



Generational impact of the coronavirus pandemic

Report

December 2020



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Prepared by:

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Fundación
Felipe González

About Fundación Felipe González The Felipe González Foundation has a double purpose: learning from the past and contributing to the future. Based on this principle, it is responsible for managing the archive of Felipe González' documents so all citizens can access it, and organizes and supports activities and projects that push for progress and offer tools for society to tackle the challenges of the 21st century. The GENERA Intergenerational Forum project is an initiative of the Felipe González Foundation in collaboration with La Caixa Foundation, Public Agenda, the Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) and the Resolution Foundation that aims to be a meeting point between generations. By carrying out seminars and studies, it offers a better understanding of the current intergenerational disagreement in order to suggest the necessary changes to strengthen and renew the social contract between generations.



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European Parliament

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December, 2020

Generational impact of the coronavirus pandemic

The **GENERA** project, promoted by FEPS and the Felipe González Foundation, among others, contributes to bridge the gap between generations through seminars, studies and debates. In this particular occasion, in the midst of a pandemic and in order to continue building on this intergenerational dialogue, we analyse **the generational impact of the coronavirus pandemic** from a multidimensional perspective, taking into account the experiences of young people and comparing them to those of the older generations.

The crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic is having a tremendous impact on the Spanish, European and world population. The latest **economic data and forecasts point to an unprecedented recession** in Spain, which is affecting the younger generations, **whose working conditions and economic capacity were already greatly damaged by the previous recession in 2008**.

Therefore, the so-called *millennials* – young people aged 24-39 and born between 1981 and 1996 –, who already had to face an economic crisis at an age when they were starting to emancipate and enter the labour market, coping with the lack of access to housing, unemployment, low wages, job insecurity, low levels of saving, etc., are now again bearing the brunt of this new recession, just at a time when many of them were starting to enjoy a greater material stability.

Experiencing two different crisis in such a short period of time will have a huge impact on their lives, their thoughts, their actions and their behaviours.

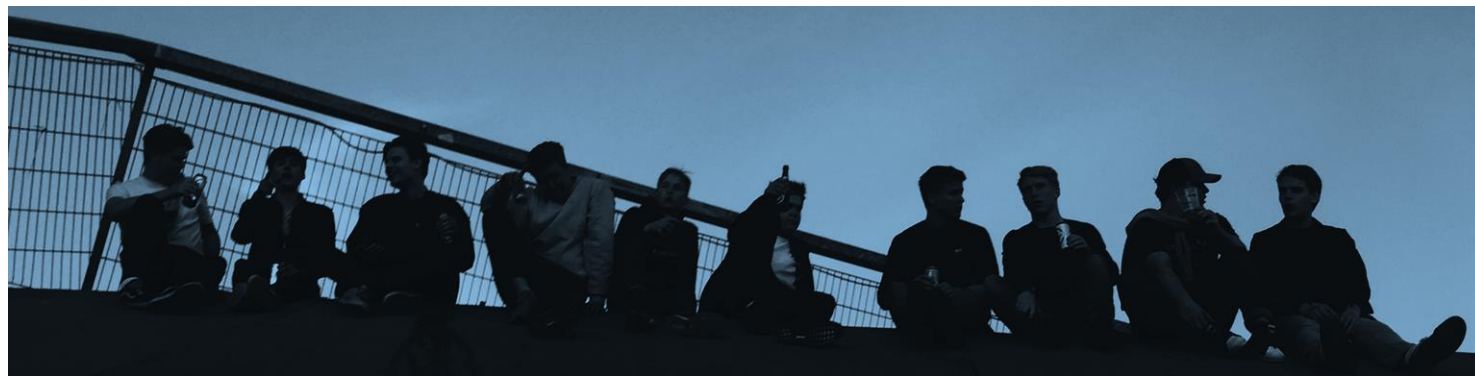


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Segments for analysis

Overall population:
16-75 years old

N: 1,000

Generation Z
(born after 1997)
16-23 years old

N: 105

Millennials
(born between 1981-1996)
24-39 years old

N: 257

Generation X
(born between 1966-1980)
40-54 years old

N: 323

Young Boomers
(born between 1956-1965)
55-64 years old

N: 172

Older Boomers
(born between 1945-1955)
65-75 years old

N: 143

This classification is based on the one made by the Pew Research Center. The main difference here is the splitting up of the Boomers' generation in order to grasp the varying nuances between the younger and the older group.

Life's worries

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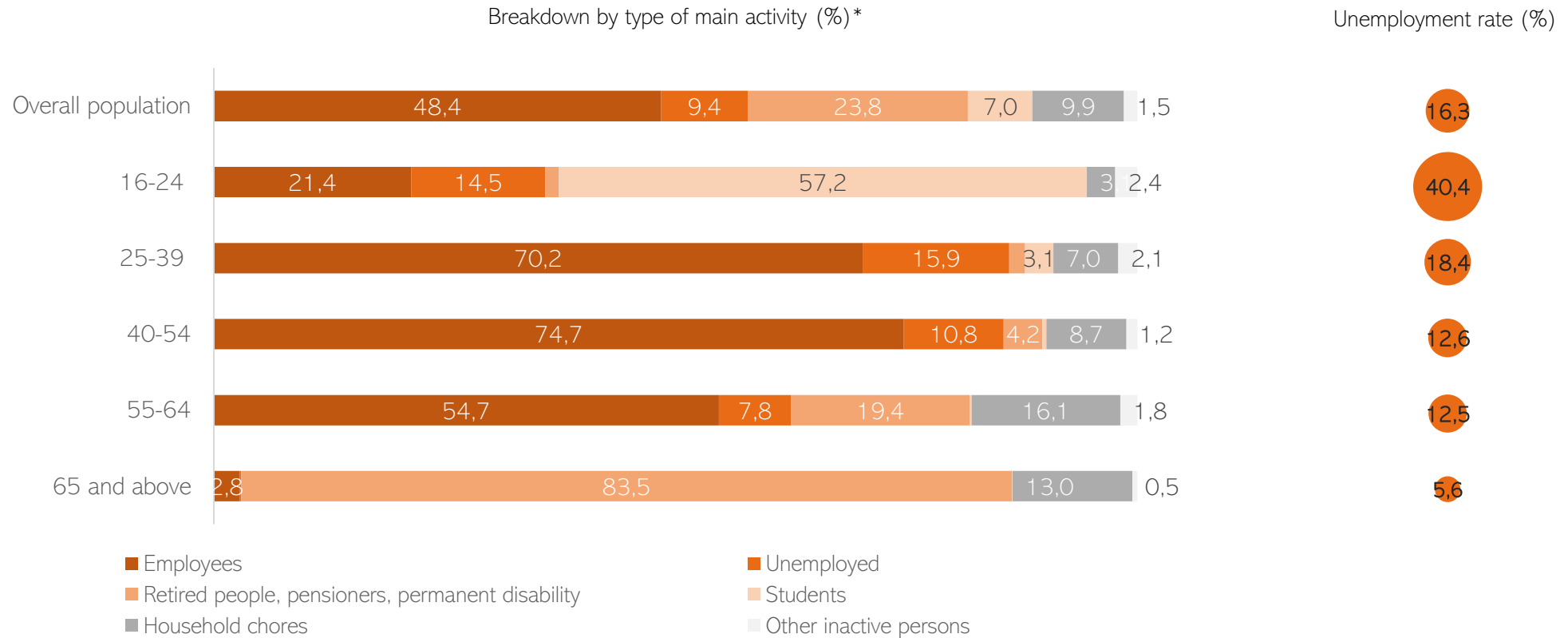
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Main activity

Even if nearly 60% of young people aged 16-24 are still studying, the unemployment rate for that age reaches the 40%. Among young people aged 25-39, the unemployment rate stands at 18,4%.

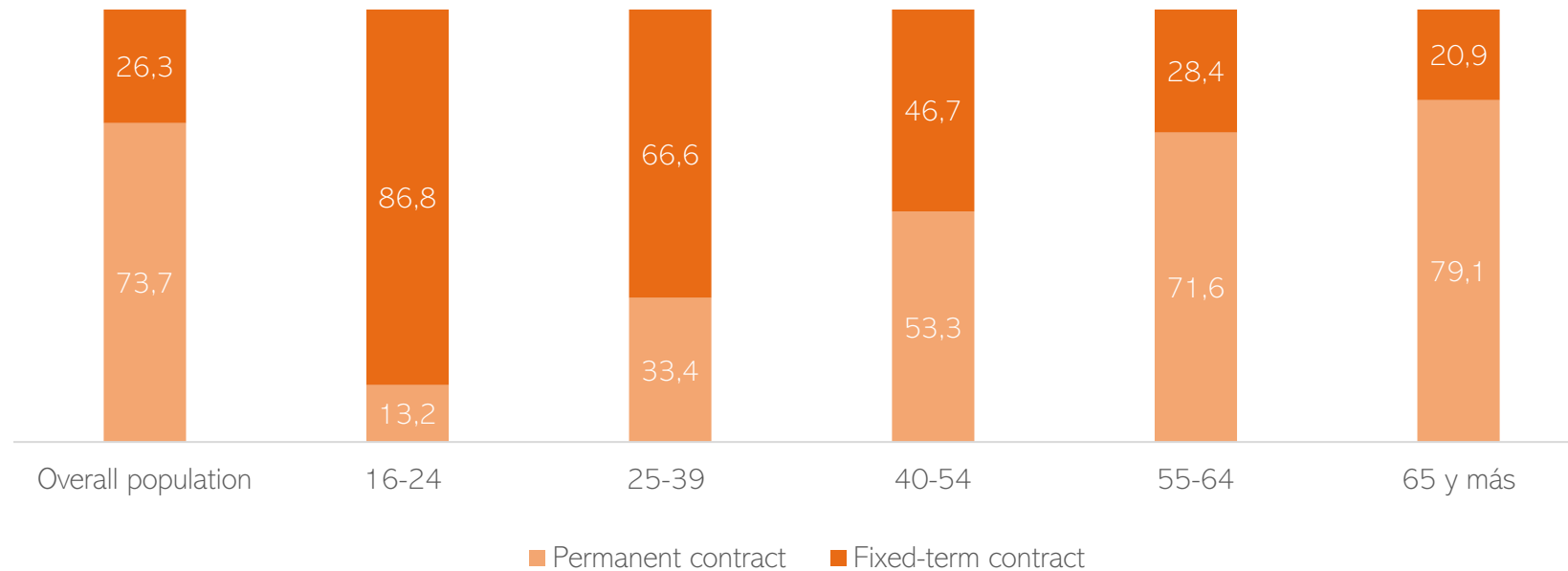


*Data from Spanish Labour Force Survey, Q3 2020. National Statistical Institute.

The temporary nature of employment

Furthermore, job insecurity among young people is well above the average: over 60% of the employees aged between 16 and 39 are working on fixed-term contracts.

Breakdown of employees by type of contract (%)*

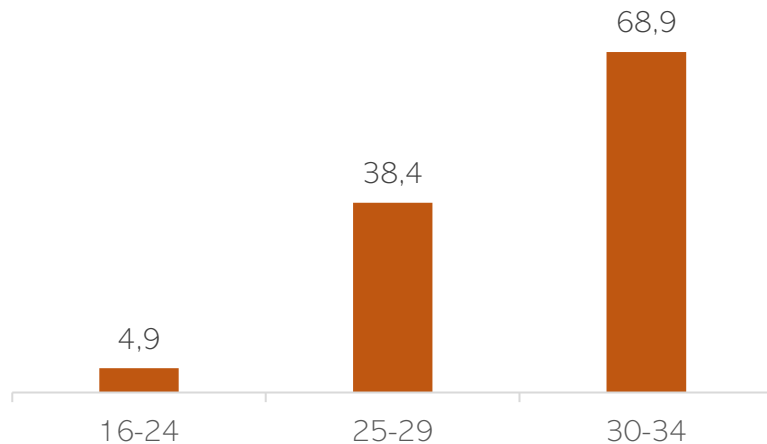


*Data from Spanish Labour Force Survey, Q3 2020. National Statistical Institute.

Tenure status of households

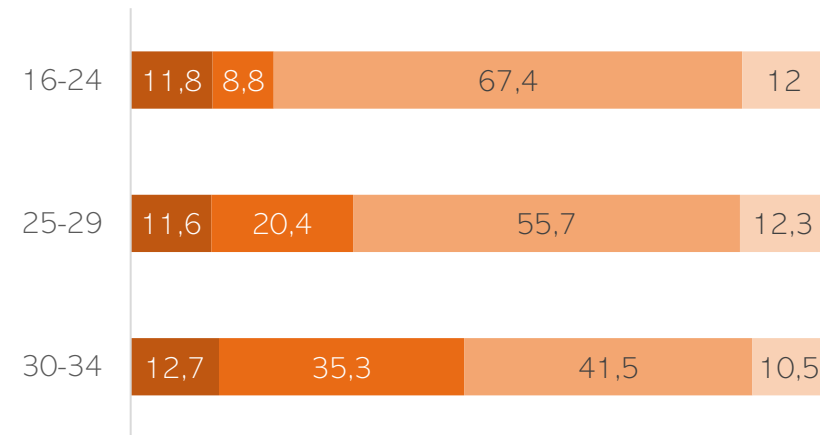
The percentage of young people aged 16-24 that still did not manage to become independent amounts to 95%. Among those aged 25-29, it reaches the 62% and for those aged 30-34, the 30%.

Emancipation rate (% of people living outside their household of origin out the total number of people of their age)*



*Data from the Emancipation Observatory, 1st semester 2020.

Tenure status of a dwelling among the emancipated population (%)**



- Ownership, fully paid or without payments
- Ownership with a mortgage
- Rental
- Offered for free or at a low price

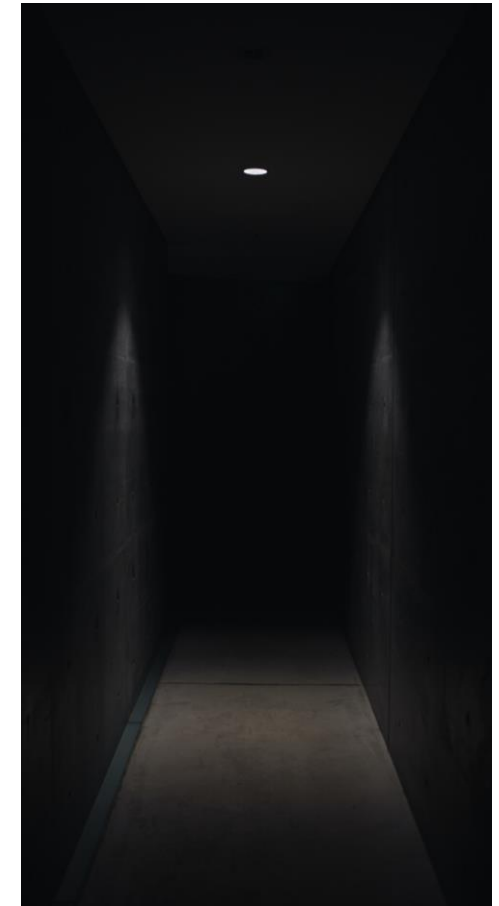
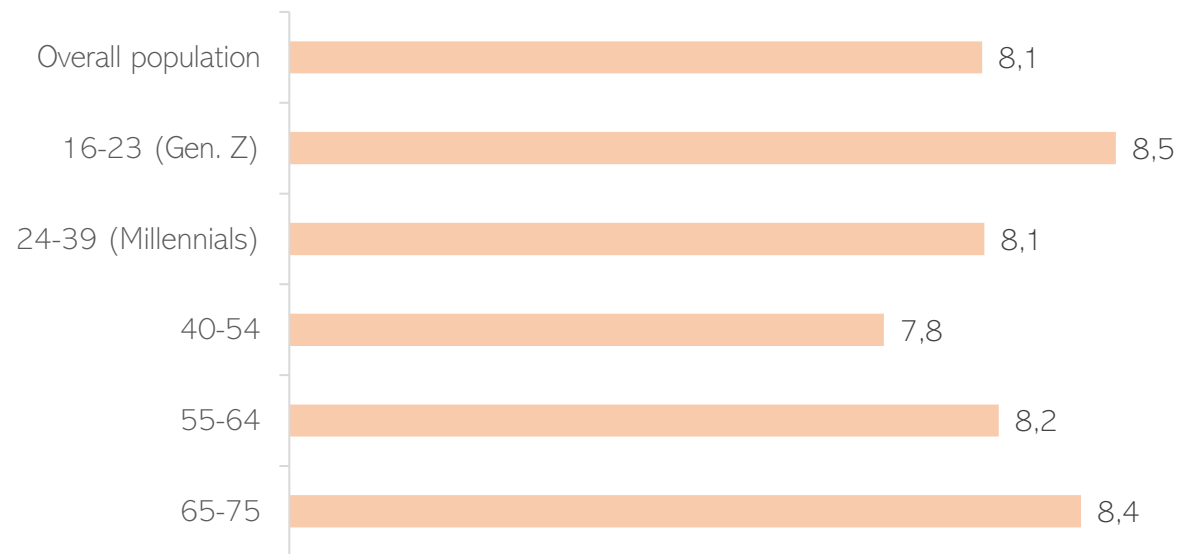
**Annual data 2019. Emancipation Observatory, 1st semester 2020.

Life's worries for each generation

Generation Z is the most aware of the socioeconomic situation of youth.

Generally speaking, to what extent are you worried about...? Use a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is "Not at all" and 10 is "Very". Average of 0-10

The socioeconomic situation of youth

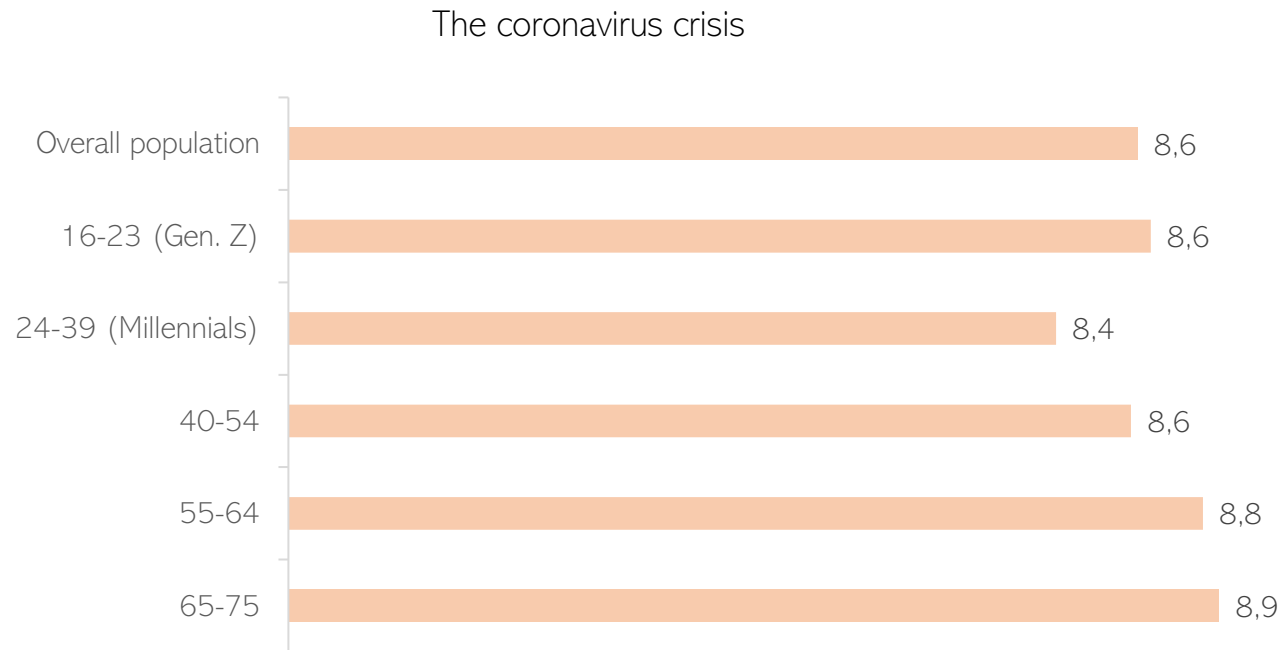


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Life's worries for each generation

However, the coronavirus crisis is currently the main concern for every generation, although *millennials* attach less importance to it.

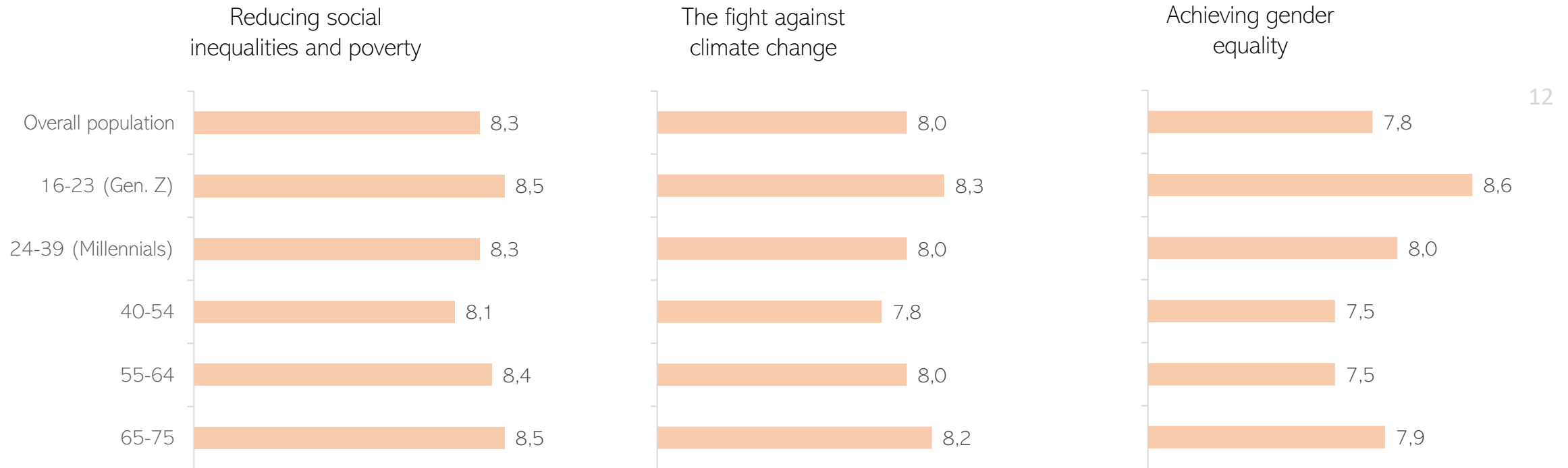
Generally speaking, to what extent are you worried about...? Use a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is "Not at all" and 10 is "Very". Average of 0-10



Life's worries for each generation

Generation Z: the most aware of social issues.

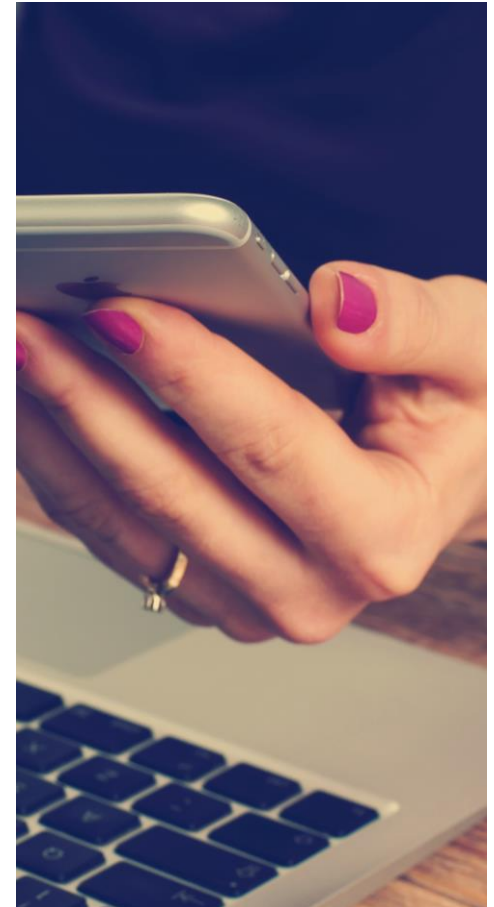
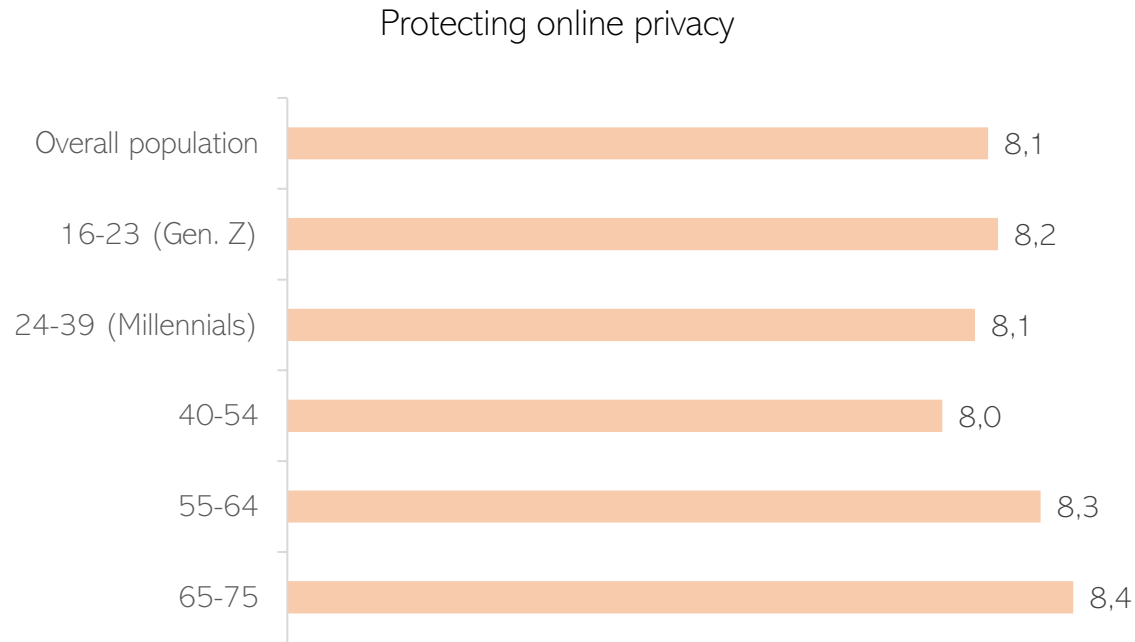
Generally speaking, to what extent are you worried about...? Use a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is "Not at all" and 10 is "Very". Average of 0-10



Life's worries for each generation

Online privacy is a cause of concern, especially for older people.

