



Opinion Poll

2nd survey 2007

CONCLUSIONS

Use of ICT,
Leisure and free time
Information



injuve

INTOLERANTES
ANONIMOS.ORG
somos diferentes
somos iguales



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Presentation

The survey presented here refers to the opinions expressed by young people in the second survey of 2007. In this survey we have gathered young people's opinions on three issues that closely affect their socialisation processes.

1. **Information and Communication Technologies (ITC)** have consolidated as indispensable social interaction tools. Some of these, for example, the mobile telephone and Internet, have become vital instruments in youth socialisation processes: social, relational, games, etc.
2. The second issue refers to young people's **leisure practices and use of free time**. Youth is a vital phase in which the use of free time is a determining factor for highlighting differences between youth generations. **Weekends**, especially weekend **nights**, continue to be indicators of the predominant leisure practices of young people in our country.
3. Lastly, the survey includes several aspects of youths and information. The ways in which they obtain current information and their knowledge and use of **Youth Information Services**. These centres are a means through which a large number of youths in Spain obtain necessary information for their personal development.



Profile of our youths

The profile of the youths who have participated in this survey, and whose opinions are provided below, can be defined as per the following general characteristics:

- The percentage of men (51%) is similar to the percentage of women (49%).
- As regards age, the higher age groups are larger, especially the 25 to 29 age group.
- In relation to their cohabitation situation, the large majority are single (73%) and 27% are married or living with their partner.
- The normal place of residence of the majority is the family home (65%); 28% live independently and 7% share a house with other people.
- The personal economic situation of youths reveals that the majority (34%) just live off their own income. The group of youths who just live off the income of other persons (generally their parents') represents 29%. Those who mainly live off their own income but receive help from other persons make up 21%. And, lastly, 16% of youths declare that they mainly live off the income of other persons with the help of their own income.
- As regards occupation, the majority of the youths interviewed just work (48%). Those who only study make up 28%. Those who combine work with studying represent 14%. And, lastly, 8% of the youths are unemployed.
- In the majority of cases, the main wage earner in the households of the youths interviewed is the father (59%), followed by the interviewee (26%).
- The majority of the youths went to a state primary school (74%). Eighteen percent went to a religious primary school and 7% to a private secular primary school.



OPINION POLL AND SITUATION OF YOUTHS (2nd survey 2007)

Use of ICT,
Leisure and free time,
Information

- As regards highest academic qualifications obtained, 12% only managed to finish primary school although 34% finished compulsory secondary school. Twenty seven percent have 'A' levels or Vocational Training and 27% have university degrees.
- In relation to religion, the majority of those interviewed describe themselves as non-practicing Catholics (51%), practicing Catholics made up 11% and followers of other religions 6% of all interviewees. The group of non-believers (13%), indifferent (9%) and atheist (8%) made up more than 30%.
- Ideologically, the majority of young people place themselves in the political centre, with a slight shift towards the left. Thus, in the left to right scale, which goes from 1 to 10, as a whole, they place themselves on an average 4.6.



I. USE OF ICT

1.1. MOBILE TELEPHONE

1.1.1. POSSESSION AND NORMAL USE OF MOBILE

AVAILABILITY OF MOBILE FOR PERSONAL USE

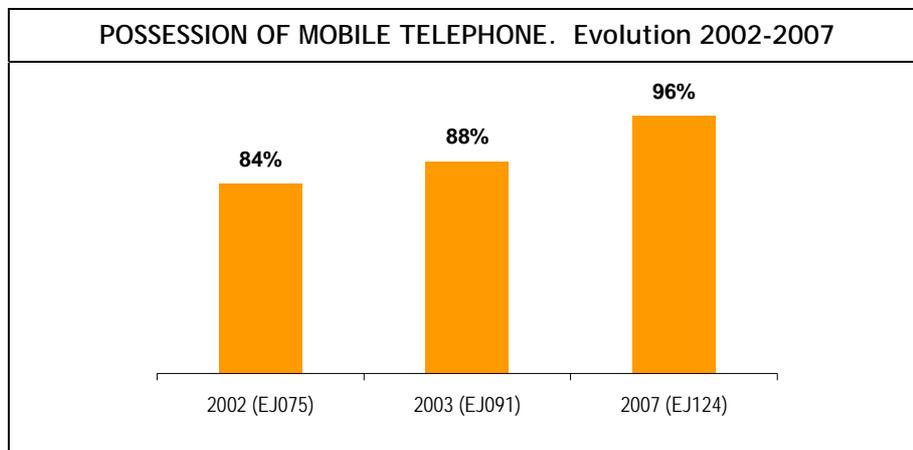
In recent years the mobile telephone has consolidated in our society as an indispensable tool in young people's social lives and, in particular, their day-to-day and socialisation processes. In 2003, 88% of young people affirmed that they had a mobile telephone for their personal use and, in 2007 this figure has risen to 96%, which highlights the definitive incorporation of the mobile telephone as an indispensable tool in the activities, culture and identity of young people.

IN 2007, PRACTICALLY ALL YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15 TO 29 HAVE A MOBILE TELEPHONE FOR PERSONAL USE

Slightly more young women than men have mobiles and, by age, slightly more individuals in the highest age group (25-29 years) as well as individuals with higher academic qualifications (as of secondary education).

The group with slightly fewer mobile telephones for personal use is the one made up of youths who financially depend on another person's income (93%).

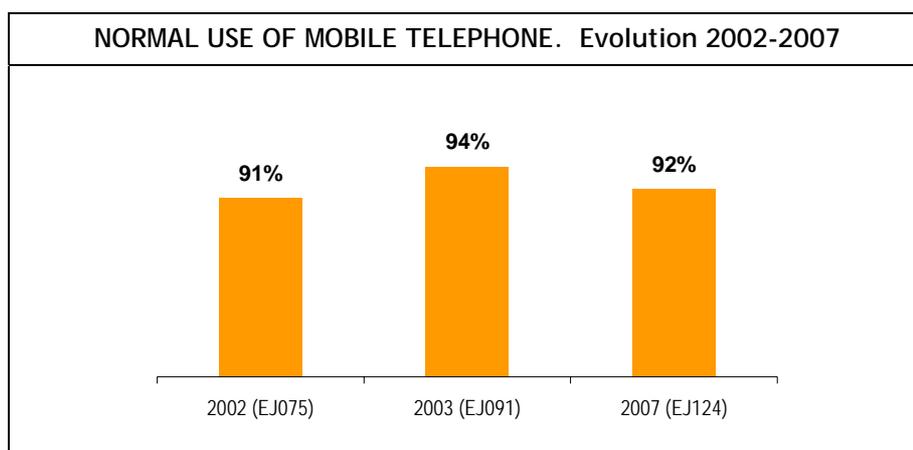
The data on the evolution of possessing a mobile in the course of the last few years highlights the definitive consolidation of this technological device among young people in Spain.



NORMAL USE OF MOBILE

In 2003, more than nine out of ten youths interviewed affirmed that they use the mobile frequently. In 2007, the percentage of youths who affirmed that they use the mobile frequently is similar to the figure obtained four years earlier (92%); of this percentage, a large majority affirm that they always have the mobile switched on (83%) and 9% say that they have it switched on only a few hours a day.

