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Food safety in the EU

Report

Fieldwork: March - April 2022

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INTRODUCTION

Social research in the context of EFSA Strategy 2027[1]

The European food safety regulatory framework provides EU consumers with one of the safest food systems in the world. The mission of the **European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)** - an integral part of that system - is to contribute to protecting human life and health, taking account of animal health and welfare, plant health and the environment. It does so by delivering independent and transparent scientific advice to policy makers, through cooperation with its partners, and in an open dialogue with society. EFSA's work is framed by the policy commitments set out globally and at the EU level - the 2030 Agenda and the European Green Deal with its components such as the Farm to Fork (F2F) Strategy,[2] the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030[3] and the Chemicals Strategy for sustainability.[4]

With a vison of safe food and sustainable food systems through transparent, independent and trustworthy scientific advice, EFSA has set ambitions in its **Strategy 2027** for both risk assessment and risk communication. For the latter, driven by the recently introduced **Transparency Regulation**,[5] EFSA has committed to an "**audience-first approach"** throughout its communication, delivered in a coordinated manner with the European Commission, Member States and ENVI (Environment, Public Health and Food Safety) agencies. The audience-first approach, explained in EFSA's editorial on **Future directions for risk communications at EFSA**[6] and detailed in its **Social Science Roadmap**,[7] seeks to generate and use insights from social research, analyse the impact of communication activities and focus on personalising user experience across communication tools.

Social research at EFSA is conducted at different levels, and the present Eurobarometer survey aims to gauge **Europeans' perceptions of and attitudes towards food safety** by exploring the following themes:

- Europeans' interest in food safety-related topics and factors affecting food-related decisions;
- Awareness of and main concerns about food-safety topics, as well as attitudes towards healthy diet and food-related risks;
- Main information channels on food-related risks;
- Levels of trust in different actors from farm to fork;
- Awareness of different aspects of the EU food safety system;
- Behaviour in the area of food safety, using an example of a foodborne disease outbreak.

This survey builds upon previous Special Eurobarometer surveys conducted in 2010[8] and 2019[9]. In this report, comparisons with the results of the 2019 survey are reported for those topics for which similar questions were asked:

- Driving factors in the choice of food products (QC1);
- Awareness of food-related risks (QC3);
- Food-related risks respondents are most concerned about (QC4);
- Trust in sources of information (QC10).

EFSA is committed to conduct periodic Eurobarometer studies to generate data that can guide its communication strategies as well as support those of the Member States. The data is also expected to assist audience segmentation, considering models developed as part of the scientific report on **Technical assistance in the field of risk communication**.[10] The **Communication Experts Network (CEN)**[11] will remain EFSA's key partner when designing, implementing and analysing results of research conducted across the EU.

Methodology used for this survey

The Special Eurobarometer on Food safety in the EU was part of the Eurobarometer wave 97.2 and was conducted between 21 March and 20 April 2022.

Where possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit).[12,13] That is, CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing), with interviews conducted face to face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden, where 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, CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing) was used to supplement the face-to-face interviews.

The Special Eurobarometer on Food safety covered 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, with a total of 26,509 respondents. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Kantar network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals.

In accordance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation[14] (GDPR), respondents were asked whether 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 abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report are:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO

[1] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2021-07/efsa-strategy-2027.pdf
[2] https://ec.europa.eu/food/horizontal-topics/farm-fork-strategy_en
[3] https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030_en
[4] https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/chemicals-strategy_en
[5] Regulation (EU) 2019/1381 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the transparency and sustainability of the EU risk assessment in the food chain.
[6] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/e190201
[7] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/event/mb-20211216/C16.Social-Science-Roadmap-9.mb211216-i5.pdf
[8] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/corporate/pub/eurobarometer10
[9] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/corporate/pub/eurobarometer19
[10] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/6574
[11] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/science/scientific-committee-and-panels/comco
[12] https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer
[13] The results tables are annexed. Note: the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% in cases where the respondent was able to choose multiple answers to the same question.
[14] 2016/679

France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States			EU27

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

We would like to thank the people across the European Union who have given up their time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Food safety is among the most important factors affecting Europeans' food-purchasing decisions

- Cost (54%) is most frequently selected by respondents when it comes to the most important factors when buying food. Taste (51%) comes second, followed by food safety and where the food comes from (both 46%);
- These are followed by nutrient content (41%), while the impact on the environment and climate (16%) and ethics and beliefs (15%) rank lowest in importance;
- The proportion of respondents mentioning cost as one of the main factors when buying food has increased in 21 EU Member States since 2019 and by at least ten percentage points in Malta (+17 pp), Cyprus (+15 pp), Germany and Greece (both +10 pp). The only notable decrease can be observed in Austria (-5 pp);
- In 23 countries, respondents are less likely to mention food safety than they were in 2019. Malta (-30 percentage points) stands out for the largest decline in this proportion, followed by Luxembourg (-14 pp), Belgium, Germany and Portugal (all -11 pp);
- Seven in ten respondents across the EU (70%) are 'personally interested' in the topic of food safety.

Awareness of food safety topics is high

- Around one in five (21%) have a very high level of awareness of food safety topics listed in the survey (i.e. they have heard about at least 13 of the 15 topics listed in the survey) and a further 17% have a high level of awareness (i.e. they have heard about 10 to 12 topics);
- Respondents are most likely to have heard about additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks (70%), pesticide residues in food (65%), antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat (63%) or diseases found in animals (60%);
- Among the 15 topics listed, poisonous moulds in food and feed crops (38%), use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing (29%) or nanotechnology applied to food production (25%) rank the lowest in terms of topics that respondents heard about.

Pesticide residues; antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues; and additives top the list of food safety-related concerns

- When asked to think about problems or risks associated with food and eating (unprompted question on concerns), concerns related to health impact (20%) were most often spontaneously mentioned by Europeans. This was followed by concerns related to contaminants (17%), quality and shelf-life (15%), additives (12%) and origin (10%). The top concern among these five varied across EU countries, however;
- Respondents were also presented the list of food safety topics that they were aware of and asked to select the ones that concerned them the most (prompted question on concerns). Pesticide residues in food (40%) and antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat (39%) top the list of food safety-related concerns among Europeans;
- By contrast, fewer Europeans were concerned with plant diseases (11%), use of new biotechnology in food production (8%) and nanotechnology applied to food production (5%), which rank the lowest in terms of concern among the 15 possible topics;
- Compared to 2019, there have been some changes in levels of concerns for some of the food safety topics tested in the survey. This is particularly the case for microplastics found in food (+8 percentage points), where the proportion expressing concern has increased in 25 of the 27 EU Member States. By contrast, concerns for environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy registered the largest decrease across the EU (-9 pp).

Most Europeans are equally concerned about having a healthy diet and food risks

- More than four in ten (46%) say they have about the same concern for both having a healthy diet and food risks. Around three in ten (31%) are more concerned about having a healthy diet, while around two in ten (21%) are more concerned about food risks;
- In 22 countries, the largest share of respondents say they have about the same concern for both having a healthy diet and food risks;
- The proportion of respondents who indicate they are more concerned about having a healthy diet than about food risks is higher among respondents with higher level of awareness of food risks (i.e. those who heard about at least 13 of the 15 topics listed in the survey) (34%) than among those who have a very low awareness level of food risks (i.e. those who heard of up to two topics) (27%);
- Around six in ten (61%) mention eating more fruits and vegetables as one of the most important behaviour to adopt in order to have a healthy diet, followed by eating less fat (45%) and eating/drinking less sugars (42%);

  In 21 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to mention eating more fruits and vegetables as an important thing to do for people to have a healthy diet. This is also the joint first answer in Estonia and Finland (alongside eating/drinking less sugar). In Sweden and the Netherlands, eating/drinking less sugar is the most frequently mentioned answer. Respondents in Portugal are most likely to think eating less salt is important, while eating locally produced food is the top answer in Slovenia;
- The majority of respondents think that environmental issues (65%) and plant issues and animal issues and welfare (both 55%) have a strong impact on human health (perceptions of One Health).

Television is the most common source of information about food risks; doctors, scientists working at public institutions and consumer organisations are the most trusted actors

- Around six in ten (61%) indicate television, on a TV set or via the internet, as one of their main sources of information about food risks, followed by exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues (44%) and internet search engines (37%);
- Television is the most selected source of information about food risks within the oldest age group (72%), and is also among the top sources within the youngest age group (43%). Online social media and blogs, similar to other online sources such as internet search engines and institutional websites, is also among the most selected sources within the youngest age group (43%, compared with 10% of their oldest counterparts);

- More than eight in ten respondents trust general practitioners and specialist doctors (89%), scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation (82%) and consumer organisations (82%) as sources of information on food risks;
- With regard to scientists, the level of trust for scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation is lower (63%);
- Levels of trust are also high for EU institutions and national authorities, with two-thirds indicating that they trust these actors (both 66%). Compared with 2019, they both saw an increase (+8 and +6 percentage points, respectively);
- In 21 countries, the share of respondents who trust EU institutions as a source of information on food risks has risen compared with 2019, with the largest increases observed in Czechia (+24 percentage points), Malta (+17 pp), and Croatia and Poland (both +14 pp). The only notable decline is found in Cyprus (-4 pp), while this proportion remains unchanged in Bulgaria and Estonia;
- In 21 EU Member States, at least six in ten trust national authorities as a source of information on food-related risks. Respondents in Sweden (92%) and Denmark and Finland (both 89%) are the most likely to give this answer. At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions indicating this can be observed in Croatia and Slovenia (both 47%) and Poland (54%).

There are three main reasons people don't engage with food safety

- Around four in ten (41%) say they take it for granted that the food sold is safe as a reason for not paying attention to information about food safety. These are followed by three in ten (30%) who indicate that they know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks and more than one quarter (27%) who mention that they find food safety information often highly technical and complex;
- Regarding the reasons for not paying attention to information about food safety, the proportion of respondents who indicate as a reason the fact that they know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks is higher among those with higher level of awareness of food risks (i.e. have heard about at least 13 of the 15 topics listed in the survey) (41%) than among those who have a very low awareness level (i.e. have heard of up to two topics) (20%).

Awareness of different aspects of the EU food safety system is high

- At least seven in ten agree that there are regulations in place to make sure that the food they eat is safe (73%) and that, to decide how risky something could be for them to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice (70%);
- Moreover, more than six in ten respondents agree that the EU and authorities in their country responsible for food safety work together (65%) and that the EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food (61%).

Europeans are likely to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in response to a food poisoning incident

- Almost eight in ten Europeans (78%) indicate that they are likely to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour if a food poisoning incident is reported and authorities advise to take precautionary measures;
- Among those who are not likely to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour, most indicate the fact that they already prepare food in the way that was recommended (45%) as a reason. Additionally, one quarter (25%) of respondents indicate that all kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all as a reason;
- This is followed by close to one in five who mention one of the following as reasons: they would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the food was contaminated (19%), changing their behaviour would make little or no difference to avoiding the risk, or that they are healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to them (both 18%).

I. SETTING THE SCENE: CITIZENS AND FOOD SAFETY

The first chapter of this report covers Europeans' personal interest in the topic of food safety and examines the factors that affect their decisions when they buy food.

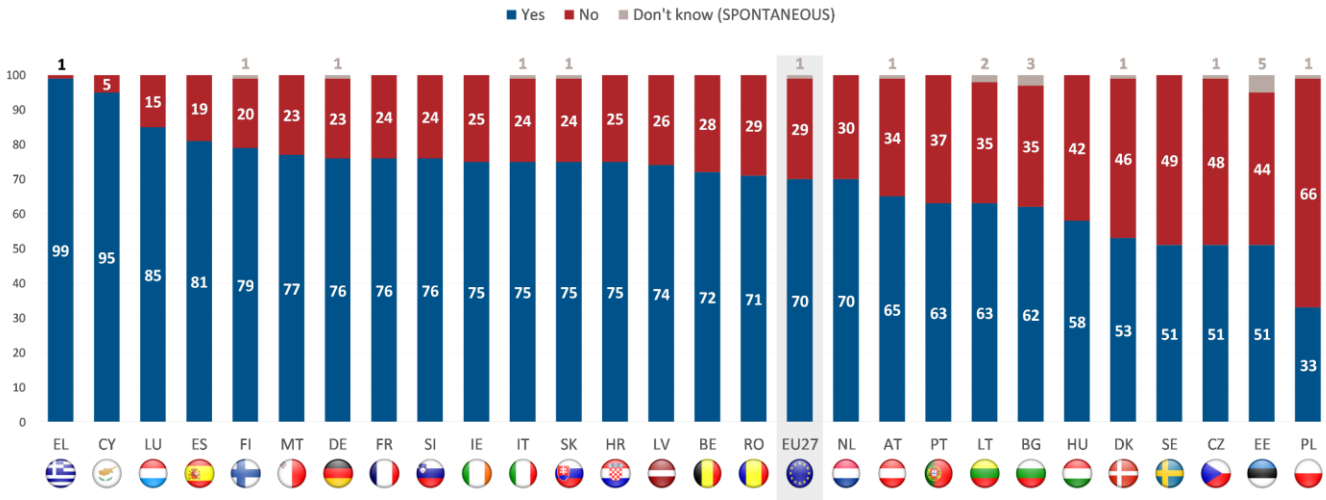
1. Interest in food safety

Seven in ten Europeans are interested in the topic of food safety

Across the EU as a whole, seven in ten respondents (70%) are personally interested in the topic of food safety, while 29% say they are not interested[15]. 1% say they don't know.

The proportion of respondents who are interested in the topic of food safety varies widely across the EU Member States, ranging from 99% in Greece, 95% in Cyprus and 85% in Luxembourg to 33% in Poland and 51% in Czechia, Estonia and Sweden.

QC14 Are you personally interested in the topic of food safety?
(%)



[15] QC14. Are you personally interested in the topic of food safety? Yes; No; DK.

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** reveals the following:

- Women are more likely than men to be interested in the topic of food safety (74%, compared with 67%).
- The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are the least likely to say they are personally interested (60%, compared with 68-73% of older respondents).
- The longer the respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to say they are interested: 76% of those who finished full-time education aged 20 or more say this, compared with 68% of those who left school aged 15 or less.
- Manual workers (66%) and the unemployed (68%) are the least likely to be interested, especially when compared with the self-employed (75%).
- Respondents indicating they are in good health (73%) are more likely to be interested in the topic of food safety than those who say their health is bad (64%).
- The higher the awareness of food risks, the more respondents are likely to be interested in food safety[16]. For instance, 84% of those with a very high level of awareness indicate they are interested, compared with 48% of those exhibiting a very low level of awareness.

QC14 Are you personally interested in the topic of food safety?
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	70	29	1
Gender			
Man	67	33	0
Woman	74	26	0
Age			
15-24	60	39	1
25-39	68	31	1
40-54	72	28	0
55 +	73	26	1
Education (End of)			
15-	68	31	1
16-19	70	30	0
20+	76	24	0
Still studying	60	39	1
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	24	1
Managers	74	26	0
Other white collars	71	29	0
Manual workers	66	33	1
House persons	72	27	1
Unemployed	68	31	1
Retired	73	26	1
Students	60	39	1
How is your health in general?			
Total 'Good'	73	27	0
Neither good nor bad	63	36	1
Total 'Bad'	64	36	0
Index on the level of awareness of food risks			
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	84	16	0
High (10 to 12 topics)	80	20	0
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	71	28	1
Low (3 to 5 topics)	62	37	1
Very low (up to 2 topics)	48	51	1

[16] The index of the overall level of awareness of food safety topics is calculated from the results of QC3, which asks respondents to select the food safety topics they have heard about from a list of 15 (see II.2). It ranges from very high (i.e. awareness of 13-15 topics) to very low (i.e. awareness of 1-2 topics).

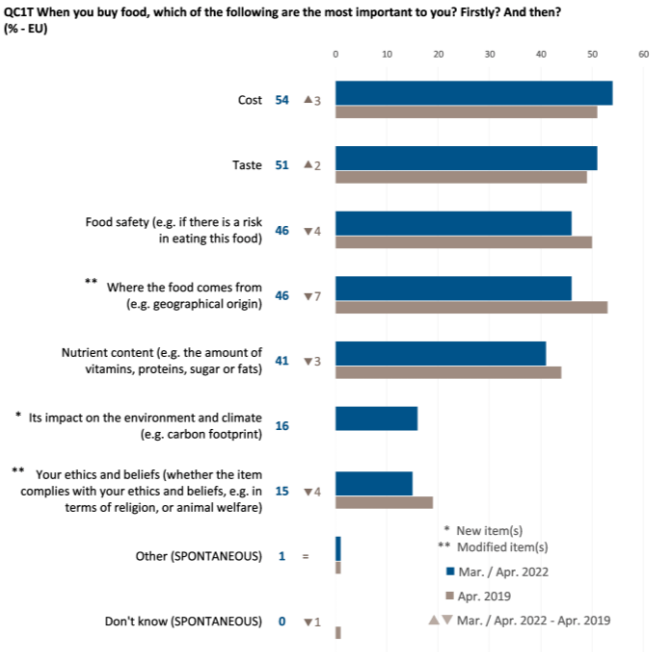
2. Factors affecting food-related decisions

Cost and taste are the most important factors affecting food-related decisions. Food safety and food origin come third.

Respondents were asked to select the most important factors influencing their food-purchasing decisions. They were able to indicate up to three answers from a list of seven items[17].

The factors respondents consider as the most important when buying food are **cost** (54%) and **taste** (51%), followed by **food safety (e.g. if there is a risk in eating this food)** and **where the food comes from (e.g. geographical origin)** (both 46%). Around four in ten select **nutrient content (e.g. the amount of vitamins, proteins, sugar or fats)** (41%), while 16% indicate **its impact on the environment and climate (e.g. carbon footprint)** and 15% **their ethics and beliefs (whether the item complies with their ethics and beliefs, e.g. in terms of religion, or animal welfare)**. 1% *spontaneously* mention other factors.

The proportions of respondents indicating **where the food comes from** (-7 percentage points), **food safety**, **their ethics and beliefs** (both -4 pp) and **nutrient content** (-3 pp) as factors driving their decisions when buying food have slightly decreased since this question was last asked in April 2019[18]. Conversely, respondents are slightly more likely than in 2019 to indicate that **cost** (+3 pp) and **taste** (+2 pp) are important.



It is worth noting that the slight increase in the share of respondents indicating 'cost' as an important factor (and the concomitant decline of most of the other factors listed in the survey) takes place amid rising living costs across the EU in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic and, more recently, Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The annual inflation rate in the EU stood at 7.8% in the EU as a whole in March 2022, ranging from 4.5% in Malta to 15.6% in Lithuania[19]. Moreover, in 2022, compensation per employee is set to grow below inflation and household disposable income is expected to decrease, thereby resulting in a loss of purchasing power for Europeans[20].

[17] QC1. When you buy food, which of the following are the most important to you? Firstly? And then? Your ethics and beliefs (whether the item complies with your ethics and beliefs, e.g. in terms of religion, or animal welfare); Food safety (e.g. if there is a risk in eating this food); Cost; Nutrient content (e.g. the amount of vitamins, proteins, sugar or fats); Taste; Where the food comes from (e.g. geographical origin); Its impact on the environment and climate (e.g. carbon footprint); Other (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

[18] Compared with 2019, the wording of the following answer options has been slightly modified: 'Your ethics and beliefs (whether the item complies with your ethics and beliefs, e.g. in terms of religion, or animal welfare)' was 'Your ethics and beliefs (whether the item complies with your ethics and beliefs, e.g. in terms of religion, animal welfare, or environmental concerns)'; 'Where the food comes from (e.g. geographical origin)' was 'Where the food comes from'. The answer 'Its impact on the environment and climate (e.g. carbon footprint)' is new.

[19] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/14497739/2-21042022-AP-EN.pdf/24299719-6c7c-606b-cd57-c1d69218e20c

[20] https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-performance-and-forecasts/economic-forecasts/spring-2022-economic-forecast_en

In 14 of the 27 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to indicate **cost** as an important factor when buying food and, in all these countries, this is indicated by more than half, between 53 and 74 percent.

In five countries, **where the food comes from** is the most frequently selected factor affecting food-purchasing decisions, with the highest proportion observed in Slovenia (62%). In Italy, this ranks as the joint first answer together with food safety. In Cyprus and Romania, respondents are most likely to say **food safety** is a key factor, while the most frequently selected answer in the Netherlands is the food's **nutrient content**. **Taste** comes top in three countries, particularly in Bulgaria (69%).

Respondents in Portugal (74%) and Greece and Latvia (both 70%) are the most likely to indicate **cost** among the most important factors when buying food. At the opposite end of the spectrum, cost is selected by 35% in Luxembourg, 40% in Italy and 43% in Austria.

Respondents in Bulgaria (69%), Portugal (66%) and Estonia (63%) are the most likely to indicate **taste** as a key factor driving their food-purchasing decisions. Conversely, those in Slovenia (37%), Romania (43%) and Croatia (44%) are the least likely to say this.

Close to seven in ten (69%) in Cyprus select **food safety** as one of the most important factors when buying food, followed by 65% in Greece and 61% in Croatia. By contrast, 34% indicate food safety in Estonia and Sweden and 35% do so in Denmark.

Respondents in Slovenia (62%), Italy (59%), France and Luxembourg (both 58%) are the most likely to say that one of the most important factors is **where the food comes from**. At the other end of the scale, those in Malta (20%), the Netherlands (24%) and Bulgaria (26%) are the least likely to do so.

Nutrient content is indicated as a key factor by slightly more than six in ten in the Netherlands (62%) and by 52% in Ireland and Malta. At the opposite end of the spectrum, the lowest proportions selecting this are observed in France (33%), Portugal (35%) and Croatia (36%).

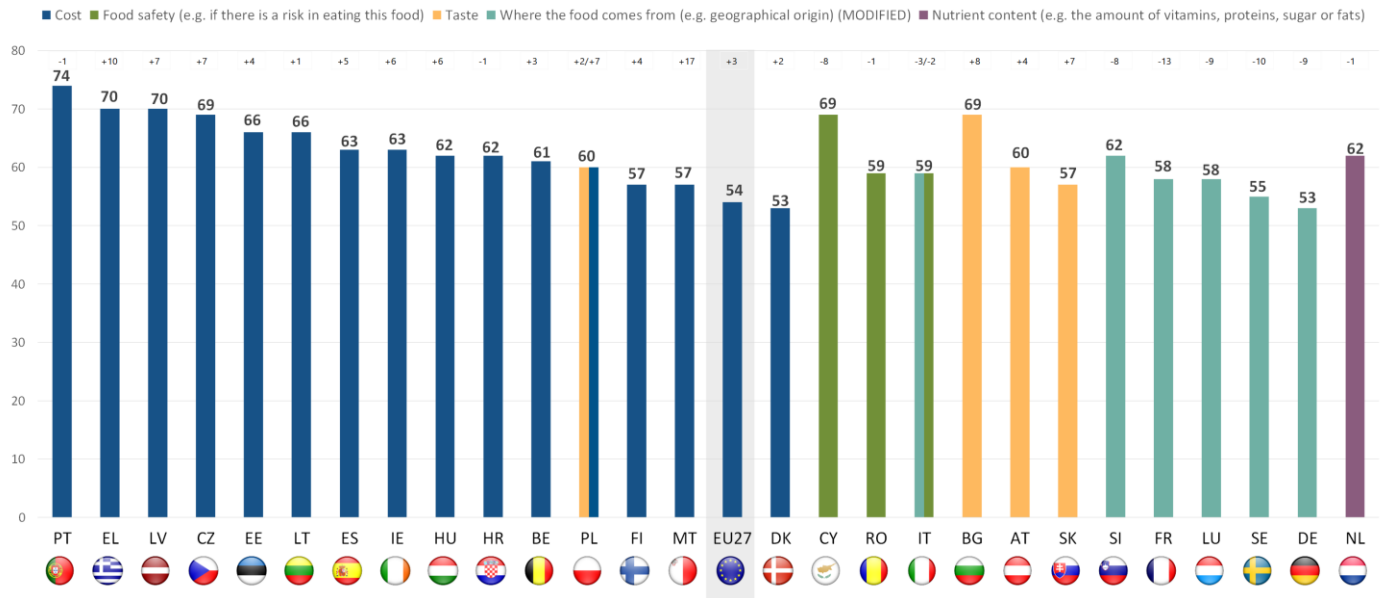
A minority of respondents in all countries say that one of the most important factors when buying food is **its impact on the environment and the climate**. The highest proportions answering this are found in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 29%) and Austria (26%), while the lowest are observed in Latvia (3%) and Bulgaria, Estonia and Lithuania (all 5%).

In all EU Member States, less than one quarter cite **their ethics and beliefs** among the most important factors, ranging from 24% in Denmark, Luxembourg and Romania to 5% in Spain and 6% in Greece, Lithuania and Malta.

The proportion of respondents indicating **cost** as one of the main factors when buying food has increased in 21 EU Member States since 2019 and by at least ten percentage points in Malta (+17 pp), Cyprus (+15 pp) and Germany and Greece (both +10 pp). The only notable decrease can be observed in Austria (-5 pp).

In 20 countries, the share of respondents selecting **taste** as a key factor has risen since 2019, with the largest increases recorded in Portugal (+19 percentage points), Latvia (+14 pp) and Malta (+10 pp). The largest decreases are found in the Netherlands (-10 pp), and Greece and Romania (both -5 pp).

QC1T When you buy food, which of the following are the most important to you? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



In 23 countries, respondents are less likely to select **food safety** than they were in 2019. Malta (-30 percentage points) stands out for the largest decline in this proportion, followed by Luxembourg (-14 pp) and Belgium, Germany and Portugal (all -11 pp). This share of respondents has increased by less than five percentage points in Austria (+4 pp), Greece (+3 pp) and Ireland (+1 pp).

In 26 of the 27 EU Member States, the proportion who say that one of the most important factors is **where the food comes from** has declined since 2019, most notably in Portugal (-29 percentage points), and Hungary and Malta (both -17 pp). The only exception is Spain, where this share of respondents has remained stable.

Respondents in 16 countries are less likely than they were in 2019 to indicate **nutrient content** as a key factor when buying food, with the largest decreases recorded in Finland (-13 percentage points), Spain (-11 pp) and Lithuania and Malta (both -9 pp). The highest increases in this proportion are observed in Czechia (+6 pp) and Slovakia (+4 pp).

In 19 EU Member States, the share of respondents who say **their ethics and beliefs** are among the most important factors driving their food-purchasing decisions has declined since 2019. The decreases are especially large in Sweden (-25 percentage points), Denmark (-16 pp) and Germany (-12 pp). Increases by at least five percentage points can be found in Luxembourg (+9 pp), Poland (+7 pp) and Romania (+5 pp).

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** highlights the following differences:

- Men are more likely than women to consider **taste** as an important factor when buying food (55%, compared with 48%), while the reverse is true for **nutrient content** (39%, compared to 44%).
- The older the respondents, the more likely they are to indicate **food safety** (47-48% of those aged 40 or more, compared with 39% of those aged 15-24) and **where the food comes from** (51% of those aged 55 or more, compared with 36% of those aged 15-24) as important factors.

Conversely, the youngest respondents are more likely to select **cost** (59%, compared with 51-55% of those in other age groups) and **taste** (55%, compared with 51%). Respondents in the central age cohorts are more likely than younger and older respondents to indicate the food's **nutrient content** (43-46% of those aged 25-54, compared with 39% of those aged 15-24 or 55+).

- Respondents who stayed longer in full-time education are more likely to select **nutrient content** (47% of those ending education aged 20 or more, compared with 34% of those finishing aged 15 or less), **its impact on the environment and climate** (21%, compared with 10%) and **their ethics and beliefs** (17%, compared with 9%). The reverse holds true for **cost** (61% of those who left education aged 15 or less, compared with 45% of those who finished aged 20 or more) and **taste** (55%, compared with 49%).

QC1T When you buy food, which of the following are the most important to you? Firstly? And then?
(% - EU)

	Cost	Taste	Food safety (e.g. if there is a risk in eating this food)	Where the food comes from (e.g. geographical origin)	Nutrient content (e.g. the amount of vitamins, proteins, sugar or fats)	Its impact on the environment and climate (e.g. carbon footprint)	Your ethics and beliefs (whether the item complies with your ethics and beliefs, e.g. in terms of religion, or animal welfare)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	54	51	46	46	41	16	15	1	0
Gender									
Man	55	55	45	45	39	16	14	1	1
Woman	53	48	47	47	44	17	15	1	0
Age									
15-24	59	55	39	36	39	18	17	1	1
25-39	55	51	43	43	46	18	17	0	0
40-54	51	51	47	46	43	16	15	1	0
55 +	54	51	48	51	39	15	12	1	0
Education (End of)									
15-	61	55	48	48	34	10	9	1	0
16-19	57	52	46	46	40	14	14	1	0
20+	45	49	46	49	47	21	17	1	0
Still studying	58	52	39	37	42	19	17	1	1
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	43	50	48	49	45	18	19	0	0
Managers	42	48	43	50	49	21	18	1	0
Other white collars	52	52	46	44	46	16	17	0	0
Manual workers	57	53	45	43	40	15	16	1	0
House persons	59	51	49	46	38	15	11	1	0
Unemployed	66	55	42	44	36	13	10	0	0
Retired	56	51	48	52	37	15	11	1	0
Students	58	52	39	37	42	19	17	1	1
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	74	53	44	41	30	9	11	1	0
From time to time	59	49	49	41	38	16	16	1	0
Almost never/ Never	50	52	45	49	44	17	14	1	0

- The self-employed, managers and other white collars are the most likely to indicate the food's **nutrient content** as a key factor when buying food (45-49%, compared with 36-40% of those in other socio-professional categories). Together with manual workers, the self-employed, managers and other white-collar workers are also the most likely to say **their ethics and beliefs** are an important factor (16-19%, compared with 10-11% of those in other occupations). Conversely, the unemployed (66%) are most likely to say **cost** is a driving factor in their food-purchasing choices, especially when compared with managers (42%) and the self-employed (43%). **Where the food comes from** is most likely to be selected by the retired (52%), particularly when compared with manual workers (43%).
- Respondents who have more difficulties paying their bills are the most likely to indicate **cost** as an important factor (74% of those who have difficulties most of the time, compared with 50-59% of those who have difficulties from time to time or less often) and the least likely to select **nutrient content** (30%, compared with 38-44%) and the **impact on the environment and climate** (9%, compared with 16-17%). Those who have the least financial difficulties are the most likely to indicate **where the food comes from** (49% of those who never or almost never have difficulties, compared with 41% of those who have difficulties at least from time to time).

II. UNDERSTANDING AWARENESS AND RISK PERCEPTIONS

This chapter focuses on Europeans' understanding and perceptions of risks associated with food and eating. In particular, it analyses respondents' main food-related concerns, their awareness of food safety topics and associated concerns, their views on healthy eating, as well as the perceived impact of environmental, plant and animal issues on human health.

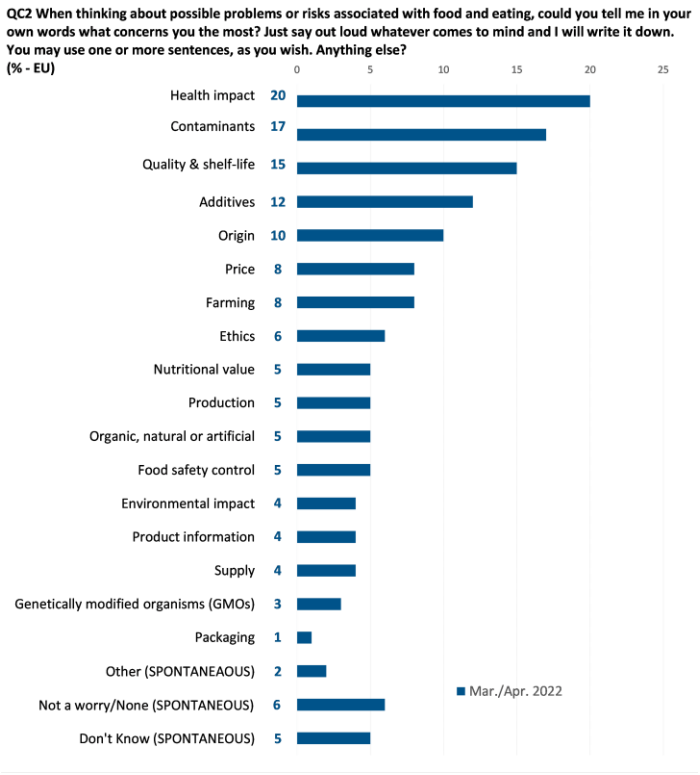
1. Views on risks associated with food and eating

When asked about risks or problems associated with food and eating, Europeans most often mention health impact

Respondents were asked to mention in their own words what concerns them the most when thinking about possible problems or risks associated with food and eating (unprompted question on concerns)[21]. Interviewers noted down their answers, which were then analysed and grouped into different categories in order to allow for a cross-country comparison.

Across the EU as a whole, two in ten respondents mention concerns related to the **health impact** of food and eating,[22] followed by food **contaminants** (17%), **quality and shelf-life** (15%) and **additives** (12%). One in ten cite concerns related to the food **origin**, while all other categories are mentioned by less than one in ten: concerns related to **price**, **farming** (both 8%), **ethics** (6%), **food safety control**, food being **organic, natural or artificial**, **nutritional value**, **production** (all 5%), **environmental impact**, **supply**, **product information** (all 4%), **genetically modified organisms (GMOs)** (3%) and **packaging** (1%).

2% mention other concerns or risks, such as lack of education about food and being able to cook one's own food, while around one in twenty (6%) do not mention any. 5% say they don't know.



[21] QC2. When thinking about possible problems or risks associated with food and eating, could you tell me in your own words what concerns you the most? Just say out loud whatever comes to mind and I will write it down. You may use one or more sentences, as you wish. Anything else?

[22] Health impact of food and eating used the associated keywords during coding: ailments, allergens, animal diseases transmissible to humans, cardiovascular diseases, diseases, eating disorders, effects to health, excessive consumption of meat, decrease the consumption of meat, food poisoning, harm from food, hormones, illness, junk food, sickness, toxicity, unhealthy.

In nine EU Member States, respondents are most likely to say they are concerned with topics related to **quality and shelf-life** when thinking about problems or risks associated with food and eating. In six countries, respondents are most concerned about the **health impact** of food and eating, while those in Sweden are equally likely to cite this, as well as topics related to contaminants. In five countries, concerns linked to **contaminants** top the list of problems or risks associated with food and eating, while topics related to **additives** are the most frequently mentioned in a further four countries. In Finland and Luxembourg, themes linked to **origin** are the most likely to be cited by respondents.

When thinking about problems or risks associated with food and eating, respondents in Romania (34%) and Cyprus and Spain (both 32%) are the most likely to mention themes related to their **health impact**. At the opposite end of the spectrum, less than one in ten mention these issues in Estonia and Finland (both 7%) and Poland (9%).

The highest proportions of respondents citing concerns linked to **contaminants** can be observed in Cyprus (35%) and Austria and Croatia (both 31%). Conversely, 5% in Poland and 6% in Estonia, Lithuania and Malta answer this way.

More than three in ten in Croatia and Portugal (both 33%) and Slovakia (32%) are most concerned with topics related to **quality and shelf-life** when thinking about problems or risks associated with food and eating. This compares with less than one in ten citing these issues in Sweden (6%), Poland (7%), and Austria and Germany (both 8%).

The highest proportions of respondents citing concerns linked to **additives** can be observed in Poland (36%), followed by Lithuania (27%) and Greece (24%). One in twenty or less indicate these concerns in Luxembourg (3%) and Portugal and Spain (both 5%).

Themes related to **origin** are most likely to be cited by respondents in Finland (19%), Sweden (18%), and Belgium, France and Luxembourg (all 17%), while only 1% in Poland, 2% in Malta and 3% in Lithuania and Portugal answer this way.

Respondents in Austria (21%), Slovakia (20%) and Czechia and Estonia (both 16%) are most likely to express concern about topics linked to **price**. This compares to less than one in twenty who cite these issues in Italy (2%), Romania (3%) and Denmark and Portugal (both 4%).

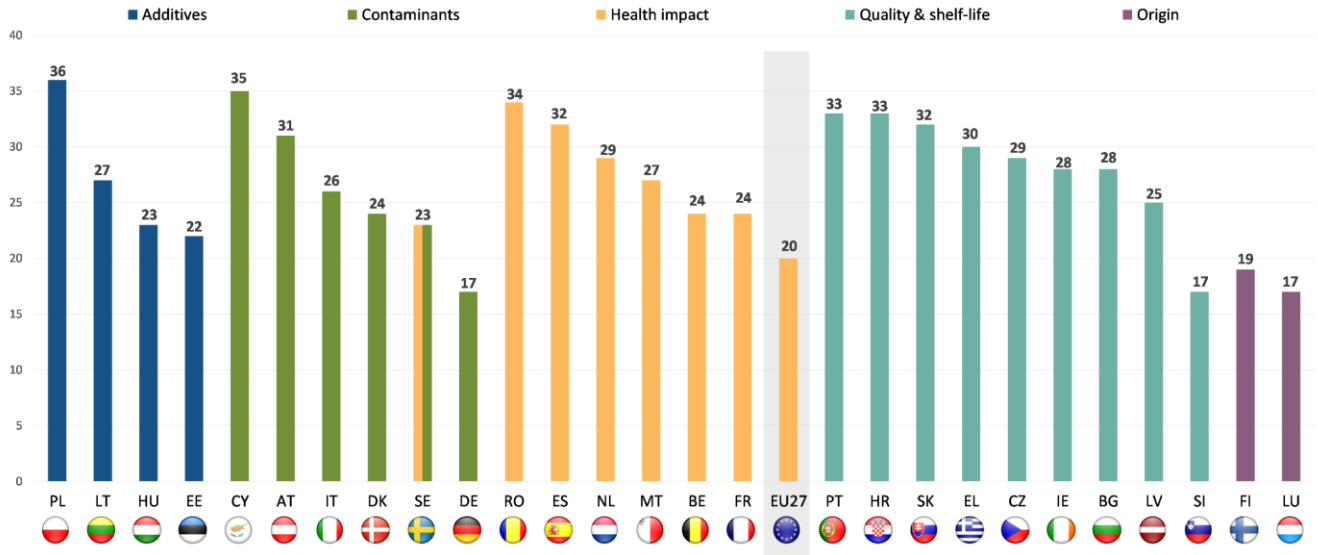
Problems or risks related to **farming** are indicated by 22% in Greece, 20% in Portugal and 14% in Germany, while 1% or less answer this way in eight countries.

The following can be observed for other categories of risks or problems associated with food and eating:

- Issues with **ethics** are mentioned by more than one in ten in five countries: the Netherlands (15%), Germany (13%), Sweden (12%) and Denmark and Finland (both 11%);
- At least one in ten in the Netherlands (15%), Latvia (11%) and Belgium (10%) express concern about topics linked to the food's **nutritional value**;
- Concerns with **production** are cited by one in ten in France;
- Relatively high proportions of respondents mention themes related to the **environmental impact** of food and eating in Sweden (18%), Denmark (16%) and the Netherlands (14%);
- Issues with **genetically modified organisms (GMOs)** are indicated as a main source of concern by 14% in Austria and 10% in Hungary.

Less than one in ten in all EU Member States mention the other themes: food safety control; organic, natural or artificial food; product information; supply; and packaging.

