

OSSERVATORIO GIOVANI



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The young people of our country have a strange destiny. Sometimes they occupy the centre of public attention; more often they remain an abstract category of little relevance to “adult” society. In any case, the condition of young Italians merits far more consideration and research. The new generations have the arduous task of continuing the legacy of their older and elderly predecessors, who seem (more so than in other countries) reluctant to make way and welcome those who will inexorably replace them.

The **Istituto Giuseppe Toniolo di Studi Superiori (Giuseppe Toniolo Institute of Higher Studies)**, founding body of the Università Cattolica, decided to respond to this challenge: in collaboration with the university and with the support of Fondazione Cariplo and Intesa Sanpaolo, it created the **Rapporto Giovani** (“Youth Report”), the most in-depth Italian study on the world of the young and the richest in internationally comparable data. The **Rapporto** draws on the expertise of the Laboratorio di Statistica dell’Università Cattolica (Università Cattolica Statistics Laboratory) and of Ipsos S.r.l in the role of executive partner. The results of the survey are collected in an annual publication (published by Il Mulino). The quantitative survey initially targeted a sample of about 9,000 individuals aged between 18 and 34 (the so-called millennials) with the aim of exploring values, expectations, plans, levels of trust in institutions, the relationships between generations, work, family and parenting. Since 2015, the survey has been extended to representative samples of young citizens of the main EU countries: Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom and France.

The **Rapporto Giovani** is an essential tool for gathering knowledge, conducting social analysis and guiding the action of institutions, not least amid the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Will the health emergency help the country make a strategic leap forward in terms of truly focusing on and making public investment in the new generations? If the attitude and tools remain as they were pre-COVID-19, then the further worsening of conditions and prospects for young Italians will no longer be a risk but a reality. Whilst the greater cost of the emergency in direct terms (mortality) has fallen mainly to the older generations, the negative implications of inadequate preparation and mismanagement of the aftermath will weigh heavily on young people.

ISSUES



WORK

Work is the central concern of the new generations. In a climate of poor economic prospects, the Rapporto Giovani has identified the difficulty young people experience in gaining independence from the previous generations and building their own future. There are many obstacles and few opportunities: the **labour market is sluggish**, there is a gap between educational preparation and human resource demand and contractual protection does not always

work to the benefit of young people. One crucial aspect that can facilitate the transition into the professional world, is the **development of soft skills**: positive attitude, managing tasks and activities, relating with others, leadership and management. The analysis shows that NEETs, young people not in education, employment or training, claim to have significantly lower soft skill levels than other social categories.



NEW TECHNOLOGIES, NEW SKILLS, NEW WAYS OF WORKING

The aim of the January 2019 survey of 2,000 young Italians aged 20-34 was to analyse knowledge and expectations about the professions, skills and organisational modes related to fields that international research institutes believe are due to expand in the coming years.

Whilst a **widespread understanding of the professions of the future** has emerged, it is harder to identify those destined to shrink. However, the inter-

viewees clearly demonstrate a strong interest in the latter and in those expected to progress steadily. In addition to formal study programmes, **informal training experiences** - such as experiences abroad or even just knowledge of a foreign language - also allow young people to gather relevant information for enhancing their knowledge of the labour market and make informed career choices.

As regards knowledge of automation

and digitisation, robotics and digital platforms, and new professions and ways of working, education level remains a consistent discriminating factor. Regional dimension is also a key factor in terms of knowledge about the

digital transformation of organisations (the highest level of knowledge about digital platforms is recorded in Central Italy, followed by the North and, finally, the South).



NEETS

They neither study nor work, but they are also by far the most unhappy and insecure of their age group: this is the condition of the so-called NEETs that emerges from analysis of the Rapporo to Giovani data.

NEETs have a less extensive social network than other groups.

Whilst 38.8% of non-NEETs say they have at least three people to talk to about personal matters, the equivalent figure among NEETs is 27%. A high educational qualification and consistent participation in voluntary activities help young people transition out of the NEET condition.



TOMORROW

Young people demonstrate keen awareness not only of the difficulties they face in the world of work, but also of the potential implications on future risks and opportunities of the major changes underway.

Strong concern about **generational imbalances in the labour market** is one of the most pressing issues about which young people feel disoriented, ill-informed and unsupported outside of their families of origin.

