

5 December 2007

Economically Active Population Survey. Subsample variables. 2006

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

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

96% of those persons working part-time in order to care for dependants are women

The majority of Spanish workers have a manager, but no subordinates. According to the results of the subsample variables¹ for 2006 of the Economically Active Population Survey, seven out of every 10 workers are in that situation, as they occupy a position of employment as employees (with a manager and no subordinates).

On the other hand, 9.3% are freelance workers (with no manager or subordinates), 8.6% are managers, 6.6% are directors of small companies, departments or branches, and only 1.1% are directors of large or medium-sized companies.

Significant differences are noticed on a gender basis. Therefore, there is a higher percentage of women than men (76.6% as compared with 63.1%) working as employees. Nevertheless, **the percentage of men employed as managers or directors of small companies is 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 is three times that of women (1.5% as compared with 0.5%).

Employed persons by type of post and gender. 2006

Percentages

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed (with managers and without subordinates)	68.6	63.1	76.6
Manager, head of workshop or office, foreman or similar	8.6	10.4	5.9
Middle management	5.1	5.8	4.2
Director of a small company, department or branch	6.6	8.1	4.4
Director of a large or medium-sized company	1.1	1.5	0.5
Freelance worker (without managers and subordinates)	9.3	10.4	7.6
Unknown	0.7	0.7	0.7

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

Working conditions

The annual EAPS subsample also provides results regarding persons working from home, those employed on Saturdays and Sundays and night-shift workers, among other variables. According to these results, **94.2% of those employed in 2006 did not work a single day from home**. 2.2% did so occasionally, and 3.0% worked from home on over half of their working days.

In turn, **one in three persons worked at least one Saturday each month** during 2006. For 63.1%, Saturday was not part of their working week.

Working on Sundays was even less common. **81.7% of people in employment did not work any Sunday** during 2006, 3.4% worked one Sunday each month, and 13.2% worked two or more Sundays each month.

One in every 10 employees worked some type of night shift during 2006. Furthermore, 5.6% worked occasional night shifts, and 5.2% did so on over half their shifts. On a gender basis, a higher percentage is recorded for male night-shift workers (12.4% worked some type of night shift), than for women (8.5%).

Regarding the **type of contract**, only 4.2% of employees were hired via a temporary employment company (TEA), while 3% gained their position with the assistance of a public employment office.

Dependants

Care of dependants continued to be carried out mostly by women.

In 2006 **324,300 persons were working part-time because they cared for dependants. 96% of these were women**.

Half of them indicated that the main reason for working part-time was the lack of adequate services (or these were unaffordable or not of sufficient quality) to look after dependants (whether children or adults).

Unemployed

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

Unemployed persons who had worked previously, by reason for becoming unemployed and gender. Data in thousand of persons

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	1,641.60	713.3	928.2
Dismissal or redundancy (including employment regulation)	216.8	106.7	110.1
End of contract	801.8	374.3	427.5
Illness or disability	49.4	21.1	28.3
Study or receive training	46.8	20.9	25.9
Caring for children or infirm, disabled or elderly persons	25.5	0.5	24.9
Other family responsibilities	13.6	3.6	10.1
Retirement (normal or early)	4.5	4	0.6
Other reasons	222.1	97.2	124.9
Unknown	14.6	9.7	4.9
Unemployed persons who have left their last position 3 or more ye	246.5	75.4	171.2

Training

The annual EAPS subsample makes it possible to ascertain the "studies sector" in which the person, where applicable, had 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%2Fcned%2F&file=inebase&L=1&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 programmes* (representing 29.3% 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 (22.1%) was made up of those who have studied courses regarding *Social sciences, business training and law* (sociology, psychology, economic, finance, banking, insurance, corporate administration and management, marketing and advertising, ...).

Likewise, 15.1% have studied courses on *Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing industries and construction* and 8.4% had studied courses regarding *Health and social services* (medicine, nursing, pharmacy, therapy and rehabilitation, orientation and social work, ...)

