



PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

The aim of this study is to explore the main narratives of young people around the concept of "Europe": their values, priorities, demands, attitudes and emotions that allow identifying the identity and emotional relationship of young people with Europe beyond its geopolitical limits.

In this preliminary research we will focus on the most relevant differences found in these two analysis criteria:

1. Differences between perceptions about Europe in Spanish and European youth.
2. Differences in youth responses according to the following sociodemographic variables: gender (Male, Female, In another way / Prefer not to say), Subjective urbanisation (rural area, small/medium-sized town, large town/city), occupation (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working), financial situation household (Not enough money for basic bills, Enough money for basic bills but not for food and clothes, Enough money for food, clothes and shoes but not enough for more expensive things, Can afford to buy some more expensive things but not as expensive as a car or new house for example, Can afford to buy whatever we need for a good standard of living), the belonging to certain groups (Ethnic, religious or other minority, Migrant, refugee, asylum seeker or displaced person, Person with a disability/disabilities, Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex), and age. age ranges are based on the EU Eurobarometer surveys and those carried out for the European Year of Youth. The data refer in the first case to the age groups 15-24 and 25-39 and in the second to the 15 to 30 age group (15-19, 20-24, 25-29).

We consider as relevant those differences that have more than 5 points in each percentage. The main topic we explored is civic engagement. Also we explore the following topics:

- Values and identities of EU citizens
- Justice, Rights, and Values
- Future of Europe 2021
- Climate Change
- EU Recovery Plan 'NextGenerationEU'
- Fairness perceptions of the green transition
- Media
- EP Autumn 2021 Survey: Defending Democracy | Empowering Citizens
- Key challenges of our times
- EP Spring 2022 Survey: Rallying around the European flag - Democracy as anchor point in times of crisis
- Standard Eurobarometer 97 - Summer 2022

RESULTS

1. YOUTH AND DEMOCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN YEAR OF YOUTH AND YOUTH SURVEY 2021

For the Youth Surveys, we will compare the results obtained in Spain with the results found in Europe and we will describe the main differences found related to age range and socio-demographic variables for each survey.

The results are classified in three categories:

- Values (What is important to them?)
- Emotions (Fears, hopes, etc.)
- Themes (Climate, mobility, social security, work/employment)

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT:

Values: When you get together with friends or relatives, how often, if at all do you discuss political and social issues...?

ANSWER	UE	SP	Difference
FREQUENTLY	25%	27%	2
OCCASIONALLY	61%	60%	1
NEVER	13%	11%	2
DON'T KNOW	2%	1%	1

Source of reference: Youth survey q2

There are no relevant differences found between European and Spanish groups surveyed. The most relevant sociodemographic variations are due to occupation and financial situation household. Regarding occupation, we found appreciable differences between the self-employed and the people who are not working. In the EU 38% of self-employed talk frequently about politics while only 19% of people who are not working talk about it frequently. In Spain we can find the same trend, 39% of self-employed and 21% of people who are not working talk frequently about politics.

Regarding the financial situation household, in Europe 37% of young people with a higher financial situation household talk frequently about politics, while only 26% of young people with a lower financial situation household do so. On the other hand, in Spain this trend goes the opposite way; 37% of young people with a lower financial situation household talk frequently about politics compared to 30% of the better-off section of the young people.

Finally, as to minorities, immigrants show an interest above average both in Europe (45%) and in Spain (45%). In Spain also religious minorities (43%) show more interest in political and social issues.

Emotions: How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about...?

The government in your local area/region

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
A GREAT DEAL	7%	7%	0
A FAIR AMOUNT	39%	43%	4
NOT VERY MUCH	42%	44%	2
NOTHING AT ALL	9%	5%	4
DON'T KNOW	3%	1%	2

Source of reference: Youth survey q3.1

The government in your country

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
A GREAT DEAL	11%	11%	0
A FAIR AMOUNT	47%	52%	5
NOT VERY MUCH	32%	32%	0
NOTHING AT ALL	9%	4%	5
DON'T KNOW	1%	1%	0

Source of reference: Youth survey q3.2

The European Union

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
A GREAT DEAL	8%	5%	3
A FAIR AMOUNT	34%	24%	10
NOT VERY MUCH	43%	57%	14
NOTHING AT ALL	12%	13%	1
DON'T KNOW	3%	1%	2

Source of reference: Youth survey q3.3

The perception of the degree of knowledge of the EU in young Spanish people is lower (-10 “a fair amount” and +14 “not very much”). In regard to gender, both European and Spanish women have a relevant percentage of impression of less knowledge of local government. According to occupation, the employed ones show 10 points more than the people who are not working in their perception of knowledge about the EU both in the EU and in the ES. Rural areas compared to cities manifest both in the EU and in Spain 5 points less in their perception of knowledge about the EU. Regarding the financial situation household, people in better financial situation household state that they have greater knowledge of the Government of their country both, in the EU and in Spain.



