



UNCERTAINTY/EU/HOPE

PUBLIC OPINION IN TIMES OF COVID-19

THIRD 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 of European citizens about their views on the Coronavirus crisis. The survey has been conducted in three waves, the first taking place in April-May 2020, the second in June 2020, and the third (the focus of this report) in September-October 2020.

Covid-19 is a Coronavirus, which surfaced in Wuhan, China and has first been notified in December 2019. Ever since, it has spread throughout the world. The World Health Organization has declared the situation a pandemic. Starting 31 December 2019 and as of 3 November 2020, more than 47 million cases have been reported, including around 1,207,000 deaths. There were around 10 million reported cases in Europe at this time, including around 273,000 deaths¹.

European countries imposed nationwide lockdowns during 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 countries gradually started to lift restrictions on movement outside the home, social gatherings and opening of shops, services, schools and sport. However, infection rates in Europe began to rise again in August, with sharp increases in September and October. This has led national governments to re-impose restrictions.

As for the first wave, it is important to note that the resurgence of coronavirus infections hit Member States at different moments. When the survey was conducted, parts of Spain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Czech Republic were among the first areas to register an alarming growth in infection rates while the health systems in most Member States could still cope relatively

well with the number of cases. It is also important to underline the considerable variations in the specific restrictions imposed by different countries; Sweden and to a certain degree also The Netherlands for example had implemented less restrictive measures than other countries during the first wave. Also now in autumn, the severity of measures varies, influencing therefore also citizens' attitudes and responses. In addition, the health and economic crisis has had asymmetric effects within Europe so far.

The European Union has been working to contain the spread of the Coronavirus, support national health systems and counter the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic at both national and EU level. Measures adopted relate to the economy, supporting research for treatment, diagnostics and vaccines, public health, borders and mobility as well as and fighting disinformation².

The coronavirus pandemic represents a very large shock for the global and EU economies, with severe economic and social consequences. The resurgence of the pandemic in recent weeks is causing additional disruptions as national authorities introduce new public health measures to limit the spread of the pandemic. The epidemiological situation means that growth projections over the forecast horizon are subject to an extremely high degree of uncertainty and risks.

The autumn 2020 Economic Forecast projects that the euro area economy will contract by 7.8% in 2020 before growing 4.2% in 2021 and 3% in 2022. The forecast projects that the EU economy will contract by 7.4% in 2020 before recovering with growth of 4.1% in 2021 and 3% in 2022³.

¹ <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases>. Accessed 4 November 2020

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

³ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_2021

Job losses and the rise in unemployment have put severe strains on the livelihoods of many Europeans. Policy measures taken by Member States, together with initiatives at EU level have helped to cushion the impact of the pandemic on labour markets. The forecast projects the unemployment rate in the euro area to rise from 7.5% in 2019 to 8.3% in 2020 and 9.4% in 2021, before declining to 8.9% in 2022. The unemployment rate in the EU is forecast to rise from 6.7% in 2019 to 7.7% in 2020 and 8.6% in 2021, before declining to 8.0% in 2022.

The increase in government deficits is expected to be very significant across the EU this year as social spending rises and tax revenues fall, both as a result of the exceptional policy actions designed to support the economy and the effect of automatic stabilisers. The forecast projects the aggregate government deficit of the euro area to increase from 0.6% of GDP in 2019 to around 8.8% in 2020, before decreasing to 6.4% in 2021 and 4.7% in 2022. This reflects the expected phasing out of emergency support measures in the course of 2021 as the economic situation improves.

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 generation. This was agreed by EU leaders on 21 July 2020. In total, this agreement covers a €1.8tn financial package, comprising a €750bn coronavirus recovery plan, as well as a €1.074tn budget for 2021-27. The recovery plan will include both grants (€390bn) and loans (€360bn) to help EU countries to counter the effects of the pandemic⁴. However, an agreement between the budgetary authorities, European Parliament and Council, was still missing at time the survey was carried out and delays regarding the disbursement of funds are being reported, together with a stark opposition of Poland and Hungary to accept any rule of law conditionality.

In early September 2020, a fire in the over-crowded migrant camp of Moria in Greece pushed thousands of people onto the streets, exacerbating the already dire conditions faced by asylum-seekers and migrants. The incident also shows the need to find a solution to a crisis of solidarity in EU asylum policy that has remained unresolved since the unprecedented influx of migrants into the EU in 2015. The European Commission presented a new Pact on Asylum and Migration on 23 September 2020. It is now for the European Parliament and Council to examine and adopt the full set of legislation necessary to make a truly common EU asylum and migration policy a reality.

During the fieldwork of the survey, terrorist attacks have taken place in Europe. Two people have been stabbed and seriously hurt in Paris near the former offices of the satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo (September 25). A few days later, on October 4th a Syrian asylum-seeker stabbed two men, killing one, in the German city of Dresden in what may have been a homophobic attack. Senate elections were held in the Czech Republic on 2-3 October 2020 alongside regional elections, with second rounds on 9-10 October. In Italy, Regional Elections took place in Aosta Valley, Campania, Liguria, Marche, Apulia, Tuscany and Veneto on 20 and 21 September. The September elections took place concurrently with the 2020 Italian constitutional referendum (vote on reducing the size of parliament). Moreover, the 2020 Viennese state election was held on 11 October 2020 to elect the members of the Gemeinderat and Landtag of Vienna, Austria. Local elections took place in Romania.

In October, President Donald Trump and his Democratic challenger Joe Biden have continued to campaign to voters across the United States in the final weeks of the 2020 US presidential election. In the period the survey was conducted, US President Trump tested positive on the Coronavirus.

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/eu-budget/eu-long-term-budget/2021-2027_en

The survey was conducted online, using the Kantar online access panel⁵, among 24,812 respondents in 27 EU Member States between 25 September and 7 October 2020. In most countries, the sample was respondents aged between 16 to 64 or 16 to 54⁶. Representativeness at the national level is ensured by quotas on gender, age, and region. The total EU is weighted according to the size of the population of each country.

The survey covered the following topics:

- Respondents' views on the consequences of restriction measures in their country;
- The impact of Coronavirus on personal income, and experience of financial difficulties during the pandemic;
- Respondents' emotional status;
- Image of the EU, and whether this has changed during the pandemic;
- Attitudes to the solidarity between EU Member States in dealing with the crisis;
- Overall feeling of support or opposition to the EU;
- Awareness of EU measures to combat the crisis and satisfaction with these measures;
- Attitudes to the financial means available to the EU, and spending priorities in the EU budget;
- Views on the EU's priorities in dealing with the crisis;
- Views on the importance of the rule of law and democratic principles as a condition of EU funding to Member States;
- Priorities for the EU budget;
- Views on the EU's efforts to fight climate change;
- Perceived importance of the EU's core values on the international stage;
- General level of support for the national government and satisfaction with government measures to combat the pandemic;
- Attitudes to limitations to personal freedoms.

This is the third 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 States⁷. The second wave (June 2020) and third wave (September-October 2020) cover all 27 EU Member States. This report includes comparisons between the findings from the three waves of the survey.

⁵ Interviews were conducted by telephone in Malta and Cyprus.

⁶ 16-54 in Bulgaria, Czechia, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia; 16-64 in Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, the Netherlands and Sweden; 16+ in Malta. For this reason, no sociodemographic analysis can be done on the 65+ age group.

⁷ Six Member States were not covered in the first wave of the survey: Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September/October 2020, the third time this year since March and June, the European Parliament commissioned a survey asking European citizens their views on the Coronavirus crisis and their attitudes towards the European Union.

After an amelioration in June, public opinion in several areas is now closer again to the results measured in March/April, including the emotional status of respondents and the perception of solidarity, or lack thereof, between Member States. However, the overall image of the EU has continuously gained ground since the first survey completed at the inception of the health crisis. Four major areas have been at the focus of this third survey:

(I) The personal and financial situation of citizens

'Uncertainty' remains the most common emotional status felt by European citizens (mentioned by 50% of respondents), followed by 'hope' (37%). This is a negative development since the June 2020 survey, with more people expressing 'uncertainty', 'helplessness', 'fear', 'anger' or 'frustration'. Also, the economic impact of the pandemic is becoming increasingly felt: more than a third of respondents (39%) say that the COVID-19 pandemic has already impacted their personal income. And for the first time, more respondents now say that economic damage caused by restrictions outweigh the health benefits which these measures aim to achieve.

(II) The European Union in times of COVID-19

Attitudes towards the EU have become more positive in comparison with the first survey in April/March 2020.

The image of the EU is improving steadily from 31% to 41%. However, a majority of respondents remain dissatisfied with the solidarity, or lack thereof, between EU Member States. In accordance with earlier surveys this year, two-thirds of respondents (66%) continue to agree that the EU should have, "more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic".

(III) Spending priorities

The majority of respondents (54%) think that the EU should have greater financial means to tackle the consequences of the pandemic. However, it is of the utmost importance to EU citizens that funds only go to Member States with a functioning judicial system: around three-quarters of respondents (77%) agree that the EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government's implementation of the rule of law and democratic principles.

Public health should be a spending priority, followed by economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses (42%), climate change and environmental protection (37%) as well as employment and social affairs (35%).

(IV) Attitudes towards government responses at a national level

Around half of the respondents (49%) say they are satisfied with the measures their government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic, while a similar proportion (48%) are not satisfied. Attitudes have become more negative since the last wave of the survey, with a fall in satisfaction with government measures.

Findings in more detail:

I) Personal and financial situation of citizens

In September/October 2020, i.e., just ahead of the full start of the pandemic's second wave throughout the EU, respondents were slightly more likely to say that the economic damage of restriction measures in their country is greater than the health benefits (49%). Only 45% said that the health benefits of the restrictions outweigh the economic damage (45%). This is a change from the first two waves of the survey, with respondents now more likely (+6pp since wave 2) to think that economic damage is greater than the health benefits achieved.

Respondents are most likely to say economic damage outweighs health benefits in Bulgaria (26%), Hungary (26%), Slovenia (28%), Czechia (28%) and Poland (30%), while the opposing view is held most strongly in Malta (70%), Romania (59%), Ireland (58%) and France (57%). In comparison with the June survey, respondents in all 27 Member States have shifted towards focusing on the economic damage stemming from restrictive measures rather than the health benefits. Cyprus (+32 pp), Estonia (+15 pp), Lithuania, Austria and Portugal (all +13 pp) show the largest increases in the proportion of respondents saying economic damage incurred is greater than the health benefits achieved.

More than a third of respondents (39%) say that the COVID-19 pandemic has already had an impact on their personal income. A further 27% say that, although they have not yet seen an impact, they expect it in the future, while only 27% say the Coronavirus will have no impact on their personal income. In five Member States, more than half of the respondents say that the pandemic has already affected their personal income: Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Romania and Bulgaria. A majority of respondents (57%) say that they have experienced financial difficulties in their own personal

lives since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, a figure that is virtually identical to the first two waves of the survey. Problems include a loss of income (27%), using personal savings sooner than planned (23%), unemployment or partial unemployment (20%), difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans (15%), asking family or friends for financial help (11%), difficulties having proper and decent-quality meals (8%) and bankruptcy (3%). Overall, respondents in Cyprus (57%), Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary (all 55%) and Romania (53%) are most likely to have experienced financial problems, while those in Denmark (17%), Luxembourg (19%), as well as Finland and the Netherlands (both 21%) are least likely to report problems.

'Uncertainty' remains the most common emotional status felt by European citizens (mentioned by 50% of respondents), followed by 'hope' (37%). There has been a negative shift since wave 2, with more people expressing 'uncertainty', 'helplessness', 'fear', 'anger' and 'frustration', alongside falling proportions for feelings of 'hope' or 'confidence'. The overall picture is now similar to the one observed in wave 1 (in April/May).

Looking at the results together, positive emotions tend to be most prevalent in Bulgaria, Estonia, Austria and Romania, while respondents are most likely to express negative emotions in Spain, Greece and France.

II) The EU in times of Coronavirus

Around four in ten respondents (41%) say they that their general image of the EU is positive. A third of respondents (34%) have a neutral image of the EU and two in ten (21%) hold a negative one.

Attitudes towards the EU seem to have become more positive over the course of 2020. The proportion of respondents who hold a positive image of the EU has increased steadily, from only 31% in April 2020 (first EP Covid-19 survey) to 41% in the present survey.

More than half of the respondents (54%) say that their image of the EU has stayed about the same since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic. However, when it has changed, it is more likely to have worsened (30%) rather than having improved (9%). Respondents are most likely to say that their image of the EU has got worse in Luxembourg, Slovenia, Belgium and Italy, while views are most positive now in Ireland, Portugal, Lithuania and Malta.

The majority of respondents remain dissatisfied with the solidarity shown between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic (57%), while 34% are satisfied. Views have become less positive since wave 2 (-5 pp satisfied overall), returning to the levels seen in wave 1. Satisfaction has decreased since wave 2 in most countries, notably Estonia, Slovakia, Latvia and Czechia, while Malta and Italy register an increase in satisfaction.

Around six in ten respondents (61%) say they are in favour of the EU. More specifically, 23% say they are in favour of the EU as it has been realised so far, while 38% say they are in favour but not the way it has developed until now. Just over a quarter have more negative views, including 21% who say they are rather sceptical of the EU, but could change their opinion if radical reform was brought about, and 7% who say they are opposed to the idea of the EU in general.

Two-thirds of respondents (66%) agree that “the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic”, in contrast with a quarter (25%) who disagree with the statement. These findings have been stable over the three waves of the survey. Agreement is highest in Malta (87%), Portugal (83%), Cyprus (82%) and Luxembourg (80%), and lowest in Czechia (42%), Sweden (45%) and Croatia (49%). Three in ten respondents (30%) say that they have recently heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pan-

demic, and that they also know what these measures are. A further 37% recall seeing or hearing about the EU's measures, but do not know what they are.

Among respondents who recall seeing or hearing about EU measures recently, just under half (46%) are satisfied with the measures taken so far. Satisfaction is highest in Ireland (67%), Malta (64%), Denmark and Lithuania (both 62%). The lowest levels of satisfaction are seen in Austria (32%), Luxembourg and Greece (both 33%). Younger people are more satisfied than older people.

Ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States (48%), allocating research funds to develop a vaccine (34%), improving co-operation between scientific researchers working across Member States (33%), improving co-operation between Member States (31%) and enforcing stricter control of the EU's external borders (30%) should be the top priorities of the EU in its response against the pandemic. Results are similar to wave 2, although there has been an increase in the proportion of Europeans who want to enforce stricter control of the EU's external borders (+5 pp), and a decrease in the proportion of those who would prioritise direct financial support to Member States (-6 pp).

III) The EU budget

Around three-quarters of respondents (77%) agree that the EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government's implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles. A minority (12%) disagree with that statement. Agreement is highest in Cyprus (89%), Luxembourg (86%), Austria (83%), Greece, Romania (both 82%) and Italy (81%), and is lowest in Czechia (59%), Belgium, Denmark and Lithuania (all 70%).

The majority of respondents (54%) think that the EU should have greater financial means to tackle the pan-

demic, while three in ten (31%) say that the EU's current financial means are sufficient. These results are similar to those seen in wave 2. The findings vary considerably by country. In 20 countries, a majority of respondents agree that the EU should have greater financial means, led by Cyprus (81%), Greece (79%), Spain, Malta (both 69%) and Portugal (67%). A majority of respondents say that the EU's financial means are sufficient in Denmark, Slovakia (both 45%), Austria, Finland (both 42%), the Netherlands (40%) and Sweden (38%).

When asked how they think the EU budget should be spent, more than half (54%) say that public health should be a priority, followed by economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses (42%), climate change and environmental protection (37%) as well as employment and social affairs (35%). Public health ranks highest as a spending priority in 18 of the 27 Member States.

More than half of the respondents (56%) think that the EU should do more to achieve its objective of making the EU economy climate neutral by 2050, and say that fighting climate change must be a top priority. Just under a quarter (22%) think that the EU is doing the right amount to achieve this objective, while 11% think that it is doing too much in this regard, and that additional measures to fight climate change are not a current priority.

A large majority of the respondents (81%) think it is important that the EU put the respect of its core values - such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law - as a priority in its relations with major international actors such as the USA, China, Russia or Turkey. This includes four in ten (40%) who think it is 'very important' to do this. One in ten respondents (10%) think this is not important.

In five EU Member States, at least half of respondents think it is 'very important' that the EU puts the respect

of its core values as a priority in its relations with major international actors: Cyprus (64%), Austria (54%), Greece (53%), Ireland (52%) and Luxembourg (50%).

IV) Public opinion on the national response

In general terms, around half of the respondents (49%) say that they support their national government, while four in ten (40%) oppose it. Support has fallen slightly over the course of the survey (-5 pp since wave 1).

Around half of the respondents (49%) say they are satisfied with the measures their government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic, while a similar proportion (48%) are not satisfied. Attitudes have become more negative since wave 2 of the survey, with a fall in satisfaction with government measures (-8 pp). Levels of satisfaction vary by country and are highest in Denmark, Luxembourg and Finland and lowest in Spain, Poland, Belgium and Bulgaria. Since wave 2, satisfaction has increased in Sweden and Italy, but has decreased in all other Member States, most notably in Czechia, Slovakia, Greece, Croatia and Cyprus.

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, 77% are satisfied with the measures taken to deal with the pandemic, compared with 17% among those who oppose their national government.

Around six in ten respondents (59%) believe that the fight against the pandemic justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms, whereas 37% are opposed to such limitations. There has been a slight shift since wave 2, with respondents now less likely to support recent limitations (-4 pp). This fall in support is most pronounced in Cyprus, Lithuania, Croatia, Luxembourg, Slovakia and Bulgaria.

PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL SITUATION OF CITIZENS

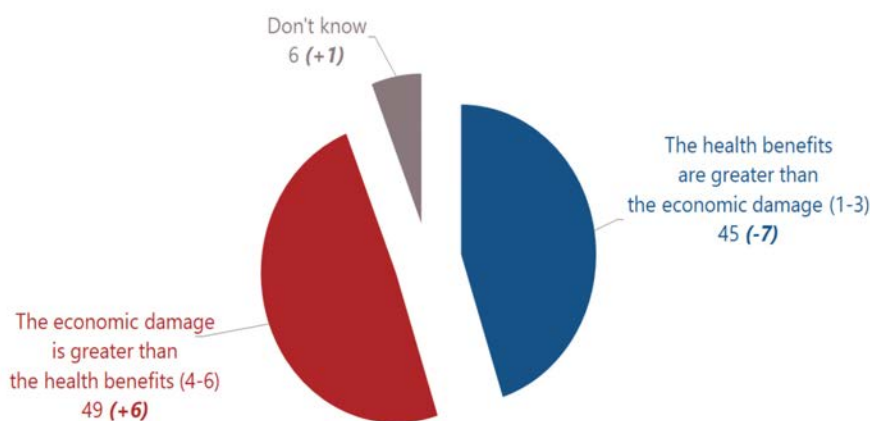
The first section of the report examines the impact of the pandemic crisis on the personal situation of EU citizens. Specifically, it assesses general attitudes towards restriction measures that have been introduced, and then examines the impact of the pandemic on respondents' personal income and the type of financial and economic difficulties that they have experienced. It also examines the current emotional status of respondents.

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 the economic damage is greater than the health benefits, the remaining numbers indicating something in between these two positions.

Overall, around half of respondents (49%) say that the economic damage of restriction measures in their country is greater than the health benefits (score of between 4 and 6). This compares with 45% of respondents who feel that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage (score between 1 and 3). This a change from the previous waves of the survey. For the first time, respondents are more likely to think that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (+6 pp compared with wave 2), rather than that the health benefits outweigh the economic damage (-7 pp).

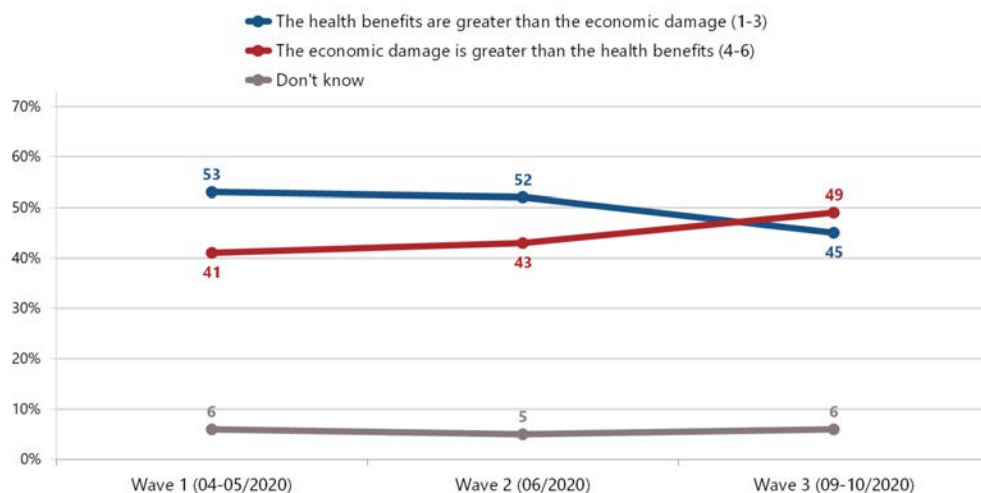
Q3 Where do you position yourself between these two statements regarding the consequences of the restriction measures in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use this scale from 1 to 6, where "1" means that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage, and "6" that economic damage is greater than the health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



(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

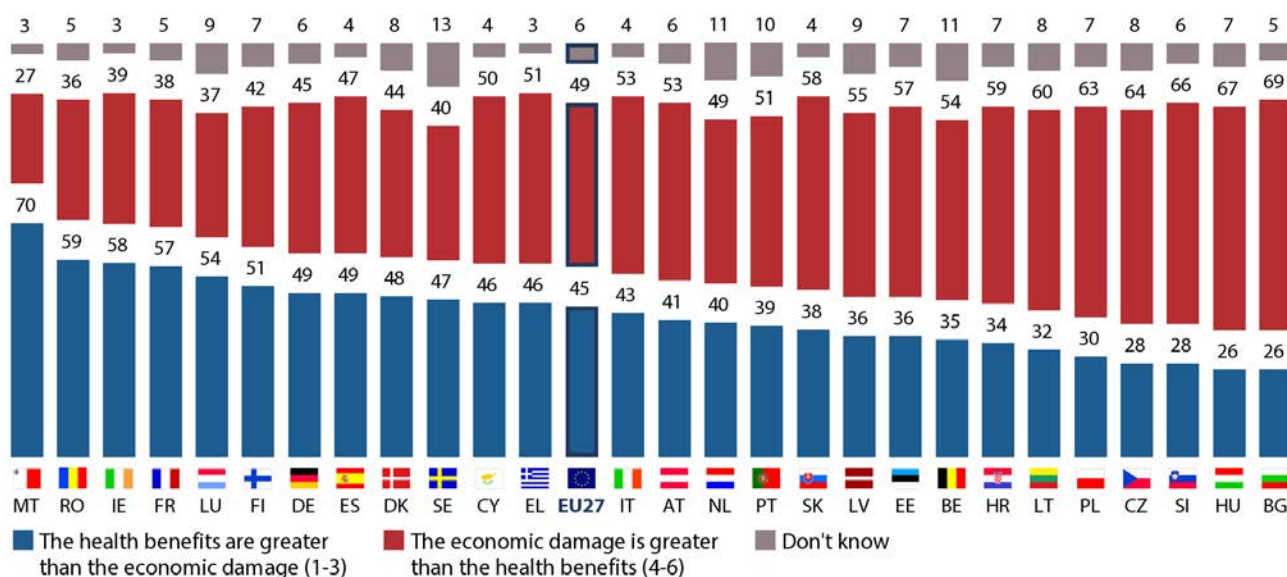
The findings for this question were broadly stable between wave 1 (April/May) and wave 2 (June), but there has been a notable change at wave 3 (September/October). The majority view is now that the economic damage of the restriction measures is greater than the health benefits.

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.
(% - EU27)



There is considerable variation between countries in public opinion about restriction measures. At one extreme, around two-thirds of respondents in Bulgaria (69%), Hungary (67%), Slovenia (66%), Czechia (64%) and Poland (63%) feel that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (giving a score of between 4 and 6). By contrast, in six countries more than half of respondents think that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage (score of between 1 and 3): Malta (70%), Romania (59%), Ireland (58%), France (57%), Luxembourg (54%) and Finland (51%).

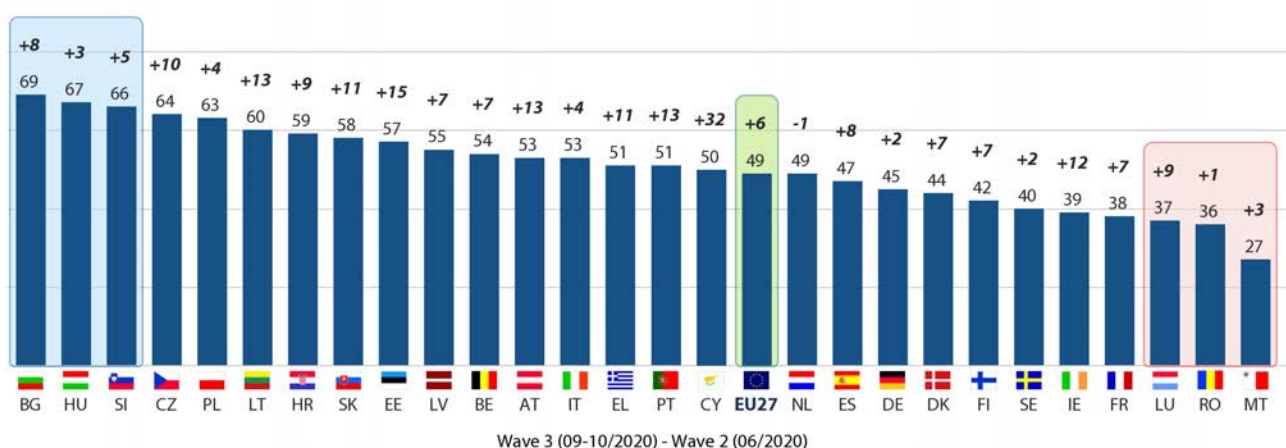
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(%)



Overall, in 17 of the 27 Member States, respondents tend towards the view that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits, whereas in the other 10 countries the majority view is that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage. This is a reversal of the position at wave 2 (when the health benefits were seen as greater than the economic damage in 17 countries).

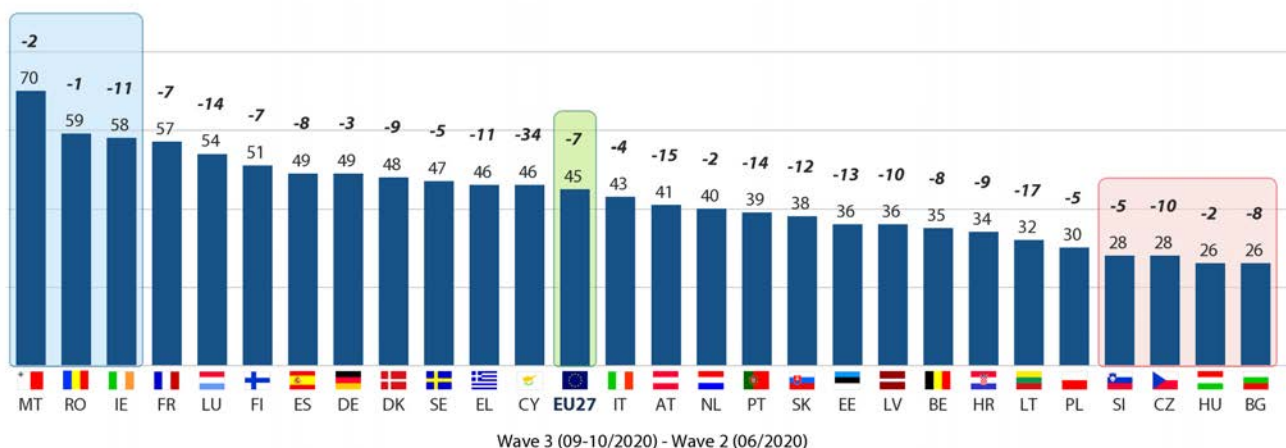
In comparison with wave 2, respondents in all 27 Member States have shifted towards seeing the economic damage of restriction measures rather than health benefits. The following countries show the largest increases in the proportion saying the economic damage is greater than the health benefits: Cyprus (+32 pp), Estonia (+15 pp), Lithuania, Austria and Portugal (all +13 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.
(% - THE ECONOMIC DAMAGE IS GREATER THAN THE HEALTH BENEFITS (4-6))



There are correspondingly large decreases in the proportions saying that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage, the largest being in Cyprus (-34 pp), Lithuania (-17 pp), Austria (-15 pp), Luxembourg, Portugal (both -14 pp) and Estonia (-13 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.
(% - THE HEALTH BENEFITS ARE GREATER THAN THE ECONOMIC DAMAGE (1-3))









There are variations across socio-demographic groups. Men are slightly more likely than women to think that, due to restriction measures, the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (50% of men give a score of between 4 and 6, compared with 46% of women). Younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to say that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits, and this applies in particular to those aged 25-34 (55% give a score of between 4 and 6). By contrast, the majority of respondents aged 55-64 say that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage (58%).

There is also a difference in relation to working status. The majority view of people in work is that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (51%), but the opposite applies to those who are not in work (49% think that the health benefits are greater than the economic damage). A similar pattern can be seen in relation to level of education: those who finished education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to think that the economic damage is greater than the health benefits (50%), whereas those who left education at the age of 16 or below are more likely to say that the health benefits outweigh the economic damage (49%).

Respondents who are supportive of their national government are more likely to think that health benefits are greater than the economic damage (53% give a score of between 1 and 3, compared with 38% of those who oppose their government).

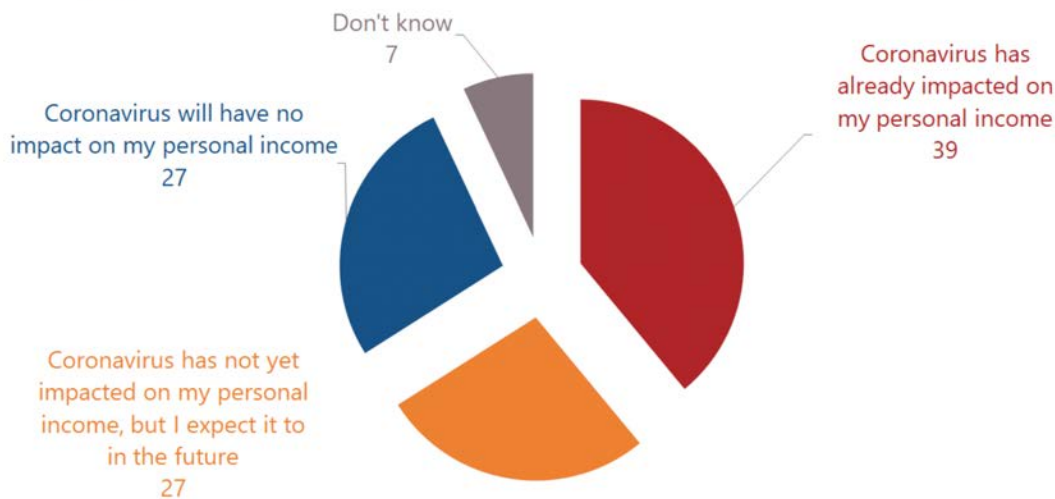
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(% - EU27)

	The health benefits are greater than the economic damage (1-3)	The economic damage is greater than the health benefits (4-6)	Don't know
EU27	45	49	6
 Gender			
Male	45	50	5
Female	47	46	7
 Age			
16-24	43	49	8
25-34	39	55	6
35-44	43	51	6
45-54	48	46	6
55-64	58	37	5
 Education (End of)			
16-	49	43	8
17-19	44	49	7
20+	45	50	5
Still studying	48	43	9
 Support of the national government			
Support	53	43	4
Oppose	38	57	5
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	48	48	4
Did not vote	44	50	6
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income			
Already impacted	43	53	4
Not yet impacted	44	52	4
No impact	52	42	6

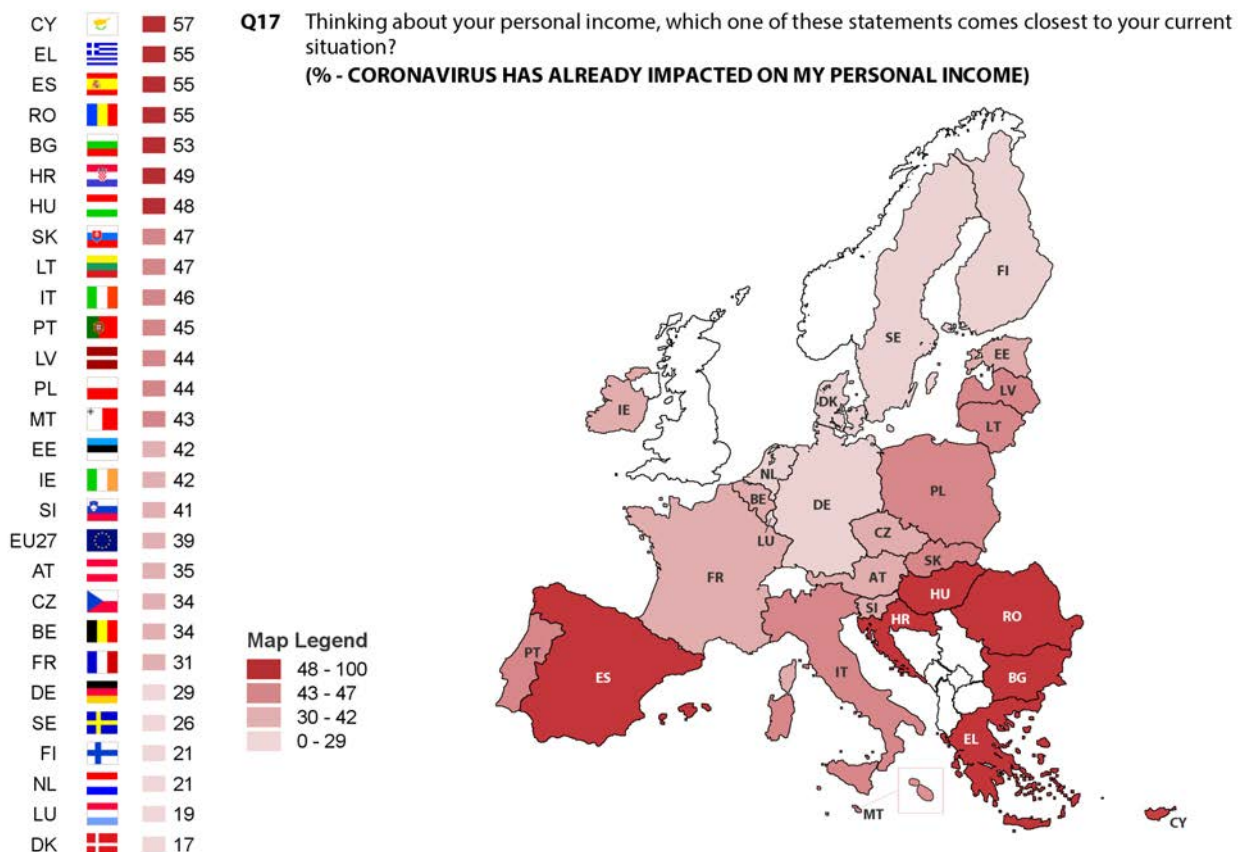
Impact of Coronavirus on personal income

More than a third of respondents in the EU27 (39%) say that Coronavirus has already impacted on their personal income. A further 27% say that, although they have not yet seen an impact, they expect it in the future, while 27% say Coronavirus will have no impact on their personal income.

