



Perceptions of immigration among young people in Spain, Denmark and Romania

July, 2022

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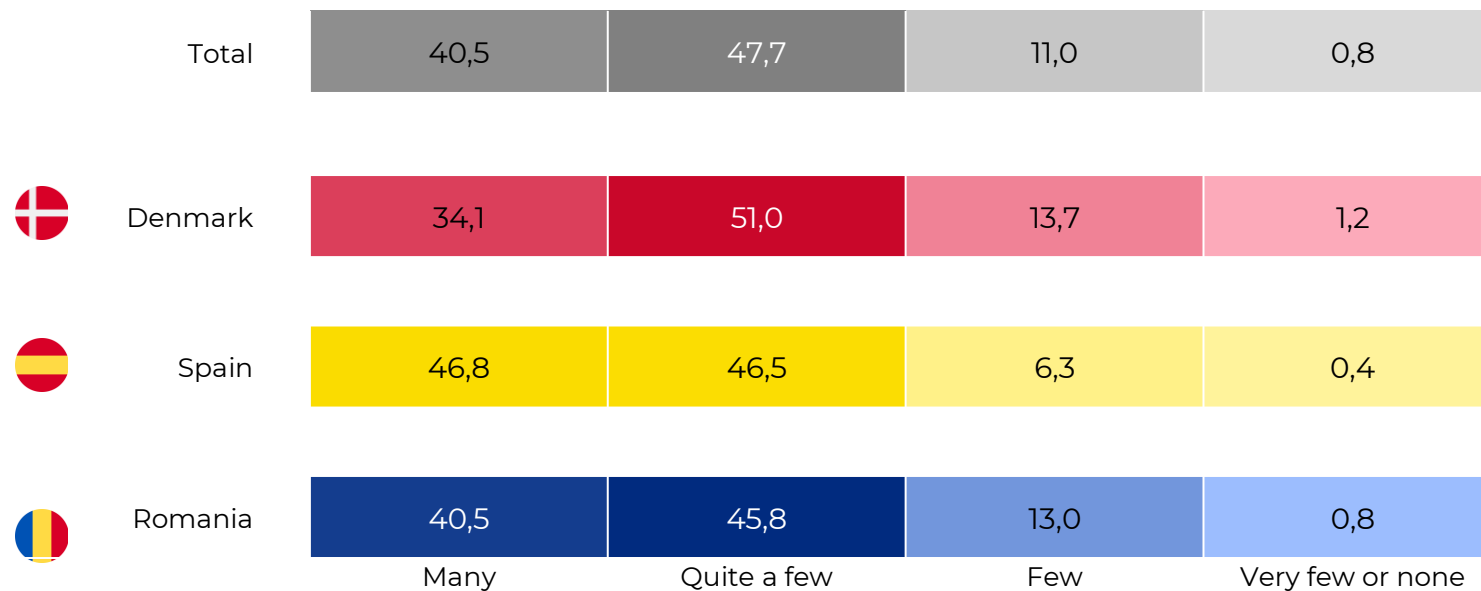
PERCEPTIONS OF IMMIGRATION

In Denmark, Spain and Romania, a vast majority of young people believe there are many or quite a few immigrants in their country



In your opinion, how many immigrants do you think there are in...?
Your country

(% of the total sample by country)



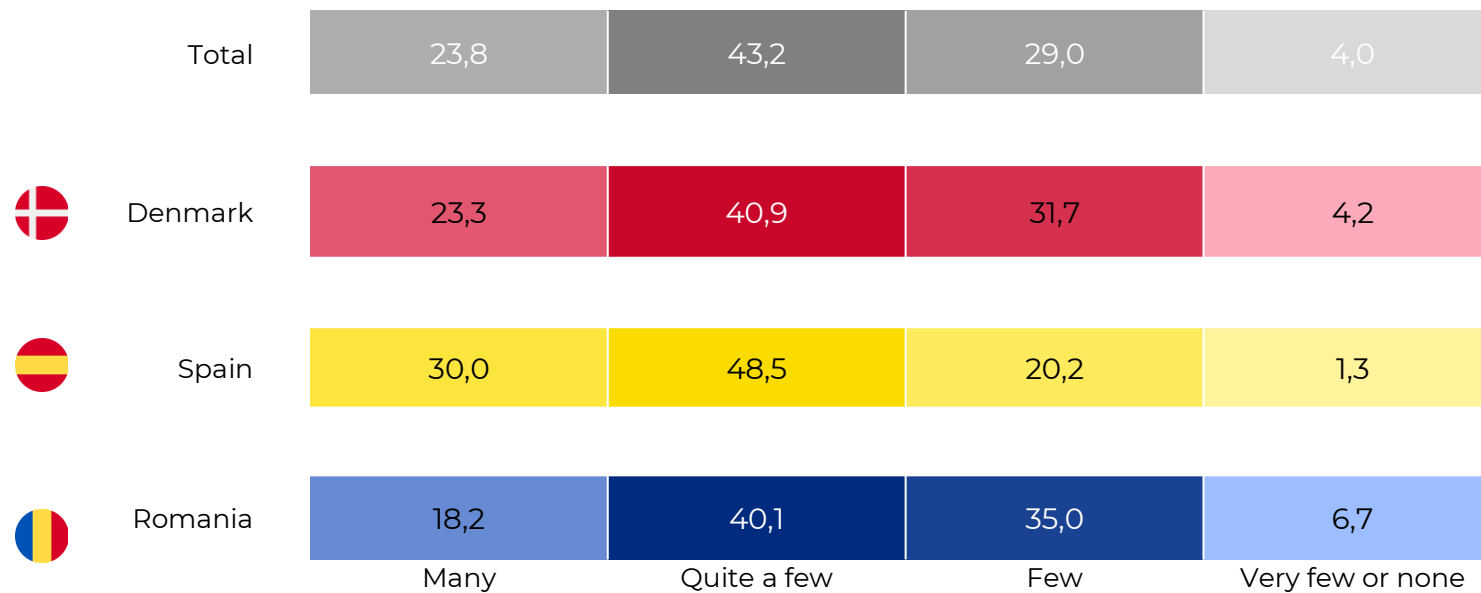
That majority decreases when speaking about the number of immigrants in the city or village of the interviewee



In your opinion, how many immigrants do you think there are in...?

Your city

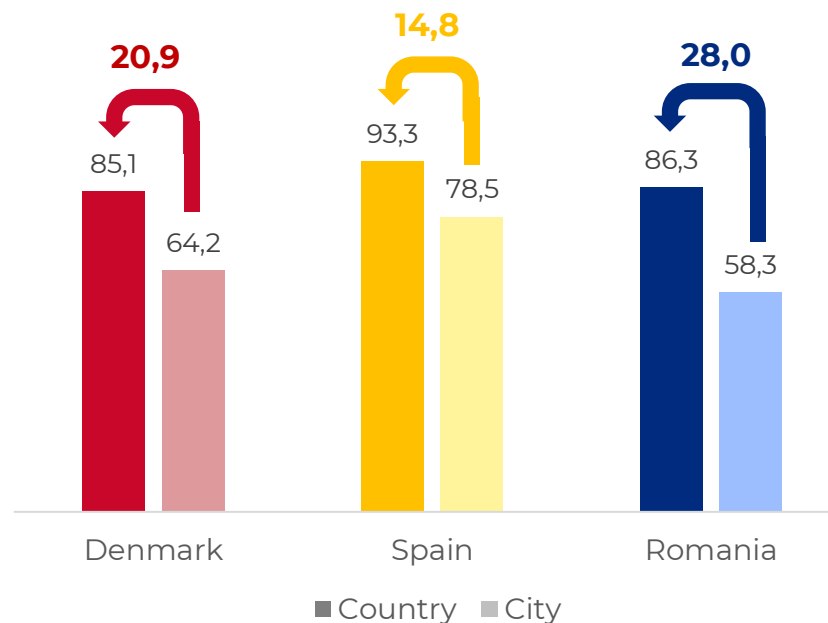
(% of the total sample by country)



FURTHER ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

In general, young people tend to think that **there are more immigrants in their country than in their city or village.**

We can observe the following differences between those who consider that there “many” or “quite a few” immigrants in their country and those who believe there “many” or “quite a few” in their city: the case of **Romania** is particularly noteworthy since **there is a 28 points difference between the two answers.**



The majority of people who believe that there are many immigrants in their country also consider that there are too many, particularly in Spain



Do you find that there are too many immigrants in your country?

(% of people that consider that there are “many” or “quite a few” immigrants in their country)



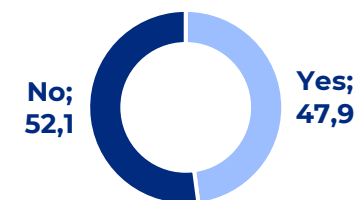
 Denmark



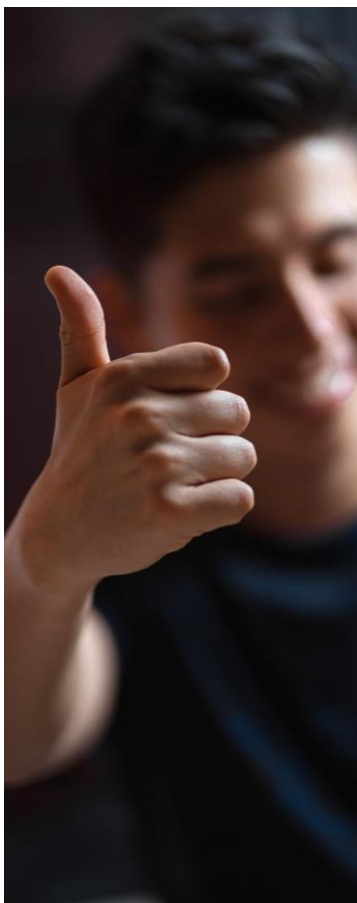
 Spain



 Romania

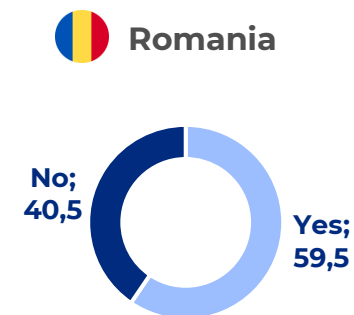
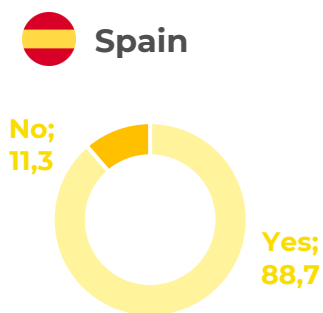
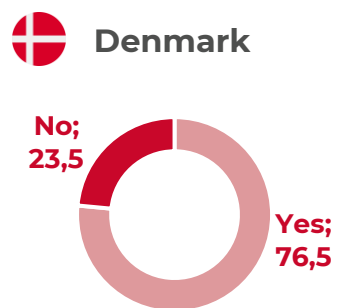


Among those who believe that there are few immigrants in their country the vast majority consider as something positive if there were more, particularly in Spain but less so in Romania

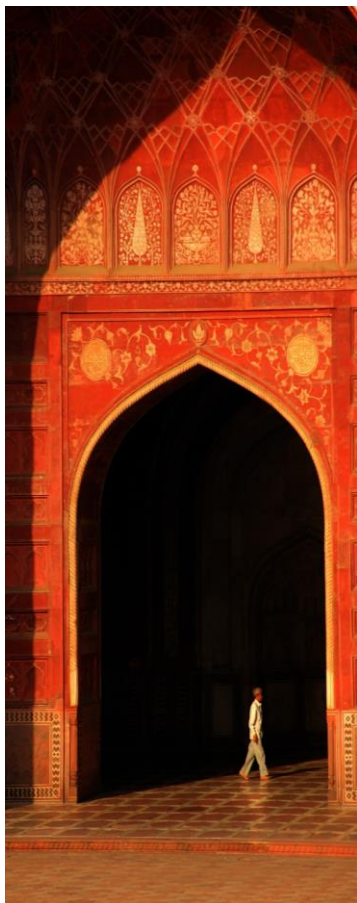


Would you consider as something positive if there were more immigrants in your country?

(% of people that consider that there are "few" or "very few or none" immigrants in their country)

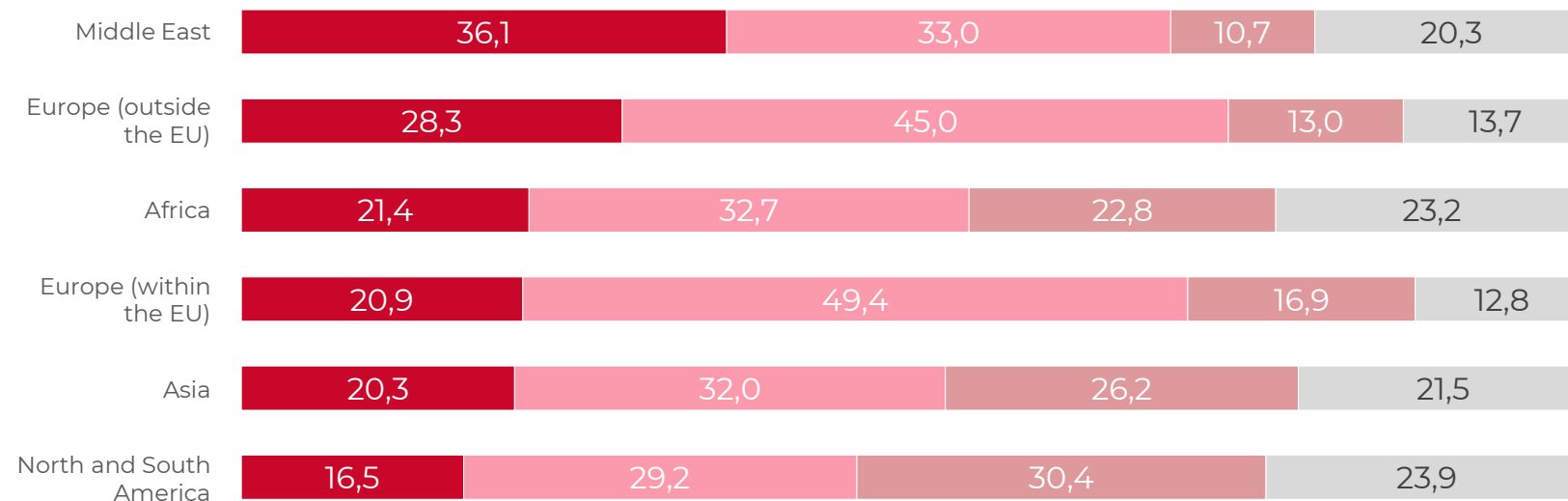


Danish people believe that they receive immigration mainly from the Middle East and Europe (both member and non member countries of the EU)



How many immigrants do you think there are in your country from the following regions?

(% Denmark)



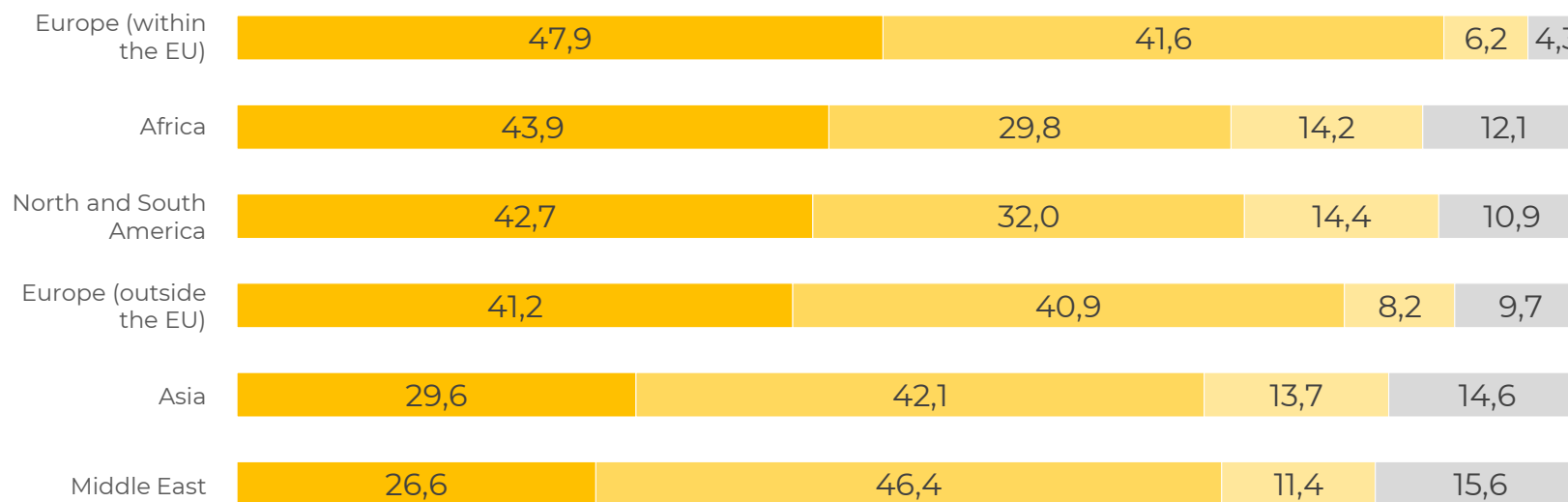
- There are many immigrants
- There are some immigrants
- There are no immigrants or very few in my country
- I don't know

Spaniards believe that in their country there are a lot of European (both from inside and outside the EU), African and American immigrants



How many immigrants do you think there are in your country from the following regions?