QC2 When thinking about possible problems or risks associated with food and eating, could you tell me in your own words what concerns you the most? Just say out loud whatever comes to mind and I will write it down. You may use one or more sentences, as you wish. Anything else?
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



The ***socio-demographic analysis*** reveals the following:

- Negligible gender differences in concerns about possible problems or risks associated with food and eating.
- Older respondents are slightly more likely to indicate topics related to **quality and shelf-life** (16% of those aged 40 or more, compared with 12% of those aged 15-24) as their main concern.
- Respondents who stayed longer in full-time education are less likely to mention concerns related to **quality and shelf-life** (13% of those who ended education aged 20 or more, compared with 19% of those who left aged 15 or less) and more likely to mention themes linked to the food's **origin** (12%, compared with 7%).
- Concerns linked to **price** are most likely to be mentioned by the unemployed (14%, compared with 7-10% of those in other socio-professional categories) and by those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (15%, compared with 8-9% of those who have difficulties from time to time or less often).

QC2 When thinking about possible problems or risks associated with food and eating, could you tell me in your own words what concerns you the most? Just say out loud whatever comes to mind and I will write it down. You may use one or more sentences, as you wish. Anything else?

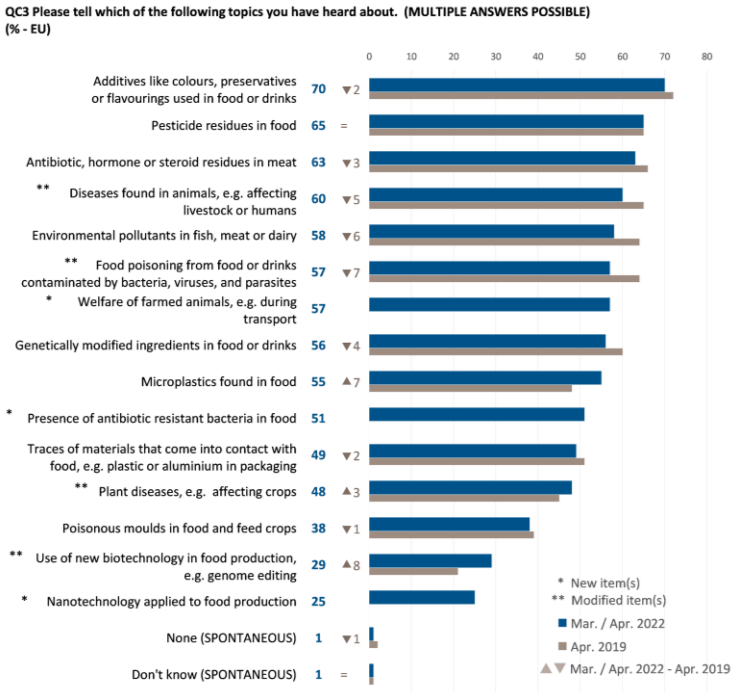
(% - EU)

	Health impact	Contaminants	Quality & shelf-life	Additives	Origin	Price	Farming	Ethics	Nutritional value	Production	Organic, natural or artificial	Food safety control	Environmental impact	Product information	Supply	Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	Packaging	Other	Not a worry / None	Don't Know
EU27	20	17	15	12	10	8	8	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	6	5
Gender																				
Man	19	16	15	11	9	8	8	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	7	5
Woman	20	18	15	13	11	9	8	7	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	3	2	2	5	5
Age																				
15-24	22	16	12	10	8	10	9	7	6	5	4	3	7	3	4	2	2	1	7	7
25-39	20	17	14	12	9	9	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	1	2	5	5
40-54	21	18	16	12	11	8	7	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	3	1	1	5	5
55 +	19	17	16	13	11	8	8	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	3	3	1	2	6	4
Education (End of)																				
15-	18	17	19	10	7	9	7	3	4	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	0	2	7	6
16-19	19	17	16	13	10	9	7	5	4	3	4	6	3	4	3	3	1	2	5	5
20+	22	17	13	13	12	8	9	9	7	7	6	5	6	5	5	4	2	2	5	3
Still studying	23	17	13	10	9	8	9	9	5	6	5	3	9	3	4	2	2	2	6	6
Socio-professional category																				
Self-employed	19	17	14	13	10	7	7	7	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	4	1	1	7	2
Managers	21	18	12	12	12	8	8	7	6	7	4	5	6	6	5	4	2	1	5	5
Other white collars	20	18	14	12	10	8	8	6	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	1	2	5	5
Manual workers	19	17	17	10	9	8	6	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	3	3	1	2	7	6
House persons	22	17	14	9	8	10	6	3	4	3	7	5	2	3	3	2	0	3	5	6
Unemployed	21	16	18	13	6	14	5	6	6	3	2	3	2	3	3	4	1	1	5	6
Retired	18	16	16	14	11	8	8	5	5	4	5	6	3	5	3	3	1	2	6	4
Students	23	17	13	10	9	8	9	9	5	6	5	3	9	3	4	2	2	2	6	6
Difficulties paying bills																				
Most of the time	22	14	20	9	8	15	9	4	5	4	5	5	3	2	2	3	1	2	6	5
From time to time	22	18	17	10	8	9	6	4	4	5	5	5	3	3	2	3	1	2	6	5
Almost never/ Never	19	17	14	13	11	8	8	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	2	6	5

2. Awareness of food safety topics

Awareness of food safety topics remains high among Europeans

Respondents are most aware of **additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks** (70%), followed by **pesticide residues in food** (65%), **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** (63%) and **diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans** (60%)[23]. More than half of the respondents select **environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy** (58%), **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites** or **welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport** (both 57%), **genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks** (56%), **microplastics found in food** (55%) or **presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food** (51%). Slightly less than half have heard about **traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging** (49%) or **plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops** (48%), while smaller proportions say they have heard about **poisonous moulds in food and feed crops** (38%), **use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing** (29%) or **nanotechnology applied to food production** (25%).



There have been decreases in awareness for some of the food safety topics that were also listed in the 2019 survey. This is particularly the case for food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites[24] (-7 percentage points), environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy (-6 pp), diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans[25] (-5 pp), genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks (-4 pp) and antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat (-3 pp). Conversely, there have been increases in the shares of respondents saying they have heard about the use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing[26] (+8 pp), microplastics found in food (+7 pp) and plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops[27] (+3 pp).

The list of items for the 2022 study was slightly revised when compared with the 2019 iteration. The newly added items include **welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport**, **presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food** and **nanotechnology applied to food production.** The first two items register a high level of awareness (57% and 51%, respectively) while the awareness of the latter stands at 25%.

The index of the overall level of awareness of food safety topics shows that around one in five respondents (21%) have a very high level of awareness (i.e. they have heard about at least 13 of the 15 topics listed) and a further 17% have a high level of awareness (i.e. they have heard about 10 to 12 topics). This represents only a marginal difference compared with 2019 (-2 percentage points for both).

[23] QC3. Please tell which of the following topics you have heard about. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks; Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks; Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites; Pesticide residues in food; Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat; Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy; Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging; Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing; Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport; Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans; Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops; Nanotechnology applied to food production; Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops; Microplastics found in food; Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food; None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

[24] In the Special Eurobarometer survey of April 2019, this was worded as 'Food poisoning from bacteria'.

[25] In 2019, this was worded as 'Diseases found in animals'.

[26] In 2019, this was worded as 'Genome editing'.

[27] In 2019, this was worded as 'Plant diseases in crops'.

In 18 EU Member States, respondents are most aware of **additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks**. This is also the joint first answer in Denmark (together with microplastics found in food) and in Romania (alongside food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites). **Pesticide residues in food** is the most frequently selected answer in a further four countries. In Germany and Italy, **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** is the food safety topic respondents are most aware of, while **diseases found in animals** is the most frequently selected topic in Portugal.

The highest proportions saying they have heard about **additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks** can be observed in Sweden (90%), the Netherlands (89%) and Slovenia (82%). At the opposite end of the scale, 54% indicate this in Italy and 57% in Croatia and Poland, while Romania (49%) is the only country where less than half have heard about this topic.

More than three-quarters in Greece (86%), France (78%) and Denmark (76%) say they have heard about **pesticide residues in food**. This compares with 46% in Czechia and Italy and 47% in Romania who have heard about this.

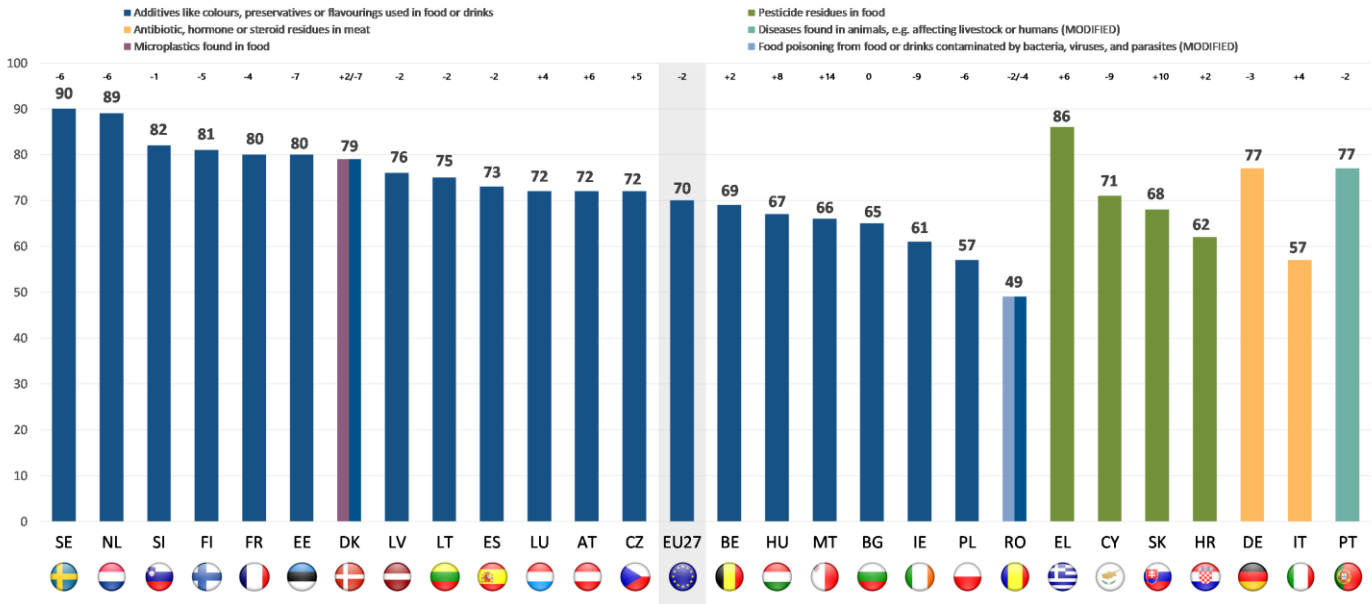
Respondents in Sweden (87%), Denmark (78%) and Germany (77%) are the most likely to select **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** as a food safety topic they have heard about. Malta (42%), Romania (46%) and Ireland (49%) are the only countries where less than half indicate this.

Diseases found in animals is the topic selected by more than three-quarters in the Netherlands (81%), Portugal (77%) and Sweden (76%). Conversely, less than half say they have heard about this in Romania (47%), Poland (48%) and Hungary (49%).

More than seven in ten have heard about **environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy** in Sweden (79%), the Netherlands (73%) and Denmark and Slovenia (both 72%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, 44% in Hungary and Romania and 45% in Croatia indicate this.

Respondents in Greece (75%), Portugal (72%) and France (71%) are the most likely to say they have heard about **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites**, while those in Czechia (39%), Hungary (41%) and Croatia (45%) are the least likely to do so.

QC3 Please tell which of the following topics you have heard about. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



Welfare of farmed animals is most selected in the Netherlands (85%), Sweden (80%) and France (76%). Conversely, three in ten or slightly more say they have heard about this topic in Croatia (30%), Lithuania and Malta (both 31%).

At least seven in ten in Slovenia (77%), Greece (71%) and Sweden (70%) are aware of the topic of **genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks**, while the lowest shares of respondents selecting this are recorded in Romania (39%), Portugal (44%) and Italy and Malta (both 46%).

The proportions indicating **microplastics found in food** as a topic they have heard about vary widely across countries, ranging from nearly eight in ten or more in the Netherlands (83%) and Denmark and Sweden (both 79%) to 30% in Italy, 33% in Romania and 35% in Bulgaria.

The highest shares of respondents who have heard of the **presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food** can be observed in Sweden (76%), Slovenia (67%) and the Netherlands (63%), while the lowest are found in Malta (26%), Estonia (31%) and Czechia (36%).

Close to seven in ten in Slovenia (69%) have heard about **traces of materials that come into contact with food**, followed by 61% in the Netherlands and 58% in Malta and Portugal. At the other end of the scale, 35% in Croatia and Romania and 36% in Italy and Lithuania say they have heard about this.

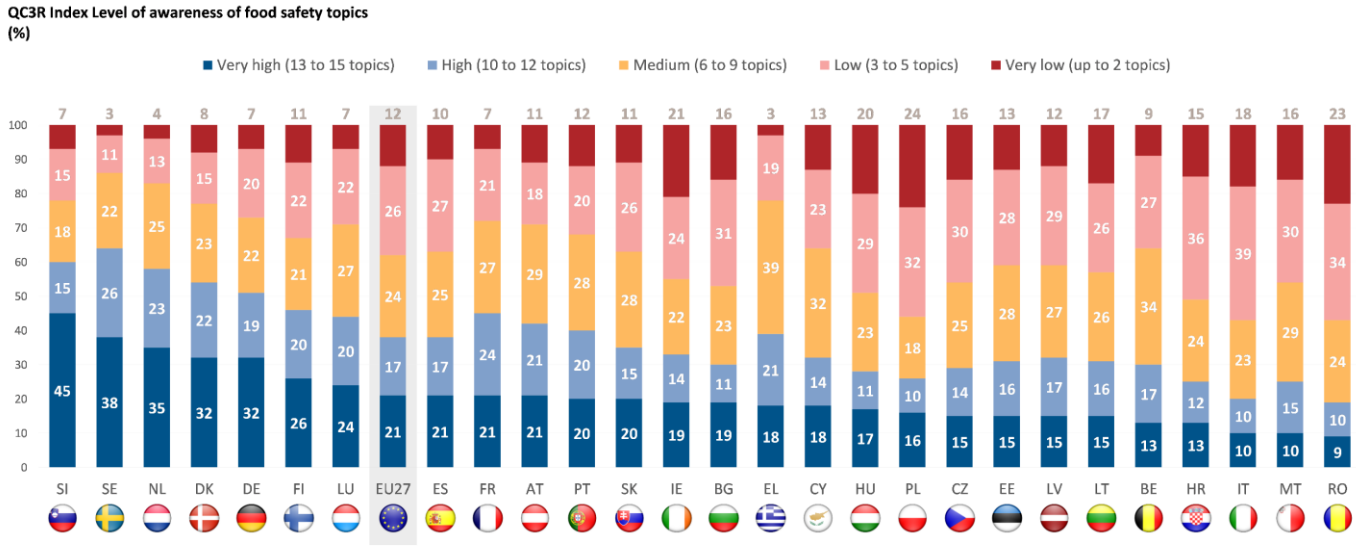
At least two-thirds say they have heard of **plant diseases** as a food safety topic in Greece (72%), Sweden (69%) and Slovenia (66%), while four in ten or less answer this way in Romania (36%), Lithuania (37%) and Belgium (40%).

Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops is the answer selected by 63% in Slovenia, 58% in Slovakia and 54% in Denmark. This compares with less than three in ten who select this in Malta (26%) and Belgium and Italy (both 28%).

Sweden (55%) is the only country where more than half of the respondents indicate the **use of new biotechnology in food production** as a food safety topic they have heard about, followed by Slovenia (46%) and Luxembourg (42%). Italy and Romania (both 20%) and Lithuania (21%) are the countries where the proportions selecting this are the lowest.

More than one third in Germany (38%), Slovenia (37%) and the Netherlands (35%) have heard about **nanotechnology applied to food production**. Conversely, 14% in Malta and 17% in Belgium and Estonia have heard about this topic.

Overall, the analysis of the index of awareness shows that, in 12 countries, at least one fifth of the respondents have a very high level of awareness about food safety topics (i.e. they have heard about 13 to 15 topics), with the largest proportions observed in Slovenia (45%), Sweden (38%) and the Netherlands (35%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, one in ten or less have a very high level of awareness in Romania (9%) and Italy and Malta (both 10%).



Some shifts observed in the awareness levels of different topics across the EU

Compared with 2019, the proportion of respondents saying they have heard of **additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks** has declined in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Ireland (-9 percentage points), Cyprus (-8 pp), Denmark and Estonia (both -7 pp). However, the largest changes in this share of respondents are in an upwards direction, with increases by more than ten percentage points in Greece (+15 pp), Malta (+14 pp) and Slovakia (+11 pp).

In 16 countries, awareness of **pesticide residues in food** has declined since 2019, with the largest decreases observed in Sweden (-17 percentage points), the Netherlands (-13 pp) and Latvia (-12 pp). Substantial increases are instead recorded in Slovakia (+10 pp), and Hungary and Italy (both +8 pp).

In 18 EU Member States, the proportions aware of **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** have decreased since 2019. This is especially the case for those in Ireland (-16 percentage points), Cyprus (-12 pp) and Finland and Poland (both -10 pp). This proportion has increased only five countries: Greece (+11 pp), Czechia (+6 pp), Hungary and Slovakia (both +5 pp) and Italy (+4 pp).

Declines in awareness levels since 2019 are also recorded in 19 countries for **diseases found in animals**, with large decreases in this proportion found in Czechia (-22 percentage points), Cyprus (-20 pp) and Estonia and Lithuania (-19 pp). Increases by at least five percentage points are observed in Luxembourg (+9 pp), Italy (+7 pp) and France (+5 pp).

In 18 EU Member States, the proportions aware of **environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy** have decreased since 2019. The largest declines in this share of respondents can be found in Estonia (-18 percentage points), Spain (-13 pp) and Finland, Latvia and Sweden (all -12 pp). In the remaining countries, this proportion has remained stable or has increased by less than five percentage points.

Compared with 2019, awareness of **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites** has declined in 19 countries, most notably in Sweden (-26 percentage points), Finland (-25 pp) and Croatia (-19 pp). Greece stands out for a very large increase in this proportion (+23 pp), followed by Bulgaria (+10 pp) and Cyprus (+6 pp).

In 17 countries, awareness of **genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks** decreased since 2019, with the largest declines observed in Sweden (-13 percentage points), Ireland (-12 pp) and the Netherlands (-10 pp). Conversely, large increases in this proportion are recorded in Slovakia (+16 pp), Greece (+11 pp) and Czechia (+9 pp).

In contrast, awareness of the topic of **microplastics found in food** has risen in 24 countries since 2019, and by at least ten percentage points in 14 countries. Malta (+27 percentage points), Czechia (+24 pp) and Slovakia (+21 pp) are the countries where this proportion has increased the most. This share of respondents has decreased only slightly or remained stable in the remaining three countries.

In 14 EU Member States, the share of respondents who have heard about **traces of materials that come into contact with food** has declined since 2019. This is particularly the case for Estonia (-17 percentage points) and Denmark and Sweden (both -16 pp). Slovakia (+16 pp) stands out for a large increase in this proportion, followed by Malta (+11 pp), and Bulgaria, Czechia and Greece (all +7 pp).

In 14 countries, the share of respondents who have heard of **plant diseases** as a food safety topic has increased since 2019. Increases by more than ten percentage points in this proportion can be found in Italy (+29 pp), Slovakia (+15 pp), Malta (+12 pp) and Hungary (+11 pp). At the other end of the scale, large decreases are observed in Cyprus (-16 pp), Lithuania (-12 pp) and Portugal (-10 pp).

Awareness of **poisonous moulds in food and feed crops** has also increased in 14 countries compared with 2019, and most notably in Slovakia (+13 percentage points), Luxembourg (+11 pp) and Greece (+10 pp). Particularly large declines in this proportion are recorded in Estonia (-17 pp), Sweden (-11 pp) and Finland and Lithuania (-8 pp).

Lastly, in 23 of the 27 EU Member States, awareness of the **use of new biotechnology in food production** has risen since 2019, with increases by more than 20 percentage points in Slovakia (+24 pp) and Bulgaria and Slovenia (both +21 pp). Very large decreases in this proportion are observed in Estonia (-31 pp) and Finland (-27 pp).

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** illustrates the following differences:

- Men are more likely than women to have heard about the **use of new biotechnology in food production** (32%, compared with 26%) and **nanotechnology applied to food production** (27%, compared with 23%).
- The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are the least likely to have heard about **most** of the food safety topics listed in the survey. For instance, they are less likely than their older counterparts to say they have heard about antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat (54%, compared with 61-66% of those aged 25 or more).
- Time spent in full-time education also plays a role when it comes to awareness of food safety topics. Respondents who ended education aged 20 or more are the most likely to say they have heard about **each** of the topics. For instance, more than two-thirds of these respondents (68%) have heard about microplastics found in food, compared with 43% of those who finished education aged 15 or less.
- Managers are the most likely or among the most likely to have heard about **each** of the food safety topics, while the reverse holds true for house persons. For instance, 66% of managers are aware of genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks, compared with 42% of house persons.
- Respondents with the least financial difficulties are the most likely to have heard about **most** of the topics. For instance, around four in ten (41%) those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills select poisonous moulds in food and feed crops, compared with three in ten of those who have difficulties most of the time. The only exceptions are **diseases found in animals** (62%, compared with 66%) and **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites** (59%, compared with 63%), for which awareness is slightly higher among those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time.

QC3 Please tell which of the following topics you have heard about. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks	Pesticide residues in food	Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat	Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans	Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy	Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites	Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport	Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks	Microplastics found in food	Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food	Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging	Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops	Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops	Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing	Nanotechnology applied to food production	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	70	65	63	60	58	57	57	56	55	51	49	48	38	29	25	1	1
Gender																	
Man	69	65	62	60	58	57	57	58	56	51	49	48	39	32	27	1	1
Woman	71	65	63	60	58	58	57	55	55	51	48	48	38	26	23	1	1
Age																	
15-24	66	59	54	57	52	56	55	53	53	45	44	41	33	29	23	1	1
25-39	68	64	61	59	56	58	56	59	56	50	51	45	37	31	26	1	0
40-54	70	66	66	62	60	59	58	58	59	53	51	50	41	33	28	1	0
55 +	72	66	64	60	59	56	58	55	54	52	48	49	39	26	24	1	1
Education (End of)																	
15-	68	60	56	58	51	53	52	45	43	42	39	45	30	17	16	2	1
16-19	66	63	61	57	55	54	52	54	51	49	46	45	38	26	23	1	1
20+	78	72	71	66	67	64	67	66	68	59	59	55	46	39	33	0	0
Still studying	69	61	58	61	56	59	59	57	56	49	47	45	34	33	25	1	1
Socio-professional category																	
Self-employed	72	66	69	65	62	61	57	64	60	59	50	52	44	34	31	0	0
Managers	75	71	70	65	67	63	65	66	66	59	58	53	44	39	31	0	0
Other white collars	68	64	63	57	58	55	55	55	56	49	49	46	39	29	24	1	0
Manual workers	67	61	59	57	54	55	54	53	52	50	48	44	37	28	25	1	1
House persons	63	57	57	56	45	52	41	42	45	41	35	40	27	20	15	1	1
Unemployed	71	68	61	63	55	62	59	55	57	45	48	50	35	26	21	1	0
Retired	72	67	65	61	60	56	60	56	54	51	49	51	40	25	24	1	1
Students	69	61	58	61	56	59	59	57	56	49	47	45	34	33	25	1	1
Difficulties paying bills																	
Most of the time	69	64	56	66	57	63	51	50	52	44	46	48	30	25	20	2	1
From time to time	62	58	56	54	49	53	46	49	44	45	42	43	33	25	21	1	1
Almost never/ Never	73	67	66	62	61	59	62	59	60	54	52	49	41	31	27	1	0

3. Concerns about food safety

Pesticide residues, antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues, and additives top the list of food safety-related concerns

Respondents who said they were aware of at least one food safety topic were shown their answers to the previous question and asked which items most concerned them[28].

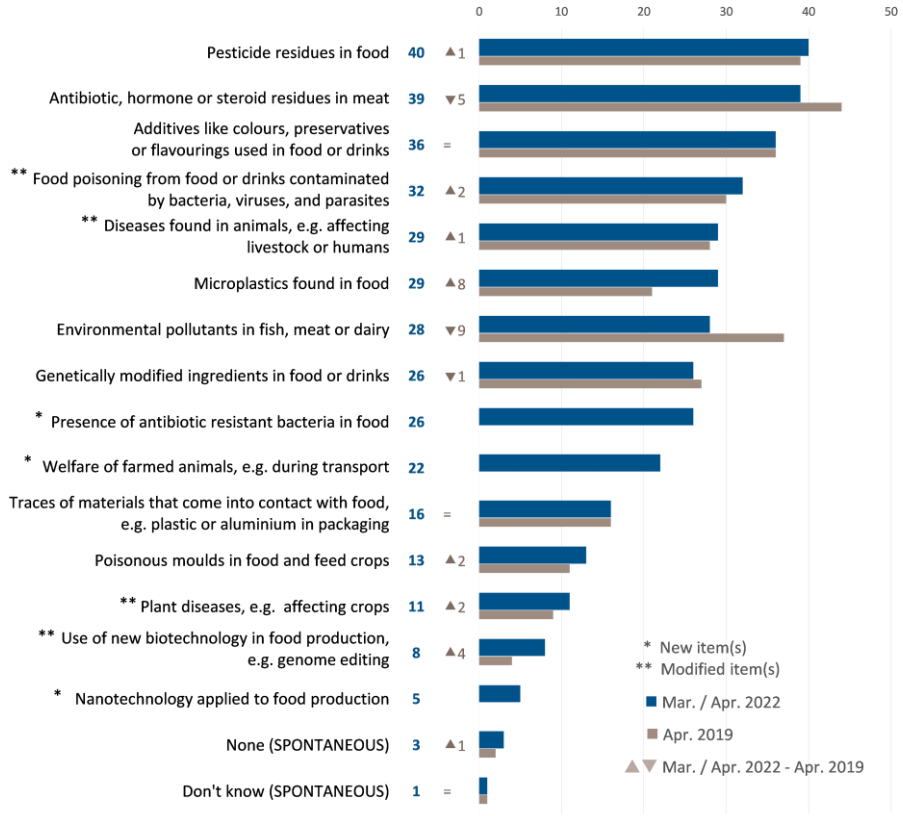
The most frequently selected concerns are **pesticide residues in food** (40%) and **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** (39%). These are followed by **additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks** (36%) and **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites** (32%). Close to three in ten of the respondents indicate **microplastics found in food**, **diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans** (both 29%) or **environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy** (28%), while around one quarter indicate the **presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food** or **genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks** (both 26%) and around one in five **welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport** (22%).

Other topics are selected by smaller proportions: **traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging** (16%), **poisonous moulds in food and feed crops** (13%), **plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops** (11%), **use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing** (8%) and **nanotechnology applied to food production** (5%).

Less than one in twenty (3%) do not indicate any topic of concern, while 1% say they don't know.

Compared with 2019, for most of the concerns listed in the survey, there have been increases in the proportions selecting them[29]. This is particularly the case for microplastics found in food (+8 percentage points) and the use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing (+4 pp). Decreases can be observed in the shares of respondents saying they are concerned about environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy (-9 pp) and antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat (-5 pp).

QC4T Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly? And then? (% - EU)



[28] QC4. Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly? And then? Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks; Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks; Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites; Pesticide residues in food; Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat; Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy; Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging; Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing; Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport; Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans; Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops; Nanotechnology applied to food production; Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops; Microplastics found in food; Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food; None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

[29] In line with the changes made in QC3, the wording of a number of items has been slightly modified compared with the April 2019 survey (see previous section).

However, regarding antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat, it is worth noting that another antibiotic-related item was introduced in the current Eurobarometer survey, i.e. **presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food** (selected by 26% of the respondents). When the results for both these answers are taken together, the proportion concerned about **antibiotic-related items** currently stands at 53%[30].

The list of items for the 2022 study has been slightly revised since the 2019 iteration. In addition to 'presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food', the newly added items include **welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport**, and **nanotechnology applied to food production.** The first two are a concern for around one in five respondents (26% and 22%, respectively) while concern for the latter stands at 5%.

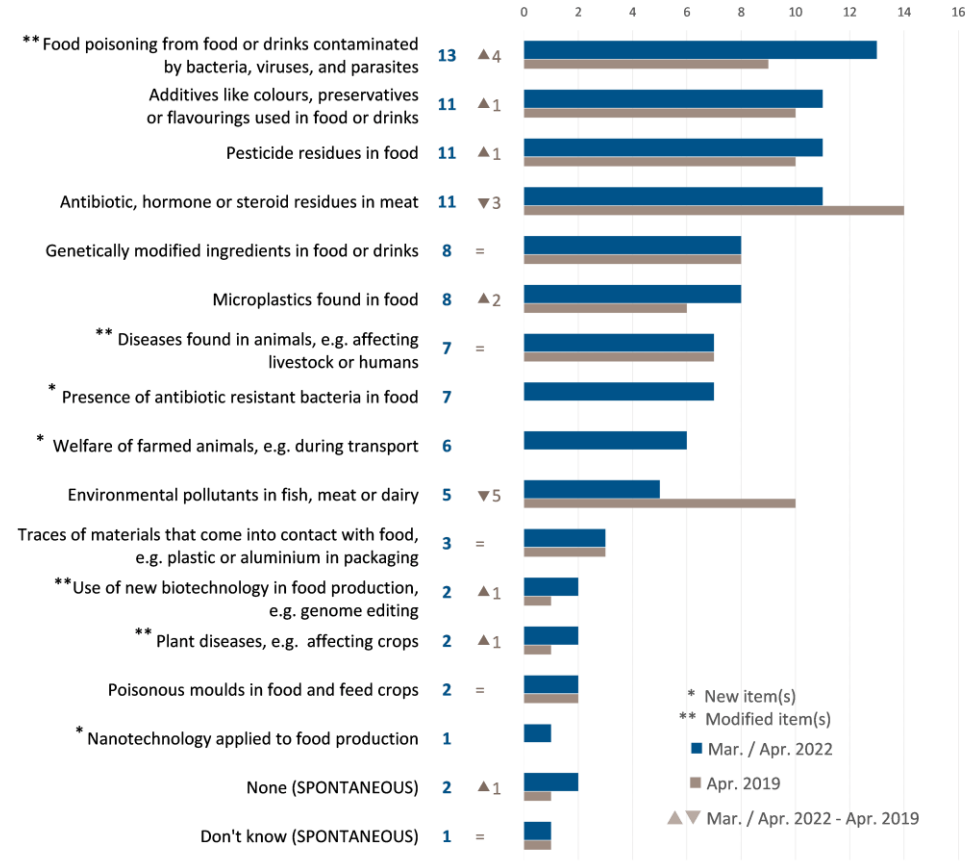
[30] This is the share of respondents who selected 'antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat' and/or 'presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food'.

When focusing on the first answer given by the respondents, differences can be observed in the ranking of concerns compared with the aggregated results. **Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites** (13%) is the topic respondents are most concerned about.

Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks, **pesticide residues in food** and **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** are all selected by slightly more than one in ten (11%), while 8% are most concerned about **genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks** or **microplastics found in food**.

Slightly more than one in twenty select **diseases found in animals**, **presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food** (both 7%) or **welfare of farmed animals** (6%) as their top concern, while other topics are indicated by 5% or less.

QC4a Please tell which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly?
(% - EU)



In nine countries, **pesticide residues in food** is the most frequently selected concern by respondents who have heard of at least one food safety topic. This is also a top concern in Denmark (together with antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat) and Finland (alongside microplastics found in food). **Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks** comes on top of the list of concerns in seven countries, while **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** is the most highly ranked answer in four countries. Respondents in Ireland and Romania are most likely to express concern about **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites**. **Diseases found in animals** is the most frequently selected concern in Portugal and the same holds true for **microplastics found in food** in the Netherlands. Lastly, those in Austria are most likely to indicate **genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks**.

More than half of the respondents who have heard of at least one food safety topic in Greece (69%), Cyprus (55%) and France (51%) are concerned about **pesticide residues in food**, while less than three in ten say this in Czechia (25%), Poland, Romania and Sweden (all 29%).

Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat is indicated among the main concerns by 53% in Germany, 50% in Denmark and 48% in Greece. Conversely, the lowest proportions indicating this are recorded in Malta (22%), Ireland (24%) and France (28%).

However, proportions are much higher when the results for both the antibiotic-related answers are analysed together (i.e. the shares of respondents selecting 'antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat' and/or 'presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food'). More than six in ten express concern about antibiotic-related items in Germany (68%), Sweden and Denmark (both 62%) and Greece (61%). Conversely, 29% in Malta and 41% in Estonia, Hungary and Ireland answer this way.

Respondents in Estonia (58%) and Greece and Lithuania (both 54%) are the most likely to say **additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks** concern them the most. At the other end of the scale, the least likely to do so are those in Sweden (19%), Portugal (25%), and Germany and Luxembourg (both 28%).

Portugal (56%) is the only EU Member State where more than half are concerned about **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites**, followed by Greece (45%) and Spain (41%). One fifth or less indicate this as a concern in Sweden (15%), Estonia (19%) and Czechia and Finland (both 20%).

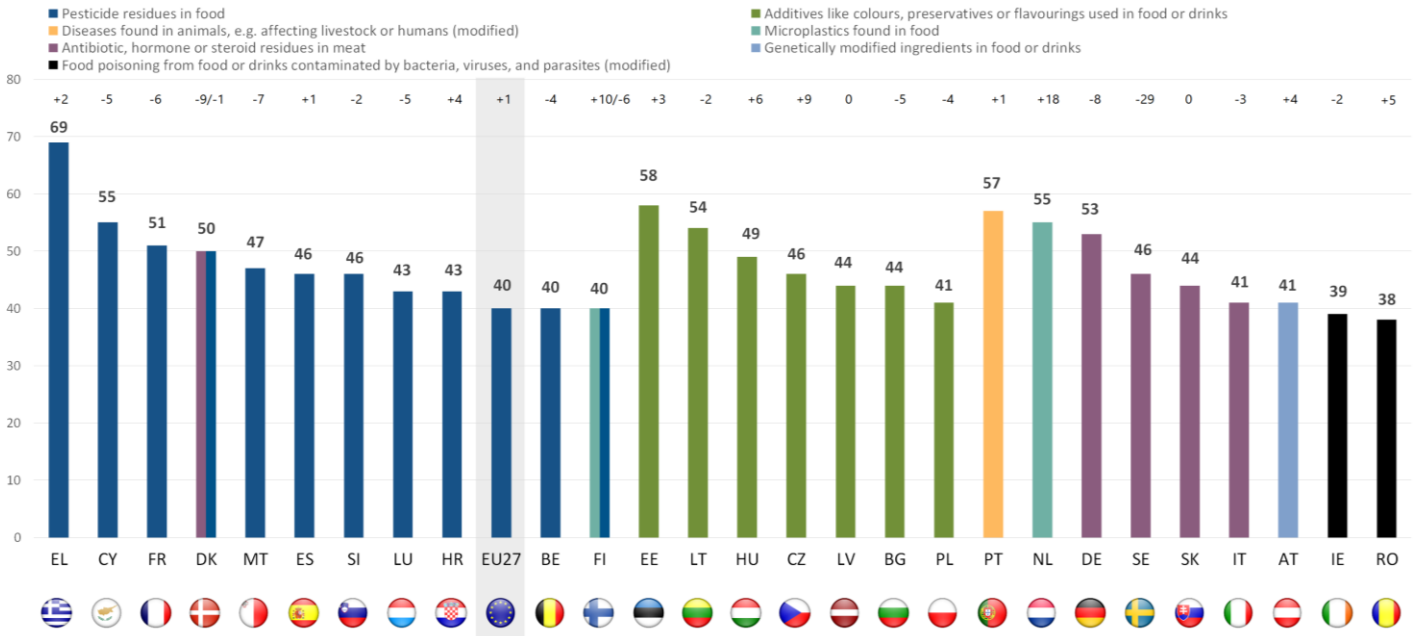
The largest shares of respondents who are most concerned about **microplastics found in food** can be observed in the Netherlands (55%), followed by more than four in ten in Denmark (47%) and Luxembourg and Slovenia (both 41%). The lowest proportions indicating this are recorded in Bulgaria (11%), Greece (12%) and Romania (14%).

Portugal (57%) stands out for a particularly high proportion selecting **diseases found in animals** as one of their main concerns, with more than four in ten also selecting this in Spain (43%) and Greece (42%). Less than one fifth in Austria and Denmark (both 17%) and Estonia (18%) are concerned about this topic.

Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy is most likely to be selected in the Netherlands (38%) and Denmark, Finland and Portugal (all 36%), while two in ten or less in Croatia (17%) and Hungary and Slovakia (both 20%) answer this way.

More than one third in Sweden (38%), Germany (35%) and Portugal (34%) express concern regarding the **presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food**. At the opposite end of the spectrum, 8% in Estonia, 10% in Malta and 15% in Hungary select this topic.

QC4T Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



Concern about **genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks** is the highest in Greece (47%), Austria (41%) and Bulgaria and Lithuania (both 40%). Conversely, those in Sweden (8%), Finland (11%) and Denmark (12%) are the least likely to indicate this.

The Netherlands (43%) stands out for its high proportion saying they are most concerned about the **welfare of farmed animals**, followed by Germany and Luxembourg (both 34%). The lowest shares of respondents indicating this are found in Bulgaria (4%), Lithuania (6%) and Estonia, Latvia and Poland (all 7%).

Respondents in Malta (27%), Cyprus (23%) and Austria (21%) are the most concerned about **traces of materials that come into contact with food**, while only 6% in Sweden, 8% in Lithuania and 11% in Croatia answer this way.

Concern about **poisonous moulds in food and feed crops** is by far the highest in Slovakia (32%), followed by Czechia (23%) and Croatia (22%). At the other end of the scale, this is indicated by 6% in France, 7% in the Netherlands and 8% in Greece, Finland and Sweden.

The highest proportions expressing concern about **plant diseases** are observed in Greece (24%), Slovakia (21%) and Cyprus (20%). Concern about this topic is the lowest in Germany (4%) and France, Lithuania and Luxembourg (all 6%).

Use of new biotechnology in food production is selected most frequently in Bulgaria (16%), Hungary (15%) and Greece (12%). Conversely, less than one in twenty select this in Sweden (3%) and Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Lithuania (all 4%).

There is little variation by country in concern over **nanotechnology applied to food production**, with proportions ranging from 9% in Austria, Cyprus and Hungary to 1% in Finland and Sweden.

Some shifts observed in the concern levels of different topics across the EU

The share of respondents who have heard of at least one food safety topic and who are concerned about **pesticide residues in food** has decreased in 13 countries since 2019. The largest decrease by far can be observed in Sweden (-28 percentage points), followed by Austria, Malta, the Netherlands and Portugal (all -7 pp). Conversely, this proportion has increased in 12 countries, most notably in Czechia (+8 pp) and Ireland and Italy (both +6 pp).

Concern over **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** has declined in 19 EU Member States since 2019, with the largest decrease found once again in Sweden (-29 percentage points). Declines by more than ten percentage points are also recorded in the Netherlands (-19 pp) and Austria, Finland and Poland (all -13 pp), while the highest increases are observed in Czechia (+8 pp) and Greece (+4 pp).

In 14 countries, the proportion indicating **additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks** has risen sinc e 2019, particularly in Malta (+18 percentage points), Greece (+10 pp) and Czechia (+9 pp). Decreases by at least ten percentage points can be found in Sweden (-21 pp), Finland (-11 pp) and Romania (-10 pp).

Concern about **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites** has declined in 13 countries and has increased in 12. Greece (+22 percentage points) stands out for the largest increase in this share, followed by Bulgaria and Cyprus (both +13 pp), while the largest decreases are observed in Croatia (-12 pp), Sweden (-11 pp) and Czechia (-9 pp).