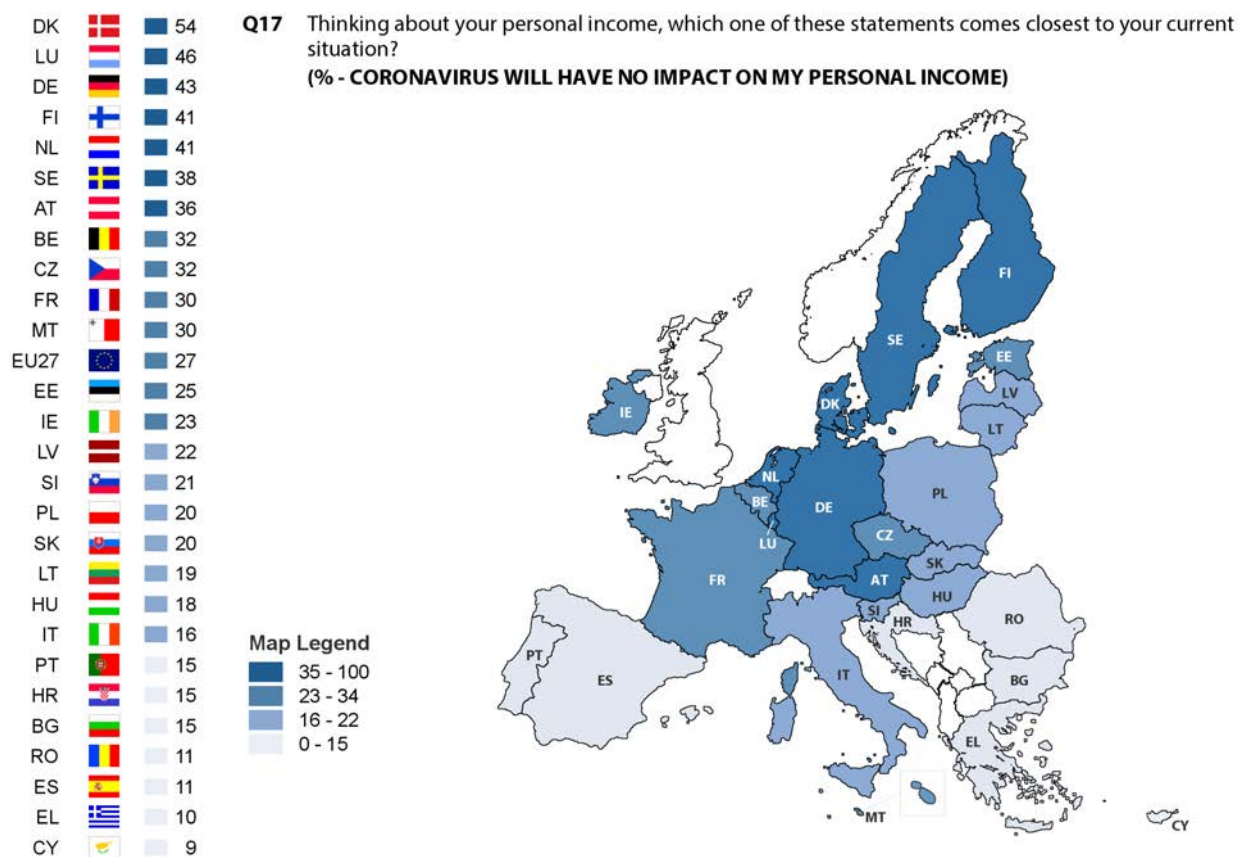
Q17 Thinking about your personal income, which one of these statements comes closest to your current situation?
(% - EU27)



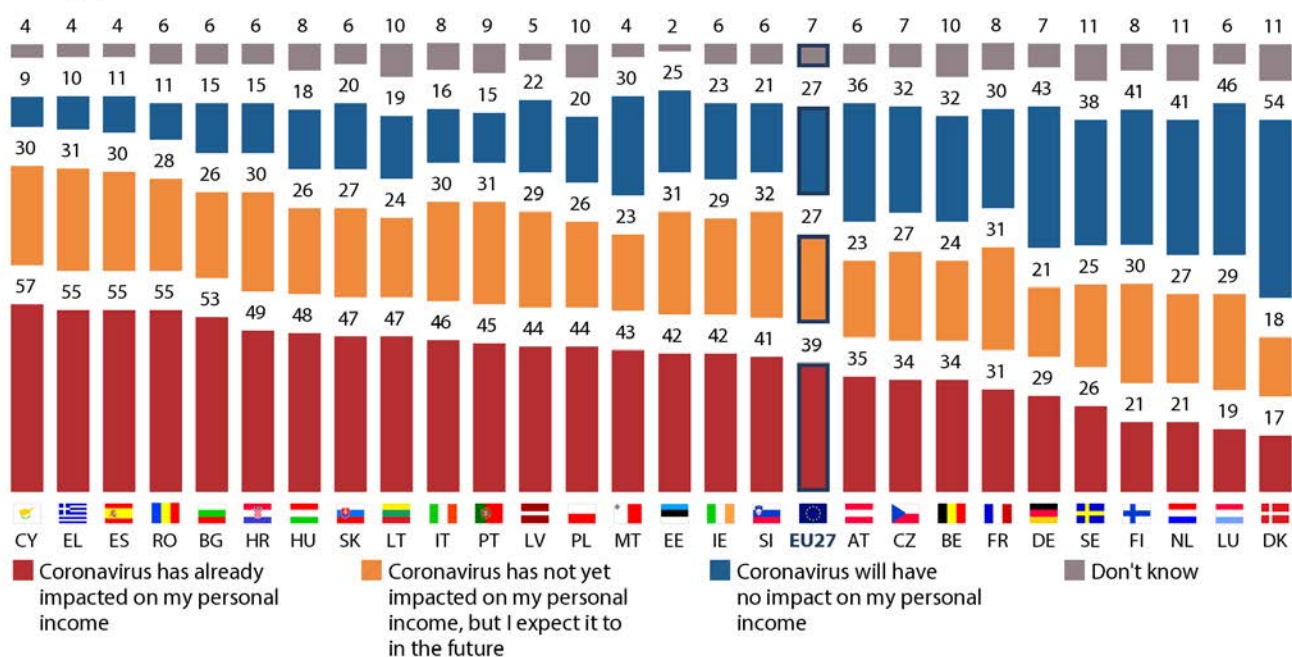
In five Member States, more than half of respondents say that Coronavirus has already impacted on their personal income: Cyprus (57%), Greece, Spain, Romania (all 55%) and Bulgaria (53%). By contrast, less than a quarter of respondents say that they have already seen an impact in Denmark (17%), Luxembourg (19%), the Netherlands and Finland (both 21%).



More than half of respondents in Denmark (54%) say that Coronavirus will have no impact on their personal income, and this view is also strong among respondents in Luxembourg (46%), Germany (43%), the Netherlands and Finland (both 41%). Only a small proportion of respondents take this view in Cyprus (9%), Greece (10%), Spain and Romania (both 11%). In general, the impact of Coronavirus on respondents' personal income is more likely to be felt in countries in the south of Europe than in the north.








Q17 Thinking about your personal income, which one of these statements comes closest to your current situation?
(%)



The socio-demographic analysis shows that women are slightly more likely than men to say that Coronavirus has already impacted on their personal income (41% vs. 37%), while respondents aged 55-64 are less likely than younger respondents to say that they have already seen an impact (30% vs. 37%-41%). Households with children are more likely than those without children to say there has been an impact on their income (42% vs. 37%).

There are differences in terms of employment status and social class. Self-employed respondents (57%), those who are unemployed and seeking work (56%) and those working part-time (46%) are most likely to say that Coronavirus has already impacted on their personal income, along with manual workers – both semi or unskilled manual workers (46%) and skilled manual workers (44%).

Q17 Thinking about your personal income, which one of these statements comes closest to your current situation?
(% - EU27)

	Coronavirus has already impacted on my personal income	Coronavirus has not yet impacted on my personal income, but I expect it to in the future	Coronavirus will have no impact on my personal income	Don't know
EU27	39	27	27	7
 Gender				
Male	37	28	28	7
Female	41	26	25	8
 Age				
16-24	37	29	23	11
25-34	41	28	23	8
35-44	41	28	23	8
45-54	41	26	26	7
55-64	30	24	40	6
 Education (End of)				
16-	38	26	29	7
17-19	39	26	27	8
20+	39	28	27	6
Still studying	39	23	24	14
 Support of the national government				
Support	36	28	30	6
Oppose	43	27	24	6
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections				
Voted	40	28	27	5
Did not vote	40	27	27	6

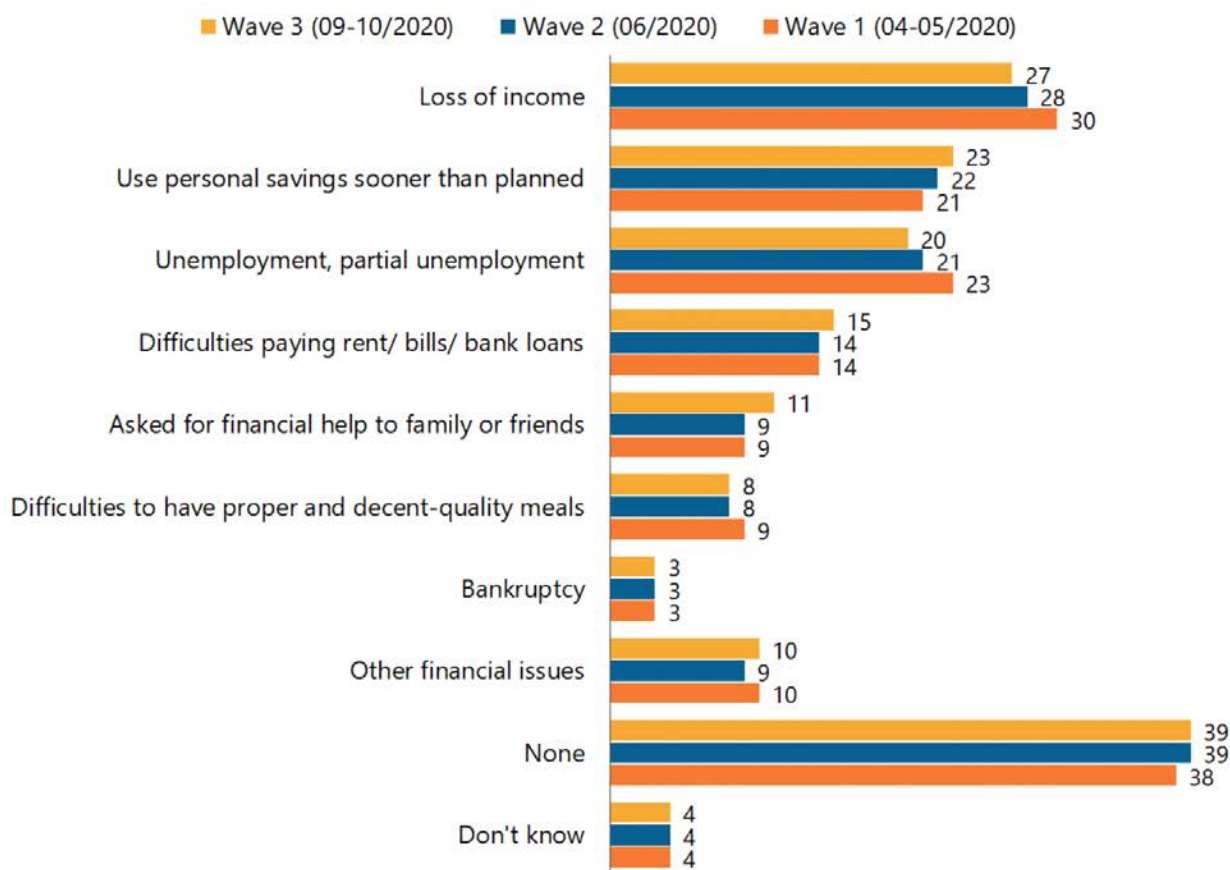
Financial difficulties experienced since the start of the pandemic

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 (27%) say they have seen a loss of income, while slightly fewer say they have used personal savings sooner than planned (23%) or have experienced unemployment or partial unemployment (20%).

Respondents report a number of other financial difficulties: difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans (15%), asking family or friends for financial help (11%), difficulties having proper and decent-quality meals (8%) and bankruptcy (3%). One in ten (10%) also report other financial issues. Around four in ten respondents (39%) say that they have had none of these problems, while a further 4% do not know.

The findings have remained very stable over the three waves of the survey. The proportion that say they have asked family or friends for financial help has increased since wave 2 (+2 pp), but otherwise there have been no changes of more than one percentage point since wave 2. The overall proportion that say they have experienced financial difficulties has stayed virtually the same over the three waves (58% at wave 1, 57% at both wave 2 and wave 3). This suggests that most problems with work and finances arose early in the pandemic crisis, and that the situation has remained similar in subsequent months.

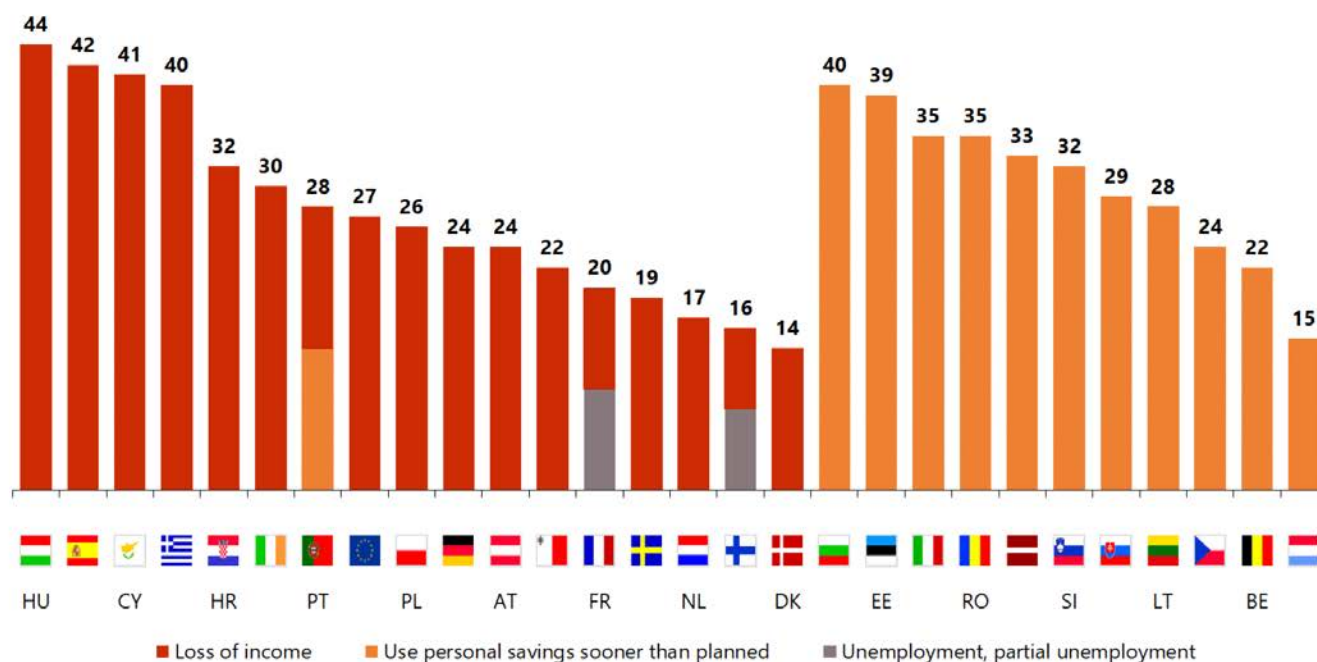
Q16 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU27)



Loss of income is the most common financial difficulty experienced by respondents in 13 of the 27 Member States, while in 11 countries the most common problem is using personal savings sooner than planned. These two difficulties are joint highest in Portugal, while in France and Finland, the joint highest answers are loss of income and unemployment or partial unemployment.

In most countries, the top three problems are loss of income, unemployment or partial unemployment, and early use of personal savings. The exceptions are Cyprus, Poland and Romania, where difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans are among the three main problems, and Lithuania, where 'other financial issues' is one of the three main problems.

Q16 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 (44%), Spain (42%), Cyprus (41%) and Greece (40%), while those in Luxembourg (12%) and Denmark (14%) are least likely to do so. The proportion that have experienced a loss of income has remained stable in most countries since wave 2, with the largest increase seen in Cyprus (+8 pp) and the largest decrease in Slovenia (-6 pp).

Respondents in Bulgaria (40%), Estonia (39%), Italy and Romania (both 35%) are most likely to say they have used personal savings sooner than planned, while those in Denmark (11%), the Netherlands (12%) and Sweden (13%) are least likely to say this has happened. This proportion has increased substantially since wave 2 in Cyprus (+14 pp) and Estonia (+11 pp).

Unemployment or partial unemployment is most likely to be reported as a problem by respondents in Hungary and Croatia (both 30%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Malta (8%) and Luxembourg (9%). There has been an increase in the proportion saying they have experienced unemployment or partial unemployment in Cyprus (+5 pp) and a fall in Lithuania (-8 pp).

Difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans are most common in Cyprus, where there has been a large increase since wave 2 (32%, +18 pp). This is least common among respondents in Denmark and Luxembourg (both 5%).

Respondents are most likely to have asked for financial help from friends or family in Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary and Romania (all 18%). This is lowest in Luxembourg and the Netherlands (both 5%). Respondents in Cyprus are now more likely to report this problem than at wave 2 (+10 pp).

Respondents in Bulgaria (16%) and Hungary (15%) 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 2 in Hungary (-5 pp), but Cyprus again shows an increase (+6 pp).

Hungary also has the highest proportion of respondents that have faced bankruptcy (6%).

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 (77%), Cyprus (76%), Bulgaria (75%), Hungary (74%) and Romania (73%) are most likely to have experienced problems of some kind, while those in Denmark (31%), Luxembourg (33%) and the Netherlands (38%) are least likely to have had problems.





























The socio-demographic analysis shows that respondents aged 55-64 are less likely to have had financial problems than those in younger age groups. For example, while 10% of 55-64 year olds have reported difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans, this share rises to 15%-18% in the younger age groups (16-24 and 25-34, respectively). In general it is young people in these age brackets who are most likely shown to have had financial problems (in each case 64% have experienced at least one of the problems).

Linked to these variations by age group, respondents with children are more likely to have had financial difficulties than those without children. For example, 27% of those with children have used personal savings sooner than planned, compared with 21% of those without children.

The main difference by level of education is that those who left education earlier are more likely to have experienced difficulties paying rent, bills or bank loans (21% of those who left education by the age of 16, compared with 13% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above).

Experience of financial problems is also higher among those who are self-employed or who are unemployed and seeking work. For example, loss of income is reported by 46% and 40% of respondents respectively in these two groups.

Q16 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		27	23	20	15	11	8	3	10	39	4
BE		21	22	18	15	7	7	4	9	39	8
BG		37	40	24	23	17	16	4	14	21	4
CZ		18	24	14	11	7	9	3	10	43	5
DK		14	11	10	5	6	3	2	6	63	6
DE		24	14	16	9	9	7	3	8	51	4
EE		24	39	24	21	14	8	3	19	33	3
IE		30	26	25	14	10	7	2	9	37	4
EL		40	29	29	28	16	12	5	22	20	3
ES		42	31	29	19	14	8	5	9	29	3
FR		20	15	20	12	10	7	3	9	43	5
HR		32	27	30	24	17	8	4	21	28	4
IT		33	35	27	22	13	10	4	10	26	5
CY		41	31	29	32	18	11	4	21	22	2
LV		32	33	24	20	18	14	5	16	32	2
LT		25	28	18	12	10	9	2	18	40	2
LU		12	15	9	5	5	6	0	7	64	3
HU		44	27	30	20	18	15	6	20	22	4
MT		22	16	8	7	7	4	3	7	57	2
NL		17	12	10	8	5	5	2	6	56	6
AT		24	19	23	9	6	5	2	8	44	5
PL		26	25	14	16	13	11	5	14	35	5
PT		28	28	14	13	11	10	1	8	40	3
RO		24	35	20	23	18	14	5	16	24	3
SI		26	32	18	17	8	5	2	14	38	4
SK		23	29	18	15	11	8	3	12	36	4
FI		16	14	16	10	10	6	1	9	54	4
SE		19	13	13	8	7	5	4	7	52	6

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM







2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Q16 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Loss of income Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Use personal savings sooner than planned Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Unemployment, partial unemployment Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Difficulties paying rent/ bills/ bank loans Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Asked for financial help to family or friends Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Difficulties to have p and decent-quality meals Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Bankruptcy Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Other financial issues Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)								
EU27		27	-1	23	+1	20	-1	15	+1	11	+2	8	=	3	=	10	+1
BE		21	-3	22	+4	18	-1	15	+2	7	+1	7	-1	4	+1	9	=
BG		37	-4	40	+2	24	-1	23	-2	17	+4	16	-2	4	=	14	+1
CZ		18	-2	24	=	14	-2	11	=	7	+1	9	-2	3	=	10	+2
DK		14	-2	11	+2	10	=	5	+1	6	+2	3	=	2	=	6	+1
DE		24	+3	14	=	16	-2	9	=	9	+2	7	+2	3	=	8	-1
EE		24	+1	39	+11	24	-1	21	+1	14	-1	8	=	3	-2	19	+4
IE		30	+1	26	+6	25	+1	14	+2	10	+3	7	+2	2	+1	9	=
EL		40	-1	29	=	29	=	28	=	16	+1	12	+1	5	=	22	+3
ES		42	-1	31	+3	29	+2	19	+5	14	+3	8	=	5	+1	9	+1
FR		20	-3	15	+2	20	-1	12	+1	10	+3	7	-1	3	+1	9	+2
HR		32	-3	27	+1	30	+3	24	-2	17	+2	8	+1	4	=	21	+1
IT		33	-4	35	+2	27	=	22	+1	13	+1	10	=	4	+1	10	=
CY		41	+8	31	+14	29	+5	32	+18	18	+10	11	+6	4	+3	21	+7
LV		32	+4	33	+5	24	-4	20	-2	18	+3	14	+4	5	+1	16	+3
LT		25	-2	28	=	18	-8	12	-3	10	+1	9	-1	2	+1	18	+6
LU		12	-2	15	+4	9	-2	5	+1	5	+1	6	+1	0	-1	7	+1
HU		44	+1	27	+2	30	-5	20	-2	18	+3	15	-5	6	-1	20	=
MT		22	+4	16	+4	8	=	7	+1	7	+2	4	=	3	=	7	+2
NL		17	-1	12	+1	10	-2	8	+2	5	=	5	+1	2	=	6	+1
AT		24	-3	19	+2	23	-2	9	=	6	=	5	-1	2	=	8	=
PL		26	-1	25	-4	14	-2	16	+1	13	+1	11	+3	5	+1	14	+1
PT		28	-2	28	+6	14	+1	13	-1	11	+3	10	=	1	-1	8	+1
RO		24	+2	35	+3	20	-2	23	=	18	+1	14	-3	5	+2	16	+3
SI		26	-6	32	+3	18	-3	17	-1	8	=	5	-1	2	=	14	+3
SK		23	-4	29	-3	18	-4	15	-1	11	-2	8	-2	3	+1	12	=
FI		16	=	14	-1	16	+1	10	+2	10	+3	6	-1	1	=	9	-1
SE		19	-4	13	-1	13	-2	8	+1	7	+1	5	=	4	+1	7	-1

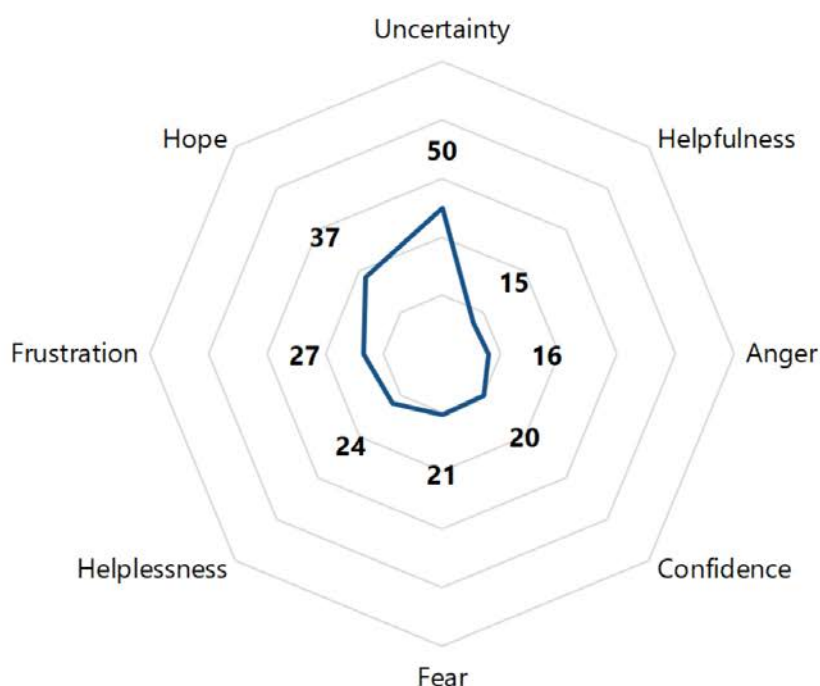
Q16 Have you experienced any of the following, since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU27)

	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	27	23	20	15	11	8	3	10	39	4
 Gender										
Male	28	22	19	14	10	8	4	10	39	4
Female	27	24	21	16	12	8	3	10	38	5
 Age										
16-24	25	24	22	15	15	11	6	10	29	7
25-34	27	25	23	18	15	11	5	11	31	5
35-44	30	24	22	16	11	9	3	10	38	4
45-54	29	23	20	15	9	7	2	11	41	4
55-64	22	18	15	10	5	5	1	9	56	3
 Education (End of)										
16-	27	20	19	21	14	9	3	13	37	5
17-19	27	23	21	17	11	9	3	10	39	4
20+	28	23	20	13	11	8	4	10	39	4
Still studying	25	24	19	14	13	8	4	10	35	9
 Support of the national government										
Support	26	22	19	13	11	8	4	8	41	3
Oppose	30	25	22	18	12	9	4	13	36	3
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections										
Voted	28	24	19	14	10	8	3	9	42	3
Did not vote	27	23	23	17	14	10	4	12	35	3
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income										
Already impacted	57	41	38	28	19	12	5	17	6	1
Not yet impacted	13	19	14	10	9	9	4	8	45	3
No impact	4	5	5	3	3	4	2	4	78	3

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 (50%), followed by 'hope' (37%). Respondents also choose other positive emotions: 'confidence' (20%) and 'helpfulness' (15%), as well as negative emotions: 'frustration' (27%), 'helplessness' (24%), 'fear' (21%) and 'anger' (16%).

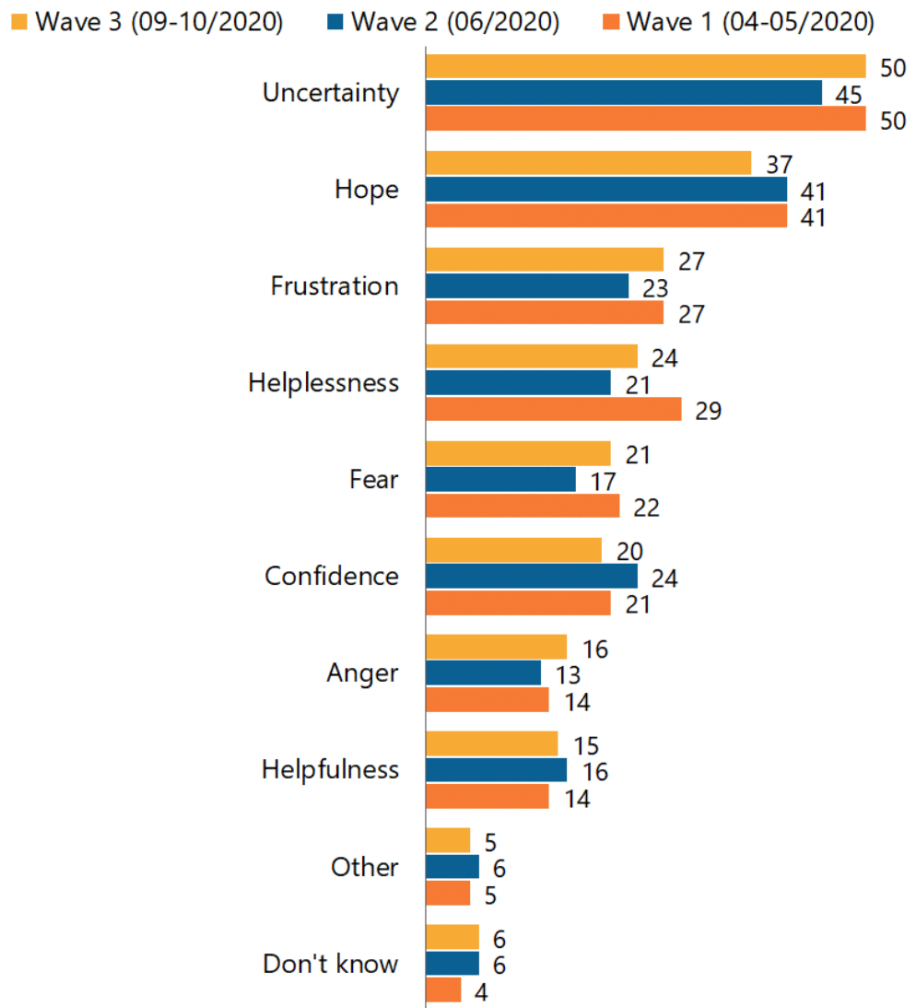
Q15 What feelings best describes your current emotional status?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)



Between wave 1 and wave 2 of the survey, respondents became more positive in the emotions they described. However, respondents have now reverted to more negative emotions and the overall picture at wave 3 is similar to the one observed at wave 1 in April-May of this year.

Respondents are more likely to say they feel 'uncertainty' than at wave 2 (+5 pp), and they are also now more likely to express 'frustration' (+4 pp), 'fear' (+4 pp), 'helplessness' (+3 pp) and 'anger' (+3 pp). At the same time, respondents are less likely to report feelings of 'hope' (-4 pp) and 'confidence' (-4 pp).

Q15 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)

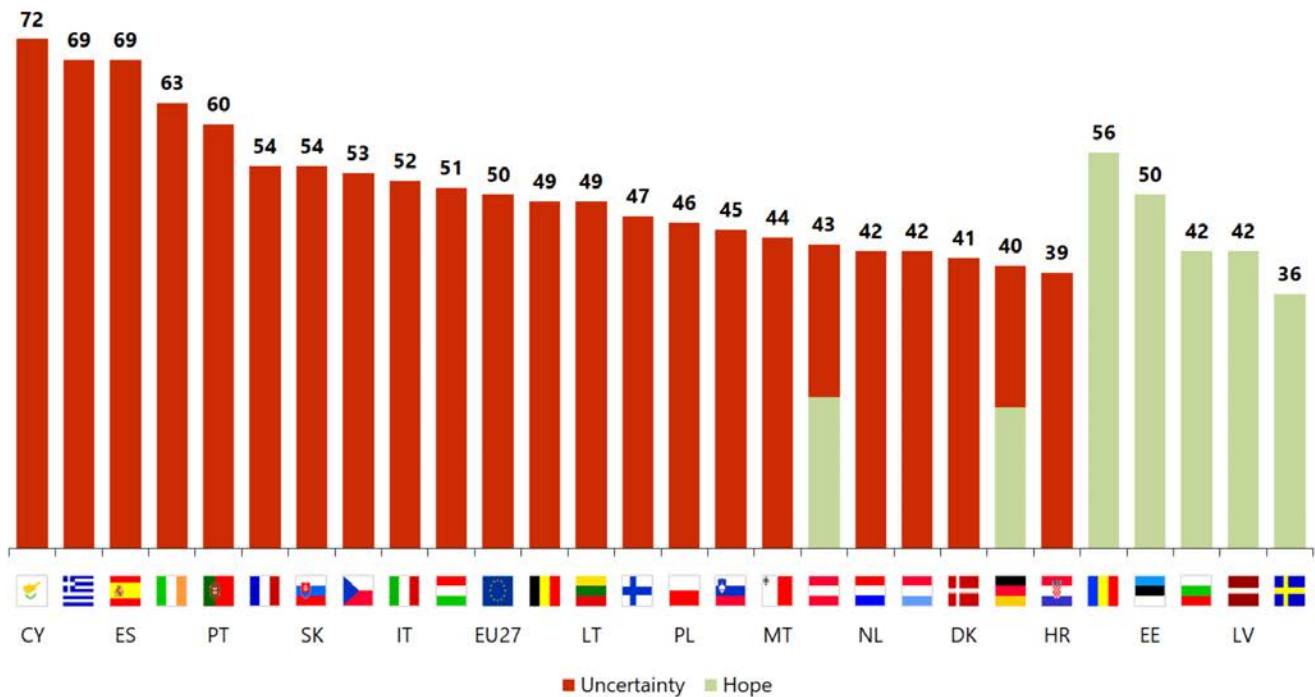


'Uncertainty' is the most commonly felt emotion in 20 of the 27 Member States. It ranks equal highest in Austria and Germany, along with hope. 'Hope' is the most common emotion in the other five countries: Romania, Estonia, Bulgaria, Latvia and Sweden. Overall, this is similar to the position seen at wave 1 of the survey, whereas at wave 2 hope was the prevailing emotion in 13 countries.

'Uncertainty' features in the top three most frequently mentioned emotions in every country, while 'hope' is one of the three highest answers in 25 Member States. The other emotions that feature in countries' top three answers are 'frustration' (15 countries), 'helplessness' (eight), 'confidence' (five), 'fear' (two), 'helpfulness' (two) and 'anger' (one).

In every Member State, at least a third of respondents say that 'uncertainty' describes their current emotional status. Respondents in Cyprus (72%), Greece, Spain (both 69%) and Ireland (63%) are most likely to say that 'uncertainty' describes their current status, while those in Sweden (34%), Bulgaria (38%) and Croatia (39%) are least likely to say this.

Q15 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)































Looking at the other negative emotions:

- Respondents are most likely to say that 'frustration' describes their emotional status in Greece (42%) and Ireland (41%), while those in Lithuania (4%) are least likely to say this.
- Respondents in Spain (40%) and Hungary (34%) are most likely to say that 'helplessness' describes their emotional status, while this is lowest in Greece and Portugal (both 8%).
- Respondents in France (35%), Greece and Malta (both 30%) are most likely to say 'fear' describes their emotional status, while this is lowest in Bulgaria, Latvia and Lithuania (all 9%).
- 'Anger' is chosen most frequently in Greece (28%) and Slovenia (27%), and least frequently in Portugal (5%)

Looking at the positive emotions:

- At least half of respondents say that 'hope' describes their emotional status in Romania (56%), Estonia and Portugal (both 50%). Respondents are least likely to say this in France (25%) and Czechia (29%).
- 'Confidence' is most frequently chosen by respondents in the Netherlands, Finland (both 32%) and Romania (31%), and least frequently by those in Cyprus (7%) and Spain (8%).
- 'Helpfulness' is chosen most frequently by respondents in Slovenia (30%) and Austria (26%), and least frequently in France (7%).
- Looking at the findings together, it is apparent that the 'positive' emotions are most likely to be used by respondents in Bulgaria, Estonia, Austria and Romania, while the negative emotions are most prevalent in Spain, Greece and France.

