

PUBLIC OPINION MONITORING *at a glance*

in the time of COVID-19

3 April 2020



European Parliament

DG Communication's Public Opinion Monitoring Unit is focussing on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on public opinion within the European Union and beyond. We expect this crisis and the measures taken against it on all levels to contain it to have significant implications also on citizens' perception and expectations with regard to the EU.

This newsletter presents pertinent information and analysis from EU level and the Member States. We draw on available and published surveys, social media monitoring and the analysis of our team in close collaboration with other services within DG COMM, specifically Parliament's Liaison Office in all Member States.

In concrete terms, this newsletter assembles information on:

- current audience insight data, surveys and polls on citizens' attitudes towards the corona crisis, their governments' and the EU's response, including, where and when available, data on trust in public institutions.
- voting intention polls measuring support for governments and opposition parties in light of the COVID-19 crisis
- significant political reactions on measures taken by governments and/or the EU with a likely impact on the shaping of public opinion

We welcome all comments and input to our work. If you come across any information you would want to be added or would like to have more information on what the Public Opinion Monitoring Unit can do for you in this time of crisis, please contact:

Philipp M. Schulmeister

Head of Public Opinion Monitoring Unit

philipp.schulmeister@ep.europa.eu

dgcomm-pom@europarl.europa.eu

@EP_Trends

COUNTRIES

EU	3
Belgium.....	7
Bulgaria.....	10
Croatia.....	11
Cyprus	12
Czechia.....	14
Denmark.....	16
Estonia.....	19
Finland	22
France.....	23
Germany.....	31
Greece	33
Italy.....	35
Latvia	40
Netherlands.....	41
Poland	46
Portugal	48
Romania.....	51
Slovakia.....	54
Slovenia	55
Spain.....	58
Sweden	60

EU

Perdre un proche, la principale crainte dans les pays les plus touchés par la pandémie

3 April 2020, *Le Soir*

Les préoccupations des Belges sont similaires à celles des **citoyens de huit autres pays européens, selon un sondage de Yougov** pour les journaux de l'alliance Lena, dont « Le Soir ». Avoir une victime dans son entourage angoisse autant qu'être infecté soi-même. La crise économique inquiète surtout là où il y a moins de morts.

(...) Pour LENA (plateforme d'échanges entre sept quotidiens européens, dont *Le Soir*), l'institut YouGov a mesuré les craintes des citoyens de neuf pays (**Belgique, France, Espagne, Italie, Pologne, Allemagne, Suisse, Royaume-Uni, États-Unis**).

La santé avant l'économie, mais pas partout

Les conclusions sont à peu près les mêmes partout, du moins quand on se concentre sur les réponses moyennes données par les 11.000 personnes sondées. Plus de la moitié des répondants sont d'abord inquiets de voir mourir un membre de leur famille ou une de leurs connaissances. Ce stress de contamination grave chez les proches est pratiquement aussi important que la peur d'attraper personnellement le coronavirus (51 %, contre 49 % en moyenne).

On constate toutefois de fortes disparités lorsqu'on analyse les chiffres pays par pays. La Belgique est pile dans la moyenne mais, généralement, ce sont les pays les moins touchés qui vont avoir tendance à être les moins inquiets au niveau de la santé. Ainsi, moins d'un tiers des Suisses et à peine plus d'Allemands angoissent à l'idée de perdre un être cher à cause de la crise sanitaire. L'exact inverse des Français (71 %) et des Espagnols (67 %), qui détiennent la palme des plus tourmentés, juste devant les Britanniques (63 %).

Une question de contexte

Les contextes politiques et culturels expliquent en grande partie pourquoi certains sont plus préoccupés par la question sanitaire que l'inévitable crise économique qui en découle. Muriel Sacco, sociologue à l'ULB, qui parle ici au nom d'un collectif auteur d'une carte blanche – Coronavirus : il faut veiller au respect des droits et libertés », publiée sur le site du Vif – décrypte : « En Allemagne, la confiance de la population envers les institutions et leur robustesse est très élevée. Il y règne une primauté de l'économique sur tout le reste.

S'agissant de la Pologne, il faut peut-être y voir les effets du discours des gouvernements conservateurs installés depuis de nombreuses années, qui mènent des politiques ultralibérales doublées d'un discours nationaliste. En Italie ou en Espagne, en revanche, la famille et les relations intergénérationnelles conservent une place importante dans le quotidien. »

Selon YouGov, les différences doivent aussi être vues à la lumière du stade de la pandémie dans les pays qui ont été étudiés : « Au moment de l'enquête, les victimes du Covid-19 en Allemagne, Pologne, Suisse et aux États-Unis étaient encore faibles par rapport aux nombres de personnes infectées. Dans ces pays, les hôpitaux n'étaient pas non plus, ou pas encore, noyés par les malades. »

Muriel Sacco relève enfin que pendant les premières semaines de confinement, l'actualité économique nationale dans les médias avait pratiquement disparu : « Si vous entendez d'abord parler de la façon dont l'État gère la crise et permet à l'économie de se maintenir, cela produit évidemment un tout autre effet que si on parle d'abord des coûts que cela engendre. »

Perte de revenus

Dernier enseignement de cette enquête : plus d'un tiers des sondés craignent une perte de leurs revenus à cause du coronavirus. Des chiffres qui montent presque à une personne sur deux dans des pays où l'emploi est plus précaire comme l'Espagne, la Pologne et les États-Unis. Même si les annonces gouvernementales de primes et soutiens aux entreprises s'enchaînent, elles ne devraient pas suffire à rassurer les foules. Cette préoccupation économique pourrait mettre tout le monde d'accord dans les prochaines semaines.

More concerned for those vulnerable to COVID-19 than for their own health, poll shows
IPSOS, 01/04/2020

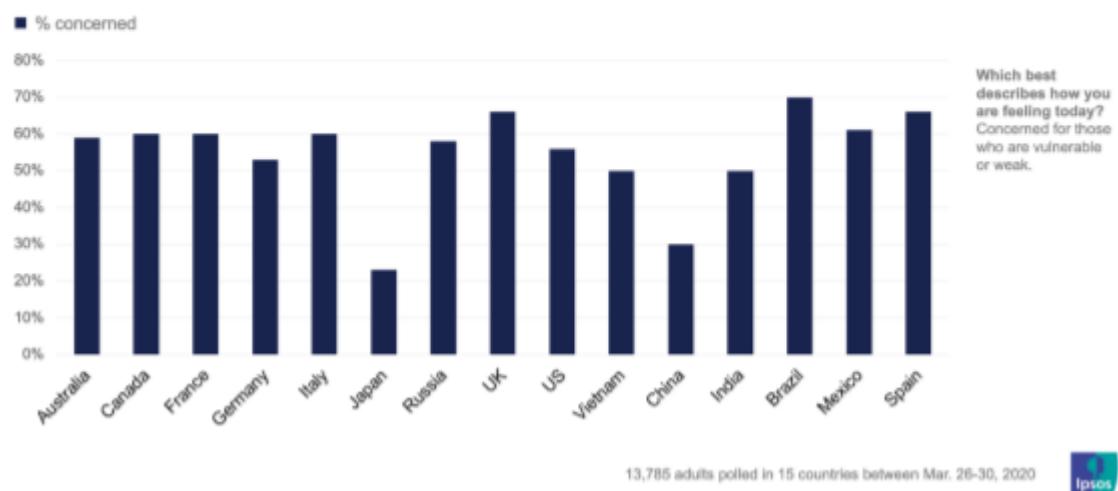
<https://www.ipsos.com/en/more-concerned-those-vulnerable-covid-19-their-own-health>

A majority of people surveyed across the world are most concerned for people who are vulnerable or weak amid the coronavirus pandemic even as lockdowns and closures force millions to isolate themselves.

In 13 of the 15 countries, majorities cited concern for those who are weak and vulnerable at the top of a list of 10 options when asked what best describes how they are feeling today. People in Brazil (70%), **Spain** and the United Kingdom (66%), Mexico (61%) and Canada, **France** and **Italy** (60%) are mostly likely to **express concern for others**, while those in Japan (23%) and China (30%) are least concerned.

Fewer people are anxious about their own health, which ranked in the middle of the list of the 10 scenarios.

ARE YOU CONCERNED FOR THOSE WHO ARE VULNERABLE OR WEAK AMID COVID-19?



These are the results of an Ipsos survey conducted March 26th to 30th, 2020 on the Global Advisor online platform among 28,000 adults aged 18-74 in Canada and the United States and 16-74 in Australia, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, India, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, Vietnam and the United Kingdom.

Edelman Trust Barometer 2020. Special Report: Trust and Coronavirus

31/03/2020

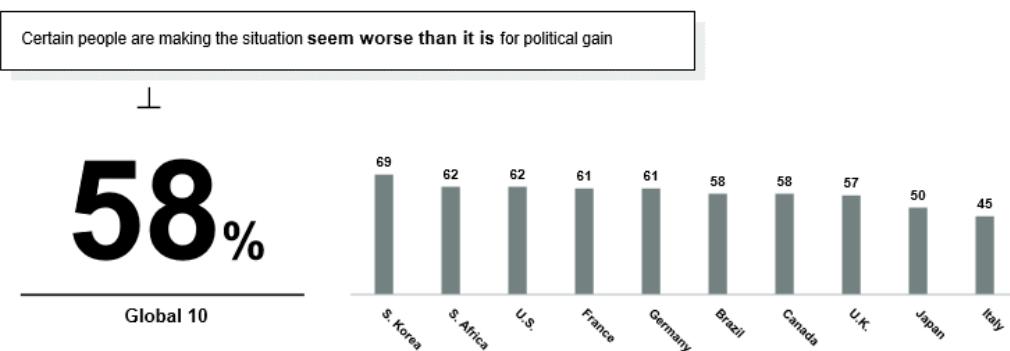
https://www.edelman.com/sites/g/files/aatuss191/files/2020-03/2020%20Edelman%20Trust%20Barometer%20Coronavirus%20Special%20Report_0.pdf

A 10-country study **March 6-10** in Brazil, Canada, **France, Germany, Italy**, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, the U.K. and the U.S.

Scientists and MDs are the most trusted, along with WHO and CDC officials (scores range from 68 percent – 83 percent). There is also a reliance on “a person like yourself” (63 percent). Government officials and journalists are at the bottom of the rank, at under 50 percent trust. (...) Eighty-five percent of respondents said that they want to hear more from scientists and less from politicians. **Nearly 60 percent of respondents worry that the crisis is being exaggerated for political gain.**

MAJORITY CONCERNED ABOUT POLITICIZATION OF CRISIS

Percent who agree

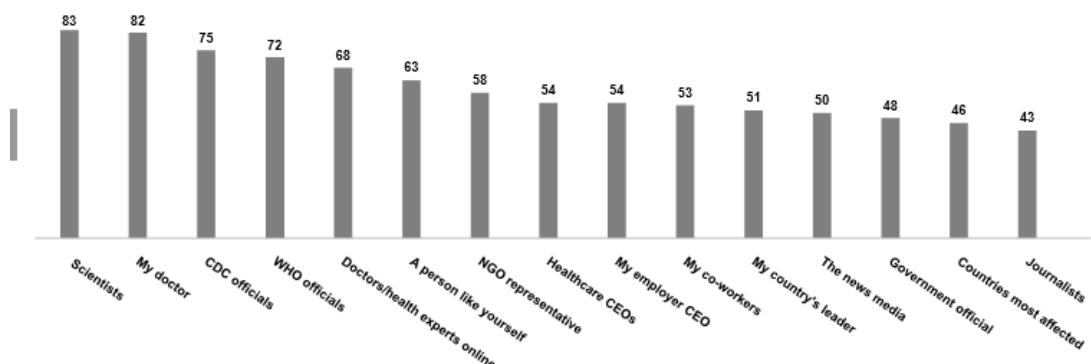


2020 Edelman Trust Barometer Special Report: Trust and the Coronavirus. Q3. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements below using a nine-point scale where one means “strongly disagree” and nine means “strongly agree”. 9-point scale; top 4 box, agree. Question shown to those who have heard of the virus (Q1/1). 10-mkt avg. Data collected between March 6 and March 10, 2020.

Edelman | 6

MOST TRUSTED SPOKESPEOPLE: SCIENTISTS, HEALTH OFFICIALS AND DOCTORS

Percent who trust each information source to tell the truth about the virus



2020 Edelman Trust Barometer Special Report: Trust and the Coronavirus. Q13. Please indicate how much you trust each of the following sources to tell you the truth about the virus and its progression. 9-point scale; top 4 box, trust. Question shown to those who have heard of the virus (Q1/1). 10-mkt avg. “My employer CEO,” “HR executive,” “Sr. executives,” and “Co-workers” were only asked of those employed (Q43/1). Data collected between March 6 and March 10, 2020.

Edelman |

IPSOS: Job losses stack up

27/03/2020

<https://www.ipsos.com/en/job-losses-stack-covid-19-hit-hourly-workers-smaller-businesses-hardest-say-experts>

In the latest Global Advisor survey across 14 major countries, more than half of people (51%) say there is a high threat to their job or business from the coronavirus outbreak. This sentiment has jumped by double-digits in developed economies of the U.K. (+20 percentage points), Canada (+16), Australia (+14), France (+12) and the U.S. (+10) from an earlier poll two weeks ago.

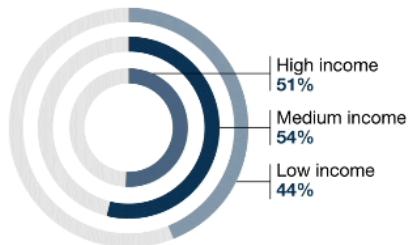
Will COVID-19 impact your job or business?

% who view the threat to their job/business as high



Middle income households are most worried

● Say there's a threat to their job or business



9,352 adults polled in 14 countries between Mar 19-21, 2020



Belgium

Coronavirus: un Belge sur deux estime que le gouvernement doit prendre davantage de mesures

Le Soir, 2/04/2020

Les préoccupations des Belges sont similaires à celles des citoyens de huit autres pays européens, selon un sondage de Yougov pour les journaux de l'alliance Lena, dont «Le Soir». Les sondés attendent même que les gouvernements prennent davantage de mesures.

Coronavirus: avoir une victime dans son entourage angoisse le Belge autant qu'être infecté

L'avenir, 03/04/2020

Avoir une victime dans son entourage angoisse autant qu'être infecté soi-même, selon les préoccupations des Belges qui s'avèrent similaires à celles des citoyens de huit autres pays européens, ressort-il d'un sondage réalisé par YouGov, selon Le Soir.

Le stress d'une contamination grave chez les proches est pratiquement aussi important que la peur d'attraper personnellement le coronavirus (51%, contre 49% en moyenne), selon ce sondage réalisé par l'institut YouGov dans huit pays européens (Allemagne, Espagne, Italie, France, Royaume-Uni, Suisse, Pologne et Belgique) ainsi qu'aux États-Unis.

Le classement des inquiétudes des Belges correspond parfaitement à la moyenne des neuf pays sondés par YouGov. On constate toutefois certaines différences selon les Régions. Ainsi, si tous les Belges angoissent à l'idée de perdre un proche, **les Wallons (pourtant moins touchés statistiquement) sont 63% à frôler la panique, contre 54% des Flamands et «à peine» 51% des Bruxellois**. C'est toujours bien plus que les 27% de Suisses mais étonnamment loin des Italiens (48%), pourtant bien plus concernés.

Au nord du pays, on est clairement plus préoccupé par la question des conséquences économiques: **43% des Flamands stressent sur l'impact de la crise économique déjà en cours. L'émotion à ce sujet est bien moins marquée à Bruxelles (33%) et en Wallonie (38%).**

Côté bruxellois, on se démarque surtout par les 26% de répondants s'alarmant de la limitation des voyages à l'étranger.

Le sondage a été commandé par plusieurs membres de la plateforme d'échange entre sept grands quotidiens européens, dont Le Soir LENA, et porte sur 11.000 répondants interrogés entre le 24 et le 30 mars.

La précarité énergétique concerne un ménage sur quatre à Bruxelles et le Covid-19 risque d'aggraver les choses

BXL 03/04/2020

En 2018, plus d'un ménage sur cinq (20,8%) vivait en situation de précarité énergétique en Belgique, selon un baromètre annuel consacré à cette problématique réalisé à la demande la Fondation Roi Baudouin. Une situation qui risque de s'aggraver avec la crise sanitaire du coronavirus.

Cette situation concernait 27,6% des ménages en Wallonie, 25,6% à Bruxelles et 15% en Flandre. [...] Plus d'un tiers des ménages sans emploi (36,4%) sont confrontés à la précarité énergétique qui touche en outre davantage les femmes au sein des familles mono-parentales et les femmes isolées de plus de 65 ans. L'épidémie de Covid-19 risque d'aggraver la situation car les citoyens, confinés chez eux, consomment plus d'énergie, tandis que certains perdent une partie de leurs revenus. Malgré les mesures de soutien décidées par les Régions et les fournisseurs d'énergie, le nombre de ménages éprouvant des difficultés à payer leurs factures une fois la période critique passée risque d'augmenter. [...]

Sondage exclusif sur le confinement: 8 parents sur 10 n'arrivent pas à bien télétravailler

RTBF, 03/04/2020

Contraints de travailler et de s'occuper de leurs enfants en même temps, les parents et , particulièrement, les familles monoparentales ont le sentiment de ne plus rien réussir à faire convenablement : ni travailler comme il le faudrait, ni s'occuper des enfants comme il le faudrait. [...]

Le confinement aujourd'hui, des burn out demain [...]

