



UNCERTAINTY/EU/HOPE

PUBLIC OPINION IN TIMES OF COVID-19

SECOND ROUND

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



European Parliament

IMPRESSUM

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a survey among European citizens about their views on the coronavirus crisis. The survey has been conducted in two waves, the first taking place in April-May 2020, and the second (the focus of this report) in June 2020.

Covid-19 is a coronavirus, surfaced in Wuhan, China in December 2019. It has spread throughout the world since then and was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization.. Since 31 December 2019 and as of 21 July 2020, more than 14 million cases have been recorded, including approximately 610,000 deaths. There were around 2.8 million recorded cases in Europe, including around 200,000 deaths¹.

France announced the first coronavirus death in Europe on 14 February, and later in February Europe faced its first major outbreak as the number of reported cases in Italy grew rapidly. By the end of February, confirmed cases were reported in other European countries.

European countries imposed nationwide lockdowns in March, instructing citizens to stay at home and avoid non-essential travel. By the second half of April, infection rates in most European countries had begun to fall, and some countries began to lift some of the restrictions, including some re-opening of shops and services. From May onwards, further changes have been made across Europe to relax restrictions on movement outside home, allowing social gatherings and opening of shops, services, schools and sports.

At the time of the survey, restrictions were being lifted at different rates across Europe. It is important to note that there has been considerable variation in the specific restrictions imposed in different countries; for example Sweden has implemented less restrictive measures than other countries.

The European Union has been working to contain the spread of the coronavirus, support national health systems, protect and save lives, as well as counter the socio-economic impact of the pandemic at both the national and EU level. Its initiatives include supporting research for treatment, diagnostics and vaccines; direct support to the EU healthcare sector; medical guidance for Member States; making personal protective equipment (PPE) available; measures on borders and mobility; economic contingencies; and fighting disinformation².

In May 2020, the European Commission proposed a revamped long-term EU budget boosted by Next Generation EU, an emergency temporary recovery instrument, aimed to help repair the immediate economic and social damage brought by the coronavirus pandemic, kick-start the recovery and prepare for a better future for the next generation³.

The survey was conducted using Kantar online access panel⁴, among 24,798 respondents in 27 EU Member States, between 11 and 29 June 2020. In most countries, the sample included respondents aged between 16 to 64, or 16 to 54⁵. Representativeness at the national level was ensured by quotas on gender, age, and region.

¹ <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases>. Accessed 27 July 2020

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/overview-commissions-response_en

³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/eu-budget/eu-long-term-budget/2021-2027_en

⁴ Interviews were conducted by telephone in Malta and Cyprus.

⁵ 16-54 in Bulgaria, Czechia, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia; 16-64 in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden; 16+ in Cyprus and Malta. For this reason, no sociodemographic analysis can be done on the 65+ age group.

The EU total is weighted according to the size of the population of each country.

The survey covered the following topics:

- Respondents' emotional status and views on the consequences of restriction measures in their country;
- Attitudes towards the solidarity between EU Member States in dealing with the crisis;
- Awareness of EU measures to combat the crisis and satisfaction with these measures;
- Views on the EU's priorities in dealing with the crisis;
- Attitudes to the financial means available to the EU, and spending priorities in the EU budget;
- General level of support for the national government and satisfaction with government measures to combat the pandemic;

- Most trusted sources of information about the pandemic;
- Experience of financial difficulties during the pandemic;
- Attitudes to limitations to personal freedoms;
- Changes in personal attachment to the local community, nation and European identity;
- Overall feeling of support or opposition to the EU;
- Support for the use of mobile phone applications to fight the expansion of the virus.

This is the second wave of the survey examining the views of European citizens on the Coronavirus crisis. The first wave took place in April and May 2020 and covered 21 EU Member States⁶. This report therefore includes comparisons between the findings of the two waves of the survey only for these 21 EU Member States.

⁶ Six Member States were not covered in the first wave of the survey: Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Attitudes towards European action

Over a third of respondents (36%) say that they have **heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU** to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic, and that they also know what these measures are. This is a slight increase from the first wave of the survey (+3 percentage points). A further 40% recall seeing or hearing about EU measures, but do not know what they are (similar to wave 1).

Among respondents who recall seeing or hearing about EU measures, around half (49%) are **satisfied with the measures taken so far**, slightly higher than the proportion that are not satisfied (46%). Satisfaction is highest in Ireland, Estonia, Portugal, Latvia and Lithuania, and lowest in Italy, Austria, Luxembourg and Greece. There has been a clear increase in satisfaction since wave 1 (+7 pp overall), with large increases in Spain and Portugal. Younger people continue to be more satisfied than older people.

Around two-thirds of respondents (68%) agree that **the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic**, while around a quarter (23%) disagree with the statement. These findings are consistent with wave 1. Agreement is highest in Portugal and Luxembourg, and lowest in Czechia and Sweden.

In its response to Coronavirus, respondents think that the **EU's top priorities** should be: ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States (51%), allocating research funds to develop a vaccine (35%), providing direct financial support to Member States (32%), improving

co-operation between Member States (32%) and improving co-operation between scientific researchers working across Member States (32%). Results are similar to wave 1, although there has been an increase in the proportion wanting a focus on improved co-operation between EU Member States (+3 pp), and a decrease in the proportion that prioritise the supply of medical supplies (-4 pp) and the development of a vaccine (-3 pp).

The majority of respondents (56%) think that the **EU should have greater financial means** to tackle the pandemic, while three in ten (30%) say that the EU's current financial means are sufficient. People are most likely to think that the EU should have greater financial means in Greece, Cyprus, Portugal and Spain, while respondents in Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands are least likely to share this view.

When asked **how they think the EU budget should be spent**, more than half (55%) say that public health should be a priority, followed by economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses (45%), employment and social affairs (37%) and climate change and environmental protection (36%). Public health ranks highest as a spending priority in 17 of the 27 Member States.

The majority of respondents are dissatisfied with the **solidarity between EU Member States** in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic (53%), while 39% are satisfied. Satisfaction is highest in Ireland and Estonia, and lowest in Luxembourg and Italy. **Views have become more positive since wave 1 (+5 pp satisfied overall)**, with the largest increases in Portugal and Spain.

National response

In general, around half of respondents (51%) say that they **support their national government**, while more than a third (38%) oppose it. Support has fallen slightly since wave 1 (-3 pp).

The majority of respondents (57%) say they are satisfied with the **measures their government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic**, while 40% are not satisfied. Levels of satisfaction vary by country, highest in Luxembourg, Ireland and Cyprus, and lowest in Poland. Since wave 1, satisfaction has increased markedly in Spain, but has decreased in Sweden, Croatia and Greece.

Attitudes to the government's approach to the Coronavirus pandemic are closely linked to general levels of support: among those who generally support their national government, 85% are satisfied with the measures taken to deal with the pandemic, compared with 23% among those who oppose their national government.

The public is most likely to **believe scientists to inform them about the Coronavirus pandemic**. More than a third of respondents (37%) say that scientists are one of their most trusted sources of information, followed by national health authorities (32%) and the World Health Organisation (29%). Around one in five (19%) mention their national government as one of their trusted sources, while 8% mention EU institutions such as the European Commission or European Parliament. Since wave 1, there has been a slight decline in trust in scientists, the World Health Organisation and the national government.

How are EU citizens coping?

'Uncertainty' remains the most common **emotional status** being felt by European citizens (mentioned by 45% of respondents), but it is now closely followed by

'hope' (41%). There has been a positive shift since wave 1, with more people expressing 'confidence' alongside falling proportions feeling 'helplessness', 'uncertainty', 'fear' and 'frustration'. In general, positive emotions tend to be most prevalent in Austria, Finland, Denmark, Romania, Germany and Slovenia, while respondents are most likely to express negative emotions in Spain, Poland, France, Greece and Italy.

Overall, respondents are more likely to say that the **health benefits** of restriction measures in their country offset the economic damage incurred (52%), rather than the **economic damage** compensates for health benefits (43%). Respondents are most likely to say health benefits compensate for economic damage in Cyprus, Malta, Ireland and Luxembourg, while the opposing view is held most strongly in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Czechia. There has been little change since wave 1, although there has been a small shift towards the view that the economic damage offsets health benefits (+2 pp).

Personal situation and individual freedoms

The majority of respondents (57%) say that they have experienced personal **financial difficulties** since the start of the coronavirus pandemic, virtually identical to the first wave of the survey. Problems include a loss of income (28%), using personal savings sooner than planned (22%), unemployment or partial unemployment (21%), difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans (14%), asking family or friends for financial help (9%), difficulties having proper and decent-quality meals (8%) and bankruptcy (3%). Overall, respondents in Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy and Romania are most likely to have experienced financial difficulties, while those in Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands are least likely to report troubles.

More than a quarter of respondents (28%) say that they **feel a closer attachment** to their nationality since the

start of the pandemic, while 18% feel more connected to their local community and 10% feel more European. A closer national affinity is most common in Malta, the Netherlands, Italy and Cyprus, while respondents in Poland are most likely to say that they feel more European.

Just under two-thirds of respondents (63%) believe that the fight against the pandemic justifies **recent limitations to their individual freedoms**, whereas a third (33%) are opposed to such limitations. Compared with wave 1, respondents are now less likely to feel that recent limitations are justified (-5 pp). Respondents are most likely to say that limitations are justified in Cyprus, Luxembourg, Finland, Ireland and Malta, and are least likely to say this in Slovenia, Poland and Hungary.

Just under half of respondents (47%) say they are in **favour of public authorities using applications on their mobile phone** to fight the expansion of the virus, while 44% are opposed. Support has fallen slightly since wave 1 (-4 pp), with an increase in those who are strongly opposed (+5 pp). Respondents are most likely to be in favour of this approach in Malta, Romania, Portugal and Ireland, while there are strong levels of opposition in Slovenia, Croatia and Austria. Respondents who generally support their national government are more likely to be in favour of this use of mobile phone applications.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPEAN ACTION

The first chapter of the report examines public attitudes towards action at the European level in response to the Coronavirus pandemic. It starts by examining awareness of and attitudes towards the role of the EU during the crisis, before focusing on attitudes towards the EU budget. It then examines satisfaction with the solidarity shown by EU Member States against the virus.

The report starts by examining public perceptions of the EU's response during the pandemic. Firstly, this section looks at awareness of EU measures to tackle the virus and levels of satisfaction with these measures. It then focuses on public attitudes to EU competences to deal with this type of crises, and finally it assesses views on the EU's top priorities in responding to the pandemic.

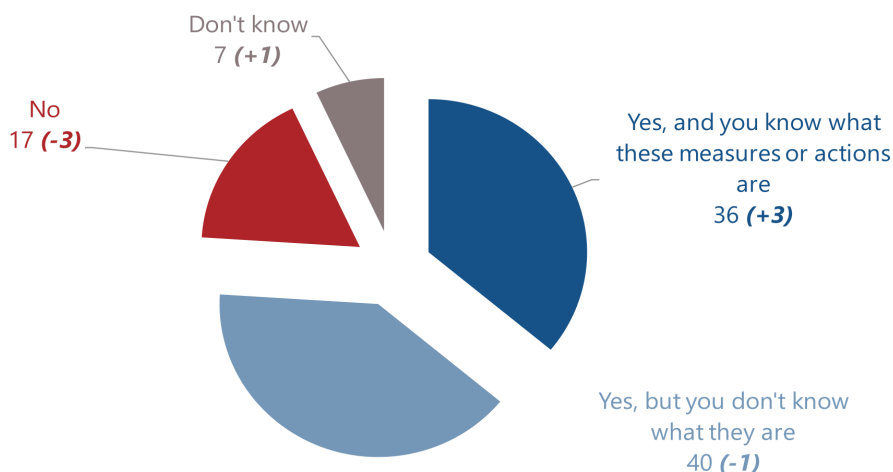
Awareness of EU measures

Around three-quarters of respondents (76%) say that they have heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic. Just over a third (36%) also say that they know what these measures or actions are, while 40% say they have heard, seen or read about measures or actions but do not know what they are. The remainder of respondents either say that they haven't heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU (17%), or don't know (7%).

There has been a slight increase in awareness since the first wave of the survey, with more respondents now saying that they have heard, seen or read about measures or actions and know what they are (+3 pp).

In every country covered by the survey, a majority of respondents say that they have heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic (even if they do not know

Q5 Have you already heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)



Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)

what they are). The proportion ranges from 86% in Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece to 57% in Malta.

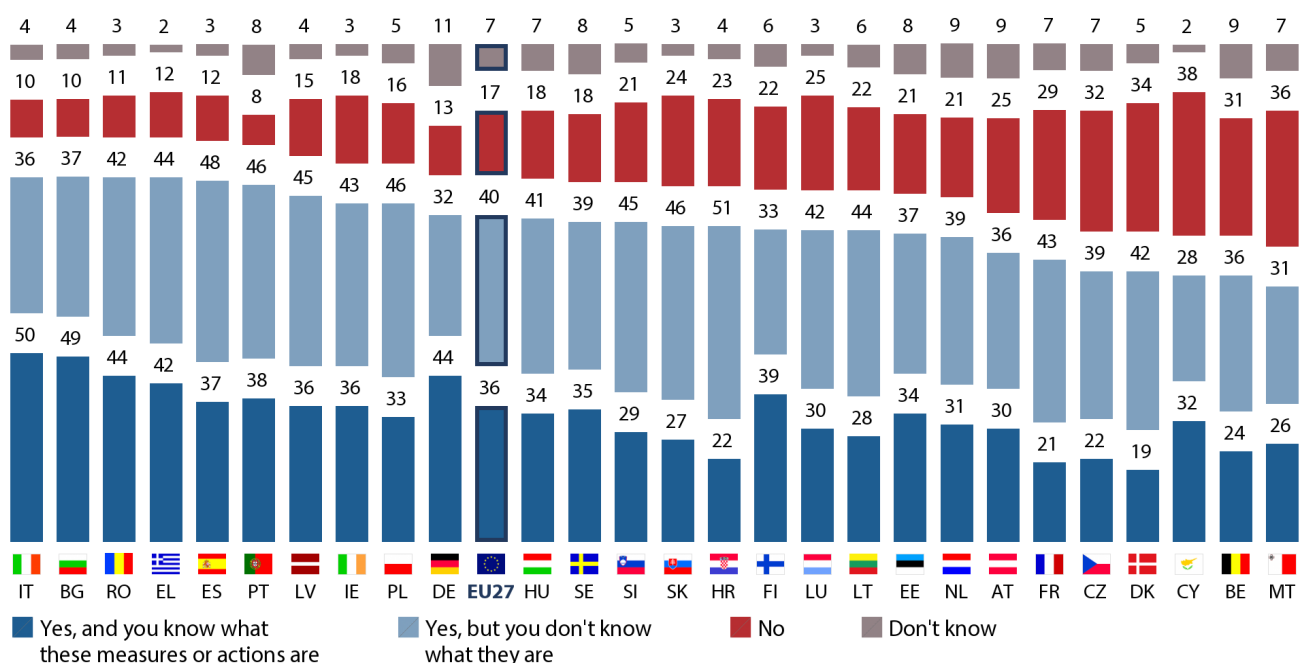
Looking at the proportion that recall EU measures or actions and know what they are, this is highest in Italy (50%), Bulgaria (49%), Germany (44%), Romania (44%) and Greece (42%), and lowest in Denmark (19%), France (21%), Czechia and Croatia (both 22%).

In several countries, respondents are now more likely

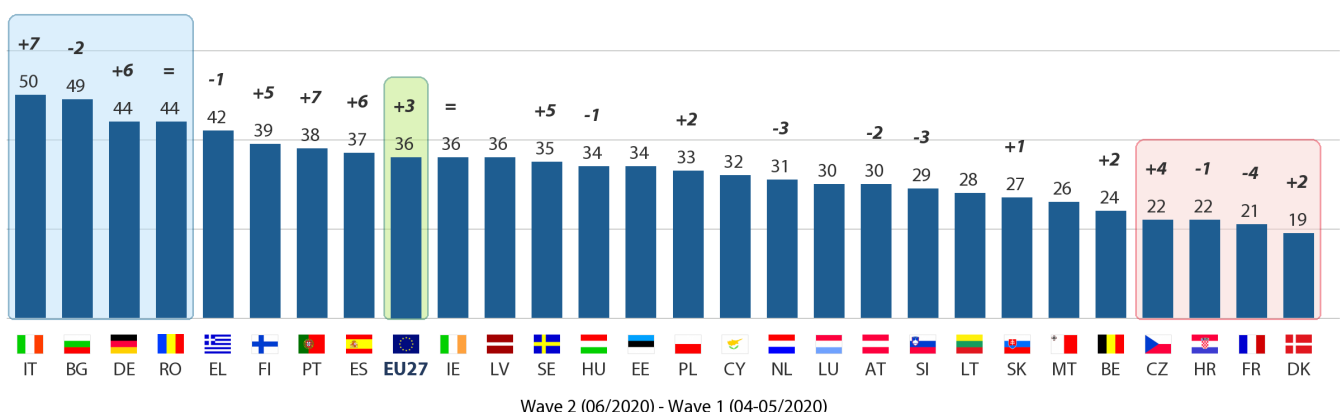
than in wave 1 to say they recall EU measures or actions and know what they are. The largest increases are seen in Italy, Portugal (both +7 pp), Germany and Spain (+6 pp). The proportion has significantly decreased in France (-4 pp), Slovenia and the Netherlands (both -3 pp).

In terms of the proportion that is aware of EU measures or actions (even if they do not know what they are), it has increased the most in Czechia (+10 pp) and Sweden (+7 pp).

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



Q5 Have you already heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic? (% - YES, AND YOU KNOW WHAT THESE MEASURES OR ACTIONS ARE)



Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)

The socio-demographic analysis indicates that men are more likely than women to say that they have heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic (79% compared with 73%) and to know what these measures are (40% vs. 33%).






Working respondents are more likely than non-working respondents to say that they are aware of EU measures and to know what they are (39% vs. 31%). There is also a difference by level of education: those who finished their education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say they recall measures and know what they are (38%), compared with those who left education by the age of 16 (31%).

These variations are in line with those seen in the first report. This suggests that the overall increase in awareness is mainly concentrated among the more well-informed groups.

Satisfaction with EU measures

Respondents who said they have heard, seen or read about EU measures or actions were then asked how satisfied they were with the measures taken by the EU so far.

Overall, around half of respondents (49%) say they are satisfied with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic; this includes 6% who are very satisfied and 43% who are fairly satisfied.

Q5	Have you already heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic? (% - EU27)				
	Yes, and you know what these measures or actions are	Yes, but you don't know what they are	No	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU27	36	40	17	7	76
 Gender					
Male	40	39	17	4	79
Female	33	40	18	9	73
 Age					
16-24	35	42	17	6	77
25-34	36	42	17	5	78
35-44	34	40	19	7	74
45-54	40	37	17	6	77
55-64	37	38	18	7	75
 Education (End of)					
16 years or younger	31	37	23	9	68
17-19	34	39	19	8	73
20+	38	40	16	6	78
Still studying	35	40	18	7	75
 Support of the national government					
Support	42	41	13	4	83
Oppose	33	39	22	6	72
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections					
Voted	42	39	15	4	81
Did not vote	29	43	21	7	72

Just under half of respondents (46%) are not satisfied; specifically, 36% are not very satisfied and 10% are not at all satisfied.

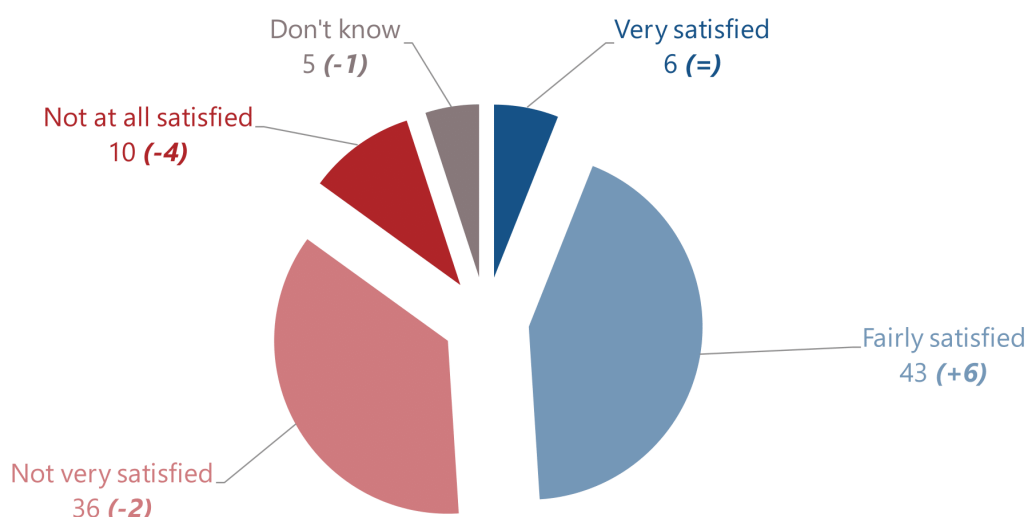
Attitudes have become more favourable towards the measures taken by the EU, with an increase in satisfaction since wave 1 (+7 pp) and a decrease in the proportion who are not satisfied (-6 pp).

In 18 out of 27 Member States, at least half of respondents say that they are satisfied with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic. Satisfaction is highest in Ireland (74%), Estonia (73%),

Portugal (67%), Latvia (66%), and Lithuania (64%). The lowest levels of satisfaction are seen in Italy (32%), Austria (37%), Luxembourg and Greece (both 38%).

Respondents in Estonia (15%), Latvia (12%), Ireland and Malta (both 11%) are most likely to be 'very satisfied' with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic. One in five respondents in Italy (20%) say they are 'not at all' satisfied.

Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)



(Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020))

In most of the 21 countries included in both waves of the survey, there has been an increase in satisfaction with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic. The largest increases can be seen in Spain (+15 pp), Portugal (+13 pp), Italy, Greece, Romania (all +9 pp), Czechia, Slovakia and Ireland (all +8 pp).

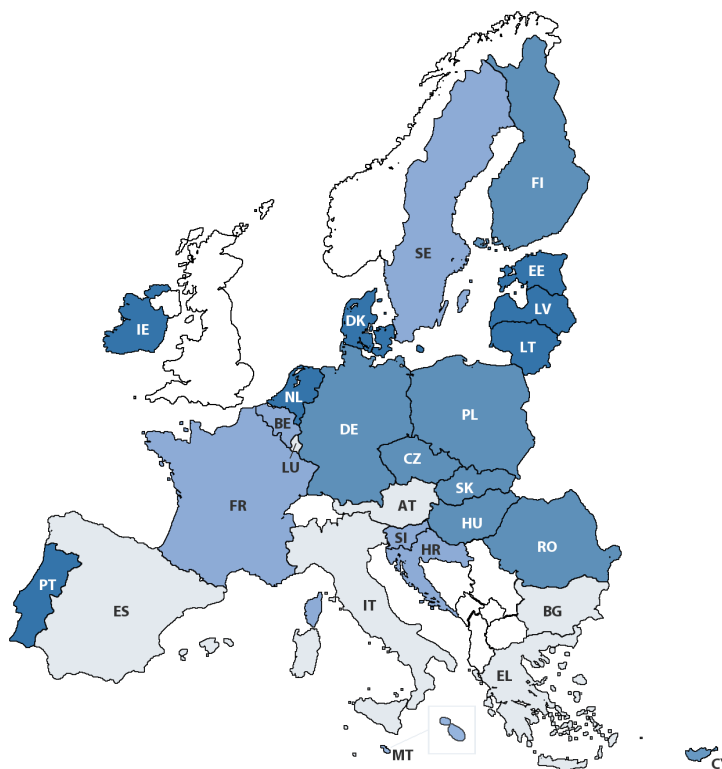
In the socio-demographic analysis, satisfaction with EU measures varies considerably by age, ranging from 61% among 16-24 year olds to 43% among those aged 55-64. There is also a slight difference by level of education: those who left education aged 20 or above are more likely to be satisfied than those who ended their education by the age of 16 (50% compared with 43%).

