

Economically Active Population Survey. Subsample variables Year 2012¹

Main results

- The number of unemployed persons suffered a drop in companies with less than 50 employees and it increased in those with 250 or over employees.
- The percentage of employed persons working in companies with 250 or over employees reached 12.2% in 2012 (11.5% in 2011). Companies with up to 10 employees registered 41.52% (2 tenths more than in 2011). In turn, companies with 11-49 employees employed 19% of the total economically active persons (20% in 2011).
- In 2012, more than one million of the unemployed persons lost their jobs three or over years ago, as compared with 704,900 in 2011.
- Among the unemployed persons with a previous labour experience in 2012, 50.5% stopped working due to the end of their contracts (as compared to 52.1% in 2011) and 21% were fired or their position disappeared (as compared to 23.3% in 2011).
- The number of employed persons who worked part time with the purpose of taking care of dependent persons decreased by 17.6%, as compared to the year 2011.
- Specialisations in *Veterinary* and *Mathematics and Statistics* showed the highest employment rates. The highest unemployment rate corresponded to *Basic training* programs.

Size of the company

According to the results of the subsample variables² of the Economically Active Population Survey, analysing the employment by the size of the establishment where persons worked, it is worth noting that in 2012 it increased the number of persons who worked at a company with 250 or over employees (almost 20,000 more persons than in 2011). This was the latest category suffering the effects of the drop in unemployment initiated in 2008 and it was the only one growing in 2012.

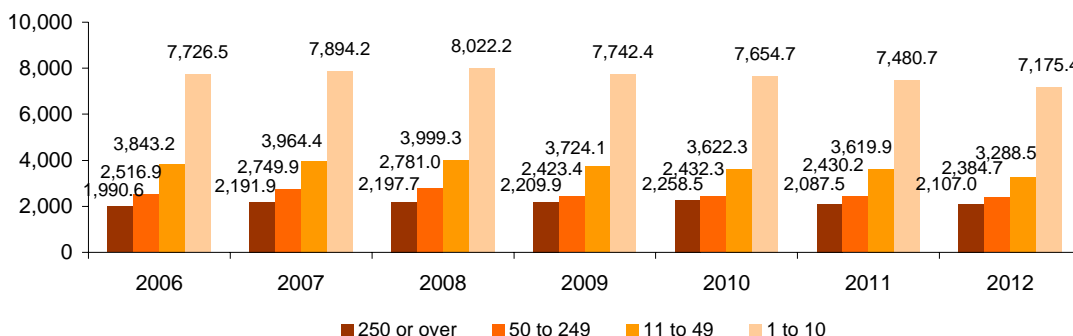
¹ The results tables may be consulted in INEBASE:
http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do;jsessionid=9AEE4532FE70A33EDD7B9F48FE4FD312.jaxi01?type=pcaxis&path=/t22/e308_mnu&file=inebase&N=&L=1. Annual results. Subsample variables.

