

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

Second quarter of 2023

High Council on Statistics

**Working Group on Short-term Labour
Market Statistics**

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I Introduction

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

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

To this end, the method used until 2005 was based on approximating the concepts used in both sources to find conceptual identities on which to base the comparison. In essence, it consisted of contrasting the number of job-seekers according to EAPS classified as unemployed in the survey (adding, in the case of the years 2001 to 2004, the groups excluded from EAPS unemployment due to seeking employment exclusively through public employment offices without having active contact with said offices) with the figure resulting from adding to the registered unemployment the groups excluded from it but which would be considered unemployed according to EAPS methodology².

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

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

The results of the first study conducted, referring to the second quarter of 2005³, showed significant discrepancies between registration in a public employment office (jobcentre) according to EAPS and SEPE. Upon thorough research on these discrepancies, it was concluded that the information from the survey on registration at the employment office was not sufficiently reliable to be used as key data for the comparison of both sources.

However, the Working Group on Short-term Labour Market Statistics agreed to repeat the microdata analysis exercise for the second quarter of 2007, due to the fact that it was the year in which the clarification of registered as a job-seeker was included in the

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

² See any of the reconciling publications for figures from those years. In particular, that of 2001 is available at http://www.ine.es/docutrab/empleoyparo/ep_empleo_paro.pdf

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

EAPS question (until then it was only asked if the person was registered in a public employment office, but the reason was not specified). The aim was to check whether the inclusion of the clarification reduced the discrepancies obtained from the study based on 2005 data. The results obtained showed that, despite the modification of the question, the discrepancies still existed. However, it was agreed that similar analyses would be carried out again every two years.

In this document, a new study is presented for the second quarter of 2023. It sets out the process that has been carried out for crossing the corresponding microdata and presents the results obtained in comparison with those of 2021. The data on persons aged 16 to 74 years old have been selected, as it is the age group in which a person can be unemployed according to EAPS. The concept of unemployed according to EAPS is in line with the current guidelines of the European Statistical Office (Eurostat) and is the same as that defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

II Glossary: previous definitions

The following terminology is used to describe the results:

- **Total (initial universe):** all those persons with an age greater than or equal to 16 years and less than 75 years in the EAPS sample for the second quarter of 2023 whose identification document (ID card, passport or residence card) is assigned on the basis of the Municipal Residence Register.
- **SEPE job-seekers:** those who are registered as such in the SEPE database, either as job-seekers or as claimants of other services, and whose application is active or suspended (the latter can be assimilated to those active).
- **SEPE non-job seekers:** are those persons who are either registered as job-seekers in this body but their application is inactive, or have not been found in the SEPE database. In other words, it is considered that those who have been job-seekers but have already found employment (inactive applications) or those who have not been, to date, registered as job-seekers in SEPE are not job-seekers according to SEPE.
- **SEPE registered unemployment:** The concept of "registered unemployment" refers, according to Order of 11 March 1985 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, to employment applications pending on the last day of the month at public employment offices, excluding those in one of the following situations: employed workers; workers not immediately available for work or situation incompatible with it (retired pensioners and those with total or severe disability, over 65 years of age, workers in a situation of temporary disability, maternity or medical leave, students of regulated official education under 25 years of age or first job-seekers and occupational vocational training students, when their teaching hours exceed twenty per week, have a maintenance grant and are first job-seekers); workers who apply exclusively for a job with specific characteristics (at home, for a period of less than three months or with a working week of less than 20 hours, those who register at public employment offices as a prerequisite for participating in a selection process for a specific job and those who apply for a job exclusively abroad); temporary agricultural workers receiving special unemployment benefit who are receiving it or in respect of whom, having exhausted it, a period of more than one year has not elapsed since the creation of the entitlement; applicants with a suspended application and those who refuse job placement actions appropriate to their characteristics.
- **EAPS Registered/Not registered persons:** **EAPS registered persons** are those who are registered at a public employment office according to the information collected by EAPS, i.e., all those persons who are 16 years of age or older and less than 75 years of age in the EAPS sample for the second quarter of 2023 whose answer to the question, On Sunday of the reference week, were you registered as a job-seeker in a public employment office? is affirmative. Otherwise, they are referred to as **EAPS unregistered persons**.
- **EAPS unemployed:** those persons who are considered as such according to the EAPS, that is, all those 16 to 74 years of age who have not worked nor held a job in the reference week, who are actively seeking employment for four weeks prior to the reference week and are available to start working in the two weeks starting on the Sunday of the reference week. The condition of active search is not required if they have already found a job in which they will be hired in the maximum term of three months.
- **EAPS non-unemployed:** those persons who, according to EAPS, are classified as employed or inactive.

III Description of the process

This study takes the **EAPS sample** in respect of the **second quarter of 2023** and selects the group of persons with an **age greater than or equal to 16 years and less than 75 years**. The identification document (ID card, passport or foreign national ID card (NIE) of each interviewee in the survey is assigned from the Register based on their personal data (full name, date of birth, etc.). In 2023 of the total of 94,567 persons between the ages of 16 and 74 in the EAPS sample, the identification document has been retrieved for 93,569 of them, that is, for 98,94%. In the case of foreign nationals in the sample, identification has been assigned to 87.20% of them¹. The sample used in the study is made up of 87,460 Spaniards and 6,109 foreign nationals, accounting for 93.47% and 6.53% of the total with identification document, respectively.

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

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

¹ In 2021, 101,351 people had an identification document, which made up 99.29% of the total and incorporated 90.52% of the foreign nationals in the original sample.

IV Results

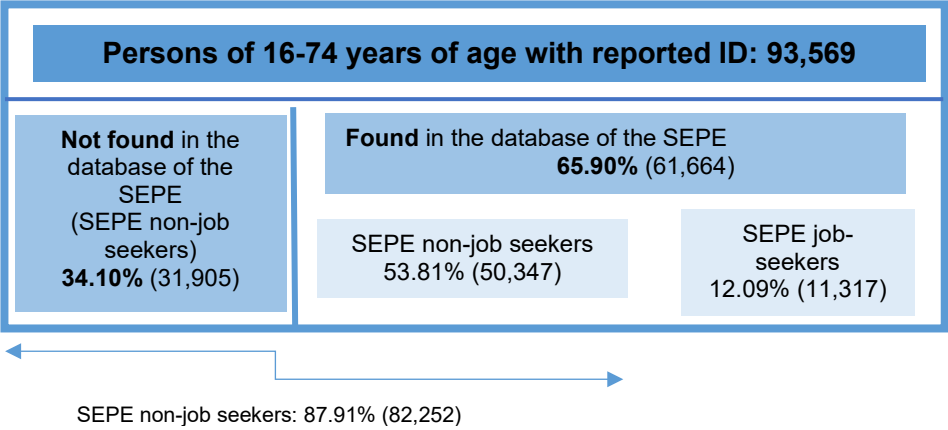
1 OBTAINING OF THE MAIN RESULTS. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2023.

In 2023, in line with the previous years from 2013 onwards, the main results obtained by crossing the 93,569 persons aged between 16 and 74 for whom an identification document has been found (hereinafter, they will be referred to as “total”) with the information stored in the SEPE databases, are presented with two different time references, namely the EAPS reference week and the three months preceding the EAPS reference week.

