



# Special Eurobarometer 509

## Summary

## Social Issues

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Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers  
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Special Eurobarometer 509 – Wave EB94.2 – Kantar





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## Summary

## Social Issues

Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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## INTRODUCTION

Social justice is the foundation of the European Social market economy and is at the heart of our Union<sup>1</sup>. It underpins the idea that social fairness and prosperity are the cornerstones for building a resilient society with the highest standards of well-being in the world. All Europeans should have the same opportunities to thrive. To address these challenge, the EU institutions jointly proclaimed the European Pillar of Social Rights in November 2017<sup>2</sup>. The Pillar is about delivering new and more effective rights for citizens. It builds upon 20 key principles, structured around three categories: equal opportunities and access to the labour market; fair working conditions; and social protection and inclusion. Three years after the launch of the European Pillar of Social Rights, it is relevant to explore Europeans' attitudes towards social issues in the European Union as a whole also in the context of the announced action plan to further implement the Pillar.

This survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion to explore public opinion about social issues in the European Union. It covers the following topics:

- The importance of a social Europe to Europeans personally;
- Decision-making on social issues at EU level;
- Importance of social rights for the future of Europe;
- Actions to be taken by national governments for building the future of Europe;
- Actions to be taken by the EU for building the future of Europe;
- Europeans' predictions for the future of Social Europe.

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 27 Member States of the European Union between 20 November and 21 December 2020. 27,213 EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed face-to-face, by telephone or online in their native language on behalf of the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion.

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out for the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and analysis" Unit). A technical note on the way the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is appended as an annex to this summary. Also included are the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union*

*who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

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

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<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs\\_20\\_49](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_20_49)

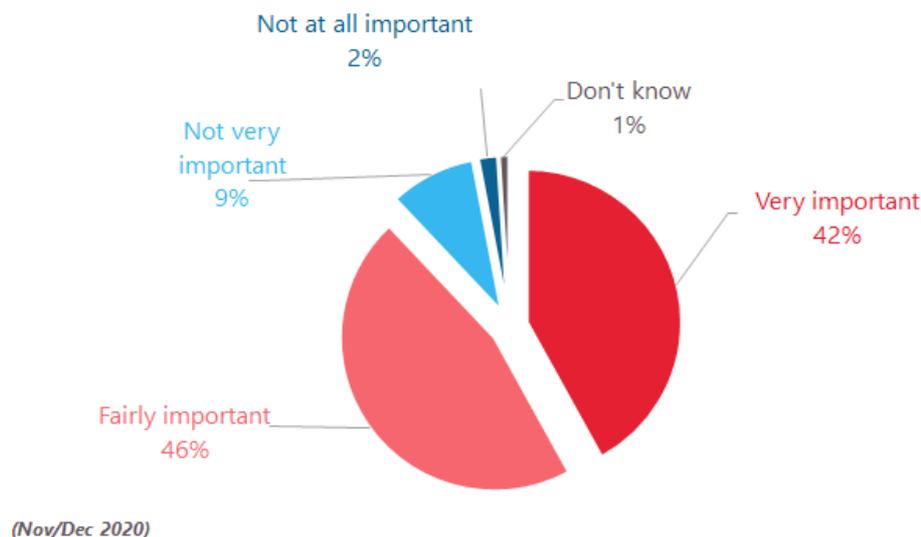
<sup>2</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/deeper-and-fairer-economic-and-monetary-union/european-pillar-social-rights/european-pillar-social-rights-20-principles\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/deeper-and-fairer-economic-and-monetary-union/european-pillar-social-rights/european-pillar-social-rights-20-principles_en)

## I. VIEWS OF PEOPLE ON SOCIAL ISSUES AT EU LEVEL

### Nearly nine in ten Europeans say that a social Europe is important to them personally

Close to nine in ten respondents (88%) say that a social Europe (i.e. a Europe that is committed to equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion) is important to them personally<sup>3</sup>, including around four in ten (42%) who say a social Europe is 'very important' to them personally; Just over one in ten have the opposite view (11%).

**QB1** How important or not is a social Europe to you personally (that is to say, a Europe that cares for equal opportunities, access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion)?  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,213)

### More than four in ten Europeans think that equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, access to quality health care and the standard of living of people in the EU are the most important elements for the EU's economic and social development

When asked to identify the most important elements for the EU's economic and social development, by choosing up to four items from a list of eleven<sup>4</sup>, respondents provided the following answers:

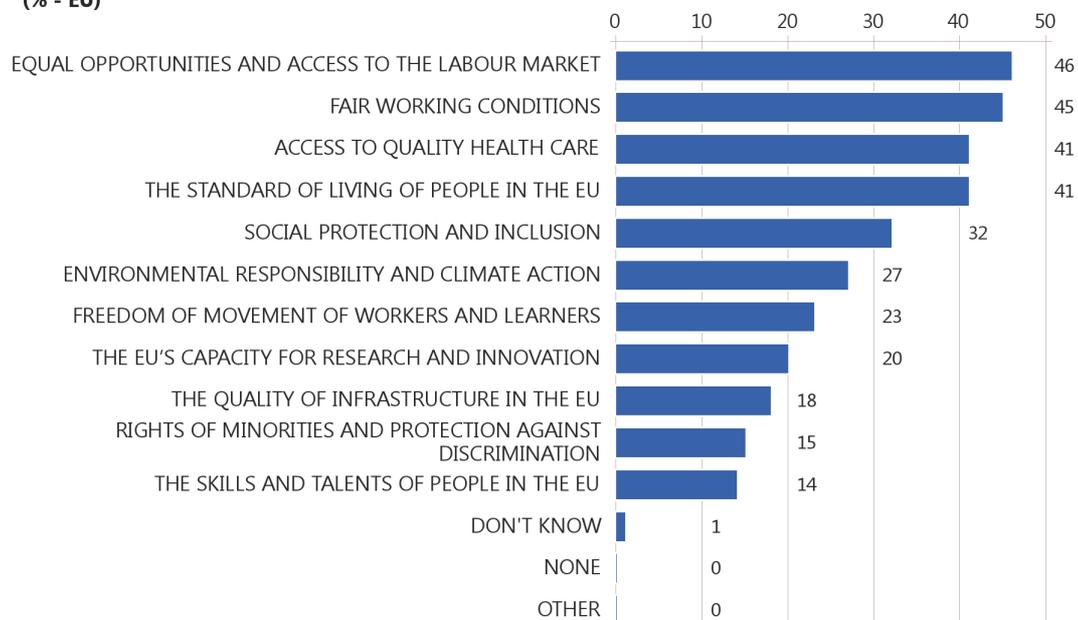
- Over four in ten respondents mention **'equal opportunities and access to the labour market'** (46%) as one of the most important elements for the EU's economic and social development, just ahead of **'fair working conditions'** (45%);

<sup>3</sup> QB1. How important or not is a social Europe to you personally (that is to say, a Europe that cares for equal opportunities, access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion)?

<sup>4</sup> QB2T. In your opinion, which elements are the most important for the EU's economic and social development? Firstly? And then? Equal opportunities and access to the labour market; Fair working conditions; Social protection and inclusion; Access to quality health care; Freedom of movement of workers and learners; The standard of living of people in the EU; The quality of infrastructure in the EU; The EU's capacity for research and innovation; The skills and talents of people in the EU; Environmental responsibility and climate action; Rights of minorities and protection against discrimination; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know

- A similar proportion mention **'access to quality health care'** and **'the standard of living of people in the EU'** (41% for both items);
- Close to a third of respondents mention **'social protection and inclusion'** (32%);
- Around a quarter of Europeans think that **'environmental responsibility and climate action'** (27%) and **'freedom of movement of workers and learners'** (23%) are among the most important elements for the EU's economic and social development;
- One in five respondents mention **'the EU's capacity for research and innovation'** (20%), and a similar proportion mention **'the quality of infrastructure in the EU'** (18%);
- Finally, more than one in ten Europeans mention **'rights of minorities and protection against discrimination'** (15%) and **'the skills and talents of people in the EU'** (14%).

**QB2T** In your opinion, which elements are the most important for the EU's economic and social development? Firstly? And then? (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,213)

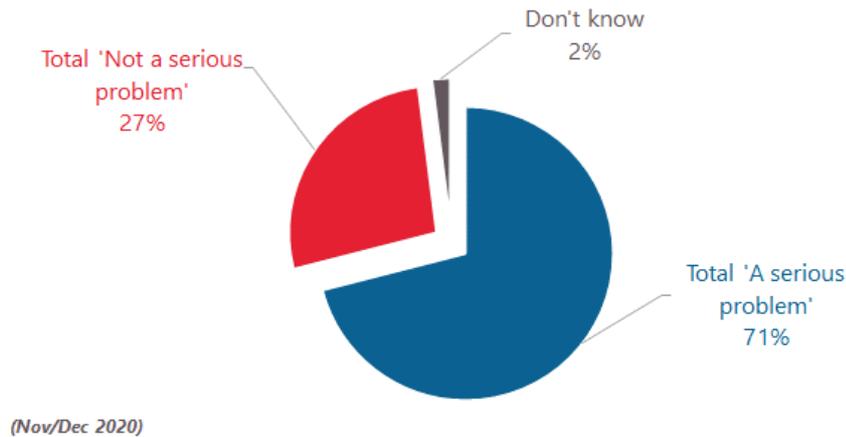
### Over seven in ten Europeans consider that a lack of social rights is a serious problem right now

Respondents were asked to say how serious a problem they think a lack of social rights is right now<sup>5</sup>. In order to answer this question, they were requested to use a scale from one to ten, with '1' meaning it is 'not at all a serious problem' and '10' meaning it is 'an extremely serious problem'. The answers have been divided into two groups: respondents who think that a lack of social rights is 'a serious problem' (answers 6 to 10), and those who think it is 'not a serious problem' (answers 1 to 5).