(% Spain)



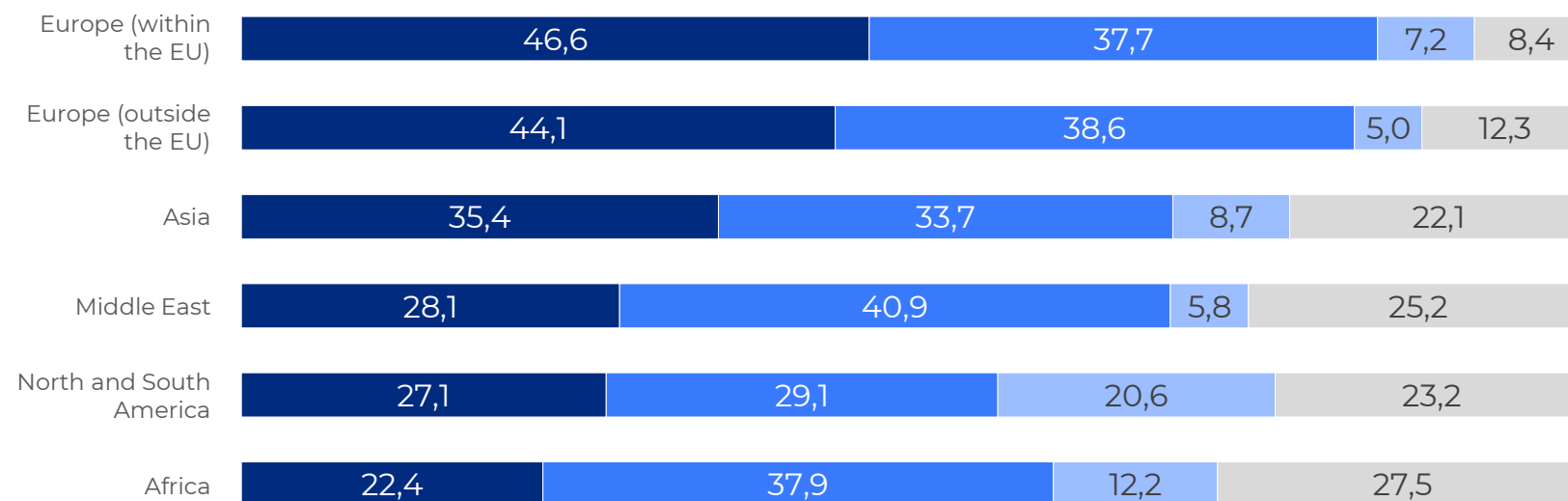
- There are many immigrants
- There are some immigrants
- There are no immigrants or very few in my country
- I don't know

Romanians believe that there are a lot of European immigrants from both in and out of the EU



How many immigrants do you think there are in your country from the following regions?

(% Romania)



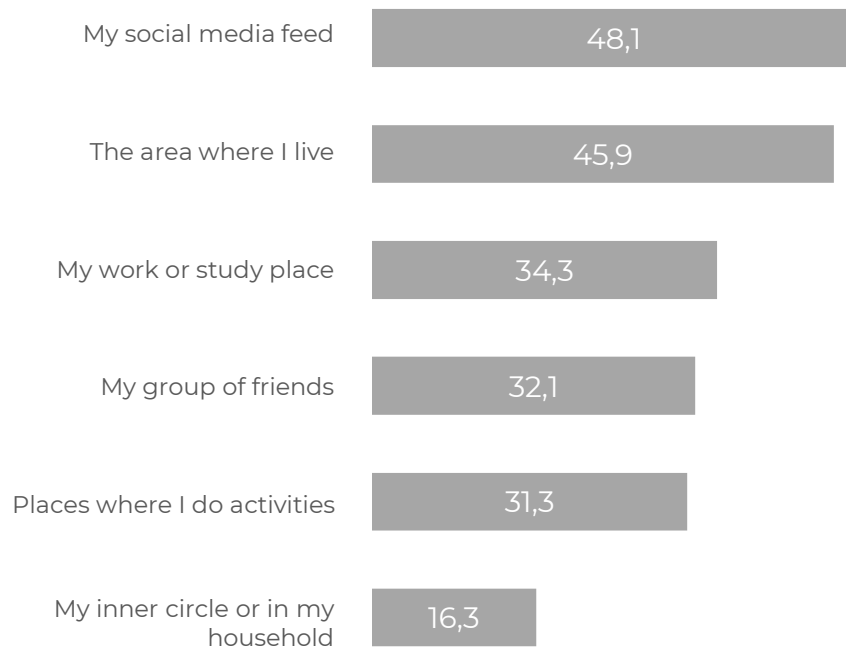
- There are many immigrants
- There are some immigrants
- There are no immigrants or very few in my country
- I don't know

Migrants and refugees are primarily present in people's social media and in the areas they live in



Are there immigrants and/or refugees in...? Select as many options as possible.

(% of the total sample)



Women declare more than men (50.8%) that they share their place of residence with immigrants and/or refugees.

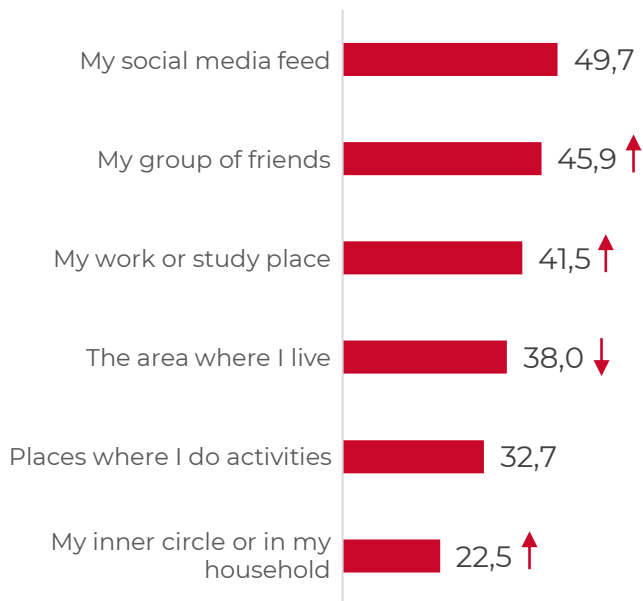
Left-wing young people share work and study places with immigrants to a greater extent than right-wing young people (39.2% vs. 29.2%)

Those who do not trust their national Parliament and the European Union, declare to a greater extent that they share their place of residence with immigrants and/or refugees (52.2% and 53.2%, respectively)

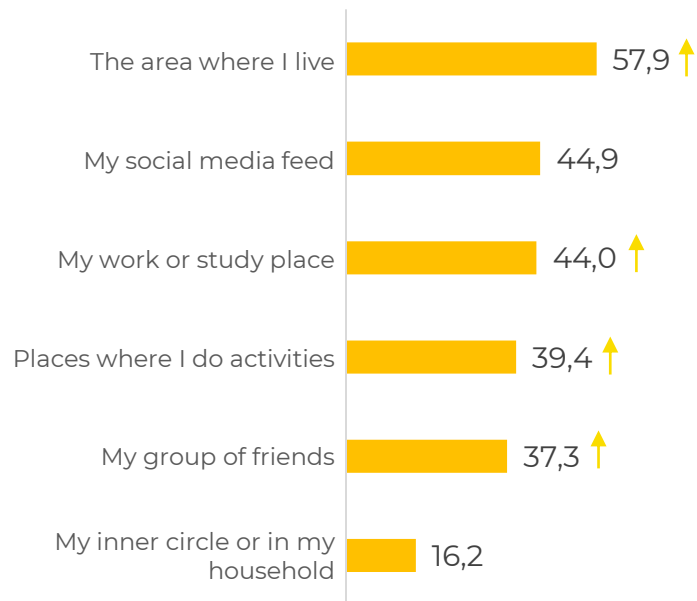
Danes and Spaniards are more in contact with immigrants and refugees via their group of friends and work place whereas Romanians have less personal contact with immigrants and refugees.

Are there immigrants and/or refugees in...? Select as many options as possible.
(% by country)

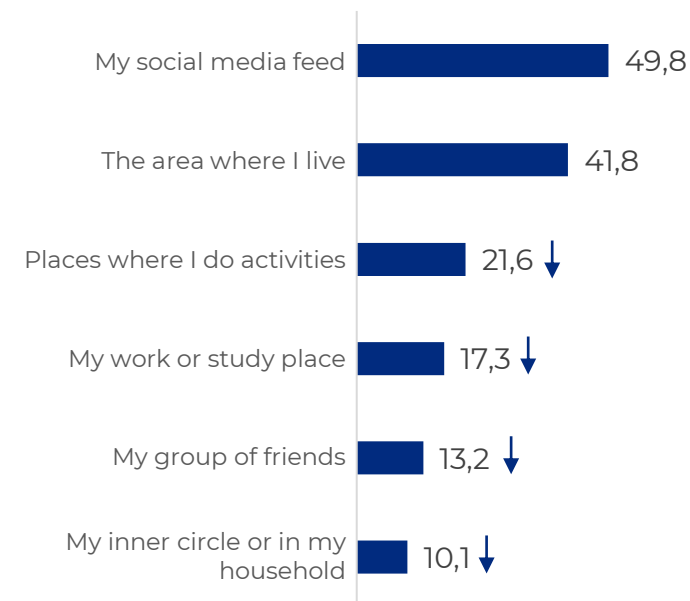
 **Denmark**



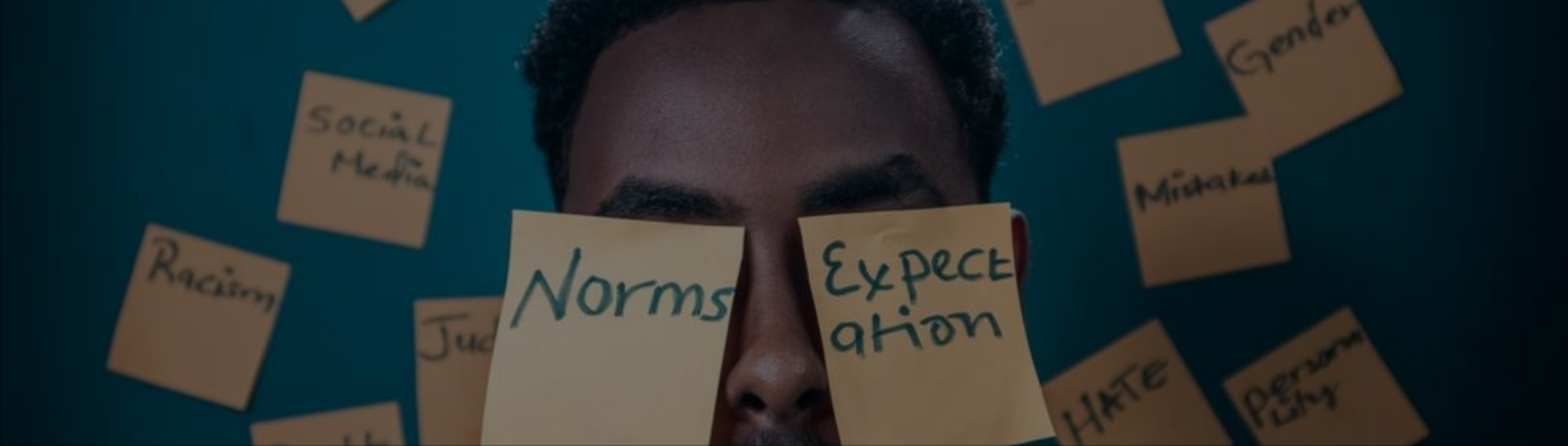
 **Spain**



 **Romania**



↑↓ Statistically significant at 95% confidence level



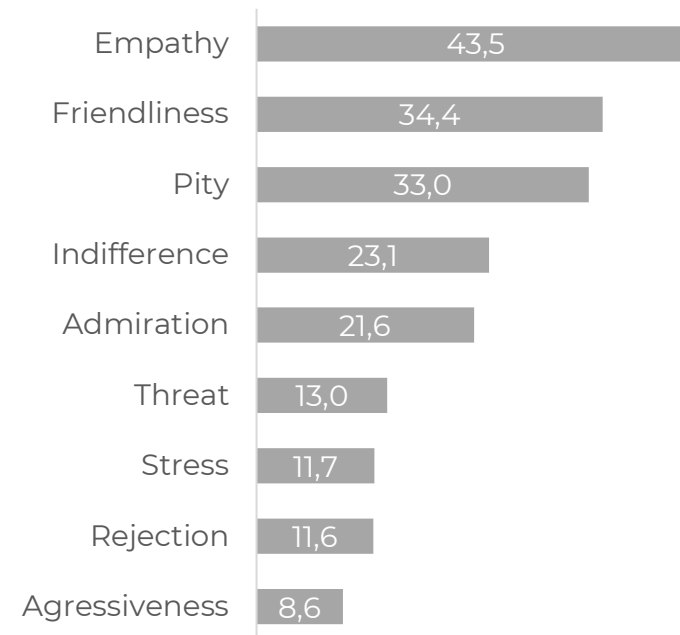
FEELINGS TOWARDS IMMIGRATION

Empathy, sympathy and pity are the primary emotions that arise when the term immigrant is used



From the following emotions, how does the term immigrant make you feel? Choose a maximum of three options.

(% of the total sample)



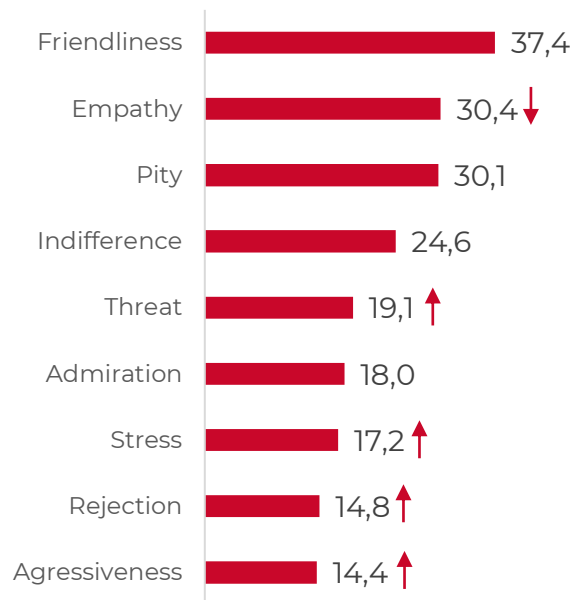
Women feel more **empathy** (50.9%) whereas **men** feel more **indifferent** (26.6%) and **rejection** as well as a feeling of **threat** (15.6%) towards the term **immigrant**

Right-wing young people feel **rejection** (15.5%) towards the term **immigrant**, alike those who **do not trust the EU** (18.0%), **NGOs** and **other institutions** (18.5%)

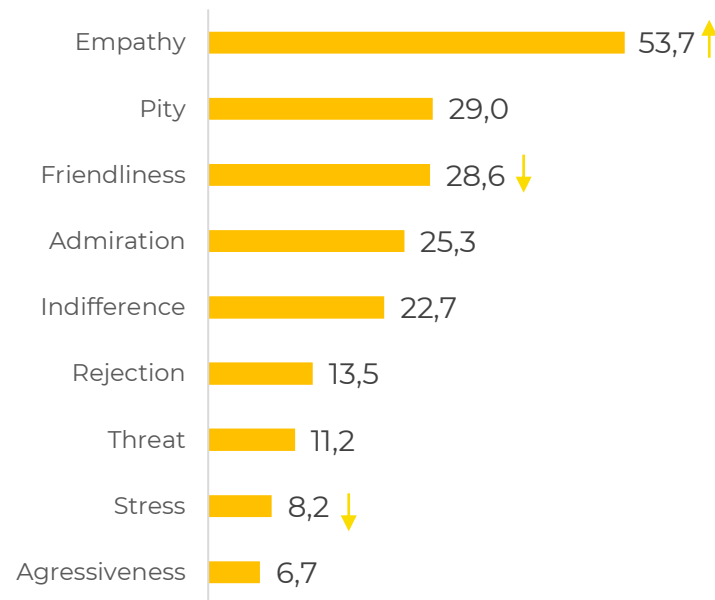
In Romania and particularly in Spain, the term immigrant awakes more empathy whereas in Denmark it generates more sympathy and negative emotions

From the following emotions, how does the term immigrant make you feel? Choose a maximum of three options.
(% by country)

