



Opinion Poll

4th Survey 2007

CONCLUSIONS

YOUNG PEOPLE AND
SENIOR CITIZENS,
FAMILY RELATIONS,
EQUALITY OF THE SEXES



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Presentation

This poll contains the opinions given by young people in the 4th survey held in 2007. On this occasion young people were consulted about one new subject and about two others that are still of great current interest, generation after generation, in the social development of young people.

1. The first section of this survey is new where the subject matter of the *Injuve* opinion polls is concerned. It is the very first time that young people have been asked about their views on old people and their relationships with them. Some opinions are also aired about the future of pensions.
2. The second question concerns young peoples' family relationships: autonomy in their lifestyles, communication and relationships with their parents, as well as the meaning of emancipation.
3. Finally, a subject is dealt with that is always of great relevance to socialisation processes of young people, the equality of the sexes. In this case the survey has focused on the way family life is organised and how it functions: ideal family models, carrying out and devotion to domestic chores and the social role of women (especially where employment is concerned).



I. YOUNG PEOPLE AND SENIOR CITIZENS

This is the first time in this survey that *Injuve* has taken into account young people's opinions about senior citizens. Young people's views about these people in our society are included, together with their behaviour and the relationships that they have with senior citizens.

1.1. THE PERCEPTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS

The young people interviewed considered that an average age of 15.7 years is when a person stops being a boy or girl and becomes a youth and that people cease to be young when they reach 37.6 years of age.

Most young people believe that the situation of senior citizens has considerably improved with respect to their condition 40 years ago (71%); 11% think that their situation is similar and 13% are of the opinion that their situation has become worse than four decades ago.

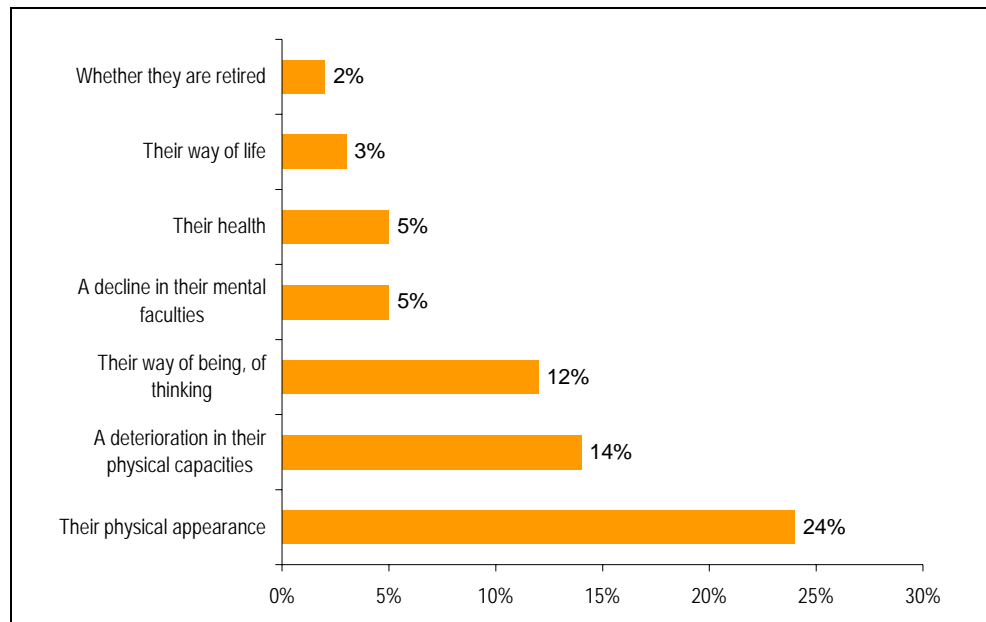
YOUNG PEOPLE
CONSIDER THAT AGE
AND PHYSICAL
APPEARANCE ARE THE
MAIN FACTORS THAT
DETERMINE WHETHER OR
NOT A PERSON IS A
SENIOR CITIZEN

They were then asked why they would say that a person is a senior citizen, aged or *old*. Most of the respondents said that their age (34%) and physical appearance (24%) were the main factors that led to them considering people to be old or senior citizens. A deterioration in their physical abilities (14%) and their way of thinking (12%) were also mentioned by a considerable number of young people, as factors that would make them be regarded as *old*.

They were also asked about their reasons for considering that a person ceases to be young. Age (21%) and the way of thinking (18%) are the main reasons given for stating that a person is no longer young, followed by factors associated with their physical appearance (10%) and deterioration in their physical abilities (10%).



REASONS FOR STATING THAT A PERSON IS OLD



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

THE YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT THE MAIN CONTRIBUTION THAT THE ELDERLY MAKE TO SOCIETY REVOLVES AROUND THE EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE THAT THEY HAVE (76%)

Young people are fairly frequently in contact with old people: 67% state that they are in contact with them every day or nearly every day and 18% say once or twice a week.

Young people are of the opinion that the main contribution made by these people to society is their experience and knowledge (76%) and, to a lesser extent, they mention the help and support that they provide (17%).

The way that the elderly are treated in our society is well rated by 44% of young people (*they are well treated*); 39% consider that from a social perspective they are treated with indifference, whereas 13% think that society treats them badly.

As far as the way young people treat senior citizens is concerned, most of those interviewed believe that young people are not interested in old people and treat them with indifference (42%). However, the percentage of young people who think that their peers are polite and respectful to the aged is also quite numerous (34%).

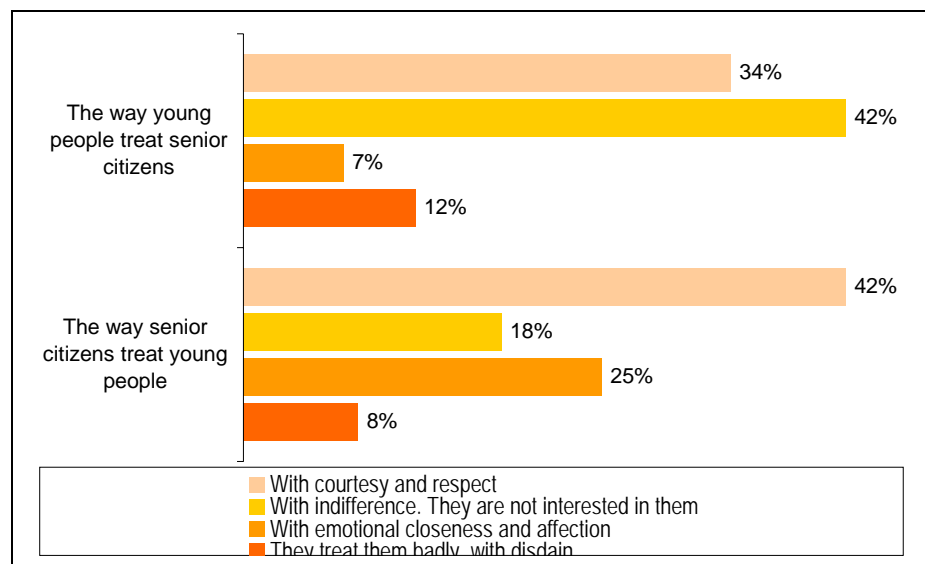
When the question was turned around, and the young people were asked how they thought they themselves were treated by old people, 42% said that young people were treated politely and respectfully and 24%



believed that they were treated with emotional closeness and affection. However, by contrast, (18%) of young people felt that they were treated with indifference and (8%) said they were treated with contempt.

It can be deduced from the opinions given in this poll that young people think that they treat old people worse than old people treat them.

Young people proved to be slightly optimistic about how their relationships will develop with old people in the future. 40% considered that the relationships will stay the same as they are now, while 30% state that they would improve and 22% thought that they would get worse.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

1.2. OPINION ABOUT THE FUTURE OF PENSIONS

Finally, this section approaches a topic that is of particular interest to society, namely the future of pensions.

Most young people think that their retirement is still very far off and state that they are not yet thinking about the pension that they will receive when they retire (74%).

Although more than 6 out of every 10 young people consulted (62%) stated that they agreed with the statement "Today, when a person

ALTHOUGH MOST FEEL THAT THEIR RETIREMENT IS STILL A LONG WAY OFF, YOUNG PEOPLE DO SHOW A CERTAIN CONCERN ABOUT THE



retires, he/she receives a public payment and this will continue to happen in the future". However, there were also a considerable number of young people who thought that their own generation would receive a pension that was smaller in proportion than the amounts that are currently received (44%).

The young people were generally pessimistic about the social and occupational scenario that faces the current generations of young people now and the scenario that they will face in the future. Just over half believe that their own generation will have less possibilities of reaching the number of years of registration that are required to be entitled to a pension.

Along the same lines, most of the young people consulted showed concern over preparation for their own pensions. Almost sixty per cent (57%) agreed with the statement "I think that young people ought to be concerned about their pensions soon and/or prepare them".



II. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

2.1. AUTONOMY IN THEIR LIFESTYLE

As they grow up through their youth, there is a progressive increase in their autonomy where their lifestyle is concerned. They gradually become more independent with regard to the principles and behaviour that form part of an adult lifestyle.

2.1.1. Autonomy in everyday life

Knowing the extent to which young people are autonomous in their everyday lives, will make it possible to gain insight into a major part of family independence, focused on final emancipation.

A greater or lesser difficulty in taking a series of everyday decisions, such as setting a basic timetable, the involvement of young people in family activities or the use that they make of the spaces inside the household, makes it possible to find out the dynamics of the way young people function within the family and in their homes.

In this poll, it has been considered relevant to find out the degree of autonomy that young people enjoy when they still live with their parents and remain single.

