

PUBLIC OPINION MONITORING *at a glance*

October 2020



With this newsletter, DG Communication's Public Opinion Monitoring Unit provides fresh public opinion insights and relevant analysis from both EU level and the Member States. Each month we draw on available published surveys, social media monitoring and the analysis of our team in close collaboration with other services within DG COMM, specifically Parliament's Liaison Offices in all Member States.

The present publication provides a brief overview of relevant multi-country surveys as well as a selection of key findings from different Member States.

The current edition of the newsletter contains:

- A short analytical **summary** on main results and insights from across the EU
- A collection of **multi-national surveys** published in October and presenting public opinion on the Covid-19 **pandemic, attitudes towards the EU** and views on **the climate change**
- A selection of **national surveys** on citizens' **attitudes toward the corona** crisis.

In October 2020 the European Parliament conducted the already third round of its special survey on European citizens' attitudes and opinions over the course of the Covid-19 pandemic.

One of the key results showed that an overwhelming majority of citizens across the EU support the concept of EU funds only being paid out if Member States fully respect the rule of law and the EU's democratic values. This broad public support for the conditionality of EU funds to the rule of law goes hand in hand with continuing public support for a larger EU budget to overcome the consequences of the pandemic. More than half of respondents said that public health should be a spending priority, followed by economic recovery and climate change. See more details [here](#).

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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ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

The coronavirus pandemic and its consequences for health and the economy are back on top of Europeans' concerns. Pessimism about the future is reported from all countries, while the question of the vaccine is tackled in some countries.

In Ipsos' October 'What Worries the World' survey, people worldwide see the coronavirus as one of the main problems facing their country (44%). Unemployment comes second with 38%. Across the 27 nations included in the survey, 63% on average – and a majority in 24 countries – say that things in their country are on the wrong track.

In Europe, a range of surveys show that Europeans are either satisfied with the measures in place or would want stricter ones to hinder the spread of the coronavirus. In addition, Europeans are very pessimistic about health and the economy: In Bulgaria 54% of respondents expect the economy to get worse, while in Czechia 88% say the economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic will have a global impact for years to come, as well as the virus itself (79%). 78% of respondents in Germany see the coronavirus as the most important problem in their country and 56% believe that their health is endangered by it. In Greece, 70% of respondents are worried about the coronavirus, while in Hungary this is the case for 85% of them. In Italy, 43% say they are very worried about the pandemic and 55% consider the economic situation worse than two weeks ago. 93% of Lithuanians feel anxious about their family's or their own well-being, while 55% of Romanians claim that their stress level has increased exponentially in recent months. 77% of Portuguese citizens fear that the worst of the pandemic is yet to come.

The vaccine question on the other hand seems to rather divide Europeans - as far as data on this topic is available. 20% of Belgians do not want to take a vaccine against the coronavirus, with 53% of those fearing its potential side effects. The number of Spanish respondents who would not immediately take the vaccine has for the first time surpassed the number of those who would take it: 44% would prefer not to get vaccinated immediately against 40% who would. In Sweden, on the other hand, more than half of citizens (54%) would consider taking the vaccine for Covid-19 once it becomes available against 36 % would not.

MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

PANDEMIC

What Worries the World - October 2020

Ipsos' What Worries the World survey tracks public opinion on the most important social and political issues across 27 countries around the world, drawing on 10 years of data to place the latest scores in context.

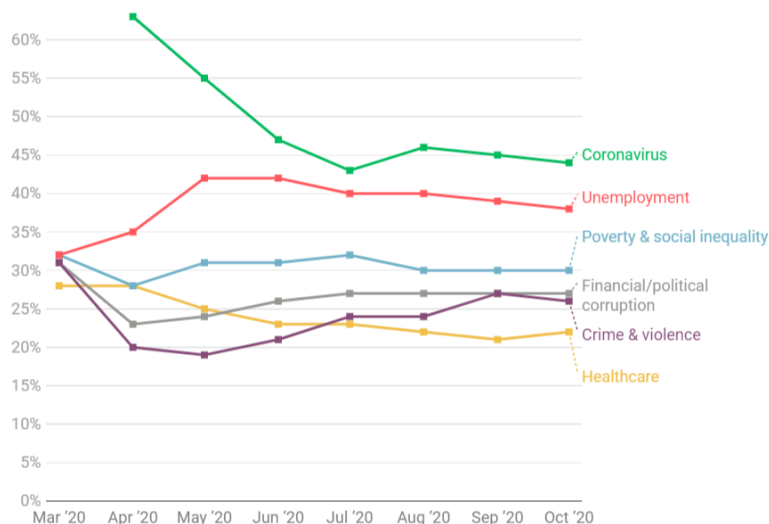
October's results show that people worldwide continue to say **Coronavirus is one of the main problems facing their country** today. A total of 44% place this issue first once again, **unemployment** comes second with 38%.

What Worries the World: October's top 5



Research among adults aged 16-64 in 27 participating countries. c. 19,000 per month. (October 2020).
Source: Ipsos Global Advisor • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Top global concerns



Research among adults aged 16-64 in 27 participating countries. c. 19,000 per month. (March - October 2020).
Source: Ipsos Global Advisor • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

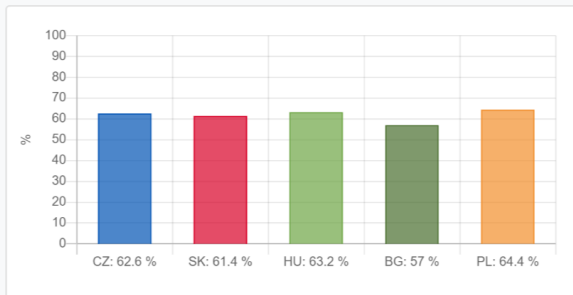
(...) Across the 27 nations, more than six in ten (63%) on average – and a majority in 24 countries – say that things in their country are **on the wrong track**. The countries where this sentiment is highest in October 2020 include (...), **France (79%), Spain (76%) and Belgium (76%)**.

National Pandemic Alarm

October update of the survey monitoring public opinion, emotions and experience with novelty Corona virus spread in five Central European countries:

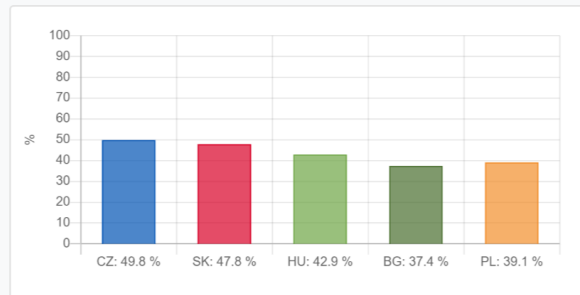
Panic Index

The degree of fear that people currently feel themselves or around them



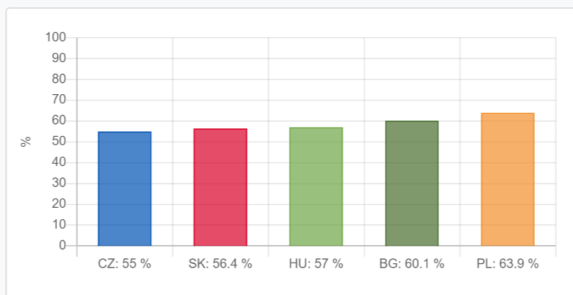
Government Confidence Index

How high the trust in the state and state institutions is in the current situation



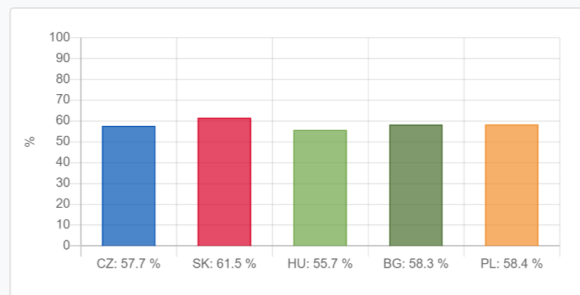
Optimism/pessimism Degree

How optimistic or pessimistic people are in their estimate of the development of pandemic