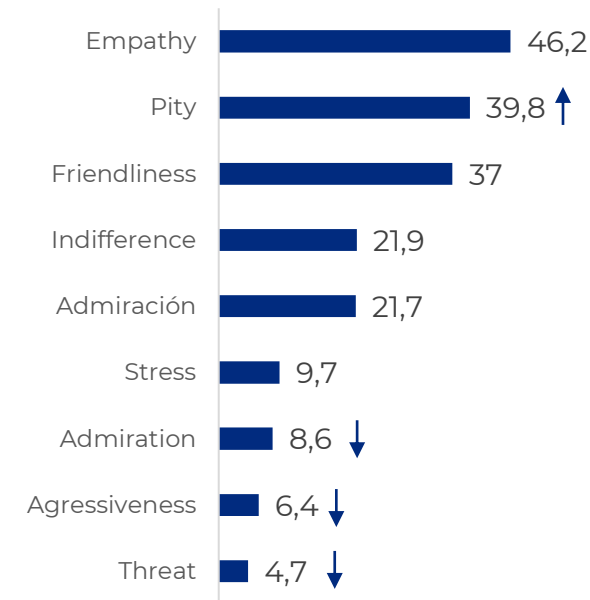
 **Dinamarca**



 **España**



 **Rumanía**

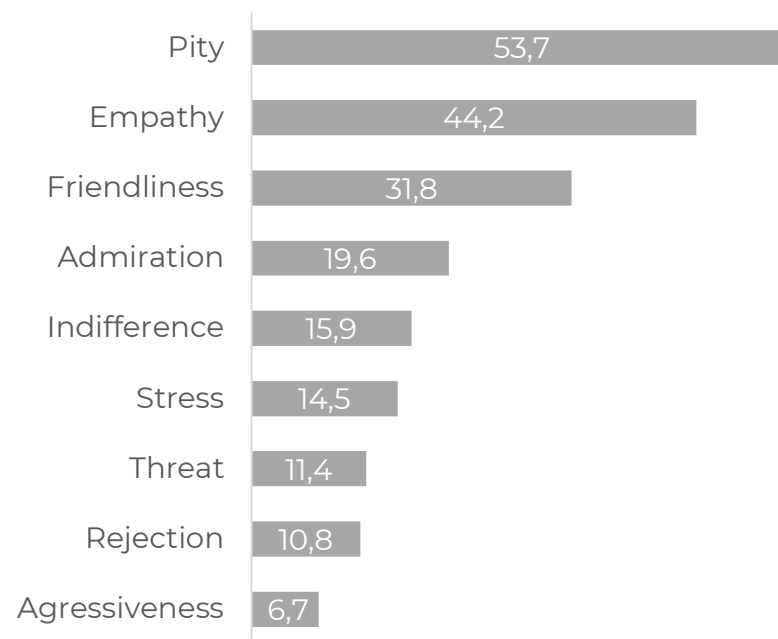


Pity, empathy and sympathy are the main emotions aroused when using the term refugee



And how does the term refugee make you feel? Choose a maximum of three options.

(% of the total sample)

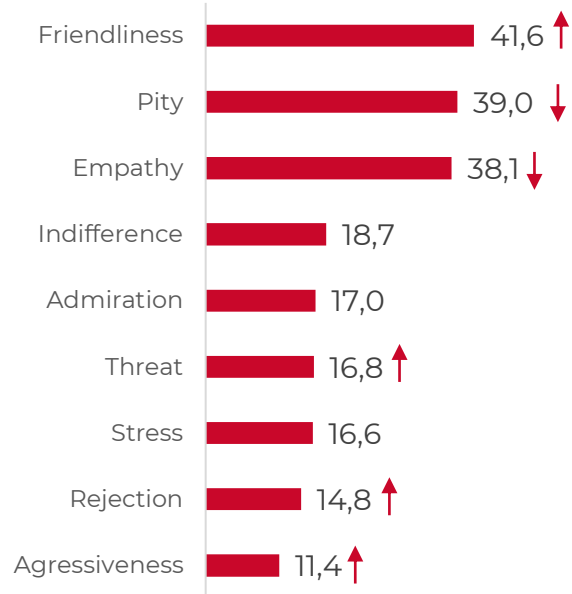


Just like with the term immigrant, **women** feel more **empathy** (50.2%) towards the term refugee, whereas men feel more **indifference** (19.5%) and **rejection** (14.6%)

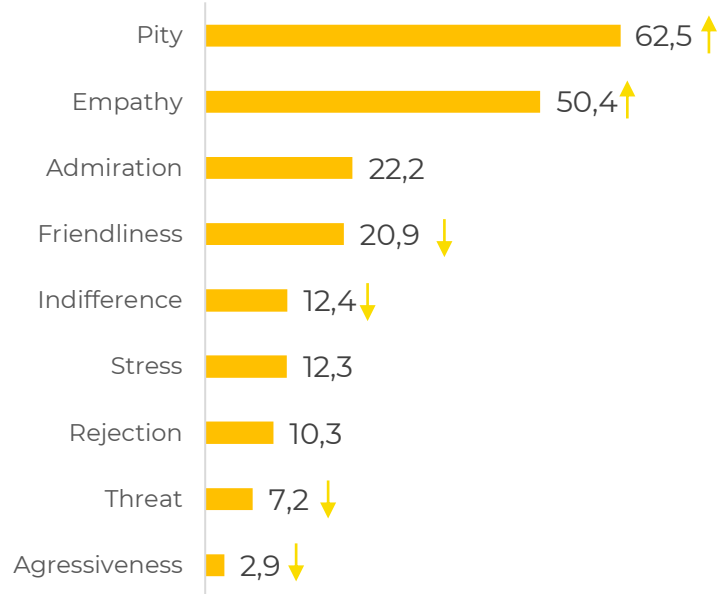
Spain is the country whose citizens feel more pity and empathy towards the term refugee where as in Denmark “sympathy” takes precedence

And how does the term refugee make you feel? Choose a maximum of three options.
(% by country)

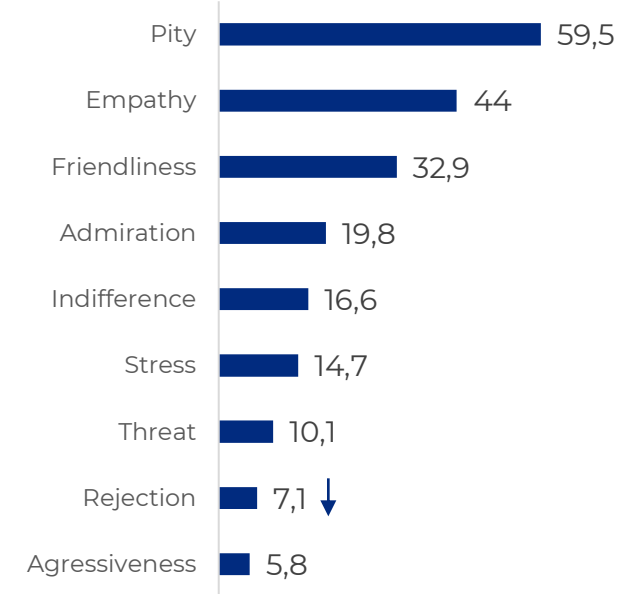
Denmark



Spain



Romania

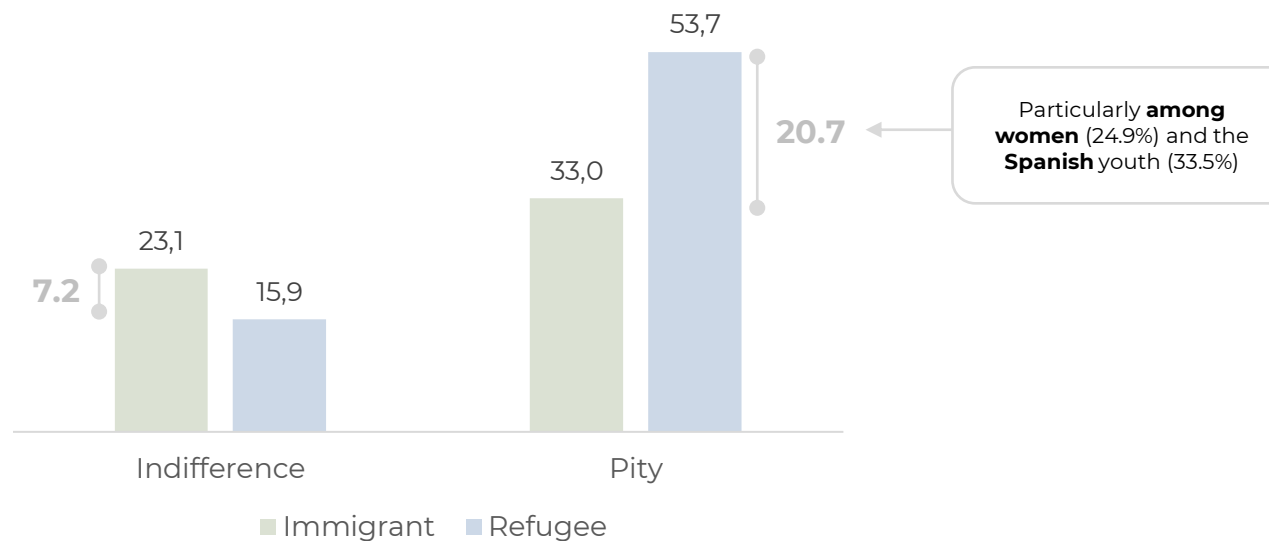


FURTHER ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Indifference and pity are the emotions that differ the most amongst the terms “immigrant” and “refugee”

While 23.1% say that they feel indifference towards the term immigrant, this percentage decreases to 15.9% with the term refugee (a difference of 7.2 percentage points).

On the other hand, 53.7% feel pity towards the term refugee whereas 33.0% of people feel pity towards the term immigrant (a difference of 20.7 percentage points).

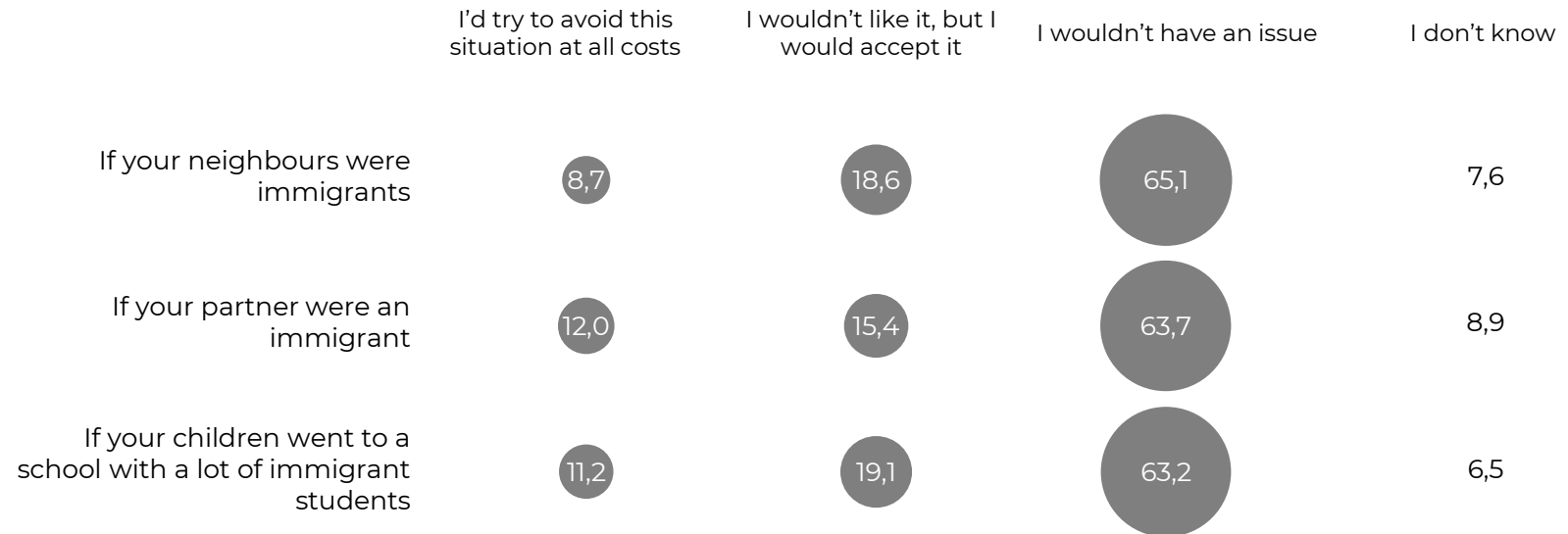


More than 60% of people would not have an issue with immigrants integrating into different aspects of their lives but 3 out of 10 are reluctant to take their children to a school with a lot of immigrant students



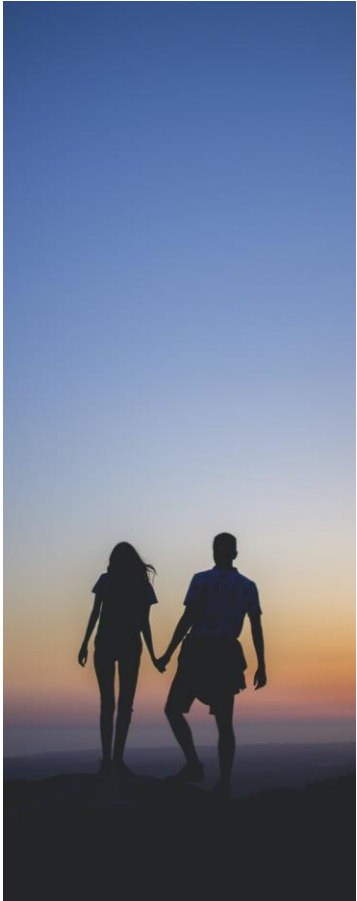
How would you feel in the following scenarios?

(% of the total sample)



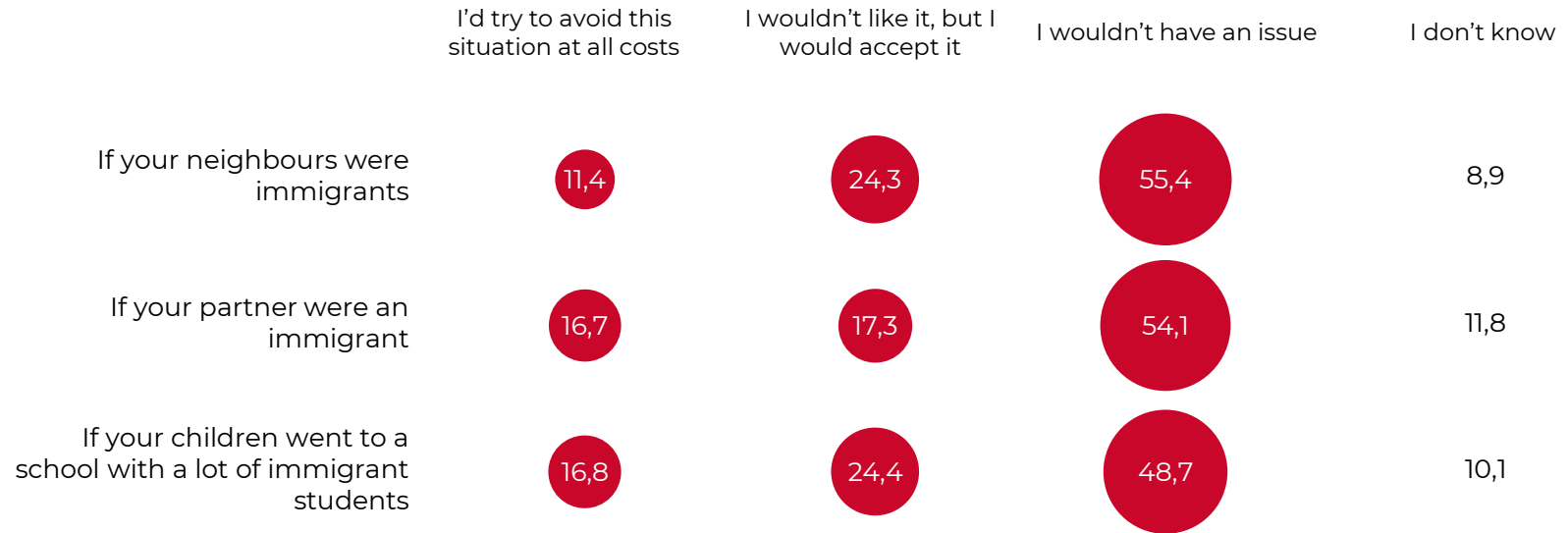
Right-wing young people would avoid these situations to a greater extent: 18.0% do not want their **partner to be an immigrant**, **15.3%** would try to avoid taking **their children to a school** with a lot of **immigrant** students, and, lastly, **12.4%** would avoid having **immigrant neighbours**.

