

Standard Eurobarometer 94  
Winter 2020 - 2021

# The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

Fieldwork: February-March 2021

Survey conducted by Kantar for Kantar Belgium  
at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication  
Survey coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication  
(DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

**Project title**

Standard Eurobarometer 94  
"The EU and the coronavirus pandemic"

**Language version**

EN

**Catalogue number**

NA-AO-21-006-EN-N

**ISBN**

978-92-76-37506-7

**ISSN**

1977-3927

doi:10.2775/395447

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<https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

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# INTRODUCTION



## Standard Eurobarometer 94

### The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

#### Winter 2020 - 2021

The Standard Eurobarometer 94 (EB94) survey was conducted from 12 February to 18 March 2021 in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU)<sup>1</sup>, the five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo<sup>2</sup>, Norway, Switzerland and in the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 94 survey consists of several volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities; European citizenship; media use in the European Union and the European Union and the coronavirus pandemic.

The present volume analyses European citizens' views on the coronavirus pandemic. Covid-19 is a coronavirus, which surfaced in Wuhan, China in December 2019, and has spread throughout the world. The World Health Organization has declared the situation a pandemic. Since 31 December 2019 and as of 8 April 2021, more than 131 million cases have been reported, including more than 2.8 million deaths. There were more than 44 million reported cases in Europe at this time, including around 971,000 deaths<sup>3</sup>. The European Union has been working to contain the spread of the coronavirus, support national health systems, protect and save lives, and counter the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic at both national and EU level. In May 2020, the European Commission proposed a revamped long-term EU budget boosted by 'NextGenerationEU', an emergency recovery instrument, aimed to help repair the immediate economic and social damage brought by the coronavirus pandemic, kickstart the recovery and prepare for a better future for the next generation. This was endorsed by the EU heads of state or government in July 2020, and the agreement was sealed with the European Parliament in November 2020, with final adoption of the [2021-2027 package](#) by the Council of the European Union in December 2020<sup>4</sup>.

This volume approaches the topic of the coronavirus pandemic through the following issues:

- **Attitudes towards the national response:** Are Europeans satisfied with the measures taken by national governments to fight the coronavirus pandemic? Were the measures taken by public authorities justified?
- **Attitudes towards the EU response:** Are Europeans satisfied with the measures taken by the EU? What do Europeans think should be the EU's priorities in its response to the coronavirus pandemic? How much do Europeans trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future? Should the EU be given the means to better deal in the future with crises such as the coronavirus pandemic?
- **Impact of the coronavirus pandemic:** What are Europeans' expectations for economic recovery in their country? How serious are the economic consequences for EU Member States? How effective is 'NextGenerationEU' in responding to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic? How serious are the personal financial consequences for Europeans? How did Europeans respond to confinement measures and other measures introduced during the pandemic?
- **Attitudes towards Covid-19 vaccination and vaccines:** Is the EU playing a key role in ensuring access to Covid-19 vaccines? What are Europeans' attitudes towards the role of vaccination and the safety of Covid-19 vaccines? When would Europeans like to be vaccinated? Which sources of information would Europeans trust to draw reliable information on Covid-19 vaccines?

<sup>1</sup> The fieldwork dates in the EU27 Member States were 12 February – 11 March 2021.

<sup>2</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases>. Accessed 14 April 2021

<sup>4</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/eu-budget/eu-long-term-budget/2021-2027\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/eu-budget/eu-long-term-budget/2021-2027_en). Accessed 14 April 2021



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#### Methodology used for this survey

Exceptionally, this Standard Eurobarometer survey 94 was conducted during winter 2020-2021 (February-March 2021) instead of autumn because of the coronavirus pandemic and in some countries, alternative interview modes to face-to-face were necessary as a result of the situation.

When possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit). However, because of the coronavirus pandemic, it was difficult, and sometimes impossible to conduct face to face interviews in a number of countries of the European Union. In these countries, we have interviewed respondents online, mostly after recruiting them in a probabilistic way by telephone. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Kantar network is annexed to the first volume of the full report ("Public opinion in the European Union"). It also specifies the confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	EN	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
North Macedonia	MK		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Norway	NO
Iceland	IS	Switzerland	CH
Kosovo <sup>5</sup>	XK	United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the Member States of the European Union			EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK			Outside euro area

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 Member States of the European Union. However, the 'Community *acquis*' is suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the category 'CY' and in the average of the EU27. Interviews carried out in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the category 'CY (tcc)' [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*].

**We would like to thank all respondents in Europe  
who took the time to take part in this survey.**

**Without their active participation, this survey would not  
have been possible**

<sup>5</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

# **I. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE NATIONAL RESPONSES**



## Standard Eurobarometer 94

### The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

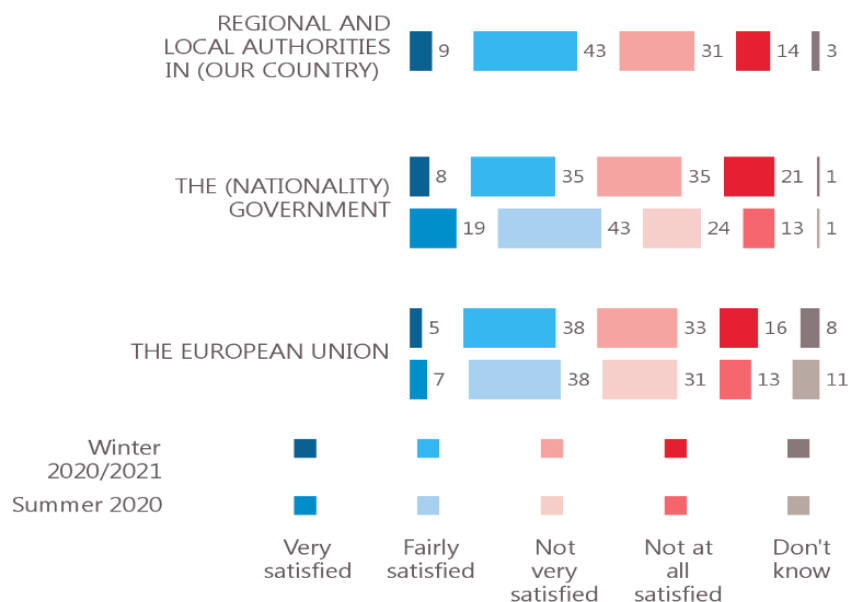
#### Winter 2020 - 2021

#### Europeans have become less satisfied with the measures taken by their national government

Since the summer 2020 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB93), there has been a deterioration in satisfaction with the measures taken by national governments to fight the coronavirus pandemic. Satisfaction with the response by the national government is now lower than satisfaction with regional and local health authorities, and at a similar level to satisfaction with the EU response.

- Just over half of respondents (52%) are satisfied with the measures taken by **regional and local health authorities** in their country, while 45% are dissatisfied.
- Less than half of Europeans (43%) are satisfied with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by their **national government** (-19 percentage points since summer 2020)<sup>6</sup>. There has been a corresponding rise in dissatisfaction, with 56% dissatisfied (+19).
- Just over four in ten (43%) are satisfied with the measures taken by **the EU** to fight the coronavirus pandemic (-2), while half (49%) are dissatisfied (+5)<sup>7</sup>.

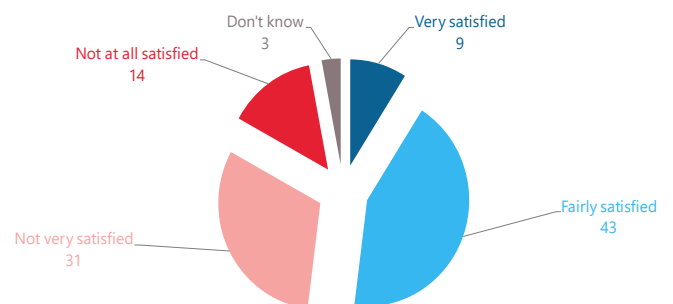
**QA10** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?  
(% - EU)



Just over half of Europeans (52%) are satisfied with the **measures taken by regional and local authorities** in their country to fight the coronavirus pandemic. This includes 9% who are 'very satisfied' and 43% who are 'fairly satisfied'. Just under half (45%) say they are not satisfied, including 31% who are 'not very satisfied' and 14% who are 'not at all satisfied'.

**QA10.2** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?

**Regional and local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)**



<sup>6</sup> QA10. In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by: 1) the (NATIONALITY) government. 2) Regional and local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY). 3) The European Union.

<sup>7</sup> The detailed analysis of this item will be done in the next chapter.

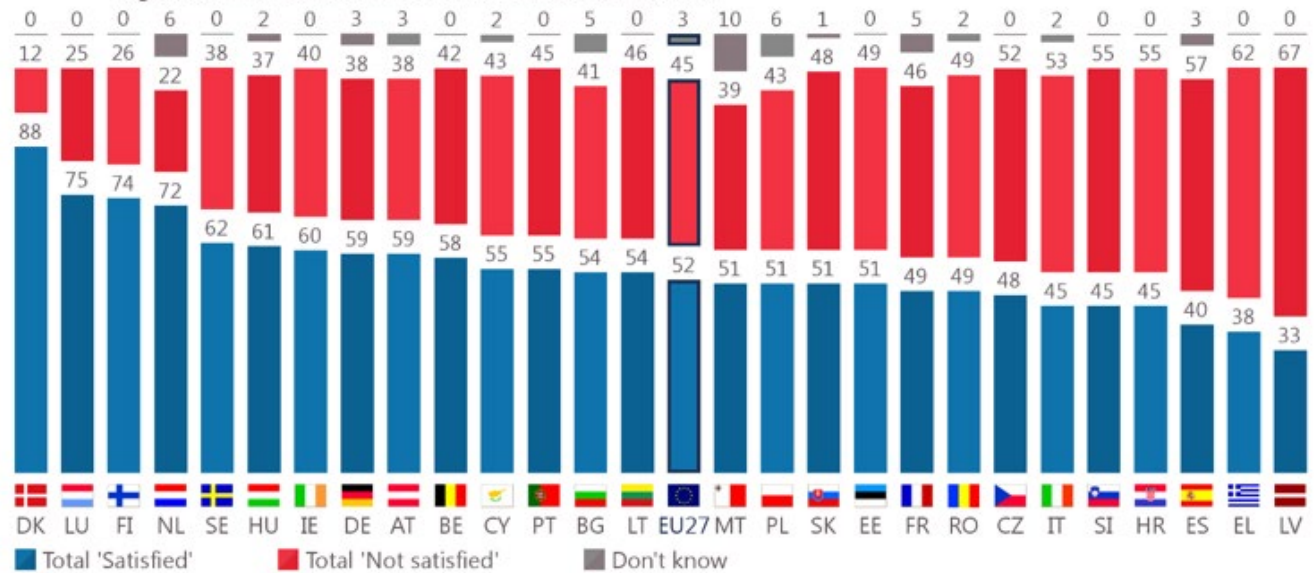


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In 19 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by regional and local authorities in their country, most notably in Denmark (88%), Luxembourg (75%), Finland (74%) and the Netherlands (72%). In Romania, equal proportions are satisfied and not satisfied (49% for both), while a majority are not satisfied in the

remaining seven Member States: Latvia (67%), Greece (62%), Spain (57%), Slovenia and Croatia (55% in both), Italy (53%) and Czechia (52%).

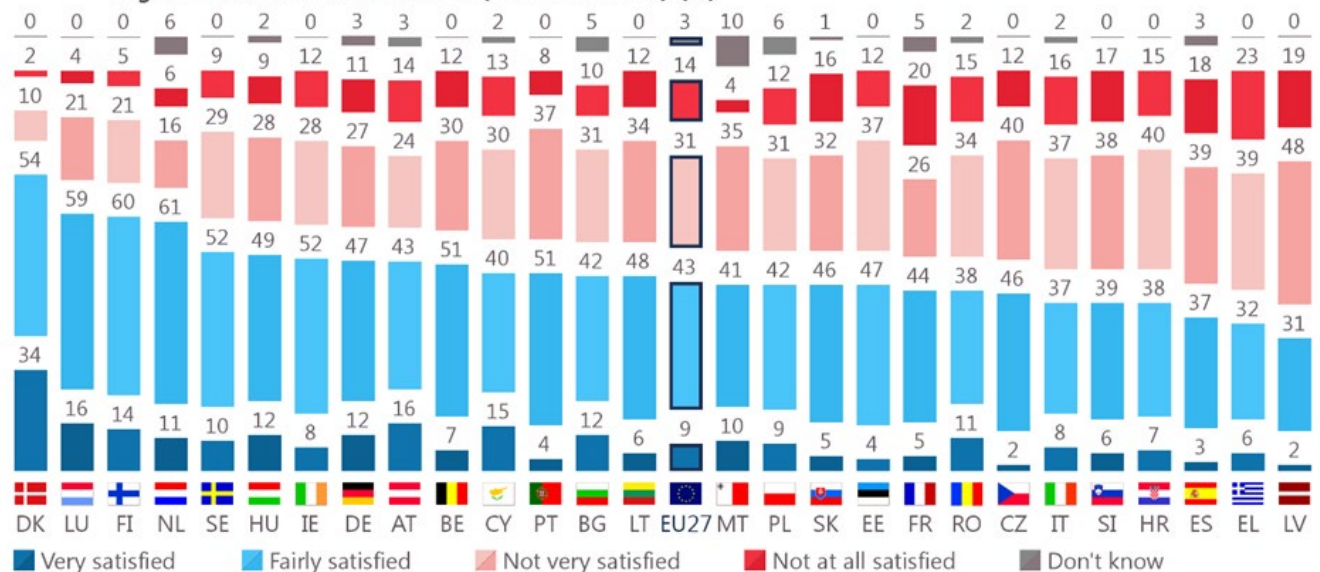
**QA10.2** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?  
**Regional and local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**



Respondents in Denmark are most likely to be 'very satisfied' with the measures taken by regional and local authorities in their country (34%), followed by those in Austria and Luxembourg (16% in both). Respondents are least likely to be 'very satisfied' in Latvia and Czechia (2% in both countries).

Respondents in Greece are most likely to say they are 'not at all satisfied' (23%), followed by those in France (20%), Latvia (19%) and Spain (18%). Very small proportions say they are 'not at all satisfied' in Denmark (2%), and Luxembourg and Malta (4% in both).

**QA10.2** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?  
**Regional and local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**



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In the **socio-demographic** analysis, the proportions that are satisfied with the measures taken by regional and local authorities are highest among respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or after (56%), managers (60%), students (56%), retired respondents (55%), and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (59%) or upper middle class (66%) of society.

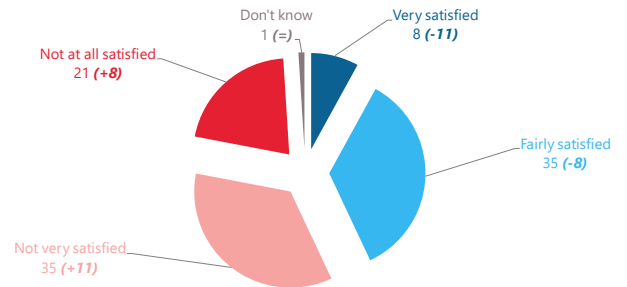
By contrast, the proportions that are not satisfied are highest among Europeans aged 25-39 (51%), unemployed respondents (59%), house persons (53%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (61%) and those who consider themselves part of the working class (52%) or lower middle class (51%) of society.

**QA10.2** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?  
**Regional and local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY)**  
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	52	45	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	52	45	3
Woman	52	45	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	54	43	3
25-39	47	51	2
40-54	52	45	3
55+	53	44	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	48	48	4
16-19	48	50	2
20+	56	42	2
Still studying	56	41	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	47	50	3
Managers	60	38	2
Other white collars	53	45	2
Manual workers	48	49	3
House persons	44	53	3
Unemployed	39	59	2
Retired	55	42	3
Students	56	41	3
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	37	61	2
From time to time	44	53	3
Almost never/ Never	56	41	3
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	44	52	4
The lower middle class	46	51	3
The middle class	54	44	2
The upper middle class	66	32	2
The upper class	59	37	4

Just over four in ten Europeans (43%) are satisfied with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by their **national government** (-19 percentage points since summer 2020). This includes 8% who are 'very satisfied' (-11) and 35% who are 'fairly satisfied' (-8). More than half of respondents are dissatisfied (56%, +19), including 21% who are 'not at all satisfied' (+8).

**QA10.1** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?  
**The (NATIONALITY) government (% - EU)**



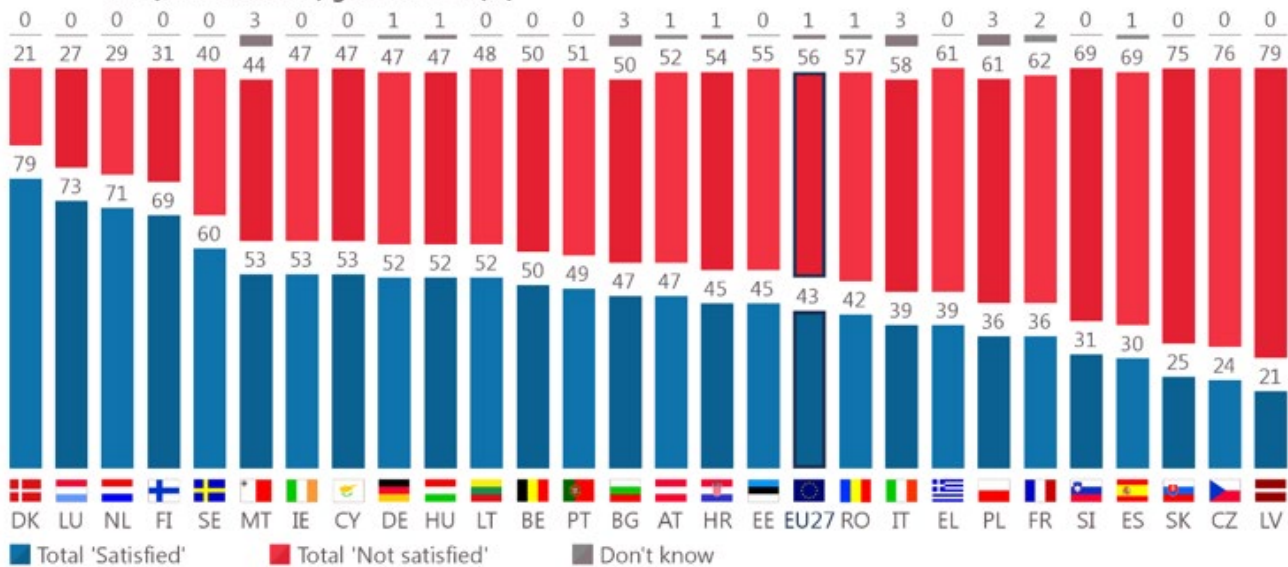
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

A majority of respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by their national government in 11 EU Member States, most notably in Denmark (79%), Luxembourg (73%), the Netherlands (71%) and Finland (69%). In Belgium, there is an even balance of positive and negative ratings (50% satisfied, 50% not satisfied), while respondents are predominantly negative rather than positive in the remaining 15 EU Member States. The highest levels of dissatisfaction are seen in Latvia (79%), Czechia (76%), Slovakia (75%), and Spain and Slovenia (69% in both).

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**QA10.1** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?

**The (NATIONALITY) government (%)**

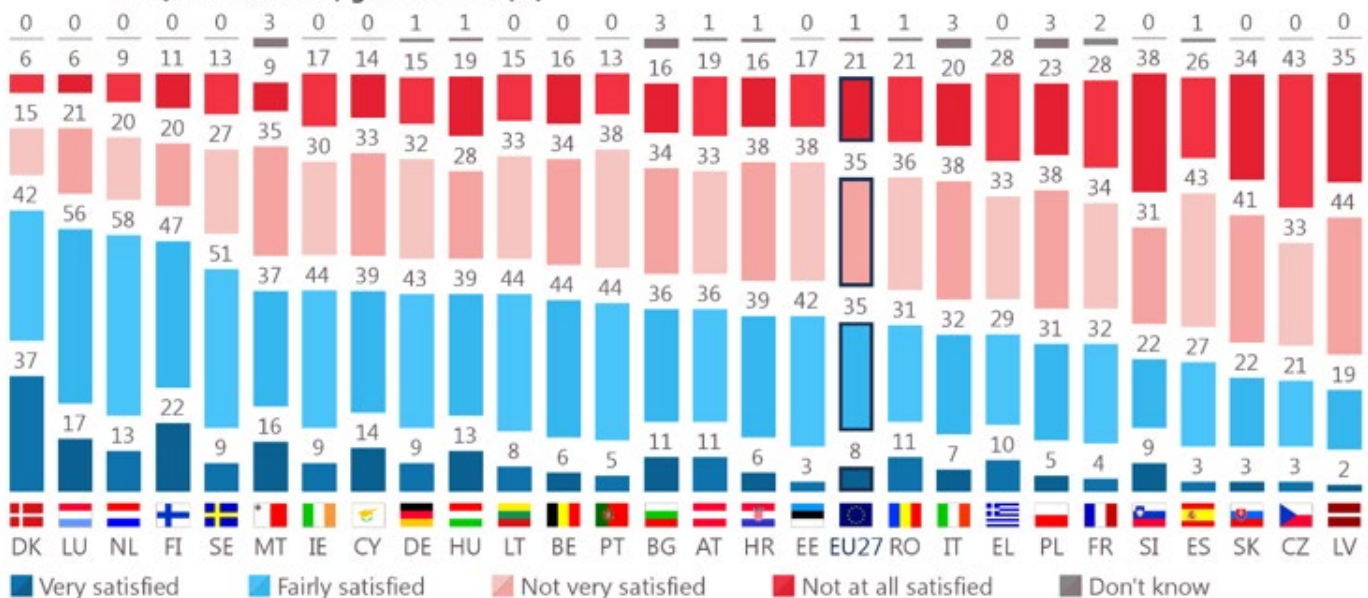


A detailed analysis of the answers shows that respondents in Denmark are particularly likely to be 'very satisfied' with the measures taken by their national government (37%), followed by those in Finland (22%) and Luxembourg (17%). By contrast, only a tiny proportion of respondents are 'very satisfied' in Latvia (2%) and Czechia, Slovakia, Spain and Estonia (3% in all four countries).

In four EU Member States, a third of respondents or more are 'not at all satisfied': Czechia (43%), Slovenia (38%), Latvia (35%) and Slovakia (34%). Less than one in ten are 'not at all satisfied' in Denmark and Luxembourg (6% in both), and Malta and the Netherlands (9% in both).

**QA10.1** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?

**The (NATIONALITY) government (%)**































In all 27 Member States, there has been a fall in satisfaction since summer 2020 with the measures taken by the national government. The largest declines are seen in Latvia (21%, -56

percentage points), Czechia (24%, -47), Estonia (45%, -40), Malta (53%, -39), Slovakia (39%, -36). There have been relatively small decreases in Belgium (50%, -4), France (36%, -5), Romania (42%, -6) and Bulgaria (47%, -8).

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**QA10.1** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?

