

27 March 2020

Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). Sub-sample variables Year 2019¹

Main results

- In the year 2019, 12.5% of those employed worked in *companies with 250 and more workers*, compared with 13.5% in 2018. In companies of up to 10 employees the percentage was 39.4%, compared to 38.0% in the previous year.
- In 2019, 55.8% of unemployed people with previous work experience had stopped working because *they had finished their contract* (53.4% in 2018) and 10.1% were fired or their position was eliminated (10.9% in 2018).
- 90.7% of the persons employed in 2019 did not work from home on a single workday. 4.8% worked from home more than half their workdays and 3.5% did so occasionally.
- A total of 329,900 employed persons, almost all women, worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons. This figure was 7.9% higher than in 2018.
- In 2019, the areas of specialisation *Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)* and *Social Sciences, journalism and documentation* showed the highest employment rates (77.89% and 73.05%, respectively). *Health and social services* showed the lowest unemployment rate (8.12%).
- People who have studied *General training and personal skills*—being those who have, at most, reached compulsory secondary education or high school— showed the highest unemployment rates (18.49%) and the lowest rates of employment (38.25%).

¹ The results tables can be consulted in INEBASE:

http://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736176918&menu=resultados&secc=1254736195128&idp=1254735976595, Resultados anuales. Sub-sample variables.

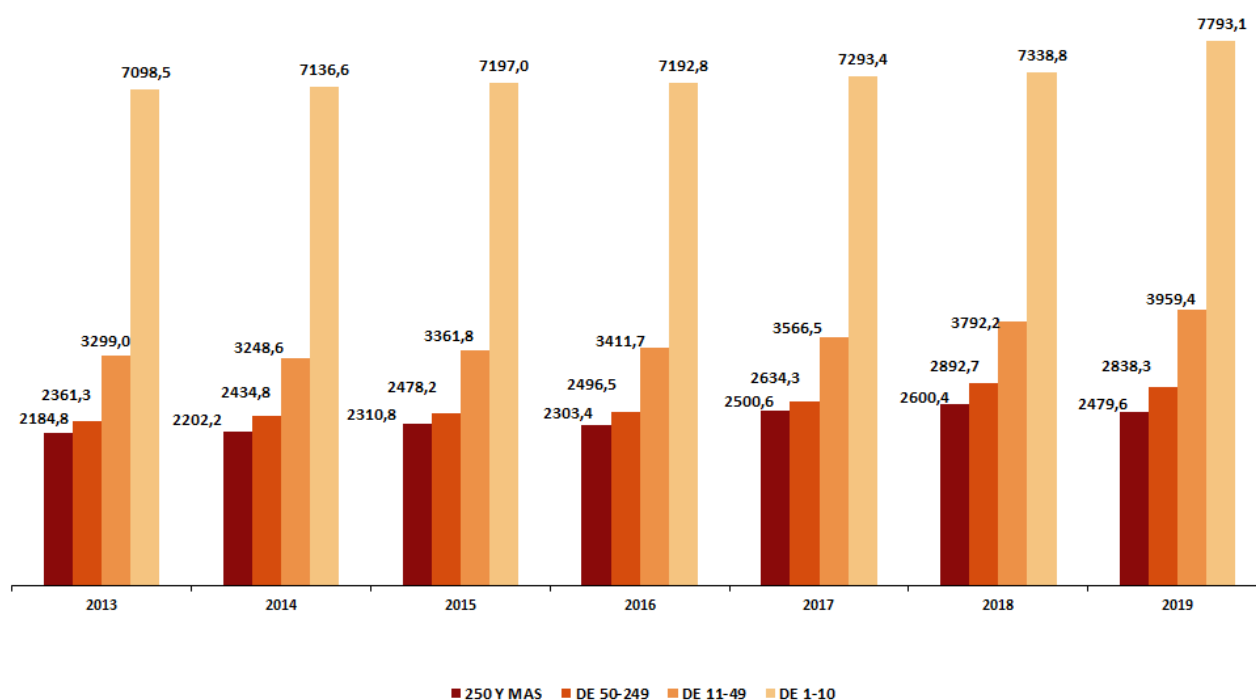
Establishment size

The average number of persons employed in 2019 was 19,779,300², representing an increase of 451,600 over 2018.

