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## **COST Action CA17114**

### **Transdisciplinary solutions to cross sectoral disadvantage in youth (YOUNG-IN)**

**19-20 September 2019**

Valetta, Malta

#### **Call for Presentations for the General Sessions at the joint WG1 and WG4 meeting**

The general objective of our Working Group (WG) 1 is to collect and synthesise evidence of causes, enablers and barriers of youth disadvantaged position at labour market and the aim of our WG 4 is to enhance youth research through comparative and mixed methods studies.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> WG1 and WG4 meeting has a specific focus on *gendered lives* and aims to discuss

- Individual and societal factors that create inequality and exclusion in the transition of youth from education to the labour market. Next to the key topic of gender issues contributions on the role of social origin, ethnic origin, status of citizenship, education/skills and health issues, etc. particularly in an intersectionality approach are welcome.
- Evidence and trends of the consequences of unemployment and precarious jobs on other life domains in youth: health and well-being, psychological and economic autonomy. Contributions on these topics should investigate how the consequences are moderated by gender and/or other individual and societal factors (social origin, education/skills, ethnicity, social policies, economic context, etc.).

We invite for presentations of results arising from quantitative, qualitative research or a mixed methods approach. Comparative studies involving multiple countries are particularly welcomed.

#### **Call for Presentations for a Special Session of the joint WG1 and WG4 meeting “Analysing the long-term consequences of youth disadvantage in Europe”**

It has become commonplace knowledge that in many European societies, the situation of young people on the labour market, particularly those with lower human capital, has become critical: Young people are disproportionately found in insecure employment forms (such as temporary employment, false self-employment or low-paid jobs) and more often face the risk of becoming unemployed. A plethora of previous research has focused on the immediate consequences of such labour market disadvantages, such as risks of poverty and social exclusion. Yet, disadvantage in early career may also hamper young people’s future prospects as it reduces their ability to make and/or accumulate savings for their later career.

At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the YOUNG-IN network in Malta, we aim to bring together quantitative and qualitative research that focusses on these long-term consequences of early labour market risks. To open up a possibly broad discussion, we invite contributions that may look at the issue from a variety of angles:

- From an *economic angle*, one may ask what concrete consequences insecure employment may have on young people's financial situation both in adolescent and in further life course.
- From a *psychological* angle one may complement this perspective by a look on how young people perceive their own situation. Do they define their situation of not being able to make savings as problematic? And if so: what strategies do they apply to cope with this situation?
- From a *sociological* angle, it will be vital to analyse which social inequalities exist with regard to the long-term consequences. What role does, for example, *education* play as an important resource on the labour market? And what happens to those young people that do not manage to achieve a (sufficient) degree in the educational system? Furthermore, how do patterns and consequences differ by *gender*? To what extent are women and men reflected in specific forms of employment? To which extent and in which employment forms do they work during the family phase? How does their savings ability and behaviour differ? And what consequences does this imply for old age security?
- The focus will be also at the medium term socio-economic consequences. Which are the public and private resources available for young people and what kind of strategies in term of family accounting, savings, investments and consumption they implement in the process of transition to adult life to gain autonomy? And which are the consequences in the long-term period?
- From a *political angle*, one may ask what policies may be able to mediate the aforementioned conflict. In how far can social and welfare policies, for example, mediate the consequences of insecure employment? What role does the increasing multi-pillarisation of old age security play in this respect? In how far should labour market and pension policies promote sufficient savings in the different pillars?
- Finally, from a theoretical angle, one needs to reconsider if (and if so: how) findings on the long-term implications of early labour market disadvantage impact on established theories of cumulative disadvantage over the life course.

### **Guidelines for Abstract Submission**

Please submit an abstract (300 words) to [dirk.hofaecker@uni-due.de](mailto:dirk.hofaecker@uni-due.de) until July 26<sup>th</sup>, 2019. In addition your submission should contain detailed contact information:

- Author(s) name(s) (flag the author(s) who like to attend the meeting)
- Institutional affiliation(s) of author(s)
- Email address of author(s)
- Membership status in COST Action CA17114 (MC Member, MC Substitute, no member)
- Indicate whether you submit your abstract to the general sessions or the special session

- Optional: Few travel grants are available also for those who are not member of the YOUNG IN network, please notify in case you would like to apply for it.