

Economically Active Population Survey. Subsample variables Year 2013¹

Main results

- The percentage of employed persons working in companies with 250 or over employees reached 12.7% in 2013 (as compared with 12.4% in 2012). Companies with up to 10 employees registered 41.4% (41.3% in 2012). In turn, companies with 11-49 employees employed 19.2% of the total economically active persons (19.1% in the previous year).
- Among the unemployed persons with a previous labour experience in 2013, 49.1% stopped working due to the end of their contracts (as compared to 50.7% in 2012) and 20.1% were fired or their position disappeared (21.2% in 2012).
- In 2013, there were 1,275,700 unemployed persons who had lost their jobs three or over years ago, 234,200 more than in 2012.
- The number of employed persons who worked part time with the purpose of taking care of dependent persons increased by 16.7%, as compared to the previous year.
- Specialisations in *Life Sciences* and *Computer Sciences* showed the highest employment rates, and *Mathematics and Statistics* presented the lowest unemployment rates. In turn, the lowest employment rates and the highest unemployment rates corresponded to *Basic training programs*.

Information note: change of the population base in the estimations of the EAPS

The results of the subsample variables² of the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) which are published today include the updated information of the Population and Housing Census 2011. The annual subsample series have been recalculated with this new population base, in order to allow data from 2013 to be compared with data from previous years.

Size of the company

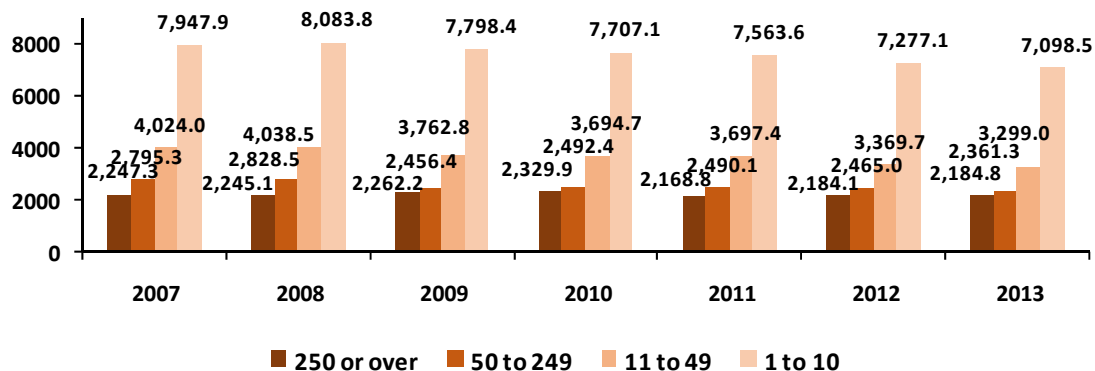
In 2013, the number of persons who worked at a company with 250 or over employees remained practically the same. In turn, employed persons working in establishments with up to 10 employees registered a decrease of over 175,000 persons.

¹ The results tables may be consulted in INEBASE:
http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=/t22/e308_mnu&file=inebase&N=&L=1,
Annual results. Subsample variables.

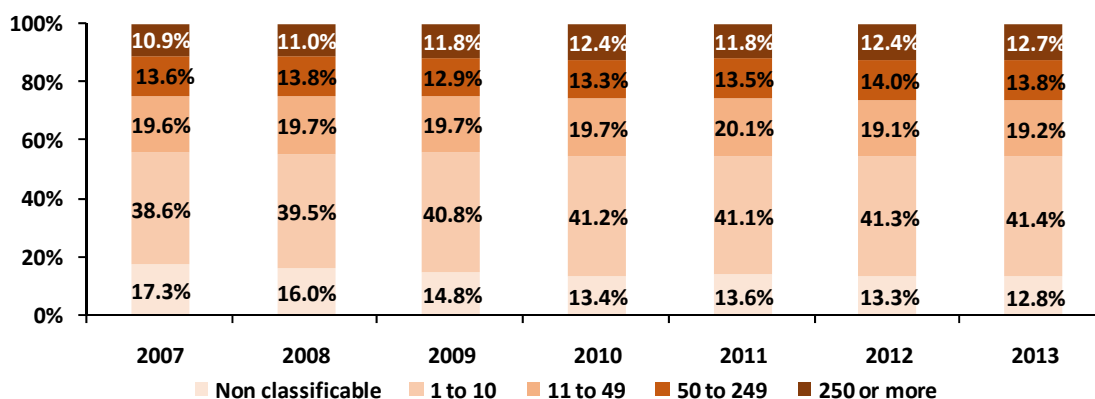
² The list of annual variables provided by the EAPS subsample is to be found in the methodological note, located at the end of this document.

