

The impact of the economic crisis on youth trajectories. A case study from Southern Europe.

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Abstract

This paper analyses the impact of the economic crisis on the patterns of transition followed by Catalan young people. In particular, it does so by examining to what extent the crisis has affected the extension, de-linearization, reversibility and diversification of their trajectories. These processes have been detected at the European level and are often linked to a context of greater opportunities. The paper focuses on Catalonia, an example of a familistic youth regime. Results show that, in a context of crisis, and for the Catalan case, transitions take longer, linearity and reversibility increase and, although vulnerability rises, the typical trajectories remain stable. Thus, risk-avoidance, mostly through family support, has become even a more dominant strategy than during the expansive economic period. This reinforcement of the traditional pattern of transition, in which the family of origin has a central role, is expected to strengthen social reproduction.

Keywords

Transitions, trajectories, welfare regimes, Catalonia, Spain, reversibility, de-linearization, diversification, extension

Biographical note

Pau Serracant is a sociologist specialized in youth issues. He works as the Research Coordinator of the Catalan Youth Observatory (Catalan Youth Agency), where he has conducted several researches on youth reality and youth policies. He has specialized in youth transitions and directed the last Catalan Youth Surveys (2007 and 2012), including the General report. He coordinated the evaluation of the Catalan Youth Plan and was a member of the Steering Committee on Youth Policies of the Council of Europe and of the Board of the ESA's research network "Youth and Generation".

Contact

Postal address: GEPS. Edifici B. Despatx B3-119-2. Facultat de Ciències Polítiques i Sociologia. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Bellaterra. 08193. Spain

E-mail: pserracant@gmail.com

General trends in youth trajectories

Over the last decades European societies have experienced major transformations, described by social thinkers such as Bauman (1992), Castells (1996), Beck (1992) and Giddens (1991). The changes they identify have modified life course patterns (Mayer, 2001) and youth, as a particularly vulnerable and intense life course phase, has been especially affected. There has been a broad debate concerning the nature and scale of these changes (Pollock, 2008), but there is a general consensus that four major changes have been identified at the European level: the extension (Cavalli and Galland, 1993), de-linearization (EGRIS, 2001 and 2002; Baizán *et al*, 2002), reversibility (Machado, 2000 and EGRIS, 2001) and diversification (Stauber and Walther, 2002) of youth trajectories:

- The **extension** of the youth phase was first indicated by Cavalli and Galland (1993). A broad consensus has emerged that this phase increased in length over the 20th century and that this extension has accelerated in recent decades. The aforementioned authors have conceptualized youth as a phase of life more than as a transitional moment; others even defend the arrival of a new period of life — e.g. Arnett's *emerging adulthood* (2000). The extension of youth is related to the extension of the four subtransitions that form it: the increase of the level of instruction of the new generations linked to the extension of the educational period; the delay in the labour transition due to the enlargement of the educational period and the increased vulnerability of young people in the labour market; and the delay in leaving home and forming one's own family due to the enlargement of the previous subtransitions and to the cultural changes that many authors link to the concept of postmodernity. On the other hand, youth also extends its *lower end*, i.e. the emergence among adolescents of attitudes and behaviours that previously were typical of the youth phase.
- The second dimension of change is the rise of **non-linear transitions**. In fordist societies, the traditional sequence of transition into adulthood implied a relatively short period of studying; followed by a (again relatively) quick labour market insertion; a short stay at the parental home after that, followed by leaving home, massively through marriage; and shortly afterwards having the first child. It has been argued that this linear pattern was not as common as it is believed, and that the underestimation of non-linear patterns in the past may be due to theoretical and methodological issues. However, there is a wide consensus that non-linear transitions are increasing and that have replaced linearity as the dominant pattern (Pollock, 2008). The idea of a change from linear (rigid) to non-linear (flexible) societies can be found in authors such as the aforementioned Bauman, Beck or Giddens; it reached the field of life course studies (Buchmann, 1989), and it is now commonly accepted in youth studies. Today, in a post-fordist model of transition (Baizán *et al*, 2002), working before the end of the educational career, lifelong learning or leaving home before achieving occupational stability have become more frequent.
- **Reversibility** refers to the return to a stage, which, in the linear logic, has been *overcome*, i.e. returning to inactivity (from activity) or to the parental home (after having left it). In the traditional patterns of transition, once one phase had been overcome it was unusual to return to the previous one. The stability characteristic of the fordist societies facilitated a smooth transition into the labour market; and personal life, in a context of *solid values* (Bauman, 1992), tended to follow the same linear patterns. In our postfordist societies, reversibility of events has grown, to the extent that can be a dominant characteristic of the youth transition. A *yo-yo image* (Machado, 2001 and EGRIS, 2001) has been used to describe these types of trajectories. Reversibility is one of the mechanisms through which the linearity of transitions has been broken, but it can also occur without changing the traditional sequence of sub-transitions.
- **Diversification** is the last of the considered transformations, which constitutes a general trend in contemporary societies. This issue is closely linked to the general debate on individualization, which also affects the life cycle. The de-standardisation of transitions has been explained as the outcome of the increase of self-reflexive processes in a context of fading of the social constraints (Beck 1992); however, Furlong and Cartmel (1997) argued that the de-standardisation of trajectories means that now individuals have to face alone the old structural constraints. Leccardi (2005) explains this process as “biographical subjectivization”. In any case, there is a consensus that, in the past, transition trajectories were relatively short and mostly linear, and therefore the