By establishment or workplace size, the number of employed persons increased in small establishments and decreased in large ones. There was thus a growth of 454,300 people in establishments with *1 to 10 workers* and 167,200 in those with *11 to 49 workers*³. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 120,800 people in *establishments with 250 or more workers*, and of 54,400 people in those with *50 to 249*.

The percentage of employed persons who worked in establishments with *up to 10 workers* increased to 39.4%, as compared with 38.0% in 2018. On the contrary, in centres with 250 or more workers this fell to 12.5%, down from 13.5%.

Employed persons by number of persons working in the establishment (thousands of persons)



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

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

Type of work post

Most of the workers in Spain had a boss but no subordinate. Nearly seven out of 10 employees were in this situation in 2019.

Of the total number of employed persons, a 9.4% were *self-employed (without a boss or subordinates)*; 7.1% were *middle managers*; 6.5% were *managers*; another 6.5% were *directors of small companies, departments or branches*; and 0.6% were *directors of large or medium-sized companies*.

The percentage of *employees (with bosses and without subordinates)* increased half a point compared to 2018. On the other hand, the percentage of *directors of small companies, departments or branches* decreased four tenths, to 6.5%.

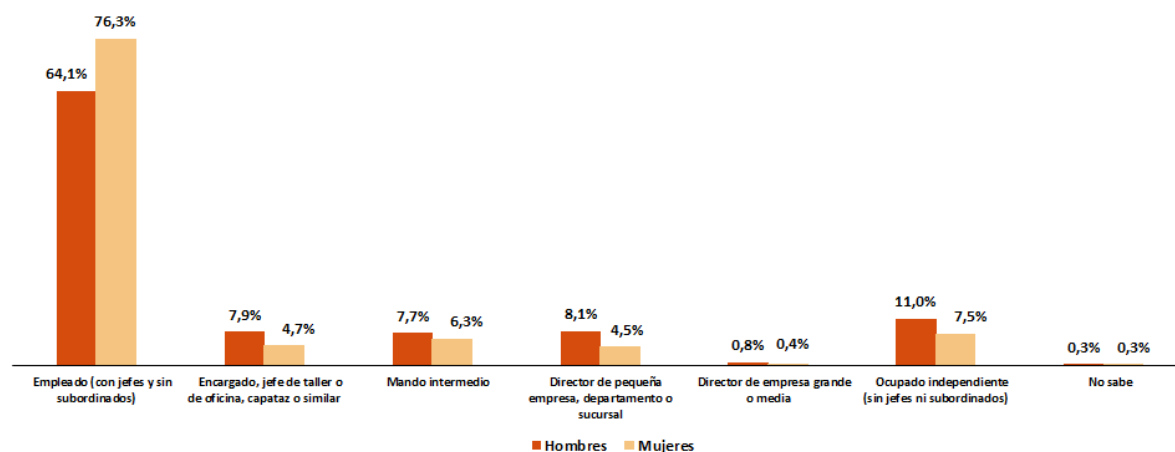
By sex, the percentage of male *directors of small companies, departments or branches* was 3.6 points higher than that of women. The difference between the percentages of men and women who were *self-employed (without bosses or subordinates)* was 3.5 points.

In the case of the position of *employee (with bosses and without subordinates)*, the percentage of women exceeded that of men by 12.2 points.

