

BASIC YOUTH INDICATORS

1- DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

2- SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

3- FAMILY COHESION

4- VALUES

5- USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (TICS)

6- LEISURE AND FREE TIME

7- DRUGS

8- PARTICIPATION

9- RELATIONSHIPS (IN GROUPS, SEXUAL)

10- CULTURAL ASPECTS

11- TYPOLOGIES

12- OPINION INDICATORS ABOUT THE CRISIS

13- SEEN BY THE ADULTS

14- THE YOUTH IN THE MEDIA

PRESENTATION

FAD'S CENTRO REINA SOFÍA

sobre Adolescencia y Juventud is born willing to be a reference and an effective tool for institutions, experts, and media in all issues related to the socialization of youth and teenagers.

In its public presentation, it would like to offer a "snapshot" of the social moment in those aspects that may concern the population groups of our interest. It is a transitory image that will be rapidly overcome, but that nevertheless, in its complexity and also in its volatility, expresses perfectly what Centro Reina Sofia must handle, what will constitute its working field.

FOREWORD

THIS REPORT

intends to sketch a portrait of the Spanish adolescence and youth providing the most current data, among the existing, from European and Spanish statistical sources, and to display the evolution of the figures in order to observe the ways in which the reality of the Spanish youth and adolescence has changed, and its situation in the present moment.

The collected data

is quantitative and qualitative, from secondary statistical sources, and from Centro Reina Sofia's own material generated by its self-fostered researches. They cover several topics ranging from a demographic profile -or indicators about the situation concerning employment, education, and access to housing- to the modalities of social and political participation of the young people, their predominant values, or their uses of free time, and information and communication technologies. Likewise, the featuring data is coming from researches related more to the collective perception, including the specific vision that young people themselves have about young people in general, about their ways of relating, their attitudes, and their affinities, hobbies, and perceptions about the crisis. All of these topics meet Centro Reina Sofia's interest in motivating different lines of research, allowing up to date, broad, and rigorous information to count on in order to better understand the dynamics in which the teenagers and young people act, relate, and live, to prevent the risks to which they may be exposed, motivate a more positive development and, ultimately, facilitate and create synergies with the work of experts, researchers and institutions working in this field.

Centro Reina Sofia

sobre Adolescencia y Juventud focuses its work in the research and analysis of the social reality of the population aged between 15 and 29. Nevertheless, depending on the specific topics and in case of specific needs requiring it, that range may widen to be from age 12 to ages 30 or 35.

For more information and a deep analysis of most of the data, the complete text of diverse studies is available and may be downloaded in the website: <http://adolescenciayjuventud.org/en/>

1- DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

TABLE 1.1. Population according to country and age (percentage). European data from 2011.

País	De 15 a 24 años
Bélgica	12,1
Bulgaria	12,3
República Checa	12,5
Dinamarca	12,2
Alemania	11,3
Estonia	14
Irlanda	12,5
Grecia	10,6
España	10,6
Francia	12,5
Italia	10,1
Chipre	14,9
Letonia	14,5
Lituania	15,3
Luxemburgo	11,9

Hungría	12,5
Malta	14
Países Bajos	12,2
Austria	12,2
Polonia	14,4
Portugal	11,1
Rumanía	13,9
Eslovenia	11,6
Eslovaquia	14,5
Finlandia	12,3
Suecia	13,3
Reino Unido	14,37
Islandia	14,7
Liechtenstein	12
Noruega	12,9
Suiza	11,9
Croacia	12,2
Turquía	17,2

Source: INE 2012. Source EUROSTAT.

Source in the United Kingdom: Statistics area <http://www.ons.gov.uk/>

TABLE 1.2. Population (Spanish/foreign) according to age (year-to-year) and gender. Statistics from the *Registro Municipal Continuo* at the date of January 1st, 2012, for Spain.

	Ambos sexos			Hombres			Mujeres		
	TOTAL	Españoles	Extranjeros	TOTAL	Españoles	Extranjeros	TOTAL	Españolas	Extranjeras
TOTAL nacional	47.265.321	41.529.063	5.736.258	23.298.356	20.322.848	2.975.508	23.966.965	21.206.215	2.760.750
15 años	431.293	376.213	55.080	221.438	192.815	28.623	209.855	183.398	26.457
16 años	432.048	376.775	55.273	222.334	193.628	28.706	209.714	183.147	26.567
17 años	436.241	380.686	55.555	224.926	195.570	29.356	211.315	185.116	26.199
18 años	454.889	397.002	57.887	234.655	204.071	30.584	220.234	192.931	27.303
19 años	473.079	411.656	61.423	242.968	211.040	31.928	230.111	200.616	29.495
20 años	476.310	410.047	66.263	244.459	210.797	33.662	231.851	199.250	32.601
21 años	488.054	414.330	73.724	248.997	212.562	36.435	239.057	201.768	37.289
22 años	506.464	421.935	84.529	257.270	216.574	40.696	249.194	205.361	43.833
23 años	524.901	429.500	95.401	265.246	220.360	44.886	259.655	209.140	50.515
24 años	543.169	435.873	107.296	274.043	223.354	50.689	269.126	212.519	56.607
25 años	565.248	447.939	117.309	284.281	229.203	55.078	280.967	218.736	62.231
26 años	592.390	465.541	126.849	298.528	238.114	60.414	293.862	227.427	66.435
27 años	621.029	485.258	135.771	313.175	248.037	65.138	307.854	237.221	70.633
28 años	647.159	503.790	143.369	327.451	256.990	70.461	319.708	246.800	72.908
29 años	689.685	534.128	155.557	350.256	272.281	77.975	339.429	261.847	77.582

Source: INE 2013

TABLE 1.3. Estimated current population of Spain. Population according to gender and age, on January 1st 2013.

Edad	Ambos sexos	Hombres	Mujeres
15 años	423.054	217.151	205.903
16 años	426.511	218.854	207.657
17 años	433.655	222.512	211.143
18 años	442.602	227.076	215.526
19 años	452.956	231.927	221.029
20 años	464.938	231.927	227.430
21 años	476.516	242.881	233.636
22 años	489.018	248.560	240.458
23 años	507.171	256.640	250.531
24 años	527.357	266.064	261.293
25 años	548.911	276.687	272.224
26 años	573.855	289.189	284.666
27 años	604.244	304.525	299.719
28 años	638.457	322.474	315.983
29 años	673.945	341.387	332.558

Source: INE 2013

TABLE 1.4. Estimated evolution of the Spanish population according to reference date, gender and quinquennial age group (October 1st 2012-October 1st 2009)

EDAD	AMBOS SEXOS				HOMBRES				MUJERES			
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2012	2011	2010	2009	2012	2011	2010	2009
15-19 años	2.155.949	2.185.366	2.218.237	2.248.040	1.105.313	1.120.884	1.139.055	1.155.532	1.050.635	1.064.482	1.079.182	1.092.508
20-24 años	2.403.925	2.478.587	2.558.869	2.651.516	1.219.667	1.258.998	1.302.414	1.354.708	1.184.257	1.219.589	1.256.456	1.296.808
25-29 años	2.906.478	3.075.346	3.253.218	3.428.705	1.460.271	1.554.142	1.654.813	1.757.516	1.446.207	1.521.204	1.598.405	1.671.189

Source: INE 2013

TABLE 1.5. Evolution of the young population (ages 15-29). 1960-2010.

AÑOS	TOTAL población	15-19 años	20-24 años	25-29 años
VALORES ABSOLUTOS (EN MILES)				
1960	30.528,5	2.434,0	2.267,7	2.446,7
1970	34.040,7	2.709,3	2.548,8	2.239,5
1981	37.683,4	3.263,3	2.942,2	2.537,4
1991	40.847,4	3.339,6	3.237,4	3.104,3
2001	41.116,8	2.581,2	3.288,8	3.493,8
2010	47.021,0	2.303,4	2.695,2	3.444,4
PORCENTAJE SOBRE LA POBLACIÓN TOTAL				
1960	100,0%	8,0%	7,4%	8,0%
1970	100,0%	8,0%	7,5%	6,6%
1981	100,0%	8,7%	7,8%	6,7%
1991	100,0%	8,2%	7,9%	7,6%
2001	100,0%	6,3%	8,0%	8,5%
2010	100,0%	4,9%	5,7%	7,3%

Source: Juventud en cifras, January 2011, INJUVE

TABLE 1.6. Births in Spain according to the mother's age. Data about the year 2011.

	TOTAL
Todas las edades	471.999
15 años	414
16 años	932
17 años	1.798
18 años	2.929
19 años	4.195
20 años	5.387
21 años	6.423
22 años	7.519
23 años	8.819
24 años	10.528
25 años	12.117
26 años	14.631
27 años	17.474
28 años	21.709
29 años	26.785

Source: INE 2013

TABLE 1.7. Marriages between men and women in Spain according to the age and gender of the spouses. Data about the year 2011.

	ESPOSOS	ESPOSAS
Todas las edades	159.798	159.798
15 años	...	8
16 años	5	36
17 años	15	74
18 años	53	380
19 años	142	617
20 años	325	935
21 años	523	1.305
22 años	827	1.909
23 años	1.229	2.801
24 años	1.989	4.138
25 años	3.111	5.804
26 años	4.519	7.798
27 años	6.390	9.637
28 años	8.378	11.124
29 años	10.220	11.876

Source: INE 2013

TABLE 1.8. Marriages among men in Spain according to the group of age of the spouses. Data about the year 2011.

	15 a 19 años	20 a 24 años	25 a 29 años	30 a 34 años	35 a 39 años
15 a 19 años	..	4	3	3	1
20 a 24 años	..	19	29	24	13
25 a 29 años	..	36	95	69	40
30 a 34 años	5	31	86	113	73
35 a 39 años	1	23	43	78	102

Source: INE 2013

TABLE 1.9. Marriages between women in Spain according to the group of age of each of the two spouses. Data about the year 2011.

	15 a 19 años	20 a 24 años	25 a 29 años	30 a 34 años	35 a 39 años
15 a 19 años	..	1	4	1	..
20 a 24 años	..	29	15	8	5
25 a 29 años	2	32	90	67	22
30 a 34 años	..	18	87	149	74
35 a 39 años	..	4	25	83	104

Source: INE 2013

TABLE 1.10. Average age in which parents gives birth to the first child according to gender and origin. Young people 15 to 29 years old.

	HOMBRE			MUJER		
	TOTAL	Inmigrante	Español	TOTAL	Inmigrante	Española
2008 (N=561)	22,6	22,1	23,0	21,4	20,9	21,7
2012 (N=372)	22,6	21,0	22,8	22,3	21,9	22,4

Source: Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

2- SOCIOECONOMICAL INDICATORS

2.1. WORK

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 26,26% in total and a 56,14% youth unemployment rate (EPA, second trimester 2013).

TABLE 2.1. Unemployment rate according to gender and age groups (%).

2° TRIMESTRE	De 16 a 19 años			De 20 a 24 años		
	AMBOS SEXOS	HOMBRES	MUJERES	AMBOS SEXOS	HOMBRES	MUJERES
2002	29.4	23.9	38.5	19.7	14.9	25.7
2003	33.9	29.4	41.7	19.3	16.2	23.2
2004	31.9	27.3	39.3	20.1	17.2	23.7
2005	31.2	26.4	38.2	17.4	14.7	20.6
2006	31.1	25.1	38.8	14.6	12.4	17.3
2007	29.1	24.3	36.7	14.9	12.2	18.3
2008	41.1	35.4	48.8	18.9	18.2	19.7
2009	56.3	56.8	55.6	33.4	34.9	31.6
2010	62.3	60.9	64.3	37.1	38.8	35.1
2011	62.6	64.0	60.8	42.5	44.4	40.3
2012	73.2	72.7	73.9	48.9	50.1	47.6
2013	73.2	68.8	79.4	52.7	53.5	51.7

Source: Encuesta de Población Activa (EPA), INE 2013.

TABLE 2.2. Young people 16-24 years old in the *Encuesta de Población Activa* (Active Population Survey). Second trimester, 2013.

	DATO 2° trimestre 2013	Variación sobre 1° trimestre 2013	Variación sobre 2° trimestre 2012
		Dif.	Dif.
TOTAL población joven	4.061.100	-23.800	-110.700
Jóvenes Activos/as	1.662.500	-15.900	-134.800
Tasa de Actividad (%)	40,94	-0,15	-2,14
Jóvenes Inactivos/as	2.398.600	-7.900	+24.000
Tasa de Inactividad (%)	59,06	+0,15	+2,14
Jóvenes Ocupados/as	729.100	-11.200	-110.700
Tasa de Empleo (%)	17,95	+0,38	-2,17

Source: Injuve 2013

TABLE 2.3. Professional situation of the Spanish youth according to gender. Data of the 4th trimester 2011. Population ages 16 to 34.

	HOMBRES	MUJERES	TOTAL
Empresariado con asalariados	2,4	1,3	1,9
Trabajo independiente o empresariado sin asalariados	7,8	5,1	6,5
Miembro de una cooperativa	0,2	0,1	0,1
Ayuda en empresa/negocio familiar	1,1	0,7	0,9

Asalariado sector público	9,9	13,7	11,7
Asalariado sector privado	78,6	79,1	78,8
Otra situación	0,1	0,1	0,1

Source: Observatorio Joven de Vivienda en España, 2011.

(NOTE: for the OBJOVI the Spanish youth are the people ages **16 to 34** living in Spain)

TABLE 2.4. Type of contract of the Spanish youth according to level of studies. Data of the fourth trimester 2011. Population ages 16 to 34.

Nivel de estudios	INDEFINIDO	TEMPORAL
Sin estudios y primarios	57,4	42,6
Secundarios	63,8	36,2
FP	64,9	35,1
Universitarios	61,0	39,0

Source: Observatorio Joven de Vivienda en España, 2011.

(NOTE: for the OBJOVI the Spanish youth are the people ages **16 to 34** living in Spain)

2.2. STUDIES

TABLE 2.5. Young population ages 16 to 29 who are currently studying, according to gender and age groups. Data from 2011.

