



**Youth**Partnership

# COUNTRY SHEET ON YOUTH POLICY SPAIN



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**Youth**Partnership  
Council of Europe  
European Commission



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## 1. Actors and structures

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Grupo Parlamentario Socialista (Socialist Parliamentary Group): 169 members

Grupo Parlamentario Popular en el Congreso (People's Parliamentary Group): 153 members

Grupo Parlamentario Catalán (Convergencia i Unió) (Convergence and Union Parliamentary Group): 10 members

Grupo Parlamentario Vasco (EAJ-PNV) (Basque Parliamentary Group): 6 members

Grupo Parlamentario de Izquierda Republicana-Izquierda Unida-Iniciativa per Catalunya Verds (Republican Left of Catalonia-United Left-Initiative for Catalonia Greens Parliamentary Group): 5 members

Grupo Parlamentario Mixto (Mixed Parliamentary Group): 7 members

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Deputy Director of the Youth Institute (see contact details above)

**Other Ministries involved in youth affairs:**

Cross-ministerial Working Group on Youth on Youth Policy (all Ministries)

**Cross-ministerial Working Group on the European Youth Pact:**

Cross- ministerial Working Group for the Spanish National Reform Programme, which is the framework for the implementation of the Lisbonne Strategy, including the European Youth Pact on youth issues.

**Parliamentary committee in charge of youth:** Committee of Equality

## **Correspondent for the European Knowledge Centre on Youth Policies:**

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- 

**Other: (Facts, findings, data, number of young people, youth unemployment rate, number of volunteers, etc.)**

See Youth report 2008 available on the web page:

<http://www.injuve.mtas.es/injuve/contenidos.item.action?id=1531688780&menuId=1627100828>

## **2. Legislation**

### **Constitution**

Spanish Constitution (1978)

### **Laws:**

See web page: <http://www.map.es/documentacion/legislacion/constitucion.html>

## **3. Political priorities, activities, etc.**

### **Spain's reaction to the proposed new Youth Strategy .**

The Spain's reaction to the proposed New Strategy is to support the European vision for youth, related with the renew Social Agenda.

Social Inclusion is for Spain an item totally transversal, and represents closed to employment and education, one of the most important political objectives, at this moment in Spain.

## **4. Implementation of EU youth priorities:**

### **4.1 Participation:**

The article 22 of Spanish Constitution of 1978, and the Organic Law 1/2002 of 22 march, ( BOE 073 de 26/03/20002), regulates the right of association, stresses and recognises the importance of the 'associative' phenomenon as an integration into society instrument, and sets forth that the public authorities must encourage the constitution and development of associations as well as offer advice and technical information to those involved in associative projects.

Capacity to establish associations: any individual with full capacity to act can establish associations and be part of them, freely and voluntarily. In the case of non-emancipated minors aged 14, they must have the consent of the parent or guardian responsible for them.

The Law regulates the establishment and functioning of associations, the rights and duties of members, the registration in the Associations' Register (national or autonomous community) and the support measures provided by the public administrations. There are different organised forms of youth participation

- a) Youth associations. The definition of youth association is defined in the legal system in relation to age and it refers to it as the formal gathering of individuals who have reached the age of 14 and have not yet reached 30. In accordance with that set forth in the Law on Associationism, these associations must be registered as youth associations in the corresponding registers for the sole purpose of publicity. In terms of the typology of youth associations, in Spain there are associations of the following nature: sports, religious, cultural, social/recreational clubs, musical, field trips, charity care, civic (made up of neighbours or consumers), pacifist, human rights defence, ecological or nature protection, student or professional institutes, political parties or organisations, trade union and feminist.
- b) The youth sections of other social collectives or non-governmental organisations must hold functional autonomy in their Statutes as well as their own organisation and government specific to youth matters.
- c) Federations of Youth Associations and/or Confederations of Youth Associations. The Federations group youth associations based on their geographical areas, whilst Confederations group youth Federations of different geographical areas

- d) Youth Councils. Youth Councils in Spain have been created as an instrument for "youth participation" in compliance with article 48 of the Spanish Constitution. These are entities governed by public law with own legal status and full capacity for fulfilling their objectives. The Spanish Youth Council comprises 71 youth organisations (17 Autonomous Community Youth Councils and 54 national youth entities) which represent a large variety of ideologies, opinions, objectives and beliefs.

