INE

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA

The Working Life of People with Disabilities

Exploitation of the Ongoing Sample of Professional Life and of the State Database of People with Disabilities

Methodology and general description of the operation

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Introduction

The group of persons with disabilities has been a key priority for social policies developed in recent years. One of the essential aims of these policies is to integrate these people into the labour market.

It is thus essential for us to have up-to-date data on these persons, with a primarily focus on understanding their integration into the labour market and their labour market situation.

In line with this objective, there are already two annual statistical operations in the National Statistical Plan: the Employment of Persons with Disabilities and the Salary of Persons with Disabilities.

The Working Life of People with Disabilities (WLPD) statistic rounds out the two aforementioned statistics, enriching the information contained in the Ongoing Sample of Professional Life (OSPL), prepared by the General Social Security Treasury (GSST), with the State Database of People with Disabilities (SDPD).

This document explains all the aspects of this new statistical operation: sources of information, periodicity, statistical units, etc.

1 Objectives and Construction of the Operation

The Working Life of People with Disabilities (WLPD) statistic appears with the code 30332 in the Inventory of Statistical Operations, has the code 7427 in the 2020 Annual Program, and will be included in the 2021-2024 National Statistical Plan with the code 7427.

Its main objective is to obtain information about the working life of persons with disabilities, as compared to persons without disabilities.

The elements used in its elaboration are the Social Security Ongoing Sample of Professional Life (OSPL), and the State Database of People with Disabilities (SDPD), of the Institute for the Elderly and Social Services (IMSERSO). Both organizations provide the aforementioned data to the National Statistics Institute (INE) - the entity responsible for the operation - through the current collaboration agreements signed with each of them by the INE.

The BEPD is a database that contains information on the characteristics of citizens who have been officially recognized as persons with disabilities; that is, those who have a recognised degree of disability equal to or greater than 33%[1], and who hold a disability certificate.

The OSPL contains current and historical information from Social Security databases for a sample of persons selected at random from among those who were Social Security affiliates or pensioners during the calendar year.

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[1]Art. 1 point 2 of Law 51/2003 of December 2, LIONDAU.

On the other hand, by virtue of Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013, November 29, which approved the Consolidated Text of the "General Law on rights for persons with disabilities and their social inclusion", social security pensioners who also have a recognized disability pension to the degree of total, long-term or severe disability will be considered as having a degree of disability greater than or equal to 33%, and state pensioners who have a retirement pension or retirement due to permanent incapacity or unfitness for work. For these persons - who may or may not be in the BEPD - we have information from the OSPL, through the pension data, with the exception of state pensioners who do not receive, in turn, a supplementary disability pension in Social Security.

The INE receives both databases with the identification for each person appearing therein, and cross-checks all the information in order to incorporate data on disability into the sample. The INE is the body in charge of this operation because of its legal capacity, as established in Law 12/1989 of May 9 on the Public Statistical Function, which allows it to receive and statistically process administrative data. It also has access to the Municipal Register of Inhabitants, which is essential for ensuring the correct assignment of identifiers in the SDPD.

The WLPD is constructed by adding three variables from the SDPD to each person in the OSPL:

– A dichotomous variable that indicates whether or not the person has a disability certificate

– A categorical variable that describes the type of disability.

– A categorical variable that describes the degree of disability.

In order to verify the viability of the WLPD, a pilot test partially funded by the ONCE Foundation was carried out in 2017 and 2018[2]. This was established in the research project described in the 2017 addendum to the collaboration agreement signed in 2014 by the INE, IMSERSO, the General Office for Disability Support Policies (part of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality), CERMI and the ONCE Foundation. The positive results from this test led to the elaboration and publication of the Working Life of People with Disabilities.

2 Primary characteristics of the sources used to prepare the WLPD

The details of the original administrative records are described below.

Ongoing Sample of Professional Life (OSPL)[3]

The OSPL is an extract of individualized anonymized data from the Social Security databases.