**The (NATIONALITY) government (%)**

		Total 'Satisfied'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Not satisfied'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27		43	▼19	56	▲19	1
BE		50	▼4	50	▲4	0
FR		36	▼5	62	▲5	2
RO		42	▼6	57	▲6	1
BG		47	▼8	50	▲9	3
ES		30	▼11	69	▲12	1
HR		45	▼13	54	▲13	1
IT		39	▼13	58	▲12	3
LU		73	▼14	27	▲14	0
FI		69	▼15	31	▲15	0
DK		79	▼16	21	▲16	0
SE		60	▼16	40	▲16	0
HU		52	▼17	47	▲18	1
NL		71	▼20	29	▲20	0
LT		52	▼21	48	▲22	0
PT		49	▼21	51	▲22	0
PL		36	▼21	61	▲21	3
IE		53	▼28	47	▲28	0
DE		52	▼29	47	▲29	1
AT		47	▼30	52	▲30	1
SI		31	▼33	69	▲34	0
CY		53	▼34	47	▲34	0
EL		39	▼36	61	▲36	0
SK		25	▼38	75	▲39	0
MT		53	▼39	44	▲38	3
EE		45	▼40	55	▲40	0
CZ		24	▼47	76	▲48	0
LV		21	▼56	79	▲58	0







The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that, in nearly every group, a majority of respondents are dissatisfied rather than satisfied with the measures taken by the national government. The only exceptions are managers (53% satisfied vs. 46% not satisfied) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper class (52% vs. 48%) or upper middle class (59% vs. 40%) of society.

The proportions that are not satisfied are highest among respondents aged 25-39 (61%), Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (60%) or aged 16-19 (61%), unemployed respondents (69%), house persons (66%), people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (70%), and those who place themselves in the working class (64%) or lower middle class (62%) of society.

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**QA10.1** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?

**The (NATIONALITY) government (% - EU)**

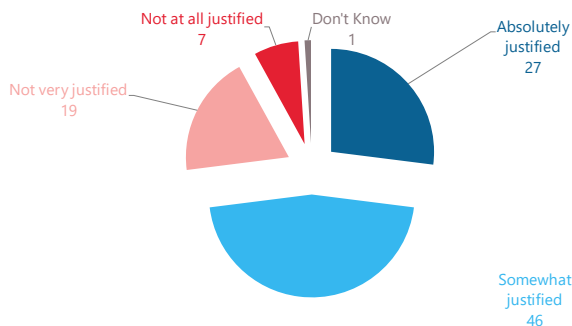
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	43	56	1
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	44	55	1
Woman	42	56	2
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	43	56	1
25-39	37	61	2
40-54	44	55	1
55+	46	53	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	37	60	3
16-19	38	61	1
20+	48	51	1
Still studying	48	50	2
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	39	59	2
Managers	53	46	1
Other white collars	43	55	2
Manual workers	36	62	2
House persons	32	66	2
Unemployed	30	69	1
Retired	46	53	1
Students	48	50	2
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	29	70	1
From time to time	35	63	2
Almost never/ Never	47	52	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	34	64	2
The lower middle class	37	62	1
The middle class	46	53	1
The upper middle class	59	40	1
The upper class	52	48	0



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## Around three-quarters of Europeans feel that restriction measures were justified

**QA16** Thinking about the restriction measures taken by the public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight the coronavirus and its effects, would you say that they were... (% - EU)

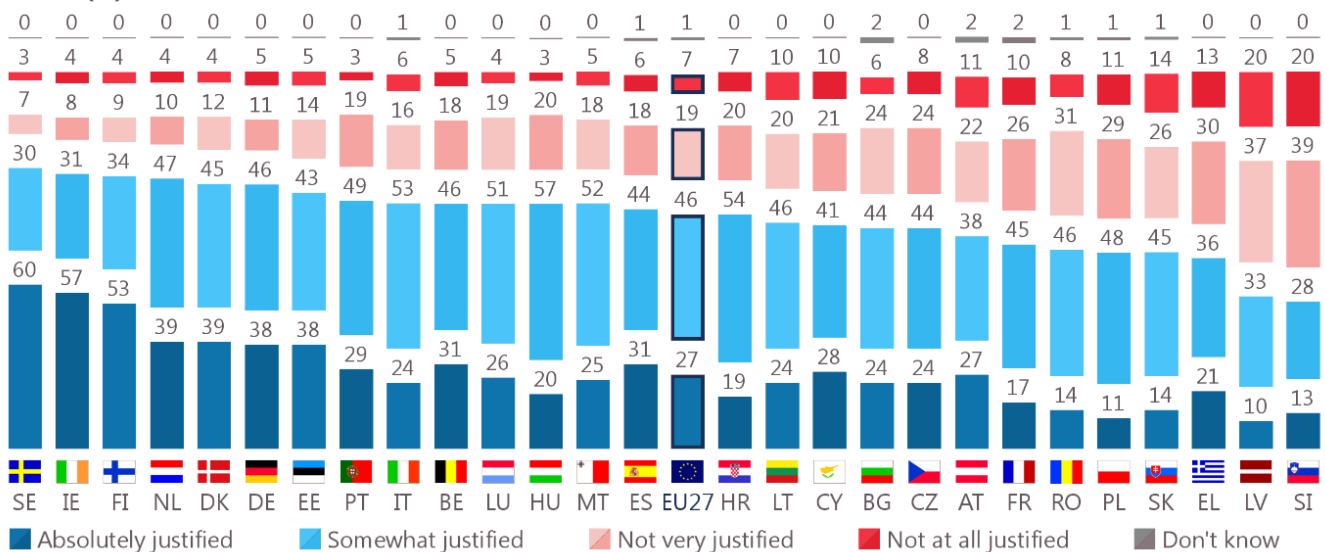


More than seven in ten Europeans (73%) say that the restriction measures taken by public authorities in their country to fight the coronavirus and its effects were justified, either 'absolutely justified' (27%) or 'somewhat justified' (46%). By contrast, around a quarter of respondents (26%) say that restriction measures were not justified; specifically 19% say they were 'not very justified' and 7% 'not at all justified'<sup>8</sup>.

In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents feel that restriction measures in their country were justified, most notably in Sweden (90%), Ireland (88%), Finland (87%), the Netherlands (86%), and Denmark and Germany (84% in both). In three countries, more than half of respondents say that the measures were 'absolutely justified': Sweden (60%), Ireland (57%) and Finland (53%).

In two Member States, the prevailing view is that restriction measures were not justified: Slovenia (41% justified vs. 59% not justified) and Latvia (43% vs. 57%). These two countries also have a relatively high proportion of respondents who say the measures were 'not at all justified' (20% in both countries).

**QA16** Thinking about the restriction measures taken by the public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight the coronavirus and its effects, would you say that they were... (%)



The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that, in all groups, the prevailing view is that the restriction measures taken by public authorities in their country to fight the coronavirus and its effects were justified. This view is held most strongly by respondents aged 55 or over (77%), respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or after (77%), managers (80%), retired respondents (77%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (77%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class of society (80%).







The proportions that say restriction measures were not justified are highest among those aged 25-39 (32%), manual workers (33%), unemployed respondents (36%), house persons (32%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (46%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (33%).

<sup>8</sup> QA16. Thinking about the restriction measures taken by the public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight the coronavirus and its effects, would you say that they were...

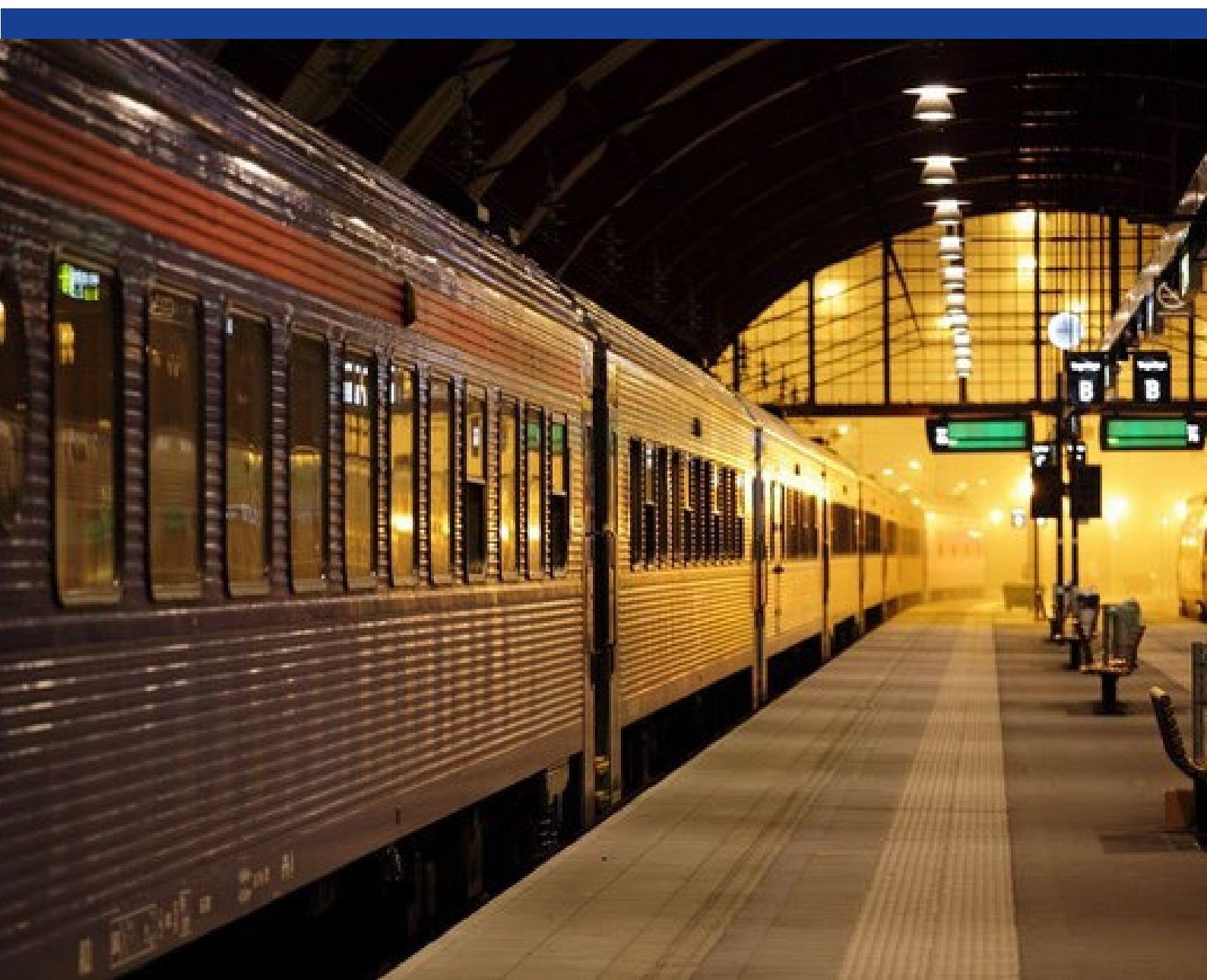
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**QA16** Thinking about the restriction measures taken by the public authorities in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight the coronavirus and its effects, would you say that they were...

(% - EU)

	Total 'Justified'	Total 'Not justified'	Don't know
EU27	73	26	1
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	71	28	1
Woman	73	26	1
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	70	29	1
25-39	67	32	1
40-54	71	28	1
55+	77	22	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	72	26	2
16-19	69	30	1
20+	77	23	0
Still studying	74	25	1
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	70	29	1
Managers	80	20	0
Other white collars	73	26	1
Manual workers	66	33	1
House persons	67	32	1
Unemployed	62	36	2
Retired	77	22	1
Students	74	25	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	51	46	3
From time to time	66	33	1
Almost never/ Never	77	22	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	65	33	2
The lower middle class	69	30	1
The middle class	76	24	0
The upper middle class	80	20	0
The upper class	72	28	0

## **II. ATTITUDES TOWARDS EU RESPONSE TO THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC**



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### The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

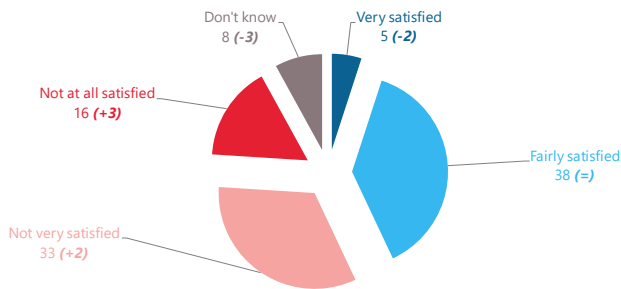
#### Winter 2020 – 2021

### There has been a small decline in satisfaction with the measures taken by the EU to fight the coronavirus pandemic

Less than half of Europeans are satisfied with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by the European Union <sup>9</sup>: 43% are satisfied (-2 percentage points since summer 2020), including 5% who are 'very satisfied' (-2). An increasing proportion of respondents are not satisfied (49%, +5), including 16% (+3) who are 'not at all satisfied'.

QA10.3 In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?

The European Union (% - EU)



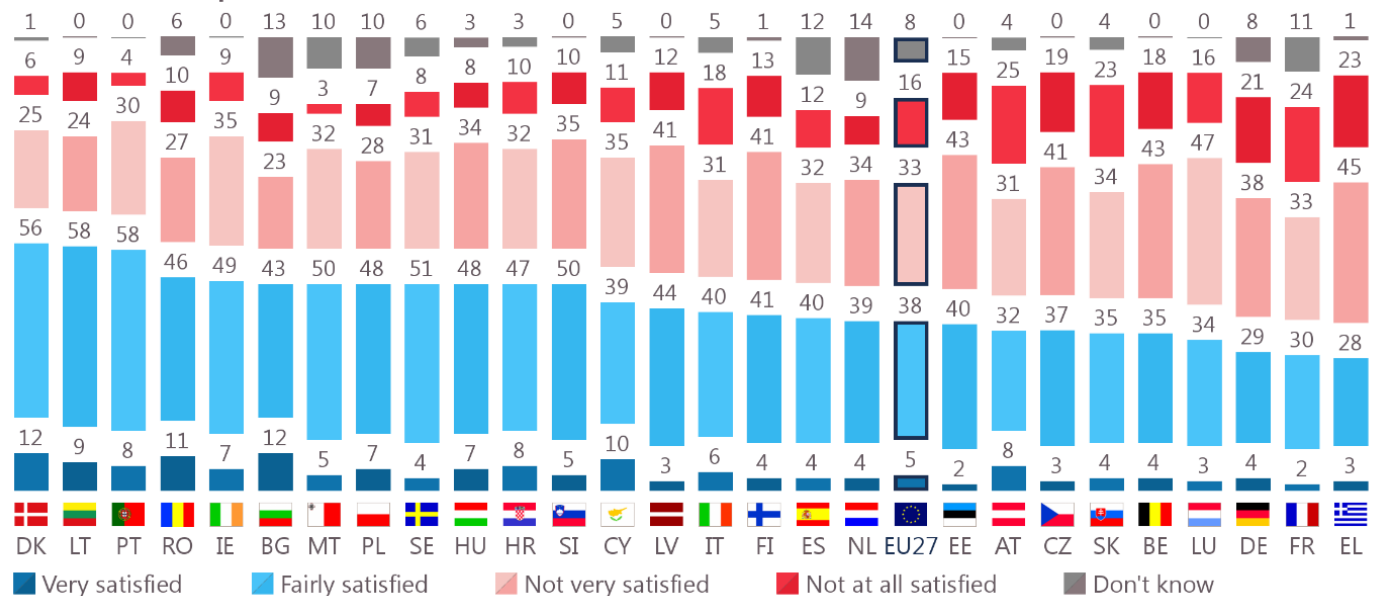
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

In 13 EU Member States, respondents are more likely to be satisfied than not satisfied with the measures taken by the EU. Respondents are most likely to be satisfied in Denmark (68%), Lithuania (67%) and Portugal (66%). Respondents are predominantly negative rather than positive in 12 countries, with the highest levels of dissatisfaction in Greece (68%), Luxembourg (63%) and Belgium (61%). Equal proportions of respondents are satisfied and not satisfied in Spain (44% for both) and the Netherlands (43% for both).

Further analysis shows that the more people trust the EU overall, the more satisfied they are with the measures taken by the EU to fight the pandemic. In countries such as Portugal and Lithuania, there are high levels of trust of the EU, alongside high levels of satisfaction with the measures taken. By contrast, low ratings on both measures can be seen in countries such as France and Greece.

QA10.3 In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?

The European Union (%)



Since summer 2020, satisfaction with the measures taken by the EU has increased in 12 Member States, most sharply in Denmark (68%, +11 percentage points), Italy (46%, +10) and Malta (55%, +9). It is worth noting that in some of the countries with an increase in satisfaction (Denmark, Czechia, the Netherlands and

Slovenia), this is accompanied by an equal or greater increase in dissatisfaction.

There are 14 countries where the proportion of satisfied respondents has decreased since summer 2020, most notably

<sup>9</sup> QA10.3 In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by the European Union? Note that in the previous survey, the item was "In general, how satisfied are you with the

measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by the European Union **institutions**".





























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Germany (33%, -16 percentage points), Ireland (56%, -15), Slovakia (39%, -13) and Estonia (42%, -13).

In Luxembourg, the proportion of satisfied respondents has remained unchanged (37%).

**QA10.3** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?

**The European Union (%)**

		Total 'Satisfied'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Not satisfied'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27		43	▼ 2	49	▲ 5	8
DK		68	▲ 11	31	▲ 12	1
IT		46	▲ 10	49	▼ 9	5
MT		55	▲ 9	35	▼ 7	10
LT		67	▲ 8	33	▲ 5	0
PT		66	▲ 8	34	=	0
SE		55	▲ 8	39	▼ 1	6
ES		44	▲ 8	44	▼ 8	12
BG		55	▲ 6	32	▼ 1	13
CZ		40	▲ 5	60	▲ 5	0
HR		55	▲ 3	42	=	3
NL		43	▲ 2	43	▲ 6	14
SI		55	▲ 1	45	▲ 4	0
LU		37	=	63	=	0
FR		32	▼ 1	57	▲ 8	11
RO		57	▼ 3	37	▲ 5	6
HU		55	▼ 5	42	▲ 9	3
PL		55	▼ 5	35	▲ 4	10
AT		40	▼ 7	56	▲ 9	4
BE		39	▼ 7	61	▲ 12	0
LV		47	▼ 9	53	▲ 22	0
CY		49	▼ 10	46	▲ 12	5
FI		45	▼ 10	54	▲ 9	1
EL		31	▼ 10	68	▲ 13	1
EE		42	▼ 13	58	▲ 13	0
SK		39	▼ 13	57	▲ 18	4
IE		56	▼ 15	44	▲ 15	0
DE		33	▼ 16	59	▲ 22	8



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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows varying levels of satisfaction with the measures taken by the EU. Satisfaction is highest among 15-24 year olds (48%), respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or after (47%), managers (49%), other white collar workers (48%), students (49%) and those who say they belong to the upper class (57%) or upper middle class (53%) of society.







The proportions that are not satisfied are highest among unemployed respondents (58%), people who have difficulties

paying bills most of the time (60%) and those who say they belong to the lower middle class of society (56%).

In addition, attitudes strongly reflect the overall image that people have of the EU. Among those that hold a positive image of the EU, the majority (62%) are satisfied with the measures taken to fight the pandemic, while 32% are not satisfied. By contrast, those that hold a negative image of the EU are mostly not satisfied with measures (86%), with just one in ten satisfied (10%).

**QA10.3** In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by ....?

**The European Union (% - EU)**

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	43	49	8
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	42	51	7
Woman	44	48	8
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	48	43	9
25-39	42	52	6
40-54	45	49	6
55+	41	51	8
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	35	51	14
16-19	41	52	7
20+	47	47	6
Still studying	49	42	9
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	44	51	5
Managers	49	45	6
Other white collars	48	48	4
Manual workers	42	50	8
House persons	37	51	12
Unemployed	33	58	9
Retired	40	51	9
Students	49	42	9
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	30	60	10
From time to time	42	51	7
Almost never/ Never	45	48	7
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	37	51	12
The lower middle class	38	56	6
The middle class	46	48	6
The upper middle class	53	41	6
The upper class	57	40	3
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	62	32	6
Neutral	34	57	9
Negative	10	86	4

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**There has been a small decline in satisfaction with the measures taken by the EU to fight the coronavirus pandemic**

Choosing up to three items from a list of 12, respondents were asked what should be the EU's priorities in its response to the coronavirus pandemic <sup>10</sup>.

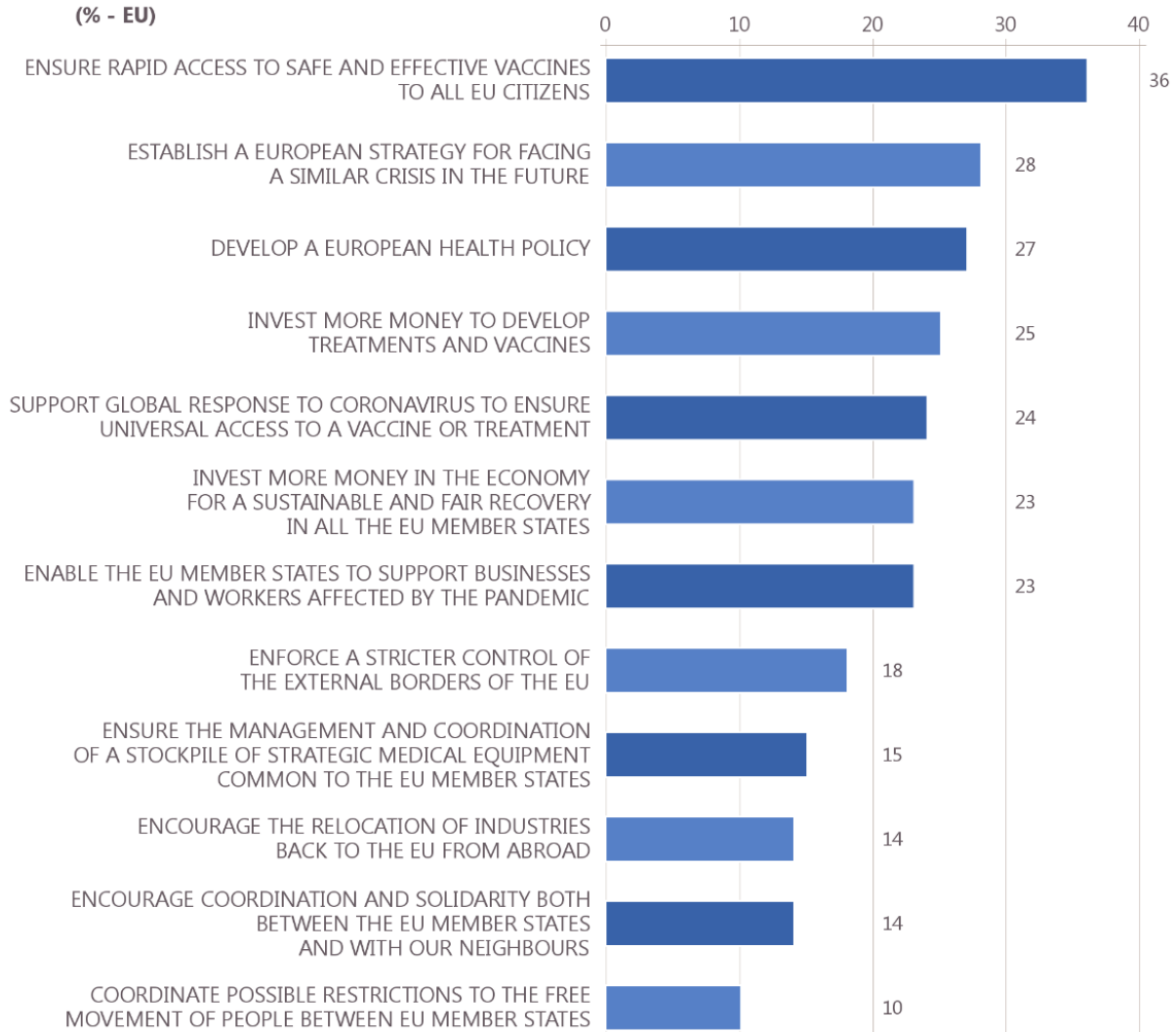
In first position, more than a third of Europeans think that the EU should prioritise ensuring rapid access to safe and effective vaccines to all EU citizens (36%).