Par ailleurs, le sondage révèle que les parents respectent à la lettre les consignes nationales relatives à la garde des enfants : dans la quasi-totalité des cas (**98%**), **leurs enfants sont chez eux avec l'un de leur parent**. Près **de 6 parents sur 10 travaillent à domicile (59%)**, avec leurs enfants donc dans la quasi-totalité des cas. 25% ne travaillent pas pour le moment (congé, chômage temporaire ou pas, maladie/invalidité, congé parental/de maternité/de paternité...). 11% travaillent en partie chez eux et en partie à l'extérieur. Enfin, 5% des parents travaillent exclusivement à l'extérieur de chez eux. [...]

La quasi-totalité des enfants sont à la maison

Cette situation convient assez bien aux parents de grands enfants, qui sont 8 sur 10 à s'en accommoder quand leurs enfants ont plus de 18 ans et 6 sur 10 quand leurs enfants sont ados.

Par contre, c'est plus difficile pour les parents de jeunes enfants : moins de 3 parents d'enfants de moins de 6 ans sur 10 (29%) sont satisfaits de cette situation, et moins de la moitié (45%) des parents d'enfants de 6 à 11 ans.

La situation actuelle a **un impact majeur sur la vie professionnelle des parents** : parmi ceux qui pratiquent le télétravail tout en s'occupant de leurs enfants. **Huit sur dix affirment ne pas bien travailler**. Mais à l'inverse, **plus de la moitié des parents (51%) estiment ainsi ne pas s'occuper de leurs enfants comme il le faudrait**.

Cela n'est pas sans conséquence : **4 parents sur 10 se sentent angoissés ou stressés et 3 sur 10 dépassés**. Plus les enfants sont jeunes, plus les parents sont angoissés, stressés, dépassés. Les

parents qui travaillent à domicile se sentent aussi davantage dépassés que ceux qui travaillent à l'extérieur et ceux qui ne travaillent pas.

Les parents d'enfants plus âgés (6-17 ans), quant à eux, s'inquiètent davantage de ne pas parvenir à assurer le suivi scolaire de leurs enfants : ils sont 4 sur 10 à estimer ne pas pouvoir le faire correctement. Ils sont aussi 3 sur 10 à être inquiets de ce que font les enfants toute la journée.

Certains parents vivent bien la situation

Si la situation est dure pour de nombreux parents, une partie non négligeable d'entre eux arrive tout de même à y voir du positif. C'est davantage le cas des parents qui ne travaillent pas, qui sont 5 sur 10 (52%) à déclarer passer davantage de temps de qualité avec leurs enfants (contre un peu de moins de 4 parents qui travaillent sur 10 – 39%), et 4 sur 10 à avoir un rythme de vie plus agréable (41%), contre 3 parents qui travaillent sur 10 (31%).

Bulgaria

State of Emergency and Coronavirus

Gallup International, 01/04/2020

2/3 of the Bulgarians consider the measures taken by the government are sufficient. Yet, there is a slight increase in the share of those who consider the measures excessive (now 20%) compared to the previous week. The proportion of those who think that these measures are insufficient slightly decreases (12%). The measures themselves are “unpleasant but bearable” for 82% of Bulgarian citizens. Another 15% say they are “already unbearable” [...]

According to the main survey indicator: Do people reside in:

- Panic fear – 24%
- Anxiety – 60%
- Are handling the situation calmly – 13%

No significant change is observed.

However, the **numbers describing the economic consciousness of the population are disturbing:** more than 1/3 declare that after the introduction of the state of emergency their income has decreased. Others, almost ¼ live with the fear that their income might decline.

Overall, Bulgarians tolerate restrictions and there is no need for short-term adjustments to the emergency regime. Except for the economic situation where dark clouds pile up.

Source: <https://www.gallup-international.bg/en/43127/second-express-opinion-poll-state-of-emergency/>

Croatia

Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker: Croatia Implementing Strictest Measures in World

Total Croatia News, March 27, 2020

According to Oxford University, Croatia has the strictest coronavirus measures in the world.

Although some members of the Croatian Civil Protection Headquarters are dissatisfied with citizens' behavior and threatening even harsher measures, judging by the state measures tracker in the fight against the coronavirus, **Croatia is currently implementing the most rigorous measures in the world, according to Oxford University.**

Namely, British researchers are looking at basic criteria such as school closures, travel bans, and public gatherings bans, and then compares these measures to the number of people currently infected, thereby obtaining an index of the rigor of the measures implemented.

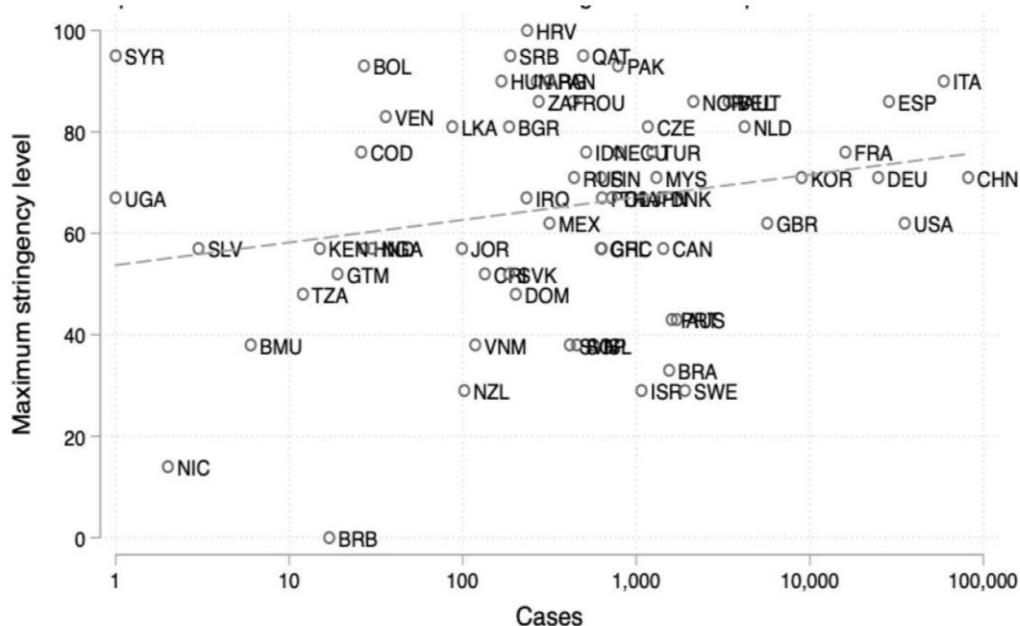
The purpose of the meter is to offer transparent insight into the measures taken by world governments to combat the coronavirus, and the published data will be updated frequently.

Judging by the coronavirus meter, Croatia is currently implementing the most rigorous measures in the world, with Serbia and Syria not far behind. Thus, it should be kept in mind that countries with few cases that responded quickly were highlighted.

[...]

You can see the Oxford Government Response Tracker here:

You can see the Oxford Government Response Tracker here:
https://www-bsg.ox.ac.uk/research/research-projects/oxford-covid-19-government-response-tracker?fbclid=IwAR1jOVwKidiQ6SrnN_zGsAiK8KiJ1SW9iNn5bzOfezOipYHkgThloprfvoQ



Data as at 24 March 2020

Oxford

Cyprus

POLL

Poll commissioned by Politis Newspaper and conducted by "RetailZoom"

The poll was published by the Sunday Edition of Politis on 29 March 2020 and later in the afternoon on Politis Online: <https://politis.com.cy/politis-news/kypros/ta-metra-eprepe-na-erthoyn-mia-mera-noritera/>

Published: 29 March 2020

Source: Politis Newspaper

Institute: Retail Zoom

Methodology: Online Questionnaire - sent via emails and social media

Sample & Method: 1.753 - online survey

Fieldwork: 24-26 March 2020

Translated by EPLO

	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1	Do you agree with the measures taken by the Government of Cyprus to fight Covid19?	Totally Agree: 57% Agree: 35% Neither agree nor disagree: 4% Disagree: 3% Total disagree: 1%
2	Did the Government take timely measures to combat the epidemic?	The government had to act earlier: 57% The government acted timely: 41% The government acted too soon: 2%
3	When will the Cypriot economy recover from the economic impact of the pandemic?	Very soon (less than 3 months): 6% In 3 months: 8% In 9 months: 26% In more than 9 months: 60%
4	Do you consider that the Covid 19 outbreak will threaten your job/business?	Serious threat: 65% Little threat: 25% No threat at all: 10%
5	Fear is a feeling that at this time:	I feel very strongly: 19% I feel strongly: 35% I feel a little strongly: 38% Not at all: 8%
6	Communication (through telephone calls, Facebook Instagram, Skype etc) this period with friends & family has been:	Increased: 79% Reduced: 20% Remained at the same levels: 1%
7	I believe that civil servants, during the outbreak, are performing their duties	Excellent: 17% Satisfactorily: 62% Unsatisfactory: 16% Not at all satisfactory: 5%
8	I believe that health professionals, during the outbreak, are performing their duties	Excellent: 59% Satisfactorily: 36% Unsatisfactory: 5% Not at all satisfactory: 1%
9	If I get infected by Covid 19, I think hospitals will offer me:	Excellent medical care: 10% Satisfactory medical care: 47%

		Moderate medical care: 29% Bad medical care: 14%
10	To what extent do you agree / disagree with the restriction to the citizens/believers no to go to the Church	Totally Agree: 74% Agree: 11% Neither agree nor disagree: 6% Disagree: 2% Total disagree: 7%
11	To what extent do you agree / disagree with scientists' position that believers should avoid the mystery of communion	Totally Agree: 72% Agree: 10% Neither agree nor disagree: 9% Disagree: 4% Total disagree: 5%
12	The Covid 19 outbreak will change the priorities I have set in my life	Significantly: 23% Considerably: 39% Slightly: 28% Not at all: 11%
13	The Covid 19 outbreak has shaken my political beliefs	Significantly: 4% Considerably: 6% Slightly: 17% Not at all: 73%
14	The Covid 19 outbreak has shaken my religious beliefs	Significantly: 5% Considerably: 4% Slightly: 8% Not at all: 83%
15	The renewed measures announced by the government on 24 March, I believe	I will deal with them positively : 76% I'll deal with them but with difficulty: 22% I will find it very difficult to deal with them: 2%
16	When do you think the Covid 19 outbreak will be curtailed/limited?	April: 7% May: 29% June: 29% July: 14% After July: 21%

Czechia

POLL

Source: https://www.seznamzpravy.cz/clanek/exkluzivni-pruzkum-cesi-veri-vlade-s-otevrenim-hranic-by-nespechali-95735?utm_source=www.seznam.cz&utm_medium=sekce-z-internetu

STEM for Seznamzpravy.cz / 1008 / 23.3. - 25.3.2020

	Definitely YES	Rather YES	Rather NOT	Certainly NOT	I don't know
Do you feel that the government is managing the situation around coronavirus well and is putting in place effective measures in time?	38,6%	44,1%	12,2%	4,3%	0,8%
Do you feel that our hygienists, doctors and medical staff are doing a good job in fighting with the coronavirus epidemic?	75,2% Without problems	21,5% with minor problems	1,5% with bigger problems	0,5%	1,3% very difficult
How do you personally and your household manage the measures against the spread of Coronavisu?	62,1%	33,3%	3,8%	0,8%	We are no longer able to handle major problems
	It does not affect us financially	It is bearable so far	We have to compromise	we have considerable difficulties	
What is the current impact of the coronavirus epidemic on your household's financial situation	47% Mostly appropriate to the situation	34,7% Risks are unnecessarily exaggerated	14,7% They underestimate the risks	3,2%	0,4% I don't know
How do you feel about how people around you respond to the situation on coronavirus?	64,4%	12,1%	19,3% Restrictions and borders	4%	
	Borders should stay closed only until summer	Let's wait until the end of the year to open the borders	controls should take a more permanent form	I don't know	
How do you personally assess the closure of our borders in the future as a result of an epidemic?	19,7%	31,3%	33,5%	15,5%	

In this exclusive survey prepared by STEM for Seznamzpravy.cz, 62 percent of 1,008 adults responded that they managed to tackle coronavirus measures "fairly well". Another 33 percent admitted "minor problems".

Almost 83 percent of respondents answered positively to the question of whether the government is managing well and implementing effective measures.

The current political contests are limited by the fight against the coronavirus pandemic. Prime Minister Andrej Babiš (ANO 2011), Minister of Health Adam Vojtěch (ANO 2011) and Interior Minister Jan Hamáček (ČSSD) are the main political representatives that we see in television and internet articles.

According the [National pandemic alarm](#) (which has been mentioned in online news portal [Seznam zprávy](#)) is the Index of **confidence in the state apparatus is increasing**.

The COVID-19 crisis has shown that the crisis could be more helpful to government parties if it is successfully completed or if the "damage" of this epidemic is significantly lower than in other countries.

The opposition has a very difficult position in this crisis because it has a considerably narrowed media space and the absence of executive power that reacts against a pandemic. Nevertheless there are no further polls updates, except for journalistic commentary.

Source: EPLO Prague

Denmark

OPINION: Denmark's world-beating trust is helping fight coronavirus

The Local, 1 April 2020

Gert Tinggaard, Politics professor at Aarhus University, argues that **the high level of trust Danes have in the authorities and other citizens has been key to the country's success in combating coronavirus.**

What role does trust play in times of crisis? An important factor in understanding how it has been possible for **Denmark** to deal with the current coronavirus crisis in the way **it has done may be precisely the presence of trust. Countries with a high level of trust may be better equipped to tackle the coronavirus crisis than those with low levels.** It is striking that we in **Denmark** do not see a host of conspiracy theories and widespread panic spreading about the handling of the coronavirus crisis (...) The suggestion here is, therefore, that the relatively calm Danish waters are due to our 'X-factor' in terms of our general trust in other people (social trust) as well as our trust in the authorities' absence of corruption. This unique cache of trust provides us with the best possible hand when it comes to riding out the corona crisis. **Social trust increases the ability for voluntary cooperation** without people being forced by a third party, such as the state. (...) Social trust is measured as the percentage of a population that answers yes to the question: 'in general, do you think most people can be trusted or can't you be too careful?' Data relative to comparable European countries can be obtained from the [European Social Survey](#), which has **ranked 36 European countries on a scale of 0-10.** 0 is, 'you cannot be too careful,' and 10 is, 'most other people can be trusted'. Taking the average for all the surveys in the period 2002-2018, **Denmark comes out on top with a score of 6.92, followed by the other Nordic countries**, i.e., Norway (6.69), Finland (6.61), Iceland (6.26) and Sweden (6.20). Do good institutions provide high levels of trust? A key result is, therefore, that the five Nordic countries stand out as high-trust countries with much more social trust than the rest of Europe (and the whole world). For example, if we look at countries with relatively lower levels of trust, where more social unrest can be expected in dealing with the coronavirus crisis, we can find some of the countries that have already imposed curfews: Italy (4.63), France (4.50) and Spain (4.98). (...) The point is simply that it is easier for the authorities in a high-trust country to get the population to listen voluntarily and abide by advice and guidance rather than through outright injunctions, which require a lot of the state's resources to enforce. And this makes it easier to contain corona before curfews and coercion are needed. So, what explains the difference in whether or not you trust your country's authorities (...)

Denmark : Coronavirus to cause major downturn in Danish economy

Esmek Danish News, 1 April 2020

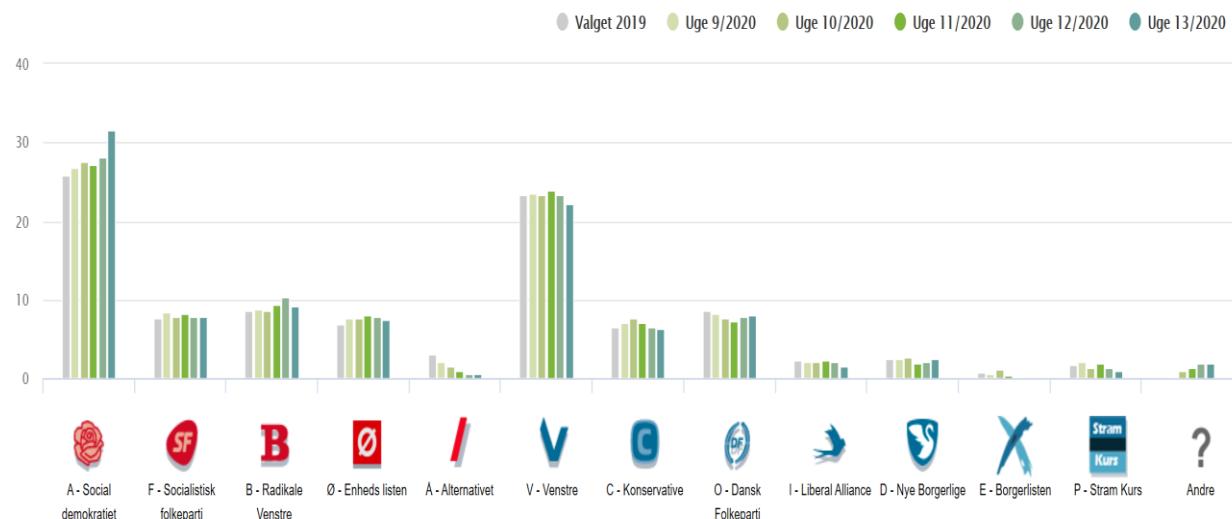
The Danish central bank, Danmarks Nationalbank, states in a new analysis that the outbreak of the coronavirus and the measures implemented to contain its spread have led to a sharp contraction in economic activity in **Denmark**. Danes are also generally spending less, which has a negative impact on the economy. The Bank estimates that growth for the full year of 2020 will be negative by between -3 and -10 per cent. In its forecast, the Bank has listed three scenarios - which however are subject to very high uncertainty - illustrating how severely the Danish economic activity may be affected. "In **Denmark**, our starting point for getting the economy back on track when the outbreak subsides and the measures are rolled back is strong. But it is going to hurt, before we get there. The rescue packages adopted by the Danish parliament are helping to buoy up firms and employees," says Governor Lars Rohde, Danmarks Nationalbank.