Generally speaking, to what extent are you worried about...? Use a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is "Not at all" and 10 is "Very". Average of 0-10

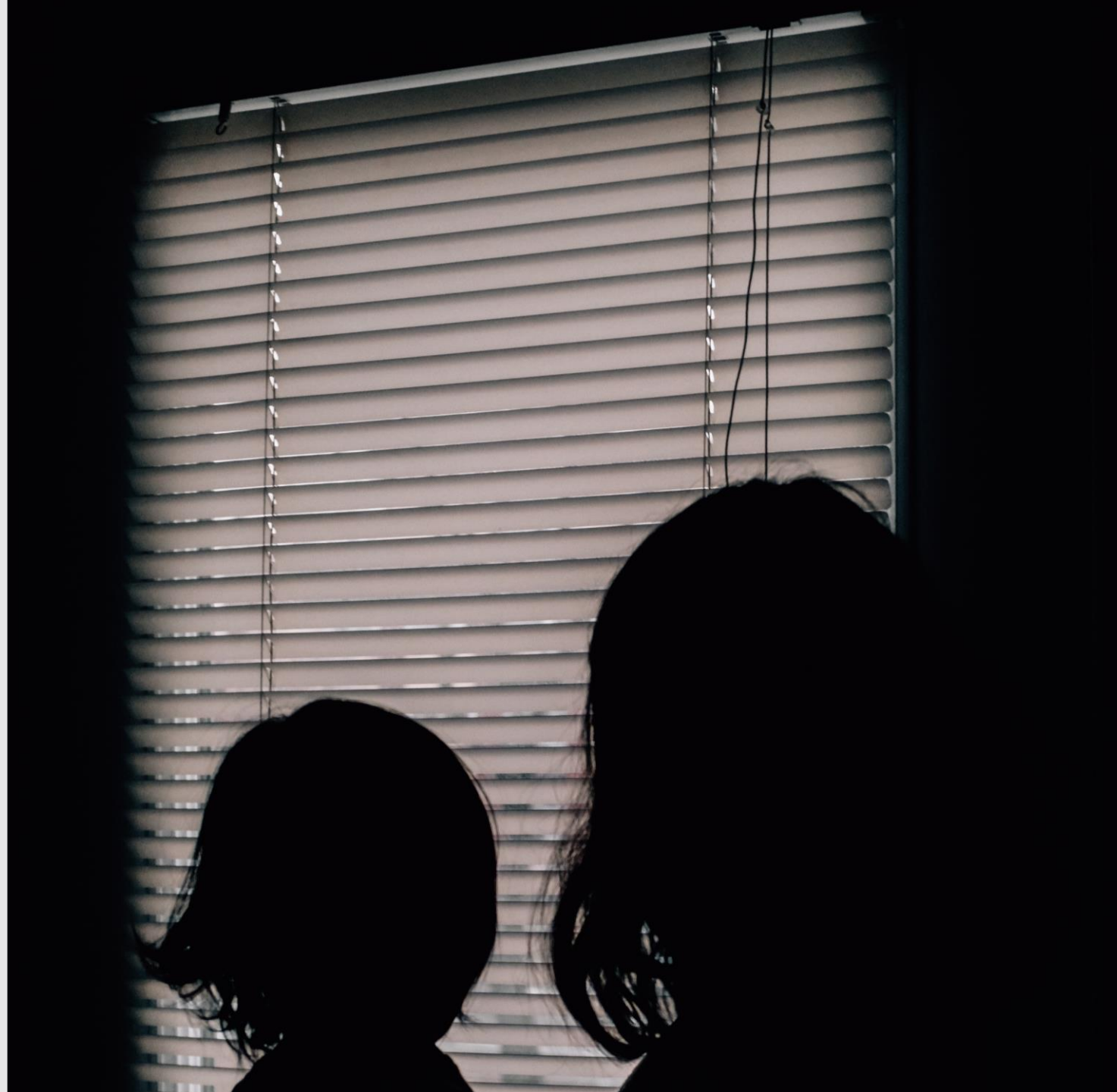


The impact of the crisis on citizens' lives

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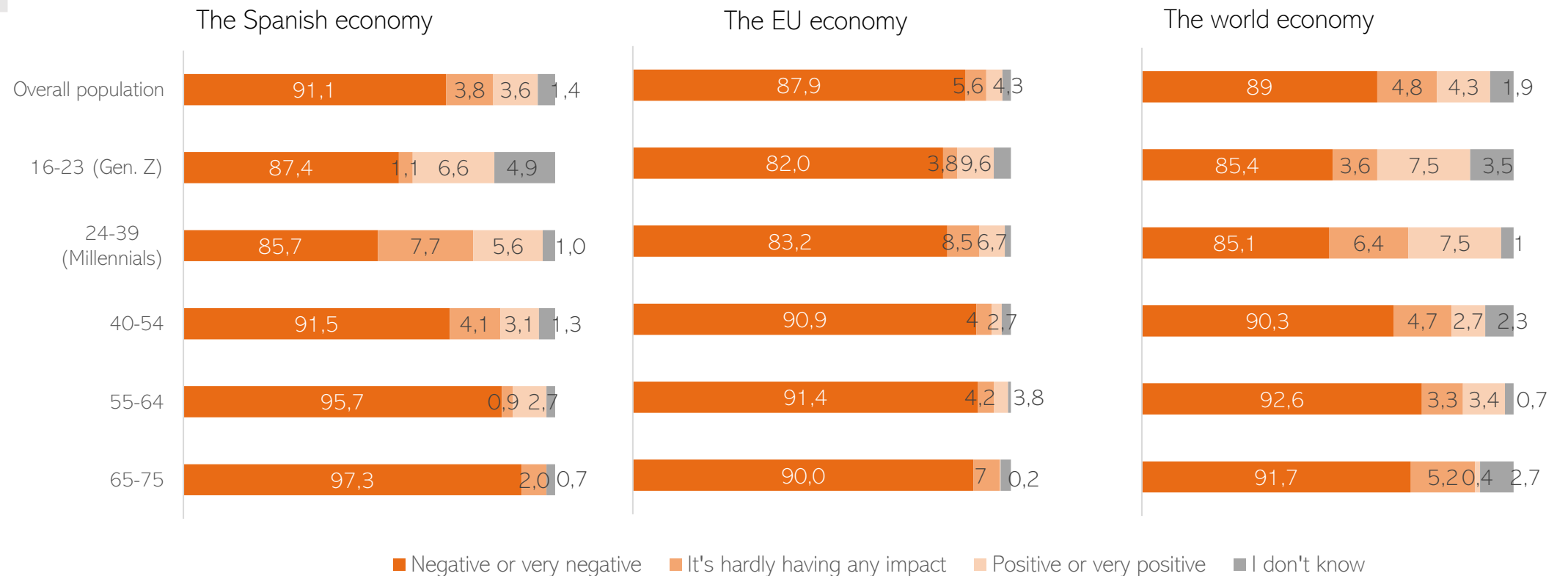
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The global economy

More than 8 out of every 10 young people think that the virus is having a negative impact on the economy, while older people are even more pessimistic.

What impact would you say coronavirus is having on...?

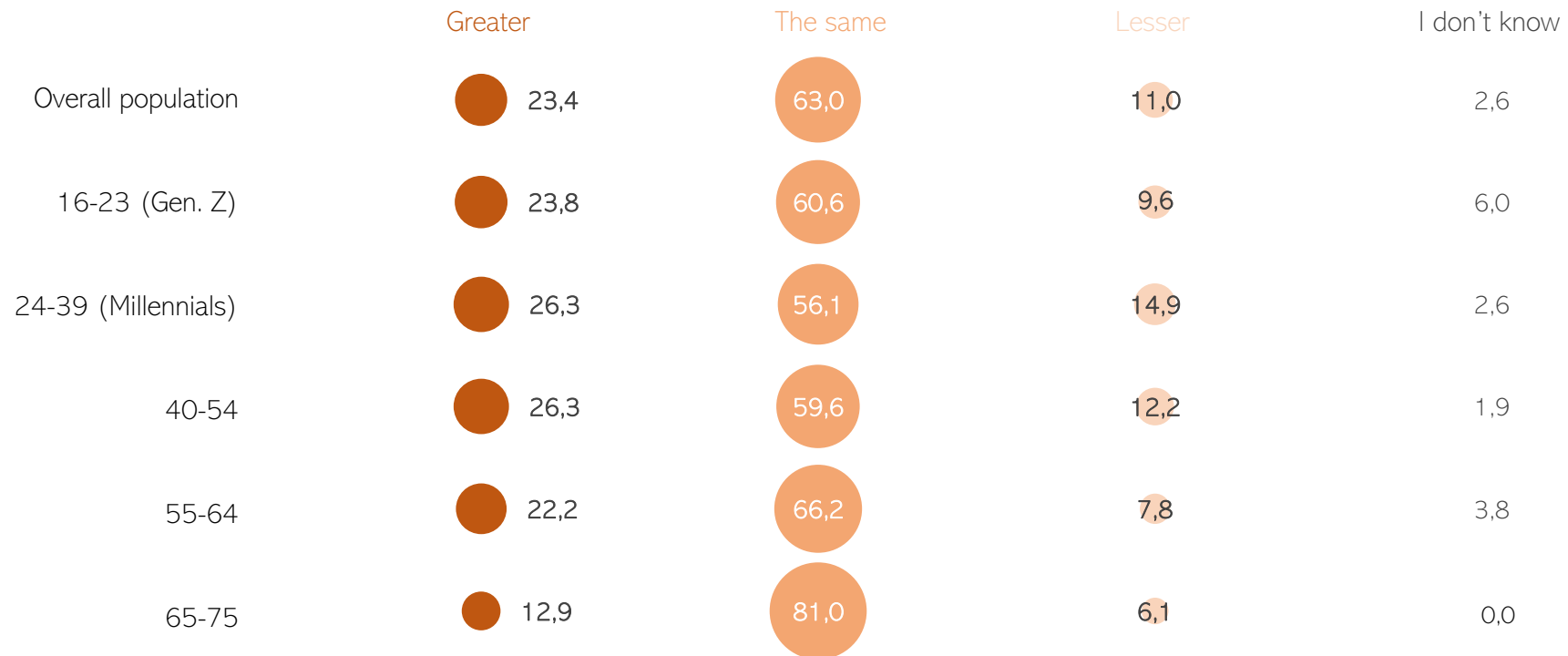


The household economy

For the majority of people, there has been a similar economic impact in the first and the second wave of the pandemic, although for more than **1 out of every 5** young people and middle-aged people, **this second wave has been worse**.

And, comparing how you've experienced the first and the second wave of the pandemic, would you say that in the current one ...?

The economic impact you've experienced is

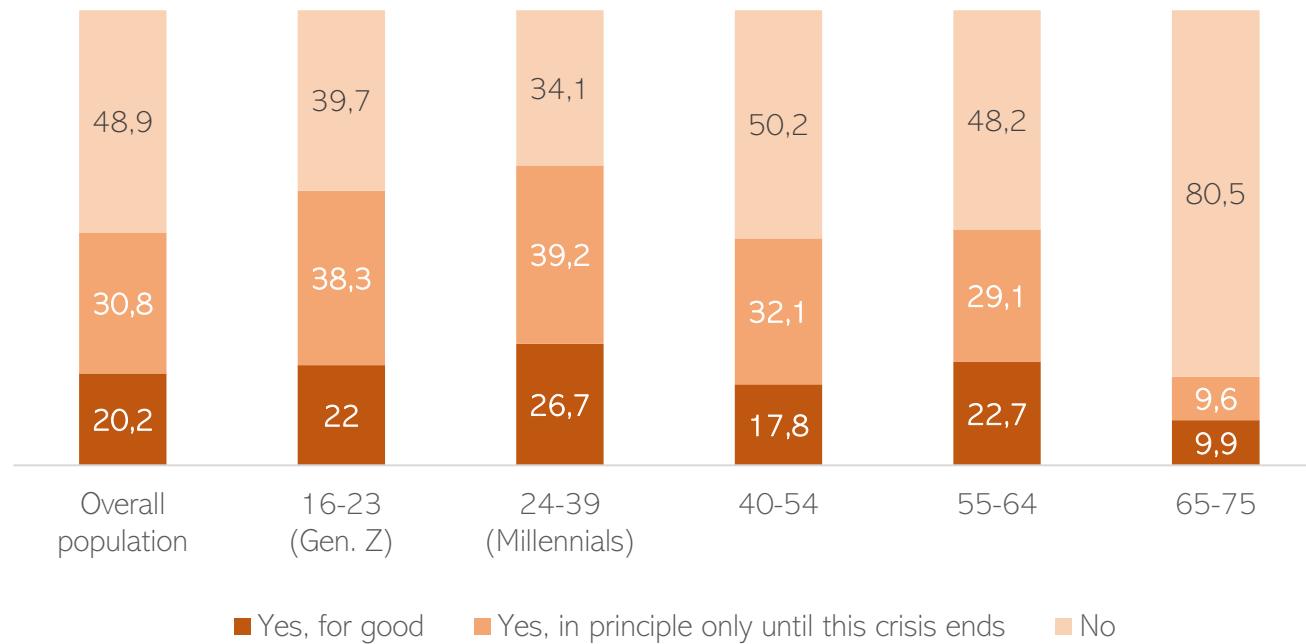


The level of income

The *millennials* are the generation that has suffered the greatest impact of the crisis on their personal economy: 66% have seen their income reduced.

And, in particular, as a result of the health crisis...

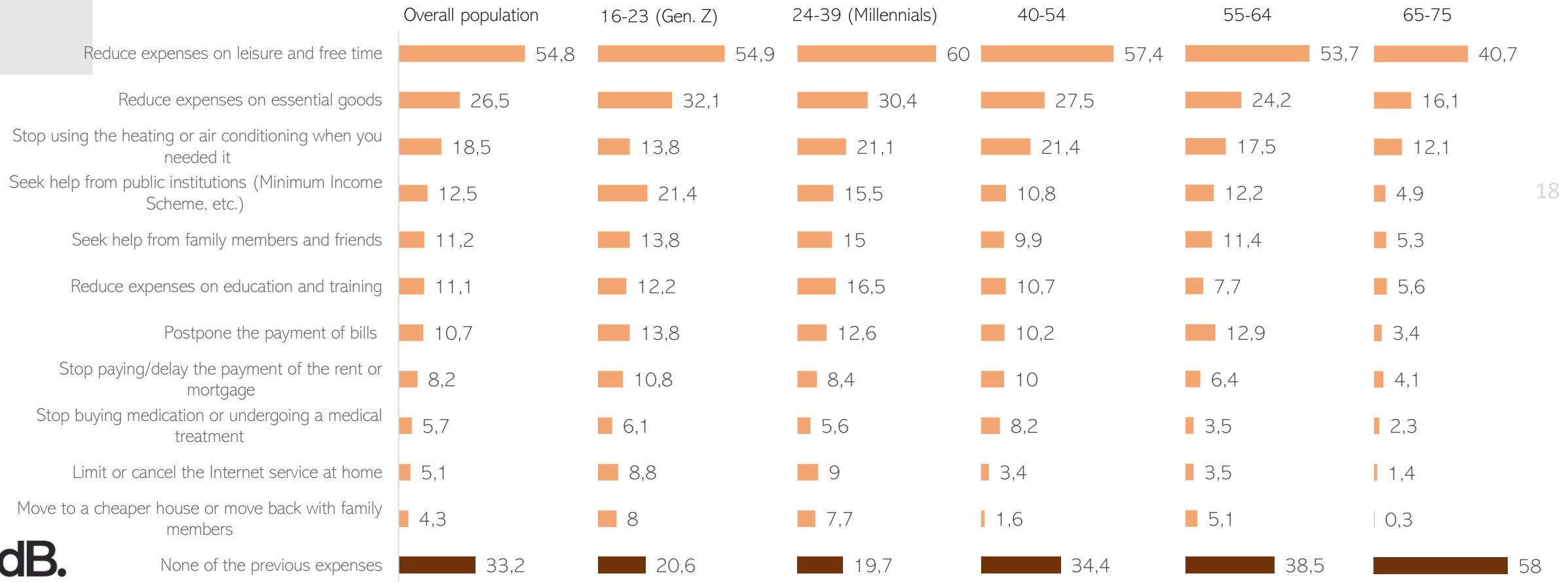
Have you experienced a loss of income?



Expense-cutting

The *millennials* and generation Z have had to cut down on expenses to a greater extent and, particularly, on entertainment.

And, as a result of the current health and economic crisis, please indicate whether you have been forced, on purely economic grounds, to...
(please rule out any other reason, such as fear of contagion) (%)



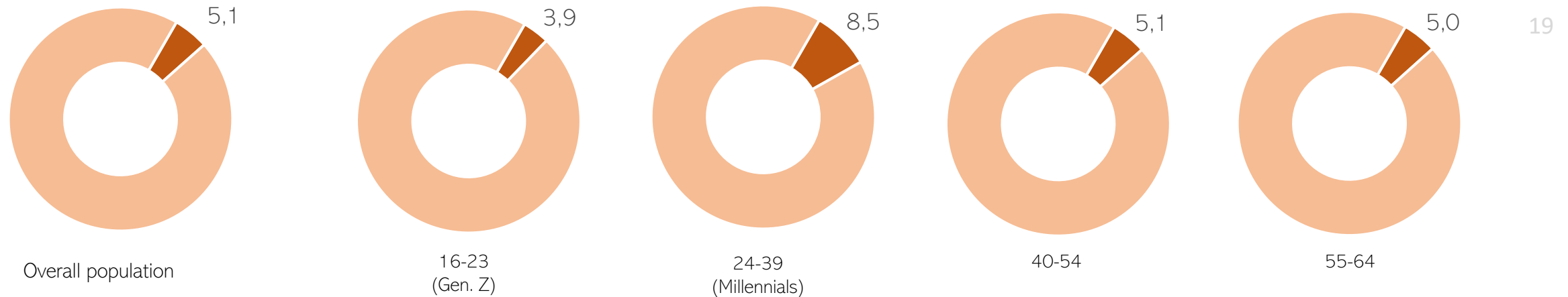
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The labour market

In the labour market, the *millennials* are the most affected by job loss due to the crisis.

In which of the following situations are you at the moment? (%)

Unemployed as a result of the coronavirus crisis

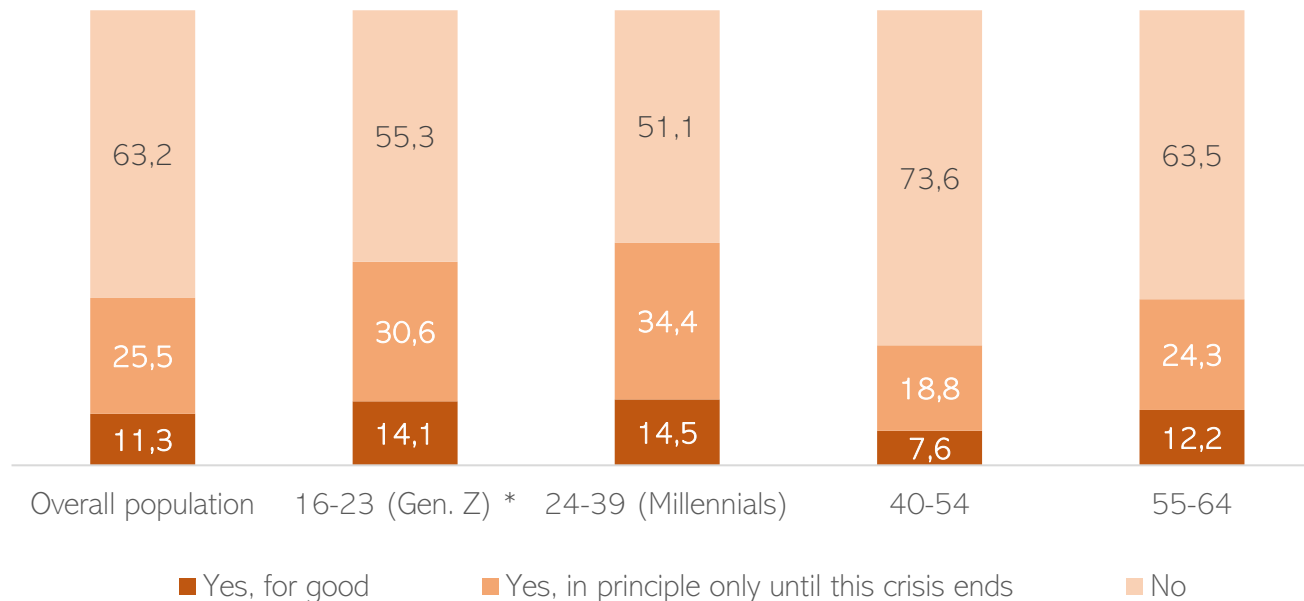


The labour market

They are also the generation that has experienced the greatest reduction in their working hours: almost half of the employed *millennials* have been affected.

And, in particular, as a result of the health crisis...
 (% of the total number of workers and people in temporary layoff status - ERTE)

Have you seen your working hours reduced?

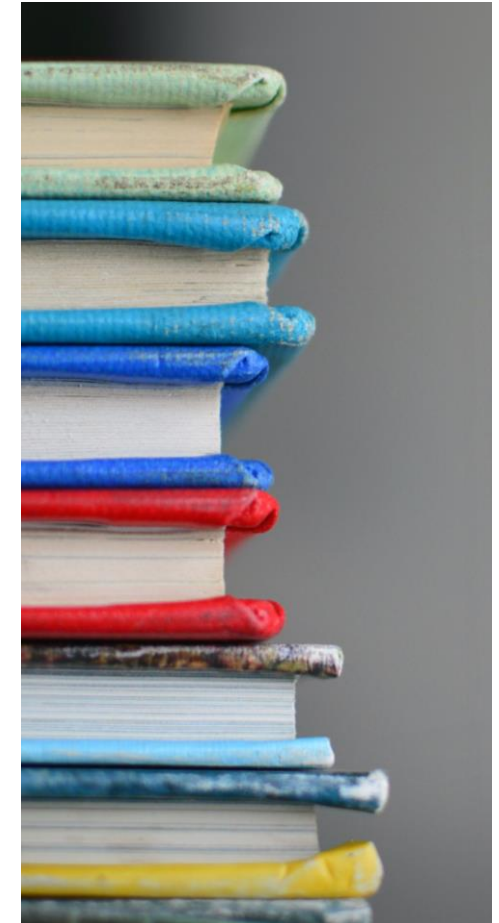
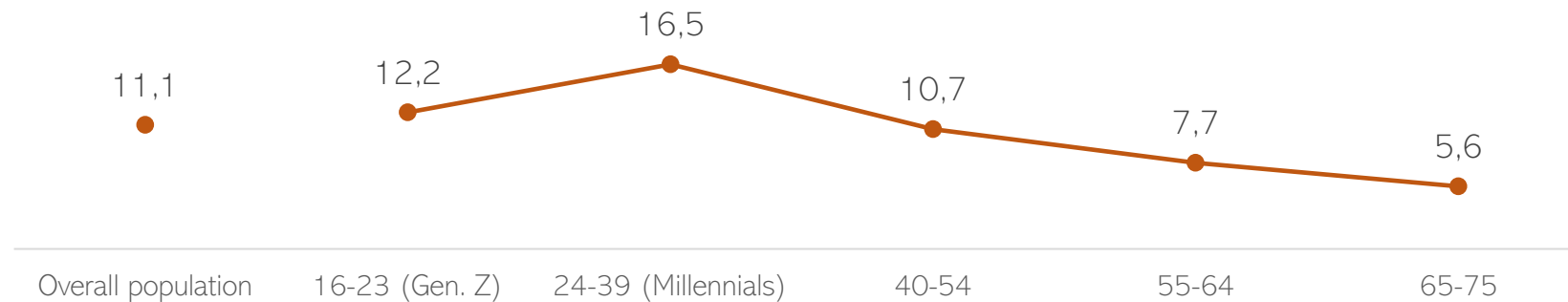


Education and training

Young people, and especially *millennials*, are the ones that have been mostly forced to cut down on education and training expenses.

And, as a result of the current health and economic crisis, please indicate whether you have been forced, on purely economic grounds, to... (please rule out any other reason, such as fear of contagion) (%)

Cut down on education and training expenses

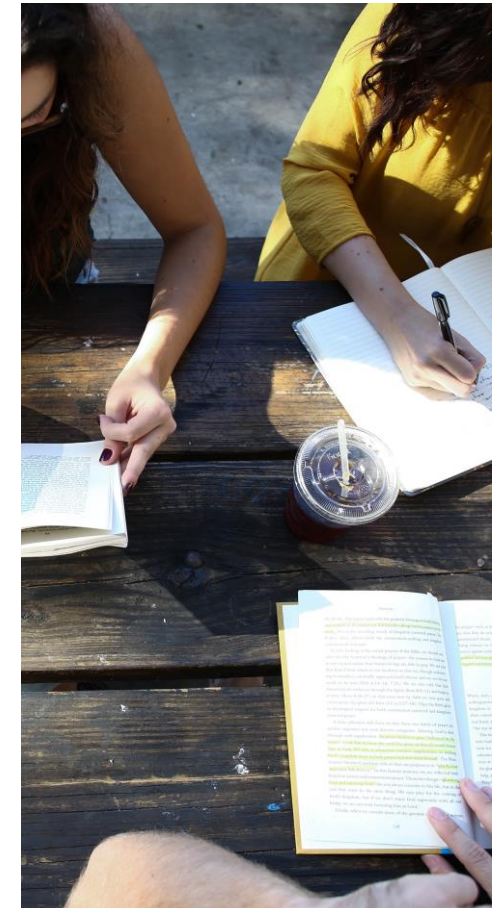
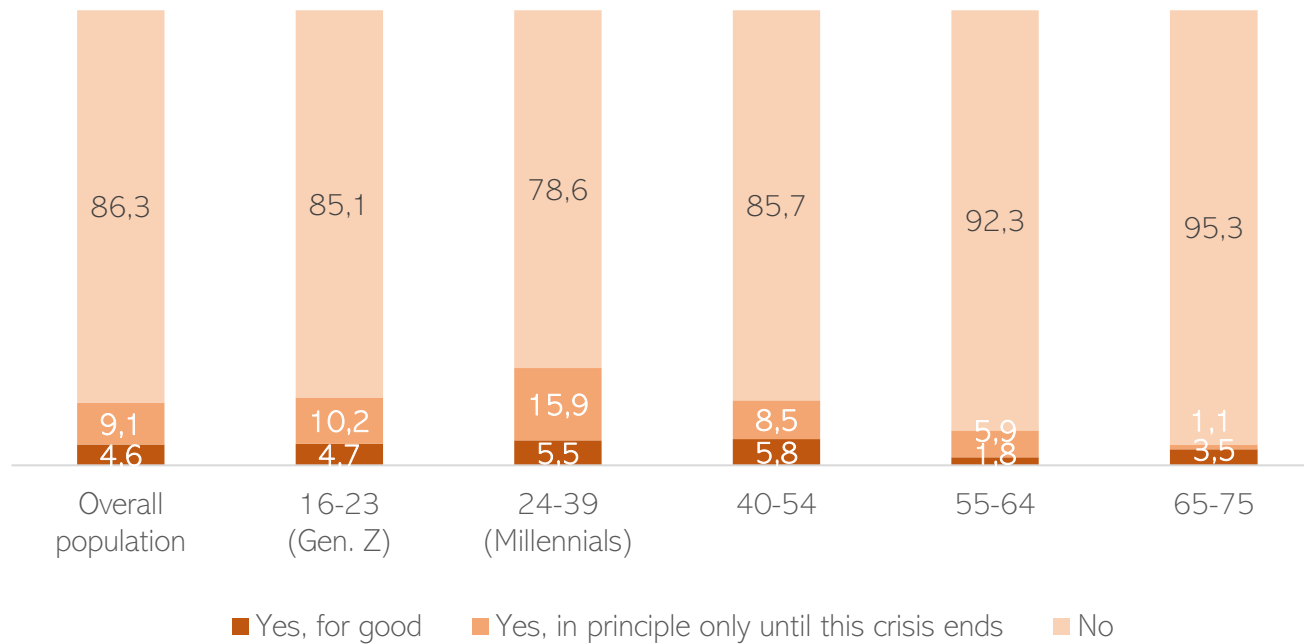


Education and training

In fact, about **20%** of *millennials* have had to drop some kind of study or training course, a higher percentage than in the other generations.

