

## Economically Active Population Survey. Subsample variables Year 2014<sup>1</sup>.

### Main results

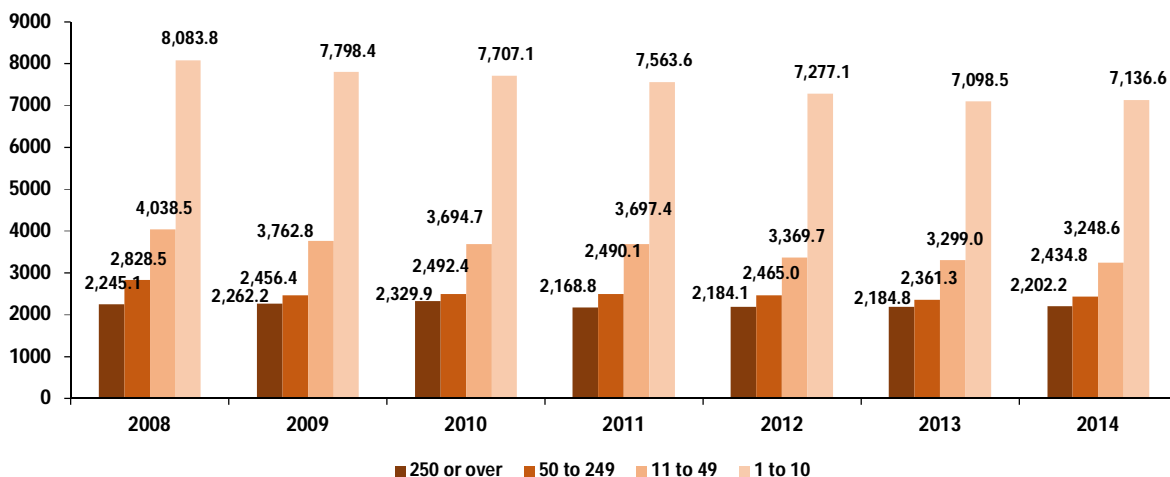
- The percentage of employed persons working in companies with 250 or over employees remained at 12.7% in 2014. Companies with up to 10 employees registered 41.4% (41.4% in 2013). In turn, companies with 11-49 employees decreased by 18.7% of the total economically active persons (19.2% in the previous year).
- Among the unemployed persons with a previous labour experience in 2014, 47.6% stopped working due to the end of their contracts (as compared to 49.1% in 2013) and 17% were fired or their position disappeared (20.1% in 2013).
- In 2014, the number of employed persons who worked part time with the purpose of taking care of dependent persons were 283,200, that is 12.1% less than the previous year.
- Specialisations in *Veterinary* and *Mathematics and Statistics* showed the highest employment rates. Also, *Mathematics and Statistics* showed the lowest unemployment rate.
- In turn, the highest unemployment rate and the lowest employment rates corresponded to *Basic training programs*. It corresponded to the persons who only have a secondary educational level or those that did not continue with higher educational studies and only had a secondary education.

<sup>1</sup> The results tables may be consulted in INEBASE:  
[http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=/t22/e308\\_mnu&file=inebase&N=&L=1,](http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=/t22/e308_mnu&file=inebase&N=&L=1,)  
Annual results. Subsample variables.

### Size of the company

In 2014, the average number of employed persons were 17,344,200. The number of employed persons who worked at a company with 250 or over employees increased by 17,400 as compared to the previous year. Also, employed persons working in establishments with up to 10 employees registered an increase of over 38,000 persons. In turn, the number of employed persons working in establishments with 11-49 employees decreased by 50,400<sup>2</sup>.

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



### Type of job

In 2014, most of the Spanish workers had a boss, but did not have any subordinate. Almost seven out of 10 workers were in this situation.

Out of the total employed persons, 11.7% were independent workers (without a boss or subordinates); 6.4% were directors of small companies, departments or branches; 6.2% were managers; 6.2% were middle managers, and 0.8% were directors of large or medium-sized companies.

The percentage of employed persons and the percentage of independent workers increased by five tenths as compared to 2013 (stand at 68.6% and 11.7%, respectively)

By sex, the percentage of male directors almost doubled the percentage of female directors in small companies, and it almost tripled the rate in the case of large or medium-size companies.