The next highest priorities, chosen by just over one in four, are to establish a European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future (28%) and to develop a European health policy (27%). A number of responses are chosen by around a quarter of respondents: invest more money to develop treatments and

vaccines (25%), support the global response to coronavirus to ensure universal access to a vaccine or treatment (24%), invest more money in the economy for a sustainable, inclusive and fair recovery in all the EU Member States (23%) and enable the EU Member States to support businesses and workers affected by the pandemic (23%).

Just under one in five respondents would prioritise enforcing a stricter control of the external borders of the EU (18%), while 15% would like to ensure the management and coordination of a stockpile of strategic medical equipment common to the EU Member States. Around one in seven would prioritise encouraging the relocation of industries back to the EU from abroad (14%) and encouraging coordination and solidarity both between the EU Member States and with our neighbours (14%). One in ten say that a priority should be to coordinate possible restrictions to the free movement of people between EU Member States (10%).

**QA11** And what should the European Union now prioritise in its response to the coronavirus pandemic?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



<sup>10</sup> QA11 And what should the European Union now prioritise in its response to the coronavirus pandemic?

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In 19 EU Member States, **ensuring rapid access to safe and effective vaccines to all EU citizens** is seen as the highest (or joint highest) priority for the EU in its response to the coronavirus pandemic.

**Investing more money in the economy for a sustainable, inclusive and fair recovery in all the EU Member States** is seen as the main priority in Portugal, and also ranks joint highest in Bulgaria, Latvia and Austria. The highest priority in Greece is to **enable the EU Member States to support businesses and workers affected by the pandemic**, and this is also the joint highest option in Bulgaria.

In Cyprus and Romania, the main priority is to **develop a European health policy**. The top priority in Sweden is to **support the global response to coronavirus to ensure universal access to a vaccine or treatment**. In Spain and Croatia, the top priority is to **invest more money to develop treatments and vaccines**.

In Luxembourg, the main priority is to **establish a European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future**, and this is also the joint highest priority in France.

More than half of respondents in Finland (61%), Czechia (60%) and Ireland (53%) think that **ensuring rapid access to safe and effective vaccines to all EU citizens** is a priority for the EU in its response to the coronavirus pandemic. Respondents in Sweden (44%), Luxembourg (43%) and Denmark (42%) are the most likely to want the EU to prioritise **establishing a European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future**.

The main priority among respondents in Cyprus is **developing a European health policy** (42%), and this is also a popular choice among respondents in Croatia, Italy and Slovenia (33% in each country). **Investing more money to develop treatments and vaccines** is the top priority in Spain and Croatia (37% in both), and

is also mentioned by more than three in ten respondents in Cyprus (34%), Italy (32%) and Slovakia (31%).

Almost half of respondents in Sweden (48%) would prioritise **support for the global response to coronavirus to ensure universal access to a vaccine or treatment**, while this is also frequently chosen in Denmark (41%) and Ireland (33%). Respondents in Portugal (45%), Greece (43%) and Latvia (40%) are most likely to prioritise **investing more money in the economy for a sustainable, inclusive and fair recovery in all the EU Member States**.





























In Greece, the top priority is to **enable the EU Member States to support businesses and workers affected by the pandemic** (50%), and this option is also popular in Portugal (38%), Cyprus (37%) and Latvia (33%).

Respondents are most likely to want to prioritise **enforcing a stricter control of the external borders of the EU** in Finland (32%), Austria and France (26% in both) and Denmark and Slovakia (25% in both). **Ensuring the management and coordination of a stockpile of strategic medical equipment common to the EU Member States** is most frequently mentioned by respondents in the Netherlands (27%) and Estonia (20%).

Respondents in Belgium, France and Luxembourg (24% in all three countries) are most likely to prioritise **encouraging the relocation of industries back to the EU from abroad**, while **encouraging coordination and solidarity both between the EU Member States and with our neighbours** is most popular among respondents in Sweden (22%) and Luxembourg (21%). **Coordinating possible restrictions to the free movement of people between EU Member States** is mentioned most frequently by respondents in Slovakia (19%) and Luxembourg (17%).

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**QA11** And what should the European Union now prioritise in its response to the coronavirus pandemic?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		Ensure rapid access to safe and effective vaccines to all EU citizens	Establish a European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future	Develop a European health policy	Invest more money to develop treatments and vaccines	Support Global Response to coronavirus to ensure universal access to a vaccine or treatment	Invest more money in the economy for a sustainable and fair recovery in all the EU Member States	Enable the EU Member States to support businesses and workers affected by the pandemic	Enforce a stricter control of the external borders of the EU	Ensure the management and coordination of a stockpile of strategic medical equipment common to the EU Member States	Encourage the relocation of industries back to the EU from abroad	Encourage coordination and solidarity both between the EU Member States and with our neighbours	Coordinate possible restrictions to the free movement of people between EU Member States
EU27		36	28	27	25	24	23	23	18	15	14	14	10
EURO AREA		37	29	28	26	23	23	23	19	15	15	13	9
NON-EURO AREA		34	26	23	23	28	24	24	13	15	12	14	11
BE		43	37	29	12	16	26	22	16	16	24	16	15
BG		30	29	29	24	12	30	30	20	15	12	12	9
CZ		60	32	15	23	25	21	22	16	17	16	15	7
DK		45	42	10	22	41	17	17	25	14	11	14	12
DE		40	39	28	22	21	17	16	18	16	18	13	8
EE		44	32	17	17	23	33	30	21	20	16	11	13
IE		53	33	18	16	33	27	27	22	12	7	15	14
EL		33	21	29	26	15	43	50	23	15	4	12	9
ES		32	19	26	37	23	29	25	16	11	9	12	8
FR		30	30	27	27	21	14	20	26	13	24	15	7
HR		28	22	33	37	21	28	29	11	12	11	13	10
IT		34	22	33	32	28	25	23	14	15	10	13	11
CY		31	26	42	34	10	34	37	21	15	5	10	10
LV		40	21	29	11	15	40	33	23	15	10	14	14
LT		36	24	28	19	19	19	29	24	16	11	15	15
LU		39	43	27	13	18	19	23	15	15	24	21	17
HU		34	23	31	21	25	28	30	15	17	11	10	10
MT		40	28	25	28	21	31	27	18	12	8	13	10
NL		46	39	25	19	22	22	22	13	27	10	17	11
AT		34	20	20	20	21	34	28	26	16	21	14	13
PL		31	21	23	23	28	27	26	10	13	10	13	12
PT		41	34	31	12	28	45	38	11	9	7	13	4
RO		24	21	29	24	23	20	20	12	16	12	14	12
SI		38	28	33	12	19	31	29	20	15	18	15	14
SK		42	22	22	31	21	20	22	25	16	9	10	19
FI		61	30	9	16	19	22	19	32	16	11	14	16
SE		40	44	10	15	48	18	21	15	18	11	22	7
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM													
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM													
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM													

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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that **ensuring rapid access to safe and effective vaccines to all EU citizens** is seen as the main priority for the EU among most groups. It is most likely to be chosen by respondents aged 55 or over (39%), retired respondents (40%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (41%) or upper middle class (40%) of society.

Only two groups have a different top priority. Respondents who left education at the age of 15 or before are most likely to prioritise **investing more money to develop treatments and vaccines**

(35%), while those who have difficulties paying their bills most of their time prioritise **investing more money in the economy for a sustainable, inclusive and fair recovery in all the EU Member States** (31%).

Some groups also express strong support for **establishing a European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future**: respondents who stayed in education until the age of 20 or beyond (33%), managers (36%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class of society (40%).

**QA11** And what should the European Union now prioritise in its response to the coronavirus pandemic?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

	Ensure rapid access to safe and effective	Establish a European strategy for facing a	Develop a European health policy	Invest more money to develop treatments and	Support Global Response to	Invest more money in the economy for a	Enable the EU Member States to support	Enforce a stricter control of the external	Ensure the management and	Encourage the relocation of industries	Encourage coordination and solidarity both	Coordinate possible restrictions to the free
EU27	36	28	27	25	24	23	23	18	15	14	14	10
 <b>Gender</b>												
Man	36	29	27	24	24	23	23	18	15	15	13	10
Woman	36	28	26	27	24	24	23	17	14	13	14	10
 <b>Age</b>												
15-24	33	29	25	26	26	25	28	16	16	11	13	10
25-39	33	31	27	22	24	26	26	16	15	13	14	10
40-54	36	29	27	25	23	24	23	18	15	15	14	11
55+	39	27	27	27	24	21	20	19	14	15	13	9
 <b>Education (End of)</b>												
15-	33	21	25	35	20	23	20	19	10	10	10	8
16-19	37	26	29	25	22	22	22	20	14	14	12	10
20+	37	33	26	22	26	24	24	15	16	17	16	10
Still studying	36	30	25	26	27	24	28	15	16	10	14	9
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>												
Self-employed	37	26	27	24	25	28	27	15	15	15	14	10
Managers	37	36	28	21	26	24	22	13	16	17	16	10
Other white collars	36	32	28	24	25	22	24	17	16	15	14	11
Manual workers	32	25	25	26	22	24	25	19	16	14	12	10
House persons	31	25	25	26	21	24	19	20	12	12	16	10
Unemployed	33	26	27	26	21	27	24	19	12	12	11	11
Retired	40	26	27	27	23	19	20	20	13	14	13	9
Students	36	30	25	26	27	24	28	15	16	10	14	9
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>												
Most of the time	29	23	23	25	21	31	28	21	13	13	12	10
From time to time	32	25	28	25	24	25	24	19	15	11	14	11
Almost never/ Never	39	30	26	25	24	22	22	17	15	15	14	9
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>												
The working class	35	23	26	26	23	24	25	20	13	11	11	9
The lower middle class	33	28	27	25	23	24	23	20	15	15	14	9
The middle class	37	29	28	25	24	23	23	17	15	14	14	10
The upper middle class	40	40	23	20	27	23	22	14	18	17	16	9
The upper class	41	34	14	26	34	24	23	13	12	19	16	12



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### The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

#### Winter 2020 – 2021

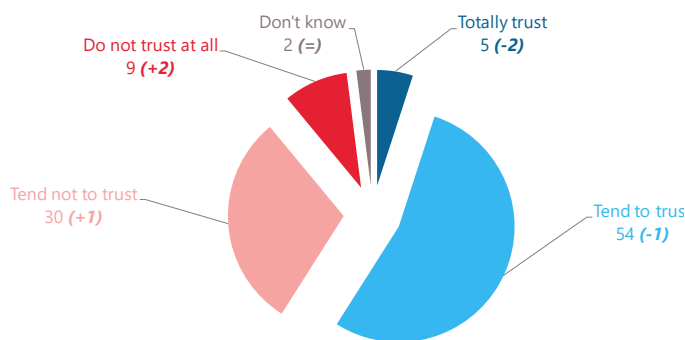
### A majority continues to trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future in its response to the coronavirus pandemic

The majority of Europeans say they trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future, in the light of the response to the coronavirus pandemic, although there has been a slight decline since summer 2020. Around six in ten (59%) say they trust the EU (-3 percentage points), including 5% who 'totally trust' the EU (-2). However, 39% of respondents do not trust the EU (+3), including 9% who 'do not trust it at all' (+2)<sup>11</sup>.

A majority of respondents say they trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future in 24 EU Member States, most notably in Portugal (89%), Malta (79%), Hungary (77%), Denmark (73%), Lithuania (72%), Croatia (71%) and Ireland (70%). Respondents in Austria and Bulgaria (13% in both) are most likely to say that they 'totally trust' the EU to make the right decisions in the future, followed by respondents in Romania (11%) and Portugal (10%).

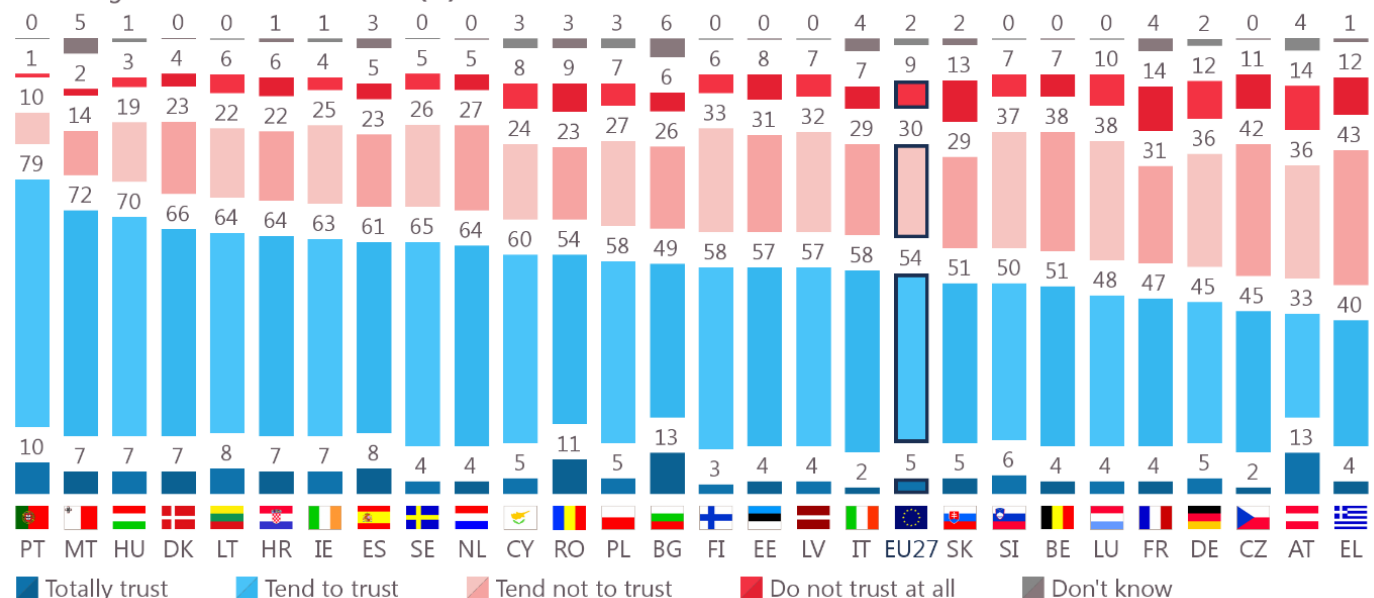
In three Member States, a majority of respondents say that they do not trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future: Greece (55%), Czechia (53%) and Austria (50%). The highest proportions of respondents that do not trust the EU 'at all' are found in Austria and France (14% in both), Slovakia (13%), and Germany and Greece (12% in both).

**QA12** Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?  
(% - EU)



(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

**QA12** Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future? (%)































Since summer 2020, trust in the EU has increased in seven Member States and has deteriorated in 17 countries. There has been no change in the proportion that trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future in the Netherlands (68%), Cyprus (65%) and Bulgaria (62%).

The largest increases in trust can be seen in Malta (79%, +21 percentage points), Portugal (89%, +13) and Italy (60%, +10). Trust in the EU has declined the most in Germany (50%, -15), Belgium (55%, -11), Ireland (70%, -11), Slovakia (56%, -10) and Latvia (61%, -10).

<sup>11</sup> QA12 Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?

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**QA12** Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?  
 (%)







		Total 'Trust'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Not trust'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27		59	▼ 3	39	▲ 3	2
EURO AREA		58	▼ 2	40	▲ 2	2
NON-EURO AREA		65	▼ 3	33	▲ 2	2
MT		79	▲ 21	16	▼ 16	5
PT		89	▲ 13	11	▼ 12	0
IT		60	▲ 10	36	▼ 13	4
LU		52	▲ 5	48	▼ 5	0
ES		69	▲ 2	28	▼ 2	3
HU		77	▲ 1	22	▼ 2	1
SE		69	▲ 1	31	▲ 1	0
NL		68	=	32	▲ 1	0
CY		65	=	32	▲ 1	3
BG		62	=	32	▼ 5	6
RO		65	▼ 1	32	▼ 1	3
HR		71	▼ 2	28	▲ 1	1
EE		61	▼ 2	39	▲ 2	0
FR		51	▼ 3	45	▲ 1	4
FI		61	▼ 4	39	▲ 4	0
AT		46	▼ 4	50	▲ 4	4
DK		73	▼ 5	27	▲ 7	0
PL		63	▼ 5	34	▲ 4	3
SI		56	▼ 5	44	▲ 6	0
EL		44	▼ 7	55	▲ 8	1
LT		72	▼ 8	28	▲ 10	0
CZ		47	▼ 8	53	▲ 9	0
LV		61	▼ 10	39	▲ 12	0
SK		56	▼ 10	42	▲ 8	2
IE		70	▼ 11	29	▲ 10	1
BE		55	▼ 11	45	▲ 12	0
DE		50	▼ 15	48	▲ 15	2

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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a majority of respondents in nearly all categories say they trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future. The one exception is the group of respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (41% trust, 56% do not trust). In addition, levels of trust are relatively low among those who finished education aged 15 or earlier (54%), unemployed respondents (50%) and those who consider themselves as working class (53%) or lower middle class (52%) in society.

The proportions that trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future are highest among respondents aged 15-24 (65%), those who remained in education until the age of 20 or beyond (63%), managers (65%), students (70%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (62%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (72%) or upper middle class (69%) of society.

**QA12** Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?  
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Trust'	Total 'Not trust'	Don't know
EU27	59	39	2
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	58	40	2
Woman	60	37	3
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	65	33	2
25-39	58	40	2
40-54	59	39	2
55+	57	40	3
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	54	41	5
16-19	56	42	2
20+	63	35	2
Still studying	70	29	1
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	57	41	2
Managers	65	33	2
Other white collars	61	37	2
Manual workers	55	42	3
House persons	57	39	4
Unemployed	50	47	3
Retired	56	41	3
Students	70	29	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	41	56	3
From time to time	57	41	2
Almost never/ Never	62	36	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	53	43	4
The lower middle class	52	46	2
The middle class	62	36	2
The upper middle class	69	30	1
The upper class	72	28	0

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**A clear majority of Europeans continue to say that the EU should be given the means to better deal with crises in the future**

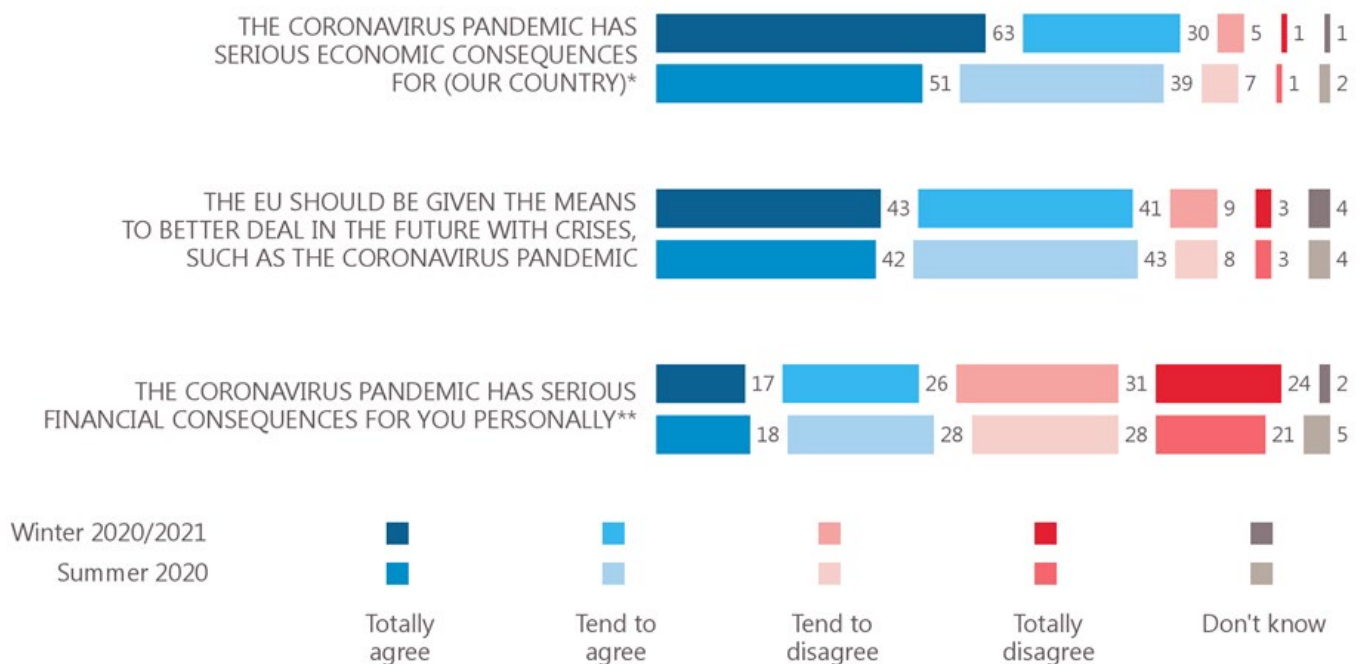
Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with a number of statements about the financial and economic implications of the coronavirus pandemic<sup>12</sup>.

A large majority of Europeans (93%) agree that **'the coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for their country'**<sup>13</sup>, including 63% who 'totally agree'. There has been an increase in agreement since summer 2020 (+3 percentage points), and in particular an increase in 'total agreement' (+12). Just 6% disagree that the pandemic has serious economic consequences for their country (-2).

As was the case in summer 2020, more than eight in ten Europeans (84%, -1 percentage point) agree that **'the EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises such as the coronavirus pandemic'**, with 43% saying they 'totally agree' with this statement (+1). Just over one in ten (12%, +1) disagree.

Respondents vary in their assessment of the personal financial impact of the pandemic, although results have become slightly more positive since summer 2020. More than four in ten (43%, -3 percentage points) agree that **'the coronavirus pandemic has serious financial consequences for you personally'**<sup>14</sup>, including 17% who 'totally agree' (-1). By contrast, more than half disagree (55%, +6), including 24% who 'totally disagree' (+3).

**QA13** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
 (% - EU)



\*Modified, in Summer 2020 (EB93) the item was:

*The coronavirus outbreak will have serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)*

\*\*Modified, in Summer 2020 (EB93) the item was:

*'The coronavirus outbreak will have serious financial consequences for you personally'*

<sup>12</sup> QA13 Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The coronavirus pandemic has serious financial consequences for you personally; The coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences

for (OUR COUNTRY); The EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises, such as the coronavirus pandemic.

