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artículos destacados



## otsaila/febrero



DUO

CRESPO GARRIDO, María. **Medidas públicas que pueden potenciar la emancipación temprana. Fiscalidad de los rendimientos del trabajo y brecha salarial. Gasto público en educación e inserción laboral de menores de 30 años.** En: SEGADO SÁNCHEZ-CABEZUDO, Sagrario, coord. *Juventud, emancipación y trabajo salarial*. Cizur Menor (Navarra): Thompson, 2016, capítulo 12, 317-341. ISBN 978-84-9098-002-6

To tackle youth unemployment, in addition to public policies aimed at preventing family poverty and encouraging intergenerational programs, as well as promoting quality education, some experts propose certain solutions (reforming work experience contracts, grants and scholarships, social protection for part-time contracts, training contract to include training time as social security contribution, enhancing the prestige of dual training, etc.). Different labour costs, contributions to social security and fiscal pressures in each European country, determine the resources for job creation, and in this vain the European Union promotes a youth guarantee initiative to ensure that young people under 25 years of age receive a job offer after training with a reduction in social security contributions.



DUO

SOTOMAYOR MORALES, Eva. **Jóvenes españoles: las presiones del contexto económico y las nuevas demandas de consumo y estilos de vida.** En: SEGADO SÁNCHEZ-CABEZUDO, Sagrario, coord. *Juventud, emancipación y trabajo salarial*. Cizur Menor (Navarra): Thompson, 2016, capítulo 13, 343-362. ISBN 978-84-9098-002-6

In the context of the current crisis young people are not being given priority attention, as they are catered for through family support programs. They are more sensitive to economic cycles given the type of activities they carry out and the low quality of their jobs. Another feature of the situation is competitiveness, mobility, temporality and the temporary departures from the labour market (sometimes related to more free time) and a loss of purchasing power. This is caused by a market that does not adequately remunerate their performance, but at the same time puts pressure on them to consume high cost goods related to internet and communications and where not having them isolates them from their peers and opportunities of relationships and professional and personal progress. This use of technology generates addiction and inequality. In Europe there are different social policies to address the problems of this group. In the case of Spain these policies are unspecific, but social services should understand the new context and approach young people from this new technological environment use their codes to understand them and help them with the many problems and dangers they have to face in this context.



DUO

SEGADO SÁNCHEZ-CABEZUDO, Sagrario y Ana ESPERÓN. **Familia, formación y empleo en la transición de los jóvenes a la vida adulta.** En: SEGADO SÁNCHEZ-CABEZUDO, Sagrario, coord. *Juventud, emancipación y trabajo salarial*. Cizur Menor (Navarra): Thompson, 2016, capítulo 14, 363-380. ISBN 978-84-9098-002-6

The transition of young people to adulthood is conditioned by family and educational factors. The family is no stranger to changes in society and is influenced by greater permissiveness, hedonism and consumerism. Democratic educational models appear to prepare young people better for developing competences than negligent, authoritarian or permissive ones. For this transition education and employment is required. Although the former is of a high level, this does not imply adequate labour market insertion, and in addition, paradoxically, there is also a high school dropout rate in Spain. Meanwhile, employment for this sector of the population is characterized by instability and uncertainty, leaving young people quite often in a situation of social exclusion. In this context social services are key. Young people have no active role in defining social policies, few come close, especially for issues such as labour normalisation and subsistence cover, it might therefore be necessary that the relationship between the services and young people develops within a virtual environment in which young people have precisely a huge mobilisation capacity.

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