At regional level, Youth Councils are participation, representation and consultation structures of the Youth associations of the respective Autonomous Communities.

At local level, in Spain there are a total of 118 local Youth Councils.

The Injuve promotes the social participation of young people through direct support to youth organisations and entities that offer services to young people at national level as well as to the initiatives performed by these entities

Young people's opinions on politics and youth participation, included in the YOUTH IN SPAIN 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.
- 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%).

## **4.2 Information**

Scope and topics of action of the Youth Information Services

The Spanish Youth Information network is characterised by a unique work and service style, based on the personalised handling of inquiries and specific preparation of information materials. They gather all the information of interest to be able to offer it to the young; they process and manage this information to deliver it in a practical, systematic and updated manner. The information, the main resource and service offered by the Youth Information structures, must be diverse, accurate and above all, useful, to allow young people to make decisions and be independent. The main areas and topics of information covered by the Youth Information Services in Spain can be divided into the following major areas:

- General Information: regarding generic issues included in youth policies and generalist information (legislation, competencies, European, national, regional, provincial and local scopes of action)
- Education: a core area for youths that covers everything related to the various educational resources and itineraries: official studies (curricula, centres, promotion and access systems), unofficial training, professional opportunities, accommodation for students, degree validations, grants...
- Work: this is another core area for most young people, both regarding labour and professional counselling and practical tasks: preparing a Curriculum Vitae, labour rights, starting a business, etc.
- Leisure and Culture: the YIS are mediators in the communication of other services (exhibition halls, theatres, etc.) and their activities and programmes.
- Society: this space includes the various aspects related to life in society: rights and obligations, environment, housing, citizen participation, associations and participation, cooperation...
- Health: contents, resources and services related to encouraging a healthy lifestyle and for prevention in the areas of nutrition, mental health, drug addiction, sexuality, AIDS, etc.

Resources and services. As far as all of the resources and services offered by the Youth Information Services in Spain, these can be summarised as follows:

- Personalised service according to each user's needs: to answer questions, clarify issues, provide tools, etc.
- Self-reference: the YIS are spaces that encourage and facilitate the active search for information by the young themselves: notice boards, shelves, self-help computers, etc.
- Specialised counselling: counselling provides quality information to the youth information services, and meet specific needs of the Spanish youth. They can be provided face to face or online.
- Document funds: it is common for YIS to offer generic document funds regarding youth issues or specific on matters of particular interest for young people. To date, the main funds of the information services have been bibliographic, included in more or less specialised libraries.
- Publications library: this is quite a common resource in Spanish YIS. Generally it has been conceived as a space for perusal of the daily press, although more and more they have specialised in those topics of interest for the young through funds of specialised journals.
- Access to the Internet: conceived from the YIS with a double aim: as a place for youths to access and manage TIC within the framework of the new digital culture and as an information resource for the youths who manage their own specific information searches.
- Distribution of Information: the Youth Information Services are not conceived as static sites to receive young users, but rather seek and offer all types of initiatives and services aimed at decentralising information and bringing it to the young in their own environments: homes, educational centres, places of leisure, etc.
- Processing of youth cards: most of the youth information services offer processing and management of national and international youth cards: Under 26, ISIC, REAJ, TEACHER, Volunteer Card, among others.
- Housing, employment services,...: the YIS very often offer tools to search for jobs, public housing for rent, etc.
- Support of activities: frequently information services collaborate with other activities of the Administration, and of other entities: managing enrolments, ticket sales, awards, etc.

Another way to communicate information, especially used in rural areas, neighbourhoods or educational centres in some regions is the mobile information service *Informa-bus*.

On the other hand, the gradual introduction of the Internet in halls is leading to new ways to find information, either through specific sites on any field or area of activity, or through the web sites of the Youth Institutes or Centres themselves, which are growing, and offer through this means an additional or alternative service to the one provided by the centres

Also, there is a plentiful and growing number of Town councils and local entities with their own web sites with information sections addressed at young people on the activities conducted for youth and topics of interest for this population.