The data correspond to a sample of people selected at random from among those who were Social Security affiliates or pensioners for at least one day during the reference year. For each person, both data on their relationship with Social Security in said year and historical data are included (insofar as this data is kept in the organisation's computerized records).

Structure of the OSPL

The information in the OSPL is organized in five tables, or files, which correspond to the respective information areas:

- Persons
- Affiliation (professional life)
- Contribution Bases
- Pensions
- Cohabitants

In each of the files there is an anonymized identifier for the natural person to whom the data refer, which uniquely identifies said person and allows for the cross-referencing of information contained in the different tables.

In addition to the identifier of the natural person, there are other common fields in the tables that allow for cross-referencing.

Sample selection

Persons included in the OSPL edition for a given year must meet two conditions:

1. Have a natural person identification document[4] (IPF) whose number belongs to the set of selectable numbers, which includes 4% of all possible numbers. The set of selectable numbers does not vary from one edition to another.

2. Formed part of the reference population in the year considered. This population is essentially comprised of persons who are registered, be it work registration (including temporary disability or any other case of contract suspension in which registration continues), in a special agreement, or as a recipient of benefits or subsidies for unemployment or inactivity, and beneficiaries of a contributory Social Security pension. It does not include those who are exclusively registered in Social Security for the purpose of receiving health care, nor the recipients of non-contributory or welfare pensions, nor those who are part of social security systems other than Social Security (as is the case of State Pensioners), nor those registered as job seekers who do not receive unemployment benefits or subsidies, nor the recipients of Active Insertion Income.

A person can be a registered member and a pensioner at the same time, thus jointly forming part of the reference population.

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[4] Generally, a National Identity Document (DNI) or Foreigner Identification Number (NIE). Sometimes, as in the case of foreign pensioners or minor pensioners, this may be some other type of number.

The two aforementioned OSPL entry conditions are independent: meeting one of them does not influence the probability of meeting the other. Demanding both simultaneously guarantees that the OSPL will always be selecting, at random, 4% of the people who meet the second condition. In each annual edition of the OSPL, statistical contrasts are carried out to verify the representativeness of the selected sample.

Some conclusions deduced from the selection criteria of the OSPL, which are of interest for the purpose of designing the plan for tabulating The Working Life of People with Disabilities, are:

- The OSPL is a sample of persons, being the statistical units that are chosen at random and have the same probability of being selected. A sample of other elements or of different statistical units - such as employers or households - cannot be considered, even if this data includes the same or related information.

- Each annual edition of the OSPL is representative solely of the composition of the reference population during the year in question. While it includes historical data that can go back many years, each year's edition of the OSPL does not allow for conclusions to be drawn regarding the situation of the reference population in previous years.

- Each person can enter and exit the successive annual editions of the OSPL depending on the moment in which their entries and exits from the reference population occur[5]. The permanence in successive editions of the OSPL of people who have not exited the reference population or, at least, have not been absent from it for more than a year, allows us to observe their evolution over long periods of time.

State Database of Persons with Disabilities (SDPD)[6]

The SDPD contains the data on all those persons resident in Spain who have requested the assessment of the degree of disability, considering all those persons recognized to have a degree greater than or equal to 33% (a requirement to access certain benefits, tax benefits, payments in social contributions, parking vouchers and others) to have disabilities.

The information collected in the SDPD is a result of the evaluations performed by the Base Centres of the Territorial Directorates of the IMSERSO in Ceuta and Melilla, and by the bodies with jurisdiction regarding evaluation in the Autonomous Communities, pursuant to the procedure established in Royal Decree 1971/1999, of 23 December, for the recognition, declaration and qualification of the degree of disability.

