contract or labour relationship* reaches a value of 86.8 percent, thereby increasing as compared with previous years.

As far as the characteristic *duration of the temporary contract is concerned, by public or private sector*, the global consistency index stands at 69.7 percent, a value somewhat higher than the one obtained in 2006.

In the first place, it is necessary to say that there a few persons to classify according to this characteristic, the majority of whom are in the modality *private sector*, with 82 percent, as shown in table C.20 in the Annex. Therefore, the modality *public sector* is of very little importance in quantitative terms, therefore the P.I.C.s of their submodalities, whose values can be seen in chart 23, are of very little significance.

The P.I.C.s for the modality *private sector* are more significant and their values may likewise be seen in chart 23. It may be said generally that they are higher than those corresponding to 2006.



## 23. Duration of the temporary contract (P.I.C.)

Duration	P.I.C.
Public sector	94.62
- One day	-
- From 2 days to less than 1 month	100.00
- 1 to 3 months	90.91
- 4 to 11 months	100.00
- From 1 year to less than 3 years	75.00
- 3 years or more	75.00
- Does not know, but less than 1 month	100.00
- Does not know, but more than 1 month	57.14
- Does not know	66.67
Private sector	98.40
- One day	100.00
- From 2 days to less than 1 month	83.33
- 1 to 3 months	87.93
- 4 to 11 months	81.61
- From 1 year to less than 3 years	59.26
- 3 years or more	50.00
- Does not know, but less than 1 month	0.00
- Does not know, but more than 1 month	68.62
- Does not know	55.56

### 6.2.5. UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

Unemployed persons are regarded as all those aged 16 years old or over who, in the reference week, simultaneously meet the following conditions:

- Are not working.
- Are seeking work, or if not, it is because they have already found a job, which they will be starting at a date subsequent to the reference week.
- Are available to work.

From this group of active persons, by repeat interview procedure, the quality of the characteristics *type of unemployed*, distinguishing between males and females, *economic sector* and *time that they have been seeking work* (tables C.21 to C.23 in the Annex) is assessed.

In *type of unemployed* a distinction is made between those applying for their first position of employment and those who have worked previously.

Chart 24 shows the net change indices for unemployed persons by sex and type of unemployed, and we are able to see that they only reach a high value in the case of males applying for their first position of employment. We can also see that those corresponding to applying for their first position of employment are positive, whereas those relating to persons who have worked previously are negative, irrespective of sex. Conversely, chart 25 shows that the G.C.I. of females is higher than that of males.

## 24. Unemployed persons, by sex and type (I.C.N.)

Sex / type of unemployed person I.T.I.	
Men	
- Total	0.00
- Seeking first job	30.00
- Have worked previously	-3.80
Women	
- Total	0.00
- Seeking first job	5.00
- Have worked previously	-0.86

Regarding the *economic sector*, its G.C.I. reaches a value in the region of 95 percent (chart 25), thereby experiencing a considerable increase as compared with the one obtained in 2006.

Lastly, the low quality of the characteristic *job search time should be highlighted*, having the lowest global consistency index of those assessed, standing at 76.4 percent, a value nonetheless much higher than the one obtained in 2006.

## 25. Global consistency indices

Feature	G.C.I.
Type of unemployed person	95.56
- Men	94.38
- Women	96.32
Economic sector	94.85
Time spent on the job search	76.38

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### 6.2.6 CONCLUSION

On analysing previous charts, it has been possible to see that, even though there are differences between the different characteristics, the quality of data from the APS remains within fairly acceptable limits. It is worth highlighting that the O.I.-R.I. is performed by computer, once both the O.I. and the R.I. data have been submitted to different filtering and imputation processes. The only difference in processing O.I. and R.I. data stems from the fact that, whereas some O.I. data is imputed by means of a random procedure (DAY), in the R.I. data no random imputation procedure is used.

Conversely, any difference between O.I. and R.I. is counted as a content error, although it may be due to lapses of memory or to discrepancies in interpreting the question, where the informant is not the same in the two interviews. Similarly, in some characteristics whose modalities are not mutually exclusive, classification is difficult to specify in practice.

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## 6.3 Other applications of the assessment interview

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### 6.3.1. STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE INFORMANT ON THE QUALITY OF THE RESULTS

In order to analyse the possible influence on the quality of the results of the fact that the informant has been the same or different in the two interviews (O.I. and R.I.), the joint O.I.-R.I. information from the four quarters and relating to the population aged 16 years old and over, has been separated into two blocks, one corresponding to the dwellings in which the informant was the same in both interviews and another corresponding to the dwellings in which the informant was different therein.

In order to study the influence of this variable, the characteristics *relation to the activity* and *educational level* have been selected, since they are regarded as being a great interest.

To this end, for each of the aforementioned blocks corresponding coincidence tables have been prepared for each of said characteristics and their corresponding quality indicators have been calculated. The results obtained for the *relation to the activity* can be seen in charts 26 to 28 and for *educational level* in charts 29 to 31.

## 26. Persons 16 years old and over by O.I. and R.I., by relationship with economic activity. Same informant

Classification according to R.I.	Total	Active persons					Inactive persons
		Total	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			
				Total	Seeking their first job	Have worked before	
Total persons	<b>4,384</b>	2,178	1,990	188	25	163	2,206
Active persons							
Total	2,224	<b>2,127</b>	1,962	165	24	141	97
Employed persons	2,003	1,963	<b>1,954</b>	9	.	9	40
Unemployed persons							
Total	221	164	8	<b>156</b>	24	132	57
Seeking 1st job	27	22	1	21	<b>18</b>	3	5
Have worked before	194	142	7	135	6	<b>129</b>	52
Inactive persons	2,160	51	28	23	1	22	<b>2,109</b>

## 27. Persons 16 years old and over according to O.I. and R.I., by relationship with economic activity. Different informant

Classification according to R.I.	Total	Active persons					Inactive persons
		Total	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			
				Total	Seeking their first job	Have worked before	
Total persons	<b>1,928</b>	1,028	936	92	18	74	900
Active persons							
Total	1,026	<b>991</b>	915	76	10	66	35
Employed persons	936	916	<b>909</b>	7	.	7	20
Unemployed persons							
Total	90	75	6	<b>69</b>	10	59	15
Seeking 1st job	16	10	1	9	<b>9</b>	.	6
Have worked before	74	65	5	60	1	<b>59</b>	9
Inactive persons	902	37	21	16	8	8	<b>865</b>

With regard to the first of these characteristics (*relation to the activity*), in view of the figures in chart 28, it may be said that there are no great differences between the indicators in both cases, since the G.C.I.s and P.I.C.s are fairly similar with both types of informant (the main difference, by six points, is in the P.I.C. for unemployed persons, which is greater in the case of different informant). Regarding the net change indices, we can see that in all modalities they are smaller, in absolute value, in the case of a different informant, in addition having different sign in each of them.

With regard to population transfers between unemployed and inactive persons, these are greater in the case of the same informant, since almost 26 percent of

those classified as unemployed in R.I. are classified as inactive in O.I., since this percentage is approximately 17 percent in the case of a different informant.

## 28. Quality indicators. Relationship with economic activity with the same or a different informant

	Percentage of Identically Classified Informant		Global Net Change Informant		Index of Consistency Indices Informant	
	Same	Different	Same	Different	Same	Different
	Relationship with economic activity	-	-	-	-	96.62
Active persons	95.64	96.59	-2.07	0.19	-	-
Employed persons	97.55	97.12	-0.65	0.00	-	-
Unemployed persons	70.59	76.67	-14.93	2.22	-	-
Inactive persons	97.64	95.90	2.13	-0.22	-	-

In view of these results, it may be concluded that the fact that the informant is the same or different in the two interviews does not significantly influence classification of the population by relation with the economic activity.

Charts 29 and 30 show the persons classified in O.I. and R.I. by educational level for the same and a different informant.

## 29. Persons 16 years old and over according to O.I. and R.I., by educational level. Same informant

Classification according to R.I.	Classification according to O.I.		Educational level				
	Total	Illiterate	Primary education First	Secondary education First stage	Secondary education Second stage	Higher education, except doctorates	Doctorate
Total persons	4,384	138	1,770	1,007	708	750	11
Does not know educational level	10	2	5	1	1	1	-
Total classified	<b>4,374</b>	136	1,765	1,006	707	749	11
Illiterate	184	<b>118</b>	65	1	-	-	-
Primary education	1,776	16	<b>1,562</b>	169	22	7	-
Secondary education							
- First stage	955	-	119	<b>783</b>	47	6	-
- Second stage	690	1	16	48	<b>588</b>	37	-
Higher education, except doctorates	758	1	3	5	50	<b>697</b>	2
Doctorate	11	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>

### 30. Persons 16 years old and over according to O.I. and R.I., by educational level. Different informant

Classification according to O.I.	Educational level						
	Total	Illiterate	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education, except doctorates	Doctorate	
Classification according to R.I.			First stage	First stage	Second stage		
Total persons	1,928	50	699	440	398	335	6
Does not know educational level	4	-	1	2	1	-	-
Total classified	<b>1,924</b>	50	698	438	397	335	6
Illiterate	67	<b>41</b>	26	-	-	-	-
Primary education	701	9	<b>594</b>	79	14	5	-
Secondary education							
- First stage	434	-	65	<b>326</b>	35	8	-
- Second stage	368	-	6	27	<b>314</b>	21	-
Higher education, except doctorates	348	-	7	6	34	<b>301</b>	-
Doctorate	6	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6</b>

If we analyse the results obtained, observing the indicators shown in chart 31, we can see that these are somewhat better in the case of the same informant, the differences generally being greater between same and different informant than in the case of relation to the activity.

### 31. Quality indicators. Level of training with the same or a different informant

	Percentage of Identically Classified		Index of Net Change		Global Consistency Indices	
	Informant		Informant		Informant	
	Same	Different	Same	Different	Same	Different
Educational level	-	-	-	-	85.89	82.22
Illiterate	64.13	61.19	-26.09	-25.37	-	-
Primary education	87.95	84.74	-0.62	-0.43	-	-
Secondary education						
- First stage	81.99	75.12	5.34	0.92	-	-
- Second stage	85.22	85.33	2.46	7.88	-	-
Higher education, except doctorates	91.95	86.49	-1.19	-3.74	-	-
Doctorate	81.82	100.00	0.00	0.00	-	-

In the modality *doctorate* is the one in which fewest persons are classified, therefore their indicators are in no way significant.

The P.I.C. is greater with the same informant than with a different one in a greater number of modalities.

As regards the distortion (I.C.N.), no clear trend can be seen in its magnitude towards one case or another, having the same sign in both cases for all modalities.

Population transfers between modalities (see charts 29 y 30) are similar in both cases. Worth noting were the following: 35 percent of those classified in R.I. as *illiterate* are classified in O.I. in *primary education* when the informant is the same, whereas when the informant is different, this percentages rises to 39 percent; 12.5 percent of persons classified in R.I. in *secondary education, first stage* , are classified in O.I. in *primary education* when the informant is the same, standing at 15 percent in the case of a different informant.

With these results we cannot state that the fact that the informant is the same or different in the two interviews has a decisive influence on the classification of the population by level of education attained.

# Annex



# 1. Sampling errors

**Table E.M.1**  
**Active persons by age group and sex**  
 Variation coefficients as a percentage

Age groups	First quarter			Second quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	0.25	0.23	0.48	0.19	0.18	0.40
16 to 19 years old	2.08	3.61	3.59	2.01	2.35	3.91
20 to 24 years old	0.98	1.20	1.49	0.90	1.03	1.43
25 to 54 years old	0.22	0.18	0.43	0.19	0.12	0.43
Aged 55 years old and over	0.91	1.03	1.65	0.89	0.92	1.60

(End)

Age groups	Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	0.22	0.23	0.43	0.21	0.17	0.42
16 to 19 years old	2.21	2.86	3.86	2.71	3.18	4.03
20 to 24 years old	0.77	0.93	1.17	0.96	1.01	1.62
25 to 54 years old	0.20	0.17	0.45	0.17	0.16	0.37
Aged 55 years old and over	0.92	1.03	1.33	0.89	0.93	1.68

**Table E.M.2**  
**Employed persons working part-time, by economic sector and sex**  
 Variation coefficients as a percentage

Economic sectors	First quarter			Second quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	1.38	2.92	1.63	1.42	3.22	1.62
Agriculture	7.22	11.31	8.15	8.72	12.10	10.82
Industry	6.00	10.21	6.92	6.23	11.55	7.45
Construction	8.73	13.23	10.86	7.64	9.61	10.87
Services	1.59	3.83	1.78	1.60	3.49	1.77

(End)

Economic sectors	Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	1.21	2.89	1.45	1.22	3.32	1.45
Agriculture	9.77	13.03	10.28	6.49	10.77	9.01
Industry	6.39	9.73	7.29	5.40	11.98	6.46
Construction	8.68	14.12	10.55	10.36	13.26	14.26
Services	1.36	3.36	1.56	1.40	3.03	1.62

**Table E.M.3**  
**Active persons by branch of activity and sex**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

(Next)

Branches of activity	First quarter			Second quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.25	0.23	0.48	0.19	0.18	0.40
Agriculture, livestock, hunting and forestry	2.76	2.86	4.27	2.80	2.47	5.73
Fishing	12.24	13.71	17.46	11.29	12.86	22.02
Mining and quarrying industries	8.85	9.03	22.35	10.44	10.60	28.37
Manufacturing industries	1.45	1.35	2.69	1.51	1.63	2.62
Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water	8.14	8.80	14.06	5.81	6.11	13.27
Construction	1.61	1.65	4.41	1.44	1.45	5.29
Trade, repair of motor vehicles and personal and household use items	1.73	2.13	1.99	1.17	1.54	1.47
Accommodation	1.81	2.94	2.51	2.08	3.36	2.36
Transport, storage and communications	1.98	1.96	4.06	1.52	1.91	4.08
Financial intermediation	3.05	3.75	4.85	3.42	4.47	3.72
Real estate and rental activities; business services	1.86	2.97	1.93	1.79	2.61	2.20
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1.55	2.11	2.35	1.58	2.01	2.66
Education	2.32	3.24	2.71	2.65	3.66	2.58
Health and veterinary activities; social services	1.52	4.06	1.73	2.08	5.12	1.76
Other social activities and community services	2.47	3.71	3.27	2.47	3.47	2.99
Household activities such as employers of domestic staff	2.62	10.93	2.72	2.82	10.17	2.78
Extraterritorial institutions	40.75	50.18	70.80	54.09	64.72	82.32
Unemployed persons who left their job more than 1 year ago	2.70	5.01	3.52	2.22	4.16	2.90
Unemployed persons seeking their 1st job	5.52	8.77	7.13	4.43	6.52	5.97

**Table E.M.3**  
**Active persons by branch of activity and sex**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

(End)

Branches of activity	Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.22	0.23	0.43	0.21	0.17	0.42
Agriculture, livestock, hunting and forestry	3.00	2.58	5.57	2.42	2.24	4.96
Fishing	11.72	12.10	19.35	12.69	12.53	23.96
Mining and quarrying industries	10.09	9.66	27.38	9.99	10.11	34.73
Manufacturing industries	1.18	1.35	2.13	1.46	1.41	2.73
Production and distribution of electrical energy, gas and water	7.08	7.27	15.95	6.79	7.18	16.98
Construction	1.27	1.34	4.70	1.27	1.30	5.53
Trade, repair of motor vehicles and personal and household use items	1.12	1.73	1.44	1.04	1.60	1.18
Accommodation	2.30	3.23	2.54	2.31	3.42	2.33
Transport, storage and communications	2.12	2.19	4.51	2.08	2.28	3.73
Financial intermediation	3.47	3.83	5.12	3.72	4.68	4.68
Real estate and rental activities; business services	1.88	2.96	1.92	1.84	2.70	2.35
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1.82	2.49	2.65	1.75	2.38	2.92
Education	2.30	3.58	2.38	2.00	2.90	2.17
Health and veterinary activities; social services	1.80	4.16	1.94	2.36	5.46	2.05
Other social activities and community services	2.07	3.20	2.40	2.33	3.90	2.36
Household activities such as employers of domestic staff	2.80	10.60	3.05	2.98	8.17	2.99
Extraterritorial institutions	101.11	101.11	-	74.08	100.80	79.48
Unemployed persons who left their job more than 1 year ago	3.19	5.21	3.58	2.88	5.02	3.69
Unemployed persons seeking their 1st job	4.60	7.29	6.06	5.20	9.25	5.78

