UNCERTAINTY/EU/HOPE

PUBLIC OPINION IN TIMES OF COVID-19

Public opinion survey commissioned by the European Parliament
A Public Opinion Monitoring Study

European Parliament

IMPRESSUM

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 5

Executive Summary 7

Chapter I:
How are EU citizens coping? 11

Chapter II:
Attitudes towards European action 21

Chapter III:
Attitudes towards the national response 39

Chapter IV:
Personal situation and individual freedoms 53

Technical Specifications 82

INTRODUCTION

This is one the few multinational reports delving into European citizens' attitudes and opinions over the course of the Covid-19 pandemic, presenting the findings of a survey commissioned by the European Parliament and produced by Kantar.

Covid-19 is a coronavirus that surfaced in Wuhan, China in December 2019. It has spread throughout the world since then and was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 11 March. As of 14 May 2020, more than four million cases have been recorded and nearly 300,000 fatalities attributed to the virus. Around 1.6 million cases were reported in Europe during this time, including approximately 150,000 deaths[1]. France announced the first coronavirus death in Europe on 14 February. Later that month, Europe faced its first major outbreak as the number of reported cases in Italy grew rapidly. By the end of February, confirmed cases were reported in other European countries. European countries imposed nationwide lockdowns in March, instructing citizens to stay at home and avoid non-essential travel. By the second half of April, infection rates in most European countries had begun to fall, and some countries began to lift some of the restrictions imposed, including a cautious re-opening of shops and services. In May, further changes were made across Europe to relax restrictions on movement outside home, allowing social gatherings and a further opening of shops, services, schools and sports.

The EU has been working to contain the spread of the coronavirus, support national health systems, protect and save lives, as well as counter the socio-economic impact of the pandemic at both the national and EU level. Among the manifold decisions and initiatives taken are support for treatment research, diagnostics and vaccines; direct support to the EU healthcare sector; medical guidance for Member States; making personal protective equipment (PPE) available; measures on borders and mobility; economic contingencies; and fighting disinformation[2]. Actions leading to the Commission's proposal for a Recovery Fund and a modified multiannual budget for the EU, providing an unprecedented level of support to help overcome the crisis[3].

The survey was conducted using Kantar's online access panel between 23 April and 1 May 2020 among 21,804 respondents in 21 EU Member States[4]. The survey was limited to respondents aged between 16 and 64. In some countries, the sample was limited to respondents aged between 16 and 54[5]. Representativeness at the national level was ensured by quotas on gender, age, and region. The EU total is weighted according to the size of the population of each country.

At the time of this survey's fieldwork, restrictions were being lifted in some of the countries included, such as Denmark, Germany and Austria, while others continued to impose strict lockdown restrictions. It is important to note that there has been considerable variation in the specific restrictions imposed in different countries; Sweden, for example, has implemented much less restrictive measures than other Member States. Survey results therefore need to be analysed keeping in close context respective national situations at the time the fieldwork was done, as imposed restrictions would likely impact the responses given.

1 https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases (accessed 14 May 2020)
2 https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/overview-commissions-response_en (accessed 14 May 2020)
3 https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/priorities/eu-response-to-coronavirus/20200424STO77802/coronavirus-a-timeline-of-eu-action (accessed 3 June 2020)
4 Six Member States were not covered: Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg.
5 16-54 in Bulgaria, Czechia, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia. For this reason, the sociodemographic analysis of the 55-64 age group should be treated with caution.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

How are EU citizens coping with this crisis?

'Uncertainty': This is the **emotional status** most commonly shared by European citizens during the Covid-19 pandemic. While 50% of respondents stated uncertainty best describes their mood, 'hope' already comes in second place with 41% of respondents across the 21 countries surveyed citing this feeling. The combination of uncertainty and hope is the overall theme for this survey's results. A range of negative feelings dominated citizens' emotions over the past weeks and months since the outbreak of the crisis. 'Helplessness' is cited by 29% of respondents, but 'frustration' (27%), 'fear' (22%) and 'anger' (14%) also figure. At the same time, in addition to 'hope', respondents also report positive emotions such as 'confidence' (21%) and 'helpfulness' (14%).

While the Covid-19 pandemic struck all EU Member States, its severity and consequences on social and economic life differed significantly. This survey clearly identifies overarching tendencies and common expectations, expressed by a majority of citizens across all countries. At the same time, the survey shines a spotlight on the significant differences among them. Keeping the national context of the pandemic's impact in mind therefore is key to interpreting the survey results properly. Bearing this in mind, positive feelings tend to be most prevalent in Austria, Denmark, Romania, the Netherlands and Slovenia, while respondents are most likely to express negative emotions in Spain, Poland, France, Greece and Italy.

At the time when the fieldwork was done at the end of April 2020, an absolute majority of respondents (53%) were more likely to say that the **health benefits** of restriction measures in their country offset the **economic damage** incurred. Only 41% of respondents said that the economic damage outweighs health benefits. Respondents are most likely to say that health benefits compensate for economic damage in France, Ireland and Romania, while the opposing view is held most strongly in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. Other surveys[6], conducted at the national level throughout the crisis, suggest that a majority is gradually shifting over time from attaching greater importance to health benefits to accepting economic damage might be expected.

Impact on the personal and financial situation

European citizens are more concerned with the **health of their family and friends** than risks to their **own well-being**. Seven out of ten respondents say they are concerned by how the pandemic might affect the health of their family and friends, while just over half (54%) say they are worried that the Coronavirus might affect their own well-being.

A significant outcome of the survey is the degree to which respondents across Europe say that they have suffered financially because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Nearly six out of ten respondents (58%) say that they have experienced **personal financial difficulties** since the start of the crisis. Most often cited were a loss of income (30%), unemployment or partial unemployment (23%), using personal savings sooner than planned (21%), difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans (14%) or even difficulties having proper and decent-quality meals (9%). Overall, respondents in Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Spain are most likely to have experienced financial difficulties, while

6 https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/eurobarometer/public-opinion-in-the-time-of-covid-19

those in Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland and Austria are least likely to report problems. In total, 39% of respondents across the 21 countries surveyed said that they had not suffered any personal financial troubles.

EU response

A majority of respondents are dissatisfied with the **solidarity shown between EU Member States** in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic. Nearly six out of ten of those asked (57%) share this feeling of dissatisfaction, including more than a fifth (22%) who are 'not at all' satisfied. A solid third (34%) are satisfied, mostly in Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Portugal. Dissatisfaction is strongest in Italy, Spain and Greece.
Around two-thirds of respondents (69%) want "**the EU (to) have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic**", while around a quarter (22%) disagree with the statement. Agreement is highest in Portugal and Ireland, and lowest in Czechia and Sweden.

Nearly three quarters of respondents across Europe (74%) have **heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU** to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic. A third of respondents (33%) also know what these measures are, while 41% recall seeing or hearing about EU measures, but do not know what they are.

Among the respondents who remember having seen or heard about EU measures, around half (52%) are **not satisfied with the measures taken so far**, higher than the proportion that are satisfied (42%). Satisfaction is highest in Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark and Finland, and lowest in Italy, Spain and Greece[7]. Satisfaction with EU measures is higher among younger than older people. Europeans who voted in the last European Parliament elections in 2019 seem to be disappointed by the EU response to the current crisis: they are more likely than average to not be satisfied by the measures the EU has taken to fight the pandemic.
In its response to Covid-19, respondents think that the **EU's top priorities** should be: ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States (55%), allocating research funds to develop a vaccine (38%), providing direct financial support to Member States (33%) and improving co-operation between scientific researchers working across Member States (32%).

National response

In general, more than half of the respondents (54%) say they **support their national government**, while around a third (35%) oppose it. Asking about levels of support for their government's measures to fight Covid-19, a majority of respondents (56%) say they are **satisfied with the measures their government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic**, including 13% who say they are 'very satisfied'. However, 41% say they are not satisfied, and this includes 15% who say they are 'not at all satisfied'. For this indicator, analysis of national results factoring in the current context is also indispensable, as levels of satisfaction vary by country (highest in Denmark and Ireland, and lowest in Spain, Poland and France).

Attitudes to the government's approach to the Coronavirus pandemic are closely linked to general levels of support: among those who generally support their national government, 81% are satisfied with the measures taken to fight the pandemic, compared with 21% among those who oppose their national government.
When it comes to trustworthy sources of information on the Covid-19 pandemic, the survey shows that **respondents are most likely to believe scientists**. Two in five respondents (41%) say that scientists are one of their most trusted sources of information, fol-

7 It is important to remember that the fieldwork for this survey took place before the European Commission's announcement of the Recovery Package and modified MFF proposal.

lowed by national health authorities (34%) and the World Health Organization (32%).

More talk, fewer individual freedoms

Lockdown measures introduced across nearly all EU Member States have had a clear impact on the level of **citizens' social interactions**. Around a quarter of respondents (26%) say that they receive help from people around them, while two out of five respondents (40%) say that they help people in need, for example with their groceries. Next to this measurable increase in mutual assistance between friends, neighbours and families, the level of communication has also significantly increased: Seven in ten respondents (70%) say they talk more often to other people (e.g. by phone or social media), while one in six (17%) say they engage online in debates on the measures against the Coronavirus pandemic.

Around two-thirds of respondents on average (68%) believe that the fight against the pandemic **justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms**, whereas just over a quarter (28%) are opposed to such limitations. In every country covered by the survey, at least half of respondents say that recent limitations to their individual freedoms are justified.

Around half of respondents (51%) say they are **in favour of public authorities using applications on their mobile phone** to fight the expansion of the virus, while more than a third (39%) are opposed. Respondents are most likely to be in favour of this approach in Romania, Portugal and Italy, while there are strong levels of opposition in Slovenia, Croatia and Austria. Respondents who generally support their national government are more likely to be in favour of this use of mobile phone applications.

EUROPEANS' PERSONAL SITUATION

DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

What feelings best describe your current emotional status? Please select up to 3 answers. (%-TOTAL)

Europeans feel mostly uncertain, but also hope

For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you? (%-TOTAL)

70%

I talk more often to people (family, friends, etc.) on the phone, social media, messaging aps

40%

I am helping persons in need, for example with their groceries, etc.

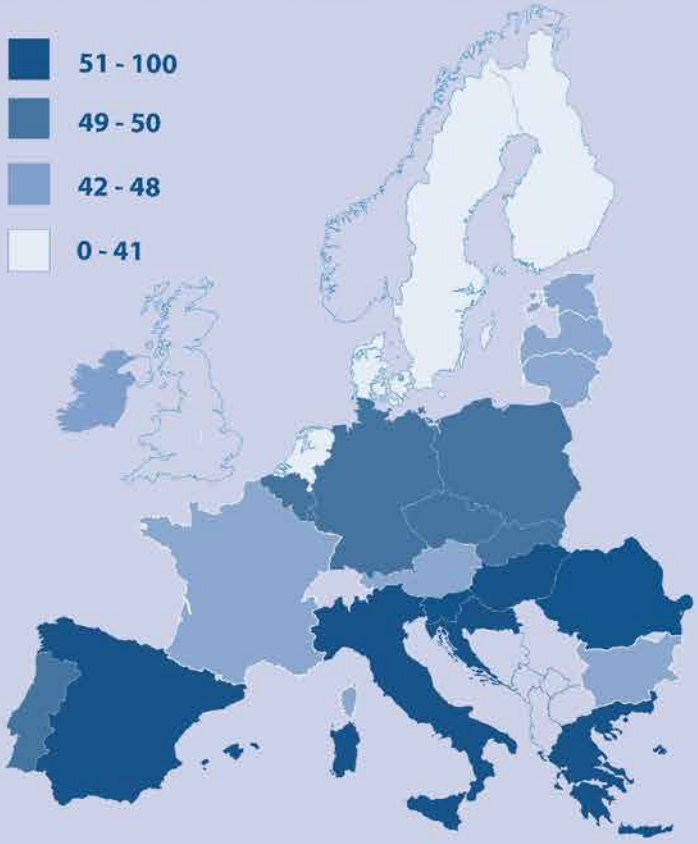
26%

I receive help from people around me

17%

I engage online in debates on the measures against the Coronavirus pandemic

Have you experienced financial troubles, mostly loss of income, unemployment and using your savings, since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic in your country?



Still thinking about the Coronavirus pandemic, how concerned are you about each of the following?

54%

How this might affect my own health

70%

How this might affect the health of family and friends

58% OF EUROPEANS SAY THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED FINANCIAL TROUBLES, MOSTLY LOSS OF INCOME, UNEMPLOYMENT AND USING THEIR SAVINGS.

EP/Kantar online survey (April/May 2020)
21,804 respondents in 21 EU Member States

European Parliament

CHAPTER I

HOW ARE EU CITIZENS COPING?

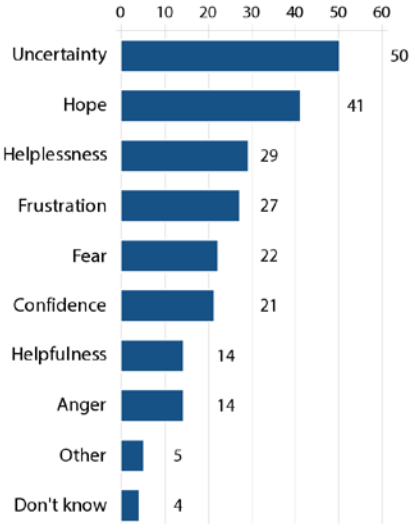
This section examines the prevailing views and emotions of citizens in European countries during the Coronavirus pandemic. Specifically, it examines the emotional status of respondents, and then assesses general attitudes towards restriction measures that have been introduced since the start of the pandemic. Respondents were asked to describe their **current emotional status**, selecting up to three words from a list of eight. 'Uncertainty' (50%) is the most common emotional status. Several other negative emotions are mentioned by more than one in five respondents: 'helplessness' (29%), 'frustration' (27%) and 'fear' (22%), while 'anger' is chosen by one in seven (14%).

Respondents also report positive emotions, most commonly 'hope' (41%), followed by 'confidence' (21%) and 'helpfulness' (14%).

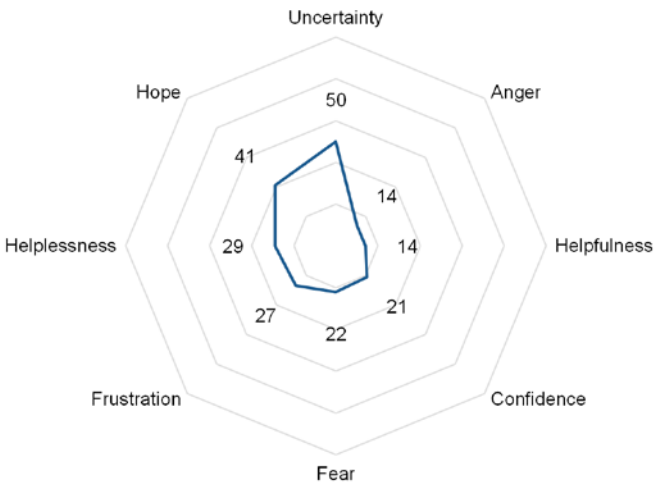
'Uncertainty' is the most commonly felt emotion in 14 of the 21 countries covered by the survey, while 'hope' is the most common emotion in the other seven countries.

These two emotions – 'uncertainty' and 'hope' – generally feature in the top three most frequently mentioned emotions; this applies to every country except France, where 'hope' ranks fourth. The other emotions that feature in countries' top three answers are helplessness (nine countries), frustration (seven), confidence (four), fear (three) and helpfulness (one).

Q11 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? Please select up to 3 answers. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - TOTAL)



Q11 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? Please select up to 3 answers. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - TOTAL)



Q11 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? Please select up to 3 answers.
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Uncertainty	Hope	Helplessness	Frustration	Fear	Confidence	Helpfulness	Anger	Other	Don't know
TOTAL	50	41	29	27	22	21	14	14	5	4
BE	53	35	28	31	23	20	14	14	5	4
BG	38	44	18	29	13	21	25	14	5	2
CZ	48	38	22	17	20	17	12	11	8	7
DK	41	47	12	31	11	35	22	5	9	7
DE	42	44	20	25	17	24	23	11	8	6
IE	60	47	23	34	21	20	12	8	10	2
EL	69	42	10	30	30	11	10	21	5	1
ES	63	37	43	35	22	11	14	19	4	2
FR	48	32	37	25	35	18	8	16	3	4
HR	35	43	30	27	15	19	18	14	9	5
IT	53	44	33	25	23	21	7	16	3	1
HU	50	42	36	22	15	20	23	11	7	5
NL	44	36	17	22	16	38	24	6	8	6
AT	38	53	12	22	11	31	28	11	9	4
PL	56	34	39	32	24	10	6	17	5	4
PT	56	53	6	23	25	25	10	4	4	2
RO	49	56	34	23	15	31	12	14	4	3
SI	39	45	22	17	10	18	34	20	11	4
SK	53	43	26	20	21	21	13	15	7	4
FI	52	40	16	38	13	29	12	5	8	5
SE	44	32	18	30	18	14	17	8	9	8

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

In ten countries, at least half of respondents say that '**uncertainty**' describes their current emotional status. The highest proportions are seen in Greece (69%), Spain (63%) and Ireland (60%). Respondents are least likely to say 'uncertainty' describes their current status in Croatia (35%), Austria, Bulgaria (both 38%) and Slovenia (39%).

Looking at the other negative emotions:

- Respondents in Spain (43%) and Poland (39%) are most likely to say that '**helplessness**' describes their emotional status, while this is lowest in Portugal (6%) and Greece (10%).
- Respondents are most likely to say that '**frustration**' describes their emotional status in Finland (38%), Spain (35%) and Ireland (34%), while those in Czechia and Slovenia (both 17%) are least likely to say this.
- Respondents in France (35%) and Greece (30%) are most likely to say '**fear**' describes their emotional status, while this is lowest in Slovenia (10%), Austria and Denmark (both 11%).
- '**Anger**' is chosen most frequently in Greece (21%), Slovenia (20%) and Spain (19%), and least frequently in Portugal (4%), Denmark and Finland (both 5%).

Looking at the positive emotions:

- More than half of respondents say that '**hope**' describes their emotional status in Romania (56%), Austria and Portugal (both 53%). By contrast, only around a third of respondents say this in France, Sweden (both 32%) and Poland (34%)
- '**Confidence**' is most frequently chosen by respondents in the Netherlands (38%) and Denmark (35%), and least frequently by those in Poland (10%), Greece and Spain (both 11%).
- '**Helpfulness**' is chosen most frequently by respondents in Slovenia (34%) and Austria (28%), and least frequently in Poland (6%), Italy (7%) and France (8%).

Looking at the findings together, it is apparent that the 'positive' emotions are most likely to be used by respondents in Austria, Denmark, Romania, the Netherlands and Slovenia, while the negative emotions are most prevalent in Spain, Poland, France, Greece and Italy.

Q11 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? Please select up to 3 answers.
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Uncertainty	Hope	Helplessness	Frustration	Fear	Confidence	Helpfulness	Anger	Other	Don't know
TOTAL	50	41	29	27	22	21	14	14	5	4
BE	53	35	28	31	23	20	*14*	*14*	5	4
BG	38	44	18	29	*13*	21	25	14	5	2
CZ	48	38	22	17	20	17	12	*11*	8	7
DK	41	47	12	31	11	35	22	*5*	9	7
DE	42	44	20	25	17	24	23	*11*	8	6
IE	60	47	23	34	21	20	12	*8*	10	2
EL	69	42	*10*	30	30	11	*10*	21	5	1
ES	63	37	43	35	22	*11*	14	19	4	2
FR	48	32	37	25	35	18	*8*	16	3	4
HR	35	43	30	27	15	19	18	*14*	9	5
IT	53	44	33	25	23	21	*7*	16	3	1
HU	50	42	36	22	15	20	23	*11*	7	5
NL	44	36	17	22	16	38	24	*6*	8	6
AT	38	53	12	22	*11*	31	28	*11*	9	4
PL	56	34	39	32	24	10	*6*	17	5	4
PT	56	53	6	23	25	25	10	*4*	4	2
RO	49	56	34	23	15	31	*12*	14	4	3
SI	39	45	22	17	*10*	18	34	20	11	4
SK	53	43	26	20	21	21	*13*	15	7	4
FI	52	40	16	38	13	29	12	*5*	8	5
SE	44	32	18	30	18	14	17	*8*	9	8

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that women are more likely than men to choose negative descriptions of their current emotional status, specifically 'uncertainty' (54% vs. 46%), 'helplessness' (32% vs. 26%) and 'fear' (27% vs. 17%), whereas men are more likely to say that 'confidence' describes their emotional status (24% vs. 17%). Findings are generally consistent by age group, although older people are more likely to choose 'hope' to describe their emotional status (45% of 55-64 year olds), whereas younger people are more likely to choose 'frustration' (32% of 16-24 year olds), perhaps because most countries were in confinement during fieldwork. Younger respondents are less likely than older respondents to choose 'uncertainty' (44% of 16-24 year olds). Respondents who are not working are more likely than those in work to choose negative descriptions, for example 'helplessness' (32% vs. 28%) and 'frustration' (30% vs. 26%). Non-working respondents are also less likely to choose 'confidence' (18% vs. 22% of those in work).

In general, respondents who have a positive view of their national government are more likely to choose positive words to describe their emotional status. For example, 'hope' is chosen by 49% of those who support their national government, compared with 30% of those who oppose it.

Q11 What feelings best describe your current emotional status? Please select up to 3 answers. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - TOTAL)

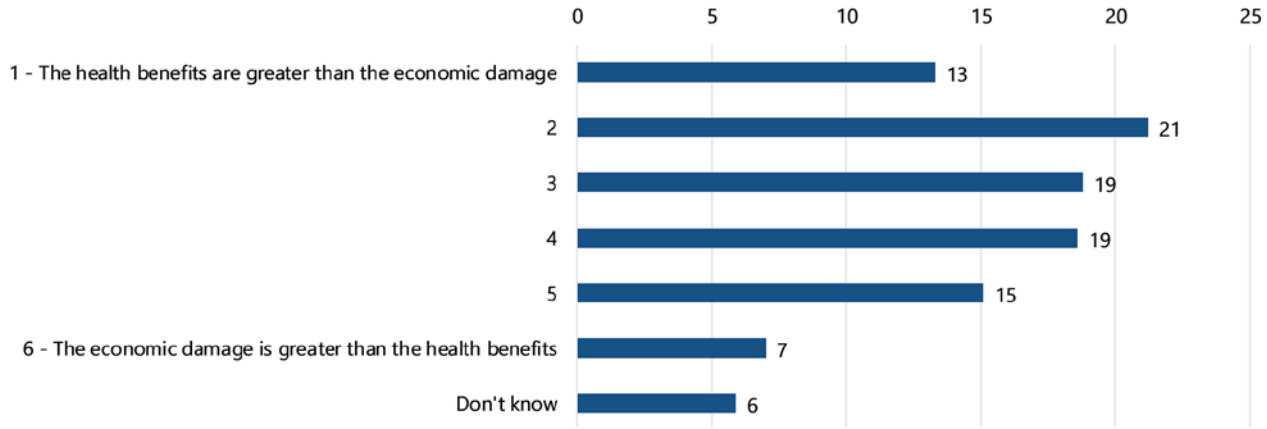
	Uncertainty	Hope	Helplessness	Frustration	Fear	Confidence	Helpfulness	Anger	Other	Don't know
TOTAL	50	41	29	27	22	21	14	14	5	4
Gender										
Male	46	41	26	26	17	24	16	15	6	5
Female	54	40	32	28	27	17	13	13	5	3
Age										
16-24	44	42	29	32	20	22	15	14	8	4
25-34	50	39	28	30	22	19	14	13	7	4
35-44	52	37	27	25	22	20	14	14	5	5
45-54	52	42	29	26	23	20	13	15	5	3
55-64	50	45	31	22	24	22	15	13	4	4
Education (End of)										
16-	48	43	30	24	26	22	15	17	5	5
17-19	49	43	28	25	25	21	15	14	5	4
20+	51	39	29	27	21	20	14	13	5	4
Still studying	50	39	29	34	15	21	13	12	8	5
Support of the national government										
Support	49	49	25	22	21	27	18	7	5	3
Oppose	52	30	36	35	24	11	9	25	5	3
Voted in the 2019 EP elections										
Voted	51	43	29	27	21	22	15	13	5	3
Did not vote	49	37	30	28	24	19	13	15	6	3

Arbitration health vs economy

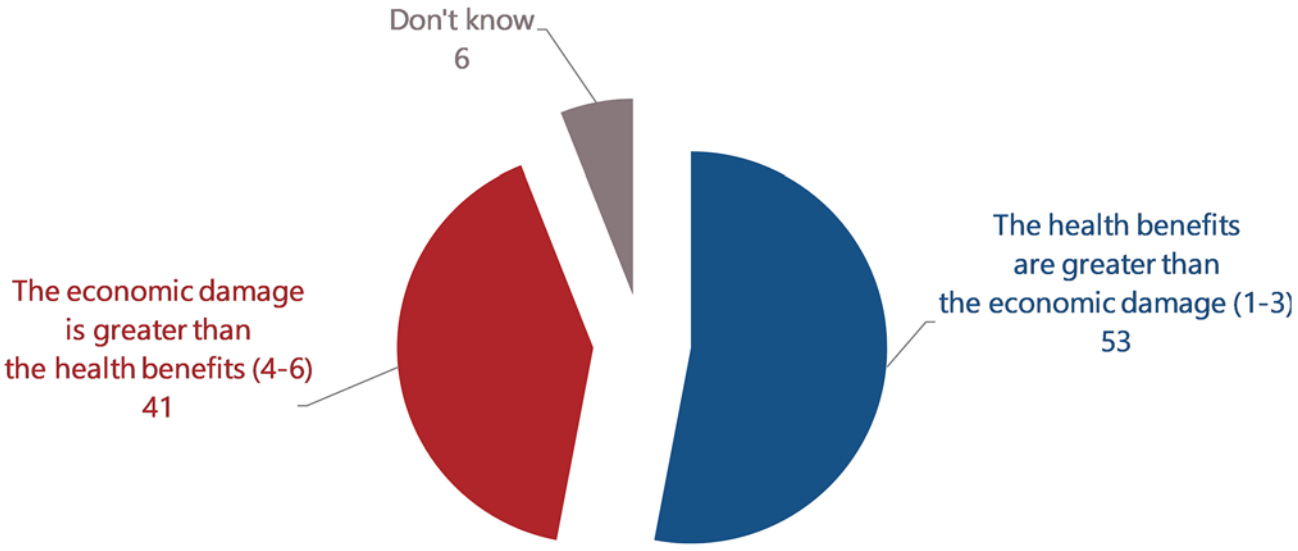
Respondents were asked to position themselves on a scale between two statements regarding the **consequences of the restriction measures in their country**. "1" means that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage, and "6" that economic damage is greater than the health benefits, the remaining numbers indicating something in between these two positions.

Respondents give a range of answers, with a slight concentration in the middle of the scale. Overall, there is a slight tendency towards health benefits outweighing economic damage. Specifically, 13% give a score of "1" (signifying that health benefits are greater than economic damage), whereas 7% give a score of "6" (indicating that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits).

Q3 Where do you position yourself between these two statements regarding the consequences of the restriction measures in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use this scale from 1 to 6, where "1" means that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage, and "6" that economic damage is greater than the health benefits, the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions.
(% - TOTAL)



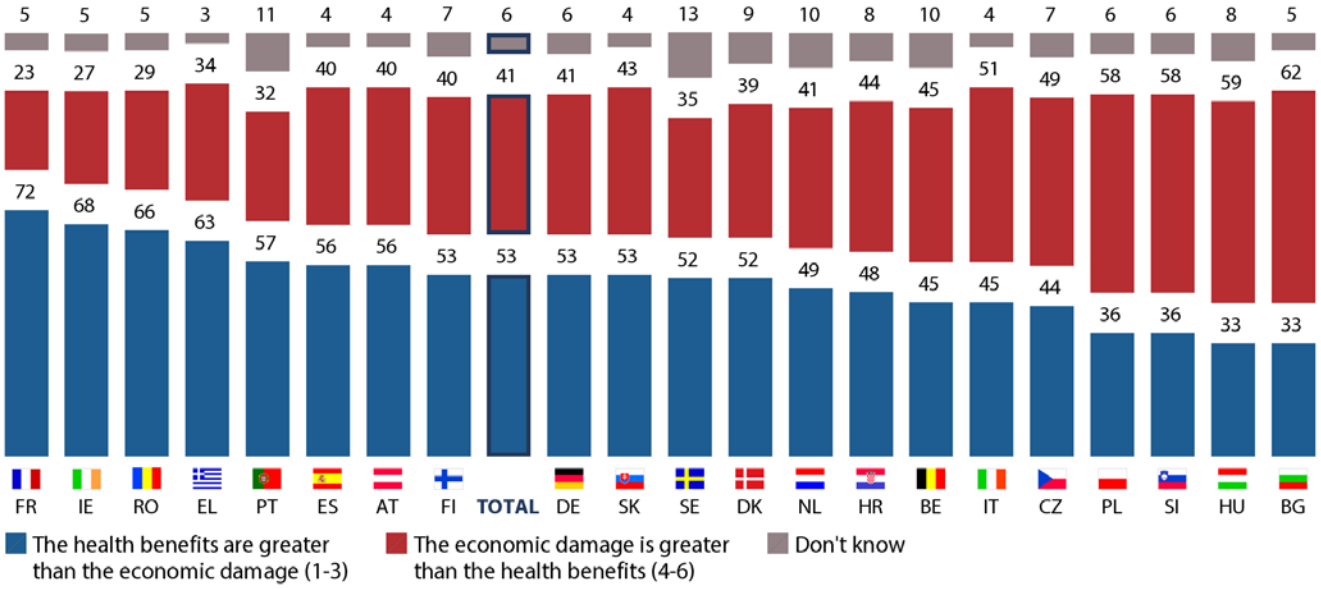
Q3 Where do you position yourself between these two statements regarding the consequences of the restriction measures in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use this scale from 1 to 6, where "1" means that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage, and "6" that economic damage is greater than the health benefits, the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions.
(% - TOTAL)



Overall, more than half of respondents (53%) say that the health benefits of restriction measures in their country are greater than economic damage (score of between 1 and 3). This compares with 41% of respondents who feel that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (score between 4 and 6).

