

**Economically Active Population Survey. Subsample variables**  
Year 2011

**The number of unemployed persons who left their last job three or more years ago increases 43.0% in the year 2011**

**The percentage of employed persons working some Saturdays or Sundays each month and in night shifts increases slightly**

Most Spanish workers had a boss but no subordinates in the year 2011. According to the results of the subsample variables<sup>1</sup> of the Economically Active Population Survey, **seven out of 10 workers** were in this situation, since they **had jobs as employees** (with a boss and without subordinates).

9.9% of the total employed persons in 2011 were independent workers (without a boss or subordinates); 6.6% were managers; 7.0% were directors of small companies, departments or branches; 5.7% were middle managers, and 0.8% were directors of large or medium-sized companies.

The percentage of employees remained the same with regard to 2010, that is, at 69.8%, whereas the percentage of managers decreased two tenths.

By sex, **the percentage of male directors at least doubled the percentage of female directors**, in all company sizes. In the case of the employee job, the percentage of women (77.6%) exceeded the percentage of men (63.4%).

**Employed persons, by type of position and sex.**

Percentage	2011			2010		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Employee (with a manager and no subordinates)	69.8	63.4	77.6	69.8	63.6	77.7
Supervisor, manager of a workshop or office, foreman or similar	6.6	8.1	4.6	6.8	8.5	4.6
Middle management	5.7	6.4	4.8	5.7	6.5	4.7
Director of a small company, department or branch	7.0	9.0	4.5	6.9	8.8	4.4
Director of a large or medium-sized company	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3
Self-employed worker (no manager or subordinates)	9.9	11.6	7.7	9.9	11.3	8.2
Does not know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

<sup>1</sup> The list of additional variables provided by the EAPS subsample is to be found in the methodological note, located at the end of this document.

## Working conditions

92.6% of the persons employed in 2011 did not work any day in their home. 2.7% did so occasionally, and 4.0% worked from home on over half of their working days.

**One in three persons (35.0%) worked at least one Saturday per month**, one tenth more than in 2010. For 62.5% of employed persons, Saturday was not part of their working week in 2011.

Working on Sundays was again less customary. 78.6% of employed persons did not work any Sunday. In turn, **4.3% worked one Sunday a month** (two tenths more than the previous year) **and 15.9% two or more Sundays** (five tenths more).

**12.2% of employed persons worked the night shift** (11.6% in 2010). 6.1% did so occasionally, and 6.1% on more than half of their working days. The percentage of male night shift workers (14.6%) surpassed the number of female night shift workers (9.3%).

Considering the type of hiring, the percentage of wage earners hired through a temporary employment agency (TEA) decreased from 3.0% to 2.7% in 2011, whilst 2.5% found employment through the intermediation of a public employment office (one tenth more than in 2010).

## Dependency

A total of 359,500 persons worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons in the year 2011, which were 0.6% less than in 2010.

Almost the entirety of those working part-time, in order to simultaneously work as carers, were women. 55.9% of them were of the opinion that there were not adequate services for caring for dependants, or they were unable to afford them.

## Unemployed persons

The majority of unemployed persons were previously employed. In fact, for 52.1% of them, the main reason for having stopped working in the year 2011 was the end of the contract.

### Unemployed persons who have previously worked, according to the reason for leaving their last job, by sex.

Thousands of persons	2011			2010		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>4586.0</b>	<b>2512.7</b>	<b>2073.3</b>	<b>4281.3</b>	<b>2375.7</b>	<b>1905.6</b>
Dismissal or redundancy (including employment regulation)	1067.4	661.5	405.9	1100.3	725.4	374.9
Contract ended	2390.7	1370.0	1020.7	2219.3	1252.2	967.1
Illness or disability	58.0	31.3	26.7	50.5	25.4	25.2
Undertaking studies or in training	39.9	19.8	20.1	45.2	25.0	20.2
Care of children or sick adults, disabled persons or the elderly	23.1	1.9	21.2	28.4	4.1	24.3
Other family responsibilities	8.8	1.2	7.6	15.2	1.3	13.9
Retirement (normal or early)	11.5	8.3	3.2	24.9	17.9	7.0
Other reasons	276.8	151.1	125.7	293.7	162.2	131.4
Does not know	5.0	1.4	3.6	10.6	7.4	3.1
Unemployed persons who left their last job 3 or more years ago	704.9	266.4	438.5	493.1	154.8	338.4

Another influential reason for stopping working was dismissal or redundancy, which affected 23.3% of unemployed persons.

The number of unemployed persons who left their last job three or more years ago increased 43.0%, reaching 704,900. This figure accounted for 15.4% of the total unemployed persons, 3.9 points higher than in 2010.

### Training

The annual EAPS subsample makes it possible to ascertain the "studies sector" 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.

For further information on the content of each studies sector, please go to NCED-2000: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft40%2Fced%2F&file=inebase&L=0&divi=&his=>

Considering the Spanish population aged 16 years old and over, and with an educational level of at least advanced secondary education, the group with the greatest concentration of the population was comprised of those persons who followed *Basic training programmes* (which represented 28.8% of the total, and practically corresponding to those persons who had not followed higher educational studies and only had a post-secondary education). The second group (22.1%) included those who had studied programmes relating to *Social sciences, business education and law* (sociology, psychology, economics, finance, banking, insurance, business administration and management, marketing and advertising, etc.).

Likewise, 15.9% had studied educational programmes on *Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; the manufacturing and construction industries*, and 8.8% had studied programmes on *Health and social services* (medicine, nursing, pharmacy, therapy and rehabilitation, orientation and social work, etc.).