The number of employed persons working in establishments with 11-49 employees decreased by 70,700, a figure that is lower than that registered in 2012 (that is, 327,700 persons, the greatest drop in this size of company since the beginning of the crisis).

Employed persons by size of the establishment where they work (thousands of persons)



Percentage distribution of employed persons by size of the establishment where they work



Type of job

Most of the Spanish workers had a boss, but did not have any subordinate in 2013. Almost seven out of 10 workers were in this situation, and they had a job as employees (with a boss and without subordinates).

Out of the total employed persons, 11.2% were independent workers (without a boss or subordinates); 6.1% were managers; 6.7% were directors of small companies, departments or branches; 6.9% were middle managers, and 0.8% were directors of large or medium-sized companies.

The percentage of employed persons decreased by eight tenths (68.1%) as compared to 2012, whereas that of independent workers increased by seven tenths.

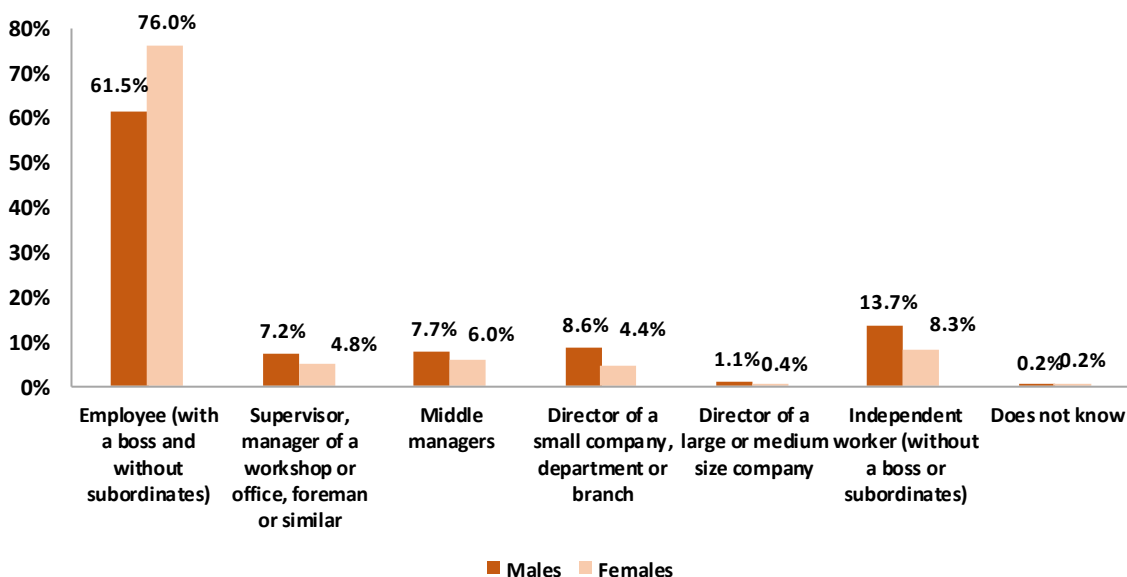
By sex, the percentage of male directors doubled the percentage of female directors in small companies, and it almost tripled the rate in the case of large or medium-size companies.

In the case of the employee job, the percentage of women (76.0%) exceeded the percentage of men (61.5%) by 14.5 points.

Employed persons by type of job and sex

Percentage	2013			2012		
	Both sexes	Males	Female	Both sexes	Males	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employee (with a boss and without subordinates)	68.1	61.5	76.0	68.9	62.6	76.5
Supervisor, manager of a workshop or office, foreman or similar	6.1	7.2	4.8	6.6	8.0	4.9
Middle managers	6.9	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.9	4.9
Director of a small company, department or branch	6.7	8.6	4.4	7.0	8.9	4.6
Director of a large or medium size company	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.3
Independent worker (without a boss or subordinates)	11.2	13.7	8.3	10.5	12.2	8.5
Does not know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2

Distribution of employers by type of job and sex



Labour mediation and working conditions

Regarding to the way of hiring, the percentage of wage earners that was hired via a temporary employment agency (TEA) increased from 2.7% (in 2012) to 2.9% in 2013.

In turn, 2.0% of workers were hired via a public employment office (four tenths more than in 2012).