Employed persons by type of work post and sex

| Porcentaje | 2019 | | | 2018 | | |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | Ambos sexos | Hombres | Mujeres | Ambos sexos | Hombres | Mujeres |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Empleado (con jefes y sin subordinados) | 69,6 | 64,1 | 76,3 | 69,1 | 63,1 | 76,3 |
| Encargado, jefe de taller o de oficina, capataz o similar | 6,5 | 7,9 | 4,7 | 6,6 | 7,9 | 5,0 |
| Mando intermedio | 7,1 | 7,7 | 6,3 | 6,9 | 7,6 | 6,1 |
| Director de pequeña empresa, departamento o sucursal | 6,5 | 8,1 | 4,5 | 6,9 | 8,5 | 4,9 |
| Director de empresa grande o media | 0,6 | 0,8 | 0,4 | 0,7 | 0,9 | 0,3 |
| Ocupado independiente (sin jefes ni subordinados) | 9,4 | 11,0 | 7,5 | 9,6 | 11,7 | 7,1 |
| No sabe | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,3 |

Distribution of employed persons by type of work post and sex. Year 2019



Labour mediation and working conditions

The number of employees hired through a temporary employment agency (TEA) was 682,100 in 2019. It accounted for 4.1% of the total (3.9% in 2018).

On the other hand, 325,300 employees (2.0% of the total) obtained their employment through the assistance of a public employment office. In 2018, the percentage was 2.1%.

Of those employees, 90.7% did not work from home at *any time*, compared with 91.5% in 2018. 4.8% worked at home *more than half of their workdays* and 3.5% did so *occasionally* (3.2% in 2018).

36.9% of employed persons worked *at least one Saturday a month*, a percentage three tenths higher than that recorded in 2018. For 60.5% of persons, Saturday was not part of their working week, two tenths more than in 2018.

As for Sunday, 22.6% of employed persons worked at least *one Sunday a month*, compared with 22.2% in 2018. On the other hand, 75.8% of employed persons did not work *any Sunday*, two percentage points less than in 2018.

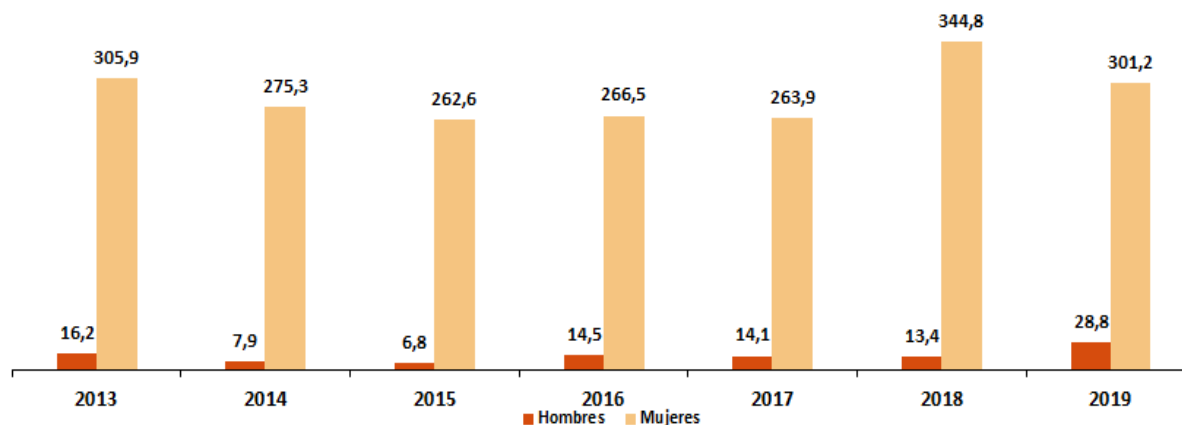
13.0% of employed persons worked on night shift (13.2% in 2018). 6.9% did so *occasionally*, and 6.1% on *more than half of their working days*. The percentage of male night workers (15.7%) surpassed the number of female night workers (9.9%).

Dependency

A total of 329,900 persons worked part-time, in order to have more time available to care for dependent persons in 2019, which was 7.9% less than in the previous year.

The majority of those who worked part-time, in order to simultaneously work as caregivers were women (301,200). 52.1% of them were of the opinion that *services for caring for dependants (children, adults, ill persons, and persons with disabilities, etc.) were inadequate or they were unable to afford them*.