IE		74
EE		73
PT		67
LV		66
LT		64
DK		61
NL		61
RO		59
CY		59
FI		58
DE		58
PL		57
SK		56
HU		53
CZ		52
SE		50
MT		50
SI		50
EU27		49
BE		48
FR		48
HR		47
BG		42
ES		41
LU		38
EL		38
AT		37
IT		32

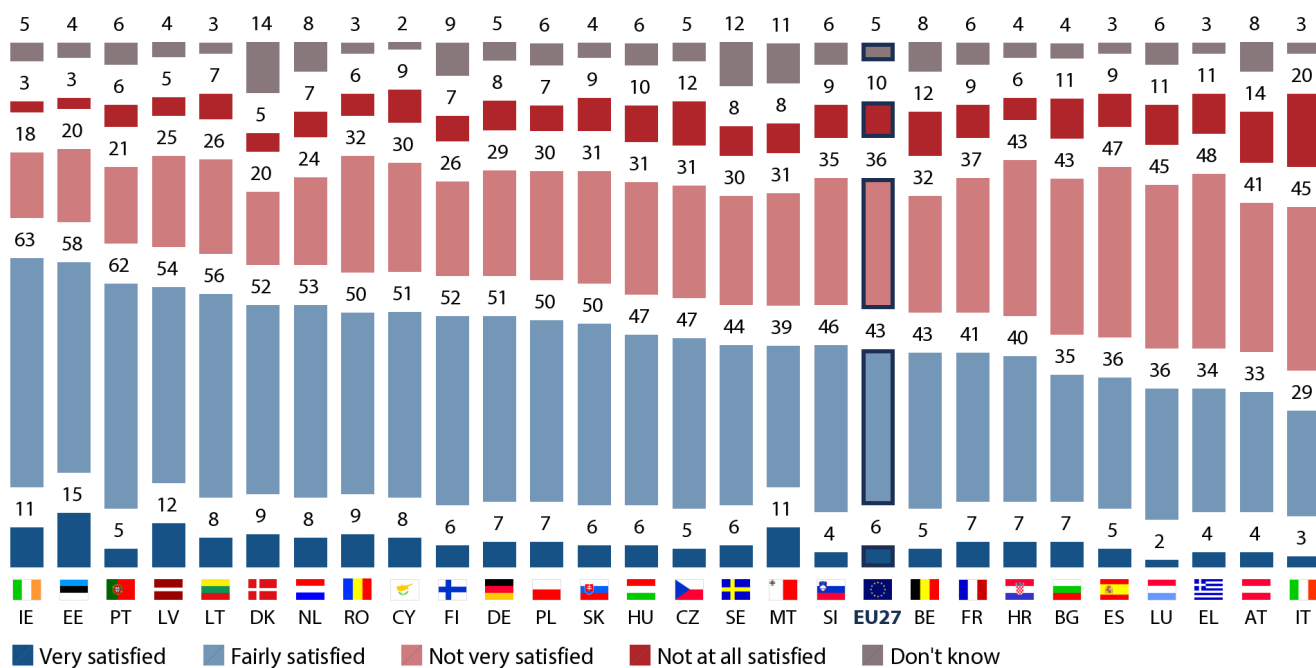
Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL 'SATISFIED')

Map Legend

- 61 - 100
- 52 - 60
- 45 - 51
- 0 - 44



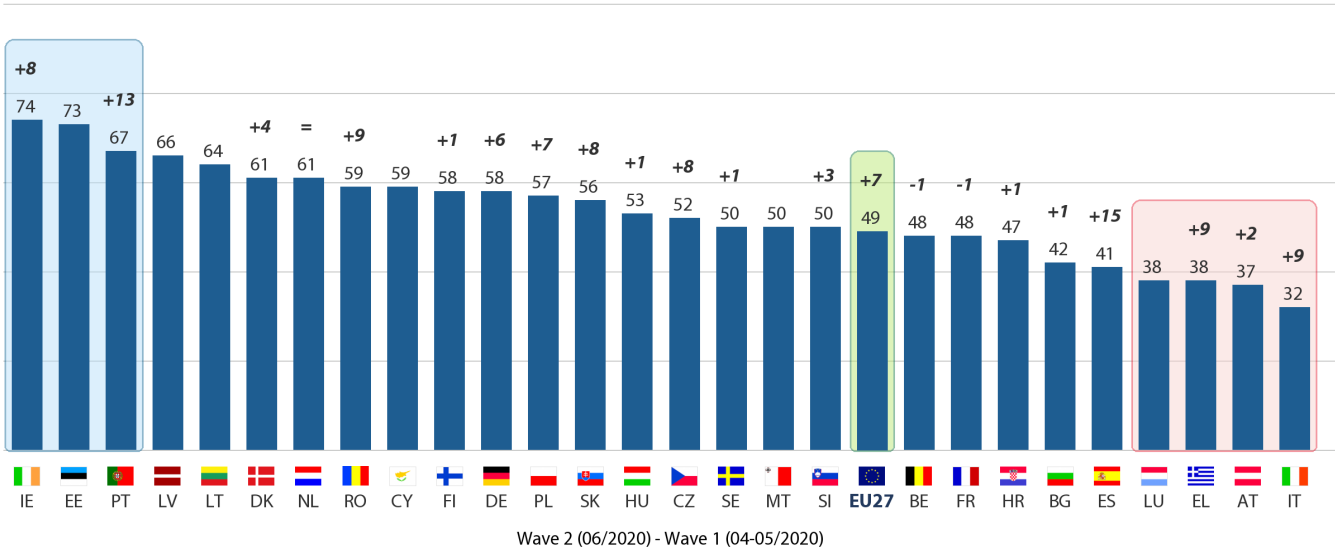
Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(%)







This question was asked to all respondents who have heard, seen or read about EU measures or actions, even if they do not know what the measures or actions are. The analysis shows that satisfaction is higher among respondents who say they do know what the measures or actions are (56%) compared with those who do not know what they are (43%).

Those who voted in the European Parliament elections are slightly more likely to be satisfied with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic (50%) than those who did not vote (47%). This reverses the pattern seen in the first wave of the survey.

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



Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)

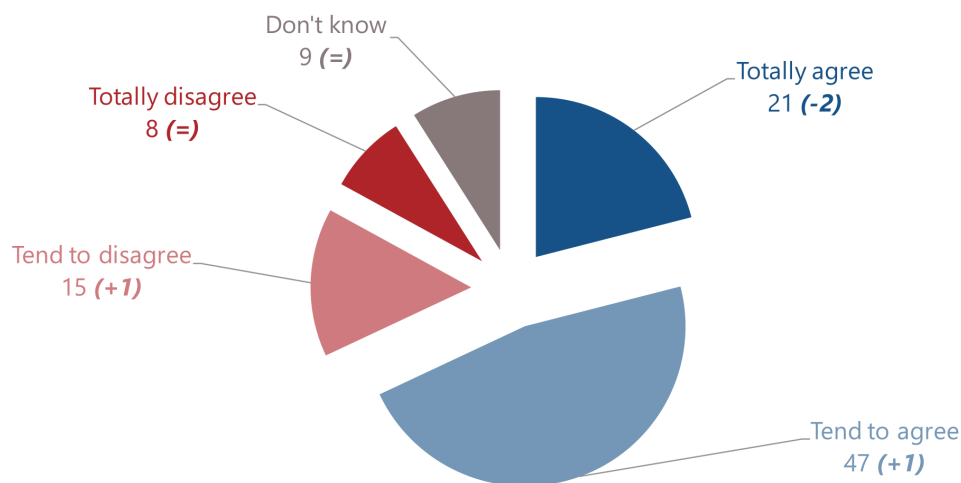
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	49	46	5
 Gender			
Male	49	48	3
Female	50	44	6
 Age			
16-24	61	34	5
25-34	54	41	5
35-44	46	48	6
45-54	46	50	4
55-64	43	52	5
 Education (End of)			
16 years or younger	43	50	7
17-19	47	48	5
20+	50	46	4
Still studying	61	33	6
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	50	46	4
Did not vote	47	47	6
Don't know	46	45	9
Know about measures			
Yes, and know what they are	56	43	1
Yes, but don't know what they are	43	49	8

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

Around two-thirds of respondents (68%) agree that “the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic”, including 21% who ‘totally agree’. Around a quarter (23%) disagree with the statement, including 8% who ‘totally disagree’. These figures are very similar to those seen in the first wave of the survey.

Respondents in Portugal, Luxembourg (both 87%), Cyprus (85%), Malta (84%) and Estonia (81%) are most likely to agree that “the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic”. By contrast, only around half of respondents agree in Czechia (46%), Sweden (51%), the Netherlands (52%), Finland (53%) and Croatia (54%).

Q7 To what extent do you agree with the following statement: the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)



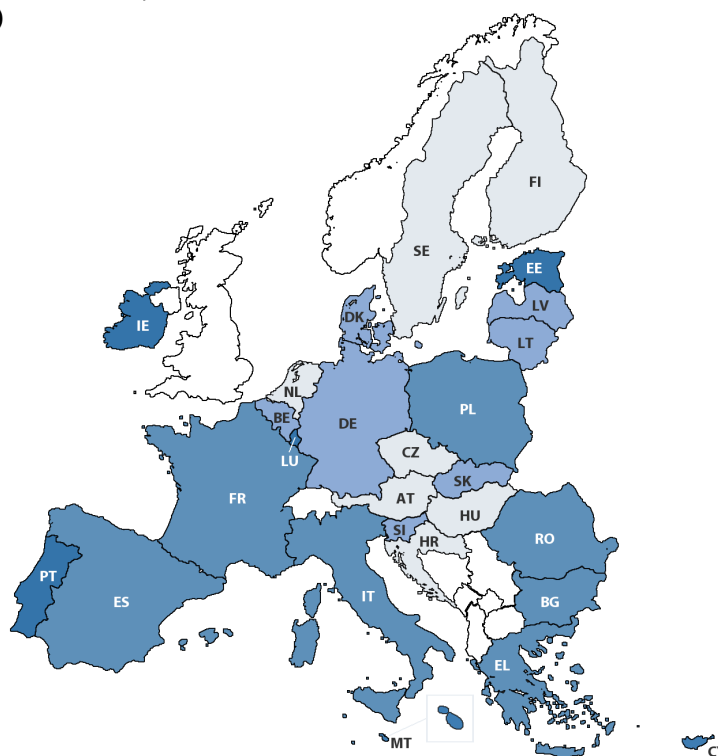
(Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020))

PT		87
LU		87
CY		85
MT		84
EE		81
IE		79
IT		78
EL		78
RO		77
ES		75
BG		74
PL		71
FR		69
EU27		68
LT		68
BE		67
SI		65
SK		64
DK		63
LV		62
DE		59
HU		57
AT		56
HR		54
FI		53
NL		52
SE		51
CZ		46

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

Map Legend

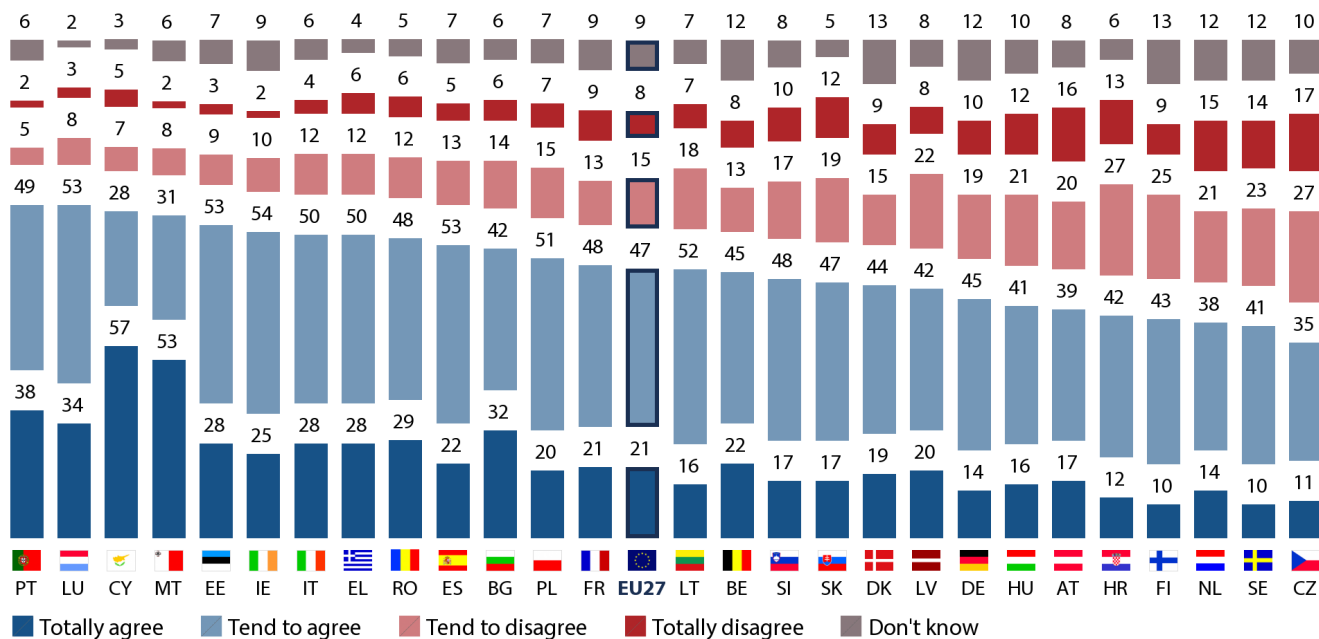
79 - 100
69 - 78
58 - 68
0 - 57



The proportions who 'totally agree' that "the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic" are highest in Cyprus (57%) and Malta (53%). The lowest proportions are seen in Finland and Sweden (both 10%).

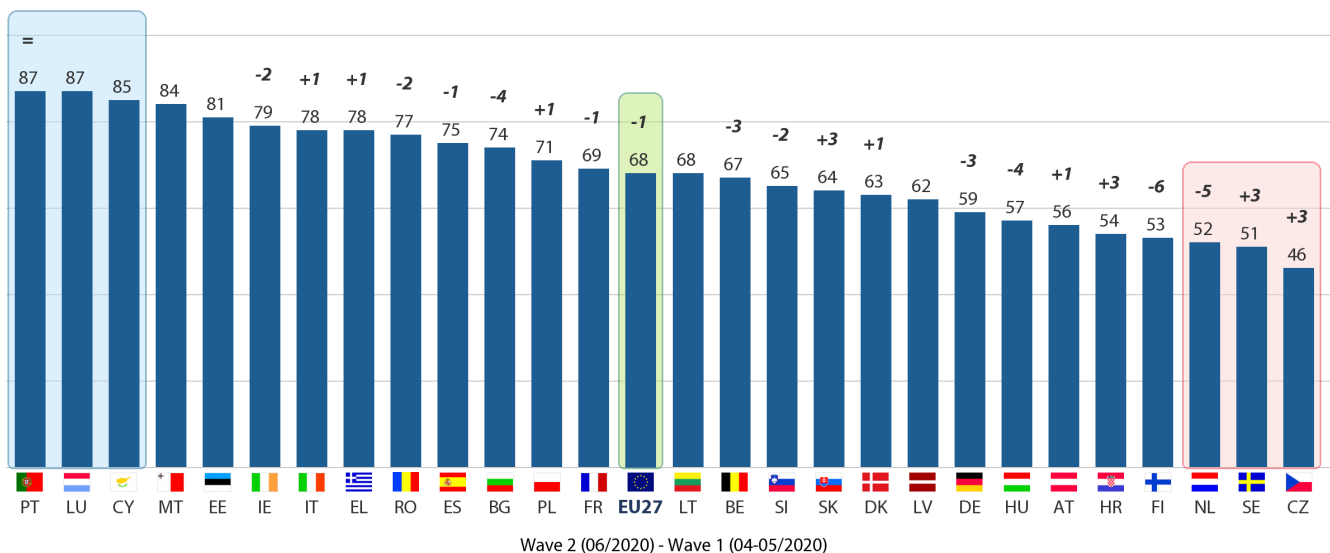
Respondents in every Member State are more likely to agree than disagree that the EU should have more competences to deal with this type of crisis. The highest levels of disagreement are seen in Czechia (44%), Croatia (40%), Sweden (37%), the Netherlands and Austria (both 36%).

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



Levels of agreement are similar to wave 1. The largest increases are seen in Slovakia, Croatia, Sweden and Czechia (all +3 pp), while the largest decreases can be found in Finland (-6 pp) and the Netherlands (-5 pp).






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



In the socio-demographic analysis, younger people are more likely to agree that “the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic” (ranging from 72% of 16-24

year olds to 65% of those aged 55-64). Otherwise, findings are consistent across socio-demographic groups.

Q7 To what extent do you agree with the following statement: the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	68	23	9
 Gender			
Male	69	25	6
Female	66	22	12
 Age			
16-24	72	20	8
25-34	69	23	8
35-44	68	23	9
45-54	66	25	9
55-64	65	26	9
 Education (End of)			
16 years or younger	65	22	13
17-19	67	23	10
20+	68	24	8
Still studying	70	20	10
 Support of the national government			
Support	75	19	6
Oppose	62	31	7
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	71	23	6
Did not vote	66	26	8

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

Respondents were asked to identify what they think should be the EU's top priorities in its response to Coronavirus, choosing up to three answers from a list of eight. The top priority (mentioned by 51% of respondents) is to ensure that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States. Then follow several items that are each chosen by around one in three respondents: allocate research funds to develop a vaccine (35%), provide direct

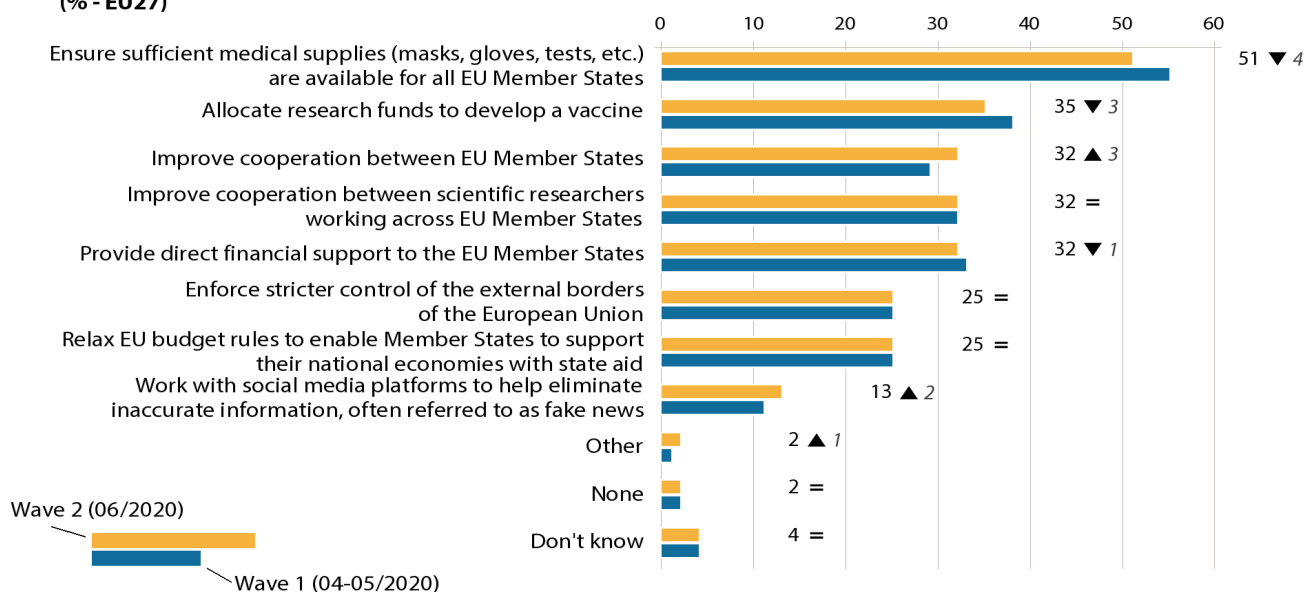
financial support to the EU Member States (32%), improve co-operation between EU Member States (32%) and improve co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States (32%).

One in four respondents (25%) would like to see a relaxing of EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid, and the same proportion (25%) would prioritise the enforcement of stricter control of the external borders of the EU.

The lowest priority is to work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information or 'fake news' (13%).

These priorities are consistent with those seen at wave 1, although there has been an increase in the proportion wanting a focus on improved co-operation between EU Member States (+3 pp), and a decrease in the proportion that prioritise the supply of medical supplies (-4 pp) and the development of a vaccine (-3 pp).

Q8 Choosing from this list, please select up to three which you feel should be the European Union's top priorities in its response to coronavirus. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)



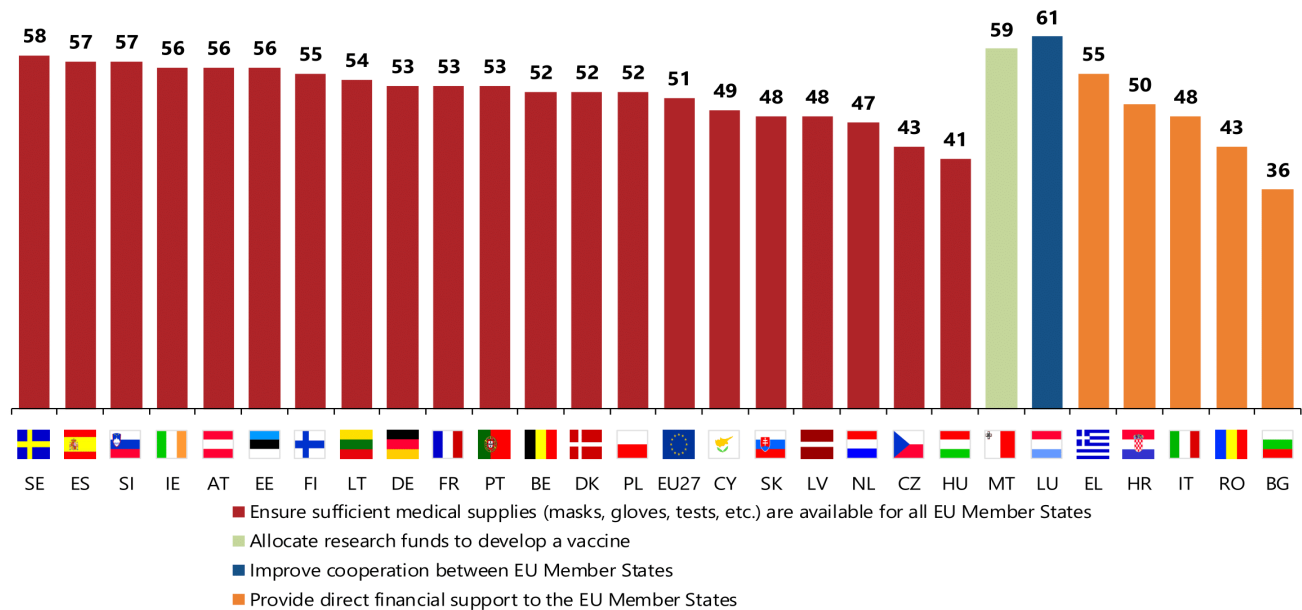
In 20 countries, the main priority for the EU in its response to Coronavirus is ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States. In five countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Romania and Greece), respondents' highest priority for the EU is providing direct financial support to Member States. In Luxembourg, the highest priority is improving co-operation between Member States, while respondents in Malta are most likely to prioritise allocating research funds to develop a vaccine.

Ensuring the availability of sufficient medical supplies is among the top three priorities in all Member States, while allocating research funds to develop a vaccine is one of the three main priorities in 18 countries.

The top three priorities in each country also include the following items:

- provide direct financial support to Member States: 13 countries;
- improve co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States: ten countries;
- improve co-operation between EU Member States: nine countries;
- enforce stricter control of the external borders of the EU: seven countries;
- relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid: one country (Latvia).

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



Looking at country variations for the different priorities:

- Respondents in Luxembourg (60%) and Sweden (58%) are most likely to say that one of the EU's priorities should be to ensure that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States. Respondents in Bulgaria (35%) and Romania (37%) are least likely to say this should be a priority. The proportion who see this as a priority has fallen across the EU overall, and this has been most pronounced in Romania (-14 pp), Portugal (-10 pp) and Belgium (-7 pp).
- Allocating research funds to develop a vaccine is most likely to be seen as a priority by respondents in Malta (59%), Cyprus (48%), Lithuania (43%), the Netherlands and Spain (both 42%), while this is least likely to be seen as a priority by those in Slovenia (21%), Slovakia (22%) and Croatia (26%). The proportion giving this answer has decreased in several countries, with the largest decreases seen in Slovakia and the Netherlands (both -8 pp).

- Respondents in Luxembourg (61%) are by far the most likely to want to prioritise improving co-operation between EU Member States, while this is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Cyprus (19%) and Malta (21%). This has increased since wave 1 in several countries, most notably in Austria, Sweden (both +8 pp), the Netherlands and Poland (both +7 pp).
- The proportion who would prioritise improving co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States is highest in Luxembourg (43%) and Denmark (41%) and lowest in Malta (21%). The proportion who want this as a priority has increased in Greece (+6 pp).
- The greatest variation between Member States is in the proportion of respondents who would prioritise direct financial support to the EU Member States. This is highest in Greece (55%), Croatia (50%), Italy (48%) and Cyprus (46%), and lowest in the Netherlands, Denmark (both 12%) and Sweden (13%). Decreases since wave 1 are observed in Sweden (-6 pp), Finland, Greece and Czechia (all -5 pp).

• The enforcement of stricter control of the external borders of the EU is most commonly seen as a priority by respondents in Cyprus (39%), Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania (all 36%), while respondents in Italy (18%), Luxembourg and Spain (both 20%) are least likely to see this as a priority. Findings have remained consistent with the first wave of the survey, the largest change being in Spain and Finland (both +4 pp).

• Respondents in Italy (38%), Ireland (35%) and Slovakia (34%) are most likely to want to see a relaxing of EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid, while those in Malta (14%), Sweden (15%), Germany and the Netherlands (both 17%) are least likely to see this as a priority. Respondents in Greece are less likely to see this as a priority than in wave 1 (-7 pp).

