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Self Assessment of the Social Influence of Young People and Their Attitudes Towards Change

Abstract: This paper examines the attitudes of young people in Serbia, according to the possibilities for their own social activism and participation in social change in which Serbia is already deeply involved, i.e. it examines social and personal values of young people and their correlation to their readiness to adopt to change. Young people are chosen precisely because they will be custom holders of these changes, i.e. their driving force. Serbian youth is burdened with many problems: unsatisfied with their own financial situation, they struggle to include themselves in the labor market, they are extending their education and rely financially on their parents. Our research has shown that young people do not believe enough in the strength of their own influence in society, and that they were visibly disappointed in institutions of society as a whole. Hypothesis One (H1) of this research – that there is a statistically significant correlation between attitudes towards change and social and personal values of young people in Serbia – has been confirmed, while Hypothesis Two (H2) of this research – that there is a statistically significant difference in the attitudes of young people towards social values, our society, and changes within it, depending on socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents – has been partially confirmed.

Keywords: young people; the attitudes of young people; the social impact of youth; attitude towards social change

Introduction

The concept of ‘youth’, especially in the sociological perspective,¹ is viewed as a social construction, originating in Western culture in the modern era, whereas ‘young’ is perceived as a social construction of late modernity. In this interpretation, the social characteristics of young people are explained as age groups, which were created in long-lasting processes that form its historical context. According to the

¹ Anđelka Milić, *Zagonetka omladine: teorija i istorija omladinske strukture* (Beograd, Zagreb: CID, IDIS, 1987).

definition given by UNICEF,² youth is a specific period of life, in which, along with physical and mental maturation, the process of integrating the individual into the community takes place. This process, as a rule, lasts until an adequate degree of social autonomy, responsibility and independence is achieved.³

Youth is viewed more as a fluid category that depends on the length of the transition from childhood dependence to independence in adulthood, but as a fixed age group (according to some classifications, the upper limit is 24, and according to another: 35). National Youth Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (2008) states that young people are aged 15 to 30 years. In Serbia, there are about 1.5 million of them, making 20 percent of the total population (Census of Population, 2011).⁴ In this 15-year span there are three age subgroups of young people, given the specificity of individual transition phases towards adulthood in functional, emotional and cognitive senses,⁵ which are: from 15 to 19 years of age, from 20 to 24 and from 25 to 30 (National Youth Strategy). The transition phases are characterized by education, employment, housing and family establishment, and the two most important transitions are educational-working and family-residential. As key life events, or so-called 'milestones', are: completion of education, employment, realization of financial and housing independence and family transition – marriage and childbirth.⁶ In the aforementioned National Youth Strategy, the significance of the social activism of young people is emphasized, and their greater engagement in social changes in all areas of life, in particular in education, economy, politics, employment, and culture, among others. The study on Youth expectations on job search in Serbia⁷ has shown that three most important factors for them, when finding a job are: 1. Job does not affect the private life; 2. Work resources are provided; 3. Work is safe.

According to the data the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia gained in the Labor Force Survey, for the third quarter of 2017 (SORS), among young people aged 15 to 24, there were no significant changes in the number of employed and unemployed young people. However, due to negative demographic trends, there was a decrease in active population, of the total population of that age, which led to an increase in employment rates and youth unemployment. The SORS statement claims that the employment rate among youth is now 23.7 percent, and the unemployment

² Shana McElroy, "Mladi u društvima u tranziciji" (Ženeva, 2000): 71. http://www.v-scout.org.rs/images/biblioteka/Istrazivanja_o_mladima/Mladi_u_drustvima_u_tranziciji.pdf acc. December 7, 2017.

³ Zora Krnjajić, "Podsticanje i vrednovanje izuzetnih ispoljavanja i postignuća mladih u Nacionalnoj strategiji za mlade," in *Porodica kao faktor podsticanja darovitosti. Zbornik 14*, ed. G. Gojkov (Vršac: Visoka škola strukovnih studija za obrazovanje vaspitača Mihailo Pavlov, 2008): 333–44.

⁴ Republički zavod za statistiku, "Popis stanovništva 2011. godine," http://popis2011.stat.rs/?page_id=2134 acc. June 7, 2017.