National voting intention poll

<https://voxmeter.dk/wp-content/uploads/opiniontable/pdf/Voxmetermåling-29-03-2020.pdf>

30/03/2020

Latest political barometer shows a huge increase for the governing Social Democrats: comparison with the results of legislative election (June 2019), shows that the support for the governing party is clearly growing (+5,6% p.p.):



Hvilket parti ville du stemme på hvis der var folketingsvalg i morgen?

Voxmeter

Meningsmåling d. 30. marts 2020

Voxmeter	Seneste måling 30.03.2020	Forrige måling 23.03.2020	1 måned siden 02.03.2019	Valget 05.06.2019	Valget Mandater	Mandater (estimeret)	Statistik usikkerhed
A – Socialdemokratiet	31,5 (+5,6)	28,2 (+2,3)	26,8 (+0,9)	25,9	48	58	+/- 2,8
B – Det Radikale Venstre	9,2 (+0,6)	10,4 (+1,8)	8,8 (+0,2)	8,6	16	17	+/- 1,7
C – Det Konservative Folkeparti	6,3 (-0,3)	6,5 (-0,1)	7,0 (+0,4)	6,6	12	11	+/- 1,5
D – Nye Borgerlige	2,5 (+0,1)	2,1 (-0,3)	2,4 (+0,0)	2,4	4	5	+/- 0,9
F – Socialistisk Folkeparti	7,8 (+0,1)	7,8 (+0,1)	8,5 (+0,8)	7,7	14	14	+/- 1,6
I – Liberal Alliance	1,5 (-0,8)	2,1 (-0,2)	2,2 (-0,1)	2,3	4	0	+/- 0,7
O – Dansk Folkeparti	8,1 (-0,6)	7,8 (-0,9)	8,2 (-0,5)	8,7	16	15	+/- 1,6
V – Venstre	22,2 (-1,2)	23,3 (-0,1)	23,6 (+0,2)	23,4	43	41	+/- 2,5
Ø – Enhedslisten	7,4 (+0,5)	7,8 (+0,9)	7,7 (+0,8)	6,9	13	14	+/- 1,6
Å – Alternativet	0,6 (-2,4)	0,6 (-2,4)	2,1 (-0,9)	3,0	5	0	+/- 0,5
E – Borgerlisten	0,0 (-0,8)	0,1 (-0,7)	0,5 (-0,3)	0,8	0	0	+/- 0,0
P – Stram Kurs	1,0 (-0,8)	1,4 (-0,4)	2,1 (+0,3)	1,8	0	0	+/- 0,6
Øvrige	1,9 (+1,9)	1,9 (+1,9)	0,1 (+0,1)	0,0	0	0	+/- 0,8
Rød blok (A, B, F, Ø, Å)	56,5 (+4,4)	54,8 (+2,7)	53,9 (+1,8)	52,1	96	103	+/- 3,0
Blå blok (C, D, I, O, V, E, P)	41,6 (-6,1)	43,3 (-4,4)	46,0 (-1,7)	47,7	79	72	+/- 3,0

Voxmeters politiske meningsmåling, offentligjort den 30. marts 2020, baserer sig på telefoninterview med 1.071 repræsentativt udvalgte personer 18 år+ og er gennemført i perioden fra d. 23. marts 2020 til d. 29. marts 2020.

Voxmeter afdækker i tabellen kun de personer, der ved, hvad de vil stemme, hvis der var folketingsvalg i morgen.

Ca 22,1% af de adspurgte var på det pågældende tidspunkt "i tvivl om partivalg", "vil ikke stemme", "vil stemme blankt" eller "er ikke stemmeberettiget".

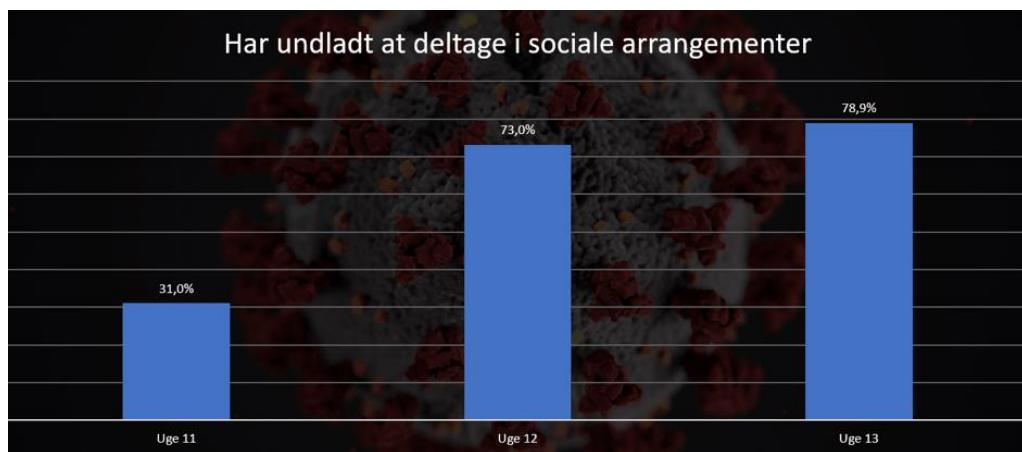
Tallene i parentes angiver forskellen i procentpoint fra folketingsvalget d. 5. juni 2019. Den maksimale usikkerhed på de enkelte partier i denne måling er på +/-2,8 % point.

Kildeangivelse ved offentliggørelse: "Voxmeter for Ritzau's Bureau"

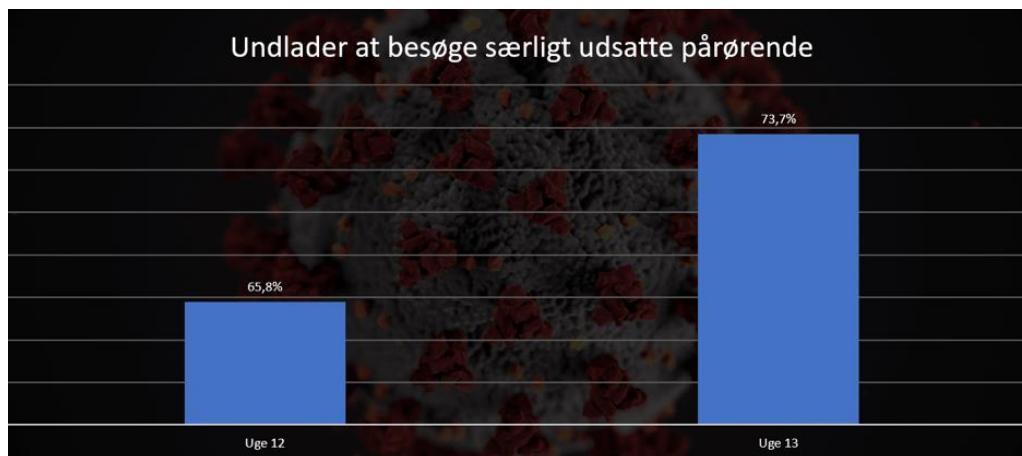
Danes follow the government advice on Corona:
<https://voxmeter.dk/danskerne-adlyder-anbefalingerne-mod-covid-19/>

27. mar 2020 / i Politik & Samfund
(Internal translation by EPLO)

The behaviour of the Danish population has changed over the past three weeks (SL: where the behavioural questions have been asked), so that **now more than 98% of the population say their behaviour has changed, following the government instructions, up from 85%**. The most significant development is seen for the share that has refrained from joining social events:



And stopped visiting relatives in the specially vulnerable groups:



Estonia

Survey: Public making more effort to stop coronavirus spreading

EER News, 28.03.2020

Residents of Estonia have started to make more effort to stop the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) and only 4 percent of people do not see any serious reason to stay at home, results from a survey conducted by Turu-uuringute AS show.

A total of 2,037 Estonian residents who were 15 years of age and older were interviewed by phone and online. This survey was ordered by the Government Office.

50 percent of respondents said have started to make more effort to follow the restrictions imposed compared to the first week of the emergency situation.

Of respondents asked, 7 percent of the population remains in complete isolation, 59 percent are staying at home and only going out in exceptional cases, 31 percent are leaving home regularly but are avoiding heavily populated places. 70 percent of people who said they were isolating said their reason to do so was to avoid contracting the virus.

One-third of the respondents who are still regularly going outside said they had to do so for work or other obligations. Only four percent of people do not see any good reason to remain at home.

Tõnis Stamberg from Turu-uuringute AS said the survey highlights the growing awareness of the gravity of the situation as a positive trend. Compared to last week, the share of people who now consider the situation to be very serious has increased significantly.

There is also a high level of support for the steps the government has taken to mitigate the effects of the coronavirus.

The proportion of Estonian residents who consider the situation caused by COVID-19 to be serious or very serious has increased to 91 per cent over a week, and 51 percent believe the situation is very serious. A slightly lower sense of danger is experienced by people in Ida-Viru County at 83 percent, although it has also grown considerably. The emergency situation is taken less seriously by men and younger people aged between 15 and 34 years. Residents of Lääne County, Saaremaa Island and Võru County regard the situation as extremely serious.

Support for emergency measures remains very high, with **35 percent of the population considering the measures currently in force appropriate and 58 percent would be open to even stricter measures.**

People's knowledge levels about the situation have also increased. In total 96 percent of Estonians consider themselves to be very informed or well informed. Compared to Estonians, the proportion of Russian-speaking people who think they are very well informed is lower at 60 percent and 46%, respectively.

49 percent of people believe the media is paying too much attention to the subject of coronavirus. This view is mainly held by the Russian-speaking population at 65 percent and people from Ida-Viru County at 62 percent.

The situation related to coronavirus has reduced respondents income or family income by 55 percent, according to peoples' own estimates. The impact has been felt more among Estonian residents of other nationalities at 63 percent.

72 percent of the Estonian population does not consider it necessary to be tested themselves, 18 percent would like a test, just in case, and 98 percent of the population has not asked to get tested.

Source: <https://news.err.ee/1069849/survey-public-making-more-effort-to-stop-coronavirus-spreading>

Study. The country's corona information is trusted, but it is a fragile resource

EER, 02.04.2020 [in EE, EPLO summary]

The research company Norstat conducted a study in Estonia from 18-23rd of March 2020 with 1132 randomly chosen participants via phone calls on their level of knowledge about the corona virus pandemic. The study found that generally people understand the seriousness of the corona virus crisis and trust the guidelines issued by the state. Considering the short period of time, high volume of information and the accompanying information noise the authors of the study assess that Estonian people were outstandingly well informed on the epidemiological and societal aspects of the virus and knew how to keep themselves from getting infected with the virus and spreading it. The spread of false information was very limited.

Elderly

The study revealed that amongst the elderly (defined here as 75+ years), 87% were not aware that they were amongst a risk group if being infected with the virus. Moreover, the elderly did not plan to treat themselves at home by themselves nor let people they have recently been in close contact with know if they contracted the virus but would rather just call their GP if any symptoms developed. This puts the responsibility of informing the elderly on their vulnerability to the virus and need to stay home on their relatives and GPs.

Socioeconomic gap

Moreover, amongst people with lower levels of education and income the level of knowledge on the virus was also significantly lower in comparison to those with higher levels of education and income. Those with income of more than 1500 euros a month were twice as likely to know that the virus is especially dangerous for the elderly in comparison to those with income of up to 500 euros a month (56% and 23% respectively). The same was true when comparing people with a university degree with people with primary or basic education (55% and 28% respectively).

Sources of information and the Estonian Russian-speaking minority

Unsurprisingly, younger people got their information mainly from the internet whilst older people mainly from mass media. Moreover, members of the Russian-speaking minority also got more of their information from the internet in comparison to Estonian speakers and in general got their information from different channels. However, even though several previous studies have shown that the Russian-speaking minority tends to receive their information from differing sources than Estonian speakers as also found in this study, the results show that the level of knowledge about the corona virus was virtually the same. Answers on the seriousness of the pandemic, the first reaction to symptoms of the illness, social distancing and importance of washing hands were nearly the same. The only significant difference was among the percentage of people who kept visiting their elderly relatives and friends due to everyday need, 16% in Estonian Russian-speaking minority and 7% in Estonian speakers respectively.

Conclusion

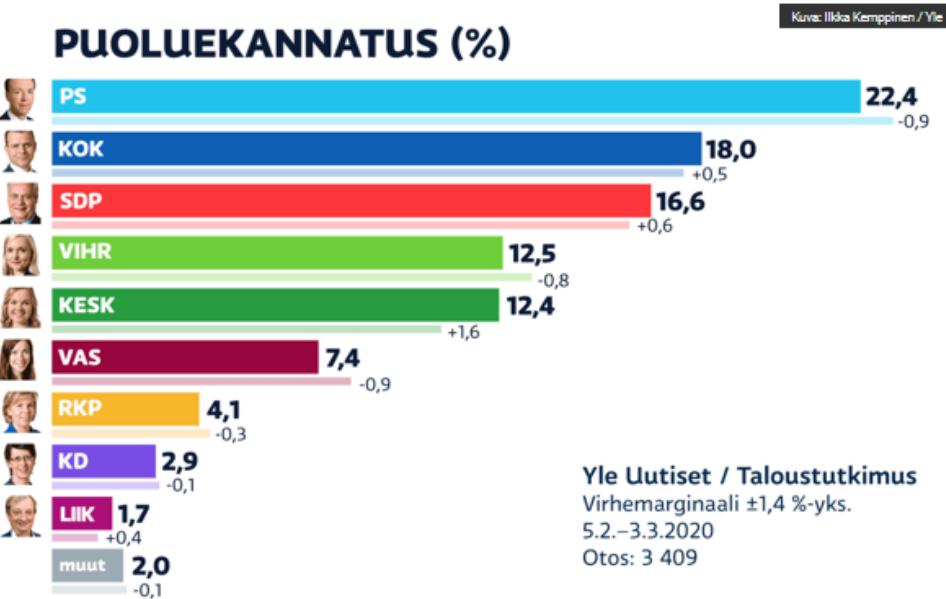
Overall, the communication from the state has been effective and transparent which is vital in making the population trust the government's decisions and follow the guidelines. Any gender and ethnic differences between the level of knowledge were minimal, only group with significantly less knowledge were the elderly. Thus, the authors of the study recommend the government to create a special action plan to reach the elderly audience which would include not only informing them but possibly setting stricter social isolation rules for them whilst dealing also with the practicalities of long periods of isolation for the elderly (e.g. setting up a contact person, monitoring of mental health, possible economic hardship etc.). Such action plan which could be part of the already working and effective communication strategy (together with weekly monitoring of the effectiveness of it via phone polling) could prevent pressure on the health care system as well as possible deaths.

Source: <https://www.err.ee/1071854/uuring-riigi-koroonainfot-usaldatakse-ag-a-see-on-habras-ressurss>

Finland

National voting intention poll

YLE 5/3 (Survey 5/2-3/3)



France

Sondage: confiance fragile pour Emmanuel Macron

BAROMÈTRE FIGARO MAGAZINE - 47% des Français lui font confiance pour gérer l'épidémie de Covid-19. SOURCE : SONDAGE KANTAR réalisé entre le 26 et le 30 MARS

<https://www.youscribe.com/catalogue/documents/actualite-et-debat-de-societe/politique/baromere-fig-mag-kantar-onepoint-d-avril-2020-3129899>

À crise exceptionnelle, baromètre exceptionnel. Pour la première fois depuis sa création en 1978, le baromètre proposé par Kantar a modifié les questions posées (par internet et non en face-à-face en raison du confinement) aux personnes interrogées. Dans ce contexte, Emmanuel Macron et Édouard Philippe tirent plutôt bien leur épingle du jeu.

Là où les Français jugeaient sévèrement leur action «pour résoudre les problèmes qui se posent en France», ils semblent plus indulgents face à la crise du coronavirus envers le président de la République et son premier ministre. Même si la part de ceux qui ne font pas du tout confiance est très élevée (26% pour Macron et 30% pour Philippe), les Français restent plus nombreux à leur faire confiance (47% contre 28% pour Macron ; 45% contre 30% pour Philippe) qu'en période normale. On est très loin des remontées qu'avaient pu connaître François Mitterrand pendant la guerre d'Irak ou François Hollande pendant les attentats. Cette fois-ci, les Français n'accordent aucun blanc-seing à l'exécutif et on sent que la confiance reste fragile. Les hésitations du début, les contradictions dans les propos, les difficultés dans la gestion expliquent sans doute cette relative confiance.

Cette relativité se retrouve dans la confiance accordée au gouvernement. Seules trois personnalités émergent: le ministre de la Santé, Olivier Véran, prend la place de Nicolas Hulot, jusqu'ici indéboulonnable numéro 1. Il est suivi par le patron de Bercy, Bruno Le Maire, et le directeur général de la Santé, Jérôme Salomon. Leur forte présence médiatique explique sans doute une part de cette confiance. Mais ça ne suffit pas puisque Sibeth Ndiaye, très présente elle aussi, ne convainc pas (6%). Alors que Xavier Bertrand, relativement discret, prend la place de premier opposant, devant Marine Le Pen, pourtant très vindicative contre l'action du pouvoir. En revanche, il en est un qui a perdu une belle occasion de se taire: le patron de la CGT, Philippe Martinez, arrive bon dernier du baromètre. Sa proposition de faire grève dans la fonction publique pendant tout le mois d'avril, en plein cœur de la lutte contre l'épidémie, a fait un flop retentissant!

SONDAGE EXCLUSIF Dans la crise, Emmanuel Macron se renforce auprès de ses soutiens

SONDAGE ELABE Sondage réalisé les 30 et 31 mars auprès d'un échantillon de 1.003 personnes, selon la méthode des quotas. <https://elabe.fr/barometre-avril2020/>

En un mois, la confiance envers le président de la République a progressé de 10 points, à 39 %, dans le baromètre Elabe pour « Les Echos » et Radio classique. Mais cette hausse cache de fortes disparités selon les catégories sociales et les régions.