Those young people interviewed state that they have a considerable degree of freedom to take decisions within the family home:

- Most of them are able to establish a basic timetable in their lives without their parents interfering and setting certain times that they must adhere to.
 - i. Half of those interviewed (50%) can get up at the weekends whenever they like without problems, 32% state that they can do so with certain problems and only 13% say that they cannot get up whenever they feel like it. It is the men, to a greater extent than the women, and increasingly so as they get older (especially between 25 and 29 years) who have a

THE MAJORITY OF
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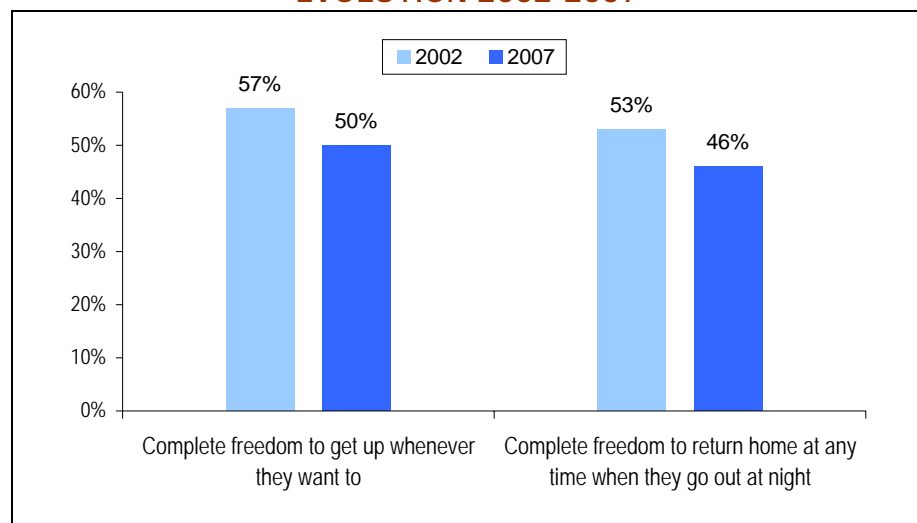
IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF CONTROL THAT PARENTS HAVE HAD OVER THEIR CHILDREN WHEN IT COMES TO GETTING UP TIMES AND GOING OUT IN THE EVENING / AT NIGHT

greater degree of freedom to decide when they get up.

- ii. With respect to going out in the evening / at night, 46% of young people who are single and live with their parents have absolutely no restrictions imposed with respect to going home whenever they want to. 27% of those interviewed state that there are certain restrictions and the parents of 21% tell them what time they must return home. Parental control over going out at night is stricter for the youngest and for women.

In comparison with the data from the 3rd Survey in 2002, it can be seen that there has been a slight increase in parental control over their children's timetable.

DEGREE OF FREEDOM FOR THE TIMETABLES OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH THEIR PARENTS EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)

- Most young people have high degrees of freedom to organise their everyday lives with respect to when they are in their homes and when they can go out and when they have to be back.
 - i. Nearly 3 out of every 4 (73%) say that they can decorate their rooms however they want. This freedom of decision is most patent after they reach 20 years of age.

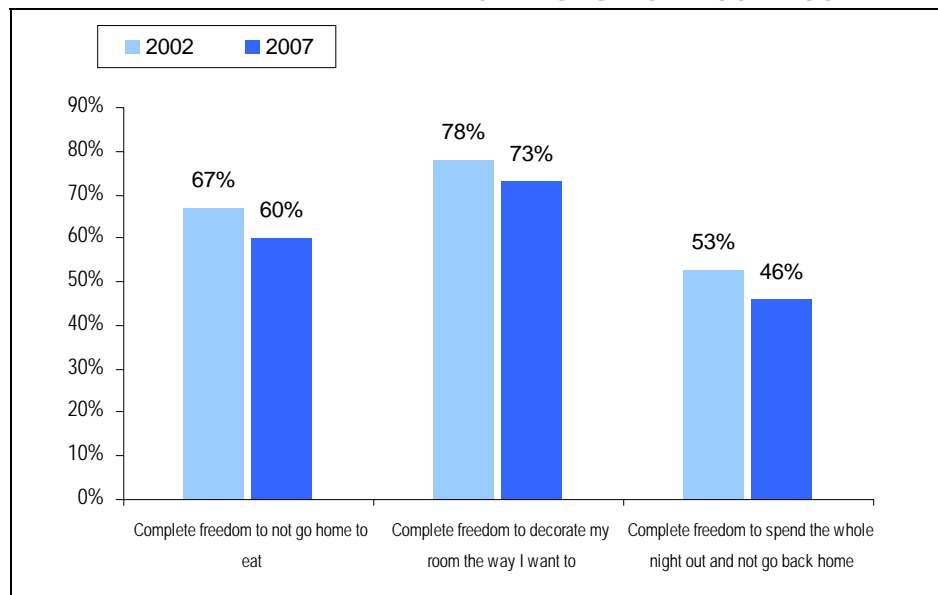


THE MAJORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE A GREAT DEGREE OF FREEDOM IN THEIR EVERYDAY LIVES: FREEDOM TO DECORATE THEIR ROOMS (73%), TO NOT EAT AT HOME (58%) AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, TO SPEND THE WHOLE NIGHT OUT (45%)

- ii. Around 6 out of every 10 interviewed (60%) state that they can choose whether or not to eat at home (especially the men and the older they are).
- iii. Although a relative majority can spend the night out without problems (46%), the number of young people who do have problems in doing so (33%) and those who are not allowed to (16%) is quite considerable; girls find it more difficult to do so and especially when they are under 20 years of age.

Once again, the data provided by young people in 2007, when compared to 2002, shows that their parents are having a greater degree of control where organising certain aspects of their children's everyday life is concerned.

DEGREE OF FREEDOM WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE EVERYDAY LIVES' OF SINGLE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH THEIR PARENTS. EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)

2.1.2 Autonomy in personal relationships

- Having social relationships in the family home, reveals that young people find it relatively easy to get together with a group of friends at home: 64% can do so without any problems. However, the majority of young people state that this permission does not go as far as allowing them to organise a party at home: 33%



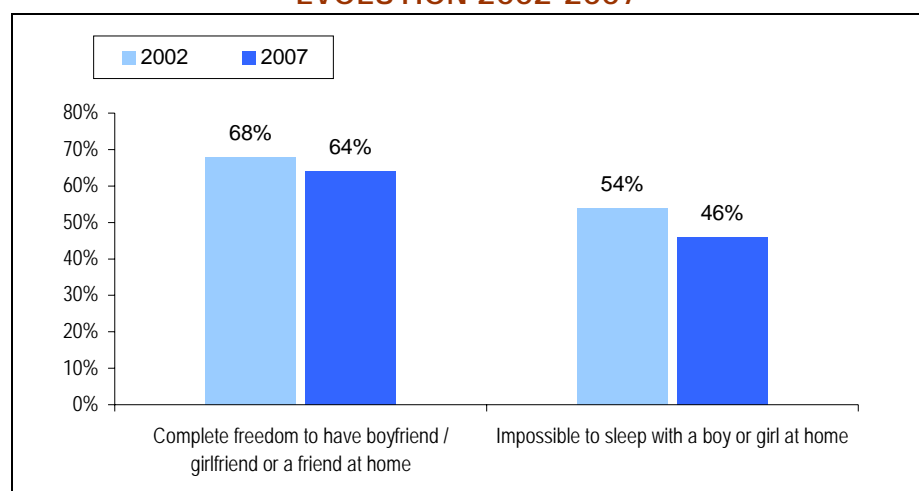
THE GREATER DIFFICULTIES WITH RESPECT TO BEING ABLE TO HAVE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH IT NOT BEING POSSIBLE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO ORGANISE A PARTY (34%) OR TO SLEEP WITH A BOY OR GIRL AT HOME (46%)

of those interviewed say that they would have problems and 34% state that they would not be allowed to organise a party.

- The degree of freedom at home where relationships with boyfriends / girlfriends is concerned also reveals different levels of freedom depending on the activities to be carried out.
 - i. Most state that they can be at home with their boyfriend/girlfriend or a friend without any problems (64%). This possibility is greater for boys than it is for girls, and all the more so after they have reached 18 years of age.
 - ii. By contrast, parents are much less tolerant when it comes to letting their young children sleep with a boy or a girl: only 21% of those interviewed stated that they could do so without problems (many more boys than girls, and only after 18 years of age). 23% say they can do so without difficulties, and 46% state that they cannot sleep with a boy or girl at home.

The data concerning relationships with a boyfriend or girlfriend at home when compared to the data from 5 years ago (2002), shows a trend towards a greater degree of parental control over their children.

DEGREE OF FREEDOM IN BOYFRIEND / GIRLFRIEND RELATIONSHIPS AT HOME FOR SINGLE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH THEIR PARENTS EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)



AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE (88%) STATE THAT THEY ARE FREE TO PURCHASE THEIR OWN CLOTHES

THE DEGREE OF FREEDOM THAT YOUNG PEOPLE CLAIM TO HAVE TO CONSUME ALCOHOL AT HOME, NO LONGER APPLIES WHEN IT IS A QUESTION OF CONSUMING OTHER DRUGS (JOINTS)

2.1.3. Autonomy in habits and customs

There are many aspects of everyday life that are subject to paternal control when one is dependent on the family. The way one dresses or the consumption of alcohol or other substances are, for example, specific behavioural areas that can provide insight into the degree of autonomy obtained.

- Freedom of expression where the way one dresses is determined by being able to make one's own decision when it comes to purchasing clothes. In this sense, most young people (88%) are free to choose what clothes they buy. Approximately 7% state that their mothers' decide what clothes to purchase and in 2% of the cases it is their partner who decides.

This autonomy where purchasing clothes is concerned is higher among women than men and is more marked after 18 years of age.

In the section involving the choice of clothes there are no changes in recent years. Approximately 90% of young people freely choose the clothes that they are going to buy. Along the same lines, this freedom of choice generally becomes apparent when they reach the age of majority (18 years).