And, in particular, as a result of the health crisis... (%)

Have you dropped your studies or a training course?

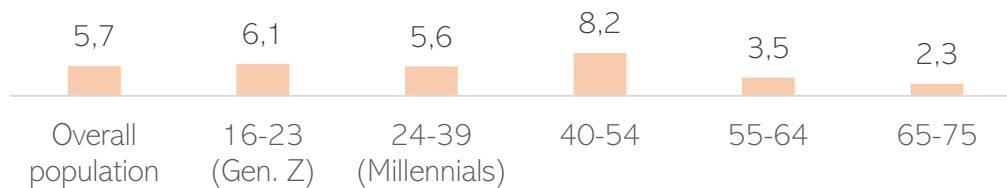


Access to healthcare

As a result of the crisis, **nearly half of the population has had to delay or postpone a medical appointment or test** even if they needed it, and the percentage is higher among young people and middle-aged people than in the other age groups.

And, as a result of the current health and economic crisis, please indicate whether you have been forced, on purely economic grounds, to... (%)

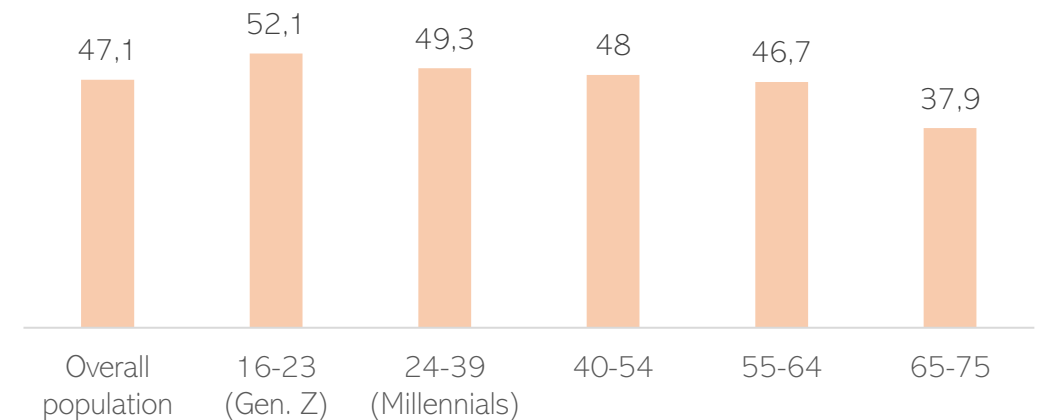
Stop buying medication or undergoing a medical treatment



And, would you say that due to the situation triggered by the coronavirus pandemic...? (% Yes)

You have delayed or postponed a medical appointment or test despite needing it

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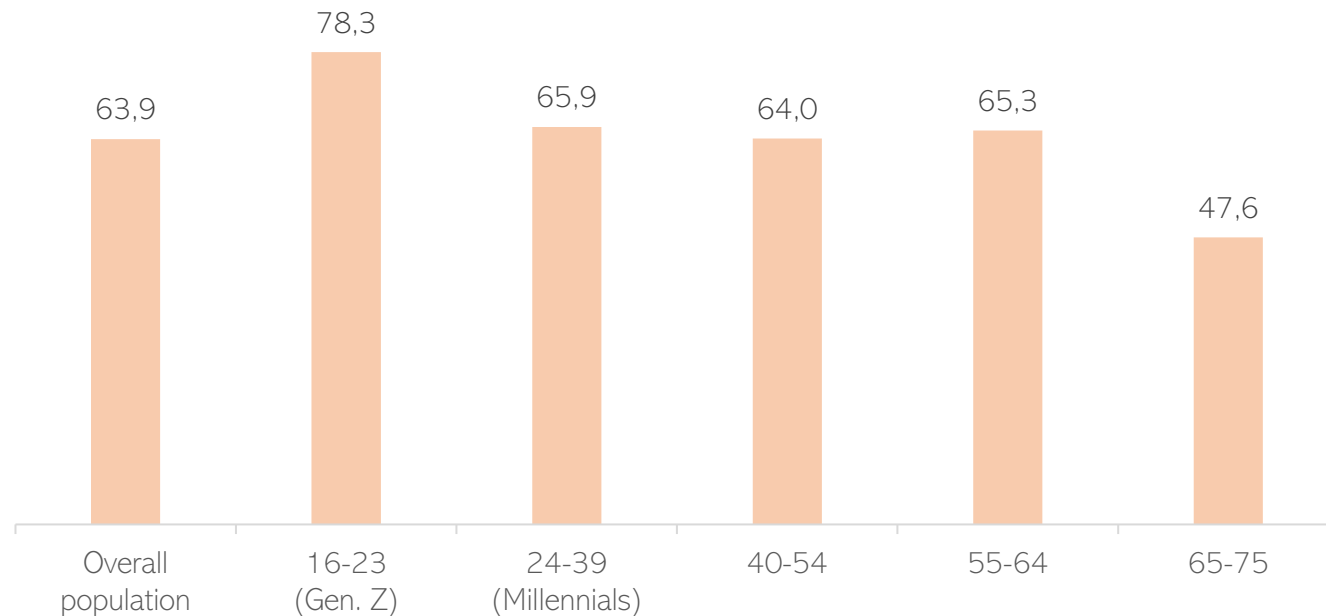


Mental and emotional health

Even if the majority of people in every generation feel pessimistic due to the pandemic, **generation Z is the one feeling most disheartened.**

And, would you say that due to the situation triggered by the coronavirus pandemic...? (% Yes)

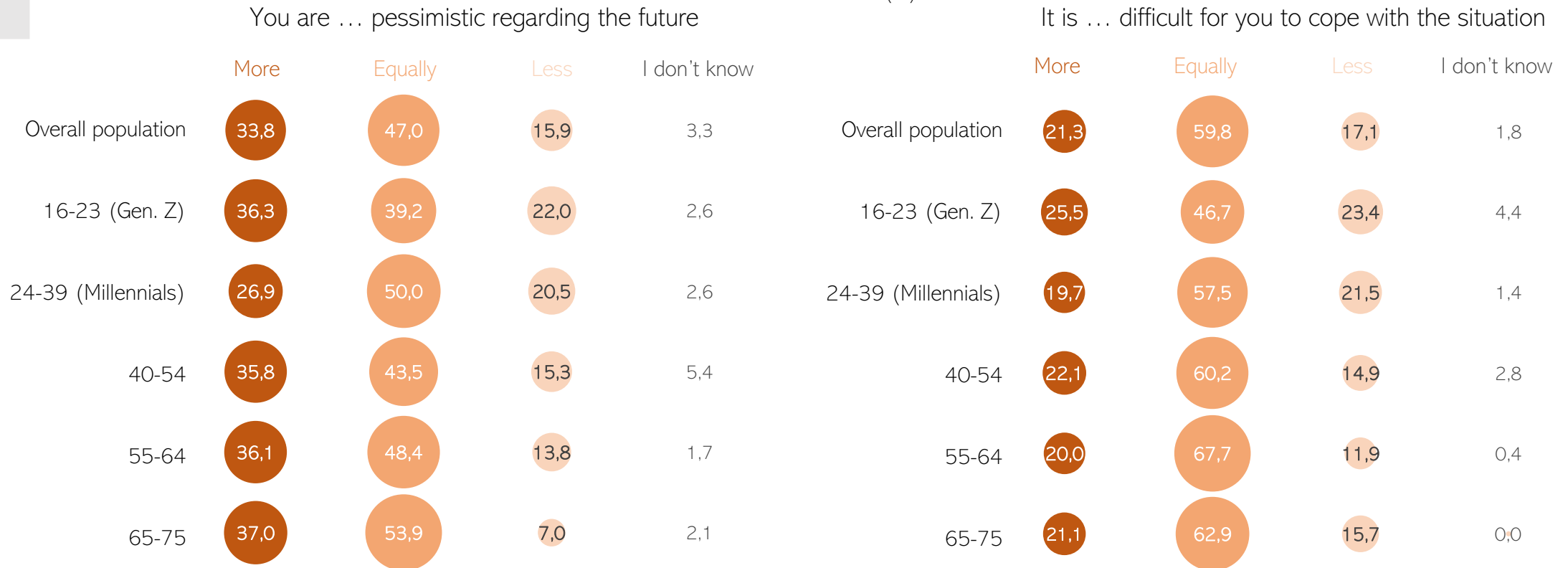
You feel more disheartened and/or pessimistic



Mental and emotional health

Most people are finding it equally hard to cope with the situation in this second wave and their pessimism regarding the future remains unchanged, even though **almost one third report their emotional state is now worse.**

And, comparing how you've experienced the first and the second wave of the pandemic, would you say that in the current one ...? (%)

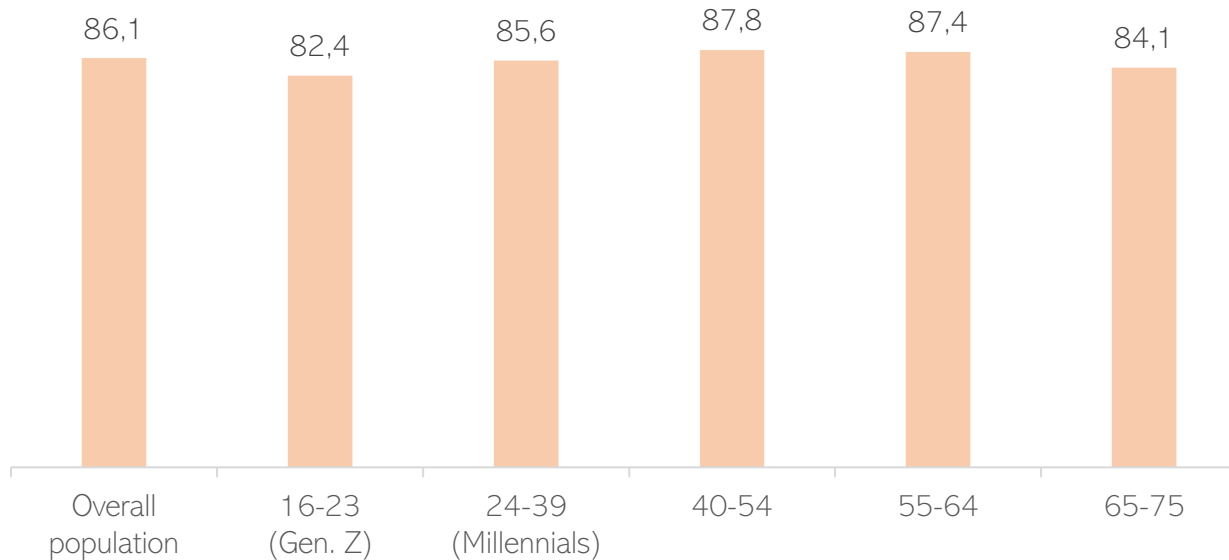


Mental and emotional health

Over 80% of the people in every generation have stopped doing many things and avoid leaving the house as a result of the pandemic.

And, would you say that due to the situation triggered by the coronavirus pandemic...? (% yes)

You have stopped doing many things and leave the house as little as possible



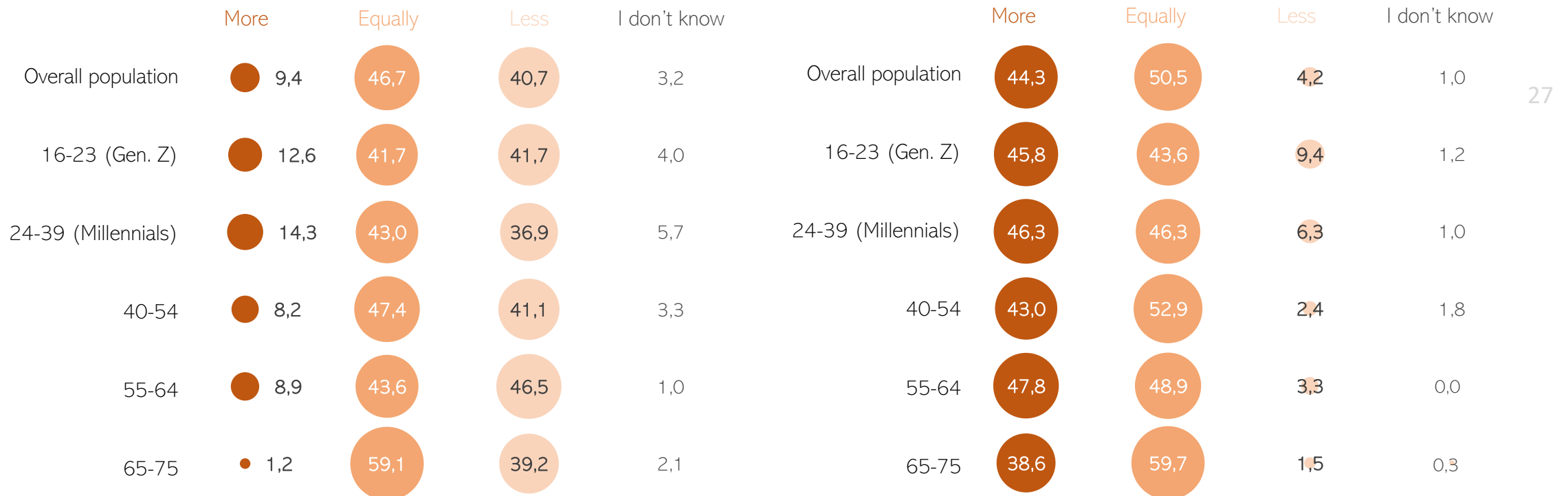
Mental and emotional health

Comparing their experiences in the first and the second wave of the pandemic, **the vast majority of people now complies with the rules similarly or to a greater extent.**

And, comparing how you've experienced the first and the second wave of the pandemic, would you say that in the current one...? (%)

You feel ... safe in public places

You comply with the rules and recommendations to prevent contagion



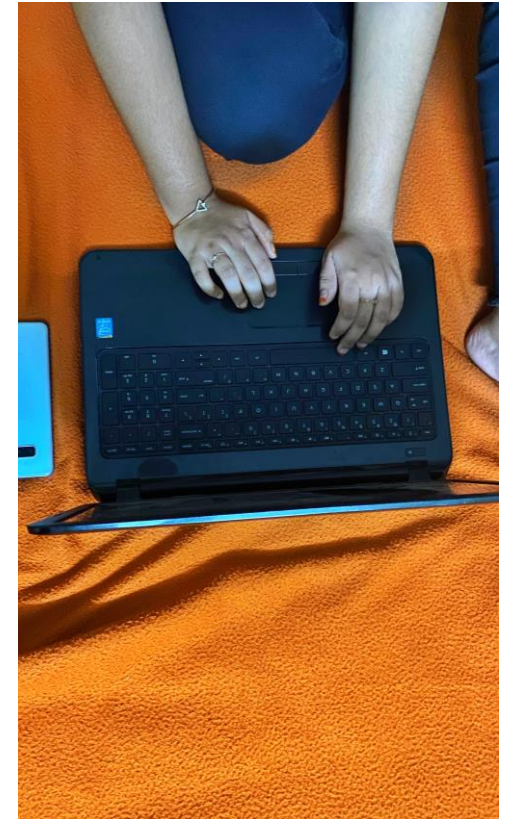
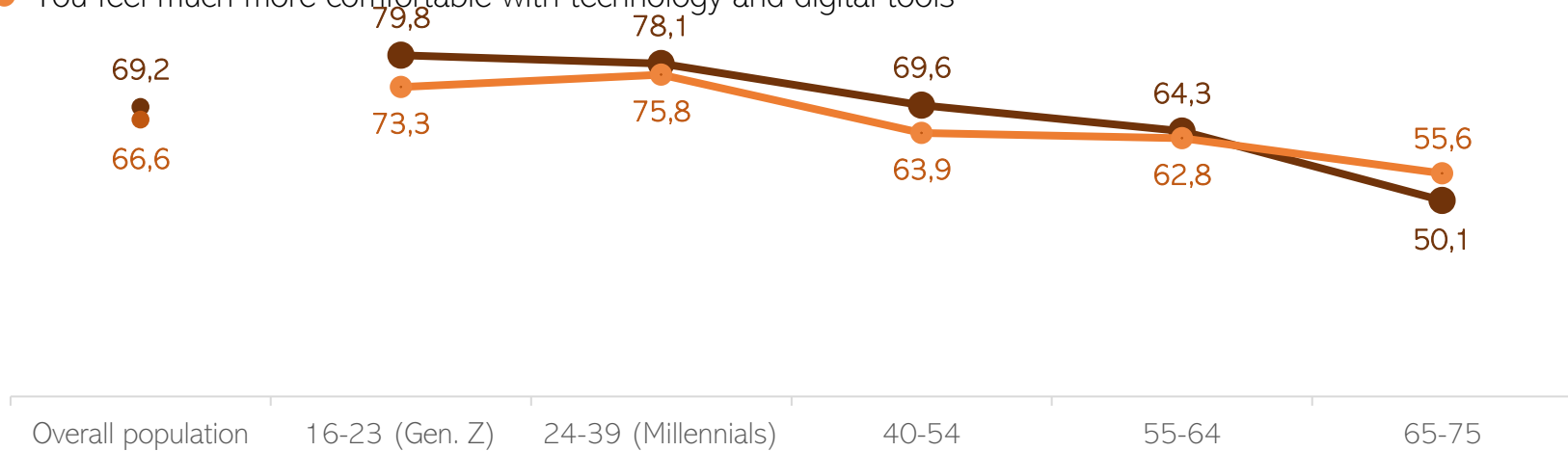
Digitalisation and new lifestyle habits

Millennials and generation Z are the ones that have taken the greatest advantage of the new situation in order to undertake more cultural activities online and improve their digital skills...

And, would you say that due to the situation triggered by the coronavirus pandemic...? (% yes)

● You devote more time to take part in cultural activities online (watch series, films, attend conferences, classes)

● You feel much more comfortable with technology and digital tools

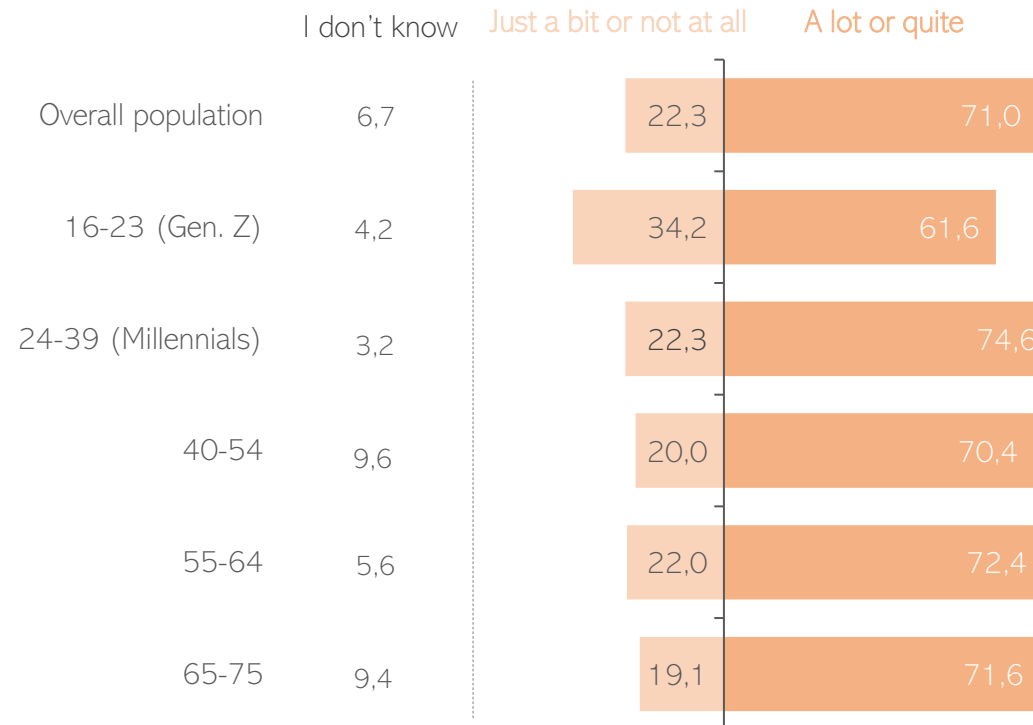


Digitalisation and new lifestyle habits

Nevertheless, generation Z is the least in favour of telework: they are really keen on socialising.

To what extent do you identify with the following statement? (%)

Telework should be widespread since it favours conciliation and increases productivity



The management of the pandemic

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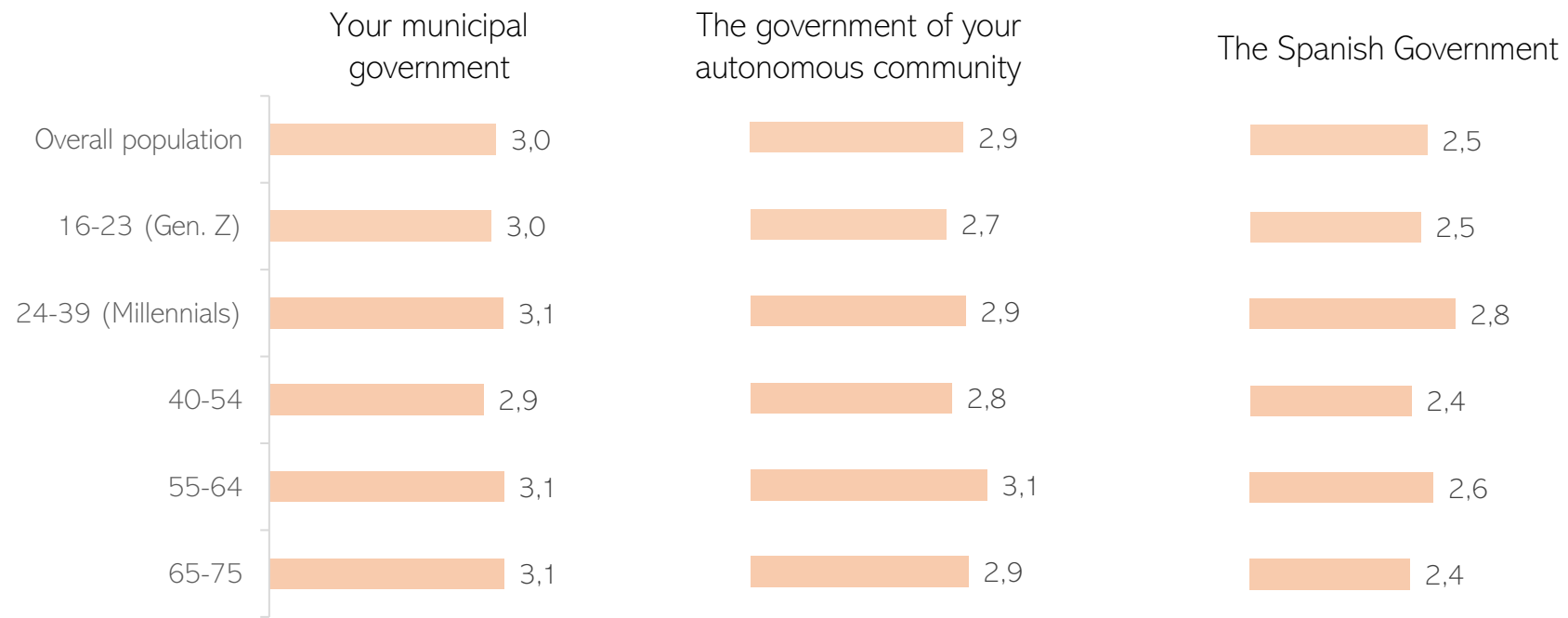
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Actions taken by the Spanish institutions to address the coronavirus crisis

Generally, the municipalities and the governments of the autonomous communities are better valued than the Spanish Government. *Millennials* give a better assessment of the Government's management than the average.

