

21 July 2010

**Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS)  
Module on Youth Entry into the Job Market. Year 2009**

**Main results**

- Half of the persons aged 16 to 34 years old take more than one year to find work after completing their studies
- One in four young persons works while undertaking studies
- 33.5% of the young persons who found work after leaving or completing their official studies for the last time, kept the job more than three years, whereas in the case of 14.7%, the work lasted less than five months.
- Both parents of more than 21% of young persons aged 16 to 34 years old are of a foreign nationality

The Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) module on youth entry into the job market, compiled in partnership with Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Communities), had a target population of nearly 12 million persons aged 16 to 34 years old. 51.4% of them were men, and 48.6% were women. More than 21% had both parents of foreign nationality, and almost the entirety (11,922,100 young persons, 99.4%) had undertaken official studies.

Within the group analysed, worth noting was that one in four persons carried out paid work while undertaking official studies. Specifically, more than 2.2 million young persons this age (18.8% of the total) worked during their studies. Another 2.7% did so during breaks (holidays, for example) from their studies, and 2.8% carried out paid work both while studying and during breaks.

**Persons aged 16 to 34 years old who have undertaken official studies,  
according to whether or not they performed some paid work while  
studying, or during a break from these (as a %)**

	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Yes, while studying	18,80	17,63	20,04
Yes, only during a break	2,70	3,05	2,33
Yes, during a break and while studying	2,75	2,96	2,53
No	74,36	75,05	73,62
Does not know	1,39	1,31	1,49
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

By sex, 24.9% of women worked while studying, as compared with 23.6% of men. By age, the percentage of persons who claimed to have had paid work during their studies reached 28.5% in the bracket aged 23 to 25 years old.

Considering those persons who, having undertaken official studies, carried out some paid work, worth noting was that in eight out of 10 cases, this job was not a part of the programme of the official studies.

### **Young persons who work after completing their studies**

65.5% of young persons aged 16 to 34 years old found a job lasting more than three months after completing their studies or leaving them for the last time. 13.6% were already working at the time of leaving their studies, and 19.7% did not find paid work on completing them.

By sex, the percentage of men exceeds that of women, both when they began working on completing their studies (67.3% as compared with 63.6%) and when they were already working at the time of leaving them (14.1% as compared with 13.1%).

Regarding the period of time between completing the studies and beginning work, worth noting was that half of the young persons had to wait at least one year to find work after finishing their studies. In turn, 28.1% began working in less than one month.

By sex, 51.1% of women and 48.8% of men took at least one year to find work. In turn, 29.1% of men obtained work in less than one month after completing their studies, as compared with 26.9% of women.

In general, we could observe that, the higher the educational level, the less the time elapsed in finding work at a certain entity.

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**Persons aged 16 to 34 years old who, having undertaken official studies, worked in a job lasting more than three months after completing or leaving their studies, according to the number of months elapsed from the time they left their studies at the date at which they began working**

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	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Less than 1 month	28.08	29.09	26.91
From 1 to less than 3 months	6.69	7.25	6.03
From 3 to less than 6 months	8.08	7.91	8.27
From 6 to less than 9 months	4.55	4.33	4.81
From 9 to less than 11 months	2.74	2.60	2.89
From 1 year to less than 2 years	15.56	15.10	16.09
From 2 years to less than 3 years	9.44	9.30	9.60
From 3 years to less than 5 years	10.29	10.46	10.09
From 5 years to less than 10 years	9.95	9.59	10.37
10 years or more	4.63	4.37	4.94
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Duration of the first job found after completing studies<sup>1</sup>

Considering the duration of the first relevant job obtained after completing studies, or carried out at the time of finishing them, we could observe that one in five young persons aged 16 to 34 years old kept the job between one and two years. One in three performed said job for more than three years. For 14.7% of these persons, the job lasted less than five months.

By sex, the percentages of women surpassed those of men in the jobs lasting less than two years. The greatest differences occurred where the duration of the job was less than five months (15.7% as compared with 13.9%) and where it lasted between one and two years (21.1% as compared with 19.5%).

