

# PUBLIC OPINION MONITORING *at a glance*

June 2021



## Key findings:

- **Citizens are divided regarding their satisfaction with measures taken at both national and EU level.** According to a new [Flash Eurobarometer survey](#) 46% of Europeans are very or fairly satisfied with how their own national government handled the pandemic, 49% are not satisfied. Similarly, 47% are very or fairly satisfied how the EU handled the pandemic, 45% are not satisfied. Satisfaction with **EU's handling of the vaccination strategy** is highest in Malta (75%), Portugal (75%), Ireland (68%) and lowest in Czechia (40%), Slovakia (40%), France (36%) and Germany (33%).
- Most recent data show - in a considerable amount of countries - **an increase in the levels of approval of national government measures** compared to the rates of past months.
- **Public faith in EU institutions has declined over the past year** due to the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic and vaccine procurement, suggests a survey by the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR). Citizens from larger member states tend to be more critical with the EU since the pandemic. The greatest rise in the levels of disappointment is observed in Germany. **However, Europeans still believe in the importance of the European project**, according to the ECFR report. This result corroborates [Parliament's latest Eurobarometer finding](#) of fundamental support for the EU being still high: While the EU's image does fluctuate on a short term, over the past ten years we see a steady and significant increase in positive EU image among EU citizens, remaining strong even through the pandemic.
- **About a quarter of European citizens are hesitant towards the COVID-19 vaccine or refuse it altogether**, several surveys find. Vaccination willingness varies across member states and is greatest in Malta (91%), Spain (89%) and Germany (84%) and lowest in Croatia (65%), Latvia (56%) and Bulgaria (47%), according to the EC Flash Eurobarometer on vaccination attitudes. Citizens are rather split regarding **vaccination of children** aged 12 to 15. People who do not have children tend to be more often in favour of vaccinating children than parents. Compulsory vaccination continues to be controversial.
- **Public health has been propelled to the top of citizens' concerns.** It is the number one priority citizens want the European Parliament to tackle, mentioned by around half of Europeans (49%), and clearly leading all other policy topics according to the EP Spring Eurobarometer. Pandemics (31%), climate change (20%) and terrorism and extremism (16%) are seen as the most important security challenges, according to a Kantar survey.
- **An increasing number of European citizens think the worst of the Coronavirus crisis lies behind them.** In recent months, with vaccination programs gaining traction, the percentage of respondents concerned about the virus has continued to decline.

With this monthly newsletter, DG Communication's Public Opinion Monitoring Unit wishes to inform you about relevant and fresh public opinion insights and analysis focussing on multi-country surveys as well as on individual Member States. Every month we draw on available and published surveys, as well as the analysis of our team in close collaboration with other services within DG COMM, specifically Parliament's Liaison Office in all Member States. 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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## Multi-country surveys

### Attitudes on vaccination against Covid-19

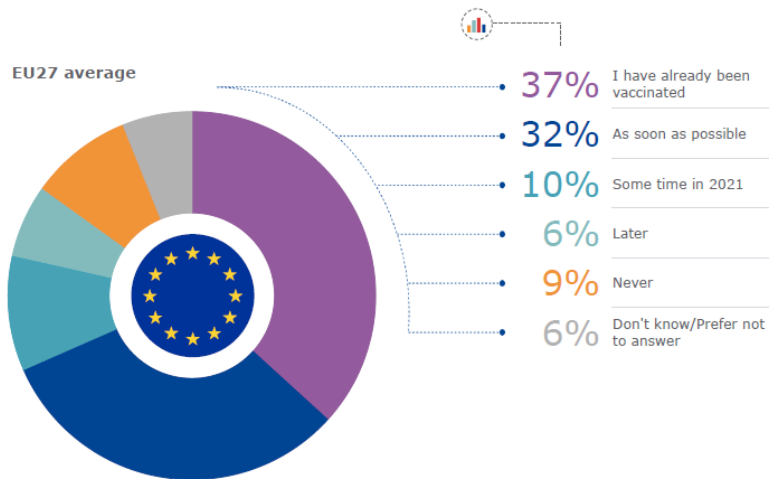
IPSOS for European Commission, 17/06/2021

<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2512>

The European Commission's Flash Eurobarometer 494, conducted by IPSOS between 21 and 26 of May 2021, finds:

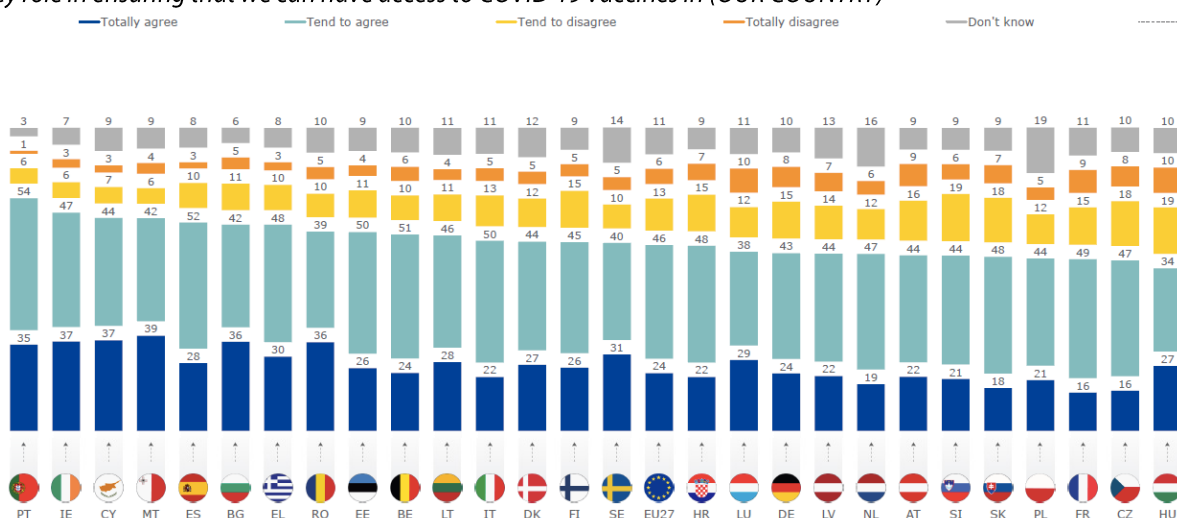
- 37% have already been vaccinated and 32% want to be vaccinated as soon as possible
- In total, **79% of Europeans are either already vaccinated, wish to be vaccinated as soon as possible or wish to do so sometime in 2021**

*When would you like to get vaccinated against COVID-19 (coronavirus)?*



- **Only 9% affirm they will never be vaccinated.** This share is highest in Bulgaria (23%) and Slovenia (20%)
- **Vaccination willingness** in 2021 (people that declare they have already been vaccinated, want to be vaccinated as soon as possible or will do so in 2021), varies across member states. Vaccination willingness is greatest in Malta (91%), Spain (89%) and Germany (84%) and **lowest in Croatia (65%), Latvia (56%) and Bulgaria (47%)**
- Some of the reasons citizens find to be vaccinated are that the vaccine will put an end to the pandemic (68%), that it will protect their family and relatives (67%) and that it will make it possible to meet family (65%)
- The top reasons to not be vaccinated are thinking Covid-19 vaccines have not been sufficiently tested yet (63%) and worrying about the side effects of Covid-19 vaccines (57%). Only 22% say their unwillingness is due to them being against vaccines in general
- **75% of the Europeans totally agrees or tends to agree that a vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic** and **72% believe vaccines authorised in the European Union are safe**
- 21% of citizens agree and 36% tend to agree with the statement **"Public authorities are not sufficiently transparent about COVID-19 vaccines"** and c. 50% of citizens would like to receive more information on how safe and how effective COVID-19 vaccines are
- 24% of Europeans agree the EU plays a key role in providing access to vaccines, 46% tend to agree. General agreement with this statement is above 50% in all member states (see below)

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The European Union is playing a key role in ensuring that we can have access to COVID-19 vaccines in (OUR COUNTRY)



- **46% of Europeans are very or fairly satisfied with how their own national government handled the pandemic**, 49% are not satisfied
- Similarly, **47% are very or fairly satisfied how the EU handled the pandemic**, 45% are not satisfied
- Satisfaction with the national government's handling of the vaccination campaign is highest in Malta, Luxembourg and Portugal lowest in Poland (32%), Slovenia (28%), Latvia (27%) and Slovakia (26%)
- **Satisfaction with EU's handling of the vaccination strategy is highest in Malta (75%), Portugal (75%), Ireland (68%) and lowest in Czechia, Slovakia (40%), France (36%) and Germany (33%)**

## EU citizens still have broadly positive image of EU but ask for reforms

EP Press release, 3/06/2021

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20210527IPR04911/eu-citizens-still-have-broadly-positive-image-of-eu-but-ask-for-reforms>

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/eurobarometer/spring-2021-survey>

Parliament's latest public opinion survey shows support for EU remains high, despite the pandemic, but COVID-19 impact on personal finances felt or expected by more than half of Europeans.

A new Eurobarometer survey commissioned by the European Parliament and conducted between March and April 2021 shows the **increasingly felt impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on citizens' personal lives and financial situation**. Eight out of ten respondents **know what the EU is doing to tackle the pandemic's consequences**, while citizens put public health, the fight against poverty, supporting the economy and jobs as well as tackling climate change at the top of their priorities for the European Parliament. Overall, the European Parliament's spring Eurobarometer survey shows robust support for the European Union as well as **broad consensus that global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic are best tackled at EU level**.

At the end of the first quarter of 2021, thirty-one percent of Europeans have already seen their **personal financial situation affected negatively during the pandemic**. A further 26% expect this still to happen. While 57% of respondents represent a clear majority on EU average, important national variations within the EU must be taken into account.

Despite the financial impact of the pandemic, a majority of respondents (58%) believe that the **health benefits of restriction measures in their country outweigh the economic damage** they might have caused. This opinion is shared in most EU countries and suggests a change in attitude compared to the second half of 2020, when a slight majority of citizens estimated the economic damage as more important, according to EP survey data from 2020.

Europeans are well **aware of the European Union's efforts to fight the COVID-19 pandemic** and its consequences: eight in ten Europeans have heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the pandemic - and nearly half of all citizens (48%) know what these measures are. Yet despite this high level of awareness, only 48% of citizens on EU average claim to be satisfied with the measures while 50% are not. Similarly, only 44% of citizens in the EU are satisfied with the degree of internal solidarity between Member States in combatting the pandemic.

Despite short-term variations as well as differences between countries, **positive ratings for the EU's image remain at one of their highest levels** in over a decade. On EU average, nearly every second citizen (48%) has a positive image of the EU. A further 35% have a neutral image while only 17% express a negative image of the EU. This survey confirms and continues the positive trend for the EU image over the past ten years as steadily increasing and remaining strong despite the pandemic and its consequences on European citizens' lives.

The combination of citizens' sometimes critical view of the implementation of concrete measures to tackle the crisis with the long-term positive trend in fundamental support for the European Union also explains the **clear and present call for EU reform**: 70% of respondents state in this survey that they are generally in favour of the EU. But less than a quarter of Europeans (23%), are in favour of the EU 'as it has been realised so far' - a decrease of four points since November/December 2020. Nearly half of respondents (47%) declare themselves to be 'in favour of the EU, but not the way it has been realised until now'.

Seventy-four percent of Europeans **want the EU to gain more competences in order to deal with crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic**, including 28% who 'totally agree'.

When asked about what the **EU should prioritise in tackling the pandemic**, Europeans identify rapid access to **safe and effective vaccines for all EU citizens as most important** (39%). This is followed by putting more money into the development of treatments and vaccines (29%), establishing a European crisis strategy (28%) and developing a European health policy (25%).

Asked concretely about their expectations of the European Parliament, citizens want their elected **Members to put public health front and centre** (49%). This is followed by the fight against poverty and social exclusion (39%), measures to support the economy and create new jobs (39%) as well as action against climate change (34%).

The European Parliament's spring 2021 Eurobarometer was carried out between 16 March and 12 April 2021 in the 27 EU Member States.

## Public faith in EU institutions has declined in the past year

ECFR, 09/06/2021

<https://ecfr.eu/publication/crisis-of-confidence-how-europeans-see-their-place-in-the-world>

On 9 June 2021 the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) published a paper based on a survey conducted in 12 EU countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. The ECFR survey was conducted in April 2021 to an overall sample of 17,231 respondents.

The ECFR survey suggests that **public faith in EU institutions has declined over the past year due to their handling of the Covid-19 pandemic and vaccine procurement**. In all 12 countries except for Bulgaria, Denmark, and Sweden, fewer respondents agreed that the Covid-19 crisis showed a need for more European cooperation in 2021 than in 2020.

The **levels of disappointment vary amongst countries**. Citizens from larger member states are more critical with the EU since the pandemic. The **greatest rise in the levels of disappointment is observed in Germany**, where the share of disappointed citizens is 11 percentage points higher than it was before the pandemic.