Q15 What feelings best describes your current emotional status?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Uncertainty	Hope	Frustration	Helplessness	Fear	Confidence	Anger	Helpfulness	Other	Don't know
EU27		50	37	27	24	21	20	16	15	5	6
BE		49	31	38	24	21	19	20	11	5	6
BG		38	42	33	14	9	27	17	24	5	4
CZ		53	29	24	27	20	17	18	10	7	7
DK		41	40	36	15	14	26	8	20	9	10
DE		40	40	25	18	16	25	14	24	7	10
EE		48	50	15	16	10	21	7	24	7	5
IE		63	41	41	22	23	16	13	13	7	3
EL		69	31	42	8	30	10	28	10	5	1
ES		69	31	36	40	24	8	19	14	3	2
FR		54	25	26	30	35	15	23	7	3	5
HR		39	36	32	29	14	15	20	15	8	7
IT		52	46	22	25	20	24	13	9	3	3
CY		72	31	28	16	25	7	19	19	5	1
LV		41	42	14	12	9	18	12	12	5	4
LT		49	32	4	13	9	21	13	9	9	5
LU		42	38	30	17	15	23	19	21	7	2
HU		51	40	22	34	16	24	11	23	6	5
MT		44	32	25	10	30	14	18	13	2	4
NL		42	32	26	15	17	32	9	22	7	9
AT		43	43	27	14	11	23	15	26	7	8
PL		46	38	24	28	19	15	16	10	4	9
PT		60	50	25	8	20	23	5	9	5	3
RO		49	56	27	26	13	31	14	15	5	2
SI		45	38	18	30	15	16	27	30	7	5
SK		54	34	23	23	21	16	23	13	8	5
FI		47	40	38	13	11	32	6	16	8	6
SE		34	36	28	14	13	17	7	17	10	11

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

There have been some changes at the country level since wave 2:

- 'Uncertainty' is much more likely to be mentioned in Cyprus (+31 percentage points), Estonia (+21 pp), Lithuania and Malta (both +17 pp). Sweden is the only country where there has been a clear decrease since wave 2 (-5 pp).
- Respondents in Estonia (+15 pp) are now more likely to say they feel 'hope', while the proportion has fallen most dramatically in Cyprus (-21 pp), Czechia, Ireland, Spain and Finland (all -11 pp).
- Respondents in Luxembourg (+18 pp), Denmark (+12 pp), Austria (+11 pp), Ireland, Cyprus and Finland (all +10 pp) are now more likely to feel 'frustration'.
- There has been an increase in the proportion choosing 'helplessness' in most countries, notably Slovenia (+13 pp), Cyprus and Luxembourg (both +11 pp).
- The proportion saying they feel 'fear' has increased the most in Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta (all +8 pp).
- There have been large decreases in the proportions saying they feel 'confidence' in Cyprus (-12 pp), France and Slovakia (both -10 pp), although this has increased somewhat in Sweden (+5 pp).
- There has been an increase in the proportions saying they feel 'anger' in Luxembourg (+13 pp), Malta (+11 pp) and Slovenia (+10 pp).
- 'Helpfulness' is more likely to be chosen than at wave 2 by respondents in Cyprus (+12 pp) and Estonia (+7 pp), but the proportion has decreased in Slovenia (-8 pp).



























The socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely than men to choose negative descriptions of their current emotional status, specifically 'uncertainty' (55% vs. 46%), 'helplessness' (27% vs. 22%) and 'fear' (25% vs. 17%), whereas men are more likely to say that 'confidence' describes their emotional status (24% vs. 17%).

Findings are generally consistent by age group, although older people (aged 55-64) are more likely to choose 'uncertainty' (54%) and 'helplessness' (28%) to describe their emotional status, while they are less likely to choose 'frustration' (23%).







Respondents who left education at a later stage are more likely to feel 'frustration' (29% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 22% of those who left by the age of 16) and are less likely to feel 'fear' (20% compared with 26%) and 'anger' (16% compared with 23%).

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 46% of those who support their national government, compared with 28% of those who oppose it.

Q15 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Uncertainty	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Hope	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Frustration	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Helplessness	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Fear	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Confidence	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Anger	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Helpfulness	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)
EU27		50	+5	37	-4	27	+4	24	+3	21	+4	20	-4	16	+3	15	-1
BE		49	+2	31	-1	38	+8	24	+6	21	+5	19	-4	20	+4	11	-3
BG		38	-1	42	-1	33	+7	14	+2	9	-1	27	+1	17	+4	24	-1
CZ		53	+9	29	-11	24	+9	27	+9	20	+1	17	-4	18	+6	10	-3
DK		41	+8	40	-9	36	+12	15	+6	14	+3	26	-7	8	+2	20	-3
DE		40	+5	40	-6	25	+5	18	+3	16	+3	25	-4	14	+3	24	-2
EE		48	+21	50	+15	15	+8	16	+9	10	+5	21	+3	7	+4	24	+7
IE		63	+6	41	-11	41	+10	22	+5	23	+8	16	-6	13	+6	13	-1
EL		69	+4	31	-9	42	+8	8	+1	30	+1	10	-1	28	+6	10	-3
ES		69	+6	31	-11	36	+6	40	+7	24	+3	8	-3	19	+3	14	-4
FR		54	+13	25	-7	26	+6	30	+7	35	+7	15	-10	23	+7	7	-2
HR		39	+7	36	-3	32	+8	29	+6	14	+2	15	-3	20	+6	15	-2
IT		52	-2	46	+3	22	=	25	+2	20	+3	24	-3	13	-2	9	=
CY		72	+31	31	-21	28	+10	16	+11	25	+1	7	-12	19	+4	19	+12
LV		41	+12	42	+5	14	+4	12	+5	9	+2	18	-2	12	+5	12	+4
LT		49	+17	32	+2	4	+1	13	+4	9	+5	21	-2	13	+5	9	+2
LU		42	+8	38	+1	30	+18	17	+11	15	+8	23	+1	19	+13	21	+4
HU		51	+9	40	-3	22	+1	34	+8	16	+4	24	-1	11	+1	23	-6
MT		44	+17	32	+6	25	+6	10	+5	30	+8	14	-5	18	+11	13	+2
NL		42	+6	32	-6	26	+5	15	+3	17	+6	32	-6	9	+3	22	=
AT		43	+11	43	-7	27	+11	14	+5	11	+3	23	-7	15	+3	26	-1
PL		46	-2	38	+1	24	-2	28	-3	19	+1	15	-1	16	+1	10	+3
PT		60	+6	50	-1	25	+7	8	=	20	+4	23	-6	5	+1	9	-2
RO		49	+2	56	+1	27	+2	26	+1	13	+1	31	-1	14	=	15	=
SI		45	+8	38	-9	18	+7	30	+13	15	+5	16	-1	27	+10	30	-8
SK		54	+7	34	-7	23	+6	23	+5	21	+4	16	-10	23	+8	13	-2
FI		47	+9	40	-11	38	+10	13	+4	11	+2	32	-6	6	+2	16	-1
SE		34	-5	36	-1	28	-1	14	-3	13	+1	17	+5	7	-2	17	=

Q15 What feelings best describes your current emotional status? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)

	Uncertainty	Hope	Frustration	Helplessness	Fear	Confidence	Anger	Helpfulness	Other	Don't know
EU27	50	37	27	24	21	20	16	15	5	6
 Gender										
Male	46	38	26	22	17	24	16	17	5	6
Female	55	36	28	27	25	17	16	13	5	5
 Age										
16-24	46	37	28	24	19	21	13	17	7	7
25-34	48	36	28	23	21	21	15	15	5	6
35-44	50	34	29	23	21	19	17	14	5	6
45-54	52	39	27	24	21	19	17	14	4	5
55-64	54	40	23	28	22	20	17	15	5	5
 Education (End of)										
16-	48	40	22	25	26	20	23	14	3	6
17-19	49	39	25	25	21	21	17	14	4	6
20+	52	36	29	24	20	20	16	16	5	5
Still studying	49	35	29	25	19	18	10	13	9	8
 Support of the national government										
Support	49	46	23	21	20	28	10	19	5	4
Oppose	53	28	33	29	23	12	25	11	5	5
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections										
Voted	52	40	27	24	20	22	16	16	5	4
Did not vote	50	35	28	25	23	18	18	14	5	5
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income										
Already impacted	60	35	33	30	25	15	19	12	4	3
Not yet impacted	52	37	28	25	22	19	16	15	5	3
No impact	39	41	20	18	15	29	13	19	7	7

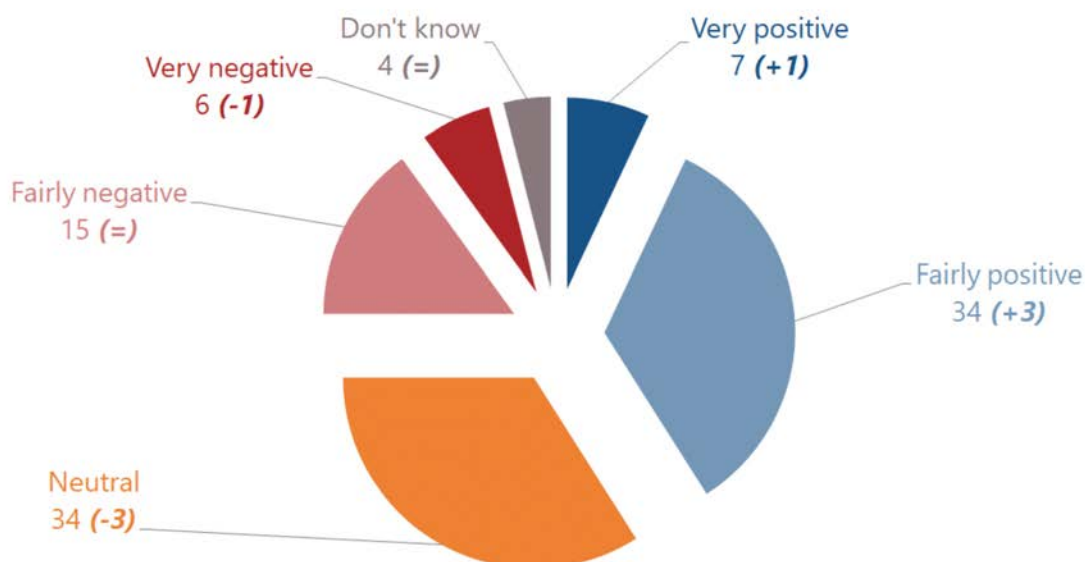
THE EUROPEAN UNION IN TIMES OF COVID-19

This section focuses on public attitudes towards action at the European level in response to the Coronavirus pandemic. It starts by examining respondents' overall image of the EU, and asking whether this has changed during the pandemic crisis. It then examines satisfaction with the solidarity shown by EU Member States against the virus. The section next focuses on public attitudes to EU competences to deal with this type of crisis, and then looks at awareness of EU measures to tackle the virus and levels of satisfaction with these measures. Finally, it assesses views on the EU's top priorities in responding to the pandemic.

Image of the EU

Around four in ten respondents (41%) say they that their general image of the EU is positive, including 7% who say it is very positive. A third (34%) say they have a neutral image of the EU, while 21% hold a negative image, including 6% who say their image of the EU is very negative. Attitudes have become more positive since wave 2, with an increase in the proportion that have a positive image of the EU (+4 pp).

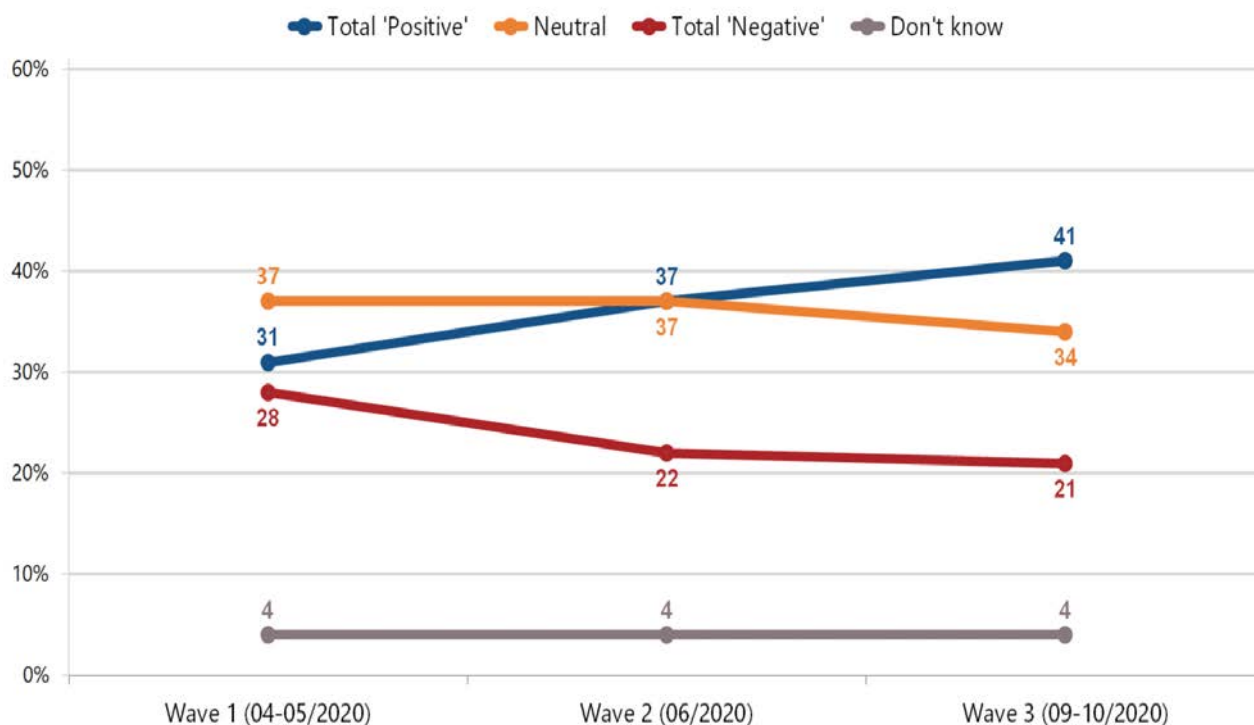
Q20 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - EU27)



(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

Attitudes towards the EU have become more positive over the course of this survey. The proportion that hold a positive image of the EU has increased steadily, from 31% at wave 1 to 37% at wave 2 and 41% at wave 3. At the same time, the proportion holding a negative image has fallen (28% at wave 1, 22% at wave 2, 21% at wave 3).

Q20 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - EU27)



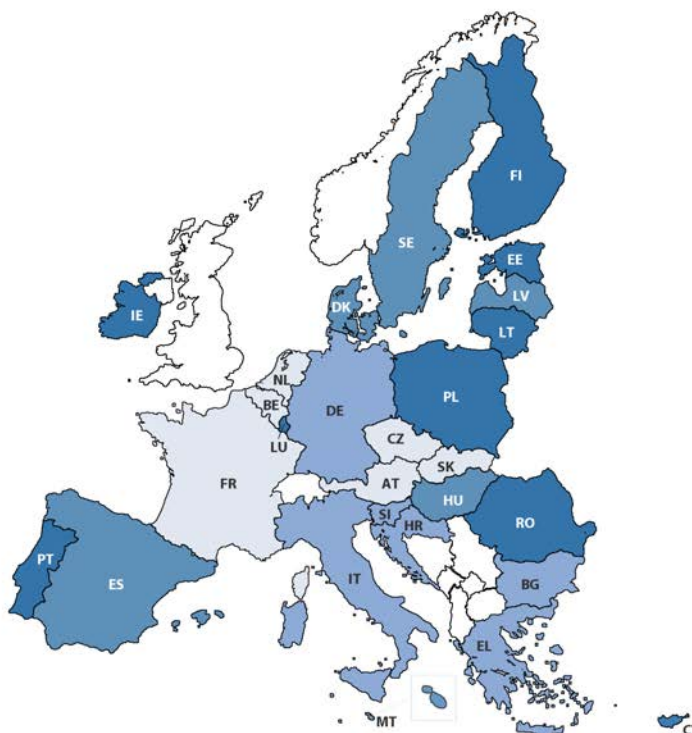
In five Member States, more than half of respondents say they have a positive image of the EU: Portugal (65%), Ireland (64%), Romania (57%), Lithuania (53%) and Poland (52%). By contrast, less than a third of respondents hold a positive view in Czechia (25%), Belgium (28%) and Austria (32%).

PT		65
IE		64
RO		57
LT		53
PL		52
LU		46
EE		45
CY		45
FI		45
LV		44
DK		44
ES		43
HU		43
SE		43
MT		41
EU27		41
EL		40
IT		40
HR		39
BG		38
SI		38
DE		37
NL		35
SK		35
FR		35
AT		32
BE		28
CZ		25

Q20 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')

Map Legend

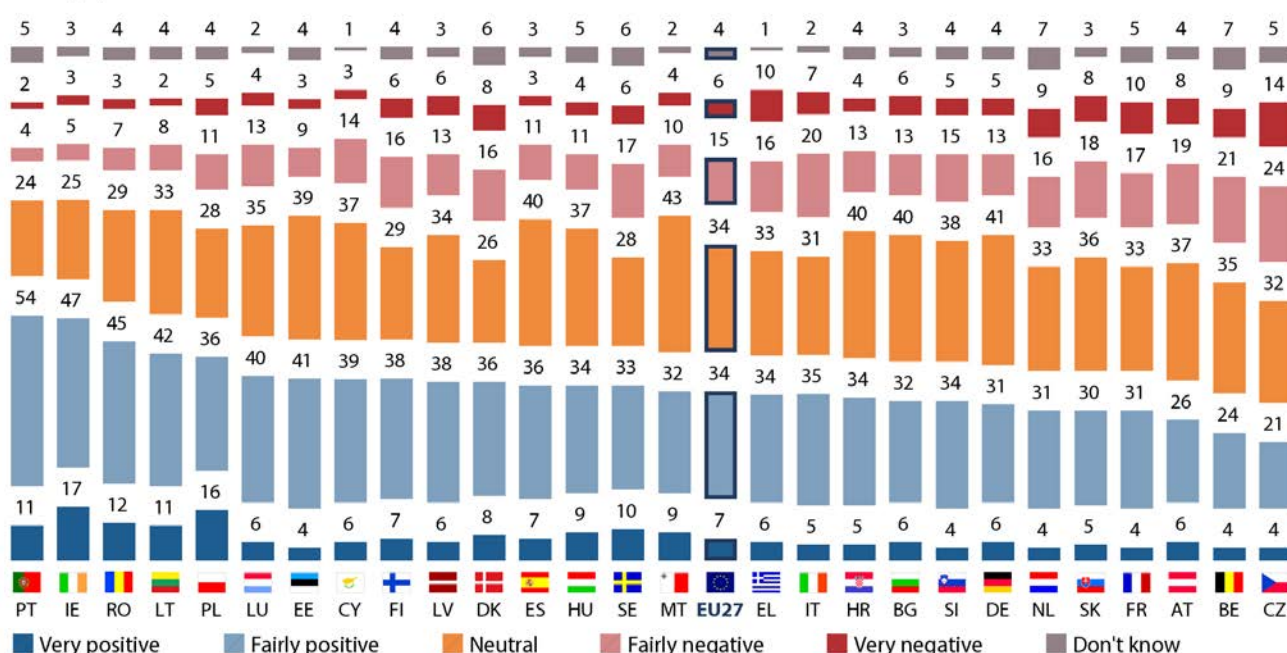
45 - 100
41 - 44
36 - 40
0 - 35



In all except two countries, positive views of the EU outnumber negative ones. The most positive views are seen in Portugal (65% positive, 6% negative) and Ireland (64% positive, 8% negative). Respondents in Ireland (17%) and Poland (16%) are the most likely to say that they have a 'very positive' image of the EU.

Negative views outnumber positive ones in Czechia (38% negative, 25% positive) and Belgium (30% negative, 28% positive). Respondents in Czechia (14%), Greece and France (both 10%) are most likely to say that their image is 'very negative'.

Q20 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)









In the socio-demographic analysis, the image of the EU varies considerably by age, with younger respondents having a more positive view than older respondents do. This can be seen particularly in the proportions that hold a negative image; this ranges from 30% among those aged 55-64 to 12% among 16-24 year olds. There are also differences by level of education and social class: those who left education aged 20 or above are more likely to have a positive image than those who ended their education by the age of 16 (45% compared with 31%). Similarly, respondents in the 'high' social class are more likely to hold a positive image than those in the 'low' social class (48% vs. 35%).

Those who voted in the European Parliament elections are more likely to have a positive image of the EU than those who did not vote (48% compared with 31%).

Attitudes towards the EU do not appear to be influenced by respondents' personal experience of Coronavirus. The image of the EU is very similar for those who say Coronavirus has already impacted on their personal income, compared with those who say it will have no impact (in each case, 41% have a positive image).

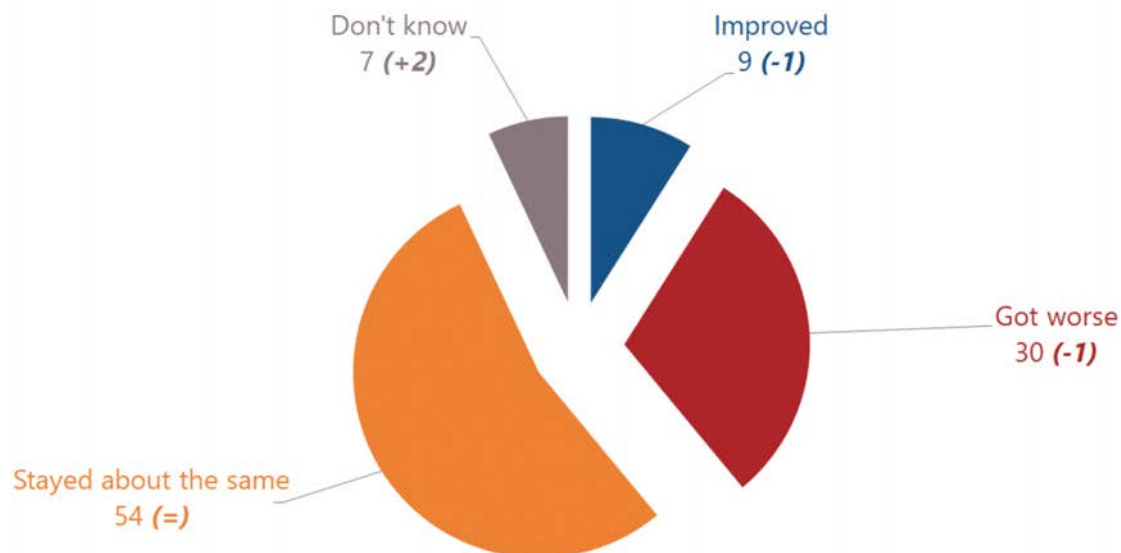
Q20 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Positive'	Neutral	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	41	34	21	4
 Gender				
Male	43	31	23	3
Female	38	38	19	5
 Age				
16-24	44	38	12	6
25-34	43	37	15	5
35-44	40	35	21	4
45-54	39	32	26	3
55-64	37	30	30	3
 Education (End of)				
16-	31	36	26	7
17-19	34	36	26	4
20+	45	33	19	3
Still studying	45	36	12	7
 Support of the national government				
Support	54	31	13	2
Oppose	29	35	33	3
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections				
Voted	48	30	21	1
Did not vote	31	43	23	3
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income				
Already impacted	41	33	23	3
Not yet impacted	44	37	18	1
No impact	41	33	22	4

Change in image of the EU during the pandemic

The majority of respondents (54%) say that their image of the EU has stayed about the same since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic. However, when their image has changed, it is more likely to have got worse (30%) rather than improved (9%). These findings are very similar to those observed at wave 2 of the survey in June 2020.

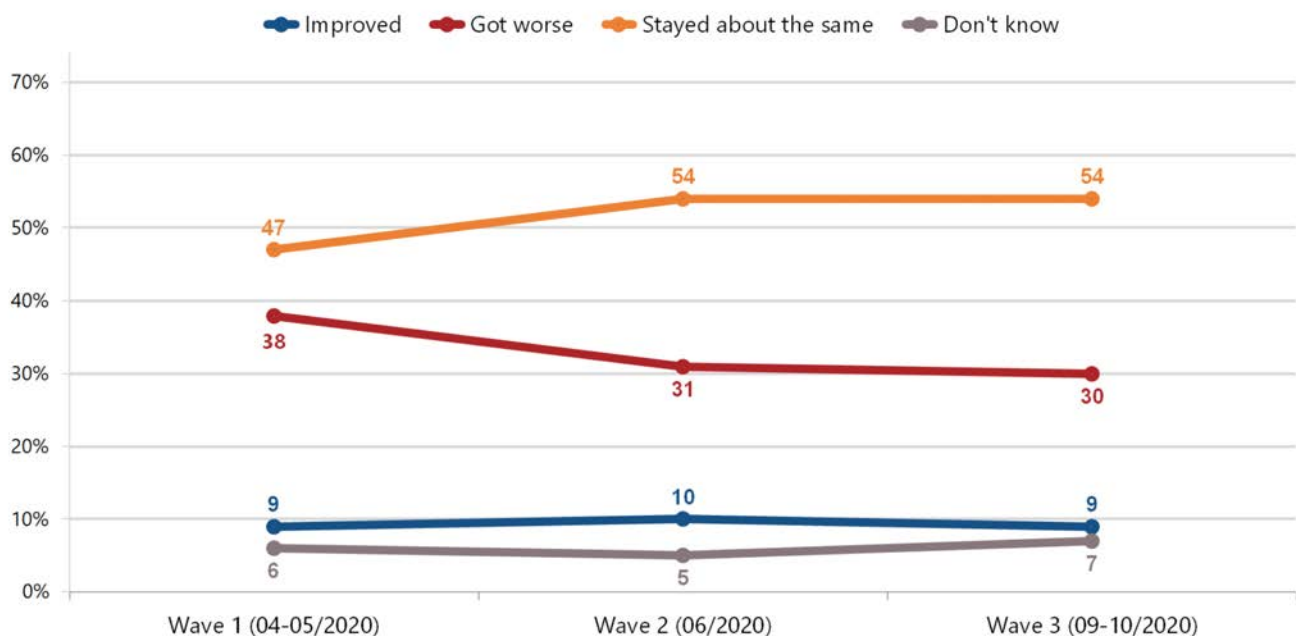
Q21 Since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, would you say that this image you have of the EU improved, got worse or stayed about the same?
(% - EU27)



(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

Results have remained generally stable over the course of the survey, although there was a shift between wave 1 and wave 2, with respondents becoming less likely to say that their image of the EU had got worse since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, and more likely to say that it had remained unchanged. There has been very little change between wave 2 (June 2020) and wave 3 (September-October).

Q21 Since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, would you say that this image you have of the EU improved, got worse or stayed about the same?
(% - EU27)

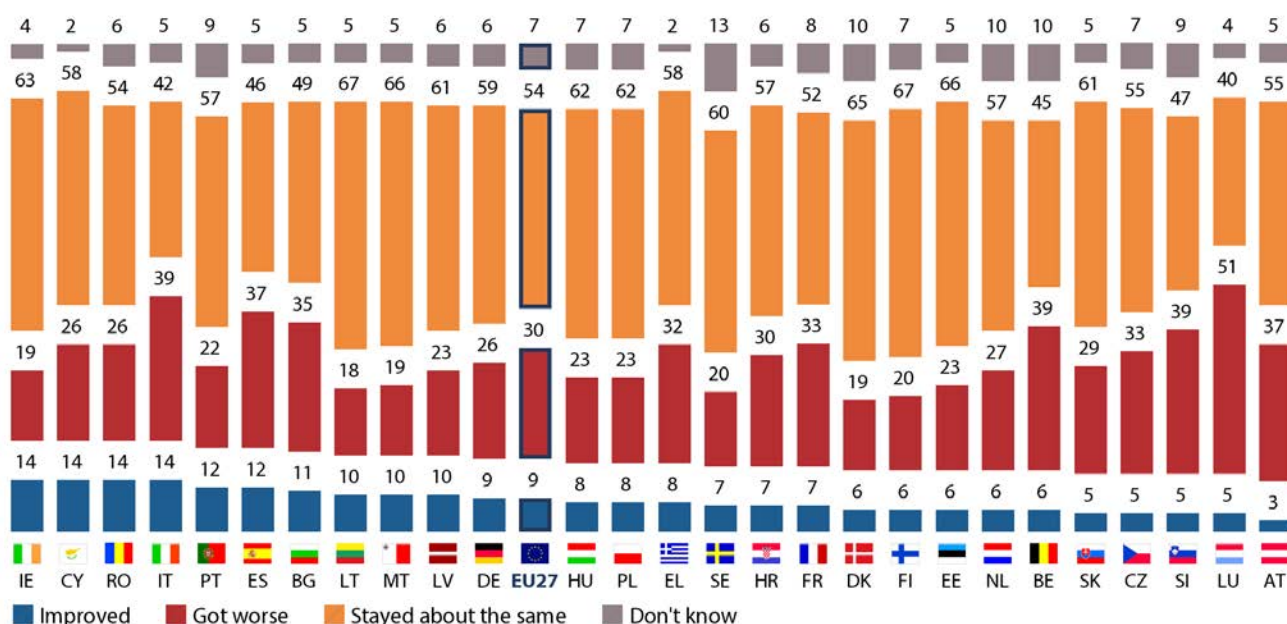


There is a broadly consistent picture across all EU Member States. Respondents are more likely to say that their image of the EU has got worse rather than improved since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, while the majority view is that their image has stayed the same. This pattern applies to every country except Luxembourg, where the majority view is that their image has got worse.

Attitudes are most positive in Ireland, where 14% of respondents say their image has improved, compared with 19% who say it has got worse. Respondents are also relatively positive in Portugal (12% improved, 22% got worse), Lithuania (10% improved, 18% got worse) and Malta (10% improved, 19% got worse).

Respondents are most likely to say that their image of the EU has got worse in Luxembourg (51%), Slovenia, Belgium and Italy (all 39%), Spain and Austria (both 37%).








Q21 Since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, would you say that this image you have of the EU improved, got worse or stayed about the same?
(%)



The socio-demographic analysis shows a very consistent picture across the various groups. There is a slight variation by age, with older respondents most likely to say their image of the EU has stayed the same (59% of those aged 55-64), while younger respondents are slightly more likely to say that their image has improved (11% of 16-24 year olds and 12% of 25-34 year olds).

The other main difference is according to respondents' personal experience with the Coronavirus and its impact on their personal income. Respondents are more likely to say their image has got worse if they have felt an impact already (36%) or expect to do so (34%). By contrast, those who say it will not have any impact on them are more likely to say that their image of the EU has stayed the same (63%).

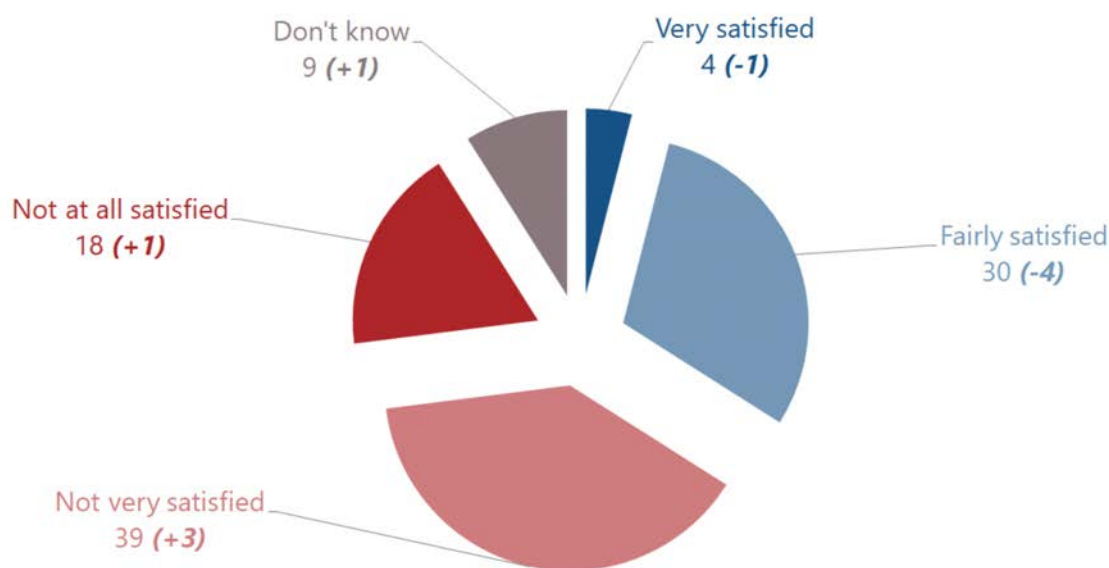
Q21 Since the start of the Coronavirus pandemic, would you say that this image you have of the EU improved, got worse or stayed about the same?
(% - EU27)

	Improved	Got worse	Stayed about the same	Don't know
EU27	9	30	54	7
 Gender				
Male	11	32	52	5
Female	8	29	55	8
 Age				
16-24	11	30	50	9
25-34	12	31	50	7
35-44	8	32	53	7
45-54	8	31	56	5
55-64	8	29	59	4
 Education (End of)				
16-	11	30	48	11
17-19	9	32	53	6
20+	10	30	54	6
Still studying	8	26	55	11
 Support of the national government				
Support	13	27	56	4
Oppose	6	38	51	5
 Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	18	18	61	3
Neutral	4	34	56	6
Total 'Negative'	2	52	43	3
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections				
Voted	12	30	55	3
Did not vote	6	33	55	6
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income				
Already impacted	11	36	49	4
Not yet impacted	11	34	52	3
No impact	8	23	63	6

EU solidarity

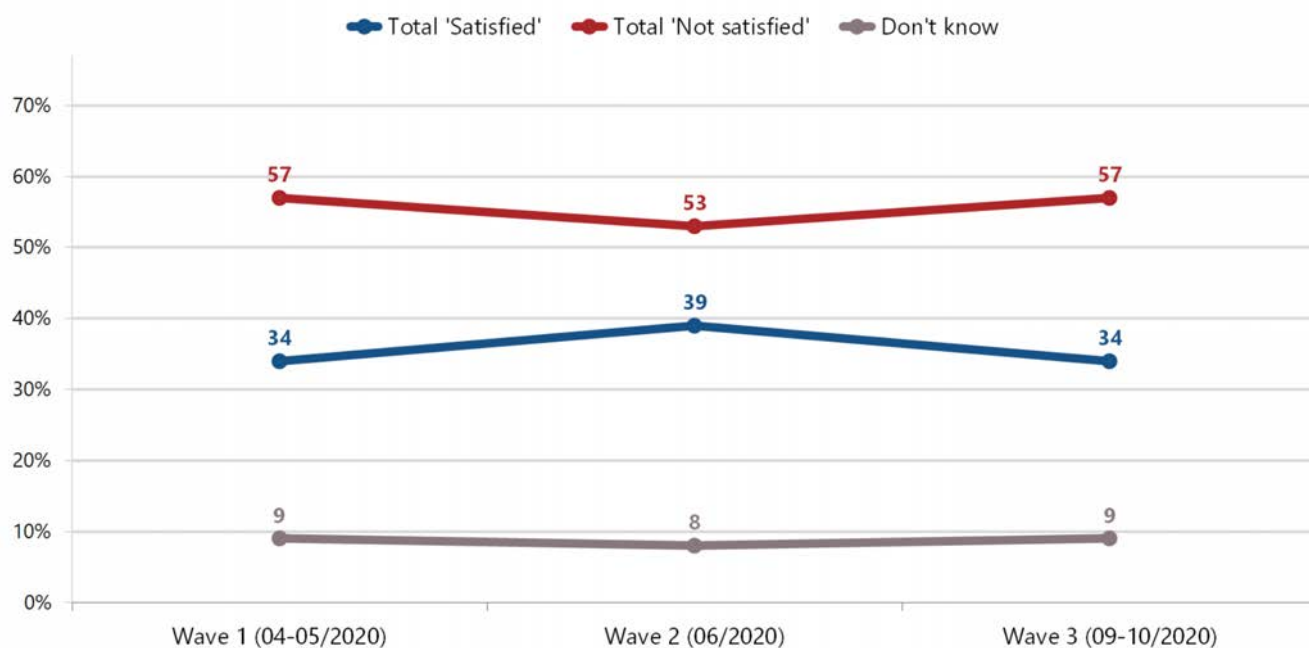
A third of respondents in the survey (34%) are satisfied with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic, including just 4% who say they are 'very satisfied'. More than half of respondents (57%) are not satisfied, including 18% who are 'not at all' satisfied. Attitudes have become less positive since wave 2, with a decrease in the proportion that say they are satisfied (-5 pp) and an increase in those that are not satisfied (+4 pp).

