

# LIFE PROSPECTS OF YOUTH



*with the financial support from the European Parliament*

FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN  
PROGRESSIVE STUDIES  
FONDATION EUROPÉENNE  
D'ÉTUDES PROGRESSISTES





## About FEPS

The Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) is the European progressive political foundation. The only progressive think tank at European level. FEPS establishes an intellectual crossroad between social democracy and the European project, putting fresh thinking at the core of its action. As a platform for ideas and dialogue, FEPS works in close collaboration with social democratic organisations, and in particular national foundations and think tanks across Europe, to tackle the challenges that Europe faces today. Close to the Party of European Socialists (PES), the S&D Group in the European Parliament, the PES Group in the Committee of the Regions, Young European Socialists and PES women, but nevertheless independent. FEPS embodies a new way of thinking on the social democratic, socialist and labour scene in Europe.



## Main findings

### 1. Generational differences in quality of life

### 2. Causes of generational differences

### 3. How to secure the future of the youth of today

### 4. Values of the youth of today

## Data sheet

# Segments for analysis



**General population:  
16-75 years**

N: 2,200

**Millennials:  
18-37 years**

22.9% of the general population

N: 633

**Generation X:  
38-52 years**

24.6% of the general population

N: 733

**Baby boomers and over:  
53-75 years**

25.9% of the general population

N: 777

\* People aged 16-17 account for the 1.9% of the total population (N: 57)



# Main findings



# 1. Generational differences in quality of

- **Millennials are regarded as being the generation that has lived and will live the worst life**, together with people aged 65 or over.
- In this vein, citizens are **deeply pessimistic about the future of these young people** –a large majority think they'll have a worse life than their parents'. This **pessimism is associated with an older age, progressive voters, people with lower socioeconomic status and people living with their parents.**
- When asked about specific aspects where millennials' life will improve compared to that of their parents, the **greatest optimism is shown about social areas** (access to information, leisure and culture, freedom, gender equality and work-life balance) **and much less about economic and political matters** (socioeconomic inequality, access to housing, employment and political situation).
- Even if to a lesser extent, population is also **pessimistic about the future of the children of the youth of today**: almost half of them think that their life will be worse than their parents'. In this case, **pessimism is more common** among young people **aged 25-37 and generation X** (38-52 years), **leftist voters, people with a lower educational and socioeconomic level** and those **living with their parents.**



## 2. Causes of generational differences

- **The international context is the main determinant of the future of young people:** it is considered to bear primary responsibility both for young people going to have a better and a worse life than their parents.
- **Society is critical of the role of the Spanish governments' policies:** they are the main culprits for young people going to have a worse life than their parents and the least responsible for them going to have a better one.
- **Millennials grant EU policies less capacity to have an impact on their lives:** young people refer to them to a lesser extent as being responsible for them going to have a worse life, but also for them going to have a better one.
- **The pessimists about the future of young people** mainly **blame** the **labour market** (poor quality of employment and unemployment), the **deterioration of democratic quality**, the **pension system** and **socioeconomic inequality** for it.
- **The optimists** about the future of young people **most commonly report the following causes:** greater **accessibility to information, scientific and technological progress, lower inequality between men and women and a more open, democratic and tolerant society.**



## 2. Causes of generational differences

- **Democratic quality is an ambivalent aspect.** It has been identified both among the main reasons why young people will have a worse life than their parents – institutional decay and deterioration of democratic quality (corruption, less freedom, etc.) – and among the main causes why they will have a better one – more open, democratic and tolerant society –.
- Although **the existence of policies that favour one generational group over another is one of the least referred reasons** by both the optimists and the pessimists, **a certain 'clash of generations' is noted:** a larger proportion of millennials think that the existence of policies that favour older people is a reason why they are going to have a worse life, while the baby boomers and older (53-75 years) consider to a greater extent that it is thanks to the existence of policies favouring youth over older people that the former will have a better life.





### 3. How to secure the future of young

- **The main reasons why the youth of today will have a worse life than their parents** (labour market, deterioration of democratic quality, pension system and socioeconomic inequality) **are in line with the main policies to secure them a future: creating and improving job quality and stability**, improving access to and quality of **education**, reducing **socioeconomic and gender inequality and securing pensions**.
- **Employment and education are priority areas for all types of voters, although the fight against gender and socioeconomic inequality is only considered as such by the centre-left** (PSOE and Unidos Podemos), **and birth support policies only are by the centre-right** (PP and Ciudadanos).
- Regardless of age and vote, **there is a kind of consensus that people of retirement age benefit more from the current policies of the Government than young people**.
- Even if, in case they had to pick one option, **all the generations would, for the most part, choose to devote more resources to younger than to older people, the existence of a ‘clash of generations’ is again obvious**: millennials consider significantly more than others that the Government should devote more public resources to the younger generations and less to the older, while generations before millennials consider to a greater extent that the Government should devote more public resources to the older generations and less to the younger.



## 4. Values of the youth of today

- Perhaps as a **consequence of the context** in which millennials have grown up (unemployment, job insecurity, difficulties to emancipate, etc.), **they have had to rearrange their life priorities. Therefore, this generation is considered to place more value than the previous ones on aspects related to the enjoyment of life**, such as having more leisure time, being free, living unique experiences and doing what they like for work.



# 1.

# Generational differences in quality



# Generational differences in quality of life

**1.1. The generation that will have the best and worst life**

1.2 The future of the youth of today

1.3 The future of the children of the youth of today

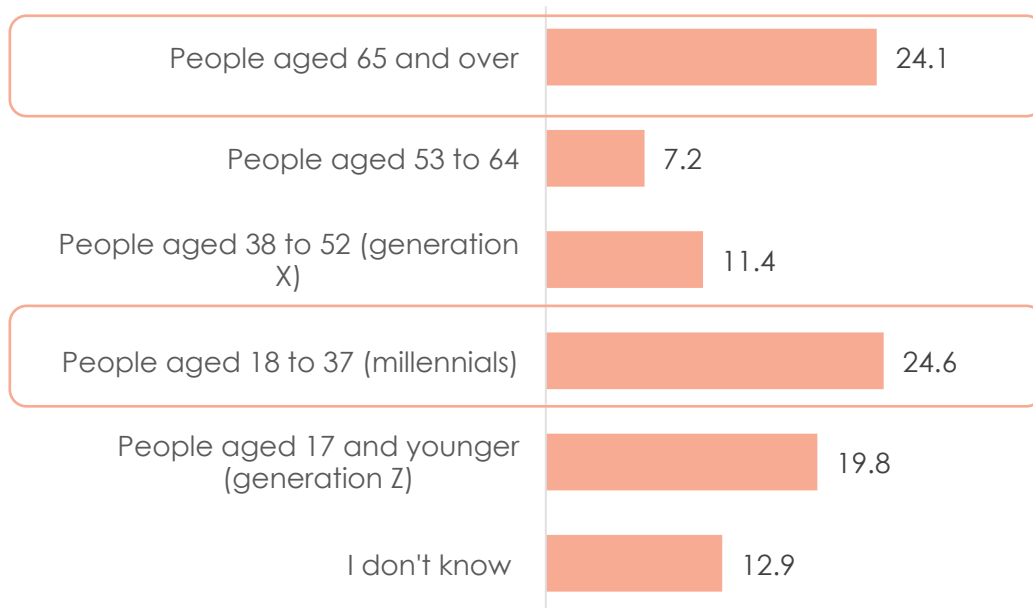
# The generation that will have the best and worst life



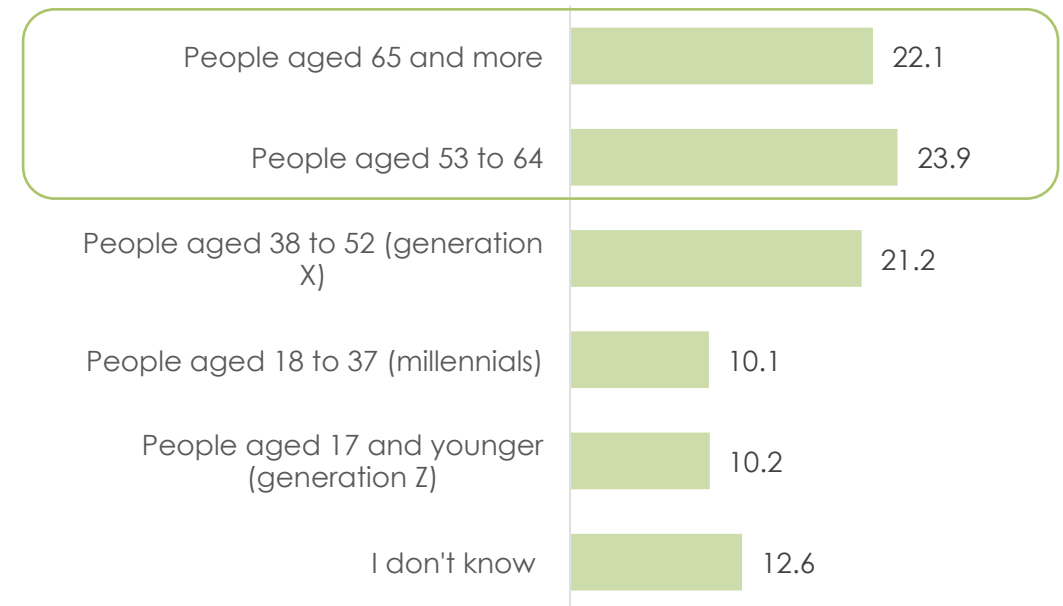
**Millennials, the generation that will have the worst life**  
together with those aged 65 or over.

**The generation aged 53 to 64, the one that will have**  
**the best life**, together with those aged 65 or over.

*From the following generations,  
which one do you consider has lived or will live worse  
in Spain throughout their lifetime?*



*From the following generations,  
which one do you consider has lived or will live better  
in Spain throughout their lifetime?*



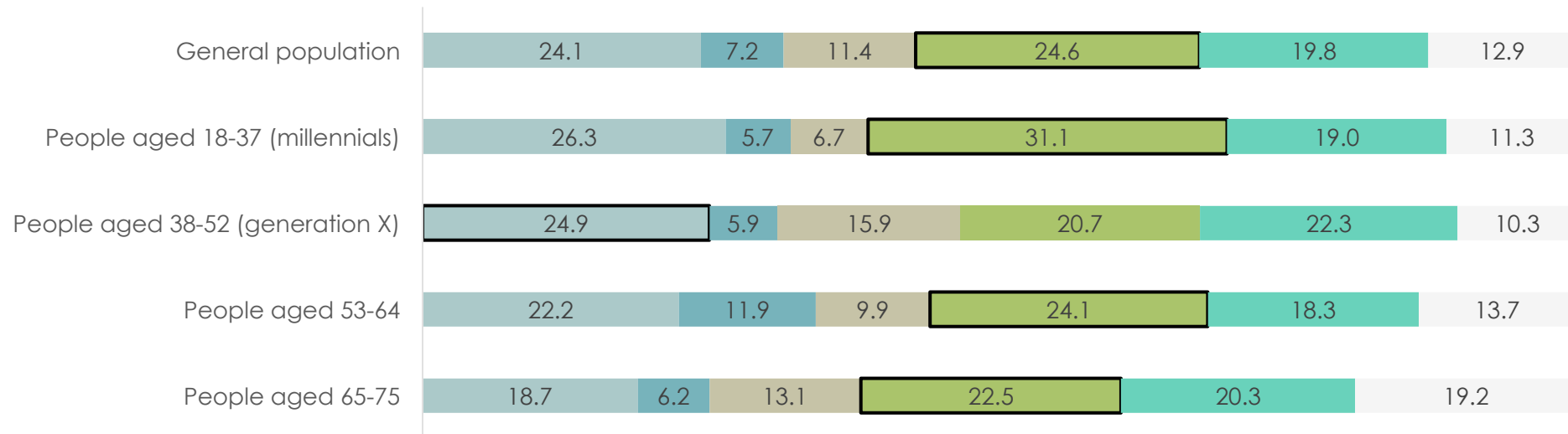
# The generation that will have the worst life



All the generations regard millennials as being the generation that will have the worst life, except for generation X which points to those aged 65 or over.