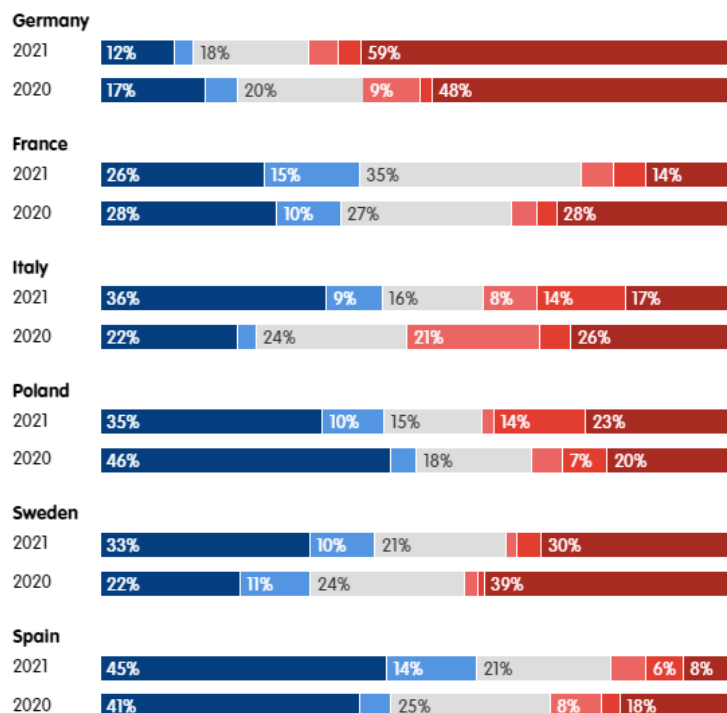
Nonetheless, the ECFR survey finds that when asked whether the EU is a good thing or a bad thing, the **most common answer in every country (except France) is that the EU is a good thing**. In France, the most common answer was that the EU is neither a good nor a bad thing. When taking other data points into account, in France, good and very good combined exceeded bad and very bad combined by 16 percentage points.

The report further explains that despite their disappointment with current EU institutions, which could have been influenced by the crisis response, **Europeans still believe in the importance of the European project**. A **majority of citizens** in all surveyed countries except for France and Germany **say that Covid-19 shows the need for more European cooperation**.

**In comparison to April 2020**, in April 2021, **more European citizens believe that they can expect support from EU institutions** and from other member states, especially from Germany. Only in three countries have expectations of support from EU institutions or other member states decreased. In Portugal, it is at 70% (-5% compared to 2020); in Poland, it is 42% (50% in 2020) and in Germany, it is at 14%. **A large majority (59 per cent) of Germans believe they can only depend on their own strength in the crisis**.

## Where do you expect your country to receive the most support from when recovering from the covid-19 crisis?

European Union institutions Other European countries Other/don't know  
China/Russia US No one – my country can only rely on itself



Surveys conducted in April 2020 and April 2021.

Source: Dataprix and YouGov (DE, FR), Dynata (DK, ES, HU, PL, PT, SE, IT, AT), Analitycs (NL), and Alpha (BG)

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ECFR - ecfre.eu

## Women's Forum Barometer 2021: an urgent call for an inclusive recovery

IPSOS, 11/06/2021

<https://www.ipsos.com/en/womens-forum-barometer-2021>

(...) The Women's Forum has published the results of an Ipsos survey to citizens of G7 countries that highlights how and to what extent women have been affected by the pandemic and its socio-economic consequences. The main findings of the Women's Forum Barometer are the following.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, have you experienced any of the following situations because of its consequences?

Yes, a lot Yes, in part

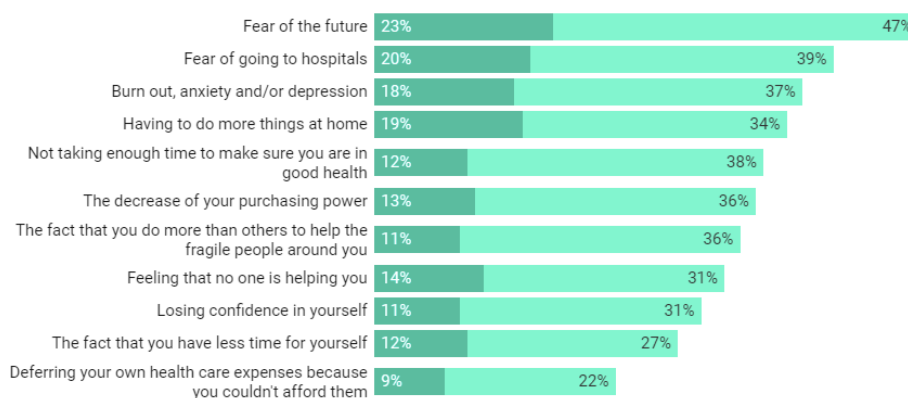


Chart: Ipsos • Source: Ipsos Women's forum barometer 2021 • Get the data • Embed • Created with Datawrapper

**Italians have been the most affected** by the consequences of this pandemic, both psychologically and economically (66% report a decrease in their purchasing power compared to 39% in the UK).

**In many instances, women have been even more affected than men:**

- 75% (+2 points compared to last year) of women report being afraid of the future (+10 points than men). The country where the situation worsened most for women is Germany, with 71% of German women afraid of the future (+15 p.p. than last year).
- 59% (stable) of women have experienced burnout, anxiety or depression (+9 p.p. than men). In France and Germany, men were, on average, 14 p.p. less impacted.
- 32% of women have experienced extreme tiredness and stress, due to their jobs and work at home, (+10 p.p. than men). This gap is 16 p.p. in France. Having children has marked consequences for men and women: 47% of women with at least one child below 18 y.o. regularly feels exhausted, compared to 34% of fathers. The gap is wider in parents of children below 6 y.o.: 56% of these mothers feel regularly overwhelmed, compared to 34% of fathers (+ 22 p.p.).

The pandemic may deepen gender inequalities by having a stronger impact on women's lives and careers. Many **women** already **anticipate it will be very hard for them to recover** from this situation:

- 66% of the women consider their physical health has been affected by the pandemic and 36% among them think it will be hard to recover, 52% of single mothers, 50% of mothers of children below 6 yo. (compared to 34% of fathers of children of the same age) and 42% of women with low income (compared to 33% of men with low income).
- 74% of women consider their psychological health has been affected and among them, 42% think it will be hard to recover (compared to 33% of men). 59% of single mothers and 52% of mothers of children under 6 y.o. (compared to 34% of fathers) and 51% of women under 35 (compared to 37% of young men), find it hard to recover.

(...) Nationals of G7 countries agree that **gender inequalities persist and have increased during the pandemic**

- On a scale of 0 to 10 (0 meaning inequalities are non-existent and 10 that they are extremely widespread), G7 citizens rate the level of inequalities on average at 7/10 globally, 5.9/10 for the G7 countries and 6 in their own country.
- 90% believe that closing the gender gap is something that is important, and 29% even see it as an absolute priority (32% among women).
- **97% of the people** consider that the shock of **the pandemic will make reducing the gender gap more difficult**. On average, on a scale of 0 (no impact) to 10 (much more difficult) they rate the increase in difficulty at 5.4 p.p.
- A majority of citizens state that **women having the same opportunities as men** would have positive consequences for society as a whole, employment, economic growth and wages (between 73-79% depending on the question). Nonetheless, **the proportion of men thinking it would have a positive impact has slightly declined (-3 to -6 points)** compared to last year, possibly due to the economic hardship and increased competition in the labour market.



## Global coronavirus concern has reduced since last year, but remains top of Ipsos' worry list

IPSOS, 26/05/2021

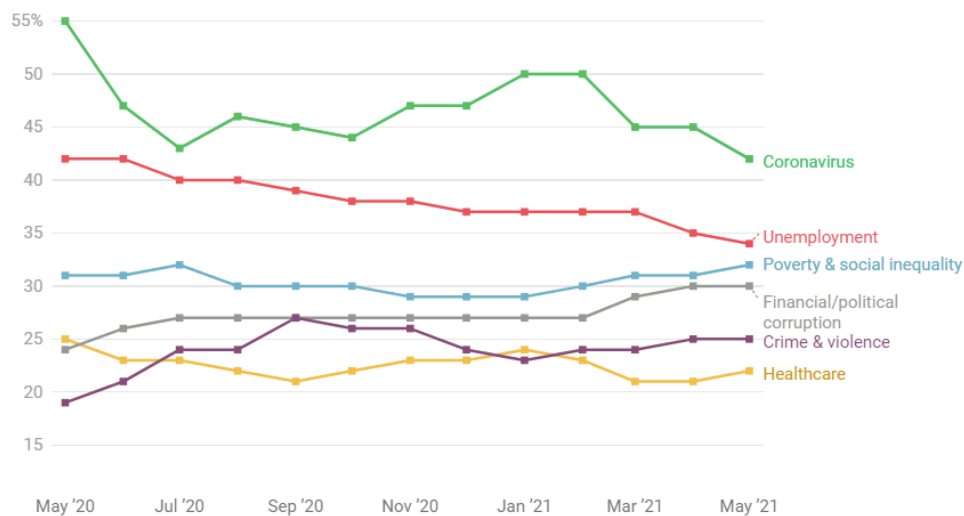
<https://www.ipsos.com/en/what-worries-world-may-2021>

(...) Across 28 countries, **42% say that Covid is one of the top issues facing their country (down 3 points from last month and 29 points lower than this time last year).**

**Concern about Coronavirus has fallen by more than 10 points** in a number of countries since last month, including **Poland, Spain** (from 59% to 46%), **Belgium and Hungary**. In Germany it has fallen from 58% to 51% and in the Netherlands from 52% to 47%.

### Top concerns: 12 month trend

May 2020 - May 2021 (global country average)



Research among adults aged 16-64 in 28 participating countries. c. 20,000 per month. May 2020 - May 2021

Source: Ipsos Global Advisor • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper

(...) **Unemployment is currently the second greatest worry** worldwide; 34% say it is one of the most important issues facing their country today. This is down from the 37% seen in January 2021 and 8 points lower than the peak of 42% seen 12 months ago. The same goes for **six in ten people (60%) in Italy and Spain** consider jobs to be among their country's chief concerns. These countries show greater concern about Unemployment than any other issue in the Ipsos survey. **The largest month-on-month increases** in concern for Unemployment in Europe are seen in **Hungary (+10 points) and Sweden** (also +10 points).

(...) Moreover, **two-thirds (65%) of people**, according to Ipsos' global country average, say that **things in their country are on the wrong track**. This compares to 35% who are more optimistic about where things are heading and is 10 points higher than the 55% recorded twelve months ago. The latter measure of pessimism **is above world average in a majority of the included European countries**: Spain (77%), Poland (74%), France (72%), Belgium (70%), Hungary (70%), Italy (69%), Sweden (63%), the Netherlands (61%) and Germany (60%).

## Majorities of unvaccinated adults in most of 15 countries would get a vaccine if they could

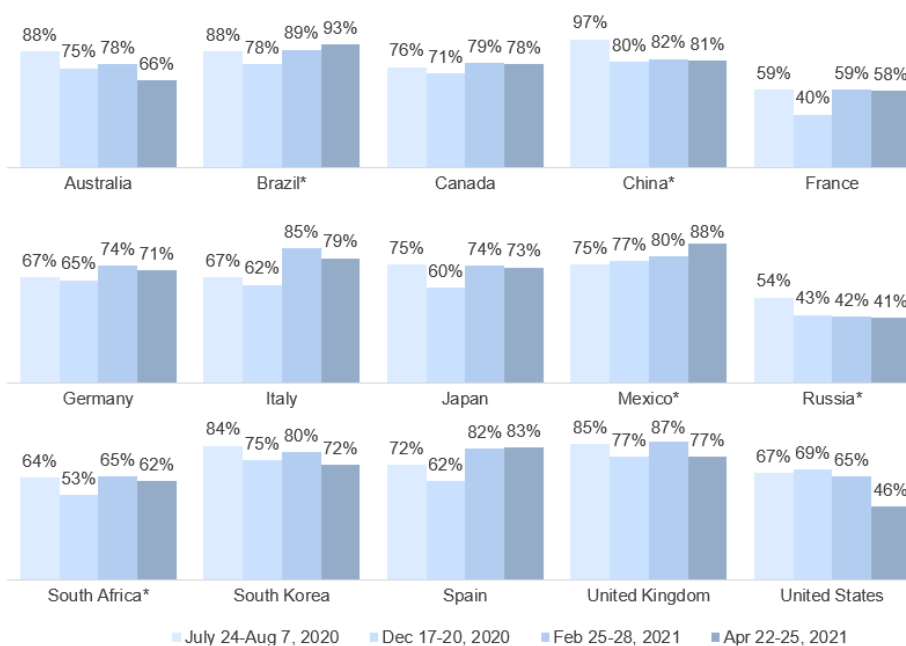
IPSOS and World Economic Forum, 25/05/2021

<https://www.ipsos.com/en/majorities-unvaccinated-adults-most-15-countries-would-get-vaccine-if-they-could>

(...) A survey by Ipsos and the World Economic Forum finds that **vaccine hesitancy** tends to be **more prevalent amongst** those with **lower incomes, lower levels of education, younger generations and/or females**. **Majorities in all but two of the 15 countries surveyed intend to get a COVID-19 vaccine** when available to them. Nonetheless, 29% of all respondents disagree they would get a vaccine for COVID-19 if available to them. The study further indicates that vaccination intent has declined since February, though this has hardly occurred in the European countries included. The survey was conducted online to 9,890 unvaccinated adults under the age of 75, belonging to 15 countries (see graph below), during April 22-25, 2021.

