Presentation

The fundamental results of the Active Population Survey are published quarterly in the *APS - Main Results* volume. In the publication entitled *APS - Detailed results*, with the same reference period, the information collected in the previous one is completed, supplying a broader and more broken down tabulation which facilitates an increased knowledge about the labour market.

The surveys last renewal, carried out in the first quarter of 1999, maintains the same structure in the dissemination of results. The information is facilitated in seven chapters respectively dedicated to the total population, active population, employed, unemployed, inactive population, households and evaluation of results. There has been an increase however, in the number of tables or level of breakdown of some characteristics based on the possibilities of the new questionnaire. In particular, the most relevant novelties are the tables of underemployed due to lack of hours and employees contracted by temporary employment agencies. Moreover, the first quarter of each year is included in an annex on working conditions (continuous or split day, work on Saturdays, Sundays, at the end of the evening or nights and shift changes).

The introduction containing a detailed description of the concepts and methodology used in the survey, as well as the estimates of the total Active Population (including group households) is also added, as before.

The classifications used follow the recommendations of international institutions and variations which the labour market experiences over time. In the first quarter of 1993 the National Classification of Economic Activities (NCEA-93) was used and in the second quarter of 1994 the new National Classification of Occupations was used (NCO-94). The change in the last classification meant modifications in socio-economic categories.

With respect to the education system variables used in the APS (level of training reached, studies in progress and study areas), based on the first quarter of 2000 they are coded according to the National Classification of Education (NCED-2000) that replaces the *ad hoc* classification applied previously.

The INE is grateful for the collaboration of the families surveyed and of the persons who have taken part in the APS, facilitating the user not only these tables but as many figures as could be useful to them, within the possibilities of the survey.

Carmen Alcaide Guindo

INE President

Description of the survey

Outlined below are their most important characteristics. Persons interested in knowing more may consult the following publications from the National Statistics Institute

- Description of the Survey, definitions and instructions for completion of the questionnaire.

- Treatment of the information

- The socio-economic condition in the Active Population Survey.

- Technical report: Design of the Survey and Evaluation of the data quality.

1.- Objectives

The Active Population Survey (APS) is a continuous survey whose main objective is to look at economic activity relative to its human component. It is oriented towards providing data on the main population categories in relation to the labour market (employed, unemployed, active persons, inactive persons) and to obtaining classifications of these categories according to various variables. It also facilitates obtaining temporary homogeneous series of results. Finally, given that the definitions and criteria used adjust to the recommendations approved by international institutions that deal with labour issues, allows comparison with data from other countries.

Detailed results are obtained for the whole country. For Autonomous Communities and provinces information is offered on the main characteristics with the degree of breakdown that the variation coefficient of the estimators permits.

2.- Geographical scope

The Active Population Survey (APS) covers the whole country

3.- Population scope

The survey is directed at the population that lives in family dwellings, in other words, those used the whole year or the majority of the year as a habitual or permanent dwelling. Therefore, so called *group households*, an example of which, are hospitals, hotels, orphanages, prisons, convents, etc. are excluded. Families who, forming an independent group, reside in these establishments, as may occur with directors of centres, concierges and porters are included however.

However, not all the population that lives in group households are excluded. Males who are doing military service, students on internships, nurses in health centres and prisoners in prisons are included in their dwellings of origin, given that their families provide information on them. Nevertheless, these categories will be underestimated in some cases, whether because the links with their families have weakened or because these have not been declared to the interviewer.

In total, the population excluded from the survey represents less than 1% of the total.

4.- Reference periods

We will differentiate the following:

4.1.- Reference period of the results of the survey.

This is the quarter.The interviews are divided uniformly over the three weeks of this period and the results obtained refer to an average week of the same.

4.2.- Information reference period.

As a general rule, it is the previous week (from Monday to Sunday) on the date on which the interview is carried out. The answer to the questions on the questionnaire will therefore always be expressed in relation to this week. Nevertheless, there are questions with special reference periods, among which the following are noteworthy:

- methods of looking for work (question E1), the peculiarities of the working day (questions D-19 and D-21 to D-25) and those relative to studies have been followed (question B-4 and following section B) refer to the four weeks previous to the interview.