Emotions: How much do you think you can influence or participate in important decision-making, laws and policies that affect

YOUR COUNTRY ITSELF

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
MUCHO	9%	14%	5
ALGO	29%	32%	3
NO DEMASIADO	36%	36%	0
NADA EN ABSOLUTO	23%	17%	4
NS	3%	1%	2

Source of reference: Youth survey q4.1

THE EU

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
MUCHO	8%	11%	3
ALGO	21%	22%	1
NO DEMASIADO	33%	34%	1
NADA EN ABSOLUTO	35%	32%	3
NS	3%	2%	2

Source of reference: Youth survey q4.2

The general perception is of a greater capacity for incidence in the country itself than in the EU, both at an European level and in Spain. Related to the financial situation household, while in the EU the greatest capacity for incidence in their country is perceived by people in the lowest financial situation household; in Spain, people in better financial situation households perceive a higher capacity for incidence in their country. As to the capacity for incidence in the EU, the European average is higher in the upper classes.

Theme: You can find below some ways that citizens can participate in the European Union work. Which have you heard of?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Petitions to the European Parliament	23%	27%	4
Possibility to visit the European Parliament/House of European History/Parliamentarium	19%	18%	1
Events organized by the European Parliament Liaison Office	15%	17%	2
Get in touch with a member of the European Parliament to discuss some issues	14%	16%	2
European Youth Event (EYE) EYE Online	11%	12%	1

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
European Parliament Ambassador Schools	11%	12%	1
Online events or activities organized by together.eu	10%	11%	1
The "This Time I Vote" Campaign	9%	10%	1
Charlemagne Youth Prize	9%	7%	2
Euroschool	8%	6%	2

Source of reference: Youth survey q17

In general terms both European and Spanish young people have a low knowledge about the ways that citizens can participate in the EU work. The better known option for both groups is the "*petitions to the European Parliament*" (27%).

There are no relevant sociodemographic variations found in this survey.

Emotions: For what reasons, if any, have you not taken part in these activities? Please select all that apply

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	23%	18%	5
I don't have time	20%	18%	2
I don't know how to do this	20%	35%	15
don't understand the issues enough	16%	16%	0
Cost reasons - for example, I can't afford the travel or time away from work	16%	16%	0
I'm just not interested	15%	10%	5
I don't think decision makers listen to people like me	15%	17%	2
I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	11%	9%	2
I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/'political speak'	9%	11%	2
I am not a native speaker	4%	3%	1

Source of reference: Youth survey q19

The main reason young Spanish people refer for not participate is because they "*Don't know*" how to do it (35%), and this percentage is higher than young people in the EU (20%).

Emotions: Do you agree or disagree that taking part in these activities...?

Increased your knowledge of the European Union

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Strongly agree	21%	18%	3
Tend to agree	41%	39%	2
Neither agree nor disagree	26%	30%	4
Tend to disagree	10%	12%	2
Strongly disagree	2%	1%	1
Don't know	1%	1%	0

Source of reference: Youth survey q20.1

62% of young Europeans and 57% of Spanish young people refers that participating in the actions has increased their knowledge of the EU.

Relevant sociodemographic variations in the “*Tend to agree*” responses for young people in Spain are:

- In Spain, the youngest group stands at only 31% and the oldest at 45%.
- We find here one of the few variations referring to the subjective urbanization, showing 10 points less increase in knowledge among young people from rural areas (37%) compared to those from large cities (47%)
- Regarding the financial situation household, the most disadvantaged are those who mostly consider they had increase in their knowledge (EU 31% - 46%, ES 16% - 49%)

Emotions: Made you feel more positive about the European Union

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Strongly agree	17%	14%	3
Tend to agree	37%	38%	1
Neither agree nor disagree	30%	34%	4
Tend to disagree	12%	12%	0
Strongly disagree	4%	2%	2
Don't know	1%	0%	1

Source of reference: Youth survey q20.2

In general terms participating in activities resulted in a more positive feeling about the EU (UE 67%, ES 72%)

Relevant sociodemographic variables are related to the “*Tend to agree*” answers:

- In SE regarding the financial situation household there is a strong difference between the 16% in the well-to-do groups compared to 46% in intermediate sectors.
- The groups that least appreciate an increase in their consideration in the EU are people with disabilities in the EU (29%) and immigrants in Spain.



Emotions: Made you feel you had something to contribute to the debate

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Strongly agree	15%	13%	2
Tend to agree	28%	31%	3
Neither agree nor disagree	28%	33%	5
Tend to disagree	19%	17%	2
Strongly disagree	10%	7%	3
Don't know	1%	0%	1

Source of reference: Youth survey q20.3

The feeling of having something to contribute to the debate is majority in Spanish and in EU young people (EU 43%, ES 44%).

The only relevant sociodemographic variation refers to the financial situation household, the well-to-do groups *tend to agree* with the statement by 48%, while the most disadvantaged only by 19%.