In 25 of the 27 EU Member States, the proportion expressing concern about **microplastics found in food** has increased since 2019. This is especially the case for Malta (+24 percentage points), Czechia (+22 pp) and the Netherlands (+18 pp). Concern over this topic has declined only in Sweden (-8 pp).

In 16 countries, respondents are less likely than they were in 2019 to say they are concerned about **diseases found in animals**. The largest decreases in this proportion are recorded in Czechia (-22 percentage points), Malta (-20 pp) and Slovakia (-16 pp), while large increases are observed in the Netherlands (+25 pp), Spain (+14 pp) and France (+11 pp).

QC4T Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly? And then?
(%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Pesticide residues in food	Mar/Apr 2022	40	40	32	25	50	43	37	36	69	46	51	43	31	55	34	41	43	43	47	31	32	29	50	29	46	43	40	29
	Δ Apr 2019	▲1	▼4	▲1	▲8	▼1	=	▲4	▲6	▲2	▲1	▼6	▲4	▲6	▼5	▼3	▲4	▼5	=	▼7	▼7	▼7	▲5	▼7	▲4	▼2	▲3	▼6	▼28
Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat	Mar/Apr 2022	39	32	38	33	50	53	36	24	48	32	28	41	41	40	42	42	33	33	22	36	36	36	35	32	44	44	39	46
	Δ Apr 2019	▼5	▼7	▼5	▲8	▼9	▼8	▲2	▼8	▲4	▼5	▼10	▲1	▼3	▼7	▲1	▼6	▼3	▲1	▲2	▼19	▼13	▼13	▼2	▼3	▼8	=	▼13	▼29
Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks	Mar/Apr 2022	36	38	44	46	32	28	58	29	54	32	44	32	33	39	44	54	28	49	39	41	39	41	25	33	38	36	33	19
	Δ Apr 2019	=	▲7	▼5	▲9	▼3	▲1	▲3	▼3	▲10	▼5	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	▲6	▲18	▼9	▲7	▼4	▲2	▼10	▲3	▲5	▼11	▼21
Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites **	Mar/Apr 2022	32	30	32	20	28	23	19	39	45	41	39	28	32	38	24	28	25	23	26	25	23	28	56	38	31	28	20	15
	Δ Apr 2019	▲2	▲1	▲13	▼9	▼8	▲1	=	▼2	▲22	▲11	▲4	▼12	▲4	▲13	▼5	▲9	▼3	▼1	▲5	=	▼1	▲2	▼6	▲5	▼7	▼2	▼7	▼11
Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans **	Mar/Apr 2022	29	22	32	23	17	20	18	25	42	43	28	31	36	36	28	20	26	26	25	39	17	22	57	26	20	27	20	20
	Δ Apr 2019	▲1	▲3	▼3	▼22	▲3	▼5	▼6	▼5	▼10	▲14	▲11	▼10	▲8	▼11	▲5	▼10	▲7	▼1	▼20	▲25	▼2	▼15	▲1	▼3	▼11	▼16	▲6	=
Microplastics found in food	Mar/Apr 2022	29	36	11	37	47	40	20	28	12	29	31	23	16	23	24	19	41	20	40	55	37	18	17	14	41	21	40	29
	Δ Apr 2019	▲8	▲13	=	▲22	▲7	▲6	▲7	▲11	▲5	▲3	▲12	▲10	▲1	▲17	▲10	▲12	▲6	▲10	▲24	▲18	▲12	▲11	▲6	▲6	▲17	▲11	▲10	▼8
Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy	Mar/Apr 2022	28	34	23	24	36	29	31	26	29	24	30	17	30	29	30	30	27	20	27	38	25	23	36	24	25	20	36	30
	Δ Apr 2019	▼9	▼5	▼8	▲3	▼9	▼13	▼14	▼2	▼4	▼18	▼17	▼5	▼3	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼6	▼3	▼6	▼9	▼3	▼6	▼5	=	=	▲1	▼15	▼32
Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks	Mar/Apr 2022	26	22	40	24	12	30	30	24	47	20	21	31	25	34	36	40	19	31	21	17	41	32	17	23	38	36	11	8
	Δ Apr 2019	▼1	▲6	▼2	▲6	▼2	=	▲7	▼1	▲5	▲3	▼7	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼1	▲9	▼4	▲4	▼7	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲11	▼2	▼13
Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food *	Mar/Apr 2022	26	22	21	16	33	35	8	22	21	23	23	23	25	22	20	22	28	15	10	27	25	20	34	24	27	24	24	38
Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport *	Mar/Apr 2022	22	26	4	16	27	34	7	20	10	23	33	9	11	12	7	6	34	8	8	43	33	7	15	9	10	10	25	26
Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging	Mar/Apr 2022	16	18	12	19	15	14	15	19	14	13	15	11	18	23	15	8	18	16	27	16	21	20	15	15	20	12	13	6
	Δ Apr 2019	=	▲1	▼1	▲6	▼6	▼3	▼6	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲12	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼3	=	▲7	▼3	=	▲3	▲3	▼3	▼8
Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops	Mar/Apr 2022	13	9	16	23	18	16	12	15	8	10	6	22	13	14	14	15	10	17	9	7	16	17	19	17	20	32	8	8
	Δ Apr 2019	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲3	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲2	▼3	▲9	▲1	▲1	▲6	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲6	▲5	▲9	▼3	▼4
Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops **	Mar/Apr 2022	11	8	19	12	8	4	10	15	24	14	6	11	16	20	11	6	6	16	11	10	10	13	14	10	9	21	12	7
	Δ Apr 2019	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲3	=	▲5	=	▼3	▲3	▼1	▼1	▲10	▼2	▲6	▼5	=	▲4	=	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼4	▲1	▲8	▲1
Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing **	Mar/Apr 2022	8	7	16	8	4	7	4	10	12	8	5	11	8	7	6	4	9	15	6	6	10	9	5	8	10	10	4	3
	Δ Apr 2019	▲4	▲4	▲10	▲3	=	▲4	▼2	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲3	=	▲1	▲9	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲7	▲7	▼7	▼4
Nanotechnology applied to food production *	Mar/Apr 2022	5	4	8	5	2	8	2	5	7	4	4	5	6	9	3	3	5	9	3	4	9	5	2	7	5	7	1	1
None (SPONTANEOUS)	Mar/Apr 2022	3	3	2	4	4	3	9	4	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	5	3	2	5	1	2	8	1
	Δ Apr 2019	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼5	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Mar/Apr 2022	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	4	1
	Δ Apr 2019	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲4	=

* New items ** Modified items

The share of respondents selecting **environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy** as one of their main concerns has declined in 23 countries compared with 2019, most notably in Sweden (-32 percentage points), Spain (-18 pp) and France (-17 pp). Conversely, this proportion has either remained stable or slightly increased in the remaining four countries.

Concern about **genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks** has increased in 13 countries, especially in Slovakia (+11 percentage points), Malta (+9 pp) and Estonia (+7 pp). At the other end of the scale, the proportion indicating this has declined in a further 13 countries, particularly in Sweden (-13 pp) and France and Poland (both -7 pp).

The share of respondents who are concerned about **traces of materials that come into contact with food** has increased the most in Cyprus (+12 percentage points), Poland (+7 pp) and Czechia (+6 pp) and has decreased the most in Sweden (-8 pp) and Denmark and Estonia (both -6 pp). In all other countries, changes in these proportions do not exceed three percentage points.

The largest changes since 2019 in the share of respondents who are concerned about **poisonous moulds in food and feed crops** are represented by the increases in Cyprus and Slovakia (both +9 percentage points) and Luxembourg and Romania (both +6 pp).

Concern about **plant diseases** has risen the most in Italy (+10 percentage points), Finland (+8 pp) and Latvia (+6 pp).

Lastly, large increases in the proportion selecting the **use of new biotechnology in food production** are observed in Bulgaria (+10 percentage points), Hungary (+9 pp) and Ireland, Slovakia and Slovenia (all +7 pp), while the only substantial decrease can be found in Finland (-7 pp).

Regarding the ***socio-demographic analysis,*** although there is no clear-cut pattern in terms of age, education and socio-economic situation, the following can still be observed:

- Among respondents who said they were aware of at least one food safety topic, women are much more likely than men to express concern about **each** of the topics listed in the survey. For instance, three in ten women say they are concerned about antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat (30%), compared with only slightly more than one in ten men (11%).
- Those aged 40-54 are the most likely to say they are concerned about **microplastics found in food** (34%, compared with 28-30% of those in other age groups) and **welfare of farmed animals** (27%, compared to 20-24%). Conversely, they are the least likely to indicate **pesticide residues in food** (35%, compared to 38-40%), **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** (33%, compared with 38-39%) and **additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks** (31%, compared with 34-37%).
- Respondents who remained in full-time education until the age of 20 or after are more likely than those finishing to be concerned about **additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks** (38%, compared with 30-35%), **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites** (37%, compared with 31-33%) and **diseases found in animals** (35%, compared with 29-30%). However, they are the least likely to select **microplastics found in food** (22%, compared with 29-33%).
- Those who have the least financial difficulties are more likely to express concern about **food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites** (44% of those who have never of almost never difficulties paying bills, compared with 34-35% of those who have difficulties from time to time or more often) and **diseases found in animals** (40%, compared with 30%). These respondents are also the least likely to select **antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat** (32%, compared with 39%).
- Those with a high to very high level of awareness of food safety topics are the least likely to be concerned with **most** of the issues listed in the survey. For instance, 23% of these respondents express concern about genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks, compared with 30-32% of those who have a very low to medium level of awareness.

QC4T Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly? And then?
(% - EU)

	Pesticide residues in food	Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat	Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks	Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites	Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans	Microplastics found in food	Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy	Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks	Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food	Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport	Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging	Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops	Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops	Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing	Nanotechnology applied to food production	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	40	39	36	32	29	29	28	26	26	22	16	13	11	8	5	3	1
Gender																	
Man	11	11	11	13	7	8	5	8	7	6	3	2	2	2	1	2	1
Woman	32	30	26	20	23	22	24	19	21	17	14	11	10	6	4	1	0
Age																	
15-24	40	38	34	30	28	30	29	26	26	20	16	13	11	8	6	3	1
25-39	40	39	37	33	29	28	28	25	26	24	15	13	10	7	5	2	2
40-54	35	33	31	31	30	34	27	24	22	27	15	12	10	8	4	4	1
55 +	38	38	34	33	29	29	28	27	26	22	17	13	10	8	7	2	1
Socio-professional category																	
Self-employed	43	41	37	30	25	34	32	26	27	25	17	12	9	9	6	2	1
Managers	35	36	32	31	32	35	28	24	25	30	16	12	10	9	5	2	0
Other white collars	39	41	37	31	29	30	31	30	27	18	15	14	10	9	7	2	1
Manual workers	44	41	34	30	26	34	33	27	26	26	16	12	9	9	5	3	1
House persons	40	41	35	30	29	28	29	26	25	21	16	14	11	9	5	2	1
Unemployed	37	36	35	33	28	26	26	26	27	22	16	14	10	8	7	3	2
Retired	41	38	36	33	34	25	25	19	23	13	16	9	11	5	4	4	2
Students	40	36	34	39	32	33	25	25	22	20	13	13	11	5	5	5	2
Difficulties paying bills																	
Most of the time	39	39	35	35	30	28	28	24	25	22	14	14	12	8	5	3	1
From time to time	40	39	37	34	30	30	28	28	25	20	17	13	11	8	6	2	1
Almost never/ Never	43	32	35	44	40	25	30	25	22	19	15	9	13	8	4	3	2
Index on the level of awareness of food risks																	
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	39	34	34	30	28	25	26	23	23	21	14	13	13	7	6	3	2
High (10 to 12 topics)	36	39	36	32	27	24	25	23	24	17	14	13	11	6	4	4	3
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	50	50	33	34	30	42	34	32	39	25	18	19	10	12	8	1	1
Low (3 to 5 topics)	52	51	43	42	33	38	38	31	34	27	19	14	10	8	4	1	1
Very low (up to 2 topics)	47	45	46	39	36	29	33	30	26	25	16	12	13	6	5	1	1

4. Contrasting food safety and healthy eating concerns

Eating more fruits and vegetables is considered as the most important thing to do to have a healthy diet

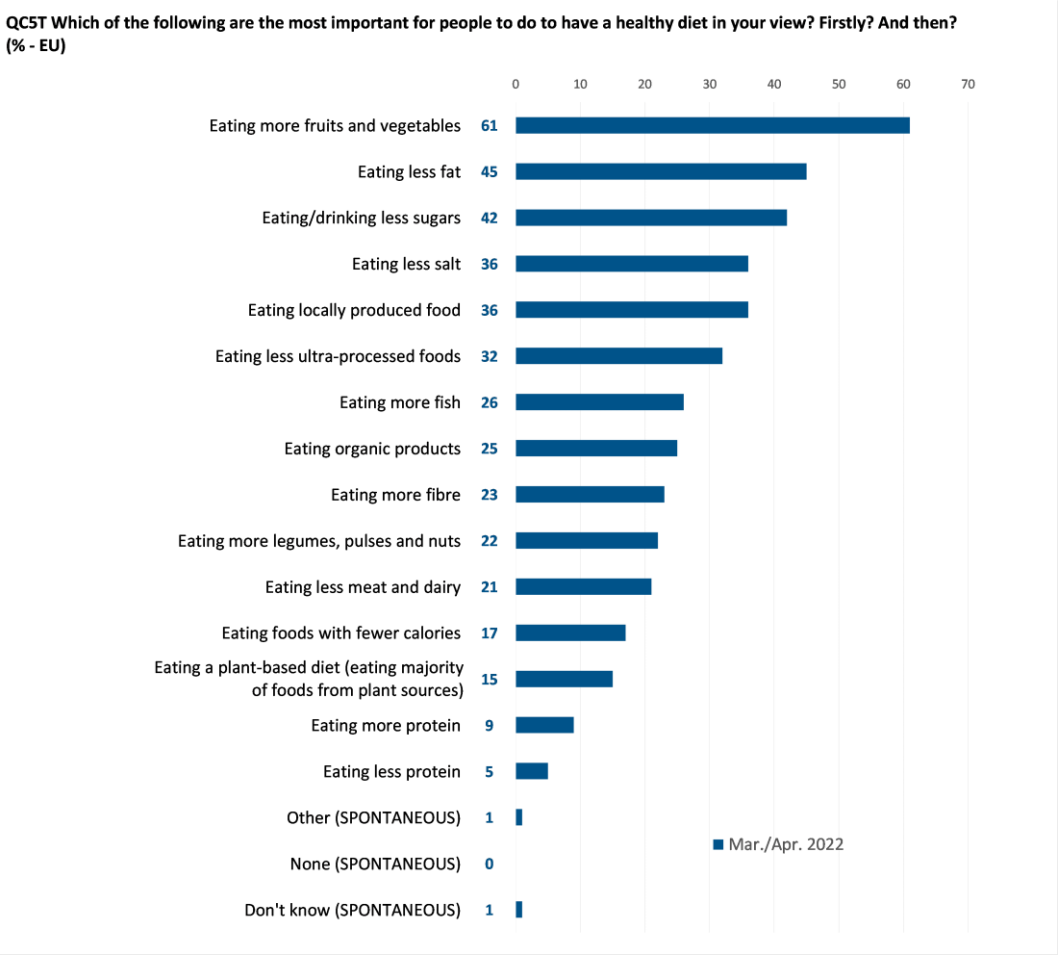
Respondents were asked which are the most important choices for people to make to have a healthy diet. They could indicate up to three answers from a list of fifteen items[31].

Around six in ten (61%) consider **eating more fruits and vegetables** as one of the most important choices to adopt in order to have a healthy diet, while more than four in ten indicate **eating less fat** (45%) or **eating/drinking less sugars** (42%).

Around one third or more say **eating less salt**, **eating locally produced food** (both 36%) and **eating less ultra-processed foods** (32%) are among the most important things to do to have a healthy diet, followed by more than two in ten who indicate **eating more fish** (26%), **eating organic products** (25%), **eating more fibre** (23%), **eating more legumes, pulses and nuts** (22%) or **eating less meat and dairy** (21%).

Eating foods with fewer calories (17%) and **eating a plant-based diet (eating majority of foods from plant sources)** (15%) are selected by more than one in ten respondents, while **eating more protein** (9%) and **eating less protein** (5%) are selected by smaller proportions.

1% of respondents *spontaneously* mention other choices and 1% say they don't know.



[31] QC5. Which of the following are the most important for people to do to have a healthy diet in your view? Firstly? And then? Eating less ultra-processed foods; Eating more fruits and vegetables; Eating more legumes, pulses and nuts; Eating more fish; Eating more protein; Eating a plant-based diet (eating majority of foods from plant sources); Eating less fat; Eating less salt; Eating less meat and dairy; Eating less protein; Eating foods with fewer calories; Eating/drinking less sugars; Eating more fibre; Eating organic products; Eating locally produced food; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

In 21 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to consider **eating more fruits and vegetables** as an important thing to do for people to have a healthy diet. This is also the joint first answer in Estonia and Finland (alongside eating/drinking less sugar). In Sweden and the Netherlands, **eating/drinking less sugar** is the most frequently selected answer. Respondents in Portugal are most likely to think **eating less salt** is important, while **eating locally produced food** is the top answer in Slovenia.

More than half of the respondents in all EU Member States indicate **eating more fruits and vegetables** as one of the most important choices to have a healthy diet. The highest proportions selecting this can be observed in Greece and Spain (both 70%) and Belgium (65%), while the lowest are found in Croatia and Finland (both 51%) and Denmark and Romania (both 52%).

More than two-thirds in Portugal (68%) say that **eating less fat** is one of the most important things to do for people to have a healthy diet, followed by 59% in France and 57% in Spain. This compares with 21% in Sweden, 30% in Lithuania and 31% in Latvia.

At least two-thirds of the respondents in Sweden (69%) and the Netherlands (66%) and close to six in ten in Czechia (58%) think that **eating or drinking less sugars** is one of the most important choices for a healthy diet. At the opposite end of the spectrum, this is selected by around one quarter in Greece (24%) and around three in ten in Italy and Romania (both 31%).

Portugal (69%) stands out for a particularly high proportion who consider **eating less salt** as important, followed by Bulgaria (48%) and Finland (45%). At the other end of the scale one quarter or less answer this in Sweden (20%), Denmark (21%) and Malta (25%).

Respondents in Slovenia (61%), Austria (49%) and Sweden (45%) are the most likely to indicate **eating locally produced food** among the most important things to do in order to have a healthy diet. Conversely, those in Portugal (19%) and Cyprus and Poland (both 23%) are the least likely to answer this way.

Eating less ultra-processed foods is selected most frequently as an important choice to have a healthy diet in Greece (53%), Lithuania (42%) and Belgium and Denmark (both 41%). Slovakia (17%), Czechia (20%) and Hungary (23%) are the countries where the share of respondents indicating this are the lowest.

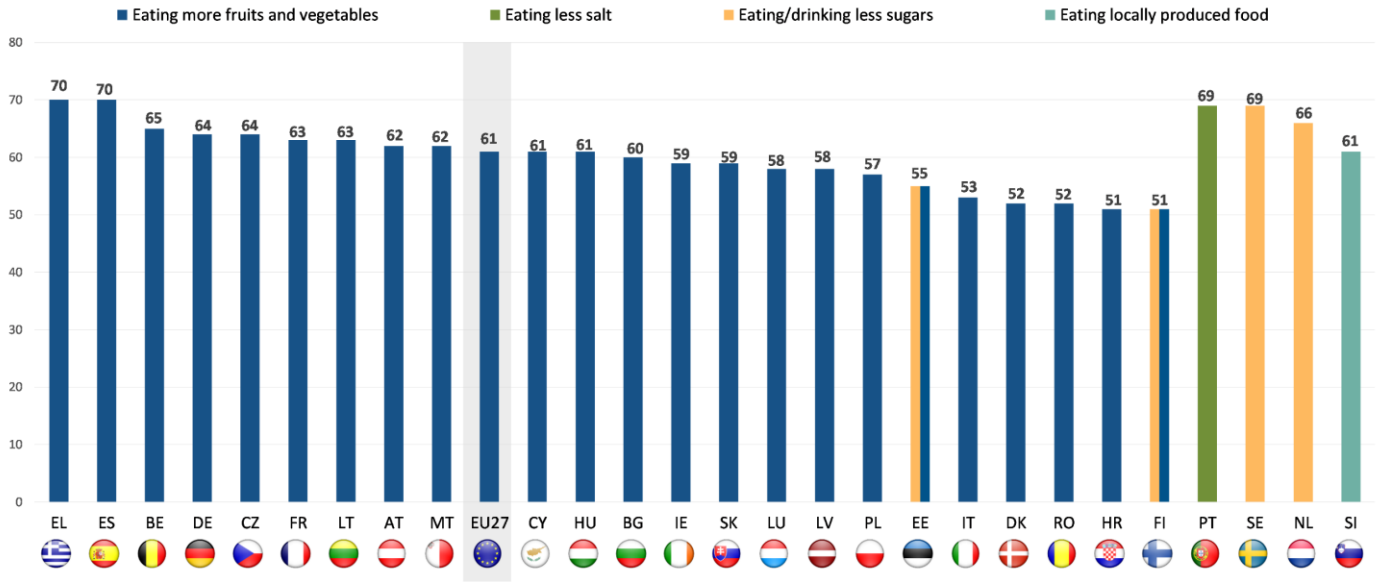
More than four in ten in Czechia (44%), Finland (42%) and Cyprus (41%) say that **eating more fish** is important to have a healthy diet. This compares with less than one in five who think this in Belgium and France (both 18%) and the Netherlands (19%).

Eating organic products is considered among the most important choices to adopt by at least one third in Austria (39%), Slovenia (35%) and Cyprus, Denmark and Luxembourg (all 33%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, this choice is indicated by 9% in Portugal, 10% in Czechia and 13% in Finland.

Respondents in Hungary (40%) are the most likely to think that **eating more fibre** is one of the most important things to do for people to have a healthy diet, followed by those in Latvia (34%) and Cyprus (33%). Conversely, respondents in Luxembourg and Portugal (both 14%) and Poland (15%) are the least likely to answer this way.

The highest shares of respondents indicating **eating more legumes, pulses and nuts** as an important choice are observed in Greece (48%), Cyprus (43%) and Spain (37%), while the lowest are found in Ireland (10%), Finland (12%) and Lithuania (13%).

QC5T Which of the following are the most important for people to do to have a healthy diet in your view? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



Around one third in Germany (34%) think that **eating less meat and dairy** is important to have a healthy diet, followed by 29% in Sweden and 27% in Austria, Cyprus and Luxembourg. At the other end of the scale, less than one in ten indicate this in Estonia and Lithuania (both 7%), Latvia (8%) and Czechia (9%).

Croatia (30%), the Netherlands (29%) and Hungary and Malta (both 23%) are the EU Member States with the largest proportions saying that **eating foods with fewer calories** is one of the most important things to do to have a healthy diet. Respondents are least likely to think this in Cyprus (12%), Greece (13%) and Portugal (14%).

At least one quarter of the respondents in Sweden (28%), Croatia (26%) and Finland (25%) consider **eating a plant-based diet** as one of the most important choices to make. This compares with less than one in ten in France (6%), Cyprus (7%) and Ireland (9%).

Eating more protein is considered as important by 23% in Ireland, 21% in Slovakia and 17% in Malta and Romania. At the opposite end of the scale, this is selected by 5% in Finland, 6% in Belgium and 7% in six countries: Croatia, Cyprus, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Sweden.

Lastly, more than one in ten think that **eating less protein** is an important choice in Romania (13%) and Italy (11%), followed by 8% in Poland. Conversely, only 1% indicate this in Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** highlights the following:

- The older the respondents, the more likely they are to say that **eating less salt** (39% of those aged 55 or more, compared with 31% of those aged 15-24), **eating locally produced food** (39%, compared with 31%) and **eating more fish** (29%, compared with 21%) are among the most important for people to have a healthy diet. The oldest respondents are also the most likely to say **eating more fruits and vegetables** is important (64% of those aged 55 or more, compared with 59% of younger respondents). Conversely, the younger the respondents, the more likely they are to select **eating more protein** (15% of those aged 15-24, compared with 7% of those aged 55 or more) and **eating a plant-based diet** (18%, compared with 14%). The youngest (aged 15-24) are also the most likely to select **eating foods with fewer calories** (21%, compared with 16-18% of older respondents) and the least likely to indicate **eating more legumes, pulses and nuts** (18%, compared with 22-23%). Finally, those aged 15-39 are more likely than older respondents to indicate **eating less meat and dairy** (24%, compared with 20-21%).
- Respondents who remined longer in full-time education are more likely to select **eating/drinking less sugars** (47% of those ending education aged 20 or more, compared with 36% of those finishing aged 15 or less), **eating less ultra-processed foods** (38%, compared with 25%), **eating organic products** (27%, compared with 19%), **eating less meat and dairy** (24%, compared with 17%) and **eating a plant-based diet** (17%, compared with 12%). The reverse holds true for **eating less fat** (53% of those finishing education aged 15 or less, compared with 42% of those who left aged 20 or more), **eating less salt** (42%, compared to 35%) and **eating more fish** (33%, compared with 24%).

QC5T Which of the following are the most important for people to do to have a healthy diet in your view? Firstly? And then?
(% - EU)

	Eating less ultra-processed foods	Eating more fruits and vegetables	Eating more legumes, pulses and nuts	Eating more fish	Eating more protein	Eating a plant-based diet (eating majority of foods from plant sources)	Eating less fat	Eating less salt	Eating less meat and dairy	Eating less protein	Eating foods with fewer calories	Eating/drinking less sugars	Eating more fibre	Eating organic products	Eating locally produced food	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	32	61	22	26	9	15	45	36	21	5	17	42	23	25	36	1	0	1
Gender																		
Man	31	60	21	27	10	15	44	36	20	6	18	42	22	24	34	1	1	1
Woman	34	62	23	26	9	16	45	36	22	5	17	42	23	26	37	1	0	0
Age																		
15-24	31	59	18	21	15	18	43	31	24	5	21	41	22	27	31	1	0	0
25-39	35	59	22	24	12	17	43	33	24	6	18	45	23	26	33	1	0	0
40-54	34	59	22	26	9	15	44	35	21	6	18	43	22	24	35	1	1	1
55 +	30	64	23	29	7	14	46	39	20	5	16	40	23	24	39	1	1	1
Education (End of)																		
15-	25	64	26	33	7	12	53	42	17	6	15	36	19	19	34	1	1	1
16-19	30	61	20	28	10	14	44	36	20	6	17	40	24	25	37	1	1	1
20+	38	61	23	24	9	17	42	35	24	5	18	47	23	27	36	1	0	0
Still studying	34	59	18	20	13	21	42	29	26	4	20	43	23	29	32	1	0	0
Socio-professional category																		
Self-employed	36	59	24	22	8	17	38	32	22	7	18	46	23	27	38	0	0	0
Managers	35	57	21	23	9	17	41	35	25	6	19	48	24	27	36	1	0	0
Other white collars	34	60	23	26	10	15	45	35	22	7	19	43	25	26	33	1	0	0
Manual workers	31	61	22	27	12	15	45	35	20	6	18	41	21	23	34	1	1	1
House persons	32	58	27	28	8	13	47	36	20	7	19	36	20	22	33	1	0	0
Unemployed	31	60	19	26	11	15	47	37	18	6	17	42	20	22	30	0	1	0
Retired	29	64	22	30	6	13	47	40	19	4	15	40	23	24	40	1	1	1
Students	34	59	18	20	13	21	42	29	26	4	20	43	23	29	32	1	0	0
Difficulties paying bills																		
Most of the time	35	56	25	26	8	13	50	40	20	6	16	39	22	23	37	1	1	0
From time to time	31	57	26	26	12	17	44	34	21	8	18	35	22	25	34	1	0	1
Almost never/ Never	32	63	20	27	9	15	44	36	21	4	17	45	23	25	36	1	0	1
Index on the level of awareness of food risks																		
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	45	63	25	22	7	20	41	35	26	3	16	52	23	30	41	1	0	0
High (10 to 12 topics)	39	67	24	23	7	17	48	37	24	5	19	48	25	28	41	1	0	0
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	33	66	23	29	10	14	51	38	21	5	18	43	24	25	36	1	0	0
Low (3 to 5 topics)	24	58	20	29	11	14	44	37	19	7	18	36	22	22	33	0	0	1
Very low (up to 2 topics)	16	45	17	27	12	11	34	31	15	8	16	27	18	16	24	1	1	1

- Managers (25%) are the most likely to say that **eating less meat and dairy** is one of the most important choices to adopt in order to have a healthy diet, especially when compared with the unemployed (18%). Together with the self-employed, they are also the most likely to select **eating/drinking less sugars** (46-48%, compared with 36% of house persons), **eating less ultra-processed foods** (35-36%, compared with 29% of the retired), **eating organic products** (27%, compared with 22% of house persons and the unemployed) and **eating a plant-based diet** (17%, compared with 13% of the retired and house persons). Conversely, they are the least likely to select **eating less fat** (38-41%, compared with 47% of the retired, the unemployed and house persons).
- Respondents who have never or almost never difficulties paying their bills are the most likely to consider **eating more fruits and vegetables** (63%, compared with 56-57% of those who have difficulties from time to time or more often) and **eating/drinking less sugars** (45%, compared with 35-39%) as important to have a healthy diet, but they are the least likely to select **eating more legumes, pulses and nuts** (20%, compared with 25-26%). In contrast, those who have difficulties most of the time are the most likely to indicate **eating less fat** (50%, compared with 44% of those having difficulties from time to time or less often) and **eating less salt** (40%, compared with 34-36%).
- Those who have a very low level of awareness about food safety topics are the least likely to select **eating more fruits and vegetables** (45%, compared with 58-67% of those with a low to very high level of awareness), **eating less fat** (34%, compared with 41-51%), **eating/drinking less sugars** (27%, compared with 36-52%), **eating less salt** (31%, compared with 35-38%), **eating locally produced food** (24%, compared with 33-41%), **eating less ultra-processed foods** (16%, compared with 24-45%), **eating organic products** (16%, compared with 22-30%), **eating more fibre** (18%, compared with 22-25%), **eating more legumes, pulses and nuts** (17%, compared with 20-25%), **eating less meat and dairy** (15%, compared to 19-26%) and **eating a plant-based diet** (11%, compared with 14-20%). The reverse is true for **eating more protein** (12% of those with a very low level of awareness, compared with 7% of those with a very high level) and **eating less protein** (8%, compared with 3%).

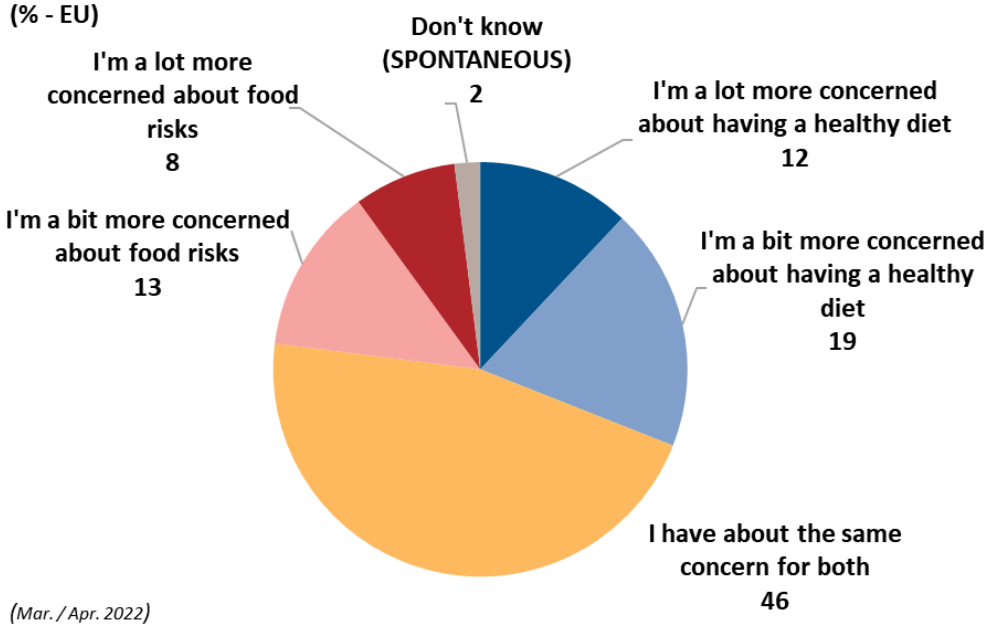
Close to half of Europeans are equally concerned about healthy diet and food risks

Respondents were then asked to think about their answers to the previous questions and to compare their concern about having a healthy diet with their concern about food risks[32].

More than four in ten (46%) say they have about the same concern for both having a healthy diet and food risks. Around three in ten (31%) are more concerned about having a healthy diet, with 12% saying they are 'a lot' more concerned about this and 19% saying they are 'a bit' more concerned. Conversely, around two in ten (21%) are more concerned about food risks, with less than one in ten (8%) saying they are 'a lot' more concerned about this and 13% saying they are 'a bit' more concerned. 2% say they don't know.

When asking this question, respondents were divided into two equal groups. Respondents in the first group ('split A') were presented the answer options related to being 'more concerned about *having a healthy diet*' first, while those in the second group ('split B') were presented the list in reverse order (i.e. answers related to being 'more concerned about *food risks*' came first). While the proportions of respondents saying they have about the same concern for both are equal in the two groups (46%), respondents in 'split A' (36%) are more likely to say they are more concerned about having a healthy diet than those in 'split B' (26%). Conversely, those in 'split B' are more likely to indicate they are more concerned about food risks (26% vs 16% in 'split A').

QC6T Please take a moment to think about your answers to the previous questions about having a healthy diet and about food risks. How does your concern about having a healthy diet compare to your concern about food risks?
(% - EU)



(Mar. / Apr. 2022)

[32] QC6. Please take a moment to think about your answers to the previous questions about having a healthy diet and about food risks. How does your concern about having a healthy diet compare to your concern about food risks? (SPLIT A) I'm a lot more concerned about having a healthy diet; I'm a bit more concerned about having a healthy diet; I have about the same concern for both; I'm a bit more concerned about food risks; I'm a lot more concerned about food risks; DK. (SPLIT B) I'm a lot more concerned about food risks; I'm a bit more concerned about food risks; I have about the same concern for both; I'm a bit more concerned about having a healthy diet; I'm a lot more concerned about having a healthy diet; DK.

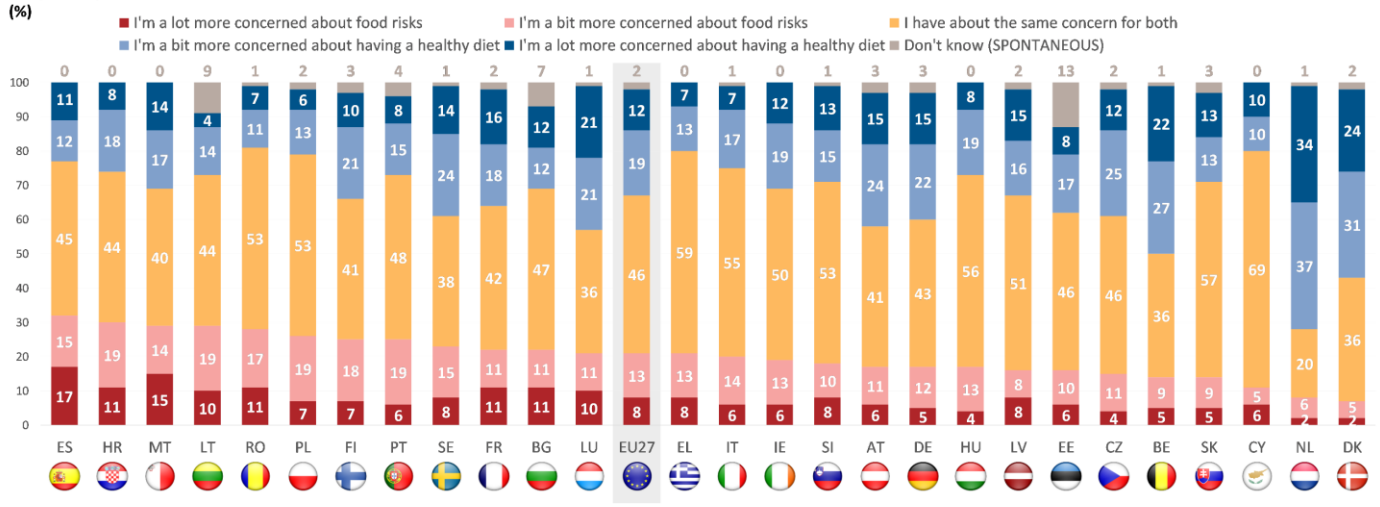
In ten EU Member States, at least half say they have about the same concern for both having a healthy diet and food risks. This is also the answer given by the largest share of respondents in 22 countries, while views are divided in Sweden (38% have about the same concern for both and an equal proportion are more concerned about having a healthy diet). The highest proportions giving this answer can be observed in Cyprus (69%), Greece (59%) and Slovakia (57%), while the lowest proportions are found in the Netherlands (20%) and Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg (all 36%).

More than one third of respondents in nine countries say they are more concerned (i.e. 'a lot' or 'a bit' more concerned) about having a healthy diet. Respondents are most likely to say this in the Netherlands (70%), Denmark (55%), Belgium (48%) and Luxembourg (42%)[33]. These are also the only countries where this answer is given by the largest share of respondents.

Conversely, the lowest proportions saying they are more concerned about having a healthy diet are observed in Lithuania and Romania (both 18%) and Poland (19%).

Lastly, at least one quarter say they are more concerned (i.e. 'a lot' or 'a bit' more concerned) about food risks in eight EU Member States, ranging from 32% in Spain and 29% in Croatia, Malta and Lithuania to 7% in Denmark, 8% in the Netherlands and 12% in Cyprus. In six countries, the proportion of respondents who are more concerned about food risks outweighs the proportion of those who are more concerned about having a healthy diet: Spain (32% 'more concerned about food risks' vs 23% 'more concerned about having a healthy diet'), Croatia (29% vs 26%), Lithuania (29% vs 18%), Romania (28% vs 18%), Portugal (25% vs 24%) and Poland (25% vs 19%).

QC6T Please take a moment to think about your answers to the previous questions about having a healthy diet and about food risks. How does your concern about having a healthy diet compare to your concern about food risks?
(%)



[33] As in the case of the Netherlands here, in some instances, the sum of percentages of the detailed answers indicated in the graphs might slightly differ from the 'Total' percentage indicated in the text (+/- 1 percentage point). This is exclusively due to rounding.

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** reveals no relevant differences in the results for this question in terms of gender and age. Nonetheless, the following can be observed:

- Respondents who finished full-time education aged 20 or more are more likely to say they are more concerned about having a healthy diet than about food risks (37%, compared with 27-28% of those ending education aged 19 or less).
- Managers (38%) are the most likely to say they are more concerned about having a healthy diet, especially when compared with the unemployed (25%). Conversely, house persons (25%), manual workers (24%) and the unemployed (23%) are the most likely to say they are more concerned about food risks, particularly when compared with managers (16%).
- Those who have never or almost never difficulties paying their bills are more likely than those who have difficulties most of the time to be more concerned about having a healthy diet (34%, compared with 25%), while the pattern is reversed for those who are more concerned about food risks (20%, compared with 28%).
- The higher the level of awareness of food risks, the more likely respondents are to say they are more concerned about having a healthy diet than about food risks: around one third (34%) of those having a very high level of awareness say this, compared with 27% of those who have a very low awareness level.