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

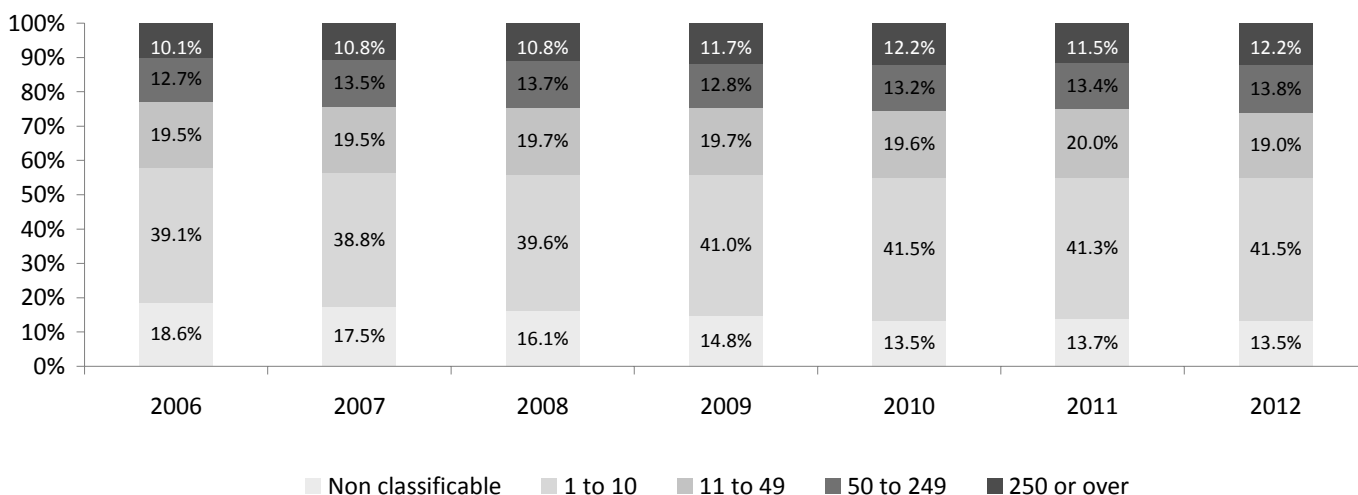
In turn, employed persons working in establishments with up to 10 employees decreased by more than 300,000 in 2012. This drop showed no interruption since 2008.

Employed persons in establishments with 11-49 employees experienced in 2012 a 331,400 decrease, the greatest since the beginning of the economic crisis.

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



Percentage of 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 2012. Almost seven out of ten workers were in this situation, and they had a job as employees (with a boss and without subordinates).

Out of the total of employed persons in 2012, 10.6% were independent workers (without a boss or subordinates); 6.5% were managers; 7.1% were directors of small companies,

departments or branches; 5.9% were middle managers, and 0.8% were directors of large or medium-sized companies.

The percentage of employed persons decreased in 2011 by nine tenths (68.9%), whereas that of independent workers increased by seven tenths.

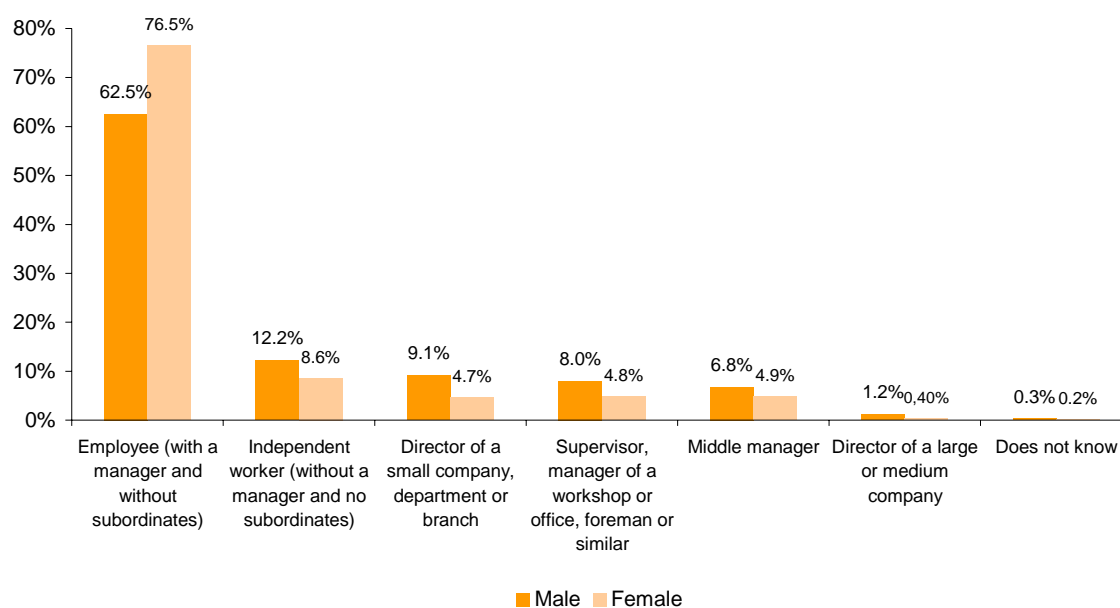
By sex, the percentage of male directors almost doubled the percentage of female directors, in small companies, and it tripled the rate in the case of large or medium-size companies.