Emmanuel Macron fait face au risque d'une France coupée en deux avec la crise du coronavirus . Dans le baromètre mensuel Elabe pour « Les Echos » et Radio classique, la cote de confiance du président de la République connaît en avril un net rebond, de 10 points, par rapport à mars, pour s'établir à 39 %. C'est son plus haut niveau depuis juin 2018. « C'est une hausse forte et sensible qui se

produit principalement sur son socle électoral et ses zones de forces comme chez les cadres et les retraités. Cette progression ne signifie pas union nationale », analyse Bernard Sananès, le président d'Elabe.

Habituel dans un climat de crise - François Hollande avait connu une tendance similaire après les attentats de 2015 - ce rebond cache de fortes disparités politiques, sociales et même géographiques. Il est en effet beaucoup plus marqué au sein de l'électorat de premier tour de 2017 d'Emmanuel Macron (+10 points à 80 %), et chez ceux de François Fillon (+13) et de Benoît Hamon (+10). Il est aussi très marqué dans le quart nord-est de la France (+12), premier territoire touché par la crise du coronavirus.

La confiance envers Emmanuel Macron progresse aussi fortement chez les cadres (+8) et les professions intermédiaires (+16 points). Mais cette hausse est en revanche beaucoup plus faible et moins significative parmi l'électorat de Jean-Luc Mélenchon (+3) et de Marine Le Pen ainsi que chez les catégories populaires (+2). Entre les catégories aisées (46 % de confiance) et les catégories populaires (24 %), il y a 22 points de différence.

Evolutions fortes de la confiance

Alors que depuis deux semaines et demie la vie du pays est uniquement focalisée sur la crise sanitaire, sans précédent depuis un siècle, et sa gestion par l'exécutif, l'expression de la confiance envers Emmanuel Macron et son gouvernement connaît des évolutions rapides. « *Il y a un mois, il y avait un jugement global des Français. Aujourd'hui, c'est uniquement sur la gestion de la crise* », souligne Bernard Sananès. Il y a un mois, l'exécutif était encore dans la réforme des retraites - mise entre parenthèses aujourd'hui - et l'annonce du recours à l'article 49-3 de la Constitution fin février avait affecté la confiance envers le président.

Au cours des derniers jours, le sentiment des Français sur la gestion de la crise a beaucoup varié. Ce qui explique des évolutions parfois contradictoires de la confiance entre les divers baromètres quotidiens ou hebdomadaires et le baromètre mensuel fait par Elabe, car les temporalités sont différentes. La confiance envers le gouvernement a chuté assez lourdement depuis la mise en place du confinement avant de se stabiliser progressivement. Selon le baromètre quotidien CoviDirect d'OpinionWay-Square pour « Les Echos », elle a baissé de 11 points entre le 23 et le 31 mars avant de rebondir progressivement depuis.

Au final, les deux courbes se rapprochent : selon Elabe, la confiance des Français envers l'exécutif pour résoudre la crise du coronavirus atteint 41 % selon une étude publiée ce mercredi. Ce pourcentage est quasiment identique à celui du baromètre Elabe pour « Les Echos » (39 %).

Coronavirus (vague 7) : Pour 93% des Français, le confinement se prolongera au-delà du 15 avril

SOURCE : SONDAGE ELABE réalisé 30 et 31 mars <https://elabe.fr/coronavirus-vague7/>

L'inquiétude vis-à-vis de la propagation du Coronavirus s'intensifie notamment chez les Français les plus âgés. Deux semaines après le début du confinement, l'inquiétude s'intensifie, et plus particulièrement chez les personnes âgées.

Si la proportion d'individus inquiets reste stable (87%), le taux de personnes « très inquiètes » progresse de 6 points en une semaine. **C'est principalement parmi les personnes ayant plus de 65 ans que cette inquiétude s'intensifie (45%, +16)**, et dans une moindre mesure parmi les 50-64 ans (43%, +7).

D'un point de vue politique, l'inquiétude s'intensifie particulièrement auprès des électeurs de Marine Le Pen (50% « très inquiets », +13).

La confiance à l'égard de l'exécutif pour faire face à la propagation du virus continue de se dégrader, un sujet qui devient « politique »

La confiance à l'égard de l'exécutif continue de chuter. Après être devenue minoritaire la semaine dernière, elle baisse encore de 7 points en une semaine : 41% des Français affirment faire confiance à Emmanuel Macron, Edouard Philippe et le gouvernement pour lutter efficacement contre l'épidémie de coronavirus, 58% ne leur font pas confiance (dont 25% « pas du tout confiance », +7 points en une semaine).

Alors que l'exécutif bénéficiait encore de la confiance de 59% des Français au lendemain de la première allocution télévisée (13 mars), ce chiffre a chuté de 18 points en deux semaines. **Loin de tout sentiment d'« union nationale », le regard porté sur la crise réactive les clivages politiques à l'égard de l'exécutif : alors que la confiance progresse auprès des électeurs d'Emmanuel Macron (78%, +8) et de François Fillon (59%, +5), elle est en chute libre auprès des électeurs de Jean-Luc Mélenchon (19%, -28) et de ceux de Marine Le Pen (18%, -11).**

La défiance est particulièrement répandue auprès des classes populaires (68% « pas confiance », +17) et parmi les habitants des communes rurales (65%, +10). A l'inverse, les cadres et les plus jeunes sont plus partagés, la moitié d'entre eux faisant encore confiance à l'exécutif. Alors qu'ils sont les plus inquiets, les Français âgés de plus de 65 ans font eux aussi partie des catégories les moins défiantes à l'égard de l'exécutif, et auprès desquels la confiance reste stable (47% confiance, 51% pas confiance).

Confinement : 93% pronostiquent un confinement plus long que celui envisagé actuellement par l'exécutif

Alors que le Premier ministre Edouard Philippe a annoncé vendredi dernier le prolongement du confinement jusqu'au 15 avril, 93% des Français pensent qu'il durera plus longtemps : 31% jusqu'au 30 avril, 33% jusqu'au 15 mai et 29% après le 15 mai. Seuls 6% pensent que les mesures de confinement prendront fin le 15 avril.

Et 84% se sentent capables de tenir au-delà du 15 avril. Dans le détail, 29% se sentent capables de rester en confinement jusqu'au 30 avril, 20% jusqu'au 15 mai et 35% au-delà du 15 mai.

Un moral qui se dégrade assez nettement, un état d'esprit dominé par l'inquiétude
Le moral des Français se dégrade, la note moyenne baisse de 0,4 point en une semaine et atteint 5,7/10.

Dans le détail, **seuls 19% donnent une note supérieure ou égale à 8/10, un score en baisse de 8 points.** Il se dégrade particulièrement chez les femmes (15% de notes de 8 à 10, -10 points en une semaine), les **personnes âgées de plus de 35 ans** (baisse de 10 points environ dans chacune des tranches d'âge) et les **classes populaires** (18%, -9). D'un point de vue politique, il se dégrade parmi les électorats qui sont les plus critiques envers l'exécutif : celui de Jean-Luc Mélenchon (13%, -18) et celui de Marine Le Pen (14%, -10).

La proportion attribuant une note de 6 ou 7/10 à leur moral reste stable (37%), alors qu'elle augmente pour ceux attribuant des notes correspondant à un moral en berne : la note 5 est en hausse de 3 points (19%), les notes 3 ou 4 en hausse de 3 points (17%).

Pour décrire leur état d'esprit actuel, 64% des Français citent en premier un sentiment négatif (au premier rang duquel on retrouve l'inquiétude, 30%) **et 25% un sentiment positif.** Cependant, si ce sont avant tout les sentiments négatifs qui prédominent, les Français ne sont pas abattus, les mots « entourés » et « confiants » sont également cités. Ils sont par ailleurs près d'un tiers à décrire un état d'esprit ambivalent, en citant un sentiment positif et un sentiment négatif.

A noter qu'à ce stade, la superficie du logement, l'accès à des espaces extérieurs (jardin, balcon, terrasse, etc.) ainsi que la composition du foyer ne semble pas jouer de rôle significatif sur le moral et l'état d'esprit des Français pendant leur confinement.

L'aspiration majoritaire à un autre monde

Baromètre politique Viavoice-Libération : "Coronavirus : quel monde d'après ?" – Avril 2020: <http://www.institut-viavoice.com/coronavirus-avril2020/>

Un autre monde : souveraineté collective, dépassement de la société de marché, et biens communs

Les résultats sont frappants par leur ampleur : les Français aspirent massivement à un autre monde, dont les axes majeurs sont :

- La reconquête de la souveraineté collective : 70 % estiment qu'il faut « reprendre la construction européenne et créer une vraie puissance européenne », et 84 % qu'il faut « relociser en Europe le maximum de filières de production ». Pour cela est souhaité un « protectionnisme économique beaucoup plus strict envers le reste du monde », que ce soit aux frontières de l'UE (65 %) ou de la France (54 %) ;
- Le dépassement de la société de marché : 69 % jugent nécessaire de « ralentir le productivisme et la recherche perpétuelle de rentabilité », et 70 % de « réduire l'influence de la finance et des actionnaires sur la vie des entreprises » ;
- La sanctuarisation de « biens communs indispensables à tous » qu'il sera interdit de « fragiliser à l'avenir » : certes les « hôpitaux publics » (91 %) ou la « Sécurité sociale » (85 %), mais également « l'accès à l'eau et à un air de qualité » (88 %), la « biodiversité » (76 %) et l'« Education nationale » (82 %).

Ces aspirations ne sont pas neuves mais leur succès est novateur parce qu'elles dépassent l'opposition macronienne entre « nouveau monde » et « anciens mondes » politiques et économiques ; et elles inscrivent l'exigence écologique au sein d'une vision globale du futur.

Ces ambitions se déclinent en propositions majoritaires : « nationaliser des activités stratégiques pour la vie du pays » (68 %), « soutenir les entreprises nationales de manière beaucoup plus systématique et durable, même en dehors des crises » (56 %).

Emmanuel Macron : une gestion très décriée de la crise

Ces idées sont également nourries par des déceptions concernant la « gestion de la crise » du coronavirus par l'exécutif : 52 % des Français estiment que le président de la République a « mal géré » la crise (contre 44 %).

Concrètement prévalent des critiques massives qui ne se réduisent pas au premier tour des élections municipales qu'il « aurait fallu reporter » (84 %). S'imposent également les convictions selon lesquelles il « aurait fallu davantage expliquer les risques du virus, de manière à éviter les rassemblements dans les lieux publics et les parcs » (85 %) et « prendre des mesures de confinement beaucoup plus tôt et plus sévères » (83 %) : au total, le procès dominant contre l'exécutif est celui d'un manque d'anticipation et d'efficacité.

Au cœur de la crise, un « monde d'après » sans leader naturel

Dans ce contexte inédit, la singularité actuelle est de ne pas offrir de leader naturel. Pour aller « vers un monde avec de nouvelles règles de gouvernance et économiques, mieux à même de faire face à des crises telles que le coronavirus », Nicolas Hulot est cité en tête des personnalités testées (39 %), devant... Emmanuel Macron (33 %) et Edouard Philippe (32 %), puis Nicolas Sarkozy (32 %), Marine Le Pen (24 %), François Hollande (20 %), Marion Maréchal (20 %), Ségolène Royal (17 %), Yannick Jadot (17 %) et, curieusement en regard des circonstances, Jean-Luc Mélenchon (16 %), qui ne parvient pas à associer son image à l'idée de la société future.

La crise de 2008 avait consacré une dénonciation des dérives de la « finance », et ainsi forgé un socle de valeurs fédérateur de la gauche. La crise actuelle nourrit aussi des dénonciations fortes, et dessine des aspirations plus manifestes encore qu'en 2008, en précipitant des dynamiques enclenchées antérieurement.

Pour beaucoup, la pandémie révèle les défaillances de notre modèle, une scandaleuse inversion des priorités, et une course insensée d'un système que nul ne maîtrise. Par un effet vertigineux s'imposent simultanément l'une des plus grandes tragédies du siècle, et l'évidente nécessité de réflexions sur notre monde actuel.

BAROMÈTRE QUOTIDIEN DE SUIVI DE LA CRISE DU COVID 19

COMMENT LES FRANÇAIS VIVENT-ILS LA PÉRIODE ACTUELLE ?

Vague 13 – 31 mars 2020

Baromètre quotidien BVA du suivi de la crise du COVID-19 "comment les Français vivent-ils la période actuelle ?" – Vague 13 - paru le 31/03/20 :

<https://www.bva-group.com/en/sondages/barometre-quotidien-de-suivi-de-la-crise-du-covid-19-vague-13/>

Alors que la France entame sa troisième semaine de confinement, le moral des Français résiste : les personnes qui donnent une note comprise en 7 et 10 pour qualifier leur moral (50%; +5) sont désormais un peu plus nombreuses que celles qui donnent une note inférieure ou égale à 6/10 (48%; -6). La note moyenne (6,3) reste modeste mais n'a jamais été aussi bonne depuis le début du confinement. L'ambiance dans le foyer reste par ailleurs au beau fixe (76%; +2). **Une situation globale qui masque toutefois d'importantes disparités :**

Certaines catégories de population commencent à être très inquiètes : seuls 32% des demandeurs d'emploi ont le moral (note supérieure ou égale à 7/10), soit 13 points de moins que lors de notre première mesure au tout début du confinement. Le moral des cadres (58%) est également nettement supérieur à celui des employés et ouvriers (46%).

Une inquiétude pour certaines populations qui s'exprime également concernant la situation financière de leur foyer : si au global, la confiance reste majoritaire (53%; +1) et résiste chez les salariés (56%; +4), elle est **très minoritaire chez les indépendants où elle s'est nettement détériorée depuis le début du confinement** (25%; -29 points).

Notons enfin que **le maintien de la vie sociale** est forcément compliqué pour tout le monde (seuls 25% jugent cela facile, un indicateur relativement stable depuis le début du confinement) mais **s'avère plus complexe pour les séniors** (seulement 19% y parviennent contre 37% des 18-24 ans qui maîtrisent probablement davantage les outils numériques) et **les personnes qui vivent seules** (17%).

SUIVI DE LA CRISE DU CORONAVIRUS ET DE L'ACTION GOUVERNEMENTALE – VAGUE 7

Sondage Ifop paru le 30/03/20 intitulé "Suivi de la crise du coronavirus et de l'action gouvernementale – Vague 7" avec Fiducial/CNews et Sud Radio :

<https://www.ifop.com/publication/suivi-de-la-crise-du-coronavirus-et-de-l-action-gouvernementale-vague-7/>

La remontée spectaculaire de la popularité présidentielle (+11 points dans les indices Ifop / JDD en mars 2020) n'empêche pas un regard de plus en plus sévère de l'opinion publique sur la gestion gouvernementale du Covid-19.

En effet, la dernière enquête Ifop-Fiducial pour Cnews et Sud Radio révèle une véritable défiance, allant en s'enracinant.

Ainsi, les Français déplorent un déficit de réactivité de la part des pouvoirs publics : seuls 26% des répondants estiment que le gouvernement a réagi rapidement (-17 points depuis le 15 mars).

Parallèlement, dans le contexte de pénuries de masques et de tests, deux tiers considèrent que le gouvernement n'a pas donné les moyens aux professionnels de santé et aux infrastructures pour lutter contre le virus (+20 points depuis le 15 mars).

De la découle un procès en insincérité : 72% des personnes interrogées estiment que le gouvernement a caché certaines informations, perception à relier, moins à une vision complotiste qu'à une communication gouvernementale perçue comme peu claire.

Enfin, on note malgré une baisse que le niveau d'inquiétude reste très élevé et concerne 8 Français sur 10 (79%, -6 points).

Coronavirus. Une union nationale gâchée et Bachelot réhabilitée, selon le baromètre Odoxa

Sondage Odoxa paru le 27/03/20 intitulé "Baromètre politique : union nationale gâchée et Roselyne Bachelot réhabilitée" pour France Inter/L'Express et la Presse Régionale :

<http://www.odoxa.fr/sondage/barometre-politique-union-nationale-gachee-roselyne-bachelot-rehabilitee/>

En pleine guerre contre le coronavirus, les Français ne sont « que » 38 % à penser qu'Emmanuel Macron est un bon Président contre 62 % qui pensent le contraire.

Même situation pour Édouard Philippe avec « seulement » 41 % de Français jugeant qu'il est un bon Premier ministre contre 58 % qui pensent le contraire, selon notre baromètre Odoxa-CGI pour la presse régionale, France Inter et l'Express publié ce vendredi 27 mars 2020.

Il y a eu d'abord une poussée formidable de l'exécutif dans un mouvement d'union nationale face à la guerre contre le virus : le 19 mars dernier, après l'allocution de M. Macron annonçant le confinement 82 % des Français estimaient qu'il avait pris la mesure de la gravité de la situation, et 59 % qu'il leur disait la vérité et savait où il allait.

Une semaine de confinement plus tard, l'opinion publique s'est totalement retournée : 70 % des Français estiment à présent que le gouvernement ne leur dit pas la vérité. 75 % des Français se disent désormais persuadés que le gouvernement n'a pas pris les bonnes décisions au bon moment et 75 % qu'il n'a pas fait le nécessaire pour bien équiper les hôpitaux et les soignants face à l'épidémie.pire même, 65 % pensent que le gouvernement n'est pas à la hauteur de la situation. Selon l'enquête, une majorité de Français fait confiance aux préfets (50 %), aux entreprises (67 %) et surtout aux maires (69 %) qu'ils jugent, eux, à la hauteur.