Emotions: Made you feel you could influence what happens in the European Union

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Strongly agree	17%	19%	2
Tend to agree	35%	35%	0
Neither agree nor disagree	28%	32%	4
Tend to disagree	13%	11%	2
Strongly disagree	6%	2%	4
Don't know	1%	1%	0

Source of reference: Youth survey q20.4

The feeling of ability to influence (measured in this survey) is higher than the feeling of having contributed to the debate (measured in the previous survey) in both Spanish and European youth.

The most relevant socio demographic variation is related to the age ranges in the *Tend to agree* response (40% of the oldest ones, while 33% of the youngest ones choose this response option).



Emotions: Made you feel more negative about the European Union

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Strongly agree	16%	13%	3
Tend to agree	38%	43%	5
Neither agree nor disagree	27%	27%	0
Tend to disagree	12%	14%	2
Strongly disagree	5%	3%	2
Don't know	2%	0%	2

Source of reference: Youth survey q20.5

43% of Spanish young people tend to agree they feel more negative about the European Union 5 points over the UE young people (38%).

There are no relevant socio demographic variations for this survey.

2. VALUES AND IDENTITIES OF EU CITIZENS JUSTICE, RIGHTS, AND VALUES

Values: Which 3 issues among the following should be given priority?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Face poverty and inequality	43%	47%	4
Fight unemployment/job shortage	37%	46%	9
Improving health and well-being of the population	34%	37%	3

Source of reference: Youth survey q4

The answer “*Fight unemployment*” has a higher response among Spanish youth. Also, the interest of women in tackling poverty and inequality is 10 points higher both in the EU and in SP in the ages between 38-48 and 40-55 respectively.

Values: And in your opinion, which three of the following values are most important?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
The protection of human rights and democracy	56%	59%	3
Freedom of speech	48%	46%	2
Gender equality	38%	54%	16
Solidarity with weaker members of society	19%	21%	2
The protection of minority groups	18%	20%	2
Solidarity between people	36%	36%	0
Solidarity between the European Union and poor countries around the world	16%	17%	1
Solidarity between European Union Member States	15%	13%	2
Getting rid of the death penalty throughout the world	16%	17%	1

Source of reference: Youth survey q5



The most relevant difference (+16 points) is the importance of gender equality; spanish youth shows a relevant interest in this value. Also, the priority in this matter varies relevantly according to gender; in the EU it stands at 28% for men and 49% for women and in Spain the difference is even greater: 40% for men and 69% for women.

By age, 43% of the youngest segment (from 15 to 19 years old) considers gender equality as the most important value and in the oldest segment (from 25 to 29) this percentage falls to 34%.

In Spain, according to occupation, the people who are not working show 18 points more priority in gender equality than the employed.

The degree of concern for gender equality in the EU as a whole is inversely proportional to the financial situation household by 12 points (30% in the better-off sector and 42% in the poorest ones).

Values: Have you ever done one of this actions?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Vote in the last local, national or European elections	46%	56%	10
Create or sign a petition (paper or online)	42%	49%	7
Post opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue	26%	39%	13
Post opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue	25%	21%	4
Boycott or buy certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	24%	39%	15
Participate in street protests using hashtags or changing your profile photo to support a political or social issue	23%	24%	1
Volunteer with a charity/activism organization	21%	23%	2
Participate in a public consultation (online or offline)	15%	29%	14
Join a youth organization	14%	14%	0
Get in touch with a politician to discuss some issues	10%	10%	0

Source of reference: Youth survey q6

In general terms, the political mobilization of Spanish youth is much greater than that in Europe youth. However, it should be noted that this does not happen if the mobilization affects their habits (*Boycott or buy certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons*). The issues where there is a greater difference are: *voting in elections, publishing online or on social networks, participating in street protests, and in popular consultations.*



Relevant sociodemographic variations are:

Considering gender, the vote recall rate in elections is higher for women (50%) than for men (62%) in Spain. Also, women show a higher degree of participation in protests (45%) than men (32%).

Emotions: What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this...?

You said you have not voted in the last local, national or European election

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Average was not old enough to vote	25%	34%	9
I'm just not interested	15%	16%	1
I don't think decision makers listen to people like me	13%	10%	3
I don't understand the issues enough	11%	10%	1
I don't have time	10%	11%	1
I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/'political speak	10%	15%	5
I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	9%	6%	3
Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	9%	4%	5
Something else	10%	18%	8
Nothing, you are already an active citizen	4%	1%	3

Source of reference: Youth survey q7

34% of young Spanish people who did not vote in the last local, national or European election, said they had not done so because they were not old enough, while 16% said they were not interested and 18% said it was related to other reasons not included in the survey. The most relevant difference in between Spanish and European youth is in referring to age as the main reason for not voting.

