

06 April, 2017

Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). Sub-sample variables Year 2016¹

Main results

- The percentage of employed persons working in companies with 250 *or over employees* remained at 12.6% in 2016 compared with 12.9% in 2015. In businesses of up to 10 workers was 39.2%, compared to 40.3% 2015.
- 50.7% stopped working *due to the end of their contracts* (as compared to 48.8% in 2015) and 10.3% were *fired or their position disappeared* (12.4% in 2015).
- A total of 280,900 persons worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons, which were 4.3% less than in 2015.
- The specialities of studies of *Information technology and communications (TIC)* and those of *Natural, chemical, physical and mathematical Sciences* presented the highest employment rates in 2016. *Natural, chemical, physical and mathematics Sciences* also had the lowest unemployment rate.
- The highest rates of unemployment and lower employment rates corresponded to those who have studied *General Training and personal skills*, that they are persons who, at the most, have reached the *compulsory secondary education or high school*.

¹ The results tables may be consulted in INEBASE:

http://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736176918&menu=resultados&secc=1254736195128&idp=1254735976595, Annual results. Sub-sample variables.

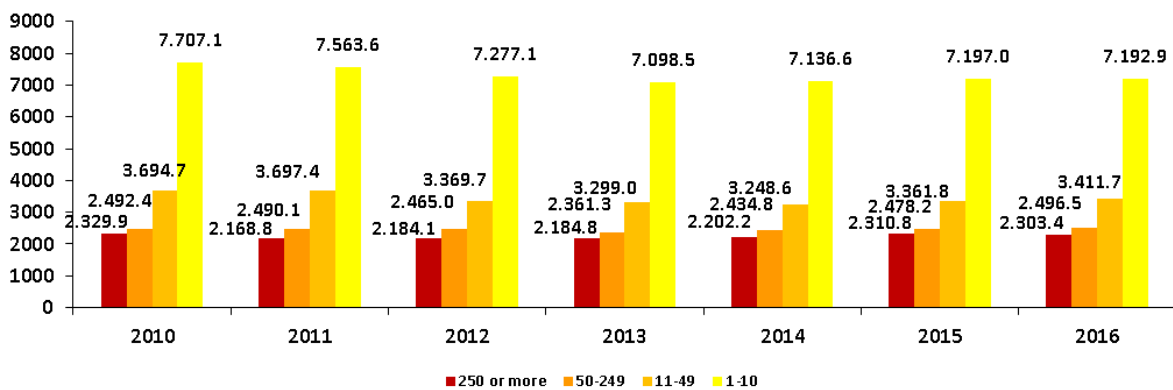
Establishment size

The number of unemployed persons with disabilities reached 18,341,500 in 2016².

The number of working people who worked in establishments from 11 to 49 *workers* increased in 49,900 people compared to 2015 and of those who worked in establishments of 50 to 249 *workers* it was 18,300.

On the contrary, the number of employed who worked in establishments of 250 or more *workers* decreased in 7,400 and of those working in the establishments of 1 to 10 *workers*, fell to 4,100.³

**Employed persons by size of the establishment where they work
(thousands of persons)**



Type of job

The majority of Spanish workers have a manager, but have no subordinates. More than seven out of 10 workers were in that situation in 2016.

Of the total of the ones working, a 10.5% were working by themselves (no manager or subordinates); 6.1% in charge; a 6.0% intermediate management; 5.8%, director of small business, department, or branch, and 0.7% large or medium enterprise director.

The percentage of employees (with manager and without subordinates) increased from 2015 at almost a point to stand at 70.8%. On the other hand, the percentage of small business, department, or branch office director declined eight-tenths.

By gender, the percentage of directors men surpassed in 3.7 points the women in small-sized businesses. The difference, on the other hand, similar to that between the percentages of men and women as independent workers (without managers or subordinates), which was 3.6 points.