Autre enseignement, et de taille, de ce baromètre dont les cartes sont complètement rebattues : les trois personnalités préférées des Français sont en lien avec l'épidémie. La première place revient à une « revenante » de la politique qui se trouve totalement réhabilitée par la crise actuelle : l'Angeline Roselyne Bachelot.

Pour la première fois, l'ex-ministre de la santé est n°1 sur la cote d'adhésion des personnalités.

Longtemps critiquée sur les réseaux sociaux et dans les médias (mais pas spécialement dans l'opinion) pour avoir pris des décisions qui semblaient trop précautionneuses et coûteuses (stocks de vaccins et de masques) à certains, les Français semblent estimer aujourd'hui que c'est elle qui avait raison et que si ses successeurs avaient poursuivi son œuvre, notre pays serait aujourd'hui mieux armé pour affronter l'épidémie. D'ailleurs, la popularité de Bachelot contraste avec la grande impopularité dont pâtissent Marisol Touraine (dernière avec 10 % de cote d'adhésion et 30 % de rejet) et Agnès Buzyn (15 % d'adhésion et 40 % de rejet).

QUELLE SOCIÉTÉ APRÈS LE CORONAVIRUS ?

Enquête "Sociovision", groupe IFOP, parue le 31/03/20 intitulé "Quelle société après le coronavirus":
<https://www.ifop.com/publication/quelle-societe-apres-le-coronavirus/>

6 tendances qui vont s'accélérer à cause de cette crise sanitaire.

À quoi ressemblera la France après le reflux de l'épidémie qui la frappe à quelques jours du printemps ? Bien malin celui qui peut s'avancer en la matière. Cependant, sans tomber dans la prédiction bon marché, il apparaît évident que certaines tendances récentes sont susceptibles d'être amplifiées par la mise en quarantaine de toute la population française.

En voici un premier aperçu, réalisé à partir des données historiques de Sociovision (groupe Ifop). Chaque année, Sociovision reconduit une enquête sur les valeurs et les modes de vie auprès d'un échantillon national représentatif de 2000 Français. Ont été retenues les tendances qui ont progressé au cours des cinq dernières années et dont il y a tout lieu de penser qu'elles vont se poursuivre et s'amplifier à cause de cette crise sanitaire sans précédent.*

- 1 – Le règne de la “e-life” va s'accélérer
- 2 – Les Français vont se recentrer sur l'essentiel
- 3 – La rationalisation de la consommation va se poursuivre
- 4 – La demande de collectif va s'amplifier
- 5 – La santé va représenter une part prépondérante de la conscience écologique
- 6 – Le rapport au travail va poursuivre sa mue

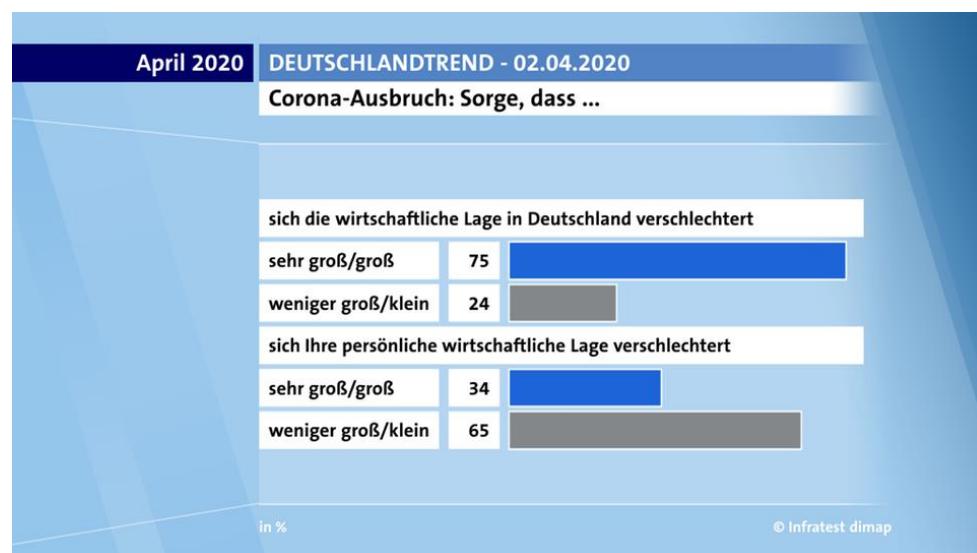
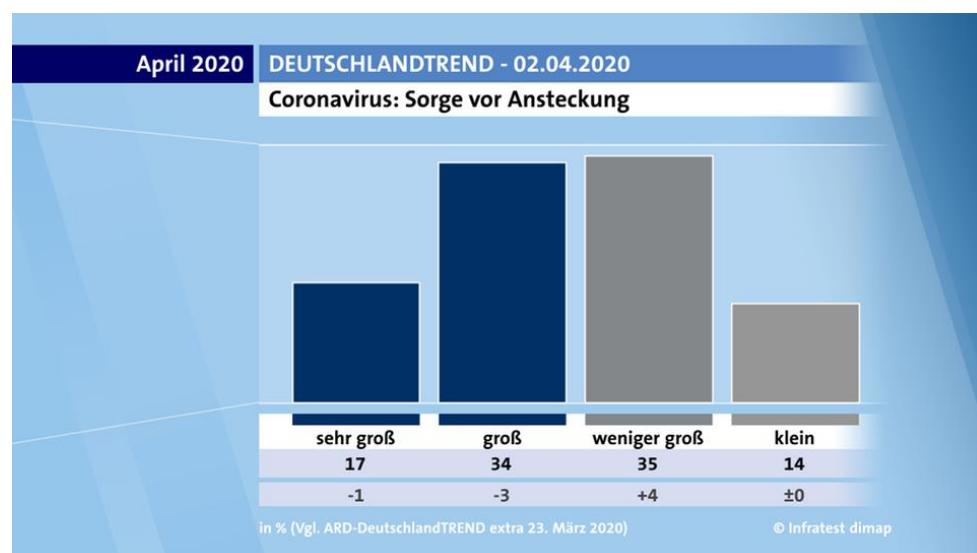
Germany

Great trust in Merkel and co.

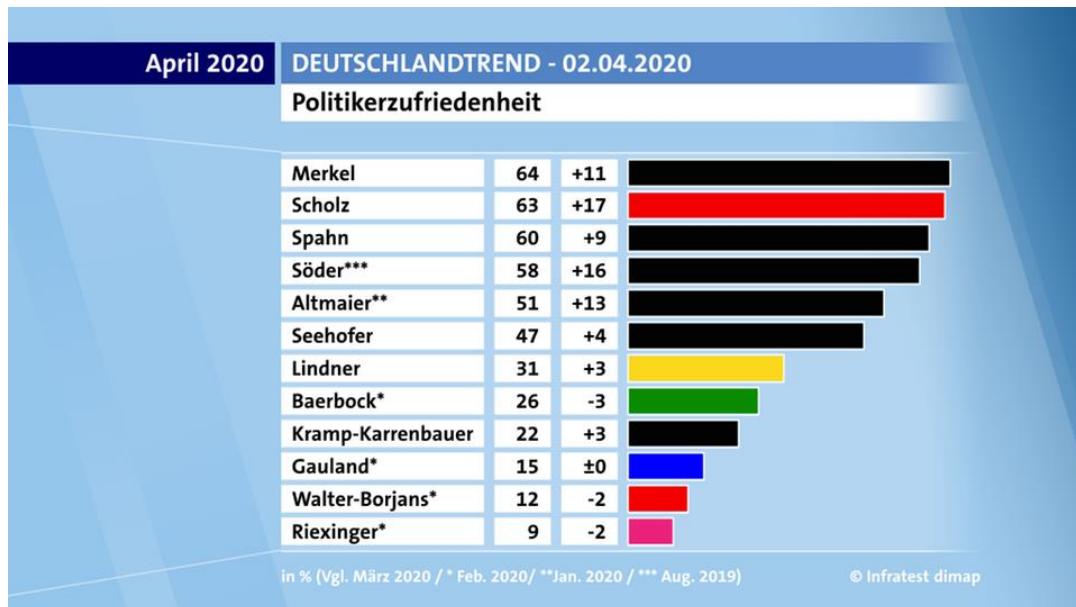
Tagesschau - Deutschlandtrend, 02.04.2020 [in DE; POMU translation]

The federal government does a good job in corona crisis management, finds a majority of Germans: **72 percent are satisfied or very satisfied with it.** At the same time, citizens are also much more positive about the cabinet in general: 63 percent are currently satisfied or very satisfied with the work of the federal government. **This is the best value that infratest dimap has ever measured for the ARD Germany trend on this issue.** The figures were almost reversed last month: in March only 35 percent were satisfied with the work of the federal government, 65 percent were dissatisfied.

A large majority of 93 percent of Germans continue to support the fact that you can currently only meet in your own home community or with another person. This means that there is still a great deal of approval for this regulation, which has been valid in Germany for eleven days. Shortly after their entry into force, they had approved 95 percent of the ARD Germany trend. 6 percent currently have a negative attitude towards the measure (+3 compared to the previous week).



Chancellor Angela Merkel (CDU) [EPP] currently has the highest level of satisfaction with her work in this legislative period: 64 percent of those surveyed are currently very satisfied or satisfied with their work. That is eleven points more than in the previous month. 34 percent are less or not at all satisfied with their work.



Source: <https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/deutschlandtrend-2167.html>

Greece

POLL

<https://www.skai.gr/news/politics/dimokopisi-skai-koronoios-to-82-aksiologei-theftika-tis-energeies-tis-kyvernisis>

02/04/2020

Translated by POMU

Citizens' great concern over the coronavirus pandemic is recorded by Pulse's new SKAI poll. However, citizens as a whole find the government's response, restrictions on movement and measures to support the economy and workers extremely positive.

In a nationwide survey conducted March 30 - April 1, 78% of people say they are very and very concerned about the post-pandemic pandemic in our country.

More specifically, citizens aged 60 and over are the most anxious. 84% say they are worried enough. High levels of anxiety are also observed in the other age categories: 78% at ages 45-49, 75% at ages 30-44 and 69% at ages 17-29.

Asked how much the epidemic and the imposed measures have affected their daily lives and their families' lives, 83% say they have affected them to a great extent. Only 10% say moderate and 4% little to not at all.

57% of citizens say that the pandemic and the measures have greatly and significantly affected their financial situation. 20% of citizens say that they have been financially affected a little or not at all and 18% respond moderately.

The overwhelming majority appreciates the government's decisions and actions. 82% have a positive or rather positive appreciation of the government, and 14% rather negative or definitely negative one.

Specifically, 94% of ND voters think the government's response is rather or certainly positive. The same is true for 78% of SYRIZA voters and 89% of KINAL voters.

However, the public is divided on Syriza's attitude and proposals on the pandemic. 46% consider them to be definitely and rather positive and 47% to be negative.

Greeks are satisfied with the measures to support the economy, businesses and workers. 67% think the measures are definitely or rather positive and 29% think they are negative.

The vast majority positively assess the measures to limit movements and concentrations to limit the spread of coronavirus. 86% say the measures are definitely or rather positive. Only 10% say they are negative.

Kyriakos Mitsotakis acceptance rate increases to 53% from 45%. SYRIZA President Alexis Tsipras comes in second with 22%, down 4 points from the previous count.

In the vote intention, ND expands its lead over SYRIZA by 23 points.

POLL

Source: <https://www.iefimerida.gr/politiki/koronoios-dimokopisi-opinion-85-epikrotoyn-tis-energeies-mitsotaki>

Translation by POMU

According to a new poll conducted by Opinion Poll from 23 to 26 March 2020, the measures taken by the government to fight the coronavirus outbreak are almost universally accepted among Greeks. More specifically, 95.7% of respondents agree with the traffic ban, nine in ten agree with the closure of churches, while 93% say they are satisfied with the daily briefing on the situation by Mr Tsiodras (infectious diseases professor). At the same time, 75% approve the special purpose permit measure, while 52.5% agree with the government's financial measures.

86.4% are concerned about the pandemic, 72.1% believe the outbreak will last more than three months, while close to 65% believe that Greeks are more disciplined than other Europeans. However, 63.2% believe that the health system will not be able to respond if the number of cases is greatly increased.

Regarding voting intentions, the ND difference with SYRIZA now reaches 20 percentage points. The ruling party holds 40%, against 20.2% of the opposition. Following is the KKE 5.5%, KINAL 5%, Greek Solution 4.5%, MERA25 2%, while the undecided vote reaches 15.8%.

Finally, 83.9% of respondents are satisfied with the government's handling of the border issue in Evros, with eight in ten agreeing with the decision to close the border in Kastania. It is interesting to note that 72.7% of SYRIZA voters support this measure.

Italy

Furious Salvini lashes out at EU's grovelling apology to Italy 'ZERO substance'!

3 April 2020, express.co.uk

THE European Union has come under attack from Matteo Salvini over its response to the coronavirus pandemic which has killed thousands of people across member states.

The former deputy Italian prime minister hit out at European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen after she apologised to Italians for the bloc's handling of the COVID-19 epidemic. Italy's death toll stands at 13,915 and the country has recorded 115,242 cases of the viral disease. It remains the worst-hit nation in Europe, however, the grave situation in Spain is not far behind.

....In a flurry of tweets, the right-wing political leader said: "Commission President von der Leyen has apologised today to Italy and Italians.

"She could have thought of this sooner.

"From Europe, all we are getting are words and smoke: zero substance.

....There has been widespread dismay in Italy over Europe's response to the pandemic, starting with an initial failure to send medical aid, followed by a refusal amongst northern nations to endorse joint bonds to mitigate the cost of recovery.

The far-right League party, which Mr Salvini leads, has jumped on the discontent to call into question Italy's membership of the 27-nation bloc.

And even staunch pro-Europeans have expressed consternation at the lack of empathy and support.

Italy says EU has abandoned them during coronavirus pandemic

2 April 2020, The Washington Times

ROME — A growing number of Italians say they have been abandoned by the European Union — once again — in the midst of what government officials are calling their country's biggest crisis since World War II. Analysts predict that the COVID-19 pandemic will have political and strategic aftershocks for years to come. Among the early fallout are waves of suspicion and bad feelings across the European Union. As borders close, solidarity in the 27-nation bloc is hard to find.

...

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to ravage Italy. The country is now in its third week of a complete lockdown, and the national death toll has risen to those of Spain and China combined. Spain and China are next on that grim tally. The breakdown of the overloaded health care system has become a cautionary tale for governments around the world that just now are facing peak infection rates. Even before the coronavirus outbreak, the Italian government was on unstable footing because of slow economic growth and clashes between the main parties supporting pro-EU Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte.

But the crisis has helped reverse that trend. Mr. Conte's approval ratings have surged despite some missteps in the early days of the national lockdown. According to the polling firm Demos, nearly three out of four Italians approve of the job Mr. Conte is doing. He now has the highest number of any Italian head of government in more than a decade.

"As long as the crisis remains a health issue, Conte's government will be fine," Mr. Gaietti said. "But if it starts to morph into a socio-economic issue, that could easily change."

...

Populists set to pounce

Waiting in the wings: the anti-migrant, euroskeptic Northern League party, led by populist former Interior Minister Matteo Salvini. Polls show the Northern League is the largest single political party in Italy, though it remains in opposition to the center-left coalition supporting the Conte government.

The ambitious, charismatic Mr. Salvini is gambling that Mr. Conte will stumble at some point during the crisis and appears to be biding his time until that happens.

"First, let's beat the virus, and then we can think about Europe again," Mr. Salvini said via social media. "If necessary, we will say goodbye [to the European Union] without even saying thank you."

Fabio Rampelli, vice president of the lower house of Italy's parliament and a member of Brothers of Italy, which is aligned with Mr. Salvini's League, went further Tuesday. He posted a video on social media of himself taking the EU flag off his office wall. "Maybe we'll see you later. Maybe," he said.

ITALY: POLL (Internal translation)

<http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx?st=SONDAGGI>

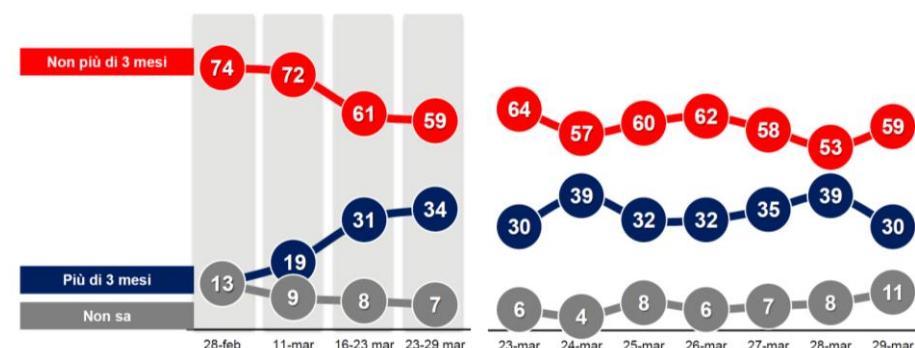
Title : Radar

Institute: SWG

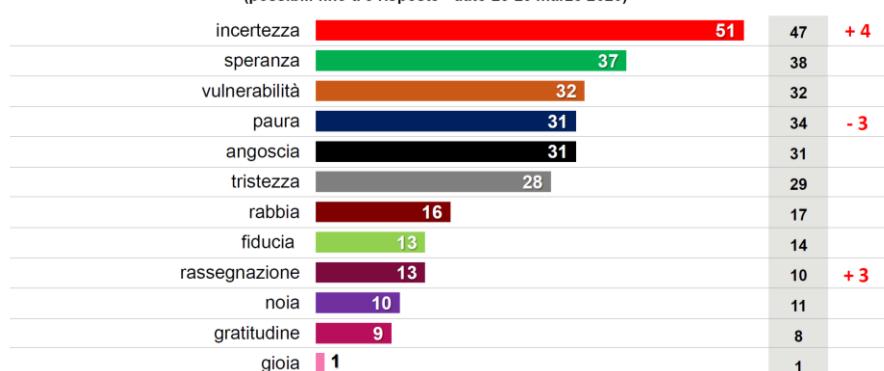
Fieldwork: 23-29/03/2020

Selection of results

A suo parere quanto durerà ancora in Italia l'emergenza legata al Coronavirus?