- With regard to the EAPS reference week, the following are analysed:
 - The classification of the total number of persons in the EAPS sample under study, according to whether or not they are considered job-seekers in SEPE (point 4.2).
 - The contrast for the EAPS sample under study of the concept of job-seeker according to both sources (registered as EAPS job-seekers versus SEPE job-seekers). Within this analysis, we particularly examine the group formed by those persons who declare in EAPS to be registered in a public employment office, but who are not registered in SEPE (point 4.3).
 - Comparison of EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment in the Public Employment Services (SEPE) (point 4.4).
 - The classification of the total number of SEPE job-seekers according to whether or not they receive unemployment benefit (point 4.5).
- **Considering the three months prior to the EAPS reference week**, an analysis is made of whether the results obtained are different by extending the reference period under consideration to three months (point 4.6).

2 CLASSIFICATION OF THE EAPS SAMPLE IN SEPE JOB-SEEKERS AND NON-JOB SEEKERS. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2023

The results obtained are presented in the following graph:



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

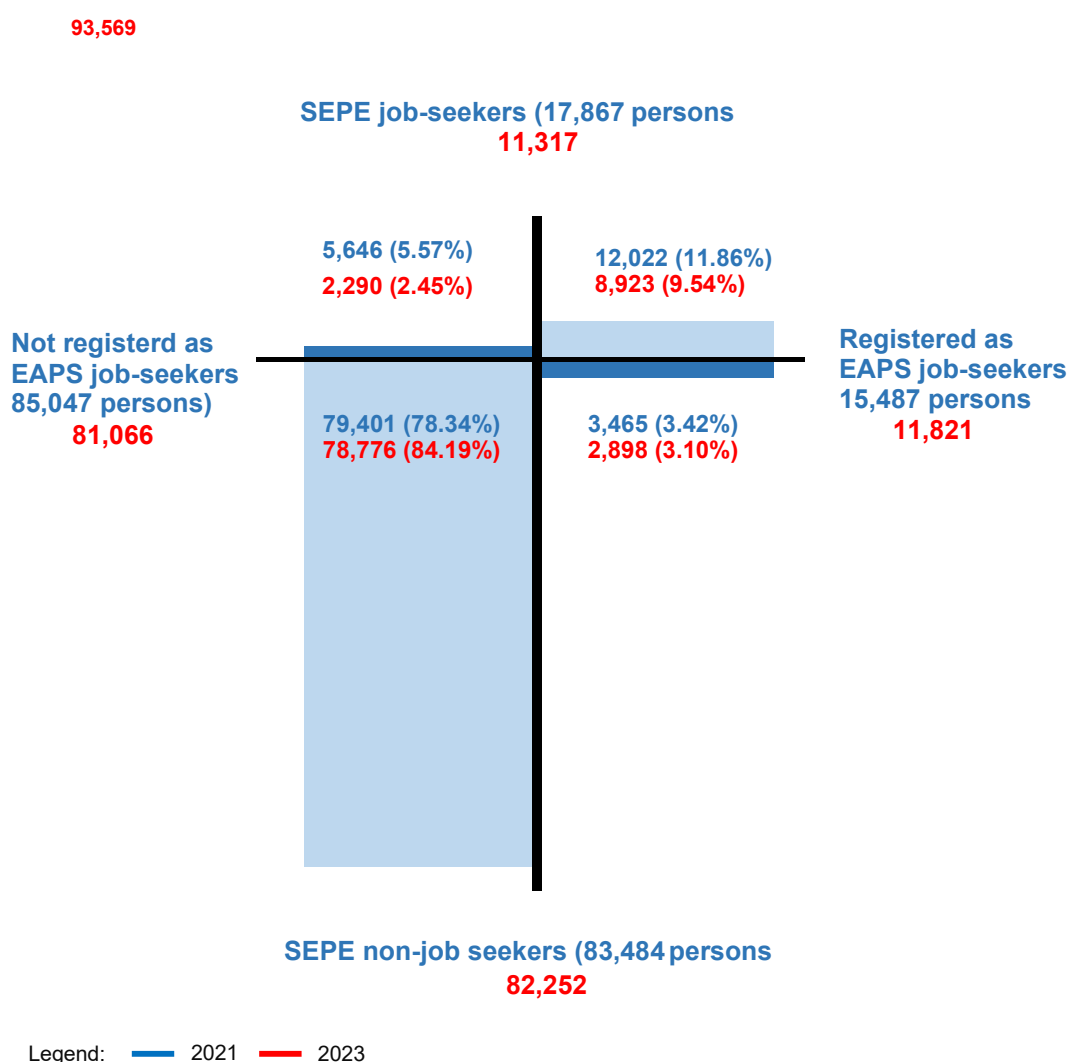
- A total of **65.90% of the total number of persons have been found in the SEPE databases**. These are those who at some time have been or still are job-seekers according to SEPE (tables 1.1 and 1.2 total). **18.35% of them** (11,317 persons) **appear as job-seekers in SEPE during the reference week given by EAPS** (tables 2.1 and 2.2 total). Consequently, **the percentage of SEPE job-seekers over the total** is limited to **12.09%**.
- **A total of 34.10% of the total number of persons has not been found in the SEPE databases** (tables 1.1 and 1.2 total). **SEPE non-job seekers** are made up of the 31,905 not found in SEPE (since they do not appear and have not appeared as job-seekers through this service), together with all those people who have been registered in SEPE but their employment application is inactive during the EAPS reference week. The latter group is made up of approximately 81.65% of those found in the databases (50,347 people). When adding both groups, it is found that **the percentage of SEPE non-job seekers with respect to the total amounts to 87.91%** (tables 2.1 and 2.2 total).
- By nationality, the percentages among the Spaniards in the EAPS sample under study, of those found both in the SEPE databases and among SEPE job-seekers (65.69% and 11.83% respectively) are similar to those obtained for the total of the sample (65.90% and 12.09% respectively). Said percentages are higher in the part of the sample of persons with foreign nationality (namely, 68.91% and 15.94% respectively) (tables 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 Spanish and foreign nationals).

3 COMPARISON OF EAPS REGISTERED PERSONS VS SEPE JOB-SEEKERS. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2023

3.1 GENERAL RESULTS

If the total of 93,569 people are classified according to whether they are job-seekers in SEPE offices and if they declare in EAPS that they are registered as job-seekers in a public employment office¹, the following graph is obtained (red: data of Q2-203, blue: data of Q2-2191):

¹ Does not include *Don't know/no answer* obtained as a response to the survey when asking the interviewee the question about registration as a job-seeker in a public employment office. There are 817 persons (0.81% of the total), 199 of whom appear as SEPE *job-seekers*.



Regarding the situation in 2021, in 2023 disagreement between the two sources remained, as the distribution between the discrepancy groups varied: in 2023 the percentage of people who declare in the survey that they are not registered in a public employment office and that they are job-seekers in SEPE decreases (this group goes from 5.57% of the total in 2021 to 2.45% in 2023), while the percentage of people registered according to EAPS who appear as non-job seekers in SEPE also decreases, although to a lesser extent (from 3.42% in 2021 to 3.10% in 2023).