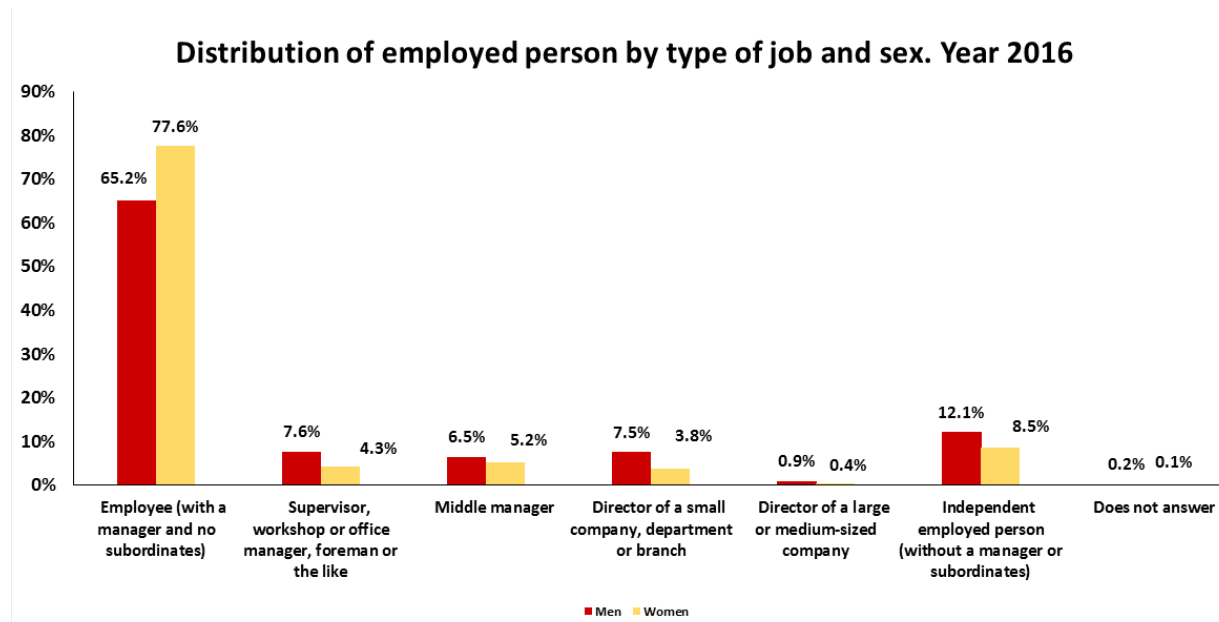
² The variables of sub-sample totals, which are discussed in this article as those contained in INEBASE, both are annual averages (see annex methodology at the end of this press release).

³ The total of those employed in each type of size does not coincide with the total employment due to there are employed persons who does not know size of the company where they work.

In the case of the *employee job*, the percentage of women (77.6%) exceeded the percentage of men (65.2%) by 12.4 points.

Employed persons by type of job and sex

Percentage	2016			2015		
	total	men	women	total	men	women
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employee (with a manager and no subordinates)	70.8	65.2	77.6	69.9	63.7	77.4
Supervisor, workshop or office manager, foreman or the like	6.1	7.6	4.3	5.9	7.2	4.4
Middle manager	6.0	6.5	5.2	6.0	6.7	5.0
Director of a small company, department or branch	5.8	7.5	3.8	6.6	8.3	4.7
Director of a large or medium-sized company	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4
Independent employed person (without a manager or subordinates)	10.5	12.1	8.5	10.7	13.0	8.0
Does not answer	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1



Labour mediation and working conditions

The number of employees in the year 2016, hired through a company for temporary work (CTW) was 454,500, which meant 3.0% of the total number of employees. The percentage reached 2.9% in 2015.

In turn, 1.8% the workers (276,900 persons) were hired via a public employment office. The percentage of females in 2015 was 1.7%.

92.8% of the persons employed in 2016 did not work any day in their home. 3.5% worked at home *more than half of their workdays* and 2.9% did it occasionally.

36.6% of employed population worked *at least one Saturday per month*, the percentage was three tenths less than in 2015. As it was in 2015 and 2014, for 60.6% of employed persons, Saturday was not part of their working week in 2016.

Regarding Sunday, 21.4% of the employed population worked at least one a month, compared with 22% in the year 2015. 77.0% of employed persons did not work *any Sunday* (four tenths more than in 2015).