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



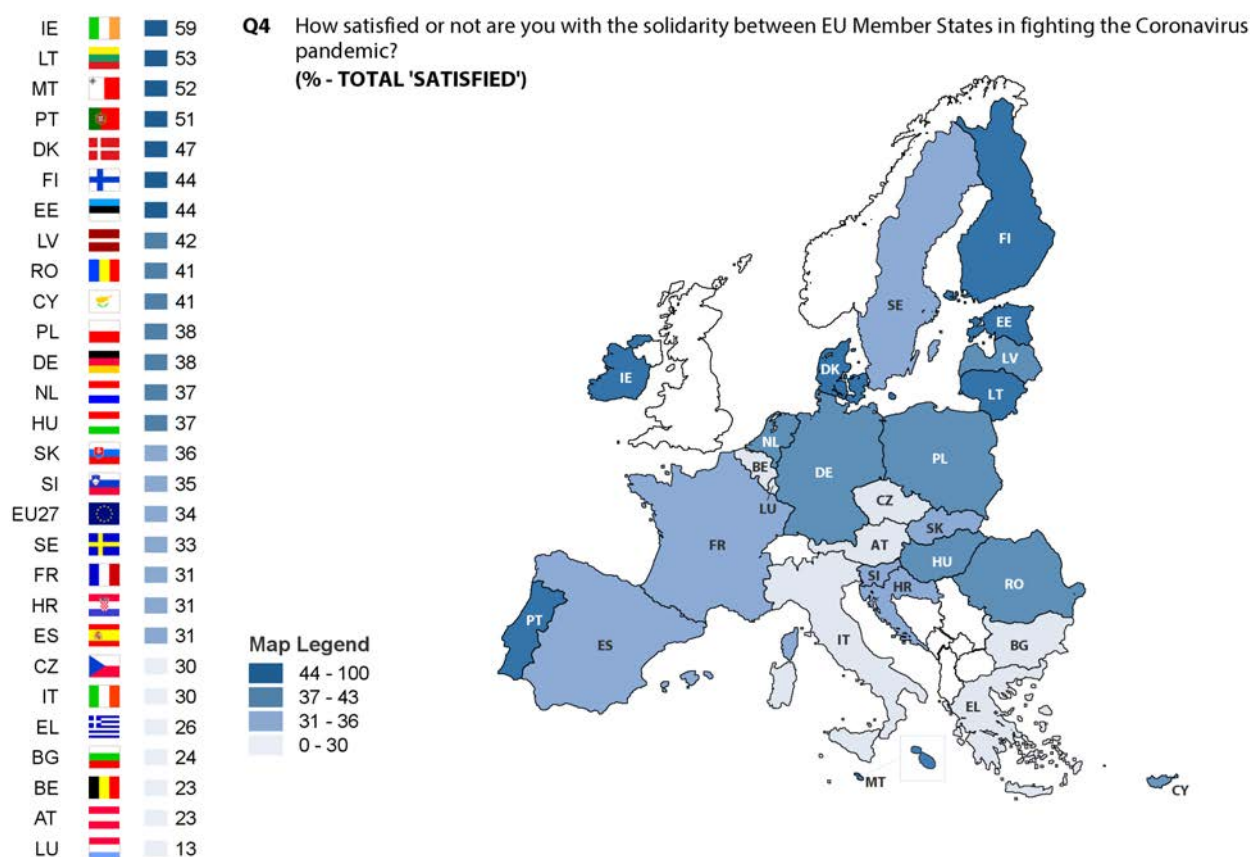
(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

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



Attitudes towards the solidarity shown by EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic have returned to the levels seen at wave 1 of the survey (in April-May). At wave 1, 34% of respondents were satisfied; this proportion increased to 39% at wave 2, but has now returned to 34% at wave 3. The same pattern applies to the proportion that is not satisfied (57% at wave 1, 53% at wave 2 and 57% at wave 3).

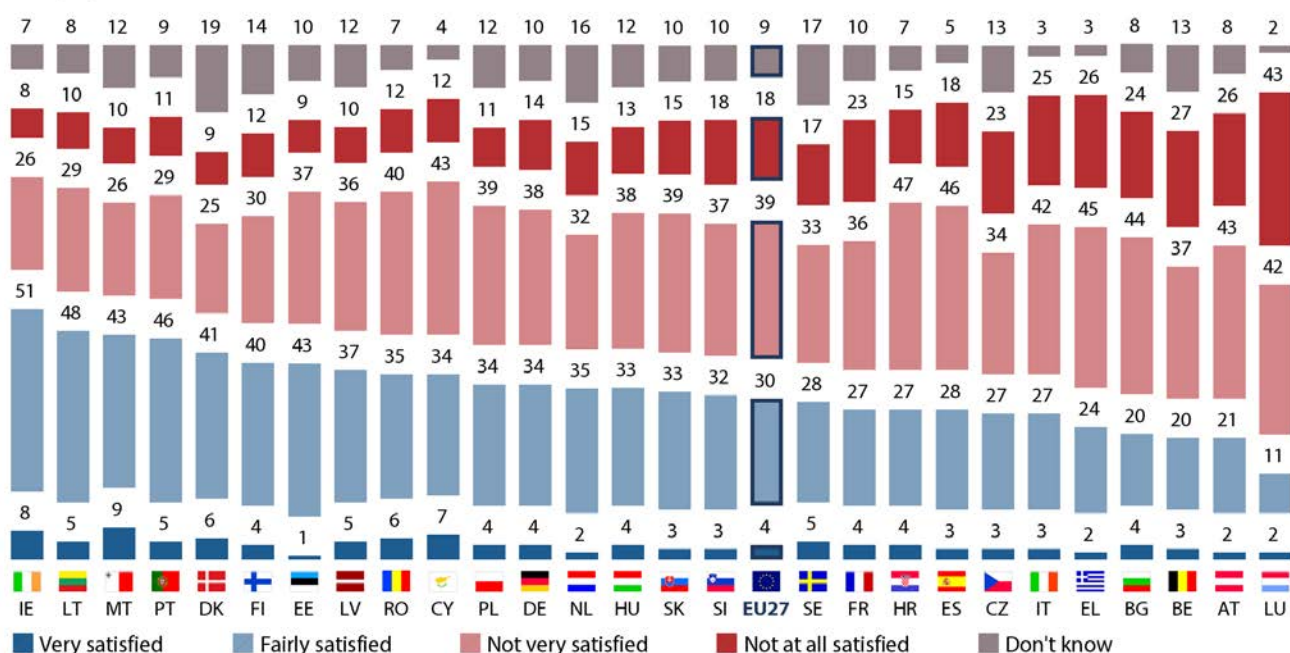
Attitudes vary by country regarding the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic. In four countries, more than half of respondents are satisfied: Ireland (59%), Lithuania (53%), Malta (52%) and Portugal (51%). Respondents are least likely to be satisfied in Luxembourg (13%), Austria, Belgium (both 23%) and Bulgaria (24%).



In most countries, respondents are more likely to be negative than positive towards the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic. However, there are six countries where respondents are more likely to be satisfied than not satisfied: Ireland (59% satisfied, 34% not satisfied), Lithuania (53% vs. 39%), Malta (52% vs. 36%), Portugal (51% vs. 40%), Denmark (47% vs. 34%) and Finland (44% vs. 42%).

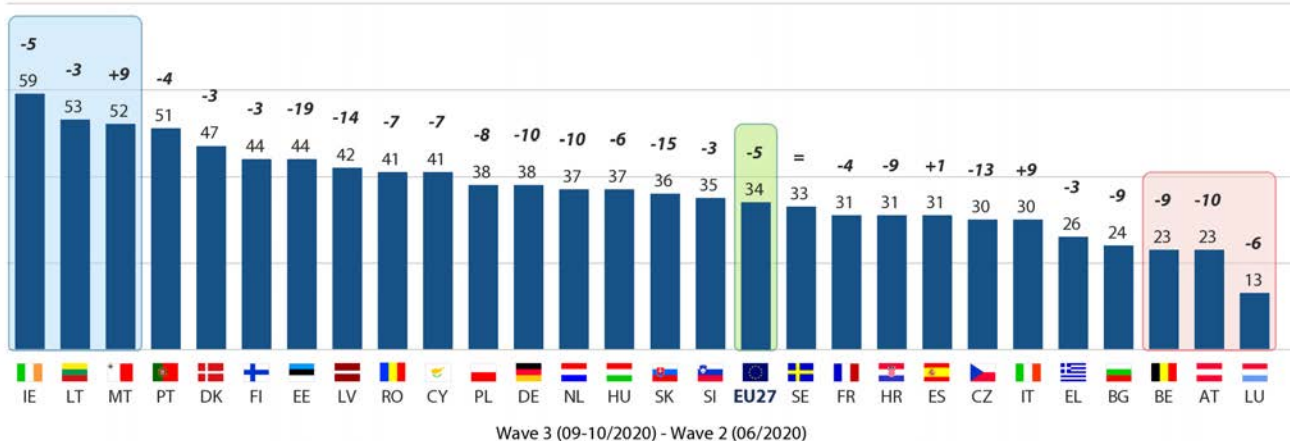
In each country, only a small proportion of respondents are 'very satisfied' with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic. The highest proportions are seen in Malta (9%) and Ireland (8%). By contrast, around a quarter of respondents or more are 'not at all' satisfied in Luxembourg (43%), Belgium (27%), Greece, Austria (both 26%), Italy (25%) and Bulgaria (24%).

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



Most countries have seen a decrease since wave 2 in satisfaction with the solidarity between EU Member States, notably Estonia (-19 pp), Slovakia (-15 pp), Latvia (-14 pp) and Czechia (-13 pp). Two countries register a substantial increase in satisfaction: Malta and Italy (both +9 pp).








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



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: 39% of 16-24 year olds and 25-34 year olds are satisfied, compared with 30% of those aged 55-64. Satisfaction is higher among respondents who support their national government (48% compared with 21% who oppose it) and among those who have a positive image of the EU (55% compared with 10% of those with a negative image).

Levels of satisfaction do not appear to be influenced by respondents' personal experience of Coronavirus and its impact on their personal income. Satisfaction is very similar for those who say Coronavirus has already impacted on their personal income (33%), compared with those who say it will have no impact (34%).

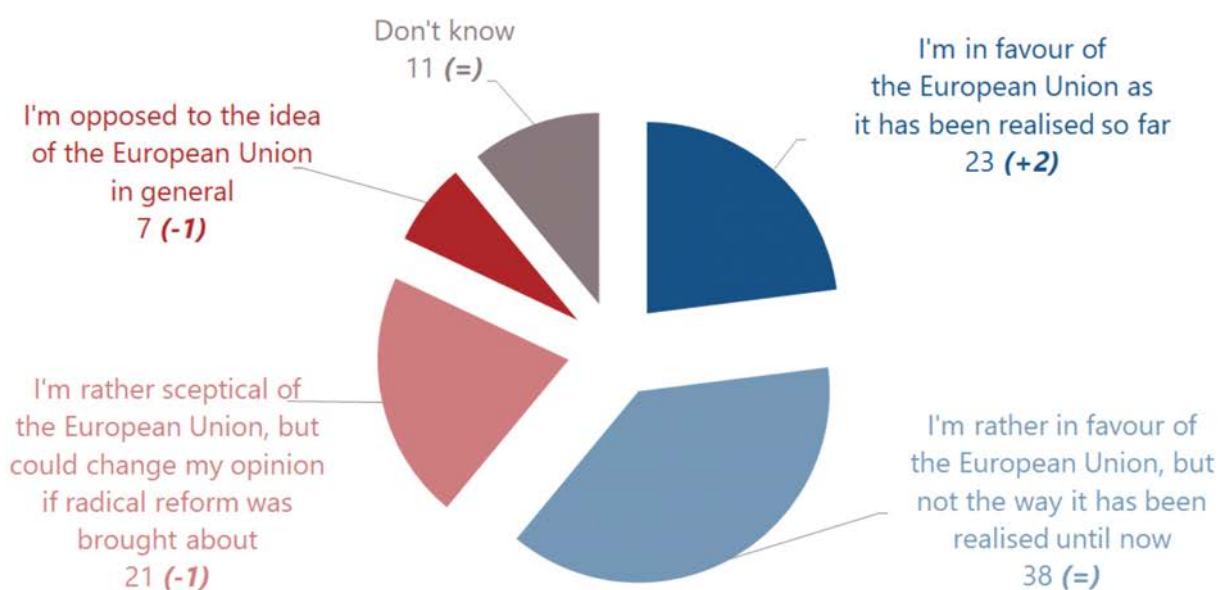
Q4 How satisfied or not are you with the solidarity between EU Member States in fighting the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	34	57	9
 Gender			
Male	34	59	7
Female	35	54	11
 Age			
16-24	39	51	10
25-34	39	51	10
35-44	34	57	9
45-54	31	60	9
55-64	30	63	7
 Education (End of)			
16-	32	57	11
17-19	33	58	9
20+	35	57	8
Still studying	37	51	12
 Support of the national government			
Support	48	47	5
Oppose	21	71	8
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	55	41	4
Neutral	27	63	10
Total 'Negative'	10	83	7
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	37	57	6
Did not vote	31	59	10
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income			
Already impacted	33	61	6
Not yet impacted	38	56	6
No impact	34	55	11

Overall opinion of the EU

Around six in ten respondents (61%) say they are in favour of the EU; specifically, 23% say they are in favour of the EU as it has been realised so far, and 38% say they are in favour, but not the way it has been realised until now. Just over a quarter (28%) have more negative views, including 21% who say they are rather sceptical of the EU, but could change their opinion if radical reform was brought about, and 7% who say they are opposed to the idea of the EU in general. Findings are similar to those seen at wave 2, with a slight increase in positive views; specifically, respondents are now more likely to say that they are in favour of the EU as it has been realised so far (+2 pp).

Q19 Which of the following statement regarding the European Union is closest to your opinion? (% - EU27)

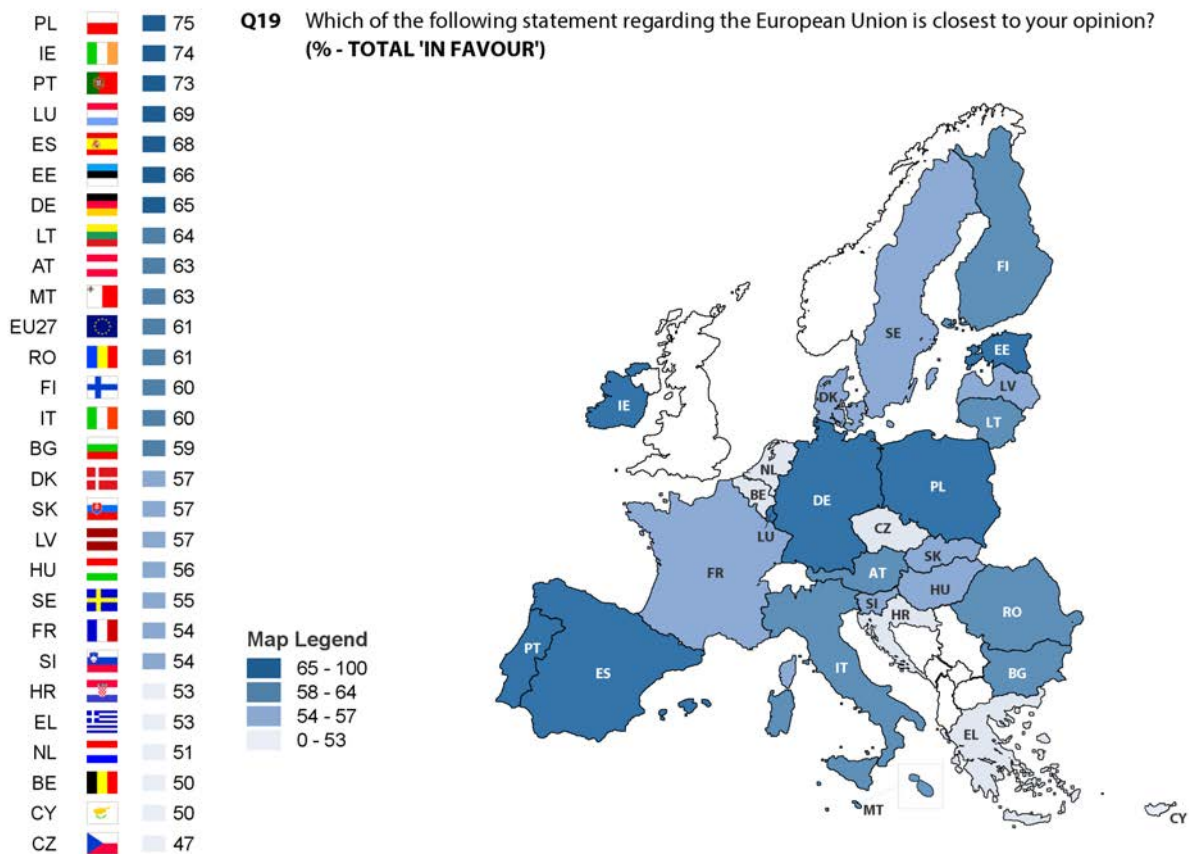


(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

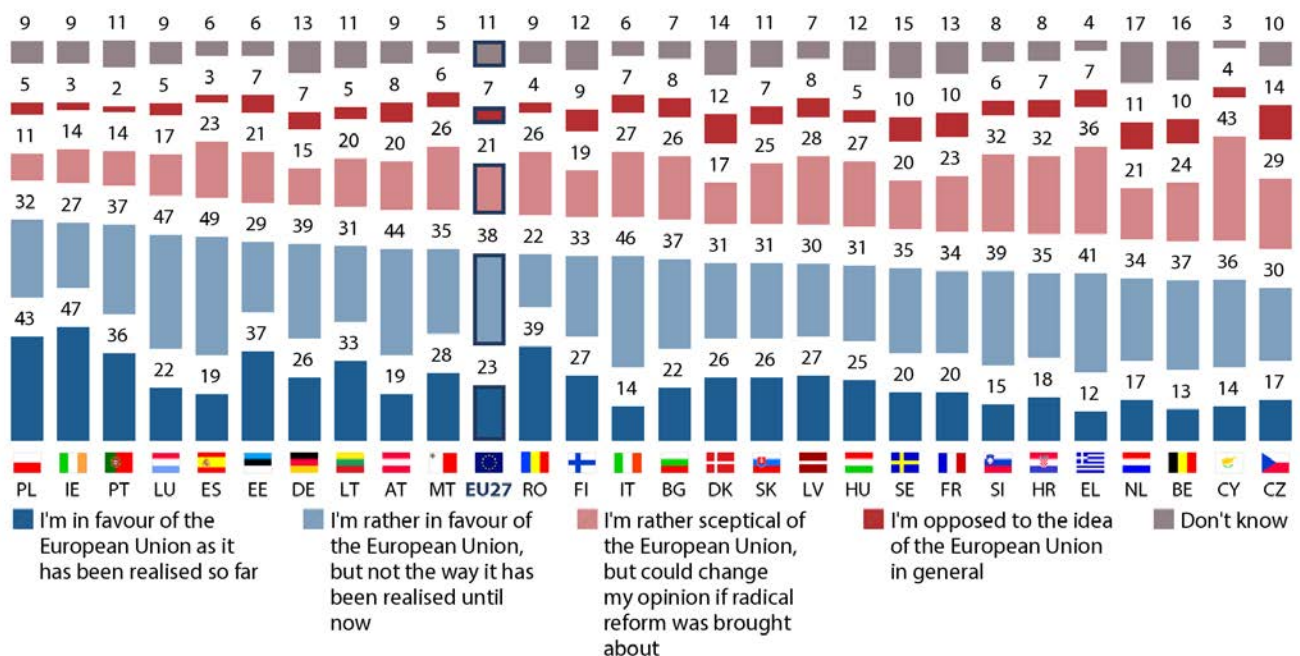
Respondents are most likely to be in favour of the EU in Poland (75%), Ireland (74%) and Portugal (73%), while those in Czechia (47%), Cyprus and Belgium (both 50%) are least likely to be in favour of the EU.

In every Member State, respondents are more likely to be in favour of the EU than to be sceptical or opposed to it. In fact, almost half of respondents in Ireland (47%) say that they are in favour of the EU 'as it has been realised so far', and this also applies to more than a third of respondents in Poland (43%), Romania (39%), Estonia (37%) and Portugal (36%).

Negative views are most prevalent in Cyprus (where 47% oppose the idea of the EU or are sceptical towards it), Czechia and Greece (both 43%). Respondents in Czechia are the most likely to say that they are opposed to the idea of the EU in general (14%).










Q19 Which of the following statement regarding the European Union is closest to your opinion?
(%)



The socio-demographic analysis shows a difference by level of education: those who finished their education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say they are in favour of the EU as it has been realised so far (25% compared with 17% of those who left education by the age of 16) or that they are in favour of the EU but not the way it has been realised until now (41% compared with 27%).

Younger respondents are more likely to be in favour of the EU than older respondents. Being in favour of the EU as it has been realised so far finds its highest support with 27% among 25-34 year olds, while being supported by only 17% of the 55-64 year olds. The proportion that are opposed to the idea of the EU in general ranges from 5% among those aged 16-34 to 11% among those aged 55-64.

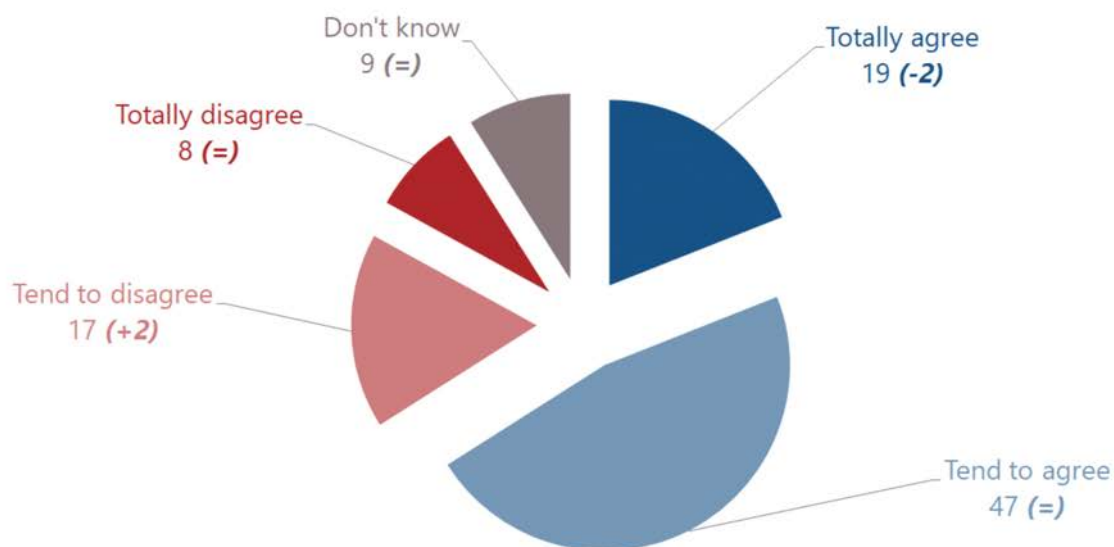
Q19 Which of the following statement regarding the European Union is closest to your opinion?
(% - EU27)

	I'm in favour of the European Union as it has been realised so far	I'm rather in favour of the European Union, but not the way it has been realised until now	I'm rather sceptical of the European Union, but could change my opinion if radical reform was brought about	I'm opposed to the idea of the European Union in general	Don't know
EU27	23	38	21	7	11
 Gender					
Male	24	40	22	8	6
Female	22	37	20	7	14
 Age					
16-24	25	39	17	5	14
25-34	27	38	18	5	12
35-44	24	37	22	6	11
45-54	21	38	23	9	9
55-64	17	40	24	11	8
 Education (End of)					
16-	17	27	31	9	16
17-19	19	36	24	9	12
20+	25	41	20	6	8
Still studying	29	38	14	5	14
 Support of the national government					
Support	30	44	16	3	7
Oppose	17	35	29	12	7
 Image of the EU					
Total 'Positive'	46	44	6	0	4
Neutral	11	46	26	2	15
Total 'Negative'	1	20	47	29	3
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections					
Voted	27	41	21	6	5
Did not vote	19	36	24	9	12
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income					
Already impacted	23	40	23	7	7
Not yet impacted	22	44	23	5	6
No impact	26	34	20	9	11

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

Two-thirds of respondents (66%) agree that “the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic”, including 19% who ‘totally agree’. A quarter (25%) disagree with the statement, including 8% who ‘totally disagree’. Compared with the wave 2 results, there has been a slight fall in agreement (-2 pp) alongside a slight increase in disagreement (+2 pp).

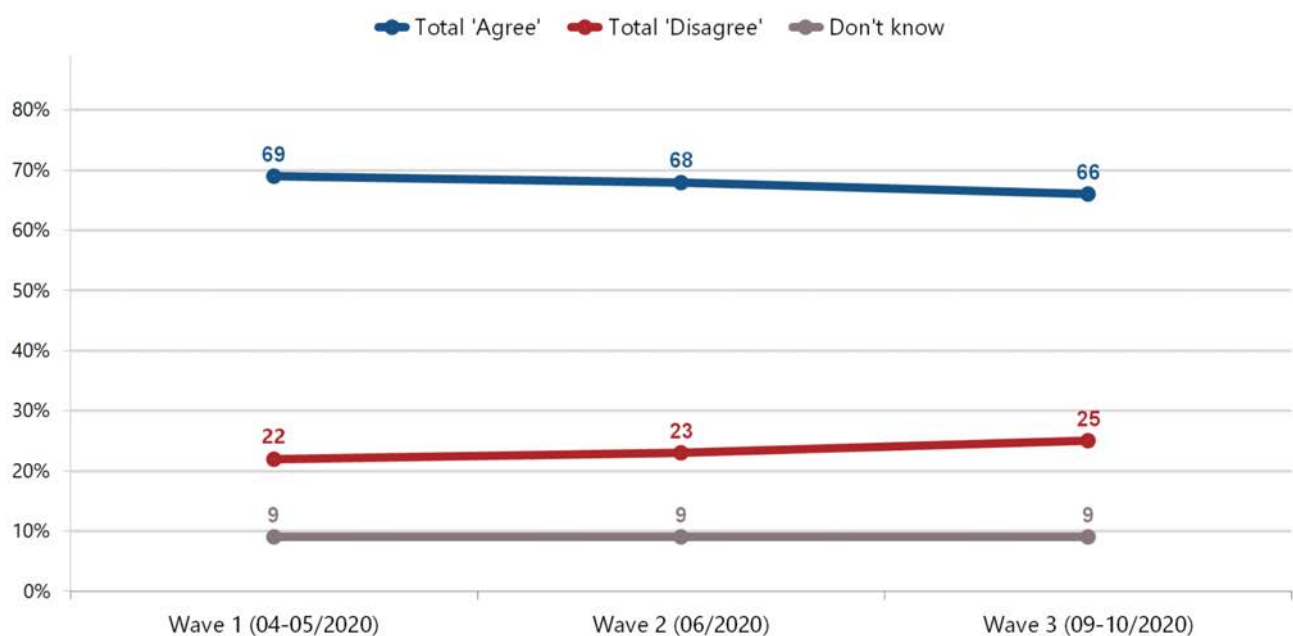
Q7 To what extent do you agree with the following statement: the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)



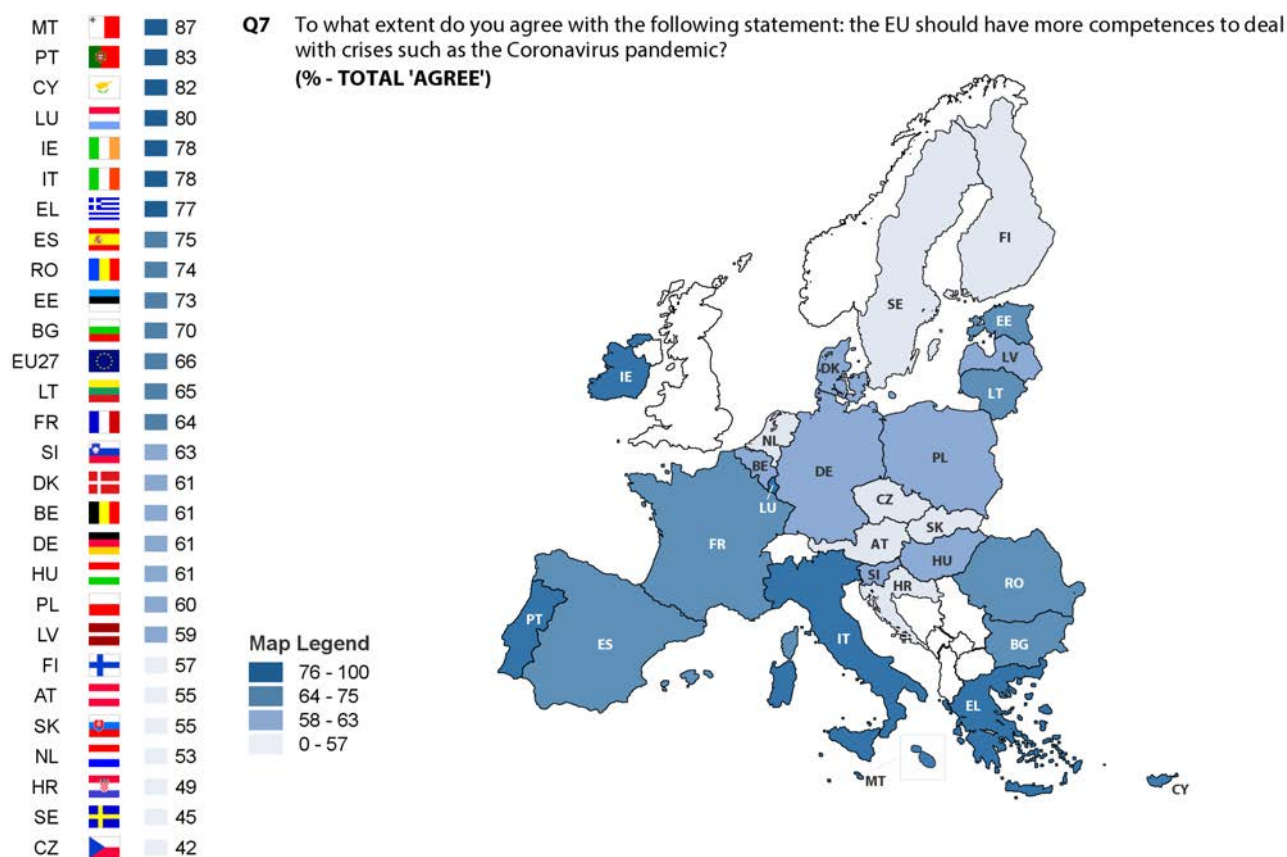
(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

Throughout the course of the survey, a stable proportion of around two-thirds of respondents have agreed that that “the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic”. This proportion has fallen slightly since wave 1 (69%) to wave 3 (66%), while disagreement has increased slightly (from 22% to 25%).

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)

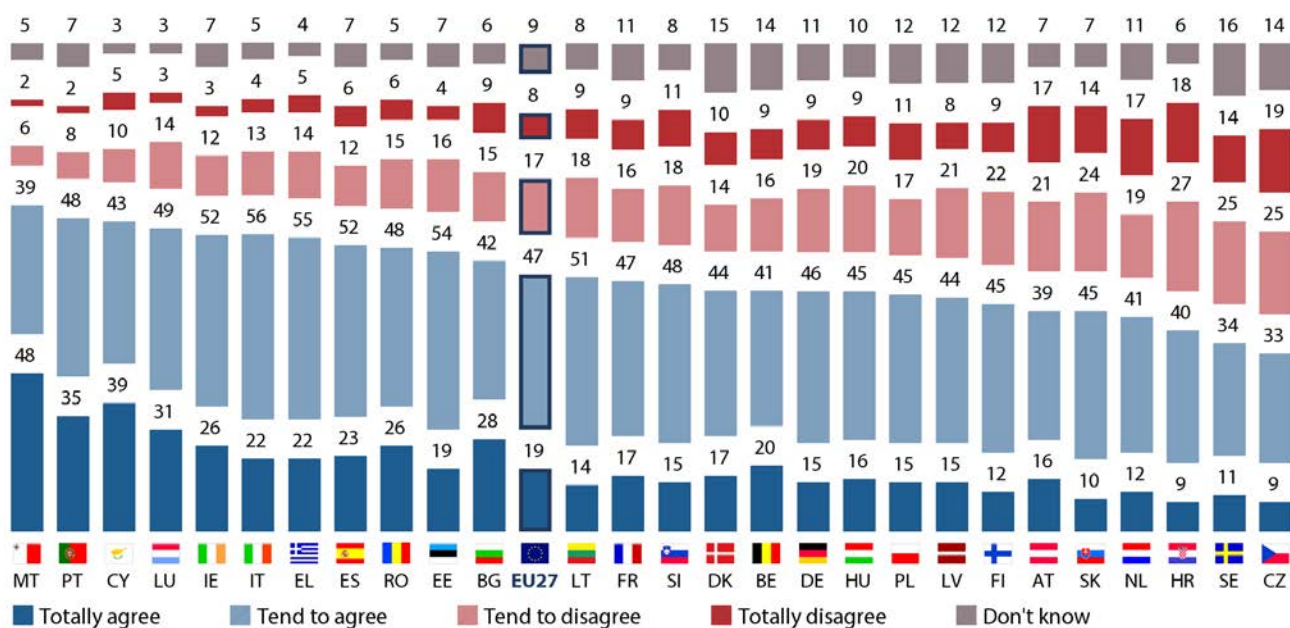


Respondents in Malta (87%), Portugal (83%), Cyprus (82%) and Luxembourg (80%) are most likely to agree that “the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic”. By contrast, less than half of respondents agree in Czechia (42%), Sweden (45%) and Croatia (49%).



In every Member State except Czechia, respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that the EU should have more competences to deal with this type of crisis. The proportions that ‘totally agree’ are highest in Malta (48%) and Cyprus (39%).