diversity of typical trajectories was reduced. The extension of the youth phase and the rise of non-linear and reversible trajectories have widened the scope of pathways that a young person may follow. In the “fordist” model of transition the types of trajectory were few; today, Stauber and Walther (2002) use the concept of de-standardisation to explain the change to a context in which diversity and unpredictability are the norm.

Much of the debate on these changes has focused on the extent to which they result from an improvement of the living conditions and opportunities new generations have. The *choice biography* concept (Du Bois-Reymond, 1995) emphasizes the self-reflective construction of the young person’s biography in a context of greater resources (economic growth and consolidation of social policies). According to this perspective, social inequalities are declining and the trajectory an individual follows is much less predictable than in the past and depends largely on his/her conscious decisions. This has been widely disputed, notably by Furlong and Cartmel (1997), who have pointed out that the persistence of structural constraints are hidden by “biographical subjectivization” (Leccardi, 2005).

These changes have not occurred with the same intensity throughout Europe, as they depend on the situation and characteristics of each country. Esping-Andersen’s (1990) typology of welfare regimes has been used in order to explain the variability in youth transitions across Europe. Cavalli and Galland (1995), Walther (2006), Van de Velde (2008) and Blossfeld *et al* (2005) have produced complementary models that show the influence of institutional and cultural factors on the dominant patterns of transition in each country. Van de Velde (2005) highlights the interaction between dominant values and welfare regimes in shaping these patterns.

According to her results, the comprehensive Nordic welfare regime supports actively individualised, experimental and long transitions; the State tends to guarantee a certain independence from coming of age and, through universal and flexible social policies, stimulates a long educational career combined with periods of professional activity. The Continental regime has a corporate bias that pushes young people to “place themselves” within a stratified educational system, which tends to define the future social identity and position of the individual; under this pressure, trajectories tend to be linear and quick and family support (or partial dependency) is legitimated. Transitions in the Anglo-Saxon countries are marked by their liberal culture and welfare regime, which encourages an early and risky autonomy among young people; youth trajectories tend to be shorter and work-orientated; leaving home is expected, and tends to happen, at an early age; usually longer educational careers are self-financed, followed by a quick access to paid work and to marital and parental statuses. Finally, the logic of “installing oneself” characteristic of Southern Europe results from its labour market segmentation and weak public policies, which strengthen family ties. There, the dominant pattern of (a delayed) transition consists in “getting a stable job, getting married and buying a house” (Van de Velde, 2008: 62). Moreno (2012) and Lesnard *et al* (2010) confirm that the transition to adulthood in Southern Europe remains marked by its historical family systems. Moreno describes a

“familism embedded in the culture and a transition regime within a welfare system characterized by limited development of youth emancipation support policies. Thus, intergenerational solidarity and a [family] dependence culture play a much greater role than in Northern European countries as a protective mechanism against the risk of exclusion and poverty. In the case of Spain, the combination of both factors has given rise to a strategy based on negotiation between parents and children for limited autonomy within the parental home. This is reflected in the extended transition to adulthood and the scarce value placed on independence” (*op cit*: 42).

Youth trajectories in Catalonia as a case study from Southern Europe

This paper analyses the impact of the economic crisis, through the filter of the familistic *youth transition regime* (Walther, 2006), on the trajectories followed by Catalan young people in their transition into adulthood. This case study should shed some light on the nature and dynamics of the general trends of change in youth trajectories identified at the European level.

Catalonia is a Spanish region (“Autonomous Community”) with a population of 7,546,522 inhabitants, of which 1,795,650 (23.8%) are young people between the ages of 15 and 34 (Continuous Population Census, 2013). Catalonia has a high degree of political autonomy, although most of the

main policy areas that affect young people (such as the structure of the educational system, educational subsidies, labour market laws and family assistance) depend on the central administration. Catalonia is part of Ferrera's (1996) *Southern model of welfare*, characterised by a highly segmented labour market, where most young people develop the role of outsiders, dealing with high structural unemployment, temporary contracts, low wages, an extended informal economy and, most recently, over-qualification. The scarce occupational opportunities are not balanced by social policies, as social insurance schemes are limitedⁱ and contributory, which reinforces social reproduction. These structural constraints tend to increase individuals dependency on the resources and support their families can provide. Strong intergenerational ties and social reproduction tend to be the outcomes of this model (Alegre, 2011).