**Table E.M.4****Unemployed persons by economic sector and sex**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

Economic sectors	First quarter			Second quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	1.72	2.68	1.99	1.53	2.37	1.89
Agriculture	8.11	12.36	10.66	10.18	12.88	12.17
Industry	7.15	7.82	10.40	7.12	9.62	8.99
Construction	4.87	4.74	25.46	6.26	6.66	30.64
Services	2.70	4.26	3.28	2.51	4.13	3.13
Left their job more than 1 year ago	2.70	5.01	3.52	2.22	4.16	2.90
Seeking 1st job	5.52	8.77	7.13	4.43	6.52	5.97

(End)

Economic sectors	Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	1.49	2.42	1.63	1.38	2.30	2.15
Agriculture	7.44	9.83	10.30	6.84	9.93	7.55
Industry	7.99	7.22	11.83	5.61	7.42	8.87
Construction	4.67	4.99	22.99	5.04	5.23	31.01
Services	2.12	3.52	2.64	1.94	3.71	2.81
Left their job more than 1 year ago	3.19	5.21	3.58	2.88	5.02	3.69
Seeking 1st job	4.60	7.29	6.06	5.20	9.25	5.78

**Table E.M.5****Inactive persons, by age group and sex**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

Age groups	First quarter			Second quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	0.36	0.52	0.45	0.27	0.41	0.38
16 to 19 years old	0.76	1.73	1.02	0.87	1.31	1.26
20 to 24 years old	1.94	3.04	2.31	1.82	2.57	2.33
25 to 54 years old	1.05	2.25	1.15	0.95	1.63	1.13
Aged 55 years old and over	0.22	0.41	0.24	0.22	0.36	0.23

(End)

Age groups	Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	0.32	0.53	0.41	0.30	0.39	0.41
16 to 19 years old	1.07	1.72	1.50	1.06	1.55	1.23
20 to 24 years old	1.79	2.73	2.17	1.96	2.54	2.68
25 to 54 years old	0.99	2.23	1.17	0.88	2.02	1.04
Aged 55 years old and over	0.22	0.41	0.19	0.22	0.38	0.24

**Table E.M.6****Population 16 years old and over, by relationship with economic activity**

Variation coefficients as a percentage, by province

(Next)

Provinces	First quarter					
	Active persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
			Total	Seeking 1st job	Have worked previously	
TOTAL	0.25	0.24	1.72	5.52	1.87	0.36
Alava	2.18	3.11	21.78	68.18	23.01	3.48
Albacete	1.89	2.42	16.42	36.78	17.19	2.60
Alicante	2.11	2.35	7.98	25.23	8.34	2.88
Almería	2.48	3.77	16.67	44.75	16.58	4.51
Asturias	1.91	2.33	8.21	18.66	8.58	1.92
Ávila	3.13	2.82	16.01	50.47	18.85	3.15
Badajoz	1.87	2.99	11.52	25.84	12.42	2.11
Balears (Illes)	1.11	1.40	11.30	39.59	11.71	1.81
Barcelona	0.98	1.18	7.76	38.50	7.50	1.60
Burgos	3.29	3.26	24.86	68.12	17.53	4.30
Cáceres	2.29	2.30	9.01	22.07	9.14	2.46
Cádiz	1.78	2.77	7.04	26.15	7.66	2.11
Cantabria	1.44	1.67	5.92	27.52	6.01	1.83
Castellón	2.15	2.23	8.99	28.14	8.35	3.26
Ciudad Real	1.52	1.61	9.45	20.67	11.32	1.70
Córdoba	2.41	2.69	9.76	27.42	9.70	3.05
Coruña (A)	1.81	2.06	9.16	25.55	9.63	2.17
Cuenca	2.82	2.68	22.04	60.05	21.75	2.70
Girona	1.82	1.52	16.46	47.82	17.07	3.58
Granada	3.34	3.66	8.44	27.47	9.01	3.91
Guadalajara	4.80	4.62	23.47	74.75	24.97	5.93
Guipúzcoa	1.83	1.85	14.25	39.25	13.53	2.52
Huelva	2.93	3.73	13.29	28.77	13.60	3.70
Huesca	2.97	2.88	24.27	60.35	23.06	3.42
Jaén	2.74	3.35	9.71	32.15	8.51	2.80
León	2.67	2.84	11.83	34.54	11.71	2.59
Lleida	3.19	3.62	26.50	72.49	26.56	4.28
Lugo	4.14	4.59	17.10	45.48	20.63	3.81
Madrid	0.91	1.03	7.00	17.58	7.53	1.63
Málaga	2.59	2.90	9.26	42.84	8.51	3.27
Murcia	0.98	1.29	7.46	29.39	8.24	1.48
Navarra	0.99	1.25	9.24	54.05	9.27	1.57
Ourense	3.49	3.68	15.42	31.04	17.60	3.33
Palencia	4.16	4.40	16.76	35.99	17.82	4.28
Palmas (Las)	1.57	1.72	8.59	23.77	9.27	2.69
Pontevedra	1.58	1.80	7.85	54.94	7.90	2.09
Rioja (La)	1.20	1.57	13.67	44.80	16.54	1.74
S. C. de Tenerife	3.26	3.83	11.89	30.95	14.93	3.10
Salamanca	1.62	1.69	7.64	20.45	9.22	2.37
Segovia	4.58	4.89	23.52	-	23.52	5.60
Sevilla	1.65	2.37	6.74	18.10	6.81	2.21
Soria	3.94	4.18	16.56	11.15	17.69	5.20
Tarragona	2.19	2.73	10.74	43.12	12.10	3.51
Teruel	3.18	3.41	17.41	84.71	17.73	3.64
Toledo	2.15	2.20	9.03	29.05	10.58	3.05
Valencia	1.12	1.17	5.68	31.02	6.04	1.76
Valladolid	3.16	3.70	9.33	27.61	9.94	4.96
Vizcaya	1.57	1.83	9.90	21.65	11.04	2.01
Zamora	3.02	3.76	16.36	67.51	17.62	2.36
Zaragoza	1.32	1.47	14.34	31.42	14.80	1.93
Ceuta	6.77	9.72	15.60	35.21	12.24	6.96
Melilla	4.97	5.85	31.13	38.98	35.99	5.16

**Table E.M.6****Population 16 years old and over, by relationship with economic activity**

Variation coefficients as a percentage, by province

(Next)

Provinces	Second quarter					
	Active persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
			Total	Seeking 1st job	Have worked previously	
TOTAL	0.19	0.22	1.53	4.43	1.53	0.27
Alava	2.45	2.70	19.20	79.57	20.63	3.91
Albacete	2.64	3.17	11.65	23.62	11.93	3.56
Alicante	2.31	2.64	10.56	24.28	10.92	3.21
Almería	2.43	3.15	15.61	44.95	16.77	4.18
Asturias	1.74	2.28	8.66	24.66	9.53	1.76
Ávila	3.22	3.35	13.99	50.51	11.37	3.47
Badajoz	1.64	2.16	9.21	19.86	10.11	1.88
Balears (Illes)	1.06	1.19	10.23	29.97	10.47	2.00
Barcelona	1.15	1.09	8.21	34.78	8.25	1.89
Burgos	3.20	2.75	23.39	50.23	23.34	4.31
Cáceres	2.04	1.97	10.15	21.04	11.17	2.10
Cádiz	2.67	3.13	7.81	18.43	8.66	3.29
Cantabria	1.45	1.71	10.48	29.19	8.45	1.86
Castellón	1.63	1.78	10.53	20.39	11.12	2.61
Ciudad Real	2.11	2.24	8.21	22.80	8.12	2.40
Córdoba	1.60	1.63	7.79	14.94	8.64	1.94
Coruña (A)	1.93	2.36	12.83	16.41	14.75	2.43
Cuenca	3.85	3.45	20.59	48.77	19.41	3.52
Girona	1.74	1.48	12.74	41.38	12.76	3.52
Granada	2.55	3.29	8.99	21.88	10.06	2.92
Guadalajara	5.29	5.14	20.05	62.27	22.88	7.22
Guipúzcoa	2.28	2.42	12.87	43.52	12.79	3.31
Huelva	2.97	3.82	13.17	18.78	15.37	4.07
Huesca	2.53	2.42	20.58	54.47	22.25	3.02
Jaén	3.14	3.24	8.01	22.45	9.39	3.06
León	2.78	2.74	12.46	17.53	13.43	2.83
Lleida	3.24	3.45	33.99	56.15	37.23	4.59
Lugo	3.85	3.99	18.39	48.02	17.28	3.33
Madrid	0.67	0.78	6.37	23.02	7.02	1.18
Málaga	1.87	2.53	10.48	33.26	10.13	2.44
Murcia	0.93	1.21	8.05	32.15	8.94	1.44
Navarra	1.21	1.40	11.33	26.65	11.72	1.91
Ourense	4.12	3.96	18.65	75.08	20.64	3.85
Palencia	4.62	4.59	17.83	41.26	19.34	4.62
Palmas (Las)	1.59	1.73	6.25	23.25	7.34	2.75
Pontevedra	1.66	2.14	10.89	20.05	13.12	2.30
Rioja (La)	1.75	1.83	15.72	41.90	18.43	2.51
S. C. de Tenerife	2.96	3.92	11.74	46.57	10.75	2.89
Salamanca	1.64	1.92	7.81	31.70	10.26	2.39
Segovia	4.61	4.68	20.55	46.98	20.41	5.26
Sevilla	1.81	2.36	5.32	15.29	5.38	2.46
Soria	4.34	4.39	26.79	62.44	26.87	5.72
Tarragona	1.98	1.99	10.67	55.91	10.77	3.23
Teruel	2.83	3.19	22.32	75.71	22.46	3.45
Toledo	1.77	1.77	7.85	26.62	8.76	2.56
Valencia	1.54	1.63	8.04	22.83	8.53	2.43
Valladolid	3.63	3.94	16.91	24.85	19.46	5.54
Vizcaya	2.30	1.97	12.07	25.89	12.05	2.94
Zamora	4.23	4.25	19.64	46.49	16.76	3.51
Zaragoza	1.37	1.76	12.29	29.46	12.96	2.14
Ceuta	3.95	7.39	13.30	21.22	21.40	3.98
Melilla	4.28	6.58	19.93	27.92	21.36	5.05

**Table E.M.6****Population 16 years old and over, by relationship with economic activity**

Variation coefficients as a percentage, by province

(Next)

Provinces	Third quarter					
	Active persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
			Total	Seeking 1st job	Have worked previously	
TOTAL	0.22	0.21	1.49	4.60	1.66	0.32
Alava	2.32	2.53	22.61	55.01	25.43	3.47
Albacete	1.60	1.88	10.39	26.59	14.61	2.32
Alicante	2.18	2.64	9.90	36.45	10.21	3.02
Almería	3.74	3.51	9.38	51.36	10.35	6.34
Asturias	1.67	1.77	8.03	28.30	7.66	1.73
Ávila	4.05	4.58	12.98	59.71	12.41	4.84
Badajoz	1.92	2.45	8.58	21.31	8.76	2.32
Balears (Illes)	0.96	1.13	12.23	49.75	12.02	1.85
Barcelona	0.94	1.07	5.77	21.20	5.95	1.56
Burgos	3.80	3.52	18.69	46.41	18.34	5.25
Cáceres	2.56	3.02	8.22	27.33	8.44	2.62
Cádiz	1.96	3.11	8.41	16.53	9.13	2.42
Cantabria	1.51	1.76	9.37	22.05	11.06	1.96
Castellón	2.04	2.39	12.04	29.24	12.90	3.31
Ciudad Real	1.92	2.08	15.47	18.65	16.22	2.19
Córdoba	2.27	2.11	7.49	23.28	7.90	2.66
Coruña (A)	1.75	1.83	10.85	20.73	11.23	2.19
Cuenca	4.27	3.99	22.96	55.14	22.54	4.06
Girona	1.94	1.83	10.91	32.46	13.19	3.83
Granada	2.09	2.60	7.28	24.34	7.26	2.35
Guadalajara	5.00	4.64	29.25	45.30	36.92	6.40
Guipúzcoa	2.00	2.00	12.51	25.83	14.41	2.99
Huelva	2.83	4.33	15.81	28.95	17.34	3.54
Huesca	2.03	2.20	23.26	63.16	19.75	2.59
Jaén	2.71	3.16	9.98	16.25	10.51	2.83
León	3.73	3.69	12.68	28.42	15.56	3.83
Lleida	2.80	2.98	15.14	46.74	20.16	3.98
Lugo	3.31	3.15	23.40	42.59	22.07	3.04
Madrid	0.78	0.88	7.64	20.38	7.79	1.39
Málaga	2.15	2.54	7.76	23.26	7.80	2.91
Murcia	1.11	1.39	6.23	23.11	7.50	1.71
Navarra	1.00	1.09	11.60	39.96	11.64	1.53
Ourense	3.94	4.26	12.79	53.96	13.71	4.01
Palencia	4.15	4.81	18.12	35.42	19.55	4.45
Palmas (Las)	1.65	1.77	8.75	21.49	9.36	2.78
Pontevedra	2.01	2.34	9.08	24.31	9.96	2.76
Rioja (La)	1.33	1.38	14.10	44.33	16.55	1.86
S. C. de Tenerife	3.88	4.39	11.09	26.08	16.06	3.80
Salamanca	2.01	2.14	8.08	18.94	9.24	2.82
Segovia	4.03	4.26	21.28	62.41	21.90	4.91
Sevilla	1.53	1.92	7.51	15.33	7.68	2.10
Soria	3.85	3.96	19.34	49.53	19.85	5.38
Tarragona	2.18	2.55	11.65	40.44	11.76	3.85
Teruel	2.91	3.10	23.33	47.17	29.42	3.58
Toledo	1.96	2.03	11.01	40.41	10.67	2.97
Valencia	1.10	1.52	9.20	29.65	8.21	1.76
Valladolid	3.69	4.30	11.44	29.08	12.35	5.88
Vizcaya	1.73	2.01	15.10	32.30	15.34	2.15
Zamora	4.78	5.26	15.01	33.18	18.04	4.19
Zaragoza	1.21	1.11	9.80	36.68	11.09	1.88
Ceuta	5.11	8.44	21.26	31.10	20.76	5.48
Melilla	3.40	3.46	13.49	21.72	16.73	4.15



**Table E.M.6****Population 16 years old and over, by relationship with economic activity**

Variation coefficients as a percentage, by province

(End)

