

29 October 2020

**Survey on the Labour Insertion of University Graduate
Year 2019**

In the 2013-2014 academic year, the employment rate in 2019 for university graduates was 86.1%. Graduates with a Master's degree, 87.3%

The highest employment rates were among those who studied *Electronics Engineering, Software and Applications Development and Multimedia Engineering, and Telecommunications Engineering*

The master's degrees with the highest employment rates were those related to the branches of *Engineering and Architecture, and Health Sciences*

College graduates¹ of the 2013-2014 academic year (hereinafter "graduates") had an activity rate of 93.6% at the end of 2019 (94.4% for men and 93.0% for women). The employment rate was 86.1% (87.8% for men and 84.9% for women).

The unemployment rate five years after graduation was 8.0%. Unemployment affected women more (8.8%, compared to 7.0% of men). In the previous survey, carried out in 2014, the unemployment rate of university graduates for the 2009-2010 academic year was 19.2%.

For their part, 6.4% of graduates were economically inactive in 2019. Two out of three of them continued studying five years after finishing their studies.

Activity, employment and unemployment rates in 2019

University graduates of the 2013-2014 academic year (situation in 2019) and university graduates of

	Activity rate (%)		Employment rate (%)		Unemployment rate (%)	
	Year 2014	Year 2019	Year 2014	Year 2019	Year 2014	Year 2019
Total	93.6	93.6	75.6	86.1	19.2	8.0
Sex						
Men	94.2	94.4	78.0	87.8	17.2	7.0
Women	93.2	93.0	74.1	84.9	20.5	8.8
Age groups						
Aged 25 to 29 years	93.3	93.2	74.5	85.3	20.1	8.5
Aged 30 to 34 years	94.8	94.5	76.1	86.7	19.7	8.2
Ages 35 years and over	93.0	93.5	78.9	87.2	15.1	6.8
Recognised disability (> 33%)	85.7	83.1	64.9	75.4	24.3	9.2

the 2009-2010 academic year (situation in 2014)

¹ University graduates: includes both first and second cycle university graduates (diplomas and degrees) and postgraduate studies.

Graduates with a recognized disability greater than 33% had an activity rate of 83.1%, an employment rate of 75.4%, and an unemployment rate of 9.2%.

Place of residence

93.2% of the graduates resided in Spain in 2019, compared to 6.8% who lived abroad. In the survey carried out in 2014, the percentage of university graduates from the 2009-2010 academic year who resided abroad was 7.7%.

The activity rate of residents in Spain (93.5%) was lower than that of those residing abroad (95.9%).

On the other hand, the unemployment rate of graduates residing abroad (4.6%) was lower than that of those residing in Spain (8.3%).

Branches of knowledge and degrees

The branches of knowledge of the graduates with the highest employment rates in 2019 were *Engineering and Architecture* (92.4%) and *Health Sciences* (91.5%).

For their part, the highest unemployment rates were in *Arts and Humanities* (13.4%) and *Sciences* (10.2%). By university type, graduates of private universities had a lower unemployment rate than those of public universities (4.9% compared to 8.7%).

Activity, employment and unemployment rates in 2019 by branch of knowledge and type of university of study

University graduates for the 2013-2014 academic year

	Number of graduates	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
Total	233,626	93.6	86.1	8.0
Branch of knowledge				
Engineering and Architecture	48,229	96.7	92.4	4.4
Health Sciences	35,665	96.0	91.5	4.7
Social Sciences and Legal Sciences	119,396	92.5	83.6	9.6
Sciences	12,256	93.4	83.9	10.2
Arts and Humanities	18,080	88.2	76.3	13.4
Type of university				
Public university	195,982	93.3	85.2	8.7
Private university	37,644	95.3	90.6	4.9

By degrees, those with the highest employment rates in 2019 were *Electronic Engineering* (97.5%), *Software and Application Development and Multimedia Engineering* (97.4%) and *Telecommunications Engineering* (97.1%).

In contrast, the lowest employment rates were registered in *Philosophy* (63.8%), *Conservation and Restoration* (63.8%) and *Art History* (65.0%).

Fields of study with the highest employment rates. Year 2019

University graduates for the 2013-2014 academic year

	Total no. of graduates	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
Electronic Engineering	743	98.4	97.5	0.9
Software and applications development and Multimedia engineering	187	100.0	97.4	2.6
Telecommunications Engineering	2,335	98.7	97.1	1.6
Podiatry	433	97.9	96.9	1.0
Industrial Organization Engineering and Nanotechnology	1,101	100.0	96.7	3.3
Aeronautical Engineering	1,543	98.1	96.6	1.6
Dentistry	1,785	99.6	96.4	3.2
Computing	6,672	98.5	96.3	2.3
Services (other studies)	136	100.0	96.1	3.9
Computer Engineering	86	98.2	96.0	2.2
Medicine	5,571	97.0	95.0	2.1
Engineering in industrial technologies	5,091	96.8	94.4	2.6
Financial and Actuarial	158	97.8	93.8	4.1
Electrical Engineering	1,686	97.8	93.5	4.5
Oenology	112	100.0	93.4	6.6
Industrial Chemical Engineering and Environmental Engineering	2,132	96.0	93.3	2.8
Energy Engineering	141	98.4	93.2	5.3
Biomedicine	250	96.4	92.9	3.7
Pharmacy	2872	95.8	92.9	3.0
Nursing	11,700	96.0	92.7	3.5

Graduates Employed in 2019

The number of graduates from the 2013-14 academic year who were employed in 2019 was 201,138. Of them, 116,076 were women and 85,061 men.