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

		Ensure sufficient medical supplies (masks, gloves, tests, etc.) are available for all EU Member States	Allocate research funds to develop a vaccine	Improve cooperation between EU Member States	Improve cooperation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States	Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States	Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the European Union	Relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid	Work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information, often referred to as fake news	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		51	35	32	32	32	25	25	13	2	2	4
BE		52	35	34	32	23	25	27	12	1	2	5
BG		35	31	26	26	36	33	32	17	2	2	3
CZ		43	29	30	29	27	27	24	13	1	3	6
DK		52	41	29	41	12	28	18	17	2	2	7
DE		53	38	33	34	23	25	17	11	3	3	6
EE		56	37	32	30	26	36	19	26	1	1	4
IE		56	41	24	29	38	32	35	15	1	1	2
EL		44	33	28	24	55	33	31	10	1	1	1
ES		57	42	30	35	42	20	25	10	1	0	3
FR		53	30	30	35	24	29	27	10	2	3	4
HR		48	26	32	36	50	27	26	16	1	2	2
IT		45	28	39	27	48	18	38	13	1	1	2
CY		49	48	19	29	46	39	24	14	0	2	1
LV		48	29	28	25	27	36	31	29	2	2	3
LT		54	43	26	29	31	36	27	19	2	2	2
LU		60	35	61	43	20	20	22	19	2	1	1
HU		41	30	35	32	28	31	19	20	2	2	6
MT		43	59	21	21	30	27	14	13	1	1	2
NL		47	42	34	35	12	27	17	15	2	3	7
AT		56	31	40	35	25	32	20	12	1	1	3
PL		52	36	30	29	34	27	20	16	1	3	5
PT		53	37	34	29	43	33	27	13	1	0	4
RO		37	40	28	30	43	25	30	20	1	1	2
SI		57	21	39	27	41	29	28	17	2	2	3
SK		48	22	30	25	45	36	34	14	2	1	3
FI		55	34	37	30	21	34	22	13	1	2	5
SE		58	37	32	39	13	25	15	17	2	2	6
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												

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

		Ensure sufficient medical supplies (masks, gloves, tests, etc.) are available for all EU Member States		Allocate research funds to develop a vaccine		Improve cooperation between EU Member States		Improve cooperation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States		Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States		Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the European Union		Relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid		Work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information, often referred to as fake news	
		Wave 2 (06/2020) -	Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Wave 2 (06/2020) -	Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Wave 2 (06/2020) -	Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Wave 2 (06/2020) -	Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Wave 2 (06/2020) -	Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Wave 2 (06/2020) -	Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Wave 2 (06/2020) -	Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Wave 2 (06/2020) -	Wave 1 (04-05/2020)
EU27		51	-4	35	-3	32	+3	32	=	32	-1	25	=	25	=	13	+2
BE		52	-7	35	-1	34	+5	32	+2	23	-2	25	-1	27	-1	12	+1
BG		35	-5	31	-6	26	+4	26	-1	36	-4	33	-1	32	-4	17	+3
CZ		43	-1	29	-6	30	+1	29	+4	27	-5	27	=	24	+1	13	+3
DK		52	-3	41	-5	29	+6	41	+4	12	-4	28	+3	18	-2	17	=
DE		53	-4	38	-3	33	+2	34	=	23	-4	25	-1	17	+3	11	+2
EE		56	N.A	37	N.A	32	N.A	30	N.A	26	N.A	36	N.A	19	N.A	26	N.A
IE		56	-4	41	+1	24	+2	29	+1	38	-3	32	+1	35	+3	15	+2
EL		44	-5	33	+1	28	+3	24	+6	55	-5	33	+3	31	-7	10	=
ES		57	-5	42	-1	30	+3	35	-1	42	-1	20	+4	25	-2	10	+3
FR		53	-6	30	-6	30	+3	35	+1	24	+2	29	=	27	-3	10	+2
HR		48	-3	26	-1	32	+3	36	+3	50	-1	27	+1	26	-2	16	-1
IT		45	-2	28	+1	39	+1	27	-3	48	-1	18	+2	38	+3	13	+1
CY		49	N.A	48	N.A	19	N.A	29	N.A	46	N.A	39	N.A	24	N.A	14	N.A
LV		48	N.A	29	N.A	28	N.A	25	N.A	27	N.A	36	N.A	31	N.A	29	N.A
LT		54	N.A	43	N.A	26	N.A	29	N.A	31	N.A	36	N.A	27	N.A	19	N.A
LU		60	N.A	35	N.A	61	N.A	43	N.A	20	N.A	20	N.A	22	N.A	19	N.A
HU		41	-1	30	-1	35	+6	32	=	28	-1	31	-1	19	-1	20	=
MT		43	N.A	59	N.A	21	N.A	21	N.A	30	N.A	27	N.A	14	N.A	13	N.A
NL		47	-6	42	-8	34	+7	35	+1	12	=	27	-2	17	-1	15	+1
AT		56	-2	31	-3	40	+8	35	=	25	-4	32	+1	20	-3	12	+1
PL		52	-3	36	-6	30	+7	29	+1	34	-2	27	+3	20	-5	16	=
PT		53	-10	37	-2	34	+6	29	+1	43	-4	33	+1	27	+2	13	+3
RO		37	-14	40	-5	28	+4	30	+3	43	+2	25	-3	30	+1	20	+4
SI		57	-3	21	-4	39	+2	27	=	41	-4	29	+1	28	-2	17	=
SK		48	-3	22	-8	30	+3	25	-5	45	+2	36	+3	34	=	14	+2
FI		55	-6	34	+1	37	+4	30	+3	21	-5	34	+4	22	-2	13	+3
SE		58	-4	37	-3	32	+8	39	+3	13	-6	25	+1	15	-3	17	=

• In 22 of the 27 Member States, the lowest priority is to work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information or 'fake news'. Respondents in Latvia (29%), Estonia (26%), Romania and Hungary (both 20%) are the most likely to see this as a priority. Findings have remained stable on this issue since the first wave of the survey.






The socio-demographic analysis shows a mainly consistent picture in respondents' views on the EU's priorities. There are some differences by gender: women are more likely than men to prioritise ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States (57% vs. 45%), whereas men are more likely than women to prioritise improving co-operation between EU Member States (35% vs. 30%).

Older respondents are more likely to prioritise several of the measures. For example, 38% of 55-64 year olds would prioritise improving co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States, compared with 30%-32% in the other age groups. Older people are also more likely to favour the

enforcement of stricter control of the external borders of the EU (ranging from 30% of 55-64 year olds to 19% of 16-24 year olds). The exception is working with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information or 'fake news'. This is more likely to be seen as a priority by younger people (20% of 16-24 year olds compared with 9% of those aged 45-64).

Respondents who left education later are more likely to prioritise several of the measures, most notably improving co-operation between Member States (34% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 23% of those left by the age of 16).

Q8 Choosing from this list, please select up to three which you feel should be the European Union's top priorities in its response to coronavirus. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)

	Ensure sufficient medical supplies (masks, gloves, tests, etc.) are available for all EU Member States	Allocate research funds to develop a vaccine	Improve cooperation between EU Member States	Improve cooperation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States	Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States	Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the European Union	Relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid	Work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information, often referred to as fake news
EU27	51	35	32	32	32	25	25	13
 Gender								
Male	45	34	35	32	33	26	26	13
Female	57	36	30	32	30	25	24	13
 Age								
16-24	53	36	29	31	28	19	20	20
25-34	47	32	30	30	30	23	25	16
35-44	49	33	33	32	33	26	25	12
45-54	51	35	34	32	35	29	27	9
55-64	55	40	36	38	31	30	26	9
 Education (End of)								
16 years or younger	47	32	23	27	26	25	22	15
17-19	50	35	32	30	31	27	26	12
20+	51	34	34	33	33	26	26	12
Still studying	56	38	32	35	31	19	20	18
 Support of the national government								
Support	50	37	35	34	33	24	25	14
Oppose	51	32	30	32	32	30	26	12
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections								
Voted	52	36	34	33	34	27	27	13
Did not vote	51	33	31	32	29	24	24	14

Two new questions about the EU budget were included in this survey.

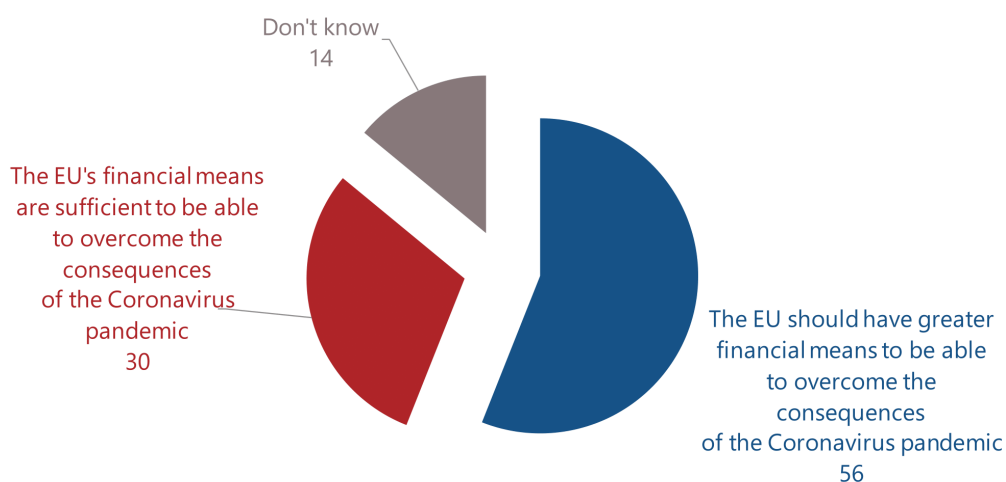
Should the EU have greater financial means?

Respondents were asked which of two statements came closer to their own view: 'the EU should have greater financial means to be able to overcome the consequences of the Coronavirus pandemic' or 'the EU's financial means are sufficient to be able to overcome the consequences of the Coronavirus pandemic'.

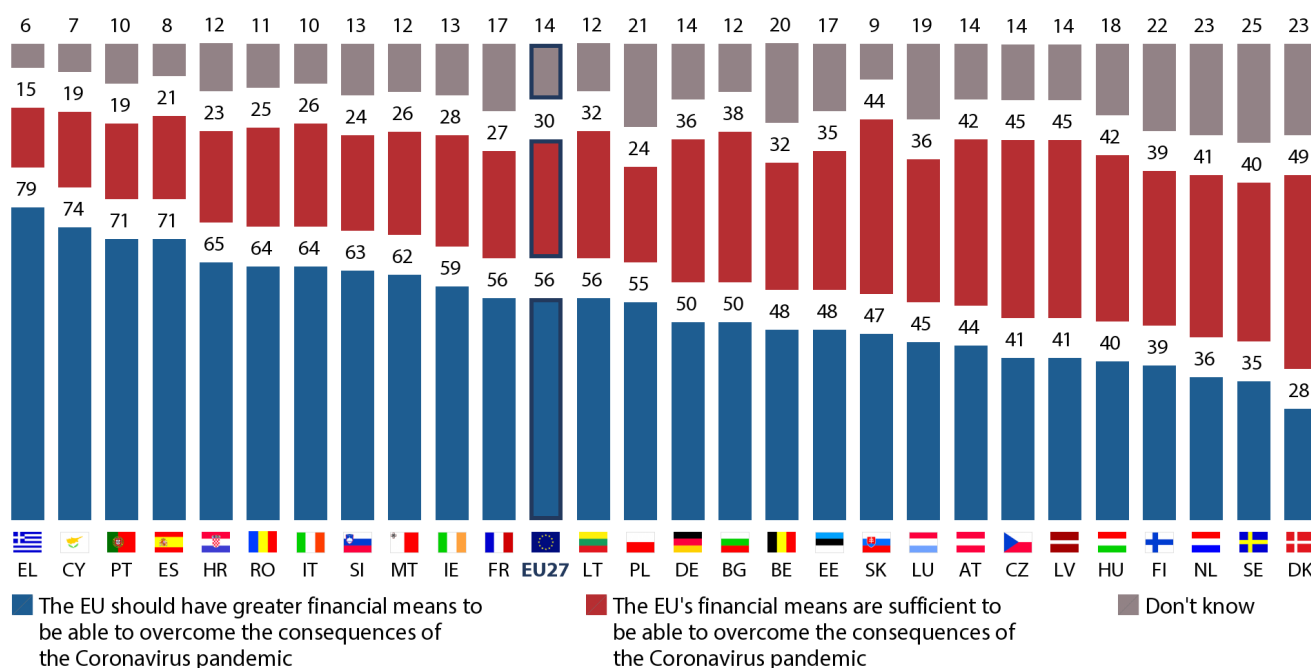
The majority of respondents in the EU27 (56%) think that the EU should have greater financial means to tackle the pandemic, while three in ten (30%) say that the EU's current financial means are sufficient. One in seven (14%) do not express an opinion.

Q9 Which of the following statement is closest to your opinion?
(% - EU27)

- have greater financial means



Q9 Which of the following statement is closest to your opinion?
(%)



The findings vary considerably by country. In four countries, more than two-thirds of respondents say that the EU should have greater financial means: Greece (79%), Cyprus (74%), Portugal and Spain (both 71%). However, respondents in Denmark (28%), Sweden (35%) and the Netherlands (36%) are much less likely to hold this view.






Respondents are most likely to say that the EU's financial means are sufficient in Denmark (49%), Czechia, Latvia (both 45%) and Slovakia (44%).

The socio-demographic analysis shows that men are more likely than women to say that the EU's financial means are sufficient to be able to overcome the

consequences of the Coronavirus pandemic (34% compared with 26%). Younger respondents are more likely to think that the EU should have greater financial means (59% of 16-24 year olds compared with 53% of those aged 55-64).

Respondents who are more highly educated or who are in a higher social class are more likely to think that the EU's financial means are sufficient. This applies to 33% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above (vs. 24% who left by the age of 16), and 35% of those in the 'high' social class (vs. 25% of those in the 'low' social class).

Q9 Which of the following statement is closest to your opinion?
(% - EU27)

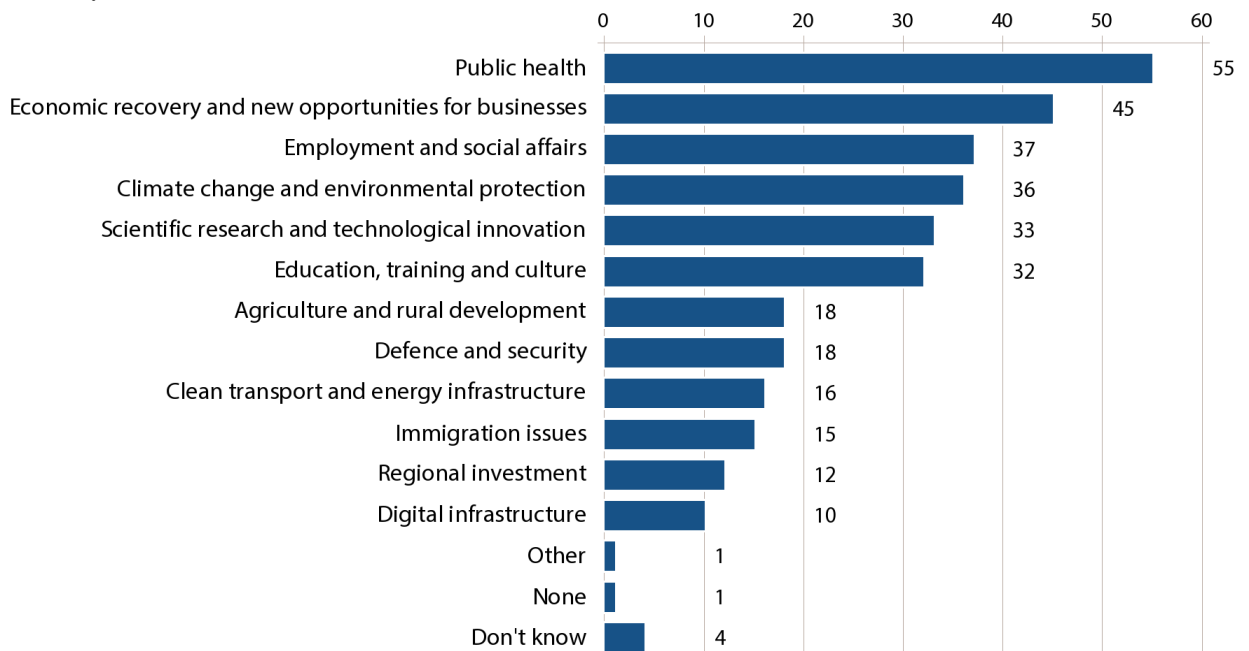
	The EU should have greater financial means to be able to overcome the consequences of the Coronavirus pandemic	The EU's financial means are sufficient to be able to overcome the consequences of the Coronavirus pandemic	Don't know
EU27	56	30	14
 Gender			
Male	55	34	11
Female	57	26	17
 Age			
16-24	59	27	14
25-34	56	30	14
35-44	55	31	14
45-54	56	31	13
55-64	53	31	16
 Education (End of)			
16 years or younger	58	24	18
17-19	57	28	15
20+	54	33	13
Still studying	56	27	17
 Support of the national government			
Support	59	30	11
Oppose	54	33	13
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	58	32	10
Did not vote	55	30	15

How should the EU budget be spent?

Respondents were asked how they think the EU budget should be spent, choosing up to four policy areas from a list of 12. More than half (55%) say that public health should be a priority, and this ranks highest ahead of economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses (45%), employment and social affairs (37%) and climate change and environmental protection (36%).

Around a third would like to see spending on scientific research and technological innovation (33%) or on education, training and culture (32%). The other policy areas are less likely to be seen as a priority: agriculture and rural development (18%), defence and security (18%), clean transport and energy infrastructure (16%), immigration issues (15%), regional investment (12%) and digital infrastructure (10%).

Q10 Given the current context, on which of the following would you like the EU budget to be spent? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)



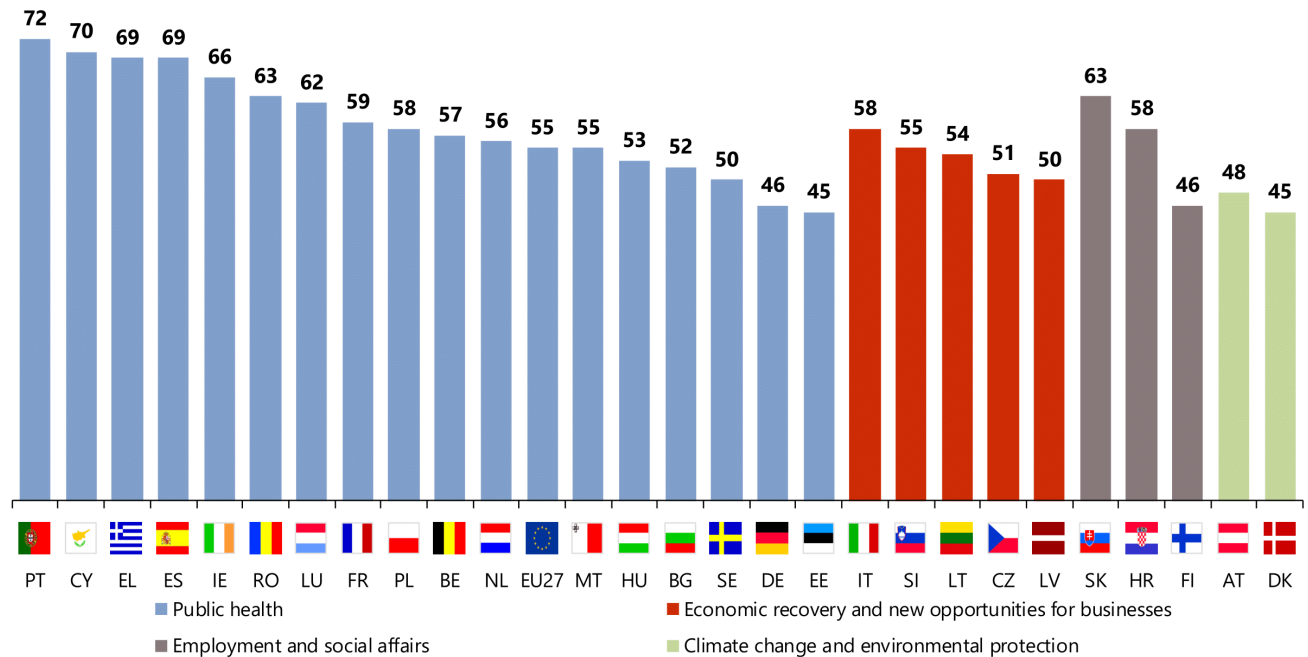
Public health ranks highest as a spending priority for the EU in 17 of the 27 Member States, while in five countries economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses is seen as the most important area for spending: Italy, Slovenia, Lithuania, Czechia and Latvia. Employment and social affairs is the top priority in Slovakia, Croatia and Finland, while Austria and Denmark are the two countries where climate change and environmental protection rank highest. Looking at the top three priorities in the various Member States, public health is one of the three top priorities in every country except Slovakia and Finland, while economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses is among the three highest priorities in every country except Malta.

Employment and social affairs features among the three main priorities in 12 countries, climate change and environmental protection in 10.

In addition, the following policy areas are included in the top three priorities for some countries:

- Education, training and culture: five countries (Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and Romania);
- Scientific research and technological innovation: two countries (Italy and Lithuania);
- Agriculture and rural development: one country (Slovakia);
- Immigration issues: one country (Malta), where it is second only to public health as a spending priority.

Q10 Given the current context, on which of the following would you like the EU budget to be spent? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)



Looking at each of the policy areas in turn:

- Public health is most likely to be chosen as a spending priority in Portugal (72%), Cyprus (70%), Greece and Spain (both 69%), and is least likely to be chosen in Slovakia (38%), Denmark (39%), Czechia and Finland (both 40%).
- Respondents in Slovakia (59%), Italy (58%) and Croatia (57%) are most likely to say that EU spending should focus on economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses, while those in Malta (20%) and France (33%) are least likely to say this.
- Employment and social affairs is chosen by more than half of respondents in Slovakia (63%), Croatia (58%), Slovenia, Spain (both 53%) and Portugal (52%). It is mentioned least frequently in Cyprus (13%), Malta (23%) and Denmark (29%).
- Climate change and environmental protection is most likely to be seen as a priority area by respondents in Austria (48%), Luxembourg (47%) and Denmark (45%), and is least frequently chosen in Latvia (17%) and Romania (21%).

- Respondents in Spain (46%), Italy (39%), Denmark (38%) and Luxembourg (37%) are most likely to want to see spending on scientific research and technological innovation, while those in Malta (23%), Slovakia and Hungary (both 24%) are least likely to do so.
- Education, training and culture is chosen most frequently by respondents in Portugal (46%), Spain (43%), Bulgaria and Romania (both 42%), and least frequently by those in Sweden, Czechia (both 15%), Slovakia (17%) and the Netherlands (18%).
- Agriculture and rural development is most likely to be seen as a spending priority by respondents in Croatia and Slovakia (both 40%), and is least likely to be mentioned by those in Denmark (7%).
- More than a quarter of respondents think that the EU budget should be spent on defence and security in Cyprus (34%), Hungary, Czechia (both 27%) and France (26%), but this view is shared by less than one in ten in Ireland and Spain (both 9%).
- Clean transport and energy infrastructure is most likely to be chosen as an area of spending in Denmark (31%), Ireland (27%) and Austria (25%), while respondents in Slovakia (8%) are least likely to see this as a priority.

- Immigration issues are chosen most frequently by respondents in Malta (41%) and Greece (33%), but this is chosen by very few respondents in Portugal (4%) or Romania (5%).
- Respondents in Slovakia (29%) are most likely to see regional investment as a priority area, while the lowest proportion is in Cyprus (5%).
- Digital infrastructure is chosen most frequently as an area for spending in Germany (21%), and is least likely to be chosen by respondents in Malta and Spain (both 4%).

Q10 Given the current context, on which of the following would you like the EU budget to be spent? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

		Public health	Economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses	Employment and social affairs	Climate change and environmental protection	Scientific research and technological innovation	Education, training and culture	Agriculture and rural development	Defence and security	Clean transport and energy infrastructure	Immigration issues	Regional investment	Digital infrastructure	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		55	45	37	36	33	32	18	18	16	15	12	10	1	1	4
BE		57	38	40	37	29	28	16	20	14	22	10	5	1	1	5
BG		52	50	39	27	28	42	30	11	17	9	17	7	1	0	3
CZ		40	51	46	29	31	15	26	27	10	19	19	7	1	1	4
DK		39	41	29	45	38	21	7	16	31	20	7	8	1	2	8
DE		46	38	35	42	33	33	15	15	17	14	14	21	2	1	6
EE		45	43	42	24	29	36	30	24	15	19	18	9	1	1	4
IE		66	55	38	40	35	33	15	9	27	15	16	9	0	0	2
EL		69	51	31	29	26	37	21	21	11	33	6	11	1	0	1
ES		69	49	53	31	46	43	16	9	11	9	6	4	1	0	2
FR		59	33	30	40	28	29	23	26	16	18	10	5	1	1	5
HR		48	57	58	29	29	31	40	10	13	10	12	9	1	0	2
IT		56	58	30	35	39	36	12	16	17	15	14	13	1	1	2
CY		70	44	13	32	31	40	31	34	10	26	5	7	1	0	0
LV		49	50	46	17	25	33	24	20	12	12	17	7	2	0	3
LT		47	54	31	34	34	33	15	17	17	9	15	7	2	0	2
LU		62	39	34	47	37	32	22	17	19	12	16	11	1	0	1
HU		53	50	38	39	24	36	19	27	21	14	8	9	1	1	4
MT		55	20	23	29	23	37	13	11	17	41	7	4	1	1	1
NL		56	44	40	37	29	18	12	20	16	19	7	7	2	2	7
AT		45	39	37	48	30	29	22	18	25	16	18	14	1	1	3
PL		58	51	42	29	29	24	18	22	14	12	17	8	1	2	4
PT		72	51	52	27	36	46	17	19	15	4	11	5	0	0	3
RO		63	43	36	21	25	42	32	13	18	5	14	8	0	1	3
SI		54	55	53	32	28	25	32	13	18	10	12	7	1	0	3
SK		38	59	63	31	24	17	40	16	8	10	29	6	1	0	1
FI		40	43	46	41	34	25	20	17	20	14	13	7	1	1	6
SE		50	41	31	39	36	15	18	22	14	23	11	8	1	2	6
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																






The socio-demographic analysis shows differences by gender, with women more likely than men to say that public health (61% compared with 50%) and employment and social affairs (40% vs. 35%) should be priority areas for the EU budget, while men are more likely than women to favour spending on scientific research and technological innovation (35% vs. 32%) and digital infrastructure (14% vs. 6%).