All this contributes to a feeling of dis-

illusionment not only with the institutions, but also with the national system, considered unjust and unfair and therefore responsible in part for personal and collective shortcomings and failure. **Overall, a demand has emerged for representation** that is capable of facing the current challenges and will help establish a coherent relationship between the opportunities of the new generations and the country's growth prospects.



FAMILY

Being a working mother in Italy today is still difficult. Nevertheless, **80% of Italian women between the ages of 20 and 34 aim to have at least two children**, while only 7% are willing to resign themselves to not having any. Moreover, if they did have a child within the next few years, less than one in four responded that they would feel “insecure” and “not up to it”, while more than three in four would feel “proud” and “that life had more meaning”. The part of Italy that has suffered the most is the South, not least on a demographic level, due to the even greater obstacles facing women and young people in making their own life choices.

The data in the 2019 Rapporto Giovani highlights the variety of housing solutions experienced by young people in Italy.

The **largest (82.2%) is the “anchored” group, those still living at home with their parents** without having ever lived elsewhere. This group is followed by those “starting out” (9.6%), who have just left their parents’ home to live on their own, and then by an “independent” group (3.8%), who moved out at least three years ago. Finally, a proportion are “re-integrated”, having returned to their homes of origin after a period spent away (4.4%). The “independents” increase in proportion with age, while the “re-integrated” double in quantity after the age of 25, perhaps after the end of the university course as off-campus students. Women outnumber men among those “starting out”.

The percentage of independent young people in Northern Italy is higher than in Southern Italy.



EDUCATION

There is broad consensus among millennials in Italy but also throughout Europe when it comes to the cultural education and cognitive and relational development offered by educational institutions; simultaneously, the group expresses the need to acquire more professional and marketable skills for work. Despite the many problems within the Italian education system, continuing your studies to tertiary level can still make a difference.

The challenge, however, is far from over. There is still a long way to go in achieving a system of education and training capable of reflecting young people’s plans in its programmes and offering them suitable tools for interpreting and engaging with the world.

Those who leave the education system early are often from disadvantaged family backgrounds on a social, cultural and employment level. These young people find themselves at a crossroads:

on the one hand, they can choose to start their careers, leave home early and start their own families, on the other, they face the risk of being excluded from both the educational circuit and the labour market.

According to the data, those without an upper-secondary school qualification have fewer employment opportunities and are more likely to be NEET when

compared to young people with at least a school-leaving certificate. Among young people without a school-leaving certificate, and NEETs in particular, there is a higher level of distrust in others and in institutions, and a lower level of happiness and satisfaction in their own condition.



CULTURAL CONSUMPTION AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

A survey carried out in November 2019 on an Italian sample of about 2,000 young adults aged between 19 and 34 on the subject of cultural consumption shows that new technological devices are being used in many different ways. **Smartphones**, in particular, **seem to have no boundaries**: almost all young people have one.

The new media seem to have further enhanced “live” and “auditory” ways of spending free time: young people do go to the cinema, but more and more of them are choosing films and television series to watch according to their own tastes. Possibilities for listening to music have also expanded. Growth in the use of videos and music does not stop the tendency to “browse” further afield: online, in shopping centres and in restaurants. Less popular activities are reading, visiting museums, attending cultural events and actively partici-

pating in sporting or religious associations.

Today, both the new media and the many services dedicated to cultural consumption enable young people to broaden their access to different forms of culture, although family environment and, above all, education level are key factors in this regard.

The health emergency in Italy has had and will continue to have an impact on consumption. As a result, being able to operate both online and offline has become crucial for businesses in virtually every sector: for a change, internet use and access is no longer seen as an enemy to social life, but rather an essential means of integrating the very stuff of which our lives are made, with the digital format its only option for survival.

The daily use of certain media forms. Sum of the percentages for the two highest daily usage bands (“between two/three hours + more than three hours”)

	TOTAL	DEGREE	SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICAT	OTHER QUALIFICATIONS
SURFING THE NET	50,4	56,1	50,4	45,3
USING SOCIAL NETWORKS	33,9	36,3	34,1	31,3
SENDING MESSAGES VIA WHATSAPP/ MESSENGER	32,7	39,5	33,5	25,0
USING PCS/LAPTOPS (OFFLINE)	30,5	38,7	30,8	22,7
WATCHING FREE TV	28,1	26,6	26,2	33,0
STREAMING FROM PLATFORMS SUCH AS NETFLIX OR PRIME VIDEO	25,7	27,7	23,0	29,0
LISTENING TO MUSIC (ALL NON-RADIO SOURCES)	23,6	23,9	23,2	24,3
PLAYING VIDEO GAMES	18,5	15,9	16,5	24,8
WATCHING PAY TV (BOTH PAY AND ON DEMAND)	15,1	19,2	14,5	12,7
LISTENING TO THE RADIO	11,3	12,9	10,3	12,0