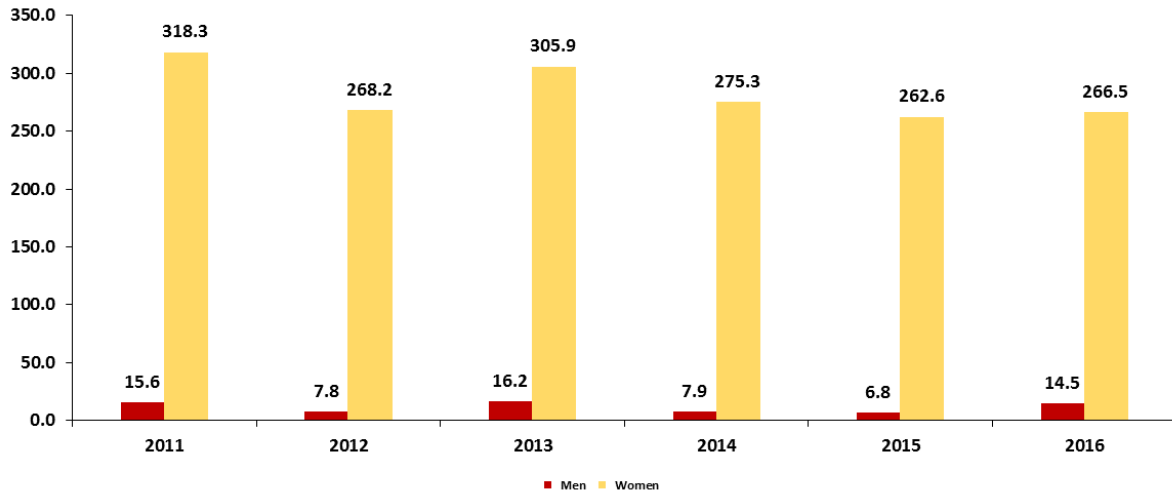
12.4% of employed persons worked the night shift (12.7% in 2015). 6.6% did so occasionally, and 5.8% on *more than half of their working days*. The percentage of male night shift workers (15.3%) surpassed the number of female night shift workers (8.8%).

Dependency

A total of 280,900 persons worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons in the year 2016, representing a decrease of 4.3% as compared with the previous year.

Almost the entirety of those working part-time, in order to simultaneously work in their carers, were women. 57.6% of them were of the opinion that there were not adequate services for caring for dependants (children, adults, ill persons, and persons with disabilities, etc.) or they were unable to afford them.

Persons who are employed part-time because they care for dependent persons (thousands of persons)



Unemployed persons

The majority of unemployed persons in 2016 were previously employed. Thus, out of the average of 4,481,200 unemployed persons during this year, 4,027,400 had previously worked.

The main reason for leaving their last job was the *end of the contract*, which affected to 2,042,100 unemployed persons who had been working previously (50.7% of the total, as compared to 48.8% in 2015).

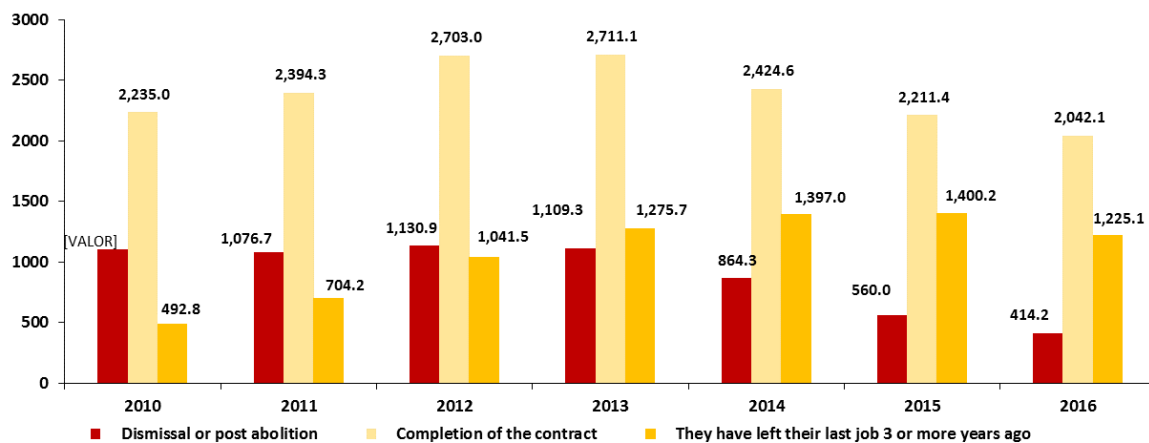
In absolute values, the unemployed *left their jobs three years ago or more*, they decreased to 1,225,100 from 1,400,200 in the previous year. This was, the category that decreased most in 2016, to represent 30.4% of the total number of unemployed with work experience, 0.5 points lower than 2015.