Of the total number of employed graduates, 7.4% worked abroad (8.4% men and 6.6% women).

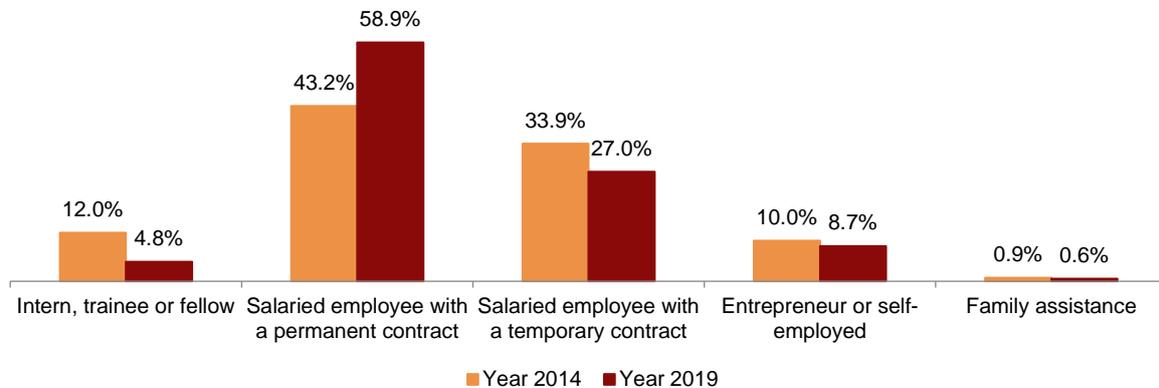
By type of working day, 86.2% of graduates employed in 2019 carried out full-time work (91.3% of men versus 82.5% of women). By branches of knowledge, the highest percentage of full-time work was in *Engineering and Architecture* (96.6%), and the lowest in *Arts and Humanities* (75.5%).

By professional situation, 58.9% of the employed graduates had a permanent contract, 27.0% had a temporary contract, 8.7% were entrepreneurs or independent workers, and 4.8% had an internship, training, or scholarship contract.

If the professional situation is compared with that of 2014 (which corresponds to graduates of the 2009-10 academic year), a 16 point increase can be observed in the group of wage earners with a permanent contract.

Professional situation of university graduates (percentage)

University graduates of the 2013-2014 academic year (2019) and university graduates of the 2009-2010 academic year (2014)



By sex, the percentage of salaried women with a temporary contract in 2019 was higher than that of men (31.6% and 20.8%, respectively).

By fields of study, Medicine and Biotechnology graduates were those with the highest percentages of internship, training and scholarship contracts (39.4% and 28.6%, respectively). On the other hand, graduates in Services (other studies) and IT had the highest percentages of permanent contracts (90.0% and 86.7%). In temporary contracts, graduates in Classical Languages and Nursing stood out (67.5% and 56.3%). Finally, graduates in Podiatry and Dentistry had the highest percentages of entrepreneurs and independent workers (67.3% and 56.9%).

Net monthly salary in current job

61.1% of graduates employed in 2019 stated that their net monthly salary was between 1,000 and 1,999 euros, 15.6% of graduates said that they earned less than 1,000 euros while 9.9% earned 2,500 or more.

Net monthly salary of graduates

University graduates from 2013-14 academic year employed in 2019 Percentage.

	Less than 1,000 €	From 1,000 to 1,499 €	From 1,500 to 1,999 €	From 2,000 to 2,499 €	2,500 € and over
Total	15.6	30.1	31.0	13.4	9.9
Sex					
Men	19.3	32.8	31.4	10.4	6.2
Women	10.5	26.5	30.5	17.5	14.9
Branch of knowledge					
Arts and Humanities	28.2	34.8	24.3	8.5	4.2
Sciences	16.9	44.3	24.7	9.4	4.7
Social Sciences and Legal Sciences	18.9	32.6	31.6	9.9	7.0
Health Sciences	13.7	27.8	29.1	17.5	11.9
Engineering and Architecture	5.1	21.6	34.8	20.7	17.8
Type of university					
Public university	16.6	31.6	29.6	12.8	9.3
Private university	10.2	22.6	38.2	16.3	12.7

Occupation, self-perceived overqualification and study area

In 2019, 61.8% of employed graduates said they worked as technicians and scientific and intellectual professionals; 13.1% as technicians or support professionals; and 10.5% as administrative accounting employees and other office employees.

Among graduates, 79.8% felt that they were carrying out tasks related to having a university degree (including doctorate and master). 9.6% stated that they worked at the level of Higher Level Professional Training Degree and 5.0% that of High School or Mid-level Professional Training Degree.

By branch of knowledge, the graduates in *Health Sciences* felt, in a greater proportion, that their job was in line with their level of university training (93.1%), compared to 67.9% of those in *Arts and Humanities*.