Danes are the most reluctant to have immigrant neighbours or partners and are especially opposed to taking their children to schools with a lot of immigrant students



How would you feel in the following scenarios?
(% Denmark)

 Denmark



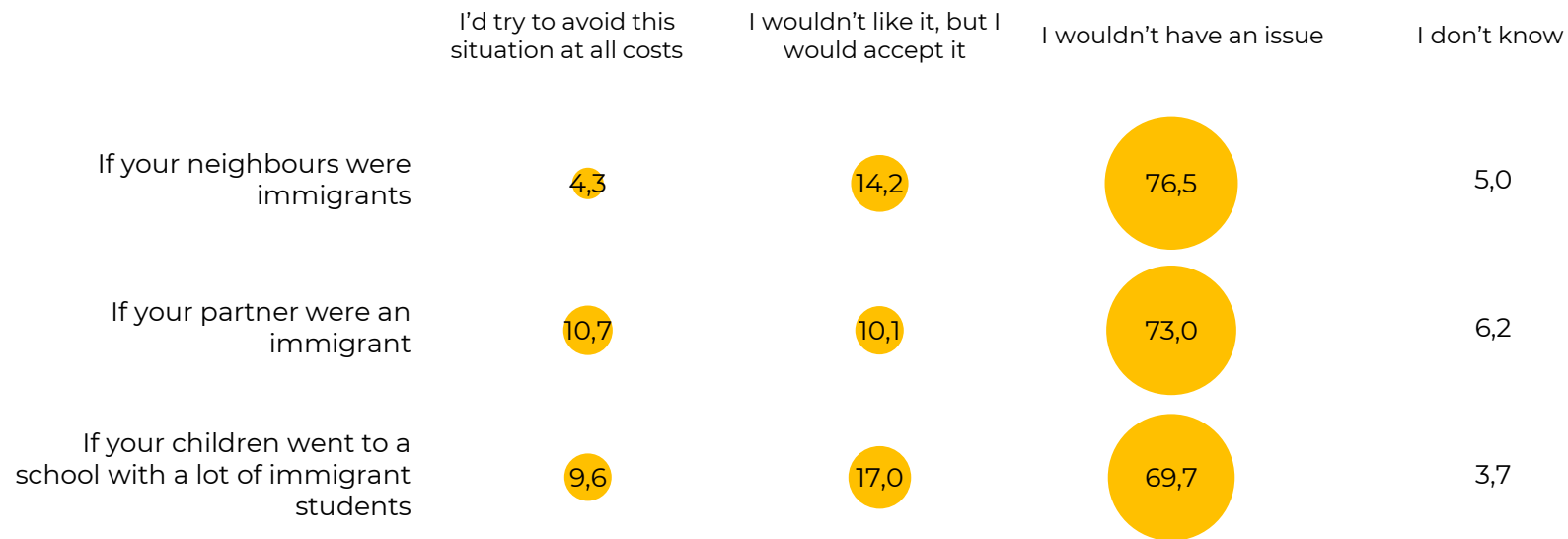
A vast majority of Spaniards would not have an issue with immigrants integrating into different aspects of their lives, especially as neighbours or partners



How would you feel in the following scenarios?
(% Spain)



Spain

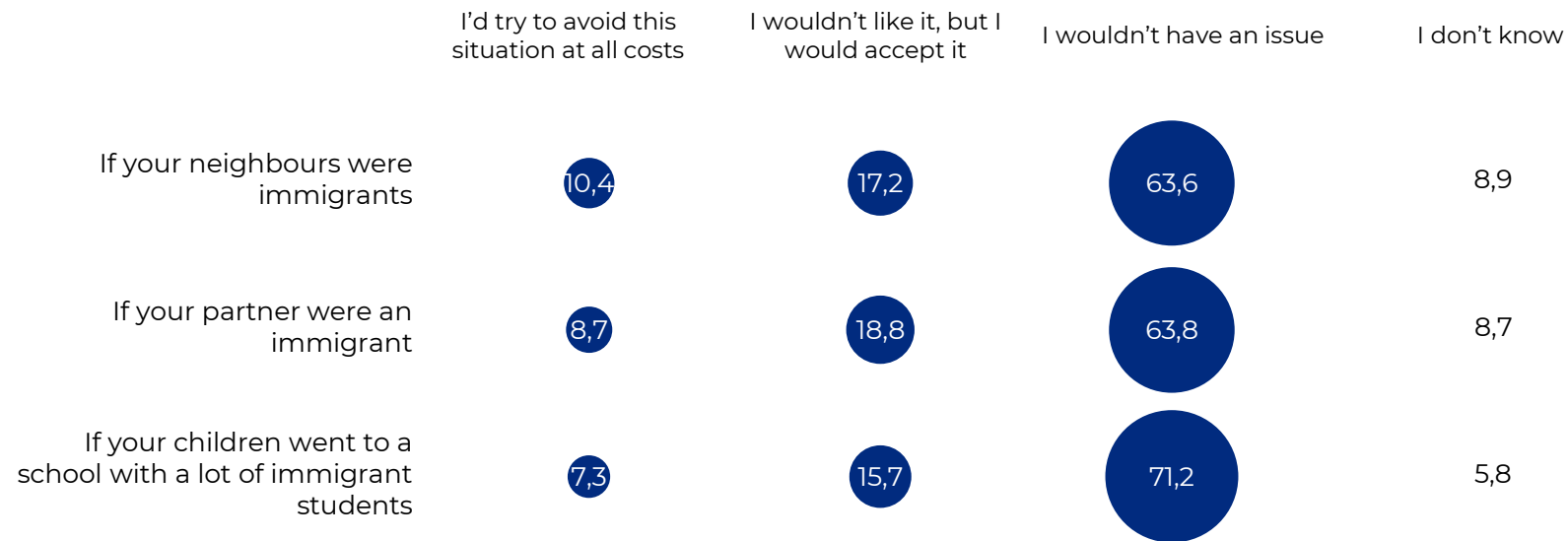


Most Romanians do not have a problem with living together with immigrants and are especially open to taking their children to schools with a lot of immigrant students



How would you feel in the following scenarios?
(% Romania)

 **Romania**





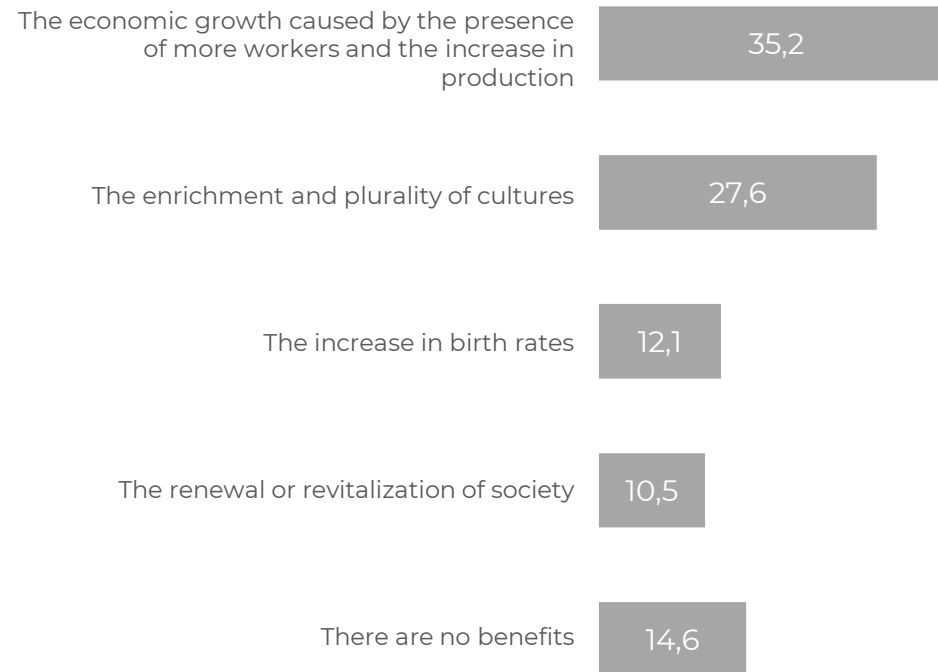
ECONOMY AND IMMIGRATION

The rise in economic growth and the enrichment and plurality of cultures are perceived as the primary benefits of immigration



What do you find is the main benefit from immigration?

(% of the total sample)



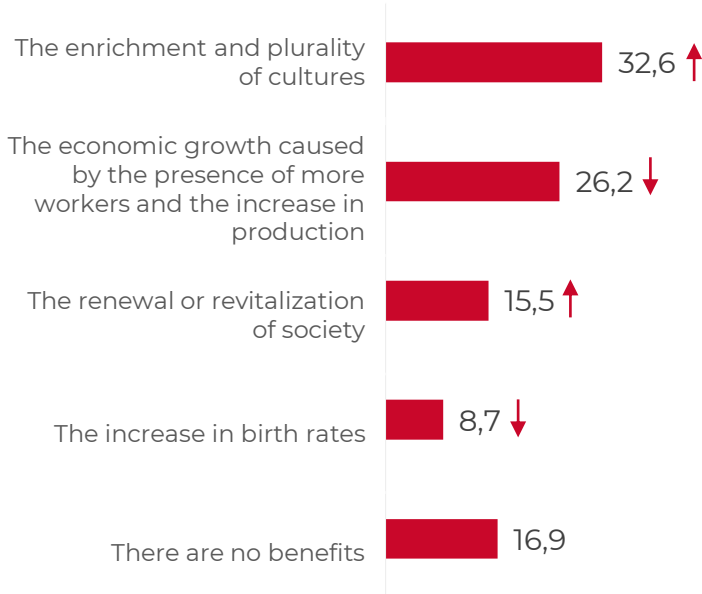
Women give more value to the **enrichment and plurality of cultures** (33,0%) just as left-wing young people (38,7%).

Those who **do not trust the EU** (27,9%) or **NGOs** (28,0%) give less value to the rise in **economic growth caused by the presence of more workers and the increase in production**

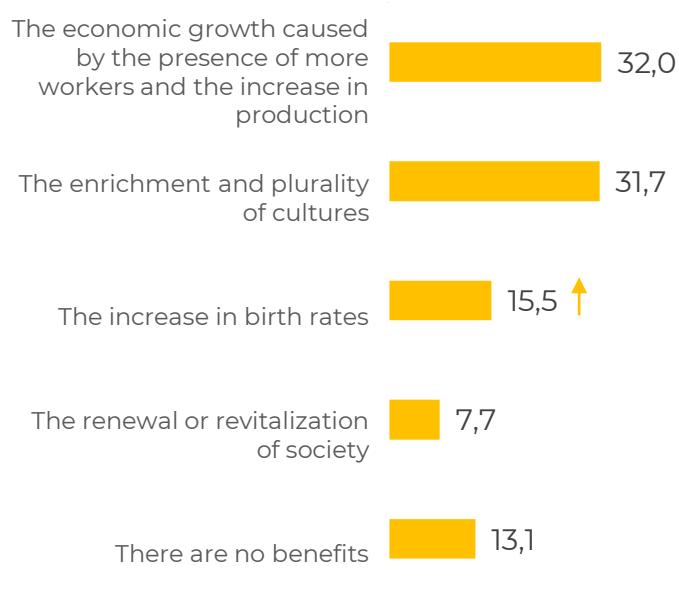
Danes believe, to a larger extent, that the main benefits of immigration are the enrichment and plurality of cultures whereas Spaniards think it is the increase in birth rates and Romanians believe it is the rise in economic growth

What do you find is the main benefit from immigration?
(% by country)

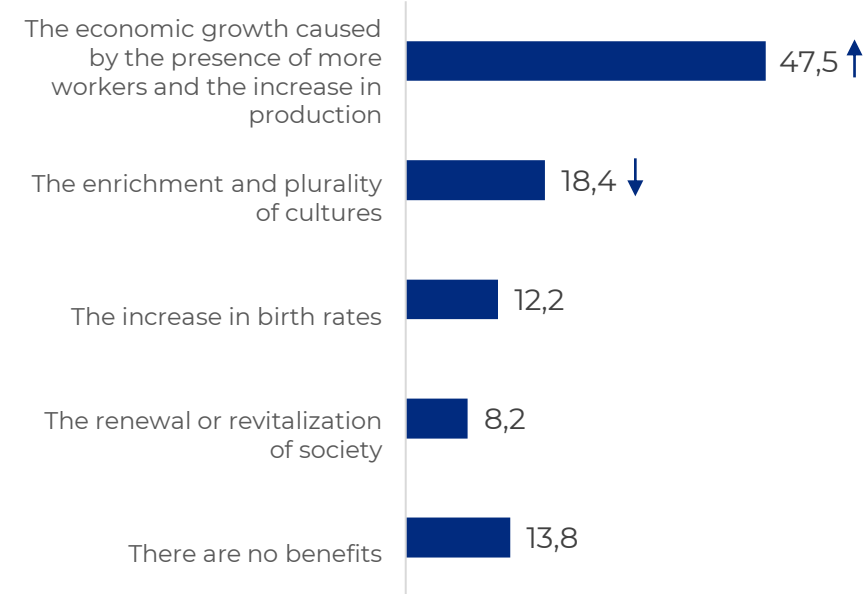
 **Denmark**



 **Spain**

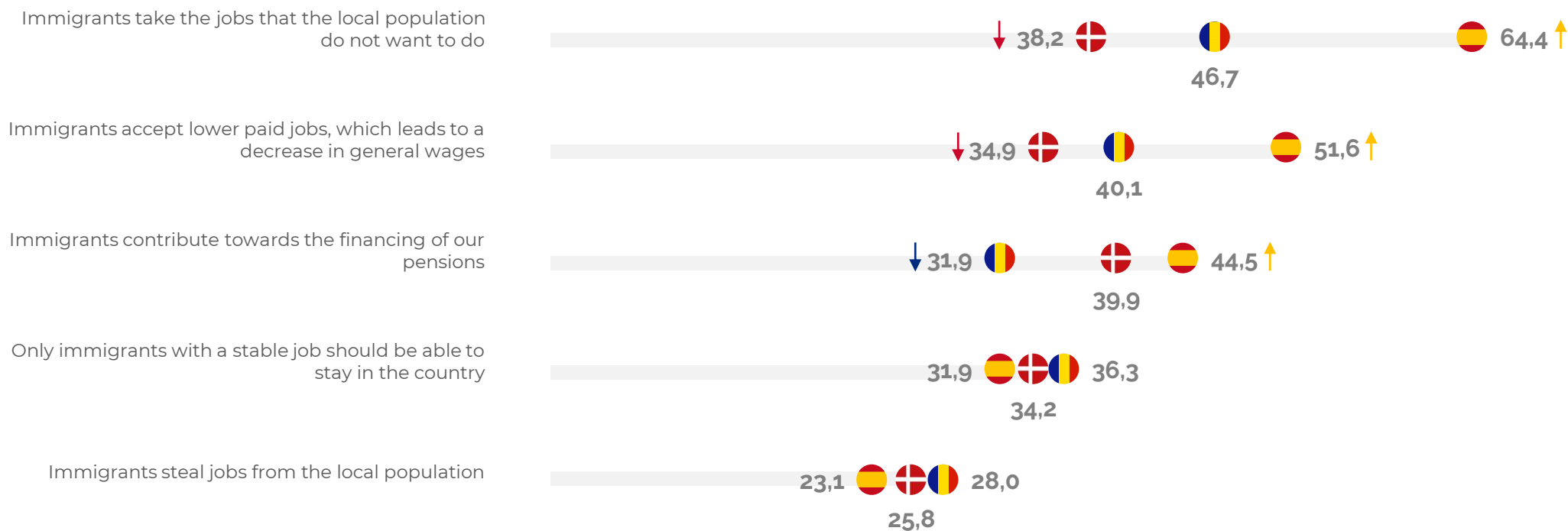


 **Romania**



Spaniards believe to a greater extent that immigrants take those jobs that locals do not want, accept lower wages and contribute towards the financing of pensions

To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding immigrants and the labour market?
(% of those who "agree": 4 or 5 in the scale)



Less than 40% consider that foreigners overload social services, regardless of the country

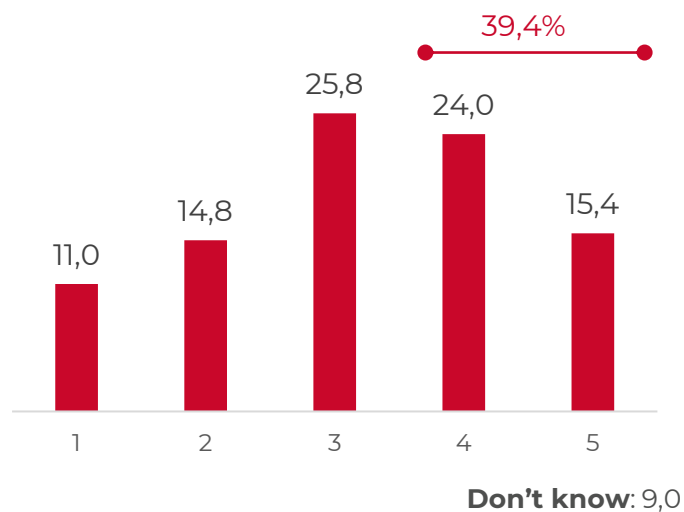
And regarding the risks associated with immigration?

Tick the corresponding box from 1 to 5, where '1' represents 'strongly disagree' and '5' 'strongly agree'.