Just over seven in ten respondents (71%) believe that a lack of social rights is a serious problem right now, while more than a quarter think that it is not a serious problem (27%). Finally, only 2% answered 'don't know'.

<sup>5</sup> QB3. And how serious a problem do you think a lack of social rights is right now? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 with '1' meaning it is 'not at all a serious problem' and '10' meaning it is 'an extremely serious problem'

**QB3** And how serious a problem do you think a lack of social rights is right now? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem"  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,213)

### Large majorities of Europeans believe that there should be more decision-making at European level for each of the eight areas tested

When asked whether they believe that there should be more or less decision-making at European level in eight areas<sup>6</sup>, respondents provided the following answers:

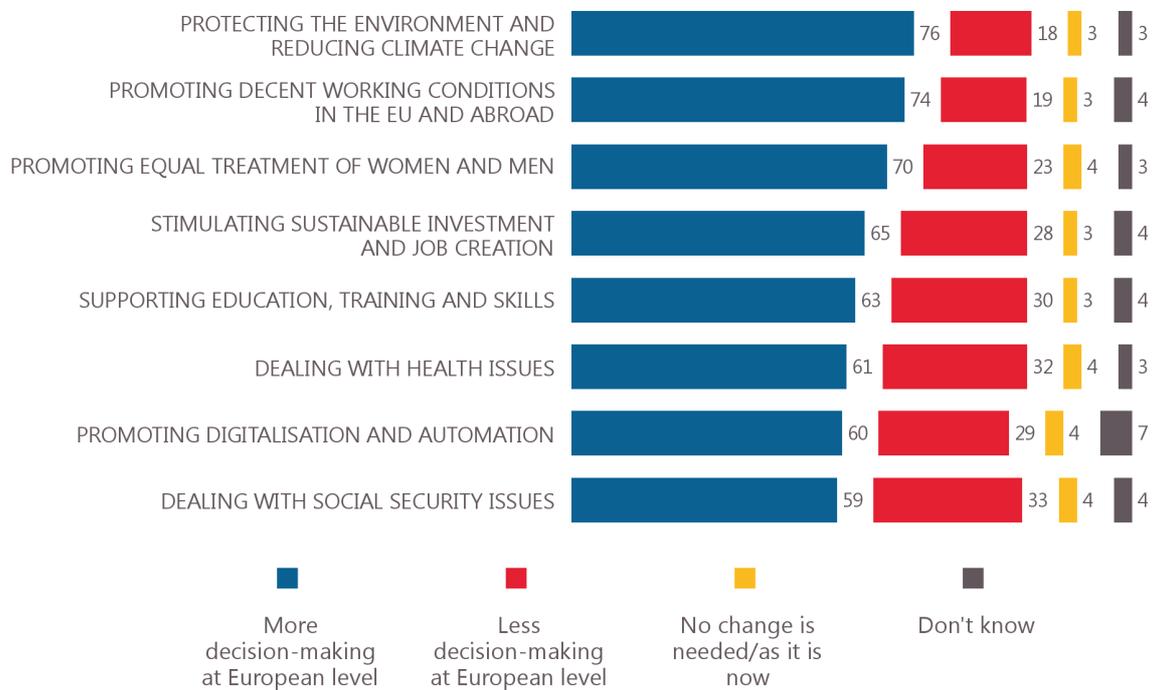
- Just over three-quarters of respondents (76%) want more decision-making at EU level when it comes to **'protecting the environment and reducing climate change'**, while less than one in five (18%) want less decision-making at EU level;
- Close to three-quarters of Europeans (74%) believe that more decisions should be taken at European level with regard to **'promoting decent working conditions in the EU and abroad'**. Conversely, nearly one in five (19%) consider that there should be less decision-making at European level in this area;
- For seven in ten Europeans (70%), more decisions should be taken at European level with regard to **'promoting equal treatment of women and men'**, while a quarter of them (23%) want less decision-making at EU level;
- Close to two-thirds of respondents (65%) want more decision-making at EU level with regard to **'stimulating sustainable investment and job creation'**<sup>7</sup>, while nearly three in ten (28%) would like less decision-making at EU level in this area;
- Over six in ten Europeans (63%) are in favour of more decision-making at EU level when it comes to **'supporting education, training and skills'**, compared with 30% who want less decision-making at EU level;

<sup>6</sup> QB4. For each of the following areas, please indicate if you believe that more decision-making should take place at European level or on the contrary, that less decision-making should take place at European level. 1. Dealing with health issues; 2. Dealing with social security issues; b. Dealing with health issues and social security; 3. Supporting education, training and skills; 4. Promoting equal treatment of women and men; 5. Protecting the environment and reducing climate change; 6. Stimulating sustainable investment and job creation; 7. Promoting digitalisation and automation; 8. Promoting decent working conditions in the EU and abroad. More decision-making at European level; Less decision-making at European level; No change is needed/as it is now; Don't know.