⁵ Jeffrey A. Hoffman, "Psychological separation of late adolescents from their parents," *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 31, 2 (1984): 170–8.

⁶ Olivier Galland, "Adolescence, post-adolescence, jeunesse: retour sur quelques interpretations," *Revue française de sociologie* 42, 4 (2001): 611–40.

⁷ Dejana Pavlović, Jovan Zubović, and Aleksandar Zdravković, "Youth Expectations in Job Search in Serbia," *Industrija* 44, 4 (2016): 7–18.

rate 28.8 percent. In the total population aged 15 to 24, the share of young people who neither work nor are in the education system, (the so-called NEET rate), decreased by 1.1 percentage points to 17.1 percent. The long-term unemployment rate also fell by 1.3 percentage points, and now stands at 7 percent. The number of employed young people aged 15 to 24 rose to 20,800, so the employment rate of this population increased by 2.9 percentage points, and now is 23.7 percent. Young people's expectations regarding financial opportunities still, as in previous years, show a low level of financial autonomy, so, for example, young people aged 19 to 35, i.e., 44 percent of them, even in 2012, still expected to be more or less financially supported by their parents.⁸

All of this shows that most young people live outside the political social circuits of their society. These data look even gloomier, given the high percentage of brain drain, i.e. temporary and, more frequently, permanent migration of highly educated labor and already established experts. According to data provided by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Secretariat in a report released in September 2017, the average annual number of emigrants from our country, only to OECD countries, amounted to 31,000 in the period from 2005 to 2014. In 2014, 57,000 people emigrated, just to reach the record number of 60,000 in 2015, so that new data on the number of emigrants who will leave Serbia by the end of 2017 will put our country in a notorious 31st place in the world. The motivation of young people for emigration is almost entirely of an economic nature (81.9 percent). Young people want to improve their economic conditions and standards, through higher earnings, easier job search and better conditions for quality education. In the first half of the 1990s, two-thirds of the young people wanted to leave the country, and according to the 2003 survey, half of them,⁹ which was also the result of our research, in 2016.

Young people today face different challenges and difficulties: forced prolonged youth, financial dependence on parents,¹⁰ and poor faith in the power of their own influence on social conditions, as shown here by this research. This means that it is necessary to be brave and to pass behind the wall of resistance, to overcome it, then to strengthen and raise awareness of the need for change, to make institutional changes and to constantly develop creativity among the youth and strengthen their social skills.¹¹

Socialization is a process in which individuals, through interpersonal relationships, acquire the expected roles, values and attitudes of society.¹² It is not limited to the child, but it continues through growing up, during the years of youth, as well as through the life of an adult person.

⁸ Dragan Stanojević, "Obeležja društvenog položaja mladih," in *Mladi – naša sadašnjost. Istraživanje socijalnih biografija mladih u Srbiji*, ed. by Smiljka Tomanović et. al., (Beograd: Čigoja štampa, 2012), 56.

⁹ Vladimir Pejić, "Young people in Serbia – attitudes, moral values and perspectives," *South-East Europe Review* 6, 4 (2004): 65–78.

¹⁰ Dragan Stanojević, Smiljka Tomanović, and Milana Ljubičić, "Elements of life satisfaction among young adults in Serbia," *Journal of Youth Studies* 19, 7 (2016): 973–89.

¹¹ Nebojša Janičijević, *Upravljanje organizacionim promenama* (Beograd: Centar za izdavačku delatnost Ekonomskog fakulteta u Beogradu, 2004): 220–1.

¹² Ben Reich, Christine Adcock, *Values, Attitudes and Behavior Change* (London: Methuen, 1976).

According to Supek, there are two types of values: those that regulate the relationships of individuals in society, and are based on the principle of reciprocity, and those that regulate the individual's relation to the community and its collective symbols, and are based on the principle of participation or sympathy.¹³ On this basis, it is possible to constitute different types of value orientations of the person, which can serve as an auxiliary methodological means in the analysis of empirical situations.

