

<< I would like a cleaner Italy that respects the law, with less racism and less violence >>

Girl, 16 years old



ANALYSIS and RESULTS

The voice of the adolescents
(age group: 14-17)

L'Italia che viviamo, l'Italia che vogliamo (The Italy we live in, the Italy we want)

Questionnaire: 14 - 17 year olds

This questionnaire of around **70 questions**, was completed by about **154 young people** a smaller group than that of the younger age group, and with a greater difference between the the ratio of girls to boys. In this part of the research, almost **60%** of the young people participating were **girls**, with just **40%** being **boys**(Tab. 27).

The questionnaire is divided into **seven sections**:

- I. About you
- II. The Un Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Adolescent
- III. You and your rights
- IV. Know and spread the knowledge of you rights
- V. The Italy I would like...
- VI. Your recommendations and your commitment
- VII. Your opinions about this questionnaire and guide

I – About you

Of the participating sample group, **31%** were **15**, **30.4%** were **14**, **27.8%** were **16** and **10.1%** were **17**, **78.5%** of them are **Italian nationals**, while **12.7%** come from **other nations** including Bangladesh (14 adolescents), Morocco, Pakistan (3 adolescents respectively), Bulgaria, India, Brazil, Albania, Bolivia, Cuba, Moldavia and Burundi (just 1 adolescent).

Furthermore **47.4%** live in the **north** (25.3% in Milan, 10.1% in Trento and 12% in Gorizia), **24.1%** live in the **central regions**, represented by the cities Rome (12.7%)

and Perugia (**11.4%**), the remaining **27.2%** live in the **south** (13.9% of them live in Benevento and Taranto)(Tab. 28, 29).

Table 27: Percentages of participants by gender

GENDER	Percentages %
Girls	59.5
Boys	39.6
Other*	0.6
Total	100.0

Table 28: Percentages of participants by age

AGE	Percentages %
14	30.4
15	31.0
16	27.8
17	10.1
Other*	0.7
Total	100.0

* Other includes unanswered

Table 29: Percentages of participants by place of birth

PLACE OF BIRTH	Percentages %
Italy	78.5
Foreign nation	12.7
Other*	8.8
Total	100.0

Almost the whole sample group (96.2%) still go to school and they are all students of second level secondary schools: 34.2% are in year 1, 27.8% are in year 2, and 32.3% are in year 3 and just one is in year 4. Of these 53.29% go to "liceo" (secondary schools with emphasis on science, social science and languages, and institutes oriented towards psychopedagogy), 27.9% go to trade schools (hotelier, professional and industrial institutes), and 5.8%, go to technical institutes. The girls (but also the students in the south) tend to choose "liceo", whereas the boys (and students in the northwest) tend to enrol at technical institutes, Despite all the participants still being at school, only 64.4% of the questionnaires were completed in the classroom because the remaining 35.4% were completed within associations (Tab. 30 and 31).

* Other includes unanswered

Table 30: "Do you go to school?"

	Percentages %
Yes	96.2
No	2.5
Other*	1.3
Total	100.0

Table 31: "What school do you go to?"- Percentages of interviewees divided by gender

	Percentages %		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Technical institute	6.7	5.3	5.8
Professional institute	36.7	22.3	27.9
"Liceo"	36.7	63.8	53.2
Other*	19.9	8.6	13.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Other includes unanswered

* Other includes unanswered, errors and other.

II – The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

The answers show that **70.3% know about the Convention on the Rights of the Child** (except for those in the central regions who replied in the negative). In most cases **they learned about it**, from their **teachers (61.5%)**, followed by the **TV (33%)** and by the **instructors of an association (24.8%)**. Less than **20%** of the young people mentioned their **parents (17.4%)**, the **newspapers (10.1%)**, the **internet (7.3%)**, the **Official/Guarantor of the rights of children and adolescents (5.5%)**, **friends (2.8%)** or their **girl/boyfriend (0.9%)**(Tab. 32).

Table 32: “Have you ever heard of the CRC?” – Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
Yes	67.5	65.7	44.7	97.7	70.3
No	32.5	34.3	55.3	2.3	35.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

III – You and your rights

The objective of the third section is to explore how well young people know their rights, and if these are respected in everyday life.

1. The right to be protected from any discrimination and the right not to be excluded

40.5% of the participants **knew of young people who were discriminated against or excluded** (Tab. 33).

Table 33: “Do you know any young people who are excluded or discriminated against?”

