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How Young People View Their Lives, Futures and Politics
A PORTRAIT OF “GENERATION NEXT”

*A Survey Conducted in Association with:
The Generation Next Initiative
and Documentary produced by MacNeil/Lehrer Productions*

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2006 Generation Next Study

Table of Contents

	Page
Overview	1
1. Outlook and World View	5
Quality of life and optimistic outlook	
Opportunities today compared to 20 years ago	
Personal concerns	
What sets Generation Next apart	
Heroes and role models	
Marriage and children	
2. Technology and Lifestyle	13
Technology use and social networking	
Views on technology's impact	
Work and finances	
Family contact and family dynamics	
Lifestyles, habits and hobbies	
Tattoos, piercings and appearance	
Religious beliefs and practices	
3. Politics and Policy.	24
Turnout and voting patterns	
Party identification trends	
News interest and political attentiveness	
Attitudes toward government	
Issues: Environment, Immigration, Social Security, War, Terrorism	
4. Values and Social Issues	38
Views on racial issues	
Views on homosexuality	
Abortion and stem cell research	
Traditional values	
Data Sources for This Report	42
2006 Gen Next Survey Methodology	43
About the Center	43
2006 Gen Next Survey Questionnaire.	45

A new generation has come of age, shaped by an unprecedented revolution in technology and dramatic events both at home and abroad. They are Generation Next, the cohort of young adults who have grown up with personal computers, cell phones and the internet and are now taking their place in a world where the only constant is rapid change.

In reassuring ways, the generation that came of age in the shadow of Sept. 11 shares the characteristics of other generations of young adults. They are generally happy with their lives and optimistic about their futures. Moreover, Gen Nexters feel that educational and job opportunities are better for them today than for the previous generation. At the same time, many of their attitudes and priorities reflect a limited set of life experiences. Marriage, children and an established career remain in the future for most of those in Generation Next.

More than two-thirds see their generation as unique and distinct, yet not all self-evaluations are positive. A majority says that “getting rich” is the main goal of most people in their age group, and large majorities believe that casual sex, binge drinking, illegal drug use and violence are more prevalent among young people today than was the case 20 years ago.

In their political outlook, they are the most tolerant of any generation on social issues such as immigration, race and homosexuality. They are also much more likely to identify with the Democratic Party than was the preceding generation of young people, which could reshape politics in the years ahead. Yet the evidence is mixed as to whether the current generation of young Americans will be any more engaged in the nation’s civic life than were young people in the past, potentially blunting their political impact.

This report takes stock of this new generation. It explores their outlook, their lifestyle and their politics. Because the boundaries that separate generations are indistinct, the definition of Generation Next – and other

Generation Next		Age
		<u>18-25</u>
		%
<i>Think your generation is unique and distinct?</i>	Yes	68
	No	31
	DK	<u>1</u>
		100
<i>Compared with 20 years ago young adults today have...</i>		%
Better educational opportunities		84
Access to higher paying jobs		72
Live in more exciting times		64
<i>Compared with 20 years ago young adults today...</i>		%
Have more casual sex		75
Resort to violence more		70
Binge drink more		69
Use more illegal drugs		63
Vote less often		49
		-----Age-----
<i>2004 presidential vote*</i>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
	%	%
John Kerry	56	47
George W. Bush	43	52
Other/Didn't vote	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100
<i>Homosexuality should be...</i>		
Accepted	58	50
Discouraged	32	39
Mixed/DK	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100
<i>Impact of immigration...</i>		
Strengthens nation	52	39
A burden	38	42
Mixed/DK	<u>10</u>	<u>19</u>
	100	100
Based on 2006 Gen Next Survey		
* 2004 NEP Exit Polls, 18-24 year-old voters		

generational groups mentioned in this report – are necessarily approximate. For analysis purposes, Generation Next includes those Americans between the ages of 18 and 25 years old.

Meet Generation Next:

- They use technology and the internet to connect with people in new and distinctive ways. Text messaging, instant messaging and email keep them in constant contact with friends. About half say they sent or received a text message over the phone in the past day, approximately double the proportion of those ages 26-40.
- They are the “Look at Me” generation. Social networking sites like Facebook, MySpace and MyYearbook allow individuals to post a personal profile complete with photos and descriptions of interests and hobbies. A majority of Gen Nexters have used one of these social networking sites, and more than four-in-ten have created a personal profile.
- Their embrace of new technology has made them uniquely aware of its advantages and disadvantages. They are more likely than older adults to say these cyber-tools make it easier for them to make new friends and help them to stay close to old friends and family. But more than eight-in-ten also acknowledge that these tools “make people lazier.”
- About half of Gen Nexters say the growing number of immigrants to the U.S. strengthens the country – more than any generation. And they also lead the way in their support for gay marriage and acceptance of interracial dating.
- Beyond these social issues, their views defy easy categorization. For example, Generation Next is less critical of government regulation of business but also less critical of business itself. And they are the most likely of any generation to support privatization of the Social Security system.
- They maintain close contact with parents and family. Roughly eight-in-ten say they talked to their parents in the past day. Nearly three-in-four see their parents at least once a week, and half say they see their parents daily. One reason: money. About three-quarters of Gen Nexters say their parents have helped them financially in the past year.
- Their parents may not always be pleased by what they see on those visits home: About half of Gen Nexters say they have either gotten a tattoo, dyed their hair an untraditional color, or had a body piercing in a place other than their ear lobe. The most popular are tattoos,

which decorate the bodies of more than a third of these young adults.

- One-in-five members of Generation Next say they have no religious affiliation or are atheist or agnostic, nearly double the proportion of young people who said that in the late 1980s. And just 4% of Gen Nexters say people in their generation view becoming more spiritual as their most important goal in life.
- They are somewhat more interested in keeping up with politics and national affairs than were young people a generation ago. Still, only a third say they follow what's going on in government and public affairs "most of the time."
- In Pew surveys in 2006, nearly half of young people (48%) identified more with the Democratic Party, while just 35% affiliated more with the GOP. This makes Generation Next the least Republican generation.
- Voter turnout among young people increased significantly between 2000 and 2004, interrupting a decades-long decline in turnout among the young. Nonetheless, most members of Generation Next feel removed from the political process. Only about four-in-ten agree with the statement: "It's my duty as a citizen to always vote."
- They are significantly less cynical about government and political leaders than are other Americans or the previous generation of young people. A majority of Americans agree with the statement: "When something is run by the government, it is usually inefficient and wasteful," but most Generation Nexters reject this idea.
- Their heroes are close and familiar. When asked to name someone they admire, they are twice as likely as older Americans to name a family member, teacher, or mentor. Moreover, roughly twice as many young people say they most admire an entertainer rather than a political leader.
- They are more comfortable with globalization and new ways of doing work. They are the most likely of any age group to say that automation, the outsourcing of jobs, and the growing number of immigrants have helped and not hurt American workers.

- Asked about the life goals of those in their age group, most Gen Nexters say their generation's top goals are fortune and fame. Roughly eight-in-ten say people in their generation think getting rich is either the most important, or second most important, goal in their lives. About half say that becoming famous also is valued highly by fellow Gen Nexters.

This report is drawn from a broad array of Pew Research Center polling data. The main survey was conducted Sept. 6-Oct. 2, 2006 among 1,501 adults – including 579 people ages 18-25. In addition, the report includes extensive generational analysis of Pew Research Center surveys dating back to 1987.

Much of the analysis deals with comparisons among the four existing adult generations. For purposes of this report, *Generation Next* is made up of 18-25 year-olds (born between 1981 and 1988). *Generation X* was born between 1966 and 1980 and ranges in age from 26-40. The *Baby Boom* generation, born between 1946 and 1964, ranges in age from 41-60. Finally, those over age 60 (born before 1946) are called the *Seniors*. These generational breaks are somewhat arbitrary but are roughly comparable to those used by other scholars and researchers.

The report is divided into four main sections: (1) Outlook and World View, (2) Technology and Lifestyle, (3) Politics and Policy, and (4) Values and Social Issues.

About the Project

In coordination with *Generation Next*, an initiative aimed at studying the lives and opinions of young people, the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press conducted a special survey in September and October 2006. The survey included an oversample of 18-25 year olds, who were reached on both landline and cell phones.

To place *Generation Next* in perspective, this report also draws on the full history of Pew Research Center surveys over the past 20 years, as well as exit poll analysis and census data on youth voting patterns. For more details on the *Gen Next* survey and other data sources, see pages 42-43.

I. OUTLOOK AND WORLD VIEW

Enjoying Life

Young adults are generally content with their lives today. They are not overly stressed about conditions in the nation, and they are extremely optimistic about the future. About a third of Generation Nexters (34%) characterize their quality of life as excellent, and fully 84% say their life is excellent or good. Just 14% say their quality of life is only fair or poor. Similarly, 30% of young people say they are very happy with the way things are going in their lives these days, while 63% say they are pretty happy.

These older teens and twenty-somethings also are quite content with most specific aspects of their personal lives. More than nine-in-ten are satisfied with their family life (93%) and their relationships with their parents (91%). More than eight-in-ten are satisfied with their housing situation (82%) and the amount of free time they have (81%).

Even in their financial lives, these young people are relatively content. Roughly eight-in-ten (78%) say they are satisfied with their standard of living. Among Gen Nexters who are working either full or part-time, 82% say they are satisfied with the kind of work they do. Job satisfaction is slightly higher among working Generation Xers (people ages 26-40) and Baby Boomers (those ages 41-60). Two-thirds of young people (66%) are satisfied with their incomes, which is slightly lower than the proportion of older people expressing that view.

When it comes to the state of the nation, Gen Nexters are fairly positive as well. More than four-in-ten (43%) say they are satisfied with the way things are going in the country today; 52% are dissatisfied. Older Americans have a more negative view of conditions in the country – 31% are satisfied with the way things are going, while 62% are

Life is Good				
	-----Age-----			
	18-25	26-40	41-60	61+
Quality of life*	%	%	%	%
Excellent/Good	84	81	83	82
Only fair/Poor	14	18	17	16
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>How are things in your life?***</i>				
Very happy	30	34	36	40
Pretty happy	63	52	51	42
Not too happy	6	13	11	16
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Percent satisfied with...***</i>				
Family life	93	93	90	88
Housing	82	87	88	93
Free time	81	79	78	78
Standard of living	78	80	75	83
Job^	82	87	87	--
Income	66	71	69	74
^ Based on those who are employed.				
Sources: * Pew Social Trends, Feb. 2006				
** 2006 Gen Next Survey				
*** Pew Social Trends, Oct. 2005				

dissatisfied.