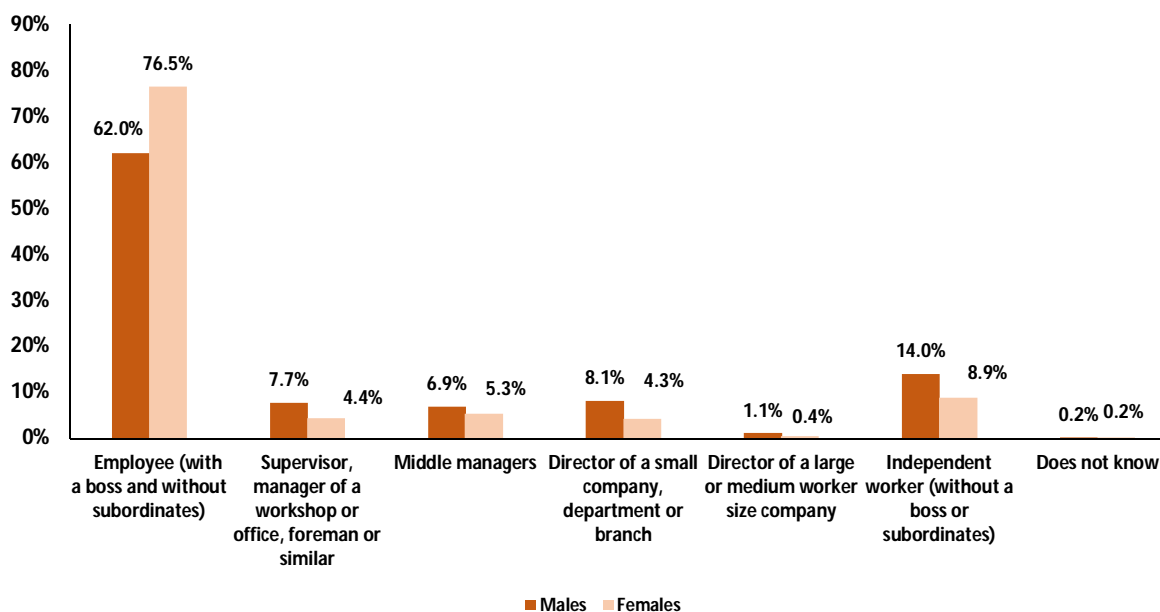
<sup>2</sup> The total of those employed in each type of size does not coincide with the total employment due to there are employed persons who does not know size of the company where they work.

In the case of the employee job, the percentage of women (76.5%) exceeded the percentage of men (62.0%) by 14.5 points.

## Employed persons by type of job and sex

Percentage	2014			2013		
	Both sexes	Males	Female	Both sexes	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Employee (with a boss and without subordinates)	68.6	62.0	76.5	68.1	61.5	76.0
Supervisor, manager of a workshop or office, foreman or similar	6.2	7.7	4.4	6.1	7.2	4.8
Middle managers	6.2	6.9	5.3	6.9	7.7	6.0
Director of a small company, department or branch	6.4	8.1	4.3	6.7	8.6	4.4
Director of a large or medium size company	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.4
Independent worker (without a boss or subordinates)	11.7	14.0	8.9	11.2	13.7	8.3
Does not know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

## Distribution of employed persons by type of job and sex



**Labour mediation and working conditions**

Regarding to the way of hiring, the percentage of wage earners that was hired via a temporary employment agency (TEA) were 391,900, that is 2.8% of the wage earners total as compared to 2,9% in 2013.

In turn, 2.0% of wage earners (281,000 persons) were hired via a public employment office. The same percentage as compared to 2013.

92.2% of the persons employed in 2014 did not work any day in their home. 2.6% did so occasionally, and 4.3% worked from home on over half of their working days.

One out of three persons (36.7%) worked at least one Saturday per month, a similar percentage to that registered in 2013. For 60.6% of employed persons, Saturday was not part of their working week in 2014.

Working on Sundays was again less customary. 4.5% worked one Sunday a month (a similar percentage to that of the previous year) and 17.1% did so two or more Sundays (1.2 points). 77.0% of employed persons did not work any Sunday (1,2 points less than in 2013).

