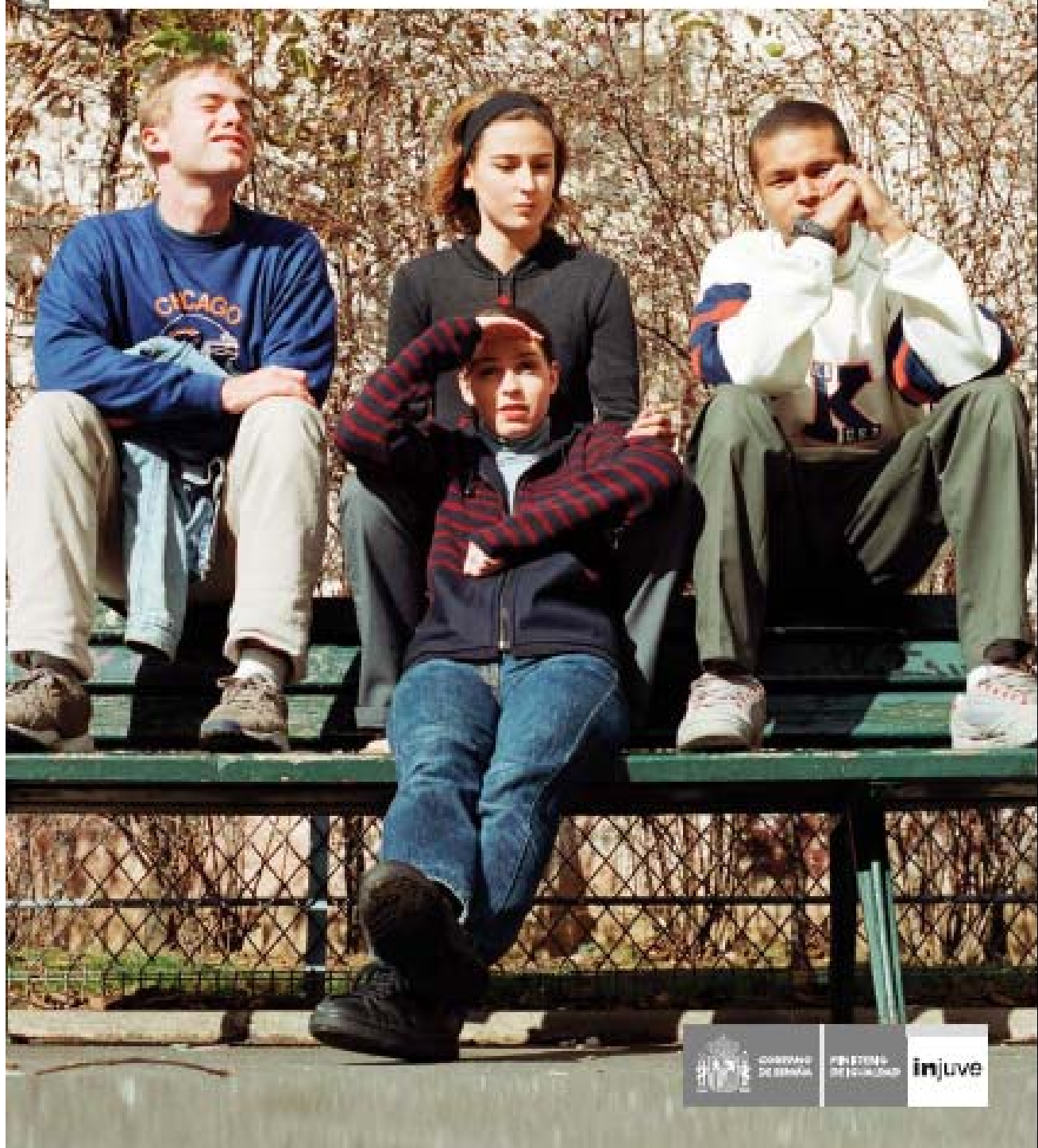


# INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA



**YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008**

**INJUVE**  
**Youth Observatory**

**NOVEMBER 2008**

## INDEX

<b>Presentation .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>7</b>
- Volume 1.	
o Youth in a changing society: demography and transitions to adult life	13
<b>Authors: Andreu López Blasco and Germán Gil Rodríguez</b>	
- Volume 2.	
o Economy, employment and consumption: youth transitions in the context of globalisation.....	20
<b>Author: Almudena Moreno</b>	
- Volume 3.	
o State of health of youths .....	27
<b>Author: Domingo Comas</b>	
- Volume 4	
o Culture, politics and society.....	34
<b>Author: María Jesús Funes</b>	
- Volume 5	
o Gender inequalities. ....	42
o Young immigrants.....	46
<b>Author: Sònia Parella</b>	
<b>Annexes</b>	
- General index.....	55
- Technical data.....	58
- Questionnaire.....	63
- Biography of authors.....	75

## YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008

### Presentation

It is already a tradition in the youth world for the INJUVE to accompany the Olympic years by publishing the Youth in Spain Report, this time also coinciding with the celebration of the Iberian-American Year of Youth in 2008.

Added to this is the new political and administrative change that has taken place during the elaboration process of the Report, the assignment of the Youth Institute to the recently created Ministry of Equality.

Within this new framework, the initiatives aimed at building a fairer and more egalitarian society for all citizens take on special relevance. This involves the need to get closer to young people and find out their concerns, demands, needs and aspirations in an increasingly deeper and detailed manner in order to take the appropriate action, upholding the principle that there should be no young person in our country, regardless of his/her place of residence and economic background, with diminished possibilities of personal development, education and social integration.

This is the aspiration that our research activities must first and foremost contribute towards. Facilitating diagnoses and steering initiatives in accordance with the changes taking place in the demands and needs manifested by young people. And it is in this binomial of 'knowledge for action' where the research promoted by the INJUVE has its place and, specifically, this Youth Report presented here in its seventh edition.

Obviously, one of the basic functions of these investigatory initiatives backed by the public sector is to apply this knowledge in decision-making processes and in the introduction of initiatives aimed at promoting "the conditions for young people's free and effective participation in our country's political, social, economic and cultural development", as laid down in the Constitution.

The technical support that these research studies provide to the design and execution of integral plans or youth policies, in the broadest meaning of the term, is evidence of this. Furthermore, the paradigmatic role that they play in similar initiatives of other spheres of State Administration and in the initiatives of social organisations and private entities also contributes to the purpose of this function.

Although over the last two decades the Youth Reports have covered new subjects and issues, their fundamental focus continues to be the analysis of the social integration of successive youth generations, given that the youth transition process revolves around this focal point.

And although the length of this Youth Report is only comparable with that of the first edition, which saw the light in 1984 on occasion of the preparatory work for the International Year of Youth, it does not claim to be exhaustive nor be a catalogue of young people's problems and needs. There are so many issues affecting young people today that this claim would be too pretentious.

Therefore, this research study particularly focuses on aspects which, on analysis, make it possible to propose initiatives and transformations for public debate between the agents involved: young people themselves and professionals with social and institutional responsibilities, professionals of the youth world, the media and those responsible for designing and introducing youth policies.

Other sector-related subjects not included here, tend to be addressed in monograph studies and surveys carried out in the intervals between Reports.

Among the abundant data and conclusions contained in the Report, one of the facts that most stands out is that the population between 15 and 29 years of age, conventionally regarded as youth, has been falling in the last two decades and continues to do so as a share of the total population. In the last two decades it has fallen from approximately a quarter of the Spanish population to just over 19%, and young people are growing up in an increasingly ageing society.

Compared with the previous Report, four years ago, the number and percentage of young people living in the parental home has fallen, and young people are deciding to live with a partner at an increasingly earlier age.

It is also worth highlighting that temporality and unemployment continue to be higher among the female collective, despite the facts emphasised in the Report that young women have invested more time than young men in education and that their levels of academic achievement tend to be higher.

On the subject of young people's health, the biggest threats continue to be traffic accidents, drinking alcohol and smoking, and there has been a certain rise in the number of unwanted pregnancies, urgently calling for more sex education for the young immigrants who arrive in our country after the age of compulsory education.

In this respect, the growing presence of immigration among the youth population is evident. In the last four years, the number of young immigrants, between 15 and 29 years of age, has increased by more than 60%, making up approximately 15% of the total youth population in Spain. Associated with this reality, we are also witnessing an increase in the number of young people who practice other religions and, at the same time, the importance that young people give to religion continues to diminish.

Finally, a foreseeable evolutionary feature that also stands out is that young people today are permanently connected through technologies and are constantly available. Furthermore, we are witnessing a narrowing gender difference in the use of technologies, particularly with regard to professional use. This reality is having an impact on areas as diverse as the personal relations held by young people, the type of activities performed in and out of the home, and the prospects associated with 'teledemocracy' and social and political participation.

These are brief brushstrokes of what the reader will find when he steps into the world of young people described and analysed in the following pages.

As in previous editions, we hope that this Report will not only be useful to back youth measures, initiatives and policies aimed at improving the life conditions of young people living in our country, but that it also contributes to restoring the distorted image held by society of many aspects concerning young people.

For this purpose, we make all possible efforts to disseminate this research study in the same way as other studies and data promoted and sponsored by the INJUVE. They are all public service productions open to society, young people, the media, youth policy planners and experts, available in the Institute's website.

Bibiana Aído Almagro  
Minister of Equality

## YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008

### Introduction

The Youth Reports are four-year sociological studies initiated in 1984 as an investigative contribution to the International Year of Youth, which took place in 1985; therefore this collection of investigative reports covers more than two decades.

However, social research in the area of youth had already begun several decades back, round about the beginning of the political transition. We can therefore affirm that it is one of the most consistent and persistent lines of research of the General Administration of the State on a specific collective – albeit very broad- of people living in our country distinguished by age. Also, the surveys corresponding to these Reports were first included in the National Statistics Plan and the Inventory of Statistical Operations a long time ago.

According to a number of experts, Spain is possibly the European country with the largest array of research studies on the reality of young people. In this vast investigative and bibliographic treasure we not only find a variety of subjects associated with young people but also very diverse focuses and perspectives, given that in the course of this period of more than two decades changes have taken place in the size of the population, the characteristics, needs and interests of young people, the theoretical approaches and in the way of approaching young people to learn about their different and varied realities. However, we have tried to preserve certain homogeneity criteria to enable a transversal and diachronic analysis of the evolution of this collective.

Looking back, we can affirm that each report has been partly made up of a socio-historical analysis and explanatory account of the evolution of the youth generations in our country. As mentioned in the 1996 Report, “they are studies of change, as a link of a chain that connects the past with the future” (IJE1996).

This effort sustained over the years has no doubt been of enormous help to those needing or wishing to gain deeper insight into young people. This is often evidenced by the many quotes found in the sectoral studies and doctoral theses that we receive on subjects concerning young people as well as in media reports and news concerning this collective of citizens.

Specifically, in the current European Commission cycle of youth policies, one of the priorities is “better knowledge of youth” which we hope and believe we are contributing towards with this new Report.

This edition is particularly characterised by the fact that, along the line initiated four years ago with the IJE2004, once again we offer a ‘choral’ study from five experts: Andreu López Blasco, Almudena Moreno, Domingo Comas, M<sup>a</sup> Jesús Funes and Sonia Parella.

With the co-ordination of the Youth Observatory, these authors have produced a text covering a larger and broader repertoire of subjects than addressed on previous occasions. To do this, they have used different perspectives and approaches that converge in a multiplicity of reliefs and shades which, despite a certain loss of homogeneity, we believe they enrich the whole.

The Report begins with demographic evolution data, followed by an in-depth analysis of the transition processes to adult life, complemented by detailed descriptions of young people's economy, employment and consumption. The Report continues with a novel inclusion in the shape of a detailed monograph on young people's health and sexuality, before addressing an analysis of the broad area of young people's association with culture, politics and society, to end the report by focusing our attention on gender inequalities, as well as the living conditions and opinions of young immigrants.

On the subject of publishing, the increasing length of the sociological analysis required by these four-year research studies has led us to take up the example of the first Youth Report, in 1984, directed by José Luis Zárraga. Therefore, on this occasion, we offer a set of five books which, taken individually, are of sufficient sectoral relevance and, together, make up the Youth in Spain Report for 2008.