As was the case in 2021, it seems that the groups in which there is a discrepancy between the two sources do not represent a high percentage of the sample. However, if the focus is placed on certain groups, it is observed that, for them, the discrepancies between the situation declared in EAPS and that obtained from SEPE with respect to the demand for employment continue to be important.

Returning to the study of the *proportion of SEPE job-seekers within EAPS registered persons in the sample*, which behaves in a similar way to 2021, it is observed that there are 11,821 EAPS registered persons in the sample, of whom 8,923 appear as job-

seekers also in SEPE. According to the figures presented in the previous graph, those registered according to EAPS and SEPE amount to 9.54% of the total (11.86% in 2021). In turn, these 8,923 represent 75.48% of the total of the 11,821 EAPS registered persons (tables 2.1 and 2.2 total). Similarly, it is found that the persons who declare they are registered as job-seekers in EAPS but who, subsequently, do not appear as job-seekers according to SEPE are 2,898, which in percentage terms amounts to 24.52% of the 11,821 registered persons as job-seekers according to EAPS.

Although with the introduction in 2007 of the clarification of registration as a job-seeker in the EAPS questionnaire, **the percentage of EAPS registrants who are not registered as jobseekers with the SEPE** has been decreasing (specifically that year it fell by more than four points, from 32.57% in 2005 to 28.26% in 2007), **there are still significant discrepancies between the results extracted from both sources, and these have increased with respect to 2021, from 22.37% to 24.52%. There are still important discrepancies found between the results obtained from the two sources.** In fact, there are 2,513 of the 2,898 people who declare that they are registered as job-seekers in EAPS but are not according to the SEPE, whose application has been cancelled by SEPE. This suggests that these individuals are very likely not aware of their actual official situation in SEPE when responding to the EAPS (table 8).

In the case of non-job seekers in both sources, the degree of coincidence between the information collected in the survey and that recorded in SEPE is still high, even increasing by nearly four points: **97.18% of those not registered as job-seekers according to SEPE were non-job seekers in EAPS**, compared to 93.36% in 2021 (table 2.2 total).

The **results** obtained when considering the **nationality** variable are **similar** to those obtained in **2021**. The percentage of Spaniards registered as job-seekers in EAPS but not as job-seekers in SEPE is 23.55%. This figure differs by practically one percentage point from that obtained in the total sample, 24.52%. In 2021, these values accounted for 21.67% of the total number of Spaniards compared with 22.37% of the total. In turn, **among foreign nationals, the difference between the two sources is much more pronounced. 33.97% of the total number of foreign nationals declare in EAPS that they are registered as a job-seeker in SEPE but do not appear in the databases of the SEPE (in 2021, this percentage rose to 30.03%).** This figure differs by more than nine points with respect to the 24.52% obtained in the total sample.

3.2 EAPS REGISTERED PERSONS VS SEPE JOB-SEEKERS

Since there is such a large discrepancy in the **group that declares in EAPS that they are registered as a job-seeker in a public employment office and that do not appear as such in SEPE**, an in-depth study was conducted to attempt to **characterise** it. For this purpose, we consider the **group's distribution by sex, age group, EAPS classification of their activity (employed, unemployed or inactive), Autonomous Community and the person who responds to the survey questionnaire (the person him/herself or another person in the dwelling)** (table 3). The **conclusions** reached are:

1. The largest percentage of those who report being registered at a public employment office according to EAPS and who are not registered as such in SEPE is

concentrated in the 16-24 year old age group. Specifically, in the communities of: Región de Murcia, Comunitat Valenciana y La Rioja, this percentage exceeds 30%.

2. This group, in general, is made up of more women than men. In 2023, the proportion of women nationally is slightly higher than in 2021 (56.83% women in 2023 as compared to 54.81% in 2021).
3. As was the case in 2021, the highest proportion of EAPS registered persons and SEPE non-job seekers nationally is found among those classified in the survey as unemployed (in 2007 the employed population predominated). At the Autonomous Community level, in 2023 this situation is repeated in almost all the communities.
4. Once again, more EAPS registered persons and SEPE non-job seekers have been found in the questionnaires answered by another person in the dwelling than in those answered by the person him/herself.

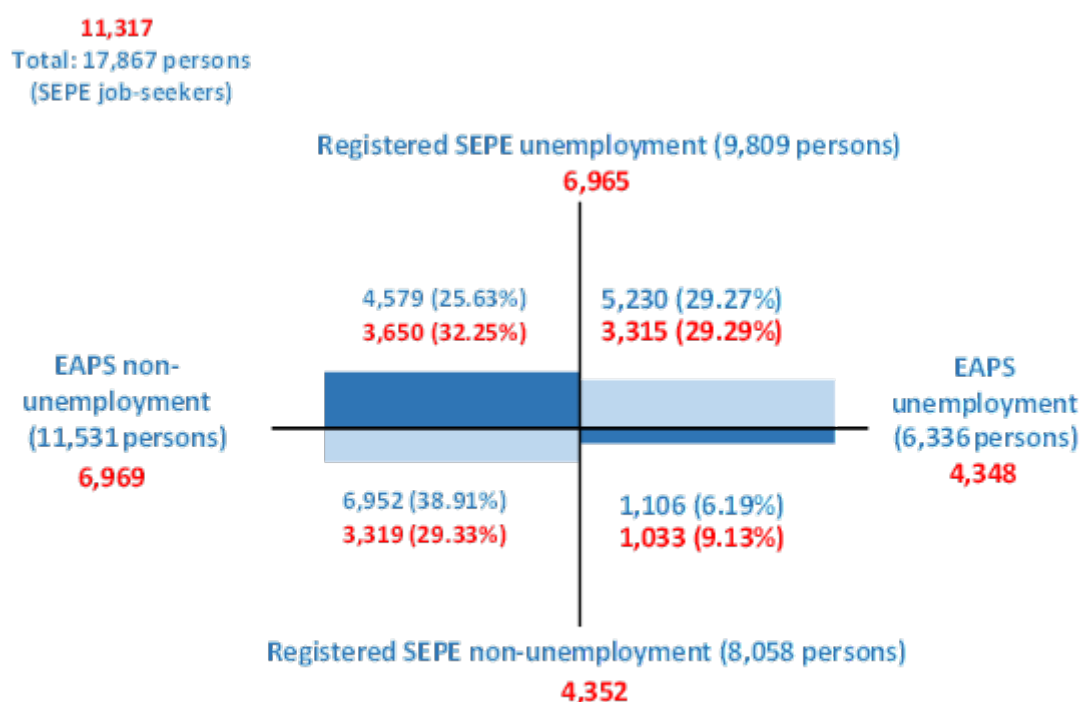
In short, in this study there is also **no clear concentration of the sample in any of the variables analysed.**

3.3 COMPARISON OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT AND EAPS UNEMPLOYMENT. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2023

Although registered unemployment and EAPS unemployment are different concepts, as in the studies carried out from the 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 data, a comparison was made between the two, in order to study the extent to which these concepts coincide in practice. For this purpose, two groups were studied, for which an analysis was made of their classification as EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment:

1. SEPE job-seekers (11,317 persons, in absolute terms, table 4).
2. SEPE job-seekers who are also listed in EAPS as such (8,923 persons, table 5).