SEXO Y CURSA ESTUDIOS	TOTAL 16-29 años		16-19 años		20-24 años		25-29 años	
	Val. Abs.	% Col	Val. Abs.	% Col	Val. Abs.	% Col	Val. Abs.	% Col
AMBOS SEXOS								
TOTAL	7.478,4	100 %	1.0775,7	100 %	2.522,8	100 %	3.179,9	100 %
No cursa estudios	3.922,7	52,45%	285,5	16,08%	1.267,2	50,23%	2.370,0	74,53%
Cursa estudios (TOTALES)	3.555,7	47,55%	1.490,2	83,92%	1.255,6	49,77%	809,9	25,47%
-sólo reglados	2.593,5	34,68%	1.263,8	71,17%	949,5	37,64%	380,2	11,96%
-sólo no reglados	683,0	9,13%	67,8	3,82%	225,8	8,95%	389,4	12,24%
-ambos	279,2	3,73%	158,6	8,93%	80,3	3,18%	40,3	1,27%
HOMBRES								
TOTAL	3.807,6	100 %	911,0	100 %	1.283,0	100 %	1.673,6	100 %
No cursa estudios	2.071,7	54,41%	165,4	18,16%	671,6	52,34%	1.234,7	76,52%
Cursa estudios (TOTALES)	1.735,9	45,59%	745,6	81,84%	611,4	47,66%	378,9	23,48%
-sólo reglados	1.229,9	34,14%	637,4	69,97%	470,6	36,68%	191,8	11,89%
-sólo no reglados	312,3	8,20%	38,8	4,26%	109,8	8,56%	163,7	10,15%
-ambos	123,7	3,25%	69,3	7,61%	31,0	2,42%	23,4	1,45%

MUJERES								
TOTAL	3.670,8	100 %	864,7	100 %	1.239,8	100 %	1.566,3	100 %
No cursa estudios	1.851,0	50,43%	120,1	13,88%	595,6	48,04%	1.135,3	72,49%
Cursa estudios (TOTALES)	1.819,8	49,57%	744,7	86,12%	644,2	51,96%	431,0	27,51%
-sólo reglados	1.293,7	35,24%	626,4	72,44%	478,9	38,63%	188,4	12,03%
-sólo no reglados	370,6	10,10%	29,0	3,35%	116,0	9,35%	225,6	14,41%
-ambos	155,5	4,24%	89,3	10,32%	49,3	3,98%	16,9	1,08%

Source: Juventud en Cifras. Ocupaciones. April 2011, INJUVE.

TABLE 2.6. Evolution of dropping out of schools in Europe (%). 18-24 year olds.

	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	17,6	15,8	14,9	14,4	14,1	13,5
Bélgica	13,8	12,9	12	11,1	11,9	12,3
Dinamarca	11,7	8,7	12,5	11,3	11	9,6
Alemania	14,6	13,5	11,8	11,1	11,9	11,5
España	29,1	30,8	31,9	31,2	28,4	26,5
Francia	13,3	12,2	11,5	12,2	12,6	12
Italia	25,1	22	19,7	19,2	18,8	18,2
Portugal	43,6	38,8	35,4	31,2	28,7	23,2
Finlandia	9	10,3	9,8	9,9	10,3	9,8
Malta	54,2	38,9	38,1	36,8	36,9	33,5

Source: Eurostat 2013.

TABLE 2.7. Difficulties for the young people to find a job (%). Young people ages 15 to 35.

	TOTAL	No tienen la formación o habilidades necesarias	No existen buenas oportunidades laborales acorde con su formación	No encuentran empleo en su ciudad o región de residencia	Hay empleos pero mal remunerados	No conocen las oportunidades laborales que existen
EU 27	26.496	13,2	20,9	30,2	20,5	11,2
España	1001	9,5	28,8	28,8	21,9	9,6
Alemania	1003	12,9	11,5	35,7	21,5	12,5
Bélgica	1001	17,9	18,6	21,4	16	18,8
Francia	1003	21,8	18,5	26,9	17,5	12,7
Portugal	1005	7,5	30,3	30,5	17,4	10,7

Source: Elaboración propia a partir de Youth on the move. Eurobarometer. May 2011.

2.3. ECONOMICAL DATAS

TABLE 2.9. Sources where the economical resources are obtained in the EU (15-30 year olds). Total percentage per country.

	Mi trabajo regular	Familiares, compañeros/as	Becas/ayudas de formación	Ayudas desempleo/ayudas sociales	Trabajos esporádicos
EU15	44	29	8	5	11
EU27	43	31	7	5	10
Bélgica	42	32	4	5	12
Dinamarca	57	5	22	5	5
Alemania	35	26	16	6	15
Grecia	39	49	1	1	7
España	48	34	2	3	13
Francia	45	30	4	6	12
Irlanda	54	19	5	6	14
Italia	37	50	2	0	9
Luxemburgo	45	40	2	3	8
Países Bajos	46	17	11	3	18
Austria	52	24	9	4	6
Portugal	44	44	3	2	4
Finlandia	38	17	20	8	13
Suecia	40	6	37	5	6
Reino Unido	56	14	11	11	5

Source: Informe Juventud en España 2008, INJUVE based in the Eurobarometer 2002 y 2007.

TABLE 2.10. Source of income regarding gender, groups of age and origin.

N=3.205	GÉNERO		GRUPO DE EDADES			PROCEDENCIA	
	hombre	mujer	15-19	20-24	25-29	español	inmigrante
Trabajo regular	68,0	70,0	47,8	63,7	79,2	69,5	64,5
Trabajos esporádicos	9,9	10,7	13,3	15,6	5,6	10,5	7,6
Una beca, ayuda de estudios	10,3	8,8	25,1	11,6	3,5	9,5	9,9
Subsidio de paro, desempleo	7,5	7,4	6,1	4,6	9,9	7,0	12,8
Otros subsidios o pensiones	2,3	1,6	2,2	2,2	1,7	1,9	2,4
Ahorros, rentas, inversiones	3,8	3,0	7,8	3,5	2,0	3,3	5,2

Source: Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

2.4. HOUSING

TABLE 2.11. Preference in owning a house or renting a house (regarding gender and group of age, %).

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			
		Hombre	Mujer	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
En propiedad	78,9	77,4	80,8	74,8	76,7	80,9	85,3
En alquiler	16,7	17,2	16,0	17,1	18,2	17,5	10,5
N/S	4,1	4,8	3,2	8,1	4,7	1,5	3,2
N/C	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	1,1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	N=653	N=372	N=281	N=111	N=253	N=194	N=95

Source: Sondeo de Opinión Jóvenes y vivienda. INJUVE, 2010.

TABLE 2.12. The house in which you live is. . .

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			
		Hombre	Mujer	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
En propiedad por compra, totalmente pagada	5,4	4,8	5,9	11,1	8,8	4,2	5,2
En propiedad por compra, con pagos pendientes (hipoteca)	40,8	39,1	42,3	0,0	14,7	31,2	54,0
En propiedad por herencia o donación	3,8	2,9	4,5	11,1	3,9	1,9	4,7
En alquiler	46,0	50,1	42,3	66,7	70,6	56,7	32,9
Cedida gratis o bajo precio por otro hogar, la empresa	2,5	1,9	3,1	0,0	1,0	4,6	1,7
Otras formas	1,3	0,5	1,9		1,0	1,1	1,2
N.S.	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
N.C.	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	N=796	N=373	N=423	N=9	N=102	N=263	N=422

Source: Sondeo de Opinión Jóvenes y vivienda, INJUVE 2010.

(NOTE: base: young people who live neither with their parents, nor in a residence nor in a school.)

TABLE 2.13. How much could you dedicate maximum to the payment of housing monthly, be it your own or rented?

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD			
		Hombre	Mujer	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
Media (euros)	449,24	446,63	453,07	434,44	428,61	467,94	465,14
Desviación típica	182,36	179,14	187,47	194,18	156,52	195,67	196,18
N válido	N=409	N=243	N=166	N=45	N=151	N=141	N=72

Source: Sondeo de Opinión Jóvenes y vivienda, INJUVE 2010.

(NOTE: base: young people that live with their parents (or one of them) or with people who represent them; and it is mentioned in euros.)

3-FAMILY COHESION

TABLE 3.1. Emancipation of young people. Young population 16 to 29 years old. Second trimester 2013.

	DATO 2° trimestre 2013	Variación sobre 1° trimestre 2013		Variación sobre 2° trimestre 2012	
		Dif.	%	Dif.	%
Jóvenes emancipados/as	1.596.400	-14.300	-0,89	-137.300	-7,92
Hombres	642.300	-9.200	-1,41	-58.100	-8,30
Mujeres	954.100	-5.000	-0,52	-79.200	-7,66
Tasas de emancipación (%)	23,31	+0,01	..	-0,97	..
Varones	18,54	-0,10	..	-0,81	..
Mujeres	28,20	+0,11	..	-1,16	..

Source: Juventud en cifras, second trimester 2013. INJUVE 2013.

TABLE 3.2. Young population and emancipated young population ages 16 to 34. First trimester 2013.

	TOTAL	16-24 AÑOS	25-29 AÑOS	HOMBRES	MUJERES	30-34 AÑOS
POBLACIÓN JOVEN						
N° de personas	6.909.954	4.084.859	2.825.095	3.495.454	3.414.500	3.587.546
Variación interanual	-4,13%	-2,70%	-6,13%	-4,43%	-3,83%	-5,20%
% total población	15,1%	8,9%	6,2%	7,6%	7,5%	7,8%
POBLACIÓN JOVEN EMANCIPADA						
N° de personas	1.527.575	292.589	1.234.987	611.612	915.964	2.616.857
Variación interanual población emancipada	-7,66%	-10,94%	-6,85%	-7,52%	-7,75%	-7,42%
Tasa de emancipación	22,1%	7,2%	43,7%	17,5%	26,8%	72,9%

Source: Observatorio de Emancipación, CJE 2013

(NOTE: Emancipation rate: % of people living outside of their home of origin out of the total of people of their same age.)

TABLE 3.3. Who do the young people (ages 15-24) live with? According to gender and age (%).

	Con los padres	Solo con la madre	Solo con el padre	Casados	En pareja sin casar	Con amigos	Solo o sola	Otros	N/C	N
TOTAL	77,7	7,0	0,8	1,9	5,4	2,9	2,5	1,4	0,3	3.513
SEXO										
Hombre	81,1	5,9	0,9	1,3	3,7	2,9	2,7	1,2	0,2	1.797
Mujer	74,1	8,1	0,7	2,6	7,3	2,9	2,3	1,6	0,5	1.716
EDAD										
15-17	88,6	7,5	1,1	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	1,2	0,3	961
18-20	81,5	6,8	0,9	1	3,3	3,0	1,7	1,5	0,4	1.012
21-24	68,3	6,8	0,6	3,5	10,0	4,5	4,4	1,6	0,3	1.541

Source: Jóvenes Españoles 2010. Fundación SM.

TABLE 3.4. Age in which (the emancipated ones) stopped living with their parents, according to gender and age groups, 2010.

	Total	Género		Grupos de edad (4)			
		Hombre	Mujer	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34
Media (edad)	22,15	22,31	22,01	17,67	18,78	21,35	23,56

Source: Sondeo de Opinión Jóvenes y vivienda. INJUVE, 2010

(NOTE: Based in young people who live neither with their parents, nor in a residence nor in a school and who do answer the questions.)

TABLE 3.5. Young people living with their parents in the EU (%) according to their age and gender.

	18-24		25-34	
	Mujeres	Hombres	Mujeres	Hombres
EU 27	71,0	81,5	19,6	32,0
Bélgica	71,9	86,2	9,0	18,8
Dinamarca	27,1	40,4	0,5	2,8
Alemania	70,8	83,5	9,2	18,7
Irlanda	77,9	83,8	17,9	32,2
Grecia	67,7	84,4	35,9	55,7
España	84,8	87,8	29,8	41,1
Francia	57,7	65,9	8,0	13,0

Italia	82,5	91,8	32,7	47,7
Luxemburgo	83,8	89,5	9,8	30,4
Países Bajos	55,8	72,2	3,1	11,8
Austria	66,4	75,6	14,7	30,7
Portugal	82,8	91,6	34,9	47,6
Finlandia	31,9	52,6	1,9	8,0
Suecia	37,0	47,1	2,0	3,9
Reino Unido	64,2	75,6	10,5	20,0
Noruega	29,9	40,7	2,2	4,7

Source: Eurostat, en Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

TABLE 3.6. Reasons why young people, male or female (15-30 years old) live in their parents' home more than they used to, according to selected countries (% of the total per country)

	No puedo permitirme abandonar el hogar familiar	No dispongo de recursos económicos para acceder a una vivienda	Prefiero vivir en el confort de la casa de los padres sin responsabilidades
EU 27	44	28	16
EU 25	44	27	17
EU 15	43	27	19
Bélgica	51	27	30
Dinamarca	31	32	28

Alemania	57	8	22
Grecia	61	12	18
España	33	48	13
Francia	30	43	16
Irlanda	49	37	10
Italia	49	6	26
Luxemburgo	21	35	23
Países Bajos	28	41	21
Austria	44	13	26
Portugal	55	2	7
Finlandia	36	31	27
Suecia	46	35	13
Reino Unido	38	44	12

Source: Informe Juventud en España, 2008, Tomo 2. Almudena Moreno, elaboration based in the Eurobarometer 2002, 2007.

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS:

A qualitative approach to the data regarding family cohesion and, more specifically, the Young population in Spain's ways of emancipating (*Jóvenes y emancipación en España*, FAD 2012, Young people 18 to 20 years old) provides information about their expectations and projects and about the aids or limitations that this group finds in its path towards accomplishing its plans. Among the main conclusions of this work, we can mention the following:

- The emancipation, independence and autonomy process of the young people male or female does not occur in Spain apart from the family, but in the contrary, tends to be produced in the bosom of the family, based in strategies agreed around the educational trajectory, the social class of reference, and the working and social expectations. Families display themselves as over-protective institutions and elements that offer support and provide stability to the young person.
- Scarce tendency towards the geographical mobility of young people, male or female. Prioritizing of an emancipation oriented towards the creation of a family of one's own (versus intermediate models, like sharing a flat with acquaintances) and a negatively connoted collective imagination around the rental of housing. The majority understands leaving the home as a final move, with no return.
- The need of emancipation is apparently non-existent, nor is there a wish for it. This is due both to the difficulty of its materialization (precarious jobs, unemployment, difficulties to access housing, etc.) and to the fact that there are alternative spaces offering some kind of emancipation. A young person may live in a family home and have a great amount of autonomy and freedom and not have any kind of objective need nor haste to leave such home.
- Young people's groups show a very high level of satisfaction with their living conditions. In an environment that demands of them a low cost in exchange for a caring service perceived as very satisfactory, they feel protected in the material aspect, taken care of in the emotional aspect, with pretty much freedom of action and autonomy, and with the capacity to decide independently their participation or not in the household duties.
- Delaying or postponing the decision of emancipating is a demonstration not of conformism or passivity, but under the conviction of the young people themselves, of an adaptation to the circumstances. However, data demonstrates that even in the periods of higher economical prosperity, the average age of emancipation in Spain has been higher than in other European countries (which points to motivations rooted in social and cultural models).