FRIENDS

The percentage of those who claim to have at least one friend is 77.1%. The figure seems stable over time: in 2007, in the last IARD survey, it was 75.6%. Face-to-face interaction is still preferred over digitally mediated interaction: **only 3.1% of young men and women claim to be part of a group of friends they know online.** Young men and women from the South

and the Islands go out more often in the evening than their Northern peers. Students are more likely to meet up with friends regularly. Friendship groups are mostly small to medium sized (67.8% of respondents reported being in groups of 4-10 individuals): a significant 21% have friends they see separately or in small groups (2-3 people). **Most friendship groups**

are mixed in gender, although single-sex groups are fairly prevalent. Among young men, 66.9% are part of prevalently male groups, whilst the equivalent figure among young women is 57.9%. Thirty percent of young women are part of a group consisting mostly of

men. Among young men, only 21.4% are part of a friendship group composed primarily of women. For most people in contemporary society, **the resource of “friendship” is still associated with education and work.**



PARTICIPATION

A survey carried out in October 2017 on the attitude of the new generations (a nationally representative sample of 3,034 people aged 20-34) towards politics and their voting tendencies, combined with their social profile, economic condition and core values, found that 40% of young Italians saw themselves as removed from politics. Only 35% firmly adhered to a political party or movement. **More than 40% of the interviewees rejected all Italian political parties and movements.** The remaining 60% found at least one political party or movement acceptable. It is interesting to note that more than half of this large proportion of disaffected people (52.5%) do not identify with either the political left or right. This means that more than one in two disaffected people (i.e. more than 20% of all young people) not only feel distant from the current parties, but alienated from politics.

As regards electoral behaviour, the European election of May 2019 offers useful information. More than 60% of the young Euro-

peans interviewed claimed to have voted, with dips in those areas where confidence in the EU is weaker (if we exclude the UK, the lowest values are in France and among NEETs).

The importance of the “common good” is, instead, widely recognised by the new generations. Among young Europeans, 93.7% consider it to be either “fairly” or “very” important, with minimal differences between countries. According to the respondents, the vast majority of young people believe that both the State and the citizens are responsible for safeguarding it.

Issues that matter to young Europeans, almost across the board, are the environment (27%) and social inequality (15.3%), both of which are more at risk if not effectively addressed today.

However, NEETs and young people in countries where it is harder to find work (Italy and Spain) are relatively more concerned about economic growth and the objective conditions of the new generations.

	HOW IMPORTANT IS IT FOR A COUNTRY TO PROMOTE THE COMMON GOOD?	WHO SHOULD TAKE MORE RESPONSIBILITY?			
	FAIRLY OR VERY IMPORTANT	STATE AND INSTITUTIONS	CITIZENS	BOTH THE STATE AND THE CITIZENS	TOT.
ITALY	94,5	29,8	15,8	54,4	100
GERMANY	92,1	22,6	11,4	66,0	100
SPAIN	96,7	34,1	12,2	53,7	100
FRANCE	93,1	23,8	19,3	56,9	100
UNITED KINGDOM	92,0	16,3	15,6	68,1	100
TOTAL	93,7	25,3	14,9	59,8	100



LEGALITY

The majority of young people see laws as tools to make society work (86.8%), guarantee the protection of the individual freedoms (79.1%) and punish those who make mistakes (78.5%). However, criticisms were also expressed: 48.3% are convinced that they are mostly used to protect the elite, whilst 30.3% also consider them an instrument to oppress individual freedoms. More distinctly, there emerged a certain fogginess in terms of knowledge and perception of the boundaries be-

tween what is legal and what is not, often confused with what is morally permissible for the community or for the young people themselves. It is worrying that young Italians perceive crime to be widespread in Italian society. **Only 49.7% think that most people respect the law.** Although one in three young people (29.4%) feel powerless about the ongoing culture of illegality, the vast majority (88.5%) have not entirely lost hope and think that more needs to be done to change things.