Likewise, there is an increasing number of information distribution lists through e-mail and tailored information services through SMS messages to mobile telephones.

Groups of youths have been able to participate in the processes of creation, preparation and communication of information focused on their interests, within the scope of action of their organisation, centre, neighbourhood or entity.

The main mechanisms guaranteeing the quality of the information addressed at young people are the following:

- Acceptance of the principles of the European Youth Information Charter, which represent the standard guidelines for youth information services
- In order to provide Youth Information Services, the Youth Information Agencies in Spain must sign a contract or collaboration agreement which establishes quality criteria and acceptance of the principles of the ERYICA Charter for youth information and counselling.
- The training of youth specialists and informers, with a continuous update of their knowledge.

In practice, the Spanish Youth Information Services are gradually incorporating into their work different evaluation tools and instruments. The most common ones are:

- 1- Registering of user enquiries
- 2- Employment of research tools to identify needs, such as:
  - Observatories
  - Surveys
  - Interviews and focus groups
- 3- Evaluation indicators

- Resource indicators
- Information indicators

Currently about 75% of the YIS conduct some monitoring of their users, with a greater or lesser degree of rigour and detail, depending on their capabilities and resources. INJUVE's Information Unit also, since 1996, systemically conducts a general user survey to learn about the information processes and general needs of the young of the whole of Spain. This same Service did a Census in 2005 of the YIS in Spain by means of a comprehensive and rigorous questionnaire to gather information and at the same time, set indicators on the operating characteristics of the services: type of services, spaces, signage, material resources (furnishings, electronic and computer equipment...), staff, etc.

In some autonomous regions increasing the quality of the information offered the young has become a priority objective that has led to specific actions such as the application of quality systems in some network services, the application of quality training of the network professionals or the implementation of mandatory core courses for the information professionals.

The youth information centres and services will strive to ensure equal access to information for all youths, regardless of their location, origin, sex, religion, or social class. Special attention will be given to disadvantaged groups, as well as to those with specific needs.

Youth groups with the greatest problems to access youth information services in Spain are characterised by:

- Belonging to the youngest group (aged 15-19). This group mostly does not visit youth information centres looking for answers to their activities and life concerns
- Geographical disadvantages, due to distances from the larger centres where services and infrastructures of social and cultural interest are located. Given the problems of communication and access between various zones in the same territory, due to lack of means, and transport infrastructures or the geographical configuration of the territory
- Situations characterised by scarce financial resources, which do not allow equal access to information for all
- Those situations in which cultural factors and education level of the population directly affect access to the community's cultural and social offering, for example: deprived neighbourhoods of large cities and areas inhabited by ethnic

minorities or predominantly immigrant populations, characterised by an inadequate or limited contact with public bodies, scarce schooling and who tend to close up.

### **4.3 Voluntary activities**

In Spain, it is important to highlight that many of the policies and actions undertaken in the area of voluntary work have not been expressly formulated or aimed at youth in general, but rather that they cover all voluntary workers as a whole. Nevertheless, considering that the majority of people involved in voluntary work are young people, in fact it could nearly be said that the orientation of policies in this area includes young people automatically.

In Spain, a country which more than one million people dedicate their time and effort is to others through the more than 15.000 non governmental organisations, the development of organised voluntary work constitutes today collective open challenge which is nevertheless rooted with a long tradition which has been in place over many years in our state and with the significant number of associations that are developing multiple voluntary work organisations.

Youth information services in Spain- youth information centres, youth information bureau and youth information points- offer information and advising on volunteer work opportunities, just as Youth Councils and Associations.

According to data of a study of the Ministry of Employment and Social Subjects "ONGs, foundations and their contribution to employment ", the first way to attract volunteers is by using known personnel that work in the organisation (41%), the staff of the volunteer work (31%), the attraction of the volunteers among known volunteers of the organisation (19%), and the promotion in universities and institutes (18%)

The potentials of new technologies of information and communication are used to attract volunteers. Through Internet volunteer staff, information services and documentation has been put into function.