You said you have not volunteered for a charity/campaign organization (Amnesty, Greenpeace, Oxfam)

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
I don't have time	23%	21%	2
Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	17%	15%	2
I'm just not interested	17%	15%	2
I am not aware of charities/campaigns that reflect my interests	14%	16%	2
I don't understand the issues enough	14%	14%	0
I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	12%	12%	0
I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/'political speak'	10%	15%	5
don't think decision makers listen to people like me	9%	10%	1



Something else	5%	8%	3
Nothing, you are already an active citizen	5%	2%	3
Don't know	11%	10%	1

Source of reference: Youth survey q7

21% of young Spanish people reported not having time for a charity/campaign organization, a similar percentage to young people in the EU (23%). The most relevant difference between the two groups is that a greater number of Spaniards consider that it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/'political speak'

You said you have not posted opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
I'm just not interested	25%	30%	5
I am not active on social media	18%	21%	3
don't think decision makers listen to people like me	18%	14%	4
I don't understand the issues enough	14%	20%	6
I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	14%	23%	9
Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	12%	16%	4
I don't have time	12%	12%	0
I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/'political speak'	10%	16%	4
Something else	6%	8%	2
Nothing, you are already an active citizen	4%	1%	3
Don't know	8%	6%	2

Source of reference: Youth survey q7

The most frequent reason is indicated by 30% of young Spaniards, who state that they are not interested. Likewise, they show a relevantly higher percentage in relation to young Europeans, indicating as main reasons: I don't understand the issues enough (+6 points), and I don't feel confident expressing my opinions (+9 points).

Emotions: In your opinion, what are the three most effective measures to get policy makers to hear your voice? (first three answers)

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Vote in local, national or European elections	41%	45%	4
Participate in street protests	33%	45%	12
Create or sign a petition (paper or online)	30%	27%	3

Source of reference: Youth survey q9



The most relevant difference, once again, is the greater consideration of the effectiveness by Spanish youth of participating in protests.

The relevant sociodemographic variations are related to participation in street protests as follows:

- By gender in the EU 30% of men prefer to participate in street protests compared to 36% of women and, especially marked is the difference in Spain.
- By occupation it varies in the EU from 26% in employed workers to 39% among the people who are not working. Greater is the difference in Spain 30% for employed and 51% for people who are not working.
- It also varies clearly between those with the highest and lowest financial capacity: EU 25%-38% and Spain 29%-56%
- In the EU the response drops to 21% among ethnic/religious minorities and 23% among immigrants; in Spain the LGTBI collective reaches 50%

Values: Did you vote in the last European Elections in May 2019?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
YES	56%	65%	9
NO	37%	30%	7
DON'T KNOW	5%	4%	1
PREFER NOT TO SAY	2%	1%	1

Source of reference: Youth survey q10

65% of Spanish youth voted in the last European Elections, 9 points over the global percentage of European youth.

Also in Spain youth, relevant variations related to sociodemographic variables are only related to the occupation level; Self employees 70% and employed 81%, manual workers 60% and people who are not working 63%

Below are some reasons people have given for voting in European elections. Which three of these reasons, if any, do you think are most convincing?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
It is a way of taking responsibility for the future	32%	29%	-3
It is one's duty as a citizen	32%	32%	0
It is an important way of making your voice heard	30%	33%	+3
It helps prevent groups you disagree with gaining too much power	29%	32%	+3
It is a way to bring about real change	26%	31%	+5
It helps ensure the view of people from your background are represented in politics	22%	22%	0

It helps ensure the view of people in your age group are represented in politics	21%	25%	+4
It is a way of showing your support for the EU	16%	14%	-2
None of these reasons are convincing to you	7%	7%	0
Don't know	6%	5%	-1

Source of reference: Youth survey q11

33% of Spanish young people consider that people had voted in European elections because it is an *important way of making your voice heard*. The most relevant difference with the global percentage of European youth is that Spanish young people mostly consider that voting *helps ensure the view of people in your age group are represented in politics* (4 points).

About the relevant sociodemographic variables in Spanish young people's responses, we can find differences related to gender in the responses: "*It is a way of taking responsibility for the future*", 24% of man choose this answer compared to 34% of woman.

Emotions: Which of the following statements regarding the European Union is closest to your opinion?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
I'm in favour of the European Union and the way it is working at present	28%	26%	2
I'm rather in favour of the European Union, but not the way it is working at present	34%	42%	8
I'm rather sceptical of the European Union, but could change my opinion if the way it works was really changed	21%	18%	3
I'm opposed to the idea of the European Union in general	5%	4%	1
Don't know	12%	10%	2

Source of reference: Youth survey q12

Positive assessments in the EU reach 62% and in SP 68%, with the majority feeling that changes need to be made in it (critical support).

In SP there are 2 relevant sociodemographic variables: regarding the question I'm in favour of the European Union and the way it is working at present:

Age: Younger people have a more favourable opinion (31%) than younger ones (22%).

Financial situation: Young people from the middle class have a less favourable opinion of the EU.