There is considerable variation between countries in public opinion about restriction measures. At one extreme, a clear majority of respondents in France think that that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage; specifically, 25% of respondents in France give a score of "1" out of 6 and 72% give a score of between 1 and 3. Similar views are seen in Ireland and Romania (68% and 66% respectively give a score of between 1 and 3). On the other hand, the majority of respondents in Bulgaria (62%) feel that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (giving a score of between 4 and 6). The same applies to Hungary (59%), Poland and Slovenia (both 58%). Overall, in 14 of the 21 countries in the survey, respondents tend towards the view that health benefits are greater than economic damage, whereas respondents in six countries think that economic damage is greater than the health benefits (Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovenia, Poland, Czechia and Italy). In Belgium, there is an even split between the two views.

Q3 Where do you position yourself between these two statements regarding the consequences of the restriction measures in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use this scale from 1 to 6, where "1" means that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage, and "6" that economic damage is greater than the health benefits, the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions.
(%)



Attitudes are broadly consistent across **socio-demographic groups**. Women are slightly more likely than men to think that, as a result of restriction measures, the health benefits are greater than the economic damage (55% of women give a score of between 1 and 3, compared with 52% of men). Older respondents are more likely than younger respondents to say that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage (63% of 55-64 year olds give a score of between 1 and 3). There is a slight difference in relation to education level. Those who stayed in education for longer are slightly more likely to say that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage (55% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above give a score of between 1 and 3, compared with 49% of those who left education by the age of 16).

Respondents who are supportive of their national government are more likely to think that health benefits are greater than the economic damage (59% give a score of between 1 and 3, compared with 47% of those who oppose their government).

Q3 Where do you position yourself between these two statements regarding the consequences of the restriction measures in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use this scale from 1 to 6, where "1" means that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage, and "6" that economic damage is greater than the health benefits, the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions.
(% - TOTAL)

	The health benefits are greater than the economic damage (1-3)	The economic damage is greater than the health benefits (4-6)	Don't know
TOTAL	53	41	6
Gender			
Male	52	43	5
Female	55	38	7
Age			
16-24	50	42	8
25-34	48	47	5
35-44	51	42	7
45-54	55	39	6
55-64	63	32	5
Education (End of)			
16-	49	41	10
17-19	51	43	6
20+	55	40	5
Still studying	59	35	6
Support of the national government			
Support	59	37	4
Oppose	47	48	5
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	56	40	4
Did not vote	50	44	6

EUROPEANS' PERCEPTION

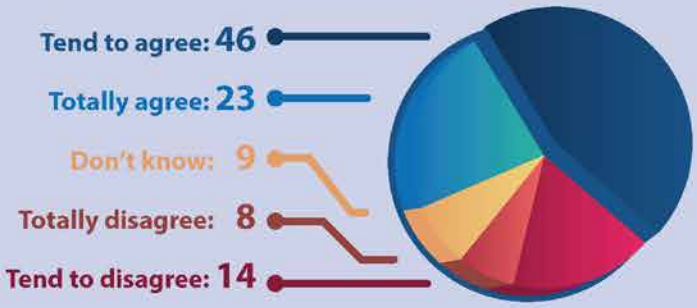
OF EU RESPONSE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Have you already heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic? (%)

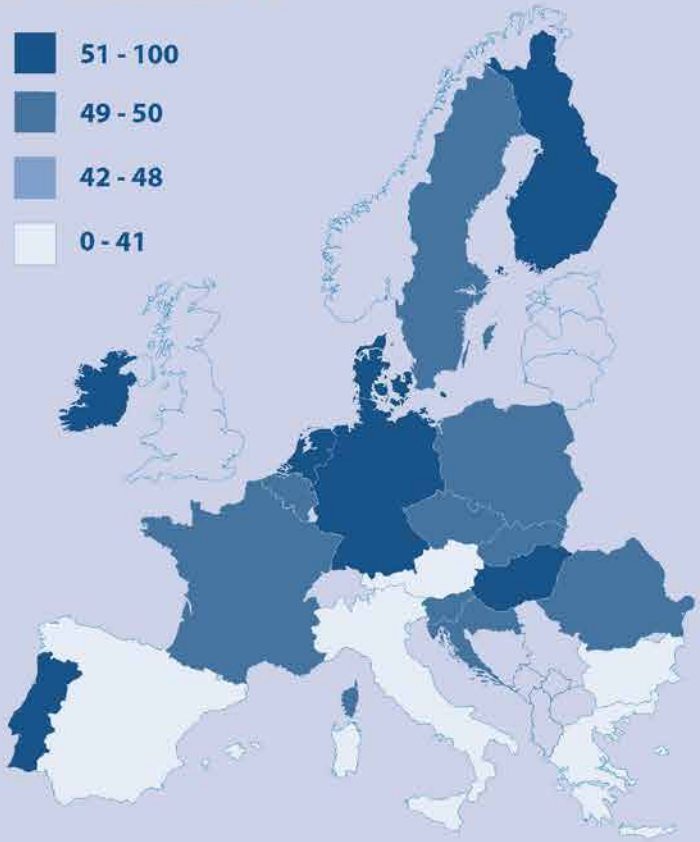
41%
Yes, but you don't know what they are

33%
Yes, and you know what these measures or actions are

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: The EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as Coronavirus pandemic? (%)



How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic? (% - TOTAL 'SATISFIED')



How satisfied or not are you with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic?

57%
Not Satisfied

34%
Satisfied

Choosing form this list please select up to three which you feel should be the European Union's top priorities in its response to Coronavirus (%)

Ensure sufficent medical supplies are available for all EU Member States — **55%**

Allocate research funds to develop a vaccine — **38%**

Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States — **33%**

Improve cooperation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States — **32%**

Improve cooperation between EU Member States — **29%**

Relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid — **25%**

Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the EU — **25%**

Work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information, often referred to as fake news — **11%**

EP/Kantar online survey (April/May 2020)
21,804 respondents in 21 EU Member States

European Parliament

CHAPTER II

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPEAN ACTION

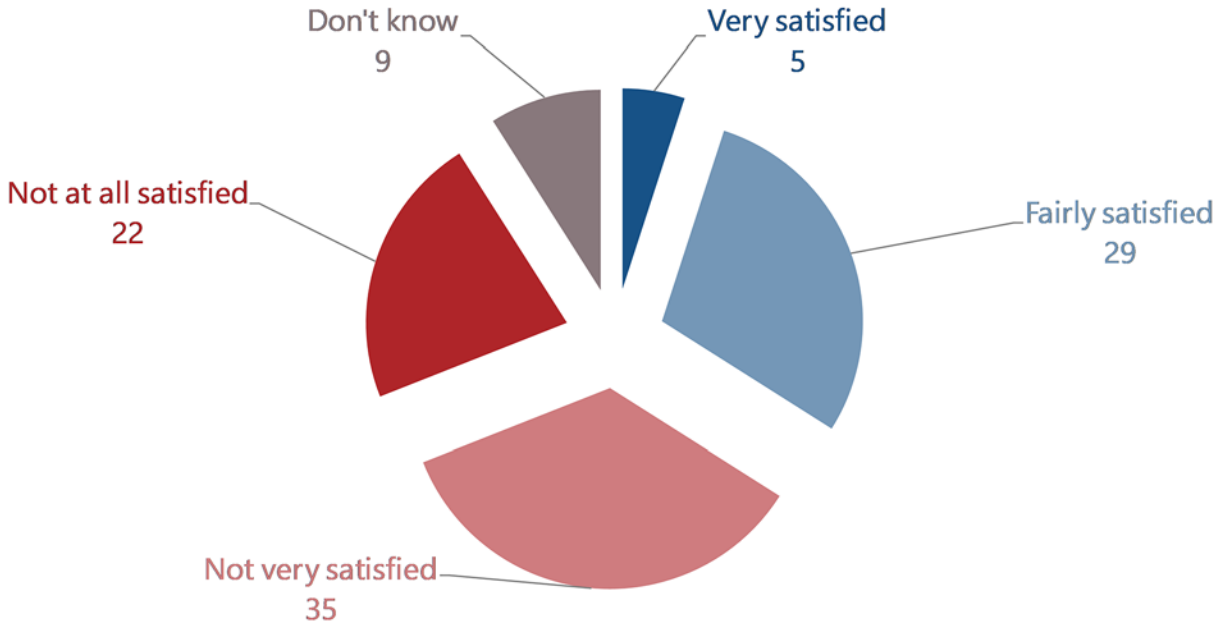
This section of the report examines public attitudes to the EU's response to the Coronavirus pandemic. It starts by examining satisfaction with the solidarity shown by EU Member States against the virus. The section then looks at awareness of EU measures to tackle the virus and levels of satisfaction with these measures. It then focuses on public attitudes to EU competences to deal with this type of crisis, and finally it assesses views on the EU's top priorities in responding to the pandemic.

EU solidarity

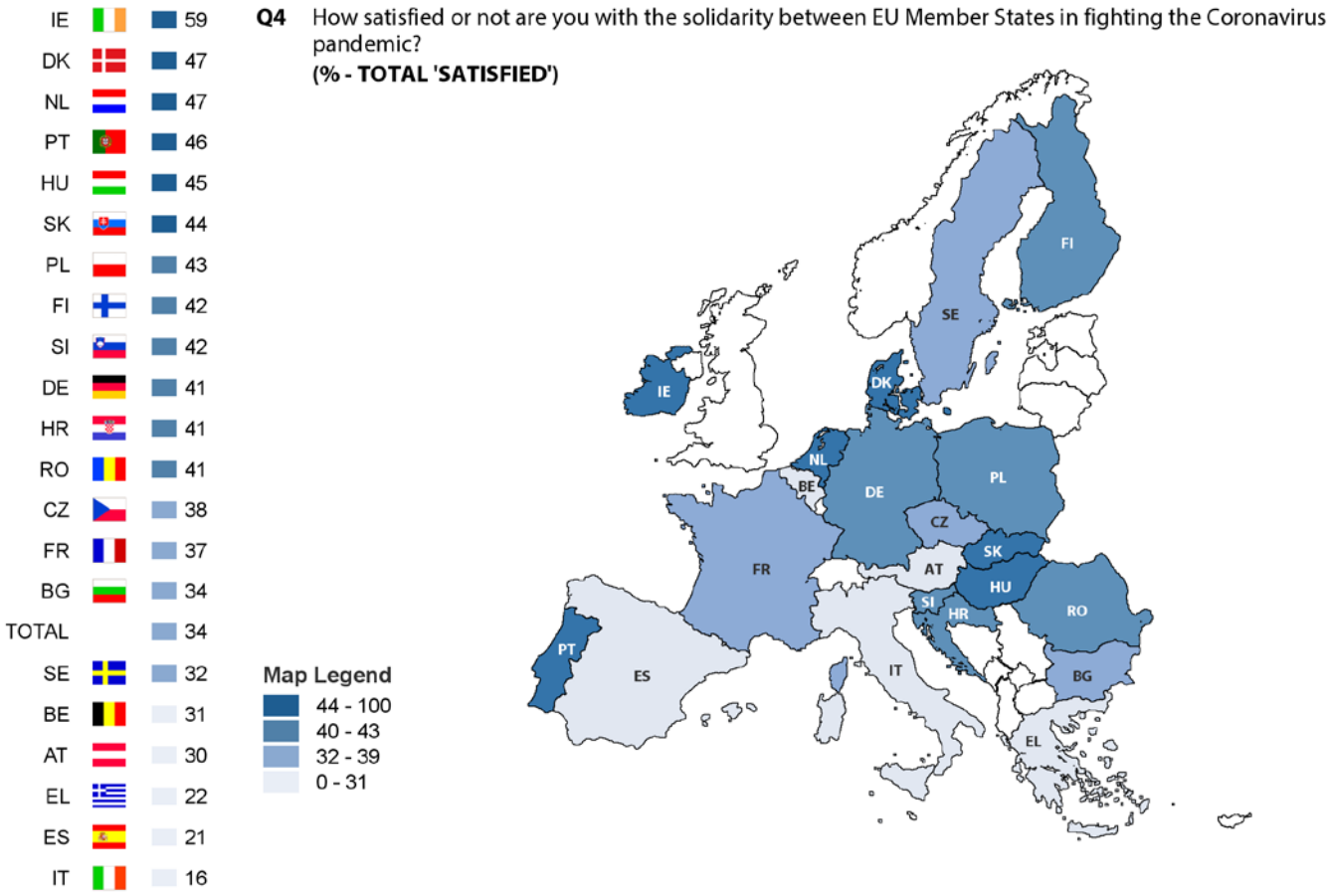
A third of respondents in the survey (34%) are satisfied with the **solidarity between EU Member States** in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic, including just 5% who say they are 'very satisfied'.

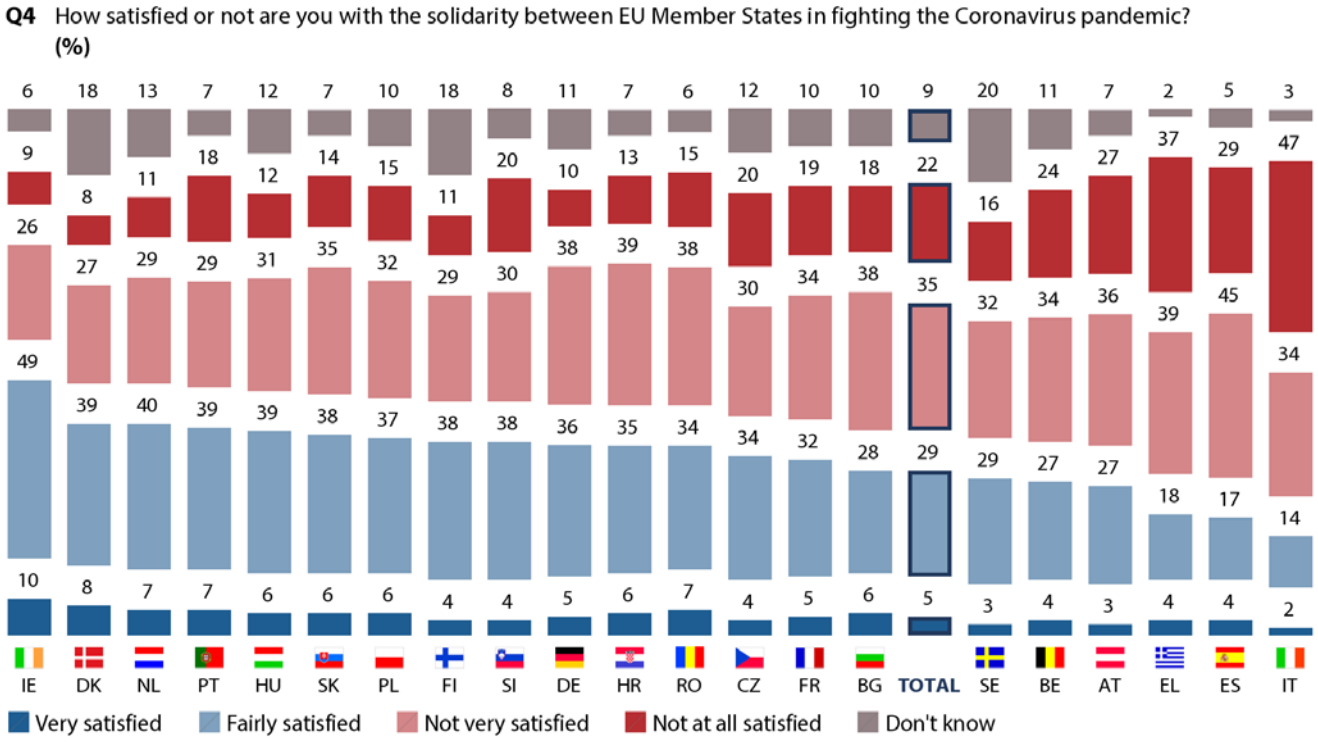
More than half of respondents (57%) are not satisfied with the solidarity between EU Member States, including 22% who are 'not at all' satisfied.

Q4 How satisfied or not are you with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)



Attitudes vary by country regarding the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic. Ireland is the one country where more than half of respondents are satisfied (59%), while attitudes are also relatively positive in Denmark, the Netherlands (both 47% satisfied) and Portugal (46%). By contrast, less than a quarter of respondents are satisfied in Italy (16%), Spain (21%) and Greece (22%). In each country, only a small proportion of





respondents are 'very satisfied' with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic. The highest proportion is seen in Ireland (10%). By contrast, there are four countries where more than a quarter of respondents are 'not at all' satisfied: Italy (47%), Greece (37%), Spain (29%) and Austria (27%).

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, younger people are more satisfied than older people regarding the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic: 44% of 16-24 year olds are satisfied and 46% not satisfied, whereas among those aged 55-64, 27% are satisfied and 65% not satisfied.

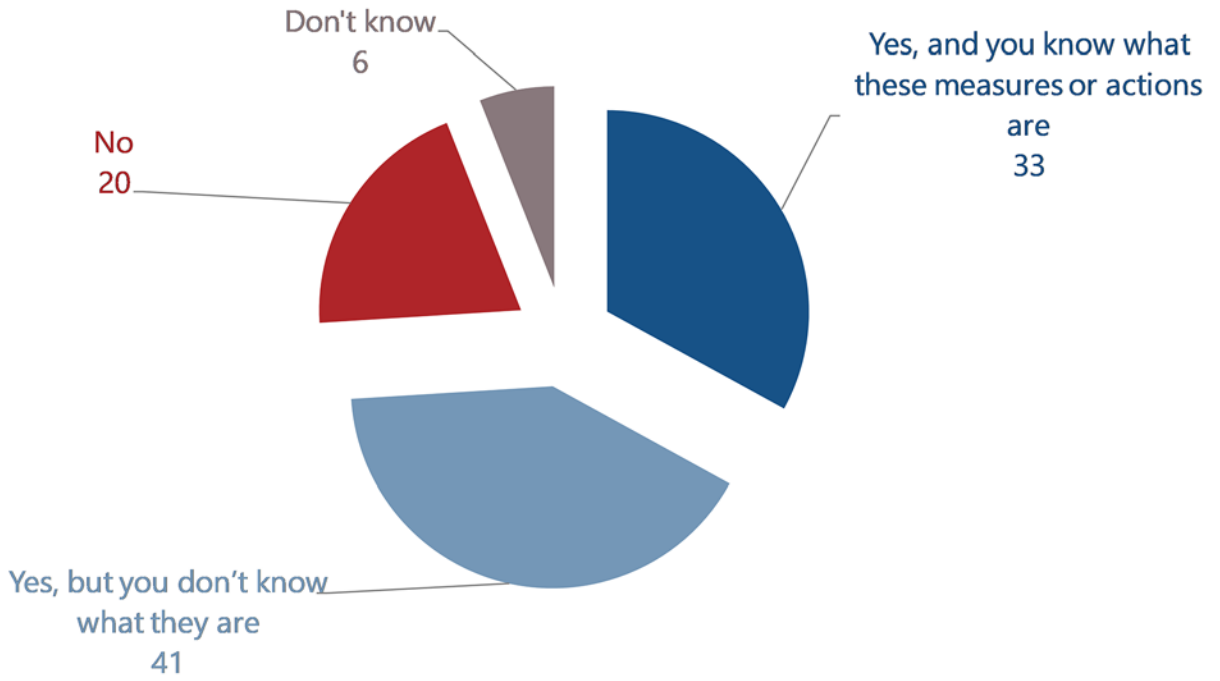
Q4 How satisfied or not are you with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
TOTAL	34	57	9
Gender			
Male	33	60	7
Female	35	54	11
Age			
16-24	44	46	10
25-34	38	54	8
35-44	32	58	10
45-54	31	61	8
55-64	27	65	8
Education (End of)			
16-	36	54	10
17-19	33	57	10
20+	33	59	8
Still studying	41	48	11
Support of the national government			
Support	43	51	6
Oppose	23	70	7
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	34	60	6
Did not vote	34	56	10

EU response

Awareness of the EU's measures to respond to the crisis

Q5 Have you already heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)



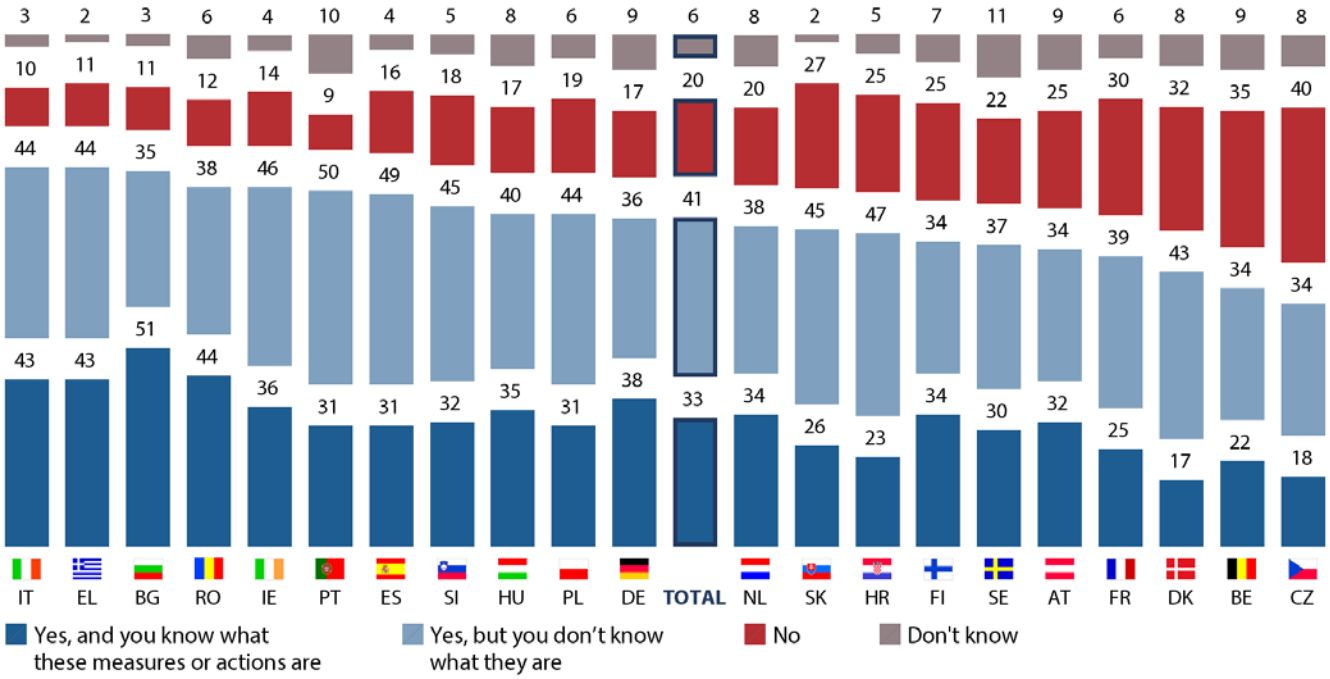
Around three-quarters of respondents (74%) say that they have **heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU** to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic. Specifically, a third (33%) also say that they know what these measures or actions are, while 41% say they heard, seen or read about measures or actions but do not know what they are. The remainder of respondents either say that they haven't heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU (20%), or don't know (6%).

In every country covered by the survey, a majority of respondents say that they have heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic (even if they do

Around three-quarters of respondents (74%) say that they have heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic.

A third of respondents (33%) say they know what these measures or actions are.

Q5 Have you already heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic? (%)



not know what they are). The proportion ranges from 87% in Italy and Greece to 52% in Czechia. Looking at the proportion that recall EU measures or actions and know what they are, this is highest in Bulgaria (51%), Romania (44%), Italy and Greece (both 43%), and lowest in Denmark (17%), Czechia (18%), Belgium (22%) and Croatia (23%).

The **socio-demographic** analysis indicates that working respondents are more likely than non-working respondents to say that they have heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic (76% compared with 71%). They are also more likely to say they know what these measures are (35% vs. 31%).

There is also a difference by level of education: those who finished their education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say they recall this type of information (76%), compared with those who left education by the age of 16 (69%). Respondents in the 'high' social class group are more likely to have seen or heard measures and to know what they are (38%), compared with those in the 'low' social class group (31%).

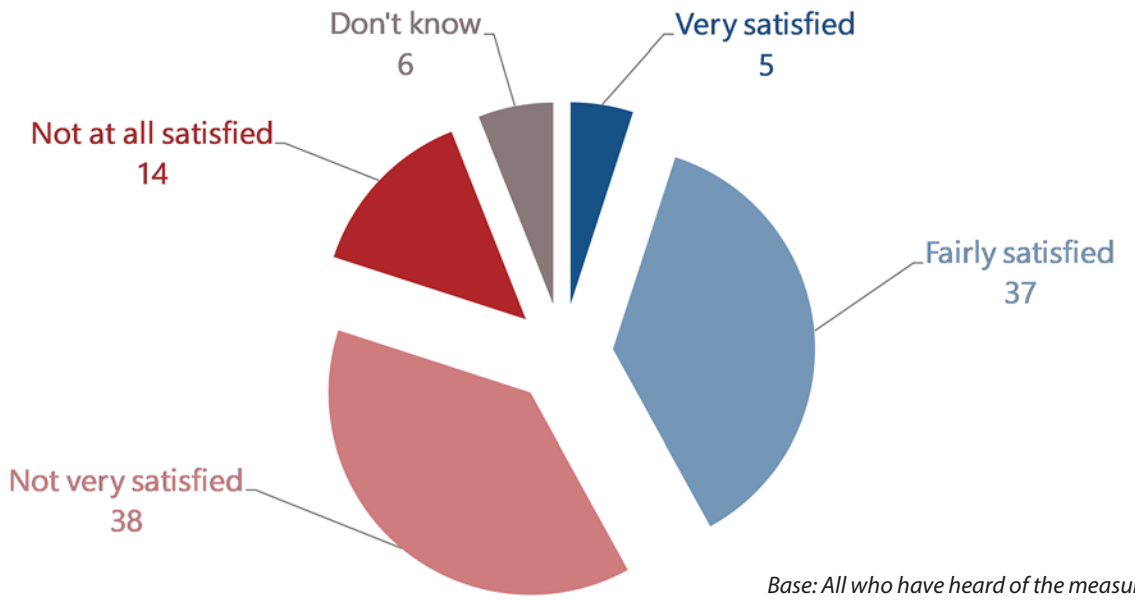
Q5 Have you already heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)

	Yes, and you know what these measures or actions are	Yes, but you don't know what they are	No	Don't know
TOTAL	33	41	20	6
Gender				
Male	35	40	20	5
Female	32	42	19	7
Age				
16-24	34	41	18	7
25-34	36	39	19	6
35-44	32	40	22	6
45-54	33	42	19	6
55-64	34	40	19	7
Education (End of)				
16-	31	38	22	9
17-19	31	41	21	7
20+	35	41	19	5
Still studying	35	40	19	6
Support of the national government				
Support	37	44	15	4
Oppose	31	39	25	5
Voted in the 2019 EP elections				
Voted	38	41	17	4
Did not vote	27	42	25	6

Satisfaction with these measures

Respondents that had heard, seen or read about EU measures or actions were asked **how satisfied they were with the measures taken by the EU** so far. Overall, around two in five respondents (42%) say they are satisfied with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic; this includes 5% who are very satisfied and 37% who are fairly satisfied. Around half of respondents (52%) are not satisfied; specifically, 38% are not very satisfied and 14% are not at all satisfied.

Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)

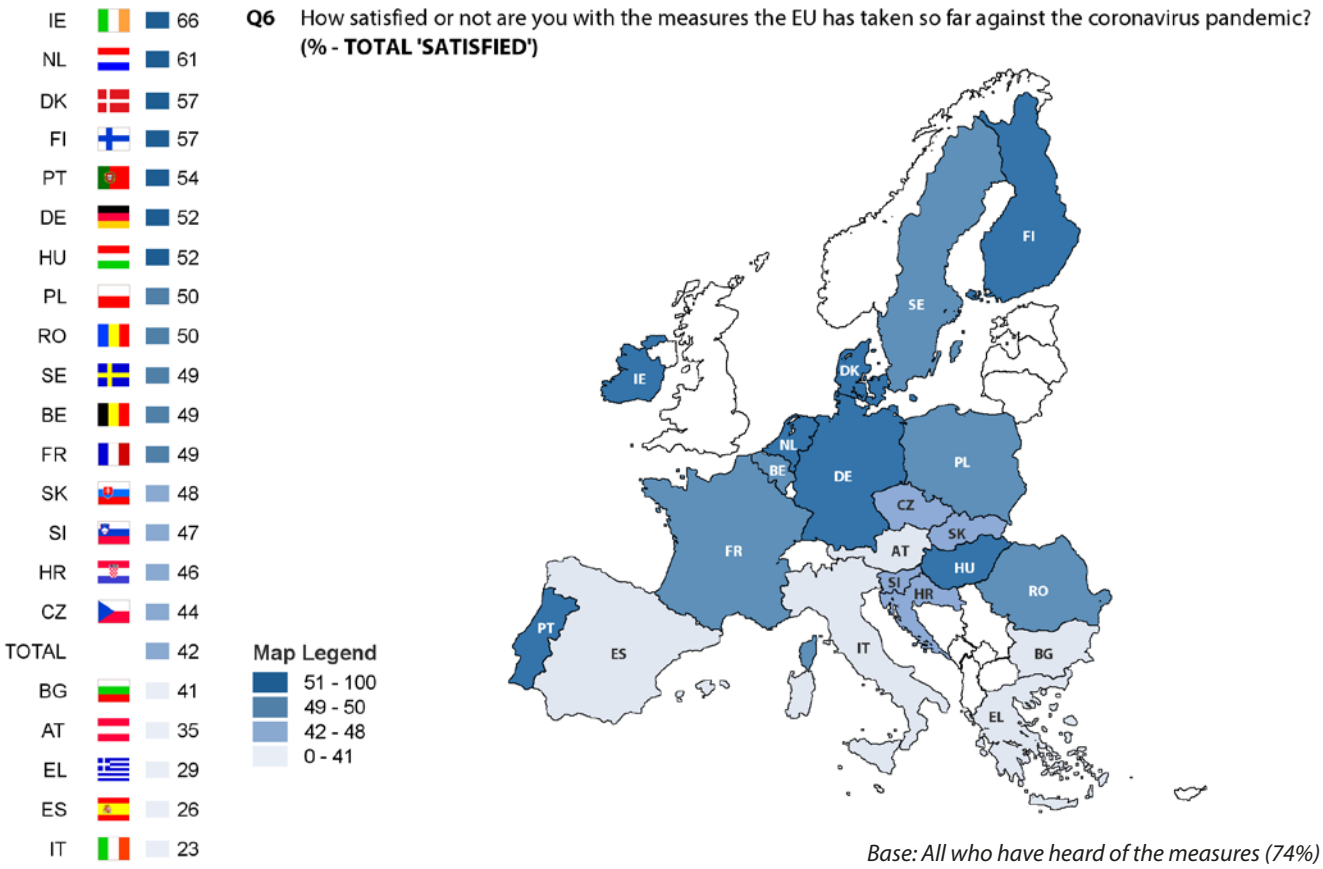


Base: All who have heard of the measures (74%)

In nine of the 21 countries covered by the survey, at least half of respondents say that they are satisfied with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic. Satisfaction is highest in Ireland (66%), the Netherlands (61%), Denmark and Finland (both 57%). The lowest levels of satisfaction are seen in Italy (23%), Spain (26%) and Greece (29%).

In each country covered by the survey, no more than one in ten respondents are 'very satisfied' with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic. The proportion is highest in Ireland (10%) and the Netherlands (9%). However, there are several countries where a substantial minority of respondents say they 'not at all' satisfied: Italy (30%), Greece (22%), Czechia (17%), Austria and Spain (both 16%).

In nine of the twenty-one EU Member States covered by this survey, at least half of respondents say that they are satisfied with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic.

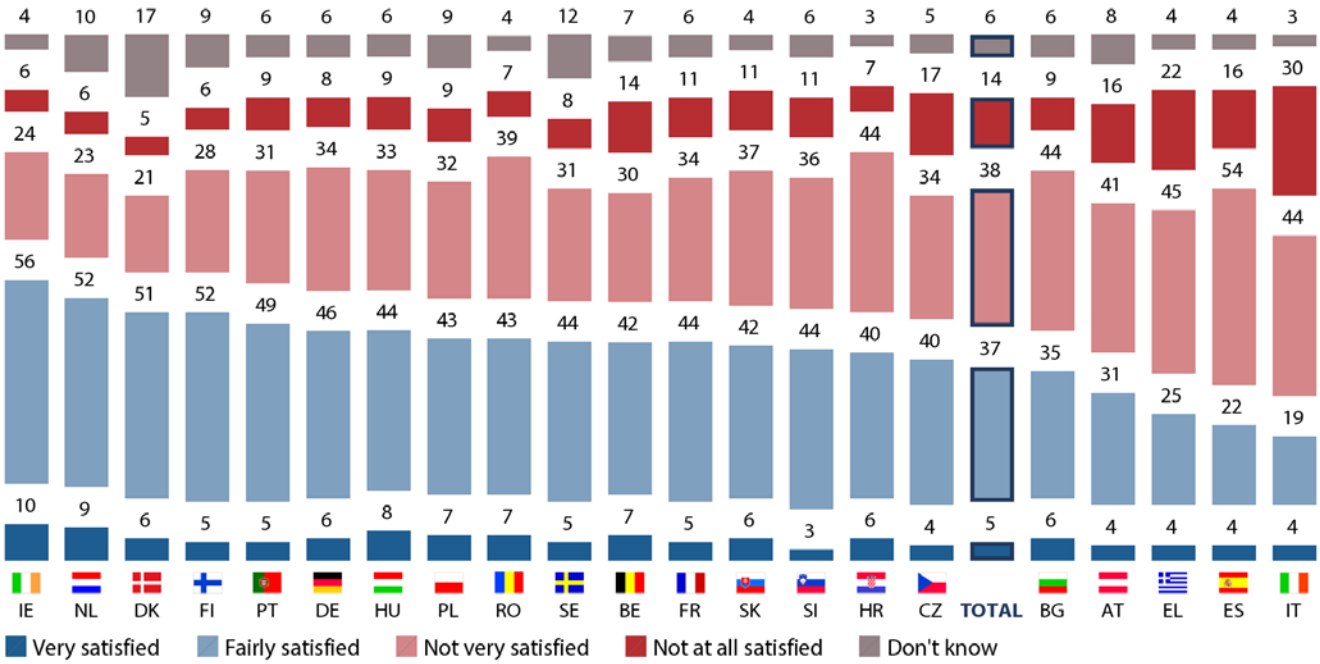


Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic? **(% - TOTAL 'SATISFIED')**

Base: All who have heard of the measures (74%)

Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic? **(%)**

Base: All who have heard of the measures (74%)



In the **socio-demographic** analysis, satisfaction with EU measures varies considerably by age. While more than half of 16-24 year olds are satisfied (54%), this falls to only around a third (35%) of those aged 55-64. There is also a slight difference by gender, with women more likely than men to be satisfied (43% vs. 41%) and less likely to be not satisfied (49% vs. 55%). This question was asked of all respondents that had heard, seen or read about EU measures or actions, even if they do not know what the measures or actions are. The analysis

shows that satisfaction is higher among respondents who say they do know what the measures or actions are (49%) compared with those that do not know what they are (37%).

Those who voted to the European Parliament elections are more likely to not be satisfied by the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic (53%) than those who did not vote (50%).

Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)

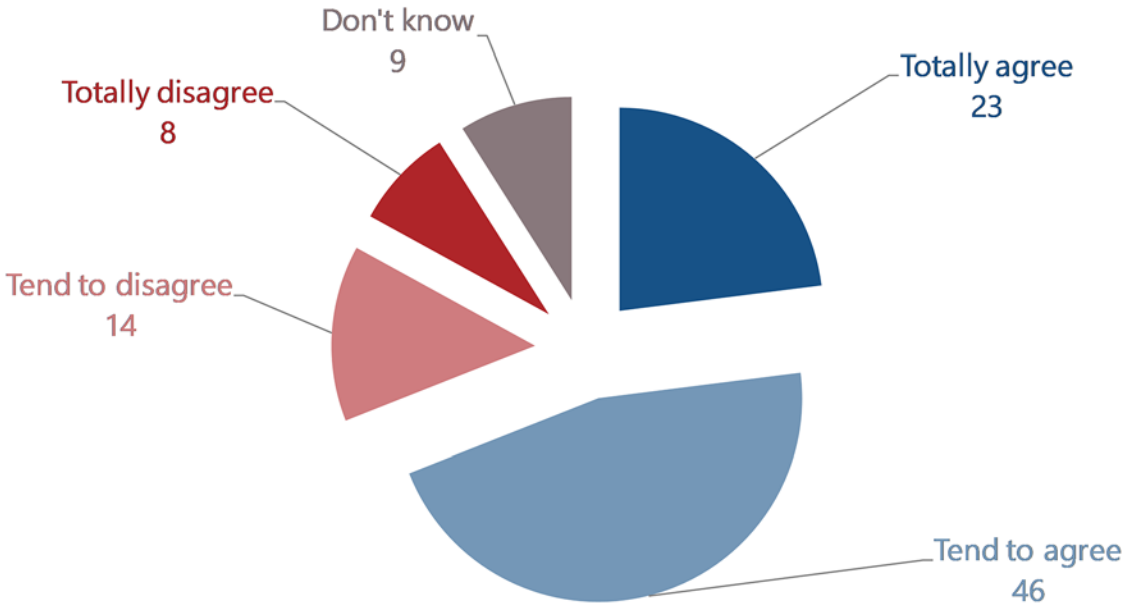
Base: All who have heard of the measures (74%)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
TOTAL	42	52	6
Gender			
Male	41	55	4
Female	43	49	8
Age			
16-24	54	40	6
25-34	46	49	5
35-44	41	54	5
45-54	37	56	7
55-64	35	58	7
Education (End of)			
16-	44	51	5
17-19	40	54	6
20+	42	52	6
Still studying	52	42	6
Support of the national government			
Support	51	44	5
Oppose	29	66	5
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	42	53	5
Did not vote	43	50	7
Know about measures			
Know what they are	49	49	2
Don't know what they are	37	54	9

Should the EU have more competences to deal with such crises?

Around two-thirds of respondents (69%) agree that "**the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic**", including 23% who 'totally agree'. Around a quarter (22%) disagree with the statement, including 8% who 'totally disagree'.

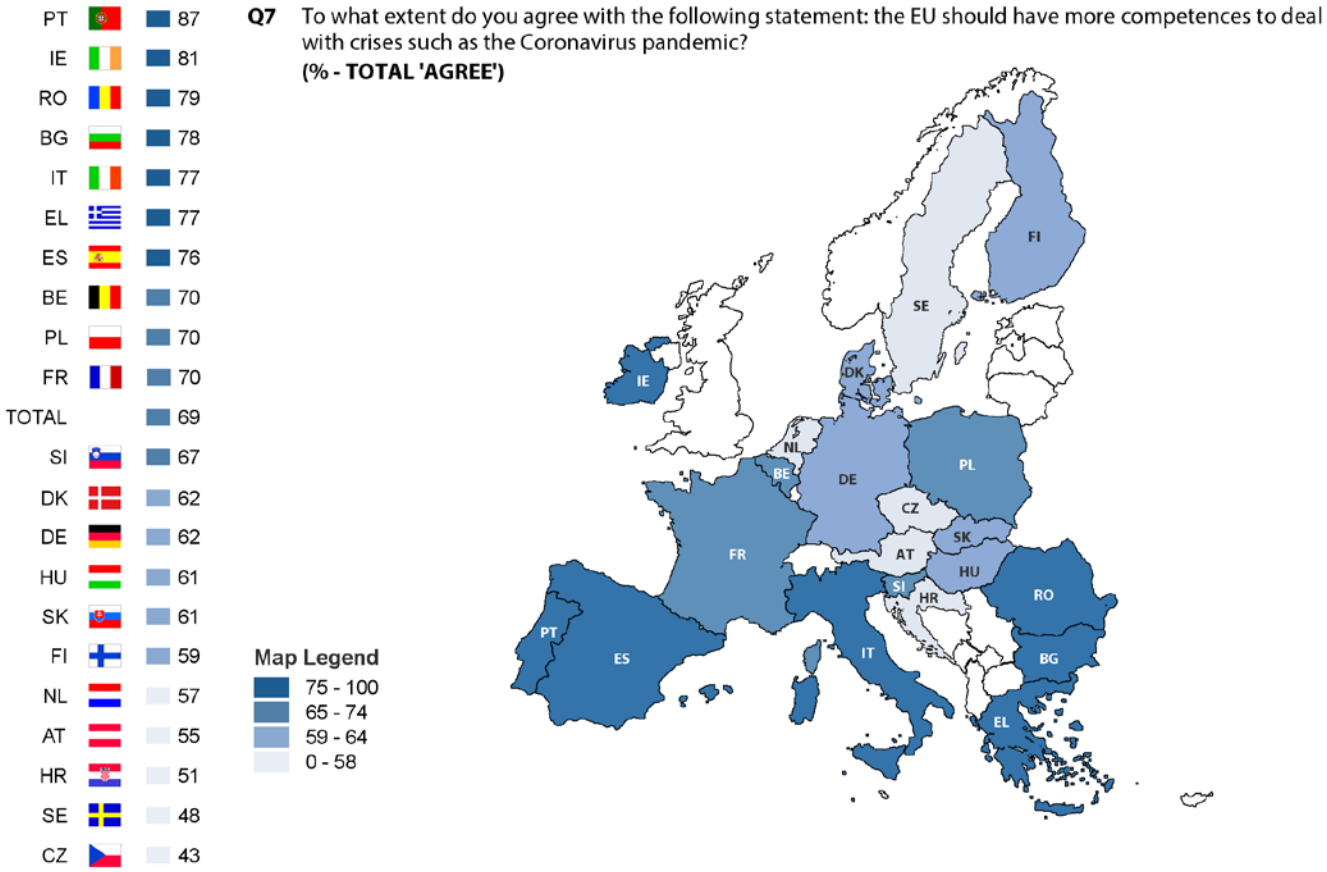
Q7 To what extent do you agree with the following statement: the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)

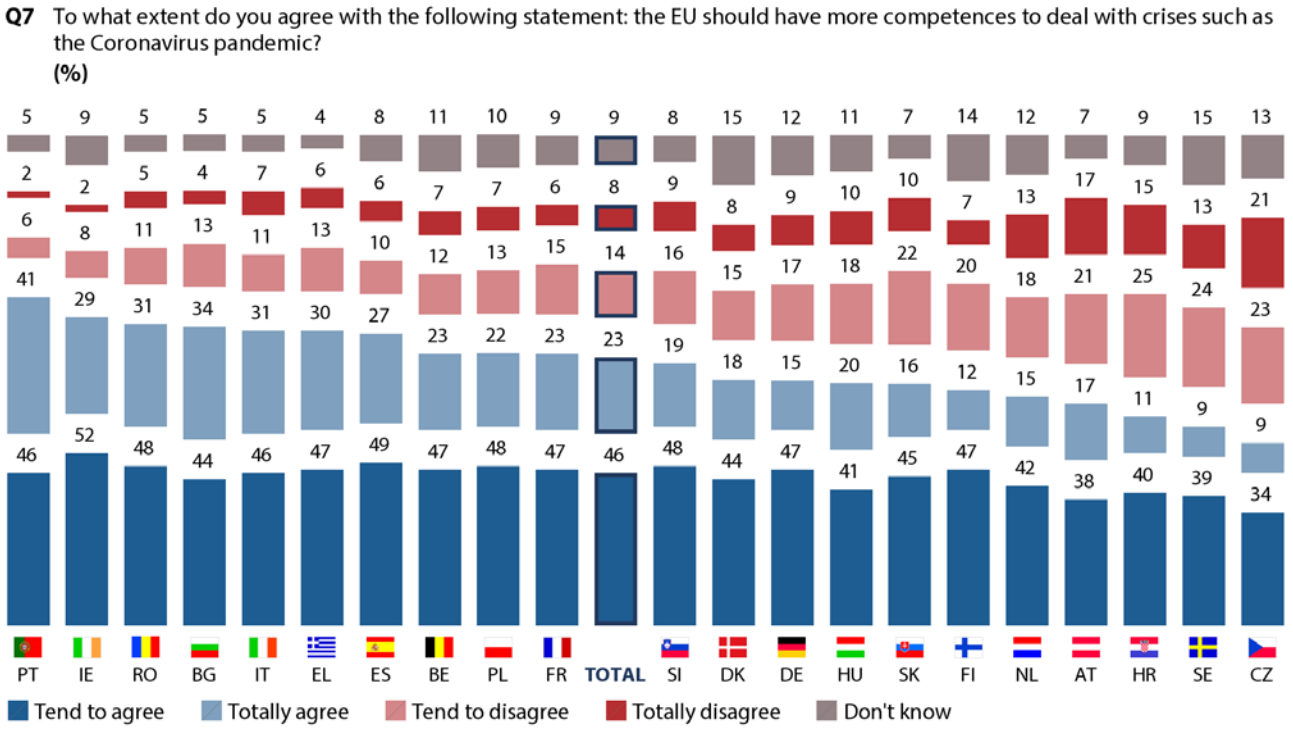


Respondents in Portugal (87%) and Ireland (81%) are most likely to agree that "the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic". By contrast, less than half of respondents agree in Czechia (43%) and Sweden (48%). The proportions that 'totally agree' that "the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic" are highest in Portugal (41%), Bulgaria (34%), Romania and Italy (both 31%). The lowest proportions are seen in Czechia and Sweden (both 9%).

Overall, respondents in all but one country are more likely to agree than disagree that the EU should have more competences to deal with this type of crisis. The exception is Czechia, where 43% agree and 44% disagree. Levels of disagreement are also relatively high in Croatia (40%), Austria (38%) and Sweden (37%).

Nearly seven out of ten respondents (69%) agree that the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic.





In the **socio-demographic** analysis, younger people aged 16-24 are the most likely to agree that "the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic" (74%). Women are slightly more likely than men to agree with the statement (70% vs. 67%) and are less likely to disagree (19% vs. 26%). Otherwise, findings are very consistent across socio-demographic groups.

Q7 To what extent do you agree with the following statement: the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
TOTAL	69	22	9
Gender			
Male	67	26	7
Female	70	19	11
Age			
16-24	74	18	8
25-34	71	21	8
35-44	67	23	10
45-54	65	26	9
55-64	67	23	10
Education (End of)			
16-	71	17	12
17-19	66	24	10
20+	69	23	8
Still studying	74	17	9
Support of the national government			
Support	74	20	6
Oppose	65	29	6
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	71	22	7
Did not vote	66	25	9

What should be the EU's top priorities in its response to coronavirus?

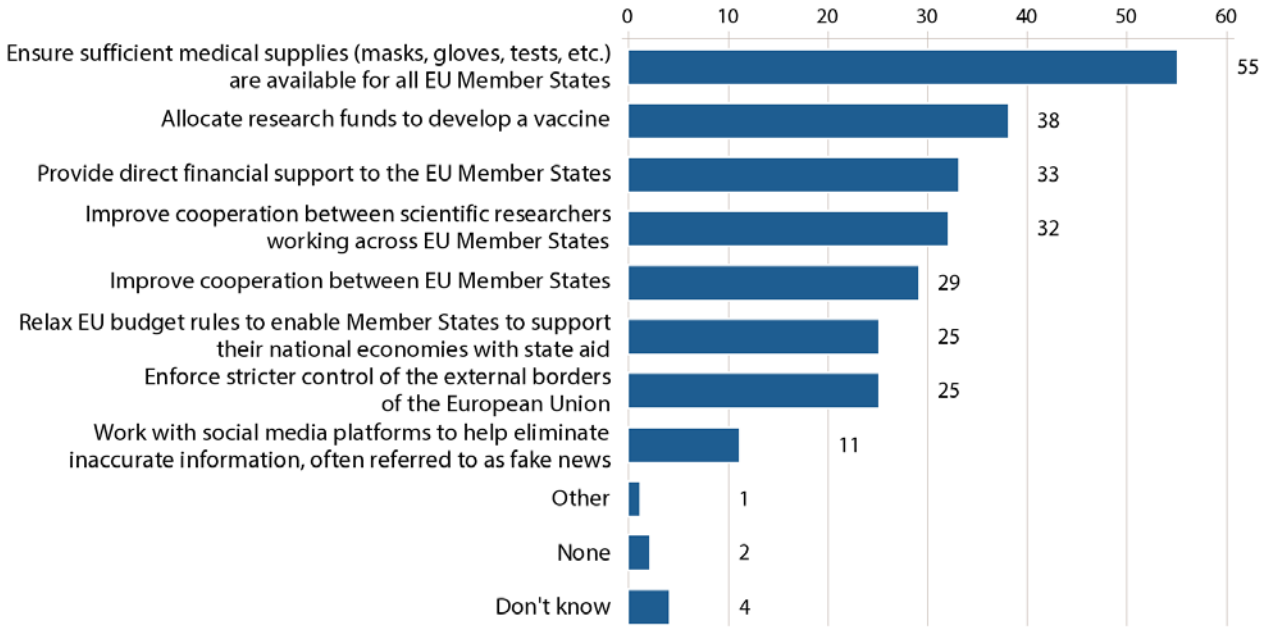
Respondents were asked to identify what they think should be the **EU's top priorities** in its response to Coronavirus, choosing up to three answers from a list of eight. The top priority (mentioned by 55% of respondents) is to ensure that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States.

There then follow three items that are each chosen by around one in three respondents: allocate research funds to develop a vaccine (38%), provide direct financial support to the EU Member States (33%) and improve co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States (32%).

Around three in ten (29%) say that a priority should be improving co-operation between EU Member States. One in four (25%) would like to see a relaxing of EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid, and the same proportion (25%) would prioritise the enforcement of stricter control of the external borders of the EU.

The lowest priority is to work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information or 'fake news' (11%).

Q8 Choosing from this list, please select up to three which you feel should be the European Union's top priorities in its response to coronavirus. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - TOTAL)



In 17 countries covered by the survey, the main priority for the EU in its response to Coronavirus is ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States. In two countries (Italy and Greece), respondents' highest priority for the EU is providing direct financial support to Member States, while in the remaining two countries (Bulgaria and Croatia), these two answers rank joint highest.

In every country, one of the top three priorities is ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States. Allocating research funds to develop a vaccine is among the top three priorities in 15 of the 21 countries, and providing direct financial support to Member States is in the top three priorities in 12 countries.

The other items are less likely to be included in countries' top three priorities:

- improve co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States: nine countries (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France,

Q8 Choosing from this list, please select up to three which you feel should be the European Union's top priorities in its response to coronavirus. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Ensure sufficient medical supplies (masks, gloves, tests, etc.) are available for all EU Member States	Allocate research funds to develop a vaccine	Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States	Improve cooperation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States	Improve cooperation between EU Member States	Relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid	Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the European Union	Work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information, often referred to as fake news	Other	None	Don't know
TOTAL	55	38	33	32	29	25	25	11	1	2	4
BE	59	36	25	30	29	28	26	11	1	1	6
BG	40	37	40	27	22	36	34	14	2	1	2
CZ	44	35	32	25	29	23	27	10	2	3	6
DK	55	46	16	37	23	20	25	17	2	2	7
DE	57	41	27	34	31	14	26	9	2	3	5
IE	60	40	41	28	22	32	31	13	1	1	2
EL	49	32	60	18	25	38	30	10	1	1	2
ES	62	43	43	36	27	27	16	7	1	1	3
FR	59	36	22	34	27	30	29	8	1	2	6
HR	51	27	51	33	29	28	26	17	1	1	2
IT	47	27	49	30	38	35	16	12	1	1	3
HU	42	31	29	32	29	20	32	20	2	1	6
NL	53	50	12	34	27	18	29	14	1	2	6
AT	58	34	29	35	32	23	31	11	2	2	3
PL	55	42	36	28	23	25	24	16	1	2	4
PT	63	39	47	28	28	25	32	10	1	0	4
RO	51	45	41	27	24	29	28	16	1	1	2
SI	60	25	45	27	37	30	28	17	1	1	2
SK	51	30	43	30	27	34	33	12	1	1	2
FI	61	33	26	27	33	24	30	10	1	1	6
SE	62	40	19	36	24	18	24	17	2	1	6

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Croatia, Hungary, the Netherlands and Austria);
- improve co-operation between EU Member States: three countries (Italy, Slovenia and Finland);
- relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid: two countries (Greece and Slovakia);
- enforce stricter control of the external borders of the EU: one country (Hungary).

Looking at country variations for the different priorities:
- Respondents in Portugal (63%), Spain, Sweden (both 62%) and Finland (61%) are most likely to say that one of the EU's priorities should be to **ensure that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States**. Respondents in Bulgaria (40%), Hungary (42%) and Czechia (44%) are least likely to say this should be a priority.
- **Allocating research funds to develop a vaccine** is most likely to be seen as a priority by respondents in the Netherlands (50%), Denmark (46%) and Romania (45%), while this is least likely to be seen as a priority by those in Slovenia (25%), Croatia and Italy (both 27%).
- The greatest variation between Member States is in the proportion that would prioritise **direct financial support to the EU Member States**. This is highest in Greece (60%), Croatia (51%) and Italy (49%), and lowest in the Netherlands (12%) and Denmark (16%).
- The proportion that would prioritise **improving co-operation between scientific researchers** working across EU Member States is highest in Denmark (37%) and lowest in Greece (18%).
- Respondents in Italy (38%) and Slovenia (37%) are most likely to want to prioritise **improving co-operation between EU Member States**, while this is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Bulgaria and Ireland (both 22%).
- Respondents in Greece (38%), Bulgaria (36%) and Italy (35%) are most likely to want to see a **relaxing of EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid**, while those in Germany (14%), Sweden and the Netherlands (both 18%) are least likely to see this as a priority.
- The **enforcement of stricter control of the external borders of the EU** is most commonly seen as a priority by respondents in Bulgaria (34%), Slovakia (33%), Hungary and Portugal (both 32%), while respondents in Italy and Spain (both 16%) are least likely to see this as a priority.
- In every country except Denmark and the Netherlands, the lowest (or joint lowest) priority is to **work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information or 'fake news'**. Respondents in Hungary (20%) are the most likely to see this as a priority.

The **socio-demographic** analysis shows a mainly consistent picture in respondents' views on the EU's priorities. There are some differences by gender: women are more likely than men to prioritise ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States (61% vs. 49%) and allocating research funds to develop a vaccine (40% vs. 36%), whereas men are more likely than women to prioritise improving co-operation between EU Member States (31% vs. 26%).

Older respondents are more likely to prioritise several of the measures. For example, 61% of 55-64 year olds would prioritise ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States, compared with 53%-56% in the other age groups. The exception is working with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information or 'fake news'. This is more likely to be seen as a priority by younger people (18% of 16-24 year olds compared with 6% of those aged 55-64).