There is a conflict between the collectivist and individualist system of values. The former is characteristic of traditionalist-oriented closed societies, and in it, the family, the kin group, the territorial and ethnic community come before individuals; while the other is common in modern, open societies and it is dominated by the individual as a value for him or herself, while the collectives take on secondary value.¹⁴ Both models have their positive and negative aspects.

The research

The goal of the research:

The aim of this paper is to examine young peoples' social and personal values and their correlation with their readiness to change. Our basic starting point is the assumption that the success of the introduction of changes in society is directly proportional to the attitudes of the ones this process affects the most.

Subject of the research:

The subject of the research is the discovery of the latent structure of the process of correlation of personal and social values with readiness to change and taking active participation in them.

The problem of the research:

The problem of research is reflected in the fact that the attitudes are "fragile structures and subject to change", and that the correlation of social and personal values of young people with their readiness for change does not exist as the focus of any previous research, as known to the authors.

Tasks of the research:

The research tasks were to determine the attitudes of young people about the most important social values and personal values, as well as their attitude to their own role in society today. Research tasks also included examining the attitudes of young people about the changes, using a scale constructed for the purpose of this research. One of the tasks was also to determine the nature of the connection between the

¹³ Rudi Supek, "Psihologija suvremene omladine," *Studentski list* 8 (March, 1965): 207

¹⁴ Dragomir Pantić, *Javno mnjenje i vrednosti* (Beograd: Univerzitet u Beogradu, Institut društvenih nauka, 1994).

indicators of personality traits and the indicators on the willingness of respondents to change, which institutionalization of the activism necessarily involves.

The research sample:

The respondents were 320 young, unemployed; pupils and students, as well as employed students, aged 16 to 30 years. The sample was suitable; respondents were selected at random in public places, online surveys, as well as through personal contacts.

The research instrument:

The research used several instruments for data collection:

a) A tool for examining a set of specific data on the social and experiential characteristics of the respondents.

b) A scale for 'measuring' the general attitude towards changes

c) A scale of general mood and general, dominant relations in our society.

The instrument is designed to provide as precise answers as possible to the questions raised, so that the personal opinions, values, desires, feelings, beliefs, social and self- perception of the respondents can be processed with minimal influence of imprecision.

The variables used in this paper are divided into three types, with regard to the area to which they relate:

a) The social and personal values of the respondents;

b) The relationship towards the society in which they live;

c) The attitudes of respondents toward changes. A total of 46 variables were processed, within which 202 items were found, making this research complex, but also relevant and comprehensive.

Preliminary factor analysis

After the pilot study, the obtained results were subjected to factor analysis to identify potential candidates for the selection of latent structure factors.

The results of factor analysis helped us to set *the hypothesis* of the research:

H1: There is a statistically significant correlation between attitudes towards change and social and personal values of young people in Serbia; and

H2: There is a statistically significant difference in the attitudes of young people towards social values, our society, and changes within it, depending on the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The analysis of the research results

Analysis of the latent structure of the measurement scale of social values

In accordance with the goals and the problem of the research, it was possible to reveal the structure of social values of young people in Serbia. For this purpose, the analysis of the main components was used and then the factors were extracted by orthogonal (Varimax normalized) rotation. Based on the Scree test (Graph 1), four factors were identified that together explain 78.37 percent of the total variance (Table 1.0). This solution was most acceptable because it was psychologically most interpretable (after several solutions with different number of retained factors and different rotation procedures).

Based on the obtained matrix of the factor structure, four factors are defined, which can be seen in Table 1.1.:

The first extracted factor explains 41 percent of the total variance of the observed set of variables. Characteristic for this factor is that democracy, economic prosperity and educational level of the population are emphasized as the highest social value. Freedom as a social value also positively correlates with the given factor, but to a much lesser degree. The obtained result points to the conclusion that young people in Serbia primarily relate the democratic system of the society to a better material conditions and better education, while they find human rights and freedoms (that also are guaranteed by a democratic society) less important. It is also interesting that religion as a social value lowly correlates with this factor, and in a negative way, which could mean that young people in Serbia have a prejudice that religiosity and democratic society do not have much in common. On the basis of all this, the first factor is called **Democracy and economic well-being as basic social values**.