- With respect to such activities as consuming alcohol and other substances at home, there is a certain degree of freedom where alcohol consumption is concerned; 43% of the young people interviewed stated that they could have a few drinks at home without any problems. However, it is the men much more than the women, especially those over 21, who claimed that they could do this.

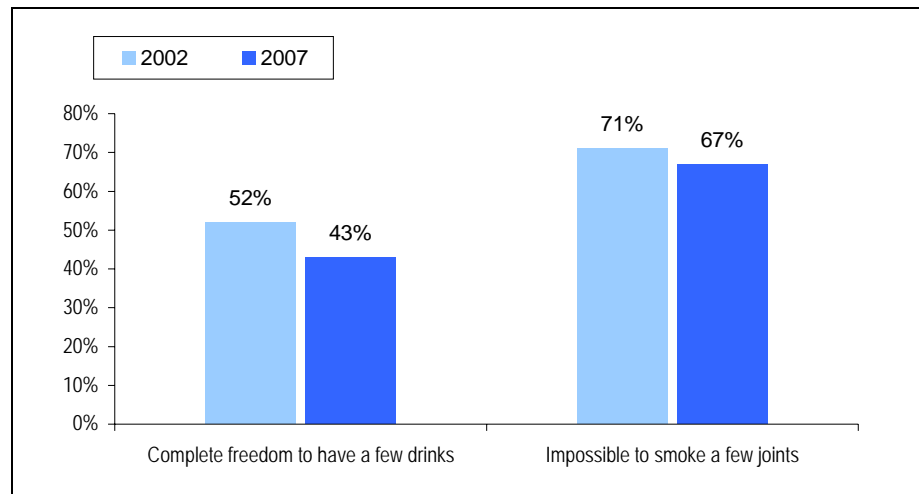
This degree of freedom no longer applies when it comes to the possibility of smoking joints at home: 67% cannot smoke joints and 17% could do so but with difficulties.

The degrees of tolerance with respect to these consumption practices involving an element of risk are lower than they were 5 years ago.



YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE CONSIDERABLE FREEDOM WHEN IT COMES TO ORGANISING THEIR EVERYDAY LIVES; HOWEVER, IN AREAS SUCH AS SEXUAL RELATIONS OR DRUG CONSUMPTION, THEIR PARENTS STILL SUBJECT THEM TO HIGH LEVELS OF CONTROL

DEGREE OF FREEDOM REGARDING THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES AMONG YOUNG PERSONS WHO ARE SINGLE AND LIVE AT HOME EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)

All these activities that have been referred to, concern the young people who still live with their families and who remember those who have already become independent

In view of the data obtained from this opinion poll, it can be stated that young people enjoy a considerable degree of freedom with respect to making decisions in the family home, especially with regard to organising their daily lives, their timetables and their relationships with their friends. The same data also reveal that there are certain areas where the levels of control over children are still rather strict, such as sexual relations and the consumption of drugs.

A comparison of these degrees of freedom concerning the same activities in 2002 reveals that there is a clear trend towards reasserting the principle of paternal / maternal authority, in view of the fact that all the levels of tolerance have dropped over the last five years.

IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS PARENTS WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE REASSERTED THE PRINCIPLE OF EXERTING AUTHORITY OVER THE ACTIVITIES AND EVERYDAY DECISIONS OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE FAMILY HOME



2.1.4. Parental control

The relationships between parents and children within the family have traditionally been governed by a greater or lower level of tolerance with regard to the standards imposed by the former. The greater or lower levels of control over young people's everyday lives corresponds to the degrees of freedom that young people enjoy:

In this opinion poll, an attempt has been made to collect opinions about the degree of strictness imposed with respect to the parents' standards of coexistence:

- Just over half of the young people (52%) consider that their own fathers are not very strict (not at all or hardly) with respect to the control that they have over their everyday activities, whereas 39% think that they are either strict or very strict. It is the women (41%) more than the men (38%) and the youngest young people interviewed (between 15 and 17 years of age) who perceive the control of the father to the greatest extent. A considerable percentage (9%) state that they do not know about the degree of strictness of their own fathers.
- The young people are of the opinion that the figure of the mother is more tolerant (55% not very or not at all), but also stricter (43% rather or very) than the father. Once again, the women and the youngest people are those who feel that there is greater maternal control.

YOUNG PEOPLE FEEL THAT THERE IS GREATER PATERNAL / MATERNAL CONTROL OVER THEIR EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE; AND THIS IS PARTICULARLY THE CASE WHERE MATERNAL CONTROL IS CONCERNED

It is possible to interpret this data as meaning that the standards of coexistence between children and their parents are imposed, to a greater extent by the mother than by the father, and it is likewise the mother who plays the major role when it comes to taking on the responsibility for enforcing these standards.

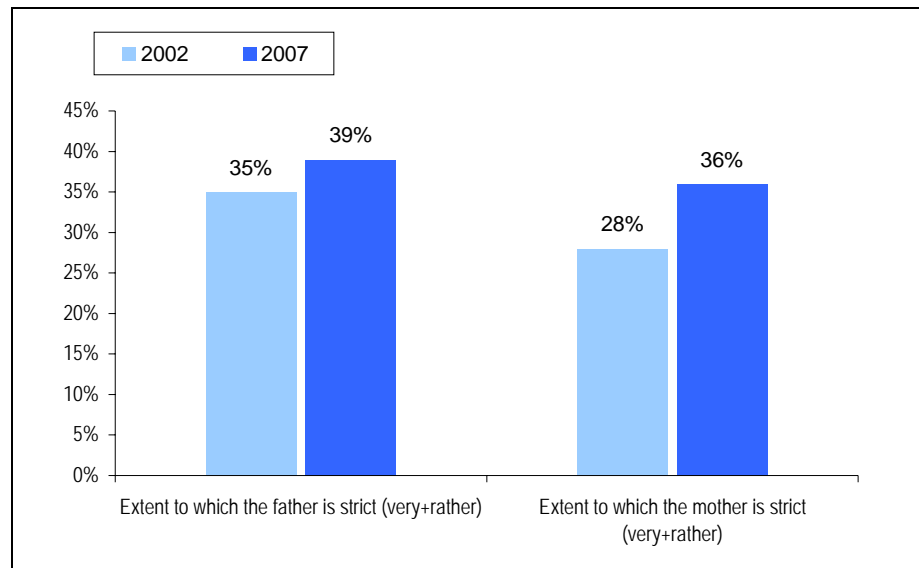
When this information is compared to the degree of control that young people referred to in 2002, the data tends to corroborate the trend that young people have towards thinking that their parents have a growing control over their everyday activities and their lifestyles.

It would appear that the standards associated with that control are imposed more by the mothers than by the fathers, in view of the increase in the degree of control exerted by them (up by 8 points in



those five years), when compared to the same control exerted by the fathers (up by 4 points with respect to 2002).

DEGREE OF CONTROL IMPOSED BY PARENTS EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)

2.2. COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS

The degrees of communication in the family home between parents and children give an interesting insight into domestic coexistence. This indicator has been measured by asking the young people about what subjects their conversations with their parents revolve around and how often they take place.

2.2.1. Conversation with parents

Most young people between the ages of 15 and 29 state that they hold or have held frequent conversations with their parents about work or academic matters (81%), concerning the projects or plans for the future (78%), about their personal relationships (64%) or about the use of their spare time (61%).

MOST YOUNG PEOPLE OFTEN CONVERSE WITH THEIR PARENTS ABOUT WORK OR STUDIES (81%), ABOUT PLANS FOR THE FUTURE (78%) AND ABOUT PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS (64%)

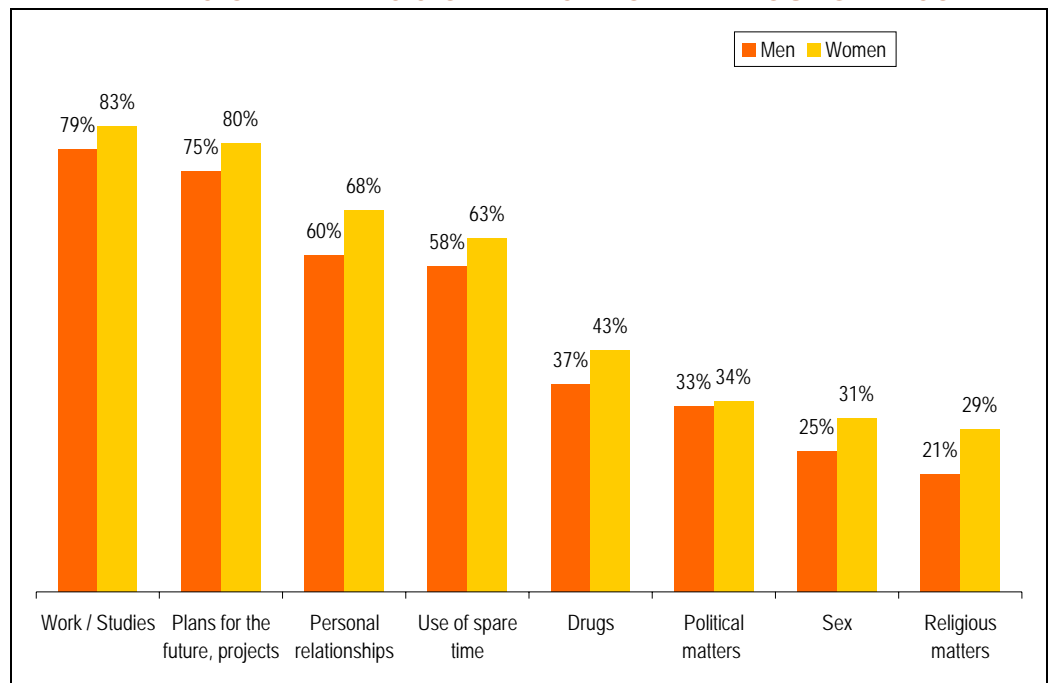


YOUNG WOMEN SAY
THAT THEY TALK MORE
WITH THEIR PARENTS
THAN YOUNG MEN DO

Other subjects are talked about less within the context of family coexistence, such as the question of drugs (40%), political matters (33%), sex and contraceptives (28%) or religious matters (25%).