There are also differences by age group, with older people more likely to want to see spending on economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses (51% of 55-64 year olds vs. 37% of 16-24 year olds) and employment and social affairs (41% vs. 28%).

However, younger people are more likely to favour spending on education, training and culture (39% of 16-24 year olds vs. 25% of 55-64 year olds) and clean transport and energy infrastructure (19% vs. 14%).

Respondents who left education later are more likely to want to see spending on climate change and environmental protection (37% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above compared with 30% of those who left by the age of 16), scientific research and technological innovation (35% vs. 27%) and education, training and culture (33% vs. 25%). However, they are less likely to want to see spending on public health (55% vs. 59%) and defence and security (17% vs. 22%).

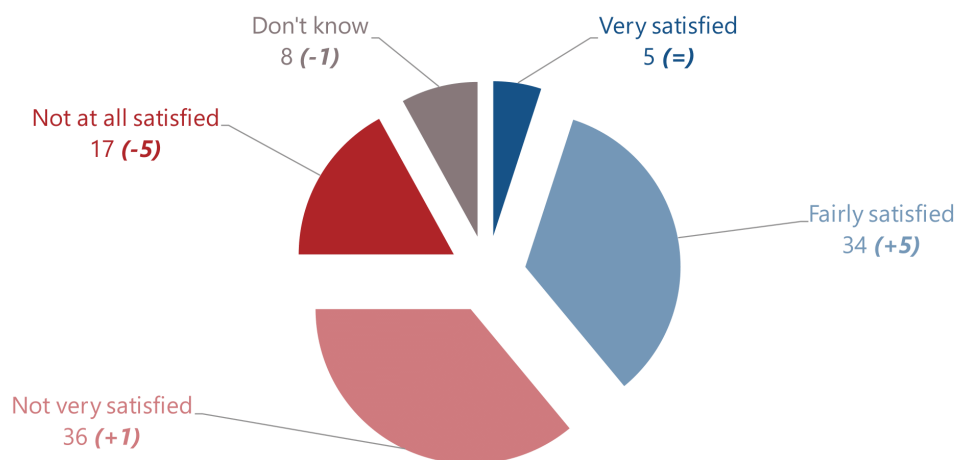
Q10 Given the current context, on which of the following would you like the EU budget to be spent? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)

	Public health	Economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses	Employment and social affairs	Climate change and environmental protection	Scientific research and technological innovation	Education, training and culture	Agriculture and rural development	Defence and security	Clean transport and energy infrastructure	Immigration issues	Regional investment	Digital infrastructure
EU27	55	45	37	36	33	32	18	18	16	15	12	10
 Gender												
Male	50	43	35	35	35	31	18	19	18	17	14	14
Female	61	47	40	37	32	33	19	17	14	13	10	6
 Age												
16-24	53	37	28	40	31	39	14	18	19	13	9	10
25-34	52	40	35	31	30	35	18	17	17	14	13	12
35-44	56	45	38	33	33	34	19	18	15	15	12	10
45-54	57	50	42	35	34	29	19	18	14	15	14	9
55-64	60	51	41	42	38	25	20	18	14	17	11	10
 Education (End of)												
16 years or younger	59	42	36	30	27	25	19	22	11	17	12	5
17-19	55	47	39	33	30	28	20	20	13	16	13	10
20+	55	45	38	37	35	33	18	17	17	14	12	11
Still studying	58	39	32	41	37	43	15	16	19	13	7	12
 Support of the national government												
Support	55	47	37	39	37	32	17	17	18	14	12	13
Oppose	56	44	39	33	30	32	21	21	14	17	13	8
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections												
Voted	56	47	38	37	36	34	19	18	17	15	13	12
Did not vote	57	45	38	34	30	30	19	18	14	14	12	8

A minority of respondents in the survey (39%) are satisfied with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic, including just 5% who say they are 'very satisfied'. More than half of respondents (53%) are not satisfied, including 17% who are 'not at all' satisfied.

Attitudes have become slightly more positive since wave 1, with an increase in the proportion that say they are satisfied (+5 pp) and a decrease in those that are not satisfied (-4 pp). In particular, respondents are now less likely to say they are 'not at all satisfied' with the solidarity between EU Member States (-5 pp).

Q4 How satisfied or not are you with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)



(Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020))

Attitudes vary by country regarding the satisfaction of solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic. In seven countries, at least half of respondents are satisfied with it: Ireland (64%), Estonia (63%), Latvia, Lithuania (both 56%), Portugal (55% 55.5%), Slovakia (51%) and Denmark (50%). Respondents are least likely to be satisfied in Luxembourg (19%), Italy (21%), Greece (29%) and Spain (30%).

In each country, only a small proportion of respondents are 'very satisfied' with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic. The highest proportions are seen in Latvia, Malta (both 12%) and Ireland (10%). By contrast, more than a third of respondents are 'not at all' satisfied in Luxembourg (38%) and Italy (37%).

Several countries have seen an increase in satisfaction with the solidarity between EU Member States, notably Portugal, Spain (both +9 pp), Germany, Greece, Romania and Slovakia (both +7 pp). Slovenia is the one country that shows a clear decrease from wave 1 (-4 pp).

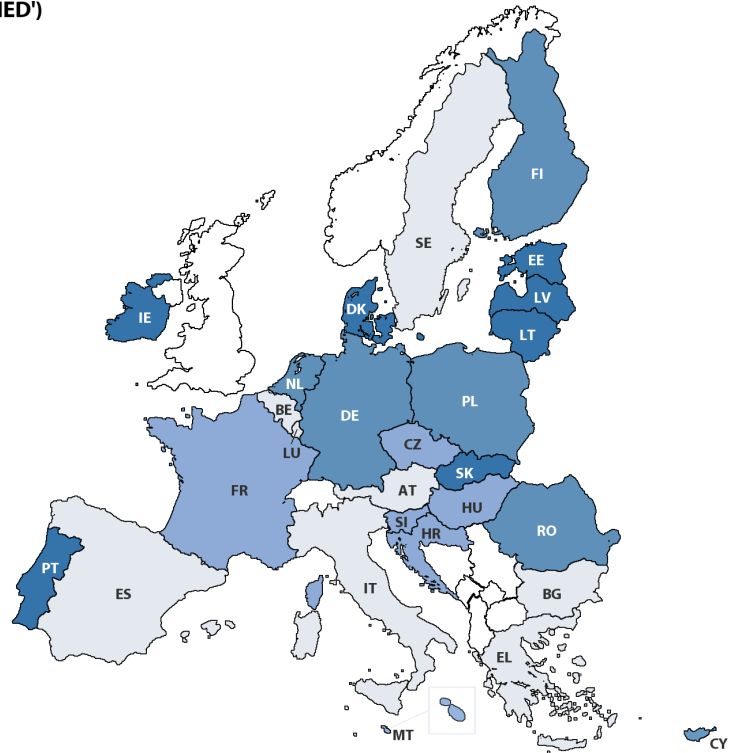
In the socio-demographic analysis, younger people are more satisfied than older people regarding the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic: 48% of 16-24 year olds are satisfied, compared with 34% of those aged 45 or over. There is also a slight difference by gender, with men less satisfied than women (57% of men are not satisfied, compare with 51% of women).

IE		64
EE		63
LV		56
LT		56
PT		55
SK		51
DK		50
DE		48
RO		48
CY		48
FI		47
NL		47
PL		46
HU		43
MT		43
CZ		43
HR		40
EU27		39
SI		38
FR		35
SE		33
BG		33
AT		33
BE		32
ES		30
EL		29
IT		21
LU		19

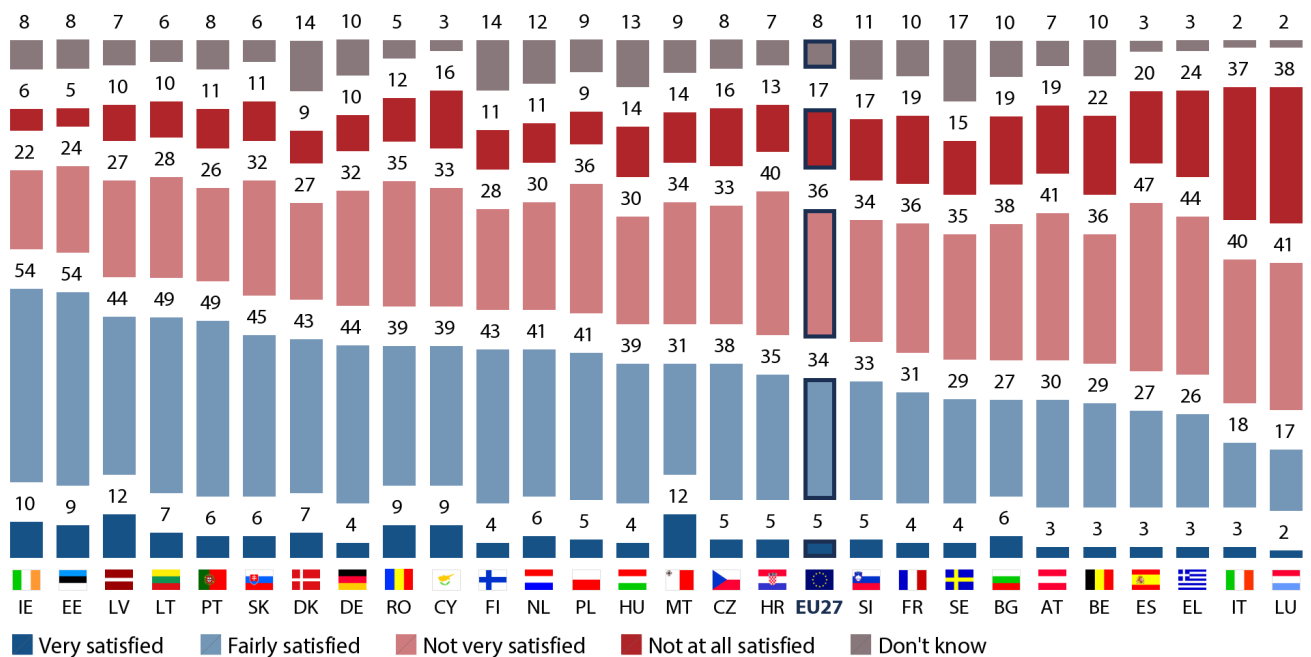
Q4 How satisfied or not are you with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - TOTAL 'SATISFIED')

Map Legend

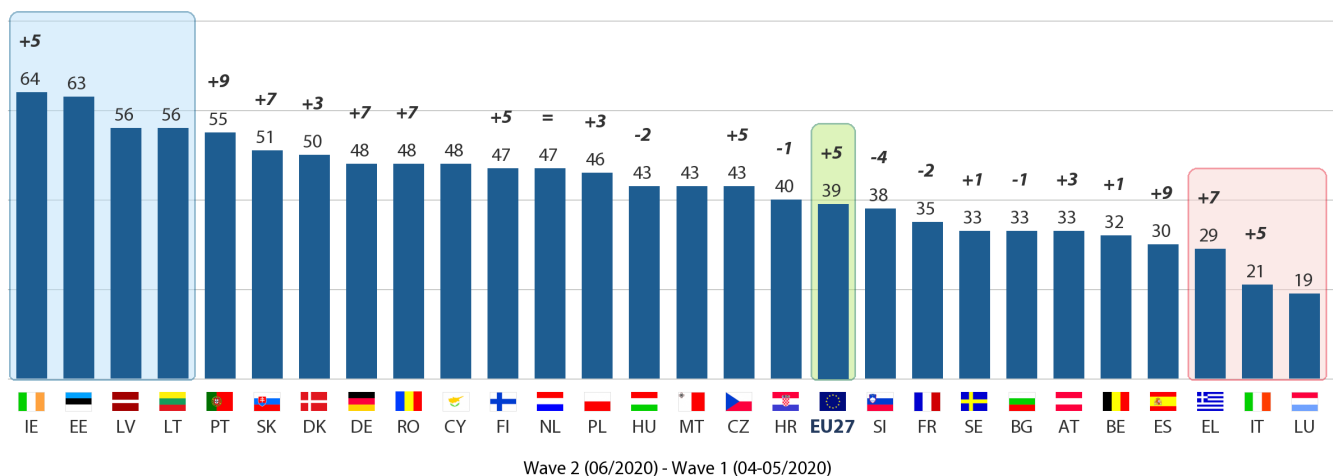
- 50 - 100
- 44 - 49
- 34 - 43
- 0 - 33



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



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



Q4 How satisfied or not are you with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	39	53	8
Gender			
Male	38	57	5
Female	39	51	10
Age			
16-24	48	43	9
25-34	43	49	8
35-44	37	56	7
45-54	34	58	8
55-64	34	60	6
Education (End of)			
16 years or younger	34	56	10
17-19	37	55	8
20+	38	55	7
Still studying	47	43	10
Support of the national government			
Support	50	46	4
Oppose	26	67	7
Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	40	55	5
Did not vote	37	53	10

CHAPTER II

ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE NATIONAL RESPONSE

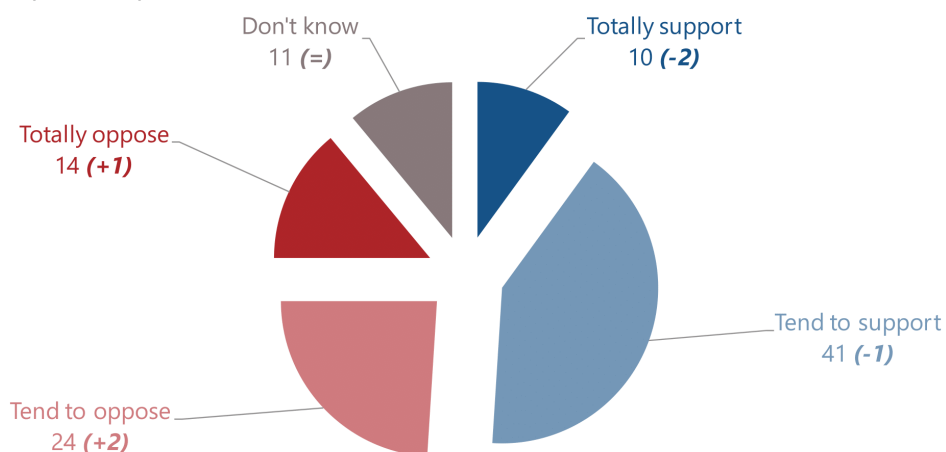
This section examines attitudes towards the national response to the Coronavirus pandemic. It starts by assessing overall levels of support for the national government, and then looks at levels of satisfaction with measures taken by national governments to deal with the pandemic. It then examines the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

Support for the national government in general

Around half of respondents (51%) say that, in general, they support their national government. This includes 10% who 'totally support' their national government and 41% who 'tend to support' it. More than one in three respondents (38%) oppose their national government, including 14% who 'totally' oppose it and 24% who 'tend to oppose' it.

Attitudes have become slightly less positive since wave 1, with respondents now slightly less likely to say they support their national government (-3 pp) and more likely to say they oppose it (+3 pp).

Q1 Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the (NATIONALITY) government in general?
(% - EU27)



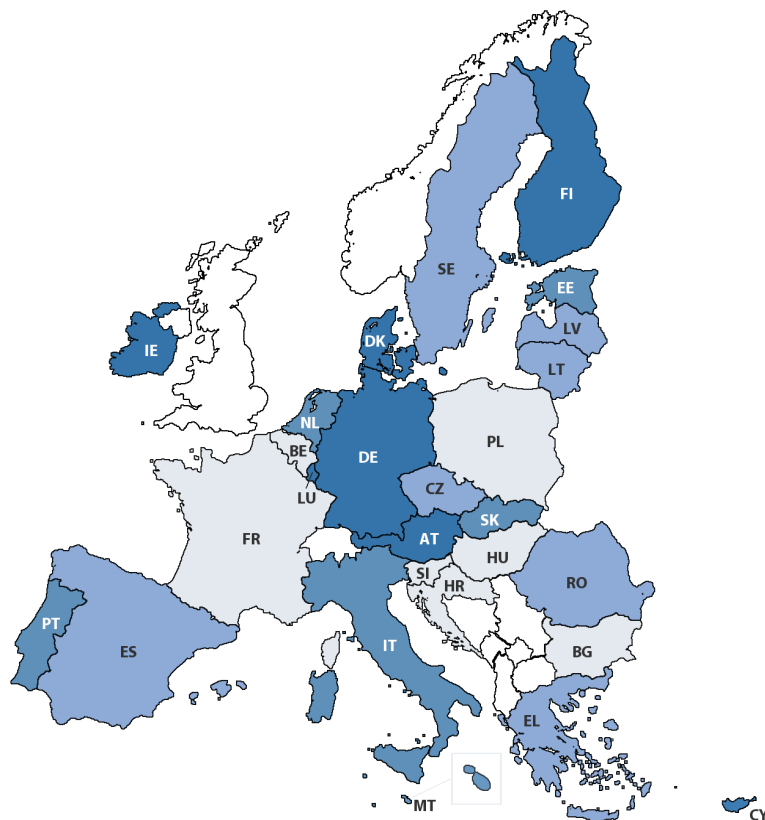
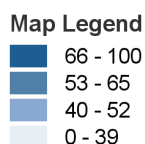
(Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020))

There is considerable variation between countries in the proportion who supports its national government in general terms. In 17 Member States, more than half of respondents express general support for their national government. Support is strongest in Luxembourg (84%), Cyprus (72%), Ireland (71%), Finland (69%) and Denmark (68%).

Respondents in Slovenia (27%), Croatia (31%) and Poland (32%) are least likely to express general support for their national government. Symmetrically, more than half of the respondents in these three countries, as well as those in France and Bulgaria, are not satisfied with the measures taken by their government against the pandemic.

LU		84
CY		72
IE		71
FI		69
DK		68
DE		66
AT		66
NL		64
MT		62
PT		62
EE		62
IT		56
SK		53
EL		52
ES		52
LT		52
SE		52
EU27		51
CZ		49
RO		47
LV		46
BE		38
HU		36
FR		36
BG		36
PL		32
HR		31

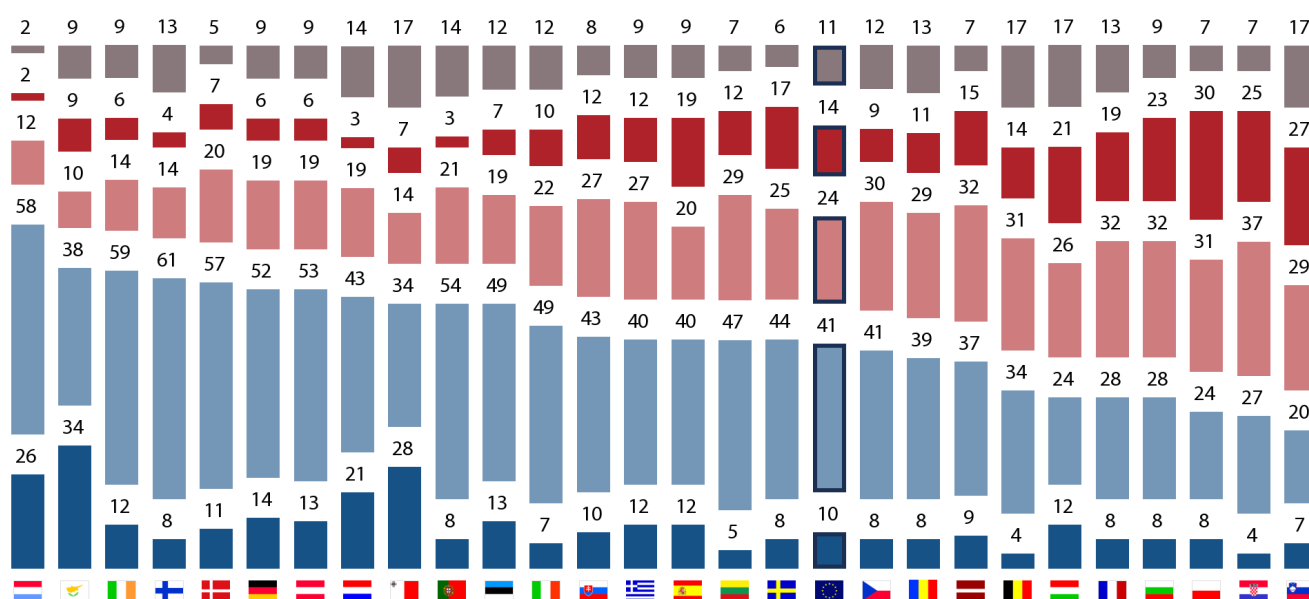
Q1 Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the (NATIONALITY) government in general? (% - TOTAL 'SUPPORT')



Support for the national government outweighs opposition in 19 of the 27 Member States. The exceptions are Poland, Slovenia, Croatia, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Latvia and Belgium.

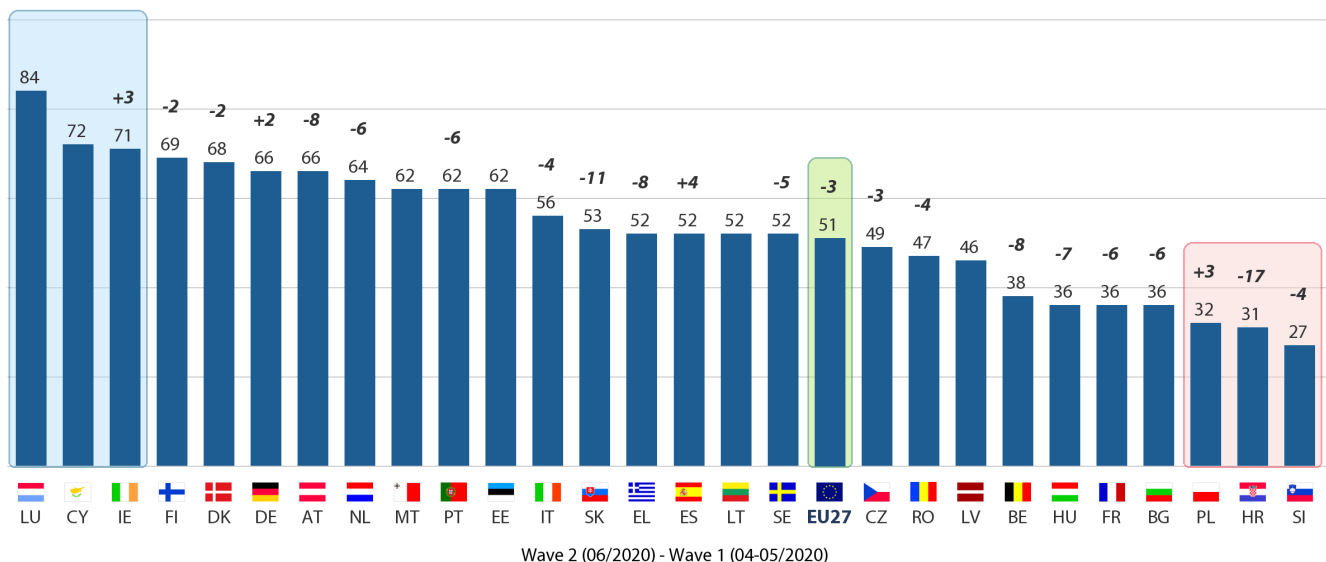
Respondents are most likely to 'totally support' their national government in Cyprus (34%), Malta (28%), Luxembourg (26%) and the Netherlands (21%), while respondents in Poland (30%), Slovenia (27%) and Croatia (25%) are most likely to 'totally oppose' their national government.

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



There has been a sharp decline in support for some national governments since wave 1, most notably Croatia (-17 pp), Slovakia (-11 pp), Belgium, Greece and Austria (all -8 pp). There are no substantial increases in support, the largest being in Spain (+4 pp), Poland and Ireland (both +3 pp).





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



The socio-demographic analysis indicates that attitudes are broadly consistent across gender and age groups. Respondents who left education at a later stage are more likely to support their national government, with support ranging from 54% among those who left education at the age of 20 or above, to 45% among those who finished education by the age

of 16. A similar pattern can be seen in relation to social class, with those in the 'high' social class category more likely to express support than those in the 'low' social class group (55% vs. 47%). In addition, respondents who are working are more likely to support their national government than those not in work (54% vs. 47%).

Q1 Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the (NATIONALITY) government in general?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Support'	Total 'Oppose'	Don't know
EU27	51	38	11
 Gender			
Male	54	39	7
Female	49	36	15
 Age			
16-24	50	36	14
25-34	51	37	12
35-44	51	38	11
45-54	52	38	10
55-64	54	39	7
 Education (End of)			
16 years or younger	45	39	16
17-19	49	39	12
20+	54	37	9
Still studying	49	36	15
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	57	37	6
Did not vote	45	42	13

Satisfaction with the measures against the pandemic

The majority of respondents (57%) say they are satisfied with the measures their government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic, including 13% who say they are 'very satisfied'. However, 40% say they are not satisfied, and this includes 14% who say they are 'not at all satisfied'.