- availability to work (questions C-7, D-35 and E-3) refers to the fifteen days following the date of the survey.

- the age of the interviewee refers to the age on the last day (Sunday) of the reference week.

- section I and questions 14 and 15 of minors refer to the situation a year ago.

- section J, doing paid work at some point the previous year.

5.- Definitions

The definitions are based on recommendations by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) approved at the thirteenth and sixteenth International Work Statistics conference (Geneva 1982 and 1998, respectively).

On the other hand, all the characteristics defined refer to the *national* and not the *domestic* concept given that it is not possible to collect information on the population who work in Spain and live abroad as the survey is directed at the population who live in family dwellings. Included therefore are:

- Spaniards established in Spain.

- Spanish civilians who are abroad for a period less than a year (over the border, temporary, tourists, patients ...).

- non-diplomatic foreign civilians established in Spain for a period greater than a year.

By agreement, they also include:

- Spanish students abroad.

- Spanish military and diplomats who work outside Spain.

- the crews of boats and airships used by resident units in Spain.

- National scientific bases Spanish personnel abroad.

Excluded are:

- foreign civilians in Spain for a period less than a year.

- Foreign military and diplomats who work as such in Spain.

- Non-resident personnel in Spain who work in foreign scientific bases established in Spanish territory.

- foreign students in Spain.

5.1.- economically active population

This is the set of persons from some determined units who, in a given reference period, supply labour for the production of economic goods and services or who are available and seek to incorporate themselves into the production.

According to whether the reference period is long (twelve months for example) or short (a maximum of a week) a habitual or short term situation is reflected. In the Active Population Survey, given its periodic character, the latter has been selected.

In this survey therefore, the economically active population includes all persons 16 and over who during the reference week (the one previous to that which corresponds to doing the interview according to the calendar) meet the necessary conditions for its inclusion among employed or unemployed persons according to what is defined below. A group which also facilitates results is the **Potential Active Persons** which is the economically active population plus those denominated potentially active which is defined below in the inactive persons section.

5.2.- employed

These are persons of 16 and over who during the reference week have worked for others (employees) or exerted an activity for themselves, in the said week having been able to:

- work at least an hour for a wage, salary, company benefit or family profit, in cash or in kind.

- with employment or without working, absent from work but maintaining a strong link with it. The force of this link is determined in agreement with the belief of the interviewee whether to incorporate himself or herself or not into the company and whether they are receiving any type of remuneration or not.

The following situations are noteworthy:

- persons who look after their house without remuneration, provide social services or unremunerated charity work and in general, those who exert activities without a profit objective are not employed. Occasional, seasonal or discontinuous workers in the period of lesser activity who have not worked in the reference week are not employed either.

- students who work in exchange for remuneration and apprendices who receive remuneration in cash or in kind are employed. Also employed are those who are suspended because of an employment regulation which may incorporate them back into the company and

in general, all those who are absent from their jobs because of holidays, illness, maternity leave, etc., which are all situations that imply the existence of a strong link with employment.

Employees (or freelance workers) are subdivided into: public sector employees and private sector employees. The former includes both civil servants and labour contractors whether they are fixed or temporary.

Freelance workers are subdivided into: employers (with company in franchise and without company in franchise), business persons without employees and independent workers (with company in franchise and without company in franchise), family aid (persons who work without remuneration regulated in the company by a family member with whom they live) and members of cooperatives (these are partners who work in the same, including those of Anonymous Labour Societies).

Employed are classified according to the type of working day by: working full time or part time. The basis for this classification is the declaration by the interviewee, while the limits that cannot be considered part time work are exceeding thirty five hours a week nor can work be considered full time if it does not reach thirty hours a week.