### Evolution of vaccination intent among the unvaccinated by country:

Total % Agree (Strongly or Somewhat)



## The pandemic has had an effect on citizen's perceptions on global leadership

Kantar Public for Bertelsmann Foundation and The German Marshall Fund of the United States, 05/2021

<https://www.bfna.org/politics-society/transatlantic-trends-2021/>

- Climate change (37%) and **global health (36%)** are the **top issues for transatlantic cooperation**, followed by the fight against terrorism (32%) and by trade (31%). Since the pandemic, respondents from **seven of the 11 countries surveyed rank global health as the number one issue for transatlantic cooperation to tackle**.
- **Pandemics (31%)**, climate change (20%) and terrorism and extremism (16%) are seen as the most **important security challenges**.

The fieldwork was conducted online between March 29 and April 13, 2021 in 11 countries: **Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States**.

## Understanding the role of vaccines in attitudes towards travel

Kantar Public, 25/05/2021

<https://www.kantarpublic.com/inspiration/thought-leadership/understanding-the-role-of-vaccines-in-attitudes-towards-travel>

(...) The findings from Kantar's research in **France, Germany**, India, Singapore, UK and US between 16 - 28 April 2021 reveal:

- Whilst there is **relatively low support in France (63%) and Germany (60%), in all countries a majority** favours the use the passport
- Across all six countries, men are more in favour of a vaccine passport than women
- Comfort levels towards travelling and vaccinations vary across the countries: **people in general are not comfortable travelling "now with or without being vaccinated"**, e.g. in **France 24%** say so
- People in **Germany** are the most likely to say that they will be comfortable travelling "once everyone in my country has had the opportunity to be vaccinated" with 27% saying so
- People in **France**, India and Singapore are most likely to see local government rules on travel as a factor in their comfort levels towards travelling

(...) A total of 5948 interviews were conducted to adults living in **France, Germany**, India, Singapore, UK and USA between 16 – 28 April 2021.

## National surveys

### Vaccination campaigns

National survey data from all the countries included in this newsletter suggest that **a majority of the population are either willing to get the vaccine or have already received a dose**. As vaccination campaigns advance and restrictions are lifted across Europe, the **willingness to get vaccinated remains high or increases in many Member States**. In Estonia, 78% of residents are willing to get the vaccine (+15 p.p. since last January); 69% of Greeks; 84% of Italians; 64% of Lithuanians (+6 p.p. since February); 80% of Dutch citizens (+4 p.p. since May); 82% of Portuguese citizens; 62% of Slovenians, the highest percentage so far, and 92% of Swedes. In Romania, the already majoritarian number of people willing to get vaccinated has increased by 12%.

Despite the general increase in people who want to get the vaccine, citizens show **different levels of trust towards different vaccines**. Citizens have a preference for the Pfizer in all countries in which people were asked about this. The second favourite is Moderna, after which come different vaccines.

This edition includes for the first time questions on vaccination to children. In general, **respondents show lower level of support for vaccination of children than of adults**, although approval rates seem to vary across countries and depending on whether the respondent is the parent of a child or not. In Germany, 43% would like to see children over the age of 12 vaccinated as soon as possible, 48% disagree. 71% of Italians, approximately 60% of Dutch citizens and 62% of Poles think children over 12 should be vaccinated. However, only 30% of Polish parents expressed the willingness to vaccinate their only children.

### People's expectations about the crisis' development

In most European countries included in this newsletter, people now have **more positive expectations about the development of the crisis than in previous months**. The rise in confidence seems **related to the acceleration of the vaccination campaign and the easing of restrictions**.

In Estonia, in late May, 19% of respondents deemed the situation critical (14 p.p. less than a month earlier). In France, 36% of respondents affirm they worry about their health (-17 p.p. than in January), 52% worry of that of their loved ones (-21 p.p.) and 60% worry about the sanitary crisis (-23 p.p.). 43% of Germans consider their health is still at risk from the Covid-19, the lowest percentage since September 2020. 63% of Greeks believe the worse of the pandemic is over. Moreover, whilst 51% of Germans and 33% of Greeks still name the Covid-19 crisis as the most important problem their country faces, this is down by 15% and 16% respectively since April 2021. 60% of Italians believe the situation is less worrying today than months ago, but that it is preferable to remain cautious, whilst 48% declared the worst of the crisis has passed and only 11% believe the worse is yet to come. 67% of Italians feel reassured, in general, by the progress of the vaccination campaign, although a considerable amount of them (37%) is worried about the progress of the Delta variant. In the Netherlands, 46% of the population is concerned about the virus, 32 p.p. less than in January.

Such confidence in the improvement of the health crisis seems to extend to the economic crisis: in Spain, even though a considerable amount of citizens (63.3%) still believes that the economic

situation is worse than six months ago and that finding a job is more difficult, 12 p.p. less respondents think so than in May 2021.

In most Member States, people state their **personal finances and well-being, particularly their mental-health, have deteriorated in the past year**. This, as well as the gained speed of the vaccination campaign, might explain why more people are supporting the easing of restrictions. In the countries with available data, the more positive expectations of Europeans have not yet translated into an improvement in their economic troubles. 39% of German households have experienced a drop in income due to the crisis (+ 4 p.p. compared to October 2020), and 31% of Greek respondents now believe the economic crisis is the most pressing challenge (+ 4 p.p. since April). Two thirds (70%) of Lithuanians indicated that things in the country are getting worse (+ 23 p.p. compared to February 2020) and 55% believe the economic situation has deteriorated compared to January 2021.

### Sentiment towards government measures

In a considerable amount of countries, there is an **increase in the levels of approval of government measures in respect to the rates of past months**. This increment coincides with the rise in confidence towards the future development of the crisis, the acceleration of the vaccination campaigns and the lifting of restrictions in several Member States. These three factors could contribute to explaining the increase in approval rates. 46% of French citizens approved current measures against Covid (+10 p.p. compared to May 2021) and 54% now approves of Macron's handling of the crisis, more than in previous months. For example, 77% approve his decision of advancing the end of compulsory mask-wearing in outdoor spaces. 61% of Germans think their government's current measures to contain the pandemic are appropriate (+ 21 p.p. since May 2021). 62% of Dutch citizens are now satisfied with the vaccination strategy (+ 34 p.p. since mid-April), 67% express confidence in the Dutch government's handling of the health crisis (+ 11 p.p. compared to May) and 56% are confident in the management of the economic crisis (+8 p.p. since May). In Slovenia, public trust in the government is now showing a slight improvement and c. 50% of Romanians believe that the relaxation measures were imposed at the right time.

Moreover, support towards current government measures seems to be the majoritarian option amongst other options in several additional countries. 40% of Czechs believe the current speed of lowering restrictions is adequate, more than deem it too slow (24%) or fast (22%). Similarly, 47% Estonians agree with the current measures against Covid-19, compared to 19% wanting to tighten them and 30% to relax them. 51% Greek and 66% Irish citizens assess positively their government's current handling of the pandemic. People's contentment with the easing of restrictions is particularly felt in some countries: 56% of Italians and 47% of the Dutch citizens want to introduce even further relaxations of current measures. Regarding the relaxation of restrictions, people in Czechia, Portugal, Slovenia, Romania and the Netherlands are especially looking forward to going to restaurants and bars, traveling freely or not having to wear facemasks as frequently.

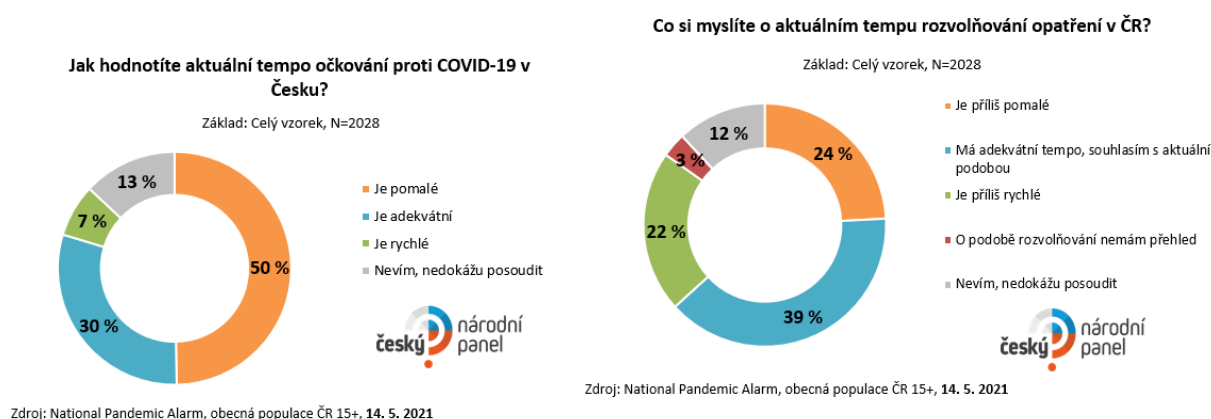
## Czechia

### Half of Czechs believe the vaccination of the population is still progressing slowly

National pandemic Alarm, 21/05/2021

<https://www.stemmark.cz/national-pandemic-alarm-ockovani-stale-postupuje-pomalu-mini-polovina-lidi-pro-vakcinu-by-tretiina-lidi-rada-k-praktikum-hlavne-skupina-55/>

In the Czech Republic, the pace of vaccination has accelerated in recent weeks, but half of respondents still rate it as slow. According to 7% of people, it is fast and 30% think it is adequate. Others (13%) are unable to assess the situation.



The main findings of the national pandemic alarm survey are the following:

Respondents who have not yet been vaccinated with the COVID-19 vaccine and who do not refuse vaccination do not have a strong preference for where they would like to be vaccinated. One third of them would like to get the vaccine at a general practitioner (33%).

Strict government regulations against the proliferation of COVID-19 are slowly being relaxed. When asked what they are most looking forward to personally, almost half of the respondents state that they are most looking forward to sitting in a restaurant, pub, café or bar (45%). One third of people are looking forward to being able to travel freely in the Czech Republic (34%). Less than a third of people enjoy traveling abroad (30%).

According to two-fifths of people, the **current speed of dismantling measures is adequate**. Two-fifths of Czechs agree with the current form of dismantling measures against COVID-19 in their country but according to them the **pace is adequate**. Less than a quarter of respondents then feel that disintegration is too slow (24%). A similar percentage, on the other hand, means that disintegration is too fast (22%).

## Estonia

### 78% of Estonians show willingness to be vaccinated against COVID-19

Turu-uuringute AS, 31/05/2021

<https://www.bns.ee/en/topic/772/news/62972864?id=150336>

Results of a survey commissioned by the Estonian Ministry of Social Affairs and conducted by pollster Turu-uuringute AS from the 21st to the 23rd of May show that **78 percent of people in Estonia have positive attitudes towards getting vaccinated against COVID-19.**

The perceived threat of the coronavirus has significantly declined among people (...). Less than one-fifth of the respondents opined that the situation was critical; however, the fear of contracting the virus remains one of the main stress factors.

The **perceived threat of the coronavirus has declined** further during the past month compared with the start of May. The share of respondents who deem the situation critical has dropped from 33 percent at the start of May to 19 percent by the end of the month. 62 percent opined, however, that even through acute crisis was over, following safety measures remains important and only 6 percent believed that the crisis is definitively over. Perceived threat was most urgent in mid-March when 81 percent of the residents deemed the situation critical. (...)

The currently valid **coronavirus restrictions are deemed appropriate** by 47 percent of the respondents. Compared with the start of May, the share of people in favour of tightening restrictions has dropped from 32 percent to 19 percent, whereas the share of people who support relaxing restrictions has increased from 23 percent to 30 percent. 69 percent of the respondents said that they follow all guidelines for curbing the spread of the virus while 20 percent are following most of them, 6 percent some of them and 4 percent said they are not following any of the rules.

The **majority of people acknowledged their role in stopping the spread of the virus** - 77 percent said that they believe that their behaviour contributes to how efficiently the spread of the virus is curbed in Estonia. 62 percent of the people said that they are prepared to call out violators of coronavirus safety rules; the corresponding share at the start of March was 67 percent.

**Seventy-eight percent of residents expressed positive attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccination**, 44 percent said that they have already been inoculated and 22 percent definitely want to be immunized. 19 percent of the respondents said that they probably do not wish to be vaccinated. Positive attitudes towards vaccination as well as the share of people who have been inoculated have been growing consistently compared with January when only 63 percent of people were favourably disposed to vaccines. (...)

As to **mental health problems**, 28 percent reported signs of depression, 23 percent of anxiety, and 46 percent of mental exhaustion. The frequency of mental health problems has not increased over the past month. Upon the onset of mental health problems, 45 percent of the respondents said that they would turn to a family member, 45 percent to a friend or acquaintance and 25 percent to their family doctor. 17 percent would not share their problems with anyone.

Some 40 percent of the participants in the survey said that the coronavirus situation has **reduced their income** or the income of their family. (...)



## Estonians are the greatest supporters of COVID-19 vaccines in the Baltics

NielsenIQ, 31/05/2021

<https://www.bns.ee/en/topic/772/news/62926590?id=150334>

Estonia has become the leader in the Baltics in terms of public support for vaccination against COVID-19, it appears from a survey by research company NielsenIQ.

According to NielsenIQ, in April, **68 percent of Estonian residents** aged 16-64 who participated in the survey expressed a favorable attitude towards vaccination, which is 16 percentage points more than in February, a representative of the research company said on Wednesday.

(...) In April, 64 percent of respondents in Lithuania and 56 percent in Latvia supported the idea of COVID-19 vaccination.