The second extracted factor, seen in Table 1.2, is characterized by humanism, freedom and tolerance as basic social values. It is interesting to point out that democracy as a social value correlates less with this factor, which means that the respondents from this sample do not consider that democracy is the only way to achieve the stated social values, but also that one part of them just thinks that these are the basic traits of a democratic society and they do not emphasize economic well-being, unlike the previous factor where a high standard is closely linked to a democratic society. This factor is called **Humanism, tolerance and freedom as basic social values**.

The third extracted factor, shown in Table 1.3, determines tradition and religion as the most important social values. It is important to point out that this factor gathers very distinctly only these two items, which means that the respondents who consider these values as the most important one consider all others to be almost irrelevant, that is, they are very exclusive, as can be seen through the negative correlation of this factor with the attitude of tolerance. On the basis of all of this, the factor is called **Religion and tradition as basic social values**.

The fourth extracted factor, shown in Table 1.4, highly correlates with confidence in people as a basic social value; while it moderately correlates with educational

level and tolerance, there is a low correlation with humanism. This can be interpreted in such a way that respondents who believe that trust in people is the highest value for them have the opinion that this trust depends on the degree of tolerance, education, and preference for humanism. This factor is called **Trust in people as a basic social value**.

Analysis of the latent space structure of the measurement scale of attitudes towards changes

The latent structure of attitudes towards change among young people in Serbia was also checked by factor analysis. The analysis of the main components was done first (Graph 2), and then the factors were extracted. Three factors were selected after Varimax normalized rotation, because this solution was the most interpretable and provides factors that do not correlate with each other statistically. These three factors explain 61.21 percent of the total variability of the scale items (Table 2.1). Factors are defined on the basis of the obtained matrix of the structure of the factors.

The first extracted factor is shown in Table 2.2, and gathers items that indicate a markedly negative attitude towards change. It explains the largest part of the total variance of items, i.e. 33, 50 percent. It is characterized by the following elements: *People who are more prone to change are unreliable; Changes are always accompanied by problems and should therefore be avoided, and Changes are always a negative phenomenon*. Negative attitudes towards change can be seen in the contexts that negatively correlate with this factor such as: *The existence of a need for change is a prerequisite for human development, and a man can change himself only if he changes the world in which he lives*. On the basis of all this, we called this factor a **Negative attitude towards the changes**.

The second extracted factor shown in Table 2.3 is characterized by items that express a positive attitude towards change and people who are willing to change. It is characterized by the following elements: *People who love change generally have creative potentials and Changes are inherently a phenomenon*. A positive attitude towards change can be seen in the items that negatively correlate with the given factor. Major changes, as a rule, lead to poorer interpersonal relationships in organizations. It is interesting to point out that respondents who have this attitude at the same time think that people who are prone to change are an obstacle to the organization. Under this, they probably mean that in our society, people who are willing to change are usually presented as an obstacle rather than as a positive potential for society. We called this factor a **positive attitude towards change**.

The third extracted factor shown in Table 2.4, gathers items of diverse content. We can say that these respondents have partially positive attitude towards change, which can be seen through the negative correlation of the type: *Major changes, as a rule, lead to poorer interpersonal relationships in organizations. It is better to choose certainty than changes that are always accompanied by uncertainty*; as well as through

a low but positive correlation of the item: *The existence of a need for change is a prerequisite for human development*. The negative attitude of these respondents towards change is reflected in the negative correlation of the item: *Changes are inherently a positive phenomenon* and *People who love change mostly do have creative potentials*. We might say that these respondents partially support change, but they are also critical of some other aspects that change brings. It should be noted that these respondents also think that people prone to change are perceived as organizational disturbances. We called this factor **an indefinable attitude towards change**.

Correlation of social values and attitudes to change

A correlation test was performed at two levels, with the aim of obtaining the details of the correlation between these two complex phenomena.

a) First, we calculated the Pearson coefficient of correlation between the sum scores of the two scales and established a statistically significant correlation ($r = 0.352$, $p = .001$).

b) For the purpose of further research and confirmation of the hypothesis, correlations of individual sub-dimensions of social values (factor scores) and sub-dimension of attitudes towards changes was observed. Correlation coefficients are shown in Table 2.5.