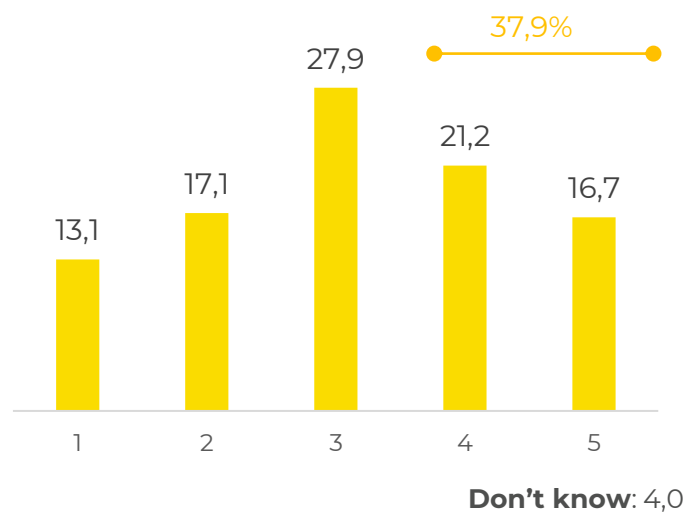
(% by country)

Foreigners overload social services

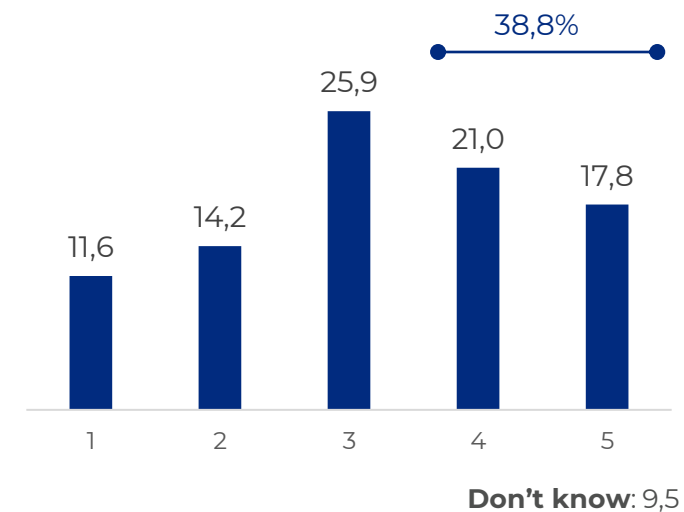
 Denmark



 Spain



 Romania





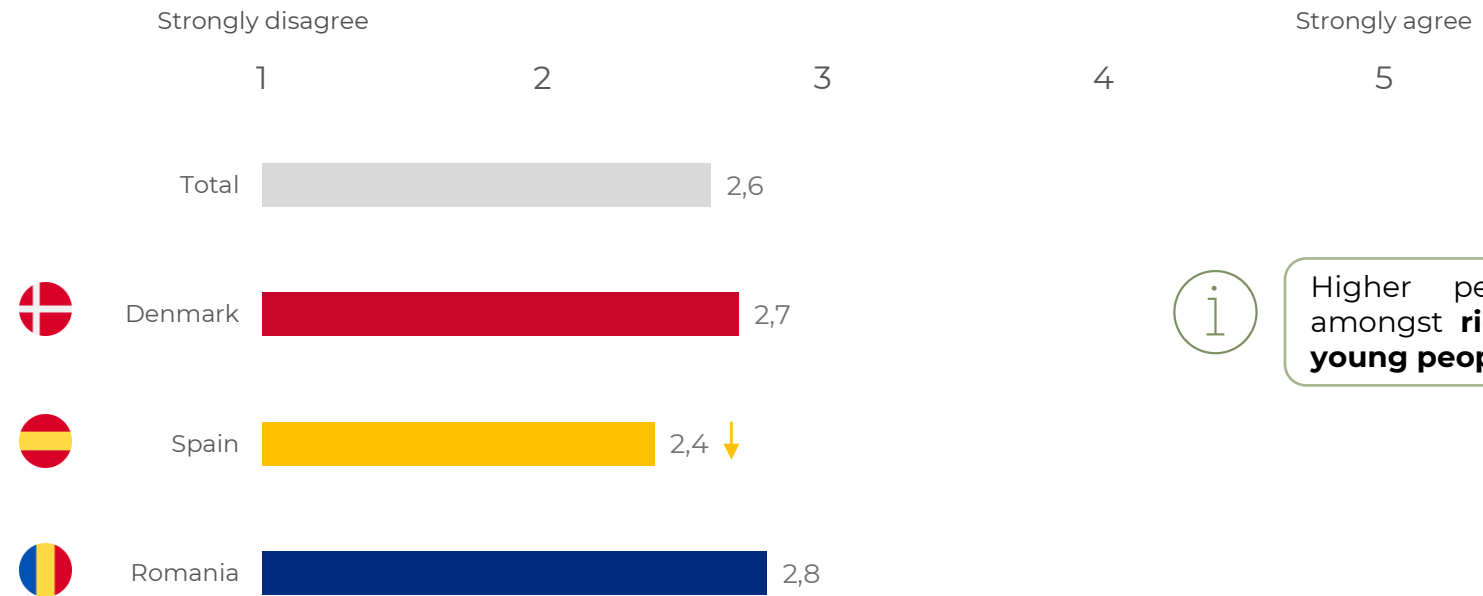
CULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

Spaniards are the least concerned about their culture being threatened by immigration



And with respect to the relationship between immigration and culture?
(Mean per country)

Spanish / Danish / Romanian culture and language are in danger because of immigration

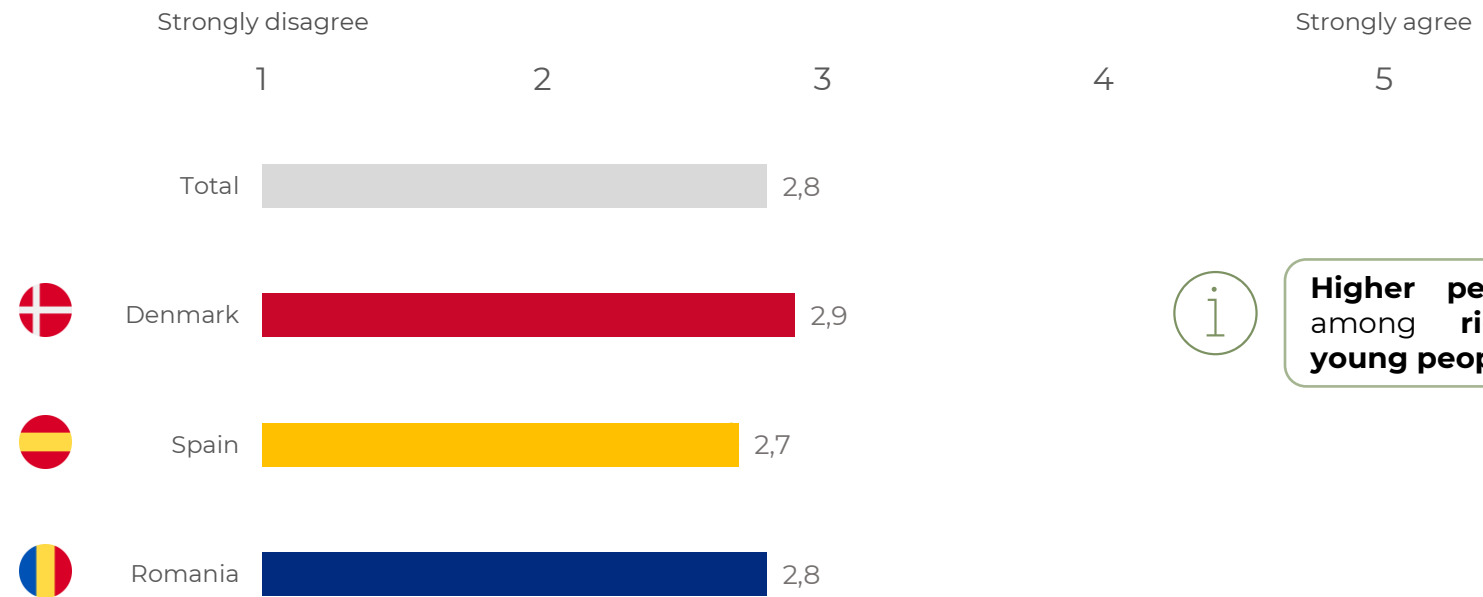


Higher percentage amongst **right-wing young people (2.9)**



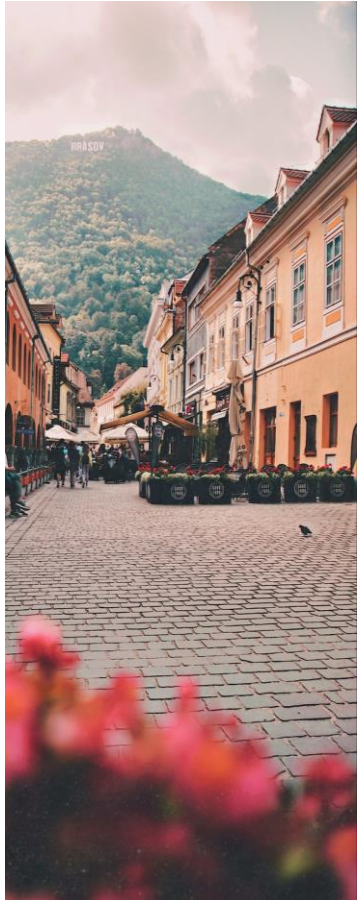
And with respect to the relationship between immigration and culture?
(Mean per country)

Immigrants are less educated than us.



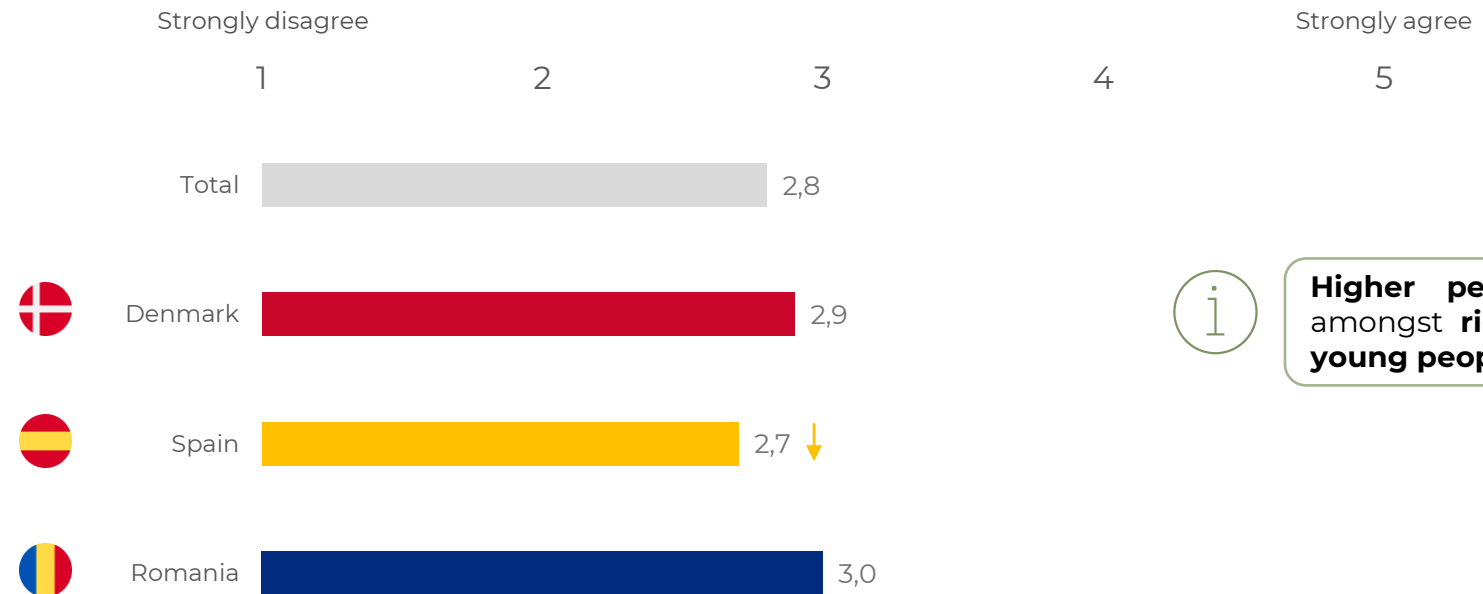
Higher percentage among right-wing young people (3.2)

Spanish people believe to a lesser extent that immigrants should adapt to the local culture and costumes in order to stay in the recipient country



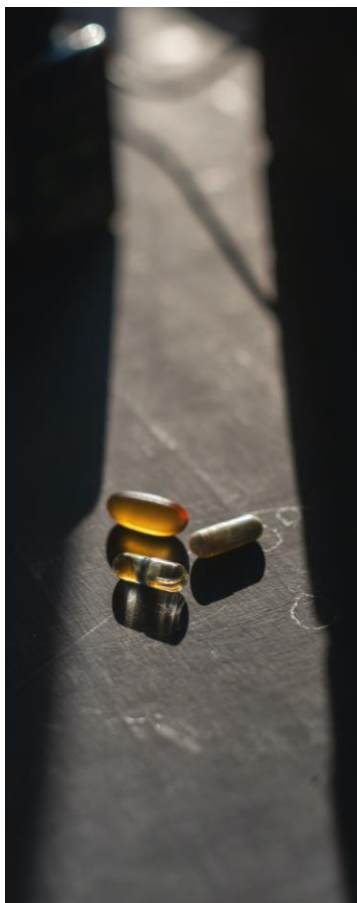
And with respect to the relationship between immigration and culture?
(Mean per country)

The only immigrants that should be allowed to stay are those that accept or take in our customs and traditions.



Higher percentage amongst right-wing young people (3.2).

Between 25% and 40% of young people associate immigration with crime, especially in Denmark



And regarding the risks associated with immigration?
(% of those who “agree”: 4 or 5 in the scale)

Foreigners are more responsible for criminal acts than local people



Immigration leads to problems such as drug trafficking and prostitution



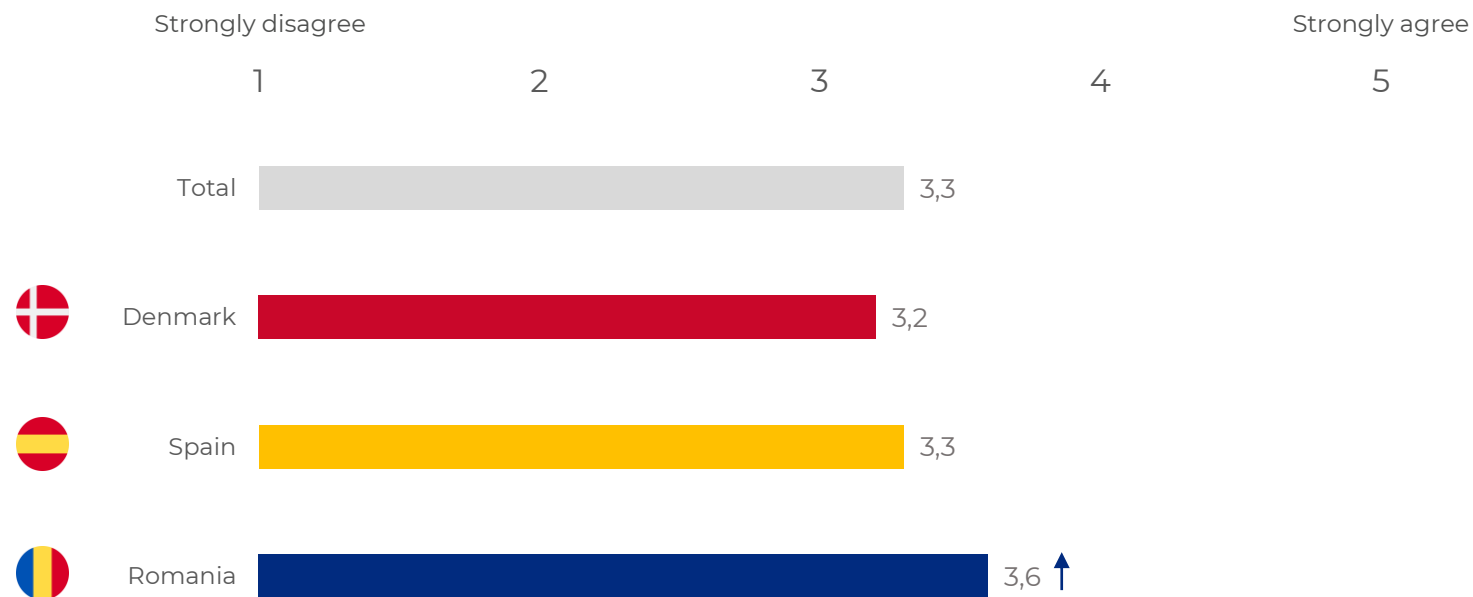
Men consider, to a greater extent, that **immigration leads to problems related to drug trafficking or sex work (36.0%)**, and that **foreigners commit more criminal acts than the local population (40.6%)**

Romanians believe, to a larger extent, that their country is welcoming to immigrants



To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to helping immigrants?
(Mean by country)

