

# PUBLIC OPINION MONITORING *at a glance*

in the time of COVID-19

23 June 2020



**This week's newsletter from DG Communication's Public Opinion Monitoring Unit** continues to focus on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on public opinion within the European Union and beyond.

Presenting pertinent information and analysis from both 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.

The current edition of the newsletter contains:

- **A short analytical summary on main results and insights from across the EU, based on current surveys**
- **A collection of recent multi-national surveys comparing public opinion from several EU and other countries on the Covid-19 pandemic**
- **Current national 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.**

Apart from relevant news from the Member States, we would like to draw your attention to various **multi-country studies** on: data protection, effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on young people, news consumption, and on attitudes towards air quality:

- **Your rights matter: Data protection and privacy**, survey by the Fundamental Rights Agency, conducted before the pandemic,
- **Youth and COVID-19**, OECD online survey run with the participation of 90 youth-led organisations from 48 countries,
- **Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2020** on how the news are being consumed in a range of countries,
- **Clean Air Fund survey**, conducted in five countries across continents.

We welcome all comments and input to our work. If you want to know more about what the Public Opinion Monitoring Unit can do for you in this time of crisis, please contact:

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@EP\_Trends

## ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

### 1) Europeans' reactions and perceptions of the COVID19 pandemic

Across Europe, concerns about the long-term consequences of the pandemic crisis have largely taken over health concerns.

- In **Bulgaria**, 47% of respondents think the expected economic impact of the crisis will be serious and long.
- In **Czechia**, a third of respondents saw a decline in their household income between the beginning of the pandemic and May. Almost half of employees experienced the negative effects of the coronavirus crisis in the form of working time restrictions or even job losses, and three quarters of self-employed workers reported a reduction in orders or the need to close down.
- 77% of **French** respondents are satisfied with the way the de-confinement is unfolding. Eight in ten remain concerned about the country's economic situation while 72% are predicting a long-term economic crisis spilling over to 2021. Their biggest concern is now unemployment, as mentioned by 85% of respondents.
- In **Germany**, the willingness to self-isolate remains high, but decreases: currently, just under 3 out of 5 Germans (58%) would go into self-imposed isolation. This is 15 pp less than at the end of March. Confidence in scientists' statements has increased from 30% to 43%.
- Respondents in **Hungary** still mark healthcare as their biggest concern (59%), but the threat of corruption is also increasing (50%, +12). 70% of respondents think that things in the country are on the wrong track.
- Regarding tracking apps or sharing data to tackle the spread of the virus, only about one in 20 **Irish** respondents would be willing to share with private companies and one in five with public administrations.
- In **Italy**, the percentage of those who are worried of contracting the virus drops to 38%. Respondents say that interpersonal relationships have changed and are now more controlled (46%) and cold (35%), and less pleasant (30%).
- Due to income insecurity, 75% of **Poles** recently reduced spending on purchases other than food products.
- 21% of **Portuguese** respondents already fear the possibility of a second wave. 59% would like to continue working from home part-time.
- In **Romania**, 46% of respondents who are employees say they are worried about their future. 67% of Romanians experienced a decrease in their financial well-being compared to 6 months ago. 41% of Romanian consumers state that their job was affected by the Covid-19 crisis, because of salary reductions or technical unemployment. After paying the bills, 38% of consumers hardly found resources for other monthly expenses. On another note, false information represents a concern for 58% of Romanians and 54% of them consider that politicians are the main providers of fake news.
- Respondents in **Slovakia** trust the news less than they did one year ago. They are also turning away from printed newspapers. The pandemic has also shown a rise in social engagement: one in two respondents participated in a volunteer activity and many made and distributed masks (43 percent).
- Around 40% respondents in **Slovenia** are dissatisfied with the situation in their society, the lowest proportion ever measured in that survey.
- Up to 75% of respondents in **Spain** would accept new movement restrictions, although 34% would ask that they be somewhat softer than the first time.
- In **Sweden**, concerns over the consequences of the crisis are decreasing, but remain high (around 40% of respondents say they are worried).

## 2) Attitudes towards governments' responses and trust in public institutions

Attitudes towards governments' responses and trust remain positive and high, although in some countries the pandemic has brought major shifts in public opinion regarding some institutions and politicians.

- In **Belgium**, 86% of respondents think it useless to have nine health ministers. The pandemic has highlighted the complexity of the Belgian system. One in two respondents think the measure to protect citizens against the virus were efficient. However, 4 in 10 say that the government has not done enough, especially concerning the elderly. This feeling is more pronounced in Wallonia and Brussels. Sophie Wilmès has become very popular among Belgians, with more than 6 in 10 respondents wanting her to have a more important role in the coming months. Still, voting intentions have not been impacted by the crisis in Belgium.
- In **France**, Edouard Philippe's popularity has reached its highest level since July 2017 (54%; +8 since last month). Macron's popularity is much lower (38%; +1), although it has not significantly changed since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis.
- In **Hungary**, 78% of respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by the government against the spread of the coronavirus. 47% of opposition voters are satisfied with the government.
- In **Ireland**, Taoiseach Leo Varadkar's approval rating has surged to 75%. Since February, support for Varadkar has increased by 45% to 75%, with approval ratings for Fine Gael (37%, +17p) and the government (72%) increasing significantly during the pandemic.
- In **Malta**, Prime Minister Robert Abela is trusted three times more than opposition leader Adrian Delia. 49% of respondents say they feel positive about Abela's leadership qualities, compared to just 16% who feel that way about Delia. 29% feel positive about Nationalist MEP Roberta Metsola's abilities to lead, nearly double Delia's score. 78% believe the government should see its term through to 2022.
- As many as 70% of **Poles** say they are satisfied with the way the government is dealing with the coronavirus crisis. The government's efforts are most appreciated by supporters of the ruling party, while the most critical of them are young people aged 18-24.
- The pandemic has caused major shifts in **Slovenians'** trust in institutions and professions. Small businesses top the ranking of trustworthy institutions, whereas firefighters and nurses are trusted the most among professions. The average trust level in institutions improved by four pp and is nearing the highest so far recorded in 2014.
- In **Spain**, PSOE maintains a broad advantage over PP and comes out stronger from the management of the health crisis. The Socialists retain a voting intention of 31.2%. 88% of respondents consider that the measures taken were necessary.
- In **Sweden**, trust in the government's management of the crisis is stable, going from 48% to 46%.

## 3) Attitudes towards the EU's responses

This week's collection of polls presents results regarding the attitudes towards the EU in Bulgaria, Germany, Italy and Latvia.

- 64% of **Bulgarians** believe that the EU is needed in this crisis, while 26% think that situations like the current one show that there is no use of the EU. 51% believe that it would be most effective for the European Union to act united in the fight against the virus and 46% think that it would be most effective for Bulgaria to follow its own will in the fight against it.
- Around two-thirds of respondents in **Germany** are in favour of sending medical supplies such as respirators and protective masks to particularly affected countries. However, only 44% would support financial aid, and when it comes to corona bonds, support would even fall to 26%. A clear majority (56%) is against this aid instrument.

- 48% would vote for **Italy** to exit the EU, against 44% who would vote to remain. 43% would vote for an exit from the Eurozone and 48% would vote to remain in the Eurozone. 41% of Italian respondents are in favour of increasing the relationship with the EU. 69% of respondents believe that Italy can better solve its economic problems in the euro area, while 58% are in favour in the euro (versus 34% who are against it).
- In **Latvia**, 52% of respondents think that the current assistance provided to Member States is sufficient. Respondents were aware of some EU measures to support its Member States during the crisis, such as the closing of external borders (84%), the coordination of repatriation (57%) or the common procurement for medical equipment (47%).

#### 4) Multi-country surveys

This week's newsletter also presents the findings of four multi-country surveys.

The first one is '**Your rights matter: Data protection and privacy**', a survey conducted before the pandemic by the Fundamental Rights Agency:

- 41% do not want to share any personal data with private companies, almost double the number compared to public bodies.
- Only around 5% want to share their facial images or fingerprints with private companies.
- 72% know the privacy settings on their smart phones, but 24% do not know how to check the privacy settings on their apps.
- 55% fear criminals or fraudsters accessing their personal data. Around 30% worry about advertisers, businesses and foreign governments' access to information without them knowing.
- 33% do not read the terms and conditions when using online services compared with 22% who always read them.
- 69% know about the GDPR. A similar number know their national data protection supervisory authority (71%).
- Only 51% are aware that they can access their personal data held by companies.

The second survey is 'Youth and COVID-19', an OECD online survey run with the participation of 90 youth-led organisations from 48 countries:

- youth express greatest concerns about mental health, disposable income and employment impacts of the COVID-19 crisis.
- trust in government has increased since the outbreak of COVID-19 for 43% of the youth organisations surveyed worldwide.

The third one is the **Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2020** on how news are consumed in a range of countries:

- The coronavirus crisis has substantially increased news consumption for mainstream media. Television news and online sources have seen significant upticks.
- Consumption of printed newspapers has fallen, while the use of online and social media substantially increased in most countries.
- News media are considered to have done a good job in helping ordinary people understand the extent of the crisis (60%).

The last one is a **Clean Air Fund survey**, conducted in five countries across continents:

- A majority of respondents are worried about air pollution to some degree.
- There is strong public support for governments to prioritise clean air in COVID-19 recovery packages.
- 71% of respondents are concerned about air pollution as a public health issue, and 76% as an environmental issue.

## Multi-country surveys

### How concerned are Europeans about their personal data online?

FRA, 18/06/2020

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/news/2020/how-concerned-are-europeans-about-their-personal-data-online>

As governments discuss using technology to stop the spread of COVID-19, many **Europeans are unwilling to share data about themselves with public and private bodies**. These findings emerged from the EU Agency's Fundamental Rights survey, **carried out before the pandemic**.

The Fundamental Rights Survey asked people about their views on sharing personal data as well as their awareness of EU data protection rules, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Overall, the findings on '**Your rights matter: Data protection and privacy**' reveal that:

- **41% do not want to share any personal data with private companies, almost double the number compared to public bodies;**
- the type of personal data influences people's willingness to share. **Only around 5% want to share their facial images or fingerprints with private companies;**
- 72% know the privacy settings on their smart phones. But 24% do not know how to check the privacy settings on their apps;
- 55% fear criminals or fraudsters accessing their personal data. Around 30% worry about advertisers, businesses and foreign governments' access to information without them knowing;
- 33% do not read the terms and conditions when using online services compared with 22% who always read them;
- 69% know about the GDPR. A similar number know their national data protection supervisory authority (71%);
- only 51% are aware that they can access their personal data held by companies.

(...)

The findings also reveal some **strong national differences**. For example, in Belgium and Cyprus 47% of users do not read online terms and conditions, whereas in Estonia only 22% do not.

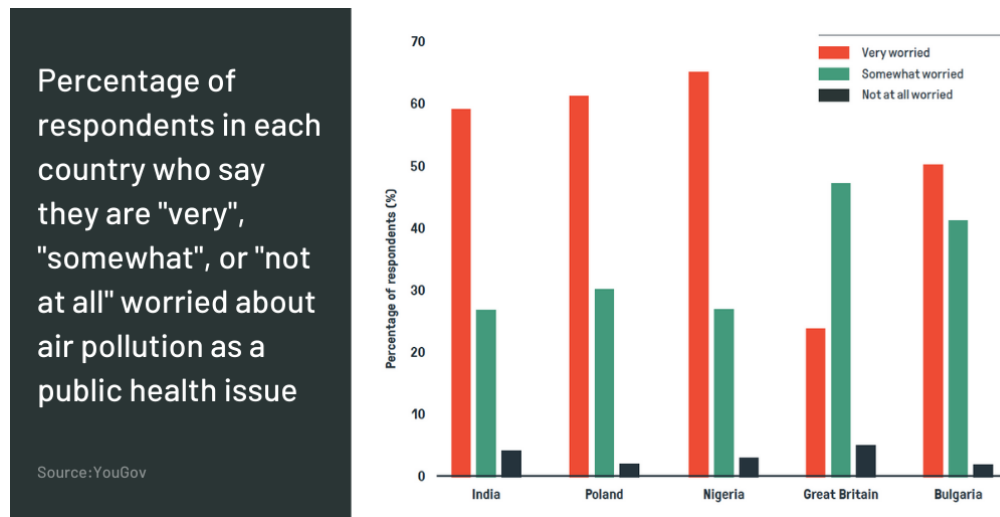
*They draw on responses from 35,000 people across all EU Member States, North Macedonia and the United Kingdom. The survey ran from January to October 2019.*

## Majority of people in five key countries want priority action on air pollution

FIA Foundation June 17, 2020

<https://www.fiafoundation.org/blog/2020/june/majority-of-people-in-five-key-countries-want-priority-action-on-air-pollution>

Citizens from five countries were asked about their **views on air quality**.



**The majority of respondents were worried about air pollution to some degree.**

At least two-thirds of citizens in **Bulgaria**, Great Britain, India, Nigeria and **Poland** **support stricter laws and enforcement to tackle air pollution following the COVID-19** crisis, according to a June 2020 YouGov poll on behalf of the Clean Air Fund.

A multi-country opinion survey conducted by the Clean Air Fund shows **strong public support for governments to prioritise clean air in COVID-19 recovery packages**. (...)

The poll - the first to pose these questions to citizens in several countries - also highlights that at least **71% of people surveyed are concerned about air pollution as a public health issue, and 76% as an environmental issue**. A majority have noticed the air is cleaner following "lockdowns" prompted by COVID-19. The findings are published in the Clean Air Fund's new briefing, "Breathing Space". (...)

*The YouGov plc survey was undertaken online between **22nd May – 2nd June 2020**. (...)*

*The briefing is published at [www.cleanairfund.org/breathingspace](http://www.cleanairfund.org/breathingspace)*

## Youth and COVID-19: Response, Recovery and Resilience

OECD, 11 June 2020

[https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=134\\_134356-ud5kox3g26&title=Youth-and-COVID-19-Response-Recovery-and-Resilience](https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=134_134356-ud5kox3g26&title=Youth-and-COVID-19-Response-Recovery-and-Resilience)

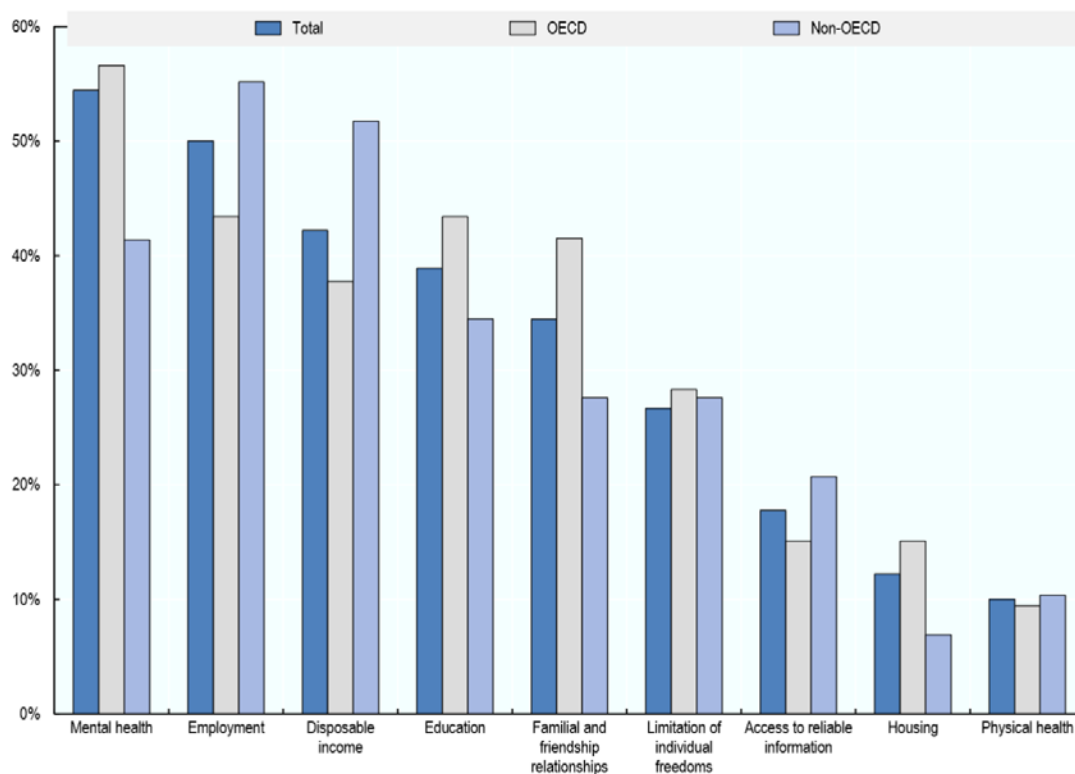
It presents the results from an online survey run by the OECD between 7-20 April 2020 with the participation of 90 youth-led organisations from 48 countries. The policy brief is structured in three sections:

- An assessment of the immediate, medium and long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on young people and vulnerable groups;
- Elements for an integrated public governance approach for a fair and inclusive recovery and resilience; and
- The role of young people as catalysts of inclusive and resilient societies in crisis response, recovery, and in preparation of future shocks.