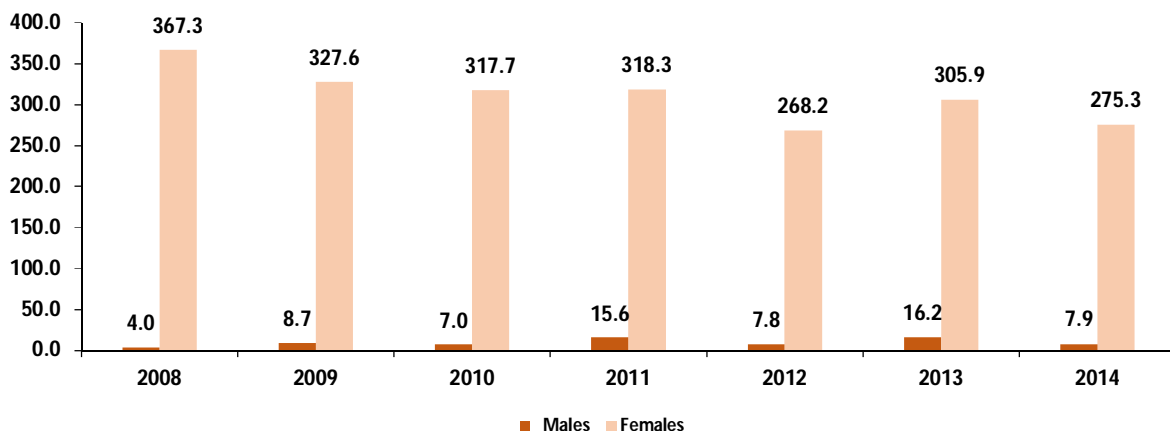
12.6% of employed persons worked the night shift (12.5% in 2013). 6.8% did so occasionally, and 5.8% on more than half of their working days. The percentage of male night shift workers (15.6%) surpassed the number of female night shift workers (9.1%).

**Dependency**

A total of 283,200 persons worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons in the year 2014, representing a decrease of 12.1% as compared with the previous year.

Almost the entirety of those working part-time in order to simultaneously work as carers, were women. 55.7% of them were of the opinion that there were not adequate services for caring for dependants (children, adults, ill persons, persons with disabilities, etc.) or they were unable to afford them.

**Part-time employed persons with the purpose of taking care of dependent persons (thousands of persons)**



## Unemployed persons

The majority of unemployed persons in 2014 were previously employed. Thus, out of the average of 5,610,400 unemployed persons during this year, 5,090,600 had previously worked.

The main reason for leaving their last job was the end of the contract, which affected to 2,424,600 unemployed persons who had been working previously (47.6% of the total) as compared to 2,711,100 in 2013 (49.1%).

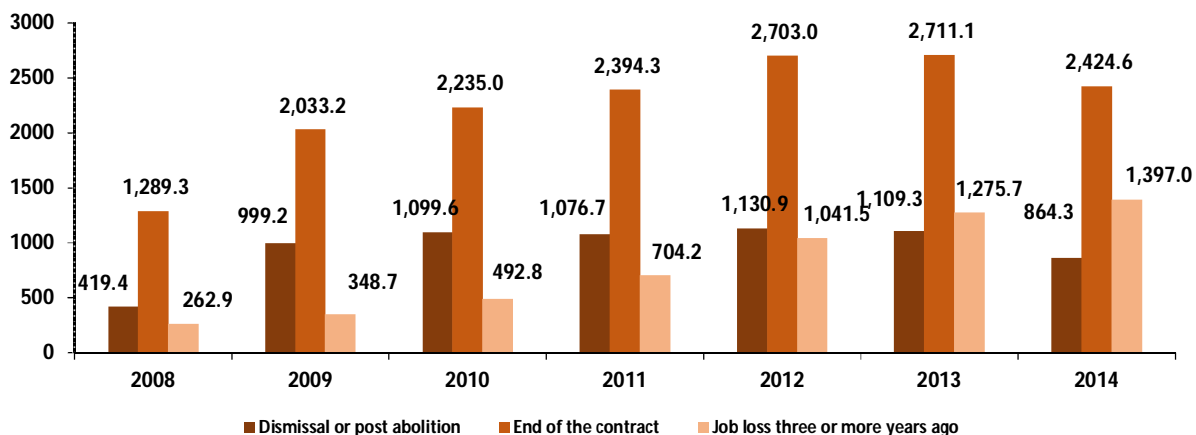
Another influential reason for being unemployed was the dismissal or the post abolition, which affected to 17.0% of the unemployed persons with a previous labour experience in 2014, as compared to 20.1% in 2013. Conversely, in absolute terms, unemployed persons from a dismissal or post abolition decreased to 864,300 this year from 1,109,300 in the previous year.