Another influential reason for being unemployed was the *dismissal or the post abolition*, which affected to 10.3% of the unemployed persons with a previous labour experience (as compared to 12.4% in 2015).

Unemployed persons with a previous labour experience by reason for leaving their last job and sex

Units: Thousands of people	2016			2015			Differences 2016-2015
	Both sexes	Men	Females	Both sexes	Men	Females	
Total	4,027.4	2,010.4	2,017.0	4,530.8	2,308.9	2,221.9	-503.4
Completion of the contract	2,042.1	1,051.0	991.1	2,211.4	1,184.0	1,027.4	-169.3
Unemployed persons have left their last job for 3 years or more	1,225.1	540.5	684.7	1,400.2	644.5	755.7	-175.1
Firing or abolition of the post (includes regulation of employment)	414.2	225.8	188.4	560.0	285.7	274.3	-145.8
Other reasons	232.2	131.1	101.1	240.7	134.8	105.9	-8.5
Illness or self incapacity	42.2	28.6	13.6	55.3	32.5	22.8	-13.1
Carry out studies or training	27.4	14.3	13.1	22.6	10.6	12.0	4.8
Care of children or sick adults, disabled or the elderly	20.7	5.9	14.8	14.6	3.4	11.2	6.1
Does not answer	9.0	5.2	3.8	11.1	5.6	5.5	-2.1
Other family responsibilities	7.8	2.4	5.4	7.0	1.8	5.1	0.8
(Normal or early) retirement	6.8	5.7	1.2	8.0	6.0	1.9	-1.2

Unemployed persons with a previous labour experience by reason for leaving their last job



Training

The annual EAPS sub-sample makes it possible to ascertain the studies in which the person, where applicable, has specialised, and distinguish the number of qualified persons there are in the different areas of knowledge, such as (health, humanities, technology, etc.).

A new classification of programmes in areas of study in the CNED-2014 embodying the results of the variables of a sub-sample of the population survey (LFS) published today. For this reason, and to facilitate the temporary comparison, the categories have been grouped in areas of study for the CNED-2000, used until 2015.

Whereas the Spanish population 16 years and older, 61.06% had *General Training and personal skills*, which correspond to persons who have reached the *compulsory secondary education* at most or *high school*.

The rest of the population had some specialisation, worth noting *Business and administration* and *Law* with (9.25%); *Mechanics, electronics and other technical training* with (7.56%) and *Health* with (4.98%).

Population aged 16 years of age and older by level of education attained ⁴

	2016		2015	
	Thousands of people	Percentage	Thousands of people	Percentage
Total	38531.5	100	38497.6	100
General training and personal skills	23528.7	61.06	23614.9	61.34
Education	1313.4	3.41	1223.6	3.18
Arts, humanities and languages	1018.8	2.64	1059.3	2.75
Social sciences, journalism and documentation	616.8	1.60	574.7	1.49
Business, administration and law	3564.4	9.3	3724.6	9.7
Natural, chemical, physical and mathematical sciences	693.7	1.8	723.0	1.9
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	705.5	1.83	499.1	1.30
Mechanics, electronics, other technical training, industry and construction	2913.5	7.56	3034.4	7.88
Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and veterinary	230.3	0.60	234.5	0.61
Health and social services	1917.0	5.0	1885.7	4.9
Services	988.4	2.57	907.1	2.36
Unknown services / Not applicable	1041.0	2.7	1016.8	2.6

Influence of training on the labour market

Population 16 years and older who studied *Information Technology and Communications (ICT)* presented an activity rate close to 90% in 2016, something more than the individuals trained in *social Sciences, journalism and documentation* (84.04%).