### The impact of COVID-19 on young people and vulnerable groups

(...) youth organisations expressed greatest concern about the impact of COVID-19 on mental well-being, employment, income loss, disruptions to education, familial relations and friendships, as well as a limitation to individual freedoms (...)

**Figure 1. Youth express greatest concerns about mental health, disposable income and employment impacts of the COVID-19 crisis**



Note: Respondents were asked to identify three aspects they find the most challenging to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 crisis. "OECD" refers to the average response across 52 respondents based in OECD countries. "Non-OECD" refers to the average response across 29 respondents based in non-OECD countries. "Total" refers to the average response of all 90 respondents: these include respondents from OECD and non-OECD countries, as well as 9 international youth organisations, which are not separately shown in this figure.

Source: OECD Survey on COVID-19 and Youth.

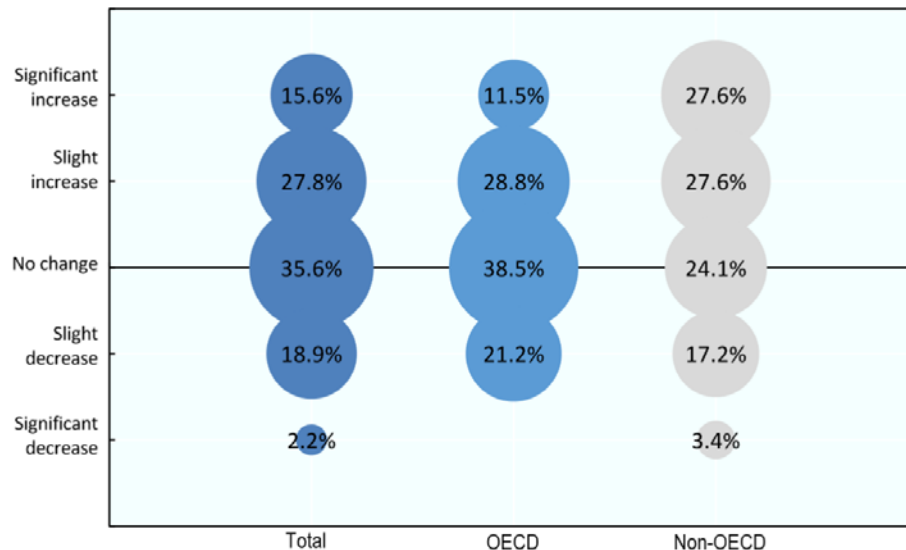
### Governance responses to build back better and deliver for all generations

(...) Snapshot data from the OECD Survey, conducted on 7-20 April, shows that, on aggregate, **trust in government has increased since the outbreak of COVID-19 for 43% of the youth organisations surveyed worldwide**. Trust has remained stable for 36% of them, whereas it **has decreased for 21%**. While on aggregate most youth organisations have expressed higher (or unchanged) levels of trust in government, this varies significantly across countries. For instance, while 40% of youth organisations based in OECD countries reported an increase in trust, the figure

was 55% for those based in non-OECD countries. The figure also shows that trust in government did not change for 38% of youth organisations in OECD countries, neither positively nor negatively.

### Figure 6. Youth's trust in government had surged as of April

Share of respondents indicating how their trust in government has evolved since the outbreak of COVID-19



Note: "OECD" refers to the average response across 52 respondents based in OECD countries. "Non-OECD" refers to the average response across 29 respondents based in non-OECD countries. "Total" refers to the average response of all 90 respondents: these include respondents from OECD and non-OECD countries, as well as 9 international youth organisations, which are not separately shown in this figure.

Source: OECD Survey on COVID-19 and Youth

### Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2020

June 2020

[https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2020-06/DNR\\_2020\\_FINAL.pdf](https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2020-06/DNR_2020_FINAL.pdf)

This study has been commissioned by the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism to understand how news is being consumed in a range of countries. Research was conducted by YouGov using an online questionnaire at the **end of January/ beginning of February 2020**.

The coronavirus crisis has substantially **increased news consumption for mainstream media in all six countries** where we conducted surveys before and after the pandemic had taken effect. **Television news and online sources have seen significant upticks**, and more people identify **television as their main source of news**, providing temporary respite from a picture of steady decline. **Consumption of printed newspapers has fallen** as lockdowns undermine physical distribution, almost certainly accelerating the shift to an all-digital future.

**At the same time, the use of online and social media substantially increased** in most countries. WhatsApp saw the biggest growth in general with increases of around ten percentage points in some countries, while more than half of those surveyed (51%) used some kind of open or closed online group to connect, share information, or take part in a local support network.

**As of April 2020, trust in the media's coverage of COVID-19 was relatively high in all countries, at a similar level to national governments and significantly higher than for individual**



**politicians.** Media trust was more than twice the level for social networks, video platforms, or messaging services when it came to information about COVID-19. (...)

## CORONAVIRUS REMINDS PEOPLE OF THE VALUE OF TRADITIONAL NEWS SOURCES

Over the last nine years, our data have shown online news overtaking television as the most frequently used source of news in many of the countries covered by our online survey. At the same time, printed newspapers have continued to decline while social media have levelled off after a sharp rise. The coronavirus crisis has significantly, though almost certainly temporarily, changed that picture. **Television news has seen an uplift in all six countries** where we polled in both January and April 2020. Taking **Germany** as an example, a 12-point decline in reach for TV news was partially reversed as many people turned to trusted sources of news including public service media. (...)

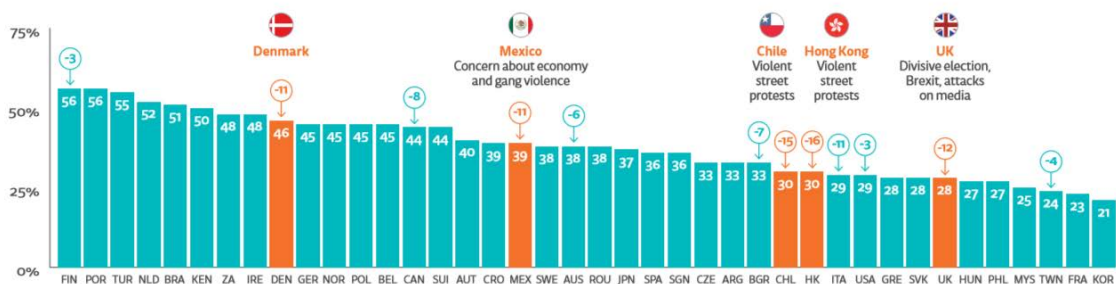
Overall our April 2020 survey found the news media were **considered to have done a good job in helping ordinary people understand the extent of the crisis (60%)**, and also in making clear what people can do personally to mitigate the impact (65%). Though some media have in the past been accused of sensationalising stories, on this occasion only a third (32%) think that the media have exaggerated the severity of the situation (...)

## TRUST IN THE NEWS MEDIA CONTINUES TO FALL GLOBALLY

As the coronavirus hit, we observed overall **levels of trust in the news at their lowest point** since we started to track these data. In a direct comparison with 2019 we find that fewer than four in ten (38%) say they trust most news most of the time – down four percentage points. **Less than half (46%) say they trust the news that they themselves use.**

We continue to see considerable country differences, ranging from **Finland and Portugal where over half (56%) say they trust most news most of the time**, to less than a quarter in Taiwan (24%), **France (23%)**, and South Korea (21%). Just six countries now have trust levels of more than 50% (Finland, Portugal and the Netherlands being among them, see below.)

PROPORTION THAT AGREE THEY CAN TRUST MOST NEWS MOST OF THE TIME – ALL MARKETS



Q6\_1. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement: I think you can trust most news most of the time. Base: Total sample in each market = 2000, Taiwan = 1027.

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# Belgium

## Les Belges veulent refédéraliser la Santé

Le Soir, 22 June 2020

Selon notre Grand Baromètre, **86 % des Belges jugent « inutile » d'avoir neuf ministres en charge de la Santé.**

En Belgique, neuf ministres se partagent les compétences de la Santé. Un saucissonnage « inutile »?

C'est ce que pensent plus de 8 Belges sur 10 interrogés dans notre « Grand Baromètre Le Soir-RTL-Ipsos-Het Laatste Nieuws-VTM ». Des sondés qui sont, c'est à noter, quasi du même avis de part et d'autre des frontières linguistiques : 86 % en Flandre, 81 % à Bruxelles et 89 % en Wallonie.

Que faire, dès lors ? Refédéraliser complètement la Santé avec, à sa tête, **un seul superministre, selon 71 % des sondés.**

**La gestion de la crise du coronavirus ayant mis en lumière la complexité de toute prise de décision, le débat a rejailli de toutes parts.**

Tant Maggie De Block que Philippe De Backer, tous deux Open-VLD, ont dénoncé la perte de temps de la prise de décision pendant le coronavirus. Et ils ne sont pas les seuls. Mais d'autres, du côté du CD&V et de la N-VA, plaident pour une régionalisation complète de la Santé et de la Famille. (...)

## Grand Baromètre: les Belges estiment-ils que les politiques ont bien géré la crise du coronavirus?

RTL INFO, 20 juin 2020

Voici les résultats de notre grand Baromètre RTL INFO-Ipsos-Le Soir. **A l'issue de cette crise, comment les Belges jugent-ils l'action de nos responsables politiques ?**

**Un Belge sur deux estime que la protection des citoyens contre le virus a été efficace. Or 4 personnes sur 10 estiment que nos dirigeants n'en ont pas fait assez.**

Des critiques sur la gestion de la crise sont émises, en particulier pour nos seniors. *"Je trouve que les vieilles personnes ont été abandonnées", nous confie une personne. "C'est elles qu'on aurait dû protéger en premier. Ce sont elles qui ont des problèmes et qui sont à risque", renchérit une autre.*

Ce sentiment semble largement partagé. **Plus de 6 Belges sur 10 estiment que l'État n'en a pas fait assez pour protéger les aînés. Le ressenti est plus amer au sud du pays tant en Wallonie qu'à Bruxelles.**

Pas de prise en charge assez rapide voire un sentiment d'abandon. Pour les Belges, la gestion des masques n'a pas été efficace. (...)

Selon les personnes interrogées, l'approvisionnement en masques est le grand raté des gouvernements. 8 Belges sur 10 se montrent très critiques. Ce sentiment est unanime au nord comme au sud du pays.

La population sondée se montre également critique quant à la gestion des **tests de dépistage**. Pour près de **80 % des citoyens, l'action a été insuffisante.**

## Grand Baromètre: voici la grande gagnante politique du coronavirus

RTL INFO, publié le 19 juin 2020

### **Sophie Wilmès personnalité politique préférée des Belges francophones : c'est l'enseignement majeur de notre Grand Baromètre RTL-Ipsos-Le Soir du mois de juin.**

Sophie Wilmès est désormais sur un piédestal. La première ministre devient la personnalité la plus populaire en Belgique francophone. Une majorité de Belges souhaite la voir jouer un rôle important dans les prochains mois. La libérale devance désormais Paul Magnette, en Wallonie comme à Bruxelles, sur les podiums de popularité. C'est un fait rare pour une libérale. Les derniers non-socialistes les plus populaires à la fois en Wallonie et à Bruxelles, c'étaient Maggie De Block entre 2015 et 2017 et avant elle... Guy Verhofstadt il y a plus d'une décennie.

La première ministre a été très médiatisée depuis mars. En premier lieu lors des Conseils Nationaux de Sécurité. Elle gagne 4 places au sud du pays et 3 dans la capitale. Elle dépasse donc Paul Magnette. Le socialiste trustait presque sans discontinuer la plus haute marche du podium en Wallonie et à Bruxelles depuis janvier 2017, depuis sa fronde contre le CETA, le traité commercial avec le Canada. 55% des Wallons et des Bruxellois choisissent la Première ministre. Derrière elle, Paul Magnette et Elio Di Rupo complètent le podium en Wallonie ; Paul Magnette et Olivier Maingain à Bruxelles. Sophie Wilmès progresse aussi en Flandre, mais pas de quoi chambouler le podium toujours 100% N-VA. Bart De Wever, Theo Francken, Jan Jambon.

*Cette vague de 2517 répondants, formant des échantillons représentatifs des Belges de 18 ans et plus à raison de 986 en Wallonie, 951 en Flandre et 580 dans les 19 communes de la Région Bruxelles-Capitale, a été réalisée du 10 au 15 juin 2020.*

*Les interviews ont eu lieu en ligne. La marge d'erreur maximale, pour un pourcentage de 50% et un taux de confiance de 95% est de +/- 3,1 en Wallonie, +/- 3,2 en Flandre et de +/- 4,1 à Bruxelles.*

## Grand Baromètre: la crise du coronavirus n'a rien changé à vos intentions de vote

RTL INFO, 19 juin 2020

### **Baromètre politique: quel parti sort gagnant de la crise du coronavirus?**

Si vous deviez retourner aux urnes demain, pour qui voteriez-vous ? On vous pose la question tous les 3 mois au travers de notre traditionnel Grand Baromètre RTL INFO - Ipsos - Le Soir.

Par rapport à notre sondage du 14 mars, soit juste avant le début du confinement dû à la crise du coronavirus, **les intentions de vote des Belges, toutes régions confondues, n'ont que très très peu évolué.** Aucun parti ne gagne ou ne perd d'ailleurs plus d'intentions de vote que... la marge d'erreur.

On peut donc en déduire (...) que **les changements dans votre vie quotidienne**, qui s'est vue bouleversée du tout au tout depuis mars, **n'ont donc eu aucune influence sur vos intentions de vote.**

## Coronavirus : 1 travailleur belge sur 3 confronté à un sentiment de tristesse en raison du télétravail

BELGA, 18/06/2020

Quelque 85% des personnes interrogées dans un sondage indiquent tirer le meilleur parti de la nouvelle situation de travail sans collègues à proximité, révèle ce jeudi le prestataire de services SD Worx. Même si un travailleur belge sur trois est également confronté à des sentiments de tristesse.