<sup>13</sup> This item will be analysed in detail in the next chapter

<sup>14</sup> This item will be analysed in detail in the next chapter

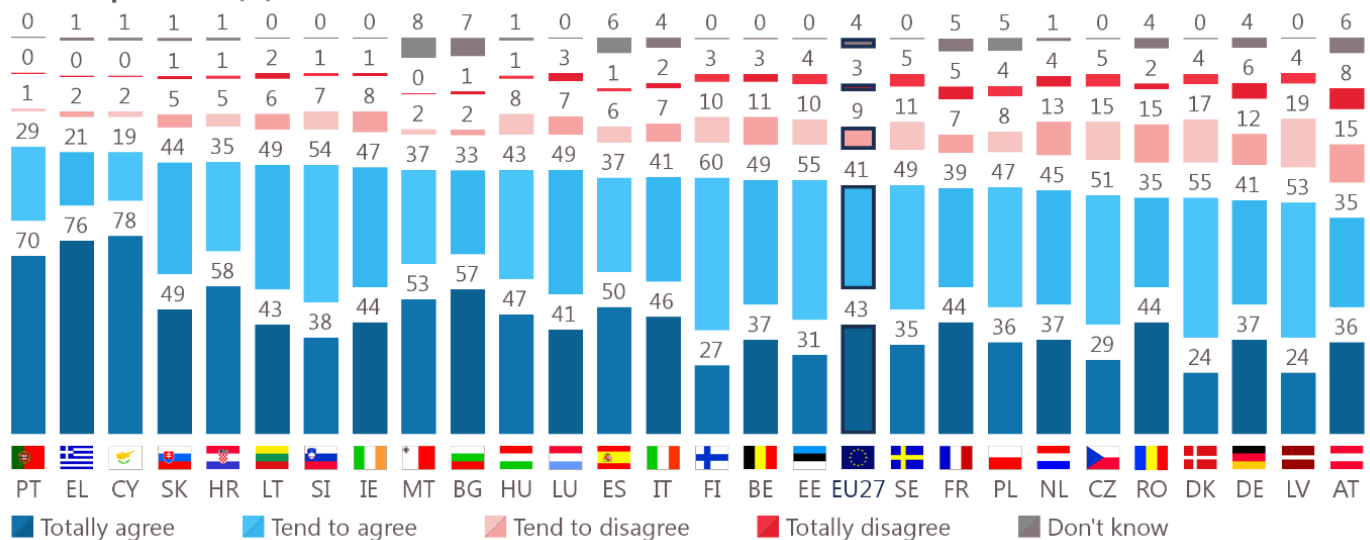
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At least seven in ten respondents in all 27 Member States agree that **'the EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises such as the coronavirus pandemic'**. Respondents are most likely to agree in Portugal (99%), Greece and Cyprus (97% in both), and Slovakia and Croatia (93% in both). Respondents in Cyprus (78%) are most likely to 'totally agree' that 'the EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises such as the coronavirus pandemic', followed by respondents in Greece (76%) and Portugal (70%).

The highest levels of disagreement are seen among respondents in Latvia and Austria (23% in both countries), Denmark (21%) and Czechia (20%). Respondents in Austria (8%) and Germany (6%) are most likely to 'totally disagree' that 'the EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises such as the coronavirus pandemic', but otherwise this proportion is no higher than 5% in any Member State.

**QA13.3** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises, such as the coronavirus pandemic (%)**































In considering whether 'the EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises such as the coronavirus pandemic', levels of agreement have remained broadly stable since summer 2020 in most EU Member States. Agreement has increased in 13 Member States, most strikingly in Hungary (90%, +5 percentage points) and Italy (87%, +5), while there has been no change in four countries. There has been a fall in agreement in 10 Member States, most notably Latvia (77%, -9), Austria (71%, -8) and Germany (78%, -5).



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**QA13.3** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises, such as the coronavirus pandemic (%)**







		Total 'Agree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Disagree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27		84	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	4
EURO AREA		84	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	4
NON-EURO AREA		84	▲ 1	13	=	3
HU		90	▲ 5	9	▼ 2	1
IT		87	▲ 5	9	▼ 3	4
EE		86	▲ 4	14	▼ 4	0
PT		99	▲ 3	1	=	0
HR		93	▲ 3	6	▼ 1	1
SI		92	▲ 3	8	=	0
SE		84	▲ 3	16	▼ 2	0
RO		79	▲ 3	17	▼ 2	4
CY		97	▲ 2	2	▼ 2	1
NL		82	▲ 2	17	=	1
CZ		80	▲ 2	20	▲ 5	0
EL		97	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	1
DK		79	▲ 1	21	▲ 4	0
LT		92	=	8	▲ 5	0
BG		90	=	3	=	7
MT		90	=	2	▼ 1	8
ES		87	=	7	=	6
SK		93	▼ 1	6	▲ 2	1
IE		91	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	0
FI		87	▼ 2	13	▲ 2	0
FR		83	▼ 2	12	▲ 2	5
BE		86	▼ 3	14	▲ 4	0
PL		83	▼ 3	12	▲ 2	5
LU		90	▼ 4	10	▲ 4	0
DE		78	▼ 5	18	▲ 6	4
AT		71	▼ 8	23	▲ 4	6
LV		77	▼ 9	23	▲ 13	0

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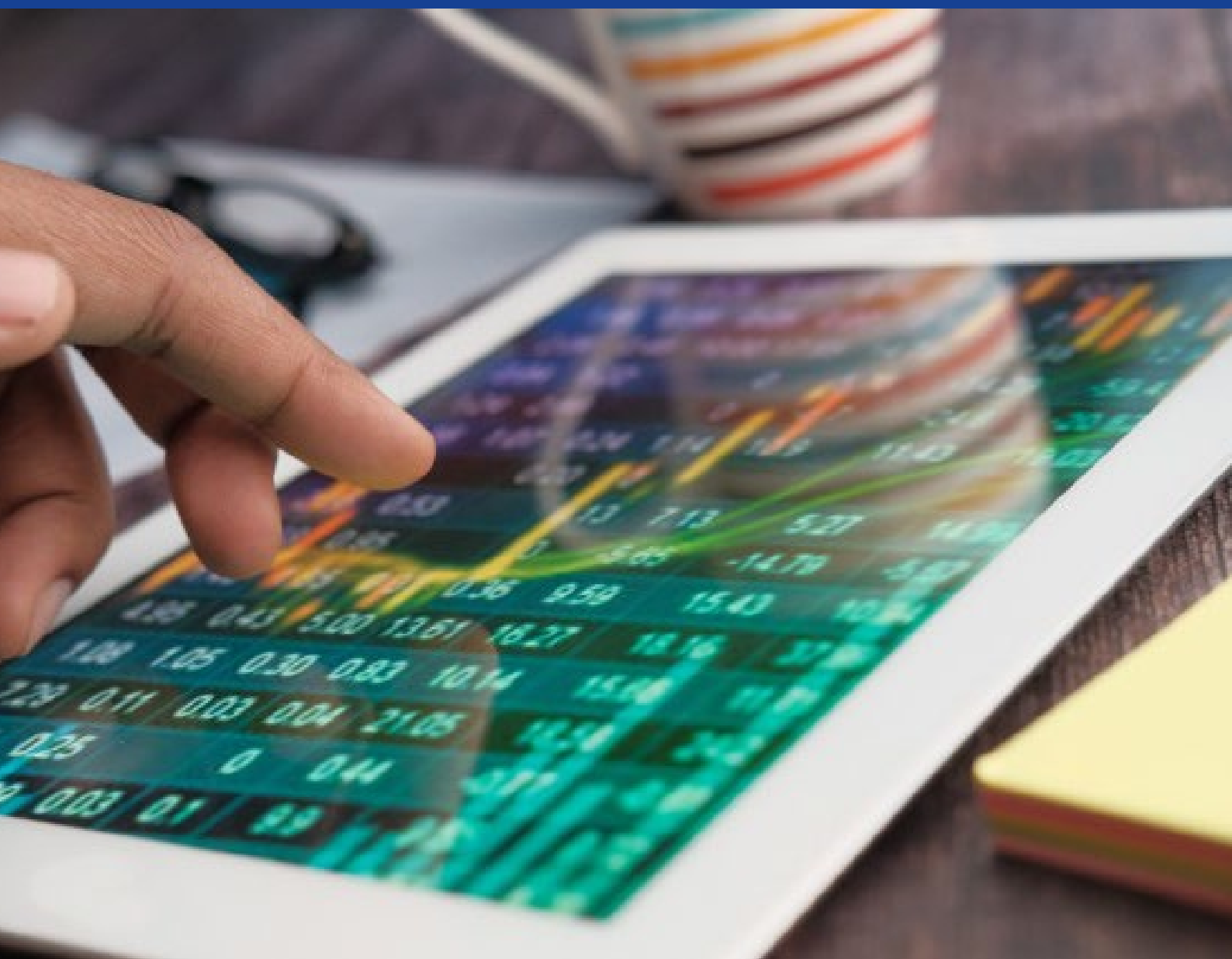
**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that results are very consistent across all categories, in relation to whether 'the EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises such as the coronavirus pandemic'. A large majority agree with the statement in all socio-demographic groups, with the highest levels of agreement among respondents aged 15-24, students and self-employed respondents (87% in each of these groups). Agreement is lowest among house persons (78%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (80%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (78%)

**QA13.3** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The EU should be given the means to better deal in the future with crises, such as the coronavirus pandemic (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	84	12	4
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	83	14	3
Woman	85	11	4
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	87	9	4
25-39	83	14	3
40-54	84	13	3
55+	83	12	5
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	83	9	8
16-19	84	13	3
20+	84	14	2
Still studying	87	9	4
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	87	11	2
Managers	84	13	3
Other white collars	85	13	2
Manual workers	84	13	3
House persons	78	16	6
Unemployed	84	11	5
Retired	83	12	5
Students	87	9	4
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	80	14	6
From time to time	85	12	3
Almost never/ Never	84	12	4
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	83	11	6
The lower middle class	83	14	3
The middle class	86	11	3
The upper middle class	83	16	1
The upper class	78	21	1

### **III. IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC**



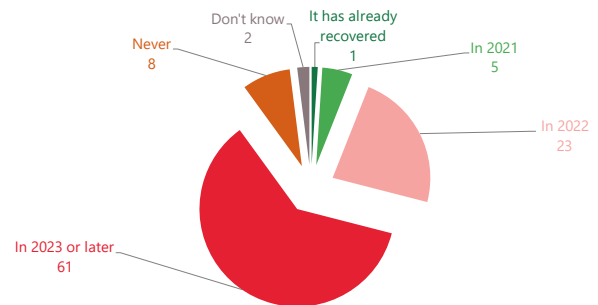
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## 1. Economic consequences

### Around seven in ten Europeans do not expect their national economy to recover from the impact of the pandemic at least until 2023

Most Europeans think that it will take at least until 2023 before their country's economy recovers from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. Around six in ten (61%) predict that the economy will not recover until 2023 or later, while a further 8% do not think that their country's economy will ever recover. Just over one in four Europeans are more optimistic, predicting that their country's economy will recover this year (5%) or next year (23%), while 1% say that their national economy has already recovered<sup>15</sup>.

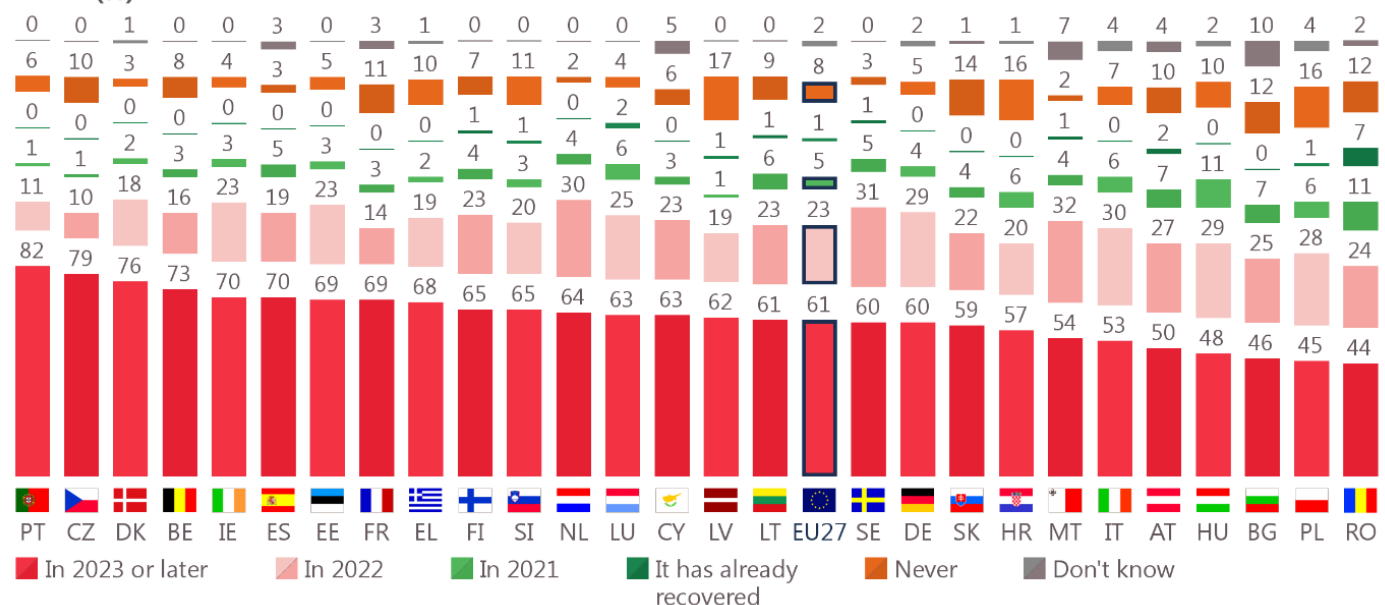
**QA14** When do you think (OUR COUNTRY)'s economy will recover from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic?  
 (% - EU)



In every Member State, the majority view is that it will take at least until 2023 for the national economy to recover from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. This view is most widely held in Portugal (82%), Czechia (79%), Denmark (76%) and Belgium (73%). Respondents are most likely to think that their country's economy will never recover in Latvia (17%), Croatia and Poland (16% in both) and Slovakia (14%).

Respondents are most optimistic (predicting economic recovery in 2021 or 2022, or saying the economy has already recovered) in Romania (42%), Hungary (40%), and Malta and Sweden (37% in both countries).

**QA14** When do you think (OUR COUNTRY)'s economy will recover from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic?  
 (%)



In every Member State, the most common expectation is that the country's economy will recover in 2023 or later. The proportion that say this ranges from in 82% in Portugal to 44% in Romania.

The second most frequent answer in every country is that the national economy will recover in 2022. This is highest in Malta (32%) and lowest in Czechia, where it is the *joint* second highest answer, along with 'never' (10% for both answers).

The expectations of respondents in the **euro area** are slightly less optimistic than those **outside the euro area**. Among those living in euro area countries, 27% think that their country's economy will

recover in 2021 or 2022 (or say that it has already recovered), compared with 34% of those living in non-euro area countries. Respondents living in the euro area are also more likely to say that recovery will occur until 2023 or later (64% vs. 52%), although they are less likely to say their national economy will never recover (7% vs. 12%).







<sup>15</sup> QA14 When do you think (OUR COUNTRY)'s economy will recover from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic?

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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that, in all categories, the most common expectation is that the country's economy will recover in 2023 or later. The findings are generally consistent across the various categories, although there is slightly greater optimism among some groups: the proportion that expects the economy to recover in 2021 or 2022 (or who say it has already

recovered) is higher among men than women (31% vs. 26%) and is also higher among respondents aged 15-24 (31%), students (31%), white collar workers (31%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (34%).

**QA14** When do you think (OUR COUNTRY)'s economy will recover from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic?  
 (% - EU)

	It has already recovered	In 2021	In 2022	In 2023 or later	Never	Don't know
EU27	1	5	23	61	8	2
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	1	5	25	59	8	2
Woman	1	4	21	63	8	3
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	1	6	24	59	7	3
25-39	1	4	23	60	10	2
40-54	0	5	23	63	7	2
55+	1	4	23	61	8	3
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	1	4	22	57	10	6
16-19	1	5	24	59	9	2
20+	1	4	23	64	6	2
Still studying	0	6	25	59	7	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>						
Self-employed	0	4	24	63	7	2
Managers	1	4	25	64	5	1
Other white collars	1	4	26	61	7	1
Manual workers	1	6	21	61	9	2
House persons	1	4	21	58	11	5
Unemployed	0	4	19	60	13	4
Retired	1	4	24	60	8	3
Students	0	6	25	59	7	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	1	4	14	59	19	3
From time to time	0	5	23	60	9	3
Almost never/ Never	1	4	25	61	7	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	0	3	18	62	13	4
The lower middle class	1	4	21	63	9	2
The middle class	1	5	26	60	6	2
The upper middle class	1	6	25	63	4	1
The upper class	1	10	23	59	7	0

## Standard Eurobarometer 94

### The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

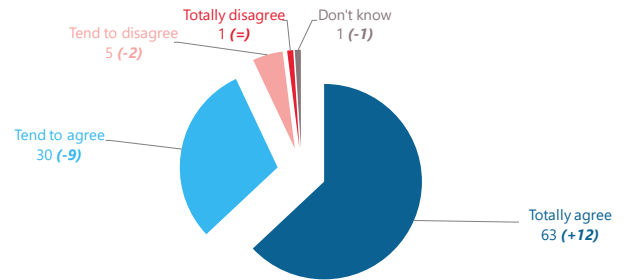
#### Winter 2020 – 2021

### Around seven in ten Europeans do not expect their national economy to recover from the impact of the pandemic at least until 2023

There is widespread agreement that the coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for EU countries. More than nine in ten Europeans (93%) agree that there are serious economic consequences, including 63% who 'totally agree'. By contrast, 6% disagree that there are serious economic consequences from the coronavirus pandemic.

The wording of this question is slightly different than in summer 2020, when respondents were asked if they agreed that the 'coronavirus pandemic will have serious economic consequences' for countries. There has been an increase in agreement (+3 percentage points) and a large increase in the proportion that 'totally agree' (+12).

QA13.2 Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
The Coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



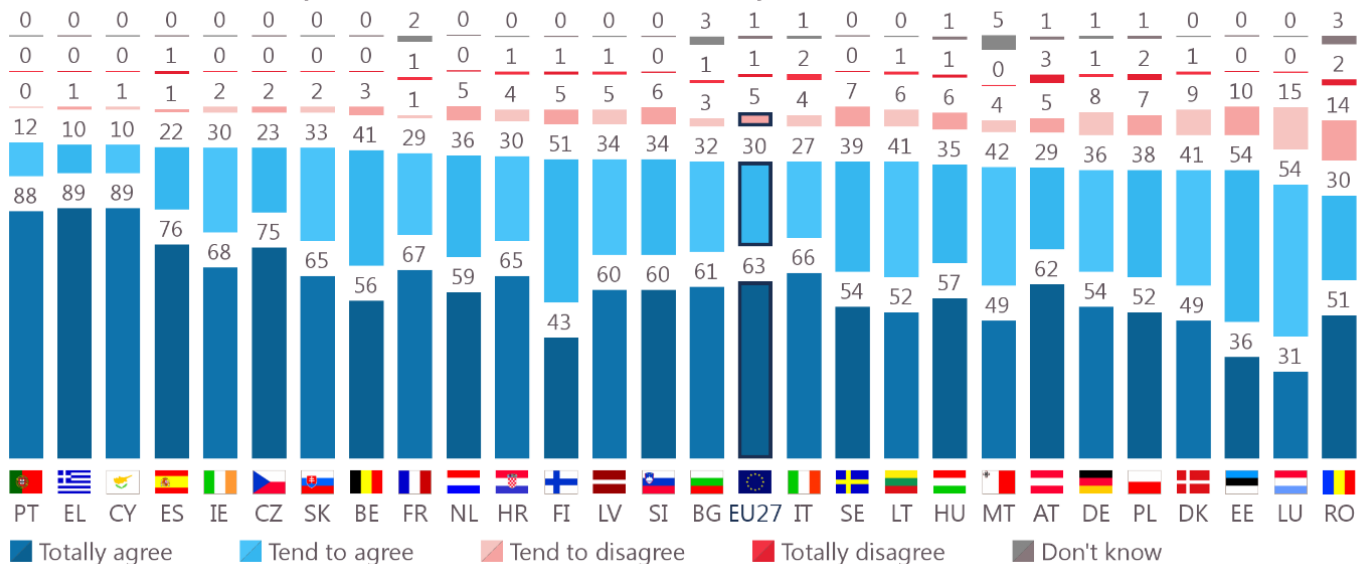
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

In every Member State, a clear majority of respondents agree that 'the coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for our country'. All or nearly all respondents agree with the statement in Portugal (100%), Greece and Cyprus (99% in both), and Spain, Ireland, Czechia and Slovakia (98% in all four countries). Respondents are most likely to 'totally agree' that 'the coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for our country' in Greece and Cyprus (89% in both), Portugal (88%), Spain (76%) and Czechia (75%). The proportions are lowest in Luxembourg (31%) and Estonia (36%).

Respondents are most likely to disagree that there will be serious economic consequences in Romania (16%), Luxembourg (15%), and Denmark and Estonia (10% in both countries).

QA13.2 Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



In considering whether 'the coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for our country', agreement has increased in 24 EU Member States since summer 2020, with the largest increases found in Czechia (98%, +7 percentage points), Austria (91%, +7), Poland (90%, +7) and Luxembourg (85%, +7).

In Finland, there has been no change in agreement since summer 2020 (94%), while agreement has decreased in the Netherlands (95%, -3 percentage points) and Bulgaria (93%, -1).





























Levels of agreement have increased both in countries **in the euro area** (+3 percentage points) and countries **outside the euro area** (+4). As a result, agreement continues to be slightly higher in the euro area countries (94%) than in countries outside the euro area (90%).



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**QA13.2** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**







		Total 'Agree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Disagree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27		93	▲ 3	6	▼ 2	1
EURO AREA		94	▲ 3	5	▼ 2	1
NON-EURO AREA		90	▲ 4	9	▼ 2	1
CZ		98	▲ 7	2	▼ 5	0
AT		91	▲ 7	8	▼ 6	1
PL		90	▲ 7	9	▼ 3	1
LU		85	▲ 7	15	▼ 7	0
MT		91	▲ 6	4	▼ 5	5
DK		90	▲ 6	10	▼ 4	0
SK		98	▲ 5	2	▼ 3	0
LV		94	▲ 5	6	▼ 2	0
IT		93	▲ 5	6	▼ 3	1
HU		92	▲ 5	7	▼ 2	1
DE		90	▲ 4	9	▼ 3	1
EE		90	▲ 4	10	▼ 4	0
HR		95	▲ 3	5	▼ 2	0
PT		100	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0
IE		98	▲ 2	2	▼ 2	0
ES		98	▲ 2	2	▼ 1	0
BE		97	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	0
FR		96	▲ 2	2	▼ 2	2
SI		94	▲ 2	6	▼ 1	0
LT		93	▲ 2	7	=	0
EL		99	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	0
CY		99	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	0
SE		93	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	0
RO		81	▲ 1	16	▼ 1	3
FI		94	=	6	=	0
BG		93	▼ 1	4	▲ 1	3
NL		95	▼ 3	5	▲ 3	0

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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a strong majority of respondents in all categories agree that the coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for their country. Findings are very consistent across the various socio-demographic groups, although levels of agreement are somewhat lower among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (89%) or upper middle class (90%) of society.