It is considered that employees have a contract or labour relation when their termination is fixed by objective conditions such as the expiry of a date, carrying out a determined task, etc. In another case, it is considered that the contract (or labour relation) is indefinite.

Within occupation there is a special situation which is **subemployment due to insufficiency of hours**. According to ILO recommendations subemployment exists due to insufficiency of hours when the employed person wishes to work more hours (in the same job, in another job or finding a second job), is available to work more hours, during a subsequent period determined in agreement with the national situation and has worked during the reference period of the survey, an effective number of hours less than a certain limit which will be defined by virtue of national circumstances.

In the Active Population Survey the following definition is applied: subemployed are those employed who due to insufficiency of hours wish to work more hours, who are available to work during the two weeks subsequent to the reference week (or who declare that they are not available due to the prenotice period) and whose effective hours worked in the reference week, both in the main job and a possible second job, are less than the weekly hours that employed persons normally work full time in the activity branch in which the subemployed persons has their main job.

Together with the recommendations on subemployment through insufficiency of hours, the ILO has approved some recommendations on **inadequate job situations**. These are labour situations that limit capacities and well being of workers with respect to an alternative employment situation. The ILO mentions three situations of inadequate employment.

> *- inadequate employment in relation to competences*, characterised by the inappropriate and insufficient use of professional competences.

> *- inadequate employment related to income*, a result of the insufficient organisation of work or low productivity, tools, equipment or insufficient training or deficient infrastructure.

> *- inadequate employment related to excessive working hours* related to a situation in which the employed person wishes or looks to work less hours with a consequent reduction of income.

In any case, the ILO indicates that it is necessary to further develop the statistical definitions and methods to describe the previous situations.

5.3.- unemployed

Unemployed are considered to be all those persons of 16 and over who during the reference week have simultaneously been:

- **without work**, in other words, who have not had a job working for others or for themselves during the reference week.

- **in search of work**, in other words, that specific measures have been taken to look for a job working for somebody else or that steps have been taken to set oneself up during the previous month.

- **available to work**, in other words, in conditions to start work within two weeks from Sunday of the reference week.

Unemployed persons are also considered persons 16 and over who during the reference week were without work, available to work and who are not looking for work because they have already found one which they will start after the reference week. Therefore, in this case effective job search criteria are not demanded.

Similarly, persons absent from their job as a consequence of a suspension due to an employment regulation which means that they cannot incorporate themselves into the company, who have looked for work and are available to work are similarly unemployed.

If a person meets the conditions defining an unemployed person they will be considered as such, although this situation may be accounted for with others such as student or housework.

Unemployed persons are divided into: unemployed looking for their first job and unemployed who have worked previously.

5.4.- inactive population

The inactive population deals with all persons 16 and over of either sex, unclassified as employed and unemployed nor population counted separately during the reference week.

It covers the following functional categories:

- **persons who care for the household:** persons of either sex, without carrying out an economic activity, who are dedicated to maintaining their own households without remuneration; for example, housewives and other family members who care for the household and the children. (Code **3**)

- **students:** persons of either sex whom, without carrying out an economic activity, receive systematic education at any level. (Code **1**)

- **retired or preretired:** persons who have had a previous economic activity and who because of their age or other reasons have abandoned it, thereby receiving a pension (or some preretirement income) because of their previous activity. (Code **2**)

- **persons who receive a pension other than retirement or pre-retirement.** (Code **5**)

- **persons who do social work, charity activities on a voluntary basis, etc**. (excluding family assistance). (Code **6**)

- **incapacitated to work.** (Code **4**)

- **other situation:** persons who, without carrying out any economic activity, receive public or private assistance and all those not included in any of the previous categories. (Code **7**)

Given that the interviewees may highlight more than one situation or category of inactivity in the question corresponding to the questionnaire, they may be classified according to the main and secondary inactivity situation.