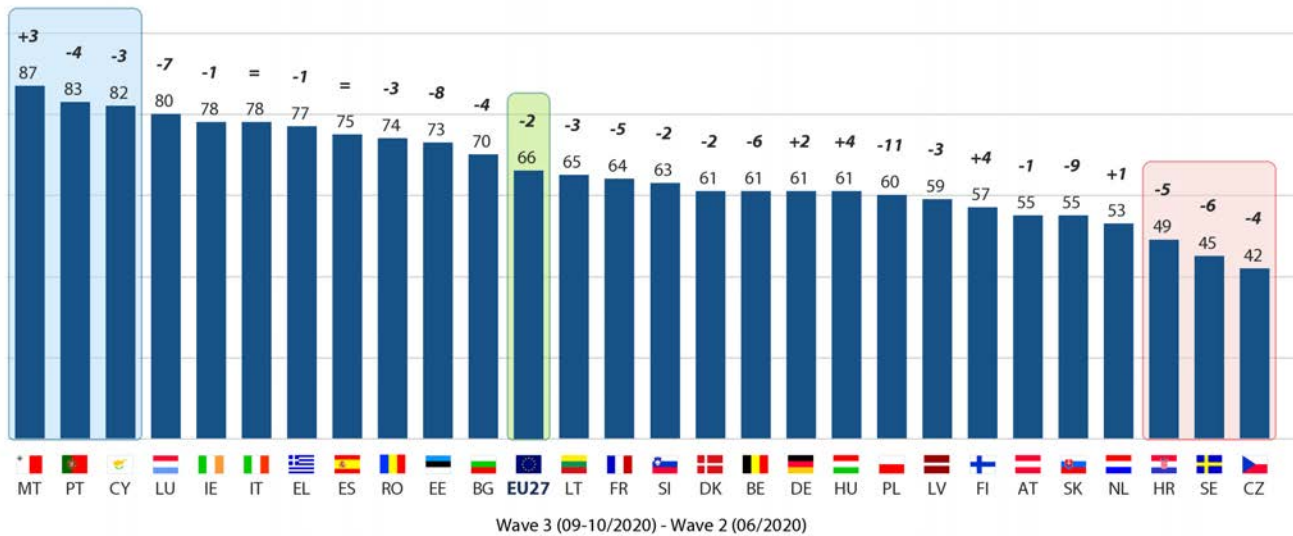
Q7 To what extent do you agree with the following statement: the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic?
(%)



The highest levels of disagreement are seen in Croatia (45%), Czechia (44%) Sweden (39%), Austria and Slovakia (both 38%). Respondents are most likely to 'totally disagree' in Czechia (19%), Croatia (18%), Austria and the Netherlands (both 17%).

In most countries, respondents are now less likely than at wave 2 to agree that the EU should have more competences to deal with this type of crisis. The largest decreases can be seen in Poland (-11 pp), Slovakia (-9 pp), Estonia (-8 pp) and Luxembourg (-7 pp). The largest increases in agreement are seen in Hungary and Finland (both +4 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, respondents aged 16-24 (70%) are the most likely to agree that “the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic”

Respondents who support their national government (74%) or who hold a positive image of the EU (81%) are more likely to agree that the EU should have more competences to deal with this type of crisis.

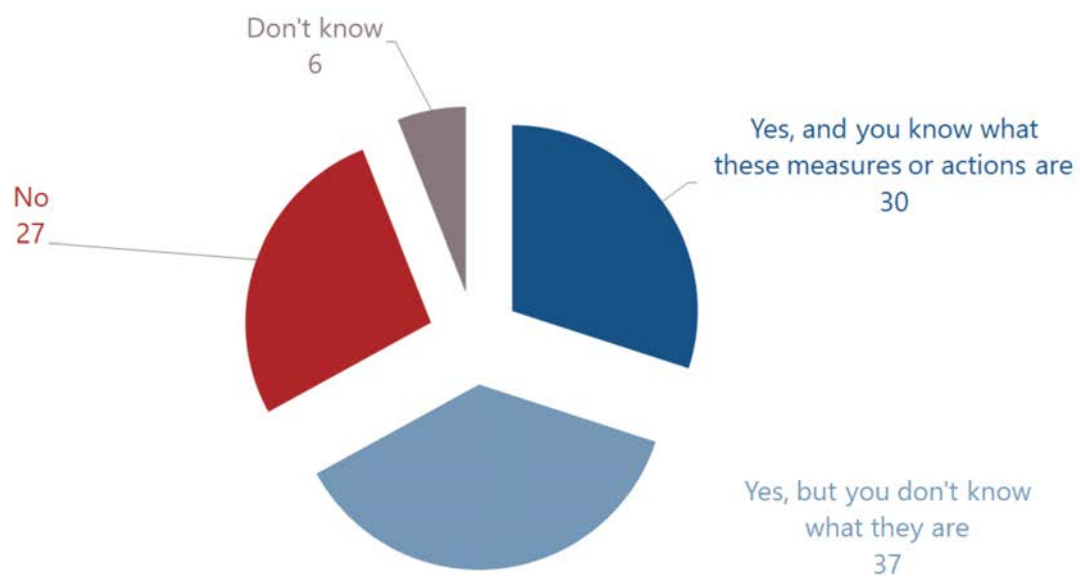
Q7 To what extent do you agree with the following statement: the EU should have more competences to deal with crises such as the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	25	9
 Gender			
Male	66	27	7
Female	66	23	11
 Age			
16-24	70	21	9
25-34	67	24	9
35-44	66	25	9
45-54	62	29	9
55-64	66	25	9
 Education (End of)			
16-	67	21	12
17-19	64	26	10
20+	66	26	8
Still studying	68	21	11
 Support of the national government			
Support	74	20	6
Oppose	60	33	7
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	81	14	5
Neutral	64	26	10
Total 'Negative'	45	47	8
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	70	24	6
Did not vote	63	28	9
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income			
Already impacted	69	24	7
Not yet impacted	70	25	5
No impact	62	27	11

Awareness of EU measures

Two-thirds of respondents (67%) say that they have recently heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic. Specifically, three in ten (30%) also say that they know what these measures or actions are, while 37% say they heard, seen or read about measures or actions but do not know what they are. The remainder either say that they haven't recently heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU (27%), or don't know (6%). This question has been revised from previous waves, by including the word 'recently' in the wording. As a result, the findings are not comparable with those obtained in the previous waves of the survey.

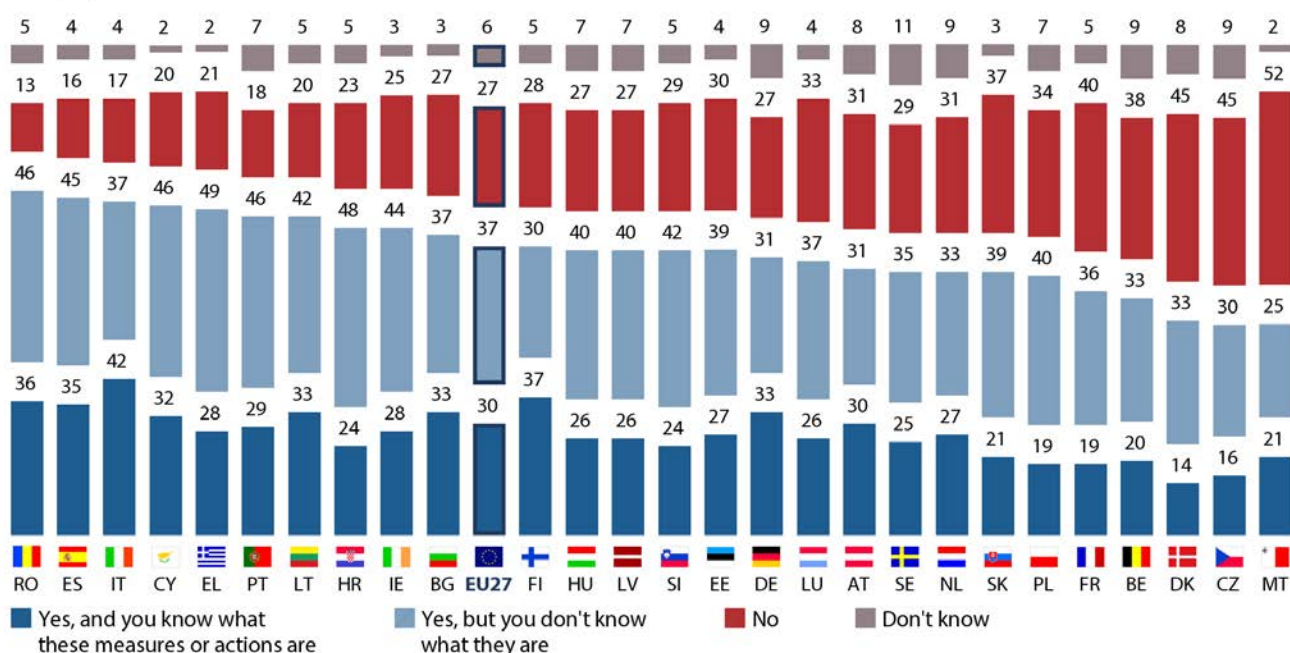
Q5 Have you recently heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)



In 24 Member States, more than half of respondents say that they have recently heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic (even if they do not know what they are). The proportion is highest in Romania (82%), Spain (80%), Italy (79%), Cyprus (78%) and Greece (77%). By contrast, less than half of respondents say they have recently heard, seen or read about EU measures or actions in Malta, Czechia (both 46%) and Denmark (47%).

Looking at the proportion that recall EU measures or actions and know what they are, this is highest in Italy (42%), Finland (37%), Romania (36%) and Spain (35%), and lowest in Denmark (14%), Czechia (16%), Poland and France (both 19%).

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











The socio-demographic analysis indicates that men are more likely than women to say that they have recently heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic and to know what these measures are (32% vs. 27%).

Findings are broadly consistent by age group, although younger respondents are more likely to say they are aware of EU measures or actions (70% of 16-24 year olds and 69% of 25-34 year olds, compared with 65% of those aged 35 or over).

There is 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 EU measures or actions (69%), compared with those who left education by the age of 16 (62%).

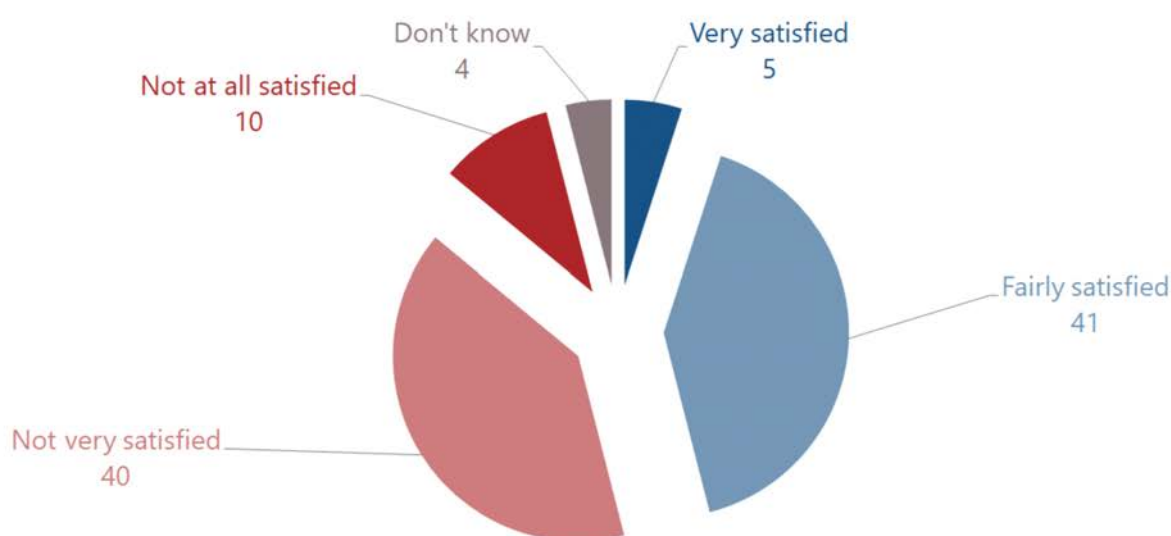
Q5 Have you recently heard, seen or read about measures or actions initiated by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)

	Yes, and you know what these measures or actions are	Yes, but you don't know what they are	No	Don't know
EU27	30	37	27	6
 Gender				
Male	32	36	27	5
Female	27	38	28	7
 Age				
16-24	29	41	24	6
25-34	31	38	24	7
35-44	29	36	29	6
45-54	28	37	29	6
55-64	32	33	31	4
 Education (End of)				
16-	30	32	31	7
17-19	27	36	30	7
20+	31	38	26	5
Still studying	27	40	25	8
 Support of the national government				
Support	34	40	22	4
Oppose	27	36	32	5
 Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	37	40	20	3
Neutral	24	39	30	7
Total 'Negative'	27	32	37	4
 Evolution of EU's image since the start of the pandemic				
Improved	55	33	10	2
Got worse	31	40	26	3
Stayed about the same	26	38	31	5
Don't know	11	20	35	34
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections				
Voted	34	37	25	4
Did not vote	24	39	32	5
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income				
Already impacted	34	38	24	4
Not yet impacted	30	43	24	3
No impact	26	33	35	6

Satisfaction with EU measures

Respondents that had heard, seen or read about EU measures or actions were asked how satisfied they were with the measures taken by the EU so far. Overall, just under half of respondents (46%) say they are satisfied with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic; this includes 5% who are very satisfied and 41% who are fairly satisfied. A slightly higher proportion of respondents (50%) are not satisfied; specifically, 40% are not very satisfied and 10% are not at all satisfied. The results are not strictly comparable with previous waves, as the wave 3 question was restricted only to respondents who said they had recently heard, seen or read about EU measures or actions.

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

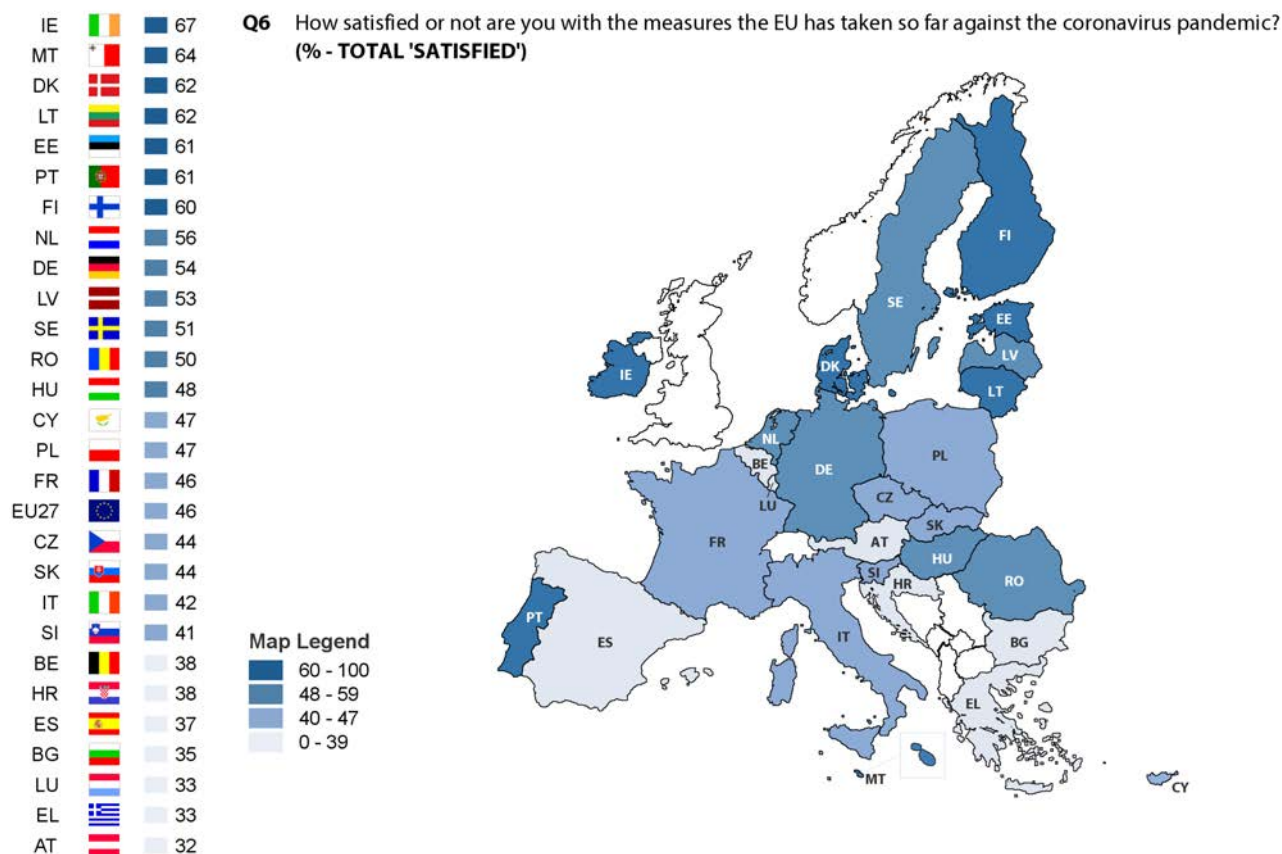


(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

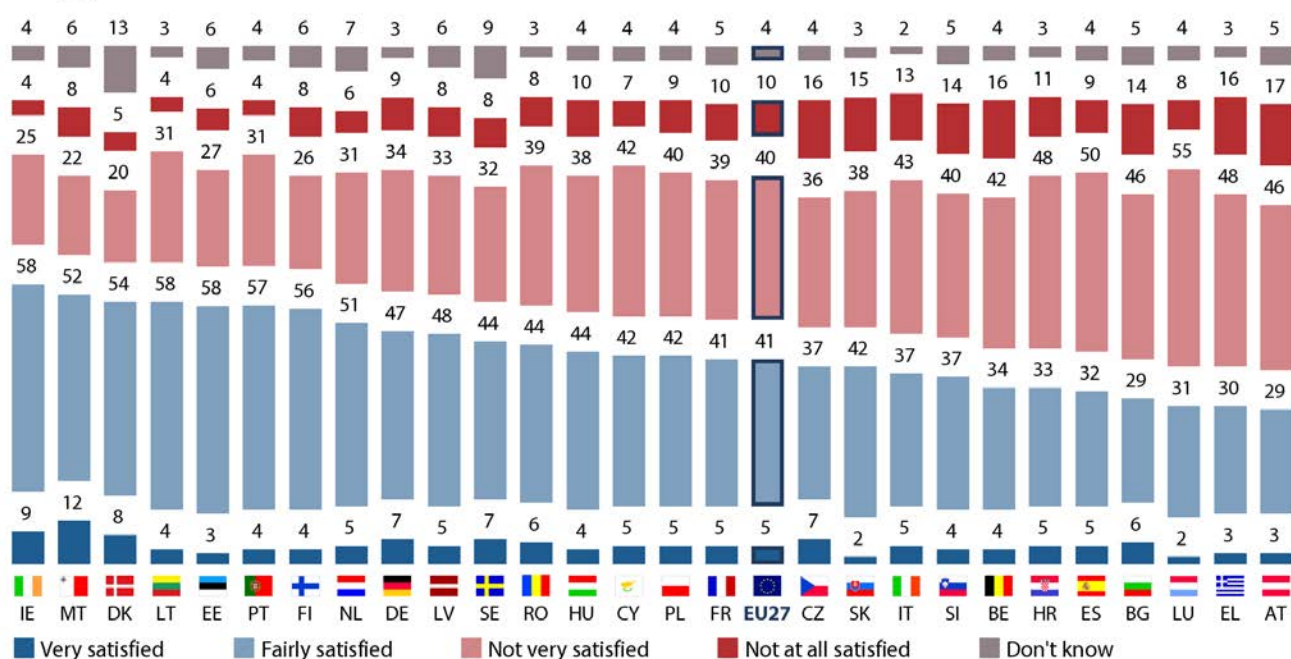
In 12 out of 27 Member States, at least half of respondents say that they are satisfied with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic. Satisfaction is highest in Ireland (67%), Malta (64%), Denmark and Lithuania (both 62%). The lowest levels of satisfaction are seen in Austria (32%), Luxembourg and Greece (both 33%).

In 12 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are satisfied rather than not satisfied with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic. In Hungary, there is an even split (48% satisfied, 48% not satisfied), while in the other 14 countries a majority are not satisfied.

Respondents in Malta (12%), Ireland (9%) and Denmark (8%) are most likely to be 'very satisfied' with the measures the EU has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic. Respondents in Austria (17%), Greece, Belgium and Czechia (all 16%) are most likely to 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? (%)



In the socio-demographic analysis, satisfaction with EU measures varies by age, ranging from 55% among 16-24 year olds to 41% among those aged 55-64. This question was asked to all respondents that had 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 (53%) com-

pared with those that do not know what they are (41%). Respondents who say they have already seen an impact from Coronavirus on their personal income are less satisfied (43%) than either those who expect to see an impact in the future (50%) or who do not expect any personal impact (49%). Those who voted in the European Parliament elections are slightly more likely to be satisfied by the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic (48%) than those who did not vote (43%).

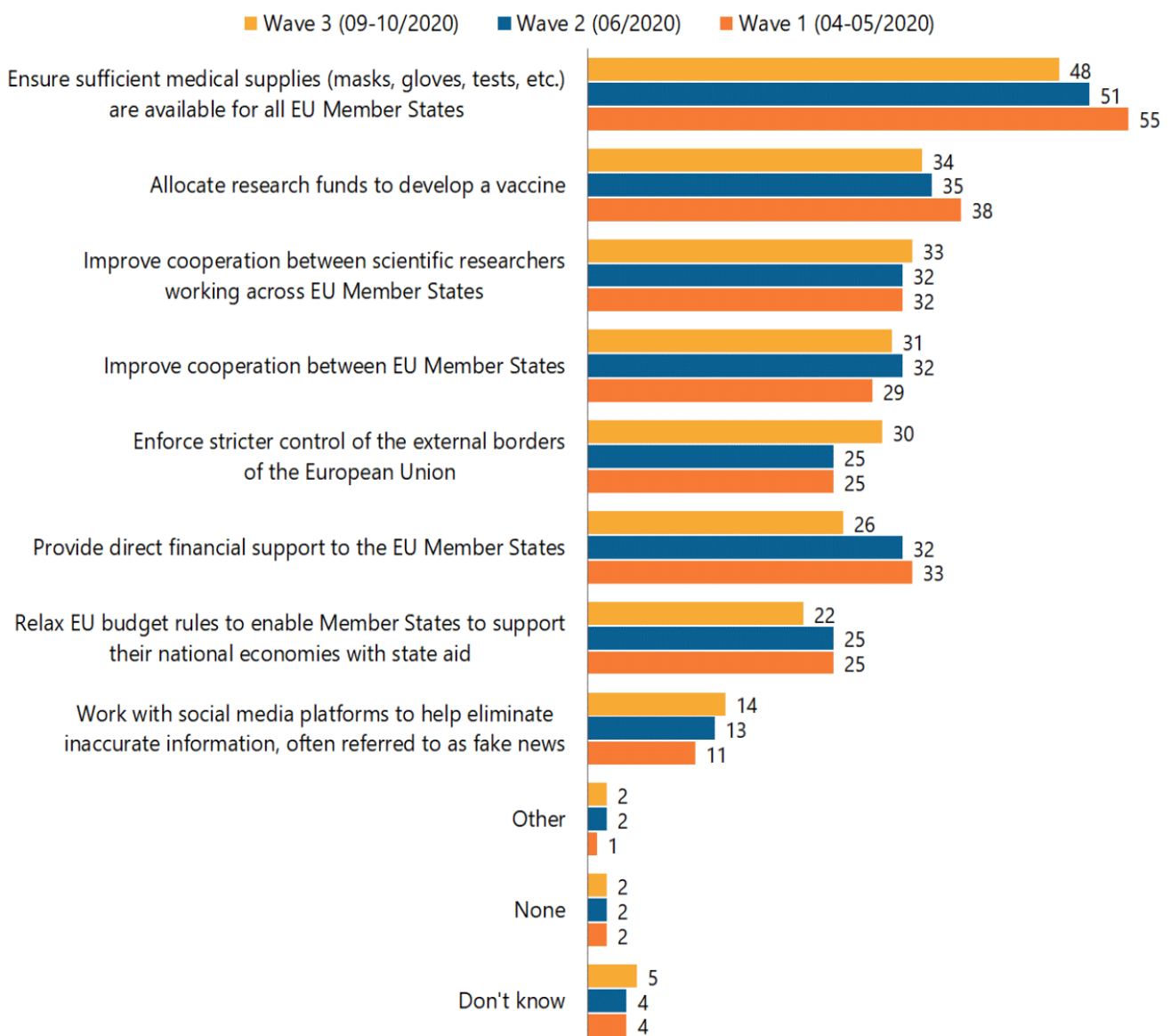
Q6 How satisfied or not are you with the measures the EU has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	46	50	4
 Gender			
Male	46	51	3
Female	47	48	5
 Age			
16-24	55	41	4
25-34	51	45	4
35-44	45	52	3
45-54	42	53	5
55-64	41	56	3
 Education (End of)			
16-	49	49	2
17-19	45	51	4
20+	46	50	4
Still studying	51	43	6
 Support of the national government			
Support	59	38	3
Oppose	29	67	4
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	66	31	3
Neutral	37	59	4
Total 'Negative'	14	82	4
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	48	49	3
Did not vote	43	53	4
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income			
Already impacted	43	54	3
Not yet impacted	50	47	3
No impact	49	46	5
Know about measures			
Know what they are	53	46	1
Don't know what they are	41	53	6

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, by choosing up to three answers from a list of eight. The top priority (mentioned by 48% of respondents) is to ensure that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States. There then follow several items that are each chosen by around one in three respondents: allocate research funds to develop a vaccine (34%), improve co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States (33%), improve co-operation between EU Member States (31%) and enforce stricter control of the external borders of the EU (30%). One in four (26%) would like to see the EU prioritise direct financial support to the EU Member States, while slightly fewer (22%) favour a relaxing of EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid. The lowest priority is to work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information or 'fake news' (14%).

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)



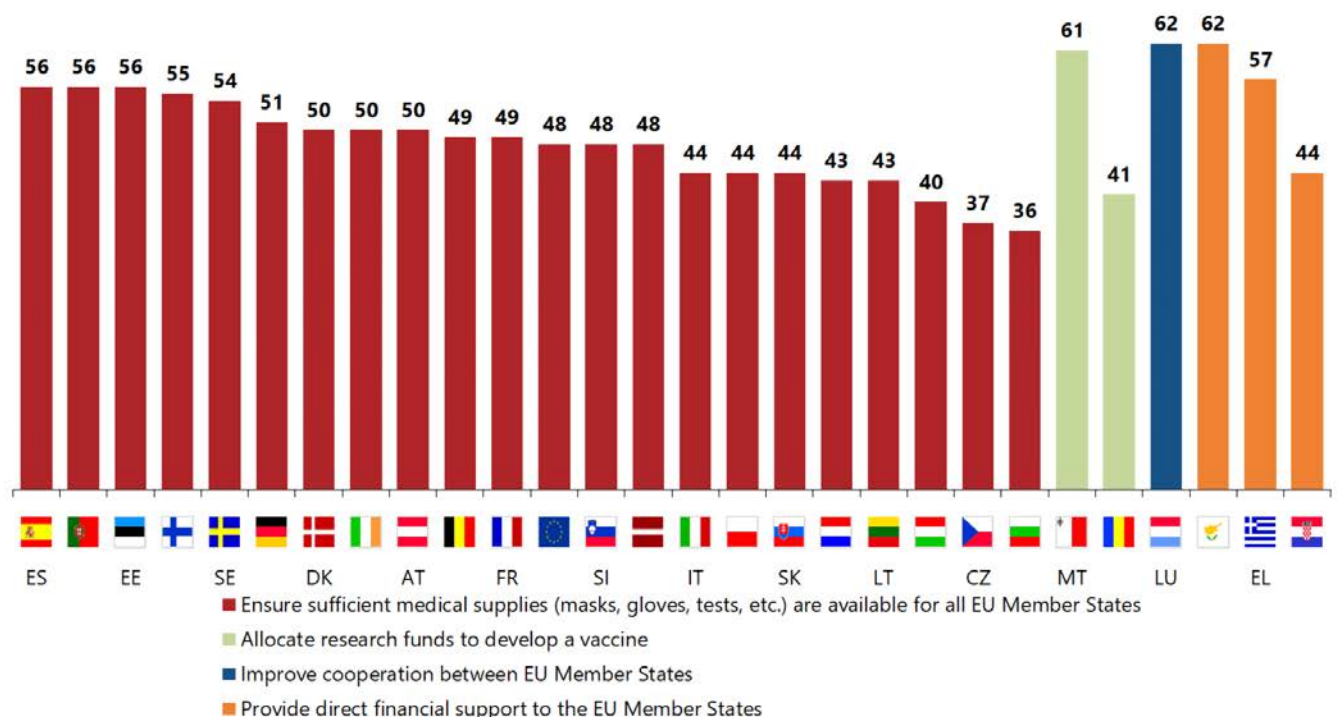
These priorities are similar to those seen at previous waves, although there have been some changes since wave 2. Respondents are now more likely to want the EU to enforce stricter control of the external borders of the EU (+5 pp), while they are less in favour of direct financial support to the EU Member States (-6 pp). The supply of sufficient medical supplies has been the top priority at each wave, but the proportion has declined slightly at each wave (55% at wave 1, 51% at wave 2 and 48% at wave 3).

In 21 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 three countries (Cyprus, Croatia and Greece), respondents' highest priority for the EU is providing direct financial support to Member States. Respondents in Malta and Romania are most likely to prioritise allocating research funds to develop a vaccine. In Luxembourg, the highest priority is improving co-operation between Member States.

Ensuring the availability of sufficient medical supplies is among the top three priorities in all Member States. The top three priorities in each country also include the following items:

- improve co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States: 13 countries;
- allocate research funds to develop a vaccine: 12 countries;
- provide direct financial support to Member States: 12 countries;
- improve co-operation between EU Member States: nine countries;
- enforce stricter control of the external borders of the EU: eight countries;
- relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state aid: three countries.

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 Estonia, Spain and Portugal (all 56%) 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 (36%) and Czechia (37%) are least likely to say this should be a priority. The proportion that see this as a priority has fallen across the EU overall since wave 2, and this has been most pronounced in Lithuania (-11 pp), Slovenia (-9 pp) and Poland (-8 pp).
- Allocating research funds to develop a vaccine is most likely to be seen as a priority by respondents in Malta (61%), Denmark (45%), Estonia and Romania (both 41%), while this is least likely to be seen as a priority by those in Slovakia (21%), Slovenia (22%) and Croatia (23%). The proportion giving this answer has decreased in several countries, with the largest decreases seen in Lithuania (-13 pp) and Cyprus (-12 pp).
- The proportion that would prioritise improving co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States is by far highest in Luxembourg (47%) and is lowest in Latvia (24%). The proportion that want this as a priority has increased the most in Lithuania (+9 pp).
- Respondents in Luxembourg (62%) 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 Malta (19%). This has decreased since wave 2 in several countries, most notably Denmark (-8 pp) and Finland (-6 pp).
- The enforcement of stricter control of the external borders of the EU is most commonly seen as a priority by respondents in Latvia (41%), Cyprus (39%) and Slovakia (38%), while respondents in Luxembourg (15%) are least likely to see this as a priority. This has increased in the EU overall since wave 2, the largest increases being in Italy (+13 pp) and Germany (+7 pp), while it has decreased the most in Poland (-6 pp).
- The greatest variation between Member States is in the proportion that would prioritise direct financial support to the EU Member States. This is highest in Cyprus (62%), Greece (57%) and Croatia (44%), and lowest in the Netherlands and Denmark (both 11%). Large decreases have been seen since wave 2 in Italy (-13 pp) and Slovakia (-9 pp), but there has been a large increase in Cyprus (+16 pp).
- Respondents in Latvia (36%), Bulgaria and Greece (both 32%) 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 Germany (13%) are least likely to see this as a priority. Respondents in Italy are now less likely to see this as a priority than at wave 2 (-10 pp).
- In 22 of the 27 Member States, the lowest (or joint lowest) priority is to work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information or 'fake news'. Respondents in Luxembourg (26%) are the most likely to see this as a priority. The proportion that sees this as a priority has increased since wave 2 in Malta (+8 pp), Cyprus and Luxembourg (both +7 pp), while it has decreased in Latvia (-7 pp) and Estonia (-6 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 scientific researchers working across EU Member States	Improve cooperation between EU Member States	Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the European Union	Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States	Relax EU budget rules to enable Member States	to support their national economies with state Work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information, often referred to as fake news	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		48	34	33	31	30	26	22	14	2	2	5
BE		49	30	31	33	31	18	23	13	2	2	7
BG		36	31	30	25	29	35	32	20	2	2	4
CZ		37	31	28	32	25	24	22	16	2	3	6
DK		50	45	36	21	31	11	20	16	3	3	8
DE		51	34	35	36	32	17	13	11	1	3	6
EE		56	41	33	37	32	28	24	20	2	2	2
IE		50	39	31	26	32	36	31	17	2	1	2
EL		45	29	25	24	32	57	32	13	1	1	1
ES		56	39	38	29	25	39	24	11	2	1	3
FR		49	30	34	28	35	18	25	11	2	3	5
HR		43	23	34	32	26	44	28	22	2	3	2
IT		44	31	31	35	31	35	28	12	1	1	3
CY		48	36	26	22	39	62	25	21	1	1	1
LV		48	30	24	27	41	28	36	22	3	2	3
LT		43	30	38	25	33	24	22	22	2	5	5
LU		55	31	47	62	15	17	21	26	2	1	2
HU		40	26	37	33	29	27	21	21	2	2	5
MT		43	61	26	19	28	32	19	21	0	0	2
NL		43	37	32	30	28	11	16	15	2	4	8
AT		50	28	37	38	35	24	20	14	1	1	4
PL		44	38	31	25	21	29	22	19	1	4	4
PT		56	34	30	29	32	36	25	17	2	1	4
RO		38	41	33	29	24	38	28	22	1	2	2
SI		48	22	32	35	32	39	28	20	2	1	3
SK		44	21	28	30	38	36	28	19	1	2	4
FI		55	33	29	31	36	21	22	13	2	2	6
SE		54	35	36	29	29	13	15	20	2	2	8
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	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Allocate research funds to develop a vaccine	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Improve cooperation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Improve cooperation between EU Member States	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the European Union	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Relax EU budget rules to enable Member States to support their national economies with state	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Work with social media platforms to help eliminate inaccurate information, often referred to as fake news	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)
EU27		48	-3	34	-1	33	+1	31	-1	30	+5	26	-6	22	-3	14	+1
BE		49	-3	30	-5	31	-1	33	-1	31	+6	18	-5	23	-4	13	+1
BG		36	+1	31	=	30	+4	25	-1	29	-4	35	-1	32	=	20	+3
CZ		37	-6	31	+2	28	-1	32	+2	25	-2	24	-3	22	-2	16	+3
DK		50	-2	45	+4	36	-5	21	-8	31	+3	11	-1	20	+2	16	-1
DE		51	-2	34	-4	35	+1	36	+3	32	+7	17	-6	13	-4	11	=
EE		56	=	41	+4	33	+3	37	+5	32	-4	28	+2	24	+5	20	-6
IE		50	-6	39	-2	31	+2	26	+2	32	=	36	-2	31	-4	17	+2
EL		45	+1	29	-4	25	+1	24	-4	32	-1	57	+2	32	+1	13	+3
ES		56	-1	39	-3	38	+3	29	-1	25	+5	39	-3	24	-1	11	+1
FR		49	-4	30	=	34	-1	28	-2	35	+6	18	-6	25	-2	11	+1
HR		43	-5	23	-3	34	-2	32	=	26	-1	44	-6	28	+2	22	+6
IT		44	-1	31	+3	31	+4	35	-4	31	+13	35	-13	28	-10	12	-1
CY		48	-1	36	-12	26	-3	22	+3	39	=	62	+16	25	+1	21	+7
LV		48	=	30	+1	24	-1	27	-1	41	+5	28	+1	36	+5	22	-7
LT		43	-11	30	-13	38	+9	25	-1	33	-3	24	-7	22	-5	22	+3
LU		55	-5	31	-4	47	+4	62	+1	15	-5	17	-3	21	-1	26	+7
HU		40	-1	26	-4	37	+5	33	-2	29	-2	27	-1	21	+2	21	+1
MT		43	=	61	+2	26	+5	19	-2	28	+1	32	+2	19	+5	21	+8
NL		43	-4	37	-5	32	-3	30	-4	28	+1	11	-1	16	-1	15	=
AT		50	-6	28	-3	37	+2	38	-2	35	+3	24	-1	20	=	14	+2
PL		44	-8	38	+2	31	+2	25	-5	21	-6	29	-5	22	+2	19	+3
PT		56	+3	34	-3	30	+1	29	-5	32	-1	36	-7	25	-2	17	+4
RO		38	+1	41	+1	33	+3	29	+1	24	-1	38	-5	28	-2	22	+2
SI		48	-9	22	+1	32	+5	35	-4	32	+3	39	-2	28	=	20	+3
SK		44	-4	21	-1	28	+3	30	=	38	+2	36	-9	28	-6	19	+5
FI		55	=	33	-1	29	-1	31	-6	36	+2	21	=	22	=	13	=
SE		54	-4	35	-2	36	-3	29	-3	29	+4	13	=	15	=	20	+3

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 (54% vs. 43%), whereas men are more likely than women to prioritise improving co-operation between EU Member States (33% vs. 29%). Older respondents are more likely to prioritise several of the measures. For example, 54% of 55-64 year olds would prioritise ensuring that sufficient medical supplies are available for all EU Member States, compared with 44%-48% 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 37% of 55-64 year olds to 24% 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 (21% of 16-24 year olds compared with 10% of those aged 45-64). Respondents who left education later are more likely to prioritise several of the measures, such as improving co-operation between Member States (33% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 26% of those left by the age of 16) and improving co-operation between scientific researchers working across EU Member States (35% vs. 29%). The exception is the enforcement of stricter control of the external borders of the EU, which is favoured more by respondents who left education earlier (38% of those who left education at the age of 16 or below, compared with 29% of those left at the age of 20 or above).