Broadly speaking, how would you rate the management of the coronavirus crisis by the following institutions? (Average 1-5)*

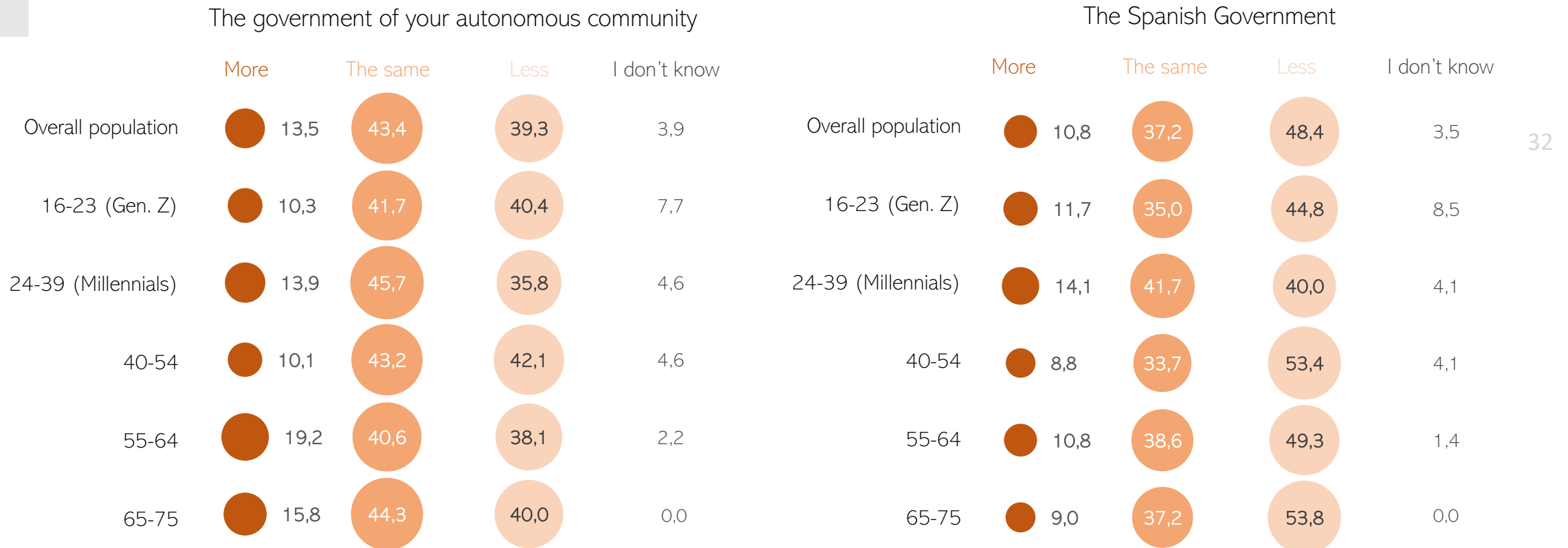


*The following values have been assigned in order to determine the averages: Very good (5), Good (4), Fair (3), Bad (2), Very bad (1).

Actions taken by the Spanish institutions to address the coronavirus crisis

In this second wave, **the vast majority of people trust** the management by their autonomous community and the Government **just the same or less.**

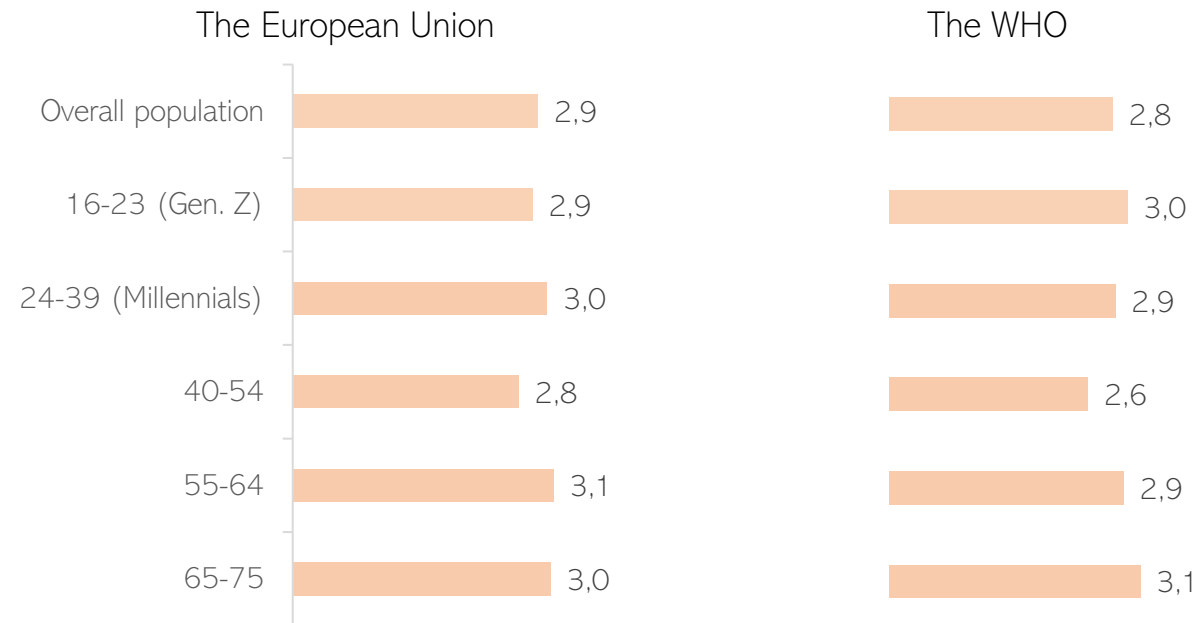
And, comparing how you've experienced the first and the second wave of the pandemic, would you say that in the current one you trust the management of the crisis by ...?
(%)



Actions taken by the international institutions to address the coronavirus crisis

The European Union and the WHO almost get a passing grade.

Generally speaking, how would you rate the management of the coronavirus crisis by the following institutions? (Average 1-5)*

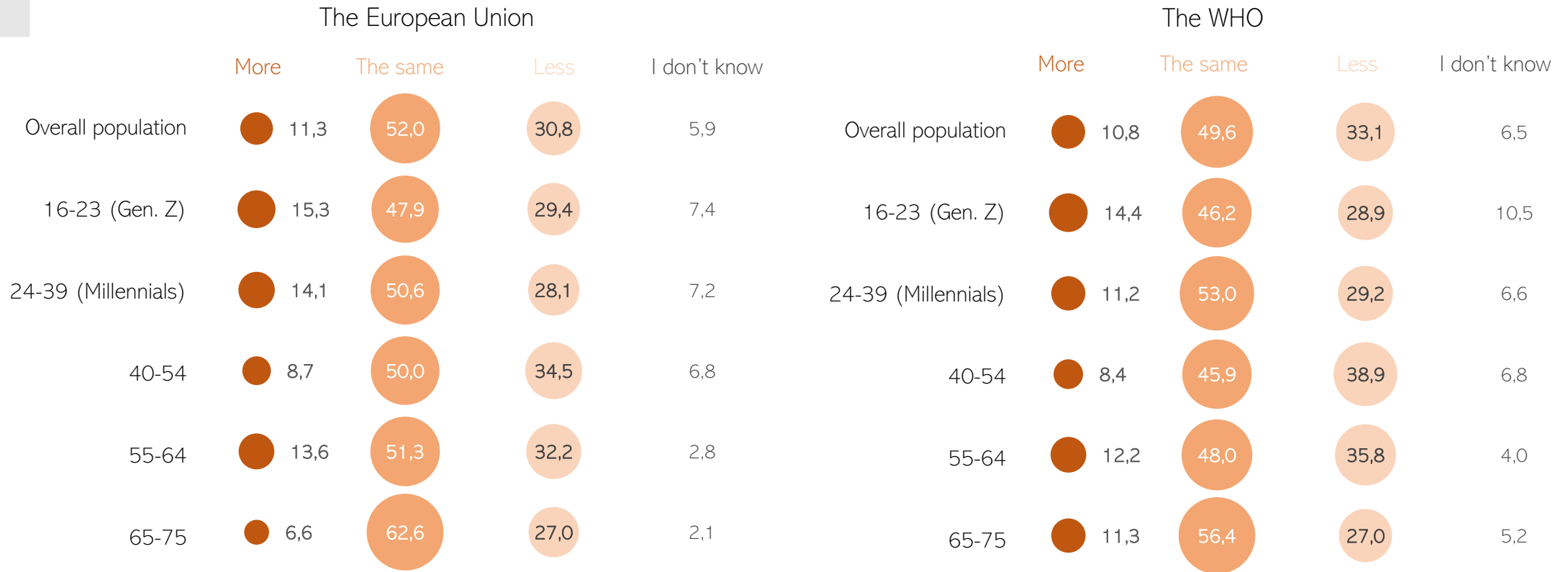


* The following values have been assigned in order to determine the averages: Very good (5), Good (4), Fair (3), Bad (2), Very bad (1).

Actions taken by the international institutions to address the coronavirus crisis

In this second wave, the great majority of people also trust the management by the EU and the WHO just the same or less.

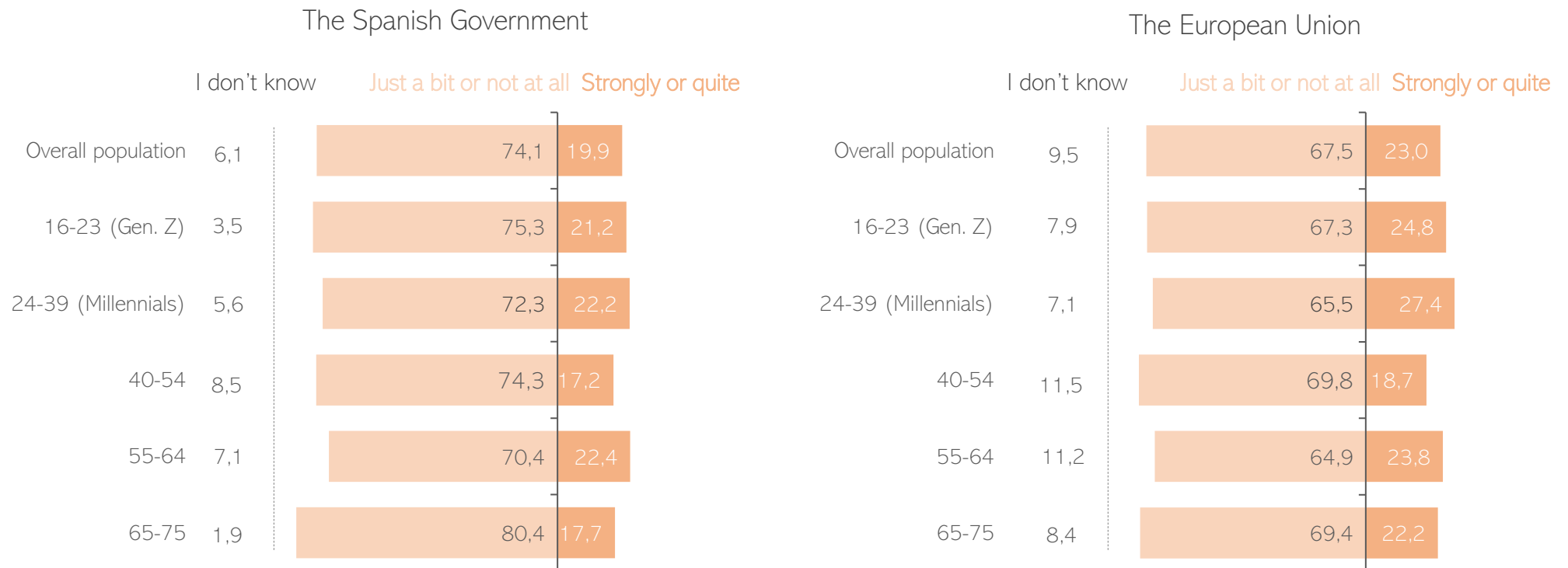
And, comparing how you've experienced the first and the second wave of the pandemic, would you say that in the current one you trust the management of the crisis by...? (%)



Protection of youth during the crisis

The vast majority of people are critical of the Government as regards the protection of youth during the crisis* and, albeit to a lesser extent, also of the EU.

To what extent do you agree with the statement "... is protecting today's young people during the coronavirus crisis"? (%)

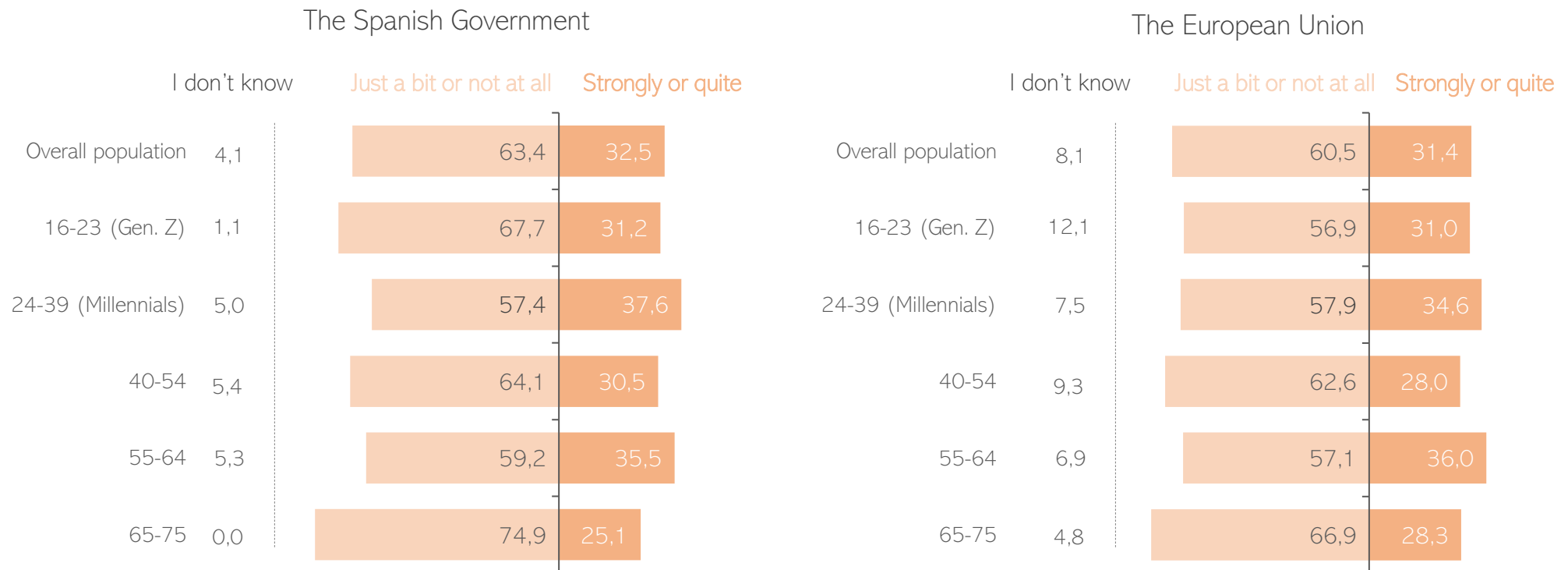


* Nevertheless, the vast majority of the citizens think the implementation of measures such as the ERTes (temporary layoff), the Minimum Vital Income and the European Recovery Fund is necessary (see pages 39 and 40 of this report)

Protection of the most vulnerable population during the crisis

Likewise, the citizens **do not consider** that the Government and the EU **are protecting the most vulnerable population**.

To what extent do you agree with the statement "... is protecting the most vulnerable population during the coronavirus crisis"? (%)

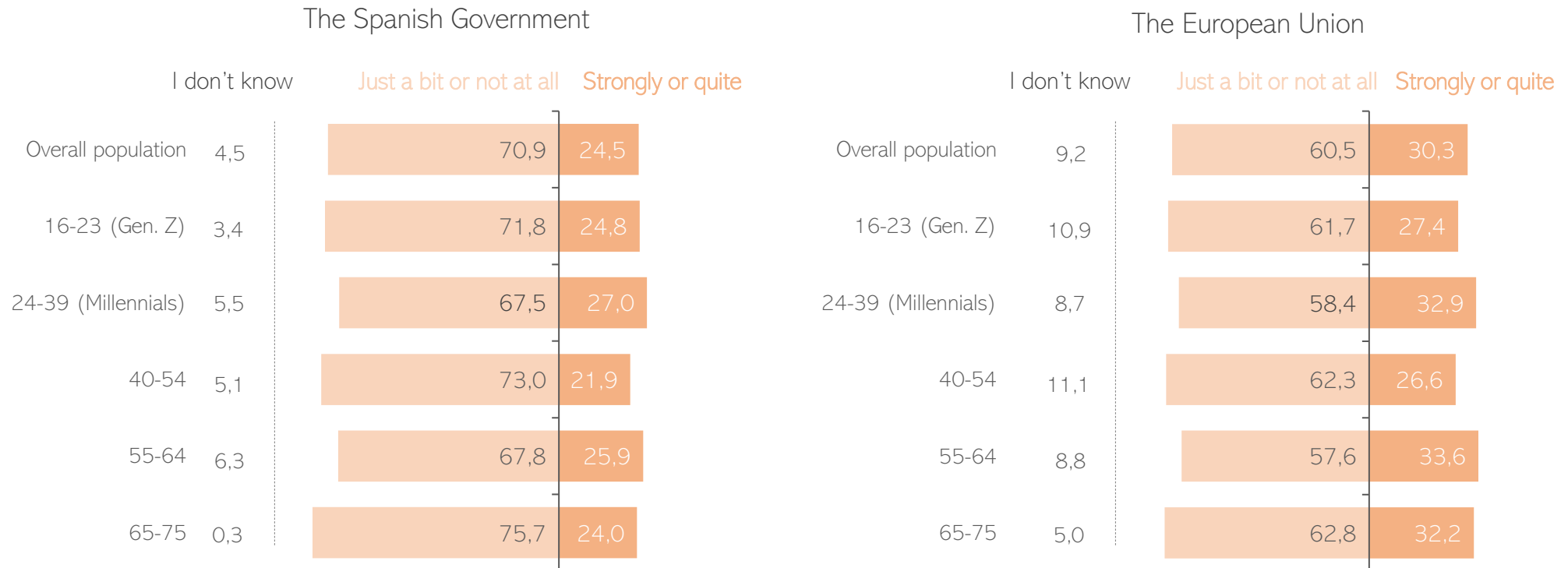


* Nevertheless, the vast majority of the citizens think the implementation of measures such as the ERTes (temporary layoff), the Minimum Vital Income and the European Recovery Fund is necessary (see pages 39 and 40 of this report)

Support to small and medium-sized enterprises during the crisis

The society is also critical of the support given to the small and medium-sized enterprises affected by the crisis, especially by the Spanish Government.

To what extent do you agree with the statement "... is supporting small and medium-sized enterprises affected by the crisis"? (%)

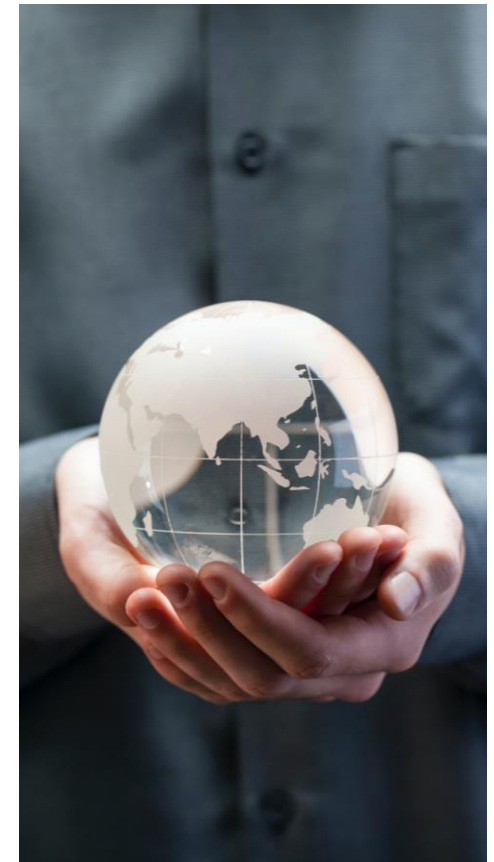
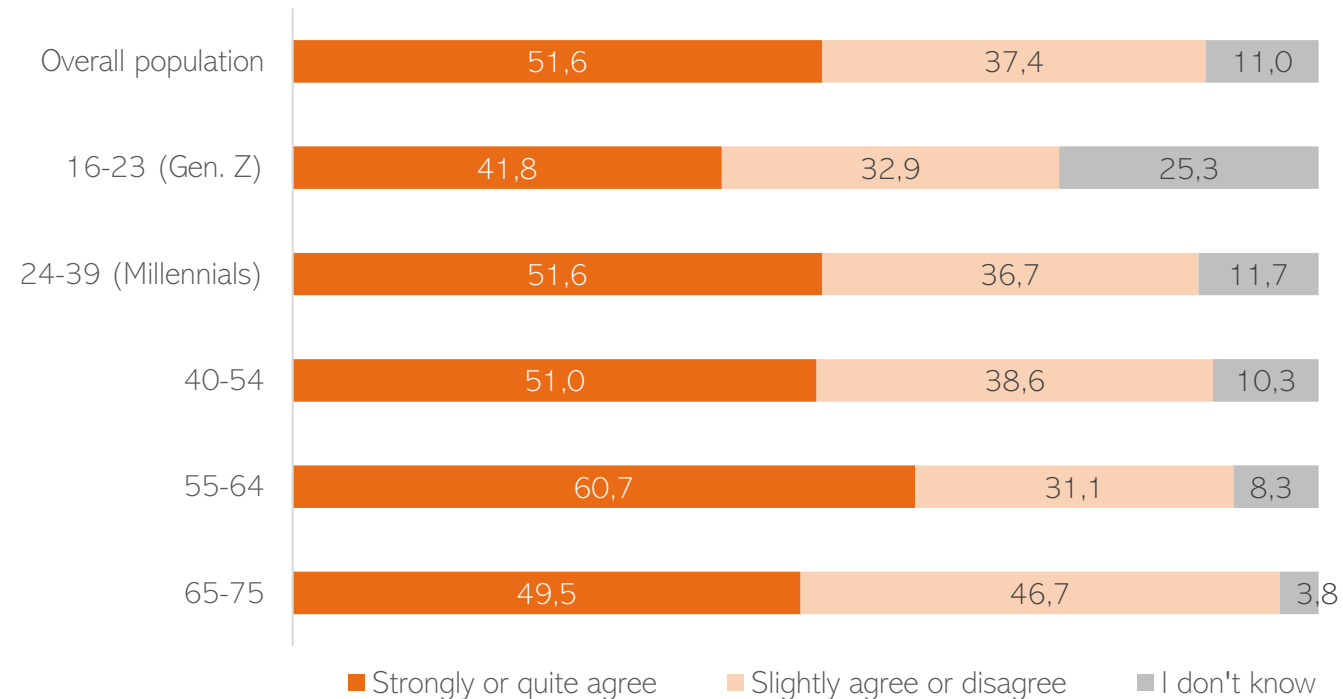


Assessment of the measures to address the coronavirus crisis

Except for generation Z, around half of the population thinks that, in comparison with the 2008 crisis, **greater social protection measures** have been put in place **this time**.

To what extent do you identify with the following statement? (%)

In comparison with the crisis of 2008, greater social protection measures have been put in place this time

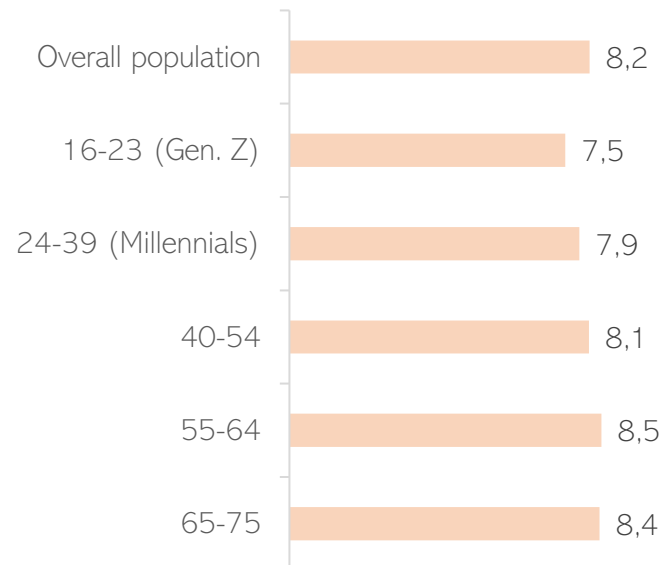


Assessment of the measures to address the coronavirus crisis

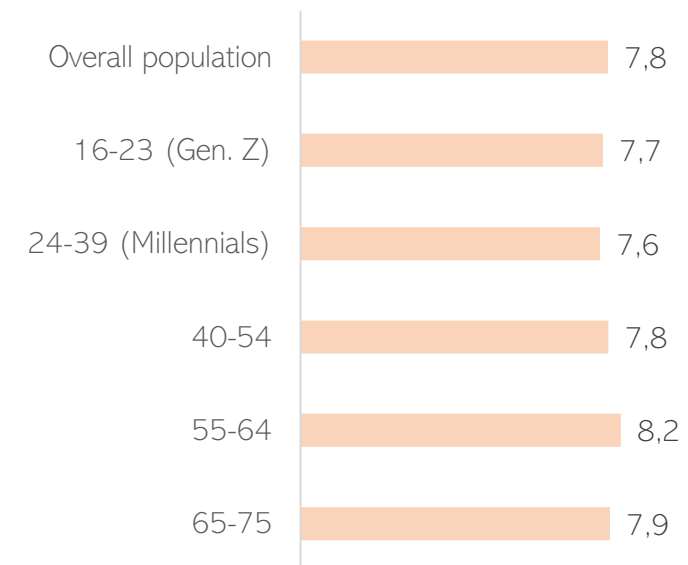
Everyone agrees that the social measures implemented by the Government are much needed.

How necessary do you think the following measures or arrangements implemented so far by the Government to face the current crisis are?
Use a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is "Not necessary at all" and 10 "Absolutely necessary". (Average 0-10)

The Temporary Labour Force Adjustment Plans (ERTEs) and the ban on dismissals during the health crisis



The Minimum Vital Income (minimum income for the less well-off)

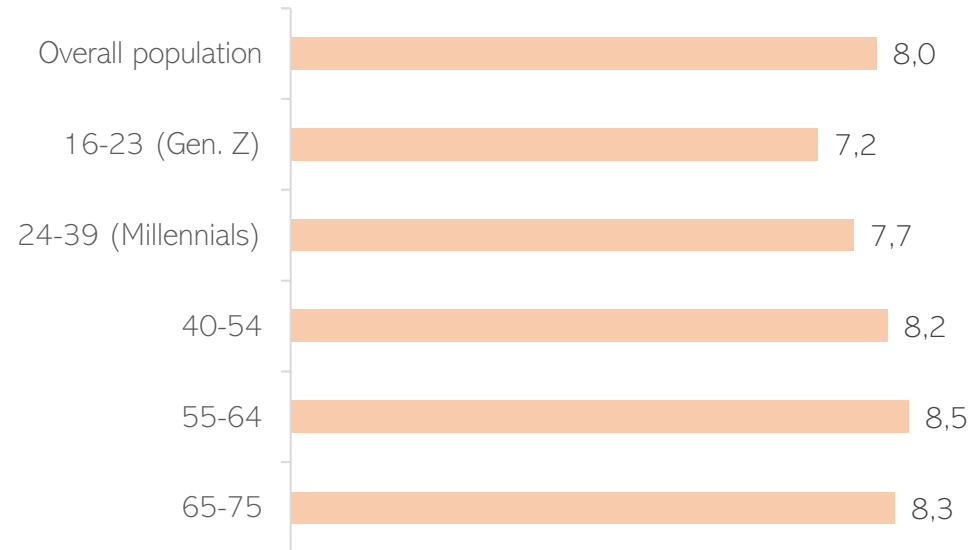


Assessment of the measures to address the coronavirus crisis

The same applies to the **Recovery and Resilience Fund**: the vast majority think it is highly necessary.

