

22 March 2018

**Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). Sub-sample variables
Year 2017¹**

Main results

- The percentage of employed persons working in companies with *250 or more employees* increased to 13.3% in 2017 compared with 12.6% in 2016. In companies of up to 10 employees it decreased to 38.7%, compared to 39.2% in 2016.
- In 2017, 52.9% of unemployed people with previous work experience had stopped working because *they had finished their contract* (50.7% in 2016) and 10.3% because of *dismissal or abolition of the job* (same percentage as in 2016).
- A total of 278,100 employed persons worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons, which were 1.0% less than in 2016.
- The specializations in *Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)* and *Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary Medicine* presented the highest employment rates in 2017. *Health and social services* showed the lowest unemployment rate.
- The highest unemployment rates and the lowest employment rates corresponded to those who have studied *General Training and personal skills*, which are those who have at most reached *compulsory secondary education* or the *bacalaureate*.

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.

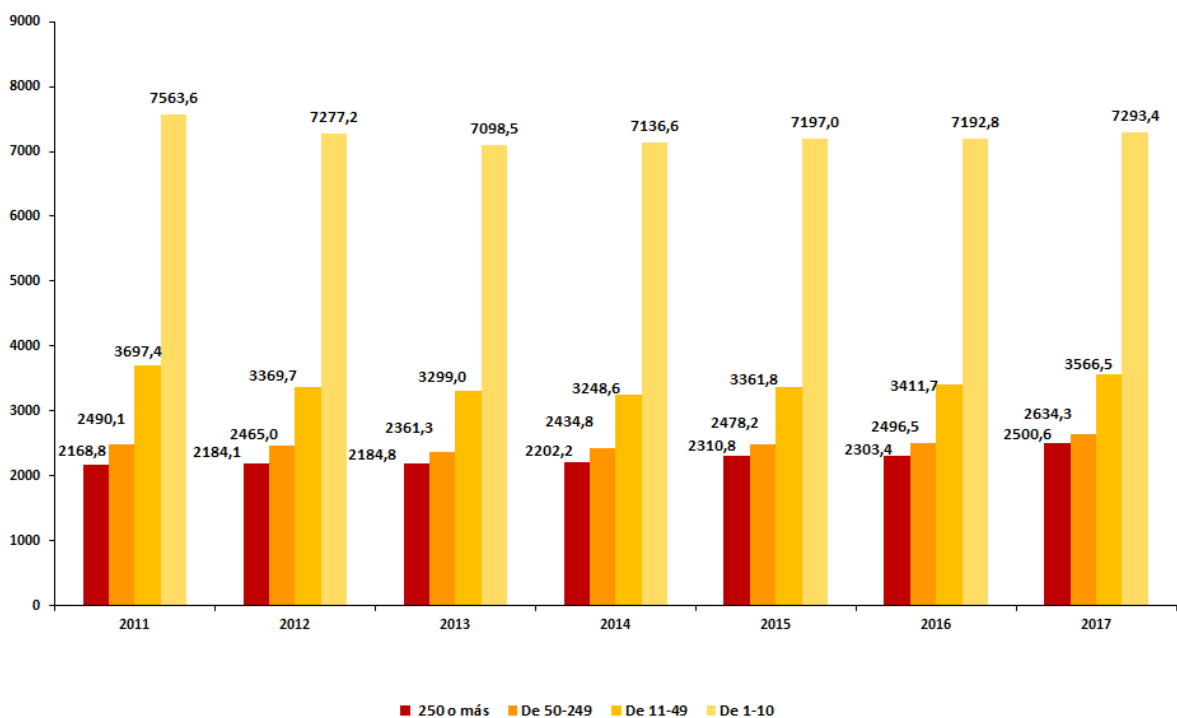
Establishment size

The average number of persons employed in 2017 was 18,824,800², representing an increase of 483,300 over 2016.

According to the size of the establishment or work centre, the number of employed persons increased in all modalities. It should be noted those of *250 or more employees*, with an increase of 197,200 persons compared to 2016, and those of *11 to 49 employees*, with 154,800 more³.

