

22 March 2019

Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). Sub-sample variables Year 2018¹

Main results

- The 15.0% of those employed worked in the year 2018 in companies of 50 to 249 employees, compared to 14.0% in 2017. In companies of up to 10 employees the percentage was 38.0%, compared to 38.7% in the previous year.
- In 2018, 53.4% of unemployed people with previous work experience had stopped working because *they had finished their contract* (52.9% in 2017) and 10.9% because of *dismissal or abolition of the job* (10.3% in 2017).
- A total of 358,200 employed persons, almost all women, worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons. This figure is 28.8% higher than in 2017.
- The specializations in *Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)* and *Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary Medicine* presented the highest employment rates in 2018 (79.88% and 77.25% respectively). *Health and social services* showed the lowest unemployment rate (7.76%).
- Those who have studied *General training and personal skills*, which are at most those who have reached *compulsory secondary education* or the *baccalaureate*, had the highest unemployment rates (20.21%) and the lowest employment rates (37.63%).

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, Annual results. Sub-sample variables.

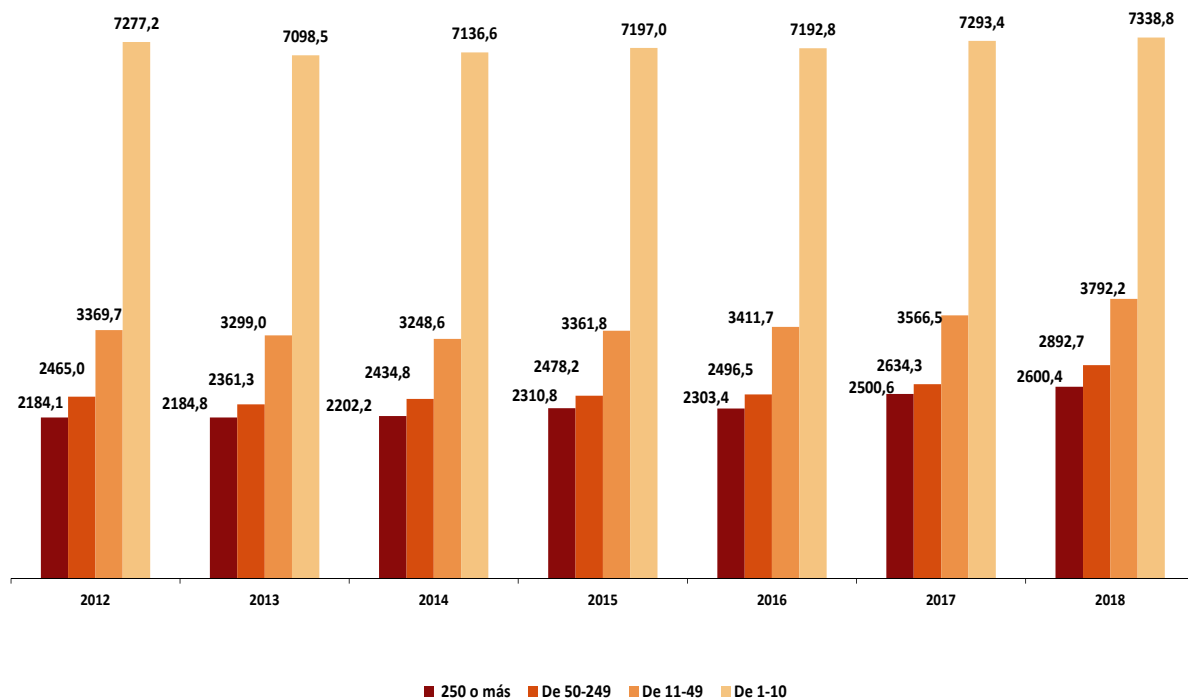
Establishment size

The average number of persons employed in 2018 was 19,327,700², representing an increase of 502,900 over 2017.

According to the size of the establishment or work centre, the number of employed persons increased in all modalities. It is worth noting those with 50 to 249 workers (with an increase of 258,400 people) and those with 11 to 49 employees (with 225,700 more³).

The percentage of employed persons who worked in companies with 50 to 249 employees increased to 15.0%, as compared with 14.0% in 2017. On the other hand, in companies with up to 10 employees, it fell to 38.0%, from 38.7%.

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



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 2018.

Of the total number of employed persons, 9.6% were *self-employed (without a boss or subordinates)*; 6.9% were *middle-level managers*; 6.9% were *directors of small companies, departments or branches*, 6.6% were *persons in charge*; and 0.7% were *directors of large or medium-sized companies*.

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.

The percentage of *directors of small companies, departments or branches* increased over 2017 by four tenths. On the contrary, the percentage of *self-employed persons* fell by half a point to 9.6%.