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 scientific researchers working across EU Member States	Improve cooperation between EU Member States	Enforce stricter control of the external borders of the European Union	Provide direct financial support to the EU Member States	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	48	34	33	31	30	26	22	14	2	2	5
 Gender											
Male	43	34	33	33	30	27	22	13	1	3	4
Female	54	34	34	29	30	26	22	15	2	2	5
 Age											
16-24	47	33	29	29	24	24	19	21	2	2	5
25-34	44	30	29	30	28	25	23	17	2	3	5
35-44	48	31	33	29	28	28	22	13	2	3	6
45-54	48	36	36	33	33	28	25	10	1	2	4
55-64	54	39	39	36	37	25	22	10	1	2	3
 Education (End of)											
16-	47	36	29	26	38	21	21	12	1	3	6
17-19	48	31	32	30	32	26	22	13	2	2	6
20+	48	34	35	33	29	27	23	13	2	2	4
Still studying	52	38	30	29	26	26	20	20	3	2	6
 Support of the national government											
Support	50	36	36	34	28	27	22	14	1	1	3
Oppose	47	32	32	29	34	27	24	14	2	4	3
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections											
Voted	50	36	36	33	32	29	23	14	1	1	2
Did not vote	48	31	30	29	29	24	22	15	2	3	4
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income											
Already impacted	49	34	35	32	32	30	25	14	2	2	2
Not yet impacted	47	33	32	31	30	27	24	16	1	2	3
No impact	51	36	35	32	31	22	19	12	1	3	4

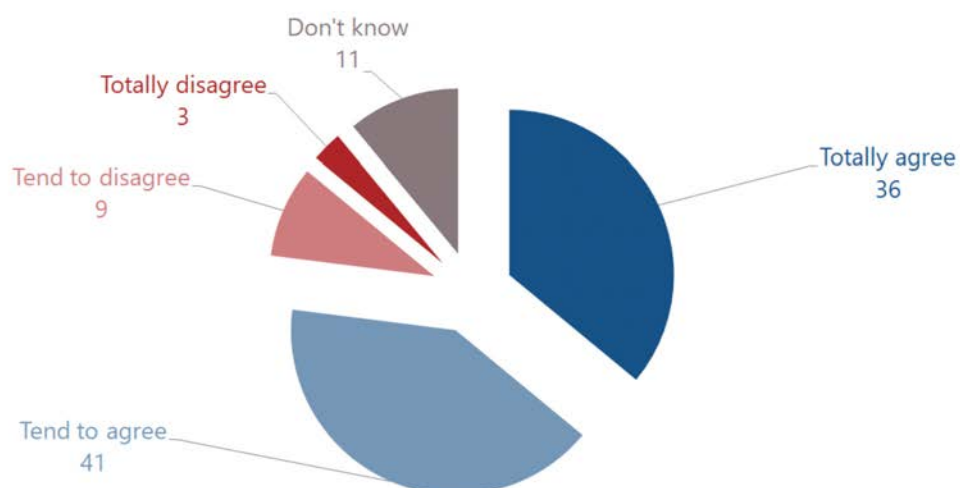
THE EU BUDGET

This section looks at issues concerning the EU budget and the EU's international role. Firstly, it examines attitudes towards the importance of the rule of law and democratic principles as a condition of EU funding to Member States. It then assesses attitudes to whether the EU budget should be increased, and what the priorities should be for the EU budget. It then moves on to examine attitudes towards the EU's role in fighting climate change and the importance of its core values on the international stage.

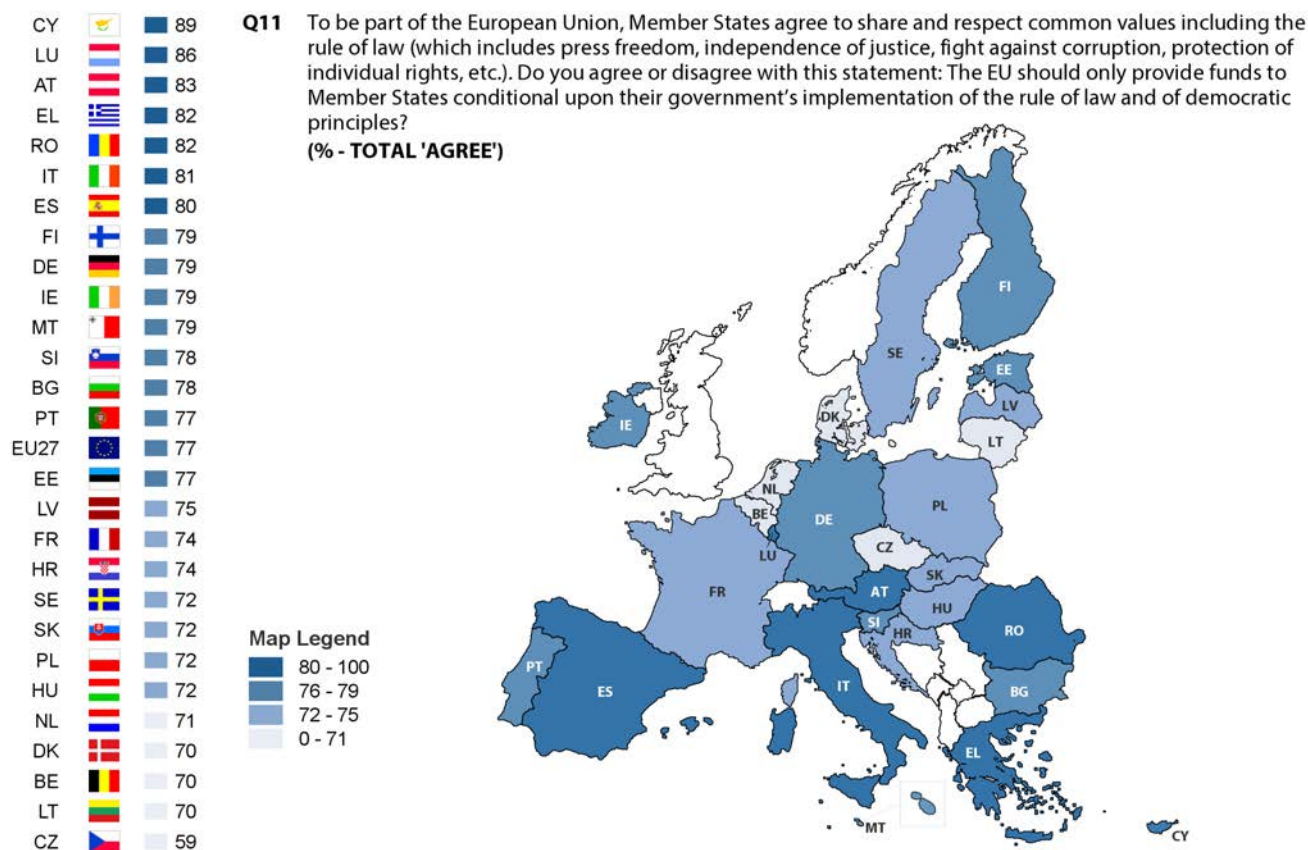
Rule of Law

Around three-quarters of respondents (77%) agree that the EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government's implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles. This includes more than a third (36%) who 'totally agree' with the statement. A minority (12%) disagree, including 3% who 'totally disagree', while 11% do not know.

Q11 To be part of the European Union, Member States agree to share and respect common values including the rule of law (which includes press freedom, independence of justice, fight against corruption, protection of individual rights, etc.). Do you agree or disagree with this statement: The EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government's implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles?
(% - EU27)

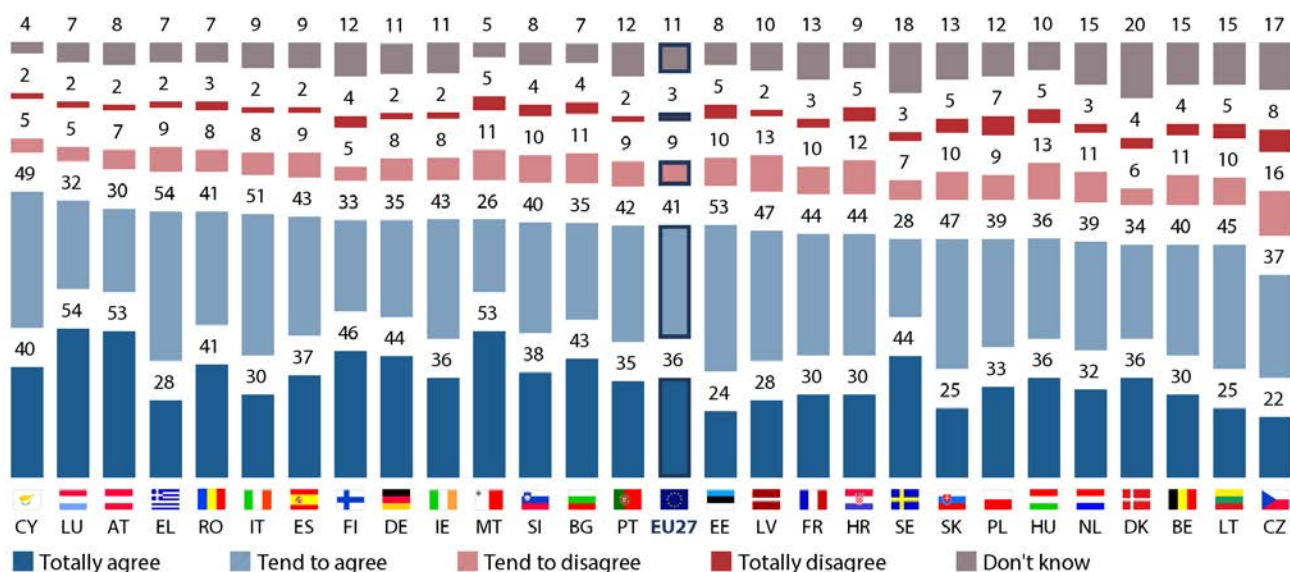


In all countries except Czechia, at least seven in ten respondents agree that the EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government's implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles. Agreement is highest in Cyprus (89%), Luxembourg (86%), Austria (83%), Greece, Romania (both 82%) and Italy (81%), and is lowest in Czechia (59%), Belgium, Denmark and Lithuania (all 70%).









In three countries, more than half of respondents 'totally agree' that the EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government's implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles: Luxembourg (54%), Austria and Malta (both 53%). Respondents are least likely to express total agreement in Czechia (22%), Estonia (24%), Slovakia and Lithuania (both 25%).

Q11 To be part of the European Union, Member States agree to share and respect common values including the rule of law (which includes press freedom, independence of justice, fight against corruption, protection of individual rights, etc.). Do you agree or disagree with this statement: The EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government's implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles?
(%)



The socio-demographic analysis shows that older respondents are more likely to think that the EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government's implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles (83% of 55-64 year olds compared with 70% of those aged 16-24). Respondents who are more highly educated or who are in a higher social class are more likely to agree that the EU should make funding conditional on the implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles. This applies to 79% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above (vs. 72% who left by the age of 16), and 82% of those in the 'high' social class (vs. 72% of those in the 'low' social class). Agreement is also higher among those in work (79% vs. 74% of those not in work).

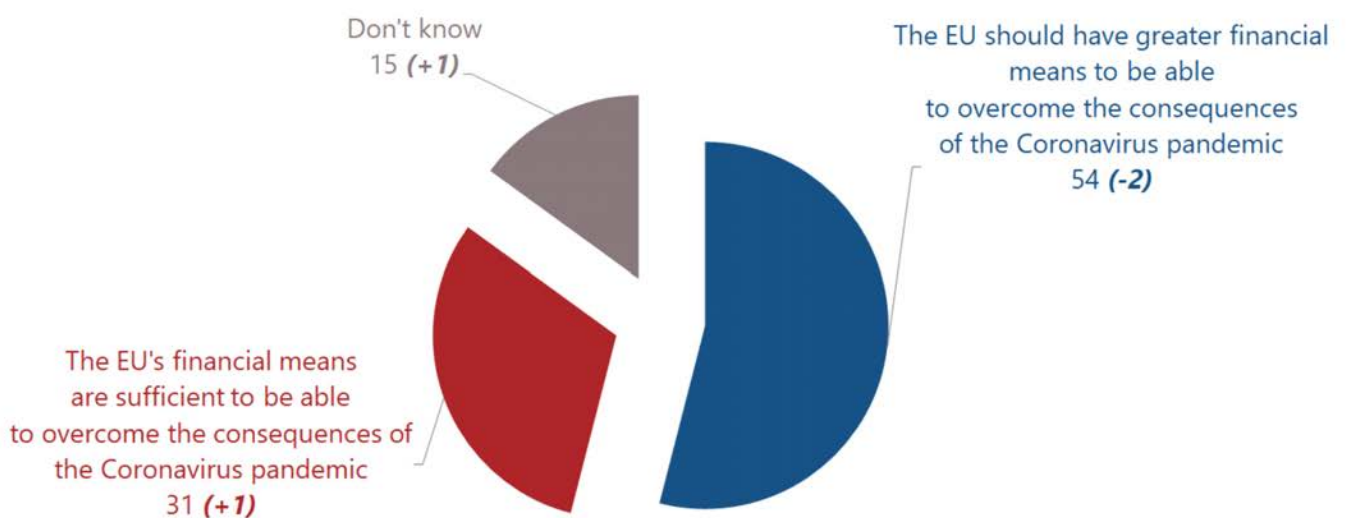
Q11 To be part of the European Union, Member States agree to share and respect common values including the rule of law (which includes press freedom, independence of justice, fight against corruption, protection of individual rights, etc.). Do you agree or disagree with this statement: The EU should only provide funds to Member States conditional upon their government's implementation of the rule of law and of democratic principles?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	77	12	11
 Gender			
Male	79	13	8
Female	75	10	15
 Age			
16-24	70	15	15
25-34	74	13	13
35-44	76	13	11
45-54	80	11	9
55-64	83	7	10
 Education (End of)			
16-	72	11	17
17-19	75	12	13
20+	79	12	9
Still studying	72	13	15
 Support of the national government			
Support	85	8	7
Oppose	73	17	10
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	91	5	4
Neutral	72	14	14
Total 'Negative'	69	21	10
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	83	10	7
Did not vote	73	15	12

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 (54%) think that the EU should have greater financial means to tackle the pandemic, while three in ten (31%) say that the EU's current financial means are sufficient. The remaining 15% do not express an opinion. Results are similar to those seen at wave 2, although there has been a slight decrease in the proportion that agree that the EU should have greater financial means (-2 pp).

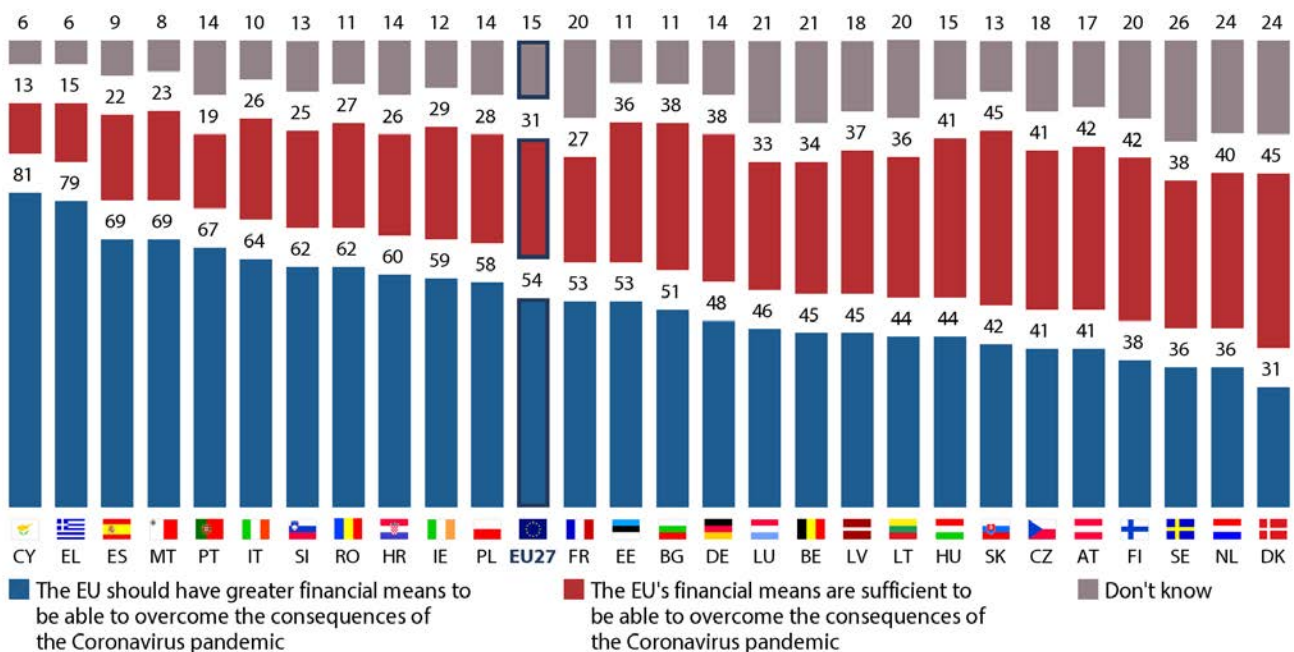
Q9 Which of the following statement is closest to your opinion? (% - EU27)



(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

The findings vary considerably by country. In 20 countries, a majority of respondents agree that the EU should have greater financial means, led by Cyprus (81%), Greece (79%), Spain, Malta (both 69%) and Portugal (67%). Pub-







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



lic opinion is divided in Czechia (41% agree, 41% disagree), while a majority say that the EU's financial means are sufficient in Denmark, Slovakia (both 45%), Austria, Finland (both 42%), the Netherlands (40%) and Sweden (38%).

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 (36% compared with 26%). Older respondents aged 55-64 are also more likely to think that the EU's financial means are sufficient (35% compared with 28%-32% in the younger age groups). Attitudes are linked to respondents' overall perceptions of the EU: those who hold a positive image of the EU are more likely to think that it should have greater financial means (62% compared with 43% of those whose image of the EU is negative).

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

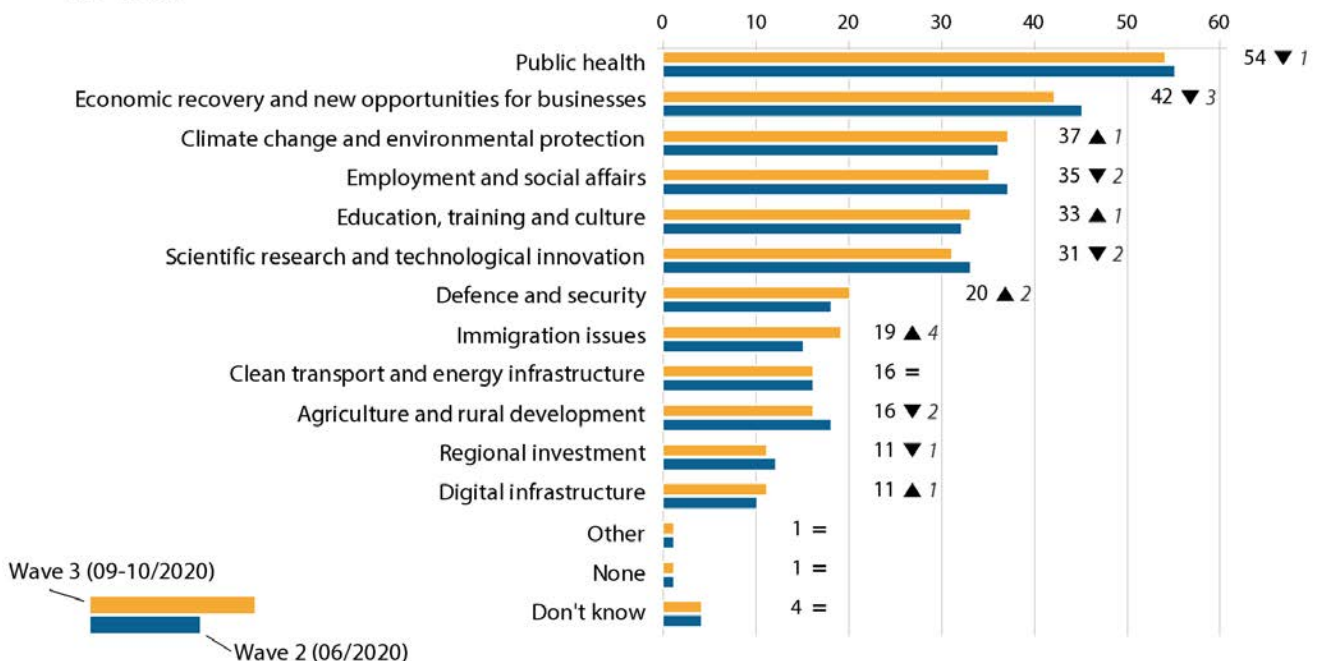
	The EU should have greater financial means to be able to overcome the consequences of the Coronavirus pandemic	The EU's financial means are sufficient to be able to overcome the consequences of the Coronavirus pandemic	Don't know
EU27	54	31	15
 Gender			
Male	52	36	12
Female	57	26	17
 Age			
16-24	55	31	14
25-34	57	29	14
35-44	57	28	15
45-54	53	32	15
55-64	49	35	16
 Education (End of)			
16-	57	27	16
17-19	53	31	16
20+	55	32	13
Still studying	55	26	19
 Support of the national government			
Support	57	32	11
Oppose	53	33	14
 Image of the EU			
Don't know	22	11	67
Total 'Positive'	62	29	9
Neutral	56	28	16
Total 'Negative'	43	42	15
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	58	31	11
Did not vote	53	32	15

Priorities for EU budget

Respondents were asked how they thought the EU budget should be spent, choosing up to four policy areas from a list of 12. More than half (54%, -1 pp compared to wave 2) say that public health should be a priority, and this ranks highest ahead of economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses (42%, -3 pp), climate change and environmental protection (37%, +1 pp) and employment and social affairs (35%, -2 pp).

Around a third would like to see spending on education, training and culture (33%, +1 pp) or on scientific research and technological innovation (31%, -2 pp). The other policy areas are less likely to be seen as a priority: defence and security (20%, +2 pp), immigration issues (19%, +4 pp), clean transport and energy infrastructure (16%, =), agriculture and rural development (16%, -2 pp), regional investment (11%, -1 pp) and digital infrastructure (11%, +1 pp).

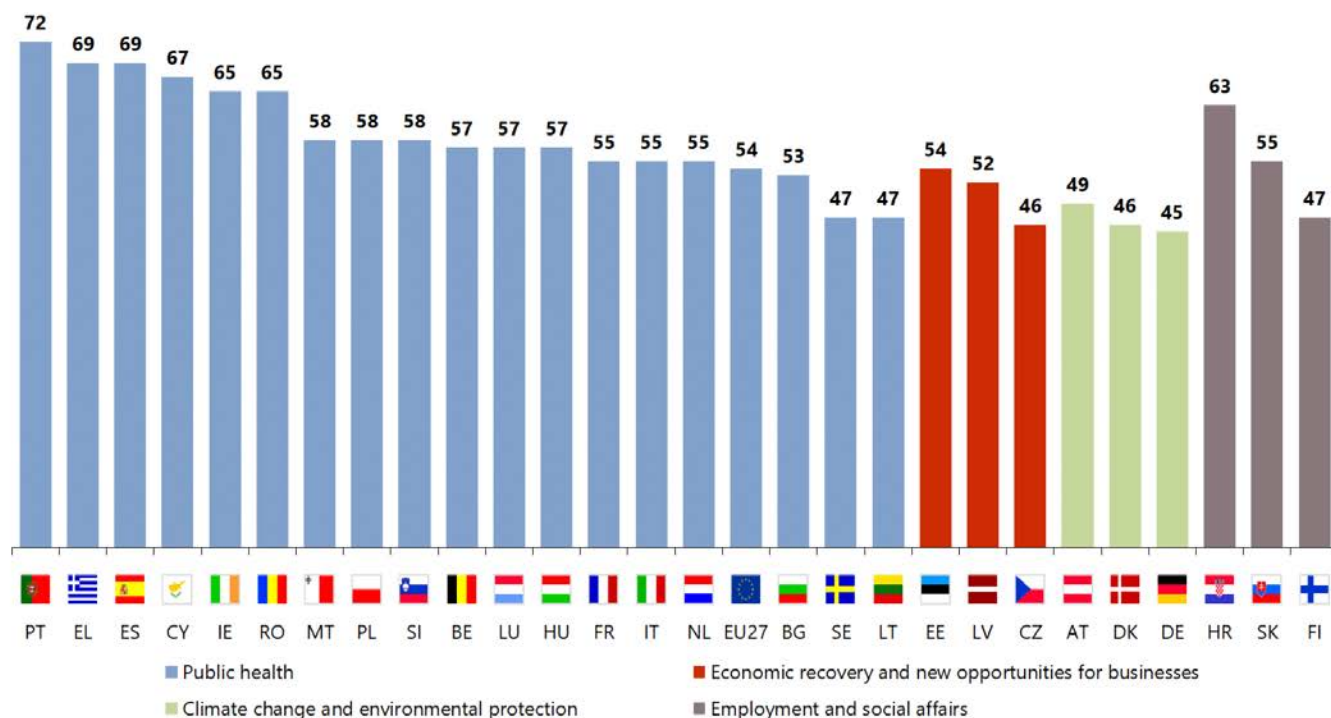
Q10 Given the current context, on which of the following would you like the EU budget to be spent? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU27)



Public health ranks highest as a spending priority for the EU in 18 of the 27 Member States, while in three countries (Estonia, Czechia and Latvia) economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses is seen as the most important area for spending. Employment and social affairs is the top priority in Slovakia, Croatia and Finland, while Austria, Denmark and Germany are the three 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, while economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses is among the three highest priorities in 23 countries. Employment and social affairs features among the three main priorities in 14 countries, education, training and culture in 10, and climate change and environmental protection in eight countries. In addition, scientific research and technological innovation is included in the top three priorities in Sweden, and immigration issues is one of three top priorities in Malta.

Q10 Given the current context, on which of the following would you like the EU budget to be spent? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Looking at each of the policy areas in turn:

- Public health is most likely to be chosen as a spending priority in Portugal (72%), Greece and Spain (both 69%), and is least likely to be chosen in Finland (39%) and Denmark (41%). The findings are generally consistent with wave 2, with the largest increase seen in Slovakia (+5 pp) and the largest decrease in Luxembourg (-5 pp).
- Respondents in Cyprus (57%) and Estonia (54%) are most likely to say that EU spending should focus on economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses, while those in Malta (25%) and Luxembourg (29%) are least likely to say this. There have been large increases since wave 2 in Cyprus (+13 pp) and Estonia (+11 pp), and large decreases in Sweden (-11 pp), Lithuania and Luxembourg (both -10 pp).
- Climate change and environmental protection is most likely to be seen as a priority area by respondents in Austria (49%), Denmark (46%) and Germany (45%), and is least frequently chosen in Latvia (15%) and Romania (23%). The largest increase since wave 2 is seen in Portugal (+10 pp), and the largest decrease is in Lithuania (-8 pp).
- Employment and social affairs is chosen by at least half of respondents in Croatia (63%), Slovakia (55%), Portugal (51%) and Slovenia (50%). It is chosen least frequently in Cyprus (24%) and Denmark (25%). The proportion that think employment and social affairs should be a spending priority has increased since wave 2 in Cyprus (+11 pp) and Malta (+6 pp), while it has decreased in Czechia, Slovakia (both -8 pp) and Poland (-7 pp).
- Education, training and culture is chosen most frequently by respondents in Romania (54%), Bulgaria, Cyprus (both 49%) and Portugal (48%), and least frequently by those in Sweden (16%), the Netherlands (17%), Czechia and Denmark (both 18%). The proportion that see this as a priority has increased the most in Romania (+12 pp), Slovenia and Cyprus (both +9 pp), and has decreased the most in Estonia (-8 pp).
- Respondents in Spain (46%) are by far the most likely to want to see spending on scientific research and technological innovation, while those in Malta (21%) are least likely to do so. This is now less likely to be chosen than at wave 2 in Luxembourg (-7 pp) and Portugal (-6 pp).

- Respondents are most likely to think that the EU budget should be spent on defence and security in France (31%), Hungary (29%) and Czechia (28%), but this view is shared by less than one in ten in Ireland (7%) and Croatia (8%). Respondents in France are now more likely to choose this than at wave 2 (+5 pp), those in Cyprus less so (-7 pp).
- Immigration issues are chosen most frequently by respondents in Malta (50%) and Greece (35%), but this is chosen by very few respondents in Romania (5%) or Portugal (7%). The proportion that see this as a priority has increased across the EU as a whole since wave 2, with the largest increases seen in Denmark, Malta (both +9 pp), Luxembourg (+8 pp), Italy and Sweden (both +7 pp).
- Clean transport and energy infrastructure is most likely to be chosen as an area of spending in Denmark (28%) and Ireland (24%), while respondents in Cyprus (8%) and Estonia (9%) are least likely to see this as a priority. This has increased since wave 2 in Slovakia (+5 pp), but it has decreased in Estonia (-6 pp) and Austria (-5 pp).
- Agriculture and rural development is most likely to be seen as a spending priority by respondents in Croatia (36%), Estonia (34%) and Slovakia (33%), and is least likely to be mentioned by those in Denmark (6%) and the Netherlands (9%). The proportion that choose this as a priority has decreased in several countries, most notably Cyprus (-13 pp), Czechia (-8 pp) and Slovakia (-7 pp).
- Respondents in Slovakia (29%) are most likely to see regional investment as a priority area, while the lowest proportion is in Cyprus (5%). There have been no major changes since wave 2.
- Digital infrastructure is chosen most frequently as an area for spending in Germany (22%), and is least likely to be chosen by respondents in Spain and Portugal (both 5%). Respondents in Cyprus are now more likely to choose this option than at wave 2 (+5 pp).





























The socio-demographic analysis shows differences by gender, with women more likely than men to say that public health (59% compared with 49%) and economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses (45% vs. 39%) should be priority areas for the EU budget, while men are more likely than women to favour spending on scientific research and technological innovation (34% vs. 29%) and digital infrastructure (15% vs. 6%).

There are also differences by age group, with older people more likely to want to see spending on public health (58% of 55-64 year olds vs. 48% of 16-24 year olds), economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses (46% vs. 33%), scientific research and technological innovation (37% vs. 28%) and immigration issues (26% vs. 14%). However, younger people are more likely to favour spending on education, training and culture (43% of 16-24 year olds vs. 27% of 55-64 year olds).

Respondents who left education later are more likely to want to see spending on scientific research and technological innovation (33% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above compared with 28% of those who left by the age of 16), education, training and culture (33% vs. 26%) and clean transport and energy infrastructure (17% vs. 12%).

There are also differences according to respondents' overall image of the EU. Those with a positive image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative image to favour spending on climate change and environmental protection, education, training and culture, clean transport and energy infrastructure, and scientific research and technological innovation. They are less likely to want to see spending on agriculture and rural development, defence and security, and immigration issues.