In general, Spanish / Romanian / Danish people receive well immigrants

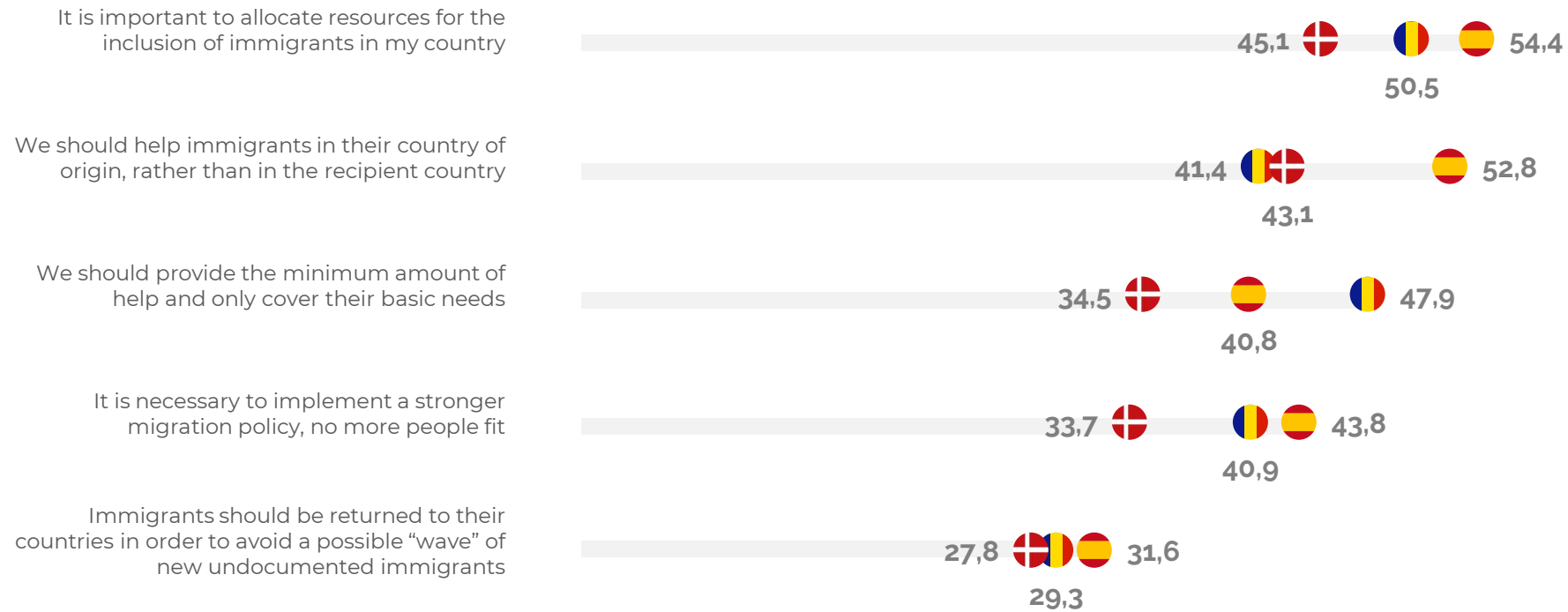




RESPONSABILITY TOWARDS IMMIGRATION

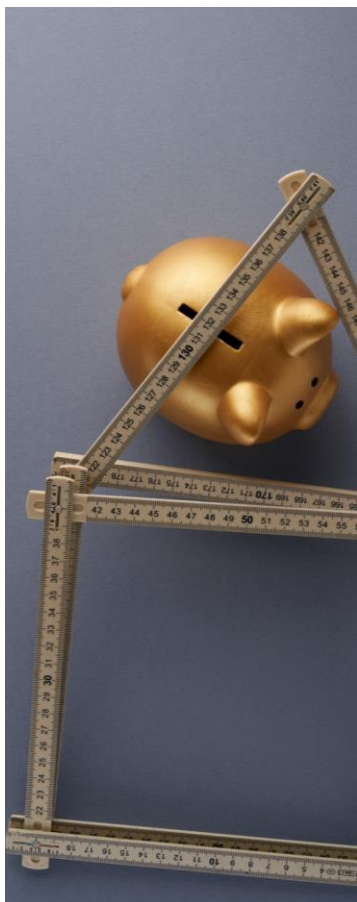
Spaniards strongly agree with the necessity to help immigrants in their country of origin; Danes, are less in favour of a restrictive immigration policy, and Romanians believe to a greater extent that only their basic needs should be covered

*To what extent do you agree with the following initiatives regarding immigration and the welcoming of refugees?
(% of those who “agree”: 4 or 5 in the scale)*



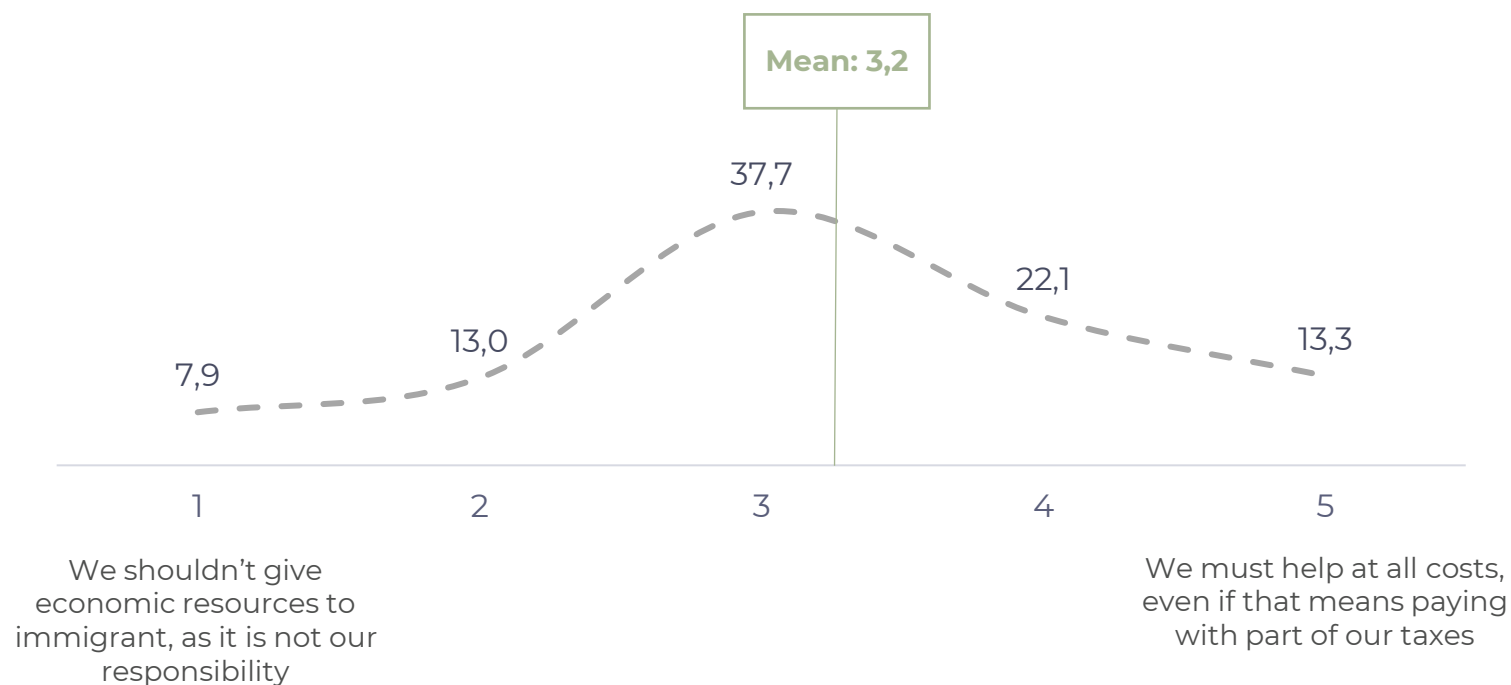
↑↓ Statistically significant at 95% confidence level

A slight majority considers that immigrants should be helped economically even if it means an increase in taxes



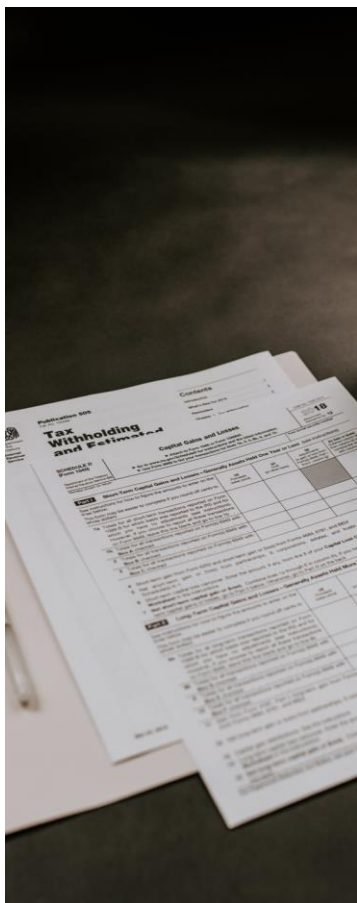
From 1 to 5, where 1 means that “we shouldn’t give economic resources to immigrants as it is not our responsibility” and 5 being “we must help at all costs, even if that means paying with part of our taxes”.

(% of the total sample)

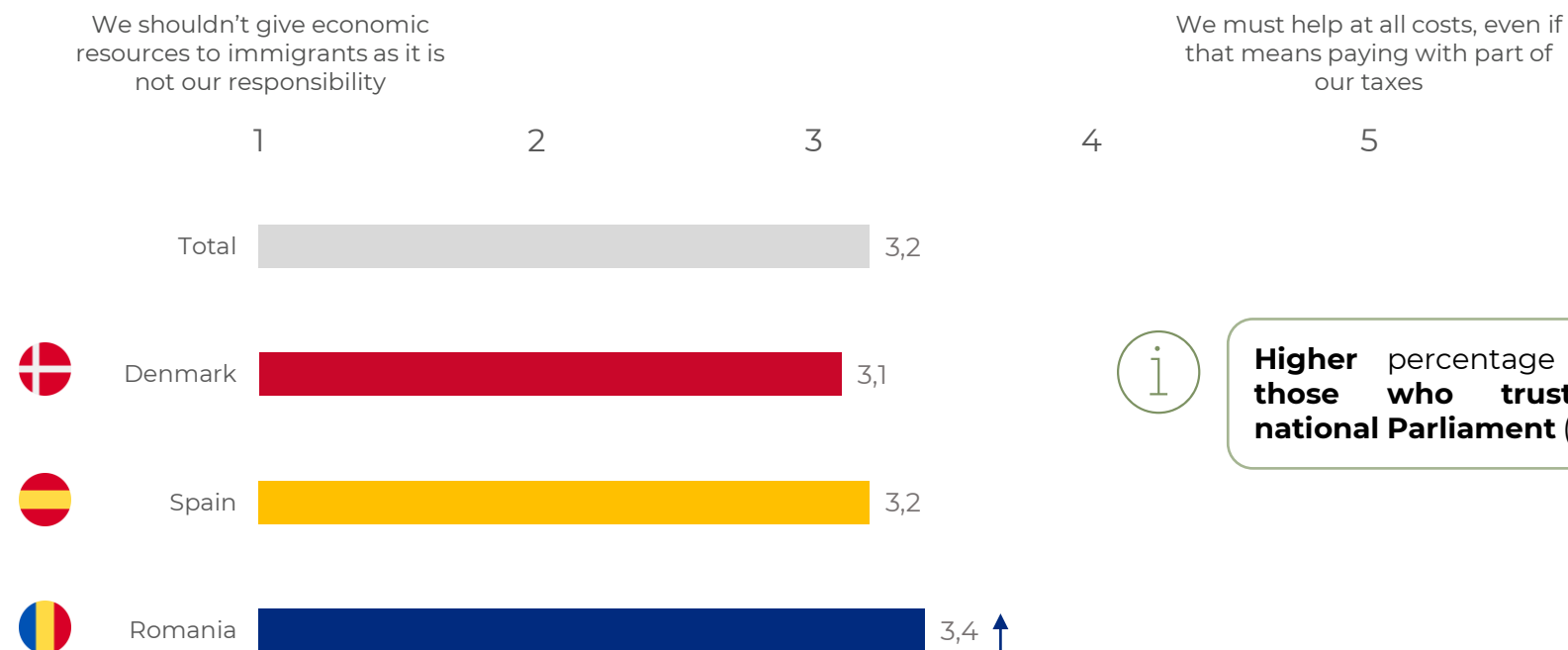


% I don't know: 6,0

Romanians are most inclined towards helping immigrants even if it means a rise in taxes



From 1 to 5, where 1 means that “we shouldn’t give economic resources to immigrants, as it is not our responsibility” and 5 being “we must help at all costs, even if that means paying with part of our taxes”.
(Mean by country)

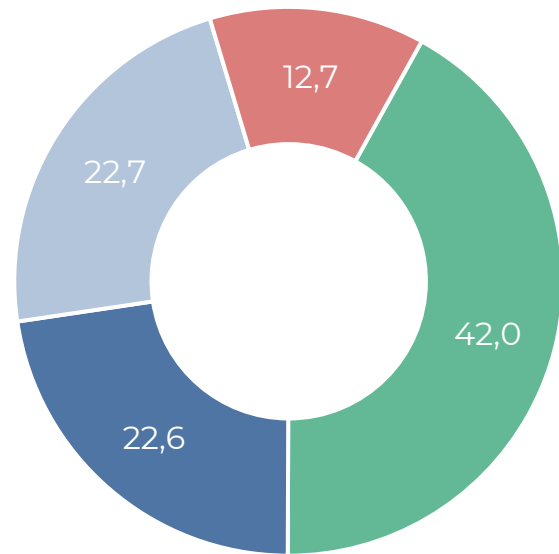


The United Nations is seen as the main institution responsible for the Open Arms incident in August 2019; while sole responsibility of the NGO is the least selected option



In August 2019, an Open Arms NGO boat rescued 150 people in danger from the Mediterranean Sea. For 20 days, the Italian government prohibited them from disembarking in Lampedusa, an Italian island. Which body or institution should have taken responsibility for the situation?

(% of the total sample)



- United Nations, whose jobs is to help governments protect Human Rights
- The European Union, since Italy shares a geographic border with Europe
- The Italian government as states should take care of their own migration policies
- No one has a responsibility to take action, it was a decision made by an NGO

Higher percentage among Danes (29.8%) and left-wing citizens (27.5%)

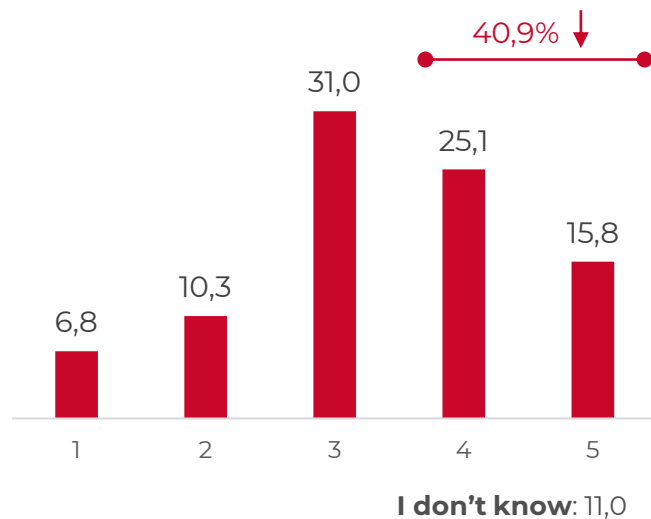
Especially among Spaniards (48.0%)

The Spanish youth, to a greater extent, followed by Romanians, believe that the EU should be more supportive with countries that shelter in immigrants

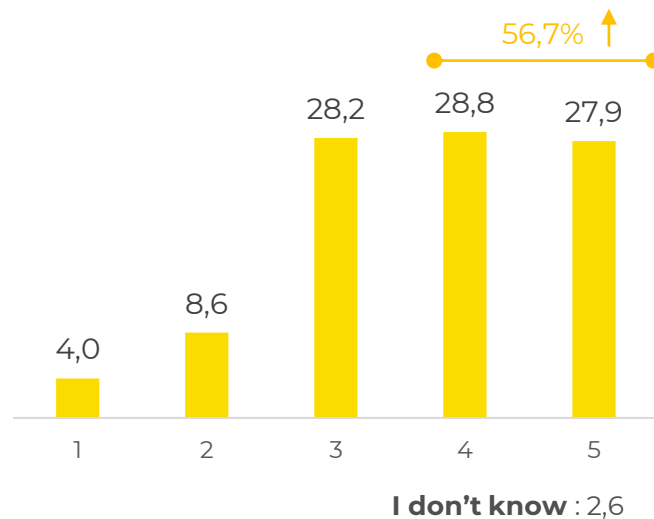
To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to helping immigrants?
 Tick the corresponding box from 1 to 5, where '1' represents 'strongly disagree' and '5' 'strongly agree'.
 (% by country)

The European Union should act with greater solidarity towards countries that take in immigrants

