



# Opinion poll

1st survey 2008

**CONCLUSIONS  
SUBJECT 2**

**VALUES AND IDENTITIES**



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## Presentation

Provided below are the results of the second part of the opinion poll relative to the 1st survey of 2008, with young people's opinions on their problems and identities, values and attitudes:

1. The first results refer to youth concerns and identities. The poll seeks to identify young people's social and personal concerns, their level of satisfaction with their current situation and their state of mind.
2. The second area addressed shows young people's views on the values and attitudes that are common to each generation.

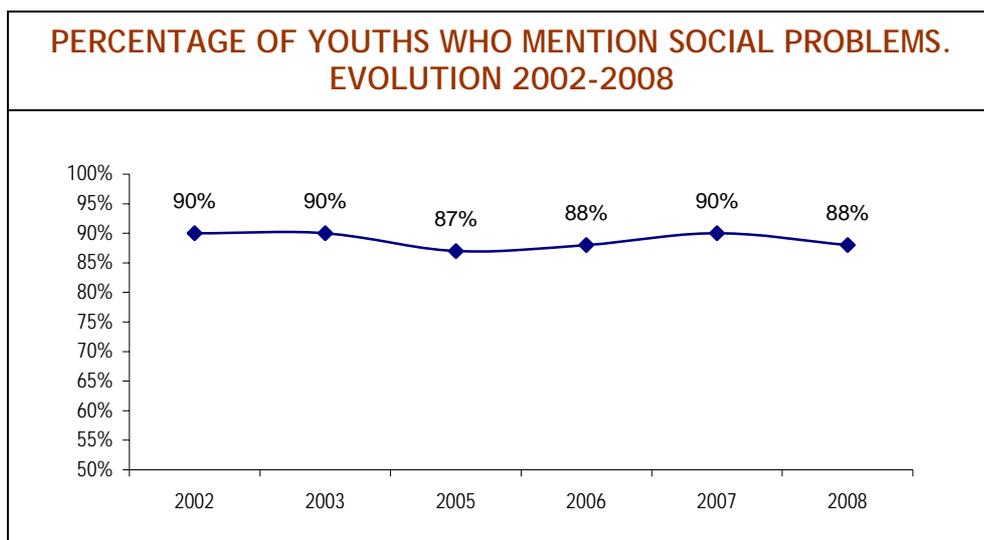


## I. YOUTH CONCERNS

### 1.1. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Awareness of existing social problems in our society is very widespread among young people. The vast majority (approximately nine out of ten) acknowledge the existence of problems in their social environment.

In the last few years, the majority of the youth population in our country identifies social problems and concerns.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Social concerns among young people seem to be determined by a number of socio-demographic variables:

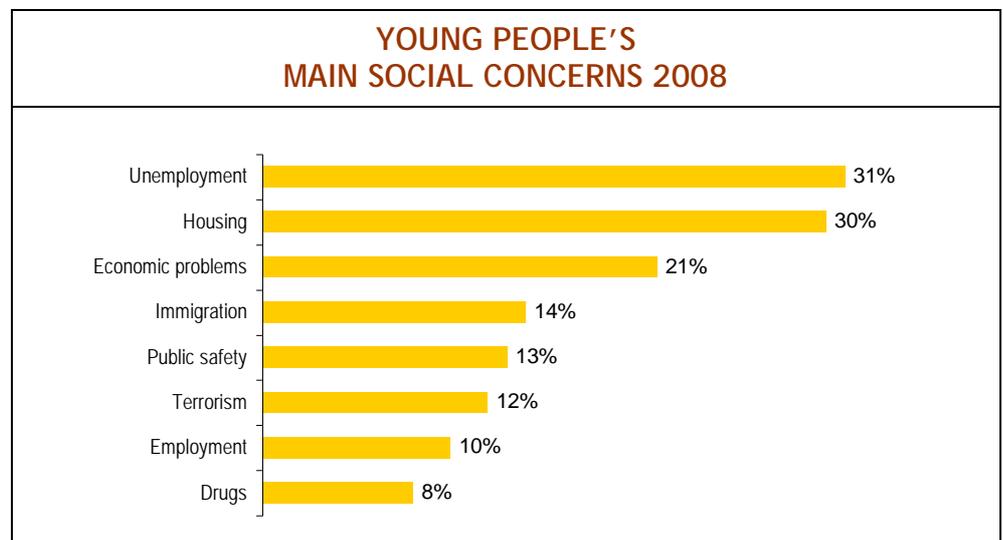
- Younger youths (15-17 years) are the least aware of social problems, whilst those in the higher age brackets (25-29 years) are the most aware (92%).
- The higher the education level, the greater the awareness of social problems.
- Those who describe themselves as followers of a religion other than Catholicism are the least aware of social problems (68%); whilst non-believers are the most aware (92%).



IN THE EYES OF YOUNG PEOPLE, HOUSING, UNEMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES ARE THE MAIN SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

- Curiously, young people from the lowest social classes are the least aware of social problems.

The evolution of contemporary societies brings on multiple and complex social problems. In 2008, unemployment (31%) and housing (30%) are identified by young people as the two main obstacles to overcome in our society. These are followed by problems of an economic nature (21%), immigration (14%), public safety (13%), terrorism (12%), problems associated with employment (10%), and drugs (8%).



Source: INJUVE, Opinion poll EJ132 (1st survey 2008)

Social problems, i.e., acts of injustice, inequalities, lack of social support and poverty (6%), politicians and political parties (6%) and education (5%) appear to be of less concern.

Looking at the evolution of these young people's concerns over the last few years, we can draw a number of interesting conclusions on the social problems in our country in the early part of this century.



**YOUNG PEOPLE’S MAIN SOCIAL CONCERNS.  
EVOLUTION 2002 - 2008**

	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008
Unemployment	42%	36%	40%	35%	26%	31%
Housing	3%	8%	18%	23%	28%	30%
Economic problems	5%	7%	8%	8%	8%	21%
Immigration	9%	5%	8%	15%	19%	14%
Public safety	8%	11%	8%	10%	14%	13%
Terrorism	33%	21%	30%	14%	25%	12%
Quality employment	2%	2%	2%	9%	7%	10%
Drugs	28%	14%	13%	12%	10%	8%
Social problems	8%	8%	7%	8%	5%	6%
Politicians and political parties	4%	9%	5%	7%	8%	6%
Education	5%	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%

*Percentages of each year’s total (possibility of two answers)*

Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

**HOUSING HAS BECOME THE MAIN OBSTACLE IN YOUNG PEOPLE’S EXISTENTIAL HORIZON; CLIMBING FROM 3% IN 2002 TO 30% IN 2008 AS A SOCIAL CONCERN**

**INCREASED CONCERN ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND QUALITY EMPLOYMENT IS DUE TO THE ECONOMIC CLIMATE OF THE PAST YEAR.**

- In the last few years housing has become the primary obstacle in young people’s existential horizon. The disproportionate price of housing combined with precarious employment (lack of stability and low wages) pose an insurmountable barrier in the way of a large number of young people’s emancipation. This explains young people’s increasing concern, shifting from 3% in 2002 to 30% in 2008.
- As regards unemployment, a paradigm of the social problems in contemporary societies, young people’s concern about unemployment seems to depend on national and global economic climates. Thus, although concern about unemployment appeared to fall substantially in the last few years, faced with the current negative economic situation, young people seem to have lost confidence again.
- In this respect, the past year has seen a marked increase in concern about the economic situation (the rising cost of living, prices, etc.). Whilst in 2007 eight percent of young people described the economic situation as a problem, the figure rose to 21% in 2008.
- The same applies to young people’s concern for precarious employment (poor working conditions, low wages, etc.), which also increased in the last year (from 7% in 2007 to 10% in 2008).



IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY HAVE BECOME ESTABLISHED PROBLEMS IN OUR SOCIETY, IN THE EYES OF YOUNG PEOPLE

- Young people's perception of terrorism as a problem has fallen considerably in the past year. Whilst in 2007, 25% of young people singled terrorism out as a social concern, the rate fell to 12% in 2008.
- Albeit with small temporary fluctuations, immigration and public safety have consolidated as social problems in our society in the eyes of young people, although in the past year the number of young people who consider that immigration is a problem has fallen by five points.
- Concern about drugs has seen a gradual fall in the last six years. So much so that it has ceased to be a social concern for the vast majority of young persons (only 8% highlight drugs as a social problem).
- Young people's perception of social problems (acts of injustice, lack of social support, poverty, etc.), those associated with politics and political parties, and education, although regarded as concerns by very few young people (approx. 5% to 6%), has remained stable in the last few years.

Provided below is a brief analysis of the main relationships found in the eight most frequently mentioned social problems.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of young people who perceive unemployment as a problem has peaked in the past year (31%) no doubt as a result of the negative global economic situation, which also affects our country.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS A BIGGER CONCERN AMONG THOSE MORE VULNERABLE TO IT (THOSE FROM LOWER SOCIAL CLASSES, WITH LOWER LEVELS OF EDUCATION, ETC)

The profile of young people concerned about unemployment is largely comprised of:

- Young people who have come of age.
- Young men over 18 years of age and young women in the highest age bracket (25-29 years).
- Young people in unemployment and, to a lesser extent, those in employment.
- Young people with low levels of education.
- Young people from the bottom social classes.
- Young people who are married or have partners.



- Young people living in rural or semi-urban areas, as well as those living in the north or south of Spain.
- Young people who follow a religion other than Catholicism.

Based on the above, we can see that unemployment appears as a problem among the most vulnerable from a labour point view (with lower levels of education/training, from the bottom social classes, etc.). In other words, concern about unemployment is more widespread among groups of young people most likely to be or to become unemployed, and with fewer resources for leaving unemployment.

### *HOUSING (purchase, rental, high prices, lack of housing, etc.)*

The growing concern for housing among young people in our country in the last few years has given rise to nearly one out of three young people (30%) highlighting it as a problem in 2008.

Housing therefore appears as one of the main obstacles in the way of young people's emancipation, and closely associated with the rest of the socialisation factors, both labour (employment, wages, etc.) and social and emotional (taking on responsibilities, finding a definitive couple, setting up one's own home, etc.).