QC6T Please take a moment to think about your answers to the previous questions about having a healthy diet and about food risks. How does your concern about having a healthy diet compare to your concern about food risks?
(% - EU)

	I'm a lot more concerned about having a healthy diet	I'm a bit more concerned about having a healthy diet	I have about the same concern for both	I'm a bit more concerned about food risks	I'm a lot more concerned about food risks	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'I'm more concerned about having a healthy diet'	Total 'I'm more concerned about food risks'
EU27	12	19	46	13	8	2	31	21
Gender								
Man	12	19	46	13	8	2	31	21
Woman	13	18	47	13	8	1	31	21
Age								
15-24	12	19	44	14	8	3	31	22
25-39	12	19	48	13	7	1	31	20
40-54	12	20	46	13	8	1	31	21
55 +	13	18	46	13	8	2	31	21
Education (End of)								
15-	11	16	47	14	10	2	27	24
16-19	11	17	48	14	8	2	28	22
20+	16	21	43	12	7	1	37	19
Still studying	13	21	44	13	7	2	33	20
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	11	20	46	14	8	1	31	21
Managers	15	24	44	10	6	1	38	16
Other white collars	12	18	50	14	5	1	30	19
Manual workers	12	17	45	14	10	2	29	24
House persons	11	16	47	16	9	1	27	25
Unemployed	10	14	50	13	10	3	25	23
Retired	14	18	45	12	9	2	32	20
Students	13	21	44	13	7	2	33	20
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	11	13	44	17	12	3	25	28
From time to time	9	17	50	14	8	2	26	22
Almost never/ Never	14	20	45	12	7	2	34	20
Index on the level of awareness of food risks								
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	16	18	45	10	10	1	34	20
High (10 to 12 topics)	14	19	44	13	9	1	33	22
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	13	20	45	14	7	1	32	21
Low (3 to 5 topics)	10	18	48	15	7	2	28	22
Very low (up to 2 topics)	9	18	48	13	7	5	27	20

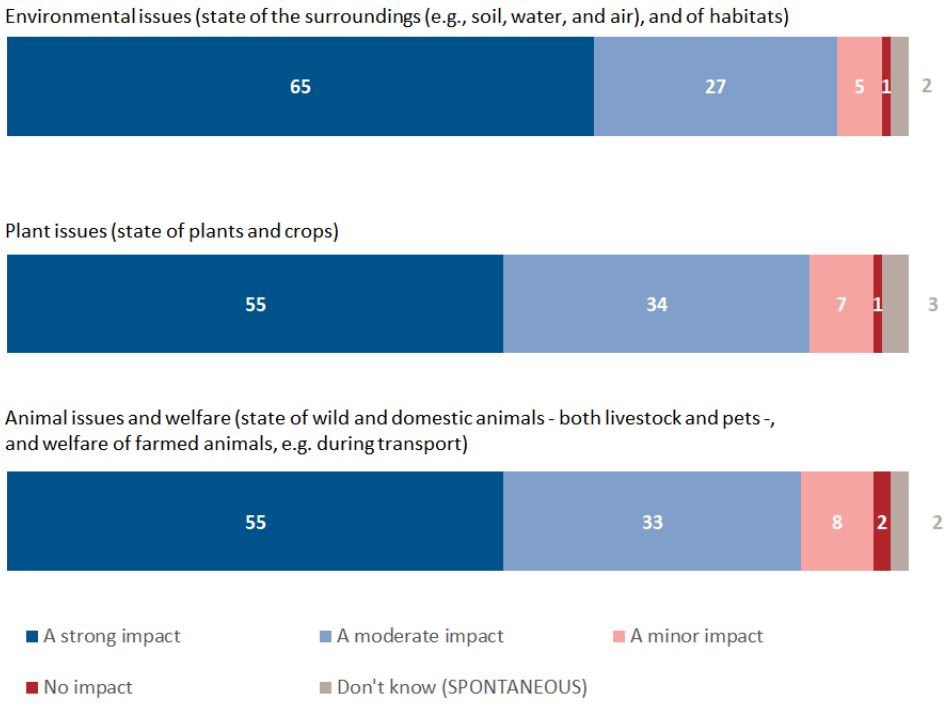
5. Perceptions of One Health

The majority of Europeans think environmental, plant or animal issues have a strong impact on human health

Large majorities of respondents across the EU think that **environmental issues (state of the surroundings (e.g., soil, water, and air), and of habitats)** (92%), **plant issues (state of plants and crops)** (89%) and **animal issues and welfare (state of wild and domestic animals - both livestock and pets -, and welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport)** (88%) have a moderate to strong impact on human health[34].

In particular, more than half of the respondents think that each of these issues have a 'strong' impact on human health. Close to two-thirds (65%) say this for environmental issues, followed by 55% who give this answer for plant issues or animal issues and welfare.

QC11 In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health? (% - EU)

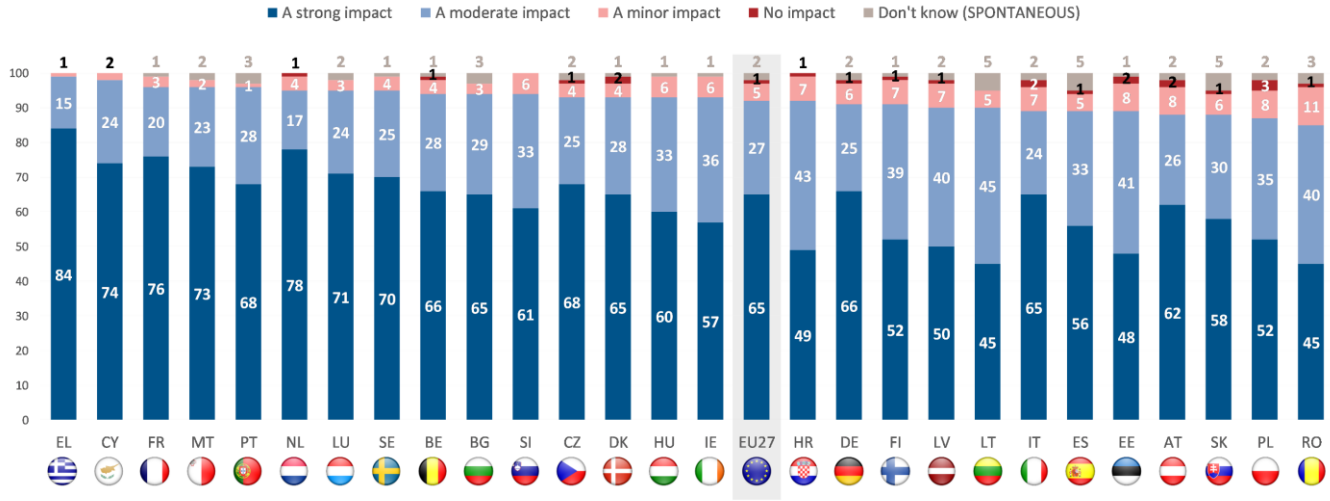


[34] QC11. In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health? Environmental issues (state of the surroundings (e.g., soil, water, and air), and of habitats); Plant issues (state of plants and crops); Animal issues and welfare (state of wild and domestic animals - both livestock and pets -, and welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport). A strong impact; A moderate impact; A minor impact; No impact; DK.

More than six in ten (65%) say that **environmental issues (state of the surroundings (e.g., soil, water, and air), and of habitats)** have a strong impact on human health, while more than a quarter (27%) believe this impact to be moderate. One in twenty think environmental issues have only a minor impact on human health and 1% of the respondents indicate these issues have no impact. 2% say they don't know.

In all EU Member States, more than eight in ten respondents think that environmental issues have a moderate to strong impact on human health, ranging from 99% in Greece, 98% in Cyprus and 96% in France, Malta and Portugal to 85% in Romania, 87% in Poland and 88% in Austria and Slovakia.

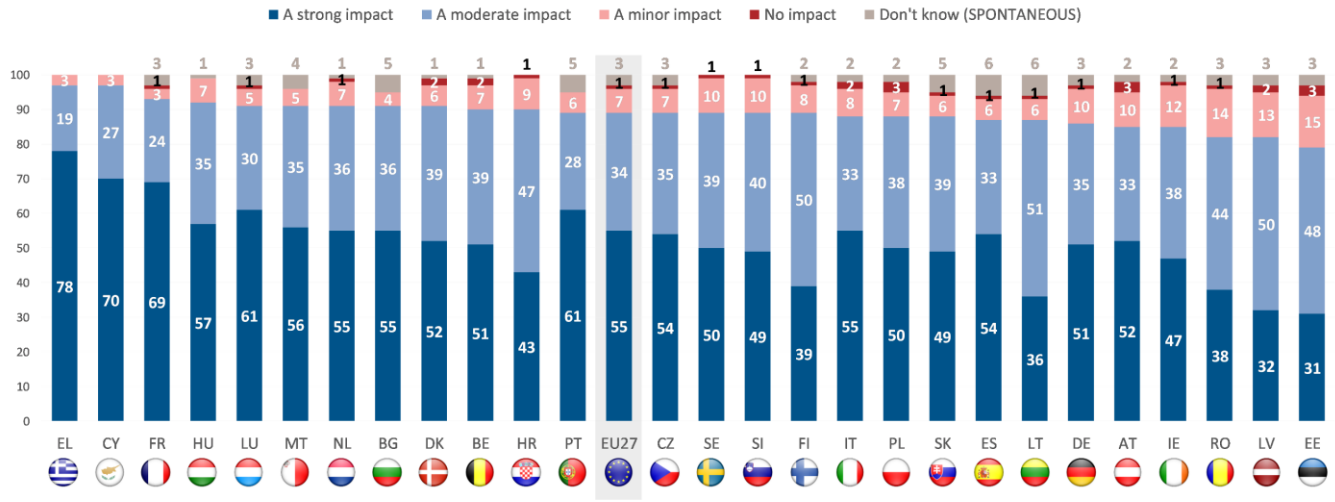
QC11.1 In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health?
(% - Environmental issues (state of the surroundings (e.g., soil, water, and air), and of habitats))



A majority of respondents (55%) think that **plant issues (state of plants and crops)** have a strong impact on human health, and more than one third (34%) believe the impact of plant issues to be moderate. Conversely, less than one in ten (7%) say these issues have only a minor impact on human health and 1% think they have no impact. 3% say they don't know.

In all EU Member States, around eight in ten or more say that plant issues have a moderate to strong impact on human health. The shares of respondents giving this answer are the highest in Greece and Cyprus (both 97%) and France (93%) and the lowest in Estonia (79%) and Latvia and Romania (both 82%).

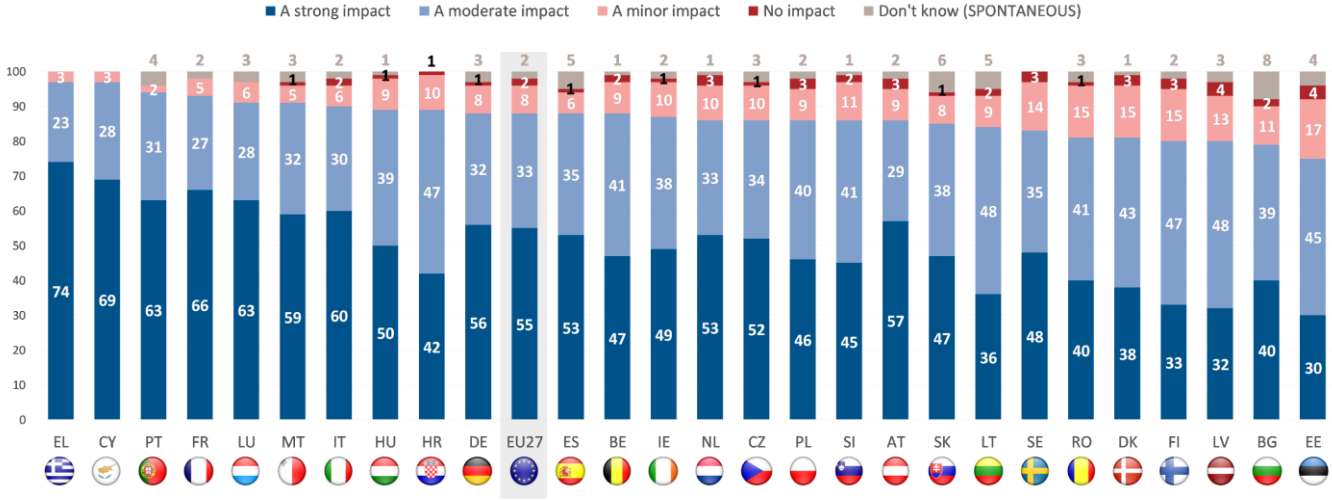
QC11.2 In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health? (% - Plant issues (state of plants and crops))



More than half of the respondents (55%) think that **animal issues and welfare (state of wild and domestic animals - both livestock and pets -, and welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport)** have a strong impact on human health, followed by one third (33%) saying that the impact of these issues is moderate. Less than one in ten (8%) think animal issues and welfare have a minor impact on human health, while 2% say they have no impact. 2% say they don't know.

At least three-quarters of the respondents in all EU Member States say that animal issues and welfare have a moderate to strong impact on human health, with respondents in Cyprus and Greece (both 97%) and Portugal (94%) being the most likely to answer this. At the other end of the scale, eight in ten or less give this answer in Estonia (75%), Bulgaria (79%) and Finland and Latvia (both 80%).

QC11.3 In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health?
(% - Animal issues and welfare (state of wild and domestic animals - both livestock and pets -, and welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport))



The ***socio-demographic analysis*** shows that large majorities across all categories of respondents think that environmental issues, plant issues and animal issues and welfare have a moderate to strong impact on human health. In addition, more than half in most categories believe this impact to be 'strong'. However, some differences can still be observed:

- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to say that **each** of the issues has a moderate or strong impact on human health. For instance, 92% of those who ended education aged 20 or more say this for plant issues, compared with 84% of those who left school aged 15 or less.
- The self-employed are the most likely or among the most likely to think **each** of the issues has a moderate to strong impact on human health, while house persons are the least likely to do so. For instance, 90% of the self-employed say this of animal issues and welfare, compared with 84% of house persons.
- Those who are personally interested in food safety are more likely to believe **each** of these issues has a moderate to strong impact on human health, most notably when it comes to both plant issues and animal issues and welfare (92%, compared with 80% of those who are not interested).
- The higher the level of awareness of food risks, the more likely respondents are to say that **each** of these issues has a moderate to strong impact. For instance, 98% of those who have a very high level of awareness think this of environmental issues, compared with 78% of those who have a very low awareness level.

QC11 In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health?
Total 'Moderate or strong impact' (% - EU)

	Environmental issues (state of the surroundings (e.g., soil, water, and air), and of habitats)	Plant issues (state of plants and crops)	Environmental issues (state of the surroundings (e.g., soil, water, and air), and of habitats)
EU27	92	89	88
Gender			
Man	91	88	87
Woman	92	89	89
Age			
15-24	92	88	88
25-39	92	88	87
40-54	92	89	89
55 +	91	88	88
Education (End of)			
15-	87	84	86
16-19	91	88	88
20+	94	92	90
Still studying	93	87	88
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	93	90	90
Managers	93	89	87
Other white collars	93	90	88
Manual workers	90	88	88
House persons	85	82	84
Unemployed	91	89	88
Retired	92	89	89
Students	93	87	88
Personally interested in food safety			
Yes	95	92	92
No	84	80	80
Index on the level of awareness of food risks			
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	98	95	93
High (10 to 12 topics)	97	94	92
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	93	90	90
Low (3 to 5 topics)	88	83	85
Very low (up to 2 topics)	78	75	77

III. ENGAGING WITH THE EU FOOD SAFETY SYSTEM

The third chapter of this report focuses on Europeans' main sources of information on food risks, including levels of trust in different information sources, as well as the reasons for not engaging with information related to food safety. The report then moves to Europeans' awareness of different aspects and features of the EU food safety system.

1. Sources of information on food risks

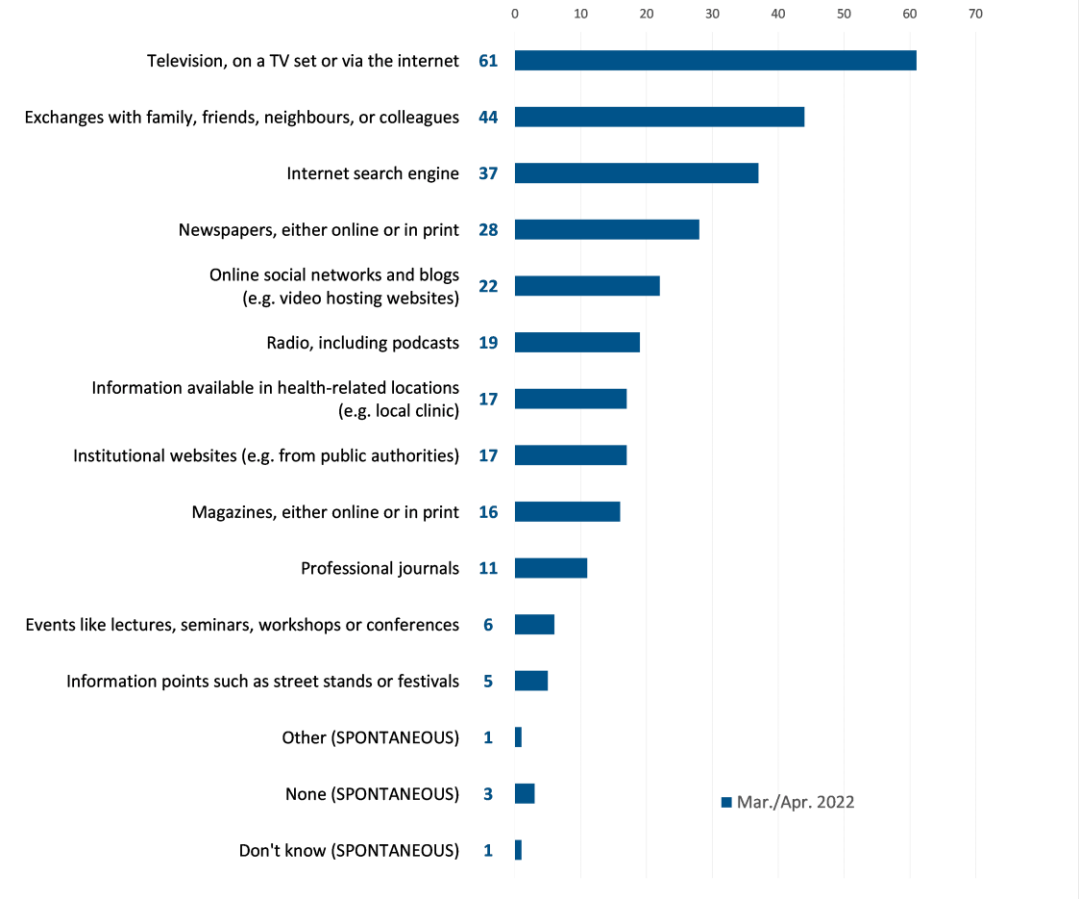
Television is the most frequently selected source of information about food risks

Respondents were asked to indicate their main sources of information about food risks. They were able to give up to three answers out of a list of twelve items[35].

Around six in ten respondents (61%) indicate **television, on a TV set or via the internet** as one of their main sources of information about food risks, followed by **exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues** (44%) and **internet search engines** (37%). More than one quarter (28%) select **newspapers, either online or in print**, and slightly more than one fifth (22%) indicate **online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)** as their main sources of information. Less than two in ten indicate the **radio, including podcasts** (19%), **information available in health-related locations (e.g. local clinic)**, **institutional websites (e.g. from public authorities)** (both 17%), **magazines, either online or in print** (16%) or **professional journals** (11%). Smaller proportions mention **events like lectures, seminars, workshops or conferences** (6%) or **information points such as street stands or festivals** (5%). 3% of the respondents do not indicate any source, 1% *spontaneously* mention other sources and 1% say they don't know.

A similar question was asked in the previous Special Eurobarometer on 'Food safety in the EU' in April 2019. Although the list of possible answers has been modified in the current survey and the results are not directly comparable[36], it is worth noting that television was also the most cited source of information in 2019 (69% respondents).

QC7T Which of the following are your main sources of information about food risks? Firstly? And then? (% - EU)



[35] QC7. Which of the following are your main sources of information about food risks? Firstly? And then? Information points such as street stands or festivals; Exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues; Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites); Information available in health-related locations (e.g. local clinic); Newspapers, either online or in print; Magazines, either online or in print; Internet search engine; Events like lectures, seminars, workshops or conferences; Television, on a TV set or via the internet; Professional journals; Radio, including podcasts; Institutional websites (e.g. from public authorities); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

[36] The list of answers in the 2019 survey was as follows: Information points such as street stands or festivals; Family, friends and neighbours; Social media; Your doctor or a specialist, e.g. dietician or nutritionist; Newspapers and magazines; Your local grocer; Internet (excluding social media); Events like lectures, seminars, workshops or conferences; Television; Professional journals; Radio; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

In 21 EU Member States, **television** is the most frequently selected source of information on food risks. This is also the joint first answer in Austria, together with exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues. **Newspapers** are the main source of information for respondents in Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden. Respondents in Greece are most likely to indicate **exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues**, while those in Malta are most likely to source their information from an **internet search engine**.

At least half of the respondents in 24 EU Member States indicate **television** as one of their main sources of information about food risks. At least two-thirds say this in Portugal (82%), Italy (67%) and Bulgaria and Lithuania (both 66%), while Malta (44%) and Finland and Latvia (both 49%) are the only countries where less than half indicate this as a source of information.

In six countries, at least half select **exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues** as a source of information, most notably in Greece (66%), Bulgaria (62%) and Croatia (55%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, this is indicated as one of the main sources of information on food risks by just 30% in Malta, 32% in Finland and 34% in Lithuania.

More than half in Czechia (54%) say an **internet search engine** is among their most important sources of information on food risks, followed by 49% in Greece and 48% in Malta. Conversely, less than three in ten indicate this in Portugal (22%), Romania (27%) and France (28%).

Respondents in Denmark and Finland (both 53%) and the Netherlands and Sweden (both 52%) are the most likely to indicate **newspapers (either online or print)** as their one of their main sources of information, while those in Bulgaria and Poland (both 14%) and Hungary and Romania (both 16%) are the least likely to do so.

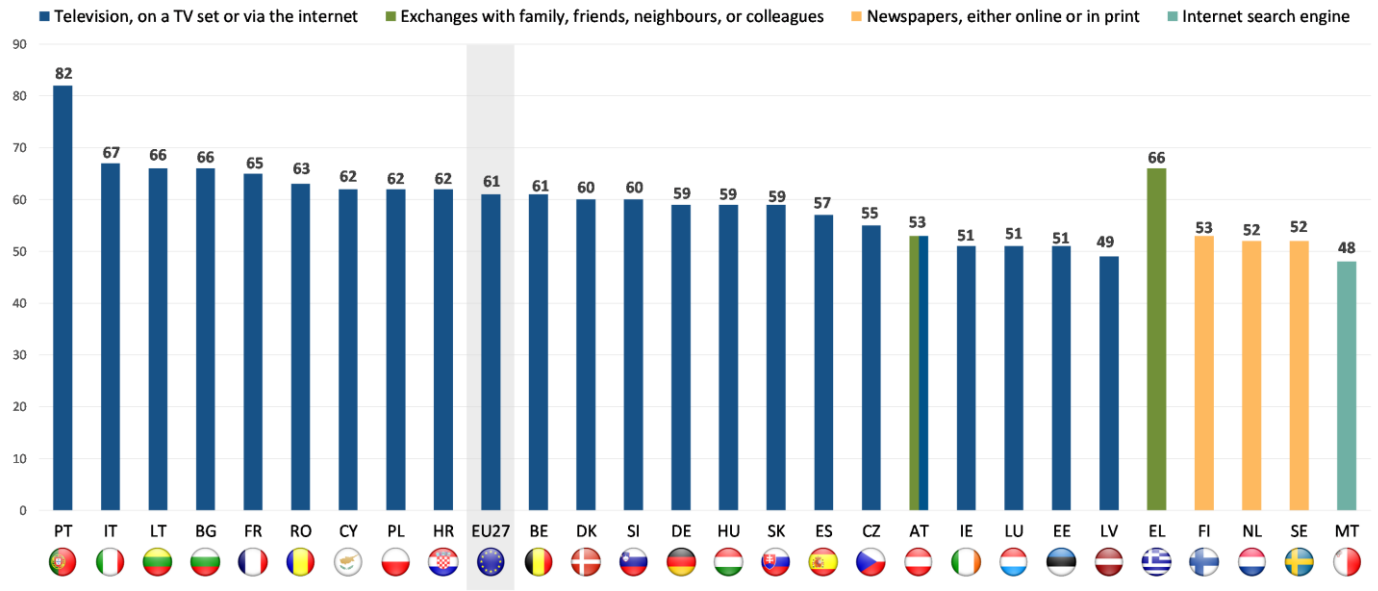
Cyprus (56%) stands out for a high proportion of respondents indicating **online social networks and blogs** as one of their main sources of information on food risks, followed by Greece (46%) and Malta (36%). At the other end of the scale, 15% of the respondents in the Netherlands and Portugal and 18% in Spain answered this way.

At least one quarter of the respondents in Ireland (30%), France (26%) and Germany (25%) indicate the **radio, including podcasts** as one of their main sources of information. This compares with 10% in Italy, 11% in Bulgaria and 13% in Finland, Greece and Portugal.

Information available in health-related locations is selected by one quarter in the Netherlands and Portugal and by 23% in Hungary and Ireland. At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions indicating this are found in Cyprus (10%), France (11%), and Czechia (12%).

More than four in ten in the Netherlands (44%) say **institutional websites** are among their main sources of information, followed by 31% in Sweden and 30% in Malta. Conversely, less than one in ten answer this way in Lithuania (5%), Bulgaria (6%), Croatia (8%) and Estonia (9%).

QC7T Which of the following are your main sources of information about food risks? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



In seven countries, at least two in ten indicate **magazines** as a source of information on food risks: Slovakia (24%), Luxembourg (23%) and Croatia, Czechia, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden (all 20%). This contrasts with less than one in ten who say this in Bulgaria (5%), Spain (7%), Portugal (8%) and Cyprus (9%).

One fifth or more of the respondents in Slovenia (23%), Luxembourg (21%) and Finland (20%) indicate **professional journals**, while less than one in twenty do so in Cyprus and Greece (both 3%) and Bulgaria (4%).

Events like lectures, seminars, workshops or conferences are indicated as an important source of information by more than one in ten in Slovenia (14%) and Latvia and Romania (both 11%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, respondents in France (2%) and Bulgaria, Portugal and Spain (all 4%) are the least likely to say this.

Lastly, **information points such as street stands or festivals** are selected by one in ten or less in all countries.

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** reveals the following:

- Women are more likely than men to say that **television** (64%, compared with 58%) and **exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues** (46%, compared with 42%) are among their main sources of information about food risks, while the reverse is true for **internet search engine** (39% of men, compared with 35% of women).
- Television is the most selected source of information about food risks within the oldest age group (72%), and is also among the top sources within the youngest age group (43%). Additionally, older respondents are also more likely to select other traditional information sources: **newspapers** (34% of those aged 55 or more, compared with 18% of the 15-24 year-olds), **radio** (23%, compared with 11%) and **magazines** (18%, compared with 12%). Conversely, the younger the respondents the more likely they are to indicate online sources: **internet search engine** (51% of those aged 15-24, compared with 24% of those aged 55 or more), **online social networks and blogs** (43%, compared with 10%) and **institutional websites** (24%, compared with 11%).
- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to select **internet search engines** (45% of those ending education aged 20 or more, compared with 15% of those finishing aged 15 or less), **newspapers** (36%, compared with 24%), **online social networks and blogs** (24%, compared with 9%), **institutional websites** (23%, compared with 5%), **magazines** (20%, compared with 11%) and **professional journals** (14%, compared with 4%). The opposite can be observed for **television** (77% of those ending education aged 15 or less, compared with 55% of those finishing aged 20 or more) and **exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues** (50%, compared with 39%).

QC7T Which of the following are your main sources of information about food risks? Firstly? And then? (% - EU)

	Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues	Internet search engine	Newspapers, either online or in print	Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Radio, including podcasts	Information available in health-related locations (e.g. local clinic)	Institutional websites (e.g. from public authorities)	Magazines, either online or in print	Professional journals	Events like lectures, seminars, workshops or conferences	Information points such as street stands or festivals	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	61	44	37	28	22	19	17	17	16	11	6	5	1	3	1
Gender															
Man	58	42	39	29	21	19	16	18	16	11	6	5	1	3	1
Woman	64	46	35	27	22	18	17	16	17	11	7	5	1	2	1
Age															
15-24	43	45	51	18	43	11	15	24	12	7	8	5	1	4	1
25-39	54	42	46	24	33	15	17	23	16	12	8	5	1	3	0
40-54	57	43	44	28	23	18	18	19	17	12	7	5	1	2	0
55 +	72	45	24	34	10	23	16	11	18	11	5	4	1	3	1
Education (End of)															
15-	77	50	15	24	9	20	14	5	11	4	3	4	1	5	1
16-19	64	45	35	26	21	20	17	15	16	11	6	5	1	3	0
20+	55	39	45	36	24	20	18	23	20	14	7	4	1	1	0
Still studying	42	46	51	18	42	11	15	28	12	8	10	5	1	3	1
Subjective urbanisation															
Rural village	62	43	34	27	20	21	16	15	15	11	6	5	1	3	1
Small/ mid size town	61	43	37	28	21	18	17	17	16	10	6	4	1	3	0
Large town	60	47	40	30	25	17	17	19	19	11	7	5	1	2	1
Index on the level of awareness of food risks															
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	59	43	47	37	23	22	18	25	19	15	8	3	2	1	0
High (10 to 12 topics)	66	48	43	35	23	20	17	19	19	10	5	3	1	1	0
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	65	49	37	27	23	18	18	17	16	9	5	4	1	3	0
Low (3 to 5 topics)	61	43	31	22	21	18	16	13	15	10	6	7	1	4	0
Very low (up to 2 topics)	50	33	22	19	18	14	12	9	14	10	8	9	1	6	2

- Those living in large towns are more likely to say that **internet search engines** (40%, compared with 34% of those living in rural villages) and **online social networks and blogs** (25%, compared with 20%) are their main sources of information about food risks. The same applies to **exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues** (47%, compared with 43%), **institutional websites** (19%, compared with 15%) and **magazines** (19%, compared with 15%). Conversely, those living in rural villages are more likely to indicate **radio** (21%, compared to 17% of those living in large towns).
- Respondents with higher levels of awareness of food risks are more likely to select **internet search engines** (43-47% of those with a high or very high awareness level, compared with 22% of those with a very low level), **newspapers** (35-37%, compared with 19%), **radio** (20-22%, compared with 14%) and **institutional websites** (19-25%, compared with 9%).

2. Trust in sources of information on food risks

Doctors, scientists working at public institutions and consumer organisations are the most trusted sources of information on food risks

More than eight in ten respondents trust **general practitioners and specialist doctors** (89%), **scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation** (82%) and **consumer organisations** (82%) as sources of information on food risks[37]. Close to three-quarters (74%) trust **farmers and primary producers**, while seven in ten trust **environmental or health NGOs**.

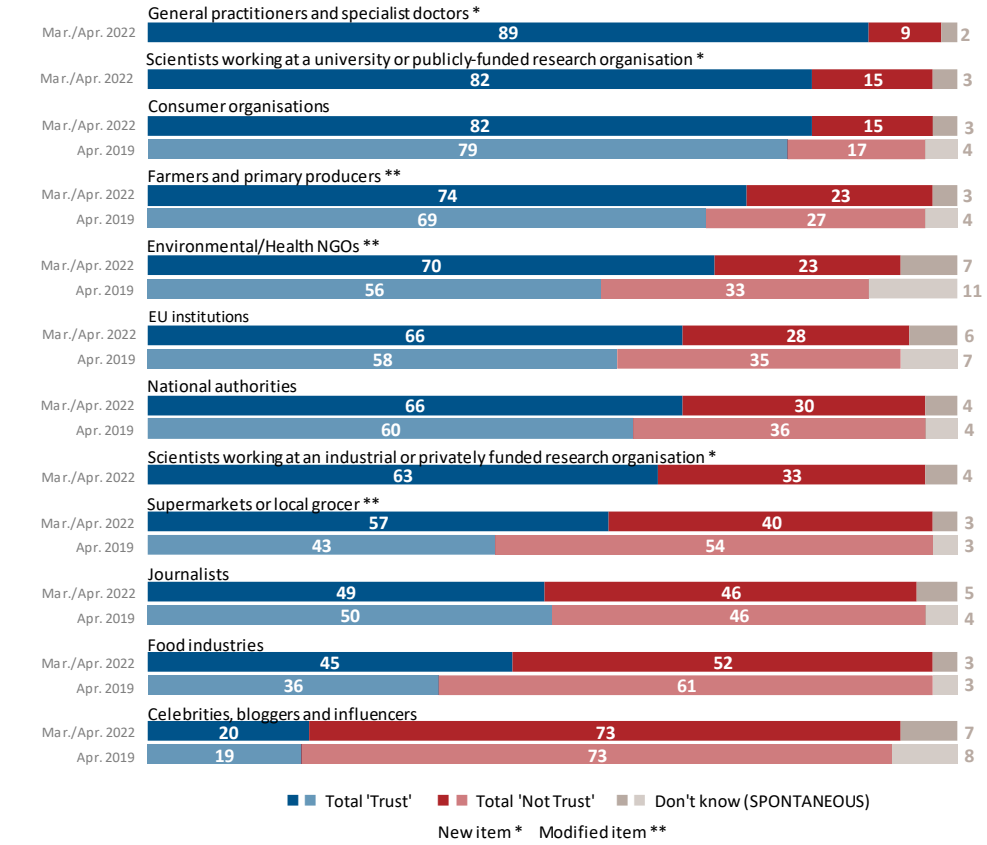
More than six in ten say they trust **EU institutions** (66%), **national authorities** (66%) and **scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation** (63%) as sources of information on food risks. This last result can be contrasted with the more than eight in ten respondents who trust scientists working at public institutions (82%) as indicated earlier. More than half of respondents trust **supermarkets or local grocers**[38] (57%).

Conversely, less than half of respondents trust the following sources of information: **journalists** (49%), **food industries** (45%) and **celebrities, bloggers and influencers** (20%).

The proportions of respondents who say they trust environmental or health NGOs[39], supermarkets or local grocer[40] (both +14 percentage points), food industries (+9 pp), EU institutions (+8 pp), national authorities (+6 pp), farmers and primary producers[41] (+5 pp) or consumer organisations (+3 pp) have increased since the last time this question was asked in April 2019. The shares of respondents who trust journalists (-1 pp) or celebrities, bloggers and influencers (+1 pp) have remained broadly stable.

The results for each source of information covered will be analysed in more detail in the following pages.

QC10 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks. (% - EU)



[37] QC10. Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks. Environmental/Health NGOs; Celebrities, bloggers and influencers; Scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation; Scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation; Supermarkets or local grocer; EU institutions; Journalists; National authorities; Food industries; Farmers and primary producers; Consumer organisations; General practitioners and specialist doctors. Totally trust; Tend to trust; Tend not to trust; Do not trust at all; DK.

[38] In 2019, the question asked about 'Supermarkets and restaurants'.

[39] In the April 2019 Eurobarometer survey, this item was simply 'NGOs'.

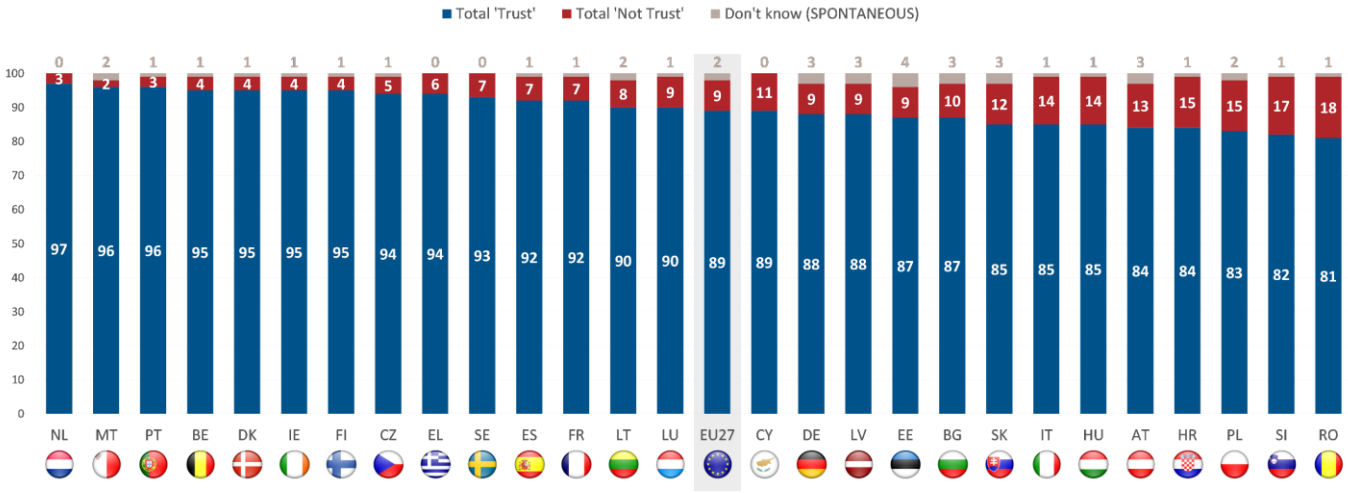
[40] In 2019, the question asked about 'Supermarkets and restaurants'.

[41] In 2019, this item was simply 'Farmers'.

Close to nine in ten respondents (89%) say they either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust' **general practitioners and specialist doctors** when it comes to information about food risks, including nearly four in ten (39%) saying they 'totally trust' them. Less than one in ten (9%) do not trust general practitioners and specialist doctors, while 2% do not trust this source of information 'at all'. 2% say they don't know.

In all EU Member States, more than eight in ten trust general practitioners and specialist doctors as a source of information on food risks. Respondents are most likely to say this in the Netherlands (97%) and Malta and Portugal (both 96%) and least likely in Romania (81%), Slovenia (82%) and Poland (83%). More than half 'totally trust' this source of information in five countries: Denmark (63%), the Netherlands (62%), Malta (61%) and Belgium and Greece (both 51%).

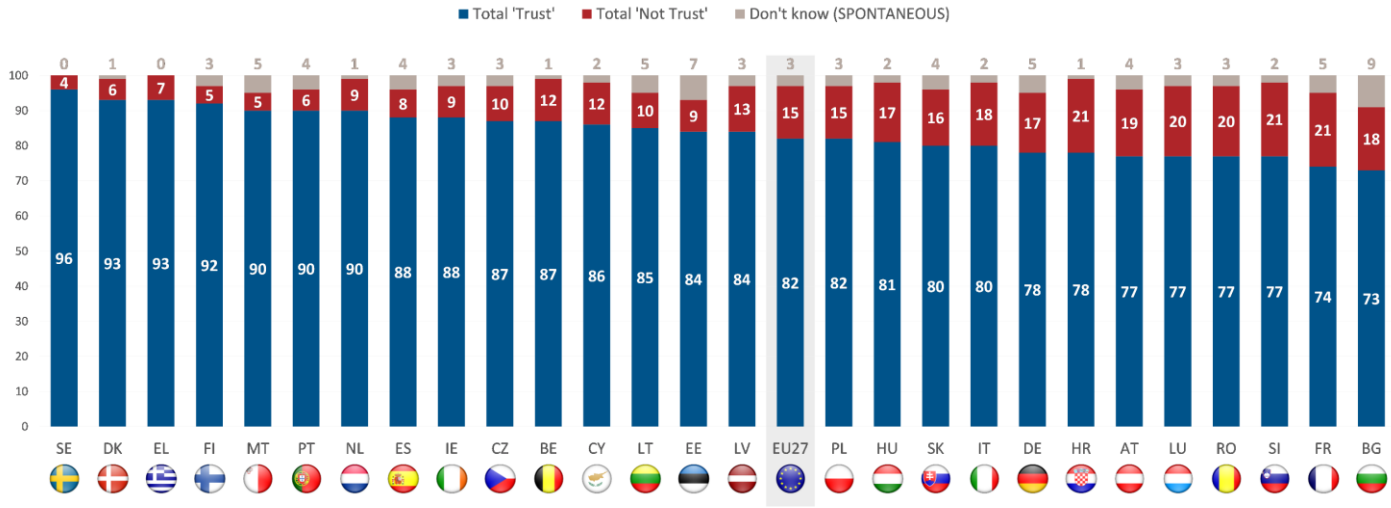
QC10.12 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - General practitioners and specialist doctors)



More than eight in ten (82%) either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust' **scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation** as a source of information on food risks, including almost three in ten (29%) who 'totally trust' them. Conversely, 15% of the respondents do not trust this source of information, with 4% saying they do not trust it 'at all'. 3% say they don't know.