4-VALUES

The research *Valores sociales y drogas*, FAD 2010, that analyzes the values of the Spanish society as a whole, displayed a hierarchy of values presided by the family and by those aspects that appeal more directly to the maintenance of order and to the individual wellbeing (affectivity nearby, health and personal economy), and this leaves the more classical values related to collective commitment in residual places. The values detected in the intermediate plane of the hierarchy were related to the most idealistic moral options, compatible with the individual interests, as well as others related to risk, presentism and body aesthetics.

GRAPHIC 4.1. Importance attributed to the finalist values. Averages in a scale of 1-10.



In the same research, when focusing the analysis in the population of ages 15-24, what was identified was the following:

- No meaningful differences were found concerning matters such as family or health care, the interest for the environment, leading a dignified and moral life or worrying about what happens in other parts of the world or in one's own neighborhood.
- There is an increase of the valuation of the importance of having friends and acquaintances, free time and leisure and of living hand to mouth, as well as of the importance attributed to the esthetic and body care. The valuations attributed to the family are also increasing and, in scores somewhat higher than those of the population as a whole, the importance of earning money, having a satisfactory sexual life, health care, living the way each one likes and taking care of the environment.
- In his group of age there is also an increase of the importance given to respecting the rules, the authority, to personal development, risk and politics. And there is a decrease in the interest concerning religious and spiritual matters.
- This same research looked into the moral opinion of several behaviors. The evolution of this data concerning young population points to an increase in the justification of death penalty (1,48 points of average). Also there is an increase in the justification of homosexual relationships (1,04 points of average), as well as of euthanasia (0,66) and, in a lower rate, abortion (0,34).

These distinctive features (only minor) of the young population ratify what was found in another research in 2006, (*Jóvenes, valores, drogas*), E. Megías y J. Elzo, co-directors):

GRAPHIC 4.2. Importance given to the different orders of finalist values.

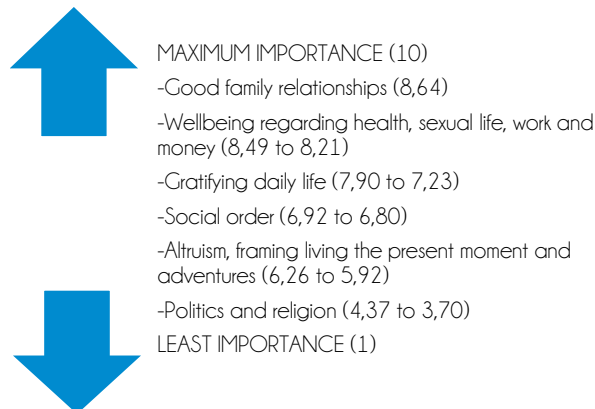


TABLE 4.1. Evolution of the justification of behaviors. Population 15-24 years old (1999-2009). Averages in a scale from 1 to 10.

	1999 ¹	2006 ²	2009 ³	2009-1999
Que se aplique la eutanasia a todo aquel que lo pida	6,15	6,62	6,81	0,66
Que exista libertad total para abortar	6,13	6,41	6,47	0,34
Tener relaciones sexuales con alguien del mismo sexo	4,72	-	5,76	1,04
Pena de muerte a personas con delitos muy graves	3,69	4,18	5,17	1,48
Hacer trampas en exámenes u oposiciones	4,77	4,40	4,14	-0,63
Emborracharse en lugares públicos	4,14	4,25	4,02	-0,12
Fumar en edificios públicos	4,56	-	3,99	-0,57
Que una persona se suicide	4,33	4,08	3,56	-0,77
Fumar marihuana o hachís en lugares públicos	3,40	3,97	3,55	0,15
Tener una aventura fuera del matrimonio	⁴	-	3,50	-
Comprar algo aún sospechando que ha sido robado	3,34	-	3,47	0,14
Beneficiarse de una promoción ventajosa	3,70	-	3,35	-0,35
Hacer ruido las noches de los fines de semana	3,90	3,60	3,33	-0,57
Modificación genética de los alimentos	2,85	-	2,98	0,14
Engañar en el pago de impuestos	3,43	-	2,96	-0,47
Disculpas para coger bajas laborales injustificadas	3,18	-	2,94	-0,24
Mentir en interés propio aunque perjudique a otros	2,85	-	2,82	-0,03
Robar artículos en grandes almacenes/hipermercados	2,94	3,01	2,60	-0,34

¹ Valores sociales y drogas. (FAD, 2001).

² Jóvenes, valores y drogas (FAD, 2006).

³ Data from the current investigation.

⁴ In 1999 it distinguished between men and women.

Conducir con exceso de velocidad ⁵	2,40	2,26	2,37	-0,03
Contratar en peores condiciones a un extranjero	2,15	2,12	2,25	0,10
Conducir después de haber tomado unas copas	1,92	1,87	2,03	0,11
N	695	1.200	196	

Source: Valores sociales y drogas, FAD 2010.

(NOTE: Scores measured in a scale from 1-10 (1=Unacceptable; 10=Totally unacceptable)

The most recent and specific data about young population and its hierarchy of values confirm that young people's most important values are friendship, family and health, followed by work, free time, studies, money and sexuality:

TABLE 4.2. Finalist values, Spain 2012. Young people 15 to 29 years old (% Very/sufficiently important).

	% válido	N
Amistad	96,8	4.704
Familia	93,9	4.857
Salud	92,8	4.833
Trabajo	89,5	4.833
Tiempo libre/ocio	89,3	4.829
Estudios	88,6	4.849
Dinero	86,3	4.824
Sexualidad	82,7	4.808
Interesarse por otros lugares del mundo	76,1	4.830
Aspecto físico	70,7	4.839
Implicarse en la comunidad	64,0	4.790
Política	36,9	4.756

⁵ In 1999 and 2006 "Speeding in urban areas".

Religión	24,0	4.768
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Source: Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

TABLE 4.3. Evolution of the finalist values 2008-2012. Young people 15 to 29 years old. (% Very/sufficiently important).

	2008	2010	2012
Amistad	98,3	97,6	96,8
Familia	99,3	98,5	93,9
Estudios	86,3	93,4 ⁶	88,6
Trabajo	94,4	94,0 ⁷	89,5
Política	31,9	33,7	36,9
Tiempo libre/ocio	97,0	92,5	89,3
Dinero	93,2	95,5	86,3
Religión	26,5	20,2	24,0
Salud	99,3	95,8	92,8
Sexualidad	90,3	94,0	82,7
Aspecto físico	..	70,7 ⁸	70,7
Interesarse por otros lugares del mundo	..	70,5	76,1
Implicarse en la comunidad	..	58,4	64,0
N TOTAL	1.442	332	5.000

Source: Estudio de Juventud 132, INJUVE 2008; Valores sociales y drogas, FAD 2010; Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

⁶ To prepare themselves professionally.

⁷ Success in work.

⁸ To invest time and money to look good.

5- USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (TICS)

The research *Consumo televisivo, series e Internet*, FAD, 2012, indicated that **70%** of the consulted young people (young people 14 to 18 years old from Madrid, N=800) have a personal computer of their own with Internet connection in their room, for their exclusive and personal use only; and that **90,7%** has a PC (of their own or belonging to the family) at home.

TABLE 5.1. Availability of a computer with Internet connection, be it one's own, the family's or both.

TIENES ORDENADOR CON CONEXIÓN A INTERNET EN TU HABITACIÓN	N	%
Sí	561	70,0
No	238	29,7
Total	799	99,8
NS/NC	2	,2
Total	801	100,0
HAY OTRO ORDENADOR EN CASA CON CONEXIÓN A SU DISPOSICIÓN (si no tiene en la habitación)	N	%
Sí	166	20,7
No	72	9,0
Total	238	29,7

DISPOSICIÓN TOTAL DE ORDENADOR (Propio o familiar)	N	%
Sí	727	90,7
No	72	9,0
NS/NC	2	0,3
Total	801	100

Source: Consumo televisivo, series e Internet, FAD 2012

Therefore, there is an existent generalized access to Internet, with a level of usage –according to the data of another research (Oliva et. al, 2012) that reveals to be of a medium level (51,50%), followed by an advanced level (21,76%) and then by a beginner level (21,22%). Males have a higher percentage in the level of expertise than females (5,44% males, in comparison to the 2,67% females) and the older young people (ages 30-34) present a higher percentage in the level of the null use of Internet (3,53%).

TABLE 5.2. Level of the usage of Internet according to gender and age group (N=1503).

		NULO	PRINCIPIANTE	MEDIO	AVANZADO	EXPERTO
TOTAL						
	n	22	319	774	327	61
	%	1,46	21,22	51,50	21,76	4,06
SEXO						
Chico	n	12	159	375	167	41
	%	1,59	21,09	49,73	22,15	5,44
Chica	n	10	160	399	160	20
	%	1,34	21,36	53,27	21,36	2,67

GRUPO DE EDAD						
12-14	n	3	112	154	32	3
	%	0,99	36,84	50,66	10,53	0,99
15-19	n	3	42	173	81	13
	%	0,96	13,46	55,45	25,96	4,17
20-24	n	2	46	166	79	15
	%	0,65	14,94	53,90	25,65	4,87
25-29	n	4	57	149	71	15
	%	1,35	19,26	50,34	23,99	5,07
30-34	n	10	62	132	64	15
	%	3,53	21,91	46,64	22,61	5,30

Source: Uso y riesgo de adicciones a las nuevas tecnologías entre adolescentes y jóvenes andaluces, Oliva, et. al 2012

The Injuve provides other recent interesting data:

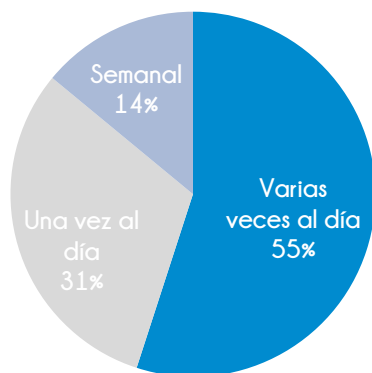
TABLE 5.3. Activities accomplished in Internet. Population ages 15-29 (%).

	2011	2012
Correo electrónico	76,3	80,4
Redes sociales	79,6	77,1
Búsqueda de información o documentación	82,0	73,9
Descarga de música, vídeos, películas,..	65,9	62,6

Foros, chats, mensajería (Messenger)	66,0	55,1
Navegar por Internet sin un objetivo concreto	46,3	48,6
Comprar productos/servicios online (viajes, libros, entradas)	31,9	43
Gestiones bancarias	24,6	36
Buscar empleo	32,7	33,6
Gestiones con organismos de la Administración	23,6	20,6
Mantener tu propio blog o página web, colgar fotos/vídeos	21,5	18,3
Llamadas telefónicas por Internet (Telefonía IP)	16,2	13,4
Otros	1,7	3,7
N (total)	1.301	5.000

Source: Estudio de Juventud 152, Injuve 2011; Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

GRAPHIC 5.1. Frequency of usage of Social networks. Young people ages 15-29(%).



Source: Estudio de Juventud 152, Injuve 2011, in Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

TABLE 5.4. Answers to the question: What do you think that young people like to use social networks in Internet for? (Maximum 3 answers) (%).

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD		
		hombre	mujer	15-19	20-24	25-29
Para mantener contactos con los que no me ven frecuentemente	73,9	69,9	77,9	68,1	74,3	78,1
Para acceder/compartir fotos, vídeos, etc.	51,5	47,8	55,2	53,5	51,0	50,4
Para curiosoear lo que hacen y dicen quienes utilizan la red	38,4	35,2	41,7	36,5	39,5	39,0
Para estar al día de las informaciones de la red	22,5	23,1	22,0	26,3	21,8	20,2
Para no parecer alguien raro	2,4	2,9	1,9	3,2	2,7	1,4
Para no quedarse al margen de algo que utiliza mucha gente	5,3	5,8	4,8	5,3	6,1	4,5
Para hacer nuevos/as amigos/as	18,7	21,9	15,4	26,0	17,6	13,8
Para ligar	9,1	11,7	6,5	11,4	8,3	8,1
Para buscar información relacionada con su profesión	8,2	7,5	8,9	5,0	6,6	12,4
Para buscar pareja	2,0	2,2	1,7	1,8	2,5	1,7
Para comunicar sus últimas actividades, planes, reflexiones	8,4	8,0	8,7	7,9	9,3	7,8
Para divertirse/entretenerse/pasar el rato	26,8	28,7	24,9	30,7	27,5	23,0
Otro uso	,1	,2	,0	,0	,2	,0
No sabe	,1	,0	,2	,0	,2	,0
No contesta	1,8	2,2	1,4	1,2	2,0	2,1
TOTALES	269,2 N=1171	267,2 N=588	271,2 N=583	276,9 N=342	269,6 N=408	262,5 N=421

Source: Estudio de Juventud 152, Injuve 2011.

TABLE 5.5. Answers to the question: how many contacts, friends and followers, do you have in total in your social network/s?

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD		
		Hombre	Mujer	15-19	20-24	25-29
Media (personas)	273,87	283,35	264,26	393,28	260,61	187,84
Desviación típica	593,18	551,11	633,32	805,35	338,27	564,13
N válido	N=1087	N=547	N=540	N=322	N=376	N=389

Source: Estudio de Juventud 152, Injuve 2011

TABLE 5.6. Answers to the question: From this total number, how many people do you consider to have a consolidated friendship relationship with?