How necessary do you think the following measures or arrangements implemented so far by the Government to face the current crisis are?
Use a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is "Not necessary at all" and 10 "Absolutely necessary". (Average 0-10)

The agreement reached within the EU about the Recovery and Resilience Fund aimed at mitigating the effects of the pandemic

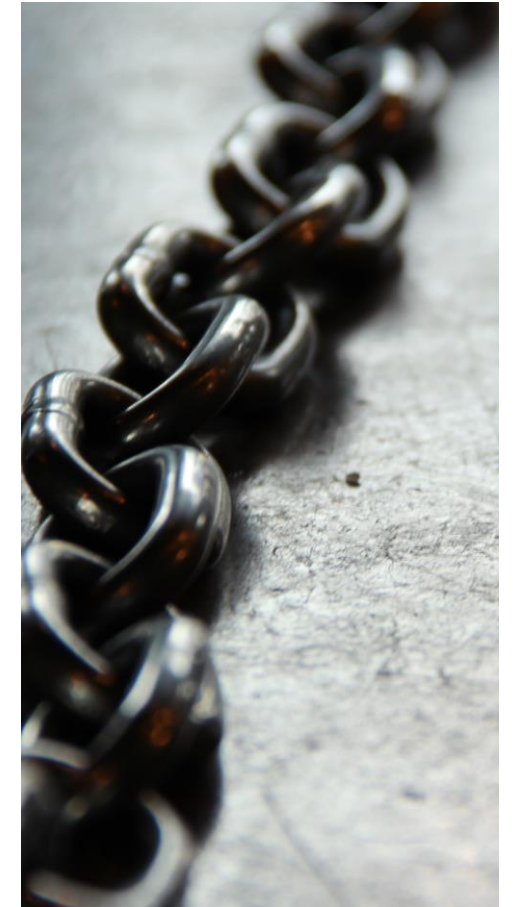
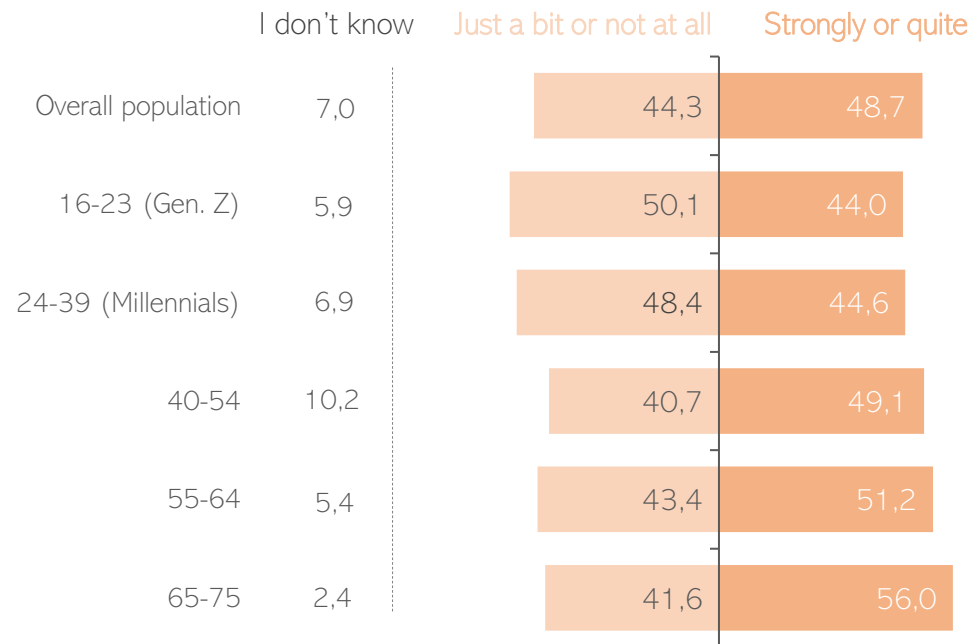


The curtailment of freedoms during the crisis

Young people are less prone to consider that the Government is taking advantage of the crisis in order to curtail freedoms.

And, to what extent do you agree with the following statement regarding the role that the Spanish Government is playing during the coronavirus crisis? (%)

They are taking advantage of the crisis to curtail freedoms

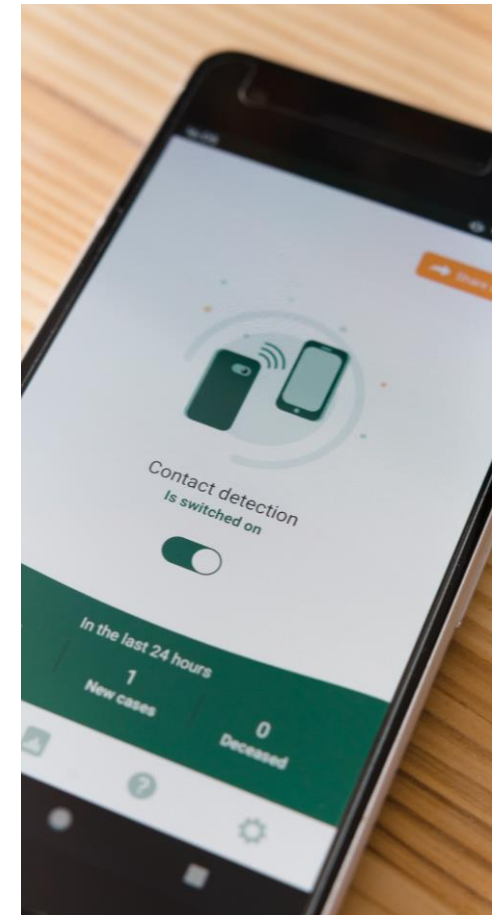
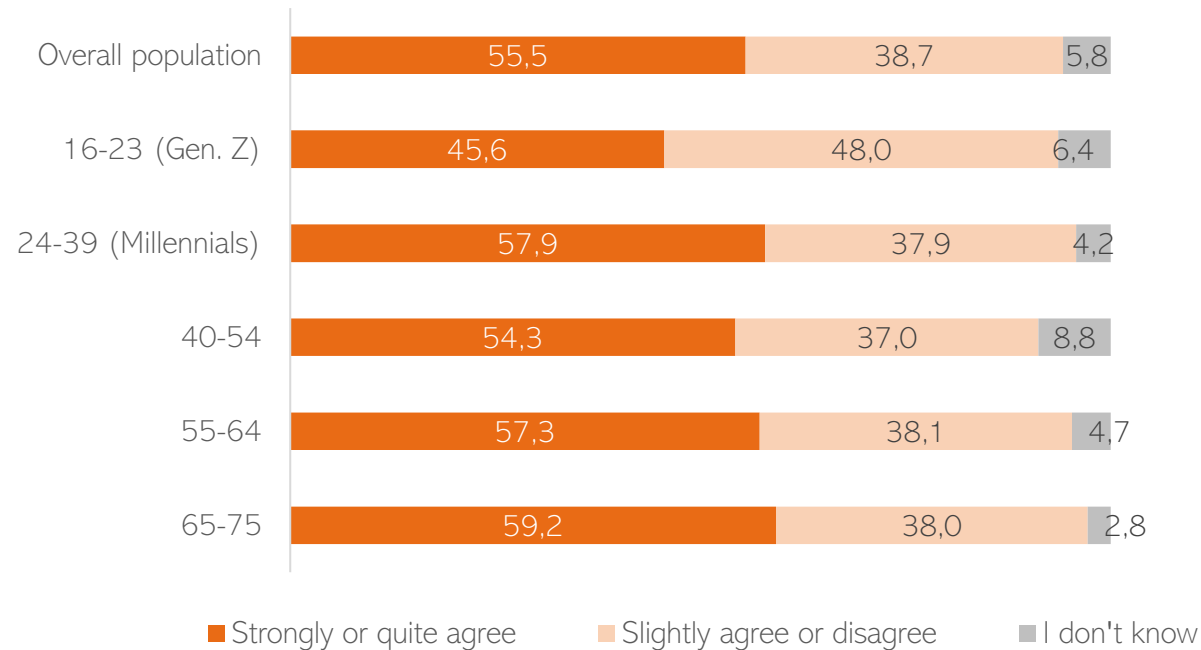


The curtailment of freedoms during the crisis

Generation Z is the least willing to provide personal data even if this could help to protect their health and that of others.

To what extent do you identify with the following statement? (%)

I'm willing to provide my personal data if this can help to protect my health and that of others



Lessons learned from the crisis

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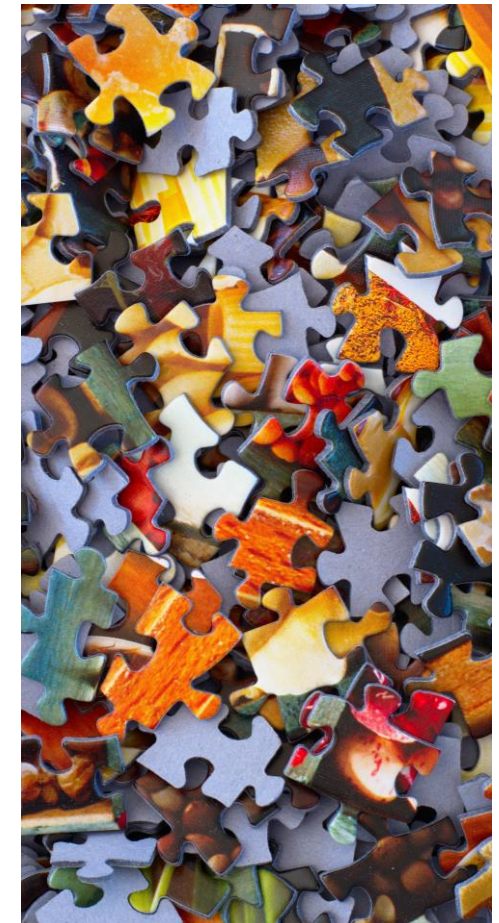
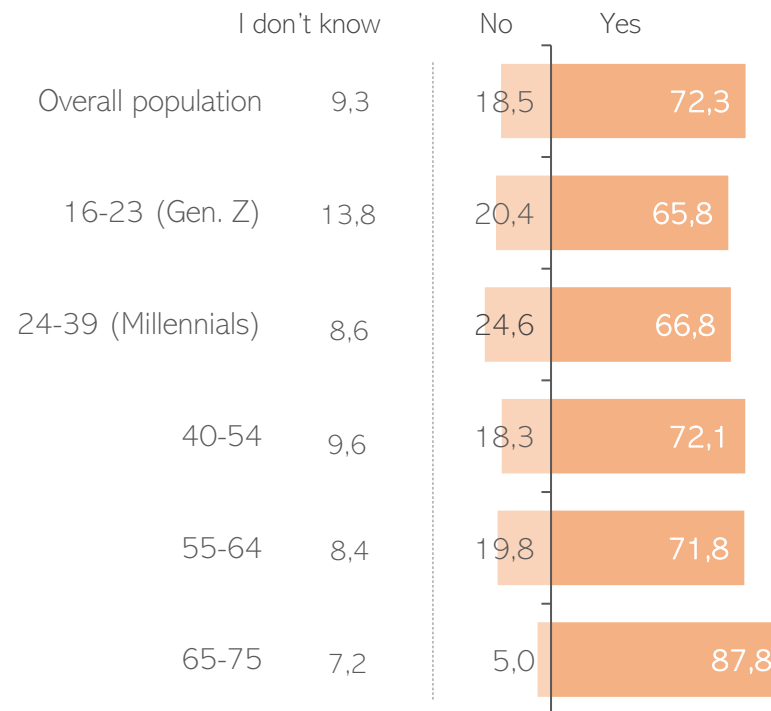


Lessons learned from the crisis

Although for the vast majority of people - especially for the older ones - this crisis is revealing that **politicians do not get a passing grade in the management of complex problems ...**

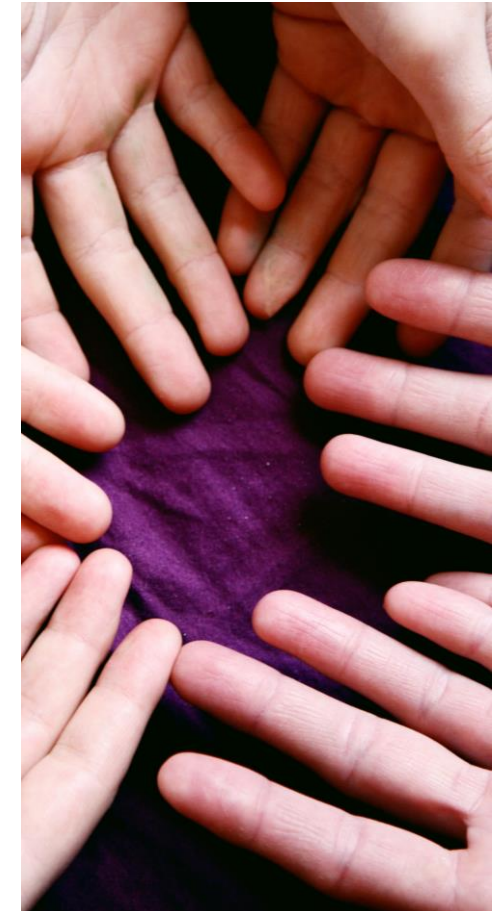
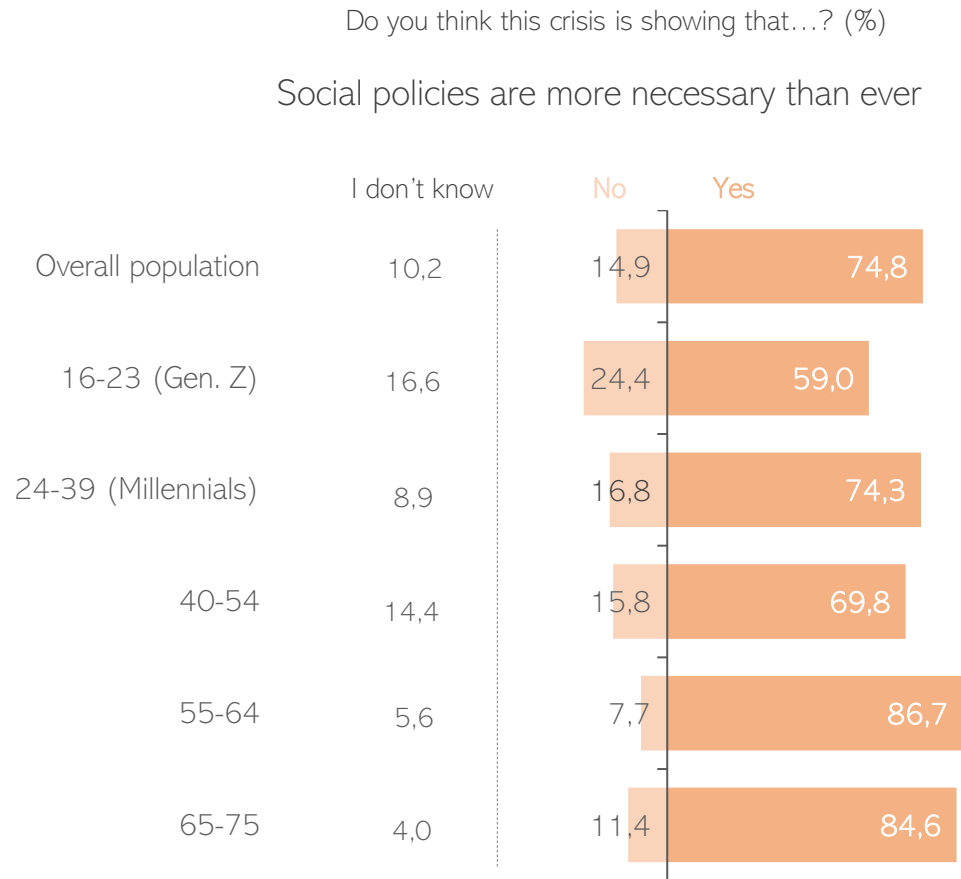
Do you think this crisis is showing that...? (%)

Politicians are not able to manage complex problems



Lessons learned from the crisis

... the widespread perception is that **social policies are more necessary than ever.**



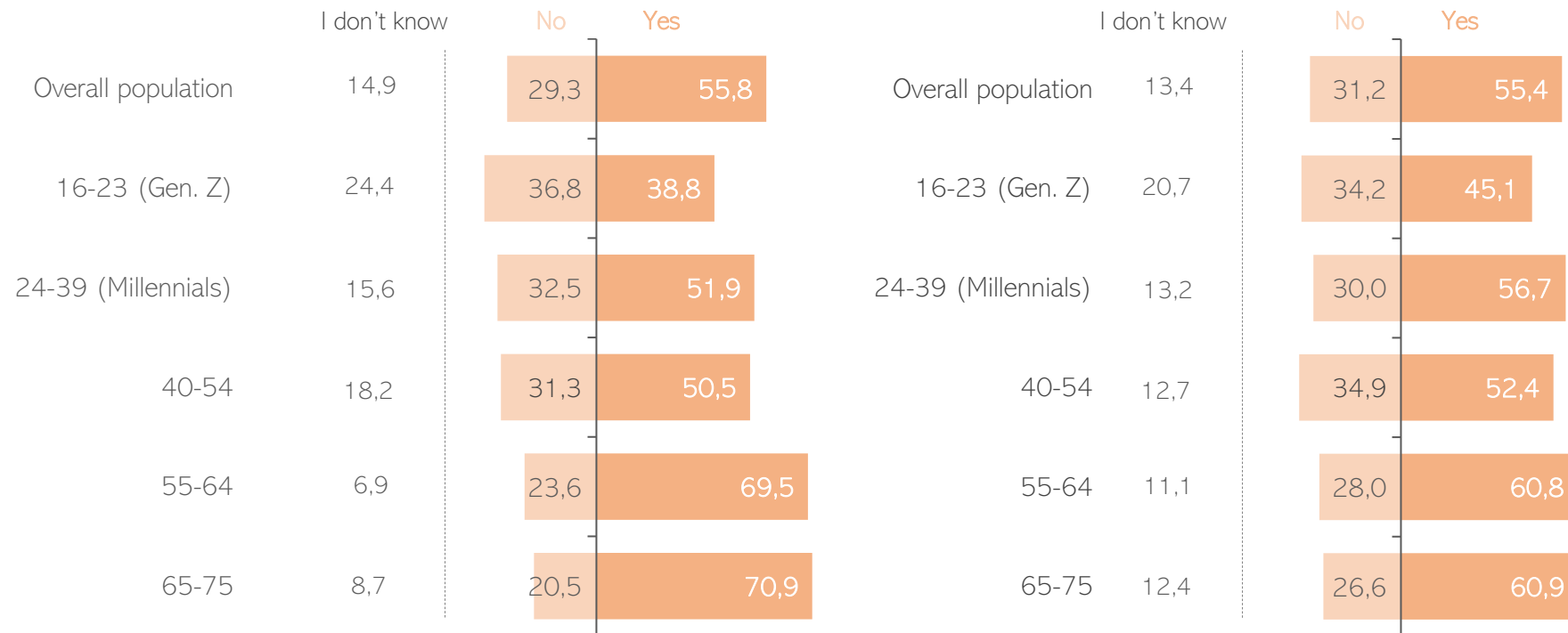
Lessons learned from the crisis

Likewise, barring generation Z, in every age group **more than half of the people think** that the crisis is showing that the **EU and the WHO are more important than ever**.

Do you think this crisis is showing that...? (%)

The European Union is more important than ever

The WHO is more important than ever



Our society after the pandemic

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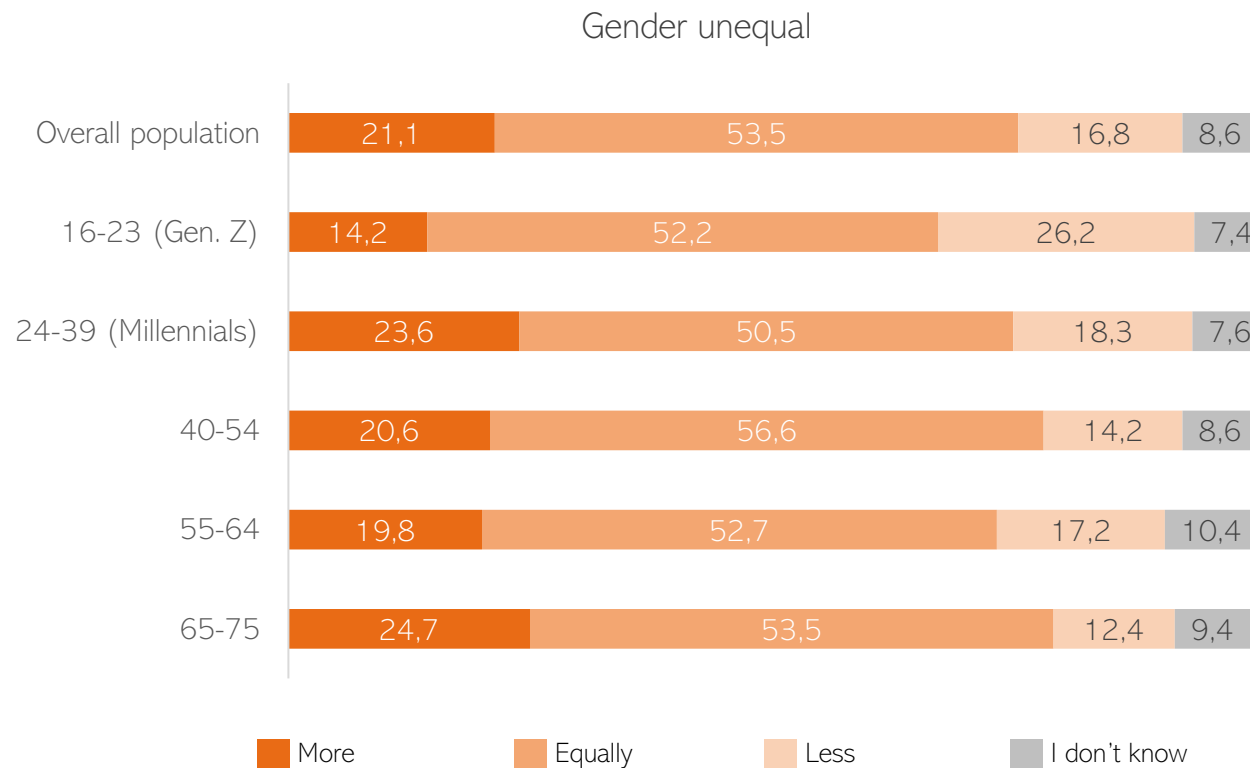
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Our society after coronavirus

Most people think that the crisis will hardly have any impact on gender equality.

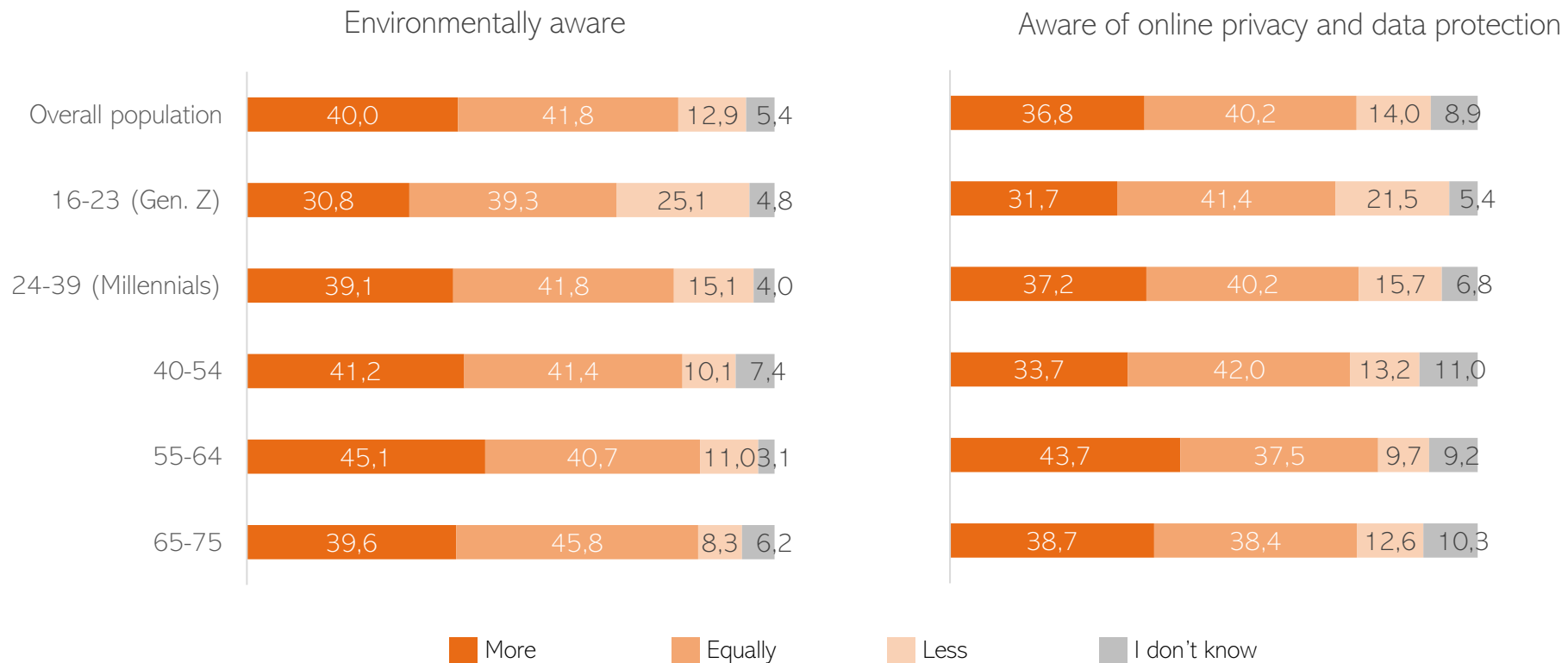
Do you think the coronavirus crisis will lead to a society that is...? (%)



Our society after coronavirus

About 40% of the respondents consider that society will be more environmentally aware and/or aware of online privacy issues.

