

## Abstract

The trajectories of labour insertion of the youth are currently characterized by numerous transitions, alternating periods of unemployment, precarious jobs, inactivity, and different combinations of education and work. This article examines some axis of the trajectories in the labour market of young people (being understood as a sequence of occupational categories or activities). The sources of the data are two. The first one is constituted by panels of the Permanent Household Survey of the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC) of the second half of the years 2003/2004, 2004/2005 and 2005/2006. The second source is the research "Educational and labour trajectories of the youth. The impact of social inclusion programmes", based on 100 interviews to young people of disadvantages sectors.

The analysis focuses on three axes: a) rotation and mobility between employments, wondering about their voluntary or involuntary nature; b) the first entrances to the

labour market and how the different mechanisms of searching jobs impact in them; c) the accumulation of experience during the first years of the trajectory.

Most of young people's first jobs are unqualified or precarious. However, the results of job searches improve when there exists a previous job experience, although the profile of the job does not differ significantly. Young people that are more stable in their occupations show different labour profiles: full-time jobs, formal employment and more qualified positions increase among them.

High mobility between activity conditions and employments characterizes the first years of the active working life. Thus, suggesting that besides the labour market conditions there is an endogenous logic in the trajectories where subjectivities around employment (e.g. voluntary drop-outs, getting jobs without "searching" it) play a key role.

## Key words

(youth)

(trajectories)

(employment)

(labour mobility)