The traditional paper edition includes the five texts in a collection box, whilst in the electronic version each text is offered individually. However, the continuity of the project can not only be appreciated in the supplementary contents addressed in each book and the overall structure of the study, but also in the formal aspects of the general design and the integrated index of the IJE2008 which appears at the end of each text. As in the previous editions of the Report, the full digital version of the text is available in the INJUVE website.

With regard to the target universe of the study, we generally target these surveys at citizens between 15 and 29 years of age, i.e., a heterogeneous section of the population that currently represents approximately one fifth of those of us living in Spain. Our insistence on maintaining this target universe, as in the case of other variables, gives continuity to historic series that gradually take on more value and presence in the Reports.

A large part of the sociological analysis that follows is based on the survey that we traditionally conduct for this purpose, applied to a sample of 5,000 young people, specifically between 15 and 29 years of age, distributed among the Autonomous Communities, Ceuta and Melilla, according to proportional criteria which guarantee sufficient representation. Both the technical data of the survey and the questionnaire may be consulted at the end of each volume.

However, in an increasing manner, the analysis is also based on more than 50 secondary sources which are sufficiently quoted and documented throughout the text, among which, those corresponding to other studies and polls conducted by the INJUVE are worth highlighting due to the frequency of use, as well as those from the National Statistics Institute, the Sociological Research Centre, Eurostat, and other Administration Departments.

As mentioned above, the Report is comprised of five texts which address a total of 11 subject matters, ranging from the recent demographic evolution and the changes in the situations experienced by young people, to persistent gender inequalities and the specificities of the immigrant youth population, including the labour, economic and consumption aspects of young people, their state of health and sexual life, as well as the values and beliefs manifested by them, their social and political participation, leisure practices and relationship with information and communications technologies.

The first book "Youth in a changing society: demography and transitions to adult life", by Andreu López Blasco, first addresses, with the collaboration of Germán Gil, the demographic changes in the Spanish youth population, emphasising our country's shrinking youth quotas, which has been gradually taking place in the last

few years. The following data offers an idea of the scale of this reduction: in the year 2000, the population between 15 and 29 years of age made up 22.7% of the total population, in 2004 it made up 21.3% and in 2007 the share was 19.7%. Therefore, in the last eight years our country has lost a significant share of its youth population and, according to demographic projections, a further reduction is expected over the next ten years.

Another relevant piece of data that illustrates the fall in the size of the cohorts that reach the age of youth is found in the difference between the ages that delimit the youth period: in 2007 the number of 29 year olds nearly doubled the number of 15 year olds.

On another front, with regard to transition processes to adult life, compared with the IJE2004, the author detects a fall in the number of young people, both males and females, who still live in the parental home, a fall that is particularly associated with age and employment. Young people in the highest age bracket (25 to 29 years) and in employment are clearly the ones who have been progressively leaving the family home in higher numbers: the share of males who live in the parental home has fallen from 56% in 2000, to 39% in 2008; and the share of females from 47% to 29%.

However, the recent economic crisis is expected to have a negative effect on the process of leaving the parental home. For now, the tendency observed at the closing of this edition, in the third quarter of 2008, is that young people make the decision to leave the parental home at an earlier age and that they become independent in greater numbers and at an earlier age.

Also, in the text of this first book we can find reflections on the reasons alleged by young people for leaving the parental home: to live with a partner, maternity/paternity, education, work, etc.

Additionally, as another innovative element of these studies, through biographic accounts that complement the quantitative data, this first book offers information on the situation and life conditions of young people, analysing the factors that have an impact on the long road to economic and social participation.

The second book of the IJE2008, dedicated to "Economy, employment and consumption", is by the author Almudena Moreno. It initially provides comparative data and reflections on the economy of young people living in Spain and in Europe, their acquisition of economic independence processes, their expenses, sources of income, and the money they have.

For example, according to the Youth Eurobarometer for 2006 (15-24 years), whilst only 5% of Danish youths, 6% of Swedish youths and 17% of Finnish youths obtain their financial resources from a family member, the percentages for southern European countries are far higher: 49% of Greek youths, 50% of Italian youths and 34% of Spanish youths obtain part of their incomes from the family.

In 2008, there has been a fall in the number fully financially independent young people, shifting from 24% in 2004 to 21% in 2008. However, compared with 2004, the percentage of semi-financially independent young people has increased, rising from 21% to 29%.

On another front, the number of young people who are totally dependent on the family economy has also fallen, from 38.5% in 2004 to 34.6% in 2008.



The second block provides a comparative review of young people's labour situation compared with the rest of Europe, the leap from education to employment, temporality and unemployment. The third block addresses a number of aspects associated with the consumption habits of the youth population.

Among the large amount of other data provided, it is worth highlighting that, despite women continuing to face more problems when trying to join the labour market, the feminisation of employment is slowly gaining ground and the percentage of women in employment is rising. Another aspect that stands out is that although there continues to be a high rate of temporality in youth employment, the last few years have seen a significant reduction in this kind of youth employment contracts.

The third book, by Domingo Comas, provides a monograph on the "State of health of youths". It includes subjects as diverse as youth mortality and illnesses, the fecundity of young women, the accidents suffered by young people –particularly traffic accidents–, the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs, mental health problems, eating disorders, the consequences of violence and youth suicides.

The author finds that the external causes of death during childhood increase as children get older, although they do not exceed 30%, until suddenly, at the age of 15, they climb to above 60% and remain more or less in that region throughout the length of the youth period, to begin to fall just after the age of 30. These external causes are associated with attitudes of recklessness, particularly among males, which appear in adolescence.

For this reason, the primary health problem affecting young people, particularly males, is traffic accidents, followed by other accidents and suicides. Far behind all these causes are illnesses of biological origin that are not associated with behaviour.

This book also addresses youth sexual behaviour and control of risks associated with sexuality, the use of contraceptive and prophylactic methods, sexually-transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies.

With regard to the evolution of sexuality, in the first place, it is found that young people feel increasingly less inhibited about talking about intimate aspects associated with sexuality. Whilst in 2004, two out of three young people agreed to answer questions about sexuality, in 2008 three out of four young people answered these questions. This change seems to reveal that young people feel freer to talk about these subjects.

The majority of young people have had sexual relations, particularly as of the age of 18. The differences between females and males are disappearing. The average age of the first sexual relation is a couple of months prior to the 17th birthday and, as of 2004, the average age of the first sexual relation has fallen by nearly one year among both sexes.

The use of means of protection to prevent pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections remains stable, although it has improved among Spanish youths and suffered a setback among young immigrants. This explains the increase in the percentage of unwanted pregnancies over the last four years. Whilst the percentage of unwanted pregnancies among women of Spanish origin has fallen to 10%, the percentage among foreign women stands at more than 23%. There is therefore an urgent need to extend the right to sexual education to the collective of young immigrants, even if they are not in the education system.

In the fourth text, M<sup>a</sup> Jesús Funes addresses the broad and complex area of young people's relationship with "culture, politics and society". The author begins by discussing a number of young people's values, beliefs and ideologies in relation to their lives, their principles and their conception of freedom, rules, tolerance and solidarity. For example, in general, they seem satisfied and optimistic, despite the fact that most of them describe their economic situation as so-so or bad, because what they value the most is the family, health and friendship. The author also observes that young people are increasingly more socially supportive, although more in terms of values and opinions than direct personal involvement.

She then goes on to address the characteristics of young people's political participation, perception of democracy, acquisition of political knowledge, electoral participation, associational practice and social voluntary work, and analyses the new forms of political action sometimes being staged by young people. It may seem paradoxical that those most in favour of democracy are the ones who most question how it works. Young people are not very interested in conventional politics, although one of the possible interpretations suggested by the author is that young people lean more towards novel agents and practices. Compared with their contemporaries in EU countries, the political profile that emerges is more marked by its non-conventional dimension and it is more indifferent to the classic concept of politics.

The following area addresses "private time", i.e., leisure and consumption. It provides a comparison with youth practices in the rest of Europe, highlighting several emblematic aspects, such as young people's relationship with music, television, radio and the computer and offers a number of observations on classical and virtual reading that lead the author to affirm that "they read in a different manner". The profiles of leisure times and leisure places could not be ignored in this analysis, particularly night-time leisure and weekend consumption, the transgression and establishment of night street fiestas in the public space: nearly half describe night-time as the sensation of getting out of one's routine, marking one's own space in one's own time.

The last section in this text addresses the use of information and communication technologies from the point of view of their impact on the new ways that young people establish and hold relationships. The technological equipment in households and the availability of equipment and devices for young people's own personal use is the starting point of an analysis that also covers the use of the mobile telephone and the web. In this respect young people are singled out as the protagonists of and at the vanguard of the new technology society, and an increase is observed in the customisation of their technological devices, particularly the mobile telephone, but also the games console, the computer and the Internet connection. Specifically, the mobile allows them to be 'available and connected', creating an environment of communication where privacy and intimacy are experienced "in continuous session", according to the author. She ends the book with an interesting analysis of tele-democracy and young people's opinions on the use of communication technologies for political ends.

Finally, the fifth book is dedicated to two independent subjects, on the one hand, "Gender inequalities" and, on the other, "Young immigrants". In the first part of the text the author, Sònia Parella, analyses young people's values on gender roles and equality between men and women, as well as the differing patterns of emancipation from the family, gender differences in the education system, the labour market, income and raising children, as well as differing leisure and free time practices.

The analysis reveals that although the last few years have seen converging progress between both sexes, certain inequalities, some blatant and others subtle and more difficult to identify, still remain. For example, it is evident that young women are already overloaded with working time, but the main obstacle is not so much the objective work load but the social imaginary that continues to attribute to women the responsibility of household and family-related work.

The second part specifically addresses the basic socio-demographic data relative to young immigrants in Spain, such as their family structures, how they live, their transitions, their life experiences, their presence in the education system and in the labour market, and their financial independence.

Although to talk about young immigrants is to talk about a very heterogeneous collective in terms of projects, interests, strategies and identities, it is evident that young immigrants in Spain present a number of different specificities compared with young people as a whole, particularly in that concerning their transition to financial independence and especially their situation in the labour market: they emancipate earlier and depend less on the economy of their families of origin, they abandon education earlier, and furthermore the characteristics of their precariousness and instability in the labour market make them, in the opinion of certain experts, "the lowest workers of the working class".

These are just brief notes extracted from the large amount of data and variety of information available below; data and information aimed at those who need and are concerned about the things that affect the youth population in our country. The more useful ideas and applications are derived from the text to improve young people's life conditions, the closer we will be to fulfilling our objective.

INJUVE Youth Observatory

1

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > 1

# Jóvenes en una sociedad cambiante

## Demografía y transiciones a la vida adulta

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > Jóvenes en una sociedad cambiante

INJUVE

INJUVE

INJUVE

INJUVE

INJUVE



**Volume 1.****YOUTH IN A CHANGING SOCIETY: DEMOGRAPHY AND TRANSITIONS TO ADULT LIFE****Authors:****ANDREU LÓPEZ BLASCO AND GERMAN GIL RODRIGUEZ**

One of the objectives of youth studies is to analyse and describe young people's path from the family of origin, their personal development phase, their education process and professional empowerment to the acquisition of existential independence in professional, family, economic and political contexts. We are also keen to know about the processes that young people go through along the path to social and economic participation and, for this purpose, in this study we have compared information and data taken from the Youth Reports of the last 12 years: IJE 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2008.

This research study offers a large amount of quantitative information on different events, such as the age young people leave the family home, complete their education, begin their working lives, experience their first sexual relationship, begin to live with their partners, begin a family, and their general education and professional education/training level, labour situation, income level, etc.

**The assessment of the data for 2008 provides that a significant section of the youth population, particularly women, compared with the situation described in previous Reports (1996, 2000, 2004):**

- **Start working at an earlier age, i.e., they complete their education earlier or they drop out.**
- **Spend less time, after education, looking for a job.**
- **Spend less time in unemployment.**
- **More have indefinite employment contracts.**
- **Have incomes available at an earlier age with which they can "mainly" finance their expenses.**

With regard to the socio-structural evolution, there is scientific consensus that in the course of the last four decades western European countries have seen family and religious bonds and traditions as a form of guidance losing strength. The traditional education styles of families have eroded and in many cases consensus on education concepts no longer exists between couples. In their pedagogical task, schools largely waive the transmission of values and behaviour control and restrict themselves to the transmission of knowledge. Traditional behaviour has lost strength and has been liberalised both in the sexual terrain and in the ways of arranging one's life.