In addition, young people are more optimistic about their own futures and about the world that today's youth will inherit. When asked to envision their lives five years from now, 74% of Gen Nexters put themselves on the top three rungs of a 10-step imaginary ladder (where 10 represents the best possible life), 8% place themselves on the middle of the ladder, and 10% put themselves on the lower end of the ladder. Older age groups have a less optimistic view of their futures. Among those over the age of 25, nearly six-in-ten (59%) picture themselves at or near the top of the life ladder in five years, 13% see themselves in the middle of the ladder, and 15% think they will be at the lower end of the ladder.

By a margin of 45%-39%, Gen Nexters say the children of today will be better off when they grow up, as opposed to worse off, than people are now. The balance of opinion is more negative among older age groups: Just a third of those ages 26 and older think life will be better when today's kids grow up, compared with 52% say life will be worse.

Older age groups may be pining away for the good old days. Among those over the age of 25, 70% say that life was better for young adults twenty years ago; only 23% say it is better to be a young adult today. Gen Nexters are more evenly divided on this issue: 50% say it is better to be a young adult today, while 45% say it was better 20 years ago.

Gen Next More Optimistic

<i>Expectations for your life five years from now...*</i>	---Age---	
	<u>18-25</u> %	<u>26+</u> %
High (best)	74	59
Medium	8	13
Low (worst)	10	15
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100
<i>When today's children grow up life will be...**</i>		
Better	45	33
Worse	39	52
Same	4	4
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100

Sources:
 * Pew Social Trends, June 2006, based on 10-point scale with ratings of 8-10 coded as High, 6-7 as Medium, and 0-5 as Low.
 ** Pew Social Trends, Feb. 2006

How is Life Better Today?

(Based on 18-25 year-olds)

<i>When it comes to...</i>	Young adults today have	Young adults 20 years ago	(Vol.)	
	<u>it better</u>	<u>had it better</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
Getting a good education	84	12	2	2=100
Getting a high paying job	72	23	3	2=100
Having sexual freedom	66	25	4	5=100
Living in an exciting time	64	27	7	2=100
Bringing about social change	56	35	4	5=100
Enjoying financial security	47	44	4	5=100
Buying a house	31	62	3	4=100

Source: 2006 Gen Next survey

By wide margins, Generation Nexters say they have better educational opportunities and a better chance at getting a high paying job than young adults did 20 years ago. Majorities also believe they have more sexual freedom, live in a more exciting time, and are more able to bring about social change compared with young adults 20 years ago.

The two areas where Gen Nexters are more skeptical that young people have it better today than in the 1980s involve financial matters. Less than half (47%) of today’s young people say they have a better chance at enjoying financial security than did young people in the 1980s while 44% say young people back then had the edge in this regard. And just 31% say it is easier for young adults today to buy a house; 62% think it was easier twenty years ago.

A *Time*/CNN survey conducted in 1990 provides some interesting insight into how Generation Next differs from Generation X when they were young. Gen Nexters are much more likely to believe they are living in an exciting time than were Gen Xers in 1990 (64% vs. 50%, respectively).¹ Gen Nexters are also more apt to say they have greater sexual freedom: 66% vs. 54% of Gen Xers in 1990. In addition, Gen Nexters feel somewhat more empowered in terms of their ability to bring about social change: 56% vs. 48% of Gen Xers in 1990.

Imagining the Good Old Days: Gen Next vs. Gen X			
	1990	2006	
<i>Compared w/ 20 years ago</i>	<u>Gen X*</u>	<u>Gen Next**</u>	<i>Diff</i>
<i>young people have it better...</i>	%	%	
Living in an exciting time	50	64	+14
Having sexual freedom	54	66	+12
Bringing about social change	48	56	+8
Buying a house	28	31	+3
Getting a high paying job	79	72	-7
Enjoying financial security	53	47	-6

Sources: * 1990 Time/CNN survey; ** 2006 Gen Next survey

The two areas where Generation X had a slightly more positive view of their abilities and opportunities involve personal finances. Gen Xers were somewhat more optimistic than today’s young people about their ability to obtain a high-paying job. Nearly eight-in-ten of those questioned in the 1990 survey (79%) said they had a better shot at this than the young people living in the 1960s and 1970s. This compares to 72% of Gen Nexters. Similarly, Gen Xers had a slightly more positive view of their generation’s prospects for financial security.

¹In the 1990 survey Gen Xers were asked to compare their life to young adults in the 1960s and 1970s.

Worries and Challenges

As is the case for many Americans, money is a source of worry for Gen Nexters. When asked to name the most important problem facing them in their lives today, 30% of Nexters mentioned financial issues including bills, debt and the cost of living. This was also the top concern of those over age 25.

The second biggest concern for young people is education. Nearly one-in-five (18%) say getting into college, paying for tuition, handling the workload and graduating are among their most important problems. Young people also worry about their jobs and careers: 16% name finding a job, career advancement, job security and job satisfaction as their most important problem. This is less of a worry for older Americans; just 6% name job-related issues as their most important problem.

Most Important Problem

<i>Most important problem facing you...</i>	---Age---	
	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
	%	%
Money/finances/debt	30	27
College/education	18	1
Career/job	16	6
Family/relationships	7	13
Miscellaneous	5	7
Health	2	15
Nat'l/Int'l conditions	2	8
Other	7	8
No problems	12	15
Don't know	5	4

Source: 2006 Gen Next Survey. Figures add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

Beyond financial concerns, the problems young people face are dictated largely by their stage in life. For instance, they are much less focused on health care concerns and family and relationships than are older Americans. Just 2% of Gen Nexters cite a health concern as their most important problem, compared with 15% of those over age 25. Similarly among the older generations, 13% mention family issues such as raising children, childcare, aging parents and marriage as their biggest worries. Only 7% of young people cite these issues.

Older people also are slightly more focused on national and international problems than are young people. Among those over age 25, 8% named issues such as the economy, the war in Iraq, terrorism, gas prices, and politics when asked about their most important problem. Only 2% of Gen Nexters mentioned these types of issues. By contrast, Nexters are somewhat more focused on personal or internal issues than are older generations. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of 18-25 year-olds named an issue in their *own life* when asked about their most important problem; only 2% mentioned something that related to the outside world. Among older Americans, 65% cited an internal problem and 10% pointed to an external problem.

A Unique Generation?

A majority of those ages 18-25 (68%) see their generation as unique and distinct from other generations. This sentiment is held by young people across the board – men, women, conservative, moderate, white and non-white. Gen Nexters are more apt to say their own generation is unique than they are to say the same of the generation that came just before them. Only 44% of Nexters say those who are in their 30s today are part of a unique or distinct generation, 53% say they are not.

While most Gen Nexters see themselves as part of a unique generation, they are hard-pressed to come up with a word or phrase to describe their generation. In fact, they had an easier time describing their *parents'* generation than they did their own. Survey respondents were asked to give one word or phrase that best describes their generation. No single response was offered by more than a handful of Gen Nexters. The words and phrases they used varied widely, ranging from “lazy” to “crazy” to “fun.” When asked to describe their parents’ generation, Nexters used words like “hard-working,” “conservative” and “hippie.”

Generation Next is not the only generation that lacks a clear identity. Even those in the Baby Boom generation (age 41-60) seemed hard-pressed to answer the question: roughly 10% of them offered up the term “Baby Boomer” when asked what one word or phrase best described their generation. Beyond that, there was not a great deal of agreement, even among this group.

Heroes and Role Models

When asked who they admire most, aside from friends and family members, Nexters cast a fairly wide net. They tend to point to people with whom they have personal relationships rather than the famous. For older generations, it is just the opposite. Well-known figures come to mind more readily than close contacts.

A quarter of 18-25 year-olds name a person who is close to them as the person they admire most. For many (12%) it is a teacher, professor or mentor. Others point to their boss, a family member, a friend, or a significant other (3% for each). Among the older generations, only 11% name someone with whom they have a close personal relationship.

Many Nexters also admire entertainers; 14% named a famous personality when asked who they admire most. Athletes, actors, singers and TV personalities are among the list of entertainers

offered up by young people.

Overall, entertainers trump political leaders as admired figures among Nexters by nearly a two-to-one margin. Only 8% of young people named a current or former elected official when asked who they admire most. Politicians are much more popular with the older generations (20%). Among both young and old Americans, George Bush, Bill Clinton and Jimmy Carter were mentioned most often. Ronald Reagan made the older generation's list of most admired people, but he was not mentioned by a single Gen Nexter. Non-presidents who were mentioned include Hillary Clinton, Condoleezza Rice, Colin Powell and Al Gore.

Some Gen Nexters mentioned spiritual leaders when asked whom they admire most (6%). Among those named were a pastor or priest, God or Jesus, Mother Teresa, and the Dalai Lama. Spiritual leaders were much more popular among the older generations – 15% of those over age 25 named a religious figure when asked whom they admire most. Among older Americans, pastors, priests and ministers were mentioned most often (8%).

	----Age----	
	18-25	26+
	%	%
People you know	25	11
Teacher/Professor/Mentor	12	2
Boss	3	3
Family member	3	1
Entertainers	14	11
Athletes	4	1
Singers	3	2
Actors	3	1
Political leaders	8	20
George Bush	3	9
Bill Clinton	1	2
Jimmy Carter	*	1
Spiritual leaders	6	15
Pastor/Priest/Minister	3	8
God/Jesus Christ/Lord	3	4
Mother Teresa	*	1
Soldiers/servicemen	1	2
Business leaders	1	1
Historical figures	1	1
International political leaders	*	1
Other	9	7
None	19	16
Don't know	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>
	100	100

Source: 2006 Gen Next Survey. Top three responses for Gen Next within each net category shown.

A Critical Self-Portrait

Gen Nexters offer some fairly harsh assessments about how their behavior and lifestyle compares with the generation that preceded them. A strong majority (75%) say today's youth are more likely to have casual sex than were young people 20 years ago. Only 7% of Nexters say their generation has less casual sex and 17% say they have about the same amount. Seven-in-ten Nexters say today's youth resort to violence to solve conflicts more often than the previous generation. And nearly as many Nexters say they engage more often in binge drinking (69%) and illegal drug use (63%) when compared to their predecessors.

Nexters think young adults 20 years ago were more conscientious than themselves when it came to civically-minded activities. Fully 49% of Nexters say their generation votes *less* often than the youth of the 1980s. Only 34% of Nexters say their generation vote more than young people did 20 years ago, 14% see no difference. Similarly, 42% of Nexters they say they do less community service and volunteering than the generation that preceded them, 37% say they do more.