By sex, 80.5% of men and 79.3% of women believed that their job position was in line with their level of training (university degree). By type of university, 78.3% of those who studied in a public university and 87.6% of those who studied in a private university considered that their job was in line with their level of training.

Fields of study with the highest percentages of employed persons who feel that their job is in line with their level of training.

University graduates from 2013-2014 academic year working in 2019 and percentages

	Total no. in work	University degree	Advanced Degree in Vocational Training	Medium Degree in Vocational Training / Upper Secondary	Basic Degree in Vocational Training / Secondary Education
Dentistry	19,002	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Medicine	4,804	99.0	0.5	0.4	0.1
Biomedicine	3,486	97.7	1.1	0.6	0.6
Nursing	4,817	97.1	1.7	0.7	0.5
Biomedical and Health Engineering	12,551	96.9	1.8	1.3	0.0
Pharmacy	10,845	96.7	2.0	0.5	0.9
Aeronautical Engineering	16,386	96.4	2.5	0.8	0.4
Energy Engineering	6,422	95.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Physiotherapy	9,981	94.8	2.0	1.2	2.0
Podiatry	1,644	94.5	2.8	0.0	2.7
Optics and Optometry	3,571	93.9	4.0	0.0	2.1
Veterinary	1,490	92.8	1.9	1.7	3.6
Architecture and Urbanism and landscaping	2,755	92.5	3.4	2.5	1.6
Biotechnology	2,714	92.3	7.2	0.6	0.0
Engineering in industrial technologies	3,133	92.2	6.6	0.3	0.9
Physics	2,894	91.5	6.0	0.9	1.6
Software and applications development and Multimedia engineering	6,634	90.1	6.7	3.3	0.0
Mathematics	3,365	89.8	6.3	1.3	2.6
Computer Engineering	3,458	89.6	7.5	2.9	0.0
Services (other studies)	2,267	89.2	3.7	5.3	1.8

By country of residence, 79.3% of residents in Spain indicated that they had a job commensurate with their university training level, compared to 86.7% of residents abroad.

Among those who resided abroad, 95.1% of residents in America and 93.6% in France felt that their job position was appropriate to a university level of studies, and 3.9% and 5.8% respectively believed that they held a job that required a secondary education level or lower. On the opposite side were those who worked in the UK (79.5% in jobs requiring a university level and 11.4% in jobs at a secondary level or lower).

In 2019, 25.2% of employed graduates indicated that the most appropriate qualification for their work was, exclusively, their own qualification. This percentage rises to 75.6% if work related to their own degree or a related degree are added.

On the other hand, 14.2% considered that the most appropriate qualification was one totally different from their own and 10.3% that no qualification in particular was needed.

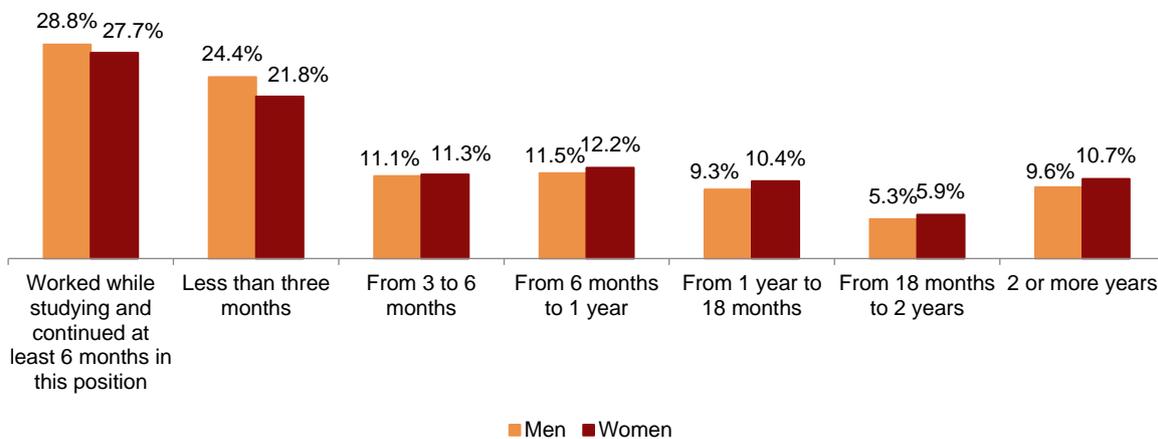
Time elapsed prior to first job

Among graduates, 97.9% have had a job since completing their studies. More than half of them were working three months later, 28.1% worked while studying and continued in that job for more than six months, and 22.9% took less than three months to find their first job.

Men took less time to find their first job. For men, 53.2% were already working while studying or took less than three months, compared to 49.5% of women.