From an existential point of view, the young generations find themselves between various conditioning factors: independent modern life is expensive; for many young people, the process of education and finding a job stretches over long periods of time, particularly when not based on clear personal choices, but rather on abilities that place young people in a situation of inferiority<sup>1</sup>. The prospects of finding

---

<sup>1</sup> The competition to improve one's job opportunities and achieve a better position in the labour market fuels, among many parents and young people, the determination to continue in the education system. After finishing education, in many cases, young people find themselves without sufficient motivation.

stability with a partner and at work are often uncertain. Leaving the family home and leading an independent life may be delayed by a long time if the decision to live together (from the point of view of work and the partner relationship) hinges on greater requirements. A lack of balance between working time and leisure time fosters the assumption of family ties at a later stage (starting a family) and more job stress. The cost of modern life and the paradigm that prioritises securing well-being, coupled with an uncertain future, are obstacles in the way of "commitment" and economic, family and political efforts.

From a material point of view, the parents' generation is no longer focused on constructing an existence, but on ensuring a standard of living. The emotional relations with their children are generally good and they have many means of providing financing support to their children for several years. This is very important when public support aimed at fostering independent life, from a material point of view, and the stimuli to maintain themselves, are not available to young people.

Young people make the transition from the family environment, education, joining the labour market, partner relations and family relations conditioned by the special characteristics currently found in the organisation of social life:

We have looked at the prominent changes, at national level, in young people's permanence in the parental home, and related them to gender and age. We have also taken into consideration whether the reason for leaving the parental home was to live alone, with a partner, in a shared flat, etc.

After presenting the consequences of the demographic change for young people, we describe several changing tendencies in transitions: leaving the parental home, completing compulsory/professional education and transition to the labour market, financial independence, living with a partner, planning a family, etc.

In this respect, as the most relevant findings, we can highlight the following:

#### **Young people grow up in an ageing society**

- The population between 15 and 29 years of age fell by 4.75% between 1996 and 2007. The population between 15 and 29 years of age currently represents 19.74% of the total population in Spain.
- The population between 30 and 64 years of age has risen by 5.40 points.
- According to projections, the population of young people between 25 and 29 years of age will continue to fall gradually until 2047 (14.28%).
- The foreign population in Spain represented 10% of the total population in 2007.
- Young people between 15 and 29 years of age represent 29.71% of the total immigrant population. Approximately 1/3 of the immigrant population is between 15 and 29 years of age.

---

When their success levels in the education system are only moderate or insufficient young people often delay the decision to join the labour market and their possible labour objectives are pursued without conviction.

**In the last eight years our country has seen the youth population fall by three percentage points and it is expected to continue falling over the next ten years, according to demographic projections.**

### **Young people make the decision to leave home at an earlier age**

- 37% do not live in the parental home. In 2004, the share was 32%
- The average age of the total number of young people who in 2008 no longer lived in the parental home was 20.8 years, whilst in 2004 it was 21.3 years.
- In 2008, 48% of 22 year-old women did not live in the parental home, whilst in 2004 the share was 30% and in 2000 it was 20%.

**Young people become independent in greater numbers and at an earlier age. 37% do not live in the parental home. In 2004, the share was 32%**

### **Reasons for leaving the parental home**

- Gaining independence is the main reason (35.3%). It has risen by 12 points from 2004.
- The second reason is settling down (27%).

There are gender-based differences:

- More males mention "gaining independence" (42.6%) and "work" (14.6%).
- More women mention "settling down" (35.8%) and "education" (16.4%).

**Gaining independence and settling down are the main reasons for youth emancipation.**

### **Living with a partner**

- 36% of young people live in their own home.
- The percentage of young people/young adults who live in their own home has increased progressively between 1996 and 2008
- Young people begin to live with a partner at an earlier age. The average age when young people begin to live with a partner is 21.6 years.
- 38.8% of the young people who live with a partner began to do so before the age of 20.
- The number of young people between 21 and 24 years of age who live with a partner has increased by 7.3%

- Most young people who have or have had a partner are between 21 and 24 years of age.

**Young people begin to live with a partner at an earlier age. On average, young people begin to live with a partner at 21.6 years of age.**

- Since 2004, there has been an increase of approximately 10%.
- Of all the young people living with a partner: 44.8% are women and 29.3% are men.

**There has been an increase in the number of young women living with a partner. Of the young people living with a partner, 44.8% are women and 29.3% are men.**

### **Maternity/paternity**

- Approximately 12% of young people have children (an average of 1.4%)
- In recent years, young people tend to have the first child at an earlier age (21.7 years in 2008, compared with the average 22.5 years in 2004).
- 28.9% of young people had their first child between the ages of 18 and 20.
- Young women between 21 and 26 years of age have children at an earlier age and in higher percentages.
- As of 27 years of age, women fall below the previous figures with regard to maternity.
- Young women with lower levels of education have children at an earlier age. For example, of the interviewees aged 25 who said that they had children:
  - With low education levels: 34.7% already had children.
  - With middle education levels: 15.3% already had children.
  - With university degrees: did not have children.
  - Young people with high education levels begin to have children at 26 years of age or later.

**Women with lower levels of education tend to have children at an earlier age than those with higher levels of education.**

### **Women from the point of view of profession and children**

- A large share of young mothers between 25 and 29 years of age and with higher levels of education are in a job.
- A small share of young mothers with low levels of education are in a job.



**Young mothers with high levels of education have more possibilities of working outside the home than those with lower levels of education.**

### **Young people and dropping out of the education system**

- The average age in which young people end their education is 18.1 years and there has been no change between 2004 and 2008.
- The following are in the education system: 28.24% of the interviewees between 18-20 years and 23.73% of the interviewees between 21 and 24 years.
- There has been a fall in the number of young people staying on in education.

## YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008 MORE RELEVANT ASPECTS

### Volume 1.

### YOUTH IN A CHANGING SOCIETY: DEMOGRAPHY AND TRANSITIONS TO ADULT LIFE

#### Authors:

ANDREU LÓPEZ BLASCO AND GERMAN GIL RODRIGUEZ

- The assessment of the data for 2008 provides that a significant section of the youth population, particularly women, compared with the situation described in previous Reports (1996, 2000, 2004):
  - Start working at an earlier age, i.e., they complete their education earlier or they drop out.
  - Spend less time, after education, looking for a job.
  - Spend less time in unemployment.
  - More have indefinite employment contracts.
  - Have incomes available at an earlier age with which they can "mainly" finance their expenses.
- In the last eight years our country has seen the youth population fall by three percentage points and it is expected to continue falling over the next ten years, according to demographic projections.
- Young people become independent in greater numbers and at an earlier age. 37% do not live in the parental home. In 2004, the share was 32%.
- Gaining independence and settling down are the main reasons for youth emancipation.
- Young people begin to live with a partner at an earlier age. On average, young people begin to live with a partner at 21.6 years of age.
- There has been an increase in the number of young women who live with a partner. Of the young people living with a partner: 44.8% are women and 29.3% are men.
- Women with lower levels of education tend to have children at an earlier age than those with higher levels of education.
- Young mothers with high levels of education have more possibilities of working outside the home than those with lower levels of education.

2

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > 2

## Economía, empleo y consumo

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > Economía, empleo y consumo

injuve

INSTITUTO  
DE ESTADÍSTICA

GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA  
MINISTERIO DE IGUALDAD  
injuve

**Volume 2****ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND CONSUMPTION: YOUTH TRANSITIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALISATION****Author:****ALMUDENA MORENO MÍNGUEZ**

The political and scientific debate on the economic and labour situation of young people is contextualised in the so-called global and risk society. In a very short time we have gone from the first modernity to the so-called second modernity, in which the "risk regime" prevails (Beck, 2000). Whilst the first modernity was characterised by an economy of security and certainty with well defined borders, the second modernity is characterised by insecurity and uncertainty. Perhaps the most characteristic feature of this risk regime in the economic environment is the flexibilisation of work and consequently the growing individualisation of social relations. In this respect, the conventional and linear biography that characterises young people's transition to adult life becomes a chosen or experimental biography. On another front, employment becomes contractually more precarious, tending towards temporality, whilst consumption becomes more individualised. These processes have changed the meaning of various terms like the "emancipation" or "transition" of young people to adult life.

**Among the effects of globalisation on young people, the most prominent are the individualisation and flexibilisation of work, which have given rise to a new labour model characterised by deregulation, insecurity and precariousness.**

Globalisation has given rise to the so-called "internship generation" in all of Europe. This term very eloquently sums up the labour insecurity and precariousness that most young people in Europe are experiencing. On the other hand, not all young people suffer the effects of labour precariousness and flexibility in the same way, since it is those at the bottom end of the social scale who are most exposed to the negative effects of globalisation and insecurity, such as temporality, salary precariousness, etc.

The different Youth in Spain Reports prepared by the Youth Institute over the last ten years confirm these general tendencies in Spain, although with specific peculiarities associated with the institutional context of the welfare regime and the context of Spanish cultural conventions. Specifically, the compared analysis conducted in the IJE 2008 underlines the characteristics that define and distinguish the transitions of Spanish young people compared with those of other Europeans. Some of the most relevant conclusions are provided below.

**The economy of young people in Spain is characterised by precariousness and dependence. Most young people, 53.5% according to the IJE 2008, are dependent or semi-dependent on other persons, generally on the financial support of close relatives.**

Most young people, 53.5% according to the IJE 2008, are dependent or semi-dependent on other persons, generally on the financial support of close relatives. This situation confirms the high level of financial dependence, which would explain why young people in Spain depend financially on the family to initiate the transition to adult life.

There are marked differences between young Spanish people's sources of income and those of other young Europeans, given that whilst Spanish young people essentially lean on the family, as mentioned above, the main source of income of other young Europeans, particularly from northern European countries, is the State through education/training and labour-market integration support. This highlights a substantial difference in the institutional and economic support of welfare regimes to young people.

**In their processes of gaining economic-labour independence, Spanish young people essentially lean on the family whilst Europeans mostly rely on state support aimed at education/training and labour-market integration.**

According to data supplied by international agencies, such as the OECD and Eurostat, the position of young Europeans in the labour market has been deteriorating since 1995. This deterioration is partly due to the changes experienced in the economic cycles.

In relation to the labour situation of Spanish young people, the data included in the IJE 2008 highlights several appreciable improvements in the position of young people in the labour market, although always within the context of the growing precariousness and risk shared by all young Europeans, although in comparative terms, especially prominent in Spain. In the last four years, there has been an increase in the number of occupied young people. Young people represent 23.2% of the total occupied population. According to the IJE 2008 data, 57.5% of young people are occupied, 9.2% are unemployed and 33.3% are inactive. This data therefore confirms the increase in the number of occupied young person in relation to 2000. The youth unemployment rate, although still high in comparative terms, has followed the downward trend initiated in 2000, when it stood in the region of 21%, whilst in 2007 it stood at 13.8% according to the LFS (fourth quarter). The youth unemployment rate for the EU-27 was 17.4% in the 15 - 24 age group and over 10% in the 25 - 29 age group.

According to the LFS data, in 2008 (3rd quarter) there were 1,053,300 young people in unemployment. The youth unemployment rate stood at 18.7%, with similar percentages for women and men (19.0% and 18.5%, respectively).

**Although in a context of labour precariousness, the situation of Spanish young people has seen an improvement in the last eight years.**

When we refer to the transition processes from the education system to the labour market, the analyses extracted from the IJE 2008 confirm a number of tendencies highlighted by other sources, such as the ETEFIL Survey 2005 of the NSI. According to the IJE 2008, young people who have completed Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO) plus a professional training course of an intermediate or upper level are as a whole the ones with a bigger share of individuals in employment, followed by young people who have completed the more general Upper Secondary Education (Bachillerato) and finally by those with university degrees. The highest percentages of youth unemployment are found among those who have only completed Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO), followed by those who have completed Upper Secondary Education (Bachillerato). Once more, it is apparent that young people who have completed a professional training course of an intermediate or upper level are the ones less affected by unemployment. Finally,

another aspect that stands out is the high percentage of young people who have dropped out of Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO) as well as the high number of young people who have completed Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO) and claim to be in "other situations", which generally means that they are in seasonal jobs, underground economy jobs, jobs involving helping the family out or, in the case of women, dedicated to household chores.