Persons who are employed part-time because they care for dependent persons (thousands of persons)



Unemployed persons

The majority of unemployed persons in 2019 were previously employed. Thus, of the 3,247,800 unemployed persons, about 2,931,900 had previously worked.

The main reason for leaving their job was the *termination of the contract*, which affected to 1,635,900 unemployed persons with previous employment (55.8% of the total, as compared to 53.4% in 2018).

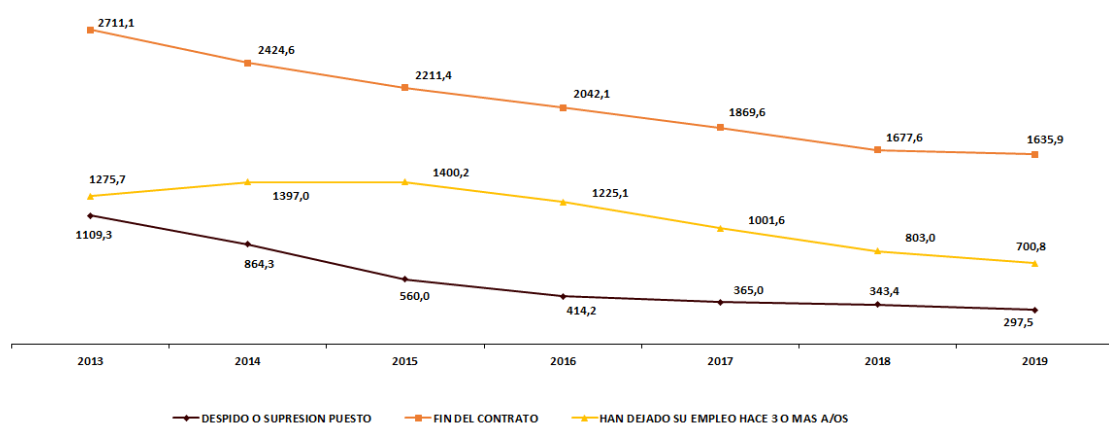
In absolute terms, unemployed persons who *left their last job three years ago or more* decreased to 700,800 compared to 803,000 in 2018. This was the category that decreased the most in 2019, accounting for 23.9% of the total number of unemployed persons with work experience, 1.6 points lower than 2018.

Another important reason for ending up unemployed was *dismissal or abolition of the job*, which affected 10.1% of unemployed people with previous work experience (0.8 points less than in 2018).

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

| En miles de personas | 2019 | | | 2018 | | | Diferencia 2019-2018 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Ambos sexos | Hombres | Mujeres | Ambos sexos | Hombres | Mujeres | |
| Total | 2.931,9 | 1.376,4 | 1.555,5 | 3.144,0 | 1.519,7 | 1.624,2 | -212,1 |
| Fin del contrato | 1.635,9 | 796,3 | 839,6 | 1.677,6 | 871,0 | 806,6 | -41,7 |
| Han dejado su último empleo hace 3 años o más | 700,8 | 276,8 | 424,0 | 803,0 | 321,1 | 481,9 | -102,2 |
| Despido o supresión del puesto (incluye regulación de empleo) | 297,5 | 172,5 | 125,0 | 343,4 | 176,7 | 166,6 | -45,9 |
| Otras razones | 195,0 | 86,7 | 108,3 | 195,9 | 98,1 | 97,7 | -0,9 |
| Enfermedad o incapacidad propia | 39,6 | 17,4 | 22,2 | 53,9 | 25,2 | 28,7 | -14,3 |
| Seguir cursos de enseñanza o formación | 26,3 | 11,2 | 15,1 | 27,4 | 11,0 | 16,5 | -1,1 |
| Cuidado de niños o de adultos enfermos, incapacitados o mayores | 17,8 | 7,1 | 10,7 | 18,1 | 3,5 | 14,7 | -0,3 |
| No sabe el motivo | 7,2 | 2,9 | 4,3 | 7,9 | 4,8 | 3,0 | -0,7 |
| Otras obligaciones familiares o personales | 8,1 | 2,6 | 5,5 | 9,5 | 3,2 | 6,3 | -1,4 |
| Jubilación (normal o anticipada) | 3,8 | 3,1 | 0,7 | 7,3 | 5,1 | 2,2 | -3,5 |