### Population aged 16 years old and over that has completed higher secondary education, by sector of the educational level attained

	2011		2010	
	Thousands of persons	Percentage	Thousands of persons	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>17869.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17163.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Basic training and personal development programmes	5145.0	28.8	5156.6	30.0
Education	1082.0	6.1	1062.8	6.2
Arts and humanities	885.7	5.0	890.6	5.2
Social sciences, business education and law	3948.5	22.1	3851.3	22.4
Sciences	1147.4	6.4	968.9	5.6
Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; the manufacturing and construction industries	2845.3	15.9	2653.6	15.5
Agriculture	237.3	1.3	241.7	1.4
Health and social services	1574.9	8.8	1428.5	8.3
Services	790.4	4.4	755.3	4.4
Unknown, unspecified or non-applicable sectors	212.4	1.2	153.7	0.9

### Influence of training on the labour market

The population aged 16 years old and over that had completed post secondary education and had been trained in *Sciences*, in *Mechanics and electronics, the manufacturing and*

*construction industries*, and in *Agriculture, Health and Social services* presented economic activity rates higher than 82% in the year 2011.

In turn, those persons with *Basic training and personal development programmes* presented the lowest economic activity rates, these being less than 52%. In the case of women, these rates stood below 42%.

### **Economic activity rates, by sector of the educational level attained and sex.**

Percentage	2011			2010		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.01</b>	<b>67.45</b>	<b>52.92</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>68.08</b>	<b>52.26</b>
Basic training and personal development programmes	51.12	60.96	41.64	51.67	62.02	41.46
Education	75.87	75.46	76.01	74.11	74.60	73.94
Arts and humanities	77.24	80.63	75.01	75.86	79.39	73.57
Social sciences, business education and law	79.70	81.62	78.58	80.91	84.33	78.94
Sciences	83.45	84.68	81.49	86.75	88.67	83.70
Mechanics, electronics; the manufacturing and construction industries	82.34	82.90	77.23	83.42	83.72	80.83
Agriculture	87.21	86.86	88.02	84.80	84.64	85.21
Health and social services	82.79	80.67	83.41	82.93	81.69	83.29
Services	78.69	81.23	77.20	80.54	79.44	81.11
Unknown, unspecified or non-applicable sectors	24.41	37.21	16.42	23.09	38.62	14.38

In terms of unemployment, the highest unemployment rates in 2011 were registered among those persons who followed *Basic training and personal development programmes* (26.7%). Conversely, the lowest unemployment rates were recorded among those persons trained in *Education* (9.63%) and in *Health and social services* (11.65%).

Regarding the year 2010, the unemployment rates increased in almost all training sectors, except in *Arts and humanities* and in *Services*.

By age bracket, the group aged 16 to 24 years old presented the highest unemployment rates, especially in the following sectors: *Basic training and personal development programmes; Agriculture; Arts and humanities; Social sciences, business education and law* and *Mechanics, electronics, the manufacturing and construction industries*, with rates of 40% or higher.

**Unemployment rates, by sector of the educational level attained and age group. Year 2011**

Percentage

	Total	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.64</b>	<b>46.45</b>	<b>24.09</b>	<b>19.10</b>	<b>17.08</b>	<b>14.29</b>
Basic training and personal development programmes	26.73	50.28	30.05	25.63	21.44	17.22
Education	9.63	39.04	11.41	8.95	5.38	1.42
Arts and humanities	13.71	42.49	18.45	12.65	8.02	5.34
Social sciences, business education and law	15.54	40.51	20.12	11.53	11.63	8.43
Sciences	14.17	36.54	16.89	11.98	8.02	6.96
Mechanics, electronics; the manufacturing and	17.57	40.01	22.42	13.31	12.84	12.19
Agriculture	16.67	46.47	17.16	18.88	8.71	6.48
Health and social services	11.65	36.17	13.31	10.43	6.43	4.27
Services	19.65	36.07	20.28	16.67	13.01	12.28
Unknown, unspecified or non-applicable sectors	27.88	40.93	29.71	25.45	25.58	25.41

**Unemployment rates, by sector of the educational level attained and age group. Year 2010**

Percentage

	Total	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.06</b>	<b>41.61</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>17.83</b>	<b>15.30</b>	<b>13.45</b>
Basic training and personal development programmes	24.66	46.22	27.94	23.03	18.90	16.10
Education	7.86	28.28	10.53	5.72	5.87	0.68
Arts and humanities	15.02	41.69	21.56	15.32	7.33	0.37
Social sciences, business education and law	14.72	30.19	17.79	12.79	10.46	8.67
Sciences	11.38	23.75	14.51	8.62	6.34	3.02
Mechanics, electronics; the manufacturing and	14.21	33.55	16.10	11.21	10.68	10.99
Agriculture	12.35	34.20	13.52	14.86	6.39	8.21
Health and social services	9.97	26.13	13.33	8.01	5.49	3.27
Services	20.09	39.25	20.82	15.73	15.63	11.74
Unknown, unspecified or non-applicable sectors	31.58	44.36	33.77	24.02	30.12	41.14

## Technical annex

### Economically Active Population Survey, 2005 Methodology. Subsample variables

#### Background

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 subsample, distributed throughout the year, for the purpose of providing information on structural variables as an annual average. This *survey* system extended to a subsample to cover a series of variables additional to those studied each quarter is called *subsample system*, and the additional structural variables obtained are known as *subsample 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 subsample 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 subsample file

The use of a subsample 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 subsample contains, in addition to the *structural variables* for which it is specifically designed, information on the remaining Survey variables (the registers corresponding to the subsample 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 subsample must be carried out in such a way that the estimations of the said subsample are coherent with the arithmetic average of the four quarters for the groups of employed, unemployed and economically inactive persons, by sex and 10-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 subsample, 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 subsample 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 subsample variables

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

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

### **ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION SURVEY 2005. Variables obtained only in the annual subsample**

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

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