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD		
		Hombre	Mujer	15-19	20-24	25-29
Media (personas)	42,50	49,05	35,84	53,72	41,91	33,86
Desviación típica	70,05	83,26	52,62	74,77	84,65	45,12
N válido	N=1069	N=539	N=530	N=316	N=368	N=385

Source: Estudio de Juventud 152, Injuve 2011.

The type of “virtual” relationships and friendships, in the web or through different devices, distinguishes between “true” relationships (of intimacy and trust) and the virtual interactions with acquaintances, and even with strangers (*Jóvenes y cultura Messenger*, FAD-Injuve 2006).

Young people express that the main advantages of using new technologies of information and communication are related with the possibility of increasing the number of friendships (expressed in a 74% according to data in the mentioned study, Injuve 2011), being the mobile telephone the main device that this group handles.

TABLE 5.7. Use of information and communication technology (TIC) products regarding the demographic characteristics and the type of product.

	Personas que han utilizado el teléfono móvil en los últimos 3 meses	Personas que han utilizado alguna vez el ordenador	Personas que han utilizado alguna vez Internet
Total Personas	94,3	77,5	73,3
De 16 a 24 años	99	98,9	97,8
De 25 a 34 años	98,7	94,3	91,9
De 35 a 44 años	98,4	91,3	87,7
De 45 a 54 años	95,5	78,5	73,4
De 55 a 64 años	91,1	53	46,8

Source: Encuesta sobre Equipamiento y Uso de Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación en los hogares, INE 2012

The studies point also to the noticeable increase of the access to Internet through mobile devices and to the fact that smartphones are this trend's main responsible device. This process gives evidence regarding the persistence of certain digital splits: 66,7% of the Web surfers 16 to 24 years old use their mobile telephone to access internet while this percentage falls to 12% in the case of Web surfers ages 65-74. (*La sociedad de la Información en España 2012*, Fundación Telefónica).

6- LEISURE AND USE OF FREE TIME

Leisure among youth goes far beyond the simple enjoyment of free time, since it is configured as an authentic hallmark of identity, both through the nature of the activities that integrate it (very different from those of the adults) as through the meaning granted to them.

If in the adult world leisure is constituted by elements that go from self-fulfillment to simple relaxation or change of routine activity, the youth leisure transcends the perspective of an individual standpoint to be situated, above all, as a space of relationship and group identification. The need for constituting one's self "from the other" (identification) and "with the other" (relation) marks the type of activities that are done during that time and the experiences connected with it; in this way, leisure is considered among young people as a space and time in which they can be themselves, free from ties and constrictions separated from the moment, free from responsibility (work, studies, etc.). It is important to point that the space/time of leisure that youth considers as such refers fundamentally to the weekend's "marcha" (party). The rest of the activities and moments are of just "free time", which is something different. (*Ocio (y riesgos) jóvenes madrileños*, FAD 2009).

Hay actividades claramente mayoritarias para el colectivo joven en su tiempo libre, mencionadas por más del 80% de los y las jóvenes: usar el ordenador (93,1%), salir o reunirse con amigos y amigas (85,7%), escuchar música (83,9%) y ver la televisión (81%). Como dato destacable, en el tiempo libre de la población joven se ha instalado de forma determinante el uso de la tecnología: el uso del ordenador de manera especial, pero también de los videojuegos y la música como aplicaciones de los instrumentos tecnológicos.

TABLE 6.1. Activities of leisure that young people like to do. Spain 2012. Population ages 15-29 (%).

	% sí	n
Usar el ordenador	94,8	4.741
Salir o reunirse con amigos	92,5	4.624

Escuchar música, CDs, cintas	87,0	4.350
Ver la televisión	83,9	4.195
Descansar, no hacer nada	81,7	4.085
Viajar	79,8	3.989
Ir al cine	79,7	3.983
Hacer deporte	72,4	3.622
Leer periódicos, revistas	70,9	3.543
Leer libros	69,2	3.460
Jugar con videojuegos, consolas	67,8	3.392
Oír la radio	66,2	3.308
Ir de excursión	65,6	3.282
Ir a conciertos	62,6	3.131
Beber, ir de copas	62,4	3.119
Ir a discotecas, bailar	59,9	2.995
Ir a museos, exposiciones	45,4	2.271
Ir al teatro	43,3	2.163
Asistir a competiciones deportivas	42,5	2.126
Asistir a conferencias, coloquios	28,1	1.403

Source: Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

TABLE 6.2. Practice of leisure activities. Spain 2012. Population ages 15-29 (%).

	% sí	n
Usar el ordenador	93,1	4.654
Salir o reunirse con amigos	85,7	4.287
Escuchar música, CDs, cintas	83,9	4.193
Ver la televisión	81,0	4.050
Descansar, no hacer nada	74,1	3.703
Leer periódicos, revistas	64,7	3.234
Oír la radio	63,6	3.181
Leer libros	62,7	3.134
Hacer deporte	61,8	3.091
Ir al cine	58,2	2.908
Jugar con videojuegos, consolas	58,1	2.906
Viajar	48,3	2.416
Beber, ir de copas	47,9	2.394
Ir a discotecas, bailar	43,5	2.177
Ir de excursión	39,9	1.994
Ir a conciertos	34,7	1.733
Asistir a competiciones deportivas	29,8	1.491
Ir a museos, exposiciones	25,8	1.292
Ir al teatro	22,6	1.132
Asistir a conferencias, coloquios	19,8	989

Source: Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

The research *Ocio (y riesgos) jóvenes madrileños*, FAD, 2009), displays similar data: listening to music, being with friends, going to bars, watching television, communicating via Internet, doing sports, reading, going to the cinema, playing with videogames are, in order of frequency, the preferred activities. The surveyed people point also that they spend their weekend predominantly with *colegas* (buddies) -52% most of the time and 31% half of the time-. And it seems like this is the way they want to do it, since more than 9 out of each 10 people say that this time spent with friends results to be enormously satisfactory. Only one out of four dedicates a large part of the weekend to being with the family, while 30% does the same during half of that time.

TABLE 6.3. Frequency degree of the different leisure activities practiced. Averages in a scale 1/10, and % in sections in groups. Madrilenian youth ages 15 to 24.

	% en la escala (1-10)			Media
	Ninguna/Poca frecuencia (1-3)	Frecuencia media (4-7)	Bastante/Mucha frecuencia (8-10)	
Escuchar música/ radio	3,0	31,3	65,6	8,0
Estar con amigos	5,0	32,3	62,4	7,8
Ver TV	13,6	43,8	42,4	6,7
Ir a bares/ discotecas	16,3	40,2	43,3	6,5
Internet	16,1	45,1	38,8	6,4
Hacer deporte	25,3	44,9	29,8	5,7
Ir al cine, teatros...	20,3	58,8	20,7	5,5
Leer	29,3	47,9	22,7	5,3
Viajar	34,0	48,9	16,9	4,9
Hacer botellón	42,5	36,1	20,8	4,6

No hacer nada	41,9	40,4	17,3	4,6
Videojuegos	49,6	29,9	20,2	4,2
Visitar museos	64,1	28,8	6,8	3,2
Colaborar con Ong's	77,4	15,3	6,7	2,4
Media general				5.4

Source: Ocio (y riesgos) jóvenes madrileños. FAD, 2009

TABLE 6.4. Free time spent with the family, with friends or alone. In % (scale in groups). Madrilenian youth ages 15-24.

	Prácticamente nada/Poco	Más o menos la mitad	Más de la mitad/Prácticamente todo	TOTAL
Con la familia	47.5	31.90	21.5	100
Con los amigos	16.7	31.1	52.2	100
Solo	82.5	11.2	6.3	100

Source: Ocio (y riesgos) jóvenes madrileños. FAD, 2009.

TABLE 6.5. Satisfaction derived from the time spent with family and friends or alone. In % (scale in groups). Madrilenian youth ages 15-24.

	Muy/Bastante satisfactorio	Regular satisfacción	Nada/Poco satisfactorio	TOTAL
Con la familia	72.4	22.0	4.6	100
Con los amigos	92.5	5.5	2.0	100
Solo	58.1	22.7	18.2	100

Source: Ocio (y riesgos) jóvenes madrileños. FAD, 2009.

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS:

Qualitative data (FAD, 2009) point the following aspects regarding meanings, attitudes and expectations of young population in their leisure time:

- Existence of a certain degree of confrontation of youth against norms and rules as something typical of this vital period and having its space during the moments of leisure and free time, fundamentally in “going out partying” in the weekends.
- Existence of a distinction between leisure of an individual type (reading, doing sports, watching television...) and that one done with friends and in the weekends (going out at night). The activities done are limited, according to their arguments, by the economical possibilities and the structural difficulties: paternal/maternal permission, lack of means of transportation, etc.
- The different age ranges among young population indicate different ways of facing the night leisure time; the higher the age gets the more weight is given to social relationships over the ingestion of alcohol and drunkenness. On top of this, there is a seeking for distinction from those cohorts of lower ages (the “drinking for drinking” typical of the first outings).
- When the adolescent and young person goes out in his or her leisure time, he/she is more worried about adapting to the consumptions and behaviors of the majority and “normal” youth than about the possible risks that these may bring about, since not being part of the group, not being accepted in an environment and moving aside from the conventional behavior marks and condemns the individual.
- For the young person, talking about risk in his or her free time means talking, in part, about excitement, about playing with the limits, about experimenting, about braking with the quotidian, about transgressing. And the relationship with the group is one of the most motivating elements providing of higher excitement; the possibility of going out and relating with others, of having sexual encounters and experiences, of sharing stories and anecdotes, of talking and interacting with friends, and of widening the base of the acquaintances to extend the relational circle as much as possible are the aim and strategy of any young person’s leisure activity in the weekend. And the shelter of the night is essential, because it is par excellence the territory of the unknown.
- Leisure time, that can be used to brake with the conventionalisms, duties and responsibilities, has also become a shelter from the anxiety of a future that is looked upon with pessimism. The compensation that leisure means has, in a way, turned into an outlet from an unsatisfactory present reality and a very uncertain future.

7-DRUGS

TABLE 7.1. Evolution of the prevalence of the use of drugs in the last 30 days (ages 15 to 34) (%). Spain 2005-2011.

	2005	2007	2009	2011
	15-34 años			
Tabaco	42,3	42,2	40,9	40,4
Alcohol	66,3	61,7	63,1	63,7
Cannabis	15,4	13,5	14,1	12,5
Éxtasis	1,1	0,8	0,8	0,6
Alucinógenos	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,3
Anfetaminas/speed	0,8	0,5	0,7	0,5
Cocaína en polvo	2,8	2,9	2,0	1,7
Cocaína base	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,1
Heroína	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Inhalables	0,1	0,0	0,0	0
Tranquilizantes	1,6	2,5	1,8	2,8
Somníferos	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,3

Source: DGPNSD. Encuesta domiciliaria sobre alcohol y drogas en España (EDADES).

TABLE 7.2. Prevalence of the use of drugs in the last 30 days, according to gender and age (%). Spain 2011.

	TOTAL	SEXO		EDAD	
		hombre	mujer	15-24	25-34
Tabaco	37,6	41,4	33,7	36,5	42,9
Alcohol	62,3	73,2	51,2	61,9	64,9
Cannabis	7	10,2	3,8	14,7	11
Éxtasis	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,7	0,5
Alucinógenos	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,6	0,1
Anfetaminas/speed	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,7	0,4
Cocaína en polvo	1,1	1,8	0,5	1,6	1,7
Cocaína base	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Heroína	0,1	0,1	0	0,1	0,1
Inhalables	0	0	0	0	0
Tranquilizantes	6,9	4,4	9,6	1,8	3,5
Somníferos	3,4	2,1	4,7	0,7	1,6

Source: OEDT. Encuesta domiciliaria sobre alcohol y drogas en España (EDADES)

TABLE 7.3. Intensive use of alcohol (*binge drinking*) in the last 30 days. Spain 2011.

	TOTAL	SEXO		EDAD	
		hombre	mujer	15-24	25-34
<i>Binge drinking</i>	16,8	22,1	10,9	27,9	22,7

Source: OEDT. Encuesta domiciliaria sobre alcohol y drogas en España (EDADES)

TABLE 7.4. Evolution of the prevalence of acute ethylic intoxications (drunkenness) (in the last 12 months) according to age group and gender (%). Spain 2011.

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Hombres de 15 a 34 años	39,1	38,3	36,3	40,7	40,3	38,9	44	41,3
Mujeres de 15 a 34 años	19,1	19,6	18,1	21	20,9	23,2	25,9	23,5

Source: OEDT. Encuesta domiciliaria sobre alcohol y drogas en España (EDADES)

TABLE 7.5. Use of cigarettes according to gender and age group (%). Spain 2011.

	TOTAL	FUMADOR DIARIO	FUMADOR OCASIONAL	EXFUMADOR	NUNCA HA FUMADO
AMBOS SEXOS					
TOTAL	100,0	24,4	3,0	19,6	53,5
15-24 años	100,0	21,7	4,7	3,7	69,9
25-34 años	100,0	32,0	4,3	13,1	50,6

HOMBRES					
TOTAL	100,0	27,9	3,5	26,8	41,9
15-24 años	100,0	22,5	5,4	3,2	69,0
25-34 años	100,0	35,7	5,2	13,1	46,0
MUJERES					
TOTAL	100,0	20,2	2,6	12,7	64,5
15-24 años	100,0	21,0	4,0	4,2	70,9
25-34 años	100,0	28,3	3,3	13,1	55,3

Source: National Health Survey 2011-2012

The uses are not transversally distributed among young people. Instead, they are accumulated in a group of great users. This is what became evident in the research *Tipologías de consumidores de drogas, Mismas drogas, distintos riesgos. Un ensayo de tipología de jóvenes consumidores* (FAD, 2013) that intentionally selected a sample of young population of ages 18 to 25 who used at least two substances in a frequent way (2-3 drunken states in the last month, use of hashish or marihuana in the last week and use of ecstasy/amphetamines/hallucinogens in the last month). As a demonstration, there are two tables displayed comparing the global uses of the youth with those of this sample of intense users:

TABLE 7.6. Comparative of the use of the different substances “in the last year”, for young people in general (ages 15-24) and for recognized users (ages 18-25). 2008-2009-2012. Data in %. *Don't knows* excluded.

	2008 (15-24 años) Jóvenes en general	2009 (15-24 años) ⁹ Jóvenes en general	2012 (18-25 años) Grandes Consumidores
ALCOHOL ¹⁰	75,4	83,7	96,9

⁹ Sample centered in Madrid.