Impact Index

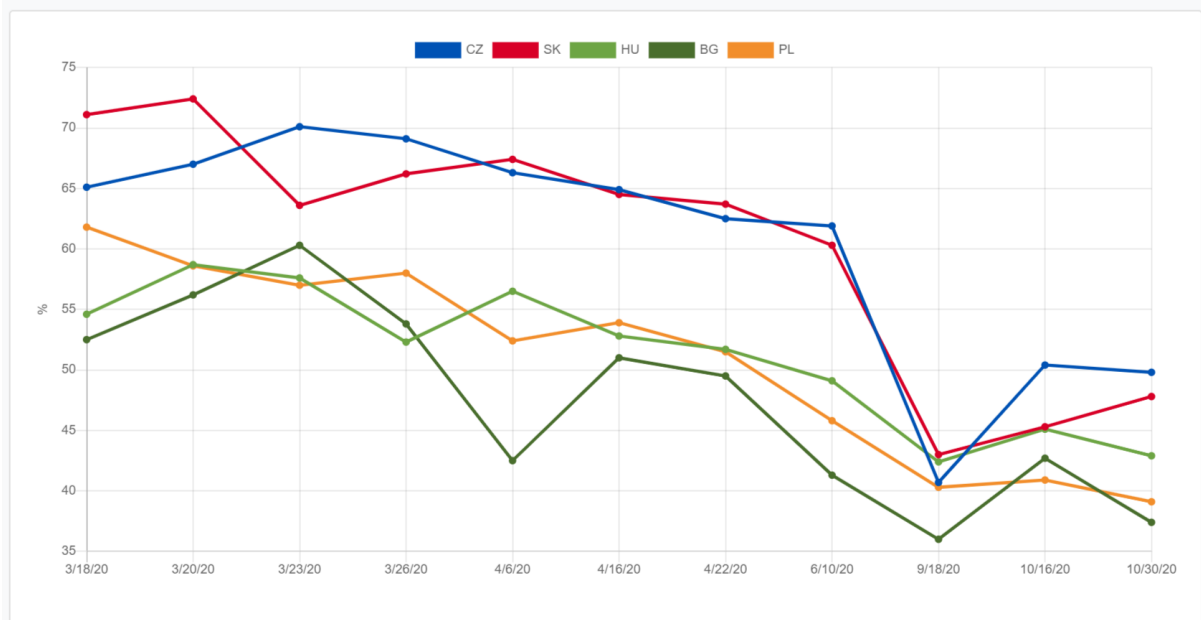
What true impact the current situation has on the society



Government Confidence Index:

Index values in time

Government Confidence Index ▾



Latest Eurobarometer: Economic situation is EU citizens' top concern in light of the coronavirus pandemic

In the 2020 Standard Eurobarometer by the European Commission, conducted in **July and August**, concern about the economic situation is reflected in the perception of the current state of the economy. **64% of Europeans think that the situation is 'bad'** and 42% of Europeans think that their country's economy will recover from the adverse effects of the coronavirus outbreak 'in 2023 or later'.

Europeans are divided (45% 'satisfied' vs 44% 'not satisfied') regarding the measures taken by the EU to fight the pandemic. However, **62%** say they **trust the EU to make the right decisions** in the future, and **60%** remain **optimistic about the future** of the EU.

Global survey shows widespread disapproval of Covid response

People in most of 25 countries around the world think **governments and leaders failed to respond** either well or fast enough to the coronavirus crisis, the YouGov's globalism survey, designed with the Guardian and carried out between **July and August**, shows (...)

A record four in five respondents in Denmark (...) thought their **government had done very or fairly well**. (...) Greece also recorded approval levels higher than 70%, while 67% of respondents in Germany said they thought Angela Merkel's government had handled the crisis very or fairly well. At the other end of the scale, only (...) 36% in Spain, 37% in France and 39% in the UK thought their governments had performed well. Fully 58% of respondents in Italy and 54% in Sweden – both of which have also suffered very high death rates – were nonetheless confident that their governments had handled the pandemic very or fairly well. (...)

As Winter Approaches, Coronavirus Pessimism is Rising Rapidly in Europe

Public in Germany and Italy strongly approve of how Chancellor Merkel and Prime Minister Conte have **handled the coronavirus crisis**, with 63% of German respondents saying they approve of Angela Merkel's handling of the coronavirus crisis and 61% of Italian respondents saying they approve of Giuseppe Conte's handling. Only 16% disapprove of Angela Merkel's and 18% of Giuseppe Conte's actions to control the pandemic. On the other hand, only minorities in France (29%) and Great Britain (30%) approve of how President Macron and Prime Minister Johnson have handled the coronavirus crisis, whereas pluralities in both countries (41% in France and 48% in Great Britain) disapprove of their handling.

The public in Europe still takes the threat of coronavirus seriously, with 67-71% of **British, German, and Italian respondents saying the coronavirus situation in Europe has not been exaggerated**. Even among the otherwise sceptical French, a majority (53%) agrees that the coronavirus situation in France has not been exaggerated.

EUROPEAN UNION

Majorities in Italy, France, and Germany Think Europe Should Be Doing More to Prevent Migrants and Asylum Seekers From Coming to the Continent

Despite the current difficulties facing the European Union, majorities in Germany (64%) and France (52%) and a plurality in Italy (48%) would **vote to remain in the European Union if there was a referendum on membership in the near future**. (...)

Despite high numbers saying they would vote to remain, many Europeans are **unsure as to whether the European Union has a positive or negative effect on their country**. Almost half (47%) of Germans think EU membership has had a positive effect on Germany, with less than a quarter (22%) thinking otherwise. Yet in France and Italy, the public are almost evenly split on what the effect of EU membership is for their country. (...)

Nor do they think the **European Union has the best interests of their country at heart**. Germans are split, with 40% thinking the EU does have Germany's interests at heart while 42% think otherwise. Meanwhile, almost half (46%) of the French public and the majority (52%) of the Italian public do not think the European Union has their country's best interests at heart. **While** support for EU membership is high, there is still widespread concern—especially in Italy and France—that the **European Union is not promoting the best interests of some member states**.

(...) While the European countries polled are divided on whether to keep borders between European countries open, they are **united when it comes to migration overall**. The majority in Germany (50%), France (53%), Italy (58%), and Great Britain (52%) think Europe should be doing more to prevent migrants and asylum seekers arriving on the continent, while a significant minority (35%, 25%, and 30% respectively) think Europe should be doing more to assist migrants and asylum seekers.

CLIMATE

Rising Levels of Concern over Climate Change in Europe

(...) Redfield & Wilton Strategies' recent poll assessed attitudes towards climate change across Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. (...) Strong majorities throughout Italy (72%), Germany (70%), Great Britain (69%), and France (68%) agree that **climate change is a direct threat to their country**.

While all countries share a relatively similar level of agreement that climate change presents a direct threat, differences begin to emerge when respondents are asked whether the **threat posed by climate change has been overstated**. (...)

Despite the European Union's recent plans, majorities across all four countries (68% in Italy, 67% in Germany, 64% in France, 57% in Great Britain) believe **Europe is not doing enough to combat climate change**. (...)

Politicians may consider environmental concerns as secondary to impending economic worries, especially during a financially-straining pandemic. Even so, **European respondents would prefer for environment protection to be prioritised, even if doing so was detrimental to the economy**.