Consequently, concern for housing stretches far beyond the possibilities of purchasing or renting a house. Those most concerned about this issue are:

- Young people in the highest age brackets (particularly between 25 and 29 years of age).
- Young people who combine a job with studying and those who only work.
- Young people of Spanish nationality, more so than foreign nationals.
- Young people with higher levels of education (post-compulsory secondary education and further education).
- Young people living with a partner (either married or just living together).
- Young people living in the north or northeast of Spain, and those in urban areas (with more than 100,000 inhabitants)
- Young people who are ideologically left wing.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM  
APPEARS TO BE CLOSELY  
ASSOCIATED WITH  
YOUNG PEOPLE  
ACHIEVING FULL  
EMANCIPATION

All in all, we can see that the social problem of housing seems to particularly affect those closest to the definitive emancipation process:



those in the highest age brackets, those with some kind of job and those who have a partner, which reinforces the relationship between housing and full emancipation.

### *ECONOMIC PROBLEMS (the high cost of living, the economic situation in general, rising prices, etc.)*

The economic climate has given rise to a large increase in young people's concern for the economic situation in general, the high cost of living, rising prices, etc. (21%). Although this situation affects society as a whole, it is particularly suffered by the most vulnerable groups, among them, young people.

THE ECONOMIC CLIMATE HAS GIVEN RISE TO A LARGE INCREASE IN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERN FOR THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN GENERAL (21%)

Economic problems are highlighted by young persons who:

- Are over 20 years of age.
- Combine a job with studying or only work.
- Are of Spanish nationality.
- Belong to the middle classes.
- Live in Madrid or in rural areas (with less than 10,000 inhabitants) or urban areas (with more than 400,000 inhabitants).

### *IMMIGRATION*

Although the number of young people who consider immigration a problem has fallen in the last year, it still continues to be a relevant concern (14%). Those most mistrustful of this phenomenon are mainly:

- Young people who only work.
- Young men in the highest age bracket (25-29 years).
- Young people who have finished secondary education.
- Young people who declare themselves practicing Catholics and those indifferent to religion.
- Young people who consider themselves right wing.
- Young people living in the east of Spain and those living in middle-sized municipalities (10-50,000 inhabitants).

Young people's perception of immigration as an obstacle in our society seems to largely respond to social prejudices and stereotypes associated with competition for jobs, particularly among young people with lower professional skills. The high presence of immigration in middle-sized municipalities also reinforces a negative view of this phenomenon.



THE PERCEPTION OF LACK OF PUBLIC SAFETY IS MORE FREQUENT IN EARLY YOUTH (15-17 YEARS) AND WHILST IN THE EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT

## *PUBLIC SAFETY*

Another issue considered controversial is the perception of public safety in our environment. For a considerable number of young people (13%), public safety is a social problem. This group is mainly comprised of:

- Young students.
- Young people between 15 and 17 years of age (mainly women).
- Young people who declare themselves practicing Catholics.
- Young people living in middle-sized urban municipalities (50-400,000 inhabitants)

The circumstances surrounding early youth and education centres are highlighted as scenarios that foster a lack of public safety. A number of young persons associate early youth with a lack of public safety and violence.

## *TERRORISM*

In our country, terrorism has traditionally been highlighted as a serious social problem. In recent years however the number of young persons who highlight terrorism as a problem has fallen considerably, particularly in the past year (from 25% in 2007 to 12% in 2008).

The group of young people concerned about this problem does not offer a specific profile, i.e., it does not depend on sociological factors like age, sex, occupation, academic achievement, etc. The fact that it is a general problem may explain the non-specifics of the young persons concerned about this issue; combined with the fact that it is perceived as a phenomenon alien to youth dynamics.

## *QUALITY EMPLOYMENT (precariousness, poor working conditions, low wages, etc.)*

This problem appears to be directly associated with structural and temporary economic factors. The 10% of young people who describe it as a problem is mostly comprised of:

- Young people in the labour market (who only work or combine a job with studying).
- Young people in the highest age bracket (25-29 years).
- Young people with university degrees.



Quality employment is obviously a bigger concern among those who have jobs and those who see a greater misalignment between education/training and employment (university graduates).

## *DRUGS*

Another classic social problem is associated with drugs, traditionally regarded as a risk factor in youth socialisation processes. Only 8% of young people consider it a problem in our society, and this collective is mostly comprised of:

- Young students.
- Young persons between 15 and 17 years of age (mostly male).
- Young persons who have not completed secondary education.

Based on this information, drugs appear as a problem in early youth, a time associated with discovering and taking the first drugs.

Most of these socially relevant problems in the eyes of young people in our country largely depend on global and national socioeconomic indicators. They are problems affected by the economic situation, i.e., they tend to rise or fall according to the swings of the economic climate.

Others, such as housing, evolve independently of the rest of the problems. Despite the favourable economic situation of recent years, the gap between house prices and the real possibilities of young people's access to housing has widened, posing an insurmountable obstacle for young people, which has no doubt had an effect on their socialisation and emancipation processes.

DRUGS ARE GRADUALLY LOSING WEIGHT AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN YOUNG PEOPLE'S EYES

MOST OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS FLUCTUATE WITH THE ECONOMIC SITUATION: THEY RISE OR FALL ACCORDING TO THE SWINGS OF THE ECONOMIC CLIMATE.

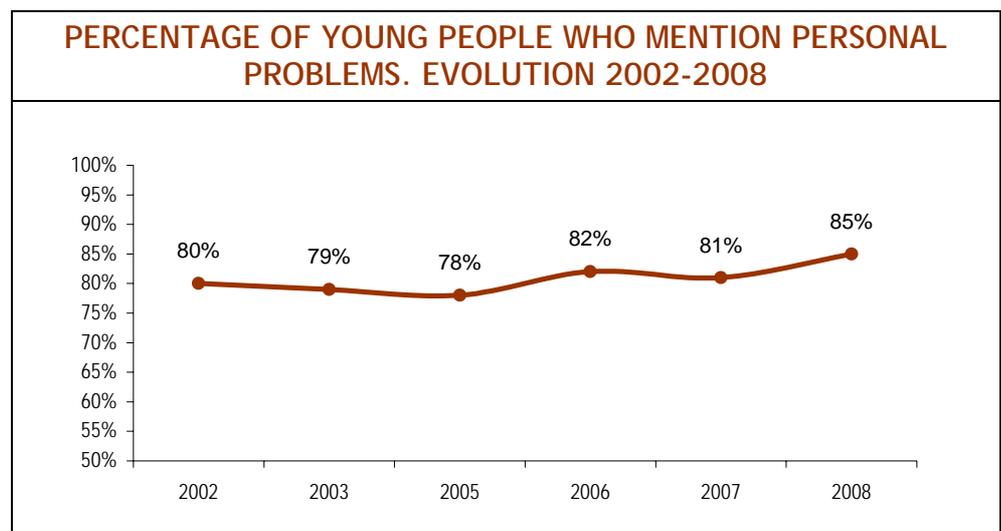


## 1.2. PERSONAL PROBLEMS

As regards personal problems, the vast majority of young people (85%) acknowledge some kind of concern on a personal level. Those who declare some kind of concern mostly belong to the following groups:

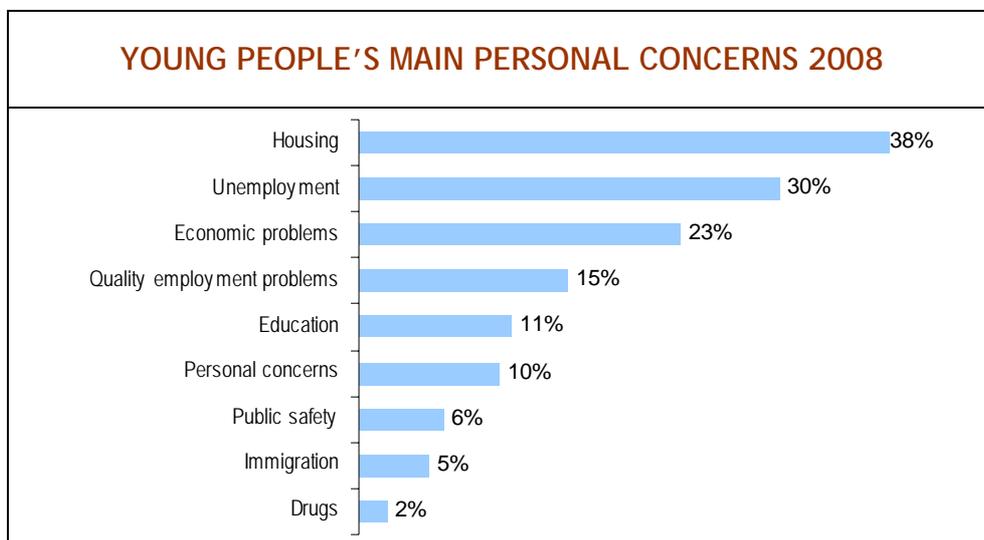
- Young people in the highest age bracket (25-29 years).
- Young people who combine a job with studying or are unemployed.
- Young people with high levels of education (university graduates).
- Young people of Spanish nationality.
- Young people living in urban areas.

Looking at the past few years' data on these concerns, we can see that most young people in our country are concerned about issues that affect them directly and the numbers have increased in the past year.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

The most relevant problems of a personal nature are housing (38%), unemployment (30%), economic problems (23%) and quality employment (15%). These are followed by concerns about education (11%) and personal situations (10%). Public safety, immigration (5%) and drugs (2%) appear as less important.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion poll EJ132 (1<sup>st</sup> survey 2008)

The main social problems highlighted by young people coincide with their personal concerns. These are unemployment, housing and economic problems (the high cost of living, the economic situation in general, rising prices, etc.); obstacles involving socioeconomic issues that affect the transition to adult life. This coincidence shows how the main difficulties in our society, in the eyes of young people, are the same as those that directly affect their definitive emancipation processes.

### MAIN SOCIAL AND PERSONAL PROBLEMS

SOCIAL PROBLEMS	PERSONAL PROBLEMS
Unemployment	Housing
Housing	Unemployment
Economic problems	Economic problems

Source: INJUVE, Opinion poll EJ132 (1<sup>st</sup> survey 2008)

The evolution of young people's personal problems highlights the main obstacles faced by the different youth generations in their socialisation processes over the last few years.