Unemployed persons with previous work experience according to the main reasons for leaving their last job. Thousands of persons



Training

Considering the Spanish population aged 16 years old and over, 58,98% had *General training and personal skills*, which correspond to persons who have at most reached *compulsory secondary education or the baccalaureate*.

The rest of the population had some specialisation in 2019, especially in *Business, Administration and Law* (9.73% of the total); *Mechanics, electronics, other technical training, industry and construction* (7.73%), and *Health and social services* (5.61%).

Population aged 16 years old and over by sector of level of education achieved

| | 2019 | | 2018 | |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Miles de personas | Porcentaje | Miles de personas | Porcentaje |
| Total | 39.269,3 | 100 | 38.886,8 | 100 |
| Formación general y habilidades personales | 23.159,2 | 58,98 | 23.240,5 | 59,76 |
| Educación | 1.532,2 | 3,90 | 1.345,8 | 3,46 |
| Artes, humanidades y lenguas | 1.110,9 | 2,83 | 1.067,9 | 2,75 |
| Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación | 638,4 | 1,63 | 617,4 | 1,59 |
| Negocios, administración y derecho | 3.821,0 | 9,73 | 3.849,1 | 9,90 |
| Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas | 746,4 | 1,90 | 777,9 | 2,00 |
| Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC) | 826,0 | 2,10 | 789,2 | 2,03 |
| Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción | 3.035,7 | 7,73 | 2.959,0 | 7,61 |
| Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria | 260,1 | 0,66 | 251,7 | 0,65 |
| Salud y servicios sociales | 2.204,0 | 5,61 | 2.055,0 | 5,28 |
| Servicios | 1.123,8 | 2,86 | 1.022,2 | 2,63 |
| Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable | 811,7 | 2,07 | 911,1 | 2,34 |

Influence of training on the labour market

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

Population 16 years and older trained in *Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)* presented the highest activity rate (87.99%) in 2019, followed by persons trained in *Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary Medicine* (81.26%).

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

The highest activity rates by sex were found in those specialised in *ICT*, with 87.45% in women and 88.15% in men. Following that, the highest rates among women corresponded to those trained in *Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine*, with 86.47%. Among men it was those trained in *Health and social services*, with 81.58%.

In turn, those persons with *General Training and personal skills programmes* presented the lowest activity rates (46.93%). In the case of women, these rates stood at 38.69%.

Activity rates by sector of level of education achieved and sex

| Porcentaje | 2019 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Ambos sexos | Hombres | Mujeres |
| Total | 58,64 | 64,28 | 53,30 |
| Formación general y habilidades personales | 46,93 | 55,28 | 38,69 |
| Educación | 71,66 | 68,21 | 72,84 |
| Artes, humanidades y lenguas | 74,02 | 76,92 | 72,09 |
| Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación | 80,41 | 79,26 | 81,00 |
| Negocios, administración y derecho | 79,40 | 81,51 | 78,13 |
| Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas | 79,47 | 78,32 | 80,58 |
| Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC) | 87,99 | 88,15 | 87,45 |
| Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción | 78,67 | 79,03 | 75,93 |
| Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria | 81,26 | 78,79 | 86,47 |
| Salud y servicios sociales | 78,96 | 81,58 | 78,20 |
| Servicios | 78,05 | 81,24 | 76,03 |
| Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable | 18,98 | 31,33 | 11,31 |

The highest employment rate occurred in 2019 in the people trained in ICT (77.89%). Following this were those trained in *Social Sciences, journalism and documentation* (73.05%) and *Health and social services* (72.54%).

In turn, those persons with *General Training and personal skills* presented the lowest employment rate, of 38.25%.