In 19 EU Member States, at least eight in ten trust scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation as a source of information about food-related risks. The highest shares of respondents giving this answer are observed in Sweden (96%) and Denmark and Greece (both 93%), while the lowest can be found in Bulgaria (73%), France (74%) and Austria, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Romania (all 77%). In addition, Greece (53%) and Denmark (51%) are the only countries where an absolute majority 'totally trust' this source of information.

QC10.3 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - Scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation)



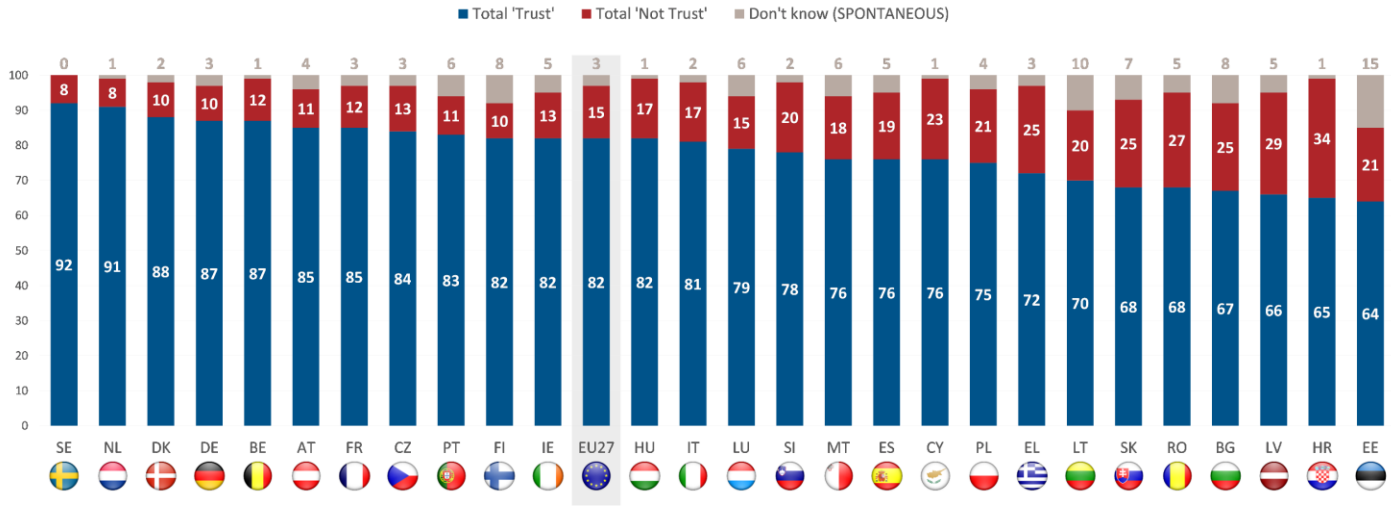
Similarly, the vast majority of respondents either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust') **consumer organisations** (82%) as a source of information on food risks, including close to one quarter (24%) who 'totally trust' them. More than one in ten (15%) say they do not trust these organisations, with 3% of the respondents saying they do not trust them 'at all'. 3% say they don't know.

The proportion who trust consumer organisations as a source of information on food-related risks has increased by three percentage points since this question was last asked in April 2019.

In 19 EU Member States, at least three quarters of the respondents trust consumer organisations as a source of information on food risks. This proportion is the highest in Sweden (92%), the Netherlands (91%) and Denmark (88%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, two-thirds or less say they trust this source of information in Estonia (64%), Croatia (65%) and Latvia (66%).

The share of respondents who trust consumer organisations as a source of information about food risks has increased in 19 countries since 2019, and by at least ten percentage points in Portugal (+14 pp), Czechia (+12 pp), Latvia (+11 pp) and Malta (+10 pp). Conversely, this proportion has declined in eight EU Member States, particularly in Greece (-9 pp), Estonia (-8 pp) and Cyprus (-4 pp).

QC10.11 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - Consumer organisations)



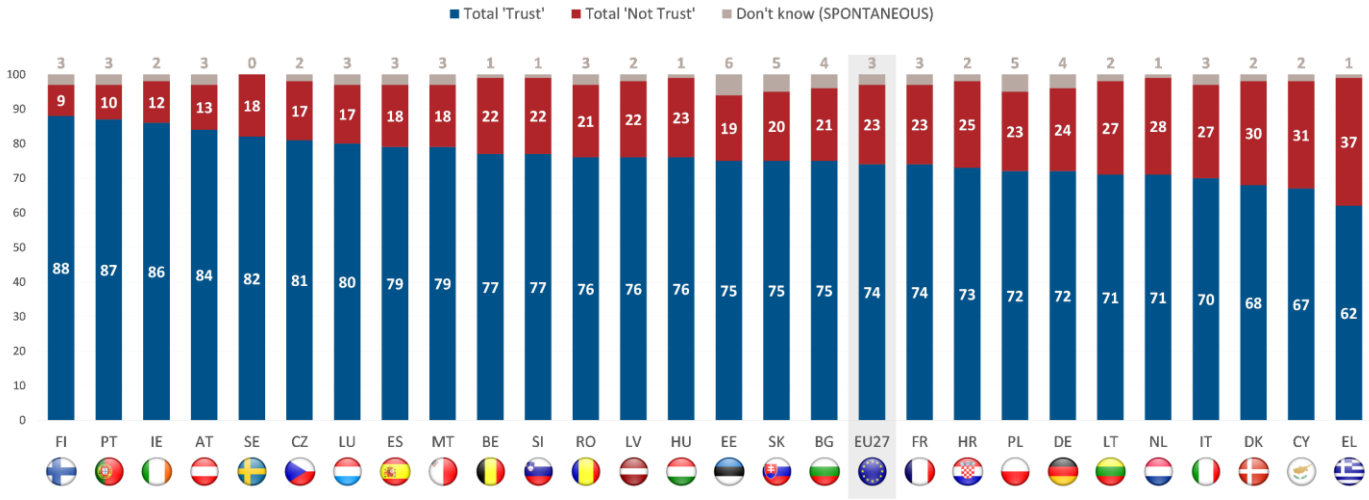
Almost three quarters of the respondents (74%) either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust') **farmers and primary producers** as a source of information about food risks, including 17% who 'totally trust' them. Nearly one quarter (23%) do not trust this source of information, with close to one in twenty (4%) saying they do not trust it 'at all'. 3% say they don't know.

Compared with 2019, there has been an increase in the proportion who trust farmers and primary producers (+5 percentage points).

At least three-quarters of the respondents in 17 EU Member States trust farmers and primary producers as a source of information on food-related risks. Respondents in Finland (88%), Portugal (87%) and Ireland (86%) are the most likely to give this answer, while those in Greece (62%), Cyprus (67%) and Denmark (68%) are the least likely to do so.

In 25 of the 27 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents who trust farmers and primary producers as a source of information on food risks has risen since 2019. Increases by more than ten percentage points are observed in Czechia (+18 pp), Malta (+15 pp), Luxembourg (+12 pp) and Ireland and Spain (both +11 pp). Estonia (-5 pp) is the only country where this share of respondents has declined, while the figure is stable in Austria.

QC10.10 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - Farmers and primary producers)



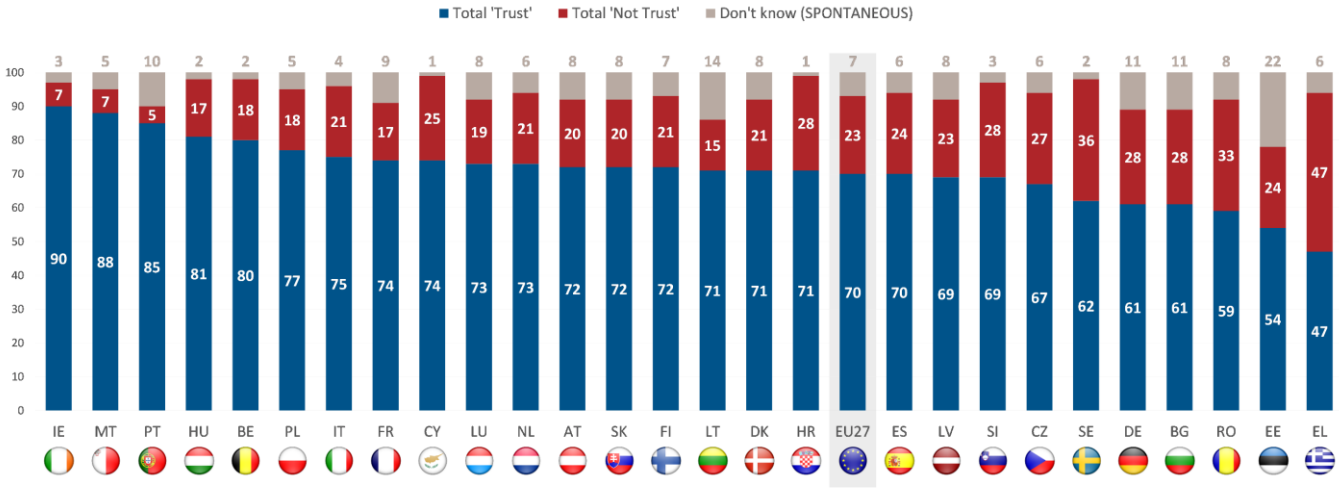
Seven in ten respondents either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust') **environmental or health NGOs** as a source of information on food-related risks, including close to one in five (18%) saying they 'totally trust' them. Conversely, almost one quarter (23%) say they do not trust environmental or health NGOs, with 5% who do not trust this source of information 'at all'. More than one in twenty (7%) say they don't know.

The share of respondents who trust environmental or health NGOs has increased substantially since the last Special Eurobarometer in April 2019 (+14 percentage points), including an eight-percentage point increase in the proportion who 'totally trust' them. It is to be noted, however, that the item back in 2019 referred simply to "NGOs".

In 21 EU Member States, more than two-thirds trust environmental or health NGOs as a source of information about food risks. The highest shares of respondents saying this can be observed in Ireland (90%), Malta (88%) and Portugal (85%). Conversely, less than six in ten trust this source of information in Greece (47%), Estonia (54%) and Romania (59%). Greece is also the only country where less than half answer this way.

Trust in environmental or health NGOs as a source of information about food risks has risen in all but one EU Member State since 2019, and by at least 20 percentage points in nine countries. The largest increases are found in Ireland (+29 pp), Latvia (+27 pp) and Portugal (+25 pp). The only exception is Greece, where this proportion has declined by seven percentage points.

QC10.1 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - Environmental/Health NGOs)



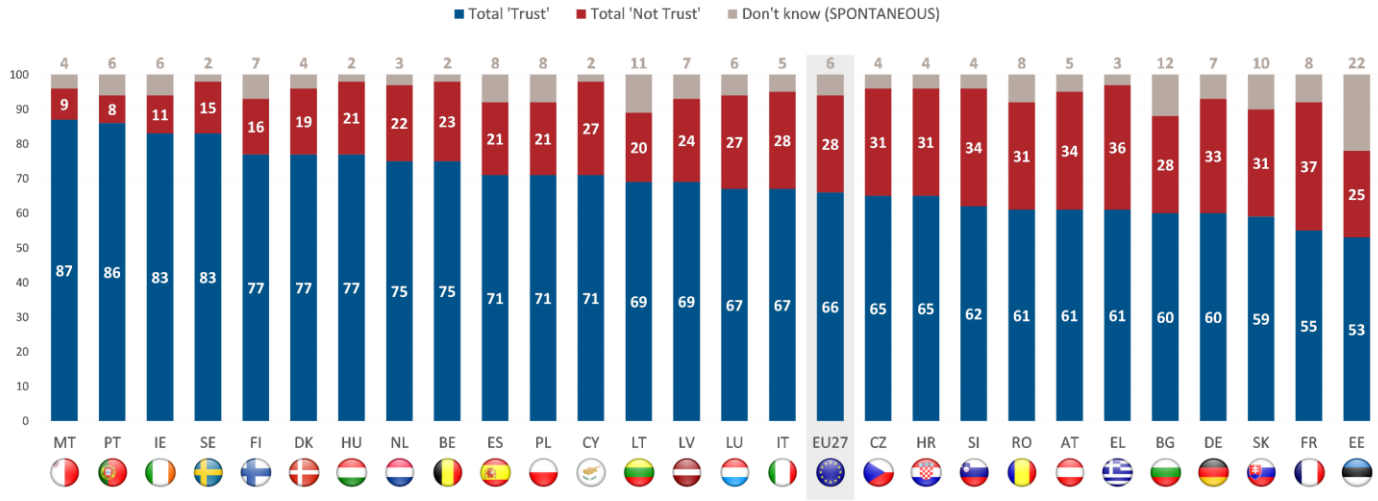
Two-thirds of the respondents (66%) say they either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust' **EU institutions** as a source of information on food risks, including 15% who 'totally trust' them. Nearly three in ten (28%) do not trust the EU institutions, with 7% saying they do not trust them 'at all' as a source of information. Around one in twenty (6%) say they don't know.

Respondents are more likely than they were in 2019 to trust EU institutions as a source of information about food-related risks (+8 percentage points). Most of this increase is owing to the rise in the proportion of respondents who 'totally trust' EU institutions (+5 pp).

In 16 EU Member States, more than two-thirds of the respondents trust EU institutions as a source of information on food risks. This proportion ranges from more than eight in ten in Malta (87%), Portugal (86%) and Ireland and Sweden (both 83%) to less than six in ten in Estonia (53%), France (55%) and Slovakia (59%).

In 21 countries, the share of respondents who trust EU institutions as a source of information on food risks has risen compared with 2019, with the largest increases observed in Czechia (+24 percentage points), Malta (+17 pp) and Croatia and Poland (both +14 pp). The only notable decline is found in Cyprus (-4 pp), while this proportion remains unchanged in Bulgaria and Estonia.

QC10.6 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - EU institutions)



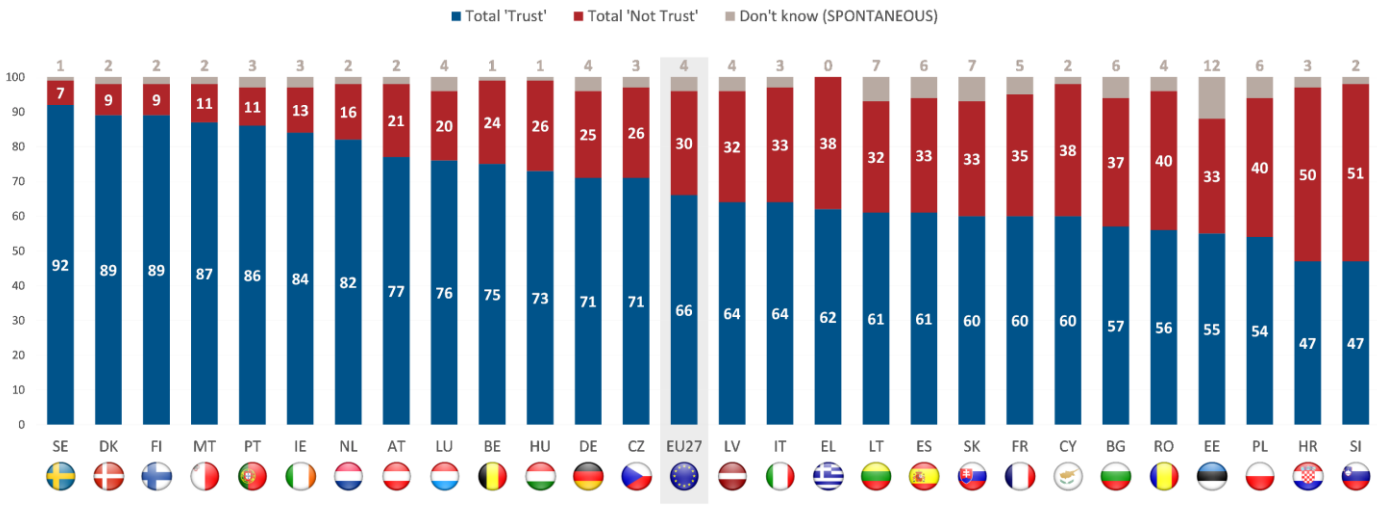
More than six in ten (66%) either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust' **national authorities** as a source of information on food-related risks, including 14% who 'totally trust' them. Conversely, three in ten (30%) say they do not trust this source of information, with more than one in twenty (7%) saying they do not trust it 'at all'. 4% say they don't know.

The proportion of respondents who trust national authorities as a source of information about food risks has increased by six percentage points since 2019, with the share of those who 'totally trust' them rising by three percentage points.

In 21 EU Member States, at least six in ten trust national authorities as a source of information on food-related risks. Respondents in Sweden (92%) and Denmark and Finland (both 89%) are the most likely to give this answer. At the other end of the scale, the lowest proportions saying this can be observed in Croatia and Slovenia (both 47%) and Poland (54%).

In 23 countries, respondents are more likely than they were in 2019 to trust national authorities as a source of information on food risks. The largest increases are found in Czechia (+19 percentage points), Malta (+16 pp) and Germany (+13 pp). Conversely, the only decreases can be observed in Cyprus (-10 pp), Estonia (-4 pp) and Greece (-1 pp). This proportion is stable in Slovenia.

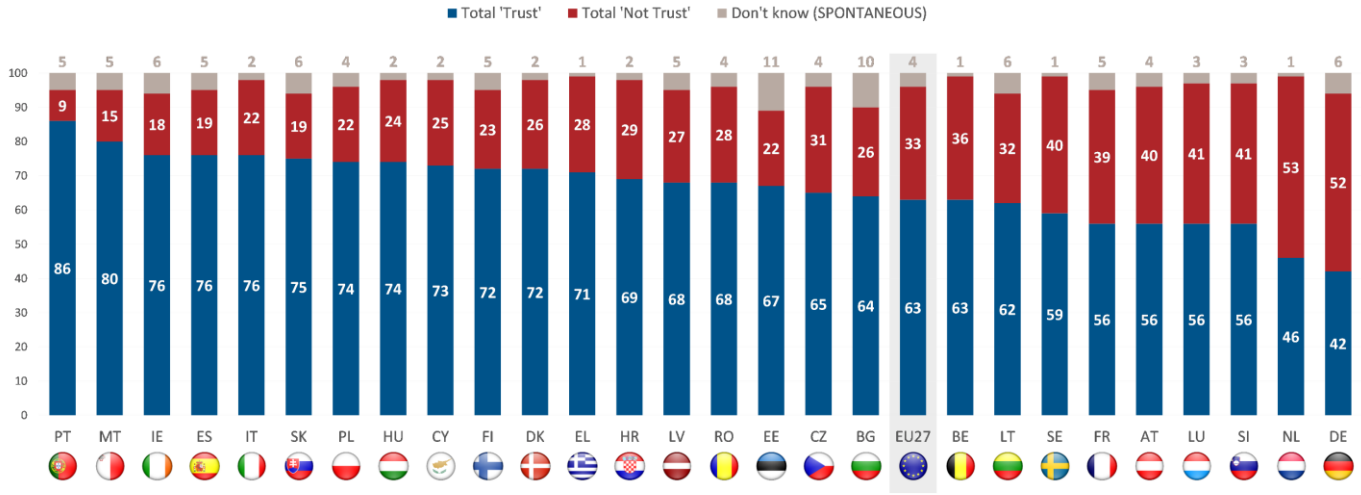
QC10.8 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - National authorities)



A majority of respondents either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust' **scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation** (63%) as a source of information about food risks, including close to two in ten (18%) who 'totally trust' them. One third (33%) say they do not trust this source of information, with almost one in ten (8%) saying they do not trust it 'at all'. 4% say they don't know.

In 16 EU Member States, more than two-thirds of the respondents trust scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation as a source of information on food risks. The highest shares of respondents answering this are observed in Portugal (86%), Malta (80%) and Spain, Ireland and Italy (all 76%). Less than half in Germany (42%) and the Netherlands (46%) trust scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation, while 56% of the respondents do so in Austria, France, Luxembourg and Slovenia.

QC10.4 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - Scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation)



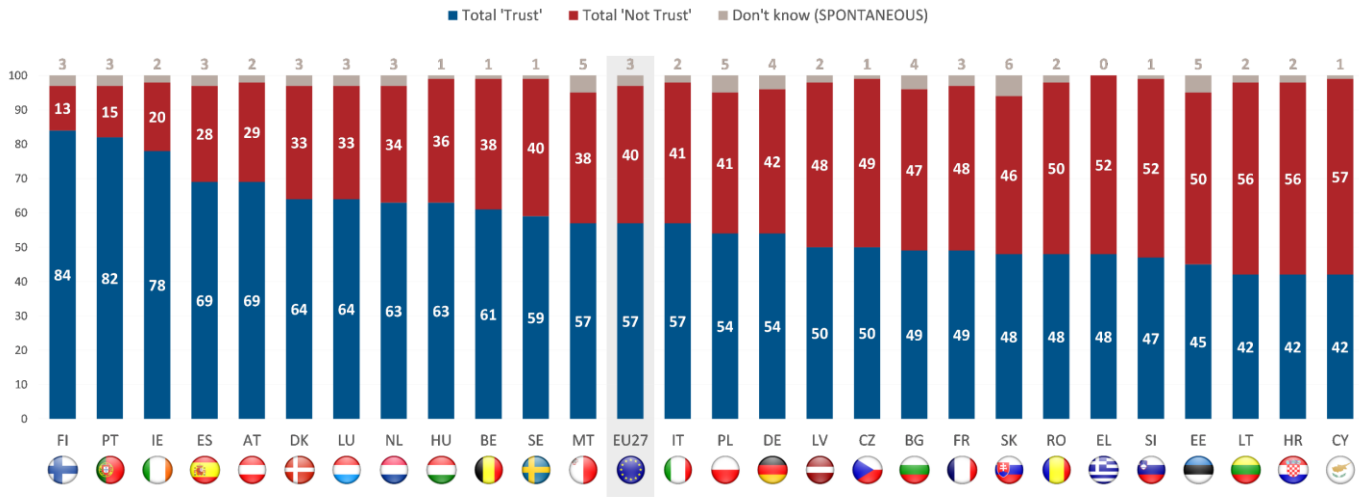
More than half of the respondents (57%) either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust' **supermarkets or their local grocer** as a source of information on food-related risks, including one in ten saying they 'totally trust' them. Conversely, four in ten do not trust supermarkets or their local grocer, with close to one in ten (9%) saying they do not trust this source of information 'at all'. Less than one in twenty (3%) say they don't know.

The level of trust in supermarkets or local grocer as a source of information has risen substantially compared with April 2019 (+14 percentage points), with an increase by five percentage points in the proportion who 'totally trust' them.

At least half of the respondents in 17 countries trust supermarkets or their local grocer as a source of information on food risks, ranging from more than three-quarters in Finland (84%), Portugal (82%) and Ireland (78%) to 42% in Croatia, Cyprus and Lithuania.

In 25 countries, the proportion who say they trust supermarkets or their local grocer has increased since the last time this question was asked in 2019. This is especially the case for Poland (+24 percentage points) and France and Luxembourg (both +21 pp). This share of respondents has declined only slightly in the remaining two countries: Cyprus (-2 pp) and Estonia (-1 pp).

QC10.5 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - Supermarkets or local grocer)



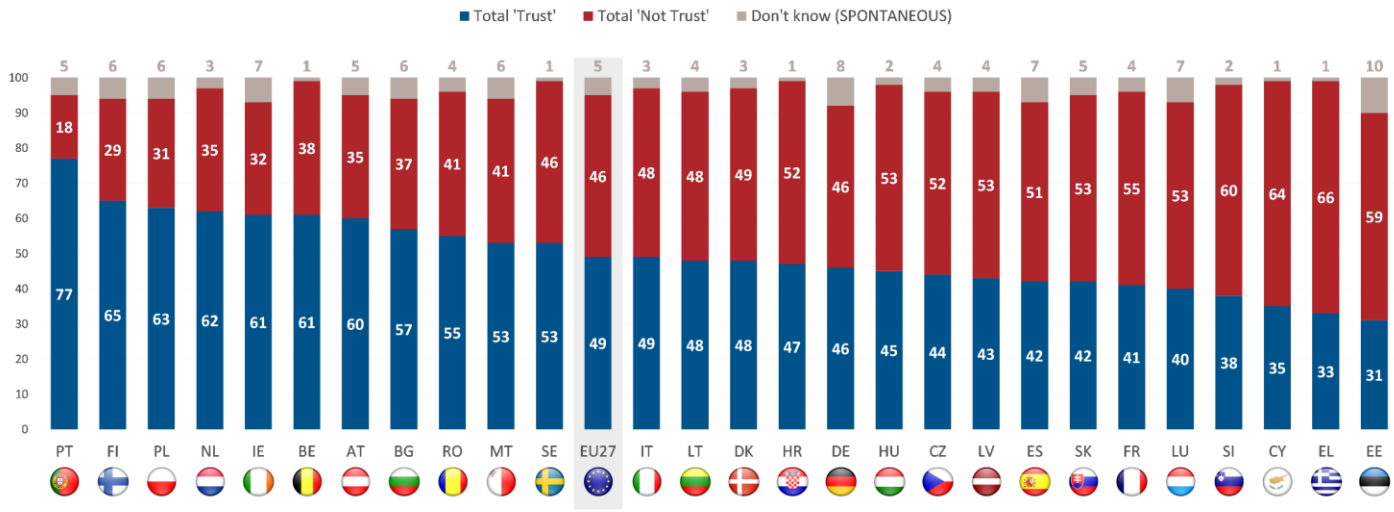
Slightly less than half of the respondents (49%) say they either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust' **journalists** as a source of information on food risks, including almost one in ten (8%) saying they 'totally trust' them. More than four in ten (46%) do not trust journalists when it comes to information on food risks, with more than one in ten (13%) who do not trust them 'at all'. One in twenty say they don't know.

The proportion who trust journalists as a source of information about food risks has remained broadly stable since 2019 (-1 percentage point), with a slight increase in the share of respondents who 'totally trust' them (+2 pp).

In 11 EU Member States, more than half of the respondents trust journalists as a source of information on food risks. Portugal (77%) stands out for a high proportion of respondents saying this, followed by Finland (65%) and Poland (63%). At the other end of the scale, 31% in Estonia, 33% in Greece and 35% in Cyprus trust journalists.

In 16 countries, respondents are less likely than they were in 2019 to trust journalists as a source of information on food-related risks. Decreases by more than ten percentage points can be observed in Cyprus (-16 pp), Estonia (-13 pp) and Slovakia (-11 pp). Conversely, this proportion has increased in nine countries, most notably in Malta (+25 pp), Poland (+10 pp) and Czechia (+6 pp). This share of respondents has remained stable in Portugal and Spain.

QC10.7 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - Journalists)



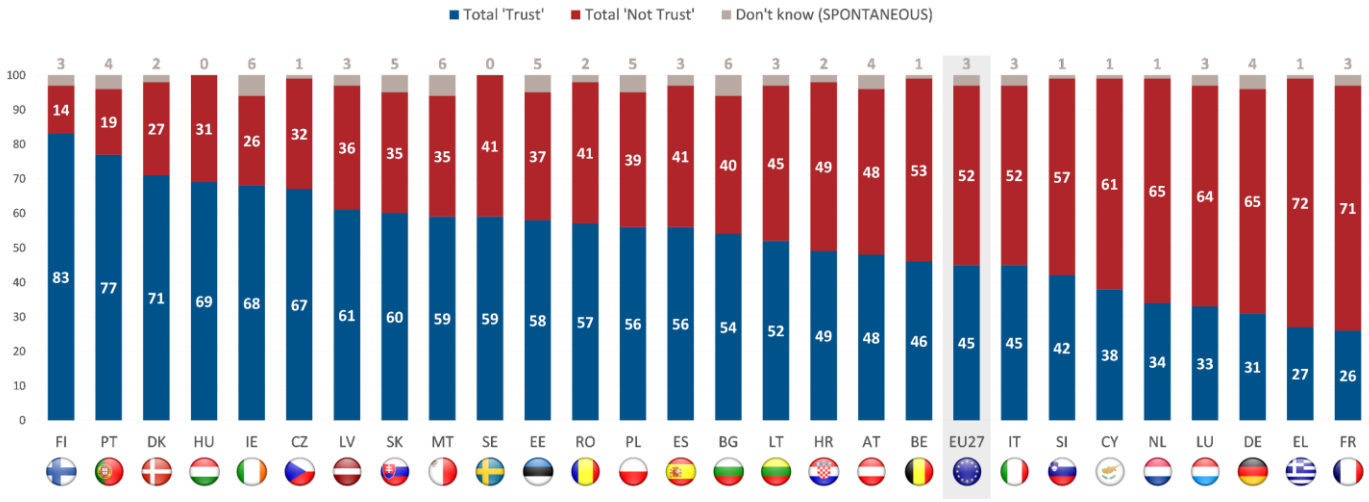
More than four in ten (45%) either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust' **food industries** when it comes to information about food risks, including nearly one in ten (8%) saying they 'totally trust' them. However, a majority (52%) do not trust food industries as a source of information, with 15% of respondents saying they do not trust them 'at all'. 3% say they don't know.

The proportion of respondents who trust food industries as a source of information on food risks has increased by nine percentage points since 2019. Most of this increase is due to a rise in the proportion who 'tend to trust' food industries (+7 pp), while the share of respondents who 'totally trust' them has increased by two percentage points.

In 16 EU Member States, more than half of the respondents trust food industries as a source of information on food risks. This proportion ranges from more than seven in ten in Finland (83%), Portugal (77%) and Denmark (71%) to less than one third in France (26%), Greece (27%) and Germany (31%).

In 25 of the 27 EU Member States, respondents are more likely to trust food industries as a source of information about food risks than they were in 2019. The increases in this proportion are particularly large in Czechia (+26 percentage points), Spain (+21 pp) and Poland and Portugal (both +20 pp). This share of respondents has decreased in Estonia (-5 pp) and has remained stable in Greece.

QC10.9 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - Food industries)



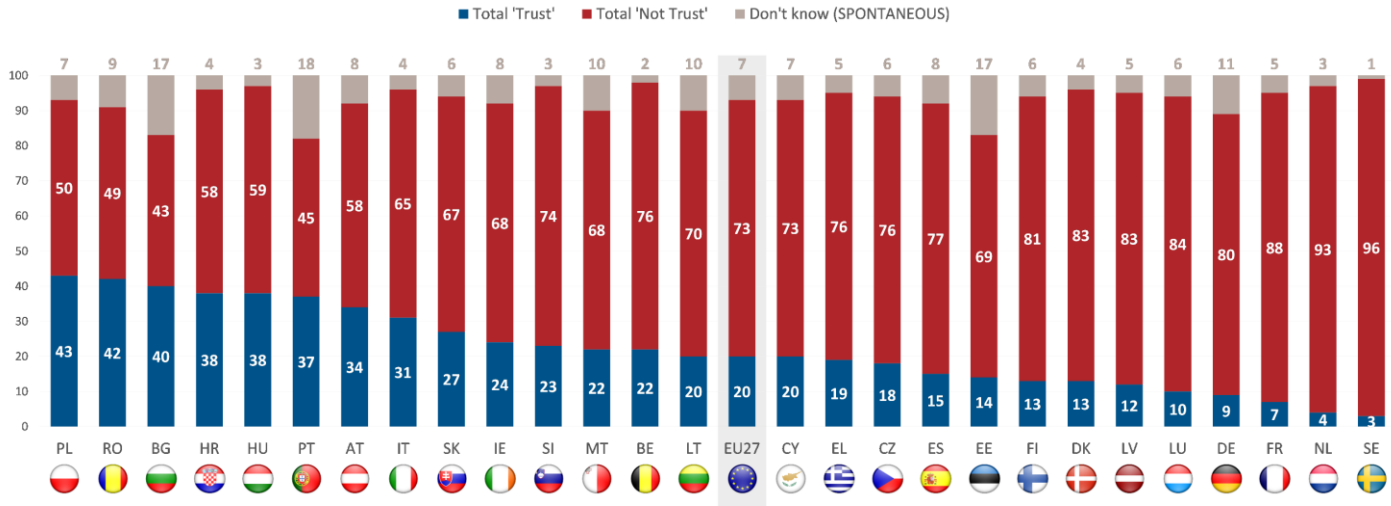
Two in ten respondents either 'tend to trust' or 'totally trust' **celebrities, bloggers and influencers** as a source of information on food-related risks, including less than one in twenty (4%) 'totally' trusting them. Conversely, close to three-quarters (73%) say they do not trust this source of information, with around four in ten (41%) saying they do not trust it 'at all'. More than one in twenty (7%) say they don't know.

This proportion has remained relatively stable since the last time this question was asked in April 2019 (+1 percentage point).

In nine countries, more than one quarter of the respondents trust celebrities, bloggers and influencers as a source of information on food risks. At least four in ten give this answer in Poland (43%), Romania (42%) and Bulgaria (40%), while less than one in ten trust this source of information in Sweden (3%), the Netherlands (4%), France (7%) and Germany (9%).

Poland (+16 percentage points since 2019) stands out for a particularly large increase in the proportion of respondents who trust celebrities, bloggers and influencers as a source of information on food risks. This share of respondents has increased by less than five percentage points in a further ten countries. Conversely, large decreases can be observed in Belgium (-13 pp), Greece (-9 pp) and Denmark (-8 pp).

QC10.2 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(% - Celebrities, bloggers and influencers)



QC10 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.
(%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
General practitioners and specialist doctors *	Mar/Apr 2022	89	95	87	94	95	88	87	95	94	92	92	84	85	89	88	90	90	85	96	97	84	83	96	81	82	85	95	93
Consumer organisations	Mar/Apr 2022	82	87	67	84	88	87	64	82	72	76	85	65	81	76	66	70	79	82	76	91	85	75	83	68	78	68	82	92
	Δ Apr 2019	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲12	▲1	▲2	▼8	▲3	▼9	▼3	▼2	▲9	▲2	▼4	▲11	▲4	▼2	▲3	▲10	▼1	▲4	▲8	▲14	▲2	▲3	▲7	▼1	▲5
Scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation *	Mar/Apr 2022	82	87	73	87	93	78	84	88	93	88	74	78	80	86	84	85	77	81	90	90	77	82	90	77	77	80	92	96
Farmers and primary producers **	Mar/Apr 2022	74	77	75	81	68	72	75	86	62	79	74	73	70	67	76	71	80	76	79	71	84	72	87	76	77	75	88	82
	Δ Apr 2019	▲5	▲6	▲9	▲18	▲6	▲5	▼5	▲11	▲2	▲11	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲8	▲7	▲12	▲7	▲15	▲1	=	▲9	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲9
Environmental/Health NGOs **	Mar/Apr 2022	70	80	61	67	71	61	54	90	47	70	74	71	75	74	69	71	73	81	88	73	72	77	85	59	69	72	72	62
	Δ Apr 2019	▲14	▲10	▲12	▲24	▲12	▲11	▲24	▲29	▼7	▲6	▲13	▲16	▲18	▲18	▲27	▲21	▲17	▲18	▲20	▲15	▲5	▲20	▲25	▲8	▲15	▲22	▲9	▲12
EU institutions	Mar/Apr 2022	66	75	60	65	77	60	53	83	61	71	55	65	67	71	69	69	67	77	87	75	61	71	86	61	62	59	77	83
	Δ Apr 2019	▲8	▲4	=	▲24	▲8	▲8	=	▲11	▼1	▲6	▲7	▲14	▲10	▼4	▲13	▲10	▲6	▲9	▲17	▼1	▲4	▲14	▲8	▼1	▲12	▲3	▲4	▲8
National authorities	Mar/Apr 2022	66	75	57	71	89	71	55	84	62	61	60	47	64	60	64	61	76	73	87	82	77	54	86	56	47	60	89	92
	Δ Apr 2019	▲6	▲6	▲11	▲19	▲4	▲13	▼4	▲7	▼1	▲5	▲8	▲7	▲4	▼10	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲1	▲16	▲1	▲6	▲11	▲6	▲2	=	▲1	▲4	▲4
Scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation *	Mar/Apr 2022	63	63	64	65	72	42	67	76	71	76	56	69	76	73	68	62	56	74	80	46	56	74	86	68	56	75	72	59
Supermarkets or local grocer **	Mar/Apr 2022	57	61	49	50	64	54	45	78	48	69	49	42	57	42	50	42	64	63	57	63	69	54	82	48	47	48	84	59
	Δ Apr 2019	▲14	▲9	▲11	▲20	▲6	▲17	▼1	▲20	▲7	▲20	▲21	▲14	▲12	▼2	▲20	▲12	▲21	▲13	▲9	▲18	▲11	▲24	▲16	▲5	▲11	▲17	▲3	▲15
Journalists	Mar/Apr 2022	49	61	57	44	48	46	31	61	33	42	41	47	49	35	43	48	40	45	53	62	60	63	77	55	38	42	65	53
	Δ Apr 2019	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲6	▼1	▼9	▼13	▲1	▼5	=	▼7	▲1	▲2	▼16	▼4	▼7	▼8	▲2	▲25	▼3	▲5	▲10	=	▼5	▼10	▼11	▲2	▼5
Food industries	Mar/Apr 2022	45	46	54	67	71	31	58	68	27	56	26	49	45	38	61	52	33	69	59	34	48	56	77	57	42	60	83	59
	Δ Apr 2019	▲9	▲4	▲9	▲26	▲8	▲12	▼5	▲10	=	▲21	▲10	▲11	▲5	▲1	▲14	▲18	▲9	▲12	▲14	▲6	▲10	▲20	▲20	▲6	▲7	▲15	▲15	▲18
Celebrities, bloggers and influencers	Mar/Apr 2022	20	22	40	18	13	9	14	24	19	15	7	38	31	20	12	20	10	38	22	4	34	43	37	42	23	27	13	3
	Δ Apr 2019	▲1	▼13	▲2	=	▼8	▲2	▲1	▼4	▼9	▲3	▼3	▲3	▲2	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼3	▲2	▼3	▼3	▲3	▲16	▲4	=	=	▲2	=	=

* New items ** Modified items

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** reveals the following:

- No notable gender differences in levels of trust in the various sources of information on food risks.
- Younger respondents, are more likely to trust **EU institutions** (72% of 15-24 year-olds, compared with 62% of those aged 55 or more), **scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation** (66%, compared with 61%), **food industries** (50%, compared with 42%) and **celebrities, bloggers and influencers** (27%, compared with 16%). Moreover, older respondents are the least likely to trust **environmental or health NGOs** (66%, compared with 72-74% of those aged 15-54).
- The longer respondents stayed in full-time education, the more likely they are to trust **consumer organisations** (85% of those finishing education aged 20 or more, compared with 76% of those who left school aged 15 or less), **scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation** (87%, compared with 77%), **environmental or health NGOs** (75%, compared with 62%), **national authorities** (71%, compared with 61%) and **EU institutions** (70%, compared with 58%). Respondents who ended full-time education aged 20 or more are also the most likely to trust **journalists** (53%, compared with 46-47% of those who finished aged 19 or less).