ONLINE HOSTILITY

The pervasive presence of the internet for millennials does not mean that they have an entirely uncritical attitude towards it. **The vast majority are aware of dangers and risks, if not fully conscious of their extent.** It is a common experience to be a victim or passive spectator of harmful practices, or an unintentional (to varying degrees) accessory.

They often encounter fake news (“bufale”), offensive and discriminatory content (hate speech), gratuitous provocations and unfounded accusations (trolling). The vast majority of people believe that these practices make social media more unreliable and inhospitable.



The awareness-raising project Parole O_Stili against online hate speech was launched in 2017. MIUR (the Italian ministry for education, universities and research) signed a protocol with the Parole Ostili ATS (with which Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Istituto Giuseppe Toniolo both participate). Two “Parole a scuola” (“Words at school”) training events were held, in Milan and Bari, and attended by over two thousand teachers from all over Italy (www.paroleostili.com).



MOBILE GENERATION

The Osservatorio Giovani has conducted three empirical studies on the topic of millennial mobility: the first on a sample of young Italians (2014) and the next two on quota samples of young people from Italy and other European countries (2016 and 2017). **Italian millennials are more open to Europe than previous generations.** They grew up in a cultural and historical context characterised by the “Euro-mobility” paradigm and almost 80% of them responded very positively to the question “Do you think that the mobility of people within the EU is a positive resource?”.

Respondents were very satisfied with experiences related to study: 84.3% gave a positive response.

Among Italians, far more people were willing to work abroad (70.8%) than in Spain (68%), Poland (66.3%), England (60.9%), Germany (53.5%) or France (52.6%).

Among Italian millennials, 88.3% see emigration as an opportunity to realise their goals: they are not merely Euro-mobile by choice but by necessity. Conversely, what do they make of Brexit? They are largely concerned. For the majority, the European Union is an asset to be preserved: if Italy were to withdraw,

about 35% think there would be dramatic consequences, and to a greater degree than their European peers. **If there was a referendum on Italy's exit from Europe, 43.4% would vote "to stay in Europe".**

What impact will the pandemic generated by Covid-19 have on young people, who are the most mobile and will once again have to pay the highest price for the standstill we have all experienced? In this regard, the European survey, under-

taken at the beginning of 2020 by the Rapporto Giovani in the midst of the Coronavirus emergency, highlighted that **millennials' plans to change country have already suffered significantly**, with some postponed and others even rejected definitively. This aspect affects Italian millennials more than their European peers, not least because the Italians have invested in mobility more than anyone else to shape their plans and reinforce their identities.

Native cosmopolitans in ten points.





YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH

Young people in the South are more willing to move elsewhere in Italy and abroad in order to improve their economic situation. In fact, 49% would be willing to leave Italy (compared to 40% in the North and 44% in the Centre), 21% would be willing to move permanently to any other region and 15% would only move within their own region, while only 15% would not be willing to move.

It is harder to access the world of work in the South, as reflected in the percentages of NEETs: 30.1% of young men and 33% of young women.

Work, when available, is unstable, generating anxiety about the future, with the direct result of dissatisfaction with economic conditions and other domains of well-being (happiness, for example: 63.8% in the South compared to 73.3% in the North).

Especially in the South and with a dangerous and unprecedented projection in the Centre as well, this difficult material condition, but also the experience of this, makes it **difficult to gain independence from the family of origin and to start one's own family.**

Despite everything, the desire to start a family is still very much alive, even at the cost of moving elsewhere.

In the North, there is a greater emphasis on and appreciation of financial matters and earnings, whilst there is a stronger focus **on work as a form of self-realisation and finding one's place in society** in the South.

Young people from the South positively value their educational experience, with stronger adherence than in the North of the idea that education serves to increase personal knowledge and skills, without automatically leading to employment.