91.6% of the persons employed in 2013 did not work any day in their home. 3.2% did so occasionally, and 4.3% worked from home on over half of their working days.

One out of three persons (35.8%) worked at least one Saturday per month, a similar percentage to that registered in 2012. For 61.5% of employed persons, Saturday was not part of their working week in 2013.

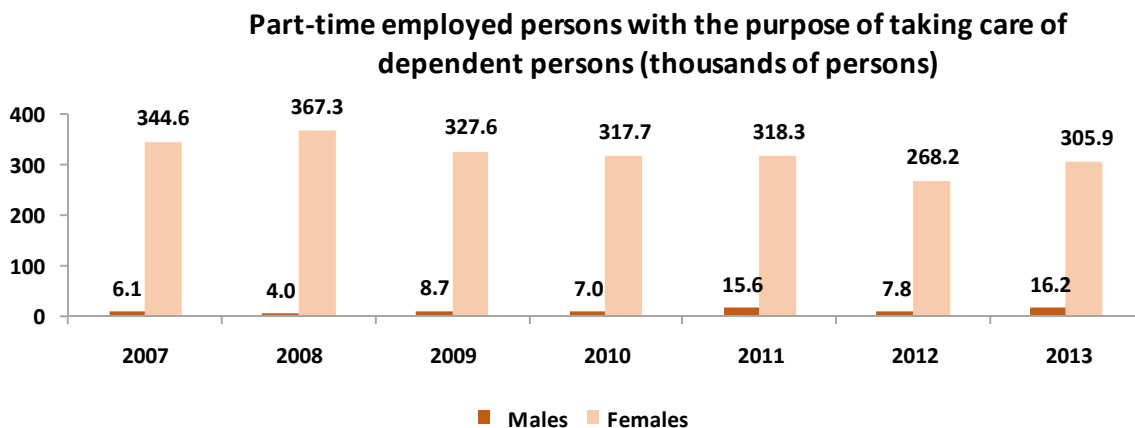
Working on Sundays was again less customary, and the percentage of those persons doing it was lower than in 2012. 78.2% of employed persons did not work any Sunday. In turn, 4.4% worked one Sunday a month (a similar percentage to that of the previous year) and 15.9% two or more Sundays (five tenths less).

12.5% of employed persons worked the night shift (12.4% in 2012). 6.8% did so occasionally, and 5.7% on more than half of their working days. The percentage of male night shift workers (15.3%) surpassed the number of female night shift workers (9.2%).

Dependency

A total of 322,100 persons worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons in the year 2013, representing an increase of 16.7% as compared with the previous year.

Almost the entirety of those working part-time in order to simultaneously work as carers, were women. 47.6% of them were of the opinion that there were not adequate services for caring for dependants (children, adults, ill persons, persons with disabilities, etc.) or they were unable to afford them.



Unemployed persons

The majority of unemployed persons in 2013 were previously employed. Thus, out of the average of 6,051,100 unemployed persons during this year, 5,521,300 had previously worked.

The main reason for leaving their last job was the end of the contract, which affected to 2,711,100 unemployed persons who had been working previously (49.1% of the total) as compared to 2,703,000 in 2012 (50.7%).

Another influential reason for being unemployed was the dismissal or the post abolition, which affected to 20.1% of the unemployed persons with a previous labour experience in 2013, as compared to 21.2% in 2012. Conversely, in absolute terms, unemployed persons from a dismissal or post abolition decreased to 1,109,300 this year from 1,130,900 in the previous year.

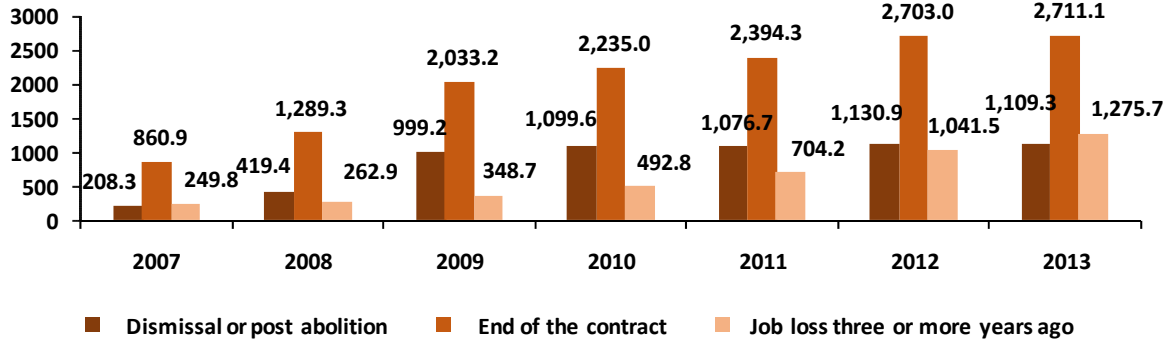
The number of unemployed persons who left their last job three or more years ago increased by 22.5%, reaching 1,275,700. This figure accounted for 23.1% of the total unemployed persons with a previous labour experience, 3.6 points higher than in 2012. In annual terms, this was also the category that increased the most, with 234,200 more.

