

AIMS

The aim of the present study is to examine the complex relationships that exist among different variables: how the adolescents perceive themselves (self-esteem, self efficacy), action competence (skills, effort, abilities) variables regarding their social context (such as family and peer relationships), future goals (hopes, worries, interests, future education – occupation, leisure and possibilities to obtain them), and school adjustment.

The sample was formed by 126 adolescents from 13 to 18 years of age. The survey was administered to 65 students of Secondary School curricula (non at-risk group) and to 61 students who were referred by the Municipal Social Services (at-risk group).

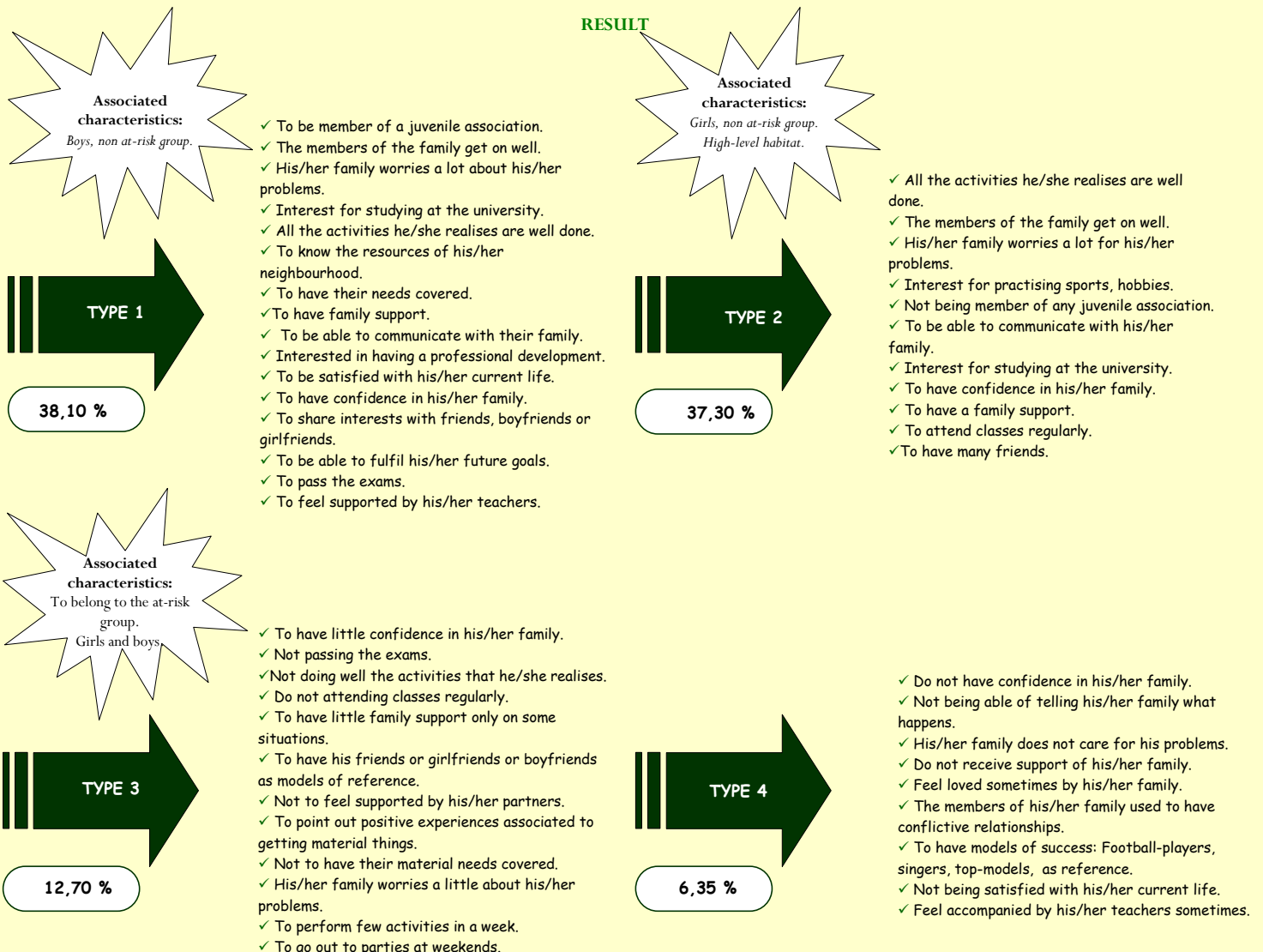
METHOD

All the data were submitted to MCA analysis (PARTI-DECLA and CLASS- MINER procedures) Five classes were obtained but only the first three were taken given that they allowed for classifying 88,10% of the sample, and they had no omissions at all their indicators.

INSTRUMENT

Survey "Características y necesidades de los adolescentes" (Rodrigo, M. J.; Martín, J. C.; Martínez, M. A.; Maíquez, M. L.; Capote, C.; Medina, A.; Fuentes, C.N.)

RESULT



CONCLUSIONS

Gender and risk status have been the most informative variables associated to the types of adolescents obtained.

Non at-risk group (type 1 and 2) have a better performance of their activities, which are richer and more varied. They feel satisfied with their lives and point out varied interests related to the obtaining of future goals. The relationship with their families are very good and they have their support.

At-risk group (type 3) does not get good results in their activities, which are academic activities or night way outs. Their models of reference are their peers, they do not find a strong familiar support.

Type 4 adolescents does not have a great familiar support, they are not satisfied with their lives, their referents are famous people and they have the support of their teachers.

We must direct mainly the intervention to adolescents in Type 3 and 4, in order to prevent the abandonment of the studies and the future worries and problems that would appear in their socio-labour integration.