Provinces	Fourth quarter					
	Active persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
			Total	Seeking 1st job	Have worked previously	
TOTAL	0.21	0.24	1.38	5.20	1.49	0.30
Alava	3.86	3.77	12.87	75.29	13.47	5.87
Albacete	2.20	2.91	12.70	29.22	14.24	3.22
Alicante	2.08	2.52	7.51	38.85	8.37	2.75
Almería	2.35	2.70	13.88	47.38	11.62	4.43
Asturias	2.00	2.12	10.78	27.18	11.70	2.07
Ávila	4.31	4.25	14.47	-	14.47	4.89
Badajoz	2.03	2.42	9.39	25.15	8.43	2.48
Balears (Illes)	1.59	1.70	9.89	36.12	10.48	2.71
Barcelona	1.02	1.13	8.48	34.60	9.23	1.77
Burgos	3.17	2.74	32.32	54.94	34.04	4.60
Cáceres	2.68	3.10	9.44	31.47	8.31	2.79
Cádiz	2.58	3.13	6.38	18.06	7.59	3.10
Cantabria	1.37	1.69	9.96	29.13	10.60	1.78
Castellón	1.89	2.41	14.26	39.36	16.04	3.23
Ciudad Real	2.31	2.08	10.09	18.45	11.67	2.51
Córdoba	2.09	2.53	5.91	23.84	6.13	2.60
Coruña (A)	2.11	2.16	8.89	20.77	9.00	2.59
Cuenca	4.07	4.32	12.18	67.94	13.76	3.70
Girona	2.23	2.33	11.70	33.04	12.36	3.84
Granada	2.89	3.83	8.62	23.82	8.28	3.57
Guadalajara	4.68	4.32	18.98	57.46	21.21	6.29
Guipúzcoa	2.16	2.15	10.68	42.04	12.46	3.36
Huelva	2.86	4.65	10.94	20.79	11.77	3.57
Huesca	2.31	2.47	11.93	79.36	15.78	2.94
Jaén	2.70	2.90	7.56	20.53	8.44	3.05
León	3.50	3.30	12.25	26.92	11.57	3.64
Lleida	2.90	3.19	29.77	82.54	33.71	3.82
Lugo	3.36	3.57	17.31	42.01	20.05	3.18
Madrid	0.82	1.06	7.57	23.40	7.02	1.45
Málaga	1.57	2.42	8.49	23.85	8.15	2.10
Murcia	1.18	1.38	5.91	18.61	6.25	1.81
Navarra	1.40	1.63	14.24	52.56	14.78	2.13
Ourense	4.68	4.53	21.29	35.42	23.07	4.76
Palencia	3.91	3.55	21.10	33.05	21.64	3.97
Palmas (Las)	1.93	2.10	7.05	17.86	7.50	3.33
Pontevedra	2.07	2.04	7.51	32.53	7.80	2.71
Rioja (La)	1.49	1.49	10.77	43.53	11.92	2.22
S. C. de Tenerife	4.23	4.17	13.80	47.13	14.37	3.93
Salamanca	2.23	2.59	9.35	25.97	10.35	3.05
Segovia	5.18	4.98	20.56	39.31	25.02	6.56
Sevilla	1.92	2.36	5.45	13.13	6.46	2.61
Soria	3.86	4.15	19.22	47.08	22.77	5.08
Tarragona	1.68	1.98	18.31	41.12	20.60	2.78
Teruel	2.71	2.53	21.91	57.04	23.98	3.58
Toledo	2.20	2.38	9.25	35.72	9.29	3.35
Valencia	1.29	1.47	6.86	24.69	6.59	2.16
Valladolid	3.58	4.11	10.66	27.99	10.97	5.44
Vizcaya	1.98	2.10	10.07	29.94	11.49	2.45
Zamora	3.95	4.58	16.59	45.08	17.37	3.20
Zaragoza	1.13	1.25	9.38	46.96	10.10	1.70
Ceuta	5.31	7.08	17.59	26.26	20.38	6.20
Melilla	4.49	2.42	21.38	33.24	17.39	5.71

**Table E.M.7****Population 16 years old and over, according to relationship with economic activity, by Autonomous Community**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

(Next)

Autonomous Communities	First quarter					
	Active persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
			Total	Seeking 1st job	Have worked previously.	
TOTAL	0.25	0.24	1.72	5.52	1.87	0.36
Andalucía	0.47	0.74	3.68	10.84	3.80	0.59
Aragón	0.86	1.06	11.54	26.33	11.96	1.17
Asturias (Principado de)	1.91	2.33	8.21	18.66	8.58	1.92
Balears (Illes)	1.11	1.40	11.30	39.59	11.71	1.81
Canarias	1.00	1.04	5.38	15.19	6.15	1.59
Cantabria	1.44	1.67	5.92	27.52	6.01	1.83
Castilla y León	0.68	0.70	5.03	17.01	4.96	0.76
Castilla-La Mancha	0.66	0.79	6.53	14.12	7.00	0.83
Cataluña	0.57	0.69	6.04	25.94	6.05	0.94
Comunitat Valenciana	0.63	0.73	4.19	16.18	4.48	0.94
Extremadura	1.11	1.76	8.38	20.60	8.57	1.23
Galicia	0.72	0.86	4.68	18.82	5.03	0.84
Madrid (Comunidad de)	0.91	1.03	7.00	17.58	7.53	1.63
Murcia (Región de)	0.98	1.29	7.46	29.39	8.24	1.48
Navarra (Com.Foral de)	0.99	1.25	9.24	54.05	9.27	1.57
País Vasco	0.66	0.79	6.23	22.10	6.44	0.89
Rioja (La)	1.20	1.57	13.67	44.80	16.54	1.74
Ceuta	6.77	9.72	15.60	35.21	12.24	6.96
Melilla	4.97	5.85	31.13	38.98	35.99	5.16

(Next)

Autonomous Communities	Second quarter					
	Active persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
			Total	Seeking 1st job	Have worked previously.	
TOTAL	0.19	0.22	1.53	4.43	1.53	0.27
Andalucía	0.57	0.82	3.32	6.79	3.53	0.73
Aragón	0.97	1.16	10.32	23.89	10.88	1.41
Asturias (Principado de)	1.74	2.28	8.66	24.66	9.53	1.76
Balears (Illes)	1.06	1.19	10.23	29.97	10.47	2.00
Canarias	0.88	1.07	4.86	17.85	5.86	1.39
Cantabria	1.45	1.71	10.48	29.19	8.45	1.86
Castilla y León	0.63	0.68	5.98	13.10	6.03	0.72
Castilla-La Mancha	0.66	0.77	5.44	14.80	5.08	0.84
Cataluña	0.75	0.71	6.24	28.15	6.34	1.23
Comunitat Valenciana	0.77	0.84	5.86	13.57	6.32	1.17
Extremadura	0.90	1.26	7.07	14.33	7.89	0.99
Galicia	0.81	1.14	6.94	12.53	8.01	0.97
Madrid (Comunidad de)	0.67	0.78	6.37	23.02	7.02	1.18
Murcia (Región de)	0.93	1.21	8.05	32.15	8.94	1.44
Navarra (Com.Foral de)	1.21	1.40	11.33	26.65	11.72	1.91
País Vasco	0.88	0.82	7.26	22.91	6.82	1.20
Rioja (La)	1.75	1.83	15.72	41.90	18.43	2.51
Ceuta	3.95	7.39	13.30	21.22	21.40	3.98
Ceuta and Melilla	4.28	6.58	19.93	27.92	21.36	5.05

**Table E.M.7****Population 16 years old and over, according to relationship with economic activity, by Autonomous Community**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

(Next)

Autonomous Communities	Third quarter					
	Active persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
			Total	Seeking 1st job	Have worked previously.	
TOTAL	0.22	0.21	1.49	4.60	1.66	0.32
Andalucía	0.56	0.69	3.13	6.92	3.33	0.71
Aragón	0.86	0.77	9.08	26.76	10.02	1.27
Asturias (Principado de)	1.67	1.77	8.03	28.30	7.66	1.73
Balears (Illes)	0.96	1.13	12.23	49.75	12.02	1.85
Canarias	1.09	1.17	5.84	14.31	6.30	1.68
Cantabria	1.51	1.76	9.37	22.05	11.06	1.96
Castilla y León	0.82	0.88	5.29	12.77	5.77	0.97
Castilla-La Mancha	0.75	0.94	6.46	13.29	6.35	0.97
Cataluña	0.64	0.72	4.74	16.95	5.00	1.09
Comunitat Valenciana	0.69	1.07	6.53	24.33	5.75	1.04
Extremadura	1.12	1.67	6.64	19.23	7.02	1.27
Galicia	0.77	1.03	6.67	15.29	6.80	0.93
Madrid (Comunidad de)	0.78	0.88	7.64	20.38	7.79	1.39
Murcia (Región de)	1.11	1.39	6.23	23.11	7.50	1.71
Navarra (Com.Foral de)	1.00	1.09	11.60	39.96	11.64	1.53
País Vasco	0.86	1.06	9.87	19.99	10.50	1.17
Rioja (La)	1.33	1.38	14.10	44.33	16.55	1.86
Ceuta	5.11	8.44	21.26	31.10	20.76	5.48
Ceuta and Melilla	3.40	3.46	13.49	21.72	16.73	4.15

(End)

Autonomous Communities	Fourth quarter					
	Active persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
			Total	Seeking 1st job	Have worked previously.	
TOTAL	0.21	0.24	1.38	5.20	1.49	0.30
Andalucía	0.42	0.61	2.77	8.63	3.12	0.55
Aragón	0.88	1.00	7.27	35.16	7.29	1.27
Asturias (Principado de)	2.00	2.12	10.78	27.18	11.70	2.07
Balears (Illes)	1.59	1.70	9.89	36.12	10.48	2.71
Canarias	1.00	1.35	5.88	16.17	6.41	1.54
Cantabria	1.37	1.69	9.96	29.13	10.60	1.78
Castilla y León	0.69	0.85	6.77	12.57	6.99	0.81
Castilla-La Mancha	0.74	0.85	5.94	16.33	6.22	0.96
Cataluña	0.69	0.84	5.99	23.68	6.90	1.16
Comunitat Valenciana	0.79	0.91	3.83	20.79	4.33	1.21
Extremadura	1.22	1.57	6.13	17.89	5.82	1.40
Galicia	0.89	1.02	4.81	15.49	4.87	1.06
Madrid (Comunidad de)	0.82	1.06	7.57	23.40	7.02	1.45
Murcia (Región de)	1.18	1.38	5.91	18.61	6.25	1.81
Navarra (Com.Foral de)	1.40	1.63	14.24	52.56	14.78	2.13
País Vasco	0.92	1.03	6.17	26.76	7.15	1.25
Rioja (La)	1.49	1.49	10.77	43.53	11.92	2.22
Ceuta	5.31	7.08	17.59	26.26	20.38	6.20
Ceuta and Melilla	4.49	2.42	21.38	33.24	17.39	5.71

**Table E.M.8****Employed persons, by economic sector and sex**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

Economic sectors	First quarter			Second quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	0.24	0.24	0.52	0.22	0.24	0.46
Agriculture	3.00	3.07	4.71	2.87	2.81	5.94
Industry	1.38	1.36	2.32	1.52	1.57	2.60
Construction	1.71	1.77	4.53	1.50	1.55	5.44
Services	0.54	0.64	0.66	0.58	0.81	0.70

(End)

Economic sectors	Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	0.21	0.25	0.46	0.24	0.27	0.43
Agriculture	3.06	2.72	5.90	2.58	2.49	5.35
Industry	1.13	1.33	2.05	1.43	1.41	2.85
Construction	1.40	1.43	4.93	1.31	1.34	5.73
Services	0.52	0.83	0.53	0.58	0.80	0.62

**Table E.M.9****Wage-earners by economic sector and sex**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

Economic sectors	First quarter			Second quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	0.32	0.43	0.53	0.31	0.45	0.56
Agriculture	4.06	4.19	6.61	3.74	4.28	8.03
Industry	1.45	1.43	2.72	1.60	1.66	2.77
Construction	1.99	2.07	6.13	1.56	1.63	6.02
Services	0.56	0.83	0.62	0.55	0.85	0.77

(End)

Economic sectors	Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	0.30	0.40	0.46	0.38	0.49	0.49
Agriculture	4.05	4.04	6.88	3.42	3.37	6.78
Industry	1.16	1.37	2.23	1.48	1.52	3.00
Construction	1.74	1.82	5.89	1.50	1.60	6.80
Services	0.45	0.78	0.49	0.57	0.82	0.65

**Table E.M.10**  
**Inactive persons, according to the reasons why they are not seeking employment, and by sex**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

Reasons for not seeking employment	First quarter			Second quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Believe they will not find work	3.82	8.88	3.86	4.33	8.43	4.82
Affected by employment regulation	12.26	12.98	18.08	13.38	15.86	29.52
Illness or incapacity	1.46	1.84	1.73	1.68	1.85	2.32
Family responsibilities	1.12	6.09	1.11	1.09	5.87	1.13
Receiving training	1.22	1.93	1.35	1.23	1.31	1.74
Retired	0.79	0.83	1.67	0.81	0.99	1.76
Other reasons	2.25	3.47	2.59	1.68	3.22	2.27
Does not know	7.47	15.97	10.65	12.45	19.60	12.14
Not classifiable	0.64	1.14	0.82	0.79	1.10	0.89

(End)

Reasons for not seeking employment	Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Believe they will not find work	4.17	8.25	4.75	4.14	7.74	4.50
Affected by employment regulation	13.96	12.62	37.80	13.68	15.60	25.34
Illness or incapacity	1.28	2.08	1.54	1.30	1.75	1.78
Family responsibilities	1.34	6.68	1.39	0.86	7.38	0.93
Receiving training	1.47	2.08	1.71	1.16	1.46	1.60
Retired	0.87	1.07	1.54	1.24	1.09	2.15
Other reasons	1.71	2.68	1.97	1.70	3.44	1.92
Does not know	11.63	19.14	12.37	10.41	14.44	13.20
Not classifiable	0.88	1.39	1.00	0.76	1.21	0.95

**Table E.M.11**  
**Inactive persons by type of inactivity and sex**

Variation coefficients as a percentage

Type of inactivity	First quarter			Second quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Students	1.11	1.84	1.21	1.06	1.14	1.51
Retired persons or pensioners	0.39	0.41	0.68	0.40	0.40	0.79
Homemakers	0.97	5.32	0.94	0.74	3.93	0.83
Permanently incapacitated persons	2.05	2.65	2.44	2.02	2.60	2.60
Other situations	3.52	4.19	5.02	3.59	4.72	6.37

(End)

Type of inactivity	Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Students	1.46	2.15	1.51	1.33	1.44	1.79
Retired persons or pensioners	0.42	0.53	0.63	0.39	0.44	0.75
Homemakers	0.86	3.49	0.89	0.79	4.09	0.88
Permanently incapacitated persons	1.85	2.79	2.33	1.56	2.51	2.34
Other situations	3.97	4.67	5.96	4.04	4.40	7.41

## 2. Non-response

**Tabla F.D.0**  
**Incidencias en el total de viviendas**

(Continúa)

Viviendas	Primer Trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Seleccionadas	79.768	100,00	13.746	100,00	66.022	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.145	1,44	24	0,17	1.121	1,70
No encuestables	12.647	15,85	2.425	17,64	10.222	15,48
Vacías	12.024	15,07	2.231	16,23	9.793	14,83
Destinadas a otros fines	502	0,63	73	0,53	429	0,65
Ilocalizables	121	0,15	121	0,88	-	-
Encuestables	65.976	100,00	11.297	100,00	54.679	100,00
Encuestadas	56.131	85,08	9.267	82,03	46.864	85,71
Negativas	4.391	6,66	856	7,58	3.535	6,47
Ausencias	5.454	8,27	1.174	10,39	4.280	7,83
<b>Capitales</b>						
Seleccionadas	29.608	100,00	5.150	100,00	24.458	100,00
Inaccesibles	419	1,42	10	0,19	409	1,67
No encuestables	3.831	12,94	791	15,36	3.040	12,43
Vacías	3.620	12,23	727	14,12	2.893	11,83
Destinadas a otros fines	183	0,62	36	0,70	147	0,60
Ilocalizables	28	0,09	28	0,54	-	-
Encuestables	25.358	100,00	4.349	100,00	21.009	100,00
Encuestadas	21.270	83,88	3.425	78,75	17.845	84,94
Negativas	1.772	6,99	398	9,15	1.374	6,54
Ausencias	2.316	9,13	526	12,09	1.790	8,52
<b>Resto de los municipios</b>						
Seleccionadas	50.160	100,00	8.596	100,00	41.564	100,00
Inaccesibles	726	1,45	14	0,16	712	1,71
No encuestables	8.816	17,58	1.634	19,01	7.182	17,28
Vacías	8.404	16,75	1.504	17,50	6.900	16,60
Destinadas a otros fines	319	0,64	37	0,43	282	0,68
Ilocalizables	93	0,19	93	1,08	-	-
Encuestables	40.618	100,00	6.948	100,00	33.670	100,00
Encuestadas	34.861	85,83	5.842	84,08	29.019	86,19
Negativas	2.619	6,45	458	6,59	2.161	6,42
Ausencias	3.138	7,73	648	9,33	2.490	7,40

(\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde primera entrevista

(\*\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde 2ª o posteriores entrevistas

(Continuación)

