INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA
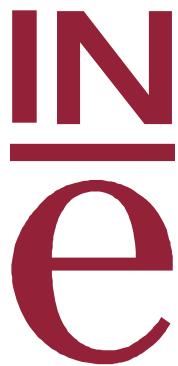
Quality evaluation of the data from the Economically Active Population Survey

Year 2011

Foreword

Since 1971, the National Statistics Institute has carried out a quality assessment programme of the Economically Active Population Survey. Its purpose is to make information available regarding sampling errors and errors not related to sampling, which enables, on the one hand, making 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.

The current publication offers the results obtained in the year 2011, 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 everybody who has been involved in this work.

Gregorio Izquierdo Llanes

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 leading to them. This is important, even essential, in all statistics, so as to improve the quality thereof. Continuous surveys such as the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) 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 assessing the results of an evaluation programme, it is necessary to bear in mind the conditioning factors under which the surveys are conducted, which prevent, in many cases, avoiding the errors detected later in the evaluation, with the compilers of the statistics still being aware 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 EAPS, the quality evaluation has been extended in subsequent stages to the different phases of the survey; this is currently 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.

This volume offers data regarding the quality of the survey for the year 2011.

1. Quality of the data and total error

When we try to estimate a population parameter with the data from a sampling survey, under the hypothesis that we are using an appropriate estimator, an estimate thereof will be of high quality if the data on which it is based is of high quality. Conversely, if the survey data is of low quality, the estimates will also be of low quality.

However, the sample size on which the estimates are based also constitutes an important determining factor of quality. Even if the data is high quality, an estimate based on a very small number of observations will scarcely be reliable. Therefore, the quality of an estimator of a population parameter is a function of the ***total survey error***, which encompasses an error deriving solely from the fact of selecting a sample rather than carrying out a complete census, called ***sampling error***, as well as other error related to the data collection and processing procedures, known as ***errors other than sampling errors***.

Non-sampling errors may occur during any phase of the statistical process. Despite the greatest efforts to avoid them, errors other than sampling errors are particularly inevitable in large-scale data collection operations (such as censuses).

In the case of sampling errors their magnitude may be controlled by adjusting the size of the sample. Therefore, the sampling error can be as small as we want or can afford, without doing anything other than increasing the size of the sample.

In recent years, researchers have discovered that, in many cases, errors other than sampling errors can be much more harmful, for the estimates, than sampling errors.

The optimisation of the sample design implies finding a balance between the sampling errors and the errors other than sampling errors, in such a way that the total error is as small as possible for the available budget.

Errors other than sampling errors can come from five main sources:

- **Specification errors**: these errors occur when what we are trying to measure or verify through the survey does not coincide with what is actually asked in the survey, due to the fact that there are concepts or definitions that are not well specified. These are frequently caused by poor communication between the researcher or promoter of the survey and the person or persons who design the survey questionnaire.

- **Framework errors**: these take place when there are elements of the population that are omitted or duplicated within the sampling framework, or when there are elements included therein that should not be (erroneously included elements).

- **Errors due to non-response**: three types are distinguished:

    o **Non-response of the unit**: this occurs when an element of the sample does not participate in the sample, due to different reasons (refusal to participate, absence, unlocatable, etc.).

- o **Non-response to one or more questions**: this occurs when the questionnaire has been only partially completed, due to there being questions that have remained unanswered (in surveys aimed at households, a typical example are those questions referring to household income).

- o **Incomplete response**: this occurs when, in open questions, the informant provides some information, but the answer is too short to allow for adequate encoding.

- **Measurement errors**: these errors are fundamentally due to the informant, the interviewer and the questionnaire of the survey. Informants may give, whether deliberately or not, incorrect information. Interviewers may falsify data, inappropriately influence responses, incorrectly register responses, etc. The questionnaire may contain ambiguous questions, confusing instructions, etc.

  This modality also includes those errors that might come from the information collection method used. Finally, the framework or scenario in which the interviews are conducted can contribute to increasing measurement errors (for example, in surveys dealing with somewhat sensitive subjects).

- **Processing errors**: these are errors that occur during the data processing stage, including errors in recording, encoding, assignation of weightings and data tabulation, among others.

The total error is the difference between the true value of the population parameter and the estimation thereof, based on the sample selected. Due to the fact that the true value of the population parameter is unknown, the total error of an estimate will likewise be unknown, but can be approached using special methods for evaluating surveys.

The development of the survey design implies many decisions that can affect the total error of an estimate. There are decisions with regard to the size of the sample, the collection method, the training and supervision of the interviewers, the design of the questionnaire, etc., which in the long run will determine the quality of the survey data.

An important support when designing a survey is to have a means of quantifying the total error, since this makes it possible to compare alternative designs, not only on the basis of cost and punctuality in the dissemination of the data, but also considering its total error.

There are many ways of quantifying the total error associated with an estimate obtained from a survey. One of the most frequently used measurements is the *total average square error*, which measures the magnitude of the total error, or more precisely, the magnitude of the effect of the total error on the estimate in question. A small average square error indicates that the total error is likewise small and under control. A large average square error indicates that one or more sources of error are adversely affecting the accuracy of the estimate.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to calculate the average square error regularly, directly from the survey data, and in particular, when the data is subject to significant errors other than sampling errors. Many situations require special assessment studies, supplementary to the main survey, in order to measure the total average square error.

For years, in order to assess the quality of the data, the EAPS has used the method of the **repeat interview**, which consists of repeating the interview, shortly after having conducted the original interview, of a 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 said quality. 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 errors other than sampling errors on the results. The first line contains evaluations carried out by the INE in the EAPS.

In the following sections of this report, the different types of error are analysed individually, indicating the methodology applied for their assessment.

2. Sample errors

2.1 Methodology

For the calculation of the sampling errors, the EAPS applies the method of repeated semi-samples, which allows for estimating 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 comprising a number of sections equivalent to 50 per cent of the complete sample. The number of repetitions used in the EAPS 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 repetition is equal to 50 percent of the complete sample.

This repetition structure remains indefinitely, thus enabling the 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 square mean of the values estimated on the basis of the 40 repetitions as compared with the estimate based on the complete sample.

The calculation of the estimates taken from the semi-samples is carried out in the same way as with the complete sample, that is, by means of a ratio estimator calibrated by age group and sex and population total by province.

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 for**mula:**

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

Variation coefficients have been calculated for the following characteristics:

National level

1) Active persons by age group and sex (table E.M.2)

2) Persons employed part-time by economic sector and sex (table E.M.10)

3) Active persons by branch of activity and sex (table E.M.3)

4) Unemployed persons by economic sector and sex (table E.M.4)

5) Inactive persons by age group and sex (table E.M.5)

6) Employed persons by economic sector and sex (table E.M.8)

7) Wage earners by economic sector and sex (table E.M.9)

8) Inactive persons according to the reasons why they do not look for jobs, and sex (table E.M.10)

9) Inactive persons by type of inactivity and sex (table E.M.13)

Autonomous and provincial levels

1) Population aged 16 years old and over, according to relationship with economic activity, by province (tables E.M.6)

2) Population aged 16 years old and over, according to relationship with economic activity, by Autonomous Community (tables E.M.7)

The 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.

2.3 Use of the 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.

Sampling theory determines that, under certain hypotheses considered complied with in this survey, in the interval included between the estimate less 1.96 times the sampling error and the estimate plus 1.96 times the sampling error there is a 95% confidence interval of finding the true value or parameter aimed to be estimated. 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 of them would contain the real value 95 times out of a 100.

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

estimate $\pm$ twice the sample error = confidence interval of 95%.

estimate $\pm$ Twice the sample error = 95 percent confidence interval.

estimate $\pm$ twice the sample error = confidence interval of 99.7%%.

For example, the estimate of the total unemployed persons in the country in the third quarter of 2011 is 4,978,300 with a relative sampling error of 1.05 percent. This means that there is a great deal of confidence, measured in terms of probability, a confidence of 95%, of which the real value of total unemployed persons will be within the interval between 4,873,756 and 5,082,844 (that is, 4,978,300 $\pm$ 2 x 52,272).

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 the characteristic 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.

Tables E.M.7 present the corresponding relative sampling errors for the Autonomous Communities as a percentage.

3. Non-response

In the EAPS, the sample selection is carried out through a two-stage sampling, selecting, in the first stage, a given number of census sections, and in the second stage, a given number of dwellings in each one of the previously selected sections.

The selected dwellings remain in the sample for 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), the replacement of dwellings with others is staggered, whereby each quarter, one sixth of the sample is renewed, the part corresponding to those dwellings which were in the sixth interview the previous quarter. In order for this process to be easy to carry out, the sample of sections is distributed into six parts or rotation shifts, in such a way that each quarter, the dwellings corresponding to the sections of a given rotation shift are renewed.

In the dwellings corresponding to the sections of the rotation shift in the first interview, solely the CAPI collection method is used. In the dwellings corresponding to shifts that are in their second and subsequent interviews, the CATI method is used primarily, only leaving for CAPI those dwellings without a telephone and those that, even though they have a telephone number, prefer to continue with the personal interview method in subsequent quarters. In other words, whereas the CAPI method is used in all of the interviews, the CATI method is only used in the 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 causes, where there are no transitable roads to arrive there. This may also include the cases in which doormen or concierges, in those buildings in which there is such a person, do not allow access to the dwellings.

  In CATI, those dwellings for which, despite having a contact telephone number, and even including those having been interviewed previously via the CATI system, it is not possible establish telephone contact, however often 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 unavailable, and are passed on 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 order (the latter are only possible in CAPI).

- **Surveyable dwellings**: these are the dwellings that are used the whole year or most 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 *non-response*.

Table 1.1 shows the total incumbent dwellings selected in the four quarters of the year, broken down into the three types mentioned, whereas tables **1.1 and 1.3** show the breakdown of said dwellings, according to the collection method used, whether CATI or CAPI.

The processing, within the general process of the survey, of the unsurveyable dwellings, and of the dwellings of whose occupants information is not obtained (non-response), differs noticeably due to the characteristics and influence on the estimates of both types of incidence, as will be seen below.

1.1 Selected incumbent dwellings. Total

Dwellings	Quarter							
	First		Second		Third		Fourth	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	89,002	100.00	88,082	100.00	88,886	100.00	88,972	100.00
- Inaccessible	1,249	1.40	1,265	1.44	1,280	1.44	1,178	1.32
- Unsurveyable	17,124	19.24	17,113	19.43	16,560	18.63	17,633	19.82
- Surveyable	70,629	79.36	69,704	79.14	71,046	79.93	70,161	78.86

1.2 Selected incumbent dwellings. CATI

Dwellings	Quarter							
	First		Second		Third		Fourth	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	52,184	100.00	52,042	100.00	51,207	100.00	51,093	100.00
- Inaccessible	1,155	2.21	1,151	2.21	1,124	2.20	1,063	2.08
- Unsurveyable	838	1.61	884	1.70	994	1.94	1,012	1.98
- Surveyable	50,191	96.18	50,007	96.09	49,089	95.86	49,018	95.94

1.3 Selected incumbent dwellings. CAPI

Dwellings	Quarter							
	First		Second		Third		Fourth	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	36,818	100.00	36,040	100.00	37,679	100.00	37,879	100.00
- Inaccessible	94	0.26	114	0.32	156	0.41	115	0.30
- Unsurveyable	16,286	44.23	16,229	45.03	15,566	41.31	16,621	43.88
- Surveyable	20,438	55.51	19,697	54.65	21,957	58.27	21,143	55.82

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 or unavailable. As mentioned above, this type of dwelling may appear either where data is collected using CAPI, or where this is done using CATI.

In the case of inaccessibility 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 the work in 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 inaccessible 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 with regard to the corresponding number of selected dwellings. In the case of the latter collection method, a distinction is made between the first and subsequent interviews.

Graph 1
Inaccessible dwellings

% (Percentage)

Quarter

- - - - CATI   ——— SUBSEQUENT CAPI
— — FIRST CAPI   —◆— TOTAL CAPI
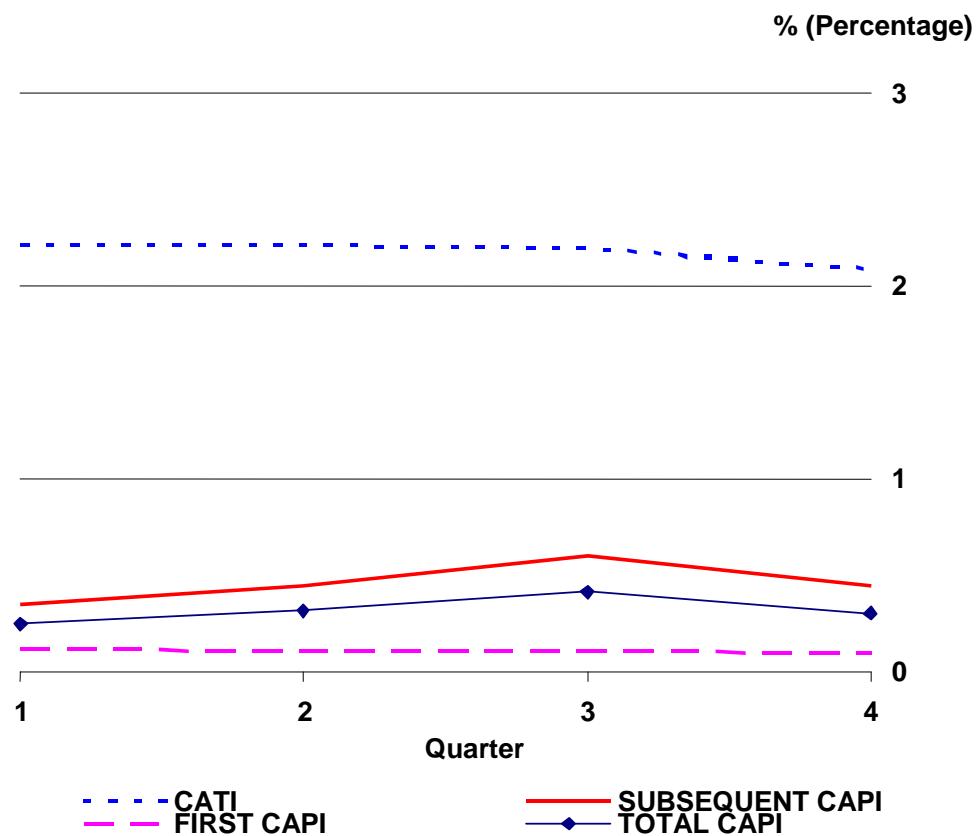
Graph 1 shows, at first sight, that the percentages of unavailable dwellings are quite a bit higher with CATI than with CAPI, which seems logical since, in CAPI, inaccessibility is due, as has already been mentioned, to adverse climatological

conditions or to the absence of adequate roads to access them, circumstances which, normally, do not involve a high number of cases.

In the case of CAPI, a distinction is made between the first and subsequent interviews, being able to observe that the percentages are lower in the first interview. In the case of CATIM, worth noting the decrease registered in the percentage of unavailable dwellings in the second and mainly in the third quarter of the year.

The percentages of inaccessible dwellings, according to the type of municipality (capitals or the rest) are presented in **graph 2**, where it can be observed that there are no appreciable differences in CAPI, whereas in CATI the percentages of the capitals are quite higher than the percentages of the rest of the municipalities in the second and third quarters.

Graph 2
Inaccessible dwellings

% (Percentage)

Quarter

- - - - CAPITALS CAPI   — — CAPITALS CATI
——— REST CAPI   ——— REST CATI
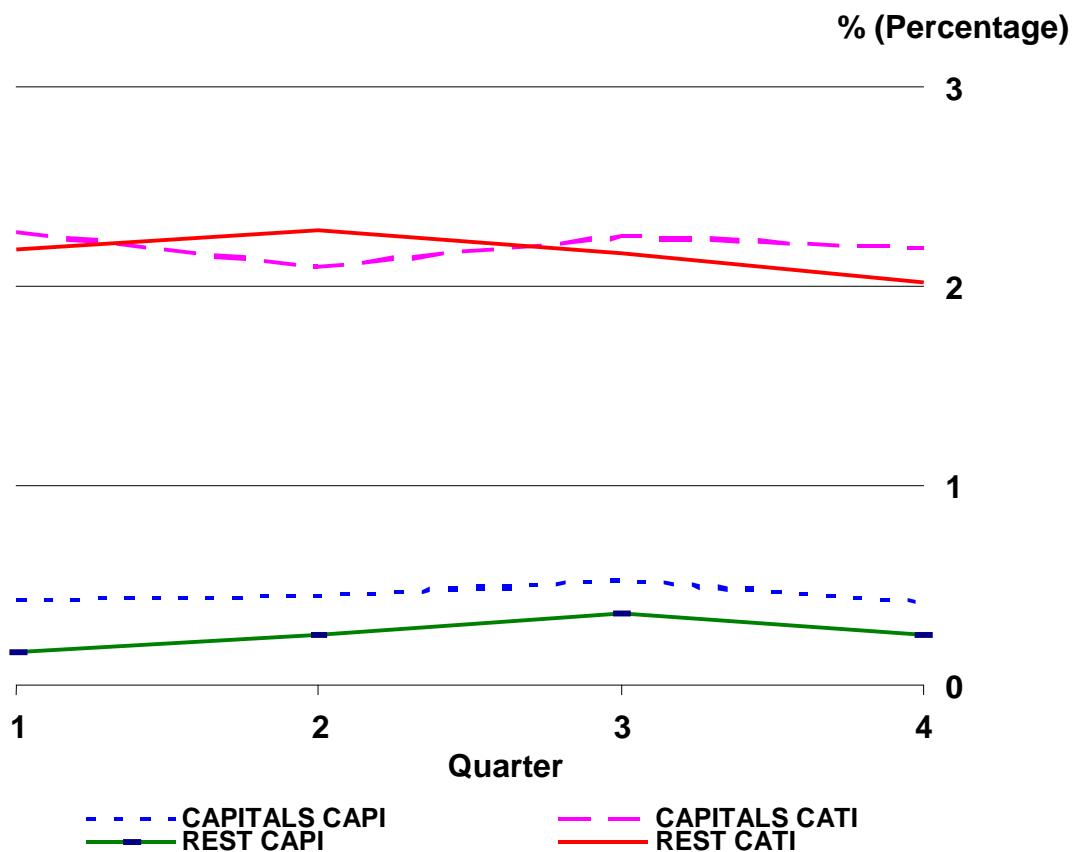
3.2 Failure to update the framework

A dwelling is defined as *unsurveyable* in the EAPS when, at the time of the interview, it is empty, it is a seasonal dwelling, it is intended for purposes other than those of a family residence (other purposes), or it is unlocatable at the address that appears in the selection list. These cases indicate that the framework of the survey contains errors due to not being updated, and therefore, 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 subsequent interviews*, on the one hand, and into *capitals and other municipalities*, on the other. This table, as with F.D.1 and F.D.2, only shows the incumbent dwellings, not including therein the reserve dwellings.

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 is made been 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 that are *unreachable*, jointly known as *others* in **graph 3** shown below, is practically insignificant. The total percentage of empty dwellings in CAPI is very stable over the year and only undergoes minimum variations.

In turn, table F.D.2 of 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 the empty dwellings, which are equally insignificant regarding those *intended for other purposes* as a whole (in CATI there are no unreachable dwellings). We observe that the percentage of empty dwellings remains quite invariable during the year, around 1.8%. This table only draws a distinction between capitals and the rest of the municipalities, since all of the 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 the percentages of empty dwellings in CAPI and in CATI. This difference may be explained by the fact that, for the majority of the empty dwellings, there is no telephone number, and 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)

% (Percentage)

Quarter

- - - - OTHER PURPOSES CATI   ■—■ OTHER CAPI
— — EMPTY CATI   —— EMPTY CAPI
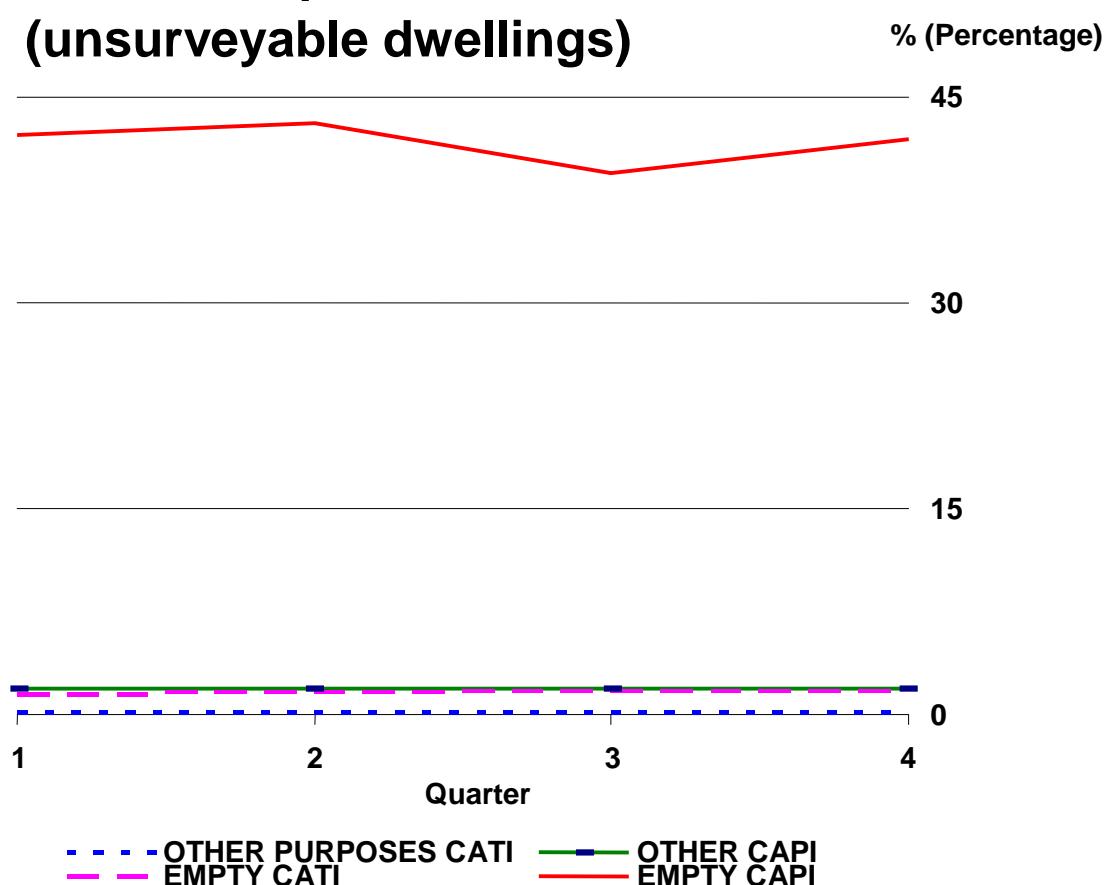
In turn, empty dwellings are visited (or contacted by telephone where possible) all of the quarters, in case they come to be inhabited; therefore the highest percentages for empty dwellings in subsequent interviews in CAPI (see table F.D.1), standing around 58% of the selected dwellings, whereas in the first interview, they fluctuate around 20%, as can be verified in **graph 4**.

Graph 4
Failure to update the framework
Empty dwellings
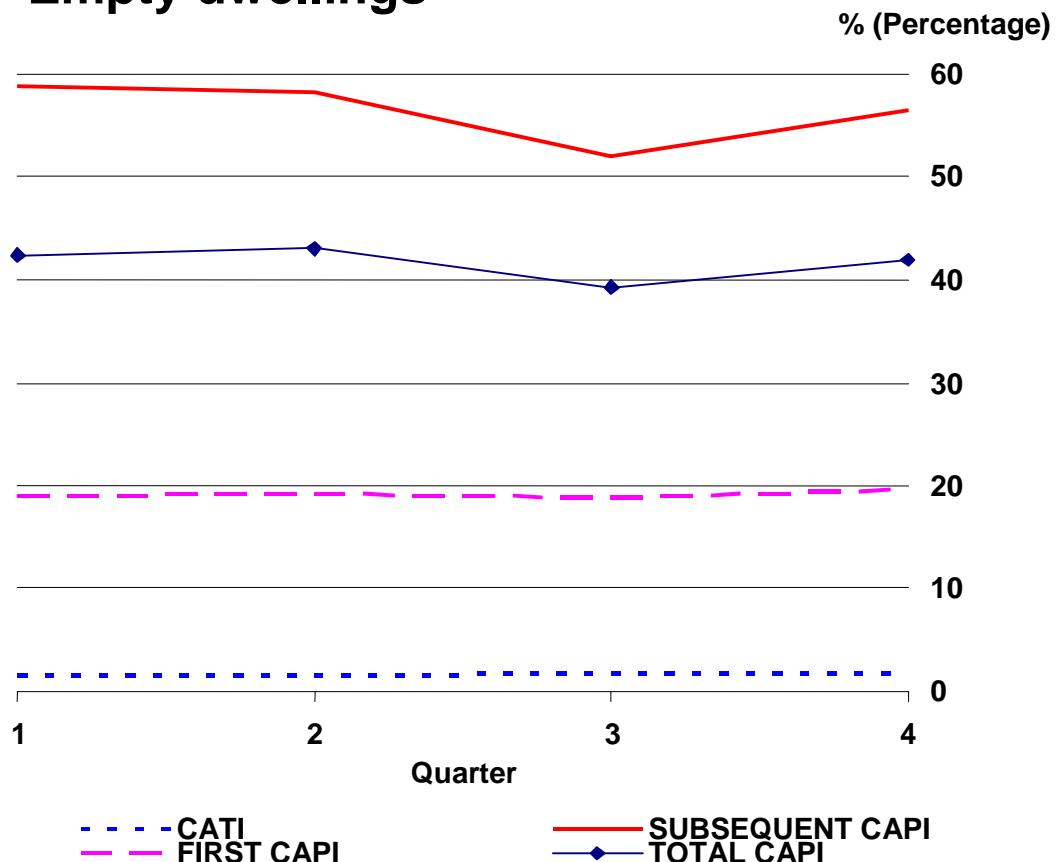
% (Percentage)

In turn, **graph 5** shows empty dwellings in CATI and in CAPI, differentiating in both cases between capitals and the rest of the municipalities. It can be seen that both in CATI and in CAPI, the percentages of empty dwellings are higher in the other municipalities than in the capitals, although in CAPI the differences are much 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 of the survey, the framework of dwellings of one sixth of the sample sections is updated, according to the established rotation shifts mentioned above.

This updating 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. Conversely, the inhabited dwellings are not visited to check on whether they are still inhabited, and therefore, it is possible for the percentage of empty dwellings of the framework to increase gradually over the years.

Graph 5
Failure to update the framework
Empty dwellings

% (Percentage)

Legend:
- ---- CAPITALS CAPI
- — — CAPITALS CATI
- —— REST CAPI
- —— REST CATI
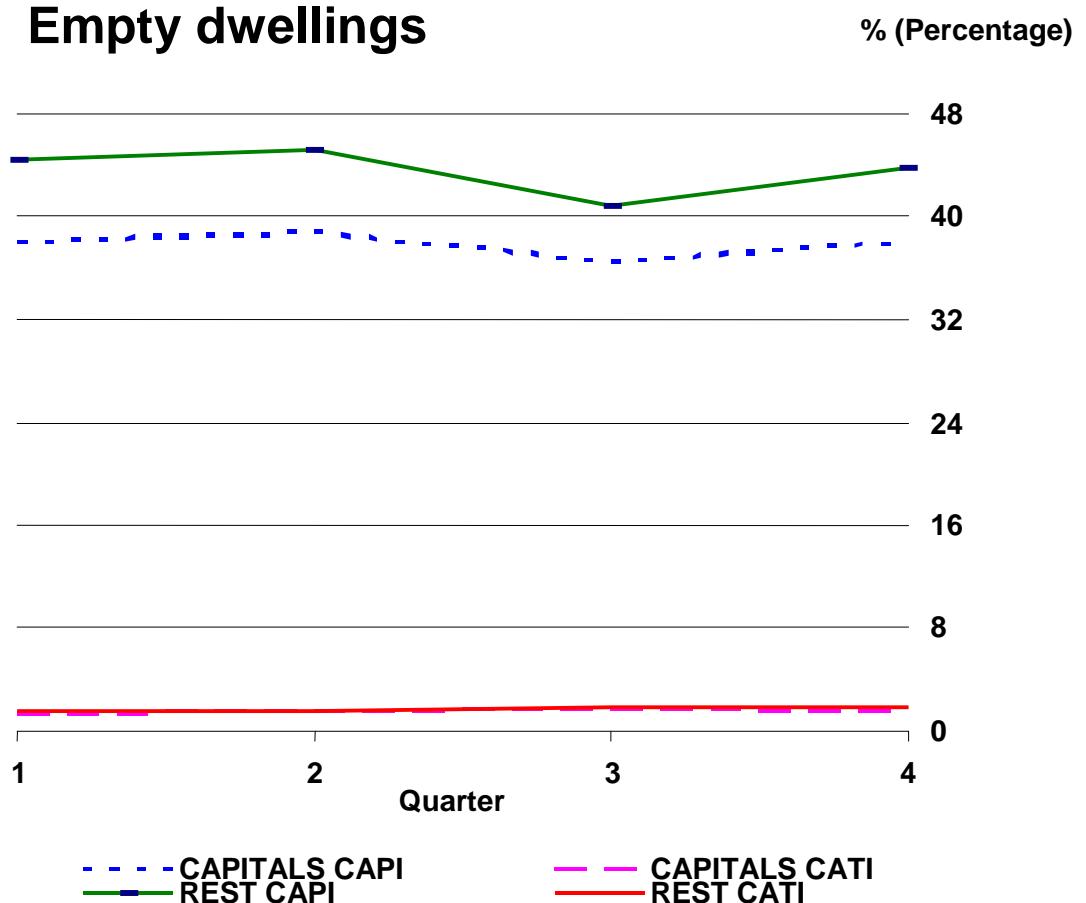
Graph 6 represents the evolution over time of the percentage of empty dwellings regarding the owner occupier dwellings selected. The variation from the first quarter of 2005 has been represented; this was when collection by CAPI and CATI methods commenced to date only considering the data from dwellings assigned to CAPI who were in the first interview, with the purpose of obtaining more representative results. This is done in this way as empty dwellings detected in the first interview are visited again in successive interviews to see whether they have changed situation, for which reason the immense majority of empty dwellings in these interviews are those which had been classified as such in the first interview. The aforementioned may be observed: the percentage of empty dwellings increases over time.