The number of unemployed persons who left their last job three or more years ago increased by 9.5%, reaching 1,397,100. This figure accounted for 27.4% of the total unemployed persons with a previous labour experience, 4.3 points higher than in 2013. In annual terms, this was also the category that increased the most, with 121,300 more.

Total	5,090.6	2,685.3	2,405.3	5,521.3	2,972.1	2,549.2	-430.7
End of contract	2,424.6	1,342.8	1,081.7	2,711.1	1,483.1	1,228.0	-286.5
They left their last job three years ago or more	1,397.0	670.7	726.4	1,275.7	584.4	691.3	121.3
Dismissal or post abolition (including employment regulation)	864.3	462.2	402.1	1,109.3	665.7	443.6	-245.0
Other reasons	303.1	165.1	138.0	297.5	172.2	125.2	5.6
Illness or disability	39.6	20.0	19.7	58.3	35.5	22.8	-18.7
Undertaking studies or in training	21.8	8.5	13.3	28.4	16.0	12.4	-6.6
Care of children or sick adults, disabled persons or the elderly	15.8	3.2	12.6	17.2	1.9	15.3	-1.4
Unknown reason	8.5	5.7	2.9	11.2	5.4	5.8	-2.7
Other personal or family responsibilities	8.4	0.5	7.9	5.0	1.3	3.8	3.4
Retirement	7.4	6.7	0.7	7.5	6.5	1.0	-0.1

Estimations under 8,0 thousands must be carefully take due to the fact that they may be affected by strong sampling errors

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



## 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.

Considering the Spanish population aged 16 years old and over, 62.12% had *Basic training programs*, which corresponded to the persons who only have a secondary educational level or those that did not continued with higher educational studies and only had a post-secondary education.

The rest of the population had some specialisation, worth noting *Business and administration* with 7.93%, *Mechanics, electronics and other technical training* with 5.92% and *Health* with 4.15%.

### Population aged 16 years old and over by sector of the educational level

	2014		2013	
	Thousands of persons	Percentage	Thousands of persons	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,514.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38,638.6</b>	<b>100</b>
01-09 Basic training programs or personal development programs	23,924.9	62.12	24,430.1	63.23
14 Educational training and sciences	1,220.9	3.17	1,167.4	3.02
21 Arts	394.6	1.02	383.8	0.99
22 Humanities	577.9	1.50	611.8	1.58
31 Social and behavioural sciences	367.1	0.95	321.3	0.83
32 Journalism and information	169.0	0.44	182.7	0.47
34 Business and administration	3,054.7	7.93	3,069.2	7.94
38 Law	619.7	1.61	591.3	1.53
42 Life sciences	154.9	0.40	149.0	0.39
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	387.2	1.01	352.6	0.91
46 Mathematics and statistics	90.7	0.24	85.8	0.22
48 Computer science	592.3	1.54	509.6	1.32
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	2,278.6	5.92	2,338.5	6.05
54 Manufacturing and production industries	241.7	0.63	234.4	0.61
58 Architecture and construction	479.9	1.25	468.5	1.21
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	219.9	0.57	194.5	0.50
64 Veterinary	47.7	0.12	53.3	0.14
72 Health	1,599.3	4.15	1,533.0	3.97
76 Social services	174.4	0.45	179.3	0.46
81 Personal services	821.6	2.13	680.6	1.76
84 Transport services	48.1	0.12	39.1	0.10
85 Environment protection	59.3	0.15	61.4	0.16
86 Security services	66.9	0.17	69.9	0.18
9 Unknown, non-specified or non-applicable sectors	923.4	2.40	931.4	2.41

### Influence of training on the labour market

The population aged 16 years old and over that had been trained in *Computer Science* presented economic activity rates higher than 90% in 2014 as well as persons trained in *Veterinary*.

By sex, women specialised in *Veterinary* reached a 96.61% economically activity rate. And Men specialised in *Computer sciences* reached a 91.50% economically activity rate.

