

## Employment holds up this time, but duality in the labour market continues to wreak havoc

- The fall in employment is proving to be smaller than that of economic activity in this crisis, contrary to what used to happen in Spain.
- The widespread use of «ERTE» furlough schemes has allowed the loss of employment to be limited despite the vast reduction in the number of hours worked.
- Most of the impact is once again falling on temporary employment due to the high duality of the labour market and, yet again, young people are the hardest hit.

Spain is a country in which employment traditionally had a strong reaction to changes in economic activity, even to a greater extent (in economic jargon, the elasticity of employment to GDP was greater than 1).<sup>1</sup> Thus, in times of crisis the reduction in employment occurred through a significant destruction of jobs, while in periods of expansion job creation was rapid. This has not been the case in this crisis. For the first time, the declines in GDP have been accompanied by a much smaller reduction in employment. This is not only due to the unique nature of this crisis, which originated in the health sphere, but also due to a very different response from economic policy.

### Reduced sensitivity of employment to declines in economic activity

The sensitivity of employment to GDP change has been much lower in this economic crisis: for each percentage point of decline in economic activity, employment has fallen by 0.36 points during the first three quarters of 2020. In contrast, in the past employment tended to drop by more than economic activity in Spain (both historically and during the first quarters of the last financial crisis, as shown in the first chart).

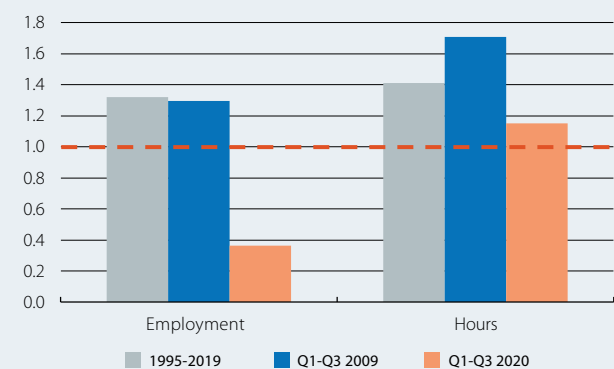
The current crisis emanates from the health sphere, making it very different to previous crises, as well as giving it a shorter expected duration. However, the key factor that has led to a lesser impact on employment is the different response from economic policy. In particular, the intensive use of ERTE furlough schemes<sup>2</sup> has enabled greater protection of employment through either temporary lay-offs or a reduction in working hours.<sup>3</sup>

This does not mean that working hours have not been reduced: the sensitivity of working hours to changes in economic activity is somewhat lower than that observed in previous crises, but it remains strong and greater

1. The elasticity of employment to GDP is defined as the percentage change in employment growth relative to each percentage change in GDP, and it corresponds to a correlation (not a causal relationship).  
 2. In April, there were 3.4 million social security affiliates affected by an ERTE furlough scheme, and in November there were still more than 750,000 people in such schemes.  
 3. For more details on how ERTE furlough schemes prevent job destruction, see P. Cahuc (2019). «Short-time work compensation schemes and employment». IZA World of Labor. <https://wol.iza.org/articles/short-time-work-compensations-and-employment/long>

### Spain: relationship between the growth in employment and that of the number of hours worked, relative to GDP growth

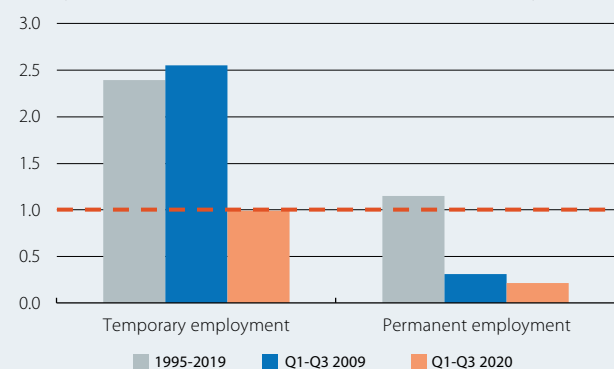
Change in pps in response to an additional 1 pp of GDP growth



Source: CaixaBank Research, based on data from the National Statistics Institute.