**QA13.2** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	93	6	1
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	92	7	1
Woman	94	5	1
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	92	7	1
25-39	93	6	1
40-54	94	6	0
55+	93	6	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	94	4	2
16-19	93	6	1
20+	93	7	0
Still studying	92	6	2
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	95	5	0
Managers	93	7	0
Other white collars	95	5	0
Manual workers	92	7	1
House persons	93	5	2
Unemployed	95	4	1
Retired	93	6	1
Students	92	6	2
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	95	4	1
From time to time	92	7	1
Almost never/ Never	93	6	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	95	4	1
The lower middle class	93	7	0
The middle class	93	6	1
The upper middle class	90	9	1
The upper class	89	11	0

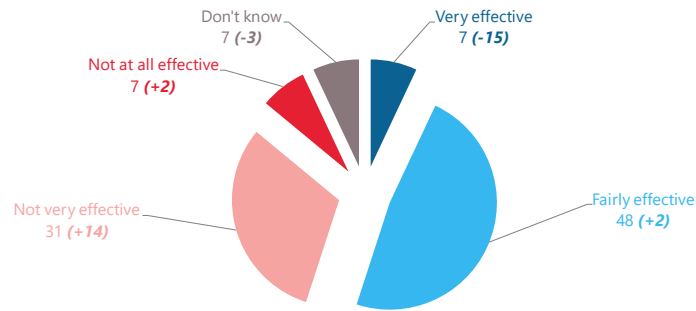
## Standard Eurobarometer 94

### The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

#### Winter 2020 – 2021

Just over half of Europeans (55%) think that the recovery plan of the EU, **'NextGenerationEU' is an effective measure** to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic, including 7% who think it is 'very effective' and 48% who say it is 'fairly effective'. By contrast, more than a third (38%) think that it is not effective, including 31% who think it is 'not very effective' and 7% who say it is 'not at all effective'<sup>16</sup>.

**QA15** The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 750 billion euro NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure is to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic?



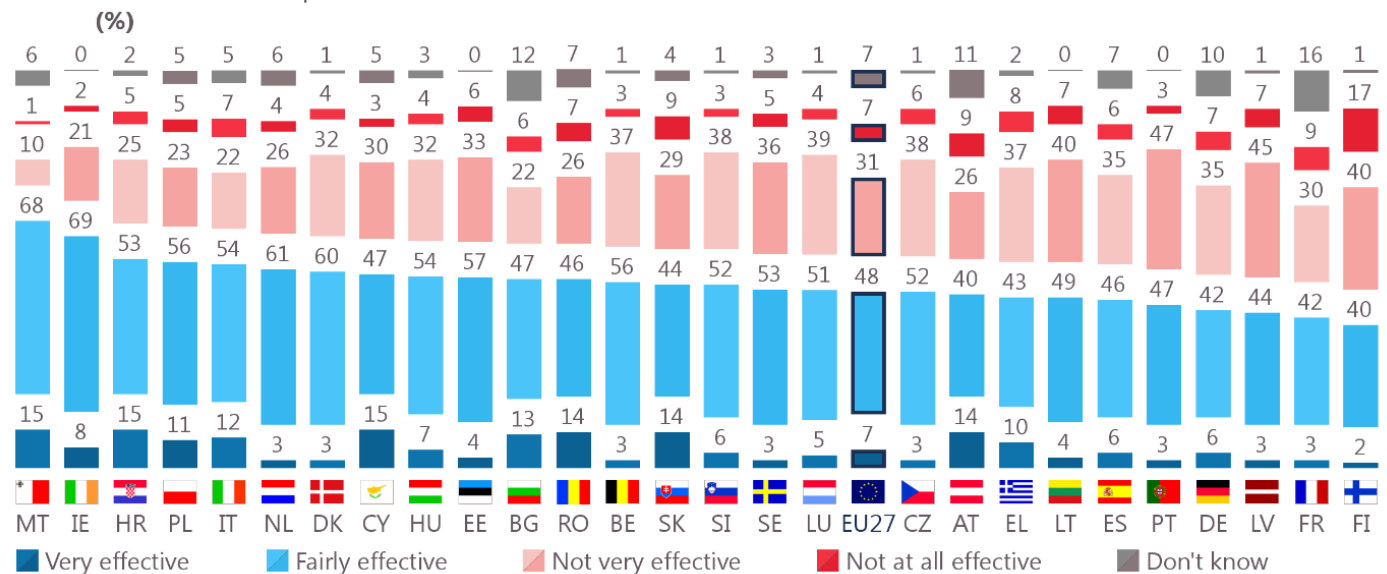
(Winter 2020/2021 - Oct.-Nov. 2020)

In 24 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that 'NextGenerationEU' is an effective measure to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic, most notably in Malta (83%), Ireland (77%), Croatia (68%), Poland (67%) and Italy (66%).

In Portugal, equal proportions think that 'NextGenerationEU' is effective and not effective (50% for each), while in two countries a majority thinks that the recovery plan is not effective: Finland (42% effective vs. 57% not effective) and Latvia (47% effective vs. 52% not effective).

Countries **outside the euro area** are more likely to think 'NextGenerationEU' is an effective measure than countries **in the euro area** (62% vs. 53%).

**QA15** The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 750 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure is to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic?































<sup>16</sup> QA15. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 750 billion euros, 'NextGenerationEU', to support the economy through grants and

loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure is to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic?

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**QA15** The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 750 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure is to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic?  
 (%)

		Total 'Effective'	Win.2020/2021 - Oct.-Nov. 2020	Total 'Not effective'	Win.2020/2021 - Oct.-Nov. 2020	Don't know
EU27		55	▼ 13	38	▲ 16	7
EURO AREA		53	▼ 15	39	▲ 17	8
NON-EURO AREA		62	▼ 8	33	▲ 12	5
MT		83	▲ 3	11	▲ 7	6
SK		58	=	38	▲ 9	4
PL		67	▼ 4	28	▲ 10	5
BG		60	▼ 5	28	▲ 12	12
IT		66	▼ 7	29	▲ 11	5
RO		60	▼ 8	33	▲ 9	7
LV		47	▼ 8	52	▲ 23	1
HU		61	▼ 9	36	▲ 11	3
HR		68	▼ 10	30	▲ 11	2
DK		63	▼ 10	36	▲ 17	1
AT		54	▼ 10	35	▲ 9	11
FR		45	▼ 10	39	▲ 14	16
IE		77	▼ 11	23	▲ 11	0
NL		64	▼ 11	30	▲ 10	6
EE		61	▼ 12	39	▲ 12	0
SE		56	▼ 12	41	▲ 18	3
PT		50	▼ 14	50	▲ 29	0
FI		42	▼ 14	57	▲ 13	1
SI		58	▼ 15	41	▲ 15	1
EL		53	▼ 16	45	▲ 19	2
LT		53	▼ 17	47	▲ 17	0
DE		48	▼ 18	42	▲ 17	10
BE		59	▼ 19	40	▲ 19	1
CZ		55	▼ 19	44	▲ 18	1
ES		52	▼ 20	41	▲ 23	7
CY		62	▼ 21	33	▲ 18	5
LU		56	▼ 22	43	▲ 21	1

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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that, in most groups, a majority of respondents think that 'NextGenerationEU' is an effective measure to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic. Views are most positive among respondents aged 15-24 (59% effective), students (61%), white collar workers (61%) and those who say they belong to the upper class (69%) or upper middle class (63%) of society.

The proportions that think the recovery plan is not effective are highest among unemployed respondents (46%), people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (53%) and those who say they belong to the working class (43%) or lower middle class (42%) of society.

Attitudes strongly reflect the overall image people have of the EU. Among those that hold a positive image of the EU, more than two-thirds (69%) say that 'NextGenerationEU' is an effective measure, compared with around a quarter (27%) of those that hold a negative image of the EU.

**QA15** The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 750 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure is to respond to the economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic?

(% - EU)

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know
EU27	55	38	7
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	55	39	6
Woman	55	36	9
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	59	33	8
25-39	54	40	6
40-54	55	39	6
55+	56	36	8
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	50	37	13
16-19	56	38	6
20+	57	37	6
Still studying	61	31	8
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	55	40	5
Managers	57	36	7
Other white collars	61	34	5
Manual workers	53	41	6
House persons	48	39	13
Unemployed	46	46	8
Retired	55	36	9
Students	61	31	8
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	40	53	7
From time to time	55	39	6
Almost never/ Never	58	35	7
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	47	43	10
The lower middle class	52	42	6
The middle class	59	35	6
The upper middle class	63	29	8
The upper class	69	30	1
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	69	25	6
Neutral	49	43	8
Negative	27	66	7

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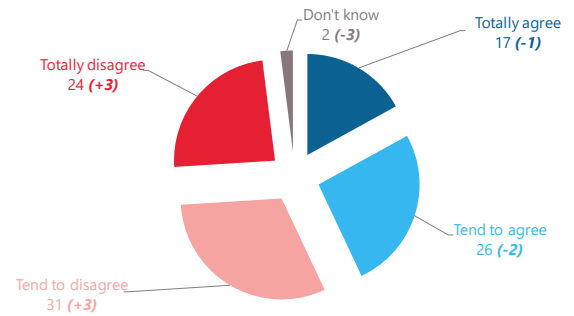
## 2. Consequences on daily lives

### Almost half of Europeans think that the coronavirus pandemic will have serious financial consequences for them personally

More than four in ten Europeans agree (43%) that 'the coronavirus pandemic has serious financial consequences for them personally', including 17% who 'totally agree'. However, a higher proportion disagree with the statement (55%), including 24% who 'totally disagree'.

The wording of this question is slightly different than in summer 2020, when respondents were asked if they agreed that the 'coronavirus pandemic *will* have serious financial consequences for them personally'. There has been a slight decrease in agreement (-3 percentage points) and an increase in the proportion that disagree (+6).

**QA13.1** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
**The coronavirus pandemic has serious economic consequences for you personally**  
 (% - EU)



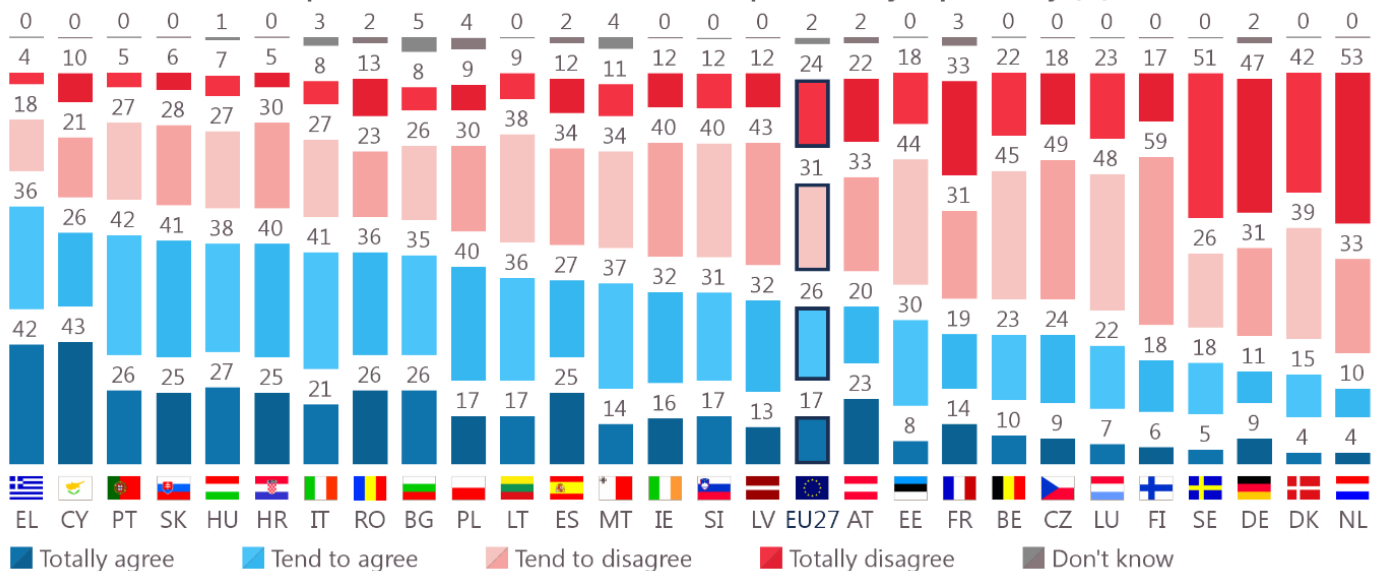
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

A majority of respondents in 13 EU Member States agree that the coronavirus pandemic has serious financial consequences for them personally. Respondents are most likely to agree in Greece (78%), Cyprus (69%), Portugal (68%), Slovakia (66%), and Hungary and Croatia (65% in both). Respondents are most likely to 'totally agree' that the pandemic has serious financial consequences for them personally in Cyprus (43%) and Greece (42%).

In 14 Member States, respondents are more likely to disagree than agree with the statement. Levels of disagreement are highest in the Netherlands (86%), Denmark (81%), Germany (78%), Sweden (77%) and Finland (76%). The proportions that 'totally disagree' are highest in the Netherlands (53%), Sweden (51%), Germany (47%) and Denmark (42%).

**QA13.1** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The coronavirus pandemic has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)**

































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There is stronger agreement in countries **outside the euro area** than those **in the euro area** that the coronavirus pandemic has serious financial consequences for them personally (52% vs. 41%). In both groups of countries, agreement has declined slightly since summer 2020 (-1 percentage point for euro area countries, -3 for countries outside the euro area), while disagreement has increased (+6 and +5 respectively).

Since summer 2020, agreement has increased in seven EU Member States, most strikingly Croatia (65%, +7 percentage points) and Italy (62%, +6), while there has been no change in Latvia (45%) and Sweden (23%). Agreement has fallen in 18 countries, most sharply in Belgium (33%, -17) and Czechia (33%, -12)

**QA13.1** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The coronavirus pandemic has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)**

		Total 'Agree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Disagree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27		43	▼ 3	55	▲ 6	2
EURO AREA		41	▼ 3	57	▲ 6	2
NON-EURO AREA		52	▼ 1	46	▲ 5	2
HR		65	▲ 7	35	▼ 2	0
IT		62	▲ 6	35	▼ 1	3
HU		65	▲ 4	34	▲ 2	1
LT		53	▲ 3	47	=	0
PL		57	▲ 2	39	=	4
MT		51	▲ 2	45	▲ 1	4
DK		19	▲ 1	81	▲ 1	0
LV		45	=	55	▲ 3	0
SE		23	=	77	▲ 2	0
EL		78	▼ 2	22	▲ 5	0
CY		69	▼ 2	31	▲ 4	0
LU		29	▼ 2	71	▲ 2	0
FI		24	▼ 2	76	▲ 2	0
PT		68	▼ 3	32	▲ 7	0
SK		66	▼ 3	34	▲ 8	0
FR		33	▼ 3	64	▲ 6	3
DE		20	▼ 3	78	▲ 6	2
SI		48	▼ 4	52	▲ 6	0
RO		62	▼ 5	36	▲ 9	2
ES		52	▼ 6	46	▲ 11	2
IE		48	▼ 6	52	▲ 6	0
NL		14	▼ 6	86	▲ 7	0
BG		61	▼ 7	34	▲ 12	5
AT		43	▼ 8	55	▲ 9	2
EE		38	▼ 8	62	▲ 8	0
CZ		33	▼ 12	67	▲ 18	0
BE		33	▼ 17	67	▲ 19	0







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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows differences between respondents in terms of whether they agree that the coronavirus pandemic has serious financial consequences for them personally. The strongest levels of agreement are among respondents aged 25-39 (50%), those who are unemployed (73%) or self-employed (61%), people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (79%), and those who say they belong to the working class (53%) or lower middle class (50%) of society.

By contrast, the following groups are most likely to disagree with the statement: people aged 55 or over (62%), respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or beyond (62%), managers (67%), retired respondents (68%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (67%) and those who say they belong to the upper class (66%) or upper middle class (75%) of society.

**QA13.1** Thinking about the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The coronavirus pandemic has serious financial consequences for you personally (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	43	55	2
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	43	56	1
Woman	44	54	2
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	44	52	4
25-39	50	49	1
40-54	48	51	1
55+	36	62	2
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	43	54	3
16-19	49	49	2
20+	37	62	1
Still studying	41	55	4
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	61	38	1
Managers	32	67	1
Other white collars	47	52	1
Manual workers	50	49	1
House persons	46	50	4
Unemployed	73	26	1
Retired	29	68	3
Students	41	55	4
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	79	20	1
From time to time	65	33	2
Almost never/ Never	31	67	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	53	45	2
The lower middle class	50	48	2
The middle class	41	57	2
The upper middle class	23	75	2
The upper class	32	66	2

## Standard Eurobarometer 94

### The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

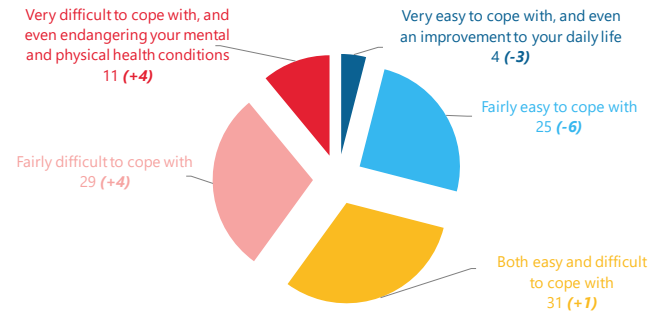
#### Winter 2020 – 2021

### A growing proportion of respondents judge the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic as difficult to cope with

Since summer 2020, there has been an increase in the proportion of Europeans who say it has been difficult to cope with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic, in particular the confinement measures. There has been a corresponding fall in the proportion that say it is easy to cope with the measures.

More than a quarter (29%, -9 percentage points) say that it has been easy to cope with the experience, including 4% (-3) who say it has been 'very easy' and even an improvement to their daily life. However, 40% say that it has been difficult (+8), including 11% (+4) who say it has been 'very difficult', even endangering their mental and physical health conditions. The remaining 31% of respondents (+1) say that the experience has been 'both easy and difficult' to cope with<sup>17</sup>.

**QA17** Thinking about the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic, in particular the confinement measures, would you say that it is an experience easy or difficult to cope with? An experience... (% - EU)



(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

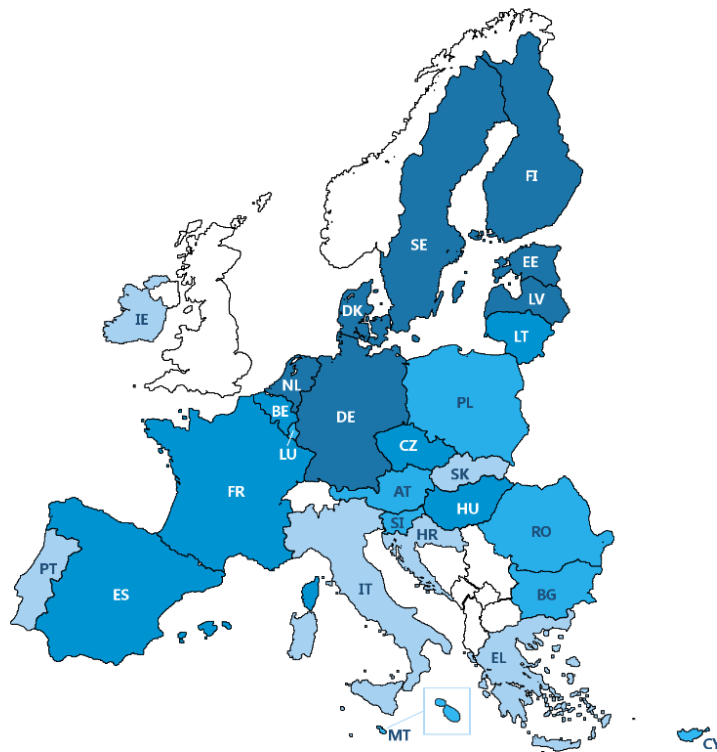
There are three countries where more than half of respondents say it has been easy to cope with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic: Finland (66%), the Netherlands (60%) and Estonia (55%). Respondents are least likely to say it has been easy to cope with the measures in Portugal (10%), Italy (13%), Greece and Slovakia (17% in both), and Ireland and Croatia (18% in both)

FI	66
NL	60
EE	55
SE	41
LV	41
DK	39
DE	39
CZ	38
HU	32
BE	31
LT	31
ES	31
EU27	29
FR	29
LU	27
SI	27
BG	27
CY	27
RO	26
AT	24
MT	23
PL	23
IE	18
HR	18
SK	17
EL	17
IT	13
PT	10

**QA17** Thinking about the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic, in particular the confinement measures, would you say that it is an experience easy or difficult to cope with? An experience... (% - TOTAL 'EASY')

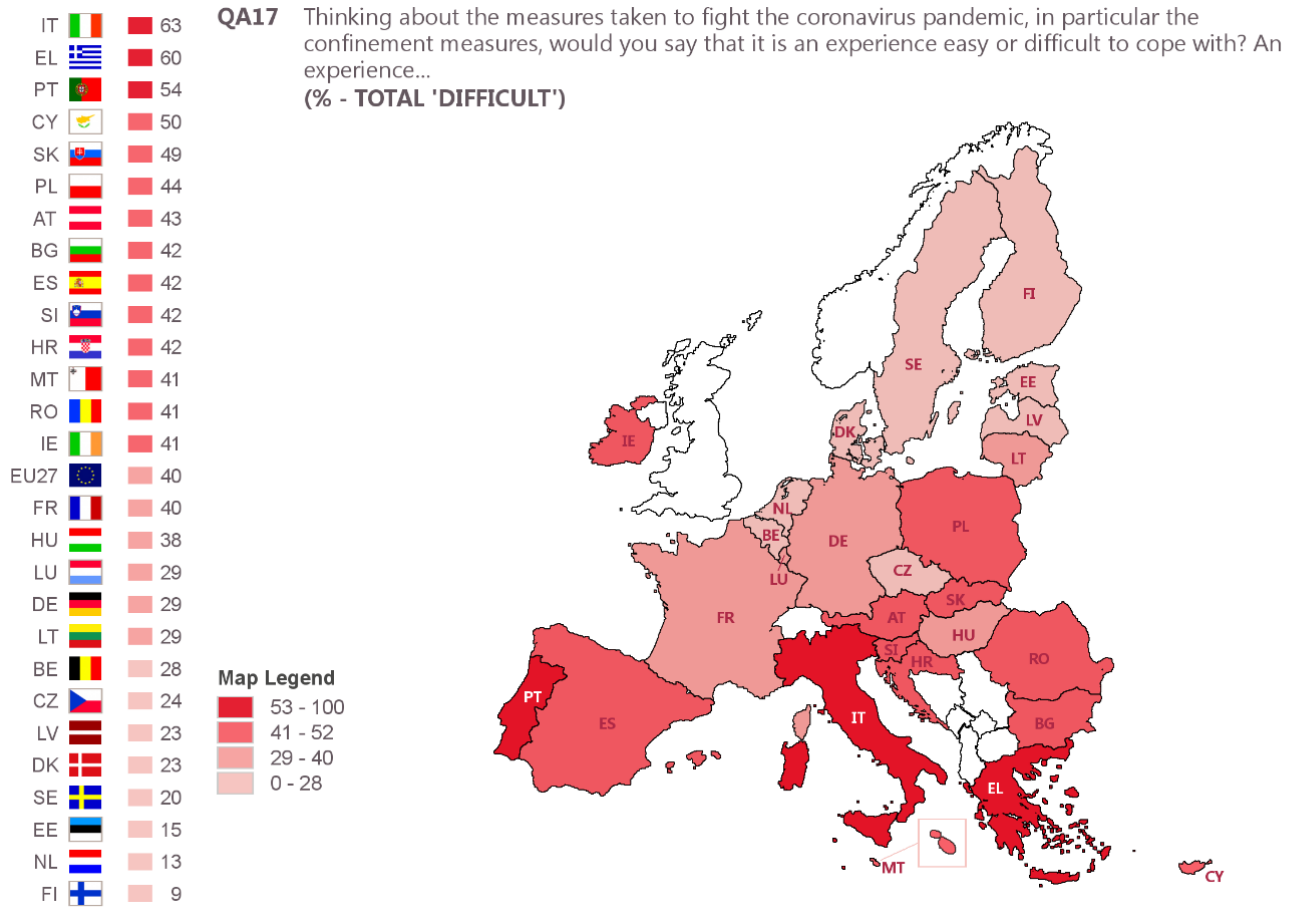
**Map Legend**

39 - 100
28 - 38
20 - 27
0 - 19



<sup>17</sup> QA17 Thinking about the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic, in particular the confinement measures, would you say that it is an experience easy or difficult to cope with?