In the case of the employee job, the percentage of women (76.5%) exceeded the percentage of men (62.5%) by 14 points.

Employed persons by type of job and sex

Percentage	2012			2011		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employee (with a manager and without subordinates)	68.9	62.5	76.5	69.8	63.4	77.6
Supervisor, manager of a workshop or office, foreman or similar	6.5	8.0	4.8	6.6	8.1	4.6
Middle managers	5.9	6.8	4.9	5.7	6.4	4.8
Director of a small company, department or branch	7.1	9.1	4.7	7.0	9.0	4.5
Director of a large or medium company	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5
Independent worker (without a boss or subordinates)	10.6	12.2	8.6	9.9	11.6	7.7
Does not know	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

Distribution of employed persons by job and sex. Year 2012



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) stood at 2.7% from the previous year. In turn, 1.6% of these workers were hired via a public employment office (nine tenths less than in 2011).

91.8% of the persons employed in 2012 did not work any day in their home. 2.8% did so occasionally, and 4.5% worked from home on over half of their working days.

One out of three persons (36.1%) worked at least one Saturday per month, percentage that exceeded by more than one point that registered in 2011. For 61.2% of employed persons, Saturday was not part of their working week in 2012.

Working on Sundays was again less customary, although the percentage of those persons doing it was higher than in 2011. 77.9% of employed persons did not work any Sunday. In turn, 4.4% worked one Sunday a month (one tenths more than the previous year) and 16.4% two or more Sundays (five tenths more).

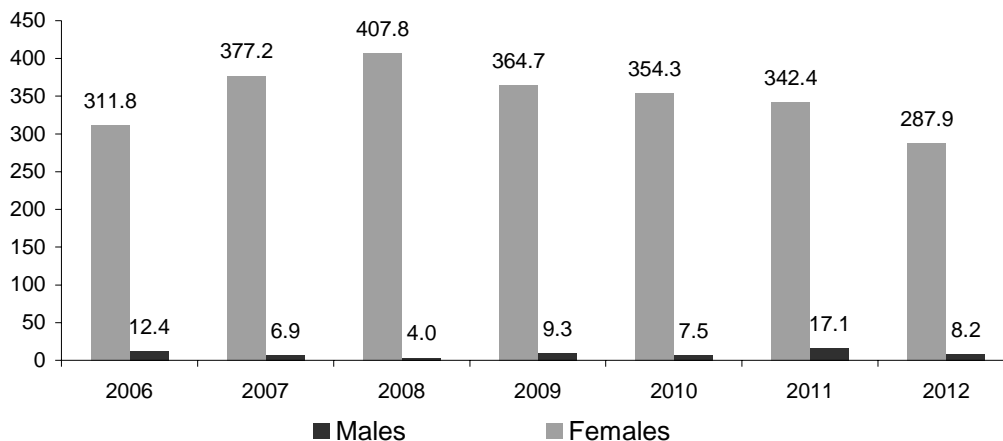
12.4% of employed persons worked the night shift (12.2% in 2011). 6.7% did so occasionally, and 5.7% on more than half of their working days. The percentage of male night shift workers (15.1%) surpassed the number of female night shift workers (9.1%).

Dependency

A total of 296,100 persons worked part-time, for the purpose of having more time available to care for dependent persons in the year 2012, which were 17.6% less than in 2011.

Almost the entirety of those working part-time in order to simultaneously work as carers, were women. 59% of them were of the opinion that there were not adequate services for caring for dependants (children, adults, ill persons, disable persons, etc.) or they were unable to afford them.

Part-time employed persons with the purpose of taking care fo dependent persons (thousands of persons)



Unemployed persons

The majority of unemployed persons in 2012 were previously employed. Thus, out of the average of 5,769,000 unemployed persons during this year, 5,293,000 worked previously.

The main reason for leaving their last job was the end of the contract, which affected to 2,673,500 unemployed persons who had been working previously (50.5% of the total) as compared to 2,390,700 in 2011 (52.1%).