Climate change: Majority in the EU sees digitisation as part of the solution

(...) With regards to climate change, a majority in numerous EU countries sees digitisation rather as part of the solution than as part of the problem. (...). More than half of the surveyed Europeans state that **digital technology can play a big role to solve environmental problems**. Only 14% sees digital technology as one of the reasons for climate change.

Furthermore, 65% of Europeans think each and everyone has to fight against climate change, while institutions such as national governments follow behind.

Most people (72%) agree more or less that the **EU must comprise strict rules with respective costs for businesses and citizens**. Nevertheless, the preferred way of **EU climate change action is via**

technological innovations (approved by 81%). On the other hand, less than half of the surveyed EU citizens (42%) have so far **heard of the “Green Deal for Europe”**.

(...) Asked if the EU should take on a pioneering role in fighting climate change, all in all, 53% agree that the **EU should take the lead**. But the answer depends very much on the nationality: The prevalent opinion in the Netherlands, Estonia and Poland is that instead global agreements must be reached. In contrast, in Portugal, Greece, Spain and Ireland, an active role of the EU is favoured.

COUNTRIES ANNEX

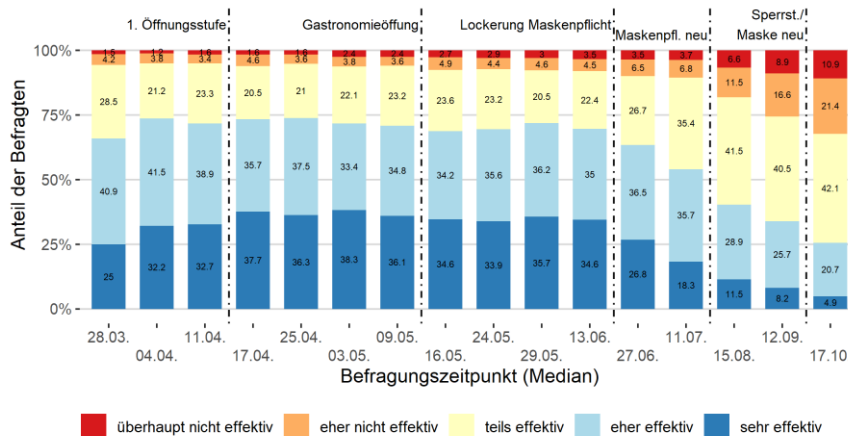
Czech Republic.....	8
Austria.....	9
Belgium.....	10
Bulgaria.....	10
Cyprus.....	11
Czech Republic.....	11
France.....	12
Germany.....	13
Greece.....	15
Hungary.....	15
Ireland.....	17
Italy.....	17
Latvia.....	19
Lithuania.....	19
Malta.....	19
Poland.....	20
Portugal.....	20
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Slovenia.....	21
Slovakia.....	22
Spain.....	23
Sweden.....	24

Austria

Vienna Center for Electoral Research

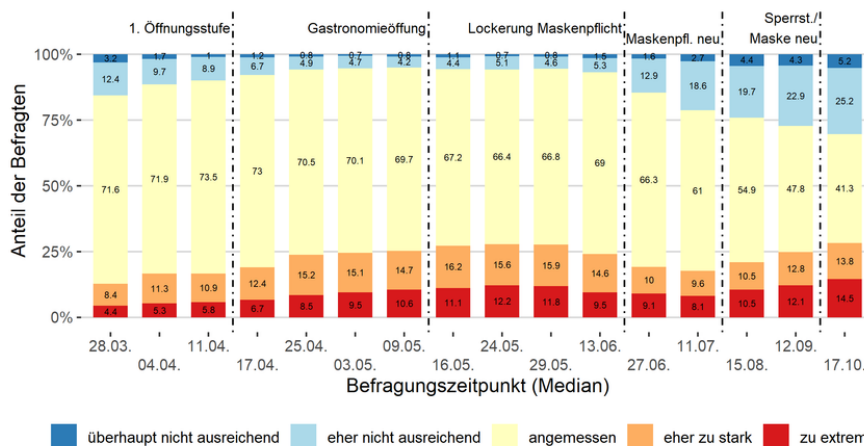
The trends already observed in September continued in October: the **perceived effectiveness of the federal government's measures** to limit the pandemic continued to decline, while the polarization, i.e. the disagreement in society, on the question of whether the measures are weak or too strong continued to increase.

In October, about 26 percent of respondents rated the federal government's actions as rather or very effective, while about 32 percent said the measures were more or not effective at all. Thus, for the first time since the beginning of our measurements, the proportion of those who consider the measures to be ineffective outweighs the proportion. It should be noted that around 42 percent describe the measures taken by the Federal Government with the middle category as at least partially effective.



(Efficacy of government measures: red = not at all effective, orange = tend not to be effective, yellow = partly effective, light blue = fairly effective, blue = very effective).

At the same time, there is **growing disagreement about how appropriate the current measures are**. Around 30 percent of respondents consider the measures to be rather or not sufficient at all. On the other hand, around 28 percent consider the measures to be rather too strong or too extreme. The proportion of those who consider the measures appropriate is the lowest since measurements began, at around 41 percent of respondents. So the broad consensus in the middle, as we saw in spring and summer, is melting as polarization increases.



(Adequacy of corona measures: red = too extreme, orange = tend to be too much, yellow = just about right, light blue = tend to be not sufficient, blue = not at all sufficient)

Belgium

1 in 5 Belgians don't want a coronavirus vaccination

Twenty percent of Belgians **do not want the vaccine against coronavirus**, Knack reports. (...) Twelve percent of Belgians questioned will “surely not” get vaccinated against coronavirus, 8% will “probably not” and 27% do not know yet. This means that barely half of the population intends to get vaccinated, according to this survey. (...)

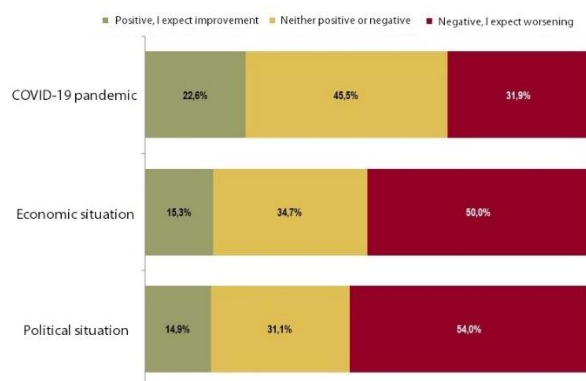
When asked **why they do not intend to be vaccinated**, 53% of the fierce opponents of the vaccine reported being afraid of side effects, 32% were against vaccination, 8% think enough other people will be vaccinated and 3% said they have already been vaccinated against coronavirus.

Bulgaria

Alpha Research

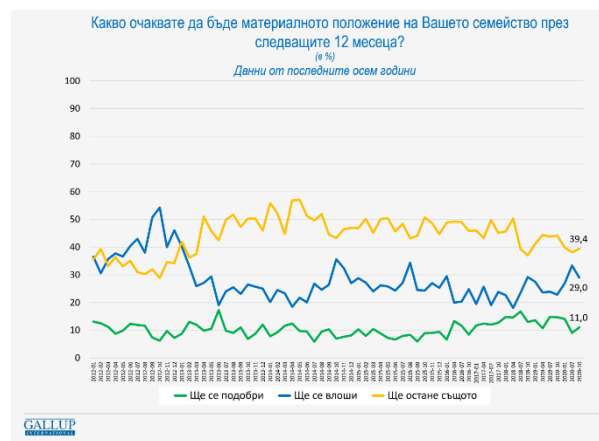
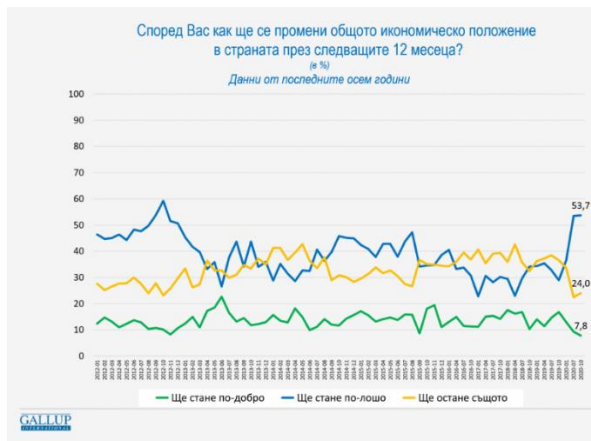
In the context of the political crisis, the coming economic one and the new peak of coronavirus cases, it seems that the Bulgarians are most **concerned of the political situation**. 54% believe that the political situation will worsen (50% think that the economic situation will worsen and 31,9% have negative thoughts on the development of the pandemic of COVID-19). At the same time, 22,6% expect change for better regarding the coronavirus, 15,3% are optimists on the economic situation, and only 14,9% think that the political situation in Bulgaria will get better.