Where a slight variation does appear is in the number of youths who do not use the mobile regularly, whose numbers have been gradually falling, to stand at 5% in 2007.





THOSE WHO ALWAYS
HAVE THE MOBILE
SWITCHED ON ARE
MAINLY WOMEN
AGED 18 TO 29 YEARS.

Young women use the mobile more often than young men and they generally have it switched more frequently. This constant use of the mobile is more frequent among the youths aged 20 to 29 than among the lowest age group (15 to 19 years).

Those who have the mobile switched on all the time are mainly women aged 18 to 29 years, working youths and those with more money.

Those who only use the mobile a few hours a day (moderate users) are mainly youths of both sexes aged 15 to 17 years.

Those who do not normally use the mobile tend to belong to the lowest age group (15-17 years), which supposedly means that they still do not own one.

AS IN 2003, IN 2007
THE PREDOMINANT
USES OF THE MOBILE
CONTINUE TO BE
THOSE ASSOCIATED
WITH RELATIONSHIPS
WITH FRIENDS, AND IN
SECOND PLACE,
RELATIONSHIPS WITH
RELATIVES.

1.1.2 USE OF MOBILE TELEPHONE

The main uses that young people make of the mobile in 2007 continue to be for conversations with friends (71%), sending and receiving messages (67%) and conversations with relatives (66%).

Compared with the use declared by youths in 2003, sending messages has lost the dominant rank which has been replaced by conversations with friends. This change can be attributed to the offers and new tariffs for young people offered by mobile telephone operators.

Other mobile services used quite frequently in 2007 are those associated with the use of functions like the voice mail, the alarm, etc. (50%).

It is less frequent among young people to use the mobile telephone to download music, search for and download songs, logos, tones etc., (16%) and to play games (12%). Internet connection through the mobile is currently very unusual among young people (4%).

Conversations with friends are more frequent among those with higher qualifications, and among young adolescents (single, financially dependent and living with the family of origin).

Conversations with relatives through the mobile telephone are more frequent among women than men, the highest age group (25-29 years),

YOUNG IMMIGRANTS
SEEM TO MAKE
FREQUENT USE OF THE
MOBILE, ESPECIALLY
TO TALK TO RELATIVES
AND FOR OTHER
ADDITIONAL SERVICES
(VOICE MAIL,
DOWNLOADING
MUSIC, TONES, ETC.)



those with higher qualifications, young immigrants and young adults (married, financially emancipated and living independently).

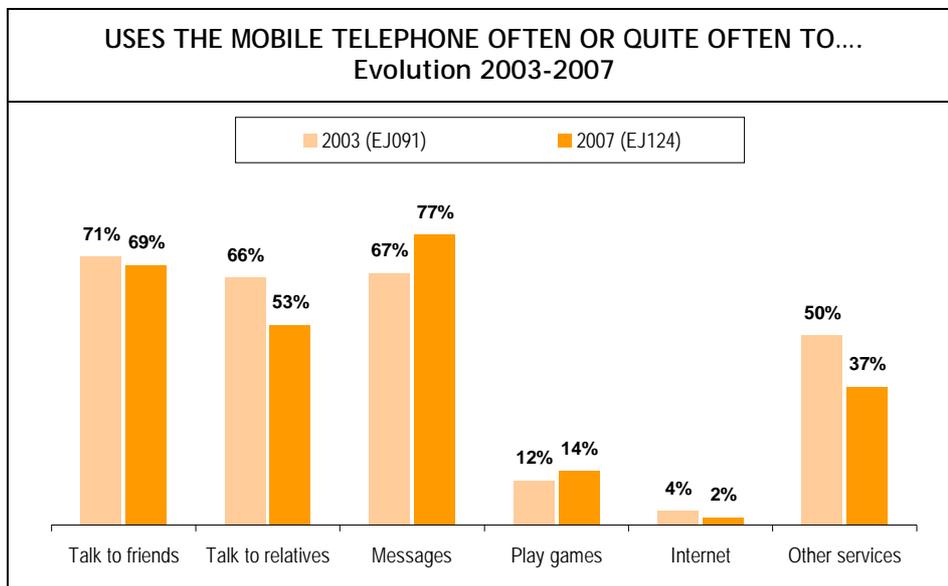
Sending messages is more common among young women, the lowest age group (15-17 years), students and Spanish youths.

The use of the voice mail, the alarm, etc. is more frequent among women, young immigrants, those combining work with studying and young adults.

Those who use the mobile telephone to download music, to search for and download songs, logos, tones etc., mainly belong to the lowest age group (15-17 years), foreigners, those with lower qualifications and young adolescents.

As mentioned above, the last four years have seen a slight increase in the use of the mobile for talking to friends and relatives and a small decline for sending and receiving messages.

These relational uses of the mobile in young people's interpersonal communications (with friends and relatives) coincide with young people's basic priority principles in their socialisation processes.



ONE IN TEN YOUTHS CONSULTED AFFIRMED THAT THEY HAD PARTICIPATED IN SOME CHAIN OF CALLS OR MESSAGES TO PASS ON INFORMATION ABOUT GROUP ACTIVITIES (MEETINGS, ACTS OF PROTEST OR SUPPORT ETC.)

The youths were asked whether they had ever used the mobile telephone to arrange or pass on information about activities or meetings of a group nature (demonstrations, meetings, acts of protest or support for any issue of interest to them). Approximately 10% of the youths consulted affirmed that they had participated in some chain of calls or messages to pass on information about group activities, as opposed to 89% who affirmed that they had never used the mobile for such purposes.

Those who have used the mobile more often for such mobilisation purposes consist of slightly more men than women, youths aged 20 to 24, those who combine studying with work and those who live in urban areas (cities with more than 400.000 inhabitants).

1.1.3 RESPONSIBILITY OF MOBILE EXPENDITURE

PERSON WHO PAYS THE MOBILE BILL

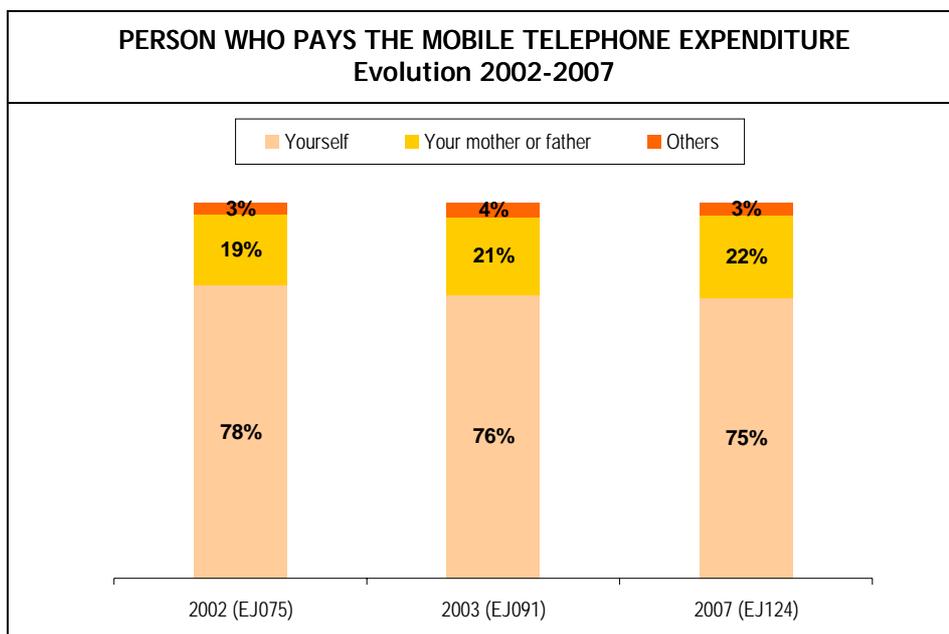
As has been occurring in recent years, in 2007 the majority of young people (75%) include the payment of the mobile bill or the cost of topping it up into their expenses, whilst 22% turn to their parents for paying this expense.



