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

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

The current edition of the newsletter contains:

- A short analytical summary on main results and insights from across the EU, based on current surveys
- A collection of recent multi-national surveys comparing public opinion from several EU and other countries on the Covid-19 pandemic
- Current national surveys and polls on citizens’ attitudes towards the corona crisis, their governments’ and the EU’s response, including, where and when available, data on trust in public institutions.

Apart from relevant news from the Member States, we would like to draw your attention to three new multi-country studies showing interesting differences among European countries with regard to trust in government and public institutions:

- Ipsos survey ‘What Worries the World’, run in France, Germany, UK, Italy, Austria, Sweden, New Zealand.
- COVIDISTRESS global survey in the EU27
- UCLouvain survey in 15 European countries

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

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ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

1) Europeans’ reactions and perceptions of the Covid-19 pandemic

According to IPSOS’ ‘What Worries the World’ monitor published beginning of May, the coronavirus pandemic is the top concern around the world, mentioned by 61% of respondents in this survey. Data from other European surveys show that while Europeans also remain concerned about the health consequences of the coronavirus, their level of concern seems to be slowly declining. For example, 54% of respondents in Austria are afraid of contracting the virus compared to 74% in March.

In general, Europeans express feelings of concern (e.g. 50% in Cyprus) and even anxiety and depression (e.g. 48% in Belgium), with economic concerns rising sharply. Among the most serious reasons now seems to be the fear of losing income, the rising unemployment and the economic recession:

- 41% of Greek respondents say their financial situation has worsened since the lockdown measures were taken.
- In Spain, there is a growing fear among respondents of losing temporarily or definitely their job. 64,6% believe so, compared to 40,7% in mid-March.
- in Italy, the main concern is “getting sick” (57%), followed by “the fear of becoming poor” (29%). One in two respondents declare that their income has decreased compared to January 2020.
- 75% of respondents in Latvia think that it will take a long time to recover from the economic recession.
- A third of the citizens in the Netherlands expect a loss of income in the future, while about a fifth have lost a big part of their income since the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis. Fewer and fewer Dutch citizens are prioritising health if weighted against the economy.
- In Portugal, the greatest fear concerning the economic impact of the crisis remains the rise in unemployment (90%).

2) Attitudes towards governments’ responses and trust in public institutions

Citizens are overall satisfied with the way their governments are handling the coronavirus crisis, as was the case in previous weeks. Three new multi-country studies, presented in detail in the next section of this newsletter, show some interesting differences among European countries with regard to trust in government and public institutions:

- Ipsos survey in France, Germany, UK, Italy, Austria, Sweden, New Zealand: The citizens of the countries most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic are also generally the most pessimistic and the least satisfied with the way their governments are countering the health crisis. Also, the lower the trust in their national governments/leaders, the higher shows the pessimism regarding the future of the country: 43% of respondents are pessimistic in France (versus 12% who are optimistic), followed by 34% in Italy, 29% in the UK, 21% in Sweden, 19% in Germany, 13% in Austria and 6% in New Zealand.
- COVIDISTRESS global survey in the EU27: Europeans report medium levels of trust, with the highest levels of trust for their countries’ healthcare system and the WHO. Trust towards national governments is relatively lower compared to other institutions examined. There are marked differences across countries: Finland and Denmark are the countries with the highest trust towards their government while the opposite holds in Bulgaria and Poland.
• **UCLouvain survey in 15 European countries:** Results show that those surveyed have more confidence in their government after the lockdown measures were imposed compared to before and that they are still satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. These results are similar in all countries surveyed, regardless of the measures put in place.

3) **Attitudes towards the EU's responses**

Results on the **attitudes of Europeans towards the EU** are available in a few countries and are mixed:

- In **Greece**, more respondents believe that the COVID-19 crisis rather proves the need for European Unity (53%) than the need for national States and borders (39%).
- In **Spain**, 90% of respondents consider that the EU is helping "a little" or "not at all" to resolve the situation caused by pandemic.
- 88% of **Italians** feel that the other EU countries are not helping Italy and 79% think the same of the EU institutions. Still, a relative majority (42.6%) do not want to leave neither the EU nor the Eurozone.
- In the **Netherlands**, 30% of respondents think that the crisis will weaken the EU, while 35% think that its position will remain the same.
Multi-country surveys

Les pays les plus touchés par le Covid-19 jugent durement leurs dirigeants  
AFP, 02/05

Les citoyens des pays les plus touchés par la pandémie de Covid-19 sont aussi généralement les plus pessimistes et les moins satisfaits de l'action de leurs gouvernements respectifs pour contrer la crise sanitaire, selon les résultats d'une enquête internationale publiée samedi.

Parmi les citoyens de sept pays interrogés par l'institut Ipsos pour un centre de recherche politique français, le Cevipof, et plusieurs partenaires internationaux, Français, Britanniques et Italiens sont ainsi ceux qui notent le plus mal leurs dirigeants et se montrent les plus pessimistes. Le plus mal classé, le président français Emmanuel Macron, dont l'action ne satisfait pas 42% de ses concitoyens, reçoit une note de 4,1 (notes de 0 à 10). En haut du tableau, la Première ministre néo-zélandaise Jacinda Ardern se voit créditer de 7,8, avec 7% seulement d'insatisfaits. Le chancelier fédéral autrichien Sebastian Kurz la suit avec une note de 6,8 (11% d'insatisfaits) puis la chancelière allemande avec 6 (20% de non satisfaits). Avec des scores inférieurs à 6, se positionnent ensuite les dirigeants britannique (Boris Johnson : 5,6), italien (Giuseppe Conte : 5,5) mais aussi suédois (Premier ministre Stefan Löfven : 5,2).

C'est aussi en France que la gestion de la crise par le gouvernement laisse le plus fort taux d'insatisfaits (62%) contre 9% en Nouvelle-Zélande (Italie: 45% "pas satisfaits", Royaume-Uni: 39%, Suède, un pays qui a décidé de ne pas confiner: 30%, Allemagne: 26%).

Leur gouvernement a-t-il mieux géré la crise que la plupart des autres pays? 43% des Français disent non (3% en Nouvelle-Zélande), 12% sont d'accord (85% en Nouvelle-Zélande).

Le taux de pessimisme pour l'avenir du pays est inversement proportionnel à la confiance accordée aux dirigeants: 43% en France se disent pessimistes --pour seulement 12% d'optimistes --, 6% de pessimistes en Nouvelle-Zélande (Italie 34%, Royaume-Uni 29%, Suède 21%, Allemagne 19%, Autriche 13%).

Mais quel que soit leur niveau d'optimisme, partout, les sondés estiment à une vaste majorité que les conséquences de l'épidémie sont graves pour la santé comme pour l'économie. Allemands, Français, Italiens et Autrichiens ont par ailleurs été interrogés sur leur degré de satisfaction face à la façon dont l'Union européenne a géré le dossier coronavirus. Même en Allemagne où est enregistré la plus forte proportion de satisfaits (25%), la note de l'UE sur une échelle de 0 à 10 n'arrive qu'à 4,8. Elle tombe à 3,2 en Italie, le pays le plus sévère vis-à-vis de l'UE (8% satisfaits, 51% pas satisfaits).

Enquêtes réalisées dans sept pays (France, Allemagne, Royaume-Uni, Italie, Autriche, Suède, Nouvelle-Zélande) du 16 au 24 avril auprès d'échantillons représentatifs des populations (méthode des quotas), de quelque 1.000 personnes ou plus dans chaque pays, interrogées online via l'Access Panel d'Ipsos.
Given the coronavirus pandemic, Ipsos has included coronavirus/COVID-19 in its regular What Worries the World monitor. April’s results show that coronavirus/COVID-19 is by far the top worry around the world, and is in first place in 24 of the 28 countries surveyed. (…)

The top five global concerns

- 61% Coronavirus (Covid-19)
- 35% Unemployment
- 26% Healthcare
- 27% Poverty and social inequality
- 22% Financial/Political corruption

Research among adults aged 16-64 in 28 participating countries. c. 19,000 per month. (April 2020).

EU results - % of respondents who say COVID-19 is a top concern for their country today:

- Netherlands 72
- Italy 68
- Poland 68
- Spain 68
- France 62
- Germany 61
- Hungary 61
- Belgium 59
- Sweden 57

Unemployment

The highest levels of concern about unemployment are seen in Spain (60%) (…) closely followed by Italy (56%).