EXPECTATIONS ON THE SITUATION'S DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRY



Gallup International

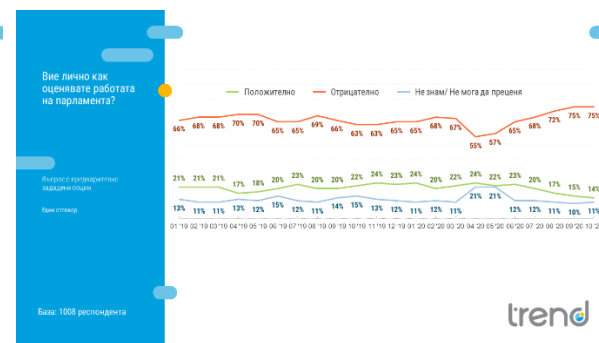
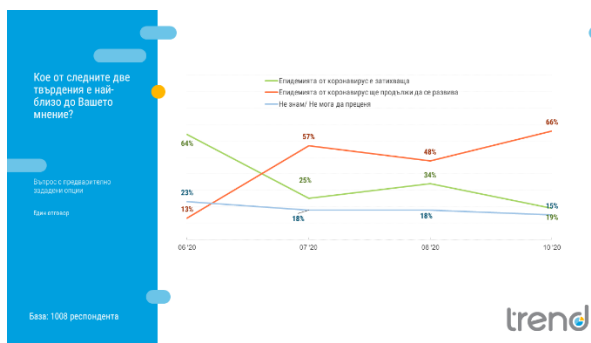
53,7% of Bulgarians expect the **economy to get worse**. The expectations towards the own (and these of the family) financial situation are more moderate – 29% believe it will get worse, 11% expect to have better personal/family finances and 39,4% don't expect any change.



Trend

66% of the respondents believe that the **pandemic will continue to develop**. However, 50% think that there is **no need to restore some of the measures against the virus** (34% believe otherwise). But there is also a slight change in comparison to September, when 60% said they didn't believe some of the measures should be restored, while 25% said they should.

75% rate the **work of the Parliament** negatively.



Cyprus

Politis online survey conducted by Retail Zoom

Respondents in Cyprus give a good (29%) or average (38%) **evaluation of the President's handling of the pandemic**, although a large majority (67%) think the country is currently worse off than previously when it comes to it.

Czech Republic

Evaluation of the response and preparedness of the state and its institutions to the COVID-19 epidemic

The CVVM survey examined how citizens assess the **reaction of the Czech state and its institutions to the COVID-19 epidemic**. The main findings are:

Three-fifths of citizens rated the current anti-coronavirus measures as appropriate.

Almost half of the citizens (48%) considered these measures to be effective, of which 9% did definitely effective.

Less than half (47%) of respondents considered aid to the economy to be adequate, almost a third (32%) for too small and a tenth (10%) for too large.

More than two-fifths of respondents (42%) considered supporting the economy to be effective (6% definitely), another two-fifths (41%) considered ineffective (8% definitely).

In assessing the (incomprehensibility) of the implementation of the measures, the public was divided almost half and half. Only a few percent prevail that the measures are understandable.

National Pandemic Alarm

According to the results of research by the Czech National Panel, people do not feel a lack of information about government regulations, but a **lack of clear and understandable information**. (...)

Less than half of people (46% or 46%) are more likely to **agree with all government measures** (or at least most of them). Another group consists of people who agree only with certain measures (45%). Less than a tenth of people have a downright opposition to the government's actions.

The most **negative voices for the measures taken** are against the closure of schools, in particular the first level of primary school and also against the closure of restaurants. This is followed by restrictions on sporting, cultural events and the wearing of masks. Some Czechs comply with government regulations only for fear of fines or conflict. (...)

From the statements we made to the participants, most people agree that the **economic consequences** of the coronavirus epidemic will be faced by the world for many years to come (88%), as well as the virus as such (79%). This is also related to various restrictive measures, which, according to respondents, will apply for several more years (62%).

More than half of the people believe that Covid-19 was created in a laboratory and that an effective **vaccine** will be developed next year.

France

Réaction des Français aux nouvelles annonces d'Emmanuel Macron et à la perspective d'un nouveau confinement

(...) Interrogés dans la foulée de l'intervention du Président de la République, une nette majorité des Français ayant au moins entendu parler de cette allocution (68%) indiquent avoir trouvé Emmanuel Macron convaincant. Concernant les mesures annoncées, 77% des Français se disent **favorables à l'instauration du confinement dans les modalités présentées**. 76% des Français indiquent qu'ils suivront de manière stricte les nouvelles mesures, alors que 22% reconnaissent qu'ils s'accorderont quelques entorses à la règle (29% parmi les moins de 35 ans) et 2% affichent une nette défiance et ne souhaitent pas en tenir compte.

Sondage BVA RTL ORANGE

Depuis la rentrée, la cote de popularité d'Emmanuel Macron évolue en dents de scie : après avoir baissé de six points le mois dernier, elle augmente de 4 points ce mois-ci. 42% des Français déclarent ainsi aujourd'hui avoir une **bonne opinion du chef de l'État**, contre 57% qui en ont une mauvaise opinion (-5 points).(...)

Le regard des Français sur la menace terroriste et l'islamisme

(...) Suite à cet attentat, 89% des personnes interrogées considèrent la menace terroriste comme élevée, dont même 38% très élevée. Ce dernier taux connaît une large augmentation par rapport au mois dernier mais n'atteint pas la barre des 50% souvent dépassée en 2015. Dans la continuité de cette menace perçue, 87% des Français se disent d'accord avec le fait que la laïcité est aujourd'hui en danger en France, et 79% que l'islamisme a déclaré la guerre à la nation et à la République.

Si le **gouvernement bénéficie d'un taux de confiance** de 40% pour lutter contre le terrorisme, dans le détail, le duo président et Premier ministre acquiert 37% de confiance pour lutter contre l'islamisme, tout comme le ministre de l'Intérieur Gérard Darmanin.

Germany

ZDF Politbarometer: Majority believes the pandemic will go well

After 56 percent in September and 68 percent at the beginning of October, 78 percent of all respondents now say that **corona is currently the most important problem** in Germany. Currently 56 percent believe that their health is endangered by the corona virus and 43 percent do not think so.

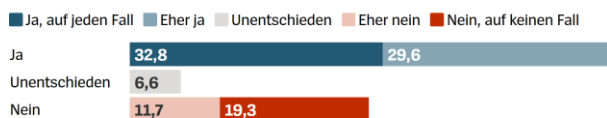
Still only a minority (14 percent) find the **current state protection measures exaggerated**, but only 54 percent think they are just right, with 30 percent now in favour of more far-reaching measures. Only 18 per cent were in favour of tougher rules in September and 23 per cent in early October, although measures have already been tightened since then.