Where Gen Next Falls Short
(Based on 18-25 year-olds)

*Compared with young adults
twenty years ago...*

	Your generation <u>does more</u>	Your generation <u>does less</u>	(Vol.) No <u>difference</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
Casual sex	75	7	17	1=100
Resort to violence to solve conflicts	70	13	15	2=100
Binge drinking	69	6	23	2=100
Illegal drug use	63	14	21	2=100
Community service/ volunteer activity	37	42	19	2=100
Voting in elections	34	49	14	3=100

Source: 2006 Gen Next survey.

Looking Ahead: Marriage, Children

An overwhelming majority of Gen Nexters believe in planning ahead for life. More than eight-in-ten (82%) say when a person reaches the mid-20s, it is important for them to have a good plan for what they are going to do with the rest of their lives; only 16% say it is really not necessary for someone at this stage of life to have a clear-cut plan. Opinions on this issue are remarkably stable across generations. Roughly eight-in-ten Generation Xers, Baby Boomers and Seniors say people in their mid-20s need to have a good life plan.

While most Gen Nexters are not yet married (85%), the vast majority hope to marry some day. Among the unmarried, 57% say they definitely want to get married and 28% probably want to marry. Only 12% say they probably or definitely don't want to get married. In the 1990 *Time/CNN* poll, 25% of 18-25 year-olds said they were married; this compares with 15% today. The percent who believe marriage is difficult has remained unchanged. Today 65% of 18-25 year-olds say it is hard to have a good marriage, compared with 20% who say it is easy. In 1990, the margin was similar: 62% said marriage is hard, 22% thought it was easy.

Roughly one-quarter of Gen Nexters (27%) have children of their own. Among those who do not have kids, a large majority say they would like to some day (52% definitely want to have children, another 34% probably do).

Gen Next's Goals: Fortune and Fame

When asked not about themselves but about their generation, most 18-25 year-olds say getting rich and being famous are important goals for people in their age group. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Nexters say getting rich is the most important goal in life for their generation, another 17% say this is the second most important goal. One-in-ten Nexters say their generation's most important goal is to be famous, another 41% say this is their next important goal. Further down on the list is helping people in need (12% say this is their generation's most important goal), being leaders in their community (7%) and becoming more spiritual (4%).

Generation Xers have a different view of their generation's life goals. Among those age 26-40, getting rich is still perceived to be the top goal of their generation. However, this age group puts much less emphasis on wealth and being famous when compared with Generation Next, and more emphasis on leadership and spirituality.

	Gen Next (18-25)	Gen X (26-40)
<i>Your generation's most important goals in life?</i>	%	%
To get rich	81	62
To be famous	51	29
To help people who need help	30	36
To be leaders in their community	22	33
To become more spiritual	10	31
None of these (Vol.)	2	2
Don't know (Vol.)	1	1

Source: 2006 Gen Next Survey. Respondents were asked to choose the most important and next most important goals from these five options.

SECTION II: TECHNOLOGY AND LIFESTYLE

Technology Use

Generation Nexters have also been called the “DotNet” generation, because they grew up with the internet. This generation’s relationship with technology is truly unique. Young people have adopted new technologies and are using them to both expand their social networks and maintain contact with their families and friends. More than any other generation, Gen Next recognizes the positive aspects of the technology revolution. However, they also readily acknowledge its drawbacks.

Overall, almost all Gen Nexters (86%) use the internet at least occasionally. In this regard they are no different from Gen Xers, 91% of whom say they use the internet. Roughly three-quarters of Boomers (73%) use the internet, as do just 46% of Seniors. Among Gen Nexters, internet usage varies by education. Nearly all college graduates in this age category use the internet on at least an occasional basis, but only 77% of those who have not attended college do so.

Where Gen Nexters clearly stand out is in their deployment of real-time technologies such as instant messaging and text messaging. About half of Gen Nexters (51%) say they sent or received a text message on a cell phone during the 24-hour period before they were interviewed. This compares with 26% of Gen Xers, 10% of Boomers, and 4% of Seniors. Similarly, 29% of Nexters sent or received an instant message, compared with 22% of Xers, 12% of Boomers and 7% of Seniors.

Email and Beyond				
<i>In the past 24 hours did you...</i>	-----Age-----			
	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>	<u>61+</u>
Send/receive email	%	%	%	%
Yes	50	61	52	32
No	38	30	22	18
Not an internet user	12	9	26	50
Don't know	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>0</u>
	100	100	100	100
Send/receive a text message on a cell phone				
Yes	51	26	10	4
No	49	73	90	96
Don't know	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>*</u>
	100	100	100	100
Send/receive an instant message				
Yes	29	22	12	7
No	59	69	62	43
Not an internet user	12	9	26	50
Don't know	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>0</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: 2006 Gen Next survey.

Social Networking Sites

Beyond sending messages over the internet or via cell phone, Gen Nexters are expressing themselves by utilizing increasingly popular social networking sites like Facebook, MySpace and MyYearbook. More than half of Gen Nexters (54%) have used one or more of these social networking sites, and 44% have created a profile. Not surprisingly, Nexters are more likely than other generations to say they posted a message to someone else's personal online profile within the last day. About one-in-five 18-25 year-olds (21%) posted a message, compared with 15% of Gen Xers, and just 3% of those over age 40.

Among those Gen Nexters who use social networking sites, 38% say they do so at least once a day, 38% use them at least once a week, and 24% use them every few weeks or less often. Regardless of whether or not they utilize social networking sites, three-quarters of Nexters say that most people they know use them. Of this group, a majority (54%) believes that people who visit these sites spend too much time on this.

In addition, a large majority of young people (72%) feel that their fellow Gen Nexters post too much personal information on the internet. Just 19% say people around their age post the right amount of personal information, while 4% say young people post too little information about themselves online. Young women are more skittish than young men about the amount of personal information being posted online: 78% of young women, and 67% of young men, say too much personal information is posted on the web. When asked whether personal information about themselves has been posted on the internet by other people, the vast majority of Gen Nexters (88%) say they do not think this has happened.

Connecting Socially Through Technology

	All 18-25 %	18-25 users* %
Have you ever used a social networking website?	54	100
<i>Created a personal profile?</i>		
Yes	44	82
No	10	18
<i>How often do you use?</i>		
At least once a day	21	38
At least weekly	20	38
Less often	13	24
Have not used websites	34	--
Don't use internet	12	--
	100	100
<i>Do most people you know use social networking websites?</i>		
Yes	75	91
No	21	7
Don't know	4	2
	100	100
<i>Do you think people around your age post too much personal information on these websites?</i>		
Too much	72	73
Too little	4	3
Right amount	19	22
Don't know	5	2
	100	100
<i>Ever dated someone you met online?</i>		
Yes	12	20
No/not online	88	80
	100	100
Number of cases	(579)	(329)

* Those who have used a social networking website.
Source: 2006 Gen Next Survey.

Aside from communicating in cyberspace, the internet has become a way for people to connect face-to-face. Overall, 6% of Americans say they have gone out on a date with someone they met online. Not surprisingly, this is much more common among younger generations: comparable percentages of Gen Nexters (12%) and Gen X (11%) say they have dated someone they met online, compared with 4% of Boomers and even fewer Seniors (1%).

Technical Advancements: The Good and the Bad

Progress can come at a price, and the public recognizes that new technologies have impacted society in both positive and negative ways. Thinking about the potential effects of new technology such as the internet, instant messaging, cell phones, text messaging, and iPods, solid majorities of the general public says these new technologies make people lazier (70%), make people more isolated (65%), and cause people to waste time (65%). On the upside, 65% say these new tools makes people more efficient and 56% say it can bring people closer to their families and friends. Only 45% say technology makes it easier to make new friends.

There are important generational differences on the impact of technology. Because so many young people use technology to communicate, they are much more likely to see its advantages in terms of fostering relationships. Nearly seven-in-ten Gen Nexters (69%) say the new technologies make it easier to make new friends. This compares with 53% of Xers and less than 40% of Boomers and Seniors.

Technology's Impact – Negative and Positive		
% who say new technologies...	---Age---	
	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
Make people lazier	84	67
Make people more isolated	67	65
Make people waste time	68	65
Make people more efficient	69	64
Make you closer to old friends & family	64	54
Make it easier to make new friends	69	41

Source: 2006 Gen Next survey.

Equal percentages of Nexters and Xers believe new technology can help strengthen the ties with old friends and family (64% each). Boomers and Seniors are less convinced of this (52% and 47%, respectively, agree). Gen Nexters are more concerned than any other age group that technology makes people lazier. When it comes to technology's impact on productivity, there are very few differences by age.

Work and Finances

Because of their age and stage in life, work is presently less central to the lives of many Gen Nexters. Nearly half of them (46%) are still in school and presumably have not settled on a career path. Many of them are working and going to school, and their schedules are both flexible and unpredictable. Of those who are working, most (59%) have been in their current job for a year or less, and relatively few (21%) say it is very likely they will stay with their present employer for the rest of their working life.

Among Gen Nexters who are working at least part-time, 38% have professional or business-related jobs, compared with 51% of those over age 25. Roughly a quarter (26%) are in clerical or office support jobs. Nexters work in all kinds of places – offices, factories, hospitals, and schools. They are nearly three times more likely than their older counterparts to work in a store or restaurant.

The vast majority of working Nexters (71%) are paid an hourly wage; just 13% are paid a salary. Among workers age 26 and older, 46% are paid hourly and 43% are salaried. Only 53% of Nexters who are employed receive health care benefits from their employer. Older workers are much more likely to receive health benefits (71%). (Among all Gen Nexters, 67% are covered by some form of health insurance; this compares with 86% of those over age 25). Nexters also are less likely to work a regular 9-to-5 schedule than are older workers: fully 45% say they work night and weekends, compared with 32% of older workers.

Profile of the Young Worker		
(Based on those who are employed full-time or part-time)		
	---Age---	
	18-25	26+
	%	%
<i>What do they do?</i>		
Professional/business	38	51
Clerical/Office worker	26	11
Skilled trade	16	15
Service worker	10	11
Other	9	10
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100
<i>Where do they work?</i>		
Office	30	33
Store, restaurant, retail	23	8
Outdoor work site	15	12
Factory	10	14
School	7	11
Hospital	5	9
Home	5	5
Somewhere else	4	7
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100
<i>How are they paid?</i>		
Salary	13	43
Hourly	71	46
Commission	9	6
Other	7	5
Don't know	<u>0</u>	<u>*</u>
	100	100
<i>Do they have health benefits?</i>		
Yes	53	71
No	30	14
Self-employed	17	15
Don't know	<u>0</u>	<u>*</u>
	100	100
<i>Do they work nights & weekends?</i>		
Yes	45	32
No	48	63
No set schedule	6	5
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>
	100	100

Source: Pew Social Trends, June 2006

Not surprisingly, a large majority of Gen Nexters who are employed (70%) do not think they

make enough money to lead the kind of life they want, while only 30% say they do make enough money. Among those over age 25, far fewer (46%) say they do not make enough money to lead the kind of life they want. However, Gen Nexters are very optimistic about their future earning power. Very few working Nexters (5%) say they will not make enough money in the future.