**YOUNG PEOPLE'S MAIN SOCIAL CONCERNS.  
EVOLUTION 2002 - 2008**

	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008
Housing	8%	16%	26%	30%	36%	38%
Unemployment	44%	41%	41%	37%	30%	30%
Economic problems	10	12	14	14	13	23
Quality employment problems	6%	7%	7%	17%	13%	15%
Education	16%	14%	13%	12%	10%	11%
Personal concerns	15	13	13	12	10	10
Public safety	5%	5%	4%	7%	10%	6%
Immigration	2%	2%	3%	3%	6%	5%
Drugs	10%	4%	4%	3%	4%	2%

*Percentages of each year's total (possibility of two answers)*

Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

The evolution of the most important personal concerns has been parallel to the variations in the same problems of a social nature:

- In the last few years housing has become the area of most concern for young people in our country. This is illustrated by the increase from 16% in 2003 to 38% in 2008.
- Although it continues to appear as the most relevant negative factor in youth productive processes, in the last two years young people's concern about unemployment has fallen.
- Economic problems rise in line with increased general economic difficulties. This scenario explains why in the last year concern about economic problems has increased from 13% in 2007 to 23% in 2008.
- The socio-labour climate of the last few years with regard to employment in general and youth employment in particular has led to deteriorating working conditions. This is reflected by young people's negative view of working conditions.
- There are two areas exclusively highlighted by young people as personal concerns: education (studies, school, university, teachers, etc.) and personal problems and situations (health, loneliness, the future, the family, etc.). The evolution of both these concerns shows that, although firmly established as sources of unease for a large number of young people, they have nevertheless experienced a gradual fall in the last few years.



As provided above in the area of social problems, below is a brief description of the main relationships found in the personal problems mentioned by young people.

### *HOUSING (purchase, rental, high prices, lack of housing, etc.)*

Housing stands out as the main personal problem of young people (38%). As mentioned above, access to housing is an obstacle for a large number of young people:

- Young people in the 21 to 24 age bracket and, in particular, those in the 25 to 29 age bracket.
- Young people who combine a job with studying and those who only work.
- Young people of Spanish nationality, more so than foreign nationals.
- Young people with higher levels of education (post-compulsory secondary education and further education)
- Young people who are married or who have a partner.
- Young people who live in the north or northeast of Spain and Madrid, and do so in urban areas (with more than 100,000 inhabitants).
- Young people who are ideologically left wing.

HOUSING APPEARS AS THE MAIN PERSONAL PROBLEM OF YOUNG PEOPLE (38%)

### *UNEMPLOYMENT*

From a personal point view, unemployment particularly appears to worry:

- Young people between 18 and 24 years of age.
- Young men between 18 and 24 years of age and young women in the highest age bracket (25-29 years).
- Young persons in unemployment.
- Young persons with low levels of education.
- Young persons from the bottom social classes.
- Young single persons.
- Young persons living in middle-sized municipalities, and those living in the north or south of Spain.
- Young persons who follow a religion other than Catholicism.



### *ECONOMIC PROBLEMS (the high cost of living, the economic situation in general, rising prices, etc.)*

As mentioned above, the current economic climate has given rise to approximately one out of four young people (23%) expressing personal concerns about such issues as the high cost of living, rising prices and the economic situation in general. These young people are mainly comprised of:

- Young people over 20 years of age.
- Young people who only work.
- Young people who live with a partner (married or just living together).
- Young people from middle and low social classes.
- Young people who live in the centre of Spain, in rural areas and middle-sized municipalities.

### *QUALITY EMPLOYMENT (precariousness, poor working conditions, low wages, etc.)*

The youth collective is particularly vulnerable to this problem. Their working conditions are often far removed from the ideal standards (temporality, precariousness, low wages, etc.). Fifteen percent of young people mention deficient working conditions as one of their personal concerns.

This group is comprised of:

- Young people over 20 years of age.
- Young people in the labour market (those who only work and those who combine a job with studying).
- Young people of Spanish nationality.
- Young people with university degrees.
- Young people who live in the east of Spain, and especially in middle-sized urban areas.

### *EDUCATION (schools, universities, education/training for young people, teachers, etc.)*

Education is mentioned as a personal problem by 11% of the young people interviewed. This group of young people highlights difficulties associated with the school environment, teachers and the dynamics of the education process. The group is mainly comprised of:

EDUCATION IS MENTIONED AS A PERSONAL PROBLEM BY 11% OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE INTERVIEWED, REPRESENTING A BIGGER CONCERN FOR YOUNGER YOUTHS.



- Young people between 15 and 17 years of age.
- Young people currently in education.
- Young people who have completed secondary education.
- Young people of Spanish nationality.
- Young people from middle and high social classes.
- Young people living in the east of Spain and in Madrid.

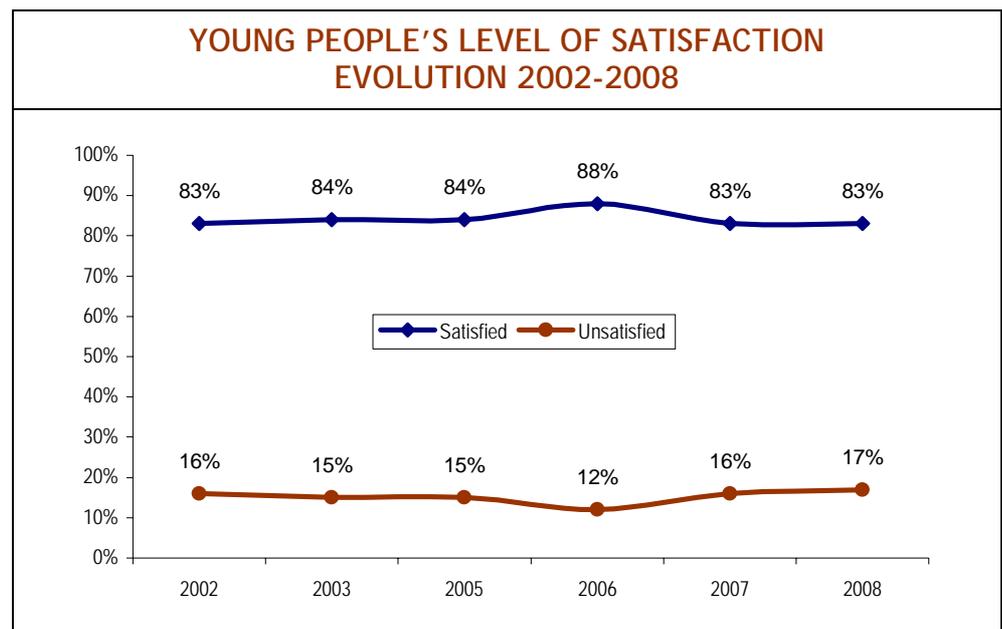
It is in the early part of youth when concern for issues associated with education/training is at its highest. These difficulties, which in many cases are dragged from earlier years, become more visible at the end of compulsory secondary education and very often lead to school failure and drop out processes.



## II. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION AND STATE OF MIND

Young people in our country are highly satisfied with their current situation. Eighty three percent affirm that they are satisfied with their situation, compared with seventeen percent who say that they are not.

The evolution of how young people view their situation shows great optimism in the last few years in terms of young people's general assessment of their lives. It is worth highlighting the peak experienced in young people's positive assessment in 2006, and the subsequent fall in both the following years (2007 and 2008).



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF SATISFACTION ARE REACHED AT THE YOUNGEST AGES, WHILST IN EDUCATION AND BY YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE TOP SOCIAL CLASSES

In 2008, young people's levels of satisfaction with their situation seem to be determined by such factors as:

- Age. The younger the age (15-17 years), the higher the levels of satisfaction (91%) and dissatisfaction tends to increase as young people get older (20%).
- Dedication. The highest levels of youth satisfaction are reached when young people are in education (91%). On the other hand, young people in unemployment are the most unsatisfied with their situation (36%).

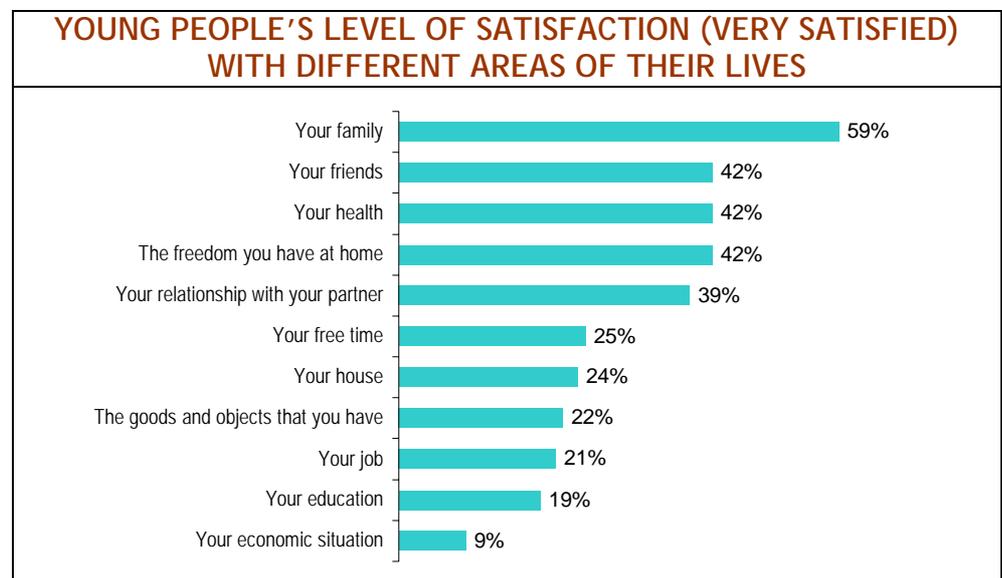


- Social class. Young persons belonging to the top socio-economic tiers of society are the ones most satisfied with their current situation (90%). The highest number of unsatisfied young people is found in the lower socio-economic tiers (20%).