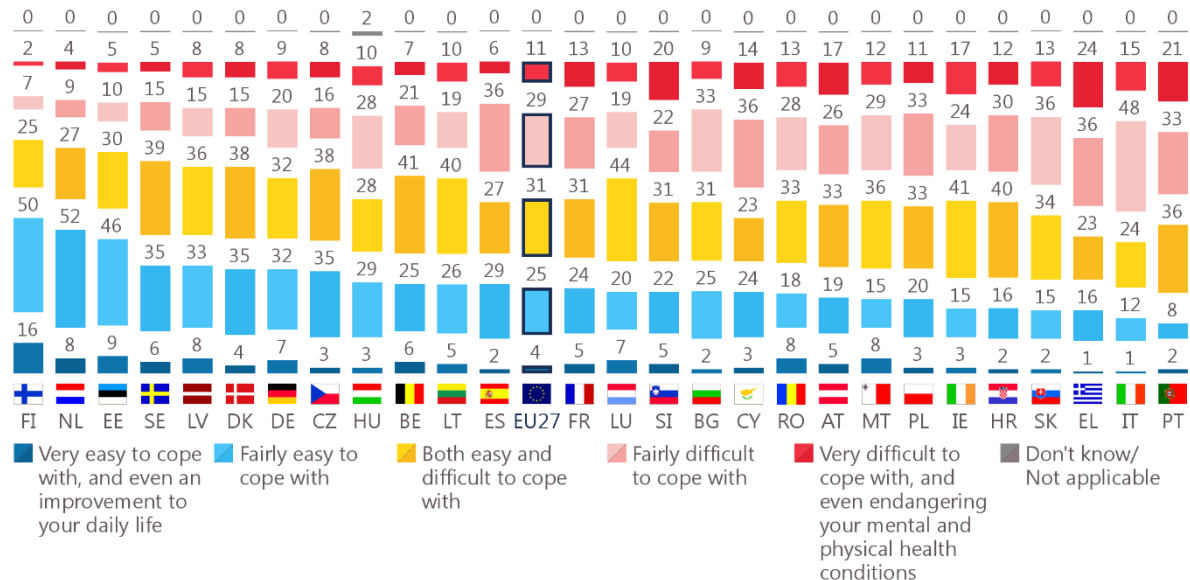
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In 10 EU Member States, respondents are more likely to say it has been easy rather than difficult to cope with the experience of the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic. Respondents are most likely to say it has been easy in Finland (66%), the Netherlands (60%) and Estonia (55%), while the proportions that say it has been 'very easy' are highest in Finland (16%), Estonia (9%), and the Netherlands, Latvia, Romania and Malta (8% in all four countries).

By contrast, respondents in 17 countries are more likely to say it has been difficult rather than easy to cope with the measures. At least half of respondents say that it has been difficult in Italy (63%), Greece (60%) and Portugal (54%). The proportions that say it has been 'very difficult' are highest in Greece (24%), Portugal (21%) and Slovenia (20%).

**QA17** Thinking about the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic, in particular the confinement measures, would you say that it is an experience easy or difficult to cope with? An experience...  
 (%)































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Since summer 2020, 26 EU Member States have seen a decline in the proportion that think it is easy to cope with the experience of the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic. The largest decreases are seen in Ireland (18%, -23 percentage points), Denmark (39%, -18), Latvia (41%, -17), Slovakia (17%, -15), Cyprus (27%, -15) and Belgium (31%, -15).

Malta is the only country where there has been an increase in the proportion that say it is easy to cope with the measures (23%, +1 percentage point), although there has also been an increase among those who think it is difficult (41%, +3).

**QA17** Thinking about the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic, in particular the confinement measures, would you say that it is an experience easy or difficult to cope with? An experience...  
 (%)







		Total 'Easy'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Both easy and difficult to cope with	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Difficult'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Not applicable
EU27		29	▼ 9	31	▲ 1	40	▲ 8	0
MT		23	▲ 1	36	▼ 1	41	▲ 3	0
BG		27	▼ 1	31	▼ 2	42	▲ 3	0
EE		55	▼ 2	30	=	15	▲ 2	0
RO		26	▼ 6	33	▼ 2	41	▲ 8	0
EL		17	▼ 6	23	▼ 2	60	▲ 8	0
FI		66	▼ 7	25	▲ 3	9	▲ 4	0
DE		39	▼ 7	32	=	29	▲ 7	0
PL		23	▼ 7	33	▲ 2	44	▲ 5	0
HR		18	▼ 7	40	=	42	▲ 7	0
CZ		38	▼ 9	38	▲ 6	24	▲ 3	0
AT		24	▼ 9	33	=	43	▲ 10	0
PT		10	▼ 9	36	▲ 17	54	▼ 8	0
NL		60	▼ 10	27	▲ 5	13	▲ 5	0
IT		13	▼ 10	24	▼ 3	63	▲ 13	0
HU		32	▼ 11	28	=	38	▲ 9	2
ES		31	▼ 11	27	▼ 2	42	▲ 13	0
SI		27	▼ 11	31	▼ 1	42	▲ 12	0
FR		29	▼ 12	31	▲ 2	40	▲ 10	0
LU		27	▼ 12	44	▲ 8	29	▲ 4	0
SE		41	▼ 13	39	▲ 4	20	▲ 9	0
LT		31	▼ 14	40	▲ 3	29	▲ 11	0
BE		31	▼ 15	41	▲ 12	28	▲ 3	0
CY		27	▼ 15	23	▲ 3	50	▲ 12	0
SK		17	▼ 15	34	▼ 5	49	▲ 20	0
LV		41	▼ 17	36	▲ 13	23	▲ 5	0
DK		39	▼ 18	38	▲ 9	23	▲ 9	0
IE		18	▼ 23	41	▼ 1	41	▲ 24	0

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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that, in most categories, a majority say it has been difficult rather than easy to cope with the experience of the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic. Respondents are more likely to have found it easy if they are aged 55 or over (34%), if they remained in education until the age of 20 or beyond (33%), are managers (32%), retired (35%), if they never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (34%) or if they say they belong to the upper class (45%) or upper middle class (39%) of society.

By contrast, the proportions that say it has been difficult to cope with the measures are highest among self-employed respondents (47%), housepersons (49%), unemployed respondents (53%), people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (63%), and those who say they belong to the working class (48%) or lower middle class (45%) of society. There is also a difference by type of area, with those living in a large town more likely to find it difficult than those living in a rural area (42% vs. 36%).

**QA17** Thinking about the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic, in particular the confinement measures, would you say that it is an experience easy or difficult to cope with? An experience...  
**(% - EU)**

	Total 'Easy'	Total 'Difficult'	Don't know/ Not applicable
EU27	29	40	0
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	30	39	0
Woman	27	42	0
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	26	40	0
25-39	26	41	0
40-54	27	42	0
55+	34	37	0
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	31	44	0
16-19	26	45	0
20+	33	34	0
Still studying	27	38	0
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	26	47	0
Managers	32	32	0
Other white collars	28	41	0
Manual workers	27	41	0
House persons	25	49	0
Unemployed	22	53	0
Retired	35	36	0
Students	27	38	0
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	18	63	0
From time to time	20	50	0
Almost never/ Never	34	34	0
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	26	48	0
The lower middle class	25	45	0
The middle class	30	37	0
The upper middle class	39	27	0
The upper class	45	33	0



### 3. Attitudes towards Covid-19 vaccination and vaccines

#### More than two-thirds of Europeans agree that the EU is playing a key role in ensuring access to Covid-19 vaccines

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with a number of statements about vaccination and coronavirus<sup>18</sup>.

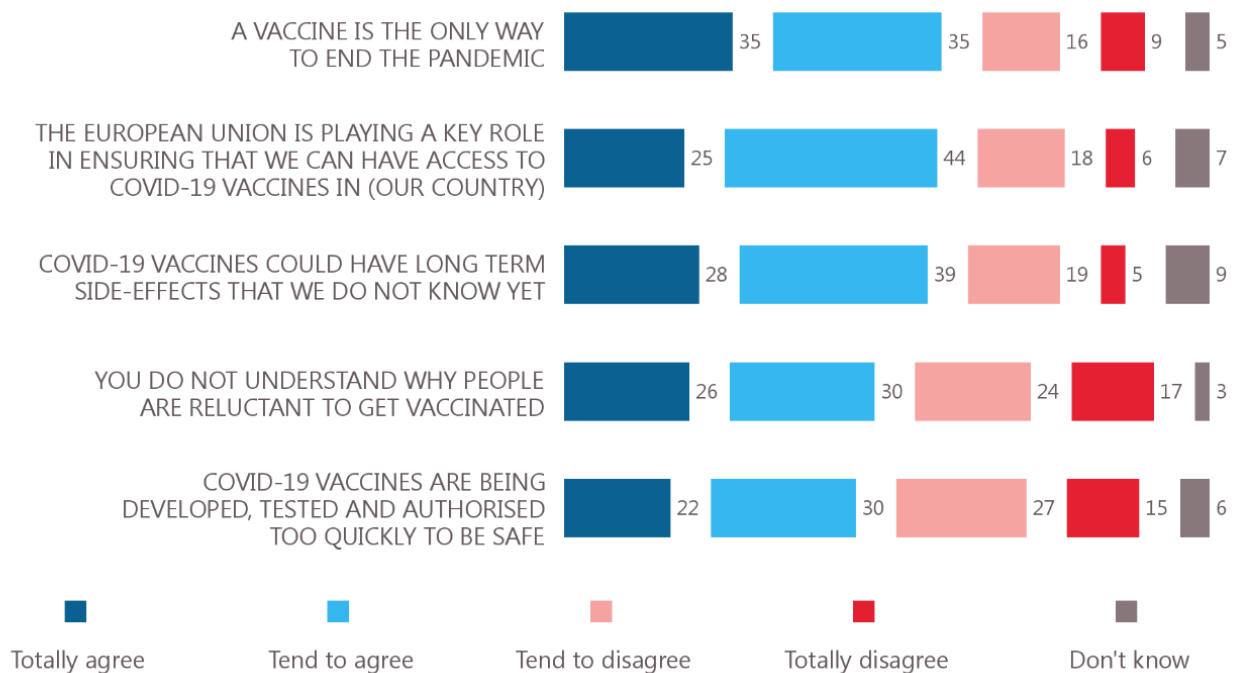
Starting with some general statements about vaccination, seven in ten Europeans (70%) agree that **'a vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic'**, and this includes 35% who 'totally agree'. One in four (25%) disagree with the statement. More than half of

respondents (56%) agree that they **'do not understand why people are reluctant to get vaccinated'**, while 41% disagree.

Two statements focus on the safety of Covid-19 vaccines. Just over half of Europeans (52%) agree that **'Covid-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised too quickly to be safe'**, while 42% disagree. Two in three respondents (67%) agree that **'Covid-19 vaccines could have long term side-effects that we do not know yet'**, while 24% disagree.

Turning to the role of the EU, around seven in ten (69%) agree that **'the EU is playing a key role in ensuring that we can have access to Covid-19 vaccines'** in their country, while 24% disagree.

**QA18** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
(% - EU)



In every Member State, a majority of respondents agree that **'a vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic'**. Respondents are most likely to agree with this statement in Denmark (89%), Finland (88%), Sweden (86%), Italy (83%) and Ireland (81%).

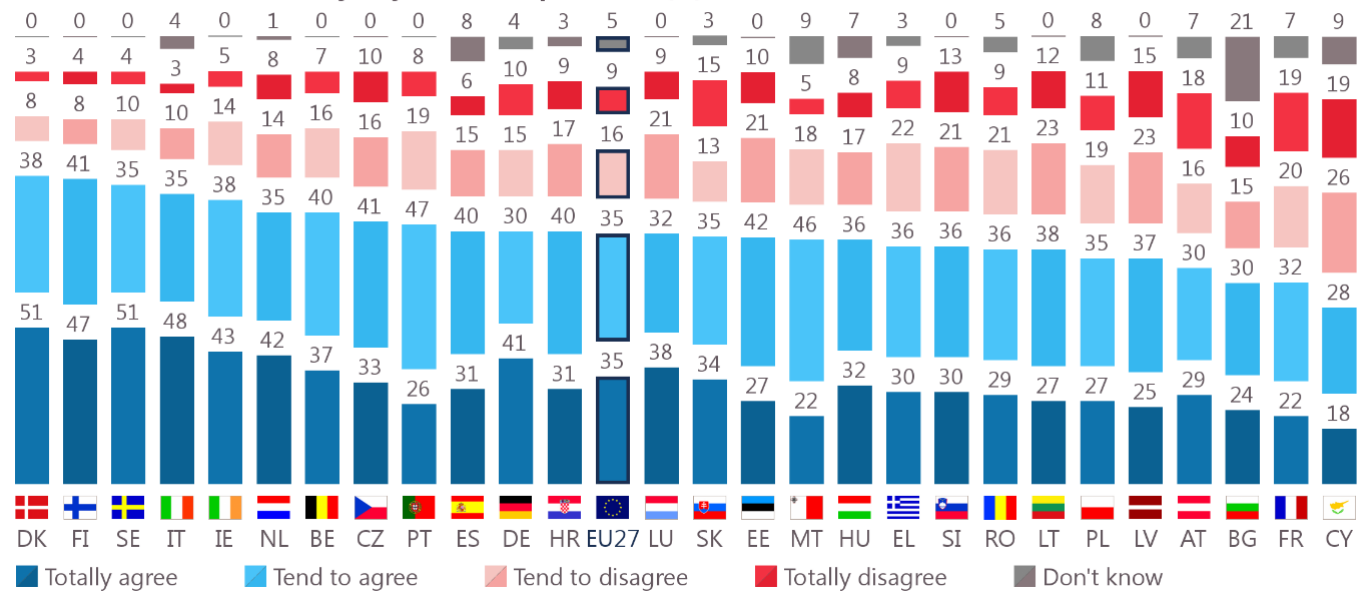
Respondents are most likely to disagree that a vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic in Cyprus (45%), France (39%), Latvia (38%), Lithuania (35%), and Austria and Slovenia (34% in both).

<sup>18</sup> QA18. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 1) Covid-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised too quickly to be safe. 2) Covid-19 vaccines could have long term side-effects that we do not know yet. 3) A vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic. 4) The European Union is playing a key role in ensuring that we can have access to Covid-19 vaccines in (OUR COUNTRY). 5) You do not understand why people are reluctant to get vaccinated.

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**QA18.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

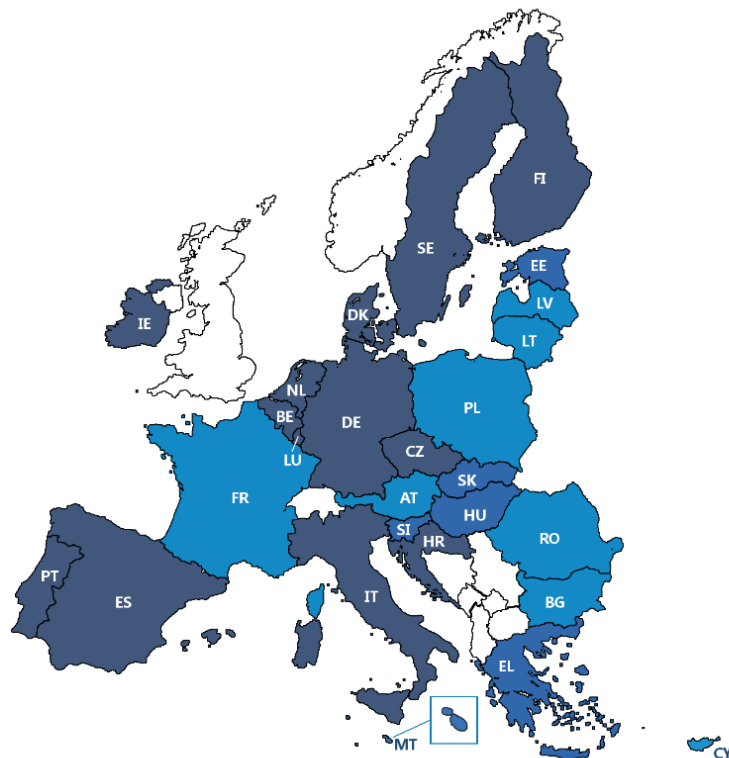
**A vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic (%)**



**QA18.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**A vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')**

DK	89
FI	88
SE	86
IT	83
IE	81
NL	77
BE	77
CZ	74
PT	73
HR	71
DE	71
ES	71
EU27	70
LU	70
SK	69
EE	69
HU	68
MT	68
SI	66
EL	66
LT	65
RO	65
PL	62
LV	62
AT	59
FR	54
BG	54
CY	46

**Map Legend**  
 70 - 100  
 66 - 69  
 0 - 65









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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that older respondents are more likely to agree that 'a vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic'. Agreement ranges from 76% among respondents aged 55 or over to 62% among those aged 15-24. There are also strong levels of agreement among managers (77%), retired respondents (76%) and those who say they belong to the upper class (75%) or upper middle class (80%) of society.

By contrast, the following groups are least likely to agree with the statement: those who are unemployed (57%), people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (56%), and those who say they belong to the working class of society (61%).

**QA18.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**A vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	70	25	5
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	71	25	4
Woman	69	26	5
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	62	32	6
25-39	64	31	5
40-54	69	27	4
55+	76	19	5
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	69	23	8
16-19	68	26	6
20+	73	24	3
Still studying	67	28	5
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	70	26	4
Managers	77	21	2
Other white collars	71	25	4
Manual workers	63	32	5
House persons	65	30	5
Unemployed	57	35	8
Retired	76	19	5
Students	67	28	5
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	56	37	7
From time to time	65	29	6
Almost never/ Never	72	24	4
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	61	30	9
The lower middle class	66	29	5
The middle class	73	23	4
The upper middle class	80	19	1
The upper class	75	22	3

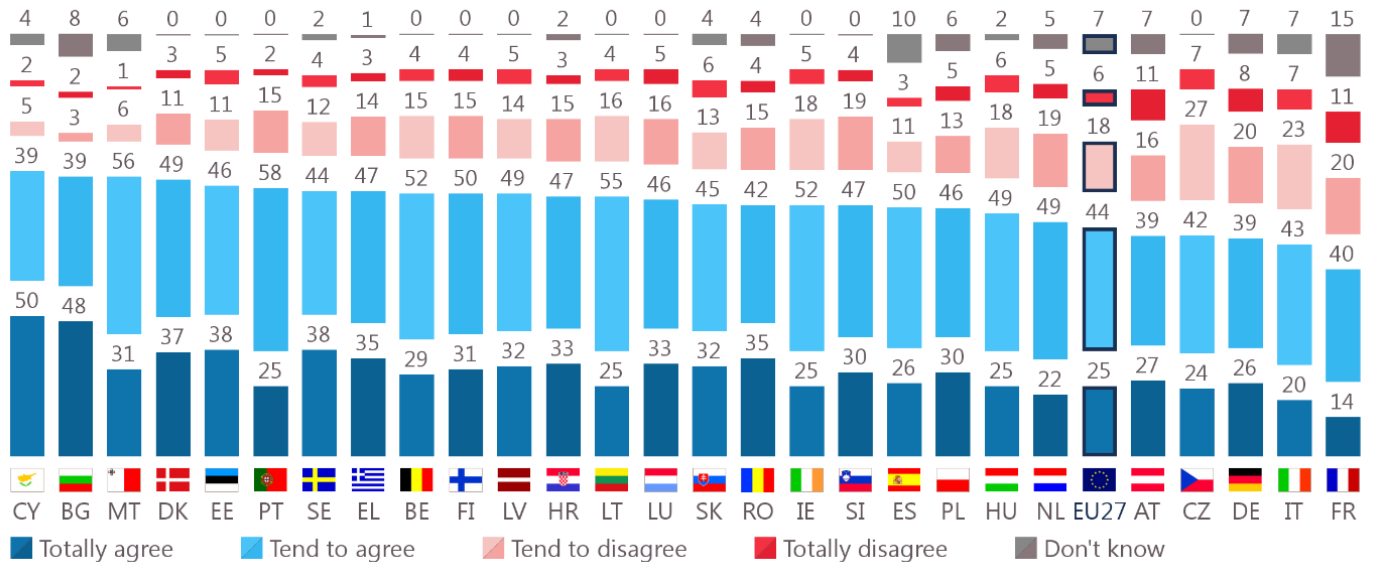
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In all 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that **'the EU is playing a key role in ensuring that we can have access to Covid-19 vaccines in their country'**. Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Cyprus (89%), Bulgaria and Malta (87% in both), Denmark (86%) and Estonia

(84%). Levels of agreement are lowest in France (54%), Italy (63%), Germany (65%), and Czechia and Austria (66% in both).

**QA18.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The European Union is playing a key role in ensuring that we can have access to COVID-19 vaccines in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**









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**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows a broadly consistent picture across the various groups. Levels of agreement are highest among 15-24 year olds (72%), respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or beyond (73%), managers (72%) other white collar workers (73%), students (73%) and those who say they belong to the upper class of society (85%).

By contrast, the following groups are least likely to agree with the statement: those who left education at the age of 15 or before (63%), house persons (61%), unemployed respondents (64%) and people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (57%).