Viviendas	Segundo trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Seleccionadas	80.474	100,00	13.783	100,00	66.691	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.096	1,36	12	0,09	1.084	1,63
No encuestables	12.930	16,07	2.535	18,39	10.395	15,59
Vacías	12.306	15,29	2.327	16,88	9.979	14,96
Destinadas a otros fines	519	0,64	103	0,75	416	0,62
Ilocalizables	105	0,13	105	0,76	-	-
Encuestables	66.448	100,00	11.236	100,00	55.212	100,00
Encuestadas	56.456	84,96	9.236	82,20	47.220	85,52
Negativas	4.109	6,18	893	7,95	3.216	5,82
Ausencias	5.883	8,85	1.107	9,85	4.776	8,65
<b>Capitales</b>						
Seleccionadas	29.849	100,00	5.106	100,00	24.743	100,00
Inaccesibles	403	1,35	3	0,06	400	1,62
No encuestables	3.959	13,26	789	15,45	3.170	12,81
Vacías	3.755	12,58	739	14,47	3.016	12,19
Destinadas a otros fines	186	0,62	32	0,63	154	0,62
Ilocalizables	18	0,06	18	0,35	-	-
Encuestables	25.487	100,00	4.314	100,00	21.173	100,00
Encuestadas	21.264	83,43	3.468	80,39	17.796	84,05
Negativas	1.585	6,22	369	8,55	1.216	5,74
Ausencias	2.638	10,35	477	11,06	2.161	10,21
<b>Resto de los municipios</b>						
Seleccionadas	50.625	100,00	9.359	100,00	41.948	100,00
Inaccesibles	693	1,37	8	0,09	684	1,63
No encuestables	8.971	17,72	1.713	18,30	7.225	17,22
Vacías	8.551	16,89	1.577	16,85	6.963	16,60
Destinadas a otros fines	333	0,66	54	0,58	262	0,62
Ilocalizables	87	0,17	82	0,88	-	-
Encuestables	40.961	100,00	7.638	100,00	34.039	100,00
Encuestadas	35.192	85,92	6.351	83,15	29.424	86,44
Negativas	2.524	6,16	584	7,65	2.000	5,88
Ausencias	3.245	7,92	703	9,20	2.615	7,68

(\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde primera entrevista

(\*\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde 2ª o posteriores entrevistas



(Continuación)

Viviendas	Tercer trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Seleccionadas	81.153	100,00	13.813	100,00	67.340	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.109	1,37	11	0,08	1.098	1,63
No encuestables	13.208	16,28	2.463	17,83	10.745	15,96
Vacías	12.554	15,47	2.233	16,17	10.321	15,33
Destinadas a otros fines	542	0,67	118	0,85	424	0,63
Ilocalizables	112	0,14	112	0,81	-	-
Encuestables	66.836	100,00	11.339	100,00	55.497	100,00
Encuestadas	55.962	83,73	8.865	78,18	47.097	84,86
Negativas	3.968	5,94	868	7,65	3.100	5,59
Ausencias	6.906	10,33	1.606	14,16	5.300	9,55
<b>Capitales</b>						
Seleccionadas	30.054	100,00	5.089	100,00	24.965	100,00
Inaccesibles	432	1,44	5	0,10	427	1,71
No encuestables	4.071	13,55	744	14,62	3.327	13,33
Vacías	3.867	12,87	680	13,36	3.187	12,77
Destinadas a otros fines	178	0,59	38	0,75	140	0,56
Ilocalizables	26	0,09	26	0,51	-	-
Encuestables	25.551	100,00	4.340	100,00	21.211	100,00
Encuestadas	20.911	81,84	3.228	74,38	17.683	83,37
Negativas	1.521	5,95	366	8,43	1.155	5,45
Ausencias	3.119	12,21	746	17,19	2.373	11,19
<b>Resto de los municipios</b>						
Seleccionadas	51.099	100,00	8.592	100,00	42.375	100,00
Inaccesibles	677	1,32	6	0,07	671	1,58
No encuestables	9.137	17,88	1.577	18,35	7.418	17,51
Vacías	8.687	17,00	1.415	16,47	7.134	16,84
Destinadas a otros fines	364	0,71	62	0,72	284	0,67
Ilocalizables	86	0,17	100	1,16	-	-
Encuestables	41.285	100,00	7.009	100,00	34.286	100,00
Encuestadas	35.051	84,90	5.621	80,20	29.414	85,79
Negativas	2.447	5,93	522	7,45	1.945	5,67
Ausencias	3.787	9,17	866	12,36	2.927	8,54

(\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde primera entrevista

(\*\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde 2ª o posteriores entrevistas

(Conclusión)

Viviendas	Cuarto trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Seleccionadas	81.764	100,00	13.812	100,00	67.952	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.162	1,42	10	0,07	1.152	1,70
No encuestables	13.629	16,67	2.547	18,44	11.082	16,31
Vacías	12.952	15,84	2.327	16,85	10.625	15,64
Destinadas a otros fines	543	0,66	86	0,62	457	0,67
Ilocalizables	134	0,16	134	0,97	-	-
Encuestables	66.973	100,00	11.255	100,00	55.718	100,00
Encuestadas	56.784	84,79	9.251	82,19	47.533	85,31
Negativas	4.018	6,00	848	7,53	3.170	5,69
Ausencias	6.171	9,21	1.156	10,27	5.015	9,00
<b>Capitales</b>						
Seleccionadas	30.240	100,00	5.066	100,00	25.174	100,00
Inaccesibles	457	1,51	2	0,04	455	1,81
No encuestables	4.249	14,05	778	15,36	3.471	13,79
Vacías	4.027	13,32	716	14,13	3.311	13,15
Destinadas a otros fines	190	0,63	30	0,59	160	0,64
Ilocalizables	32	0,11	32	0,63	-	-
Encuestables	25.534	100,00	4.286	100,00	21.248	100,00
Encuestadas	21.241	83,19	3.395	79,21	17.846	83,99
Negativas	1.634	6,40	379	8,84	1.255	5,91
Ausencias	2.659	10,41	512	11,95	2.147	10,10
<b>Resto de los municipios</b>						
Seleccionadas	51.524	100,00	8.746	100,00	42.778	100,00
Inaccesibles	705	1,37	8	0,09	697	1,63
No encuestables	9.380	18,21	1.769	20,23	7.611	17,79
Vacías	8.925	17,32	1.611	18,42	7.314	17,10
Destinadas a otros fines	353	0,69	56	0,64	297	0,69
Ilocalizables	102	0,20	102	1,17	-	-
Encuestables	41.439	100,00	6.969	100,00	34.470	100,00
Encuestadas	35.543	85,77	5.856	84,03	29.687	86,12
Negativas	2.384	5,75	469	6,73	1.915	5,56
Ausencias	3.512	8,48	644	9,24	2.868	8,32

(\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde primera entrevista

(\*\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde 2ª o posteriores entrevistas

**Tabla F.D.1**

**Incidencias en viviendas asignadas a CAPI**

(Continúa)

Viviendas	Primer Trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Seleccionadas	31.048	100,00	13.746	100,00	17.302	100,00
Inaccesibles	75	0,24	24	0,17	51	0,29
No encuestables	11.607	37,38	2.425	17,64	9.182	53,07
Vacías	11.041	35,56	2.231	16,23	8.810	50,92
Destinadas a otros fines	445	1,43	73	0,53	372	2,15
Ilocalizables	121	0,39	121	0,88	0	0,00
Encuestables	19.366	100,00	11.297	100,00	8.069	100,00
Encuestadas	14.007	72,33	9.267	82,03	4.740	58,74
Negativas	1.660	8,57	856	7,58	804	9,96
Ausencias	3.699	19,10	1.174	10,39	2.525	31,29
<b>Capitales</b>						
Seleccionadas	10.891	100,00	5.150	100,00	5.741	100,00
Inaccesibles	25	0,23	10	0,19	15	0,26
No encuestables	3.528	32,39	791	15,36	2.737	47,67
Vacías	3.332	30,59	727	14,12	2.605	45,38
Destinadas a otros fines	168	1,54	36	0,70	132	2,30
Ilocalizables	28	0,26	28	0,54	0	0,00
Encuestables	7.338	100,00	4.349	100,00	2.989	100,00
Encuestadas	4.912	66,94	3.425	78,75	1.487	49,75
Negativas	785	10,70	398	9,15	387	12,95
Ausencias	1.641	22,36	526	12,09	1.115	37,30
<b>Resto de los municipios</b>						
Seleccionadas	20.157	100,00	8.596	100,00	11.561	100,00
Inaccesibles	50	0,25	14	0,16	36	0,31
No encuestables	8.079	40,08	1.634	19,01	6.445	55,75
Vacías	7.709	38,24	1.504	17,50	6.205	53,67
Destinadas a otros fines	277	1,37	37	0,43	240	2,08
Ilocalizables	93	0,46	93	1,08	0	0,00
Encuestables	12.028	100,00	6.948	100,00	5.080	100,00
Encuestadas	9.095	75,62	5.842	84,08	3.253	64,04
Negativas	875	7,27	458	6,59	417	8,21
Ausencias	2.058	17,11	648	9,33	1.410	27,76

(\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde primera entrevista

(\*\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde 2ª o posteriores entrevistas

(Continuación)

Viviendas	Segundo Trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Seleccionadas	31.130	100,00	13.783	100,00	17.347	100,00
Inaccesibles	70	0,22	12	0,09	58	0,33
No encuestables	11.919	38,29	2.535	18,39	9.384	54,10
Vacías	11.366	36,51	2.327	16,88	9.039	52,11
Destinadas a otros fines	448	1,44	103	0,75	345	1,99
Ilocalizables	105	0,34	105	0,76	0	0,00
Encuestables	19.141	100,00	11.236	100,00	7.905	100,00
Encuestadas	13.918	72,71	9.236	82,20	4.682	59,23
Negativas	1.633	8,53	893	7,95	740	9,36
Ausencias	3.590	18,76	1.107	9,85	2.483	31,41
<b>Capitales</b>						
Seleccionadas	10.901	100,00	5.106	100,00	5.795	100,00
Inaccesibles	21	0,19	3	0,06	18	0,31
No encuestables	3.647	33,46	789	15,45	2.858	49,32
Vacías	3.468	31,81	739	14,47	2.729	47,09
Destinadas a otros fines	161	1,48	32	0,63	129	2,23
Ilocalizables	18	0,17	18	0,35	0	0,00
Encuestables	7.233	100,00	4.314	100,00	2.919	100,00
Encuestadas	4.863	67,23	3.468	80,39	1.395	47,79
Negativas	706	9,76	369	8,55	337	11,55
Ausencias	1.664	23,01	477	11,06	1.187	40,66
<b>Resto de los municipios</b>						
Seleccionadas	19.790	100,00	9.359	100,00	10.431	100,00
Inaccesibles	40	0,20	8	0,09	32	0,31
No encuestables	7.409	37,44	1.713	18,30	5.696	54,61
Vacías	6.985	35,30	1.577	16,85	5.408	51,85
Destinadas a otros fines	290	1,47	54	0,58	236	2,26
Ilocalizables	134	0,68	82	0,88	52	0,50
Encuestables	12.341	100,00	7.638	100,00	4.703	100,00
Encuestadas	9.230	74,79	6.351	83,15	2.879	61,22
Negativas	1.092	8,85	584	7,65	508	10,80
Ausencias	2.019	16,36	703	9,20	1.316	27,98

(\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde primera entrevista

(\*\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde 2ª o posteriores entrevistas

(Continuación)

Viviendas	Tercer Trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Seleccionadas	31.665	100,00	13.813	100,00	17.852	100,00
Inaccesibles	86	0,27	11	0,08	75	0,42
No encuestables	12.279	38,78	2.463	17,83	9.816	54,99
Vacías	11.689	36,91	2.233	16,17	9.456	52,97
Destinadas a otros fines	478	1,51	118	0,85	360	2,02
Ilocalizables	112	0,35	112	0,81	0	0,00
Encuestables	19.300	100,00	11.339	100,00	7.961	100,00
Encuestadas	13.383	69,34	8.865	78,18	4.518	56,75
Negativas	1.597	8,27	868	7,65	729	9,16
Ausencias	4.320	22,38	1.606	14,16	2.714	34,09
<b>Capitales</b>						
Seleccionadas	10.995	100,00	5.089	100,00	5.906	100,00
Inaccesibles	35	0,32	5	0,10	30	0,51
No encuestables	3.755	34,15	744	14,62	3.011	50,98
Vacías	3.576	32,52	680	13,36	2.896	49,03
Destinadas a otros fines	153	1,39	38	0,75	115	1,95
Ilocalizables	26	0,24	26	0,51	0	0,00
Encuestables	7.205	100,00	4.340	100,00	2.865	100,00
Encuestadas	4.514	62,65	3.228	74,38	1.286	44,89
Negativas	692	9,60	366	8,43	326	11,38
Ausencias	1.999	27,74	746	17,19	1.253	43,73
<b>Resto de los municipios</b>						
Seleccionadas	19.406	100,00	8.592	100,00	10.814	100,00
Inaccesibles	52	0,27	6	0,07	46	0,43
No encuestables	7.570	39,01	1.577	18,35	5.993	55,42
Vacías	7.187	37,03	1.415	16,47	5.772	53,38
Destinadas a otros fines	283	1,46	62	0,72	221	2,04
Ilocalizables	100	0,52	100	1,16	0	0,00
Encuestables	11.784	100,00	7.009	100,00	4.775	100,00
Encuestadas	8.457	71,77	5.621	80,20	2.836	59,39
Negativas	1.021	8,66	522	7,45	499	10,45
Ausencias	2.306	19,57	866	12,36	1.440	30,16

(\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde primera entrevista

(\*\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde 2ª o posteriores entrevistas

(Conclusión)

Viviendas	Cuarto trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Seleccionadas	32.578	100,00	13.812	100,00	18.766	100,00
Inaccesibles	65	0,20	10	0,07	55	0,29
No encuestables	12.758	39,16	2.547	18,44	10.211	54,41
Vacías	12.152	37,30	2.327	16,85	9.825	52,36
Destinadas a otros fines	472	1,45	86	0,62	386	2,06
Ilocalizables	134	0,41	134	0,97	0	0,00
Encuestables	19.755	100,00	11.255	100,00	8.500	100,00
Encuestadas	14.157	71,66	9.251	82,19	4.906	57,72
Negativas	1.681	8,51	848	7,53	833	9,80
Ausencias	3.917	19,83	1.156	10,27	2.761	32,48
<b>Capitales</b>						
Seleccionadas	11.392	100,00	5.066	100,00	6.326	100,00
Inaccesibles	31	0,27	2	0,04	29	0,46
No encuestables	3.957	34,73	778	15,36	3.179	50,25
Vacías	3.764	33,04	716	14,13	3.048	48,18
Destinadas a otros fines	161	1,41	30	0,59	131	2,07
Ilocalizables	32	0,28	32	0,63	0	0,00
Encuestables	7.404	100,00	4.286	100,00	3.118	100,00
Encuestadas	4.870	65,78	3.395	79,21	1.475	47,31
Negativas	755	10,20	379	8,84	376	12,06
Ausencias	1.779	24,03	512	11,95	1.267	40,64
<b>Resto de los municipios</b>						
Seleccionadas	21.186	100,00	8.746	100,00	12.440	100,00
Inaccesibles	34	0,16	8	0,09	26	0,21
No encuestables	8.801	41,54	1.769	20,23	7.032	56,53
Vacías	8.388	39,59	1.611	18,42	6.777	54,48
Destinadas a otros fines	311	1,47	56	0,64	255	2,05
Ilocalizables	102	0,48	102	1,17	0	0,00
Encuestables	12.351	100,00	6.969	100,00	5.382	100,00
Encuestadas	9.287	75,19	5.856	84,03	3.431	63,75
Negativas	926	7,50	469	6,73	457	8,49
Ausencias	2.138	17,31	644	9,24	1.494	27,76

(\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde primera entrevista

(\*\*) Viviendas de secciones en las que por turno de rotación corresponde 2ª o posteriores entrevistas