Emotions: In general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Union?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
VERY POSITIVE	10%	8%	2
FAIRLY POSITIVE	34%	32%	2
NEUTRAL	37%	46%	9
FAIRLY NEGATIVE	10%	8%	2
VERY NEGATIVE	5%	3%	2
DON'T KNOW	4%	3%	1

Source of reference: Youth survey q13

Both in the EU and in SP, the average high assessment is predominant, somewhat lower in ES.

In this question we find various sociodemographic variations, although they are not relevant:

Regarding the FAIRLY POSITIVE answer:

- In the EU manual workers give the lowest qualification: 24%
- Regarding the financial situation household, the more well-to-do groups in society are the least positive: 22% in the EU and 21% in SP. On the other hand, the most disadvantaged groups, reach the highest assessment: 42%

Regarding the NEUTRAL answer

- In relation to gender: In Spain, men respond by 30% and women by 41%.
- Regarding age, in the EU, the answers vary from youngest to oldest between 33% and 41%.
- In Es, regarding occupation, the 24% response from manual workers is relevant.
- Regarding the financial situation household in Es, the low response from the more well-to-do groups is relevant: 15%

Emotions: Over the last year, would you say that this image you have of the European Union has improved, got worse or stayed about the same?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
IMPROVED	17%	16%	1
GOT WORSE	31%	35%	4
STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	45%	43%	2
DON'T KNOW	7%	5%	2

Source of reference: Youth survey q14

In general, those surveyed understand that the image of the EU has worsened despite the fact that, as we have seen in previous questions, a similar level of support for the project is maintained.

Relevant sociodemographic variations with respect to the IMPROVED response are:

- In terms of gender in the EU, young men respond by 21% and young women by 12%

- Regarding occupation, it varies from 28% among self-employed workers to 14% among the people who are not working.
- The support for this response from members of ethnic or religious minorities (29%) and immigrants/refugees (31%) is relevant in the EU
- Regarding the financial situation household, the response is greater in the more well-to-do groups: EU from 34 to 14% and SP from 28 to 16%

Regarding the answer STAYED ABOUT THE SAME, the most relevant variations are:

- Depending on the financial situation household in the EU, the situation varies from the best 27% to the worst 51%, while in Es it is done in the opposite direction, reaching the well-to-do groups at 49%.
- Depending on the gender in the EU, men answer 41% and women 50%. In Es, in a similar way, the answer is 38% in men and 49% in women.
- Depending on the age in SE, the youngest answered 27% and the oldest reached 41%.

4. MEDIA

Theme: From which of these sources do you get most of your information on political and social issues? Please select up to three responses

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
SOCIAL MEDIA	41%	46%	5
NEWS WEBSITES, INCLUDING NEWSPAPER AND TELEVISION NEWS WEBSITES	41%	44%	3
NEWS OR CURRENT AFFAIRS PROGRAMMES ON TV	34%	38%	4
FRIEND, FAMILY OR COLLEAGUES	26%	28%	2
NEWS OR CURRENT AFFAIRS PROGRAMMES ON THE RADIO	20%	19%	1
SCHOOL/COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY	15%	14%	1
PRINTED NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES	14%	14%	0
ADVERTS OR OTHER INFORMATION PRODUCED BY POLITICAL PARTIES	10%	9%	1
ANOTHER SOURCE	12%	11%	1
I DON'T GET ANY INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT	12%	10%	2
BOOKS/JOURNALS	9%	12%	3

Source of reference: Youth survey q15a

Clearly, the main channel for receiving information from young Europeans is the internet (social networks, websites,...) as opposed to traditional media (television, radio, written press).



Relevant variations related to sociodemographic variables in the ones who choose Social Media are:

- Regarding gender in SE, those who use this source more frequently are women: 53% compared to 39% of men.
- Related to the financial situation household, the response increases in the more unfavourable group in Spain (34%-52%) and also in the EU (26%-45%)
- Related to minority group, both immigrants and people with disabilities make lower use of this source:
 - EU Immigrants 30%, people with disabilities 32%
 - SP Immigrants 24%, people with disabilities 37%

Related to the use of news websites, including newspaper and television news websites:

- Regarding age in the EU, 35% of men and 46% of women responded. In SP, 32% of men and 50% of women.
- Regarding the financial situation household, the response varies from better to worse situation: in the EU 28% - 46% and in SP it varies from 31% to 47%.

Regarding the response news or current affairs programs on tv, we can point out the following variations:

- Depending on the financial situation household, the variation from best to worst is 28% - 40% in ES
- Depending on the occupation of self-employed workers to people who are not working, the response ranges from 27% to 42% in ES
- In Es ethnic/religious minorities and immigrants make relevantly less use, respectively 18% and 26%

Theme: And from which social media channels do you get most of your information on political and social issues?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Facebook	54%	27%	27
Instagram	48%	47%	1
Youtube	35%	22%	13
Twitter	29%	65%	36
Tik Tok	14%	10%	4
Whatsapp	10%	16%	6
Reddit	5%	2%	3
Signal	1%	0%	1
Other social media channels	9%	6%	3
Don't know	0%	0%	0

Source of reference: Youth survey q15b



The most appreciable differences between young Europeans and Spaniards are less use by the Spaniards of YouTube (35% - 22%) and, especially, of Facebook (UE 54% – SP 27%). Spanish young people also consider Twitter as the first source of information on social networks (UE 29 – Es 65)

The relevant sociodemographic variations related to some of the answer options are:

FACEBOOK

Its use increases with age. In the EU from 37% in the youngest ones (15 to 19 years old) to 69% in the oldest ones (25 to 29 years old) and in Spain from 13% to 42%.