For the variable *class of inactivity*, given that a person may highlight up to three previously described situations and that the tables of results only may be assigned to just one inactivity situation, their inclusion in a determined category is governed by the following rule: is the person is under 40, the order of preference is 4>1>5>3>6>7>2. If they are 40 or over, the order of preference is 2>4>1>5>3>6>7. For example, if a woman of 43 is a housewife (3), student (1) and who does charity activities (6) it is considered for the effects of tabulation that the main class of inactivity is that of student and that the second class of inactivity is that of households tasks.

With respect to the reasons for inactivity, inactive persons may be subdivided into the following groups:

- Persons *without work and available* to work who are not looking for work for some of the following reasons:

    1. believe that they will not find work having never looked.

    2. believe that they will not find work having looked previously.

    Both cases constitute the group of **downhearted**

    3. do not believe that there is anything available in the surrounding area.

    4. do not believe that there is anything that adapts to their qualifications.

    5. are affected by an employment regulation (this will be those persons affected who believe that they will not be able to reincorporate themselves into the company.)

    6. do not know where to go to find it.

    7. expecting the season of greatest activity.

    8. expecting the results of previous negotiations.

    9. waiting to restart their freelance activity.

    Persons who indicate some of these new reasons not to look for work constitute the **potential active persons group.**

    Potential active persons together with active persons form the group known as **potential active persons.**

- Persons *without work, available* to work and not looking for employment because they:

    10. are ill or incapacitated.

    11. are prevented by personal or family reasons.

    12. are studying or training.

    13. are retired.

    14. do not need to work.

    15. other causes different to those highlighted from 1 to 14

- Persons without work and not available to work.

5.5.- population counted separately

Males who are doing military service (or social replacement service) are considered population counted separately, that is, not included among active persons or among inactive persons, independently of whether they worked in the reference week or not.

6.- Schema

The population may be classified in the following way:

**-Less than
16 years**

**-Persons of
16 years or over**

Active population	Employed	employees (or they work for others)	employees from the public sector
			employees from the private sector
		who work for themselves	employers business people without employees or independent workers members of cooperatives family assistance
		another situation	
	Unemployed	seeking first job	
		who have worked before	
Inactive population	students housework retired or preretired persons receive a pension different from retirement or preretirement carry out charity activities incapacitated to work another situation		
Population counted separately	who work		
	who do not work		

7.- Rates

- Global rate of activity.

This is the quotient between the total number of active persons and the total population.

It is calculated for both sexes and for each one of them separately.

- Specific activity rate.

The specific activity rate for a determined age interval is the quotient between the number of active persons of these ages and the population corresponding to the interval.

This is generally calculated for both sexes and for each one of them separately. The age intervals are usually five year or ten year.

The specific activity rate for persons 16 and over is what is usually called *activity rate*

- Unemployment rate.

This is the quotient between the number of unemployed and active persons. It is calculated for both sexes and for each one of them separately.

- Specific unemployment rate.

The specific unemployment rate for a determined age interval is the quotient between the unemployed of ages included between the interval extremes and active persons of the said interval.

This is generally calculated for both sexes and for each one of them separately. The age intervals are usually five year or ten year.

- Potential specific activity rate.

The potential specific activity rate for a determined age interval is the quotient between the potential active persons (active persons + potential active persons) at these ages and the population corresponding to the interval.

8.- Design of the sample

The Active Population Survey is a continuous statistical investigation framed within the design of the General Population Survey which is a model used by the INE as a framework for surveys directed at households. The most important aspects of the design are:

8.1.- Type of sample. Stratification

The type of sample used is a two stage sample with stratification of the first stage units.

The first stage units are made up by censal sections. The second stage units are main family dwellings and fixed accommodation (shacks, caves, etc.).

Within the second stage units no subsample is made. Information is collected on all persons who have their habitual residence the same.

The censal sections are stratified with double criteria:

Geographical criterion (stratification):

The sections are grouped into strata in agreement with the province and type of municipality (according to demographic importance) to which they belong.

Socio-economic criterion (substratification):

Within each geographical stratum the censal sections are grouped in substrata to deal with the socioeconomic category of the households located in the section.