Q8 Choosing from this list, please select up to three which you feel should be the European Union's top priorities in its response to coronavirus. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Ensure sufficient medical supplies (masks, gloves, tests, etc.) are available for all EU Member States	Allocate research funds to develop a vaccine	Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States	Improve cooperation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States	Improve cooperation between EU Member States	Relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid	Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the European Union	Work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information, often referred to as fake news	Other	None	Don't know
TOTAL	55	38	33	32	29	25	25	11	1	2	4
BE	59	36	25	30	29	28	26	11	1	1	6
BG	40	37	40	27	22	36	34	14	2	1	2
CZ	44	35	32	25	29	23	27	10	2	3	6
DK	55	46	16	37	23	20	25	17	2	2	7
DE	57	41	27	34	31	14	26	9	2	3	5
IE	60	40	41	28	22	32	31	13	1	1	2
EL	49	32	60	18	25	38	30	10	1	1	2
ES	62	43	43	36	27	27	16	7	1	1	3
FR	59	36	22	34	27	30	29	8	1	2	6
HR	51	27	51	33	29	28	26	17	1	1	2
IT	47	27	49	30	38	35	16	12	1	1	3
HU	42	31	29	32	29	20	32	20	2	1	6
NL	53	50	12	34	27	18	29	14	1	2	6
AT	58	34	29	35	32	23	31	11	2	2	3
PL	55	42	36	28	23	25	24	16	1	2	4
PT	63	39	47	28	28	25	32	10	1	0	4
RO	51	45	41	27	24	29	28	16	1	1	2
SI	60	25	45	27	37	30	28	17	1	1	2
SK	51	30	43	30	27	34	33	12	1	1	2
FI	61	33	26	27	33	24	30	10	1	1	6
SE	62	40	19	36	24	18	24	17	2	1	6

Highest percentage per country — *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item — Lowest percentage per item

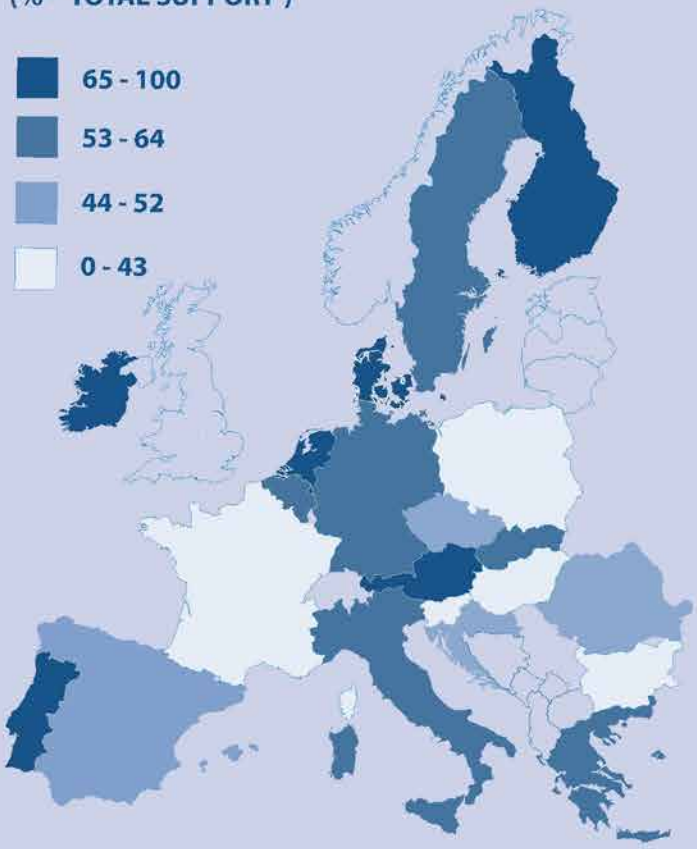
Q8 Choosing from this list, please select up to three which you feel should be the European Union's top priorities in its response to coronavirus. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - TOTAL)

	Ensure sufficient medical supplies (masks, gloves, tests, etc.) are available for all EU Member States	Allocate research funds to develop a vaccine	Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States	Improve cooperation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States	Improve cooperation between EU Member States	Relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid	Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the European Union	Work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information, often referred to as fake news
TOTAL	55	38	33	32	29	25	25	11
Gender								
Male	49	36	34	31	31	26	25	11
Female	61	40	33	33	26	25	24	11
Age								
16-24	53	36	29	31	26	19	20	18
25-34	54	35	31	28	28	25	23	14
35-44	53	36	35	31	29	26	25	10
45-54	56	39	35	33	29	27	28	8
55-64	61	43	35	38	32	30	26	6
Education (End of)								
16-	50	40	31	28	21	24	26	11
17-19	55	37	34	30	28	25	27	10
20+	55	38	33	33	30	27	24	11
Still studying	57	38	31	35	29	21	21	18
Support of the national government								
Support	56	38	36	33	31	27	23	12
Oppose	56	38	32	32	27	26	28	10
Voted in the 2019 EP elections								
Voted	57	39	36	34	31	28	25	11
Did not vote	55	38	30	31	27	24	25	12

EUROPEANS' PERCEPTION

OF THE NATIONAL RESPONSE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the national government in general? (% - 'TOTAL SUPPORT')



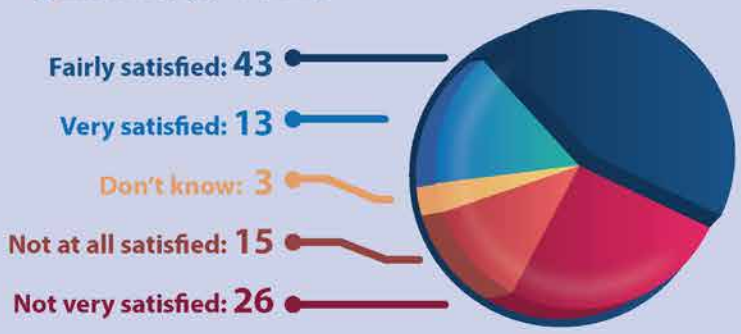
Base: All who have heard of the measures (74%)

A majority of respondents support their government in general (54%)

54% Support

35% Oppose

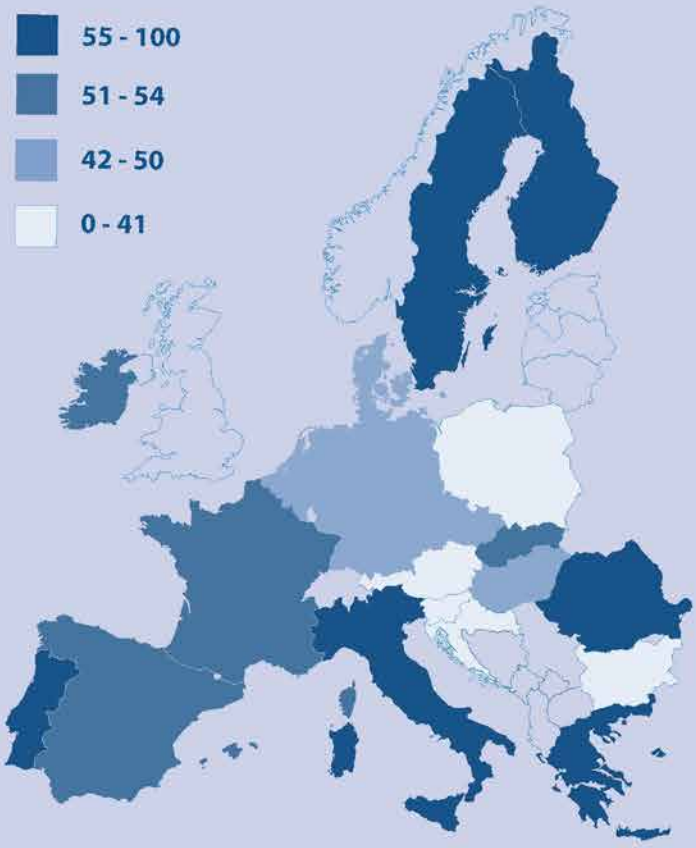
How satisfied or not are you with the measures your government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic? (% - TOTAL)



Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements. (% - 'TOTAL')

1	2	3	4	5	6
The fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to my individual freedoms (1-3)			I am strongly opposed to any limitations of my individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic (4-6)		
68%			**28%**		

Would you be in favour or opposed to the national government public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion? (% - TOTAL 'IN FAVOUR')



51% of Europeans are in favour

EP/Kantar online survey (April/May 2020)
21,804 respondents in 21 EU Member States

European Parliament

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL RESPONSE

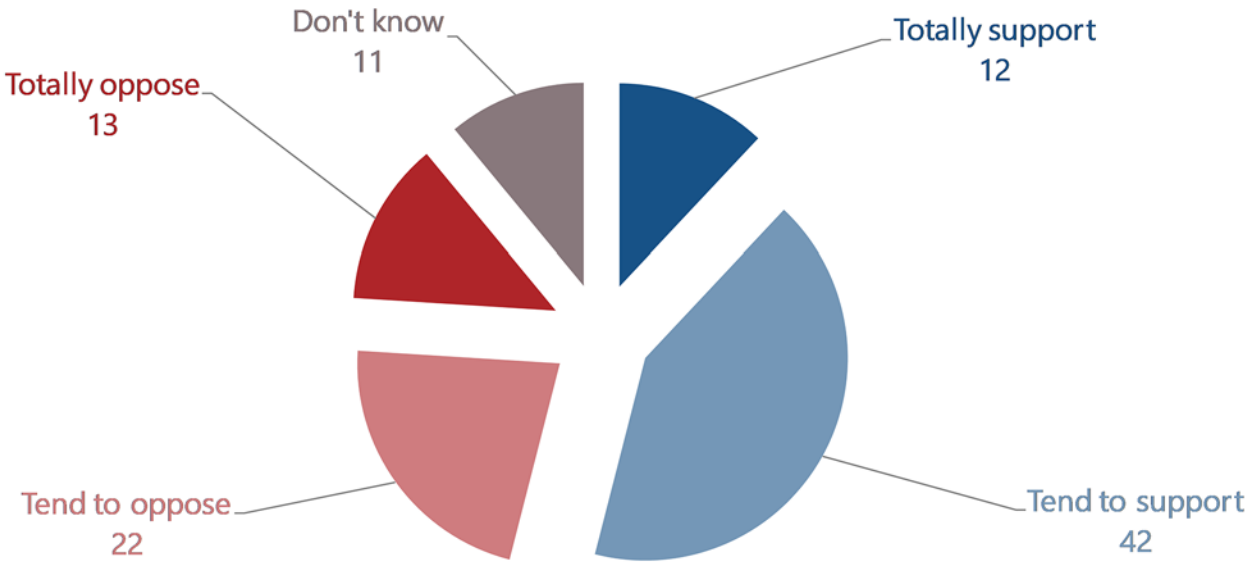
This section examines attitudes to the national response to the Coronavirus pandemic. It starts by assessing overall levels of support for the national government, and then looks at levels of satisfaction with measures taken by national governments to deal with the pandemic. It then examines the public's views on who they trust the most to inform them about the pandemic.

Support for the national government in general

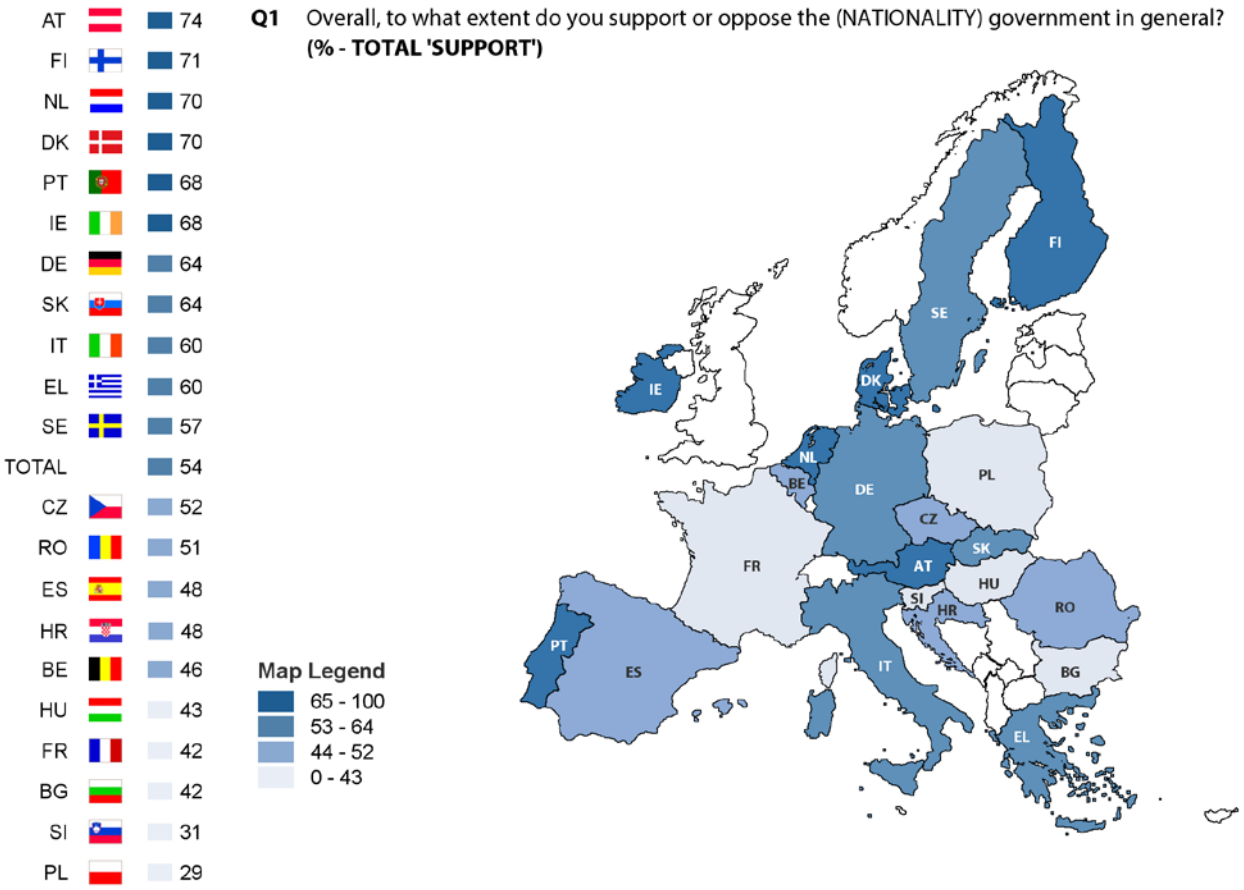
More than half of respondents (54%) say that, in general, they **support their national government**. This includes 12% who 'totally support' their national government and 42% who 'tend to support' it.

Around one in three respondents (35%) oppose their national government, including 13% who 'totally' oppose it and 22% who 'tend to oppose' it.

Q1 Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the (NATIONALITY) government in general?
(% - TOTAL)



There is considerable variation between countries in the proportion that supports its national government in general terms. In 13 of the 21 countries in the survey, more than half of respondents express general support for their national government. Support is strongest in Austria (74%), Finland (71%), Denmark and the Netherlands (both 70%). It can be noted that in these four countries, large majorities of the population are satisfied with the measures taken by their government to fight the pandemic (with 78%, 79%, 85% and 81% "satisfied" respectively). It can also be noted than Austria was one of the first European countries to end lockdown, and this might play a role in the public's support. Respondents in Poland (29%)[8] and Slovenia (31%) are least likely to express general support for their national government. Symmetrically, more than half of the respondents in Poland are not satisfied with the measures taken by their government against the pandemic.

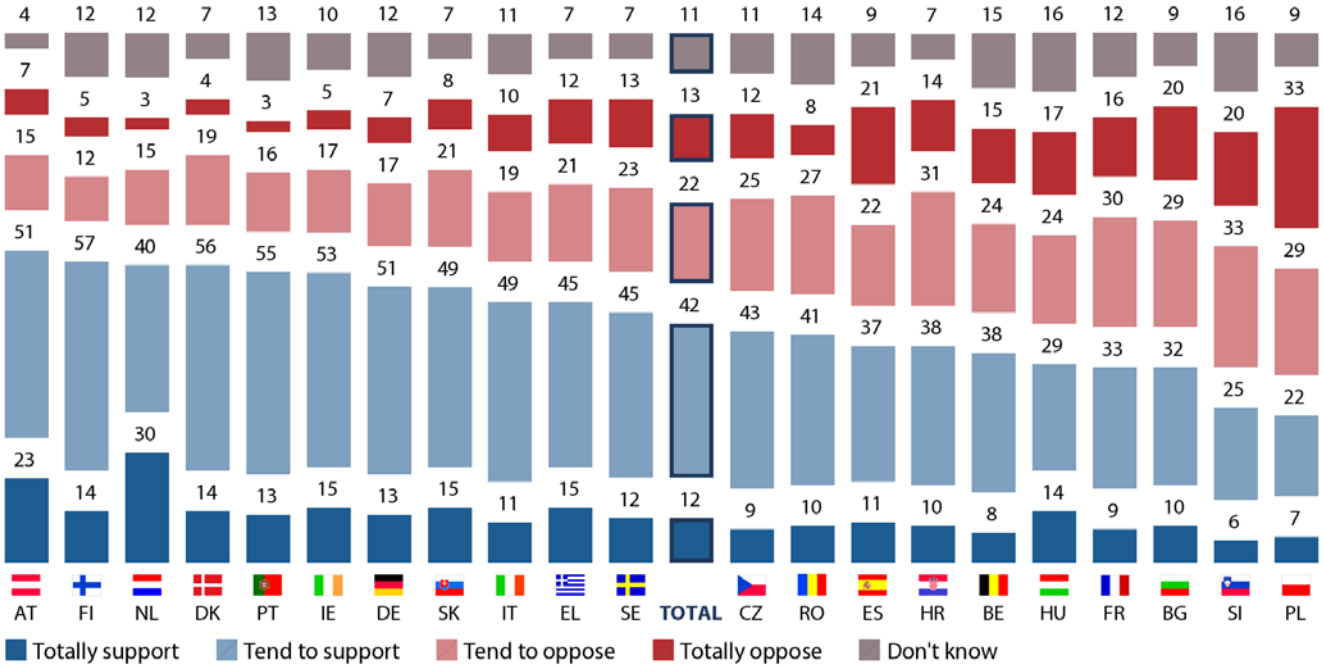


Support for the national government outweighs opposition in all but four countries. The exceptions are Poland (29% support, 52% oppose), Slovenia (31% support, 53% oppose), Bulgaria (42% support, 49% oppose) and France (42% support, 46% oppose).

Respondents are most likely to 'totally support' their national government in the Netherlands (30%) and Austria (23%), while respondents in Poland are by far the most likely to 'totally oppose' their national government (33%).

8 In a recent survey conducted by Eurofound (Quality of life and COVID-19) Poland is one of the only European countries where trust in the EU is above average, while trust in the national government is way below average https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/data/covid-19/quality-of-life Moreover, in a survey conducted by Kantar in April 2020, 54% of respondents in Poland say that things are going in the wrong direction (the worst result since December 2016) and only PiS voters still remain optimistic. http://www.tnsglobal.pl/archiwumraportow/

Q1 Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the (NATIONALITY) government in general? (%)



The **socio-demographic** analysis indicates that men are slightly more critical than women of their national government (38% of men express general opposition, compared with 33% of women). Of the age groups, older respondents (aged 55-64) are the most likely to support their national government (57%).

Respondents who left education at a later stage are slightly more likely to support their national government, with support ranging from 55% among those who left education at the age of 20 or above, to 50% among those who finished education by the age of 16. A similar pattern can be seen in relation to social class, with those in the 'high' social class category more likely to express support than those in the 'low' social class group (56% vs. 50%). In addition, respondents who are working are more likely to support their national government than those not in work (56% vs. 50%).

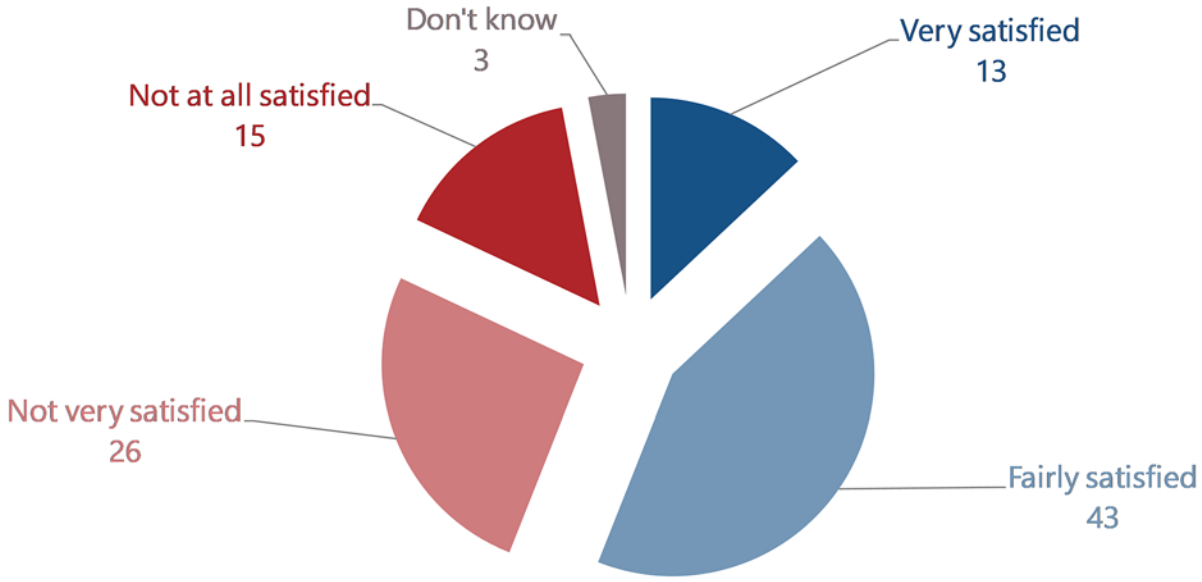
Q1 Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the (NATIONALITY) government in general?
(% - TOTAL)

	Total 'Support'	Total 'Oppose'	Don't know
TOTAL	54	35	11
Gender			
Male	54	38	8
Female	53	33	14
Age			
16-24	54	32	14
25-34	54	35	11
35-44	52	37	11
45-54	52	37	11
55-64	57	34	9
Education (End of)			
16-	50	38	12
17-19	52	35	13
20+	55	36	9
Still studying	55	30	15
Support of the national government			
Support	100	0	0
Oppose	0	100	0
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	58	35	7
Did not vote	47	39	14

Satisfaction with the measures taken on national level against the pandemic

The majority of respondents (56%) say they are satisfied with the **measures their government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic**, including 13% who say they are 'very satisfied'. However, 41% say they are not satisfied, and this includes 15% who say they are 'not at all satisfied'.

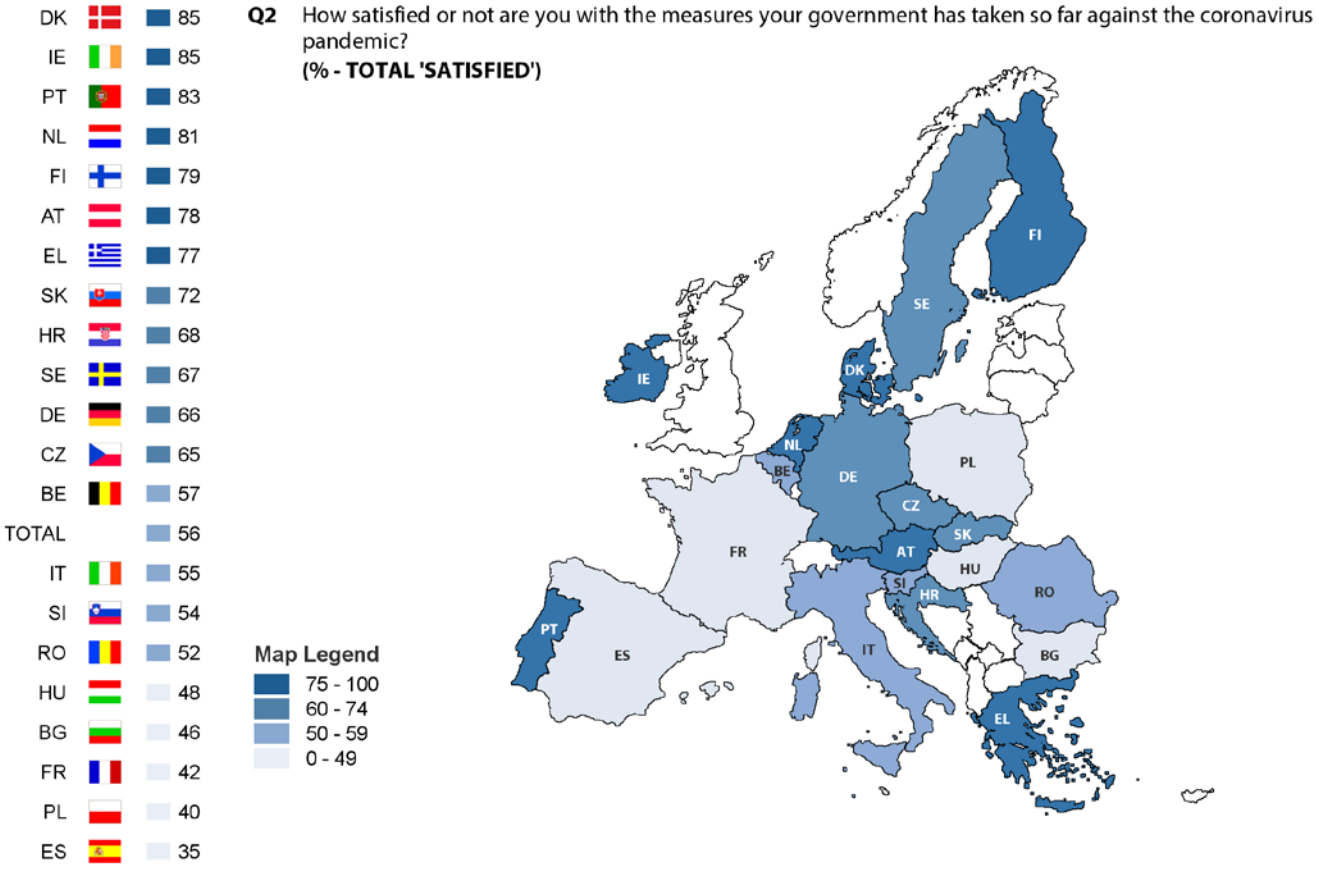
Q2 How satisfied or not are you with the measures your government has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)

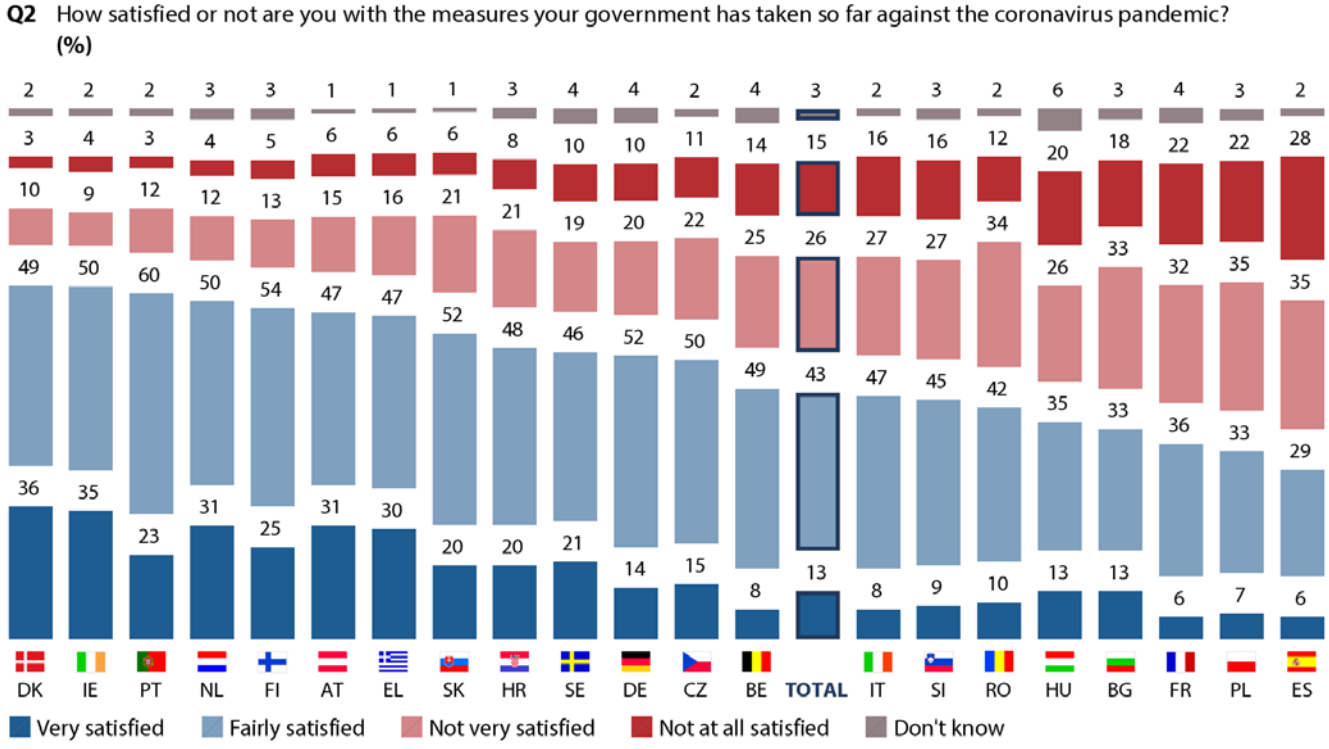


There are varying levels of support for the response of national governments to the Coronavirus pandemic. In seven countries covered by the survey, more than three-quarters of respondents are satisfied with measures taken by their government, led by Denmark and Ireland (both 85%). However, in five countries less than half of respondents are satisfied, most notably Spain (35%), Poland (40%) and France (42%).

As well as showing the highest levels of overall satisfaction, respondents in Denmark (36%) and Ireland (35%) are most likely to be 'very satisfied' with measures taken by their government, followed by those in the Netherlands, Austria (both 31%) and Greece (30%). Respondents in Spain are most likely to say they are 'not at all satisfied' with measures taken by their government (28%), followed by respondents in France, Poland (both 22%), Hungary (20%) and Bulgaria (18%).

An absolute majority of respondents (56%) says they are satisfied with the measures their national government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic.





In the **socio-demographic** analysis, women tend to be more satisfied than men with the measures their government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic: 57% of women are satisfied (compared with 55% of men) and 39% not satisfied (compared with 43%). Findings are broadly consistent across age groups, although those in the middle age bands are slightly more negative: among those aged 35-44 and 45-54, 54% are satisfied.

There is also a difference by level of education: those who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to be satisfied than those who left education by the age of 16 (56% compared with 52%). Attitudes to the government's approach to the Coronavirus pandemic are closely related to general levels of support. Among those who generally support their national government, 81% are satisfied with the measures taken to deal with the pandemic, compared with 21% among those who oppose their national government[9].

9 This is also valid at the national level with a correlation of 0.84 between the total "support" (Q1) and the total "satisfied" (Q2).