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SATISFACTION	LOWEST LEVEL OF SATISFACTION
Early youth (15-17 years)	Young adults (25-29 years)
Students	In unemployment
Single persons	Living with a partner

Source: INJUVE, Opinion poll EJ132 (1<sup>st</sup> survey 2008)

To analyse young people’s levels of satisfaction with the different areas of their lives, those who affirm that they are VERY SATISFIED with the different areas of their lives have been used as a reference of satisfaction.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion poll EJ132 (1<sup>st</sup> survey 2008)

Thus we can see that the highest levels of satisfaction are specifically associated with emotional aspects and interpersonal relationships. In 2008, the areas which young people are most satisfied with (very satisfied) continue to be family relationships (59%) and friendships (42%).



EMOTIONAL AND RELATIONAL ASPECTS (FAMILY AND FRIENDS) CONTINUE TO BE THE MOST SATISFACTORY AREAS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY

These are followed by areas associated with health (42%), freedom at home (42%), emotional relationships with partners (39%) and free time (25%).

The areas identified by young people as less satisfactory include leisure time (25%), housing (24%), and the goods and objects that they have (22%). The least satisfactory are work (21%), education (19%) and their personal economic situation (9%).

The data on the levels of satisfaction with regard to the most satisfactory areas of young people's lives reveals the following profiles:

- The group of young people who are very satisfied with their family is comprised of more women (63%) than men (56%), particularly between 18 and 20 years of age; those with higher levels of education and those living in middle-sized municipalities.
- Satisfaction with friends is highlighted by slightly more women than men, at earlier ages, by students, those living in middle-sized municipalities and those from the top social classes.
- Satisfaction with health is highlighted by more young people in the lowest age bracket.
- Young people satisfied with the freedom they have at home are mainly over 20 years of age, living with a partner, in a job, and living in middle-sized or urban municipalities.
- Partner relationships provide more satisfaction to women than men, young people in the highest age bracket (25-29 years) and those living with a partner.

FAMILY AND FRIENDS REPRESENT THE MAIN EMOTIONAL PILLARS OF YOUNG PEOPLE, WHILST EDUCATION, WORK, THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND HOUSING ARE THEIR PRIMARY CONCERNS

The data on the evolution of young people's levels of satisfaction does not reveal many changes in the last few years, highlighting stability in the areas around which young people consolidate their emotional and identity-defining universe. The family and friends represent the main emotional pillars, whilst education/training (studies), economic issues (work and the economic situation) and emancipation (housing) are young people's primary concerns.



**EVOLUTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE’S LEVELS OF SATISFACTION (VERY SATISFIED) WITH DIFFERENT AREAS OF THEIR LIVES**

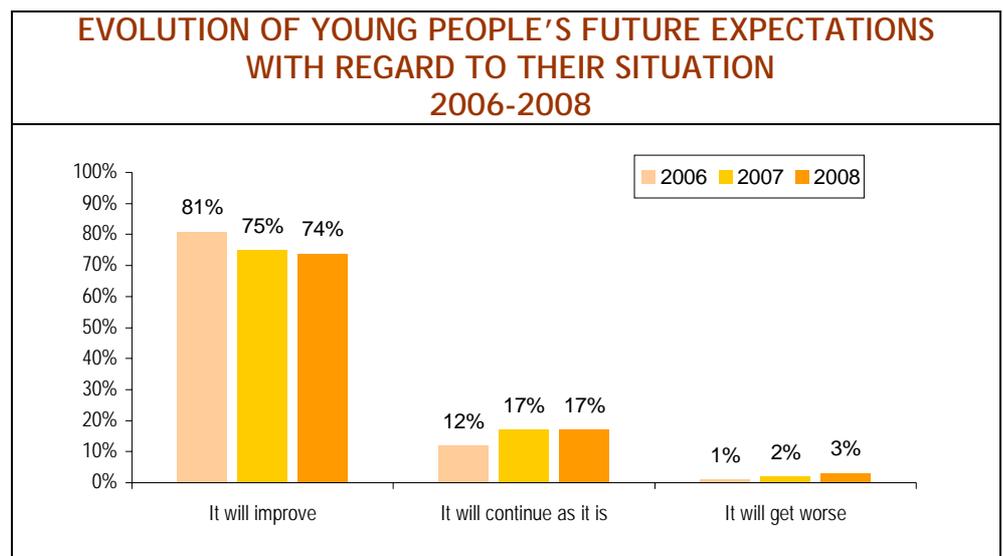
	2002	2003	2005	2006	2008
Your family	57%	54%	56%	61%	59%
Your friends	48%	48%	45%	47%	42%
Your health		47%	45%	47%	42%
The freedom you have at home		46%	45%	45%	42%
Your relationship with your partner		40%	37%	33%	39%
Your free time, leisure		30%	26%	23%	25%
Your house	29%	22%	22%		24%
The goods and objects that you have		25%	23%		22%
Your job	17%	19%	17%	18%	21%
Your education	21%	22%	20%	23%	19%
Your economic situation		11%	11%	13%	9%

*Percentages of each year’s total*

Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2008

Young people’s future expectations are clearly optimistic. Approximately three out of four young people (74%) feel that their lives will improve in the future, and of these, one third feels that their lives will improve a lot. The group of young people who feel that their lives will not change makes up 17%, and only 3% feel that their lives will get worse.

**APPROX. THREE OUT OF FOUR YOUNG PEOPLE (74%) FEEL THAT THEIR LIVES WILL IMPROVE IN THE FUTURE AND, OF THESE, ONE THIRD FEELS THAT THEIR LIVES WILL IMPROVE A LOT.**



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2006, 2007 and 2008



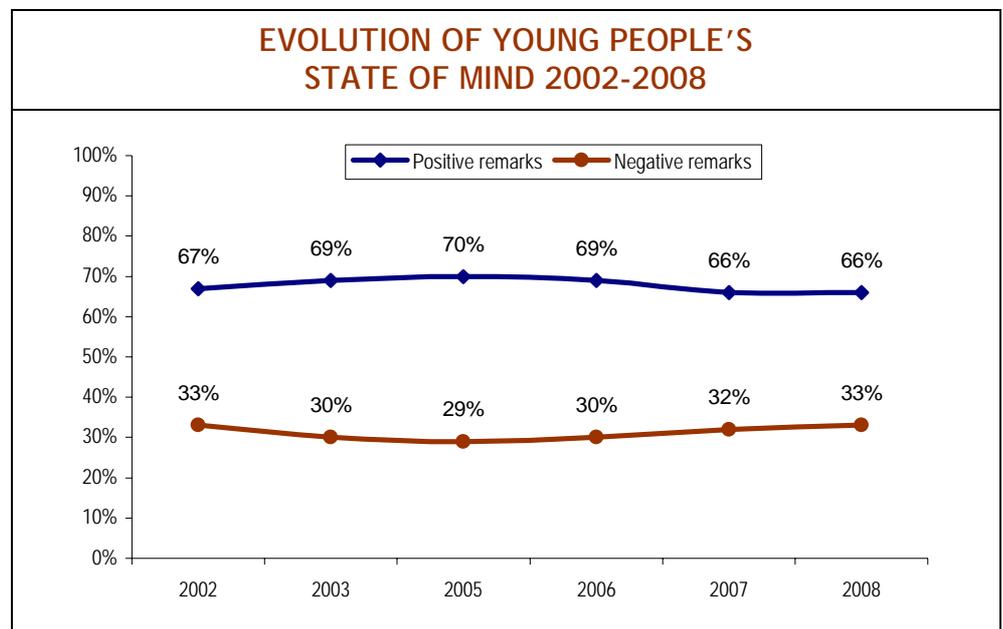
Despite these encouraging expectations, young people’s optimism has fallen in the last few years, with the number of young persons who predict an improvement in their lives falling from 81% in 2006 to 74% in 2008.

Most young people who declare that their future situation will get better combine a job with studying, are foreign nationals and living in the northwest of Spain.

The state of mind of young people in Spain clearly remains at positive levels. Approximately two out of every three young people interviewed (66%) describe it as positive: cheerful (32%), calm (13%) lively (11%) or happy (11%). Whist the remaining third (33%) describes their state of mind in the last few months as negative: stressed (15%), nervous (11%), bored (4%) or sad (3%).

YOUNG PEOPLE'S STATE OF MIND CLEARLY REMAINS AT POSITIVE LEVELS. TWO OUT OF EVERY THREE YOUNG PERSONS INTERVIEWED (66%) DESCRIBE IT AS POSITIVE: CHEERFUL (32%), CALM (13%) LIVELY (11%) OR HAPPY (11%)

The evolution of young people’s state of mind has hardly varied in the last few years; if anything, the number of those with positive descriptions of their state of mind has fallen slightly in the last two years.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Young people who describe their state of mind in the most positive terms are mostly studying, living off another person’s income and in the south of Spain.



Young people who describe their state of mind in the last few months as negative mostly combine a job with studying or are unemployed.

Young people's state of mind seems to be particularly associated with their social responsibilities. Whilst young people are fully dependent on the family of origin and studying, their state of mind is clearly positive. However, as they begin to take on responsibilities, particularly labour ones, more worries begin to creep in and their state of mind becomes more negative.