Spiegel Online: Majority of Germans considers lockdown necessary

A survey conducted by the opinion research institute Civey for SPIEGEL shows that a majority of citizens consider the introduction of **comprehensive contact restrictions to be necessary**. Around 63 per cent of the more than 5000 people questioned say that this is "definitely" or "rather" necessary. In contrast, almost one third do not consider tougher measures necessary.

Ist es Ihrer Meinung nach zur Bekämpfung der Corona-Pandemie notwendig, wieder umfassende Kontaktbeschränkungen ("Lockdown") zu verhängen?

Angaben in Prozent



Befragungszeitraum: 26.-27.10.2020; Befragte: 5062; Stichprobenfehler: 2,5 Prozentpunkte

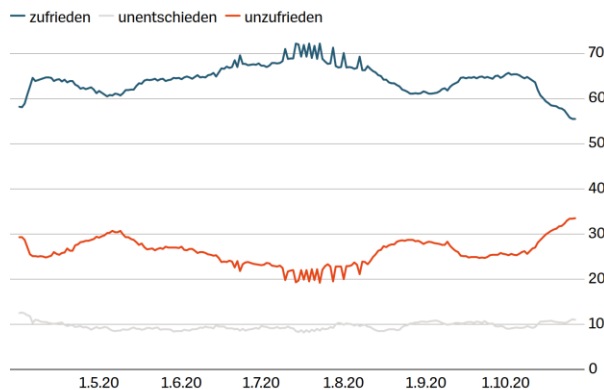
Quelle: SPIEGEL-Umfrage/Civey

DER SPIEGEL

Meanwhile, in view of the massive increase in the number of infections, **public satisfaction with the Federal Government's course** is declining. In the meantime, only about 55 percent of those surveyed say they are satisfied with the Merkel government's corona crisis management. Three weeks ago, the figure had been about ten percentage points higher.

Wie zufrieden sind Sie aktuell mit dem Krisenmanagement der Bundesregierung bezüglich des Coronavirus?

Angaben in Prozent



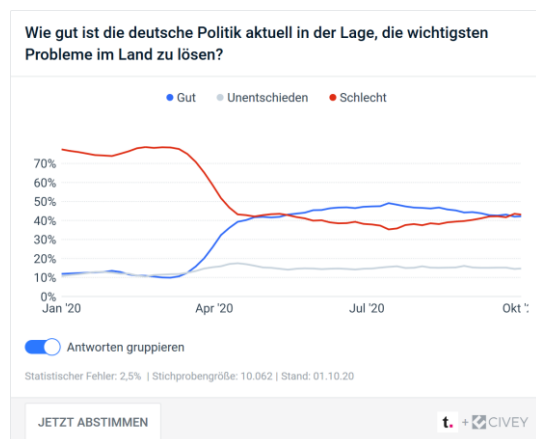
Befragungszeiträume: jeweils zwei Wochen lang bis zum angegebenen Datum; Befragte: zwischen 9364 und 10.095; Stichprobenfehler: 2,5 Prozentpunkte

Quelle: SPIEGEL-Umfrage/Civey

DER SPIEGEL

T-Online: Seven months of pandemic - and the mood changes

(...) The groups of those who are **satisfied or dissatisfied with the work of politics in general** are currently roughly in balance. Around 40 percent currently believe that German politics is capable of solving the country's most important problems. Around 44.5 percent are of the opposite opinion.



Deutschlandtrend: Corona measures. Satisfaction decreases - on both sides

According to the survey, 51 percent considered the current requirements to contain the pandemic to be sufficient - eight percentage points less than at the beginning of the month. For 32 percent, the current restrictions do not go far enough in view of the sharp rise in the number of new infections. 15 percent consider them too far-reaching.

Compared to the beginning of October 2020, this means that both the number of people for whom the **current restrictions** go too far (+ four percentage points) and the group of people for whom the measures do not go far enough (+ five percentage points) have increased.

Greece

Pulse poll 23 Oct for newschannel SkyTV

Respondents in Greece are increasingly worried about the Covid-19 pandemic. 70% say so, an increase of 4 pp since September.

Metron Analysis for Mega TV, 1 October

The most serious **challenges** faced by Greece are, according to respondents, the Covid-19 pandemic (33%), followed by the economy (28%) and foreign policy (11%). The economic situation in Greece is seen as negative (53%) and respondents expect it to worsen in the next months (67%). As to masks, 81% agree that they are protective and 59% are willing to get a vaccination against the virus when it will be available.

Hungary

We only want the vaccination if it will be free!

(...) As the September analysis of Ipsos revealed, Hungarians are also sceptical in international comparison about the development of the Covid-19 virus vaccine in 2020 and its perceived effectiveness. A month ago, only 26% of the Hungarian population considered it realistic to introduce the vaccine to the market this year, compared to an estimated 41% world average. (...)

Hungary also had one of the lowest values for the expected use of the vaccine; only 56% of the Hungarians said at the end of the summer that they would be vaccinated, while the international average was significantly higher, 74%. (...)

Fear of side effects was the main reason for rejecting the vaccine, but results also included responses that questioned the effectiveness of the vaccine and the actual danger of the Covid-19 virus.

Századvég: We should fear the virus not the vaccination

(...) According to a poll (...), the vast majority of Hungarians (90%) said that the Hungarian **government should make the coronavirus vaccine free**, while only 10% of the respondents had a different opinion.

Majority of people are primarily concerned about the possible unexpected side effects of vaccines, and would prefer to wait for a safe and tested vaccine.

Do you tend to agree or disagree with the statement:

The Hungarian government must provide coronavirus vaccination free of charge when it becomes available? (%)



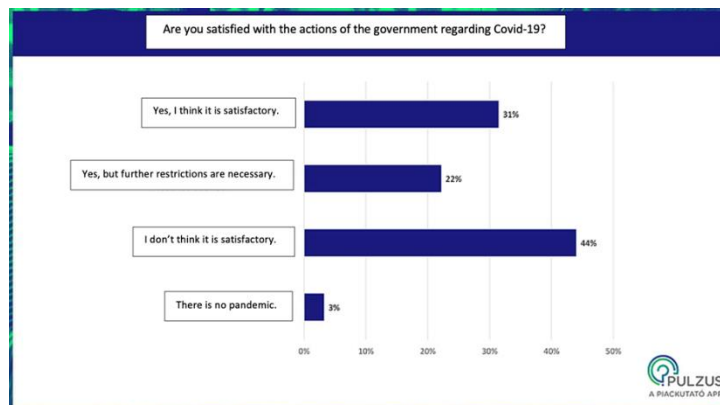
Századvég: Hungary might slow down the spread but the fight is not over yet

Századvég examined the Hungarian **population's perception on the spread of the epidemic and the related protection measures.**

(...) Hungarians judge realistically the severity of the epidemic situation. 85% of those surveyed were **concerned about the problem of the spread** of the coronavirus, and only 18% expressed a different view. In this context, 52% of the respondents believed that the spread of the epidemic in their own environment is stagnant, while 37% experience an acceleration in the rate of infections. The proportion of those who said the spread of the coronavirus was slowing or stopped was only 7%.

(...) The survey points out that 60% of the respondents were **satisfied with the way the government has dealt with the situation** caused by the coronavirus epidemic so far, while 38% expressed dissatisfaction. At the same time, there is general confidence that the second wave of the epidemic is managed well. According to 71% of the respondents, although the epidemic situation is difficult, Hungary will again be able to stop the spread of the coronavirus, and only 25% see the epidemic as unleashed.