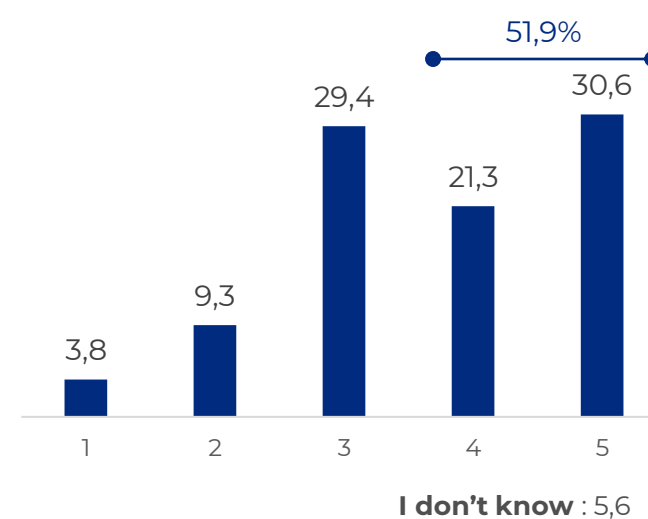
 Denmark



 Spain



 Romania



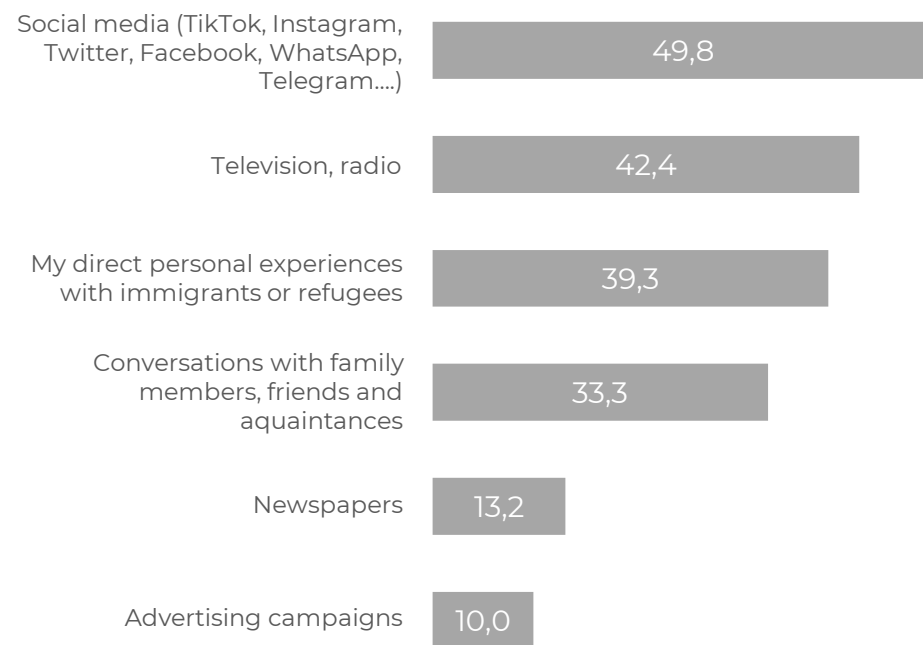


INFORMATION ABOUT IMMIGRATION

The internet, television and radio are the main sources of opinion formation regarding immigration



What are your two primary sources of information regarding your opinion of immigrants?
(% of the total sample)

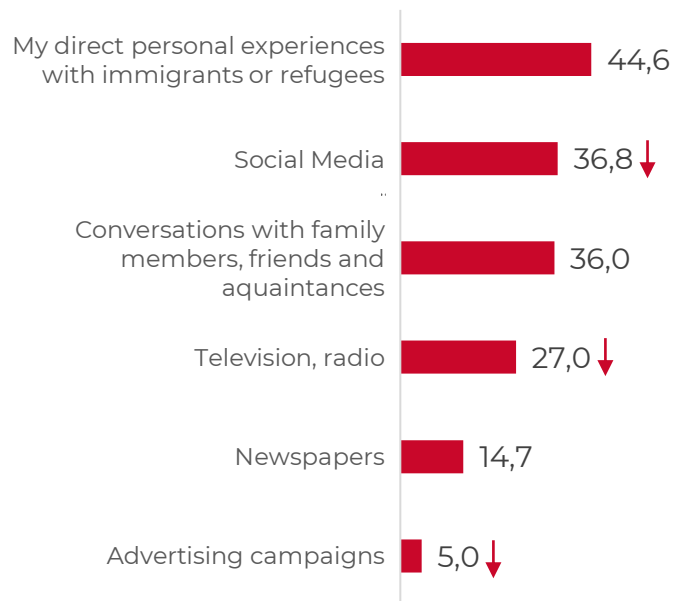


Social media is used more amongst **young people between 16 to 24 years of age (54.0%)** and **less amongst left-wing citizens (42.7%)**.

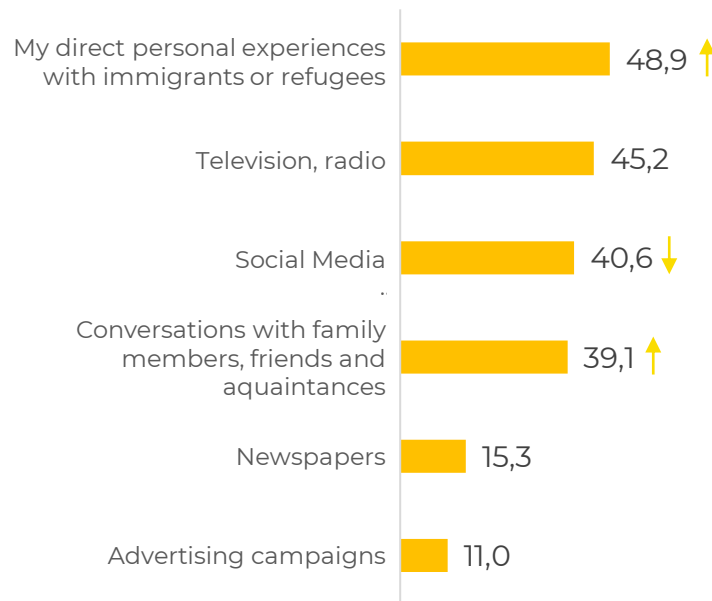
Danes, contrary to Romanians, views about immigrants are shaped less through social media and media outlets, while Spaniard's opinions of immigrants are more influenced by personal experiences and conversations with others

What are your two primary sources of information regarding your opinion of immigrants?
(% by country)

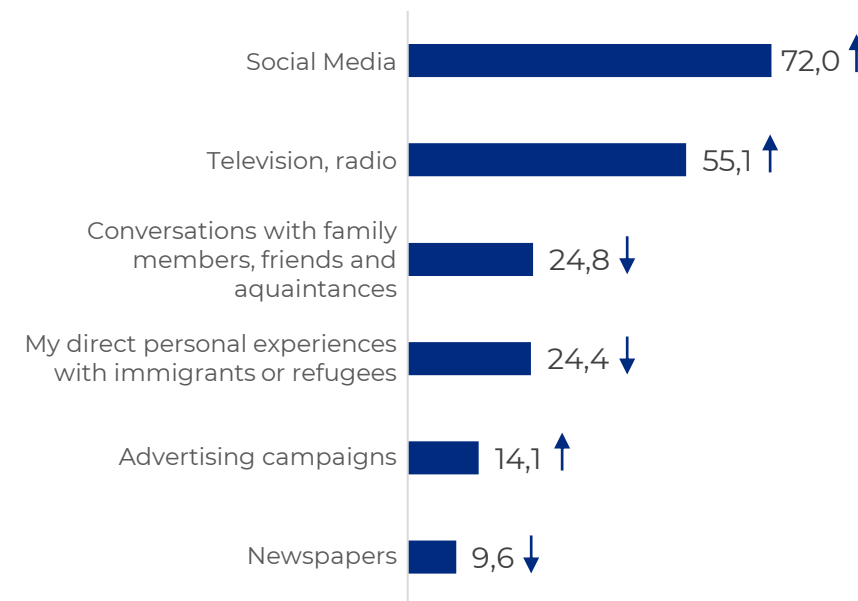
 Denmark



 Spain



 Romania

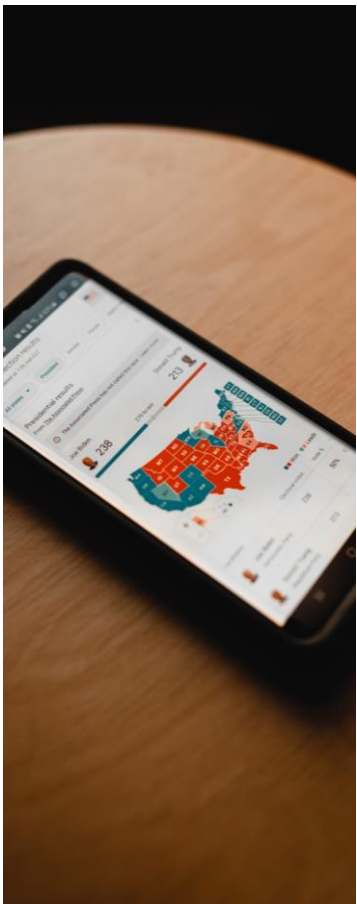


↑↓ Statistically significant at 95% confidence level

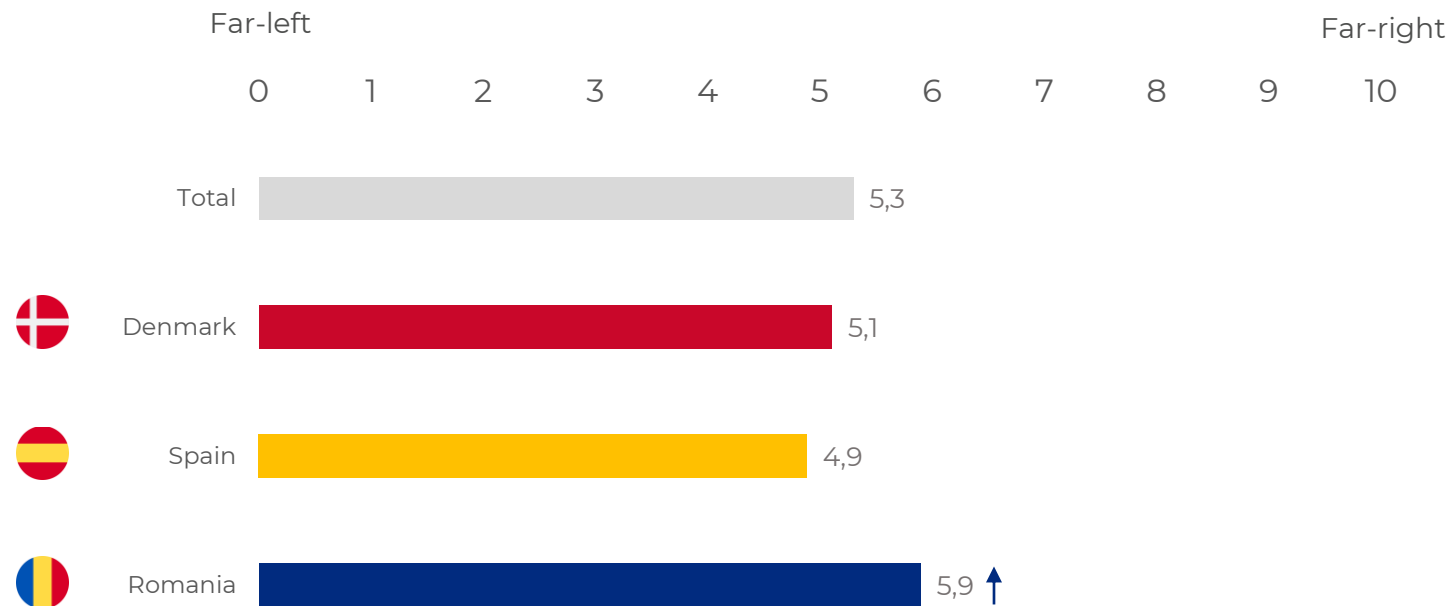


POLITICAL ATTITUDES

On average, most people have a centrist ideology. However, Romanians are slightly more right-wing while Spaniards are more left-wing



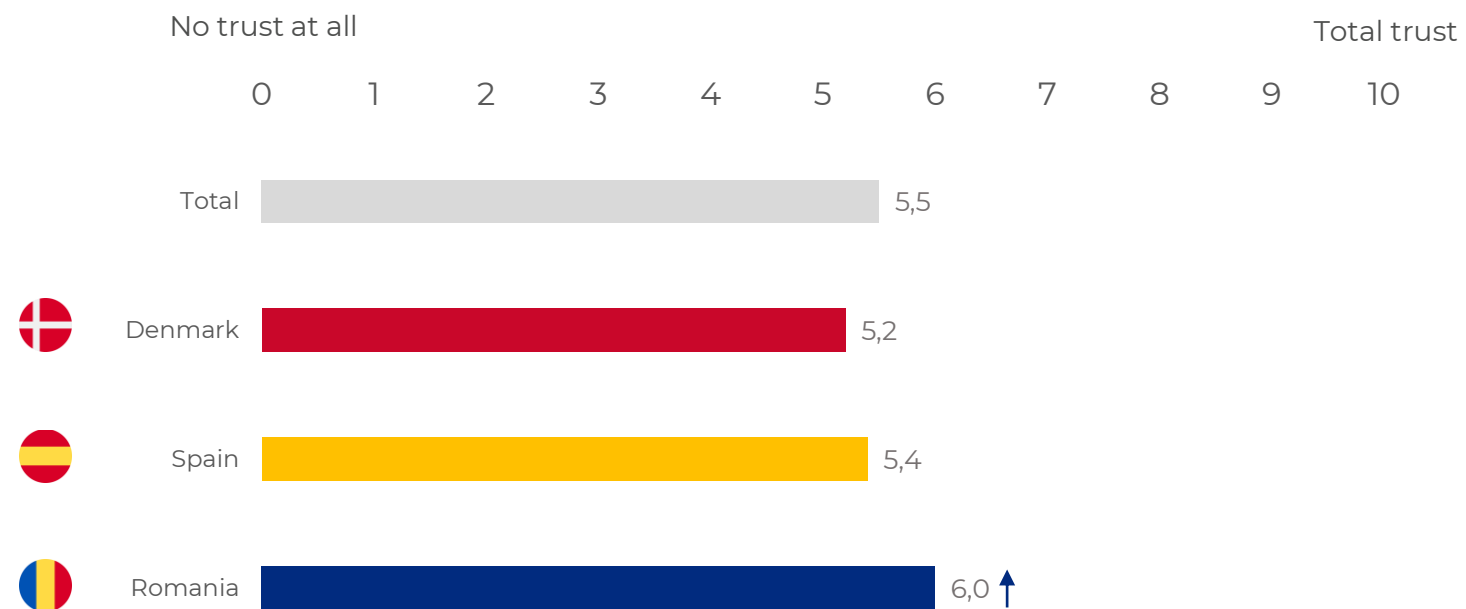
Some people consider themselves left-wing, while other consider themselves right-wing. Where do you position yourself?
(Mean by county)





Finally, could you indicate how much you trust the following institutions?
(Mean by country)

NGO's and other associations

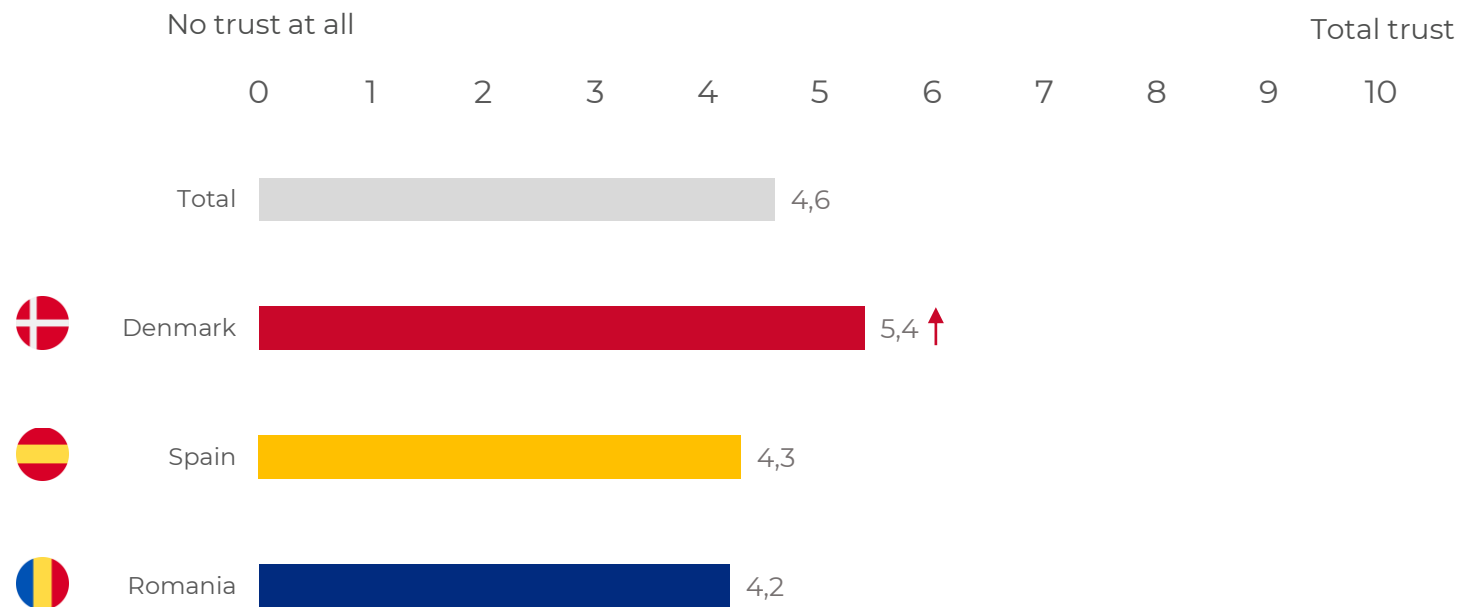


Danes, the most trusting of their national Parliament



Finally, could you indicate how much you trust the following institutions?
(Mean by country)

