

Residential emancipation and household formation of young adult: the case of Barcelona Metropolitan area¹.

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Presentation

The changes that have occurred in recent decades in social, economic or cultural have changed much of the structure of modern societies. Specifically, with respect to these family structures have seen have gone from a hegemonic model of the nuclear family in a multiplicity of forms of cohabitation. The concept of the Second Demographic Transition (Lesthaeghe and Van de Kaa, 1986) reflects these processes to those changes that occurred from the second half of the sixties of the twentieth century, about families.

The current economic and financial crisis that severely affected countries of southern Europe has impacted on the way to form and dissolve households. Change in the conditions that enable or hinder the formation of a specific home, a process that affects especially in the case of residential emancipation of young people, leading to changes in family structures. Not to mention some of the characteristics of the countries of southern Europe, such as the delay in the timing of emancipation, that justifies the study young emancipation.

Young people, who are at the beginning of the construction of their biographies autonomously processes of emancipation and formation of new households are particularly affected by this situation and develop themselves and their families , several strategies when forming a new home or not. These new homes, mostly consisting of young people leaving the family home, are the engine family changes have occurred in recent years.

This paper presents, firstly describe what forms of cohabitation of young people in the Barcelona Metropolitan Region (BMR) and the other, establishing an approach to principal strategies according to demographic characteristics of youth empowerment. Sex, age , level of education, relationship with activity and nationality together with the effects of the crisis have a clear effect on the way these kids live and emancipated . The Barcelona Metropolitan Region represents 64.14 % of the Catalan population and urban area where there is a difference between the trajectories that occur in the centre and the rest of the Metropolitan Area.

The urban working allows for a first distinction between the processes of emancipation Residential produced in the central city and the rest of the RMB.

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Source and methodology

The source used is the Survey of Youth in Catalonia in 2012, official statistics produced directly by the Catalan Youth Observatory in collaboration with the Statistical Institute of Catalonia (IDESCAT), with the aim of collect relevant information about young people. The sample is 3002 individuals interviews 15-34 years (which in this work is divided into 2 groups) youth - youth (ages 15-24) and young - adult (25 - 34 anys). The survey began in 1985 and is held every five years.

The wealth of information provided by this source specifically allows a detailed portrait of the process of leaving home for young people who are the object of study but can not compare with the rest of the population ages, the source are more complete than on young people .

The work is done from the analysis of the survey data provided by the observatory Catalan youth where there is the kind of home residence of the young as the variables of age, sex, level of instruction regarding the activity and nationality.

At work are different processes of emancipation in the central city (Barcelona) and the remaining RMB.

Assumptions and approach

The aim of this set are, firstly describe what forms of cohabitation of young people in the Barcelona Metropolitan Region (BMR) and the other, establishing an approach to the main strategies of emancipation through the demographic features.

Here are the thoughts that have been previously tested with survey data on type panel but made before the economic crisis. So, here is to see how the crisis affects all of these processes of household formation of young people. The assumptions are:

Age: despite the social notion that young Catalan emancipated later, this idea is not true at all. There is a percentage of young people become independent soon, though economic conditions were often not stable, is seeking alternative forms of cohabitation that young people take this step. The hypothesis is that the crisis more and less young people can also access these alternative ways of living.

Couple: Most young people become independent, do it with a partner. This model is the result of a traditional family model that is dominant in the societies of southern Europe. With the crisis, however, young people must find other ways to emancipate themselves, often with strategies for sharing.

Gender: Women emancipated before, but mostly because they do make a home for a couple with children and often their partners outweigh them. In this regard, other factors such as socio -economic resources and the level of training do not affect the fact of leaving the parental home sooner. It does not follow traditional guidelines seem to change over time.

Level of education: This is a factor that has traditionally delayed household formation of young people, unless they left the parental home to study. In this case, most homes are not old, so-called " student flats " which although at first they were a passing

situation, it is becoming even more advanced ages. With the crisis exacerbated this situation.

Relationship work: If it is true that for most young people have financial resources is a key factor when emancipated, a situation where almost half of young people do not work that becomes secondary.

Nationality: people immigration to other countries during the last decade has had a clear effect in the way of living of young people, as they often are young people who emigrate. In the case of Catalonia, there is a pull on people when they come to study in the city. If many of these young, or lived in an apartment or with a partner, now with the crisis have increased the number of households with more than one core living

Territory: In the city have traditionally been more different ways of living in the less urbanized areas, for various reasons such as students sharing a flat, people from other countries also share. With the crisis, however, these non-traditional forms have also reached areas traditionally characterized by a partner's young and forming a single household.

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