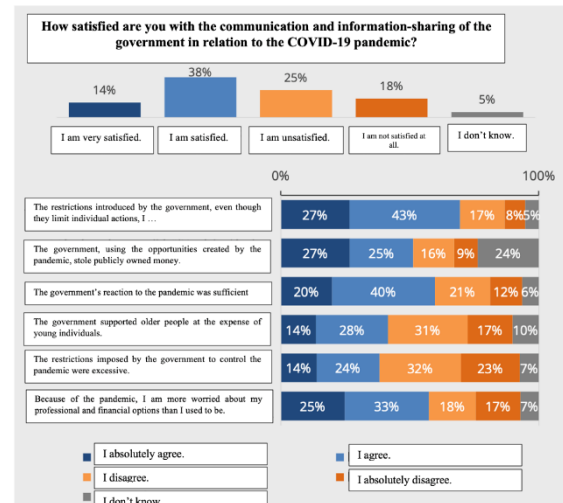
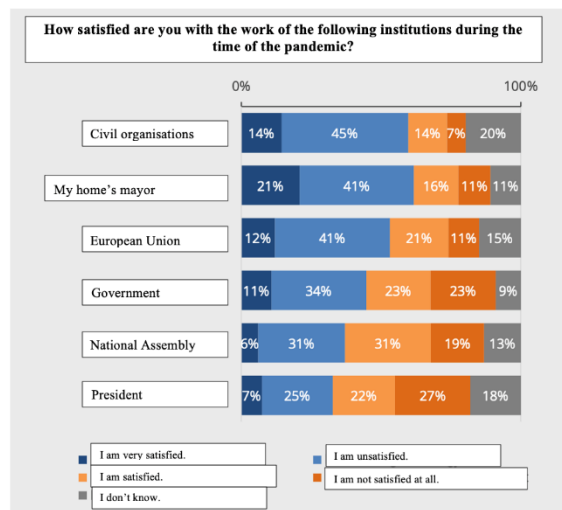
Several Hungarians believe Coronavirus is not real, while the majority is satisfied with the way the epidemic is handled.



NDI Youth Research Project:

NDI (National Democratic Institute) and Political Capital collaborated on a research project about the Hungarian Youth in 2020.

How satisfied are you with the work of the following institutions during the time of the pandemic?



Ireland

Most people want more, not fewer, restrictions, survey shows

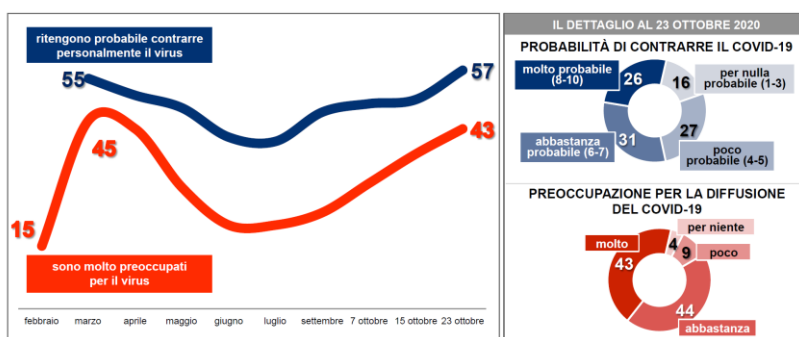
There is a “clear disjunction” between **public debate objections to more Covid-19 restrictions** and a majority who want **stronger measures** to suppress the virus, a behavioural scientist has said.

(...) The most recent data from the tracking survey by Amárach (...), shows 53 per cent of people polled **believe that Government’s response has been “appropriate”** – down from a high of 83 per cent in April. Some 40 per cent of people believe that the measures have been “insufficient” – up from a low of 12 per cent in May – while just 7 per cent of people say that the Government’s measures have been “too extreme”, down from a high of 12 per cent in the first week of September.

In response to whether the Government should go further, 54 per cent of people said last week that more restrictions should be introduced, compared with 27 per cent who said they should not. (...)

Italy

La percezione di poter contrarre il virus supera il picco di marzo; al massimo anche la preoccupazione

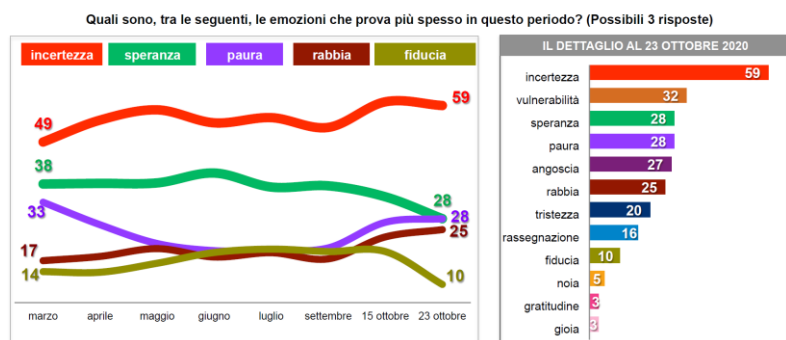


SWG

NOTA INFORMATIVA: valori espressi in %. Rilevazioni fino al 31 maggio basate su indagini CAWI continuative su un campione giornaliero di 400 rispondenti rappresentativi della popolazione nazionale maggiorenne (2800 casi settimanali). Dal 4 giugno, indagini CAWI su un campione settimanale di 800 rispondenti rappresentativi della popolazione nazionale maggiorenne.

Tutti i diritti riservati

Crollano speranza e fiducia, crescono paura e rabbia



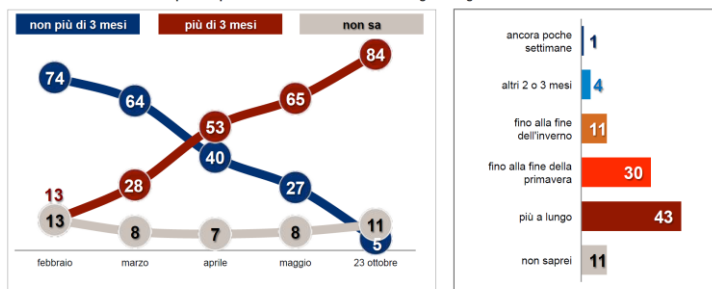
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Tutti i diritti riservati

Per la maggior parte degli intervistati l'emergenza durerà ancora molti mesi

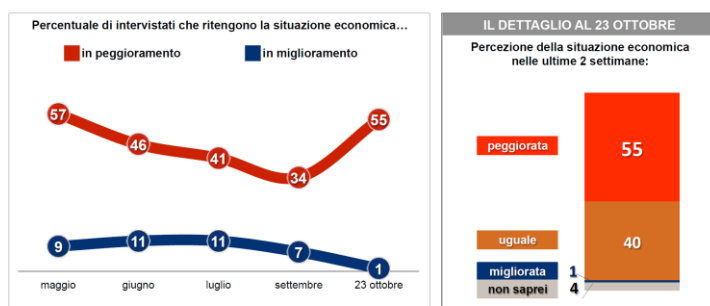
A suo parere quanto durerà ancora in Italia l'emergenza legata al Coronavirus?