On the basis of the obtained results, we can say that these two phenomena are statistically significant, both at the level of the summing scores and at the level of their sub-dimensions. This connection is of moderate intensity. The positive attitude towards change is significantly positively correlated with the factor of *Democracy and economic well-being* as the basic social value, as well as with the factor of *Humanism, tolerance and freedom* as the basic social value. This means that those young people who have a positive attitude towards change, as well as *Democracy, economic well-being, humanism, tolerance and freedom* are perceived as the highest social values. Young people who have a negative attitude towards change, predominantly emphasize *Religion and tradition* as basic social values, but also *Trust in people*. On the basis of the results obtained, it could be concluded that young people today perceive *Trust in people* as traditional value, as if it were not considered as an important feature of modern society. The indefinable *Attitude towards change* lowly correlates with *Democracy and economic wellbeing* as basic social values.

By examining the obtained results, we can conclude that Hypothesis Number One of this study, which reads as follows:

H1: *There is a statistically significant correlation between attitudes towards change and social and personal values of young people in Serbia, confirmed.*

Differences in the structure and expression of attitudes towards social values, change and our society, depending on the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

In accordance with the problem of this research, a series of discriminant analyses were made, in order to determine the existence of differences in the expression of the stated attitudes, given the respondents' gender, social status, place of residence, position in working organization and membership of the political parties, as well as the structure of these differences. In the analysis, the grouping variables were socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, and quantitative variables comprised of factorial scores of the sub-dimension of social values and attitudes towards changes and summing scores on variables, expressing an attitude towards our society.

Variables that express an attitude towards our society are defined as:

- The general mood prevailing in society (optimism and faith in a better future versus pessimism, concern and fear);
- The dominant principles of behavior and relations in our society (understanding, tolerance and commitment to work vs. unscrupulous wealth, crime, repulsion and indolence);
- The influence of young people in Serbia on the general situation and social movements in the country (young people in Serbia can influence the situation in the country, against the opinion that young people in Serbia do not have any influence on social movements).

Discriminant analysis

Grouping variable: social status of the respondents' families

The first group consisted of respondents who declared that the social status of their family was excellent, the second group was made of those whose social status was average, and the third was poor in social status.

The discriminant analysis shown in Table 2.6. has distinguished two functions, where the first one is statistically significant, with a canonical correlation coefficient that is $R_c = 0.34$. On this basis, it can be said that the differences between the groups of respondents are of moderate intensity.

The structure of the discriminant function is shown in Table 2.7. and points out that with a discriminant function there is significantly positive correlation of the *Negative attitude towards change*, pessimism, concern and fear as the general mood of our society and *The accession of the EU is detrimental to Serbia*, while there is negative correlation between: *Positive attitude towards change*, and *Joining the EU is necessary for Serbia under any circumstances*. The basic values of European society are democracy, respect for diversity and a well-regulated system. On the basis of all of this, we can define a discriminant function as a *Negative attitude towards changes*.

The obtained centroid group values shown in Table 2.8 indicate that the

respondents with excellent social status are the most prone to, out of all three groups, positive attitude towards change, respect for diversity and a well-regulated system. Respondents with average social status have the same attitudes as the previous group but of less intensity; while respondents with poor social status have very negative attitude towards change. They also consider that pessimism, worry and fear are the general mood prevailing in our society, and when it comes to social values they are most prone to religion and tradition, unlike other groups.

Discriminant analysis has shown the results that indicate that Hypothesis No.2 of this study, which reads as follows:

H2: There is a statistically significant difference in the attitudes of young people towards social values, our society, and changes in it, depending on the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents; **partially confirmed.**

Discussion

Although Serbian society in the recent past has had social equality as one of its significant social values, it is no longer the case. Discriminant analysis found that there are positive attitudes towards change among respondents who are dominated by a positive attitude to the material condition of their family. The correlation goes in that direction that a more prominent presence of a positive assessment of the material condition of their family will lead to a more positive approach to change. Although it is logical to think that young people, who feel that the social condition of their family is good, have resistance to change, the results have shown that it was quite the opposite.