*Le spécialiste RH a mené début mai, en collaboration avec la CASS Business School de Londres et l'IESE Business School de Barcelone, une enquête auprès de plus de 2500 employés en Belgique, en Allemagne, en France, aux Pays-Bas, en Espagne et au Royaume-Uni afin d'examiner comment était digérée la nouvelle forme de travail, un mois et demi après le confinement*

**D'après l'enquête, l'acceptation (85%) et la reconnaissance (79%) sont les phases que les employés belges ressentent le plus souvent.** La plupart d'entre eux parviennent donc à bien gérer le manque de contacts en face-à-face. **Pourtant, un travailleur belge sur trois est également confronté à des sentiments de tristesse.** 29% se disent même un peu réticents à travailler sans contact direct avec des collègues ; cela suscite de la colère chez eux. Un peu plus de 4 employés sur 10 ont des sentiments de déni.

## Bulgaria

### Gallup International: Covid19 survey (18/06/2020)

*Gallup International, 18/06/2020 (in BG, EPLO contribution)*

Survey conducted on 27/05 - 02/06/2020 among 1000 respondents.

Many Bulgarians think that the bigger threat now is not so much the disease, but the lack of information. Many do not feel sufficiently informed about the measures taken by the EU during the coronavirus crisis to cope with the consequences for society and the economy. However, the majority of Bulgarians still believe that EU's role is very important especially during crisis like the current one.

**Almost 2/3 of Bulgarians (64%) believe that the EU is needed in this crisis, while 26% think that situations like the current one show that there is no use from the EU.** However, the majority of respondents approve concrete measures taken by the EU.

The choice between two other statements turned out to be difficult, according to Gallup International **51% believe that "It would be most effective for the European Union to act united in the fight against the infection"** and 46% think that "It would be most effective for Bulgaria to follow its own will in the fight against the infection."

Strong proponents of democracy remain in the majority – 48% agree that the democracy is always the appropriate form of government. However, 40% do not consider democracy to be an appropriate form of government in a crisis like the current one.

Nearly one-third of the respondents (29,9%) define themselves rather in the middle on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is well-informed and 5 is poorly informed on the current situation and the EU's response. 28.2% believe they are informed (12.7%) or well-informed (15.5%).

There is a definite feeling that fake news is becoming more common in the coronavirus situation. 68% answer so, against 23% who are of the opposite opinion.

When asked about the situation in the country, **78% described it as rather calm.** However, with the new outbreaks of the virus, this calming may be premature. When it comes to the expected economic impact of the crisis, the most tangible accumulations (47.3%) are in the "It will be serious and long" option, where only 9.9% think the impact won't be serious and won't be long.

Source: <https://www.gallup-international.bg/43436/the-bulgarian-view-of-the-image-of-eu/>

# Czech Republic

## The public about the economic impact of the COVID-19 epidemic

Survey : by CVVM issued on 17/6/2020

[https://cvvm.soc.cas.cz/media/com\\_form2content/documents/c2/a5211/f9/eu200617.pdf](https://cvvm.soc.cas.cz/media/com_form2content/documents/c2/a5211/f9/eu200617.pdf)

Period: 7. – 23. 5. 2020

Respondents: 1043

**In this special research CVVM focused on the coronavirus crisis and citizens' experiences with it.** The special research was carried out within the Our Company project (Naše společnost), CVVM is responsible for the questions and design of the survey, data were collected by Median.

From the beginning of the pandemic until May, **a third of respondents saw a decline in their household income, while 5% said their household income had risen.**

Almost **half of employees experienced the negative effects of the coronavirus crisis in the form of working time restrictions or even job losses**, and three quarters of self-employed workers reported a reduction in orders or the need to close down.

Only 5% of respondents said that in the current situation their household no longer runs out of money, on the contrary, three-fifths should not have problems with the budget for at least another three months if the situation continues in the conditions that prevailed in May.

### How did the respondent's household income change due to the spread of coronavirus (%)

household incomes have risen sharply	1%
household income increased slightly	4%
household income remained approximately the same	61%
household income decreased slightly	23%
Incomes have fallen sharply	11%

### How long can a household be able make ends meet should the current situation not change (%)

Currently not able to make ends meet	5%
Maximum of 1 month	7%
Maximum of 2 month	7%
Maximum of 3 month	8%
More than 3 month, max 6 month	15%
More than half year	46%
Don't know	12%

## France

Observatoire politique BVA-Orange-RTL paru le 18/06 :

<https://www.bva-group.com/sondages/observatoire-de-politique-nationale-bva-orange-rtl-juin-2020/>

**La cote de popularité d'Edouard Philippe continue son envolée : une majorité de Français déclare désormais avoir une bonne opinion de lui (54%; +8)**

Après avoir progressé de 5 points le mois dernier, **la cote de popularité d'Edouard Philippe enregistre une nouvelle hausse très significative ce mois-ci (54%; +8)** : un score qui atteint **son plus haut niveau depuis juillet 2017**, juste après son entrée à Matignon.

Des résultats positifs qui s'expliquent pour les Français qui en ont une bonne opinion par sa capacité à gérer la crise, son « stoïcisme », son « calme » ou encore le fait qu'il « *semble plus impliqué dans la réalité que le président* ».

- **Edouard Philippe creuse l'écart avec Emmanuel Macron (38%; +1)**

**Le premier ministre creuse de facto l'écart avec le Président puisque la popularité de ce dernier reste relativement stable (38%; +1) : 16 points séparent désormais les deux têtes de l'exécutif.**

Si Emmanuel Macron ne profite pas de l'élan de son Premier ministre, notons toutefois que **sa cote de popularité résiste depuis le début de la crise du COVID**. Sans réussir à engranger de points, Emmanuel Macron ne semble toutefois pas pâtir du contexte social mouvementé : il ne voit pas sa cote de popularité diminuer comme lors de la crise des gilets jaunes ou du mouvement contre le projet de réforme des retraites.

- **6 Français sur 10 ne souhaitent pas de changement de Premier ministre**

Dans ce contexte et alors que des rumeurs concernant un éventuel remaniement ministériel se font insistantes, les Français sont aujourd'hui majoritairement hostiles à l'idée de changer de Premier ministre et remplacer Edouard Philippe à Matignon. Seuls 38% le souhaitent, tandis que **61% préféreraient qu'Emmanuel Macron conserve son Premier ministre.**

**Hausse de la cote d'influence de Bruno Le Maire (30%; +5)**

**Bruno Le Maire (30%; +5) occupe désormais la 2<sup>e</sup> place de notre classement derrière Nicolas Hulot (38%; +1).** Le ministre de l'Economie voit notamment sa cote d'influence progresser nettement chez les sympathisants de droite (45%; +13) et cette dernière reste élevée chez les sympathisants LREM (65%; +3).

- **Pour les trois quarts des Français (77%), le déconfinement se passe bien**

Les Français se montrent plutôt positifs à l'égard du déconfinement, qui entame une nouvelle étape avec le retour obligatoire à l'école et la généralisation de la réouverture des restaurants. **Les trois quarts d'entre eux (77%) considèrent ainsi que globalement, le déconfinement se passe bien, contre 23% qui pensent à l'inverse que cela se passe mal.**



### **Vague 65 – 18 juin 2020**

*Quelques jours après l'allocution télévisée du président de la République dimanche soir et l'annonce d'une accélération du déconfinement, les résultats enregistrés cette semaine dans notre baromètre de suivi de la crise du Covid-19 sont quelque peu surprenants.*

#### **De nombreux indicateurs stagnent voire se dégradent à nouveau :**

- Élément le plus frappant de cette vague : **la proportion de Français qui estiment que dans cette crise « le pire est derrière nous » chute brutalement après plusieurs semaines consécutives de hausse**, dans la foulée du début du déconfinement le 11 mai. Cette semaine, seuls 22% des Français partagent ce sentiment, c'est 10 points de moins que la semaine dernière. Ces points se reportent manifestement sur l'item « la situation va rester stable » (39%, +6 pts) et de façon plus minime sur « le pire est devant nous » (29%, +3 pts). On anticipait un croisement des courbes et une hausse très nette de la proportion de Français pensant que le pire est enfin passé, or c'est l'inverse qui se produit.
- Parallèlement, **la peur d'attraper le coronavirus se stabilise après avoir reflué de plus de 10 points en un mois**. Elle concerne toujours 67% des Français alors que les bons chiffres relatifs à l'évolution de l'épidémie en France laissaient présager une nouvelle baisse sur cet indicateur. Cette peur est majoritaire au sein de toutes les catégories de la population et un peu plus marquée en agglomération parisienne (72%).
- Enfin – et il s'agit là d'un résultat assez alarmant – **la proportion de Français qui anticipent une 2ème vague d'épidémie qui conduira à un nouveau confinement enregistre une hausse significative** après avoir elle aussi connu une baisse progressive et nette : ce sont désormais 61% des sondés qui redoutent cette possibilité contre 54% il y a une semaine soit une hausse de 7 points.
- Dans ce contexte et en dépit des annonces positives (passage de l'Ile-de-France en zone verte, réouverture des écoles, etc.), **le moral des Français ne s'améliore pas**. Il se stabilise avec une note toujours de 6,7/10 pour refléter son état d'esprit.
- Notons enfin que la proportion de Français qui estiment que nous reviendrons à une vie normale seulement en 2021 progresse pour atteindre son score le plus élevé (31%, soit + 4 points en une semaine).

Ces résultats sont probablement la résultante de plusieurs facteurs explicatifs : une intervention présidentielle qui n'a pas su convaincre et rassurer ; les nouvelles en provenance de l'étranger et notamment le spectre d'une nouvelle vague d'épidémie en Chine alors que Pékin vient de confiner une partie de sa population ; enfin, la prise de conscience aigüe d'une crise économique inédite qui ne fait que commencer.

#### **Les résultats de notre baromètre sont éloquents de ce point de vue :**

- Au niveau macro-économique, **8 Français sur 10 se déclarent toujours inquiets en ce qui concerne la situation économique de la France** (79%).
- Près des trois-quarts des Français (72%) anticipent toujours une **crise économique durable**, dont les effets se feront ressentir au-delà de 2020, une proportion qui n'a guère faibli depuis plusieurs semaines.
- Dans le détail, **c'est désormais le niveau de chômage en France qui inquiète le plus** : 85% des Français se déclarent inquiets à ce sujet dont 46% « très inquiets », alors que les annonces de secteurs ou entreprises en difficulté se multiplient. La question de l'emploi – qui inquiète toutes les catégories de façon relativement homogène – fait quasiment jeu égal avec la situation économique des artisans, commerçants et des petites entreprises qui inquiète 84% des sondés.

- Le niveau de l'endettement de la France (81%) et le niveau de la croissance économique (81%) inquiètent également plus de 8 Français sur 10.
- Enfin, **79% des personnes interrogées se déclarent inquiètes en ce qui concerne le pouvoir d'achat des Français**. Cette inquiétude est particulièrement marquée chez les ouvriers (90%) ainsi que les retraités (88%).

**L'inquiétude est d'ailleurs palpable également au niveau « micro-économique »** : à peine plus d'1 Français sur 2 se déclare confiant en ce qui concerne la situation financière de son foyer dans les semaines qui viennent (54%, -4 points).

### Reprise de l'école obligatoire à partir du 22 juin

Odoxa, 18/06/2020

<http://www.odoxa.fr/sondage/seule-minorite-de-parents-renverra-enfants-a-lecole-22-juin/>

Enquête réalisée auprès d'un échantillon de Français interrogés par internet les 17 et 18 juin 2020.

### Seule une minorité de parents renverra ses enfants à l'école le 22 juin

Enseignements clés du sondage:

- 1) La reprise des cours obligatoire annoncée par Emmanuel Macron est une mauvaise décision pour 56% des Français et surtout pour les deux-tiers des Français les plus modestes
- 2) D'ailleurs, seule une minorité (45%) des parents concernés obéiront à Emmanuel Macron et renverront leurs enfants à l'école le 22 juin prochain
- 3) Conséquence, la popularité de JM. Blanquer poursuit sa chute (-21 points en deux ans). Désormais 58% des Français et 65% des parents d'élèves ont une mauvaise opinion du ministre
- 4) Contrairement au ministre, les profs et l'Education nationale dans leur ensemble sont salués par les deux-tiers des Français pour avoir pu maintenir un enseignement de qualité pendant le confinement
- 5) Mais nos concitoyens n'ignorent pas que ces deux mois de confinement auront des conséquences fâcheuses pour l'ensemble des élèves (74%) et accentueront les inégalités sociales (70%)

### Suivi quotidien de l'opinion des Français pendant la crise sanitaire Vague 60

19 juin 2020

<https://www.opinion-way.com/en/component/edocman/opinionway-et-organ-ice-pour-les-echos-covidirect-vague-60-19-juin-2020/viewdocument/2359.html?Itemid=0>

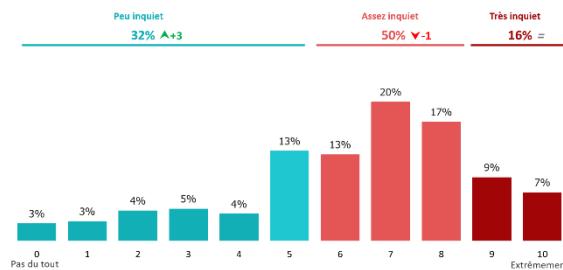
CoviDirect© est un dispositif de sondage glissant (rolling poll) destiné à assurer un suivi quotidien de l'opinion des Français pendant la crise sanitaire. Pour cette vague, l'ensemble de l'échantillon a été interrogé le 18 juin.

## Le niveau d'inquiétude concernant le coronavirus

Q. A propos du Coronavirus, sur une échelle de 0 à 10, quel est votre degré d'inquiétude pour vous et vos proches ?

0 signifie que vous n'êtes pas du tout inquiet, 10 que vous êtes extrêmement inquiet, les notes intermédiaires cherchent à nuancer votre jugement.

Note moyenne : 6,3 / 10 ▼-0,1

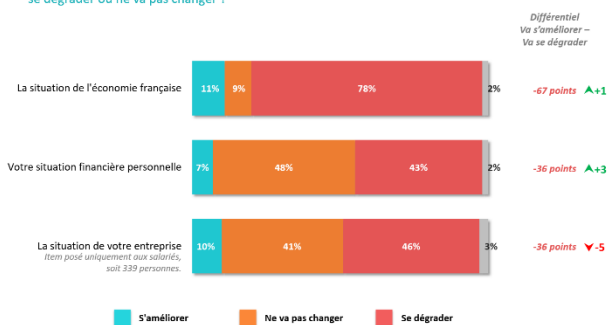


▲ ▼ : évolutions depuis le 18 juin 2020.

Ne se prononce pas : 2%

## La perception de l'évolution à venir de la situation

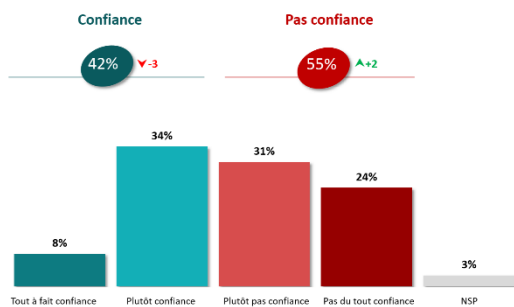
Q. Dans les mois qui viennent, diriez-vous que chacun des éléments suivants va s'améliorer, se dégrader ou ne va pas changer ?



▲ ▼ : évolutions depuis le 18 juin 2020.