In Estonia, which was hit hard by the pandemic, concerns about COVID-19 were greatest among the Baltic states in April. **The pandemic was worrying for 88 percent of Estonians surveyed**, while in **Latvia** the same figure was 86 percent among 16-64-year-olds and in **Lithuania** 85 percent.

(...) Most respondents who want to be vaccinated would like to **choose new generation RNA-based vaccines**. The majority, 29 percent of respondents planning to vaccinate, would prefer to get the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine, and another 42 percent would agree to be vaccinated with this vaccine. Altogether 15 percent of vaccine supporters would most like to receive the Moderna vaccine, and 56 percent would agree to receive the vaccine.

There is also significant support for the Johnson&Johnson vaccine, which would be preferred by 10 percent of those planning to vaccinate and 41 percent would agree to be vaccinated with the vaccine.

"The Vaxzevria vaccine developed by AstraZeneca is not among the most sought after, as only 4 percent of Estonians want and 36 percent do not want to be vaccinated with this vaccine. Russia's Sputnik vaccine would be preferred by only 2 percent of respondents who plan to vaccinate, and 12 percent would generally agree to get vaccinated with it. However, as many as 55 percent of COVID-19 vaccine supporters would give up vaccination with Sputnik and 42 percent with AstraZeneca".

When assessing the opinion of respondents who do not want to get vaccinated or have not yet decided on vaccination, the most **common concerns are that vaccines** have only recently been developed, are experimental, have not been fully studied and are questionable about their quality, safety and reliability. A significant part fears negative consequences.

Altogether 1,600 respondents aged 16-64 from **Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia** took part in the NielsenIQ survey that took place from April 1 to 15. The data have been compared with a representative survey conducted in February 2021.



## France

### Les Français sont très favorables à la levée des mesures sanitaires

Odoxa, 05/2021

<http://www.odoxa.fr/sondage/les-francais-respirent-la-levée-des-restrictions-sanitaires-est-accueillie-tres-favorablement/>

Pouvoir tomber le masque en extérieur sans attendre la fin du mois, comme annoncé initialement, est approuvé par 77% des sondés et cette opinion favorable est majoritaire quels que soient l'âge, le sexe, la catégorie sociale ou la sensibilité politique

Même les décisions que l'on aurait pu craindre impopulaires passent bien. Ainsi, 72% des personnes interrogées jugent que le gouvernement a eu raison d'ouvrir la vaccination aux 12 ans et plus.

Les Français semblent aussi bien plus sereins qu'il y a six mois par rapport à l'épidémie: ils ne sont **plus «que» 36% à s'inquiéter pour leur santé** (c'est encore beaucoup, mais c'est 17 points de moins qu'en janvier), 52% de celle de leur proche (-21 points). Six sondés sur dix restent inquiets de la situation sanitaire du pays, mais c'est tout de même 23 points de moins qu'en janvier, et bien moins encore qu'au printemps 2020 à la sortie du premier confinement.

Conséquence de cette bonne humeur des Français: plus de la moitié (54%) juge favorablement le bilan sanitaire d'Emmanuel Macron. Un retournement d'opinion depuis le mois dernier, estime le sondeur: début mai, seuls 36% des sondés approuvaient la politique sanitaire du chef de l'État, et 46% début juin.

## Germany

### Rise in EU scepticism in Germany after coronavirus pandemic

ECFR, 08/06/2021

<https://www.sueddeutsche.de/politik/eu-corona-europapolitik-1.5315911>

Vaccine policy in particular has cost the EU trust: As a result of the Corona crisis, EU scepticism has increased considerably throughout Europe and especially in Germany. A majority of Germans consider the political system in Europe to be "inadequate." The think tank ECFR warns that a "nationalist turn" could also occur in Germany.

Nearly half of Germans (49 percent) said they had less or very much less confidence in the EU because of vaccine policy. 28 percent who said "very much less" make up the larger group on this question

A majority of Germans, 55 percent, now consider the EU's political system to be "inadequate." In November 2020, half of Germans still thought the EU's political system was working, compared with 36 percent currently.

The pandemic has also dampened the desire for a closer union among Germans. According to 33 percent of Germans surveyed, the Corona crisis makes it clear that EU integration has gone too far - up from 23 percent in 2020, the highest figure of any of the 12 countries asked.

## Vaccinating children is particularly controversial

Infratest Dimap, 10/06/2021

<https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/deutschlandtrend/deutschlandtrend-2653.html>

(...) A majority of Germans consider the **vaccination campaign** fair. 71 percent say they personally feel they are treated fairly when it comes to Corona vaccinations in Germany. Just under a quarter (23 percent) disagree.

Nonetheless, there are differences between the various age groups:

- 83 percent of respondents over 65 feel they are treated fairly, while 12 percent do not.
- The majority of 18- to 39-year-olds also feel they are treated fairly, however, it is only 6 out of 10 (61 percent). Thirty percent of respondents from this age group do not feel they are treated fairly when it comes to Corona vaccinations.

**Vaccinations for children** 12 and older also controversial among parents. Since June 7<sup>th</sup>, the previous priority for high-risk and occupational groups in the Corona vaccinations has basically been lifted. A good half of Germans (53 percent) think this is right. 43 percent, however, do not agree.

(...) Currently, 43 percent of citizens would like to see children over the age of 12 vaccinated as soon as possible. 48 percent disagree.

This topic is also controversial among parents with children between the ages of 12 and 15:

- 46 percent would like children 12 and older to be vaccinated as quickly as possible.
- 45 percent disagree with this statement.

Meanwhile, the **current measures to contain the Corona pandemic** meet with broad approval:

- 61 percent think they are appropriate (up 21 percentage points from May).
- For one in four (24 percent), they go too far (-6).
- 13 percent think they do not go far enough (-13).

Probably also in view of falling incidence values, more people are planning a **vacation trip** this summer than a year ago. In June 2020, one in two Germans (51 percent) said they were not planning a vacation trip. For 2021, that is currently true of only 39 percent.

Most of those willing to travel are planning a vacation in their own country:

- 38 percent want to travel within Germany (+3 compared to June 2020)
- 23 percent to other European countries (+6) and
- 6 percent outside Europe (+4). In this question, multiple answers were possible for the destinations.
- In the coming months, almost 36 percent intend to increase their prices.

## For the first time in months, a majority of people in Germany believe that the Corona pandemic no longer poses a threat to them personally

ZDF "Politbarometer", 10/06/2021

<https://www.rnd.de/politik/umfrage-gefuehl-der-bedrohung-durch-coronavirus-sinkt-FCQLXNPRVYD4PMUZHSSUARLRM.html>

**53 percent of respondents said they do not currently consider their health to be at risk** from the corona virus. Forty-three percent see it differently. Since September 2020, the majority of respondents had seen corona as a risk to their own health.

In the perception of the most important problems in Germany, the **Corona crisis is therefore still at the top (51 percent)**, but was recently mentioned significantly less frequently than in May (66 percent). Most people (55 percent) are rather **dissatisfied with the progress of vaccination** while 41 percent are satisfied.

The **abolition of vaccination prioritization** is therefore supported by 63 percent while 34 percent do not think it is right that all those willing to be vaccinated can now be vaccinated.

Opinions are divided on the question of whether a largely normal life will be possible by the end of the summer: 48 percent of those surveyed assume that the Corona pandemic will be under control by then while 49 percent doubt this.

### Corona crisis puts more consumers under financial pressure

Creditreform Wirtschaftsforschung and Boniversum, 16/06/2021

<https://www.businessinsider.de/wirtschaft/39-prozent-der-deutschen-verbraucher-haben-wegen-corona-weniger-einkommen-jeder-dritte-fuerchtet-sich-vor-allem-vor-diesen-kosten-a/>

The consequences of the Corona pandemic are causing financial hardship for many consumers. 39 percent of households in Germany are experiencing **a drop in income due to the Corona crisis** (+4 percentage points compared to a survey in October 2020). As a result, almost one in three consumers fears that they will no longer be able to pay certain bills in the coming months, such as electricity or rent. (...)

**Almost one in three (29 percent) in Germany fears that they will not be able to pay certain costs** of their own household in the next twelve months. This concern relates primarily to basic costs. (...)

## Greece

### 69% of Greeks say they will certainly get the vaccine or have already been vaccinated

Pulse, 02/06/2021

[Δημοσκόπηση Pulse: «Ναι» στο εμβόλιο από επτά στους δέκα πολίτες | Η ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ \(kathimerini.gr\)](#)

Only 6% of Greek citizens now say that **they will certainly not get vaccinated**, a 10 pp decrease since November 2020. 69% Say they will certainly get the vaccine or have already been vaccinated.

On the prospects of the national economy, 45% certainly or probably expect an improvement while 66% say they do not.

### 66% support the EU green pass/covid certificate and 58% believe a covid patent waiver would help other countries

in.gr, 18/05/2021

[Δημοσκόπηση: Μπροστά η ΝΔ με 15,5 μονάδες διαφορά από τον ΣΥΡΙΖΑ | in.gr](#)

**95% of respondents say they are impressed with the way in which the vaccination programme is organised.** 66% support the EU green pass/covid certificate and 58% believe that a covid patent waiver would increase production and help other countries against 22% who say it will create future problems in developing medicines and 20% who do not give an answer.

## 50% assess positively the way the government has handled the pandemic

Metron Analysis for Mega channel TV, 26/05/2021

<https://www.capital.gr/politiki/3548555/dimoskopisi-metron-analysis-stis-13-9-monades-i-diafora-nd-suriza>

**50% assess positively the way the government has handled the pandemic**, against 45% who assess it negatively. **63% believe the worse of the pandemic is over**, and while the biggest challenge for the country is still the pandemic (33%; -16 pp since April 2021), the economy is now seen as the next big challenge by 31% of respondents (+4 pp).

## Hungary

### Only 13% Hungarians support making the coronavirus vaccination mandatory

Pulzus Kutató, 29/05/2021

<https://www.napi.hu/magyar-gazdasag/koronavirus-kotelezo-oltas-penz-tamogatas-szabadnap.729994.html>

47% of respondent say that people should be left to their **own discretion when deciding to be vaccinated or not**.

8% of respondents **trust that an intensive communication campaign would motivate people** to get vaccinated, 5% think the vaccine lottery is a good solution, 13% think cash incentive is a good idea and 14% think paid holidays could work.

Only 13% of participants believe in making **vaccination mandatory**.

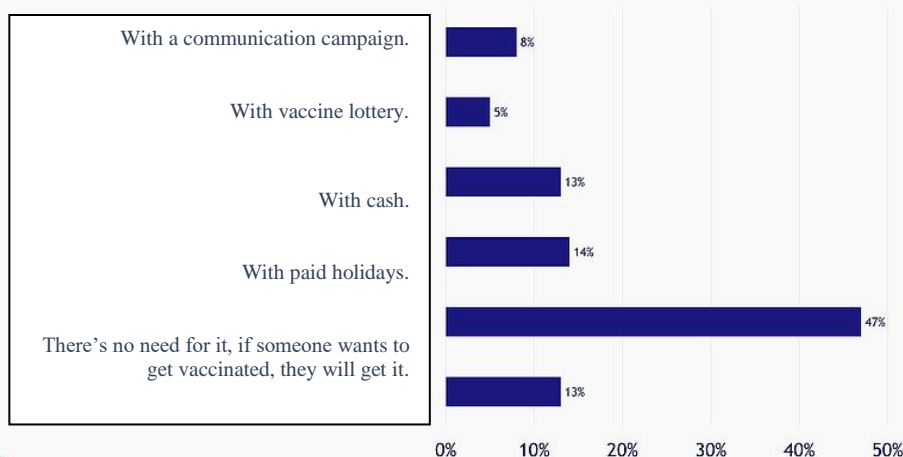
40% of men and 53% of women think that people should decide on their own about vaccinating themselves.

17% of those with primary education are more likely to be in favour of distributing cash as an incentive for vaccination.

10% of university and college graduates are more likely to advocate the vaccine lottery.

(...)

The vaccination campaign against the coronavirus has slowed down. What do you think is the best way to boost vaccination? Distribution of responses among the general population



The Pulzus Kutató research was carried out on behalf of Napi.hu.

## Support towards travel restrictions varies with socio demographic variables

Pulzus Kutató, 31/05/2021

<https://www.napi.hu/magyar-gazdasag/pulzus-kutatas-ep-2021-nyaralas-kulfoldi-ut-szabalyozas-eu-n-beluli-utazas.729990.html>

- **37%** of respondents say the World Health Organisation's position is the right one, so they're **supporting the general restriction about avoiding travel**
- 27% of participants would allow free movement within the EU and 13% disagree with any ban on travel.
- 23% of Hungarians believe that there should be a separate assessment necessary for each destination.
- 31% of men and 41% of women support travel restrictions.
- 38% of those with primary education and 37% of those with secondary education believe in the WHO's statement, while for university graduates this number is only 31%.

## Ireland

### 66% Irish citizens believe the government current government handling is appropriate

Amárach and Department of Health, 14/06/2021

<https://www.gov.ie/en/collection/6b4401-view-the-amarach-public-opinion-survey/#may-and-june-2021>

- 43% say they are following recommendations
- 66% believe the government current government handling is appropriate
- 52% believe we are returning to normal at the right pace

### The Fine Gael and the Sinn Féin come first in voting intention polls, with the Fine Gael being the most trusted to handle the pandemic

Red C and Business Post, 05/2021

<https://redcresearch.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Business-Post-RED-C-Opinion-Poll-Report-May-2021-1.pdf>

- In terms of handling of the pandemic, FG take the lead with 37% of respondents trusting them, followed by SF at 19% and then FF at 12%.