THE MOBILE TELEPHONE BILL (AN AVERAGE OF 35 EUROS A MONTH) IS CONSOLIDATING AS YOUNG PEOPLE'S MAIN ORDINARY EXPENSE

Those who pay their mobile expenditure themselves are greater in numbers as young people get older (particularly as of the age of 20), and among workers and young adults.

As in previous years, it is the youngest youths (15-19 years) who obviously turn to their parents more to finance their mobile expenditure (42%). And it is the parents of the youngest girls (15 to 19 years) in particular who pay their daughters' mobile bills in greater numbers.

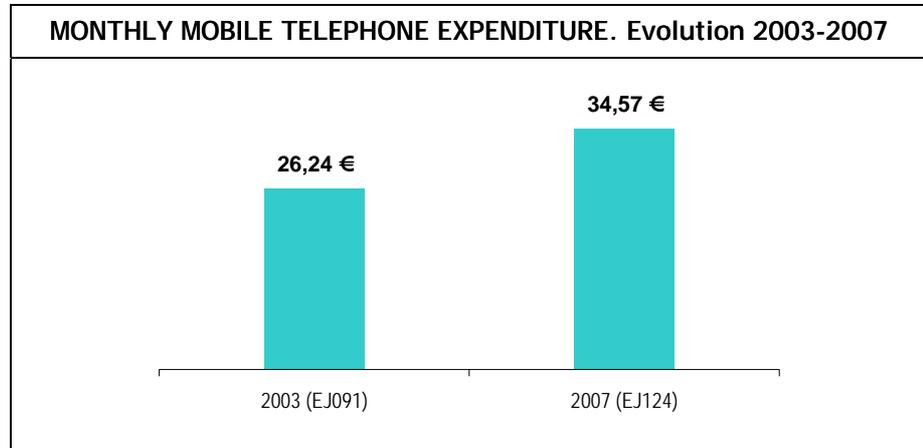


MONTHLY MOBILE EXPENDITURE

THE AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON MOBILE TELEPHONY HAS GONE FROM 26 EUROS IN 2003 TO 35 EUROS IN 2007

Young people's mobile expenditure adds up to an approximate average of 35 euros per month. This average expenditure does not vary between men and women; the increase is especially significant as the age increases and especially as of 20 years of age.

Young adults and immigrants are the ones who spend more money per month on their mobiles.



Compared with the data from five years ago, young people's monthly mobile telephone expenditure has increased by more than eight euros.

1.1.4 SOME ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE MOBILE

WHAT THEY WOULD DO IF THEY LOST THEIR MOBILE OR IT STOPPED WORKING

The majority of young people's *dependency* on the mobile is demonstrated by the promptness with which they declared that in the event of losing their mobile or their mobile breaking they would buy another one. Fifty-eight percent declared that they would quickly buy another one, 16% that they would wait to receive one as a present or to buy one themselves, 13% think that they should have a replacement one just in case and 9% would ask someone to lend them one.

This dependency on the mobile is more apparent as young people get older; among those living in rural areas, among workers and among young adults.

On the opposite end, the youngest youths (15-19 years), students and young adolescents declare in greater numbers that they would wait before buying a new mobile or for someone to give them one as a present.

THE MAJORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPENDENCY ON THE MOBILE IS DEMONSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT IF THEY WERE TO LOSE THEIR MOBILE OR THEIR MOBILE STOPPED WORKING THEY WOULD BUY ANOTHER ONE IMMEDIATELY.



THE MAIN USE OF THE MOBILE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY HAS TO DO WITH THE SENSATION OF BEING PERMANENTLY IN TOUCH WITH PEOPLE

MOTIVES FOR USING THE MOBILE

The main use that young people make of the mobile has to do with the sensation of being permanently in touch with people (44%). This opinion on the relational use of the mobile is more frequent among the lowest age group (15-17 years).

Twenty-one percent of youths declare that "the mobile is only useful in emergencies." This restricted use of the mobile is slightly more mentioned by men than women, and especially by the highest age group (25-29 years).

Those who associate the use of the mobile with the sensation of freedom and independence make up 18%. This opinion is more extended among women than men and among those aged 18 to 25.

Lastly, 13% of youths affirm that they like having a mobile, although it makes them feel too dependent. This opinion tends to increase as they get older.

1.2 INTERNET AND PARTICIPATION

1.2.1. INTERNET USE

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS THE NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE USING INTERNET HAS INCREASED SUBSTANTIALLY, SHIFTING FROM 51% IN 2003 TO 70% IN 2007.

In the last four years the percentage of young people using Internet services has increased substantially, shifting from 51% in 2003 to 70% in 2007. Consequently, the number of those who still do not use Internet has fallen accordingly, to currently stand at approximately 30%.

It seems noteworthy that those who declare using Internet services in greater numbers belong to the lowest age group (15-19 years) (76%), which is probably explained by the gradual incorporation of Internet services in education processes through education centres and in many households.

This highlights that Internet has consolidated as a new form of communication in our society. Many of the social practices of youths are transforming in line with the new potentials offered by Internet.



THE MAJORITY OF
YOUNG PEOPLE
CONSIDER THAT
INTERNET IS AN
ADEQUATE MEANS
FOR FOMENTING
POLITICAL
COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN USERS

1.2.2. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION THROUGH INTERNET

The use of Internet for **political communication** is an emerging practice which seems to be gradually consolidating. Young people's agreement with a number of affirmations on political communication highlights the youth tendency to accept these new forms of communication.

Seventy-six percent agree with the affirmation that Internet serves to "communicate with people who defend ideas similar to ours".

Following slightly behind appears the percentage of young people who believe that the web is a good means for "informing citizens about the decisions of politicians" (65%), to "widen people's participation in decision-making" (61%), to "to help citizens communicate their ideas to politicians" (60%) and to "facilitate voting through the web" (58%).

These opinions on the **political uses of Internet** are particularly more widely extended as of the age of 20, among those with **higher qualifications**, those who combine **studying with work** and among **left-wing youths**.