Research on youth trajectories in Catalonia has shown that even during the previous expansive economic cycle this familistic welfare regime stimulates traditional patterns of transition. This means that *linear*, *non-reversible* and *extended* trajectories tend to be dominant. Moreover, only a reduced set of typical trajectories (*limited diversity*) was found (Miret *et al*, 2008 and Serracant, 2011).

This restricted impact of the general trends of change in youth trajectories in Catalonia could be explained by the characteristics of its welfare regime: the age-based labour market segmentation and the weakness of social policies renders the family as the key actor in shaping the opportunities a young person has. In the end, family support materialises in the form of a long cohabitation in the parental home that allows young people to achieve university qualifications, occupational stability or financial savings. Thus, the combination of strong family ties, a segmented labour market especially harmful to young people and the weakness of public policies favours a linear logic in which each step is carefully taken.

The current economic crisis has increased the vulnerability of young people in the labour market and weakened the policies and programmes that could offer them alternative resources. In Southern Europe this has occurred to a much higher degree than in the rest of Europe. In Catalonia, from 2007 to 2013 the unemployment rate has raised from 6.5% to 23.4%, and there are important age-based differences: the rate has passed from 5.7% to 19.3% among those older than 29; and from 9.3% to 37.1% among people aged 16 to 29. Thus, youth unemployment follows a similar pattern than in most European countries (it tends to double the adults' rate); however, the high general unemployment turns into extremely high youth unemployment. Moreover, the length of the crisis results into long-term unemployment: in 2013, 44.0% of the unemployed young people had been in this situation for at least one year, and only 16.8% of them were entitled to unemployment benefitsⁱⁱ. Thus, despite the fact that housing costs have dropped substantially during the crisis (-22.5%)ⁱⁱⁱ, between 2007 and 2012 the poverty rate among young people has raised from 14.9% to 21.6% (INE).

To what extent has the crisis altered the dominant patterns of transition? There has been little quantitative research on the impact of the current economic crisis on youth trajectories. The economic crisis and the reduced public spending could stimulate a conservative strategy; spread anomic, unstable choices; or simply promote pragmatic adjustments. However, researches carried out both in the U.S. (Harris, 2010) and Europe (Gentile, 2010) indicate that the crisis tends to reinforce traditional, conservative patterns^{iv}. Moreover, the differences in the youth welfare regimes previously explained suggest that uncertain contexts, where youth vulnerability becomes a structural feature, stimulate traditional patterns of transition.

For the Spanish case, Moreno (2012) finds that in a context of crisis youth trajectories are massively dependent on both residential and economic support from their families. Gentile's research (2010) focuses on young people's housing strategies (including *boomerang kids*) during the crisis and confirms family dependence. However, it is important to analyse how the crisis has *modified* youth trajectories, as this could shed some light on the nature of the patterns of change in youth transitions.

Following these previous findings, this research hypothesizes that, for the Catalan case, the economic crisis will have reinforced the traditional pattern of transition into adulthood in Southern Europe. In particular, our research compares the main trajectories of transition between the last economically expansive and current recessionary periods. Specifically, we analyse the extent to which the economic crisis has affected the extension, de-linearization, reversibility and diversification of youth

trajectories. Thus, from one period to the other the authors expect to find an increase in the *extension* and *linearity* of the trajectories and a decrease in the *diversity* of the main trajectories followed by young people. Finally, the authors expect to find an increase in the *reversibility* of youth trajectories, although delimited to the first years of the crisis. This last trend would constitute a temporary change in the traditional pattern. It would be explained by the fact that the crisis may have affected some of the young people that started their transitions before it begun (i.e., losing their jobs and/or having to return to the parental home). Later on reversibility should decrease as in a linear and extended logic steps are carefully taken.

The underlying mechanism that would stimulate these changes is an adaptation of young people's (and their families') desires to the reduced opportunities available in a context of crisis. The interaction of desires and opportunities not only impinges on the transition to independent status (Van de Velde, 2008) and strategies adopted to leave the parental home (Jurado, 2001), but on educational and occupational mobility as well (Beller and Hout, 2006).

The operationalization of the indicators used to measure these changes is explained in the results section in order to facilitate comprehension.

Data

This research is primarily based on the *Catalan Youth Survey* from 2007 and 2012, an official survey of the Catalan regional government and carried out with the support of the Catalan Statistical Institute. The Catalan Youth Survey is fully representative of the Catalan young population. It focuses on youth transitions, although it also offers limited information on other issues, such as cultural consumption, participation and health. Its most relevant characteristic for our purpose is that the questionnaire includes three sets of retrospective questions on educational, labour and housing/family sub-transitions. Introducing retrospective questions in a standard survey is a more affordable and quick method to achieve information to reconstruct life-course trajectories than setting up a panel survey, and *attrition* is avoided. However, the information gathered is less reliable, as interviewees are asked to recall events that may have happened long ago (Giele and Elder, 1998). To try to minimize this, the questionnaire should ask for *basic events* in the individual's life. This is what the Catalan Youth Survey does, and the two previous surveys (2002 and 2007) have proved its consistency when used to recreate the basic features of the individual's trajectories. Finally, comparisons between both surveys can only refer to the Catalan population with Spanish nationality, as foreign born young people were underrepresented in the 2007 sample. The main technical characteristics of both surveys are summarized next:

Table 1. Technical characteristics of the Catalan Youth Survey.