### Government approval is at 53% one year after the start of the pandemic

Ipsos MRBI, 16/06/2021

<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/politics/poll>

- Government approval rate is at 53%.
- 70% say the government is doing a good job in its handling of the pandemic.
- When asked what issue what likely to influence their vote in the next election, the largest cohort of respondents said **health** (25%). This is followed by the economy and house prices, both at 21%.

### Irish population is divided on the speed of re-opening

Ipsos MRBI, 18/06/2021

<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/politics/irish-times-poll-public-split-on-pace-of-lifting-covid-19-restrictions-1.4596630>

- The public is split on the pace of reopening, with 50% saying that government should proceed with reopening "as quickly as possible", and 46% saying that government should reopen at a much slower pace that it is currently doing.

## Italy

### Great uncertainty amongst Italians on the evolution of the Delta variant

Euromedia Research, 17/06/2021

- Question: *With the reopenings and the Delta variant (and not only...) that have arrived in Italy, do you believe that **next October will we be back in the same condition** as October 2020?*

Yes: 37,1%

No: 39,3 %

- Question: *How do you think the **institutions are handling the AstraZeneca vaccine affair**?*

CTS-Scientific Technical Committee

Positive rating: 28.0 negative rating: 52.7

Commissioner Figliuolo

Positive opinion: 50.9 negative rating: 29.9

The Ministry of Health led by Roberto Speranza

Positive opinion: 27.2 negative rating: 56.9

Regions

Positive rating: 31.5 negative rating: 46.8

- Question: *Do **you believe in the 'experts'** (doctors etc)?*

Yes: 19,9 %

Yes, but only some of them: 49,0 %

YES: 68,9 %

No: 25,3 %

- Question: *In your opinion what's **more dangerous for your health**?*

Get a second dose of Astrazeneca: 13,1 %

Be vaccinated with 2 types of vaccines: 13,6 %

Don't get the vaccine: 49,6 %

Get vaccinated: 11,8 %

### 84% of Italians affirm they will or will most likely get the vaccine

Istituto Piepoli, 14/06/2021

- Question: *Italians' **inclination to get vaccinated***

Totally yes: 64%

Most likely yes: 20%

Most likely no: 8%

Totally no: 6%

## Only 40% of Italians affirm they are willing to return from holidays to get the vaccine

EMG Different, 01/06/2021

- Question: Are you willing to come **back from holidays for the vaccine**?

01/06	25/05		trend
yes	40 %	35 %	+5pp
no	46 %	44 %	+2 pp

- Question: From the 3rd of June there will be a green light to **the vaccine also for teenagers** from 12 years old. You are...

Approving:	71 %
Not approving:	20 %

## Italians are less worried as vaccination campaign advances

Demopolis, 31/05/2021

- Question: Thinking about the **current pandemic situation**:

We are still in the middle of an emergency:	12%
The situation is less worrying today, but it is preferable to remain cautious:	60%
The worst is now over:	28%

- Question: Do you feel reassured, in general, by the **progress of the vaccination campaign** in Italy?

Yes: 67%  
No: 33%

- Question: **why haven't you been vaccinated** yet?

My turn has not yet arrived:	44%
I don't trust, fears of side effects of vaccines:	25%
I didn't want to do AstraZeneca:	20%
Infections have decreased and there is no need to get vaccinated anymore:	18%
Difficulty with booking:	7%

## Most Italians think the measures taken by the Draghi government are allowing to limit somewhat the spread of the virus

Format Research SRL, 28/05/2021

- Question: Think now about the first measures taken so far by the new Draghi-led central government to combat the COVID-19 emergency from a health point of view. How **effective do you consider these measures to be for the containment of the pandemic**?

6% - A great deal = the measures put in place are making it possible to limit the spread of the virus as much as possible  
42% - Quite a few = the measures put in place are limiting the spread of the virus (by 70%)  
35% - Little: the measures put in place are allowing in a small part to limit the spread of the virus  
17% - Not at all: the measures put in place are not allowing to limit the spread of the virus

- Question: Think instead of the first measures adopted so far by the Draghi-led central government to combat the COVID-19 emergency from an economic point of view (the so-called SUPPORT LAW). How **effective do you consider these measures to enable your company to overcome the crisis?**

2% - A great deal: the measures introduced in the Decree will allow the company to overcome the difficulties in full

17% - Enough: the measures introduced in the Decree will not allow the company to overcome the difficulties in full, but will allow us to limit the damage in terms of turnover

43% - Little: the measures introduced in the Decree will not allow the company to overcome the difficulties in full, but will allow us at least to resist on the market

38% - Not at all: the measures introduced in the Decree will prove to be completely inadequate and the company risks not resisting the crisis

- Question: In general, a few weeks after the formation of the new Draghi-led government and in light of the measures taken so far to combat the virus (on the health and economic front), would you say that we are **facing a change compared to the previous Conte-led government?**

Yes, and the change is positive: 28%

Yes, but the change is negative: 7%

No, there are no differences from the previous government: 66%

- Question: Overall, **how satisfying is the action taken** so far by the Draghi-led Central Government in terms of managing the COVID-19 crisis (both from a health and an economic point of view)? (On a scale 1 to 10)

0=2%

1=5%

2=6%

3=8%

4=9%

5=11%

6=12%

7=16%

8=17%

9=11%

10=3%

## The majority of Italian parents would agree to their children being vaccinated

EMG Different, 03/06/2021

- Question: The Aifa (Italian Medicines Agency) has approved the administration of the **vaccine (Pfizer) also for young people** between 12 and 15 years old. Would you let your children do that?

yes	total: 63 %	with children: 64 %
no	total: 29 %	with children: 29 %



## 48% of Italians believe the worst of the pandemic has passed, whilst 62% have a positive view of the vaccination campaign

IPSOS, 01/06/2021

- Question: Does **coronavirus pose a threat to you personally?**

a lot	37%
a little /not at all	58%

- Question: In your opinion, today, regarding this **emergency**...

the worst has passed	48%
we are now at the apex of the emergency	18%
the worst is yet to come	11%

- Question: What judgment do you give of the anti-Covid **vaccination campaign** in Italy, up to this moment?"

a positive assessment	62%
a negative judgment	19%

## 77% Italians have a positive view of the vaccination campaign whilst a majority believes certain measures should be lifted

Noto Sondaggi, 03/06/2021

- Question: Your judgment regarding **the vaccination campaign**

Positive	77%
Negative	14%

- Question: Monitoring the intentions of vaccinating...

I have been vaccinated already or I am going to do it as soon as possible	80%
I'm not going to get vaccinated	14%

## A majority would lift some restrictions

Euromedia Research, 08/06/2021

- Question: Will you be **vaccinated**?

Yes, surely, as soon as I can	31.4
I'm thinking about it, I'm undecided but I'm oriented to get vaccinated	8,0 %
I'm thinking about it, I'm undecided but I'm oriented not to get vaccinated	7.3 %

- Question: You believe that the **summer we are going to be....**

.. better thanks to vaccines and the large number of vaccinated people	47.2 %
...like last year's, i.e. without rules, "free all" with negative consequences that we will see in autumn	25,1%
... stricter by people who know this year how to behave	12.0 %
... with increased controls by institutions and law enforcement agencies	10.1%

- Question: Would you also lift the last **restrictions** in force today?

Yes	22.5 %
Yes, but not all	33.2 %
No: I'd still wait a few weeks	41.9 %

- Question: The Commissioner for the Covid Emergency Gen.Figliuolo said that at the end of September **80% of Italians will be vaccinated**. Do you believe that this objective will be achieved?

Yes	62,3 %
No	21,1 %

### Majorities distrust China on the origins of the coronavirus and would support the EU seeking some sort of compensation for losses

Analisi Politica, 11/06/2021

- Question: Can you tell me if do you agree very, very little or not at all with these statements, which we have heard from others? China has lied and continues to lie, about the **origins and how coronavirus developed**.

A lot	32 %
Enough	31%
Little	18 %
by no means	8 %

- Question: Can you tell me if do you agree very, very little or not at all with these statements, which we have heard from others? **European Union should seek compensation**, for the damage suffered, or make commercial retaliation."

A lot	22 %
Enough	27 %
A little	21 %
Not at all	19 %

### Italians' expectations on the development of the pandemic become more positive as vaccine campaign advances

Ipsos, 28/05/2021

- Question: **Perceived threat level**

The worst is yet to come	11%
We are at the apex of the emergency	18%
The worst has gone	48%

- Question: **State of crisis** March-May 2021.

More concerned about getting the disease	57%
More concerned about losing jobs and savings	26%

- Question: *The rapid pace of the vaccination campaign minimizes **predictions of the recovery** of infections. They see further growth of infections as ...*

Very likely	6%
Most likely	27%
A little likely	46%

- Question: **Propensity to get vaccinated**

Done already	42%
Will do it asap	34%
Will wait to understand if it works and to be able to choose the type of vaccine	12%

- Question: **Vaccination campaign management**

Positive opinion	62%
Negative opinion	19%

- Question: **End of emergency forecast by**

End of spring 2021	1%
Summer 2021	9%
Autumn 2021 – end of year	16%
Ten months/one year from now	25%
The emergency will last more than a year	21%
The emergency will last several years	14%
There's actually no emergency	2%

## Lithuania

### Less people are interested in the news about COVID-19 one year after the start of the pandemic

Synopticom and Idea Prima, 15/04/2021

<https://www.delfi.lt/m360/naujausi-straipsniai/apklausa-informacija-apie-covid-19-domina-dukart-maziau-gyventoju-nei-pernai.d?id=87193171>

**Compared to last year, now less people are interested in the news about COVID-19:** last year 46.3% expressed their interest and this year only 20%. In 2021, global news (27.8%), social issues (23.3%) as well as food and its preparation (21.1%) were seen as more relevant topics than coronavirus. The COVID-19-related content which people find the most interesting has not changed significantly. This year people were most interested in the decisions made by Lithuanian politicians (51% in 2021, 59% in 2020), scientific research related to coronavirus (50% in 2021, 57% in 2020), as well as the spread of the pandemic and its management in Lithuania (49% in 2021, 61% in 2020).

(...) This year slightly more people prefer to get the information on coronavirus from social media than last year (17.4% in 2020 and 18% in 2021). Although the popularity of other information sources has declined, Internet news portals (39.2% and 35.6% respectively) and television (29.6% and 28.8%) are still in the lead (way above blogs, radio, newspapers, etc.). Importantly, this year **people express more distrust of the information about coronavirus seen on social media:** last year 43% of the

respondents trusted it and this year only 33%, whereas the number people not trusting it grew from 45% to 48%. **It is also becoming less important for people to see the official Lithuanian institutions and leaders actively communicating about coronavirus on social media:** last year 71% of the respondents said it was important, and this year only 60%. **People also critically assess the communication of the Lithuanian government institutions on social media about coronavirus** and the related decisions: last year 50% of respondents thought that this communication was effective, and this year only 31%. Last year 31% considered it to be ineffective and this year the number has increased to 51%.

### Willingness to get vaccinated keeps increasing as vaccination campaign advances

NielsenIQ, 19/05/2021

<https://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/lietuva/nielseniq-gyventojai-palankiau-ziuri-i-skiepus-nuo-covid-19-56-1505676>

The survey was conducted in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia on 1-15 April 2021.

**With the vaccination ongoing, more Lithuanians view it positively.** In April almost two thirds (64%) of the country's 16-64-year-olds were in favour of vaccination, whereas in February the number was only 58%. In April 18% of respondents were already vaccinated, 29% were going to get vaccinated and 16% said that they most likely would. Those standing against vaccination comprised 13% in February and 12% in April. **The number of people hesitating to take the vaccine fell from 12% to 7%, whereas another 17% were undecided** (16% in February).

Not all the people who do not intend to be vaccinated do not believe in the existence of coronavirus or are led by irrational fears. 6% of those who were not going to get vaccinated and 4% of those undecided say that they have already recovered from coronavirus and currently have the antibodies. 5% and 3% respectively singled out allergies, pregnancy, or other reasons. One in four respondents who have either decided not to get vaccinated or are hesitating are held back by the idea that the vaccines are experimental. Another common argument is the fear of side effects or negative consequences, which is expressed by about one in five respondents. **There are relatively few people who completely deny coronavirus.** 7% among those who do not intend to be vaccinated and 1% of those still undecided claimed that the coronavirus does not exist, is a non-dangerous disease or compared it to regular flu.

**RNA-based vaccines are seen as the most desirable.** 40% of the people who intend to get vaccinated prefer Comirnaty/ Pfizer it and another 37% agree that this vaccine would be suitable for them. 26% would like to get the Moderna vaccine and additional 52% would not object to it. These two vaccines have the biggest support in the country and in total 77-78% of the people aged 16-64 would agree to get vaccinated with them. The Johnson & Johnson is preferred by 20% and another 43% would not object to it. Only 5% of the respondents who intend to get vaccinated gave AstraZeneca a priority, however, 38% would choose it over nothing. **One third of those intending to get vaccinated reject AstraZeneca and half reject Sputnik V.** Only 4% would prefer to be vaccinated with Sputnik V and another 14% would agree if there was such a possibility.