Another influential reason for being unemployed was the dismissal or the post abolition, which affected to 21.0% of the unemployed persons with a previous labour experience in 2012, as compared to 23.3% in 2011. Conversely, in absolute terms, unemployed persons from a dismissal or post abolition increased up to 1,110,400 in 2012 from 1,067,400 the previous year.

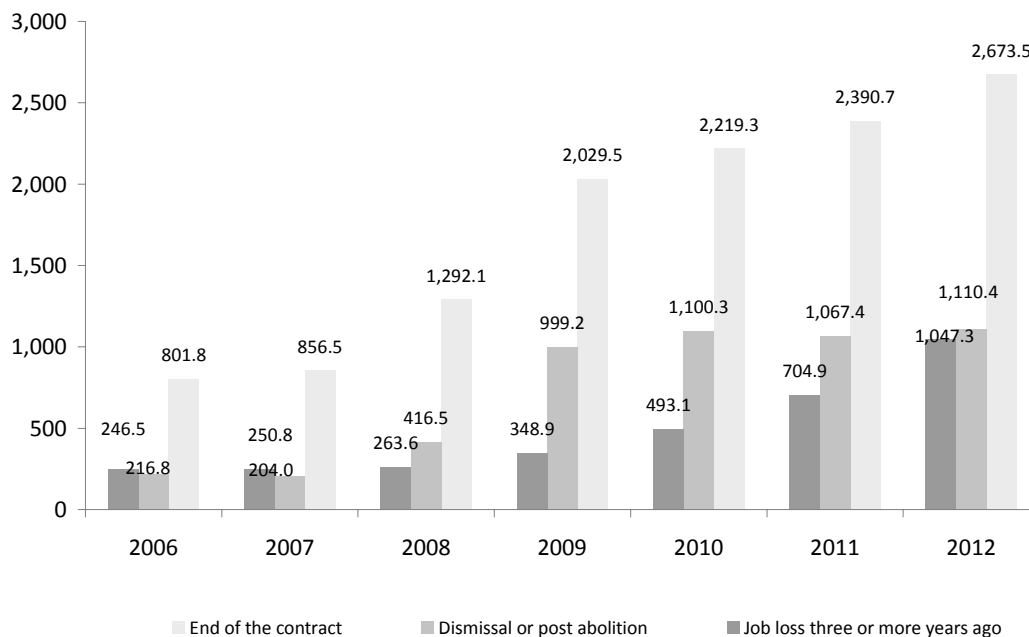
The number of unemployed persons who left their last job three or more years ago increased by 48.6%, reaching 1,047,300. This figure accounted for 19.8% of the total unemployed persons with a previous labour experience, 4.4 points higher than in 2011. In annual terms, this was also the category that increased the most, with 342,400 more.