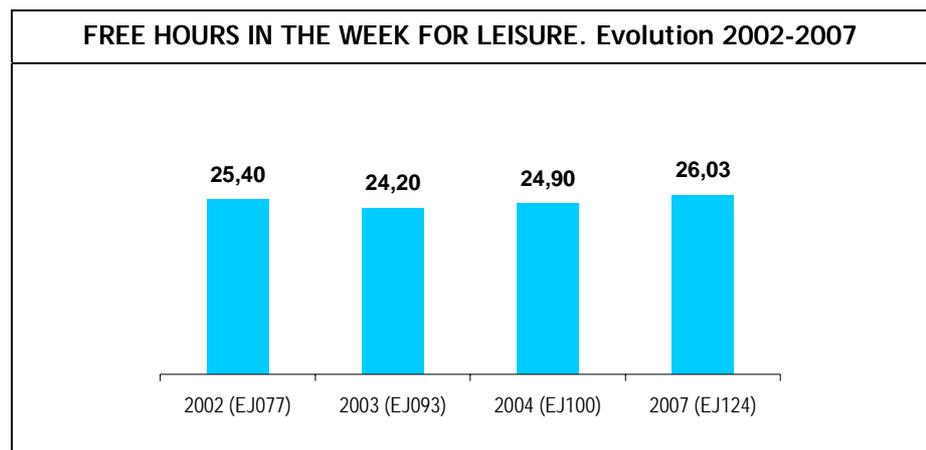


II. LEISURE AND FREE TIME

2.1. YOUTH LEISURE

2.1.1. FREE HOURS IN THE WEEK FOR LEISURE

Young people in our country have a good number of weekly hours available for leisure or free time. In recent years, the number of free hours has remained at approximately 25 hours (in 2007, the average is 26 hours and 3 minutes).



YOUNG WOMEN HAVE LESS FREE TIME AVAILABLE (MORE THAN 3 HOURS PER WEEK LESS) THAN YOUNG MEN

Young women continue to have less free hours (three hours less) than young men. This difference is particularly significant after young women's 20th birthday. The traditional greater involvement of young women in domestic chores, together with their stronger dedication to their education, may explain why this gender difference persists.

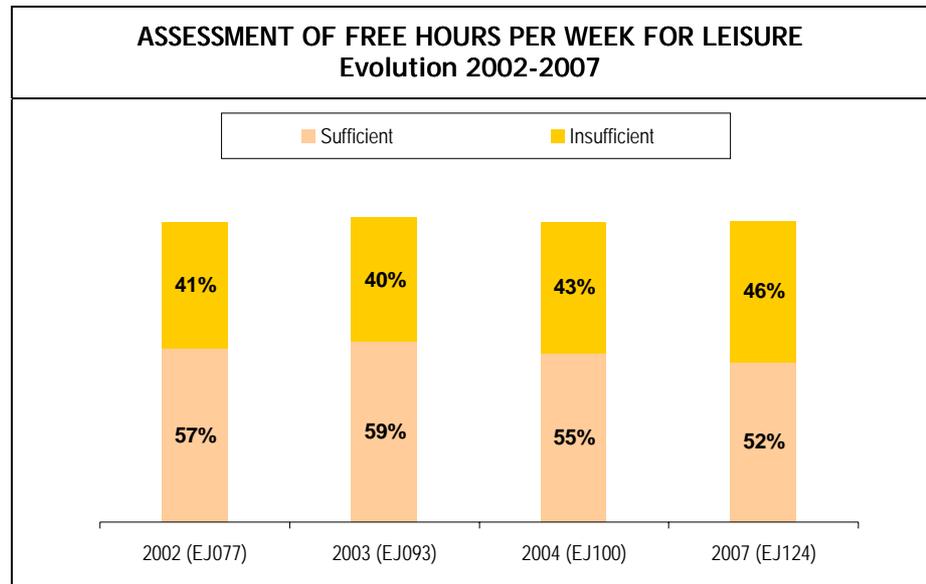
ALTHOUGH IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS YOUNG PEOPLE'S AVERAGE LEISURE TIME HAS INCREASED BY MORE THAN ONE HOUR, THE NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE UNSATISFIED WITH THEIR FREE TIME HAS ALSO INCREASED

As in previous years, obviously, the younger the age, the more free time available, and it is particularly as of the age of 25 when we can detect a loss of free time, which coincides with the obligations which young people begin to take on as of that age.

The so-called young adolescents have 3 ½ hours more available for leisure than young adults.



More than half of those consulted in 2007 (52%) consider that the amount of free time available to them is sufficient, whilst approximately 46% consider it insufficient.



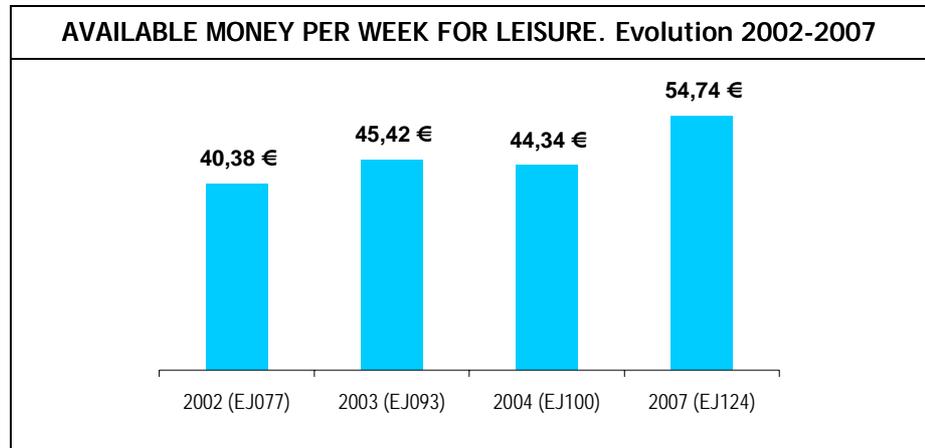
The amount of free time available to youths seems to have consolidated: in the last five years it has remained at approximately 25 hours per week.

2.1.2. AVAILABLE MONEY FOR LEISURE EXPENSES

YOUNG WOMEN
HAVE AVAILABLE 19
EUROS LESS PER WEEK
FOR LEISURE THAN
YOUNG MEN

In 2007, young people have an average of approximately 55 euros per week for their leisure. This average has increased by just over ten euros since 2004.

Despite the increase of the last few years in the average amount of money available for leisure, the difference between the amounts available to young men and to young women have also increased. In 2004, young women had 14 euros less than their male counterparts and in 2007 young men have 19 euros more than their female counterparts.



The amount of money available for leisure increases as young people get older. Hence, the youngest youths (15-19 years) have an average of 28 euros a week, those aged 20 to 24 years have 60 euros and the eldest ones have 71 euros on average for leisure.

Obviously, those working and young adults have more money (approximately 70 euros a week) for spending on their leisure activities.

2.1.3. YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEISURE ACTIVITIES

As in the last few years, young people's favourite activities continue to be, with a percentage of approximately 90%, listening to music (CDs, tapes, etc.), going out or getting together with friends and watching television.

These activities are followed by listening to the radio (70%), going shopping (70%), spending time with one's partner (70%) and reading newspapers and magazines (68%).

As regards the less preferred activities by young people these coincide with the ones they practice less: performing associative and voluntary activities (14%), attending conferences (11%) and going to the theatre (10%).