¹⁰ In 2012 the use of alcohol refers to “drunkenness”.

CANNABIS	35,8	36,0	92,9
COCAÍNA	11,8	8,6	34,6
ÉXTASIS/ALUCINÓGENOS/ANFETAMINA...	12,4	8,0	37,0
Total	1.200	1.200	750

Source: Tipología de consumidores de drogas. FAD, 2013

TABLE 7.7. Comparative of the use of the different substances “in the last month”, for young people in general (ages 15-34) and for recognized users (ages 18-25). 2009-2012. Data in %. *Don't knows* excluded.

	2009 (15-34 años) Jóvenes en general	2011 (15-34 años) Jóvenes en general	2012 (18-25 años) Grandes Consumidores
ALCOHOL ¹¹	63,1	63,7	95,4
CANNABIS	14,1	12,5	89,3
COCAÍNA	2,0	1,7	27,3
ÉXTASIS/ALUCINÓGENOS /ANFETAMINA... ¹²	4,9	5,5	30,2
Total	20.109	22.128	750

Source: Tipología de consumidores de drogas. FAD, 2013.

¹¹ In 2012 the use of alcohol refers to “drunkenness”.

¹² The EDADES survey asked separately about the use of some substances that compose the item. In this way, the percentage shown results from the addition of the uses of ecstasy, hallucinogens, amphetamines/speed and tranquilizers and sleeping pills.

Previous investigations of FAD provide additional data about the youth's perception of the usage of drugs and its associated risks:

TABLE 7.8. Degree of agreement with different stances towards drugs (1: in disagreement-10: totally in agreement). Young people 15-24 years old (N= 1.200).

	MEDIA	% de Bastante o Muy de acuerdo
Las drogas destruyen; no hay que probarlas	7,6	63,1
Usar drogas tiene demasiados riesgos; es preferible evitarlas	7,6	59,9
Usar drogas no tiene beneficios de ningún tipo	7,1	57,2
Las drogas pueden más que tú; es imposible controlarlas	6,1	46,4
Se puede usar drogas, pero hay que tener cuidado con ellas	4,5	20,7
Las drogas tienen riesgos, como todo lo que merece la pena en la vida	4,3	20
Los riesgos de consumir drogas se pueden controlar	4,2	16,4
En la vida hay que probar de todo; también las drogas	3,8	11,8
Las drogas no suponen más peligros que cualquier otra forma de diversión	3,4	13,1
Consumir drogas es una cosa de jóvenes	3,4	9,2
MEDIA	5,2	

Source: La lectura juvenil de los riesgos de las drogas, FAD 2008

TABLE 7.9. Percentage of agreement with different stances towards drugs and averages of the scores (1: in disagreement-10: totally in agreement). Young people 15-24 years old (N= 1.200).

	Ningún/ poco daño (1-3)	Daños regulares (4-7)	Daños graves/ muy graves (8-10)	MEDIA
Consumir cocaína habitualmente	5,1	8,8	86,1	8,9
Conducir vehículos cuando se han consumido drogas o alcohol	4,0	11,3	84,7	8,9
Consumir pastillas habitualmente	4,8	10,3	85,0	8,8
No usar preservativo	5,1	28,3	66,6	7,9
Tener peleas	5,2	31,2	63,6	7,9
Consumir cannabis habitualmente	7,1	29,2	63,8	7,7
Consumir alcohol habitualmente	5,2	38,3	56,5	7,5
Consumir tabaco habitualmente	7,7	39,6	52,6	7,3
Pasar muchas horas delante del ordenador	18,7	53,1	28,2	5,9

Source: La lectura juvenil de los riesgos de las drogas, FAD 2008

Accumulating the proportions of those who **see a certain degree of benefit** in each substance (answers of 5 to 10 in the scale), the percentages would be the following: **23% see a certain benefit in cannabis, 21,9% in alcohol, 11,1% in tobacco, 5,6% in ecstasy/amphetamines/hallucinogens, 4,4% in cocaine and 3,3% in heroine.**

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS:

Young people show to be very far from what is sometimes attributed to them: a trivializing posture towards the danger that the uses of drugs entail. In fact, the dominant discourse does not question that drugs are bad and dangerous, but there are two aspects that bring about a certain distinction, regarding the opinion of the population in general: young people do not separate alcohol from the discourse of drugs. They call it in a different way (it is called alcohol and not drug) but it is an indissoluble part of the complex of uses in which drugs are registered. And they include an aspect of probability that adults frequently exclude: in the youth collective they mediate the scaling of damages by a condition of probability (drugs are bad and it is probable that they are very dangerous).

Other relevant features of the youth's discourse are the following:

- The subjectivity of the dangers: the existing talk about a "custom-made risk" brings abundant justificatory elements, such as the enormous distance existing between experimenting and habit. Experimenting not only presents clear instrumental benefits, but also scarce threats are obtained in exchange, and they would be, in any case, relatively easy to control on one's own.
- Fear exists fundamentally towards the unknown; therefore one's own previous experiences, even if they are regarding other substances, smooth the path in the sense that they are lived as a progress in the learning process, as a vital inflexion of ritual character.
- The age group dimension: there are ages in which uses are not legitimated because the moment has not yet arrived; and others in which the moment will already have passed and continuing the use would not only bring serious problems, but imply being "weird".
- What has to be done is what the group wants, and what each one thinks the group wants. That way the uses, apart from contributing to that rite of growth that means the confrontation with one's own limits, and confrontation with fear, also become inclusion rites.
- It makes no sense to talk about risks without talking about the benefits that are transversal to all uses too (group integration, having fun, lack of inhibition, resistance) and serving as a tool to each use: alcohol is related basically with partying; cocaine with the euphoria; "pills" would be suitable tools to resist fatigue and prolong leisure (also, in a secondary way, to make sensations more powerful); and cannabis results valid to relax.

- Alcohol appears associated to the leisure of the weekend. People go out to drink and drink in excess, they even affirm that having fun is intimately bound to ingestion of alcohol, bringing on the table the relationship of dependence between going out and partying and the use of alcohol. Cannabis is also a part of partying, although in a less explicit way. It is an appreciated substance because there is an established discourse about its good qualities and about the extension of its uses, which has given it a clear prestige among young people. It is even relatively acceptable for parents the fact that their children smoke pot, as long as they don't fall in other uses perceived as more dangerous.

8-PARTICIPATION

TABLE 8.1. Last year's participation in any of the activities from the organizations mentioned (% of affirmative answers). Young people ages 15 to 35.

	TOTAL	Asoc. deportivas	Asoc. Juveniles/ tiempo libre	Asoc. cultural	Asoc. políticas/ partidos políticos	Asoc. locales/ comunitarias	Asoc. cambio climático	Asoc. de derechos humanos y desarrollo	Otras ONGs
UE 27	27.029	33,6	18,1	13,9	4,6	11,1	3,2	5,2	7,9
España	1002	26,7	14,2	10,4	2,7	6	3,3	6,3	8,2
Alemania	1002	47,1	19,9	16	4,9	13,4	2,4	3,4	6,7
Bélgica	1000	47,6	25	17,5	4,8	12,7	5,4	8	4,5
Francia	1000	39,6	17,7	12,4	2	8,3	2,2	2,4	5,7
Portugal	1001	23,2	13,2	14,9	7,8	14,7	2,6	4,6	7,3

Source: Own elaboration based on Youth on the move. Eurobarometer. May 2011.

TABLE 8.2. Belonging to any type of organization (multi-answer). Data from Spain. Youth aged 15 to 29.

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDADES		
		hombre	mujer	15-19	20-24	25-29
Partido Político	2,0%	2,8%	1,1%	1,0%	1,8%	2,8%
Asociación	2,6%	3,0%	2,2%	2,4%	3,0%	2,4%
ONG	3,4%	3,3%	3,5%	1,3%	3,1%	5,3%

Otras	1,1%	1,2%	,9%	1,0%	1,5%	,7%
No pertenezco a ninguna asociación	92,0%	91,1%	92,9%	95,6%	91,3%	90,0%
TOTALES	101,1%	101,4%	100,7%	101,4%	100,8%	101,2%
	N=1100	N=563	N=537	N=296	N=384	N=420

Source: Juventud en Cifras. Jóvenes, actitudes sociales y políticas. INJUVE 2011.

TABLE 8.3. Belonging to associations according to the type. Data from Spain. Youth aged 15 to 29. (%).

	Pertenece	Ha pertenecido	Nunca	N	Pertenece o ha pertenecido	Específica juvenil ¹³
Deportiva	15,7	11,3	73,0	4.786	27,0	60,4
Religiosa	4,0	7,6	88,4	4.714	11,6	47,3
Cultural	5,3	7,6	87,1	4.718	12,9	54,6
Recreativa/ Club social	9,6	10,1	80,3	4.689	19,7	39,2
Musical	4,7	5,0	90,3	4.741	9,7	59,5
Excursionistas	2,2	5,2	92,6	4.729	7,4	67,4
Benéfico o asistencial	2,5	4,5	93,0	4.717	7,0	82,9
Cívica (vecinos o consumidores)	1,4	1,4	97,2	4.723	2,8	61,8
Pacifista	0,6	0,7	98,7	4.734	1,3	61,5

¹³ About those who belong or have belonged.

Defensa de DDHH	1,1	1,5	97,4	4.711	2,6	45,5
Ecologista defensa de la naturaleza	1,3	4,4	94,3	4.720	5,7	47,8
Estudiantil	3,3	6,3	90,4	4.731	9,6	71,6
Asociación o colegio profesional	1,4	1,8	96,8	4.713	3,2	63,2
Partido u organización política	1,3	1,5	97,2	4.735	2,8	61,0
Sindical	1,5	0,8	97,7	4.717	2,3	56,9
Feminista	0,6	0,0	99,4	4.693	0,6	96,8

Source: Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

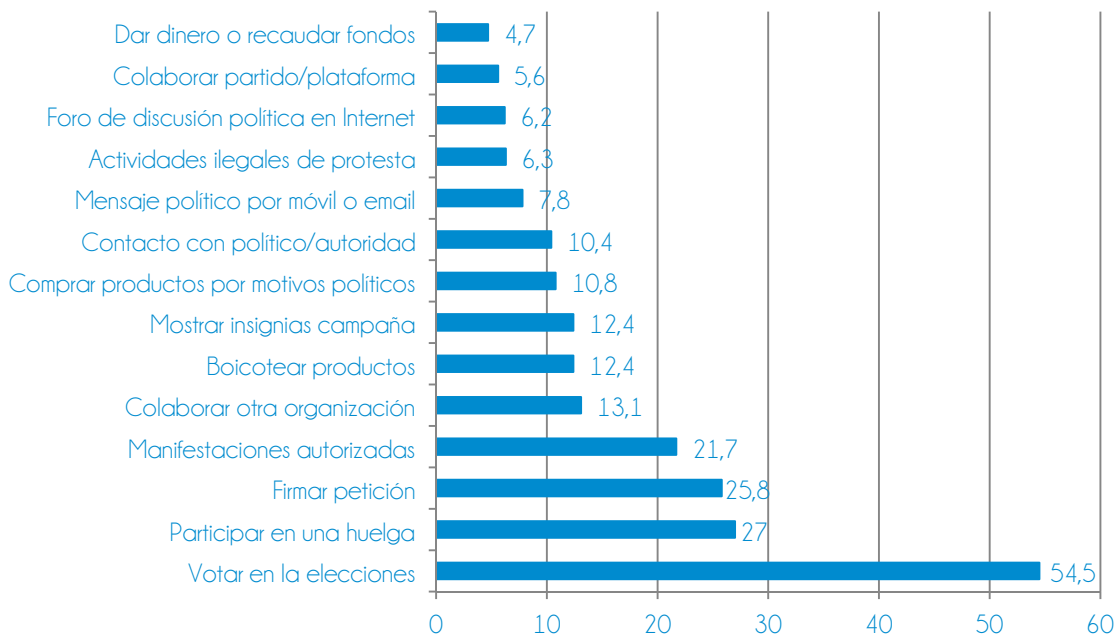
TABLE 8.4. Interest in current matters. Spain 2012, young people ages 15 to 29 (% very + enough interest about).

	% válido	N
Avances tecnológicos	88,4	4.821
Igualdad de género	84,0	4.816
Medioambiente	82,4	4.817
Cultura	80,3	4.801
Cooperación al Desarrollo	66,6	4.689
Conflictos internacionales	63,8	4.746
Deportes	56,2	4.767

Inmigración	53,6	4.742
Política	40,7	4.786
Religión	22,3	4.806

Source: Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

GRAPHIC 8.1. Political actions accomplished. Spain 2012, population ages 15-29 (%).



Source: Own elaboration based in the Encuesta IJE 2012

15-M Movement:

TABLE 8.5. Interest in the monitoring of the mobilizations of 15-M. Data from 2011.

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDADES		
		hombres	mujeres	15-19	20-24	25-29
Mucho interés	12,2%	12,7%	11,7%	8,1%	11,7%	15,4%
Bastante interés	31,5%	30,0%	33,0%	26,2%	33,3%	33,5%
Poco interés	33,1%	33,4%	32,8%	36,1%	33,1%	31,1%
Ningún interés	17,6%	18,5%	16,7%	22,9%	16,9%	14,7%
Es la primera noticia que tiene	5,4%	5,1%	5,8%	6,8%	5,0%	5,0%
No contesta	0,1%	0,3%	0%	0%	0%	0,3%
TOTAL	100% N=1432	100% N=730	100% N=702	100% N=385	100% N=462	100% N=585

Source: Cifras jóvenes. Jóvenes, participación y cultura política. INJUVE 2011.

TABLE 8.6. Participation in demonstrations and concentrations of 15-M. Data from 2011.

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDADES		
		hombres	mujeres	15-19	20-24	25-29
Sí, una vez	9,4%	8,8%	10,0%	7,8%	8,0%	11,5%
Sí, más de una vez	8,3%	9,4%	7,1%	7,5%	8,7%	8,5%

No	82,3%	81,8%	82,8%	84,7%	83,1%	80,0%
No contesta	0,1%	0%	0,2%	0%	0,2%	0%
TOTALES	100% N=1354	100% N=693	100% N=661	100% N=359	100% N=439	100% N=556

Source: Cifras jóvenes. Jóvenes, participación y cultura política. INJUVE 2011

In spite of the young population group's scarce participation in the mobilizations, when asked the question about whether, in their opinion, the 15-M movement should continue, a 58,6% think yes, while a 23% say no, and a 17,6% don't know.