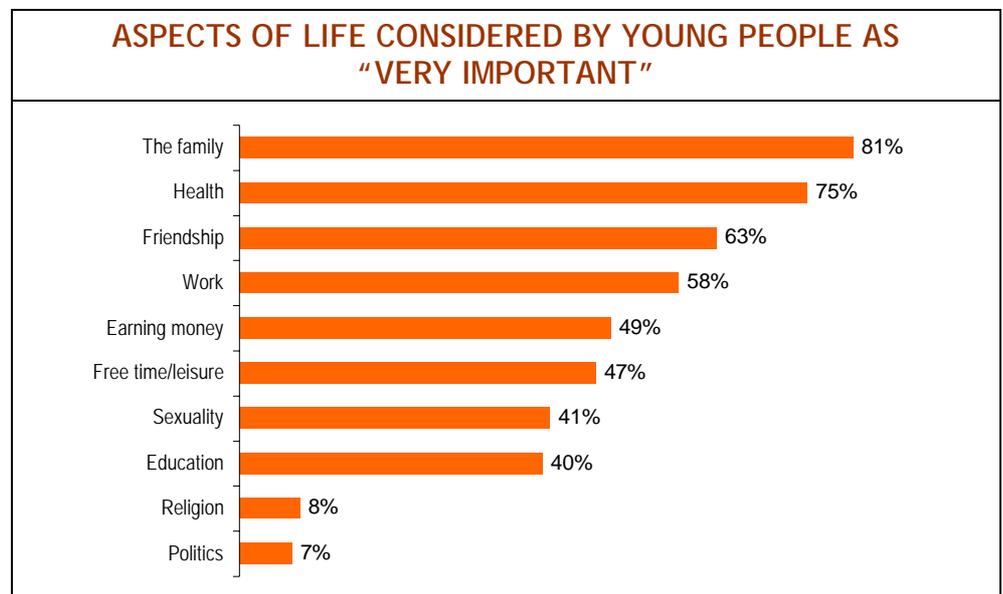
### III. VALUES AND ATTITUDES

#### 3.1. THE IMPORTANT THINGS IN LIFE

HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS (THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS) CONTINUE TO BE THE MAIN VALUES OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY

As mentioned earlier with regard to levels of satisfaction, emotional relationships (family \_81%\_ and friends \_63%\_) and health (75%) appear as the most important values in the lives of young people. These are followed by work (58%), earning money (49%) and free time (47%). Less important to young people are sexuality (41%) education (40%). The areas of religion (8%) and politics (7%) are hardly relevant in the lives of young people.

These vital priorities, which coincide with the ones highlighted in previous years, show a generational tendency among young people where personal relationships outweigh the rest of the values. Social issues, such as work and earning money, life experiences (leisure and sexuality) and education aspects (studying) appear as secondary.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion poll EJ132 (1<sup>st</sup> survey 2008)

As regards the evolution of these youth values, although practically stable, slight differences are observed in the last few years:



LEISURE ISSUES (FREE TIME) AND ECONOMIC SUCCESS (EARNING MONEY) APPEAR TO BE GAINING IMPORTANCE AS VALUES AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

- The family has consolidated as young people's most relevant space in life.
- In the last few years, the group of friends seems to have lost ground as a youth value.
- Leisure issues, particularly free time, have gained increasing weight as an important aspect in the lives of young people.
- Economic success clearly appears to be gaining importance among young people.

ASPECTS OF LIFE CONSIDERED BY YOUNG PEOPLE AS "VERY IMPORTANT". EVOLUTION 2002-2008

	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008
The family	74%	78%	78%	82%	82%	81%
Health	80%	75%	73%	81%	81%	75%
Friendship	61%	70%	68%	69%	66%	63%
Work	51%	59%	54%	56%	63%	58%
Earning money	36%	45%	42%	38%	50%	49%
Free time	43%	44%	44%	42%	45%	47%
Sexuality	33%	41%	42%	34%	42%	41%
Education	40%	43%	41%	41%	40%	40%
Religion	7%	6%	6%	6%	9%	8%
Politics	4%	8%	8%	5%	7%	7%

*For each aspect, percentages of each year's total*

Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

**RELATIONSHIP ISSUES (The family and friendship)**

Family relationships is the aspect highlighted by young people as the most important. It is particularly highlighted by:

- More young women than young men.
- Young people in the higher age brackets.
- Young people living with a partner.
- Young people with higher levels of education.
- Young people living semi-rural and middle-sized municipalities.

Friendship appears particularly important in the lives of:

- Young men between 18 and 20 years of age and young women between 15 and 17 years of age.
- Young people with higher education levels.
- Young people not living with a partner.
- Young people from the top social classes.



- Young people living in rural areas.

## HEALTH

Health is highlighted as a vital priority by the collective of young people comprised of:

- More young women than young men.
- Young people in the higher age brackets.
- Young people with higher levels of education.
- Young people from the bottom social classes.
- Young people living in rural areas.

## SOCIAL ISSUES (*work and earning money*)

Work appears as a relevant social value among young people in our country. Those who confer more importance to work are mainly:

- Young people over 20 years of age.
- Young people living with a partner.
- Young people who are financially self-sufficient.
- Young people in the labour market (only working, combining a job with studying or unemployed).
- Young people who only managed to complete compulsory secondary education.
- Young people belonging to the lowest social classes.

Earning money seems to an increasingly important value among young people, who consider this objective an accepted way of gaining social success. This group is mainly comprised of:

- More young men than young women.
- Young people in the higher age brackets, particularly those in the 25 to 29 age bracket.
- Young people of Spanish nationality or European nationals.
- Young people living with a partner.
- Young people in unemployment and in employment.
- Young people from the lowest social classes.



### *LEISURE ASPECTS (free time and sexuality)*

Free or leisure time has been consolidating as an increasingly important priority for young people. The young people who rank free or leisure time as important are mostly:

- More young women than young men.
- Young people in the higher age brackets.
- Young people of Spanish nationality, European and Latin American nationals.
- Young people who combine a job with studying.
- Young people in the labour market (working, combining a job with studying or in unemployment).
- Young people belonging to the middle and top social classes.

Sexual practices also appear as an important area in young people's vital priorities. It is particularly important among:

- More young men than young women.
- Young people in the higher age bracket (25-29 years).
- Young people who are financially independent.
- Young people who work or combine a job with studying.
- Young people living with a partner.
- Young people who ideologically lean more to the right.
- Young people who describe themselves as non-believers.
- Young people living in middle-sized and urban municipalities.

### *EDUCATION (studying)*

Education is considered particularly important by the collective of young people comprised of:

- More young women than young men.
- Young people between 18 and 20 years of age.
- Young people from Africa or Latin America.
- More single people than those living with a partner.
- Young people who are financially dependent.
- Young people who combine a job with studying.
- Young people with higher levels of education.
- Young people from middle or high social classes.
- Young people living in middle-sized and urban municipalities.



### *IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES (religion and politics)*

Religion and politics are hardly important to young people in our country. However, a small group of young people do give importance to them.

In the case of religion, this group is mainly comprised of:

- More young women than young men.
- Young people in the higher age bracket (25-29 years).
- Young people of African nationality.
- Young people living with a partner.
- Young people in unemployment.
- Young people with lower levels of education.
- Young people who are ideologically right wing.
- Young people from the lowest social classes.

As regards politics, this group is mainly comprised of:

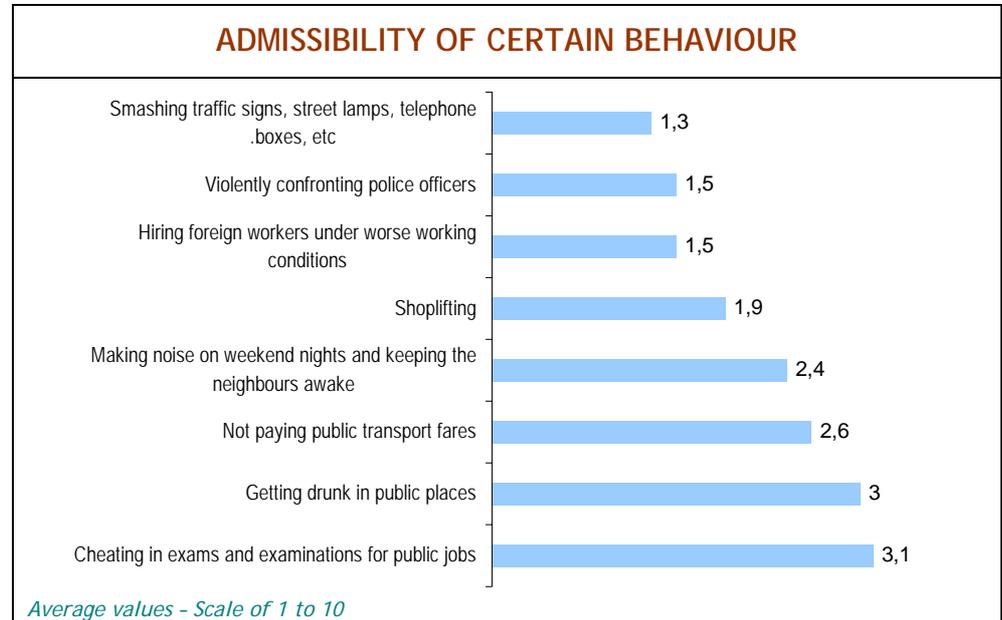
- Young people over 20 years of age.
- Young people who are ideologically left wing.
- Young people from the top social classes.

## 2.2. YOUNG PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES

### *Admissibility of certain questionable behaviour*

This survey has gathered the opinions of young people on certain types of behaviour bordering the moral limit of admissibility; to do this, a scale of 1 to 10 has been used, where 1 means totally inadmissible and 10 means totally admissible.

The aim is to analyse where young people's personal freedom stops in the face of a moral liberalism that could lead to permissiveness towards antisocial behaviour.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion poll EJ132 (1st survey 2008)

**YOUNG PEOPLE  
TOTALLY REFUSE TO  
ACCEPT ANTISOCIAL  
AND DELINQUENT  
BEHAVIOUR**

In this respect, young people's attitude towards these kinds of behaviour leaves no room for doubt: young people totally refuse to accept these forms of delinquent behaviour. However, the level of admissibility expressed by young people depends on the type of behaviour:

- Young people tend to be slightly more permissive towards behaviour like copying in exams and examinations for public jobs or getting drunk in public places.
- On the other hand, acts of vandalism (smashing traffic signs, street lamps, benches, etc.) and violently confronting police officers are considered more inadmissible by young people.

The evolution over the last few years of young people's opinions on levels of permissiveness towards certain behaviour shows a tendency among young people to be slightly more permissive towards these forms of delinquent behaviour as a whole.

**ADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN BEHAVIOUR  
EVOLUTION 2003-2008**

	2003	2005	2007	2008
Smashing traffic signs, street lamps, telephone boxes, etc.	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3
Getting drunk in public places	3,3	3,5	3,1	3,0
Violently confronting police officers	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,5
Cheating in exams and examinations for public jobs	4,0	3,6	3,2	3,1
Hiring foreign workers under worse working conditions	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5
Shoplifting	2,3	2,2	1,9	1,9
Making noise on weekend nights and keeping the neighbours awake	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,4
Not paying public transport fares	3,1	2,6	2,6	2,6

*Average values: Scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means totally inadmissible and 10 fully admissible*

Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Although the differences are small, we can nevertheless observe a number of general tendencies which offer information on the young people more permissive towards these types of questionable behaviour.

