

09 June 2017

**Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS)  
Module on young people and the labour market. Year 2016**

**One of every four young people aged 16 to 34 years old has had some work experience while attending their studies**

**41.68% of young salaried employees indicate as the most effective method to find their current job to go to relatives, friends or acquaintances**

**58.81% of unemployed young people would be willing to change their place of residence to get a job**

The 2016 module of the Economically Active Population Survey, compiled in collaboration with Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Union), researches the incorporation of young people between ages 16 to 34 in the labour market.

The variables in this module have been established according to the European Commission's implementing Regulation 2015/459 of 19 March 2015 and are intended to provide harmonized information on this issue at the European level. The Commission has partially financed this module.

This press release comments on different aspects related with training and employment. First of all, if the young people did some work while they were studying, if they continued studying after the initial education was completed and if the studies undertaken fit into their current job.

In the following it is examined whether those who have recently found a job or are unemployed have received institutional support to find employment and, in the case of salaried employees, the method used to find their current job.

Finally, the relation between the employment situation of young people and some demands of the employment (having to change the place of residence or to travel long distances from home to work).

In 2016, there were 9,519,000 people aged 16 to 34 years old. Of those, 4,596,700 were employed, 1,724,300 were unemployed and 3,197,900 were outside the labour market.

## Work experience while studying

Most young people (71.52%) aged 16 to 34 years old residing<sup>1</sup> in Spain in 2016, had not done any type of work while studying.

In turn, 2,412,800 young people in this age group (25.35%) had made work and studies compatible. Of them, 1,225,500 performed only paid work, 818,100 performed only unpaid work and 369,200 performed both type of work.

**Table 1. People aged 16 to 34 years, according to whether or not they performed some paid work while studying the highest level of education achieved, by sex and age group.**

Sex and age group	Total		Yes, performed some work		Didn't perform any work		Does not know / Does not answer <sup>(*)</sup>	
	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage
<b>Both sexes</b>	9,519.0	100.00	2,412.8	25.35	6,807.6	71.52	298.6	3.14
16-24	3,996.4	100.00	584.6	14.63	3,349.0	83.80	62.8	1.57
25-29	2,507.2	100.00	809.7	32.30	1,599.9	63.81	97.6	3.89
30-34	3,015.4	100.00	1,018.5	33.78	1,858.7	61.64	138.2	4.58
<b>Men</b>	4,793.4	100.00	1,138.7	23.75	3,502.9	73.08	151.9	3.17
16-24	2,041.8	100.00	266.5	13.05	1,736.5	85.05	38.9	1.90
25-29	1,291.8	100.00	396.9	30.73	843.8	65.32	51.0	3.95
30-34	1,459.8	100.00	475.3	32.56	922.5	63.19	62.0	4.25
<b>Women</b>	4,725.6	100.00	1,274.2	26.96	3,304.7	69.93	146.7	3.10
16-24	1,954.6	100.00	318.1	16.28	1,612.5	82.50	23.9	1.22
25-29	1,215.5	100.00	412.8	33.96	756.1	62.20	46.6	3.83
30-34	1,555.5	100.00	543.2	34.92	936.1	60.18	76.2	4.90

<sup>(\*)</sup>Includes those people whose highest level of education achieved is lower than primary studies

Combining work and studies was more frequent in older people. It was also more common among women (26.96% work and study) than among men (23.75%).

For 972,900 young people, 40.32% of those who had done some work while studying, the work experience was a compulsory part in their curriculum. In most cases (59.02%), the compulsory work experience associated with this type of training had a duration below six months.

<sup>1</sup> People resident in family dwellings

### Additional training and its conclusion or abandonment

In 2016, there were 6,222,900 young people aged 16 to 34 years old who were not studying. Among them, 13.44% had begun other studies included in the official syllabus, after completing their highest level of education achieved.

A total of 200,400 young people, 23.95%, concluded this additional training. The percentage among women reached 29.13%, while among men it was almost 10 percentage points lower (19.29%).

The main reason for not concluding this additional training was that they *wanted to work*. This was the case for 25.77% of young people aged 16 to 34 years old (27.30% of men and 24.08% of women).

Among men, the second most important reason for leaving the additional studies was that *the studies had not met their needs or interests* (22.04%), while in the case of women the second reason in importance was *family reasons* (11.59%).