In Spain, according to occupation, it is the self-employed sector that uses Facebook more often (43%)

Related to financial situation household, the well-to-do groups use it more often (in EU 58% -47% and in Spain 47% - 23%)

TWITTER

In Spain it increases considerably among the people who are not working (61% compared to 45% of self-employed)

YOUTUBE

In terms of gender in Spain 40% of men use it, while 53% of woman use it.

Related to occupation in Spain 40% of self-employed used it and 53% of employed use it.

INSTAGRAM

The most relevant differences appear in gender and age.

EU men 43% – women 53% SP men 40% - women 53%

From youngest to oldest, the proportions are:

EU 64% – 34% SP 64% - 33%

Theme: Within the following options, who would you trust to inform you about the issues you have to face in Europe?

ANSWER	UE	SP	DIFFERENCE
Friends, family and colleagues	23%	26%	3
Leaders of the European Union	23%	26%	3
Teachers, tutors, college professors	18%	24%	6
Media in your country	25%	24%	1
The government of your country	21%	22%	1

Source of reference: Youth survey q16

Young Spanish people clearly trust more often in teachers, tutors and college professors. There are no sociodemographic relevant differences found.



4. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDLINES - EP EUROBAROMETER (2007-2022) EDITION 8 (APRIL 2022)

MY VOICE COUNTS IN THE EU?

YES

SPAIN	UE	MALE	FEMALE	15-24	25-39
34%	43%	38%	31%	32%	29%

There is a general decrease (16 points) since 2019. In the group of 25 to 39 years old it decreases 18 points.

IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

POSITIVE

SPAIN	UE	MALE	FEMALE	15-24	25-39
30%	36%	35%	27%	30%	30%

ROLE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

MORE IMPORTANT

SPAIN	UE	MALE	FEMALE	15-24	25-39
77%	58%	79%	75%	84%	77%

The general image of the EU is lower in Spanish young people than in the UE young people. But also in Spain the role given to the European Parliament is considered *More important* (77%), which is relevantly higher compared to 58% in the EU. And, also the youngest ones consider it important in a higher percentage (84%) than the oldest ones.

EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP

GOOD THING

SPAIN	UE	MALE	FEMALE	15-24	25-39
74%	62%	77%	72%	81%	71%

The very positive consideration of belonging (compared to lower parameters of consideration itself in the EU) is relevantly higher in Spain (74%) above the European average (62%). And, also the youngest ones consider it "*good thing*" in a higher percentage (81%) than the oldest ones.

A strong growth is shown comparing results with surveys from 2017, male percentage was at 50% and Female at 44%. This growth is also shown in groups from 15 to 24 years old (54%) and in the group of 25 to 39 years old (48%)



BENEFITED FROM EU MEMBERSHIP

BENEFITED

SPAIN	UE	MALE	FEMALE	15-24	25-39
81%	72%	83%	79%	84%	82%

As in the previous question, Spanish young people (81%) considers themselves “Benefited” in a higher percentage than young people in Europe (72%). Also the youngest ones consider themselves “Benefited” in a higher percentage (81%) than the oldest ones.

MAIN REASONS FOR BENEFITS

EU CONTRIBUTES TO ECONOMIC GROWTH IN (OUR COUNTRY)

SPAIN	UE	MALE	FEMALE	15-24	25-39
44%	36%	48%	40%	40%	45%

MEMBERSHIP OF TE UE IMPROVES COOPERATION BETWEEN (OUR COUNTRY) AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE UE

SPAIN	UE	MALE	FEMALE	15-24	25-39
26%	34%	30%	22%	31%	23%

EU CONTRIBUTES TO MAINTAINING PEACE AND STRENGTHENING SECURITY

SPAIN	UE	MALE	FEMALE	15-24	25-39
22%	33%	21%	22%	25%	19%

Spanish young people have a higher perception of the contribution of being part of the UE in economic growth but a lower perception of its contribution in maintaining peace and improving cooperation between their country and the other countries of the EU.

5. EU RECOVERY PLAN ‘NEXTGENERATIONEU’

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 515 / 2022

In the EU, around half of respondents (51%) report knowing of a Recovery Plan for their country to support economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. A third of the respondents (33%) have seen, heard or read something about NextGenerationEU. Almost three quarters of the respondents (74%) think that the solidarity principle is a good approach for the EU and seven out of ten say that it is a good approach for their country.

Awareness about the National Recovery Plans and NextGenerationEU

46% of Spanish respondents have seen, heard or read something about NextGenerationEU.