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



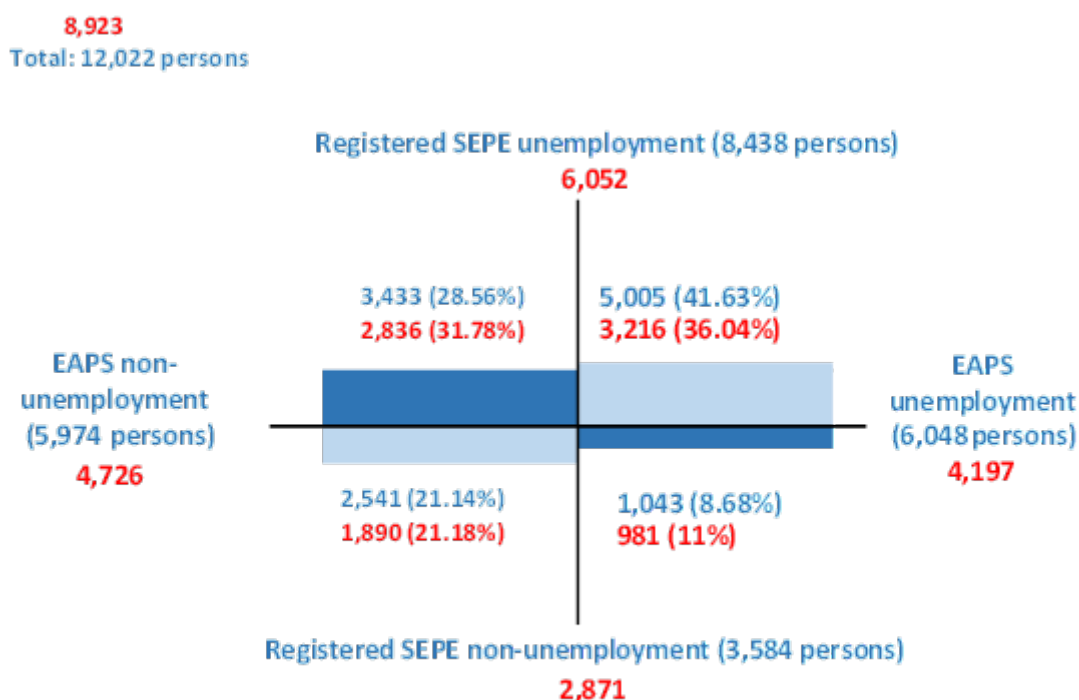
Legend: — 2021 — 2023

Graph 3.3.a) SEPE job-seekers (11,317 persons)

From the data shown in graph 3.3.a) (data from table 4), it can be seen that:

- A total of 29.29% (29.27% in 2021) of SEPE job-seekers are classified as registered unemployed persons and are also unemployed according to the survey.
- Reciprocally, 29.33% (38.91% in 2021) of the job-seekers are classified as registered non-unemployed persons and are also not considered EAPS unemployed persons.

These two groups described, in which the positive or negative situation of the person in relation to the **EAPS unemployment and the registered unemployment match**, make up 58.62% of the total of SEPE job-seekers, almost ten points less than in the previous study (68.18% in 2021).



Graph 3.3.b) EAPS and SEPE job-seekers (8,923 persons)

From the results shown in graph 3.3.b) (data from table 5) it can be seen that:

- A total of 36.04% (41.63% in 2021) of those simultaneously classified as EAPS and SEPE job-seekers end up being classified both as EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment.
- Reciprocally, 21.18% (21.14% in 2021) of those classified as job-seekers in both sources are not registered unemployed persons and are not considered unemployed according to the survey.

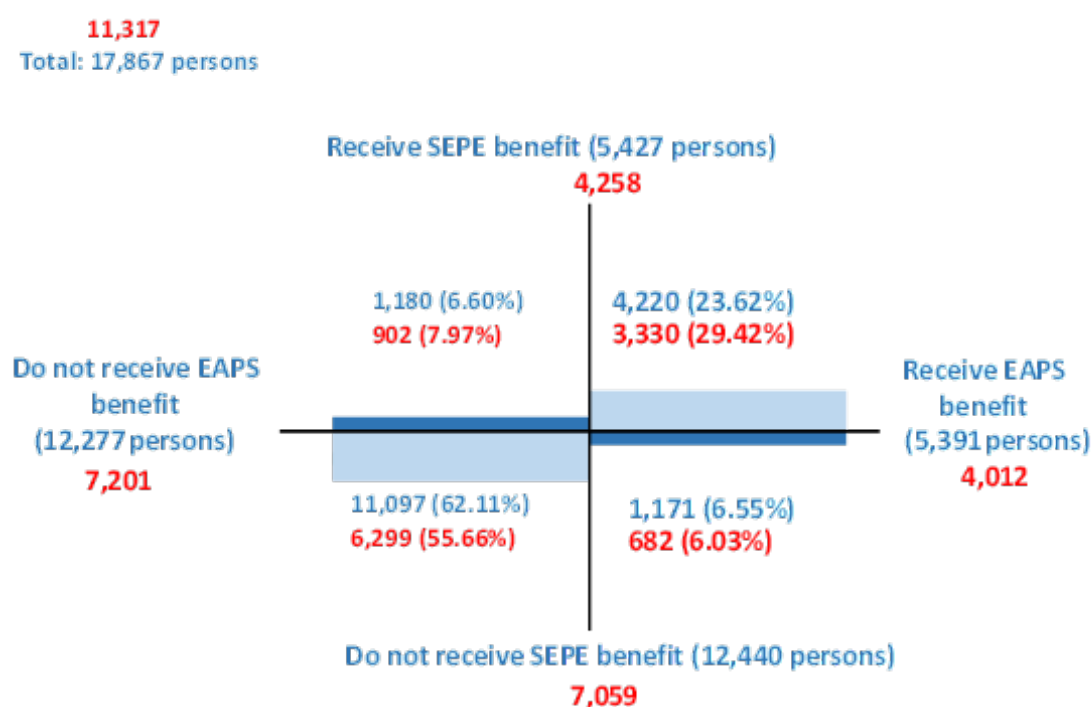
In this case, the two groups in which the positive or negative situation of the person with respect to the EAPS unemployment and the registered unemployment coincide, account for 57.22% of the total of persons who appear as job-seekers both according to SEPE and the EAPS (62.77% in 2021).

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

3.5 CLASSIFICATION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SEPE JOB-SEEKERS ACCORDING TO WHETHER OR NOT THEY RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2023

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

The results obtained are presented in the following graph¹:



Legend: — 2021 — 2023

Graph 3.5.a) SEPE job-seekers (11,317 persons)

85.08% of SEPE job-seekers (85.73% in 2021) who declare in EAPS whether or not they receive any type of unemployment benefit also appear in the same situation in SEPE.

On the other hand, 14.00% (13.15% in 2021) declare a different situation in the survey than that appearing in the SEPE database (table 6).

¹ It does not include *Don't know/no answer* obtained as a response to the survey when asking the interviewee the question about the receipt of some type of unemployment benefit or subsidy. There are 104 persons (0.92 of the total), 26 of whom appear as SEPE job-seekers

3.6 EXTENSION OF THE REFERENCE PERIOD: THREE MONTHS PRIOR TO THE REFERENCE WEEK. SAMPLE DATA. SECOND QUARTER OF 2023

By extending the reference period in which the person is searched for in the EAPS databases to three months, in 2023, the percentage of EAPS job-seekers found becomes 16.93% compared to 12.09% in the initial exercise for the EAPS reference week (in 2021, it was 22.81% by extending the time reference compared to 17.63% for the reference week).