**Table 2. Persons aged 16 to 34 years (\*) that started other studies or training after completing their highest level of education achieved, according to whether they completed them or not, and if not, the reasons why it was not possible, by sex.**

Reasons	Total		Men		Women	
	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	836.6	100.00	440.5	100.00	396.1	100.00
Yes, they completed their studies	200.4	23.95	85.0	19.29	115.4	29.13
No, due to having failed the final exam or any other exam	54.2	6.48	37.0	8.39	17.2	4.35
No, because the studies didn't meet their needs or interests	134.9	16.12	97.1	22.04	37.8	9.54
No, because the cost of studies was too expensive	38.8	4.64	15.5	3.52	23.3	5.88
No, due to state of health	215.6	25.77	120.2	27.30	95.4	24.08
No, due to family reasons	69.4	8.30	23.5	5.34	45.9	11.59
No, due to state of health	30.8	3.68	14.6	3.31	16.2	4.10
No, for other reasons	70.3	8.40	31.1	7.07	39.1	9.88
Does not know	22.2	2.66	16.4	3.73	5.8	1.46

(\*) Those people who was undertaking regulated studies in the last four weeks are not considered

### Reasons for not continuing studies

The main reason why young people without higher education did not continue their studies was that they *wanted to work* (57.97%).

Other 6.60% of them did not continue studying because they considered sufficient the level of education reached.

**Table 3. People aged 16 to 34 years without higher education<sup>(\*)</sup> and who did not continue their studies according to the main reason for not doing so, by sex.**

Main reason	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	3,980.2	100.00	2,198.3	100.00	1,781.9	100.00
Their level of education is sufficient	262.7	6.60	142.0	6.46	120.7	6.77
Having failed the entrance exam or studies were too difficult	74.2	1.86	41.6	1.89	32.6	1.83
The studies didn't meet their needs or interests	450.5	11.32	283.9	12.92	166.6	9.35
Cost of studies was too expensive	109.8	2.76	53.2	2.42	56.5	3.17
Wanted to work	2,307.4	57.97	1,354.6	61.62	952.9	53.47
Family reasons	239.6	6.02	57.6	2.62	182.0	10.21
Health status	64.5	1.62	42.6	1.94	22.0	1.23
Other reasons	381.0	9.57	186.8	8.50	194.2	10.90
Does not know / Does not answer	90.5	2.27	36.0	1.64	54.6	3.06

<sup>(\*)</sup> People who have reached a University, bachelor or doctorate degree are not considered

## Usefulness of studies for current job

*Scientific technicians and professionals and intellectuals* were those who mostly considered that studies undertaken help them to meet the demands of their current work (81.75% affirmed that this was so to a large extent).

In turn, 40.58% of those employed in *basic occupations* said that their training did not help them to meet the demands of their current job.

**Table 4. Employed people aged 16 to 34 years<sup>(\*)</sup>, according to whether they consider that their highest level of education achieved<sup>(\*\*)</sup> has helped them to meet the demands of their current job, by occupation.**

Occupation	Absolute values in thousands					
	Total	Yes, to a large extent	Yes, to a certain extent	Yes, but very little	No, nothing	Does not know / Does not answer
<b>Total</b>	4,591.3	1,740.4	897.8	749.9	1,022.1	181.0
Military occupations	35.0	12.8	8.5	7.3	5.9	0.4
Directors and managers	71.8	21.3	28.7	10.3	8.6	2.9
Scientific and intellectual technicians and professional	804.8	658.0	94.9	21.6	21.1	9.2
Support technicians and professionals	477.3	270.1	93.2	46.5	53.5	13.9
Accounting, administrative and other office employees	477.6	221.4	90.6	74.9	69.6	21.0
Workers in catering, personal, and protection services and trade salespersons	1,266.7	297.5	295.4	250.7	366.0	57.2
Skilled agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishing sector workers	59.0	7.8	11.5	16.9	20.5	2.3
Craftspersons and skilled workers in manufacturing and construction (except installation and machinery operators)	489.7	161.3	101.4	90.2	114.5	22.3
Installation and machinery operators and assemblers	293.6	43.5	59.6	67.1	112.5	11.0
<b>Basic occupations</b>	615.7	46.7	114.0	164.3	249.9	40.9
Occupation	Percentages					
	Total	Yes, to a large extent	Yes, to a certain extent	Yes, but very little	No, nothing	Does not know / Does not answer
<b>Total</b>	100.00	37.91	19.56	16.33	22.26	3.94
Military occupations	100.00	36.66	24.24	20.90	17.00	1.20
Directors and managers	100.00	29.67	40.01	14.37	11.95	4.00
Scientific and intellectual technicians and professional	100.00	81.75	11.79	2.68	2.63	1.15
Support technicians and professionals	100.00	56.59	19.52	9.75	11.22	2.92
Accounting, administrative and other office employees	100.00	46.37	18.98	15.69	14.57	4.39
Workers in catering, personal, and protection services and trade salespersons	100.00	23.48	23.32	19.79	28.89	4.51
Skilled agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishing sector workers	100.00	13.25	19.45	28.71	34.70	3.89
Craftspersons and skilled workers in manufacturing and construction (except installation and machinery operators)	100.00	32.93	20.71	18.42	23.38	4.55
Installation and machinery operators and assemblers	100.00	14.82	20.30	22.84	38.30	3.74
<b>Basic occupations</b>	100.00	7.58	18.51	26.69	40.58	6.64