Graph 6. Evolution of the percentage of empty dwellings, as compared with the incumbent dwellings. CAPI 1st
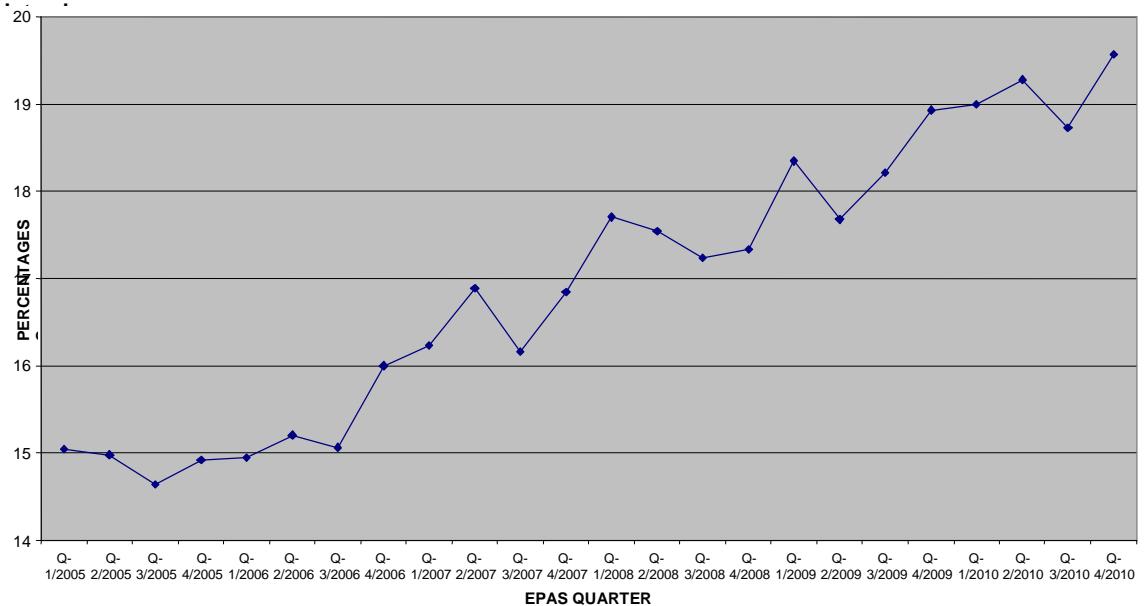
Within the quality assessment programme, in order to detect mistakes made in the process of updating the sample sections, a sample of 200 sections per year has been selected to go through it a second time (50 in each quarter), of which, it has only been possible to study 128, due to different incidences arising in th e organisation of the fieldwork.

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

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

It is observed that the percentage of dwellings omitted in the framework for the total of the strata is plenty small, only 1.32%, which allows us to state that the form in which the updates are performed is reasonably good.

Beyond the quality evaluation in the process of updating sections, the information on surveyable dwellings according to E.R. and not surveyable according to E.O., and vice versa, in the sample of sections selected to interview in E.R. can be seen in chapter 4 of this study.

2. Omissions of dwellings in the framework

Stratum	Sections updated in R.I.	Surveyabl dwellings in O.I.	Dwellings that are unsurvevable in O.I. and surveyable in R.I. (omissions)	
			Total	Porcentaje
1	35	23.505	391	1,66
2	4	2.298	44	1,91
3	2	1224	99	8,09
4	3	1.577	36	2,28
5	7	4.299	133	3,09
6	11	8.088	83	1,03
7	7	6.163	49	0,80
8	7	5.151	255	4,95
9	9	4.983	27	0,54
Total	85	57.288	1.117	1,95

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 to their **refusal** to participate in the survey.

The percentages of these two types of incidence are shown in tables F.D.1 and F.D. 2 of the Annex, these being calculated with regard to the total for surveyable dwellings, as can be seen. **Graph 7** similarly shows the evolution, throughout the year, of the two components of non-response, with a distinction being made between CATI and CAPI.

We observe that with CAPI, we can observe that the percentages of absences are significantly higher than those corresponding to refusals, since whereas the former stand, on average, at around 19.4%, the latter stand at around 7.5 per cent. Regarding CATI, the percentages of absences are also higher than those of refusals, but the differences between them are much lower than those registered in CAPI.

If we compare the percentages of absences in CATI and in CAPI, we can see that they are much 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, it can be observed that the percentages are likewise higher in CAPI than in CATI, although in this case, the differences are smaller. This is due to the fact that the dwellings in CATI, for the most part, have participated previously, on at least one occasion.

Graph 7
Non-response

% (Percentage)

- - - - **ABSENCES CATI**   ——— **ABSENCES CAPI**

— — **REFUSALS CATI**   ——— **REFUSALS CAPI**
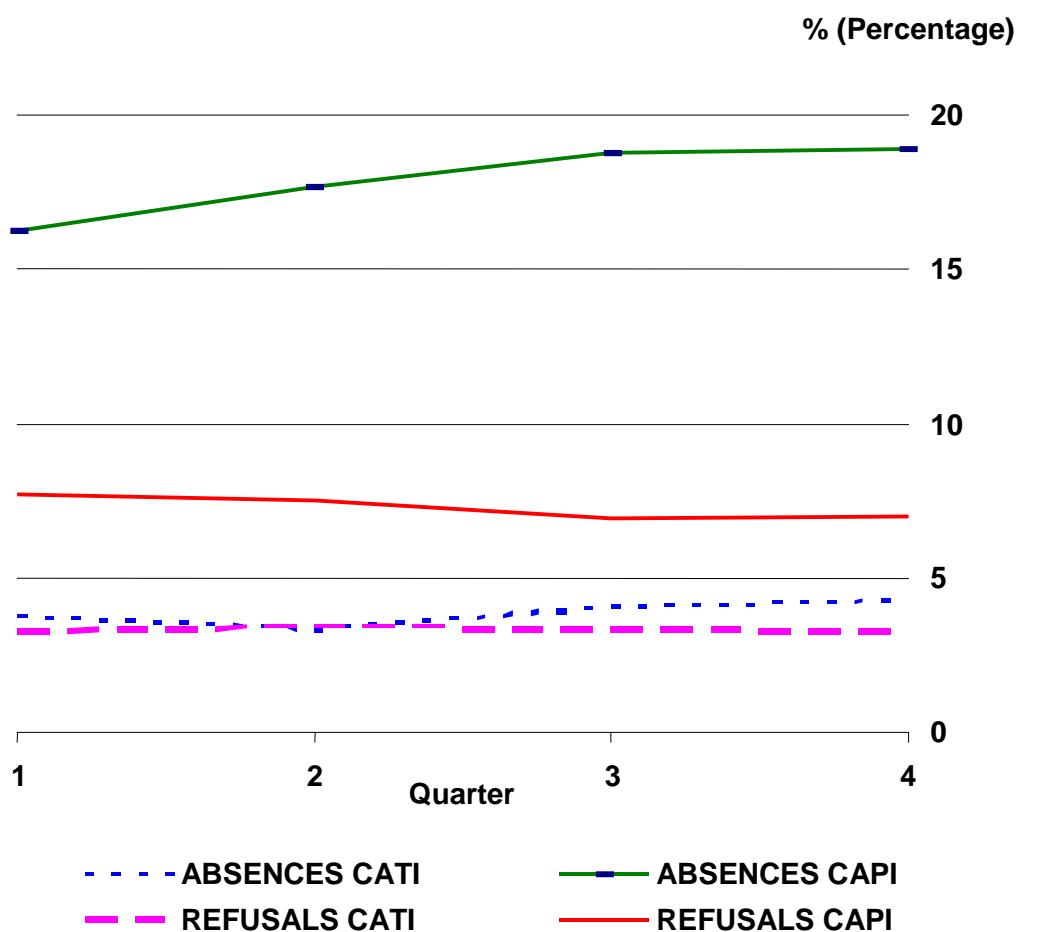
3.3.1. REFUSALS

A refusal occurs when all persons aged 16 years old or over, who are resident in a dwelling, refuse to participate in the survey.

If the refusal takes place in the first quarter of participation, the dwelling is replaced at random by a reserve dwelling from the same section, until a group is found that does participate, or is absent or inaccessible. When a refusal occurs in the second or subsequent quarters of participation, 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 in 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 subsequent 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 of the annex we can see the percentage refusals obtained, both in CAPI and CATI.

When refusal occurs for *the first time*, a *questionnaire of refusals* is completed in order to collect some of the 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 participate in the survey, and age, sex, nationality, educational level, relationship with economic activity, occupation and branch of activity for 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 the information for refusal questionnaires in the four quarters, for the total of these, and making a distinction between CATI and CAPI.

Focusing on the quarterly average, it can be observed that, in the case of CAPI, most (78.5% on average) of the data from the refusal questionnaires is obtained by *direct information*, whereas in CATI, it is the *information from previous interviews* that which constitutes the main source of information, thus obtaining 92.4% of the data.

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 subsequent interviews, once the dwellings have already participated, in general, on at least one occasion, except in the cases of change in the human group or absence in the first interview.

If we correlate the average quarterly number of first-time refusals in table 3 with the average quarterly number of total refusals (obtained by adding the refusals in tables F.D.1 and F.D.2 in the Annex), we obtain the average quarterly number of *first-time refusals* standing at 59.5% of the total number of refusals.

3. Origin of the information from the questionnaires on refusals for the first time

Origin	Quarter									
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Average	
Total	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Refusals for the first time	1,887	100.0	1,894	100.0	1,853	100.0	1,840	100.0	1,869	100.0
- Municipal register	134	7.1	149	7.9	132	7.1	111	6.0	132	7.0
- Information from previous inte	820	43.5	907	47.9	839	45.3	848	46.1	854	45.7
- Direct information	933	49.4	838	44.2	882	47.6	881	47.9	884	47.3
CATI	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Refusals for the first time	782	100.0	866	100.0	794	100.0	822	100.0	816	100.0
- Municipal register	4	0.5	8	0.9	8	1.0	13	1.6	8	1.0
- Information from previous inte	704	90.0	789	91.1	730	91.9	756	92.0	745	91.3
- Direct information	74	9.5	69	8.0	56	7.1	53	6.5	63	7.7
CAPI	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Refusals for the first time	1,105	100.0	1,028	100.0	1,059	100.0	1,018	100.0	1,053	100.0
- Municipal register	130	11.8	141	13.7	124	11.7	98	9.6	123	11.7
- Information from previous inte	116	10.5	118	11.5	109	10.3	92	9.0	109	10.3
- Direct information	859	77.7	769	74.8	826	78.0	828	81.3	821	78.0

As mentioned previously, the dwellings comprising the sample remain in it for six consecutive quarters, renewing one-sixth of the same each quarter, according to established rotation shifts.

Chart 4 shows the distribution of *refusals for the first time*, according to the number of *effective interviews* of the human group in which they have occurred. This presents both the total of the refusals for the first time and the breakdown thereof, depending on the collection method used, whether it be CAPI or CATI.

4. Refusals for the first time, according to the interview number of the human group. Totals

	Quarter									
Interview number	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Average	
Total	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Refusals for the first time	1,887	100.0	1,894	100.0	1,853	100.0	1,840	100.0	1,869	100.0
- First interview	1,024	54.3	929	49.0	965	52.1	927	50.4	961	51.4
- Second interview	284	15.1	323	17.1	249	13.4	311	16.9	292	15.6
- Third interview	206	10.9	195	10.3	223	12.0	197	10.7	205	11.0
- Fourth interview	167	8.9	200	10.6	165	8.9	180	9.8	178	9.5
- Fifth interview	129	6.8	156	8.2	155	8.4	131	7.1	143	7.6
- Sixth interview	77	4.1	91	4.8	96	5.2	94	5.1	90	4.8
CATI	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Refusals for the first time	782	100.0	866	100.0	794	100.0	822	100.0	816	100.0
- First interview	34	4.4	21	2.4	22	2.8	30	3.7	27	3.3
- Second interview	240	30.7	287	33.1	214	27.0	272	33.1	253	31.0
- Third interview	182	23.3	172	19.9	190	23.9	171	20.8	179	21.9
- Fourth interview	153	19.6	172	19.9	149	18.8	148	18.0	156	19.1
- Fifth interview	110	14.1	139	16.1	133	16.8	119	14.5	125	15.3
- Sixth interview	63	8.1	75	8.7	86	10.8	82	10.0	77	9.4
CAPI	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%
Refusals for the first time	1,105	100.0	1,028	100.0	1,059	100.0	1,018	100.0	1,053	100.0
- First interview	990	89.6	908	88.3	943	89.1	897	88.1	935	88.8
- Second interview	44	4.0	36	3.5	35	3.3	39	3.8	39	3.7
- Third interview	24	2.2	23	2.2	33	3.1	26	2.6	27	2.5
- Fourth interview	14	1.3	28	2.7	16	1.5	32	3.1	23	2.1
- Fifth interview	19	1.7	17	1.7	22	2.1	12	1.2	18	1.7
- Sixth interview	14	1.3	16	1.6	10	0.9	12	1.2	13	1.2

It can be observed that, with CAPI, on average, almost 88% of families that refuse to participate in the survey for the first time, do so in the first interview, with 95% of them doing so in one of the first three interviews.

As mentioned previously, the CATI method is used in those dwellings corresponding to the sections which, according to the rotation shift, correspond to the second or subsequent interviews, and therefore, the refusals for the first time that appear in the CATI section of table 5 in the first interview must correspond to dwellings in which there has been a change in the human group or to dwellings which, in the previous quarter or quarters, were empty, inaccessible or intended for other purposes, or in which the human group was absent.

Chart 4 shows that, with CATI, 30% of families that have refused for the first time to participate in the survey have done so in the second interview, with 69% of them doing so between the second and the fourth interviews.

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

Some features of the reference person of the dwellings that refused to participate for the first time in the EAPS 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 *relationship with economic activity* and *educational level*, for which it stands at 58 and 54%, respectively. Such high non-response values subtract validity from any conclusions that could be obtained from these tables; nevertheless, the end of table **F.D.3.3** includes the percentage distribution of family dwellings, according to the relationship with economic activity of the reference person, obtained from EAPS 2011 (average for the four quarters), and by comparing this distribution, which serves as a reference, with that from 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* as regards economic activity, in other words, in that they are neither employed nor unemployed.

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

In turn, **table F.D.3.7** presents the distribution of refusals for the first time 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 EAPS 2011 (average for the four quarters). If we compare this distribution with that for the quarterly average of refusals, we may reach the conclusion that refusals for the first time are concentrated primarily in one-person and two-person dwellings.

Lastly, **table 5** presents the distribution of the refusals for the first time, according to the reason expressed by the person refusing the interview, distinguishing between CATI and CAPI. It can be observed that both in dwellings assigned to CATI and those assigned to CAPI, the highest percentage of first time refusals corresponds to the modality *does not state reason*, which attains 27.5% in CATI and 29% in CAPI.

In CATI the second most important reason corresponds to *lack of interest* (26.7%), while in CAPI this is *death or illness* (23.4%).

5. Refusals for the first time, according to the reason expressed by the person refusing to participate in the interview

Reason	Quarter								Average
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		
Total	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	%
Refusals for the first time	1,887	100.0	1,894	100.0	1,853	100.0	1,840	100.0	
- No reason expressed	559	29.6	566	29.9	582	31.4	540	29.4	30.1
- Lack of interest	423	22.4	448	23.7	381	20.6	377	20.5	21.8
- Too much of a bother	204	10.8	211	11.1	198	10.7	240	13.0	11.4
- Fear or distrust	164	8.7	133	7.0	132	7.1	149	8.1	7.7
- Death or illness	362	19.2	365	19.3	395	21.3	366	19.9	19.9
- Other	175	9.3	171	9.0	165	8.9	168	9.1	9.1
CATI	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	%
Refusals for the first time	782	100.0	866	100.0	794	100.0	822	100.0	
- No reason expressed	211	27.0	233	26.9	267	33.6	248	30.2	29.4
- Lack of interest	219	28.0	260	30.0	205	25.8	206	25.1	27.2
- Too much of a bother	73	9.3	86	9.9	66	8.3	89	10.8	9.6
- Fear or distrust	106	13.6	82	9.5	81	10.2	96	11.7	11.2
- Death or illness	102	13.0	126	14.6	125	15.7	117	14.2	14.4
- Other	71	9.1	79	9.1	50	6.3	66	8.0	8.1
CAPI	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	%
Refusals for the first time	1,105	100.0	1,028	100.0	1,059	100.0	1,018	100.0	
- No reason expressed	348	31.5	333	32.4	315	29.8	292	28.7	30.6
- Lack of interest	204	18.5	188	18.3	176	16.6	171	16.8	17.5
- Too much of a bother	131	11.9	125	12.2	132	12.5	151	14.8	12.8
- Fear or distrust	58	5.3	51	5.0	51	4.8	53	5.2	5.1
- Death or illness	260	23.5	239	23.3	270	25.5	249	24.5	24.2
- Other	104	9.4	92	9.0	115	10.9	102	10.0	9.8

Graph 8 represents the 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 subsequent interviews

Firstly, please note that the percentages of refusals are significantly 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 the subsequent interviews than in the first interview. This is due to the fact that, as with the empty dwellings, refusals are revisited in the remaining participation quarters in case there are changes, either in the attitude of the human group with regard to the survey, or in the human group itself; therefore refusals in subsequent interviews are, for the most part, refusals continuing from previous quarters.

Graph 8
Non-response
Refusals

% (Percentage)
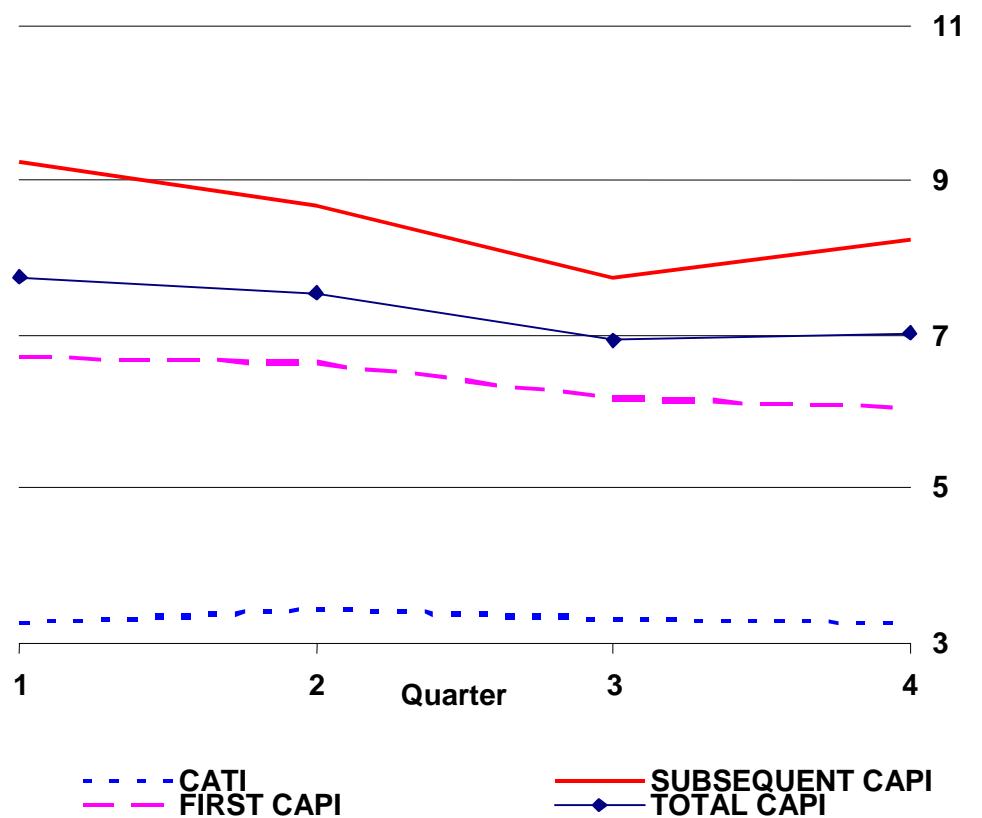
The percentages of refusals, depending on the type of municipality, are represented, for dwellings in CAPI in the first interview, in **graph 9**. We observe that percentage of refusals are, over the four quarters, highest in provincial capitals than in the remaining municipalities.

Graph 9
Non-response
Refusals in CAPI 1st interview   % (Percentage)
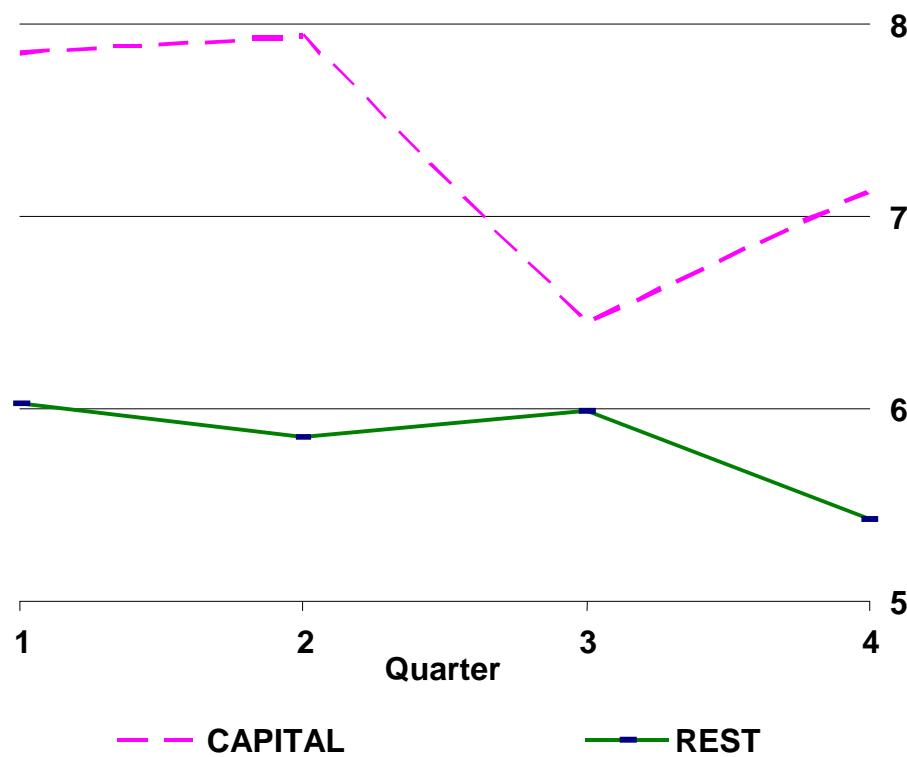
3.3.2. ABSENCES

Absence in a dwelling occurs when no person from the human group occupying it is present, in the subsequent visits that the interviewer makes to the dwelling, during the time remaining in the section.

In case of the temporary absence of the occupants of the dwelling, the interviewer repeats her/his visits or telephone calls in order to try to obtain the information, as long as the working calendar allows. If, despite all attempts, they are unable to contact any of them, the dwelling is then considered to be definitively absent, and s/he again tries to contact it the following quarter.

Graph 10
Non-response
Absences
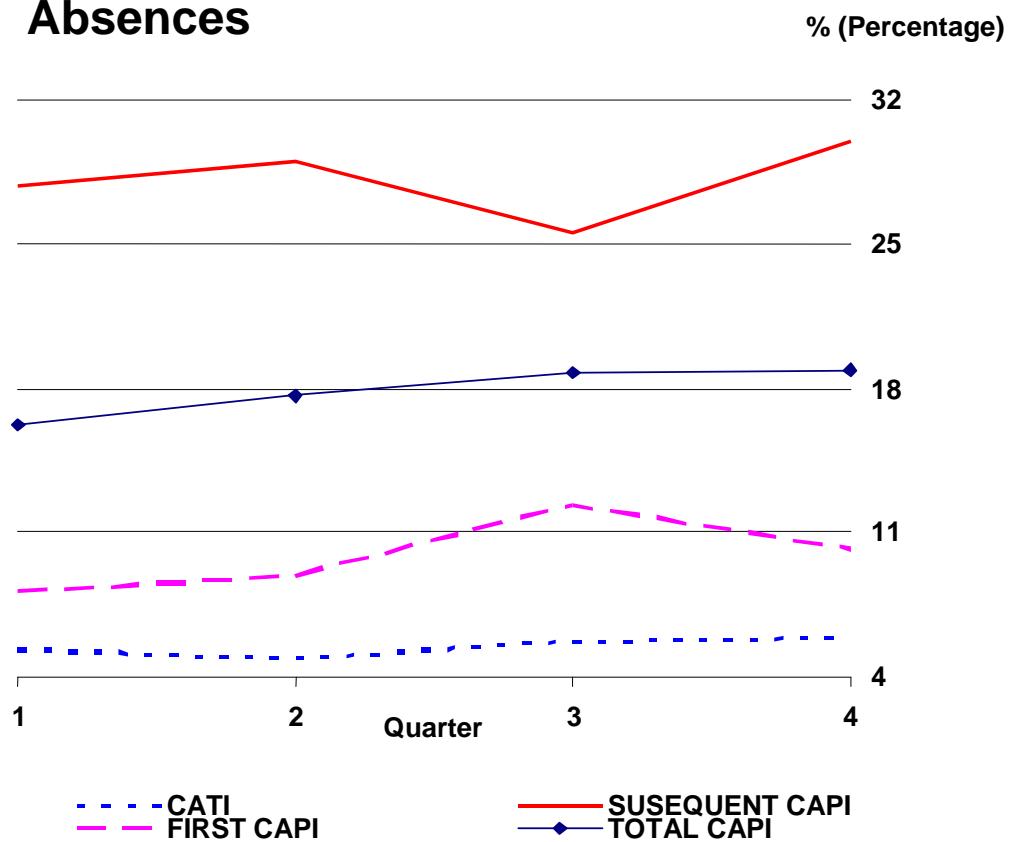
% (Percentage)

Graph 10 reflects the percentages of absences for CATI and CAPI in the four quarters, distinguishing for the latter method between the first and the subsequent interviews.

Firstly, the percentages of absences are significantly higher in CAPI than in CATI, as mentioned previously. Secondly, and with reference to CAPI, we can see that the absences are much more numerous, in relative terms, in the subsequent interviews than in the first interview. This is due, firstly, to the fact that, as with the 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 the number of selected dwellings, in subsequent interviews than in the first interview.

Finally, we observe that whilst in CATI the percentage of absences stays quite stable over the year, in CAPI we note more ups and downs in this.

The percentages of absences, depending on the type of municipality, are represented, for CATI and for CAPI, in **graph 11**. We observe that in CATI percentages are very similar, in general they are somewhat higher in the province capitals. In CAPI, the percentages of absences are always higher in the

capitals than in the remaining municipalities, yielding an average difference of around six percentage points.