From the following generations, which one do you consider has lived or will live worse in Spain throughout their lifetime?

- People aged 65 and over
- People aged 53 to 64
- People aged 38 to 52 (generation X)
- People aged 18 to 37 (millennials)
- People aged 17 and younger (generation Z)
- I don't know



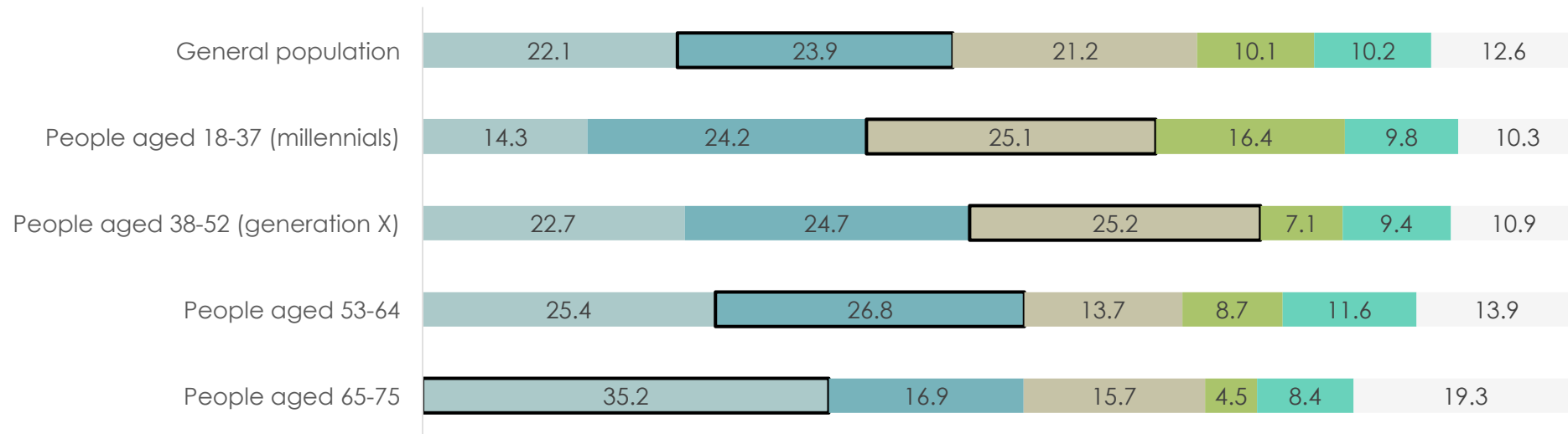
# The generation that will have the best life



By contrast, **each generation sees itself as the one that has lived or will live better**,  
except for millennials who choose generation X.

*From the following generations, which one do you consider has lived or will live better in Spain throughout their lifetime?  
De las siguientes generaciones, ¿cuál consideras que en España ha vivido o vivirá mejor a lo largo de toda vida?*

- People aged 65 and over
- People aged 53 to 64
- People aged 38 to 52 (generation X)
- People aged 18 to 37 (millennials)
- People aged 17 and younger (generation Z)
- I don't know





# Generational differences in quality of life

1.1. The generation that will have the best and worst life

**1.2 The future of the youth of today**

1.3 The future of the children of the youth of today

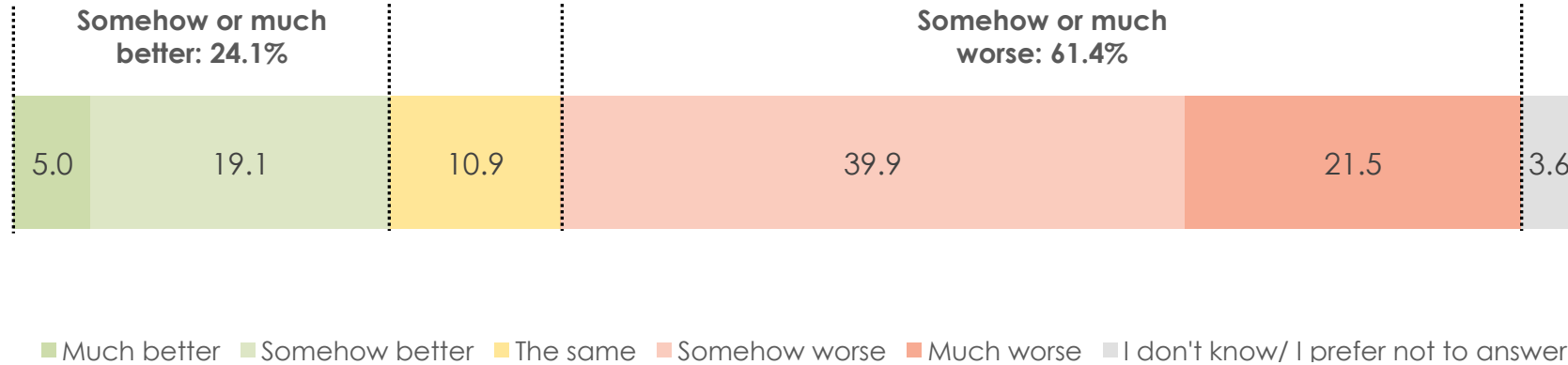


# The life the youth of today will have



**Citizens are pessimistic about the future of young people of today:** more than 60% think that they will have a worse life than their parents, while only 1 out of 4 believes they will have a better one.

*Do you think the life of young people aged 18 to 37 in Spain today will be better, worse or the same as their parents'?*



# The life the youth of today will have



In order to understand which **sociodemographic variables are related to the perceptions about the life young people will have** (18-37 years) compared to that of their parents, **a linear regression** was applied.

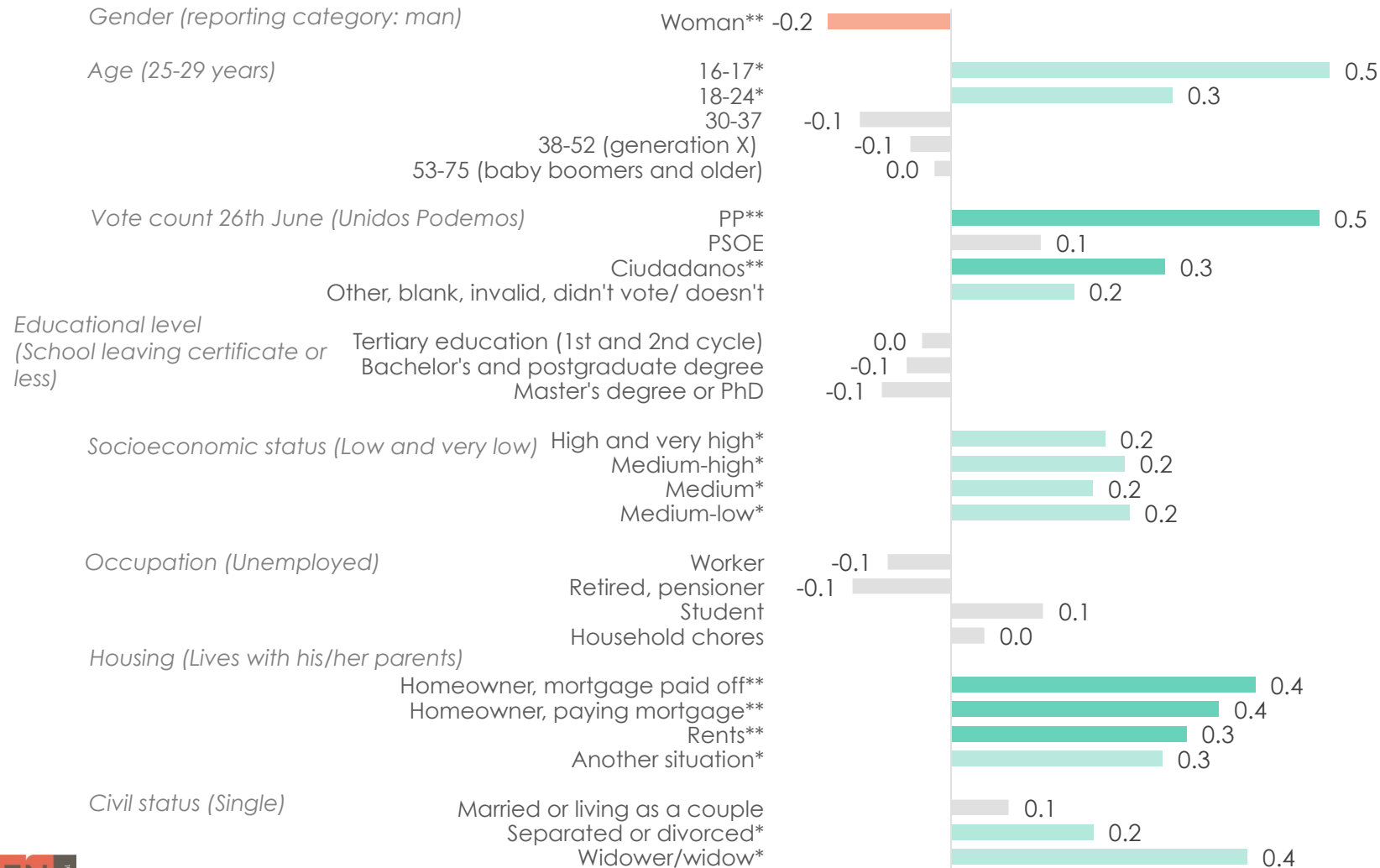
The results show that **gender, age, vote, socioeconomic status and the housing situation are associated with this perception.**

**Thus, the most pessimistic people** about the future of youth are **women, people aged over 24, voters of Unidos Podemos** in comparison to those of PP and Ciudadanos, people with **low and very low socioeconomic status** and people **living with their parents.**

# The life the youth of today will have



**Sociodemographic characteristics associated with the perceptions about the life that today's young people (18-37 years) will have compared to their parents.**



Dependent variable: *Do you think the life of young people aged 18 to 37 in Spain today will be better, worse or the same as their parents'?*  
[1: Much worse; 5: Much better].

The positive coefficients of the linear regression show that these characteristics are associated with more optimistic attitudes compared to those of the reporting category.

Note: Linear regression based on 2120 perceptions (16-75 years). \*= $p$ -value<0.05; \*\*= $p$ -value<0.01;  $R=4.3\%$ .