With respect to the aforementioned topics, certain differences are observed depending on the sex of the young persons. Women state that they talk with their parents more than men, regardless of the subject matter in question.

VERY FREQUENT OR FAIRLY FREQUENT CONVERSATIONS WITH PARENTS ON THE BASIS OF THE SEX OF THE YOUNG PERSON



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

Age is also a factor that determines the frequency of conversation between parents and their children about these subjects in the family environment:

- The topics of conversation between parents and their children concerning training, studies and plans for the future and their projects remain constant throughout youth.
- The way of spending their spare time is a subject of conversation at the youngest ages and tends to become less frequent as the young people grow older.
- Conversations revolving around drugs and sex and contraceptives are less frequent among the youngest (15-17 years) and between those at intermediate ages (21-24 years).



- As they get older, they tend to talk with their parents more about personal relationships and political and religious matters.

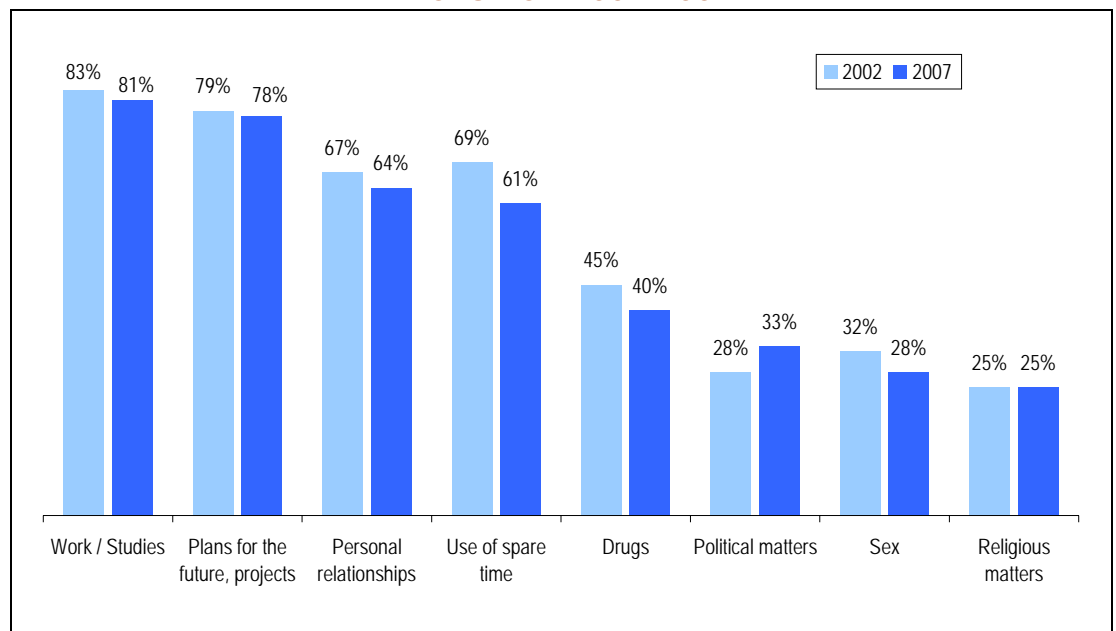
A comparison between the subject matter and frequency of conversations between parents and children now and five years ago reveals an interesting state of affairs about what the main interests and concerns of young people and their families are in our country.

Comparison between 2002 and 2007:

IN RECENT YEARS,
PARENTS AND
CHILDREN HAVE
SHOWN A DECREASE IN
INTEREST IN TALKING
ABOUT THE USE OF
SPARE TIME, SEXUALITY
AND THE
CONSUMPTION OF
DRUGS

- The levels of conversation about training and the future have remained the same.
- There is not as much interest shown now in talking about the use of spare time, sexual matters and contraceptives and about the world of drugs.
- There has been an increase in the frequency of dialogues about political matters between parents and children.

VERY FREQUENT OR FAIRLY FREQUENT TOPICS OF CONVERSATIONS WITH PARENTS EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)



2.2.2. Agreeing with parents

The levels of understanding between young people and their parents about the subjects that they discuss shows that there are major disagreements between parents and children where these matters are concerned.

THE DEGREES OF CONSENSUS ABOUT THE DIFFERENT SUBJECTS THAT PARENTS AND CHILDREN DISCUSS SHOW THAT THERE ARE CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN THEM

The young people interviewed state that the extent to which they hold the same opinions as their parents about these topics is invariably less than 50%. This means that the parents and their children have different points of view.

In the family environment, parents and children only agree in their conversations between 25% and 35% of the time, regardless of the subject matter in question.

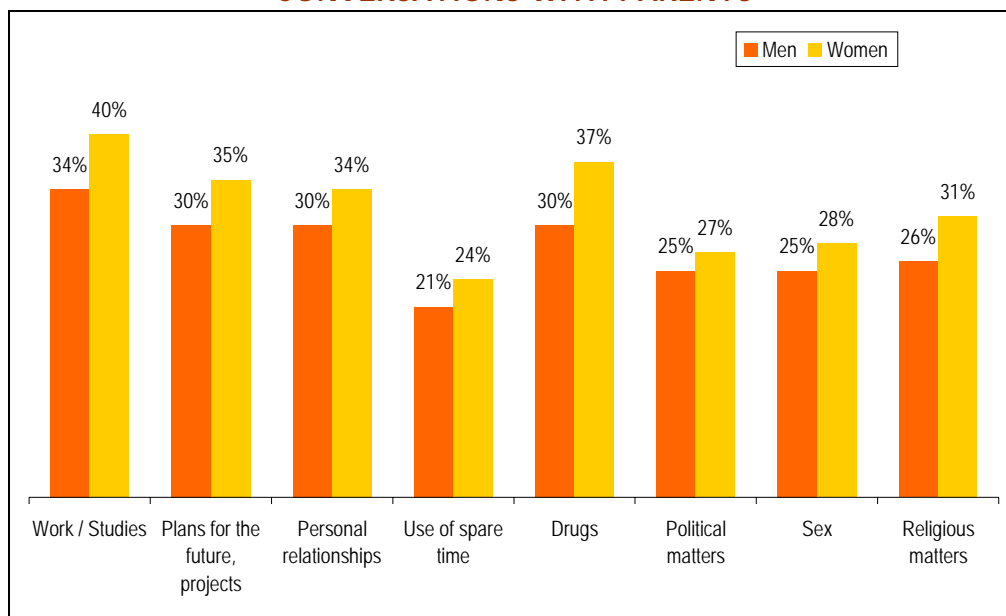
In spite of these low levels of consensus, the subjects in which they agree the most concern work and studies (37%), their plans for the future (32%), about the world of drugs (33%) and about personal relationships (31%).

YOUNG WOMEN APPEAR TO AGREE WITH THEIR PARENTS MORE THAN YOUNG MEN

Parents and their daughters tend to agree with each other more than parents and their sons in their conversations about these subjects. In all the subjects discussed, women tend to agree with their parents to a greater extent than men do.



AGREEMENT LEVELS (ALWAYS OR NEARLY ALWAYS) IN CONVERSATIONS WITH PARENTS

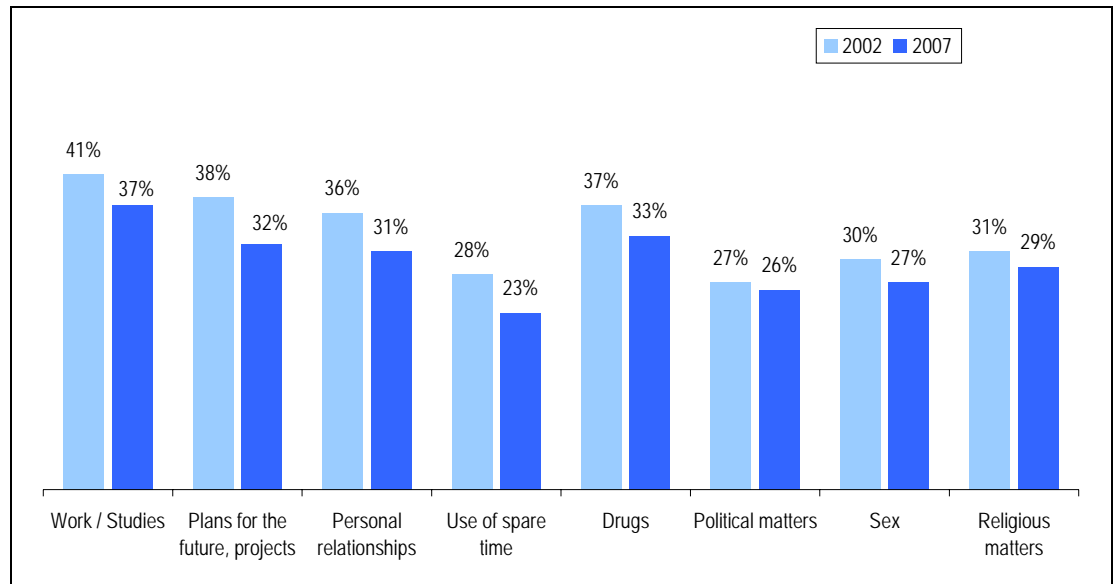


Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

Over the last five years (from 2002 to 2007), it has been detected that the extent to which parents and children agree has dropped by between 3% to 5%. The main areas where the levels of agreement have fallen revolve around the way they perceive the future, personal relationships and the use of spare time.