### The number of people who negatively assessed the country's economic trends and their family's financial situation has also increased

Baltic Surveys, 22/05/2021

<https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/lietuvoje/2/1415132/antroji-pandemijos-banga-atsiliepe-salies-ekonomines-padeties-vertinimui-pozituri-i-demokratija-nepasikeite>

Almost one third (29%) of the surveyed adults said that things in the country have been turning for the better recently, but **two thirds (70%) indicated that things in the country are getting worse**

- this is an increase by 23 percentage points compared to February 2020. During the first half of the year, **the number of people who negatively assessed the country's economic trends and their family's financial situation has also increased:** more than half (55%) thought that the economic situation in Lithuania has deteriorated. When assessing their family's financial situation, only 8% of the people identified it as improving, and 38% (compared to 34% in October 2020) said it was worsening.

Four out of ten (38%, same as in October 2020) adults in the country were **satisfied with the way democracy works in the country, but more than half (53%) were dissatisfied with it.** In 5 months the public opinion on this issue has not changed significantly, but **compared to February 2020 dissatisfaction with democracy in Lithuania has increased** by 6 percentage points. **The functioning of the democracy** in the country is mostly favored by young people (under 30). 49% of them are satisfied with it, and 42% of them also believe that things in the country are moving in the right direction. The functioning of the democracy is also positively evaluated by right-wing respondents (58%) and those with higher education. Meanwhile the worsening of the financial situation is more often reported by people over 30 as well as by residents of regional centers and smaller towns.

"Baltic Surveys" was conducted between 22 April-5 May 2021.

## Netherlands

### Confidence in government approach

EenVandaag Opiniepanel, 01/06/2021

<https://eenvandaag.avrotros.nl/panels/opiniepanel/alle-uitslagen/item/vertrouwen-in-vaccinatiebeleid-verdubbeld-sinds-april-uiteindelijk-komt-het-toch-goed/>

The *EenVandaag Opiniepanel* conducted several surveys on various measurement periods. In addition to general **confidence in the corona and vaccination policies of the government** as a whole, the respondents to the surveys were also asked for their opinion on the functioning of Prime Minister Mark Rutte and Minister of Health Hugo de Jonge.

The results show that the values for the first three measured variables are around 50% and thus about half of the respondents have (no) **confidence in the government's corona policy** and the two involved '**corona ministers**'. Looking at the results of the past few measurement periods, a clear increase in public confidence for all variables can be noted. **Confidence in the national vaccination policy** in particular has risen sharply. While only 28% of the respondents were satisfied with the vaccination strategy in mid-April, this increased to 62% in the last measurement period of June 1.

**Confidence in both the Dutch government's corona approach** in general and Prime Minister Mark Rutte was 47% during the previous measurement in mid-May. The most recent values of June 1 have increased to 53% and 51% respectively for both variables. The values for Minister of Health Hugo de Jonge have increased from 43% in May to 49% on June 1.



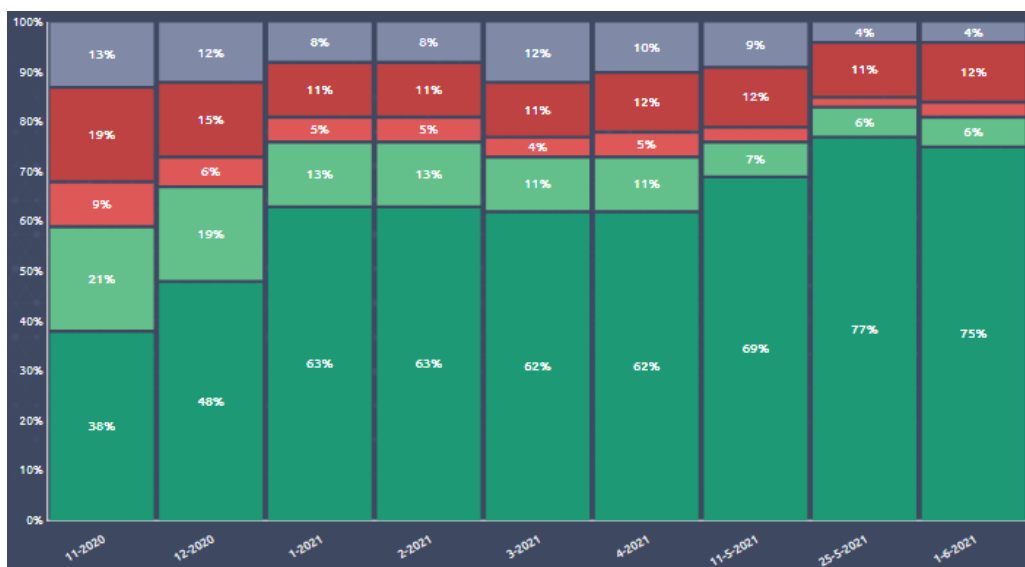
## Willingness to be vaccinated

EenVandaag Opiniepanel

<https://eenvandaag.avrotros.nl/peilingtrends/corona/vaccinatiebereidheid/>

EenVandaag investigated people's willingness to be vaccinated against the virus.

It is striking that since January, the month in which the vaccination program was (slowly) started, the percentages of the respondents who do or do not want to be vaccinated have been fairly stable. (...) Although the latest values in of May 25 and June 1 show a small difference compared to the previous months in terms of willingness to vaccinate, it is likely that the group of respondents who definitely want to be vaccinated (or have already been vaccinated) increased from 62% to around 75% simply because more people have already been vaccinated. The group of respondents who (probably) do not want to be vaccinated or do not know (yet) has remained virtually the same in the last measured periods.



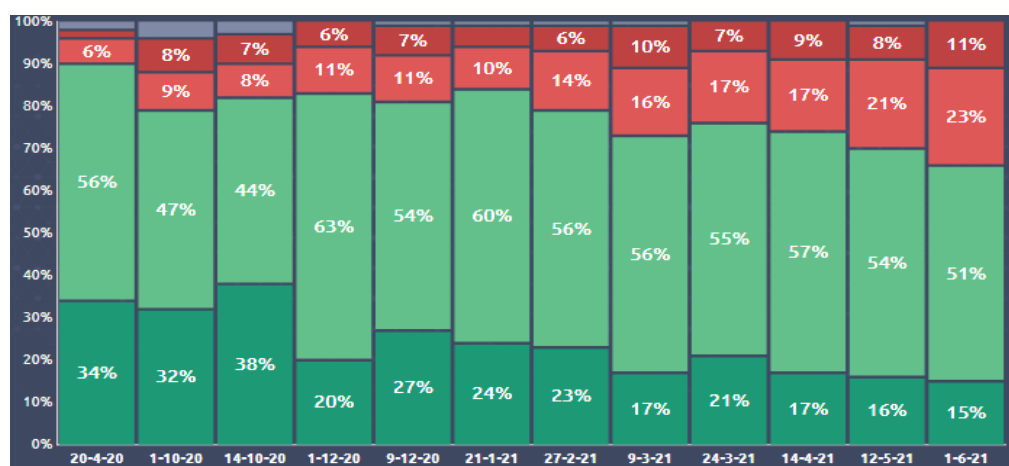
Percentage of respondents who definitely want to be vaccinated or have already been vaccinated (dark green), probably want to be vaccinated (light green), probably do not want to be vaccinated (light red), certainly do not want to be vaccinated (dark red), or do not know yet (grey).

## Compliance with corona measures

EenVandaag Opiniepanel

<https://eenvandaag.avrotros.nl/peilingtrends/corona/naleving-coronamaatregelen/>

Most of the respondents **adhere very strictly or fairly strictly to the government's corona measures**. Looking at the most recent values, as of 1 June 2021, a total of 66% of the respondents say they adhere well to the restrictions and 34% say they do not (strictly) do so. Although the latter percentage is higher than the values of all previous measurement periods, the differences are relatively small.



Percentage of respondents who adhere very strictly (dark green), fairly strictly (light green), not so strictly (light red), or not at all (dark red) to the corona measures.

## The elderly follow covid measures and advise more strictly than younger people

EenVandaag Opiniepanel

<https://eenvandaag.avrotros.nl/panels/opiniepanel/alle-uitslagen/item/vooral-iongeren-laten-de-basisregels-los-nu-er-snel-versoepeld-wordt/>

Research by EenVandaag has also shown that there is a **big difference in social behaviour between young people and the elderly**. For example, eight out of ten people over 65, almost all of whom have already been vaccinated, keep their distance from their friends. This percentage is only 37% among young people. This group is also considerably less likely (36%) to keep a distance of 1.5 meters from their family outside their own household than people over 65 (65%).

Another striking result of the same public opinion poll, is that **people who have been fully vaccinated generally continue to strictly comply with the corona measures** (76%). A minority (39%) of people who still plan to get vaccinated say they will continue to adhere to the rules afterwards. The percentage of respondents who say they will ignore the current corona restrictions after their vaccination is 57%. Within the group of young people, this is 70%.

## Concerns about the coronavirus

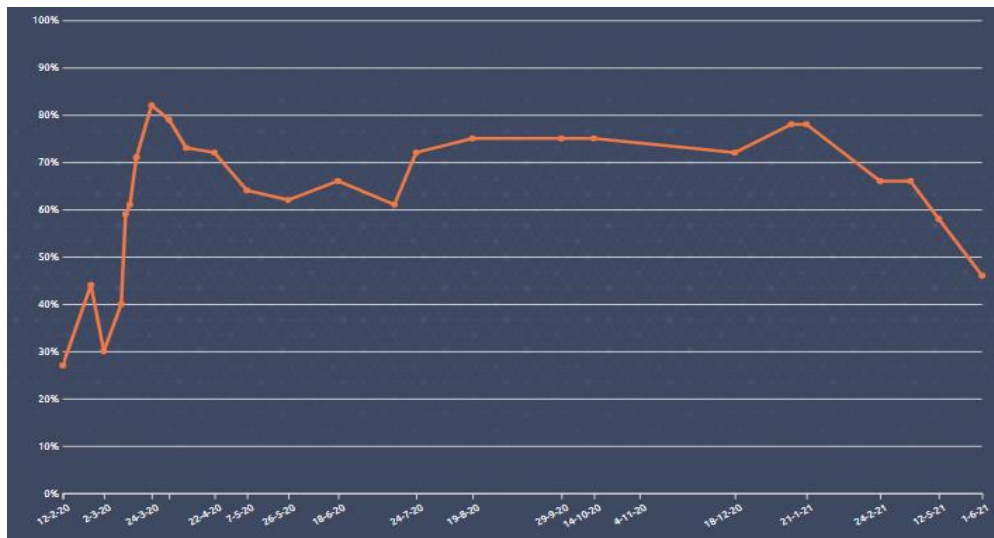
EenVandaag Opiniepanel

<https://eenvandaag.avrotros.nl/peilingtrends/corona/zorgen-over-het-coronavirus/>

Public opinion surveys of EenVandaag have also focussed on the extent to which people are concerned about the coronavirus. At the beginning of February 2020, not many people were concerned yet as the coronavirus seemed to be a problem mainly for countries such as China and Italy. However, this quickly changed when infections also increased rapidly in the Netherlands at the beginning of March. **In recent months, when the vaccination program was rolled out, the percentage of respondents concerned about the virus has continued to decline.** On 21 January



2021 this percentage was still 78%, and since then it has gradually decreased to 46% in the most recent data of June 1.



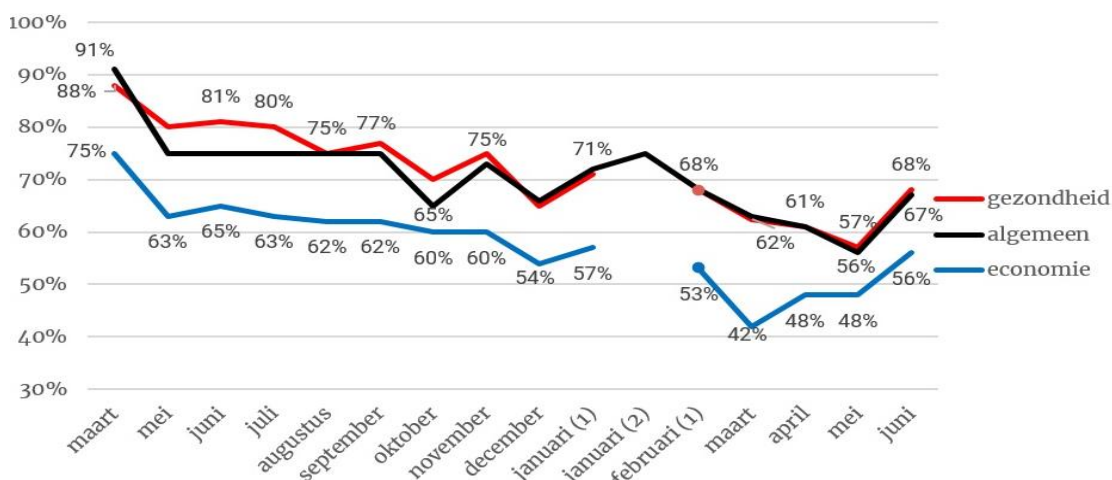
### Support for (relaxation of) corona measures

I&O Research

<https://www.ioresearch.nl/actueel/nederlanders-verheugen-zich-op-post-coronatijd/>

With the end of the corona crisis in sight, support for the corona measures is rising. Currently, 67% of Dutch **people support the general corona policy of the Dutch government**. During the previous measurement in May, this was only a small majority: 56%. Support for the economic measures is still lower, but also increased: from 48% in May to 56% in the most recent measurement in June.