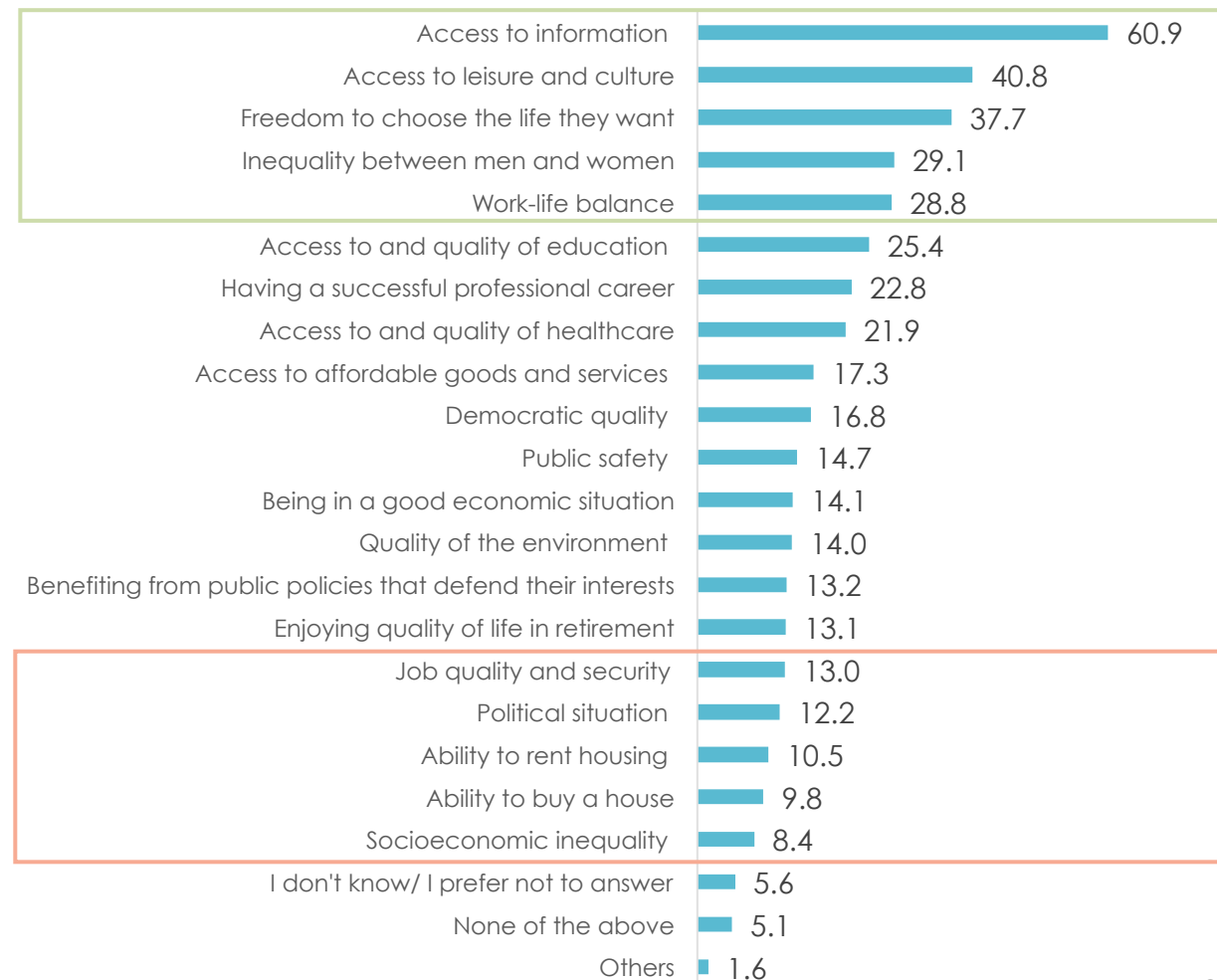
# Aspects that are or will be better



As regards the improvement in specific aspects of the life of today's youth, citizens are **more optimistic about social areas** (access to information, leisure and culture, freedom, gender equality and work-life balance) and **much less about economic** (socioeconomic inequality, access to housing, employment) and **political matters**.

**Yet, society is essentially pessimistic:** There is only unanimity on the improvement of access to information for the young people of today compared to their parents.

*From the following aspects of life, which ones do you think are or will be better for the Spanish youth of today aged 18 to 37 than for their parents?  
Mark all the answers you deem necessary.*



# Aspects that are or will be better



*From the following aspects of life, which ones do you think are or will be better for the Spanish youth of today aged 18 to 37 than for their parents? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.*

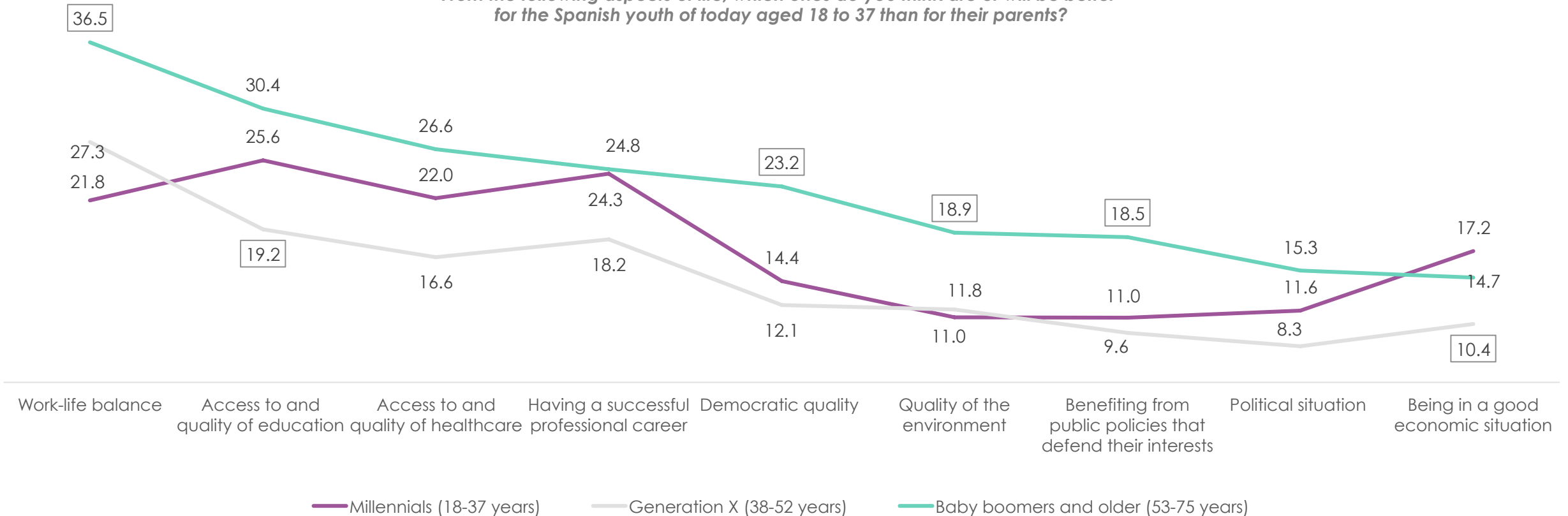
The most commonly mentioned among millennials (18-37 years)	The most commonly mentioned among generation X (38-52 years)	The most commonly mentioned among baby boomers and older (53-75 years)
<b>59.6%</b> Access to information	<b>62.3%</b> Access to information	<b>62.0%</b> Access to information
<b>39.6%</b> Freedom to choose the life they want	<b>40.1%</b> Access to leisure and culture	<b>43.8%</b> Access to leisure and culture
<b>39.0%</b> Access to leisure and culture	<b>32.9%</b> Freedom to choose the life they want	<b>39.5%</b> Freedom to choose the life they want
<b>29.3%</b> Inequality between men and women	<b>30.0%</b> Inequality between men and women	<b>36.5%</b> Work-life balance
<b>25.6%</b> Access to and quality of education	<b>27.3%</b> Work-life balance	<b>30.4%</b> Access to and quality of education
<b>24.3%</b> Having a successful professional career	<b>19.2%</b> Access to and quality of education	<b>28.5%</b> Inequality between men and women

# Aspects that are or will be better



**Baby boomers** and older people **are more optimistic about aspects such as work-life balance, democratic quality** or the state of **the environment**.

*From the following aspects of life, which ones do you think are or will be better for the Spanish youth of today aged 18 to 37 than for their parents?*



☐ Significant difference vis-à-vis data from millennials (18-37 years).



# Generational differences in quality of life

1.1. The generation that will have the best and worst life

1.2 The future of the youth of today

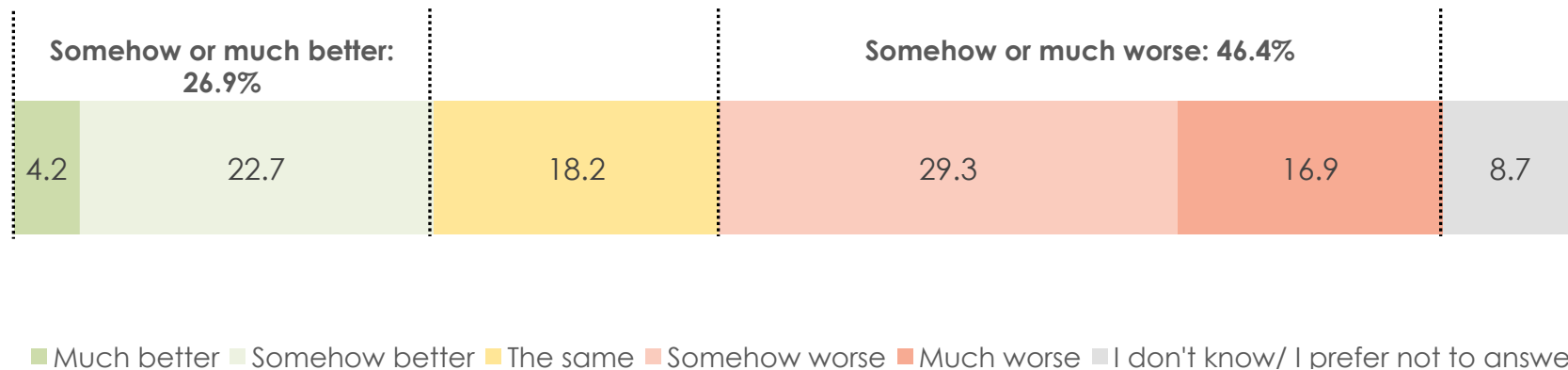
**1.3 The future of the children of the youth of today**

# The life the children of the youth of today will have



Although to a lesser extent, population is also **pessimistic about the future of the children of the youth of today**: the 46.4% think they will have a worse life than their parents'.

*And, do you think the life of the children of today's youth aged 18 to 37 in Spain will be better, worse or the same as their parents'?*





# The life the children of the youth of today will have



In order to understand which **sociodemographic variables are related to the perceptions about the life that the children of the youth of today will have** compared to that of their parents, **a linear regression** was applied.