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	Climate change and environmental protection	Employment and social affairs	Education, training and culture	Scientific research and technological innovation	Defence and security	Immigration issues	Clean transport and energy infrastructure	Agriculture and rural development	Regional investment	Digital infrastructure	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		54	42	37	35	33	31	20	19	16	16	11	11	1	1	4
BE		57	36	35	37	28	27	21	22	14	15	10	7	2	1	6
BG		53	48	28	37	49	27	12	8	19	31	20	8	1	1	2
CZ		42	46	26	38	18	30	28	22	11	18	16	10	1	1	5
DK		41	38	46	25	18	33	13	29	28	6	9	8	2	1	8
DE		44	34	45	32	36	31	18	18	17	15	10	22	2	1	5
EE		48	54	20	47	28	34	22	23	9	34	21	8	1	0	1
IE		65	51	42	39	33	34	7	18	24	14	15	9	1	1	2
EL		69	46	30	32	41	24	24	35	11	18	7	11	0	1	1
ES		69	51	30	49	41	46	11	13	10	12	7	5	2	1	2
FR		55	31	41	30	24	26	31	24	15	18	10	6	1	2	4
HR		48	53	26	63	36	27	8	10	14	36	13	11	1	1	1
IT		55	53	36	27	38	37	19	22	18	10	13	13	1	0	2
CY		67	57	34	24	49	29	27	27	8	18	5	12	1	0	1
LV		51	52	15	47	35	26	17	14	10	23	17	6	1	1	3
LT		47	44	26	28	35	34	17	9	15	11	17	7	1	0	5
LU		57	29	42	33	37	30	16	20	21	22	14	12	1	1	3
HU		57	45	34	38	34	23	29	18	19	21	8	10	1	1	3
MT		58	25	32	29	37	21	13	50	18	13	7	7	0	0	1
NL		55	39	37	37	17	24	21	23	16	9	10	7	3	2	6
AT		42	38	49	37	33	29	16	20	20	21	18	12	1	0	4
PL		58	44	34	35	26	28	22	16	17	18	16	6	1	1	4
PT		72	45	37	51	48	30	15	7	18	19	10	5	0	0	3
RO		65	41	23	35	54	24	12	5	19	26	12	10	0	1	2
SI		58	52	33	50	34	28	11	13	17	27	13	7	1	0	3
SK		43	51	31	55	23	25	16	11	13	33	29	6	1	0	3
FI		39	42	37	47	26	33	17	19	19	19	17	7	1	1	6
SE		47	30	42	31	16	31	26	30	17	18	9	8	2	2	6

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM





























2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM







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

		Public health	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Climate change and environmental protection	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Employment and social affairs	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Education, training and culture	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Scientific research and technological innovation	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)
EU27		54	-1	42	-3	37	+1	35	-2	33	+1	31	-2
BE		57	=	36	-2	35	-2	37	-3	28	=	27	-2
BG		53	+1	48	-2	28	+1	37	-2	49	+7	27	-1
CZ		42	+2	46	-5	26	-3	38	-8	18	+3	30	-1
DK		41	+2	38	-3	46	+1	25	-4	18	-3	33	-5
DE		44	-2	34	-4	45	+3	32	-3	36	+3	31	-2
EE		48	+3	54	+11	20	-4	47	+5	28	-8	34	+5
IE		65	-1	51	-4	42	+2	39	+1	33	=	34	-1
EL		69	=	46	-5	30	+1	32	+1	41	+4	24	-2
ES		69	=	51	+2	30	-1	49	-4	41	-2	46	=
FR		55	-4	31	-2	41	+1	30	=	24	-5	26	-2
HR		48	=	53	-4	26	-3	63	+5	36	+5	27	-2
IT		55	-1	53	-5	36	+1	27	-3	38	+2	37	-2
CY		67	-3	57	+13	34	+2	24	+11	49	+9	29	-2
LV		51	+2	52	+2	15	-2	47	+1	35	+2	26	+1
LT		47	=	44	-10	26	-8	28	-3	35	+2	34	=
LU		57	-5	29	-10	42	-5	33	-1	37	+5	30	-7
HU		57	+4	45	-5	34	-5	38	=	34	-2	23	-1
MT		58	+3	25	+5	32	+3	29	+6	37	=	21	-2
NL		55	-1	39	-5	37	=	37	-3	17	-1	24	-5
AT		42	-3	38	-1	49	+1	37	=	33	+4	29	-1
PL		58	=	44	-7	34	+5	35	-7	26	+2	28	-1
PT		72	=	45	-6	37	+10	51	-1	48	+2	30	-6
RO		65	+2	41	-2	23	+2	35	-1	54	+12	24	-1
SI		58	+4	52	-3	33	+1	50	-3	34	+9	28	=
SK		43	+5	51	-8	31	=	55	-8	23	+6	25	+1
FI		39	-1	42	-1	37	-4	47	+1	26	+1	33	-1
SE		47	-3	30	-11	42	+3	31	=	16	+1	31	-5

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

		Defence and security	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Immigration issues	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Clean transport and energy infrastructure	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Agriculture and rural development	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Regional investment	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Digital infrastructure	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)
EU27		20	+2	19	+4	16	=	16	-2	11	-1	11	+1
BE		21	+1	22	=	14	=	15	-1	10	=	7	+2
BG		12	+1	8	-1	19	+2	31	+1	20	+3	8	+1
CZ		28	+1	22	+3	11	+1	18	-8	16	-3	10	+3
DK		13	-3	29	+9	28	-3	6	-1	9	+2	8	=
DE		18	+3	18	+4	17	=	15	=	10	-4	22	+1
EE		22	-2	23	+4	9	-6	34	+4	21	+3	8	-1
IE		7	-2	18	+3	24	-3	14	-1	15	-1	9	=
EL		24	+3	35	+2	11	=	18	-3	7	+1	11	=
ES		11	+2	13	+4	10	-1	12	-4	7	+1	5	+1
FR		31	+5	24	+6	15	-1	18	-5	10	=	6	+1
HR		8	-2	10	=	14	+1	36	-4	13	+1	11	+2
IT		19	+3	22	+7	18	+1	10	-2	13	-1	13	=
CY		27	-7	27	+1	8	-2	18	-13	5	=	12	+5
LV		17	-3	14	+2	10	-2	23	-1	17	=	6	-1
LT		17	=	9	=	15	-2	11	-4	17	+2	7	=
LU		16	-1	20	+8	21	+2	22	=	14	-2	12	+1
HU		29	+2	18	+4	19	-2	21	+2	8	=	10	+1
MT		13	+2	50	+9	18	+1	13	=	7	=	7	+3
NL		21	+1	23	+4	16	=	9	-3	10	+3	7	=
AT		16	-2	20	+4	20	-5	21	-1	18	=	12	-2
PL		22	=	16	+4	17	+3	18	=	16	-1	6	-2
PT		15	-4	7	+3	18	+3	19	+2	10	-1	5	=
RO		12	-1	5	=	19	+1	26	-6	12	-2	10	+2
SI		11	-2	13	+3	17	-1	27	-5	13	+1	7	=
SK		16	=	11	+1	13	+5	33	-7	29	=	6	=
FI		17	=	19	+5	19	-1	19	-1	17	+4	7	=
SE		26	+4	30	+7	17	+3	18	=	9	-2	8	=

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

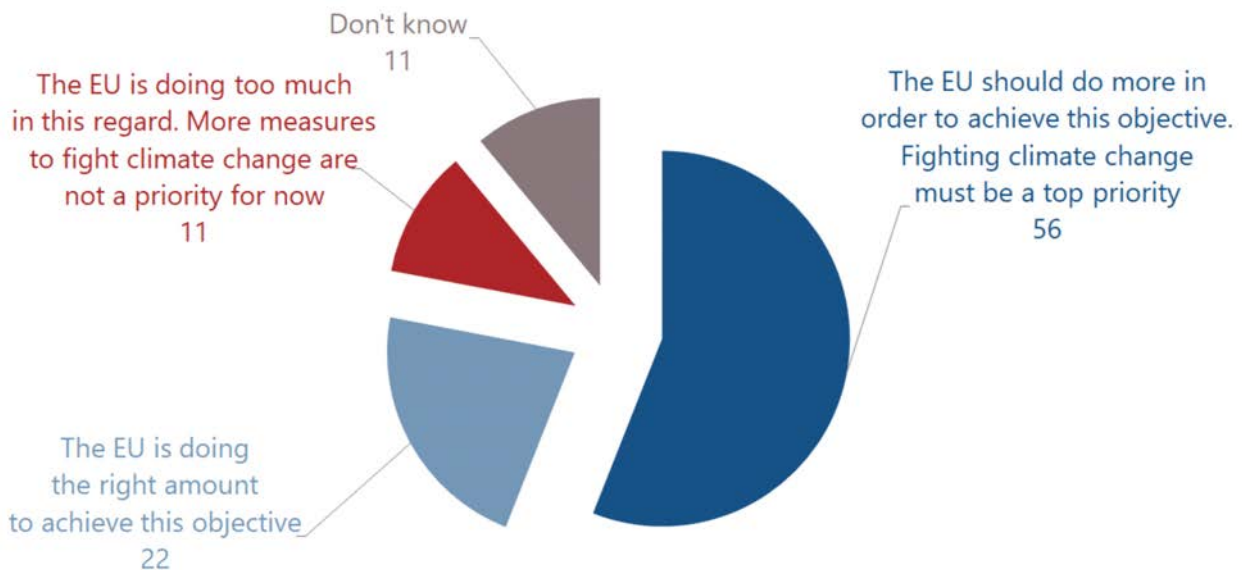
	Public health	Economic recovery and new opportunities for businesses	Climate change and environmental protection	Employment and social affairs	Education, training and culture	Scientific research and technological innovation	Defence and security	Immigration issues	Clean transport and energy infrastructure	Agriculture and rural development	Regional investment	Digital infrastructure	Other	None	Don't know
EU27	54	42	37	35	33	31	20	19	16	16	11	11	1	1	4
 Gender															
Male	49	39	36	33	31	34	20	21	18	16	13	15	1	1	3
Female	59	45	38	37	35	29	20	17	14	16	10	6	1	1	4
 Age															
16-24	48	33	39	27	43	28	19	14	19	14	10	12	2	1	5
25-34	51	39	35	33	33	27	19	17	18	16	12	13	1	1	4
35-44	56	42	33	37	34	32	19	16	16	16	11	10	1	1	4
45-54	57	46	38	39	30	33	21	23	14	17	13	10	1	1	3
55-64	58	46	43	36	27	37	20	26	15	15	11	10	1	1	3
 Education (End of)															
16-	57	39	32	34	26	28	22	22	12	18	11	9	2	1	4
17-19	54	42	37	35	30	29	22	21	14	17	11	10	1	1	4
20+	55	42	37	36	33	33	19	18	17	16	12	11	1	1	3
Still studying	53	36	41	29	45	32	16	14	20	12	9	12	1	1	7
 Support of the national government															
Support	54	42	41	34	33	36	19	18	18	15	11	14	1	0	2
Oppose	55	42	34	36	33	29	21	21	15	18	12	9	1	2	3
 Image of the EU															
Total 'Positive'	56	44	44	35	36	38	18	16	20	15	11	13	1	0	1
Neutral	56	41	35	36	34	29	21	18	15	16	11	10	1	1	4
Total 'Negative'	52	41	32	36	28	27	23	28	12	20	13	10	2	2	2
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections															
Voted	56	44	40	35	34	35	19	20	18	16	12	12	1	1	2
Did not vote	54	39	34	37	32	28	22	19	14	16	10	10	2	1	3

Fighting climate change

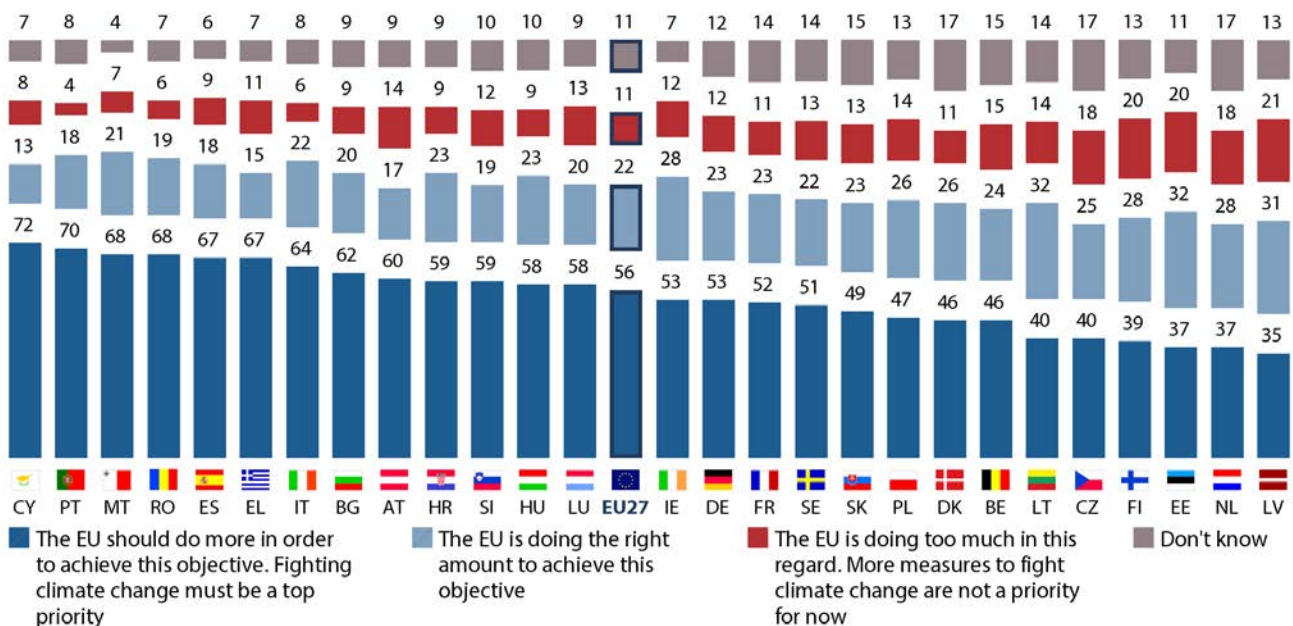
More than half of respondents (56%) think that the EU should do more to achieve its objective of making the EU economy climate neutral by 2050, and say that fighting climate change must be a top priority. Just under a quarter (22%) think that the EU is doing the right amount to achieve this objective, while 11% think that it is doing too much in this regard, and that additional measures to fight climate change are not a current priority. The remaining 11% do not express an opinion.

Q12 The European Union wants to fight climate change, by reducing its carbon emissions in order to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?

(% - EU27)









Q12 The European Union wants to fight climate change, by reducing its carbon emissions in order to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion? (%)



In 17 countries, more than half of respondents think that the EU should do more to achieve its objective of making the EU economy climate neutral by 2050, and that fighting climate change must be a top priority. Respondents are most likely to hold this view in Cyprus (72%), Portugal (70%), Malta, Romania (both 68%), Spain and Greece (both 67%). Respondents are most likely to take the view that the EU is doing too much in this regard in Latvia (21%), Finland and Estonia (both 20%). Respondents in Lithuania, Estonia (both 32%) and Latvia (31%) are most likely to say that the EU is doing the right amount.

The socio-demographic analysis indicates that attitudes are very consistent across different groups. Men are slightly more likely than women to say that the EU is doing too much to achieve its objective of making the EU economy climate neutral by 2050 (13 vs. 9%), while respondents aged 55-64 are the most likely to think the EU should be doing more to meet this objective (60% vs. 52%-56% in the younger age groups). Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to say that the EU should do more (65% compared with 49% of those whose image is negative), and are less likely to think the EU is doing too much in this regard (6% vs. 24%).

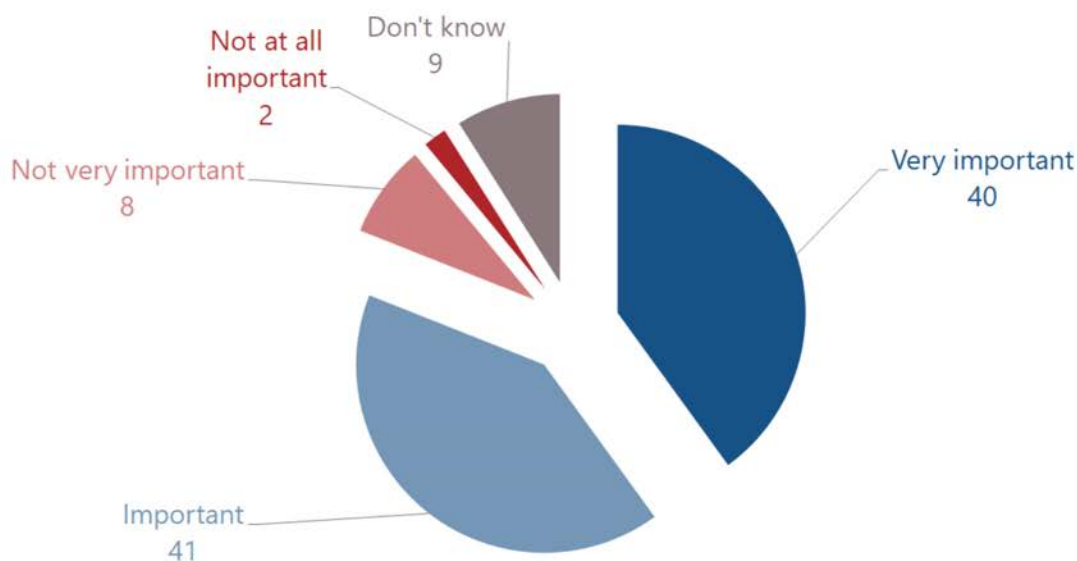
Q12 The European Union wants to fight climate change, by reducing its carbon emissions in order to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?
(% - EU27)

	The EU should do more in order to achieve this objective. Fighting climate change must be a top priority	The EU is doing the right amount to achieve this objective	The EU is doing too much in this regard. More measures to fight climate change are not a priority for now	Don't know
EU27	56	22	11	11
 Gender				
Male	54	24	13	9
Female	57	20	9	14
 Age				
16-24	56	23	10	11
25-34	52	27	10	11
35-44	56	22	10	12
45-54	55	22	12	11
55-64	60	17	12	11
 Education (End of)				
16-	56	18	10	16
17-19	54	22	11	13
20+	56	24	11	9
Still studying	61	18	9	12
 Support of the national government				
Support	60	25	8	7
Oppose	53	21	16	10
 Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	65	25	6	4
Neutral	53	25	9	13
Total 'Negative'	49	16	24	11
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections				
Voted	61	21	11	7
Did not vote	49	27	12	12

EU values

A large majority of respondents (81%) think it is important that the EU puts the respect of its core values - such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law - as a priority in its relations with major international actors such as the USA, China, Russia or Turkey. This includes four in ten (40%) who think it is 'very important' to do this. By contrast, one in ten respondents (10%) think this is not important – either 'not very important' (8%) or 'not at all important' (2%), while 9% do not know.

Q13 How important or not do you think it is that the EU puts the respect of its core values - such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law - as a priority in its relations with major international actors such as the USA, China, Russia or Turkey?
(% - EU27)



In every country, more than two-thirds of respondents think it is important that the EU puts the respect of its core values as a priority in its relations with major international actors. The proportion is highest in Cyprus (94%), Greece (90%), Spain (88%) and Portugal (86%), while respondents are least likely to say it is important in Latvia (69%), Belgium, Czechia (both 71%) and Slovakia (72%).

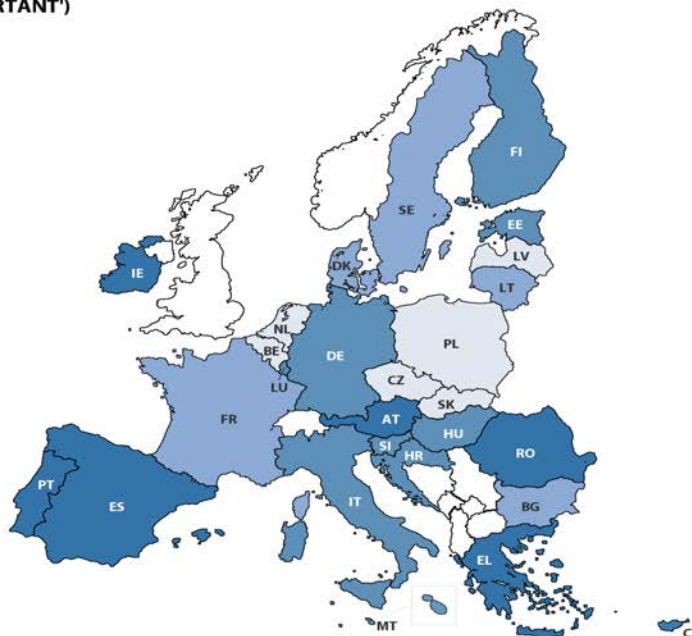
In five EU Member States, at least half of respondents think it is 'very important' that the EU puts the respect of its core values as a priority in its relations with major international actors: Cyprus (64%), Austria (54%), Greece (53%), Ireland (52%) and Luxembourg (50%).

Respondents are most likely to say this issue is not important in Latvia (24%), Belgium and Czechia (both 16%).

In the socio-demographic analysis, older respondents are more likely to think it is important that the EU puts the respect of its core values as a priority in its relations with major international actors (88% of 55-64 year olds compared with 76% of 16-24 year olds). Respondents who hold a positive image of the EU overall (93%) and those who voted in the 2019 European Parliament elections (87%) are both more likely to think it is important for the EU to put the respect of its core values as a priority in its relations with major international actors.

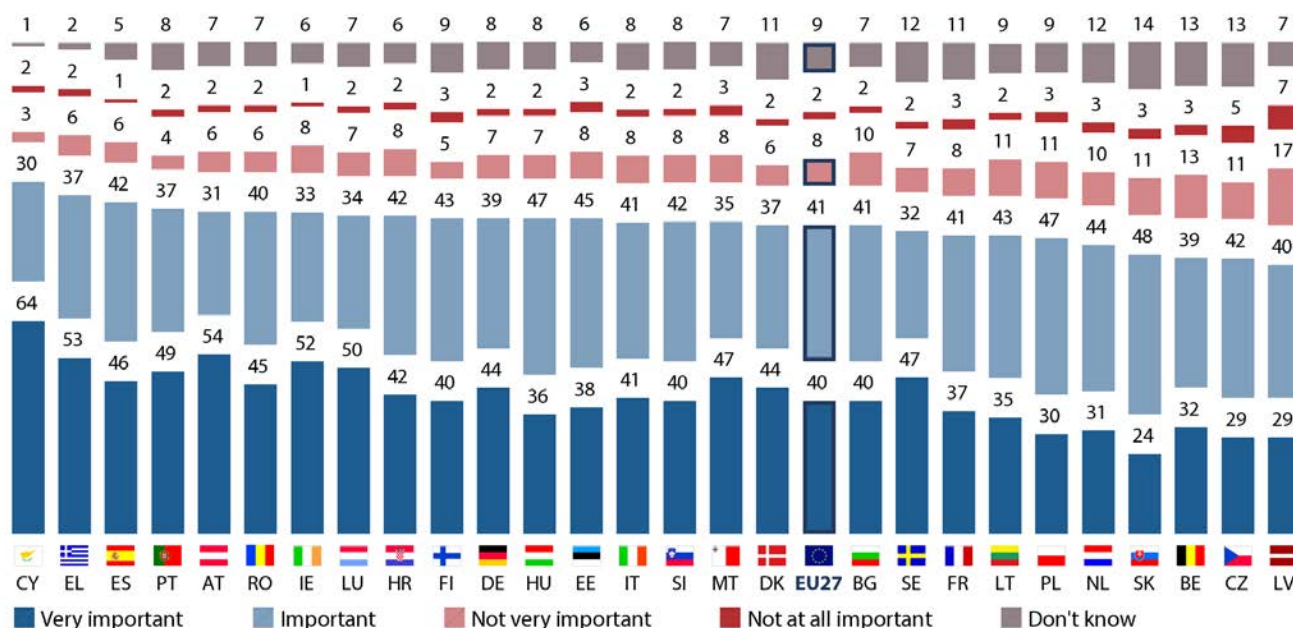
CY		94
EL		90
ES		88
PT		86
AT		85
RO		85
IE		85
LU		84
HR		84
FI		83
DE		83
HU		83
EE		83
IT		82
SI		82
MT		82
DK		81
EU27		81
BG		81
SE		79
FR		78
LT		78
PL		77
NL		75
SK		72
BE		71
CZ		71
LV		69

Q13 How important or not do you think it is that the EU puts the respect of its core values - such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law - as a priority in its relations with major international actors such as the USA, China, Russia or Turkey?
(% - TOTAL 'IMPORTANT')









Map Legend
 85 - 100
 82 - 84
 78 - 81
 0 - 77

Q13 How important or not do you think it is that the EU puts the respect of its core values - such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law - as a priority in its relations with major international actors such as the USA, China, Russia or Turkey?
(%)



Q13 How important or not do you think it is that the EU puts the respect of its core values - such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law - as a priority in its relations with major international actors such as the USA, China, Russia or Turkey?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	81	10	9
 Gender			
Male	82	12	6
Female	82	7	11
 Age			
16-24	76	14	10
25-34	77	13	10
35-44	81	10	9
45-54	84	8	8
55-64	88	5	7
 Education (End of)			
16-	80	9	11
17-19	79	10	11
20+	83	10	7
Still studying	79	11	10
 Support of the national government			
Support	88	7	5
Oppose	78	15	7
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	93	4	3
Neutral	79	12	9
Total 'Negative'	73	19	8
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	87	8	5
Did not vote	77	14	9

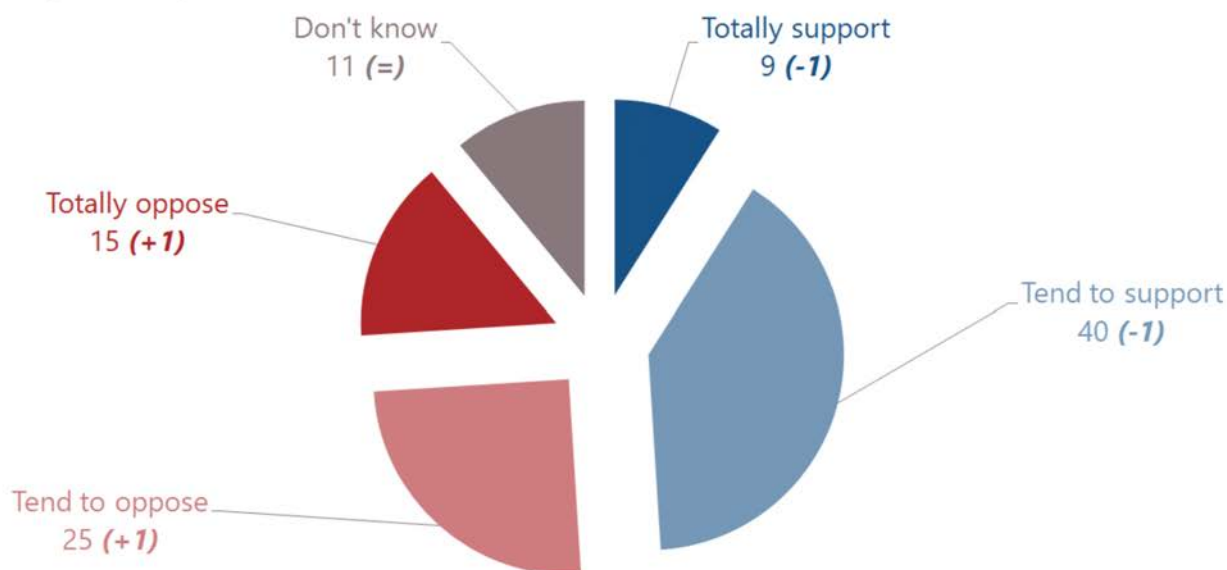
ATTITUDES TOWARDS NATIONAL RESPONSE

This section examines attitudes to 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. Finally, it examines attitudes towards restrictions to individual freedoms.

Support for the national government in general

Around half of respondents (49%) say that, in general, they support their national government. This includes 9% who 'totally support' their national government and 40% who 'tend to support' it. Four in ten respondents (40%) oppose their national government, including 15% who 'totally' oppose it and 25% who 'tend to oppose' it. Attitudes have become slightly less positive since wave 2, with respondents now slightly less likely to say they support their national government (-2 pp) and more likely to say they oppose it (+2 pp).

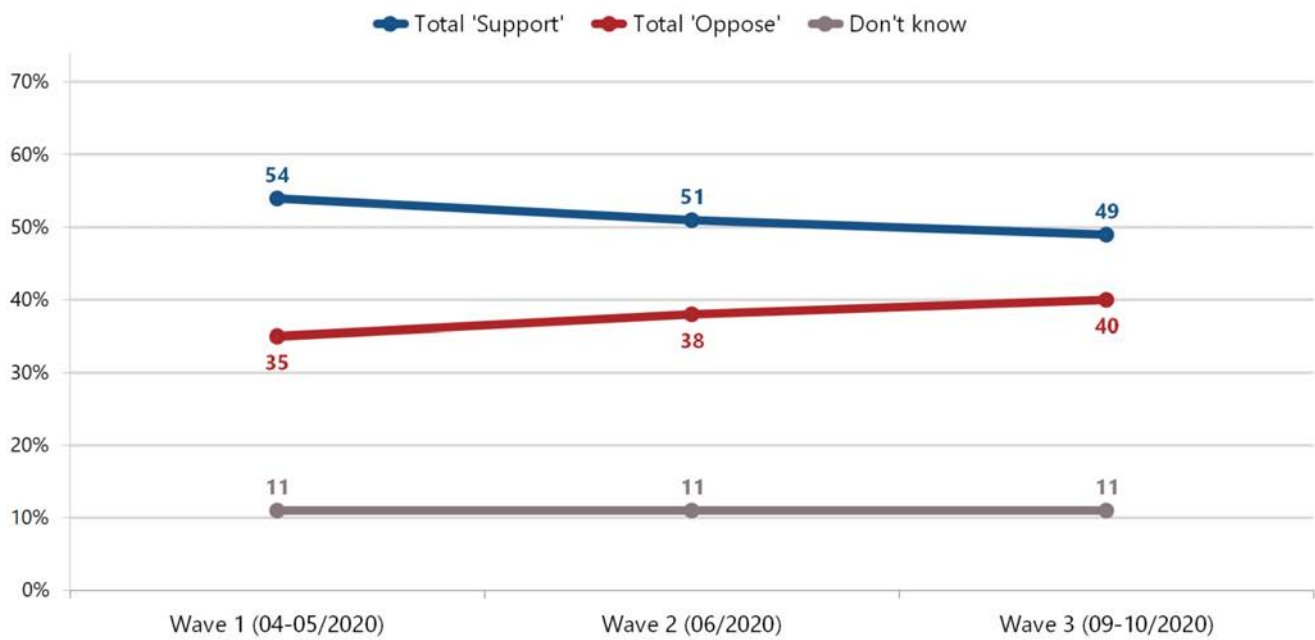
Q1 Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the (NATIONALITY) government in general? (% - EU27)



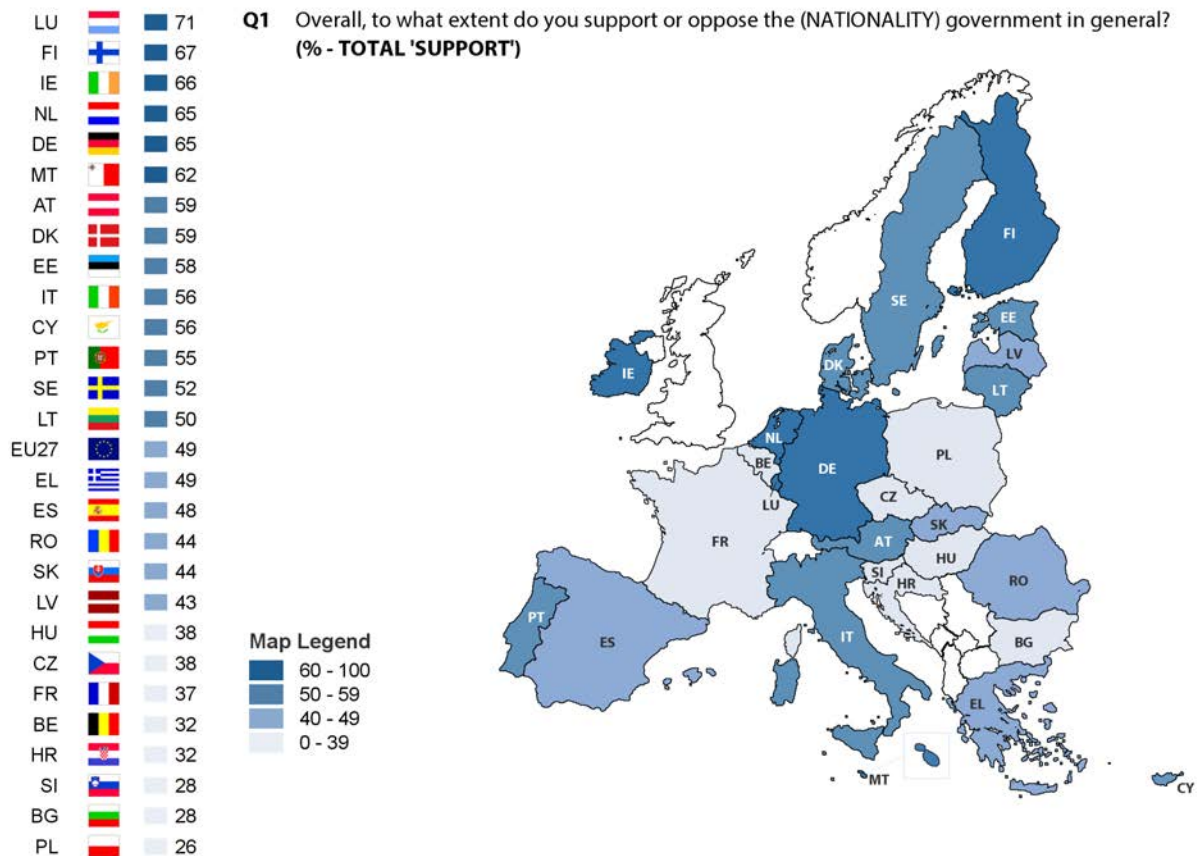
(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

Over the course of the survey, general support for national governments has declined slightly, from 54% at wave 1 to 49% at wave 3. At the same time, the proportion that oppose their national government has increased slightly (from 35% to 40%). There is considerable variation between countries in the proportion that supports its national government in general terms. In 13 Member States, more than half of respondents express general support for their national government. Support is strongest in Luxembourg (71%), Finland (67%), Ireland (66%), the Nether-

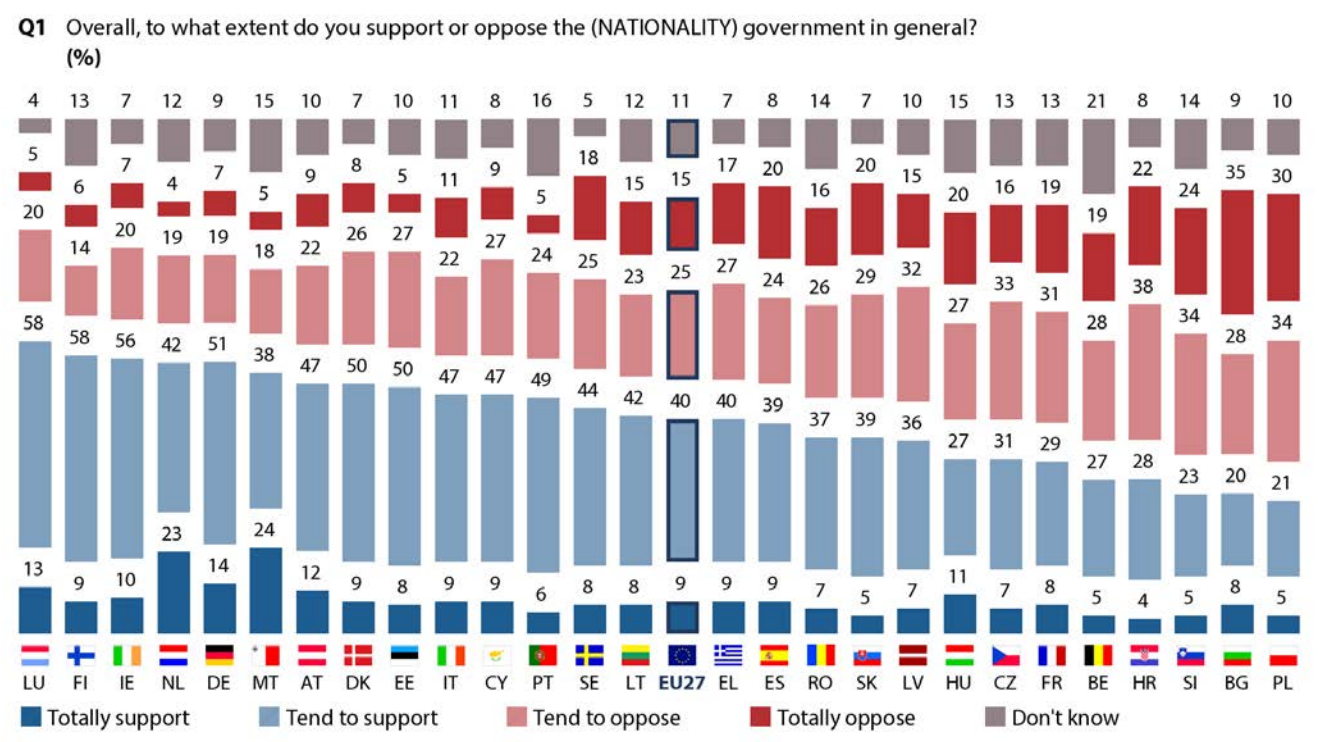
Q1 Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the (NATIONALITY) government in general?
(% - EU27)



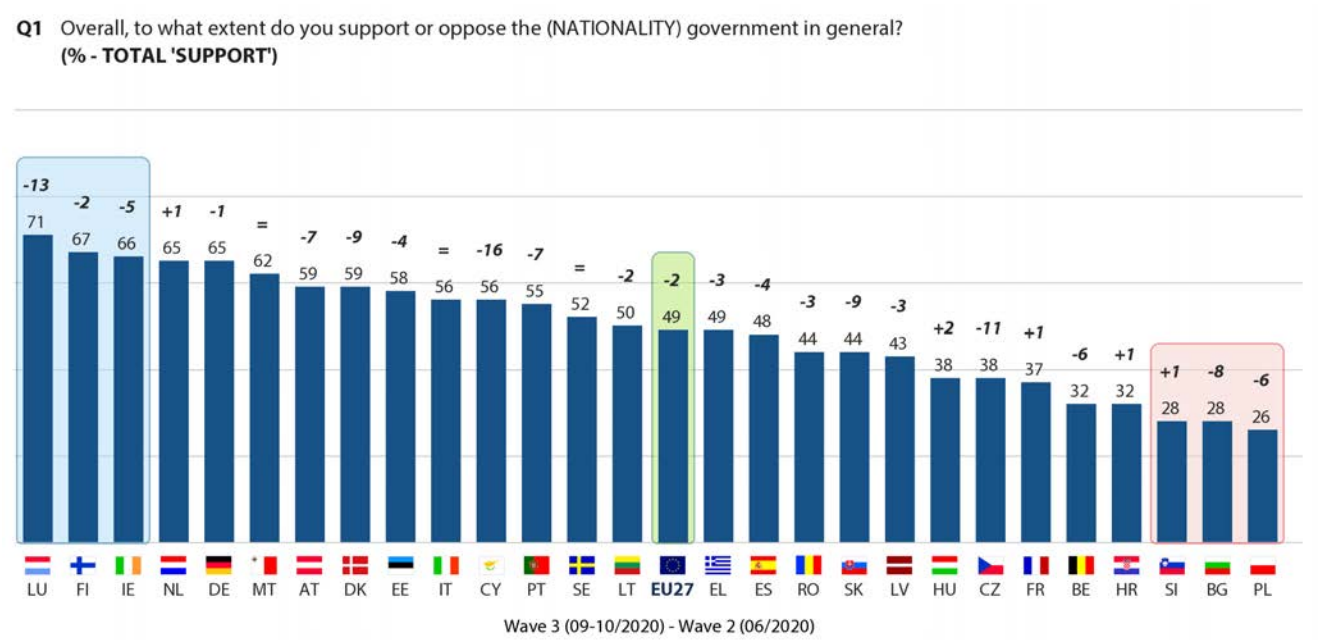
lands and Germany (both 65%). Respondents in Poland (26%), Bulgaria and Slovenia (both 28%) are least likely to express general support for their national government.