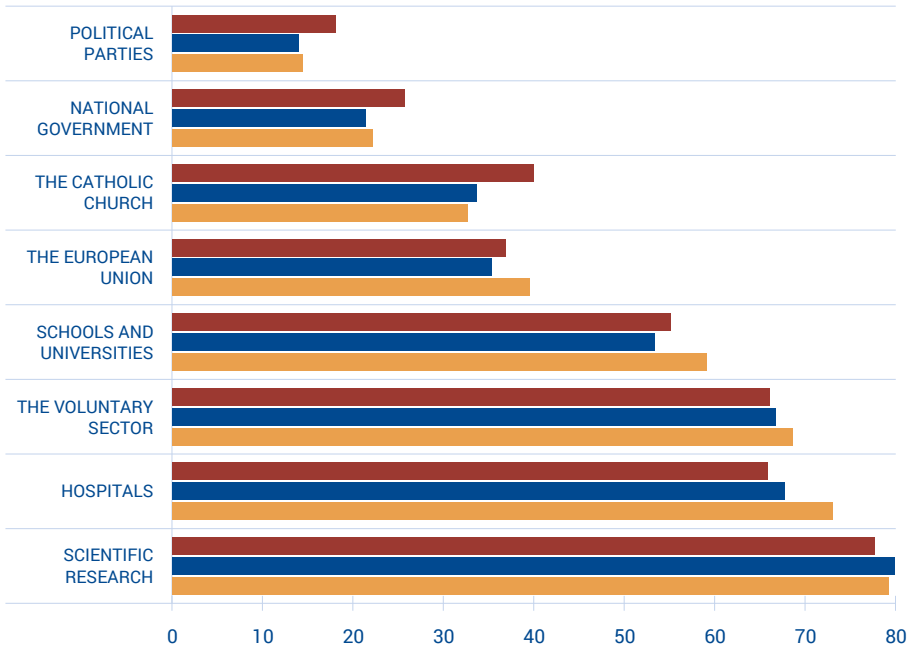
Young people in the South have a lack of confidence in political institutions, especially in local institutions and the banking system, while there is still a strong belief in the voluntary sector and scientific and technological research.

Finally, more people in the South continue to uphold more traditional values and recognise the role of religion and its function in social life.

Although the health emergency has hit the Northern regions hardest, the deterioration in employment prospects have generally worsened more or less evenly across the country, with the percentages of individuals feeling more at risk anywhere between 55% and 60%.

Confidence in institutions (percentage of positive values 2017).

Source: Survey of young people, 2017, 3,034 respondents.



ADDICTION

The vast majority of young Italians drink regularly and do so especially at weekends for social and recreational reasons. The consumption of alcoholic beverages on weekdays is more common only among people approaching the age of 30. Between 17% and 20% of young Italians adopt risky behaviour (they get drunk and drink in large quantities). Gender differences in the adoption of risky behaviour related to alco-

hol consumption are becoming less marked. Young women consume only slightly less alcohol than their male counterparts.

Those who drink too much also tend to smoke and use psychoactive substances.

However, young Italians seem to be sensitive to the **issue of drinking and driving, which is one of the main reasons for abstaining from drinking.**



VALUES

Which values are most important to young people out of life satisfaction, self-efficacy, trust in institutions and physical health? And how do young Italians feel? The participants in the study demonstrate a **value profile decidedly geared towards change and**

naturally anchored in the value of relating with others. One of the objectives of the transition to adulthood is in the gradual shouldering of responsibility, which implies the structuring and realisation of the self.



SPIRITUALITY

A youthful, materialistic world, far removed from the transcendent and alien to all that is spiritual? The Osservatorio Giovani has also carried out some qualitative surveys on this subject, initially questioning fifty young people from all over Italy, both small and large towns: and subsequently fifty religious educators (parents, religious people, catechists, and teachers) with

the aim of defining which proposals from parishes and associations are able to attract new generations, leading them to discover or rediscover the relevance of Christianity. A further qualitative study on issues related to the meaning of life was launched using an App (AppLife), two blogs for young people between 16 and 35 and a number of focus groups.





THE SURVEY OF ADOLESCENTS

The study on adolescents, Generation Z, was designed to help us understand the millennials' younger brothers and sisters. Often defined by the adult world in negative terms, this generation is seen as overly skilled and resourced. But is this really the case? **On the contrary, the study, which involved 44 schools across the whole country,**

adopted a theoretical approach that prioritised the resources of young people that could be revealed through the very context in which they arise and develop. One particular study was based on schools in the province of Trentino, with the collaboration of the provincial institute for research and educational experimentation (IPRASE).