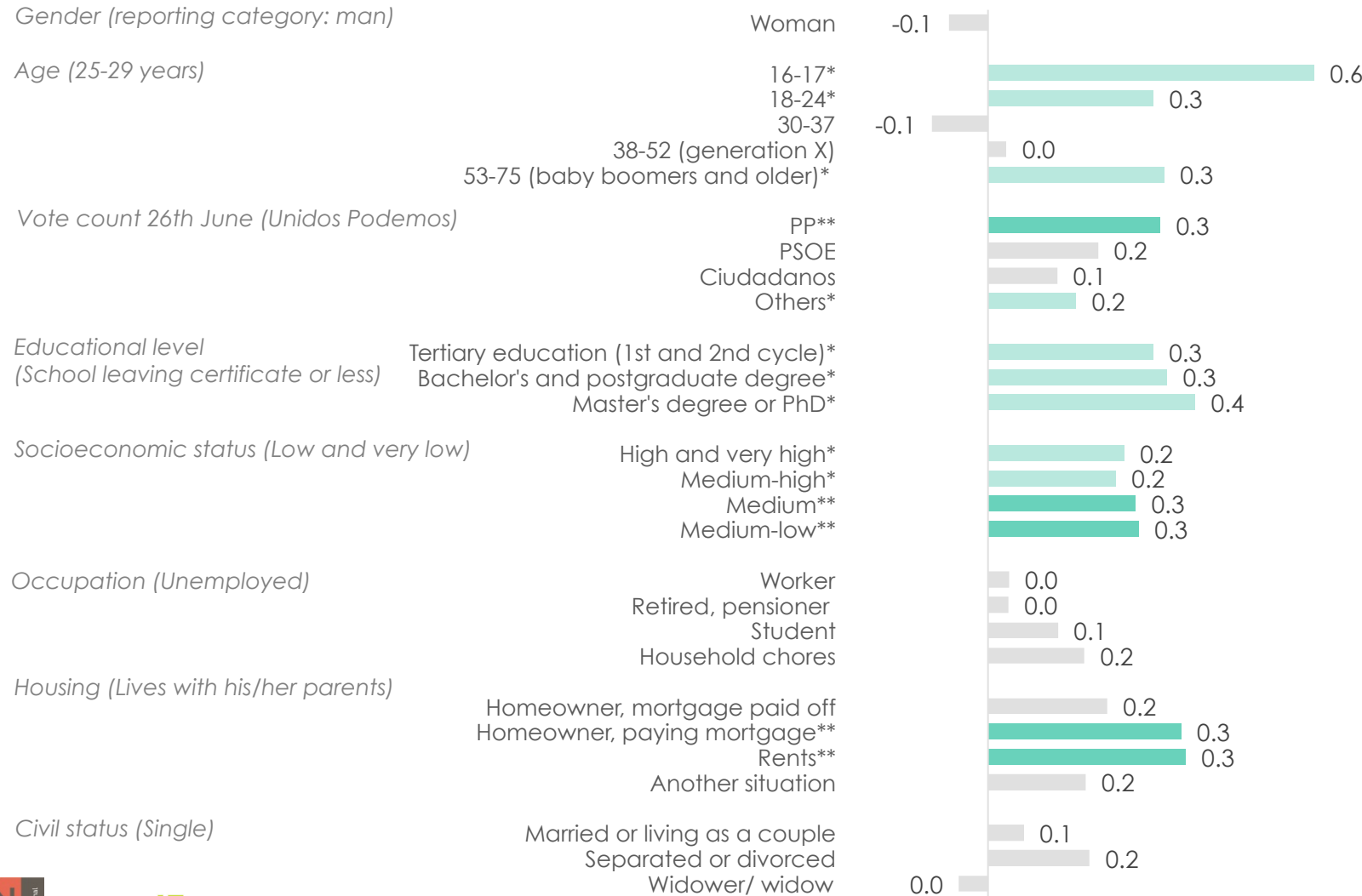
The results show that **age, vote, socioeconomic and educational level and the housing situation are associated with the perceptions about the future of the children of today's young people.**

Thus, **the most pessimistic people** about the future of the children of today's youth **are young people aged 25 to 37 and generation X (38-52 years)**, the **voters of Unidos Podemos** in comparison to those of PP, people with a **lower educational and socioeconomic level**, and **people living with their parents** in comparison to those who rent or are still paying their mortgage.

# The life the children of the youth of today will have



**Sociodemographic characteristics associated with the perceptions about the life that the children of young people aged 18 to 37 will have compared to their parents.**



Dependent variable: *Do you think the life of the children of the youth of today in Spain will be better, worse or the same as their parents'?*  
[1: Much worse; 5: Much better].

The positive coefficients of the linear regression show that these characteristics are associated with more optimistic attitudes compared to those of the reporting category.

Note: Linear regression based on 2008 perceptions (16-75 years). \*= $p$ -value<0.05; \*\*= $p$ -value<0.01;  $R^2$ =4.9%.



# 2.

# Causes of generational



# Causes of generational differences

## 2.1. Factors responsible for generational differences

## 2.2. The main reasons for generational differences

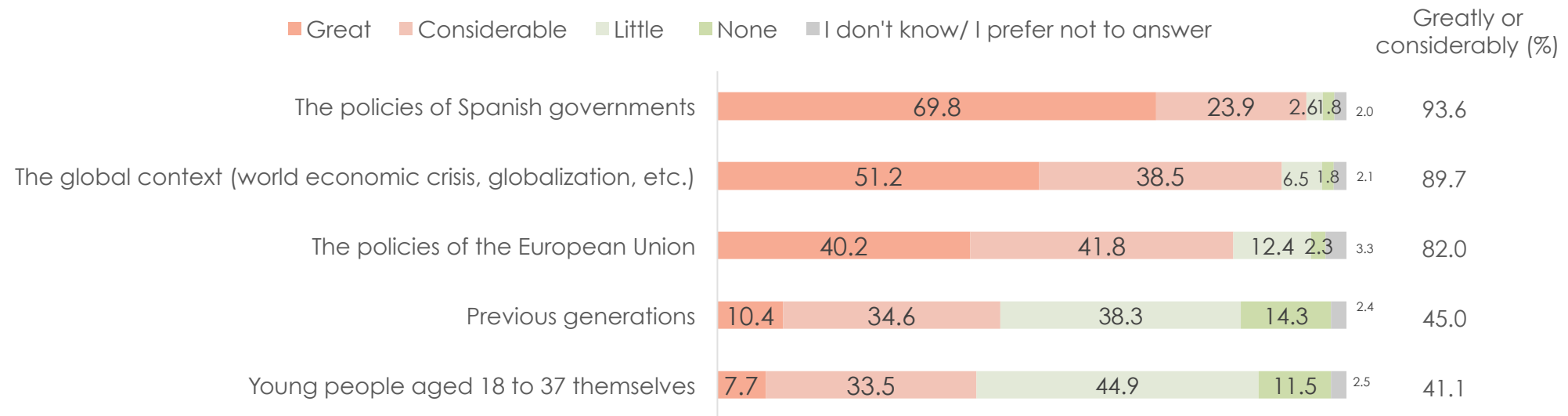
# Factors responsible for millennials going to have a



life

The pessimists about the future of young people mainly blame government policies and the international context for the fact that young people are going to have a worse life than their parents.

To what extent do you think the fact that today's young people aged 18 to 37 are going to have a worse life than their parents is the responsibility of ...?  
(as a % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow worse life than their parents)



# Factors responsible for millennials going to have



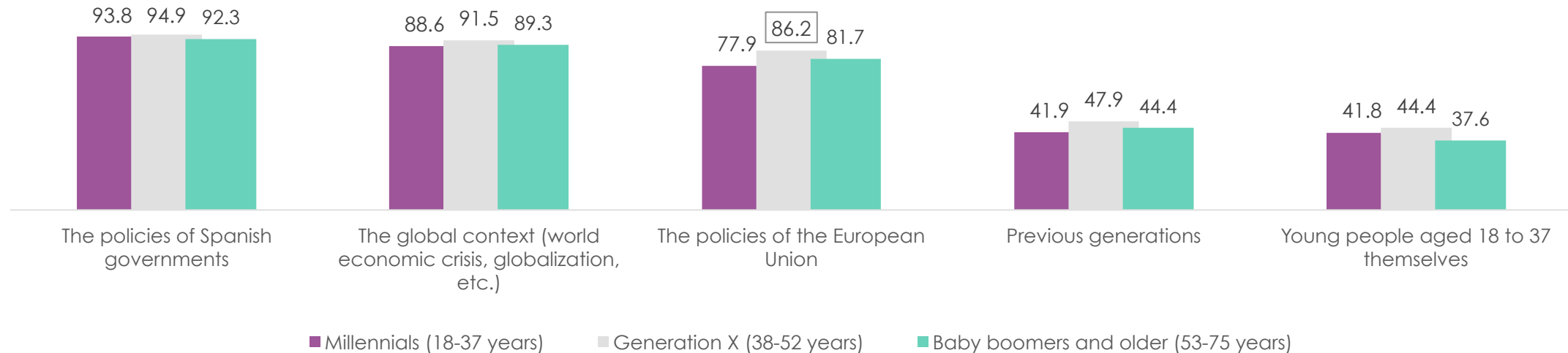
## life

In all the generations, the **policies of Spanish governments and the international context are mentioned as**

**the main responsible factors** for young people going to have a worse life than their parents.

Besides that, generation X puts significantly more blame on EU policies than millennials do.

*To what extent do you think the fact that today's young people aged 18 to 37 are going to have a worse life than their parents is the responsibility of...?  
(as a 'greatly or considerably' % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow worse life than their parents)*



86.2 Significant difference vis-à-vis data from millennials (18-37 years)

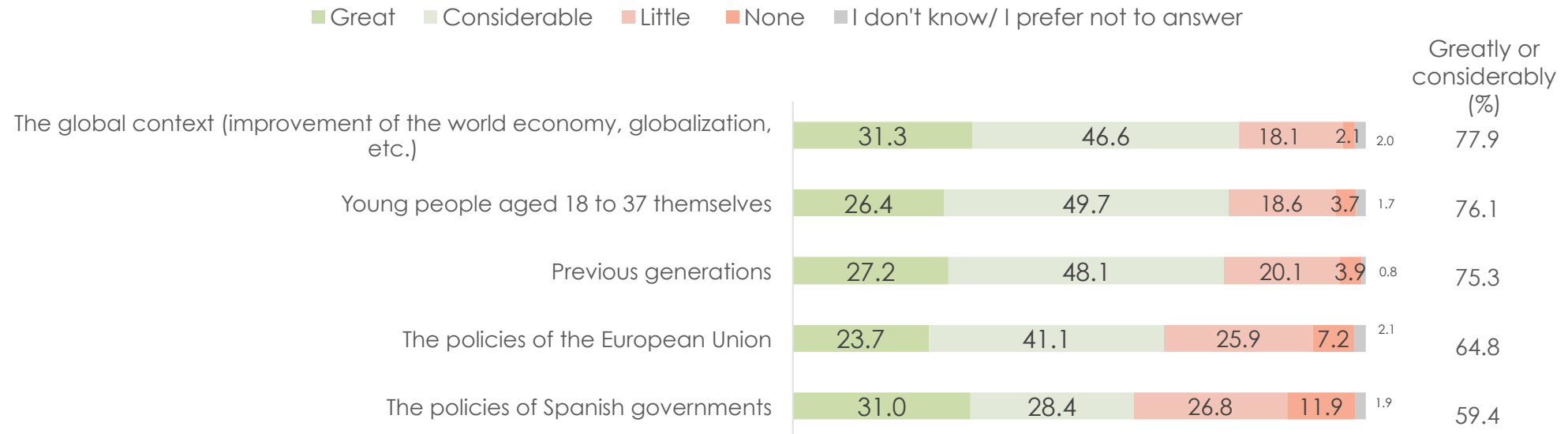
# Factors responsible for millennials going to have a



# life

The global context and young people's own merits are the main responsible factors for them going to have a better life than their parents. By contrast, the policies of Spanish governments are the factors contributing to it the least.