**QA18.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The European Union is playing a key role in ensuring that we can have access to COVID-19 vaccines in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	69	24	7
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	70	25	5
Woman	69	23	8
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	72	21	7
25-39	70	23	7
40-54	70	25	5
55+	68	24	8
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	63	22	15
16-19	67	26	7
20+	73	23	4
Still studying	73	21	6
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	70	25	5
Managers	72	25	3
Other white collars	73	24	3
Manual workers	69	24	7
House persons	61	24	15
Unemployed	64	25	11
Retired	67	25	8
Students	73	21	6
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	57	31	12
From time to time	69	25	6
Almost never/ Never	71	23	6
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	66	24	10
The lower middle class	65	28	7
The middle class	72	23	5
The upper middle class	74	22	4
The upper class	85	12	3

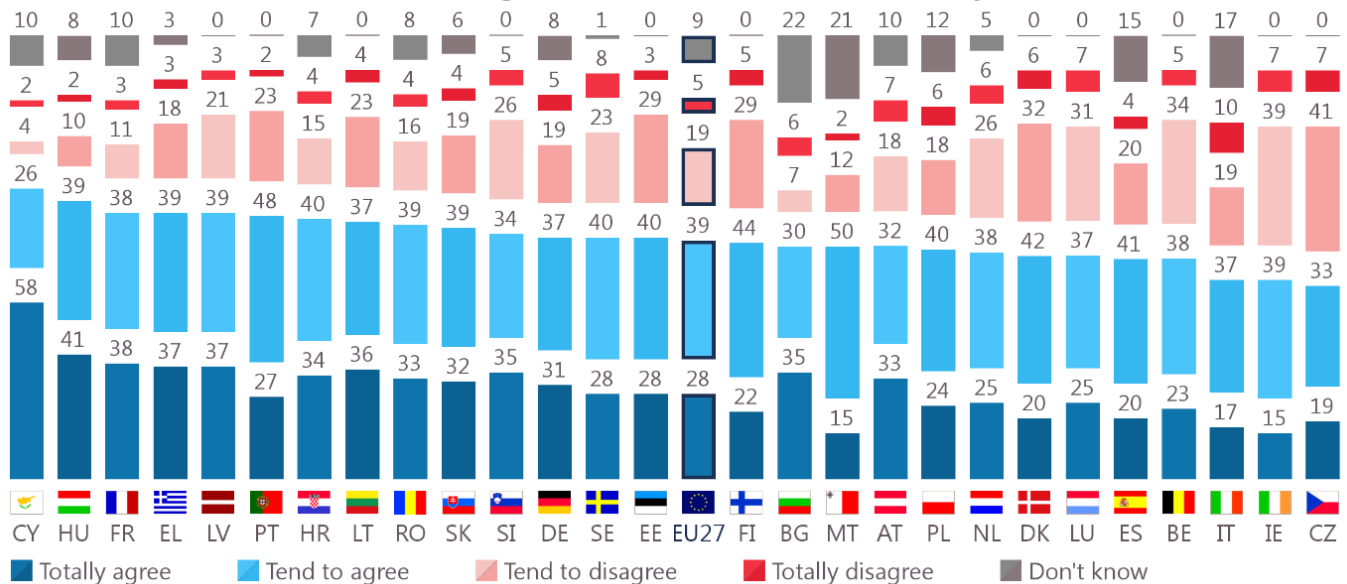
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The majority of respondents in every Member State agree that **'Covid-19 vaccines could have long term side-effects that we do not know yet'**. This view is held most strongly by respondents in Cyprus (84%), Hungary (80%), France, Greece and Latvia (76% in all three countries) and Portugal (75%).

Disagreement is highest among respondents in Czechia (48%), Ireland (46%), Belgium (39%), and Denmark and Luxembourg (38% in both).

**QA18.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**COVID-19 vaccines could have long term side-effects that we do not know yet (%)**











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According to the **socio-demographic** analysis, in every group a majority of respondents agree that 'Covid-19 vaccines could have long term side-effects that we do not know yet'. Agreement is higher among women than men (69% vs. 64%), while agreement is also high among respondents aged 25-39 (71%), manual workers (73%), unemployed respondents (73%), people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (74%), and those who place themselves in the working class (72%) or lower middle class (70%) of society.

Levels of agreement are lowest among respondents aged 55 or over (63%), managers (62%), students (63%), retired respondents (63%) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper class (53%) or upper middle class (56%) of society.

**QA18.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**COVID-19 vaccines could have long term side-effects that we do not know yet (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	67	24	9
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	64	27	9
Woman	69	22	9
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	67	24	9
25-39	71	22	7
40-54	67	25	8
55+	63	25	12
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	64	19	17
16-19	69	22	9
20+	64	28	8
Still studying	63	27	10
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	65	25	10
Managers	62	31	7
Other white collars	68	25	7
Manual workers	73	20	7
House persons	64	22	14
Unemployed	73	16	11
Retired	63	25	12
Students	63	27	10
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	74	17	9
From time to time	70	21	9
Almost never/ Never	64	27	9
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	72	16	12
The lower middle class	70	22	8
The middle class	65	26	9
The upper middle class	56	38	6
The upper class	53	43	4

# Standard Eurobarometer 94

## The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

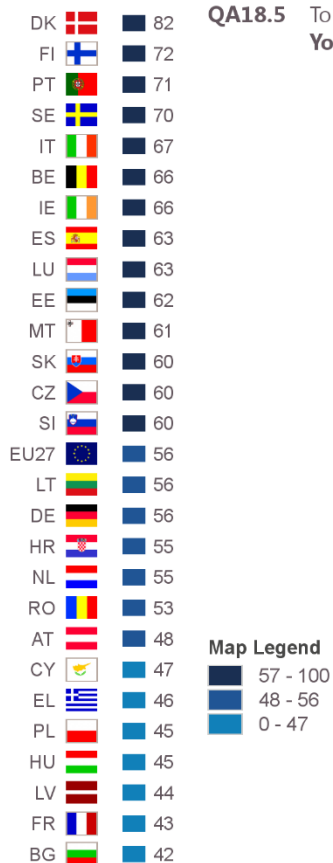
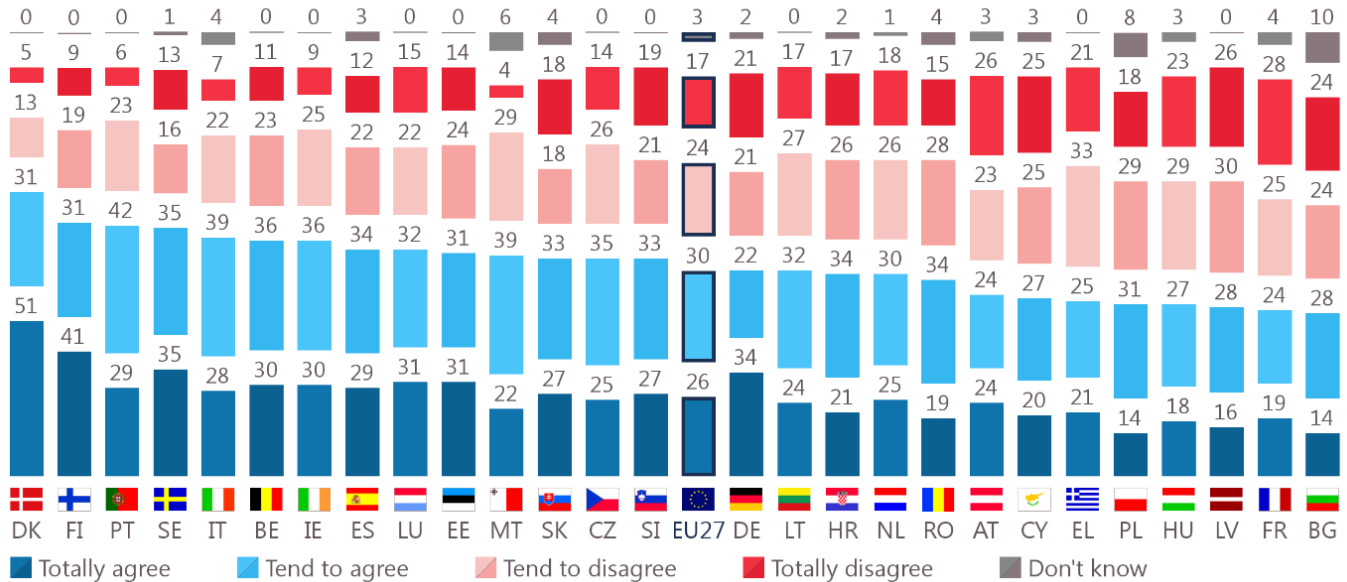
### Winter 2020 – 2021

In 19 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that they **'do not understand why people are reluctant to get vaccinated'**, led by those in Denmark (82%), Finland (72%), Portugal (71%), Sweden (70%), Italy (67%), Belgium (66%), Ireland (66%), Spain (63%), Luxembourg (63%), Estonia (62%), Malta (61%), Slovakia (60%), Czechia (60%), Slovenia (60%), EU27 (56%), Lithuania (56%), Germany (56%), Hungary (55%), Netherlands (55%), Romania (53%), Austria (48%), Cyprus (47%), Greece (46%), Poland (45%), Hungary (45%), Latvia (44%), France (43%), and Bulgaria (42%).

A majority disagree with the statement in the other eight Member States, with the highest levels of disagreement seen in Latvia (56%), Greece (54%), France (53%), Hungary (52%) and Cyprus (50%).

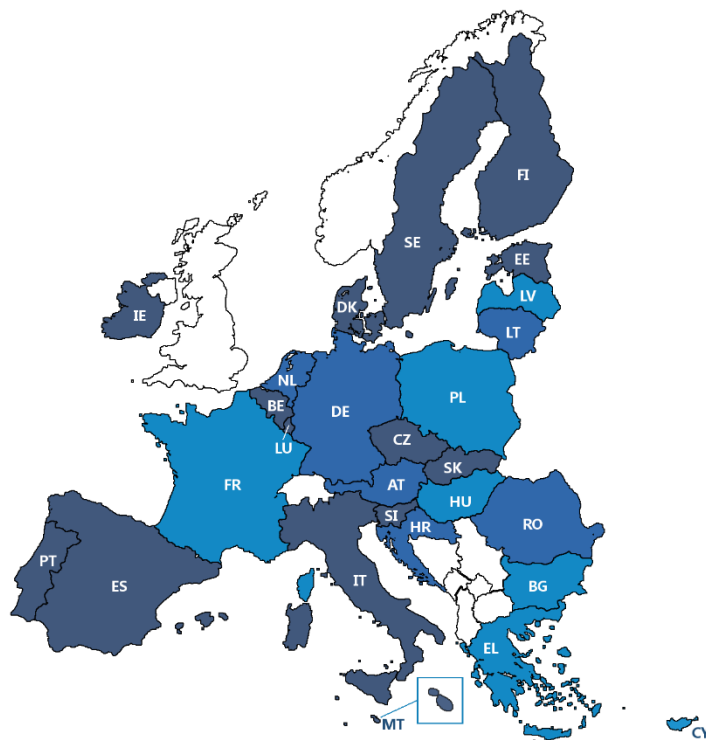
#### QA18.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

##### You do not understand why people are reluctant to get vaccinated (%)



#### QA18.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

##### You do not understand why people are reluctant to get vaccinated (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



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In the **socio-demographic** analysis, a majority of respondents in nearly all groups agree that they 'do not understand why people are reluctant to get vaccinated'. The only exceptions are unemployed respondents (44% agree, 51% disagree) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (45% agree, 50% disagree).







Agreement is strongest among respondents aged 55 or over (62%), managers (61%), retired people (62%) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper class (68%) or upper middle class (65%) of society.

In 17 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that **'Covid-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised too quickly to be safe'**. Levels of agreement are highest in Cyprus (81%), Croatia (77%), Hungary (72%) and Greece (70%).

In Portugal, there is an even balance of agreement or disagreement (50% in each case), while in nine countries a majority of respondents disagree that 'Covid-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised too quickly to be safe'. Disagreement is highest in Denmark and the Netherlands (72% in both), Ireland (69%), Finland (65%) and Belgium (62%).

**QA18.5** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

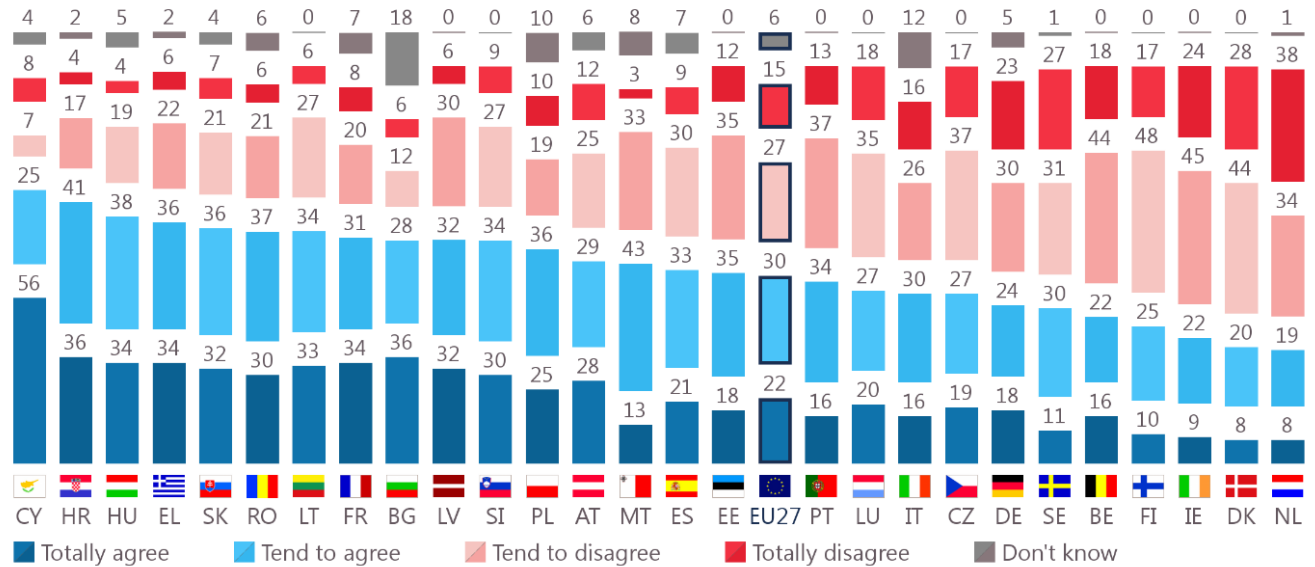
**You do not understand why people are reluctant to get vaccinated (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	56	41	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	58	39	3
Woman	55	42	3
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	48	47	5
25-39	50	47	3
40-54	57	40	3
55+	62	35	3
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	57	39	4
16-19	54	42	4
20+	58	40	2
Still studying	54	43	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	55	42	3
Managers	61	36	3
Other white collars	55	43	2
Manual workers	51	46	3
House persons	56	41	3
Unemployed	44	51	5
Retired	62	34	4
Students	54	43	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	45	50	5
From time to time	54	43	3
Almost never/ Never	59	38	3
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	50	45	5
The lower middle class	51	45	4
The middle class	59	39	2
The upper middle class	65	33	2
The upper class	68	27	5

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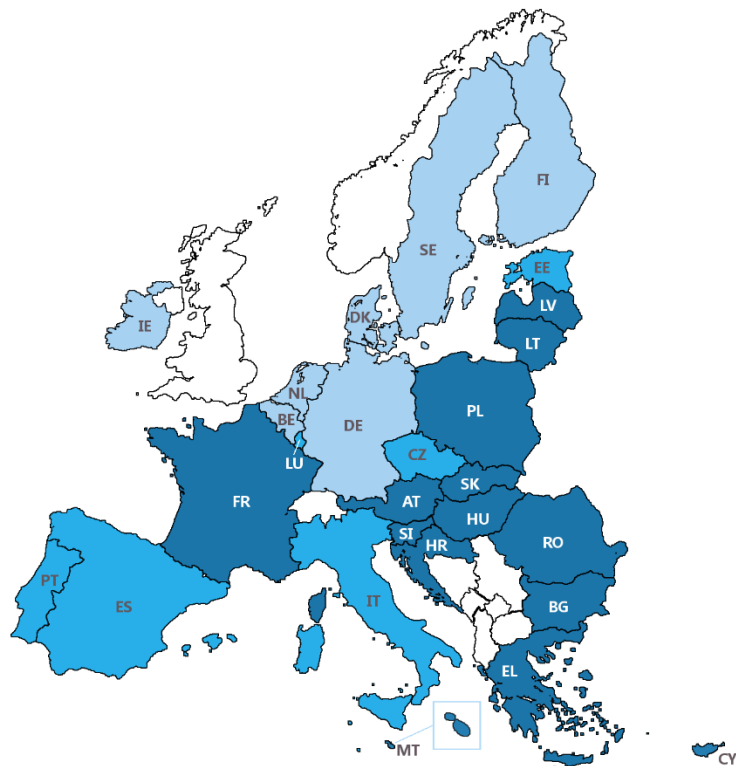
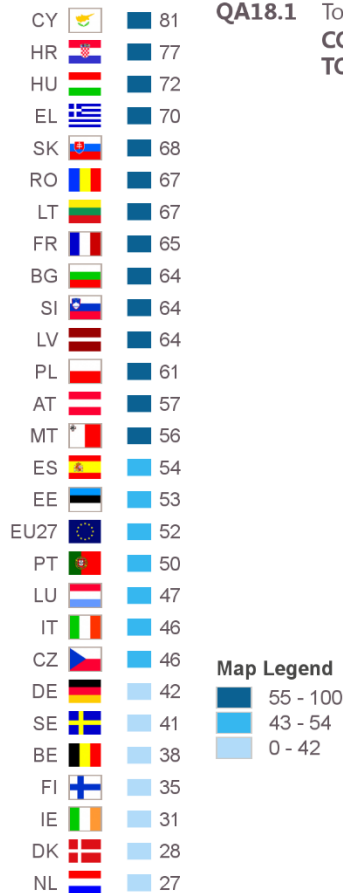
**QA18.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**COVID-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised too quickly to be safe (%)**



**QA18.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**COVID-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised too quickly to be safe (%) - TOTAL 'AGREE')**









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The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that, in most groups, a majority of respondents agree that 'Covid-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised too quickly to be safe'. The exceptions are respondents who remained in education until at least the age of 20 (47% agree, 49% disagree), managers (42% agree, 54% disagree), students (47% agree, 49% disagree) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (36% agree, 63% disagree) or upper middle class (34% agree, 63% disagree) of society.

Agreement is strongest among respondents aged 25-39 (56%), manual workers (61%), unemployed respondents (64%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (64%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (63%) or lower middle class (58%) of society.

**QA18.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**COVID-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised too quickly to be safe (% - EU)**

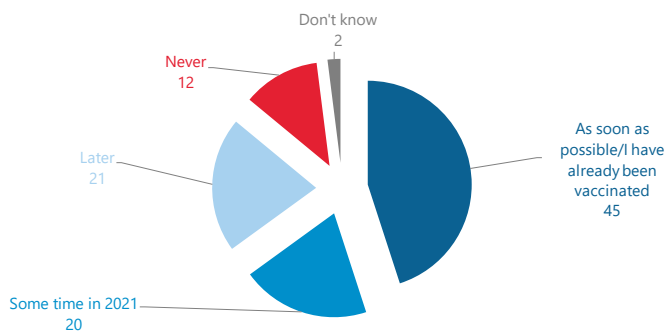
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	52	42	6
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	50	44	6
Woman	54	39	7
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	50	45	5
25-39	56	39	5
40-54	54	41	5
55+	50	41	9
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	55	31	14
16-19	58	35	7
20+	47	49	4
Still studying	47	49	4
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	53	42	5
Managers	42	54	4
Other white collars	53	43	4
Manual workers	61	33	6
House persons	57	34	9
Unemployed	64	29	7
Retired	50	41	9
Students	47	49	4
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	64	29	7
From time to time	62	31	7
Almost never/ Never	48	46	6
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	63	27	10
The lower middle class	58	36	6
The middle class	50	45	5
The upper middle class	34	63	3
The upper class	36	63	1

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**More than eight in ten Europeans say they would like to get vaccinated at some point, including almost half who have already been vaccinated or would like to do so as soon as possible**

More than eight in ten Europeans (86%) say that they would **like to get vaccinated against Covid-19** at some point, if a vaccine is authorised by public authorities and is available for them. Specifically, more than four in ten (45%) say they would like to get vaccinated as soon as possible or have already been vaccinated, while 20% say they would like to receive a vaccine some time in 2021, and 21% would like to get vaccinated after 2021. Just over one in ten (12%) say they never want to get vaccinated, while 2% do not know<sup>19</sup>.

**QA19** If a vaccine against COVID-19 (coronavirus) is authorised by public authorities and available for you, when would you like to get vaccinated?  
 (% - EU)

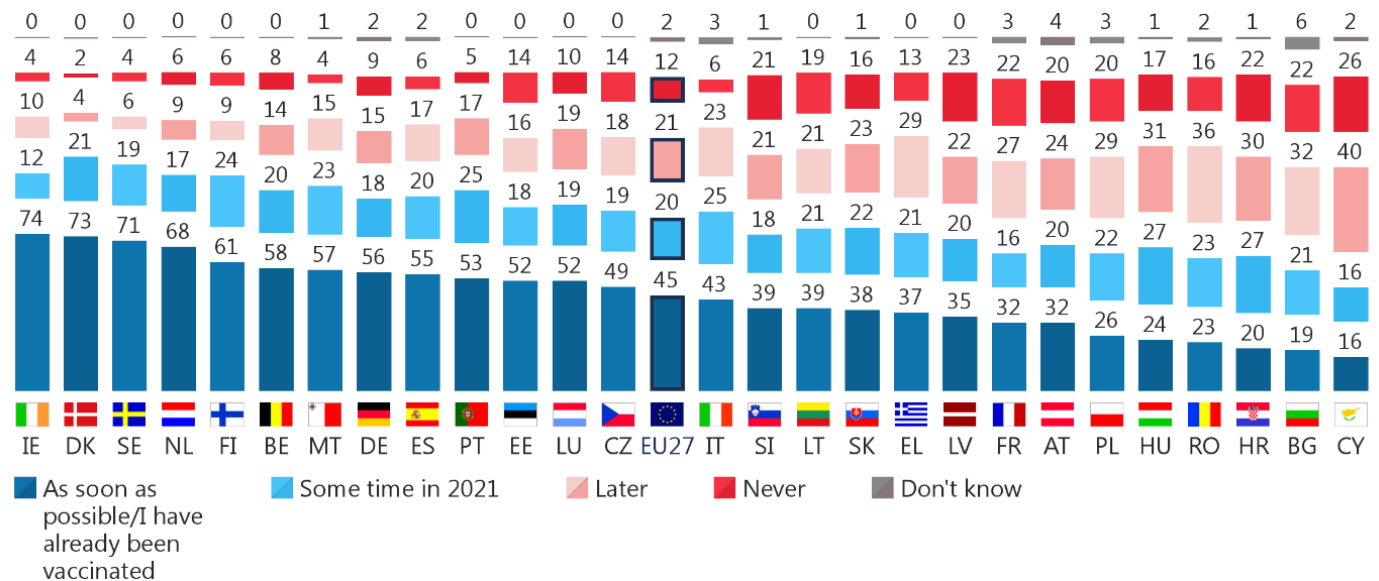


In all EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that they would like to get vaccinated against Covid-19 at some point. However, there is considerable variation among Member States in relation to the preferred timing of vaccination. In 12 countries, more than half of respondents say they would like to be vaccinated as soon as possible, or that they have already been vaccinated. This proportion is highest in Ireland (74%), Denmark (73%), Sweden (71%) and the Netherlands (68%). By contrast, there are five countries where less than a quarter of respondents say they would like to be vaccinated as soon as possible, or that they have already been vaccinated: Cyprus (16%), Bulgaria (19%), Croatia (20%), Romania (23%) and Hungary (24%).

Respondents are most likely to say that they never want to get vaccinated in Cyprus (26%), Latvia (23%), and Bulgaria, Croatia and France (22% in each country).

The willingness to get vaccinated is very strongly correlated with the level of trust that people have in health and medical staff in their country. For example, in countries such as the Netherlands, Finland and Belgium, high proportions say they would like to get vaccinated as soon as possible, while there are also high levels of trust in their country's health and medical staff. By contrast, low scores on both measures can be observed in countries such as Romania, Poland and Bulgaria.

**QA19** If a vaccine against COVID-19 (coronavirus) is authorised by public authorities and available for you, when would you like to get vaccinated?  
 (%)



<sup>19</sup> QA19. If a vaccine against Covid-19 (coronavirus) is authorised by public authorities and available for you, when would you like to get vaccinated? The item "I have already been vaccinated" was introduced on

field on 19 February 2021. At that time, 8,278 interviews had already been conducted in the whole EU27 area.