The percentage of employed persons working in companies with 250 or more employees increased to 13.3% in 2017 compared with 12.6% in 2016. On the other hand, in companies with up to 10 employees, it fell to 38.7%, from 39.2%.

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



² All the results of the subsample variables, both those commented on in this press release and those included in INEBASE, are annual averages (see the methodological annex at the end of this press release).

³ The total number of employed persons in each size category does not coincide with the total number of jobs, because there are employed persons who do not know the size of the establishment where they work.

Type of job

The majority of Spanish employees had a boss, but had no subordinates. Nearly seven out of 10 employees were in this situation in 2017.

Of the total number of employed persons, a 10,1% were *self-employed (without a boss or subordinates)*; 6,8% were *middle managers*; 6,5% were *managers*; another 6,5% were *directors of small companies, departments or branches*; and 0,7% were *directors of large or medium-sized companies*.

The percentage of *middle managers* increased compared to 2016 by eight tenths of a percentage point. On the other hand, the percentage of *employees (with bosses and without subordinates)* fell by one and a half percentage points to 69,3%.

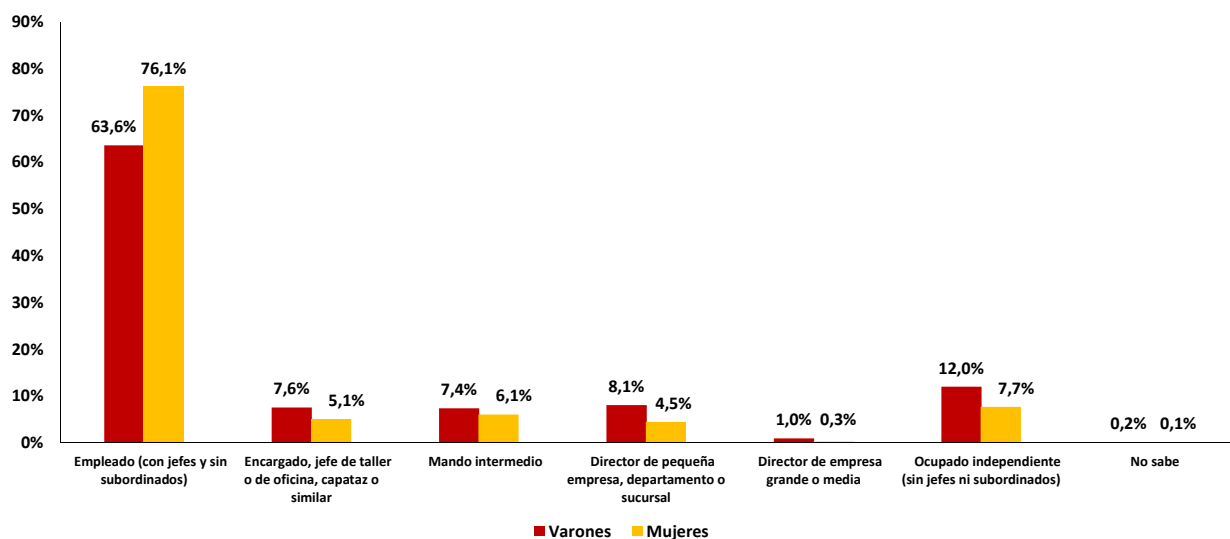
By sex, the percentage of *self-employed men (without bosses or subordinates)* was 4,3 points higher than that of women. The difference between the percentages of male and female *directors of small companies* was 3,6 points.

In the case of the position of *employee*, the percentage of women (76,1%) exceeded that of men (63,6%) by 12,5 points.