Q2 How satisfied or not are you with the measures your government has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
TOTAL	56	41	3
Gender			
Male	55	43	2
Female	57	39	4
Age			
16-24	58	39	3
25-34	57	40	3
35-44	54	42	4
45-54	54	43	3
55-64	58	40	2
Education (End of)			
16-	52	43	5
17-19	54	43	3
20+	56	41	3
Still studying	60	36	4
Support of the national government			
Support	81	18	1
Oppose	21	78	1
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	59	40	1
Did not vote	51	46	3

Most trusted sources to inform about the pandemic

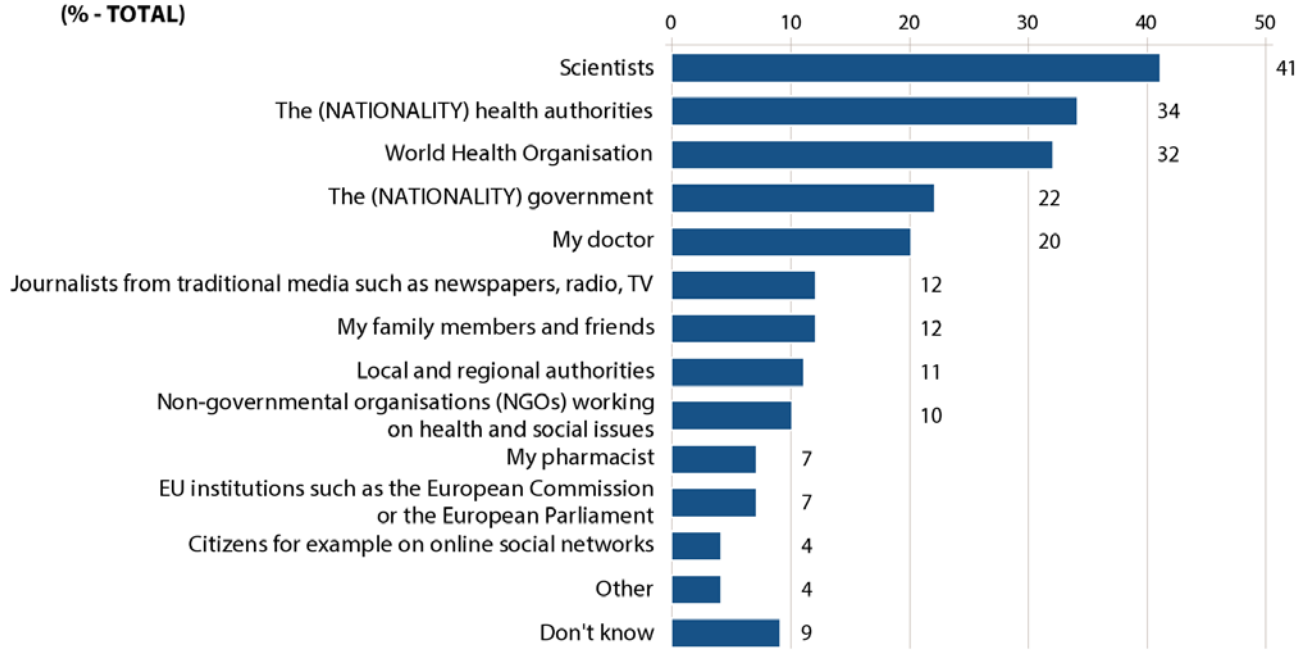
The public is most likely to say they **trust scientists to inform them about the Coronavirus pandemic**. Asked to choose up to three options from a list of 12 possible sources of information, two in five (41%) say they trust scientists the most, while national health authorities (34%) and the World Health Organisation (32%) are both mentioned by around a third of respondents.

Just under a quarter (22%) include their national government as one of their trusted sources, while respondents are less likely to mention other institutions or organisations: local and regional authorities (11%), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on health and social issues (10%) and EU institutions such as the European Commission or European Parliament (7%).

One in five respondents (20%) say that their doctor is one of their trusted sources of information, while 12% choose journalists from traditional media, and the same proportion (12%) say that family members and friends are among their most trusted sources.

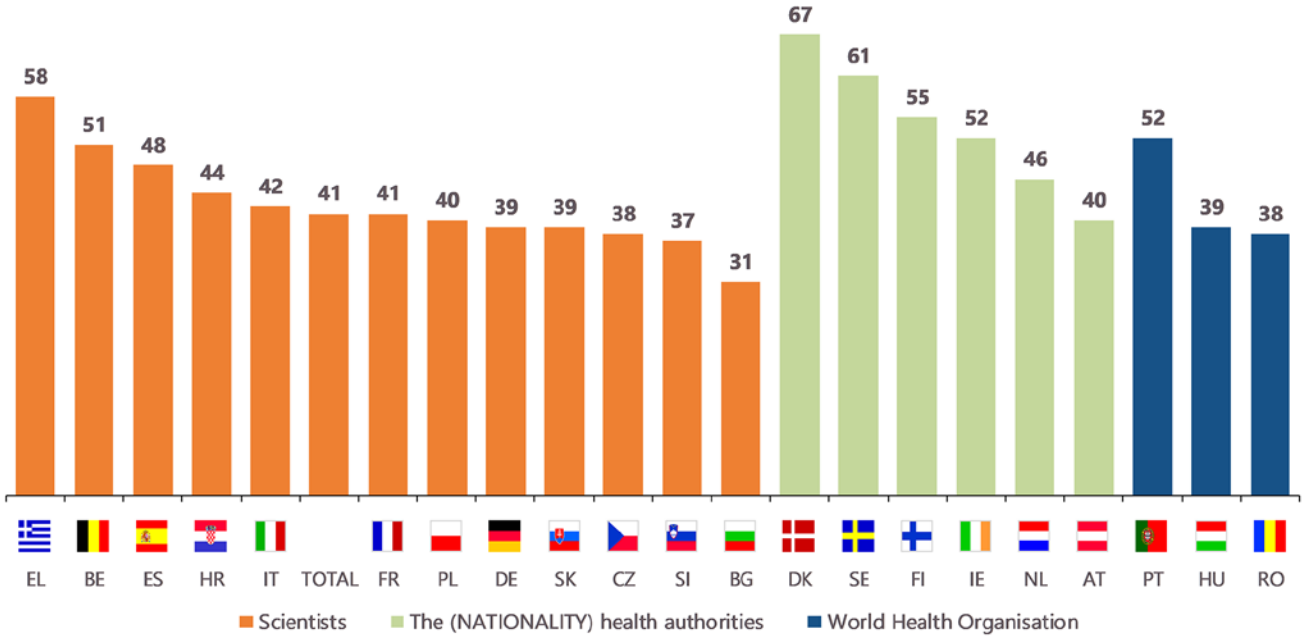
Less than one in ten respondents say that their most trusted sources include their pharmacist (7%) or citizens, for example on online social networks (4%).

Q16 From the following list, who do you trust most to inform you about the coronavirus pandemic? Please select up to 3 answers. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - TOTAL)



In 12 of the 21 countries included in the survey, scientists are the most trusted source of information about the Coronavirus pandemic. In six countries, national health authorities rank highest as the most trusted source, while in three countries the World Health Organisation is most likely to be chosen as a trusted source of information.

Q16 From the following list, who do you trust most to inform you about the coronavirus pandemic? Please select up to 3 answers. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



In more detail:

- **Scientists** are most likely to be seen as a trusted source of information about the Coronavirus pandemic in 12 out of 21 countries, and it is also one of the three most trusted sources in all other countries, with the exception of Ireland.
- **National health authorities** are also one of the top three responses in all except one country (France), and this is most frequently mentioned as a trusted source in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands and Austria.
- The **World Health Organisation** ranks highest of the sources in Portugal, Hungary and Romania, and is one of the three most frequently mentioned items in another 11 countries.

The following sources also feature as one of the three most frequently mentioned items in individual countries:

- The **national government**: seven countries (Czechia, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovakia and Finland);
- The respondent's **doctor**: two countries (Belgium and France);
- **Family members and friends**: two countries (Czechia and Slovakia).

Scientists are chosen as a trusted source by more than a quarter of respondents in every country, with the highest proportions seen in Greece (58%) and Belgium (51%), while the lowest proportions can be found in Portugal (28%), Bulgaria and Ireland (both 31%).

Respondents in Denmark (67%) and Sweden (61%) are most likely to include the **national health authorities** as a trusted source of information, while those in Bulgaria and Czechia (both 22%) are least likely to do so.

Q16 From the following list, who do you trust most to inform you about the coronavirus pandemic? Please select up to 3 answers. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

	Scientists	The (NATIONALITY) health authorities	World Health Organisation	The (NATIONALITY) government	My doctor	Journalists from traditional media such as newspapers, radio, TV	My family members and friends	Local and regional authorities	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on health and social issues	My pharmacist	EU institutions such as the European Commission or the European Parliament	Citizens for example on online social networks	Other	Don't know
TOTAL	41	34	32	22	20	12	12	11	10	7	7	4	4	9
BE	51	30	26	15	32	14	11	5	8	13	4	4	3	8
BG	31	22	30	20	16	12	17	5	7	5	11	7	7	11
CZ	38	22	16	26	19	10	22	8	9	4	5	5	4	13
DK	37	67	26	43	16	8	7	9	6	4	4	2	2	6
DE	39	33	26	25	22	9	12	14	9	6	4	3	4	12
IE	31	52	51	43	18	15	7	6	8	8	10	3	3	3
EL	58	38	40	21	24	3	5	3	4	8	7	4	4	4
ES	48	32	37	18	18	17	10	12	11	8	10	5	3	6
FR	41	26	27	19	30	15	13	8	13	12	3	3	3	9
HR	44	40	22	16	14	4	12	7	11	6	6	3	7	11
IT	42	36	38	22	16	12	9	15	10	6	5	4	3	8
HU	32	23	39	22	15	7	14	10	13	5	14	6	5	9
NL	40	46	29	43	23	9	11	7	7	6	7	3	3	6
AT	37	40	23	39	18	15	12	8	10	7	3	3	4	7
PL	40	28	34	10	11	17	13	10	19	5	12	11	4	9
PT	28	43	52	24	12	17	5	14	9	2	11	2	2	8
RO	34	28	38	17	17	9	21	9	9	4	13	4	4	10
SI	37	27	23	7	15	7	19	4	14	2	8	4	10	13
SK	39	31	21	24	15	10	24	5	6	7	7	3	6	7
FI	35	55	34	38	9	20	7	15	7	2	6	3	3	6
SE	36	61	37	28	7	9	7	17	6	3	4	2	3	6

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Around half of respondents in Portugal (52%) and Ireland (51%) say the **World Health Organisation** is one of their trusted sources, while the proportion is lowest in Czechia (16%) and Slovakia (21%).

The **national government** is most likely to be chosen by respondents in Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands (all 43%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Slovenia (7%) and Poland (10%).

Respondents in Finland (20%) are most likely to say that **journalists from traditional media** are among their most trusted sources, while the proportion is the lowest in Greece (3%) and Croatia (4%).

Family members and friends are chosen most frequently by respondents in Slovakia (24%), Czechia (22%) and Romania (21%), and least frequently by those in Portugal and Greece (both 5%).

Respondents in Sweden (17%), Italy (15%) and Finland (15%) are most likely to include **local and regional authorities** among their most trusted sources, while those in Greece (3%) and Slovenia (4%) are least likely to do so.

The proportion choosing **non-governmental organisations** (NGOs) as a trusted source is by far the highest in Poland (19%) and is lowest in Greece (4%).

The proportion choosing their **doctor** as a trusted source is highest in Belgium (32%) and France (30%) and lowest in Sweden (7%) and Finland (9%). Respondents in Belgium (13%) and France (12%) are also most likely to say that their **pharmacist** is one of their most trusted sources of information, but this is rarely chosen by respondents in Portugal, Slovenia and Finland (all 2%).

EU institutions are seen as one of the most trusted sources by 14% of respondents in Hungary, 13% in Romania and 12% in Poland. By contrast, just 3% say this in France and Austria. In two countries, EU institutions are more likely to be trusted than the national government: Poland (12% vs. 10%) and Slovenia (8% vs. 7%).

Respondents in Poland (11%) are the most likely to say they trust **citizens**, for example on online social networks, while the lowest proportions are seen in Denmark, Portugal and Sweden (all 2%).

There are differences in trusted sources of information among the various **socio-demographic** groups. Younger people are more likely to say they trust the World Health Organisation to inform them about the Coronavirus pandemic (40% of 16-24 year olds compared with 28% of those aged 55-64), and they are also more likely to choose EU institutions as a trusted source (11% vs. 3%). By contrast, older people are more likely to say they trust their national health authorities (40% of 55-64 year olds compared with 29% of 16-24 year olds) and their doctor (28% vs. 17%). The one clear difference by gender is that women are more likely than men to choose the World Health Organisation as a trusted source (36% vs. 27%).

Respondents who left education later are more likely to choose scientists as a trusted information source (42% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 30% of those who left by the age of 16), as well as institutions such as national health authorities (34% vs. 28%), the World Health Organisation (32% vs. 27%) and the national government (22% vs. 18%). However, they are less likely to include their doctor as a trusted source (20% vs. 28%).

Findings differ according to whether respondents generally support or oppose their national government. As well as being more likely to choose their national government as a trusted source (35% vs. 7%), those who support their government are more likely than those that oppose it to choose institutions such as national health authorities (43% vs. 21%) and the World Health Organisation (35% vs. 27%). They are less likely choose their doctor (18% vs. 23%), family or friends (10% vs. 14%) or NGOs (9% vs. 13%).

Q16 From the following list, who do you trust most to inform you about the coronavirus pandemic? Please select up to 3 answers. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Scientists	The (NATIONALITY) health authorities	World Health Organisation	The (NATIONALITY) government	My doctor	Journalists from traditional media such as newspapers, radio, TV	My family members and friends	Local and regional authorities	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on health and social issues	My pharmacist	EU institutions such as the European Commission or the European Parliament	Citizens for example on online social networks	Other	Don't know
TOTAL	41	34	32	22	20	12	12	11	10	7	7	4	4	9
BE	51	30	26	15	32	14	11	5	8	13	4	4	3	8
BG	31	22	30	20	16	12	17	5	7	5	11	7	7	11
CZ	38	22	16	26	19	10	22	8	9	4	5	5	4	13
DK	37	67	26	43	16	8	7	9	6	4	4	2	2	6
DE	39	33	26	25	22	9	12	14	9	6	4	3	4	12
IE	31	52	51	43	18	15	7	6	8	8	10	3	3	3
EL	58	38	40	21	24	3	5	3	4	8	7	4	4	4
ES	48	32	37	18	18	17	10	12	11	8	10	5	3	6
FR	41	26	27	19	30	15	13	8	13	12	3	3	3	9
HR	44	40	22	16	14	4	12	7	11	6	6	3	7	11
IT	42	36	38	22	16	12	9	15	10	6	5	4	3	8
HU	32	23	39	22	15	7	14	10	13	5	14	6	5	9
NL	40	46	29	43	23	9	11	7	7	6	7	3	3	6
AT	37	40	23	39	18	15	12	8	10	7	3	3	4	7
PL	40	28	34	10	11	17	13	10	19	5	12	11	4	9
PT	28	43	52	24	12	17	5	14	9	2	11	2	2	8
RO	34	28	38	17	17	9	21	9	9	4	13	4	4	10
SI	37	27	23	7	15	7	19	4	14	2	8	4	10	13
SK	39	31	21	24	15	10	24	5	6	7	7	3	6	7
FI	35	55	34	38	9	20	7	15	7	2	6	3	3	6
SE	36	61	37	28	7	9	7	17	6	3	4	2	3	6

Highest percentage per country — *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item — Lowest percentage per item

Q16 From the following list, who do you trust most to inform you about the coronavirus pandemic? Please select up to 3 answers. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - TOTAL)

	Scientists	The (NATIONALITY) health authorities	World Health Organisation	The (NATIONALITY) government	My doctor	Journalists from traditional media such as newspapers, radio, TV	My family members and friends	Local and regional authorities	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on health and social issues	My pharmacist	EU institutions such as the European Commission or the European Parliament	Citizens for example on online social networks
TOTAL	41	34	32	22	20	12	12	11	10	7	7	4
Gender												
Male	42	32	27	22	22	12	12	11	10	8	7	5
Female	39	35	36	22	18	13	11	11	10	6	6	3
Age												
16-24	41	29	40	23	17	11	14	8	10	7	11	6
25-34	38	32	35	22	18	11	15	10	10	6	8	5
35-44	39	32	29	20	18	13	12	11	10	7	6	5
45-54	43	35	29	23	20	13	11	12	11	6	5	4
55-64	44	40	28	25	28	13	8	14	12	8	3	2
Education (End of)												
16-	30	28	27	18	28	11	14	11	9	8	6	5
17-19	38	33	29	22	21	12	12	12	10	7	5	4
20+	42	34	32	22	20	13	12	11	11	7	7	5
Still studying	48	33	44	24	16	10	11	8	10	6	10	4
Support of the national government												
Support	42	43	35	35	18	14	10	12	9	6	7	3
Oppose	43	21	27	7	23	12	14	10	13	9	7	6
Voted in the 2019 EP elections												
Voted	44	37	33	24	20	13	11	12	11	7	7	4
Did not vote	36	30	31	21	19	13	14	10	10	6	6	5

CHAPTER IV

PERSONAL SITUATION AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS

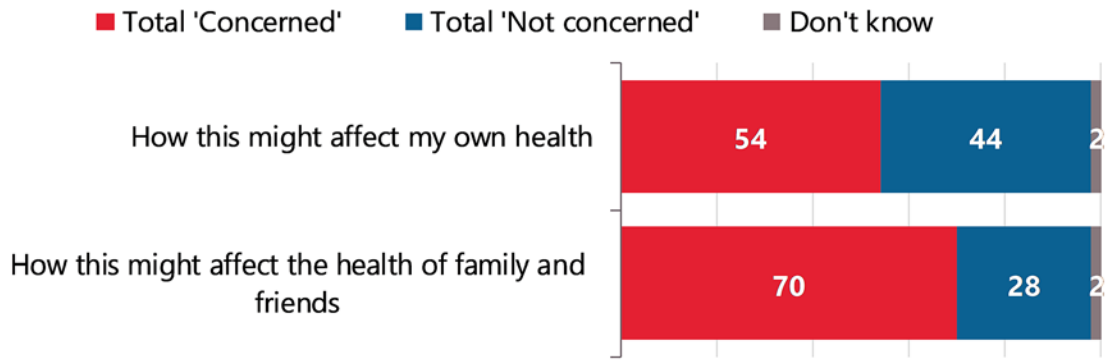
The final section of the report focuses on the personal situation of Europeans during the pandemic and the concerns that they have: specifically, their health concerns, experience of financial problems and levels of social interaction and support. It also examines attitudes to individual freedoms, in the context of the inter-personal restrictions that have been put in place, as well as efforts to introduce mobile phone applications.

Europeans' concerns and personal situation

Concerns about respondents' own health and that of their close ones

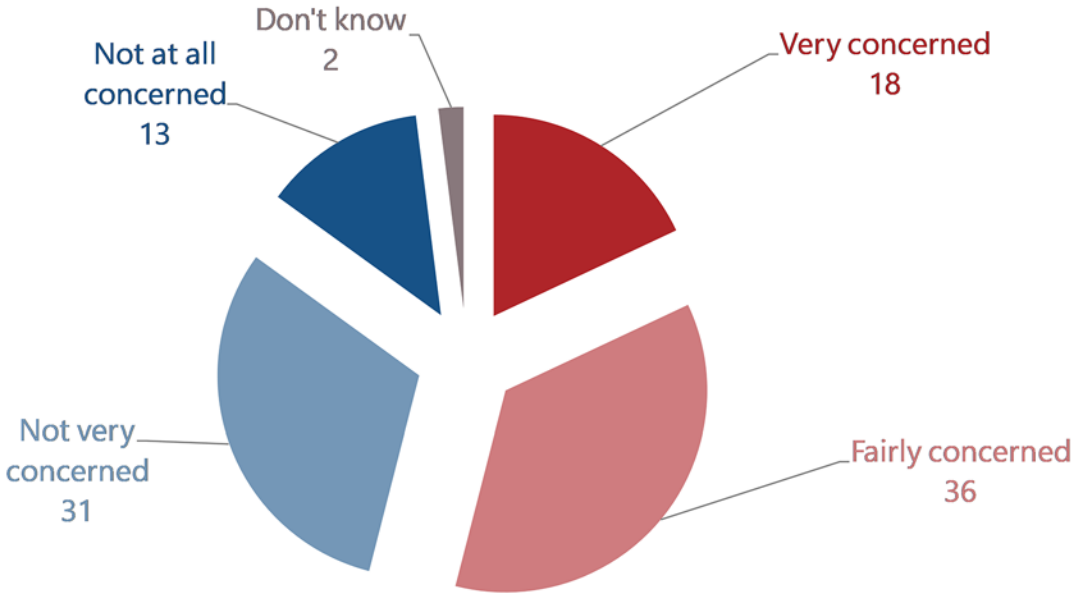
In general, respondents are more likely to be concerned about the effect of the pandemic on the **health of their family and friends** than on their **own health**. Just over half (54%) say they are concerned how it might affect their own health, while 44% say they are not concerned. A higher proportion (70%) say they are concerned about how the pandemic might affect the health of their family and friends, while 28% say they are not concerned.

Q12 Still thinking about the coronavirus pandemic, how concerned are you about each of the following? (% - Total)



Around one in six respondents (18%) say they are very concerned about how the Coronavirus pandemic might affect their **own health**, while a further 36% are fairly concerned. However, around one in three (31%) say they are not very concerned, and more than one in ten (13%) are not at all concerned.

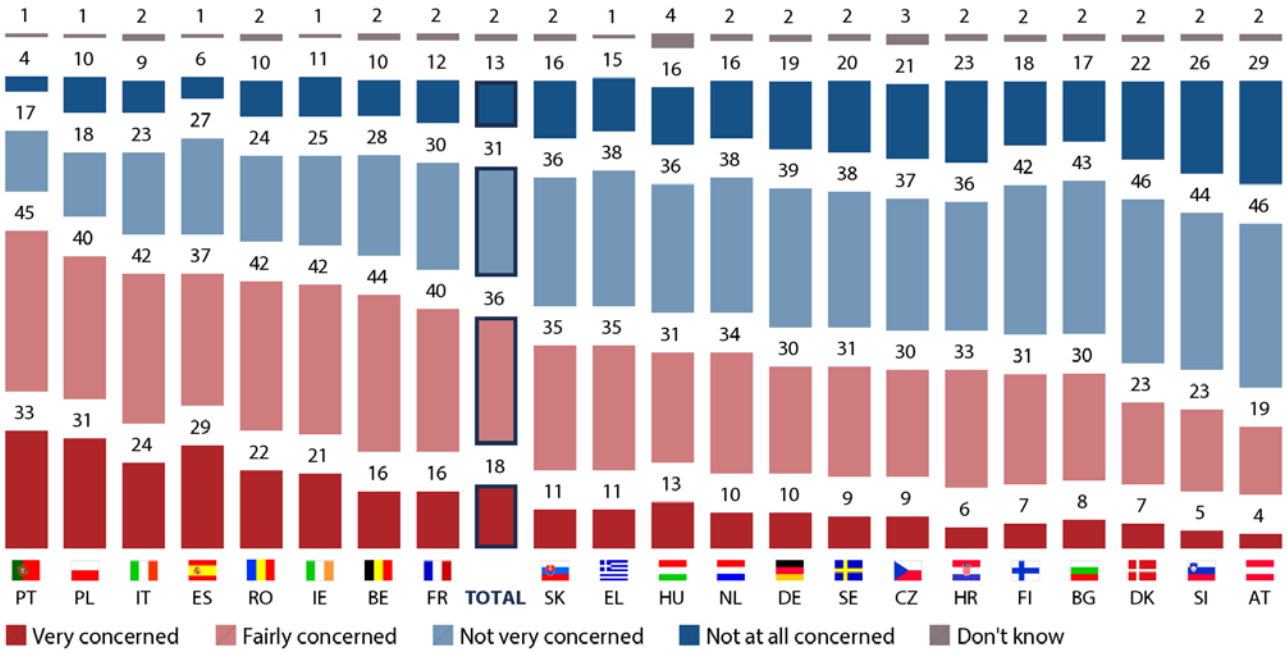
Q12.1 Still thinking about the coronavirus pandemic, how concerned are you about each of the following?
How this might affect my own health
(% - TOTAL)



In eight countries, more than half of respondents say they are concerned about the possible effect of the pandemic on their own health. The highest proportions are seen in Portugal (78%), Poland (71%), Italy, Spain (both 66%), Romania (64%) and Ireland (63%). These are also the countries where respondents are most likely to be 'very concerned', led by Portugal (33%), Poland (31%) and Spain (29%). Respondents are least likely to say they are concerned about the effect on their own health in Austria (23%), Slovenia (28%) and Denmark (30%).

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, women are more likely than men to say that they are concerned about how the Coronavirus pandemic might affect their own health (59% compared with 49%). There is also a clear

Q12.1 Still thinking about the coronavirus pandemic, how concerned are you about each of the following?
How this might affect my own health (%)



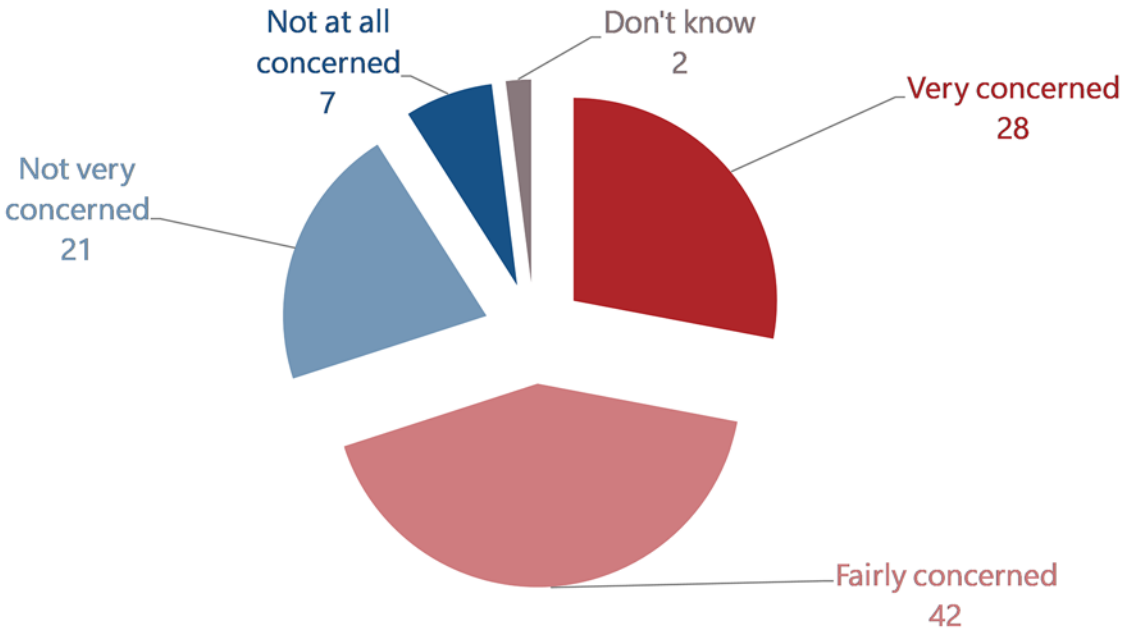
pattern by age group: the oldest respondents are most likely to be concerned (64% of 55-64 year olds), with the youngest age band the least concerned (42% of 16-24 year olds). Otherwise, levels of concern are consistent across different socio-demographic groups.