Time elapsed prior to first job (percentage)

University graduates for the 2013-2014 academic year



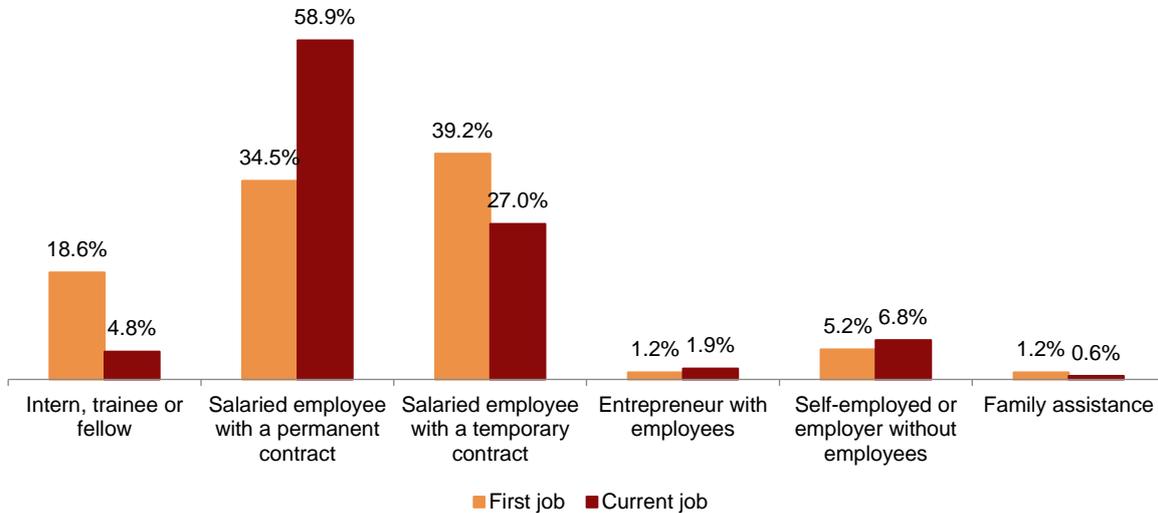
Professional situation in first job

39.2% of graduates who have held a job had a temporary contract in their first job, 34.5% a permanent contract and 18.6% internship, training, or scholarship contract. For their part, 5.2% were self-employed or entrepreneurs without employees, and 1.2% were employers with employees.

When comparing this with what graduates had at the end of 2019, we should note the 24 point increase in the percentage of wage earners with a permanent contract (which rose to 58.9%). Increases were also observed in the categories of independent workers and of employers without employees and employers with employees.

Professional situation in first job and in employment in 2019 (percentage)

University graduates for the 2013-2014 academic year



Self-perceived overqualification at first job

Of graduates who have held a job, 63.6% felt that the most appropriate level of study for their first job was a University Degree (including Doctorate and Master degrees), 24.9% said secondary education or lower, and 11.7%, Graduates in Higher Degree Professional Training.

By sex, 65.5% of men and 62.0% of women believed that their first job position was in line with their level of training (such as a university degree).

If this situation is compared with the end of 2019, an increase of 16 points is observed in the percentage of graduates who felt that their job was in line with their university education (including PhD and Master). On the other hand, the percentage of those who felt that their job position did not match their level of training decreased.

Usefulness of university studies in employment eligibility

For university graduates from the 2013-2014 academic year who have worked at some time since they finished their studies, 73.2% felt that their degree helped them find a job. By branch of knowledge, the most positive perception was held by graduates in *Health Sciences* (87.1%), *Engineering and Architecture* (80.8%) and *Sciences* (71.7%). The most negative was that of graduates in *Arts and Humanities* (58.8%).

The degrees with the highest percentages of graduates who considered that their studies had helped them find work were *Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry*. On the opposite side were *Criminology, Social and Cultural Anthropology, and Culture Studies and Management and Art History*.

Fields of study most valued by graduates as regards the usefulness of their university degree in finding work

University graduates from the 2013-2014 academic year who have held a job

	Graduates who have worked at some time	The university degree has helped them find work (%)
Medicine	5,539	98.5
Pharmacy	2,818	97.8
Dentistry	1,778	97.7
Engineering in industrial technologies	5,051	95.1
Telecommunication Engineering	2,326	91.8
Software and applications development and Multimedia engineering	187	91.4
Mathematics	813	91.1
Physics	900	91.0
Veterinary	1,415	90.9
Biomedicine	248	90.3
Nursing	11,666	88.8
Physiotherapy	3,332	88.7
Architecture and Urbanism and landscaping	3,829	87.9
Biomedical and Health Engineering	106	86.3
Aeronautical Engineering	1,525	85.0
Electronic Engineering	739	84.8
Computing	6,624	84.7
Computer Engineering	86	84.1
Mechanical Engineering	3,837	83.8
Sound and image Engineering	433	83.2

Results by autonomous community² studied

Looking at the employment situation for graduates in 2019, the highest employment rates were observed in La Rioja (91.9%), Catalonia (90.8%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (90.7%).

On the other, the lowest were in Andalucía (78.3%), Castilla - La Mancha (81.4%) and the Canarias (81.7%).

² The geographical location of public university management and of the office of private universities has been taken into account. National universities (*National University of Distance Education and Menéndez Pelayo International University*) are not included.