*To what extent do you think the fact that today's young people aged 18 to 37 are going to have a better life than their parents is thanks to...?  
(as a % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow better life than their parents)*



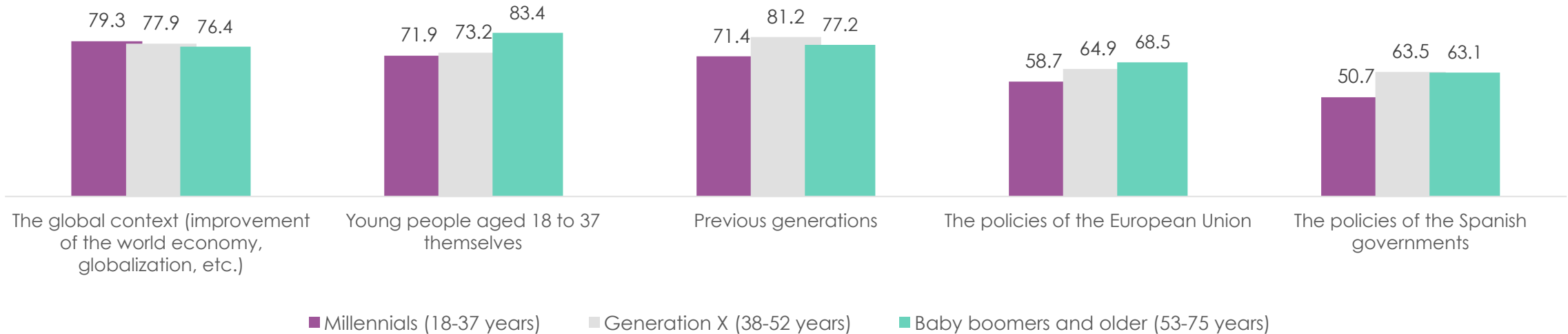
# Factors responsible for millennials going to have a



life

The optimistic **millennials give to government and EU policies slightly less responsibility** for the improvements in their life than older generations.

*To what extent do you think the fact that today's young people aged 18 to 37 are going to have a better life than their parents is thanks to...? (as a 'greatly or considerably' % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow better life than their parents)*



Significant difference vis-à-vis data from millennials (18-37 years)





# Causes of generational differences

2.1. Factors responsible for generational differences

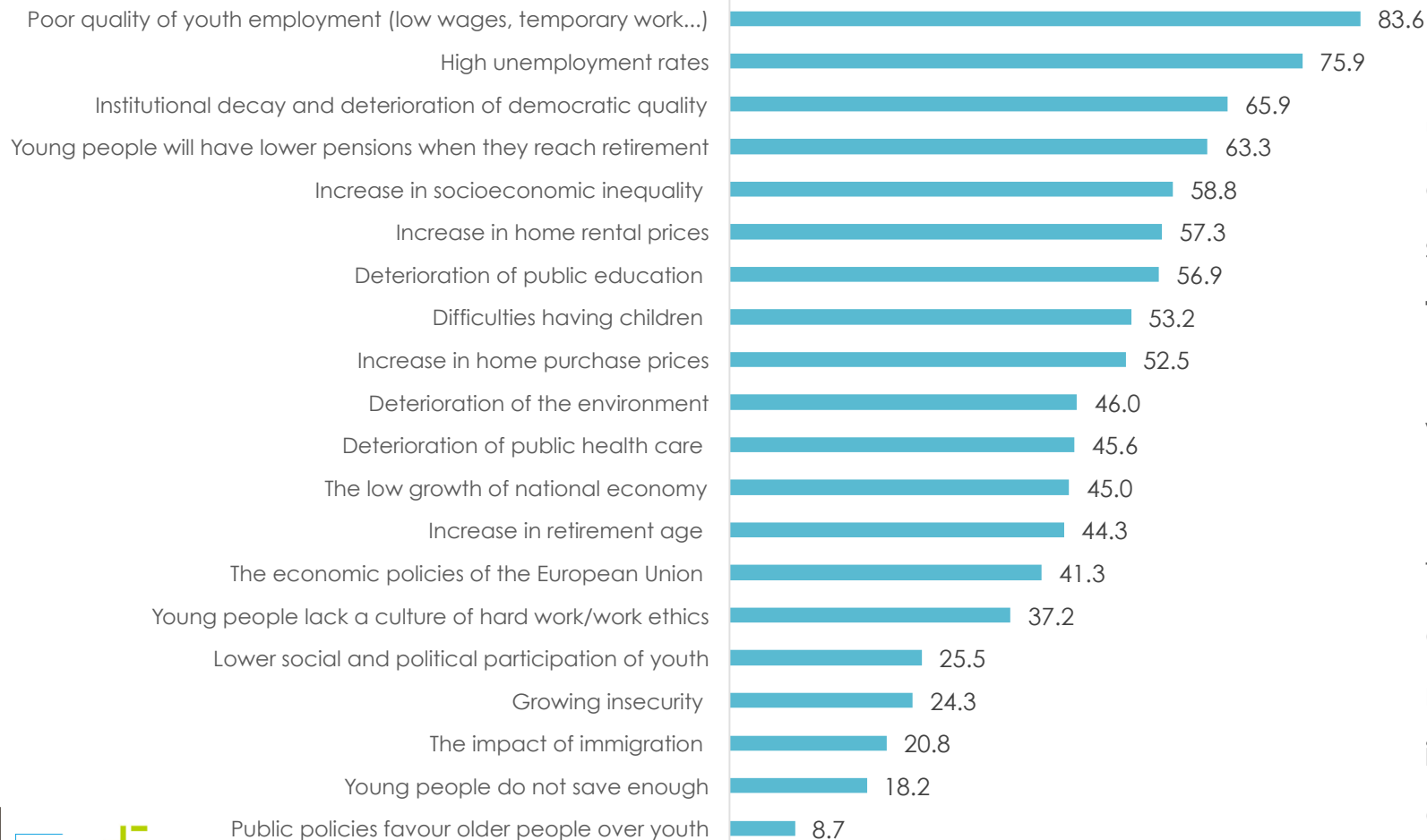
**2.2. The main reasons for generational differences**

# Reasons why millennials are going to have a worse life



*In your opinion, what are the main reasons why young people aged 18 to 37 in Spain will live worse than their parents? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.*

*(as a % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow worse life than their parents)*



**Poor quality employment, high unemployment rates, the deterioration of democracy, the pension system and socioeconomic inequality are seen as the main reasons** why the young people of today are going to have a worse life than their parents.

The **least commonly mentioned reasons** are the existence of **policies that are more in favour of older people, insufficient savings amongst the youth and immigration.**

# Reasons why millennials are going to have a worse life



*In your opinion, what are the main reasons why young people aged 18 to 37 in Spain will live worse than their parents? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.  
(as a % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow worse life than their parents )*

The most commonly mentioned among millennials (18-37 years)	The most commonly mentioned among generation X (38-52 years)	The most commonly mentioned among baby boomers and older (53-75 years)
<b>83.4%</b> Poor quality of youth employment	<b>82.2%</b> Poor quality of youth employment	<b>85.4%</b> Poor quality of youth employment
<b>77.5%</b> High unemployment rates	<b>72.0%</b> High unemployment rates	<b>79.1%</b> High unemployment rates
<b>66.8%</b> Institutional decay and deterioration of democratic quality	<b>62.3%</b> Institutional decay and deterioration of democratic quality	<b>70.6%</b> Institutional decay and deterioration of democratic quality
<b>66.8%</b> Young people will have lower pensions when they reach retirement age	<b>61.7%</b> Deterioration of public education	<b>66.5%</b> Young people will have lower pensions when they reach retirement age
<b>62.0%</b> Increase in home rental prices	<b>57.4%</b> Increase in socioeconomic inequality	<b>60.8%</b> Increase in socioeconomic inequality
<b>59.5%</b> Increase in home purchase prices	<b>57.2%</b> Young people will have lower pensions when they reach retirement age	<b>58.8%</b> Increase in home rental prices

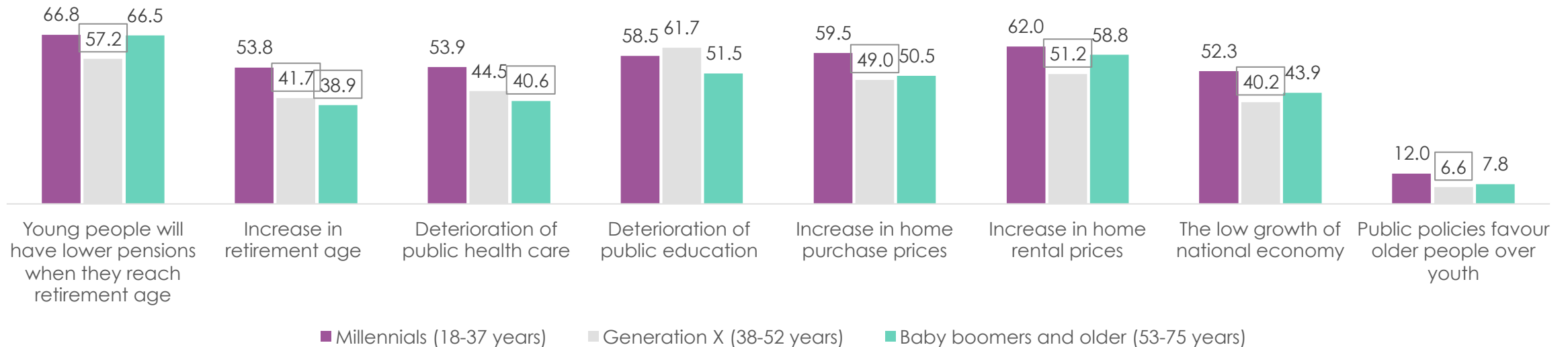
# Reasons why millennials are going to have a worse life



Millennials put more blame than previous generations on **the increase in retirement age**, the deterioration of **public health care**, the **low economic growth** and the **difficulties accessing housing**.