**Young people who drop out of formal education without having obtained the Secondary Education certificate are more likely to experience unemployment and precarious employment and are therefore more exposed to experiencing poverty and social exclusion.**

Another key aspect of young people's transitions to the labour market is the position that they hold in the social structure, or what we refer to as status. The data offered by the IJE 2008 highlights the fact that the father's occupation has a significant effect on the education of his children. In fact, 47.3% of young people whose fathers are professionals with a university degree, a university diploma or a similar title have completed higher education, 15.8% of young people whose fathers are skilled or semi-skilled workers have completed higher education, and only 8.4% of young people whose fathers are unskilled workers have completed higher education.

**The social position of the father has a significant effect on a young person's education; which reinforces certain mechanisms that contribute to the reproduction of social positions and therefore to social inequality.**

With regard to employment and family factors, the IJE 2008 confirms a tendency observed in previous reports; that the family and personal network plays an important role in finding a job. In fact, 58% of Spanish young people found their jobs through family and personal networks and 40.9% through the formal networks.

As in previous reports, the IJE 2008 highlights that the factor that conditions the age of the first labour experience is level of education. When young people have only completed Primary Education and Compulsory Secondary Education they tend to find work immediately afterwards, which indicates that they are joining the labour market before their time with insufficient qualifications, increasing their exposure to social exclusion and poverty. On the other hand, being male also reduces the time it takes to find one's first job.

**The higher the education level, the less time it takes to find one's first job.**

The majority of young people initiate their relationship with employment on temporary contracts and very precarious salaries. The data therefore confirms that precariousness is the norm among young people joining the labour market for the first time, given that most begin their first labour experience on temporary contracts and very low salaries.

As mentioned in the LFS and in the IJE 2008, precarious employment among young people is a constant feature of the last decade in Spain. Although temporarily has

fallen since 2004, according to the IJE 2008, 41% of young people hold a temporary job; 50.5% according to the LFS. In either case, both percentages are much higher than the EU average. Temporality is particularly high among younger youths (15 – 24 age group) and females.

The net average salary is 1076 Euros for young males and 827 Euros for young females, which means that males are earning 30% more than females. As the level of education rises the wage gap between both sexes narrows.

Unemployment also affects young people differently depending on gender and age. The youth unemployment rate is 15.6%, according to the IJE 2008 data (13.8% according to the LFS). In the case of young males, the rate is 11.7%, according to the LFS, and 8.6% according to the IJE. In the case of young females, the rate is 16.3% according to the LFS (11.4% according to the IJE). In any case, as of 1987 there has been a significant fall in the rates of unemployment relative to all the youth collectives, but particularly the female collective. On another front, unemployment is higher in the 15 – 24 age group than in the 25 - 29 age group.

**The IJE 2008 highlights the existing gender inequality in employment. Temporality, unemployment and lower wages are more frequent in the female collective.**

Finally, with regard to young people's consumption tendencies, it is worth highlighting that the consumption habits of young Europeans are very similar, regardless of their economic situation and sources of finance, due to the new technologies boom and the standardised globalisation young people's lifestyles. For young Europeans, consumption has become a way of acquiring a group identity, characterised by the fragility, standardisation and transience of consumer actions.

The IJE 2008 emphasises that young people's consumption expectations are determined by the level of financial independence achieved, which indicates that when young people financially depend on others they reduce their levels of consumption expectations to adapt them to their real financial situations. In a certain way, this data evidences that, in the area of consumption, Spanish young people adapt to a principle of reality based on their levels of income and financial independence.

**Housing continues to be the object of consumption most sought after by young people, followed by cars, basically by 25 - 29 year-olds and particularly males.**

The IJE 2008 also highlights the fact that young people feel a need to consume in order to feel part of the group, regardless of their economic situation and perceptions of the economic crisis. This demand of the post-modern consumer society coincides with that referred to above as the "risk society", where everything is transitory and perishable and consumption becomes a symbolic shelter against insecurity. We consume to feel protected against growing insecurity. In the very act of consuming, the transient, the perishable and the present are reified as fundamental stigmas of the post-modern society in which young people live. On another front, the pressing need to consume experienced by young people is contradictory to the situation of economic precariousness in which the majority of young people find themselves. Therefore, as the conclusion to the analysis of the IJE 2008 data, we could refer to a model of Spanish young people's consumption characterised by the "need to spend" and the "difficulties" they face in trying to satisfy their consumption desires, due to their precarious economic situation. As

mentioned by Comas (2004), this contradiction inherent to young people's consumer behaviour could help explain the symptoms of certain psycho-social disorders experienced by young people living in the "hyperconsumer" society.

**As a summary of the analysed data in the IJE 2008, we can conclude that there is a "youth consumption" model that idealises consumption as a means to personal realisation and as a way of mixing socially with others, to a greater extent than other age groups.**



## YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008 MORE RELEVANT ASPECTS

Volume 2.

**ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND CONSUMPTION: YOUTH TRANSITIONS IN THE  
CONTEXT OF GLOBALISATION"**

Author:

**ALMUDENA MORENO MÍNGUEZ**

- Among the effects of globalisation on young people, the most prominent are the individualisation and flexibilization of work, which have given rise to a new labour model characterised by deregulation, insecurity and precariousness.
- The economy of young people in Spain is characterised by precariousness and dependence. Most young people, 53.5% according to the IJE 2008, are dependent or semi-dependent on others, generally on the financial support of close relatives.
- In their processes of gaining economic-labour independence, Spanish young people essentially lean on the family whilst Europeans mostly rely on state support aimed at training and labour-market integration.
- Although in a context of labour precariousness, the situation of Spanish young people has improved in the last eight years.
- Young people who drop out of formal education without having obtained the Secondary Education certificate are more likely to experience unemployment and precarious employment and are therefore more exposed to experiencing poverty and social exclusion.
- The social position of the father has a significant effect on a young person's education; which reinforces certain mechanisms that contribute to the reproduction of social positions and therefore to social inequality.
- The higher the education level, the less time it takes to find one's first job.
- The IJE 2008 highlights the existing gender inequality in employment. Temporality, unemployment and lower wages are more frequent in the female collective.
- Housing continues to be the object of consumption most sought after by young people, followed by cars, basically by 25-29 year-olds and particularly males.
- As a summary of the analysed data in the IJE 2008, we can conclude that there is a "youth consumption" model that idealises consumption as a means to personal realisation and as a way of mixing socially with others, to a greater extent than other age groups.

3

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > 3

## La salud de la juventud

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > La salud de la juventud



**Volume 3.**  
**STATE OF HEALTH OF YOUTHS**

**Author:**  
**Domingo COMAS**

**Health priorities in youth areas.**

**Assessment of the state of health of youths: theoretical and methodological aspects.**

We can assess the state of health of youths from two very different perspectives: the first, by "selecting problems" and analysing them in depth and, the second, by reviewing all the epidemiological information available without previously prioritising problems. The first perspective is the most frequent but the second seems more appropriate to us, given that the "selection of problems" involves social and ideological factors that distort the reality.

Analysing youth health problems also tends to be done from the perspective of future health risks, more than from that of current problems. Too much fixation on some vital vicissitudes identified as potential dangers, which affect practically all youths, fuels the impression of a life period besieged by serious health problems, which in the future will take their toll on a generation of irresponsible individuals. Whilst thinking about the future, we lose sight of a number of current health problems.

**The perspective of mortality.**

From the perspective of mortality, young people are in excellent health, but at the same time their health is affected by a series of "external causes" which explain most youth deaths. These external causes are associated with male imprudent attitudes that appear in adolescence and decrease as young people approach adulthood. For this reason, the first health problem affecting young people is traffic accidents, followed by other accidents and suicides. Way behind these causes we find illnesses of biological origin that are not associated with behaviour.

**Traffic accidents appear as the main cause of youth mortality.**

We have observed that these external causes are present in practically the whole length of the youth period and only begin to disappear just after the age of thirty. This means that when dealing with youth health the issue of external causes of mortality is and should always be the central component of any analysis and youth policy. Avoiding or pushing this central component into the background is to ignore the most important health problem affecting young people.

### **The perspective of morbidity, disability and fertility.**

From the perspective of hospital morbidity and disability, youth health is linked to the same causes and circumstances as mortality, associated with the imprudent behaviour of young males.

It is also worth remembering that nearly one third of the fecundity in Spain takes place at young ages and that the strongest commitment of the health system to young people is through maternity. However, this issue is never addressed in youth policies, not even as promotion of responsible maternity and paternity. There are various European countries that include this issue in the area of youth policies.

### **A global balance.**

The state of health of Spanish young people today is incomparable with that of previous generations. The mortality and morbidity rates are falling in a continuous and perceptible manner in relation to all the indicators.

Young people in Spain's subjective perception of their health coincides with the objective balance. At the same time, the global balance is coherent with the analyses of their levels of happiness and wellbeing found in two recent research studies, both of outstanding quality (Elzo, 2006; Javaloy, 2007), which highlight that, on the whole, young people feel increasingly happier and the wellbeing perceived is rising way above that of adult generations.

**Today's Spanish young people are in excellent health, incomparable with that of previous generations. The subjective perception of their state of health coincides with this optimistic view.**

This result contrasts with the concern of adults and institutions about youth health. This growing concern can be attributed to the components described when we referred to the issue of the risks and the situation of the premeditated generation.

In the global assessment of the health of young people in Spain only one illness that appears to especially affect young people stands out: allergies and asthma. The other health problems are less frequent than in adults and seem to respond to their biological condition. Young people's use of the health system is less frequent but of a similar nature to that of adults, with the exception of a more frequent use of emergency services on the road.

**In the global assessment of the health of young people in Spain only one illness that appears to especially affect young people stands out: allergies and asthma.**

### **Sexuality.**

From the perspective of health, the sexual behaviour of young people has never been more prudent. A comparison with previous generations provides a very positive balance in favour of young people today. Even among young women, the younger ones are the most prudent and the ones who take more precautions.

At the same time, this progress in prudence takes place in a context of a model of cultural change associated with sexuality, which is characterised by the precocious initiation of sexual relations and a tendency towards a standard trajectory of successive monogamies. It seems that we are abandoning the old Mediterranean model of "the two sexual behaviours" (a promiscuous minority and a family and norm-oriented majority), to adopt the Anglo-Saxon and north European standards, through a single model of sexual behaviour, a new, more open and more precocious norm, but at the same time with a higher degree of self-control and adaptation to the "normal curve".

**However, we must urgently address the issue of sexual education for young immigrants who arrive in our country after the compulsory school age.**

Increased prudence has reduced the rates of sexually transmitted diseases, but it has not stopped unwanted pregnancies and abortions from rising. In this respect, if education and prevention measures aimed at the immigrant population, whose state of health on arrival in Spain is good, are not adopted soon, the rates of sexually transmitted diseases, which are still chronic among a wide section of the population of Spanish origin, could climb up again.

#### **Facing the main problems of youth health.**

Obviously, a report on youth health requires a description of the main health threats and proposals to help overcome them.

In a summarised manner, and combining real threats with the more or less fictitious public concerns, we can make the following affirmations.

**The primary threat to youth health is traffic accidents, although the marked fall in the number of accidents over the last three years indicates that the policies followed and promoted by the DGT appear to be working.**

**The second threat is "other accidents" associated with "male imprudence".**

**The third threat is suicide, which in the coming years could become a key youth health issue, although the suicide rate in Spain is one of the lowest in Europe.**

**Alcohol consumption by young people is falling, although several dangerous practices associated with new consumption habits would seem to indicate otherwise. The consumption of illegal drugs is also falling, and in a spectacular manner the health repercussions associated with them.**

**The issue of eating disorders, the subject of ceaseless media pressure, is still very hazy and the data available is very contradictory.**

**The numbers of new cases of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS are falling steadily, particularly among young people, although they are still the highest in Europe.**

**The number of abortions has risen, although falling slightly among young people of Spanish origin. A key factor associated with this increase is the higher share of unwanted pregnancies.**

To conclude, we can affirm that Spain is one of the European countries where less young people suffer the consequences of violence. However, it continues to have high school-bullying figures, which particularly affects children of compulsory school age.

## YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008 MOST RELEVANT ASPECTS.

### Volume 3. STATE OF HEALTH OF YOUTHS

Author:  
Domingo COMAS

- Traffic accidents appear as the main cause of youth mortality.
- Today's Spanish young people are in excellent state of health, incomparable with that of previous generations. The subjective perception of their state of health coincides with this optimistic view.
- In the global assessment of the health of young people in Spain only one illness that appears to especially affect young people stands out: allergies and asthma.
- However, we must urgently address the issue of sexual education for young immigrants who arrive in our country after the compulsory school age.
- The primary threat to youth health is traffic accidents, although the marked fall in the number of accidents over the last three years indicates that the policies followed and promoted by the DGT appear to be working.
- The second threat is "other accidents" associated with "male imprudence".
- The third threat is suicide, which in the coming years could become a key youth health issue, although the suicide rate in Spain is one of the lowest in Europe.
- Alcohol consumption by young people is falling, although several dangerous practices associated with new consumption habits would seem to indicate otherwise.
- The consumption of illegal drugs is also falling, and in a spectacular manner the health repercussions associated with them.
- The issue of eating disorders, the subject of ceaseless media pressure, is still very hazy and the data available is very contradictory.
- The numbers of new cases of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS are falling steadily, particularly among young people, although they are still the highest in Europe.
- The number of abortions has risen, although falling slightly among young people of Spanish origin. A key factor associated with this increase is the higher share of unwanted pregnancies.
- To conclude, we can affirm that Spain is one of the European countries where less young people suffer the consequences of violence. However, it continues to have high school-bullying figures, which particularly affects children of compulsory school age.

4

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > 4

## Cultura, política y sociedad

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > Cultura, política y sociedad

Injuve

INFORME 2008

INFORME 2008

INFORME 2008

INFORME 2008 INJUVE





**Volume 4.**  
**CULTURE, POLITICS AND SOCIETY**

**Author:**  
**M<sup>a</sup> JESÚS FUNES**

In the four sections of this block of the Youth Report 2008 we have reviewed a large amount of data to outline some of the characteristics of young people in our country: what they are like and how they approach life, what is important to them and what they like to do, what they are and what they feel. We begin, in Section I, with a review of their values and attitudes with regard to themselves and their environment. Section II analyses what we have called public time, as opposed to Section III dedicated to private time, the former dealing with participation in community life, and the different visions and versions of politics; and the latter with that associated with free time, leisure, as an important part of the organisation of privacy. We conclude in Section IV by analysing the changes which the application of the new information and communication technologies in everyday life are giving rise to in our societies, and young people's role in this process. Therefore, *Culture* in the broad meaning of the word: values, attitudes and practices; *Politics* as opinions and practices with the regard to the administration of the public sphere; and *Society*, as social interaction and individual experience in free time, activities and opinions of personal practices, whether or not through the new technologies.

**What they believe, what they think, what they feel: values, beliefs, ideologies**

The results of the exploitation of the IJE 2008 survey, on the subject of young people's beliefs and values, can be summarised with the following considerations and affirmations:

- The family and health are the most important references in the lives of young people in our country.
- Young people manifest high levels of confidence; a large percentage (approximately 80%) has a very positive concept of themselves.
- Young people's concern about housing continues to rise.

**Spanish young people manifest high levels of satisfaction and optimism sustained on their family relationships. However, several social problems appear in their horizons, among which access to housing is at the forefront.**

- High levels of rejection towards homosexuality remain among young people (particularly males). A gender difference of 18 points is observed when asked, "How would your friendship be affected if your best friend told you that he/she is homosexual?" (88% of young women would accept it as opposed to 70% of young men).
- Slightly more than one third of young people in our country (37%) are in favour of the application of the death penalty.

- Young immigrants who follow other religions slow down the shrinking importance that young people in Spain give to religion.
- The level of tolerance with regard to drug taking and abortion falls. Opinions in favour of the total prohibition of drug taking have increased 9 percentage points in the last four years (from 38% in 2003 to 47% in 2007). On the subject of abortion, the number of those who consider that it should be banned in all cases increases from 11% in 2003 to 17% in 2007
- The acceptance of violence for social or political reasons falls.

**Young people's values appear to be closely associated with levels of education. High levels of rejection towards homosexuality still remain among young people (especially males).**

- Young people present a normative profile adapted and quite well integrated into the adult world.
- They show certain confusion and ambiguity with regard to social support values and behaviour: 83% are in favour of increasing the share of aid to the Third World by up to 0.7% of the GDP; whilst more than half (54.4%) consider that priority should be given to Spanish interests before dealing with the problems of other countries.
- An increasing supportive tendency is observed in terms of values and opinions, but this tendency seems to be circumstantial and short term, of a reactive nature and closely associated with social mobilisation and media campaigns.
- Most young people defend co-management of development aid between the Administration and voluntary work.
- In young people's image of voluntary work, the view of efficient management replaces charity assistance.

### **Public time: politics and participation**

Young people's opinions on politics and youth participation, included in the IJE 2008, offer the following generalisations:

- Those most in favour of democracy are the ones who question the way it functions the most.
- Lack of trust in the institutions increases with age.
- Young people are hardly interested in and very mistrustful of politics. Fifty percent are not interested in politics at all, which is a higher share than four years ago when the number of those not interested in politics at all stood at 38%.

**Young people are optimistic about what they can contribute to politics, and pessimistic about what they can expect from politics and politicians.**

- The moral aspects rather than the political aspects of the "good citizen" are more highly valued by young people.
- The higher young people's education level, the more they identify with remote issues; and the lower the education level, the more they identify with issues affecting their immediate surroundings.
- The influence of the environment in the acquisition of political values and attitudes, in the exercise of politics and social commitment. *Among young people who remember frequent political conversations in their childhood, the percentage of those who show an interest in politics is nearly four times higher than the average (63% compared with 18%)*
- Associative motivations and practices present a large gender gap in terms of participation and activities. *In associations dedicated to "entertainment and fun" males make up a majority (63% compared with 42%). On the other hand, in associations aimed at "helping others" women make up a majority (21% compared with 9%)*

**Participation of a social support nature, beyond voluntary work, offers a non-associative, discontinued, spontaneous and irregular profile. Only 10% of young people affirm that they currently collaborate as volunteer workers in organisations.**

- Young people are more given to expressing themselves in demonstrations: young students.
- Political participation (support campaigns, boycott campaigns, etc.) increases among the adult youth sector.

**Young people in Spain are much more interested in the political content of the European Union than the EU average. For example, "having the right to vote and to be elected in EU countries" is valued by Spanish young people 13 points more than the European youth average (62% compared with 49%).**

### Private time: leisure and consumption

With regard to Spanish young people's opinions and attitudes towards their private spaces for leisure and consumption, the answers define the following model:

- These young people are slightly more passive than in previous years. For example, practicing a sport used to stand among the first three activities that they claimed to do in 2001, and today, as in 2004, it appears as the tenth or eleventh chosen or desired activity.

**Music appears to play an essential role in shaping the individual and collective identity. Listening to music is a key area of their leisure time (it is the activity they claim to practice more frequently, represented by the highest value: 92.3%).**

- Television and radio consumption offer opposing profiles: Television (inactive, low levels of education, dependent) and Radio (workers, middle and high levels of education, independent).
- 40% of young people don't read a single book in the entire year.
- The frequent use of Internet does not fall and, consequently, reading. Virtual reading holds the benefits of traditional reading.

**Although traditional book reading does not have many followers among the youth population, virtual reading through Internet boosts new cultural activities.**

- The night-time leisure profiles tend to demarcate the identity signs that set young people apart from adults; and obtain the recognition and reinforcement of the group.
- The *botellón* (street-bottle party): from a social problem to a youth socialisation phenomenon. This phenomenon has not lost popularity in the last few years, quite the opposite *whereas in 2002 the activity of the botellón was recognised as a habitual practice by 15.7 % of young people, in 2007 the share went up to 26.4%.*
- The initiation of independent leisure is frequently associated with visits to shopping centres.
- Sport: responsibility for young females and play for young males. Sport is the activity with the biggest gender gap: it interests 58% of young females compared with 82% of young males.

**Night-time leisure patterns reinforce and demarcate identity signs, where the *botellón* plays a socialising role for a large number of young people. This phenomenon has consolidated as a youth socialisation phenomenon (26% of young people recognise it as a habitual leisure practice)**

### **New ways of establishing and maintaining relationships: information and communication technologies**

The uses of information and communication technologies (ICTs) are transforming the traditional ways of establishing and maintaining relationships:

- There is an increase in the personalised use of technological devices (mobile, Internet, games console, etc.)
- The mobile allows young people to be permanently connected and constantly available. Ninety-six percent of young people between 15 and 29 years of age have a mobile telephone for their own personal use, which is practically the entire youth population, and the share is *99% among university graduates and those who combine studying with a job.* The mobile telephone transforms the meaning of social responsibility and obligation, as it generates "the illusion" of permanent availability.

- The mobile telephone creates a communication environment where privacy and intimacy are experienced "in continuous session".

**The personalised use of technology has its paradigm in the mobile, where availability, privacy and intimacy are permanently combined. Ninety-six percent of young people have mobiles.**

- The society of Internet users highlights differences in the uses of the web according to gender, age and levels of education. As an example of the relationship between age, gender and use of the web, 80% of young people under 18 years of age use Internet for personal purposes (71% of young women; 83% of young men)
- Transformation of personal relations and affectivity through the waves: Personal relations initiated on the web and maintained only on the web. Among the population of Internet users, nearly 6 out of 10 young men and 5 out of 10 young women manifest that they have initiated relationships through Internet.
- Passivity, inactivity, creativity,... and new technologies: by connecting they cease to: "be idle" 71% and "watch television" 69%.

**Activities through the web are giving rise to new forms of personal relationships and affectivities. Among the population of Internet users, nearly 6 out of 10 young men and 5 out of 10 young women manifest that they have initiated relationships through Internet.**

- Political uses of the new technologies: Teledemocracy, telecitizens. Fifty-eight percent consider that Internet would facilitate the exercise of voting; 61% that it could improve the possibilities of citizen participation and that it can enable citizens to send their opinions to the competent politicians.
- The meaning of the spaces changes, given that the distinction between "inside and outside" is no longer clearly defined; activities which in the past were performed in the domestic environment are nowadays performed anywhere.
- Young people's close relationship with new technologies is an avenue worth exploiting to promote youth participation and their education as citizens.

**Young people's close relationship with ICT could encourage new forms of public (telecitizenship) and private sociality.**

## YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008 MOST RELEVANT ASPECTS

### Volume 4. CULTURE, POLITICS AND SOCIETY

Author:  
Ma JESÚS FUNES

- Spanish young people manifest high levels of satisfaction and optimism sustained on their family relations. However, several problems appear in their horizons, among which access to housing is at the forefront.
- Young people's values appear to be closely associated with levels of education. High levels of rejection towards homosexuality still remain among young people (especially males).
- Young people are optimistic about what they can contribute to politics, and pessimistic about what they can expect from politics and politicians.
- Participation of a social support nature, beyond voluntary work, offers a non-associative, discontinued, spontaneous and irregular profile. Only 10% of young people affirm that they currently collaborate as volunteer workers in organisations.
- Young people in Spain are much more interested in the political content of the European Union than the EU average. For example, "having the right to vote and to be elected in EU countries" is valued by Spanish young people 13 points more than the European youth average (62% compared with 49%).
- Music appears to play an essential role in shaping the individual and collective identity. Listening to music is a key area of their leisure time (it is the activity they claim to practice more frequently, represented by the highest value: 92.3%).
- Although traditional book reading does not have many followers among the youth population (40% don't read a single book in the entire year), virtual reading through Internet boosts new cultural activities.
- Night-time leisure patterns reinforce and demarcate identity signs, where the *botellón* plays a socialising role for a large number of young people. This phenomenon has consolidated as a youth socialisation phenomenon (26% of young people recognise it as a habitual leisure practice).
- The personalised use of technology has its paradigm in the mobile, where availability, privacy and intimacy are permanently combined. Ninety-six percent of young people have mobiles.
- Activities through the web are giving rise to new forms of personal relationships and affectivities. Among the population of Internet users, nearly 6 out of 10 young men and 5 out of 10 young women manifest that they have initiated relationships through Internet.
- Young people's close relationship with ICT could encourage new forms of public (telecitizenship) and private sociality.