Issue	Catalan Youth Survey 2007	Catalan Youth Survey 2012
Universe	15 to 34 years	
Sample	2,400	3,002
Stratification variables	Catalan provinces and municipality size	
Sampling	Two-steps sampling. First unit: municipalities; second unit: individuals (by sex and age group)	
Selected municipalities	92	85
Source to select the individuals	Continuous population census	
Error	+/- 2,9	+/- 2,7
Method of administration	Face to face	
Place of interview	Interviewee's home	
Average length	35 min.	34 min.
Fieldwork dates	January-March	April-August

Source: Miret *et al* (2008) and Serracant (2013)

In addition, some complementary information has been extracted from the Catalan Labour Force Survey.

Results: the impact of the current economic crisis on the trajectories of transition

In order to analyse the impact of the economic crisis on youth trajectories, our attention will focus on the effect it has on the four tendencies identified at the European level (extension, reversibility, non-linearity and diversification). Each of these four patterns of change will be defined and operationalized and results calculated for 2007 (at the peak of economic growth) and 2012 (when the crisis was well advanced). The source of data will be the Catalan Youth Survey except in those cases where there are official standard indicators from the Labour Force Survey.

Extension

As it has been hypothesized, in a context of crisis, and especially in a familistic youth regime, it is expected that trajectories will take longer, as young people will adopt conservative strategies in order to avoid risks. Thus, the traditional pattern of *waiting* in the parental home and delaying the key sub-transitions should be reinforced.

In order to measure the extension of youth trajectories, four indicators have been selected, each of them referring to a particular sub-transition. The indicators are shown in the first column of Table 2. In this case, the data is split into age groups in order to control the influence of variations in the demographic structure (in 2007 there were more young people aged 15 to 19 than in 2012, where the 30 to 34 year old age group was bigger)^v. The age groups vary depending on the number of cases in the sample.

Table 2. Extension of the trajectory by sub-transition and age group. Young people aged 16 to 34^{vi}. Catalonia, 2007 and 2012. Percentage^{vii}.

Sub-transition ^{viii}	Age group	Year	
		2007	2012
Educational % of students	16 to 19	74.5	83.4
	20 to 24	45.2	52.6
	25 to 29	21.3	19.9
	30 to 34	12.3	12.5
	Total	31.1	35.6
Labour % employed	16 to 24	50.0	25.1
	25 to 29	85.8	70.7
	30 to 34	87.2	75.5
	Total	73.0	54.3
Housing % left home	16 to 24	8.1	6.6
	25 to 29	44.1	44.5
	30 to 34	74.8	73.9
	Total	41.3	39.4
Family* % with children	15 to 19	0.0	0.2
	20 to 24	2.3	1.9
	25 to 29	8.8	9.5
	30 to 34	38.3	41.1
	Total	11.5	11.8

Source: Labour Force Survey 2007 and 2012 (Idescat). Annual data.

* Source: Catalan Youth Survey 2007 and 2012 (General Directorate for Youth).

Results are with some exceptions as expected: the economic crisis is extending the youth phase, i.e. delaying the achievement of certain goals. This has happened through a delay in the educational and labour transition. Thus, the proportion of young people that study has grown, especially among the younger age groups; and those young people that have achieved and maintain an occupation have decreased dramatically. However, these changes have not led to an important delay in the housing transition. This could be explained by the fact that young people living outside the parental home

were already a minority before the crisis, especially in the age group 16-24. In other words, in a Southern European context, this age group tends to remain at the parental home regardless of their activity status (be it student, unemployed or employed). Complementary, it has to be considered that housing costs have dropped substantially during this period^{ix}, which may have diminished the drop in the proportion of those who live outside the parental home. Finally, the data show a minimum increase in the proportion of young people with children.

Reversibility

As in the case of extension, the change from a context of economic growth to one of crisis reversibility is expected to increase reversibility -especially during the first years. After a certain period, it is expected that a conservative strategy of a delayed transition might reduce reversibility.

In this research, reversibility is considered to occur when, in a particular sub-transition, the individual returns to a previous stage. For example, with regard to the educational sub-transition, reversibility occurs among those young people that had ended their studies only to subsequently return to school. In this paper, in order to limit the analysis to the expansion and recession periods, reversibility refers only to those individuals that (apparently) finished the sub-transition (i.e., stopped studying) and returned to it during each of these periods. The indicators selected to measure reversibility can be seen in the first column of Table 3.

Table 3. Reversibility in the trajectory by sub-transition and period. Young people aged 15 to 34. Catalonia, 2003-2007 and 2008-2012. Percentage.