QC10 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Total 'Trust' (% - EU)

	Environmental/Health NGOs	Celebrities, bloggers and influencers	Scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation	Scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation	Supermarkets or local grocer	EU institutions	Journalists	National authorities	Food industries	Farmers and primary producers	Consumer organisations	General practitioners and specialist doctors
EU27	70	20	82	63	57	66	49	66	45	74	82	89
Gender												
Man	71	20	82	63	55	65	49	66	44	74	81	89
Woman	70	21	82	64	58	67	50	67	45	76	81	89
Age												
15-24	74	27	83	66	56	72	49	69	50	76	78	90
25-39	73	23	83	65	58	70	51	67	47	76	81	89
40-54	72	20	82	64	57	67	51	67	45	74	83	88
55 +	66	16	81	61	56	62	48	65	42	73	82	89
Education (End of)												
15-	62	18	77	65	59	58	47	61	45	75	76	88
16-19	68	21	79	62	56	64	46	63	45	75	81	88
20+	75	17	87	63	56	70	53	71	44	73	85	91
Still studying	75	26	85	67	55	74	54	73	49	76	81	92
Socio-professional category												
Self-employed	75	21	82	65	59	64	49	68	42	74	85	90
Managers	76	18	87	65	57	74	55	74	45	76	86	91
Other white collars	74	24	85	67	58	72	52	69	48	75	84	90
Manual workers	69	22	80	62	57	64	46	63	48	76	80	88
House persons	66	20	79	65	61	63	49	63	47	72	75	86
Unemployed	64	18	75	58	52	62	48	59	42	75	74	86
Retired	64	15	79	60	55	60	47	64	41	73	81	89
Students	75	26	85	67	55	74	54	73	49	76	81	92
Difficulties paying bills												
Most of the time	63	19	74	60	51	60	45	59	41	72	75	88
From time to time	68	26	78	65	59	62	48	61	46	73	78	85
Almost never/ Never	71	18	84	63	57	68	50	69	45	76	84	90
Index on the level of awareness of food risks												
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	74	12	86	56	51	69	51	70	36	72	86	91
High (10 to 12 topics)	74	12	85	61	54	67	50	69	39	75	88	92
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	69	19	83	64	57	66	49	67	46	76	83	92
Low (3 to 5 topics)	67	25	78	69	59	64	46	62	49	75	77	87
Very low (up to 2 topics)	65	36	73	67	64	63	51	62	57	73	69	81

- Managers are the most likely to trust **most** of the sources of information on food risks, while the reverse holds true for the unemployed. This is particularly the case for national authorities, with almost three-quarters (74%) of managers trusting this information source, compared with less than six in ten (59%) among the unemployed.
- Those who have never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to trust **most** of the information sources. For instance, 84% of these respondents trust scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation, compared with 74% of those who have difficulties most of the time.
- Those who have a higher level of awareness of food risks are more likely to trust **general practitioners and specialist doctors** (91-92% of those having a medium to very high awareness level, compared with 81% of those with a very low awareness level), **consumer organisations** (86-88% of those with a high or very high awareness level, compared with 69% of those with a very low level), **scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation** (85-86%, compared with 73%), **environmental or health NGOs** (74%, compared with 65%), **national authorities** (69-70%, compared with 62% of those with a low or very low level) and **EU institutions** (67-69%, compared with 63-64%).
- In contrast, those who have lower levels of awareness are more likely to trust **scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation** (67-69% of those with a low or very low awareness level, compared with 56% of those with a very high level), **supermarkets or local grocer** (64% of those with a very low level, compared with 51%), **food industries** (57%, compared with 36%) and **celebrities, bloggers and influencers** (36%, compared with 12% of those with a high or very high awareness level).
- Those who are 'very' or 'somewhat' trustful when dealing with people are more likely than those who are 'very' or 'somewhat' suspicious[42] to trust **each** of the information sources. For instance, 54-64% of those who are trustful when dealing with people trust journalists, compared with 36-43% of those who are suspicious.

[42] Respondents were asked the following question (QC15): 'Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 indicates "You can't be too careful" and 10 indicates "Most people can be trusted"'. The answers were then regrouped as follows: Very suspicious (0 to 2); Somewhat suspicious (3 to 4); Neither suspicious nor trustful (5); Somewhat trustful (6 to 7); Very trustful (8 to 10).

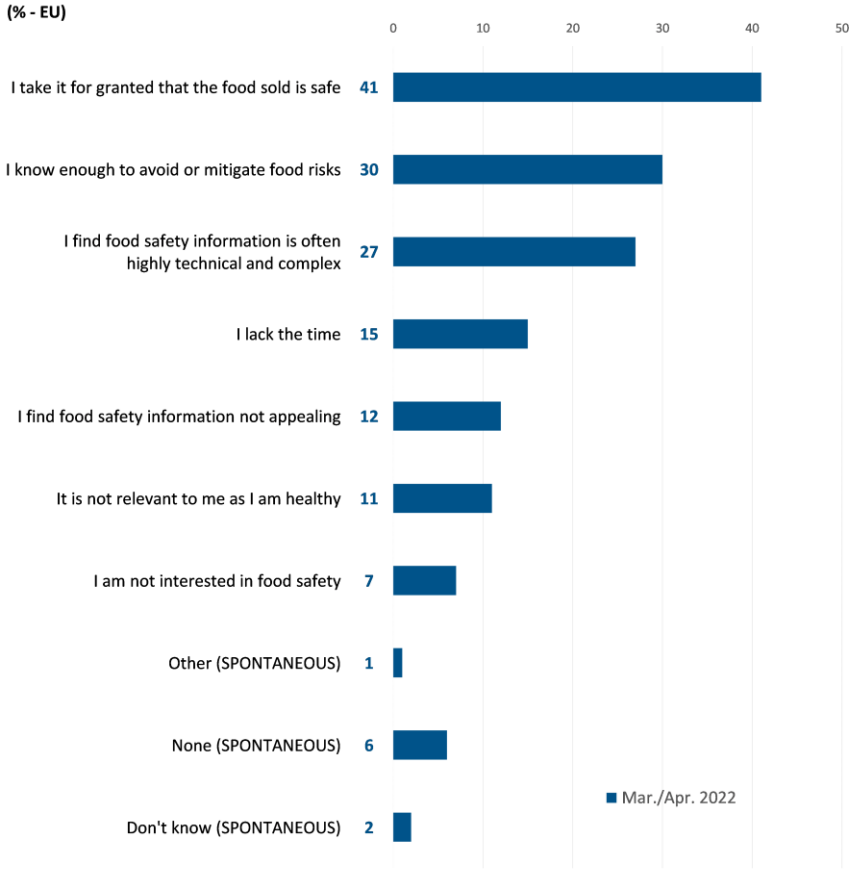
3. Reasons not to engage with food safety

Four out of ten Europeans do not pay attention to food safety information because they take it for granted that the food sold is safe

Around four in ten respondents (41%) give **taking it for granted that the food sold is safe** as a reason for not paying attention to information about food safety (i.e. risks associated with eating certain foods)[43]. These are followed by three in ten who indicate that they **know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks** (30%) and slightly more than one quarter (27%) who say that they **find food safety information often highly technical and complex**.

More than one in ten say that they **lack the time** (15%), that they **find food safety information not appealing** (12%) and that **it is not relevant to them as they are healthy** (11%), while less than one in ten (7%) are **not interested in food safety**. Slightly more than one in twenty (6%) do not select any reason, while 1% *spontaneously* mention other reasons and 2% say they don't know.

QC9 Sometimes people do not pay attention to information about food safety (i.e. risks associated with eating certain foods) and this can happen due to several reasons. Which of the following reasons apply to you? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



[43] QC9. Sometimes people do not pay attention to information about food safety (i.e. risks associated with eating certain foods) and this can happen due to several reasons. Which of the following reasons apply to you? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) I am not interested in food safety; I find food safety information is often highly technical and complex; I find food safety information not appealing; I lack the time; I take it for granted that the food sold is safe; It is not relevant to me as I am healthy; I know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

In 19 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to give **taking it for granted that the food sold is safe** as a reason for not paying attention to information about food safety. In seven countries, the first answer is '**I know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks**', while most respondents in France say they **find food safety information is often highly technical and complex**.

In eight EU Member States, more than half of the respondents do not pay attention to information about food safety because they **take it for granted that the food sold is safe**. The highest proportions indicating this are observed in Sweden (63%), Finland (59%) and Portugal (58%), while the lowest are recorded in France (28%), Greece (30%) and Romania (31%).

Half of the respondents in Cyprus (50%) and close to half in Latvia (49%) and the Netherlands (48%) think they **know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks**. At the other end of the scale, less than one quarter say this in Romania (18%), Portugal (20%) and Italy (24%).

More than one third in Greece (42%), Cyprus (39%) and Italy (37%) give **finding food safety information often highly technical and complex** as a reason not to pay attention to information about food safety. This compares with 16% who select this as a reason in Czechia, the Netherlands and Sweden.

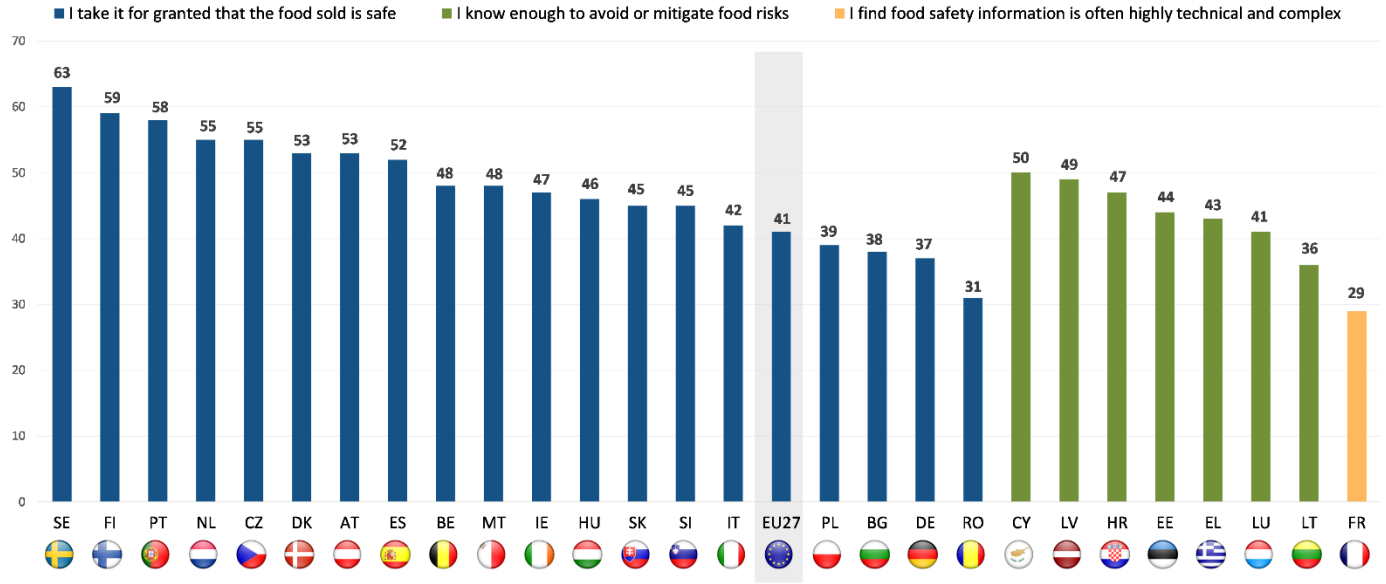
Respondents in Malta (22%), Slovakia (21%) and Luxembourg (19%) are the most likely to say they **lack the time** to pay attention to information about food safety, while those in the Netherlands and Portugal (both 9%) and Denmark (10%) are the least likely to answer this way.

Two in ten in Greece and Luxembourg and 18% in Cyprus say they **find food safety information not appealing**. At the opposite end of the spectrum, 4% in Spain and 7% in Czechia and Sweden select this as a reason not to pay attention to such information.

Austria (20%) stands out for a relatively high proportion of respondents who indicate that information about food safety **is not relevant to them as they are healthy**, followed by Italy and Poland (both 14%). Conversely, 5% in Spain and 6% in Bulgaria and Greece say this.

Lastly, more than one in ten in Austria (14%), Poland (12%) and Denmark (11%) indicate that they are **not interested in food safety** as a reason not to pay attention to this information. This compares to less than one in twenty who indicate this as a reason in Greece (2%), Cyprus (3%) and Croatia, Finland, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain (all 4%).

QC9 Sometimes people do not pay attention to information about food safety (i.e. risks associated with eating certain foods) and this can happen due to several reasons. Which of the following reasons apply to you? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



The ***socio-demographic analysis*** illustrates the following patterns:

- Respondents aged 55 or more are the most likely to indicate that they **know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks** (33%, compared with 26% of the 15-24 year-olds). By contrast, they are the least likely to say that they **lack the time** (9%, compared with 17-20% of 15-54 year-olds) and that this is **not relevant to them as they are healthy** (7%, compared with 10-17%). The youngest group (aged 15-24) (10%) are the most likely to say that they are **not interested in food safety**, especially when compared with those aged 40 or more (6%).
- Respondents who finished full-time education aged 20 or above are more likely to indicate as reasons the fact that they **know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks** (36%, compared with 26% of those who left education aged 15 or less) and that they **lack the time** (16%, compared with 9%). Those who ended education aged 15 or less are slightly more likely to say that they **find food safety information is often highly technical and complex** (30%, compared with 26% of those ending education aged 20 or more).
- Those who have never or almost never difficulties paying their bills are more likely to say they **know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks** (32%, compared with 23% of those who have difficulties most of the time), but the least likely to say that they **find food safety information is often highly technical and complex** (26%, compared with 32%) and that they **find food safety information not appealing** (11%, compared with 15%).
- Respondents with a higher level of awareness of food risks are more likely to indicate as a reason for not paying attention to information about food safety the fact that they **know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks** (41% of those with a very high awareness level, compared with 20% of those with a very low level). In contrast, those with a low or very low awareness level are more likely to say that this is **not relevant to them as they are healthy** (15%, compared with 6% of those with a very high level) and that they are **not interested in food safety** (10-11%, compared with 3%).

QC9 Sometimes people do not pay attention to information about food safety (i.e. risks associated with eating certain foods) and this can happen due to several reasons. Which of the following reasons apply to you? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	I take it for granted that the food sold is safe	I know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks	I find food safety information is often highly technical and complex	I lack the time	I find food safety information not appealing	It is not relevant to me as I am healthy	I am not interested in food safety	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	41	30	27	15	12	11	7	1	6	2
Gender										
Man	42	29	27	15	13	12	8	1	5	2
Woman	41	31	28	14	12	9	6	1	6	2
Age										
15-24	41	26	26	17	12	17	10	1	5	1
25-39	42	27	26	20	14	14	8	1	5	1
40-54	40	31	26	19	13	10	6	1	6	1
55 +	42	33	29	9	11	7	6	2	6	3
Education (End of)										
15-	44	26	30	9	11	8	7	2	6	3
16-19	40	29	28	15	13	11	8	1	5	2
20+	42	36	26	16	12	9	5	2	6	1
Still studying	43	25	26	18	13	17	8	1	5	1
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	40	23	32	13	15	9	8	2	7	2
From time to time	40	27	31	16	14	12	8	1	4	2
Almost never/ Never	42	32	26	14	11	10	6	1	6	2
Index on the level of awareness of food risks										
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	39	41	25	13	10	6	3	2	10	1
High (10 to 12 topics)	44	32	29	15	11	7	4	2	8	2
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	47	30	31	15	13	10	6	1	5	2
Low (3 to 5 topics)	41	25	28	15	14	15	10	1	3	2
Very low (up to 2 topics)	31	20	21	16	12	15	11	1	3	2

4. Awareness of the EU food safety system

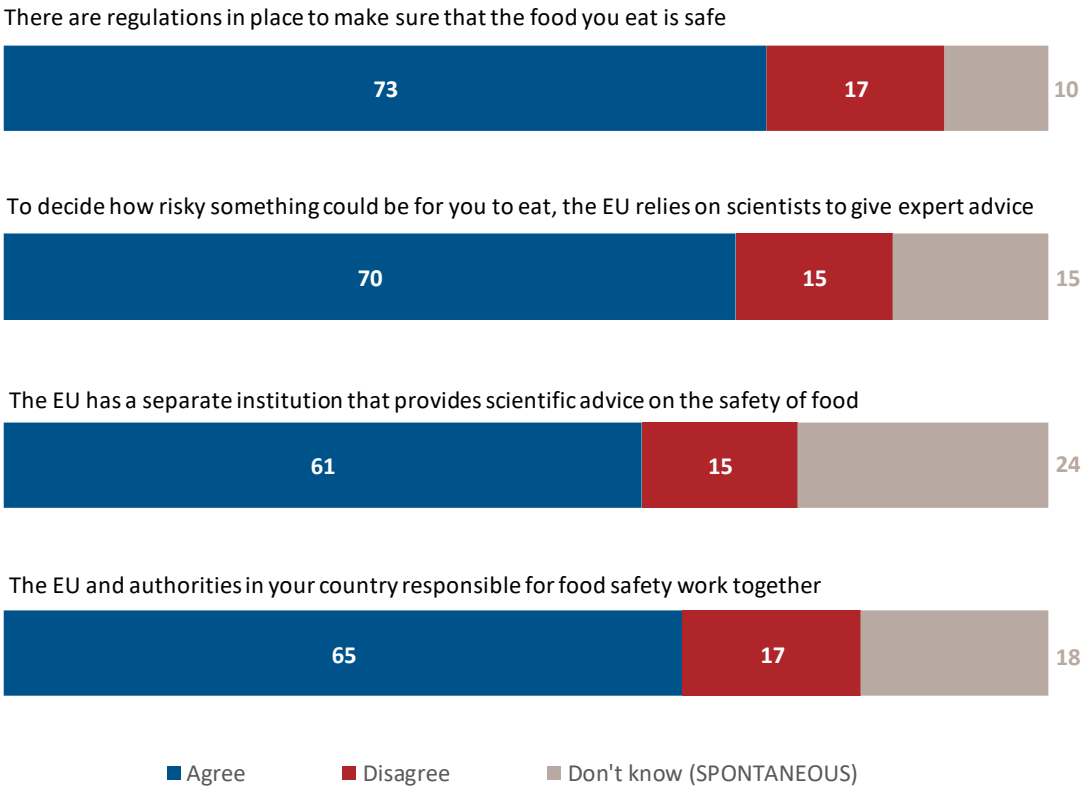
The majority of Europeans are aware of different aspects of the EU food safety system

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with a series of statements about the EU food safety system[44,45]. A large majority agree with each statement:

- 'There are regulations in place to make sure that the food you eat is safe' (73% 'agree');
- 'To decide how risky something could be for you to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice' (70%);
- 'The EU and authorities in your country responsible for food safety work together' (65%);
- 'The EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food' (61%)

The results for each statement will be analysed in detail in the following paragraphs.

QA12 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with (% - EU)



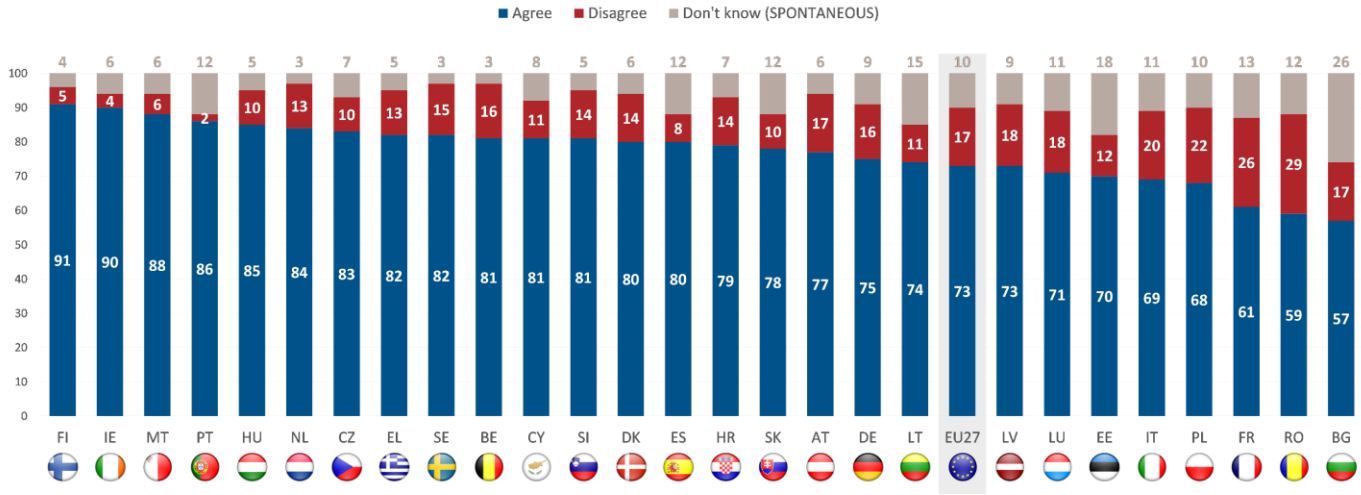
[44] QC12. Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with: There are regulations in place to make sure that the food you eat is safe; To decide how risky something could be for you to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice; The EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food; The EU and authorities in your country responsible for food safety work together. Agree; Disagree; DK.

[45] A similar question was asked in the last Special Eurobarometer survey on 'Food safety in the EU' conducted in April 2019. In this survey, respondents were asked to select all the statements they agreed with among the following: 'There are regulations in place to make sure that the food you eat is safe'; 'Authorities in your country, together with the EU, keep you safe from food risks'; 'To decide how risky something could be for you to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice'; 'The EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food'. As the question format has been changed in the present survey (i.e. forced-choice vs. select all that apply) and the wording of some items is also changed, the results are not directly comparable across years.

Almost three-quarters of the respondents (73%) agree that **there are regulations in place to make sure that the food they eat is safe**, while 17% disagree with this statement. One in ten say (10%) they don't know.

In 18 EU Member States, at least three-quarters agree that there are regulations in place to make sure that the food they eat is safe. The highest proportions of respondents who think this can be observed in Finland (91%), Ireland (90%) and Malta (88%), while the lowest proportions are found in Bulgaria (57%), Romania (59%) and France (61%).

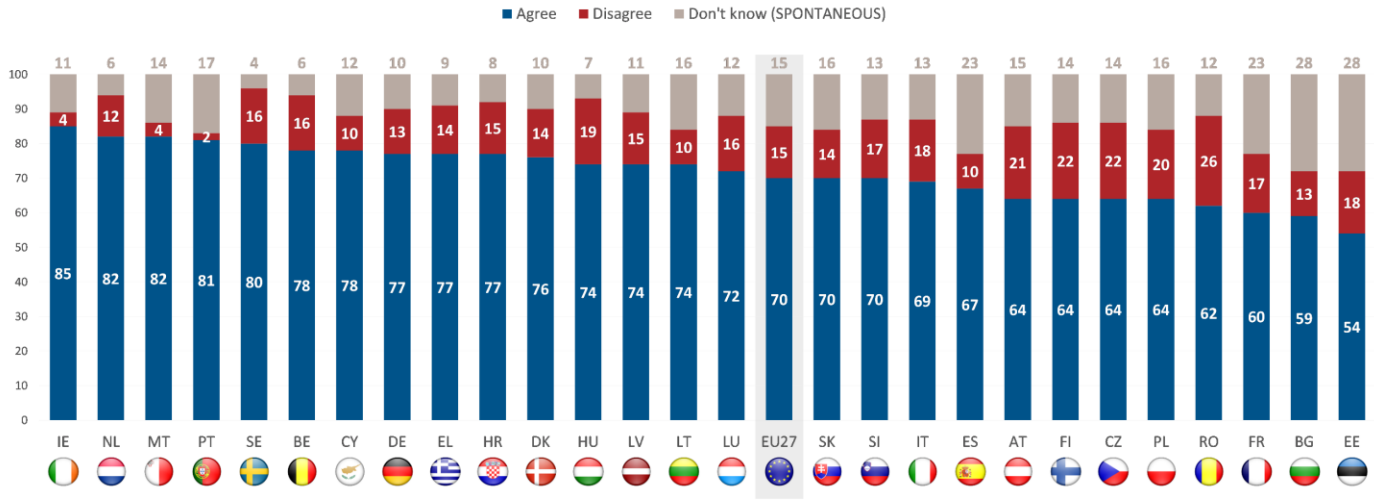
QC12.1 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with (% - There are regulations in place to make sure that the food you eat is safe)



Seven in ten respondents (70%) agree that, **to decide how risky something could be for them to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice**. Conversely, 15% disagree with the statement and an equal proportion say they don't know.

In 17 countries, at least seven in ten agree that, to decide how risky something could be for them to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice. Respondents in Ireland (85%), the Netherlands and Malta (both 82%) are the most likely to say this. At the opposite end of the spectrum, six in ten or less agree with this statement in Estonia (54%), Bulgaria (59%) and France (60%).

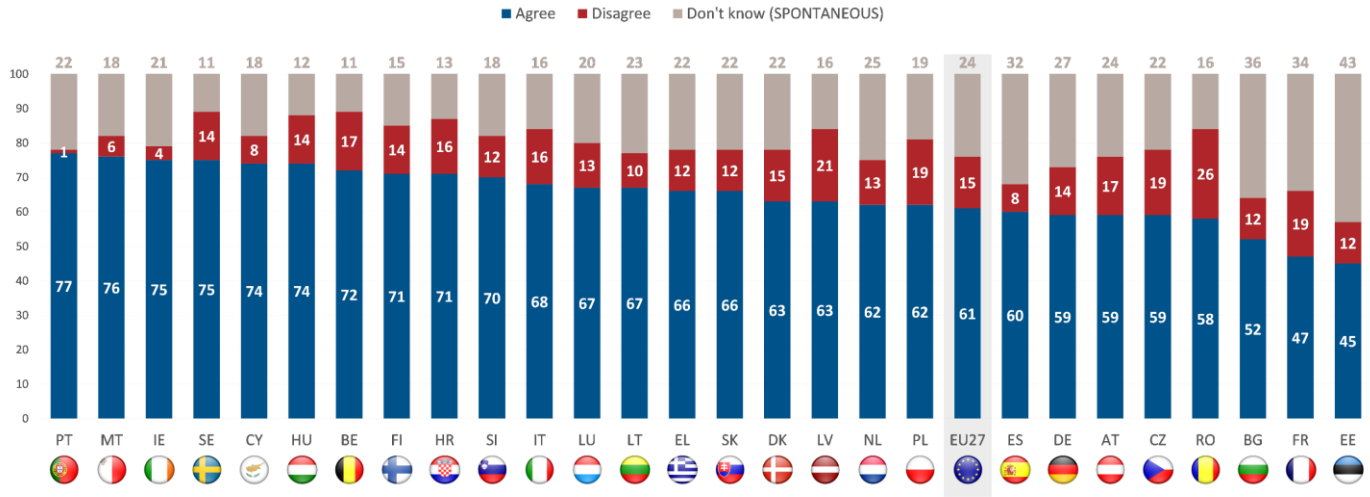
QC12.2 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with
(% - To decide how risky something could be for you to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice)



Around six in ten respondents (61%) agree that **the EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food**, while 15% disagree with this statement. Almost one quarter (24%) say they don't know.

In 13 countries, more than two thirds of the respondents agree that the EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food. At least three-quarters in Portugal (77%), Malta (76%) and Ireland and Sweden (both 75%) think this. Conversely, less than half in Estonia (45%) and France (47%) agree with this statement, while slightly more than half do so in Bulgaria (52%).

QC12.3 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with
(% - The EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food)



Close to two-thirds of the respondents (65%) agree that **the EU and authorities in their country responsible for food safety work together**, while 17% disagree with the statement. Less than two in ten (18%) say they don't know.

At least seven in ten in 13 EU Member States agree that the EU and authorities in their country responsible for food safety work together. The highest shares who answer this way are observed in Malta (87%) and Finland and Portugal (both 85%), while less than six in ten say this in France (49%), Bulgaria (52%) and Estonia (57%).
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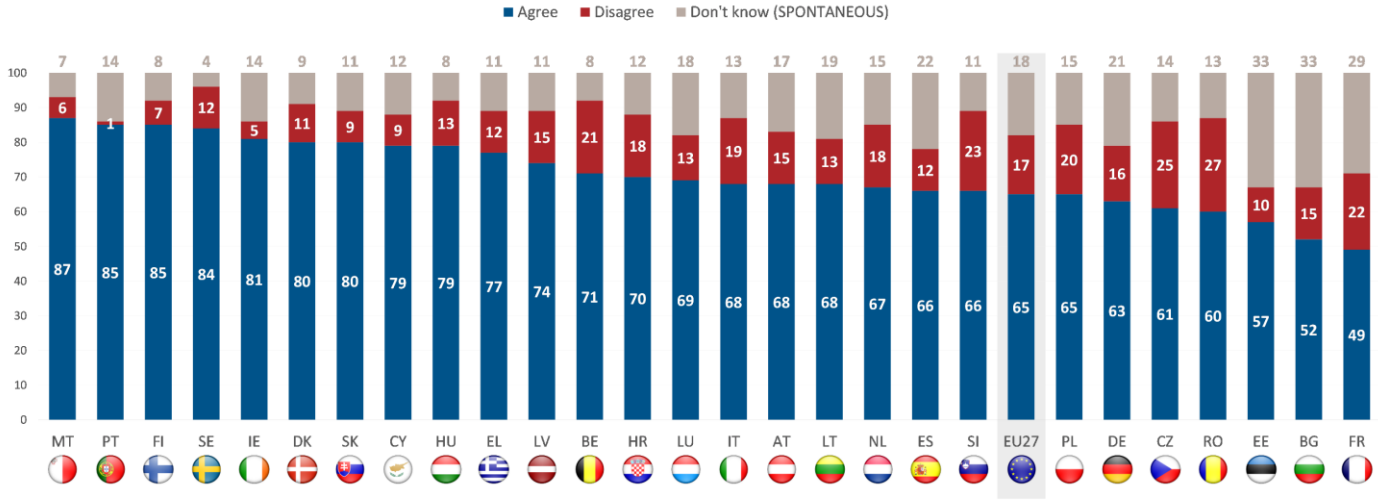
QC12.4 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with
(% - The EU and authorities in your country responsible for food safety work together)



The ***socio-demographic analysis*** shows the following:

- Respondents in the central age cohorts are more likely than their older or younger counterparts to be aware of **each** of the aspects of the EU food safety system tested in the survey. For instance, more than two- thirds (68%) of those aged 25-54 agree that the EU and authorities in your country responsible for food safety work together, compared with 62-63% of younger or older respondents.
- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to be aware of **each** of the aspects. For instance, three-quarters of those ending education aged 20 or more agree that, to decide how risky something could be for them to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice, compared with 61% of those who left education aged 15 or less.
- Managers and other white-collar workers are the most likely to agree with **each** of the statements. For instance, 68% of these respondents agree that the EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food, compared with 52% of the unemployed.
- The less financial difficulties respondents have, the more likely they are to be aware of **each** of these aspects. This is especially the case for the statement 'there are regulations in place to make sure that the food you eat is safe', with 76% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills agreeing with this, compared with 63% of those who have difficulties most of the time.
- Those with a very low level of awareness of food risks are the least likely to agree with **each** of the statements. For instance, 57% of these respondents agree that, to decide how risky something could be for you to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice, compared with 78% of those with a very high awareness level.

QC12 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with

Agree (% - EU)

	There are regulations in place to make sure that the food you eat is safe	To decide how risky something could be for you to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice	The EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food	The EU and authorities in your country responsible for food safety work together
EU27	73	70	61	65
Gender				
Man	74	71	62	65
Woman	73	69	60	65
Age				
15-24	72	70	61	63
25-39	75	73	65	68
40-54	76	73	63	68
55 +	71	67	58	62
Education (End of)				
15-	67	61	54	58
16-19	72	68	61	64
20+	77	75	65	69
Still studying	75	74	62	66
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	75	72	65	68
Managers	79	79	68	71
Other white collars	78	74	68	72
Manual workers	74	69	62	65
House persons	66	62	53	58
Unemployed	68	62	52	62
Retired	69	65	56	60
Students	75	74	62	66
Index on the level of awareness of food risks				
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	77	78	65	69
High (10 to 12 topics)	77	75	61	68
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	77	71	61	66
Low (3 to 5 topics)	69	65	60	63
Very low (up to 2 topics)	60	57	55	56

IV. INSIGHTS INTO CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR: AN EXAMPLE IN THE AREA OF FOODBORNE DISEASES

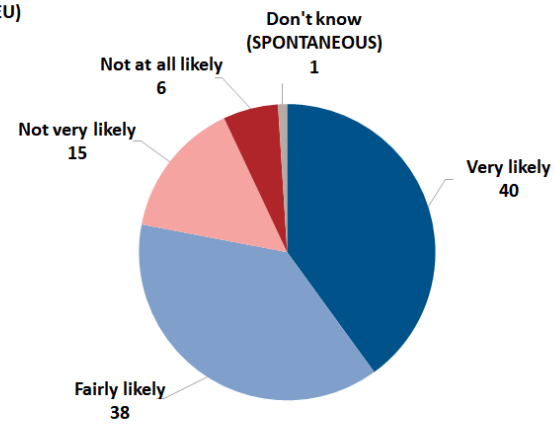
The final chapter of this report examines Europeans' consumer behaviour in the area of foodborne diseases. In particular, respondents were first invited to consider a fictitious scenario in which a news story reports a food poisoning incident involving Salmonella found in eggs, with authorities advising consumers to take a series of precautionary measures[46]. They were then asked questions on their food preparation and consumption behaviour in response to similar situations.

Almost eight in ten Europeans are indicate they are likely to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour following a food poisoning incident

Across the EU as a whole, almost eight in ten respondents (78%) indicate they are likely to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story, including four in ten who say they are 'very likely' to do so[47]. Around two in ten (21%) indicate that they are not likely to change their behaviour in a similar circumstance, with 6% saying they are 'not at all likely' to do so. 1% say they don't know.

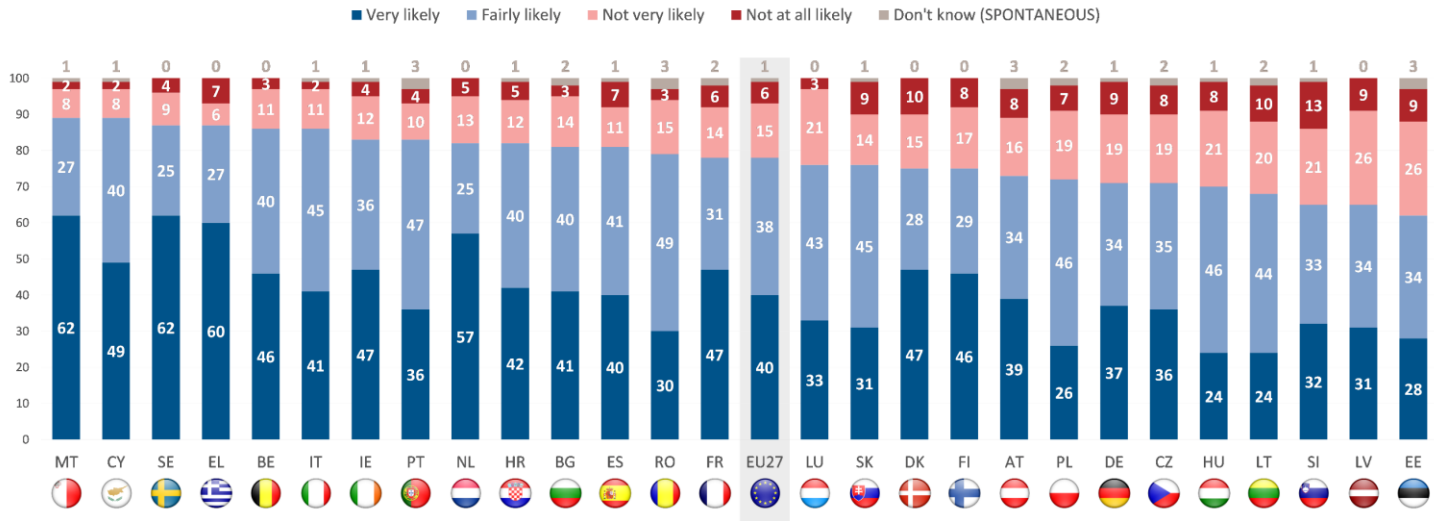
Large majorities in all EU Member States say they are very or fairly likely to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in response to a food poisoning incident as the one described in the news story. This proportion ranges from 89% in Cyprus and Malta and 87% in Greece and Sweden to less than two thirds in Estonia (62%) and Latvia and Slovenia (both 65%). In addition, in four countries, more than half say they are 'very likely' to change their behaviour: Malta and Sweden (both 62%), Greece (60%) and the Netherlands (57%).

QC8a How likely are you to change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story?
(% - EU)



(Mar. / Apr. 2022)

QC8a How likely are you to change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story?
(%)



[46] Respondents were read the following text: 'Please imagine the following fictitious scenario: You see a news report about a food poisoning incident. Cases include people from different age groups, and some from the area you live in. Symptoms include fever, diarrhoea, and abdominal cramps, and some people have been hospitalized. There have been no deaths. Scientists traced the food poisoning to Salmonella found in eggs. As a precautionary measure, authorities advise consumers to wash hands thoroughly before and after handling raw eggs. Consumers should also clean surfaces and kitchen equipment effectively after use, and cook eggs thoroughly. Take a few moments to imagine yourself in this situation, and consider that you are someone who prepares and eats eggs'.

[47] QC8a. How likely are you to change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story? Very likely; Fairly likely; Not very likely; Not at all likely; DK.

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** illustrates that results for this question are broadly consistent across all socio-demographic groups. However, a few differences can still be observed:

- Slightly higher proportions say they are likely to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story among the following subgroups: younger respondents (80% of 15-39 year olds, compared with 76% of those aged 55 or more), those who stayed longer in full-time education (80% of those ending education aged 20 or more, compared with 76% of those finishing aged 15 or less) and white-collar workers (83%, compared with 75% of the retired).
- Shares of respondents saying they are likely to change their behaviour are also particularly high among those who are personally interested in food safety (83%, compared with 65% of those who are not interested).
- The share of respondents saying they are likely to change their behaviour is particularly high among those who say they trust national authorities for information on food risks (81%, compared with 72% of those who do not trust them).