Employed persons by type of job and sex

Porcentaje	2017			2016		
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Empleado (con jefes y sin subordinados)	69,3	63,6	76,1	70,8	65,2	77,6
Encargado, jefe de taller o de oficina, capataz o similar	6,5	7,6	5,1	6,1	7,6	4,3
Mando intermedio	6,8	7,4	6,1	6,0	6,5	5,2
Director de pequeña empresa, departamento o sucursal	6,5	8,1	4,5	5,8	7,5	3,8
Director de empresa grande o media	0,7	1,0	0,3	0,7	0,9	0,4
Ocupado independiente (sin jefes ni subordinados)	10,1	12,0	7,7	10,5	12,1	8,5
No sabe	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1

Distribution of employed persons by type of job and sex. Year 2017



Labour mediation and working conditions

The number of employees in the year 2017, hired through a company for temporary work (CTW) was 538,800, which meant 3.4% of the total number of employees. This percentage reached 3.0% in 2016.

In turn, 2.0% the employees (312,400 persons) were hired via a public employment office. The percentage in 2016 was 1.8%.

In 2017, 91.8% of the persons employed did not work *any day* in their home. 4.3% worked at home *more than half of their working days* and 3.0% did it *occasionally*.

36.9% of employed persons worked at least one Saturday a month, a percentage three tenths higher than that recorded in 2016. For 60.2% of employed persons, Saturdays were not part of their working week in 2017, a percentage slightly lower than in 2016 (60.6%).

Regarding Sunday, 21.3% of the employed population worked at least one a month, compared with 21.4% in the year 2016. On the other hand, 77.0% of employed persons did not work on *any Sunday*, a percentage similar to that of 2016.

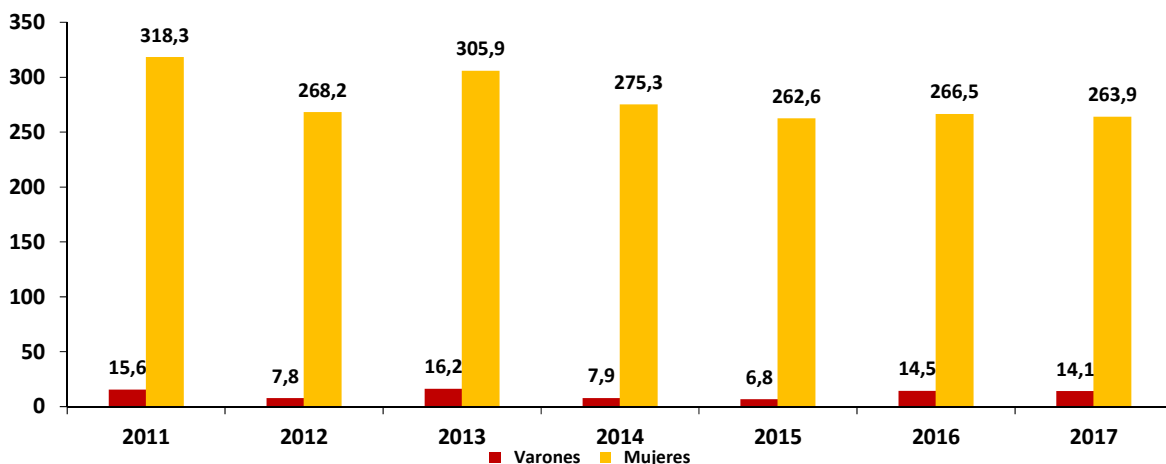
12.5% of employed persons worked on night shift (12.4% in 2016). 6.9% did so *occasionally*, and 5.6% on *more than half of their working days*. The percentage of male night workers (15.2%) surpassed the number of female night workers (9.3%).

Dependency

A total of 278,100 persons worked part-time, in order to have more time available to care for dependent persons in 2017, which was 1.0% less than in the previous year.

The majority of those who worked part-time, in order to simultaneously work as caregivers were women. 58.7% 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 2017 were previously employed. Thus, out of the average of 3,916,900 unemployed persons during this year, 3,533,200 had previously worked.

The main reason for leaving their job was the *termination of the contract*, which affected to 1,869,600 unemployed persons with previous employment (52.9% of the total, as compared to 50.7% in 2016).