A Changing Workplace

Work life in America has changed dramatically in recent years with globalization, the advent of new communications technologies, and the influx of immigrant workers. Gen Nexters view several of the biggest changes much more positively than do older Americans.

A strong majority of the public (69%) believes email and other new ways of communicating on the job have done more to help American workers than hurt them. Young people are the most enthusiastic about this trend. Fully 88% say these new means of communication have helped workers, compared with 79% of Gen Xers, 67% of Boomers and 47% of Seniors. Automation of jobs through new technology in the workplace is viewed positively by 45% of the public. Gen Nexters and Gen Xers have a more positive view of automation than do Boomers and Seniors.

More than four-in-ten Gen Nexters (45%) view the growing number of immigrants working in this country as a positive change. Among older workers, far fewer say immigrants have helped American workers overall. The generation gap is even larger on the issue of increased outsourcing of jobs to other countries

– while 41% of Gen Nexters say this has helped American workers, only about 10% of those over age 25 agree. The opinions of Nexters on these issues may well change once they are established in a job and feeling the pressures of the modern workplace.

Views of Today's Workplace				
<i>Has each helped or hurt American workers?</i>				
	-----Age-----			
<i>Email and new ways of communicating</i>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>	<u>61+</u>
	%	%	%	%
Helped	88	79	67	47
Hurt	8	14	21	24
Not much effect/DK	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>29</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Automation of jobs</i>				
Helped	54	50	43	40
Hurt	39	38	48	40
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Growing number of immigrants</i>				
Helped	45	33	23	18
Hurt	46	50	60	63
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Outsourcing of jobs</i>				
Helped	41	16	9	7
Hurt	53	76	84	82
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Social Trends, June 2006.

Family Ties

Gen Nexters are very closely connected to their families. Many live close to home – in fact, 40% still live with their parents – and they have frequent contact with their parents and siblings. None of this is surprising given that most Gen Nexters have not started their own families yet. Presumably, the apron strings will loosen as they become financially independent and take on family responsibilities of their own.

The parent-child bond is strong across generations. When asked “which family member do you have the *most* contact with” (other than your wife/husband/partner), more than six-in-ten (63%) Gen Nexters say they talk with their parents most often. Gen Xers are also closely connected to their parents – 53% say they have the most contact with a parent. For the older generations, Boomers and Seniors, children are named as the relative with whom they have the most contact. When asked to choose which parent they have the most contact with Nexters point to their mother, by a three-to-one margin.

Contacting the Folks

About half of all respondents (54%) say they see their parents at least once a week, but that figure rises to 73% for Gen Nexters. Among this age group, fully half see their parents *daily*. Nearly as many Nexters speak by telephone to a parent every day and another 40% maintain weekly contact. Some 82% mentioned talking with a parent yesterday.

Roughly one-in-five Gen Nexters (21%) email their parents at least occasionally. Gen

	Total	-----Age-----			
		18-25	26-40	41-60	61+
	%	%	%	%	%
Parent	33	63	53	24	3
Mother	26	48	41	20	*
Father	7	16	13	4	3
Both	1	2	1	*	0
Child	34	2	12	41	71
Sibling	20	19	22	24	13
Other	10	14	10	8	9

Source: Pew Social Trends, October 2005.
Percentages can total more than 100% due to multiple responses.

<i>How often are you in touch...</i>	Total	-----Age-----			
		18-25	26-40	41-60	61+
	%	%	%	%	%
<i>In person</i>					
Daily	24	50	19	15	20
Weekly	30	23	32	31	37
Monthly	15	12	15	17	13
Less often	31	14	34	37	28
Don't know	*	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>By telephone</i>					
Daily	32	45	32	26	32
Weekly	47	40	51	49	26
Monthly	11	8	10	14	15
Less often	8	5	6	10	19
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100	100
<i>By email</i>					
Yes	24	21	33	18	3
No	76	79	67	82	95
Don't know	*	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	*	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Social Trends, October 2005.

Xers utilize this form of communication more frequently than Nexters; a third email their parents.

Turning to Family for Help

Not only do Gen Nexters keep in close contact with their parents, they rely on them for advice and assistance. Respondents were asked in an open-ended question, who they turn to for advice when they have a serious personal problem. Gen Nexters were more likely than any other age group to say they turn to their families – primarily their mothers – for their advice: 64% said they turn to family, compared with 54% of Gen Xers, 38% of Boomers, and 36% of Seniors. Many (22%) also turn to friends, neighbors and co-workers. Here there are no differences across generations. Gen Nexters are among the least likely to say they turn to religious advisors, religious scriptures or some higher power for advice.

Gen Nexters also rely on family for more concrete types of assistance. Fully 46% say they depend on their parents or other family members for financial assistance. Nearly three-quarters (73%) say they have received financial help from their parents during the past 12 months. And 64% say their parents have helped them out with errands, housework and home repairs. In both of these categories, Gen Xers and Boomers are receiving much less assistance from their parents. Only 33% of Xers and 19% of Boomers got financial help from their parents in the past year.

	-----Age-----		
<i>Received from parent in the past 12 months...</i>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>
	%	%	%
Gifts	85	76	68
Financial help	73	33	19
Help with errands	64	48	27

Source: Pew Social Trends, October 2005.
Based on those with at least one parent living.

Changing Family Dynamics

Recent trends in divorce rates and smaller family sizes have clearly impacted the lives of both Gen Next and Gen X. Among those with both parents living, 38% of Gen Nexters and 36% of Xers have parents that are divorced or separated. As divorce has become more common, the number of blended families has grown, and as a result the younger generations are more likely than the older ones to have stepparents and step-siblings who play an important role in their lives. More than one-in-five Nexters (21%) and 19% of Xers have a living stepparent who is important to them. Similarly, 14% of Nexters and 11% of Xers have stepbrothers or stepsisters who have played an important role in their lives.

A Day in the Life of Gen Next

Overall, 44% of Gen Nexters are employed full-time; another 26% work part-time. In addition, nearly half (46%) are currently enrolled in school – 11% are in high school or technical school, 32% are in college and 3% are in graduate school. Many Nexters are working *and* attending school: 41% go to school and work part-time and 27% are juggling full-time work and school.

Most of the Nexters who are not currently enrolled in school plan to resume their education at some point in the future. Nearly seven-in-ten (68%) say they will return to school; 28% say they have no plans to return.

Gen Nexters are an active bunch. Fully 81% say they exercise on at least a weekly basis. Young men are somewhat more likely than young women to exercise (85% vs. 78%). Among all Gen Nexters, 20% say they are in excellent physical condition, and another 56% say they are in good condition. Not surprisingly, Gen Next and Gen X view themselves as more physically fit than do Boomers or Seniors. However, the older generations are just as likely as the younger ones to say they do some type of exercise program that helps them keep physically fit.

In their free time, Gen Nexters also engage in some activities that are not necessarily good for their health. About four-in-ten (41%) say they consumed alcohol in the past seven days; 31% smoked cigarettes; and 9% say they took illegal drugs. Young men are bigger drinkers and smokers than young women – 48% of men drank alcohol in the past seven days, compared with 34% of young women; 37% of the men and 25% of the women say they smoked cigarettes in the past week.

Today's youth play a lot of video games. Nearly half (49%) say they play games that can be hooked up to a television such as PlayStation, Xbox or GameCube. Roughly one-third of Gen Xers

A Busy Schedule

<i>Percent of 18-25 year-olds who...</i>	<i>%</i>
Are in school/plan to return to school	83
Are currently enrolled in school	46
Work full-time	44
Work part-time	26
Are in school & working full-time	27
Are in school & working part-time	41

Source: 2006 Gen Next survey.

The Lifestyle Gender Gap

<i>In the past seven day, did you...</i>	<i>Age 18-25</i>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Exercise	85	78
Drink alcohol	48	34
Play video games	51	21
Smoke cigarettes	37	25
Take illegal drugs	10	7

Source: 2006 Gen Next survey.

(35%) play these types of games. Very few Boomers and Seniors spend time playing video games (12% and 3%, respectively). Just over one-third of Nexters (36%) say they played video games in the past seven days. The gender gap on this measure is substantial. Fully half of young men (51%) played video games in the past week compared with 21% of women.

Gen Nexters are also big movie-goers. About one-in-ten (11%) say they go out to the movies once a week or more, and 47% say they do so at least once a month. Older generations go out to movies much less frequently – 28% of Gen Xers, 22% of Boomers and 14% of Seniors go to movies at least monthly. When they watch movies at home, Nexters usually rely on DVDs or videos rather than what is being offered on cable or broadcast TV. More than three-quarters of Nexters (77%) say their favorite way to watch a movie at home is watching a DVD or video, while only 17% say they watch movies that are on television.

Altering Their Appearance

Gen Nexters are not afraid to express themselves through their appearance. About half of them (54%) have either gotten a tattoo, dyed their hair an untraditional color or had a body piercing in a place other than their ear lobe. Among those three, tattoos are the most popular form of expression: 36% of Nexters have one. Tattoos are just as prevalent among Gen Xers – 40% of them have a tattoo. There are no significant gender differences for tattoos among either generation.

Roughly a quarter of both Gen Nexters and Gen Xers have dyed their hair an untraditional color. Gender is not a factor here either – men and women are just as likely to have dyed their hair. Body piercing is slightly more prevalent among Gen Next than among Gen X. Three-in-ten Nexters have had a piercing somewhere other than their ear, compared with 22% of Xers. Among both generations, more women than men have pierced themselves. The generational divide on these measures is between those under age 40 and those over age 40. Among the over 40 crowd, just 21% have engaged in any of these activities.

Tattoos and More			
	-----Age-----		
<i>Do you currently have or have you ever had...</i>	18-25	26-40	41-64
	%	%	%
<i>A tattoo</i>			
Yes	36	40	10
No	<u>64</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>90</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Dyed hair an untraditional color</i>			
Yes	25	24	10
No	<u>75</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>90</u>
	100	100	100
<i>A piercing other than ear lobe</i>			
Yes	30	22	6
No	<u>70</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>94</u>
	100	100	100

Source: 2006 Gen Next survey.
These items were not asked of respondents over age 64.

Things People Do

Young people have always pushed the envelope in terms of what is morally right and wrong. Today’s youth are no exception. The Gen Next survey presented respondents with a series of behaviors and activities that are either illegal, such as smoking marijuana, or may be considered risky or unwise, like consuming a lot of alcohol. Respondents were asked whether each is okay “for other people to do,” even if it is something they might not do themselves.