- More young men than young women.
- More young people of Spanish nationality than foreign nationals.
- Young people who are studying (only studying or combine a job with studying).
- Young people with higher levels of education (university graduates)
- Young people who ideologically lean more to the left.
- Young people who are not religious.
- Young people from the top social classes.
- Young people living in the north or northwest of Spain and in Madrid.

Young people's attitudes towards certain social issues considered controversial offer an idea of their levels of tolerance and responsibility.

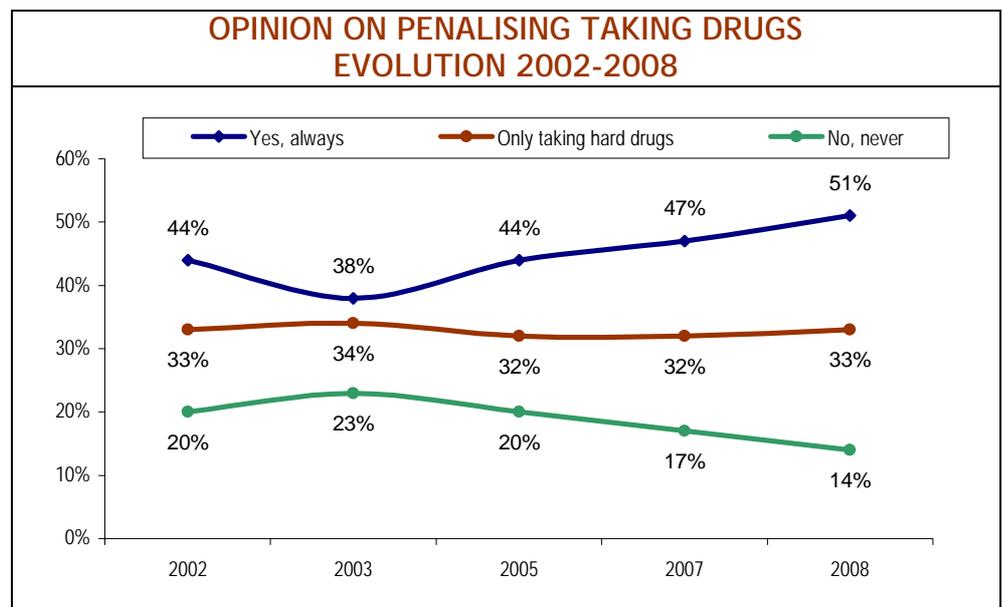


ADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN BEHAVIOUR	
MORE ADMISSIBILITY	LESS ADMISSIBILITY
<p>MEN SPANISH NATIONALITY STUDENTS HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION IDEOLOGICALLY LEFT WING NON-BELIEVERS HIGH SOCIAL CLASS LIVING IN THE NORTH, NORTHEAST AND MADRID</p>	<p>WOMEN FOREIGN NATIONALITY WORKERS LOWER LEVELS OF EDUCATION IDEOLOGICALLY RIGHT WING FOLLOWERS OF ANOTHER RELIGION LOW SOCIAL CLASS LIVING IN THE EAST AND SOUTH</p>

### Opinion on penalising taking drugs

Drugs and drug taking appear as particularly alarming problem for society in general and especially for young people. Half of the persons consulted (51%) are in favour of penalising taking all kinds of drugs, one third (33%) defends the idea of only penalising taking hard drugs and 14% considers that taking drugs should not be penalised at all.

IN RECENT YEARS  
YOUNG PEOPLE TEND  
TO BE LESS PERMISSIVE  
TOWARDS TAKING ALL  
KINDS OF DRUGS



Source INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008



The evolution over the last few years of young people's opinions on this issue shows a tendency among young people to be less permissive towards taking drugs.

The group of persons who manifest less permissiveness towards taking drugs (would always penalise it) is mainly comprised of:

- More young women than young men.
- Young people in the lower age bracket (15-17 years).
- Young people who have only completed compulsory secondary education.
- Young people from EU countries and Latin America.
- Young people from low social classes.
- Young people living in rural and semi-rural areas.
- Young people living in the centre and south of Spain.
- Young people ideologically right wing.

Young people who manifest more tolerance towards taking drugs, they feel that only taking hard drugs should be penalised or that taking drugs should never be penalised, make up a collective mainly comprised of:

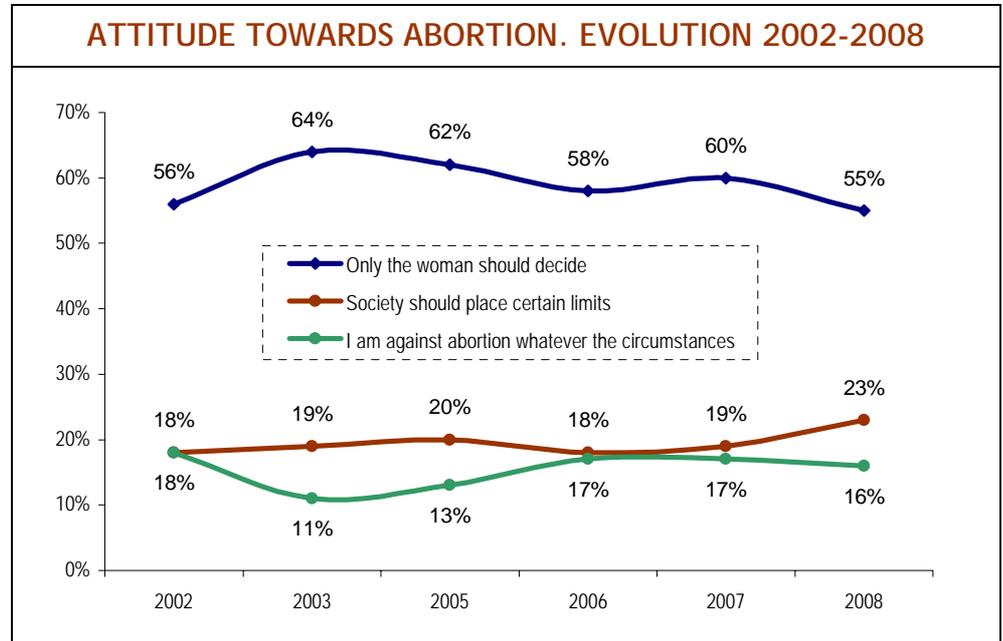
- More young men than young women.
- Young people over 20 years of age.
- University graduates.
- Young people of Spanish nationality.
- Young people from the top social classes.
- Young people living in the east of Spain and in Madrid.
- Young people who are ideologically left wing.

## Attitude towards abortion

Abortion is another socially controversial issue. Most young people (55%) agree that the woman concerned should be the one to decide whether or not to abort; 23% feel that society should place certain restrictions and 16% are totally against abortion.

The evolution of opinions on abortion highlights a changing tendency in the last five years, which is particularly marked in the last year (shifting from 60% in 2007 to 55% in 2008). More young people now tend to feel that society should intervene by placing restrictions on abortion practices, as opposed to the woman concerned being the one to decide. The collective of young people against abortion has remained stable over the last three years.

ALTHOUGH MOST YOUNG PEOPLE AGREE THAT THE WOMAN CONCERNED SHOULD BE THE ONE TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO ABORT (55%), THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO FEEL THAT SOCIETY SHOULD PLACE CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS HAS INCREASED (23%)



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

The most permissive young people towards abortion, who consider that only the woman concerned should decide, are slightly more women than men, belong to the 18 to 24 age group, of Spanish nationality, from the middle classes, ideologically leaning more to the left, non-believers and living in the north or northwest of Spain.

The group of young people who believe that society should intervene in the abortion issue is mostly comprised of persons with higher levels of education (university graduates) and belonging to the top social classes.

The least tolerant group towards abortion, i.e., young people who are radically against it, is mostly made up of young people from other countries, young people with lower levels of education, from the bottom social classes, followers of a religion (Catholicism or other religions) and ideologically right wing.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S TOLERANT ATTITUDE TOWARD ACCEPTING HOMOSEXUAL PERSONS IS STRONGLY CONSOLIDATED: 81% AFFIRMS THAT THEY WOULD ACCEPT A CLOSE FRIEND'S HOMOSEXUALITY AND THAT IT WOULD NOT CHANGE THE RELATIONSHIP

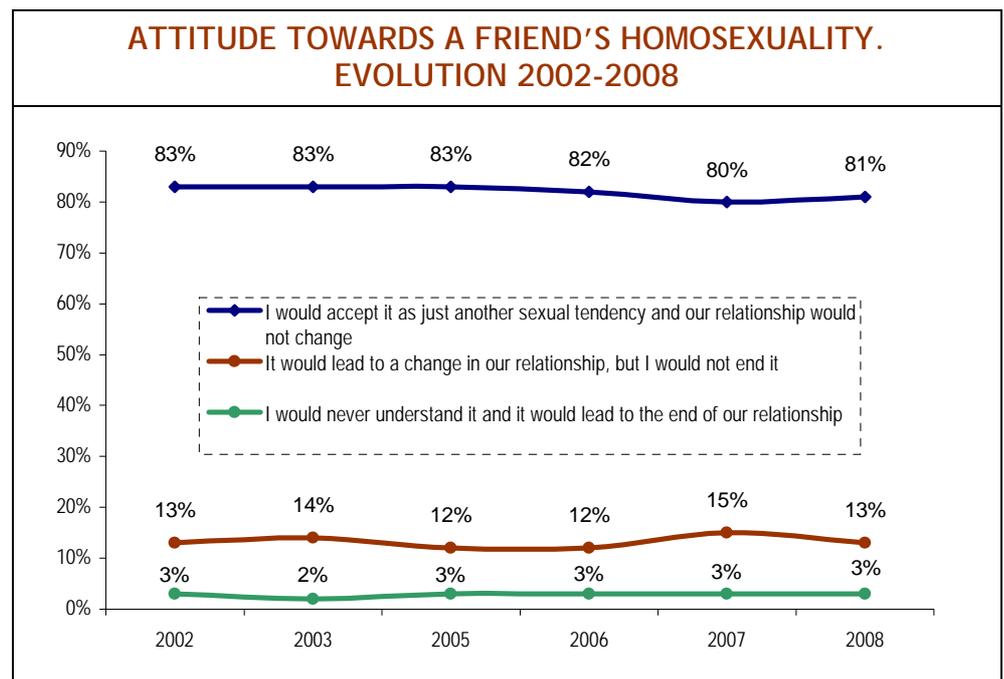
### Attitude towards homosexuality

With regard to issues associated with homosexuality, a tolerant attitude towards accepting homosexual people appears strongly consolidated: 81% of young people affirm that they would accept a close friend's homosexuality and that the relationship would not change, 13% say that



the relationship would probably change, and only 3% say that they would never understand it and would end the relationship on learning the news of a friend's homosexuality.