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Tutti i diritti riservati

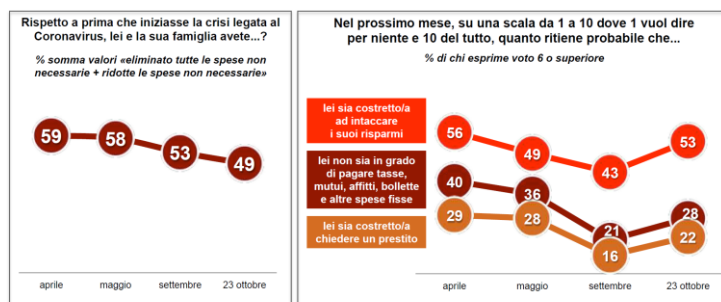
Netta crescita della percezione di un peggioramento della situazione economica del Paese



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Tutti i diritti riservati

Torna a crescere la paura di non riuscire a far fronte alle spese, anche se si abbassa un po' la quota di chi sta cercando di risparmiare

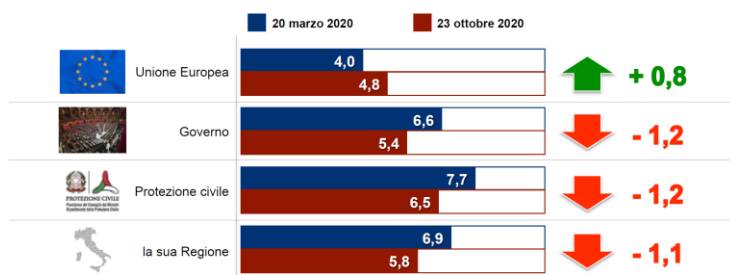


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Tutti i diritti riservati

Peggiora il giudizio sulla gestione della pandemia rispetto alla prima ondata

In una scala da 1 a 10 - dove 1 è il voto minimo e 10 è il voto massimo - riguardo alla gestione dell'emergenza Coronavirus, indichi che voto darebbe a...



SWG NOTA INFORMATIVA: valori espressi in %. Date di esecuzione: 21-26 ottobre 2020. Metodo di rilevazione: sondaggio CATI-CAMI-CAWI su un campione rappresentativo nazionale di 1.200 soggetti maggiorenni.

Tutti i diritti riservati

Latvia

50% of Latvians think that Covid-19 virus was created artificially in a laboratory

50% of respondents tend to think that Covid-19 was created in a laboratory, especially among respondents aged 55 to 63.

Majority of inhabitants because of Covid-19 are planning to restrict contacts with fellow human beings

A survey by Kantar TNS has shown that 55% respondents in Latvia are planning to restrict contacts due to the surge of new cases.

Lithuania

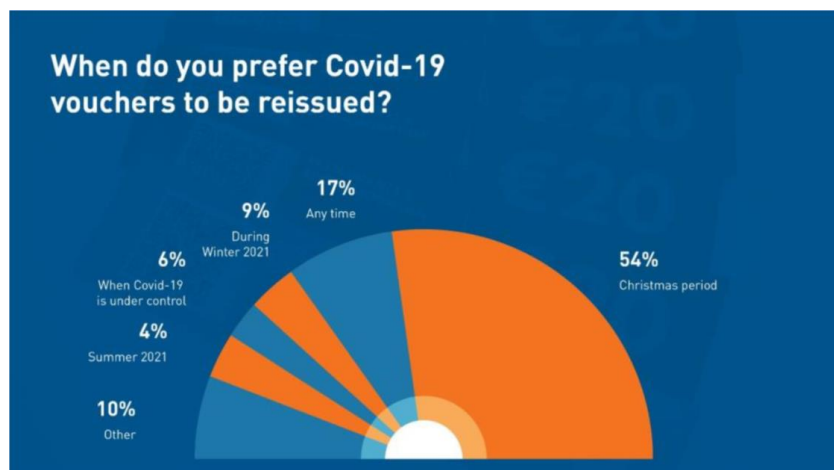
Spinter survey

93% of Lithuanians feel anxious about their family's or their own well-being. The results of the survey revealed that 61% of Lithuanians acknowledged that their **anxiety levels** increased during the pandemic. 18% of the respondents reported that anxiety has increased significantly. Another 43% said that they started to worry slightly more. 39% of the interviewed assured that their levels of anxiety had not changed because of the coronavirus pandemic.

The vast majority – more than 30% – reported that because of the pandemic, they are worried about the health of the loved ones. The second largest source of the increased anxiety is **financial insecurity** (anxiety about reducing income, savings, possible unemployment) – which was identified by more than 20% of the respondents. 15% reported that they were concerned about personal health. (...)

Malta

85% say Covid-19 vouchers helped them and the economy - survey



Poland

The government against the epidemic

In your opinion, how well is the **government dealing with the coronavirus pandemic?**

- 15% - Definitely well
- 42% - Rather well
- 23% - Rather badly
- 13% - Definitely badly

The **government's actions aimed at helping Polish companies and their employees** are:

- 9% - Definitely sufficient
- 36% - Rather sufficient
- 24% - Rather insufficient
- 12% - Definitely insufficient

Portugal

Intercampus study

As a study developed by Intercampus for Jornal de Negócios and CM/CMTV shows, the majority of Portuguese citizens (68,3%) does **not know what the Recovery Plan is** – a measure to combat the economic crisis caused by Covid-19. Only a small percentage of 26,9% know the plan presented by the Government. The error rate of this poll is 4%.

Aximage study

A study by Aximage for JN/TSF shows that 80% of Portuguese citizens defend that **a curfew should be implemented**, as it is already happening in other European countries. However, when asked if there should be a new confinement, given the arrival of winter, as 39% of the respondents agree, 50% do not. On the other hand, in case it happens, and in comparison to the previous confinement, 31% of the population believes the measures should be tightened; 33% think the same measures should be adopted; and as for other 31% consider it should be less strict.

On another note, 40% of the inquired think the likelihood of being infected with the new corona virus is low (16% even consider it to be very low). Regarding public places, there are more Portuguese who believe cafés and restaurants are places of high risk of contagion (from 13% in September to 37% and 6% to 31%, respectively).

Aximage study

85% of Portuguese citizens agree with the Government's directive regarding the mandatory use of facemasks outdoors, whenever social distance is not possible. A poll created by Aximage for JN/TSF, shows that this measure was well taken by the Portuguese, as the majority (68%) was already embracing this procedure.

However, when asked about the **compliance** with the Directorate-General Health recommendations, the respondents were divided: 52% believes the population is not following

these guidelines; 48% has a contrary opinion. On a personal level, 72% of the inquired consider themselves to be more obedient than most of Portuguese; and only 2% feel the other way around. On another note, despite the Prime Minister's appeals, there is still controversy around the download of "Stay Away Covid", an app that tracks and informs individuals about the potential contact with infected citizens. 67% disagree with the mandatory download of the app (against 24% who agree) and almost 60% are not yet using the tracking platform. This survey was answered by Portuguese citizens aged 18 or above and the error rate is 3,5%.

ICS/ISCTE study

77% of Portuguese citizens fear that the worst of the pandemic is yet to come. (...). 47% of the respondents, aged 18 or above and with an active electoral capacity, feel less and less confident regarding the DGS (Directorate-General Health) action, due to controversial decisions such as allowing audience in football matches; or the organization of a political festival (...)

Romania

Well-being of citizens

Over 55% of Romanians claim that their stress **level has increased** exponentially in recent months, according to the latest study launched by Huawei and conducted by IPSOS in 11 countries in Europe, including Romania. The main stress factors among Romanians prove to be the feeling of **insecurity, financial problems and personal health problems**. The first aspect is mentioned by 44% of the respondents, and the second and third were mentioned by 42%, respectively 29% of them. The study also shows that 19% of Romanians are dissatisfied with their current quality of life, while 23% are dissatisfied with the quality of sleep and 22% with their fitness. In the case of other countries, the most frequently indicated stressors are the financial situation and the quality of sleep.

Slovenia

A quarter of Slovenians distrustful of anyone regarding coronavirus

A third of Slovenians think that **government measures equally take into account health and the economy**, whereas almost a third believe that health is overly in focus at the cost of the economy, shows a survey by Mediana. A quarter said they trusted no one regarding information about coronavirus, whereas a quarter trust expert Bojana Beović.

More than 20% believe that the **measures are too focused on boosting the economy** at the cost of public health. The responses are similar to those given in a July survey featuring the same questions. Some 82% think that the coronavirus crisis will have serious **economic consequences** and around 77% believe that teleworking will be on the rise.

When it comes to grave financial impact on individuals, 40% think that they will experience them personally. Almost half say that Slovenians will start turning to local producers more, almost a 10% decrease on July.