Graph 11
Non-response
Absences

% (Percentage)

CAPITALS CAPI   CAPITALS CATI
REST CAPI   REST CATI
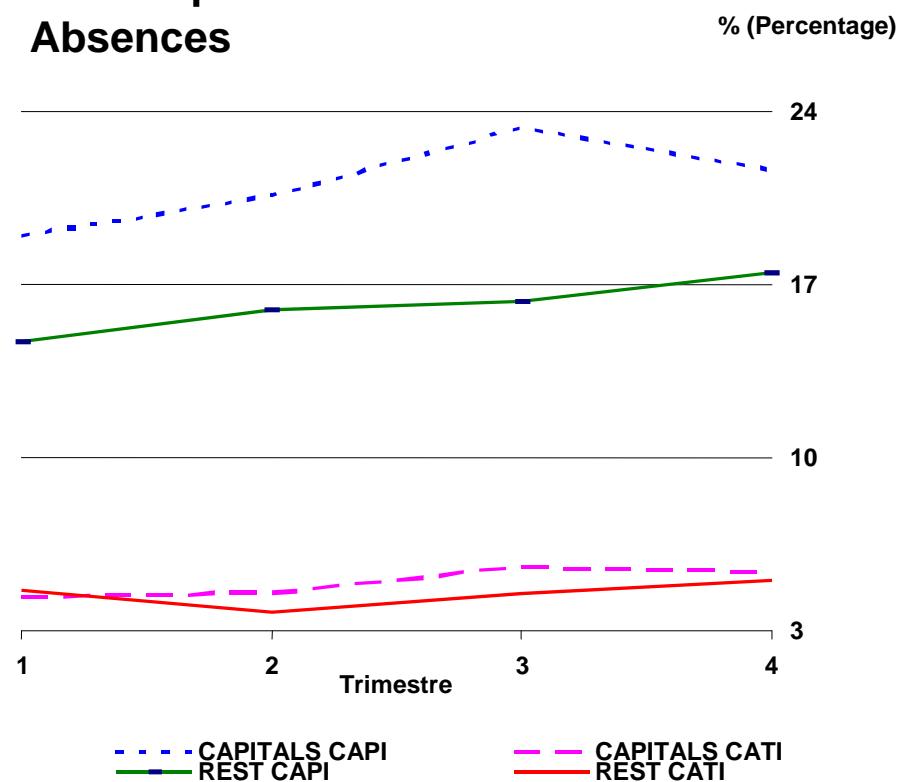
Graph 12. Rates of refusals and absences, with regard to surveyable dwellings. CAPI 1st interview
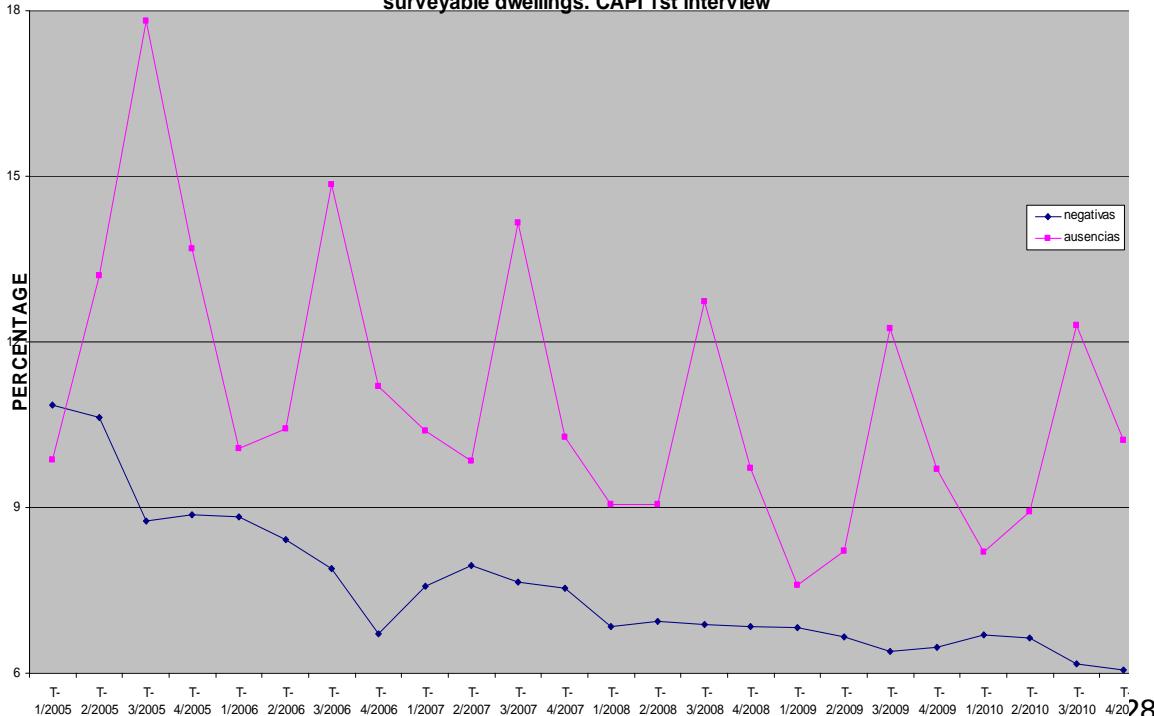
Graph 12 represents the time evolution of the rates of refusals and absences, from the first quarter of 2005 to the fourth quarter of 2011, in the dwellings that have been included in CAPI and that were in their first interview. The reason for considering only these dwellings, excluding those in subsequent interviews, is to obtain more representative results, on not considering the refusals and absences carried over from previous quarters in the latter interviews. In turn, the reason for beginning the graphical representation of the data in the first quarter of 2005 is that it was in this period when the collection, differentiated by CAPI and CATI method, was implemented.

It can be observed that both rates (percentage refusals and absences regarding surveyable dwellings), tend to decrease, although, in 2011, they have slightly recovered as compared to values in 2010. In the case of absences, we can see the increases that take place in the third quarter of each year, coinciding with the longest family holiday period.

The graphical representation of the percentage distribution of the surveyable dwellings, considering the average of the data of the four quarters of the year, in CAPI and in CATI, may be viewed in **graphs 13 and 14**, respectively.

Graph 13.
Distribution of surveyable dwellings.
CAPI first interview.
Quarterly average

Absences
11%

Refusals
6%
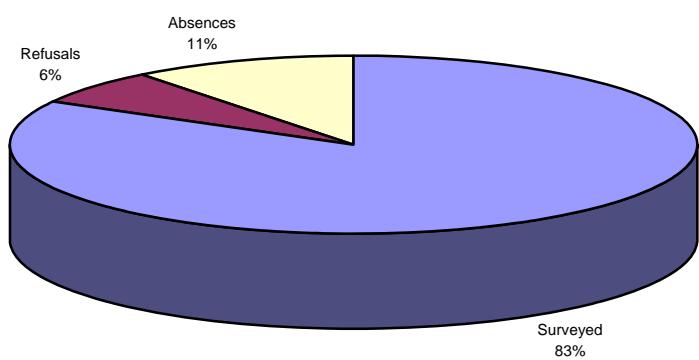
Surveyed
83%

Graph 14
Distribution of surveyable dwellings. CATI
Quarterly average

Refusals
3%

Absences
5%

Surveyed
92%
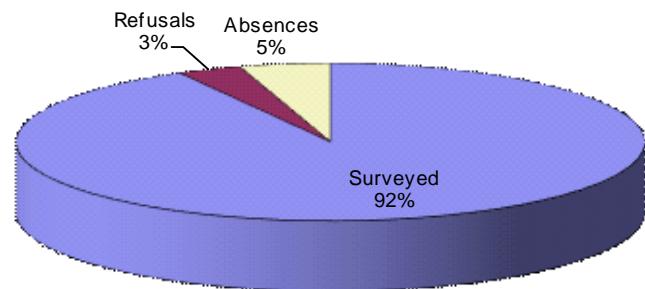
Lastly, **graphs 15 and 16** have represented the percentage distributions, considering likewise the quarterly average, of the incidences in the incumbent dwellings assigned to CAPI (first interview) and to CATI, respectively.

Graph 15
Incidences in incumbent dwellings.
CAPI first interview.
Quarterly average
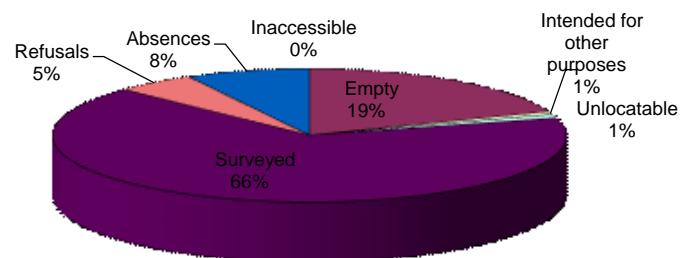
Graph 16
Incidences in incumbent dwellings in CATI
Quarterly average

Refusals
3%

Absences
4%

Inaccessible
2%

Empty
2%

Intended for other
purposes 0%

Surveyed
89%
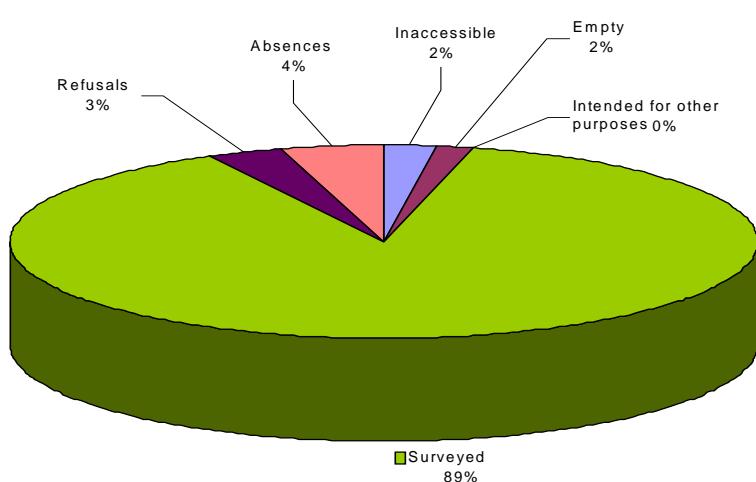
3.4 Incidences in the sample in the different Autonomous Communities

Charts 6.1.1 to 6.4.2 present the **incidences** registered in the selected dwellings for the four quarters of the year, 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 31%, the Community with the lowest average quarterly percentage for unsurveyable dwellings, whereas at the other extreme, Aragón and Castilla-La Mancha stand out with an average percentage for unsurveyable dwellings of 52.9%. These very high percentages of non-surveyable dwellings are because, as mentioned, of the fact that empty dwellings are visited every quarter in case they became inhabited and the way in which the surveys are updated (see section 3.2).

If we then study non-response, including refusals plus absences, we can see that Canarias is the Community with the highest quarterly average, reaching a value of 43.6 percent. The least non-response corresponds to Murcia, whose quarterly average stands at 16.1%.

If we break non-response down into its components, we can observe that the highest quarterly average percentage of refusals corresponds to Ceuta, with 14.5%. The Community with the fewest refusals is Cantabria, whose quarterly average stands at 1.2%.

In terms of absences, Canarias, with an average of 35%, is the Community with the highest percentage. At the other extreme is Cataluña, with a value of 5.5%, the Community with the lowest percentage.

As regards **dwellings** that were **assigned to CATI**, and likewise considering the average values for the four quarters (see **table 6.5.2**), we can observe that the percentages of unavailable dwellings are greater than in CAPI, with Melilla reaching the highest value, at 7.3%. This fact is explained by the different meaning of *inaccessible dwelling* in CATI and in CAPI, as already mentioned in sections 3 and 3.1. Also regarding the unsurveyable dwellings, worth noting is Melilla, with 0.4%, as the Community with the lowest average quarterly percentage. At the opposite end of the spectrum, Comunidad Valenciana stands out with 4%.

If we study non-response, we can see that Comunidad de Madrid is the Community with the highest quarterly average, standing at 13.5 percent. The least non-response corresponds to Galicia, whose quarterly average stands at 5.9%.

Breaking down the lack of response into its components, we can see that with regard to refusals País Vasco is notable with the highest value, 9.1%. Among the Communities with the fewest refusals, Cataluña, whose quarterly average stands at 1.9%, is of particular note.

In terms of absences, Illes Balears, with an average of 9.8%, is the Community with the highest percentage. At the other extreme are Extremadura and Navarra, registering percentages around 3%, the Communities with the lowest relative number of absences.

Lastly, tables 6.1.T to 6.4.T show the incidences occurring in the four quarters of the year, by Autonomous Community, for the complete sample of incumbent selected dwellings (that is, for the whole of CAPI + CATI). Table 6.5.T includes the average values for the four quarters of the year.

Considering the values of this last table, we can observe that, firstly, the percentages of inaccessible dwellings are small, with lowest corresponding to Castilla y León (0.9 percent), and the highest corresponding to Melilla, with 3.2 percent. In terms of the failure to update the framework, of particular note is Comunidad de Madrid, with 9.8%, the Community with the lowest average quarterly percentage for unsurveyable dwellings, whereas at the other extreme, Extremadura stands out with an average percentage for unsurveyable dwellings of 27.8%.

If we then study non-response, including refusals plus absences, we can see that Melilla reaches the highest quarterly average, reaching a value of nearly 25.8% . The least non-response corresponds to Comunidad Valenciana and Galicia, whose quarterly average stands around 9.8%.

If we break non-response down into its components, we can observe that the highest quarterly average percentage of refusals corresponds to País Vasco, with 9.1%. Among the Communities with the fewest refusals, Cantabria, whose quarterly average stands at 1.9 percent, is of particular note.

In terms of absences, Melilla, with an average of 20 percent, has recorded the highest percentage. At the other extreme are Galicia and Murcia, with 6%, the communities with the lowest percentage.

6.1.1 Incidences in the sample, by Autonomous Community, as a percentage

1st. quarter

Autonomous Communities	Selected dwellings				Incidences in surveyable dwellings			
	Total	Inacces-sible	Unsur-vey-able	Survey-able	Total	Surveyed	Refusals	Absen-ces
TOTAL	100,00	0,26	44,23	55,51	100,00	76,03	7,73	16,24
Andalucía	100,00	0,35	39,48	60,17	100,00	81,54	6,26	12,21
Aragón	100,00	0,12	50,28	49,60	100,00	69,51	4,69	25,80
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	0,20	37,39	62,41	100,00	69,50	5,23	25,27
Balears (Illes)	100,00	1,68	49,79	48,53	100,00	68,90	7,78	23,33
Canarias	100,00	0,15	44,49	55,36	100,00	61,21	10,14	28,65
Cantabria	100,00	0,00	34,03	65,97	100,00	80,80	0,72	18,48
Castilla y León	100,00	0,10	51,42	48,48	100,00	77,10	6,08	16,83
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	0,10	54,70	45,20	100,00	69,41	11,42	19,18
Cataluña	100,00	0,74	41,83	57,43	100,00	82,94	12,78	4,28
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	0,30	50,04	49,66	100,00	86,01	6,23	7,76
Extremadura	100,00	0,05	48,07	51,87	100,00	66,90	6,52	26,58
Galicia	100,00	0,17	43,95	55,88	100,00	79,60	9,55	10,85
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	0,10	29,77	70,13	100,00	82,99	5,71	11,29
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	0,00	44,99	55,01	100,00	86,94	5,78	7,28
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	0,00	36,16	63,84	100,00	63,03	7,82	29,15
País Vasco	100,00	0,13	32,03	67,83	100,00	65,97	8,33	25,69
Rioja (La)	100,00	0,17	43,94	55,89	100,00	73,80	11,45	14,76
Ceuta	100,00	0,00	37,60	62,40	100,00	60,26	8,97	30,77
Melilla	100,00	0,60	43,37	56,02	100,00	53,76	20,43	25,81

6.1.2 Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CATI)

1er. trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inacce-sibles	No en-cues-tables	Encues-tables	Total	Encues-tadas	Negati-vas	Ausen-cias
TOTAL	100,00	2,21	1,61	96,18	100,00	92,20	3,27	4,53
Andalucía	100,00	2,25	1,58	96,17	100,00	95,32	2,05	2,63
Aragón	100,00	1,81	1,37	96,82	100,00	94,90	2,92	2,19
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	2,44	1,81	95,74	100,00	94,10	2,11	3,79
Balears (Illes)	100,00	3,46	0,78	95,77	100,00	91,68	4,12	4,20
Canarias	100,00	1,95	1,45	96,60	100,00	94,33	2,32	3,35
Cantabria	100,00	1,81	1,21	96,98	100,00	92,84	3,11	4,05
Castilla y León	100,00	1,57	1,67	96,76	100,00	88,91	3,07	8,02
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	2,05	1,05	96,89	100,00	88,54	3,35	8,11
Cataluña	100,00	2,39	0,78	96,83	100,00	92,59	2,92	4,49
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	2,33	4,12	93,55	100,00	94,43	2,73	2,83
Extremadura	100,00	2,55	0,75	96,70	100,00	93,53	3,71	2,76
Galicia	100,00	2,26	1,63	96,12	100,00	93,09	3,61	3,30
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	2,57	2,32	95,11	100,00	86,51	3,57	9,92
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	4,09	1,80	94,11	100,00	93,07	3,68	3,24
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	1,23	1,15	97,61	100,00	93,06	4,89	2,05
País Vasco	100,00	1,37	0,80	97,82	100,00	87,98	8,20	3,83
Rioja (La)	100,00	2,26	0,68	97,07	100,00	90,35	2,33	7,33
Ceuta	100,00	5,37	1,34	93,29	100,00	92,81	2,16	5,04
Melilla	100,00	5,88	2,52	91,60	100,00	95,41	0,92	3,67

6.2.1 Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CAPI)

2º trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inacce-sibles	No en-cues-tables	Encues-tables	Total	Encues-tadas	Negati-vas	Ausen-cias
TOTAL	100,00	0,32	45,03	54,65	100,00	74,84	7,52	17,64
Andalucía	100,00	0,42	40,55	59,04	100,00	81,17	5,78	13,06
Aragón	100,00	0,19	52,37	47,44	100,00	67,70	6,62	25,68
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	0,21	38,12	61,67	100,00	65,96	4,70	29,34
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,84	50,66	46,50	100,00	66,12	5,88	28,00
Canarias	100,00	0,76	45,90	53,34	100,00	57,48	11,09	31,43
Cantabria	100,00	0,10	34,87	65,04	100,00	82,18	0,92	16,90
Castilla y León	100,00	0,18	50,51	49,32	100,00	73,37	6,09	20,53
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	0,11	55,47	44,42	100,00	69,14	10,05	20,81
Cataluña	100,00	0,76	41,71	57,53	100,00	82,64	12,39	4,97
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	0,13	53,97	45,90	100,00	83,54	6,15	10,31
Extremadura	100,00	0,00	51,00	49,00	100,00	69,91	6,32	23,77
Galicia	100,00	0,04	42,70	57,26	100,00	79,51	8,66	11,83
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	0,10	29,69	70,21	100,00	80,81	5,48	13,71
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	0,00	44,27	55,73	100,00	85,59	4,24	10,17
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	0,00	36,20	63,80	100,00	58,50	7,25	34,25
País Vasco	100,00	0,14	34,56	65,30	100,00	60,04	11,56	28,40
Rioja (La)	100,00	0,17	51,04	48,79	100,00	77,66	10,28	12,06
Ceuta	100,00	0,00	35,43	64,57	100,00	60,98	13,41	25,61
Melilla	100,00	1,30	44,81	53,90	100,00	55,42	10,84	33,73

6.2.2 Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CATI)

2º trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inaccesibles	No encuestables	Encuestables	Total	Encuestadas	Negativas	Ausencias
TOTAL	100,00	2,21	1,70	96,09	100,00	92,51	3,43	4,05
Andalucía	100,00	2,17	1,52	96,31	100,00	95,67	2,48	1,85
Aragón	100,00	1,40	1,14	97,47	100,00	94,44	3,23	2,33
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	2,22	1,46	96,32	100,00	94,46	2,45	3,10
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,58	1,18	96,24	100,00	90,96	3,69	5,35
Canarias	100,00	2,71	1,09	96,19	100,00	94,57	2,95	2,44
Cantabria	100,00	2,52	1,07	96,41	100,00	93,16	2,92	3,92
Castilla y León	100,00	2,10	2,10	95,81	100,00	90,53	3,46	6,01
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	2,76	1,18	96,06	100,00	90,53	3,04	6,43
Cataluña	100,00	2,21	0,73	97,06	100,00	91,55	2,97	5,46
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	2,52	4,27	93,20	100,00	94,56	2,97	2,46
Extremadura	100,00	2,46	1,05	96,49	100,00	92,90	3,64	3,40
Galicia	100,00	1,74	2,13	96,13	100,00	93,51	3,56	2,92
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	2,47	2,16	95,38	100,00	87,75	3,66	8,58
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	2,98	2,13	94,89	100,00	93,71	3,07	3,14
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	1,52	1,22	97,26	100,00	92,17	4,46	3,37
País Vasco	100,00	1,28	0,76	97,96	100,00	88,19	8,49	3,28
Rioja (La)	100,00	2,44	0,89	96,67	100,00	89,33	3,21	7,45
Ceuta	100,00	7,75	2,11	90,14	100,00	92,19	5,47	2,34
Melilla	100,00	4,07	2,44	93,50	100,00	93,04	0,00	6,96

6.3.1 Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CAPI)

3er. trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inacce-sibles	No en-cues-tables	Encues-tables	Total	Encues-tadas	Negati-vas	Ausen-cias
TOTAL	100,00	0,41	41,31	58,27	100,00	74,34	6,93	18,73
Andalucía	100,00	0,40	39,62	59,98	100,00	76,80	6,32	16,88
Aragón	100,00	0,19	52,48	47,33	100,00	63,22	5,64	31,14
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	0,00	38,43	61,57	100,00	58,25	4,47	37,27
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,51	49,95	47,54	100,00	65,71	4,62	29,67
Canarias	100,00	0,32	44,39	55,30	100,00	55,86	11,15	32,98
Cantabria	100,00	0,00	34,74	65,26	100,00	82,15	1,18	16,67
Castilla y León	100,00	0,12	48,89	50,99	100,00	72,87	5,45	21,69
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	0,10	54,80	45,10	100,00	67,02	10,19	22,79
Cataluña	100,00	0,77	40,32	58,91	100,00	81,05	13,50	5,45
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	0,04	51,98	47,98	100,00	81,76	5,21	13,03
Extremadura	100,00	0,00	49,74	50,26	100,00	66,84	6,06	27,10
Galicia	100,00	1,00	23,05	75,95	100,00	87,02	5,23	7,75
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	0,10	30,14	69,76	100,00	76,87	5,68	17,45
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	0,00	41,80	58,20	100,00	79,84	6,85	13,31
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	0,30	35,89	63,81	100,00	66,59	7,29	26,12
País Vasco	100,00	0,40	31,15	68,44	100,00	58,52	10,15	31,33
Rioja (La)	100,00	0,68	49,49	49,83	100,00	71,33	7,17	21,50
Ceuta	100,00	0,79	36,51	62,70	100,00	56,96	10,13	32,91
Melilla	100,00	0,63	43,75	55,63	100,00	67,42	12,36	20,22

6.3.2 Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CATI)

3er. trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inacce-sibles	No en-cues-tables	Encues-tables	Total	Encues-tadas	Negati-vas	Ausen-cias
TOTAL	100,00	2,20	1,94	95,86	100,00	91,76	3,31	4,93
Andalucía	100,00	2,33	1,48	96,19	100,00	94,85	2,46	2,69
Aragón	100,00	1,80	1,14	97,07	100,00	93,82	2,80	3,38
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	1,52	2,10	96,38	100,00	92,87	2,63	4,50
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,21	1,14	96,65	100,00	87,41	4,05	8,54
Canarias	100,00	2,22	1,73	96,05	100,00	94,51	2,57	2,91
Cantabria	100,00	2,00	1,00	97,01	100,00	93,52	1,75	4,73
Castilla y León	100,00	1,76	2,10	96,14	100,00	91,11	3,34	5,54
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	2,55	1,29	96,16	100,00	90,15	3,06	6,79
Cataluña	100,00	2,17	1,12	96,72	100,00	89,13	2,83	8,05
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	2,46	4,57	92,97	100,00	94,07	2,47	3,46
Extremadura	100,00	3,23	1,06	95,71	100,00	92,21	3,74	4,05
Galicia	100,00	1,73	3,05	95,23	100,00	92,74	3,88	3,38
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	2,70	2,08	95,22	100,00	87,63	3,02	9,35
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	3,56	2,56	93,87	100,00	92,94	2,58	4,48
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	1,40	1,71	96,90	100,00	92,40	5,28	2,32
País Vasco	100,00	1,58	0,62	97,80	100,00	86,49	8,43	5,08
Rioja (La)	100,00	3,12	1,45	95,43	100,00	90,67	3,03	6,30
Ceuta	100,00	2,10	2,10	95,80	100,00	95,62	2,19	2,19
Melilla	100,00	5,13	2,56	92,31	100,00	88,89	2,78	8,33

6.4.1 Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CAPI)

4º trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inacce-sibles	No en-cues-tables	Encues-tables	Total	Encues-tadas	Negati-vas	Ausen-cias
TOTAL	100,00	0,30	43,88	55,82	100,00	74,08	7,01	18,90
Andalucía	100,00	0,58	39,41	60,01	100,00	78,53	5,88	15,59
Aragón	100,00	0,12	53,09	46,79	100,00	65,65	6,34	28,01
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	0,26	36,22	63,53	100,00	65,19	4,14	30,68
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,93	51,62	45,45	100,00	71,26	3,45	25,29
Canarias	100,00	0,31	45,64	54,06	100,00	56,51	8,64	34,85
Cantabria	100,00	0,00	35,65	64,35	100,00	79,45	1,07	19,48
Castilla y León	100,00	0,07	48,75	51,18	100,00	72,93	5,45	21,62
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	0,03	54,79	45,17	100,00	68,57	11,24	20,19
Cataluña	100,00	0,69	41,16	58,16	100,00	82,26	10,72	7,01
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	0,12	50,67	49,21	100,00	81,77	5,01	13,22
Extremadura	100,00	0,00	51,56	48,44	100,00	70,90	6,56	22,54
Galicia	100,00	0,06	39,39	60,55	100,00	78,90	8,26	12,84
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	0,10	30,80	69,11	100,00	80,88	4,13	14,99
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	0,00	45,78	54,22	100,00	86,78	6,61	6,61
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	0,00	40,28	59,72	100,00	66,14	6,04	27,82
País Vasco	100,00	0,33	30,78	68,89	100,00	58,82	10,06	31,12
Rioja (La)	100,00	0,16	48,48	51,36	100,00	72,90	8,10	19,00
Ceuta	100,00	0,00	37,50	62,50	100,00	73,75	11,25	15,00
Melilla	100,00	0,63	46,84	52,53	100,00	55,42	15,66	28,92

6.4.2 Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CATI)

4º trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inaccesibles	No encuestables	Encuestables	Total	Encuestadas	Negativas	Ausencias
TOTAL	100,00	2,08	1,98	95,94	100,00	91,57	3,27	5,16
Andalucía	100,00	2,14	1,50	96,36	100,00	95,41	2,28	2,31
Aragón	100,00	1,69	0,89	97,43	100,00	92,85	2,64	4,51
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	2,14	1,48	96,38	100,00	92,49	3,98	3,52
Balears (Illes)	100,00	1,98	0,92	97,10	100,00	86,31	4,22	9,47
Canarias	100,00	2,18	1,30	96,53	100,00	94,15	2,25	3,60
Cantabria	100,00	1,84	1,16	97,00	100,00	94,31	2,20	3,49
Castilla y León	100,00	1,75	2,02	96,23	100,00	89,89	3,24	6,87
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	2,09	1,47	96,43	100,00	88,88	3,73	7,39
Cataluña	100,00	2,44	1,14	96,43	100,00	89,32	2,26	8,42
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	2,16	4,41	93,43	100,00	93,24	2,56	4,20
Extremadura	100,00	3,09	0,82	96,10	100,00	94,67	2,97	2,36
Galicia	100,00	1,55	3,97	94,48	100,00	92,93	3,30	3,77
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	1,95	2,23	95,82	100,00	86,18	4,51	9,31
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	3,00	2,44	94,56	100,00	90,64	3,02	6,34
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	2,09	1,57	96,34	100,00	92,86	5,04	2,09
País Vasco	100,00	2,19	0,70	97,11	100,00	89,02	7,88	3,10
Rioja (La)	100,00	1,84	1,03	97,13	100,00	89,35	2,96	7,57
Ceuta	100,00	2,14	2,86	95,00	100,00	93,23	3,01	3,76
Melilla	100,00	4,17	0,83	95,00	100,00	86,84	3,51	9,65

6.5.1 Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CAPI)

Promedio trimestral

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables				
	Total	Inaccesibles	No encuestables	Encuestables	Total	Encuestadas	Negativas	Ausencias	F. resp. (Neg+ Aus)
TOTAL	100,00	0,32	43,60	56,08	100,00	74,81	7,29	17,91	25,19
Andalucía	100,00	0,44	39,76	59,80	100,00	79,46	6,06	14,48	20,54
Aragón	100,00	0,16	52,04	47,80	100,00	66,58	5,80	27,62	33,42
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	0,17	37,53	62,31	100,00	64,69	4,62	30,69	35,31
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,49	50,50	47,01	100,00	68,00	5,46	26,55	32,00
Canarias	100,00	0,38	45,10	54,52	100,00	57,79	10,24	31,97	42,21
Cantabria	100,00	0,02	34,81	65,16	100,00	81,15	0,97	17,88	18,85
Castilla y León	100,00	0,12	49,88	50,01	100,00	74,03	5,75	20,21	25,97
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	0,09	54,94	44,98	100,00	68,52	10,73	20,74	31,48
Cataluña	100,00	0,74	41,25	58,01	100,00	82,21	12,34	5,45	17,79
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	0,15	51,64	48,21	100,00	83,25	5,63	11,11	16,75
Extremadura	100,00	0,01	50,10	49,89	100,00	68,60	6,36	25,04	31,40
Galicia	100,00	0,33	36,96	62,71	100,00	81,79	7,65	10,55	18,21
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	0,10	30,11	69,80	100,00	80,40	5,25	14,36	19,60
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	0,00	44,20	55,80	100,00	84,68	5,89	9,43	15,32
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	0,08	37,11	62,81	100,00	63,57	7,13	29,30	36,43
País Vasco	100,00	0,25	32,09	67,65	100,00	60,83	9,99	29,18	39,17
Rioja (La)	100,00	0,29	48,22	51,49	100,00	73,86	9,28	16,86	26,14
Ceuta	100,00	0,20	36,76	63,04	100,00	63,01	10,97	26,02	36,99
Melilla	100,00	0,78	44,67	54,55	100,00	58,05	14,94	27,01	41,95

6.5.2 Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CATI)

Promedio trimestral

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables				
	Total	Inacce-sibles	No en-cues-tables	Encues-tables	Total	Encues-tadas	Negati-vas	Ausen-cias	F. resp. (Neg+ Aus)
TOTAL	100,00	2,18	1,81	96,02	100,00	92,01	3,32	4,66	7,98
Andalucía	100,00	2,22	1,52	96,26	100,00	95,31	2,32	2,37	4,69
Aragón	100,00	1,67	1,13	97,20	100,00	94,00	2,90	3,10	6,00
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	2,09	1,71	96,20	100,00	93,50	2,78	3,72	6,50
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,56	1,00	96,44	100,00	89,09	4,02	6,89	10,91
Canarias	100,00	2,27	1,39	96,34	100,00	94,39	2,53	3,07	5,60
Cantabria	100,00	2,04	1,11	96,85	100,00	93,46	2,49	4,04	6,54
Castilla y León	100,00	1,80	1,97	96,24	100,00	90,10	3,28	6,62	9,90
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	2,36	1,24	96,39	100,00	89,52	3,29	7,19	10,48
Cataluña	100,00	2,30	0,94	96,76	100,00	90,66	2,75	6,59	9,34
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	2,37	4,34	93,29	100,00	94,08	2,69	3,23	5,92
Extremadura	100,00	2,83	0,92	96,25	100,00	93,33	3,52	3,14	6,65
Galicia	100,00	1,82	2,69	95,49	100,00	93,07	3,59	3,34	6,93
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	2,42	2,20	95,38	100,00	87,02	3,69	9,29	12,98
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	3,41	2,23	94,36	100,00	92,59	3,09	4,30	7,40
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	1,56	1,41	97,02	100,00	92,62	4,92	2,46	7,38
País Vasco	100,00	1,60	0,72	97,68	100,00	87,92	8,25	3,82	12,08
Rioja (La)	100,00	2,42	1,01	96,57	100,00	89,92	2,88	7,16	10,05
Ceuta	100,00	4,36	2,09	93,55	100,00	93,48	3,17	3,35	6,52
Melilla	100,00	4,80	2,09	93,11	100,00	91,03	1,79	7,17	8,97