<sup>7</sup> In 2017, this item was slightly different: 'Stimulating investment and job creation'

- Just over six in ten respondents (61%) believe that more decisions should be taken at European level when **'dealing with health issues'**, while close to a third (32%) advocate less decision-making at European level in this area;
- Six in ten Europeans (60%) would like more decisions to be taken at European level when it comes to **'promoting digitalisation and automation'**, while close to three in ten (29%) would like less decision-making at EU level in this area;
- Finally, close to six in ten respondents (59%) want more decision-making at EU level when it comes to **'dealing with social security issues'**, while a third (33%) want less decision-making at EU level.

**QB4** For each of the following areas, please indicate if you believe that more decision-making should take place at European level or on the contrary, that less decision-making should take place at European level. (% - EU27)



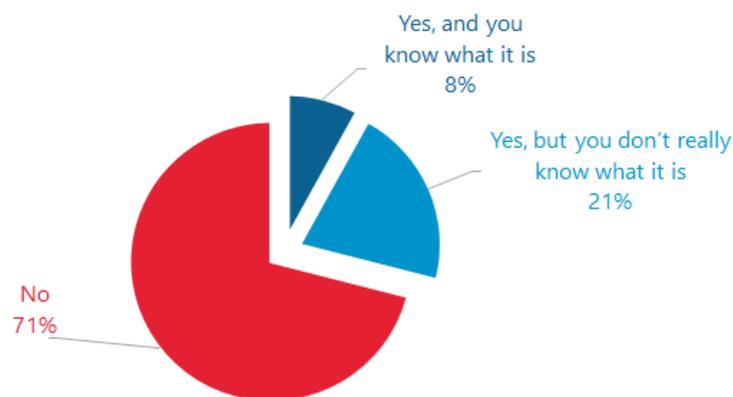
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,213)

## II. AWARENESS AND VIEWS ON THE EUROPEAN PILLAR OF SOCIAL RIGHTS

### Just under three in ten Europeans had heard, read or seen something about the European Pillar of Social Rights before the interview, and less than one in ten knew what it is

Nearly three in ten respondents (29%) said they had heard, read or seen something about the European Pillar of Social Rights before the interview<sup>8</sup>, including less than one in ten (8%) who said that they 'know what it is' and just over one in five (21%) who 'don't really know what it is'. Conversely, a large majority of Europeans had never heard of the European Pillar of Social Rights (71%).

**QB5** In 2017 the EU proclaimed the European Pillar of Social Rights, which sets out 20 key principles and rights to support fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems in the EU. Have you ever heard, read, or seen anything about the European Pillar of Social Rights before this interview?  
(% - EU)



(Nov/Dec 2020)

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,213)

### More than three-quarters of respondents having heard of the European Pillar of Social Rights before the interview agree that it will strengthen employment and social inclusion in the EU, although its success will depend on the implementation of these rights in their country

The respondents who had heard, read or seen something about the European Pillar of Social Rights before the interview were then asked to say to what extent they agree or disagree with two statements about the European Pillar of Social Rights<sup>9</sup>. They provided the following answers:

- Close to eight in ten Europeans who had heard about the European Pillar of Social Rights (79%) agree that **'this initiative will strengthen employment and social inclusion in the EU as a whole'**, with nearly a quarter (22%) who 'totally agree' and nearly six in ten (57%) who

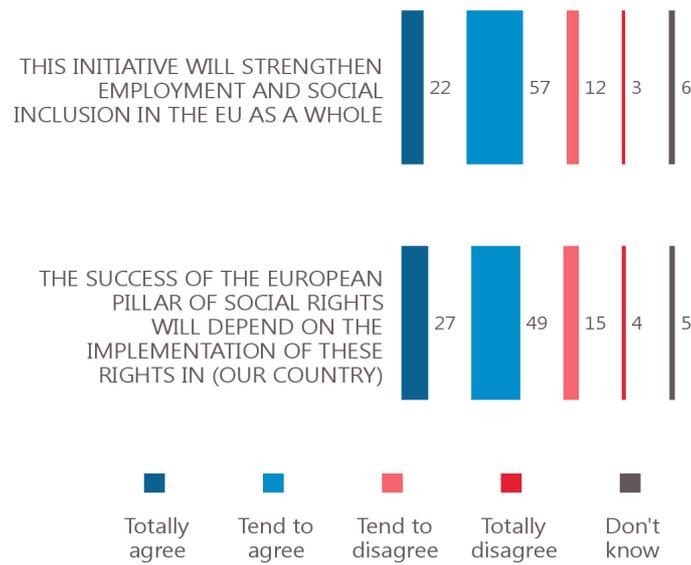
<sup>8</sup> QB5. In 2017 the EU proclaimed the European Pillar of Social Rights, which sets out 20 key principles and rights to support fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems in the EU. Have you ever heard, read, or seen anything about the European Pillar of Social Rights before this interview?