	Percentages %
Yes	40.5
No	56.3
Other*	3.2
Total	100.0

The most frequent examples are:

-At school:

“When I was in year 1 of secondary school my classmates nearly always made fun of me” - Girl, 16 years old.

- Because they are foreigners:

“When they are from Romania” - Girl, 15 years old.

-In sports:

“Like when you play football, the boy who doesn't play so well gets left out” – Boy,

* Other includes unanswered

15 years old.

When asked “Have you ever felt excluded?”, only **23%** of the total replied **yes** (the girls especially)(Tab. 34).

Table 34: “Have you ever felt excluded?” –Percentages of interviewees divided by gender

	Percentages %		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Yes	13.6	29.3	23.0
No	86.4	70.7	77.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2. The best interests of children and adolescents

According to **36.7%** of participants **their parents always take the best interests of the young people into account** when making decisions concerning them. **38.6%** on the other hand think that **teachers sometimes give their needs priority, and instructors and doctors most of the time** (29.1% and 20.3% respectively), and **30.4%** replied that they **don't know how much the authorities consider what is best for them**.

3. The right to express your opinion

56.1% of answers said **that at home they can always express their opinions**. In this instance an analysis by geographical area and gender does not show significant differences (Tab. 35 and 36).

Table 35: “Can you express your opinions at home?” –Percentages of interviewees divided by gender

	Percentages %		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Always	46.0	63.4	56.1
Most of the time	34.9	20.4	26.8
Sometimes	17.5	14.0	15.3
Never	1.6	1.1	1.3
Other*	-	1.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 36: “Can you express your opinions at home?”- Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
Always	60.0	52.9	44.7	65.1	56.1
Most of the time	25.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	26.8
Sometimes	15.0	17.6	18.4	9.3	15.3
Never	-	-	5.3	-	1.3
Other*	-	-	2.6	-	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Other includes errors.

* Other includes unanswered and errors.

Amongst the topics proposed they said that, **they can talk about anything** (67.1% of cases), but also about **school** (38.5%), other replies were: **family problems** (29.4% of cases), and **holidays** (13.3%).

At school they can express their opinions **sometimes** (39.1%). As far as concerns **education** (school curriculum and amount of homework), lesson timetables and the organisation of break-times, the most prevalent answer was **never**, even though by analysing the variables it can be seen that there are exceptions, above all when considered by geographic area: it appears that the adolescents in the northwest feel they can **sometimes** express their opinions about the school curriculum, those in the northeast about the amount of homework, while the students in the central regions about their lesson timetables.

When asked “Have you ever participated in initiatives where you were asked to express your opinions about topics that interest you?” **41.4%** answered **yes** (above all the students in the northeast).

47.5% of cases are accounted for by **student consultations**, **19.7%** by **children's and adolescents' councils** (mostly attended by the adolescents in the northwest) and **3.3%** of cases said citizens forums. A small part also mentioned amongst the other answers **school assemblies** (3.8%) and **class councils** (1.3%)(Tab. 37 and 38).

Table 37: “Have you ever participated in initiatives where you were asked to express your opinions about topics that interest you?” - Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
Yes	27.0	51.5	47.4	40.5	41.4
No	70.3	48.5	52.6	59.3	57.9
Other*	2.7	-	-	-	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 38: “What kind?”

	Percentages %
Student consultations	47.5
Children's and adolescents' councils	19.7
Citizens forums	3.3
Other**	3.3

The young people indicated the following means of communication as how they receive all the information they need: **the internet** (38%) above all the boys and students in the northwest and the south, and **radio and television programmes**

* Other includes unanswered and errors.

** Other includes unanswered, errors and other replies. Since the question allows more than one answer, the percentages are calculated by the number of replies not interviewees.

(34.8%), especially the girls and students in the central regions.

The preferred means of spreading their ideas on the other hand are **blogs** and once again the **internet**. The first (chosen above all by the girls, and adolescents in the northwest and the south) was indicated by **29.1%**, while the internet was indicated by **26.6%** (mainly preferred by boys, and the adolescents in the northeast, and central regions).

As far as concerns how well these means of communication meet their need for being informed, especially concerning topics of interest to them, **the internet** is, **most of the time**, the means that most satisfies them (except for boys, and adolescents in the south who answered always). They feel that **newspapers, TV and radio news**, only meet their needs **sometimes** (**37.3%; 39.2%; 43%**). Concerning **the image the mass media portrays of adolescents**, **54.4%** of them **do not identify with it** (Tab. 39).