**Tabla F.D.2**  
**Incidencias en viviendas asignadas a CATI \***

Viviendas	Primer trimestre		Segundo trimestre		Tercer trimestre		Cuarto trimestre	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>								
Seleccionadas	48.720	100,00	49.344	100,00	49.488	100,00	49.186	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.070	2,20	1.026	2,08	1.023	2,07	1.097	2,23
No encuestables	1.040	2,13	1.011	2,05	929	1,88	871	1,77
Vacías	983	2,02	940	1,90	865	1,75	800	1,63
Destinadas a otros fines	57	0,12	71	0,14	64	0,13	71	0,14
Encuestables	46.610	100,00	47.307	100,00	47.536	100,00	47.218	100,00
Encuestadas	42.124	90,38	42.538	89,92	42.579	89,57	42.627	90,28
Negativas	2.731	5,86	2.476	5,23	2.371	4,99	2.337	4,95
Ausencias	1.755	3,77	2.293	4,85	2.586	5,44	2.254	4,77
<b>Capitales</b>								
Seleccionadas	18.717	100,00	18.948	100,00	19.059	100,00	18.848	100,00
Inaccesibles	394	2,11	382	2,02	397	2,08	426	2,26
No encuestables	303	1,62	312	1,65	316	1,66	292	1,55
Vacías	288	1,54	287	1,51	291	1,53	263	1,40
Destinadas a otros fines	15	0,08	25	0,13	25	0,13	29	0,15
Encuestables	18.020	100,00	18.254	100,00	18.346	100,00	18.130	100,00
Encuestadas	16.358	90,78	16.401	89,85	16.397	89,38	16.371	90,30
Negativas	987	5,48	879	4,82	829	4,52	879	4,85
Ausencias	675	3,75	974	5,34	1.120	6,10	880	4,85
<b>Resto de los municipios</b>								
Seleccionadas	30.003	100,00	30.396	100,00	30.429	100,00	30.338	100,00
Inaccesibles	676	2,25	644	2,12	626	2,06	671	2,21
No encuestables	737	2,46	699	2,30	613	2,01	579	1,91
Vacías	695	2,32	653	2,15	574	1,89	537	1,77
Destinadas a otros fines	42	0,14	46	0,15	39	0,13	42	0,14
Encuestables	28.590	100,00	29.053	100,00	29.190	100,00	29.088	100,00
Encuestadas	25.766	90,12	26.137	89,96	26.182	89,70	26.256	90,26
Negativas	1.744	6,10	1.623	5,59	1.542	5,28	1.458	5,01
Ausencias	1.080	3,78	1.614	5,56	1.466	5,02	1.374	4,72

(\*) Todas las viviendas asignadas a CATI se encuentran en entrevistas sucesivas

**Tabla F.D.3.1**  
**Negativas por primera vez según edad**  
**de la persona de referencia**

Edad	1er. Trimestre		2º Trimestre		3er. Trimestre		4º Trimestre	
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.326</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2.282</b>	<b>100,00</b>
No consta	1.040	39,91	1.006	41,92	975	41,92	1.026	44,96
Total clasificados	1.566	100,00	1.394	100,00	1.351	100,00	1.256	100,00
Menos de 25 años	17	1,09	18	1,29	23	1,70	13	1,04
De 25 a 29 años	42	2,68	31	2,22	30	2,22	31	2,47
De 30 a 34 años	53	3,38	63	4,52	59	4,37	60	4,78
De 35 a 39 años	97	6,19	75	5,38	89	6,59	77	6,13
De 40 a 44 años	119	7,60	105	7,53	88	6,51	98	7,80
De 45 a 49 años	154	9,83	153	10,98	97	7,18	112	8,92
De 50 a 54 años	157	10,03	122	8,75	136	10,07	127	10,11
De 55 a 59 años	139	8,88	132	9,47	126	9,33	119	9,47
De 60 a 64 años	159	10,15	137	9,83	148	10,95	138	10,99
De 65 y más años	629	40,17	558	40,03	555	41,08	481	38,30

**Tabla F.D.3.2**  
**Negativas por primera vez según nivel de formación**  
**de la persona de referencia**

Nivel de formación	1er. Trimestre		2º Trimestre		3er. Trimestre		4º Trimestre	
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.605</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.326</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.282</b>	<b>-</b>
No consta	1.222	46,91	1.182	49,25	1.180	50,73	1.210	53,02
Total clasificados	1.383	100,00	1.218	100,00	1.146	100,00	1.072	100,00
Analfabetos	53	3,83	49	4,02	46	4,01	39	3,64
Educación primaria	783	56,62	635	52,13	633	55,24	543	50,65
Educación secundaria:								
Primera etapa y formación e								
inserción laboral correspondiente	207	14,97	211	17,32	182	15,88	184	17,16
Segunda etapa y formación e								
inserción laboral correspondiente	178	12,87	157	12,89	148	12,91	149	13,90
Educación superior, exc.doctorado	158	11,42	161	13,22	134	11,69	153	14,27
Doctorado	4	0,29	5	0,41	3	0,26	4	0,37



**Tabla F.D.3.3****Negativas por primera vez según relación con la actividad de la persona de referencia**

Relación con la actividad	1er. Trimestre		2º Trimestre		3er. Trimestre		4º Trimestre		Media trimestral	Distri- bución EPA 2007 (%)
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.326</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.282</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(%)</b>	
No consta	1.504	57,71	1.404	58,50	1.400	60,19	1.491	65,34	60,43	
Total clasificados	1.102	100,00	996	100,00	926	100,00	791	100,00	100,00	
Ocupado	458	41,56	442	44,38	392	42,33	358	45,26	43,38	55,81
Parado	31	2,81	36	3,61	27	2,92	17	2,15	2,87	3,66
Otra	613	55,63	518	52,01	507	54,75	416	52,59	53,74	40,53

**Tabla F.D.3.4****Negativas por primera vez cuya persona de referencia es ocupada, según rama de actividad de la misma**

Rama de actividad	1er. Trimestre		2º Trimestre		3er. Trimestre		4º Trimestre	
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>-</b>
No consta	95	20,74	98	22,17	99	25,26	99	27,65
Total clasificados	363	100,00	344	100,00	293	100,00	259	100,00
Agricultura y pesca	21	5,79	16	4,65	17	5,80	10	3,86
Industrias extractivas	2	0,55	3	0,87	1	0,34	3	1,16
Industrias manufactureras	48	13,22	50	14,53	39	13,31	45	17,37
Electricidad, gas y agua	1	0,28	3	0,87	1	0,34	3	1,16
Construcción	60	16,53	54	15,70	43	14,68	32	12,36
Comercio, reparación vehic., artículos pers. y hostelería	72	19,83	75	21,80	75	25,60	57	22,01
Transporte, almacenamiento y comunicaciones	19	5,23	23	6,69	22	7,51	15	5,79
Intermediación financiera, activ. inmovil., serv. empres.	48	13,22	25	7,27	27	9,22	25	9,65
Otros servicios	92	25,34	95	27,62	68	23,21	69	26,64

**Tabla F.D.3.5****Negativas por primera vez cuya persona de referencia es ocupada, según ocupación de la misma**

Ocupación	1er. Trimestre		2º Trimestre		3er. Trimestre		4º Trimestre	
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>-</b>
No consta	102	22,27	101	22,85	99	25,26	98	27,37
<b>Total clasificados</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100,00</b>
Direc. empresas y admón. púb.	39	10,96	39	11,44	33	11,26	26	10,00
Técnicos y prof. científ. e intelec.	31	8,71	33	9,68	32	10,92	35	13,46
Técnicos y profesionales de apoyo	40	11,24	41	12,02	32	10,92	30	11,54
Empleados de tipo administrativo	16	4,49	18	5,28	12	4,10	17	6,54
Trabajadores de los servicios	55	15,45	55	16,13	50	17,06	41	15,77
Trabaj. agricultura y pesca	14	3,93	11	3,23	10	3,41	6	2,31
Artesanos y trabaj. ind. manuf., construcción y minería	70	19,66	65	19,06	49	16,72	42	16,15
Operadores de instalaciones y maquinaria, montadores	31	8,71	42	12,32	34	11,60	31	11,92
Trabajadores no cualificados	60	16,85	37	10,85	41	13,99	32	12,31
Fuerzas Armadas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Tabla F.D.3.6****Negativas por primera vez según nacionalidad de la persona de referencia**

Nacionalidad	1er. Trimestre		2º Trimestre		3er. Trimestre		4º Trimestre	
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.326</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.282</b>	<b>-</b>
No consta	418	16,04	355	14,79	344	14,79	422	18,49
<b>Total clasificados</b>	<b>2.188</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>2.045</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>1.982</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>1.860</b>	<b>100,00</b>
Española	2.081	95,11	1.954	95,55	1.885	95,11	1.758	94,52
Extranjera	107	4,89	91	4,45	97	4,89	102	5,48

**Tabla F.D.3.7****Negativas por primera vez según número de personas en la vivienda.  
Comparación con los datos de la EPA**

Número de personas	1er. Trimestre		2º Trimestre		3er. Trimestre		4º Trimestre		Media trimestral (%)	Distribución EPA 2007 (%)
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.325</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.282</b>	<b>-</b>		
No consta	979	37,57	959	39,96	947	40,73	1.023	44,83	40,77	
Total clasificados	1.627	100,00	1.441	100,00	1.378	100,00	1.259	100,00	100,00	
1 persona	318	19,55	294	20,40	279	20,25	263	20,89	20,27	17,55
2 personas	577	35,46	473	32,82	494	35,85	405	32,17	34,08	28,67
3 personas	319	19,61	303	21,03	287	20,83	268	21,29	20,69	23,44
4 personas	268	16,47	255	17,70	219	15,89	221	17,55	16,90	21,54
5 personas	95	5,84	75	5,20	65	4,72	72	5,72	5,37	6,23
6 personas o más	50	3,07	41	2,85	34	2,47	30	2,38	2,69	2,57

## **3. Coverage of persons**

### **Tabla C.P.1**

#### **Personas omitidas en E.O. por grupos de edad**

<b>Grupos de edad</b>	<b>Número</b>	<b>Porcentaje</b>
Total	51	100,0
De 16 a 19 años	7	13,7
De 20 a 24 años	9	17,6
De 25 a 54 años	23	45,1
De 55 y más años	12	23,5

### **Tabla C.P.2**

#### **Personas omitidas en E.O. por sexo y estado civil**

<b>Sexo y estado civil</b>	<b>Número</b>	<b>Porcentaje</b>
Total	51	100,0
Varones	27	52,9
- Solteros	17	33,3
- Casados	9	17,6
- Viudos	1	2,0
- Separados o divorciados	-	-
Mujeres	24	47,1
- Solteras	10	19,6
- Casadas	9	17,6
- Viudas	3	5,9
- Separadas o divorciadas	2	3,9

### **Tabla C.P.3**

#### **Personas omitidas en E.O. por relación con la actividad económica**

<b>Relación con la actividad económica</b>	<b>Número</b>	<b>Porcentaje</b>
Total	51	100,0
Activos	31	60,8
- Ocupados	29	56,9
-Buscan su primer empleo	2	3,9
-Han trabajado anteriormente	-	-
- Parados	2	3,9
Inactivos	20	39,2

**Tabla C.P.4**  
**Personas erróneamente incluidas en E.O.**  
**por grupos de edad**

Grupos de edad	Número	Porcentaje
Total	22	100,0
De 16 a 19 años	3	13,6
De 20 a 24 años	-	-
De 25 a 54 años	12	54,5
De 55 y más años	7	31,8

**Tabla C.P.5**  
**Personas erróneamente incluidas en E.O. por**  
**sexo y estado civil**

Sexo y estado civil	Número	Porcentaje
Total	22	100,0
Varones	13	59,1
- Solteros	7	31,8
- Casados	6	27,3
- Viudos	-	-
- Separados o divorciados	-	-
Mujeres	9	40,9
- Solteras	3	13,6
- Casadas	5	22,7
- Viudas	1	4,5
- Separadas o divorciadas	-	-

**Tabla C.P.6**  
**Personas erróneamente incluidas en E.O. por**  
**relación con la actividad económica**

Relación con la actividad económica	Número	Porcentaje
Total	22	100,0
Activos	13	59,1
- Ocupados	11	50,0
- Buscan su primer empleo	2	9,1
- Han trabajado anteriormente	1	4,5
- Parados	1	4,5
Inactivos	9	40,9

## **4. Content errors**

**Tabla C.1 Población de 16 y más años por grupos de edad**

Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	Grupos de edad					
		16-19 años	20-24 años	25-29 años	30-34 años	35-39 años	40-44 años
<b>Total personas</b>	6.312	327	431	433	452	512	610
<b>Grupos de edad</b>							
16 a 19 años	325	<b>321</b>	2	-	-	1	-
20 a 24 años	433	3	<b>428</b>	1	-	-	1
25 a 29 años	434	1	-	<b>430</b>	2	-	-
30 a 34 años	452	-	-	1	<b>447</b>	1	-
35 a 39 años	509	-	-	-	2	<b>505</b>	1
40 a 44 años	608	-	-	1	-	1	<b>605</b>
45 a 49 años	567	1	1	-	-	2	1
50 a 54 años	483	-	-	-	-	-	1
55 a 59 años	478	-	-	-	-	1	-
60 a 64 años	431	-	-	-	1	1	-
65 a 69 años	396	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 y más años	1.196	1	-	-	-	-	1

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	Grupos de edad					
		45-49 años	50-54 años	55-59 años	60-64 años	65-69 años	70 y más años
<b>Total personas</b>	562	485	484	427	398	1.191	
<b>Grupos de edad</b>							
16 a 19 años	-	1	-	-	-	-	
20 a 24 años	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 a 29 años	-	-	-	-	-	1	
30 a 34 años	-	-	2	-	-	1	
35 a 39 años	1	-	-	-	-	-	
40 a 44 años	1	-	-	-	-	-	
45 a 49 años	<b>557</b>	3	2	-	-	-	
50 a 54 años	1	<b>480</b>	1	-	-	-	
55 a 59 años	1	-	<b>474</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-	
60 a 64 años	-	-	2	<b>426</b>	1	-	
65 a 69 años	-	-	1	-	<b>394</b>	1	
70 y más años	1	1	2	-	2	<b>1.188</b>	



**Tabla C.2 Población de 16 y más años según estado civil**

Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	Clasificados por estado civil			
		Solteros	Casados	Viudos	Separados o divorciados
<b>Clasificación según E.R.</b>					
Total personas	6.312	1.754	3.754	584	220
No sabe estado civil	2	1	-	1	-
<b>Clasificados por estado civil</b>					
Total	6.310	1.753	3.754	583	220
Solteros	1.753	<b>1.714</b>	27	7	5
Casados	3.737	24	<b>3.703</b>	6	4
Viudos	576	4	7	<b>564</b>	1
Separados o divorciados	244	11	17	6	<b>210</b>

**Tabla C.3 Población de 16 y más años según nacionalidad**

Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	Clasificados por nacionalidad		
		Española	Española y otra	Extranjera
<b>Clasificación según E.R.</b>				
Total personas	6.312	6.057	26	229
Española	6.069	<b>6.049</b>	3	17
Española y otra	27	1	<b>23</b>	3
Extranjera	216	7	-	<b>209</b>

**Tabla C.4 Población de 16 y más años según nivel de formación alcanzado**

Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	Clasificados por nivel de formación			
		Anal-fabetos	Educación Primaria	Educación Secundaria	
Clasificación según E.R.				Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente
Total personas	6.312	188	2.469	1.447	1.106
No sabe nivel de formación	14	2	6	3	2
<b>Clasificados por nivel de formación</b>					
Total	<b>6.298</b>	186	2.463	1.444	1.104
Analfabetos	251	<b>159</b>	91	1	-
Educación Primaria	2.477	25	<b>2.156</b>	248	36
Educación Secundaria					
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondte.	1.389	-	184	<b>1.109</b>	82
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondte.	1.058	1	22	75	<b>902</b>
Educación sup., excepto doctorado	1.106	1	10	11	84
Doctorado	17	-	-	-	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.O.	Clasificados por nivel de formación	
	Educación superior, excepto doctorado	Doctorado
Clasificación según E.R.		
Total personas	1.085	17
No sabe nivel de formación	1	-
<b>Clasificados por nivel de formación</b>		
Total	1.084	17
Analfabetos	-	-
Educación Primaria	12	-
Educación Secundaria		
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondte.	14	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondte.	58	-
Educación sup., excepto doctorado	<b>998</b>	2
Doctorado	2	<b>15</b>