Q12.1 Still thinking about the coronavirus pandemic, how concerned are you about each of the following?
How this might affect my own health
(% - TOTAL)

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
TOTAL	54	44	2
Gender			
Male	49	49	2
Female	59	39	2
Age			
16-24	42	55	3
25-34	47	51	2
35-44	55	43	2
45-54	59	40	1
55-64	64	35	1
Education (End of)			
16-	61	34	5
17-19	55	43	2
20+	55	44	1
Still studying	40	58	2
Support of the national government			
Support	54	45	1
Oppose	54	45	1
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	56	43	1
Did not vote	51	47	2

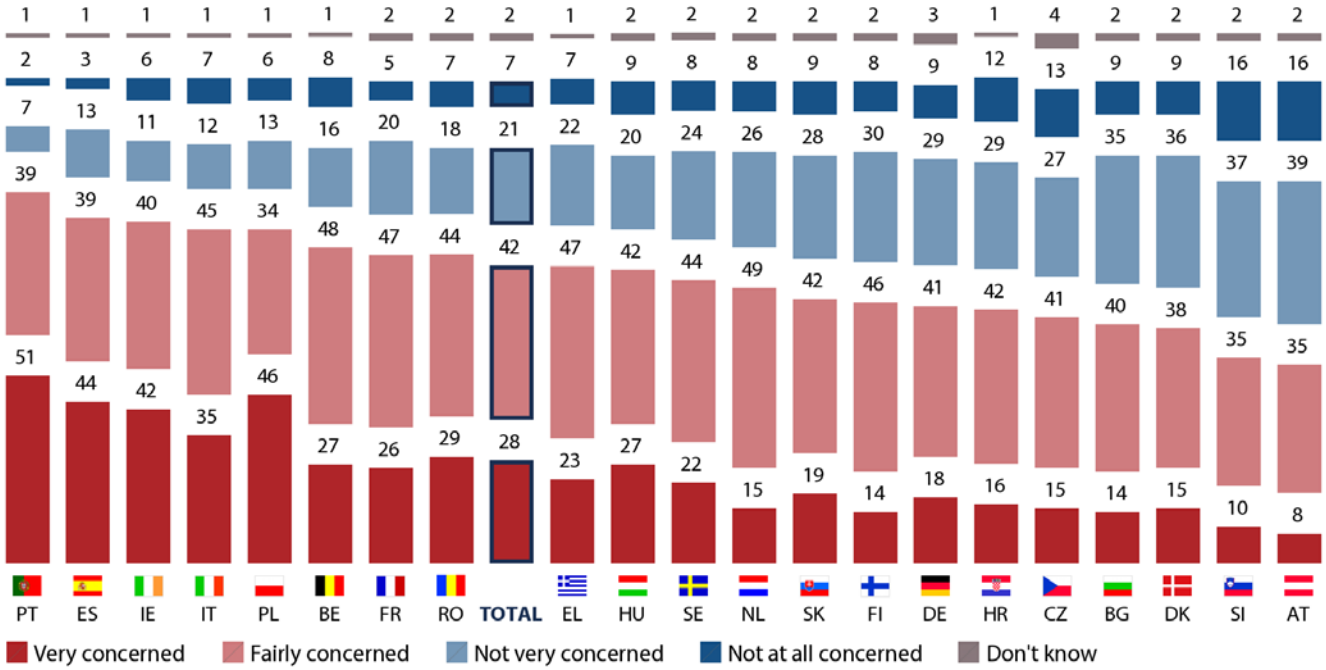
More than a quarter of respondents (28%) say they are very concerned about how the pandemic might affect **the health of their family and friends**, with a further 42% fairly concerned. Just over a quarter of respondents are not concerned - either not very concerned (21%) or not at all concerned (7%).

Q12.2 Still thinking about the coronavirus pandemic, how concerned are you about each of the following?
How this might affect the health of family and friends
(% - TOTAL)



In all but two countries, the majority of respondents say they are concerned about the effect of the pandemic on the health of their family and friends. The highest proportions are seen in Portugal (90%), Spain (83%), Ireland (82%), Italy and Poland (both 80%). By contrast, less than half of respondents are concerned in Austria (43%) and Slovenia (45%). There is also wide variation in terms of the proportions that are 'very concerned', ranging from 51% in Portugal to 8% in Austria. The country differences for concern over the health of family and friends show a close match with the findings for concern over respondents' own health. In both cases, respondents in Portugal express the highest level of concern, while those in Austria and Slovenia are least likely to say they are concerned.

Q12.2 Still thinking about the coronavirus pandemic, how concerned are you about each of the following?
How this might affect the health of family and friends (%)



The **socio-demographic** findings indicate that women are more likely than men to say that they are concerned about how the Coronavirus pandemic might affect the health of their family and friends (76% compared with 65%). Respondents aged 55-64 are most likely to be concerned (75% vs. 66% of 16-24 year olds).

These patterns are the same as seen above in relation to concern over respondents' own health, although the age differences here (in relation to health of family and friends) are less pronounced. Again, levels of concern are consistent across the other socio-demographic groups.

Q12.2 Still thinking about the coronavirus pandemic, how concerned are you about each of the following?

How this might affect the health of family and friends

(% - TOTAL)

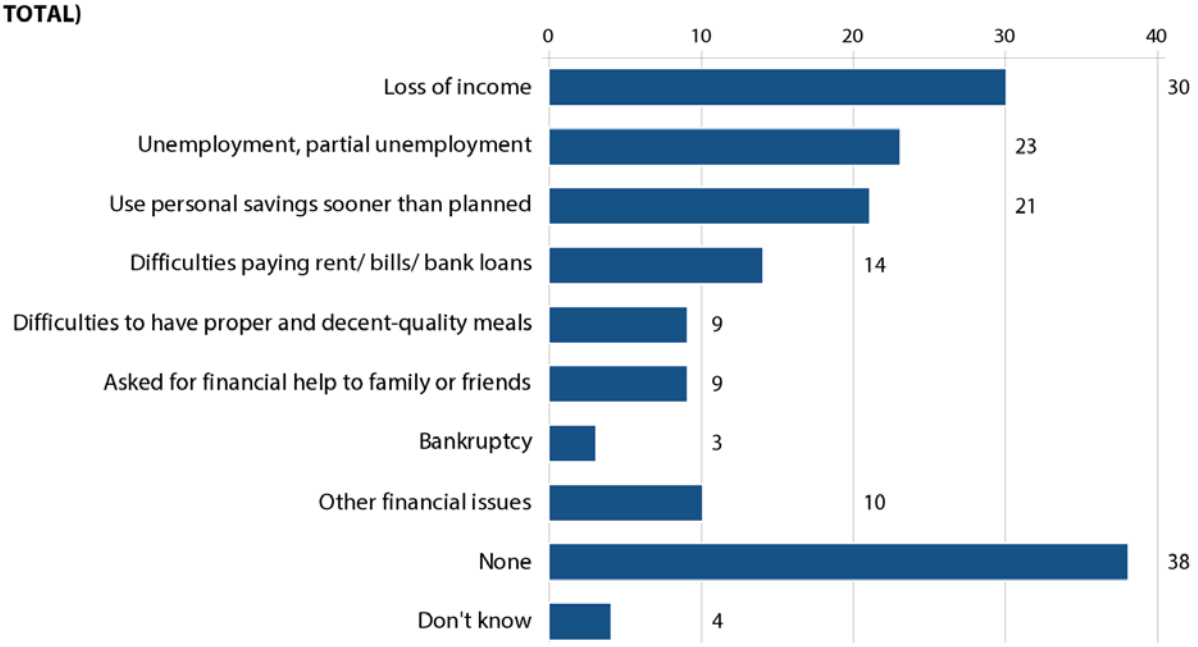
	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
TOTAL	70	28	2
Gender			
Male	65	33	2
Female	76	23	1
Age			
16-24	66	31	3
25-34	67	31	2
35-44	70	28	2
45-54	74	25	1
55-64	75	23	2
Education (End of)			
16-	71	25	4
17-19	70	28	2
20+	71	28	1
Still studying	70	28	2
Support of the national government			
Support	72	27	1
Oppose	70	29	1
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	73	26	1
Did not vote	68	30	2

Main financial issues experienced since the start of the pandemic

The majority of respondents (58%) say that they have experienced **financial difficulties in their own personal life** since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic. Specifically, three in ten respondents (30%) say they have seen a loss of income, while slightly fewer (23%) have experienced unemployment or partial unemployment.

Respondents report a number of other financial difficulties: using personal savings sooner than planned (21%), difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans (14%), difficulties having proper and decent-quality meals (9%), asking family or friends for financial help (9%) and bankruptcy (3%). One in ten (10%) also report other financial issues.

Q13 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - TOTAL)



Just over a third of respondents (38%) say that they have had none of these problems, while a further 4% do not know.

Loss of income is the most common financial difficulty experienced by respondents in 19 of the 21 countries included in the survey. In Austria, it is the joint most common problem, along with unemployment or partial unemployment, while in Romania the most common problem is using personal savings sooner than planned.

In most countries, the top three problems are loss of income, unemployment or partial unemployment, and early use of personal savings. In addition, difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans is one of three most frequent problems in Greece, Portugal and Romania.

Q13 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Loss of income	Unemployment, partial unemployment	Use personal savings sooner than planned	Difficulties paying rent/ bills/ bank loans	Difficulties to have proper and decent-quality meals	Asked for financial help to family or friends	Bankruptcy	Other financial issues	None	Don't know
TOTAL	30	23	21	14	9	9	3	10	38	4
BE	29	24	16	13	7	7	4	8	39	5
BG	40	26	36	23	16	11	4	13	24	3
CZ	23	19	19	9	13	5	3	9	42	2
DK	14	8	8	3	4	3	2	5	66	4
DE	26	22	16	8	6	8	2	9	47	4
IE	29	26	17	12	8	6	3	10	41	4
EL	41	28	25	26	9	10	5	19	24	2
ES	42	29	26	18	12	10	4	7	31	2
FR	24	23	14	10	9	6	2	8	42	4
HR	35	26	23	22	8	10	3	17	32	3
IT	36	26	30	23	10	12	4	12	28	4
HU	46	32	26	21	22	14	7	18	20	4
NL	18	12	10	6	6	5	3	7	57	5
AT	25	25	14	8	7	5	2	9	46	4
PL	31	21	28	16	12	13	5	15	31	4
PT	33	12	19	15	11	6	1	9	44	2
RO	23	22	28	22	15	15	2	16	29	3
SI	30	18	25	16	5	7	1	13	41	4
SK	29	21	26	15	9	8	1	12	33	4
FI	19	17	15	8	8	6	1	8	54	4
SE	21	14	11	6	4	4	4	8	53	6

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Respondents are most likely to report a **loss of income** since the start of the pandemic in Hungary (46%), Spain (42%), Greece (41%) and Bulgaria (40%), while those in Denmark (14%), the Netherlands (18%) and Finland (19%) are least likely to do so.

Unemployment or partial unemployment is also most likely to be reported as a problem by respondents in Hungary (32%), Spain (29%) and Greece (28%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Denmark (8%), Portugal and the Netherlands (both 12%).

Respondents in Bulgaria (36%) and Italy (30%) are most likely to say they have **used personal savings sooner than planned**, while those in Denmark (8%), the Netherlands (10%) and Sweden (11%) are least likely to say this has happened.

Difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans are most common in Greece (26%), Bulgaria and Italy (both 23%), while this is least common among respondents in Denmark (3%), Sweden and the Netherlands (both 6%).

Respondents in Hungary (22%) are most likely to say they have had **difficulties having proper and decent-quality meals**, while the lowest proportions are seen in Denmark and Sweden (both 4%).

Respondents are most likely to have **asked for financial help from friends or family** in Romania (15%), Hungary (14%) and Poland (13%). This is lowest in Denmark (3%) and Sweden (4%). Hungary also has the highest proportion of respondents that have faced **bankruptcy** (7%).

The findings can be summarised by looking at the proportions in each country that have experienced **any** financial problems since the start of the pandemic. This shows that respondents in Hungary (77%), Bulgaria and Greece (both 74%) are most likely to have experienced problems of some kind, while those in Denmark (30%), the Netherlands (38%), Sweden (41%) and Finland (42%) are least likely to have had problems. Indeed, in these countries, more than half of respondents have **not** experienced any of these financial problems: 66% in Denmark, 57% in the Netherlands, 54% in Finland and 53% in Sweden.

The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that men and women have had similar types of financial difficulties since the start of the pandemic, although women are slightly more likely to have experienced unemployment or partial unemployment (25% vs. 21%) and to have used personal savings sooner than planned (22% vs. 19%).

Respondents aged 55-64 are less likely to have had financial problems than those in younger age groups. For example, 24% of 55-64 year olds have experienced a loss of income (compared with 30% overall). Difficulties are most common among those aged 25-34, for example in relation to unemployment or partial unemployment (29%) and early use of personal savings (24%). Difficulties are also more common among 16-24 year olds, for example in asking family or friends for financial help (13%).

Linked to these variations by age group, respondents with children are more likely to have had financial difficulties than those without children. In particular, 34% of those with children have experienced a loss of income, compared with 27% of those without children.
There is a slight tendency for financial problems to be reported more by those with lower levels of education or in lower social class groups. This can be seen most clearly in the proportions that say they have had difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans: 17% of those in the 'low' social class group compared with 11% in the 'high' group, and 19% of those who ended education by the age of 16, compared with 13% of those who finished education at the age of 20 or above.

Q13 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Loss of income	Unemployment, partial unemployment	Use personal savings sooner than planned	Difficulties paying rent/ bills/ bank loans	Difficulties to have proper and decent-quality meals	Asked for financial help to family or friends	Bankruptcy	Other financial issues	None	Don't know
TOTAL	30	23	21	14	9	9	3	10	38	4
BE	29	24	16	13	7	7	4	8	39	5
BG	40	26	36	23	16	11	4	13	24	3
CZ	23	19	19	9	13	5	3	9	42	2
DK	14	8	8	3	4	3	2	5	66	4
DE	26	22	16	8	6	8	2	9	47	4
IE	29	26	17	12	8	6	3	10	41	4
EL	41	28	25	26	9	10	5	19	24	2
ES	42	29	26	18	12	10	4	7	31	2
FR	24	23	14	10	9	6	2	8	42	4
HR	35	26	23	22	8	10	3	17	32	3
IT	36	26	30	23	10	12	4	12	28	4
HU	46	32	26	21	22	14	7	18	20	4
NL	18	12	10	6	6	5	3	7	57	5
AT	25	25	14	8	7	5	2	9	46	4
PL	31	21	28	16	12	13	5	15	31	4
PT	33	12	19	15	11	6	1	9	44	2
RO	23	22	28	22	15	15	2	16	29	3
SI	30	18	25	16	5	7	1	13	41	4
SK	29	21	26	15	9	8	1	12	33	4
FI	19	17	15	8	8	6	1	8	54	4
SE	21	14	11	6	4	4	4	8	53	6

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

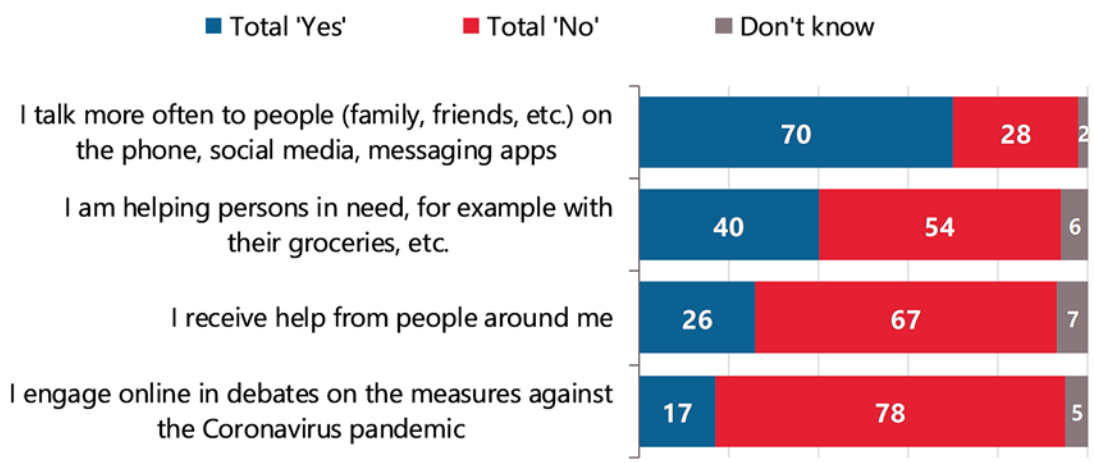
Q13 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - TOTAL)

	Loss of income	Unemployment, partial unemployment	Use personal savings sooner than planned	Difficulties paying rent/ bills/ bank loans	Difficulties to have proper and decent-quality meals	Asked for financial help to family or friends	Bankruptcy	Other financial issues	None	Don't know
TOTAL	30	23	21	14	9	9	3	10	38	4
Gender										
Male	30	21	19	13	10	9	4	10	39	4
Female	29	25	22	15	9	9	2	10	38	4
Age										
16-24	29	26	21	16	11	13	5	10	31	4
25-34	31	29	24	17	11	12	5	11	30	4
35-44	31	22	22	14	10	9	3	10	37	4
45-54	30	22	20	14	9	7	2	10	41	3
55-64	24	15	16	9	5	4	1	8	55	4
Education (End of)										
16-	28	21	19	19	12	7	3	10	38	5
17-19	30	23	21	15	9	9	3	11	38	3
20+	30	23	21	13	9	8	3	10	39	3
Still studying	28	23	21	13	10	10	3	9	37	6
Support of the national government										
Support	29	23	20	12	8	9	3	8	40	3
Oppose	32	23	22	17	11	9	4	12	36	3
Voted in the 2019 EP elections										
Voted	30	22	22	13	9	8	3	10	41	3
Did not vote	30	27	21	17	10	10	4	10	34	3

Social interactions since the start of the pandemic

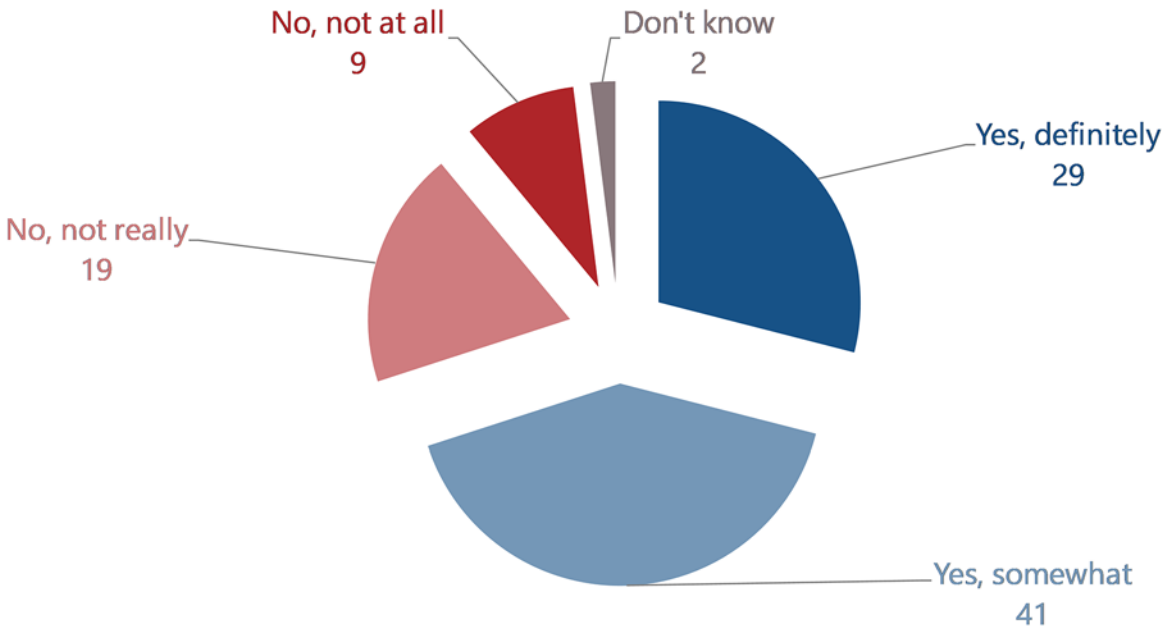
Respondents were asked about their **social interactions** since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic. Around a quarter (26%) say that they receive help from people around them, while a higher proportion (40%) say that they help people in need, for example with their groceries. Seven in ten respondents (70%) say they talk more often to people on the phone, social media and messaging apps, while one in six (17%) say they engage online in debates on the measures against the Coronavirus pandemic.

Q14 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
(% - Total)



More than two thirds of respondents (70%) mention that they are **talking more often to people** on the phone, social media and messaging apps, since the start of the pandemic. This includes 29% who say they are 'definitely' talking to people more, and 41% who say this is 'somewhat' the case. Just over a quarter of respondents (28%) say that they are not talking more to other people – 19% 'not really' and 9% 'not at all'.

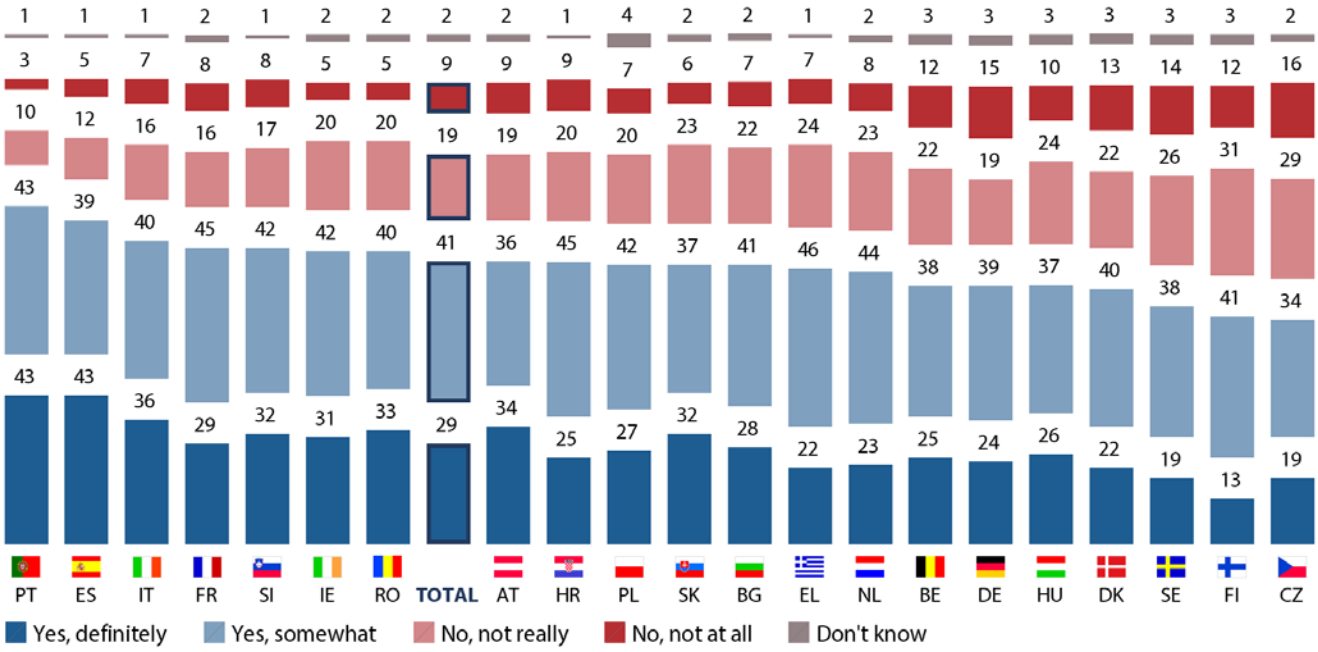
Q14.3 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I talk more often to people (family, friends, etc.) on the phone, social media, messaging apps (% - TOTAL)



In every country included in the survey, the majority of respondents say that they are talking more often to other people on the phone, social media and messaging apps, since the start of the pandemic. The proportion is highest in Portugal (86%), Spain (82%) and Italy (76%), and lowest in Czechia (53%), Finland (54%) and Sweden (57%).

Respondents in Portugal and Spain are most likely to say that they are 'definitely' talking to people more often since the start of pandemic (both 43%), while the proportion is lowest in Finland (13%). In all countries, only a small proportion of respondents say that they are not talking to people more often 'at all'. This is highest in Czechia (16%), Germany (15%) and Sweden (14%).

Q14.3 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I talk more often to people (family, friends, etc.) on the phone, social media, messaging apps (%)



In the **socio-demographic** analysis, women are more likely than men to say that they are talking to people more often since the start of pandemic (75% vs. 65%). There is no difference by age group, although respondents with children are more likely than those without children to say they are talking to people more often (73% vs. 69%).

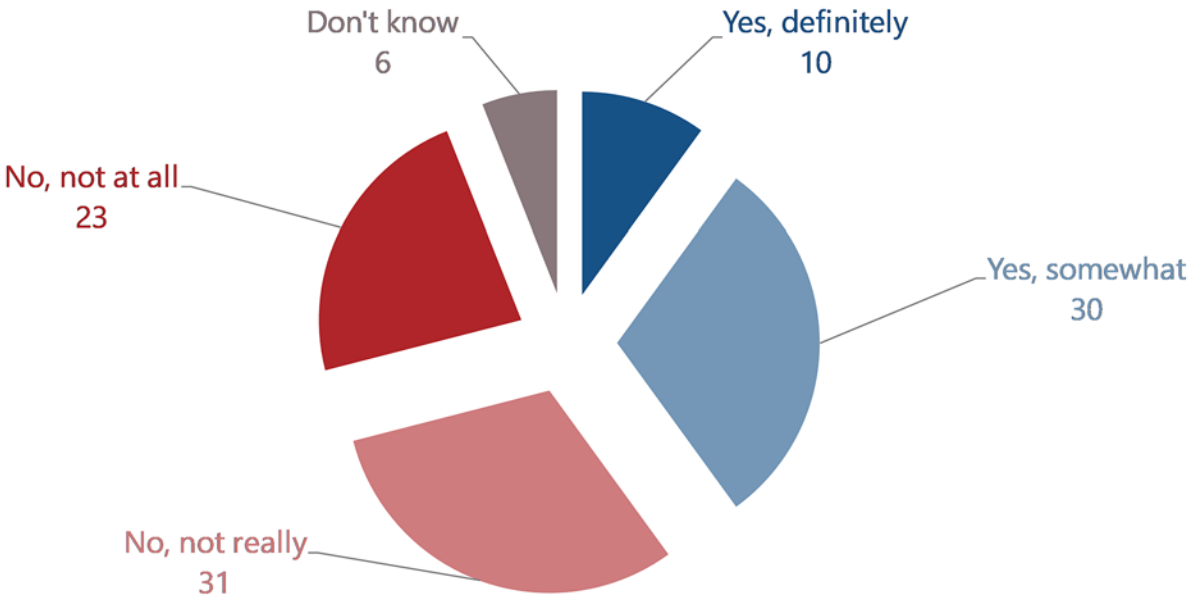
There is a slight difference by social class and level of education. Those in the 'high' social class group are more likely to say they are talking to people more often (72% compared with 67% in the 'low' group), and those who finished education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say this than those who ended education by the age of 16 (71% vs. 67%).

Q14.3 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I talk more often to people (family, friends, etc.) on the phone, social media, messaging apps
(% - TOTAL)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
TOTAL	70	28	2
Gender			
Male	65	32	3
Female	75	23	2
Age			
16-24	71	26	3
25-34	71	27	2
35-44	70	28	2
45-54	70	28	2
55-64	70	28	2
Education (End of)			
16-	67	30	3
17-19	69	29	2
20+	71	27	2
Still studying	74	24	2
Support of the national government			
Support	74	25	1
Oppose	67	31	2
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	74	25	1
Did not vote	66	32	2

Two in five respondents (40%) say that they have been **helping people in need** since the start of the pandemic, including 10% who say they have 'definitely' been providing help and 30% who say this has happened 'somewhat'. Just over half have not provided this type of help, including 31% who have 'not really' done so and 23% who have not done so 'at all'.

Q14.2 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I am helping persons in need, for example with their groceries, etc.
(% - TOTAL)



In four countries, more than half of respondents say that they have been helping people in need since the start of the pandemic: Hungary (59%), Croatia (55%), Romania (53%) and Slovenia (52%). By contrast, no more than a third of respondents have given this type of help in Denmark (28%), Czechia (30%) and France (33%).

Respondents in Hungary (22%), Ireland (17%) and Romania (16%) are most likely to say that they have 'definitely' helped people in need since the beginning of the pandemic, while those in Czechia (6%) and Portugal (7%) are least likely to say this.

Around a third of respondents say that they are not giving this type of help 'at all' in Sweden (34%), Denmark (33%), France (31%) and Czechia (30%).

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, respondents aged 45-54 are most likely to say that they have been helping people in need since the start of the pandemic (44%), while those aged 16-24 and 25-34 are least likely to say they do this (both 37%). Respondents with children are more likely than those without children to have provided help to others (45% vs. 38%).

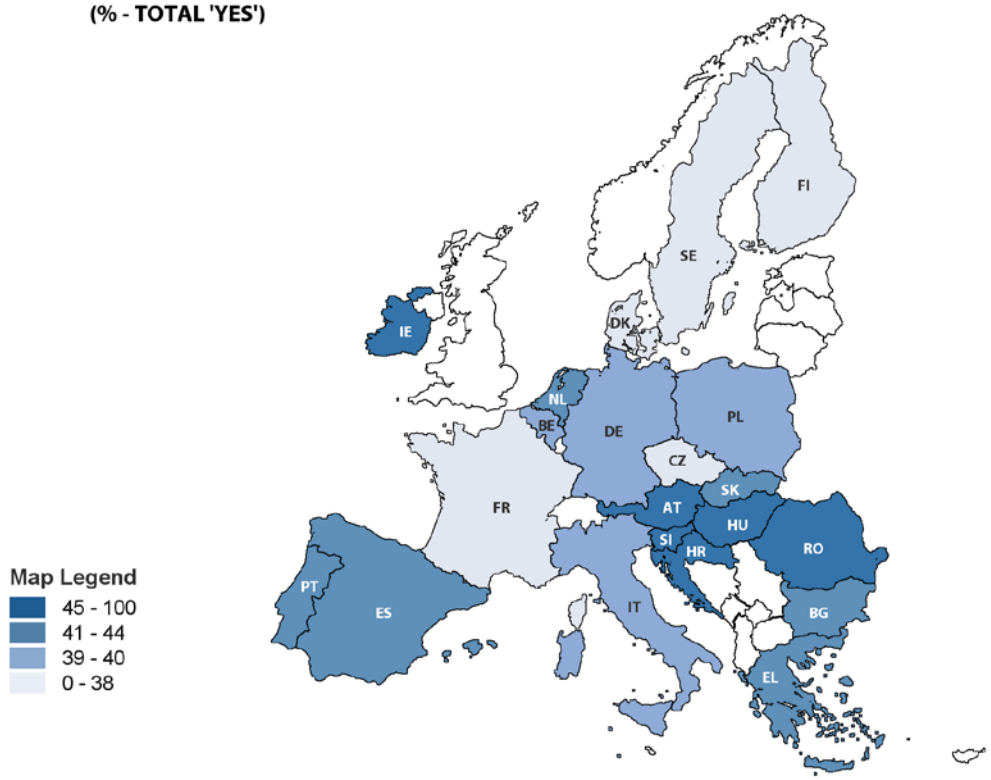
People in work are more likely to say they have been helping people in need since the start of the pandemic (42% compared with 35% of those not in work), and there is also a difference by social class: those in the 'high' group are more likely to say they have provided help than those in the 'low' group (43% vs. 37%).