Population aged 16 years old and over and has completed higher secondary education, by sector of the level of education attained, sex and age group. 2006

	thousands of persons	Percentage
Total	16,018.0	100.0
0 Basic training and personal development programmes	4,694.9	29.3
1 Education	953.1	6.0
2 Arts and Humanities	894.2	5.6
3 Social sciences, business education and law	3,540.2	22.1
4 Sciences	951.8	5.9
5 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training; manufacturing industry and construction	2,425.1	15.1
6 Agriculture	199.5	1.2
7 Health and social services	1,339.0	8.4
8 Services	542.5	3.4
9 Unknown sectors, unspecified or not applicable	477.7	3.0

Regarding the influence that the specialisation of a course of study undertaken has on participation in the employment market, it should be stated that the population aged 16 years and over, and having completed higher secondary education, with studies in *Sciences, Mechanics and electronics* (manufacturing industry and construction), *Agriculture, Health and Social services and Services* represented rates of activity over 80%.

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

Activity rates by sector of educational level attained and gender 2006. Data in percentages

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	58.3	69.1	48.0
Basic education and personal development programmes	49.6	63.0	36.5
Education	75.6	78.9	74.7
Arts and humanities	79.4	82.2	77.3
Social sciences, business education and law	79.7	83.5	77.4
Sciences	84.1	85.9	81.4
Mechanics, electronics; manufacturing industry and construction	85.4	86.4	75.4
Agriculture	83.9	86.9	76.2
Health and social services	81.6	86.5	80.2
Services	80.1	82.9	78.7
Unknown, unspecified or non-applicable sectors	33.7	50.5	22.0

The highest rates of employment, also concerning the sector for the level of training attained, were recorded in persons trained in *Services* (10,3%) and in *Basic training and personal development programmes* (9.8%).

By age, the highest rates of employment could be observed in the group aged 16 to 24 years, particularly in *Agriculture* (30.0%), *Basic training and personal development programs* (19.6%) and *Arts and humanities* (19.4%). The only rate lower than 10% was observed in *Mechanics and electronics; manufacturing industry and construction* (with 7.5%).

From the age of 35 years, we could observe no rates of unemployment over 10% for any of the sectors of level of training attained, with *Sciences*, *Education* and *Agriculture* of note due to their low levels of unemployment.

Unemployment rates by sector of educational level attained and age group

	Total	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	Over 55
Total	8.51	17.92	9.12	7.02	5.94	5.44
Basic education programmes	9.80	19.58	10.51	8.34	6.88	6.21
Education	5.81	18.98	8.18	5.10	2.61	1.47
Arts and humanities	8.21	19.38	11.46	6.18	4.86	3.54
Social sciences	7.23	15.09	7.61	6.16	5.61	4.35
Sciences	8.04	17.35	10.76	4.96	1.42	1.79
Mechanics, electronics...	4.56	7.54	4.93	3.36	3.85	5.63
Agriculture	4.99	30.04	6.40	3.13	0.92	0.00
Health and social services	6.45	15.52	7.31	6.80	3.62	0.71
Services	10.33	16.95	10.85	6.30	7.57	0.00
Unknown sectors	9.71	16.34	10.45	9.68	7.64	5.96

5 December 2007

Technical appendix

Economically Active Population Survey, 2005 methodology. Subsample variables

Introduction

One of the novelties 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 the last Eurostat regulations affecting the Survey (European Council and Parliament Regulation No. 2257/2003 and European Commission Regulation No. 430/2005), and it establishes itself for the purpose of lessening 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 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 on 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 gender 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 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, so long as the established groups or groupings are considered. This will not occur, however, 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 percent distributions of the *structural* variables that are the specific subject under study. Nevertheless, 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 time². The main reason for this choice was primarily the implementation of the CATI collection system (telephone questionnaire) used, generally, in second and successive interviews.

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

The file generation process of the 2005 subsample required an imputation component of specific information and different from standard practice in the microdata files for households in the INE. This must be taken into account when assessing results for 2005, and in case of a discrepancy with the information corresponding to subsequent years, give a greater degree of reliability to the latter results, whose files are generated in accordance with the usual standards. The data for 2005 are still provisional. Once the file has been produced for the 2006 subsample, its collection having been carried out primarily via CATI, and having been subjected to in-detail checks for coherence of the results with those for the 2005 subsample, the necessary adjustments will then be made and the final results for 2005 will be provided.

List of subsample variables

The subsample file has a lower number of records than the quarterly EAPS files. Households making up the effective sample are, approximately, two-thirds of the sample for a quarter (the subsample file is made up of approximately one-sixth of the records for each quarter in the year).

Additional variables available in the subsample regarding those contained in the quarterly files are available on the INE website.

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

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² The EAPS is a rotating panel that renews itself by sixths, with the selected dwellings participating 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