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The proportion of respondents that say they would like to be vaccinated as soon as possible, or that they have already been vaccinated, ranges from 74% in Ireland to 16% in Cyprus. There is less variation in the proportion that say they would like to be vaccinated some time in 2021; this is highest in Croatia and Hungary (27% in both) and lowest in Ireland (12%).

Respondents are most likely to say they would like to be vaccinated later than 2021 in Cyprus (40%) and Romania (36%), while the proportion is lowest in Denmark (4%) and Sweden (6%).

Around a quarter of respondents in Cyprus (26%) say that they never want to get vaccinated, but very few respondents say this in Denmark (2%), and Ireland, Malta and Sweden (4% in all three countries).

In 21 EU Member States, the majority view is that respondents would like to be vaccinated as soon as possible or that they have already been vaccinated. In the other six countries, the most frequent response is that respondents would like to be vaccinated later than 2021: Cyprus (40%), Romania (36%), Bulgaria (32%), Hungary (31%), Croatia (30%) and Poland (29%).









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In the **socio-demographic** analysis, the prevailing view among all groups is that respondents would like to be vaccinated as soon as possible or that they have already been vaccinated. This proportion is highest among respondents aged 55 or over (56%), managers (51%), retired respondents (59%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (50%), and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (57%) or upper middle class (59%) of society.

Respondents are least likely to say they would like to get vaccinated as soon as possible, or that they have already been vaccinated, if they are aged 15-24 (35%) or 25-39 (34%), if they are manual workers (34%), are unemployed (33%) or if they have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (30%).

**QA19** If a vaccine against COVID-19 (coronavirus) is authorised by public authorities and available for you, when would you like to get vaccinated?  
 (% - EU)

	As soon as possible/ have already been vaccinated	Some time in 2021	Later	Never	Don't know
EU27	45	20	21	12	2
 <b>Gender</b>					
Man	45	21	21	11	2
Woman	44	20	21	13	2
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24	35	23	26	14	2
25-39	34	22	26	16	2
40-54	41	21	23	13	2
55+	56	18	15	9	2
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	50	17	18	12	3
16-19	39	21	24	14	2
20+	51	20	18	10	1
Still studying	41	22	25	10	2
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	41	22	22	13	2
Managers	51	24	18	7	0
Other white collars	39	24	24	11	2
Manual workers	34	21	26	17	2
House persons	41	18	21	18	2
Unemployed	33	17	27	20	3
Retired	59	16	14	9	2
Students	41	22	25	10	2
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>					
Most of the time	30	16	28	23	3
From time to time	34	21	28	15	2
Almost never/ Never	50	20	18	10	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>					
The working class	40	17	23	17	3
The lower middle class	38	22	24	14	2
The middle class	46	22	21	10	1
The upper middle class	59	20	13	7	1
The upper class	57	23	14	6	0

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**The most trusted sources of information on Covid-19 vaccines are health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists, and national health authorities**

Respondents were asked which sources of information they would trust more to give reliable information on Covid-19 vaccines<sup>20</sup>. Around two-thirds (67%) say they that **health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists** would be one of their trusted sources, while just under half (47%) choose **national health authorities** as a reliable source of information.

Around one in five respondents (19%) say that **people around them** (colleagues, friends and family) would be one of their trusted sources, while around one in six choose their **national government** (17%) or **media** (television, radio, newspapers) (16%). **Regional or local public authorities** (14%) and the European Union (13%) are each cited as a trusted source by around one in seven respondents.

Respondents are less likely to choose **websites** (9%) and **online social networks** (5%) as trusted sources of information.

**QA20** Among the following sources, which ones would you trust more to give you reliable information on COVID-19 vaccines? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
 (% - EU)



<sup>20</sup> QA20. Among the following sources, which ones would you trust more to give you reliable information on Covid-19 vaccines?

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Respondents are most likely to say they would trust **health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists** in the Netherlands (82%), Ireland (81%), Slovenia (80%) and Belgium (79%). There are just two countries where less than half of respondents say this would be one of their most trusted sources: Poland (42%) and Romania (44%).

**National health authorities** are most frequently chosen as a trusted source of information in Denmark (82%), Sweden (81%), Finland (79%) and the Netherlands (74%), while the proportion is lowest in Cyprus and Poland (24% in both), Bulgaria (29%) and Romania (30%).

Respondents in Bulgaria (39%), Austria (38%) and Croatia (32%) are most likely to say **people around them** (colleagues, friends and family) would be one of their most trusted sources, while this answer is given least frequently in Denmark (3%), and Portugal and Finland (5% in both).

Respondents are most likely to say that their **national government** would be one of the more reliable sources of information in the Netherlands (48%) and Sweden (40%), while respondents in Spain, Croatia and Czechia (7% in all three countries) are least likely to say this.

**Media** (television, radio and newspapers) is chosen most frequently in Germany and Romania (25% in both) and least frequently in Malta (7%), and Slovenia and Greece (8% in both).

The proportion that chooses **regional or local public authorities** as a trusted source of information is highest in Sweden (41%) and Finland (29%), while it is lowest in Slovenia (3%), and Greece and Latvia (4% in both).





























The **EU** is most likely to be chosen in Portugal (36%), Ireland (34%), Lithuania (28%), Sweden (27%) and Latvia (26%), while the proportions are lowest in France (7%), and Italy and Spain (10% in both).

Respondents in Poland (16%) and Austria (14%) are most likely to say that **websites** would be one of their trusted sources of information, while respondents in Denmark and Portugal (3% in both) are least likely to say this.

There are only two countries where **online social networks** are chosen by more than one in ten respondents: Austria (16%) and Cyprus (12%).

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**QA20** Among the following sources, which ones would you trust more to give you reliable information on COVID-19 vaccines? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
 (%)

		Health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists	The (NATIONALITY) health authorities	People around you (colleagues, friends and family)	The (NATIONALITY) government	Media (television, radio, newspapers)	The regional or local public authorities	The European Union	Websites	Online social networks	Don't know
EU27		67	47	19	17	16	14	13	9	5	3
BE		<b>79</b>	57	10	23	16	11	22	<b>6</b>	2	0
BG		<b>62</b>	29	<b>39</b>	8	13	<b>7</b>	12	<b>7</b>	10	5
CZ		<b>73</b>	57	14	<b>7</b>	16	<b>6</b>	22	7	3	0
DK		69	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>	27	16	15	12	<b>3</b>	1	0
DE		<b>71</b>	51	24	24	<b>25</b>	25	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	6	2
EE		<b>71</b>	66	15	24	21	<b>7</b>	16	11	4	1
IE		<b>81</b>	69	11	33	16	14	34	<b>9</b>	4	0
EL		<b>74</b>	45	22	14	8	<b>4</b>	14	12	6	2
ES		<b>75</b>	46	14	<b>7</b>	9	<b>5</b>	10	<b>5</b>	3	3
FR		<b>75</b>	35	16	13	11	8	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	3	6
HR		<b>60</b>	35	32	<b>7</b>	10	<b>5</b>	14	12	8	3
IT		<b>60</b>	54	13	13	17	19	10	<b>8</b>	6	2
CY		<b>64</b>	<b>24</b>	20	10	12	<b>5</b>	16	11	12	11
LV		<b>63</b>	36	18	10	18	<b>4</b>	26	9	6	1
LT		<b>62</b>	39	21	15	11	<b>6</b>	28	8	5	0
LU		<b>74</b>	56	<b>9</b>	30	14	<b>9</b>	21	<b>9</b>	4	1
HU		<b>61</b>	39	28	17	13	<b>10</b>	18	11	10	3
MT		<b>74</b>	66	<b>7</b>	22	<b>7</b>	15	23	11	6	2
NL		<b>82</b>	74	12	<b>48</b>	19	16	23	<b>8</b>	2	0
AT		<b>65</b>	47	38	19	20	23	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	16	5
PL		<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>	26	11	13	<b>7</b>	13	<b>16</b>	10	5
PT		<b>77</b>	59	5	19	11	12	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	1	0
RO		<b>44</b>	30	30	13	<b>25</b>	13	15	<b>9</b>	9	4
SI		<b>80</b>	40	15	8	8	<b>3</b>	23	5	3	1
SK		<b>68</b>	41	28	<b>10</b>	14	15	15	11	7	4
FI		74	<b>79</b>	<b>5</b>	33	24	29	19	7	2	2
SE		73	<b>81</b>	12	40	23	<b>41</b>	27	<b>7</b>	3	1

**Highest percentage per country**

*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

## Standard Eurobarometer 94

### The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

#### Winter 2020 – 2021

In 24 EU Member States, **health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists** rank highest as a trusted source of information about Covid-19 vaccines. In the other three countries (Denmark, Sweden and Finland), **national health authorities** are chosen most frequently as a trusted source.

These are the top two choices in nearly every Member State. The exceptions are Bulgaria and Romania, where **'people around you'** ranks second. This is also the joint second highest choice in Romania.

**QA20** Among the following sources, which ones would you trust more to give you reliable information on COVID-19 vaccines? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(%)

		Health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists	The (NATIONALITY) health authorities	People around you (colleagues, friends and family)	The (NATIONALITY) government	Media (television, radio, newspapers)	The regional or local public authorities	The European Union	Websites	Online social networks	Don't know
EU27		67	47	19	17	16	14	13	9	5	3
BE		79	57	10	23	16	11	22	6	2	0
BG		62	29	39	8	13	7	12	7	10	5
CZ		73	57	14	7	16	6	22	7	3	0
DK		69	82	3	27	16	15	12	3	1	0
DE		71	51	24	24	25	25	12	12	6	2
EE		71	66	15	24	21	7	16	11	4	1
IE		81	69	11	33	16	14	34	9	4	0
EL		74	45	22	14	8	4	14	12	6	2
ES		75	46	14	7	9	5	10	5	3	3
FR		75	35	16	13	11	8	7	6	3	6
HR		60	35	32	7	10	5	14	12	8	3
IT		60	54	13	13	17	19	10	8	6	2
CY		64	24	20	10	12	5	16	11	12	11
LV		63	36	18	10	18	4	26	9	6	1
LT		62	39	21	15	11	6	28	8	5	0
LU		74	56	9	30	14	9	21	9	4	1
HU		61	39	28	17	13	10	18	11	10	3
MT		74	66	7	22	7	15	23	11	6	2
NL		82	74	12	48	19	16	23	8	2	0
AT		65	47	38	19	20	23	14	14	16	5
PL		42	24	26	11	13	7	13	16	10	5
PT		77	59	5	19	11	12	36	3	1	0
RO		44	30	30	13	25	13	15	9	9	4
SI		80	40	15	8	8	3	23	5	3	1
SK		68	41	28	10	14	15	15	11	7	4
FI		74	79	5	33	24	29	19	7	2	2
SE		73	81	12	40	23	41	27	7	3	1
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											







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In the **socio-demographic** analysis, health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists rank highest as a trusted source of information about Covid-19 vaccines among all groups. This source is particularly likely to be mentioned by those who finished education at the age of 20 or above (72%), managers (72%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class in society (72%).

National health authorities rank second as a trusted source of information among all groups. The proportion that give this answer is highest among managers (55%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class in society (61%).

Results are generally consistent across the different categories. However, there is some variation in the proportion that choose the EU as one of their more trusted sources of information about Covid-19 vaccines. This is highest among 15-24 year olds (20%), students (23%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (23%) or upper middle class (22%) in society. It is lowest among those who left education by the age of 15 (8%), house persons (8%), unemployed respondents (9%) and those who place themselves in the working class in society (9%).

**QA20** Among the following sources, which ones would you trust more to give you reliable information on COVID-19 vaccines? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
 (% - EU)

	Health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists	The (NATIONALITY) health authorities	People around you (colleagues, friends and family)	The (NATIONALITY) government	Media (television, radio, newspapers)	The regional or local public authorities	The European Union	Websites	Online social networks
EU27	67	47	19	17	16	14	13	9	5
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	66	47	18	18	17	15	15	10	6
Woman	68	47	20	16	15	13	12	8	5
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	67	48	21	23	16	14	20	14	9
25-39	66	44	20	15	14	14	15	12	8
40-54	66	48	19	16	16	14	13	9	6
55+	69	48	18	16	17	14	11	6	3
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	68	41	19	11	14	11	8	3	4
16-19	63	43	21	13	16	13	10	9	7
20+	72	52	16	20	17	16	16	10	4
Still studying	69	52	21	25	17	16	23	13	8
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>									
Self-employed	64	47	15	16	15	16	14	9	6
Managers	72	55	16	21	19	17	18	10	5
Other white collars	68	49	18	19	16	15	16	11	7
Manual workers	62	40	20	13	13	13	11	9	7
House persons	62	42	18	10	15	10	8	9	4
Unemployed	66	42	22	9	12	9	9	11	7
Retired	70	47	19	16	18	14	10	5	2
Students	69	52	21	25	17	16	23	13	8
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	61	31	21	9	13	8	10	11	6
From time to time	62	44	21	14	14	13	11	9	7
Almost never/ Never	70	50	17	19	17	15	15	9	5
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>									
The working class	67	38	21	10	11	10	9	7	5
The lower middle class	65	42	21	14	15	13	11	9	6
The middle class	67	50	18	18	18	15	15	9	5
The upper middle class	72	61	14	29	21	20	22	10	5
The upper class	63	52	19	30	23	14	23	6	5

## Technical Specifications

Between the 12th February and the 11th March 2021 (18th March 2021 for countries and territories outside the EU), Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 94.3 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 94.3 includes the Standard Eurobarometer 94 survey and covers the population of the nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Standard Eurobarometer 94 survey has also been conducted in 12 other countries or territories: five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo<sup>17</sup>, Norway, Switzerland and in the United Kingdom.

In these countries and territories, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

The basic sample design applied in all countries and territories is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands and Sweden. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each

areal sampling point (1km<sup>2</sup> grid) were selected from the address or population register. The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey.

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<sup>17</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



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	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium	1 060	17/02/2021	05/03/2021	9 188 369	2,45%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1 032	12/02/2021	03/03/2021	5 995 194	1,60%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar C Z	1 100	17/02/2021	22/02/2021	8 956 740	2,39%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1 010	19/02/2021	11/03/2021	4 848 611	1,29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1 575	12/02/2021	10/03/2021	71 728 398	19,10%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1 054	17/02/2021	09/03/2021	1 073 224	0,29%
IE	Ireland	Kantar Belgium	1 094	17/02/2021	03/03/2021	3 896 482	1,04%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1 058	12/02/2021	10/03/2021	9 187 524	2,45%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1 007	12/02/2021	09/03/2021	40 006 943	10,65%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1 020	12/02/2021	04/03/2021	52 732 499	14,04%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1 028	15/02/2021	07/03/2021	3 488 460	0,93%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1 023	12/02/2021	03/03/2021	52 397 331	13,95%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	12/02/2021	05/03/2021	734 695	0,20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1 037	17/02/2021	11/03/2021	1 568 124	0,42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1 040	17/02/2021	03/03/2021	2 300 257	0,61%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium	599	18/02/2021	07/03/2021	503 275	0,13%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1 054	15/02/2021	03/03/2021	8 351 017	2,22%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	535	12/02/2021	11/03/2021	426 055	0,11%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1 011	15/02/2021	10/03/2021	14 165 638	3,77%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1 020	12/02/2021	05/03/2021	7 580 083	2,02%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1 036	18/02/2021	11/03/2021	32 139 021	8,56%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1 100	19/02/2021	08/03/2021	8 869 051	2,36%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studiarea Opiniei si Piete (CSOP)	1 033	12/02/2021	08/03/2021	16 372 216	4,36%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1 038	17/02/2021	22/02/2021	1 767 202	0,47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Czechia	1 138	12/02/2021	05/03/2021	4 592 379	1,22%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1 102	17/02/2021	22/02/2021	4 488 064	1,20%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1 100	12/02/2021	11/03/2021	8 149 850	2,17%
TOTAL EU27			27 409	12/02/2021	11/03/2021	375 506 702	100%*

\* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

\*\* Recruitments in Belgium, Czechia, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and Slovakia are carried out by Kantar Belgium, Kantar Czechia, Kantar Greece, Ronin International, Infas, Kantar Portugal and Kantar Slovakia. Non-probabilistic sample in Greece was randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel.

UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1 301	23/02/2021	08/03/2021	53 082 345
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	508	26/02/2021	12/03/2021	233 547
TR	Turkey	Kantar TNS Piar	1 004	22/02/2021	18/03/2021	62 644 678
MK	North Macedonia	Kantar TNS BBSS	1 043	12/02/2021	26/02/2021	1 736 495
ME	Montenegro	TMG Insights	534	12/02/2021	07/03/2021	510 415
RS	Serbia	TMG Insights	1 035	12/02/2021	08/03/2021	5 966 740
AL	Albania	Index Kosovo	1 067	25/02/2021	06/03/2021	2 344 814
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kantar TNS BBSS	1 046	18/02/2021	11/03/2021	2 987 440
IS	Iceland	Gallup Iceland	513	22/02/2021	11/03/2021	289 125
XK	Kosovo***	Index Kosovo	1 067	26/02/2021	17/03/2021	1 357 100
NO	Norway	Kantar Norway	1 112	23/02/2021	17/03/2021	4 392 175
CH	Switzerland	Demo SCOPE AG	1 104	19/02/2021	10/03/2021	7 259 209
TOTAL			38 743	12/02/2021	18/03/2021	518 310 785

\*\*\*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC R 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium		1.060	1.060
BG	Bulgaria	1.032		1.032
CZ	Czechia		1.100	1.100
DK	Denmark		1.010	1.010
DE	Germany	1.575		1.575
EE	Estonia		1.054	1.054
IE	Ireland		1.094	1.094
EL	Greece	536	522	1.058
ES	Spain	1.007		1.007
FR	France	1.020		1.020
HR	Croatia	1.028		1.028
IT	Italy	1.023		1.023
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	505		505
LV	Latvia		1.037	1.037
LT	Lithuania		1.040	1.040
LU	Luxembourg		599	599
HU	Hungary	1.054		1.054
MT	Malta	344	191	535
NL	Netherlands	751	260	1.011
AT	Austria	1.020		1.020
PL	Poland	1.036		1.036
PT	Portugal		1.100	1.100
RO	Romania	1.033		1.033
SI	Slovenia		1.038	1.038
SK	Slovakia	775	363	1.138
FI	Finland		1.102	1.102
SE	Sweden	216	884	1.100
	TOTAL EU27	13.955	13.454	27.409
UK	United Kingdom		1.301	1.301
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community*			508
TR	Turkey	1.004		1.004
MK	North Macedonia	1.043		1.043
ME	Montenegro	534		534
RS	Serbia	1.035		1.035
AL	Albania	1.067		1.067
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.046		1.046
IS	Iceland		513	513
XK	Kosovo**	1.067		1.067
NO	Norway		1.112	1.112
CH	Switzerland		1104	1.104
	TOTAL	20.751	17.484	38.743

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

\* In CY(Tcc), neither face-to-face nor online interviews were feasible. Instead, a hybrid mode was used, whereby a random telephone sample (both mobile and landline) was drawn from telephone numbering plan and respondents were interviewed on telephone using CAPI tablets.

\*\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

### Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

#### ■ Face-to-face interviewing

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their door step and in the appropriate national language. In all countries and territories where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used. For all interviews conducted face-to-face, hygiene and physical distancing measures have been respected at all times in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance.

#### ■ Face-to-face and online interviewing

In Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden, face-to-face interviewing was feasible but it was not possible to reach the target number of face-to-face interviews within the fieldwork period due to the impact of Covid-19 restrictions: many potential respondents are reluctant to open their homes to interviewers, even if they respect hygiene rules and physical distancing, such as wearing masks and using hydroalcoholic gel. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period, **additional interviews** were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

#### ■ Online interviewing

In Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland, the UK, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland face-to-face interviews were not feasible at all. Therefore all interviews were conducted online with CAWI technique.

### Recruitment for online interviews

#### ■ In the EU

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. Where feasible, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design. Those recruited to the online survey were recruited through a single mobile frame or dual frame Random Digit Dialling (RDD) design. In this way the entire phone owning population in each country had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The choice of whether to use a single mobile frame or dual frame (mobile and landline) was dependent on the countries' landline infrastructure. Where the landline infrastructure is suitably advanced to support a significant minority of residential households with landline phones a dual frame design is employed. The mix of mobile and landline sample is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline sample is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix and the mobile by operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum. Respondents were recruited using this sample design in **Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia**.

In **Finland, Denmark, and Sweden**, RDD samples were not used, instead the telephone sample was drawn from the country telephone directory. In these three countries the telephone directories offer comprehensive coverage of the phone owning population, storing both landline and mobile phone numbers for each individual.

In **the Netherlands**, a proprietary panel called "Nipobase" was used, drawing a random sample from their panel. This panel uses a mix of probability based sampling to recruit panellists and non-probabilistic approaches to maximise representation where the probability based approach under-represents, such as in the younger age groups. Nipobase uses mix of offline and online modes. Offline modes are typically RDD samples and online modes

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are typically recruitment via targeted websites and social media platforms.

### ■ Outside the EU:

In **the UK**, recruitment of respondents was made either via a face-to-face CAPI mode of data collection based on a clustered multistage random sample of addresses or via a postal invite to an online survey using a completely unclustered random sample of addresses.

In **Norway** and **Iceland**, stratified random samples were drawn from among probability based samples. Recruitments are done using offline modes of data collection (telephone and postal) based on a probability sample design.

In **Switzerland** samples were randomly drawn from the non-probabilistic sample ("Demoscope"). Demoscope is a pseudo-probabilistic sample, in that the frame for selecting households is based on a probability sample. Recruitment is done via the telephone directory – which lists landline numbers only in Switzerland, where landline coverage is very high. However the selection of individuals in the households to join the panel is not random. Demoscope was used as the primary source.

Please note that for some countries where the response rates were not sufficiently large to achieve the target sample size in the fieldwork period, we had to further supplement the samples drawn probabilistically (either face-to-face or phone-to-web) with non-probabilistic panels. This was effectively a 'last resort' option when no other probabilistic design was feasible.

In **Greece**, the sample was supplemented with a randomly drawn sample from Kantar's LifePoints non-probabilistic sample panel; in **Lithuania**, from Norstat's panel. The LifePoints panel is Kantar's proprietary panel, used exclusively for Kantar clients and the lead source for Kantar's online work, generating close to 30 million completes per year. Members are recruited via online advertising across a wide range of web and social media sites. Adverts are placed with websites with very high footfalls to ensure maximised reach. In **Switzerland**, Dynata was used to supplement Demoscope due to the shortfall in the younger age groups on the Demoscope sample.

### Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For Standard Eurobarometer 94, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar, are:

BE**	27,8%	LU**	27,3%
BG*	45,3%	HU*	60,7%
CZ**	60,3%	MT*	80,6%
DK**	15,1%	MT**	46,5%
DE*	18,4%	NL*	53,3%
EE**	24,0%	NL**	49,4%
IE**	24,7%	AT*	42,7%
EL*	31,5%	PL*	42,3%
EL**	35,8%	PT*	67,4%
ES*	32,8%	RO*	58,5%
FR*	30,2%	SI**	53,2%
HR*	54,3%	SK*	58,7%
IT*	22,5%	SK**	47,6%
CY*	40,7%	FI**	28,1%
LV**	23,3%	SE*	57,6%
LT**	26,1%	SE**	43,6%

\* CAPI \*\* CAWI without taking into account recruitment phase (for EL, only probabilistic sample)

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### Margins of error

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)

various sample sizes are in rows

various 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
<b>N=1000</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>N=1000</b>
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%	

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