AGREEMENT LEVELS (ALWAYS OR NEARLY ALWAYS) IN CONVERSATIONS WITH PARENTS EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)

2.3. RATINGS FOR RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS

The ratings that the young people themselves gave to their relationships with their parents, constitutes the final section dealing with family relationships in this survey. It seems interesting to know how they view these relationships and how they rate their quality.

YOUNG PEOPLE
RELATE TO THE WAY
THEIR MOTHERS' THINK
MORE THAN THE WAY
THEIR FATHERS' THINK

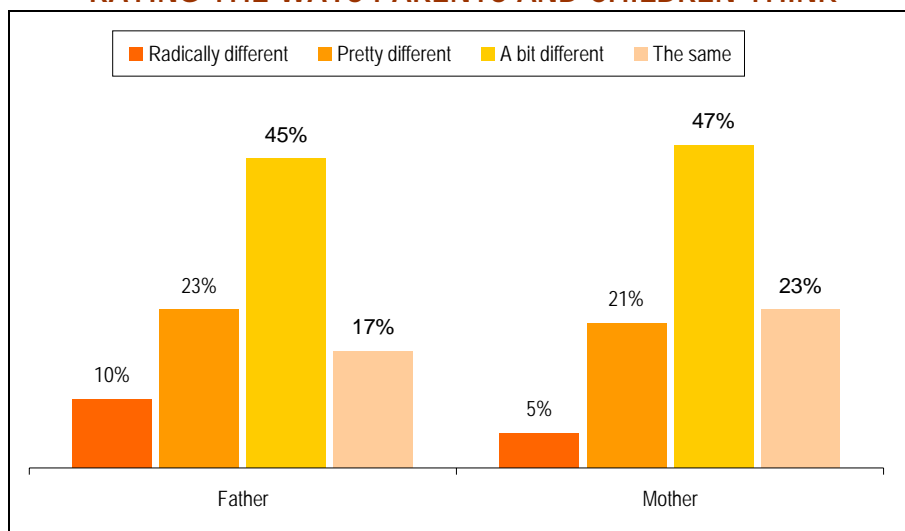
Regarding the way they think, certain differences are observed in the way the children relate to their mother and to their father.

The young people relate more closely to the way their mothers think than to the way their fathers think:

- Those who believe that their way of thinking coincides with the way their fathers think is 17%, whereas 23% relate to their mothers in this sense.
- 10% are of the opinion that their way of thinking is radically different from the way their fathers think, whereas 5% consider that their opinions are radically different from their mothers'.



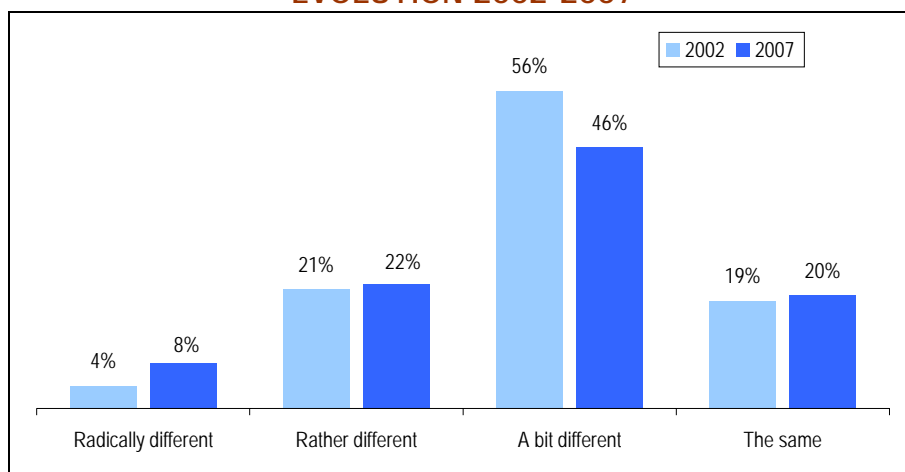
RATING THE WAYS PARENTS AND CHILDREN THINK



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

There is hardly any variation now between the ways parents and their children think with respect to five years ago. However, it must be pointed out that the percentage of young people whose ways of thinking differ radically from the way their parents think has doubled in this period, going up from 4% to 8%.

RATING THE WAY PARENTS AND CHILDREN THINK EVOLUTION 2002-2007



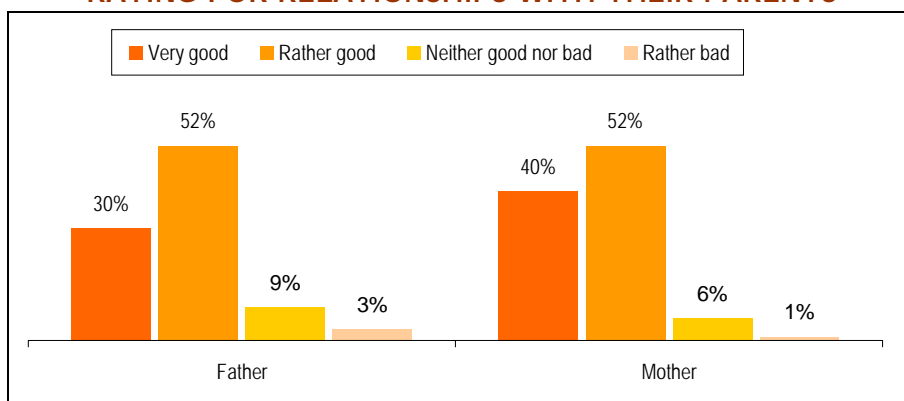
Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)

In general, most young people in our country describe the quality of their relationships with their parents as good (86%), whereas only 2% state that their relationship with their parents is bad.



When the relationships with their parents are described as good, it is noteworthy that this good relationship is even better with their mothers (92% very good or quite good) than it is with their fathers (82%), without their being any appreciable differences on the basis of the age or the sex of the young people interviewed.

RATING FOR RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR PARENTS

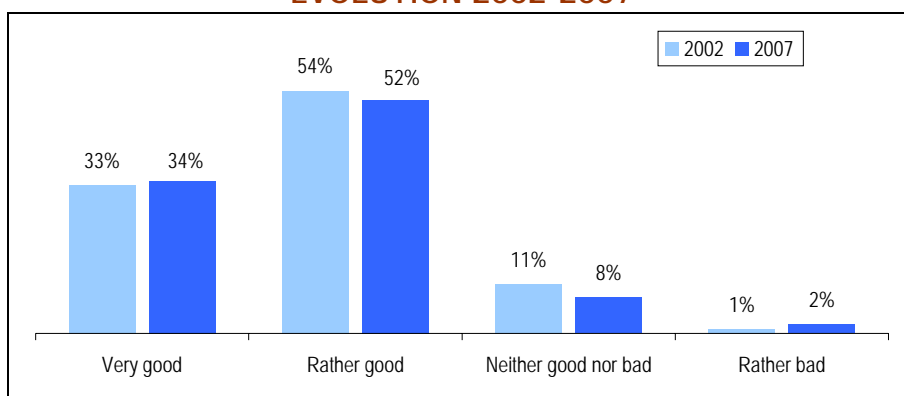


Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

RELATIONSHIPS
BETWEEN PARENTS AND
CHILDREN SHOW
EXCELLENT LEVELS OF
COEXISTENCE

It can be stated that family relationships between parents and their children reveal excellent levels of coexistence, which was also the case five years ago.

RATING YOUNG PEOPLE'S RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR PARENTS EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)



2.4. EMANCIPATION, MEANINGS AND REALITIES.

The fact that young people remain in the original family home, bringing about a delay in their emancipation processes, is transforming family relationships and the concept of emancipation itself.

2.4.1. Meaning of "Being emancipated"

MOST OF THOSE INTERVIEWED ASSOCIATE THE EMANCIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH LIVING INDEPENDENTLY (36%), AND WITH BEING FULLY ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT (25%)

In this survey, the young people were asked what they understood by the term "being emancipated". The majority of those interviewed understood that it meant "living alone, leaving their parents' home" (36%), followed by those who thought it meant being fully economically independent (25%).

A lot fewer of those interviewed associated the term "emancipation" with being free and being able to do whatever you like (8%); and only a very few associate the term with taking on responsibilities (3%) or with setting up one's own family (1%).

One striking aspect of this part of the survey was that a large number of people did not know the answer to this question or refused to answer the question concerning the meaning of being emancipated (25%).

The following profiles for young people in this country can be developed on the basis of the meanings they attach to the word emancipation.

- The percentages are slightly higher for men than women, between 18 and 20 years of age and still living in the family home, when it comes to those who feel that being emancipated means living independently.
- Those who associate emancipation with economic independence are more frequent among women and this belief increases as they become older. This definition is more habitual when those interviewed have some resources of their own, or those who work or who have a higher level of education / training.
- Emancipation as meaning a space or scenario of freedom is more common among girls and among the young people in the older age brackets.
- Those who either do not know what "being emancipated" means or who do not answer the question, are mainly the youngest (15-17 years), these being the ones who logically find themselves furthest away from that future scenario.



**MOST YOUNG PEOPLE
IN SPAIN (55%) SAY
THAT THEY ARE
DEPENDENT UPON
THEIR FAMILY OF
ORIGIN**

2.4.2. Reflections on “Being emancipated”

They were then asked how they regarded their own personal situation where emancipation was concerned, that is to say, whether they thought that they were emancipated or not.

The majority of the young people interviewed did not consider themselves to be emancipated from the family home (55%), whereas almost one third (32%) did think they were emancipated. 14% did not know how to define their situation with respect to emancipation, especially the youngest ones.

It is advisable to make this information consistent with what emancipation actually means. When this is done, certain contradictions emerge regarding how young people define themselves in this context:

- Only 68% of those who claim to be emancipated are really emancipated, i.e. only the percentage of those interviewed who are both economically independent and live independently. Although the remaining 32% believe themselves to be independent, they are in a contradictory situation: 15% live outside the family home but receive economic aid from their families, whereas 13% still live in the family home while being fully economically independent.
- As far as the young people who say they are not emancipated are concerned, 5% are completely independent from an economic perspective and live away from their parents' home.