Already, in the research about *Jóvenes y política* (FAD, 2006), there was an allusion to the consolidation of new channels of participation and social communication, as well as to the fundamental roll that new technologies are attaining, mainly as a hallmark of modernity, but, above all, as a hallmark of identity of a generation that finds in them channels of democratic and easy participation. In fact, data from 2006 (survey to young people ages 15-24, N= 1.200) point that 52% value Internet as the best channel of expression and youth participation. The analysis of young people's discourse regarding politics and participation generated other interesting data:

- Teenagers and young people are situated in the political stances scale in centrist postures, with a tendency to center-left (4.62, in the scale 1-10, from extreme left to extreme right).
- The reasons put forward for the lack of participation are the lack of time, as a first reason, and the lack of interest after that. And the main reason for mobilizing is the search for a job and obtaining the job (64,6%).
- They accept and assume the social responsibility of a stance far away from the larger part of the collective interests, but they deny the posture of non-conformist rebellion that is attributed to them.
- They identify themselves with the "couldn't-care-less attitude": they could consider accomplishing more aggressive actions for their demands, but neither are they interested, nor do they understand it to be something for young people, nor do they have time for it, nor the patience to face the bureaucratic demands of the change. They do feel responsibility about their incorporation in the adult world, in preparing the future and difficult entry into the labor market.

- The adolescent and young people seem to have an economic vision of participation in a double sense: both because the participation should account for economic matters, and because it should run under efficiency ratios (to be concerned about and occupied with that which can be changed, which has warranted results, and to not be interested in that which doubtfully may be influenced). There is an existing concept of participation more related to a commitment directed to modify the state of the situation, but it is of a minority.
- The political world appears as a far away and vast dimension depending globally on external and superior decisions, and in its local dimension corresponding exclusively to the adult's area of responsibility.
- A vast majority maintain a very positive disposition (a 70%) regarding the practice of voting, but the opinion about the politicians is not benevolent: all of the parties are the same and all the politicians defend, ultimately, their own interests and those of their group.
- They understand that, according to the formal declaration, they may be more *left-winged* than their parents; they can allow themselves this because, in contrast to the adults, they don't have responsibilities to perform to sustain the wellbeing of their family and their group.

In spite of the fact that the information of the research belongs to 2006, it is a reflection of a discourse and shows the perception of the group analyzed in that period. Today, just like the quantitative data show, the youth participation in political matters, citizen mobilization and social implication seems to have increased compared to previous registers, and to have changed in its ways of expression and manifestation:

TABLE 8.7. Evolution of interest in politics. Population ages 15-29 (% very + enough).

	2004	2005 ¹⁴	2011	2012
Interés por la política	23,3	25,9	31,4	40,7
N	5.000	1.200	1.432	4.786

Source: Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2004; FAD 2005; EJ 153, Injuve 2011; Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

¹⁴ Population 15-24 years old.

TABLE 8.8. Evolution of the daily or almost daily monitoring of the political information (everyday/ 3 or 4 times per week). Population ages 15-29.

	2009	2011	2012
Periódico	18,8	21,3	30,0
TV	58,5	60,3	52,8
Radio	13,2	14,0	23,0
Internet	11,2	23,1	39,4
N total	1.449	1.432	5.000

Source: EJ 142, Injuve 2009, EJ 153, Injuve 2011, Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2012.

9- THE RELATIONSHIPS

9.1. YOUTH AND GROUP RELATIONSHIPS:

Based on the analysis of the debate groups' discourse and in the answers obtained in questionnaires to young people 15 to 20 years old, the research *Jóvenes y relaciones grupales* (FAD-Injuve 2002) drew out the following characteristics regarding the youth in Spain's ways of relating:

- "Being alone" is an oddity, almost a pathology, opposed by principle to one of the most dug in values socially that is "being connected and being popular". Not only is it necessary to connect with other people to feel affectively covered or enfolded, but, furthermore, it is, above all, useful.
- In addition, for young people, having good friends is essential, and attaining this works as a thrust driving force in their group and interpersonal relationships.
- Young people's relationships distinguish between "what is and what is not friendship", since the social reality imposes rhythms and requirements that complicate and limit a lot the possibilities of maintaining "true friendships". Friendship is based in durability, trust, faithfulness and balance, what marks the difference in the relationships within a group between "friends and acquaintances".
- The spatial-temporary contexts define group structures distinguishing between two big spaces: the one of intimacy, defined by "speaking" about intimate and affective relationships that are shared with true friends; and the instrumental or utilitarian space, a space of "doing", in which two groups may be identified: the group of school, where activities typical to the school week are developed, space shared with acquaintances that are classmates; and that of the party time, the group with which one "goes out", fundamentally on weekends, composed of acquaintances and friends, but with the only aim of having fun.
- During the week, relationships closer to the intimate friendships are sought, through the small groups; during the party time, what is expected is for the networks to be as large and spread as possible. Each group has its own sense of being, its context and its aims, and even though several members may share different groups, in each of them they would maintain different and typical behaviors, responding to the sense of the given group.

- Males and females recognize formally that there are differences between them when it comes to initiating personal and group relationships: from the discourses what comes out is that females look for relationships with a more generic content and of a higher emotive implication, while males search in a lesser degree the emotive nature centering the relationships in more specific and “superficial” contents. The age marks also different results, especially as the expectations towards relationships soften and become more specific.

9.2. YOUTH AND SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS:

TABLE 9.1. Place that sexuality takes up in young people’s lives (%).

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDAD		
		hombre	mujer	15-19	20-24	25-29
Muy importante	15,5	18,0	12,8	11,9	14,6	18,5
Bastante importante	57,7	60,0	55,3	41,7	61,1	65,4
Poco importante	19,3	15,9	22,8	32,1	17,7	11,9
Nada importante	5,0	3,9	6,2	11,1	3,1	2,4
N.S.	1,6	1,4	1,9	2,6	2,0	0,7
N.C.	0,9	0,8	1,0	0,5	1,1	1,0
TOTAL	100% N=1411	100% N=717	100% N=694	100% N=386	100% N=453	100% N=572

Source: Sondeo de opinión Jóvenes y diversidad sexual. Injuve 2010.

TABLE 9.2. Age of first complete sexual relationship. Young people 15 to 29 years old (%).

	2004	2012
Media (años)	17,6	17,3
% 15 ó menos	5,2	12,3
% 16-18	44,6	36,5
N	2.564	3.198

Source: Informe Juventud en España, Injuve 2004 y 2012.

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS:

The research *Jóvenes y sexo* (FAD-Injuve 2005), based on interviews and debate groups with males and females 16 to 19 years old, displayed relevant data quality-wise:

- The males and females tell different things to different interlocutors, refer to different expectations, fear different things, and say that guys and girls behave in different ways from one another. Males speak more about the desire (“they are more sexual”) and females about emotions and the fears that accompany them (“more reticent”), and deal with the stereotype that “guys always want and girls always can”.
- Males express that what they expect is basically the satisfaction of their own desire and, above all, the recognition and the institutionalization, almost celebration, of that desire. Females expect to find a partner, understood as that one who offers the possibility of the culmination of their own emotional, affective and, finally, sexual needs.
- Fears within males have more to do with losing face, with “not measuring up” (not achieving the sexual satisfaction, not culminating the encounter...). Fears within women are more related with not being sufficiently attractive and, above all, with seeing themselves frustrated in their expectation of emotional relationship (instability, infidelity of the male). And this conditions their behaviors: males must be always “on the attack”; females show an intermediate stance, between not being “prudish” and not exposing themselves excessively walking in the area of seduction.

- The stances seem to confirm the stereotypes of gender, but females point to a certain tendency towards change, to a critical vision of themselves, more than males. Being a freer woman, more “like men can be”, as they express it, is a project that girls almost always refer to for the future; it is the more “mature” young girls the ones who can maintain that behavior in which sex appears more demystified and lacking of commitment. But this stance seems to have a certain negative tinge: one will be able to be freer with sexual behavior once the project of a couple will have failed.
- The moment of sexual initiation is lived as something very meaningful and very much marked by what is supposed to be “normal”, by what the others expect, ultimately, by the peer pressure. Regarding sex, the one who marks and finally rules what has to be done, is the group: losing virginity, a longed for and feared moment, is an element that modifies the personal status before the group, an element that not only converts you into someone different before yourself, but also means for the others to accept that transformation.
- In the representation of the youth, male and female, the kind of sex that corresponds to their age and circumstances is basically the occasional sex, the one that appears in leisure spaces as a purpose by itself and that, far away from wearing out the desire, seems to feed it back in a continuous hunting spiral.

10- CULTURAL ASPECTS

Just like researches such as *Jóvenes y medios de comunicación* (FAD-Injuve 2001), *Jóvenes y videojuegos* (FAD-Injuve 2002), *Jóvenes entre sonidos* (FAD-Injuve 2003), *Jóvenes y estilos de vida* (FAD-Injuve 2003), *Jóvenes y publicidad* (FAD-Injuve 2004), *Jóvenes y cultura Messenger* (FAD-Injuve 2006) or *Consumo televisivo, serie e Internet* (FAD 2012) have shown, the cultural universe of the young and adolescent population configures itself around a series of elements.

Society expects all young people to be spontaneous, fun, enjoyers of the present moment, daring, risking, etc., and these social expectations are transmitted in one way or another. Young people, on their behalf, catch and take over those stereotyped expectations and feel obliged to be just like it is expected of them. The media, on its behalf, reflect and communicate this “way of being of the young people”, they reinforce it, turn it into a prototype, transmit it and socialize it, turn it into something desirable and end up closing the circle of conviction of the adults (who think that young people are like that) and of the young people (who feel that that is what is asked from them and that that is what they desire themselves): if you are young, for example, you like to go out at night, you are not interested in politics, you practice sex, you don't have more responsibilities than studying.

Having in mind the fact that young people and adolescents do not constitute a homogeneous group regarding tastes, habits and trends, but it is, instead, a group of great diversity of stances and profiles, we can, nevertheless, mention certain common, more present, and distinctive characteristics of these groups of age:

- The “normality”, that which is established by the peer group as such, is a requirement for social integration. The acceptance of the rule therefore, of what is accepted commonly, in a way in which one is not sticking out or allowing labels in a peculiar stereotype (being “weird”). Something that is clearly antisocial may be normal, as long as it is supposed to be expected from a young person (such as using drugs, for example).
- The age is, probably, the most significant variable regarding changes and differentiations. Tastes, priorities, perceptions and expectations, evolve as age increases. The adolescence and youth establish themselves in a transit time in which each small step will determine the position occupied in the maturing process: a larger amount of oddities, of disarray, of lack of awareness and lack of criteria is always attributed to the younger ones.

- The lifestyle of young people is characterized based both on the duality of the timetable (meridian distinction between weekdays and weekend) and on the increasing importance of leisure as time dedicated to constructing the personal identity and the social significance.
- Regarding the use and abuse of the media, the television continues to be the mean of communication chosen by the majority of the population to keep themselves entertained, although Internet seems to be beginning to occupy an important position as a mean of amusement. The general trend points to the fact that the new generations are changing their habits of media consumption, manifesting their preference for portable devices that allow them to share tastes, contents and experiences with their closer environment.
- Spanish young people male and female perceive that television is, mainly, a mean of entertainment, opinion that results to be coherent with the type of contents that they consume: films and humorous Spanish series are clearly situated among the first positions, being followed by the 89% and the 84% of the young population respectively, and then the satirical cartoons (79,8%) and the sports programs (61,8%).
- A substantial majority of Spanish young people (approximately the 60%) currently plays videogames. The profile of the users varies depending on the type of game, but most of them are male and young users (14-15 years old), and the more the age increases the less they play. The impact of the games in the web (playing real time, with more players, thought Internet) is still minor in our country. A high percentage of players admit to experiment some kind of problem as a consequence of their passion for videogames (almost 44%), like neglecting the homework, having arguments with the parents and losing sleeping hours.
- There is an important presence of music in the daily life of young people (almost 80% affirms to listen to music every or almost every day): music becomes an indispensable vehicle for having fun and a bonding tool among people, and acts as an element that accompanies and recalls sensations and memories. The vast majority feels influenced in their musical taste by their friends, who are also their main source of information and with whom they tend to share a large proportion of those tastes.
- The style that hogs the market and greatest hits lists, the pop and pop-rock, is the only one accepted by the majority of the young people (50%), followed by far by other styles of success (dance, Latin, songwriters, electronic, melodic song). The least liked and most rejected musical styles are those of the minorities and, above all, those with a great symbolic, ideological or aesthetical burden. That is, the styles in which very particular stereotypes far away from the "norm" (jazz, punk, classic, heavy) are based and function.

11-TYPOLOGIES

Through several **Centro Reina Sofía** researches, different categories or classifications of the young population have been established regarding the themes that have been analyzed in the population, with the intention of displaying a sociological profile of the current Spanish youth regarding its lifestyles, ways of leisure, or the perceptions of risk associated with the free time and substance abuse. It is what is known as a construction of “archetypes” to analyze specific phenomena, which allows the grouping and comparison of variables that are common and different among each person. In this sense, there are as many classifications as elements to construct them. And in this section we want to highlight some of them:

-Jóvenes y estilos de vida. Valores y riesgos en los jóvenes urbanos. FAD-INJUVE 2003:

This research analyzes the behavior of Spanish urban youth 15 to 24 years old (N= 1.700, in populations of more than 20.000 inhabitants) based on their **formal behavior concerning the use of time** throughout four standard days (Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday) with two aims: to relate this use of time with their **values** and **risky behaviors** (the use of alcohol and tobacco, school failure, driving accidents, victimization, criminal and loutish behaviors, the use of drugs and sexual behavior).

Based on the data obtained regarding their lifestyles, the research determines the following typology or classification of youth:

- Studious: 42%, fundamentally teenagers.
- Workers: 23%, predominating among the most adult.
- Fun-lovers (“marchosos”): 17%, predominating between 18 and 22 years old.
- Consumers: 12%, all ages, mainly males.
- Stay-at-homes: 6%, fundamentally women, more the more adult.