Moreover, in 2023, according to the data in table 7, the percentage of EAPS registrants not considered job-seekers in the SEPE becomes 14.47% by extending the time reference period to the three months prior to the reference week, compared to the initial 24.52% (in 2021, it was 12.76% for the extended reference period compared to 22.37% for the EAPS reference week).

V Conclusions

After repeating the microdata analysis exercise with the information collected in the second quarter of 2023, the conclusions reached are basically the same as in previous periods, namely:

There are **discrepancies between the two sources of information regarding registration as a job-seeker in a public employment office**. Specifically, 75.48% of those registered as job-seekers according to EAPS are also included as such in SEPE. In the opposite situation, there is a greater degree of coincidence: slightly more than 97% of EAPS unregistered persons do not appear in SEPE (table 2.2).

By studying whether the short **reference period** considered (one week) also influences, by **extending it to three months**, in order to check whether the EAPS interviewees may be unconsciously referring to their situation in a longer period, **the difference with respect to the situation in the reference week is reduced**: in this case, 85.53% of those registered as job-seekers according to EAPS are also included as such in SEPE (table 7).

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

On the other hand, if we focus on the percentage (with respect to the total number of SEPE job-seekers) of people who report that they are receiving unemployment benefit, the degree of coincidence between the information collected by the survey and that recorded by SEPE is relatively high, with 83.00% of those receiving unemployment benefit according to the EAPS also receiving it according to the SEPE (table 6), we see this percentage increases by almost more than five points with respect to 2021 (78.28%).

Again, it is noted that **EAPS unemployment and registered unemployment are different concepts**: taking as a reference universe the registers of SEPE job-seekers (Graph 4.4.a), only for 58.62% of them (68.18 in 2021) the classification with respect to unemployment in the register and in the survey coincides (they are unemployed or not unemployed in both). The figure is consistent with the fact that the concept of job-seeker is essential and the starting point for classification as a registered unemployed person whereas it is irrelevant for the purposes of EAPS unemployment.

However, if we consider the group of people who are simultaneously EAPS and SEPE job-seekers, we observe that almost 77% of those classified as EAPS unemployed persons are also registered unemployed persons (table 5). This reflects the existing correlation between unemployment data published in the survey and registered unemployment and the consistency in their evolution over time, although this data is down six points from 2021 (almost 83%).

Finally, it should be stressed that, although their temporal evolution is coherent and they have a similar name, **the direct comparison of the unemployment figures registered in the SEPE and unemployment estimated by the EAPS is not possible**, since they are different concepts and come from sources of a different nature. The microanalysis carried out in this document shows the extent to which the differences are substantial.

Table 1. Classification of people aged 16 to 74 from the sample according to if they are listed in the SEPE (State Public Employment Service) databases and if they are registered in a public employment office according to the EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), by nationality
Second quarter of 2023. Sample data (Continues)

Table 1.1 Absolute Values

Total				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	93.569	11.821	81.066	682
Listed in SEPE	61.664	11.436	49.711	517
Not listed in SEPE	31.905	385	31.355	165

Spaniards				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	87.460	10.726	76.129	605
Listed in SEPE	57.454	10.416	46.572	466
Not listed in SEPE	30.006	310	29.557	139

Foreign nationals				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	6.109	1.095	4.937	77
Listed in SEPE	4.210	1.020	3.139	51
Not listed in SEPE	1.899	75	1.798	26

Table 1. Classification of people aged 16 to 74 from the sample according to if they are listed in the SEPE (State Public Employment Service) databases and if they are registered in a public employment office according to the EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), by nationality
Second quarter of 2023. Sample data (Continues)

Table 1.2 Vertical percentages

Total				
	Vertical	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Listed in SEPE	65,90	96,74	61,32	75,81
Not listed in SEPE	34,10	3,26	38,68	24,19
Spaniards				
	Vertical	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Listed in SEPE	65,69	97,11	61,18	77,02
Not listed in SEPE	34,31	2,89	38,82	22,98
Foreign nationals				
	Vertical	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Listed in SEPE	68,91	93,15	63,58	66,23
Not listed in SEPE	31,09	6,85	36,42	33,77

Table 1. Classification of people aged 16 to 74 from the sample according to if they are listed in the SEPE (State Public Employment Service) databases and if they are registered in a public employment office according to the EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), by nationality
Second quarter of 2023. Sample data (Conclusion)

Table 1.3 Horizontal percentages

Total				
	Horizontal	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	12,63	86,64	0,73
Listed in SEPE	100	18,55	80,62	0,84
Not listed in SEPE	100	1,21	98,28	0,52
Spaniards				
	Horizontal	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EAPS Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	12,26	87,04	0,69
Listed in SEPE	100	18,13	81,06	0,81
Not listed in SEPE	100	1,03	98,50	0,46
Foreign nationals				
	Horizontal	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	17,92	80,82	1,26
Listed in SEPE	100	24,23	74,56	1,21
Not listed in SEPE	100	3,95	94,68	1,37

Table 2. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample according to whether they are listed as jobseekers in SEPE (State Public Employment Service) and are registered in a public employment office according to EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), by nationality
Second quarter of 2023. Sample data (Continues)

Table 2.1 Absolute Values

Total				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	93.569	11.821	81.066	682
SEPE job-seeker	11.317	8.923	2.290	104
SEPE non-job seeker	82.252	2.898	78.776	578
Spaniards				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	87.460	10.726	76.129	605
SEPE job-seeker	10.343	8.200	2.053	90
SEPE non-job seeker	77.117	2.526	74.076	515
Foreign nationals				
	Absolute Values	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	6.109	1.095	4.937	77
SEPE job-seeker	974	723	237	14
SEPE non-job seeker	5.135	372	4.700	63

Table 2. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample according to whether they are listed as jobseekers in SEPE (State Public Employment Service) and are registered in a public employment office according to EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), by nationality
Second quarter of 2023. Sample data (Continues)

Table 2.2 Vertical percentages

Total				
	Vertical	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
SEPE job-seeker	12,09	75,48	2,82	15,25
SEPE non-job seeker	87,91	24,52	97,18	84,75
Spaniards				
	Vertical	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
SEPE job-seeker	11,83	76,45	2,70	14,88
SEPE non-job seeker	88,17	23,55	97,30	85,12
Foreign nationals				
	Vertical	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
SEPE job-seeker	15,94	66,03	4,80	18,18
SEPE non-job seeker	84,06	33,97	95,20	81,82

Table 2. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample according to whether they are listed as jobseekers in SEPE (State Public Employment Service) and are registered in a public employment office according to EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), by nationality
Second quarter of 2023. Sample data (Conclusion)

Table 2.3 Horizontal percentages

Total				
	Horizontal	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	12,63	86,64	0,73
SEPE job-seeker	100	78,85	20,24	0,92
SEPE non-job seeker	100	3,52	95,77	0,70
Spaniards				
	Horizontal	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	12,26	87,04	0,69
SEPE job-seeker	100	79,28	19,85	0,87
SEPE non-job seeker	100	3,28	96,06	0,67
Foreign nationals				
	Horizontal	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as EPA job-seeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	17,92	80,82	1,26
SEPE job-seeker	100	74,23	24,33	1,44
SEPE non-job seeker	100	7,24	91,53	1,23