Quali sono, tra le seguenti, le emozioni che prova più spesso in questo periodo? (possibili fino a 3 risposte - dato 23-29 marzo 2020)



Lei condivide la proposta di formare, alla fine dell'emergenza, un governo guidato da Mario Draghi e sostenuto da tutte le formazioni politiche per affrontare al meglio la crisi economica provocata dall'epidemia?



Lega, M5S e FdI in crescita, brusco calo del PD

Se dovesse votare oggi alle Elezioni Politiche a quale dei seguenti partiti darebbe il suo voto?

	30 marzo 2020	23 marzo 2020	Elezioni Europee 2019
Lega	31,0	30,2	34,3
Partito Democratico	19,2	20,3	22,7
Movimento 5 Stelle	14,9	13,8	17,1
Fratelli d'Italia	12,3	11,8	6,5
Forza Italia	5,3	5,7	8,8
Italia Viva	3,3	3,2	-
Sinistra / MdP	3,3	3,7	1,7
Azione	2,7	2,6	-
+Europa	2,2	2,2	3,1
Verdi	2,2	2,3	2,3
Cambiamo!	1,0	1,3	-
Altro partito	2,6	2,9	3,5
Non si esprime	39	40	

ITALY: POLL (Internal translation)

<http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx?st=SONDAGGI>

Title : Osservatorio EMG

Institute: Emg Acqua

Fieldwork: 25/03/2020

Sample: 1756 respondents

Method: panel

Selection of results

Q: Trust in the leaders

	26/03	19/03
Conte	39	35
Meloni	35	34
Salvini	35	34
Zingaretti	23	23
Di Maio	20	19
Santori	18	18
Berlusconi	18	18
Renzi	15	15
Calenda	14	14
Toti	14	13
Crimi	12	12

ITALY: POLL (Internal translation)<http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx?st=SONDAGGI>

Title : Monitor italia
 Institute: tecnè srl
 Fieldwork: 27/03/2020
 Sample: 1.000 respondents
 Method: Cati, Cami, Cawi

*Selection of results***QUESTION: Trust in the Italian Government (M5S+PD):**

	7/02	14/02	21/02	28/02	06/03	13/03	27/03
TRUST	25,9%	26,4%	27,1%	28,3%	28,8%	29,2%	30,4
DO NOT TRUST	68,8%	68%	67,2%	65,7%	64,1%	62,9%	60,40
NO OPINION	5,3%	5,6%	5,7%	6%	7,1%	7,9%	9,2

QUESTION: COVID-19 emergency: which effects on the unemployment?

The number of unemployed people will increase	62%
There will not be significant differences	32%
I do not know	6%

QUESTION: COVID-19 emergency: are you afraid of losing your job?

yes	50%
no	44%
I do not know	6%

ITALY: POLL (Internal translation)<http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx?st=SONDAGGI>

Institute: Ixé
 Fieldwork: 31/03/2020
 Sample: 1000 respondents
 Method: CATI CAMI CAWI

*Selection of results***QUESTION: Do you trust: (a lot and quite a lot):**

Conte	54
Meloni	38
Salvini	33
Zingaretti	32
Di Maio	26

Berlusconi	22
Renzi	12

QUESTION: Do you trust Conte's government?

A lot	11
quite a lot	41
not a lot	28
no	20

QUESTION: Overall, how do you judge the last measures adopted by Conte's government to tackle the emergency?

- Positively: 74%
- Negatively: 24%
- No opinion: 11%

QUESTION: Regarding the possible creation of an institutional government lead by Mr Mario Draghi after the crisis, would you be:

- In favour 46%
- Against: 29%
- do not know: 25%

Latvia

Media agency “OMD Latvia” poll: almost half of inhabitants think that responsibility about Covid-19 restriction should be taken by society itself

Source: <https://hra.lv/latvija/309261-teju-puse-iedzivotaju-uzskata-ka-atbildiba-par-covid-19-iеробезосану-jauznemas-pasai-sabiedribai.htm>

Translation by EPLO and POMU

Media agency "OMD Latvia"'s poll shows that 44% of respondents think that responsibility for restriction of Covid-19 should be taken by society itself. Every second respondent thinks that responsibility should be taken by the state, but 34% think that Covid-19 virus restriction should be taken by everyone - state, inhabitants, medics, municipalities, employers and businessmen, scientists, as well as big corporations.

As it was clarified in the poll, support for equal state and inhabitants responsibility about society's health is mostly among Latvian speaking respondents. Meanwhile other nations representatives with personal income above 700 EUR per month, families with children and youth aged 18-29 responded that responsibility should be taken by the state.

Minister of the Interior (KPV LV party) wants stricter quarantine to restrict Covid-19

Source : <https://www.lsm.lv/raksts/zinas/latvija/iekslietu-ministrs-velas-stingraku-karantinu-covid-19-iеробезсанai.a353796/>

The Minister of the Interior Sandis Ģirģens ("KPV LV") thinks that in order to restrict Covid-19 that stricter measures are necessary, such as possibly stricter human movement restrictions in Riga and Riga region.

The Minister informed that on Sunday he proposed to the government to restrict human movement in Riga and Riga region, so that people really spend the month at home, in order to stop Covid-19 spread.

The government has for the time being only decided to make stricter gathering restrictions.

NB: KPV LV entered the elections (2018) as anti-establishment party, part of it entered the government and later the party was split.

Netherlands

[**Peilingwijzer: VVD wint fors in crisistijd**](#)

NOS, 31/03/2020

The VVD wins strongly in the latest Poll Guide. Prime Minister Rutte's party now stands at 32 to 36 seats in the House of Representatives, 6 more than two months ago.

Polling agencies measure a direct connection with Rutte's actions in the corona crisis, which is also appreciated by non-VVD researchers. "This government acts calmly and in a controlled manner and Rutte is the figurehead of this", EenVandaag / Ipsos quotes a VVD voter.

Supporters of other parties are also satisfied with Rute's approach. "He has sailed a very strong course, I think nobody else could have done this," said a GroenLinkser to I&O Research.

According to political scientist Tom Louwerse, maker of the Poll Guide, **support for cabinet policy is in line with the international trend**. In other countries, voters are also behind their own government in these difficult times. **"At the time of the MH17 disaster in 2014, you saw the same movement in the Netherlands. The question is how permanent such a movement is;** he was not at the time."

It is striking that the other government parties do not benefit from the appreciation of government policy after the corona outbreak. CDA (13-15 seats), D66 (9-13) and ChristenUnie (6-8) remain at the same level as in the last Poll Pointer.

The party that loses the most is Thierry Baudet's Forum for Democracy; that is 3 seats lower at 10 to 14. "Baudet screams for a lockdown, but what does he know about that?", EenVandaag / Ipsos writes from the mouth of a critical FvD voter.

[**VVD groeit fors in eerste maand coronacrisis, FVD en PVV op verlies**](#)

EenVandaag, 31-03-2020 12:56

In the first weeks of the corona crisis, **the VVD rises by 8 seats** in De Peiling of EenVandaag and Ipsos. **Forum for Democracy (-5) and the PVV (-3) are handing in seats.**

Prime Minister Mark Rutte's party can currently count on 35 seats. A month ago, a few days before the first corona patient was found, the VVD was still at 27 seats in De Peiling.

Rutte turns out to be a real crisis manager

The VVD mainly attracts voters because of the Prime Minister's actions during the corona crisis, according to an analysis of the motives.

"This government acts calmly and in a controlled manner and Rutte is the figurehead of this. He appears to be a real crisis manager," an interviewee explained. And another: "I constantly doubt, but in times like this I am reminded why the VVD eventually wins over me." [...]

Current line of the national government

On the 16th of March the Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte held an address to the nation. This is not unprecedented, but extremely rare. The last time that this has happened was in 1973 by Prime Minister Den Uyl during the oil crisis. In his address Rutte specifically mentioned the different responses in different EU member states. The line of the Dutch government so far has not been that of a total lockdown as we see in various other member states. On Monday the 23rd of March the government has announced additional measures and fines for groups that do not maintain the mandatory 1,5 meter distance between one another. During that same press conference he stated that "*additional measures that would not constitute a lockdown are hard to imagine*", leaving the door open to it being possible in the foreseeable future.

As critique of the different measures taken in the various EU member states becomes more apparent (see link 1), Rutte holds that more European cooperation is desirable but refrained from giving concrete examples on which terrains that should be (see link 2).

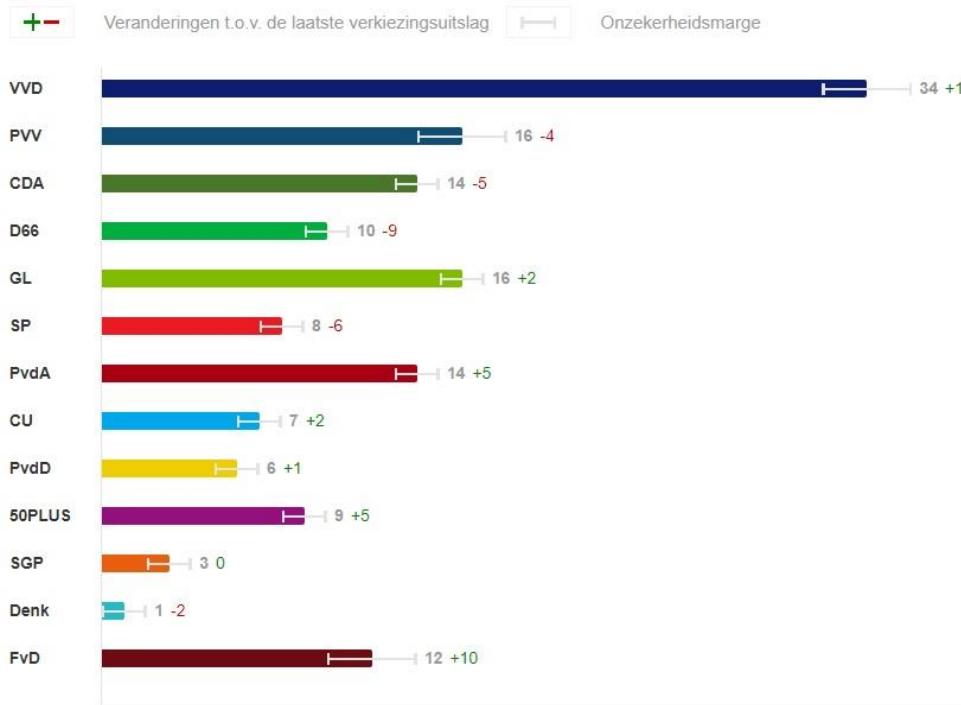
Link 1: <https://nos.nl/artikel/2324493-kritiek-uit-brussel-op-verschillende-adviezen-over-corona.html>

Link 2: <https://nos.nl/artikel/2325457-rutte-meer-europese-samenwerking-coronavirus-wenselijk.html>

Current opinion polls

The most recent poll is by Peilingwijzer, this poll represents the combination of various polls and is released every month by the Dutch news station NOS. Although we generally refer to polls by IPSOS, we made an exception due to the fact that this is the only poll that is available that includes changes in March. The grey numbers are express the amount of seats (/150), and the second number (+/-) the changes relative to the current amount of seats in parliament (Peilingwijzer, 2020).

De Peilingwijzer voegt de peilingen van I&O Research, Ipsos, Kantar Public en EenVandaag samen. De steun voor de verschillende partijen wordt uitgedrukt in Kamerzetels. [Lees meer +](#)



The most striking difference between this opinion poll and the current composition of the parliament is the rise of Forum voor Democratie (FvD, ECR). Other points worth noting are:

The doubling of 50PLUS (EPP) to 9 seats

The steady recovery of the Labour Party (S&D) to 14 seats

The drop in support for the Socialist Party (GUE/NGL) to 8 seats

All parties of the government coalition except for the Christian Union have dropped in the poll numbers. This in itself is to be expected as this virtually always happens to governing parties.

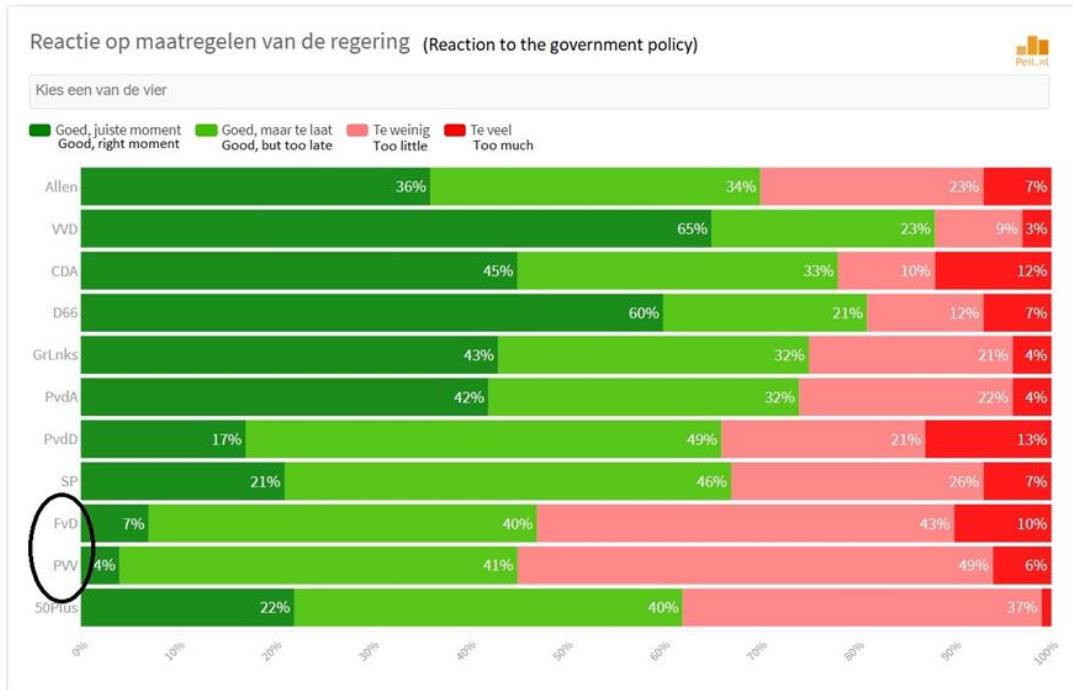
Opinion polls of Dutch public on corona measures

The Netherlands has received critique from other member states in regards to their relatively liberal measures. This can partly be explained as a result of the public opinion in the Netherlands which is not as pessimistic about the economic consequences as other member states (link 3).

Link 3: <https://nos.nl/nieuwsuur/artikel/2328318-zo-wordt-er-in-nederland-en-14-andere-landen-over-de-coronacrisis-gedacht.html>

The general response of the Dutch population to the measures taken by the government has been positive: on March 22 67% of respondents state that they believe that the current measures are good, 27% too little, and 4% too much (Peil.nl, 2020). Research by Peil.nl that has been published before the mentioned address to the nation on March 15 however suggests that the voters of two parties in particular rejected the measures (Peil.nl, 2020).

Both of these parties Forum voor Democratie (FvD, ECR) and Partij voor de Vrijheid (PVV, I&D) are often classified as right-wing populist parties and to an extend share a voter pool (Ipsos, 2018). Especially interesting in this context is that both parties also share a voter pool with the centre-right governing party the VVD (Renew) of prime minister Mark Rutte (Ipsos, 2018). Respondents of the Peil.nl research that vote for the VVD are clearly the most positive of the governments reaction to the coronacrisis, indicating a clear rift in the voter block on the right on this topic.



Line of critique chosen by FvD and the PVV

On the 18th of March the response to the coronavirus was debated in the Dutch parliament. Both FvD and PVV have been extremely critical of this response. Not opting for a total lockdown has been described as "*wilfully playing Russian roulette with people's lives*" by Wilders (PVV). During this session a shared motion by Wilders and Baudet (FvD) was proposed to order a lockdown of four weeks was rejected by the majority of the parliament (Tweede Kamer, 2020) (link 4). Research indicates that the voters of these parties favour the idea of a lockdown the most. It is however still a minority of their voters (<50%) (Peil.nl, 2020).

Link 4: <https://nos.nl/artikel/2327542-kamermeerderheid-nu-geen-lockdown-van-nederland.html>

European dimension

In the European context the Dutch government has:

Expressed its resistance to the proposed redirection of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) to benefit countries that suffer most from the coronacrisis (most notably Italy and Spain).

Announced that it will block the issuing of shared EU bonds, the so-called coronabonds in a letter in response to parliamentary questions.

Especially Forum voor Democratie has been vocal in their opposition to both initiatives and thus strongly supports the line of the government in the European context (link 5). MEP Derk Jan Eppink (FvD, ECR) has been very vocal lately on social media in criticising the EU.

Link 5: <https://twitter.com/fvdemocratie/status/1243859339288481793?s=20>

It is important to mention in this context that the Netherlands is set to hold general elections in March 2021 and this affects the political leeway that the parties in the coalition government have. It is unlikely that the Dutch position will become much more flexible on economic and financial support for other member states since it is believed that it will cost the ruling parties electoral support in this crucial phase. There is in general large public support for a tough stance in European finances, as was also visible during the 2012 eurocrisis and the recent discussions on the future MFF.

In this article (link 6) the suggestion is made that the Dutch government has partly taken this conservative approach towards these two initiatives due to the electoral pressure they feel from right wing of the political spectrum.