THE ANNUAL RAPPORTO GIOVANI HAS GIVEN RISE TO A NUMBER OF STUDIES ON WHICH SPECIFIC REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN BASED:



YOUNG PEOPLE AND COVID-19

How did people in their 20s and 30s experience the lockdown period and what are their perspectives? The Osservatorio Giovani conducted the **first international survey on the conditions and expectations of the new generations at the peak of the lockdown** between the end of March and the beginning of April 2020, based on a sample of 2,000 people, representative of residents in Italy between the age of 20 and 34 (plus 1,000 respondents from each of the following countries: Spain, France, Germany and the United Kingdom). **The majority of respondents believe that the risk of pandemics will increase.** More generally, environmental fears are now combined with fears of exposure to aggressive viruses. While respondents acknowledge that the epidemiological crisis has had little impact on their current health, they report high

levels of concern about the possibility of other viruses threatening their health in future. They report even more anxiety about the negative impact on work: vulnerability in this regard has increased for 56.7% of respondents. Among NEETs under the age of 35, 41% said they had postponed looking for work and 33.8% said they had abandoned such plans entirely (with the associated risk of spiralling into discouragement and disengagement).

Compared to their European peers, Italians also consider their life plans to be more vulnerable: over 60% believe that the health emergency will have a negative impact on their plans for the future. Italians are followed closely by young Spaniards, with the French figure about fifteen points below, and the German figure twenty points below.



SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

Between the end of May and the first ten days of June 2020, 1,000 Italians aged 18-19 in their final year of school were surveyed on their views on **choosing a university:** the contributing factors and the sources and relational and social support used; the influence of

the pandemic on their choice; expectations about university life; (relational and educational aspects); and views about the future.

Those planning to further their studies amounted to 65%, of whom 78% intended to enrol at a university. Among

the interviewees, 50% reported wishing to go to university, 41% intended to pursue work or other types of study and 9% still did not know.

The overwhelming majority preferred to attend university as opposed to studying remotely (95% vs. 5%).

Among the potential university students, men choose more “technical” courses such as engineering, economics, and statistics, while women are more interested in fields related to caring for people, such as medicine and education. The most influential considerations are, on the whole, future employment prospects and a desire for the chosen field to be fulfilling.

Young people are basing their choices on their own inclinations and interests and on career prospects to a greater degree than family tradition and the advice of others. The main source of information is the internet.

Respondents’ mothers are most likely offer the most information and suggestions about making the choice, including among those who want to study at university.

With regard to the influence of the pandemic on university choices, young

people make it clear that they are concerned about the health of their families. Those who intend to enrol at university report less concern about their own health and that of others than those who do not.

Overall, for 60% of respondents, the health emergency had little direct impact on their lives. However, **14% say they are choosing a nearby university, and just over 10% have changed their choice as a result of the health emergency.**

Compared to the potential university students, those who do not wish to attend university report a greater desire to be close to their families and more concern about being in crowded places. **Potential university students consider university an important place for interacting with peers and teachers** in terms of personal and educational growth and do not have a good opinion of distance learning.

Although half of the interviewees have little confidence in others and 64% think the future is uncertain, overall, the interviewees believe that they can achieve their goals and contribute to a better future.



YOUNG PEOPLE AND IMMIGRATION

Stimulated by the conclusions that arose from the analysis of quantitative empirical data, and in collaboration with Fondazione Migranti, two qualitative studies were conducted using a biographical approach: the first was designed to explore the representations, opinions and attitudes of millennials regarding immigration – that is, the mobility of people and, indirectly, their

own mobility as well; the second survey, designed to study the transmission of faith from generation to generation within families of a migratory background following different religions and currently living in Italy.

A distinctive feature of the millennial generation is that they were born and raised in a globalised and multicultural society, where the differences are here

and now; they are not nullified, but interact and integrate becoming “non-differences” for the individuals in question, or at least insufficiently relevant to lead to social segregation. They are young native-cosmopolitans who

live in a multi-ethnic, multicultural and multireligious society, and see this not as an emergency condition, an invasion, but as an entirely natural state of affairs.





YOUNG PEOPLE IN CAMPANIA

In 2018, the Osservatorio Giovani of the Toniolo Institute and that of the University of Salerno compared the data of the national survey with the data from a sample of young people from Campania.

Does your work provide the means and resources to live? In this regard, **34.4% of the Italian sample and 33.7% of the regional sample reported struggling due to the lack of current employment stability and, above all, unsatisfactory earnings** (44.6% and 38.2% respectively). Work as a commitment associated with identity and values is a view that prevails: it has a projective function, considered a tool to plan one's life and prepare for the future (36.7% in Italy and 48.2% in Campania) or serves to support family life (38% in Italy and 56.3% in Campania). It is a personal commitment for 31.1% of Italians and 35.2% in Campania.