6.1.T Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CAPI+CATI)

1er. trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inaccesibles	No en- cuestables	Encuestables	Total	Encuestadas	Negativas	Ausencias
TOTAL	100,00	1,40	19,24	79,36	100,00	87,52	4,56	7,92
Andalucía	100,00	1,41	18,24	80,35	100,00	90,78	3,43	5,78
Aragón	100,00	1,10	21,85	77,05	100,00	88,05	3,40	8,56
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	1,31	19,83	78,86	100,00	84,24	3,36	12,40
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,74	20,49	76,77	100,00	85,89	5,05	9,06
Canarias	100,00	1,15	20,66	78,19	100,00	83,86	4,79	11,35
Cantabria	100,00	0,88	18,13	80,99	100,00	87,79	2,11	10,11
Castilla y León	100,00	0,92	23,58	75,49	100,00	85,57	3,92	10,51
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	1,20	24,65	74,15	100,00	83,41	5,51	11,08
Cataluña	100,00	1,83	14,75	83,42	100,00	90,33	5,23	4,44
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	1,62	20,11	78,26	100,00	92,57	3,51	3,92
Extremadura	100,00	1,23	25,69	73,08	100,00	83,57	4,76	11,67
Galicia	100,00	1,34	20,13	78,52	100,00	88,89	5,46	5,65
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	1,91	9,64	88,45	100,00	85,77	4,03	10,21
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	2,58	17,81	79,62	100,00	91,50	4,22	4,28
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	0,82	12,96	86,22	100,00	85,56	5,62	8,82
País Vasco	100,00	0,93	12,11	86,97	100,00	81,76	8,24	10,00
Rioja (La)	100,00	1,42	18,04	80,54	100,00	85,74	4,87	9,40
Ceuta	100,00	2,92	17,88	79,20	100,00	81,11	4,61	14,29
Melilla	100,00	2,81	26,32	70,88	100,00	76,24	9,90	13,86

6.2.T Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CAPI+CATI)

2º trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inaccesibles	No encuestables	Encuestables	Total	Encuestadas	Negativas	Ausencias
TOTAL	100,00	1,44	19,43	79,14	100,00	87,52	4,58	7,89
Andalucía	100,00	1,39	18,75	79,86	100,00	90,93	3,56	5,51
Aragón	100,00	0,91	21,90	77,19	100,00	87,78	4,07	8,15
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	1,21	19,83	78,96	100,00	83,30	3,33	13,37
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,68	20,43	76,89	100,00	85,11	4,21	10,68
Canarias	100,00	1,88	20,25	77,88	100,00	83,71	5,33	10,93
Cantabria	100,00	1,33	17,72	80,95	100,00	88,81	2,13	9,06
Castilla y León	100,00	1,27	22,92	75,81	100,00	85,73	4,20	10,07
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	1,60	24,82	73,57	100,00	84,90	4,89	10,21
Cataluña	100,00	1,72	14,48	83,79	100,00	89,50	5,14	5,35
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	1,70	21,35	76,95	100,00	92,30	3,63	4,07
Extremadura	100,00	1,16	27,39	71,45	100,00	84,59	4,61	10,76
Galicia	100,00	0,97	20,38	78,65	100,00	88,93	5,23	5,84
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	1,87	9,11	89,02	100,00	86,37	4,03	9,61
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	1,86	17,96	80,18	100,00	91,59	3,37	4,98
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	1,03	12,53	86,44	100,00	84,14	5,13	10,73
País Vasco	100,00	0,89	12,55	86,57	100,00	80,78	9,30	9,89
Rioja (La)	100,00	1,55	20,47	77,97	100,00	86,48	4,94	8,58
Ceuta	100,00	4,09	17,84	78,07	100,00	80,00	8,57	11,43
Melilla	100,00	2,53	25,99	71,48	100,00	77,27	4,55	18,18

6.3.T Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CAPI+CATI)

3er. trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inacce-sibles	No en-cues-tables	Encues-tables	Total	Encues-tadas	Negati-vas	Ausen-cias
TOTAL	100,00	1,44	18,63	79,93	100,00	86,38	4,43	9,19
Andalucía	100,00	1,44	19,06	79,50	100,00	88,58	3,80	7,62
Aragón	100,00	1,14	22,08	76,78	100,00	86,12	3,51	10,36
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	0,72	21,16	78,12	100,00	78,56	3,39	18,05
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,33	20,91	76,76	100,00	81,96	4,19	13,84
Canarias	100,00	1,39	20,43	78,18	100,00	82,53	5,23	12,24
Cantabria	100,00	0,98	18,18	80,84	100,00	88,85	1,52	9,64
Castilla y León	100,00	1,03	23,06	75,91	100,00	85,62	3,97	10,40
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	1,45	25,46	73,10	100,00	83,70	5,05	11,25
Cataluña	100,00	1,68	14,63	83,68	100,00	87,17	5,42	7,41
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	1,60	21,41	76,99	100,00	91,35	3,08	5,58
Extremadura	100,00	1,51	26,97	71,52	100,00	82,72	4,61	12,67
Galicia	100,00	1,39	12,45	86,16	100,00	90,37	4,44	5,19
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	2,01	9,49	88,50	100,00	85,39	3,57	11,04
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	2,19	17,66	80,15	100,00	89,28	3,77	6,94
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	1,02	13,34	85,63	100,00	85,85	5,79	8,36
País Vasco	100,00	1,15	11,72	87,13	100,00	78,50	8,92	12,58
Rioja (La)	100,00	2,15	20,46	77,39	100,00	85,74	4,09	10,17
Ceuta	100,00	1,49	18,22	80,30	100,00	81,48	5,09	13,43
Melilla	100,00	2,53	26,35	71,12	100,00	79,19	7,11	13,71

6.4.T Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CAPI+CATI)

4º trimestre

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables			
	Total	Inacce-sibles	No en-cues-tables	Encues-tables	Total	Encues-tadas	Negati-vas	Ausen-cias
TOTAL	100,00	1,32	19,82	78,86	100,00	86,30	4,40	9,30
Andalucía	100,00	1,42	19,09	79,49	100,00	89,50	3,54	6,96
Aragón	100,00	1,03	22,70	76,27	100,00	85,88	3,59	10,53
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	1,13	20,08	78,79	100,00	80,71	4,05	15,24
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,36	21,38	76,25	100,00	82,69	4,04	13,27
Canarias	100,00	1,34	21,21	77,45	100,00	82,35	4,26	13,40
Cantabria	100,00	0,93	18,31	80,77	100,00	88,43	1,75	9,83
Castilla y León	100,00	0,99	23,11	75,90	100,00	84,73	3,91	11,36
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	1,15	25,92	72,93	100,00	83,11	5,86	11,03
Cataluña	100,00	1,83	15,08	83,09	100,00	87,60	4,32	8,07
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	1,42	21,29	77,30	100,00	90,58	3,13	6,29
Extremadura	100,00	1,44	27,81	70,75	100,00	86,01	4,28	9,71
Galicia	100,00	0,87	20,08	79,05	100,00	88,04	5,03	6,93
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	1,45	9,90	88,65	100,00	85,07	4,43	10,50
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	1,87	18,74	79,39	100,00	89,65	3,94	6,41
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	1,42	14,07	84,51	100,00	86,77	5,27	7,96
País Vasco	100,00	1,49	11,96	86,55	100,00	80,03	8,53	11,44
Rioja (La)	100,00	1,14	20,87	77,99	100,00	84,82	4,37	10,72
Ceuta	100,00	1,12	19,40	79,48	100,00	85,92	6,10	7,98
Melilla	100,00	2,16	26,98	70,86	100,00	73,60	8,63	17,77

6.5.T Incidencias en la muestra por comunidades autónomas, en porcentaje (CAPI+CATI)

Promedio trimestral

Comunidades autónomas	Viviendas seleccionadas				Incidencias en viviendas encuestables				
	Total	Inacce-sibles	No en-cues-tables	Encues-tables	Total	Encues-tadas	Negati-vas	Ausen-cias	F. resp. (Neg+ Aus)
TOTAL	100,00	1,40	19,28	79,32	100,00	86,93	4,49	8,58	13,07
Andalucía	100,00	1,42	18,78	79,80	100,00	89,95	3,58	6,47	10,05
Aragón	100,00	1,05	22,13	76,82	100,00	86,96	3,64	9,39	13,04
Asturias (Principado de)	100,00	1,09	20,22	78,68	100,00	81,70	3,53	14,76	18,30
Balears (Illes)	100,00	2,53	20,80	76,67	100,00	83,92	4,37	11,71	16,09
Canarias	100,00	1,44	20,64	77,92	100,00	83,11	4,90	11,98	16,88
Cantabria	100,00	1,03	18,08	80,89	100,00	88,47	1,87	9,66	11,53
Castilla y León	100,00	1,05	23,17	75,78	100,00	85,41	4,00	10,59	14,59
Castilla-La Mancha	100,00	1,35	25,21	73,44	100,00	83,78	5,33	10,89	16,22
Cataluña	100,00	1,77	14,74	83,50	100,00	88,65	5,03	6,32	11,35
Comunitat Valenciana	100,00	1,58	21,04	77,38	100,00	91,70	3,33	4,97	8,30
Extremadura	100,00	1,34	26,96	71,70	100,00	84,22	4,57	11,21	15,77
Galicia	100,00	1,15	18,22	80,64	100,00	89,10	5,02	5,88	10,90
Madrid (Comunidad de)	100,00	1,81	9,53	88,65	100,00	85,65	4,01	10,34	14,35
Murcia (Región de)	100,00	2,13	18,04	79,83	100,00	90,50	3,83	5,65	9,48
Navarra (Com. Foral de)	100,00	1,07	13,23	85,70	100,00	85,58	5,45	8,97	14,42
País Vasco	100,00	1,11	12,08	86,80	100,00	80,27	8,74	10,98	19,72
Rioja (La)	100,00	1,57	19,96	78,47	100,00	85,69	4,57	9,72	14,29
Ceuta	100,00	2,41	18,33	79,26	100,00	82,13	6,07	11,80	17,87
Melilla	100,00	2,51	26,41	71,08	100,00	76,57	7,56	15,87	23,43

4. Assessment survey

The EPA quality evaluation survey, which the INE has been performing since 1971, has a twofold aim:

- To monitor the work of the interviewers who are involved in the EAPS.

- 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 *repeat 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 *repeat 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 repeat interview (R.I.) enables assessing two large types of error that are not sampling errors, which 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 repeat 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, the EAPS the information collection method differs according to whether the dwellings are in a first or subsequent 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 desire to use the same information collection method used in the EAPS in the assessment survey, we have opted for using a CAPI system in the repeat interview, foregoing the CATI system due to its greater complexity of implementation. Taking into account this set of circumstances, the sample of sections to be researched in the assessment survey is selected from among the EAPS 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 subsequent interviews do not show large differences as compared with those in the first.

The evaluation survey is quarterly, that is, each quarter we select a sample of sections to investigate. With each quarterly sample, the aim is to inspect work carried out in all of the Autonomous Communities, except Ceuta and Melilla, studying, wherever possible, at least one section from each province.

For the quarterly selection of the sample, four zones have been created taking all the Autonomous Communities, except Ceuta and 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, and one of them once again, 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 the O.I. incumbent dwellings, with even- or odd-numbered dwellings selected at random, the number of studied dwellings thereby standing at between 1,400 and 1,500, representing approximately 12 percent of the dwellings from the first EAPS interview (2 percent of the total EAPS sample).

In the repeat interview, a slightly reduced questionnaire is used (in other words, with a few less questions) as compared with the short EAPS 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 considers 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	2,564	100.00
Unavailable	1	0.04
Unsurveyable	543	21.18
Surveyable	2,020	78.78
- Surveyed	1,608	62.71
- Non-response	412	16.07

In order to compare non-response (refusals + absences) in O.I. and in R.I., **table 8** presents its percent distributions in both interviews. O.I. data has been obtained by calculating the average of the figures corresponding to CAPI for 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. (17.9% as compared with 16.5%), as is usual, although aforementioned difference has been decreasing considerably over the years, due mainly to absences, which

have the greatest incidence in non-response. The difference in the percentage of absences between O.I. and R.I. is three tenths and a half. 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	E.O.	E.R.
surveyable dwellings	100.00	100.00
- Surveyed	83.70	79.60
- Non-response	16.30	20.40
- Refusals	6.39	4.95
- Absences	9.91	15.45

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 0.6%.

9. Errors in the coverage of dwellings

	Nº	Percentage
Surveyable/unsurveyable dwellings in O.I. and in R.I.	2,563	100.00
Surveyable in O.I. and in R.I.	2,020	78.81
Surveyable in O.I. but not in R.I.(1)	13	0.51
Surveyable in R.I. but not in O.I.(2)	0	0.00
Unsurveyable in both O.I. and R.I.	530	20.68
Net difference (1) - (2)	13	0.51
Gross difference (1) + (2)	13	0.51

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 these dwellings have not been surveyed in O.I., due to the different causes included in **table 10**.

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

	Total	Percentage
Selected	2,564	100.00
Surveyed in R.I. and in O.I.	1,607	62.68
Surveyed only in R.I.	1	0.04
- Refusals in O.I.	0	0.00
- Absences in O.I.	1	0.04
- Unavailable in O.I.	0	0.00
-Unsurveibable in O.I.	0	0.00

The questionnaires that are processed electronically, and that allow for carrying out the analysis of the coverage errors of persons and of the content errors in the different characteristics of the survey, are only those corresponding to the dwellings whose occupants have been interviewed in both the R.I. and the O.I.

Moving on, the INE is concerned about obtaining data from the best possible source of information. Thus, in the APS, data on the 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 this requirement.

Chart 11 presents the data regarding the identity of the informant, obtained in the dwellings in which the two interviews were conducted. In approximately 73.4% of the O.I. dwellings, the data was obtained from the reference person, whereas in the R.I. dwellings, this percentage stands near 68.3%. The information was provided by the same person in the two interviews in almost 84% of the dwellings.

The fact that the number of dwellings interviewed in E.O. and in E.R., which appears in tables 10 and 11, in general does not coincide is because of the use of different sources to obtain these. Chart 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	1,639	100.0
Informant in O.I.		
- Reference person	1,092	66.6
- Another person	547	33.4
Informant in R.I.		
- Reference person	1,171	71.4
- Another person	468	28.6
The same informant in O.I. and in R.I.	1,300	79.3

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 assessment 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 information 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 whom the R.I. agent has not included in the assessment survey, due to 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 of the repeat interview is of a better quality than that of the original interview.

The assessment 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, table 12 shows that such coverage is good.

12. Coverage of persons
16 years old and over

Persons	Nº	%
Interviewed in R.I.	3,714	100.00
-Comparable	3,684	99.19
-Omitted in O.I.(1)	30	0.81
Interviewed in O.I.	3,694	99.46
-Comparable	3,684	99.19
-Erroneously included in O.I.(2)	10	0.27
Net difference (2)-(1)	-20	-0.54
Gross difference (2)+(1)	40	1.08

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

From the analysis of the data, we conclude that the bias is small, as it stands, in absolute values, at 0.33%, whereas the gross difference stands at 0.98%.

Notwithstanding the small number of persons omitted and erroneously included, tables C.P.1 to 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:

O.I. R.I.	Total persons	M_1	M_2	. . .	M_j	. . .	M_k
Total Persons	n	$n_{\cdot 1}$	$n_{\cdot 2}$	. . .	$n_{\cdot j}$	. . .	$n_{\cdot k}$
M_1	$n_{1\cdot}$	n_{11}	n_{12}	. . .	n_{1j}	. . .	n_{1k}
M_2	$n_{2\cdot}$	n_{21}	n_{22}	. . .	n_{2j}	. . .	n_{2k}
. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
M_i	$n_{i\cdot}$	n_{i1}	n_{i2}	. . .	n_{ij}	. . .	n_{ik}
. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
M_k	$n_{k\cdot}$	n_{k1}	n_{k2}	. . .	n_{kj}	. . .	n_{kk}

n_{ij} represents the number of persons classified in modality M_i according to the R.I., that in the O.I. had been classified in modality M_j.

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_i of characteristic C, a dual-entry table as shown below:

E.O. \ R.I.	With Modality M_i	Without Modality M_i	Total
With Modality M_i	a	b	a + b
Without Modality M_i	c	d	c + d
TOTAL	a + 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 R.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. Indicates response stability. Its optimum value, one hundred, expresses that all persons belonging, according to R.I., to modality Mi, 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 which 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 CPI 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 even non-existent, CPI can co-exist with a zero bias. This occurs when the 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, 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

- Educational level

- Relationship with economic activity

b) For the economically active population

- Age and sex

- Marital status

- Educational level

- Professional status

- Occupation

- Branch of activity

c) For employed active persons

- Hours worked in the main activity

- Number of hours worked equal to or different than usual

- Reason for weekly working time different than usual

- Time that they have been working in their current job

- Wage earners by 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, the data corresponding to the whole of 2011 is presented in the coincidence tables.

The quality indicator tables (see section 5 of the Annex) have only been obtained for the characteristics that present a smaller breakdown:

a) For the population aged 16 years old or over

- Age

- Marital status

- nationality

- Educational level

- Relationship with economic activity

b) For the economically active population

- Professional status

- Occupation

- Branch of activity

c) For employed active persons

- Hours worked in the main activity

- Number of hours worked equal to or different than usual.

6.2.1 AGE, MARITAL STATUS, NATIONALITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

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 (CPI) as is usual, as in all modalities except one, this is 99% or above. Net change indices, indicators of bias, are very small and gross change indices are also maintained at very small values since the highest is 2.8%.

Regarding *marital status*, the indicators of the modality *separated or divorced* are still the worst, although the improvement in these experienced over the last few years is still maintained; its CPI attains a value of 94.3%. Net change indices are quite small for all modalities even for the modality *separated or divorced*; we observe something similar in the gross change indices as their values are small, as the highest, corresponding to the modality *separated or divorced* attains a value of 8% It is also appropriate to warn that it is in the modality *separated or divorced* where the fewest persons are classified, barely 4% of the total classified.

In the characteristic *nationality*, the primary modality, into which 95% of the total is classified (see table C.3 of the Annex), is *Spanish*. This modality presents the

highest CPI (100%) and very small net and gross change indices. The other two modalities are therefore very minority, especially Spanish and other *as it is the one* which presents the worst indicators with a CPI of 85.7% and a GCI of 23%, indicating a slight improvement as compared with the previous year.

As for level of training, worth noting, as can be verified in table C.4 of the annex, the low number of people classified in the modalities *Doctorate* and *Illiterate*, mainly in the first one, which implies that its indicators will not be very significant.

In table I.4 of the Annex, we can see, without taking into account indicators of the modalities referred above, in view of their lack of quantitative importance, that the highest CPI corresponds to the modality *Higher education, except doctorate*, which reaches a value of 95% and low gross and net change indices.

The remaining modalities present CPI slightly over 90% and not too high net and gross change indices.

In order to compare general quality of the four characteristics previously analysed, table 13 presents the global consistency index (G.C.I.) thereof. We observe that for the characteristics *age*, *marital status* and *nationality* the GCI exceeds 99%; the *level of training* is the one which presents the worst index with 91.1%.

13. Global consistency indices

Characteristic	G.C.I.
Age	99.35
Marital Status	99.05
Nationality	99.57
Educational level	91.65

If we focus on table C.4 of the annex we observe that the population transfers between the different modalities of the characteristic *level of training* are not very significant, just as for the last two years. Therefore, the only transfer of some importance is the one which occurs between the modalities *Illiterate* and *Primary education*, given that of the people who in R.I. were classified as *illiterate* there is 16.5% who in O.I. were classified in the modality *Primary education*.

The least relevant transfer of people between the different modalities of *level of training* is in accordance with the improved indicators of this characteristic.

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., it seems that this has disappeared for good as there are five consecutive years (2007-2011) in which this has been broken as can be seen for 2011 in table 14.

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

Educational level	No. of cases
Higher in R.I.	118
Higher in O.I.	189

6.2.2. RELATIONSHIP WITH ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The results obtained for this characteristic in 2011 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 *active, employed* and *inactive stand at over 96%, with the three modalities furthermore presenting* quite small net and gross change indices.

Of the different submodalities of the modality *inactive, another situation* and *disabled* present the worst indicators, these also being the least important ones quantitatively, specially the first one.

The modality *unemployed*, which systematically presented one of the lowest CPIs, had been gradually improving over the last few years which attained a value of approximately 94% in 2010; in 2011, the CPI of this modality has decreased reaching around 87%, which indicates that the upward trend of the previous years has been broken. As for negative bias, it can be observed in table I.5 that this is not so high, just as the gross change index.

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 *unemployed persons* modality and the other two *(employed* and *inactive* persons), expressed as a percentage of the R.I. total in the former. We can see that, of those classified as *unemployed persons* in R.I., 1.7% were classified as *employed* and 11.6% as *inactive persons* in O.I. Among the latest ones, most were devoted to the housework.

15. Percentage distribution of unemployed persons in R.I., by their situation in O.I.

Situation in O.I.	Percentage
Employed persons	1.17
Unemployed persons	93.71
- Seeking first job	6.76
- Have worked previously	86.95
Inactive persons	5.13
- Students	0.47
- Homemakers	2.80
- Other inactive persons	1.86

The global consistency indices for the characteristic *relationship with economic activity* and its main modalities are presented in table 16.

16. Global consistency indices

Characteristic	G.C.I.
Relationship with economic activ	98.48
- Men	99.03
- Women	98.18
Active persons	99.41
- Men	99.81
- Women	99.03
Inactive persons	95.53
- Men	97.19
- Women	94.84

The global consistency index of the *relationship with economic activity* has been calculated only considering its main modalities (*active* and *inactive persons)*, reaching a value of 97.9%.

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 that are not mutually exclusive within the inactive group, such as disabled persons, retired persons and homemakers. By sexes, we observe that the GCI is somewhat higher when corresponding to men than that corresponding to women, except for the group of active persons.

Transfers of people between the most important modalities of *inactive persons*, within the group considered as such in both interviews, are still little significant.

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 persons, 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 table 17.

17. Global consistency indices for the economically active population

Characteristic	G.C.I.
Age	99.68
- Men	99.90
- Women	99.88
Marital status	98.83
- Men	99.05
- Women	99.15
Educational level	90.78
- Men	90.29
- Women	91.84
Professional situation	96.59
Occupation	90.70
Branch of activity	93.80

On comparison of the *educational level* and *marital status* indices with these same characteristics for the population aged 16 years old or over (see table 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 97.1%. This is influenced by the good quality of the indices in the modality *wage-earners* (see table I.6 of the Annex), which includes approximately 85% of those persons classified by this characteristic. The other modalities except *businesspersons without employees*, are not very important at all and correspond to the same worst indicators.

As for the characteristic *occupation* it can be observed that the overall consistency index attains a value of almost 92%, a value slightly over that obtained in 2010. 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.

In table I.7 it can be seen that the lowest CPI corresponds to *Senior government officials and executive directors,* with 80% and the highest corresponds to *Agricultural and fishing labourers*, which attains 96.4%.

As for bias (NCI), it can be seen that they are small, while gross change indices can be classified as acceptable, as their highest value, corresponding to the modality *Management of companies and the public administration*, is 40%.

For the characteristic *activity branch* the overall consistency index presents a value of 95%, that is, 1% over that of 2010. This seems to confirm the fact that the implantation in 2009 of the new classification of economic activities (CNAE-2009) has had a positive effect on the indicators of this characteristic.
The modality presenting the lowest CPI (see table I.8 of the Annex) is Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, whose CPI stands at 84.2%, whilst as can be seen there are four which present a CPI of 100%. The indices of net and gross change can be qualified, in general, as moderate.

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 to or different than usual*, *reasons for working a different number of hours than usual* and *time that they have been working in their current job.* In addition, for employed persons the *type of contract* characteristic 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

Characteristic	G.C.I.
Hours worked in the main job	90.72
No. of hours worked equal to or different than usual	96.93

Overall consistency indices for the first two characteristics are presented in table 18; it can be noted that both have increased slightly compared to values for 2009.

For the characteristic *hours worked in the principal job* the modality presented by the highest CPI is that of *No hour*, which attained a value of 97.4% (see table I.9 of the Annex). Conversely, the modality with the lowest CPI is *Do not know*, with 64.1% which is also the one with the highest bias and GCI.

Table C.16 of the Annex includes *employed persons according to whether they worked a number of hours equal to or different than usual*. It may be observed therein that, of the total employed persons classified by the number of hours worked, 76.5% are classified in R.I. in *worked the same number of hours.* We also notify that where less people are classified in E.R. is in the heading worked more hours, which represented 2.1%.

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 CPI standing at almost 99.2%. The worst gross change index corresponds to the heading *worked more hours* and the worst bias to *worked less hours*.

With regard to *reasons for working a different number of hours than usual* , it is important to emphasise that persons classified as having worked a greater number hours than usual are so few (see table 17 of the Annex) that they are not worth remarking upon.

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

Reason	P.I.C.
Holidays, leave, bank holidays	99.44
Illness, accident or temporary incapacity	97.30
Other reasons	82.76

As far as those employed persons working fewer hours than usual are concerned, 69% were classified in the modality *holidays, leave, public holidays,* there corresponding to this a fairly high CPI, as can be seen in table 99.4. This table only shows the three modalities into which a significant number of persons have been classified (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	1.06
Worked the same number of hours as usual	98.16
Worked a different number of hours than usual	0.77
- Worked fewer hours than usual	0.58
Holidays, leave, bank holidays	0.10
Maternity leave or extended leave of absence	0.10
Illness, accident or temporary incapacity	0.10
or economic reasons	0.00
Labour force adjustment plan	0.00
Strike or labour conflict	0.00
Other reasons	0.29
Does not know	0.00
- Worked more hours than usual	0.19
Variable or flexible work schedule	0.00
Overtime	0.00
Other reasons	0.10
Does not know	0.10

Chart 20 shows the percentage distribution of the situation, according to O.I., of those employed persons who, according to R.I., worked an equal number of hours to in the week. We can see that 98.2% 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 O.I. 0.58% worked in E.O. less hours than normal mostly cases for *other reasons*. Another 0.19 per cent worked more hours than usual.

With regard to the characteristic *time that they have been working in their current job*, table 21 shows the percentages of those identically classified. The modality which presents the best CPI is *6 years or more* (98.5%), which is also the one in which 60% of employees are classified by this characteristic in E.R. The remaining modalities also show relatively high CPI, since it exceeds 92% in all of these. The overall consistency index is 97.3% which maintains the level attained in 2009.

21. Employed persons by the time working in the current job (P.I.C.)

Modality	P.I.C.
Less than 3 months	94.74
From 3 months to less than 6 month	92.31
From 6 months to less than 1 year	96.72
From 1 year to less than 2 years	97.30
From 2 years to less than 3 years	95.83
From 3 years to less than 6 years	95.45
6 years or more	98.47

Within the employed persons, *wage-earners* 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 of the Annex show the results of characteristics *wage-earners by sex and type of contract or labour relationship* and *wage-earners with a temporary contract, by public or private sector, and its duration*. The CPI for both characteristics are shown in tables 22 and 23, respectively.

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

Modality	P.I.C.
Indefinite duration	99.22
- Permanent	100.00
- Discontinuous	100.00
Temporary duration	96.92
- Temporary due to production circumst	94.29
- Apprenticeship, training or internship	88.89
- Seasonal	85.00
- In the trial period	100.00
- Covering the absence of another work	93.94
- From a project or service	93.65
- Another type	52.17
- Does not know	66.67

Within the characteristics *type of contract or labour relationship*, we can see that the modality *indefinite duration* shows higher CPI, in general, than the modality *temporary duration*, continuing the trend of previous years. The submodalities *indefinite duration* present in general higher CPI than those corresponding to *temporary duration*, while the latter are, except for *work or service, temporary because of production, covering another' employee's absence* and *seasonal* and of less quantitative importance.

The GCI of the characteristic *type of contract or work* relationship attains a value of 96.3% for which reason it has increased again somewhat in relation to 2009.

As far as the characteristic *duration of the temporary* contract *is concerned, by public or private sector,* the global consistency index stands at 88.9%, a value somewhat higher than the one obtained in 2009.

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

Duration	P.I.C.
Public sector	95.59
- One day	-
- From 2 days to less than 1 month	100.00
- 1 to 3 months	100.00
- 4 to 11 months	100.00
- From 1 year to less than 3 years	93.33
- 3 years or more	100.00
- Does not know, but less than 1 mor	-
- Does not know, but more than 1 mc	83.33
- Does not know	100.00
Private sector	97.83
- One day	-
- From 2 days to less than 1 month	100.00
- 1 to 3 months	90.32
- 4 to 11 months	97.06
- From 1 year to less than 3 years	100.00
- 3 years or more	100.00
- Does not know, but less than 1 mor	0.00
- Does not know, but more than 1 mc	85.71
- Does not know	92.00

In the first place, it is necessary to say that there few persons to classify according to this characteristic, the majority of whom are in the modality *private sector,* with 73%, as shown in table C.20 of the Annex. Therefore, the modality *public sector* is of very little importance in quantitative terms, therefore the CPI of its submodalities, whose values can be seen in table 23, are of very little significance.