Table 39: "Do you identify with the image the mass media portrays of young people?"

	Percentages %
Yes	17.1
No	54.4
Other*	28.5
Total	100.0

* Other includes unanswered and errors

Example answer:

"Not all young people are how the media describes us" - Boy, 16 years old.

When asked **"Do you go to youth associations?"**, **36%** answered **yes** (above all the students in the northeast and the boys) (Tab. 40 and 41), and indicated amongst various types, **youth centres** where they hang out with people the same age, but also the **Scouts** and the **"dopo-cresima"** ("After-confirmation" a church group).

Table 40: "Do you go to youth associations?"- Percentages of interviewees divided by gender

	Percentages %		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Yes	40.7	33.3	36.0
No	59.3	66.7	64.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 41: "Do you go to youth associations?"- Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
Yes	22.2	59.4	45.9	18.6	36.0
No	77.8	40.6	54.1	81.4	64.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

When asked “Would you like to create one?”, most replied **don't know (46.8%)**, followed by **yes (28.5%)** especially by those in the south (Tab. 42).

Table 42: “Would you like to create an association?”

	Percentages %
Yes	28.5
Yes, I have already created one	1.9
No	14.6
Don't know	46.8
Other*	8.2
Total	100.0

Example answer:

“I would like to start an association so I can spend more time with my friends and it would help with the problems that we young people have to deal with everyday”

- Girl, 14 years old.

3. The right to be protected

Home and **school** are for **83.5%** and **38.6%** of the adolescents **places that are always safe**, while **41,1%**, only feel safe in **public places, sometimes** (except for those in the south who said they feel safe in public places most of the time).

When asked: “Over the last year have you ever **seen a child or adolescent being maltreated or been maltreated yourself?**” **54.8%** answered **yes** to the first question and only **51%** to the second, though while for the second question there were no

* Other includes unanswered

differences either when considered by gender or by geographic location, this was not the case for the first question: it appears that none of the adolescents living in the south have seen any type of maltreatment (the main reason for this could be their poor perception of what constitutes ill-treatment, considering it as normal behaviour). The **abusive events** (both for the first and second question), happened in **58.9%** of cases (especially according to boys and those in the northwest and the central regions) at school, and in **56.7%** of cases i (this time according to girls and those in the northeast and the south) **in a public place**. Only **2.2%** of cases were perceived **in a family context**.

40.5% said **another young person perpetrated** the abuse, **7% an adult** (while **2.5%** said it was done by more than one young person).

If these young people were to see or be the subject of violence or abuse, in **57.6%** of cases, **they would or do seek help from their parents**, the next reply was the **police (39.4%)**, followed by **friends (28.3%)** and other **relatives (8.1%)**(Tab. 43, 44, 45 and 46).

Table 43: “Over the last year have you ever seen another adolescent being the victim of maltreatment?” – Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
Yes	60.5	64.7	65.8	32.6	54.8
No	39.5	35.3	34.2	67.4	45.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 44: "Over the last year have you ever been the victim of maltreatment?"

	Percentages %
Yes	5.1
No	93.0
Other*	1.9
Total	100.0

Table 45: "Where did it happen?"

	Percentages %
At school	58.9
In a public place	56.7
In a family context	2.2
Other**	6.7

Table 46: "Who did it?"

	Percentages %
An adolescent	40.5
An adult	7.0
Other***	52.5
Total	100.0

* Other includes unanswered

** Other includes unanswered and other answers. Since the question allows more than one answer, the percentages are calculated by the number of replies not interviewees.

*** Other includes unanswered

89.9% of the adolescents said they **know what bullying means** (Tab. 47).

Table 47: "Do you know what bullying means?"

	Percentages %
Yes	89.9
No	5.1
Other*	5.1
Total	100.0

Example answer:

"Someone who maltreats someone who is weaker than they are" - Boy, 14 years old.

According to **62.9%**, **at school there is someone who bullies others** and in this case too, (as seen for the question "Have you ever seen someone being the victim of maltreatment?"), according to those in the south these bullies don't exist.

Amongst the various types of unacceptable behaviour in **75.8%** of cases, the adolescents indicated **name calling** and **insults** (above all those in the northeast), in **69.5%** of cases **being made fun of** (above all those in the central regions), in **57.9%** of cases **unpleasant practical jokes** (those in the northwest), in **40%** of cases **threats**, in **34.7%** of cases **petty thieving**, in **30.5%** of cases **physical aggression** and in **21.1%** of cases **serious theft**.