*In your opinion, what are the main reasons why young people aged 18 to 37 in Spain will live worse than their parents? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.*

*(as a % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow worse life than their parents )*



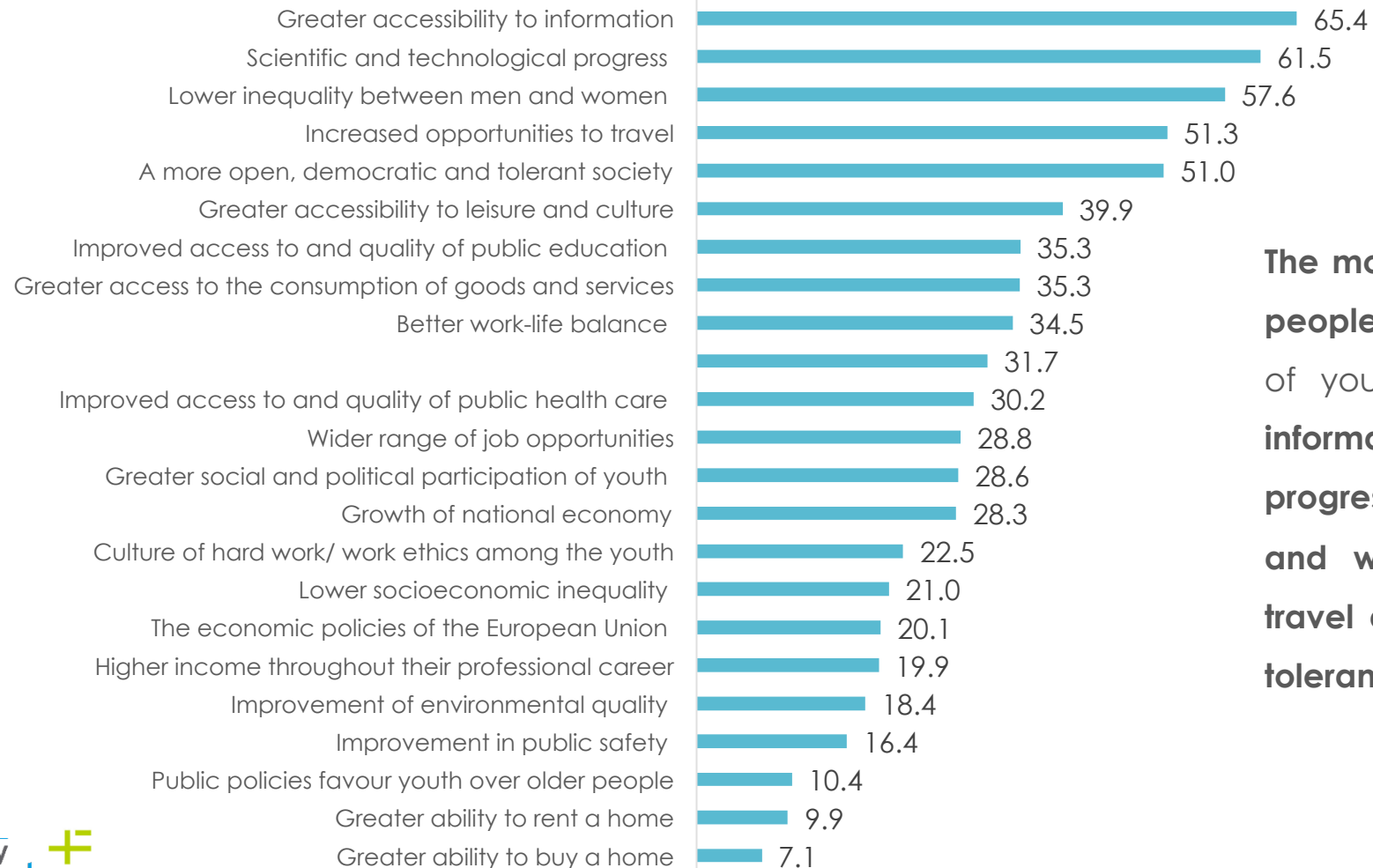
Significant difference vis-à-vis data from millennials (18-37 years)

# Reasons why millennials are going to have a better life



*In your opinion, what are the main reasons why young people aged 18 to 37 in Spain will live better than their parents? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.*

*(as a % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow better life than their parents)*



**The most commonly mentioned causes by people who are optimistic about the future of youth are: a greater accessibility to information, scientific and technological progress, lower inequality between men and women, increased opportunities to travel and a more open, democratic and tolerant society.**

# Reasons why millennials are going to have a better life



*In your opinion, what are the main reasons why young people aged 18 to 37 in Spain will live better than their parents? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.  
(as a % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow better life than their parents )*

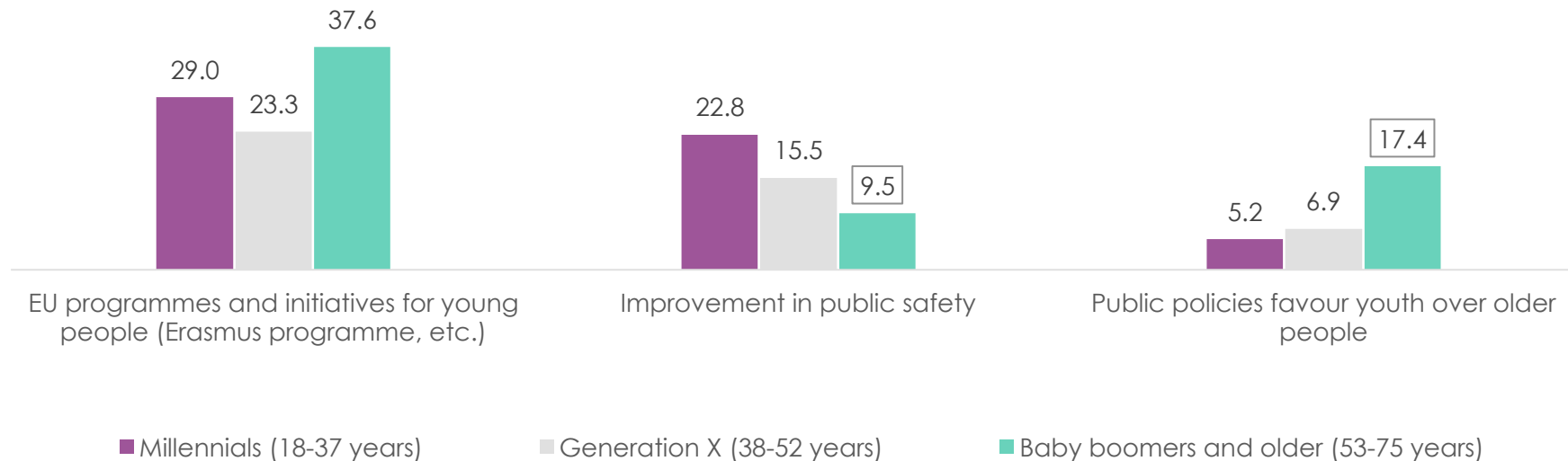
The most commonly mentioned among millennials (18-37 years)	The most commonly mentioned among generation X (38-52 years)	The most commonly mentioned among baby boomers and older (53-75 years)
<b>61.9%</b> Greater accessibility to information	<b>62.2%</b> Scientific and technological progress	<b>71.6%</b> Greater accessibility to information
<b>54.4%</b> Scientific and technological progress	<b>62.1%</b> Greater accessibility to information	<b>65.8%</b> Scientific and technological progress
<b>53.4%</b> Lower inequality between men and women	<b>54.9%</b> Lower inequality between men and women	<b>63.1%</b> Lower inequality between men and women
<b>51.2%</b> Increased opportunities to travel	<b>52.0%</b> A more open, democratic and tolerant society	<b>53.1%</b> Increased opportunities to travel
<b>48.4%</b> A more open, democratic and tolerant society	<b>49.2%</b> Increased opportunities to travel	<b>50.6%</b> A more open, democratic and tolerant society
<b>41.3%</b> Greater accessibility to leisure and culture	<b>37.5%</b> Greater accessibility to leisure and culture	<b>40.8%</b> Improved access to and quality of public education

# Reasons why millennials are going to have a better life



Amongst the reasons why young people will have a better life than their parents, **baby boomers** and older people **mention public safety to a lesser extent**, but they **more commonly** point to the existence of **public policies that favour youth** over older people and **EU programmes and initiatives for young people**.

*In your opinion, what are the main reasons why young people aged 18 to 37 in Spain will live better than their parents? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.  
(as a % of those who think that young people will have a much or somehow better life than their parents )*



Significant difference vis-à-vis data from millennials (18-37 years)



# 3.

# How to secure the future of the youth of





# How to secure the future of youth

## 3.1. Priority public policies to secure the future of youth

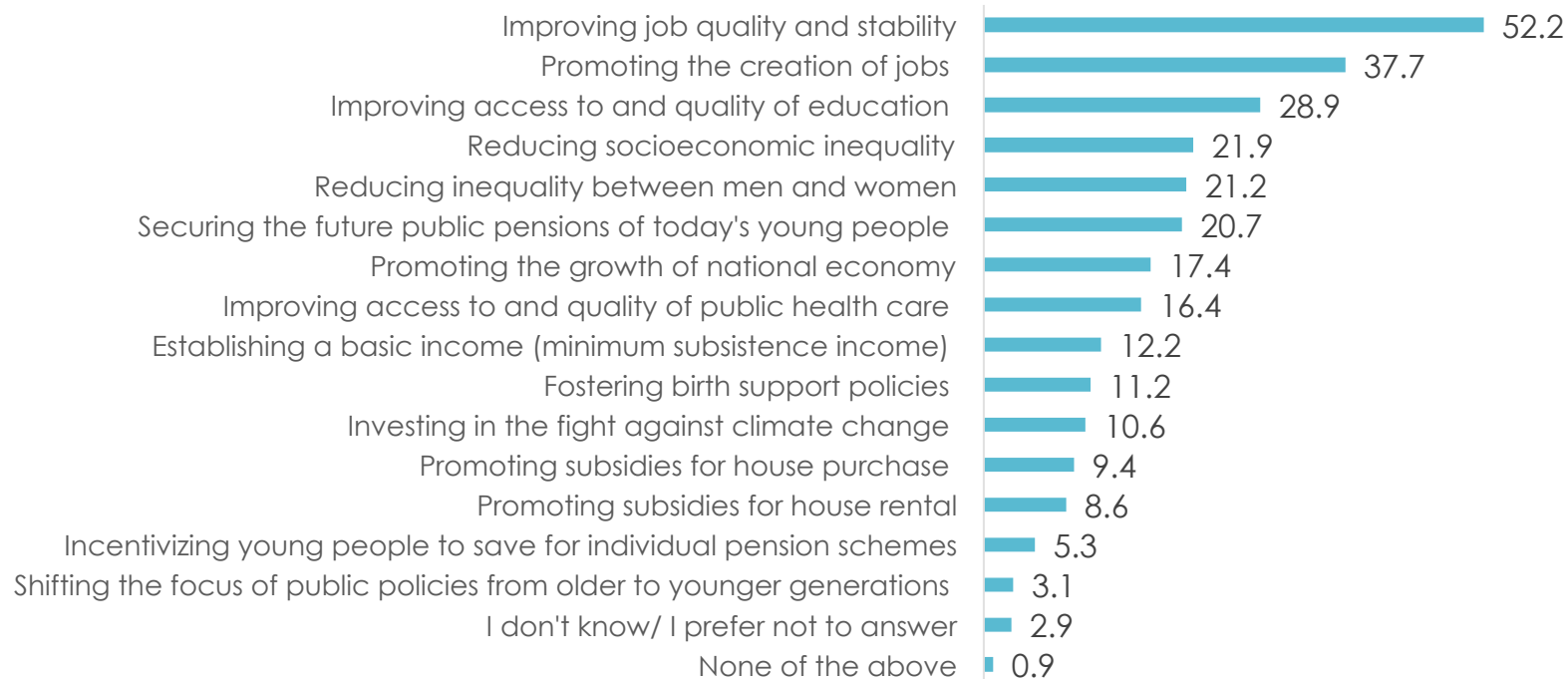
## 3.2. Shift in the focus of public policies

# Priority public policies to secure the future of youth



Although there is no strong consensus on the matter, **citizens consider that priority public policies** to promote a better life than their parents for today's young people are particularly related **to employment** (fostering it and improving its quality). This is followed by **education**, the fight against **economic and gender inequality** and securing **their pensions**.