5

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > Desigualdades de género. Jóvenes inmigrantes

INFORME 2008 > JUVENTUD EN ESPAÑA > 5

## Desigualdades de género. Jóvenes inmigrantes



injuve

Ministerio de Educación, Juventud y Deporte

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA



**Volume 5.**  
**GENDER INEQUALITIES. YOUNG IMMIGRANTS**

**Author:**  
**SÓNIA PARELLA**

**GENDER INEQUALITIES BETWEEN YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.**

**Emancipation from the family patterns**

According to the IJE2008 data, in the different age groups, the percentage of young women who do not live in the parental home is always higher than that of young men.

Gender plays a role in the main reason alleged by young men and women for leaving the parental home: among young men, gaining independence predominates (42.6%) as the main motivation. In the case of young women however the first reason given is settling down and/or building a family (35.7%).

**Young women leave the parental home to settle down, whilst men do so to gain independence.**

**Young people, gender and the education system**

Young women have invested more in education than young men and achieve higher levels of education. As highlighted in the IJE2008 survey, 17.2% of young women have finished higher education, compared with 14.1% of young men.

The IJE2008 survey highlights that more young men than young women drop out of school without obtaining the adequate qualifications.

The excess burden on women with regard to working time already becomes apparent at an early age. But the main obstacle is often not so much the objective burdens; but the social imaginaries that are attributed to women in general and which hinder their access to employment and to professional promotion, even among young women who still don't have own family responsibilities.

**Young women achieve higher levels of education than young men, and the latter exceed women in the school dropout rates. However, young women find it harder to gain access to the labour market.**

**Gender inequalities in the labour market**

The relationship with economic activity highlights marked differences between men and women: 61.1% of men are occupied compared with nearly 53% of women. Unemployment and inactivity has a greater impact on women than men: unemployment affects 12.6% of the young women interviewed (compared with 9.6% of the young men interviewed).



With regard to the type of employment contract held by the young people interviewed in the IJE2008 survey, of those who are currently employed in a job different from the first, 37.2% of the young women compared with 33.1% of the young men hold a temporary contract (other than an internship or training contract).

In their current jobs, 85.6% of the men and 71.4% of the women work on a full-time basis, and 18.5% of the women and 7.4% of the men work on a part-time basis (approximately 20 hours).

The data of the IJE2008 survey highlights that women's average income is 76.7% the amount received by men. Among other aspects, this reveals discrimination against women in the labour market.

**Compared with men, women continue to be discriminated against in the labour market: higher rates of inactivity and unemployment, more temporality and lower wages.**

### Gender inequalities in income

The percentage of young people living exclusively off their incomes differs depending on whether they are male or female: 28.2% of men compared with just 14.3% of women.

Likewise, 31.3% of the young men interviewed affirm that they are the main breadwinner in their household (this is only affirmed by 14% of the young women) and 23.8% of the young women (1 out of 4) allege that the main breadwinner in their household is their spouse or partner (compared with only 2% of the young men).

**The percentage of young men living exclusively off their incomes doubles that of young women: 28.2% of the young men compared with just 14.3% of the young women.**

### Gender inequalities in productive work

Although we should remember that the average time spent on household and family-related chores at these young ages is below that spent by the rest of the age groups, in relative terms, the gender differences remain the same (ratio time dedicated by women/time dedicated by men).

The data of the CIS-INJUVE poll *on family relationships* (2007) shows that 51.9% of young males and 54.9% young females admit that household chores are mostly done by women.

On the question of how much time they dedicate a week to a number of household chores, there are marked differences between men and women with regard to all household chores included in the questionnaire (working in the kitchen; doing the laundry, ironing, sewing; doing the food shopping), as well as with regard to looking after persons (17.1% of women admit that they dedicate a lot of time to looking

after their children or younger brothers and sisters, whereas this is only manifested by 5.3% of men). The gender differences are reversed when "fixing broken objects": 40.6% of the women do not dedicate any time to such jobs (only 17.7% of the men admit that they don't fix any broken objects).

**The distribution of household and family-related chores continues to highlight gender inequalities to the detriment of women, and these inequalities seem a long way from disappearing. 51.9% of the young men and 54.9% of the young women admit that the household chores are mostly done by women.**

### Young people's values with regard to gender roles and gender equality

If we specifically concentrate on young people, the data from the CIS-INJUVE poll *on family relationships* (2007) shows, in global terms, that nearly 84% of young women and 72% of young men allege that their ideal home would resemble one where both partners work outside the home and share the household chores.

A percentage of 66.4% of the young women interviewed (compared with 47.6% of the young men) consider that men currently have more labour opportunities than women.

The data from the IJE2008 survey highlights that both men and women (42.1% and 46.5%, respectively) manifest that having children is an obstacle in the way of a woman's professional career. On the other hand, only 21.2% of the men and 14.1% of the women consider that paternity is an obstacle in the way of a man's professional career. Therefore, we can affirm that young people perceive differences in the labour opportunities available to men and women based on their family responsibilities.

**Maternity appears as an obstacle in the way of one's professional career, much more so than paternity.**

### Differences in leisure and free time practices

Based on the CIS-INJUVE poll *on leisure* (2007), the habitual practice of sports is clearly more frequent among men (37.2% of the women admit that they practice a sport compared with nearly 70% of the men). "Drinking and going out to the pub" is an activity also practiced by more young men (+15 points), as in the case of "going out at night every or nearly every weekend" (+14 points). The biggest gap is found in the use of video games or games consoles (52.2% of the men dedicate time to this leisure practice, compared with only 19.1% of the women).

On the other hand, leisure activities with a more cultural component (such as going to the theatre, museums, exhibitions, attending conferences, symposiums, etc.), although in general terms practiced by a small percentage of the young people interviewed, are practiced by more women than men (12.4% of the women go to the theatre compared with 7.7% of the men). Reading books also shows a feminised profile: 60.6% of the women compared with 43.8% of the men claim to read books, which is a difference of nearly 17 points. The results of the IJE2008 survey also highlight that 46.4% of the men and 33.2% of the women have not read a single

book in the last twelve months (a difference of more than 13 points between both sexes).

**Leisure practices highlight marked differences between men (going out with friends, drinking, going to pubs, playing videogames) and women (cultural activities and reading).**

**46% of the men and 33% of the women have not read a single book in the last year.**

## YOUNG IMMIGRANTS

### Basic socio-demographic data

Based on the Population Register, on the 1st of January 2007 there were approximately 1,342,830 young foreigners between 15 and 29 years of age living in Spain. This figure has increased substantially in the last years. In relative terms, young people make up 29.7% of the total number of foreigners registered in the Population Register.

By nationality, the data shows that three nationalities, Romanians (with 210,888 individuals), Moroccans (with 192,933 individuals) and Ecuadorians (with 139,145 individuals) make up, in that order, 40.7% of the total number of young foreigners registered in the Population Register. These are followed by Bolivians and Colombians (81,545 and 78,610 registered individuals, respectively).

Most young foreigners came to Spain on their own initiative (42.6%) and, to a lesser extent, through their parents (33.8%).

**In 2007, 1,342,830 young foreigners between 15 and 29 years of age lived in Spain, making up 29.7% of the total number of foreigners. Romania, Morocco and Ecuador appear as the main countries of origin.**

### Family structures, forms of cohabitation and family transitions

The IJE2008 data highlights marked differences in terms of marital status and cohabitation situation: 82% of the individuals of Spanish origin are single compared with 53.3% of the foreign nationals. Only 17% of the individuals of Spanish origin live with their partner or are married. The percentage rises to 45.6% among foreign nationals.

More than two-thirds of all individuals of Spanish origin live in the parental home, compared with 33.5% of those who have acquired Spanish nationality and only 28.6% of the foreigners.

Of those who do not live in the parental home, the foreign nationals emancipated at an earlier age: 18.2% before the age of 18, compared with 10.6% of the Spanish nationals. Late emancipation (between 25 and 29 years) is more common among Spanish nationals (21.3%) than among foreign nationals (8.2%).

More young foreigners tend to live in households with many members. As many as 21.8% of foreigners live in households comprised of five or more members, whilst this household structure only affects 7.1% of Spanish nationals.

#### Young foreigners' forms of cohabitation differ from those of Spanish young people:

- Individuals who have acquired Spanish nationality emancipate at an earlier age than those of Spanish origin.
- Compared with young people of Spanish origin, more foreigners are married or living with a partner.
- Compared with young people of Spanish origin, more foreigners live with a partner without being married.
- Young people of foreign origin share a house with a greater number of people than young people of Spanish origin.

#### Young immigrants and the education system

In the academic year 2006/2007, there were 530,954 foreign students registered in non-university education in Spain. This figure was 303,877 in the academic year 2002/2003, highlighting the rapid increase in the number of immigrants in the education system in the last few years.

Based on the data of the IJE2008 survey, the education level of young foreigners is only slightly below that of Spanish students. The percentage of young people who stay on in the education system is nearly 50% for Spanish nationals and way below that mark for young foreigners (1 out of 5).

Of all the young people who stay on in the education system, we can see a marked difference in the share of those who study at University or University College: 34.6% of the Spanish students and 22.3% of the foreign students who stay in further education.

The reasons preventing young people from staying on in the education system also differ depending on nationality: 36.8% of the foreigners (only 11.3% in the case of young people of Spanish origin) admit that did not stay on in education for financial reasons, either due to their own needs or their respective family's.

**Foreign students have gone from representing 0.5% of the total number of registered students in the 1992/1993 academic year to 8.5% in the 2006/2007 academic year; mainly in (70%) Primary and Compulsory Secondary Education.**

#### Young immigrants, the labour market and financial independence

The IJE2008 survey highlights that the rates of activity (studying or working) are much higher among young foreign nationals and young people of foreign origin who have acquired Spanish nationality (74.3% for young foreign nationals compared with 58.5% for young people of Spanish origin).

The LFS data for the 4th quarter of 2007 gives a total of 164,700 young foreigners in unemployment of a total number of 1,061,000 active foreigners, representing an

unemployment rate of 15.5%, which is slightly higher than in the case of Spanish young people (13.4%) and mainly made up of persons from Latin America and women.

Long-term unemployment affects more Spanish young people: 19.2% of unemployed Spanish young people have been in that situation for more than 12 months, compared with 15.9% of unemployed foreign young people.

Whilst the majority of unemployed young foreigners are looking for "any job" (85.7%), the percentage is 58.3% for unemployed young people of Spanish nationality. Of all the young people only looking for a job related to their branch of education, 16.6% are Spanish nationals and just 1.2% are foreigners).

Whereas 41.4% of the foreigners got their jobs through friends or acquaintances (only 21% of Spanish nationals) the intervention of parents is clearly insignificant (only 0.4% of the foreign nationals, compared with 5% and 7% of Spanish nationals).

Higher incidence of the underground economy among foreign nationals: 12.5% of the foreign nationals and 5.5% of the Spanish nationals lack an employment contract in their current jobs.

In their current jobs, according to the data of the IJE2008 survey, 50% of the Spanish nationals have a fixed employment contract, and the share is 32% among foreign nationals.

Of the nearly two million foreigners affiliated to the Social Security on the 31st of December 2007, 30.7% (607,582 individuals) were young people (between 16 and 29 years of age). Based on the data for 2007, nearly 60% of all the persons affiliated were young people.

With regard to the transition of young immigrants to financial independence, more foreign nationals than Spanish nationals only live off their incomes: 33.1% compared with 19.3%. Young people who have acquired Spanish nationality are the ones with a larger share of individuals who only live off their incomes (33.6%).

Among the young foreigners, 67.2% of the interviewees or their partners are the main breadwinners in the household. Only 29.3% of the young people of Spanish origin are in the same situation.

**The relationship between immigration and the labour market highlights a number of different aspects between Spanish and foreign young people:**

- Young people of foreign origin show higher activity rates.
- Young foreign people are in unemployment for shorter periods than young Spanish people.
- Unemployed foreigners look for any job, whilst unemployed Spanish people look for jobs associated with their branch of education.
- The formal job-hunting networks are less used by foreigners.
- Higher incidence of the underground economy (employment without a contract) among foreign workers and lower numbers of stable and fixed contracts.
- In the period 2003-2007, the number of young people affiliated to the Social Security went up twofold, making up 600,000 young people in 2007 (30.7% of the total number of affiliated foreigners).
- More young foreigners than young Spanish people live exclusively off their incomes.