Healthcare

The greatest levels of worry about Healthcare are once again reported in Hungary (59%) alongside Poland (51%) (…) Spain is among the nations with a great increase in concern about this issue, up 18 percentage points to 44% since January 2020.
The COVIDiSTRESS global survey was designed by an international group of social scientists from more than fifty universities to measure the psychological correlates and implications of the current crisis. (…)

It focuses on the 75,570 respondents from the 27 countries composing the European Union who answered the survey between March 30th and April 20th. (…)

At the time of writing (April 20th, 2020), data collection is still ongoing. The sample is an organic convenience sample. Results are not descriptive of entire countries, but they provide important insights into the ongoing situation across different countries in Europe.

Sources of Distress among Europeans during the COVID19 Pandemic

Results indicated that people on average were strongly concerned with the state of the national economy. Economic considerations were followed closely by health-related risks, such as the risks of being hospitalised and of contracting the new disease.

Trust in Institutions

Overall, Europeans reported only medium levels of trust, with the highest levels of trust for their countries’ healthcare system and the WHO. Trust towards the national government was relatively lower, compared to the other institutions examined.

There were marked differences across countries in how much the national government was trusted. Finland and Denmark were the countries with the highest trust towards their government. Conversely, people in Bulgaria and Poland expressed much lower trust in their governments. The dashed line in the graph indicates the mid-point of the trust scale.
Similar patterns were found with regard to a measure of citizens’ trust towards their national government’s handling of the COVID-19 with pronounced differences among countries in Europe. Citizens in Denmark and Finland reported the highest trust towards the government’s effort to tackle the new COVID-19 pandemic. Conversely, citizens in Poland and Hungary reported the lowest trust towards their governments’ efforts.

(...). Among the different measures of trust towards government reviewed above, the only one that was directly related to levels of compliance with social distancing directives was trust towards the governments’ efforts to handle the pandemic. In countries that trust their governments’ efforts more, citizens were also more likely to report higher levels of compliance with directives aimed at controlling the spread of the virus.
Etonnant sondage dans 15 pays européens: malgré le confinement, la population plébiscite le pouvoir en place
Belga, RTBF.be, 25 avril 2020

La crise sanitaire liée au coronavirus n'a pas remis en cause la confiance de la population envers les politiques, selon une étude réalisée dans 15 pays européens et relayée samedi par l'UCLouvain.

"Nous avions démarré un vaste sondage dans 15 pays européens au début du mois de mars, avant que les mesures de confinement ne soient prises. Ce sondage n'avait rien à voir avec la pandémie, il portait sur les préférences des citoyen.nes par rapport aux systèmes politiques", indique l'un des chercheurs, Damien Bol, collaborateur scientifique à l'UCLouvain et professeur au King's College London.

Ce sondage a été mené durant tout le mois de mars, 31 jours au cours desquels l'Europe et le monde ont basculé dans une autre réalité. "Ce hasard nous a permis d'étudier un aspect que nous n'aurions jamais pu imaginer, celui de mesurer l'impact des dispositions drastiques prises par les gouvernements respectifs sur l'attitude politique des citoyen.nes", souligne le chercheur.

Davantage confiance dans le gouvernement après la mise en place du confinement

Résultat? Les scientifiques ont constaté que la population plébiscite le pouvoir en place. Si des élections avaient été organisées juste après la prise de décisions liées au confinement, le parti au pouvoir (ou celui du/de la premier(e) ministre) aurait gagné 5% de votants supplémentaires. "Nous avons également constaté que les personnes sondées avaient davantage confiance en leur gouvernement après le confinement qu'avant et qu'elles étaient davantage satisfaites du mode de 'fonctionnement' de leur démocratie dans leur pays. Et ce, quel que soit le pays et la manière dont les mesures ont été mises en place".

Visiblement, les personnes sondées ont bien compris qu'il s'agissait d'un problème majeur de santé publique, nécessitant une politique drastique et que, malgré les désagréments, la privation de liberté, les retombées économiques, les personnes apprécient la politique de leur gouvernement, ressort-il des conclusions.

Plus étonnant, malgré des politiques différentes, les réactions sont semblables dans les 15 pays sondés. "Alors que l'Angleterre ou les Pays-Bas ont tardé à prendre des mesures de confinement, la tendance est similaire: la population approuve et soutient les décisions adoptées par les divers gouvernements", pointe le chercheur de UCLouvain. "La population en a probablement conclu que, en cas de crise majeure, les politiques agissent pour le bien public et non en faveur des élites économiques comme certain(e)s peuvent parfois le penser", conclut Damien Bol.
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Austria

**Austrians estimate the risk of corona to be lower**
*Wiener Zeitung, 29/04/2020 [in DE; POMU translation]*

Austrians estimate the risk to health and the economy from the coronavirus to be significantly lower than at the end of March. At the same time, approval of the government's measures to contain the virus is declining, and the rules are being followed less than before. However, this does not happen lightly, but rather to prevent psychological problems, for example, according to research teams from the University of Vienna.

While at the beginning of the crisis, just under 60 per cent still considered the general health risk posed by corona to be "high" or "very high", this figure is now only 33 per cent for respondents with a low health risk and 40 per cent for those who are counted among the high-risk group due to age and/or previous illnesses. In the high-risk group in particular, the proportion of those who see the coronavirus as a "very great" or "great" personal health risk has also fallen massively, from around half to around a quarter. This is shown by current data from the Austrian Corona Panel Project of the University of Vienna, for which 1500 people are regularly surveyed.

Corona has also lost part of its terror in the perception of the population in terms of the economy - despite the extremely negative economic forecasts: in mid-April, around 70 percent of those surveyed still identified a (very) great danger for Austria's economy, with a decline of 13 percentage points. However, over 70 percent still believe that the government must be prepared for very unlikely events, even if these preparations cost a lot of money.

At the same time, since mid-April there have been signs of a downward trend in the approval of government measures against the corona virus. The approval ("rather", "completely") of the statement "Political decisions must be followed in any case" has dropped from 74 percent at the end of March to 64 percent in mid-April. The statement "The government should stick to the measures even if the majority of citizens are against them" was only 40 percent in agreement, compared to 52 percent in mid-April.

In the same period, the proportion of people who never leave their homes for sport or out of boredom has fallen from over 60 to around 50 percent. However, around 90 percent of those surveyed state that they mostly or almost always maintain a safety distance of one meter in public spaces.

[...]


**Everyday life in crisis: "Longing for normality breaks through**
*Kurier, 30/04/2020 [in DE, POMU translation]*

Popular support for the government's handling of the crisis remains high, but it is beginning to crumble - as is the willingness to renounce civil liberties for the benefit of the general public," says Dr. Andrea Fronaschütz, Managing Director of the Austrian Gallup Institute, which has been surveying the mood of Austrians in the Corona crisis every week since mid-March.
According to the survey (1,000 respondents), only one in two is currently afraid of contracting the corona virus (54 percent). Only a month ago, three out of four Austrians (74 percent) had expressed this concern. However, the number of those who believe that the danger associated with the corona virus is exaggerated has increased significantly (mid-March: 20 percent, currently: 31 percent).

Only 78 percent of those surveyed confirmed to the government that they are dealing correctly with the corona crisis (end of March: 91 percent).

"This is still a high figure. But we are also registering a breakthrough in the longing for a speedy return to normality. 55 percent of the population were satisfied with their life before Corona and simply wish for that life back", said Fronaschütz.

[...]


Survey: Economic recovery seems more important than the virus
Standard, 30/04/2020 [in DE, POMU translation]

The attention of Austrians is less and less focused on the actual threat posed by the coronavirus - and even the personal restrictions that the measures imposed by the government have brought about have not received as much attention in recent days as the economic consequences that the crisis could bring.

Werner Beutelmeyer, head of the Linz Market Institute, deduces this from the survey data he collected this week from 1,000 representatively selected voters: "Coping with Corona is now seen as much less of a challenge than boosting the economy and securing jobs. And this despite the fact that 83% of the population think it likely that there will be a second wave of Corona."

21 percent believe that a second wave is "very likely", 28 percent consider it "likely" and 34 percent rate it as medium. Only 12 percent think another wave is less likely and 5 percent think it is completely unlikely. Younger and more highly educated respondents in particular believe that there will be a new flare-up of infections.

But the economic threat is seen as much more significant. Only seven percent of those surveyed consider the health effects of the virus to be very threatening for themselves and their household - but 22 percent consider the economic effects to be very threatening. Only one in eleven feel that they are not at all threatened by the effects of the crisis, the rest perceive strong, medium or weak economic threats. It is striking that the respondents who are relatively most confident are those who tend to vote for the SPÖ and the Greens. The concerns of voters of the FPÖ and the Neos are particularly great, which may have something to do with their specific voter structures.

The question of whether boosting the economy or dealing with the virus should be a priority is clearly answered: 48 percent name the economy, only 17 percent the disease and 35 percent both the same.