Unemployed persons who worked previously according to the reason for leaving their last job, by sex.

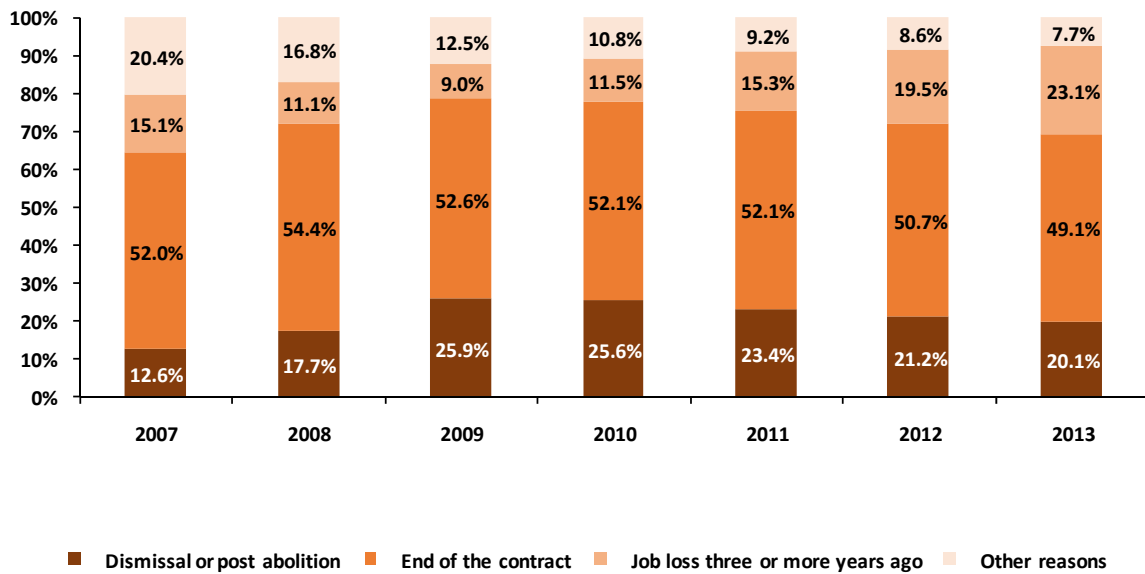
In thousands of persons	2013			2012			Difference 2013-2012
	Both sexes	Males	Female	Both sexes	Males	Female	
Total	5,521.3	2,972.1	2,549.2	5,335.2	2,916.5	2,418.7	186.1
End of contract	2,711.1	1,483.1	1,228.0	2,703.0	1,493.2	1,209.9	8.1
They left their last job three years ago or more	1,275.7	584.4	691.3	1,041.5	472.6	568.9	234.2
Dismissal or post abolition (including employment regulation)	1,109.3	665.7	443.6	1,130.9	699.7	431.2	-21.6
Other reasons	297.5	172.2	125.2	309.8	181.2	128.6	-12.3
Illness or disability	58.3	35.5	22.8	57.8	33.2	24.6	0.5
Undertaking studies or in training	28.4	16.0	12.4	33.0	20.4	12.6	-4.6
Care of children or sick adults, disabled persons or the elderly	17.2	1.9	15.3	26.3	2.9	23.4	-9.1
Unknown reason	11.2	5.4	5.8	15.0	9.1	5.9	-3.8
Retirement (regular or early)	7.5	6.5	1.0	5.4	3.1	2.3	2.1
Other personal of family responsibilities	5.0	1.3	3.8	12.4	1.1	11.3	-7.4

Estimations under 8,0 thousands must be carefully take due to the fact that they may be affected by strong sampling errors.

Unemployed persons with a previous labour experience by reason for leaving their last job



Percentage distribution of unemployed persons with a previous labour experience by reason for leaving their last job



Training

The annual EAPS subsample makes it possible to ascertain the 'studies sector'³ 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.