LISTENING TO MUSIC,
GOING OUT OR
GETTING TOGETHER
WITH FRIENDS, AND
WATCHING
TELEVISION CONTINUE
TO BE YOUNG
PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE
LEISURE ACTIVITIES



LEISURE ACTIVITIES PRACTICED BY YOUNG PEOPLE EVOLUTION 2002-2007				
	INJUVE Polls			
	2002 (EJ077)	2003 (EJ093)	2004 (EJ100)	2007 (EJ124)
Drinking, going out drinking	54,2%	55,3%	56,3%	49,4%
Going to discos, dancing	58,9%	61,3%	61,7%	51,8%
Going out or getting together with friends	92,2%	93,4%	94,5%	91,9%
Practicing sports	57,2%	59,2%	58,7%	53,6%
Attending sports competitions	27,9%	30,1%	31,5%	26,7%
Going on excursions	46,4%	49,1%	45,8%	39,2%
Travelling	54,5%	52,5%	56,5%	47,7%
Going to the cinema	74,6%	79,4%	77,2%	61,4%
Going to the theatre	15,8%	16,1%	15,9%	10,0%
Going to concerts	44,7%	46,4%	48,6%	40,4%
Listening to music, CDs, tapes	94,8%	96,6%	94,7%	92,3%
Going to museums, exhibitions	26,1%	25,8%	28,0%	20,5%
Attending conferences, debates	14,7%	16,2%	17,0%	11,0%
Reading books	61,7%	61,3%	61,5%	52,0%
Reading newspapers, magazines	74,9%	77,2%	79,9%	67,7%
Watching television	91,9%	91,5%	90,2%	88,2%
Listening to the radio	78,0%	82,1%	79,7%	70,0%
Using the computer	64,9%	70,6%	73,4%	73,6%
Playing videogames, consoles, etc	38,6%	40,2%	39,4%	36,1%
Resting, not doing anything	70,4%	68,8%	67,1%	63,8%
Going shopping				69,9%
Associative and voluntary activities				14,0%
Spending time with girl/boyfriend, partner				69,6%

YOUNG MEN PREFER TO GO OUT DRINKING, USE COMPUTERS AND VIDEOGAMES AND PRACTICE OR ATTEND SPORT ACTIVITIES; WHILST YOUNG WOMEN PREFER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, GOING SHOPPING AND SPENDING TIME WITH THEIR PARTNER

Young people's gender continues to offer several differences in the area of leisure or free time practices: young men prefer to go out drinking, practice or attend sports activities and use computers and play videogames; whilst young women prefer cultural activities (reading, cinema, theatre, exhibitions), followed by going shopping and spending time with their partners.

However, unlike in the last few years, in 2007 Spanish young people do not seem excessively satisfied with their leisure and free time activities; at least that is what can be gathered by the differences between their leisure desires and practices.

Since 2004 a substantial increase has generated in the leisure activities that they wish to practice but cannot do so. In practically all the practices mentioned, the difference between what they would like to do and



FROM 2004 TO DATE, THE GAP BETWEEN YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEISURE DESIRES AND PRACTICES HAS INCREASED. YOUNG PEOPLE MANIFEST CLEAR SIGNS OF DISSATISFACTION WITH MOST LEISURE ACTIVITIES, AS THEY CANNOT PRACTICE THEM AS MUCH AS THEY WOULD LIKE TO

what they actually do predominates. A greater diversification in the demand for certain activities coupled with a **gradual loss of purchasing power** which prevents them from practicing the leisure activities that they would like, could possibly be a contributing factor for this.

Among the activities that young people would like to perform but cannot do so, travelling particularly stands out (40%), followed by going on excursions (34%), going to concerts (33%) and going to the theatre (30%).

These conflicts in young people's leisure practices show that the socialisation processes relative to **young people's leisure and free time environments and spaces** can be improved.

In 2007, although young people's leisure practices and activities have remained similar to those of 2004, there are a number of very significant differences worth mentioning.

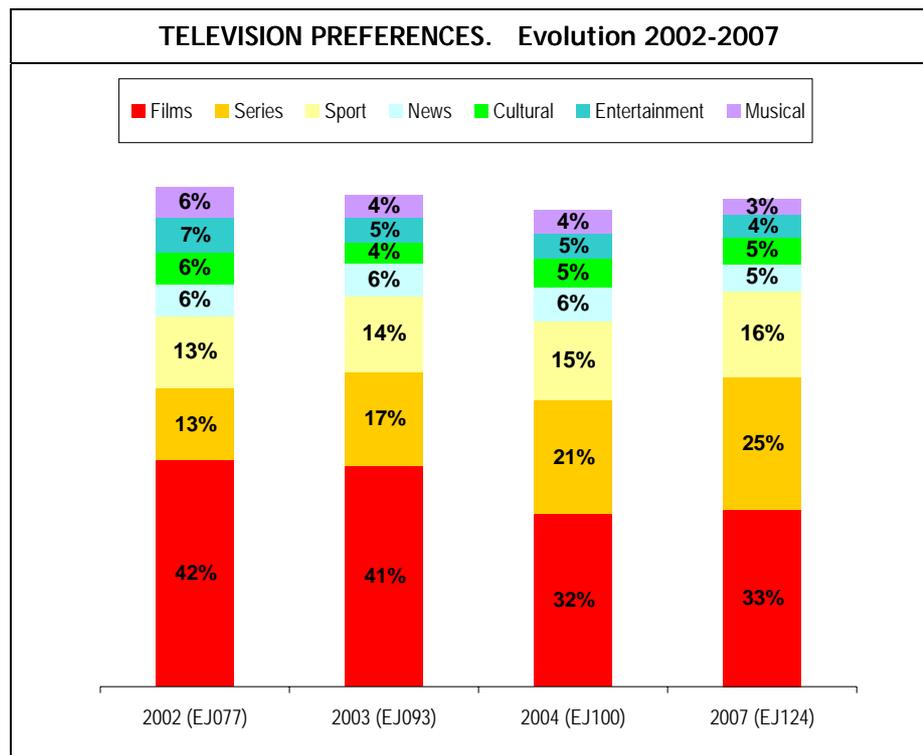
- The practice of **going to discos** has fallen considerably (from 62% to 52% in 2007) as well as **going out drinking** (from 56% to 49%). These falls can be explained by the rejection that many young people express towards routine Evening leisure that is excessively standardised and particularly unaffordable for many young people. **The practice of drinking in the street** is becoming an **alternative** for both the above-mentioned practices.
- The number of young people who affirm that they **go to the cinema** (61%) has also fallen drastically since 2004 (77%). The use of 'home cinema' technological devices and the price of going to the cinema are possible determining factors.
- Young people's **reading habits** also seem to have experienced a significant fall: **reading the press and books in paper format** has fallen by twelve and six points, respectively, compared with 2004. Internet access to the press and to books could explain this sharp **fall in the traditional consumption**.
- Travelling, as a leisure activity for young people has also fallen (from 57% to 48%) whilst, paradoxically, the demand has increased.
- Practicing sports has also fallen, shifting from 59% to 54% in 2007.

The substantial generalised fall in the majority of the leisure activities practiced by young people in the last four years could be explained by the emergence of a new model of youth leisure focused on new activities associated with, for example, the use of ICT: chats, forums, etc.



2.1.3. TELEVISION PREFERENCES

In 2007, watching television continues to be one of young people's favourite pastimes. Approximately nine in ten young people affirm that watching television is one of their favourite activities.



AS WELL AS FILMS (THE PREFERRED TELEVISION CONTENT BY ALL YOUTHS), YOUNG MEN MAINLY PREFER TO WATCH SPORTS WHILST YOUNG WOMEN PREFER TELEVISION SERIES

In our country, television preferences have not varied in the last few years. The preferred contents remain at similar levels than in 2004: films continue to be the favourite programmes (33%), especially for young men and the highest age group; films are followed by television series (25%) –which are largely preferred by young women –; and sports (16%) –preferred by men–.