Young women claim to be emancipated more (35%) than young men (29%). Along the same lines, as is only to be expected, the older ones (25-29 years) are more likely to consider themselves emancipated.

It must be pointed out that it is only in the oldest group (25 to 29 years) that the majority of young people claim to be emancipated (53%) as opposed to those who consider themselves to be still dependent on their parents (38%), which gives an indication of the difficulties that young people find in becoming emancipated.

This also indicates that the process of emancipation of a considerable number of people in our country comes to an end after they have ceased to be classified as young people.

Finding a stable partner (married / forming a couple), having one's own home and having resources available and employment, emerge as the

**FINDING A STABLE
PARTNER (MARRIED /
FORMING A COUPLE),
HAVING ONE'S OWN
HOME AND THE
AVAILABILITY OF ONE'S
OWN RESOURCES AND
EMPLOYMENT ARE THE
MAIN FACTORS THAT
DETERMINE THE
INDEPENDENCE AND
EMANCIPATION OF
YOUNG PEOPLE**



OPINION POLL AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SITUATION (4th Survey 2007)

Young people and senior citizens,
Family relationships,
Equality of the sexes

main factors that determine whether or not young people are independent and emancipated.



III. EQUALITY OF THE SEXES

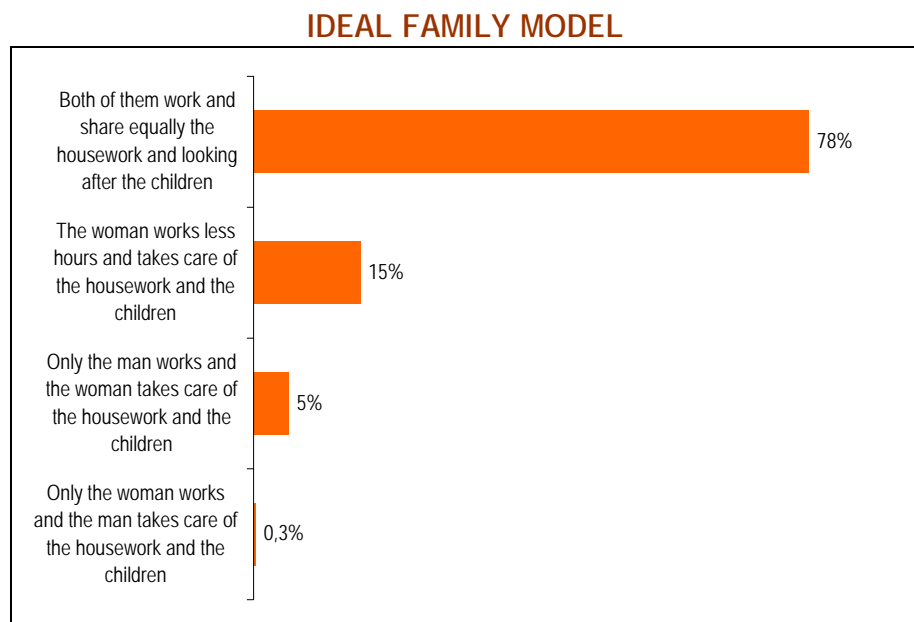
3.1. THE WAY FAMILY LIFE IS ORGANISED

The relationships that are established around the way family life operates give a special insight for observing equality and inequality situations between young males and females.

3.1.1. Ideal family model

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE (78%) STATE THAT THE IDEAL FAMILY MODEL IS ONE WHERE BOTH PARTNERS WORK AND SHARE EQUALLY THE DOMESTIC TASKS AND LOOKING AFTER THE CHILDREN

Most of the young people interviewed (78%) state that the ideal family model is one where both partners work and both share out the domestic chores and look after the children on an equal basis. 15% opt for a family model where the woman works less hours and can look after the home and the children. 5% state that they prefer a family where only the man works and the woman stays at home. 0,3% state that they prefer a family where only the woman works and the man stays at home.



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

- The idea of an egalitarian family model (both going out to work and sharing domestic tasks) is mainly preferred by women (84%) rather than men (72%), as well as those who are still single and those who still live with their parents.



This model is also preferred to a greater extent by students who have attained a higher level of education and who consider themselves to be left-wing from an ideological perspective.

- Those who would rather have a family in which the woman goes out to work to a lesser extent, so that she can spend more time at home and with the children, are mainly men, (19%) rather than women (12%).

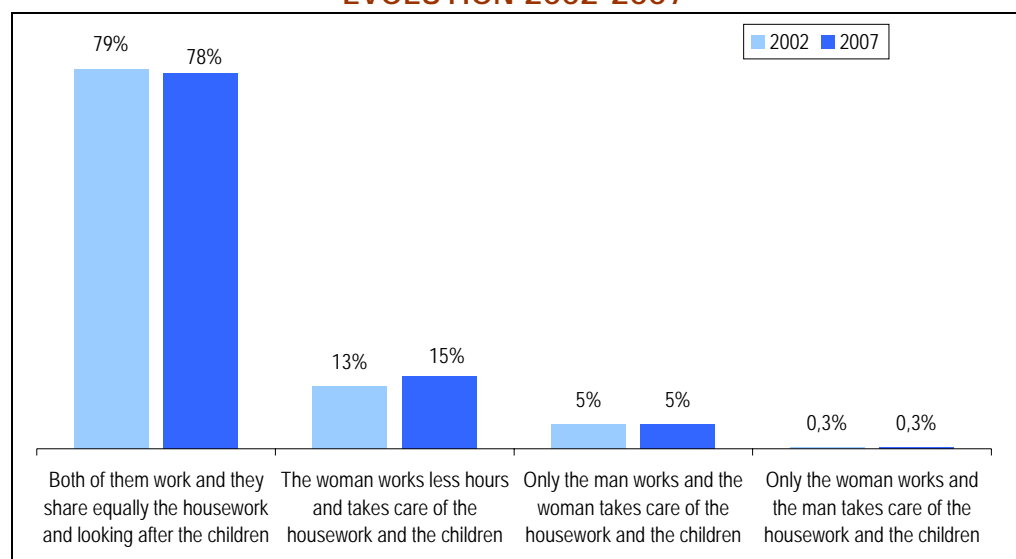
This type of family is mainly made up of young married couples or unmarried couples, whose main activity is work, who are less qualified and who identify with the right-wing from an ideological perspective.

- More men (7%) than women (3%) find themselves in the category in which they favour a family model where only the man works. This model finds its favour to a greater extent among those who are married or form part of a couple, who live independently, who are workers and who have a lower level of education.

YOUNG PEOPLE
CONSIDER THAT THE
IDEAL FAMILY MODEL
IN SPAIN IS BASED
UPON EQUALITY
WHERE ROLES AND
FUNCTIONS ARE
CONCERNED, BOTH
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE
THE HOME

It can be deduced from the aforementioned data that for an overwhelming majority of young people, the ideal family model is one that is based upon role equality and equality of functions within the family, both within the home and outside the home.

IDEAL FAMILY MODEL EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)



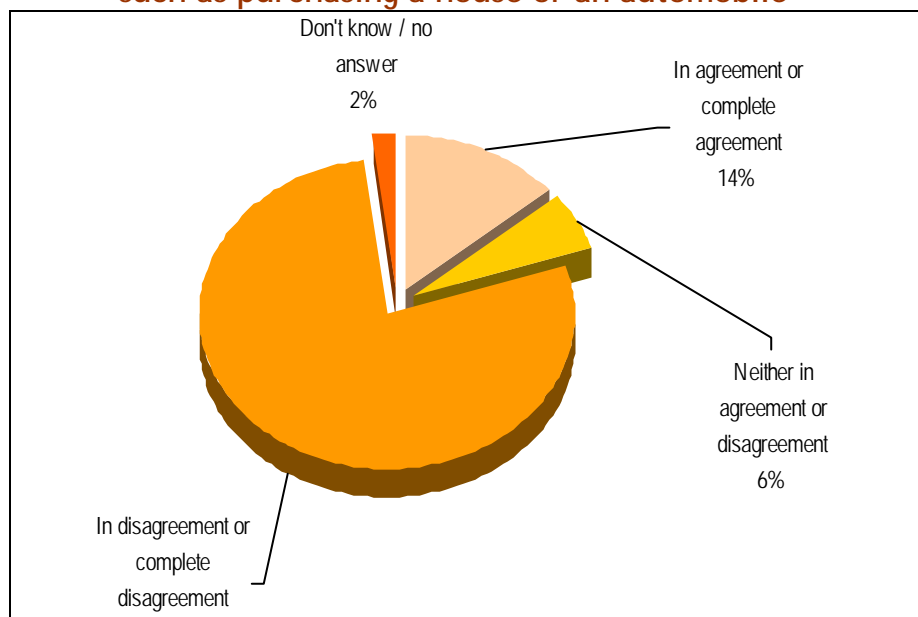
**MOST OF OUR
YOUNG PEOPLE ARE
AGAINST THE IDEA
THAT THE MAIN
FAMILY DECISIONS
SHOULD BE TAKEN
ONLY BY THE MAN**

No significant differences have been observed in the last five years with respect to ideal family models where the young people of our country are concerned.

Making decisions in the home has also traditionally served as an indicator where the equality between men and women is concerned. Therefore, when confronted with the statement *"It is more appropriate that the man makes the main family decisions, such as purchasing a house or an automobile"*, most of the young people (78%) state that they disagree with this statement, whereas 14% say that they do agree with it.