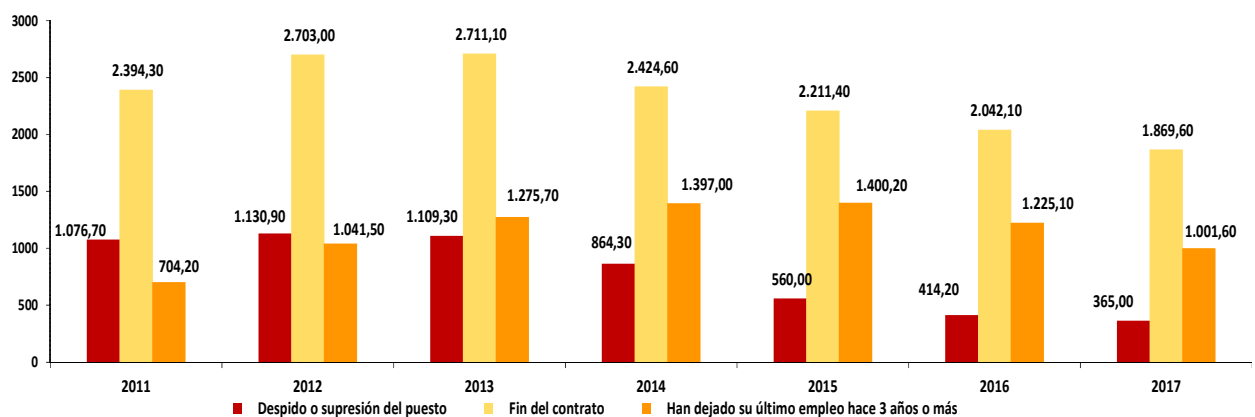
In absolute terms, unemployed persons who *left their jobs three years ago or more* decreased to 1,001,600 from 1,225,100 in the previous year. This was the category that decreased the most in 2017, accounting for 28.3% of the total number of unemployed persons with work experience, 2.1 points lower than 2016.

Another important reason for ending up unemployed was the dismissal or abolition of the job, which affected 10.3% of unemployed people with previous work experience (same percentage as in 2016).

Unemployed persons who have previously worked by reason for leaving their last job and sex

En miles de personas	2017			2016			Diferencia 2017-2016
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres	
Total	3.533,2	1.730,0	1.803,2	4.027,4	2.010,4	2.017,0	-494,2
Fin del contrato	1.869,6	967,1	902,4	2.042,1	1.051,0	991,1	-172,5
Han dejado su último empleo hace 3 años o más	1.001,6	410,8	590,7	1.225,1	540,5	684,7	-223,5
Despido o supresión del puesto (incluye regulación de empleo)	365,0	193,5	171,5	414,2	225,8	188,4	-49,2
Otras razones	202,8	105,3	97,5	232,2	131,1	101,1	-29,4
Enfermedad o incapacidad propia	39,6	23,9	15,7	42,2	28,6	13,6	-2,6
Realizar estudios o recibir formación	21,0	12,9	8,1	27,4	14,3	13,1	-6,4
Cuidado de niños o de adultos enfermos, incapacitados o mayores	9,1	2,7	6,4	20,7	5,9	14,8	-11,6
No sabe el motivo	7,9	4,7	3,2	9,0	5,2	3,8	-1,1
Otras responsabilidades familiares	10,1	4,1	6,0	7,8	2,4	5,4	2,3
Estar jubilado	6,6	4,9	1,7	6,8	5,7	1,2	-0,2

Unemployed persons with previous labour experience according to the main reasons 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.).

Considering the Spanish population 16 years and older, 60,2% had *General training and personal skills*, which correspond to persons who have at most reached *compulsory secondary education or the baccalaureate*.

The rest of the population had some specialization, especially in *Business, Administration and Law* (9.9%); *Mechanics, electronics, other technical training, industry and construction* (7.6%), and *Health and social services* (5.1%).