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[5] Entry can occur, for example, by obtaining a job in Spain or a pension. Exit may occur, for example, due to long-term unemployment, emigration to another country, or death.
[6] See information on the SDPD at
https://www.imserso.es/imserso_01/documentacion/estadisticas/bd_estatal_pcd/index.htm

This Royal Decree regulates the recognition, declaration and qualification of the degree of disability in the field of Social Services and Social Security, in accordance with the provisions of articles 354 and 367 of Royal Legislative Decree 8/2015, of October 30, approving the Consolidated Text of the General Law of Social Security. It also regulates the determination of the organisations with jurisdiction for performing said recognition, and the procedure to follow, all with the purpose of the assessment and classification of the degree of disability affecting the person being uniform throughout the State, thereby guaranteeing equal conditions for citizen access to benefits, economic rights and services granted by public bodies.

The assessment of disabilities is carried out in accordance with the scale established in annex 1.A of the aforementioned RD 1971/1999. This annex establishes guidelines for determining Limitations in activity caused by permanent impairments, associated with a particular health condition. All deficiencies suffered are taken into account in the assessment, and the three most important are included in the SDPD. The degree of disability is obtained by applying the pre-set scales and is increased with an assessment of supplementary social factors (family situation, economic resources, employment situation, cultural level, social environment); according to the provisions of Annex 1B of the aforementioned RD.

For the purposes set out in the Royal Decree, disability situations are qualified in degrees, according to the Activity Limitations and/or Participation Restrictions.

Update of the SDPD

The degree of disability is subject to revision whenever a reasonable improvement in the circumstances causing its recognition is expected, and the deadline by which said revision should be carried out must be established.

In all other cases, revision of the degree due to worsening or improvement may not be commenced, until at least a minimum period of two years has elapsed since the date on which the resolution was handed down, except in cases in which there is sufficient evidence of a misdiagnosis or substantial changes have occurred, giving rise to the recognition of degree, whereby it will not be necessary to wait until a minimum period of time has elapsed.

The updated SDPD includes those persons who have requested an evaluation for the first time, and will likewise include the revisions of the degree of disability of those individuals already evaluated, so long as they are in the circumstances described in the paragraphs above.

Similarly, changes in residence, personal situation of the individual, etc., will be up-to-date so long as the interested party notifies them to the body with jurisdiction in this respect. The SDPD is updated annually with reference date December 31.

3 Population scope of the WLPD

Persons aged 16 or over who have been Social Security affiliates or pensioners for at least one day during the reference year.

4 Geographical scope

The entire national territory.

5 Reference period

The reference period is the calendar year. The operation is structural in nature. The first WLPD was prepared with data from the 2018 OSPL and the SDPD as of December 31, 2017. The data for 2016, 2017 and 2019 were published later, in July 2021.

6 Data collection and processing

The information is obtained by cross-checking the SDPD and the OSPL using common identifiers. This information is received annually by the INE from the agencies that prepare it.

The information for the OSPL is selected from various Social Security records, as described in section 12. The SDPD information comes from assessments of the degree of disability, as detailed in the section in question.

To cross-reference the SDPD and OSPL data, the identifier common to both has been used: the national identity document (DNI), the foreigner identification number (NIE) or the passport.

Processing was then carried out to purify these identifiers, with the help of information from the Municipal Register.

Once the cross-referencing is completed, it is validated using auxiliary personal identification variables (name and surname, date of birth).

To elaborate the indicator of age for the first employment registration, only people over 16 years of age and born after 1960 were selected. In addition, work affiliations were filtered out to avoid errors in the date of departure and registration, as well as in cases in which the age is below the legal age (within corresponding year) to work.

7   Units and variables of analysis

The units of analysis are the persons aged 16 or over who have been affiliated or pensioners of Social Security for at least one day during the reference year. In the statistics, we specifically study people who have some relationship with Social Security, those who are affiliated through employment registration, and pensioners. On the other hand, Tables 3 also provide data on employment affiliations registered for at least one day in the reference year.

In Table 5, the analysis variable is the age of the first employment registration of all persons born following 1960, who have been registered as social security affiliates or pensioners for at least one day during the reference year and who have had at least one registered employment relationship with Social Security during their lifetime.