Gen Nexters stand out from other generations on one measure in particular. They are much more accepting when it comes to downloading or sharing music or video files without paying for them – 46% of Nexters said this was okay, compared with 28% of Xers and less than 20% of Boomers and Seniors.

Gambling is acceptable to a large majority of Gen Nexters – 67% say it is okay for other people to gamble. Among Xers and Boomers, roughly 60% agree. Seniors are less keen on gambling – only 41% think it is okay. Nexters and Xers see eye-to-eye on the issue of drinking a lot of alcohol. Three-in-ten Nexters and 27% of Xers say it is okay to drink a lot of alcohol. This compares with 14% of Boomers and 8% of Seniors.

In spite of the fact that it is illegal, smoking marijuana is actually more acceptable overall than drinking a lot. Fully 41% of Gen Nexters say it is okay for other people to smoke marijuana. Among Gen Xers and Boomers, 35% agree. Seniors take a more skeptical view of smoking marijuana; just 11% find it acceptable for others to smoke pot.

Religion and Generation Next

A plurality of Gen Nexters (44%) identify themselves as Protestants, one-quarter are Roman Catholic, and less than 10% are affiliated with some other religion, according to data compiled from all Pew Research Center surveys in 2006. The combined 2006 data also show that nearly as many Gen Next Christians as older Christians describe themselves as “born again” or evangelical Christians (36% vs.

	Religious Affiliation			
	1987-1988		2006	
	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26+</u>
<i>Religious Preference</i>	%	%	%	%
Protestant	52	60	44	55
Catholic	29	25	25	25
Jewish	2	2	2	2
Other	6	5	7	5
No religion/Atheist/Agnostic	11	8	20	11
Don't know	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: 1987-1988 Pew Values Surveys; 2006 Pew compiled surveys.

39%).

However, 20% of today's 18-25 year-olds say they have no religious affiliation or are atheist or agnostic. Only 11% of those over age 25 fall into this category. The gap between young and old has increased substantially over time. In the late 1980s, 11% of young people were non-religious, compared with 8% of those over age 25.

Gen Nexters are among the least likely to attend church regularly: 32% attend at least once a week compared with 40% of those over age 25, and 16% say they never attend (compared with 12% among the older age groups).

In terms of religion and public life, Gen Nexters are divided about whether churches should keep out of political matters or express their views: 43% say churches should keep out and 54% say they should express their views. Nexters views on this issue are nearly identical to Gen Xers and Boomers. It is the oldest age group, arguably the most religious, that leans toward saying the church should keep out of political matters (52% keep out vs. 44% express views). Even so, Nexters are among the most likely to say the will of the American people, not the Bible, should be a more important influence on U.S. laws.

Gen Next Rejects Creationism

There is a clear generational divide on the issue of evolution. Nearly two-thirds of Nexters (63%) believe humans and other living things evolved over time, while only 33% say all living creatures have existed in their present form since the beginning of time. Gen Xers share a similar perspective, though they are slightly more open to the idea of creationism. Here the generational divide is among those under age 40 and those over age 40. Baby Boomers and Seniors are more closely divided over how the world came to be.

Evolution vs. Creationism				
	-----Age-----			
	18-25	26-40	41-60	61+
<i>Humans and other living things...</i>	%	%	%	%
Have evolved over time	63	57	47	42
Have existed in their present form since the beginning of time	33	39	46	45
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew July 2006 Religion Survey.

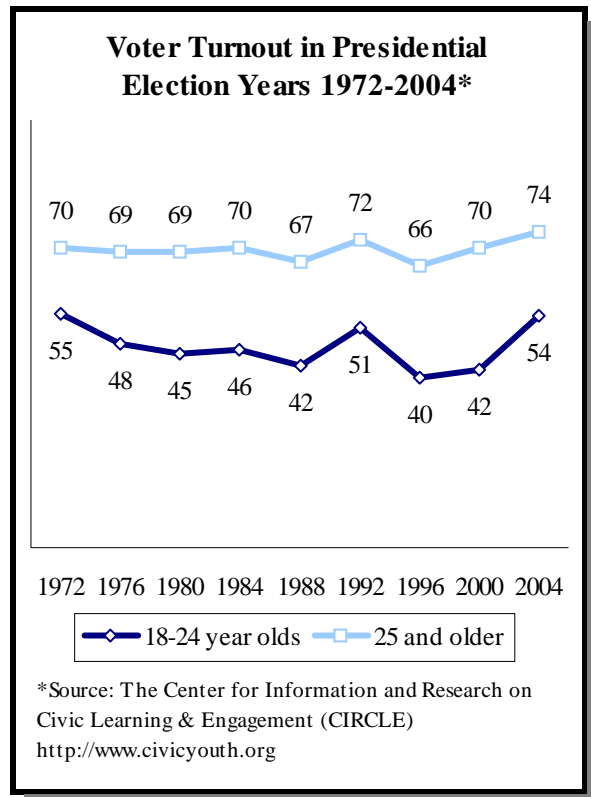
III. POLITICS AND POLICY

Youth Voting

Generation Next showed in 2004 that it is a political force to be reckoned with. Traditionally, young people have been among the least likely to vote. Electoral participation generally increases with age, peaking at about age 68 and then falling sharply. In addition, while overall voter turnout has remained fairly stable in recent decades, there has been a slow decline in turnout among young voters. The result has been that the gap in turnout between young voters and the rest of the electorate has widened over time. In 1972, 70% of those ages 25 and older turned out to vote compared with 55% of those ages 18-24 – a gap of 15 percentage points. By 2000 that gap had increased to 28 points, as 70% of older voters turned out and 42% of younger voters did so.

This trend was interrupted in the 2004 presidential election. Turnout among young voters increased 12% from 2000 – the biggest increase in any single age group – and the gap between young and older voters narrowed to 20 points. The rise in youth turnout was particularly notable among women and African Americans. Recent research by the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE) suggests that new voting laws – including Election Day registration, early voting and motor voter registration – contributed to higher voting rates particularly among young people.²

Despite the uptick in voting among young people, this age group still lags behind older generations on basic measures of political engagement. In 2006, fewer than half of Gen Nexters (49%) were certain that they were registered to vote. This compares with 70% of



² It is not clear at this point whether voter turnout among young people was up in 2006. Preliminary data from the 2006 Exit Poll is not conclusive, and 2006 Census data has not yet been released.

Gen Xers, 83% of Boomers, and 86% of Seniors. This pattern has remained consistent over the past decade, with only about half of the youngest age group saying they are registered, compared with a much higher percentage – roughly 75% to 80% – of older Americans.

When asked how often they vote, young people also trail behind all other age groups. In the 2004 election cycle, only 22% of 18-25 year-olds said they “always” vote, and another 15% said they “nearly always” vote. Nearly half of young people (47%) report voting “seldom” or “never.” The likelihood of voting clearly increases with age, as each successive age group reports voting with a greater level of frequency, and this pattern has remained consistent over time. Compared with previous generations, regular voting is down slightly among Generation Nexters – just 37% said they always or nearly always voted in 2004. In the late 1980s, when many Generation Xers were in their late teens and early twenties, 44% of 18-25 year olds said they voted always or nearly always.

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2004</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	69	73	69	67	69
18-25	44	47	41	35	37
26-40	65	67	62	60	63
41-60	79	83	79	75	77
61 and older	84	88	87	87	85

Source: 1988 Pew Values Study. 1992-2004 from Pew annual compiled surveys.

A Sense of Civic Duty?

Not only does a smaller share of Generation Nexters vote compared with older age groups, but they feel less committed to the idea of voting. While 62% of the public completely agrees with the statement, “I feel it’s my duty as a citizen to always vote,” only 42% of 18-25 year-olds share this view. Nexters are about twice as likely as the general public to disagree with this statement.

In addition, when they do not get around to voting, Gen Nexters don’t feel particularly guilty: 50% say they feel guilty when they don’t get a chance to vote, compared with 63% of Gen Xers and close to 70% of those over age 40. Historical patterns show that as people age, they develop a stronger sense of civic duty. When Gen Xers were young, their attitudes about voting were nearly identical to Gen Nexters today.

None of this makes young people feel less efficacious, however. They are right in line with the general public when it comes to feeling that their vote matters. About seven-in-ten Nexters (72%) – and an identical percentage of the public – agree with the statement: “Voting gives people

like me some say about how government runs things.”

Young people also lag behind in their interest in politics and their engagement in the political process. Only one-third of 18-25 year-olds say they follow what’s going on in government and public affairs most of the time. This compares with 54% of those age 26 and older.

Similarly, 36% of Nexters completely agree with the statement, “I’m interested in keeping up with national affairs,” compared with 46% of their older counterparts. They are even less interested in keeping up with local politics, though the gap between young and older people is

slightly smaller on this issue. When asked if they are generally bored by what goes on in Washington, there is no difference between young and old – 45% of both Nexters and those over age 25 agree Washington politics is boring. They do differ over the degree to which Washington *policy* affects them. Nearly four-in-ten Nexters (38%) agree that most issues discussed in Washington don’t affect them personally. Only 29% of those over age 25 share this sentiment.

There is some evidence that today’s young people may be more politically engaged than Generation Xers were when they were young. While 33% of Nexters said they follow what’s going on in government and public affairs most of the time, only 26% of young people reported doing so in 1987 and 1988. Similarly, 36% of today’s young people say they’re interested in keeping up with national affairs, compared with 24% of the young people polled in the late 1980s. Over this same time period, the entire public has become more engaged, and as a result the gap between young and old has remained fairly consistent.

Youth Interest in Politics: Then and Now				
	1987-1988		2002-2003	
	18-25	26+	18-25	26+
	%	%	%	%
<i>Follow what’s going on in government/public affairs...</i>				
Most of the time	26	42	33	54
Some of the time	41	35	37	31
Only now and then	20	15	20	10
Hardly at all	11	6	10	4
Don’t know	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	*	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>I’m interested in keeping up with national affairs</i>				
Completely agree	24	35	36	46
Somewhat agree	55	50	44	44
Somewhat disagree	14	11	13	7
Completely disagree	4	2	5	2
Don’t know	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Values Surveys

Young People and the News

There are large gaps across age groups when it comes to news consumption. Young people read the newspaper, watch television news and listen to news on the radio at much lower rates than their older counterparts. Only 39% of Nexters say they enjoy keeping up with the news “a lot,” and a majority (64%) says they only check in on the news from time to time, rather than watching or listening to the news at regular times (34%). Furthermore, they are among the most likely to say they only tune into the news when something important is happening – whether it be local or national news.

