

Economically Active Population Survey. Subsample variables. Year 2007

Seven out of 10 employed persons have a manager, but no subordinates

52.1% of those unemployed have finished work because their contract has ended and has not been renewed

The number of people working part-time in order to care for dependant persons increases 18.4% as compared with 2006

The majority of Spanish workers had a manager, but have no subordinates. According to the results of the subsample variables¹ for 2007 of the Economically Active Population Survey, seven out of every 10 workers were in that situation, as they occupied a position of employment as employees (with a manager and no subordinates).

On the other hand, 9.2% were freelance workers (with no manager or subordinates); 8.2% were managers; 6.6% were directors of small companies, departments or branches; 5.6% were middle managers, and the lowest percentage corresponded to director of a large or medium-sized company (0.8%).

Significant differences were noticed on a gender basis. In this way, **the percentage of men employed as managers or directors of small companies was practically twice that of women**, and in the case of the position of director of a large or medium-sized company, the percentage of men was almost four times that of women (1.1% as compared with 0.3%).

In turn, there was a higher percentage of women than men (77.4% as compared with 63.4%) working as employees.

Employed persons by type of position and sex. Year 2007

Percentage

	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total	100	100	100
Employee (with a manager and no subordinates)	69.2	63.4	77.4
Supervisor, manager of a workshop or office, foreman or Middle management	8.2	10.1	5.4
Director of a small company, department or branch	5.6	6.3	4.6
Director of a large or medium-sized company	6.6	8.2	4.3
Self-employed (no manager or subordinates)	0.8	1.1	0.3
Does not know	9.2	10.3	7.6
	0.5	0.6	0.5

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

Working conditions

The annual EAPS subsample also provides results regarding persons working from home, those employed on Saturdays and Sundays or night-shift workers, among other variables. According to these results, **94.2% of those employed in 2007 did not work a single day from home**. 2.5% did so occasionally, and 2.7% worked from home on over half of their working days.

In turn, **one in three persons worked at least one Saturday each month** during 2007. For 63.7% of those employed, Saturday was not part of their working week.

Working on Sundays was less common. **82.0% of employed persons did not work any Sunday**. During 2007, 3.6% worked one Sunday each month and 12.9% worked two or more Sundays each month.

One in every 10 employed persons (10.7%) worked a night shift during 2007. 5.8% worked occasional night shifts, and 4.9% did so on over half their working days. On a gender basis, a higher percentage was recorded for male night-shift workers (12.2% worked some type of night shift), than for female (8.5%).

Regarding the **form of contract**, only 4.2% of employees were hired via a temporary employment company (TEA), while 3.2% gained their position with the assistance of a public employment office.

Dependence

A total of **384,100 persons worked part-time in order to have more time available for caring for dependants in the year 2007**, representing an 18.4% increase as compared with 2006.

The data showed that caring for dependants continued to be carried out largely by women, since 98% of those working part-time in order to be able to also carry out the task of caring were women. 59.6% of them were of the opinion that there were not adequate services for caring for dependants or they are unable to afford them.

Unemployed persons

The majority of unemployed persons had previously been employed. In fact, for 52.1% of unemployed persons, the main reason for having finished work was that the contract ended. Another significant reason for becoming unemployed was dismissal or redundancy.

Unemployed who have previously worked by reason for leaving their last position and by sex

Thousands of persons

	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total	1645.0	734.4	910.6
Dismissal or redundancy (including employment regulation)	204.0	109.0	95.1
Contract ended	856.5	404.7	451.8
Sickness or incapacity	34.3	14.5	19.8
Undertaking studies or on training	41.4	20.4	20.9
Care of children or sick adults, disabled or the elderly	28.0	0.9	27.2
Other family responsibilities	15.9	2.5	13.4
Retirement (normal or early)	5.2	4.3	1.0
Other reasons	197.1	97.4	99.7
Does not know	11.6	6.5	5.1
Unemployed persons who left their last job more than 3 years ago	250.8	74.1	176.7

Training

The annual EAPS subsample makes it possible to ascertain the "studies sector" in which the person, where applicable, has specialised, and distinguish the number of qualified persons there are in the different areas of knowledge, such as health, humanities, technology, etc.

