

**Economically Active Population Survey  
Subsample variables. Year 2009**

**Seven in 10 employed persons have a manager, but no subordinates**

**52.5% of unemployed persons stopped working because their contract ended and has not been renewed**

**The number of persons working part-time in order to care for dependent persons decreases 9.2% as compared with 2008**

The majority of Spanish workers had a manager, but no subordinates. According to the results of the subsample variables<sup>1</sup> for 2009 of the Economically Active Population Survey, seven in 10 workers were in said situation, as they occupied a job post as employees (with a manager and no subordinates).

In turn, 9.9% were self-employed workers (with no manager or subordinates); 7.3% were supervisors; 6.9% were directors of small companies, departments or branches; 5.7% were middle managers, and 0.8% corresponded to directors of large or medium-sized companies.

Significant differences were observed on a gender basis. Thus, **the percentage of men employed as supervisors or directors of small companies was practically twice that of women**. In the case of the position of director of a large or medium-sized company, the percentage of men was almost three times that of women (1.1% as compared with 0.4%).

In turn, there was a higher percentage of women than men (77.1% as compared with 62.8%) working as employees.

The results were very similar to those recorded in 2008.

**Employed persons by type of position and sex.**

Percentage	2009			2008		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Employee (with a manager and no subordinates)	69.0	62.8	77.1	69.2	63.1	77.4
Supervisor, manager of a workshop or office, foreman or sirr	7.3	9.0	5.0	7.8	9.6	5.4
Middle management	5.7	6.5	4.6	5.2	5.8	4.3
Director of a small company, department or branch	6.9	8.7	4.5	6.6	8.4	4.3
Director of a large or medium-sized company	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3
Self-employed (no manager or subordinates)	9.9	11.4	7.9	10.0	11.6	7.9
Does not know	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4

<sup>1</sup> The list of additional variables provided by the EAPS subsample may be viewed 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, **93.5% of those employed in 2009 did not work a single day from home**. 2.5% did so occasionally, and 3.3% worked from home on over half of their working days.

In turn, **one in three persons (34.1%) worked at least one Saturday each month**. For 63.3% of employed persons, Saturday was not part of their working week.

Working on Sundays was less common. **80.3% of employed persons did not work any Sunday** during the year 2009, 3.8% worked one Sunday each month, and 14.6% worked two or more Sundays each month.

**One in 10 employed persons (10.9%) worked a night shift** in 2009. A total of 5.5% worked occasional night shifts, and 5.4% did so on over half their working days. On a gender basis, a higher percentage was recorded for male night-shift workers (13.0%), than for female night-shift workers (8.2%).

Regarding the type of hiring, only 3.0% of employees were hired via a temporary employment company (TEA), while 2.8% gained their position with the assistance of a public employment office.

## Dependence

A total of **374,000 persons worked part-time in order to have more time available to care for dependents in the year 2009**, representing a 9.2% decrease as compared with 2008.

Caring for dependents continued to be carried out largely by women, given that almost the entirety of those persons working part-time in order to be able to carry out the task of caring as well, were women. 59.0% of them were of the opinion that there were not adequate services for caring for dependents, or they could not afford them.

## Unemployed persons

The majority of unemployed persons had previously been employed. In fact, for more than two million persons (52.5% of unemployed persons in 2009), the main reason for having stopped working was that the contract ended (in relative terms, two points less than in 2008).

### Unemployed persons who have previously worked, by reason for leaving their last post and by sex.

Thousands of persons	2009			2008		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>3864.2</b>	<b>2168.1</b>	<b>1696.1</b>	<b>2370.8</b>	<b>1221.4</b>	<b>1149.4</b>
Dismissal or redundancy (including employment regulation)	999.2	660.0	339.2	416.5	262.7	153.8
Contract ended	2029.5	1166.5	863.0	1292.1	718.7	573.4
Illness or disability	59.0	30.9	28.1	48.6	26.1	22.4
Undertaking studies or on training	43.9	17.7	26.2	50.6	30.1	20.5
Care of children or sick adults, disabled persons or the elderly	30.2	1.7	28.4	32.6	2.0	30.5
Other family responsibilities	14.0	1.8	12.2	14.2	3.5	10.8
Retirement (normal or early)	18.0	14.4	3.6	3.3	1.5	1.8
Other reasons	311.8	178.9	132.9	238.2	111.6	126.6
Does not know	9.8	6.1	3.6	11.2	4.9	6.2
Unemployed persons who left their last job more than 3 years ago	348.9	90.1	258.9	263.6	60.3	203.3

Another important reason for ending up unemployed was dismissal or redundancy, which affected almost one million unemployed persons (25.9% in 2009). In relative terms, this cause grew 8.3 percentage points as compared with 2008.