QC8a How likely are you to change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story?
(% - EU)

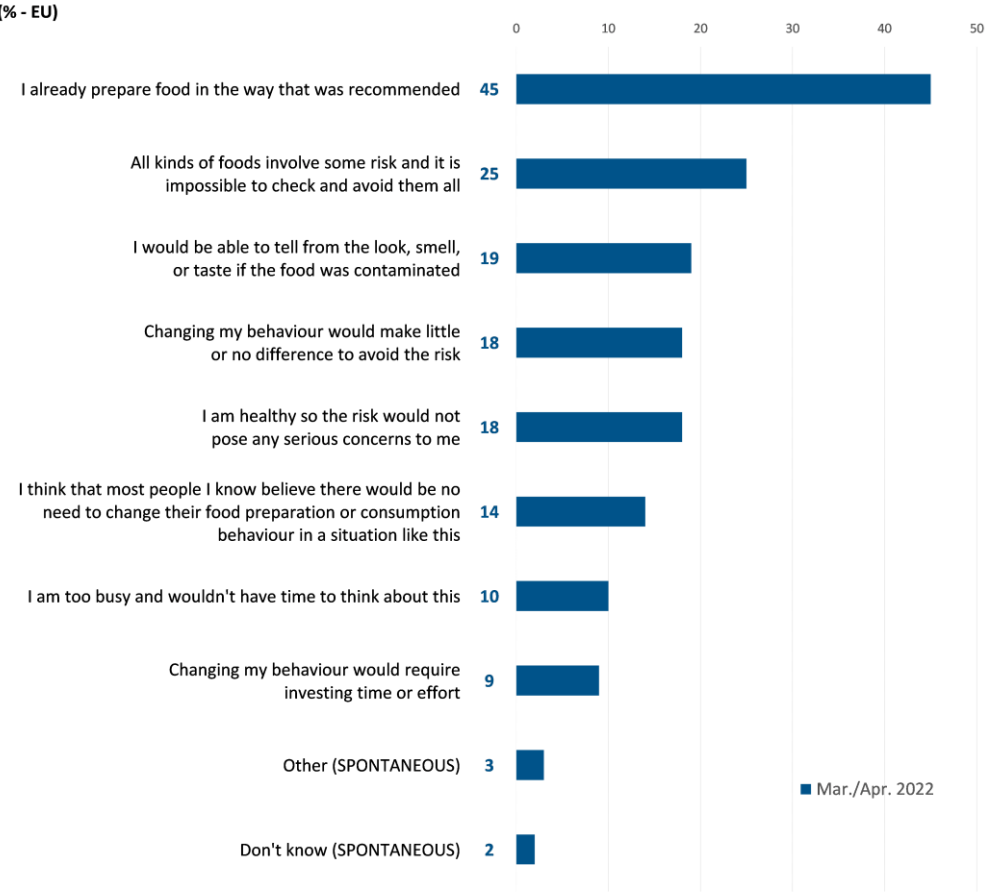
	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	Don't know	Total 'Likely'	Total 'Not likely'
EU27	40	38	15	6	1	78	21
Gender							
Man	37	39	16	7	1	76	23
Woman	43	36	14	6	1	79	20
Age							
15-24	41	39	15	4	1	80	19
25-39	42	38	14	5	1	80	19
40-54	39	40	14	6	1	79	20
55 +	40	36	15	7	2	76	22
Education (End of)							
15-	38	38	14	8	2	76	22
16-19	37	41	15	6	1	78	21
20+	45	35	13	6	1	80	19
Still studying	42	38	15	4	1	80	19
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	41	35	16	7	1	76	23
Managers	41	37	15	6	1	78	21
Other white collars	43	40	12	4	1	83	16
Manual workers	38	40	15	6	1	78	21
House persons	35	41	15	8	1	76	23
Unemployed	40	36	14	8	2	76	22
Retired	40	35	15	8	2	75	23
Students	42	38	15	4	1	80	19
Personally interested in food safety							
Yes	45	38	11	5	1	83	16
No	27	38	24	9	2	65	33
Trust national institutions on food risks							
Total 'Trust'	43	38	13	5	1	81	18
Total 'Not trust'	35	37	17	9	2	72	26

More than four in ten of those who say that they are not likely to change their behaviour indicate they already prepare food in the recommended way

Among respondents who *are not likely* to change food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story (21% of all respondents, n=5,510), more than four in ten (45%) indicate the fact that they **already prepare food in the way that was recommended** as a reason[48]. One quarter (25%) of these respondents indicate that **all kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all**, followed by nearly two in ten who believe that they **would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the food was contaminated** (19%), that **changing their behaviour would make little or no difference to avoid the risk** or that **they are healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to them** (both 18%).

More than one in ten (14%) state as a reason that they **think that most people they know believe there would be no need to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like this**, while one in ten or less say that **they are too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this** (10%) or that **changing their behaviour would require investing time or effort** (9%). 3% *spontaneously* mention other reasons and 2% say they don't know.

QC8b Why would you likely not change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in the situation described? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



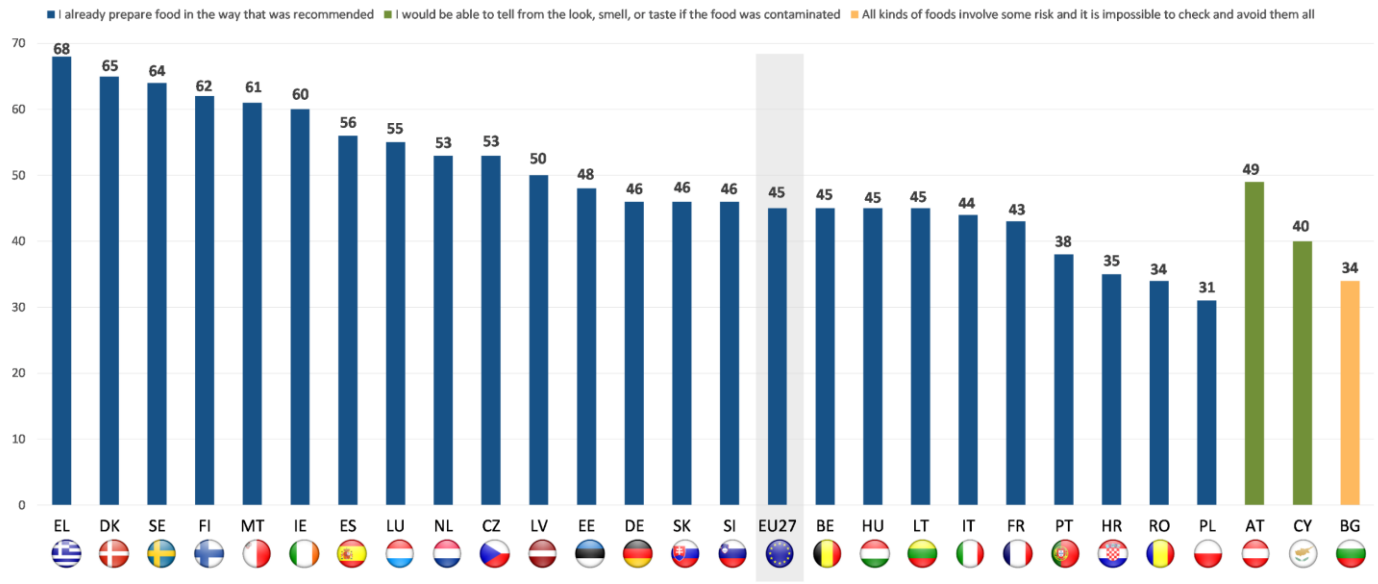
[48] QC8b. Why would you likely not change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in the situation described? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) All kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all; Changing my behaviour would make little or no difference to avoid the risk; I already prepare food in the way that was recommended; I would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the food was contaminated; Changing my behaviour would require investing time or effort; I am too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this; I think that most people I know believe there would be no need to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like this; I am healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to me; Other (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

In 24 of the 27 EU Member States, the most frequently selected reason by respondents who are not likely to change their behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story is that they **already prepare food in the way that was recommended**. Most respondents in Austria and Cyprus indicate that they **would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the food was contaminated**, while the first answer given by those in Bulgaria is that **all kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all**.

In 11 EU Member States, at least half of the respondents who are not likely to change their behaviour in response to a situation like the one described in the news story say they **already prepare food in the way that was recommended**. The highest shares of these respondents are found in Greece (68%), Denmark (65%) and Sweden (64%). At the opposite end of the scale, Bulgaria (18%) stands out for a low proportion saying this, followed by Poland (31%) and Romania (34%).

Respondents who are not likely to change their behaviour in Belgium and Latvia (both 38%) and Cyprus (35%) are the most likely to indicate as a reason that **all kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all**. Conversely, those in Spain (14%), Ireland (18%) and Malta and Poland (both 19%) are the least likely to think this.

QC8b Why would you likely not change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in the situation described? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



Close to half in Austria (49%) and Greece and Malta (both 48%) say they **would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the food was contaminated**. The lowest proportions saying this are instead found in Belgium (12%) and France, Lithuania and the Netherlands (all 13%).

Nearly one quarter in Belgium and Croatia (both 24%) and Austria and Germany (both 23%) believe that **changing their behaviour would make little or no difference to avoid the risk**. This compares to one in ten or less who indicate this as a reason in Slovakia and Spain (both 9%) and Finland (10%).

Those in Portugal (32%) and Austria and Malta (both 27%) are the most likely to say that **they are healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to them**. At the opposite end of the spectrum, this is indicated by 10% in Hungary, 11% in Spain and 14% in Romania.

At least one quarter of respondents in three countries indicate as a reason for not changing their behaviour the fact that they **think that most people they know believe there would be no need to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like this**: Austria (29%) and Cyprus and Slovakia (both 25%). This compares with 3% in Finland and 6% in Denmark and Spain who answer this way.

Less than one fifth in all countries indicate the fact that **they are too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this** as a reason not to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour. This proportion ranges from 17% in Croatia, 16% in Austria and 14% in Estonia and Germany to one in twenty or less in Sweden (4%) and Finland and Slovenia (both 5%).

Lastly, Croatia (16%) and Belgium and Lithuania (both 15%) are the countries with the highest proportions selecting as a reason that **changing their behaviour would require investing time or effort**. Conversely, only 2% say this in Czechia, Finland and Greece.

QC8b Why would you likely not change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in the situation described? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
I already prepare food in the way that was recommended	45	45	18	53	65	46	48	60	68	56	43	35	44	37	50	45	55	45	61	53	45	31	38	34	46	46	62	64
All kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all	25	38	34	27	21	25	25	18	25	14	30	30	24	35	38	26	28	28	19	34	30	19	21	22	29	21	27	31
I would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the food was contaminated	19	12	24	15	14	20	16	20	48	18	13	27	20	40	15	13	25	14	48	13	49	14	19	22	28	26	22	24
Changing my behaviour would make little or no difference to avoid the risk	18	24	12	16	12	23	21	16	15	9	17	24	13	15	22	17	15	18	22	19	23	20	13	15	18	9	10	14
I am healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to me	18	21	20	17	24	20	16	17	16	11	17	23	18	20	17	17	16	10	27	26	27	17	32	14	23	15	17	17
I think that most people I know believe there would be no need to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like this	14	12	16	18	6	14	11	12	24	6	10	18	17	25	11	13	8	13	10	7	29	20	11	21	9	25	3	10
I am too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this	10	9	13	8	9	14	14	6	9	6	7	17	9	13	10	9	9	10	10	8	16	13	12	13	5	12	5	4
Changing my behaviour would require investing time or effort	9	15	7	2	12	11	8	12	2	5	6	16	14	13	7	15	7	8	4	7	13	12	9	14	4	6	2	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	0	1	11	4	2	3	6	1	5	2	1	5	3	2	1	6	1	0	2	2	1
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	4	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	5	1	1	4	1	1

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** reveals the following patterns among respondents who say they are not likely to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in the situation described in the news story:

- Women are more likely than men to indicate the fact that they **already prepare food in the way that was recommended** as a reason not to change their behaviour (50%, compared with 41%).
- Respondents among older age groups are more likely to say that they **already prepare food in the way that was recommended** (49-50% of those aged 40 or more, compared to 31% of the 15-24 year-olds). The youngest group (aged 15-24) are the most likely to say that **all kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all** (30%, compared with 22-25% of older respondents), that **they are healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to them** (30%, compared with 14-22%) and that **they are too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this** (18%, compared with 6-14%).
- Respondents who finished full-time education aged 20 or more are more likely than those who finished earlier to say that they **already prepare food in the way that was recommended** (53%, compared with 42-43%).
- House persons are the most likely to say that **all kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all** (28%, compared to 22-26% of those in other occupations) and that **they are healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to them** (23%, compared with 13-19%). They are also the most likely, together with the self-employed, to say that **they are too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this** (15%, compared to 4-13%) and that **they think that most people they know believe there would be no need to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like this** (18-19%, compared to 11-15%).

QC8b Why would you likely not change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in the situation described? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	I already prepare food in the way that was recommended	All kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all	I would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the food was contaminated	Changing my behaviour would make little or no difference to avoid the risk	I am healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to me	I think that most people I know believe there would be no need to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like this	I am too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this	Changing my behaviour would require investing time or effort	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	45	25	19	18	18	14	10	9	3	2
Gender										
Man	41	26	19	18	18	14	12	10	4	2
Woman	50	23	19	17	18	13	9	9	3	2
Age										
15-24	31	30	15	19	30	17	18	12	3	2
25-39	38	22	21	22	22	14	12	10	4	1
40-54	49	24	21	18	16	12	14	8	2	1
55 +	50	25	18	15	14	14	6	9	4	2
Education (End of)										
15-	42	22	20	14	16	14	8	10	6	2
16-19	43	25	22	21	17	14	11	10	2	2
20+	53	25	17	16	16	13	9	6	4	2
Still studying	39	29	11	19	30	14	17	10	2	2
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	41	26	24	19	18	15	15	8	4	1
Managers	51	24	21	13	17	11	12	7	6	0
Other white collars	43	22	14	25	17	14	13	8	2	1
Manual workers	39	24	21	18	19	14	11	12	3	2
House persons	48	28	24	13	23	19	15	6	3	2
Unemployed	36	25	24	17	19	18	11	5	3	2
Retired	52	24	17	17	13	13	4	10	3	3
Students	39	29	11	19	30	14	17	10	2	2
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	36	26	22	14	16	12	9	8	5	7
From time to time	38	25	22	18	19	18	13	13	2	1
Almost never/ Never	49	24	18	18	17	12	10	8	3	2
Index on the level of awareness of food risks										
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	64	24	17	15	14	8	5	4	5	1
High (10 to 12 topics)	58	23	23	21	13	12	9	8	4	1
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	45	32	20	21	18	15	9	9	5	2
Low (3 to 5 topics)	36	26	20	20	21	16	14	12	2	2
Very low (up to 2 topics)	27	16	16	12	23	16	14	12	2	4

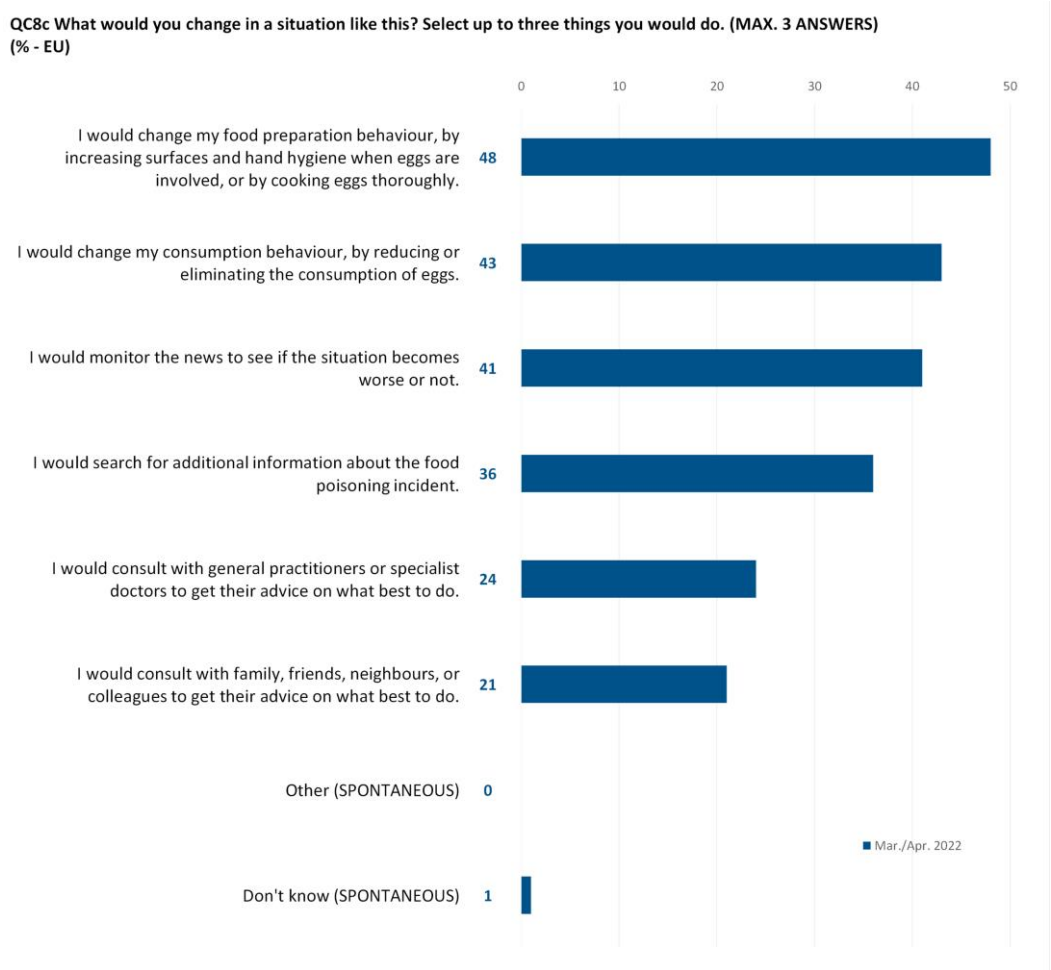
Lastly, they are the most likely, together with the self-employed and manual workers, to indicate that **they would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the food was contaminated** (24%, compared to 14-21%). Managers and the retired are the most likely to say that they **already prepare food in the way that was recommended** (51-52%, compared with 36-48% of those in other occupations) and white-collar workers are the most likely to say that **changing their behaviour would make little or no difference to avoid the risk** (25%, compared with 13-19to 13-19%). Manual workers are the most likely to indicate that **changing their behaviour would require investing time or effort** (12%, compared to 5-10%).

- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely than those who have difficulties to say that they **already prepare food in the way that was recommended** (49%, compared with 36-38%).
- The higher the level of awareness of food risks, the more likely respondents are to say that they **already prepare food in the way that was recommended** (64% of those with a very high awareness level, compared with 27% of those with a very low level). In contrast, respondents with a low or very low level of awareness are the most likely to say that **they are healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to them** (21-23%, compared with 13-14% of those with a high or very high level of awareness), that **they are too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this** (14%, compared with 5% of those with a very high awareness level) and that **changing their behaviour would require investing time or effort** (12%, compared with 4%).

Nearly half of those who say that they are likely to change their behaviour indicate they would change their food preparation

Among respondents who *are likely* to change their behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story (78% of all respondents, n=20,655), almost half (48%) **would change their food preparation behaviour, by increasing surfaces and hand hygiene when eggs are involved, or by cooking eggs thoroughly**, followed by more than four in ten who **would change their consumption behaviour, by reducing or eliminating the consumption of eggs** (43%) or who **would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not** (41%)[49]. More than one third(36%) **would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident**, while more than two in ten **would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors** (24%) or **with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues** (21%) **to get their advice on what best to do**. 1% say they don't know.

In 21 countries, **changing food preparation behaviour** is the most frequently selected action among respondents who are likely to change their behaviour in response to a food poisoning incident would take. **Changing consumption behaviour** is the most highly ranked action in four countries: Belgium, Germany, Italy and Portugal. In France and Luxembourg, respondents are most likely to say they **would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not**.



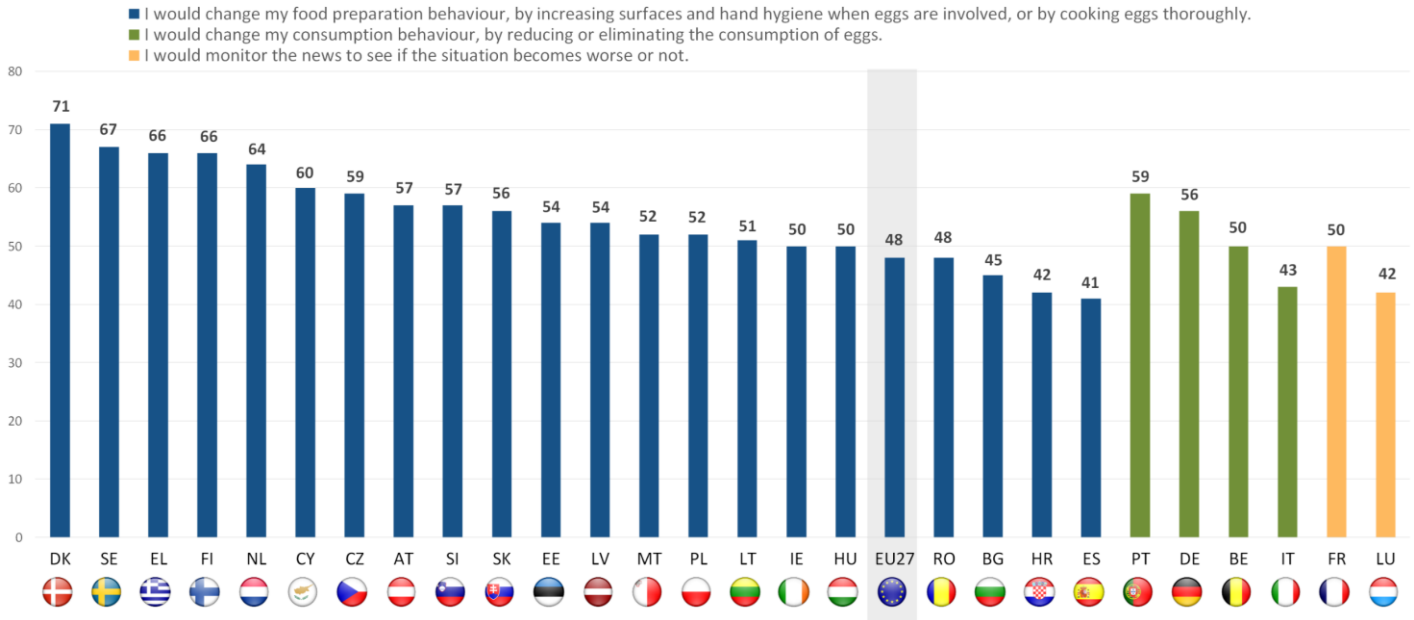
[49] QC8c. What would you change in a situation like this? Select up to three things you would do. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) I would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident; I would consult with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues to get their advice on what best to do; I would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors to get their advice on what best to do; I would change my consumption behaviour, by reducing or eliminating the consumption of eggs; I would change my food preparation behaviour, by increasing surfaces and hand hygiene when eggs are involved, or by cooking eggs thoroughly; I would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not; Other (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

In 17 EU Member States, at least half of the respondents who are likely to change their behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story say they **would change their food preparation behaviour**. This proportion ranges from at least two-thirds in Denmark (71%), Sweden (67%) and Greece and Finland (both 66%) to four in ten (40%) in France, Italy and Luxembourg.

At least half of respondents in five countries say they **would change their consumption behaviour** in response to a food poisoning incident like the one described in the fictitious scenario: Portugal (59%), Germany (56%), the Netherlands (53%) and Belgium and Malta (both 50%). This compares to less than three in ten answering this way in Slovenia (26%), Poland (27%) and Croatia and Slovakia (both 28%).

Similarly, in five EU Member States, half of these respondents or more **would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not**: Sweden (58%), Finland (57%), Denmark (56%), the Netherlands (53%) and France (50%). Conversely, one in five in Cyprus and Romania and slightly less than three in ten in Hungary and Lithuania (both 29%) indicate this.

QC8c What would you change in a situation like this? Select up to three things you would do. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% The most mentioned answer by country)



More than four in ten in Sweden (48%), Slovenia (43%) and Denmark, Greece and the Netherlands (all 41%) say they **would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident**. At the opposite end of the spectrum, 24% in Portugal and 28% in Hungary, Poland and Romania indicate this as something they would change in their behaviour.

The highest proportions of those who **would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors to get their advice on what best to do** can be observed in Cyprus and Italy (both 37%) and Bulgaria and Croatia (both 34%). At the other end of the scale, the lowest shares of these respondents are found in Sweden (3%), Finland (6%) and Denmark (7%).

Those in Romania (36%), Croatia (34%) and Greece (33%) are the most likely to indicate that they **would consult with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues to get their advice on what best to do**. Conversely, those in Finland (8%), the Netherlands (9%) and Latvia (11%) are the least likely to say this.

QC8c What would you change in a situation like this? Select up to three things you would do. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
I would change my food preparation behaviour, by increasing surfaces and hand hygiene when eggs are involved, or by cooking eggs thoroughly.	48	47	45	59	71	49	54	50	66	41	40	42	40	60	54	51	40	50	52	64	57	52	42	48	57	56	66	67
I would change my consumption behaviour, by reducing or eliminating the consumption of eggs.	43	50	37	34	35	56	35	46	49	36	43	28	43	35	39	32	34	33	50	53	46	27	59	31	26	28	45	48
I would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not.	41	47	32	36	56	49	33	38	33	35	50	37	34	20	40	29	42	29	42	53	47	34	33	20	44	41	57	58
I would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident.	36	36	31	36	41	38	30	30	41	37	40	39	36	40	36	29	40	28	37	41	38	28	24	28	43	32	34	48
I would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors to get their advice on what best to do.	24	27	34	19	7	18	20	18	28	25	26	34	37	37	26	18	32	27	28	9	26	22	19	33	19	27	6	3
I would consult with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues to get their advice on what best to do.	21	19	32	18	18	19	23	27	33	27	18	34	19	32	11	26	26	29	20	9	23	24	17	36	23	28	8	14
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

The ***socio-demographic analysis*** reveals the following patterns among respondents who said they are likely to change their behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story:

- The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are the most likely to say that, in a similar situation, they **would consult with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues to get their advice on what best to do** (26%, compared with 20-21% of older respondents) and the least likely to say that they **would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors** (20%, compared with 24-26%). Respondents in the central age cohorts (aged 25-54) are more likely than their older or younger counterparts to say that they **would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident** (39-41%, compared with 32-35%).
- The longer respondents stayed in full-time education, the more likely they are to say that they **would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident** (42% of those ending education aged 20 or more, compared with 26% of those who stayed until the age of 15 or younger), that they **would change their food preparation behaviour** (53%, compared with 41%) and that they **would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not** (45%, compared with 38%). Conversely, the shorter the time in which respondents remained in full-time education the more likely they are to indicate that they **would consult with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues** (26% of those ending education aged 15 or less, compared with 16% of those who finished aged 20 or more) and that they **would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors** (28%, compared with 22%) **to get their advice on what best to do**.

QC8c What would you change in a situation like this? Select up to three things you would do. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	I would change my food preparation behaviour, by increasing surfaces and hand hygiene when eggs are involved, or by cooking eggs thoroughly.	I would change my consumption behaviour, by reducing or eliminating the consumption of eggs.	I would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not.	I would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident.	I would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors to get their advice on what best to do.	I would consult with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues to get their advice on what best to do.	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	48	43	41	36	24	21	0	1
Gender								
Man	46	43	42	38	23	22	0	1
Woman	49	43	40	35	26	21	0	1
Age								
15-24	49	44	40	35	20	26	0	1
25-39	50	42	40	41	24	21	0	0
40-54	48	43	43	39	24	20	0	0
55 +	46	43	41	32	26	21	0	1
Education (End of)								
15-	41	44	38	26	28	26	0	1
16-19	46	43	40	35	26	22	0	0
20+	53	43	45	42	22	16	0	1
Still studying	51	43	39	37	21	27	0	0
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	50	43	40	42	26	18	0	0
Managers	54	46	48	41	23	16	0	0
Other white collars	50	42	42	42	23	20	0	0
Manual workers	48	43	38	34	24	23	1	1
House persons	38	42	37	28	30	25	1	2
Unemployed	42	43	44	42	22	18	0	0
Retired	46	43	42	31	26	22	0	1
Students	51	43	39	37	21	27	0	0
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	45	49	38	33	22	23	0	0
From time to time	44	43	35	34	27	24	0	1
Almost never/ Never	50	42	44	37	24	20	0	1
Index on the level of awareness of food risks								
Very high (13 to 15 topics)	59	47	50	45	18	17	0	0
High (10 to 12 topics)	56	50	48	40	23	17	0	0
Medium (6 to 9 topics)	50	47	41	37	26	23	1	1
Low (3 to 5 topics)	40	38	36	31	30	25	0	1
Very low (up to 2 topics)	26	27	27	22	24	24	1	1

- House persons are the most likely to say that they **would consult with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues to get their advice on what best to do** (25%, compared with 16-23% of respondents in other socio-professional categories) and that they **would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors** (30%, compared with 22-26%), but they are the least likely to say that they **would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident** (28%, compared with 31-42%). Managers are the most likely to say that they **would change their consumption behaviour** (46%, compared with 42-43% of those in other categories), that they **would change their food preparation behaviour** (54%, compared with 38-50%) and that they **would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not** (48%, compared with 37-44%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the most likely to say that they **would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident** (37%, compared with 33-34% of those who have difficulties from time to time or more often), that they **would change their food preparation behaviour** (50%, compared with 44-45%) and that they **would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not** (44%, compared with 35-38%). In contrast, those who have difficulties most of the time are the most likely to indicate that they **would change their food consumption behaviour** (49%, compared with 42-43% of those who have difficulties from time to time or less often).
- The higher the level of awareness of food risks, the more likely respondents are to say that they **would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident** (45% of those with a very high level of awareness, compared with 22% of those with a very low level), that they **would change their food preparation behaviour** (59%, compared with 26%) and that they **would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not** (50%, compared with 27%).

CONCLUSION

The results of the Eurobarometer survey on 'Food safety in the EU' reveal the interest of Europeans in food safety, their general awareness of food safety topics, and the impact of food safety concerns on consumer behaviour. Food safety is reported to be one of the main factors driving Europeans' food-purchasing decisions, after cost and taste. Although these factors differ in nature, it appears that the interplay of purchasing power, personal preferences and the need to ensure what we eat is safe shapes the food choices of most consumers in the EU.

In promoting the World Food Safety Day back in 2020, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations observed that "if it isn't safe, it isn't food." The study reveals that the health impact best summarises what Europeans see as the most critical aspect of risks associated with food and eating. Additionally, results also show that almost four in ten Europeans have a high or very high awareness of the food safety-related topics covered in the survey. More particularly, pesticide residues in food; antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat; and additives like colours; preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks top the list of concerns among respondents who have heard of at least one item. In addition to these perceptions of chemical risks, citizens are concerned about food poisoning and animal health, and these complete the list of the five most commonly selected items. Overall, large majorities believe that human health is moderately or strongly impacted by environmental issues, plant issues and animal issues and welfare.

The study also tried to put food safety concerns in the context of other food-related matters important to consumers, such as healthy diets. When asked about the best approach to a healthy diet, eating more fruits and vegetables is seen as by far the most important behaviour to adopt, followed by reducing the intake of fats and sugars. About a half of Europeans are equally concerned about having a healthy diet and about food risks; that said, they are more likely to be concerned about having a healthy diet (close to 1 in 3) than about food risks (about 1 in 5).

When it comes to sources of information about food risks, Europeans most frequently mention television, followed by exchanges with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues, and internet search engines. Social media topped the charts among younger populations, while still sharing the podium with television, internet search engines and exchanges with family, friends, neighbours or colleagues. General practitioners and specialist doctors were identified as the most trusted source of information on food risks, with high trust levels also recorded for scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation, consumer organisations, farmers and primary producers, environmental or health NGOs, EU institutions and national authorities. Trust has generally improved since 2019 for most of the sources tested in the survey.

There is a high level of awareness of various aspects related to the way food safety is ensured in the EU: large majorities agree with statements describing different facets of the system in place. In particular, most Europeans agree that regulations exist to make sure that the food they eat is safe, that the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice on food risks, that the EU and those authorities in their country responsible for food safety work together, and that the EU has a separate institution providing scientific advice on food safety. When they are asked about the reasons that might lead them not to pay attention to information about food safety, most Europeans say that they take it for granted that the food sold is safe. This is followed by the belief that people know enough to mitigate food risks, and then the fact that the relevant information is often highly technical and complex.

In this survey, respondents were also invited to imagine a fictitious scenario involving a news story reporting a food poisoning incident. They were then asked questions about their food preparation and consumption behaviour in response to similar situations. An overwhelming majority say they are likely to change their behaviour in response to such events. Among respondents who, by contrast, indicate they would not do so, the largest share say they already prepare food in the recommended way.

The study includes a number of analyses by Member State and by socio-demographic category – a wealth of findings for all actors in the EU food safety system to use in future years as it continues to provide EU consumers with one of the safest food systems in the world.

Technical Specifications

Between 21 March and 20 April 2022, Kantar carried out wave 97.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 97.2 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 countries and territories is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for 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[50].

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, Finland, and Sweden. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km2 grid) were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands a dual frame Random Digit Dialling (RDD) sample (mobile and landline numbers) is used. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

[50] 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	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,019	22/03/2022	11/04/2022	9,915,439	2.53%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,040	22/03/2022	17/04/2022	6,094,974	1.55%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar Czechia	1,034	22/03/2022	08/04/2022	9,190,342	2.34%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,058	22/03/2022	14/04/2022	4,994,008	1.27%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,519	22/03/2022	19/04/2022	74,162,306	18.89%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Estonia	1,008	22/03/2022	18/04/2022	1,145,208	0.29%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,011	26/03/2022	19/04/2022	4,039,401	1.03%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,013	22/03/2022	16/04/2022	9,568,462	2.44%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,003	24/03/2022	18/04/2022	42,022,835	10.70%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,034	22/03/2022	12/04/2022	57,553,554	14.66%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	996	22/03/2022	18/04/2022	3,569,904	0.91%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,018	21/03/2022	14/04/2022	54,102,101	13.78%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	21/03/2022	10/04/2022	759,844	0.19%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,014	22/03/2022	19/04/2022	1,649,459	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,006	22/03/2022	20/04/2022	2,445,153	0.62%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	507	22/03/2022	15/04/2022	538,288	0.14%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,016	22/03/2022	07/04/2022	8,547,786	2.18%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	553	22/03/2022	19/04/2022	455,041	0.12%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1,004	22/03/2022	20/04/2022	15,067,518	3.84%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,011	22/03/2022	11/04/2022	7,844,329	2.00%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,009	22/03/2022	13/04/2022	32,904,839	8.38%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,006	22/03/2022	16/04/2022	9,221,533	2.35%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,038	22/03/2022	15/04/2022	16,701,193	4.25%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,006	22/03/2022	12/04/2022	1,834,195	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Czechia	1,009	21/03/2022	10/04/2022	4,677,729	1.19%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,011	22/03/2022	18/04/2022	4,805,266	1.22%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1061	22/03/2022	18/04/2022	8,756,024	2.23%
		TOTAL EU27	26,509	21/03/2022	20/04/2022	392,566,731	100%

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

Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	719	300	1,019
BG	Bulgaria	1,040		1,040
CZ	Czechia	608	426	1,034
DK	Denmark	654	404	1,058
DE	Germany	1,519		1,519
EE	Estonia	1,008		1,008
IE	Ireland	1,011		1,011
EL	Greece	1,013		1,013
ES	Spain	1,003		1,003
FR	France	1,034		1,034
HR	Croatia	996		996
IT	Italy	1,018		1,018
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	505		505
LV	Latvia	583	431	1,014
LT	Lithuania	909	97	1,006
LU	Luxembourg	507		507
HU	Hungary	1,016		1,016
MT	Malta	382	171	553
NL	Netherlands	809	195	1,004
AT	Austria	1,011		1,011
PL	Poland	1,009		1,009
PT	Portugal	1,006		1,006
RO	Romania	1,038		1,038
SI	Slovenia	675	331	1,006
SK	Slovakia	1,009		1,009
FI	Finland	507	504	1,011
SE	Sweden	469	592	1061
	TOTAL EU27	23,058	3,451	26,509

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

Face-to-face interviewing

Where feasible, CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used, with interviews conducted face to face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language.

For face-to-face all interviews conducted, hygiene and physical distancing measures were respected at all times in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, in order to stay outside and maintain social distance.

Face-to-face and online interviewing

In all countries and territories where using only face-to-face interviewing was not feasible, CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing) was used. Specifically, in Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland 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.

Recruitment for online interviews

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 substantial 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, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia.

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, two survey modes were used to collect responses, face to face and online. For the online mode, the respondents were initially recruited to take part through an offline mode of recruitment via a probability-based dual frame over-lapping RDD sample design. In this way the entire phone owning population in the Netherlands had a non-zero chance of being sampled. 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.

Weights

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.