According to the OSPL guide, certain prior affiliation relationships may not be registered in the databases. The OSPL reflects only a small part of the labour relations prior to 1966 and there are significant gaps during some of the years immediately afterwards. For this reason, the date of first enrolment should not be equated with the first job.

8   Definitions

Disability certificate

This certificate provides administrative recognition for the disability. Its objective is to compensate for the social disadvantages of having a disability, by providing access to different types of rights and benefits, with a view towards equalizing opportunities.

In order for this certificate to be granted, the degree of disability assigned by the competent bodies must be greater than or equal to 33%.

Deficiency

Any organic or functional alteration that gives rise to a disability.

Disability

According to the ICF, disability is understood as the interaction between the health condition and the contextual factors that restrict a person's participation (definition based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) of the World Health Organization).

Persons with an officially-recognized disability

Persons with a recognized degree of disability equal to or greater than 33 percent. In addition, social security pensioners who have a recognised permanent disability

pension to the degree of total, long-term or severe disability will be considered as having a degree of disability greater than or equal to 33%, and state pensioners who have a retirement pension or retirement due to permanent incapacity or unfitness for work.

<u>Worker Social Security Affiliation</u>

An administrative act by which the General Social Security Treasury recognizes a natural person, who, for the first time is carrying out an activity that thereby determines their inclusion, to be formally included Social Security System.

Any person who is set to begin a work activity that requires inclusion in a Social Security System regime must apply for an affiliation number.

Affiliation has the following characteristics:

In its contributory modality, it is mandatory for the persons included in the System for the purposes of rights and obligations.

It is unique and general for all the Regimes of the System.

It extends for the entire life of the persons included in the System.

<u>Contributory unemployment benefit</u>

The contributory benefit protects the unemployment situation of those who - being able and willing to work - has lost their job temporarily or permanently or have had their ordinary working hours temporarily reduced by a minimum of between 10% and 70%.

The worker's prior unemployment contribution to Social Security is required to access this benefit.

The State Public Employment Service is the Autonomous Body in charge of managing and controlling unemployment benefits. The Navy Social Institute manages the unemployment benefits corresponding to the workers who are part of the Special Social Security Regime for Seafarers.

The contributory benefit includes the Social Security contribution for retirement, temporary disability, disability, death and survivor, health care, maternity, paternity and care of minors affected by cancer or another serious illness.

The following groups will be able to benefit from this unemployment benefit, provided that they are in any of the established legal unemployment situations, have the minimum contribution period required and are not in any of the situations of incompatibility:

- Employed persons included in the General Social Security Regime, who contribute for unemployment contingencies.

- Employed persons included in the Special Social Security Regimes that provide protection for unemployment contingencies (Coal Mining, Special Regime for Seafarers), permanent employees of the Special Social Security System for

Agricultural Workers, and the temporary workers employed by the same System.

- Members of associated work cooperatives and of community land exploitation cooperatives, as well as members of other cooperatives, who are included in a Social Security Regime that provides protection for this contingency.

- Convicted persons who have been released from prison following completion of a sentence or parole.

- Returned migrant workers.

- Foreign workers in Spain, nationals of countries that belong to the European Union or the European Economic Area or that do not belong to the European Union or the European Economic Area who legally reside in our country and who meet the legally requirements, will have the right to contributory level unemployment benefits, provided they are registered as job seekers.

- Employment civil servants and temporarily contracted personnel in the administrative law regime, in service to the Public Administrations.

- Complement Military and professional soldiers of Troops and Marines.

- Members of local corporations and of the General Boards of the Provincial Historical Territories, Canary Island Councils and Balearic Island Councils, who carry out said positions full- or part-time and receive remuneration for their duties.

- Representative positions of trade unions established under Organic Law 11/1985, on Freedom of Association, that exercise exclusive or partial dedication to union management functions, provided they receive remuneration.