Considering the Spanish population aged 16 years old and over, 63.18% had *Basic training programs*, which corresponded to the persons who only have a secondary educational level or those that did not continued with higher educational studies and only had a post-secondary education.

The rest of the population had some specialisation, worth noting *Business and administration* with 7.94%, *Mechanics, electronics and other technical training* with 6.05% and *Health* with 3.97%.

Population aged 16 years old and over by sector of the educational level

	2013		2012	
	Thousands of persons	Percentage	Thousands of persons	Percentage
Total	38,638.6	100	38,815.0	100
01 Basic training programs	24,412.3	63.18	24,711.0	63.66
09 Personal development programs	17.8	0.05	25.7	0.07
14 Educational training and sciences	1,167.4	3.02	1,152.0	2.97
21 Arts	383.8	0.99	362.1	0.93
22 Humanities	611.8	1.58	615.8	1.59
31 Social and behavioural sciences	321.3	0.83	353.5	0.91
32 Journalism and information	182.7	0.47	200.0	0.52
34 Business and administration	3,069.2	7.94	2,921.6	7.53
38 Law	591.3	1.53	643.4	1.66
42 Life sciences	149.0	0.39	162.0	0.42
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	352.6	0.91	402.3	1.04
46 Mathematics and statistics	85.8	0.22	102.1	0.26
48 Computer science	509.6	1.32	496.3	1.28
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	2,338.5	6.05	2,163.1	5.57
54 Manufacturing and production industries	234.4	0.61	243.4	0.63
58 Architecture and construction	468.5	1.21	472.2	1.22
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	194.5	0.50	211.8	0.55
64 Veterinary	53.3	0.14	46.5	0.12
72 Health	1,533.0	3.97	1,553.4	4.00
76 Social services	179.3	0.46	154.8	0.40
81 Personal services	680.6	1.76	702.5	1.81
84 Transport services	39.1	0.10	48.5	0.12
85 Environment protection	61.4	0.16	46.3	0.12
86 Security services	69.9	0.18	53.5	0.14
9 Unknown, non-specified or non-applicable sectors	931.4	2.41	971.3	2.50

³ For further information on the information of each studies sector, please go to the NCED-2000: <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=%2Ft40%2Fcned%2F&file=inebase&L=1&divi=&hjs=>

Influence of training on the labour market

The population aged 16 years old and over that had been trained in *Environment protection* presented economic activity rates higher than 95% in the year 2013. Men specialised in this sector reached a 96.51% economically activity rate.

Those persons that had been training in *Computer sciences* also showed high economically activity rates of over 86%, as well as persons trained in *Live sciences*.

Economically active rates by sector and level of studies completed and sex 2013

Percentage	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	60.02	66.39	53.94
85 Environment protection	96.24	96.51	95.95
48 Computer sciences	88.74	90.64	82.71
42 Life sciences	86.50	87.78	85.82
31 Social and behavioural sciences	85.69	88.02	84.62
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	85.34	86.17	82.09
32 Journalism and information	83.93	86.33	82.43
76 Social services	83.89	90.79	82.27
38 Law	83.34	81.99	84.65
72 Health	82.59	85.74	81.61
81 Personal services	82.30	85.73	80.93
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	81.87	82.06	78.94
64 Veterinary	81.80	81.12	82.94
58 Architecture and construction	81.10	80.52	82.58
22 Humanities	80.50	78.82	81.40
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	79.84	79.94	79.73
34 Business and administration	79.77	83.85	77.55
46 Mathematics and statistics	79.45	74.34	85.83
09 Personal development	78.74	79.41	78.55
21 Arts	76.32	83.19	71.35
14 Educational training and sciences	74.78	71.56	75.75
54 Manufacturing and production industries	73.17	72.05	77.39
84 Transport services	63.60	62.05	83.87
86 Security services	62.13	54.48	90.81
01 Basic training programs	50.05	58.70	41.64
9 Unknown, non-specified or non-applicable sectors	23.53	37.13	15.29

In turn, those persons with *Basic training programmes* presented economic activity rates of less than 51%. In the case of women, these rates stood below 42%.