Link 6: <https://www.volkskrant.nl/nieuws-achtergrond/rutte-en-hoekstra-voeren-achterhoedegevecht-tegen-transferunie~bab7c03/>

Comments

As the majority of the Dutch population, including the majority of the voters of the PVV and FvD, support the current line of the government one might come to the conclusion that neither of the populist parties will gain much traction from their chosen objections of the national policy. However, it has positioned them as the most vocal opposition to current measures. This strategy might benefit them politically if the situation worsens in the near future, as it would give them the appealing case that they have been trying to prevent the deterioration of the public health situation from the beginning. Moreover, in a scenario in which the Dutch government would agree with the proposals made in a European context, the PVV and FvD would strengthen their case that Dutch conservative fiscal policy is in better hands with them – possibly increasing their appeal on the right.

Bibliography

Ipsos. (2018, 10 02). *Baudet, Wilders en de strijd op rechts*. Called at 03 26, 2020, from ipsos.com:

<https://www.ipsos.com/nl-nl/baudet-wilders-en-de-strijd-op-rechts>

Peil.nl. (2020, 03 22). *Lock down of niet*. Called at 03 27, 2020, from Peil.nl:

<https://www.maurice.nl/peilingen/2020/03/22/lock-down-of-niet/>

Peil.nl. (2020, 03 14). *Reacties op coronamaatregelen van de regering*. Called at 03 26, 2020, from

Peil.nl: <https://www.maurice.nl/peilingen/2020/03/14/ordeel-over-de-corona-maatregelen-van-de-regering/>

Peilingwijzer. (2020, 03 29). *Peilingwijzer*. Called at 04 01, 2020, from nos.nl:

<https://app.nos.nl/data/datavisualisatie/peilingen/>

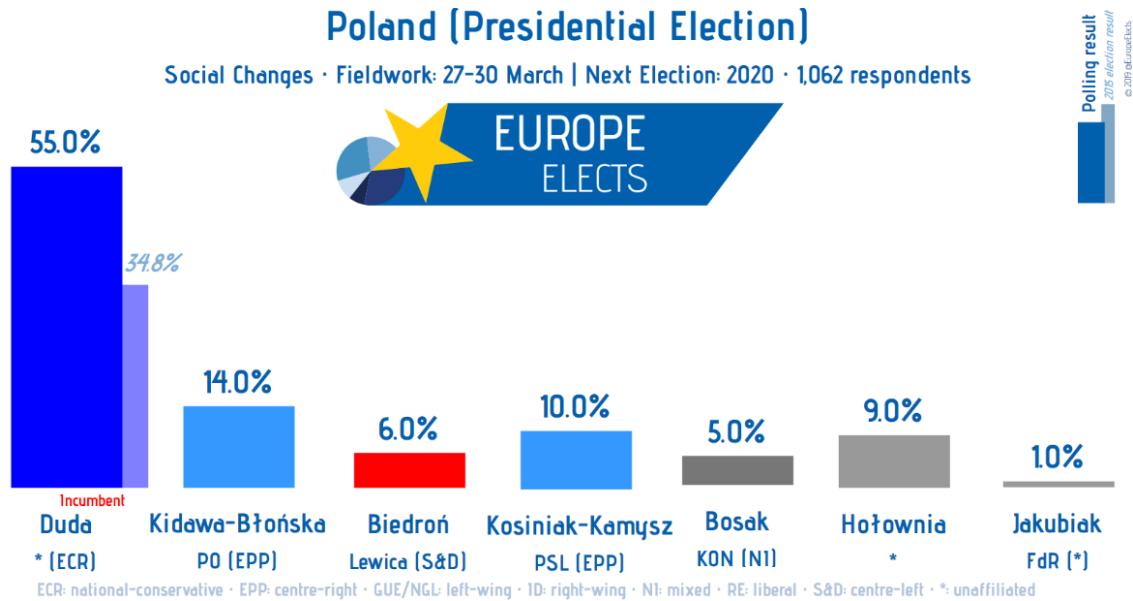
Tweede Kamer. (2020). *Motie van de leden Wilders en Baudet over afkondigen van een lockdown voor heel Nederland [25295-151]*. Den Haag: Tweede Kamer der Staten Generaal.

Tweede Kamer der Staten Generaal. (2017). *Zetelverdeling plenaire zaal*. Den Haag: Stafdienst Communicatie, Tweede Kamer der Staten Generaal.

Poland

Presidential poll

Europe Elects, 02/04/2020



2020 Presidential election

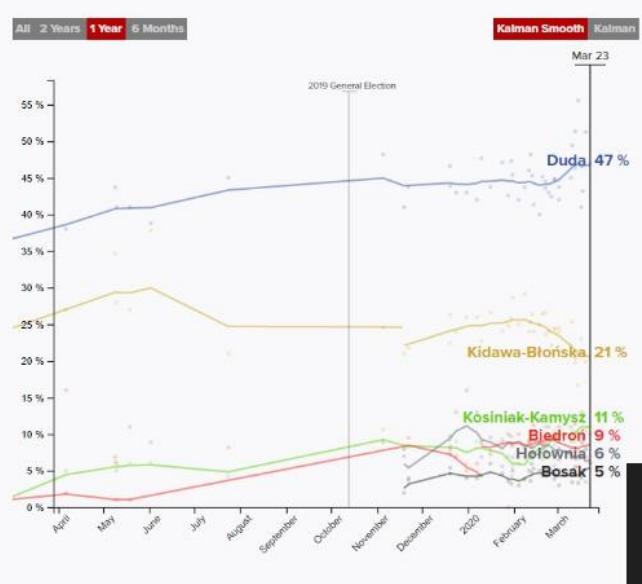
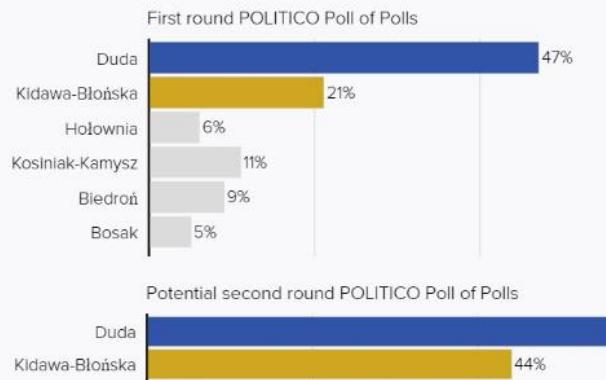
Politico, 30/03/2020

The Polish government looks to press ahead with May presidential elections. Parliament passed a law Saturday morning allowing postal voting for senior citizens and those in quarantine.

Poland — 2020 presidential election

POLAND GOES TO THE POLLS

On May 10, Poland will vote in the first round of the presidential election. Incumbent Andrzej Duda is eligible for a second term. Małgorzata Kidawa-Błońska runs for the Civil Platform after former EU Council President Donald Tusk decided against challenging Duda.



Poland's PiS change electoral rules ahead of presidential vote

Reuters, 30/03/2020

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-poland/polands-pis-change-electoral-rules-ahead-of-presidential-vote-idUSKBN21F0AA>

Poland's ruling nationalists fast-tracked changes to the electoral code through parliament in the early hours of Saturday in a bid to press ahead with presidential elections in May which have been criticized by opposition parties who want the vote to be postponed due to the coronavirus outbreak.

The changes, which would allow postal voting for senior citizens and those in quarantine or self-isolating, were an unexpected last-minute addition to a bill that was intended to shield the economy from the effects of the health emergency.

Poland is due to hold the first round of its presidential election on May 10, with incumbent Andrzej Duda, an ally of the ruling nationalist Law and Justice (PiS) party, well ahead in the polls.

The constitutional court ruled in 2006 that changes to the electoral code could not be made in the six months preceding the elections. (...)

Polish organisations protest crackdown on social dialogue

Euractiv, 30/03

<https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/news/polish-organisations-protest-crackdown-on-social-dialogue/>

Polish employer's organisations and trade unions protested on Sunday (29 March) against what they called an attack by the authorities on the independence of the country's Social Dialogue Council and the autonomy of social partner organisations, **under the guise of measures to combat COVID-19.**

Portugal

Polls

Date: 01/04/2020

A poll by **Marktest** places the approval of healthcare professionals by Portuguese citizens at 97%. Security and military forces are likewise positive at 83%. Adding to this, 92% of the Portuguese population recognizes the importance of current measures in place by the National Health Authority, particularly in the Lisbon area, where this rises to 97%. Ultimately, a significant part of the population (47%) recognises the probability of becoming infected. The poll was mentioned in [Observador](#).

Date: 31/03/2020

Expresso: <https://expresso.pt/coronavirus/2020-03-31-Estado-de-emergencia-vai-ser-renovado.-Mais-medidas-na-mao-do-Governo>

The latest poll by **Marktest** quoted in Jornal Expresso, notes that 94% of Portuguese citizens approve of an extension of the state of emergency restrictions for the next two weeks. Currently more than 5% of Portuguese consider that the country will require over three months to fight the coronavirus outbreak. Within the age-bracket of 55 years and older, the percentage rises to 40%. Regarding to the measures taken by the President, 75% consider it positive. Within the younger sector of the Population (those within the age bracket of 35-54) the approval of the president is lower, at 68%. This contrasts with the 55 and over age bracket, which records an approval of 84% for the President.

Date: 31/03/2020

Jornal de Negócios:

<https://www.jornaldenegocios.pt/economia/coronavirus/detalhe/sondagem-portugal-mais-bem-preparado-para-a-pandemia-que-espanha-italia-e-reino-unido>

A poll by **Marktest** quoted in Jornal de Negócios, notes that 62.3% of Portuguese citizens believe that Portugal is better prepared than Italy, to face the coronavirus outbreak. Furthermore, 48.3% of those inquired agree that Portugal is more equipped to deal with the crisis than Spain, with 40.3% noting that the level of preparation is identical. Adding to this, 48% favour Portugal when the comparison is made with the United Kingdom, whilst 34.3% point to an identical level of preparation. Concerning France, 50.7% consider the response as identical in both countries, whilst 49.1% believe that Germany is better prepared.

Date: 27/03/2020

TSF: <https://www.tsf.pt/portugal/politica/governo-com-60-de-aprovacao-costa-ganha-terreno-a-marcelo-11991379.html>

Desempenho do Governo e da Oposição

Entre parêntesis os resultados de agosto de 2019



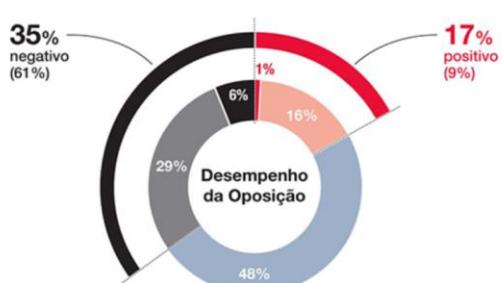
Avaliação

■ Muito positiva ■ Positiva ■ Razoável ■ Negativa ■ Muito negativa



Avaliação

■ Muito positiva ■ Positiva ■ Razoável ■ Negativa ■ Muito negativa



Jornal de Notícias:

https://www.jn.pt/jnpremium.html?utm_source=site&utm_medium=b&utm_campaign=epaper#promos

The poll published in TSF and Jornal de Notícias, conducted by **Pitagórica**, notes a record-breaking percentage in approval ratings for the government. The rating of 60% for the Prime minister has never been as high, says the article. Two thirds of the interviewees approve government measures. Within this, 33% have a positive perception of government performance, whilst 20% view it negatively. Half of the interviewees (47%) position it as average. The poll also notes a correlation between age and government approval, as those within the 55-64 age bracket predominantly give the government positive points. President Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa scores an approval rating of 85%.

Populist positioning

The right-wing populist party Chega was one of the initial advocates towards the declaration of a state of emergency, demanding the closure of national borders. Its leader, André Ventura, was highly critical of President Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa's choice to self-quarantine earlier this month. Ventura launched a campaign against Rebelo de Sousa, asserting that the self-quarantine had led to unnecessary panic, and demonstrated weak leadership. In line with these statements, Chega decided to set up a billboard space outside national parliament with a poster that read, "Marcelo in quarantine: A true president does not hide". Adding to this, Ventura has also been critical of government measures, accusing the President and the Prime minister of a weak and delayed action in response to the covid-19 crisis. He has equally labelled the Director General of Health as "incompetent", due to the initial decision to not enforce prophylactic treatment on Portuguese

citizens arriving from abroad. Ventura has also publicly expressed doubts regarding the official numbers of infected individuals published by the National Health Authority (SNS).

Currently, national media has reported that Ventura has addressed a letter to the European Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen, asking for the suspension of all flights within the European Union (with the exception of those transporting essential goods) in order to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Government support

Marcelo strives for the success of political decisions: "There was a need for measures like the ones that were taken"

31.03.2020

<https://expresso.pt/coronavirus/2020-03-31-Marcelo-puxa-pelo-exito-das-decisoes-politicas-Era-necessario-haver-medidas-como-asque-foram-tomadas>

It is very interesting that it does not seem to be a criticism to the government in the media. Apart from the big support gathered by Costa's government by the citizens (60%), opposition parties (except the populist Party, Chega) and media are not criticizing the government's actions.

Attitude towards the EU

Does time run against or in favor of "coronabonds"?

In the north, the refusal to share risks that are not yours remains, and in the south, there is a fear of repetition of aid similar to that given by the *troika*. At the same time that the crisis is tightening, the eurozone shows difficulties in moving towards a consensus

01.04.2020

<https://www.publico.pt/2020/04/01/economia/noticia/tempo-corre-favor-coronabonds-1910412>

Romania

Poll

In which institutions do Romanians have the most confidence in the war with the new coronavirus

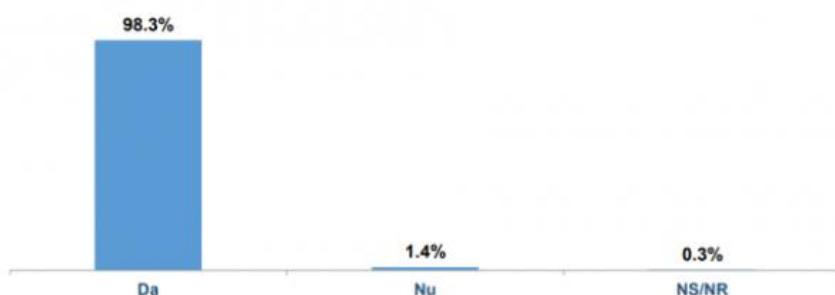
Source: https://adevarul.ro/news/politica/sondaj-In-institutii-romanii-cea-mai-mare-incredere-razboiul-coronavirusului-1_5e778aed5163ec42711b6e61/index.html

POMU Translation

Compliance with the measures imposed by the state of emergency

Respectare măsurilor impuse de starea de urgență

Începând de luni, 16 martie 2020, în România a fost declarată starea de urgență pe teritoriul României. Dvs. personal intenționați să respectați măsurile luate de autoritățile statului în această perioadă? (% total/ esanțion)



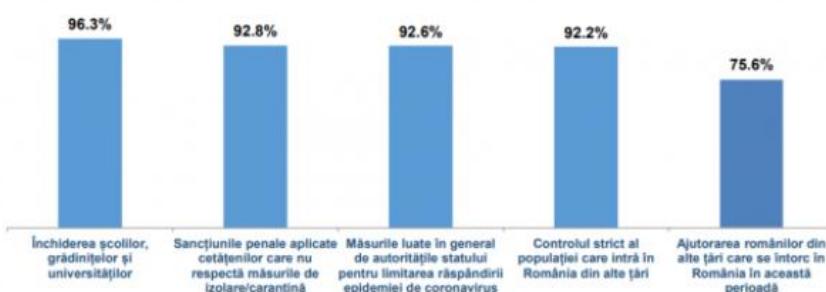
www.inscop.ro office@inscop.ro

Over 90% of Romanians agree with sanctions for those who do not respect isolation.