Source: https://www.derstandard.de/story/2000117197234/umfrage-wirtschaftserholung-erscheint-wichtiger-als-das-virus
Belgium

Covid-19 : près d’1 travailleur belge sur 2 souffre d’anxiété et de dépression
Le Soir.be, 28 avril 2020

Comment se portent les travailleurs belges après quatre semaines de confinement ? C’est autour de cette question centrale que la KU Leuven et IDEWE se sont penchés pour mener leur sondage auprès de 6.500 Belges.

De ce dernier, il ressort que près de la moitié des sondés (48%) souffrent d’anxiété et de dépression. Ces travailleurs ont signalé qu’ils ressentaient – un peu ou beaucoup plus que d’habitude - au moins deux des problèmes suivants :
− J’ai l’impression d’être constamment sous pression (53%)
− J’ai manqué de sommeil à cause de mes inquiétudes (41%)
− Je me suis senti malheureux et déprimé (40%)
− J’ai eu l’impression de ne pas pouvoir gérer mes difficultés (26%)

Les résultats du sondage varient selon les secteurs. Sans surprise, ce sont les secteurs de première ligne qui sont les plus touchés : 56% des travailleurs des secteurs des soins et de l’alimentation sont en proie à l’anxiété et à la dépression, suivi des services de secours (51%). En bas de l’échelle se trouvent les secteurs de l’agriculture/horticulture et de l’industrie et nettoyage (39%).

(...) Pour 38% des travailleurs belges, la crise du Covid-19 a par ailleurs des conséquences négatives sur leur fonctionnement journalier. Ces sondés constatent qu’ils éprouvent – un peu ou beaucoup plus que d’habitude- au moins trois des six problèmes ci-dessous :
− J’ai eu plus de mal à me concentrer que d’habitude sur mes occupations (50 %)
− Mes activités quotidiennes m’ont procuré moins de plaisir (43 %)
− J’ai eu moins le sentiment d’être aussi heureux que d’habitude (43 %)
− J’ai eu moins le sentiment d’être aussi occupé que d’habitude (37 %)
− J’ai été moins en mesure de prendre des décisions (22 %)
− J’ai été moins en mesure de faire face à mes problèmes (14 %)

Force est de constater que la crise provoquée par le Coronavirus a des répercussions néfastes sur la santé du travailleur belge, physique comme mentale. Le moral est au plus bas.

Coronavirus : la Belgique renonce à une application de traçage des malades
Numerama.com, 23/04/2020

Le ministre de l’Agenda numérique belge, Philippe de Backer, a annoncé qu’il n’y aura finalement pas, pour le moment, d’app de tracing pour automatiser l’identification des éventuelles contaminations de personnes par Covid-19. En France, le gouvernement va porter au vote le projet d’une application similaire.

La Belgique devrait finalement se passer de toute application de traçage pour déterminer qui peut avoir été en contact avec un malade potentiel testé positif au coronavirus, a annoncé le ministre belge Philippe de Backer, le 23 avril 2020, à VRT NWS, la chaîne belge en néerlandais de Flandre. (...)

13
Bulgaria

**Alpha Research poll: 71% of Bulgarians approve government’s actions in coronavirus crisis**
*Sofiaglobe, 03/05/2020*

Seventy-one per cent of Bulgarians polled by the Alpha Research agency approved of the government’s handling of the coronavirus crisis, the agency said on May 3.

A total of 27.5 per cent expressed full support, 43.3 per cent largely supported the measures, while 21 per cent disapproved – of that figure, 8.3 per cent strongly and 12.6 per cent largely so, Alpha Research said.

The polling agency carried out the survey between April 13 and 23 among a sample of 1000 adult Bulgarian citizens via telephone interviews. The sample was stratified by location, age, gender and level of education.

[...]


**Alpha Research poll: 70% of Bulgarians want public parks open to all**
*Sofiaglobe, 29/04/2020*

Seventy per cent of Bulgarians polled in an Alpha Research poll want public parks and gardens open for visits by everyone, while 61 per cent favour an end to intercity travel restrictions.

The results of the poll, done for Bulgarian National Television’s Referendum talk show, were announced in the April 28 evening broadcast.

Forty-eight per cent of those polled saw the opening of kindergartens and primary schools as a priority.

**Overall, 54.1 per cent wanted fewer measures against the spread of Covid-19, but over a longer period of time. In contrast, 43.8 per cent favoured more measures, but over a shorter period of time. About 2.1 per cent were undecided, the Alpha Research poll found.**

Separately, in an interview with Bulgarian National Radio, Alpha Research’s Boryana Dimitrova, referring to the results of a poll to be announced in coming days, said that there was a high degree of public confidence in the national operational headquarters against Covid-19.

[...]

The anxiety about the COVID-19 in Bulgaria is still high, but the number of people in panic and these concerned is falling – 24% (-2 pp) are in panic because of the crisis, while 57% (-7pp) are concerned. 18% (+6 pp) are calm in the current situation.

There is a change among Bulgarians in the perception of different models of the reaction against the virus. The agency divides them in three – “Chinese”, with drastic measures, “European”, with some restrictions of public gatherings, and “Swedish”, with the life going on as always. So, the “Chinese” model is supported by 13% of the Bulgarians, compared to 30% in the previous month. The “European” model is supported by 48%, compared to 42% last month. And the “Swedish” model gathers 33% support, compared to 23% last month. The explanation of this change probably leads to the low number of sick people in Bulgaria.

However, Bulgarians remain realists towards the crisis: 35% of them say that they fear from the virus. One third think that it is realistic to think that they could die from it.

93% agree that Bulgaria is doing well compared other European countries. This is a very high support so far and even growth is registered - a month ago this share was 87%.

The trust in the National coronavirus task force and in the prime minister Boyko Borissov remains high. The agency remarks however, that these levels of support, especially towards the government, are a result of the crisis and probably would not be the same in a normal situation.

62% say the government measures are sufficient (66% at the end of March), 28% say they are too harsh, (20% at the end of March), 8% consider them insufficient (12% at the end of March).

There is growing concern about the socio-economic situation and the jobs and income. People who said that their income has dropped are 47% now, up from 36% a month ago. 25% work from home now, compared to 22% a month ago. 9% lost their jobs - up from 3% a month ago, while 14% say they are about to lose their jobs, up from 12% a month ago. 16% of the respondents are with a reduced work day, up from 14% a month ago. People gave more than one answer, as they became victims of various problems and took different measures.

56% have not yet sensed a clear plan or have not perceived a national plan to overcome the economic consequences after the end of the pandemic. 38% believe much or less of the opposite and the rest cannot judge.

Source: https://www.gallup-international.bg/43229/national-comparative-survey/
Croatia's ruling HDZ keeps lead ahead of opposition SDP in April opinion poll
SeeNews.com, Apr 27, 2020

Croatia's ruling centre-right Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) has kept its lead ahead of centre-left opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) in approval ratings for a second straight month this year in April, the results of a new opinion poll showed.

If parliamentary elections were held now, HDZ would receive 27.9% of the vote, up from March's 25.2%, while its main opponent SDP would garner 23.2% support, down from 23.7% in March, a survey conducted by Ipsos agency for Nova TV showed over the weekend. The survey was carried out between April 17 and 22 among 1,008 respondents, with a maximum margin of error of plus/minus 3.6%.

This is the second time since December that HDZ has returned to the top position in the monthly opinion polls conducted by Ipsos. In the first two months of 2019, HDZ was outrun by the opposition party, after the SDP candidate Zoran Milanovic won Croatia's presidential vote in January, defeating incumbent president Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic backed by HDZ.

According to the survey, the only other political formations that would pass the 5.0% threshold if elections were held now, are the recently unveiled Homeland Movement (Domovinski Pokret) of musician Miroslav Skoro, who came third in the first round of the presidential elections, and whose support dropped to 10.5% in April from March's 12.5%, as well as the liberal Bridge of Independent Lists (Most), who backed Skoro in the presidential vote, with 5.1% support in April, up from March's 4.4%.

The next general election in Croatia is due by the end of 2020, with news daily Jutarnji List reporting on Sunday that according to unofficial information coming from unnamed HDZ sources, the vote could be organised as early as the beginning of July.