AGREE WITH OR DO NOT AGREE WITH:

"It is more appropriate that the man makes the main family decisions, such as purchasing a house or an automobile"



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

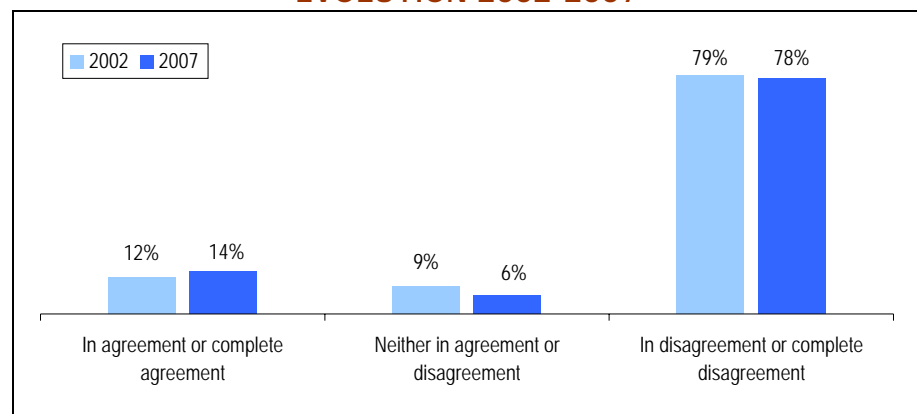
- Those who are in favour equality between men and women where taking family decisions is concerned, are mainly women (85%) rather than men (73%), those who have a higher level of education and young people who consider themselves to be left-wing where their ideology is concerned.
- Those who are in favour of the men's traditional role in the family as being ultimately responsible for the household decisions, are mainly men (16%) rather than women (11%). These view are more frequent among young people who are married or living together,



who have their own homes, who have a higher educational level and who state that they are to the right of the political spectrum.

No differences in recent years have been observed here, with respect to the roles of men and women with regard to taking decisions within the family.

**AGREE WITH OR DO NOT AGREE WITH:
"It is more appropriate that the man makes the main family decisions,
such as purchasing a house or an automobile"
EVOLUTION 2002-2007**



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)

3.1.2. Doing the housework

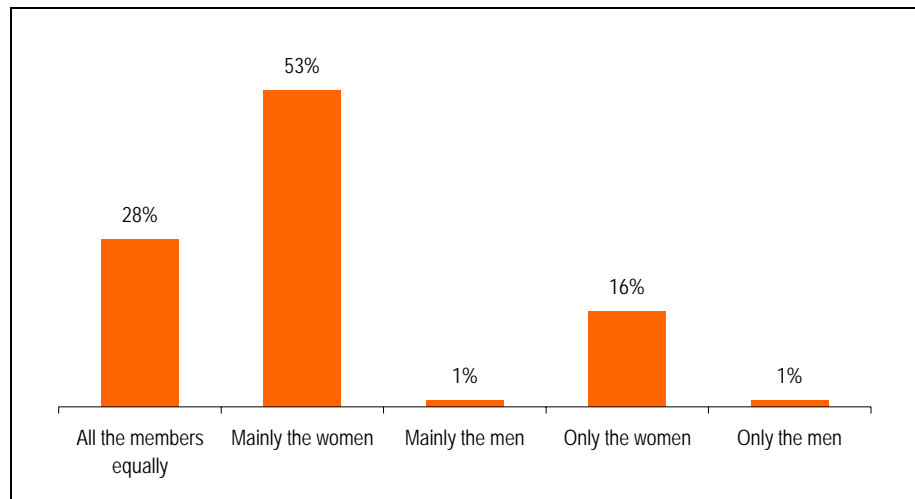
**WOMEN ARE STILL
PRIMARILY
RESPONSIBLE FOR
CARRYING OUT THE
DOMESTIC CHORES**

The division of household labours has also traditionally served to quantify the degree of male and female involvement in family responsibilities.

Women still appear to be mainly responsible for the domestic chores. In more than half the homes, the housework is done mainly by women (53%), in 16% it is done exclusively by women, and only in 28% of homes is the housework done by all the family members.



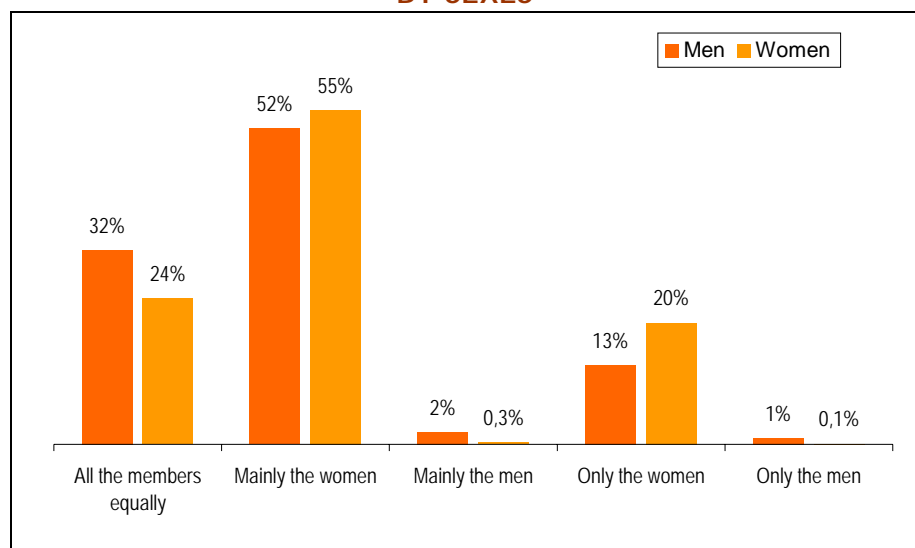
DOING THE HOUSEWORK IN THE FAMILY HOME



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

The perception of doing the housework shows that there are certain discrepancies between men and women. The girls who were interviewed state more often than the boys, that it is the women who do those tasks (either entirely or mainly); whereas the boys tend to feel that the housework is shared out among the family members to a greater degree.

DOING THE HOUSEWORK IN THE FAMILY HOME BY SEXES



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)



THE GIRLS ACTUALLY DO SOME OF THE HOUSEWORK, WHEREAS SOME BOYS, ALTHOUGH THEY CLAIM TO PARTICIPATE, DO NOT REALLY DO SO

This information shows a lack of consistency between the desired scenario and the actual scenario between men and women. Women are more realistic about the situation and are aware of the fact that they are more deeply involved in these tasks, whereas men (or at least some of them) respond as though they take part when in fact they do not.

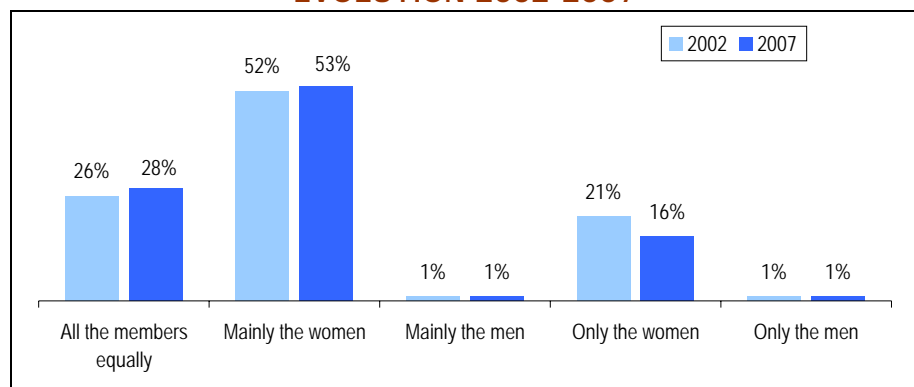
In recent times, social perception and favourable public opinion with respect to the division of labours between men and women, has been portrayed in a favourable light by some men, although this theoretical social acceptance has yet to turn into practical involvement.

- The perception that women are more involved in housework ("this is mainly perceived by women themselves") is most prominent among women who are in the 18 to 24 age range, by students, by single people and by those who live in semi-rural environments.
- Housework is done exclusively by women especially in working class households, in the homes of couples who are married or living together and households in rural areas.
- The division of labours between all the members of the family occurs in households occupied by young adults (25 to 29 years of age), in the homes of couples who are married or living together and households located in urban or semi-urban environments.

IN RECENT YEARS, A SLIGHT TREND HAS BEEN DETECTED TOWARDS SHARING OUT THE DOMESTIC TASKS MORE EQUALLY

If one compares the opinions given in 2002 with those in this latest survey, it can be seen that there has been a slight trend towards sharing domestic chores between men and women.

DOING THE HOUSEWORK IN THE FAMILY HOME EVOLUTION 2002-2007



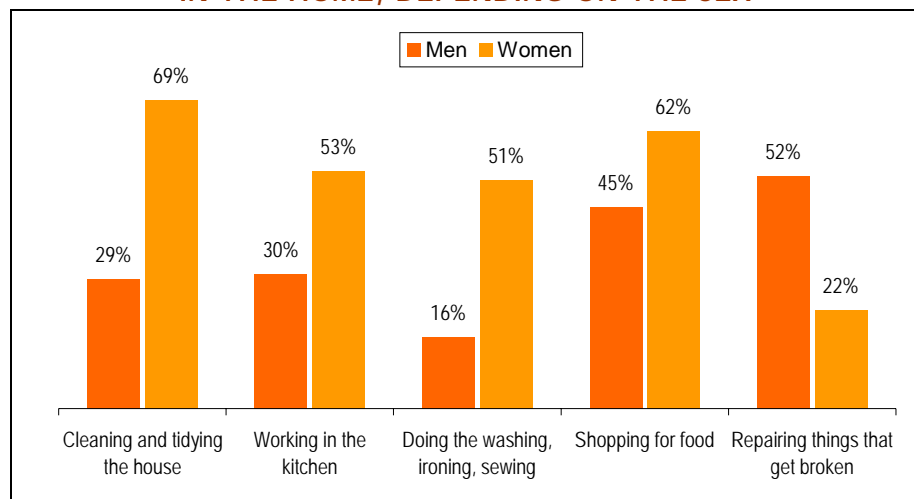
Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)



3.1.3. The amount of time given over to housework

Those interviewed were also asked about the time they spent on the different domestic chores. The young people stated that they spent a lot or quite a lot of time on doing the shopping (53%), keeping the house clean and tidy (49%) and working in the kitchen (41%).