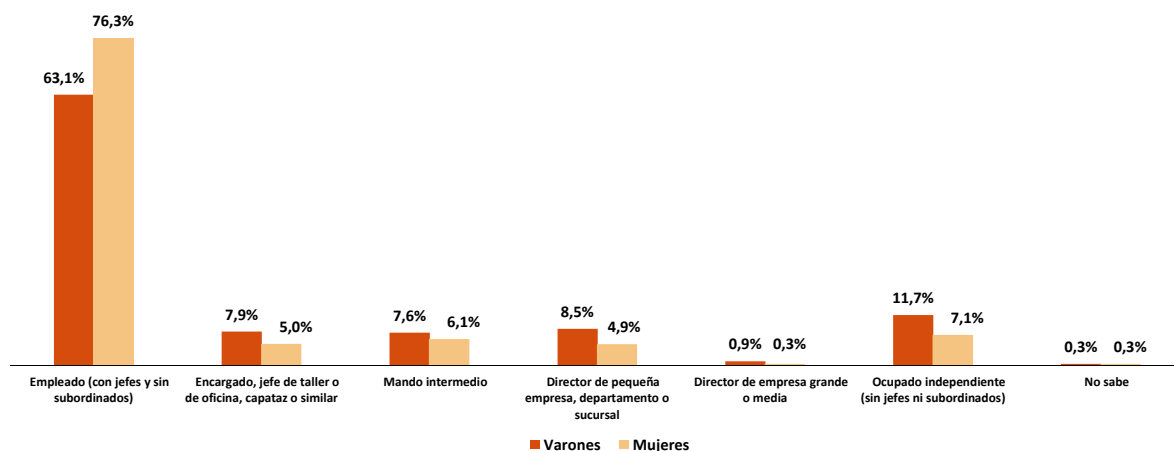
By sex, the percentage of *self-employed men (without bosses or subordinates)* was 4.6 points higher than that of women. The difference between the percentages of men and women *directors of small companies, departments or branches* was 3.6 points.

In the case of the position of *employee (with bosses and without subordinates)*, the percentage of women exceeded that of men by 13.2 points.

Employed persons by type of work post and sex

Porcentaje	2018			2017		
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Empleado (con jefes y sin subordinados)	69,1	63,1	76,3	69,3	63,6	76,1
Encargado, jefe de taller o de oficina, capataz o similar	6,6	7,9	5,0	6,5	7,6	5,1
Mando intermedio	6,9	7,6	6,1	6,8	7,4	6,1
Director de pequeña empresa, departamento o sucursal	6,9	8,5	4,9	6,5	8,1	4,5
Director de empresa grande o media	0,7	0,9	0,3	0,7	1,0	0,3
Ocupado independiente (sin jefes ni subordinados)	9,6	11,7	7,1	10,1	12,0	7,7
No sabe	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1

Distribution of employed persons by type of work post and sex. Year 2018



Labour mediation and working conditions

The number of employees hired through a temporary employment agency (TEA) was 626,500 in 2018. It represented 3.9% of the total, compared to 3.4% in 2017.

On the other hand, 344,700 employees (2.1% of the total) obtained their employment through the assistance of a public employment office. The percentage in 2017 was 2.0%.

91.5% of employed persons did not work *any day* at home. 4.3% worked at home *more than half of their working days* and 3.2% did it *occasionally*.

36.4% of employed persons worked at least *one Saturday per month*, which is five tenths less than in 2017. For 60.3% of employed persons, Saturday was not part of their working week, one tenth more than in 2017.

Regarding Sunday, 22.2% of the employed persons worked at least *one a month*, compared with 21.3% in 2017. On the other hand, 76.0% of employed persons did not work *any Sunday*, one percentage point less than in 2017.

13.2% of employed persons worked on night shift (12.5% in 2017). 7.1% did so *occasionally*, and 6.1% on *more than half of their working days*. The percentage of male night workers (16.2%) surpassed the number of female night workers (9.4%).

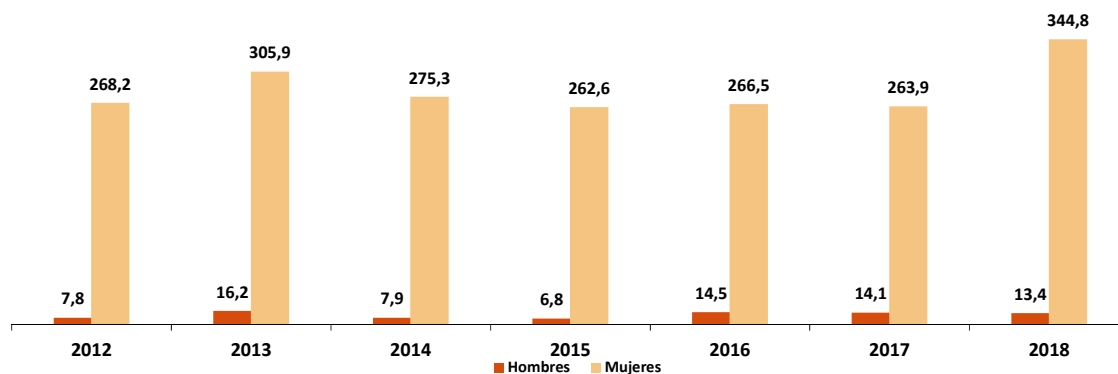
Dependency

A total of 358,200 persons worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons in the year 2018, representing a decrease of 28.8% as compared with the previous year.