- **Many more young foreigners than young Spaniards are the main breadwinners in their households.**

### Life experiences and values of young immigrants

Based on the CIS-INJUVE poll on family relationships (2007), in general, Spanish parents are more permissive in their intergenerational relationships.

With regard to the father figure, 52.9% of the young foreigners consider that their fathers are quite or very strict, compared with 41.6% of the young Spaniards. When assessing the mother's strictness, the percentage increases slightly among young foreigners (55.5%) and decreases among young Spaniards (35.7%).

A share of 80.1% of the young Spanish nationals and 61.8% of the foreign nationals consider that their ideal home would resemble one where both partners work and share the household chores.

As many as 33% of the foreign nationals agree or fully agree with the affirmation that it is more appropriate for the man to make the main family decision (such as purchasing a house, a car, etc.) This percentage falls to 10.3% for young Spanish nationals.

A share of 84.6% of the foreigners interviewed has had full sexual relationships (compared with 82.6% of the young Spanish nationals). However, the share of foreign nationals who had their first sexual relationship at an early age is much higher than that of Spanish nationals: 16.7% of foreign nationals and 10.4% of the Spanish nationals had their first sexual relationship before the age of fifteen.

Of the young women who have had sexual relationships, 23.3% of the foreign women compared with 10% of the Spanish women got pregnant by accident.

In general, based on the data of the IJE2008 survey, young people are not very interested in politics, and there are no relevant differences in young people's levels of interest in politics according to nationality.

On the subject of religion, Catholicism appears as the religion of the majority of Spanish young people (64%). However, half of the young foreigners claim to be Catholic and 37.9% followers of another religion (Muslims, Protestants, etc.) (compared with just 2.8% of the Spanish nationals).

Leisure practices requiring high purchasing power are more popular among young Spanish people, such as "drinking and going out to pubs" (a difference of 15 points), "going to discos" (13 points), "going to the cinema" (10 points), or "using the P.C." (nearly 10 points). "Going out with friends" is also a practice more popular with Spanish young people (12 points). However, in the area of "practicing sports" the gap narrows, 54.7% and 47.2%, respectively.

In other leisure and free time activities however young foreigners stand out in number. "Associative practices and voluntary work" are practices more present in the life styles of young foreigners (a difference of nearly 5 points). "Going shopping" is a more popular leisure habit among young foreigners (81.3% admit that they practice it, compared with 68.2% of young Spanish nationals).

The experiences and values of young immigrants highlight the following common features:

- Greater permissiveness of Spanish parents towards their children than the parents of immigrants.
- A higher share of young immigrants agrees that the main family decisions should be made by the man.
- The number of unwanted pregnancies among young female immigrants (23%) duplicates that of young Spanish women (10%).
- On the subject of religion, the predominant religion among Spanish young people is Catholicism, whilst among young foreigners, in addition to Catholicism, other religions are frequent (Islam, Protestant, etc.).
- More Spanish young people than young immigrants favour leisure activities requiring high purchasing power (going out, drinking, using the P.C.).
- Young foreigners show more inclination for associative practices and voluntary work than young Spanish people.

## YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008 MORE RELEVANT ASPECTS

### Volume 5. GENDER INEQUALITIES. YOUNG IMMIGRANTS

Author:  
SÒNIA PARELLA

#### GENDER INEQUALITIES BETWEEN YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

- Young women leave the parental home to settle down, whilst men do so to gain independence.
- Young women achieve higher levels of education than young men and the latter exceed young women in the school dropout rates. However, young women find it harder to gain access to the labour market.
- Compared with men, women continue to be discriminated against in the labour market: higher rates of inactivity and unemployment, more temporality and lower wages.
- The percentage of young men living exclusively off their incomes doubles that of young women: 28.2% of the young men compared with just 14.3% of the young women.
- The distribution of household and family-related chores continues to highlight gender inequalities to the detriment of women, and these inequalities seem a long way from disappearing. 51.9% of the young men and 54.9% of the young women admit that the household chores are mostly done by women.
- Maternity appears as an obstacle in the way of one's professional career, much more so than paternity.
- Leisure practices highlight marked differences between men (going out with friends, drinking, going to pubs, playing videogames) and women (cultural activities and reading)
- 46% of the men and 33% of the women have not read a single book in the last year.



## YOUNG IMMIGRANTS

- In 2007, 1,342,830 young foreigners between 15 and 29 years of age lived in Spain, making up 29.7% of the total number of foreigners. Romania, Morocco and Ecuador appear as the main countries of origin.
- Young foreigners' forms of cohabitation differ from those of young Spanish people:
  - Individuals who have acquired Spanish nationality emancipate at an earlier age than those of Spanish origin.
  - Compared with young people of Spanish origin, more foreigners are married or living with a partner.
  - Compared with young people of Spanish origin, more foreigners live with a partner without being married.
  - Young people of foreign origin share a house with a greater number of people than young people of Spanish origin.
- Foreign students have gone from representing 0.5% of the total number of registered students in the 1992/1993 academic year to 8.5% in the 2006/2007 academic year; mainly in (70%) Primary and Compulsory Secondary Education.
- The relationship between immigration and the labour market highlights a number of different aspects between Spanish and foreign young people:
  - Young people of foreign origin show higher activity rates.
  - Young foreign people are in unemployment for shorter periods than Spanish young people.
  - Unemployed foreigners look for any job, whilst unemployed Spanish people look for jobs associated with their branch of education.
  - The formal job-hunting networks are less used by foreigners.
  - Higher incidence of the underground economy (employment without a contract) among foreign workers and lower numbers of stable and fixed contracts.
  - In the period 2003-2007, the number of young people affiliated to the Social Security went up twofold, making up 600,000 young people in 2007 (30.7% of the total number of affiliated foreigners).
  - More young foreigners than young Spaniards live exclusively off their incomes.
  - Many more young foreigners than young Spaniards are the main breadwinners in their households.

- The experiences and values of young immigrants highlight the following common features:
- Greater permissiveness of Spanish parents towards their children than the parents of immigrants.
  - A higher share of young immigrants agrees that the man should make the main family decisions.
  - The number of unwanted pregnancies among young female immigrants duplicates that of Spanish women.
  - On the subject of religion, the predominant religion among Spanish young people is Catholicism, whilst among young foreigners, in addition to Catholicism, other religions are frequent (Islam, Protestant, etc.).
  - More Spanish young people than young immigrants favour leisure activities requiring high purchasing power (going out, drinking, using the P.C.).
  - Young foreigners show more inclination for associative practices and voluntary work than young Spanish people.

## ANNEXES

- General Index
- Technical Data
- Questionnaire
- Biography of Authors

# YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008

## GENERAL INDEX

### Volume 1

#### **YOUTH IN A CHANGING SOCIETY: DEMOGRAPHY AND TRANSITIONS TO ADULT LIFE**

##### **I. Evolution and changes in youth demography in Spain**

Introduction.

1. Demographic characteristics of youth.
2. Evolution of population and future projections.
3. Natural movement of population.
4. Natural growth balance.
5. Migratory balance.

##### **II. Youth in a changing society. The long road to social and economic participation.**

Introduction.

- 1 Changes in youth situations.
2. Situation and life expectations of youths: Information needs.
- 3 Youth and society: subjective interpretations of youths.
- 4 Transition aspects in their social contexts.
5. Reference sources.

Index of tables and graphs.

### Volume 2

#### **ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND CONSUMPTION: YOUTH TRANSITIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALISATION**

Introduction. Economic, education and labour determining factors in the transition to adult life: interpretative keys.

##### **I. Youth economy.**

1. Economic situation of youth.
2. Economic independence.
3. Economic autonomy and types of households.

##### **II. The transition itineraries to adult life. Education and labour market.**

4. The labour situation of youth.
5. Education and employment in the transition process.
6. Characteristics and experiences of the first job.
7. Youth jobs and occupations.
8. Youth unemployment and job hunting

##### **III. Youth consumption.**

9. Youth in the new consumer society.

Conclusions.

Bibliography.

Index of tables and graphs.

## Volume 3

### STATE OF HEALTH OF YOUTHS

1. Data concepts and sources.
2. Youth health from the point of view of basic demographic data. Mortality and fecundity.
3. Youth illnesses. Hospitalised youths and disabled youths.
4. The global image of youth health in the National Health Survey. Perceived health, chronic illnesses, time spent in bed, practicing sports, quality of sleep, visiting the doctor, hospitalisation, use of emergency services, consumption of medicines.
5. The evolution of youth sexual behaviour and control of sex-related risks. Initiation of sexuality, sexual behaviour, use of contraceptive and prophylactic methods, unwanted pregnancies.
6. Detailed description of a number of specific health problems. External causes, consumption of psychoactive substances, mental health problems, eating disorders, sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies, the abortion issue, consequences of violence.

Conclusions: health priorities in youth areas.

Quoted bibliography.

Index of tables of graphs.

## Volume 4

### CULTURE, POLITICS AND SOCIETY

- I. What they think, what they believe, what they feel. Values, beliefs and ideologies.**
  1. What young people think about life.
  2. Values, moral principles and ethical dimension of life.
  3. On freedom, control and rules.
  4. Solidarity: the framework of the debate.
- II. Public time: politics and participation.**
  1. The public sphere: values, attitudes and stances in relation to politics.
  2. Political practice: youth and traditional politics.
  3. Other ways of engaging in the public sphere: participation beyond representation.
  4. The European Union: so similar-so different. Youth in Spain and in the rest of Europe.
- III. Private time: leisure and consumption.**
  1. The construction of oneself: individuality and sociality.
  2. The most emblematic, significant and revealing of what they do.
  3. Leisure times and places.
  4. Physical exercise: sport as a way of looking after one's body, oneself and one's social relations.
- IV. New ways of establishing and holding relationships: information and communication technologies.**
  1. Technology and social relations: a new concept of space and time.
  2. Availability of new technologies from a comparative point of view.
  3. The mobile telephone.
  4. Absorbed in the web: a new way of living.
  5. The myth of electronic democracy and the reality of its practices.

Conclusions.

Bibliography.

Index of tables, graphs and charts.

## **Volume 5**

### **GENDER INEQUALITIES. YOUNG IMMIGRANTS**

#### **I. Gender inequalities between young women and men.**

1. Conceptual framework of gender inequalities. The crossroads between gender and age.
2. Youth family emancipation patterns, forms of cohabitation and partner relationships according to gender.
3. Youth, gender and education system.
4. Gender inequalities in the labour market.
5. Gender inequalities in raising children.
6. Youth values with regard to gender roles and equality between men and women.
7. Differences in leisure and free time practices.
8. As a conclusion. Gender roles change, but inequalities remain.

#### **II. Young immigrants in Spain**

1. Introduction.
2. A quantitative overview of young immigrants in Spain.
3. Young immigrants' family structures, forms of coexistence and family transitions according to nationality.
4. Young immigrants and the education system.
5. Young immigrants, the labour market and economic autonomy.
6. The life experiences and values of young immigrants.
7. Conclusions.

Bibliography.

Index of tables and graphs.

**TECHNICAL DATA OF THE FIELD  
WORK FOR THE RESEARCH STUDY  
“YOUTH IN SPAIN REPORT 2008”**

## TECHNICAL DATA

The technical characteristics governing this research study are the following:

- **Scope:** National
- **Universe:** population of both sexes between 15 and 29 years of age, both inclusive, living throughout the entire national territory (Iberian Peninsula, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla).
- **Size and distribution of sample:** **5,000 interviews** spread over the Autonomous Communities in a non-proportional manner to guarantee a significant statistical analysis. In this respect, 100 firm interviews were assigned to each of the 17 Autonomous Communities and the two Autonomous Cities, making up a total of 1,900 interviews. The remaining interviews, to add up to 5,000 (3,100 interviews) were spread according to the 15 to 29 year-old population of each Autonomous Community and City in Spain. The total number of interviews in each Autonomous Community was spread, in turn, according to habitat in a proportional manner to that of the universe population. The sample was subsequently rebalanced so that in the analyses referring to the nation as a whole the weight of each Autonomous Community's population is the one that corresponds to it as a share of the total population. Charts 1 and 2 indicate the theoretical sample (in black) and the effective sample (in red) by sex, age and Autonomous Communities.