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

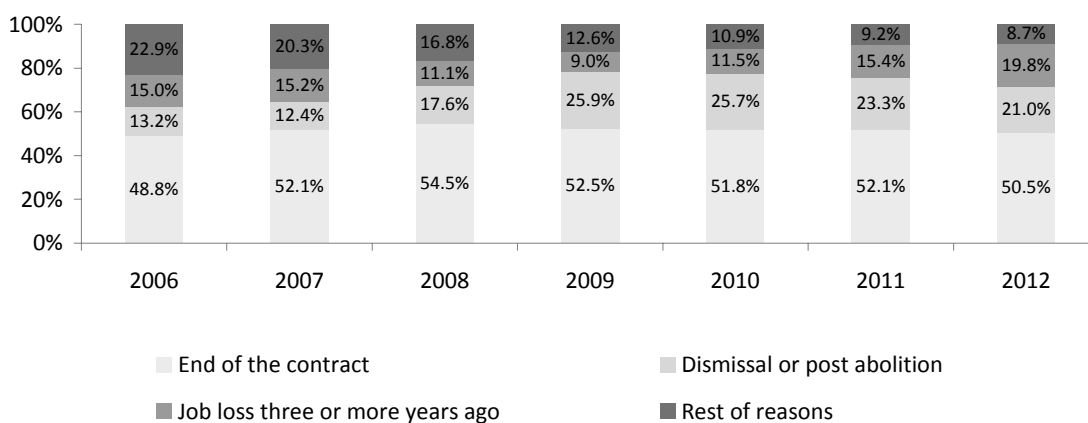
En miles de personas	2012			2011			Diferencia 2012-2011
	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres	Ambos sexos	Varones	Mujeres	
Total	5,293.0	2,884.4	2,408.6	4,586.0	2,512.7	2,073.3	707.0
End of the contract	2,673.5	1,477.0	1,196.5	2,390.7	1,370.0	1,020.7	282.8
Dismissal or post abolition (including employment regulation)	1,110.4	689.7	420.7	1,067.4	661.5	405.9	43.0
Unemployed persons who left their last job three years ago or more	1,047.3	467.2	580.1	704.9	266.4	438.5	342.4
Other reasons	309.5	180.5	128.9	276.8	151.1	125.7	32.7
Illness or disability	57.9	33.7	24.2	58.0	31.3	26.7	-0.1
Undertaking studies or in training	33.7	20.4	13.3	39.9	19.8	20.1	-6.2
Care of children or sick adults, disabled persons or the elderly	27.2	2.8	24.4	23.1	1.9	21.2	4.1
Does not know	14.7	8.7	6.0	5.0	1.4	3.6	9.7
Other family responsibilities	13.3	1.0	12.4	8.8	1.2	7.6	4.5
Retirement (regular or early)	5.5	3.3	2.2	11.5	8.3	3.2	-6.0

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 of 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 63.92% 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 7.51%, *Mechanics, electronics and other technical training* with 5.53% and *Health* with 3.99%.

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

	2012		2011	
	Thousands of persons	Percentage	Thousands of persons	Percentage
Total	38,428.6	100	38,497.3	100
01 Basic training programs	24,564.4	63.92	24,933.8	64.77
09 Personal development programs	26.1	0.07	30.4	0.08
14 Educational training and sciences	1,129.3	2.94	1,082.4	2.81
21 Arts	353.6	0.92	333.1	0.87
22 Humanities	598.7	1.56	552.6	1.44
31 Social and behavioural sciences	348.3	0.91	361.3	0.94
32 Journalism and information	186.5	0.49	185.0	0.48
34 Business and administration	2,884.4	7.51	2,833.6	7.36
38 Law	626.6	1.63	571.1	1.48
42 Life sciences	152.7	0.40	161.3	0.42
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	393.4	1.02	387.0	1.01
46 Mathematics and statistics	101.4	0.26	97.2	0.25
48 Computer science	480.1	1.25	502.3	1.30
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	2,125.6	5.53	2,133.6	5.54
54 Manufacturing and production industries	240.9	0.63	242.8	0.63
58 Architecture and construction	469.3	1.22	475.5	1.24
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	209.8	0.55	189.5	0.49
64 Veterinary	43.2	0.11	50.1	0.13
72 Health	1,534.7	3.99	1,421.2	3.69
76 Social services	149.9	0.39	154.6	0.40
81 Personal services	695.6	1.81	655.4	1.70
84 Transport services	52.2	0.14	43.3	0.11
85 Environment protection	45.0	0.12	44.2	0.11
86 Security services	55.4	0.14	49.4	0.13
9 Unknown, non-specified or non-applicable sectors	961.5	2.50	1,006.5	2.61

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 *Veterinary* presented economic activity rates higher than 92% in the year 2012. Women specialised in this sector reached a 93.67% economically activity rate.

Those persons that had been training in *Computer sciences* also showed economically activity rates higher than 90%.