With regard to **support for easing the corona restrictions**, almost half of respondents (47%) want to introduce further relaxations or even end all current measures (18%). Only 4% want to tighten the corona measures. The upcoming relaxations that the Dutch government has already announced are also widely supported. (...) The increasing support for relaxation of the corona restrictions is accompanied by a decrease in support for wearing a face mask and keeping a distance of 1.5 meters to others. Although 68% of the respondents are still in favour of this, during the previous measurement period this was 80%.



Percentage of respondents who support the corona measures in general (black), or with regard to health (red) or the economy (blue).



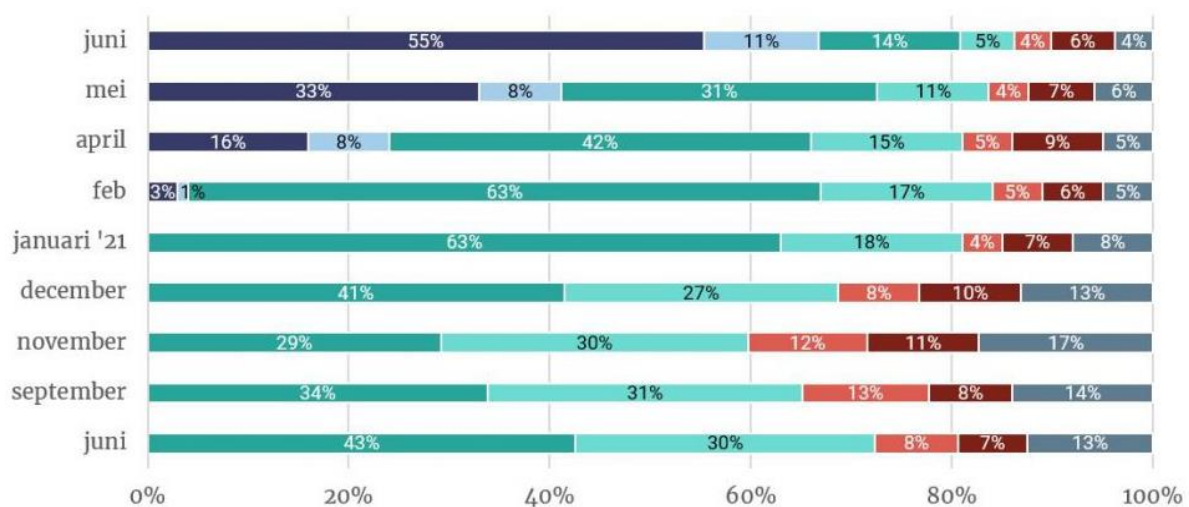
## Willingness to be vaccinated

I&O Research

<https://www.ioresearch.nl/actueel/meerderheid-wil-ook-12-17-jarigen-laten-vaccineren-maar-ouders-twijfelen>

In a study by I&O Research into people's willingness to be vaccinated against the COVID-19 virus, it appears that in total more than half of the respondents have now been vaccinated (55%). Another 11% have already made an appointment for this (11%). Two thirds is therefore more or less 'covered'. Of those who have already been vaccinated, 40% have received two doses and 60% only one.

Regarding the 'remaining' respondents, one in five certainly (14%) or probably (5%) wants to be vaccinated when possible. The value of the category of people who 'certainly do not' or 'probably do not' want to be vaccinated is 10% in total. This percentage has remained fairly stable in recent months. The percentage of respondents who do not know yet is 4% in the most recent measurement of June 1. This is the lowest value compared to all measurement periods.



Percentage of respondents who have already been vaccinated (dark blue) or already have an appointment scheduled (light blue), or who certainly (dark green), probably (light green), probably do not (light red), or certainly do not (red) want to be vaccinated, or do not know (grey).

I&O Research has also focussed on public opinion on vaccinating children. Most respondents to the survey believe that minors should be vaccinated as well. However, this especially applies to older children: six out of ten respondents think that children aged 12 to 16 and young people aged 16 or 17 (both 59%) should be vaccinated. Only a minority is in favour of vaccinating children under the age of 12. It is striking that people who do not have children (living at home) themselves are more often in favour of vaccinating children than parents (whose children live at home with them). (...)

## Post corona: hope and expectations

<https://www.ioresearch.nl/actueel/nederlanders-verheugen-zich-op-post-coronatijd/>

Apart from how the corona pandemic and the restrictions that have been introduced are experienced, I&O Research has also conducted research into how people desires and expectations for the end of the pandemic. The results show that people are especially looking forward to being able to live without restrictions and not having to constantly think twice about different daily activities. More specifically, respondents are most excited about not having to wear a facemask anymore (67%) and being able to go to a restaurant again (65%). Besides, people are looking forward to going on holiday abroad (59%).

## Poland

### Most Poles would vaccinate their children against COVID--19

United Surveys, 04/06/21

<https://www.pap.pl/aktualnosci/news%2C888601%2Cunited-surveys-dla-dgp-i-rmf-fm-ponad-62-proc-polakow-zaszczepiloby-dzieci>

The latest United Surveys poll for DGP and RMF FM shows that over **62 percent of Poles would vaccinate their children**. This is a drop from the previous survey conducted a month ago. At that time, 67% of respondents expressed such a desire.

These results are for all respondents, including those who do not have children. However, even less willingness to vaccinate can be seen among parents of children, who are beneficiaries of the family 500+ program. Only 30 percent of parents expressed the willingness to vaccinate their only children. The situation looks slightly better in the case of parents of at least two children. Here 48 percent are not reluctant to give the coronavirus preparation to their children.

### Vast majority of Poles to stay in country on holidays

Payback Opinion Poll, 16/06/21

<https://polandin.com/54374527/vast-majority-of-oles-to-stay-in-country-on-holidays-poll>

The COVID-19 pandemic prompted the Polish citizens to change their **holiday plans**. The vast majority - 41 percent of the respondents - have changed their travel destination, 16 percent changed the date and the budget for holidays. This year, 17 percent of those polled will completely resign from vacations, the reasons for such a decision being lack of funds, workload and travel restrictions.

## Portugal

### Teleworking is voted as one of the major changes in lifestyle

Imovirtual, 24/05/2021

<https://jornaleconomico.sapo.pt/noticias/portugueses-elegem-teletrabalho-como-a-principal-mudanca-de-2020-nl-da-tarde-743304>

As a result of the pandemic, the survey developed by the portal 'Imovirtual' shows that, according to the Portuguese, the major change that defined the year 2020 was teleworking (16%), followed by "moving to a new house" (14%), "replacing the gym by the living room" (10%) and "spending more time with family" (10%). "Relaxing at home" (9%), and "more green space at home" (9%) were also factors considered by the respondents. The least voted changes were "space for the children" (3%) and "study at home" (4%).

### 85% Portuguese will travel once they feel it is safe and people now place flexibility as a key criteria

Airbnb, 24/05/2021

<https://observador.pt/2021/05/25/viajar-e-prioridade-para-maioria-dos-portugueses-quando-se-sentirem-seguros-revela-inquerito/>

According to an Airbnb survey, 7 out of 10 respondents in Portugal have missed travel for pleasure during the pandemic and the majority (85%) say that **once the health crisis is over, travel will be "a priority" as soon as they feel safe.** (...)

## The Portuguese have, in general, a positive image of the principal agents handling the pandemic

CESOP, 14/05/2021

[\*Sondagem. Portugueses dão nota positiva a políticos e entidades durante a pandemia\*](#)

The survey conducted by CESOP reveals that the Portuguese have an **overall positive image towards the several actors and entities who are fighting against the pandemic**.

The President of the Republic is the one who receives the best "grade" from the respondents, with 64% of those polled responding in his favour.

The Prime Minister gets a "Reasonable" evaluation by the Portuguese (45%), while 33% considers António Costa's performance "Good" and 8% "Very Good". Even though he maintains a general positive image, António Costa had obtained better results in the two previous surveys.

The Minister of Health is also evaluated positively by the Portuguese: 41% consider her performance as "Reasonable", 34% as "Good" and 7% as "Very Good".

Also the General Directorate of Health received an overall positive evaluation, with 43% of those polled giving a "Reasonable" evaluation of the response to the pandemic and 37% "Good". Only 11% considered it to be a negative.

The study by CESOP also concluded that the **general attitude towards the Covid-19 vaccines is highly optimistic**: 82% of the Portuguese are willing to receive the vaccine as soon as they are called, while only 9% do not want to receive it.

Regarding the **Recovery and Resilience Plan**, 49% do not know what it concerns and 38% know what it is, but have not read or consulted it. Only 10% know and have consulted the plan. Thus, there is a generalised lack of knowledge of the plan. Data also reveals that 33% consider that the plan will have no impact on their lives, while 30% believe the impact will be positive.

In the **economic and employment** context, 50% of respondents consider "Not Likely" the possibility of losing their professional activity in the next year, unlike 14% of the questioned. Among those who have been polled and are, currently, unemployed, 24% consider it "Very Likely" to resume their professional activity or find a job next year, but 23% do not intend to resume their activity.

Regarding the **loss of income**, the majority of respondents (63%) say they maintain their income before the pandemic, although 25% admits having a lower income nowadays. In contrast to these figures, 9% of respondents say they got a higher income after the Covid-19 pandemic. (...)

## Romania

### The main influencers in the vaccination decision making process

SNMF, 06/06/2021

<https://www.mediafax.ro/coronavirus/cine-i-a-convins-pe-romani-sa-se-vaccineze-20122491>

As stated by a Romanian National Society of Family Medicine (SNMF) study conducted during the 19.05 - 31.05 period, 70% of the respondents claimed that they **wanted to get vaccinated due to their own conviction**, while 25.7% asked for medical advice when making the decision. At the beginning of the vaccination campaign, 34.8% were having doubts about the process, but the family doctors (43.4%) and their families and friends (42.1%) helped the ones that were undecided or against it to get vaccinated.

## Romanians tend to have positive opinion on vaccination and restrictions lifting

IRES

<https://www.wall-street.ro/articol/Social/272466/romanii-nu-vor-sa-renunte-de-tot-la-masca-ce-arata-un-studiu-ires-despre-masurile-de-relaxare.html>

<https://www.capital.ro/sondaj-ires-romanii-isi-schimba-atitudinea-despre-vaccinare-cati-sunt-pro-si-cati-contr.html>

Half of Romanians believe that the **relaxation measures were imposed at the right time**, more than a quarter believe that they were imposed too late, while 17% believe that they were imposed too early. However, more than half of respondents claimed they still want to wear a mask, despite the relaxation measures that eliminate the obligation of wearing a medical mask in public, according to a study carried out by IRES during the 18-21 May 2021 period.

The study also shows that the link between the vaccination rate and the lifting of restrictions has determined 18% Romanians to change their attitude regarding vaccination: 12%, previously unfavourable to vaccination, say that they are now pro vaccination, and 6%, previously favourable, now declare that they are against it.

## Less than 40% of unvaccinated students would like to be vaccinated against COVID-19

National Council of Students, 24/05/2021

[https://www.realitatea.net/stiri/actual/sondaj-cne-mai-putin-de-40-dintre-elevii-nevaccinati-ar-dori-sa-se-imunizeze-anticovid-cart-de-importanta-este-vaccinarea-si-de-ce-se-tem-acestia\\_60ab8410e308b969ae74cf32](https://www.realitatea.net/stiri/actual/sondaj-cne-mai-putin-de-40-dintre-elevii-nevaccinati-ar-dori-sa-se-imunizeze-anticovid-cart-de-importanta-este-vaccinarea-si-de-ce-se-tem-acestia_60ab8410e308b969ae74cf32)

According to an opinion poll conducted among students aged 12-19 that have not been vaccinated yet, less than 40% say they would like to be vaccinated, 28% are undecided, while 33 % will not. At the same time, out of 3,334 respondents, only 24.7% state that they were immunized with one of the available vaccines, while a majority of 75.3% were not vaccinated against COVID-19, according to the survey conducted by the National Council of Students (CNE).

## More than half of the employees believe that vaccination should be mandatory

Best Jobs, 30/05/2021

[https://adevarul.ro/news/societate/studiu-best-jobs-57-angajati-vor-vaccinarea-obligatorie-1\\_60b358f25163ec42719390ba/index.html](https://adevarul.ro/news/societate/studiu-best-jobs-57-angajati-vor-vaccinarea-obligatorie-1_60b358f25163ec42719390ba/index.html)

According to a Best Jobs study, half of respondents said they would feel safer at the workplace if the **vaccination against COVID-19 was mandatory**. On the other hand, 38% of respondents want employers to take stricter disinfection and cleaning measures and want good ventilation of the building to prevent the infection with the virus. Out of all respondents, 20% claim they want to continue working from home and if they were to come to the office, they would not attend meetings with people outside of the company.

## Slovenia

### Survey finds improvement of personal well-being slowing down

Valicon, 16/06/2021

A survey by the pollster Valicon monitoring the public response to life during the epidemic finds that **improvement rates of personal well-being and optimism are slowing down** as Slovenia officially declared an end to the epidemic.

Life is slowly getting back on track, but **negative sentiments are stronger in comparison to the first Covid-19 wave** in 2020, Valicon said on Wednesday as it presented the #Newnormal survey.

(...) The **optimism index** is steadily increasing as well and can be compared to the one recorded in the spring of 2020, before the first wave ended. The difference between the share of those who think that the quality of their lives has gotten worse and those who think that it has improved compared to pre-epidemic levels is the highest recorded, which indicates a return to normality. Nevertheless, this trend is losing momentum as well.