**CHART 1**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AND AGES**  
**MEN**

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	TOTAL
● ANDALUCÍA	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	24	24	25	24	24	24	23	<b>336-334</b>
● ARAGÓN	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	<b>100-99</b>
● ASTURIAS	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	<b>92-91</b>
● BALEARES	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	<b>84-81</b>
● CANARIAS	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	<b>117-118</b>
● CANTABRIA	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	<b>72-73</b>
● CASTILLA Y LEÓN	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	<b>148-149</b>
● CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	<b>122-119</b>
● CATALUÑA	13	14	15	15	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	24	24	24	<b>298-293</b>
● COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	<b>214-215</b>
● EXTREMADURA	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	<b>92-91</b>
● GALICIA	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	<b>154-156</b>
● MADRID	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	18	19	20	21	21	21	21	21	<b>260-259</b>
● MURCIA	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	<b>99-99</b>
● NAVARRA	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	<b>73-70</b>
● PAÍS VASCO	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	<b>133-130</b>
● RIOJA	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>63-63</b>
● CEUTA	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	<b>55-52</b>
● MELILLA	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	<b>53-55</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>2.565</b>
<b>REAL</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2547</b>

**CHART 2**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AND AGES**  
**WOMEN**

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	TOTAL
● ANDALUCÍA	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	23	23	23	23	<b>322-324</b>
● ARAGÓN	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	<b>91-92</b>
● ASTURIAS	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	<b>89-90</b>
● BALEARES	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	<b>80-83</b>
● CANARIAS	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	<b>112-111</b>
● CANTABRIA	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	<b>69-68</b>
● CASTILLA LEÓN	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	<b>138-137</b>
● CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	<b>112-115</b>
● CATALUÑA	13	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	23	23	23	22	<b>283-288</b>
● COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	15	16	15	15	<b>202-201</b>
● EXTREMADURA	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	<b>88-89</b>
● GALICIA	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	11	11	11	<b>151-149</b>
● MADRID	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	19	21	21	21	20	21	<b>252-253</b>
● MURCIA	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	<b>92-92</b>
● NAVARRA	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	<b>69-72</b>
● PAÍS VASCO	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	<b>125-128</b>
● RIOJA	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	<b>58-58</b>
● CEUTA	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	<b>50-53</b>
● MELILLA	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	<b>52-50</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>2.435</b>
<b>REAL</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2453</b>

The selection procedure was the following:

1. Random draw of municipalities, applying a dispersion criterion aimed at conducting interviews in at least 350 sampling points at municipal level. In the habitat segments (A) and (B) twice the number of the municipalities required were drawn in order to subsequently select, in accordance with the Youth Institute (INJUVE) and from the ones chosen in the first phase, those meeting the condition of being located in a truly rural area removed from urban centres, and type of predominant activity sector.
2. Random extraction of electoral sections within the drawn multi-sectional municipalities, establishing a maximum number of 12 and a minimum of 5 interviews per section.

3. The selection of the ultimate unit (interviewed) was equally random, in accordance with self-weighted cross shares of sex and age to the distribution of the universe population.
- **Sampling error:** For a confidence level of 95.5% (two sigmas), and  $p=q=50$ , the error for the sample as a whole in the case of a proportional distribution is  $\pm 1.41\%$ , but given the *non-proportionality* of the national sample<sup>2</sup> the error, at this level and subject to the definition criteria described above is  **$\pm 1.5\%$** .
  - **Information gathering technique:** personal *face to face* interview through a questionnaire supplied by the INJUVE and personally conducted in the homes of the interviewees. The questionnaire, structured and *pre-codified*, included open questions which made up a maximum of 20% of all the questions, which were subsequently codified by Metroscopia in accordance with a codification plan (code book) supplied by the management of the research study. The average length of the process of answering the questionnaire was around 35 minutes with a variation of  $\pm 20\%$  (i.e.,  $\pm 7$  minutes).
  - **Field work dates:** the interviews were held between 15<sup>th</sup> of September and 5<sup>th</sup> of November 2007.
  - **Institute responsible for the field work:** Metroscopia.

---

<sup>2</sup> By under-representing some Autonomous Communities and over-representing others, the sample loses statistical *vale* with regard to error.

## BIOGRAPHY OF AUTHORS

### Domingo Comas Arnau

Doctor's degree in Political Sciences and Sociology from Madrid's Universidad Complutense, he was Lecturer of Sociology at Madrid's Universidad Autónoma. He currently dedicates his professional life to research into and supervision of social intervention programmes and he is President of GrupoGID and the European Association of Professionals Working in the Drug Field (ITACA). He was Director of "**Boletín sobre Drogodependencias**" and has carried out different functions in Spain's National Anti-drug Schemes, at national, autonomous community and local level, at the Ministry of Education and the Youth Institute as well as several international programmes. Among other books, he is the author of "*El uso de drogas en la juventud*" (1984), "*Las drogas: guía para mediadores juveniles*" (1985), "*Reinserción social y drogodependencias*" (1986), "*Las Comunidades terapéuticas y el tratamientos de las drogodependencias*" (1987), "*La metodología de los estudios de seguimiento*" (1988), "*El síndrome de Haddock: alcohol y drogas en enseñanzas medias*" (1990), "*Infancia y adolescencia: la mirada de los adultos*" (1991), "*Los jóvenes y el uso de drogas en la España de los noventa*" (1994), "*Las trayectorias temporales de los jóvenes españoles*" (1997), "*La evaluación de programas de ocio alternativo de fin de semana*" (2001), "*Estilos de vida, valores y riesgos de los jóvenes urbanos españoles*" (2003), "*Informe Juventud en España 2004*", (2005), "*Las políticas de juventud en la España Democrática*" (2007), "*Indicadores y Manual de evaluación para políticas, planes, programas y actividades de juventud*" (2008).

### María Jesús Funes Rivas

Bachelor and Doctor's degrees in Political Sciences and Sociology. She is a Tenured Lecturer of Sociology at the distance-learning university, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia. Her research work has focused on participation, essentially on social movements and other non-conventional forms of participation. Her publications include, "*La salida del silencio movilizaciones por la paz en Euskadi 1986-1998*" (1998, Editorial Akal); "*La ilusión solidaria: las organizaciones altruistas como actores sociales en los regímenes democráticos*" (1995, Editorial UNED); and as co-author and editor, "*Movimientos Sociales: cambio social y participación*" (2003, Editorial UNED). Her publications on youth matters include, "*La partecipazione dei giovani in Spagna. Fattori esplicativi, evoluzione e sviluppo tra il 1980 e il 2000*" (2001, published by Franco Angeli) in the book by Marisa Ferrari Occhionero, "*I Giovani e la nuova cultura socio-política in Europa*", "*Socialización política y participación ciudadana: jóvenes en dictadura y jóvenes en democracia*" in *Jóvenes, Constitución y Democracia. Revista de Estudios de Juventud*, 2003, pages: 57-76), Co-ordinator of the magazine, *Revista de Estudios de Juventud*, No. 75 "*Movilización Social y creatividad política de la juventud*".

### Andreu López Blasco

Doctor and Bachelor's degrees in Sociology (University of Munich) and Bachelor's degree in Political Sciences and Sociology (Madrid's Universidad Complutense). (1974-1983) He was Permanent Researcher at the Deutsches Jugendinstitut in Munich, and Lecturer at the University of Munich (LMU), the Technical University of Munich – Dept. of Social and Economic Sciences (TUM). (1983- 1994) He has held political functions at local, autonomous community and national level. (1994) Cofounder and member of the European Group for Integrated Social Research (EGRIS), [www.iris-egris.de](http://www.iris-egris.de) and, since 1996, he is Scientific Director of the research group, AREA, which participates in research studies on the family and youth, funded by the European Commission.

His recent publications include: (2008) Co-ordinator (with Benedicto J.) of the monograph issue, "*Jóvenes y participación política: investigaciones europeas*" of the magazine, *Revista de Estudios de Juventud No. 81*; (2008a) "*Jóvenes de familias inmigrantes y su interpretación de la participación política. Un estudio comparado entre griegos, italianos, turcos y alemanes.*" in the magazine, *Revista de Estudios de Juventud No. 81*; (2008b) "*Jóvenes en España a las puertas de la participación social y económica: Estrategias individuales y respuestas políticas*", in the magazine, *Revista Pensamiento Iberoamericano*, monograph issue on Youth (Sept. 2008); (2007) "*¿Qué necesitamos saber de la 'juventud inmigrante'? Apuntes para la investigación y la política*", in López Sala, A. y Cachón, L. *Juventud e Inmigración*. Government of the Canary Islands, pp-27-44; (2007) Co-ordinator of No. 77, June 2007, monograph issue "*Jóvenes y constelaciones de desventaja en Europa*", of the magazine, *Revista de Estudios de Juventud, INJUVE, MTAS*; (2006) "*La familia como respuesta a las demandas de individualización: ambivalencia y contradicciones*" in the magazine, *Revista de Sociología No. 79*, 2006 pages 263-284; (2006) "*Transitar hacia la edad adulta: constelaciones de desventaja de los jóvenes españoles en perspectiva comparada. Una Proyección hacia el futuro*", in *Panorama Social* (2006) No. 3.; (2005) "*Informe Juventud en España 2004*", Madrid, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, INJUVE (with Cachón, L., Andreu, J., Comas, D. Aguinaga, J. Navarrete, L.); (2003) "*Contradictions of Inclusion: towards Integrated Transition Policies in Europe*", (with McNeish, W. and Walther, A. (eds.) Bristol: Policy Press.

#### **Almudena Moreno Mínguez**

Doctor's degree in Sociology, with European Mention, from Barcelona's Universidad Autónoma in 2004. Tenured Lecturer of the same discipline at the University of Valladolid. She specialised in family matters, the Welfare State, public policies, youth and comparative gender analyses. She was a visiting researcher at several universities, among them, Oxford, (United Kingdom), McGill (Canada), Goteborg (Sweden), Stirling (United Kingdom), Turin (Italy) and Chicago (USA). She has published several books and articles in different national and international magazines, among them, "*The late emancipation of Spanish Youth: keys for understanding*" (2003), "*Youth and voluntary services sector in the context of the Spanish Welfare State*" (2006), "*Análisis de los factores determinantes del reducido empleo femenino en los Estados del bienestar del sur de Europa*" (2007) and "*Incidencia de las políticas familiares en el empleo femenino en los Estados de bienestar del sur de Europa*" (2007). She participated in various national and European R&D projects and she currently participates as researcher in the European project "Youth - actor of social change" within the VII Framework Programme of the European Commission. She won the recognition of the International Association of Sociology for her research work when she received the Young Sociologist Award in 1998, as well as the second Research Award from Fundación Acción Familiar in 2004, and the extraordinary award for her Doctorate in 2006.

#### **Sònia Parella Rubio**

Doctor's degree in Sociology from Barcelona's Universitat Autònoma (UAB) and Lecturer at the Sociology Department of the same University. Since 1996, she is a researcher at the GEDIME (*Grupo de Estudios de Inmigración y Minorías Étnicas - UAB*).

Her main lines of research are: migration and gender, migration and labour markets, family and migration, analysis of transnational processes and practices in migration contexts. She is author of numerous books.

**Collaboration:****Germán Gil Rodríguez**

Doctor's degree in Pedagogy and Bachelor's degree in Geography and History from the University of Valencia. Lecturer of Social Sciences in Secondary Education. As a teacher, he has been a member of management teams in public and private education centres and has participated, in collaboration with education centres in Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, in the European Programmes, PETRA, LEONARDO and SOCRATES. As a member of the research team, AREA- EGRIS, in the period 1998-2008 he participated in research studies promoted by the European Commission under the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme. He has conducted research into the labour-market integration processes of young Vocational Training students. He is author of the books *"Juventud, mercado de trabajo y enseñanza secundaria"* (2002), *"Jóvenes ante la nueva economía. Contradicciones entre la evolución del trabajo y la oferta educativa"* (2006); *"Empleo precario... futuro incierto"* (2006); and co-author of *"Programas de empleo dirigidos a mujeres y jóvenes en el ámbito local. Una investigación social cualitativa"* (2002), *"¿Existen los jóvenes desfavorecidos?"* (2006) and *"Las constelaciones de desventaja se hacen visibles en España"*, published in the magazine, *Revista de Estudios de Juventud* 77/June 07, pages 103-121. His research work focuses on issues associated with youth, education, socio-labour integration processes and social history.