<sup>9</sup> QB6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the European Pillar of Social Rights? 1. This initiative will strengthen employment and social inclusion in the EU as a whole; 2. The success of the European Pillar of Social Rights will depend on the implementation of these rights in (OUR COUNTRY). Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't know.

‘tend to agree’. Conversely, more than one in ten Europeans (15%) disagree with this statement, including just 3% who ‘totally disagree’, while 6% answered ‘don’t know’;

- Just over three-quarters of respondents (76%) agree that **‘the success of the European Pillar of Social Rights will depend on the implementation of these rights in (OUR COUNTRY)’**, including more than a quarter (27%) who ‘totally agree’ and close to a half of respondents (49%) who ‘tend to agree’. On the other hand, nearly one in five respondents (19%) disagree with this statement, with 4% who ‘totally disagree’. Finally, just 5% of respondents answered ‘don’t know’.

**QB6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the European Pillar of Social Rights? (% - EU27)



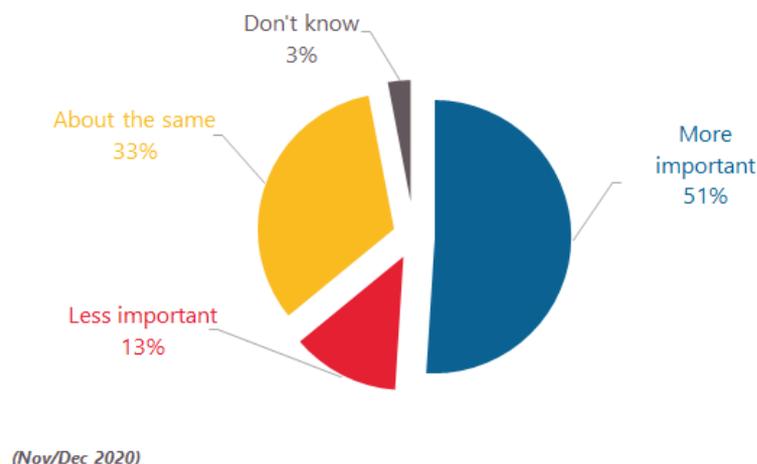
*Respondents who had heard, read or seen something about the European Pillar of Social Rights (n.=7891)*

### III. VIEWS OF PEOPLE ON THE FUTURE OF SOCIAL EUROPE

#### Just over half of Europeans think that in the future social rights issues will play a more important role in building a stronger EU

A majority of respondents consider that, generally speaking, in the future social rights issues will play a more important role in building a stronger European Union (51%)<sup>10</sup>. On the other hand, a third (33%) believe that they will play about the same role, and more than one in ten (13%) think that social rights will play a less important role. Finally, just 3% of respondents answer 'don't know'.

**QB7** Generally speaking, do you think that in the future social rights issues will play a more important, less important or about the same role in building a stronger EU?  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,213)

#### Health care is by far the most important issue for the future of Europe according to Europeans

When asked to specify the most important issues for the future of Europe, by choosing up to three items from a list of 15<sup>11</sup>, Europeans rank the issues as follows:

- More than a third of respondents (36%) mention **'health care'** as one of the most important issues for the future of Europe;

<sup>10</sup> QB7. Generally speaking, do you think that in the future social rights issues will play a more important, less important or about the same role in building a stronger EU?

<sup>11</sup> QB8. Which of the following would you consider to be the most important for the future of Europe? Education, training and lifelong learning; Gender equality; Equal opportunities; Active support to employment; Wages; Social dialogue and involvement of workers; Work-life balance; Health and safety at work; Childcare and support for children; Social protection; Minimum income; Old age income and pensions; Health care; Inclusion of persons with disabilities; Housing and assistance for the homeless; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

- At least a quarter of Europeans mention **'social protection'** (26%), slightly ahead of **'wages'**, **'education, training and lifelong learning'** and **'old age income and pensions'** (25% for the three items);
- A similar proportion of respondents mention **'active support to employment'** (23%);
- Nearly one in five respondents think that **'health and safety at work'** (18%) is among the most important issues for the future of Europe;
- Similar proportions mention **'equal opportunities'** (16%) and **'gender equality'** (15%);
- At least one in ten respondents also mention **'minimum income'** (13%), **'work-life balance'** (12%), **'housing and assistance for the homeless'** (11%) and **'childcare and support for children'** (10%);
- Finally, less than one in ten Europeans mention **'inclusion of persons with disabilities'** (8%), ahead of **'social dialogue and involvement of workers'** (7%).