Do you think the coronavirus crisis will lead to a society that is...? (%)



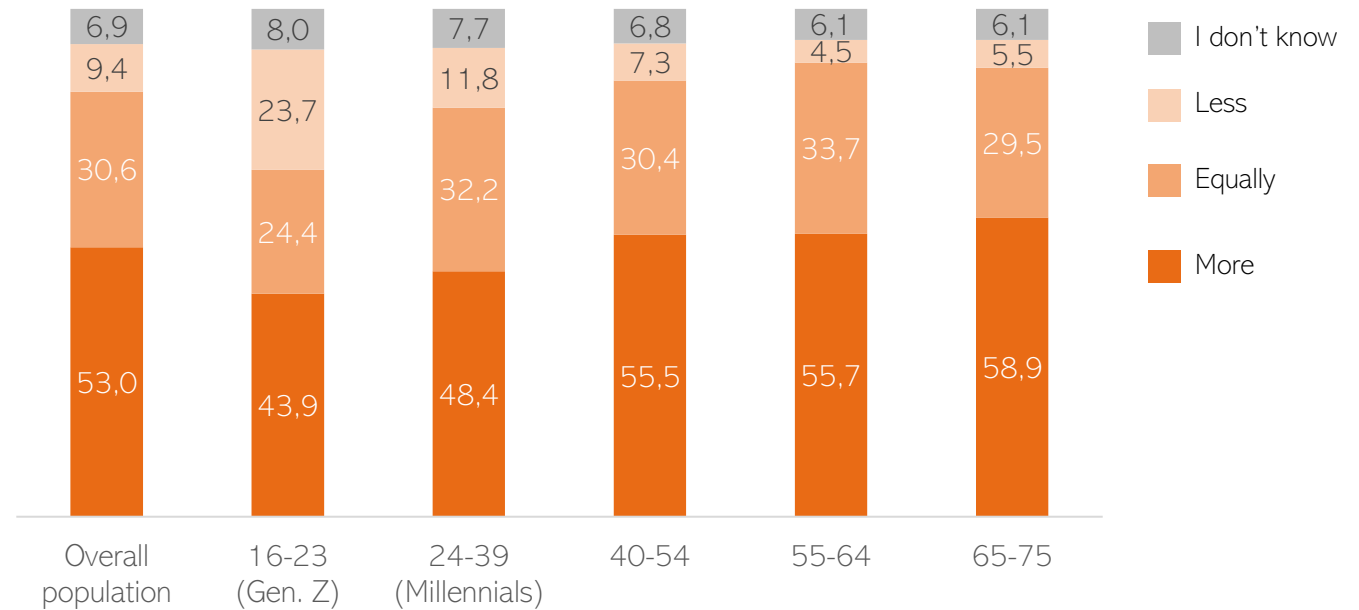
Our society after coronavirus

Half of society believes that generational inequality will increase, although generation Z is the most optimistic.



Do you think the coronavirus crisis will lead to a society that is...? (%)

Unequal between the younger and the older generations

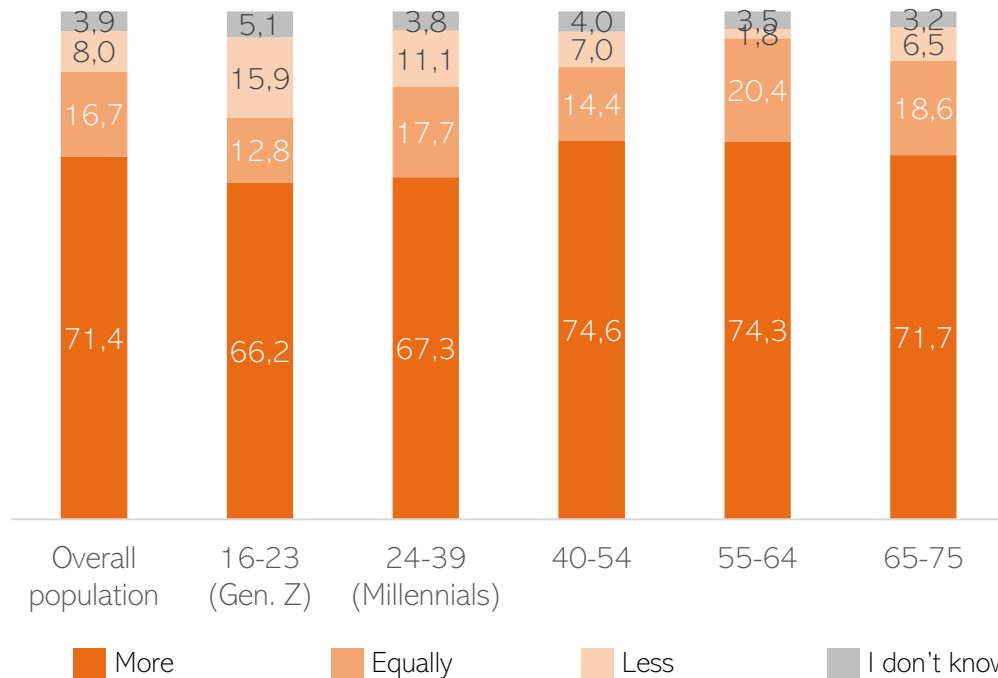


Our society after coronavirus

Economic inequality has the greatest consensus: the vast majority consider that the crisis will lead to a society that is less economically equal.

Do you think the coronavirus crisis will lead to a society that is...?

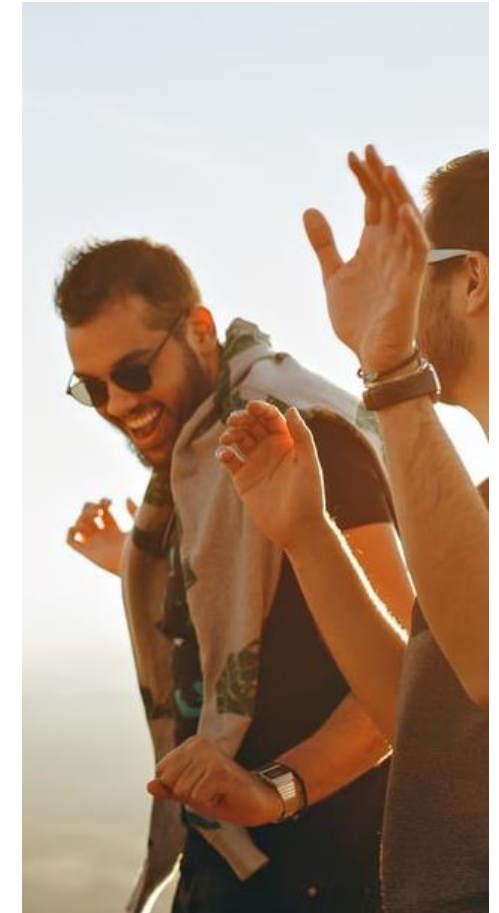
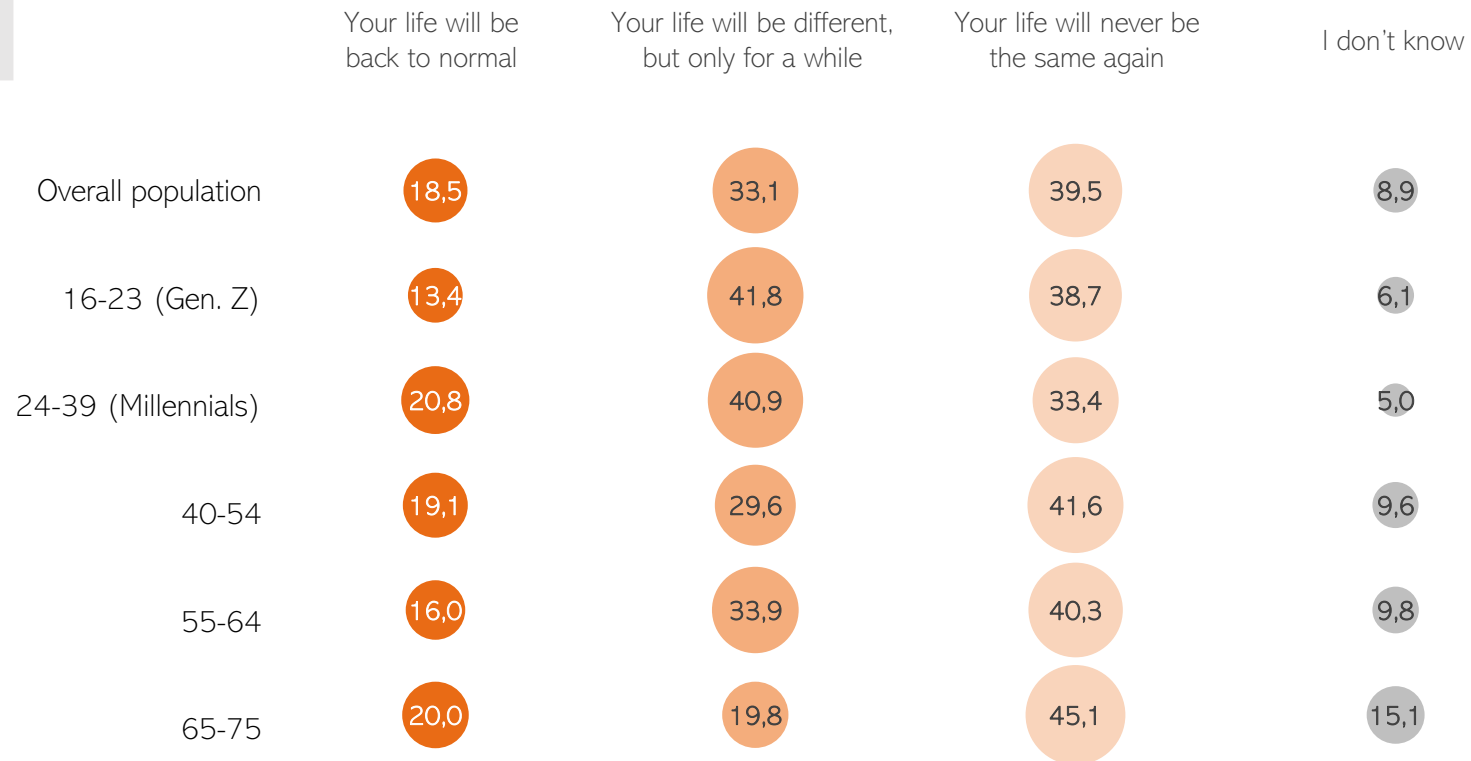
Economically unequal



Everyday life after the pandemic

Over a third of the respondents consider that their life will never be the same again, especially the older ones.

Do you think that once there is a vaccine for the coronavirus or the pandemic ends...?



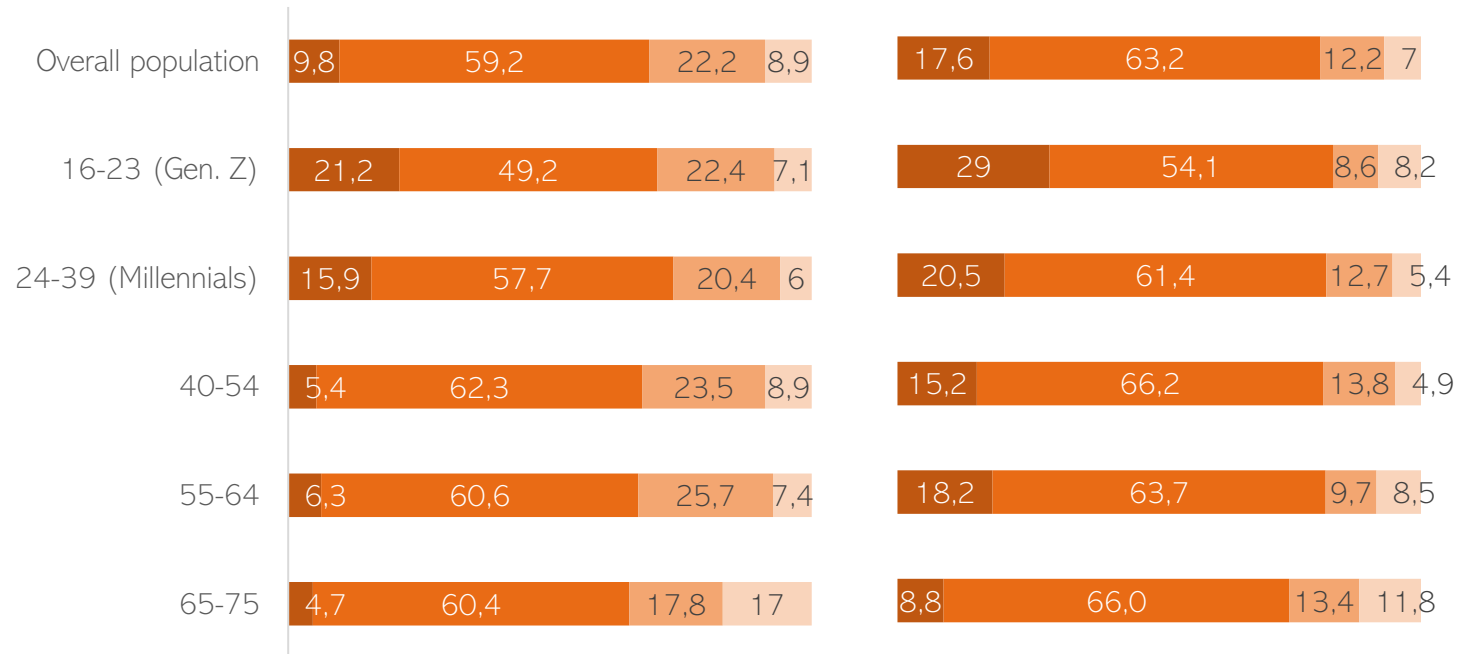
Everyday life after the pandemic

Most believe that after the pandemic they will use public and private transport the same as before.

And, in particular, in comparison to your life before the pandemic, would you say that when it ends...?

You will use public transport (train, underground, etc.)

You will use private transport



■ More than before
 ■ The same as before
 ■ Less than before
 ■ I did not do it before and won't do it

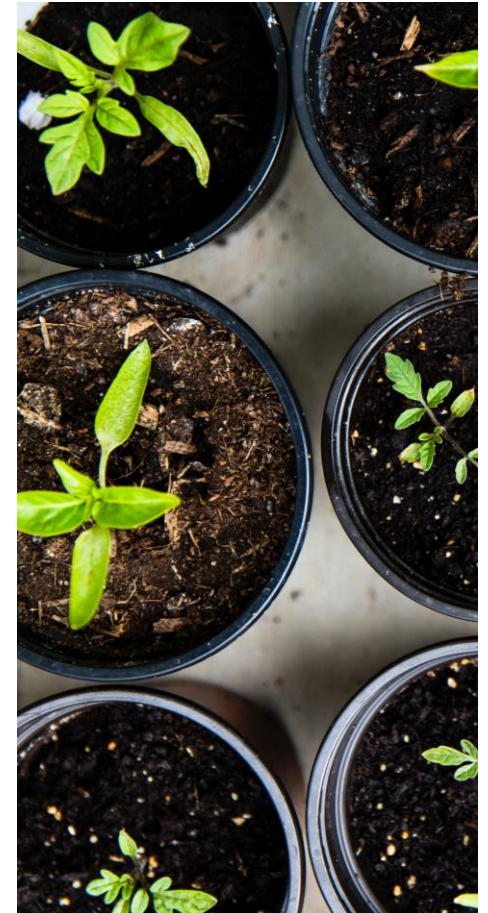
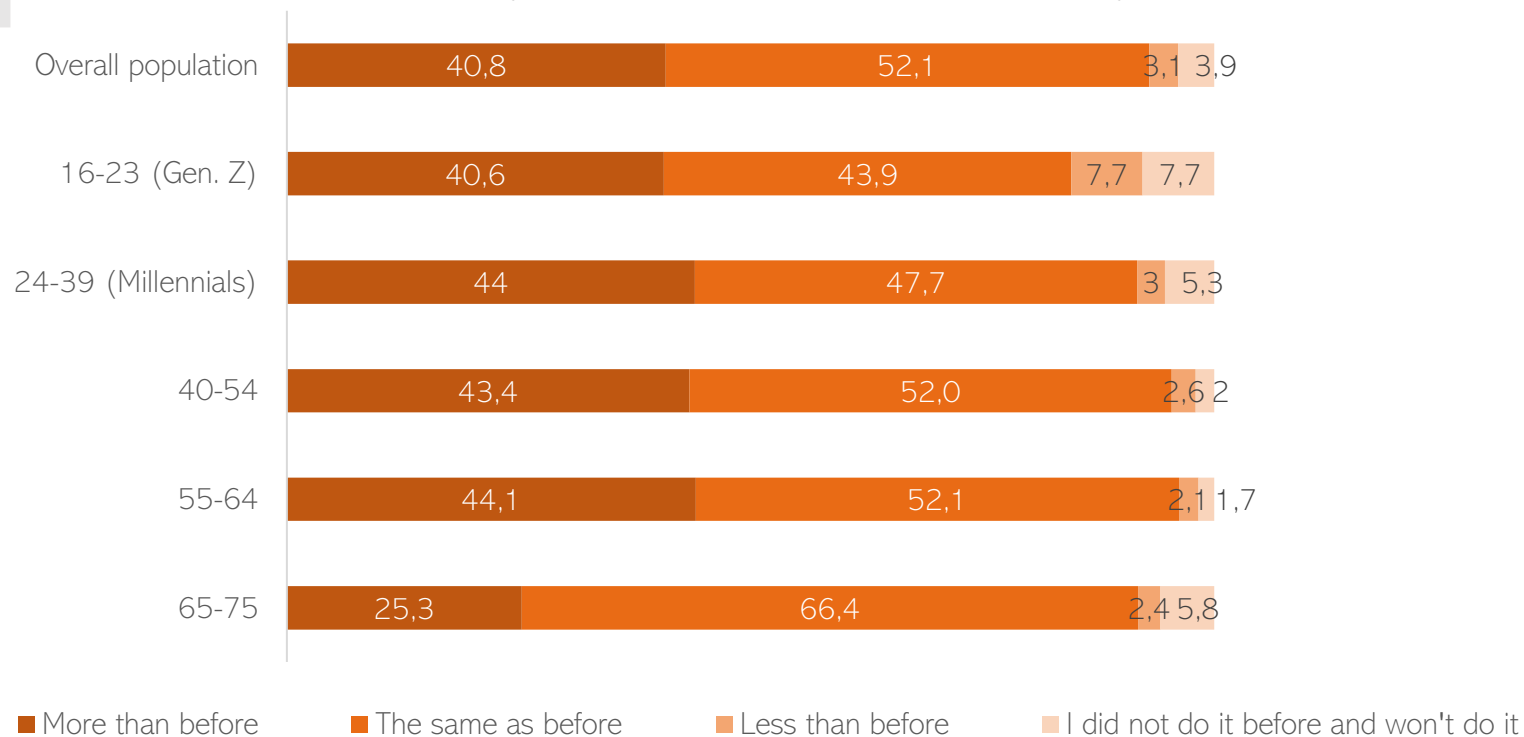


Everyday life after the pandemic

According to the 40%, the new normality will bring more sustainable consumption habits, especially among those under 65.

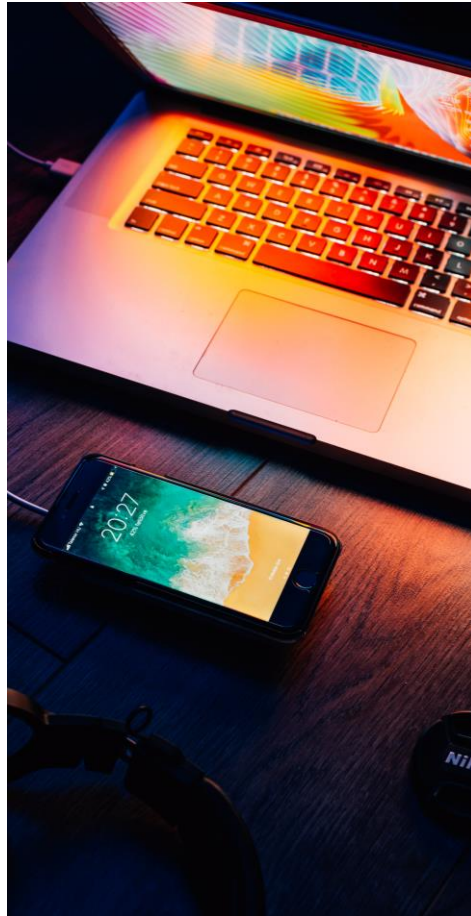
And, in particular, in comparison to your life before the pandemic, would you say that when it ends...?

You will try to consume products in a more sustainable way

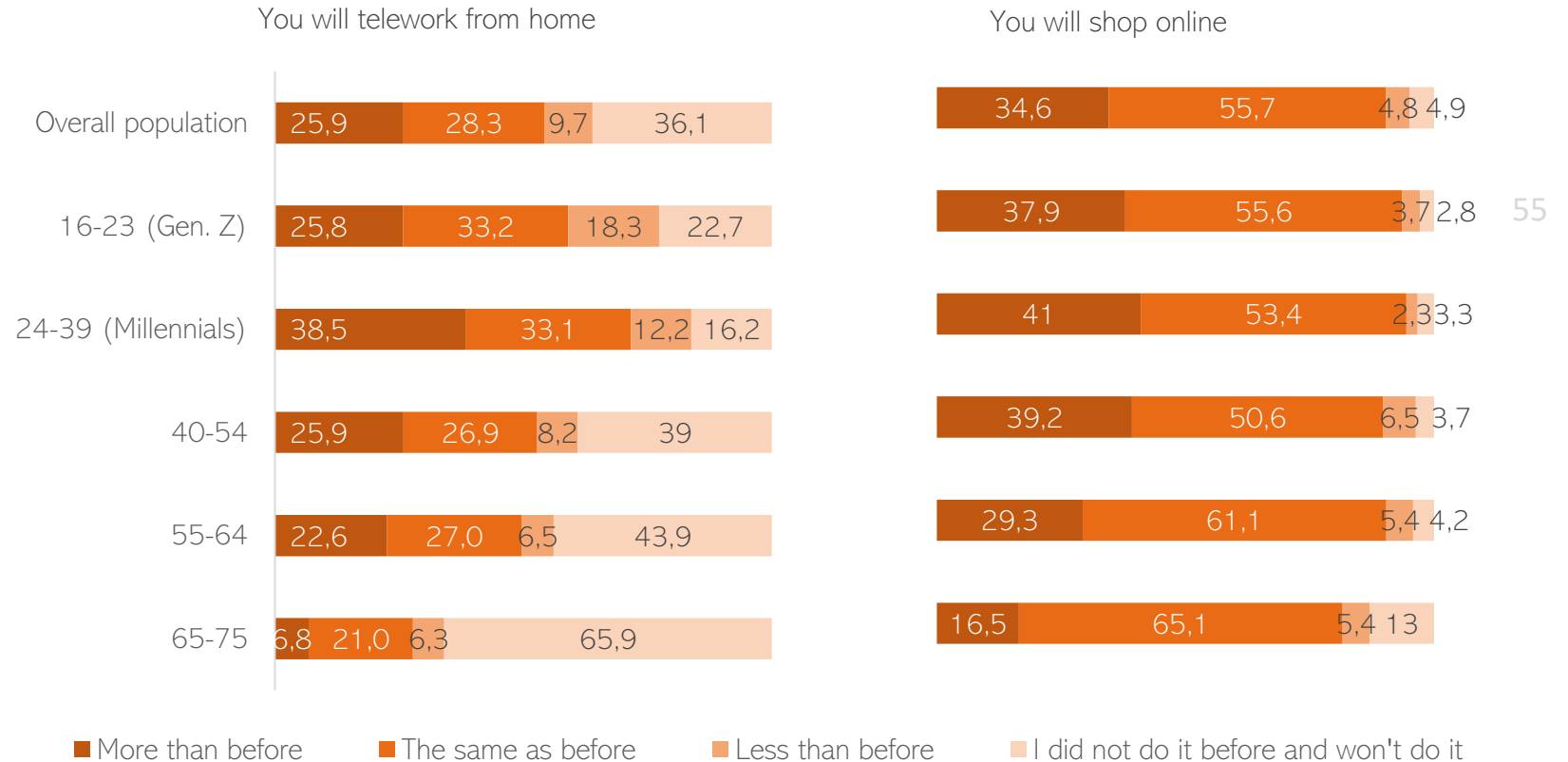


Everyday life after the pandemic

The *Millennials*, the most technologically savvy after the pandemic: they will telework and shop online to a greater extent.



And, in particular, in comparison to your life before the pandemic, would you say that when it ends...?

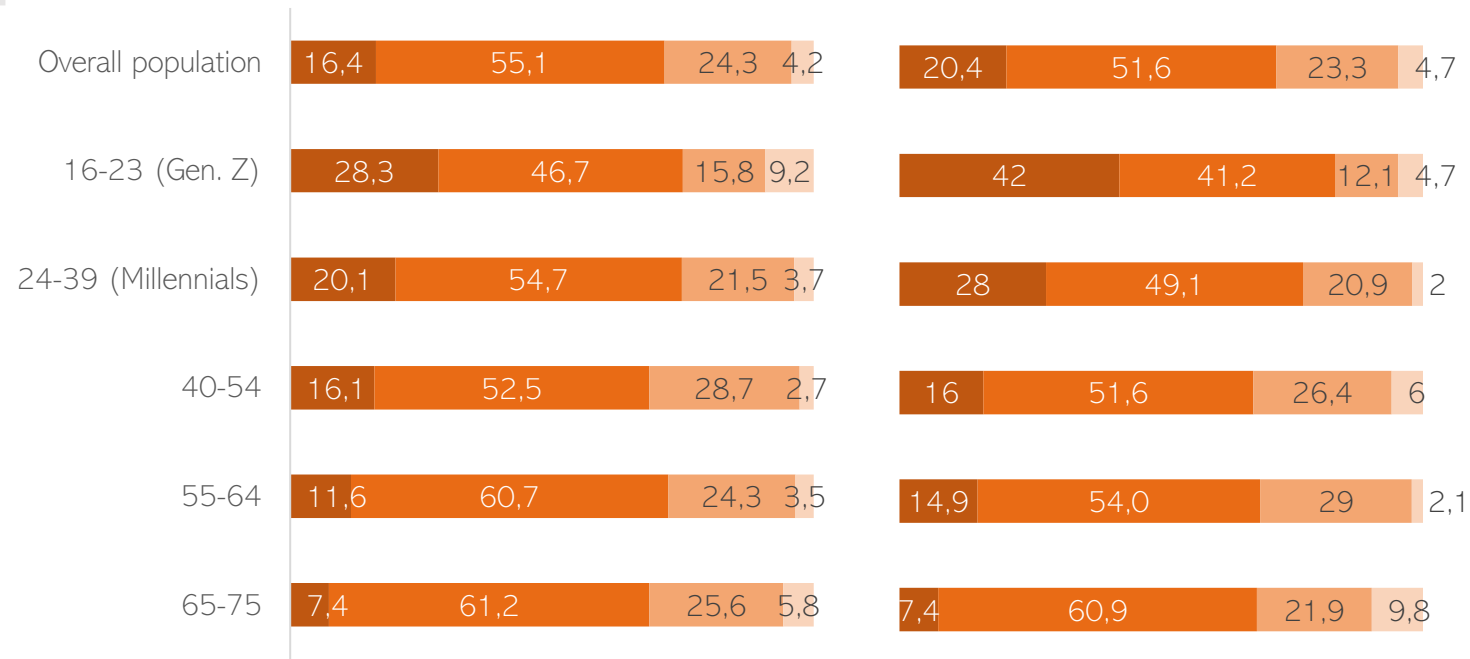


Everyday life after the pandemic

Young people, and particularly **generation Z**: the ones that will enjoy leisure time to a greater extent once the pandemic is over.