In Pew’s 2006 news consumption survey, only 47% of Gen Nexters reported that they read a daily newspaper on a regular basis and even fewer (23%) reported that they had read a newspaper “yesterday” (a more accurate measure of regular readership). Newspaper readership increases across generations with 32% of Gen Xers reporting reading a newspaper yesterday, 44% of Boomers, and 56% of Seniors doing so. A similar pattern can be seen on TV news viewership. The only area where young people equal or surpass their older counterparts in terms of news consumption is in online news. A quarter of Gen Nexters say they got news online yesterday. Even here, however, Gen Xers outpace Nexters – 30% of Xers say they went online for news yesterday. Boomers go online for news as often as Nexters (25%), and Seniors lag behind at 11%.

Gen Next: Occasional News Consumers

<i>When do you watch/ listen to the news?</i>	-----Age-----			
	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>	<u>61+</u>
	%	%	%	%
At regular times	34	41	55	64
Check in from time to time	64	57	44	33
Neither/DK	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Follow national news...</i>				
Only when something important is happening	55	45	43	34
Most of the time	43	53	55	63
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Follow international news...</i>				
Only when something important is happening	73	65	54	48
Most of the time	26	33	43	47
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew 2006 Media Consumption Survey.

News Consumption “Yesterday”

<i>Did “yesterday”</i>	-----Age-----			
	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>	<u>61+</u>
	%	%	%	%
Read the paper	23	32	44	56
Watched TV news	48	54	57	68
Listened to radio news	23	42	41	28
Got news online	25	30	25	11

Source: Pew 2006 Media Consumption Survey.

In terms of specific news sources, young people consume less local news and network television news than do older generations. The gap is smaller on cable news channels such as CNN,

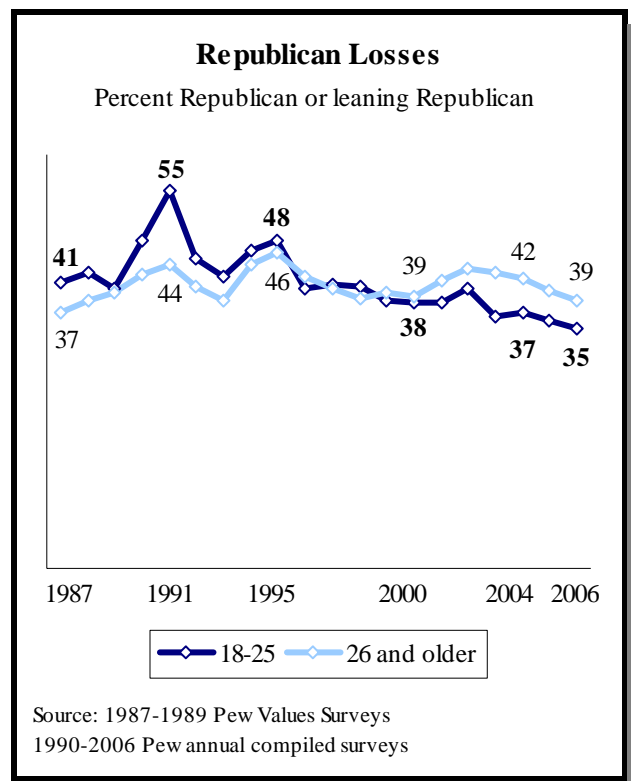
MSNBC or the Fox News Channel. One show that has a particular appeal to young people is “The Daily Show with Jon Stewart.” Fully 13% of Gen Nexters report watching the show regularly, compared with 6% of the general public.

Because young people spend less time following the news, it follows that they are less well-informed about current events. In the same Pew survey, conducted in April and May 2006, Gen Nexters were far behind older generations on a series of information questions. About half (49%) knew that the Republican Party held a majority in the House of Representatives at that time, compared with 67% of those over age 25. In addition just a quarter could identify Condoleezza Rice as the current secretary of state, compared with 46% of older Americans. And even fewer (12%) could name Vladimir Putin as the president of Russia (vs. 35% among the older generations).

Gen Next: More Democratic, More Liberal

Trends in party identification suggest that this generation of young people is more Democratic than the generation that came before it. In the 2004 presidential election, where they turned out in near record numbers, young voters chose John Kerry over George Bush by a decisive margin. Majorities of the older age groups backed Bush. And in the 2006 mid-term elections for Congress, young people voted overwhelmingly for Democrats over Republicans, by 58%-37% among all 18-24 year-olds, according to national exit polls.

These voting patterns reflect a broader Democratic leaning among Gen Nexters. In 2006, 48% of young people identified themselves as Democrats or leaned toward the Democratic Party, while only 35% identified themselves as Republicans – the lowest number recorded by Pew in its nearly 20-year trend. This makes them the *least* Republican generation. Larger percentages of Gen Xers,



Boomers and Seniors identify with the GOP.³

It is not the case that young people have always been more Democratic. In fact, in the late 1980s and early 1990s, 18-25 year-olds were more Republican than older age groups. Some political science research suggests that voters make the connection to a political party relatively early on in their adult life and tend to stick with that party as they get older; Generation X continues to be the most Republican-leaning generation today. If Gen Nexters remain solidly Democratic and continue to become more politically engaged, this could have major consequences for electoral politics.

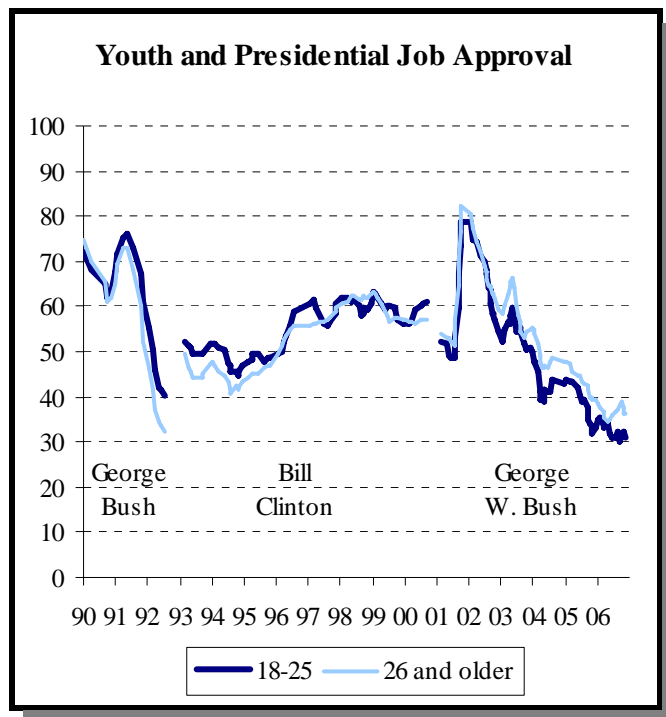
<i>Political views</i>	-----Age-----			
	18-25	26-40	41-60	61+
	%	%	%	%
Liberal	26	22	19	14
Moderate	36	39	39	36
Conservative	29	33	37	42
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: 2006 Pew compiled surveys.

In addition to being more Democratic, Gen Nexters are more *liberal* than their older counterparts. When asked to describe their political views, 26% of Nexters say they are liberal; 36% describe themselves as moderate; and 29% say they are conservative. Fewer older Americans think of themselves as liberal and more identify themselves as conservative.

Gen Nexters and Bush

Over the past three presidencies, the presidential job approval ratings offered by younger Americans have largely tracked the feelings of the general public, though young attitudes have diverged at certain points in time. During the early part of Clinton's presidency, younger Americans rated his performance slightly better than those age 26 and over; in 1993, 51% of 18-25 year olds approved of Clinton, compared with 46% of those older than 25. Clinton's approval ratings rose in his second term, but



³ These figures are based on compiled data from Pew polls taken throughout 2006.

the age gap largely disappeared.

Currently, there is also a small gap in how Gen-Nexters rate President Bush’s performance in office. In data collected throughout 2006, Bush’s job approval among 18-25 year olds stood at 32%, while 58% disapproved of his job performance. By comparison, job approval ratings among those age 26 and older were slightly higher (37%) and disapproval was slightly lower (54%).

Attitudes Toward Government

Generally speaking, Generation Next has a positive view of government. However, Nexters are just as skeptical as the rest of the American public about whether elected officials really care what they think. But they are a bit less cynical about elected officials’ ties to the people they represent. Only 24% of Nexters completely agree that elected officials in Washington lose touch with the people pretty quickly; this compares with 32% of those over age 25.

Gen Nexters are more pro-government than older age groups on several dimensions. They are much less likely to characterize the government as wasteful and inefficient. On balance, the general public agrees with the statement, “When something is run by the government, it is usually inefficient and wasteful” (55% agree vs. 41% disagree). A strong majority of Nexters (64%) reject this idea.

The views of the general public on this issue have shifted over time with fewer Americans now saying the federal government is inefficient and wasteful. But today’s young people have a much more positive view of government in this regard than young people did a generation ago. In the late 1980s, 18-25 year-olds were evenly divided on this issue: 47% agreed that government is often inefficient and wasteful, 47% disagreed.

Gen Nexters are less supportive than older Americans of seeing

Gen Next: A More Positive View of Government				
	1987-88		2002-03	
	18-25 %	26+ %	18-25 %	26+ %
<i>When something is run by the federal government it is usually inefficient and wasteful</i>				
Agree	47	67	32	58
Disagree	47	28	64	38
Don't know	6	5	4	4
	100	100	100	100
<i>The federal government should run only those things that can't be run at the local level</i>				
Agree	76	78	63	71
Disagree	18	17	32	24
Don't know	6	5	5	5
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Values Surveys.

government power devolved to the states. By a margin of 63%-32% young people agree the federal government should run only those things that cannot be run at the local level. Older people support this idea by a stronger 71%-24% margin.

Both Gen Nexters and Xers are conflicted over whether or not the federal government controls too much of their daily lives – 49% in each group say the government is too controlling, while an identical percentage says it is not. Among those over age 40, a majority (59%) say the government is too controlling.

Gen Nexters have a somewhat unique set of views on leadership in Washington. They are less likely than older Americans to embrace a “throw the bums out” philosophy, and they are big advocates of compromise in governance. Only 35% of Nexters agree with the statement, “We need new people in Washington even if they are not as effective as experienced politicians,”

62% disagree with this statement. Older generations are more evenly split on this issue.

Gen Next: Compromise and Continuity in Washington				
	-----Age-----			
	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>	<u>61+</u>
	%	%	%	%
<i>We need new people in Washington, even if they're not as effective as experienced politicians</i>				
Agree	35	41	46	57
Disagree	62	54	49	36
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>I like political leaders who are willing to make compromises in order to get the job done</i>				
Completely agree	38	29	26	30
Somewhat agree	48	49	50	45
Disagree	11	18	20	20
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew 2002-2003 Values Surveys

While most Americans agree compromise is the best way to get things done in Washington, Gen Nexters are the biggest proponents of this approach. Fully 86% of Nexters say they like political leaders who are willing to make compromises in order to get the job done, 38% *completely* agree with this sentiment.