Employment rates by autonomous community studied

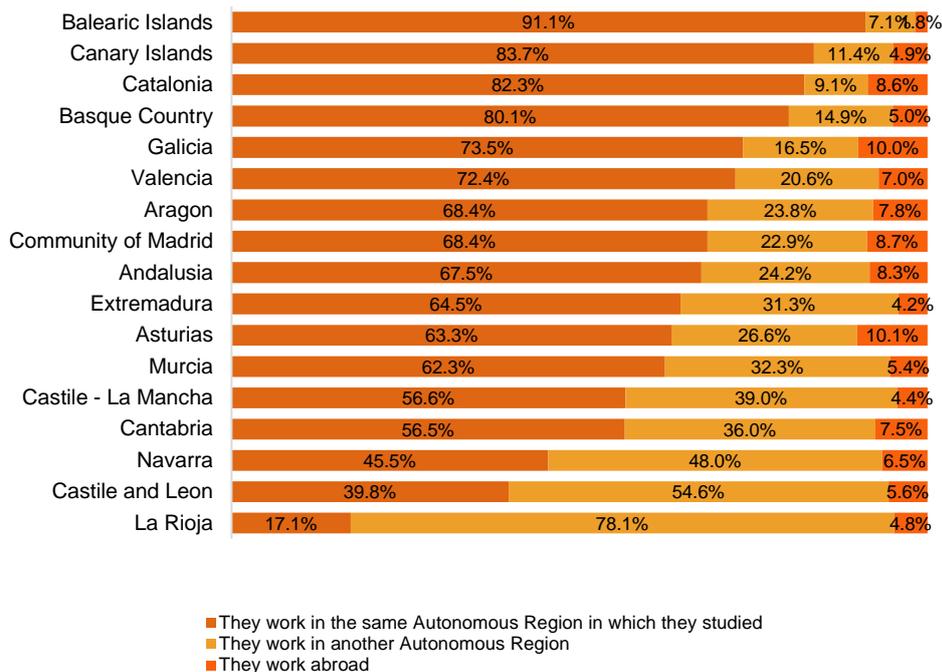
University graduates of the 2013-2014 academic year (employment in 2019) and university graduates of the 2009-2010 academic year (employment in 2014). Percentage

	Employment rate in 2014	Employment rate in 2019
La Rioja	80.4	91.9
Catalonia	82.8	90.8
Navarra	78.4	90.7
Basque Country	78.5	89.3
Community of Madrid	80.7	89.0
Balearic Islands	81.1	88.5
Castile and Leon	73.4	87.9
Aragon	80.9	86.7
NATIONAL TOTAL	75.6	86.1
Valencia	73.3	85.2
Cantabria	73.8	85.1
Asturias	70.8	84.4
Murcia	72.3	83.9
Galicia	72.5	83.3
Extremadura	69.1	82.0
Canary Islands	66.9	81.7
Castile - La Mancha	70.2	81.4
Andalusia	67.5	78.3

For graduates who worked in 2019, the highest percentage of those who working in the same community in which they studied was in Illes Balears (91.1%) and the lowest was in La Rioja (17.1%).

Autonomous Community of study and place of work of graduates. Year 2019

Units: university graduates for the 2013-2014 academic year



Features of University Graduates from 2013-14 academic year

The number of university graduates in Spain in the 2013-2014 academic year was 233,626 people. Among them, 58.5% were women, and 41.5% of them were men.

By age, 49.5% were under 30 years old as of December 31, 2019, 28.8% between 30 and 34 years old, and 21.7%, 35 years and over. By type of university, 83.9% studied in public universities and 16.1% in private universities.

By branch of knowledge, 51.1% of the graduates studied *Social and Legal Sciences*, 20.6% *Engineering and Architecture* and 15.3%, *Health Sciences*. There were a majority of women in all branches, except in *Engineering and Architecture* (27.9% women). The one with the highest percentage was *Health Sciences* (73.2%). The degrees with the highest number of graduates were *Administration and Business*, *Primary Education* and *Law*.

For their part, 1,346 had a recognized disability greater than 33% (1,028 men and 1,318 women).

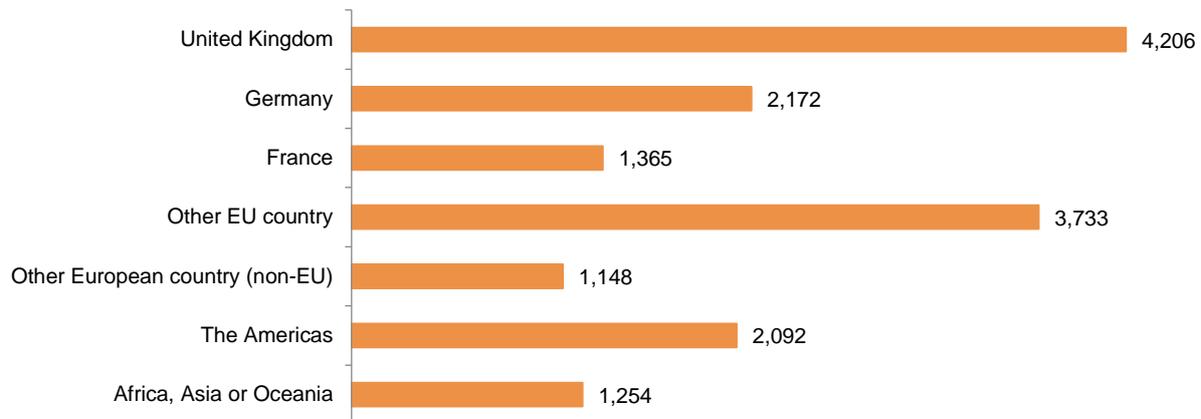
University graduates for the 2013-2014 academic year by branch and type of university

	Public universities		Private universities	
	Graduates	Percentage of graduates	Graduates	Percentage of graduates
Total	195,982	100.0	37,644	100.0
Social Sciences and Legal Sciences	96,256	49.1	23,140	61.5
Engineering and Architecture	42,289	21.6	5,940	15.8
Arts and Humanities	17,347	8.9	733	1.9
Health Sciences	28,147	14.4	7,519	20.0
Sciences	11,943	6.1	313	0.8

93.2% of the graduates resided in Spain in 2019, compared to 6.8% who lived abroad. By sex, a higher percentage of men decided to live abroad than women (7.9% compared to 6.1%). 26.3% of those residing abroad lived in the United Kingdom, 13.6% in Germany and 8.5% in France.