And, in particular, in comparison to your life before the pandemic, would you say that when it ends...?

You will undertake leisure activities outside home (bars, restaurants, cinema, etc.) You will travel



■ More than before
 ■ The same as before
 ■ Less than before
 ■ I did not do it before and won't do it



The perceived impact of the crisis by youth

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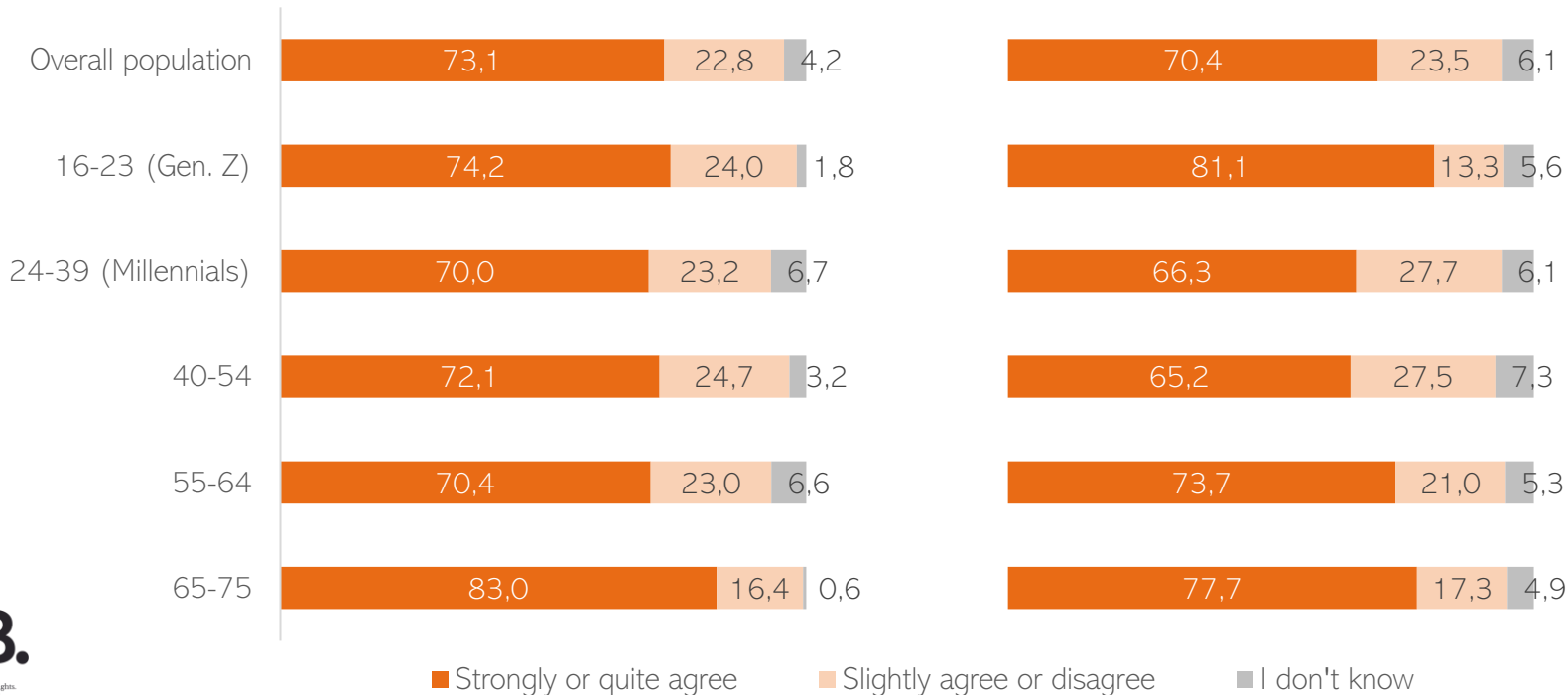
The impact of the crisis on education

The vast majority think that **online education generates inequality** among students. Besides that, **generation Z is the one mostly believing that it has led to a lack of integration and human relationships.**

To what extent do you identify with the following statements regarding the impact of the health crisis on education in Spain? (%)

Online education generates inequality since not every student has the same resources (Internet access, devices, etc.)

Online education has entailed a lack of integration of new students and a lack of interpersonal relationships

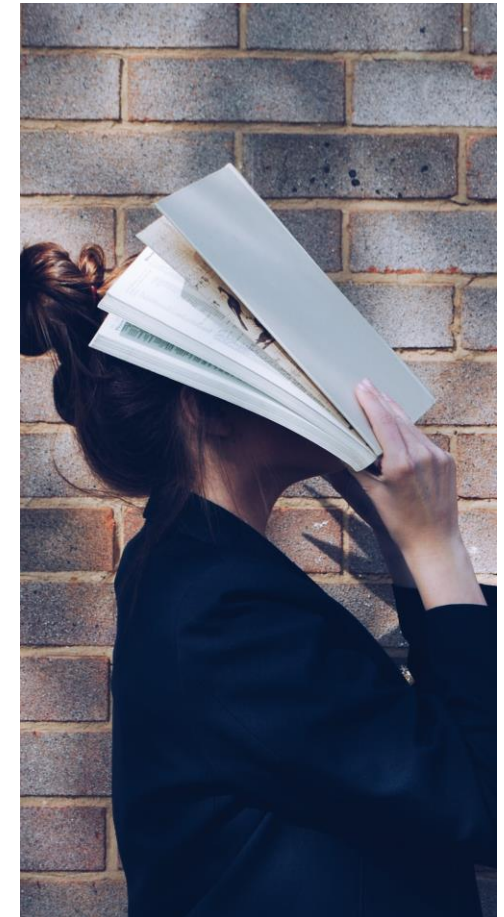
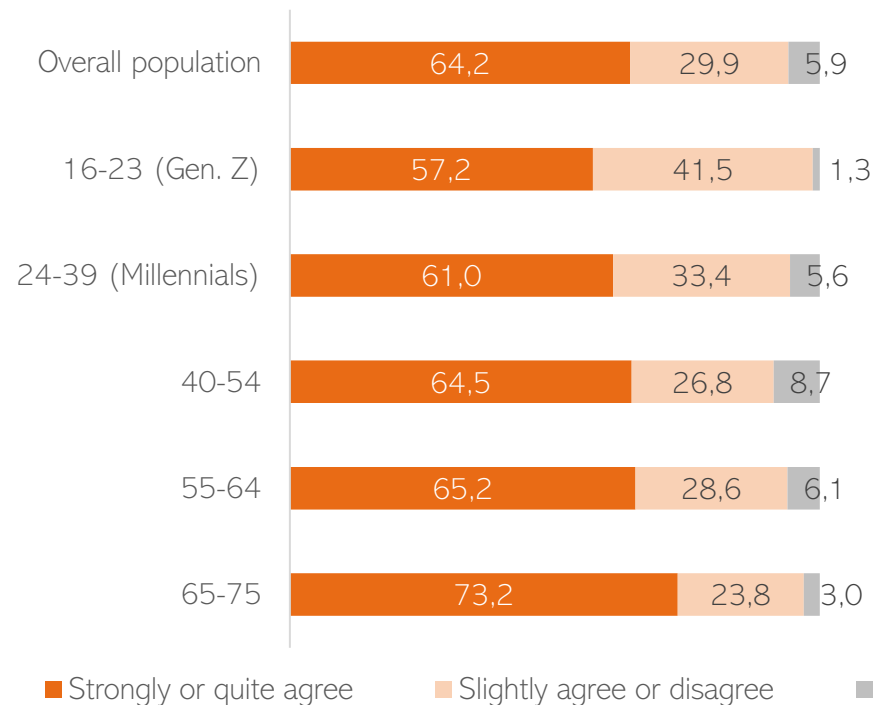


The impact of the crisis on education

About 65% of the respondents think that this crisis will leave a generation of young people that is less well prepared than the previous ones, although the younger ones are less pessimistic in this regard.

To what extent do you identify with the following statement regarding the impact of the health crisis on education in Spain? (%)

This generation of young people will be less well prepared than previous generations

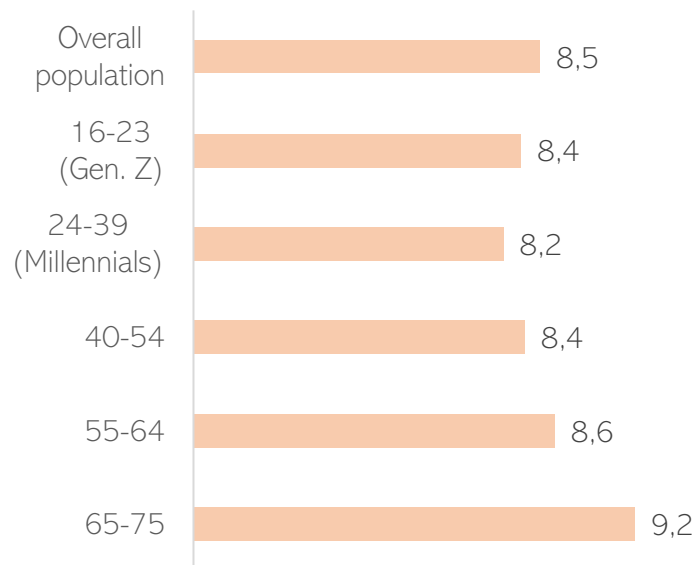


Measures to address the impact of the crisis on young people

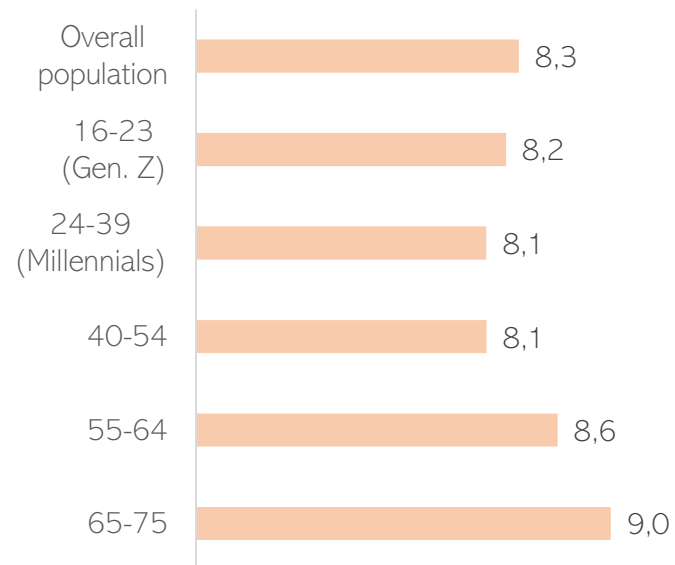
Albeit with high ratings, young people give a lower mark to the measures to address their education and employment problems.

How necessary do you think the following measures to address the impact of the current crisis on Spanish young people are? Use a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is "Not necessary at all" and 10 "Absolutely necessary". (Average 0-10)

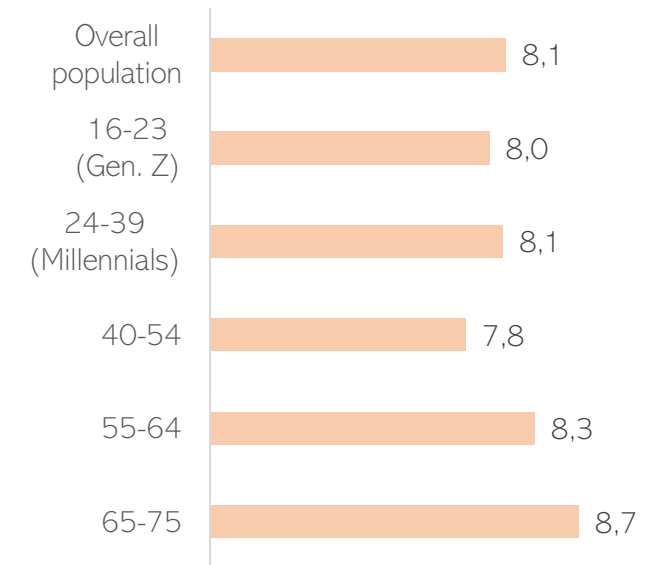
Encouraging the creation of youth employment



Increasing financial support and scholarships so that they can continue their studies or resume them



Improving social protection for unemployed youth

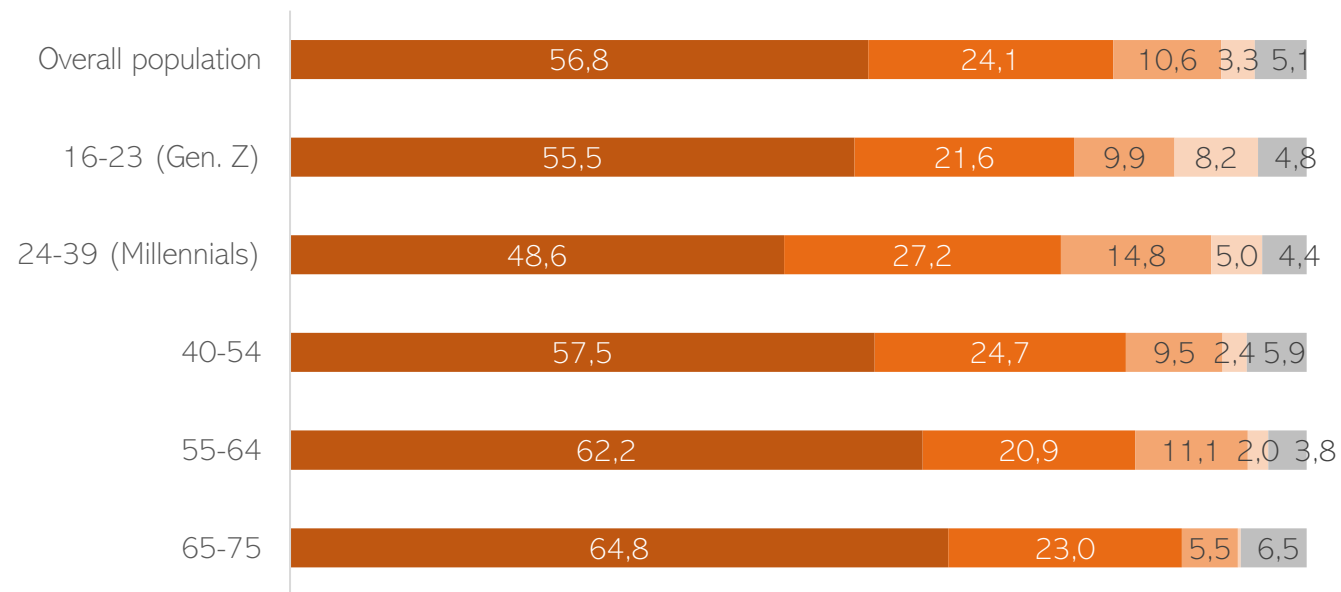


The impact of the two big crises on young people

In every generation, a majority believe that this crisis will have a greater impact on the working conditions of young people, although *millennials* believe that to a lesser extent.

And, in comparison with the 2008 crisis, do you think the current one is having/will have a greater or lesser negative impact on the following aspects of young people's lives? (%)

Their working conditions (wage, type of contract, etc.)



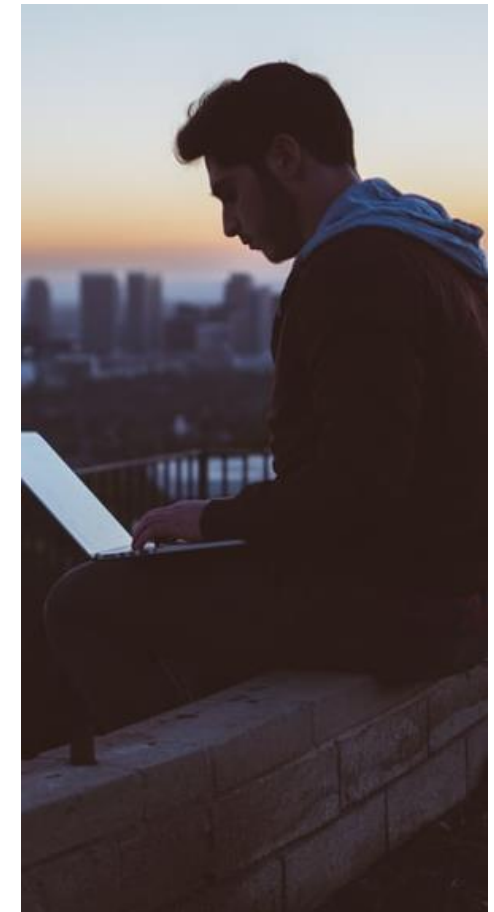
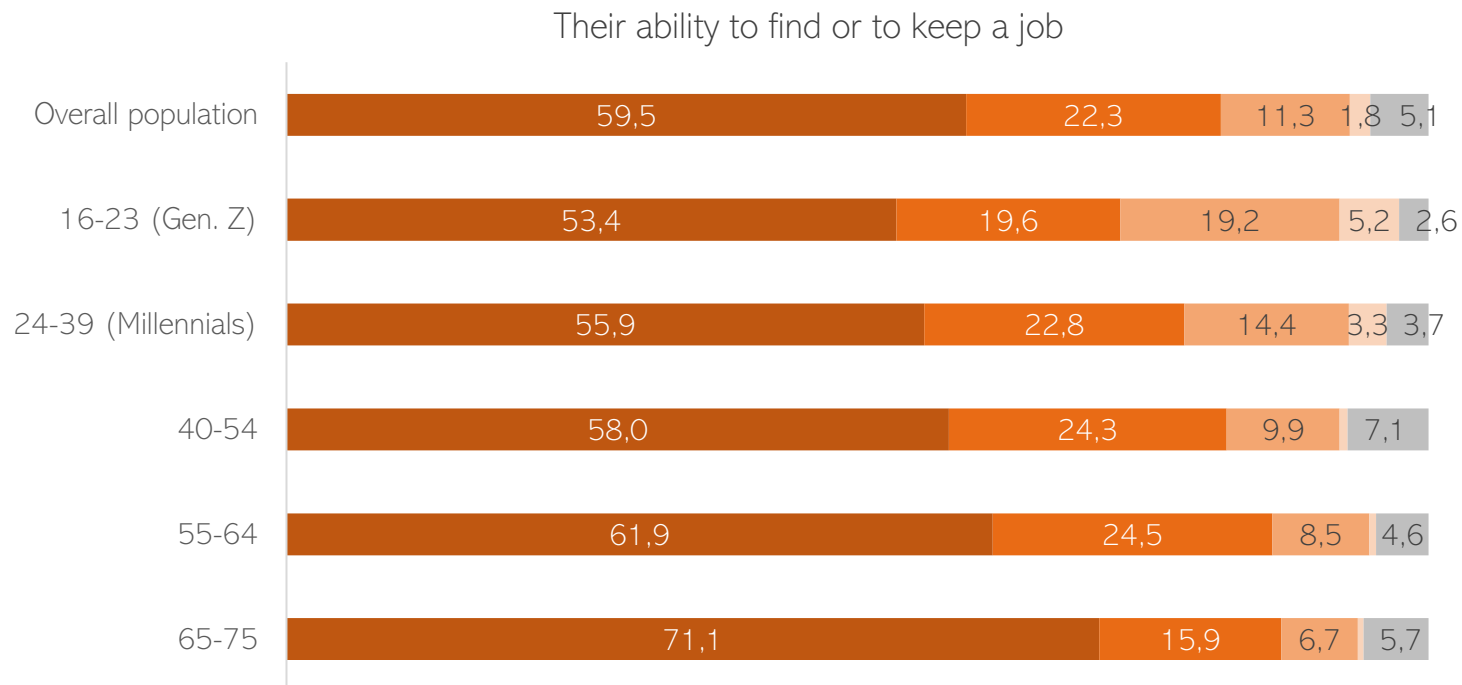
■ Greater negative impact
 ■ Equal
 ■ Lesser negative impact
 ■ It did not have nor will have a negative impact
 ■ I don't know



The impact of the two big crises on young people

Likewise, the majority of people consider that **there will now be a greater impact on their ability to find a job**, although **young people believe that to a lesser extent**.

And, in comparison with the 2008 crisis, do you think the current one is having/will have a greater or lesser negative impact on the following aspects of young people's lives? (%)



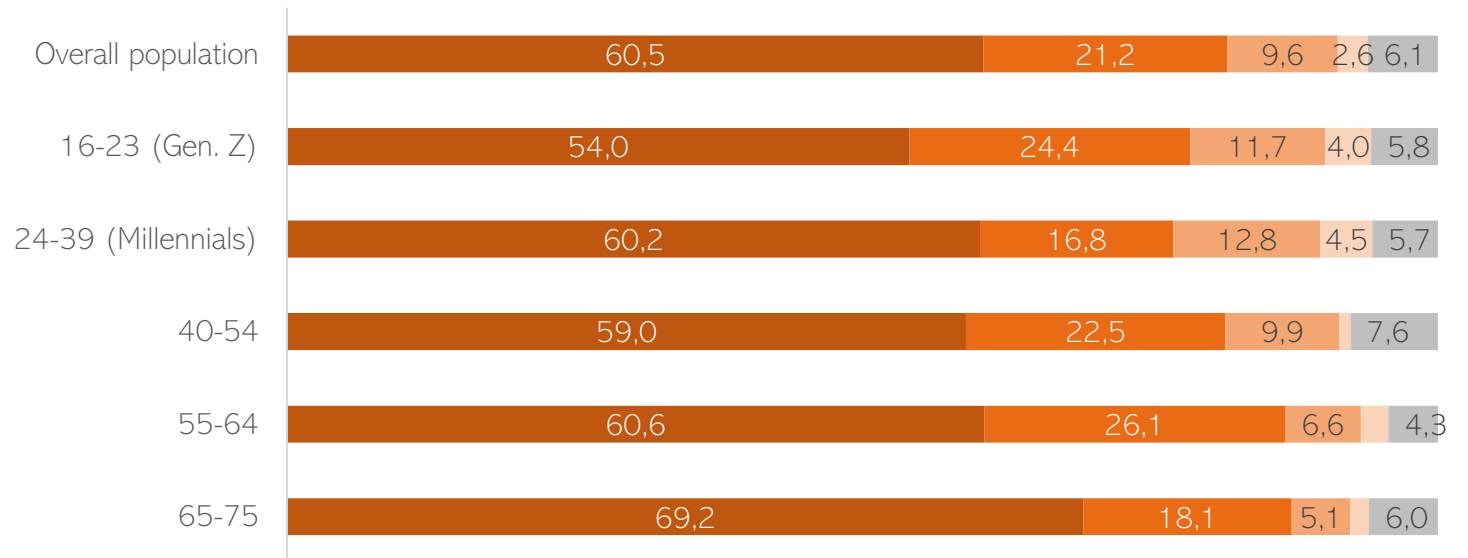
The impact of the two big crises on young people

The 60% of the respondents think that **this crisis will have a greater impact on the ability of young people to gain access to housing.**



And, in comparison with the 2008 crisis, do you think the current one is having/will have a greater or lesser negative impact on the following aspects of young people's lives? (%)

Their ability to gain access to housing



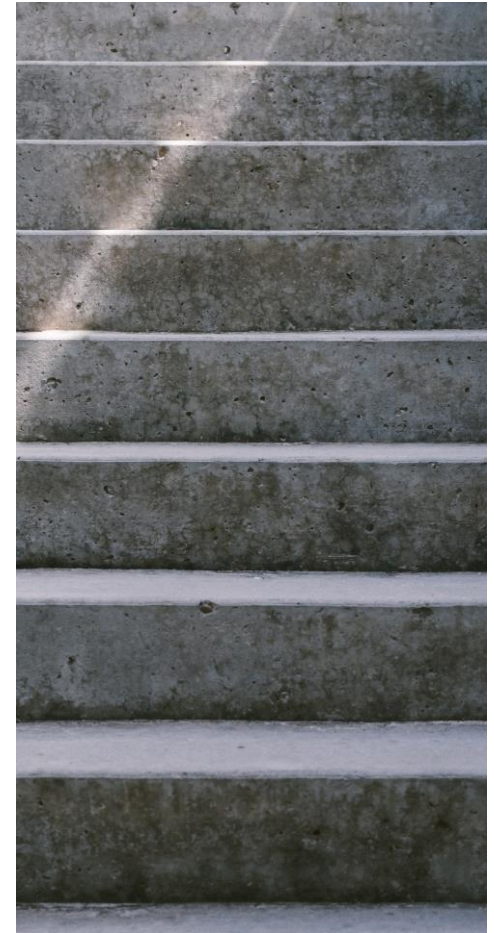
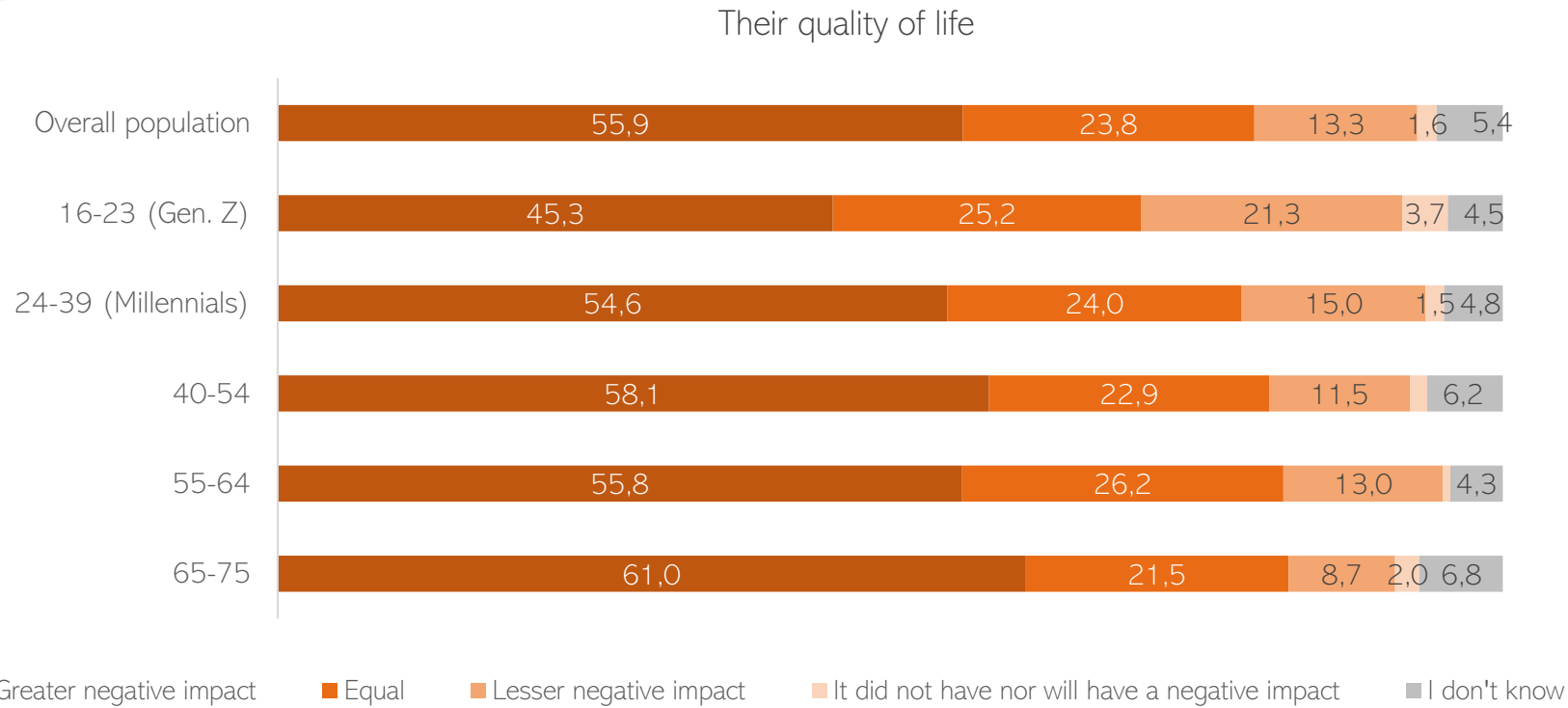
63

■ Greater negative impact
 ■ Equal
 ■ Lesser negative impact
 ■ It did not have nor will have a negative impact
 ■ I don't know

The impact of the two big crises on young people

The majority view is that the current crisis will have a greater impact on the quality of life of young people than the previous one, although generation Z believes that to a lesser extent.