*From the following public policies, which one(s) do you think are more important for the young people of today to live better than their parents?  
Choose a maximum of three answers.*



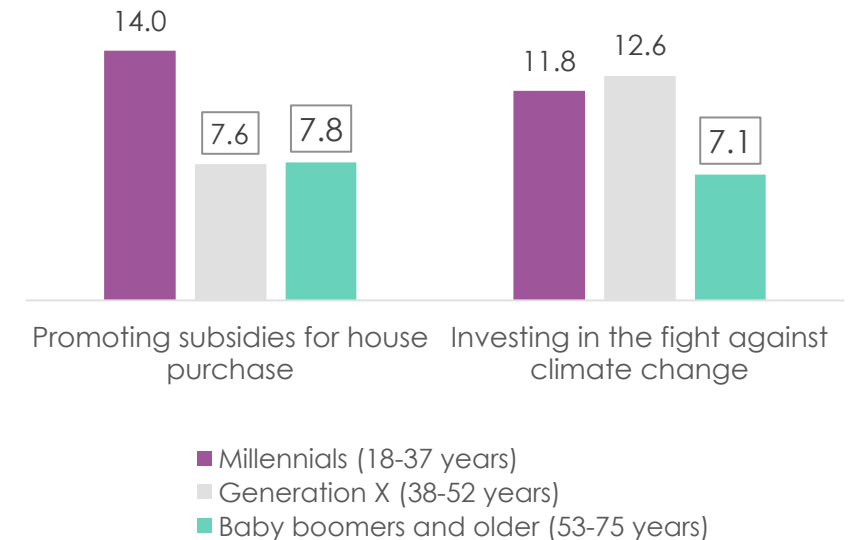
# Priority public policies to secure the future of youth



From the following public policies, which one(s) do you think are more important for the young people of today to live better than their parents? Choose a maximum of three answers.

The most commonly mentioned among millennials (18-37 years)	The most commonly mentioned among generation X (38-52 years)	The most commonly mentioned among baby boomers and older (53-75 years)
50.9% Improving job quality and stability	55.7% Improving job quality and stability	51.9% Improving job quality and stability
35.6% Promoting the creation of jobs	39.6% Promoting the creation of jobs	38.0% Promoting the creation of jobs
26.8% Improving access to and quality of education	29.4% Improving access to and quality of education	29.6% Improving access to and quality of education
21.3% Reducing inequality between men and women	22.2% Reducing socioeconomic inequality	24.7% Reducing socioeconomic inequality
20.0% Securing the future public pensions of today's young people	20.1% Reducing inequality between men and women	22.7% Securing the future public pensions of today's young people
18.8% Reducing socioeconomic inequality	19.6% Securing the future public pensions of today's young people	20.9% Reducing inequality between men and women

Although the ranking of priorities is similar, **millennials give greater weight to housing and the fight against climate change.**



Significant difference vis-à-vis data from millennials (18-37 years)





# Priority public policies to secure the future of youth



Employment and education are priority areas irrespective of the type of voter.

The fight against both gender and socioeconomic inequality is only a priority for centre-left voters, while birth support policies are only so for centre-right voters.

From the following public policies, which one(s) do you think are more important for the young people of today to live better than their parents?  
Choose a maximum of three answers.

Voters of 	Voters of  <small>Ciudadanos</small>	Voters of 	Voters of 
<b>48.8%</b> Improving job quality and stability	<b>54.5%</b> Promoting the creation of jobs	<b>53.2%</b> Improving job quality and stability	<b>56.5%</b> Improving job quality and stability
<b>40.0%</b> Promoting the creation of jobs	<b>52.0%</b> Improving job quality and stability	<b>39.0%</b> Promoting the creation of jobs	<b>34.7%</b> Promoting the creation of jobs
<b>28.1%</b> Improving access to and quality of education	<b>30.7%</b> Improving access to and quality of education	<b>27.4%</b> Improving access to and quality of education	<b>33.7%</b> Reducing socioeconomic inequality
<b>27.6%</b> Promoting the growth of national economy	<b>23.5%</b> Securing the future public pensions of today's young people	<b>23.3%</b> Reducing socioeconomic inequality	<b>29.1%</b> Improving access to and quality of education
<b>20.5%</b> Securing the future public pensions of today's young people	<b>20.7%</b> Promoting the growth of national economy	<b>22.9%</b> Reducing inequality between men and women	<b>26.2%</b> Reducing inequality between men and women
<b>19.3%</b> Fostering birth support policies	<b>17.4%</b> Fostering birth support policies	<b>21.8%</b> Promoting the growth of national economy	<b>22.4%</b> Securing the future public pensions of today's young people



# How to secure the future of youth

3.1. Priority public policies to secure the future of youth

**3.2. Shift in the focus of public policies**

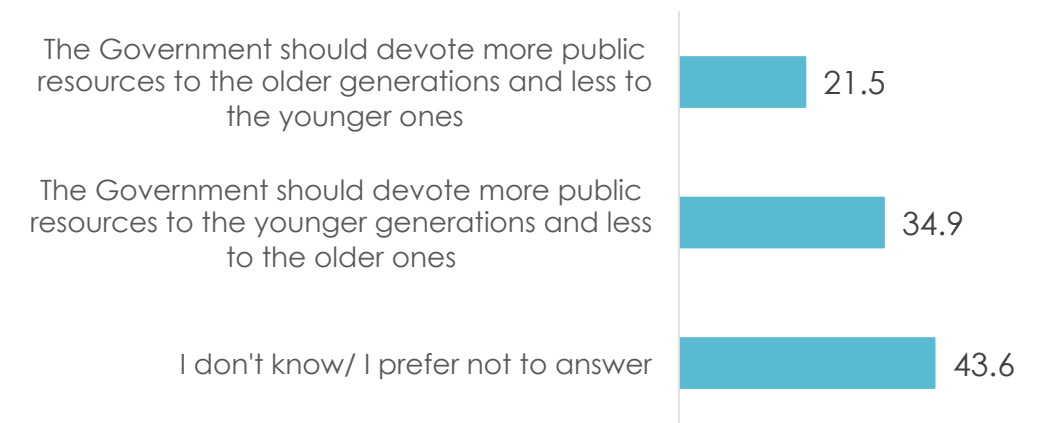
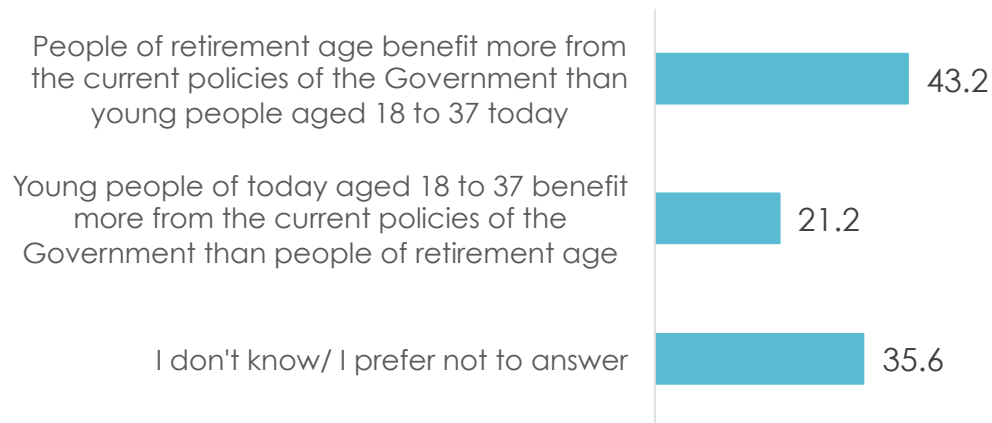
# Shift in the focus of policies



Citizens consider that **people of retirement age benefit more from the current policies of the Government than young people.**

When asked about the generation to which more resources should be devoted, **most of them don't go for any option.** However, if they had to choose, they would prefer **more resources to be devoted to the younger generations and less to the older.**

*From the following pairs of statements, pick the one you identify the most with.*



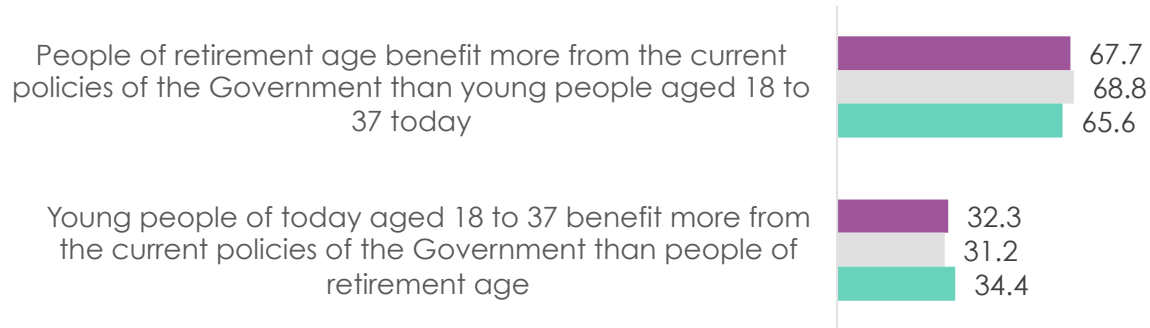
# Shift in the focus of policies



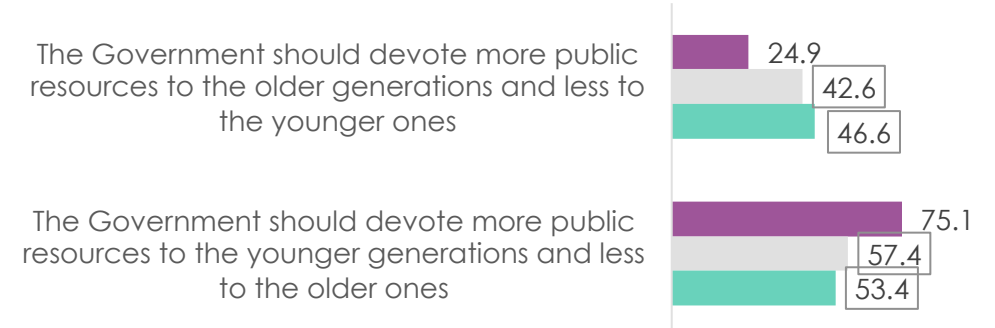
All the generations consider that people of retirement age benefit more from the current policies than young people.

On the other hand, even if all of them think that the Government should devote more public resources to the younger generations and less to the older, millennials are more in favour of this option than the others.

From the following pairs of statements, pick the one you identify the most with.  
(as a % of those who state their opinion)



I don't know/ I prefer not to answer: 37.5%, 34.4%, 34.4% respectively.



I don't know/ I prefer not to answer: 40.0%, 44.4%, 45.6% respectively.