Country of residence of graduates residing abroad. Year 2019

Units: university graduates for the 2013-2014 academic year



By branch of knowledge of studies, Engineering and Architecture graduates had the highest percentage of residents abroad (11.1%), followed by Science graduates (10.6%) and Arts and Humanities (8.7%).

Labour situation on 2019 for the University Graduates with Master's Degrees from 2013-14 academic year

Graduates with a university Master's degree in the 2013-2014 academic year had an employment rate of 94.2% at the end of 2019 (95.0% for men and 93.5% for women). The employment rate was 87.3% (88.3% for men and 86.6% for women).

The unemployment rate five years after graduation was 7.3%. Unemployment affected more women (7.4%) than men (7.1%).

For their part, 5.8% of Master's degree graduates were economically inactive. Among these, nearly two out of three continued studying five years after finishing their studies.

Activity, employment and unemployment rates in 2019

University Graduates with Master's Degrees from the 2013-2014 academic year.

	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
Total	94.2	87.3	7.3
Sex			
Men	95.0	88.3	7.1
Women	93.5	86.6	7.4
Age groups			
Aged 25 to 29 years	94.1	86.0	8.6
Aged 30 to 34 years	94.0	86.9	7.5
Ages 35 years and over	94.5	88.6	6.2
Recognised disability (> 33%)	91.2	82.2	9.9

Graduates with a Master's degree and a recognized disability greater than 33% had an activity rate of 91.2%, an employment rate of 82.2%, and an unemployment rate of 9.9%.

Place of residence

In 2019, 94.3% of graduates with a Master's degree resided in Spain, compared to 5.7% who lived abroad. The activity rate of the former (94.1%) was lower than that of those residing abroad (95.1%).

On the other hand, the unemployment rate of graduates with a Master's degree residing abroad (5.3%) was lower than that of those residing in Spain (7.4%).

Branches of knowledge and fields of study

In 2019, the branches of knowledge with the highest employment rate for Master's degree graduates were *Engineering and Architecture* (92.4%) and *Health Sciences* (88.4%).

The highest unemployment rates were in *Sciences* (13.4%) and *Arts and Humanities* (11.8%). By type of university, graduates from private universities had a lower unemployment rate than those from public universities (3.8%, compared to 8.6%).

By areas of study, the highest employment rates in 2019 were in the Master's related to *Hospitality* (97.4%), *Motor vehicles, ships and aircraft* (96.6%), and *Nursing* (96.0%). On the

contrary, the lowest were registered in *History and archaeology* (62.9%), *Fine Arts* (63.2%) and *Languages (other studies)* (69.9%).

Activity, employment and unemployment rates in 2019 by branch of knowledge and type of university of study

Master's Degrees Graduates from the 2013-2014 academic year.

	Number of Master's graduates	Activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
Total	60,047	94.2	87.3	7.3
Branch of knowledge				
Engineering and Architecture	6,667	96.9	92.4	4.6
Health Sciences	7,549	95.8	88.4	7.8
Social Sciences and Legal Sciences	35,707	94.2	88.3	6.3
Sciences	4,631	93.4	80.9	13.4
Arts and Humanities	5,492	88.9	78.4	11.8
Type of university				
Public university	43,735	93.3	85.2	8.6
Private university	16,312	96.5	92.8	3.8

Master's Degree Graduates employed in 2019

The number of Master's degree graduates who were employed in the year 2019 were 52,425. Of them, 29,458 were women and 22,967 men. 5.9% of these graduates worked abroad (6.7% men and 5.3% women).

By professional situation, 57.7% of the Master's degree graduates employed in 2019 were salaried workers with a permanent contract, 29.6% salaried workers with a temporary contract, 6.8% were self-employed or an entrepreneur without salaried employees and 3.6% had an internship, training or scholarship contract. By sex, the percentage of salaried women with a temporary contract was higher than that of men (31.9% and 26.5%, respectively).

By field of study, Master's degrees related to Biology and Biochemistry had higher percentages of internship, training or scholarship contracts (26.7% and 23.9%). On the other hand, those related to Finance, banking and insurance and Design and administration of databases and networks had higher percentages of permanent contracts (91.1% and 88.2%). In temporary contracts, Master's related to Environmental Sciences and Fisheries stood out (55.5% and 50.1%). Finally, those related to Dentistry and Hospitality had the highest percentages of entrepreneurs and independent workers (57.9% and 42.2%).