## La confiance vis-à-vis du gouvernement pour limiter les effets de l'épidémie

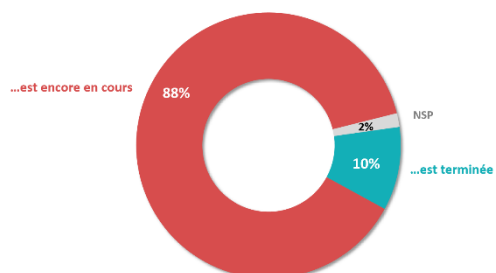
Q. Faites-vous confiance ou pas confiance au gouvernement pour limiter les effets de l'épidémie de coronavirus ?



▲ ▼ : évolutions depuis le 18 juin 2020.

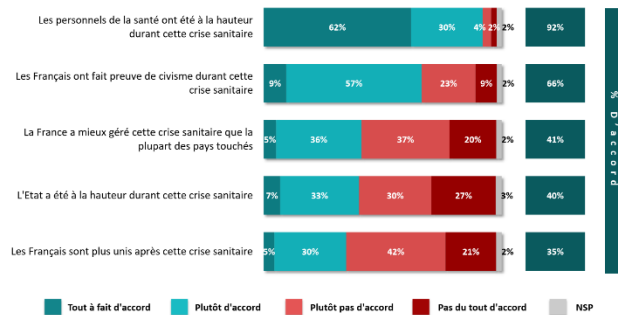
## La perception sur l'état de la crise sanitaire

Q. Aujourd'hui, diriez-vous que la crise sanitaire... ?



## “ Le bilan politique de la crise sanitaire

Q. Êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant la crise sanitaire ?



# Germany

## European solidarity in the Corona crisis depends on the circumstances

IDW, 19/06/2020 (in DE, POMU translation)

Researchers from Constance present the results of a Germany-wide survey on the support of EU aid measures in the corona crisis.

[...] On the basis of current survey data collected from 4,800 respondents, the two social researchers have found that there is a high degree of medical willingness to help - but financial aid is viewed far more sceptically. **Around two-thirds of those surveyed are in favour of sending medical supplies such as respirators and protective masks to particularly affected countries**, while less than one-fifth would be directly opposed. **However, only 44% of those surveyed would support financial aid, and if it is a question of so-called corona bonds, support would even fall to 26%**, while a clear majority (56%) is against this aid instrument. [...]

To this end, the social researchers from Konstanz conducted several online surveys between April and June 2020, questioning more than 8,000 people living in Germany (for more details on the selection of respondents and the data basis, see: [www.ungleichheit.uni.kn/forschung/covid-19-und-soziale-ungleichheit-umfragenprogramm/umfragen/](http://www.ungleichheit.uni.kn/forschung/covid-19-und-soziale-ungleichheit-umfragenprogramm/umfragen/)). [...]

Source: <https://nachrichten.idw-online.de/2020/06/19/europaeische-solidaritaet-in-der-corona-krise-haengt-von-den-umstaenden-ab/?groupcolor=5>

## Reputation of scientists has increased in the Corona crisis

N-TV, 18/06/2020 (in DE, POMU translation)

After doctors and judges, scientists are the professional group in which the population has the greatest trust, according to a recent study by the Allensbach Institute for Public Opinion Research commissioned by the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" (FAZ). While the other two professional groups were also ahead in the previous survey five years ago, **confidence in the truth of scientists' statements has increased from 30 to 43 percent**, as the newspaper reports in its Thursday edition.

[...]

Source: <https://www.n-tv.de/ticker/Ansehen-von-Wissenschaftlern-ist-in-der-Corona-Krise-gestiegen-article21854628.html>

## International COVID 19 study: readiness for self-isolation declines worldwide

YouGov, 18/06/2020 [in DE, POMU translation]

A worldwide, joint study by YouGov and Imperial College London includes questions on the self-isolating behaviour of Germans and 28 other nations.

Now that the number of COVID-19 infected persons in Germany has declined in recent weeks and the first easing of measures has come into effect, **the willingness to go into self-isolation is also declining among the German respondents: 70 percent said in mid-June that they would be prepared to go into seven-day self-isolation** if recommended by health authorities or experts. Compared to the end of March, this is 12 percentage points less. One tenth (9 percent) say they are not prepared to go on a recommended seven-day self-isolation. At the end of March, 5 percent of respondents said this. By international comparison, 81 percent are currently still willing to self-isolate following recommendations by health authorities etc., compared with 87 percent at the end of

March. At that time, 3 percent replied that they were not prepared to do so, while 5 percent currently say they are.

**Currently, just under 3 out of 5 Germans (58 percent) would go into self-imposed isolation** if they felt ill or had symptoms such as dry cough, fever, loss of sense of taste or smell, shortness of breath or breathing difficulties. **This is 15 percentage points less than when the study began at the end of March.** More than a quarter (27 percent) would not do so, 11 percentage points more than at the end of March. [...]

Source: <https://yougov.de/news/2020/06/18/internationale-covid-19-studie-bereitschaft-zur-se/>

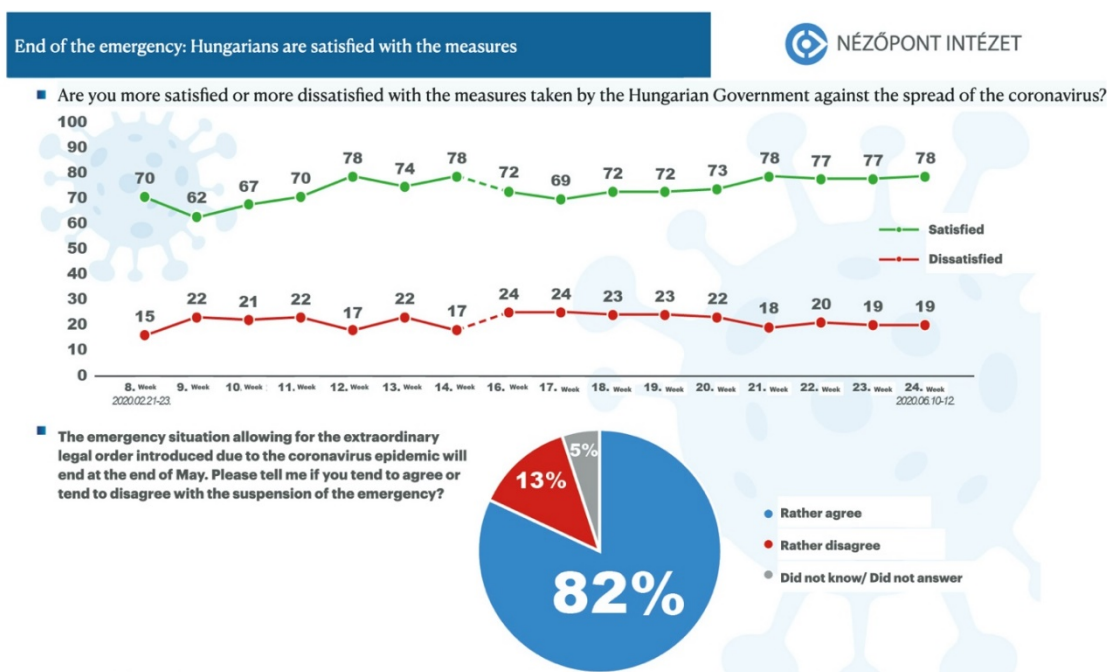
# Hungary

## End of the Emergency: Hungarians are satisfied with the measures - Nézőpont Institute

<https://nezopointintezet.hu/2020/06/16/veszelyhelyzet-vegen-a-magyarok-elegedettek-az-intezkedesekkel/>

Nézőpont Institute examined the **population's overall attitude towards the suspension of the emergency measures** introduced in light of the Covid19 pandemic, in a nationwide representative poll between June 10 and 12 by interviewing 1,000 people.

- **78% of respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by the government against the spread of the coronavirus.**
- **47% of opposition voters are satisfied with the government** (51% of opposition voters are not).
- **82% percent of respondents agree with the suspension of the emergency** and 13% do not agree with this decision.



## What worries the world/ Hungarians are less afraid of the coronavirus - Ipsos

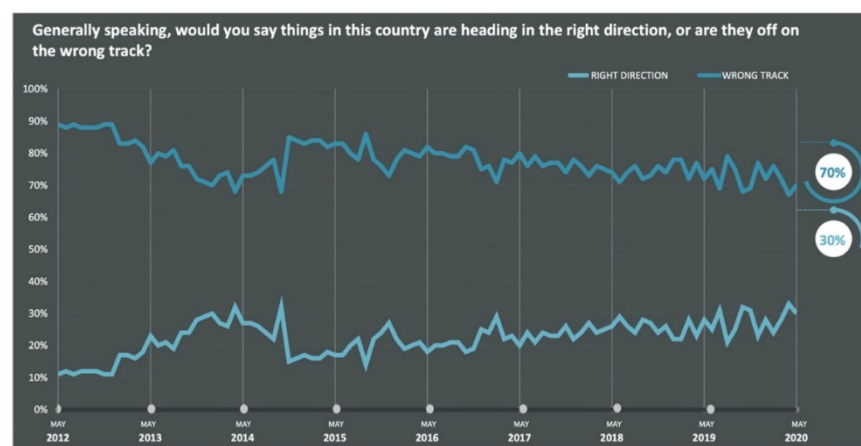
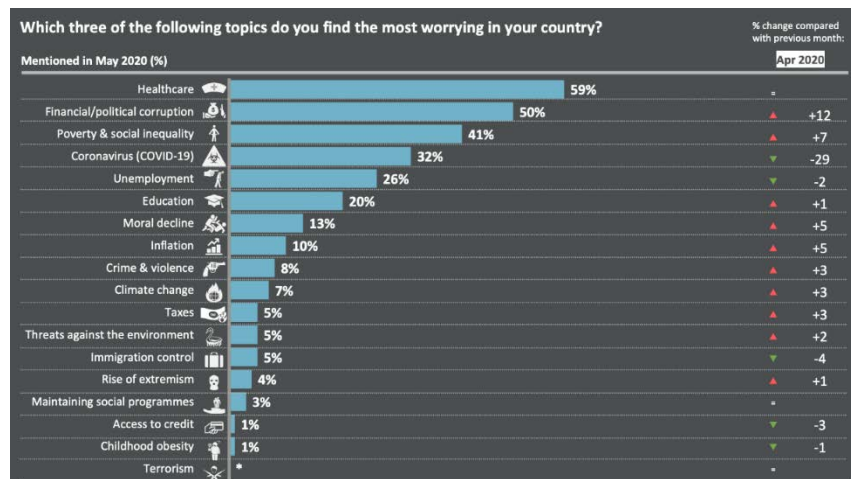
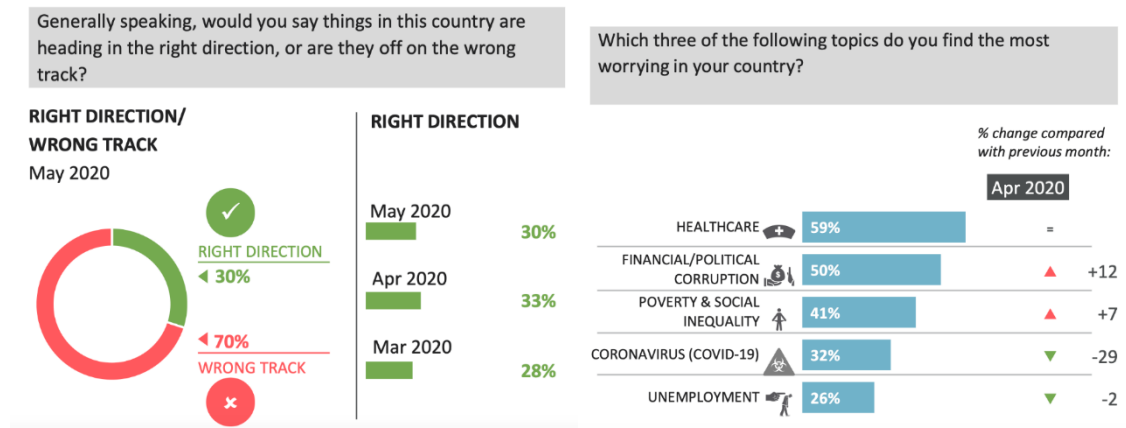
<https://www.ipsos.com/hu-hu/egyre-kevesbe-felunk-koronavirustol>

[https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2020-06/what\\_worries\\_the\\_world\\_-\\_hungary\\_may.pdf](https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2020-06/what_worries_the_world_-_hungary_may.pdf)

Ipsos examined the Hungarian population's opinion on the state of the country and the **most worrying topics in light of the coronavirus pandemic**. The survey was conducted monthly in 27 countries around the world. The upcoming summary introduces the Hungarian section of the survey.

- Respondents from Hungary marked **health care** as the biggest worry in the first place (there is no change in the mention compared to the previous month, so Hungary still world leader), but the threat of **corruption** is also increasing (+12), which is also the highest mentioned in Hungary (50 %), Before Russia (49%).

- In a global comparison, Hungarians are **less afraid of unemployment**, crime and violence, terrorism, the problem of migration and the tax burden than average.
- The majority (**70%**) of **Hungarian respondents think things in the country are on the wrong track**. Healthcare currently occupies the top spot for concern with 59% saying this.





## Ireland

### Contact-tracing apps pose raft of privacy challenges

*The Irish Times, 18 June 2020*

<https://www.irishtimes.com/business/technology/beware-surveillance-technology-in-combating-covid-1.4281722>

A survey of European views on basic privacy and data protection issues indicates the challenges countries may encounter as they wrestle with surveillance-based approaches to the coronavirus pandemic, or seek to bring in identity cards.

Some findings from an annual survey on fundamental rights by the EU's Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) were released on Friday by FRA, ahead of the EU's second annual review of the General Data Protection Regulation. (...) Ireland falls about in the middle, with only about **one in 20 willing to share with private companies and one in five with public administrations.**

This is interesting, given the widespread rollout of the controversial Public Services Card by the Government, which contains a biometric facial scan that's even more revealing than a "facial image". (...) In Ireland, far more people are familiar with managing all location sittings (81 per cent) than all apps (48 per cent). Ireland is in the top five states for such awareness.

### The Taoiseach's approval rating is however at an all-time high

*Irish Times/Ipsos MRBI opinion poll, 16 June 2020*

<https://www.joe.ie/politics/opinion-poll-approval-rating-leo-varadkar-699043>

The first Irish Times/Ipsos MRBI opinion poll since the general election shows a surge in support for the Taoiseach and the Government. **Taoiseach Leo Varadkar's approval rating has surged to 75%**, according to an Irish Times/Ipsos MRBI opinion poll published on Monday night. The first such poll conducted since the general election in February, **it indicates that support for Varadkar has increased by 45% to 75% since then, with approval ratings for Fine Gael (37%, an increase of 17%) and the Government (72%) increasing significantly in the time that the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted on Ireland.** While the approval rating for Fine Gael has surged since February, it has remained unchanged for Sinn Féin (25%) and declined for Fianna Fáil, with the party's approval rating dropping by 9% to 14%. The Green Party, meanwhile, saw its approval rating increase by 4% to 12%.

**After a draft for a programme for government was agreed by Fine Gael, Fianna Fáil and the Green Party** on Monday, meanwhile – a programme that will see Micheál Martin take over as Taoiseach until the end of 2022 if ratified by members of the three parties – the poll revealed that an **FG/FF/Green government was the most favoured option, supported by 36% of the public. 27% said they would prefer an alternative combination** – which wasn't specified – while approximately one in three respondents said they would be in favour of another general election.