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample registered in a public employment office EPA (Economically Active Population Survey) that are not listed as jobseekers in SEPE (State Public Employment Service)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Continues)

Table 3.1 Classification by autonomous community and age group

Absolute Values

	Absolute Values	From 16 to 24 years old	From 25 to 34 years old	From 35 to 44 years old	From 45 to 54 years old	55 or older
NATIONAL TOTAL	2.898	707	617	584	571	419
Andalucía	640	142	143	144	133	78
Aragón	105	29	15	28	25	8
Asturias, Principado de	68	13	17	17	12	9
Balears, Illes	56	14	10	12	8	12
Canarias	202	50	40	37	46	29
Cantabria	72	15	17	12	15	13
Castilla y León	209	55	41	32	45	36
Castilla-La Mancha	167	46	27	35	27	32
Cataluña	199	56	42	38	38	25
Comunitat Valenciana	168	52	29	33	32	22
Extremadura	181	18	44	44	39	36
Galicia	240	51	53	46	48	42
Madrid, Comunidad de	145	41	30	26	29	19
Murcia, Región de	119	38	29	18	24	10
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	103	25	28	18	17	15
País Vasco	131	34	28	27	23	19
Rioja, La	49	15	12	6	6	10
Ceuta	21	6	5	6	3	1
Melilla	23	7	7	5	1	3

Horizontal percentages

	Horizontals	From 16 to 24	From 25 to 34	From 35 to 44	From 45 to 54	55 or older
NATIONAL TOTAL	100	24,40	21,29	20,15	19,70	14,46
Andalucía	100	22,19	22,34	22,50	20,78	12,19
Aragón	100	27,62	14,29	26,67	23,81	7,62
Asturias, Principado de	100	19,12	25,00	25,00	17,65	13,24
Balears, Illes	100	25,00	17,86	21,43	14,29	21,43
Canarias	100	24,75	19,80	18,32	22,77	14,36
Cantabria	100	20,83	23,61	16,67	20,83	18,06
Castilla y León	100	26,32	19,62	15,31	21,53	17,22
Castilla-La Mancha	100	27,54	16,17	20,96	16,17	19,16
Cataluña	100	28,14	21,11	19,10	19,10	12,56
Comunitat Valenciana	100	30,95	17,26	19,64	19,05	13,10
Extremadura	100	9,94	24,31	24,31	21,55	19,89
Galicia	100	21,25	22,08	19,17	20,00	17,50
Madrid, Comunidad de	100	28,28	20,69	17,93	20,00	13,10
Murcia, Región de	100	31,93	24,37	15,13	20,17	8,40
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100	24,27	27,18	17,48	16,50	14,56
País Vasco	100	25,95	21,37	20,61	17,56	14,50
Rioja, La	100	30,61	24,49	12,24	12,24	20,41
Ceuta	100	28,57	23,81	28,57	14,29	4,76
Melilla	100	30,43	30,43	21,74	4,35	13,04

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample registered in a public employment office EPA (Economically Active Population Survey) that are not listed as jobseekers in SEPE (State Public Employment Service)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Continued)

Table 3.2 Classification by autonomous community and sex

Absolute Values

	Absolute Values	Men	Women
NATIONAL TOTAL	2.898	1.251	1.647
Andalucía	640	281	359
Aragón	105	38	67
Asturias, Principado de	68	27	41
Balears, Illes	56	20	36
Canarias	202	86	116
Cantabria	72	26	46
Castilla y León	209	80	129
Castilla-La Mancha	167	68	99
Cataluña	199	90	109
Comunitat Valenciana	168	66	102
Extremadura	181	80	101
Galicia	240	109	131
Madrid, Comunidad de	145	57	88
Murcia, Región de	119	54	65
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	103	51	52
País Vasco	131	69	62
Rioja, La	49	26	23
Ceuta	21	8	13
Melilla	23	15	8

Horizontal percentages

	Horizontal	Men	Women
NATIONAL TOTAL	100	43,17	56,83
Andalucía	100	43,91	56,09
Aragón	100	36,19	63,81
Asturias, Principado de	100	39,71	60,29
Balears, Illes	100	35,71	64,29
Canarias	100	42,57	57,43
Cantabria	100	36,11	63,89
Castilla y León	100	38,28	61,72
Castilla-La Mancha	100	40,72	59,28
Cataluña	100	45,23	54,77
Comunitat Valenciana	100	39,29	60,71
Extremadura	100	44,20	55,80
Galicia	100	45,42	54,58
Madrid, Comunidad de	100	39,31	60,69
Murcia, Región de	100	45,38	54,62
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100	49,51	50,49
País Vasco	100	52,67	47,33
Rioja, La	100	53,06	46,94
Ceuta	100	38,10	61,90
Melilla	100	65,22	34,78

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample registered in a public employment office EPA (Economically Active Population Survey) that are not listed as jobseekers in SEPE (State Public Employment Service)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Continued)

Table 3.3 Classification by autonomous community and activity in EPA (Economically Active Population Survey)

Absolute Values

	Total	Employed EPA	Unemployed EPA	Inactive EPA
NATIONAL TOTAL	2.898	948	1.222	728
Andalucía	640	226	276	138
Aragón	105	30	49	26
Asturias, Principado de	68	20	30	18
Balears, Illes	56	9	29	18
Canarias	202	71	92	39
Cantabria	72	23	30	19
Castilla y León	209	69	84	56
Castilla-La Mancha	167	34	77	56
Cataluña	199	36	102	61
Comunitat Valenciana	168	47	73	48
Extremadura	181	69	70	42
Galicia	240	73	98	69
Madrid, Comunidad de	145	42	62	41
Murcia, Región de	119	35,00	57,00	27,00
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	103	54,00	32,00	17,00
País Vasco	131	83,00	16,00	32,00
Rioja, La	49	15	21	13
Ceuta	21	6	12	3
Melilla	23	6	12	5

Horizontal percentages

	Total	Employed EPA	Unemployed EPA	Inactive EPA
NATIONAL TOTAL	100	32,71	42,17	25,12
Andalucía	100	35,31	43,13	21,56
Aragón	100	28,57	46,67	24,76
Asturias, Principado de	100	29,41	44,12	26,47
Balears, Illes	100	16,07	51,79	32,14
Canarias	100	35,15	45,54	19,31
Cantabria	100	31,94	41,67	26,39
Castilla y León	100	33,01	40,19	26,79
Castilla-La Mancha	100	20,36	46,11	33,53
Cataluña	100	18,09	51,26	30,65
Comunitat Valenciana	100	27,98	43,45	28,57
Extremadura	100	38,12	38,67	23,20
Galicia	100	30,42	40,83	28,75
Madrid, Comunidad de	100	28,97	42,76	28,28
Murcia, Región de	100	29,41	47,90	22,69
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100	52,43	31,07	16,50
País Vasco	100	63,36	12,21	24,43
Rioja, La	100	30,61	42,86	26,53
Ceuta	100	28,57	57,14	14,29
Melilla	100	26,09	52,17	21,74