### Economically active rates by sector and level of studies completed and sex

Percentage	2014		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59.60</b>	<b>65.83</b>	<b>53.67</b>
48 Computer sciences	90.43	91.50	86.81
64 Veterinary	90.07	84.59	96.61
85 Environment protection	89.62	89.16	90.17
32 Journalism and information	88.93	89.41	88.46
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	84.15	81.61	87.00
46 Mathematics and statistics	83.39	79.21	87.87
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	82.21	83.40	79.34
38 Law	82.14	81.50	82.73
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	81.97	82.10	79.67
81 Personal services	81.37	85.33	79.78
76 Social services	81.28	84.74	80.55
72 Health	81.09	82.56	80.64
58 Architecture and construction	80.94	80.74	81.54
34 Business and administration	80.61	83.44	79.09
31 Social and behavioural sciences	78.66	71.62	82.86
42 Life sciences	76.57	76.06	76.81
21 Arts	75.50	77.45	73.61
22 Humanities	74.44	75.39	73.89
54 Manufacturing and production industries	73.48	73.64	73.07
14 Educational training and sciences	72.28	69.39	73.15
86 Security services	68.50	65.41	86.25
84 Transport services	68.03	62.92	95.92
01 Basic training programs	49.35	57.89	41.06
9 Unknown, non-specified or non-applicable sectors	19.00	31.46	12.25

In turn, those persons with *Basic training programmes* presented economic activity rates of less than 50%. In the case of women, these rates stood at 41.06%.

Therefore, the level of training reached is a decisive factor in economically activity rates, both in the amount and the distance between the men economically activity rate and women economically activity rate.

**Employment rates by sector of the level of studies completed and sex**

Percentage	2014		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45.03</b>	<b>50.30</b>	<b>40.03</b>
64 Veterinary	80.48	78.39	82.97
46 Mathematics and statistics	78.64	76.41	81.02
48 Computer science	76.95	77.02	76.72
32 Journalism and information	74.21	73.63	74.79
38 Law	73.40	75.83	71.18
85 Environment protection	73.32	71.06	76.05
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	72.14	70.47	74.03
72 Health	71.22	75.81	69.82
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	69.81	73.13	61.74
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	67.61	68.02	60.49
31 Behavioural and social sciences	66.50	66.01	66.80
34 Business and administration	64.98	69.72	62.44
42 Life sciences	64.22	60.69	65.93
86 Security services	63.39	62.53	68.34
76 Social services	63.10	61.57	63.42
22 Humanities	62.52	64.94	61.13
14 Educational training and sciences	62.20	60.89	62.59
58 Architecture and construction	61.92	62.32	60.66
81 Personal services	59.58	66.56	56.76
84 Transport services	59.43	57.18	71.73
21 Arts	56.54	59.23	53.93
54 Manufacturing and production industries	56.48	57.64	53.67
01 Basic training programs	34.10	40.82	27.60
9 Unknown, non-specified or non-applicable sectors	11.54	19.20	7.39

In 2014, the employment rates exceeded 80% for those persons who were trained in *Veterinary*. Those persons who studied *Mathematics and statistics* or *Computer science* registered an employment rate of 78.64% and 76.95%.

In turn, persons with *Basic training programs* reached slightly above 34% in the employment rate.

Regarding unemployment, the highest 2014 unemployment rates were registered among those persons who were trained in *Basic training programs* (30.89%).

Conversely, the lowest ones were registered among persons trained in *Mathematics and statistics* (5.70%) and *Security services* (7.45%).



**Unemployment rates by sector of the level of studies completed and sex**

Percentage	2014		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24.44</b>	<b>23.60</b>	<b>25.43</b>
46 Mathematics and statistics	5.70	3.54	7.79
86 Security services	7.45	4.40	20.76
38 Law	10.63	6.95	13.95
64 Veterinary	10.65	7.32	14.12
72 Health	12.18	8.17	13.42
84 Transport services	12.64	9.12	25.22
14 Educational training and sciences	13.94	12.25	14.43
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	14.27	13.66	14.91
48 Computer sciences	14.91	15.83	11.62
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	15.08	12.31	22.17
31 Behavioural and social sciences	15.45	7.84	19.38
22 Humanities	16.01	13.86	17.27
42 Life sciences	16.13	20.20	14.16
32 Journalism and information	16.56	17.65	15.46
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	17.51	17.15	24.08
85 Environment protection	18.18	20.30	15.66
34 Business and administration	19.39	16.45	21.06
76 Social services	22.37	27.34	21.27
54 Manufacturing and production industries	23.13	21.73	26.55
58 Architecture and production	23.50	22.81	25.61
21 Arts	25.11	23.53	26.74
81 Personal services	26.78	22.00	28.85
01 Basic training programs	30.89	29.50	32.79
9 Unkown, non specified or non applicable sectors	39.25	38.95	39.68

## Methodological 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