**QB8** Which of the following would you consider to be the most important for the future of Europe?  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,213)

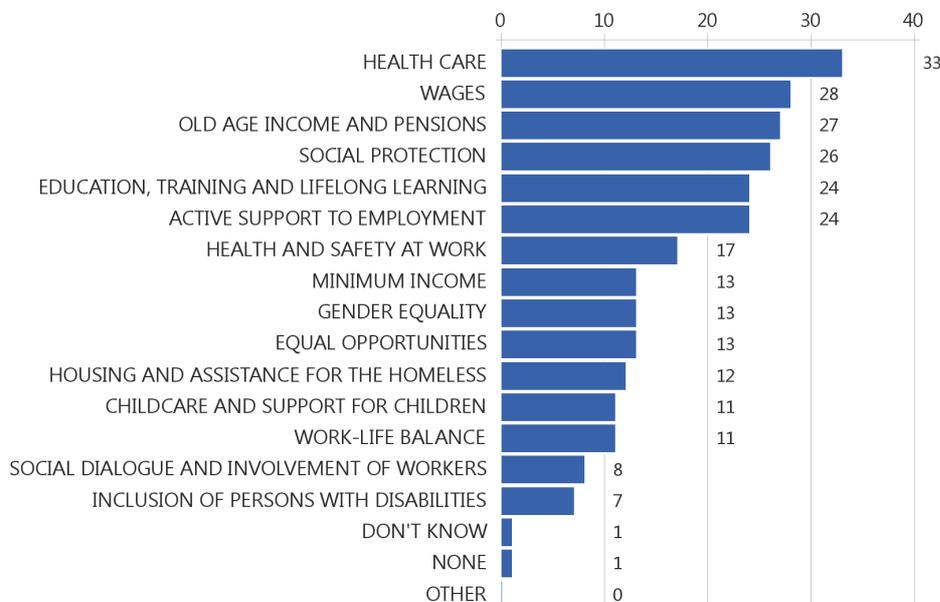
### **A third of Europeans think that health care is an area where their national government should take action to prepare the future of Europe, strongly ahead of any other item**

Respondents were asked in which areas they think that their national government should take action to prepare the future of Europe, by choosing up to three items from the same list of 15 items as the one used in previous question<sup>12</sup>:

<sup>12</sup> QB9. In which of the following areas do you think the (NATIONALITY) government should take action to prepare the future of Europe? Education, training and lifelong learning; Gender equality; Equal opportunities; Active support to employment; Wages; Social dialogue and involvement of workers; Work-life balance; Health and safety at work; Childcare and support for children; Social protection; Minimum income; Old age income and pensions; Health care; Inclusion of persons with disabilities; Housing and assistance for the homeless; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

- A third of respondents (33%) mention **'health care'** as one of the areas where their national government should take action to prepare the future of Europe;
- At least a quarter of Europeans mention **'wages'** (28%), **'old age income and pensions'** (27%) and **'social protection'** (26%);
- Close to a quarter of respondents mention **'active support to employment'** and **'education, training and lifelong learning'** (24% for both items);
- Nearly one in five respondents mention **'health and safety at work'** (17%);
- Over one in ten Europeans mention **'equal opportunities'**, **'gender equality'** and **'minimum income'** (13% for the three items), just ahead of **'housing and assistance for the homeless'** (12%), **'work-life balance'** and **'childcare and support for children'** (11% for both items);
- Finally, less than one in ten Europeans think that **'social dialogue and involvement of workers'** (8%) and **'inclusion of persons with disabilities'** (7%) are among the main areas where their national government should take action to prepare the future of Europe.

**QB9** In which of the following areas do you think the (NATIONALITY) government should take action to prepare the future of Europe? (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n = 27,213)

### Health care is by far the most frequently mentioned area where Europeans think that the European Union should take action to prepare the future of Europe

Using the same list of 15 items as previously, respondents were then asked in which areas they think that the European Union should take action to prepare the future of Europe<sup>13</sup>. The following ranking order is based on their choice of up to three items:

<sup>13</sup> QB10. In which of the following areas do you think the European Union should take action to prepare the future of Europe? Education, training and lifelong learning; Gender equality; Equal opportunities; Active support to employment; Wages; Social dialogue and involvement of workers; Work-life balance; Health and safety at work; Childcare and support for children; Social protection; Minimum income; Old age income and pensions; Health care; Inclusion of persons with disabilities; Housing and assistance for the homeless; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

- Just over a third of Europeans (34%) mention **'health care'** as one of the areas where the European Union should take action to prepare the future of Europe, largely ahead of any other item;
- At least a quarter of respondents mention **'social protection'** (27%), **'active support to employment'** and **'wages'** (25% for both items);
- More than one in five Europeans mention **'education, training and lifelong learning'** (24%), just ahead of **'old age income and pensions'** (23%);
- Nearly one in five respondents think that **'health and safety at work'** (17%) and **'equal opportunities'** (16%) are one of the three areas in which the European Union should take action to prepare the future of Europe;
- At least one in ten Europeans mention **'gender equality'** (14%), **'minimum income'** (12%), **'work-life balance'** and **'housing and assistance for the homeless'** (10% for both items);
- Finally, less than one in ten respondents mention **'childcare and support for children'** (9%), **'social dialogue and involvement of workers'** (8%) and **'inclusion of persons with disabilities'** (7%).