By sex, in five of the 12 categories of the trials sector analysed, the female activity rate was higher than the male one. Women specializing in *Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine* reached a rate of 87.33%. The men specialized in *Information Technology and Communications (ICT)* had the highest rates of activity (90.80%).

In turn, those persons with *General training programmes* and *personal skills* presented economic activity rates of 48.23%. In the case of women, these rates stood at 39.44%.

⁴ Note: The entire sector was included in the 2015 data, it included *protection of the environment* in the group of *natural, chemical, physical and mathematical sciences*, not able to be broken into three sectors in which appears in the CNED-2014 (*environment, natural environments and wildlife, control and environmental technology and sanitation community*).

Activity rates by sector of the educational level attained and sex

Percentage	2016		
	Both sexes	Men	Females
Total	59.23	65.13	53.64
General training and personal skills	48.23	57.09	39.44
Education	72.10	72.45	72.00
Arts, humanities and languages	74.79	74.91	74.71
Social sciences, journalism and documentation	84.04	80.00	86.31
Business, administration and law	81.69	83.18	80.82
Natural, checmical, physical and mathematical sciences	81.26	81.04	81.48
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	89.93	90.80	86.91
Mechanics, electronics, other technical training, industry and constructio	80.58	80.22	83.87
Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and veterinary	83.83	82.15	87.33
Health and social services	82.22	83.55	81.86
Services	79.32	76.44	80.87
Unknown services / Not applicable	22.79	31.70	17.90

Therefore, the level of training reached and this training sector are decisive factors in activity rates an employment of population, both in the amount and the distance between the men rate and the women rate.

In 2016 the employment rate was 76.69% in those who are trained in *Technologies of Information and communications (ICT)*. Those who had studied *Natural, chemical, physical and mathematical Sciences* had an employment rate of 73.39% and the ones who studied in *Health and social services*, 73.24%.

In turn, those persons with *General training programmes* and personal skills presented better employment rates of 36.04%.

Employment rates by sector of the educational level attained and sex

Percentage	2016		
	Both sexes	Men	Females
Total	47.60	53.33	42.17
General training and personal skills	36.04	43.94	28.21
Education	62.20	64.70	61.46
Arts, humanities and languages	63.11	64.10	62.49
Social sciences, journalism and documentation	72.55	70.55	73.68
Business, administration and law	70.35	75.07	67.61
Natural, checmical, physical and mathematical sciences	73.39	73.57	73.21
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	76.69	77.91	72.51
Mechanics, electronics, other technical training, industry and constructio	69.80	69.64	71.18
Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and veterinary	70.30	69.81	71.32
Health and social services	73.24	76.11	72.44
Services	63.50	67.32	61.43
Unknown services / Not applicable	16.17	25.19	11.21

Regarding unemployment, the highest 2016 unemployment rates were registered among those persons who had *General training and personal development* (25.26%).

Conversely, the lowest unemployment rates were registered among persons trained in *Natural, chemical, physical and mathematical Sciences* (9.68%) and health and social services (10.93%).

Employment rates by sector of the educational level attained and sex

Percentage	2016		
	Both sexes	Men	Females
Total	19.63	18.12	21.38
General training and personal skills	25.26	23.02	28.47
Education	13.73	10.70	14.64
Arts, humanities and languages	15.61	14.43	16.36
Social sciences, journalism and documentation	13.67	11.82	14.63
Business, administration and law	13.87	9.75	16.34
Natural, chemical, physical and mathematical sciences	9.68	9.22	10.15
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	14.72	14.20	16.57
Mechanics, electronics, other technical training, industry and construction	13.39	13.18	15.14
Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and veterinary	16.14	15.02	18.33
Health and social services	10.93	8.90	11.50
Services	19.94	11.93	24.04
Unknown services / Not applicable	29.07	20.53	37.38

Methodological Annex

Economically Active Population Survey, 2005 methodology. Sub-sample variables

Introduction

One of the new features introduced with the methodological changes of the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) in 2005 was the use of a Survey sub-sample, distributed throughout the year, for the purpose of providing information on structural variables as an annual average. This *survey* system extended to a sub-sample to cover a series of variables additional to those studied each quarter is called *sub-sample system*, and the additional structural variables obtained are known as *sub-sample variables*.