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample registered in a public employment office EPA (Economically Active Population Survey) that are not listed as jobseekers in SEPE (State Public Employment Service)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Conclusion)

Table 3.4 Classification by autonomous community and reporting agent

Absolute Values

	Total	The person him/herself	Another person in the household answers
NATIONAL TOTAL	2.898	1.210	1.688
Andalucía	640	264	376
Aragón	105	44	61
Asturias, Principado de	68	28	40
Balears, Illes	56	27	29
Canarias	202	89	113
Cantabria	72	34	38
Castilla y León	209	89	120
Castilla-La Mancha	167	65	102
Cataluña	199	66	133
Comunitat Valenciana	168	63	105
Extremadura	181	100	81
Galicia	240	114	126
Madrid, Comunidad de	145	52	93
Murcia, Región de	119	44	75
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	103	50	53
País Vasco	131	49	82
Rioja, La	49	19	30
Ceuta	21	6	15
Melilla	23	7	16

Horizontal percentages

	Total	The person him/herself	Another person in the household answers
NATIONAL TOTAL	100	41,75	58,25
Andalucía	100	41,25	58,75
Aragón	100	41,90	58,10
Asturias, Principado de	100	41,18	58,82
Balears, Illes	100	48,21	51,79
Canarias	100	44,06	55,94
Cantabria	100	47,22	52,78
Castilla y León	100	42,58	57,42
Castilla-La Mancha	100	38,92	61,08
Cataluña	100	33,17	66,83
Comunitat Valenciana	100	37,50	62,50
Extremadura	100	55,25	44,75
Galicia	100	47,50	52,50
Madrid, Comunidad de	100	35,86	64,14
Murcia, Región de	100	36,97	63,03
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	100	48,54	51,46
País Vasco	100	37,40	62,60
Rioja, La	100	38,78	61,22
Ceuta	100	28,57	71,43
Melilla	100	30,43	69,57

Table 3. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample registered in a public employment office EPA (Economically Active Population Survey) that are not listed as jobseekers in SEPE (State Public Employment Service)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Conclusion)

Table 3.5 Classification by age and sex

Absolute Values

	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	2.898	1.251	1.647
From 16 to 24 years old	707	368	339
From 25 to 34 years old	617	282	335
From 35 to 44 years old	584	215	369
From 45 to 54	571	214	357
From 55 to 64 years old	383	158	225
65 or older	36	14	22

Vertical percentages

	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	100	100	100
From 16 to 24 years old	24,40	29,42	20,58
From 25 to 34 years old	21,29	22,54	20,34
From 35 to 44 years old	20,15	17,19	22,40
From 45 to 54	19,70	17,11	21,68
From 55 to 64 years old	13,22	12,63	13,66
65 or older	1,24	1,12	1,34

Horizontal percentages

	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	100	43,17	56,83
From 16 to 24 years old	100	52,05	47,95
From 25 to 34 years old	100	45,71	54,29
From 35 to 44 years old	100	36,82	63,18
From 45 to 54	100	37,48	62,52
From 55 to 64 years old	100	41,25	58,75
65 or older	100	38,89	61,11

Table 4. SEPE (State Public Employment Service) jobseekers from 16 to 74 years of age according to whether they are classified as registered unemployed or if they are registered in a public employment office according to EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), in relation to their activity in EPA (total, unemployed, non-unemployed)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Continues)

4.1 Total SEPE jobseekers

Absolute Values

	Total	Registered as EPA job- seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL SEPE JOBSEEKERS	11.317	8.923	2.290	104
They do not end up in registered unemj	4.352	2.871	1.426	55
They end up in registered unemployme	6.965	6.052	864	49

Vertical percentages

	Total	Registered as EPA job- seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
SEPE JOB-SEEKERS	100	100	100	100
They do not end up in registered unemj	38,46	32,18	62,27	52,88
They end up in registered unemployme	61,54	67,82	37,73	47,12

Horizontal percentages

	Total	Registered as EPA job- seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
SEPE JOB-SEEKERS	100	78,85	20,24	0,92
They do not end up in registered unemj	100	65,97	32,77	1,26
They end up in registered unemployme	100	86,89	12,40	0,70

Table 4. SEPE (State Public Employment Service) jobseekers from 16 to 74 years of age according to whether they are classified as registered unemployed or if they are registered in a public employment office according to EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), in relation to their activity in EPA (total, unemployed, non-unemployed)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Continued)

4.2. SEPE Jobseekers EPA unemployed

Absolute Values

	Total	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL EPA UNEMPLOYED	4.348	4.197	142	9
They do not end up in registered unemployment	1.033	981	50	2
They end up in registered unemployment	3.315	3.216	92	7

Vertical percentages

	Total	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
EPA unemployed	100	100	100	100
They do not end up in registered unemployment	23,76	23,37	35,21	22,22
They end up in registered unemployment	76,24	76,63	64,79	77,78

Horizontal percentages

	Total	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker	EPA Don't know/no reply
EPA unemployed	100	96,53	3,27	0,21
They do not end up in registered unemployment	100	94,97	4,84	0,19
They end up in registered unemployment	100	97,01	2,78	0,21

Table 4. SEPE (State Public Employment Service) jobseekers from 16 to 74 years of age according to whether they are classified as registered unemployed or if they are registered in a public employment office according to EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), in relation to their activity in EPA (total, unemployed, non-unemployed)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Conclusion)

4.3. SEPE jobseekers EPA non-unemployed

Absolute Values

	Total	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker in EPA	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL EPA NON-UNEMPLOYED	6.969	4.726	2.148	95
They do not end up in registered unemj	3.319	1.890	1.376	53
They end up in registered unemployme	3.650	2.836	772	42

Vertical percentages

	Total	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker in EPA	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL EPA NON-UNEMPLOYED	100	100	100	100
They do not end up in registered unemj	47,63	39,99	64,06	55,79
They end up in registered unemployme	52,37	60,01	35,94	44,21

Horizontal percentages

	Total	Registered as EPA job-seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker in EPA	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL EPA NON-UNEMPLOYED	100	67,81	30,82	1,36
They do not end up in registered unemj	100	56,94	41,46	1,60
They end up in registered unemployme	100	77,70	21,15	1,15

Table 5. EPA and SEPE jobseekers from 16 to 74 years of age according to whether they are classified as registered unemployed and relation to their activity in EPA (total, unemployed, non-unemployed)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

Table 5.1 Absolute values

	Total	Unemployed EPA	Non- unemployed
TOTAL JOBSEEKERS EPA AND SEPE	8.923	4.197	4.726
They do not end up in registered unemployment	2.871	981	1.890
They end up in registered unemployment	6.052	3.216	2.836

Table 5.2 Vertical percentages

	Total	Unemployed EPA	Non- unemployed
TOTAL JOBSEEKERS EPA AND SEPE	100	100	100
They do not end up in registered unemployment	32,18	23,37	39,99
They end up in registered unemployment	67,82	76,63	60,01

Table 5.3 Horizontal percentages

	Total	Unemployed EPA	Non- unemployed
TOTAL JOBSEEKERS EPA AND SEPE	100	47,04	52,96
They do not end up in registered unemployment	100	34,17	65,83
They end up in registered unemployment	100	53,14	46,86