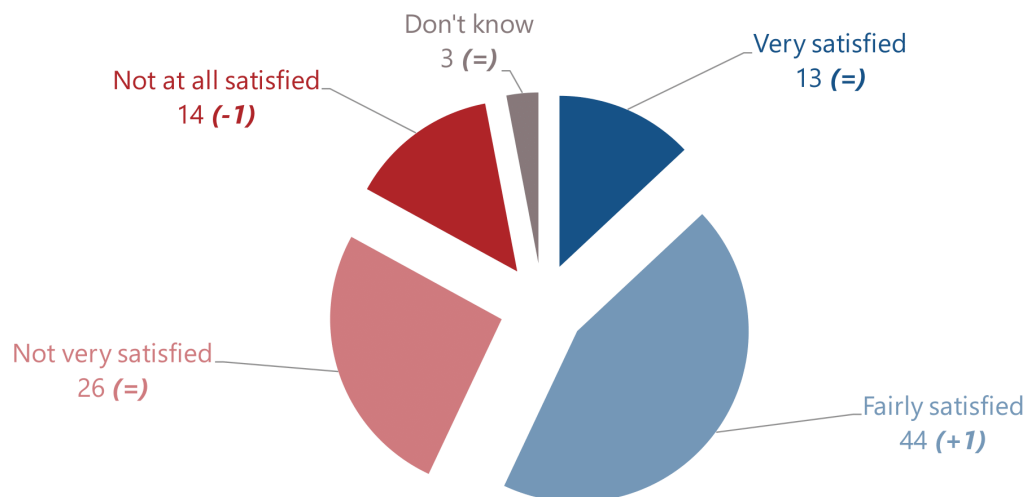
There has been little change in the results since the first wave of the survey, with no changes of more than one percentage point in any of the answer categories.

There are varying levels of support for the response of national governments to the Coronavirus pandemic. In eight countries, more than three-quarters of respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by their government, led by Luxembourg (88%), Cyprus, Ireland (both 87%) and Denmark (84%). However, in five countries less than half of respondents are satisfied: Poland (39%), France (44%), Spain (45%), Bulgaria (46%) and Hungary (48%).

Respondents in Cyprus (47%) and Malta (45%) are most likely to be 'very satisfied' with measures taken by their government, followed by those in the Denmark (39%), Luxembourg and Ireland (both 36%).

Respondents in Spain are most likely to say they are 'not at all satisfied' with measures taken by their government (23%), followed by respondents in France, Poland (both 22%), Hungary and Bulgaria (both 20%).

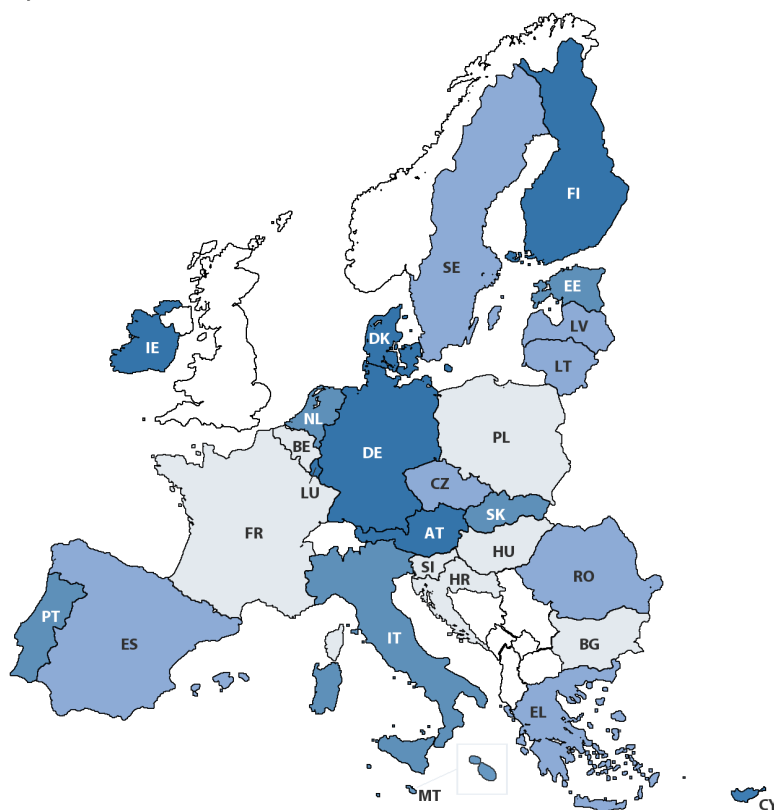
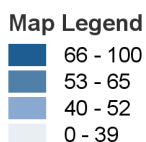
Q2 How satisfied or not are you with the measures your government has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)



(Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020))

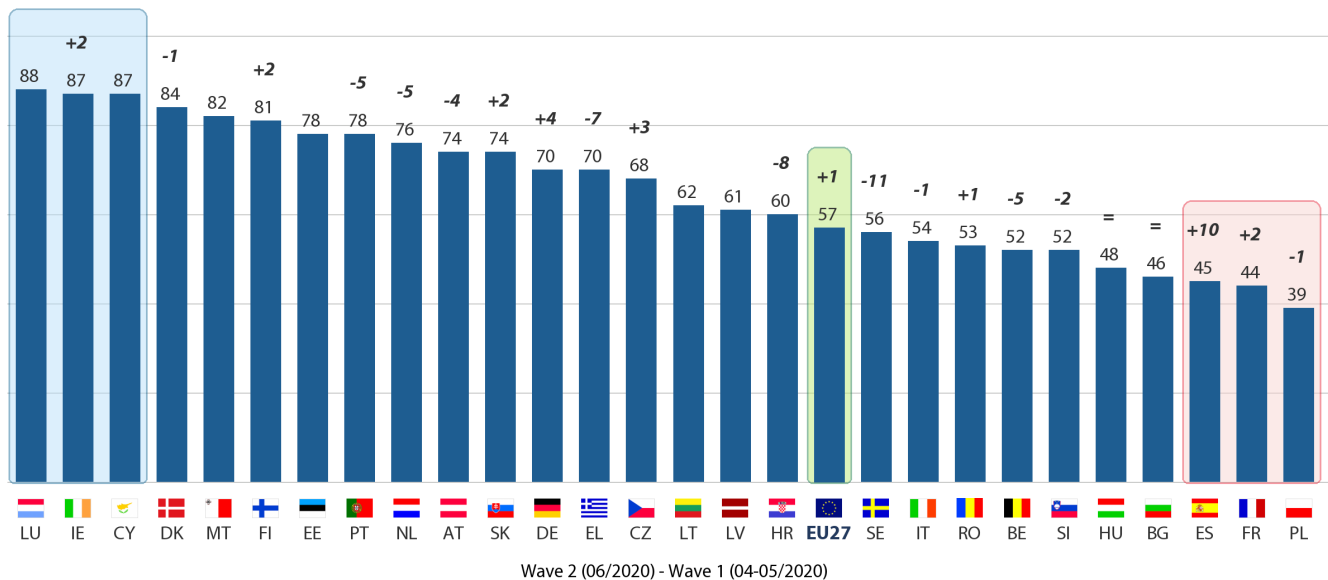
LU		84
CY		72
IE		71
FI		69
DK		68
DE		66
AT		66
NL		64
MT		62
PT		62
EE		62
IT		56
SK		53
EL		52
ES		52
LT		52
SE		52
EU27		51
CZ		49
RO		47
LV		46
BE		38
HU		36
FR		36
BG		36
PL		32
HR		31
SI		27

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



There have been some changes since wave 1, with respondents in Spain now much more likely to be satisfied with the measures taken by the national government (+10 pp). There have been substantial decreases in satisfaction in Sweden (-11 p), Croatia (-8 pp) and Greece (-7 pp).

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








In the socio-demographic analysis, findings are broadly consistent across age groups, although younger respondents (aged 16-24) are slightly more likely to be satisfied than those in the older age bands (60% vs. 57%).

There is also a difference by level of education: those who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to be satisfied than those who left education by the age of 16 (59% compared with 49%).

Attitudes towards the government's approach to the Coronavirus pandemic are closely related to general levels of support. Among those who generally support their national government, 85% are satisfied with the measures taken to deal with the pandemic, compared with 23% among those who oppose their national government.

Q2 How satisfied or not are you with the measures your government has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	57	40	3
 Gender			
Male	58	40	2
Female	57	39	4
 Age			
16-24	60	36	4
25-34	57	40	3
35-44	57	40	3
45-54	57	40	3
55-64	57	41	2
 Education (End of)			
16 years or younger	49	48	3
17-19	56	41	3
20+	59	39	2
Still studying	60	35	5
 Support of the national government			
Support	85	14	1
Oppose	23	76	1
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	61	38	1
Did not vote	53	44	3

Most trusted sources of information about the pandemic

The public is most likely to say they trust scientists to inform them about the Coronavirus pandemic. Asked to choose up to three options from a list of 12 possible sources of information, more than a third (37%) say they trust scientists the most, followed by national health authorities (32%) and the World Health Organisation (29%).

Around one in five (19%) include their national government as one of their trusted sources, while

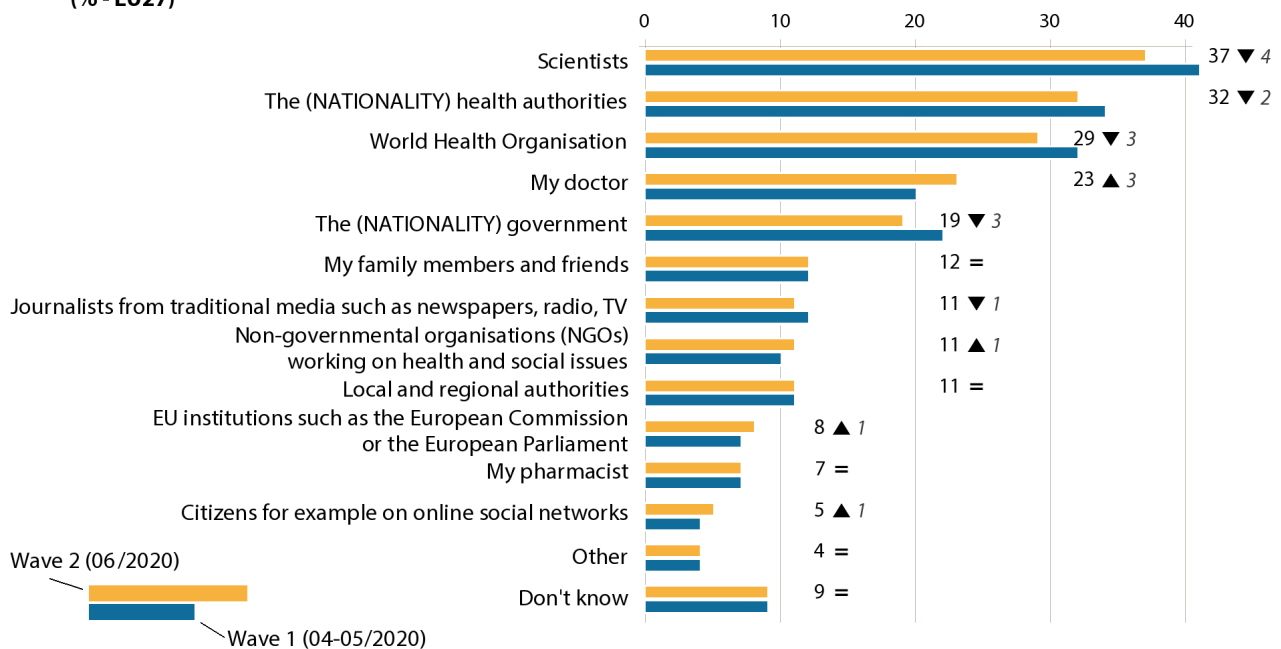
respondents are less likely to mention other institutions or organisations: local and regional authorities (11%), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on health and social issues (11%) and EU institutions such as the European Commission or European Parliament (8%).

Almost a quarter of respondents (23%) say that their doctor is one of their trusted sources of information, while 12% say that family members and friends are among their most trusted sources, and a similar proportion (11%) choose journalists from traditional media.

Less than one in ten respondents say that their most trusted sources include their pharmacist (7%) or citizens, for example on online social networks (5%). Respondents are now more likely than in wave 1 to say their doctor is one of their most trusted sources (+3 pp), while there have been decreases in the proportions choosing scientists (-4 pp), the World Health Organisation (-3 pp) and the national government (-3 pp).

In 12 Member States, scientists are the most trusted source of information about the Coronavirus pandemic, while national health authorities are the most trusted source in another 12 countries. In two countries (Portugal and Hungary), the World Health Organisation ranks highest as the most trusted source, while doctors are most likely to be chosen as a trusted source of information in France.

Q16 From the following list, who do you trust most to inform you about the coronavirus pandemic? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)



In more detail:

Scientists are most likely to be seen as a trusted source of information about the Coronavirus pandemic in 12 countries, and it is also one of the three most trusted sources in all other countries, with the exception of Ireland and Malta.

National health authorities are one of the top three responses in all except three countries (France, Cyprus and Czechia), and this is most frequently mentioned as a trusted source in 12 countries.

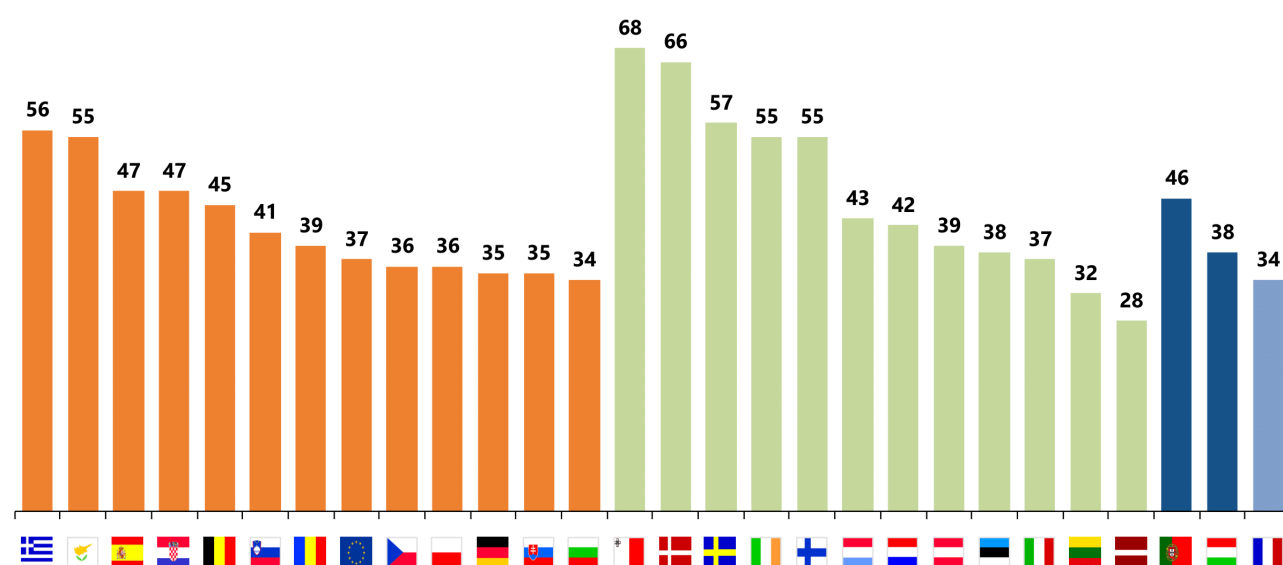
The World Health Organisation ranks highest of the sources in Portugal and Hungary, and is one of the three most frequently mentioned items in another 18 countries.

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

- The national government: eight countries (Germany, Denmark, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Austria);
- The respondent's doctor: seven countries (Czechia, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Cyprus, Austria and France);

Family members and friends: two countries (Czechia and Slovakia).

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



Scientists are chosen as a trusted source by more than half of respondents in Greece (56%) and Cyprus (55%) and just under half of those in Spain and Croatia (both 47%). The lowest proportions can be found in Malta (10%), Latvia (24%), Portugal (27%) and Lithuania (28%). Since wave 1, the proportion that include scientists as a trusted source has increased in Romania and Denmark (both +5 pp) and decreased in France (-10 pp), Italy (-7 pp) and Belgium (-6 pp).

Respondents in Malta (68%) and Denmark (66%) are most likely to include the national health authorities as a trusted source of information, while those in Hungary and France (both 20%) are least likely to do so. These proportions have decreased since wave 1 in Croatia (-10 pp), Belgium and France (both -6 pp).

Around half of respondents in Ireland (51%) and Portugal (46%) say the World Health Organisation is one of their trusted sources, while the proportion is lowest in Czechia (18%). Respondents in Finland are now more likely than in wave 1 to include this as a trusted source (+3 pp), but the proportion has

decreased in Romania (-7 pp), Italy and Portugal (both -6 pp).

The proportion choosing their doctor as a trusted source is highest in Belgium (39%), France (34%) and Cyprus (33%), while it is lowest in Sweden (8%), Lithuania and Finland (both 9%). The proportion has increased since wave 1 in Czechia and Belgium (both +7 pp).

The national government is most likely to be chosen by respondents in Ireland (41%), Denmark and Luxembourg (both 35%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Slovenia (7%). Most countries show a fall in trust in the national government since wave 1, most notably Austria (-15 pp), the Netherlands (-9 pp), Bulgaria, Sweden and Denmark (all -8 pp).

Family members and friends are chosen most frequently by respondents in Slovakia (27%), Czechia (23%) and Romania (22%), and least frequently by those in Cyprus, Lithuania and Portugal (all 4%). There has been an increase since wave 1 in Slovakia and

Croatia (both +3 pp).

Respondents in Lithuania (22%), Finland (19%) and Portugal (17%) are most likely to say that journalists from traditional media are among their most trusted sources, while the proportion is lowest in Greece and Croatia (both 5%). The proportion citing this as a trusted source has decreased since wave 1 in France (-4 pp).

The proportion choosing non-governmental organisations (NGOs) as a trusted source is highest in Poland (19%) and is lowest in Greece, Cyprus and Malta (all 4%). There has been an increase since wave 1 in Bulgaria, Hungary, the Netherlands and Portugal (all +3 pp).

The proportion that includes local and regional authorities among their most trusted sources ranges from 17% in Sweden to 2% in Cyprus. Respondents in Hungary are now less likely to mention this source than in wave 1 (-4 pp).

EU institutions are seen as one of the most trusted sources by 19% of respondents in Romania, 17% in Hungary, and 14% in both Portugal and Bulgaria. By contrast, just 4% say this in Austria, Czechia and Malta. In two countries, EU institutions are more likely to be trusted than the national government: Bulgaria (14% vs. 12%) and Romania (19% vs. 13%); the figures for EU institutions and the national government are equal in Poland (11%) and Slovenia (7%). Since wave 1, respondents are more likely to mention EU institutions as a source of trust in Romania (+6 pp), Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Portugal and Hungary (all +3 pp).





























Respondents in Belgium (18%) and France (13%) are most likely to say that their pharmacist is one of their most trusted sources of information, but this is rarely chosen by respondents in Luxembourg (1%). This has increased since wave 1 in Belgium (+5 pp).

Respondents in Poland (9%), Hungary and Bulgaria (both 8%) are the most likely to say they trust citizens, for example on online social networks, while the lowest proportions are seen in Luxembourg and Portugal (both 1%). There have been no substantial changes since the first wave of the survey.





























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

		Scientists	The (NATIONALITY) health authorities	World Health Organisation	My doctor	The (NATIONALITY) government	My family members and friends	Journalists from traditional media such as newspapers, radio, TV	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on health and social issues	Local and regional authorities	EU institutions such as the European Commission or the European Parliament	My pharmacist	Citizens for example on online social networks	Other	Don't know
EU27		37	32	29	23	19	12	11	11	11	8	7	5	4	9
BE		45	24	21	39	14	12	12	7	6	5	18	3	2	8
BG		34	22	25	17	12	15	10	10	7	14	5	8	7	10
CZ		36	22	18	26	21	23	9	8	9	4	6	7	4	10
DK		42	66	25	18	35	7	11	7	8	6	2	2	2	8
DE		35	34	26	26	26	13	11	9	15	6	7	4	4	11
EE		33	38	28	16	26	10	13	11	6	8	3	4	3	7
IE		31	55	51	22	41	9	13	7	5	11	9	3	2	2
EL		56	33	35	29	17	5	5	4	3	8	8	4	4	6
ES		47	36	36	21	16	11	15	11	10	13	6	5	3	5
FR		31	20	24	34	14	13	11	15	7	5	13	5	4	12
HR		47	30	22	18	11	15	5	12	5	8	6	4	7	10
IT		35	37	32	21	18	9	10	9	14	8	5	4	4	8
CY		55	21	31	33	20	4	9	4	2	7	7	3	3	5
LV		24	28	21	15	12	15	16	7	5	8	4	6	7	10
LT		28	32	29	9	28	4	22	10	8	13	2	4	2	6
LU		40	43	29	20	35	6	14	7	8	6	1	1	3	6
HU		36	20	38	17	18	15	6	16	6	17	6	8	5	9
MT		10	68	22	15	17	7	6	4	11	4	5	3	1	1
NL		41	42	25	25	34	11	8	10	6	7	6	3	4	8
AT		36	39	22	24	24	13	13	11	9	4	7	2	4	10
PL		36	23	30	13	11	14	14	19	11	11	5	9	4	10
PT		27	42	46	15	20	4	17	12	13	14	3	1	3	8
RO		39	25	31	19	13	22	6	11	6	19	5	5	2	8
SI		41	22	21	15	7	18	7	16	3	7	2	5	11	14
SK		35	28	23	18	17	27	8	7	7	7	7	4	7	8
FI		36	55	37	9	33	7	19	7	15	7	2	2	2	7
SE		37	57	38	8	20	7	11	8	17	5	3	3	3	7
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM															
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM															
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM															

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

		Scientists	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	The (NATIONALITY) health authorities	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	World Health Organisation	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	My doctor	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	The (NATIONALITY) government	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	My family members and friends	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)
EU27		37	-4	32	-2	29	-3	23	+3	19	-3	12	=
BE		45	-6	24	-6	21	-5	39	+7	14	-1	12	+1
BG		34	+3	22	=	25	-5	17	+1	12	-8	15	-2
CZ		36	-2	22	=	18	+2	26	+7	21	-5	23	+1
DK		42	+5	66	-1	25	-1	18	+2	35	-8	7	=
DE		35	-4	34	+1	26	=	26	+4	26	+1	13	+1
EE		33	N.A	38	N.A	28	N.A	16	N.A	26	N.A	10	N.A
IE		31	=	55	+3	51	=	22	+4	41	-2	9	+2
EL		56	-2	33	-5	35	-5	29	+5	17	-4	5	=
ES		47	-1	36	+4	36	-1	21	+3	16	-2	11	+1
FR		31	-10	20	-6	24	-3	34	+4	14	-5	13	=
HR		47	+3	30	-10	22	=	18	+4	11	-5	15	+3
IT		35	-7	37	+1	32	-6	21	+5	18	-4	9	=
CY		55	N.A	21	N.A	31	N.A	33	N.A	20	N.A	4	N.A
LV		24	N.A	28	N.A	21	N.A	15	N.A	12	N.A	15	N.A
LT		28	N.A	32	N.A	29	N.A	9	N.A	28	N.A	4	N.A
LU		40	N.A	43	N.A	29	N.A	20	N.A	35	N.A	6	N.A
HU		36	+4	20	-3	38	-1	17	+2	18	-4	15	+1
MT		10	N.A	68	N.A	22	N.A	15	N.A	17	N.A	7	N.A
NL		41	+1	42	-4	25	-4	25	+2	34	-9	11	=
AT		36	-1	39	-1	22	-1	24	+6	24	-15	13	+1
PL		36	-4	23	-5	30	-4	13	+2	11	+1	14	+1
PT		27	-1	42	-1	46	-6	15	+3	20	-4	4	-1
RO		39	+5	25	-3	31	-7	19	+2	13	-4	22	+1
SI		41	+4	22	-5	21	-2	15	=	7	=	18	-1
SK		35	-4	28	-3	23	+2	18	+3	17	-7	27	+3
FI		36	+1	55	=	37	+3	9	=	33	-5	7	=
SE		37	+1	57	-4	38	+1	8	+1	20	-8	7	=

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

		Journalists from traditional media such as newspapers, radio, TV		Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on health and social issues		Local and regional authorities		EU institutions such as the European Commission or the European Parliament		My pharmacist		Citizens for example on online social networks	
		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	
EU27		11	-1	11	+1	11	=	8	+1	7	=	5	+1
BE		12	-2	7	-1	6	+1	5	+1	18	+5	3	-1
BG		10	-2	10	+3	7	+2	14	+3	5	=	8	+1
CZ		9	-1	8	-1	9	+1	4	-1	6	+2	7	+2
DK		11	+3	7	+1	8	-1	6	+2	2	-2	2	=
DE		11	+2	9	=	15	+1	6	+2	7	+1	4	+1
EE		13	N.A	11	N.A	6	N.A	8	N.A	3	N.A	4	N.A
IE		13	-2	7	-1	5	-1	11	+1	9	+1	3	=
EL		5	+2	4	=	3	=	8	+1	8	=	4	=
ES		15	-2	11	=	10	-2	13	+3	6	-2	5	=
FR		11	-4	15	+2	7	-1	5	+2	13	+1	5	+2
HR		5	+1	12	+1	5	-2	8	+2	6	=	4	+1
IT		10	-2	9	-1	14	-1	8	+3	5	-1	4	=
CY		9	N.A	4	N.A	2	N.A	7	N.A	7	N.A	3	N.A
LV		16	N.A	7	N.A	5	N.A	8	N.A	4	N.A	6	N.A
LT		22	N.A	10	N.A	8	N.A	13	N.A	2	N.A	4	N.A
LU		14	N.A	7	N.A	8	N.A	6	N.A	1	N.A	1	N.A
HU		6	-1	16	+3	6	-4	17	+3	6	+1	8	+2
MT		6	N.A	4	N.A	11	N.A	4	N.A	5	N.A	3	N.A
NL		8	-1	10	+3	6	-1	7	=	6	=	3	=
AT		13	-2	11	+1	9	+1	4	+1	7	=	2	-1
PL		14	-3	19	=	11	+1	11	-1	5	=	9	-2
PT		17	=	12	+3	13	-1	14	+3	3	+1	1	-1
RO		6	-3	11	+2	6	-3	19	+6	5	+1	5	+1
SI		7	=	16	+2	3	-1	7	-1	2	=	5	+1
SK		8	-2	7	+1	7	+2	7	=	7	=	4	+1
FI		19	-1	7	=	15	=	7	+1	2	=	2	-1
SE		11	+2	8	+2	17	=	5	+1	3	=	3	+1






There are differences in trusted sources of information among the various socio-demographic groups. Younger people are more likely to say they trust the World Health Organisation to inform them about the Coronavirus pandemic (39% of 16-24 year olds compared with 26%-31% in the older age groups), and they are also more likely to choose EU institutions as a trusted source (12% vs. 5% of 55-64 year olds). By contrast, older people are more likely to say they trust their national health authorities (39% of 55-64 year olds compared with 28%-34% in the younger age groups) and their doctor (32% vs. 18%-24%).