8.2.- Size of the sample. Fixing

The size of the current sample is 3484 sections, investigating a theoretical number of 18 dwellings by section. The final sample rises to some 65.000 dwellings a quarter.

The distribution of sections by provinces has been carried out by fixed commitment between the uniform and proportional. Within each province fixing between stata has been based on the proportional.

8.3.- Selection of the sample

The selection of the sample has been carried out in such a way that within each stratum any dwelling has the same probability of being selected, in other words, selfweighted samples are obtained. For this the sections are selected with probability proportional to the number of family dwellings existing in the same, in agreement with the data from the last census or register. Within each section dwellings are selected by means of the application of a systematic sample with random start.

8.4.- Distribution of the sample in time. Rotation shifts

Each period of the survey lasts one quarter. The sample is distributed uniformly over this period, for which each one of the sections is visited in one of the 13 weeks of the quarter.

The total sample is divided into three monthly independent subsamples, each one of them representative of the whole population.

In successive quarters, the sections sample remains invariable. However, in order to avoid families collaborating from tiring, the sample of dwellings is renewed partially in a sixth section.

For these purposes, the total sample of sections is divided into six groups, that are known as **rotating groups** renewing each quarter dwellings from the sections that belong to a certain shift.

Therefore a selected dwelling remains in the sample and is interviewed over six consecutive quarters.

8.5.- Estimators

Ratio estimators are used, taking the demographic population projections elaborated each quarter by the INE as a variable.

9.- Quality of the estimates

The estimates of all surveys carried out by sample are affected by two types of error:

> a) Sample errors

> Errors outside the sample

Sample errors appear as a consequence of the use of a part of the population to estimate characteristics of the whole population. In general, this is in proportion to the size of the sample causing sample error to decrease, although the characteristics of the design and the nature of the variable investigated also has an influence.

Errors outside the sample include a whole series of errors that occur in the different phases of a survey, from the design of the questionnaire to the publication of the final results, (deficient definitions, errors in the framework, lack of response in the informant units, coding and recording errors, etc.).

9.1.- Sample errors

A good indicator of the sample error of an estimator is its typical deviation.

In the Active Population Survey for the calculation of the sample error of a certain characteristic the reiterated semisample method is used.

The formula that facilitates estimating the sample error is:

$$D(\hat{X}) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(\hat{X}_i - \hat{X}\right)^2}{r}}$$

where:

r = the number of reiterations used

$\hat{X}_i =$ the estimate obtained with the nth reiteration applying the same estimate process as for the complete sample

$\hat{X} =$ the estimate obtained with the complete sample. Each reiteration is a sub sample made up of a number of sections equivalent to 50 per cent of the total sample. 40 reiterations are used in the APS which have been made up by pairing sections within each stratum and randomly assigning in each pair 20 reiterations to the first sample and the remaining 20 to the latter. In this way, each section features in half of the reiterations.

The variation coefficient appears as a percentage in the tables, whose expression is:

$$C.V.(\hat{X}) = \frac{D(\hat{X})}{\hat{X}} \times 100$$

The sample error provides us with an existing numerical interval in which there is a certain confidence, measured in terms of probability, of containing the real value of the estimated characteristic. The confidence interval most used is that included among the estimate less twice the sample error and the estimate plus twice the sample error. This interval has 95% confidence of finding in it the real value which is being estimated.

All estimates with high sample errors must be taken with reservations, although it must be the user who, in agreement with the degree of reliability that is specified, determines whether a datum with a certain sample error is useful or not for the taking of decisions.

9.2.- Errors outside the sample

This group includes all errors that do not occur as a consequence of the use of samples for the estimate of a determined characteristic.

For the APS a study of the lack of response caused by the refusals of informant units is carried out, as well as coverage and content errors.

9.2.1.- Lack of response

In case of a lack of partial response (some data from the persons surveyed are missing) an automatic imputation is carried out. The lack of total response (dwelling worthy of survey which has not been able to be surveyed through absence, refusal or through being inaccessible at interview) received a different treatment according to whether the first or a subsequent interview is being dealt with.