HU	59
HR	55
RO	53
SI	52
IE	49
AT	47
SK	44
BG	44
PT	44
ES	42
EL	42
NL	41
PL	40
TOTAL	40
IT	40
BE	39
DE	39
FI	36
SE	36
FR	33
CZ	30
DK	28

Q14.2 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?

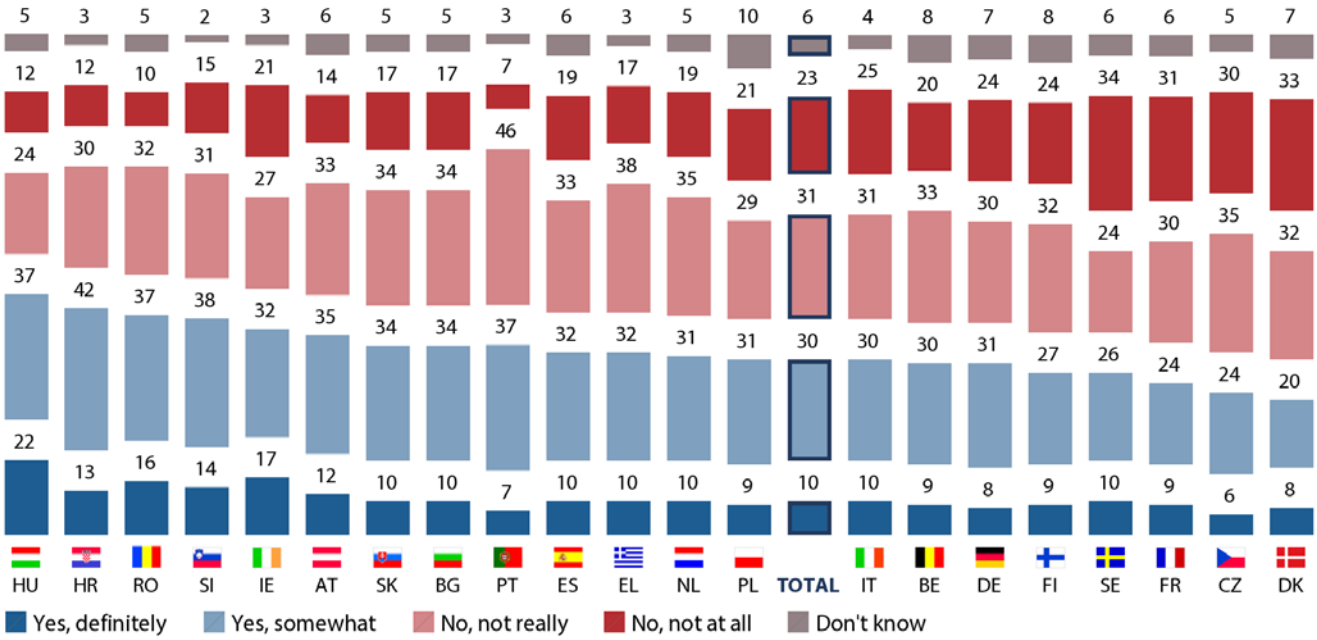
I am helping persons in need, for example with their groceries, etc.

(% - TOTAL 'YES')



Q14.2 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?

I am helping persons in need, for example with their groceries, etc. (%)

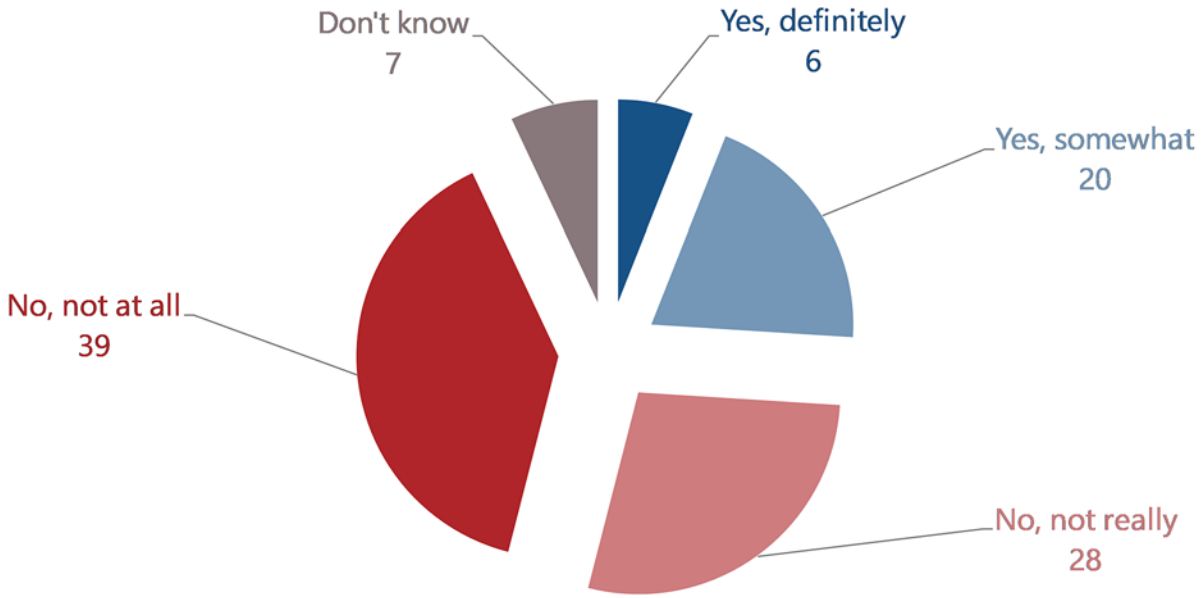


Q14.2 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I am helping persons in need, for example with their groceries, etc. (% - TOTAL)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
TOTAL	40	54	6
Gender			
Male	41	54	5
Female	39	55	6
Age			
16-24	37	57	6
25-34	37	58	5
35-44	40	53	7
45-54	44	51	5
55-64	40	53	7
Education (End of)			
16-	40	55	5
17-19	40	54	6
20+	41	53	6
Still studying	35	60	5
Support of the national government			
Support	44	51	5
Oppose	37	58	5
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	44	51	5
Did not vote	35	60	5

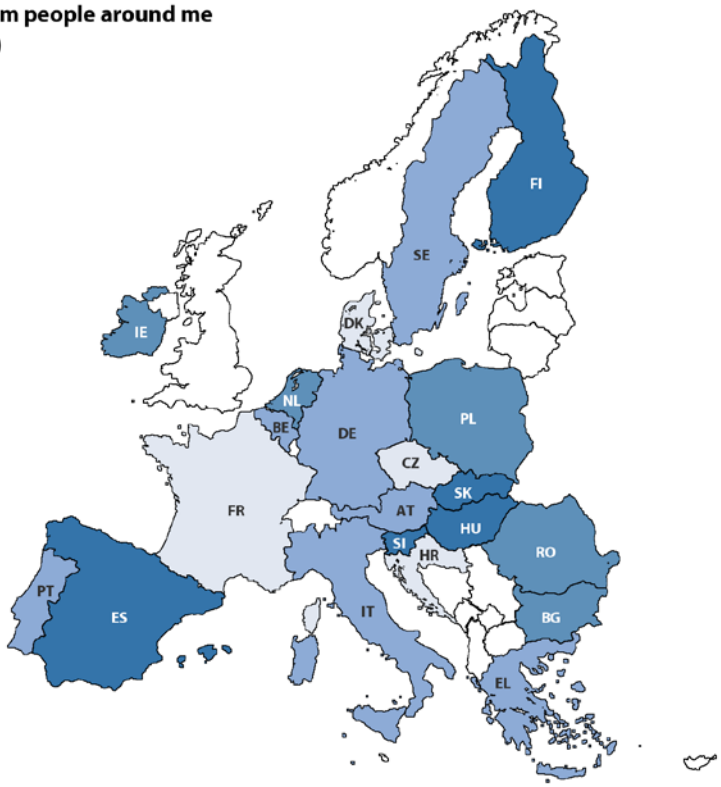
Around a quarter of respondents (26%) say that they have been **receiving help from people around them** since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, including 6% who say this has 'definitely' been the case and 20% who say this has 'somewhat' happened. The majority of respondents have not received help – 39% 'not at all' and 28% 'not really'.

Q14.1 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I receive help from people around me
(% - TOTAL)



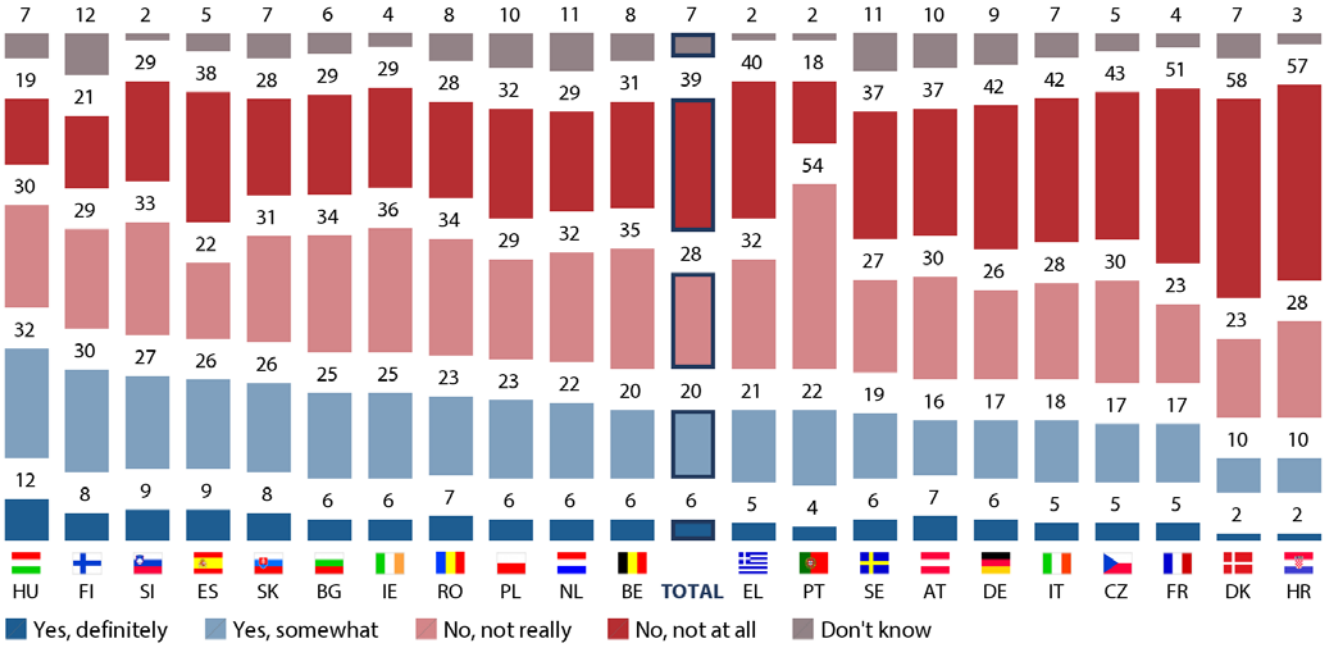
HU	44
FI	38
SI	36
ES	35
SK	34
BG	31
IE	31
RO	30
PL	29
NL	28
BE	26
TOTAL	26
EL	26
PT	26
SE	25
AT	23
DE	23
IT	23
CZ	22
FR	22
DK	12
HR	12

Q14.1 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I receive help from people around me
(% - TOTAL 'YES')



Respondents in Hungary (44%) are most likely to say they have been receiving help from people around them since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, followed by those in Finland (38%), Slovenia (36%), Spain (35%) and Slovakia (34%). Croatia and Denmark (both 12%) have by far the lowest proportions of respondents who say they have received help. In Hungary, more than one in ten respondents (12%) say that they 'definitely' receive help from people around them, while in all other countries the proportion is less than one in ten. In both Denmark and Croatia, just 2% say that they 'definitely' receive help. More than half of respondents in Denmark (58%), Croatia (57%) and France (51%) say that they do not receive help 'at all' from people around them, while this proportion is lowest in Portugal (18%), Hungary (19%) and Finland (21%).

Q14.1 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I receive help from people around me (%)



In the **socio-demographic** analysis, there is a difference by age group, with younger people more likely than older people to say they receive help from people around them (36% of 16-24 year olds compared with 21% of those aged 55-64). Respondents in the 'low' social class group are more likely than other respondents to say they receive help (31%). People who are not working are more likely than those in work to say that they receive help from people around them (30% compared with 24%).

Q14.1 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?

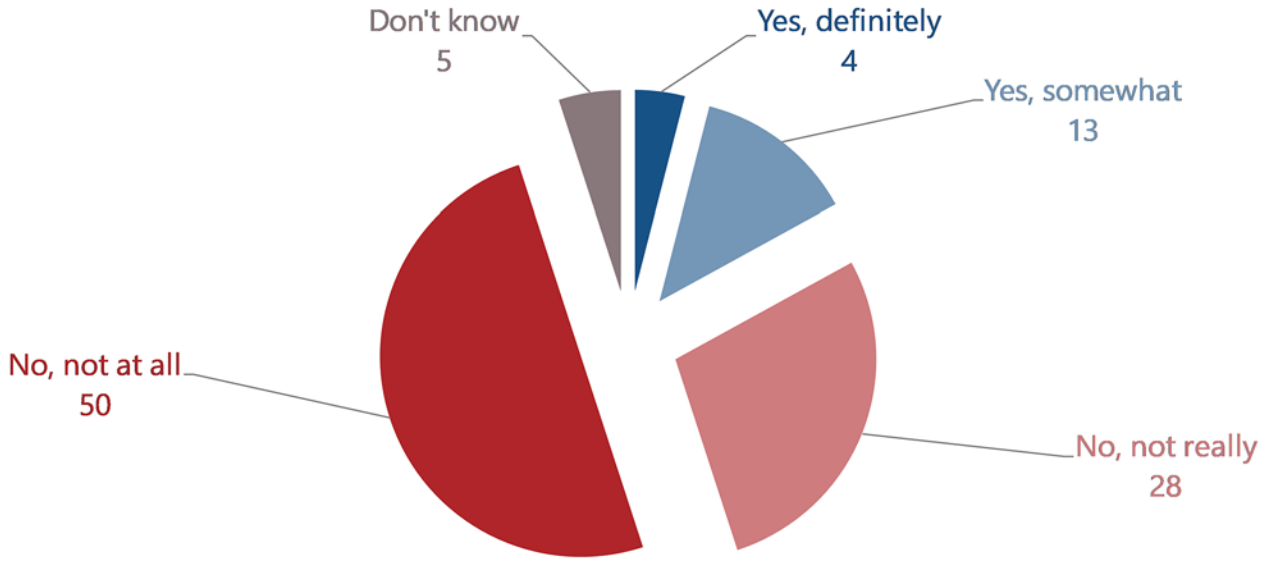
I receive help from people around me

(% - TOTAL)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
TOTAL	26	67	7
Gender			
Male	25	68	7
Female	27	66	7
Age			
16-24	36	58	6
25-34	30	64	6
35-44	24	68	8
45-54	22	71	7
55-64	21	71	8
Education (End of)			
16-	27	66	7
17-19	24	69	7
20+	25	68	7
Still studying	36	57	7
Support of the national government			
Support	28	65	7
Oppose	24	70	6
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	26	68	6
Did not vote	27	67	6

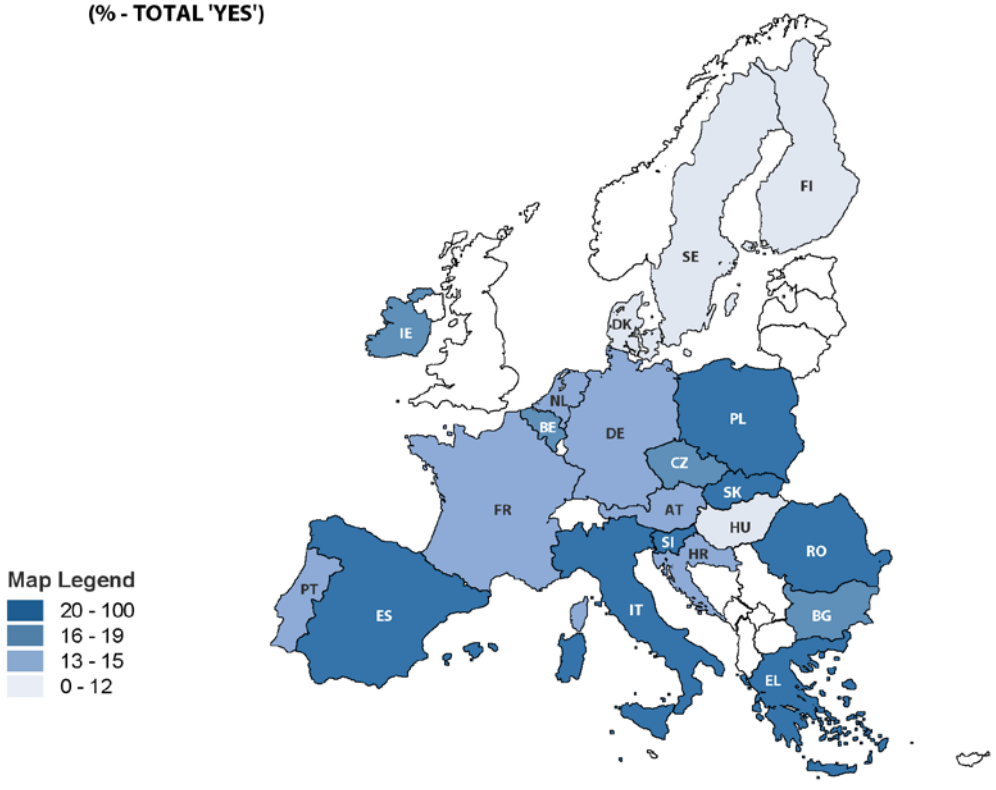
One in six respondents (17%) say that they have **engaged online in debates on the measures against the Coronavirus pandemic**, including 4% who say are 'definitely' engaged in this activity, and 13% who are 'somewhat' engaging in it. The majority of respondents are not engaging in online debates about the pandemic – 28% 'not really' and 50% 'not at all'.

Q14.4 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I engage online in debates on the measures against the Coronavirus pandemic (% - TOTAL)



SI	33
RO	26
IT	23
ES	21
PL	20
SK	20
EL	20
BG	19
CZ	18
TOTAL	17
BE	17
IE	17
AT	15
PT	15
DE	14
FR	14
NL	13
HR	13
HU	12
SE	12
DK	11
FI	10

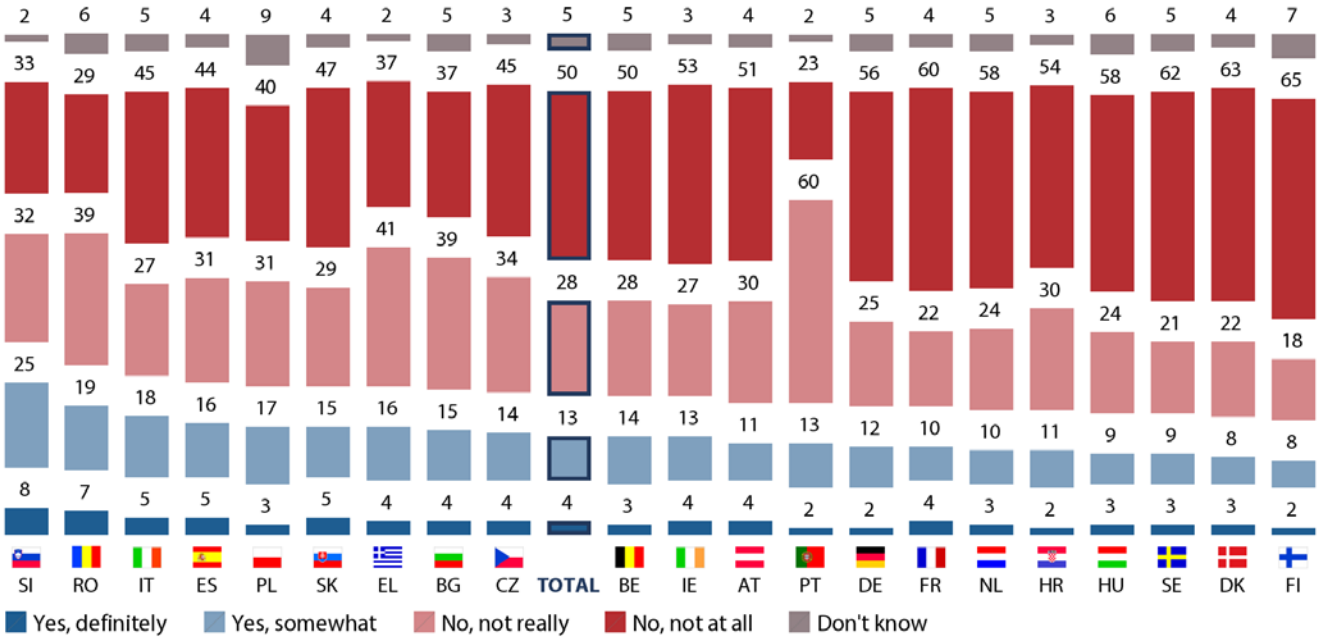
Q14.4 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?
I engage online in debates on the measures against the Coronavirus pandemic (% - TOTAL 'YES')



Respondents in Slovenia are by far the most likely to say they have engaged online in debates on the measures against the pandemic (33%), followed by respondents in Romania (26%) and Italy (23%). The lowest proportions are seen in Finland (10%) and Denmark (11%). Respondents in Slovenia (8%) and Romania (7%) are most likely to say they have 'definitely' engaged online in debates on the measures against the pandemic, while only 2% of respondents say this in Finland, Croatia, Germany and Portugal. Finland (65%), Denmark (63%), Sweden (62%) and France (60%) have the highest proportions of respondents who say they have 'not at all' been engaging in online debates, while the lowest proportion is seen in Portugal (23%).

Q14.4 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?

I engage online in debates on the measures against the Coronavirus pandemic (%)



In the **socio-demographic** analysis, men are more likely than women to say that they have engaged online in debates on the measures against the pandemic (19% vs. 15%). Engagement is higher among younger people, with the highest proportion among 25-34 year olds (21%) and the lowest among 55-64 year olds (11%). Respondents with children are more likely than those without children to have engaged in online debates (22% vs. 15%). Analysis by attitudes to the national government shows no difference between those who support the national government (19%) and those that oppose it (18%), suggesting that participation in online debates is not skewed either to pro- or anti-government views.

Q14.4 For each of the following situations that can occur since the beginning of the Coronavirus pandemic, please tell me if it applies to you?

I engage online in debates on the measures against the Coronavirus pandemic

(% - TOTAL)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
TOTAL	17	78	5
Gender			
Male	19	76	5
Female	15	80	5
Age			
16-24	20	74	6
25-34	21	75	4
35-44	18	77	5
45-54	16	80	4
55-64	11	84	5
Education (End of)			
16-	21	75	4
17-19	16	79	5
20+	18	77	5
Still studying	16	79	5
Support of the national government			
Support	19	77	4
Oppose	18	77	5
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	19	77	4
Did not vote	14	81	5

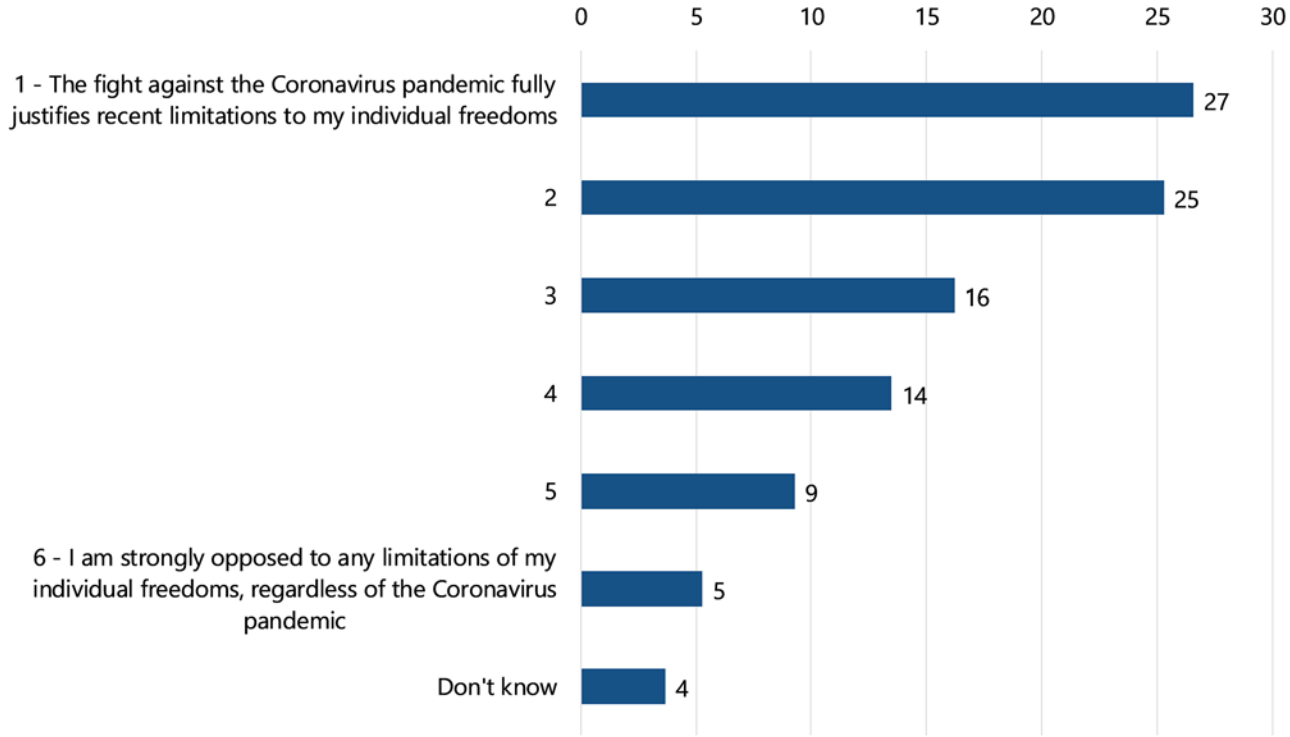
Individual freedoms

Does the fight against the pandemic justify limitations to individual freedoms?

Respondents were asked to position themselves on a scale between two statements regarding **limitations to individual freedoms**. A score of "1" means that that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms, and "6" that they are strongly opposed to any limitations of their individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.

There is a clear pattern of more frequent responses in the lower numbers of the scale, indicating that most respondents feel that limitations to their individual freedoms are justified. Specifically, around half of respondents give a score of "1" (27%) or "2" (25%). The proportion then falls steadily to just 5% giving a score of "6", denoting strong opposition to any limitations.

Q9 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where "1" means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and "6" that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic. **(% - TOTAL)**

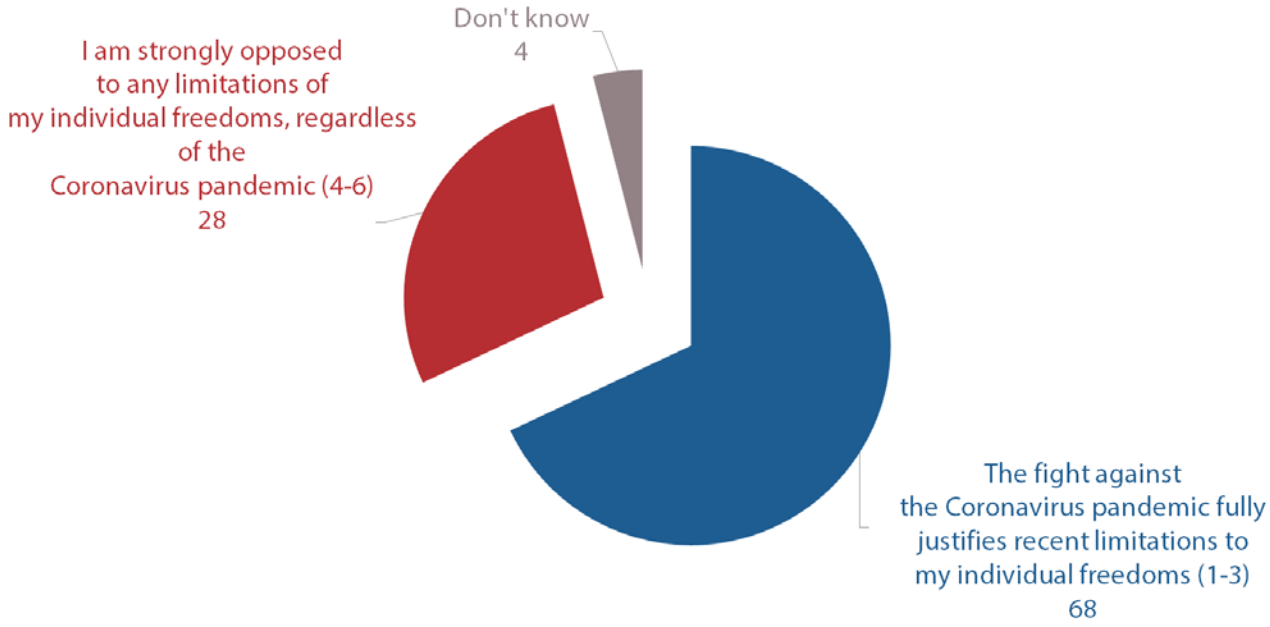


Overall, around two-thirds of respondents (68%) indicate that the fight against the pandemic justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms (score of 1-3), whereas just over a quarter (28%) are opposed to such limitations (score of 4-6).