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

Percentage	2012		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	59.98	66.93	53.39
64 Veterinary	92.05	90.09	93.67
48 Computer sciences	90.78	91.13	89.51
85 Environment protection	87.86	88.78	86.31
32 Journalism and information	83.76	85.73	82.32
81 Personal services	83.00	89.44	80.52
38 Law	82.53	80.59	84.30
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	82.32	83.43	81.06
72 Health	82.28	85.97	81.14
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	82.22	82.03	85.66
42 Life sciences	82.07	85.03	80.36
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	82.06	79.93	88.62
46 Mathematics and statistics	81.88	81.81	81.95
31 Social and behavioural sciences	81.02	85.66	78.75
76 Social services	78.85	73.44	80.08
34 Business and administration	78.12	80.73	76.75
21 Arts	78.03	82.63	73.90
58 Architecture and construction	76.71	76.75	76.62
22 Humanities	76.49	77.24	76.11
54 Manufacturing and production industries	76.14	76.06	76.45
14 Educational training and sciences	72.97	68.79	74.20
09 Personal development	65.12	77.69	56.42
84 Transport services	64.27	59.96	76.29
86 Security services	57.90	54.10	76.52
01 Basic training programs	50.99	60.45	41.75
9 Unknown, non-specified or non-applicable sectors	21.48	32.15	15.81

In turn, those persons with *Basic training and personal development programmes* presented the lowest economic activity rates, these being 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	2012		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	44.97	50.38	39.83
64 Veterinary	90.24	87.18	92.78
46 Mathematics and statistics	75.25	74.18	76.43
38 Law	73.76	75.05	72.58
42 Life sciences	73.35	77.08	71.18
48 Computer science	73.02	74.28	68.48
72 Health	70.67	77.91	68.43
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	69.77	71.76	67.51
31 Behavioural and social sciences	69.76	76.22	66.60
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	67.98	68.05	66.76
85 Environment protection	67.81	74.13	57.19
32 Journalism and information	66.31	69.96	63.65
22 Humanities	65.50	66.96	64.77
76 Social services	65.47	63.68	65.88
34 Business and administration	62.77	67.55	60.28
14 Educational training and sciences	62.58	59.56	63.47
81 Personal services	62.57	67.17	60.81
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	62.55	63.94	58.24
54 Manufacturing and production industries	62.47	63.04	60.09
21 Arts	60.56	62.89	58.47
09 Personal development	58.69	69.38	51.28
58 Architecture and construction	57.61	58.53	54.86
84 Transport services	53.69	52.66	56.56
86 Security services	51.41	51.67	50.11
01 Basic training programs	35.19	42.08	28.45
9 Unknown, non specified or non applicable sectors	11.98	18.92	8.29

In 2012, the employment rates exceeded 90% of those persons who were trained in *Veterinary*. Those persons who studied *Mathematics and statistics* registered an employment rate above 75%.

In turn, persons with *Basic training programs* reached slightly above 35% in the employment rate.

Regarding to unemployment, the highest 2012 unemployment rates were registered among those persons who were trained in *Basic training programs* (30.99%). Conversely, the lowest ones were registered among persons trained in *Mathematics and statistics* (8.09%) and *Life sciences* (10.36%).

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

Percentage	2012		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	25.03	24.73	25.38
64 Veterinary	..	..	..
46 Mathematics and statistics	8.09	9.33	6.73
09 Personal development	..	..	..
42 Life sciences	10.63	9.35	11.42
38 Law	10.64	6.87	13.90
86 Security services	..	..	..
31 Behavioural and social sciences	13.90	11.01	15.43
72 Health	14.11	9.38	15.66
14 Educational training and sciences	14.23	13.42	14.46
22 Humanities	14.36	13.31	14.90
44 Physical, chemical and geological sciences	15.25	13.99	16.72
84 Transport services	..	..	..
76 Social sciences	16.97	13.30	17.73
52 Mechanics, electronics and other technical training	17.32	17.04	22.07
54 Manufacturing and production industries	17.96	17.12	21.40
48 Computer sciences	19.57	18.50	23.49
34 Business and administration	19.64	16.32	21.46
32 Journalism and information	20.83	18.40	22.68
21 Arts	22.39	23.89	20.87
85 Environment protection	..	..	..
62 Agriculture, livestock breeding and fishing	23.78	20.00	34.29
81 Personal services	..	..	..
58 Architecture and production	24.90	23.74	28.40
01 Basic training programs	30.99	30.38	31.85
9 Unknown, non specified or non applicable sectors	44.24	41.15	47.58

.. Statistically not significant values

Technical 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