According to the Ipsos survey, the citizens' support to the government has soared to 60% in April, amidst the ongoing coronavirus crisis, from March's 37%, while the share of those who dislike it dropped to 34% from 51% a month earlier.
### Cyprus

**Poll commissioned by Politis Newspaper and conducted by “RetailZoom”**

The poll was published by the Monday Edition of Politis on 27 April 2020 and later in the afternoon on Politis Online

*Source: [https://politis.com.cy/politis-news/kypros/dimoskopisi-p-gia-koronoio-provlimatismenoi-neyrikoi-kai-agchodeis/?fbclid=IwAR1K6M0KVAfEfujKDE3cJRqfDzTP0EhlOqOs1h52g6oyl6GzbPKp8RGD_j4](https://politis.com.cy/politis-news/kypros/dimoskopisi-p-gia-koronoio-provlimatismenoi-neyrikoi-kai-agchodeis/?fbclid=IwAR1K6M0KVAfEfujKDE3cJRqfDzTP0EhlOqOs1h52g6oyl6GzbPKp8RGD_j4)*

Translated by EPLO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Published: 27 April 2020</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source: Politis Newspaper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute: Retail Zoom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodology: Online Questionnaire - sent via emails and social media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample &amp; Method: 658 - online survey</td>
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<td>Fieldwork: 21-23 April 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Which of the following emotions overwhelm you at this time due to the measures taken by the Government on Coronavirus disease (Covid-19)? | Confusion (Mixed Emotions): 30%
Concern: 50%
Indignation: 19%
Anger: 16%
Fear: 14%
Joy: 3%
Security: 24%
Satisfaction: 24%
None of the above: 8% |
| 2 Which of the following emotions overwhelm you at this time due to the pandemic? | Thankfulness: 12%
Calmness: 17%
Optimism: 17%
Concern: 73%
Stress: 37%
Sadness: 28%
Nervousness: 34% |
| 3 Which of the following feelings characterized you before the pandemic? | Enthusiastic: 29%
Optimistic: 64%
Grateful: 33%
Carefree: 31%
Anxious: 28%
Sad: 4%
Nervous: 11% |
| 4 Before the pandemic, I would describe myself as… | Social: 56%
Lonely: 7%
Neither social nor lonely: 37% |
Czech Republic

Interaction research and everyday life during the COVID-19 epidemic
Survey done by Median, issued on 24/4

Period: 17/4 – 22/4/2020, 2034 respondents
Details and graphs:

(...) People are most inclined to emphasize the protection of population
- More than two-fifths (45%) of respondents support a strong emphasis on the protection of the population, also at the expense of restrictions on the economy and freedom of movement and other personal freedoms. Women (48%) and the oldest respondents (65%) say this more often. For age categories, there is a noticeable increase in this view up to 45 years. According to education, the biggest supporters are respondents with a secondary school without a GCSE (52%).
- The next largest group of respondents (28%) supports equipping the population with protective equipment, free testing and sophisticated monitoring (e.g., South Korea), this view is significantly more supported by high school graduates and university students.
- Milder measures to maintain economic operation and eliminate population restrictions (e.g., Sweden) supported by less than a fifth (18%) respondents, most often people aged 35-44.

(...) Are we in the Czech Republic ready to relax the restrictive rules?
In your opinion, are we in the Czech Republic ready for the release of the rules at the moment? N = 2034 (% of responses shown in the graph)
- Yes 61%
- No 34%
- Definitely yes 15%
- Rather yes 46%
- I don’t know 5%
- Rather not 28%
- Certainly not 6%

(...) Concerns about COVID-19 are prevalent among Czechs
- 7 of 10 (70%) respondents fear coronavirus infection, the vast majority are a little worried (59%), about a tenth (11%) are very worried. Women, people over the age of 45 are more concerned.
- 28% are not worried about COVID-19 infection, slightly more often men, people under 44 years of age.
- As regards personal experience with the disease vast majority (97%) of respondents have no one in their family who would be infected with COVID-19. Only 1% report a family member with coronavirus.
- In the wider area, 78% do not know of anyone who would suffer from this disease. 16% know 1-2 people in their area who have contracted COVID-19, the minimum (3%) then knows about 3-10 people around them.

Source: EPLO Prague

Source: EPLO Prague
A new poll out over the weekend concerning coalition government's handling of the COVID-19 crisis.

The question posed was whether the government of Prime Minister Sanna Marin has succeeded in handling the corona crisis: **73% of respondents said yes**, 18% no, 8% cld not say.

A separate question on how well the Ministry of Social and Health Affairs has fared was met with more mixed response: 54% yes, 34% no, 12% could not say. The business sector support measures of the Ministry of Economic Affairs only got 18% approval.

*The poll was conducted by Kantar TNS in April on behalf of "Maaseudun tulevaisuus" newspaper.*
France

Déconfinement : six Français sur dix n'ont pas confiance dans le gouvernement

Sondage Odoxa paru le 28/04 intitulé “6 Français sur 10 ne font pas confiance au gouvernement pour réussir le déconfinement” pour CGI, la Presse Régionale, France Inter et L'Express :
http://www.odoxa.fr/sondage/6-francais-10-ne-confiance-gouvernement-reussir-deconfinement/

62% des Français disent ne pas faire confiance au gouvernement pour réussir le déconfinement, selon le baromètre mensuel Odoxa-CGI pour France Inter, la Presse régionale et l'Express. Édouard Philippe doit présenter mardi après-midi son plan pour "l'après 11 mai".

Ce mois-ci, Emmanuel Macron gagne quatre points de bonnes opinions et même neuf points depuis mars et le début de la crise sanitaire du Covid-19. "Mais le doute est fort sur son action et près de six Français sur dix (48 %) continuent de trouver qu'il est un mauvais président", note Gaël Sliman, président d'Odoxa. À Matignon, le Premier ministre "s'en sort mieux" : plus apprécié, il a gagné 11 points en deux mois, mais il reste lui aussi majoritairement impopulaire (53 % de mauvaises opinions.

Et si l'exécutif n'engrange pas davantage de confiance en ce moment et reste si impopulaire, "c'est parce que les deux-tiers des Français (65 %) estiment qu'il n'est pas à la hauteur de la situation depuis le début de la crise sanitaire", rapporte Gaël Sliman. Un sentiment déjà exprimé lors des précédents baromètres. Plus grave encore, plus d'un Français sur six ne fait donc pas confiance au gouvernement pour réussir le déconfinement à partir du 11 mai prochain.

Mis à part les sympathisants LREM, ceux de tous les autres partis politiques sont majoritairement persuadés de l'échec du déconfinement : 59 % des Les Républicains, 62 % des insoumis, 71 % des socialistes et 85 % des Rassemblement national.

BAROMÈTRE QUOTIDIEN DE SUIVI DE LA CRISE DU COVID-19
COMMENT LES FRANÇAIS VIVENT-ILS LA PÉRIODE ACTUELLE ?
Baromètre quotidien BVA 28/04 du suivi de la crise du Covid-19 - Vague 41 avec Europe 1 et Orange :


Seuls 28% des Français expriment leur confiance à l’égard de la manière dont le gouvernement gère la crise : c’est 2 points de moins qu’hier et l’indicateur atteint à nouveau son plus bas niveau. Un décrochage que l’on observe même chez les sympathisants LREM (62%; -2 points) même s’ils restent bien plus confiants que la moyenne des Français.

Seuls 32% se disent confiants sur la qualité des informations émanant des pouvoirs publics (-3 points depuis hier) : là encore cet indicateur atteint son plus bas niveau.

La proportion de Français qui estiment que, dans cette crise, « le pire est devant nous », continue sa progression (48%; +1), confirmant la tendance observée ces derniers jours et l’inquiétude grandissante de la population face au flou concernant les modalités du déconfinement.

Enfin, les Français restent très inquiets sur la situation économique de la France (14% de confiance seulement, -3 points).
Coronavirus : 59 % des 18-30 ans prêts à utiliser l’application de traçage StopCovid

Sondage Opinionway publié le 28/04 "MoiJeune, confiné et demain ?“ avec Heyme et 20 minutes


Coronavirus : la confiance dans le gouvernement pour faire face à la crise


La confiance dans le gouvernement pour faire face efficacement au coronavirus retourne à la baisse : 39% des Français seulement, une chute de 7 points en une semaine, et de 16 points depuis notre première mesure le 20 mars.

Dans le détail, les sympathisants Rassemblement National et France Insoumise sont ceux qui lui font le moins confiance (respectivement 19 et 20%), tandis que les sympathisants LREM sont 88% à déclarer faire confiance au gouvernement.

La confiance dans le gouvernement pour aider les entreprises en difficulté en raison du coronavirus est légèrement supérieure, bien que minoritaire avec 46% des Français, et une chute de 6 points en une semaine.

Les Français et la formation d’un gouvernement d’union nationale après la crise du Coronavirus

Sondage IFOP du 27/04 sur le thème "Les Français et la formation d’un gouvernement d’union nationale après la crise du coronavirus" en partenariat avec la Lettre de l’Expansion :

Après un mois et demi de confinement, l’Ifop a réalisé pour La Lettre de l’Expansion un sondage sur le souhait des Français de former un gouvernement d’union nationale.

Plus de sept Français sur dix (71%) sont favorables à ce que Emmanuel Macron forme dans les prochaines semaines un gouvernement d’union nationale qui rassemblerait différents partis pour relever les défis sanitaires, économiques et sociaux liés à la crise du coronavirus.