Also existing initiatives through which young people have the opportunity to develop an "inline volunteer service" or "virtual volunteer work", which means, carry out tasks through the Internet.

The stake for using the Web as an average mean of diffusion on volunteer work and catching new volunteers represents a growing tendency.

Some websites in Spain offer enough information on volunteer work: Internet is conceived as an excellent mean to exchange information and experiences and the web pages give an answer to some questions, such as for example: How can I

become a volunteer? In which areas can volunteer work be done? Is it any special formation necessary? Is it difficult to do volunteer work in a foreign country? What risks are there?

On the other hand, the autonomous administrations have developed information and consultancy services for the volunteers with the idea of making available different opportunities for participating in volunteer activities:

- sponsored by both private and public entities;
- to report on conferences, seminars, meetings and other events that are organized by the Community
- to distribute documentation in reference to the formative schedule of the volunteers;
- to offer counselling in reference to legislation concerning the volunteers.

Some of the Autonomous Communities have a wide network of information booths where young people can go to receive information about volunteering; an example of that is the Network of information booths for volunteers in the Community of Madrid, which operates offices in eleven municipalities in the region and by means of a toll free telephone number to aid and counsel volunteers and the NGOs.

Young people can go there to get information and counselling about the types of volunteer work they can do, about the associations that work within the environment for which they will volunteer, about the formative courses they will undergo, and about signing up for specific activities.

Other communities have established regional offices for volunteer work that by means of the Internet and mailing lists can spread the word about courses, programs and meetings for volunteers. There are also information and counselling services available via a toll-free telephone number.

Also, some of the youth information and counselling services have a technician who specializes on the subject matter.

In addition, the web pages of the Mayor's Office and other local entities have information sections intended for young people in reference to events for youths and matters of interest concerning volunteer work. Volunteer organizations and especially the network of Platforms and coordinators of NGOs, have available, for the most part, information and counseling services concerning volunteer work; they make available to the public a documentation and publication service and they edit publications, informative bulletins and interactive CD-ROMs with the idea of promoting volunteer work among young people. In different publications they make sure they explain what it means to be a volunteer, they inform about a volunteer's rights and duties and

describe how to reach an association or NGO that is seeking their services. Organizing events, fairs, forums, and seminars in universities is another way for organizations to reach a young public. Other initiatives such as the Solidarity Bus try to make available to colleges and institutes information about the possibilities of volunteer work.

Moreover, the great majority of these organizations rely on web pages and e-mail (distribution lists) to keep people informed about their activities.

Universities have also developed supportive structures with the idea of promoting and channeling participation by developing their own line of work and initiatives. In some Spanish universities there are specific information and counselling offices that provide information concerning volunteer programs inside and outside the university; and they put young people in touch with the programs in which they have shown interest. Young people fill out a form and go through an interview so that they can state how much time they can spare and they can choose the program that best fits their preferences. They also offer general formative courses and they provide insurance and a volunteer identification card.

Web pages concerning supportive subjects can be found in 51 universities; their basic function is informative and creating awareness in reference to cooperation, volunteer work and solidarity by means of campaigns, projects, encouraging research, events, conferences, courses, etc.

#### **4.4 Better knowledge:**

##### **Youth report 2008:**

<http://www.injuve.mtas.es/injuve/contenidos.item.action?id=1531688780&menuId=1627100828>

##### **Surveys:**

<http://www.injuve.mtas.es/injuve/contenidos.type.action?type=1296440931&menuId=1296440931&miMenu=Estadísticas>

<http://www.injuve.mtas.es/injuve/contenidos.type.action?type=1549947314&menuId=1549947314&miMenu=Sondeos%20de%20opinión>

##### **Studies:**

<http://www.injuve.mtas.es/injuve/contenidos.type.action?type=1579146&menuId=1579146&miMenu=Estudios%20e%20Investigaciones>

##### **Youth Magazine:**

<http://www.injuve.mtas.es/injuve/contenidos.type.action?type=1408152728&menuId=1408152728&miMenu=Revista%20Juventud>

