The final sample consisted of 420 young citizens aged 18 to 24 who have abstained or intend to abstain in Spanish electoral processes. Of these, 64.05% (n=269) were male and 35.95% (n=151) female. Regarding educational level, 17.62% (n=74) had primary education, 14.05% (n=59) were enrolled in secondary education, 39.76% (n=167) had completed secondary education, 20.95% (n=88) were enrolled in higher education, and 7.62% (n=32) had completed higher education. In terms of employment status, 32.38% (n=136) were unemployed, 25% (n=105) were students, 32.62% (n=137) were employed, and 10% (n=42) combined work and study. Finally, with respect to social class, 23.33% (n=98) identified as lower class, 33.81% (n=142) as lower middle class, 28.33% (n=119) as middle class, 10.71% (n=45) as upper middle class, and 3.82% (n=16) as upper class. Due to the inclusion criteria, the sample shows a clear bias toward the male gender, unemployment, lower educational levels, and lower social classes.