**Tabla C.5 Población de 16 y más años según relación con la actividad económica**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Clasificados por su relación con la actividad económica					
		Total personas	Activos			Parados	
			Total	Ocupados	Buscan primer empleo		Han trabajado anteriorm.
Total personas		6.312	3.206	2.926	280	43	237
<b>ACTIVOS</b>							
Total		3.250	3.118	2.877	241	34	207
Ocupados		2.939	2.879	<b>2.863</b>	16	-	16
<b>PARADOS</b>							
Total		311	239	14	<b>225</b>	34	191
Buscan 1er empleo		43	32	2	30	<b>27</b>	3
Han trabajado anteriormente		268	207	12	195	7	<b>188</b>
<b>INACTIVOS</b>							
Total		3.062	88	49	39	9	30
Incapacitados		154	5	5	-	-	-
Estudiantes		412	25	16	9	6	3
Jubilados		1.539	15	10	5	-	5
Labores del hogar		891	29	10	19	3	16
Otra situación		66	14	8	6	-	6

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Clasificados por su relación con la actividad económica					
		Inactivos					
		Total	Incapa- citados	Estu- dantes	Jubila- dos	Labores del hogar	Otra situa- ción
Total personas		3.106	150	413	1.519	954	70
<b>ACTIVOS</b>							
Total		132	2	23	23	70	14
Ocupados		60	-	13	19	25	3
<b>PARADOS</b>							
Total		72	2	10	4	45	11
Buscan 1er empleo		11	-	5	-	3	3
Han trabajado anteriormente		61	2	5	4	42	8
<b>INACTIVOS</b>							
Total		<b>2.974</b>	148	390	1.496	884	56
Incapacitados		149	<b>105</b>	2	31	8	3
Estudiantes		387	-	<b>378</b>	2	3	4
Jubilados		1.524	38	2	<b>1.420</b>	57	7
Labores del hogar		862	2	6	39	<b>807</b>	8
Otra situación		52	3	2	4	9	<b>34</b>

**Tabla C.6 Varones de 16 y más años según relación con la actividad económica**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	Mujeres	Varones clasificados por su relación con la actividad económica					
				Total	Activos		Parados		
					Total	Ocupados	Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabajado anteriorm.
Total personas		6.312	3.263	3.049	1.895	1.787	108	17	91
Mujeres		3.263	3.251	12	6	4	2	-	2
Varones									
Total		3.049	12	3.037	1.889	1.783	106	17	89
<b>ACTIVOS</b>									
Total		1.902	6	1.896	1.854	1.76	94	13	81
Ocupados		1.783	6	1.777	1.757	<b>1.752</b>	5	-	5
<b>PARADOS</b>									
Total		119	-	119	97	8	<b>89</b>	13	76
Buscan 1er empleo		18	-	18	12	2	10	<b>9</b>	1
Han trabajado anteriormente		101	-	101	85	6	79	4	<b>75</b>
<b>INACTIVOS</b>									
Total		1.147	6	1.141	35	23	12	4	8
Incapacitados		74	1	73	2	2	-	-	-
Estudiantes		189	1	188	16	10	6	4	2
Jubilados		822	4	818	8	6	2	-	2
Labores del hogar		14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Otra situación		48	-	48	9	5	4	-	4

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Varones clasificados por su relación con la actividad económica					
		Inactivos					
		Total	Incapacitados	Estudiantes	Jubilados	Labores del hogar	Otra situación
Total personas		1.154	74	185	820	24	51
Mujeres		6	2	1	2	-	1
Varones							
Total		1148	72	184	818	24	50
<b>ACTIVOS</b>							
Total		42	2	11	14	4	11
Ocupados		20	-	6	13	-	1
<b>PARADOS</b>							
Total		22	2	5	1	4	10
Buscan 1er empleo		6	-	3	-	-	3
Han trabajado anteriormente		16	2	2	1	4	7
<b>INACTIVOS</b>							
Total		<b>1.106</b>	70	173	804	20	39
Incapacitados		71	<b>52</b>	1	14	1	3
Estudiantes		172	-	<b>170</b>	1	-	1
Jubilados		810	17	-	<b>784</b>	3	6
Labores del hogar		14	-	-	2	<b>11</b>	1
Otra situación		39	1	2	3	5	<b>28</b>

**Tabla C.7 Mujeres de 16 y más años según relación con la actividad económica**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	Varones	Mujeres clasificadas por su relación con la actividad económica					
				Total	Activas				
					Total	Ocupadas	Paradas		
Total	Buscan primer empleo	Han trabajado anteriorm.							
Total personas		6.312	3.049	3.263	1.311	1.139	172	26	146
Varones		3.049	3.037	12	5	4	1	-	1
Mujeres									
Total		3.263	12	3.251	1.306	1.135	171	26	145
<b>ACTIVAS</b>									
Total		1.348	4	1.344	1.258	1.112	146	21	125
Ocupadas		1.156	3	1.153	1.117	<b>1.107</b>	10	-	10
<b>PARADAS</b>									
Total		192	1	191	141	5	<b>136</b>	21	115
Buscan 1er empleo		25	-	25	20	-	20	<b>18</b>	2
Han trabajado anteriormente		167	1	166	121	5	116	3	<b>113</b>
<b>INACTIVAS</b>									
Total		1.915	8	1.907	48	23	25	5	20
Incapacitadas		80	1	79	2	2	-	-	-
Estudiantes		223	1	222	8	5	3	2	1
Jubiladas		717	5	712	4	3	1	-	1
Labores del hogar		877	1	876	29	10	19	3	16
Otra situación		18	-	18	5	3	2	-	2

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Mujeres clasificadas por su relación con la actividad económica					
		Inactivas					
		Total	Incapacitadas	Estu- dian- tes	Jubila- das	Labores del hogar	Otra situa- ción
Total personas		1.952	76	228	699	930	19
Varones		7	1	1	3	2	-
Mujeres							
Total		1.945	75	227	696	928	19
<b>ACTIVAS</b>							
Total		86	-	11	8	65	2
Ocupadas		36	-	6	5	24	1
<b>PARADAS</b>							
Total		50	-	5	3	41	1
Buscan 1er empleo		5	-	2	-	3	-
Han trabajado anteriormente		45	-	3	3	38	1
<b>INACTIVAS</b>							
Total		1.859	75	216	688	863	17
Incapacitadas		77	<b>53</b>	1	16	7	-
Estudiantes		214	-	<b>207</b>	1	3	3
Jubiladas		708	18	2	<b>634</b>	53	1
Labores del hogar		847	2	6	36	<b>796</b>	7
Otra situación		13	2	-	1	4	<b>6</b>

**Tabla C.8 Población económicamente activa según sexo y edad**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No económicamente activos	Población económicamente activa					
				Total	Varones				
					Total	16-19 años	20-24 años	25-54 años	55 y más años
Total personas		6.312	3.106	3.206	1.895	65	158	1.404	268
No económicamente activos		3.062	2.974	88	38	4	6	20	8
<b>Población económicam. activa</b>									
<b>Total</b>		3.250	132	3.118	1.857	61	152	1.384	260
<b>Varones</b>									
<b>Total</b>		1.902	45	1.857	1.854	61	151	1.382	260
16 a 19 años		68	6	62	62	<b>61</b>	1	-	-
20 a 24 años		155	6	149	149	-	<b>149</b>	-	-
25 a 54 años		1.401	14	1.387	1.384	-	1	<b>1.381</b>	2
55 y más años		278	19	259	259	-	-	1	<b>258</b>
<b>Mujeres</b>									
<b>Total</b>		1.348	87	1.261	3	-	1	2	-
16 a 19 años		32	4	28	-	-	-	-	-
20 a 24 años		113	9	104	1	-	1	-	-
25 a 54 años		1.067	55	1.012	2	-	-	2	-
55 y más años		136	19	117	-	-	-	-	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Población económicamente activa				
		Mujeres				
		Total	16-19 años	20-24 años	25-54 años	55 y más años
Total personas		1.311	32	107	1.045	127
No económicamente activos		50	4	5	31	10
<b>Población económicam. activa</b>						
<b>Total</b>		1.261	28	102	1.014	117
<b>Varones</b>						
<b>Total</b>		3	-	-	3	-
16 a 19 años		-	-	-	-	-
20 a 24 años		-	-	-	-	-
25 a 54 años		3	-	-	3	-
55 y más años		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mujeres</b>						
<b>Total</b>		1.258	28	102	1011	117
16 a 19 años		28	<b>28</b>	-	-	-
20 a 24 años		103	-	<b>102</b>	1	-
25 a 54 años		1.010	-	-	<b>1.010</b>	-
55 y más años		117	-	-	-	<b>117</b>

**Tabla C.9 Población económicamente activa según sexo y estado civil**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No económicamente activos	Población económicamente activa					
				Total	Varones				
					Total	Solteros	Casados	Viudos	Separados o divorciados
Total personas		6.312	3.106	3.206	1.895	653	1.170	8	64
No económicamente activos		3.062	2.974	88	38	19	16	1	2
Población económicam. activa									
Total		3.250	132	3.118	1.857	634	1.154	7	62
Varones									
Total		1.902	45	1.857	1.854	633	1.152	7	62
No sabe estado civil		1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Total clasificados		1.901	45	1.856	1.853	632	1152	7	62
Solteros		653	24	629	628	<b>617</b>	9	-	2
Casados		1.173	18	1.155	1.153	10	<b>1.141</b>	-	2
Viudos		9	2	7	7	-	-	<b>7</b>	-
Separados o divorciados		66	1	65	65	5	2	-	<b>58</b>
Mujeres									
Total		1.348	87	1.261	3	1	2	-	-
No sabe estado civil		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados		1.348	87	1.261	3	1	2	-	-
Solteras		424	24	400	1	1	-	-	-
Casadas		797	57	740	2	-	2	-	-
Viudas		30	3	27	-	-	-	-	-
Separadas o divorciadas		97	3	94	-	-	-	-	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Población económicamente activa				
		Mujeres				
		Total	Solteras	Casadas	Viudas	Separadas o divorciadas
Total personas		1.311	414	777	29	91
No económicamente activos		50	12	31	3	4
Población económicam. activa						
Total		1.261	402	746	26	87
Varones						
Total		3	-	3	-	-
No sabe estado civil		-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados		3	-	3	-	-
Solteros		1	-	1	-	-
Casados		2	-	2	-	-
Viudos		-	-	-	-	-
Separados o divorciados		-	-	-	-	-
Mujeres						
Total		1.258	402	743	26	87
No sabe estado civil		-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados		1.258	402	743	26	87
Solteras		399	<b>390</b>	7	1	1
Casadas		738	7	<b>730</b>	-	1
Viudas		27	2	1	<b>24</b>	-
Separadas o divorciadas		94	3	5	1	<b>85</b>

**Tabla C.10 Varones económicamente activos según nivel de formación alcanzado**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No económicamente activos	Económicamente activos			
				Total	Mujeres	Varones clasificados por nivel de formación	
						Total	Analfabetos
Total personas		6.312	3.106	3.206	1.311	1.895	8
No económicamente activos		3.062	2.974	88	50	38	1
<b>Población económicamente activa</b>							
Total		3.250	132	3.118	1.261	1.857	7
Mujeres		1.348	87	1.261	1.258	3	-
Varones							
Total		1.902	45	1.857	3	1.854	7
No sabe nivel de formación		4	-	4	-	4	-
Total clasif. por nivel de formación		1.898	45	1.853	3	<b>1.850</b>	7
Analfabetos		9	-	9	-	9	5
Educación Primaria		466	18	448	2	446	2
Educación Secundaria							
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		589	9	580	-	580	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		385	10	375	1	374	-
Educación superior, exc. doctorado		443	8	435	-	435	-
Doctorado		6	-	6	-	6	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Económicamente activos				
		Varones clasificados por nivel de formación				
		Educación Primaria	Educación Secundaria Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral	Educación Secundaria Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral	Educación superior, excepto doctorado	Doctorado
Total personas		444	609	389	439	6
No económicamente activos		14	4	6	13	-
<b>Población económicamente activa</b>						
Total		430	605	383	426	6
Mujeres		-	2	1	-	-
Varones						
Total		430	603	382	426	6
No sabe nivel de formación		1	-	2	-	-
Total clasif. por nivel de formación		429	603	380	425	6
Analfabetos		4	-	-	-	-
Educación Primaria		<b>333</b>	96	10	5	-
Educación Secundaria						
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		74	<b>472</b>	29	5	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		13	32	<b>307</b>	22	-
Educación superior, exc. doctorado		5	3	34	<b>392</b>	1
Doctorado		-	-	-	1	<b>5</b>



**Tabla C.11 Mujeres económicamente activas según nivel de formación alcanzado**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No económicamente activos	Económicamente activos			
				Total	Varones	Mujeres clasificadas por nivel de formación	
						Total	Analfabetas
Total personas		6.312	3.106	3.206	1.895	1.311	1
No económicamente activos		3.062	2.974	88	38	50	-
<b>Población económicamente activa</b>							
Total		3.250	132	3.118	1.857	1.261	1
Varones		1.902	45	1.857	1.854	3	-
Mujeres							
Total		1.348	87	1.261	3	1.258	1
No sabe nivel de formación		3	-	3	-	3	-
Total clasif. por nivel de formación		1.345	87	1.258	3	<b>1.255</b>	1
Analfabetas		5	2	3	-	3	1
Educación Primaria		254	29	225	-	225	-
Educación Secundaria							
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		353	22	331	2	329	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		296	15	281	-	281	-
Educación superior, exc. doctorado		429	19	410	1	409	-
Doctorado		8	-	8	-	8	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Económicamente activos				
		Mujeres clasificadas por nivel de formación				
		Educación Primaria	Educación Secundaria Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral	Educación Secundaria Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral	Educación superior, excepto doctorado	Doctorado
Total personas		241	349	305	407	8
No económicamente activos		16	15	9	10	-
<b>Población económicamente activa</b>						
Total		225	334	296	397	8
Varones		1	-	1	1	-
Mujeres						
Total		224	334	295	396	8
No sabe nivel de formación		3	-	-	-	-
Total clasif. por nivel de formación		221	334	295	396	8
Analfabetas		2	-	-	-	-
Educación Primaria		177	42	5	1	-
Educación Secundaria						
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		39	<b>270</b>	18	2	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente		2	17	<b>247</b>	15	-
Educación superior, exc. doctorado		1	5	25	<b>377</b>	1
Doctorado		-	-	-	1	<b>7</b>

**Tabla C.12 Población económicamente activa según situación profesional**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No económicamente activos	Población económicamente activa				
				Total	No clasificables por situación profesional(*)	Clasif. según situación profesional		
						Total	Empleadores	Empresar. sin asalar. y trabaj. indep.
Total personas		6.312	3.106	3.206	119	3.087	156	369
No económicamente activos		3.062	2.974	88	27	61	1	6
<b>Poblac. económicamente activa</b>								
Total		3.250	132	3.118	92	3.026	155	363
No clasif. por situac. profes. (*)		126	40	86	79	7	-	1
No sabe situación profesional		3	-	3	-	3	-	-
<b>Clasificables por situac. profes.</b>								
Total		3.121	92	3.029	13	3.016	155	362
Empleadores		163	1	162	-	162	<b>129</b>	26
Empresarios sin asalariados		351	9	342	3	339	18	<b>303</b>
Miembros de cooperativas		11	-	11	-	11	1	-
Ayudas familiares		70	23	47	1	46	1	12
<b>Asalariados</b>								
Total		2.516	59	2.457	9	2.448	6	19
Sector Público		473	5	468	1	467	-	-
Sector Privado		2.043	54	1.989	8	1.981	6	19
Otras situaciones		10	-	10	-	10	-	2