Q2.A Have you seen, heard or read anything about NextGenerationEU, the EU's COVID-19 recovery instrument? (% by country)

In Spain 46% of respondents have seen, heard or read something about NextGenerationEU.

The most relevant sociodemographic variables for the EU are related to Age and gender.

38% of the surveyed between 15 y 24 years old and 39% of the ones between 25 y 39 years old, refer to know about the Recovery Plan.

Also 39% of men refer to knowing about the Recovery Plan, while only 28% of women refer to knowing about it.

Q2.B NextGenerationEU is the EU's temporary recovery instrument to help repair the economic and social damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Which of the following statements do you think is correct? The National Recovery Plan of [COUNTRY] is... (% EU27)

In Spain 29% of the young people surveyed agree with this statement, the same percentage as countries like Romania and Portugal (30%), while in countries like Suecia, Dinamarca or Luxembourg this percentage reaches only 6% or 8%.

In general terms, knowledge about the financing of National Recovery Plans varies according to sociodemographic groups. For example, male respondents are more likely to know how the National Recovery Plan is financed (41%) while only 32% of women refer to know about it. Also male (38%) respondents are more likely than their female (34%) counterparts to think that NextGenerationEU is partly funding their country's National Recovery Plan.

Younger respondents are more likely to think that their country's National Recovery Plan is partially funded through the NextGenerationEU instrument (for example, 47% of 15-24 year olds select this answer, compared to 32% of those aged 55 and over), while older respondents are more likely to say that it is fully funded by NextGenerationEU (20% for those aged 55 and over, vs. 11% for those aged 15-24 years).

Also, older respondents tend to answer not knowing how their National Recovery Plan is financed (42% of those aged 55 and over and 40% of those aged 40-54 selected the answer 'don't know'), compared to 27-29% of those in other age categories.

Q3. Through which channel did you find out about the EU Recovery Plan 'NextGenerationEU'? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% EU27)

Respondents were most likely to have found out about NextGenerationEU through social media in Malta (62%), Cyprus (54%) and Latvia (51%). In the other Member States the percentage of respondents who choose social media ranges from 21% in Spain to 49% in Greece.

Older respondents are more likely to have learned about NextGenerationEU through the press; 38% in respondents aged 40-54 or 45% in respondents over 55 years old), while only 32% of respondents aged 25-39 years old and 27% of those aged between 15 to 24 years old. A similar pattern is visible for television: 79% of respondents over 55 years old selected this answer, compared to 55% of those aged 25 to 39 and 48% of those aged 15 to 24. In the other hand younger respondents are more likely to have learned about NextGenerationEU through social media; 45% of 15-24 year olds select this answer, compared to 37% of 25-39 year olds years, 26% of those aged 40-54 and 18% of those aged 55 and over.

Q6. The EU Recovery Plan NextGenerationEU supports Member States in different areas. In your opinion, which area should receive more support from the EU? (Maximum 3 answers, % First 3 answers)

The two most significant variations between the EU and ES for this question are:

- Employment and better working conditions. EU 37%, SP 50%
- Energy, environmental issues and climate change. EU 48%, SP 29%

6. FAIRNESS PERCEPTIONS OF THE GREEN TRANSITION SPECIAL EUROBARÓMETER 527

QA2. To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following actors is doing enough to ensure that the ecological transition is just?

	EU	ES	DIFFERENCE
YOUR REGIONAL, MUNICIPAL OR LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	50%	40%	10
THE GOVERNMENT	47%	36%	9
COMPANIES AND BUSINESSES	43%	36%	13

Spanish young people show a lower level of agreement with the role of all actors (regional, municipal or local public authorities, government and companies and businesses) in ensuring a just ecological transition.

QA10.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the role of work and jobs in the ecological transition?

Being in a job that contributes to promoting the ecological transition is important to you personally (%)

YES:

	UE	ES	DIFFERENCE
15-24 years old	64%	72%	8
25 – 39 years old	63%	67%	4
40 – 54 years old	61%	72%	11
+ 55 years old	45%	49%	4
MEN	55%	61%	6
WOMEN	54%	62%	8



In general terms most Spanish young people consider that being in a job that contributes to promoting the ecological transition is important to them.

The most important differences were found in the comparison between Spaniards and European specially in the age range or 40 and 54 years old, but also in younger groups of 15 to 24 years old who mostly agree with this affirmation (72%)

About gender both men and woman mostly agree with this affirmation.

QA4. Thinking about the main reason why you would reduce your energy consumption, which one best corresponds to your own situation? It would reduce your energy use:

	Mostly For economic reasons		DIFFERENCE	Mostly for environmental reasons		DIFFERENCE
	UE	ES		UE	ES	
15-24 Years old	52%	58%	6	46%	39%	7
25 – 39 Years old	61%	73%	11	38%	27%	11
40 – 54 years old	63%	70%	7	36%	27%	9
+ 55 years old	64%	72%	8	34%	26%	8
MEN	62%	69%	7	36%	28%	6
WOMEN	62%	72%	10	36%	27%	9

In general terms, Spanish young people considers the environmental reasons as less important than economic reasons than Europeans. The main differences are found between young people, specially in the age range between 25 and 39 years old, and also in women.