The last few years have seen no marked changes in young people's clear acceptance of homosexuality.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Those more willing to accept a friend's homosexuality are more women than men, over 20 years of age, university graduates, of Spanish nationality, from the middle and top social classes, non-believers and ideologically leaning more to the left.

Those less willing to accept a friend's homosexuality (would change the relationship or would not accept it) are more men than women, in early youth (15-20 years), with lower levels of education, foreign nationals and from the bottom social classes.

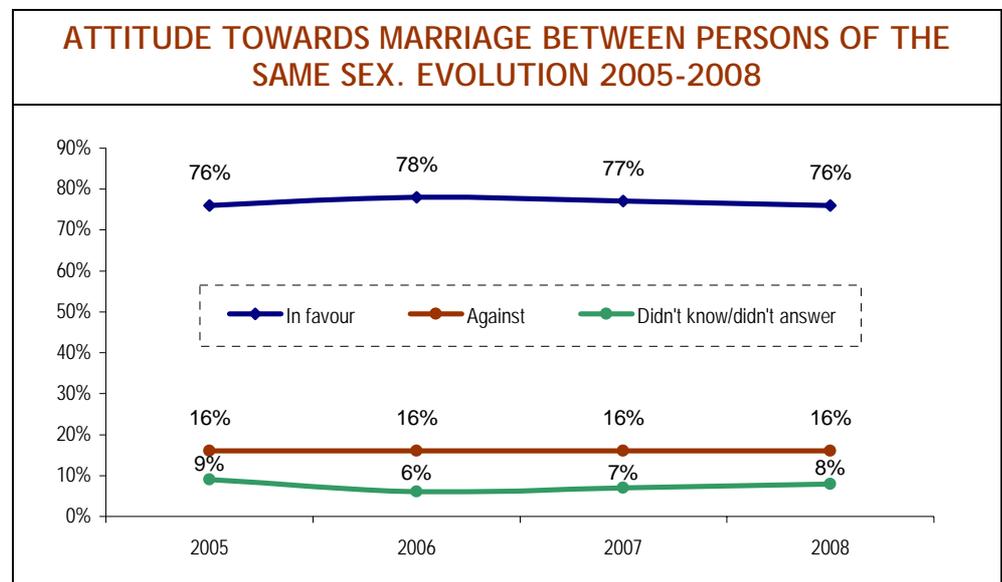


## Attitude towards marriage between persons of the same sex

In this same line of respect for diversity stands young people's attitude towards marriage between persons of the same sex. Approximately three out of four young people (76%) are in favour of marriage between homosexuals, whilst 16% are against.

Acceptance of marriages between homosexuals has become firmly consolidated among young people in the last few years.

ACCEPTANCE OF MARRIAGE BETWEEN PERSONS OF THE SAME SEX HAS BECOME FIRMLY CONSOLIDATED AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Levels of tolerance towards this new form of marriage (in favour) seem to be more consolidated among:

- More young women than young men.
- Young people over 18 years of age (especially between 20 and 24 years of age).
- Young people of Spanish nationality.
- Young people with higher levels of education (university graduates).
- Young people who ideologically lean more to the left.
- Young people from the middle and top social classes.
- Young people living in the northeast of Spain.



Those against marriages between homosexuals are mostly:

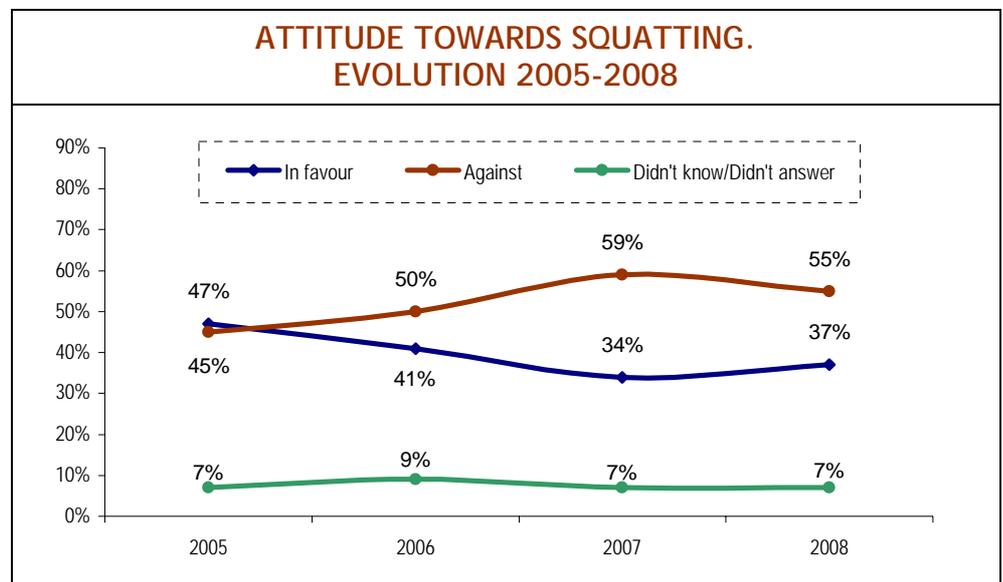
- Young people in early youth (15-17 years).
- Young people with lower levels of education (did not complete compulsory secondary education).
- Young people of foreign nationality (particularly those from Africa).
- Young people belonging to the lowest social classes.
- Young people who follow a religion (Catholicism and, in particular, other religions).
- Young people living in the centre of Spain and in Madrid.
- Young people who are ideologically right wing.

### Attitude towards squatting

Another controversial issue asked about in this survey is the occupation of empty houses. The number of young people against this practice (55%) clearly exceeds the number of those in favour (37%).

YOUNG PEOPLE INCREASINGLY TEND TO REJECT PRACTICES LIKE SQUATTING

The evolution of young people's opinions on squatting since 2005 shows a clear tendency towards rejecting this practice.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008



Those against squatting are mainly:

- Young people who ideologically lean more to the right.
- Young Catholics.
- Young people living in the east, south and centre of Spain.

Those in favour of squatting are mainly:

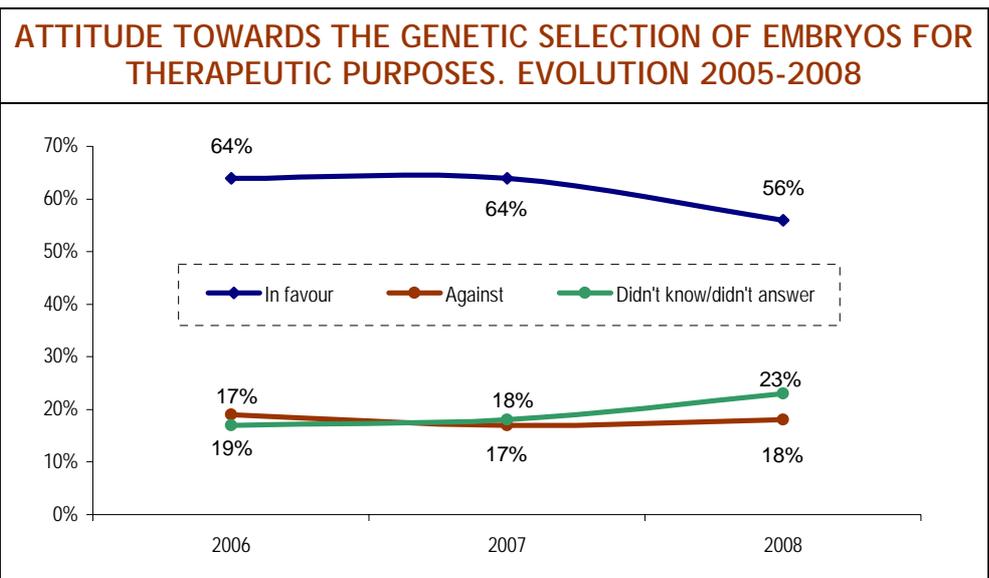
- Young people who ideologically lean to the extreme left.
- Young people who do not follow any religion.
- Young people living in the north or northeast of Spain and in Madrid.

### Attitude towards the genetic selection of embryos for therapeutic purposes

Another social issue on which young people's opinions were gathered in this survey is the genetic selection of embryos for therapeutic purposes. Most young people express a favourable attitude (56%) towards this scientific technique, 18% are against and 23% did not know or did not answer the question. The large number of people in this latter group offers an idea of the lack of public knowledge on this issue.

The number of young people in favour of this technique has fallen considerably in the last year, whilst the number of young people who have not made up their minds on this issue has increased.

ALTHOUGH MOST YOUNG PEOPLE EXPRESS A POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE GENETIC SELECTION OF EMBRYOS FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES (56%), THE NUMBERS HAVE FALLEN SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE LAST YEAR



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2006, 2007 and 2008



Those in favour of the genetic selection of embryos for therapeutic purposes are mostly:

- Young people in the highest age bracket (28-29 years).
- Young people with high levels of education.
- Young people of Spanish nationality.
- Young people who do not follow any religion.
- Young people who live in the northeast and east of Spain.

Those against the genetic selection of embryos for therapeutic purposes are mainly followers of some religion (Catholicism and other religions) and of foreign nationality (particularly from Latin American).