General support for the national government outweighs opposition in 17 of the 27 Member States. Respondents are most likely to 'totally support' their national government in Malta (24%) and the Netherlands (23%), while respondents in Bulgaria (35%) and Poland (30%) are most likely to 'totally oppose' their national government.









There has been a sharp decline in support for some national governments since wave 2, most notably Cyprus (-16 pp), Luxembourg (-13 pp), Czechia (-11 pp), Denmark, Slovakia (both -9 pp) and Bulgaria (-8 pp). There are no substantial increases in support.



The socio-demographic analysis indicates that men are slightly more likely than women to express general support towards their national government (51% vs. 47%), while respondents aged 55-64 are more likely than younger age groups to support their national government (55% vs. 46%-49%).

Respondents who left education at a later stage are slightly more likely to support their national government, with support ranging from 51% among those who left education at the age of 20 or above, to 44% among those who finished education by the age of 16. In addition, respondents who are working are more likely to support their national government than those not in work (51% vs. 47%).

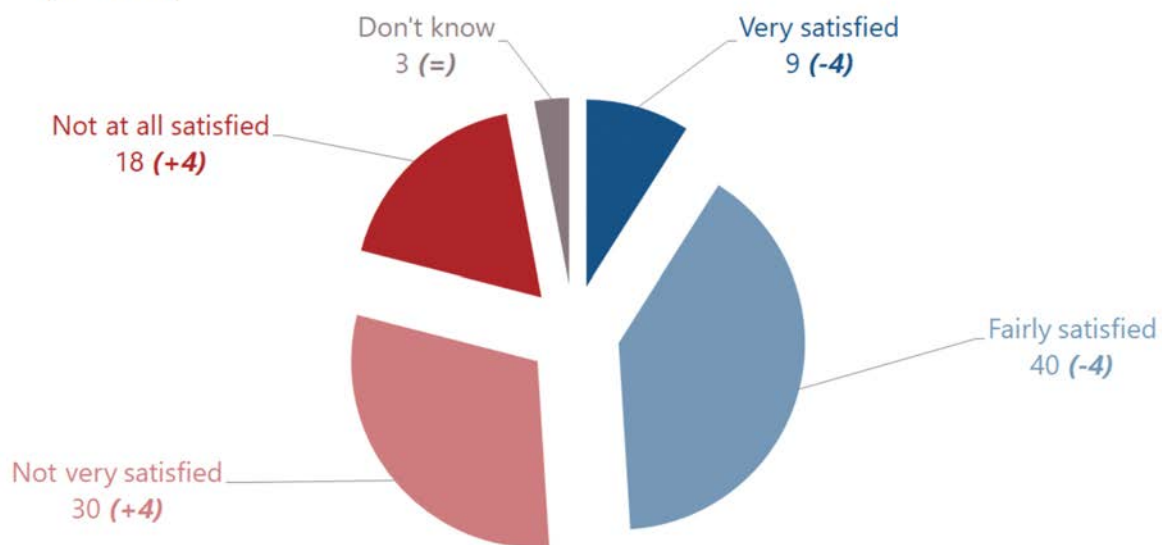
Q1 Overall, to what extent do you support or oppose the (NATIONALITY) government in general?
(% - EU27)

	Total 'Support'	Total 'Oppose'	Don't know
EU27	49	40	11
 Gender			
Male	51	41	8
Female	47	39	14
 Age			
16-24	46	40	14
25-34	49	40	11
35-44	49	40	11
45-54	49	42	9
55-64	55	37	8
 Education (End of)			
16-	44	41	15
17-19	50	39	11
20+	51	40	9
Still studying	45	40	15
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	65	29	6
Neutral	45	41	14
Total 'Negative'	31	62	7
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	55	39	6
Did not vote	43	44	13
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income			
Already impacted	47	44	9
Not yet impacted	52	40	8
No impact	55	35	10

Satisfaction with the measures against the pandemic

Around half of respondents (49%) say they are satisfied with the measures their government has taken so far against the Coronavirus pandemic, including 9% who say they are 'very satisfied'. However, a similar proportion (48%) say they are not satisfied, and this includes 18% who say they are 'not at all satisfied'. Attitudes have become more negative since wave 2 of the survey. There has been a fall in satisfaction with government measures (-8 pp), alongside an increase in the proportion that are not satisfied (+8 pp).

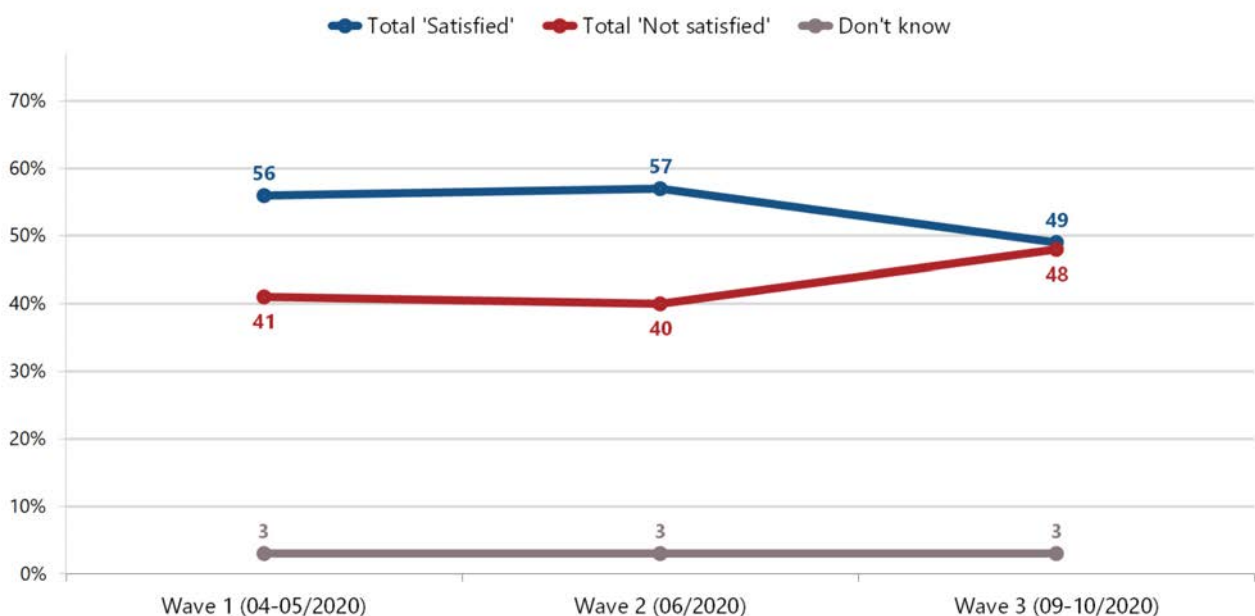
Q2 How satisfied or not are you with the measures your government has taken so far against the coronavirus pandemic?
(% - EU27)



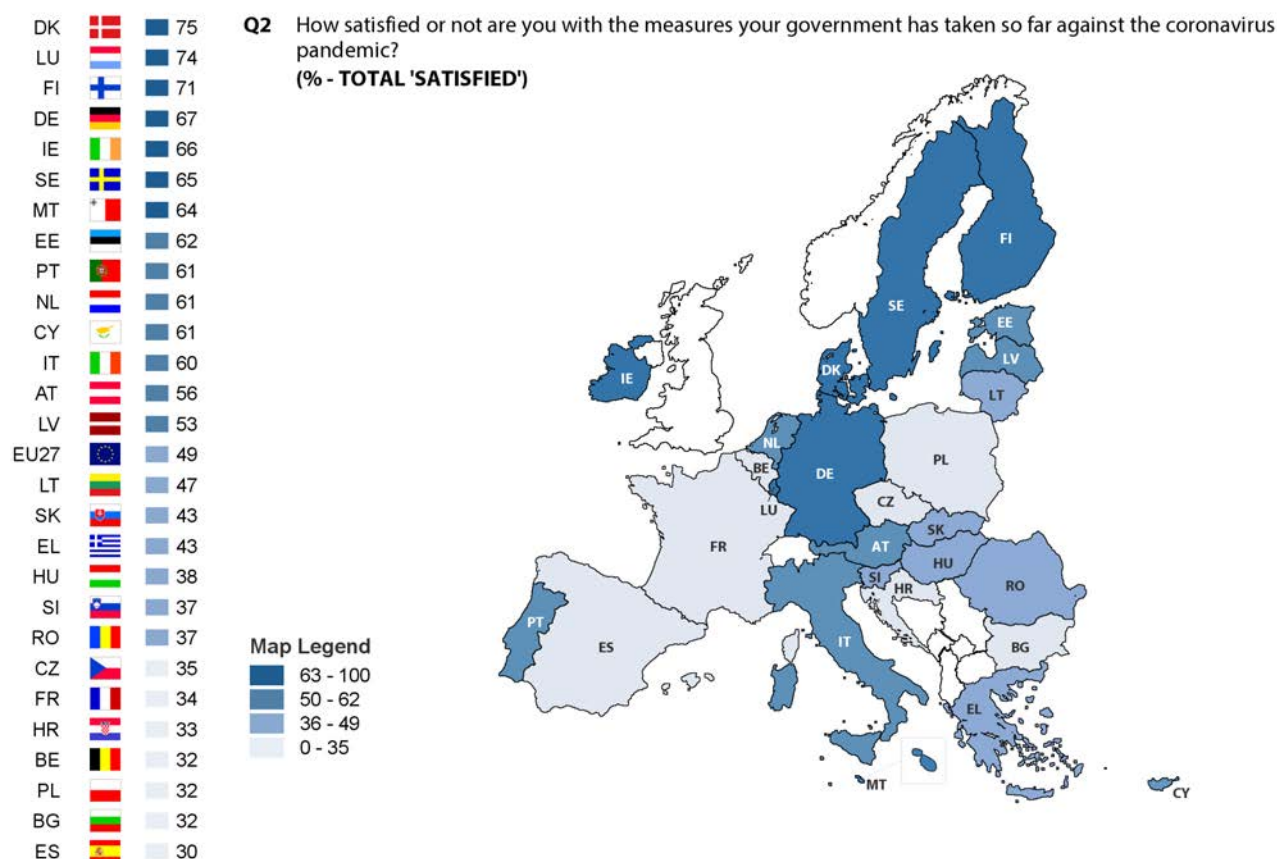
(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

In the first two waves of the survey, respondents were more likely to be satisfied than not satisfied with the measures taken by their government against the Coronavirus pandemic. At wave 3, however, attitudes have become

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



more negative, and there is now an approximately equal split between those who are satisfied and those who are not satisfied. There are varying levels of support for the response of national governments to the Coronavirus pandemic. In 14 countries, more than half of respondents are satisfied with measures taken by their government, led by Denmark (75%), Luxembourg (74%) and Finland (71%). However, in the remaining 13 countries less than half of respondents are satisfied, with the lowest levels of satisfaction seen in Spain (30%), Belgium, Poland and Bulgaria (all 32%).



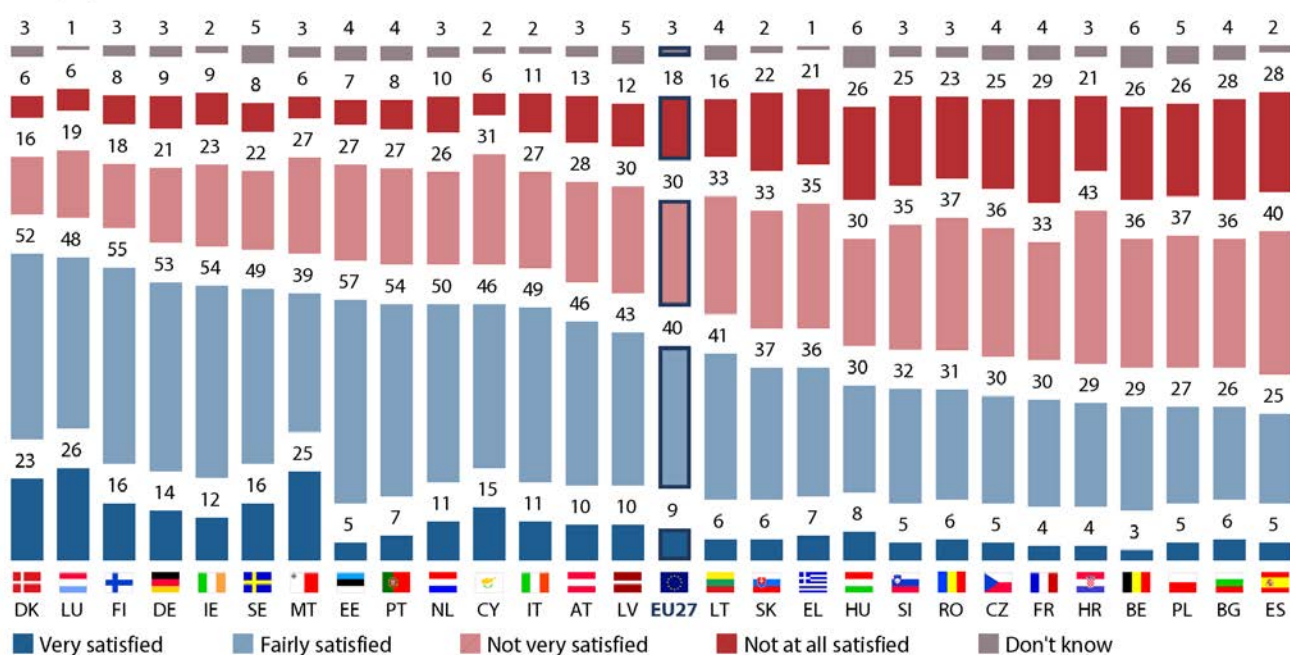
Respondents in Luxembourg (26%), Malta (25%) and Denmark (23%) are most likely to be 'very satisfied' with measures taken by their government.

Respondents in France are most likely to say they are 'not at all satisfied' with measures taken by their government (29%), followed by respondents in Spain and Bulgaria (both 28%).

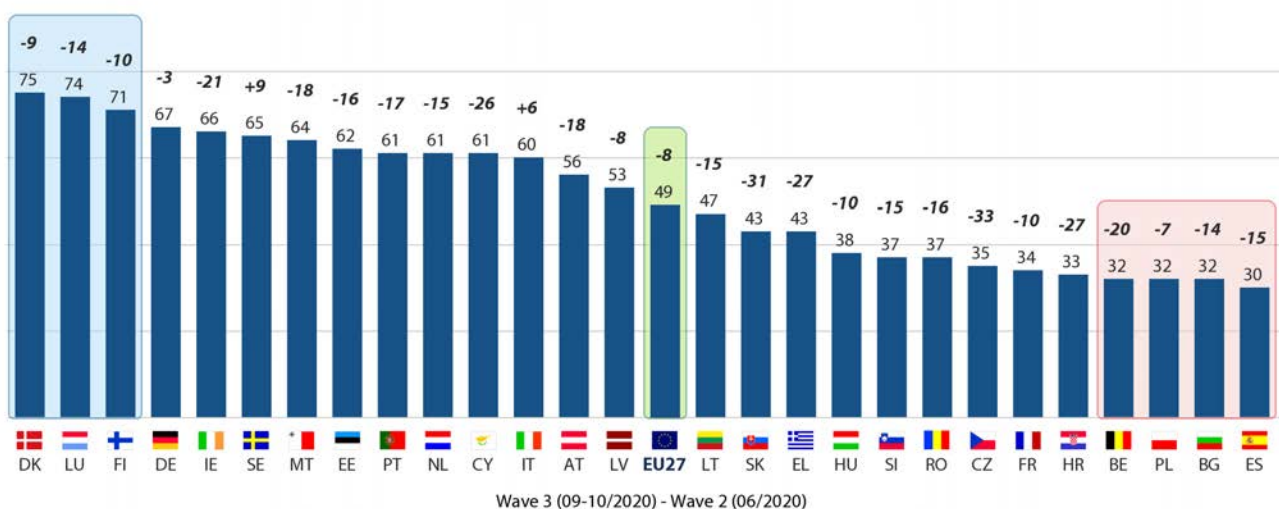
Satisfaction with the measures taken by the national government has decreased since wave 2 in 25 out of 27 Member States, and in 21 countries there has been a fall of at least 10 percentage points. The largest decreases are seen in Czechia (-33 pp), Slovakia (-31 pp), Greece, Croatia (both -27 pp), Cyprus (-26 pp), Ireland (-21 pp) and Belgium (-20 pp).

The only countries showing an increase in satisfaction since wave 2 are Sweden (+9 pp) and Italy (+6 pp).

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



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 older respondents (aged 55-64) are slightly more likely to be satisfied than those in the younger age bands (55% vs. 46%-49%).

Attitudes to the government's approach to the Coronavirus pandemic are closely related to general levels of support. Among those who generally support their national government, 77% are satisfied with the measures taken to deal with the pandemic, compared with 17% among those who oppose their national government.

There is also a difference in relation to the impact of Coronavirus on personal income. Respondents who have already felt an impact are less likely to be satisfied (44%) than those who do not expect to see an impact (57%).

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	49	48	3
 Gender			
Male	49	48	3
Female	48	48	4
 Age			
16-24	46	50	4
25-34	49	47	4
35-44	47	49	4
45-54	48	50	2
55-64	55	43	2
 Education (End of)			
16-	45	51	4
17-19	49	48	3
20+	49	48	3
Still studying	46	48	6
 Support of the national government			
Support	77	22	1
Oppose	17	82	1
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	65	34	1
Neutral	43	53	4
Total 'Negative'	30	68	2
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	53	45	2
Did not vote	43	54	3
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income			
Already impacted	44	54	2
Not yet impacted	50	48	2
No impact	57	40	3

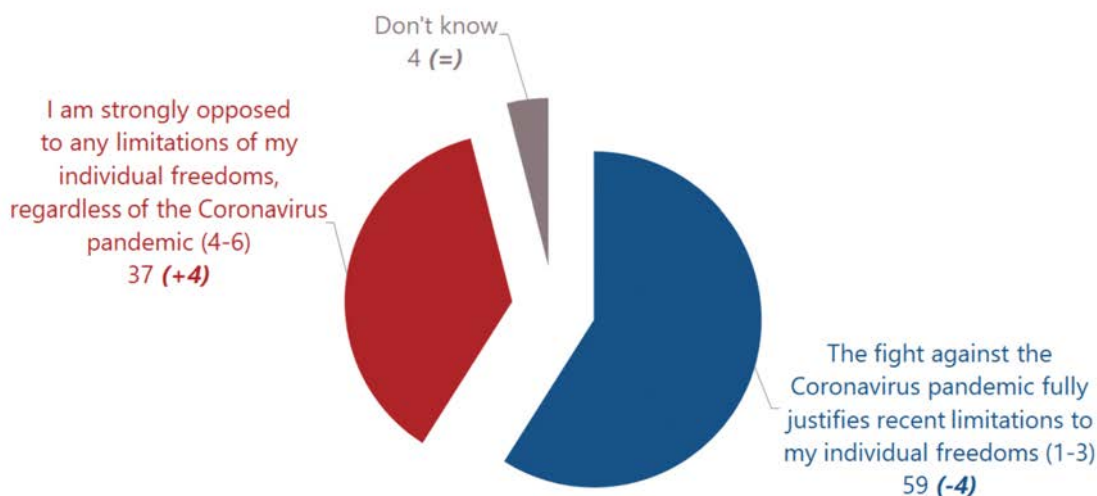
Does the fight against the pandemic justify limitations to individual freedoms?

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 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. Overall, around six in ten (59%) indicate that the fight against the pandemic justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms (score of 1-3), whereas 37% are opposed to such limitations (score of 4-6).

There has been a slight shift since wave 2, with respondents now less likely to support recent limitations (-4 pp) and more likely to oppose them (+4 pp).

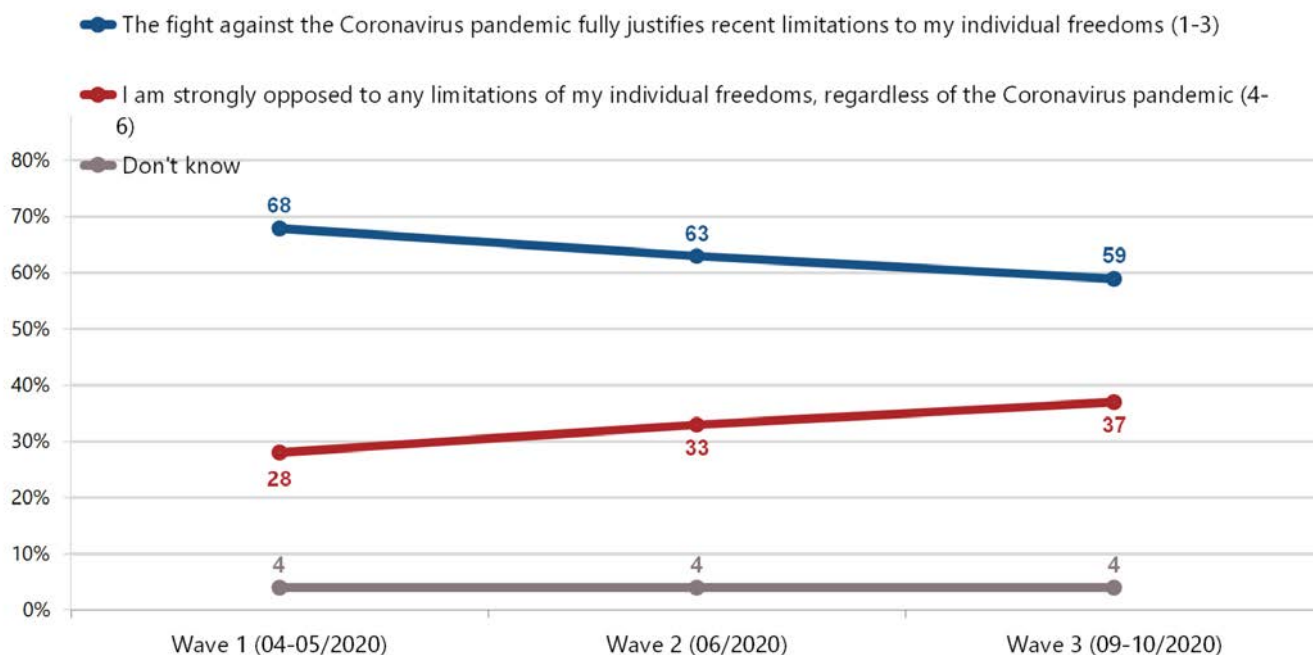
Q14 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where “1” means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and “6” that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.
(% - EU27)



(Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020))

There has been a steady shift in public opinion over the course of the survey. At wave 1, around two-thirds of respondents (68%) said that the fight against the pandemic justified limitations to their individual freedoms, but this proportion has decreased to 63% at wave 2 and 59% at wave 3. There has been a corresponding rise in the proportion that are opposed to such limitations (from 28% at wave 1 to 37% at wave 3).

Q14 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)



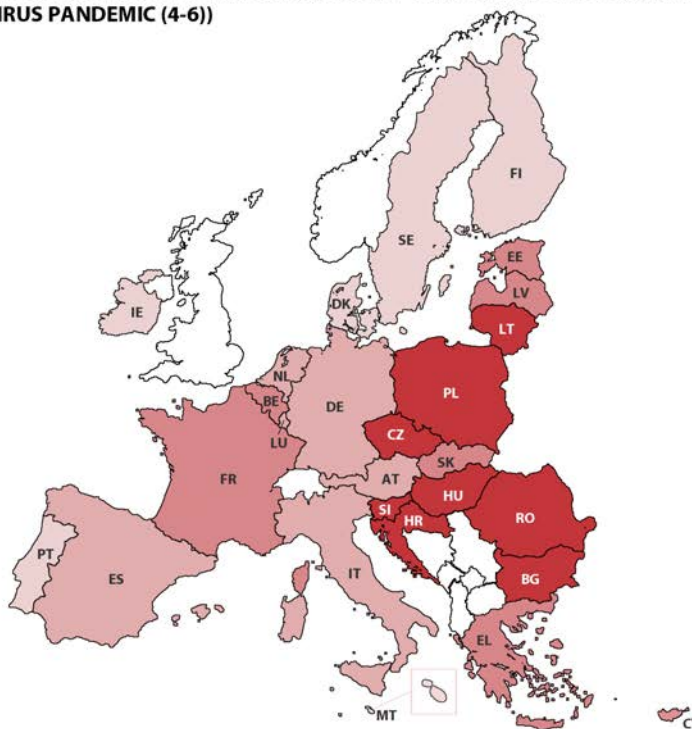
In four countries, more than half of respondents say that they are opposed to limitations to their individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic: Slovenia (59%), Poland, Bulgaria (both 58%) and Croatia (56%). By contrast, less than a quarter of respondents are opposed to restrictions in Finland (21%), Ireland and Malta (both 24%).

SI		59
PL		58
BG		58
HR		56
HU		50
CZ		49
LT		47
RO		47
CY		46
EL		46
SK		44
LV		41
EE		39
FR		38
BE		37
EU27		37
AT		36
IT		36
NL		31
DE		31
ES		30
LU		29
SE		28
DK		27
PT		27
MT		24
IE		24
FI		21

Q14 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.
(% - I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO ANY LIMITATIONS OF MY INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS, REGARDLESS OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC (4-6))

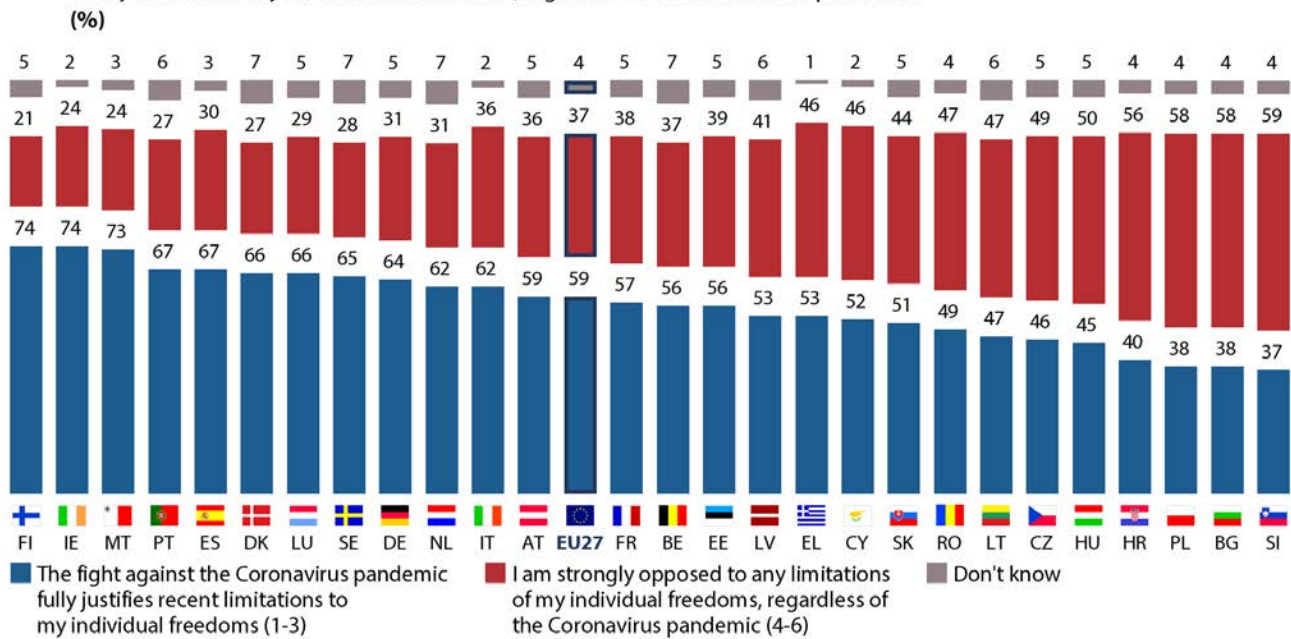
Map Legend

47 - 100
37 - 46
29 - 36
0 - 28



In 20 countries, a majority of respondents say that the fight against the pandemic justifies recent limitations to their individual freedoms, while in six countries a majority are opposed to such limitations: Slovenia, Bulgaria, Poland, Croatia, Hungary and Czechia. There is an equal split in Lithuania of those who support and oppose the limitations.

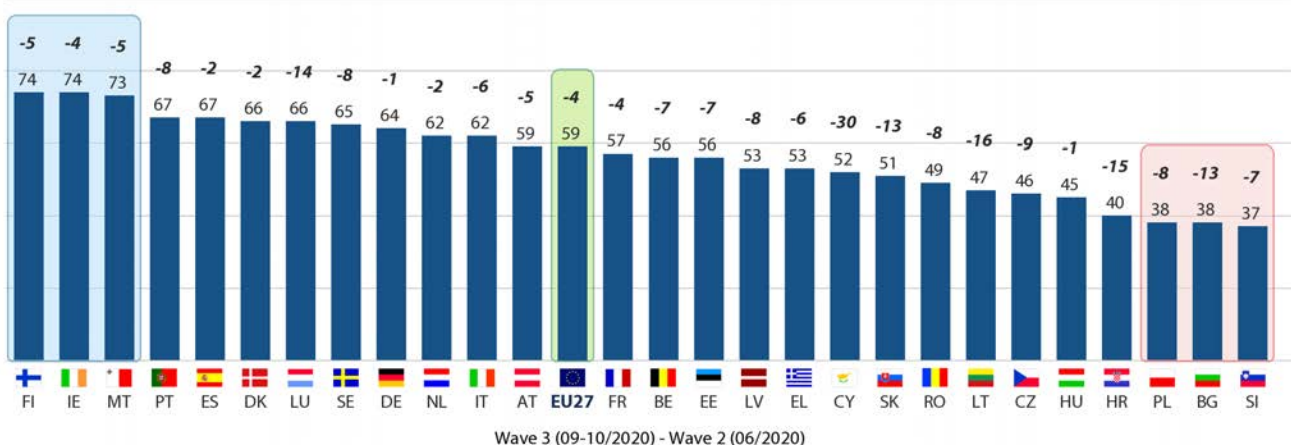
Q14 Please use this scale from 1 to 6, to position yourself between these two statements, where "1" means that the fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to your individual freedoms, and "6" that you are strongly opposed to any limitations of your individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic.































Compared with wave 2, respondents in every country have become more opposed to limitations of their personal freedoms. In six countries, there has been a decrease of more than 10 percentage points in the proportions that support limitations: Cyprus (-30 pp), Lithuania (-16 pp), Croatia (-15 pp), Luxembourg (-14 pp), Slovakia and Bulgaria (both -13 pp).

Q14 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))









Q14 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)	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	I am strongly opposed to any limitations of my individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic (4-6)	Wave 3 (09-10/2020) - Wave 2 (06/2020)	Don't know
EU27		59	-4	37	+4	4
DE		64	-1	31	=	5
HU		45	-1	50	+1	5
DK		66	-2	27	+1	7
ES		67	-2	30	+1	3
NL		62	-2	31	+1	7
IE		74	-4	24	+5	2
FR		57	-4	38	+4	5
MT		73	-5	24	+5	3
AT		59	-5	36	+4	5
FI		74	-5	21	+5	5
EL		53	-6	46	+7	1
IT		62	-6	36	+6	2
BE		56	-7	37	+5	7
EE		56	-7	39	+9	5
SI		37	-7	59	+7	4
LV		53	-8	41	+6	6
PL		38	-8	58	+8	4
PT		67	-8	27	+7	6
RO		49	-8	47	+9	4
SE		65	-8	28	+5	7
CZ		46	-9	49	+11	5
BG		38	-13	58	+12	4
SK		51	-13	44	+11	5
LU		66	-14	29	+11	5
HR		40	-15	56	+15	4
LT		47	-16	47	+13	6
CY		52	-30	46	+30	2

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 (61% vs. 55%). There is also a difference by age group, with 55-64 year olds most likely to say that limitations are justified (74%) and 25-34 year olds least likely to do so (47%). Respondents who generally support their national government are more likely to feel that limitations are justified (68% compared with 48% of those who oppose their national government). There is also a difference in relation to the impact of Coronavirus on personal income. Respondents who have already felt an impact, or who expect to do so, are more likely to oppose restrictions than those who do not expect to see an impact (40%, 42% and 30% respectively).

Q14 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)

	The fight against the Coronavirus pandemic fully justifies recent limitations to my individual freedoms (1-3)	I am strongly opposed to any limitations of my individual freedoms, regardless of the Coronavirus pandemic (4-6)	Don't know
EU27	59	37	4
 Gender			
Male	55	41	4
Female	61	34	5
 Age			
16-24	54	39	7
25-34	47	47	6
35-44	56	40	4
45-54	62	35	3
55-64	74	23	3
 Education (End of)			
16-	60	33	7
17-19	58	38	4
20+	58	38	4
Still studying	60	33	7
 Support of the national government			
Support	68	30	2
Oppose	48	48	4
 Voted in the 2019 EP elections			
Voted	62	36	2
Did not vote	54	42	4
 Impact of Coronavirus on personal income			
Already impacted	57	40	3
Not yet impacted	56	42	2
No impact	66	30	4

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 25 September and 7 October 2020, Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out this survey. National representatives of the population of 27 EU Member States aged between 16 and 64 (in Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden) or 16 and 54 (in Bulgaria, Czechia, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia) were interviewed online. Overall, 24,812 respondents were interviewed (1000 per country; 500 in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Cyprus). Representativeness at the national level is ensured by quotas on gender, age, and region. The total EU is weighted according to the size of the population of each country. 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	2.0	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



The survey was conducted online by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium between 25 September and 7 October 2020, among 24,812 respondents in all 27 EU Member States. Representativeness at the national level is ensured by quotas on gender, age, and region. The total average results were weighted according to the size of the population of each country surveyed.

The third 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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