The adolescents in the northwest, the central regions and the south, say these are episodes that occur **outside school, by the entrance (48.4%** of cases), according to those in the south these episodes occur **in the corridors (33%** of cases). Other

* Other includes unanswered

answers included: **before getting to school** (above all on the bus) and **outside school (on the bus, in the street, by the bus stops)**(Tab. 48).

Table 48: “Do you think that in your school there is someone who bullies others?”- Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
Yes	82.1	61.3	58.3	48.8	62.9
No	17.9	38.7	41.7	51.2	37.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The **advice, that they would give to companions who are the victims of unpleasant jokes and the bad behaviour of other adolescents**, includes:

“Tell someone you trust all about it, don't keep it to yourself” - Girl, 15 years old.

4. The right to health and healthcare

When asked about health matters (healthy eating, physical activity, a healthy lifestyle...), **57%** of interviewees claimed to **always** receive **adequate medical care** when they are ill; **40.5%**, **most of the time**, **eat healthily** (fresh fruit and vegetables) **and take part in open air activities (38%) and take part in sports (27.8%)**, even though in this last case some differences can be noted: taking into consideration the two variables, it can be seen that the girls and those in the central regions and the south, don't practise a sport, whereas the boys and those in the north, always take

part in some kind of physical activity.. To conclude **65.2%** said they **never smoke**. When asked **“Which of these experiences have come your way?”** half answered that they **knew adolescents who take drugs** (except for those in the south who mainly answered no), but they have seen someone **taking drugs** in **44.9%** of cases (those who answered yes were above all those in the northwest and the central regions). **79.1%** answered **not to have any desire to try drugs**, while more than **80%** **have never occasionally used and definitely do not regularly use drugs** (Tab. 49).

Table 49: “Which of these experiences have come your way?”

	Yes	No	Don't know	Other*	Total
Knowing adolescents who take drugs	50.0	39.9	5.7	4.4	100.0
See adolescents taking drugs	44.9	47.5	3.2	4.4	100.0
Have the desire to try drugs	12.7	79.1	3.8	4.4	100.0
Occasionally take some type of drug	8.9	82.9	3.8	4.4	100.0
Take drugs regularly	2.5	89.2	1.3	7.0	100.0

Many (**84.2%**) **have heard of HIV/AIDS** (Tab. 50), **though half of them do not know what the difference between the two is** (though this is not so for those from the south, who say they know the difference). **60.8%**, know the **full name of the virus**: however when asked to write it down, only **1.9%** wrote acquired immune

* Other includes unanswered and errors

deficiency syndrome, 7% wrote the acronym HIV again, while all the rest (74%) did not answer.

Table 50: "Have you ever heard of HIV/AIDS?"

	Percentages %
Yes	84.2
No	10.8
Other*	5.1
Total	100.0

Most of the adolescents actually know **how the virus is transmitted**. In **73.6%** of cases they answered that it is spread **through seminal fluid or vaginal secretions** (an answer give above all by those in the north); **70.8%** answered **through blood** (an answer mainly given by those in the south and the central regions), the remaining answers were: **through saliva (24.3%** of answers), **through maternal milk (13.2%)**, **during birth(11.1%)** and only **6.3%** of answers stated **skin contact** as a means of spreading the virus (Tab. 51).

* Other includes unanswered

Table 51: "Do you know how the virus can be transmitted?" (multiple choice question)

	Percentages %
Through seminal fluid or vaginal secretions	73.6
Through blood	70.8
Through the exchange of saliva	24.3
Through maternal milk	13.2
During birth	11.1
Don't know	11.1
Through skin contact	6.3
Other*	4.9

Concerning **protection from the virus** the answers given show that most of the adolescents know how to protect themselves from being infected by this virus.

In **73.6%** of cases, **using a condom** was cited **as a means of protection** and in **61.1%** of cases, **avoiding having sex with strangers** was cited and in 10.4% of cases the answer given was to avoid having sex (Tab. 52).

* Other includes unanswered and other replies. Since the question allows more than one answer, the percentages are calculated by the number of replies not interviewees.