Those who have not yet made up their minds on the issue are mainly:

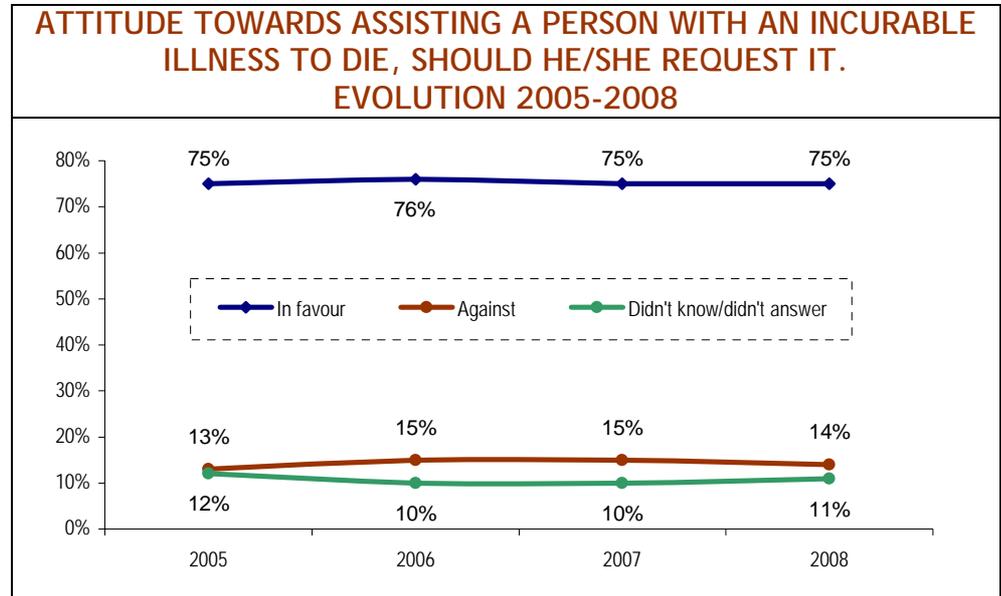
- Young people in the lowest age brackets (15-17 years)
- Young people with lower levels of education (only as far as compulsory secondary education).
- Young people from the bottom social classes.
- Young people living in Madrid.

### Assisting a person with an incurable illness to die should he/she request it.

In recent years euthanasia has remained at the top of the social agenda. Most young people are in favour of assisting terminally ill persons, who request it, to die (75%). Opposed to this group, 14% of young people are clearly against euthanasia and 11% did not know or did not answer.

Young people's favourable stance on euthanasia has remained stable in the last three years.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FAVOURABLE OPINION ON EUTHANASIA HAS REMAINED STABLE IN THE LAST THREE YEARS; APPROXIMATELY THREE OUT OF FOUR YOUNG PEOPLE ARE IN FAVOUR



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Young people in favour of assisting persons with an incurable illness to die, should they request it, are mostly:

- Young people of Spanish nationality.
- Young people with higher levels of education (university graduates).
- Young people who ideologically lean more to the left.
- Young people from the top social classes.
- Young people living in the northeast of Spain.
- Young people living in large cities.

Those against euthanasia are mostly:

- Young people in early youth (15-17 years).
- Young people with lower levels of education (did not complete compulsory secondary education).
- Young people of a foreign nationality.
- Young people from the bottom social classes.
- Young people who follow a religion (Catholicism and, in particular, other religions).
- Young people who live in the centre of Spain and in Madrid.

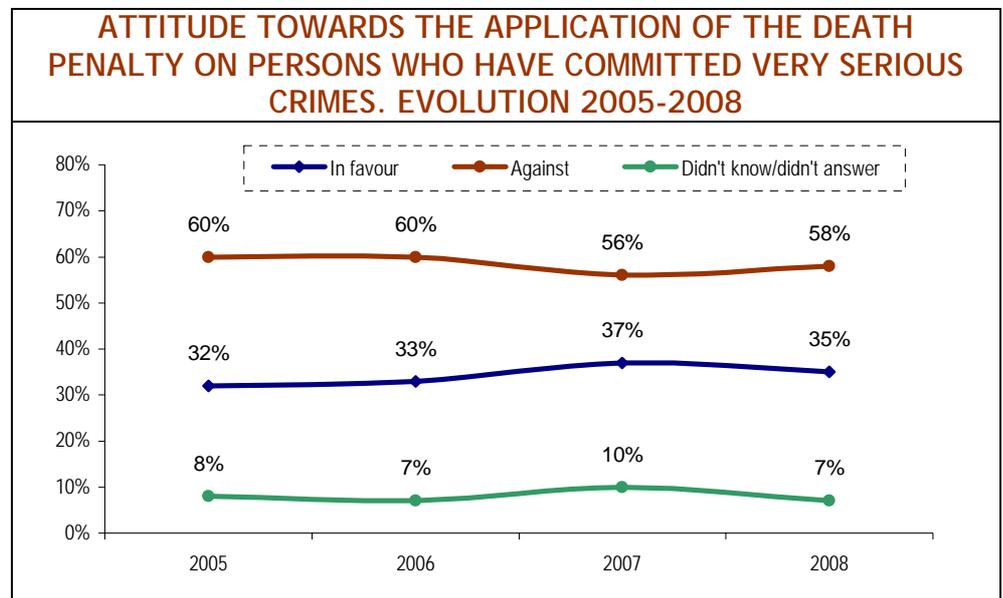


ALTHOUGH MOST YOUNG PEOPLE ARE AGAINST THE APPLICATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY ON PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED VERY SERIOUS CRIMES (58%), THE NUMBER OF THOSE IN FAVOUR IS CONSIDERABLE (35%)

## Attitude towards the application of the death penalty on persons who have committed very serious crimes

Young people's attitude towards the application of the death penalty on persons who have committed very serious crimes is mainly of rejection (58%), although the number of those in favour is considerable (35%).

In the last two years the number of young people in favour of the death penalty has fallen whilst the number of those against has increased.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Young people against the application of the death penalty on persons who have committed very serious crimes are mostly:

- Young university students.
- Young people who ideologically lean more to the left.
- Young people from the top social classes.
- Young people who do not follow any religion.
- Young people living in Madrid.

Those in favour are mostly:

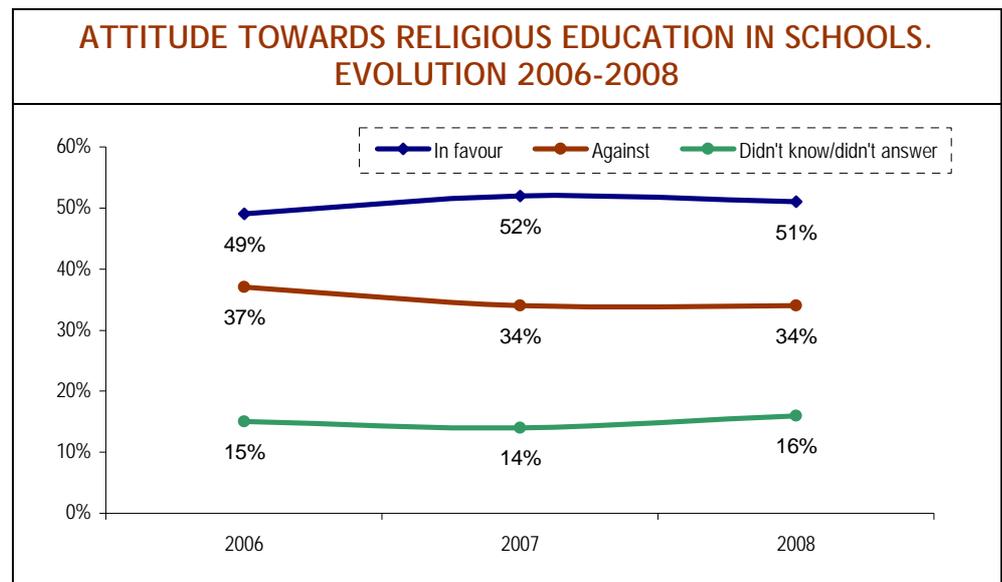
- Young people in early youth (15-17 years).
- Young people who have only completed compulsory secondary education.
- Young people who are ideologically right wing.
- Young people from the bottom social classes.



## Attitude towards religious education in schools

Lastly, this survey gathers young people's opinions on religious education in schools. On this issue, approximately half of the young people consulted are in favour (51%), although the number of those against is considerable (33%). The group of young people who did not know or did not answer made up 16%.

51% OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE IN FAVOUR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS, AS OPPOSED TO 34% WHO ARE AGAINST.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion polls 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

The group of young people in favour of teaching religion in schools is mostly comprised of:

- More young women than young men.
- Young people who have only completed compulsory secondary education.
- Young people of foreign nationality (Latin American and African).
- Young people who follow a religion (Catholicism or other religions).
- Young people from the bottom social classes.
- Young people living in the south and east of Spain.

Those against religious education in schools are mostly:

- Young people with high levels of education (university graduates).
- Young people of Spanish nationality.
- Young people who ideologically lean more to the left.
- Young people from the top social classes.
- Young people living in the northeast of Spain.



As mentioned above, opinions on these types of controversial social issues offer different youth profiles based on the favourable or critical stance adopted by young people. However, in general, we can see certain homogeneity between those who show more tolerance or intolerance towards most of these social issues.

ADMISSIBILITY OF CONTROVERSIAL SOCIAL ISSUES (homosexuality, abortion, euthanasia, the death penalty etc.)	
MORE TOLERANT	LESS TOLERANT
YOUNG WOMEN SPANISH NATIONALITY HIGHER AGE BRACKETS HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION IDEOLOGICALLY LEFT WING NON-BELIEVERS HIGHER SOCIAL CLASSES LIVING IN THE NORTHEAST OF SPAIN	YOUNG MEN FOREIGN NATIONALITY EARLY YOUTH (15-17 YEARS) LOWER LEVELS OF EDUCATION IDEOLOGICALLY RIGHT WING FOLLOWERS OF A RELIGION (CATHOLICISM OR OTHER RELIGIONS) LOWER SOCIAL CLASSES

In this general profile we can see how some sociological variables (sex, age, levels of education, nationality, religious ideologies and social class) condition and determine levels of admissibility and tolerance and shape the social values and attitudes of young people in our country.