## Training

The annual EAPS subsample also makes it possible to ascertain the "studies sector" in which the person, where applicable, has become 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 see CNED-2000: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft40%2Fcned%2F&file=inebase&L=1&divi=&his=>

Regarding the Spanish population aged 16 years old and over with at least a higher secondary education, we observed that the groups into which the population was mainly concentrated were, first of all, the group comprised of those persons who had undertaken *Basic training programmes* (representing 29.4% of the total and which practically corresponded to persons who had not gone on to higher education and had only completed post-secondary education). The second group (22.6%) was made up of those persons who had studied courses relating to *Social sciences, business training and law* (sociology, psychology, economics, finance, banking, insurance, business administration and management, marketing and advertising, etc.).

Likewise, 15.7% had studied educational courses on *Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing industries and construction*, and 8.6% had studied courses regarding *Health and social services* (medicine, nursing, pharmacy, therapy and rehabilitation, orientation and social work, ...)

## Population aged 16 years and over that has completed higher secondary education, by sector of the level of training attained

	2009	
	Thousands of persons	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>16959.7</b>	<b>100</b>
Basic training and personal development programmes	4982.0	29.4
Education	978.4	5.8
Arts and humanities	861.0	5.1
Social sciences, business education and law	3828.9	22.6
Sciences	1073.7	6.3
Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing and construction industry	2658.3	15.7
Agriculture	235.8	1.4
Health and social services	1457.1	8.6
Services	694.2	4.1
Unknown sectors, unspecified or not applicable	190.2	1.1

## Influence of training on the labour market

Regarding the influence that the specialisation of a course of study undertaken has on participation in the labour market, of note is that, for the population aged 16 years old and over that had completed higher secondary education, with studies in *Sciences; Mechanics and electronics, manufacturing industry and construction*, and in *Agriculture and Health and social services*, activity rates greater than 80.0% were registered.

In addition, men trained in *Social sciences, business education and law* and in *Services* showed activity rates over 80%.

## Unemployed persons who have previously worked, by reason for leaving their last post and by sex.

Thousands of persons	2009			2008		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>3864.2</b>	<b>2168.1</b>	<b>1696.1</b>	<b>2370.8</b>	<b>1221.4</b>	<b>1149.4</b>
Dismissal or redundancy (including employment regulation)	999.2	660.0	339.2	416.5	262.7	153.8
Contract ended	2029.5	1166.5	863.0	1292.1	718.7	573.4
Illness or disability	59.0	30.9	28.1	48.6	26.1	22.4
Undertaking studies or on training	43.9	17.7	26.2	50.6	30.1	20.5
Care of children or sick adults, disabled persons or the elderly	30.2	1.7	28.4	32.6	2.0	30.5
Other family responsibilities	14.0	1.8	12.2	14.2	3.5	10.8
Retirement (normal or early)	18.0	14.4	3.6	3.3	1.5	1.8
Other reasons	311.8	178.9	132.9	238.2	111.6	126.6
Does not know	9.8	6.1	3.6	11.2	4.9	6.2
Unemployed persons who left their last job more than 3 years ago	348.9	90.1	258.9	263.6	60.3	203.3

The highest unemployment rates, also concerning the sector of the level of training attained, were recorded for persons trained in *Basic training and personal development programmes* (22.8%). As per the year 2008, the unemployment rates increased in all training sectors.

By age bracket, the highest unemployment rates were observed in the group aged 16 to 24 years old, with rates over 30%, especially in the *Basic training and personal development programmes, Arts and humanities, Mechanics, electronics; manufacturing and construction industry*, and *Services* sectors.

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

### Year 2009

Percentage

	Total	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.01</b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>19.64</b>	<b>15.88</b>	<b>13.32</b>	<b>11.52</b>
Basic training and personal development programmes	22.78	42.02	26.23	21.45	16.75	13.57
Education	8.47	23.67	11.51	9.10	2.79	3.36
Arts and humanities	12.85	33.72	17.78	12.60	5.02	5.22
Social sciences, business education and law	11.90	27.36	14.82	9.50	7.44	7.34
Sciences	9.13	21.63	11.56	5.63	7.27	2.98
Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing and construction industry	12.46	32.66	13.45	9.80	8.45	7.08
Agriculture	10.43	28.85	14.74	8.30	2.43	5.87
Health and social services	8.40	20.12	9.36	7.85	6.34	3.26
Services	15.09	32.85	12.24	14.17	9.64	12.03
Unknown sectors, unspecified or not applicable	22.22	45.44	17.63	12.98	30.33	26.47

## Technical annex

### 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.<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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/en/docutrab/epa05\\_disenc/epa05\\_disenc\\_en.pdf](http://www.ine.es/en/docutrab/epa05_disenc/epa05_disenc_en.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 dependent 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/en/welcome\\_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm) All press releases at: [www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa\\_en.htm](http://www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm)

**Press Office:** Telephone numbers: 91 583 93 63 / 94 08 – Fax: 91 583 90 87 - [gprensa@ine.es](mailto:gprensa@ine.es)

**Information Area:** Telephone number: 91 583 91 00 – Fax: 91 583 91 58 – [www.ine.es/infoinees/infoine](http://www.ine.es/infoinees/infoine)

---