**QA12. How would you rate the quality of public transportation in the area where you live?
GOOD**

	EU	ES	DIFFERENCE
QUALITY: punctuality, cleanliness, safety, ease of access and comfort.	60%	72%	12
AVAILABILITY: Sufficient public transport services to allow you to go where you need to go in terms of quantity and type.	55%	63%	8
AFFORDABILITY: Money and time needed to travel by public transport from one place to another.	54%	66%	12

The quality, availability and also affordability of public transportation is better rated in Spanish young people than in the European ones.

7. KEY CHALLENGES OF OUR TIMES

ESPECIAL EUROBAREMETER 531 – AUTUM 2022

QC1 What do you think are the two most important problems facing the EU at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU	SP	DIFFERENCE
ENERGY SUPPLY	29%	21%	8
ECONOMIC SITUATION	19%	24%	5

Both themes (energy supply and economic situation) have a low percentage of answers, it seems they are considered as less important, being the economic situation most relevant for Spanish young people.

8. EP SPRING 2022 SURVEY: RALLYING AROUND THE EUROPEAN FLAG - DEMOCRACY AS ANCHOR POINT IN TIMES OF CRISIS. SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SPRING 2022

QA13 Consequences of the war in Ukraine and the sanctions on Russia

	EU	SP	DIFFERENCE
INCREASE IN ENERGY PRICES	40%	29%	11
INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES	39%	29%	10

Spanish young people consider both consequences of the war with Ukraine in a smaller percentage than Europeans.

QA13 consequences of the war in Ukraine in people's life

	EU	SP	DIFFERENCE
REDUCTION IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND EXPECTATIONS FOR THE COMING YEARS	40%	49%	9

QA16 Negative or positive position on the following countries (positive)

	EU	SP	DIFFERENCE
INDIA	38%	44%	6
TURQUIA	28%	39%	11
CHINA	22%	31%	9

In general terms Spanish young people has a most positive position referred to all the mentioned countries



QA7 Opinion on the belonging of your country to the European union

Both European (56%) and Spanish (78%) young people consider the belonging of their country as something very positive, specially for the Spanish ones.

QA3 What are the priority values that the European parliament should defend?

	EU	ES	DIFFERENCE
FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION FOR ALL	50%	40%	10
EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN	47%	36%	9

Q4ab What are the priority issues that the European parliament should address?

	EU	ES	DIFFERENCE
PUBLIC HEALTH	35%	47%	12
ACTION AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE	31%	24%	13
SUPPORT THE ECONOMY WITH THE CREATION OF NEW JOBS	30%	37%	7
DEFENCE OF SECURITY INCLUDING EXTERNAL BORDERS	27%	14%	13
HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID	17%	26%	9



GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Spanish young people show more concern about the economic situation, job creation, working conditions and public health compared to the rest of the young people in Europe. There is also a greater interest in gender equality and international cooperation. Also, their concern about action against climate change is significantly below the European average.

Support for the EU and participation in the EU is above average in Spanish youth, but also the need for changes.

MOST SIGNIFICANT SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIATION IN SPANISH YOUTH:

Subjective urbanization (Rural area, small/medium-sized town, large town/city):

Type of population seems to be a non relevant socio demographic variable except for a lower degree of knowledge about the EU and a lower perception in rural areas that participation in its activities has been improved.

Gender:

Regarding to gender the most significant variations shows:

- A greater civic and political participation of young women.
- Increased concern about poverty and inequality.
- Greater use by women of social networks.

Age:

The 15-19 tranche is the most favourable and optimistic than the 20-24 and 25-30 age range.

Occupation and financial situation household:

Regarding occupation and financial situation household, the general tone of the answers in Spain indicates:

- A better financial situation household or occupation level is related to a greater interest in politics but also to a less sense of citizen obligation, both politically and socially and in reference to the EU.
- Greater impression of knowledge about the UE in the highest quintile of financial situation household and among self-employed and more qualified workers.
- Manual workers are the young people who show a lower interest in participating in protests.



OTHER RELEVANT NOTES

- Spanish youth shows a special concern about gender equality, especially among women and in the age group between 15 and 19 years old..
- Greater degree of mobilization on Spanish youth in protest actions or similar, specially in the LGTBI collective.
- Spanish youth shows a significant decrease in having a positive image of the EU since 2019 especially in the 25-39 age group, although it increases in the younger age range 15-19 years.
- Confidence in the information provided in education is higher than the European average and constitutes the most credible channel for Spanish young people.
- Less use by Spanish youth of Facebook and YouTube. Greater use of twitter and whatsapp. Among immigrants and people with disabilities the use of social networks is significantly lower.