And, in comparison with the 2008 crisis, do you think the current one is having/will have a greater or lesser negative impact on the following aspects of young people's lives? (%)

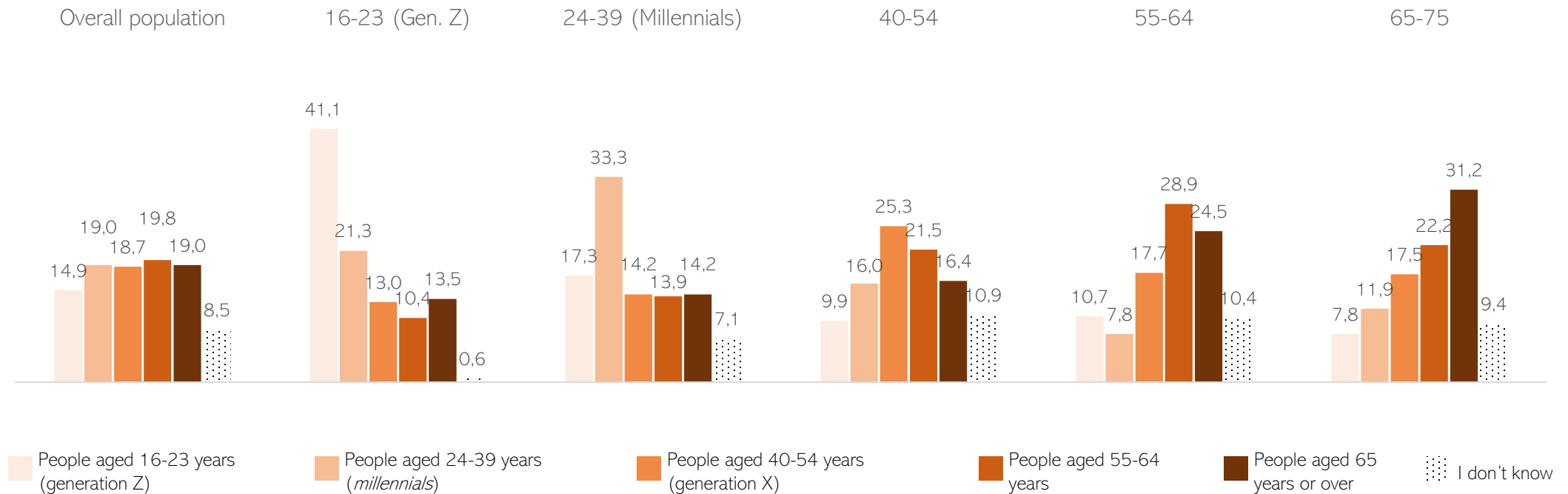


The hardest hit generation by the coronavirus crisis

All generations see themselves as the most affected in terms of emotional health, although generation Z feels that to a greater extent than the rest.

Which generation do you think will be the hardest hit by the current coronavirus crisis in the following areas? (%)

Emotional and mental health

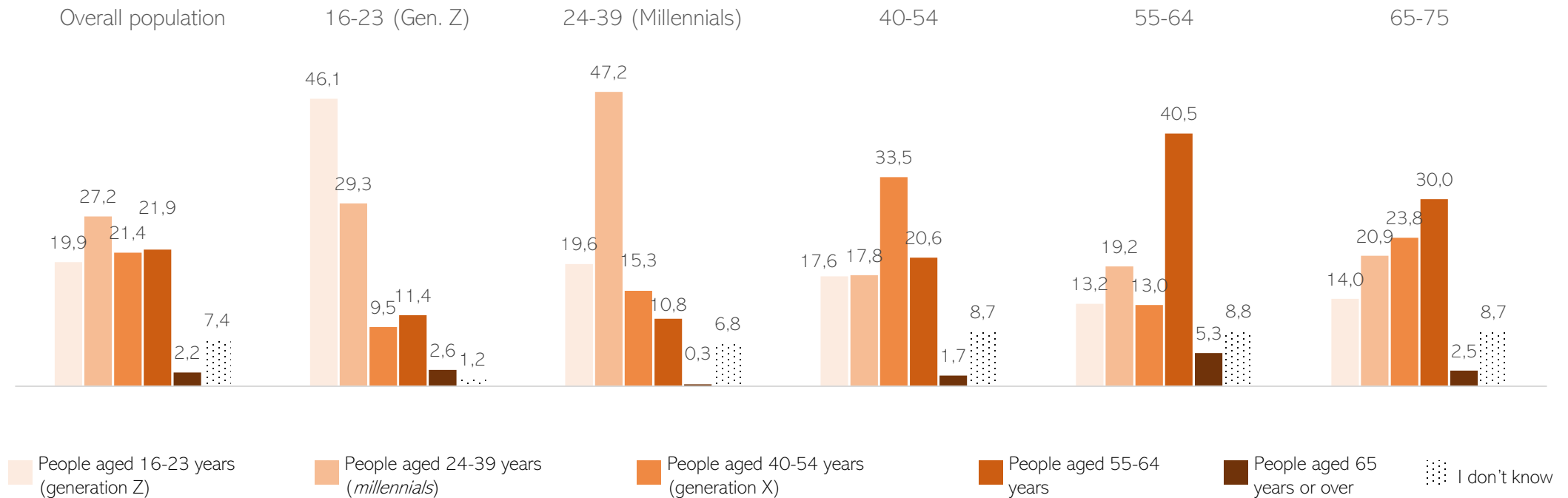


The hardest hit generation by the coronavirus crisis

Except for those over 64, all generations see themselves as the most affected in terms of employment, although, again, younger people feel that to a greater extent.

Which generation do you think will be the hardest hit by the current coronavirus crisis in the following areas? (%)

The ability to find and/or to keep a job

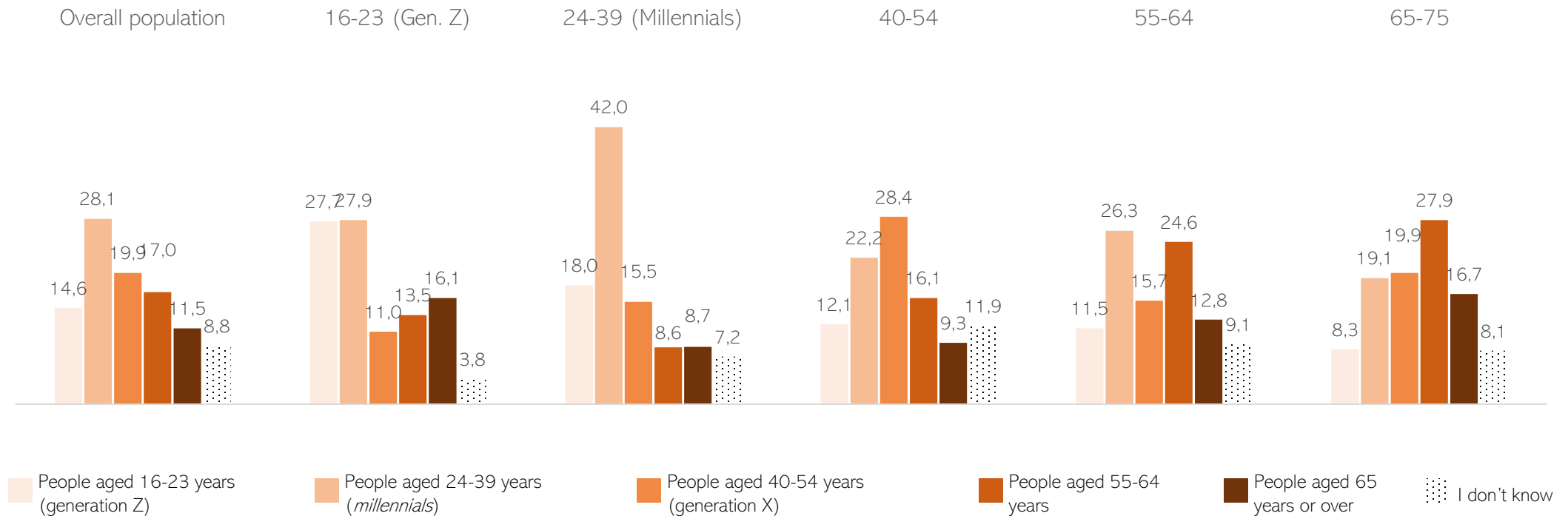


The hardest hit generation by the coronavirus crisis

The *millennials*. The most pessimistic generation regarding the impact of the crisis on their quality of life after Covid-19.

Which generation do you think will be the hardest hit by the current coronavirus crisis in the following areas? (%)

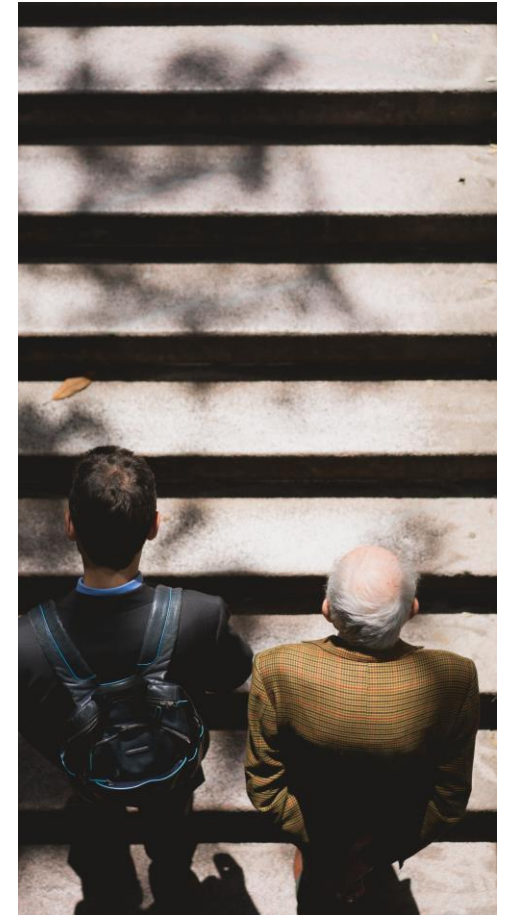
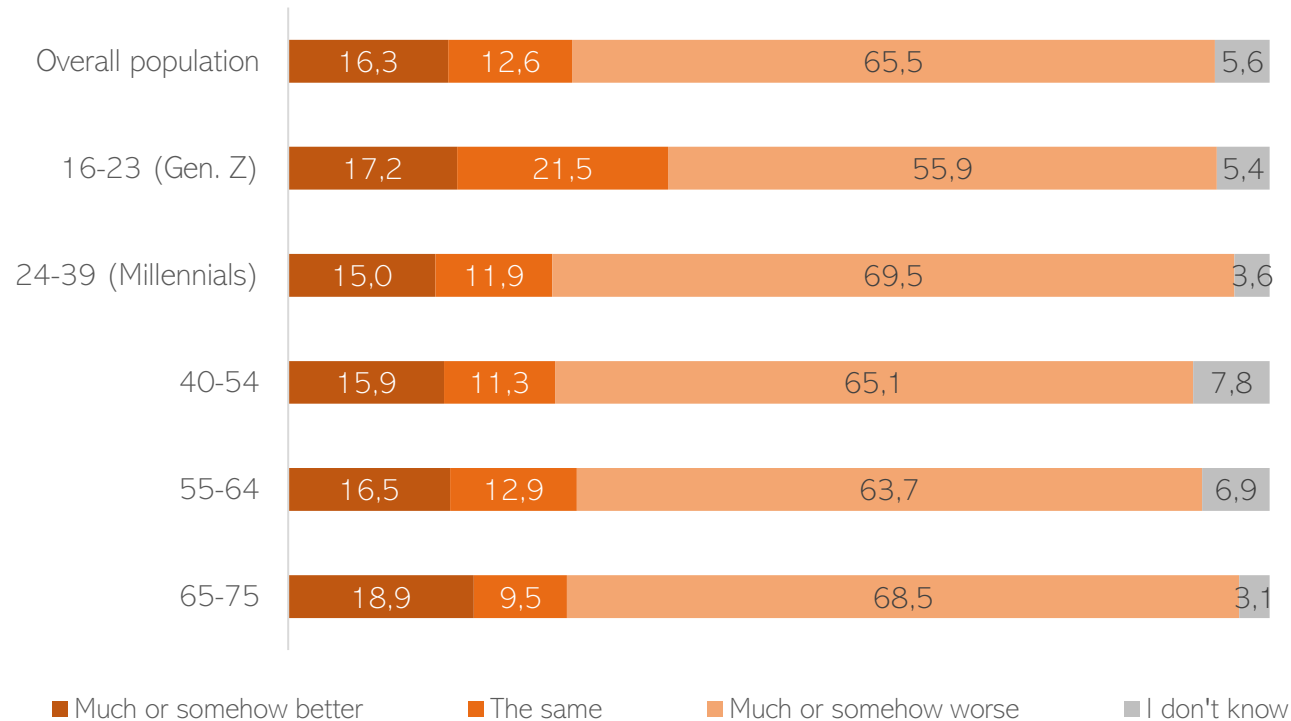
Level and quality of life



The life today's young people will have

There is a clear consensus that the quality of life of today's young people will be worse than that of their parents, although generation Z is the most optimistic about their own future.

Do you think the quality of life of today's young people in Spain will be better, worse or the same as that of their parents?

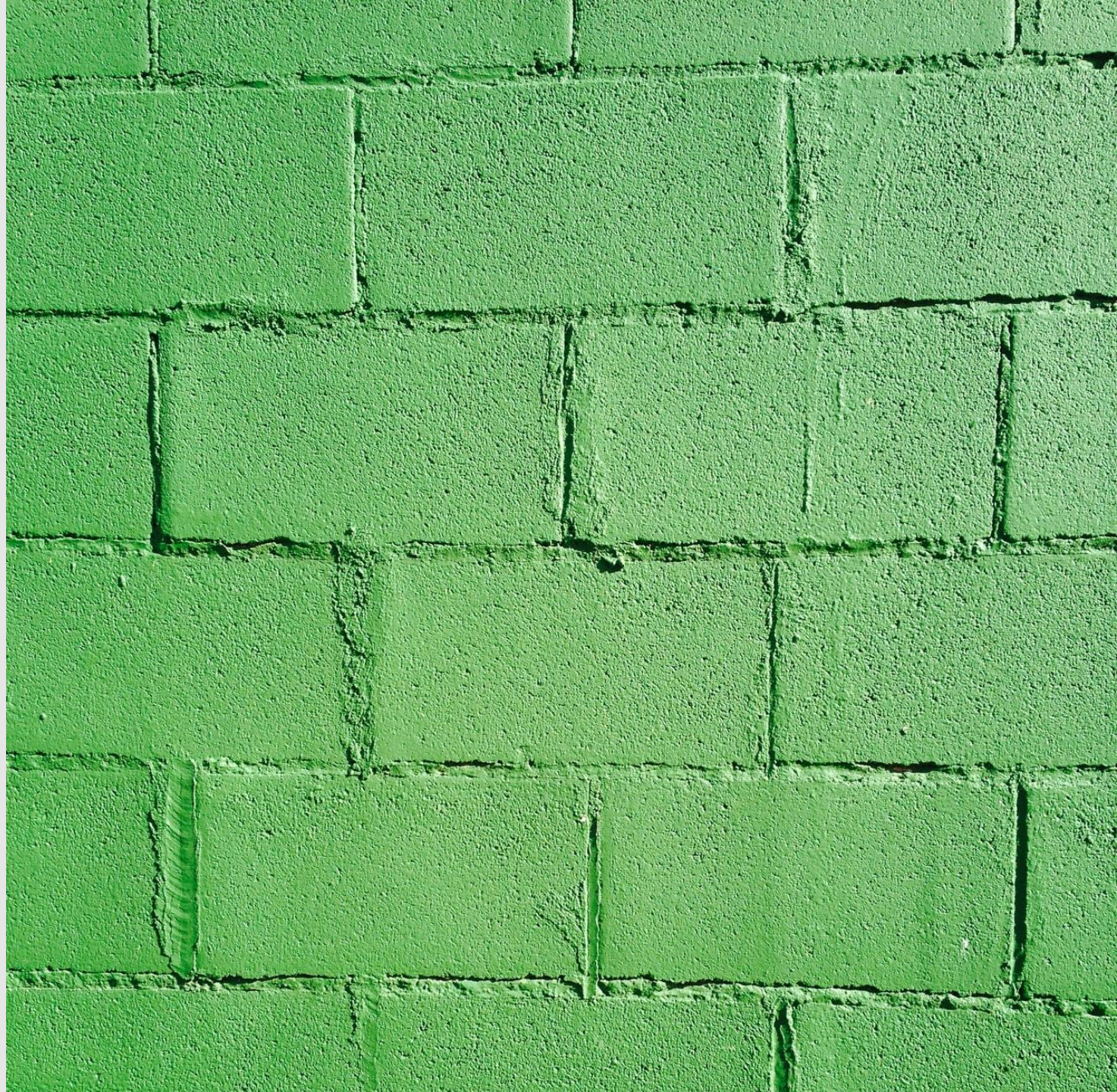


Conclusions

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Generational impact of the coronavirus pandemic

#1 The coronavirus pandemic: the main concern for every generation.

Besides that, younger people (generation Z) tend to be more aware of social issues (climate change, poverty and inequality, gender equality) and the socioeconomic situation of youth than the rest. The older ones are more concerned about online privacy.

#2 The *millennials*. The big losers of this crisis in terms of employment, economy and education.

Millennials are the generation that mostly reports having experienced a reduction in their level of income due to the pandemic and that has been forced to reduce certain expenses to a greater extent. They are the most affected by job scarcity and reduced working hours. Besides that, many of them have had to cut down on education and training expenses or even drop their studies or a training course.

#3 The strong impact on the emotional health of the younger ones.

Although generation Z has taken greater advantage of the new situation by devoting more time to online entertainment and improving their digital skills, they are the most emotionally affected: 80% feel disheartened and pessimistic. Every generation feels fearful and a majority has stopped doing many things and leaves the house as little as possible.

Generational impact of the coronavirus pandemic

#4 Broad support to the measures of the Spanish Government.

The Spanish Government, the EU and the WHO do not achieve a passing grade in their management of the crisis, although every generation thinks that greater social protection measures have been implemented this time in comparison to the previous crisis. Besides that, everyone agrees on the need for the social protection measures agreed by the Government (ERTEs -temporary layoff-, Minimum Vital Income) and the European Recovery Fund.

#5 Lessons learned from the crisis: the need for social policies.

While society thinks this crisis is revealing that politicians are not fully able to manage complex problems, for nearly 75% of the respondents it shows that social policies are more important than ever. Likewise, more than half believe that it shows the need for institutions such as the EU and the WHO.

#6 Our society after the pandemic: greater economic and generational inequality.

Citizens feel that inequality between generations and economic inequality will increase due to this crisis. Also, nearly half of the respondents believe that society will be more aware of online privacy and the environment.

Generational impact of the coronavirus pandemic

#7 Everyday life after the pandemic: young people will be even more technologically savvy and will devote more time to leisure activities outside home.

When thinking about life once the pandemic ends, over a third of the respondents consider that their life will never be the same again, especially the older ones. *Millennials* are the ones that will come out of the crisis more technologically savvy - they will telework and shop online to a greater extent - and the ones that will spend more time on travelling and leisure activities outside home.

#8 Compared to that of 2008, this crisis will have an even greater negative impact on young people.

Compared to that of 2008, it is considered that this crisis will have a greater negative impact on the working conditions, the ability to access to/keep a job, the access to housing and the quality of life of young people.

#9 Clear consensus on the future of youth: their quality of life will be worse than that of their parents.

A large majority believes that this crisis will leave a generation of young people that is less well prepared than the previous ones, although generation Z is less pessimistic. Likewise, it is generally agreed that today's young people will have a worse quality of life than their parents, but generation Z is a bit more optimistic about their long-term future.

Technical information

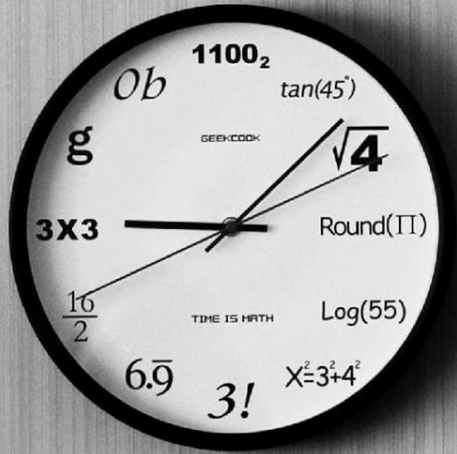
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Technical information



SCOPE

National including the island provinces and excluding Ceuta and Melilla.



SAMPLE SIZE

1,000 interviews



TIME FRAME

From the 27th to the 30th November 2020



WEIGHTING

Gender by age, autonomous community by age, socioeconomic level and population size.



UNIVERSE

Population residing in Spain from 16 to 75 years old.



SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Online interviews based on a panel (Internet community).

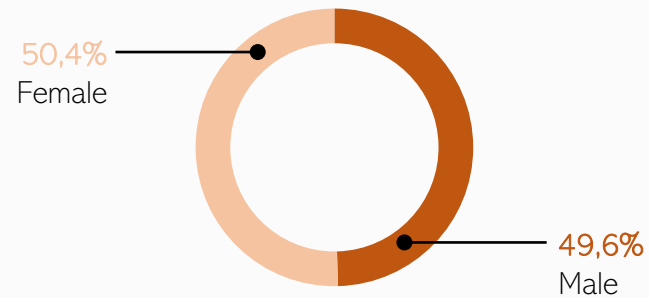


SAMPLING ERROR

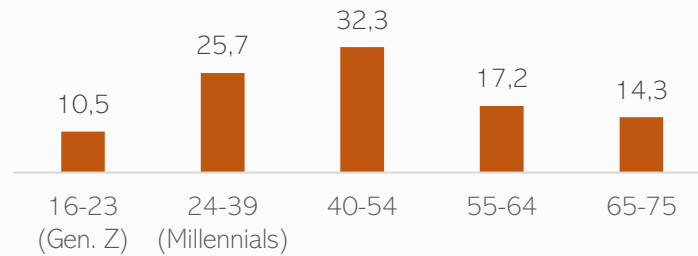
$\pm 3,10$ p.p., where $p=q=50\%$ and a confidence level of 95,5% under the assumption of simple random sampling.

Composition of the sample

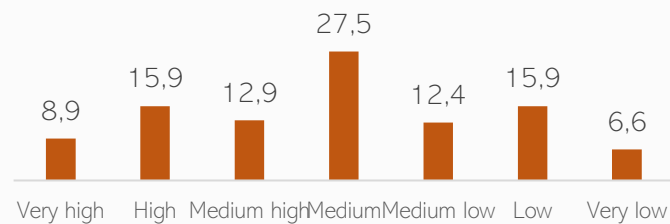
GENDER



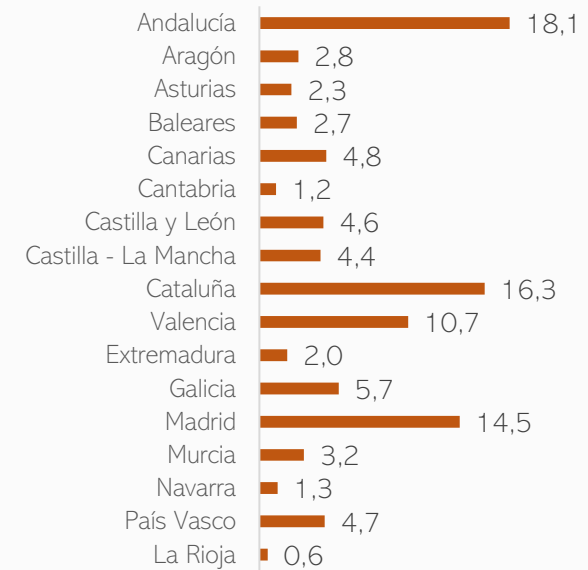
AGE



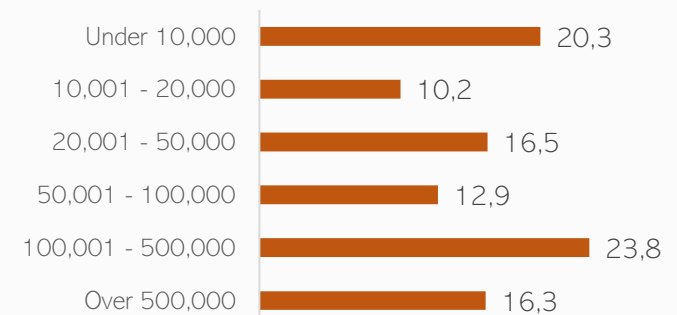
SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL



AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY



SIZE OF THE MUNICIPALITY



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