(...) The level of **public trust in the government's** work in preventing the spread of Covid-19 had been steadily dropping for quite some time, but is now showing a slight improvement. Some 30% of respondents trust the government more than they did previously and 60% have shown a decreased level of trust. This assessment reached an all-time low during the 1 May holidays.

The combined share of the respondents who have been vaccinated and who say will certainly or **probably get vaccinated** is 61%. On the other hand, the share of those who will probably not get vaccinated is 19% and of those who will certainly not get vaccinated is 20%.

The survey was conducted between 11 and 14 June and comprised 508 respondents in the 18-75 age group.

### More people vaccinated or interested in vaccination

*Valicon, 03/06/2021*

Pollster Valicon's survey shows that although the situation has improved, public mood is still a long way from the life before the epidemic and even from last summer. On the other hand, motivation to get vaccinated has increased alongside the vaccination rate.

(...) The measurement has shown the highest ever level of realised and expressed **intention to get vaccinated**, which stands at 62%, up two points from the previous measurement 14 days ago. The proportion of already vaccinated people has also increased significantly in the last two weeks, while the proportion of people who have definitively decided against vaccination remains at 19%.

The latest measurement also looked at what **motivated** those who had already been vaccinated or were certain to get vaccinated, as well as the reservations of those who were undecided and those determined not to be vaccinated. Among those who have already been vaccinated, the predominant answers are **protection against disease** or infection (41%) and protection of others (22%). Among those who will certainly get vaccinated, in addition to protecting themselves (34%) and others (13%), the main reasons for getting the shot are **being able to travel** and cross borders without limits (15%) and a return to normal life (13%).

Among those who are **against vaccination**, the prevailing opinion is that the vaccines are **experimental** (32%), that they do not **trust** them (28%), while some do not believe in the coronavirus (16%), or believe that they do not belong to a risk group (13%).

This confirms the theory that a higher vaccination rate will have a positive impact on those who are less likely to be vaccinated, as well as the assessment that those who are strongly against vaccination are mostly unreachable, Valicon commented on the survey results.

A total of 507 people took part in the survey, which was carried out between 28 and 30 May.

## Spain

### 55.8% of Spaniards believe that the measures against COVID-19 should have been more stringent

CIS, 09/06/2021

<https://elpais.com/sociedad/2021-06-09/mas-de-la-mitad-de-los-espanoles-cree-que-eran-necesarias-restricciones-mas-duras-para-contener-la-pandemia-segun-el-cis.html>

**Lifestyle shifts** have been the focus of this survey. 36.5% of respondents assured their social habits and behaviour have changed "a lot". The main changes were a reduction, avoidance or limitation of social activities and contact in social relations (42.1%) and a decrease of outings such as walks and trips (25.9%). (...)

On the other hand, 12.6% of those surveyed have experienced a change in their lifestyle and they are living with fear, anxiety and uneasiness, 23.8% are sleeping poorly and 76.6% is communicating through video calls with more frequency than before the pandemic.

### 23.3% of Spaniards believe the current downturn will be worst in the next six months due to the ongoing increase of prices

CIS, 04/06/2021

[https://www.niusdiario.es/economia/consumo/consumidor-espanol-mas-preocupado-por-inflacion-que-crisis-economica-subida-precios-indice-confianza-cis-mayo-2021\\_18\\_3151845245.html](https://www.niusdiario.es/economia/consumo/consumidor-espanol-mas-preocupado-por-inflacion-que-crisis-economica-subida-precios-indice-confianza-cis-mayo-2021_18_3151845245.html)

38.2% of respondents managed to save a little each month and 36.5% struggles to **make ends meet**. Regarding the current situation of the labour market in Spain, 63.3% of respondents believe that the economic situation of Spain is worse than six months ago for finding a job.

### 52% of Spaniards have felt sad from time to time in the last two weeks

Universidad Carlos III, 14/06/2021

<https://www.diariodenavarra.es/noticias/vivir/ciencia/2021/06/14/nuestro-comportamiento-continuara-siendo-clave-contracovid-19-730185-3241.html>

Along with the feeling of sadness, 29% of respondents reported **feeling loneliness** during lockdown. Most are complying with basic measures against COVID-19. For instance, 96% of respondents declared washing their hands frequently and respecting the security distance in the street.

### 64.4% of Spaniards believe that the Government's management of the pandemic is not very or not at all effective

SigmaDos, 21/05/2021

[https://www.antena3.com/noticias/espana/encuesta-elecciones-generales-gestion-pandemia-coronavirus-gobierno-poco-nada-eficaz-segun-mayoria\\_2021052060a770a202a5910001472f83.html](https://www.antena3.com/noticias/espana/encuesta-elecciones-generales-gestion-pandemia-coronavirus-gobierno-poco-nada-eficaz-segun-mayoria_2021052060a770a202a5910001472f83.html)

Regarding the ongoing vaccination, 64.6% of respondents do not believe that Spain will reach the 70% **vaccination target**. Only 29.5% believe that Spain will achieve herd immunity.

The concern about the virus is still high: 78.7% are quite or very concerned about the evolution of the coronavirus.



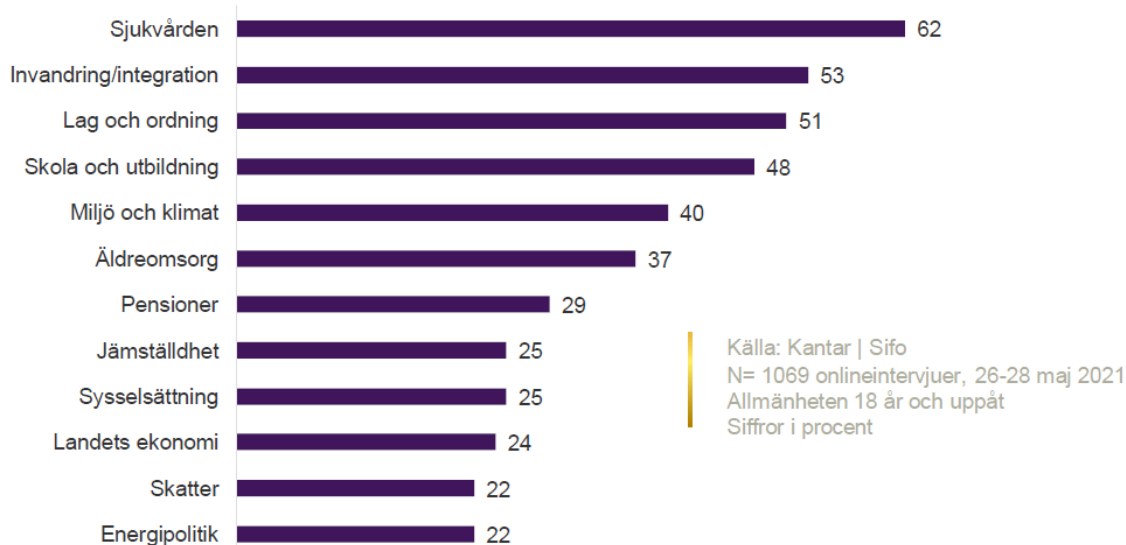
## Sweden

### Trust in institutions remains stable for the past year and 92% have either taken vaccine or are planning to

Kantar, 04/06/2021

<https://www.kantarsifo.se/rapporter-undersokningar/allmanhetens-tillit-tankar-och-beteende-under-coronapandemin-4-juni-2021>

#### Vilken eller vilka politiska frågor är viktigast för dig just nu?



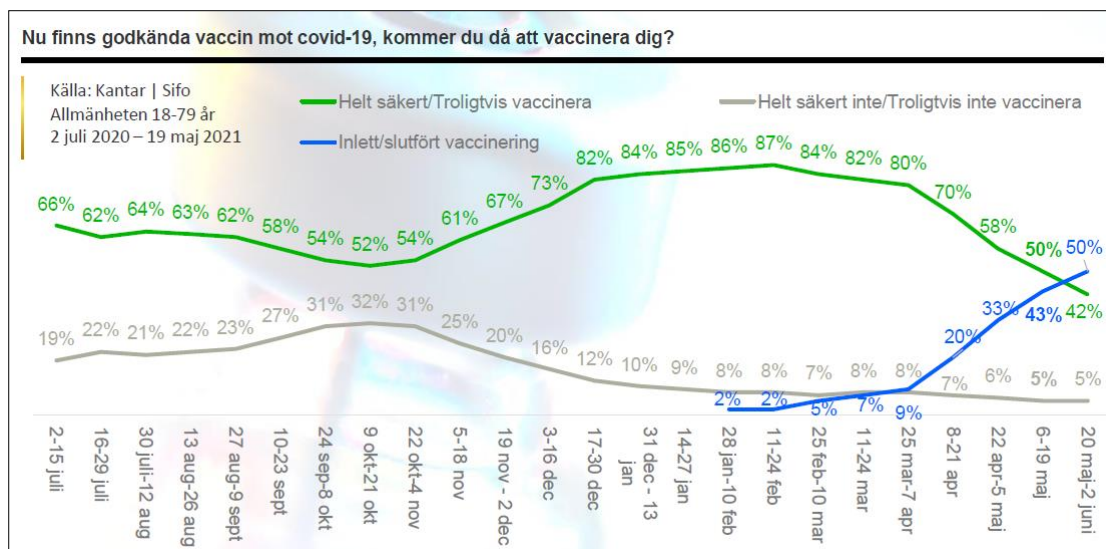
**Most important political issues:** Swedes rank health care as the most important issue (62%). It is followed by immigration/integration (53%), law and order (51%), school and education (48%) and environment/climate (40%).

#### Kantar Sifo: Förtroendet för myndigheter och institutioner

(n=1400 online per tvåveckorsperiod)

Förtroende, ganska/mycket stort	20 maj -2 juni	6-19 maj	22 apr -5 maj	8-21 apr	25 mar -7 apr	11-24 mars	25 feb -10 mar	11-24 feb	28 jan -10 feb	14-27 jan
Folkhälsomyndigheten	61%	61%	60%	61%	58%	62%	60%	57%	57%	58%
MSB	42%	43%	43%	45%	40%	43%	41%	37%	35%	34%
Sjukvården	81%	82%	81%	83%	81%	79%	81%	79%	79%	81%
Regeringen	42%	39%	41%	43%	37%	41%	40%	38%	38%	36%
Socialstyrelsen	37%	37%	37%	37%	34%	36%	36%	30%	30%	33%
Den politiska oppositionen	25%	23%	24%	25%	24%	22%	20%	21%	19%	23%

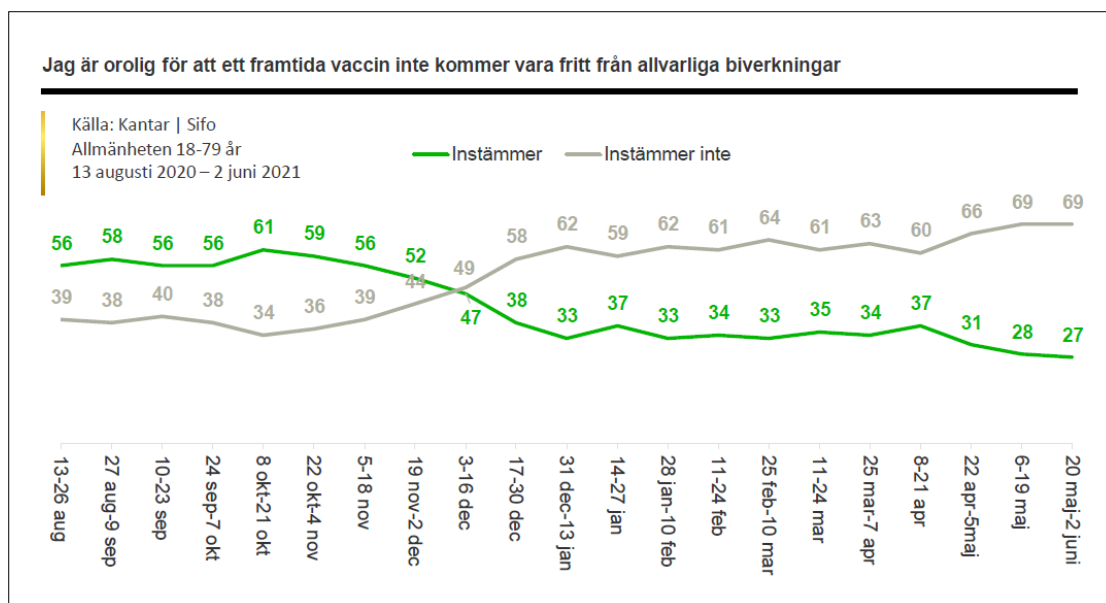
**Trust in institutions/authorities with covid-19 responsibilities:** The health care sector is the most trusted institution (81%). 61% claim to have strong or quite strong trust in Folkhälsomyndigheten (The Public Health Agency of Sweden). MSB (The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency) and Socialstyrelsen (National Board of Health and Welfare) score 42% respectively 37%. 42% trust the government, while the number for the political opposition is 25%. The figures have been stable all year.



### Vaccine: Will you take it?

- 42% for sure/most likely
- 5% definitely not, most likely not
- 50% have been vaccinated

Around 50% of the Swedish population (between 18-79 years) is now vaccinated. Therefore, the number of people willing to the vaccine is decreasing. According to Kantar/Sifo, there is no sign of influence from the “antivaxx” movement or fear of side effects.



### Vaccine: Are you worried about side effects?

- 27% agree
- 69% disagree