Sub-transition	Period	
	Expansion (2003-2007)	Recession (2008-2012)
Educational % of young people that stopped studying and returned to doing so	22.5	28.9
Labour % of young people that started working and returned to inactivity or unemployment	14.6	14.7
Housing % of young people that left the parental home and returned to it	7.8	14.3
Family % of young people that started living with their partner and ceased doing so	6.7	11.2

Source: Catalan Youth Survey 2012 (General Directorate for Youth)

Results are as expected except for the labour transition. With regard to the educational sub-transition, those young people that stopped studying and returned to the educational system rose from 22.5% during the expansive period to 28.9% during the recession. The percentage is calculated over all the young people that stopped studying in that period. Thus, the extension of the educational career detected in the previous section is not only due to the fact that young people tend to continue their studies without interrupting them but also to an increase in the proportion of young people that return to the educational system after having left it.

The stability in the labour sub-transition is relatively unexpected, as unemployment has increased dramatically. However, the indicator does not refer to the unemployed but only to those that lost their jobs and, in the 2008-2012 period, many young people that entered the labour market simply did not find their first job, a situation that the indicator does not include; in addition, in 2007 it was much easier to get a new job after losing the previous one, something much less frequent in 2012; finally, it is possible that some of the young people that in an expansion period would leave their (unsatisfactory) jobs expecting to find a new one keep them during recession.

The crisis has had a clearer impact on housing reversibility, as the proportion of young people that left the parental home and then returned doubled from one period to the other (from 7.8% to 14.3%). Similarly, the percentage of young people that started living with their partner and stopped doing so

also increased in the recessionary period (from 6.7% to 11.2%). This result apparently contradicts the official data on separations and divorces of the Spanish Statistical Institute, which show a decline in these events from 2007 to 2009 (although in 2010 divorces increased). This decline may be related to the monetary cost of trials and to the risks of living alone (or with children) in a context of economic crisis. However, our indicator not only refers to official separations and divorces among married couples but also comprises all situations in which the young person has stopped living with his/her partner, including non-married couples. Relationships among young people tend to be less stable, both due to an age effect (often these relationships have just started) and to a generational effect (the new cohorts in Catalonia and Spain tend to split up more frequently). This higher volatility among young people may have increased not only due to a generational trend (as only a five-year span is considered) but also to the tensions generated by higher unemployment and vulnerability.

Non-linearity

De-linearization can be understood both as the outcome of an increased vulnerability and as an innovative strategy through which young people optimize the augmented available resources to tailor their trajectories. In a context of crisis in which family support facilitates the rise of conservative strategies, the authors expect to find an increase in traditional linear patterns of transition.

Linearity is broken, as operationalized in this paper, when one sub-transition (for example, the labour one) starts before or parallel to the sub-transition that, according to the traditional pattern (education-work-leaving home-family formation), precedes it (in this example, the educational one). Table 4 shows, for each of the two considered sub-transitions, the proportion of non-linear trajectories during the periods studied.

Table 4. Non-linear trajectories by sub-transition and period. Young people aged 15 to 34. Catalonia, 2003-2007 and 2008-2012. Percentage.

Sub-transition 1	Sub-transition that occurs before or parallel to sub-transition 1*	Period	
		Expansion (2003-2007)	Recession (2008-2012)
Educational Age at finishing studying	Labour	68.1	45.0
	Housing Age at leaving home	36.6	14.6
	Family Age at first child	7.7	5.7
Labour Age at which working becomes the individual's main activity	Housing	23.1	8.3
	Family	2.4	1.6

Source: Catalan Youth Survey 2012 (General Directorate for Youth)

* *Example: non-linearity between the educational and labour sub-transitions occurs when the age at which working becomes the individual's main activity is below or equal to the age at finishing studies or when the individual is still studying^x. Figures have been calculated over the population that has already completed each of the sub-transitions considered in the second column, independently of whether they have completed the first column sub-transition. Due to the number of cases in the sample, only the educational and labour transitions have been analysed.*

Unlike extension and reversibility, non-linearity has decreased during the recession period. With regard to the educational sub-transition, young people that started working (as main activity) before finishing their studies (or at the same time) descended from 68.1% (expansive period) to 45.0% (recession period); the proportion of those who left home before finishing studying has dropped by more than one half (from 36.6% to 14.6%); and there also has been a decrease in those who started living with their partner before the end of their studies (7.7% to 5.7%).

The same occurs in the labour sub-transition: those who left the parental home before or parallel to when they starting work (as main activity) went from 23.1% (expansive period) to 8.3% (recession); and those who had their first child before or at the same age as when they starting work also decreased (from 2.4% to 1.6%).

Diversification

With regard to diversification, the economic crisis is expected to reduce the adoption of risks and it can be hypothesized that experimental and innovative trajectories will decline, while traditional patterns of vulnerability will increase. Therefore, a reduction of the main types of trajectory is expected.