The CPI for the modality *private sector* are more significant and their values may likewise be seen in table 23. In general it can be said that they are high as in various of the submodalities this attains 100%, corresponding to the lowest value, 85.7%, to the submodality *Do not know but more than 1 month*.

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:

- Do not have work.

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

In *type of unemployed person*, a distinction is made between those seeking their first job and those who have worked previously.

Table 24 shows the net change indices for unemployed people according to sex and type of unemployed person; it can be observed that in the case of men there is no bias at all and that in the case of women they are not very high. On the other hand, in Table 25 it can be seen that unemployed men have an overall consistency index of 100%; that for women is also very high, almost 99%,

24. Unemployed persons, | and type (N.C.I.)

Sex/ type of unemployed person	N.C.I.
Men	
- Total	0.00
- Seeking first job	0.00
- Have worked previously	0.00
Women	
- Total	0.00
- Seeking first job	10.53
- Have worked previously	-1.26

In terms of the *economic sector*, its G.C.I. reaches a value of 95% (table 996), thereby experiencing a notable increase with regard to that obtained in 6. This improvement is surely due to 2009.

Finally, for the implantation of the new CNAE-2009.

We have to stress that, finally, the new improvement experienced in the capacity of the characteristic *job search time* the overall consistency index is 95.1%, somewhat lower than that obtained in 2009.

25. Global consistency indices

Characteristic	G.C.I.
Type of unemployed person	99.50
- Men	100.00
- Women	98.88
Economic sector	96.59
Time spent on the job search	95.08

6.2.6 CONCLUSION

On analysing previous tables, 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. comparison 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 interpretng 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.

6.3 Other applications of the assessment interview

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 of the four quarters 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 *relationship with economic activity* and *educational level* have been selected, since they are regarded as being of great special 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 *relationship with economic activity* can be seen in tables 26 to 28, and for *educational level* in tables 29 to 31.

26. Persons aged 16 years old and over, according to O.I. and I by relationship with economic activity. Same informant

Classification according E.O. / Classification by R.I.	Total	Active persons		Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
		Total	Employe persons	Total	Seeking first job	Have worked previously	
Total persons	2,770	1,401	1,088	313	20	293	1,369
No evidence of activity	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total classified	**2,767**	1,401	1,088	313	20	293	1,366
Active persons							
Total	1,407	**1,387**	1,081	306	20	286	20
Employed persons	1,086	1,080	**1,077**	3	-	3	6
Unemployed persons							
Total	321	307	4	**303**	20	283	14
Seeking first job	19	18	-	18	**18**	-	1
Have worked previously	302	289	4	285	2	**283**	13
Inactive persons	1,360	14	7	7	-	7	**1,346**

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

Clasificación según E.O. / Classification by R.I.	Total	Active persons		Unemployed persons			Inactive persons
		Total	Employe persons	Total	Seeking first job	Have worked previously	
Total persons	914	496	393	103	10	93	418
No evidence of activity	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total classified	**913**	496	393	103	10	93	417
Active persons							
Total	506	**490**	390	100	9	91	16
Employed persons	398	390	**389**	1	-	1	8
Unemployed persons							
Total	108	100	1	**99**	9	90	8
Seeking first job	10	9	-	9	**9**	-	1
Have worked previously	98	91	1	90	-	**90**	7
Inactive persons	407	6	3	3	1	2	**401**

Regarding the first of these characteristics (*relationship with activity*), in light of the figures from table 28 it can be said that there are no major differences between the indicators in both cases as they are quite similar with both kinds of informant, although in all cases somewhat higher in the case of the same informant (the greatest difference, approximately three points, is given for the CPI of the unemployed).

With regard to population transfers between unemployed and inactive persons, these are greater in the case of the same informant, since almost 7.4% of those classified as unemployed in R.I. are classified as inactive in O.I., this percentage being 4.4% in case the informant is the same.

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

	Percentage of identically classified		Net Change Index		Global Consistency Index	
	Informant		Informant		Informant	
	Same	Different	Same	Different	Same	Different
Relationship with economic activity	-	-	-	-	98.77	97.59
Active persons	98.58	96.84	-0.43	-1.98	-	-
Employed persons	99.17	97.74	0.18	-1.26	-	-
Unemployed persons	94.39	91.67	-2.49	-4.63	-	-
Inactive persons	98.97	98.53	0.44	2.46	-	-

With these results, we may conclude that the fact that the informant is the same or different in the two interviews does not have a significant influence on the classification of the population according to the relationship with economic activities, although the quality indicators, as has been seen, are better when the informant is the same in O.I. and in R.I.

Charts 29 and 30 present the persons classified in O.I. and R.I. according to the educational level for the same and different informants. We can observe that for the modality *doctorate* very few people are classified for which reason their indicators are not at all significant. For this reason we will not consider this when performing the comparative analysis for the characteristic *level of training*.

29. Persons aged 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	Secondary education		Higher education, except doctorates	Doctorate
				First stage	Second stage		
Total persons	2,770	94	987	691	483	510	5
Does not know educational level	6	4	2	-	-	-	-
Total classified	**2,764**	90	985	691	483	510	5
Illiterate	94	**81**	13	-	-	-	-
Primary education	1,003	9	**915**	73	6	-	-
Secondary education							
- First stage and corresponding training and labour insertion	668	-	47	**604**	15	2	-
- Second stage and corresponding training and labour insertion	485	-	9	12	**446**	18	-
Higher education, except doctorates	508	-	1	2	16	**489**	-
Doctorate	6	-	-	-	-	1	**5**

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

Classification according to R.I.	Classification according to O.I.	Educational level					
	Total	Illiterate	Primary education	Secondary education		Higher education, except doctorates	Doctorate
				First stage	Second stage		
Total persons	914	19	297	242	162	191	3
Does not know educational level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total classified	**914**	19	297	242	162	191	3
Illiterate	24	**17**	6	1	-	-	-
Primary education	317	2	**280**	32	2	1	-
Secondary education							
- First stage and corresponding training and labour insertion	227	-	8	**206**	12	1	-
- Second stage and corresponding training and labour insertion	154	-	1	3	**143**	7	-
Higher education, except doctorates	189	-	2	-	5	**182**	-
Doctorate	3	-	-	-	-	-	**3**

If we analyse the results obtained, observing the indicators shown in table 31, we can see that in all modalities they are better when the informant is the same. The greatest differences are registered in the illiterate modality. The GCI is three points higher in the case of the same informant.

31. Quality indicators. Educational level with the same or a different informant

	Percentage of identically classified		Net Change Index		Global Consistency Index	
	Informant		Informant		Informant	
	Same	Different	Same	Different	Same	Different
Educational level	-	-	-	-	91.90	90.92
Illiterate	86.17	70.83	-4.26	-20.83	-	-
Primary education	91.23	88.33	-1.79	-6.31	-	-
Secondary education						
- First stage and corresponding training and labour insertion	90.42	90.75	3.44	6.61	-	-
- Second stage and corresponding training and labour insertion	91.96	92.86	-0.41	5.19	-	-
Higher education, except doctorates	96.26	96.30	0.39	1.06	-	-
Doctorate	83.33	100.00	-16.67	0.00	-	-

As for population transfers between modalities (see tables 29 and 30), the most important because of their impact from the quantitative point of view is what occurs between *primary education* and *secondary education, first stage*. This transfer is most important in the case of a different informant as 10.8% of people classified in en E.R. in *primary education* are classified in E.O. in *secondary education, first stage*, while when the informant is the same; this percentage is 7.6%.

With these results it cannot be stated that the fact that the informant is the same or different in both interviews has a decisive effect on the classification of the population according to the *level of training* attained, but when the informant is the same the results are slightly better, just as occurred in the case of the *relationship with the activity*.

Anexo

1 Errores de muestreo

Tabla E.M.1
Activos por grupos de edad y sexo
Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje

Grupos de edad	Primer trimestre			Segundo trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,18	0,20	0,36	0,17	0,22	0,29
De 16 a 19 años	3,55	4,49	6,34	3,34	4,71	4,34
De 20 a 24 años	1,06	1,45	1,42	1,03	1,44	1,48
De 25 a 54 años	0,17	0,17	0,36	0,18	0,16	0,30
De 55 y más años	0,86	1,06	1,29	0,74	0,87	1,23

(Conclusión)

Grupos de edad	Tercer trimestre			Cuarto trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,16	0,18	0,27	0,20	0,17	0,33
De 16 a 19 años	3,63	4,31	5,37	4,34	4,80	6,30
De 20 a 24 años	0,91	1,31	1,36	1,13	1,60	1,69
De 25 a 54 años	0,17	0,16	0,33	0,22	0,20	0,35
De 55 y más años	0,86	0,97	1,22	0,75	0,80	1,29

Tabla E.M.2
Ocupados que trabajan a tiempo parcial según sectores económicos y sexo
Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje

Sectores económicos	Primer trimestre			Segundo trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	1,33	3,21	1,36	1,40	3,33	1,20
Agricultura	9,00	10,68	14,73	10,16	14,28	10,13
Industria	5,69	10,04	6,83	5,28	9,77	6,83
Construcción	6,96	10,69	10,72	8,91	11,80	10,71
Servicios	1,30	3,75	1,34	1,42	3,49	1,28

(Conclusión)

Sectores económicos	Tercer trimestre			Cuarto trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	1,42	3,17	1,39	1,18	3,58	1,18
Agricultura	9,35	12,44	12,19	12,36	14,46	13,05
Industria	5,45	9,11	7,13	4,94	10,98	6,29
Construcción	8,71	11,25	12,04	7,65	10,47	13,29
Servicios	1,40	3,46	1,41	1,18	3,99	1,19

Tabla E.M.3
Activos por rama de actividad y sexo

Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje (Continúa)

Ramas de actividad	Primer trimestre			Segundo trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,18	0,20	0,36	0,17	0,22	0,29
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura y pesca	2,73	2,90	4,05	2,86	3,12	4,33
Industrias extractivas	9,39	9,76	31,67	9,07	9,52	29,02
Industria manufacturera	1,27	1,50	2,44	1,53	1,73	2,59
Sum. de energía eléctrica, gas, vapor y aire acondic.	8,04	7,91	16,31	8,31	9,29	15,82
Suministro de agua, actividades de saneamiento, gestión de residuos y descontaminación	5,76	6,63	14,61	6,10	6,27	13,68
Construcción	1,87	1,95	4,58	1,70	1,83	4,75
Comercio al por mayor y al por menor; reparación de vehículos de motor y motocicletas	1,46	1,82	1,91	1,34	1,52	1,83
Transporte y almacenamiento	1,58	2,19	6,13	1,90	2,18	5,58
Hostelería	2,27	2,93	2,66	2,27	3,03	2,95
Información y comunicaciones	4,28	4,47	6,25	3,79	4,42	5,54
Actividades financieras y de seguros	3,29	4,24	4,82	3,38	4,53	4,40
Actividades inmobiliarias	8,58	13,88	9,20	8,49	14,10	9,04
Actividades profesionales, científicas y técnicas	2,38	3,29	3,43	2,43	3,64	3,09
Actividades administrativas y servicios auxiliares	2,66	3,59	2,97	2,77	3,95	2,88
Admón. Pública y Defensa; Seg. Social obligatoria	1,71	1,96	2,45	2,04	2,35	2,64
Educación	2,20	3,54	2,13	2,04	3,32	1,92
Actividades sanitarias y de servicios sociales	2,11	4,46	2,28	1,85	3,66	1,86
Activ. artísticas, recreativas y de entretenimiento	3,69	5,48	5,07	3,22	5,29	4,09
Otros servicios	3,21	4,56	4,50	2,71	5,10	4,00
Activ. de los hogares como emp. de personal doméstico y como productores de bienes y servicios para uso propio	3,53	11,17	3,63	3,33	9,08	3,49
Activ. de organizaciones y organismos extraterritoriales	53,66	105,81	52,42	43,06	58,39	65,94
Parados han dejado su último empleo hace más de 1 año	1,67	2,06	2,34	1,71	2,46	2,45
Parados que buscan primer empleo	2,67	3,83	4,13	3,32	4,84	4,41

Tabla E.M.3
Activos por rama de actividad y sexo

Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje (Conclusión)

Ramas de actividad	Tercer trimestre			Cuarto trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,16	0,18	0,27	0,20	0,17	0,33
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura y pesca	3,09	3,40	4,62	3,16	3,40	4,05
Industrias extractivas	11,17	11,87	30,84	10,60	10,70	28,42
Industria manufacturera	1,42	1,51	2,56	1,73	1,98	2,60
Sum. de energía eléctrica, gas, vapor y aire acondic.	7,46	9,00	14,79	7,46	9,15	16,77
Suministro de agua, actividades de saneamiento, gestión de residuos y descontaminación	5,64	5,95	14,24	6,36	6,36	16,86
Construcción	1,98	2,06	5,42	1,80	1,79	6,39
Comercio al por mayor y al por menor; reparación de vehículos de motor y motocicletas	1,47	1,57	1,92	1,60	1,70	1,85
Transporte y almacenamiento	1,95	2,07	5,54	2,39	2,67	6,42
Hostelería	2,42	3,37	2,65	2,35	3,33	2,42
Información y comunicaciones	2,81	3,32	4,57	2,93	4,14	4,79
Actividades financieras y de seguros	3,17	4,92	4,05	3,13	5,08	4,17
Actividades inmobiliarias	6,74	10,63	8,60	9,43	11,66	10,70
Actividades profesionales, científicas y técnicas	2,39	3,42	3,07	2,40	3,94	3,58
Actividades administrativas y servicios auxiliares	2,34	2,94	3,08	2,20	3,05	2,87
Admón. Pública y Defensa; Seg. Social obligatoria	1,82	2,17	2,76	1,67	2,16	2,36
Educación	2,05	3,07	2,15	2,49	3,29	2,73
Actividades sanitarias y de servicios sociales	1,93	3,65	2,14	1,45	3,18	1,63
Activ. artísticas, recreativas y de entretenimiento	3,28	5,14	4,00	4,15	5,48	5,98
Otros servicios	3,15	5,72	3,71	4,30	7,51	4,21
Activ. de los hogares como emp. de personal doméstico y como productores de bienes y servicios para uso propio	2,96	10,45	2,94	3,54	11,35	3,61
Activ. de organizaciones y organismos extraterritoriales	46,65	61,66	65,34	36,81	54,97	69,07
Parados han dejado su último empleo hace más de 1 año	1,98	2,20	2,54	1,73	2,03	2,64
Parados que buscan primer empleo	4,30	5,77	5,61	4,48	6,71	5,39

Tabla E.M.4

Parados por sectores económicos y sexo

Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje

Sectores económicos	Primer trimestre			Segundo trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	1,07	1,39	1,40	0,97	1,40	1,38
Agricultura	5,67	7,20	7,26	5,58	6,50	8,30
Industria	5,72	7,67	7,13	5,20	5,58	7,47
Construcción	3,78	3,73	15,90	4,35	4,40	14,20
Servicios	1,73	2,89	2,04	1,86	2,62	2,56
Han dejado empleo hace más de 1 año	1,67	2,06	2,34	1,71	2,46	2,45
Buscan 1er empleo	2,67	3,83	4,13	3,32	4,84	4,41

(Conclusión)

Sectores económicos	Tercer trimestre			Cuarto trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	1,05	1,22	1,51	0,92	1,28	1,27
Agricultura	5,14	5,59	8,68	6,33	6,86	8,47
Industria	4,92	5,07	8,32	3,88	4,94	7,83
Construcción	4,42	4,44	15,81	3,76	4,05	18,75
Servicios	1,43	2,27	2,18	1,48	2,34	2,14
Han dejado empleo hace más de 1 año	1,98	2,20	2,54	1,73	2,03	2,64
Buscan 1er empleo	4,30	5,77	5,61	4,48	6,71	5,39

Tabla E.M.5

Inactivos por grupos de edad y sexo

Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje

Grupos de edad	Primer trimestre			Segundo trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,28	0,42	0,41	0,26	0,45	0,33
De 16 a 19 años	0,81	1,19	1,20	0,83	1,29	0,97
De 20 a 24 años	1,78	2,60	2,20	1,75	2,61	2,34
De 25 a 54 años	1,07	2,06	1,38	1,17	2,07	1,17
De 55 y más años	0,23	0,42	0,24	0,20	0,34	0,24

(Conclusión)

Grupos de edad	Tercer trimestre			Cuarto trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,24	0,39	0,31	0,31	0,36	0,37
De 16 a 19 años	1,04	1,41	1,34	0,90	1,17	1,13
De 20 a 24 años	1,70	2,57	2,37	1,82	2,76	2,49
De 25 a 54 años	1,07	2,11	1,23	1,42	2,54	1,39
De 55 y más años	0,24	0,38	0,24	0,21	0,32	0,26

Población de 16 y más años según su relación con la actividad económica
Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje por provincias (Continúa)

Provincias	Primer trimestre					
	Activos	Ocupados	Parados			Inactivos
			Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabaj. anteriorm.	
Nacional	0,18	0,34	1,07	2,67	1,11	0,28
Albacete	2,56	3,10	9,63	23,23	10,53	3,71
Alicante/Alacant	3,49	4,53	5,42	20,43	5,56	4,44
Almería	4,66	6,05	6,07	24,28	5,42	8,79
Araba/Álava	3,89	4,98	19,04	42,98	20,09	6,41
Asturias	1,17	1,58	5,44	14,51	5,74	1,24
Ávila	2,94	4,05	10,78	39,18	10,62	3,19
Badajoz	1,89	2,30	6,31	17,31	7,00	2,59
Balears, Illes	1,08	1,62	4,49	18,26	4,67	1,82
Barcelona	0,82	1,59	5,03	14,25	4,93	1,40
Bizkaia	2,11	2,42	6,56	33,15	6,52	2,77
Burgos	3,73	4,07	8,89	42,67	8,73	5,66
Cáceres	2,70	2,82	8,99	21,72	9,32	2,73
Cádiz	1,96	3,20	4,91	21,18	5,82	2,50
Cantabria	1,13	1,67	7,70	25,10	8,33	1,41
Castellón/Castelló	2,72	4,26	5,54	17,96	5,62	4,50
Ciudad Real	1,99	2,56	7,83	22,36	6,88	2,33
Córdoba	1,79	2,55	5,43	15,17	5,43	2,63
Coruña, A	1,30	1,76	4,89	19,80	4,92	1,72
Cuenca	4,18	4,39	11,83	25,79	13,44	4,21
Gipuzkoa	2,09	2,23	8,50	34,82	8,24	3,06
Girona	1,84	2,00	7,34	21,31	7,31	3,58
Granada	2,58	4,20	6,27	16,61	6,73	3,40
Guadalajara	4,58	4,71	8,15	40,13	9,78	7,31
Huelva	3,35	3,91	11,34	24,89	10,93	5,02
Huesca	2,76	3,36	14,10	40,66	12,71	3,62
Jaén	2,68	3,74	6,14	21,04	5,89	3,23
León	2,04	2,62	8,49	27,53	7,89	1,94
Lleida	3,34	3,94	9,84	23,92	10,80	4,87
Lugo	2,52	3,15	9,16	24,59	9,90	2,74
Madrid	0,67	0,90	3,68	14,20	4,12	1,21
Málaga	1,74	3,36	5,33	18,99	4,76	2,58
Murcia	0,91	1,50	3,76	19,27	4,21	1,47
Navarra	0,99	1,78	9,24	27,78	10,09	1,53
Ourense	2,89	3,33	7,90	20,98	8,71	2,71
Palencia	4,15	5,05	7,56	27,48	10,88	4,50
Palmas, Las	1,68	3,32	7,03	15,26	7,00	2,81
Pontevedra	1,23	1,66	4,55	17,21	4,66	1,55
Rioja, La	1,09	1,72	7,49	20,25	8,71	1,60
Salamanca	4,41	5,83	12,64	65,67	11,69	4,70
Sta. C. de Tenerife	1,78	2,69	4,66	19,95	4,53	2,97
Segovia	3,57	3,14	15,04	39,82	15,35	4,61
Sevilla	1,26	2,05	4,25	12,48	4,57	1,91
Soria	3,68	3,47	14,92	33,85	15,95	4,84
Tarragona	1,78	2,59	6,67	17,45	7,32	2,97
Teruel	3,74	3,83	11,66	35,83	12,36	5,14
Toledo	1,58	3,28	8,14	23,86	8,20	2,60
Valencia/València	1,93	2,30	4,21	19,67	4,40	3,12
Valladolid	3,24	4,52	9,92	33,75	10,57	5,45
Zamora	4,63	3,94	11,75	27,44	11,45	4,35
Zaragoza	1,38	2,67	7,01	31,79	6,74	1,92
Ceuta	5,13	9,17	27,09	38,23	27,49	6,13
Melilla	3,76	4,91	16,59	29,04	20,22	5,03

Población de 16 y más años según su relación con la actividad económica

Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje por provincias (Continuación)

Provincias	Segundo trimestre					
	Activos	Ocupados	Parados			Inactivos
			Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabaj. anteriorm.	
Nacional	0,17	0,31	0,97	3,32	0,95	0,26
Albacete	2,74	2,87	7,19	28,10	9,14	4,20
Alicante/Alacant	3,25	4,38	6,14	24,06	5,66	4,29
Almería	4,32	7,06	13,58	38,49	12,77	7,06
Araba/Álava	2,91	3,40	12,47	35,27	12,47	4,45
Asturias	1,09	1,36	4,22	18,42	4,51	1,19
Ávila	3,10	3,86	10,43	25,43	11,19	3,58
Badajoz	1,79	2,49	6,35	18,85	6,80	2,46
Balears, Illes	1,13	1,83	6,04	18,18	6,42	2,18
Barcelona	0,75	1,35	4,63	15,67	4,40	1,27
Bizkaia	1,68	2,12	8,23	33,60	7,65	2,18
Burgos	3,37	4,02	11,78	34,69	12,15	5,24
Cáceres	2,74	3,55	12,01	21,29	12,85	2,68
Cádiz	2,38	3,03	4,16	12,20	4,72	3,15
Cantabria	0,90	1,65	5,84	21,75	6,80	1,15
Castellón/Castelló	2,81	4,08	4,91	24,10	5,13	4,37
Ciudad Real	1,74	2,57	6,43	16,12	6,17	2,10
Córdoba	2,13	2,61	5,23	18,61	5,10	3,09
Coruña, A	1,30	1,62	4,11	20,59	4,59	1,70
Cuenca	4,19	4,80	12,60	28,09	14,85	4,20
Gipuzkoa	1,89	1,72	7,30	29,92	7,88	2,82
Girona	1,70	2,09	7,82	26,14	8,42	3,55
Granada	2,47	4,03	5,51	13,74	5,51	3,19
Guadalajara	3,82	4,80	6,71	29,45	6,92	5,80
Huelva	3,58	4,13	10,15	28,63	9,75	5,48
Huesca	3,23	3,66	10,26	34,25	9,56	4,36
Jaén	2,72	4,24	6,18	14,61	6,77	3,06
León	2,34	2,32	7,04	31,16	6,74	2,28
Lleida	2,99	3,63	13,97	32,56	13,96	4,69
Lugo	2,48	3,16	8,74	20,32	9,45	2,69
Madrid	0,58	0,82	4,66	17,53	5,12	1,06
Málaga	2,49	2,97	5,33	14,42	5,60	3,48
Murcia	0,95	1,76	5,82	14,53	5,87	1,53
Navarra	0,82	1,55	10,74	31,19	11,07	1,25
Ourense	2,81	3,39	6,95	20,51	8,12	2,73
Palencia	3,82	4,53	14,55	24,71	15,59	4,03
Palmas, Las	1,88	3,35	6,96	16,45	7,49	3,22
Pontevedra	1,24	1,78	5,15	15,08	5,04	1,61
Rioja, La	1,33	1,86	6,63	28,52	7,36	1,97
Salamanca	4,48	5,95	13,97	37,91	14,15	5,22
Sta. C. de Tenerife	1,64	2,57	4,00	21,13	3,94	2,89
Segovia	3,96	4,18	14,43	34,56	15,16	5,14
Sevilla	1,57	2,54	5,03	14,61	5,10	2,40
Soria	2,89	2,78	15,07	31,21	15,84	3,92
Tarragona	1,70	2,27	7,58	17,34	7,89	3,03
Teruel	3,63	4,57	8,89	44,37	9,36	4,74
Toledo	1,85	3,04	6,17	19,90	5,82	3,23
Valencia/València	1,69	2,23	5,08	19,51	4,59	2,77
Valladolid	3,48	5,03	10,22	26,23	10,08	5,72
Zamora	4,75	4,39	14,18	34,02	13,09	4,31
Zaragoza	1,68	2,16	5,09	24,22	5,12	2,45
Ceuta	4,22	11,61	26,34	27,90	27,25	5,09
Melilla	5,41	4,17	17,80	45,18	14,79	6,43

Tabla E.M.6
Población de 16 y más años según su relación con la actividad económica
Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje por provincias (Continuación)

Provincias	Tercer trimestre					
	Activos	Ocupados	Parados			Inactivos
			Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabaj. anteriorm.	
Nacional	0,16	0,32	1,05	4,30	0,98	0,24
Albacete	3,61	3,71	9,33	26,29	9,94	5,43
Alicante/Alacant	2,90	3,90	8,66	17,91	9,81	3,70
Almería	5,08	5,41	14,65	45,07	13,60	8,78
Araba/Álava	2,59	2,79	14,00	41,34	12,99	3,99
Asturias	1,37	1,86	6,50	13,66	6,82	1,46
Ávila	3,03	3,53	12,34	27,71	12,90	3,68
Badajoz	1,84	2,82	8,78	20,11	8,83	2,35
Balears, Illes	1,28	1,66	5,06	17,17	5,33	2,68
Barcelona	0,69	1,27	4,06	18,80	4,11	1,17
Bizkaia	1,52	1,65	8,79	20,18	8,84	2,02
Burgos	2,36	3,30	11,85	36,57	13,22	3,75
Cáceres	2,63	3,29	9,83	28,24	10,56	2,61
Cádiz	2,11	2,86	4,66	14,13	5,16	2,94
Cantabria	0,98	1,40	6,56	19,72	7,07	1,30
Castellón/Castelló	2,29	3,13	6,17	22,95	6,37	3,62
Ciudad Real	2,49	3,15	7,70	19,23	7,50	2,85
Córdoba	2,22	2,74	5,05	14,55	5,48	3,06
Coruña, A	1,11	1,42	5,49	14,54	6,00	1,49
Cuenca	4,02	5,90	9,68	22,13	11,22	4,04
Gipuzkoa	1,57	1,63	8,06	32,66	8,80	2,37
Girona	1,52	2,69	6,37	22,02	6,39	3,23
Granada	2,81	3,65	6,32	15,54	6,32	3,73
Guadalajara	3,61	4,37	7,48	29,96	10,41	5,21
Huelva	2,45	5,47	7,65	20,88	8,38	3,49
Huesca	3,52	3,56	14,79	40,67	13,10	4,69
Jaén	2,37	3,21	5,43	13,86	6,14	2,69
León	2,01	2,16	6,80	26,41	7,19	1,92
Lleida	3,19	3,56	14,59	25,78	15,52	4,61
Lugo	2,24	2,28	9,92	21,69	11,07	2,44
Madrid	0,61	1,01	4,18	13,69	4,43	1,08
Málaga	2,40	3,30	6,30	16,48	6,29	3,48
Murcia	0,98	1,92	4,49	12,14	4,83	1,60
Navarra	1,20	1,41	7,56	20,31	7,25	1,84
Ourense	2,58	3,22	6,92	18,17	7,92	2,41
Palencia	3,41	5,01	12,14	29,72	13,62	3,86
Palmas, Las	1,67	3,24	5,42	15,64	5,41	2,82
Pontevedra	1,06	1,51	4,95	16,87	5,09	1,39
Rioja, La	1,10	2,07	7,85	22,29	8,62	1,72
Salamanca	3,86	4,91	14,01	39,30	14,67	4,77
Sta. C. de Tenerife	1,70	2,57	3,62	16,64	4,16	2,94
Segovia	3,83	4,72	11,93	37,66	11,74	4,96
Sevilla	1,55	2,37	4,03	11,17	4,14	2,34
Soria	4,29	4,01	15,70	31,00	16,56	6,21
Tarragona	2,07	2,01	7,93	17,12	8,63	3,67
Teruel	4,12	4,27	11,76	42,20	11,85	5,06
Toledo	1,65	2,75	6,14	14,25	6,68	3,02
Valencia/València	1,51	2,20	4,25	18,14	4,08	2,52
Valladolid	4,05	6,39	11,62	24,33	11,31	6,65
Zamora	5,37	5,29	12,60	30,67	10,95	5,11
Zaragoza	1,69	2,50	5,82	22,76	5,85	2,47
Ceuta	4,08	13,45	23,57	52,32	19,41	4,15
Melilla	4,61	4,33	25,93	54,83	25,46	5,81

Tabla E.M.6
Población de 16 y más años según su relación con la actividad económica
Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje por provincias (Conclusión)