Table 52: "Do you know how to protect yourself from being infected by this virus?" (multiple choice question)

	Percentages %
By using a condom	73.6
By avoiding having sex with strangers	61.1
Vaccination	21.5
Don't know	12.5
By avoiding having sex	10.4
Other*	2.8

70.9% have been on **health education courses**: in most cases (61.6%) these concerned **food and nutrition**, in 50% of cases courses about **the problems linked to the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs**, but also **sex education (46.6%)** and about **bulimia and anorexia (44.6%)**. A more detailed analysis (by gender and geographic location), shows that while there were no significant differences between the answers given by boys and girls. the same cannot be said about the various regions: those in the northwest mostly said that they had been on sex education courses, those in the northeast and the central areas said food and nutrition courses, while those in the south said courses about health problems such as bulimia and anorexia.

In 72% cases they were **pointed** to these courses **by teachers**, in 47.7% of cases **by operatives of an association** (above all those in the northwest) and only in 6.5% of cases **by another adolescent** (Tab. 53 and 54).

* Other includes unanswered and other replies. Since the question allows more than one answer, the percentages are calculated by the number of replies not interviewees.

Table 53: "Have you ever been on a health education course?"

	Percentages %
Yes	70.9
No	24.1
Other*	5.1
Total	100.0

Table 54: "What did you talk about?"- Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area (multiple choice question)

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South
Food and nutrition	65.6	65.2	55.0	58.6
Bulimia and anorexia	43.8	43.5	25.0	65.5
Sex education	84.4	47.8	35.0	10.3
Sexually transmitted diseases	50.0	26.1	30.0	24.1
Courses about HIV/AIDS	34.4	8.7	30.0	24.1
Problems linked to the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs	43.8	60.9	45.0	44.8
The damaging effects of alcohol	34.4	56.5	25.0	44.8
Other**	3.1	4.3	5.0	3.4

* Other includes unanswered

Concerning **information about health matters**, they would like to have, they answered as follows:

"I would like to know more about the more serious diseases, how they are transmitted and what cures there are" - Girl, 16 years old.

6. The right to live and to an adequate standard of living

55.7% said they **know others their age who live in economically disadvantaged situations**. When they were asked to specify what they meant by disadvantaged, only a few cases spoke of lack of basic needs such as food, clothes, and shoes, in the same as only a few mentioned lack of school materials such as the text books and exercise books necessary for studying. In most cases the problems mentioned were **inability to go on school trips (57.3%) or inability to go on family holidays (38.7%)**(Tab. 55 and 56).

Table 55: "Do you know any adolescents living in disadvantaged situations?"

	Percentages %
Yes	55.7
No	38.6
Other*	5.7
Total	100.0

** Other includes unanswered and other replies. Since the question allows more than one answer, the percentages are calculated by the number of replies not interviewees.

* Other includes unanswered

Table 56: "What don't these these young people have?" (multiple choice question)

	Percentages %
The possibility to go on school trips	57.3
To go on family holidays	38.7
To go out with friends (pizza, cinema...)	18.7
Text books, exercise books etc. ... for school	17.3
Clothes and shoes	14.7
Food	4.0
Other*	10.7

7. The right to an education

55.7% described **school as a place where**, above all, **they learn important things for their futures**, **19% as a place to meet and mix with their classmates** and only **1.3% a place where what they are taught has nothing to do with what interests them and a place where they cannot fully express what they think** (to this last question the interviewees were asked to integrate the answer even if they hadn't done it). In other answers, they replied: **"A useless place because for me everyone should have an individual education"** (Tab. 57).

* Other includes unanswered and other replies. Since the question allows more than one answer, the percentages are calculated by the number of replies not interviewees.

Table 57: "For you, school is above all a place where..."

	Percentages %
...you learn important things for your future	55.7
...you meet and mix with your classmates	19.0
...many of the things taught have nothing to do with what interests you	1.3
...you cannot fully express what you think	1.3
Other*	22.8
Total	100.0

When asked "Would you change anything in your school?" many (82.9%) answered **yes**. In the northeast, the central regions and in the south, **the structure (classrooms, toilets, gymnasiums)** was the main thing mentioned (53.3% of cases), in the north on the other hand, the main area indicated was **lesson timetables (37.5%)**. It is interesting to note that these answers are similar to those of the smaller children, demonstrating objective shortcomings in school structures and a similar attitude towards organisation.

Amongst the other things mentioned in reply to this question are: **teaching methods (33.3%)** and **the rapport between teachers and students (22.5%)**(Tab. 58 and 59).