By sex, the female employment rate was higher than the male one in studies of *Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and veterinary medicine*, in *Natural, chemical, physical and mathematical sciences* and in *Education*.

Employment rates by sector of educational level attained and sex

| Porcentaje | 2019 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Ambos sexos | Hombres | Mujeres |
| Total | 50,37 | 56,28 | 44,78 |
| Formación general y habilidades personales | 38,25 | 46,57 | 30,05 |
| Educación | 64,37 | 63,95 | 64,51 |
| Artes, humanidades y lenguas | 63,87 | 66,63 | 62,04 |
| Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación | 73,05 | 73,78 | 72,68 |
| Negocios, administración y derecho | 71,44 | 75,36 | 69,07 |
| Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas | 72,42 | 71,79 | 73,02 |
| Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC) | 77,89 | 78,80 | 74,88 |
| Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción | 71,93 | 72,48 | 67,83 |
| Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria | 71,90 | 71,40 | 72,97 |
| Salud y servicios sociales | 72,54 | 74,97 | 71,84 |
| Servicios | 67,55 | 72,29 | 64,54 |
| Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable | 14,23 | 25,28 | 7,36 |

Regarding unemployment, the highest unemployment rates in 2019 were registered among those persons who had attended *General Training and personal skills* (18.49%).

Conversely, the lowest unemployment rates were among those trained in *Health and social services* (8.12%) and in *Mechanics, electronics, other technical training, industry and construction* (8.56%).

In all training sectors, the female unemployment rate was higher than the male one.

Employment rates by sector of the educational level attained and sex

| Porcentaje | 2019 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Ambos sexos | Hombres | Mujeres |
| Total | 14,10 | 12,45 | 15,99 |
| Formación general y habilidades personales | 18,49 | 15,77 | 22,32 |
| Educación | 10,18 | 6,24 | 11,43 |
| Artes, humanidades y lenguas | 13,70 | 13,38 | 13,94 |
| Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación | 9,15 | 6,92 | 10,27 |
| Negocios, administración y derecho | 10,02 | 7,55 | 11,59 |
| Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas | 8,87 | 8,34 | 9,38 |
| Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC) | 11,47 | 10,60 | 14,38 |
| Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción | 8,56 | 8,30 | 10,67 |
| Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria | 11,51 | 9,38 | 15,62 |
| Salud y servicios sociales | 8,12 | 8,10 | 8,13 |
| Servicios | 13,46 | 11,01 | 15,12 |
| Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable | 25,05 | 19,32 | 34,92 |

Methodological note

One of the new features introduced with the methodological changes of the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) in 2005 was the use of a Survey sub-sample, distributed throughout the year, for the purpose of providing information on structural variables as an annual average. This *survey system extended* to a sub-sample to cover a series of variables additional to those studied each quarter is called *sub-sample system*, and the additional structural variables obtained are known as *sub-sample variables*.

The possibility of implanting a system of this type is considered in European Council and Parliament Regulation no. 2257/2003 and in European Commission Regulation no. 430/2005. Its objective is to lessen the response workload of the EAPS, which had grown continuously with each of its methodological changes.

The sub-sample used is that of the households ending its collaboration with the EAPS each quarter of the year, that is, those that are in their sixth interview.

Type of survey: annual continuous survey, for sub-sample variables.

Population scope: population residing in family dwellings

Geographical scope: the entire national territory.

Reference period for sub-sample results: the year.

Reference period of the information: the week prior to the interview.

Sample size for the sub-sample: The sub-sample file has a lower number of records than the quarterly EAPS files. It consists of approximately 40,000 households.

Type of sampling: two-stage sampling with stratification in the first stage units. The first stage units are the census tracts and the second stage units are the inhabited family dwellings.

Collection method: personal and telephone interview.

For more information you can access the methodology at:

<https://www.ine.es/inebaseDYN/epa30308/docs/submuestra.pdf>

And the standardized methodological report at:

<https://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/es/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30308>

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