*The latest Irish Times/Ipsos MRBI poll was conducted over the phone with 1,200 respondents between 11 and 14 June; accuracy level is estimated to be approximately plus or minus 2.8%.*

*You can read more detailed findings from the poll in The Irish Times here.*

**One third of people wearing face masks, survey finds; Some 41% of women are wearing face coverings while 26% of men are doing so**

*The Irish Times, 16 June 2020*

One third of the population now say they are wearing face-coverings as protection against spreading Covid-19, according to a new survey. The proportion of people saying they wear face-coverings as recommended by public health officials has increased from 28 per cent last week to 34 per cent over the past week, the survey carried out for the National Public Health Emergency Team (NPHET) shows. "Based on our research to date, almost 1.7 million people are now reporting wearing face coverings in public places," said deputy chief medical officer Dr Ronan Glynn. "This is an increase of 6 per cent or almost 300,000 people in a week and shows that the message is getting across." Some 41 per cent of women are wearing face-coverings while 26 per cent of men are doing so, while 44 per cent of over 55-year-olds are wearing them. (...)

# Italy

## Italians and foreign policy 2020 (POMU Translation)

by LAPS-Università di Siena, 17/06/2020 [https://www.iai.it/sites/default/files/laps-iai\\_2020.pdf](https://www.iai.it/sites/default/files/laps-iai_2020.pdf)

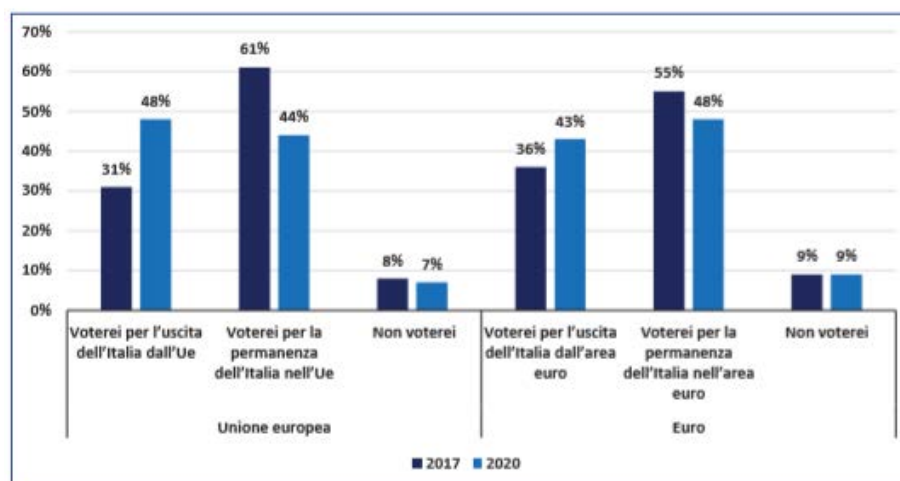
Fieldwork: 24 and 28 April 2020

Sample: 1.562

### Selection of results

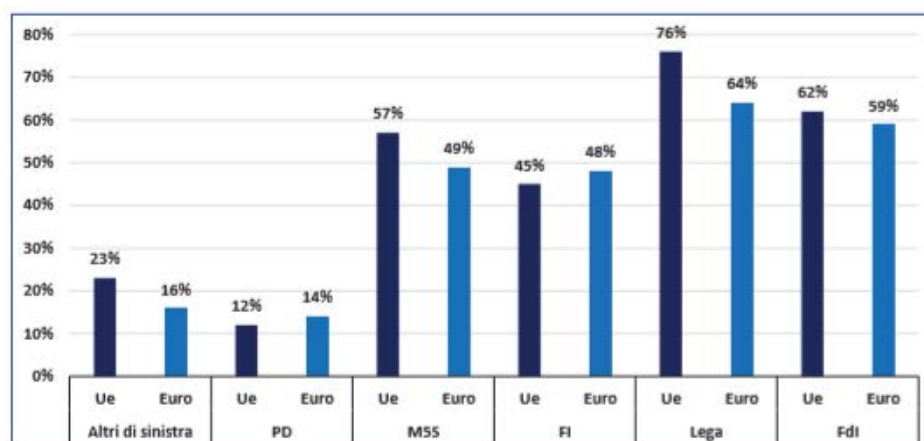
Precisely, in the period when Europe started its most impressive recovery aid program, the Italians respondents declared themselves **in favour of the exit of Italy from the European Union (but not from the euro)**. As we can see in the below tables, respondents questioned about a possible “referendum to exit the EU and the euro”, replied: **48%** “I would vote for the exit of Italy from the EU” vs. **44%** “I would vote to remain in the EU”; **43%** “I would vote to exit the euro area” vs. **48%** “I would vote to remain in the euro area”:

■ Figura 14. Referendum su uscita Italia da Ue/euro



Domanda: Se domani ci fosse un referendum in Italia sull'uscita [dall'Unione europea/dall'euro], Lei come voterebbe? Fonte: indagine IAI-LAPS 2017 e 2020.

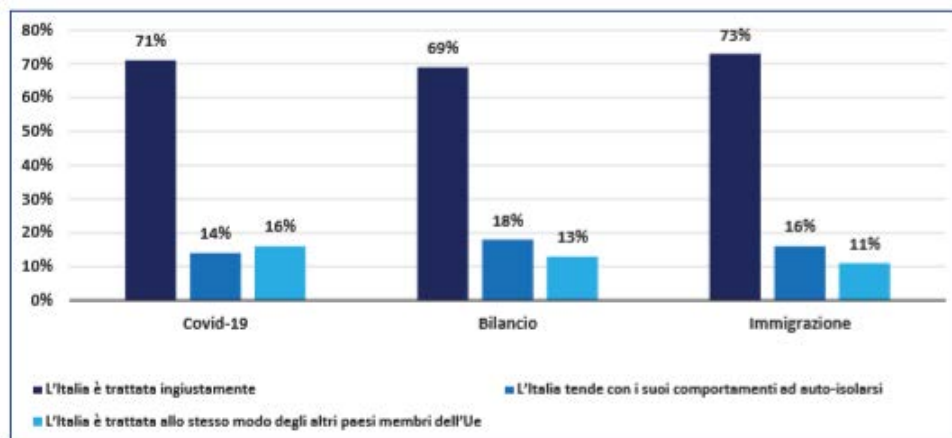
■ Figura 15. Uscita da Ue/euro per intenzioni di voto



Altri di sinistra: Mdp, Pci, Prc, Si. Fonte: indagine IAI-LAPS 2020.

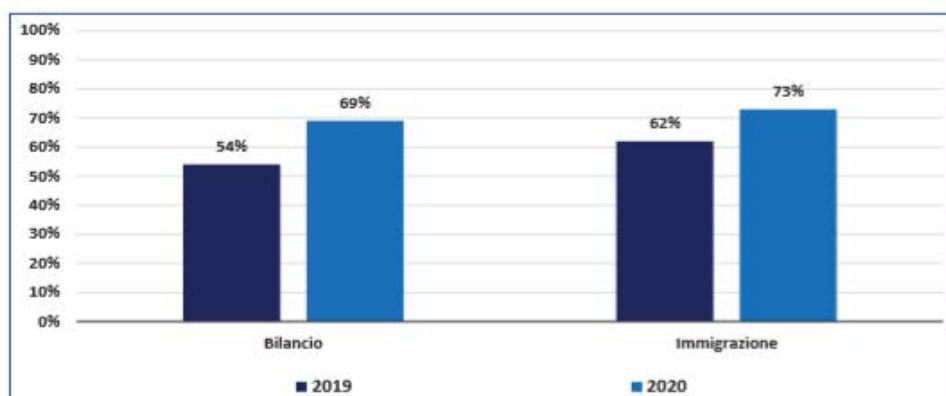
Furthermore, a majority of respondents **believe that the EU's efforts to support Italy to face the crisis have been little or not at all adequate**: 71% of respondents affirm that, "Italy has been treated unfairly by the EU and the other member states in the fight against the COVID-19".

■ **Figura 11. Trattamento dell'Italia in Europa**



Domanda: Secondo Lei l'Italia è trattata giustamente oppure ingiustamente dall'Unione europea e dagli altri paesi membri dell'Ue, per esempio [nella lotta al coronavirus/in materia di politica di bilancio/in materia di politica di immigrazione]? Fonte: indagine IAI-LAPS 2020.

■ **Figura 12. Trattamento dell'Italia in Europa, confronto 2019 (% trattata ingiustamente)**

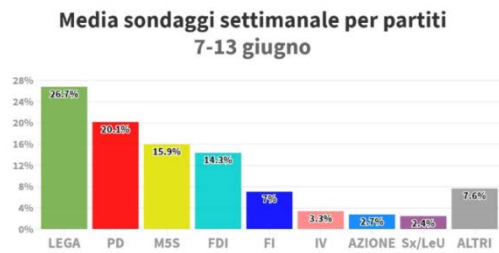


Fonte: indagine IAI-LAPS 2019 e 2020.

### Political Polls Average (POMU Translation)

7-13 June 2020 <https://www.termometropolitico.it/sondaggi-politici-elettorali>

The table represents the average and media of all available national voting intention polls between 7-13 June. New drop for the **LEGA**, which decrease to 25.4%, **its lowest average figure since June 2018**. The advantage over the **PD** is reduced on average to 5 percentage points. In the weekly average, the third party is still the **M5S**, credited to 16.2%. The detachment of **Fdi**, which on average reaches 14.7%, is now one and a half percentage points, but in the surveys published by Ipsos and Tecnè the formation of Giorgia Meloni precedes the 5 Star Movement.



## Study SWG Radar on COVID-19 (POMU Translation)

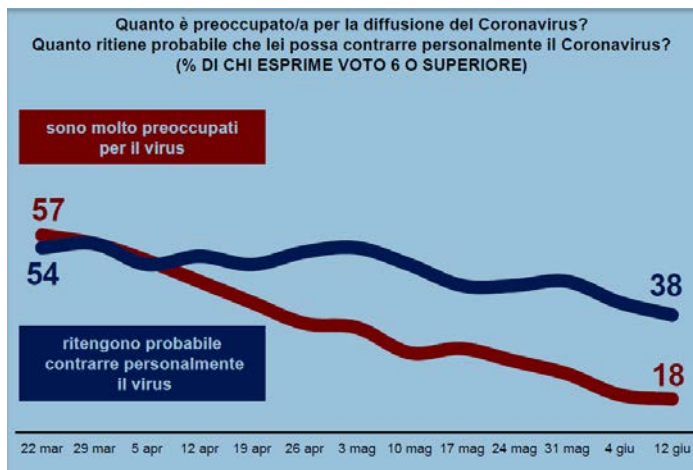
15 June 2020

Fieldwork: 10-12/06/2020,

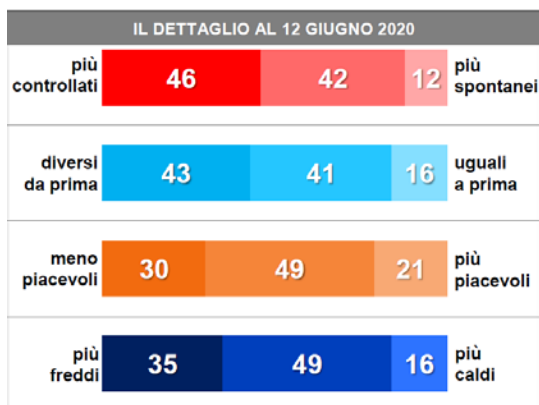
Sample: 800

Selection of results

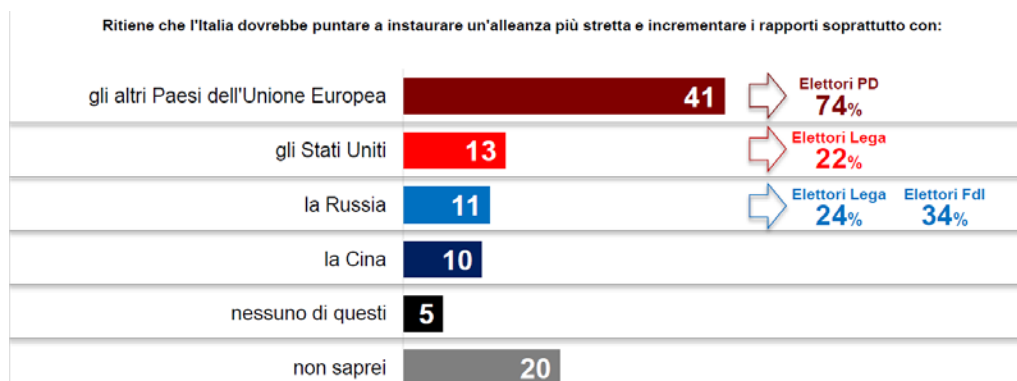
SWG's analysis continues **on how the Covid-19 pandemic is changing behaviour and attitudes**. The percentage of those **who are worried at contracting the virus drops to 38%**:



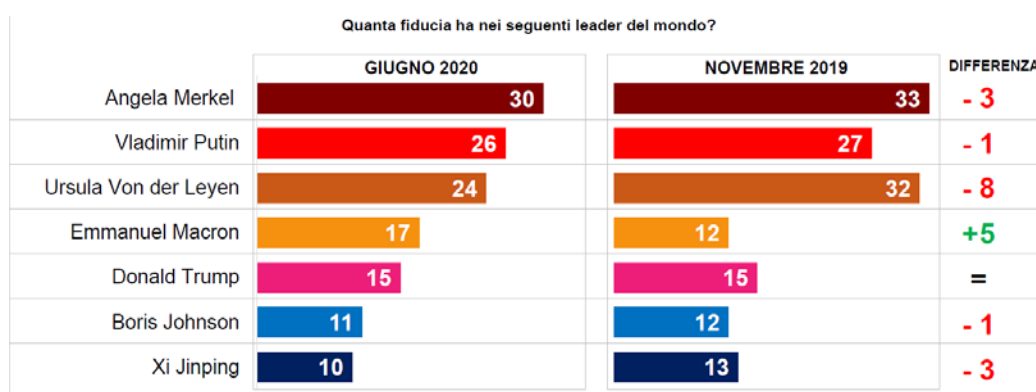
Respondents say that **interpersonal relationships** have changed becoming more controlled (46%) and cold (35%), and less pleasant (30%).



Regarding the **EU questions**, **41% of the Italian respondents are in favour of increasing the relationship with the EU**:



Asked about the **world leaders**, Angela Merkel stays first (30%), while Putin (26%) passes in second place before Ursula Von der Leyen (24%).



#### ITALY: POLL (POMU translation)

<http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/Home.aspx?st=HOME>

Institute: Noto Sondaggi

Fieldwork: 10-11/06/2020

Sample: 1000

Method: CAWI

Selection of results

- Question:** How do you imagine the Italian economic situation in the autumn?  
**Answer:** Serious 76%; Not serious 10%; Do not know 14%;
- Question:** What is your opinion on the behaviour of the EU related to the recovery aid program to Italy?  
**Answer:** Negative 55%; Positive 27%; Do not know 18%;
- Question:** To overcome the economic crisis, do you trust more the government or the opposition?  
**Answer:** I do not trust neither the government nor the opposition 43%; I do trust the government 27%; I do trust the opposition 25%; Don't know 5%;

**ITALY: POLL** (POMU translation)

<http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/Home.aspx?st=HOME>

Institute: Euromedia

Fieldwork: 05-06/06/2020

Sample: 800

Method: CATI-CAMI

*Selection of results*

- **Question:** Do you think that Italy could better solve its economic problems ...  
**Answer:** ...in the Euro area 69, 7%; ...outside of the Euro area 30, 3%
- **Question:** As for the Euro, you are...?  
**Risposta:** Strongly in favour 17, 3%; In favour 40, 9%; Total in favour 58, 2%; Contrary 17, 5%; Strongly in opposition 16, 3% Total contrary 33, 8%; Don't know/no reply 8, 0%.