By type of working day, 85.2% of employed Master's graduates carried out full-time work (89.3% of men, compared to 82.1% of women). By branch of knowledge, *Engineering and Architecture* had the highest percentage of full-time work (95.0%) and *Arts and Humanities* the lowest (76.7%).

Net monthly salary in current job

59.9% of Master's degree graduates employed in 2019 stated that their net monthly salary was between 1,000 and 1,999 euros, 13.1% said that they earned less than 1,000 euros, while 12.4% earned 2,500 or more.

Net monthly salary of Master's degree graduates

Master's Degrees Graduates from 2013-14 academic year employed in 2019. Percentage.

	Less than 1,000 €	From 1,000 to 1,499 €	From 1,500 to 1,999 €	From 2,000 to 2,499 €	2,500 € and over
Total	13.1	25.0	34.9	14.5	12.4
Sex					
Men	15.5	28.6	36.0	12.2	7.8
Women	10.2	20.5	33.5	17.6	18.4
Branch of knowledge					
Arts and Humanities	23.1	28.5	31.3	11.4	5.6
Sciences	13.9	36.3	26.6	12.5	10.7
Social Sciences and Legal Sciences	13.3	23.7	37.9	14.0	11.2
Engineering and Architecture	5.8	20.8	33.9	21.6	17.8
Health Sciences	12.5	26.7	28.9	13.6	18.3
Type of university					
Public university	15.4	27.1	34.4	12.7	10.5
Private university	7.5	19.9	36.2	19.2	17.2

Occupation, self-perceived overqualification and study area

In 2019, 69.3% of Master's degree graduates said they worked as technicians and scientific and intellectual professionals; 12.2% as technicians or support professionals; and 7.3% as administrative accounting employees and other office employees.

In 2019, 44.1% of employed Master's degree graduates felt that they were carrying out tasks tied to their PhD or Master's in their work (this percentage rose to 87.0% if undergraduates were also considered). 6.3% stated that the most appropriate level was that of a Graduate in Higher Degree Professional Training.

By branch of knowledge, graduates in *Science* felt, in a higher proportion, that their job position was in line with their level of doctorate or Master's training (50.9%), compared to 42.8% of *Arts Humanities*.

By sex, 46.1% of men and 42.7% of women believed that their job position was in line with their level of training (Doctorate or Master's).

By type of university, 44.4% of those who studied in a public university and 43.5% of those who studied in a private university considered that their job was in line with their level of doctoral or Master's degree training.

By country of residence, 43.2% of residents in Spain indicated that they had a job commensurate with their training level, compared to 59.9% of residents abroad.

In 2019, 13.5% of employed Master's degree graduates indicated that the most appropriate qualification for their work was, exclusively, their own qualification. This percentage rises to 61.3% if work related to their own degree or a related degree are added. On the other hand, 26.1% considered that the most appropriate qualification was one totally different from their own and 12.5% that no qualification in particular was needed.

Usefulness of studies to access employment

For Master's graduates from the 2014 academic year who have worked at some time since they finished their studies, 57.7% felt that their degree helped them find work.

By branch of knowledge, the most positive perception regarding the usefulness of Master's studies was held by graduates in *Legal and Social Sciences* (60.4%), *Engineering and Architecture* (60.1%) and *Sciences* (58.4%). The most negative was that of graduates in *Arts and Humanities* (47.1%).

The areas of study with the highest percentages of graduates who considered that their studies helped them find work were Master's degrees related to *Hospitality, Statistics and Mathematics*.

On the opposite side were the Master's degrees related to *Other education studies, Fishing and Fine Arts*.

Areas of study most valued by graduates as regards the usefulness of their Master's degree in finding work

Master's degree graduates from the 2013-2014 academic year who have held a job

	Graduates who have worked at some time	The Master's Degree has helped them find work (%)
Catering	99	77.3
Statistics	125	76.0
Mathematics	221	72.4
Electronic and automatic	715	71.2
Finance, banking and insurance	998	69.6
Training of teachers in secondary education and vocational training	14,235	69.0
Machinery and metallurgy	745	68.1
Biochemistry	744	68.0
Accounting and tax management	489	67.9
Medicine	1,081	67.0
Engineering and chemical processes	92	66.7
Motor vehicles, boats and aircraft	160	66.0
Management and administration	4,250	65.9
Application and software development and analysis	512	64.8
Civil and building engineering	565	62.6
Marketing and advertising	683	62.4
Information and communication technologies (Other studies)	309	61.7
Biology	775	61.3
Dentistry	206	61.0
Languages (Other studies)	178	60.6

First job

Among Master's degree graduates, 98.5% have had a job since completing their studies. Of these, 41.9% worked while studying and continued in that job for more than six months, and 20.6% took less than three months to find their first job.

For Master's degree graduates who have been employed, in their first job, 39.0% had a temporary contract, 37.5% a permanent contract, 14.9% worked in internships, training or scholarship programs, 6.5 % were self-employed or entrepreneurs without salaried employees, and 1.2% were entrepreneurs with salaried employees.