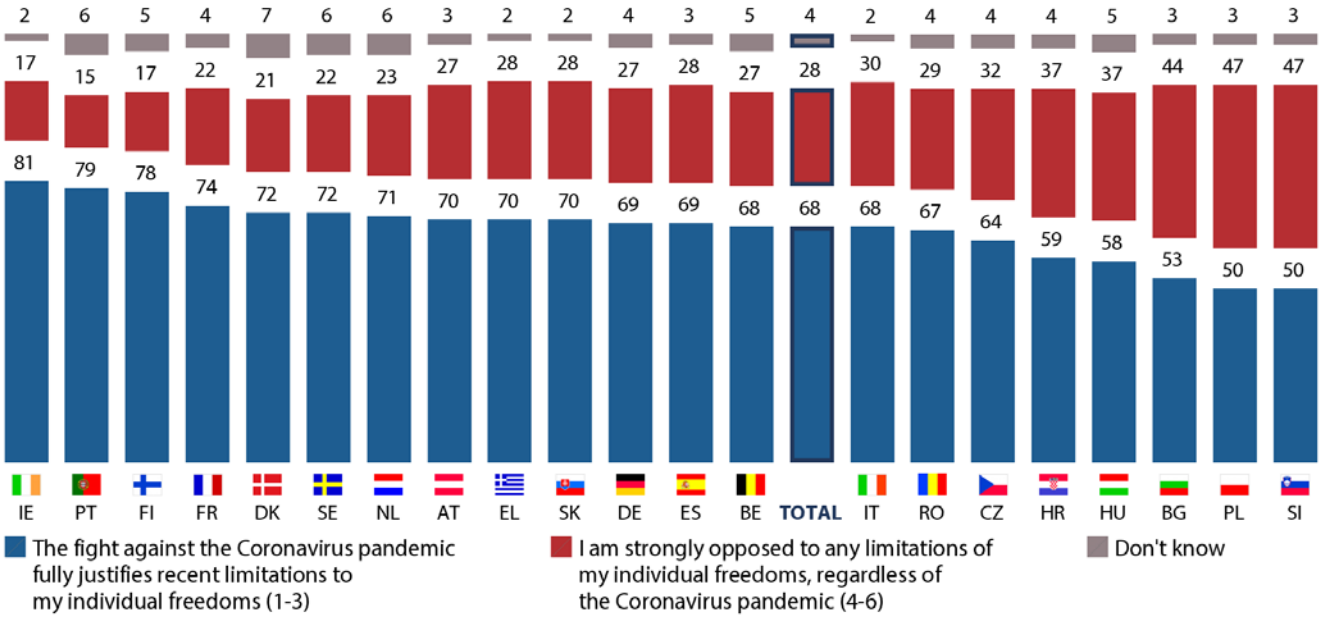
In every country covered by the survey, at least half of respondents say that the fight against the pandemic justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms (giving a score of 1-3). This is highest in Ireland (81%), Portugal (79%) and Finland (78%), and lowest in Slovenia, Poland (both 50%) and Bulgaria (53%).

Ireland and Portugal also have a high proportion of respondents who give a score of "1", denoting the view that limitations are fully justified (49% and 43% respectively). In most countries, less than one in ten respondents give a score of "6" (denoting strong opposition to limitations); the exceptions are Slovenia (13%), Bulgaria (12%) and Poland (11%).

Q9 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where "1" means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and "6" that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.
(% - TOTAL)



Q9 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where "1" means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and "6" that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.
(%)



The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that women are more likely than men to say that the fight against the pandemic justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms (72% vs. 64%). There is also a difference by age group, with 55-64 year olds most likely to say that limitations are justified (78%) and 25-34 year olds least likely to do so (62%). Respondents who generally support their national government are more likely to feel that limitations are justified (76% compared with 58% of those who oppose their national government).

Q9 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where "1" means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and "6" that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.

(% - TOTAL)

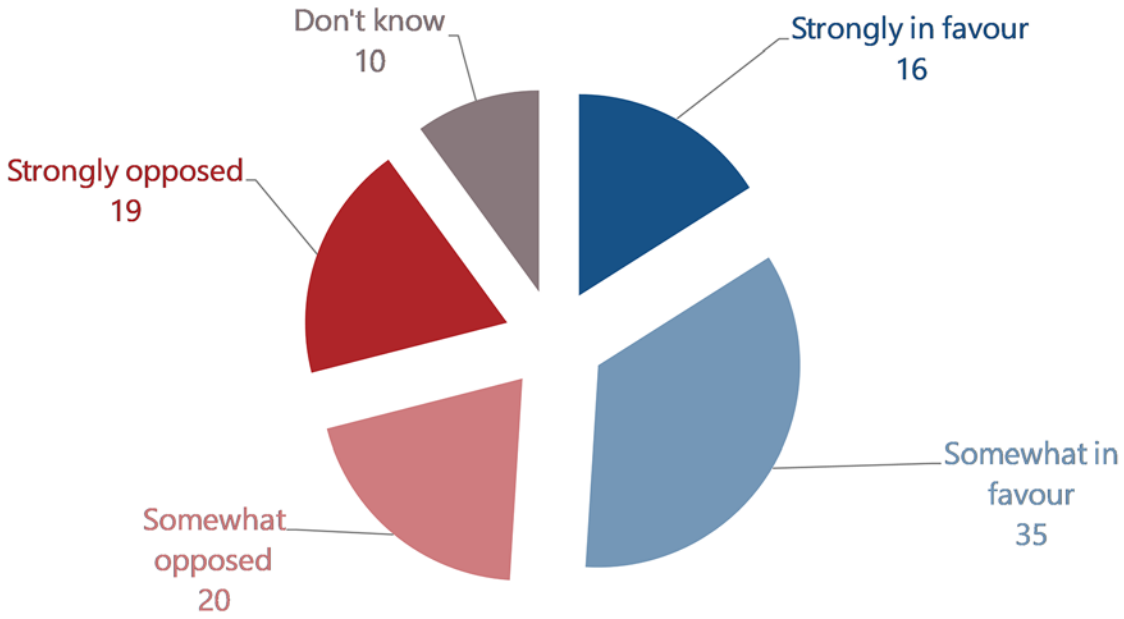
	The fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to my individual freedoms (1-3)	I am strongly opposed to any limitations of my individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic (4-6)	Don't know
TOTAL	68	28	4
Gender			
Male	64	32	4
Female	72	24	4
Age			
16-24	66	28	6
25-34	62	34	4
35-44	65	31	4
45-54	71	26	3
55-64	78	20	2
Education (End of)			
16-	62	32	6
17-19	69	27	4
20+	67	30	3
Still studying	74	20	6
Support of the national government			
Support	76	22	2
Oppose	58	39	3
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	71	27	2
Did not vote	65	32	3

Support for national public authorities using apps on mobile to fight the virus' expansion

Around half of respondents (51%) say they are **in favour of public authorities using applications on their mobile phone** to fight the expansion of the virus. This includes 16% who are 'strongly' in favour and 35% 'somewhat' in favour.

More than a third of respondents (39%) are opposed to the use of this type of application, including 19% who are 'strongly' opposed and 20% 'somewhat' opposed. The remaining 10% of respondents say they don't know.

Q10 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion? **(% - TOTAL)**



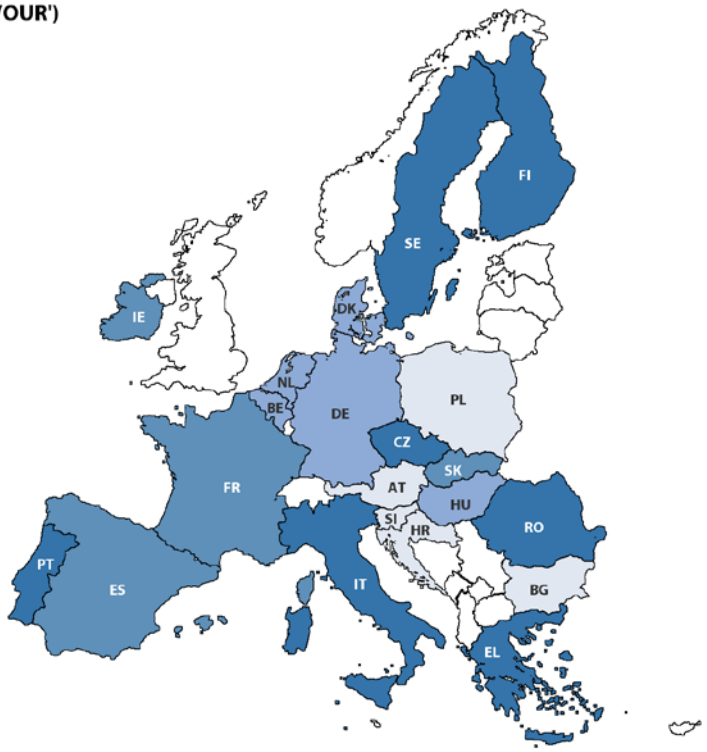
In 12 of the 21 countries included in the survey, at least half of respondents say they are in favour of public authorities using applications on their mobile phone to fight the expansion of the virus. Respondents are most likely to be in favour in Romania (64%), Portugal (63%) and Italy (59%). In three countries, less than a third of respondents are in favour of this type of application being used: Slovenia (27%), Croatia and Austria (both 30%).

Respondents in Romania (24%), Portugal, Sweden (both 23%) and Italy (22%) are most likely to be 'strongly' in favour of public authorities using applications on their mobile phone to fight the expansion of the virus, while less than one in ten are strongly in favour in Austria (6%), Slovenia (7%) and Croatia (9%). In fact, there are relatively high levels of 'strong' opposition in these countries: 52% in Slovenia, 48% in Croatia and 39% in Austria.

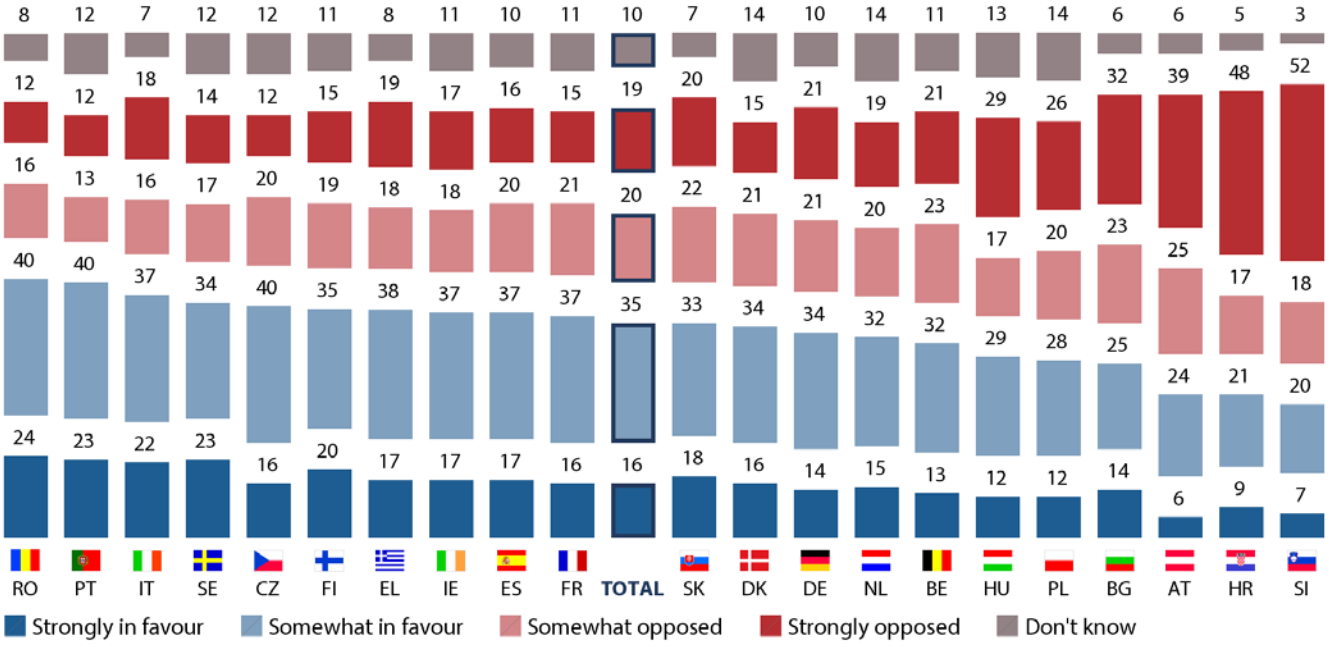
Findings are generally consistent across the various **socio-demographic** groups. Men are slightly more likely than women to be in favour of the use of mobile phone applications to fight the expansion of the virus (53% vs. 49%). Analysis by age groups shows that the youngest and oldest age groups are most likely to be in favour (53% of 16-24 year olds and 54% of 55-64 year olds). Respondents who generally support their national government are more likely to be in favour of the use of mobile phone applications (64% compared with 37% of those who oppose their national government).

RO	64
PT	63
IT	59
SE	57
CZ	56
FI	55
EL	55
IE	54
ES	54
FR	53
TOTAL	51
SK	51
DK	50
DE	48
NL	47
BE	45
HU	41
PL	40
BG	39
AT	30
HR	30
SI	27

Q10 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(% - TOTAL 'IN FAVOUR')



Q10 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(%)



Q10 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(% - TOTAL)

	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Don't know
TOTAL	51	39	10
Gender			
Male	53	39	8
Female	49	39	12
Age			
16-24	53	37	10
25-34	49	41	10
35-44	49	40	11
45-54	51	38	11
55-64	54	36	10
Education (End of)			
16-	52	32	16
17-19	51	39	10
20+	51	40	9
Still studying	51	38	11
Support of the national government			
Support	64	28	8
Oppose	37	55	8
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	55	37	8
Did not vote	47	44	9

ANNEX

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 23 April and 1 May 2020, Kantar on behalf on Kantar Belgium carried out this survey. National representatives of the population of 21 EU Member States[1] aged 16-64 (16-54 Bulgaria, Czechia, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia) were interviewed online. Overall, 21,804 respondents were interviewed (1000 per country). Representativeness at the national level is ensured by quotas on gender, age, and region. The total EU is weighted according to the size of the population of each country. Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

Sample sizes are in rows — Observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	**1.4**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

1 Six Member States were not covered: Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg.

This online panel survey was conducted for the European Parliament by

KANTAR

The survey was conducted online between 23 April and 1 May 2020, among 21,804 respondents in 21 EU Member States (not covered: Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg). Representativeness at the national level is ensured by quotas on gender, age, and region. The total average results were weighted according to the size of the population of each country surveyed.

The survey examines European citizens' attitudes and opinions during the Covid-19 pandemic. Questions deal with respondents' views of both European and national responses to fight the crisis as well as with their personal and financial situation over the past months. While satisfaction with the solidarity shown between EU Member States is relatively low - the expectations in the European Union and the call for more competences for the Union to better deal with crises such as the Covid-19 pandemic in the future are all the more pronounced.

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COVID-19 ONLINE SURVEY
Wave 1

European Parliament

TOTAL 21.804 interviews
21 countries 23/04 - 01/05/2020

1.054 interviews
23 - 28/04/2020

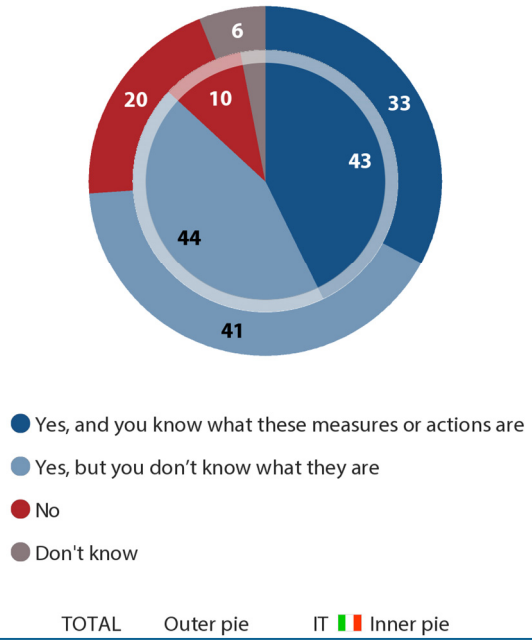
Method: online

ITALY

NATIONAL FACTSHEET

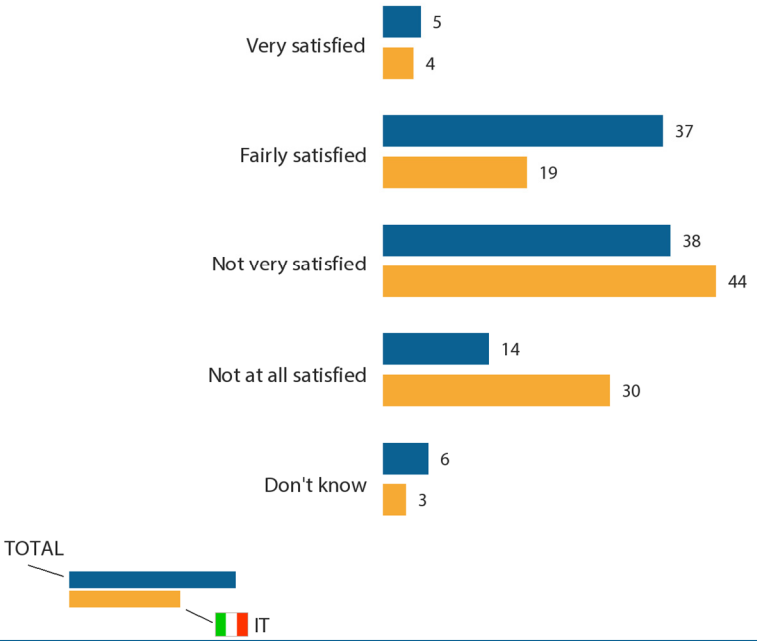
I. MEDIA RECALL OF EU MEASURES

Q5 Have you already heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic?
(%)



Base: all respondents

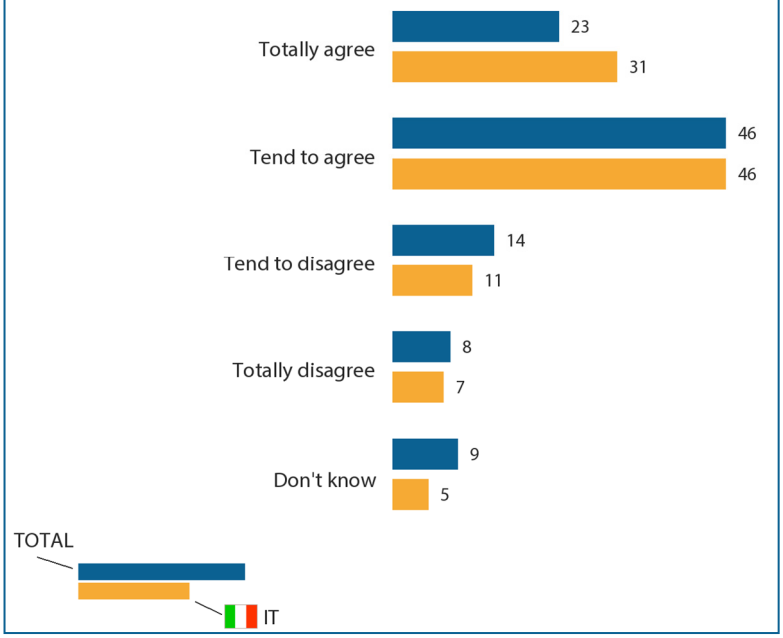
Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(%)



Base: all who have heard of the measures

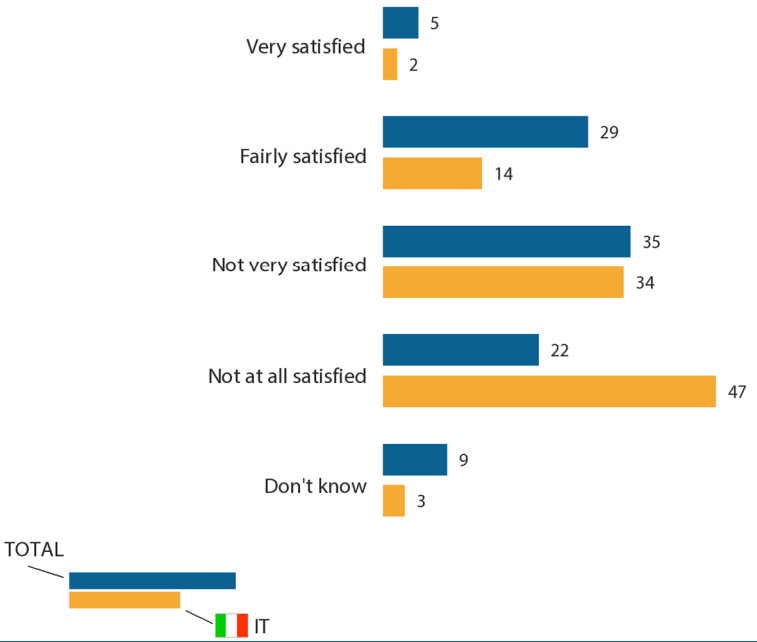
II. EU COMPETENCES AND SOLIDARITY BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AGAINST CORONAVIRUS

Q7 To what extent do you agree with the following statement: the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic?
(%)



Base: all respondents

Q4 How satisfied or not are you with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic?
(%)



Base: all respondents

COVID-19 ONLINE SURVEY
Wave 1

European Parliament

TOTAL 21.804 interviews
21 countries 23/04 - 01/05/2020

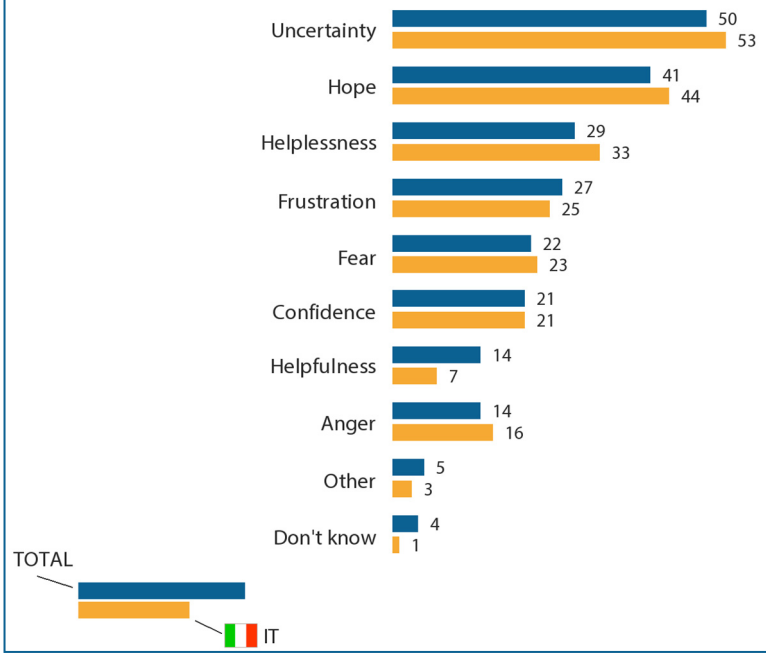
1.054 interviews
23 - 28/04/2020
Method: online

ITALY

NATIONAL FACTSHEET

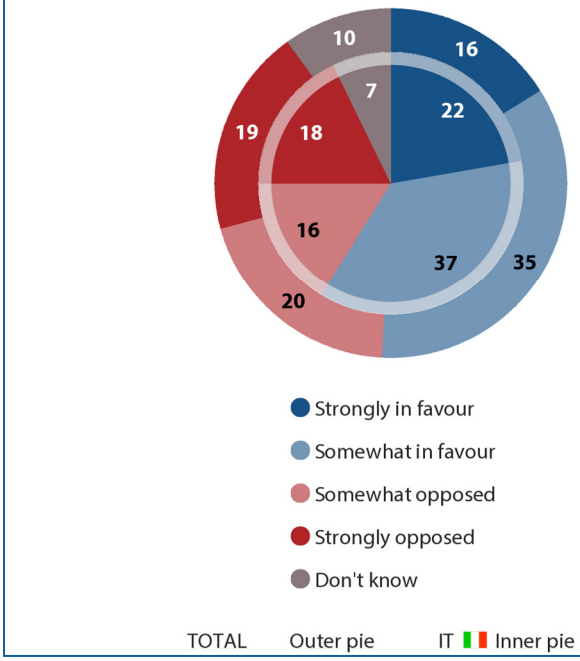
III. FEELINGS AND MOBILE APPLICATION

Q11 What feelings best describe your current emotional status? Please select up to 3 answers. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)



Base: all respondents

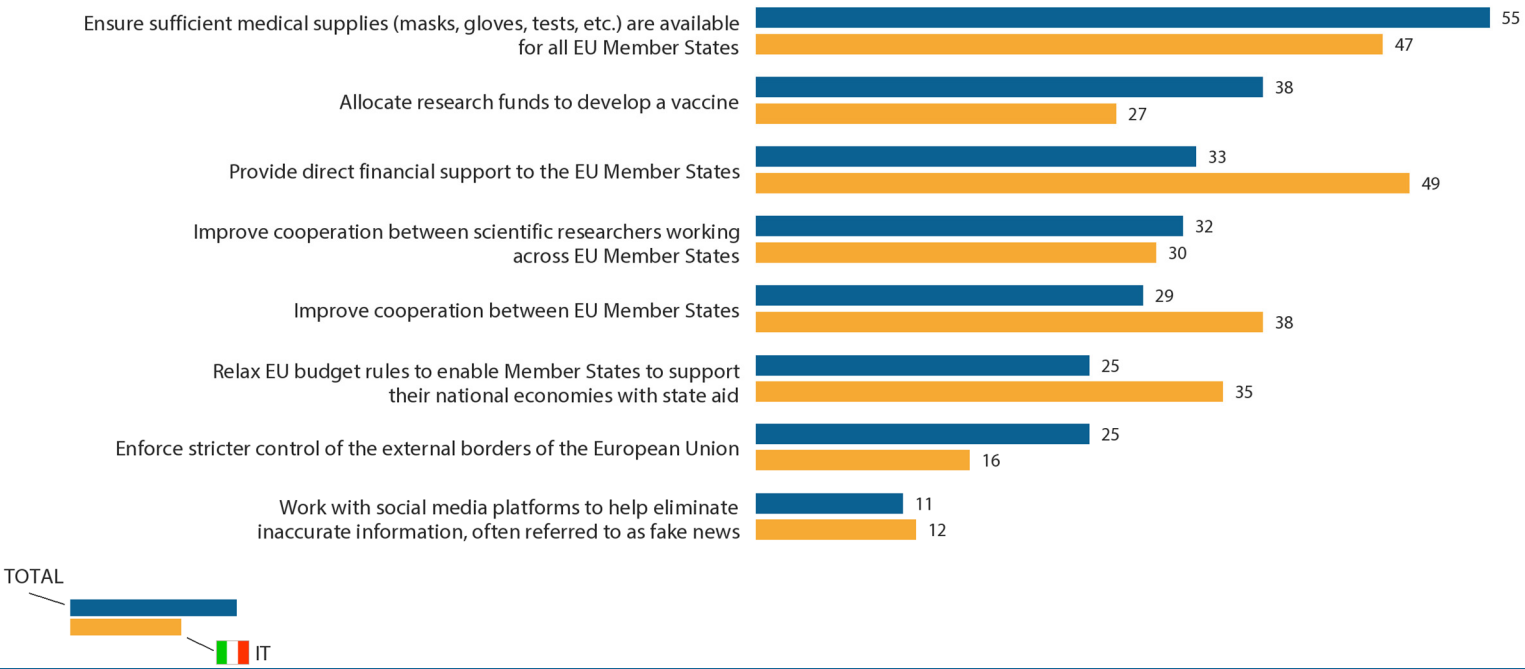
Q10 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(%)



Base: all respondents

IV. EU'S TOP PRIORITIES IN ITS RESPONSE TO CORONAVIRUS

Q8 Choosing from this list, please select up to three which you feel should be the European Union's top priorities in its response to coronavirus. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)



Base: all respondents