Age results to be the variable that establishes the real difference, beyond other types of divisions or inequalities based in the social class or the gender. The relationship between lifestyles and values seems very little consistent according to the data.

TABLE 11.1. Demographic profile of the 5 types of youth identified.

	ESTUDIOSOS	MARCHOSOS	HOGAREÑOS	CONSUMISTAS	TRABAJADORES
Hombre	50,1	48,6	39,8	55,9	51,1
Mujer	49,9	51,4	60,2	44,1	48,9
15-16	26,6	6,3	14,6	23,0	0,0
17-18	24,6	17,8	13,6	19,6	8,7
19-20	19,0	29,7	13,6	19,1	18,3
21-22	17,6	24,8	27,2	18,1	29,3
23-24	12,0	21,3	31,3	20,1	42,2

Source: Jóvenes y estilos de vida, p. 242. FAD-INJUVE 2003.

-Jóvenes y política, FAD-Injuve 2006:

Spanish youth 15 to 24 years old, classified according to 5 groups of positioning differentiated regarding the **implication in social and/or political matters**, the tendencies towards participation and the perceptions about the political and social matters and agents:

- Disinterested: 29%, it is the larger group: characterized by a total and absolute indifference towards anything that means and involves the sociopolitical reality.
- Skeptics: 21% of the total of the cases are integrated in this second group: a certain amount of distrusting pessimism, both towards the social agents and towards the possibilities of resolving the global problems that condition the sociopolitical reality.
- Partisans: 21%, this group maintains the defense of the partisan institutions in all their terms and bets for them.
- "Pro-actives": 18%, this group makes a convincing defense of the need of getting involved in the social and political matters, and considers that what happens in the hottest news is a part of their daily reality.
- Non-partisans: the remaining 11%, composes the smallest group: they consider politics as something foreign to themselves, being that the reason why, first of all, they emphasize their rejection towards the need to participate in social matters and their negative towards the possibility and the duty of changing things.

-Jóvenes, valores, drogas. FAD, 2006:

Study based in an interview to 1.200 young people representative of the Spanish population 15 to 24 years old, with the aim of constructing a typology based on their **horizon of values**. In the first place, they were asked to identify what icons represent their generation, as well as to define themselves, to continue with an analysis of their universe of values. A typology of youth through 5 big groups is established based on the results of this analysis:

-Integrated/normative: 32,67%, socially integrated, they accept rules, they consider themselves altruistic and committed. A 59% of this group is made up of women.

-Withdrawn: 21,42%, group defined more by that which doesn't characterize it than by what characterizes it. It defines itself by denying. They are socially withdrawn, not implicated, although socially integrated.

- Opportunist/enjoyer: 19,75%, they think about partying, the enjoyment of the weekend, they use drugs and don't have any objection in practicing risky behaviors.

- Alternative: 15,25%, particularly implicated with the public matters, aware of the social and political matters although not in the traditional way. Higher average age of all groups.

- Antisocial/social misfits: 10,91%, they position themselves outside of the social rules, they legitimate violence and show rejection towards family, work or professional future.

-Ocio (y riesgos) de los jóvenes madrileños. FAD, 2009:

This research makes a deep approach of the **juvenile leisure's** reality, of the characteristics that configure it and, specifically, of which **type of risks** are perceived associated to that time and to the behaviors done within it. The combination of the quantitative (1.200 interviews) and qualitative (11 debate groups) methodologies offers a global outlook of the relationships between leisure and risk among the Madrilenian youth, male and female, of ages 15 to 24. The investigation identifies four basic types of positions towards risk in leisure time:

- "Adaptives": 8%, rejection of risk as a vital stance but acceptance of its real manifestations in leisure time, as a toll for integration.

- (Quasi) Experimenters: 56%, acceptance of risk as a vital stance and in its real manifestations, but from cautious stances.

- "Prudents": 30%, acceptance of risk only as a theoretical construct or as an ideal, with a clear rejection towards the operative expressions of it.

- Confused: 6%, a certain amount of mystification of the theoretical risk, emphasizing the real dangers, all from a certain degree of bad integration with their peers.

- *Tipologías de consumidores de drogas*. FAD, 2013:

Research that refers to a very specific sector of the young population 18 to 25 years old (N= 750), that undoubtedly is a minority: people who carry out a regular use of substances, beyond possible exceptional experiences. It analyzes the **uses**, the main **values and interests of the people who do a very high use**, as well as the **risks** attributed to their own use, the use of drugs in general, and also the degree of its possible benefits.

The research identifies three groups or archetypes among young intense consumers (male or female) of, at least, two substances, and their relationship with several stances when it comes to confronting risks. They are the following:

-Unconcerned about practically everything and postponing responsibilities: 29,5%, disinterested, apathetic with the public matters and the private sphere, they trivialize the risks of drugs and use more regularly the least normalized drugs.

-In favor of experimentation, normalization of the relationship with drugs, and enjoyment: 32,0%, they accept risk in life in general, give priority to values such as experimenting and freedom, and do a varied use of drugs, "pecking about".

-From the precaution and fear, to the problematization of the use: 38,4 %, cautious, more critical with the uses, they do a regular use of alcohol and cannabis, the more normalized substances.

12- THE YOUTH SEEN BY THE ADULTS

The field work accomplished in the frame of several researches also provides information related to the vision that adult people have about contemporary adolescence and youth, about the juvenile image that the media capture, and about the challenges that coming generations face and the worries that family or educators have concerning the socialization of the minors under their care.

The society deals with a series of stereotypes about youth and adolescence that seems to be assumed as true and generalizable and that describe them many times as immature, unconcerned, apathetic or irresponsible. An image that has a lot to do with the one reflected by media and advertising, that contributes to generate a critical and alarming vision of the Spanish youth and adolescence: key players in risky uses of substances and antisocial behaviors, irresponsible, unmotivated or apathetic, hedonists...

Is this what the data of the researches say? What is the vision that the adults have about them? From the data that can be deduced from investigations such as *Jóvenes en los medios*, FAD-Injuve 2007; *Jóvenes y política*, FAD-Injuve 2006; *Docentes o maestros*, FAD 2009; *Bienestar en España*, FAD 2011; *Consumo televisivo, series e Internet*, FAD 2012, the following data is extracted:

- The researches show that there is some kind of implicit social pact supported by a common system of values that assigns to youth and adults certain characteristics that differentiate both symbolical universes. To be young implies to do “things of the youth” (going out, studying, having fun, rebelling...), things that will be given up at the time when one assumes the responsibilities of the adult life (working, housing, family). In the mean time, fulfilling the responsibilities typical of the juvenile condition (studying, obeying at home) seems to be enough to assume that they are fulfilling their corresponding part of the “deal”.
- The youth tend to be interpreted as a change towards adult life, a kind of waiting time in which each young person occupies a position that will lead him/her to be integrated, sooner or later, in the symbolic universe of responsibilities and maturity.
- What is young is connected to certain themes and patterns of consuming: the interest for music, fashion, new technologies and leisure, as well as with positive and negative social values: on one side, with the exploitation of

a vital phase that is supposed to be “the prime of life”, the lack of responsibilities (except for studies and family integration), great doses of freedom and experimentation, solidarity and tolerance. And on the other side, with the rebelliousness, the immaturity, the hedonism, the consumerism or the presentism.

- In general, young people share the idea that what the media do is a standardized and stereotyped analysis of the juvenile attitudes and behaviors, giving emphasis to those that are more negative or controversial, which the youth admit to carry out but consider them a minority, and whose presence in these media only contributes to generating “bad press” to the whole of young people: rebellious and reckless youth, that only think about going out partying.
- As far as advertising is concerned, there are differences in the values incorporated in the advertising targeted to young people depending on the specific age section of those who are the main target of the advertised product. The ones directed to those under 25 emphasizes enjoyment, the present moment, fun, friendship, the group, free time, dynamism, vitality, independence, rebelliousness and authenticity. Once this age is exceeded, the keys are others: identification with the adults, education and preparation, future projection, professional, economical and social success, individual affirmation vs. the group, wellbeing, care of the health, etc.

Fathers and mothers' view:

- Fathers and mothers consider that what is being created is a generation of minors who are structurally handicapped to face the exterior world by their own means, and they speak about “immature, dependent, spoiled and unable” adolescents and young people. This is due to the consecration of a model of educative relationship based in accommodating the sons and daughters in an hyper-protective bubble also hyper equipped with means, in which they don't perceive, nor experiment, any kind of need to make an effort and take on their own responsibilities.
- The current family sets out a closer than ever relationship among parents and children, something that, essentially, is lived as enriching and very positive. But it has got its counterpart: the increase of trust is linked to a loss of authority that lessens capacity to establish rules. The scene that they describe is the following: disrespectful children, convinced of the fact that they have a lot of rights and no duty, and that do their own thing in a house that seems more a pension than the bosom of a family. The educators also allude to this loss of authority and to an excessive protection of the minor.

- From the parents' discourse, the first necessary condition for wellbeing is the job, and the way in which this may concern their children refers fundamentally to studies, understanding the educational investment as the only viable alternative to being able to opt for an appropriate space in the labor market, and therefore having the attainment of university degrees as their maximum aspiration.
- Fathers and mothers continue living the relationship with technology as something foreign that, on the other hand, results natural for their sons and daughters, who surpass them permanently in the management and comprehension capacity of these technologies, and in whose sphere it is practically unreachable for them to have any possible kind of control over the uses and contents that their children do and consume.

13- OPINION INDICATORS

The research *Bienestar en España* (FAD, 2011), a study based on the analysis of different debate groups with fathers, mothers and adolescents, showed that, beyond the current crisis, what worries in the design of a space of wellbeing are a series of assumptions and convictions:

- That the steady and stable work has ended;
- That the access to employment is no longer directly related to the level of training and specialization acquired through education, but instead, above all, with the enormous competition to gain access to well remunerated jobs that may fulfill certain expectations of socioeconomic status;
- That the labor instability put together with the increase of the price of housing makes it very difficult to imagine any kind of emancipation processes that don't brake the tendency to maintain and/or increase the acquired status;
- That all of this, joint together, invites to perceive the current generation of adolescents and youth in a permanent stand by.

And, what do the quantitative data say? What is the opinion of the young population about their perspectives of the future, their challenges and their opportunities?

TABLE 13.1. Answers to the question “what is, under your opinion, the main problem that the youth currently have in Spain? And the second?” (ANSWERS ATTACHED). Data of 2012.

	TOTAL	SEXO		GRUPOS DE EDADES		
		HOMBRES	MUJERES	15-19	20-24	25-29
Paro	72,1%	74,1%	70,0%	51,9%	76,1%	82,7%
Drogas	7,9%	8,7%	7,1%	14,6%	5,9%	5,0%

Inseguridad ciudadana	1,0%	0,5%	1,6%	1,3%	,9%	1,0%
Alcohol, "botellón"	4,2%	3,4%	5,1%	8,1%	2,8%	2,7%
Infraestructuras (tráfico, transporte)	0,2%	0,3%	0,1%	0%	0,4%	0,2%
Violencia, peleas, bandas	0,4%	0,1%	0,7%	1,0%	0,4%	0%
Vivienda, carestía, dificultad acceso	10,3%	9,3%	11,4%	1,5%	10,1%	16,5%
Problemas económicos, crisis económica	16,1%	16,6%	15,6%	13,1%	17,3%	17,3%
Salarios bajos	1,3%	1,5%	1,0%	0,3%	1,5%	1,7%
Calidad del empleo, precariedad, salarios bajos	2,9%	2,7%	3,1%	1,3%	3,7%	3,4%
Dificultad para emanciparse, falta de ayudas	4,6%	4,0%	5,3%	2,3%	3,9%	6,7%
Incertidumbre ante el futuro	2,6%	2,7%	2,6%	2,8%	3,5%	1,9%
Falta de oferta cultural, falta de espacios de ocio	1,2%	1,1%	1,3%	2,0%	1,1%	0,7%
El Gobierno, el Presidente	1,2%	1,6%	0,7%	0,8%	1,1%	1,5%
La clase política, la corrupción política	1,7%	2,9%	0,6%	2,0%	,9%	2,2%
Falta de interés por trabajo y estudios	5,2%	4,4%	6,1%	8,8%	4,2%	3,6%
Dificultad para encontrar trabajo relacionado con los estudios	1,5%	1,6%	1,4%	1,8%	1,8%	1,2%
Problemas sociales	0,6%	0,8%	0,3%	0,5%	0,4%	0,7%
Racismo	0,1%	0%	0,1%	0,3%	0%	0%
Inmigración	0,6%	0,8%	0,3%	0,05%	1,1%	0,2%
Terrorismo	0,1%	0%	0,1%	0%	0,2%	0%
Violencia contra la mujer	0,4%	0,3%	0,6%	0,8%	0%	0,5%

Falta de educación cívica	0,4%	0,7%	0,1%	0,3%	0,4%	0,5%
Falta de valores ético morales	1,3%	1,2%	1,4%	1,5%	1,5%	1,0%
Sistema educativo, planes de estudio	13,8%	13,9%	13,8%	20,9%	13,1%	9,6%
Excesiva libertad, permisividad	0,9%	0,8%	1,0%	1,0%	1,1%	0,7%
Incomprensión de la sociedad	0,7%	0,5%	0,9%	1,5%	0,2%	0,5%
Relaciones con los padres, falta de comunicación	0,7%	0,8%	0,6%	1,5%	0,7%	0,2%
Malas compañías/influencias	0,2%	0,4%	0%	0,5%	0,2%	0,9%
Inmadurez, infantilismo	0,5%	0,8%	0,1%	0,8%	0,2%	0,5%
Problemas personales y afectivos	0,2%	0,3%	0,1%	0,3%	0%	0,3%
Reforma laboral	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	0%	0%	0,7%
Los "recortes"	0,3%	0,4%	0,1%	0,3%	0,4%	0,2%
Otros	1,6%	1,9%	1,3%	1,0%	2,6%	1,2%
Ninguno	0,1%	0,1%	0%	0%	0,2%	0%
No sabe	4,1%	3,4%	4,8%	10,1%	2,8%	1,0%
No contesta	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%	0,8%	0,4%	0,3%
TOTALES	161,9% N=1437	163,7% N=733	160,1% N=704	155,7% N=397	161,5% N=457	166,6% N=583

Source: Sondeo de Opinión. Jóvenes y emprendimiento, INJUVE 2012

As it can be perceived in the data of the table, unemployment (72,1%) is identified as the main problem that the youth, male and female, nowadays have in Spain, far away from any of the others, that, in an order from the larger number of answers, name problems related to that one: economical problems (16,1%) and educative system/study plans (13,8%), followed by housing (high price, difficult access, with a 10,3%) and the uses of substances (drugs, with a 7,9%).