- Senior officials of the Public Administrations who work fulltime, are paid, and are not public civil servants and do not have the right to receive any type of compensatory benefit as a result of their dismissal.

Unemployment subsidy

If a person has worked less than a year, they can access unemployment benefits, but the duration will depend on the number of months of contributions and whether or not they have family responsibilities.

The requirements to access this subsidy are as follows:

- Be unemployed, and legally unemployed.

- Be registered as a job seeker and maintain said registration throughout the period of receipt and sign the activity commitment.

- Have made unemployment contributions for at least 3 months, if you have family responsibilities, or at least 6 months if you do not have them, and not reach 360 days. In the case of having the 360 days of contributions, you would be entitled to the contributory benefit.

- Not receive income of any kind greater than 75% of the minimum interprofessional salary, without counting the proportional part of two extraordinary payments (Amounts for this year). Full or gross income will be taken into account. Income coming from business, professional, agricultural, livestock or artistic activities is the result of the difference between the income and the expenses that were necessary to obtain this income. Capital gains are the result of the difference between capital gains and losses.

Contributory Social Security Pension

Economic benefits, mostly of indefinite duration, which are generally granted subject to a prior legal relationship with Social Security (proving a minimum contribution period, in certain cases), provided that the other requirements are met.

Person with a relationship in Social Security

All people aged 16 and over who meet the conditions to be eligible for the OSPL; that is, they have been registered for at least one day during the year, either as an affiliate or as a Social Security pensioner.

Affiliate registered with Social Security

Persons who have an employment relationship registered with Social Security, except those who are only subject to a special agreement (regime codes 0140, 0540, 0840 and 0940) or receive unemployment benefits (employment relationship type code 751,752,753,754,755,756). Persons with employment relationships associated with 0531 and 0831 regime codes are also excluded. Employment relationships with some peculiarity for which employment registration is not considered are not taken into account (employment relationship type code 400).

Affiliate with unemployment benefits in Social Security

Persons who are affiliated with Social Security and receive unemployment benefits (employment relationship type codes 751,752,753,754,755,756). Persons with affiliation episodes whose regime code is 0531 or 0831 are also included.

Social Security Pensioner

All persons receiving a basic Social Security pension, not taking into account complementary pensions (benefit system codes 31, 32, 35, 38, 39 and 68). , as well as those that are extinguished or that are not considered Social Security pensions (benefit class codes 16, 17 and 23).

Affiliate registration as an employee

All affiliates registered for employment who are also in the employee (work rendered for a third party) group in the OSPL contribution base file.

Affiliate registration as self-employed

All affiliates registered for employment who are also in the self-employed group in the OSPL contribution base file. According to the OSPL guide, other situations are included here, including special contribution regimes.

9 Study and classification variables

Disability

The main study variables are those related to disability. These come from the SDPD or are pre-existing in the OSPL (for pensioners entered into the group of people with disabilities under Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013). The disability variable is dichotomous (YES/NO) in that indicates whether or not the person has an officially recognized disability.

Disability-related variables: type and degree of disability

In 1991, a new means of classification of impairments was implemented, adjusting to the information required and to the contents of the assessment reports.

The codes of impairment, diagnosis and etiology were developed for computer processing. In the preparation of the codes, criteria were adopted to record the changes that gave rise to the disability on the one hand (deficiency codes) and, on the other hand, the causes of these changes (diagnostic code) and the large etiological groups in order to have data on the origin of the assessed disabilities (etiology code).

Currently, the database is adapted to the diagnostic coding of the International Classification of Diseases ICD10.

- Disability Type:
    1. Physical and other:
        1.1. Osteoarticular system
        1.2. Neuromuscular system
        1.3. Cardiovascular, immunological and respiratory systems
        1.4. Digestive, metabolic and endocrine systems
        1.5. Others
    2. Intellectual
    3. Mental
    4. Sensory:
        4.1. Visual system
        4.2. Auditory system

This variable will include the information from the SDPD.