# Latvia

## Majority of Latvians are planning to travel within Latvia this year

Source: <https://skaties.lv/zinas/latvija/sabiedriba/aptauja-lielaka-dala-iedzivotaju-sogad-plano-vairak-celot-pa-latviju/> EPLLO Translation

This summer, the Covid-19 crisis and its restrictions will influence Latvians' summer plans, according to a poll commissioned by the Programme "900 seconds". More than a half (57%) of respondents aged 18 to 60 plan to travel more within Latvia this summer, compared to 30% who do not plan to do so.

## SKDS poll, commissioned by the European Commission Representation: EU provided support during the COVID-19 crisis

Source: SKDS, "Informācijas avoti par notikumiem Eiropā, iedzīvotāju informētība un viedoklis par Eiropas dienu, ES māju un ES sniegto atbalstu COVID-19 krīzes laikā", EPLO Translation

### Selection of key results:

#### **Awareness on EU support during COVID-19 crisis:**

Respondents mentioned the following support measures taken by the EU:

- External borders closing, in order to restrict COVID-19 spread (84%);
- Coordination of repatriation, so that EU citizens that remained outside EU could return home (57%);
- EU states common procurement for medical equipment (47%);
- EU financed research projects and research groups in order to develop vaccine against COVID-19 (35%);
- New next EU multiannual budget preparation, that would help to prevent COVID-19 consequences in economy and health (30%);
- EU support to governments, in order to support enterprises and employees (programme SUPE) (26%);
- EU solidarity foundation for crisis overcoming (21%)

#### **Evaluation of EU assistance to EU member states for COVID-19 overcoming**

52% of respondents think that the current assistance provided to Member States sufficient (rather sufficient: 42%, totally sufficient: 10%). In contrast 21% of respondents think that it is not sufficient (rather not: 15%, totally not: 6%).

#### **Respondents' opinion on the assistance the EU should have provided for overcoming COVID-19**

Respondents who said EU assistance was not sufficient (21%), were then asked which other type of assistance the EU should have given its Member States - the most common answer was that the EU should financially help Latvia/ Latvian economy (it was mentioned by 9% of respondents).

Other answers were:

- to provide means/funding for medicine sphere (7%);
- to support financially inhabitants who lost their work because of the virus (7%);
- to provide to the inhabitants security means, masks, COVID-19 analyses (7%);
- to financially help enterprises, spheres that suffered the most (7%);
- to financially support inhabitants (6%).

The survey was conducted among 1048 respondents aged 15-75. It was carried out from 25.05.20 to 02.06.20.



## Voting intention poll conducted by SKDS in May 2020 - comparison with March 2020.

Source: <https://www.lsm.lv/raksts/zinas/latvija/partiju-reitingus-arkarteja-situacija-nav-celusi.a363627/>

Saskaņa – Harmony (S&D) – 13,2% (May), 14,8% (March)

Zaļo un Zemnieku Savienība – Greens and Farmers Union – 8,1% (May), 8,6% (March)

Jaunā vienotība – New Unity (EPP) – 6,1% (May), 5,8% (March) re-branded, previously known as Vienotība - Unity

Visu Latvijai!/TB/LNNK – National Alliance "All for Latvia!/For Fatherland and Freedom/Latvian National Independence Movement (ECR) – 5,5% (May), 5,8% (March)

Kustība "Attīstībai/Par!" – The Movement "Development/For!" (ALDE) – 5% (May), 5,6% (March)

Jaunā Konservatīvā partija (JKP) – New Conservative party – 3,7% (May), 4,8% (March)

Latvijas Reģionu apvienība - Latvian Association of Regions (LRA) - 2,6% (May), 2,9% (March)

Latvijas Krievu savienība - Latvian Russians union (Greens/EFA) - 2,3% (May), 1,5% (March)

Kam pieder valsts (KPV LV) - To whom belongs the state – 2% (May), 2,2% (March)

Progresīvie - The Progressives - 1,5% (May), 1,5 % (March)

Other parties - 0,4% (May), 0,4% (March)

Respondents that don't know for whom to vote/ haven't decided yet – 29,6% (May), 28,8% (March)

Respondents stating they are not going to vote – 20% (May), 17,1% (March)

# Malta

## Survey shows Labour is way ahead as Delia performs abysmally

### **ABELA PLACES SECOND TO CHRIS FEARNE FOR 'LEADERSHIP QUALITIES'**

The Labour Party has a lead of 23 percentage points over the Nationalist Party, according to a poll commissioned by Times of Malta, but more than one in three say they still do not know who they would vote for were an election to be held tomorrow.

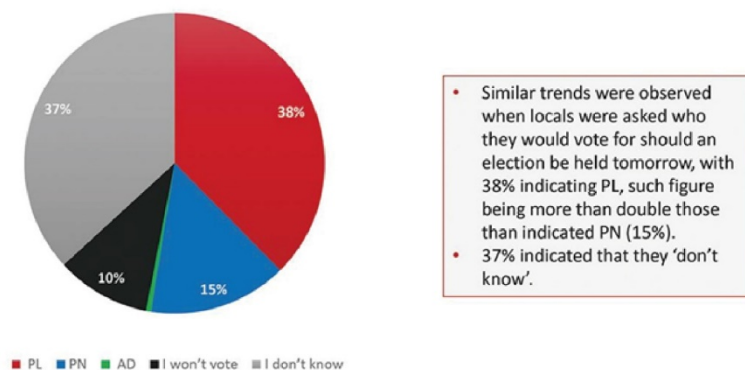
According to the survey, 38% say they would vote for the PL if an election was held tomorrow, more than double the 15% who say they would vote for the PN. Meanwhile, 37% said they do not know who they would vote for, and 10% say they will not vote.

*The survey was conducted by EMCS, an advisory and market research firm, between June 9 and June 18 among 376 respondents. It has a margin of error of 5%.*

The survey found that Prime Minister Robert Abela is trusted four times more than opposition leader Adrian Delia.

Abela is seen as the ideal candidate to lead the PL but places second to Chris Fearne for 'leadership qualities', while Delia places fourth out of five suggested leaders for the PN.

### If an Election is held tomorrow, who would you vote for?



The survey was carried out before the Montenegro – 17 Black revelations which presented another political scandal for the relatively new prime minister.

Yet, the survey confirms trends seen in other polls with Labour holding steady ground while Delia remains relatively unpopular among PN supporters.

A total of 41% of respondents said they had voted PL in the last elections, 21% for the PN.

Just under half of all respondents, 45%, said they trust Abela, while only 11% trust the Nationalist Party leader. A total of 30% said that they trust neither of the two.

One in every six people refused to reply to this question.

### **"78% believe the government should see its term through"**

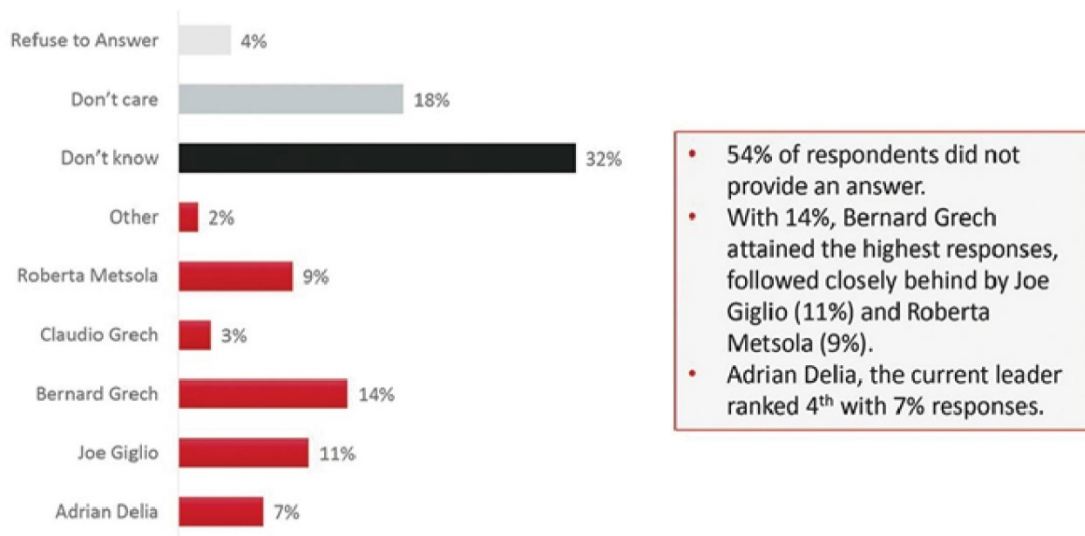
When asked who they believed made the better leader, again Abela enjoys a strong lead.

A total of 49% said they felt positive about Abela's leadership qualities, compared to just 16% who felt that way about Delia.

A total of 29% felt positive about Nationalist MEP Roberta Metsola's abilities to lead, nearly double Delia's score.

And back in the Labour camp, 69% felt Deputy Prime Minister Chris Fearne was a good leader, 20% more than Abela.

### From the list provide, who should be the next PN leader?



### WHO SHOULD LEAD THE PARTIES?

The survey also asked respondents who they felt should be the next leader of the PN.

Lawyer Bernard Grech was the most popular choice, with 14%, followed by another lawyer Joe Giglio (11%), then MEP Roberta Metsola at 9%. Just 7% said they would want Adrian Delia to stay on.

Of the five names provided, it was only MP Claudio Grech who was not preferred to Delia, with just 3 per cent saying they wanted him at the helm of the party.

Nearly two thirds (32%) said they did not know, and 18% per cent said they did not care.

As for the Labour Party, 42% believe Robert Abela is the ideal candidate to lead the party. His rival in this year's leadership contest, Chris Fearne, got 19% backing. A total of 7% would prefer MEP Miriam Dalli and just 1% said they wanted Infrastructure Minister Ian Borg.

A fifth of respondents said they did not know who the leader of the party should be, and 7% said they did not care, while 4% refused to answer.

### NEXT ELECTION... NOT FOR A WHILE

The Maltese do not appear keen on an imminent election.

Malta already went to the polls prematurely in 2017, more than year before the election was meant to be held.

Asked when they thought the next election should be held, a total of 78% believe the government should see its term through to 2022. Just 3% felt a general election should be held this year, with 4% saying it should be called for some time next year.

Asked if they had a clear idea who they would vote for were an election to be held tomorrow, nearly two in three said 'yes' with more than a quarter claiming they do not know who to vote for right now.

A quarter of the respondents said it was not important to them which party wins the next election. Yet, the survey confirmed that the Maltese remain keen voters, with 86% saying they feel it is their duty to cast their ballots. (...)

## Poland

### Three out of four Poles spend less, except for food

WBJ, 17/06/2020

**Due to income insecurity, 75 percent of Poles recently reduced spending on purchases** other than food products, according to the latest poll results published by ARC Rynek i Opinia, a Warsaw-based market researcher. As many as 81 percent of Poles gave up going to restaurants. The survey also found that 47 percent chose shopping online more often than before.

Every fifth respondent (19 percent) admitted that they restricted their visits to shopping centers and large stores due to the risk of infection. Poles resigned from going to shopping malls and large stores (79 percent), from long stays in galleries (76 percent) and from impulse buying (72 percent).

One-third of respondents ordered food delivery (34 percent) more often than before the pandemic, ARC informed.

### Majority of Poles satisfied with govt's handling of virus crisis

PAP, June 17, 2020

**As many as 70 percent of Poles said they were satisfied with how the government is dealing with the coronavirus crisis, while 25 percent of people voiced the opposite opinion** on the matter, results of a poll carried out by CBOS pollster showed.

**For 48 percent of Poles the restrictions introduced amid the coronavirus epidemic were eased by the Polish government in an appropriate pace**, whereas 31 percent consider the restrictions have been lifted too quickly.

According to CBOS, the **government's efforts are most appreciated by the supporters of the ruling party, while most critical of them were young people aged 18-24.**

Also, **46 percent of Poles believed that the policies of the current government created opportunities for improvement of the economic situation, while 41 percent said they did not.**

Thirteen percent of Poles did not express an opinion on this matter.

CBOS ran the survey on a sample of 1,308 adult Poles between May 22 and June 4, 2020.

### Post-pandemic: one in four to switch to bicycles, shows survey

WBJ, 16/06/2020

As a result of a coronavirus pandemic, 84 percent of Poles plan to use mainly their own car, 39 percent would prefer walking, 24 percent would choose bikes or scooters, and only 10 percent would like to use public transport, according to the survey "Pole on two wheels," conducted by ING Bank Śląski, Polish arm of a Dutch banking giant, and Nationale-Nederlanden, an insurance firm.

## Public opinion polls on the epidemic crisis and the actions taken by the government

a) **Rzeczpospolita:** SW Research, 9.06.- 10.06, N=800, CAWI:

a. **Do you think that the government should reinstate some or all of the restrictions in case of a rise in the number of coronavirus cases?**

- i. 48.3% - yes
- ii. 29.5% - no
- iii. 22.2% - I don't know

b. <https://www.rp.pl/Koronawirus-SARS-CoV-2/200619904-Powrot-obostrzen-Niemal-polowa-Polakow-Tak-przy-wzroscie-liczby-zakazen.html>

b) **Rzeczpospolita:** SW Research, 9.06.- 10.06, N=800, CAWI:

a. **How do you evaluate the government's response to coronavirus epidemic?**

- i. 37.3% - positive view
- ii. 41.5% - negative view
- iii. 22.2% - I don't know

b. <https://www.rp.pl/Koronawirus-SARS-CoV-2/200619796-Sondaz-415-proc-ocenia-negatywnie-walke-rzadu-z-epidemia.html>

c) **Do Rzeczy:** Estymator, 5.06, N=1100, CATI:

a. **How do you evaluate the government's response to coronavirus epidemic?**

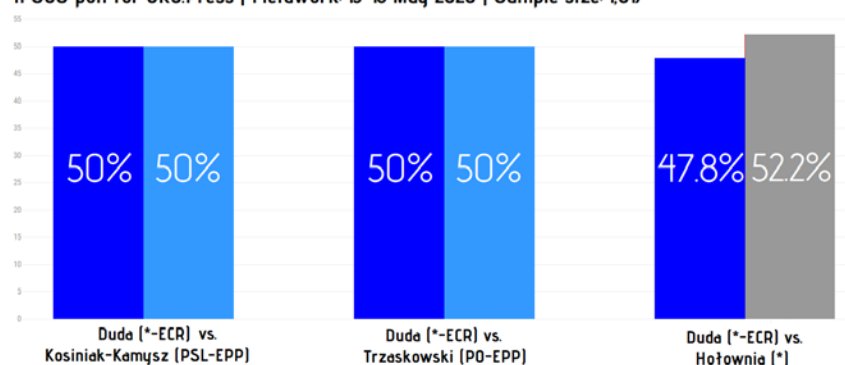
- i. 25.8% - very good
- ii. 34.8% - rather good
- iii. 20.2% - rather bad
- iv. 14.2% - very bad
- v. 5% - I don't know

b. <https://dorzeczy.pl/kraj/142812/polacy-docenili-walke-rzadu-z-koronawirusem-pisma-powody-do-zadowolenia.html>

## Presidential Elections Poll

15-16/06/2020

Poland, Presidential election run-off Next election: 28 June 2020  
IPSOS poll for OKO.Press | Fieldwork: 15-16 May 2020 | Sample size: 1,017



## Portugal

Marktest 17/06/2020

<https://covid19.marktest.pt/artigo/portugueses-com-menos-receio-de-falencia-da-economia-nacional>

A poll by Marktest found **that 6% of Portuguese now fear losing their jobs. Currently, only 4.5% fear the failure of the National Health Service. However, 21% already fear the possibility of a second wave of Covid-19.** Nonetheless, the fear of becoming contaminated is this week, the lowest in months at 63 points. Additionally, only 11.6% fear the failure of the National Economy, with confidence levels reaching the highest levels of the last few weeks, reaching identical levels of those identified in the beginning of the pandemic.