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

	2017		2016	
	Miles de personas	Porcentaje	Miles de personas	Porcentaje
Total	38.654,1	100	38.531,5	100
Formación general y habilidades personales	23.272,5	60,2	23.528,7	61,1
Educación	1.358,6	3,5	1.313,4	3,4
Artes, humanidades y lenguas	1.096,3	2,8	1.018,8	2,6
Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación	631,3	1,6	616,8	1,6
Negocios, administración y derecho	3.833,0	9,9	3.564,4	9,3
Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas	718,3	1,9	693,7	1,8
Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC)	717,1	1,9	705,5	1,8
Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción	2.952,6	7,6	2.913,5	7,6
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria	228,6	0,6	230,3	0,6
Salud y servicios sociales	1.957,5	5,1	1.917,0	5,0
Servicios	974,5	2,5	988,4	2,6
Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable	913,8	2,4	1.041,0	2,7

Influence of training on the labour market

The level of training achieved and the area of study of this training are decisive factors in the rates of activity and employment of the population, both in terms of their amount and the distance between the male and female rates.

Population 16 years and older trained in *Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)* presented an activity rate close to 90% (89.37%) in 2017, more than seven points higher than that of people trained in *Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary Medicine* (81.74%).

By sex, in six out of the 12 categories of the study sector analysed, the female activity rate was higher than the male rate.

The highest rates of activity were found in both men and women for those trained in *Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)*. Men specialized in *Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary Medicine* reached an activity rate of 82.91%. Women specialized in *Natural sciences, chemistry, physics and mathematics* had activity rates of 81.98%.

In turn, those persons with *General Training and personal skills programmes* presented economic activity rates of 47.74%. In the case of women, these rates stood at 39.28%.

Activity rates by sector of the educational level attained and sex

Porcentaje	2017		
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres
Total	58,83	64,73	53,24
Formación general y habilidades personales	47,74	56,35	39,28
Educación	71,91	67,78	73,03
Artes, humanidades y lenguas	71,64	75,84	68,74
Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación	80,17	79,36	80,57
Negocios, administración y derecho	80,52	81,66	79,81
Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas	79,90	78,03	81,98
Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC)	89,37	89,21	89,92
Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción	79,56	79,56	79,57
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria	81,74	82,91	78,50
Salud y servicios sociales	78,94	81,08	78,36
Servicios	81,65	81,24	81,89
Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable	20,11	32,94	12,76

In 2017, the highest employment rate, 79.68%, was recorded among people trained in *Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)*. Those who had studied *Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary Medicine* had an employment rate of 71.44% and those who were trained in *Health and social services*, 70.83%.

In turn, those persons with *General Training and personal skills* presented the lowest employment rate, of 37.12%.

Employment rates by sector of educational level attained and sex

Porcentaje	2017		
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres
Total	48,70	54,60	43,11
Formación general y habilidades personales	37,12	45,15	29,23
Educación	63,47	60,73	64,20
Artes, humanidades y lenguas	60,63	65,09	57,56
Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación	70,53	71,24	70,19
Negocios, administración y derecho	70,53	73,62	68,59
Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas	70,21	71,13	69,19
Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC)	79,68	79,48	80,34
Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción	70,82	71,29	66,89
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria	71,44	73,17	66,62
Salud y servicios sociales	70,83	75,30	69,62
Servicios	67,41	67,97	67,08
Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable	14,89	26,03	8,51

Regarding unemployment, the highest unemployment rates in 2017 were registered among those persons who had *General Training and personal skills* (22.24%).

Conversely, the lowest unemployment rates were among those trained in *Health and social services* (10.27%) and in *Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)* (10.85%).

Employment rates by sector of the educational level attained and sex

Porcentaje	2017		
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres
Total	17,22	15,66	19,03
Formación general y habilidades personales	22,24	19,88	25,57
Educación	11,75	10,40	12,08
Artes, humanidades y lenguas	15,37	14,18	16,27
Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación	12,03	10,24	12,89
Negocios, administración y derecho	12,40	9,84	14,06
Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas	12,13	8,84	15,60
Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC)	10,85	10,90	10,66
Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción	10,99	10,40	15,94
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria	12,60	11,74	15,13
Salud y servicios sociales	10,27	7,13	11,14
Servicios	17,45	16,34	18,08
Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable	25,98	20,98	33,36

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

For further information see INEbase-www.ine.es/en/
www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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