The methodology used in this case consists in building and comparing two typologies of trajectories of transition, one for the expansive period and the other for the recessive period. This is, clearly, an indirect approach, as the final number of trajectory types has been decided by the researchers themselves based on statistical and theoretical considerations. Statistical, as the groups were intended not to have extremely different sizes; and theoretical, as each resulting group represented a pattern of transition that had been previously identified or suggested by previous researches (Casal, et al, 2004 and 2006, and AQU, 2008). The typologies offer a holistic view on youth transitions as they comprise the three main sub-transitions: ending the main period of formal study, entering the labour market and leaving home/forming a family. Thus, the results highlight the principal interactions between these sub-transitions. This approach no doubt blurs precise information on each of the considered sub-transitions. However, it generates an integrated view of the different types of basic trajectories followed by young people and it shows their interdependence (Pollock, 2007, and Robette, 2010), which facilitates further qualitative research.

The typologies focus on young people aged 30 to 34, as this group has already started or ended most of the three sub-transitions. This integrated analysis of the three sub-transitions has been possible due to the fact that the questionnaire of the Catalan Youth Survey gathers information from when respondents were 15 years old up to their current age (30 to 34). Present-time information would not have been so useful to build up the typology, as it focuses on *processes* more than on *results*. Thus, the first criteria to select the variables was that they referred to one of the three considered sub-transitions (variables referring to other life domains were excluded, even if they could be linked to transitional trajectories, like those related to health issues); and the second criteria was that they should offer dynamic information, i.e. that refers to the trajectory followed by the young person (the housing/family status is the only variable that focuses exclusively on present-time). Thus, the variables selected or created to build the typologies come from these retrospective questions (for example, *age at leaving home*) or explain part of the trajectory (for example, *instruction level*). Table 2 in the Appendix shows the variables included in the typologies.

The technique used to build the typologies is a two-step cluster analysis, which allows a quick and efficient treatment of large datasets and the use of categorical and continuous variables. However, all the continuous variables have been converted to categorical ones. In a first phase, the procedure reduces the size of the dataset in a pre-clustering process and groups the data into conglomerates, which form the basis for the next hierarchical conglomerate analysis. There were 574 and 718 cases to build the 2007 and 2012 typologies, respectively^{xi}. Table 5 shows the main types of trajectory resulting from each typology.

Table 5. Main types of trajectory. Young people aged 30 to 34. Catalonia, 2007 and 2012. Percentage.

Type of trajectory	2007	2012
Working class	16.9	17.9
Working class and separated from partner 2007) / Post-compulsory precarious (2012)	5.7	13.9
Post-compulsory linear	22.2	14.1
University precarious	2.9	11.8
Late university	11.2	21.3
University linear	23.9	13.5

Living with parents	17.3	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Catalan Youth Survey 2007 and 2012 (General Directorate for Youth)

Both typologies coincide in the number of types of trajectories (7) and, most importantly, in their main characteristics. Briefly, the main change appears with regard to the 2007 trajectory, *working class and separated from partner*- mostly formed by women with low qualifications that left the parental home at an early age to live with their partner; most persons with this trajectory were unemployed or had a precarious job, and many had separated, so they were clearly a vulnerable group. In 2012 a different trajectory appears, the *post-compulsory precarious*, formed by young people with basic or mid-level qualifications who have experienced unemployment and/or precariousness. The rest of the six types show striking similarities:

Three types of trajectory follow a linear pattern: the *working class* trajectories group those young people that abandoned their studies (with compulsory qualifications or lower) to enter the labour market, where they experienced more unemployment and precariousness than the average; despite this experience, they left home earlier than most young people. The *post-compulsory linear* trajectories follow the same traditional pattern (studying-working-leaving home) but events occur later than in the previous group: they achieved post-compulsory qualifications and had a later entrance into the labour market, where they experienced low unemployment and precariousness and could leave the parental home without difficulties. Finally, the *university linear* trajectories follow the same relatively comfortable pattern as the previous one but, again, events occur later as these young people achieved university qualifications.

Both typologies also detect three similar trajectories marked by a less linear and longer pattern: the *late university* trajectory is marked by a delay in finishing studies, which led to a late entrance into the labour market and, therefore, a long stay in the parental home. The *living with parents* trajectories comprise a wide range of young people (from those who left school early to university graduates and includes many different working experiences) united by the fact that they did not leave the parental home before reaching 30 years of age. In 2007, the *university precarious* trajectory grouped together those university graduates with an occupational trajectory characterized by unemployment and precariousness; in 2012 the same type appears, although including a higher proportion of post-compulsory graduates.