Provincias	Cuarto trimestre					
	Activos	Ocupados	Parados			Inactivos
			Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabaj. anteriorm.	
Nacional	0,20	0,34	0,92	4,48	0,89	0,31
Albacete	3,71	3,62	9,96	17,62	11,41	5,25
Alicante/Alacant	2,66	3,94	8,98	21,98	9,77	3,57
Almería	3,55	6,04	8,74	30,92	9,49	6,36
Araba/Álava	2,82	3,53	13,20	25,63	14,12	4,68
Asturias	1,02	1,40	5,01	16,28	5,38	1,09
Ávila	2,58	2,89	11,59	31,55	12,16	2,94
Badajoz	1,71	2,98	5,90	18,83	6,74	2,21
Balears, Illes	1,49	2,38	5,84	17,87	6,21	2,64
Barcelona	0,75	1,41	4,46	18,83	4,43	1,25
Bizkaia	1,41	1,61	7,72	27,18	7,38	1,87
Burgos	2,97	3,98	11,52	40,13	12,79	4,23
Cáceres	2,24	3,05	8,14	27,06	8,15	2,33
Cádiz	1,80	3,58	4,87	16,39	5,14	2,38
Cantabria	0,88	1,48	5,94	20,17	6,01	1,15
Castellón/Castelló	1,97	2,85	5,74	27,94	5,80	3,06
Ciudad Real	2,36	2,79	7,06	15,44	7,80	2,82
Córdoba	2,14	2,32	5,95	15,84	6,07	3,14
Coruña, A	1,05	1,42	5,35	17,58	5,63	1,44
Cuenca	4,49	5,20	11,12	32,27	10,46	4,53
Gipuzkoa	1,89	2,12	9,48	47,35	7,87	2,79
Girona	1,51	2,65	6,36	17,83	7,19	2,63
Granada	2,82	3,62	4,60	13,21	4,90	3,57
Guadalajara	4,06	4,13	8,93	30,90	9,88	6,92
Huelva	2,07	4,48	6,98	31,97	6,79	3,03
Huesca	3,25	4,05	10,89	26,45	10,51	4,13
Jaén	2,75	3,39	7,84	14,94	8,11	3,35
León	2,31	2,57	6,67	29,60	7,45	2,29
Lleida	2,77	4,49	11,87	42,11	10,72	4,39
Lugo	1,85	2,02	7,58	25,36	8,81	1,97
Madrid	0,56	1,09	3,81	15,19	3,87	1,00
Málaga	2,42	3,11	6,57	17,18	6,91	3,62
Murcia	1,02	1,68	3,88	13,29	3,95	1,69
Navarra	1,26	1,93	7,06	30,83	8,25	1,88
Ourense	2,90	3,37	7,60	13,68	8,30	2,72
Palencia	3,95	4,53	11,48	29,86	13,68	4,42
Palmas, Las	1,78	2,98	5,10	18,35	5,79	2,92
Pontevedra	1,22	1,39	4,01	9,99	3,95	1,57
Rioja, La	0,98	1,97	8,01	24,35	8,53	1,46
Salamanca	4,09	5,29	9,08	34,04	9,89	4,62
Sta. C. de Tenerife	1,42	2,74	4,78	19,61	5,02	2,44
Segovia	4,26	5,05	11,59	52,95	10,68	5,84
Sevilla	1,43	2,54	4,91	14,30	5,03	2,13
Soria	4,07	4,48	15,06	35,55	16,55	5,63
Tarragona	2,00	2,42	6,68	15,72	6,74	3,31
Teruel	3,09	3,87	9,48	41,96	9,59	3,75
Toledo	1,34	2,63	6,95	18,80	7,05	2,36
Valencia/València	1,66	2,21	4,99	25,96	4,88	2,78
Valladolid	4,16	5,90	8,96	29,95	9,48	6,67
Zamora	6,29	5,90	15,66	30,18	16,72	5,63
Zaragoza	1,55	2,56	5,55	22,12	5,68	2,30
Ceuta	4,94	10,09	18,38	37,55	13,69	7,25
Melilla	5,44	4,96	14,76	44,01	18,88	6,07

Tabla E.M.7
Población de 16 y más años según su relación con la actividad económica por comunidades autónomas

Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje   (Continúa)

Comunidades autónomas	Primer trimestre					
	Activos	Ocupados	Parados			Inactivos
			Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabaj. anterior.	
TOTAL	0,18	0,34	1,07	2,67	1,11	0,28
Andalucía	0,41	1,06	2,21	7,89	2,21	0,59
Aragón	0,79	1,74	5,98	23,52	5,75	1,08
Asturias, Principado de	1,17	1,58	5,44	14,51	5,74	1,24
Balears, Illes	1,08	1,62	4,49	18,26	4,67	1,82
Canarias	1,04	2,02	4,69	13,88	4,55	1,74
Cantabria	1,13	1,67	7,70	25,10	8,33	1,41
Castilla y León	0,64	1,09	3,64	12,19	3,66	0,78
Castilla-La Mancha	0,73	1,43	4,09	11,58	3,98	1,02
Cataluña	0,55	1,06	3,86	10,90	3,73	0,95
Comunitat Valenciana	0,65	1,09	2,91	13,08	2,83	0,96
Extremadura	1,04	1,82	4,09	13,99	4,67	1,28
Galicia	0,47	0,88	2,86	9,59	2,91	0,58
Madrid, Comunidad de	0,67	0,90	3,68	14,20	4,12	1,21
Murcia, Región de	0,91	1,50	3,76	19,27	4,21	1,47
Navarra, Com.Foral de	0,99	1,78	9,24	27,78	10,09	1,53
País Vasco	0,65	1,12	5,45	21,00	5,86	0,91
Rioja, La	1,09	1,72	7,49	20,25	8,71	1,60
Ceuta	5,13	9,17	27,09	38,23	27,49	6,13
Melilla	3,76	4,91	16,59	29,04	20,22	5,03

(Continuación)

Comunidades autónomas	Segundo trimestre					
	Activos	Ocupados	Parados			Inactivos
			Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabaj. anterior.	
TOTAL	0,17	0,31	0,97	3,32	0,95	0,26
Andalucía	0,45	0,81	2,01	4,90	2,01	0,64
Aragón	1,02	1,31	4,27	18,38	4,21	1,45
Asturias, Principado de	1,09	1,36	4,22	18,42	4,51	1,19
Balears, Illes	1,13	1,83	6,04	18,18	6,42	2,18
Canarias	0,94	2,12	4,42	15,36	4,51	1,64
Cantabria	0,90	1,65	5,84	21,75	6,80	1,15
Castilla y León	0,66	1,04	3,84	11,11	3,93	0,82
Castilla-La Mancha	0,66	1,20	2,97	9,88	3,09	0,94
Cataluña	0,53	0,89	3,43	12,33	3,21	0,92
Comunitat Valenciana	0,70	1,05	3,58	12,71	3,29	1,05
Extremadura	0,88	1,96	4,73	13,75	5,19	1,06
Galicia	0,51	0,78	2,65	7,60	2,74	0,63
Madrid, Comunidad de	0,58	0,82	4,66	17,53	5,12	1,06
Murcia, Región de	0,95	1,76	5,82	14,53	5,87	1,53
Navarra, Com.Foral de	0,82	1,55	10,74	31,19	11,07	1,25
País Vasco	0,62	0,99	5,35	21,16	5,25	0,87
Rioja, La	1,33	1,86	6,63	28,52	7,36	1,97
Ceuta	4,22	11,61	26,34	27,90	27,25	5,09
Melilla	5,41	4,17	17,80	45,18	14,79	6,43

Tabla E.M.7
Población de 16 y más años según su relación con la actividad económica por comunidades autónomas

Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje (Continuación)

Comunidades autónomas	Tercer trimestre					
	Activos	Ocupados	Parados			Inactivos
			Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabaj. anterior.	
TOTAL	0,16	0,32	1,05	4,30	0,98	0,24
Andalucía	0,51	0,78	2,21	5,75	2,16	0,73
Aragón	1,08	1,56	5,24	16,77	5,24	1,52
Asturias, Principado de	1,37	1,86	6,50	13,66	6,82	1,46
Balears, Illes	1,28	1,66	5,06	17,17	5,33	2,68
Canarias	1,01	2,11	3,44	10,82	3,44	1,72
Cantabria	0,98	1,40	6,56	19,72	7,07	1,30
Castilla y León	0,49	1,17	4,19	11,67	4,53	0,62
Castilla-La Mancha	0,70	1,20	3,32	9,67	3,66	1,00
Cataluña	0,38	0,88	3,23	14,90	3,37	0,66
Comunitat Valenciana	0,64	1,02	3,29	10,78	3,38	0,95
Extremadura	0,97	1,85	5,51	14,06	6,05	1,12
Galicia	0,45	0,87	3,27	9,97	3,37	0,55
Madrid, Comunidad de	0,61	1,01	4,18	13,69	4,43	1,08
Murcia, Región de	0,98	1,92	4,49	12,14	4,83	1,60
Navarra, Com.Foral de	1,20	1,41	7,56	20,31	7,25	1,84
País Vasco	0,70	0,76	5,89	16,15	6,02	0,99
Rioja, La	1,10	2,07	7,85	22,29	8,62	1,72
Ceuta	4,08	13,45	23,57	52,32	19,41	4,15
Melilla	4,61	4,33	25,93	54,83	25,46	5,81

(Conclusión)

Comunidades autónomas	Cuarto trimestre					
	Activos	Ocupados	Parados			Inactivos
			Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabaj. anterior.	
TOTAL	0,20	0,34	0,92	4,48	0,89	0,31
Andalucía	0,55	1,14	2,22	7,08	2,27	0,79
Aragón	1,05	1,84	4,80	15,89	4,93	1,48
Asturias, Principado de	1,02	1,40	5,01	16,28	5,38	1,09
Balears, Illes	1,49	2,38	5,84	17,87	6,21	2,64
Canarias	1,04	1,92	3,56	13,60	3,91	1,75
Cantabria	0,88	1,48	5,94	20,17	6,01	1,15
Castilla y León	0,68	1,17	3,62	13,95	3,96	0,83
Castilla-La Mancha	0,67	1,28	3,67	9,40	4,04	0,97
Cataluña	0,55	1,12	3,62	14,09	3,72	0,91
Comunitat Valenciana	0,63	1,40	3,83	15,68	4,06	0,96
Extremadura	0,86	1,71	4,88	16,52	5,50	1,03
Galicia	0,47	0,77	2,55	7,58	2,62	0,58
Madrid, Comunidad de	0,56	1,09	3,81	15,19	3,87	1,00
Murcia, Región de	1,02	1,68	3,88	13,29	3,95	1,69
Navarra, Com.Foral de	1,26	1,93	7,06	30,83	8,25	1,88
País Vasco	0,59	0,76	6,12	20,71	5,84	0,83
Rioja, La	0,98	1,97	8,01	24,35	8,53	1,46
Ceuta	4,94	10,09	18,38	37,55	13,69	7,25
Melilla	5,44	4,96	14,76	44,01	18,88	6,07

Tabla E.M.8
Ocupados por sectores económicos y sexo
Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje

Sectores económicos	Primer trimestre			Segundo trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,34	0,36	0,55	0,31	0,40	0,44
Agricultura	2,78	3,05	4,83	2,86	3,28	4,18
Industria	1,22	1,37	2,83	1,46	1,62	3,04
Construcción	1,92	2,08	5,18	1,96	2,05	4,97
Servicios	0,49	0,70	0,56	0,44	0,71	0,49

(Conclusión)

Sectores económicos	Tercer trimestre			Cuarto trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,32	0,37	0,48	0,34	0,43	0,46
Agricultura	3,01	3,47	4,39	3,32	3,68	4,10
Industria	1,29	1,29	2,63	1,71	1,85	2,55
Construcción	1,92	1,98	5,29	2,05	2,13	6,85
Servicios	0,43	0,60	0,49	0,45	0,72	0,52

Tabla E.M.9
Asalariados por sectores económicos y sexo
Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje

Sectores económicos	Primer trimestre			Segundo trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,52	0,61	0,68	0,50	0,64	0,56
Agricultura	4,10	4,00	8,08	3,96	4,48	5,86
Industria	1,43	1,55	3,14	1,66	1,86	3,34
Construcción	2,48	2,67	5,68	2,30	2,44	5,84
Servicios	0,60	0,90	0,69	0,58	0,88	0,61

(Conclusión)

Sectores económicos	Tercer trimestre			Cuarto trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
TOTAL	0,41	0,57	0,53	0,50	0,76	0,50
Agricultura	4,40	4,70	7,84	4,62	4,94	7,20
Industria	1,63	1,66	2,91	1,97	2,09	2,83
Construcción	2,22	2,33	5,83	2,37	2,52	7,18
Servicios	0,53	0,80	0,56	0,58	1,04	0,61

Tabla E.M.10
Inactivos según los motivos por los que no buscan empleo y sexo

Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje

Motivos de la no búsqueda de empleo	Primer trimestre			Segundo trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
Cree no va a encontrar empleo	3,49	5,32	4,27	3,09	5,15	4,10
Afectado regulación empleo	12,84	14,90	27,35	12,77	13,98	19,15
Enfermedad o incapacidad propia	1,70	2,30	2,00	1,41	1,93	1,76
Responsabilidades familiares	1,47	7,86	1,49	1,42	6,83	1,40
Recibiendo formación	0,99	1,40	1,31	1,05	1,38	1,42
Estar jubilado	1,11	0,88	2,29	0,92	0,87	1,87
Otros motivos	1,79	4,01	1,80	2,06	4,33	1,91
No sabe	14,17	15,95	20,01	18,76	22,28	24,14
No clasificables	0,74	0,98	0,94	0,72	0,89	0,94

(Conclusión)

Motivos de la no búsqueda de empleo	Tercer trimestre			Cuarto trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
Cree no va a encontrar empleo	2,93	5,05	3,35	3,61	6,53	4,39
Afectado regulación empleo	10,58	12,24	21,88	13,75	15,45	19,73
Enfermedad o incapacidad propia	1,49	2,06	2,05	1,74	2,45	2,04
Responsabilidades familiares	0,98	4,96	1,06	1,34	6,55	1,40
Recibiendo formación	1,22	1,68	1,79	1,15	1,60	1,56
Estar jubilado	0,97	0,85	2,08	1,08	0,95	2,18
Otros motivos	1,76	3,53	1,81	1,46	3,93	1,65
No sabe	15,60	23,44	21,74	16,54	23,70	21,74
No clasificables	0,77	0,82	1,07	0,65	0,93	0,80

Tabla E.M.11
Inactivos por clase de inactividad y sexo

Coeficientes de variación en porcentaje

Clase de inactividad	Primer trimestre			Segundo trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
Estudiantes	0,99	1,42	1,33	1,15	1,50	1,42
Jubilados o pensionistas	0,37	0,42	0,64	0,42	0,45	0,66
Labores del hogar	1,01	4,01	1,08	0,99	3,68	0,98
Incapacitados permanentes	1,70	2,67	2,29	1,77	2,74	2,21
Otras situaciones	3,80	4,63	4,41	3,50	3,44	6,64

(Conclusión)

Clase de inactividad	Tercer trimestre			Cuarto trimestre		
	Total	Varones	Mujeres	Total	Varones	Mujeres
Estudiantes	1,13	1,54	1,48	1,13	1,60	1,38
Jubilados o pensionistas	0,48	0,40	0,84	0,58	0,50	0,98
Labores del hogar	0,91	4,92	0,91	1,02	3,98	0,96
Incapacitados permanentes	1,92	2,89	2,40	2,10	3,36	2,16
Otras situaciones	3,89	3,58	7,28	3,95	4,84	6,72

2 Falta de respuesta

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

Viviendas	Primer Trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total						
Seleccionadas	89.362	100,00	15.384	100,00	73.978	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.183	1,32	13	0,08	1.170	1,58
No encuestables	17.902	20,03	3.301	21,46	14.601	19,74
Vacías	17.059	19,09	3.006	19,54	14.053	19,00
Destinadas a otros fines	674	0,75	126	0,82	548	0,74
Ilocalizables	169	0,19	169	1,10	0	-
Encuestables	70.277	100,00	12.070	100,00	58.207	100,00
Encuestadas	60.610	86,24	10.248	84,90	50.362	86,52
Negativas	3.332	4,74	832	6,89	2.500	4,30
Ausencias	6.335	9,01	990	8,20	5.345	9,18
Capitales						
Seleccionadas	31.868	100,00	5.384	100,00	26.484	100,00
Inaccesibles	459	1,44	9	0,17	450	1,70
No encuestables	5.457	17,12	946	17,57	4.511	17,03
Vacías	5.201	16,32	882	16,38	4.319	16,31
Destinadas a otros fines	225	0,71	33	0,61	192	0,72
Ilocalizables	31	0,10	31	0,58	0	-
Encuestables	25.952	100,00	4.429	100,00	21.523	100,00
Encuestadas	22.218	85,61	3.716	83,90	18.502	85,96
Negativas	1.292	4,98	326	7,36	966	4,49
Ausencias	2.442	9,41	387	8,74	2.055	9,55
Resto de los municipios						
Seleccionadas	57.494	100,00	10.000	100,00	47.494	100,00
Inaccesibles	724	1,26	4	0,04	720	1,52
No encuestables	12.445	21,65	2.355	23,55	10.090	21,24
Vacías	11.858	20,62	2.124	21,24	9.734	20,50
Destinadas a otros fines	449	0,78	93	0,93	356	0,75
Ilocalizables	138	0,24	138	1,38	0	-
Encuestables	44.325	100,00	7.641	100,00	36.684	100,00
Encuestadas	38.392	86,61	6.532	85,49	31.860	86,85
Negativas	2.040	4,60	506	6,62	1.534	4,18
Ausencias	3.893	8,78	603	7,89	3.290	8,97

(*) 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

Viviendas	Segundo trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total						
Seleccionadas	89.737	100,00	15.475	100,00	74.262	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.303	1,45	19	0,12	1.284	1,73
No encuestables	18.037	20,10	3.438	22,22	14.599	19,66
Vacías	17.178	19,14	3.147	20,34	14.031	18,89
Destinadas a otros fines	677	0,75	109	0,70	568	0,76
Ilocalizables	182	0,20	182	1,18	0	-
Encuestables	70.397	100,00	12.018	100,00	58.379	100,00
Encuestadas	60.620	86,11	10.072	83,81	50.548	86,59
Negativas	3.275	4,65	802	6,67	2.473	4,24
Ausencias	6.502	9,24	1.144	9,52	5.358	9,18
Capitales						
Seleccionadas	32.000	100,00	5.448	100,00	26.552	100,00
Inaccesibles	460	1,44	4	0,07	456	1,72
No encuestables	5.361	16,75	1.023	18,78	4.338	16,34
Vacías	5.113	15,98	939	17,24	4.174	15,72
Destinadas a otros fines	207	0,65	43	0,79	164	0,62
Ilocalizables	41	0,13	41	0,75	0	-
Encuestables	26.179	100,00	4.421	100,00	21.758	100,00
Encuestadas	22.169	84,68	3.554	80,39	18.615	85,55
Negativas	1.310	5,00	338	7,65	972	4,47
Ausencias	2.700	10,31	529	11,97	2.171	9,98
Resto de los municipios						
Seleccionadas	57.737	100,00	10.027	100,00	47.710	100,00
Inaccesibles	843	1,46	15	0,15	828	1,74
No encuestables	12.676	21,95	2.415	24,08	10.261	21,51
Vacías	12.065	20,90	2.208	22,02	9.857	20,66
Destinadas a otros fines	470	0,81	66	0,66	404	0,85
Ilocalizables	141	0,24	141	1,41	0	-
Encuestables	44.218	100,00	7.597	100,00	36.621	100,00
Encuestadas	38.451	86,96	6.518	85,80	31.933	87,20
Negativas	1.965	4,44	464	6,11	1.501	4,10
Ausencias	3.802	8,60	615	8,10	3.187	8,70

(*) 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

Viviendas	**Tercer trimestre**					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total						
Seleccionadas	89.976	100,00	15.503	100,00	74.473	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.167	1,30	17	0,11	1.150	1,54
No encuestables	18.249	20,28	3.361	21,68	14.888	19,99
Vacías	17.443	19,39	3.101	20,00	14.342	19,26
Destinadas a otros fines	663	0,74	117	0,75	546	0,73
Ilocalizables	143	0,16	143	0,92	0	-
Encuestables	70.560	100,00	12.125	100,00	58.435	100,00
Encuestadas	59.636	84,52	9.709	80,07	49.927	85,44
Negativas	3.247	4,60	816	6,73	2.431	4,16
Ausencias	7.677	10,88	1.600	13,20	6.077	10,40
Capitales						
Seleccionadas	32.099	100,00	5.544	100,00	26.555	100,00
Inaccesibles	445	1,39	12	0,22	433	1,63
No encuestables	5.478	17,07	1.071	19,32	4.407	16,60
Vacías	5.233	16,30	989	17,84	4.244	15,98
Destinadas a otros fines	207	0,64	44	0,79	163	0,61
Ilocalizables	38	0,12	38	0,69	0	-
Encuestables	26.176	100,00	4.461	100,00	21.715	100,00
Encuestadas	21.497	82,12	3.333	74,71	18.164	83,65
Negativas	1.294	4,94	336	7,53	958	4,41
Ausencias	3.385	12,93	792	17,75	2.593	11,94
Resto de los municipios						
Seleccionadas	57.877	100,00	9.959	100,00	47.918	100,00
Inaccesibles	722	1,25	5	0,05	717	1,50
No encuestables	12.771	22,07	2.290	22,99	10.481	21,87
Vacías	12.210	21,10	2.112	21,21	10.098	21,07
Destinadas a otros fines	456	0,79	73	0,73	383	0,80
Ilocalizables	105	0,18	105	1,05	0	-
Encuestables	44.384	100,00	7.664	100,00	36.720	100,00
Encuestadas	38.139	85,93	6.376	83,19	31.763	86,50
Negativas	1.953	4,40	480	6,26	1.473	4,01
Ausencias	4.292	9,67	808	10,54	3.484	9,49

(*) 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

Viviendas	Cuarto trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total						
Seleccionadas	90.319	100,00	14.468	100,00	75.851	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.116	1,24	4	0,03	1.112	1,47
No encuestables	18.505	20,49	3.200	22,12	15.305	20,18
Vacías	17.711	19,61	2.969	20,52	14.742	19,44
Destinadas a otros fines	663	0,73	100	0,69	563	0,74
Ilocalizables	131	0,15	131	0,91	0	-
Encuestables	70.698	100,00	11.264	100,00	59.434	100,00
Encuestadas	60.700	85,86	9.600	85,23	51.100	85,98
Negativas	3.018	4,27	670	5,95	2.348	3,95
Ausencias	6.980	9,87	994	8,82	5.986	10,07
Capitales						
Seleccionadas	32.203	100,00	5.251	100,00	26.952	100,00
Inaccesibles	390	1,21	2	0,04	388	1,44
No encuestables	5.587	17,35	978	18,63	4.609	17,10
Vacías	5.334	16,56	910	17,33	4.424	16,41
Destinadas a otros fines	222	0,69	37	0,70	185	0,69
Ilocalizables	31	0,10	31	0,59	0	-
Encuestables	26.226	100,00	4.271	100,00	21.955	100,00
Encuestadas	22.050	84,08	3.509	82,16	18.541	84,45
Negativas	1.263	4,82	286	6,70	977	4,45
Ausencias	2.913	11,11	476	11,14	2.437	11,10
Resto de los municipios						
Seleccionadas	58.116	100,00	9.217	100,00	48.899	100,00
Inaccesibles	726	1,25	2	0,02	724	1,48
No encuestables	12.918	22,23	2.222	24,11	10.696	21,87
Vacías	12.377	21,30	2.059	22,34	10.318	21,10
Destinadas a otros fines	441	0,76	63	0,68	378	0,77
Ilocalizables	100	0,17	100	1,08	0	-
Encuestables	44.472	100,00	6.993	100,00	37.479	100,00
Encuestadas	38.650	86,91	6.091	87,10	32.559	86,87
Negativas	1.755	3,95	384	5,49	1.371	3,66
Ausencias	4.067	9,15	518	7,41	3.549	9,47

(*) 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	%
Total						
Seleccionadas	37.948	100,00	15.384	100,00	22.564	100,00
Inaccesibles	90	0,24	13	0,08	77	0,34
No encuestables	16.864	44,44	3.301	21,46	13.563	60,11
Vacías	16.094	42,41	3.006	19,54	13.088	58,00
Destinadas a otros fines	601	1,58	126	0,82	475	2,11
Ilocalizables	169	0,45	169	1,10	0	0,00
Encuestables	20.994	100,00	12.070	100,00	8.924	100,00
Encuestadas	15.785	75,19	10.248	84,90	5.537	62,05
Negativas	1.608	7,66	832	6,89	776	8,70
Ausencias	3.601	17,15	990	8,20	2.611	29,26
Capitales						
Seleccionadas	12.530	100,00	5.384	100,00	7.146	100,00
Inaccesibles	39	0,31	9	0,17	30	0,42
No encuestables	5.082	40,56	946	17,57	4.136	57,88
Vacías	4.860	38,79	882	16,38	3.978	55,67
Destinadas a otros fines	191	1,52	33	0,61	158	2,21
Ilocalizables	31	0,25	31	0,58	0	0,00
Encuestables	7.409	100,00	4.429	100,00	2.980	100,00
Encuestadas	5.337	72,03	3.716	83,90	1.621	54,40
Negativas	652	8,80	326	7,36	326	10,94
Ausencias	1.420	19,17	387	8,74	1.033	34,66
Resto de los municipios						
Seleccionadas	25.418	100,00	10.000	100,00	15.418	100,00
Inaccesibles	51	0,20	4	0,04	47	0,30
No encuestables	11.782	46,35	2.355	23,55	9.427	61,14
Vacías	11.234	44,20	2.124	21,24	9.110	59,09
Destinadas a otros fines	410	1,61	93	0,93	317	2,06
Ilocalizables	138	0,54	138	1,38	0	0,00
Encuestables	13.585	100,00	7.641	100,00	5.944	100,00
Encuestadas	10.448	76,91	6.532	85,49	3.916	65,88
Negativas	956	7,04	506	6,62	450	7,57
Ausencias	2.181	16,05	603	7,89	1.578	26,55

(*) 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

Viviendas	Segundo Trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total						
Seleccionadas	38.050	100,00	15.475	100,00	22.575	100,00
Inaccesibles	101	0,27	19	0,12	82	0,36
No encuestables	17.024	44,74	3.438	22,22	13.586	60,18
Vacías	16.243	42,69	3.147	20,34	13.096	58,01
Destinadas a otros fines	599	1,57	109	0,70	490	2,17
Ilocalizables	182	0,48	182	1,18	0	0,00
Encuestables	20.925	100,00	12.018	100,00	8.907	100,00
Encuestadas	15.543	74,28	10.072	83,81	5.471	61,42
Negativas	1.571	7,51	802	6,67	769	8,63
Ausencias	3.811	18,21	1.144	9,52	2.667	29,94
Capitales						
Seleccionadas	12.513	100,00	5.448	100,00	7.065	100,00
Inaccesibles	29	0,23	4	0,07	25	0,35
No encuestables	5.015	40,08	1.023	18,78	3.992	56,50
Vacías	4.792	38,30	939	17,24	3.853	54,54
Destinadas a otros fines	182	1,45	43	0,79	139	1,97
Ilocalizables	41	0,33	41	0,75	0	0,00
Encuestables	7.469	100,00	4.421	100,00	3.048	100,00
Encuestadas	5.147	68,91	3.554	80,39	1.593	52,26
Negativas	675	9,04	338	7,65	337	11,06
Ausencias	1.647	22,05	529	11,97	1.118	36,68
Resto de los municipios						
Seleccionadas	25.537	100,00	10.027	100,00	15.510	100,00
Inaccesibles	72	0,28	15	0,15	57	0,37
No encuestables	12.009	47,03	2.415	24,08	9.594	61,86
Vacías	11.451	44,84	2.208	22,02	9.243	59,59
Destinadas a otros fines	417	1,63	66	0,66	351	2,26
Ilocalizables	141	0,55	141	1,41	0	0,00
Encuestables	13.456	100,00	7.597	100,00	5.859	100,00
Encuestadas	10.396	77,26	6.518	85,80	3.878	66,19
Negativas	896	6,66	464	6,11	432	7,37
Ausencias	2.164	16,08	615	8,10	1.549	26,44

(*) 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

Viviendas	Tercer Trimestre					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total						
Seleccionadas	38.603	100,00	15.503	100,00	23.100	100,00
Inaccesibles	87	0,23	17	0,11	70	0,30
No encuestables	17.288	44,78	3.361	21,68	13.927	60,29
Vacías	16.548	42,87	3.101	20,00	13.447	58,21
Destinadas a otros fines	597	1,55	117	0,75	480	2,08
Ilocalizables	143	0,37	143	0,92	0	0,00
Encuestables	21.228	100,00	12.125	100,00	9.103	100,00
Encuestadas	14.914	70,26	9.709	80,07	5.205	57,18
Negativas	1.584	7,46	816	6,73	768	8,44
Ausencias	4.730	22,28	1.600	13,20	3.130	34,38
Capitales						
Seleccionadas	12.841	100,00	5.544	100,00	7.297	100,00
Inaccesibles	27	0,21	12	0,22	15	0,21
No encuestables	5.178	40,32	1.071	19,32	4.107	56,28
Vacías	4.954	38,58	989	17,84	3.965	54,34
Destinadas a otros fines	186	1,45	44	0,79	142	1,95
Ilocalizables	38	0,30	38	0,69	0	0,00
Encuestables	7.636	100,00	4.461	100,00	3.175	100,00
Encuestadas	4.822	63,15	3.333	74,71	1.489	46,90
Negativas	665	8,71	336	7,53	329	10,36
Ausencias	2.149	28,14	792	17,75	1.357	42,74
Resto de los municipios						
Seleccionadas	25.762	100,00	9.959	100,00	15.803	100,00
Inaccesibles	60	0,23	5	0,05	55	0,35
No encuestables	12.110	47,01	2.290	22,99	9.820	62,14
Vacías	11.594	45,00	2.112	21,21	9.482	60,00
Destinadas a otros fines	411	1,60	73	0,73	338	2,14
Ilocalizables	105	0,41	105	1,05	0	0,00
Encuestables	13.592	100,00	7.664	100,00	5.928	100,00
Encuestadas	10.092	74,25	6.376	83,19	3.716	62,69
Negativas	919	6,76	480	6,26	439	7,41
Ausencias	2.581	18,99	808	10,54	1.773	29,91