Parmi eux, près de huit répondants sur dix souhaiteraient que Europe Ecologie Les Verts (80%) et Les Républicains (77%) participent à ce gouvernement d’union nationale, deux tiers pour le Parti Socialiste (67%), et une petite majorité des répondants pour le Rassemblement National (55%) et La France Insoumise (53%).
Germany

Yougov: Travel warning to be extended until mid-June
YouGov, 29/04/2020 [in DE, POMU translation]

[...] According to a YouGov survey for dpa, 48 percent are in favour of maintaining the ban on tourists leaving the country, which was imposed due to the Corona pandemic, in the summer as well. 20 percent are in favour of opening the borders to individual countries. Only 13 percent are in favour of allowing travel within the European Union to resume as early as the summer.


Survey on Corona: Germans fear for the economy
FAZ, 25/04/2020 [in DE; POMU translation]

Almost two thirds of Germans currently consider the corona epidemic to be the biggest problem -- not only because of its financial implications. Climate protection has receded into the background as an issue.

The corona pandemic is currently the greatest worry for Germans. In a survey conducted by the opinion research company Forsa for the stations RTL and n-tv, 60 percent of the participants named the pandemic as the biggest problem, as the stations reported on Saturday. 44 percent fear in particular the negative effects of the crisis on the German economy.

A year ago, the survey identified climate protection as the most urgent challenge facing society. In the current survey, however, only ten percent named this topic as the biggest problem.

[...]

Source: https://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/inland/umfrage-zu-corona-deutsche-haben-angst-um-die-wirtschaft-16741604.html

Here’s what the Germans think about mandatory Covid 19 vaccination
T-Online, 27/04/2020 [in DE; POMU translation]

The approval of the compulsory vaccination is clearly shown in the survey: 45 percent of those questioned would like to have compulsory coronavirus vaccination in any case, another 16 percent would rather agree to compulsory immunisation against the pathogen. In total, 61 percent are in favour of compulsory vaccination.

However, there are also dissenting voices. 24 percent do not want to be obliged to vaccinate under any circumstances, another 8 percent are rather against it. Thus nearly one third of the interviewees are against compulsory vaccination.

Source: https://www.t-online.de/nachrichten/deutschland/id_87775972/corona-impfpflcht-das-denken-die-deutschen-darueber.html
Survey: Politicians should listen to science

MDR Wissen, 29/04/2020 [in DE, POMU translation]

Political decisions regarding corona should be based on scientific evidence. 81 percent of all respondents in a nationwide survey agree with this statement. This is the result of the science barometer "Corona Spezial", which was published by the initiative Wissenschaft im Dialog on Tuesday. For the study, 1,009 people in Germany (14 years and older) were interviewed by the Kantar Institute in mid-April.

According to the survey results, the majority of Germans are therefore in favour of dealing with the crisis on the basis of research findings. 73 percent of those surveyed also stated that they trust science and research. Just six months ago, this figure was 46 percent. Scientists are thus the most trustworthy actors on Corona after doctors and medical personnel.

89 percent of those surveyed believe that scientists are important in slowing down the spread of corona in Germany. There is also a high level of confidence in the development of cures and vaccines. 61 percent stated in the survey that thanks to science and research they expect to be able to develop drugs and vaccines in the foreseeable future. Only 19 percent did not see it that way, 20 percent made no statement on this.

How much do you trust the following actors?
(Doctors, Scientists, Authorities, Politicians, Friends and family, Journalists)

Source: https://www.mdr.de/wissen/politik-vertrauen-in-die-wissenschaft-corona-100.html

Lifting of corona measures is done too quickly according to every second person

Welt, 30/04/2020 [in DE, POMU translation]

Berlin (dpa) - Every second German says it is too quick to ease measures against the spread of the coronavirus. In a survey conducted by the opinion research institute YouGov on behalf of the German Press Agency, 49 percent took this view. Only 15 percent, however, said that the restrictions on public life were being reduced too slowly. 28 percent are satisfied with the pace being set, 8 percent did not give any details.
Particularly in states such as North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and Baden-Württemberg, which want to get back on track with a three-stage plan for tourism and the hotel and restaurant industry, citizens are finding that a rapid relaxation is going too fast. In Lower Saxony, 57 percent of those surveyed said this, in North Rhine-Westphalia 55 percent and in Baden-Württemberg 51 percent.

In the eastern German states, which have been less severely affected by the pandemic, an above-average number of citizens are in favour of a faster relaxation, but here too scepticism prevails. 43 percent said it was going too fast, 18 percent thought the pace of opening was too slow, 29 percent thought it was just right.

Greece

General survey on public attitudes towards COVI-19 (conducted 08-15/04/2020):

Translated by EPLO

Main results:

- **Country moving in the right/wrong direction**: 85.7% / 9.6%

- **Trust towards selected institutions** (a lot – some / little – not at all)
  - Family 74.2% – 23% / 2.4% – 0%
  - Church 24.6% – 30.3% / 25.9% – 18.3%
  - Government 22.9% – 41.7% / 25.4% – 9.1%
  - EU 5.3% – 22% / 41.3% – 30.4%
  - Political parties 3.6% – 17.2% / 49.1% – 28.8%

- **Worried/afraid by COVID-19**
  - A lot 9%
  - A good deal 14.7%
  - Not so much 24%
  - A little bit 30.5%
  - Not at all 15.5%

- **Impact of COVID-19 (positive or negative)** on
  - Solidarity: positive: 66.8%; negative: 12.2%
  - Trust towards state: positive: 57.2%; negative: 14.6%
  - Democracy: positive: 34.6%; negative: 25.9%
  - Economy: positive: 10.1%; negative: 84.3%
  - Your financial situation: positive: 8%; negative: 57.9%

- Since lockdown measures, your **financial situation** has
  - Improved 1.4%
  - Stayed the same 57.6%
  - Worsened 40.9%

**GPO Poll for parapolitika portal**

Translated by EPLO

- **Mesures of the government to fight COVID-19**
  - Very good / good direction: 82.4%
  - Wrong / very wrong: 9.9%
A new Marshall plan to face the COVID-19 crisis – how optimistic are you it will be developed?
  o Very optimistic / optimistic: 27%
  o Doubtful / Not at all optimistic: 68%

COVID-19 crisis proves the need for
  o European Unity: 53%
  o National States and borders: 39%

EU response to the COVID-19 crisis
  o Very good / good: 8%
  o Bad / Very bad: 76% (33% and 43% respectively)

Countries / organisation to blame for the spread of the COVID-19
  o China: 44%
  o EU: 5%
  o USA: 5%
  o Italy: 3%
  o None in particular: 36%

Countries / organisations standing to lose from the crisis (difference between positive/negative answers)
  o IMF +38%
  o EU -64%
  o Germany +33%
  o WHO -19%
  o China +18%
Publicus Institute examined the populations’ overall opinion on the effects of the coronavirus on the socio-political environment, in a nationwide representative poll, conducted on behalf of Népszava (Hungarian left-wing daily newspaper) between April 14 and 18 by interviewing 1,005 people.

- Three-quarters of respondents (76%) say that Hungary responded to the problem on time and is therefore in a better position than many European countries.
- Nearly half of those surveyed (48% against 51%) said that the government is not at the height of the situation regarding coronavirus treatment. This is a 7% increase over the last month. The majority of opposition voters (72-88%) and uncertain (54%) think so, while eight out of ten Fidesz voters (82%) disagree.
- Six out of ten respondents (57%) believe that the government is also using its position of defense against the epidemic to do what it has not been able to achieve in other cases so far. Momentum and Jobbik voters see it this way the most (99 and 98%), Fidesz voters the least (30%).
To what extent do you agree with the following statements? The government is not at the height of the situation regarding the treatment of the coronavirus (All respondents %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Preference</th>
<th>Agree (%)</th>
<th>Disagree (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fidesz-KDNP</td>
<td>-57</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSZP</td>
<td>-51</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Momentum</td>
<td>-12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobbik</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Party</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>-45</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Is the government also using the situation to defend against the epidemic to do what it has not been able to achieve in other cases so far? (All respondents %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Preference</th>
<th>Agree (%)</th>
<th>Disagree (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Fidesz-KDNP</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>MSZP</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Momentum</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobbik</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Party</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>-32</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Is the government also using the situation to defend against the epidemic to do what it has not been able to achieve in other cases so far? (All respondents %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Agree (%)</th>
<th>Disagree (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 8 years in elementary education</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled workers</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school diploma</td>
<td>-39</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nézőpont Institute examined the populations’ opinion on the mass coronavirus infections at the Pesti Street Home for the Elderly in a nationwide representative poll between 23 and 25 April by interviewing 1,000 adult people.