**QB10** In which of the following areas do you think the European Union should take action to prepare the future of Europe? (% - EU)

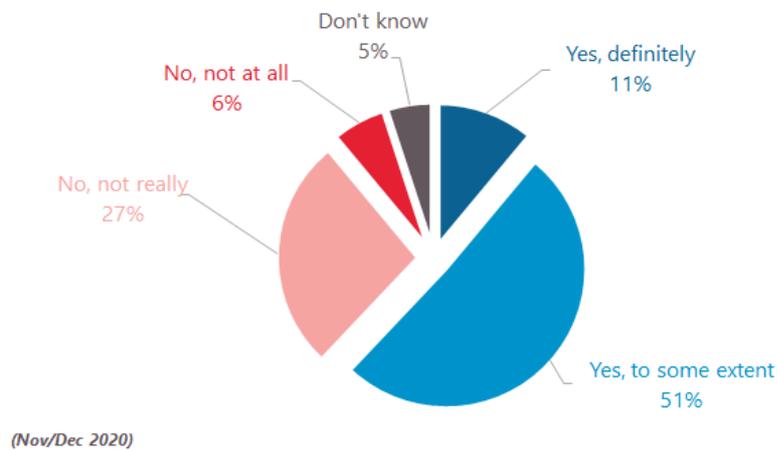


(Base: all respondents (n.= 27,213))

## More than six in ten Europeans consider that there will be a more social Europe in 2030

Looking ahead to 2030, over six in ten respondents (62%) believe that there will be a more social Europe (that is to say, a Europe that is committed to equal opportunities, access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion)<sup>14</sup>. Just over one in ten respondents (11%) answered 'yes, definitely' and more than half of them (51%) 'yes, to some extent'. On the other hand, a third of Europeans (33%) had the opposite view, including 27% who answered 'no, not really' and 6% 'no, not at all'. Finally, 5% of respondents answered 'don't know'.

**QB11** Thinking forward to 2030, do you believe there will be a more social Europe (that is to say, a Europe that takes care of equal opportunities, access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion)?  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,213)

<sup>14</sup> QB11. Thinking forward to 2030, do you believe there will be a more social Europe (that is to say, a Europe that takes care of equal opportunities, access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion)?

## CONCLUSION

In the first part of this report, we examined Europeans' views on social issues at European level. Nearly nine in ten Europeans say that a social Europe is important to them personally. In addition, over seven in ten respondents believe that a lack of social rights is a serious problem right now. But how do Europeans define a social Europe? More than four in ten respondents mention four items when asked to identify the most important elements for the EU's economic and social development: equal opportunities and access to the labour market; fair working conditions; access to quality health care; and the standard of living of people in the EU.

In addition, large majorities of Europeans believe that there should be more decision-making at European level in eight social-related areas. At least seven in ten respondents hold this view when it comes to: protecting the environment and reducing climate change; promoting decent working conditions in the EU and abroad; dealing with health issues and social security; and promoting equal treatment of women and men.

The second part of this report explored Europeans' perceptions of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Close to three in ten Europeans had heard, read or seen something about the European Pillar of Social Rights before the interview, but less than one in ten knew what it is. This is an interesting result as the European Pillar of Social Rights was only launched in November 2017.

Moreover, close to eight in ten respondents who had heard, read or seen something about the European Pillar of Social Rights before the interview agree that this initiative will strengthen employment and social inclusion in the European Union as a whole. On the other hand, just over three-quarters of respondents also agree that the success of the European Pillar of Social Rights will depend on the implementation of these rights in their country.

The third part of this report focused on how Europeans perceive the future of social Europe. A majority of respondents consider that, generally speaking, in the future social rights issues will play a more important role in building a stronger European Union. But what are the key elements of social rights in the future of Europe according to Europeans? Health care is by far the most important element, mentioned by over a third of respondents. In addition, more than one in five Europeans also mention five elements: social protection; wages; education, training and lifelong learning; old age income and pensions; and active support to employment.

Similarly, around a third of Europeans consider that health care is an area where not only their national government but also the European Union should take action to prepare the future of Europe, significantly ahead of any other area. More than one in five respondents also think that both their national government and the European Union should take action in five additional areas, i.e. the ones previously identified as the key elements of social rights in the future of Europe: wages; old age income and pensions; social protection; active support to employment; and education, training and lifelong learning.

Finally, more than six in ten Europeans consider that there will be a more social Europe in 2030.

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 20<sup>th</sup> November and 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020, Kantar carried out the wave 94.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 94.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all States where a face to face mode of data collection has been feasible is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their population size.