Público 17/06/2020

<https://www.publico.pt/2020/06/17/politica/noticia/jornalistas-admitem-orientaram-cidadaos-confinamento-1920798>

A poll by the University of Minho about the impact of Covid-19 on media coverage, found that nine in every ten journalists admit to have felt worry concerning editorial standards, in trying to orient citizens towards behaviours of treatment and prevention of covid-19, predominantly towards confinement. This revealed itself in short news texts, and diagrams, which aimed to simplify information for wider sectors of the population. The poll took place at the end of May, including 200 journalists' directors, editors, and co-ordinators. In the open-responses of the poll, journalists identified as positive, the way in which there was an enhanced effort to seek truth, and a greater rigor and quality regarding content, whilst also a spirit and mission towards public service. The poll notes that journalist and media outlets were crucial in disseminating information towards confinement, continuously repeating phrases like, "Stay Home" in TV and news segments. Amongst the issues felt during the pandemic, **journalists point towards the difficulty in screening reliable information about Covid-19 (52%), often the lack of collaboration from sources of information (34%) difficulty in accessing daily information (12%), or lack of relevant and credible information about the disease (6%). The consensus is with regards to the increase of fake news, noted by 82% of those enquired, and towards fighting disinformation, journalists noted they made use of crossing new information with other sources (38.8%) or requested further information from a specialised or official source (36.6%).**

Público 16/06/2020:

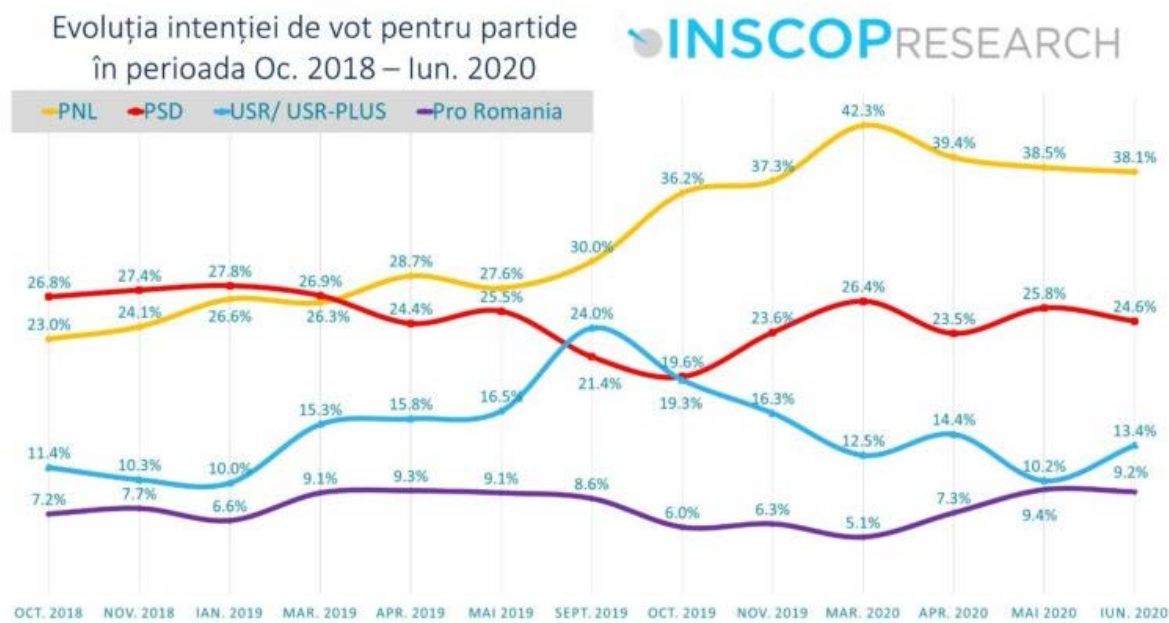
<https://www.publico.pt/2020/06/16/sociedade/noticia/portugueses-satisfeitos-teletrabalho-dificuldade-equilibrar-vida-pessoal-1920758>

A poll by the **School of National Public Health** published in Público, found that **59% of those working from home consider they currently work more hours than usual**, whilst 42% note they are unable to disconnect from work to rest. Whilst 54% consider themselves satisfied with the option of working from home, only 37% are happy with the balance between work and personal life. However, 70% consider they have total autonomy and flexibility to decide when they finish work, and 41% said they "occasionally" establish a work schedule.

Concerning the return to normality, **59% would like to continue working from home part-time**, 22% do not mind sporadically working from home and 9% said they did not want teleworking to be an option. 73% of those enquired said that their company trusts their performance when teleworking. However, only 489 of the 1082 enquired were given a laptop to work from. Furthermore, 95% noted they did not have any assistance from their company concerning their home internet connection.

## Romania

INSOP Research made an analysis on **Romanians voting intentions from October 2018 to June 2020**, highlighting the four important turning points that have left their mark on the evolution of voting intention for the four main political parties in Romania: the European elections, the fall of the PSD government by no confidence vote, the presidential elections and the coronavirus epidemic.



Source: <https://psnews.ro/evolutia-intentiei-de-vot-pentru-principalele-partide-politice-in-ultimele-20-de-luni-406409/>

### Remote work

A **Ipsos Romania** study (11-17 May 2020), based on data provided by the recruitment platforms **eJobs.ro**, **BestJobs**, **Hipo.ro** and **Undelucram.ro**, found that:

- 58% of service employees worked from home during the COVID-19 crisis;
- Remote workers' profile is as follows: up to 45 years old, higher education (57%), average 2-5 years work experience in the field (61%), and mainly from Bucharest (65%).
- Respondents under 34 years old identify among the remote work challenges social isolation (47%), the difficulties in maintaining their regular work schedule (42%) and the fact that they are very easily distracted by other activities (28%). Employees over 35 had to learn new professional skills in an extremely short time (20%) in which they had to face, in parallel, family responsibilities (23%).
- **Most employees say they are worried about their future (46%)**, however optimistic (40%), but also tense (31%). Women (50%) are more worried than men (37%), who say they are more optimistic (45%).

Source: <https://ideideafaceri.manager.ro/articole/management-18/cum-a-aratat-angajatul-roman-care-a-lucrat-in-regim-de-telemunca-in-pandemie-19890.html>



## Diminished income due to COVID-10 crisis

**Intrum study** based on **European Consumer Payments Report** (4800 consumers from 24 countries in Europe) reveals the following:

- **67% of Romanians experienced a decrease in their financial well-being** compared to 6 months ago (European average is 47%);
- **41% of Romanian consumers stated that their job was affected by the Covid-19 crisis**, because of salary reductions or technical unemployment;
- After paying the bills, **38% of consumers hardly found resources for other monthly expenses**, the most affected being the 38-44 age segment. As a result, 65% of respondents postponed the payment of bills to cover monthly expenses;
- However, 33% of Romanians say that the situation of Covid-19 had a positive impact on the management of personal finances, as they spent less on everyday products (European average is 36%, the countries with most savings being Estonia (65%), France (46%) and Ireland (47%).
- 29% of Romanians expect an improvement in the financial situation in the next 6 months.

Source: <https://www.romaniatv.net/studiu-67-la-suta-dintre-romani-au-mai-putini-bani-din-cauza-pandemiei-525352.html>

The same subject was approached in a study (May 2020, 500 participants) conducted by the market research company iSense Solutions. Main findings:

- **3 out of 10 respondents state that their income decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic.** On average, their incomes decreased by about 30%;
- Romanians in urban areas were affected to a greater extent by the decrease in income (36%) compared to those living in rural areas (22%);
- **Respondents with low incomes were more affected by the decreases (42%)**, compared to 38% of those with medium incomes and those with above average incomes (25%);
- Romanian consumers now tend to adopt more cautious behaviours in terms of spending. 70% say they will buy only what is strictly necessary in the next period, the least cautious buyers being aged 18-29 years old (29%);
- Regarding Romanians' plans to recover financially, 62% say they will spend less, 61% will save up, 24% want to borrow money from friends/family, 18% are thinking of looking for a second job, while 11% believe that they will have to apply for a loan.

Source: <https://www.mediafax.ro/social/studiu-trei-din-zece-romani-castiga-mai-putin-cu-o-treime-din-cauza-pandemiei-19274503>

The Romanian Institute for Evaluation and Strategy - IRES study on **perceptions, attitudes and behaviors of Romanians during the COVID crisis** (20 and 21 May 2020) reveals that:

- 4 out of 10 Romanians have savings. 60% of them keep their savings in the bank, either in a savings account (41%) or in another type of account (19%), while more than a third do not keep their savings in the bank or do not have any account.
- **More than a third of Romanians whom have savings resorted to them during the state of emergency or alert.**
- 28% of Romanians have loans and debts to banks. 69% have loans for personal/consumer needs and 29% mortgage loans. 15% of Romanians who have loans or debts to banks had difficulties in repaying some amounts to the bank during the COVID-19 crisis.
- 44% of those who had difficulty repaying the debts during the COVID crisis - 19 (4% of the total study sample) asked the banks to reschedule their debts.



<https://www.observatorbn.ro/2020/06/12/sondaj-ires-relatia-romanilor-cu-bancile-in-perioada-pandemiei-4-din-10-romani-declara-ca-au-economi>

### Donations during the pandemic

A study by Romanian Commercial Bank (BCR) (end of May 2020, 1000 respondents) for the fundraising platform "Bursa Binelui" in partnership with Euplătesc.ro shows that:

- **49% of respondents donated to charitable causes during the COVID-19 pandemic**, a significantly higher number compared to the pre-pandemic period (12% often donated);
- On average, participants donated 3 times during the pandemic, compared to the pre-crisis period, when 39% said they had rarely or never donated;
- Donations supported causes related to children and NGOs fighting child poverty (63%), hospitals and medical centres (46%) and causes fighting the new coronavirus (36%);
- Most donations were made via SMS (43%), Internet and mobile banking (26%), and online, directly on the organization's website (23%).

Source: <https://www.forbes.ro/sondaj-bursa-binelui-una-din-doua-persoane-donat-bani-timpul-pandemiei-169394>

### Trust in media

The **Digital News report 2020**, presented online on 16 June 2020, based on [Reuters Institute study](#) (January-February and April 2020, 2017 Romanian respondents, Oxford University in collaboration with the Journalism and Communication Studies University from Bucharest), analysing the media consumption and audiences in 40 countries on all continents, including Romania, found that:

- **False information represents a concern for 58% of Romanians** (56% globally);
- **54% of Romanians consider that politicians are the main providers of fake news** (40% globally);
- Concerning media trust, Romania rates 19 of 40. 38% of Romanian respondents say they trust the media. The confidence in the Romanian press has increased slightly, compared to 2019, similarly to the trend in most of the 40 countries analyzed.
- Digital audiences identify television (76%, down 8% compared to 2017) and the online environment as the main sources of news, including social networks (82%, down 5% compared to 2017).
- Young people under 45 prefer the online environment (over 60% of youngsters aged between 18 and 24), while people over 45 consult the news via traditional press;
- 7 out of 10 people stating that they use Facebook to get information (67%).
- Also, 67% of the digital public in Romania uses mainly the mobile phone to access online news;
- The strongest media brands identified by digital audiences remain, both online and offline, Pro TV and Digi 24; 51% people said they watched Pro TV station more than three times in the last week, and 76% of the digital audience say they trust this brand.

The survey concludes that TV news viewing increased globally during the state of emergency for all age groups, including young audiences. Online news and social media sites saw significant increases in traffic, while the audience of print newspapers and magazine-type publications declined.

Sources: [https://www.gandul.ro/media/studiu-increderea-in-mass-media-creste-timid-in-2020-fata-de-2019-ce-arata-cifrele-pentru-romania-19454027#live\\_close](https://www.gandul.ro/media/studiu-increderea-in-mass-media-creste-timid-in-2020-fata-de-2019-ce-arata-cifrele-pentru-romania-19454027#live_close)

# Slovakia

## Reuters report on Slovakia: More people pay for news, fewer trust it

<https://spectator.sme.sk/c/22427046/reuters-report-on-slovakia-more-people-pay-for-news-fewer-trust-it.html>

**People in Slovakia trust the news less than they did one year ago.** They are also turning away from printed newspapers. Yet more than one-tenth of the country's inhabitants pay for online news content. These are the results of [the Digital News Report 2020](#), which follows and compares trends in 40 countries. (...) The study was conducted before the coronavirus pandemic.

## How people in Slovakia consume their news

Several trends can be observed when looking at the results of the study for Slovakia:

- long-term decrease of the printed newspaper as a source of information
- online and social media are the biggest source of news in Slovakia for the second consecutive year (in 2018 it was still TV)
- people are checking the news on mobile phones more (surpassing computers for the first time)
- about 12 percent of the Slovak internet population pays for news trust in news has decreased,
- only 28 percent trust the news of all social media, Facebook is still the biggest source of news, followed by YouTube

## Good news from Slovakia: Many people helped others in the pandemic

<https://spectator.sme.sk/c/22427009/good-news-from-slovakia-many-people-helped-others-in-the-pandemic.html>

After Slovakia entered a state of emergency due to the coronavirus pandemic, almost half of its inhabitants participated in volunteering activities.

These are the results of the poll conducted by the Institute of Ethnology and Social Anthropology of Slovak Academy of Sciences between March 18 and 26, on a sample of 2,357 respondents who filled out the online questionnaire.

The poll showed that **one-third of the respondents (33 percent) did not participate in any activity.** They argued that it was due to a lack of time and capacity, as they had more work at their job or household, the SITA newswire reported.

**One in two respondents participated in a volunteer activity;** many made and distributed masks (**43 percent**). Besides sewing, volunteering activities included the distribution of masks and providing fabrics and elastics.

People in Slovakia were quick to react to the fast-implemented obligation to wear masks and their subsequent general shortage.

The second most widespread form of help was the **contribution to a fundraiser (23 percent)**, helping homeless people, distributing health aids, and supporting doctors, artists or the self-employed.

Another form of participation was **spreading information (15 percent)**, the distribution of leaflets from one's place of residence, publishing interesting sources on social networks, or pointing out hoaxes and fake news.

Many people did **shopping for threatened or at-risk groups of citizens (11 percent)**, for older people, single mothers, or people who lost their jobs.

People left a note offering to do shopping in their neighbourhoods, go to a pharmacy or walk dogs.

Many felt burdened, stressed and fearful. That is why many volunteer activities concentrated on providing support and easing the situation (11 percent). This was mainly done by spreading positive and humorous news, organising online meetings and chat groups, regularly making phone-calls and creating online programmes (live concerts, training, online reading).

Despite the very uncertain situation, a quarter of respondents believed that the **coronavirus epidemic did not impact their lives in any way (26 percent)**.

One-tenth of the respondents had a similar opinion. They noted that the **pandemic will not hit them financially, not even at work (11 percent)**. These were mainly people over 60 years in age, as well as parents on parental leave.

About 15 percent of respondents could not evaluate the impact of the pandemic. To compare, about 24 percent of respondents presumed that they would have to tighten their belts, and they expected financial problems. These were mainly respondents between the ages of 30-39 years.

Many people noted in their answers that "compressed" work probably awaits them. Others suppose that they will have a hard time starting their job again and will have fewer work opportunities. Fear was especially felt in the 50 to 59 age group.