* Other includes unanswered and other answers.

Table 58: "Would change anything about your school?" .

	Percentages %
Yes	55.7
No	38.6
Other*	5.7
Total	100.0

Table 59: "What would you change?"- Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area (multiple choice question)

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South
The structure	40.7	50.0	64.5	55.6
Teaching methods	37.0	25.0	38.7	30.6
Lesson timetables	63.0	41.7	19.4	30.6
Lesson timetables	22.2	16.7	16.1	33.3
Other**	7.4	8.3	12.9	5.6

67.1% of the interviewees said they **would like to look at topics that are not amongst school subjects**. Here again there are differences both between the sexes and geographic areas: the girls and those in the northwest, central regions, and the

* Other includes unanswered

** Other includes unanswered and other replies. Since the question allows more than one answer, the percentages are calculated by the number of replies not interviewees.

south would above all like to talk about the problems faced by adolescents, while the boys and those in the northeast would prefer to talk about current affairs topics (Tab. 60, 61 and 62).

Table 60: “Are there topics you would like to look at at school that aren't on the curriculum?”

	Percentages %
Yes	67.1
No	25.3
Other*	7.6
Total	100.0

Table 61: “Which topics would you like to look at?” – Percentages of interviewees divided by gender (multiple choice question)

	Percentages %	
	BOYS	GIRLS
Current affairs	54.3	42.6
The problems faced by adolescents	48.6	67.6
Children's rights	28.6	23.5
Other**	20.0	5.9

* Other includes unanswered

** Other includes unanswered and other replies. Since the question allows more than one answer, the percentages are calculated by the number of replies not interviewees.

Table 62: “Which topics would you like to look at?” – Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area (multiple choice question)

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South
Current affairs	32.0	54.5	48.0	50.0
The problems faced by adolescents	72.0	45.5	60.0	63.3
Children's rights	16.0	27.3	28.0	23.3
Other*	8.0	13.6	8.0	16.7

Following this they were asked to say how much they agreed with a number of assertions: *“My education helps me ...”*

50.6% and 48.1% are in strong agreement with *“to respect others and their rights”* and *“to respect the values and cultures of other peoples”*. 53.2% agreed with *“to express myself”*, 51.9% with *“to develop my personality”*, 43.7% with *“to develop my abilities”*, 44.9% with *“to have respect for myself”* and 54.4% with *“to respect the environment”*. So, for young people, a good school experience means, above all, respect for others and their rights, but also respect for what is different (religion, culture, values...), and respect for themselves and the environment.

* Other includes unanswered and other replies. Since the question allows more than one answer, the percentages are calculated by the number of replies not interviewees.

When asked about **differences (cultural, religious, and physical)**, **67.2%**, feel that **school manages to deal with these necessities** (except in the northwest, where it seems this is not the case)(Tab. 63).

Table 63: "Do you think that your school manages to deal well with the different needs of each young person?" - Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
Yes	46.4	64.3	79.4	72.2	67.2
No	53.6	35.7	20.6	27.8	32.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Example answer:

"You can go regardless of culture or religion" - Girl, 14 years old.

70.9% know of **children or adolescents who do not go to school**. In most cases these are **young people who do not want to study (51.3%)**, while **8.9%** said these were **adolescents who for economic reasons have to work** (Tab. 64 and 65).

Table 64: "Do you know any children or adolescents who don't go to school?"

	Percentages %
Yes	70.9
No	24.7
Other*	4.4
Total	100.0

Table 65: "Why don't they go to school?"

	Percentages %
Because they don't want to study	51.3
For economic reasons they have to work	8.9
Other*	39.8
Total	100.0

8. The right to leisure, free-time, and play

The last topic dealt with in this section, is free-time. The answers given show that it is mainly the adolescents in the northwest who have **free-time every day**, to have fun, play and relax, while all the others answered that they have free-time **more than once a week (39.3%** of cases). The remaining **16%** of cases said **only once a week** and amongst the other answers they said they **never** get time to relax and that it **depends** on circumstances.

* Other includes unanswered

* Other includes unanswered and other answers.

However more than half of them feel the time available to them is sufficient (Tab. 66 and 67).

Table 66: “When do you have time to relax, play, and have fun?” – Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
Once a week	10.8	16.7	10.5	23.3	16.0
More than once a week	13.5	40.0	60.5	44.2	39.3
Every day	59.5	33.3	18.4	16.3	31.3
Other*	16.2	10.0	10.5	16.3	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 67: “Do you think this is sufficient?”