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Población económicamente activa					Otras situaciones
		Clasificados según situación profesional					
		Miembros de cooperativas	Ayudas familiares	Asalariados			
				Total	Sector público	Sector privado	
Total personas		10	54	2.494	474	2.020	4
No económicamente activos		-	7	45	6	39	2
<b>Poblac. económicamente activa</b>							
Total		10	47	2.449	468	1.981	2
No clasif. por situac. profes. (*)		-	1	5	-	5	-
No sabe situación profesional		-	1	2	-	2	-
<b>Clasificables por situac. profes.</b>							
Total		10	45	2.442	468	1.974	2
Empleadores		-	1	6	-	6	-
Empresarios sin asalariados		1	8	9	1	8	-
Miembros de cooperativas		<b>9</b>	-	1	-	1	-
Ayudas familiares		-	<b>28</b>	5	-	5	-
<b>Asalariados</b>							
Total		-	8	<b>2.415</b>	465	1.950	-
Sector Público		-	-	467	<b>447</b>	20	-
Sector Privado		-	8	1.948	18	<b>1.930</b>	-
Otras situaciones		-	-	6	2	4	<b>2</b>

(\*) Parados que buscan primer empleo o que han perdido el empleo hace más de 1 año

**Tabla C.13 Población económicamente activa según ocupación**

Clasificación según E.O.	Población económicamente activa						
	Total	No clasificables por ocupación(*)	Clasificados por ocupación				
Clasificación según E.R.			Total clasificados	Dirección empresas y Admón. Pública	Técnicos y profes. científicos e intelect.	Técnicos y profes. de apoyo	Empleados de tipo administrativo
<b>Población económicamente activa</b>							
Total	3.118	92	3.026	202	312	327	259
No clasificables por ocupación(*)	86	79	7	-	-	1	1
No sabe ocupación	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Clasificables por ocupación</b>							
Total	3.032	13	3.019	202	312	326	258
Direc. empresas y Admón. Púb.	216	-	216	<b>156</b>	3	9	7
Técnicos y prof. científ. e intelec.	328	2	326	4	<b>294</b>	17	4
Técnicos y profes. de apoyo	298	-	298	11	10	<b>232</b>	33
Empleados tipo administrativo	258	-	258	3	4	38	<b>200</b>
Trabajadores de los servicios	477	4	473	8	-	8	1
Trabaj. agricultura y pesca	111	-	111	3	-	2	-
Artesanos y trabaj. ind. manuf., construcción y minería	601	2	599	12	-	14	4
Operadores de instalaciones y maquinaria; montadores	301	-	301	4	-	4	2
Trabajadores no cualificados	424	5	419	1	1	1	7
Fuerzas Armadas	18	-	18	-	-	1	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.O.	Población económicamente activa					
	Clasificados por ocupación					
Clasificación según E.R.	Trabaj. de los servicios	Trabaj. agricultura y pesca	Artesanos y trabaj. ind. man. const. y minería	Operadores de instal. y maquin.; montad.	Trabaj. no cualificados	Fuerzas Armadas
<b>Población económicamente activa</b>						
Total clasificados	491	99	561	307	455	13
No clasificables por ocupación(*)	1	-	-	1	3	-
No sabe ocupación	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Clasificables por ocupación</b>						
Total	490	99	561	306	452	13
Direc. empresas y Admón. Púb.	23	-	11	<b>4</b>	3	-
Técnicos y prof. científ. e intelec.	4	-	3	-	-	-
Técnicos y profes. de apoyo	5	-	2	5	-	-
Empleados tipo administrativo	3	-	-	3	7	-
Trabajadores de los servicios	<b>431</b>	1	5	2	17	-
Trabaj. agricultura y pesca	2	<b>90</b>	5	2	7	-
Artesanos y trabaj. ind. manuf., construcción y minería	6	1	<b>503</b>	21	38	-
Operadores de instalaciones y maquinaria; montadores	2	-	16	<b>260</b>	13	-
Trabajadores no cualificados	13	7	15	8	<b>366</b>	-
Fuerzas Armadas	1	-	1	1	1	<b>13</b>

(\*) Parados que buscan primer empleo o que han perdido el empleo hace más de 1 año

**Tabla C.14 Población económicamente activa según rama de actividad** (Continúa)

Clasificación según E.O.	Población económicamente activa clasificada por rama de actividad								
	Total	Agricultura, ganadería caza y silvicultura	Pesca	Industrias extractivas	Industrias manufactureras	Produc. y distrib. en. elec. gas y agua	Construcción	Comerc. rep.veh. motor y art.pers. y de uso domést.	Hostelería
Clasificación según E.R.									
Total personas	3.087	180	10	12	469	9	449	506	197
No económicamente activos	61	7	-	-	7	-	6	12	9
Población económicamente activa									
Total	3.026	173	10	12	462	9	443	494	188
No clasificables por rama activ. (*)	7	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1
No sabe rama activ.	7	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1
Clasif. por rama de actividad	3.011	173	10	12	458	9	439	493	186
Agricultura, ganadería, caza y silvicultura	174	<b>162</b>	-	-	2	-	5	1	-
Pesca	11	-	<b>10</b>	-	-	-	-	1	-
Industrias extractivas	14	-	-	<b>8</b>	4	-	2	-	-
Industrias manufactureras	465	2	-	1	<b>419</b>	1	16	13	1
Prod. y dist. en. el., gas y agua	6	-	-	-	1	<b>4</b>	-	-	-
Construcción	435	-	-	1	13	-	<b>402</b>	3	-
Comercio, repar. veh. motor y art. pers. y de uso doméstico	500	4	-	2	12	-	4	<b>462</b>	-
Hostelería	191	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	<b>177</b>
Transporte, almacenamiento y comunicaciones	147	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-
Intermediación financiera	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Act. inmobiliarias y de alquiler; servicios empresariales	235	1	-	-	3	2	4	4	3
Admón. pública, defensa y seguridad social obligatoria	204	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Educación	153	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Activ. sanitarias y veterinarias; servicios sociales	195	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otras actividades sociales y de servicios a la comunidad	125	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
Activ. de los hogares como empl. de pers. doméstico	88	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Organismos extraterritoriales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Clasificación según E.R.	(Conclusión)									
	Clasificación según E.O.	Transp. almac. y comunicaciones	Intermediación financiera	Activ. inmov. alquil.; serv. empres.	Admón. pública, defensa seg.soc obligat.	Educación	Activid. sanit. y veter.; servicios sociales	Otras activ. sociales y de serv. a la comunidad	Activ. de los hogares como emp. de personal domést.	Organismos extraterritoriales
Total personas		150	69	253	216	163	194	121	89	-
No económicamente activos		2	1	3	2	3	3	2	4	-
<b>Población económicamente activa</b>										
Total		148	68	250	214	160	191	119	85	-
No clasificables por rama activ. (*)		-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
No sabe rama activ.		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Clasif. por rama de actividad</b>		148	68	247	214	160	190	119	85	-
Agricultura, ganadería, caza y silvicultura		-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pesca		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrias extractivas		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrias manufactureras		1	-	9	-	1	-	-	1	-
Prod. y dist. en. el., gas y agua		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construcción		4	-	7	2	1	-	1	1	-
Comercio, repar. veh. motor y art. pers. y de uso doméstico		4	1	6	1	-	1	2	1	-
Hostelería		-	-	2	2	3	1	1	-	-
Transporte, almacenamiento y comunicaciones		<b>135</b>	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
Intermediación financiera		-	<b>66</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Act. inmobiliarias y de alquiler; servicios empresariales		4	1	<b>200</b>	-	2	1	7	3	-
Admón. pública, defensa y seguridad social obligatoria		-	-	2	<b>193</b>	1	2	3	-	-
Educación		-	-	1	1	<b>149</b>	-	1	-	-
Activ. sanitarias y veterinarias; servicios sociales		-	-	-	9	1	<b>181</b>	3	-	-
Otras actividades sociales y de servicios a la comunidad		-	-	7	6	2	2	<b>99</b>	2	-
Activ. de los hogares como empl. de pers. doméstico		-	-	7	-	-	1	-	<b>75</b>	-
Organismos extraterritoriales		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) Parados que buscan primer empleo o que han perdido el empleo hace más de 1 año

**Tabla C.15 Ocupados por número de horas efectivas trabajadas en la semana en el empleo principal**

Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No son ocupados	Ocupados clasificados por horas trabajadas									
			Total	Ninguna hora	De 1 a 9 horas	De 10 a 19 horas	De 20 a 29 horas	De 30 a 39 horas	De 40 a 49 horas	50 ó más horas	No sabe	
Total personas	6.312	3.386	2.926	238	51	100	246	526	1.302	313	150	
No son ocupados	3.373	3.310	63	9	9	5	7	6	19	4	4	
<b>Ocupados</b>												
Total	2.939	76	2.863	229	42	95	239	520	1.283	309	146	
Ninguna hora	203	4	199	<b>180</b>	1	-	3	8	5	1	1	
De 1 a 9 horas	40	6	34	-	<b>32</b>	2	-	-	-	-	-	
De 10 a 19 horas	99	15	84	4	2	<b>64</b>	8	1	2	1	2	
De 20 a 29 horas	226	7	219	4	2	12	<b>167</b>	18	12	3	1	
De 30 a 39 horas	591	11	580	16	1	3	36	<b>405</b>	100	8	11	
De 40 a 49 horas	1.303	15	1.288	19	-	5	19	67	<b>1.073</b>	63	42	
50 ó más horas	269	9	260	1	1	1	2	2	40	<b>204</b>	9	
No sabe	208	9	199	5	3	8	4	19	51	29	<b>80</b>	

**Tabla C.16 Ocupados según trabajaron en la semana igual o diferente número de horas al habitual**

Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No son ocupados	Ocupados							
			Total	No sabe nº de horas	Trabajaron igual o diferente nº de horas					
					Total	Trabaj. igual nº de horas	Trabaj. diferente nº de horas			
Total	Trabaj. menor nº de horas	Trabaj. mayor nº de horas								
Total personas	6.312	3.386	2.926	179	2.747	2.075	672	585	87	
No son ocupados	3.373	3.310	63	9	54	37	17	12	5	
<b>Ocupados</b>										
Total	2.939	76	2.863	170	2.693	2.038	655	573	82	
No sabe nº de horas	230	10	220	99	121	93	28	23	5	
<b>Trabaj. igual o difer. nº horas</b>										
Total	2.709	66	2.643	71	2.572	1.945	627	550	77	
Trabajaron igual nº horas	2.062	53	2.009	61	1.948	<b>1.830</b>	118	91	27	
<b>Trabajaron diferente nº horas</b>										
Total	647	13	634	10	624	115	<b>509</b>	459	50	
Trabajaron menor nº de horas	575	11	564	9	555	97	458	<b>456</b>	2	
Trabajaron mayor nº de horas	72	2	70	1	69	18	51	3	<b>48</b>	

**Tabla C.17 Ocupados según los motivos por los que trabajaron diferente nº de horas al habitual**

Clasificación según E.O.	Ocupados								
	Total	No sabe nº de horas	Trabajaron igual nº de horas	Trabajaron diferente nº de horas	Trabajaron menos horas (motivos)				
Clasificación según E.R.					Total	Vacaciones, permisos, fiestas	Permiso o exced. por nac. hijo	Enferm., o incapacidad temporal	Paro parcial por raz. técn. o económ.
<b>Ocupados</b>									
Total	2.863	170	2.038	655	573	404	17	81	3
No sabe nº de horas	220	99	93	28	23	14	-	1	-
Trabajaron igual nº de horas	2.009	61	1.830	118	91	46	3	24	1
Trabajaron diferente nº de horas	634	10	115	509	459	344	14	56	2
<b>Trabajaron menos horas (motivos)</b>									
Total	564	9	97	458	456	341	14	56	2
Vacaciones, permisos, fiestas	442	8	85	349	348	<b>340</b>	-	4	-
Permiso o exced. por nacimiento hijo	17	-	2	15	15	-	<b>14</b>	-	-
Enfermedad, accidente o incap. temp.	55	1	2	52	52	-	-	<b>52</b>	-
Paro parcial por razones técn. o econ.	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
Regulación de empleo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huelga o conflicto laboral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otros motivos	47	-	8	39	38	1	-	-	-
No sabe	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Trabajaron más horas (motivos)</b>									
Total	70	1	18	51	3	3	-	-	-
Horario variable o flexible	12	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Horas extraordinarias	44	-	14	30	3	3	-	-	-
Otros motivos	11	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.O.	Ocupados								
	Trabajaron menos horas (motivos)				Trabajaron más horas (motivos)				
Clasificación según E.R.	Regulación de empleo	Huelga o conflicto laboral	Otros motivos	No sabe	Total	Horario variable o flexible	Horas extraordinarias	Otros motivos	No sabe
<b>Ocupados</b>									
Total	-	-	61	7	82	18	49	13	2
No sabe nº de horas	-	-	5	3	5	-	5	-	-
Trabajaron igual nº de horas	-	-	16	1	27	6	17	2	2
Trabajaron diferente nº de horas	-	-	40	3	50	12	27	11	-
<b>Trabajaron menos horas (motivos)</b>									
Total	-	-	40	3	2	1	1	-	-
Vacaciones, permisos, fiestas	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
Permiso o exced. por nacimiento hijo	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enfermedad, accidente o incap. temp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paro parcial por razones técn. o econ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulación de empleo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huelga o conflicto laboral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otros motivos	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	1	-	1	-	-
No sabe	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trabajaron más horas (motivos)</b>									
Total	-	-	-	-	48	11	26	11	-
Horario variable o flexible	-	-	-	-	11	<b>11</b>	-	-	-
Horas extraordinarias	-	-	-	-	27	-	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	-
Otros motivos	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	<b>10</b>	-
No sabe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Tabla C.18 Ocupados por tiempo que llevan trabajando en el empleo actual**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O. personas	Total	No económicamente activos	Activos no ocupados	Ocupados por tiempo que llevan trabajando en el empleo actual							
					Total	Menos de 3 meses	De 3 a menos de 6 meses	De 6 meses a menos de 1 año	De 1 a menos de 2 años	De 2 a menos de 3 años	De 3 a menos de 6 años	6 años o más
Total personas		6.312	3.106	280	2.926	215	171	174	262	217	421	1.466
No económicamente activos		3.062	2.974	39	49	10	3	5	5	1	6	19
Activos no ocupados		311	72	225	14	4	1	2	2	2	1	2
No sabe el tiempo		123	8	1	114	2	4	4	5	9	18	72
Ocupados por tiempo en el empleo actual		2.816	52	15	2.749	199	163	163	250	205	396	1.373
Menos de 3 meses		225	4	3	218	<b>178</b>	11	3	5	6	6	9
De 3 a menos de 6 meses		159	8	4	147	4	<b>124</b>	7	1	1	3	7
De 6 meses a menos de 1 año		179	3	2	174	3	16	<b>128</b>	11	4	7	5
De 1 a menos de 2 años		243	1	-	242	5	5	15	<b>188</b>	16	3	10
De 2 a menos de 3 años		221	3	1	217	2	2	1	26	<b>157</b>	21	8
De 3 a menos de 6 años		395	7	1	387	1	3	4	8	18	<b>323</b>	30
6 años o más		1.394	26	4	1.364	6	2	5	11	3	33	<b>1.304</b>