In the first interview absent and inaccessible dwellings are visited again to get the information. If the dwelling is still inaccessible or the family is still absent they are visited again the following quarter.

Refusals in the first interview are replaced randomly by other dwellings in the same section. If the refusal occurs in second or successive interviews there is no replacement, although visits are repeated in subsequent quarters.

Housing not worthy of survey (those for purposes different to those of family dwellings, those empty and temporary) are visited in subsequent quarters in case they have changed to being worthy of survey.

Treatment of lack of total response in interviews subsequent to the first consists of repeating the data from the dwelling obtained in the previous quarter.

9.2.2.- Coverage and content errors

- Coverage errors: those caused by omission or erroneous inclusion of units in the survey.

- Content errors: these occur when one or some of the characteristics of the interviewee are erroneously collected in the survey.

To evaluate both errors, an evaluation survey is carried out quarterly consistent with selecting a subsample of dwellings in which the interview is repeated. The data obtained in the first interview or original interview (O.I.) are compared with those obtained in the second or repeated interview (R.I.).

Based on this comparison indicators of the coverage of persons and dwellings are obtained.

To quantify the content errors of a determined characteristic C with modalities K the following indicators are used:

Percentage of identically classified from the nth modality of characteristic C.

$$\text{P.I.C.} = \frac{n_{ii}}{n_{i.}} \times 100$$

This is an indicator of response stability.

2. Net change index of the nth modality of characteristic C.

$$\text{I.C.N.} = \frac{n_{.i} - n_{i.}}{n_{i.}} \times 100$$

It is an indicator of the sign and quantity of the estimate skew provided by the survey.

3. Global consistency index of characteristic C.

$$I.\,C.\,G. = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} n_{ii}}{n} \times 100$$

where:

I = represents a certain modality of characteristic C (I=1,..., K)

$n_{ii} =$ is the number of persons who have been classified with modality I in both interviews (O.I. and R.I.)

$n_{i.} =$ is the total persons who have been classified with modality I in the repeated interview (R.I.)

$n_{.i} =$ is the total persons who have been classified with modality I in the original interview (O.I.)

n = is the total persons classified in both interviews with respect to reference characteristic C.

$$n = \sum_{i,j}^{k} n_{ij}$$

10.- Collection and treatment of the data

The dwellings in the sample are visited or contacted by phone by the interviewers that the INE has in each one of its provincial delegations (one in each province capital plus Ceuta and Melilla). The surveys are collected by means of a laptop or desktop computer which facilitates controlling the most important errors, especially those known as movement errors.

Interviewees are supervised by those responsible for the group, under the direction of a specialised civil servant.

Once the interview has been finalised and revised, the information is sent by teleprocessing to INE Central Services where the information is treated in a computerised manner to guarantee its internal coherence, assigning the elevation factors and obtain tables and series of results.

Codes and regulations used in the tabulation of some APS variables

0 Note for the codes and rules used in the tabulation of some APS variables

In this section information is given on the codes and regulations used in the tabulation of variables, *level of training reached, studies in progress, study sectors, reason for looking for another job and class of inactivity.*

1 Level of training reached, studies in progress and study sectors

These variables are obtained from questions B-1 and B-5 from section B (education and training) of the questionnaire. They are coded, from the first quarter of 2000, based on the National Classification of Education (NCED-2000).

