

artikulu nabarmenak artículos destacados



Gazteen
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HERNÁNDEZ CORDERO, Ana Lucía y Alessandro GENTILE. [Entre muñecas y pañales. La maternidad adolescente en la España Actual](#). *Metamorfosis. Revista del Centro Reina Sofía sobre Adolescencia y Juventud*. Madrid: Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción, junio 2015, nº 2, pp. 67-86. ISSN 2341-278X.
Teenage motherhood is a risk factor; poverty is one of its causes and its consequences can be physical and psychological issues as well as limits to the social, intellectual, educational and labour development of the mothers. Although the birth rate among teenage mothers, most unmarried, is decreasing, it is still high compared to our environment and it is higher among people from disadvantaged social and economic environments and in the most populated autonomous communities in Spain.



ROTA SOARES, Ana Luiza. [Jóvenes y nuevas tecnologías: el futuro de los derechos humanos](#). *Revista de Estudios de Juventud*. Madrid: Instituto de la Juventud, marzo 2015, nº 107. ISSN 0211-4364.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognises the rights of children from the moment they are born until the age of 18. These rights include, among others, the scope of participation: freedom of expression, adequate information, leisure, protection from exploitation and sexual abuse. The emergence of the Internet has affected the exercise of these rights: it has extended the possibilities of participation and leisure but it has also led to an increase in risks (child pornography, harmful content, contacts with strangers). In order to ensure children's rights, we need filters, media literacy, family cooperation, schools and the involvement of all society.



LLORENTE PÉREZ, Arantza. La garantía juvenil europea como alternativa al desempleo exclusión social de los jóvenes. *Revista Unión Europea*, marzo 2015, nº 3, pp. 83-93. ISSN 1579-0452.

The Youth Guarantee is seen as a system that can mitigate the high levels of youth unemployment in Europe and is aimed at young people aged 15 to 24. The efficient implementation of this system requires in-depth changes to employment, training and educational systems. However, Europe has a level of experience: creation of employment centres or on-line portals where people can register as well as training systems, such as dual education. Various autonomous communities and cities in Spain have launched projects: placement periods in companies, training employment service personnel, creation of education networks involving businessmen and awareness campaigns.

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