Thus, despite the aforementioned methodological precautions, the similarities in the main characteristics of six of the seven types are remarkable. The most significant differences are not to be found, therefore, in the typology composition but in the proportion of young people in each type: broadly speaking, it is important to note that those following a type of trajectory linked to vulnerability and precariousness increased from 25.5% in 2007^{xii} to 43.6% in 2012. Similarly, the rapid-privileged trajectories (*post-compulsory linear* and *university linear*) declined from 46.1% in 2007 to 27.6% in 2012. Certainly, it could be argued that some of the increased trajectories (*late university* and *university precarious*) may include a diverse set of trajectories. However, the same could be argued with regard to the *living with parents* trajectories, and linear trajectories also include a diversity of particular pathways. The main issue here is that each of the identified trajectories show an important internal homogeneity, i.e. that the main events tend to happen in the same order and moment.

As it may be expected, those young people grouped in the 2012' vulnerable trajectories tend to have a lower social origin, both considering the parents' highest educational level or occupational category. For the same reasons, those young people following more comfortable trajectories tend to have parents with higher degrees and occupational categories. Table 3 in the Appendix shows, for example, that among those young people following a *working class* trajectory up to 60.6% have parents who have only reached (if so) compulsory education; the proportion drops to 23.7% among *university linear trajectories*. Conversely, only 10.2% of the parents of the former work as professionals or technicians, while this proportion reaches 35.5 among the later.

These results suggest that the economic crisis has not substantially modified the number of typical trajectories but redistributed the young people among them. This stability can be related to two issues:

firstly, one of the new trajectories the crisis may be stimulating is emigration, a type of trajectory that surely can be split into different subtypes (e.g. successful, precarious). However, the Catalan Youth Survey is addressed to Catalan residents and therefore these emerging trajectories are not included.

Secondly, among those young people that remain in Catalonia (clearly, the vast majority^{xiii}), the fact that the number of typical trajectories remains relatively stable after a shift from an economically expansive to a recessive period is probably linked to the impact of the crisis on the extension, reversibility and non-linearity of trajectories. For this reason it is preferable to analyse this issue in this broader context.

Discussion

This paper has offered a case study of the effects of the economic crisis in the trajectories of transition into adulthood. Particularly, the comparison of the trajectories during the economic expansive and recessive periods has shed some light on the nature of the patterns of change in youth transitions that have been found at European level. Thus, it has been shown that the current crisis period has stimulated an **expansion** of the youth phase, especially with regard to the educational and labour transition. This traditional pattern was characteristic during the expansive period (Van de Velde, 2008 and Serracant, 2011) and the current economic crisis has intensified it. However, the extension of transitions is not only the result of young people studying longer or residing longer in the parental home, but it is also the consequence of the rising **reversibility** of events that the economic crisis has stimulated. At the same time, **non-linear** trajectories have decreased, which suggests that this change identified at the European level may be related to a greater availability of resources: in an expansive context, young people may tend to make their trajectories more flexible and order their sub-transitions according to their interests, motivations and opportunities, thus altering the traditional pattern of transition. During recession, however, the shared dominant strategy of young people and their families appears to consist of taking each step in due time (when risks are minimized), which also contributes to the extension of trajectories. Finally, a greater **diversification** has not been found in the types of trajectories young people follow, but there has been a redistribution of the proportion of young people in each group.

Thus, this study case has shown that, in a context of crisis and for the Catalan case, transitions take longer, linear trajectories and reversibility increase and the typical trajectories remain stable. The *choice biography* hypothesis explains part of the changes in youth trajectories as the outcome of a context of increased opportunities and a reduction of the effect of inequalities linked to the social structure. These transformations would result in an enlarged range of choices available for young people when reflectively constructing their pathways into adulthood. Our analysis of the changes in youth trajectories has illustrated, for the Catalan case, that these processes of change are linked to several, often opposed, grounds. The results reveal that economic constraints have increased some of the tendencies (extension and reversibility of trajectories) that according to the *choice biography* hypothesis were linked to a context of improved opportunities. This suggests the need to study in detail the nature of these changes in countries with other *youth welfare regimes*.

Related to this, it is worth highlighting how the economic crisis affects social reproduction in a familistic youth welfare regime. During the economic crisis the labour market has increased young people's vulnerability and support through public policies has been reduced, especially in those areas directly concerned with youth transitions (most significantly, financial assistance, active employment policies and public housing). In a context where the labour market constitutes a threat and public policies do not represent an opportunity, the family has become even a greater provider of resources, and *waiting* in the parental home constitutes the dominant strategy among young people in Catalonia. In a typical case of interaction between desires and opportunities (Elster, 2007), young people tend to stay in the parental home to accumulate different types of resources (educational, labour, financial...) to face their transition to adulthood. An increased role of the young people's family was already identified by, for example, by Hutson and Jenkins (1989) when analysing the U.K.'s recession during the 80's. This greater dependence on the family's material resources and support clearly will reduce equal opportunities in the processes through which young people acquire their social position.

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Appendix

Table 1 Appendix. Questions in the Catalan Youth Survey used to construct the indicators shown in Table 2.

Subtransition	Indicator*	Question
Educational	% of students	<i>What are you studying?</i>
Labour	% employed	<i>Currently, what is your main activity? Do you have another activity?</i>
Housing	% left home	<i>Currently, are you living at the parental home?</i>
Family	% with children	<i>Do you have children?</i>

* % of young people that study, are employed, have left the parental home or have children over the total young people.