In addition, young people do not believe enough in the significance and power of their influence in society, and are therefore clearly disappointed with the institutions and society of Serbia as a whole. Also, in most cases there is a statistically significant correlation between the negative attitudes towards changes among respondents dominated by traditional, national and religious values.

It is interesting that young people in Serbia primarily link the democraticness of society with a better material situation and better education, while human rights and freedoms, which also guarantee a democratic society, are perceived as less important. Interestingly enough, religion as a social value lowly correlates with this factor, and this can be negative, which could mean that young people in Serbia have a prejudice that religiosity and democratic society do not go hand in hand. Perhaps in this prejudice we can seek the answer to the question why about 54 percent of young people declared themselves as religious, but they do not practice religion and do not visit religious sites.

Young people have much to do to change their awareness and those qualities that stand in the way of accepting the value of developed societies. The same applies to all other factors and participants of the modern society of Serbia. Young people,

however, are often discouraged by many, overwhelming obstacles and inability to realize their needs and rights legally, because in youth organizations, young people have no access to decision-making. This naturally leads to the detriment of the development of personality and the achievement of the value ideal of a human community.

The essence of each individual change is the improvement of the current state. Although it may carry a connotation of a bad state of affairs, this is not always the case. A familiar environment is often a calming factor and it cannot create progress. Therefore, young people should dare and overcome obstacles in order to seize their own future.

Tables and Graphs

Table 1.0. Characteristic roots and percentage of explained variance

Components	Characteristic root	% total variance	Cumul. characteristic root	Cumul. %
Factor 1	3,705687	41,17429	3,705687	41,1743
Factor 2	1,351558	15,01731	5,057245	56,1916
Factor 3	1,000064	11,11007	6,057151	67,3017
Factor 4	1,000009	11,06433	7,052941	78,3660

Graph 1. Scree test

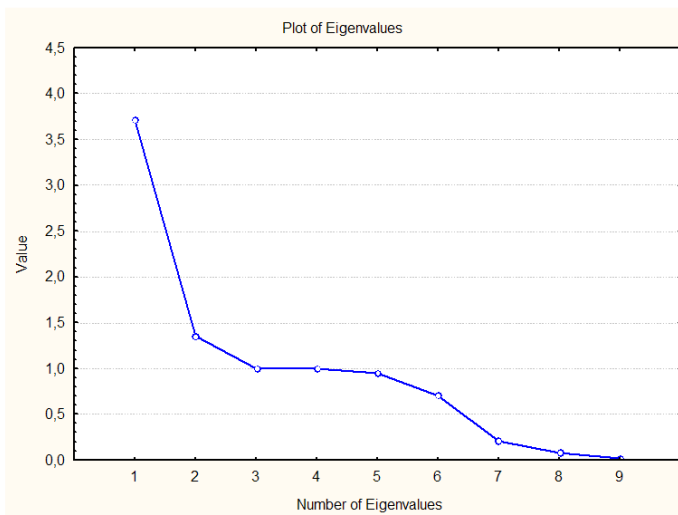


Table 1.1. Excerpt from the matrix of the structure of the first factor

Item content	r
Democracy	,805
Educational level of the population	,723
Economic welfare	,766
Freedom	,302
Religion	-,278

Table 1.2. Excerpt from the matrix of the structure of the second factor

Item content	r
Tolerance	,704
Freedom	,762
Humanism	,783
Democracy	,354

Table 1.3. Excerpt from the matrix of the structure of the third factor

Item content	r
Tradition	,894
Religion	,901
Tolerance	-,298

Table 1.4. Excerpt from the matrix of the structure of the fourth factor

Item content	R
Tolerance	,455
Trust in people	,883
Educational level of the population	,509
Humanism	,314

Table 2.1. Characteristic roots and percentage of explained variance

Components	Characteristic root	% total variance	Cumul. characteristic root	Cumul. %
Factor 1	3,349777	33,49777	3,34978	33,4978
Factor 2	1,537058	15,37058	4,88684	48,8684
Factor 3	1,234285	12,34285	6,12112	61,2112