The interviewees showed less interest for entertainment and magazine programmes (4%), news programmes (5%), and cultural programmes (5%). Five percent of young people affirmed that they like all television programmes.

Age continues to be a clear criterion for different television preferences; the youngest youths (15-19 years) especially like television series



whilst as they get older (particularly after the age of 20) they prefer films.

2.2. NIGHT TIME AND WEEKEND

2.2.1. GOING OUT ON WEEKEND NIGHTS

YOUNG PEOPLE TEND TO GO OUT AT NIGHT MORE OFTEN WHEN AGED 18 TO 20.

Approximately seven in ten young people (72%) affirm that they normally go out on weekend nights (of which, the majority affirm that they go out every weekend).

Men go out at night more often than women: the number of men who affirm that they go out every weekend (48%) is much higher than that of their female counterparts (33%).

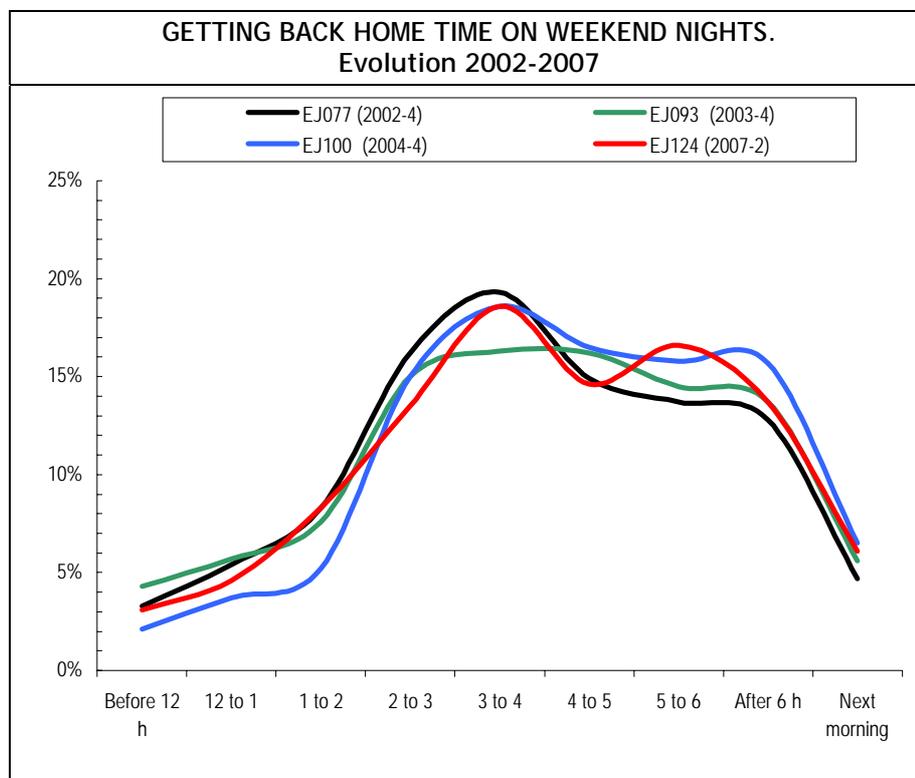
The profiles of the youths who go out more often on weekend nights are mainly aged 18 to 20, students, young adolescents and those living in rural areas (towns with less than 10.000 inhabitants).

2.2.2. GETTING BACK HOME TIME

IN 2007, AFTER GOING OUT ON WEEKEND NIGHTS, YOUNG MEN GET BACK HOME A LITTLE LATER THAN THEIR FEMALE COUNTERPARTS

As regards the time they get back home on weekend nights, compared with previous years, in 2007 there are practically no variations in young people's getting back home time. Sixteen percent of the young people who go out at night affirm that they get back home before 2 a.m., 32% get back home between 2 and 4 a.m., 31% between 4 and 6 a.m., and 14% get back home after 6 a.m. A small group of young people (6%) declare that they do not get back home until the next morning.

As in 2004, the lowest age group (15-19 years) is the one to return home earlier; and those aged 20 to 24 are the ones who return home later.



2.2.3. MEANING ATTACHED TO “GOING OUT AT NIGHT”

The meaning that young people attach to “going out at night” has not varied in the last few years. For the majority (40%), going out at night gives them a feeling of doing something different, breaking away from the routine; this view is shared by more women than men.

Thirty percent considers that night time represents a space reserved for young people; a sensation more widespread among adolescents. These are followed by those who feel that night time helps them to free themselves and lose their inhibitions (22%) which mainly consist of men and young people in general from rural and semi-rural areas (up to 50.000 inhabitants).

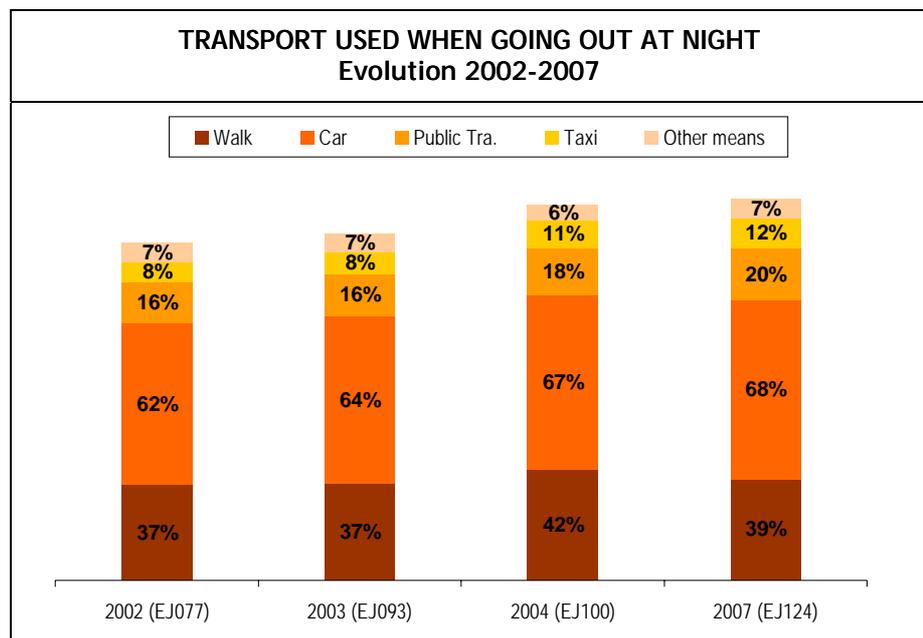
Lastly, there are those who associate the night time with the sensation of freedom (21%). This sensation is more common among men and the lowest age group 15-19 years).



IN 2007, THE CAR CONTINUES TO BE THE PREFERRED MEANS OF TRANSPORT BY YOUNG PEOPLE WHEN GOING OUT AT NIGHT, WITH THE CONSEQUENT RISK ENTAILED IN THE COMBINATION OF THE NIGHT-ALCOHOL-CAR FACTORS

2.2.4. TRANSPORT USED WHEN GOING OUT AT NIGHT

As in previous years, in 2007 the means of transport most widely used by young people when going out at night is the car (68%) – their own or a friend's— . Thirty-nine percent walk, 20% use public transport, 12% a taxi and 5% a motorcycle.