Table 2 Appendix. Variables included in the integrated typology of trajectories of transition.

Subtransition	Variable	Categories
Education	Instruction level	Compulsory or below, upper secondary, university
	Type of educational centre during the educational trajectory (except university)	Public or mostly public school, private-dependent schools (privately owned but state founded) or mostly so, combined
	Evaluation of studies	Very positive, more positive than negative, more negative than positive, very negative
Work	Age at which work become the individual's main activity	<19; 19-22; 23-26; >26 or has not worked
	Proportion of months in a job from 15 years old to current age	<25%; 25-50%; 51-75%; >75%
	Percentage of months with temporary contracts (/total months of employment)	<25%; 25-50%; 51-75%; >75%
	Being unemployed	At some point, never
	Professional trajectory	Always in high occupational categories, always in middle categories, always in low categories, ascending mobility, descending mobility
	Difficulties making ends meet	Never, sometimes, often or always
Housing / Family	Age at leaving home	15-24; 25-29; 30-34; not yet
	Family status	Parental home, by him/herself, with partner and no children, with partner and children, shared housing, others

Table 3 Appendix. Typology of trajectories of transition by independent variables. Young people aged 30 to 34. Catalonia, 2012. Percentage.

Variable	Category	Type of trajectory							
		Working class	Post-compulsory precarious	Post-compulsory linear	University precarious	University linear	Late university	Living with parents	Total
Parents' highest level of instruction	Compulsory or below	60.6	55.6	48.5	42.7	23.7	34.2	52.8	44.3
	Upper secondary	32.3	27.3	20.8	29.3	37.1	30.9	20.8	29.1
	University	7.1	16.2	29.7	28.0	39.2	34.9	26.4	25.7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Parents' highest occupational category	Directive	7.9	4.3	14.7	10.8	8.6	15.9	3.7	10.2
	Professionals and tech.	10.2	26.1	21.1	34.9	35.5	35.1	14.8	25.9
	Middle qualified	66.9	64.1	60.0	33.7	53.8	43.7	72.2	55.3
	Elementary	15.0	5.4	4.2	20.5	2.2	5.3	9.3	8.6
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Catalan Youth Survey 2012 (General Directorate for Youth)

i

Social expenditure as a % of the GDP: Spain 25.2%; EU27 28.2%. Data from 2010. Eurostat.

ii

Source of the previous data: Labour Force Survey (INE).

iii

Specifically, the price of the new housing in Catalonia has dropped from 3,853.6 €/m² (2007) to 2,708.2 €/m² (2012). Source: Secretariat for Housing (Catalan Government).

iv

However, the economic crisis also stimulates an experimental, non-conservative strategy such as emigration (Cairns, 2012).

v

In the case of Reversibility and Non-linearity the considered population is the complete 15 to 34 age group, as data refers only to those individuals that have accomplished the studied events, regardless of their age. It has also been considered that the demographic variations could specifically affect the Extension of youth (specially the housing transition, given the Southern European pattern).

vi

Data refers to the young people born in Catalonia (or in the rest of Spain) and living in Catalonia, as the Catalan Youth Survey 2007's sample is not representative for foreign born.

vii

The statistical significance of the results has not been tested in the four tables presented in this paper, as the data comes from different variables and/or from different surveys. Results, therefore, have to be taken cautiously. However, the differences in the results tend to be wide and they are theoretically consistent.

viii

Table 1 in the Appendix shows the questions that have been used to construct the indicators.

ix

See note n. iii.

x

The next table exemplifies the criteria used: this individual finished studying at 24 years old. Before that age, however, he had started working (as main activity) when he was 20 and had a child at 23. Finally, he left the parental home at 26. In this case, and considering the educational sub-transition, there is non-linearity with regard to the labour and family subtransitions and linearity with regard to the housing subtransition.

Sub-transitionAge1516171819202122232425262728293031323334EducationalLabourHousingFamily

xi The 2007 typology was created previously (Serracant, 2011) and the 2012 one was built using the same source (Catalan Youth Survey), indicators (11 categorical variables; see Table 2 in the Appendix) and technique (two-step cluster, as described previously). The Catalan Youth Survey is an official survey of the Catalan Government carried out every five years. Results from one survey to the other are perfectly comparable, as their technical characteristics (universe, sampling, substitution criteria, type of interview, etc.) are the same.

xii Included trajectories in each year: *working class*, *working class and separated from partner* and *university precarious* trajectories (2007); and *working class*, *post-compulsory precarious* and *post-compulsory and university precarious* (2012).

xiii According to the census of residents in foreign countries (Catalan Statistical Institute), in 2010, 26,924 Catalan young people aged 15 to 29 lived outside Spain. These official records tend to underestimate migrations, but in any case the total amount of young people living in Catalonia in that year was 1,301,838.