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

Regarding the Spanish population aged 16 years or over with at least a higher secondary education, we observed that the groups into which the population was concentrated were mainly, first of all, the group made up of those who had undertaken *Basic training programs* (representing 30.8% of the total and which practically corresponded with persons who had not gone on to higher education and had only completed post-secondary education). The second group (22.0%) was made up of those who had studied courses regarding *Social sciences, business training and law* (sociology, psychology, economic, finance, banking, insurance, corporate administration and management, marketing and advertising, ...).

Likewise, 15.2% had studied education courses on *Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing industries and construction* and 8.1% had studied courses regarding *Health and social services* (medicine, nursing, pharmacy, therapy and rehabilitation, orientation and social work, ...)

Population aged 16 years and over, and having completed higher secondary education by sector for the level of training attained

	Thousands of persons	Percentage
Total	16,467.6	100.0
Basic training and personal development programs	5,071.2	30.8
Education	962.9	5.8
Arts and humanities	847.7	5.1
Social sciences, business education and law	3,624.6	22.0
Sciences	998.5	6.1
Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing and construction industry	2,496.5	15.2
Agriculture	225.3	1.4
Health and social services	1,333.0	8.1
Services	554.7	3.4
Unknown sectors, unspecified or not applicable	353.2	2.1

Influence of training on the labour market

Regarding the influence that the specialisation of a course of study undertaken has on participation in the employment market, it should be stated that, for the population aged 16 years and over, and having completed higher secondary education, with studies in *Sciences; Social sciences, business education and law; Mechanics and electronics, manufacturing industry and construction; Agriculture*, and in *Health and social services*, activity rates above 80% were registered.

On a gender basis, males showed activity rates over 80% in all these sectors, as did those in *Services* and *Arts and humanities*. On the other hand, activity rates for women only exceeded 80% in *Sciences*, *Agriculture* and in *Health and social services*.

Activity rates sector for the level of training attained and sex.

Percentage

	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total	58.92	69.27	48.94
Basic training and personal development programs	50.45	63.13	38.19
Education	74.56	78.74	73.36
Arts and humanities	77.26	80.73	74.97
Social sciences, business education and law	80.45	83.01	78.81
Sciences	85.29	87.52	81.75
Mechanics, electronics and other technical training;	85.81	86.41	79.38
Agriculture	87.21	88.82	81.46
Health and social services	82.15	87.04	80.67
Services	77.59	83.51	74.68
Unknown sectors, unspecified or not applicable	30.09	46.31	20.07

The highest employment rates, also concerning the sector for the level of training attained, were recorded in persons trained in *Services* (10.4%) and in *Basic training and personal development programs* (9.9%).

By age bracket, the highest unemployment rates could be observed in the group aged 16 to 24 years, particularly in the *Agriculture*, *Arts and humanities* and *Basic training and personal development programs* sectors, with rates over 20%.

From the age of 35 years onwards, we could observe no unemployment rates over 10% for any of the sectors of training level attained, (except in *Unknown sectors*), with the low unemployment rates in *Education* and in *Agriculture* being of note.

Unemployment rates by sector of the level of education attained, sex and age group

Percentage

	Total	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over
Total	8.26	18.19	8.31	6.82	6.27	5.60
Basic training and personal development programs	9.90	20.08	9.76	8.45	7.87	6.35
Education	4.89	16.10	6.35	4.61	2.13	0.73
Arts and humanities	7.33	21.76	10.58	5.68	3.37	3.35
Social sciences, business education and law	6.74	15.98	7.71	5.30	3.81	4.95
Sciences	6.65	12.98	7.37	4.98	4.07	8.10
Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing	4.09	9.65	4.60	2.83	2.83	2.89
Agriculture	8.39	22.62	15.70	0.74	4.87	0.00
Health and social services	4.39	12.76	4.54	4.06	2.50	2.84
Services	10.42	17.06	11.01	7.60	6.65	7.45
Unknown sectors, unspecified or	8.50	7.78	5.19	15.04	6.24	8.72

Technical appendix

Economically Active Population Survey, 2005 methodology. Subsample variables

Introduction

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

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

The nature of the information of the subsample file

The use of a subsample system of these characteristics presents some problems as regards the interpretation of the results.