- 40% of respondents think that the mass coronavirus infection at the Pesti Street Home for the Elderly is the capital’s fault and 21% thinks that it was the government’s fault (The major of Budapest and the majority of the local authorities are led by opposition politicians). The responses are divided along party preferences, 19% of opposition voters blame the capital. Among the people of Budapest, the situation is somewhat tighter, 35% consider the capital to be responsible, while 28% think it was the government’s fault.
- Respondents mostly agree with the extension of the workplace action plan (78%) and with the reduction of the employer burden on wages (73%) also with the agreement to restore the 13-month pension (72%). 50% support the opportunity to graduate without a language exam and 53% of respondents support the release of hospital beds.

Hungarians support the gradual relaunch of life and the economy under strict rules – Századvég Group

Százdadvég Group examined the populations’ overall opinion on the relaunch of life during the coronavirus pandemic in a nationwide representative poll during April by interviewing 1,000 adult people.

- More than three-quarters of those surveyed (76%) agree with a gradual restart of life and the economy, while 21% oppose the plan. There seems to be a social consensus on how to implement the planned decision: 91% of respondents are in favor of restarting the economy gradually, following strict rules, while 5% would take this measure in one step once the epidemic is over.
Hungarians support the gradual relaunch of life and the economy under strict rules

Do you tend to agree or disagree with moving to the next stage of epidemic control, where strict restraint rules are maintained but life and the economy will gradually restart? (%)

- Rather agree: 76%
- Rather disagree: 21%
- Does not know / Did not know: 3%

How do you think the country’s life and economy should be restarted?

- Gradually, on a strict schedule: 91%
- In one step at the very end: 5%
- Does not know / Did not answer: 4%

Source: EPLO Budapest
ITALY: POLL (POMU translation)
http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx?st=SONDAGGI

Title: la gestione dell'emergenza
Institute: tecnè srl
Fieldwork: 26-27/04/2020
Sample: 1000 respondents
Method: cati - cawi

Selection of results

Q: Your opinion about the way Mr Giuseppe Conte is managing the emergency of the coronavirus is:

Positive: 54%
Negative: 44%
I do not know: 2%

Q: Your opinion about the way your government is managing the emergency of the coronavirus is POSITIVE:

Italy: 54%
France: 44%
Germany: 74%
UK: 69%
A lot + quite a lot  57
Not much  27
Not at all  16

Q: Your opinion about Conte’s action in this emergency is:
Very positive  13
Quite positive  47
Very+ quite positive  60
Not very positive  26
Not at all positive  11
I do not know  3

Q: Last weekend President Conte announced the start of the “second phase” (as from the 4th May) with a gradual reopening of economic activities and reduction of mobility restrictions. Regarding this new phase you are:

In favour  72
Against  20
I do not know  8

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

Institute:  SWG spa
Fieldwork:  22-27/04/2020
Sample:  1200
Method:  CATI- CAWI - CAMI

Q: The pre-agreement about the recovery fund is for you:
A success    13%
An acceptable compromise  50%
A serious back down  15%
I do not know    22%

Q: Are you going to download the app Anti-Covid when available?
Certainly yes  24%
Probably yes  34%
Probably not  17%
Certainly not  14%
I do not know  11%
ITALY: POLL (POMU translation)
http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx?st=SONDAGGI

Title: Italiani, Europa, Coronavirus e intenzioni di voto
Institute: Winpoll
Fieldwork: 21-23/04/2020
Sample: 1643
Method: CAWI

Selection of results

Q: Overall, how much are you satisfied with the way the government is managing this emergency?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IT</th>
<th>Lombardia</th>
<th>Emilia Romagna</th>
<th>Veneto</th>
<th>Campania</th>
<th>Toscana</th>
<th>Piemonte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very satisfied</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite satisfied</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very satisfied</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all satisfied</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q: Regarding the health sector, after the crisis the regions should have:
- More powers: 37%
- the same powers: 20%
- less powers: 43%

Q: In your opinion, in this moment the other EU countries are helping our country?
Quite a lot + A lot: 16%
Q: In your opinion, in this moment the EU institutions are helping our country?  
Quite a lot + A lot: 21%

ITALY: POLL (POMU translation)  
http://www.sondaggiapoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx?st=SONDAGGI

Title: Sondaggio su elezioni politiche, coronavirus, UE, Euro, MES  
Institute: Termometro Politico  
Fieldwork: 21-23/04/2020  
Sample: 2200  
Method: CAWI

Selection of results

Q: Do you think that that you will download and use the application to trace the movements?  
Yes, it is needed to trace timely the possible contagion 37,8%  
It depends, I want to better understand if violations are possible in terms of privacy 24,7%  
No, It is too invasive, I do not want that the State controls my movements 31,9%

Q: Is your opinion about the Prime Minister Conte...  
Improved 33,3%  
Positive as before 10,5%  
Negative as before 25,2%  
Worst 30,1%  
I do not know 0,9%

Q: Would you agree with leaving the EU and the Euro?  
Yes, both: 36,9%  
Better to leave only the EU: 6,8%  
Better to leave only the euro: 8,5%  
No, better not to leave 42,6%  
I do not know: 4,9%
Title: Monitor Italia
Institute: tecné
Fieldwork: 23-24/04/2020
Sample: 1000
Method: CATI-CAWI

Selection of results

Q: Trust in the government (M5S + PD + IV)
Total Trust: 31,6%
Total Distrust: 64,5%
No opinion: 3,9%

Q: Compared to January 2020, the total income for your family:
Increased: 0,5%
Is the same: 49,5%
Decreased: 50%

Q: What is your main concern in this period?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>18-34 years old</th>
<th>35-44 years old</th>
<th>45-54 years old</th>
<th>55-64 years old</th>
<th>Over 64 years old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not being able to carry out my own projects</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becoming poor</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting sick</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latvia

Research company Kantar Covid-19 barometer: agitation about the virus among inhabitants is decreasing


Poll conducted in the middle of April shows that Covid-19 and its threats worries 57% of Latvian respondents, in comparison with 66% at the end of March.

Still a significant share of respondents thinks that Covid-19 circumstances have influenced them significantly - 65% (67% at the end of March). Nevertheless, big part of them (42%) are sure that things will become better.

75% of respondents think that it will take a long time to recover from the economic recession. The number of respondents who say that the Covid-19 emergency situation ha influenced their family’s financial situation is increasing (32% in comparison with 22% at the end of March). They lack a clear picture about the length of the emergency situation, a transparent exit plan and a way to stabilise the economy. This issue is relevant to 60% of respondents.
The Netherlands

Kantar G7 survey
Results for the Netherlands
Translation: Courtesy of The Hague Office

- **Support of the Dutch population for government measures is high**, also in an international perspective. This support has decreased slightly in respect to the last polling moment.
- The judgement on the support for medical measures (masks, test capacity) is on a lower level than the judgement on financial support (support for employees and employers). Less than half has a positive opinion on the medical commitment (scores in NL are comparable to the G7), **three quarters of the Dutch people have a positive opinion on the financial support** (similar to Canada and the UK)
- In the Netherlands **10% of the people states to have a loss in income**.
- **A third of the citizens of the G7 and the Netherlands expect a loss of income in the future**.
- **15% of the Dutch citizens states to know what the EU is doing during the coronacrisis**; **35% states that they have heard about it** - but do not know what the EU is doing.
- There is little trust for the actions of the EU
- **The priority of the EU should be in the medical field according to the Dutch respondents** (sufficient medical equipment, cooperation on development of a vaccine and research). Less priority is given to the financial-economic activities.
- Italians expect that the crisis will weaken the EU (60%), whereas in the Netherlands **30% think it will do so, 35% thinks that the position will remain the same**.

Half of the Dutch population knows that the European Union puts effort in combatting the coronacrisis

*The European Union tries to control the coronacrisis. Did you read something or did you hear something about the things the European Union undertakes in response to the coronavirus?*

- Yes, I know what the European Union does
- Yes, I have, but I don’t know what
- No
- Don’t know
Dutch people have little faith in the actions of the EU

Below you find a number of possible reactions of the European Union. Select a maximum of three reactions that according to you should be the priority of the European Union in their reaction to the coronavirus:

Making sure that there are enough medical supplies (masks, gloves, tests, etc) available
Direct research funds in order to develop a vaccine
Improving the cooperation between scientific researchers that work in the EU member states
Maintain a strict control on the borders of the EU
Improving the cooperation between EU member states
Relaxing budgetary discipline rules so that member states can support their national economies with state support
Direct financial support to EU member states
Cooperating with social media platforms to delete inaccurate or fake news

Especially Italians think that the coronacrisis will weaken the EU

When the coronacrisis is over, do you think that the coronavirus made the EU

Green: stronger
Red: weaker
Grey: stay the same
No hairdresser or social distancing changes this week, despite pressure for change
DutchNews.nl, April 29, 2020

 [...] Meanwhile, research by market bureau Ipsos for television current affairs show Nieuwsuur shows that **76% of people consider the government is doing a good job in combating coronavirus, although this is down from 81% five weeks ago.**

**Support for the public health institute RIVM has dropped from 88% to 78% over the same period,** Nieuwsuur said.

Support is greatest for the ban on large events until September 1, with nearly nine in 10 people saying they back the measure. But just under 50% of the 1,000 people polled for the survey agree that people in contact professions should not be able to do their jobs.