#### **Ex PM Pellegrini left Smer party**

<https://spectator.sme.sk/c/22428341/slovakia-news-overview-from-june-17-2020.html>

Former Smer election slate leader Peter Pellegrini, who recently announced he was leaving the party he had made his career in, has announced he is founding a new party, on June 17, 2020. He wants to have the party up and running by September, he said, to be "the **new face of social democracy in Slovakia**".

Pellegrini is joined by 10 more MPs from the Smer caucus in his new endeavour. Most of them are prominent Smer politicians.

"**Our rival is the current ruling coalition - its missteps, amateurism, incapability to lead the country in these complicated times**," Pellegrini told the press conference. Smer party (S&D) is led by Robert Fico, ex PM who stepped down in 2018 following the massive protests linked with the murder of the investigative journalist Jan Kuciak.

# Slovenia

## Firefighters and small companies most trusted, shows poll

Ljubljana, 18 June - The Covid-19 epidemic has caused **major shifts in Slovenians' trust in institutions and professions**, shows a Valicon poll. Small businesses top the ranking of trustworthy institutions, whereas **firefighters and nurses are trusted the most among professions**.

During the epidemic, trust in healthcare, the educational system and retail companies has grown substantially.

When it comes to professions, the first three spots have remained the same as in the previous such poll - firefighters topped the ranking, followed by nurses, scientists, doctors, entrepreneurs and teachers.

Trust in doctors and teachers has increased, the opposite of trust in entrepreneurs. The professions that have recorded the biggest confidence growth are journalists and university professors.

**The average trust level in institutions improved by four percentage points and is nearing the highest so far, recorded in 2014.**

Small companies remain the most trusted institutions (53%). On the other hand, **foreign major companies and the office of the Slovenian president have lost ground the most, by 23% and 17%, respectively.**

The decline in trust in multinationals is likely to be a result of the announcement of massive redundancies at Chinese-owned home appliances maker Hisense Gorenje, Valicon says.

(...)

On the other hand, trust in the Slovenian military has decreased. **The National Assembly is at the bottom of the ranking.**

Moreover, **77% do not trust the government, a figure on par with the previous poll. Trust in opposition parties is also quite low, in the negative domain, although it has increased significantly.**

The Catholic Church ranks near the bottom as well.

*Valicon conducted the November poll between 29 October and 5 November 2019 among 875 adults, whereas the most recent polling took place between 12 and 15 June among 536 respondents.*

## Share of dissatisfied in Valicon poll reaches record-low

Ljubljana, 17 June - **Around 40% of the people recently polled by Valicon are dissatisfied with the situation in Slovenian society**, which is the lowest proportion ever measured in the relevant survey. The share of those who are very happy with the situation has meanwhile continued to decline, reaching a mere 4%.

*In the survey conducted by the pollster between 12 and 15 June, involving 536 adults, **32% of the respondents said they were happy with the situation in Slovenian society.***

This is more than in the previous survey, conducted between 29 October and 5 November 2019, when the share stood at 22%.

The share of the dissatisfied respondents was meanwhile down from 51% at the end of last year to 40% in the most recent survey.

The trend, in which the dissatisfaction was more or less declining since the start of the survey 2012 until December 2018, reversed in November 2019, but this seems to be only a temporary thing, Valicon said.

The latest results, according to Andraž Zorko of the pollster, should be understood within the context of the coronavirus epidemic, as the poll was conducted two weeks after its official end.

The lockdown measures are being relaxed and everyday life is gradually returning to normal, he said, adding that the question was whether the same result would be detected if there was no epidemic. Valicon notes that this was confirmed by the assessment of future developments, in which more pessimism can be detected, as the share of those who think that the things are changing for the worse has increased.

The share stands at 54%, the highest since 2014, while the share of respondents who think that the situation is changing for the better decreased somewhat compared to last November.

The share of people who are very happy with the situation in Slovenian society has continued to decline, reaching 4%, which is two percentage points less than in the previous survey.

The share of respondents who are not happy at all was meanwhile down by three percentage points to 9%.

### Survey shows more people face increased workload, as more work part-time

Ljubljana, 16 June - Two weeks after the coronavirus epidemic in Slovenia has officially ended, a survey showed an increase in respondents who say they now have **an increased workload to tackle at work**, while the share of those working shorter hours has nearly doubled.

Entitled The New Normal, the survey by pollster Valicon shows an increase of nine percentage points over early June to 32% in those who say they now have to do more work than usual.

Meanwhile, the share of those who work shorter hours, a consequence of government subsidies introduced at the start of the month, has nearly doubled from 5% to 9%.

The number of furloughed respondents remained unchanged at 8%, but the share of those who lost their job has raised to 5%, Valicon says.

*The pollster carried out the survey between 12 and 15 June on a sample of 536 respondents.*

Touching on **the measures in place to prevent the spreading of coronavirus**, 14% believe they **are not strict enough**, 53% believe they are just right and 33% believe they are too strict.

More than **40% of the respondents have estimated the situation as quite normal**, a third said it **was normal considering the new situation**, and 8% said the situation was just like before the epidemic.

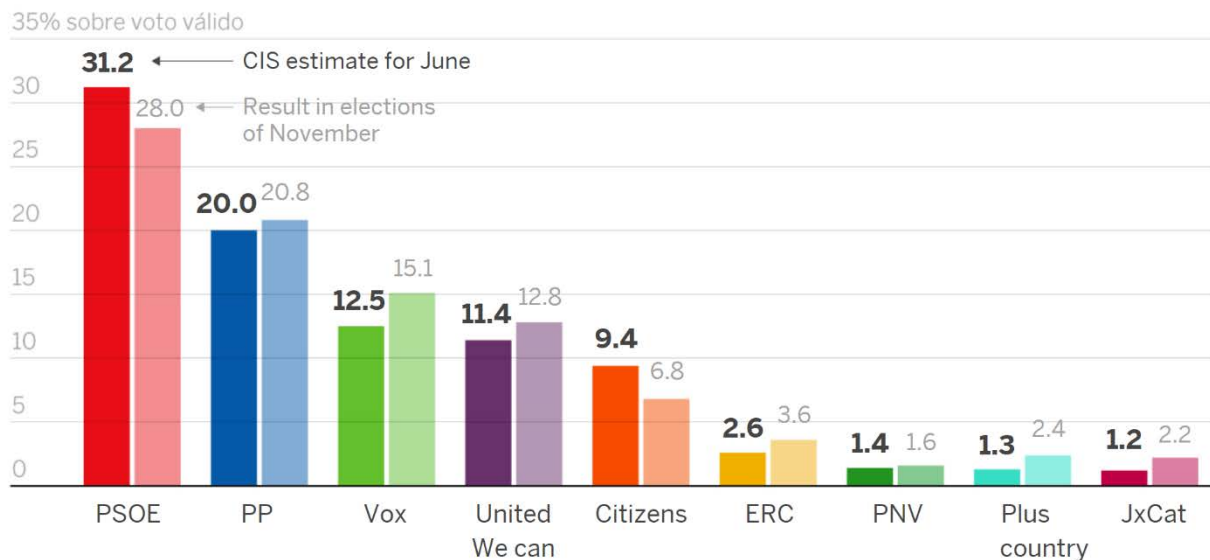
## Spain

CIS (El País) 17/06/2020

<https://elpais.com/espana/2020-06-17/el-psoe-mantiene-una-ventaja-de-once-puntos-sobre-el-pp-segun-el-cis-de-junio.html>

**PSOE maintains a broad advantage over PP** and comes out stronger from the management of the health crisis, according to the latest barometer from the Center for Sociological Research (CIS) in June. The Socialists retain a **voting intention of 31.2%**, 11 points away from 20% of the PP, according to the survey, which reflects a scenario very similar to that of the previous month, with little variation in the two major parties. Vox, the third formation in Congress, rises one point, to 12.5%, while Ciudadanos, which had shot up three points in the May barometer, lost one, to 9.4%. Unidas Podemos, a coalition partner of the PSOE in the Government, is stable at 11.4%, which indicates that the two executive parties emerge from the worst of the pandemic without wear and tear, and in the case of the Socialists, reinforced.

### Vote estimation



Source: Center for Sociological Research.

The survey, carried out with 4,200 telephone interviews between June 1 and 9, also reflects that the Spanish agree with the measures adopted by the pandemic and that they are willing to continue adapting to a new confinement if necessary, with further extensions of the alarm state. **Up to 75% would again accept movement restrictions**, although 34% would ask that they be somewhat softer, in the case of having to be adopted due to the health situation. The Spanish citizenry assumes that the confinement was adequate and a vast majority, **88%, consider that the measures that were taken were necessary**.

The pandemic also has a clear reflection that the majority of Spaniards will not go on vacation this summer. Whether due to fear of health risk or financial consequences, **66% answered that they will not take vacations, and only 27% have decided to do so**, while 7% still doubt.

# Sweden

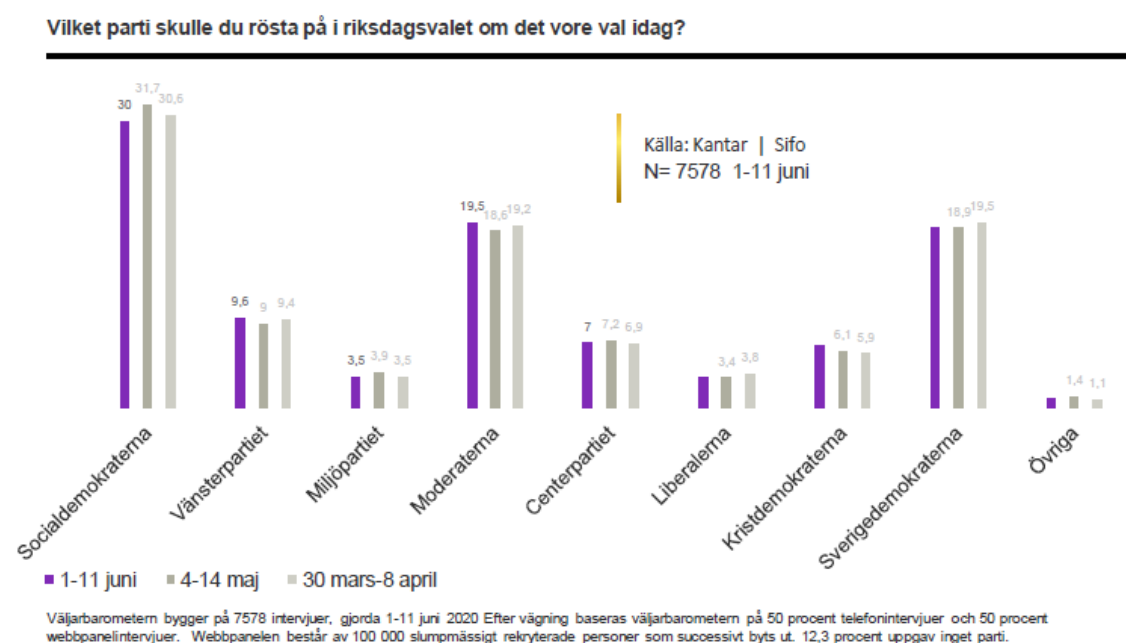
## Sifo/Kantar Poll

18 June 2020

[https://www.kantarsifo.se/sites/default/files/reports/documents/allmanhetens\\_tillit\\_tankar\\_och\\_beteende\\_under\\_coronakrisen\\_18\\_juni.pdf](https://www.kantarsifo.se/sites/default/files/reports/documents/allmanhetens_tillit_tankar_och_beteende_under_coronakrisen_18_juni.pdf)

Fieldwork 11-17 June 2020, Sample 700, Methodology: online

A recent poll shows that **the political landscape is stable since March:**



**Trust in the Government's management of Covid-19 decreased slightly from 48 to 46 %.** The trust was highest 62 % in March 2020:

## Den politiska oppositionen har lågt förtroende

Kantar Sifo: Förtroendet för myndigheter och institutioner

(n=700 online per vecka)

Förtroende, ganska/mycket stort	11-17 juni	4-10 juni	28 maj - 3 juni	21-27 maj	14-20 maj	7-13 maj	30 april- 6 maj	23-29 april	16-22 april	9-15 april	2-8 April	26 mars- 1 april	21-25 mars (n=625 online)
Folkhälso-myndigheten	69%	67%	71%	69%	78%	76%	82%	75%	79%	77%	75%	77%	75%
MSB	48%	49%	52%	52%	58%	51%	60%	58%	59%	57%	62%	64%	61%
Sjukvården	81%	77%	79%	79%	82%	79%	85%	81%	83%	82%	80%	80%	80%
Regeringen	46%	48%	50%	48%	59%	56%	61%	60%	61%	60%	59%	62%	53%
Socialstyrelsen	38%	39%	39%	39%	47%	43%	50%	47%	48%	47%	46%	48%	47%
Den politiska oppositionen	21%	25%	24%	28%	27%	30%	35%	35%	36%	34%	34%	34%	35%

\*Värdena kan förändras lite (enskild heltalsprocent) mellan de olika veckornas rapporter. Skälet är att vi kontinuerligt väger totalresultaten.

The **worry for the consequences of the crisis is going down**. Around 40 % are worried:

## Oron för konsekvenser lägre än för någon månad sedan

Kantar Sifo: Allmänheten under coronakrisen

Vi är fortfarande många som är oroliga för konsekvenser för oss själva och vår familj, men vi är några färre än för en tid sedan.

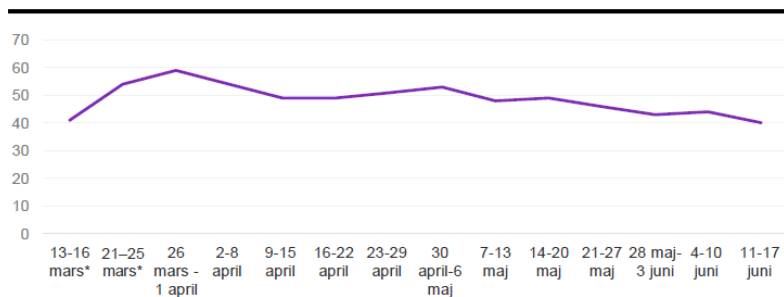
40 procent anger att de är oroliga för konsekvenser för sig själv och sin familj som situationen med coronaviruset kan föra med sig. Det är signifikant lägre än hur det såg ut för en månad sedan.

58 procent instämmer inte alls eller i ganska låg grad i påståendet att de är oroliga för konsekvenser. Det är det högsta värdet under undersökningsperioden. **Sett över en längre period är dessa båda värden indikatorer på att oron sjunker i samhället för coronavirusets konsekvenser.**

Det finns inga åldersskillnader i den här oron. Unga som gamla ligger på nivåer kring halva svenska folket. Däremot är kvinnor något mer oroliga än män.

Den politiska tendensen i denna orostråga är intressant. Sympatisörer till Liberalerna, Centerpartiet och Miljöpartiet är i mindre utsträckning oroliga för konsekvenser för sig och sin familj. Övriga partier har en likartad profil, även om Sverigedemokraternas väljare är mest oroliga, detta trots att kvinnor mer än män är oroliga.

Oro för konsekvenser för mig och min familj  
Instämmer helt eller i ganska hög grad (%)



13-16 mars (n=1452) online    21-25 mars (n=304) online    26 mars - 1 april (n=351) online    2 april - 17 juni (n=700) online/vecka

\*Värdena kan förändras lite (enskild heitalsprocent) mellan de olika veckornas rapporter. Skälet är att vi kontinuerligt väger totalresultaten.