Actually, it provides data on annual averages obtained from a part of the Survey sample, which is treated independently in order to perform the computation of the elevation factors. The subsample contains, in addition to the *structural variables* for which it is specifically designed, information on the remaining Survey variables (the registers corresponding to the subsample are also part of the quarterly EAPS), and therefore it can offer results on the main Survey indicators as an annual average. In general, these indicators are different from those that would be obtained as the simple annual arithmetic average of the four quarters.

To relieve the most essential part of this problem, Regulation 430/2005 establishes that the elevation of results from the subsample must be carried out in such a way that the estimations of the said subsample are coherent with the arithmetic average of the four quarters for the groups of employed, unemployed and inactive persons, by sex and 10-year age bracket (condition No. 3 of Appendix 1 of the said Regulation) Likewise, the INE has added the consistency of the total numbers of employed, unemployed and inactive persons, by Autonomous Community, to the aforementioned conditions.

In this way, the total employed persons in the subsample, as in the case of the unemployed and inactive persons, will be the same as the average of the four quarters. This will not occur if the group is more specific (for example, employees with a permanent contract).

Thus, it is important to remember that the subsample file provides additional information on structures and percentage distributions of the *structural variables* that are the specific subject under study. Nonetheless, the quarterly averages should be used whenever analysing the levels of the remaining variables.

Subsample selection

In the 2005 Survey, the subsample selected to obtain the information was comprised of those households that, in each quarter, entered into the EAPS sample for the first time.² The main reason for this choice was primarily the implementation of the CATI collection system (telephone questionnaire by computer) used, generally, in the second and subsequent interviews.

The experience throughout 2005 showed the viability and effectiveness of the CATI system. Nonetheless, the comparison of data obtained from the CAPI sample (collection by personal interview using laptops) and those originating in the CATI system, as well as taking into account the heavy burden on CAPI to complete them, advised them to change the subsample used to provide structural variables. Thus it was decided to use households that were in subsequent interviews (surveyed for the most part via CATI). To be specific, since 2006, inclusively, the subsample chosen has been that of households ending their cooperation in the EAPS, that is, those in their sixth interview.

List of subsample variables.

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

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

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

SECTOR	Study sector of the level of studies attained
SECTR	Study sector of regulated studies in progress
SECTNR	Study sector of unregulated training
OBJFORM	Objectives of unregulated training
PAREMP	Company involvement in unregulated training
MOTEMP	Reason for having a temporary contract
ETT	Whether hired by a temporary employment company
CONTPB	Role of the public employment office in obtaining another position
NUMTRA	Number of workers in the establishment
PERCAR	Has supervisory duties in his or her position
DOMICI	Whether worked from home during the past four weeks
CONPAR	Whether intensive working day or split shift
SABAD	Whether worked on a Saturday during the past four weeks
DOMING	Whether worked on a Sunday during the past four weeks

² The EAPS is a rotating panel that renews itself by sixths, with the selected dwellings in the sample for six consecutive quarters. For more information on the design of the Sample, visit http://www.ine.es/docutrab/epa05_disenc/epa05_disenc.pdf

TARDE	Whether worked an evening during the past four weeks
NOCHE	Whether worked a night during the past four weeks
TURNOS	Whether changed shifts during the past four weeks
MASHO2	Mode in which would work most hours
RZBUS1	Reasons for seeking alternative employment
RZBUS2	Reasons for seeking alternative employment
RZBUS3	Reasons for seeking alternative employment
CNINOS	There are no suitable childcare facilities or cannot afford them
CADDIS	There are no suitable adult dependant care facilities or cannot afford them
ANTBUS	Situation prior to seeking / securing employment
RZULT	Reason for leaving last position
OCUPA*	Occupation or trade carried out in last position
ACTA*	Activity of the establishment where worked
SITUA*	Professional situation in previous position
RACPAS	Situation one year ago
ACTPAS	Activity of the establishment worked in one year ago
SITPAS	Professional situation one year ago

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

For further information see **INEbase-www.ine.es**
www.ine.es/prensa/prensa.htm

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