Almost half of the young people interviewed consider the protection of traditional moral and religious values to be important (49.1% in Campania and 45.7% in Italy).

More than half of both samples see immigrants as a source of insecurity (55.9% vs. 57.6% of young Italians). Regarding the view of immigrants as a source of cultural enrichment for the country: 40% of the Italian sample believe that immigrants contribute to improving the cultural life of Italy, whilst

the Campania sample was more open to recognising the cultural role of immigrants (63.5%).

Science ranks first among the institutions in which young people place the most trust: on a national level, 78.8% of those interviewed have a great deal or a fair amount of trust in this regard; it is also the most trusted institution among young people living in Campania (77.7%).





YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH

Over the years, the Osservatorio Giovani has paid attention to the condition of young people in the South of Italy, adopting a viewpoint comparative with the other Italian macro-regions. The difficult employment situation, which affects the new generations in Italy in general, is even more acute in the South, which has never caught up with the Central and Northern regions in terms of economic dynamics; a situation now exacerbated by the crisis. **However, faced with delays and material deprivation, certain value-related traits emerge among young people in the South** that could represent the basis for a reversal of the trend, if supported by suitable public policies. Analysing different areas - religion, values and attitudes, training and employment conditions, and social participation and life plans - the studies put together an identikit of the vulnerabilities but also the significant strengths that characterise young people in the South, leading to important new research

avenues for a youth report dedicated to the new generations of the South.

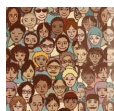


EBOOKS PUBLISHED BY VITA E PENSIERO AVAILABLE FOR FREE ON THE RAPPORTO GIOVANI WEBSITE



QUADERNO NO. 8// YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE AGE OF CORONAVIRUS. A GENERATION IN LOCKDOWN DREAMING OF A DIFFERENT FUTURE

The results of the first international survey on the condition of the new generations in the era of Covid-19 conducted by Ipsos between late March and early April 2020. The study was based on 2,000 young Italians and 1,000 young people from each of the other major European countries (Germany, France, Spain and the United Kingdom).



QUADERNO NO. 7// GOD IN THEIR OWN WAY YOUNG ITALIANS AND RELIGIONS

Difference, including religious difference, when experienced and encountered within the context of friendship and shared lives inspires us to challenge preconceptions, raises questions, widens our horizons and makes us think.



QUADERNO NO. 6// A GENERATION ON THE BENCH FROM NEET TO NATIONAL RESOURCE

A compilation of the revised and extended versions of the articles presented at the "Neeting", the first national conference on NEETs, organised by Fondazione Cariplo and Istituto Toniolo. Edited by Sara Alfieri and Emiliano Sironi.



QUADERNO NO. 5// ASK ME IF I'M HAPPY...

Are young Italians happy? Very or not very? More or less than their European peers? Contributions from Claudio Bernardi, Paola Bignardi, Rita Bichi, Elena Marta and Alessandro Rosina, with theatrical sketches from RAMI (theatre courses in collaboration with CIT-Centro di Iniziativa Teatrale Mario Apollonio of the Università Cattolica) and an unpublished interview with the comedian Franz, from the duo Ale & Franz.



QUADERNO NO. 4// THE ENTERPRISE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN ITALY AND LOMBARDY

A quantitative and qualitative analysis of a sample of 900 young people under 30 on the theme "The enterprise of young people". Contributions from Fabio Antoldi, Fabio Introini, Mauro Migliavacca, Cristina Pasqualini, Walter Passerini, Alessandro Rosina and Carlo Edoardo Valli.



QUADERNO NO. 3// RAPPORTO GIOVANI: ON THE MOVE AROUND ITALY

A summary of some presentations of the Rapporto Giovani around Italy. An overview of different approaches to the wealth of data provided by the Osservatorio.



QUADERNO NO. 2// YOUNG PEOPLE, SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY

The school and university education of the new generations and the level of trust placed in educational institutions. Contributions from Paola Bignardi, Mario Giacomo Dutto, Michele Faldi, Claudio Giuliodori and Alessandro Rosina.



QUADERNO NO.1// YOUNG PEOPLE AND WORK

The work of young people in a changing society: how to imagine and prepare for the future of the new generations? Contributions from Paola Bignardi, Luigi Campiglio, Vincenzo Cesareo and Elena Marta.

MILLENNIALS



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