The results are mainly consistent by gender, although women are more likely than men to choose the World Health Organisation as a trusted source (32% vs. 26%) and men are more likely to mention their doctor (25% vs. 22%).

Respondents who left education later are more likely to choose several of the sources, particularly scientists (39% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 29% of those who left by the age of 16). However, they are less likely to include their doctor as a trusted source (22% vs. 29%).

Findings differ according to whether respondents generally support or oppose their national government. As well as being more likely to choose their national government as a trusted source (31% vs. 6%), those who support their government are more likely than those that oppose it to choose institutions such as national health authorities (42% vs. 20%) and the World Health Organisation (33% vs. 25%). They are less likely choose their doctor (22% vs. 27%), family or friends (10% vs. 15%) or NGOs (10% vs. 14%).

Q16 From the following list, who do you trust most to inform you about the coronavirus pandemic? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)

	Scientists	The (NATIONALITY) health authorities	World Health Organisation	My doctor	The (NATIONALITY) government	My family members and friends	Journalists from traditional media such as newspapers, radio, TV	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working on health and social issues	Local and regional authorities	EU institutions such as the European Commission or the European Parliament	My pharmacist	Citizens for example on online social networks
EU27	37	32	29	23	19	12	11	11	11	8	7	5
 Gender												
Male	38	31	26	25	21	13	12	11	11	9	9	5
Female	36	33	32	22	18	11	11	11	10	8	5	4
 Age												
16-24	37	31	39	18	18	14	10	11	8	12	6	6
25-34	35	28	31	21	17	15	10	11	11	10	7	7
35-44	36	30	26	22	19	12	12	11	11	8	7	4
45-54	38	34	26	24	20	11	12	11	12	8	7	3
55-64	39	39	26	32	23	10	12	10	11	5	9	2
 Education (End of)												
16 years or younger	29	27	23	29	14	12	11	10	10	8	10	5
17-19	32	33	27	26	20	12	11	10	12	7	7	5
20+	39	33	28	22	20	12	12	11	10	9	7	4
Still studying	44	31	44	18	18	12	8	12	9	12	5	5
 Support of the national government												
Support	39	42	33	22	31	10	13	10	12	9	6	3
Oppose	38	20	25	27	6	15	10	14	9	8	9	6
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections												
Voted	40	35	30	25	21	12	12	12	11	9	8	4
Did not vote	33	29	29	22	17	13	10	11	10	7	6	5

CHAPTER III

HOW ARE EU CITIZENS COPING

This section examines the prevailing views and emotions of citizens in European countries during the Coronavirus pandemic. Specifically, it examines the emotional status of respondents, and then assesses general attitudes towards restriction measures that have been introduced since the start of the pandemic.

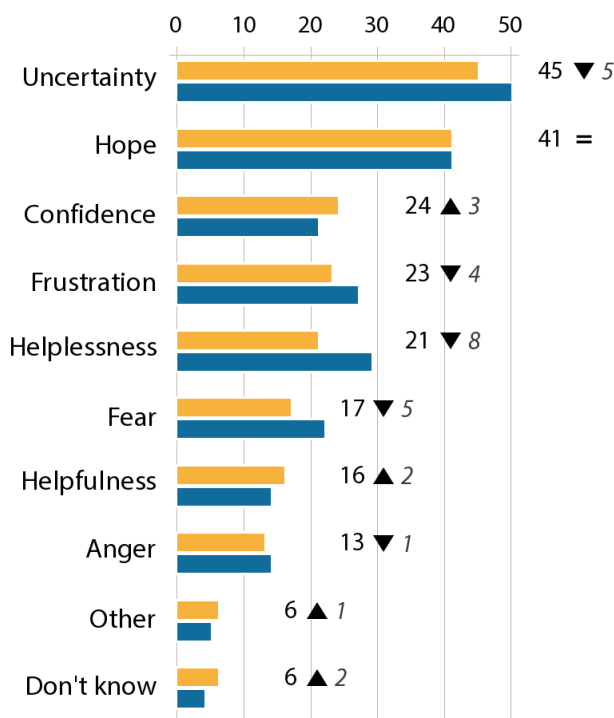
Current emotional status

Respondents were asked to describe their current emotional status, selecting up to three words from a list of eight. 'Uncertainty' continues to be the most

common emotional status (45%), closely followed by 'hope' (41%). Respondents also choose other positive emotions: 'confidence' (24%) and 'helpfulness' (16%), as well as negative emotions: 'frustration' (23%), 'helplessness' (21%), 'fear' (17%) and 'anger' (13%).

Compared with the first wave of the survey, respondents have become more positive in the emotions they describe. They are now more likely to express 'confidence' (+3 percentage points), and are less likely to say they feel helplessness (-8 pp), uncertainty (-5 pp), fear (-5 pp) and frustration (-4 pp). These findings are consistent with other surveys, which have shown falling levels of concern about contracting the virus, alongside a growing consensus that the Coronavirus situation is improving in European countries.

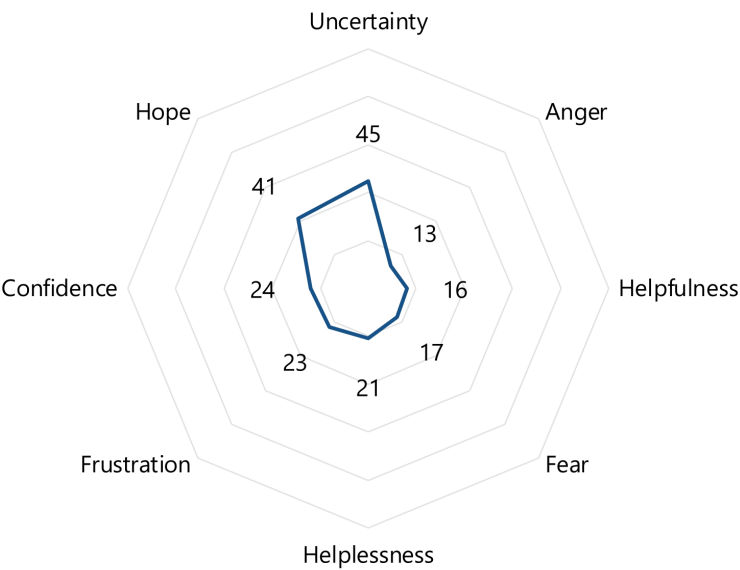
Q13 What feelings best describes your current emotional status?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)



Wave 2 (06/2020)

Wave 1 (04-05/2020)

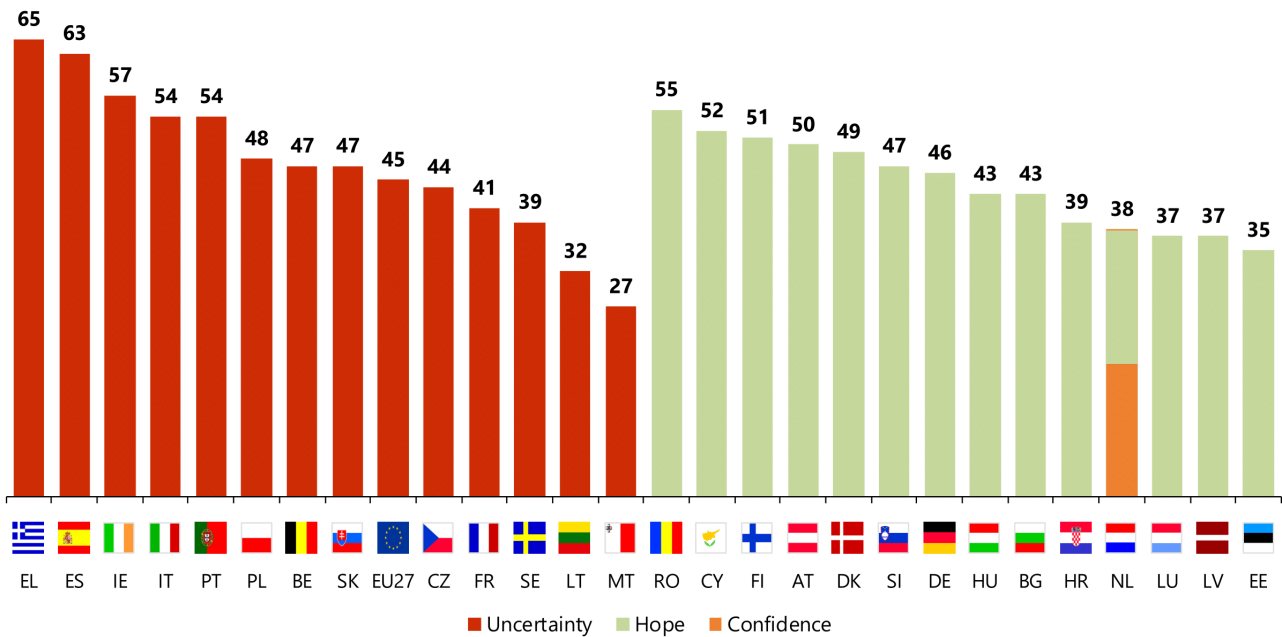
Q13 What feelings best describes your current emotional status?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)



'Hope' is the most commonly felt emotion in 13 of the 27 Member States, and it also ranks equal highest in the Netherlands, along with 'confidence'. 'Uncertainty' is the most common emotion in the other 13 countries. This is a change from the first wave of the survey, when 'uncertainty' was the prevailing emotion in most of the countries covered by the survey.

These two emotions – 'uncertainty' and 'hope' – feature in the top three most frequently mentioned emotions in every country. The other emotions that feature in countries' top three answers are confidence (15 countries), frustration (six), fear (three), helpfulness and helplessness (both two).

Q13 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



In every Member State, more than a quarter of respondents say that 'uncertainty' describes their current emotional status. Respondents in Greece (65%), Spain (63%) and Ireland (57%) are most likely to say that 'uncertainty' describes their current status, while those in Malta, Estonia (both 27%) and Latvia (29%) are least likely to say this.

Looking at the other negative emotions:

- Respondents in Spain (33%) and Poland (31%) are most likely to say that 'helplessness' describes their emotional status, while this is lowest in Malta, Cyprus (both 5%) and Luxembourg (6%).
- Respondents are most likely to say that 'frustration' describes their emotional status in Greece (34%), Ireland (31%), Belgium and Spain (both 30%), while those in Lithuania (3%) and Estonia (7%) are least likely to say this.
- Respondents in Greece (29%), France (28%) and Cyprus (24%) are most likely to say 'fear' describes their emotional status, while this is lowest in Lithuania (4%), Estonia (5%), Latvia and Luxembourg (both 7%).
- 'Anger' is chosen most frequently in Greece (22%) and least frequently in Estonia (3%).

Looking at the positive emotions:

- More than half of respondents say that 'hope' describes their emotional status in Romania (55%), Ireland, Cyprus (both 52%), Finland and Portugal (both 51%). By contrast, no more than a third of respondents say this in Malta (26%), Lithuania (30%), France and Belgium (both 32%).
- 'Confidence' is most frequently chosen by respondents in the Netherlands, Finland (both 38%), Denmark (33%) and Romania (32%), and least frequently by those in Greece, Spain (both 11%) and Sweden (12%).
- 'Helpfulness' is chosen most frequently by respondents in Slovenia (38%), Hungary (29%), Austria (27%) and Germany (26%), and least frequently in Poland,





























Lithuania, Cyprus (all 7%) and Latvia (8%).

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





























There have been some changes at the country level since wave 1:

- 'Uncertainty' is much less likely to be mentioned in Finland (-14 percentage points), Hungary, the Netherlands, Denmark and Poland (all -8 pp).
- Respondents in Finland (+11 pp), Ireland, Spain and Sweden (all +5 pp) are now more likely to say they feel 'hope', while the proportion has fallen in Croatia (-4 pp).
- There have been large increases in the proportions saying they feel 'confidence' in Finland (+9 pp) and France (+7 pp).
- 'Helpfulness' is more likely to be chosen by respondents in Hungary (+6 pp) and Finland (+5 pp).
- Respondents in Finland (-10 pp) and Denmark (-7 pp) are now less likely to feel 'frustration'.
- There has been a fall in the proportion choosing 'helplessness' in most countries, notably France (-14 pp), Belgium, Hungary, Spain and Italy (all -10 pp).
- The proportion saying they feel 'fear' has also decreased in most countries, most notably Portugal (-9 pp), Belgium and France (both -7 pp).
- There has been little change in the proportions saying they feel 'anger', the largest changes being in Spain and Slovenia (both -3 pp).

Q13 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Uncertainty	Hope	Confidence	Frustration	Helplessness	Fear	Helpfulness	Anger	Other	Don't know
EU27		45	41	24	23	21	17	16	13	6	6
BE		47	32	23	30	18	16	14	16	5	8
BG		39	43	26	26	12	10	25	13	7	5
CZ		44	40	21	15	18	19	13	12	9	8
DK		33	49	33	24	9	11	23	6	9	10
DE		35	46	29	20	15	13	26	11	10	8
EE		27	35	18	7	7	5	17	3	9	10
IE		57	52	22	31	17	15	14	7	9	3
EL		65	40	11	34	7	29	13	22	4	2
ES		63	42	11	30	33	21	18	16	4	2
FR		41	32	25	20	23	28	9	16	4	7
HR		32	39	18	24	23	12	17	14	10	9
IT		54	43	27	22	23	17	9	15	2	2
CY		41	52	19	18	5	24	7	15	4	4
LV		29	37	20	10	7	7	8	7	6	6
LT		32	30	23	3	9	4	7	8	6	6
LU		34	37	22	12	6	7	17	6	5	4
HU		42	43	25	21	26	12	29	10	7	8
MT		27	26	19	19	5	22	11	7	6	8
NL		36	38	38	21	12	11	22	6	10	8
AT		32	50	30	16	9	8	27	12	10	8
PL		48	37	16	26	31	18	7	15	5	6
PT		54	51	29	18	8	16	11	4	5	2
RO		47	55	32	25	25	12	15	14	3	3
SI		37	47	17	11	17	10	38	17	9	9
SK		47	41	26	17	18	17	15	15	8	6
FI		38	51	38	28	9	9	17	4	8	5
SE		39	37	12	29	17	12	17	9	10	9
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											

Q13 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Uncertainty		Hope		Confidence		Frustration		Helplessness		Fear		Helpfulness		Anger	
		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)		Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	
EU27		45	-5	41	=	24	+3	23	-4	21	-8	17	-5	16	+2	13	-1
BE		47	-6	32	-3	23	+3	30	-1	18	-10	16	-7	14	=	16	+2
BG		39	+1	43	-1	26	+5	26	-3	12	-6	10	-3	25	=	13	-1
CZ		44	-4	40	+2	21	+4	15	-2	18	-4	19	-1	13	+1	12	+1
DK		33	-8	49	+2	33	-2	24	-7	9	-3	11	=	23	+1	6	+1
DE		35	-7	46	+2	29	+5	20	-5	15	-5	13	-4	26	+3	11	=
EE		27	N.A	35	N.A	18	N.A	7	N.A	7	N.A	5	N.A	17	N.A	3	N.A
IE		57	-3	52	+5	22	+2	31	-3	17	-6	15	-6	14	+2	7	-1
EL		65	-4	40	-2	11	=	34	+4	7	-3	29	-1	13	+3	22	+1
ES		63	=	42	+5	11	=	30	-5	33	-10	21	-1	18	+4	16	-3
FR		41	-7	32	=	25	+7	20	-5	23	-14	28	-7	9	+1	16	=
HR		32	-3	39	-4	18	-1	24	-3	23	-7	12	-3	17	-1	14	=
IT		54	+1	43	-1	27	+6	22	-3	23	-10	17	-6	9	+2	15	-1
CY		41	N.A	52	N.A	19	N.A	18	N.A	5	N.A	24	N.A	7	N.A	15	N.A
LV		29	N.A	37	N.A	20	N.A	10	N.A	7	N.A	7	N.A	8	N.A	7	N.A
LT		32	N.A	30	N.A	23	N.A	3	N.A	9	N.A	4	N.A	7	N.A	8	N.A
LU		34	N.A	37	N.A	22	N.A	12	N.A	6	N.A	7	N.A	17	N.A	6	N.A
HU		42	-8	43	+1	25	+5	21	-1	26	-10	12	-3	29	+6	10	-1
MT		27	N.A	26	N.A	19	N.A	19	N.A	5	N.A	22	N.A	11	N.A	7	N.A
NL		36	-8	38	+2	38	=	21	-1	12	-5	11	-5	22	-2	6	=
AT		32	-6	50	-3	30	-1	16	-6	9	-3	8	-3	27	-1	12	+1
PL		48	-8	37	+3	16	+6	26	-6	31	-8	18	-6	7	+1	15	-2
PT		54	-2	51	-2	29	+4	18	-5	8	+2	16	-9	11	+1	4	=
RO		47	-2	55	-1	32	+1	25	+2	25	-9	12	-3	15	+3	14	=
SI		37	-2	47	+2	17	-1	11	-6	17	-5	10	=	38	+4	17	-3
SK		47	-6	41	-2	26	+5	17	-3	18	-8	17	-4	15	+2	15	=
FI		38	-14	51	+11	38	+9	28	-10	9	-7	9	-4	17	+5	4	-1
SE		39	-5	37	+5	12	-2	29	-1	17	-1	12	-6	17	=	9	+1






The socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely than men to choose negative descriptions of their current emotional status, specifically 'uncertainty' (50% vs. 41%), 'helplessness' (23% vs. 19%) and 'fear' (21% vs. 14%), whereas men are more likely to say that 'confidence' describes their emotional status (28% vs. 21%).

Findings are generally consistent by age group, although older people are more likely to choose 'hope' to describe their emotional status (45% of 55-64 year olds), whereas younger people are more likely to choose 'frustration' (25% of 16-24 year olds and 26% of 25-34 year olds). Younger respondents are less likely than older respondents to choose 'uncertainty' (42% of 16-24 year olds and 43% of 25-34 year olds). Respondents who are not working are more likely than those in work to choose negative descriptions, for example 'uncertainty' (48% vs. 45%) and 'fear' (20% vs. 16%).

Respondents who left education at a later stage are more likely to feel 'hope' (43% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 38% of those who left by the age of 16) and are less likely to feel 'fear' (17% compared with 25%). A similar pattern applies to social class: those in the 'high' social class group are more likely to feel 'hope' (44% compared with 38% of those in the 'low' group) and 'confidence' (28% vs. 22%) and less likely to feel 'fear' (15% vs. 21%). In general, respondents who have a positive view of their national government are more likely to choose positive words to describe their emotional status. For example, 'hope' is chosen by 51% of those who support their national government, compared with 31% of those who oppose it.

The socio-demographic variations for this question are consistent with those observed in the first wave of the survey. This means that the broad pattern at the overall level – a shift towards more positive emotions – is broadly consistent across the various socio-demo-

Q13 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)

	Uncertainty	Hope	Confidence	Frustration	Helplessness	Fear	Helpfulness	Anger
EU27	45	41	24	23	21	17	16	13
 Gender								
Male	41	42	28	22	19	14	18	14
Female	50	41	21	24	23	21	14	12
 Age								
16-24	42	41	25	25	21	16	16	11
25-34	43	40	23	26	20	18	16	13
35-44	47	40	23	22	22	17	15	13
45-54	47	42	24	22	20	18	15	13
55-64	46	45	27	19	21	17	18	14
 Education (End of)								
16 years or younger	42	38	21	22	24	25	15	15
17-19	45	40	24	22	21	18	15	14
20+	46	43	25	23	21	17	16	13
Still studying	45	43	24	26	18	15	16	10
 Support of the national government								
Support	44	51	32	18	17	16	21	7
Oppose	49	31	15	30	27	19	10	23
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections								
Voted	47	44	26	23	21	17	17	13
Did not vote	45	40	22	23	22	19	14	14

Arbitration health vs. economy

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

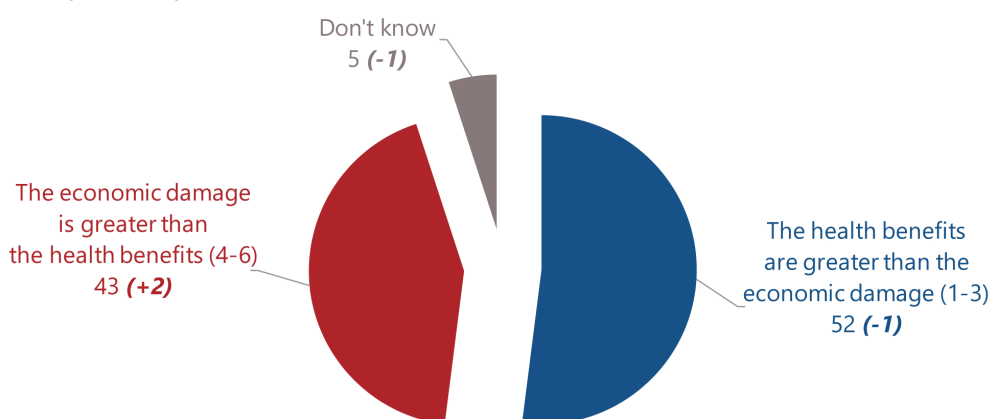
Respondents give a range of answers, with a slight concentration in the middle of the scale. Overall, there is a slight tendency towards health benefits outweighing economic damage. Specifically, 11% give a score

of "1" (signifying that health benefits are greater than economic damage), whereas 8% give a score of "6" (indicating that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits).

Overall, just over half of respondents (52%) say that the health benefits of restriction measures in their country are greater than economic damage (score of between 1 and 3). This compares with 43% of respondents who feel that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (score between 4 and 6).

There has been little change since wave 1, although there has been a small shift towards the view that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (+2 pp).

Q3 Where do you position yourself between these two statements regarding the consequences of the restriction measures in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use this scale from 1 to 6, where "1" means that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage, and "6" that economic damage is greater than the health benefits, the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions.
(% - EU27)



(Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020))

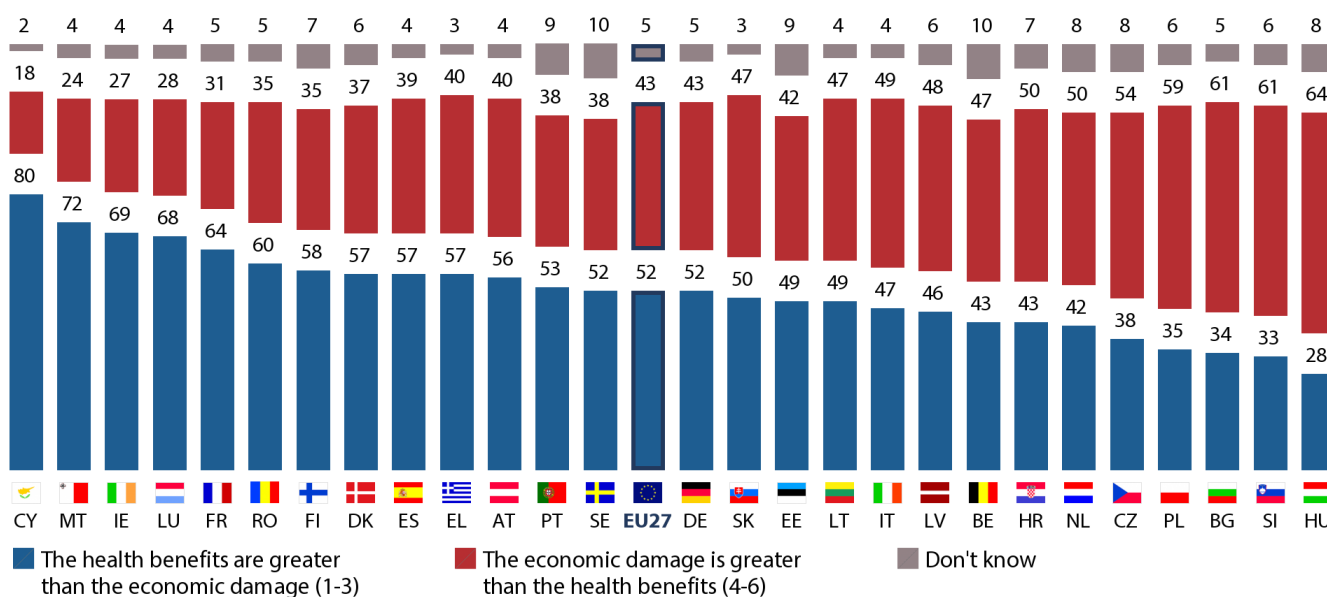
There is considerable variation between countries in public opinion about restriction measures. At one extreme, more than two-thirds of respondents think that that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage (score between 1 and 3) in Cyprus (80%), Malta (72%), Ireland (69%) and Luxembourg (68%). In Cyprus, this includes a large proportion (48%) that give a score of "1" out of 6. On the other hand, the majority of respondents in Hungary (64%), Bulgaria, Slovenia

(both 61%), Poland (59%) and Czechia (54%) feel that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (giving a score between 4 and 6).