A GREAT DEAL OR A LOT OF TIME GIVEN OVER TO DOMESTIC CHORES IN THE HOME, DEPENDING ON THE SEX



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

It is observed that women are much more involved in all the domestic activities, except for carrying out minor repairs in the home, which is still an area where men are mainly involved.

INVOLVEMENT IN THESE DOMESTIC CHORES INCREASES WITH AGE (ESPECIALLY AMONG WOMEN), AND AS THEY TAKE ON RESPONSIBILITIES (GETTING MARRIED, LIVING IN THEIR OWN HOMES, WORKING).

Involvement in these domestic chores tends to increase as the young people get older (especially among the women) and as they take on responsibilities (getting married or living together, living in their own homes, working).

This greater involvement as they take on responsibilities has a particularly negative effect on women, because they are the ones who mainly take it upon themselves to do the housework.

When the young people have children or younger brothers or sisters, approximately half of them state that they spend a lot of time or quite a lot on looking after them (50%); these duties fall mainly upon the older ones or couples who live independently. Once again, the domestic work



is mainly done by the women, to a much greater extent than by the men.

All in all, when young women take on social responsibilities (working, getting married, having their own homes, having children), together with the logical burdens involved in this process of emancipation, it is also these women who take on the responsibility for most of the domestic activities.

In recent years (from 2002 to 2007) the involvement of young men in the different types of domestic chores seems to have increased. At least, this is what can be deduced from the greater amount of time that they claim to spend on these activities.

3.2. THE SOCIAL ROLE OF WOMEN

Women are gradually gaining a higher profile in our society, which reveals a transformation in the relations between men and women towards a greater level of equality.

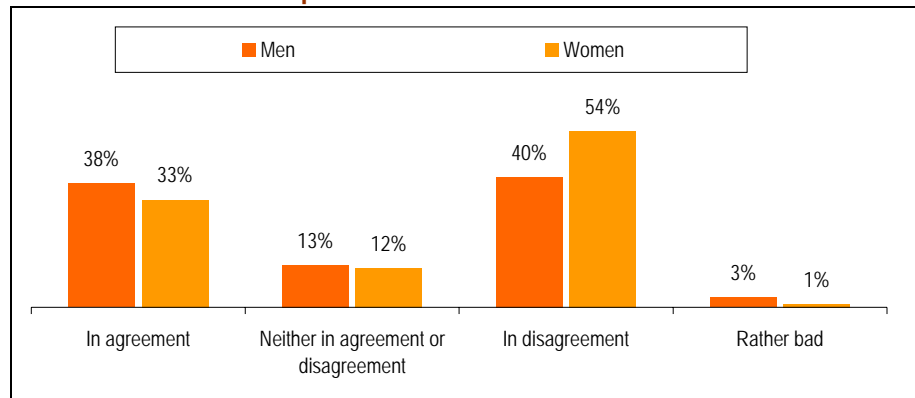
One of the indicators that enable one to observe a transformation affecting the role of women in our country is the relationship that exists between motherhood and paid employment.

Young people have also been asked about their opinions with regard to women's wishes where their life's ambitions are concerned. The majority of young people do not think that women fulfil themselves merely by setting up a home and having children (47%), whereas 36% state that they agree with the statement "Going out to work is alright, but what most women really want to do is set up a home and have children".

Women (54%), more than men (38%), disagree with this perception of limiting women's life ambitions to setting up a home and having children.



**AGREE WITH OR DO NOT AGREE WITH:
"Going out to work is alright, but what most women really want to do
is set up a home and have children"**



Source: INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey 2007)

There are hardly any differences between the percentage of young people who consider that a mother who works cannot have the same affective and stability relationship with her children as a mother who does not work (49%) and those who think the opposite, that is to say, those who are of the opinion that a mother can have an affective and stable relationship even though she does work (47%).

- The young people who believe that mothers' relationships with their children do not suffer if the mothers go out to work, are mainly the youngest people interviewed, the unmarried ones and students.
- However, the percentage of respondents who think that mothers' relationships with their children cannot be of the same quality or be as stable if the mothers go out to work, increases with age, among couples, married or otherwise, and workers.

IT SEEMS THAT EXPERIENCE, BOTH EMANCIPATORY AND OCCUPATIONAL, BRINGS TO LIGHT THE REAL DIFFICULTIES THAT WOMEN HAVE IN MAKING MOTHERHOOD AND CARING FOR THEIR CHILDREN COMPATIBLE WITH WORK.

It would appear that experience, both emancipator and occupational, shows the actual difficulties that are faced by women when it comes to making motherhood and looking after their children compatible with work.

The young respondents were also asked about how they perceive equality of employment opportunities between men and women. Most of them believe that men have more opportunities than women (57%), whereas 39% state that the employment opportunities for men and women are similar.



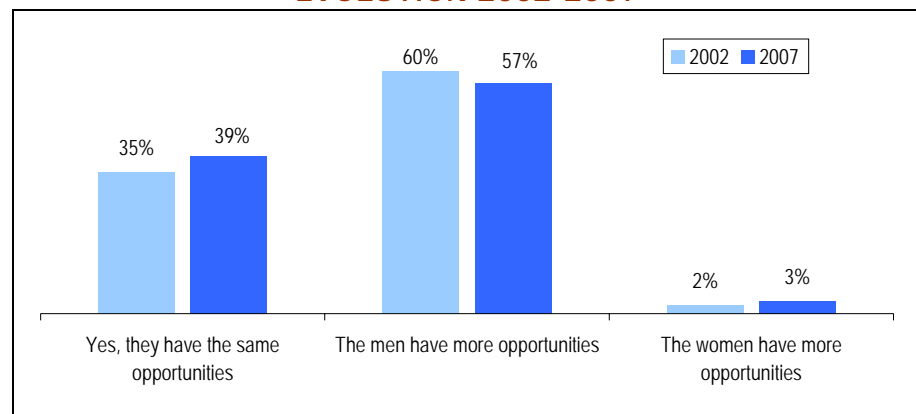
IN RECENT YEARS, THERE WOULD APPEAR TO BE A SLIGHT TREND TOWARDS YOUNG PEOPLE OBSERVING A GREATER DEGREE OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY EQUALITY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

There is a considerable difference between young men and women where this view of the world of employment is concerned:

- Women observe clear inequalities in the world of employment to the advantage of men (66%).
- Whereas men consider that the current situation is one of complete equality where employment opportunities are concerned.

In recent years, there seems to be a slight trend towards young people observing a greater degree of equality between men and women with respect to employment opportunities.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY EQUALITY FOR MEN AND WOMEN EVOLUTION 2002-2007



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)

Another area where it is possible to measure equality of the sexes, concerns salary discrimination. When the young people are asked to give their opinions about the statement that "men should be paid more than women for doing the same job because they perform better", most young people clearly disagree (88%), although 7% of young people are in agreement with this statement.

MOST YOUNG PEOPLE ARE IN FAVOUR OF MEN AND WOMEN BEING PAID THE SAME SALARIES FOR SIMILAR EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

A greater percentage of girls (93%) than boys (83%) think that men and women ought to be paid the same under identical job conditions, whereas the number of men (9%) who think they should earn more than women more than doubles the percentage of women who think this should be the case (4%).



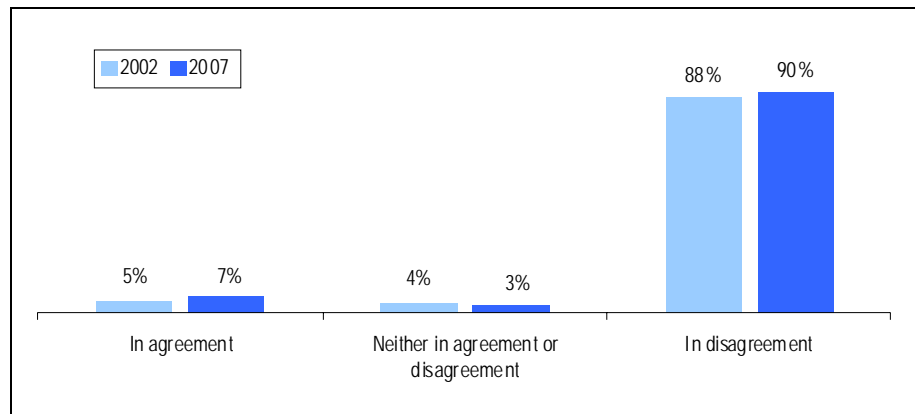
OPINION POLL AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SITUATION (4th Survey 2007)

Young people and senior citizens,
Family relationships,
Equality of the sexes

No differences have been detected in recent years regarding opinions about salary discrimination on the basis of sex.



**AGREE WITH OR DO NOT AGREE WITH:
"Men should be paid more than women for doing the same job
because they perform better"
EVOLUTION 2002-2007**



Source: 2002. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (3rd Survey)
2007. INJUVE, Opinion Poll (4th Survey)

Another question that young people were asked regarding the world of employment, concerned their preferences when it came to having a male or a female boss at work. Most of them claimed to have no particular preference (58%), whereas around 20% would rather have a male boss and 19% a female boss.

- The group that stated that they would prefer to have a male boss were mainly men and women in the 20 to 29 year age range who are working.
- Those who would rather have a woman as a boss were mainly female students up to 20 years of age.

The main reasons to be mentioned for preferring a male boss were that women are worse, because of their rivalry (25%), that they communicate better with men (19%), that they are more tolerant (14%) and more understanding (10%).

The reasons given by those who would rather have a female boss are better communication (30%), better treatment and more understanding (24%), greater tolerance (14%) and having more in common with them (13%).