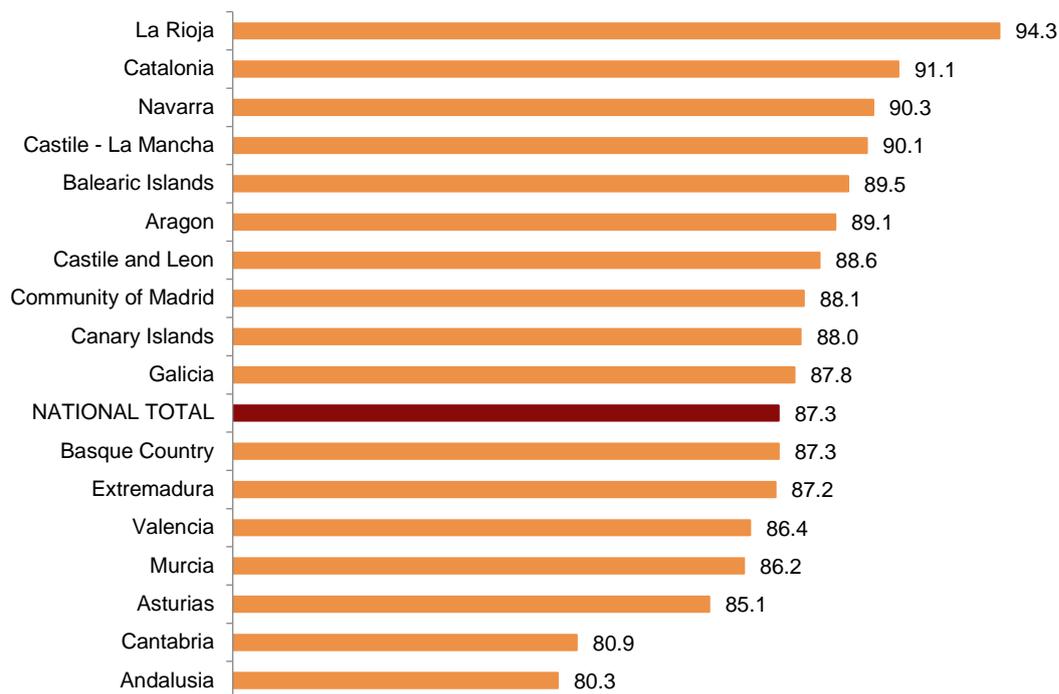
Results by autonomous community³ studied

Looking at the employment situation for Master's graduates in 2019, the highest employment rates were observed in La Rioja (94.3%), Catalonia (91.1%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (90.3%).

In turn, the lowest rates were recorded in Andalucía (80.3%), Cantabria (80.9%) and Principado de Asturias (85.1%).

Employment rate by autonomous community Year 2019

University Graduates with Master's Degrees from the 2013-2014 academic year.



³ The geographical location of public university management and of the office of private universities has been taken into account. National universities (*National University of Distance Education and Menéndez Pelayo International University*) are not included.

Features of Master's Degree University Graduates from 2013-2014 academic year

The number of graduates of university Master's degrees in Spain in the 2013-2014 academic year was 60,047 people, of which 56.7% were women and 43.3% men.

By age, 24.0% were under 30 years old as of December 31, 2019, 39.5% between 30 and 34 years old, and 36.5%, 35 years and over. By type of university, 72.8% studied in public universities and 27.2% in private universities.

For their part, 493 had a recognized disability greater than 33% (216 men and 277 women).

By branch of knowledge, 59.5% of the Master's degree graduates studied *Social and Legal Sciences*, 12.6% in *Health Sciences*, and 11.1% *Engineering and Architecture*.

There were a majority of women in all branches, except in *Engineering and Architecture* (30.6% women). *Health Sciences* had the highest percentage of women (70.6%).

The areas of study with the highest number of Master's degree graduates were *Secondary education and vocational training teacher training* (14,425 graduates), *Management and administration* (4,265) and *Occupational health and safety* (3,023).

Methodological note

The Survey on the Labour Insertion of University Graduates 2019 (EILU) has the general objective of providing information on the employment situation of graduates in the 1st and 2nd cycle and university graduates, in addition to the graduates with a university Master's degree. Research has been done for the first time on the latter, as well as on the various aspects of their job placement - process, that is, access to the job market.

The survey is designed to provide information on the demographic and university environment, education and learning, process of incorporation into employment, adaptation of studies to employment, and geographic mobility . This is the second edition of the survey, after the first, carried out in 2014. For the first time, it includes the cohort of graduates in Master's studies.

The research was focused on 1st and 2nd cycle graduates, Bachelor's, and Master's degrees in the 2013-2014 academic year of the Spanish university system.

The sample consisted of approximately 31,500 1st and 2nd cycle graduates and Bachelor's degree holders, while the sample of university Master's degree graduates was approximately 11,500. The data was weighted to be representative at the national level by degrees and at the regional level by the CNED at two digits.

The data was collected between July and December of 2019. A combined method of obtaining information has been used: direct interviews (*web* and telephone) and use of administrative data.

The administrative information sources that have been used in this statistical operation are the *Integrated University Information System (SIU)* (Collaboration Agreement between the INE and the Office of Universities); *Affiliations and Contribution Bases* of the General Treasury of Social Security (Collaboration Agreement between the SS and the INE in statistical matters); *Contracts and Jobseekers* of the State Public Employment Service (SEPE) and the State Database of Persons with Disabilities (BEPD) (Collaboration agreement between INE-IMSERSO- CERMI- MSSSI- Fundación ONCE).

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