(*) 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

Viviendas	**Cuarto trimestre**					
	Todas		Primera entrevista (*)		Entrev. sucesivas (**)	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total						
Seleccionadas	38.377	100,00	14.468	100,00	23.909	100,00
Inaccesibles	59	0,15	4	0,03	55	0,23
No encuestables	17.504	45,61	3.200	22,12	14.304	59,83
Vacías	16.784	43,73	2.969	20,52	13.815	57,78
Destinadas a otros fines	589	1,53	100	0,69	489	2,05
Ilocalizables	131	0,34	131	0,91	0	0,00
Encuestables	20.814	100,00	11.264	100,00	9.550	100,00
Encuestadas	15.143	72,75	9.600	85,23	5.543	58,04
Negativas	1.555	7,47	670	5,95	885	9,27
Ausencias	4.116	19,78	994	8,82	3.122	32,69
Capitales						
Seleccionadas	12.956	100,00	5.251	100,00	7.705	100,00
Inaccesibles	24	0,19	2	0,04	22	0,29
No encuestables	5.248	40,51	978	18,63	4.270	55,42
Vacías	5.027	38,80	910	17,33	4.117	53,43
Destinadas a otros fines	190	1,47	37	0,70	153	1,99
Ilocalizables	31	0,24	31	0,59	0	0,00
Encuestables	7.684	100,00	4.271	100,00	3.413	100,00
Encuestadas	5.181	67,43	3.509	82,16	1.672	48,99
Negativas	686	8,93	286	6,70	400	11,72
Ausencias	1.817	23,65	476	11,14	1.341	39,29
Resto de los municipios						
Seleccionadas	25.421	100,00	9.217	100,00	16.204	100,00
Inaccesibles	35	0,14	2	0,02	33	0,20
No encuestables	12.256	48,21	2.222	24,11	10.034	61,92
Vacías	11.757	46,25	2.059	22,34	9.698	59,85
Destinadas a otros fines	399	1,57	63	0,68	336	2,07
Ilocalizables	100	0,39	100	1,08	0	0,00
Encuestables	13.130	100,00	6.993	100,00	6.137	100,00
Encuestadas	9.962	75,87	6.091	87,10	3.871	63,08
Negativas	869	6,62	384	5,49	485	7,90
Ausencias	2.299	17,51	518	7,41	1.781	29,02

(*) 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	%
Total								
Seleccionadas	51.414	100,00	51.687	100,00	51.373	100,00	51.942	100,00
Inaccesibles	1.093	2,13	1.202	2,33	1.080	2,10	1.057	2,03
No encuestables	1.038	2,02	1.013	1,96	961	1,87	1.001	1,93
Vacías	965	1,88	935	1,81	895	1,74	927	1,78
Destinadas a otros fines	73	0,14	78	0,15	66	0,13	74	0,14
Encuestables	49.283	100,00	49.472	100,00	49.332	100,00	49.884	100,00
Encuestadas	44.825	90,95	45.077	91,12	44.722	90,66	45.557	91,33
Negativas	1.724	3,50	1.704	3,44	1.663	3,37	1.463	2,93
Ausencias	2.734	5,55	2.691	5,44	2.947	5,97	2.864	5,74
Capitales								
Seleccionadas	19.338	100,00	19.487	100,00	19.258	100,00	19.247	100,00
Inaccesibles	420	2,17	431	2,21	418	2,17	366	1,90
No encuestables	375	1,94	346	1,78	300	1,56	339	1,76
Vacías	341	1,76	321	1,65	279	1,45	307	1,60
Destinadas a otros fines	34	0,18	25	0,13	21	0,11	32	0,17
Encuestables	18.543	100,00	18.710	100,00	18.540	100,00	18.542	100,00
Encuestadas	16.881	91,04	17.022	90,98	16.675	89,94	16.869	90,98
Negativas	640	3,45	635	3,39	629	3,39	577	3,11
Ausencias	1.022	5,51	1.053	5,63	1.236	6,67	1.096	5,91
Resto de los municipios								
Seleccionadas	32.076	100,00	32.200	100,00	32.115	100,00	32.695	100,00
Inaccesibles	673	2,10	771	2,39	662	2,06	691	2,11
No encuestables	663	2,07	667	2,07	661	2,06	662	2,02
Vacías	624	1,95	614	1,91	616	1,92	620	1,90
Destinadas a otros fines	39	0,12	53	0,16	45	0,14	42	0,13
Encuestables	30.740	100,00	30.762	100,00	30.792	100,00	31.342	100,00
Encuestadas	27.944	90,90	28.055	91,20	28.047	91,09	28.688	91,53
Negativas	1.084	3,53	1.069	3,48	1.034	3,36	886	2,83
Ausencias	1.712	5,57	1.638	5,32	1.711	5,56	1.768	5,64

(*) 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	%
TOTAL	2.063	-	1.947	-	1.942	-	1.707	-
No consta	921	44,64	867	44,53	909	46,81	779	45,64
Total clasificados	1.142	100,00	1.080	100,00	1.033	100,00	928	100,00
Menos de 25 años	17	1,49	17	1,57	15	1,45	9	0,97
De 25 a 29 años	20	1,75	26	2,41	24	2,32	16	1,72
De 30 a 34 años	59	5,17	56	5,19	49	4,74	45	4,85
De 35 a 39 años	63	5,52	64	5,93	64	6,20	59	6,36
De 40 a 44 años	81	7,09	85	7,87	76	7,36	49	5,28
De 45 a 49 años	82	7,18	73	6,76	90	8,71	71	7,65
De 50 a 54 años	114	9,98	101	9,35	104	10,07	104	11,21
De 55 a 59 años	124	10,86	97	8,98	94	9,10	96	10,34
De 60 a 64 años	103	9,02	128	11,85	102	9,87	102	10,99
De 65 y más años	479	41,94	433	40,09	415	40,17	377	40,63

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	%
TOTAL	2.063	-	1.947	-	1.942	-	1.707	-
No consta	1.068	51,77	1.039	53,36	1.085	55,87	943	55,24
Total clasificados	995	100,00	908	100,00	857	100,00	764	100,00
Analfabetos	25	2,51	36	3,96	20	2,33	27	3,53
Educación primaria	521	52,36	445	49,01	418	48,77	381	49,87
Educación secundaria:								
Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	179	17,99	170	18,72	174	20,30	140	18,32
Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	136	13,67	131	14,43	128	14,94	96	12,57
Educación superior, exc.doctorado	126	12,66	124	13,66	115	13,42	117	15,31
Doctorado	8	0,80	2	0,22	2	0,23	3	-

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	Distri-
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	trim.	bución
TOTAL	2.063	-	1.947	-	1.942	-	1.707	-	(%)	EPA
No consta	1.146	55,55	1.145	58,81	1.165	59,99	1.001	58,64	58,25	(%)
Total clasificados	917	100,00	802	100,00	777	100,00	706	100,00	100,00	100,00
Ocupado	300	32,72	309	38,53	291	37,45	271	38,39	36,77	49,89
Parado	79	8,62	51	6,36	51	6,56	55	7,79	7,33	10,87
Otra situación	538	58,67	442	55,11	435	55,98	380	53,82	55,90	39,23

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	%
TOTAL	300	-	309	-	291	-	271	-
No consta	203	67,67	219	70,87	199	68,38	203	74,91
Total clasificados	97	100,00	90	100,00	92	100,00	68	100,00
Agricultura y pesca	7	7,22	9	10,00	10	10,87	10	14,71
Industrias extractivas	7	7,22	9	10,00	13	14,13	4	5,88
Industrias manufactureras	27	27,84	35	38,89	17	18,48	12	17,65
Electricidad, gas y agua	11	11,34	3	3,33	9	9,78	5	7,35
Construcción	9	9,28	3	3,33	4	4,35	3	4,41
Comercio, repar. vehiculos motor articulos personales y hostelería	6	6,19	4	4,44	6	6,52	5	7,35
Transporte, almac. y comunic.	6	6,19	3	3,33	5	5,43	5	7,35
Intermed. financiera,activ inmob. servicios empresariales	6	6,19	8	8,89	6	6,52	7	10,29
Otros servicios	18	18,56	16	17,78	22	23,91	17	25,00

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	%
Total	300	-	309	-	291	-	271	-
No consta	113	37,67	117	37,86	75	25,77	87	32,10
Total clasificados	187	100,00	192	100,00	216	100,00	184	100,00
Direc. empresas y admón. púb.	14	7,49	15	7,81	14	6,48	14	7,61
Técnicos y prof. cientif. e intelec.	29	15,51	26	13,54	20	9,26	36	19,57
Técnicos y profes. de apoyo	18	9,63	15	7,81	8	3,70	10	5,43
Empleados de tipo administrativo	14	7,49	16	8,33	30	13,89	15	8,15
Trabajadores de los servicios	27	14,44	31	16,15	42	19,44	38	20,65
Trabaj. agricultura y pesca	4	2,14	5	2,60	8	3,70	8	4,35
Artesanos y trabaj. ind. manuf., construcción y minería	34	18,18	29	15,10	27	12,50	22	11,96
Operadores de instalaciones y maquinaria, montadores	20	10,70	25	13,02	27	12,50	12	6,52
Trabajadores no cualificados	27	14,44	30	15,63	40	18,52	29	15,76
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	%
TOTAL	2.063	-	1.947	-	1.942	-	1.707	-
No consta	329	15,95	312	16,02	357	18,38	289	16,93
Total clasificados	1.734	100,00	1.635	100,00	1.585	100,00	1.418	100,00
Española	1.616	93,19	1.530	93,58	1.486	93,75	1.333	94,01
Extranjera	118	6,81	105	6,42	99	6,25	85	5,99

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	Distri-bución
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº	%		
TOTAL	2.063	-	1.947	-	1.942	-	1.707	-	(%)	EPA
No consta	878	42,56	849	43,61	837	43,10	754	44,17	43,36	2011
Total clasificados	1.185	100,00	1.098	100,00	1.105	100,00	953	100,00	100,00	(%)
1 persona	299	25,23	252	22,95	242	21,90	218	22,88	23,24	19,28
2 personas	380	32,07	373	33,97	369	33,39	330	34,63	33,51	30,08
3 personas	249	21,01	250	22,77	252	22,81	206	21,62	22,05	23,21
4 personas	182	15,36	161	14,66	149	13,48	133	13,96	14,37	20,14
5 personas	48	4,05	40	3,64	55	4,98	44	4,62	4,32	5,16
6 personas o más	27	2,28	22	2,00	38	3,44	22	2,31	2,51	2,14

3 Cobertura de personas

Tabla C.P.1

Personas omitidas en E.O. por grupos de edad

Grupos de edad	Número	Porcentaje
Total	30	100,0
De 16 a 19 años	3	10,0
De 20 a 24 años	3	10,0
De 25 a 54 años	11	36,7
De 55 y más años	13	43,3

Tabla C.P.2

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

Sexo y estado civil	Número	Porcentaje
Total	30	100,0
Varones	11	36,7
- Solteros	6	20,0
- Casados	2	6,7
- Viudos	-	-
- Separados o divorciados	3	10,0
Mujeres	19	63,3
- Solteras	6	20,0
- Casadas	5	16,7
- Viudas	6	20,0
- Separadas o divorciadas	2	6,7

Tabla C.P.3

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

Relación con la actividad económica	Número	Porcentaje
Total	30	100,0
Activos	11	36,7
- Ocupados	10	33,3
- Parados	1	3,3
-Buscan su primer empleo	-	-
-Han trabajado anteriormente	1	3,3
Inactivos	19	63,3

Tabla C.P.4

**Personas erróneamente incluídas en E.O.
por grupos de edad**

Grupos de edad	Número	Porcentaje
Total	15	100,0
De 16 a 19 años	1	6,7
De 20 a 24 años	3	20,0
De 25 a 54 años	10	66,7
De 55 y más años	1	6,7

Tabla C.P.5

**Personas erróneamente incluídas en E.O. por
sexo y estado civil**

Sexo y estado civil	Número	Porcentaje
Total	15	100,0
Varones	6	40,0
- Solteros	4	26,7
- Casados	2	13,3
- Viudos	-	-
- Separados o divorciados	-	-
Mujeres	9	60,0
- Solteras	4	26,7
- Casadas	4	26,7
- Viudas	-	-
- Separadas o divorciadas	1	6,7

Tabla C.P.6

**Personas erróneamente incluídas en E.O. por
relación con la actividad económica**

Relación con la actividad económica	Número	Porcentaje
Total	15	100,0
Activos	11	73,3
- Ocupados	8	53,3
- Parados	3	20,0
-Buscan su primer empleo	-	-
-Han trabajado anteriormente	3	20,0
Inactivos	4	26,7

4 Errores de contenido

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

Clasificación según E.R.	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
Total personas	4.552	215	289	283	318	397	368
Grupos de edad							
16 a 19 años	213	**213**	-	-	-	-	-
20 a 24 años	290	2	**287**	1	-	-	-
25 a 29 años	287	-	2	**281**	2	-	-
30 a 34 años	318	-	-	1	**316**	1	-
35 a 39 años	396	-	-	-	-	**394**	-
40 a 44 años	368	-	-	-	-	1	**366**
45 a 49 años	362	-	-	-	-	-	2
50 a 54 años	398	-	-	-	-	1	-
55 a 59 años	356	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 a 64 años	345	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 a 69 años	293	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 y más años	926	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O. 45-49 años	50-54 años	55-59 años	60-64 años	65-69 años	70 y más años
Total personas	361	399	358	345	293	926
Grupos de edad						
16 a 19 años	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 a 24 años	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 a 29 años	-	1	-	-	1	-
30 a 34 años	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 a 39 años	1	1	-	-	-	-
40 a 44 años	-	-	-	-	-	1
45 a 49 años	**359**	1	-	-	-	-
50 a 54 años	1	**395**	1	-	-	-
55 a 59 años	-	-	**355**	-	**1**	-
60 a 64 años	-	-	1	**344**	-	-
65 a 69 años	-	-	1	1	**290**	1
70 y más años	-	1	-	-	1	**924**

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

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O. Total personas	Clasificados por estado civil			
		Solteros	Casados	Viudos	Separados o divorciados
Total personas	4.552	1.355	2.630	398	169
No sabe estado civil	-	-	-	-	-
Clasificados por estado civil	4.552	1.355	2.630	398	169
Solteros	1.354	**1.345**	5	2	2
Casados	2.624	6	**2.617**	-	1
Viudos	399	2	1	**395**	1
Separados o divorciados	175	2	7	1	**165**

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

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O. Total personas	Clasificados por nacionalidad		
		Española	Española y otra	Extranjera
Total personas	4.552	4.307	33	212
Española	4.306	**4.302**	2	2
Española y otra	35	5	**30**	-
Extranjera	211	-	1	**210**

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

Clasificación según E.R. / Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	Clasificados por nivel de formación		Educación Secundaria	
		Anal-fabetos	Educación Primaria	Primera etapa y formación e inserción la-boral corres-pondiente	Segunda etapa y formación e inserción la-boral corres-pondiente
Total personas	4.552	126	1.597	1.171	732
No sabe nivel de formación	17	6	9	1	-
Clasificados por nivel de formación					
Total	**4.535**	120	1.588	1.170	732
Analfabetos	133	**109**	22	2	-
Educación Primaria	1.656	11	**1.498**	138	2
Educación Secundaria					
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondte.	1.113	-	63	**1.009**	33
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondte.	734	-	4	15	**662**
Educación sup., excepto doctorado	885	-	1	6	35
Doctorado	14	-	-	-	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R. / Clasificación según E.O.	Clasificados por nivel de formación	
	Educación superior, excepto doctorado	Doctorado
Total personas	912	14
No sabe nivel de formación	1	-
Clasificados por nivel de formación		
Total	911	14
Analfabetos	-	-
Educación Primaria	7	-
Educación Secundaria		
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondte.	8	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondte.	53	**-**
Educación sup., excepto doctorado	**841**	2
Doctorado	2	**12**

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

Clasificación según E.O.	Clasificados por su relación con la actividad económica					
	Total personas	Activos				
		Total	Ocupados	Parados		
Clasificación según E.R.				Total	Buscan primer empleo	Han trabajado anteriorm.
Total personas	4.552	2.343	1.823	520	56	464
No consta relacion actividad	9	1	1	-	-	-
Total clasificados	4.543	2.342	1.822	520	56	464
ACTIVOS						
Total	2.407	2.327	1.818	509	54	455
OCUPADOS	1.828	1.815	**1.808**	7	1	6
PARADOS						
Total	579	512	10	**502**	53	449
Buscan 1er empleo	53	44	-	44	**44**	-
Han trabajado anteriormente	526	468	10	458	9	**449**
INACTIVOS						
Total	2.136	15	4	11	2	9
No consta tipo inactividad	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incapacitados	144	1	1	-	-	-
Estudiantes	303	2	1	1	1	-
Jubilados	1.127	1	-	1	-	1
Labores del hogar	531	9	2	7	1	6
Otra situación	31	2	-	2	-	2

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.O.	Clasificados por su relación con la actividad económica					
	Inactivos					
Clasificación según E.R.	Total	Incapacitados	Estudiantes	Jubilados	Labores del hogar	Otra situación
Total personas	2.209	127	317	1.125	586	54
No consta relacion actividad	8	-	-	5	3	-
Total clasificados	2.201	127	317	1.120	583	54
ACTIVOS						
Total	80	1	11	5	47	16
OCUPADOS	13	-	3	1	7	2
PARADOS						
Total	67	1	8	4	40	14
Buscan 1er empleo	9	-	2	-	5	2
Han trabajado anteriormente	58	1	6	4	35	12
INACTIVOS						
Total	**2.121**	126	306	1.115	536	38
No consta inactividad	**-**	-	-	-	-	-
Incapacitados	143	**115**	-	21	6	1
Estudiantes	301	-	**298**	-	3	-
Jubilados	1.126	10	2	**1.087**	22	5
Labores del hogar	522	1	5	6	**503**	7
Otra situación	29	-	1	1	2	**25**

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				
				Total	Ocupados	Parados		
						Total	Buscan 1er empleo	Han trabajado anteriorm.
Total personas	4.552	2.349	2.203	1.303	1.026	277	23	254
Mujeres	2.344	2.341	3	-	-	-	-	-
Varones								
Total	2.208	8	2.200	1.303	1.026	277	23	254
ACTIVOS								
Total clasificados	1.331	4	1.327	**1.299**	1.024	275	23	252
OCUPADOS	1.030	3	1.027	1.022	**1.018**	4	-	4
PARADOS								
Total	301	1	300	277	6	**271**	23	248
Buscan 1er empleo	20	-	20	18	-	18	**18**	-
Han trabajado anteriormente	281	1	280	259	6	253	5	**248**
INACTIVOS								
Total	877	4	873	4	2	2	-	2
Incapacitados	75	1	74	1	1	-	-	-
Estudiantes	153	-	153	1	1	-	-	-
Jubilados	615	2	613	-	-	-	-	-
Labores del hogar	11	1	10	1	-	1	-	1
Otra situación	23	-	23	1	-	1	-	1

(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	900	68	157	620	14	41
Mujeres	3	-	-	3	-	-
Varones						
Total	897	68	157	617	14	41
ACTIVOS						
Total clasificados	28	1	5	3	5	14
OCUPADOS	5	-	1	1	1	2
PARADOS						
Total	23	1	4	2	4	12
Buscan 1er empleo	2	-	1	-	-	1
Han trabajado anteriormente	21	1	3	2	4	11
INACTIVOS						
Total	**869**	67	152	614	9	27
Incapacitados	73	**62**	-	9	1	1
Estudiantes	152	-	**151**	-	1	-
Jubilados	613	5	-	**604**	1	3
Labores del hogar	9	-	-	-	**6**	3
Otra situación	22	-	1	1	-	**20**

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	4.552	2.203	2.349	1.040	797	243	33	210
Varones	2.208	2.200	8	3	1	2	-	2
Mujeres								
Total	2.344	3	2.341	1.037	796	241	33	208
No consta relacion actividad	9	-	9	1	1	-	-	-
Total clasificadas	2.335	3	2.332	1.036	795	241	33	208
ACTIVAS								
Total	1.076	-	1.076	**1.026**	793	233	31	202
OCUPADAS	798	-	798	791	**789**	2	1	1
PARADAS								
Total	278	-	278	235	4	**231**	30	201
Buscan 1er empleo	33	-	33	26	-	26	**26**	-
Han trabajado anteriormente	245	-	245	209	4	205	4	**201**
INACTIVAS								
Total	1.259	3	1.256	10	2	8	2	6
No consta inactividad	-	-	- -		-	-	-	-
Incapacitadas	69	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
Estudiantes	150	-	150	1	-	1	1	-
Jubiladas	512	2	510	-	-	-	-	-
Labores del hogar	520	1	519	8	2	6	1	5
Otra situación	8	-	8	1	-	1	-	1

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O. Mujeres clasificadas por su relación con la actividad económica Inactivas Total	Incapacitadas	Estudiantes	Jubiladas	Labores del hogar	Otra situación
Total personas	1.309	59	160	505	572	13
Varones	5	1	1	2	1	-
Mujeres						
Total	1.304	58	159	503	571	13
No consta relacion actividad	8	-	-	5	3	-
Total clasificadas	1.296	58	159	498	568	13
ACTIVAS						
Total	50	-	6	1	41	2
OCUPADAS	7	-	2	-	5	-
PARADAS						
Total	43	-	4	1	36	2
Buscan 1er empleo	7	-	1	-	5	1
Han trabajado anteriormente	36	-	3	1	31	1
INACTIVAS						
Total	**1.246**	58	153	497	527	11
No consta inactividad	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incapacitadas	69	**52**	-	12	5	-
Estudiantes	149	-	**147**	**-**	2	-
Jubiladas	510	5	2	**480**	21	2
Labores del hogar	511	1	4	5	**497**	4
Otra situación	7	-	-	-	2	**5**

Tabla C.8 Población económicamente activa según sexo y edad

Clasificación según E.R. \ Clasificación según E.O.	Total personas	No económi-camente activos	Población económicamente activa					
			Total	Varones				
				Total	16-19 años	20-24 años	25-54 años	55 y más años
Total personas	4.552	2.209	2.343	1.303	26	88	966	223
No consta actividad	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Personas clasificadas	4.543	2.201	2.342	1.303	26	88	966	223
No económicamente activos	2.136	2.121	15	4	1	-	2	1
Población económicam. activa								
Total	2.407	80	**2.327**	1.299	25	88	964	222
Varones								
Total	1.331	30	1.301	**1.299**	25	88	964	222
16 a 19 años	25	-	25	25	**25**	-	-	-
20 a 24 años	94	5	89	89	-	**88**	1	-
25 a 54 años	982	17	965	963	-	-	**963**	-
55 y más años	230	8	222	222	-	-	-	**222**
Mujeres								
Total	1.076	50	1.026	-	-	-	-	-
16 a 19 años	17	3	14	-	-	-	-	-
20 a 24 años	84	4	80	-	-	-	-	-
25 a 54 años	818	28	790	-	-	-	-	-
55 y más años	157	15	142	-	-	-	-	-

(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	1.040	14	80	800	146
No consta actividad	1	-	-	1	-
Personas clasificadas	1.039	14	80	799	146
No económicamente activos	11	-	-	8	3
Población económicam. activa					
Total	1.028	14	80	791	143
Varones					
Total	2	-	-	2	-
16 a 19 años	-	-	-	-	-
20 a 24 años	-	-	-	-	-
25 a 54 años	2	-	-	2	-
55 y más años	-	-	-	-	-
Mujeres					
Total	**1.026**	14	80	789	143
16 a 19 años	14	**14**	-	-	-
20 a 24 años	80	**-**	**80**	-	-
25 a 54 años	790	-	-	**789**	1
55 y más años	142	-	-	-	**142**

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	4.552	2.209	2.343	1.303	489	769	4	41
No consta actividad	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Personas clasificadas	4.543	2.201	2.342	1.303	489	769	4	41
No económicamente activos	2.136	2.121	15	4	2	2	-	-
Población económicam. activa								
Total	2.407	80	**2.327**	1.299	487	767	4	41
Varones								
Total	1.331	30	1.301	**1.299**	487	767	4	41
Solteros	503	15	488	486	**484**	1	-	1
Casados	779	12	767	767	2	**765**	-	-
Viudos	5	1	4	4	-	-	**4**	-
Separados o divorciados	44	2	42	42	1	1	-	**40**
Mujeres								
Total	1.076	50	1.026	-	-	-	-	-
Solteras	362	11	351	-	-	-	-	-
Casadas	593	35	558	-	-	-	-	-
Viudas	26	1	25	-	-	-	-	-
Separadas o divorciadas	95	3	92	-	-	-	-	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R. / Clasificación según E.O.	Población económicamente activa				
	Mujeres				
	Total	Solteras	Casadas	Viudas	Separadas o divorciadas
Total personas	1.040	355	569	24	92
No consta actividad	1	-	1	-	-
Personas clasificadas	1.039	355	568	24	92
No económicamente activos	11	3	7	-	1
Población económicam. activa					
Total	1.028	352	561	24	91
Varones					
Total	2	1	1	-	-
Solteros	2	1	1	-	-
Casados	-	-	-	-	-
Viudos	-	-	-	-	-
Separados o divorciados	-	-	-	-	-
Mujeres					
Total	**1.026**	351	560	24	91
Solteras	351	**347**	2	1	1
Casadas	558	2	**555**	-	1
Viudas	25	1	1	**23**	-
Separadas o divorciadas	92	1	2	-	**89**

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	4.552	2.209	2.343	1.040	1.303	4
No consta actividad	9	8	1	1	-	-
Personas clasificadas	4.543	2.201	2.342	1.039	1.303	4
No económicamente activos	2.136	2.121	15	11	4	-
Población económicamente activa						
Total	2.407	80	2.327	1.028	1.299	4
Mujeres	1.076	50	1.026	1.026	-	-
Varones						
Total	1.331	30	1.301	2	1.299	4
No sabe nivel de formación	2	-	2	-	2	-
Total clasif. por nivel de formación	1.329	30	1.299	2	**1.297**	4
Analfabetos	4	-	4	-	4	**3**
Educación Primaria	254	11	243	-	243	1
Educación Secundaria						
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	450	9	441	2	439	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	263	2	261	-	261	-
Educación superior, exc. doctorado	354	8	346	-	346	-
Doctorado	4	-	4	-	4	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R. \ Clasificación según E.O.	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	236	452	251	355	5
No consta actividad	-	-	-	-	-
Personas clasificadas	236	452	251	355	5
No económicamente activos	2	1	-	1	-
Población económicamente activa					
Total	234	451	251	354	5
Mujeres	-	-	-	-	-
Varones					
Total	234	451	251	354	5
No sabe nivel de formación	2	-	-	-	-
Total clasif. por nivel de formación	232	451	251	354	5
Analfabetos	1	-	-	-	-
Educación Primaria	**199**	42	-	1	-
Educación Secundaria					
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	31	**400**	5	3	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	1	6	**233**	21	-
Educación superior, exc. doctorado	-	3	13	**328**	2
Doctorado	-	-	-	1	**3**

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

Clasificación según E.R.	Total personas	No económicamente activos	Económicamente activos		Mujeres clasificadas por nivel de formación	
Clasificación según E.O.			Total	Varones	Total	Analfabetas
Total personas	4.552	2.209	2.343	1.303	1.040	7
No consta actividad	9	8	1	-	1	-
Personas clasificadas	4.543	2.201	2.342	1.303	1.039	7
No económicamente activos	2.136	2.121	15	4	11	1
Población económicamente activa						
Total	2.407	80	2.327	1.299	1.028	6
Varones	1.331	30	1.301	1.299	2	-
Mujeres						
Total	1.076	50	1.026	-	1.026	6
No sabe nivel de formación	1	-	1	-	1	1
Total clasif. por nivel de formación	1.075	50	1.025	-	**1.025**	5
Analfabetas	8	2	6	-	6	**5**
Educación Primaria	177	17	160	-	160	-
Educación Secundaria						
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	285	12	273	-	273	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	230	10	220	-	220	-
Educación superior, exc. doctorado	367	9	358	-	358	-
Doctorado	8	-	8	-	8	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R.	Económicamente activos				
Clasificación según E.O.	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	153	280	215	378	7
No consta actividad	-	-	1	-	-
Personas clasificadas	153	280	214	378	7
No económicamente activos	3	1	5	1	-
Población económicamente activa					
Total	150	279	209	377	7
Varones	1	1	-	-	-
Mujeres					
Total	149	278	209	377	7
No sabe nivel de formación	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasif. por nivel de formación	149	278	209	377	7
Analfabetas	1	-	-	-	-
Educación Primaria	**138**	20	-	2	-
Educación Secundaria					
- Primera etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	7	**251**	12	3	-
- Segunda etapa y formación e inserción laboral correspondiente	3	5	**191**	21	-
Educación superior, exc. doctorado	-	2	6	**350**	-
Doctorado	-	-	-	1	**7**