■ Millennials (18-37 years) ■ Generation X (38-52 years) ■ Baby boomers and older (53-75 years)

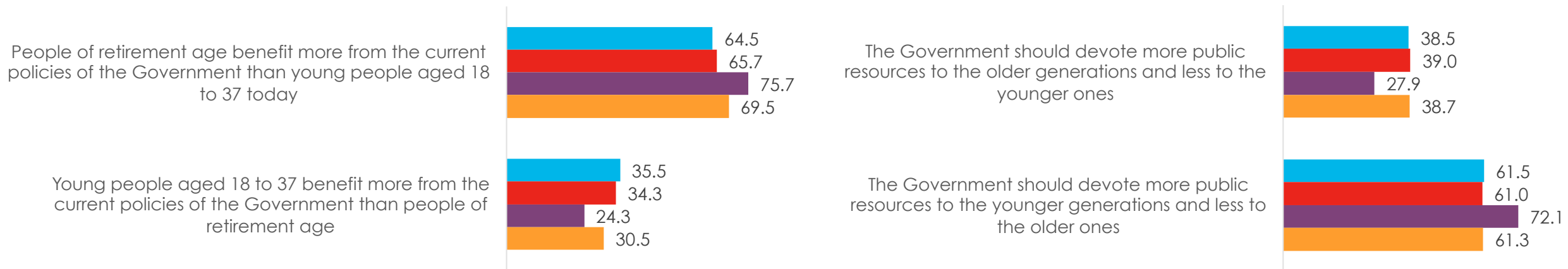
□ Significant difference vis-à-vis data from millennials (18-37 years)

# Shift in the focus of policies



The voters of **Unidos Podemos** consider slightly more than the others that **people of retirement age benefit more** from the current policies than young people and that the **Government should devote more public resources to the younger generations** and less to the older ones.

*From the following pairs of statements, pick the one you identify the most with.  
(as a % of those who state their opinion)*



*I don't know/ I prefer not to answer: 23.5%, 27.2%, 36.2%, 27.1% respectively.*

*I don't know/ I prefer not to answer: 27.1%, 40.8%, 45.0%, 39.1% respectively.*







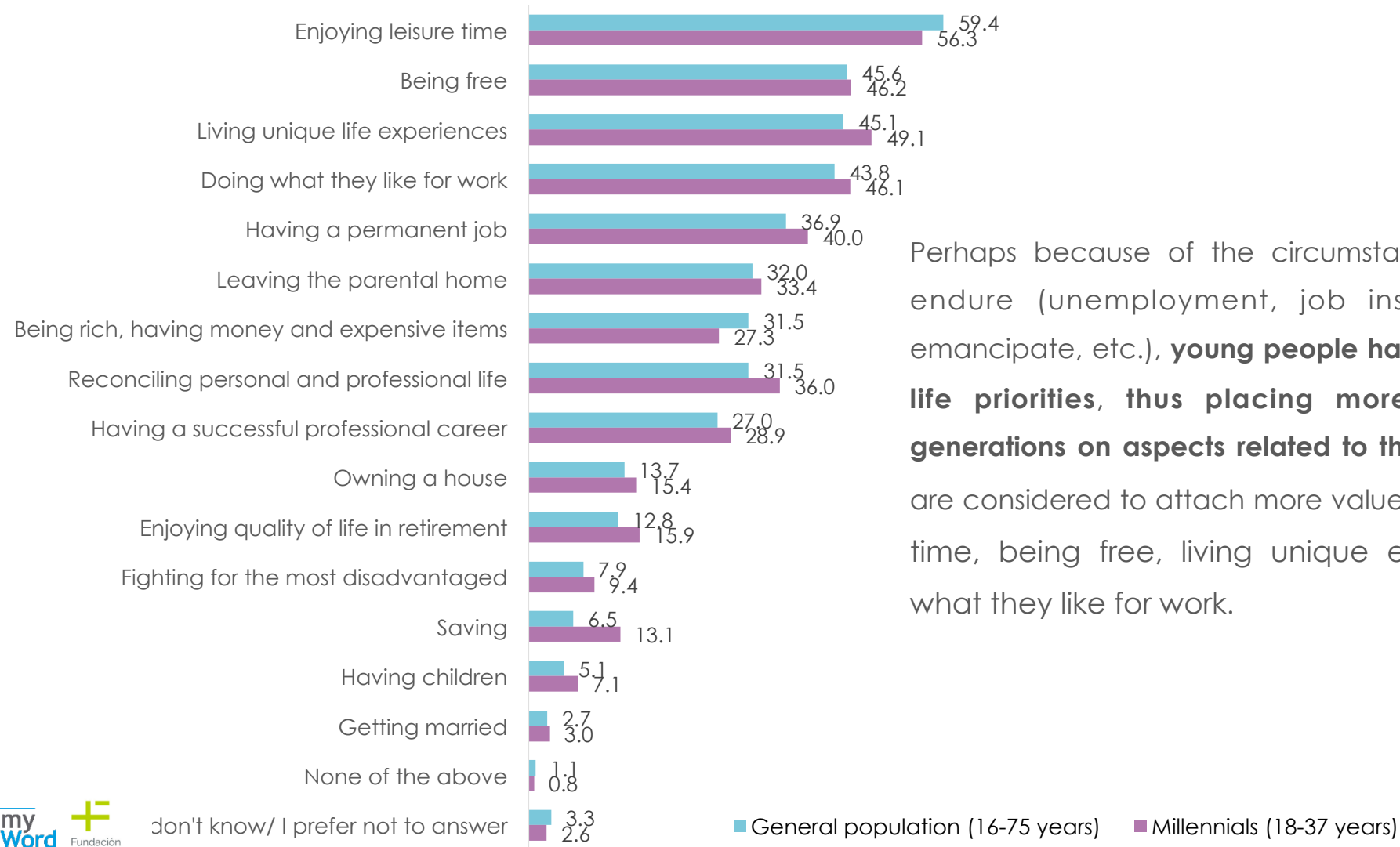
# 4.

# Values of the youth of

# The aspects of life they value more than other generations



From the following aspects, which ones do you think the young people of today aged 18 to 37 value more than previous generations? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.



Perhaps because of the circumstances they have had to endure (unemployment, job insecurity, difficulties to emancipate, etc.), **young people have had to rearrange their life priorities, thus placing more value than previous generations on aspects related to the enjoyment of life:** they are considered to attach more value to enjoying their leisure time, being free, living unique experiences and doing what they like for work.

# The aspects of life they value more than other generations



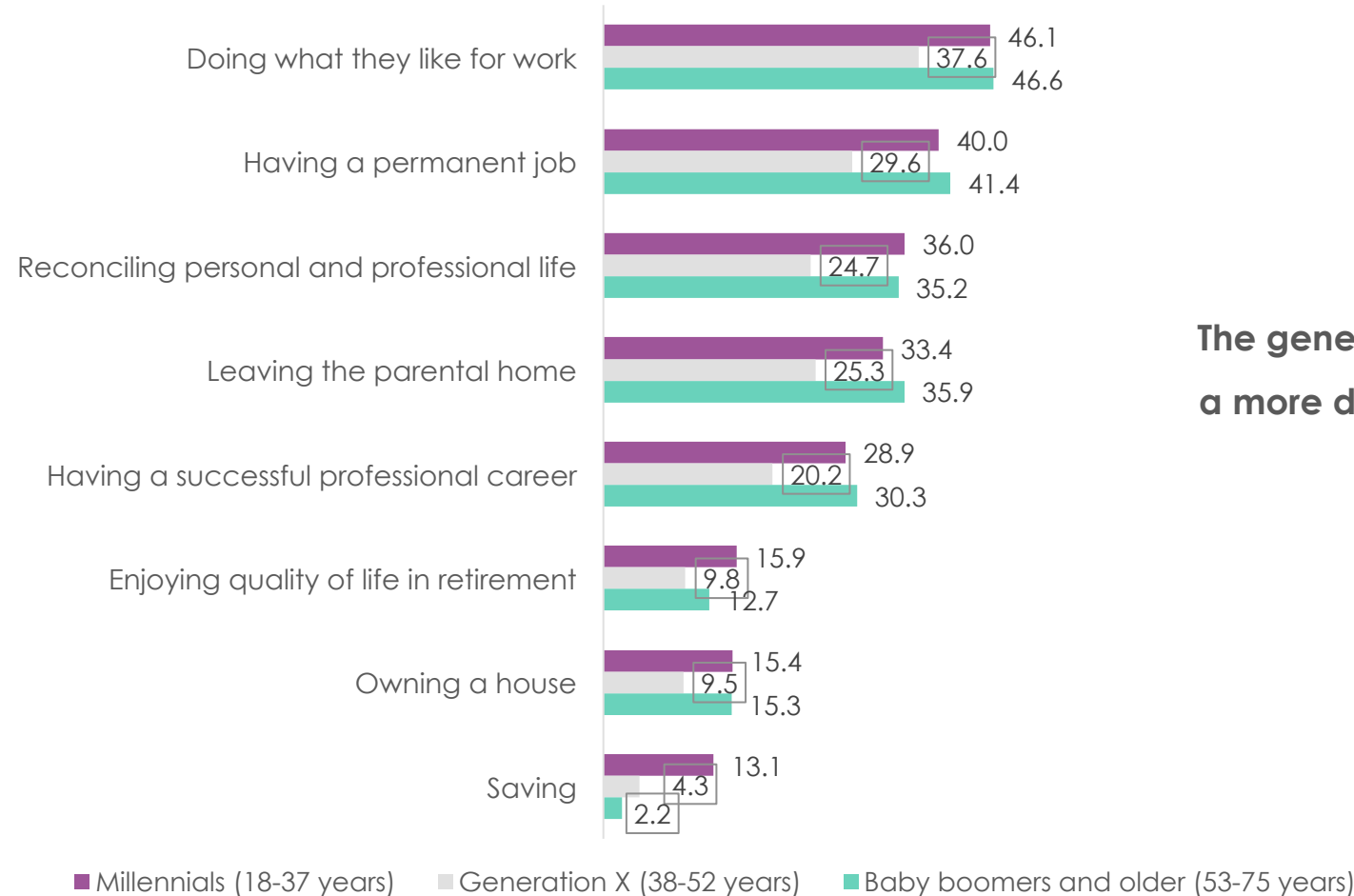
*From the following aspects, which ones do you think the young people of today aged 18 to 37 value more than previous generations? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.*

The most commonly mentioned among millennials (18-37 years)	The most commonly mentioned among generation X (38-52 years)	The most commonly mentioned among baby boomers and older (53-75 years)
<b>56.3%</b> Enjoying leisure time	<b>58.8%</b> Enjoying leisure time	<b>61.8%</b> Enjoying leisure time
<b>49.1%</b> Living unique life experiences	<b>43.9%</b> Being free	<b>46.6%</b> Doing what they like for work
<b>46.2%</b> Being free	<b>41.8%</b> Living unique life experiences	<b>46.5%</b> Being free
<b>46.1%</b> Doing what they like for work	<b>37.6%</b> Doing what they like for work	<b>44.5%</b> Living unique life experiences
<b>40.0%</b> Having a permanent job	<b>34.1%</b> Being rich, having money and expensive items	<b>41.4%</b> Having a permanent job
<b>36.0%</b> Reconciling personal and professional life	<b>29.6%</b> Having a permanent job	<b>35.9%</b> Leaving the parental home

# The aspects of life they value more than other generations



From the following aspects, which ones do you think the young people of today aged 18 to 37 value more than previous generations? Mark all the answers you deem necessary.



The generation X (aged 38–52) is the one who has a more distant view from what millennials actually state they value in life.



# Data sheet



## SCOPE

National.

## UNIVERSE

General population living in Spain aged 16 to 75.

## SAMPLE

2,204 interviews with quotas by gender, age, population size and autonomous community they belong to.

## WEIGHTING

Cross tabulation of gender and age, social class, population size and autonomous community.

## TYPE OF SURVEY

Online interviews from a panel (Internet users' community) using active recruitment and certified according to ISO026362 standard.

## SAMPLING ERROR

±2.09% (95.5% confidence)

## DATE OF COMPLETION

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Felipe González