The attitudes towards the authorities' measures

Attitudinea față de măsurile autorităților

Vă voi cîti mai multe propoziții legate de epidemia de coronavirus și vă rog să vă exprimați Acordul sau Dezacordul față de fiecare dintre situațiile descrise mai jos? (% ACORD din total esanțion)



www.inscop.ro office@inscop.ro

96.3% closing of schools, kindergartens and universities

92.8% sanctions applied to people who do not respect isolation

92.6% the measures taken by the state authorities to limit the spread of the coronavirus epidemic

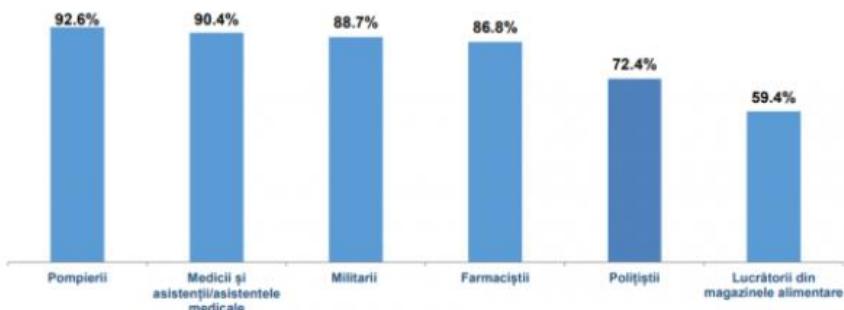
92.2% the strict control of the population entering Romania from other countries

75.6% helping Romanians from other countries returning to Romania during this period

Trusting professions

Încredere profesii

Vă voi cîti o listă de profesii mai expuse riscurilor în contextul răspândirii epidemiei de coronavirus și a eforturilor de combatere, limitare și control. Vă rog să indicați câtă încredere aveți în fiecare dintre acestea (% "multă și foarte multă încredere" din total esantion)



www.inscop.ro · office@inscop.ro

92,6% fire department

90,4% doctors and nurses

88,7% military

86,8% pharmacists

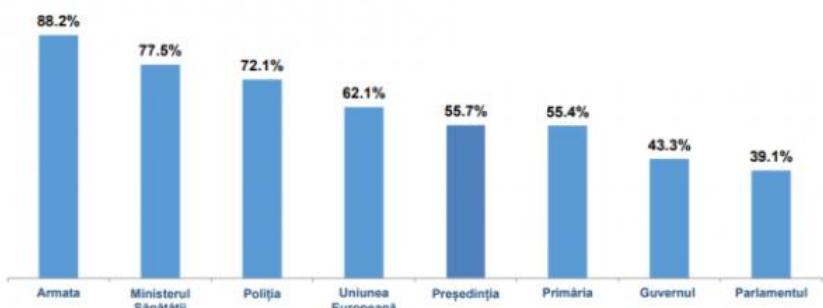
72,4 police

59,4% workers in grocery stores

Trusting institutions

Încredere instituții

Câtă încredere aveți în fiecare dintre următoarele instituții.... (% "multă și foarte multă încredere" din total esantion)



www.inscop.ro · office@inscop.ro

88,2% Army

77,5% Ministry of Health

72,1% Police

62,1% European Union

55,7% Presidency

55,4% Primary

43,3% Government

39,1% Parliament

PwC study: 37% of Romanian companies have totally or partially discontinued their activity, 27% will resort to technical unemployment

Source: <http://www.ziare.com/locuri-de-munca/angajatori/studiu-pwc-37-la-suta-dintre-companiile-din-romania-si-au-interrupt-total-sau-partial-activitatea-27-la-suta-vor-apela-la-somaj-tehnic-1604291>

19% have completely discontinued their activity

18% partially interrupted the activity

19% did not interrupt the activity, estimates a decrease of turnover by 25% and have the ability to pay salaries

10% have not interrupted the activity, anticipate the reduction of the turnover by 25% and do not have the ability to pay salaries

20% reduced their activity, and business will be reduced by more than 25%

14% do not expect a decrease in turnover.

Slovakia

POLL

EPLO, 3/04/2020

Slovak daily DennikN published today an analysis concerning the possible help to Slovakia from China, Russia and the EU. It is based on **on-line opinion poll from FOCUS agency**.**It was done on 25 and 26 March.**

22% of people believe that the EU is helping Slovakia to fight the coronavirus, 25% of Slovaks think that Russia is helping Slovakia, 67% believe that China is helping us.

The answers differ largely depending on supporters of political parties. Those who are sceptical, vote for far-right LSNS (People's party Our Slovakia-90%) centre left SMER (S/D-68%).

More than half of the voters of governing OLANO (EPP), SaS (ECR) and We are family (ID) are also skeptical as to the help from the EU.

Those who put the EU ahead are voters from Progressive Slovakia/Together coalition (Renew-EPP) and For People party of former President Kiska (wants to be in the EPP)

The article of DennikN explains in a pro-European narrative the facts about the three entities and how the EU is helping Slovakia in reality. The tone of the article is very positive towards the EU. It is called Fact vs impression: How Russia, China and the EU are really helping Slovakia.

<https://dennikn.sk/1830536/fakty-vs-dojmy-ako-slovensku-realne-pomahaju-rusko-cina-a-europska-unia/?ref=mpm>

Slovenia

Government approval rating at 57.8% in Nova24TV poll

Ljubljana, 3 April - The government has an approval rating of 57.8% in an public opinion poll carried out by the pollster Parsifal for Nova24TV. Its measures to fight the coronavirus epidemic and the related legislative package are supported by even larger number of the respondents.

Asked whether they supported the new government, which took over on 13 March, 57.8% of the 723 respondents polled on 31 March and 1 April answered affirmatively. Some 36% answered negatively and 6.2% were undecided, shows the poll released by Nova24TV on Friday.

More than 85% support the government's measures to contain the spread of the new coronavirus, while 11.3% believe that they are inappropriate and 3.6% could not tell.

The EUR 3 billion legislative package to stimulate the economy and mitigate the impact of the epidemic enjoys almost the same support (85.7%), while 8.9% did not express support and 5.4% were undecided.

The government's motion to give the military limited police powers to control the border, which failed to clear the committee hurdle on Wednesday, enjoys the support of 75.4% of the people polled. Some 20% are against it and 4.4% are undecided.

Poll shows increase in those deeming latest measures too strict

Ljubljana, 2 April - The latest public opinion survey by Valicon suggests an increasing number of Slovenians deem the latest government measures to contain the coronavirus epidemic too rigid, with the proportion of those who think so increasing to more than 20% from 7% a week ago. A vast majority also believe the situation is improving.

Moreover, the share of those saying that the measures are not strict enough dropped from 40% to 27%. Most respondents (53%) still believe that the measures are appropriate.

Meanwhile, overall optimism is accompanied by feelings of concern though. Some 70% are optimistic, saying that the situation is turning for the better, an increase compared to the previous survey (57%).

More than 40% think that extreme measures, including school closure and bans on movement and gatherings, will last for another two months, while some 20% believe that emergency circumstances will be over in a month.

On average, the respondents expect another 70 days of the current situation - until 11 June. A week ago, the expected deadline was 28 May.

Slovenians are still most concerned for their families (69%), although a bit less so compared to a poll conducted two weeks ago (81%).

Similarly, concern for their health decreased as well, dropping from 44% to 37%.

On the other hand, feelings of worry regarding the economic impact are on the rise, climbing from 43% to 51%.

Following the announcement of measures aimed at mitigating the fallout, the respondents expressed less concern over keeping their jobs, however in the past few days, such distress is again more prevalent, standing at almost 15%.

There has been detected a slight decrease in support for the anti-crisis umbrella bill. Some 40% of those polled find the stimulus package appropriate, while about 50% said the same when the measures were announced a week ago.

The boost is still generally welcomed, but the number of those who find the measures inadequate increased from 3% to more than 8%.

The latest survey also inquired about the changes experienced at a workplace due to the outbreak. The workload of some 20% has increased, while 37% have a similar amount of work as before. Almost 10% is working reduced hours, with some 20% being on furlough.

Moreover, 4% have lost their jobs due to the coronavirus crisis.

The survey was conducted between 31 March and 1 April among 482 respondents.

Poll finds increasing anxiety about coronavirus

EPLO, 30/03/2020

Ljubljana, 30 March - A poll commissioned by the newspapers Dnevnik and Večer suggests that Slovenians are getting increasingly anxious about the coronavirus pandemic with almost **60% worried they will catch the virus.**

As many as 86.5% of those questioned in the Vox Populi poll said they were concerned about the spread of the coronavirus outbreak in the country, against 13.3% who were not worried.

The proportion of those concerned increased considerably compared with the situation two weeks ago when the same poll found nearly seven out of ten did not feel threatened by the novel virus.

Asked whether they were worried about getting infected, 56.8% of those questioned answered in the affirmative, against 35.3% who answered in the negative.

Still, a majority (50.5%) have not yet changed their holiday plans because of the pandemic, while 41.8% have, writes Dnevnik in its Monday edition.

Just over 70% deem the government measures aimed at curbing the epidemic proportionate and as many as 86.4% said they fully complied with the measures, with a further 13.2% partly complying.

Based on a cross-examination of data, the paper finds that protective measures are being observed to a smaller extent by male respondents up to the age of 30.

The poll also suggests a radical change in people's lifestyles; 67% reported going to a grocery shop occasionally, and 72% reported not visiting their friends or relatives, while a quarter said they did.

However, 43.4% said that they had taken a walk out in nature quite often in the past week and a further 42.8% did that occasionally.

Six out of ten respondents also reported following news programmes on TV or radio more than usual, and more than half (55.6%) browsing the net more often than they did before the pandemic.

The survey was conducted online among 1,300 people on 25 and 26 March by Ninamedia.

Poll shows 58% trust government on coronavirus action

Ljubljana, 28 March - More than **58% of those polled trust the government it is doing the right thing** amid the coronavirus epidemic, with 22% not trusting it, a poll released by the newspapers Dnevnik and Večer on Saturday shows.

Voters of all four coalition parties trust the Janez Janša government the most as well as some voters of the opposition National Party, non-parliamentary People's Party (SLS) and the opposition Alenka Bratušek Party (SAB).

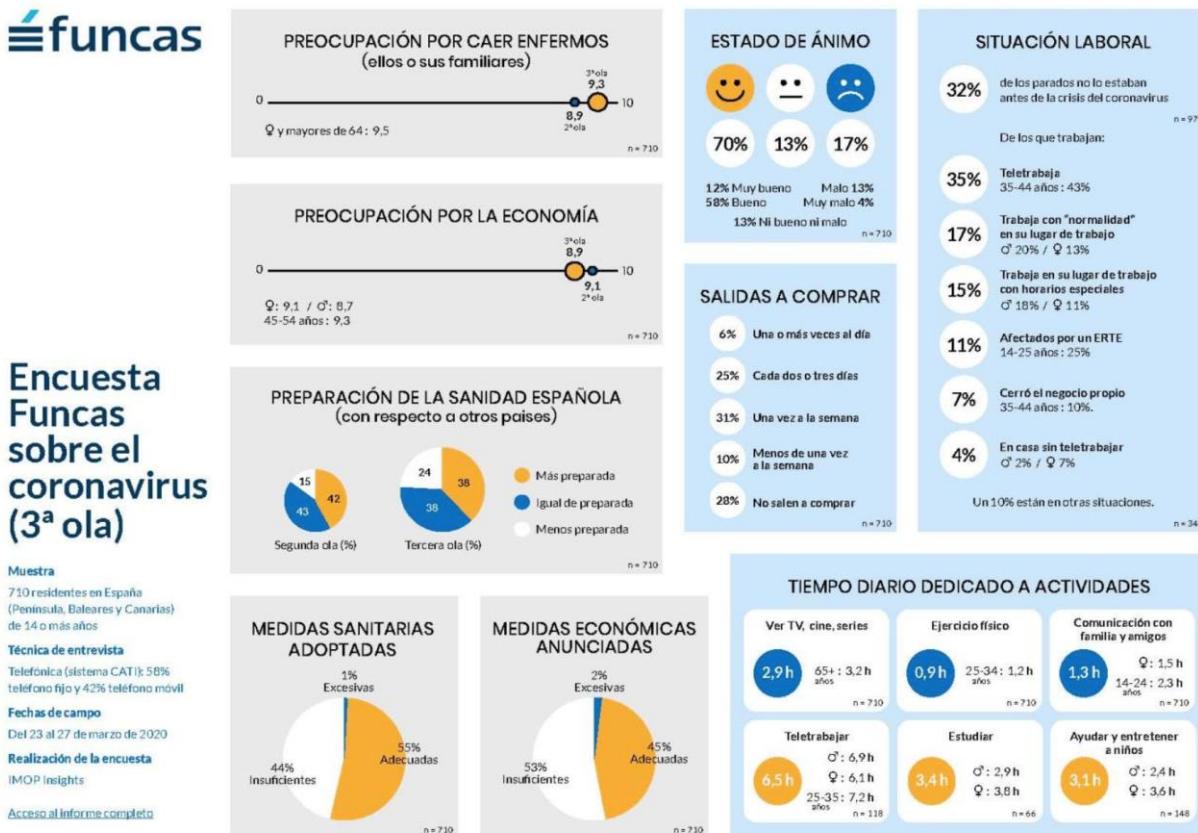
Less supportive of the government's action are voters of the opposition Social Democrats (SD), Left and Marjan Šarec List (LMŠ). (...)

The online survey was carried out by pollster Ninamedia among 1,300 people on 25 and 26 March.

Spain

Polls

There is a limited number of polls for this week in Spain. This Poll from [Funcas](#), published the 1st of April 2020, is the only one who shows an assessment of government's action. 55% of the respondents approve health measures but, on the other hand, 53% of respondents say that the economic measures taken are inadequate.



Attitude towards the EU

La Vanguardia (01/04/2020)

The government has yet to explain its economic line in the face of the current crisis; it awaits Berlin's decisión.

<https://www.lavanguardia.com/economia/20200401/48233256042/pendientes-de-berlin.html>

Opposition

The opposition and some of the regional governments are hardly criticizing government's measures. Some media is doing a hard campaign against the government too. Some of the parties that supported the government at the inauguration have announced that they may withdraw their support, such as the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV)

La Razón (01-04-2020)

Lorenzo Amor: "The government's measures are a patch and a blemish that are leading us to ruin"

The president of ATA complains that they have "felt forgotten and hurt because, in addition to not attending to our problems, we have to hear that we have been a specially protected group in this crisis. It has been just the opposite"

<https://www.larazon.es/economia/20200401/7voeliowmfaczaf5u2izwzsfp.html>

ABC (01/04/2020)

PP sees signs that 'Podemos' take advantage of the Corona Virus crisis to intervene in strategic sectors

The 'populares' give 23 reasons why they cannot support the corporate blackout decree agreed "unilaterally" by the Sanchez and Iglesias government

https://www.abc.es/espana/abci-pp-indicios-claros-podemos-aprovecha-crisis-para-intervenir-sectores-estrategicos-202004010222_noticia.html

El Confidencial (31/03/2020)

Iglesias' (Podemos' leader) dream come true: goodbye to labor reform, check on businesses

Let's save the people first, and then the companies. But let's touch as little as possible on the budget, at a time when it seems legitimate, and logical, to pull the public deficit.

https://blogs.elconfidencial.com/espana/caza-mayor/2020-03-31/sueno-iglesias-realidad-adios-reforma-laboral-jaque-empresas-coronavirus_2528252/

Populist reaction

El Mundo (01/04/2020)

Santiago Abascal (Vox leader): "Pedro Sánchez is acting disloyally and mistreating the opposition"

Vox president calls for a "concentration government" and says that Sanchez's is "an obstacle to get out of the crisis".

<https://www.elmundo.es/espana/2020/04/01/5e839945fddff03488b467b.html>

Sweden

Trust among party leaders

SVT, 31/03/2020

<https://www.svt.se/nyheter/inrikes/fortroendet-for-lofven-och-regeringen-okar-under-coronakrisen>

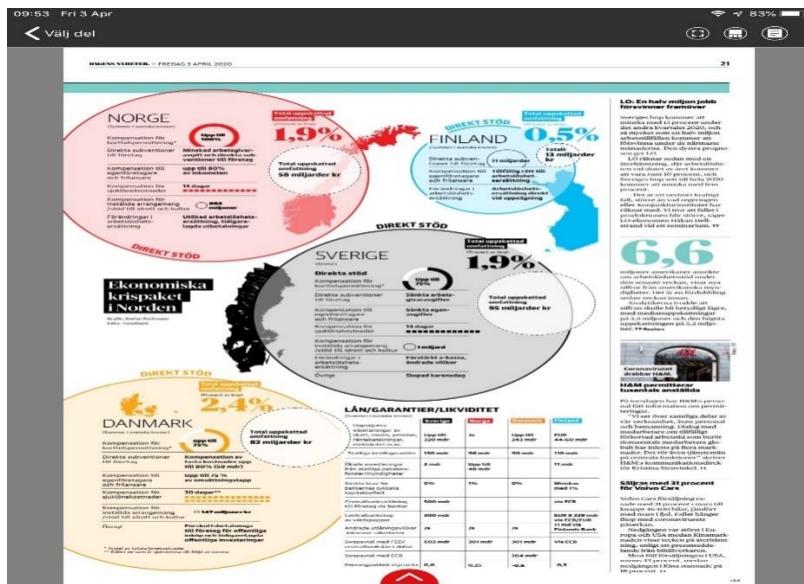
(Källa: Sample 1355, fieldwork 28–30 mars 2020)

**Figures shows a massive increase of trust on the prime minister between Feb-March.
Percentage of persons who have a some or a lot of trust in the party leaders: (First numbers from March / second number from February)**

1. Stefan Löfven (S) 44 procent/26 procent
2. Jonas Sjöstedt (V) 40 procent/40 procent
3. Ebba Busch Thor (KD) 31 procent/33 procent
4. Ulf Kristersson (M) 30 procent/26 procent
5. Jimmie Åkesson (SD) 27 procent/32 procent
6. Annie Lööf (C) 24 procent/21 procent
7. Per Bolund (MP) 11 procent/9 procent
7. Isabella Lövin (MP) 11 procent/11 procent
9. Nyamko Sabuni (L) 8 procent/9 procent

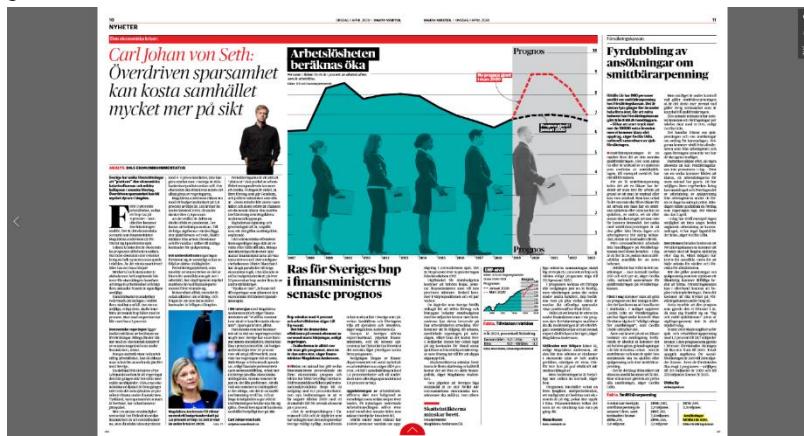
Some data on the total value of national support schemes for the economy (as a percentage of GDP)

DN, 03/04/2020



Unemployment (expected to raise from 6 to 9%)

S



The sectors most affected by layoffs (total numbers) (Top 3: Hotel & restaurants; Transport; Tourism) (Source DN 31 March)