##### **Guides:**

## **5. Implementation of the European Youth Pact**

European Youth Pact has been in 2005 a big revolution because it represents the principle Youth demands, in employment and housing. Spanish Government since 2005 has given a big effort to implement actions that facilitates Youth emancipation (employment and housing)

On the frame of the European Youth Pact, a national plan in 2005 related to the youth employment indicates those aims

- 1) To reduce the unemployment of young people from 22,1% to a 18,6% in 2010
- 2) To increase the number of enterprises in a 25%, specially by youth and women

The Government creates some measures to increase youth employment, to improve a better functioning of labour Institutions and to promote self-employment and social economy:

- Since 2006, Spanish Government set up a network of 195 Youth Emancipation Services in all the territory in collaboration with autonomous Communities, Ceuta y Melilla and big Municipalities.
- In 2008, Injuve with the collaboration of Portuguese Youth Institute set up a boarder youth emancipation office in Extremadura to give a public service to young people Portuguese and Spanish between the age of 15 and 35 which are unemployed, which want to get a better job, which want to complete their training, which need to know their labour rights, which need to find a house.

### **5.1 Employment of young people**

The employment of youth is the way to gain independence and the principal reason for youth emancipation

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.

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.

Youth Emancipation Programme, deal to ensure the access to a dignified and quality job for young people. This programme represents a new way of Youth policy

Youth Emancipation programme is conformed by different elements as: an on line youth emancipation office, the programme of Microcredits, informatics tools for the elaboration of a CV, a plan to create an Enterprise or company, a programme of young Cooperants, a programme of youth housing Agency.

Youth Emancipation Services represent for young people: information centres, counselling, coaching, and training to a job or a self-employment and also as renew youth housing agency

Youth Emancipation Services, are a public service that focuses youth integration to the labour force, and promote the access to a house

Youth Emancipation services represent the strong collaboration between Injuve and Autonomous Communities

We have in this programme different youth emancipation services:

- a) The services which work is focussed to the job, self-employment, labour rights, training
- b) The services which their work is focussed to the housing: information for access to a house, renting and selling houses for young people
- c) Services which their work is focussed to the employment and housing

**On employment matter, the information must be organised**

- 1.- Self employment. Information about employment public services, public and private search engine, for job offers, grants, summerjobs, competition, job abroad, etc
- 2.- Job for a company: the information will be about promotion services for the entrepreneur, single point of contact, grants for entrepreneur, big knowledge about self-employment, limited company, telematics tool, etc
- 3.- Social and labour rights and prevention of labour risks: the information provided will be about the social and labour services, trade unions, employers, prevention services, telematics tools
- 4.- Training. They try to provide information about the different trainings offers in the region

**On housing matter, the information provided will be about:**

- 1.- Grants and public allowance for the access to the housing at regional, and local level
- 2.- List of offering social protection houses: information about different promotions of social houses, selling and renting, necessary application forms for those houses
- 3.- Youth mortgage: information about financial products, specially in collaboration with public administrations, application forms and requirements for applying
- 4.- Subsidies for other costs (notary's office): information about the tax benefits in big cities...

**Reconciliation of professional and private life**

Since its entry into force, the Law on the Reconciliation of Work and Family Life (Orden APU/3902/2005, 15<sup>th</sup> December) is increasingly being included in collective agreements, even though the number is still low. Reconciling does not depend only on the inclusion of specific conditions in collective bargaining agreements exclusively as a reference to the Law. It must be taken into account in all aspects of the agreement (hiring, working day, leave, occupational health, etc.). In recent years, strenuous efforts have been made by the social agents to include this in collective agreements. An example can be seen in the 2002 Collective Negotiation Agreement signed by employers and trade unions, which includes a commitment on both sides to negotiate the reconciliation of work and family life.

Despite the new legal regulations, it is clear that it is almost only women who reconcile, foregoing their careers and accepting part-time work and a double day's work.

Maternity still affects women's promotion prospects, often leaving them on the fringes of the labour market.

Care for elderly persons, persons with disabilities and young children is being undertaken by a new group of women. Not only are certain jobs feminised, but those

jobs, as a result of the poor working conditions, are taken by persons in the lowest social strata.

The limited participation by women in the collective bargaining process has a lot to do with their limited participation in explicitly stating their interests during the process of drafting collective agreements.