The Parliament in my country

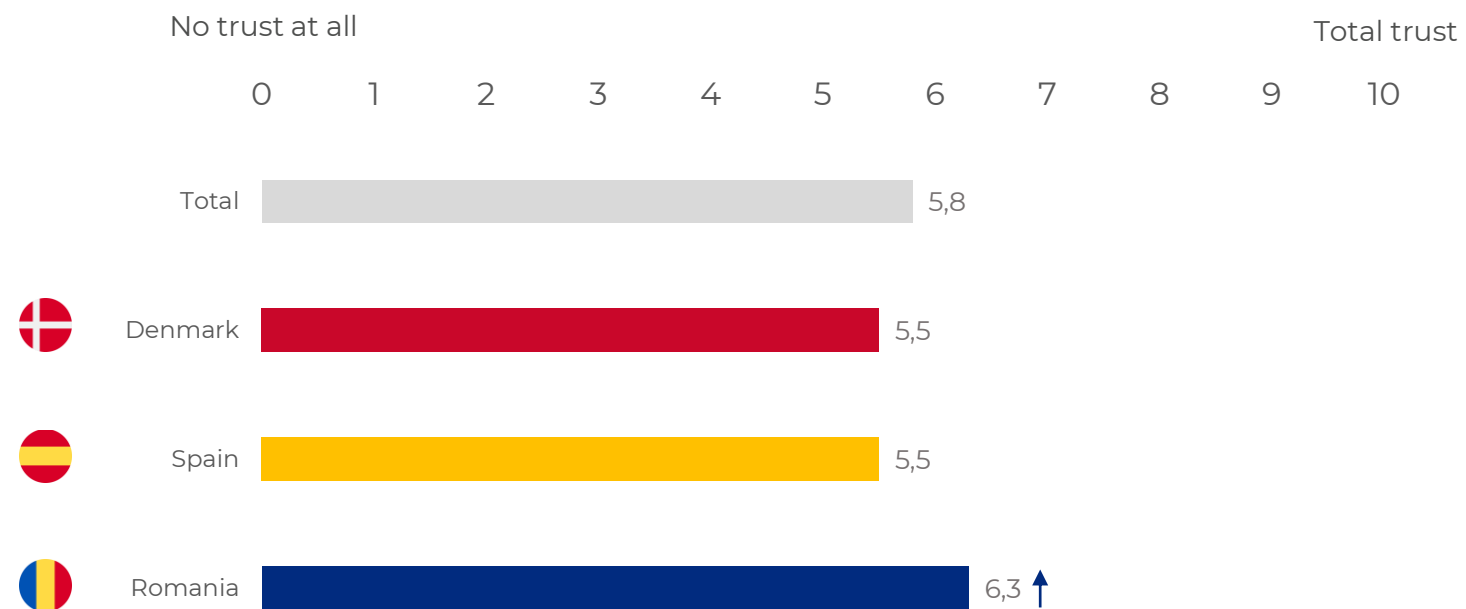


Romanians trust the European Union more than Spaniards and Danes



Finally, could you indicate how much you trust the following institutions?
(Mean by country)

The European Union





OVERALL VIEW OF THE YOUTH

THE DANISH YOUTH

IN GENERAL...



These **least** consider that there are **many immigrants in their country** (34.1 | 40.5) and, in addition, least consider that there are **too many of them** (45.3 | 54.4).



Primarily they feel **sympathy** (37.4) and **empathy** towards **immigrants**, although less than the average (30.4 | 43.5). They also feel **sympathy** (41.6 | 31.8) and **empathy** (38.1 | 44.2) towards **refugees** and, in this case, **pity** too (39.0 | 53.7), although less than the average.



They declare to a **lesser extent** that they would not have an issue if their **neighbours** (55.4 | 65.1) or **partners** (54.1 | 63.7) were immigrants or if their **children went to school with numerous immigrants** (48.7 | 63.2).

ECONOMY AND RESPONSIBILITY



These are **least convinced** that **immigrants take jobs that locals do not want** (38.2 | 49.8) and that their recruitment implies a **general decrease in nationwide wages** (34.9 | 42.2).



They do not believe that the help for immigrants should only cover their basic needs (34.5 | 41.1), but the share of those who consider that immigrants should not be given economic resources (since it is not their responsibility) is higher than in other countries (26.6 | 20.9)



These are least convinced that the **European Union (EU) should act with greater solidarity towards those countries that receive more immigrants** (40.9 | 49.6) but, in turn, they are most convinced that the EU should have taken responsibility for the **Open Arms** incident in Lampedusa (29.8 | 22.6). However, they are least convinced that the **United Nations should have been made responsible** for the incident.

AND CULTURALLY...



Young Danes are the ones who **most value the cultural benefits of immigration**. A third believe that the **main benefit is the enrichment and plurality of culture** (32.6 | 27.6) and, to a lesser extent, they also value more than the average the **renewal and revitalization of society** (15.5 | 10.5)



Above all, they do not consider that the **Danish language and culture are endangered by immigration** (41.9)



They do not believe that **immigration leads to drug trafficking problems and/or sex work** (15.5 | 10.5), but they do believe more than the average that **foreigners are more responsible for criminal acts than locals** (40.5 | 35.6).

THEY ARE WILLING TO HELP IMMIGRANTS FINANCIALLY BUT ARE LESS INCLINED TO SHARE SPACES WITH THEM

THE SPANISH YOUTH

IN GENERAL...



These **most consider that there are many immigrants in their country** (46,8 | 40,5) and in their **city** (30,0 | 23,8), especially **men** (80,0 | 71,2). In addition, most consider that there are **too many of them** (68,6 | 54,4)



These are least concerned if their **partners** were immigrants (73,0 | 63,7). They are also not concerned if their **children went to school with numerous immigrants** (69,7 | 63,2).



They agree that immigrants ought to be **helped in their country of origin** (52,8).

ECONOMY AND RESPONSIBILITY



These are most convinced that **immigrants take jobs that locals do not want** (64,6 | 49,8) and that their recruitment **implies a general decrease in nationwide wages** (51,6 | 42,3). They also consider that migrants contribute to the **financing of pensions** of the country (44,5 | 38,7)



They believe to a greater extent, but not above the average, that **more resources should be allocated towards immigrant inclusion** (54,4 | 50,0).



They consider that **the European Union (EU) should act with greater solidarity towards those countries that receive immigrants** (56,7 | 49,6). At the same time, they are most convinced that the **United Nations** (48,0 | 42,0) should have been made responsible for the **Open Arms** incident in Lampedusa. However, they are least convinced that the **EU should have taken responsibility for the incident** (18,1 | 22,6).

AND CULTURALLY...



Young Spaniards are the ones who most value the **rise in birth rates caused by immigration** (15,5 | 12,1), although they believe that the main benefits are the increase in **economic productivity** (32,0) and **the enrichment and plurality of culture** (31,7 | 27,6).



They least consider that **their language and culture are endangered by immigration** (22,9 | 24,3).



They agree less than Romanians and Danes that **immigrants who assimilate local customs and culture should be allowed to live in the country** (26,8 | 28,6).



They do not believe that immigration overburdens social services (37,9 | 38,6), but they do believe slightly more than the average that **foreigners are more responsible for criminal acts than locals** (36,8 | 35,6).

THEY DON'T SEE IMMIGRATION AS A PROBLEM AND THEY ARE MORE WELCOMING, BUT 2 OUT OF 3 CONSIDER THERE ARE TOO MANY IMMIGRANTS.

THE ROMANIAN YOUTH

IN GENERAL...



They find, just like the average, that **there are many or quite a few immigrants in their country (86.3)**, but they perceive this **less in their city (41.7 | 33.0)**. Additionally, they **do not consider that there are too many of them (47.9 | 54.4)**



The term **immigrant** awakens feelings of **sympathy (46.2)** and **pity (above the average) (39.8 | 33.0)**. Additionally, the term **refugee** also generates **pity (59.5)**



They **do not share spaces with immigrants and refugees** (school or work **(17.3 | 34.3)**, group of friends **(13.2 | 32.1)**). However, **2 out of 3 would not have an issue with having immigrant neighbours (63.6)**, or **partners (63.8)**, and **would accept** (more than the average) **if their children went to schools with numerous immigrants (71.2 | 63.2)**.

ECONOMY AND RESPONSIBILITY



They believe to a lesser extent that immigrants contribute towards the financing of a country's pensions **(31.9 | 38.8)**



Half of them believe that **the help for immigrants should only cover their basic needs (47.9 | 41.1)**, but at the same time they are **the most willing to help, even if it means paying more taxes (39.8 | 35.4)**



They believe the **European Union should be more supportive with countries that receive immigrants (52.0)**, but only **19.8%** see the EU as responsible for what happened with Open Arms in Lampedusa .

AND CULTURALLY...



The Romanian youth are the ones who most **value the economic boost that immigration has on the economy (47.5 | 35.2)**, but value **less the benefits of the enrichment and plurality of culture (18.4 | 26.7)**



Primarily, they **do not consider that immigration endangers their language and culture (24.7)**. Additionally, they believe, above the average, that **they are welcoming to immigrants (46.4 | 40.8)**



These least consider that **immigrants are less responsible for criminal acts compared to locals (29.5 | 35.6)**

THEY ARE MORE PRONE TO HELP MIGRANTS AND VALUE POSITIVELY THEIR IMPACT ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY



KEY FINDINGS

PERCEPTION OF IMMIGRATION



#1

88.2% of the respondents consider that there are “many” or “quite a few” immigrants in their country, especially Spaniards (93.3%). In addition, the population of the three countries considers that **there are more immigrants in their country than in their local area.**

#2

Among those who believe that there are “a lot” or “many” immigrants in their country, most **(54.4%)** think that there are **too many of them**, especially Spaniards (68.8%). In contrast, among those who believe that there are “few” or “none”, most regard having **more immigrants in the country as something positive** (72.3%).

#3

Europe (both inside and outside the EU) **is considered the place of origin of many immigrants.** With regards to other places of origin of migrants, there are differences between countries: **Danes** believe that there is more migration from the **Middle East** (69.1%), **Spaniards** from **Africa** (73.7%) and **Romanians** from **Asia** (69.1%).

#4

Social networks are the sphere **where young immigrants and/or refugees are most present (48.1%),** although Danes and Spaniards also share to a larger extent offline spaces.

FEELINGS TOWARDS IMMIGRATION



#1

The terms “immigrant” and “refugee” primarily cause **empathy, sympathy and pity** **although** the latter is much more present when talking about **refugees**.

These terms generate **negative sentiments (aggressiveness or feeling threatened)** to a **larger extent in the Danish population**.

#2

The Danes are the most reluctant to accept immigrants in their daily lives which would entail having immigrants as neighbours, partners or as their children's classmates. **Spaniards and Romanians are more open about this issue**, especially when it comes to **partners and classmates**, respectively.

ECONOMY AND IMMIGRATION



- #1** **Economic growth** is seen as the main benefit of immigration (35.2%), especially in **Rumania** (47.5%).
- #2** In both **Denmark (32.6%)** and **Spain (31.7%)**, the **growth in cultural richness caused by immigration is considered to be positive**. Women (33.0%) highlight more than men the increase of cultural richness and plurality as the main benefits of immigration.
- #3** **64.4% of Spaniards believe that immigrants accept those jobs that locals do not want** and 51.6% also believe that they accept lower salaries and that this leads to **a general decrease in wages**.
On the other hand, Danes (39.9%) and Spaniards (44.5%) coincide to a larger extent that immigrants **contribute to the financing of pensions**.
- #4** **The proportion of young people who believe that foreigners overburden social services does not reach 40% in any of the countries**, even though this group tends to agree with this statement.

CULTURE AND IMMIGRATION



- #1** Spanish citizens are the ones who least believe that the culture and language of their country are threatened by the presence of immigrants (22.9%).
- #2** There is a generalized consensus that immigrants have a lower level of education than nationals.
- #3** Spaniards are the ones who least think (26.8%) that only those immigrants who assimilate local customs and culture should be allowed to live in the country.
- #4** Additionally, immigration is not considered a danger for society or linked to an increase in criminality in any of the three countries, although Danes are the ones who most believe that foreigners are more responsible for criminal acts than locals (40.5%)
- #5** Less than half of young people (40.8%) believe that immigrants are well received in their country, although Romanians do consider this true to a larger extent (46.4%).

RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS IMMIGRATION



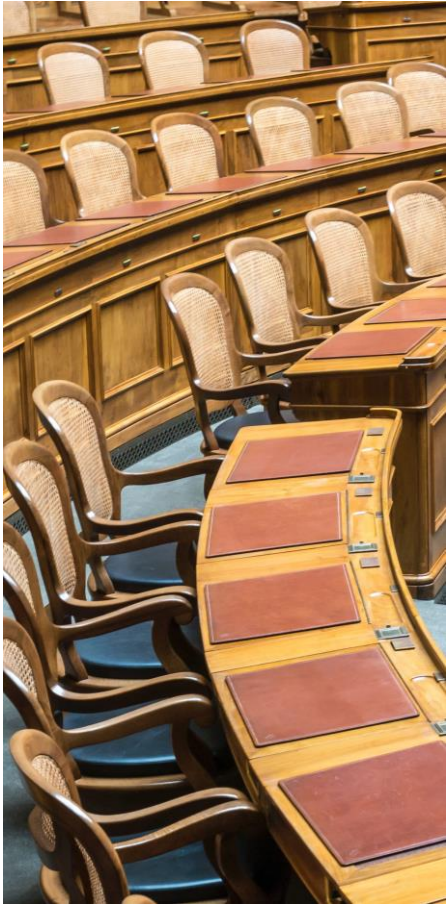
- #1** **Spaniards** (54.4%) and **Romanians** (50.5%) are generally in favor of allocating resources towards immigrant inclusion in their country, although most of the former also believe (52.8%) that immigrants **ought to be helped in their country of origin rather than in the recipient country.**
- #2** **4 out of 10 young people in Spain and Denmark** believe that a **stronger migration policy is necessary** since there is no space for more people. However, only **3 out of 10 would be in favor of returning migrants to their country of origin** in order to avoid the 'call effect'.
- #3** In general, people are in favour of increasing the resources aimed to help immigrants (3.2 on average out of 5), even if it involves a rise in taxes. Further, **Romanians have a more favorable view than the rest** (3.4).
- #4** In general terms (42.0%), **the UN is identified as the institution responsible for the Open Arms crisis** in Lampedusa in 2019. In contrast, the **NGO is seen as the least responsible** (12.7%).
- #5** There are clear differences in terms of the responsibility of the EU: **6 out of 10 Spaniards** believe that this organization should act with **greater solidarity** towards those **countries who receive and take in more immigrants, whereas only 40% of Danes agree** with this statement.

INFORMATION ON MIGRATION



- #1 **Social networks are the main source of information and opinion formation regarding immigrants (49.8%). This reality is more common amongst people between 16 and 24 years of age (54.0%).**
- #2 **Romanians obtain to a larger extent their information and opinion formation from social networks (72.0%), television and radio (55.1%). On the other hand, Danes are the least influenced by that media (36.8% and 27.0%, respectively).**
- #3 **Spaniards are the most likely to form their opinion via direct personal experiences with immigrants and through conversations with friends, family, and acquaintances.**

POLITICAL ATTITUDES



- #1 In general terms, the three countries have **a centrist ideology**, although Romania is slightly more right-wing.
- #2 **National parliaments fail in terms of citizen trust** (4.8), although **Danes are the ones who trust their parliament the most** (5.4).
- #3 Both **the EU and NGOs pass in terms of citizen trust** (5.8 and 5.5 respectively), Romanians being the ones **who trust both institutions most**.



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Technical information



UNIVERSE

Denmark, Spain and Romania



POPULATION

18 - 35 years old population



SAMPLE SIZE

1500 interviews: 500 in each country

Quotas by sex, age and region



PROCEDURE

Online interview



SAMPLE ERROR

Sample error is ± 4.38 in each country



FIELD

May 31st - June 9th (2022)