	Percentages %
Yes	53.8
No	32.9
Other**	13.3
Total	100.0

* Other includes unanswered, errors, and other answers.

** Other includes unanswered and other answers.

As far as concerns what they do with their free-time, in **80%** of cases they like listening to music (especially the girls), **61.3%** of cases **surf the internet**, in **44% of cases sports** were mentioned, **38.7%** of cases said **reading and playing video games**, **25,3%** of cases said **other** (these mentioned above all going out with friends and watching TV), **19,3%** of cases mentioned **playing a musical instrument** and **4%** of cases talked of **writing or attending courses** (especially singing/music, and foreign languages).

54.1% think that where they live, **there are not enough places for them to meet up**: this is affirmed above all by those in the northwest and the south.

89% say there **are not enough parks**, **5.7%** say there **are not enough youth centres** where they can take part in activities they choose, **3.8%** say there **are not enough recreational areas and roller skating areas**, **3.2%** say there **are not enough cycle paths** and a little under **2%** say there are not enough **play areas** (amongst the other answers, they also mentioned swimming pools, football pitches, and equipped gyms)(Tab. 68 and 69).

Table 68: “Do you think that where you live there are enough places for young people to meet?”- Percentages of interviewees divided by gender

	Percentages %		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Yes	57.1	39.6	45.9
No	42.9	60.4	54.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 69: “Do you think that where you live there are enough places for young people to meet?”- Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
Yes	48.6	51.7	60.5	23.8	45.9
No	51.4	48.3	39.5	76.2	54.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

IV –Know and spread the knowledge of your rights

64.6% of the young people expressed the desire to **take part in programmes enabling them to learn about and inform their peers about their rights**. The boys would like to participate in **national level forums or in producing an informative school paper** dedicated to them, the girls on the other hand would like to participate in **local level meetings**. There are also significant differences between the geographic areas: the young people in the north would like to participate (as did the girls) in local level meetings, those in the central regions would like to participate in a discussion space on the internet , and those in the south would like to participate in national level forums (Tab. 70, 71 and 72).

Table 70: “Would you like to participate in programmes that enable you to learn about and inform your peers about your rights?”

	Percentages %
Yes	64.6
No	27.8
Other*	7.6
Total	100.0

Table 71: “In what way would you like to be involved?”- Percentages of interviewees divided by gender

	Percentages %		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
By participating in local level meetings	18.2	26.6	23.7
By participating in regional level forums	9.1	-	3.1
By participating in national level forums	21.2	18.8	19.6
By taking part in preparing an informative school paper	21.2	20.3	20.6
By taking part in preparing a newsletter	-	7.8	5.2
By participating in a discussion space on the internet	18.2	17.2	17.5
Other**	12.2	9.4	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Other includes unanswered

** Other includes unanswered, errors and other answers.

Table 72: "In what way would you like to be involved?" – Percentages of interviewees divided by geographic area

	Northwest	Northeast	Central regions	South	Total
By participating in local level meetings	29.4	33.3	20.0	17.6	23.7
By participating in regional level forums	5.9	-	10.0	-	3.1
By participating in national level forums	5.9	16.7	5.0	35.3	19.6
By taking part in preparing an informative school paper	23.5	25.0	20.0	17.6	20.6
By taking part in preparing a newsletter	11.8	8.3	-	2.9	5.2
By participating in a discussion space on the internet	5.9	12.5	25.0	20.6	17.5
Other*	17.7	4.2	20.0	5.9	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Finally, when asked "What do you think can be done to make sure young people know about their rights?", **36%** think that young people can learn about their rights through **the spread of information using the channels of communication** that they

* Other includes unanswered, errors and other answers.

use the most **like the internet and blogs** (this opinion was expressed above all by the boys and those in the northwest, and the south), **32.4%** think this information can be spread by **studying their rights as a school subject** (expressed above all by the girls and those in the northeast), while **23%** think it can be done through the **creation of a television programme dedicated to young people** (Tab. 73).

Table 73: "What do you think can be done to make sure young people know about their rights?"

	Percentages %
Spread information through the channels of communication (internet, blogs...)	36.0
Propose it as a school subject	32.4
Create a television programme dedicated to young people	23.0
Other*	8.6
Total	100.0

* Other includes unanswered, errors and other answers.