Gen Next on the Issues

Young people today have a complex set of views on major policy issues. They tend to be more liberal on social issues, supportive of government control in many areas, also but pro-business and open to the idea of privatization in the Social Security system.

In terms of their priorities, Gen Nexters do not have a unique issue agenda. When asked in September 2006 to name the most important problem facing the country today, Nexters listed Iraq as the top problem followed by terrorism and the economy. Older generations were focused on the same set of problems.

Similarly, when asked in January 2006 about which issues Bush and the new Congress should focus on in the coming year, young and old shared a common set of policy priorities. However, there were key exceptions here that offer some insight into Gen Next’s approach to public policy. Young people were much less concerned than their older counterparts with strengthening the U.S. military and changing the federal tax system. In addition, they placed less emphasis on making it tougher for illegal immigrants to enter the U.S. – 32% of Nexters said this should be a top priority compared with 54% of those over age 25.

The Environment

Conceptually, the American public supports stronger environmental laws and regulations. However, there are age differences on this issue, with Gen Next being somewhat more supportive of strong environmental policies, even given the inherent tradeoffs.

Overall, 77% of Americans say this country should do whatever it takes to protect the environment. Younger Americans feel somewhat more strongly about this than do older Americans with the widest gap coming between those age 40 and younger and those over age 40. Six-in-ten Americans believe stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost, while 31% say they cost too many jobs and hurt the economy. And 62% say people should be willing to pay higher prices in order to protect the environment, while 36% disagree with this statement. On both of these measures, which raise the issue of the economic costs of environmental regulation, Nexters hold views similar to Gen Xers and Boomers. The oldest generation stands out as being the least supportive of stricter laws.

Young people may have a different orientation toward environmental issues because of

	-----Age-----			
	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>	<u>61+</u>
	%	%	%	%
<i>Biggest influence on environmental views:</i>				
Personal experience	19	22	26	18
Friends & family	14	6	4	5
Media	19	22	28	30
Religious beliefs	4	6	8	11
Education	33	30	22	24
Something else	11	14	11	10
Don't know	<u>0</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew July 2006 Religion Survey

the way they have been socialized and educated about the issue. When asked which factor has had the most influence on their thinking about the environment, young people point to their education as the top influence. More older Americans say they have been swayed by what they have seen or read in the media.

On the specific issue of global warming, Gen Nexters' views are similar to their older counterparts. Roughly four-in-ten Nexters (42%) say global warming is a very serious problem, almost identical to the percent of all Americans who share this view (41%). Another 33% of Nexters say global warming is a somewhat serious problem. About eight-in-ten young people (81%) say, based on what they've read and heard, there is solid evidence that the average temperature on earth has been getting warmer over the past few decades. This compares with 77% of all Americans.

Immigration

More than any other generation, Gen Nexters have grown up in an increasingly diverse country. And on some measures of tolerance toward immigrants, they have more positive views than do older people.

Gen Nexters are the most likely to believe that the growing number of newcomers from other countries strengthens American society (67%). By comparison, 30% say that the growing number of immigrants threaten traditional American customs and values.

On balance the American public is evenly divided over the impact immigrants have had on the nation: 41% say immigrants today strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, while the same number says immigrants are a burden on the country because they take away jobs, housing

Gen Next and Immigration				
	-----Age-----			
	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>	<u>61+</u>
	%	%	%	%
<i>Immigrants today...*</i>				
Strengthen the country with their hard work and talents	52	39	44	30
Are a burden because they take jobs, housing, health care	38	33	43	50
Neither/Both equally	6	24	10	15
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
	100	100	100	100
<i>Growing number of immigrants...**</i>				
Strengthens American society	67	57	47	38
Threatens our customs and values	30	35	44	45
Neither/Both equally	1	3	3	4
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: * 2006 Gen Next survey; ** Pew 2004 Typology Survey

and health care. Gen Nexters are much less conflicted about this issue – 52% say immigrants strengthen the country, while 38% say they are more of a burden. In this regard, they are more likely than Gen Xers, or other older generations, to say that immigrants strengthen the country.

These general attitudes toward immigration carry over to specific policy proposals as well. Gen Nexters are more likely than older generations to believe legal immigration into the U.S. should be increased: 25% say it should be increased, 37% say it should be decreased and 36% say it should be kept the same. Among those age 26 and older, only 16% say immigration should be increased, a 41% plurality says it should be decreased, and 37% say it should be kept the same.

The exit poll from the 2006 mid-term elections asked voters whether most illegal immigrants working in the U.S. should be offered a chance to apply for legal status or deported to the country from which they came. A strong majority of Nexters – 70% – said illegal immigrants should be offered a chance to stay, 30% said they should be deported. By comparison, fewer than 60% of voters ages 30 and older said illegal immigrants should be allowed to stay.

Social Security Privatization

Though it would undoubtedly affect them, young people are not particularly well-informed about the idea of privatizing the Social Security system. When asked how much they had heard about a proposal which would allow younger workers to invest a portion of their Social Security taxes in private retirement accounts, a majority of Gen Nexters (60%) said they had heard nothing at all, only 8% said they had heard a lot. The degree to which people are informed about this issue increases with age. Nearly four-in-ten Seniors (39%) said they had heard a lot.

Privatizing Social Security				
(Based on those who heard about the proposal)				
	-----Age-----			
<i>Allowing young workers to invest in private retirement accounts?</i>	<u>18-25</u>	<u>26-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>	<u>61+</u>
	%	%	%	%
Favor	74	59	55	41
Oppose	22	30	34	44
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew 2004 Typology Survey.

Among the minority of young people who had heard about the issue, support for the idea of Social Security privatization was strong. Fully 74% of 18-25 year-olds who had heard at least a little about this proposal favored it, compared with 59% of Gen Xers, 55% of Boomers and 41% of

Seniors. Knowledge matters more for young people than it does for older people. Gen Nexters who have not heard about the proposal are much less supportive of it, whereas among those over age 25, support for the proposal is nearly identical, regardless of how much or how little they have heard.

Attitudes Toward Business

Gen Nexters have a distinctive set of attitudes toward business – they are less critical of government regulation of business *and* less critical of business itself. On balance, young people reject the notion that government regulation of business does more harm than good by a margin of 50%-40%. Among those over age 25, a slim majority says that government regulation does more harm than good and 40% disagree. However, when it comes to corporate profits, most young people believe that business corporations generally strike a fair balance between making profits and serving the public interest. A majority of older Americans (58%) disagree with this assertion.

	---Age---	
	18-25	26+
<i>Government regulation of business does more harm than good</i>	%	%
Agree	40	52
Disagree	50	40
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100
<i>Business corporations generally strike a fair balance between profits and public interest</i>		
Agree	52	38
Disagree	44	58
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100

Source: Pew 2002-2003 Values Surveys.

War and Peace

Traditionally young people have been more interested in using diplomacy to solve our international problems than using military force. In spite of the turbulent times they are living through, Generation Next is no exception. Today's young people are evenly divided over whether or not the best way to ensure peace is through military strength – 48% say this is the best way to ensure peace, 49% say it is not. Older age

	1987-1988		2002-2003	
	18-25	26+	18-25	26+
<i>Best way to ensure peace is through military strength</i>	%	%	%	%
Agree	46	59	48	61
Disagree	49	36	49	35
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Values Surveys

groups lean much more heavily toward using military might. In the late 1980s, the opinions of young people (most of whom are now part of Generation X) on this issue were almost identical, while older generations favored military strength. The views of Generation X have toughened over time, as they now look just like their older counterparts, agreeing that military might is the best means of

achieving peace.

Generation Next is less interested than their older counterparts in increasing spending on defense. Only 13% say the U.S. should increase its spending on national defense, compared with 21% of those over age 25. More than one-quarter of Gen Nexters (28%) say defense spending should be cut back, compared with 18% of older Americans.

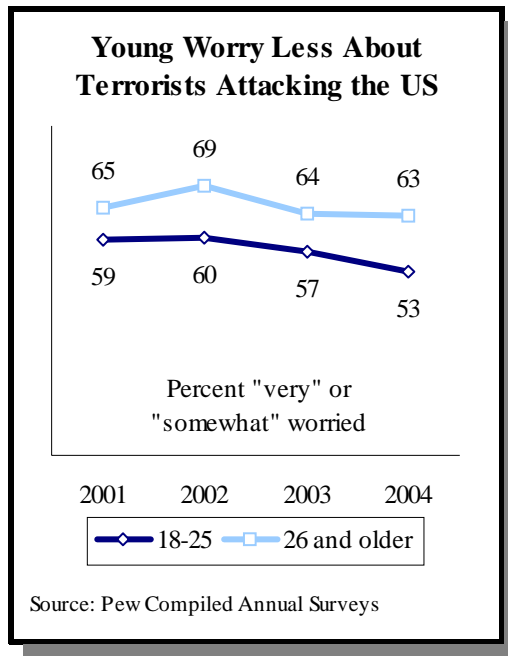
When asked about using military force against countries that threaten the U.S., the views of young people are similar to those of older Americans. However, when asked specifically about using force to defeat terrorism, young people are much more hesitant. Only 29% of Nexters say using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world. The vast majority (67%) say relying too much on military force to defeat terrorism creates hatred that leads to more terrorism. Older generations are more evenly divided on this issue: 41% say using overwhelming force is the best approach for defeating terrorism, 49% say this approach ultimately leads to more terrorism. Young people also favor a more internationalist approach to foreign policy. Fully 62% say the U.S. should take into account the interests of its allies even if it means making compromises with them. Slightly more than half of older Americans (52%) share this perspective.

Which comes closer to your views...	---Age---	
	18-25 %	26+ %
Using overwhelming force is the best way to defeat terrorism	29	41
Relying too much on military force leads to hatred & more terrorism	67	49
Neither/Both equally	2	4
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100

Source: Pew 2004 Typology Survey

Generation Next and 9/11

Gen Nexters show little sign of having been indelibly marked by the events of Sept. 11, 2001. In the months following the attacks, young people were slightly less likely than older people to say they worried about another terrorist attack in the U.S. Since 2001, Gen Next has actually become even less worried about another attack, and the gap between young and old has



increased.

Generation Next's more tolerant approach to issues involving race and immigration gives them a different perspective on the post-9/11 world. Gen Nexters are less likely than older Americans to be suspicious of people who they think are of Middle Eastern descent. Only 27% say that since Sept. 11 they are more suspicious of people perceived to be of Middle Eastern descent; this compares with 37% of those over age 25.