### Spain: relationship between the growth in temporary employment and that of permanent employment, relative to GDP growth

Change in pps in response to an additional 1 pp of GDP growth



Source: CaixaBank Research, based on data from the National Statistics Institute.

than 1. In other words, faced with declines in economic activity, the number of hours worked are reduced even more. It should be noted that much of the reduction in the total number of hours worked is concentrated in full ERTE schemes (in which staff are temporarily laid off), while shorter average working schedules account for less of the total reduction.<sup>4</sup> In future crises, it would be

4. For more details on the type of reduction by hours worked, see the article by Manuel Hidalgo «No es la ocupación, son las horas de trabajo», [https://www.vozpopuli.com/opinion/ocupacion-empleo-recesion\\_0\\_1416758423.html](https://www.vozpopuli.com/opinion/ocupacion-empleo-recesion_0_1416758423.html).

preferable for more of the overall reduction to be the result of shorter average working schedules, rather than full ERTes, since the costs associated with the total reduction would be shared among more workers.

**Workers with temporary contracts remain the hardest hit**

The reduction in the sensitivity of employment to declines in economic activity has occurred among workers with both temporary contracts and permanent contracts. However, the sensitivity of temporary employment to economic activity in this crisis is still around 1, meaning that temporary employment falls by as much as GDP does, whereas in the case of permanent employment it is 0.2. This reflects the marked duality of the Spanish labour market, which is the reason why workers with the most precarious contracts are most affected by the decline in economic activity, since they have benefited less from the protection schemes put in place to avoid the loss of employment.

**Young people, again**

Young people suffer the most from this high duality: the sensitivity of youth employment to declines in economic activity in this crisis is close to 1 (0.9), while it is much lower for adult workers (0.3) or older adult workers (0.2). This impact on young people results in an increase in wage inequality within this larger group than among other workers, as shown by CaixaBank Research's Inequality Tracker.<sup>5</sup> By gender, the sensitivity of employment to declines in economic activity is reduced for both men and women, and the differences between them are less than those by age.

**Greater sensitivity of employment in the hardest hit sectors**

Furthermore, this less pronounced drop in employment relative to the fall in economic activity is also observed by economic sector. According to a recent survey by the Bank of Spain, the aggregate impact on corporate turnover in 2020 will be greater than the impact on employment. However, the decline in turnover is greater in some branches of services that have been more affected by the restrictions on activity, such as hospitality, transportation and leisure, and their impact on employment is different (greater in hospitality than in transportation, for example, as shown in the fourth chart).

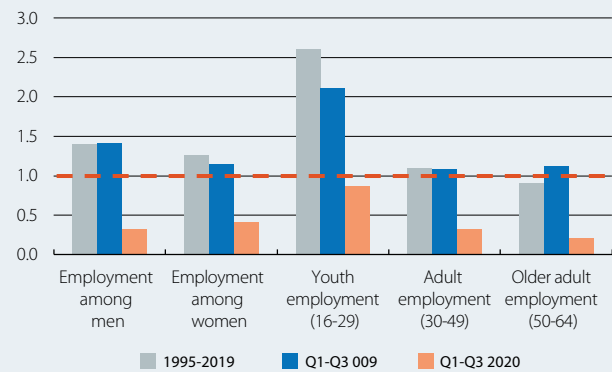
**Labour market flexibility, key to safeguarding employment**

All this provides us with lessons we can draw from this crisis. The first is the importance of continuing to

5. For more details, see <https://inequality-tracker.caixabankresearch.com/>.

**Spain: relationship between the growth in employment of each age group and gender, relative to GDP growth**

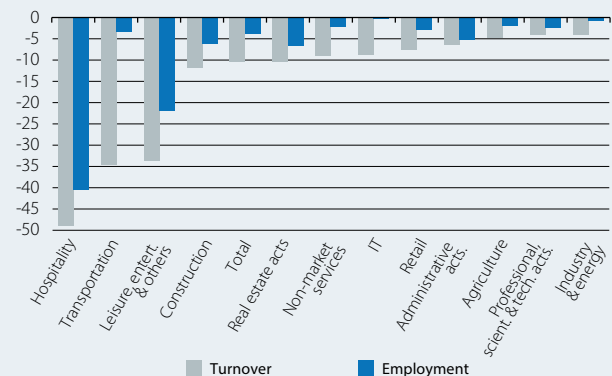
Change in pps in response to an additional 1 pp of GDP growth



Source: CaixaBank Research, based on data from the National Statistics Institute.

**Spain: change in turnover and employment by sector**

Year-on-year change (%)



Source: Bank of Spain. «Proyecciones macroeconómicas de la economía española (2020-2023)».

combine labour market flexibility with a significant welfare state support network in order to safeguard employment. The second lesson is that, as a society, we should not allow ourselves to reach another crisis with a high degree of duality in the labour market, something which has been entrenched in Spain since the 1980s and inflicts great harm on the most vulnerable workers.

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