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		Clasif. por situación profesional		
			Total	No clasificables por situación profesional(*)	Total	Empleadores	Empresarios sin asalariados
Total personas	4.552	2.209	2.343	258	2.085	97	258
No consta actividad	9	8	1	-	1	-	-
Personas clasificadas	4.543	2.201	2.342	258	2.084	97	258
No económicamente activos	2.136	2.121	15	6	9	-	2
Poblac. económicamente activa							
Total	2.407	80	2.327	252	2.075	97	256
No clasif. por situac. profes. (*)	287	41	246	238	8	1	1
No sabe situación profesional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clasificados por situac. profes.							
Total	2.120	39	2.081	14	2.067	96	255
No consta situacion profesional	95	-	95	-	95	85	7
Total clasificados	2.025	39	1.986	14	**1.972**	11	248
Empleadores	5	-	5	-	5	**5**	-
Empresarios sin asalariados	254	-	254	-	254	2	**240**
Miembros de cooperativas	9	-	9	-	9	-	-
Ayudas familiares	28	3	25	2	23	1	2
Asalariados							
Total	1.723	36	1.687	12	1.675	2	5
Sector Público	424	8	416	-	416	-	-
Sector Privado	1.299	28	1.271	12	1.259	2	5
Otras situaciones	6	-	6	-	6	1	1

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R. / Clasificación según E.O.	Población económicamente activa — Clasificados por situación profesional					
	Miembros de cooperativas	Ayudas familiares	Asalariados			Otras situaciones
			Total	Sector público	Sector privado	
Total personas	3	24	1.702	413	1.289	1
No consta actividad	-	1	-	-	-	-
Personas clasificadas	3	23	1.702	413	1.289	1
No económicamente activos	-	1	6	-	6	-
Poblac. económicamente activa						
Total	3	22	1.696	413	1.283	1
No clasif. por situac. profes. (*)	-	-	6	1	5	-
No sabe situación profesional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clasificados por situac. profes.						
Total	3	22	1.690	412	1.278	1
No consta situacion profesional	1	-	2	-	2	-
Total clasificados	2	22	1.688	412	1.276	1
Empleadores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Empresarios sin asalariados	-	1	11	-	11	-
Miembros de cooperativas	**2**	-	7	-	7	-
Ayudas familiares	-	**19**	1	-	1	-
Asalariados						
Total	-	2	**1.666**	412	1.254	-
Sector Público	-	-	416	**405**	11	-
Sector Privado	-	2	1.250	7	**1.243**	-
Otras situaciones	-	-	3	-	3	**1**

(*) 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. → Clasificación según E.R. ↓	Población económicamente activa						
	Total	No clasificables por ocupación(*)	Clasificados por ocupación				
			Total clasificados	Dirección empresas y Admón. Pública	Técnicos y profes. científicos e intelect.	Técnicos y profes. de apoyo	Empleados de tipo administrativo
Población económicamente activa							
Total	2.327	252	2.075	71	277	201	192
No clasificables por ocupación(*)	246	238	8	1	-	2	2
No sabe ocupación	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Clasificados por ocupación							
Total	2.079	14	**2.065**	70	277	199	190
Direc. empresas y Admón. Púb.	70	-	70	**56**	2	2	2
Técnicos y prof. cientif. e intelec.	281	1	280	6	**265**	4	2
Técnicos y profes. de apoyo	185	-	185	1	4	**165**	9
Empleados tipo administrativo	184	1	183	1	2	11	**167**
Trabajadores de los servicios	451	4	447	4	3	6	2
Trabaj. agricultura y pesca	85	1	84	-	-	-	1
Artesanos y trabaj. ind. manuf., construcción y minería	295	4	291	1	1	10	2
Operadores de instalaciones y maquinaria; montadores	194	-	194	1	-	1	-
Trabajadores no cualificados	319	3	316	-	-	-	4
Fuerzas Armadas	15	-	15	-	-	-	1

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.O. → Clasificación según E.R. ↓	Población económicamente activa					
	Calsificados por ocupación					
	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
Población económicamente activa						
Total clasificados	437	90	286	188	320	13
No clasificables por ocupación(*)	1	-	-	1	1	-
No sabe ocupación	-	-	1	-	1	-
Clasificados por ocupación						
Total	436	90	285	187	318	13
Direc. empresas y Admón. Púb.	5	-	3	**-**	-	-
Técnicos y prof. cientif. e intelec.	-	-	1	-	2	-
Técnicos y profes. de apoyo	4	-	1	1	-	**-**
Empleados tipo administrativo	1	-	-	-	1	-
Trabajadores de los servicios	**417**	1	1	3	10	-
Trabaj. agricultura y pesca	-	**81**	-	-	2	-
Artesanos y trabaj. ind. manuf., construcción y minería	4	-	**266**	3	4	-
Operadores de instalaciones y maquinaria; montadores	2	-	9	**175**	6	-
Trabajadores no cualificados	2	8	4	5	**293**	-
Fuerzas Armadas	1	-	-	-	-	**13**

(*) 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

Clasificación según E.R. / Clasificación según E.O.	Total	Agricultura, ganadería, caza, silvicultura y pesca	Industrias extractivas	Industria manufacturera	Sum. en. elec, gas vapor y aire acond.	Sumin. agua, activ. de saneam., gest. res.	Construcción	Comerc. al p. mayor y al p. menor, rep. veh. motor	Transporte y almacenamiento	Hostelería	Información y comunicaciones
Población económicamente activa											
Total	2.075	158	6	284	8	18	199	296	90	146	51
No clasificables por rama activ.(*)	8	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Clasificables por rama activ.	2.067	157	6	281	8	18	199	295	90	146	51
No sabe rama activ.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clasificados por rama de actividad	**2.066**	157	6	281	8	18	199	295	90	146	51
Agricultura, ganadería, caza , silvicultura y pesca	156	**155**	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Industrias extractivas	5	-	**5**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industria manufacturera	291	1	1	**272**	-	-	7	5	2	-	-
Sum. en. eléctrica , gas, vapor y a.ac.	7	-	-	-	**7**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum. agua, activ. san., gestión resid.	19	-	-	1	-	**16**	1	-	-	-	-
Construcción	193	-	-	2	-	-	**183**	1	-	-	2
Comercio al p. mayor y al p. menor, repar. vehíc. motor y motocicletas	299	1	-	4	-	-	1	**286**	2	1	2
Transporte y almacenamiento	88	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	**84**	1	-
Hostelería	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**141**	1
Información y comunicaciones	46	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43**
Activ. financieras y de seguros	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actividades inmobiliarias	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activ. prof., científicas y técnicas	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Activ. administrativas y serv. auxil.	100	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	1
Admón. Pública y Defensa; Seguridad Social obligatoria	168	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Educación	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Activ. sanitarias y de serv. sociales	168	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Activ. artísticas, recreativas y de ent.	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Otros servicios	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Activ. de los hogares como empl. de pers. doméstico	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Activ. de organiz. extraterritoriales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Clasificación según E.R. / Clasificación según E.O.	Activ. financieras y de seguros	Actividades inmobiliarias	Actividades profesionales, científicas y técnicas	Actividades administrativas y servicios auxiliares	Admón. Pública y Defensa; Seg. Social obligatoria	Educación	Activid. sanit. y de servicios sociales	Actividades artísticas, recreat. y de ent.	Otros servicios	Activ. de los hogares como emp. de personal domést.	Activ. de organiz. extraterritoriales
Población económicamente activa											
Total	34	10	71	99	170	134	169	31	48	53	-
No clasificables por rama activ.(*)	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Clasificables por rama activ.	34	10	70	99	169	134	168	31	48	53	-
No sabe rama activ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Clasificados por rama de actividad	34	10	70	99	169	134	168	31	48	52	-
Agricultura, ganadería, caza , silvicultura y pesca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrias extractivas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industria manufacturera	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sum. en. eléctrica , gas, vapor y a.ac.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum. agua, activ. san., gestión resid.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construcción	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Comercio al p. mayor y al p. menor, repar. vehíc. motor y motocicletas	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transporte y almacenamiento	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hostelería	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Información y comunicaciones	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activ. financieras y de seguros	**33**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actividades inmobiliarias	-	**9**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activ. prof., científicas y técnicas	-	-	**67**	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Activ. administrativas y serv. auxil.	-	1	1	**90**	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Admón. Pública y Defensa; Seguridad Social obligatoria	-	-	1	1	**159**	-	2	1	-	-	-
Educación	-	-	-	2	1	**131**	1	3	-	-	-
Activ. sanitarias y de serv. sociales	1	-	-	-	1	-	**163**	1	1	-	-
Activ. artísticas, recreativas y de ent.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	**26**	-	-	-
Otros servicios	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**42**	-	-
Activ. de los hogares como empl. de pers. doméstico	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	**51**	-
Activ. de organiz. extraterritoriales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Clasificación según E.R. / Clasificación según E.O.	Total perso-nas	No son ocupa-dos	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	4.552	2.729	1.823	141	32	82	169	362	732	193	112
No consta relacion actividad	9	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados	4.543	2.721	1.822	141	31	82	169	362	732	193	112
No son ocupados	2.715	2.701	14	-	2	-	3	3	5	-	1
Ocupados											
Total	1.828	20	**1.808**	141	29	82	166	359	727	193	111
Ninguna hora	140	1	139	**137**	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
De 1 a 9 horas	32	3	29	-	**27**	1	1	-	-	-	-
De 10 a 19 horas	85	3	82	-	1	**75**	1	1	3	-	1
De 20 a 29 horas	177	3	174	2	-	3	**152**	4	10	-	3
De 30 a 39 horas	369	4	365	1	-	-	5	**335**	19	1	4
De 40 a 49 horas	683	4	679	-	-	1	3	9	**654**	5	7
50 ó más horas	194	-	194	-	-	1	1	2	22	**161**	7
No sabe	148	2	146	1	1	1	2	8	19	26	**88**

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

Clasificación según E.R. / Clasificación según E.O.	Total perso-nas	No son ocupa-dos	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	4.552	2.729	1.823	131	1.692	1.331	361	318	43
No consta relacion actividad	9	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados	4.543	2.721	1.822	130	1.692	1.331	361	318	43
No son ocupados	2.715	2.701	14	2	12	12	-	-	-
Ocupados									
Total	1.828	20	1.808	128	1.680	1.319	361	318	43
No sabe nº de horas	170	4	166	105	61	48	13	11	2
Trabaj. igual o difer. nº horas									
Total	1.658	16	1.642	23	**1.619**	1.271	348	307	41
Trabajaron igual nº horas	1.275	14	1.261	18	1.243	**1.236**	7	5	2
Trabajaron diferente nº horas									
Total	383	2	381	5	376	35	**341**	302	39
Trabajaron menor nº de horas	334	2	332	5	327	26	301	**301**	-
Trabajaron mayor nº de horas	49	-	49	-	49	9	40	1	**39**

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

Clasificación según E.R. / 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) Total	Vacaciones, permisos, fiestas	Permiso o exced. por nac. hijo	Enferm., accid., o incapacidad temporal	Paro parcial por raz. técn. o económ.
Ocupados									
Total	1.808	128	1.319	361	318	214	11	40	10
No sabe nº de horas	166	105	48	13	11	6	-	1	-
Trabajaron igual nº de horas	1.261	18	1.236	7	5	2	-	-	-
Trabajaron diferente nº de horas	381	5	35	341	302	206	11	39	10
Trabajaron menos horas (motivos)									
Total	332	5	26	301	**301**	205	11	39	10
Vacaciones, permisos, fiestas	227	4	19	204	204	**201**	-	2	-
Permiso o exced. por nacimiento hijo	12	-	1	11	11	-	**10**	1	-
Enfermedad,accidente o incap. temp.	40	-	1	39	39	2	1	**36**	-
Paro parcial por razones téc. o econ.	11	-	-	11	11	1	-	-	**10**
Regulación de empleo	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Huelga o conflicto laboral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otros motivos	37	-	5	32	32	1	-	-	-
No sabe	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Trabajaron más horas (motivos)									
Total	49	-	9	40	1	1	-	-	-
Horario variable o flexible	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Horas extraordinarias	22	-	8	14	-	-	-	-	-
Otros motivos	15	-	1	14	1	1	-	-	-
No sabe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.R. / Clasificación según E.O.	Trabajaron menos horas (motivos) Regulación de empleo	Huelga o conflicto laboral	Otros motivos	No sabe	Trabajaron más horas (motivos) Total	Horario variable o flexible	Horas extraordinarias	Otros motivos	No sabe
Ocupados									
Total	4	-	38	1	43	14	15	14	-
No sabe nº de horas	-	-	4	-	2	1	1	-	-
Trabajaron igual nº de horas	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-
Trabajaron diferente nº de horas	3	-	32	1	39	12	13	14	-
Trabajaron menos horas (motivos)									
Total	3	-	32	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vacaciones, permisos, fiestas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permiso o exced. por nacimiento hijo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enfermedad,accidente o incap. temp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paro parcial por razones téc. o econ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulación de empleo	**3**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huelga o conflicto laboral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otros motivos	-	-	**31**	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	-
Trabajaron más horas (motivos)									
Total	-	-	-	-	39	12	13	14	-
Horario variable o flexible	-	-	-	-	12	**12**	-	-	-
Horas extraordinarias	-	-	-	-	14	-	**13**	1	-
Otros motivos	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	**13**	-
No sabe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Clasificación según E.O. / Clasificación según E.R.	Total perso-nas	No econó-mica-mente activos	Activos no ocu-pados	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 men. 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	4.552	2.209	520	1.823	103	73	69	99	92	311	1.076
No consta relación actividad	9	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total clasificados	4.543	2.201	520	1.822	103	73	69	99	92	310	1.076
No económicamente activos	2.136	2.121	11	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Activos no ocupados	579	67	502	10	5	1	-	-	-	2	2
No sabe el tiempo	64	-	-	64	1	4	1	1	-	10	47
Ocupados por tiempo en el empleo actual	1.764	13	7	**1.744**	97	67	68	98	92	298	1.024
Menos de 3 meses	104	4	4	96	**92**	1	-	-	1	1	1
De 3 a menos de 6 meses	69	1	-	68	1	**63**	1	-	-	1	2
De 6 meses a menos de 1 año	77	2	1	74	2	3	**67**	-	1	-	1
De 1 a menos de 2 años	99	2	-	97	-	-	-	**94**	2	1	-
De 2 a menos de 3 años	86	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	**86**	-	-
De 3 a menos de 6 años	296	2	-	294	1	-	-	3	1	**284**	5
6 años o más	1.033	2	2	1.029	1	-	-	1	1	11	**1.015**

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	1.808	369	1.439	1.089	1.068	21
No sabe situación profesional	95	93	2	2	2	-
Ocupados no asalariados	292	270	22	17	17	-
Asalariados						
Total	1.421	6	1.415	1.070	1.049	21
No sabe tipo contrato	8	-	8	1	1	-
Total asalariados por tipo contrato	1.413	6	1.407	1.069	1.048	21
Duración indefinida						
Total	1.078	4	1.074	1.061	1.040	21
No sabe tipo contrato dur. ind.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados	1.078	4	1.074	**1.061**	1.040	21
Permanente	1.054	4	1.050	1.039	**1.038**	1
Discontinuo	24	-	24	22	2	**20**
Duración temporal						
Total	335	2	333	8	8	-
Eventual por circunst. produc.	59	-	59	2	2	-
De aprendizaje, form. o práctica	16	-	16	-	-	-
Estacional o de temporada	35	1	34	1	1	-
Cubre un periodo de prueba	2	-	2	-	-	-
Cubre aus.tot.o parc.de otro trab	47	-	47	-	-	-
De obra o servicio	129	1	128	3	3	-
Otro tipo	38	-	38	2	2	-
No sabe	9	-	9	-	-	-

(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	350	51	15	40	5	46	145	33	15
Ocupados no asalariados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe situación profesional	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Asalariados									
Total	345	51	15	40	5	46	140	33	15
No sabe tipo contrato	7	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Total asalariados por tipo contrato	338	49	15	40	5	44	137	33	15
Duración indefinida									
Total	13	1	-	1	1	1	3	5	1
No sabe tipo contrato dur. ind.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados	13	1	-	1	1	1	3	5	1
Permanente	11	1	-	-	1	1	2	5	1
Discontinuo	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Duración temporal									
Total	**325**	48	15	39	4	43	134	28	14
Eventual por circunst. produc.	57	**43**	1	4	-	-	5	1	3
De aprendizaje, form. o práctica	16	-	**14**	-	1	-	-	1	-
Estacional o de temporada	33	-	-	**32**	-	-	-	1	-
Cubre un periodo de prueba	2	-	-	-	**2**	-	-	-	-
Cubre aus.tot.o parc.de otro trab	47	1	-	-	1	**43**	2	-	-
De obra o servicio	125	3	-	2	-	-	**119**	1	-
Otro tipo	36	1	-	1	-	-	7	**24**	3
No sabe	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**8**

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

Clasificación según E.O. / Clasificación según E.R.	Total asala-riados	Asala-riados con contrato de duración indefi-nida	Asalariados con contrato temporal Total clasifi-cados	Sector público Total	Un día	De 2 días a me-nos 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 dura-ción
Total asalariados	1.415	1.070	345	88	-	6	10	19	22	3	-	17	11
No sabe tipo de contrato	8	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asalar. contrato durac. indefinida	1.074	1.061	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Asalar. con contrato temporal													
Total clasificados	333	8	325	86	-	6	10	19	22	3	-	15	11
Sector público													
Total	88	-	88	**86**	-	6	10	19	22	3	-	15	11
Un día	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 2 días a menos de 1 mes	5	-	5	5	-	**5**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 1 a 3 meses	8	-	8	8	-	-	**8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 4 a 11 meses	17	-	17	17	-	-	-	**17**	-	-	-	-	-
De 1 año a menos de 3 años	23	-	23	23	-	-	-	2	**21**	-	-	-	-
3 años o más	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	**3**	-	-	-
No sabe, pero menos de 1 mes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe, pero más de 1 mes	18	-	18	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**15**	-
No sabe la duración	14	-	14	14	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	**11**
Sector privado													
Total	245	8	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Un día	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 2 días a menos de 1 mes	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 1 a 3 meses	40	1	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 4 a 11 meses	53	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 1 año a menos de 3 años	20	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 años o más	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe, pero menos de 1 mes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe, pero más de 1 mes	73	3	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe la duración	48	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Conclusión)

Clasificación según E.O. / Clasificación según E.R.	Asalariados con contrato temporal Sector privado Total	Un día	De 2 días a me-nos 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 dura-ción
Total asalariados	257	-	10	42	58	22	7	-	71	47
No sabe tipo de contrato	7	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	2
Asalar. contrato durac. indefinida	11	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	5	2
Asalar. con contrato temporal										
Total clasificados	239	-	8	40	58	19	5	-	66	43
Sector público										
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
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	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
No sabe la duración	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector privado										
Total	**237**	-	8	40	58	19	5	-	64	43
Un día	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 2 días a menos de 1 mes	7	-	**7**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De 1 a 3 meses	39	-	-	**36**	1	-	-	-	1	1
De 4 a 11 meses	53	-	-	-	**51**	1	-	-	1	-
De 1 año a menos de 3 años	18	-	-	-	2	**15**	-	-	1	-
3 años o más	4	-	-	-	-	-	**4**	-	-	-
No sabe, pero menos de 1 mes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe, pero más de 1 mes	70	-	-	3	2	3	-	-	**60**	2
No sabe la duración	46	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	**40**

Tabla C.21 Parados por sexo

Clasificación según E.R.	Clasificación según E.O. Total personas	No son parados	Parados Total	Varones Total	Varones Buscan primer empleo	Varones Han trabajado anteriormente	Mujeres Total	Mujeres Buscan primer empleo	Mujeres Han trabajado anteriormente
Total personas	4.552	4.032	520	277	23	254	243	33	210
No consta relación actividad	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados	4.543	4.543	520	277	23	254	243	33	210
No son parados	3.964	3.946	18	6	-	6	12	3	9
Parados									
Total	579	77	**502**	271	23	248	231	30	201
Varones									
Total	301	30	271	**271**	23	248	-	-	-
Buscan 1er empleo	20	2	18	18	**18**	-	-	-	-
Han trabajado anteriormente	281	28	253	253	5	**248**	-	-	-
Mujeres									
Total	278	47	231	-	-	-	**231**	30	201
Buscan 1er empleo	33	7	26	-	-	-	26	**26**	-
Han trabajado anteriormente	245	40	205	-	-	-	205	4	**201**

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	4.552	4.032	520	258	262	41	31	42	148
No consta relación actividad	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados	4.543	4.023	520	258	262	41	31	42	148
No son parados	3.964	3.946	18	9	9	-	-	2	7
Parados									
Total	579	77	502	249	253	41	31	40	141
No clasificables por sectores (*)	287	45	242	238	4	-	2	-	2
No sabe actividad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parados por sectores económicos									
Total	292	32	260	11	**249**	41	29	40	139
Agricultura	48	4	44	3	41	**41**	-	-	-
Industria	35	3	32	3	29	-	**27**	-	2
Construcción	49	4	45	1	44	-	1	**39**	4
Servicios	160	21	139	4	135	-	1	1	**133**

(*) 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.O.	Total perso-nas	No son para-dos	Parados Total	Ya han encon-trado empleo	Parados por tiempo de búsqueda de empleo						
Clasificación según E.R.					Total	Menos de 1 mes	De 1 a menos de 3 meses	De 3 a menos de 6 meses	De 6 meses a me-nos de 1 año	De 1 a menos de 2 años	2 años o más
Total personas	4.552	4.032	520	24	496	32	73	82	76	110	123
No consta relación actividad	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clasificados	4.543	4.023	520	24	496	32	73	82	76	110	123
No son parados	3.964	3.946	18	2	16	2	4	2	2	2	4
Parados											
Total	579	77	502	22	480	30	69	80	74	108	119
Ya han encontrado empleo	22	3	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sabe tiempo de búsqueda	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Parados por tiempo de búsqueda											
Total	556	74	482	3	479	29	69	80	74	108	119
Menos de 1 mes	31	2	29	-	29	**26**	1	1	1	-	-
De 1 a menos de 3 meses	79	9	70	3	67	1	**65**	-	-	-	1
De 3 a menos de 6 meses	92	11	81	-	81	-	2	**75**	-	2	2
De 6 meses a menos de 1 año	93	15	78	-	78	2	-	1	**72**	1	2
De 1 a menos de 2 años	126	17	109	-	109	-	-	2	-	**101**	6
2 años o más	135	20	115	-	115	-	1	1	1	4	**108**

5 Indicadores de calidad

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

Indicadores de calidad

Grupos de edad	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
De 16 a 19 años	100,00	0,04	0,94	0,04	0,94
De 20 a 24 años	98,97	-0,02	-0,34	0,11	1,72
De 25 a 29 años	97,91	-0,09	-1,39	0,18	2,79
De 30 a 34 años	99,37	0,00	0,00	0,09	1,26
De 35 a 39 años	99,49	0,02	0,25	0,11	1,26
De 40 a 44 años	99,46	0,00	0,00	0,09	1,09
De 45 a 49 años	99,17	-0,02	-0,28	0,11	1,38
De 50 a 54 años	99,25	0,02	0,25	0,15	1,76
De 55 a 59 años	99,72	0,04	0,56	0,09	1,12
De 60 a 64 años	99,71	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,58
De 65 a 69 años	98,98	0,00	0,00	0,13	2,05
De 70 y más años	99,78	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,43

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

Indicadores de calidad

Estado civil	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
Solteros	99,34	0,02	0,07	0,42	1,40
Casados	99,73	0,13	0,23	0,44	0,76
Viudos	99,00	-0,02	-0,25	0,15	1,75
Separados o divorciados	94,29	-0,13	-3,43	0,31	8,00

Tabla I.3
Población de 16 y más años según nacionalidad

Indicadores de calidad

Nacionalidad	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
Española	99,91	0,02	0,02	0,20	0,21
Española y otra	85,71	-0,04	-5,71	0,18	22,86
Extranjera	99,53	0,02	0,47	0,07	1,42

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

Indicadores de calidad

Nivel de formación	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
Analfabetos	81,95	-0,29	-9,77	0,77	26,32
Eduación primaria	90,46	-1,50	-4,11	5,47	14,98
Educación secundaria					
-Primera etapa y formación e					
inserción laboral correspondiente	90,66	1,26	5,12	5,84	23,81
-Segunda etapa y formación e					
inserción laboral correspondiente	90,19	-0,04	-0,27	3,13	19,35
Educación sup., excepto doctorado	95,03	0,57	2,94	2,51	12,88
Doctorado	85,71	0,00	0,00	0,09	28,57

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

Indicadores de calidad

Relación con la actividad económica	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
Activos	96,68	-1,43	-2,70	2,09	3,95
Ocupados	98,91	-0,13	-0,33	0,75	1,86
Parados	86,70	-1,30	-10,19	2,09	16,41
Buscan 1er empleo	83,02	0,07	5,66	0,46	39,62
Han trabajado anteriormente	85,36	-1,36	-11,79	2,03	17,49
Inactivos	99,30	1,43	3,04	2,09	4,45
Incapacitados	79,86	-0,37	-11,81	0,90	28,47
Estudiantes	98,35	0,31	4,62	0,53	7,92
Jubilados	96,45	-0,15	-0,62	1,61	6,48
Labores del hogar	94,73	1,14	9,79	2,38	20,34
Otra situación	80,65	0,51	74,19	0,77	112,90

Tabla I.6
Población económicamente activa según situación profesional

Indicadores de calidad

Situación profesional	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
Empleadores	100,00	0,30	120,00	0,30	120,00
Empresarios sin asalariados	94,49	-0,30	-2,36	1,12	8,66
Miembros de cooperativas	22,22	-0,35	-77,78	0,35	77,78
Ayudas familiares	82,61	-0,05	-4,35	0,35	30,43
Asalariados	99,46	0,66	0,78	1,57	1,85
Asalariados sector público	97,36	-0,20	-0,96	0,91	4,33
Asalariados sector privado	98,73	0,86	1,35	2,48	3,89
Otras situaciones	16,67	-0,25	-83,33	0,25	83,33

Tabla I.7

Población económicamente activa según ocupación

Indicadores de calidad

Ocupación	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
Dirección empresas y Admon. Púb.	80,00	0,00	0,00	1,36	40,00
Técnicos y prof. cientif. e intelec.	94,64	-0,15	-1,07	1,31	9,64
Técnicos y prof. de apoyo	89,19	0,68	7,57	2,62	29,19
Empleados de tipo administrativo	91,26	0,34	3,83	1,89	21,31
Trabajadores de los servicios	93,29	-0,53	-2,46	2,37	10,96
Trabaj. agricultura y pesca	96,43	0,29	7,14	0,58	14,29
Artesanos y trabaj. ind. manuf.; construcción y minería	91,41	-0,29	-2,06	2,13	15,12
Operadores instalac. y maquinaria, montadores.	90,21	-0,34	-3,61	1,50	15,98
Trabajadores no cualificados	92,72	0,10	0,63	2,32	15,19
Fuerzas Armadas	86,67	-0,10	-13,33	0,10	13,33

Tabla I.8
Población económicamente activa según rama de actividad

Indicadores de calidad

Rama de actividad	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
Agricultura, ganadería, caza , silvicultura y pesca	99,36	0,15	1,92	0,24	3,21
Industrias extractivas	100,00	0,05	20,00	0,05	20,00
Industria manufacturera	93,47	-0,29	-2,06	1,55	11,00
Sumin. energ. eléctrica , gas, vapor y aire acondicionado	100,00	0,05	14,29	0,05	14,29
Sumin. agua, activ. saneamiento, gestión residuos y descontamin.	84,21	-0,05	-5,26	0,24	26,32
Construcción	94,82	0,34	3,63	1,31	13,99
Comercio al p. mayor y al p. menor; repar. vehículos motor y motoc.	95,65	-0,15	-1,00	1,11	7,69
Transporte y almacenamiento	95,45	0,10	2,27	0,48	11,36
Hostelería	97,92	0,19	2,78	0,48	6,94
Información y comunicaciones	93,48	0,24	10,87	0,53	23,91
Actividades financieras y de seguros	100,00	0,05	3,03	0,05	3,03
Actividades inmobiliarias	100,00	0,05	11,11	0,05	11,11
Actividades profesionales, científicas y técnicas	94,37	0,05	1,41	0,44	12,68
Actividades administrativas y servicios auxiliares	90,00	0,00	0,00	0,97	20,00
Administración Pública y Defensa; Seguridad Social obligatoria	94,64	0,10	1,19	0,97	11,90
Educación	94,24	-0,24	-3,60	0,53	7,91
Actividades sanitarias y de servicios sociales	97,02	0,05	0,60	0,53	6,55
Actividades artísticas, recreativas y de entretenimiento	86,67	0,10	6,67	0,48	33,33
Otros servicios	93,33	0,15	6,67	0,44	20,00
Activ. de los hogares como empleadores de personal doméstico	92,73	0,00	0,00	0,39	14,55
Actividades de organizaciones y organismos extraterritoriales	-	-	-	-	-

Tabla I.9
Ocupados por horas trabajadas en el empleo principal

Indicadores de calidad

Horas trabajadas	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
Ninguna hora	98,56	0,11	1,44	0,33	4,32
De 1 a 9 horas	93,10	0,00	0,00	0,22	13,79
De 10 a 19 horas	91,46	0,00	0,00	0,77	17,07
De 20 a 29 horas	87,36	-0,44	-4,60	1,99	20,69
De 30 a 39 horas	91,78	-0,33	-1,64	2,99	14,79
De 40 a 49 horas	96,32	2,65	7,07	5,42	14,43
50 o más horas	82,99	-0,06	-0,52	3,60	33,51
No sabe	60,27	-1,94	-23,97	4,48	55,48

Tabla I.10
Ocupados según trabajaron igual o diferente número de horas al habitual

Indicadores de calidad

Motivos	P.I.C.	T.D.N.	I.C.N.	T.D.B.	I.C.B.
Trabajaron igual nº de horas	99,44	1,73	2,25	2,59	3,38
Trabajaron distinto nº de horas	90,69	-1,73	-7,45	2,59	11,17
Trabajaron menor nº de horas	92,05	-1,24	-6,12	1,98	9,79
Trabajaron mayor nº de horas	79,59	-0,49	-16,33	0,74	24,49