The War in Iraq

Public support for the war in Iraq has fallen steadily among all age groups over the course of the war. During the first year of the war, between 60% and 70% of the public said the U.S. had made the right decision in using military force against Iraq. By 2004, support for the war was closer to 50%, and in 2005 and 2006 fewer than half of Americans believed the U.S. had made the right decision in going into Iraq. Throughout this three-year period, the views of young people on Iraq have tracked fairly closely with the views of older generations. The oldest generation, those over age 60, have consistently expressed the most negative opinions on Iraq.

In 2006, young people expressed the highest level of dissatisfaction among the generations with Bush's handling of the war in Iraq. In an average across surveys taken throughout the year, only 26% of 18-25 year-olds approved of the way Bush was handling the war, fully 69% disapproved. Among those ages 26 and older, about six-in-ten (61%) disapproved of Bush's handling of the war.

IV. VALUES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

Views on Racial Issues

Generation Next clearly stands out in its progressive approach to some of the major social issues of the day. On issues ranging from race to homosexuality to the role of women, Nexters have liberal views that reflect the changing world in which they have come of age.

The population as a whole has become more tolerant on racial issues. In the late 1980s, only 44% of white Americans agreed with the statement, “I think it’s all right for blacks and whites to date each other.” By 2003, 72% agreed with this statement. Young people have consistently been more accepting of interracial dating, however, and the gap between young and old has increased over time.

In 2002-2003, 89% of white 18-25 year-olds agreed that it is okay for blacks and whites to date each other, compared with 70% among those over age 25. Furthermore, 64% of young whites *completely* agreed with this statement; just 36% of older whites did so. Among blacks, there is a similar gap between young and old – with young blacks being more accepting than older blacks of interracial dating. However, the gap has remained consistent over time, as both age groups have moved toward a more progressive view on this issue.⁴

<i>It's all right for blacks and whites to date each other</i>	1987-1988		2002-2003	
	18-25	26+	18-25	26+
	%	%	%	%
Agree	56	42	89	70
<i>Completely agree</i>	20	12	64	36
Disagree	38	53	10	26
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Values Surveys.

On the issue of affirmative action, the general public still rejects the idea of giving preferential treatment to blacks and other minorities in an effort to improve their position. Among whites, only 20% agree with the statement: “We should make every possible effort to improve the position of blacks and other minorities, even if it means giving them preferential treatment.” Young whites are more accepting of this concept than are older ones: 33% of Nexters support affirmative

⁴ Much of the analysis on racial issues is based on white respondents, because sample sizes become too small when broken down by race and age.

action efforts compared with 19% of those over the age of 25. Just as on the issue of interracial dating, the gap between young and old has increased somewhat on this issue since the late 1980s.

As a whole, white Americans are more likely today to feel that they have a lot in common with people of other races. In fact, the vast majority reject the notion that they “don’t have much in common with people of other races” (82% disagreed with this statement in 2002-03, vs. 72% in 1987-88). Young whites have moved even further along on this issue than have their older counterparts. Nearly half of today’s youth (49%) *completely* disagreed with this statement – up from 24% in 1987-88. Again, this most likely reflects the increasingly multi-cultural, multi-ethnic society in which Gen Nexters have grown up.

Views on Homosexuality

Since the late 1980s, public opinion concerning the rights of homosexuals has shifted substantially. In 1987-88, a slim majority of Americans (52%) agreed that school boards ought to have the right to fire teachers who are known homosexuals, while only 42% rejected this notion. By 2002-2003, a solid majority (60%) said teachers should not be fired just because they are gay.

The generation gap on this issue was relatively small in the 1980s; young people were only slightly more supportive of gays. But by 2003, young people’s views on this issue were significantly different from their older counterparts. Fully 71% of 18-25 year-olds rejected the idea that school boards should be able to fire known homosexuals. This compared with 59% of those over the age of 25. Tolerance toward homosexuals diminishes across age groups – Gen Xers express similar opinions to Nexters, and Boomers are much more tolerant than Seniors.

Gen Nexters also are more accepting of homosexuality generally. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) say homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society. This compares with 50% of those over age 25.

On balance, the public opposes allowing gays and lesbians to marry, but young people are evenly split on the issue. Nearly half of Gen Nexters (47%) favor gay marriage,

Gay Marriage and Adoption		
	---Age---	
	18-25	26+
	%	%
<i>Allowing gays/lesbians to marry legally*</i>		
Favor	47	30
Oppose	46	64
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100
<i>Allowing gays/lesbians to adopt children**</i>		
Favor	61	44
Oppose	35	50
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100

Sources: * Pew 2004 Typology;
 ** Pew March 2006 NII Survey

and 46% are opposed to it. Among those over age 25, only 30% favor gay marriage while 64% are opposed. The public is more open to the idea of gay people adopting children, and here too young people take a more liberal position. About six-in-ten Gen Nexters (61%) favor allowing gays and lesbians to adopt, compared with 44% of those over age 25.

Abortion and Stem Cell Research

In spite of their more liberal views on other social issues, Gen Nexters do not differ from the rest of the population on the issue of abortion. As is the case with the general public, there is no consensus view among Nexters about limits on the availability of abortions.

Roughly a third of 18-25 year-olds (32%) say abortions should be generally available (vs. 35% of the public), another 19% say they should be available but under stricter limits (vs. 20% of the public). Just over three-in-ten Nexters (31%) say abortion should be against the law except in cases of rape, incest, or to save the life of the mother, while 15% say abortion should not be permitted at all. These are comparable to the views of the general public – 31% say abortion should be against the law in most cases and 11% say it should not be permitted at all. The biggest generational gap in opinion on abortion is between Boomers (ages 41-60) and Seniors (ages 61 and older).

By a margin of 59%-32% Gen Nexters favor allowing women to get the so-called morning after pill without a doctor's prescription. Older generations are more skeptical about this proposal – 46% of those over age 25 favor making the morning-after pill available and 43% oppose this.

Gen Nexters are not very aware of the debate over stem cell research. When asked in 2004 how much they had heard about the debate over whether the federal government should fund this type of research, only 36% said they had heard “a lot.” Roughly half (49%) of those over age 25 had heard a lot. Nexters generally favored conducting stem cell research when presented with the tradeoff between new medical cures and destroying the potential life of human embryos. The views of young people mirror those of older generations on this issue with one exception – Seniors are somewhat more hesitant to embrace stem cell research.

Gen Next Less Traditional

Very few Americans believe that women should return to their traditional roles in society. By a margin of 21%-74% the public rejects this notion. Gen Nexters disagree most vehemently: 60% *completely* disagree that women should return to their traditional roles. Gen Next women feel even more strongly about this than do young men: 67% of females in this generation and 53% of males reject the idea of women returning to their traditional roles. The sharpest generational line on this issue is between those ages 18-60 and those over the age of 60. One-third of Seniors say women *should* return to their traditional roles.

While the public embraces progress for women, many Americans still maintain that they have old-fashioned values about family and marriage. More than eight-in-ten Americans (82%) agree they have old-fashioned values, fully 48% *completely* agree. Gen Nexters are the least likely to adhere to this viewpoint – 67% agree and 31% disagree. Their values are distinct on this dimension when compared with young people a generation ago. Gen Xers were more unified in their views on this issue when they were young: 80% of 18-25 year-olds in 1987-88 said they had old-fashioned values about family and marriage, only 17% rejected this statement. Fifteen years later, their views were largely unchanged.

	1987-1988		2002-2003	
	18-25	26+	18-25	26+
<i>I have old-fashioned values about family and marriage</i>	%	%	%	%
Agree	80	88	67	85
Disagree	17	11	31	13
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100	100	100

Source: Pew Values Surveys

DATA SOURCES FOR THIS REPORT

This report draws on several different sources of survey data, including a special survey designed for the project and conducted with a large sample of young people in the GenNext cohort. Here is a brief overview of the major data sources used in the report:

- **Gen Next Survey:** Conducted by telephone September 6-October 2, 2006 with a nationally representative sample of 1,501 adults, including 579 members of GenNext (ages 18-25); 250 of the GenNext interviews were conducted by cell phone.
- **Pew Research Center Values Surveys:** A series of 12 large national surveys conducted between 1987 and 2003. The project was initiated by the Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press in 1987 and continued by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press since 1996. Several analyses in this report compare responses of young people ages 18-25 in the 1987-1988 surveys with the same age group in the 2002-2003 surveys. While the latter group does not conform perfectly with GenNext as defined in this report, the overlap is great enough to provide useful comparisons of young people 15 years apart.
- **Pew Research Center Annual Compiled Surveys:** The collection of all general public surveys conducted since the center's inception, provides important trend comparisons for such items as party identification and presidential approval. The very large sample sizes (e.g., 33,000 for the year 2006) allows very precise comparisons of GenNext with other age cohorts.
- **Pew Social Trends Surveys:** A series of large telephone surveys conducted in 2005 and 2006 focusing on many aspects of social life and attitudes in the U.S.
- **Exit Polls Conducted by Edison-Mitofsky Research:** Analysis of Election Day surveys conducted for the National Election Pool in 2004 and 2006.
- The report also uses findings from a wide range of individual surveys conducted by the Pew Research Center on such topics as religion and politics, news consumption, immigration, and the war in Iraq. These are referred to by month and year; documentation on these individual studies is available at the People-Press website, <http://people-press.org>.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

Interviewing for the survey was conducted by telephone Sept. 6-Oct. 2, 2006 among a 1,501 adults ages 18 and older, including an oversample of members of Generation Next (ages 18-25). The total sample size for those 18-25 is 579, including 250 interviews conducted by cell phone; 130 of these individuals had no landline phone. In order to compensate cell phone respondents for any toll charges incurred, those interviewed by cell phone were offered an incentive of \$10 for completing the survey. Interviewing was conducted by the research firm Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI). The samples were prepared by Survey Sampling International (SSI).

The data were weighted using demographic weighting parameters derived from the March 2005 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, along with estimates of current patterns of telephone status in the U.S., using an iterative technique that simultaneously balances the distributions of all weighting parameters.

For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. For results based on respondents ages 18-25 (N=579), the sampling error is plus or minus 5 percentage points. For results based on respondents ages 26 and older (N=922), the sampling error is plus or minus 4 percentage points. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

ABOUT THE CENTER

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The Center's purpose is to serve as a forum for ideas on the media and public policy through public opinion research. In this role it serves as an important information resource for political leaders, journalists, scholars, and public interest organizations. All of our current survey results are made available free of charge.

All of the Center's research and reports are collaborative products based on the input and analysis of the entire Center staff consisting of:

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