## **6. Currently ongoing government priorities in the youth field:**

**Employment:** See the information given before, and the Youth Emancipation Programme set up by INJUVE

**Housing:** 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 housing situation in Spain generates consequences where youth and social exclusion interact:**

### **Residential exclusion.**

An increase in social polarisation due to the place of residence. A person's income allows him or her to have access to a certain type of housing, leading to the socio-economic fragmentation of our cities.

- The complexity of public housing policy, the different responsibilities of the administrations, the overlap of plans, direct and indirect aid, mortgage rules, technical regulations, coefficients and quotas leads to chaos and confusion among the public, who are forced into the free market for housing as a result of the lack of institutions or bodies which centralise information and advise potential house buyers.
- The declassification of officially subsidised housing, that is, its entry into the free market, by prior administrative authorisation and order, when the minimum legal period of protection has elapsed is raising prices and encouraging speculation in the real estate market, especially in the market for officially protected housing.
- A vast number of empty homes are being left unoccupied until their prices rise. It is more profitable for the owners to leave them empty than to rent or refurbish them. This leads to the dilapidation of historic city centres, with no action being taken by the different administrations.
- High cost of rent. Very often, the cost of renting is only slightly lower than the monthly mortgage repayment. And owners are very reluctant to lower rents if they are not pressured by a public rented housing policy.
- The construction and supply of new housing is designed for an unreal demand. Practically no simple homes are designed with young people, immigrants or groups with financial or access difficulties in mind. New building is designed to impose a

housing model based on enormous sacrifices, requiring family income that could otherwise be allocated to quality of life (health, diet, education, leisure, etc.) to be spent on housing.

- Financial exclusion. Job insecurity and instability do not only exclude the purchase of free market housing, but also other types of access, other than purchase. They also exclude access to some types of public aid, although it may seem very paradoxical, due to insufficient income.
- Official policies are conditioned by factors related to the free market: the price of land, the shortage of land for subsidised housing, the shortage of developers, since private developments are more profitable, the use of land as a source of income for local councils, etc.
- The sacrifice required to buy a home is so great that it is usually an obstacle to geographical mobility. Someone with a twenty-year mortgage is reluctant to move elsewhere, which means that the supposed efficiency of allocation of resources in a dynamic economy is undermined by structural factors. Furthermore, it translates into a contradiction of the system itself.
- In the case of young people with hearing difficulties, as well as the financial problems of buying and maintaining a home, there are also additional problems related to the adaptations needed to make the home accessible, since sufficient financial aid is not provided to carry out those adaptations and the initial design of the buildings does not provide the accessibility required by these young people with hearing difficulties. Youth emancipation services have been set up in order to resolve all the problems that Youth have related to housing. Also the Spanish Youth Council has a site web called “**ayudasviviendajoven.es**”, which is the first portal that inform about all the possibilities, subventions, grants, opportunities on futures houses, published by municipalities, Autonomous Communities and the State itself. A portal for all young people, without any informatics knowledge about technologies and about housing could access easily to the information in his territory.

### **Culture and Creativity**

Injuve promotes every year the artistic creation of young people, through the restoration of buildings, addressed to “Spaces for the young creation”. In those spaces, Injuve with the collaboration of Autonomous Communities, you promote their artistic initiative and the participation of those young artists.

An “Space for young creation”, is a meeting point, a place for the acquirement and exchange of knowledge, where young people, with an artistic initiative, can develop it.

It's a network of specific spaces for youth, where they can use as own spaces, polyvalent spaces, for making music, rehearse theatre, and working artistic technics as painting and sculpture; spaces that allow youth as meeting places, creative leisure, with the possibility to make concerts and other events.

Every year Injuve organise public calling for price in youth creation, in those categories: Visual arts, Comics, Design, Contemporary Music, Theatre, Narrative and Poetry.

And also Autonomous Communities and big cities, organise public calls for price in all the modalities.

## **7. Planned youth events, conferences, seminars, projects, etc.**

Youth Event in Jerez de la Frontera 13-15 April 2010, together with the meeting of General Directors of Youth in EU countries