There is also declining support for the ban on visits to nursing homes, with just 57% of the over 55s supporting the government line. Officials are due to start allowing visits to some homes from May 11, if sufficient protective equipment is available.

Coronavirus crisis increasing inequality in Netherlands society, professor says
NLTimes.nl, April 28, 2020

**About a fifth of Dutch people lost a big part of their income since the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis.** Another group is saving more money now that restaurants are closed and holidays are being canceled. The crisis is widening the gap between these two groups, Oscar Gelderblom, professor of financial history in Utrecht, said to the Telegraaf. Vulnerable families are being hit hardest.

 [...] That already vulnerable households are being hit hard can be seen by the fact that a large proportion of the around 7 thousand kids who lost contact with their schools since the start of the crisis, have a migration background or come from families with multiple problems, Hans Bellaart of integration knowledge platform KIS said to the newspaper. "Problems occur in all different population groups," he said. "But social problems are relatively common among migrant families."

Met z’n allen achter Rutte gaat niet meer vanzelf
Volkskrant.nl, 28 april 2020 (POMU translation)

In March Mark Rutte made spectacular gains in confidence among the population; today Ipsos and EenVandaag report that the valuation remains high. **Three-quarters (76 percent) of the voters think the prime minister is doing well. Before the corona crisis, confidence in him often did not exceed 40 percent. According to the same survey, his party is profiting from 12 seats since the beginning of March.**

And yet the government’s PR experts are not without worries. Because there was also another study today: **it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the country in line.** Now that the RIVM figures continue to look favorable, the Dutch are less concerned about the health risks of the corona pandemic and that is reflected in flattening support for "social distancing" and Rute's "intelligent lockdown". This is evident from the Corona Impact Monitor of research agency Motivaction.
The practical consequence: a quarter of people make unnecessary appointments outside the home. Two in ten are fine with meeting friends, provided you don't have a cold. A month ago, this was still the case for one in ten. The underlying trend is also continuing: fear of the virus is decreasing and concerns about the economy are growing. Fewer and fewer people are prioritizing health if they weigh this against the economy. With all this in mind, the Cabinet will look with some concern at Germany, where the risk of contamination has increased slightly again.

Coincidence or not: today the Square in the House of Representatives was suddenly again the scene of a real demonstration: one hundred to two hundred people gathered to protest against the restriction of freedom of movement and privacy and against the "destroyed" economy. [...] 

Peiling: VVD wint tien zetels in zeven weken
De Telegraaf, 26/04/2020 (POMU translation)

The VVD has won ten seats in the first poll of Maurice de Hond since March 8. The pollster reports this on Sunday. According to De Hond, the actions of VVD Prime Minister Mark Rutte in the corona crisis are clearly viewed positively.

On Sunday, De Hond published a poll of political preferences for the first time since March 8. In the poll, the VVD comes to thirty seats, ten more than the twenty on March 8, but still three fewer than the 33 that the party had after the parliamentary elections in 2017.

Other coalition parties are also improving compared to March 8. CDA and ChristenUnie each got two more seats. D66, on the other hand, lost three. Of the opposition parties, only the PvdA has survived, with a seat profit compared to March 8. Virtually all parties have dropped one or two seats. FVD lost four.

Confidence in royal house at all time high
NLTimes.nl, April 27, 2020

The coronavirus crisis has many Netherlands residents appreciating King Willem-Alexander and his actions, according to the annual King's Day survey conducted by Ipsos on behalf of NOS. The Dutch population gave the King a score of 7.7 this year - the highest figure of his entire term so far, NOS reports. [...] 

Lockdown leading to unhealthy lifestyles: Third of Dutch exercise less
NLTimes.nl, April 29, 2020

The coronavirus crisis has had a negative effect on most Dutch people's lifestyles. [...] On the plus side, 13 percent said they now exercise more and 18 percent are eating healthier. But 38 percent are exercising less, 35 percent are more stressed, and 73 percent haven't changed anything regarding healthy eating. [...]
Opinion on the activities of the government:

a) **Rzeczpospolita** - SW Research 21-22.04.2020 N=ok.800, method: omnibus survey
- Should the government declare a state of natural disaster?
  - 49.8% - yes
  - 33.2% - no
  - 17% - don't know

b) **wpolityce.pl** - Social Changes 10-13.04.2020 N=1060, CAWI
- What is your opinion of the Polish government handling of the coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis?
  - 17% - definitely positive
  - 32% - rather positive
  - 20% - rather negative
  - 18% - definitely negative
  - 13% - difficult to tell

c) **wpolityce.pl** - Social Changes 17-20.04.2020 N=1063, CAWI
- What is your opinion of the way Poland is handling the coronavirus epidemic compared to other countries?
  - 33% - better than most other countries
  - 31% - the same as most other countries
  - 20% - worse than most other countries
  - 16% - difficult to tell

Poland plans presidential poll in midst of pandemic

**FT, 27/04/2020**
[https://www.ft.com/content/107700e1-f857-4954-9891-9d5318a35c5a](https://www.ft.com/content/107700e1-f857-4954-9891-9d5318a35c5a)

The two weeks before an election are usually a blur of campaign rallies and last-minute policy pledges. But a fortnight before Poland’s presidential election, none of the candidates knows if it will take place. (...

Andrzej Zyburtowicz, an adviser to Mr Duda, said that the election might need to be put back a week to May 17 to allow preparations to hold the ballot by post, but that, **assuming the poll could be held safely, it should still go ahead. “The earlier the elections, the better the state’s capacity to cope with the pandemic and relaunch the economy”** he said. (...

However, **opposition politicians say that an election in May would be neither safe nor fair.** Although Poland has recorded far fewer coronavirus cases and deaths than other big EU states, the health minister conceded on Friday that the country was still in the growth phase. And the combination of the lockdown and the relentless partisanship of Polish state TV means opposition
candidates have been unable to campaign effectively. There are also serious questions whether a purely postal ballot — something Poland has never tried — can be arranged at such short notice, and carried out in a way that does not invite fraud or breach data privacy rules. The European Parliament passed a resolution two weeks ago branding Law and Justice’s efforts to push ahead with an election in May as “totally incompatible with European values”.

(…) Polls suggest Mr Duda’s support has soared since the pandemic began, and that he would now win a landslide victory. But this is partly because a large chunk of opposition supporters say they will not vote. **Almost three quarters of Poles want the election postponed.**

**Presidential election polls:**
What candidate would you vote for in the next presidential elections?

**PAP - Kantar, 16-17 April, N=964 (preferences were given by a group of 449 people declaring "definitely" or "rather" yes to participation in the elections), face to face interviews**

Results: 59% - Andrzej Duda


**Date of elections**
*Rzeczpospolita - IBRIS 24-25.04.2020 N=1100, CATI*

- Q: When should the presidential elections take place?
  - 56,8% - this year
    - 25,4% - in May
    - 5,6% - in August
    - 5,8% - in September
    - 10,4% - in October
    - 5,9% - in November
    - 3,7% - in December
  - 32,1% - next year
  - 5,5% - in two years time
  - 5,6% - difficult to tell

Government approval:
Marktest 28/04/2020:

The index of government approval decreased by 2 points this week (at 77), whilst the evaluation of the President, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, is at 73 – a 2 point decrease as well. However, the poll maintains that the approvals remain extremely positive. This variation was also observed in the index of economic expectations, which has now decreased 2.8 points. With regards to future uncertainties, at all levels, the index of expectation reaches this week a value of 21.3. Still, 75% believe that the government has done everything in its reach to protect the population (a 4-point decrease from last week). With regards to government economic measures, the belief in the administration is now at 69% (2-point decrease).