The majority of those who worked part-time, in order to simultaneously work as caregivers were women (344,800). 56.8% of them were of the opinion that there were not adequate services for caring for dependants (children, adults, ill persons, and persons with disabilities, etc.) 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 2018 were previously employed. Thus, of the 3,479,100 unemployed persons, about 3,144,000 had previously worked.

The main reason for leaving their job was the *termination of the contract*, which affected to 1,677,600 unemployed persons with previous employment (53.4% of the total, as compared to 52.9% in 2017).

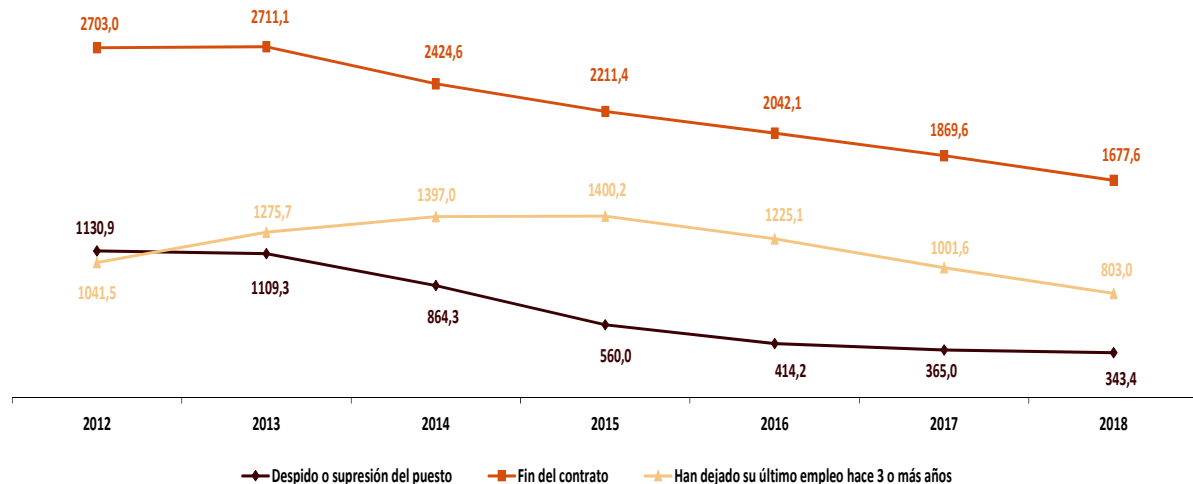
In absolute terms, unemployed persons who *left their last job three years ago or more* decreased to 803,000 compared to 1,001,600 in 2017. This was the category that decreased the most in 2018, accounting for 25.5% of the total number of unemployed persons with work experience, 2.8 points lower than 2017.

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

En miles de personas	2018			2017			Diferencia 2018-2017
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres	
Total	3.144,0	1.519,7	1.624,2	3.533,2	1.730,0	1.803,2	-389,2
Fin del contrato	1.677,6	871,0	806,6	1.869,6	967,1	902,4	-192,0
Han dejado su último empleo hace 3 años o más	803,0	321,1	481,9	1.001,6	410,8	590,7	-198,6
Despido o supresión del puesto (incluye regulación de empleo)	343,4	176,7	166,6	365,0	193,5	171,5	-21,6
Otras razones	195,9	98,1	97,7	202,8	105,3	97,5	-6,9
Enfermedad o incapacidad propia	53,9	25,2	28,7	39,6	23,9	15,7	14,3
Seguir cursos de enseñanza o formación	27,4	11,0	16,5	21,0	12,9	8,1	6,4
Cuidado de niños o de adultos enfermos, incapacitados o mayores	18,1	3,5	14,7	9,1	2,7	6,4	9,0
No sabe el motivo	7,9	4,8	3,0	7,9	4,7	3,2	0,0
Otras obligaciones familiares o personales	9,5	3,2	6,3	10,1	4,1	6,0	-0,6
Jubilación (normal o anticipada)	7,3	5,1	2,2	6,6	4,9	1,7	0,7

Another important reason for ending up unemployed was *dismissal or abolition of the job*, which affected 10.9% of unemployed people with previous work experience (0.6 points more than in 2017).