Classifications used in the tables of this publication are:

a) Reduced and detailed classification of training level attained

b) Reduced and detailed classification of studies in progress

c)   Reduced (to 1 digit) and detailed (to 2 digits) classification of the study sectors of training level reached

d)   Reduced classification (to 1 digit) of studies in progress sectors

a) The **reduced** classification of the *level of training reached* considers the following categories which group the codes from NCED-2000. These indicate:

Illiterate: 80

Primary education: 11, 12

First stage secondary education

   and corresponding labour training and placement: 21, 22, 23

Second stage secondary education

   and corresponding labour training and placement: 31, 32, 33, 34

G. Training & job placement with secondary degree (2nd stage): 41

Higher education, except doctorate: 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56

Doctorate: 61

   The **detailed** classification of the *level of training reached* considers the following categories that group the codes of NCED-2000 which indicate:

Z Illiterates: 80

B Primary education: 11, 12

   11 Incomplete primary education

   12 Complete primary education

E. Training & job placement that does not require first stage degree

   degree: 21

D First stage of secondary education: 22, 23

   22. First stage of secondary education without school graduate degree or

   equivalent

23. First stage of secondary education without school graduate degree or equivalent

E. Training & job placement that requires first stage of secondary educ. degree: 31

F Secondary stage of secondary education: 32, 33, 34

32 School leaving education

33 Intermediate technical-professional education

34. Intermediate music and dance education

G. Training & job placement that requires 2nd stage of secondary educ. degree: 41

h. Higher level technical-professional education: 51

I Degrees (non-convalidated) from universities and training and higher professional training job placement: 52, 53

52 University degrees (non-homologous)

G. Training and professional training job placement

j. First and second year tertiary education: 54, 55

54. First and second year tertiary education and equivalent or

3 complete degree courses or equivalent credits

55. First and second year tertiary education, of

only second year and equivalent

k. Official professional specialisation studies: 56

L Third stage university education (doctorate): 61

The **detailed** classification of the *studies in progress* considers the following categories that group together the NCED-2000 codes which indicate:

Not following any: Without code in studies in progress

Primary education: 11, 12, 13

First stage secondary education

  and corresponding labour training and placement: 21, 22, 23

Second stage secondary education

  and corresponding labour training and placement: 31, 32, 33, 34, 35

G. Training & job placement with secondary degree (2nd stage): 41

Higher education, except doctorate: 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58

Doctorate: 61

Others studies: 91, 92, 93

The **detailed** classification of the *studies in progress* considers the following categories that group together the NCED-2000 codes which indicate:

Not following any: Without code in studies in progress

B Primary education: 11, 12, 13

11 Primary education

12 Initial education for adults

13. Intermediate level music and dance education

E. Training & job placement that does not require first stage

degree: 21

D First stage of secondary education: 22, 23

22 Obligatory secondary education

23 Adult secondary education

E. Training & job placement that requires first stage of secondary educ. degree: 31

F Secondary stage of secondary education: 32, 33, 34, 35

32 School-leaving education

33 Intermediate technical-professional education

34. Intermediate music and dance education

35 Official language school education

G. Training & job placement that requires 2nd stage of secondary educ. degree: 41

h. Higher level technical-professional education: 51

I Degrees (non-convalidated) from universities and training and higher professional training job placement: 52, 53

52 University degrees (non-homologous)

G. Training and professional training job placement

j. First and second year tertiary education: 54, 55

54. First and second year tertiary education and equivalent

55. First and second year tertiary education, of

only second year and equivalent

K Studies that require a university degree: 56, 57, 58

56 Official professional specialisation studies

57 Postgraduate studies in universities or other institutions

58 Training and job placement that requires university qualifications

L Third stage university education (doctorate): 61

M Others studies: 91, 92, 93

91 Company or organisation training programs

92 Other training programs that do not specify an academic requirement to carry them out.

93 Leisure and culture recreational programs that do not specify an academic requirement to carry them out

c) The reduced **classification (to 1 digit)** of *study sectors* from the **level of training reached** considers the following categories that group together the NCED-2000 codes. These indicate:

Basic training and personal development programs: 0

Education: 1

Arts and humanities: 2

Social sciences, business education and law: 3

Sciences: 4

Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing and construction industry: 5

Agriculture: 6

Health and social services: 7

Services: 8

Unknown sectors, unspecified or not applicable: 9

The detailed **classification (to 2 digits)** of *study sectors* from the **level of training reached** is perfectly explicit in the tables because the corresponding codes from NCED-2000 are included in them. Thus they are not repeated here.

d) The reduced **classification (to 1 digit)** of *study sectors* from **studies in progress** considers the following categories that group together the NCED-2000 codes. These indicate:

Does not follow any

Basic training and personal development programs: 0

Education: 1

Arts and humanities: 2

Social sciences, business education and law: 3

Sciences: 4

Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing and construction industry: 5

Agriculture: 6

Health and social services: 7

Services: 8

Unknown sectors, unspecified or not applicable: 9

There is no table with a **detailed classification (to 2 digits)** of *sectors* of **studies in progress** for which reason they are not included here.