This data coincide with those pointed by the research *Crisis y contrato social* (FAD, 2013). Based on a national survey to young people 18 to 24 years old (N= 1000) that analyzes the impact of the crisis under the perception that the youth have about their future in different fields (educational and working career, expectations of the future, etc.), the answers point to the existence of an enormous uncertainty about the present and the future, caused by the crisis and its impacts in the destruction and precarious state of the employment and, as a consequence, point to a fear towards the enormous difficulty perceived to construct an independent and normal life in the short and medium term.

TABLE 13.2. Assessment of the current situation and perspectives of the future situation. Young people 18 to 24 years old. Data from 2012.

VALORACIÓN SITUACIÓN ACTUAL	ESPAÑA		PROPIA	
	N	%	N	%
Muy buena	9	0,9	35	3,5
Buena	36	3,6	321	32,0
Regular	116	11,6	391	38,9
Mala	441	43,9	152	15,1
Muy mala	377	37,5	67	6,7
Ns/Nc	25	2,5	38	3,8
Total	1.004	100,0	1.004	100,0

PROSPECTIVA SITUACIÓN FUTURA	ESPAÑA		PROPIA	
	N	%	N	%
Mejor	109	10,9	221	22,0
Igual	474	47,2	493	49,1
Peor	355	35,4	191	19,0

Ns/Nc	66	6,6	99	9,9
Total	1.004	100,0	1.004	100,0

Source: Crisis y contrato social, FAD 2013.

TABLE 13.3. Measures that you consider necessary to implant to improve the situation of young people male and female. Young people 18 to 24 years old. Data from 2012.

MEDIDAS NECESARIAS PARA MEJORAR LA SITUACIÓN DE LOS JÓVENES	N (respuestas)	% respuestas	% casos
Mejorar las ayudas a la emancipación	222	8,1%	22,5%
Aumentar ayudas para la compra de vivienda	132	4,8%	13,4%
Aumento de ayudas para el alquiler de viviendas	114	4,2%	11,6%
Más ayudas para encontrar empleo	552	20,2%	55,9%
Más ayudas para los estudios	340	12,4%	34,4%
Mejorar la formación, la calidad de los estudios	271	9,9%	27,5%
Más ayudas a los jóvenes emprendedores	348	12,7%	35,3%
Leyes para mejorar las condiciones laborales de los jóvenes	353	12,9%	35,8%
Más incentivos a las empresas para que contraten jóvenes	387	14,2%	39,2%
Otros	12	,4%	1,2%
Total	2731	100,0%	276,7%

Source: Crisis y contrato social, FAD 2013.

TABLE 13.4. Degree of worsening of the vital situation's aspects mentioned, as a result of the crisis. Young people 18 to 24 years old. Data from 2012.

GRADO DE EMPEORAMIENTO POR LA CRISIS DE...	N	Media	S Desviación
El trabajo o las perspectivas de tenerlo en el futuro	999	7,31	2,242
Tu situación económica	1003	6,46	2,367
La posibilidad de alcanzar tus metas, de realizar tus planes	999	6,59	2,260
Tu confianza en el futuro	998	6,71	2,192
Tu sensación de felicidad	1.002	5,47	2,458
Tu sensación de seguridad	1.003	6,14	2,309

Source: Crisis y contrato social, FAD 2013.

In spite of everything, the vast majority of interviewed people say that he/she will have a good life in the future, this is a **60,9%** vs. a **16,4%** that ensures not to believe it to develop that way, although it is somewhat less optimistic concerning the situation of the youth in general:

TABLE 13.5. Degree of agreement/disagreement. Young people 18 to 24 years old. Data from 2012.

INDEPENDIENTEMENTE DE LA SITUACIÓN ACTUAL, EXISTE UN FUTURO PROMETEDOR PARA LOS JÓVENES	N	%
Totalmente de acuerdo	158	15,7
De acuerdo	417	41,5
En desacuerdo	338	33,7
Totalmente en desacuerdo	75	7,5

Ns/Nc	16	1,6
Total	1.004	100,0

Source: Crisis y contrato social, FAD 2013.

The analysis of the discourse of this young population (18-24 years old) highlights a series of elements:

- The uncertainty about the future and the lengthening of states of dependence: the difficulties that the crisis brings along make enormously more difficult the design of careers, of own itineraries, and show a fairly uninspiring horizon of improvement in the medium term.
- There is a generalized tendency towards affirmations that point to a need of change in some of the parameters of the social and economical system, but an important skepticism is perceived towards the possibility of real and deep transformations that may modify substantially social and individual behaviors such as corruption, selfishness, or the lack of learning from the negative experience.
- In that way, there is a concern about a real break up of the reciprocity education/effort and work, since the unemployment and the crisis tend to equal the strategies of inclusion to the adult world among those who have studied and those who have not. The adaptation, flexibility (working in whatever, in whatever condition) and the previous work experience, seem to set themselves up as the new tools that ensure the “practical” preparation that the employers value.
- Nevertheless, education continues to be a strategy that awards clear and tangible benefits and it is education where the strategies of a future improvement are projected, since the situation is interpreted as interim: depending on the education that each one has received, we see discourses targeting the realization of superior educational cycles or we see proposals of a return to studying.
- Those who work, must struggle with precarious jobs, badly paid and/or clearly of survival; their capacity of independence is reduced and their perspectives of an immediate future are as bad as those of the rest of the people.
- The strategies and decisions about jobs or studies were made in absolutely different times, with expectations about the future that were radically different from those of the current situation. Nevertheless, we don't find people who totally “regret” the decisions they made, since they were coherent with the time and circumstances of back then. In spite of this they do point out some aspects that they would now take into consideration for the

decisions made: like having accumulated some working experience among those who have none, or not having coursed any extra training module, among those who have not coursed studies or have given them up "halfway".

- The status of reference marks the difference in expectations of the future: among people from a medium or high status, what prevails is the wish to maintain the status reached by their parents; wish difficult to fulfill, but to which all strategies and efforts are oriented (the choice of studies that ensure it, over-qualification). Among those of a lower status of social class, the expectations seem to be, nowadays, of strict survival, which derives in more adaptive strategies.

14- YOUTH IN THE MEDIA

Young people male and female use and consume different contents and formats through the communication media, and data show that they have a critical vision of their reliability. The CIS Barometer of March 2013 (Study number 2.981) pays special attention to gathering data related to the use and perception of the communication media, and provides the following figures:

TABLE 14.1. In a scale where 0 means “does not trust at all” and 10 “trusts totally”, in which measure do you trust the information that you receive through the communication media?

	TOTAL todas las edades	EDAD	
		18-24	25-34
0 No confía en absoluto	4,2	2,3	4,9
1	1,9	,9	3,4
2	4,1	4,5	4,5
3	7,4	7,7	8,5
4	10,0	11,8	7,9
5	28,2	25,0	29,8
6	18,2	22,7	17,4
7	13,5	15,0	13,0
8	8,2	7,7	7,9
9	1,8	2,3	1,7
10 Confía totalmente	0,9	0	0,6
N.S.	1,3	0	0,4
N.C.	0,3	0	0

(N)	2.477	220	470
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Source: CIS, barómetro marzo 2013

TABLE 14.2. In a scale where 0 means “does not trust at all” and 10 “trusts totally”, in which measure do you trust in the following media?

(Medias)	TOTAL Todas las edades	EDAD	
		18-24	25-34
Televisión	5,33	5,43	5,13
(N)	(2.442)	(218)	(466)
Radio	5,85	5,91	5,58
(N)	(2.052)	(177)	(401)
Prensa escrita (periódicos editados en papel, o en papel e Internet a la vez)	5,59	5,98	5,46
(N)	(2.105)	(199)	(435)
Prensa únicamente digital	5,53	5,90	5,51
(N)	(1.354)	(183)	(363)
Blogs	4,65	5,11	4,56
(N)	(1.096)	(174)	(320)
Redes sociales	4,56	5,15	4,39
(N)	(1.119)	(191)	(351)

Source: CIS, barómetro marzo 2013

The critical vision that the young people show towards the communication media is not exclusive of this group, as one can distinguish in the averages corresponding to all groups of age. But there is a visible difference regarding the formats that they consume above the average (those linked to internet), and this does not hinder their joining certain contents linked mainly to entertainment, with television in the first place as the most consumed media.

TABLE 14.3. Which of the following media do you prefer to use to be informed?

Medio	TOTAL todas las edades	EDAD	
		18-24	25-34
Televisión	56,8	52,7	54,3
Periódicos en papel	9,0	5,9	6,2
Periódicos digitales (por Internet)	11,9	20,9	18,3
Revistas	0,2	0	0,4
Radio	13,7	2,7	9,1
Blogs	0,6	1,4	1,5
Redes sociales	3,6	10,5	5,7
Otros	0,4	0,9	1,1
Todos por igual	1,7	1,8	1,5
Ninguno	1,9	2,7	1,9
N.S.	0,1	0,5	0,0
N.C.	0,2	0	0
N	2.477	220	470

Source: CIS, barómetro marzo 2013.

TABLE 14.4. Contents usually watched in television. Multiple answers. Young people 14-18 years old. Madrid.

	N (respuestas)	% respuestas	% personas
Películas	714	7,8%	89,1%
Series humor españolas	673	7,4%	84,0%
Series Animación humor y sátira	639	7,0%	79,8%
Programas deportivos	495	5,4%	61,8%
Magazines humor	480	5,3%	59,9%
Series ficción juvenil española	468	5,1%	58,4%
Concursos	466	5,1%	58,2%
Series policiacas y acción	463	5,1%	57,8%
Programas viajes y reportajes	417	4,6%	52,1%
Informativos, documentales, debates	414	4,5%	51,7%
Series humor extranjeras	398	4,4%	49,7%
Series ficción dramática extranjeras	382	4,2%	47,7%
Programas musicales	363	4,0%	45,3%
Programas coach	336	3,7%	41,9%
Series ficción dramática españolas	331	3,6%	41,3%
<i>Reality shows</i>	288	3,2%	36,0%
Programas para relacionarse	280	3,1%	35,0%
<i>Talent shows</i>	275	3,0%	34,3%
Series fantásticas	258	2,8%	32,2%
Series animación no humor	235	2,6%	29,3%

Series ficción juvenil extranjeras	227	2,5%	28,3%
<i>Talk shows</i>	218	2,4%	27,2%
Programas del corazón	187	2,0%	23,3%
Series ficción infantiles	128	1,4%	16,0%
Total	9.135	100,0%	1.140,4%

Source: Consumo televisivo, series e Internet, FAD 2012

The research *Consumo televisivo, series e Internet* (FAD, 2012) analyzes the customs, interests, perceptions and assessments around television of the Madrilenian teenagers (14-18 years old), of the families and different agents of the sector. The results generate different discoveries that confirm a lack of trust in the communication media, in its impartiality, and a rejection towards the image that they offer of the youth in general.

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS:

From the discourse of the young people male and female a series of elements are extracted related to their perception about the media and the treatment of the youth, especially in the case of television series of fiction:

- There are not many contents directed exclusively to a “juvenile” audience, instead they tend to be wide and generic in the search for the widest audience possible.
- In this lack of definition, the image of the youth gets reduced to stereotypes, functional for the entertainment of the audience, but simplified and far away from the heterogeneity of the youth. There is a tendency to show a distorted image of the young people, a partial and interested vision from a commercial point of view: through the recreation of the juvenile models they look for new market niches, not only among the young people themselves, but in the whole of the society, who will consume a certain way of “being young”.
- Nevertheless, this simplified image does not imply that they don’t recognize that the things that are shown about young people in the media respond to deeds that really occur, but that, as a whole, tend to twist the truth, to generalize the minor matters and to establish a wicked look upon them (about drugs, sex, violence, etc.). They don’t deny the existence of the juvenile models that appear in the media, but they highlight that “we are not all that way” (it is others, the minority).

- These partial perspectives contribute to determine what is socially interpreted as “being young”, they construct a “juvenile culture”, create or consolidate communication keys, and institutionalize aspirational models. And in this sense, the interviewed people situate themselves above the average (6,03%) in the affirmation that “the juvenile series shown in many cases how I would like to become”, and in a 6,13% “the juvenile series tell stories that I would like to live myself”.
- An unconcerned, cynical stance is detected regarding the way of functioning of the media (in the search for audience at all costs, with the need of advertisements, in connivance with the power...): “we are not worried about the fact that they don’t know us, or even about the fact that they give a bad image of ourselves, because we know how we are, what the rules of the media games are, and this is enough for us”.
- They attribute to the media a tendency to associate them exclusively with negative models of behavior: the youth carry with the burden of embodying a large part of the attitudes, values and behaviors that society considers risky, antisocial, immature and exempt of responsibility.
- In spite of the critics, still the contents that media transmit, and, in particular, the fiction series that young people consume the most, have an influence in young people. They recognize only a low level of conditioning of their behavior or their identity to be motivated by the series, but when the modeling capacity transfers from the personal field to the collective one, the teenagers and youth’s discourse recognizes a much higher influence that when it is just about oneself.
- The mechanism of creation of models that media apply seems to work as a self-fulfilling prophecy: things are this way, we must be this way, we are this way. And among young people, escaping this influx that materializes itself as gender models, judging opinions around the tastes or vital expectations, turns out to be complicated. And this is like it is, specially concerning teenagers, in an age in which the use of specific communicational contents and of certain communication media or even storage devices, provide important bonds of group integration.

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CONSEJO DE LA JUVENTUD DE ESPAÑA

OBJOVI:

Observatorio Joven de Vivienda en España 38, primer trimestre de 2012

Observatorio Joven de Vivienda en España 37, cuarto trimestre de 2011

OBSERVATORIO DE EMANCIPACIÓN:

Observatorio de Emancipación nº1, primer trimestre 2013

OTROS:

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