Table 6. SEPE (State Public Employment Service) jobseekers from 16 to 74 years of age according to whether they receive unemployment benefits

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

Table 6.1 Absolute values

Total				
	Absolute Values	Receives benefits according to EPA	Does not receive benefits	EPA Don't know/no
TOTAL	11.317	4.012	7.201	104
Receives benefits according to SEF	4.258	3.330	902	26
Does not receive benefits according to SEF	7.059	682	6.299	78

Table 6.2 Vertical percentages

Total				
	Vertical	Receives benefits according to EPA	Does not receive benefits	EPA Don't know/no
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Receives benefits according to SEF	37,62	83,00	12,53	25,00
Does not receive benefits according to SEF	62,38	17,00	87,47	75,00

Table 6.3 Horizontal percentages

Total				
	Vertical	Receives benefits according to EPA	Does not receive benefits	EPA Don't know/no
TOTAL	100	35,45	63,63	0,92
Receives benefits according to SEF	100	78,21	21,18	0,61
Does not receive benefits according to SEF	100	9,66	89,23	1,10

Table 7. Classification of persons aged 16 to 74 years old of the sample according to whether they are listed as jobseekers in SEPE (State Public Employment Service) during the last three months since the EPA (Economically Active Population Survey) reference week and if they are registered in a public employment office according to the EPA

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

7.1 Absolute Values

	Total	Registered as EPA job- seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker in EPA	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	93.569	11.821	81.066	682
SEPE job-seeker (3 months)	15.842	10.111	5.548	183
Not a SEPE jobseeker (3 months)	77.727	1.710	75.518	499

7.2 Vertical Percentages

	Total	Registered as EPA job- seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker in EPA	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
SEPE job-seeker (3 months)	16,93	85,53	6,84	26,83
Not a SEPE jobseeker (3 months)	83,07	14,47	93,16	73,17

7.3 Horizontal Percentages

	Total	Registered as EPA job- seeker	Not registered as a jobseeker in EPA	EPA Don't know/no reply
TOTAL	100	12,63	86,64	0,73
SEPE job-seeker (3 months)	100	63,82	35,02	1,16
Not a SEPE jobseeker (3 months)	100	2,20	97,16	0,64

Table 8. Classification of people aged 16 to 74 from the sample according to their activity in EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), their registration in a public employment office according to EPA and their current situation in SEPE (State Public Employment Service)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Continues)

8.1 Absolute Values

	Total	SEPE job-seekers			SEPE non-job seekers		
		Total job-seekers	No Unempl registered	Yes Unempl registered	Total non-job-seekers	Not in SEPE	Removals
Total	93.569	11.317	4.352	6.965	82.252	31.905	50.347
Registered EPA	11.821	8.923	2.871	6.052	2.898	385	2.513
Not registered EPA	81.066	2.290	1.426	864	78.776	31.355	47.421
Don't know / No repl	682	104	55	49	578	165	413
EPA EMPLOYED							
Total	52.516	2.171	1.696	475	50.345	13.643	36.702
Registered EPA	1.846	898	706	192	948	85	863
Not registered EPA	50.344	1.238	964	274	49.106	13.495	35.611
Don't know / No repl	326	35	26	9	291	63	228
EPA UNEMPLOYED							
Total	6.505	4.348	1.033	3.315	2.157	635	1.522
Registered EPA	5.419	4.197	981	3.216	1.222	174	1.048
Not registered EPA	1.002	142	50	92	860	440	420
Don't know / No repl	84	9	2	7	75	21	54
EPA INACTIVE							
Total	34.548	4.798	1.623	3.175	29.750	17.627	12.123
Registered EPA	4.556	3.828	1.184	2.644	728	126	602
Not registered EPA	29.720	910	412	498	28.810	17.420	11.390
Don't know / No repl	272	60	27	33	212	81	131

Table 8. Classification of people aged 16 to 74 from the sample according to their activity in EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), their registration in a public employment office according to EPA and their current situation in SEPE (State Public Employment Service)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Continues)

8.2 Vertical Percentages

	Total	SEPE job-seekers			SEPE non-job seekers		
		Total job-seekers	No registered	Unempl registered	Total non-job-seekers	Not in SEPE	Removals
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Registered EPA	12,63	78,85	65,97	86,89	3,52	1,21	4,99
Not registered EPA	86,64	20,24	32,77	12,40	95,77	98,28	94,19
Don't know / No repl	0,73	0,92	1,26	0,70	0,70	0,52	0,82
EPA EMPLOYED							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Registered EPA	3,52	41,36	41,63	40,42	1,88	0,62	2,35
Not registered EPA	95,86	57,02	56,84	57,68	97,54	98,92	97,03
Don't know / No repl	0,62	1,61	1,53	1,89	0,58	0,46	0,62
EPA UNEMPLOYED							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Registered EPA	83,31	96,53	94,97	97,01	56,65	27,40	68,86
Not registered EPA	15,40	3,27	4,84	2,78	39,87	69,29	27,60
Don't know / No repl	1,29	0,21	0,19	0,21	3,48	3,31	3,55
EPA INACTIVE							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Registered EPA	13,19	79,78	72,95	83,28	2,45	0,71	4,97
Not registered EPA	86,03	18,97	25,39	15,69	96,84	98,83	93,95
Don't know / No repl	0,79	1,25	1,66	1,04	0,71	0,46	1,08

Table 8. Classification of people aged 16 to 74 from the sample according to their activity in EPA (Economically Active Population Survey), their registration in a public employment office according to EPA and their current situation in SEPE (State Public Employment Service)

Second quarter of 2023. Sample data

(Conclusion)

8.3 Horizontal Percentages

	Total	SEPE job-seekers			SEPE non-job seekers		
		Total job-seekers	No registered	Unempl registered	Total non-job-seekers	Not in SEPE	Removals
Total	100	12,09	4,65	7,44	87,91	34,10	53,81
Registered EPA	100	75,48	24,29	51,20	24,52	3,26	21,26
Not registered EPA	100	2,82	1,76	1,07	97,18	38,68	58,50
Don't know / No repl	100	15,25	8,06	7,18	84,75	24,19	60,56
EPA EMPLOYED							
Total	100	4,13	3,23	0,90	95,87	25,98	69,89
Registered EPA	100	48,65	38,24	10,40	51,35	4,60	46,75
Not registered EPA	100	2,46	1,91	0,54	97,54	26,81	70,74
Don't know / No repl	100	10,74	7,98	2,76	89,26	19,33	69,94
EPA UNEMPLOYED							
Total	100	66,84	15,88	50,96	33,16	9,76	23,40
Registered EPA	100	77,45	18,10	59,35	22,55	3,21	19,34
Not registered EPA	100	14,17	4,99	9,18	85,83	43,91	41,92
Don't know / No repl	100	10,71	2,38	8,33	89,29	25,00	64,29
EPA INACTIVE							
Total	100	13,89	4,70	9,19	86,11	51,02	35,09
Registered EPA	100	84,02	25,99	58,03	15,98	2,77	13,21
Not registered EPA	100	3,06	1,39	1,68	96,94	58,61	38,32
Don't know / No repl	100	22,06	9,93	12,13	77,94	29,78	48,16