For the jobs with a duration longer than three years, the percentage of men (34.8%) exceeds that of women (31.9%).

## Persons aged 16 to 34 years old who had, at the time of completing their official studies, or after finishing them, paid work lasting more than three months, according to the duration of said work, by sex (as a %)

	From three to less than five months	From six to less than 12 months	From one year to less than two years	From two years to less than three years	Three years or more	Does not know / not classifiable *	Total
Both sexes	14.74	12.40	20.23	12.63	33.48	6.53	100.00
Men	13.92	11.98	19.46	12.87	34.80	6.97	100.00
Women	15.69	12.89	21.13	12.35	31.93	6.01	100.00

\* The 'not classifiable' category corresponds to persons whose job has not ended, and therefore, the duration thereof cannot be calculated

## Method used in looking for work

Most young persons who found work did so through relatives or friends (47.9%) or by mailing their resume to a company (19.8%). 2% decided to create their own business.

By sex, the percentage of men who sought work through relatives or friends reached 52.4%, as compared with 42.7% of women.

Conversely, the percentage of women who found work by sending a CV to companies reached 23.3%, as compared with 16.9% of men.

The percentage of women was also higher than that of men among the persons who found work in the same company where they had done previous internships (3.2% as compared with 2.7%).

## Occupation, professional status, type of contract and working day

23.6% of persons aged 16 to 34 years old who completed their studies found work as *Workers in catering, personal, and protection services and trade salespersons*. 17.1%

<sup>1</sup> Employment should be a paid job of more than three months in duration, obtained after completing studies or shortly before finishing them.

worked under the heading of *Artisans and industry, construction and mining workers*, and 15.7% were *Unskilled workers*.

By sex, the distribution by occupation varied greatly. Among men, the highest percentages were recorded in the categories of *Artisans and industry, construction and mining workers* (28.3%), *Unskilled workers* (18.4%) and *Workers in catering, personal, and protection services and trade salespersons* (14.1%).

Among women, the greatest incidence was registered in the groups of *Workers in catering, personal, and protection services and trade salespersons* (34.8%), *Administrative-type employees* (16.1%) and *Support technicians and professionals* (13.2%).

By age group, the bracket aged 26 to 34 years old presented the highest percentage in the group of *Business management and Public Administration* (89.4%). The brackets of 23 to 25 years old and 20 to 22 years old showed the highest percentages in the group *Artisans and industry, construction and mining workers* (16.7% and 12.2%, respectively). Lastly, the bracket aged 16 to 19 years old registered the highest percentage (4.1%) in the group *Unskilled workers*.

#### **Persons aged 16 to 34 years old with work after completing their studies\*, according to the type of occupation performed in said job, by sex (as a %)**

Type of occupation	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00
Armed Forces	2.69	3.39	1.87
Business management and Public Administration	1.91	1.95	1.86
Scientific and intellectual technicians and professionals	9.62	7.62	11.98
Support technicians and professionals	11.19	9.53	13.15
Administrative-type employees	10.21	5.16	16.14
Workers in catering, personal and protection services and trade salespersons	23.64	14.14	34.76
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishing	1.33	1.91	0.65
Artisans and skilled manufacturing, construction and mining industry workers, except operators	17.07	28.26	3.95
Installation and machinery operators; assemblers	6.65	9.63	3.17
Unskilled workers	15.68	18.42	12.47

\* This includes both those persons who were performing work lasting more than three months at the time of completing their official studies for the last time, and those who found work after leaving said studies

Regarding professional status, most (94.8%) worked for others, whereas 5.2% were self-employed.

Lastly, in terms of the type of working day of those persons aged 16 to 34 years old, who at the time of leaving their official studies, were performing work for others, or found it after completing their studies, worth noting was that 86.3% worked full-time and 13.7% worked part-time. The percentage of part-time contracts is higher for women and for persons under 22 years of age.