The lowest age group (15-19 years) continues to get around on foot much more than the rest, possibly due to the fact that their night time leisure environment is mainly their local areas. They also use public transport and their motorcycles more frequently for going out at night.

The use of the car as a means of transport for going out at night is more frequent among young men than among their female counterparts, and also as young people get older and earn more money.



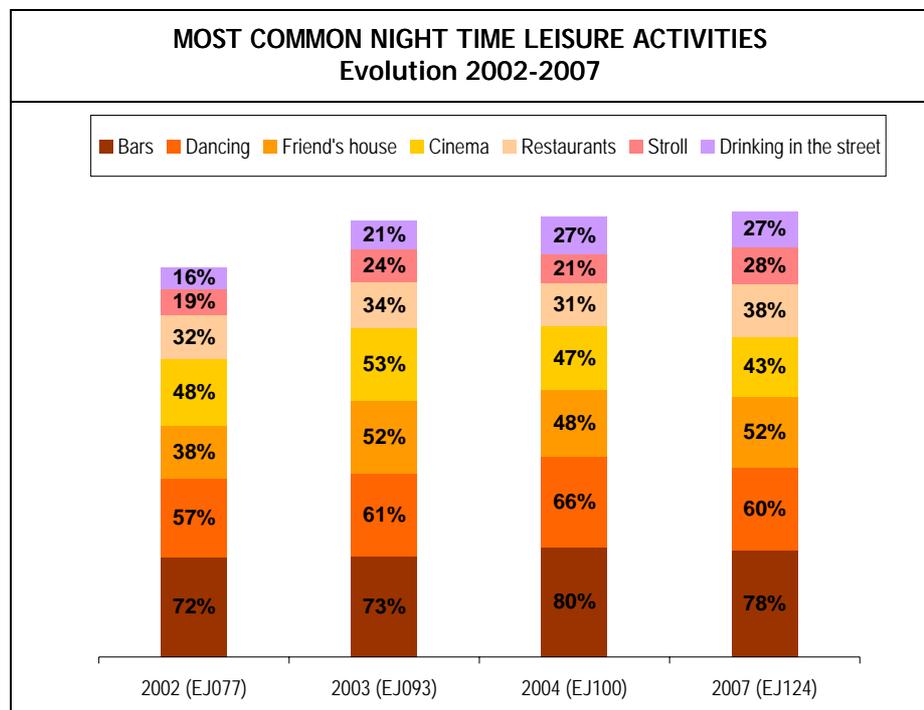
2.2.5. TYPE OF LEISURE ACTIVITY PRACTICED AT NIGHT

As regards the activities practiced on weekend nights, the main ones continue to be those involving private spaces destined to entertainment: bars, cafes, pubs (78%), going dancing, and discos (60%). This latter practice has fallen compared with previous years (66% in 2004).

Other common activities are going to a friend's house (52%) –an activity that has increased slightly compared with 2004 (48%)– and going to the cinema (43%) –this leisure practice has also fallen by four point compared with four years ago–.

These slight changes in leisure activities from 2004 to 2007 highlight young people's loss of purchasing power: activities which do not involve spending money increase and, on the other hand, those that involve spending money decrease. This is also manifested by the increase in the number of young people who just go out for a stroll on weekend nights, shifting from 21% in 2004 to 28% in 2007.

NIGHT TIME YOUTH LEISURE ACTIVITIES WHICH DO NOT INVOLVE SPENDING MONEY HAVE INCREASED IN 2007 AND THOSE THAT INVOLVE SPENDING MONEY HAVE FALLEN

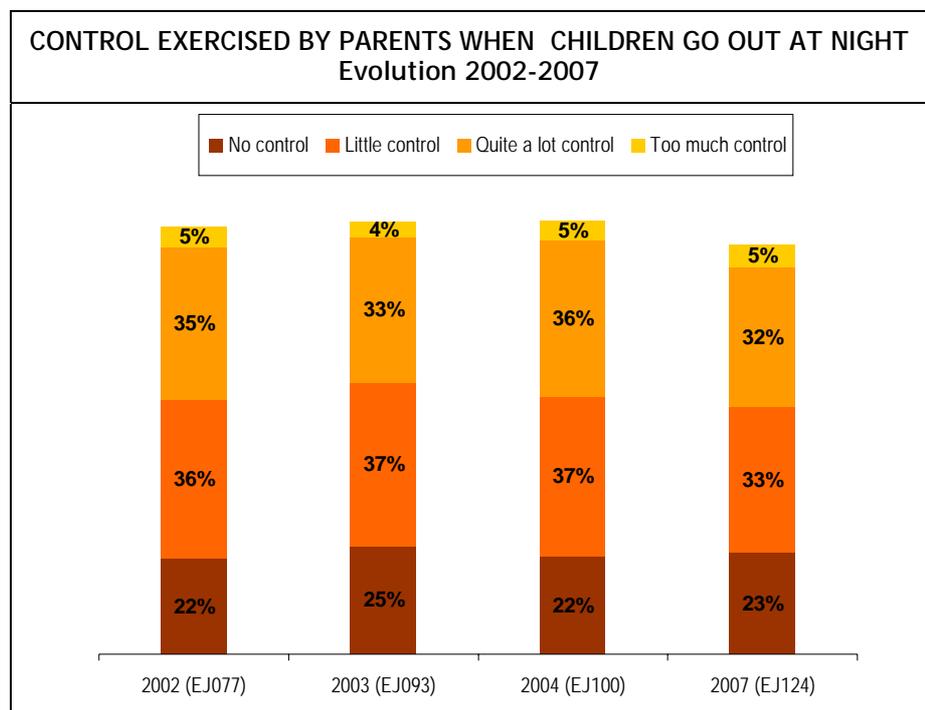




As in previous years, in 2007 the **older the age**, the more young people tend to perform activities that involve spending money (going to the cinema, restaurants, bars, pubs or the theatre); whilst the **younger the age**, the more young people tend to perform activities that involve spending little or no money at all (drinking in the street, going for a stroll, going to a friend's house, etc.)

2.2.6. CONTROL EXERCISED BY PARENTS WHEN CHILDREN GO OUT AT NIGHT

As in previous years, in 2007 the majority of young people consider that their parents are permissive when it comes to going out on weekend nights. Thus, nearly six in ten young people (57%) affirm that their parents exercise or have exercised little or no control over them, as opposed to 37% who consider that their parents control or have controlled them quite a lot or too much when going out.





**PARENTS CONTINUE
TO EXERCISE MORE
CONTROL OVER THEIR
DAUGHTERS THAN
OVER THEIR SONS**

Women continue to be more controlled by their parents than their male counterparts when going out on weekend nights.

Obviously, the parents of the youngest ones control their sons and daughters weekend leisure habits to a greater extent.

As of their children's coming of age, parents gradually cease to control their sons and daughters going out habits.