(\*) Illiterate employed people who have not attended studies in the last four weeks are not classified in this table

(\*\*) In case they have attended studies during the last four weeks and the level of these were higher than the highest level of education achieved, ongoing studies will be taken into account

## Institutional support to find employment

A total of 3,205,800 young people started to work less than a year ago in their main employment or were unemployed. 88.53% said that they *have not received institutional support to find employment*.

Among those who started to work less than a year ago, 2.56% reported having *received information on job offers*. Among those who were unemployed, 5.12% affirmed having *received advice on how to find work*.

**Table 5. Persons aged 16 to 34 years who have started to work in their main employment less than a year ago or are unemployed, according to whether they have or not received support<sup>(\*)</sup> during the last 12 months to find employment, by type of support that they have found more useful, by sex.**

Started or not / Type of support	Both sexes		Men		Women	
	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	3,205.8	100.00	1,635.5	100.00	1,570.3	100.00
No, they haven't received support <sup>(*)</sup>	2,837.9	88.53	1,439.2	88.00	1,398.7	89.07
Yes, they have received information on job offers	85.2	2.66	53.1	3.25	32.1	2.04
Yes, they have received advice on how to find work	118.8	3.70	55.4	3.39	63.4	4.04
Yes, they have received other type of support <sup>(**)</sup>	64.3	2.01	32.8	2.00	31.5	2.01
Does not know / Does not answer	99.6	3.11	55.0	3.36	44.6	2.84
<b>Started working less than 1 year ago</b>	1,481.4	100.00	764.2	100.00	717.2	100.00
No, they haven't received support <sup>(*)</sup>	1,346.4	90.88	689.9	90.27	656.5	91.54
Yes, they have received information on job offers	37.9	2.56	24.8	3.25	13.0	1.82
Yes, they have received advice on how to find work	30.4	2.05	10.5	1.38	19.9	2.77
Yes, they have received other type of support <sup>(**)</sup>	26.3	1.77	14.9	1.95	11.4	1.59
Does not know / Does not answer	40.5	2.73	24.1	3.16	16.4	2.28
<b>No, is unemployed</b>	1,724.3	100.00	871.2	100.00	853.1	100.00
No, they haven't received support <sup>(*)</sup>	1,491.5	86.50	749.3	86.01	742.2	87.00
Yes, they have received information on job offers	47.3	2.75	28.3	3.25	19.0	2.23
Yes, they have received advice on how to find work	88.3	5.12	44.9	5.15	43.5	5.10
Yes, they have received other type of support <sup>(**)</sup>	38.0	2.20	17.9	2.05	20.1	2.36
Does not know / Does not answer	59.1	3.43	30.9	3.54	28.3	3.31

<sup>(\*)</sup> Free support from the public employment office or any other institution

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> A small percentage corresponds to types of support that have not been useful

<sup>(\*\*\*)</sup> Those other types of support include: advice on training and education courses and inclusion in employment, education or training programmes

## Method through which the current job was found

Among the 4,142,400 salaried employees aged 16 to 34 years old, the most common method to find their current job was *through relatives, friends or acquaintances* (41.68%). *Direct request to employers* were used by 21.73% and *advertisements in the media, including the Internet* by 9.93%.

According to the different age groups, *go to relatives, friends or acquaintances* was most commonly used in relative terms among the youngest people (46.36% of those aged 16 to 24 years used this, versus 40.54% of those aged 30 to 34 years). In turn, *direct request to employers* becomes more important (20.45% of 16-24 years old young people versus 22.66% of those aged 30-34 years old).

**Table 6. Salaried employees aged 16 to 34 years old, according to the method used to find their current job, by age group.**

Method	Total		16-24 years old		25-29 years old		30-34 years old	
	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage	Absolute value	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	4,142.4	100.00	753.6	100.00	1,454.4	100.00	1,934.4	100.00
Through advertisements in the media, including the Internet	411.2	9.93	64.2	8.52	151.3	10.40	195.7	10.12
Through relatives, friends or acquaintances	1,726.4	41.68	349.4	46.36	592.9	40.76	784.2	40.54
Through a public employment office	100.3	2.42	13.7	1.81	51.3	3.53	35.4	1.83
Through a private employment office	128.1	3.09	22.9	3.04	43.8	3.01	61.3	3.17
Through an educational or training institution	333.6	8.05	84.2	11.17	134.1	9.22	115.3	5.96
Apply for a job directly to an employer	900.2	21.73	154.1	20.45	307.7	21.16	438.4	22.66
Through a direct order from an employer	136.7	3.30	23.1	3.07	46.0	3.16	67.6	3.49
By other means	309.4	7.47	19.5	2.59	88.3	6.07	201.6	10.42
Does not know / Does not answer	96.5	2.33	22.5	2.99	39.0	2.68	34.9	1.81