The possibility of implanting a system of this type is considered in European Council and Parliament Regulation no. 2257/2003 and in European Commission Regulation no. 430/2005. Its objective is to lessen the response workload of the EAPS, which had grown continuously with each of its methodological changes.

The sub-sample used is that of the households whose collaboration with the EAPS each quarter of the year is at an end, that is, those that are in their sixth interview.

The nature of the information of the sub-sample file

The use of a sub-sample system of these characteristics presents some problems as regards the interpretation of the results.

Actually, it provides data on annual averages obtained from a part of the Survey sample that is treated independently in order to perform the computation of the elevation factors. The sub-sample contains, in addition to the *structural variables* for which it is specifically designed, information on the remaining Survey variables (the registers corresponding to the sub-sample are also part of the quarterly EAPS), and therefore it can offer results on the main Survey indicators as an annual average. In general, these indicators are different from those that would be obtained as the simple annual arithmetic average of the four quarters.

To relieve the most essential part of this problem, Regulation 430/2005 establishes that the elevation of results from the sub-sample must be carried out in such a way that the estimations of the said sub-sample are coherent with the arithmetic average of the four quarters for the groups of employed, unemployed and economically inactive persons, by sex and ten year age group (condition No. 3 of Appendix 1 of the said Regulation). Likewise, the INE has added the consistency of the total numbers of employed, unemployed and economically inactive persons, by Autonomous Community, to the aforementioned conditions.

In this way, the total employed persons in the sub-sample, as in the case of the unemployed and economically inactive persons, will be the same as the average of the four quarters. This

will not occur if the group is more specific (for example, wage earners with a permanent contract).

Thus, it is important to remember that the sub-sample file provides additional information on structures and percent distributions of the *structural* variables that are the specific target of study. Nonetheless, the quarterly averages should be used whenever analysing the levels of the remaining variables.

List of sub-sample variables

The sub-sample file has a lower number of records than the quarterly EAPS files. It consists of approximately 40,000 interviewed households, as compared with around 60,000 from the quarterly sample.

The additional variables available in the sub-sample file, as compared with those contained in the quarterly files, are as follows:

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION SURVEY 2005. Variables obtained only in the annual sub-sample

SECTOR	Study sector of the educational level attained
SECTR	Study sector of regulated studies in progress
SECTNR	Study sector of unregulated training
OBJFORM	Objectives of unregulated training
PAREMP	Company involvement in unregulated training
MOTEMP	Reason for having a temporary contract
ETT	Whether they were hired by a temporary employment agency
CONTPB	Role of the public employment office in obtaining the position
NUMTRA	Number of workers in the establishment
PERCAR	They have supervisory duties in his or her position
DOMICI	Whether they worked from home during the past four weeks
CONPAR	Whether they have an intensive working day or split shift
SABAD	Whether they worked on a Saturday in the last four weeks
DOMING	Whether they worked on a Sunday in the last four weeks
TARDE	Whether they worked an evening in the last four weeks
NOCHE	Whether they worked a night in the last four weeks
TURNOS	Whether they changed shifts in the last four weeks
MASHO2	Mode in which they would work the most hours
RZBUS1	Reasons for seeking alternative employment
RZBUS2	Reasons for seeking alternative employment
RZBUS3	Reasons for seeking alternative employment

CNINOS	There are no suitable childcare facilities or they cannot afford them
CADDIS	There are no suitable adult dependant care facilities or they cannot afford them
ANTBUS	Situation prior to seeking / securing employment
RZULT	Reason for leaving their last job
OCUPA*	Occupation or trade carried out in the last job
ACTA*	Activity of the establishment where they worked
SITUA*	Professional situation in the previous job
RACPAS	Situation one year ago
ACTPAS	Activity of the establishment they worked in one year ago
SITPAS	Professional situation one year ago

* Where leaving previous employment less than one year ago, the entire sample is asked