Source: https://covid19.marktest.pt/artigo/76-dos-portugueses-consideram-que-o-uso-de-mascara-fora-de-casa-deveria-ser-obrigatorio-mas

Economic consequences of the crisis:
Marktest 28/04/2020

The greatest fear with regards to the economic impact, remains the increase in unemployment (90%), followed by an increase in taxes (80.8%), and the rise in the cost of essential goods (58.7%). Fears also include partial cuts to salary (34.3%), cuts to Christmas subsidies (24.1%), cuts to holiday subsidies (29.3%), partial cuts to pensions (21.2%) and partial cuts to unemployment subsidies (14.9%). This week, the feeling of worry is at 67%, the lowest yet, whilst anxiety levels remain the same (42%). The levels of saturation amongst the population are increasing (30%) as is the feeling of insecurity (28%).

Source: https://www.marktest.com/wap/a/n/id~2630.aspx

Portuguese are more afraid of the virus than of the crisis
Jornal de Negócios 22/04/2020:

It is the poor, the elderly and women who show the greatest fear of coronavirus contagion, reveals a survey by Intercampus. Still, three out of four Portuguese think it will now be worse than in the financial crisis.


Correio da Manhã 22/04/2020:

Further details published from the Intercampus poll for Jornal de Negócios and Correio da Manhã/CMTV, show that 45.9% of those enquired believe that the pandemic will not go on for more than two months. Furthermore, 46% place the fear of catching the virus over that of the economic crisis – making this the greatest source of anxiety amongst the population. The majority (73%) are certain that the economic crisis will be worse than the crisis of 2008.

TSF 02/05/2020:

The Saúde 24 line is the only institution to receive a negative balance of evaluations (-8%), in this survey by Pitagórica for TSF and JN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atuação das Instituições/entidades face à doença</th>
<th>Saldo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital/Centros de Saúde</td>
<td>+49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polícia</td>
<td>+36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comunicação Social</td>
<td>+22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primeiro-ministro</td>
<td>+18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partidos da oposição</td>
<td>+13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Romania

Perceptions during COVID-19 crisis

According to a survey conducted by Irsop (22-25 April 2020, 710 respondents):

- 7 even out of 10 Romanians believe that the epidemic will not disappear too soon, and that the collapse of the economy is a greater danger (than the epidemic itself);
- the state as a whole is perceived as weak by 75% Romanians;
- on the positive side, 27% of Romanians have the impression that people have become better during this period and 41% believe that due to the times we are going through, Romanians have become more supportive;
- on the negative side, fear and depression persist in 52% of the population;
- over 70% of Romanians believe that the epidemic does not disappear, but it will remain among us;
- 38% households are beginning to report shortages, in the form of the disappearance of available income and 19% report actual, potential or family unemployment;
- 55% of the population think the Government does their job "well" or "very well";
- only 36% appreciate the Parliament;
- over 80% believe that, by imposing quarantine, the state sought to protect health, not restrict the freedom of citizens;
- after the crisis, 50% would like PNL to continue to be in power, and 48% would like a change.

Slovakia

President the most trusted politician in Slovakia, poll shows
The Slovak Spectator, 21/04/2020

President Zuzana Čaputová is the most trustworthy politician in times of the coronavirus crisis in Slovakia. This is the result of the AKO poll conducted between April 14 and 17, 2020, on a representative sample of 1,000 respondents. About 83.5 percent of those polled voiced support for the president.

PM Igor Matovič (OLaNO) came in second in the poll, with the trust of 64.7 percent of the respondents, followed by Speaker of Parliament Boris Kollár (Sme Rodina) with trust of 61.6 percent.

Former PM Peter Pellegrini (Smer) ended in fourth position with trust of 60.9 percent.
**Poll shows increasing concern about job security**  
30/04, https://www.total-slovenia-news.com

People are increasingly concerned about job loss due to the coronavirus epidemic. *Almost a quarter are afraid they will lose their job*, while a significant share have already been made jobless, shows a poll conducted by Valicon. Valicon has conducted a running survey for over a month to gauge people’s sentiment during the pandemic. On 23 March, 15% said they were concerned about their job, by 28 April that share rose to 23%. In the same period the share of those who reported being made jobless rose from 1% to 5%.

**Mediana poll shows share of opponents of government increasing**  
28/04, https://www.total-slovenia-news.com

The share of respondents who support the government of Janez Janša remained almost unchanged in April at 45.6%, shows the latest Mediana poll, while the *share of those who oppose it has increased* from 34.4% in March to 41.4% in April. Support for the ruling Democrats (SDS) in the poll commissioned by the commercial broadcaster POP TV and published on Sunday has somewhat dropped compared to March to 19.3%. Following the SDS is the opposition Marjan Šarec List (LMŠ), which has lost 2.1 percentage points to 11.1%, and the opposition Left, which has lost a point to 7.8%. The respondents were also asked about the government’s measures to fight the coronavirus epidemic, with 57.7% of them saying they were appropriate.
Spain

Reactions and perceptions of the pandemic
La Sexta 25/04/2020:

57.8% of Spaniards are not afraid of losing their job due to the coronavirus crisis. It is worth noting the greater fear that the age group of 18 to 35 years has of losing their job (53.6%) with respect to the global figure (41.7%).

The growing fear of losing temporary or definitely the job or a dismissal caused by the coronavirus crisis is also striking. If 40.7% of those surveyed believed so on March 16, this time, that percentage grows to 64.6%, almost 24 points more in about a month.


Attitude towards government’s response
La Sexta 02/05/2020

47.8% of those surveyed stated that they were very satisfied or satisfied with the Government's de-escalation plan and that it has four reopening phases. 29.6% are neutral with this decision and 21.5% say they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

If we examine these same data by the profile of the surveyed voter, we see that 80.2% of Socialist voters and 78.7% of Unidas Podemos are very satisfied or satisfied with the de-escalation plan that the Executive wants to carry out.

On the contrary, 52.2% of PP voters and 71.9% of Vox sympathizers claim to be dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the government's de-escalation approach. Neutrality reigns among Ciudadanos' voters: 63% say they are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

76.8% of the Spaniards surveyed are in favor of the measure implemented by the Government to allow children under 14 to leave home under the limitations imposed by the state of alarm.

Source: [https://www.lasexta.com/noticias/nacional/barometro-lasexta-el-478-de-encuestados-satisfechos-con-el-plan-de-desescalada-del-gobierno_202005025ead7da980205c0001fb075.html](https://www.lasexta.com/noticias/nacional/barometro-lasexta-el-478-de-encuestados-satisfechos-con-el-plan-de-desescalada-del-gobierno_202005025ead7da980205c0001fb075.html)
**EU evaluation**
*El Español 23/04/2020:*

Half of Spaniards feel less European than before the coronavirus crisis. 90% consider that the EU is helping "little" or "nothing" to resolve the situation caused by the virus.

![Survey Table]


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**Attitudes of the government and opposition**
*El País 04/05/2020:*

The opposition prepares for the **perfect storm against the Government.**

The combination prepares for the perfect storm against the Government.

In public, the government avoids answering the opposition. The controversies are minimized and Sánchez tiptoes over the devilish political situation he faces, **with one of the toughest oppositions in all of Europe** and with a minority Executive, with allies with elections in sight like the PNV or ERC, which complicates their support. But privately, in the few moments that the dimensions of the health and economic crisis that they have on the table leave them to think in the medium term, the ministers speak of nothing else but that perfect storm that the opposition is preparing for them.

Sweden

Trust in the prime minister has increased by 16 p.p since January
Source DN 4/5 2020

Based on 1544 interviews
New survey
Source: Kantar/sifo, online panel with 1300 participants

Swedes are less worried about the covid-19 situation in their country, compared to other Nordic countries. (Pink= very worried, grey: worried)

Färre svenskar oroliga än andra

TV4: Kantar Covid19 Barometer i 55 länder visar att svenskar oroar sig mindre än andra

The worry about the consequences for themselves and their family is going down:

Vi kan ha passerat ”peak oro” för den här gången

Kantar Sifo: Allmänheten under coronakrisen

Oror för konsekvenser för sig själv och sin familj ligger fylligt högre än i första kvartalet av 2020. Men det verkar nu som om vi nått en topp i oro för konsekvenser för sig själv och sin familj i måndagskrisen mars-april. Om vi exponerar tio procent av folket sedan begärde vi val av en procent. Det är nödvändigt att ta stora steg för att tanga bra frågor, med andra ord, med andra ord. Vi har tidigare konstatat att det generellt sett, under andra miljonen, visar sig att krisen fortsätter äta ut mer och att krisen för konsekvenser för sig själv och sin familj. Vad som också Vicki och att förra månaden än några månader är oroliga för konsekvenser. Ändå är det något som bör sträva. De känns medan konsten ringer i våra öroner av att 41.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16-22 april (n=700) online</th>
<th>9-15 april (n=700) online</th>
<th>2-8 april (n=700) online</th>
<th>26 mars -1 april (n=300) online</th>
<th>21-25 mars (n=300) online</th>
<th>15-19 mars (n=1452) online</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>41%</td>
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51