A quarter has zero **trust** in anyone regarding coronavirus information. Among experts, Bojana Beović, the government's main Covid-19 adviser, enjoys most trust - a quarter of Slovenians trust her. (...) At the bottom of the ranking are the media, the government and trust in oneself.

Poll shows growing pessimism about long-term impact of Covid

As coronavirus keeps spreading fast in Slovenia, people do not appear to be any more concerned for their own and their close ones' health and lives, but they are increasingly pessimistic about the lasting impact of the pandemic, a poll has shown.

The proportion of those who believe life will turn for the worse forever in the wake of the pandemic has increased to 63% in the latest poll by Mediana, which compares to 49% in April and 55% in July. Meanwhile, the proportion of those concerned about their safety and the safety of their close ones has been dropping since the first wave of coronavirus and is currently at 43%, roughly on a par with July's 42.9%.

The poll has also ascertained a change in how people perceive **personal freedom in relationship with the safety provided by government measures**. The share of those who deem the measures excessive and too much of an invasion of personal freedom remains roughly the same, at 28%, compared to 29% in May.

However, the percentage of those who feel the measures are appropriate even though they invade their personal freedom has dropped to 31% from 42% in May, while the share of those who do not deem them invasive rose to 29% from 22.6% in May.

Moreover, 11% believe the measures should be even harsher, which is nearly double the 6% in May.

Slovakia

Teachers trust conspiracy media, they think the government is not handling the pandemic well.

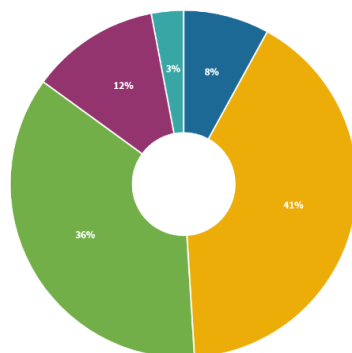
Nearly one-third of teachers think that the **vaccination** against the coronavirus is preparation for chips being implanted in people.

This option has been picked by 31 percent of respondents in a recent poll carried out by the Focus agency for the non-parliamentary Spolu party and the European People's Party (EPP) among teachers of primary school grades five to nine.

At the same time, 62 percent of teachers think the government has failed to handle the current coronavirus situation, while one-half said the government is not providing true information about the pandemic.

To what extent, do you believe that the government provides truthful information about the coronavirus

■ definitely trust ■ rather trust ■ rather do not trust ■ definitely do not trust ■ do not know



Source: Focus, October 2020

● A Flourish data visualization

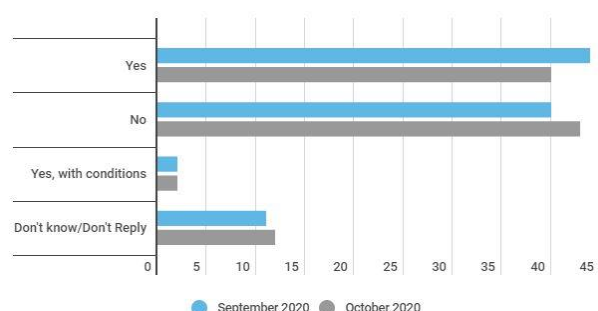
Spain

For the first time, the number of Spaniards who would not immediately take the vaccine for COVID-19 exceeds the number who would do it

According to the monthly CIS survey, the number of Spaniards who would not immediately take the **vaccine** immediately after the release of the COVID-19 vaccine has surpassed for the first time the number who would take it. According to the national survey, 43.8% of the respondents would prefer not to get vaccinated immediately afterwards the release of the COVID-19 vaccine, against 40.2% who would do it and 2.2% who would do it only with guarantees.

This represents a change compared to September, first time when this question was asked, when 44.4% of respondents said they would like to be vaccinated immediately after the release of the vaccine against 40.3% who would refuse to do it.

Would you take the vaccine immediately afterwards the release of the COVID-19 vaccine?



The national survey also shows that 62.4% of respondents would like to adopt **tougher control and isolation measures**, against 20.1% who would like to continue with the current measures and 2.5% who prefer to introduce measures depending on the region. (...) However, this survey was conducted before the announcement of the reintroduction of the state of alarm.

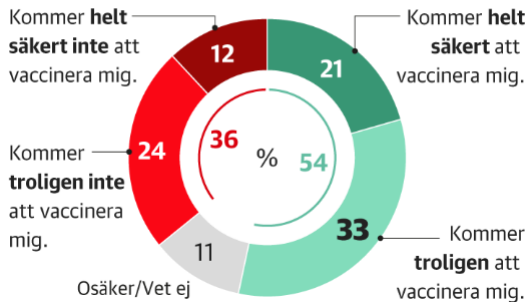
(...) From a social perspective, most of the respondents (48.9%) believe that Spaniards “are giving an example of civility and solidarity in dealing with measures against COVID-19” against 40.4% of respondents who believe that they “are being uncivilized and undisciplined”.

The main problem in Spain for the majority of respondents (24.7%) is everything related to COVID-19 –health threat and the lack of resources–, but in second and third places are political problems. “The bad behaviour of politicians” (11%) and “political problems in general” (10.9%) are mentioned as the main problem in Spain over other issues like “the economic crisis” (9.4%) or the “unemployment” (7.6%).

Sweden

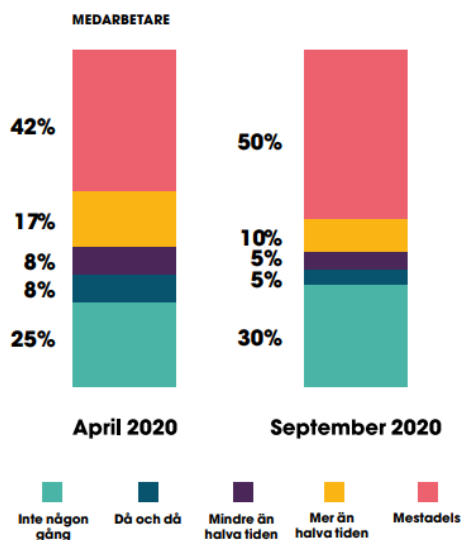
Kommer du att vaccinera dig?

Som du känner det idag, tror du att du kommer att vaccinera dig mot Coronaviruset eller kommer du inte att göra det, när det finns ett godkänt vaccin tillgängligt?



Vaccine:

More than half of the citizens (54 %) would consider taking the vaccine for Covid-19 once it becomes available while 36 % would not.

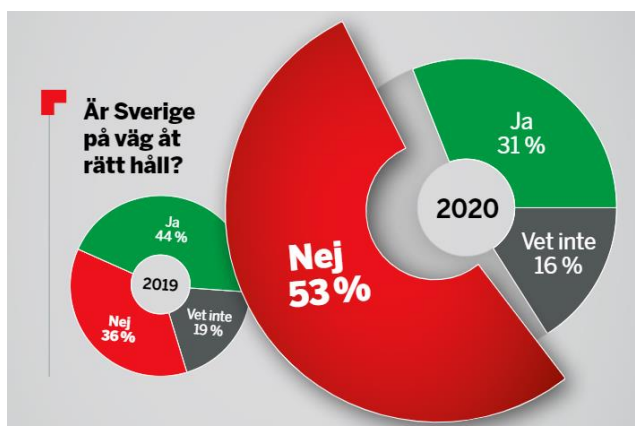


Worried about the future?

Eight p.p. more (50 %) employees feel worried about the future "most of the time" than at the beginning of the pandemic (April vs. September).

During the past two weeks, I have felt worried about the future...

Never Occasionally Less than half the time More than half the time Most of the time



On the right path?

More voters believe the overall development in Sweden is heading in the wrong way (53 %) compared to the results from 2019 (36 %).