- Degree of disability, with the following breakdown:
    33% - 44%
    45% - 64%
    65% - 74%

75% and over

This variable will include the information from the SDPD or the pre-existing information in the OSPL.

The type and degree variables can be grouped in the tabulations according to sample sizes obtained.

Classification variables specific to the OSPL

The classification variables are all those existing in the OSPL files7:

1. File on persons: sex, age, autonomous community of habitual residence, nationality

2. File on affiliations: duration, contribution regime, type of contract, listing group, number of companies

3. Pension file: receives/does not receive a pension

4. File of contribution bases: employee / self-employed

The classifications used are those described in the OSPL Guide. Some groupings made in the tabulation are described below:

‒ Contribution regime

General Regime: includes the codes whose first two digits are 01

Autonomous S.R. (Special Regime): includes codes whose first two digits are 05

Seafarers S.R. and Coalminers S.R.: includes codes whose first two digits are 08 or 09.

‒ Type of contract

Indefinite-Full time: includes codes whose first digit is 1

Indefinite-Part time: includes codes whose first digit is 2

Fixed seasonal: includes codes whose first digit is 3

Temporary-Full time: includes codes whose first digit is 4

Temporary-Part time: includes codes whose first digit is 5

Not available: includes codes whose first digit is 9

‒ Cause of affiliation termination

Registrations without termination: includes affiliations whose termination date is after December 31 of the reference year

Voluntary termination: includes code 51

Involuntary and objective company-worker causes: includes codes 54 (non-voluntary termination), 77 (termination due to collective dismissal), 91 (termination due to objective company causes and other company-related causes), 92 (termination due to objective worker-related and other worker-related causes).

End of contract: includes code 93 (termination at end of temporary or long-term contract)

Termination, change fixed seasonal contracts: includes code 94 (termination change to fixed seasonal contract).

Other causes and not recorded: includes any other code

10 Estimators and sampling errors

Given that the statistic is obtained using the OSPL - which is prepared by selecting 4% of the framework population using simple random sampling - we assign an elevation factor of 25 to all records. Thus, the estimator of the "Number of people aged 16 and over who belong to a certain class" is given by the expression:

$$\hat{X} = \frac{N}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \quad con \quad X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & la\ persona\ i\ tiene\ 16 + y\ posee\ la\ cualidad \\ 0 & resto \end{cases}$$

Where *N* is the total of people who are likely to be selected in the OSPL, so that in the sample *n=0.04N* people are selected by simple random sampling.

For the indicator "age of first employment registration" (AGE), the population in question is reduced to people aged 16 and over born after 1960 (M1960). A filtering process is carried out for persons who have an employment relationship with errors, whether they have the wrong registration or termination date, or in the case that the corresponding age is less than the legal working age in each case. Persons eliminated from indicator calculation are considered "non-responses" (NRM1960). The estimator for this indicator with the factors corrected for non-response is:

$$\widehat{EDAD} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i Y_i\,,$$

Where Y_i is the age of the i-th person when they started their first employment relationship registered with Social Security, and f_i is:

$$f_i = \begin{cases} 25 * \dfrac{|M1960|}{|M1960| - |NRM1960|} & i \in M1960, \quad i \notin NRM1960 \\ 0 & Resto \end{cases}$$

Estimation of sampling errors

The estimator used is unbiased for the total $X = \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i$ and its variance is calculated using the formula

$$V(\hat{X}) = N^2 \frac{1-f}{n} S^2$$

With $f = n/N = 0.04$ and S^2 being the population quasi-variance of the qualitative variable X_i defined as

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

The estimate of the variance is given by the unbiased estimator:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{X}) = N^2 \frac{1-f}{n} \hat{S}^2 \; , \qquad \hat{S}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_i - \hat{\bar{X}}\right)^2 \; y \; \hat{\bar{X}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$

With $\hat{S}^2$ being the sample quasivariance of X_i.