**Tabla C.19 Asalariados por tipo de contrato o relación laboral**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total ocupados	Ocupados no asalariados	Asalariados por tipo de contrato			
				Total	Duración indefinida		
					Total	Permanente	Discontinuo
Total ocupados		2.863	568	2.295	1.604	1.575	29
Ocupados no asalariados		2	1	1	1	1	-
No sabe situación profesional		560	535	25	13	13	-
<b>Asalariados</b>							
Total		2.301	32	2.269	1.590	1.561	29
No sabe tipo contrato		62	2	60	10	10	-
Total asalariados por tipo contrato		2.239	30	2.209	1.580	1.551	29
<b>Duración indefinida</b>							
Total		1.655	28	1.627	1.529	1.504	25
No sabe tipo contrato dur. ind.		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados		1.655	28	1.627	1.529	1.504	25
Permanente		1.624	28	1.596	1.505	<b>1.500</b>	5
Discontinuo		31	-	31	24	4	<b>20</b>
<b>Duración temporal</b>							
Total		584	2	582	51	47	4
Eventual por circunst. produc.		49	-	49	4	3	1
De aprendizaje, form. o práctica		19	-	19	3	3	-
Estacional o de temporada		43	-	43	1	-	1
Cubre un periodo de prueba		19	-	19	2	2	-
Cubre aus.tot.o parc.de otro trat		54	-	54	2	2	-
De obra o servicio		275	2	273	28	27	1
Otro tipo		75	-	75	8	7	1
No sabe		50	-	50	3	3	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Asalariados por tipo de contrato								
		Duración temporal								
		Total	Eventual por circunst. produc.	De aprendizaje, formación o práctica	Estacional o de temporada	Cubre un periodo de prueba	Cubre aus. tot. o parc. de otro trabajador	De obra o servicio	Otro tipo	No sabe
Total ocupados		691	105	29	69	18	64	278	72	56
Ocupados no asalariados		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe situación profesional		12	3	2	-	-	-	6	-	1
<b>Asalariados</b>										
Total		679	102	27	69	18	64	272	72	55
No sabe tipo contrato		50	6	1	2	1	5	21	12	2
Total asalariados por tipo contrato		629	96	26	67	17	59	251	60	53
<b>Duración indefinida</b>										
Total		98	14	3	5	-	10	36	23	7
No sabe tipo contrato dur. ind.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados		98	14	3	5	-	10	36	23	7
Permanente		91	11	3	3	-	10	35	23	6
Discontinuo		7	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Duración temporal</b>										
Total		531	82	23	62	17	49	215	37	46
Eventual por circunst. produc.		45	<b>40</b>	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
De aprendizaje, form. o práctica		16	1	<b>14</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-
Estacional o de temporada		42	2	-	<b>39</b>	-	-	1	-	-
Cubre un periodo de prueba		17	4	1	1	<b>11</b>	-	-	-	-
Cubre aus.tot.o parc.de otro trat		52	2	-	1	-	<b>46</b>	1	1	1
De obra o servicio		245	19	2	13	4	-	<b>190</b>	3	14
Otro tipo		67	4	5	7	1	-	14	<b>32</b>	4
No sabe		47	10	1	-	1	3	7	-	<b>25</b>

**Tabla C.20 Asalariados con contrato temporal según sector público o privado y tiempo de duración del mismo**

Clasificación según E.O.	Total asalariados	Asalariados con contrato de duración indefinida	Asalariados con contrato temporal											
			Total clasificados	Sector público										
				Total	Un día	De 2 días a menos de 1 mes	De 1 a 3 meses	De 4 a 11 meses	De 1 año a menos de 3 años	3 años o más	No sabe, pero menos de 1 mes	No sabe, pero más de 1 mes	No sabe la duración	
Clasificación según E.R.														
Total asalariados	2.269	1.590	679	114	-	3	16	18	15	6	1	27	28	
No sabe tipo de contrato	60	10	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Asalar. contrato durac. indefinida	1.627	1.529	98	18	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	5	5	
Asalar. con contrato temporal														
Total clasificados	582	51	531	95	-	3	14	15	14	3	1	22	23	
<b>Sector público</b>														
Total	97	4	93	88	-	2	13	13	12	3	1	21	23	
Un día	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
De 2 días a menos de 1 mes	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
De 1 a 3 meses	11	-	11	11	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	
De 4 a 11 meses	10	-	10	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	
De 1 año a menos de 3 años	16	-	16	16	-	-	1	1	12	-	-	-	2	
3 años o más	5	1	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	
No sabe, pero menos de 1 mes	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
No sabe, pero más de 1 mes	32	1	31	28	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	16	8	
No sabe la duración	20	2	18	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	12	
<b>Sector privado</b>														
Total	485	47	438	7	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	
Un día	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
De 2 días a menos de 1 mes	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
De 1 a 3 meses	61	3	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
De 4 a 11 meses	97	7	90	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
De 1 año a menos de 3 años	33	4	29	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
3 años o más	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No sabe, pero menos de 1 mes	5	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No sabe, pero más de 1 mes	204	16	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No sabe la duración	72	17	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.O.	Asalariados con contrato temporal									
	Sector privado									
	Total	Un día	De 2 días a menos de 1 mes	De 1 a 3 meses	De 4 a 11 meses	De 1 año a menos de 3 años	3 años o más	No sabe, pero menos de 1 mes	No sabe, pero más de 1 mes	No sabe la duración
Clasificación según E.R.										
Total asalariados	565	2	11	76	118	29	15	3	195	116
No sabe tipo de contrato	49	1	3	3	7	3	4	1	6	21
Asalar. contrato durac. indefinida	80	-	3	5	17	6	6	-	24	19
Asalar. con contrato temporal										
Total clasificados	436	1	5	68	94	20	5	2	165	76
<b>Sector público</b>										
Total	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
Un día	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 2 días a menos de 1 mes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 1 a 3 meses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 4 a 11 meses	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
De 1 año a menos de 3 años	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 años o más	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe, pero menos de 1 mes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe, pero más de 1 mes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
No sabe la duración	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sector privado</b>										
Total	431	1	5	68	92	20	5	2	162	76
Un día	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 2 días a menos de 1 mes	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
De 1 a 3 meses	58	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	4	3
De 4 a 11 meses	87	-	-	5	71	1	1	-	5	4
De 1 año a menos de 3 años	27	-	-	1	5	16	1	-	3	1
3 años o más	6	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1
No sabe, pero menos de 1 mes	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
No sabe, pero más de 1 mes	188	-	-	9	12	2	-	-	129	36
No sabe la duración	54	-	-	2	3	1	-	2	16	30

**Tabla C.21 Parados por sexo**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No son parados	Parados						
				Total	Varones			Mujeres		
					Total	Buscan primer empleo	Han trabajado anteriormente	Total	Buscan primer empleo	Han trabajado anteriormente
Total personas		6.312	6.032	280	108	17	91	172	26	146
No son parados		6.001	5.946	55	19	4	15	36	5	31
<b>Parados</b>										
Total		311	86	225	89	13	76	136	21	115
<b>Varones</b>										
Total		119	30	89	89	13	76	-	-	-
Buscan 1er empleo		18	8	10	10	9	1	-	-	-
Han trabajado anteriormente		101	22	79	79	4	75	-	-	-
<b>Mujeres</b>										
Total		192	56	136	-	-	-	136	21	115
Buscan 1er empleo		25	5	20	-	-	-	20	18	2
Han trabajado anteriormente		167	51	116	-	-	-	116	3	113

**Tabla C.22 Parados por sectores económicos**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No son parados	Parados						
				Total	No clasificables por sectores(*)	Parados por sectores económicos				
						Total	Agricultura	Industria	Construcción	Servicios
Total personas		6.312	6.032	280	119	161	22	19	19	101
No son parados		6.001	5.946	55	33	22	2	4	2	14
<b>Parados</b>										
Total		311	86	225	86	139	20	15	17	87
No clasificables por sectores (*)		126	45	81	79	2	-	1	-	1
No sabe actividad		2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
<b>Parados por sectores económicos</b>										
Total		183	40	143	7	136	20	14	16	86
Agricultura		26	4	22	1	21	19	1	1	-
Industria		20	8	12	-	12	1	11	-	-
Construcción		19	4	15	2	13	-	-	13	-
Servicios		118	24	94	4	90	-	2	2	86

(\*) Parados que buscan primer empleo o que han perdido el empleo hace más de 1 año

**Tabla C.23 Parados según el tiempo que llevan buscando empleo**

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No son parados	Parados								
				Total	Ya han encontrado empleo	Parados por tiempo de búsqueda de empleo						
						Total	Menos de 1 mes	De 1 a menos de 3 meses	De 3 a menos de 6 meses	De 6 meses a menos de 1 año	De 1 a menos de 2 años	2 años o más
Total personas		6.312	6.032	280	35	245	31	60	34	32	30	58
No son parados		6.001	5.946	55	9	46	2	11	5	3	9	16
<b>Parados</b>												
Total		311	86	225	26	199	29	49	29	29	21	42
Ya han encontrado empleo		22	1	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe tiempo de búsqueda		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Parados por tiempo de búsqueda</b>												
Total		289	85	204	5	199	29	49	29	29	21	42
Menos de 1 mes		29	6	23	1	22	<b>21</b>	-	-	-	1	-
De 1 a menos de 3 meses		80	26	54	3	51	8	<b>35</b>	6	-	1	1
De 3 a menos de 6 meses		52	14	38	1	37	-	10	<b>22</b>	3	1	1
De 6 meses a menos de 1 año		38	9	29	-	29	-	2	-	<b>24</b>	1	2
De 1 a menos de 2 años		29	7	22	-	22	-	2	1	1	<b>15</b>	3
2 años o más		60	22	38	-	38	-	-	-	1	2	<b>35</b>

## 5. Quality indicators

**Table I.1**  
**Population aged 16 years old and over, by age group**

Quality indicators

Age groups	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
16 to 19 years old	98.77	0.03	0.62	0.16	3.08
20 to 24 years old	98.85	-0.03	-0.46	0.13	1.85
25 to 29 years old	99.08	-0.02	-0.23	0.11	1.61
30 to 34 years old	98.89	0.00	0.00	0.16	2.21
35 to 39 years old	99.21	0.05	0.59	0.17	2.16
40 to 44 years old	99.51	0.03	0.33	0.13	1.32
45 to 49 years old	98.24	-0.08	-0.88	0.24	2.65
50 to 54 years old	99.38	0.03	0.41	0.13	1.66
55 to 59 years old	99.16	0.10	1.26	0.22	2.93
60 to 64 years old	98.84	-0.06	-0.93	0.10	1.39
65 to 69 years old	99.49	0.03	0.51	0.10	1.52
70 years old and over	99.33	-0.08	-0.42	0.17	0.92

**Table I.2**  
**Population aged 16 years old and over, by marital status**

Quality indicators

Marital status	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
Single persons	97.78	0.00	0.00	1.24	4.45
Married persons	99.09	0.27	0.45	1.35	2.27
Widowed persons	97.92	0.11	1.22	0.49	5.38
Separated or divorced persons	86.07	-0.38	-9.84	0.70	18.03

**Table I.3**  
**Population aged 16 years old and over by nationality**

Quality indicators

Nationality	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
Spanish	99.67	-0.19	-0.20	0.44	0.46
Spanish and another	85.19	-0.02	-3.70	0.11	25.93
Foreign	96.76	0.21	6.02	0.43	12.50

**Table I.4**  
**Population aged 16 years old and over, by educational level attained**

Quality indicators

Educational level	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
Illiterate	63.35	-1.03	-25.90	1.89	47.41
Primary education	87.04	-0.22	-0.57	9.97	25.35
Secondary education					
-First stage and training and corresponding labour insertion	79.84	0.87	3.96	9.77	44.28
-Second stage and training and corresponding labour insertion	85.26	0.73	4.35	5.68	33.84
Higher education, except doctorates	90.24	-0.35	-1.99	3.08	17.54
Doctorate	88.24	0.00	0.00	0.06	23.53

**Table I.5**  
**Population aged 16 years old and over, according to**  
**relationship with economic activity**

Quality indicators

Relationship with economic activity	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
Active persons	95.94	-0.70	-1.35	3.49	6.77
Employed persons	97.41	-0.21	-0.44	2.20	4.73
Unemployed persons	72.35	-0.49	-9.97	2.23	45.34
Seeking 1st job	62.79	0.00	0.00	0.51	74.42
Have worked previously	70.15	-0.49	-11.57	2.04	48.13
Inactive persons	97.13	0.70	1.44	3.49	7.18
Incapacitated persons	68.18	-0.06	-2.60	1.49	61.04
Students	91.75	0.02	0.24	1.09	16.75
Retired persons	92.27	-0.32	-1.30	3.45	14.17
Homemakers	90.57	1.00	7.07	3.66	25.93
Another situation	51.52	0.06	6.06	1.08	103.03

**Table I.6**  
**Economically active population by situation**  
**status**

Quality indicators

Professional status	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
Employers	79.63	-0.23	-4.32	1.96	36.42
Businesspersons without employees	89.38	0.76	6.78	3.15	28.02
Members of cooperatives	81.82	-0.03	-9.09	0.10	27.27
Family assistance	60.87	-0.03	-2.17	1.16	76.09
Wage earners	98.65	-0.20	-0.25	1.99	2.45
Public sector employees	95.72	0.03	0.21	1.36	8.78
Private sector employees	97.43	-0.23	-0.35	3.15	4.80
Other situations	20.00	-0.27	-80.00	0.27	80.00



**Table I.7**  
**Economically active population by occupation**

Quality indicators

Occupation	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
Business administration and Public Administration	72.22	-0.46	-6.48	3.51	49.07
Scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals	90.18	-0.46	-4.29	1.66	15.34
Support technicians and professionals	77.85	0.93	9.40	5.30	53.69
Administrative type employees	77.52	0.00	0.00	3.84	44.96
Workers in services	91.12	0.56	3.59	3.35	21.35
Workers in agriculture and fishing	81.08	-0.40	-10.81	0.99	27.03
Craftspersons and workers in the manufacturing, construction and mining industries	83.97	-1.26	-6.34	5.10	25.71
Installation and machinery operators, fitters.	86.38	0.17	1.66	2.88	28.90
Unskilled workers	87.35	1.09	7.88	4.60	33.17
Armed Forces	72.22	-0.17	-27.78	0.17	27.78

**Table I.8**  
**Economically active population by branch of activity**

Quality indicators	(Next)				
Branch of activity	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
Agriculture, livestock, hunting and forestry	93.10	-0.03	-0.57	0.76	13.22
Fishing	90.91	-0.03	-9.09	0.03	9.09
Mining and quarrying industries	57.14	-0.07	-14.29	0.33	71.43
Manufacturing industries	90.11	-0.23	-1.51	2.82	18.28
Production and distribution of electrical engineering, gas and water	66.67	0.10	50.00	0.23	116.67
Construction	92.41	0.17	1.15	2.36	16.32
Trade, repair of motor vehicles and personal and household use items	92.40	-0.23	-1.40	2.29	13.80
Accommodation	92.67	-0.17	-2.62	0.76	12.04
Transport, storage and communications	91.84	0.03	0.68	0.83	17.01
Financial intermediation	97.06	0.00	0.00	0.13	5.88
Real estate and rental activities; business services	85.11	0.40	5.11	2.72	34.89
Public Administration, defence and compulsory social security	94.61	0.33	4.90	1.06	15.69
Education	97.39	0.23	4.58	0.50	9.80
Health and veterinary activities; social services	92.82	-0.17	-2.56	0.76	11.79
Other social activities and community service activities	79.20	-0.20	-4.80	1.53	36.80
Household activities such as employers of domestic staff	85.23	-0.10	-3.41	0.76	26.14
Extraterritorial institutions	-	-	-	-	-

**Table I.9**  
**Employed persons, by hours worked in the main job**

Quality indicators

Hours worked	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
No hours	90.45	1.05	15.08	2.38	34.17
1 to 9 hours	94.12	0.28	23.53	0.42	35.29
10 to 19 hours	76.19	0.38	13.10	1.78	60.71
20 to 29 hours	76.26	0.70	9.13	4.33	56.62
30 to 39 hours	69.83	-2.10	-10.34	10.13	50.00
40 to 49 hours	83.31	-0.17	-0.39	14.84	33.00
50 or more hours	78.46	1.71	18.85	5.62	61.92
Does not know	40.20	-1.85	-26.63	6.46	92.96

**Table I.10**  
**Employed persons, according to whether they worked the same or a different number of hours than the normal hours worked**

Quality indicators

Reasons	P.I.C.	N.R.D.	I.T.I.	G.R.D.	G.C.I.
Worked the same number of hours	93.94	-0.12	-0.15	9.06	11.96
Worked a different number of hours	81.57	0.12	0.48	9.06	37.34
Worked fewer hours	82.16	-0.19	-0.90	7.50	34.77
Worked more hours	69.57	0.31	11.59	1.94	72.46