III. INFORMATION

3.1. YOUTHS AND INFORMATION

3.1.1. MEANS OF KEEPING ONESELF INFORMED ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Young people declare that to keep themselves informed on current affairs they turn to the television as main information channel (82%), this is especially so among the youngest groups (up to 20 years), those who have not been to university and those living in rural areas.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE (82%) TURN TO THE TELEVISION TO KEEP THEMSELVES INFORMED ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

The second information channel is the press (*newspapers, general dailies, etc.*) (29%); this especially applies to young adults (a high proportion of them emancipated), those with university degrees and those living in urban areas.

Those who declare that they keep themselves informed on current affairs through Internet make up 27%, and these are more frequent among the youngest youths, adolescents and those living in large cities.

APPROXIMATELY ONE IN FOUR YOUNG PEOPLE USE INTERNET TO STAY IN TOUCH ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

The radio is the information channel used by 22% of the interviewees to stay in touch on current affairs. The majority of these are from the highest age group (25-29 years), adults and those living in rural areas.

It is also worth noting that a relative large number of young people (15%), keep themselves informed on current affairs through friends. These are generally young men and women aged 15 to 17 years, dependent and with a lower academic level.

As we can see, age provides a number of significant differences in terms of the means used to keep informed. Younger youths turn to the television, internet and friends than their older counterparts and, as they get older, they tend to keep themselves informed by listening to the radio and reading the written press.



EMPLOYMENT IS THE MAIN ISSUE WHICH YOUNG PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED IN OBTAINING INFORMATION ABOUT, FOLLOWED BY EDUCATION, SPORTS, LEISURE AND HEALTH

3.1.2. SUBJECTS THAT INTEREST THEM THE MOST

As regards the subjects that young people are most interested in receiving information about, **employment (49%)** particularly stands out and increases especially as of the age of 20 and among young adults.

Employment is followed by information to do with **education (28%)**, chosen by more women and the lowest age group (15-19 years); **sports (22%)**, especially among younger men; **leisure (21%)**, a subject that loses rank as young people get older; and **health (18%)**, more important among women and as of the age of 20.

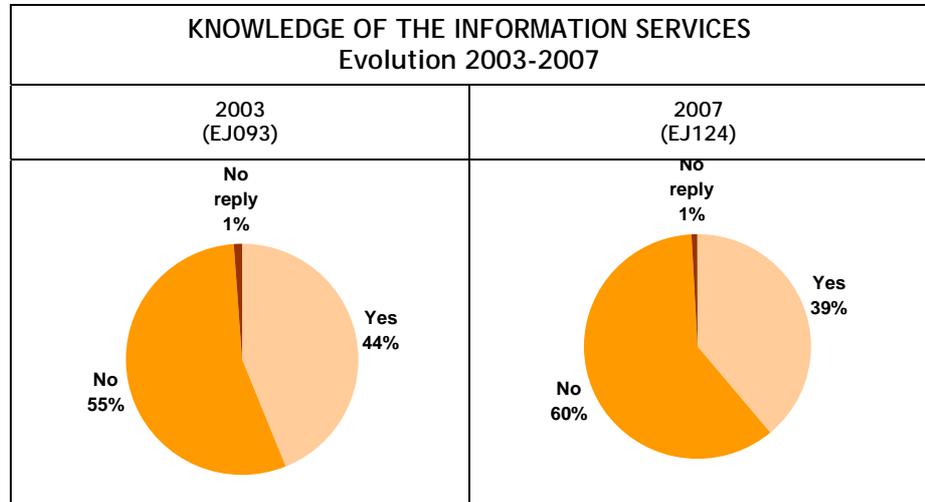
3.2. KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF YOUTH INFORMATION SERVICES

In Spain, the **Youth Information Services (YIS)** were set up in the second half of the decade of 1970 as guidance services for young people. The purpose of these institutional centres was to supply information of interest concerning the growing needs of the youth collective.

Since then, the YIS network has multiplied and now has more than 3.000 centres in Spain. Many youths see these spaces as sources of specialised contents from where to fulfil many information needs that would otherwise be difficult to meet through other channels.

APPROXIMATELY FOUR IN TEN YOUNG PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY (39%) ARE AWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE YOUTH INFORMATION SERVICES

The data on knowledge of the YIS in 2007 reveal that **39% of young people know of their existence**, as opposed to 60% who declare that they do not have any knowledge of these information services. The evolution in young people's knowledge of the YIS shows a **fall** of more than five points in relation to those who in 2003 affirmed that they were aware of these services (44%).

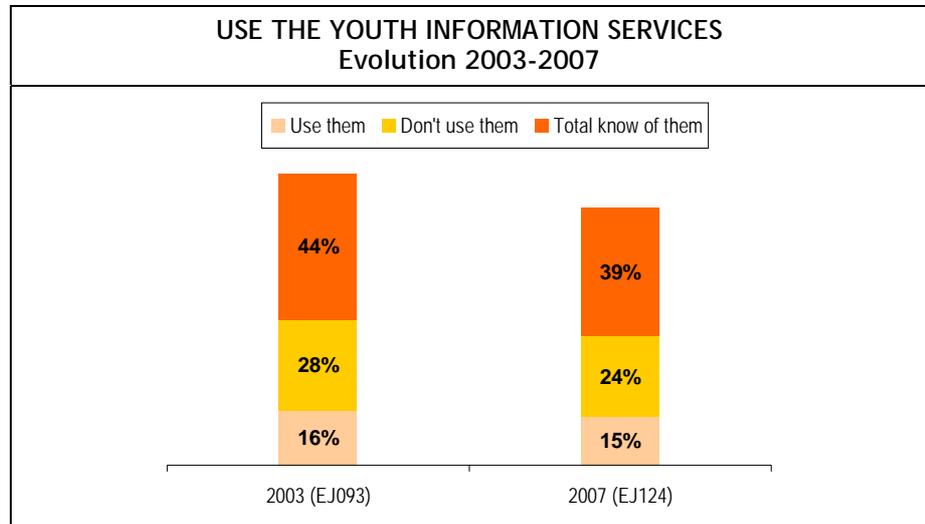


The young people who have knowledge of the YIS are mainly aged 21 to 24 years (more men than women), with higher academic qualifications (especially university students), studied in private or semi-private schools, combine studying with work; from a higher socio-economic bracket; living in medium-sized towns/cities (with 10.000 to 100.000 inhabitants).

Those who do not have any knowledge of these services are mainly the youngest youths (especially men), with lower academic qualifications, studied in state primary schools and living in urban areas (cities with more than 100.000 inhabitants).

This latter collective is at a disadvantage compared with those who know of and use the YIS; this lack of knowledge prevents them from obtaining information on the possibilities offered by these centres in areas of special interest (work, training, free time, guidance, etc.).

As regards the use of the Youth Information Services by those who are aware of their existence (39%), the majority do not use them (24%) compared with those who know of their existence and use them (15%). These figures show a slight fall in the use of the YIS compared with the figures for 2003.



THE REAL USERS
(KNOW OF AND USE
THE YIS) MAKE UP
15%, WHILST
POTENTIAL USERS
(KNOW OF BUT DON'T
USE THE YIS) MAKE UP
24%

The collective of real users (know of and use the YIS) is mainly made up of women aged 25 to 29 years, young people who combine studying with work, those with higher academic qualifications (university students), those who studied in private or semi-private primary schools and those from a high socio-economic bracket.

The potential users (know of but do not use the YIS) are mainly young people with university level education, from a high economic bracket, and living in towns and cities with up to 100.000 inhabitants.