Overall, in 17 of the 27 Member States, respondents tend towards the view that health benefits are greater than economic damage, whereas in the other 10 countries the majority view is that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits.

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

(%)



In comparison with wave 1, there are 11 Member States where respondents have shifted towards seeing the economic damage of restriction measures rather than health benefits, and just two countries where the opposite applies (i.e. a greater focus on health benefits). There has been no clear change in the other eight countries included in both surveys.

Specifically, the following countries show a marked increase in the proportion saying the economic damage is greater than the health benefits: the Netherlands (+9 pp), France (+8 pp), Croatia, Greece, Portugal and Romania (all +6 pp). By contrast, respondents are now more likely to say the health benefits are greater than the economic damage in Denmark and Finland (both +5 pp).





























Attitudes are broadly consistent across socio-demographic groups. Men are slightly more likely than women to think that, as a result of restriction measures, the economic damage is greater than the health

benefits (45% of men give a score between 4 and 6, compared with 42% of women). Older respondents are more likely than younger respondents to say that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage (60% of 55-64 year olds give a score between 1 and 3), while those aged 25-34 are most likely to say that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (49% give a score between 4 and 6).

There is a slight difference in relation to working status. Those who are not in work are slightly more likely to say that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage (55% compared with 51% of those in work); this applies in particular to people who are retired or unable to work (60%).

Respondents who are supportive of their national government are more likely to think that health benefits are greater than the economic damage (59% give a score between 1 and 3, compared with 43% of those who oppose their government).






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

		Total 'The health benefits are greater than the economic damage (1-3)'	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Total 'The economic damage is greater than the health benefits (4-6)'	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Don't know
EU27		52	-1	43	+2	5
BE		43	-2	47	+2	10
BG		34	+1	61	-1	5
CZ		38	-6	54	+5	8
DK		57	+5	37	-2	6
DE		52	-1	43	+2	5
EE		49	N.A	42	N.A	9
IE		69	+1	27	=	4
EL		57	-6	40	+6	3
ES		57	+1	39	-1	4
FR		64	-8	31	+8	5
HR		43	-5	50	+6	7
IT		47	+2	49	-2	4
CY		80	N.A	18	N.A	2
LV		46	N.A	48	N.A	6
LT		49	N.A	47	N.A	4
LU		68	N.A	28	N.A	4
HU		28	-5	64	+5	8
MT		72	N.A	24	N.A	4
NL		42	-7	50	+9	8
AT		56	=	40	=	4
PL		35	-1	59	+1	6
PT		53	-4	38	+6	9
RO		60	-6	35	+6	5
SI		33	-3	61	+3	6
SK		50	-3	47	+4	3
FI		58	+5	35	-5	7
SE		52	=	38	+3	10

Q3

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

(% - EU27)

	Total 'The health benefits are greater than the economic damage (1-3)'	Total 'The economic damage is greater than the health benefits (4-6)'	Don't know
EU27	52	43	5
 Gender			
Male	51	45	4
Female	52	42	6
 Age			
16-24	49	44	7
25-34	46	49	5
35-44	50	45	5
45-54	53	42	5
55-64	60	35	5
 Education (End of)			
16 years or younger	48	45	7
17-19	50	44	6
20+	52	44	4
Still studying	54	38	8
 Support of the national government			
Support	59	38	3
Oppose	43	53	4
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	53	44	3
Did not vote	50	45	5

CHAPTER IV

PERSONAL SITUATION AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS

The final section of the report looks at the impact of the pandemic crisis on individual EU citizens. It starts by assessing the financial and economic difficulties that they have experienced, and then looks at the impact on their identity and attachment to their local area, country and Europe. It then examines attitudes towards restrictions to individual freedoms and support for mobile phone applications to combat the spread of the virus.

Main issues experienced since the start of the pandemic

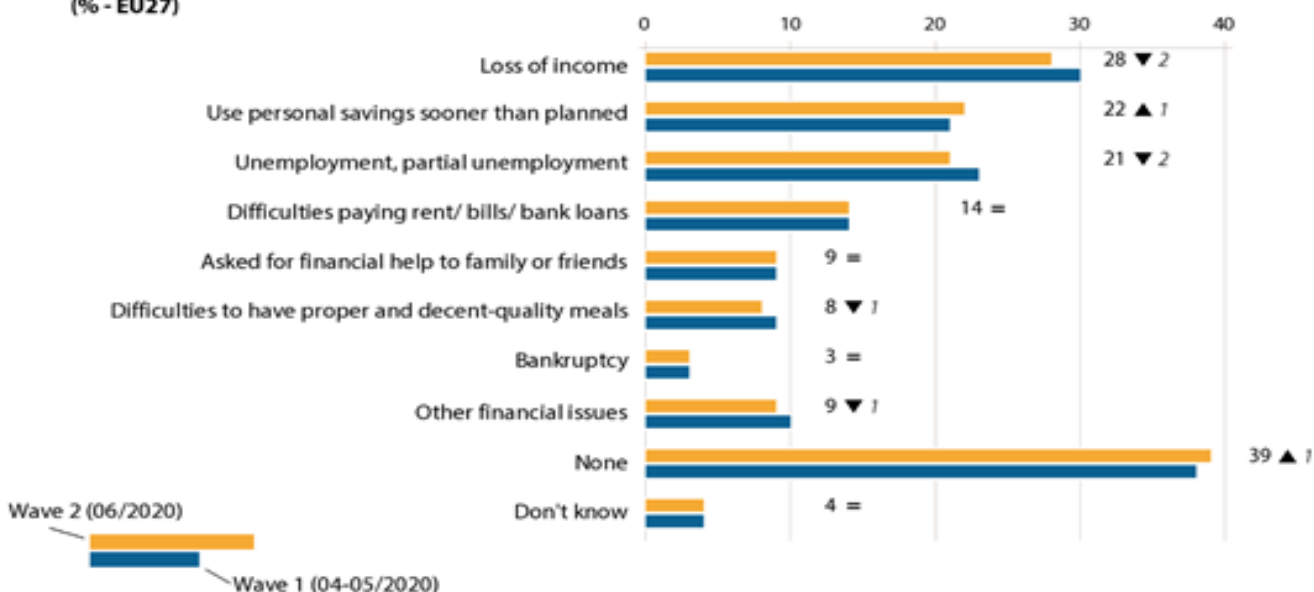
The majority of respondents (57%) say that they have experienced financial difficulties in their own personal life since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic. Specifically, more than a quarter of respondents (28%) say they have seen a loss of income, while slightly fewer say they have used personal savings sooner than planned (22%) or have experienced unemployment or partial unemployment (21%).

Respondents report a number of other financial difficulties: difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans (14%), asking family or friends for financial help (9%), difficulties having proper and decent-quality meals (8%) and bankruptcy (3%). Around one in ten (9%) also report other financial issues. Around four in ten (39%) say that they have had none of these problems, while a further 4% do not know.

This is a very similar picture to what was observed in the first wave of the survey. The proportions who say they have experienced a loss of income (-2 pp) or unemployment or partial unemployment (-2 pp) are now slightly lower. However, the overall proportion who say they have experienced financial difficulties is almost exactly the same (58% at wave 1, 57% at wave 2).

This suggests that most problems with work and finances arose early in the pandemic crisis, and that the situation has not changed significantly in the last month or so.

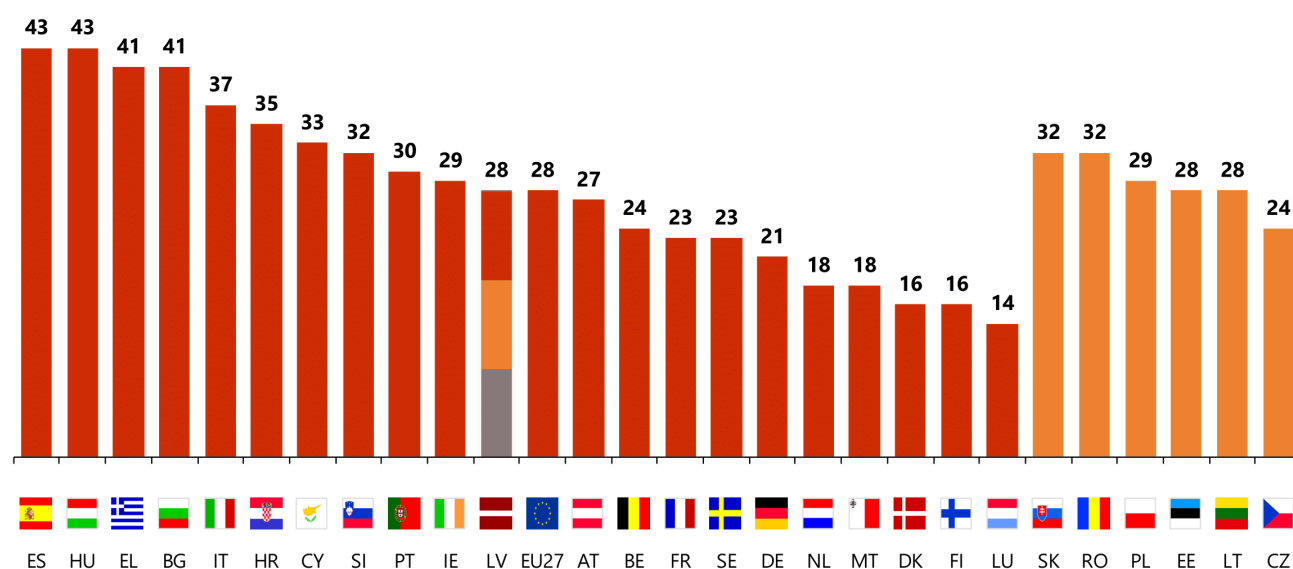
Q14 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU27)



Loss of income is the most common financial difficulty experienced by respondents in 20 of the 27 Member States. In Latvia, it is one of three problems in joint first place, along with using savings earlier than planned, and unemployment or partial unemployment. In the remaining six countries (Slovakia, Romania, Poland, Estonia, Lithuania and Czechia), the most common problem is using personal savings sooner than planned.

In most countries, the top three problems are loss of income, unemployment or partial unemployment, and early use of personal savings. The only exception is Portugal, where the three main problems are loss of income, early use of personal savings and difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans. There are three other countries where difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans is among the three most frequent problems: Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania.

Q14 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Respondents are most likely to report a loss of income since the start of the pandemic in Hungary, Spain (both 43%), Greece and Bulgaria (both 41%), while those in Luxembourg (14%), Denmark and Finland (both 16%) are least likely to do so. The proportion who have experienced a loss of income has remained stable in most countries since wave 1, and has fallen slightly in Belgium and Germany (both -5 pp).

Respondents in Bulgaria (38%), Italy (33%), Romania and Slovakia (both 32%) are most likely to say they have used personal savings sooner than planned, while those in Denmark (9%), Luxembourg and the Netherlands (both 11%) are least likely to say this has

happened. This proportion has increased since wave 1 in Slovakia (+6 pp) and Czechia (+5 pp).

Unemployment or partial unemployment is most likely to be reported as a problem by respondents in Hungary (35%), Greece (29%) and Latvia (28%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Malta (8%) and Denmark (10%). There has been a fall in the proportion saying they have experienced unemployment or partial unemployment in Belgium and Poland (both -5 pp).

Difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans are most common in Greece (28%), Croatia (26%) and Bulgaria

(25%), while this is least common among respondents in Denmark and Luxembourg (both 4%). This proportion has increased in Croatia (+4 pp).





























Respondents are most likely to have asked for financial help from friends or family in Romania (17%), Latvia, Estonia, Hungary, Greece and Croatia (all 15%). This is lowest in Denmark and Luxembourg (both 4%). Since wave 1, respondents in Croatia, Greece and Slovakia are more likely to report this problem (all +5 pp).

Respondents in Hungary (20%) and Romania (17%) are most likely to say they have had difficulties having proper and decent-quality meals, while the lowest proportion is seen in Denmark (3%). Respondents are now less likely to say this than at wave 1 in Poland and Spain (both -4 pp).























Hungary also has the highest proportion of respondents that have faced bankruptcy (7%).

The findings can be summarised by looking at the proportions in each country that have experienced any financial problems since the start of the pandemic. This shows that respondents in Greece (78%), Hungary (74%), Bulgaria (73%), Italy and Romania (both 70%) are most likely to have experienced problems of some kind, while those in Denmark (30%), Luxembourg (31%), Malta (36%) and the Netherlands (37%) are least likely to have had problems. Since wave 1, respondents in Croatia and Greece (both +4 pp) are now more likely to report financial problems of some kind, while the proportion has decreased in Poland (-5 pp) and Germany (-4 pp).

Q14 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Loss of income	Use personal savings sooner than planned	Unemployment, partial unemployment	Difficulties paying rent/ bills/ bank loans	Asked for financial help to family or friends	Difficulties to have proper and decent-quality meals	Bankruptcy	Other financial issues	None	Don't know
EU27		28	22	21	14	9	8	3	9	39	4
BE		24	18	19	13	6	8	3	9	40	6
BG		41	38	25	25	13	18	4	13	24	3
CZ		20	24	16	11	6	11	3	8	41	4
DK		16	9	10	4	4	3	2	5	65	6
DE		21	14	18	9	7	5	3	9	50	5
EE		23	28	25	20	15	8	5	15	35	5
IE		29	20	24	12	7	5	1	9	43	4
EL		41	29	29	28	15	11	5	19	19	2
ES		43	28	27	14	11	8	4	8	31	2
FR		23	13	21	11	7	8	2	7	43	4
HR		35	26	27	26	15	7	4	20	29	2
IT		37	33	27	21	12	10	3	10	26	4
CY		33	17	24	14	8	5	1	14	46	1
LV		28	28	28	22	15	10	4	13	32	4
LT		27	28	26	15	9	10	1	12	38	4
LU		14	11	11	4	4	5	1	6	69	1
HU		43	25	35	22	15	20	7	20	22	4
MT		18	12	8	6	5	4	3	5	62	2
NL		18	11	12	6	5	4	2	5	58	5
AT		27	17	25	9	6	6	2	8	44	4
PL		27	29	16	15	12	8	4	13	34	5
PT		30	22	13	14	8	10	2	7	40	3
RO		22	32	22	23	17	17	3	13	26	4
SI		32	29	21	18	8	6	2	11	40	4
SK		27	32	22	16	13	10	2	12	33	4
FI		16	15	15	8	7	7	1	10	57	3
SE		23	14	15	7	6	5	3	8	53	6
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											

Q14 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Loss of income	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Use personal savings sooner than planned	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Unemployment, partial unemployment	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Difficulties paying rent/ bills/ bank loans	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Asked for financial help to family or friends	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Difficulties to have proper and decent-quality meals	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Bankruptcy	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Other financial issues	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)
EU27		28	-2	22	+1	21	-2	14	=	9	=	8	-1	3	=	9	-1
BE		24	-5	18	+2	19	-5	13	=	6	-1	8	+1	3	-1	9	+1
BG		41	+1	38	+2	25	-1	25	+2	13	+2	18	+2	4	=	13	=
CZ		20	-3	24	+5	16	-3	11	+2	6	+1	11	-2	3	=	8	-1
DK		16	+2	9	+1	10	+2	4	+1	4	+1	3	-1	2	=	5	=
DE		21	-5	14	-2	18	-4	9	+1	7	-1	5	-1	3	+1	9	=
EE		23	N.A	28	N.A	25	N.A	20	N.A	15	N.A	8	N.A	5	N.A	15	N.A
IE		29	=	20	+3	24	-2	12	=	7	+1	5	-3	1	-2	9	-1
EL		41	=	29	+4	29	+1	28	+2	15	+5	11	+2	5	=	19	=
ES		43	+1	28	+2	27	-2	14	-4	11	+1	8	-4	4	=	8	+1
FR		23	-1	13	-1	21	-2	11	+1	7	+1	8	-1	2	=	7	-1
HR		35	=	26	+3	27	+1	26	+4	15	+5	7	-1	4	+1	20	+3
IT		37	+1	33	+3	27	+1	21	-2	12	=	10	=	3	-1	10	-2
CY		33	N.A	17	N.A	24	N.A	14	N.A	8	N.A	5	N.A	1	N.A	14	N.A
LV		28	N.A	28	N.A	28	N.A	22	N.A	15	N.A	10	N.A	4	N.A	13	N.A
LT		27	N.A	28	N.A	26	N.A	15	N.A	9	N.A	10	N.A	1	N.A	12	N.A
LU		14	N.A	11	N.A	11	N.A	4	N.A	4	N.A	5	N.A	1	N.A	6	N.A
HU		43	-3	25	-1	35	+3	22	+1	15	+1	20	-2	7	=	20	+2
MT		18	N.A	12	N.A	8	N.A	6	N.A	5	N.A	4	N.A	3	N.A	5	N.A
NL		18	=	11	+1	12	=	6	=	5	=	4	-2	2	-1	5	-2
AT		27	+2	17	+3	25	=	9	+1	6	+1	6	-1	2	=	8	-1
PL		27	-4	29	+1	16	-5	15	-1	12	-1	8	-4	4	-1	13	-2
PT		30	-3	22	+3	13	+1	14	-1	8	+2	10	-1	2	+1	7	-2
RO		22	-1	32	+4	22	=	23	+1	17	+2	17	+2	3	+1	13	-3
SI		32	+2	29	+4	21	+3	18	+2	8	+1	6	+1	2	+1	11	-2
SK		27	-2	32	+6	22	+1	16	+1	13	+5	10	+1	2	+1	12	=
FI		16	-3	15	=	15	-2	8	=	7	+1	7	-1	1	=	10	+2
SE		23	+2	14	+3	15	+1	7	+1	6	+2	5	+1	3	-1	8	=






The socio-demographic analysis shows that men and women have had similar types of financial difficulties since the start of the pandemic, although women are slightly more likely to have experienced unemployment or partial unemployment (23% vs. 19%) and to have used personal savings sooner than planned (24% vs. 20%).

Respondents aged 55-64 are less likely to have had financial problems than those in younger age groups. For example, 8% of 55-64 year olds have experienced difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans (compared with 14%-18% in the younger age groups). Difficulties are most common among those aged 25-34, for example in relation to early use of personal savings (25%) and difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans (18%).

Linked to these variations by age group, respondents with children are more likely to have had financial difficulties than those without children. For example, 25% of those with children have used personal savings sooner than planned, compared with 20% of those without children.

There is a slight tendency for financial problems to be reported more by those with lower levels of education or in lower social class groups. This can be seen most clearly in the proportions who say they have had difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans: 17% of those in the 'low' social class group compared with 10% in the 'high' group, and 18% of those who ended education by the age of 16, compared with 12% of those who finished education at the age of 20 or above.

Q14 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU27)

	Loss of income	Use personal savings sooner than planned	Unemployment, partial unemployment	Difficulties paying rent/ bills/ bank loans	Asked for financial help to family or friends	Difficulties to have proper and decent-quality meals	Bankruptcy	Other financial issues	None	Don't know
EU27	28	22	21	14	9	8	3	9	39	4
 Gender										
Male	28	20	19	12	9	8	4	9	40	4
Female	28	24	23	15	10	9	2	10	38	4
 Age										
16-24	27	23	23	14	12	10	5	9	32	5
25-34	30	25	24	18	13	11	4	10	31	5
35-44	28	23	21	14	9	9	3	9	40	3
45-54	31	21	22	14	7	7	2	10	40	4
55-64	25	16	14	8	4	4	1	8	54	4
 Education (End of)										
16 years or younger	27	23	24	18	10	10	5	8	33	5
17-19	28	22	22	16	10	8	3	10	39	4
20+	29	21	21	12	9	8	3	10	40	4
Still studying	24	22	19	13	12	9	3	9	39	7
 Support of the national government										
Support	27	21	20	12	9	8	3	8	42	2
Oppose	31	24	22	16	11	9	3	12	36	4
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections										
Voted	29	22	20	12	8	8	3	9	41	3
Did not vote	29	22	25	18	11	9	4	10	36	3

Sense of identity and attachment

One in ten citizens of the EU27 (10%) say that they feel 'more European' since the start of the pandemic, while 18% feel more connected to their local community and 28% feel more affinity with their nation. Almost half (45%) say that none of these apply and that their feelings have not changed since the start of the pandemic.

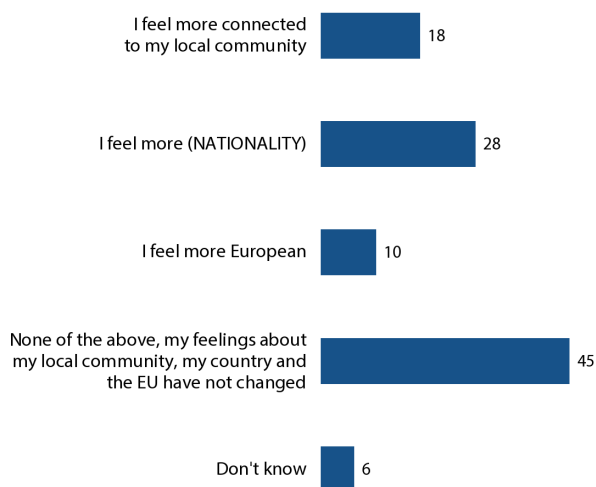
Respondents in Poland are the most likely to say that they feel more European since the start of the pandemic (16%), followed by respondents in Ireland (12%), Latvia and Romania (both 11%). Respondents in Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden are least likely to say that they feel more European (all 5%).

Respondents in Ireland (32%), Spain (27%) and Austria (26%) are most likely to say that they feel more connected to their local community, while the lowest proportions are seen in Cyprus (9%) and the Netherlands (11%).

A closer national affinity is most common in Malta (49%), the Netherlands (43%), Italy and Cyprus (both 39%), and is least common in Croatia (13%), Hungary (17%) and Germany (18%).

In 11 countries, more than half of respondents say that their feelings of identity have not changed since the start of the pandemic, and this is highest in Croatia (60%), Lithuania (55%), Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Slovenia and Luxembourg (all 54%). Respondents are least likely to say nothing has changed in Malta (31%), the Netherlands (34%), Poland (37%), Ireland and Italy (both 38%).

Q18 Since the start of the pandemic, would you say that... Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU27)































In the socio-demographic analysis, men are more likely than women to say that they feel a closer national affinity since the start of the pandemic (31% compared with 24%), while women are more likely to say that nothing has changed (48% vs. 41%).

People in work are more likely to say that their feelings have changed since the start of the pandemic, either in feeling more connected to their local community (19% vs. 15% of those not working) or to their nationality (29% vs. 24%).

Respondents who support their national government are more likely than those who oppose it to say their feelings have changed, and this applies to the various types of attachment: the local community (21% vs. 16%), nationality (31% vs. 26%) and feeling more European (12% vs. 8%).

Q18 Since the start of the pandemic, would you say that... Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		I feel more connected to my local community	I feel more (NATIONALITY)	I feel more European	None of the above, my feelings about my local community, my country and the EU have not changed	Don't know
EU27		18	28	10	45	6
BE		18	22	7	46	11
BG		15	22	7	54	7
CZ		13	36	9	41	7
DK		15	26	6	54	5
DE		17	18	10	49	8
EE		20	28	10	44	6
IE		32	28	12	38	4
EL		15	29	7	52	3
ES		27	22	10	46	4
FR		16	31	10	42	7
HR		19	13	7	60	6
IT		17	39	8	38	4
CY		9	39	6	47	2
LV		15	21	11	52	6
LT		13	21	10	55	6
LU		17	31	6	54	1
HU		14	17	10	54	9
MT		15	49	6	31	3
NL		11	43	10	34	7
AT		26	27	6	44	5
PL		17	30	16	37	7
PT		23	26	5	48	6
RO		19	21	11	51	5
SI		18	24	5	54	6
SK		12	37	8	45	5
FI		12	29	7	49	8
SE		19	23	5	52	8






Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Q18 Since the start of the pandemic, would you say that... Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU27)

	I feel more connected to my local community	I feel more (NATIONALITY)	I feel more European	None of the above, my feelings about my local community, my country and the EU have not changed	Don't know
EU27	18	28	10	45	6
 Gender					
Male	19	31	12	41	5
Female	17	24	8	48	7
 Age					
16-24	18	24	11	45	8
25-34	18	27	11	42	7
35-44	18	28	10	43	7
45-54	17	30	9	45	6
55-64	18	27	7	49	4
 Education (End of)					
16 years or younger	16	32	10	41	8
17-19	17	29	8	44	7
20+	19	28	10	44	5
Still studying	17	18	10	52	9
 Support of the national government					
Support	21	31	12	39	4
Oppose	16	26	8	50	5
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections					
Voted	20	30	10	44	3
Did not vote	17	25	9	48	7

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

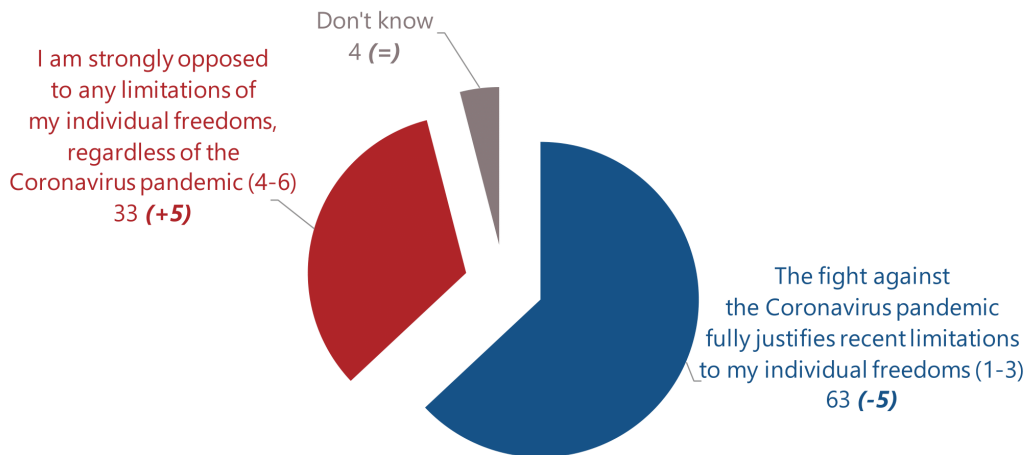
Respondents were asked to position themselves on a scale between two statements regarding limitations to individual freedoms. A score of "1" means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms, and "6" that they are strongly opposed to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

There is a clear pattern of more frequent responses in the lower numbers of the scale, indicating that most respondents feel that limitations to their individual freedoms are justified. Specifically, just under half of

respondents give a score of "1" (21%) or "2" (24%). The proportion then falls steadily to just 7% giving a score of "6", denoting strong opposition to any limitations. Overall, just under two-thirds of respondents (63%) indicate that the fight against the pandemic justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms (score of 1-3), whereas a third (33%) are opposed to such limitations (score of 4-6).