## Employment and change of residence

Of the 4,596,700 young employed people aged 16 to 34 years old, a total of 573,000 (12.46%) had to change their place of residence in order to get their current job.

Analysing the change of residence by occupation, the highest percentage was found in *Military occupations* (37.04%), while the lowest was in *Skilled agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishing sector workers* (7.12%) and in *Installation and machinery operators and assemblers* (7.28%).

**Table 7. Percentage of employed people aged 16 to 34 years, according to whether they had changed or not their place of residence in order to begin their current employment or business, by occupation**

Occupation	Percentages			
	Total	Yes	No	Does not know / Does not answer
<b>Total</b>	100.00	12.46	87.00	0.54
<b>Military occupations</b>	100.00	37.04	62.96	-
Directors and managers	100.00	20.35	79.65	-
Scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals	100.00	20.11	79.37	0.52
Support technicians and professionals	100.00	10.37	89.42	0.21
Accounting, administrative and other office employees	100.00	8.65	90.56	0.79
<b>Workers in catering, personal, and protection services and trade salespersons</b>	100.00	12.31	87.04	0.65
<b>Skilled agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishing sector workers</b>	100.00	7.12	92.88	-
Craftpersons and skilled workers in manufacturing and construction (except installation and machinery operators)	100.00	10.12	89.10	0.78
Installation and machinery operators and assemblers	100.00	7.28	92.72	-
<b>Basic occupations</b>	100.00	9.94	89.47	0.60

Of the 4,922,300 young unoccupied people, 2,151,900 were willing to change their place of residence to get a job, which means 43.72% of the total.

In the case of unemployed people, this percentage amounts to 58.81%, while that of economically inactive persons is 35.58%. The willingness to change residence is greater among men than among women, on both unemployed and economically inactive people.

**Table 8. Percentage of unoccupied people<sup>(\*)</sup> aged 16 to 34 years old, according to whether they were willing or not to change their place of residence in order to get a job, by sex and relation with activity.**

Sex and relation with activity	Percentages			
	Total	Yes	No	Does not know / Does not answer
<b>Both sexes</b>	100.00	43.72	41.83	14.45
Unemployed people	100.00	58.81	28.34	12.85
Economically inactive people	100.00	35.58	49.11	15.31
<b>Men</b>	100.00	47.10	37.81	15.09
Unemployed people	100.00	63.11	23.17	13.71
Economically inactive people	100.00	37.73	46.38	15.89
<b>Women</b>	100.00	40.60	45.54	13.86
Unemployed people	100.00	54.42	33.61	11.97
Economically inactive people	100.00	33.71	51.49	14.80

(\*) The willingness to change residence in order to get a job has been asked to all unoccupied people, regardless of whether they were looking for employment or not

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Six out of every ten young people without an employment who are willing to change their place of residence would go abroad to get an employment.

### Employment and commuting time to work

The daily commute of 10.50% of young employed people in 2016 was more than one hour from home to work.

Among young unoccupied people, the percentage of those who would be willing to accept a job which implies that the daily commute would last for more than one hour, reached 55.03% (74.25% for unemployed people and 44.67% for economically inactive people).

**Table 9. Percentage of unoccupied people<sup>(\*)</sup> aged 16 to 34 years, according to whether or not they considered to accept a job which implied a daily commute of more than one hour, by sex and relation with the economic activity.**

Sex and relation with activity	Percentages			
	Total	Yes	No	Does not know / Does not answer
<b>Both sexes</b>	100.00	55.03	30.85	14.12
Unemployed people	100.00	74.25	15.45	10.30
Economically inactive people	100.00	44.67	39.15	16.18
<b>Men</b>	100.00	57.74	28.21	14.04
Unemployed people	100.00	77.11	12.90	9.98
Economically inactive people	100.00	46.41	37.18	16.42
<b>Women</b>	100.00	52.54	33.27	14.19
Unemployed people	100.00	71.32	18.05	10.63
Economically inactive people	100.00	43.16	40.87	15.97

(\*) The acceptance or not of an employment which implies long distances from home to the workplace has been asked to all unoccupied persons, regardless of whether they were looking for employment or not