Employment rates by sector of the level of studies completed and sex

Percentage	2013		
	Both sexes	Males	Female
Total	44.36	49.39	39.56
42 Life sciences	75.78	79.03	74.02
48 Computer science	74.37	76.18	68.66
46 Mathematics and statistics	74.04	69.14	80.15
38 Law	72.92	74.82	71.07
31 Behavioural and social sciences	72.46	77.31	70.21
72 Health	70.20	76.70	68.17
22 Humanities	68.88	66.68	70.06
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	67.65	67.86	67.42
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	67.25	67.54	62.89
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	67.17	67.46	66.05
85 Environment protection	65.41	52.82	78.69
32 Journalism and information	65.18	68.09	63.36
34 Business and administration	63.71	71.32	59.57
14 Educational training and sciences	63.65	61.57	64.28
64 Veterinary	62.04	60.64	64.37
76 Social services	61.45	71.34	59.15
81 Personal services	60.16	60.51	60.03
21 Arts	59.59	65.19	55.55
54 Manufacturing and production industries	59.04	59.64	56.80
58 Architecture and construction	56.84	56.70	57.20
09 Personal development programs	53.87	41.51	57.36
86 Security services	53.48	50.24	65.61
84 Transport services	52.06	51.06	65.18
01 Basic training programs	33.79	40.11	27.66
9 Unknown, non-specified or non-applicable sectors	12.80	21.63	7.45

In 2013, the employment rates exceeded 75% for those persons who were trained in *Life sciences*. Those persons who studied *Computer science* or *Mathematics and statistics* registered an employment rate above 74%.

In turn, persons with *Basic training programs* reached slightly above 33% in the employment rate.

Regarding unemployment, the highest 2013 unemployment rates were registered among those persons who were trained in *Basic training programs* (32.48%).

Conversely, the lowest ones were registered among persons trained in *Mathematics and statistics* (6.81%) and *Life sciences* (12.40 %).

Unemployment rates by sector of the level of studies completed and sex

Percentage	2013		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	26.09	25.60	26.67
46 Mathematics and statistics	6.81	6.99	6.62
42 Life sciences	12.40	9.96	13.75
38 Law	12.51	8.74	16.04
86 Security services	13.93	7.78	27.75
22 Humanities	14.44	15.40	13.93
14 Educational training and sciences	14.88	13.95	15.14
72 Health	15.01	10.54	16.47
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	15.27	15.11	15.44
31 Behavioural and social sciences	15.45	12.17	17.03
48 Computer sciences	16.19	15.95	16.99
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	17.86	17.70	20.33
84 Transport services	18.15	17.72	22.28
54 Manufacturing and production industries	19.31	17.23	26.61
34 Business and administration	20.13	14.95	23.18
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	21.28	21.71	19.54
21 Arts	21.91	21.64	22.14
32 Journalism and information	22.34	21.13	23.14
64 Veterinary	24.16	25.24	22.39
76 Social sciences	26.74	21.43	28.11
81 Personal services	26.89	29.42	25.83
58 Architecture and production	29.91	29.59	30.73
09 Personal development	31.59	47.72	26.97
85 Environment protection	32.04	45.27	17.99
01 Basic training programs	32.48	31.67	33.59
9 Unknown, non specified or non applicable sectors	45.59	41.74	51.26

Methodological annex

Economically Active Population Survey, 2005 Methodology. Subsample variables

Background

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 subsample used is that of the households whose collaboration with the EAPS each quarter of the year is at an end, that is, those that are in their sixth interview.

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 that 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 economically inactive persons, by sex and 10-year age group (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 economically 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 economically 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, wage earners with a permanent contract).

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

List of subsample variables

The subsample file has a lower number of records than the quarterly EAPS files. It consists of approximately 40,000 interviewed households, as compared with the 60,000 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 educational level 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 they were hired by a temporary employment agency
CONTPB	Role of the public employment office in obtaining the position
NUMTRA	Number of workers in the establishment
PERCAR	They have supervisory duties in his or her position
DOMICI	Whether they worked from home during the past four weeks
CONPAR	Whether they have an intensive working day or split shift
SABAD	Whether they worked on a Saturday in the last four weeks
DOMING	Whether they worked on a Sunday in the last four weeks
TARDE	Whether they worked an evening in the last four weeks
NOCHE	Whether they worked a night in the last four weeks
TURNOS	Whether they changed shifts in the last four weeks
MASHO2	Mode in which they would work the 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 they cannot afford them
CADDIS	There are no suitable adult dependant care facilities or they cannot afford them
ANTBUS	Situation prior to seeking / securing employment
RZULT	Reason for leaving their last job
OCUPA*	Occupation or trade carried out in the last job
ACTA*	Activity of the establishment where they worked
SITUA*	Professional situation in the previous job

RACPAS Situation one year ago

ACTPAS Activity of the establishment they 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

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