2 Reasons for looking for another job

This variable is obtained from question D-34 of the questionnaire. This question admits up to three possible answers. Given that a person may only assign a category in the tables, it has been necessary to establish a rule to carry out the said task. This rule established a dominant hierarchy between the possible answers that the interviewee could give.

The possible answers that an interviewee could give to the question why they are looking for another job are the following:

Wanting a job which adapts more to their training: 1

Due to Insecurity in His/Her Current Job: 2

To complement the job that he already has: 3

Because they want a job with more hours: 4

Because they want a job with fewer hours: 5

Because they want a job with greater income per hour: 6

To improve conditions in their current job (as to well being, transport time, hours…): 7

Through considering his current activity as provisional: 8

For other reasons: 9

Not Seeking Another Job: 10

The dominant hierarchy which was adopted was to consider the answer with code 7 most relevant, after which codes 6, 8, 2, 3 and finally all the others according to their order number. Specifically, the dominance rule adopted was, to consider in decreasing order of importance the answers in the following manner:

7 >6 >8 >2 >3 >1 >4 >5 >9 (code 10 is not a reason for looking)

For example, an interviewee who responds that they are looking for another job to improve current working conditions (7), due to insecurity in their current job and because they want a job more adapted to their training, would be included, for the purposes of tabulation, in code 7.

3 Class of inactivity

This variable is obtained from question H-1 (various situations) of the questionnaire. As in the previous case, this question admits up to three possible answers. For the purposes of tabulation the same problem is presented as before, that of assigning each person to just one category, in the case that we wish to get to know their main class of inactivity or that of assigning two categories, in the case of a table which crosses the main inactivity with the secondary one.

The solution adopted was the same type as that highlighted perviously, in other words, agreeing a hierarchy of dominance between the possible answers. The situations of inactivity which the interviewee may answer are the following:

Student (although on holiday): 1

Receives a retirement pension or preretirement income: 2

Dedicated to Household Tasks: 3

Incapacitated to work: 4

Receiving a pension different from retirement (or preretirement): 5

Carrying out voluntary social work, charitable activities etc…: 6

Other situations: 7

The dominant rule considered is in this case:

- If the person is under 40, the order of preference is:

   4 >1 >5 >3 >6 >7 >2

- If their age is 40 or over, the order of preference is:

   2 >4 >1 >5 >3 >6 >7

For example, a woman of 43 years dedicated to household tasks (3), a student (1) and who carries out charity activities, is considered, for the purposes of tabulation, to have a main class of inactivity which is student and their secondary class of inactivity that of household tasks.

Publications

The information obtained from the Active Population Survey is published quarterly in an informative sheet *(INE figures)* and in two volumes:

- Main Results

- Detailed results

 Two other publications are elaborated annually:

- Annual Tables

- Migrations survey

Finally, the following is published biannually:

- Movement statistic. Analysis of results

There is also data obtained from the survey in the monthly bulletin and in the INE yearbook.

Moreover the Institute's database is functioning where a great quantity of series of results of the Active Population Survey are covered.

Both these series such as the informative sheet may be consulted on the INE web page:

> //www.ine.es

Finally, there exists the possibility of requesting the final survey file with anonymous individual data as well as requests for specific tables that the user needs (as long as the size of the sample permits this).

Internet: www.ine.es

Both these series such as the informative sheet may be consulted on the INE web page:

> //www.ine.es