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<sup>1</sup>.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every N<sup>th</sup> address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "last 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, Sweden and Denmark. 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>1</sup> Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.055	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	9.188.369	2,45%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.038	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	5.995.194	1,60%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1.150	04/12/2020	21/12/2020	8.956.740	2,39%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.017	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	4.848.611	1,29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.686	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	71.728.398	19,10%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1.020	04/12/2020	21/12/2020	1.073.224	0,29%
IE	Ireland	Kantar Belgium	1.018	04/12/2020	21/12/2020	3.896.482	1,04%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.002	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	9.187.524	2,45%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.004	25/11/2020	16/12/2020	40.006.943	10,65%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.003	23/11/2020	16/12/2020	52.732.499	14,04%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.019	23/11/2020	20/12/2020	3.488.460	0,93%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.022	23/11/2020	21/12/2020	52.397.331	13,95%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	507	20/11/2020	12/12/2020	734.695	0,20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.021	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	1.568.124	0,42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.043	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	2.300.257	0,61%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium	529	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	503.275	0,13%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.072	27/11/2020	21/12/2020	8.351.017	2,22%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	585	28/11/2020	21/12/2020	426.055	0,11%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.006	23/11/2020	16/12/2020	14.165.638	3,77%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1.024	20/11/2020	21/12/2020	7.580.083	2,02%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.019	26/11/2020	21/12/2020	32.139.021	8,56%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.012	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	8.869.051	2,36%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1.070	23/11/2020	18/12/2020	16.372.216	4,36%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.034	07/12/2020	21/12/2020	1.767.202	0,47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.106	23/11/2020	21/12/2020	4.592.379	1,22%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.096	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	4.488.064	1,20%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.055	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	8.149.850	1,90%
TOTAL EU27			27.213	20/11/2020	21/12/2020	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, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg are carried out by Kantar, Ronin International, Datacollect, Infas, Wittcall and Kraemer. Non-probabilistic sample in Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta was randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel and from Norstat panel in Lithuania.

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium		1.055	1.055
BG	Bulgaria	1.038		1.038
CZ	Czechia		1.150	1.150
DK	Denmark	298	719	1.017
DE	Germany	1.349	337	1.686
EE	Estonia		1.020	1.020
IE	Ireland		1.018	1.018
EL	Greece		1.002	1.002
ES	Spain	1.004		1.004
FR	France	1.003		1.003
HR	Croatia	1.019		1.019
IT	Italy	1.022		1.022
CY	R ep. Of Cyprus	507		507
LV	Latvia	158	863	1.021
LT	Lithuania		1.043	1.043
LU	Luxembourg		529	529
HU	Hungary	1.072		1.072
MT	Malta	254	331	585
NL	Netherlands	1.006		1.006
AT	Austria	1.024		1.024
PL	Poland	1.019		1.019
PT	Portugal	1.012		1.012
RO	Romania	1.070		1.070
SI	Slovenia		1.034	1.034
SK	Slovakia	894	212	1.106
FI	Finland		1.096	1.096
SE	Sweden	166	889	1055
	TOTAL EU27	14.915	12.298	27.213

CAPI: Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI: Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

### Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries 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 always been respected in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance. Where **face-to-face interviews were not enough to reach to target or were not feasible at all**, interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (**CAWI**) technique.

In **Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia** and **Sweden** face-to-face interviewing was feasible, but it was not possible to reach the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period, **additional interviews** were conducted online with CAWI technique. Moreover, face-to-face interviews were **not feasible at all** in **Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg** and **Slovenia**. In these countries, interviews were conducted **only** online.

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. In principle, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design: respondents were recruited in a probabilistic random manner, ensuring that all individuals in this country have an equal chance to be interviewed.

In **Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Ireland and Slovakia** respondents were recruited by telephone via a dual frame RDD sample design. Telephone numbers were drawn from the national telephone numbering plans.

In **Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg** and **Malta** the response rates were not sufficiently large to achieve the target sample size in the fieldwork period, so this sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel.

In **Estonia, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Latvia and Slovenia**, only people randomly selected through a probabilistically drawn sample were interviewed online. In **Lithuania** the same approach was used but there were insufficient numbers to reach the target sample size. This sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample drawn from Norstat's panel.

In Estonia and Finland, the respondents are recruited through a telephone survey. In Estonia a dual frame random sample is drawn from the national telephone numbering plans whilst in Denmark, Finland and Sweden a random sample is drawn from the telephone register.

### Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe 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 Eurobarometer 94.2, the response rates for the EU27, calculated by Kantar, are:

BE*	25,1%	EL*	29,8%	LU*	25,8%	SI*	42,0%
BG	47,7%	ES	35,1%	HU	62,3%	SK	65,3%
CZ*	51,8%	FR	28,4%	MT	71,2%	SK*	38,5%
DK	38,7%	HR	54,6%	MT*	31,8%	FI*	15,5%
DK*	22,1%	IT	20,5%	NL	69,3%	SE	53,2%
DE	18,7%	CY	39,8%	AT	43,4%	SE*	32,9%
DE*	30,7%	LV	36,1%	PL	44,0%		
EE*	22,3%	LV*	20,5%	PT	40,6%		
IE*	19,7%	LT*	23,4%	RO	62,1%		

\*C AWI (for probabilistic sample) and without taking into account recruitment phase

### 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%	