Finally, the variation coefficient (VC) is estimated by the expression

$$\text{R}\widehat{CV}(\hat{X}) = \frac{\sqrt{N^2 \frac{1-f}{n} \hat{S}^2}}{\hat{X}} 100$$

The relative sampling errors of the total population and the affiliates registered for employment and pensioners - according to whether or not they have a disability at the national level - are published on the INE website (www.ine.es).

11 Non-sampling errors

Non-sampling errors inherent in the WLPD statistics (excluding those caused by the OSPL, which is an essential information base for the creation of the WLPD) are the following:

− Lack of OSPL identifiers

− Lack of SDPD identifiers

− The presence of duplicates in the SDPD

− The presence of deceased persons in the SDPD

To control SDPD coverage errors:

− Duplicates are controlled in SDPD (persons valued throughout their lives in different provinces appear as registered repeated times)

To control SDPD identification errors:

– SDPD identifiers are normalized

– Data from the SDPD are crossed with the MUNICIPAL REGISTER

– OSPL identifiers are reviewed in order to optimize their cross-referencing with the SDPD

– A process of linking the SDPD with OSPL is carried out using various identification variables

– Persons detected in the OSPL with disabilities greater than or equal to 33% (a variable recorded in the GSST) are incorporated into the WLPD statistic.

Due to the nature of this cross-record-based statistic, the main reference measure for evaluating non-sampling errors may be equivalent to non-response, which in this case would be lack of identification.

The lack of identification can be estimated through the following expression:

Lack of identification = Records without identifier/Records involved in cross-referencing

It should be noted that the presence of SDPD duplicates and deaths are investigated in great detail and, to the extent allowed by the identification of persons in the SDPD, we can affirm that they are almost entirely detected and controlled. That is, for correctly identified records in the BEPD, errors due to the incorrect inclusion of duplicates or deaths are minimal.

12 Dissemination plan and periodicity

The information in The Working Life of People with Disabilities is published annually, with a press release examining the main data, as well as tables of results. For confidentiality reasons, is not possible to provide anonymized microdata files. The results tables published in INEbase are the following:

1.- Disability and relationship in Social Security. People who have had some relationship with Social Security (as registered affiliates, be it work registration, in a special agreement, or as a recipient of unemployment or cessation of activity benefits, or as beneficiaries of a contributory Social Security pension), classified according to the type of relationship and by

– Sex

– Age group

– Nationality

– Autonomous Community

– Disability type

– Degree of disability

2.- Disability and affiliates registered with Social Security. Total number of people according to whether or not they are registered for employment and classified by:

− Sex

− Age group

− Nationality

− Autonomous Community

− Province

− Disability type

− Degree of disability

3.- Disability and characteristics of employment affiliations.

− Employment affiliations according to

- duration in the year

- contribution regime

− Employment affiliations registered as an employee according to

- type of contract

- contribution group

− Affiliates registered according to

- number of affiliations in the year

- number of companies in the year

- number of days worked in the year

4.- Disability and contributory benefits. Total number of people according to whether or not they receive a contributory pension and classified by:

− Sex

− Age group

− Nationality

− Autonomous Community

− Province

− Disability type

− Degree of disability

5.- Disability and age of first employment registration (for those born after 1960)
Age in years of first employment registration for those born after 1960, according to the person's current age range and classified by:

− Sex

− Nationality

- Groups of Autonomous Communities (NUTS1)
- Disability type
- Degree of disability

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8. Law 26/1990 of 20 December

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10. Royal Decree 357/1991, of 15 March

11. Royal Decree 1971/1999, of 23 December, on the procedure for the recognition, statement and qualification of the degree of disability.

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15. Royal Decree 504/2007, of 20 April

16. Royal Decree 1856/2009, of 4 December, on the procedure for the recognition, statement and qualification of the degree of disability and amending Royal Decree 1971/1999 of 23 December.

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