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, 59,76% 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 2018, especially in *Business, Administration and Law* (9.90%); *Mechanics, electronics, other technical training, industry and construction* (7.61%), and *Health and social services* (5.28%).

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

	2018		2017	
	Miles de personas	Porcentaje	Miles de personas	Porcentaje
Total	38.886,8	100	38.654,1	100
Formación general y habilidades personales	23.240,5	59,76	23.272,5	60,21
Educación	1.345,8	3,46	1.358,6	3,51
Artes, humanidades y lenguas	1.067,9	2,75	1.096,3	2,84
Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación	617,4	1,59	631,3	1,63
Negocios, administración y derecho	3.849,1	9,90	3.833,0	9,92
Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas	777,9	2,00	718,3	1,86
Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC)	789,2	2,03	717,1	1,86
Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción	2.959,0	7,61	2.952,6	7,64
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria	251,7	0,65	228,6	0,59
Salud y servicios sociales	2.055,0	5,28	1.957,5	5,06
Servicios	1.022,2	2,63	974,5	2,52
Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable	911,1	2,34	913,8	2,36

Influence of training on the labour market

The level of training achieved and the area of study of this training are decisive factors 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 (88.06%) in 2018, followed by persons trained in *Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary Medicine* (84.85%).

By sex, the female activity rate was higher than the male activity rate in three of the 12 categories of the sector of studies analysed.

The highest rates of activity among women were found in those specializing in *Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine*, with 88.93%. And among men, in those trained in *ICT*, with 88.65%.

In turn, those persons with *General Training and personal skills programmes* presented the lowest activity rates (47.16%). In the case of women, these rates stood at 38.86%.

Activity rates by sector of level of education achieved and sex

Porcentaje	2018		
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres
Total	58,65	64,55	53,06
Formación general y habilidades personales	47,16	55,66	38,86
Educación	70,30	69,23	70,62
Artes, humanidades y lenguas	73,84	74,37	73,50
Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación	81,58	83,21	80,68
Negocios, administración y derecho	80,61	82,31	79,58
Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas	78,66	75,62	81,56
Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC)	88,06	88,65	86,14
Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción	80,19	80,24	79,75
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria	84,85	83,42	88,93
Salud y servicios sociales	78,93	79,31	78,82
Servicios	78,15	81,53	76,17
Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable	21,08	32,48	14,35

The highest employment rate occurred in 2018 in the people trained in ICT (79.88%). It was followed by those trained in *Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Veterinary Medicine* (77.25%) and *Social Sciences, Journalism and Documentation* (72.86%).

In turn, those persons with *General Training and personal skills* presented the lowest employment rate, of 37.63%.

By sex, the female employment rate was higher than that of men in the studies of *Natural sciences, chemical, physical, and mathematics, Social Sciences, Journalism and documentation* and *Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine*.

Employment rates by sector of educational level attained and sex

Porcentaje	2018		
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres
Total	49,70	55,70	44,03
Formación general y habilidades personales	37,63	45,70	29,75
Educación	62,56	62,94	62,45
Artes, humanidades y lenguas	66,30	68,34	64,98
Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación	72,86	72,77	72,91
Negocios, administración y derecho	71,65	75,42	69,38
Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas	69,97	69,06	70,84
Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC)	79,88	80,60	77,55
Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción	72,72	73,23	68,22
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria	77,25	77,02	77,91
Salud y servicios sociales	72,81	73,70	72,54
Servicios	65,70	71,92	62,05
Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable	14,95	24,30	9,43

Regarding unemployment, the highest unemployment rates in 2018 were registered among those persons who had attended *General Training and personal skills* (20.21%).

Conversely, the lowest unemployment rates were among those trained in *Health and social services* (7.76%) and in *Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and veterinary medicine* (8.96%).

Social Sciences, Journalism and documentation was the only sector of formation in which the female unemployment rate was lower than the male rate.

Employment rates by sector of the educational level attained and sex

Porcentaje	2018		
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres
Total	15,25	13,72	17,02
Formación general y habilidades personales	20,21	17,90	23,43
Educación	11,00	9,08	11,58
Artes, humanidades y lenguas	10,20	8,10	11,59
Ciencias sociales, periodismo y documentación	10,69	12,54	9,63
Negocios, administración y derecho	11,11	8,37	12,81
Ciencias naturales, químicas, físicas y matemáticas	11,05	8,68	13,15
Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC)	9,29	9,08	9,97
Mecánica, electrónica, otra formación técnica, industria y construcción	9,32	8,74	14,46
Agricultura, ganadería, silvicultura, pesca y veterinaria	8,96	7,67	12,40
Salud y servicios sociales	7,76	7,08	7,96
Servicios	15,94	11,79	18,54
Sectores desconocidos/ No aplicable	29,09	25,19	34,31

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/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30308>

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