Graph 2. Scree test

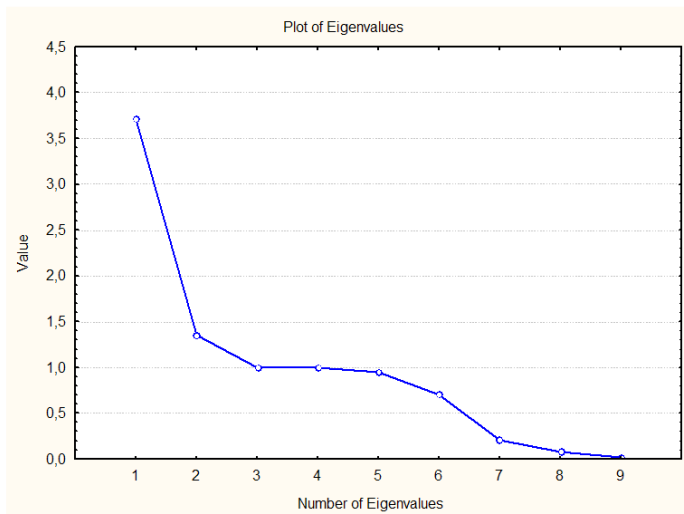


Table 2.2. Excerpt from the matrix of the structure of the first factor

Item content	r
People who are more prone to change are unreliable	0,769438
Changes are always accompanied by problems and should therefore be avoided	0,738984
Changes are always a negative phenomenon	0,715927
It is better to look for certainty than for changes that are always accompanied by uncertainty	0,689427
People who are prone to change are an obstacle to the organization	0,699411
The need for change is a prerequisite for human development	-0,64840
A man can change himself if he changes the world in which he lives	-0,32774

Table 2.3. Excerpt from the matrix of the structure of the second factor

Item content	R
Changes are a positive phenomenon on their own	0,600998
People who love change mostly have creative potentials	0,714659
Major changes, as a rule, lead to poorer interpersonal relationships in organizations	-0,620449
People who are prone to change are an obstacle to the organization	0,353573

Table 2.4. Excerpt from the matrix of the structure of the third factor

Item content	r
Changes are a positive phenomenon of their own	-0,61545
Major changes, as a rule, lead to poorer interpersonal relationships in organizations	-0,61282
People who love change mostly have creative potentials	-0,31469
It is better to look for certainty than for changes that are always accompanied by uncertainty	-0,44414
People who are prone to change are an obstacle to the organization	0,332386
The need for change is a prerequisite for human development	0,254802

Table 2.5. Correlations (Pearson coefficient) between sub-dimensions of democracy and economic well-being as basic social values and sub-dimension of attitudes towards change

	Negative attitude towards changes	Positive attitude towards changes	Indefinable attitude towards changes
democracy and economic well-being as basic social values.	-0.15	0.42	0.28
humanism, tolerance and freedom as basic social values	0.22	0.37	0.19
religion and tradition as basic social values	0.41	0.04	0.21
trust in people as a basic social value	0.38	0.17	0.09

- Correlations are statistically significant at the level of significance .05

Table 2.6. The results of discriminant analysis

Characteristic root	Rc	Wilks Lambda	Chi-square	Number ss	P
0,130388	0,339629	0,852712	43,49799	17,00000	0,000071
0,037457	0,190012	0,963895	10,03888	9,00000	0,123024

Table 2.7. The structure of discriminant function

	Function 1
democracy and economic well-being as basic social values.	-0,079969
humanism, tolerance and freedom as basic social values	-0,141047
religion and tradition as basic social values.	0,225599
trust in people as a basic social value.	-0,144513
negative attitude towards changes	0,874842
positive attitude towards changes	-0,344110
indefinable attitude towards changes	-0,216423
optimism and faith in a better future as the general mood of our society	0,112655
pessimism, concern and fear as the general mood of our society	0,363433
understanding, tolerance and commitment to work as the principles of behavior in our society	0,052423
unscrupulous enrichment, crime, repulsion and reluctance as principles of behavior in our society	-0,103690
young people in Serbia can influence opportunities in the country	-0,099511
young people in Serbia do not have any influence on social movements	0,163334

Table 2.8. Group Centroids

	Function 1
Great	-0,587713
Average	-0,200642
Poor	0,345909

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Article received: December 30, 2017

Article accepted: January 10, 2018

Original scholarly paper