There has been a slight shift since wave 1, with respondents now less likely to support recent limitations (-5 pp) and more likely to oppose them (+5 pp). In particular, respondents are now less likely to give a score of "1" where limitations are considered fully justified (down from 27% to 21%).

Q11 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where “1” means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and “6” that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.
(% - EU27)



(Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020))

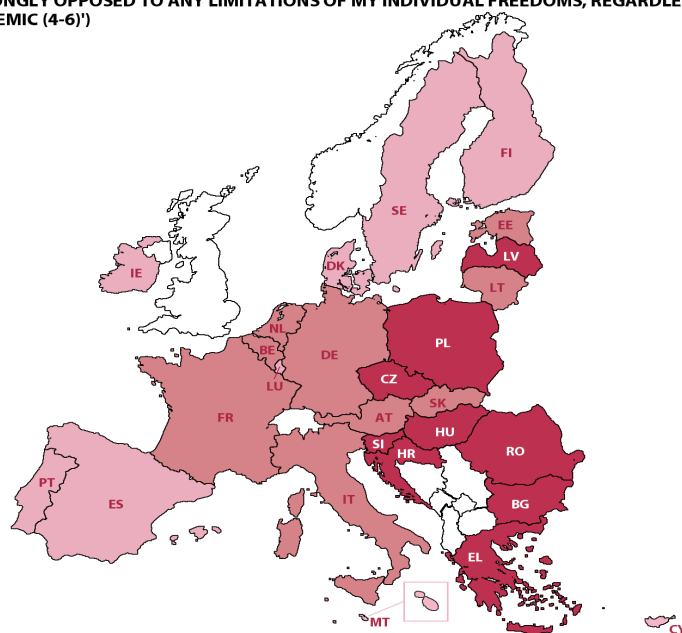
In all but three countries, at least half of respondents say that the fight against the pandemic justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms (giving a score of 1-3). This is highest in Cyprus (82%), Luxembourg (80%), Finland (79%), Ireland and Malta (both 78%), and lowest in Slovenia (44%), Poland and Hungary (both 46%).

Cyprus (54%), Malta (46%) and Ireland (38%) also have a high proportion of respondents who give a score of “1”, denoting the view that limitations are fully justified. In most countries, less than one in ten respondents give a score of “6” (denoting strong opposition to limitations); the exceptions are Slovenia (16%), Bulgaria and Hungary (both 15%).

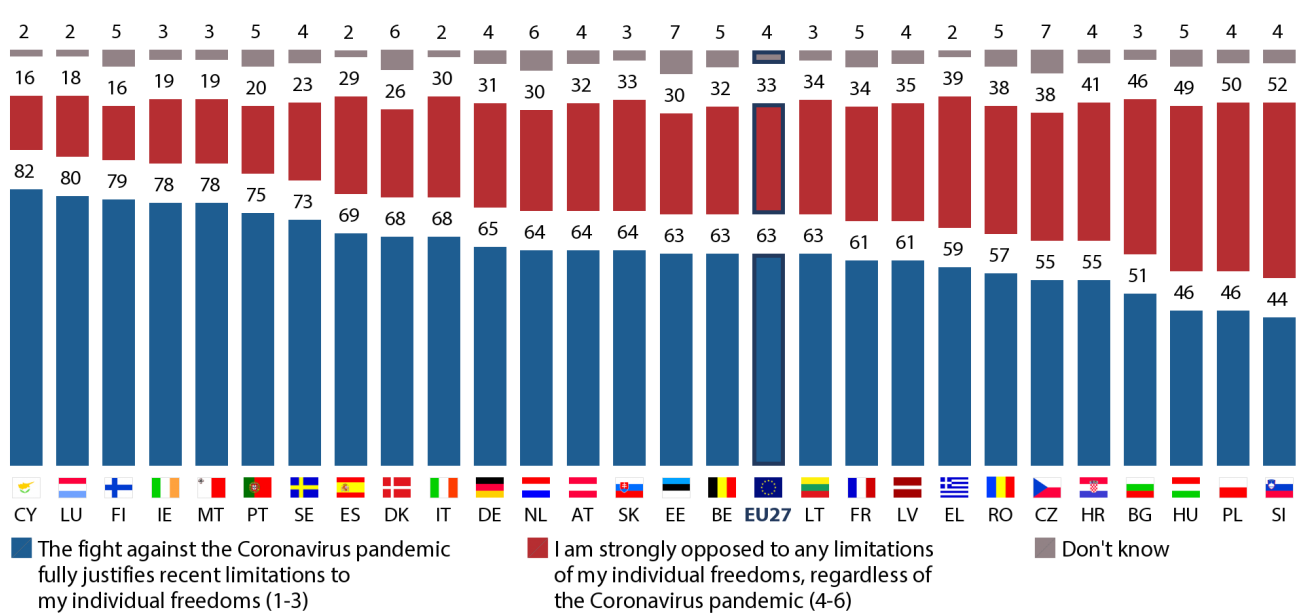
SI		52
PL		50
HU		49
BG		46
HR		41
EL		39
CZ		38
RO		38
LV		35
FR		34
LT		34
SK		33
EU27		33
AT		32
BE		32
DE		31
NL		30
EE		30
IT		30
ES		29
DK		26
SE		23
PT		20
IE		19
MT		19
LU		18
FI		16
CY		16

Q11 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where “1” means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and “6” that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.
(% - TOTAL 'I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO ANY LIMITATIONS OF MY INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS, REGARDLESS OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC (4-6)')

Map Legend
 35 - 100
 30 - 34
 0 - 29

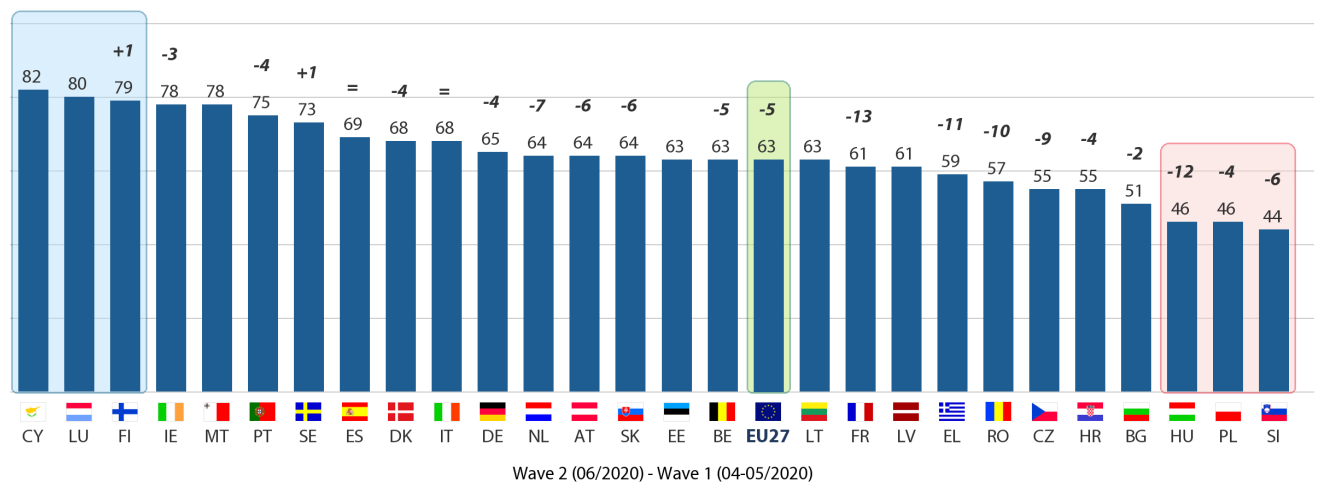


Q11 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where “1” means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and “6” that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.



Q11 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where “1” means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and “6” that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.




























(% - THE FIGHT AGAINST THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC FULLY JUSTIFIES RECENT LIMITATIONS TO MY INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS (1-3))



Compared with wave 1, respondents in different EU Member States have either become more opposed to limitations or have maintained the same position. The largest increases in opposition to limitations (score between 4 and 6) can be seen in Hungary (+13 pp) France (+12 pp), Greece (+10 pp), Romania (+9 pp) and the Netherlands (+8 pp).






The socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely than men to say that the fight against the pandemic justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms (67% vs. 59%). There is also a difference by age group, with 55-64 year olds most likely to say that limitations are justified (76%) and 25-34 year olds least likely to do so (54%).

Q11 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where “1” means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and “6” that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.
(%)

		Total 'The fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to my individual freedoms (1-3)'	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Total 'I am strongly opposed to any limitations of my individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic (4-6)'	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Don't know
EU27		63	-5	33	+5	4
BE		63	-5	32	+5	5
BG		51	-2	46	+2	3
CZ		55	-9	38	+6	7
DK		68	-4	26	+5	6
DE		65	-4	31	+4	4
EE		63	N.A	30	N.A	7
IE		78	-3	19	+2	3
EL		59	-11	39	+11	2
ES		69	=	29	+1	2
FR		61	-13	34	+12	5
HR		55	-4	41	+4	4
IT		68	=	30	=	2
CY		82	N.A	16	N.A	2
LV		61	N.A	35	N.A	4
LT		63	N.A	34	N.A	3
LU		80	N.A	18	N.A	2
HU		46	-12	49	+12	5
MT		78	N.A	19	N.A	3
NL		64	-7	30	+7	6
AT		64	-6	32	+5	4
PL		46	-4	50	+3	4
PT		75	-4	20	+5	5
RO		57	-10	38	+9	5
SI		44	-6	52	+5	4
SK		64	-6	33	+5	3
FI		79	+1	16	-1	5
SE		73	+1	23	+1	4

Respondents who generally support their national government are more likely to feel that limitations are justified (71% compared with 54% of those who oppose their national government).

Q11 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where “1” means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and “6” that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.
(% - EU27)

	Total 'The fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to my individual freedoms (1-3)'	Total 'I am strongly opposed to any limitations of my individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic (4-6)'	Don't know
EU27	63	33	4
 Gender			
Male	59	38	3
Female	67	28	5
 Age			
16-24	62	31	7
25-34	54	42	4
35-44	61	36	3
45-54	64	32	4
55-64	76	22	2
 Education (End of)			
16 years or younger	61	33	6
17-19	63	33	4
20+	63	34	3
Still studying	67	25	8
 Support of the national government			
Support	71	27	2
Oppose	54	43	3
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	65	33	2
Did not vote	62	34	4

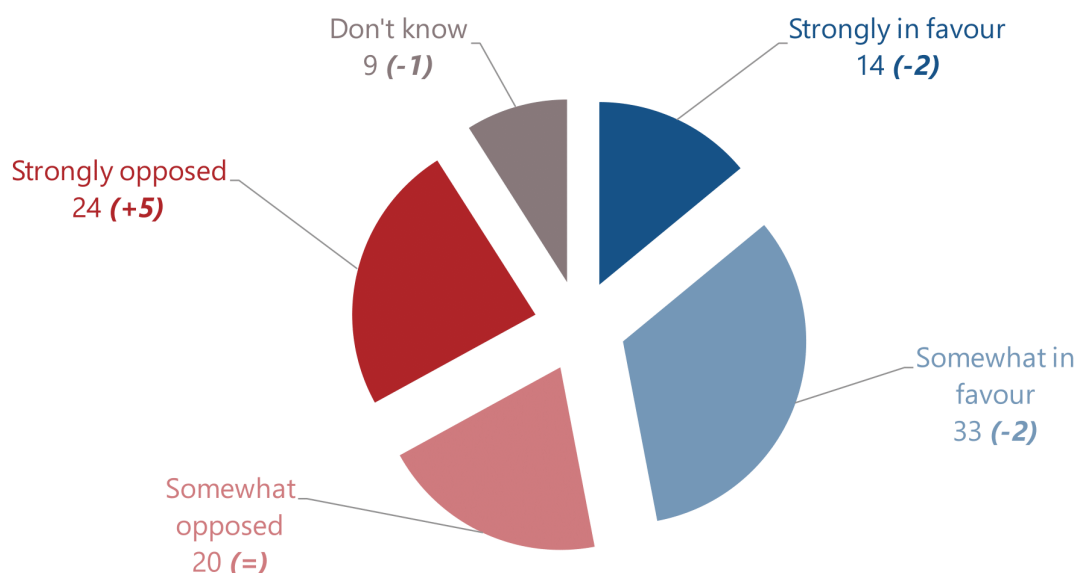
Support for national public authorities using mobile phone apps to fight the virus's expansion

Just under half of respondents (47%) say they are in favour of public authorities using applications on their mobile phone to fight the expansion of the virus. This includes 14% who are 'strongly' in favour and 33% 'somewhat' in favour.

A slightly smaller proportion of respondents (44%) are opposed to the use of this type of application, including 24% who are 'strongly' opposed and 20% 'somewhat' opposed. The remaining 9% of respondents say they don't know.

Support for this type of initiative has fallen since wave 1, with respondents now less likely to be in favour (-4 pp) and more likely to be opposed to it (+5 pp). In fact, there has been an increase in the proportion that are 'strongly opposed' (+5 pp).

Q12 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(% - EU27)



(Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020))

In 14 of the 27 Member States, at least half of respondents say they are in favour of public authorities using applications on their mobile phone to fight the expansion of the virus. Respondents are most likely to be in favour in Malta (67%), Portugal (65%), Romania (62%) and Italy (55%).

In three countries, less than a third of respondents are in favour of this type of application being used: Slovenia (26%), Austria (29%) and Croatia (30%).

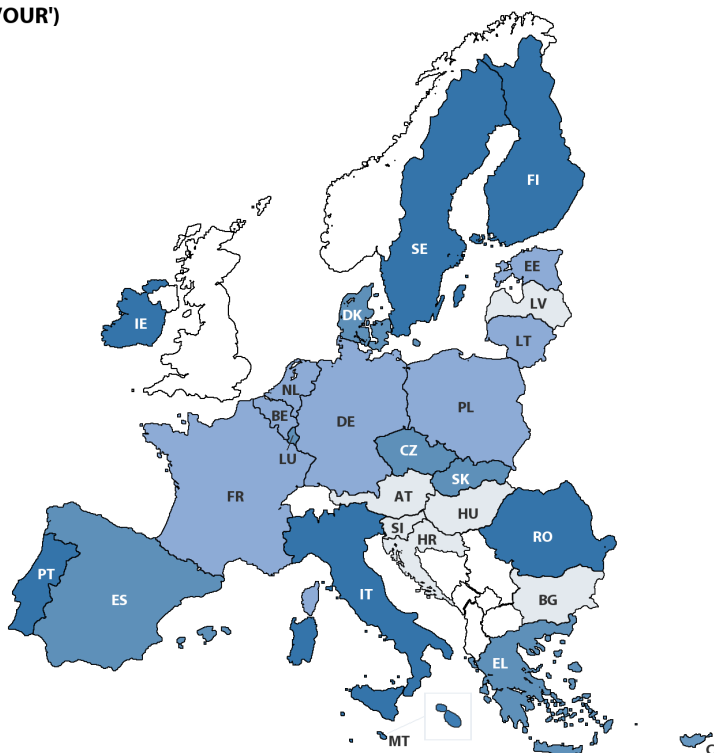
Respondents in Malta (44%) are by far the most likely to be 'strongly' in favour of public authorities using applications on their mobile phone to fight the expansion of the virus, followed by respondents in Cyprus (27%). Respondents in Slovenia (6%) and Austria (7%) are least likely to be strongly in favour. In fact, there are relatively high levels of 'strong' opposition in Slovenia (50%), Croatia (47%), Austria (41%), Bulgaria (38%) and Hungary (37%).

MT		67
PT		65
RO		62
IE		60
SE		56
FI		55
IT		55
CZ		54
ES		53
CY		53
SK		53
LU		51
DK		50
EL		50
NL		48
EU27		47
LT		47
BE		45
DE		45
EE		38
PL		36
FR		36
HU		35
LV		34
BG		34
HR		30
AT		29
SI		26

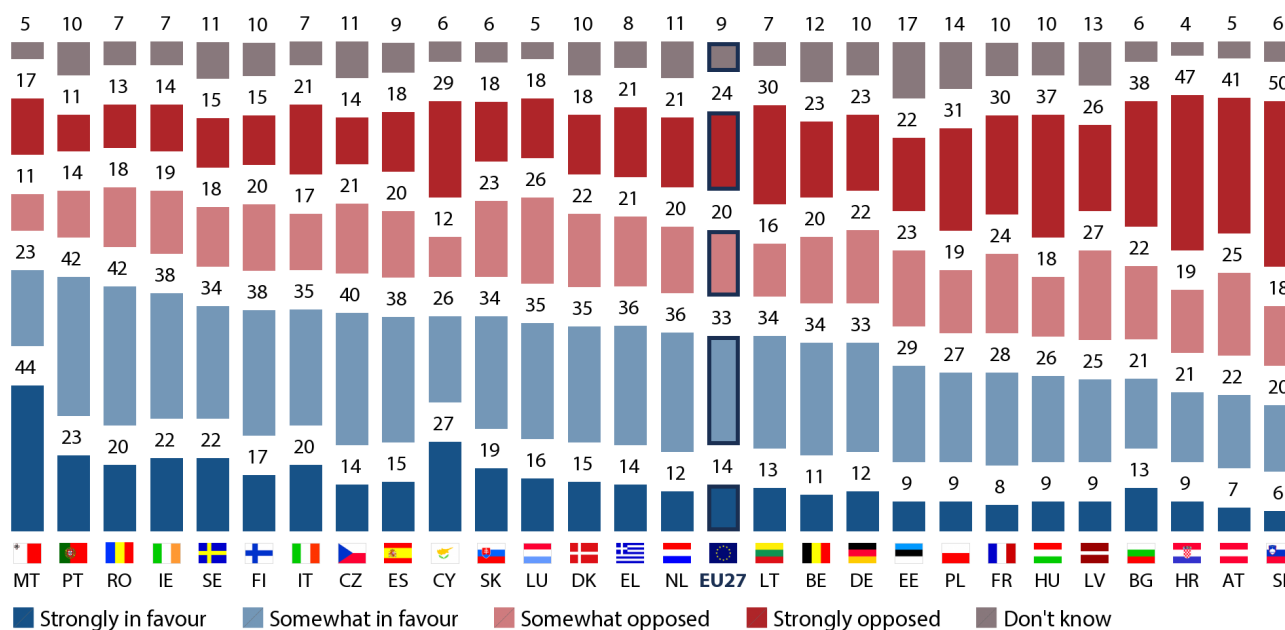
Q12 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(% - TOTAL 'IN FAVOUR')

Map Legend

- 55 - 100
- 50 - 54
- 36 - 49
- 0 - 35

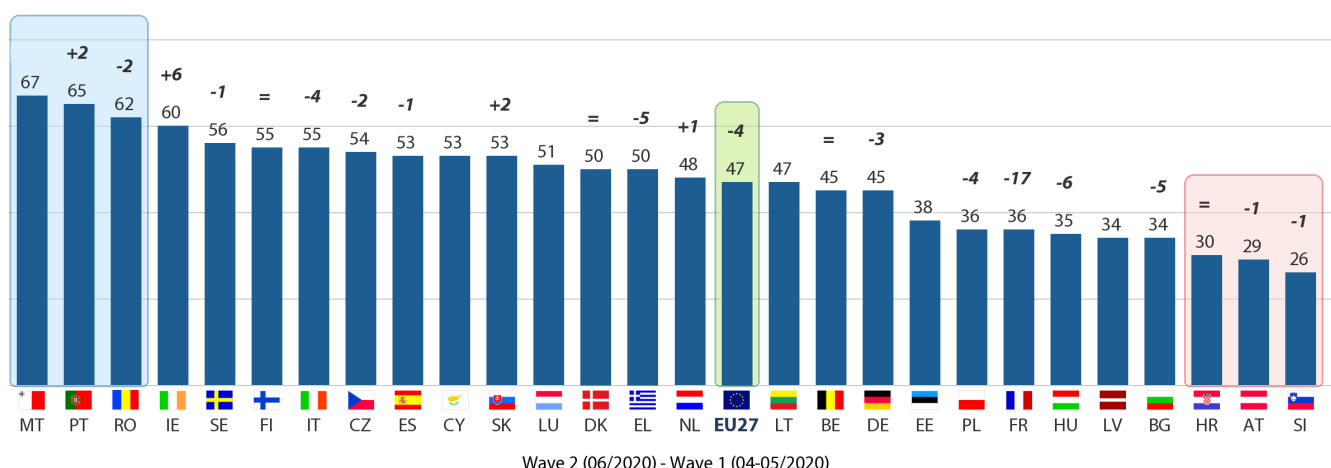


Q12 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(%)



There has been a large drop in support for this type of application in France (-17 pp), with falling levels of support also seen in Hungary (-6 pp), Bulgaria and Greece (both -5 pp). Ireland is the one country showing a substantial increase in support (+6 pp).

Q12 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(% - TOTAL 'IN FAVOUR')































Findings are generally consistent across the various socio-demographic groups. Men are slightly more likely than women to be in favour of the use of mobile phone applications to fight the expansion of the virus (49% vs. 44%). Analysis by age group shows that young people aged 16-24 are slightly more likely to be in favour (50% vs. 45%-47% in older age groups).






There is also a difference by level of education, with those who left education at the age of 20 or above more likely to be in favour (48% vs. 43% of those who left education by the age of 16).

Respondents who generally support their national government are more likely to be in favour of the use of mobile phone applications (62% compared with 30% of those who oppose their national government).

Q12 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(%)

		Total 'In favour'	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Total 'Opposed'	Wave 2 (06/2020) - Wave 1 (04-05/2020)	Don't know
EU27		47	-4	44	+5	9
BE		45	=	43	-1	12
BG		34	-5	60	+5	6
CZ		54	-2	35	+3	11
DK		50	=	40	+4	10
DE		45	-3	45	+3	10
EE		38	N.A	45	N.A	17
IE		60	+6	33	-2	7
EL		50	-5	42	+5	8
ES		53	-1	38	+2	9
FR		36	-17	54	+18	10
HR		30	=	66	+1	4
IT		55	-4	38	+4	7
CY		53	N.A	41	N.A	6
LV		34	N.A	53	N.A	13
LT		47	N.A	46	N.A	7
LU		51	N.A	44	N.A	5
HU		35	-6	55	+9	10
MT		67	N.A	28	N.A	5
NL		48	+1	41	+2	11
AT		29	-1	66	+2	5
PL		36	-4	50	+4	14
PT		65	+2	25	=	10
RO		62	-2	31	+3	7
SI		26	-1	68	-2	6
SK		53	+2	41	-1	6
FI		55	=	35	+1	10
SE		56	-1	33	+2	11

Q12 Would you be in favour or opposed to the (NATIONALITY) public authorities using applications on your mobile phone to fight the virus' expansion?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Don't know
EU27	47	44	9
 Gender			
Male	49	44	7
Female	44	45	11
 Age			
16-24	50	41	9
25-34	45	46	9
35-44	46	45	9
45-54	46	45	9
55-64	47	42	11
 Education (End of)			
16 years or younger	43	43	14
17-19	45	45	10
20+	48	44	8
Still studying	47	42	11
 Support of the national government			
Support	62	31	7
Oppose	30	62	8
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	51	42	7
Did not vote	41	50	9

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The survey was conducted online (and via telephone (in Malta and Cyprus) by Kantar, on behalf of Kantar Belgium, between 11 and 29 June 2020, among 24,798 respondents in all 27 EU Member States. The survey was limited to respondents aged between 16 and 64 (16-54 in Bulgaria, Czechia, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia). Representativeness at the national level is ensured by quotas on gender, age, and region. The total EU results are weighted according to the size of the population of each country surveyed.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
Sample sizes are in rows						Observed results are in columns					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

This online panel survey was conducted for the European Parliament by



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The second round of this Parliament's special survey examines European citizens' attitudes and opinions during the Covid-19 pandemic. Questions deal with respondents' views of both European and national responses to fight the crisis as well as with their personal and financial situation over the past months.

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