Response rates

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 wave 97.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar, are:

	COUNTRIES	CAPI Response rates	CAWI Response rates
BE	Belgium	53.2%	17.5%
BG	Bulgaria	47.6%	
CZ	Czechia	44.9%	28.2%
DK	Denmark	41.0%	14.2%
DE	Germany	24.5%	
EE	Estonia	38.8%	
IE	Ireland	46.8%	
EL	Greece	29.1%	
ES	Spain	34.4%	
FR	France	31.9%	
HR	Croatia	40.1%	
IT	Italy	22.9%	
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	43.1%	
LV	Latvia	44.2%	24.0%
LT	Lithuania	43.0%	26.8%
LU	Luxembourg	22.8%	
HU	Hungary	59.8%	
MT	Malta	90.5%	25.6%
NL	Netherlands	70.9%	30.3%
AT	Austria	45.0%	
PL	Poland	43.8%	
PT	Portugal	39.6%	
RO	Romania	58.5%	
SI	Slovenia	46.5%	29.0%
SK	Slovakia	66.0%	
FI	Finland	25.5%	30.0%
SE	Sweden	63.6%	19.7%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing (CAWI RRs do not include the 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
N=1000	**1,4**	**1,9**	**2,2**	**2,5**	**2,7**	**2,8**	**3,0**	**3,0**	**3,1**	**3,1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

Questionnaire

QC1a **When you buy food, which of the following are the most important to you? Firstly?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

QC1b **And then?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – SAME ROTATION AS IN QC1a – TWO ANSWERS MAXIMUM)

	First most important	Next most important
Your ethics and beliefs (whether the item complies with your ethics and beliefs, e.g. in terms of religion, or animal welfare)	1	1,
Food safety (e.g. if there is a risk in eating this food)	2	2,
Cost	3	3,
Nutrient content (e.g. the amount of vitamins, proteins, sugar or fats)	4	4,
Taste	5	5,
Where the food comes from (e.g. geographical origin)	6	6,
Its impact on the environment and climate (e.g. carbon footprint)	7	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996	996
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999	999

EB91.3 QD1a MODIFIED

QC2 **When thinking about possible problems or risks associated with food and eating, could you tell me in your own words what concerns you the most? Just say out loud whatever comes to mind and I will write it down. You may use one or more sentences, as you wish. Anything else?**

(OPEN QUESTION – ENTER ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Pre-coded list from first 200 responses

Central Codes	Associated subitems, keywords	
Quality & shelf-life	appearance, best before, clean, expiration, freshness, hygiene, safe for consumption, storage, taste	1
Price	affordability, change (increase) in price of food items, cost, expensive	2
Origin	country, imported, locally-produced, long transportation routes, traceability	3
Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	GMOs, genetically-altered products	4
Contaminants	antibiotics, bacteria, chemicals, fertilizers, metals, microplastics, pesticides in food, plastics, steroids, viruses	5
Additives	chemistry, colourants or dyes, flavour enhancers, preservatives	6
Environmental impact	ecology, ecologically-sustainable, pollution in air, land or sea, changes in the environment, CO2 footprint, climate	7
Nutritional value	calories, fat, fibre, ingredients, salt, sugar, vitamins	8
Farming	animal husbandry, pesticides use, seasonal produce	9
Health impact	ailments, allergens, animal diseases transmissible to humans, cardiovascular diseases, diseases, eating disorders, effects to health, excessive consumption of meat / decrease the consumption of meat, food poisoning, harm from food, hormones, illness, junk food, sickness, toxicity, unhealthy	10
Product information	advertising, incomplete information, labelling, misleading, palm oil, trustworthiness	11

Ethics	animal abuse, animal welfare, animal-friendly, attitude towards food, fast-paced life, food waste, responsibility, throwaway society	12
Supply	availability, fewer vegan options, food insecurity, food shortage	13
Production	care in processing food, conditions wherein foods are produced, industrial, intensive, scale, storage	14
Organic, natural or artificial	artificial, natural, processed, raw materials	15
Packaging	excessive packaging, garbage, less products without packaging, material used for packaging, plastic, recycling	16
Food safety control	counterfeit, portion control, regulation, standards, testing, too little control	17
Other		18
Not a worry / None		19
Don't know		20

QC3 **Please tell which of the following topics you have heard about.**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks	1,
Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks	2,
Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites	3,
Pesticide residues in food	4,
Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat	5,
Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy	6,
Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging	7,
Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing	8,
Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport	9,
Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans	10,
Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops	11,
Nanotechnology applied to food production	12,
Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops	13,
Microplastics found in food	14,
Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	998,
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999,

EB91.3 QD3 MODIFIED

QC4a **Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – SAME ORDER AS IN Q3 – SHOW ONLY ANSWERS SELECTED IN Q3 - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

QC4b **And then?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – SAME ORDER AS IN Q3 – SHOW ONLY ANSWERS SELECTED IN Q3 – MAXIMUM 4 AN-SWERS)

	First most concerned about	Other topics of concern

Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks	1	1,
Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks	2	2,
Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites	3	3,
Pesticide residues in food	4	4,
Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat	5	5,
Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy	6	6,
Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging	7	7,
Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing	8	8,
Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport	9	9,
Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans	10	10,
Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops	11	11,
Nanotechnology applied to food production	12	12,
Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops	13	13,
Microplastics found in food	14	14,
Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food	15	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	998	998,
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999	999,

EB91.3 QD4a MODIFIED

QC5a **Which of the following are the most important for people to do to have a healthy diet in your view? Firstly?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

QC5b **And then?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – SAME ROTATION AS Q5a – FOUR ANSWERS MAXIMUM)

	First most important	Next most important
Eating less ultra-processed foods	1	1,
Eating more fruits and vegetables	2	2,
Eating more legumes, pulses and nuts	3	3,
Eating more fish	4	4,
Eating more protein	5	5,
Eating a plant-based diet (eating majority of foods from plant sources)	6	6,
Eating less fat	7	7,
Eating less salt	8	8,
Eating less meat and dairy	9	9,
Eating less protein	10	10,
Eating foods with fewer calories	11	11,
Eating/drinking less sugars	12	12,
Eating more fibre	13	13,
Eating organic products	14	14,
Eating locally produced food	15	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996	996,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	998	998,
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999	999,

NEW

QC6split **Used for selecting split A and B**

Split A	1
Split B	2

RANDOMLY ASSIGN RESPONDENTS TO THE CODES TO ACHIEVE 50:50 SPLIT IN EACH COUNTRY

QC6a **Please take a moment to think about your answers to the previous questions about having a healthy diet and about food risks. How does your concern about having a healthy diet compare to your concern about food risks?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

I'm a lot more concerned about having a healthy diet	1
I'm a bit more concerned about having a healthy diet	2
I have about the same concern for both	3
I'm a bit more concerned about food risks	4
I'm a lot more concerned about food risks	5
Don't know (SPNTANEOUS)	999

NEW

QC6b **Please take a moment to think about your answers to the previous questions about having a healthy diet and about food risks. How does your concern about having a healthy diet compare to your concern about food risks?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

I'm a lot more concerned about food risks	1
I'm a bit more concerned about food risks	2
I have about the same concern for both	3
I'm a bit more concerned about having a healthy diet	4
I'm a lot more concerned about having a healthy diet	5
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999

NEW

QC7a **Which of the following are your main sources of information about food risks? Firstly?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

QC7b **And then?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	First main source	Next main source
Information points such as street stands or festivals	1	1,
Exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues	2	2,
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	3	3,
Information available in health-related locations (e.g. local clinic)	4	4,
Newspapers, either online or in print	5	5,
Magazines, either online or in print	6	6,
Internet search engine	7	7,
Events like lectures, seminars, workshops or conferences	8	8,
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	9	9,
Professional journals	10	10,
Radio, including podcasts	11	11,
Institutional websites (e.g. from public authorities)	12	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996	996,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	998	998,
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999	999,

EB92.1 QC7 MODIFIED

QC8 Intro **Please imagine the following fictitious scenario:**
You see a news report about a food poisoning incident. Cases include people from different age groups, and some from the area you live in. Symptoms include fever, diarrhoea, and abdominal cramps, and some people have been hospitalized. There have been no deaths. Scientists traced the food poisoning to Salmonella found in eggs.
As a precautionary measure, authorities advise consumers to wash hands thoroughly before and after handling raw eggs. Consumers should also clean surfaces and kitchen equipment effectively after use, and cook eggs thoroughly. Take a few moments to imagine yourself in this situation, and consider that you are someone who prepares and eats eggs.

(READ OUT)

QC8a **How likely are you to change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very likely	1
Fairly likely	2
Not very likely	3
Not at all likely	4
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999

NEW

QC8b **Why would you likely not change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in the situation described? Select up to three.**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

All kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all	1,
Changing my behaviour would make little or no difference to avoid the risk	2,
I already prepare food in the way that was recommended	3,
I would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the food was contaminated	4,
Changing my behaviour would require investing time or effort	5,
I am too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this	6,
I think that most people I know believe there would be no need to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like this	7,
I am healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concerns to me	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996,
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999,

NEW

QC8c **What would you change in a situation like this? Select up to three things you would do.**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

I would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident.	1,
I would consult with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues to get their advice on what best to do.	2,
I would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors to get their advice on what best to do.	3,
I would change my consumption behaviour, by reducing or eliminating the consumption of eggs.	4,

I would change my food preparation behaviour, by increasing surfaces and hand hygiene when eggs are involved, or by cooking eggs thoroughly.	5,
I would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse or not.	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996,
Don't know (SPOTANEOUS)	999,

NEW

QC9 **Sometimes people do not pay attention to information about food safety (i.e. risks associated with eating certain foods) and this can happen due to several reasons. Which of the following reasons apply to you? Select up to three.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

I am not interested in food safety	1,
I find food safety information is often highly technical and complex	2,
I find food safety information not appealing	3,
I lack the time	4,
I take it for granted that the food sold is safe	5,
It is not relevant to me as I am healthy	6,
I know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	998,
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999,

NEW

QC10 **Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally trust	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Do not trust at all	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
1	Environmental/Health NGOs	1	2	3	4	999
2	Celebrities, bloggers and influencers	1	2	3	4	999
3	Scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation	1	2	3	4	999
4	Scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation	1	2	3	4	999
5	Supermarkets or local grocer	1	2	3	4	999
6	EU institutions	1	2	3	4	999
7	Journalists	1	2	3	4	999

8	National authorities	1	2	3	4	999
9	Food industries	1	2	3	4	999
10	Farmers and primary producers	1	2	3	4	999
11	Consumer organisations	1	2	3	4	999
12	General practitioners and specialist doctors	1	2	3	4	999

EB91.3 QD7 MODIFIED

QC11 **In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		A strong impact	A moderate impact	A minor impact	No impact	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
1	Environmental issues (state of the surroundings (e.g., soil, water, and air), and of habitats)	1	2	3	4	999
2	Plant issues (state of plants and crops)	1	2	3	4	999
3	Animal issues and welfare (state of wild and domestic animals - both livestock and pets -, and welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport)	1	2	3	4	999

NEW

QC12 **Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with:**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Agree	Disagree	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
1	There are regulations in place to make sure that the food you eat is safe	1	2	999
2	To decide how risky something could be for you to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice	1	2	999
3	The EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food	1	2	999
4	The EU and authorities in your country responsible for food safety work together	1	2	999
5	The EU works to protect human health and the environment from risks posed by chemicals	1	2	999

NEW

QC13 **How concerned or not are you that the daily products you use, including food and non-food items, have harmful chemicals?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very concerned	1
Fairly concerned	2
Not very concerned	3
Not at all concerned	4
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999

NEW

QC14 **Are you personally interested in the topic of food safety?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999

NEW

QC15 **Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 indicates "You can't be too careful" and 10 indicates "Most people can be trusted".**

(SHOW SCREEN - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

0 - You can't be too careful	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6
6	7
7	8
8	9
9	10
10 - Most people can be trusted	11
Don't know	999

NEW

QC16 **How is your health in general?**

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very good	1
Good	2
Neither good nor bad	3
Bad	4
Very bad	5
Don't know	999

NEW

Central code list for QC2

ID	Central Codes	Associated subitems, keywords
1	Quality & shelf-life	appearance, best before, clean, expiration, freshness, hygiene, safe for consumption, storage, taste
2	Price	affordability, change (increase) in price of food items, cost, expensive
3	Origin	country, imported, locally-produced, long transportation routes, traceability
4	Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	GMOs, genetically-altered products
5	Contaminants	antibiotics, bacteria, chemicals, fertilizers, metals, microplastics, pesticides in food, plastics, steroids, viruses
6	Additives	chemistry, colourants or dyes, flavour enhancers, preservatives
7	Environmental impact	ecology, ecologically-sustainable, pollution in air, land or sea, changes in the environment, CO2 footprint, climate
8	Nutritional value	calories, fat, fibre, ingredients, salt, sugar, vitamins
9	Farming	animal husbandry, pesticides use, seasonal produce
10	Health impact	ailments, allergens, animal diseases transmissible to humans, cardiovascular diseases, diseases, eating disorders, effects to health, excessive consumption of meat / decrease the consumption of meat, food poisoning, harm from food, hormones, illness, junk food, sickness, toxicity, unhealthy
11	Product information	advertising, incomplete information, labelling, misleading, palm oil, trustworthiness
12	Ethics	animal abuse, animal welfare, animal-friendly, attitude towards food, fast-paced life, food waste, responsibility, throwaway society
13	Supply	availability, fewer vegan options, food insecurity, food shortage
14	Production	care in processing food, conditions wherein foods are produced, industrial, intensive, scale, storage
15	Organic, natural or artificial	artificial, natural, processed, raw materials
16	Packaging	excessive packaging, garbage, less products without packaging, material used for packaging, plastic, recycling
17	Food safety control	counterfeit, portion control, regulation, standards, testing, too little control
18	Other	
19	Not a worry / None	
20	Don't Know	

Tables

QC1a When you buy food, which of the following are the most important to you? Firstly?
(%)

	Your ethics and beliefs (whether the item complies with your ethics and beliefs, e.g. in terms of religion, or animal welfare)		Food safety (e.g. if there is a risk in eating this food)		Cost		Nutrient content (e.g. the amount of vitamins, proteins, sugar or fats)		Taste		Where the food comes from (e.g. geographical origin)		Its impact on the environment and climate (e.g. carbon footprint)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022
EU27	5	-2	19	-1	23	3	14	-1	18	1	17	-3	4	0	0	0
BE	4	-3	14	-3	27	7	15	-1	23	1	12	-6	5	0	0	0
BG	3	-1	24	-3	31	5	13	0	21	2	7	-3	1	0	0	0
CZ	2	-2	13	-3	32	4	16	3	19	1	17	-4	1	0	0	0
DK	10	-7	12	-1	26	5	14	1	17	0	13	-5	7	1	1	0
DE	8	-6	15	-3	22	9	12	0	16	0	20	-6	7	0	0	0
EE	3	0	11	-5	28	6	15	-4	26	8	15	-6	1	1	0	0
IE	2	-3	23	4	30	5	17	-6	15	0	11	-2	2	0	0	0
EL	2	0	26	-2	29	8	16	-2	13	-3	13	-2	1	0	0	0
ES	2	-2	24	0	27	5	16	-8	15	3	14	1	1	1	0	0
FR	3	-2	16	0	24	1	10	2	18	3	25	-7	4	0	0	0
HR	2	0	33	0	27	2	10	0	13	3	14	-6	1	0	0	0
IT	5	-2	28	1	11	-3	11	0	15	-1	25	1	4	0	0	1
CY	2	1	35	-12	27	12	14	-3	10	1	10	1	1	0	-1	1
LV	3	1	20	-5	33	3	12	-4	18	6	12	-2	1	1	0	0
LT	2	-1	15	-5	33	4	19	-7	23	9	7	-1	1	0	0	0
LU	8	1	12	-8	17	6	16	4	17	2	25	-8	5	0	-1	0
HU	5	1	17	0	28	6	17	-2	18	0	12	-8	2	0	0	1
MT	2	-1	18	-18	22	10	25	0	23	9	6	-3	4	0	0	0
NL	6	-4	15	1	16	5	27	0	23	-9	6	1	7	0	-1	0
AT	7	-2	11	2	17	0	12	3	23	-1	21	-11	8	1	1	0
PL	8	4	14	-6	27	7	16	-2	23	1	9	-5	3	0	0	0
PT	3	1	19	-6	40	8	10	1	20	0	4	-8	2	1	1	1
RO	11	3	28	-3	19	0	12	1	14	2	10	-8	5	1	0	0
SI	6	2	17	1	20	0	11	-2	12	1	32	-3	2	0	-1	0
SK	3	0	20	-9	25	8	14	3	21	4	16	-6	1	0	0	0
FI	4	0	14	-1	18	1	19	-3	19	7	24	-6	2	0	0	0
SE	7	-13	12	2	17	6	15	-1	18	0	24	-1	7	0	0	0

QC1b And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Your ethics and beliefs (whether the item complies with your ethics and beliefs, e.g. in terms of religion, or animal welfare)		Food safety (e.g. if there is a risk in eating this food)		Cost		Nutrient content (e.g. the amount of vitamins, proteins, sugar or fats)		Taste		Where the food comes from (e.g. geographical origin)		Its impact on the environment and climate (e.g. carbon footprint)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022
EU27	10	-2	27	-4	31	-1	28	-1	34	2	29	-4	12	0	-1	1
BE	8	-3	24	-7	34	-5	27	0	31	-4	23	-7	17	0	-1	0
BG	6	1	32	1	37	0	25	-5	48	6	20	-9	3	0	0	1
CZ	6	-2	23	-1	37	2	31	4	38	2	28	-8	5	1	1	0
DK	14	-9	23	-6	28	-2	25	-2	33	1	26	-7	14	0	-4	1
DE	16	-5	24	-7	26	1	27	0	31	3	33	-3	15	0	-1	1
EE	6	-1	23	-3	38	-2	29	1	37	-1	27	-9	4	1	-1	1
IE	6	-6	28	-5	33	1	34	5	39	9	25	-6	8	0	-1	0
EL	4	-2	39	5	41	2	33	0	35	-2	34	-8	7	0	-1	0
ES	4	-1	27	-2	37	2	29	-3	37	4	27	-1	8	1	0	1
FR	5	-2	26	-4	32	-2	23	-1	34	-3	33	-6	14	1	0	2
HR	7	2	28	-8	36	-2	26	-1	31	2	36	-3	7	0	0	0
IT	11	-2	31	-4	28	5	29	-3	31	0	35	-3	13	0	0	0
CY	5	-2	35	5	39	2	31	-4	35	6	28	-3	12	0	-1	0
LV	5	-1	30	-4	37	4	27	2	37	8	24	-11	3	1	-1	1
LT	4	-1	29	-3	34	-2	29	-2	39	-4	27	-2	4	1	-1	1
LU	16	7	26	-7	18	-9	26	-6	29	0	33	-2	20	1	-1	1
HU	7	-3	25	-4	35	1	34	2	42	8	23	-9	7	0	-1	0
MT	4	-6	25	-13	35	7	28	-9	33	2	14	-14	6	0	-2	0
NL	12	-5	28	-3	33	-7	34	-3	29	0	18	-4	22	0	-2	0
AT	15	-9	25	1	26	-5	29	-1	37	5	33	0	17	1	-2	0
PL	11	3	25	-3	33	-1	29	-2	37	0	20	-10	7	0	-1	0
PT	4	-2	21	-5	34	-10	26	0	46	19	24	-23	6	2	0	1
RO	14	4	30	1	29	0	24	-6	28	-8	20	-7	12	1	0	0
SI	8	-1	31	-3	34	5	28	4	25	-5	30	-5	9	0	-3	0
SK	6	-3	32	-1	29	-1	31	2	36	3	34	-1	6	0	-1	1
FI	4	-6	23	-4	39	3	32	-10	31	2	32	-7	13	0	0	1
SE	15	-12	22	-3	33	2	29	-4	29	4	31	-9	23	0	-1	0

QC1T When you buy food, which of the following are the most important to you? Firstly? And then?
(%)

	Your ethics and beliefs (whether the item complies with your ethics and beliefs, e.g. in terms of religion, or animal welfare)		Food safety (e.g. if there is a risk in eating this food)		Cost		Nutrient content (e.g. the amount of vitamins, proteins, sugar or fats)		Taste		Where the food comes from (e.g. geographical origin)		Its impact on the environment and climate (e.g. carbon footprint)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022
EU27	15	-4	46	-4	54	3	41	-3	51	2	46	-7	16	1	0	0
BE	12	-6	37	-11	61	3	43	0	54	-3	35	-13	22	1	0	0
BG	9	0	56	-2	68	5	38	-6	69	8	26	-13	5	0	0	0
CZ	8	-4	36	-4	69	7	46	6	57	3	45	-11	6	1	0	0
DK	24	-16	35	-6	53	2	39	0	50	1	39	-11	20	1	-3	1
DE	23	-12	39	-11	48	10	39	1	48	4	53	-9	22	1	0	0
EE	9	0	34	-8	66	4	43	-4	63	7	42	-15	5	2	0	0
IE	8	-8	52	1	63	6	52	0	54	8	36	-8	11	0	-1	0
EL	6	-2	65	3	70	10	50	-2	48	-5	47	-9	8	0	-1	0
ES	5	-3	51	-2	63	5	45	-11	52	7	41	0	10	2	0	0
FR	8	-4	42	-4	56	0	33	1	51	-1	58	-13	18	1	-1	0
HR	9	2	61	-8	62	-1	36	-1	44	5	49	-9	9	0	0	0
IT	15	-5	59	-2	40	3	40	-2	46	-1	59	-3	16	0	0	1
CY	7	-1	69	-8	66	15	45	-7	45	7	38	-2	12	0	-2	1
LV	8	0	50	-9	70	7	39	-2	55	14	36	-13	3	1	-1	0
LT	6	-1	44	-8	66	1	48	-9	61	4	34	-3	5	1	-1	0
LU	24	9	38	-14	35	-3	42	-1	46	3	58	-9	25	1	-2	0
HU	12	-2	42	-5	62	6	51	0	60	8	35	-17	9	1	0	0
MT	6	-7	43	-30	57	17	52	-9	55	10	20	-17	10	0	-2	0
NL	18	-9	43	-2	49	-1	62	-1	52	-10	24	-3	29	0	-2	0
AT	22	-11	36	4	43	-5	41	2	60	4	54	-11	26	1	-3	0
PL	19	7	39	-8	60	7	45	-3	60	2	29	-14	10	0	-1	1
PT	8	-1	40	-11	74	-1	35	1	66	19	29	-29	8	2	-1	1
RO	24	5	59	-1	48	1	37	-3	43	-5	29	-16	17	1	-1	0
SI	14	0	48	-2	54	5	39	2	37	-4	62	-8	11	0	-3	0
SK	9	-3	51	-10	55	9	44	4	57	7	50	-6	7	0	-1	0
FI	8	-7	36	-6	57	4	51	-13	50	9	56	-12	15	1	0	0
SE	22	-25	34	0	50	8	44	-4	46	4	55	-10	29	0	-2	0

QC2 When thinking about possible problems or risks associated with food and eating, could you tell me in your own words what concerns you the most? Just say out loud whatever comes to mind and I will write it down. You may use one or more sentences, as you wish. Anything else?

(%)

	Quality & shelf-life	Price	Origin	Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	Contaminants	Additives	Environmental impact	Nutritional value	Farming	Health impact
EU27	15	8	10	3	17	12	4	5	8	20
BE	20	9	17	2	19	11	7	10	9	24
BG	28	5	5	7	15	12	0	3	1	20
CZ	29	16	13	2	10	15	6	3	4	12
DK	10	4	7	2	24	9	16	3	12	11
DE	8	14	12	3	17	7	7	5	14	11
EE	20	16	6	2	6	22	1	6	1	7
IE	28	6	14	1	20	8	3	4	1	14
EL	30	5	4	9	12	24	3	3	22	24
ES	18	5	4	1	16	5	1	7	1	32
FR	17	9	17	2	18	11	3	6	7	24
HR	33	8	16	8	31	10	1	4	8	22
IT	13	2	10	4	26	8	3	3	9	25
CY	17	5	6	6	35	14	1	6	0	32
LV	25	15	8	4	12	14	3	11	3	17
LT	22	9	3	4	6	27	1	9	2	11
LU	15	6	17	3	13	3	4	3	5	14
HU	17	11	7	10	22	23	1	5	5	17
MT	17	5	2	2	6	8	2	8	6	27
NL	12	13	13	2	14	8	14	15	11	29
AT	8	21	14	14	31	20	4	7	9	10
PL	7	8	1	2	5	36	1	2	0	9
PT	33	4	3	3	9	5	1	3	20	11
RO	21	3	4	2	13	11	3	4	1	34
SI	17	8	15	4	13	7	7	3	10	16
SK	32	20	14	4	14	15	2	2	3	11
FI	12	11	19	2	14	11	8	5	1	7
SE	6	5	18	2	23	8	18	7	4	23

QC2 When thinking about possible problems or risks associated with food and eating, could you tell me in your own words what concerns you the most? Just say out loud whatever comes to mind and I will write it down. You may use one or more sentences, as you wish. Anything else?

(%)

	Product information	Ethics	Supply	Production	Organic, natural or artificial	Packaging	Food safety control	Other	Not a worry / None	Don't know
EU27	4	6	4	5	5	1	5	2	6	5
BE	4	9	5	8	6	3	7	1	4	2
BG	3	0	0	1	5	0	4	1	4	9
CZ	3	7	9	3	1	2	2	0	4	4
DK	3	11	3	4	1	2	2	0	12	8
DE	9	13	9	5	2	2	4	2	7	5
EE	1	4	3	0	5	3	1	4	12	3
IE	3	2	1	6	2	2	4	2	8	2
EL	2	6	3	6	6	1	6	0	1	0
ES	6	1	1	3	7	1	4	2	5	3
FR	5	6	1	10	8	2	9	2	5	6
HR	2	0	1	2	6	0	4	2	3	5
IT	1	2	1	3	7	0	9	2	5	3
CY	0	2	0	1	2	0	7	4	3	1
LV	5	4	5	5	5	2	3	1	10	7
LT	1	2	2	2	5	1	4	1	8	6
LU	2	9	3	5	7	5	7	3	5	4
HU	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	5	4
MT	4	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	20	3
NL	5	15	8	7	9	4	5	1	5	2
AT	7	9	8	2	3	4	3	2	6	8
PL	1	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	9	10
PT	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	1	6	7
RO	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	6	5	3
SI	3	2	8	6	5	2	2	4	4	3
SK	2	1	9	1	0	1	2	0	7	4
FI	2	11	8	2	2	2	4	1	12	3
SE	5	12	5	6	3	1	3	6	6	6

QC3 Please tell which of the following topics you have heard about. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)

	Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks		Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks		Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites		Pesticide residues in food		Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	56	-4	70	-2	57	-7	65	0	63	-3
BE	51	0	69	2	56	-8	63	-4	58	-6
BG	55	-2	65	0	51	10	56	5	58	0
CZ	53	9	72	5	39	-18	46	6	53	6
DK	64	-2	79	-7	69	-17	76	-7	78	-7
DE	68	-4	74	-5	56	-7	74	-1	77	-3
EE	62	-7	80	-7	48	-18	61	-9	61	-7
IE	50	-12	61	-9	59	-16	58	-3	49	-16
EL	71	11	81	15	75	23	86	6	72	11
ES	48	-3	73	-2	63	3	72	0	57	-5
FR	59	-6	80	-4	71	-6	78	-4	61	-8
HR	50	-2	57	-4	45	-19	62	2	58	0
IT	46	5	54	2	46	2	46	8	57	4
CY	52	-7	62	-8	64	6	71	-9	57	-12
LV	64	-7	76	-2	47	-18	56	-12	63	-5
LT	68	-2	75	-2	51	-2	62	-6	60	-9
LU	54	-3	72	4	59	-7	70	-1	63	0
HU	55	5	67	8	41	-2	65	8	50	5
MT	46	8	66	14	47	5	65	-1	42	0
NL	66	-10	89	-6	68	-12	67	-13	76	-8
AT	67	6	72	6	54	1	63	0	65	-2
PL	50	-8	57	-6	49	-4	48	3	53	-10
PT	44	-1	74	2	72	-4	71	-4	60	-7
RO	39	1	49	-4	49	-2	47	4	46	-2
SI	77	0	82	-1	70	-6	74	-5	76	-1
SK	58	16	63	11	51	2	68	10	66	5
FI	55	-7	81	-5	55	-25	72	-8	72	-10
SE	70	-13	90	-6	63	-26	74	-17	87	-9

QC3 Please tell which of the following topics you have heard about. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy		Traces of materials that come intc contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging		Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing		Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport	Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	58	-6	49	-2	29	8	57	60	-5
BE	59	-3	50	-2	25	10	60	58	1
BG	48	-4	39	7	35	21	33	62	-2
CZ	50	0	47	7	29	7	45	53	-22
DK	72	-8	56	-16	41	5	72	58	-10
DE	67	-7	57	-10	35	16	73	57	-13
EE	59	-18	49	-17	26	-31	36	57	-19
IE	54	-9	46	-6	28	4	54	53	-14
EL	61	4	47	7	34	15	41	73	-7
ES	54	-13	46	-1	27	-3	65	68	1
FR	64	-11	56	-4	28	9	76	69	5
HR	45	-3	35	-3	26	2	30	53	-10
IT	47	2	36	0	20	12	32	52	7
CY	54	-10	49	0	22	0	38	62	-20
LV	57	-12	45	-12	26	10	35	59	-5
LT	56	-11	36	-5	21	3	31	54	-19
LU	64	0	55	-3	42	11	66	65	9
HU	44	0	41	5	38	10	37	49	0
MT	52	0	58	11	22	10	31	55	-11
NL	73	-10	61	-6	39	9	85	81	2
AT	58	-1	56	5	32	10	70	55	1
PL	46	-7	42	6	24	8	34	48	-14
PT	67	-3	58	4	24	14	53	77	-2
RO	44	0	35	2	20	11	32	47	-4
SI	72	0	69	4	46	21	64	69	-12
SK	48	4	44	16	32	24	46	59	-4
FI	68	-12	50	-15	35	-27	67	58	-9
SE	79	-12	57	-16	55	5	80	76	-10

QC3 Please tell which of the following topics you have heard about. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)

	Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops		Nanotechnology applied to food production	Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops		Microplastics found in food		Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food	None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022
EU27	48	3	25	38	-1	55	7	51	1	-1	1
BE	40	1	17	28	-5	59	9	46	0	-1	0
BG	56	6	26	43	3	35	6	46	1	0	1
CZ	41	-2	20	47	0	63	24	36	2	1	1
DK	53	6	29	54	0	79	2	62	1	1	1
DE	48	1	38	51	-1	72	3	62	1	0	0
EE	49	0	17	38	-17	50	0	31	1	0	1
IE	48	-8	21	37	-7	46	-2	46	2	2	2
EL	72	4	24	31	10	44	17	54	1	0	0
ES	56	7	22	32	5	58	4	48	1	-2	0
FR	42	-1	22	31	6	62	10	54	1	0	0
HR	44	-2	23	44	2	47	10	44	0	-1	0
IT	42	29	18	28	2	30	5	41	1	-4	1
CY	53	-16	26	37	4	52	14	47	3	0	1
LV	45	0	23	38	-6	50	6	44	1	0	1
LT	37	-12	20	41	-8	43	9	48	3	2	0
LU	43	6	29	40	11	69	8	59	0	0	1
HU	45	11	29	42	5	43	16	37	0	-2	0
MT	41	12	14	26	1	59	27	26	2	1	1
NL	63	-9	35	44	-7	83	10	63	0	0	0
AT	50	8	31	52	4	65	13	52	0	-3	0
PL	42	-4	18	35	-2	38	14	39	1	0	1
PT	45	-10	22	38	-5	55	15	57	1	1	2
RO	36	0	18	36	4	33	10	40	1	-3	1
SI	66	-6	37	63	1	75	15	67	1	0	0
SK	56	15	26	58	13	50	21	52	2	2	1
FI	56	6	20	42	-8	76	7	47	0	-1	0
SE	69	5	29	51	-11	79	-2	76	0	0	0

QC3R Index Level of awareness of food risks

(%)

	15 answers selected		14 answers selected		13 answers selected		12 answers selected		11 answers selected		10 answers selected		9 answers selected		8 answers selected	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	10	2	5	-3	6	-1	5	-2	6	-1	6	0	6	0	5	-1
BE	4	-2	5	0	5	-2	5	-3	6	-1	6	-1	8	3	9	4
BG	12	8	3	0	5	1	3	-3	3	-2	5	1	5	-1	4	-4
CZ	8	0	3	0	4	1	4	-2	5	0	5	0	4	-2	7	1
DK	12	0	10	-1	10	-3	9	-3	7	-1	7	-1	7	1	6	0
DE	16	4	8	-9	8	0	6	0	7	0	5	-1	5	-1	5	-1
EE	7	-7	4	-6	5	-4	5	-3	5	-3	6	0	7	0	6	1
IE	10	-1	5	-3	5	-3	5	-2	5	-2	4	-2	4	-1	5	0
EL	9	6	4	1	5	0	6	-1	7	0	9	1	7	-2	12	1
ES	9	0	6	-1	5	-2	6	1	5	-1	6	-2	7	1	6	0
FR	7	1	7	-2	6	-3	7	-2	7	-2	10	3	8	0	6	-3
HR	9	0	2	-2	2	-2	3	-2	4	-2	5	0	6	0	6	0
IT	6	3	2	0	3	1	3	0	3	-1	3	-1	5	2	4	-1
CY	8	3	5	0	5	-6	4	-5	5	-3	5	-1	6	0	8	2
LV	6	0	4	-2	5	-4	4	-6	6	-1	7	1	6	-1	6	0
LT	8	3	3	-3	4	-4	4	-4	6	-1	6	-2	5	0	6	-1
LU	11	-1	6	-1	6	-1	6	-1	6	-2	7	1	7	3	6	2
HU	11	4	3	1	2	-1	3	-1	3	0	5	2	4	-1	8	3
MT	3	0	4	0	3	-1	5	0	4	0	7	1	7	2	5	-2
NL	13	-1	11	-4	11	0	7	-7	9	-1	8	0	8	3	6	1
AT	11	3	5	-4	5	0	7	2	7	0	7	2	6	-1	8	1
PL	9	5	2	-1	5	1	3	-1	3	-2	3	-3	3	-3	3	-2
PT	14	8	3	-2	3	-4	4	-9	7	0	9	2	9	2	6	-2
RO	5	3	1	-1	3	-1	4	1	3	-2	4	0	5	0	5	1
SI	24	6	11	-2	10	-2	6	-1	4	-2	5	-1	6	2	3	-2
SK	10	7	4	2	6	2	5	2	5	0	5	0	6	0	8	-1
FI	10	-9	9	-4	7	-3	9	2	6	1	5	-1	7	1	5	0
SE	15	-4	13	-5	10	-4	9	-3	9	-1	8	0	7	1	6	3

QC3R Index Level of awareness of food risks

(%)

	7 answers selected		6 answers selected		5 answers selected		4 answers selected		3 answers selected		2 answers selected		1 answer selected		no answer selected	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	6	-1	7	1	8	2	8	1	10	3	7	2	4	0	1	-2
BE	6	0	10	3	8	1	10	2	9	-3	5	-1	3	0	1	0
BG	6	0	7	-1	8	-1	9	1	15	2	7	-1	6	1	2	-1
CZ	7	-1	7	0	11	3	9	1	10	1	7	-1	6	-3	3	2
DK	6	-1	5	1	5	1	4	1	5	3	4	2	2	1	1	0
DE	6	0	6	1	5	0	7	2	8	4	4	1	3	1	1	-1
EE	7	3	7	0	8	3	9	3	11	6	6	4	5	3	2	0
IE	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	-1	11	3	10	4	7	4	4	4
EL	11	3	9	-1	11	2	5	-4	3	-3	1	-1	0	-2	1	0
ES	6	0	7	1	8	0	8	0	11	3	6	1	3	1	1	-2
FR	7	0	7	-1	8	3	5	1	8	5	3	0	3	0	1	0
HR	6	-3	7	0	10	3	12	2	14	6	6	-2	7	2	1	0
IT	6	-3	8	0	11	4	14	5	14	-1	11	1	5	-4	2	-5
CY	9	2	10	1	9	4	6	0	8	1	6	2	3	0	3	0
LV	7	1	8	1	8	0	11	6	9	3	7	3	4	-1	2	0
LT	7	-1	8	0	9	1	8	1	9	3	6	2	7	3	4	3
LU	6	0	9	3	6	2	7	0	9	5	5	2	2	-11	1	-1
HU	6	0	6	-1	8	-1	10	-2	11	-2	11	1	9	1	0	-3
MT	8	-1	8	-1	7	-1	7	0	15	6	7	1	7	2	3	-6
NL	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	0	0
AT	8	3	7	0	8	-1	6	0	5	-1	7	0	3	0	0	-4
PL	5	-3	8	2	8	-1	8	-2	16	5	14	3	8	4	2	-2
PT	7	0	6	1	6	-1	8	0	6	-2	6	3	3	2	3	2
RO	6	-3	7	-1	8	-1	10	1	16	5	12	3	9	-2	2	-3
SI	4	-1	5	1	4	0	5	0	6	2	3	-1	2	0	2	1
SK	5	-3	9	0	8	-2	10	-2	8	-1	5	0	3	-6	3	2
FI	5	0	4	-2	8	2	6	3	8	4	5	2	6	5	0	-1
SE	5	1	4	2	4	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	-1

QC3R Index Level of awareness of food risks

(%)

	Very high (13 to 15 topics)		High (10 to 12 topics)		Medium (6 to 9 topics)		Low (3 to 5 topics)		Very low (up to 2 topics)	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	21	-2	17	-2	24	-1	26	5	12	0
BE	13	-5	17	-5	34	11	27	0	9	-1
BG	19	8	11	-4	23	-5	31	1	16	0
CZ	15	0	14	-2	25	-1	30	5	16	-2
DK	32	-4	22	-7	23	0	15	6	8	5
DE	32	-4	19	0	22	-1	20	5	7	0
EE	15	-19	16	-7	28	5	28	14	13	7
IE	19	-8	14	-6	22	0	24	2	21	12
EL	18	8	21	-1	39	1	19	-5	3	-3
ES	21	-2	17	-2	25	0	27	4	10	0
FR	21	-3	24	0	27	-4	21	8	7	-1
HR	13	-3	12	-4	24	-3	36	10	15	0
IT	10	4	10	-1	23	-2	39	8	18	-9
CY	18	-3	14	-10	32	4	23	6	13	3
LV	15	-7	17	-6	27	2	29	10	12	1
LT	15	-4	16	-8	26	-2	26	5	17	9
LU	24	-2	20	-1	27	7	22	7	7	-11
HU	17	5	11	0	23	0	29	-5	20	0
MT	10	-1	15	0	29	-1	30	6	16	-4
NL	35	-4	23	-9	25	6	13	4	4	3
AT	21	-1	21	5	29	2	18	-3	11	-3
PL	16	5	10	-6	18	-8	32	3	24	6
PT	20	2	20	-6	28	1	20	-3	12	6
RO	9	0	10	-2	24	-1	34	5	23	-2
SI	45	2	15	-4	18	0	15	3	7	-1
SK	20	11	15	2	28	-3	26	-5	11	-5
FI	26	-16	20	2	21	-1	22	9	11	6
SE	38	-14	26	-3	22	7	11	8	3	2

QC4a Please tell which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly?

(%)

	Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks		Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks		Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites		Pesticide residues in food		Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	8	0	11	1	13	4	11	1	11	-3
BE	5	1	14	6	14	6	10	-3	7	-3
BG	17	0	17	-2	14	9	6	0	10	-1
CZ	8	4	21	5	8	-1	5	1	10	4
DK	2	0	10	2	11	1	13	3	11	-7
DE	9	1	7	1	7	2	10	-2	15	-8
EE	10	2	33	10	7	1	8	-2	8	2
IE	7	1	10	0	16	2	12	5	6	-5
EL	17	1	14	5	16	11	22	-2	7	-1
ES	4	0	11	2	19	9	14	0	7	-3
FR	5	0	11	1	19	10	15	-2	5	-3
HR	15	3	9	3	13	-3	14	4	12	0
IT	9	2	10	3	12	1	8	2	15	-1
CY	13	5	11	2	15	9	19	3	9	-2
LV	15	-3	19	7	10	0	8	-1	12	1
LT	13	-1	25	-1	11	4	10	4	9	-3
LU	4	-3	8	2	10	0	13	1	7	-3
HU	10	-1	20	2	8	1	12	1	9	-1
MT	5	3	9	3	9	6	20	-2	7	1
NL	4	1	13	-5	7	0	6	1	5	-8
AT	18	1	10	4	6	0	6	0	9	-9
PL	10	-4	19	5	11	3	7	1	14	-4
PT	4	2	4	1	28	1	14	2	7	-4
RO	6	0	11	-6	17	5	8	3	9	-5
SI	14	4	11	3	12	-3	12	-1	11	-7
SK	13	4	12	3	12	4	8	0	12	-1
FI	3	2	12	-3	7	-2	13	4	11	-4
SE	3	-1	7	1	6	2	6	-3	21	-16

QC4a Please tell which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly?

(%)

	Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy		Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging		Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing		Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport	Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	5	-5	3	0	2	1	6	7	0
BE	8	-4	4	0	2	2	6	5	1
BG	5	-1	2	0	4	3	1	9	0
CZ	5	1	3	1	2	1	5	5	-15
DK	8	-3	2	0	1	0	6	3	0
DE	4	-7	2	-1	1	0	11	4	-2
EE	5	-7	3	0	1	0	1	3	-2
IE	5	-1	4	1	3	3	5	6	0
EL	4	-1	2	1	2	0	1	7	-4
ES	5	-10	2	0	2	0	5	12	5
FR	5	-8	2	-1	1	0	10	6	2
HR	3	-1	1	-2	3	1	2	9	-3
IT	7	-5	5	0	2	1	2	12	4
CY	3	-2	4	3	1	0	2	7	-6
LV	7	-2	2	0	2	1	1	8	3
LT	6	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	-4
LU	6	-3	4	2	3	0	12	8	4
HU	3	-2	3	0	4	2	2	9	2
MT	6	0	7	1	2	1	1	7	-2
NL	11	-2	2	0	1	0	15	9	6
AT	6	0	3	-1	2	1	9	4	0
PL	4	-2	4	2	3	1	2	5	-7
PT	5	0	2	-2	1	1	5	12	-1
RO	4	0	4	0	4	3	2	8	-1
SI	4	-2	4	1	3	2	2	4	-3
SK	3	-1	2	1	2	1	2	8	-10
FI	9	-8	2	0	1	-2	10	3	0
SE	8	-6	1	1	1	0	11	5	2

QC4a Please tell which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly?

(%)

	Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops		Nanotechnology applied to food production	Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops		Microplastics found in food		Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food	None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022
EU27	2	1	1	2	0	8	3	7	2	1	1
BE	1	0	1	1	0	15	8	5	2	0	0
BG	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	5	2	-1	1
CZ	2	1	1	5	2	12	8	4	3	-1	1
DK	0	0	0	3	1	16	1	10	3	0	1
DE	1	1	2	2	1	12	4	10	2	1	1
EE	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	7	2	3
IE	2	-1	1	4	2	8	3	7	3	2	1
EL	2	-1	2	0	-1	1	0	2	1	1	0
ES	2	1	1	1	1	7	-1	5	2	1	1
FR	1	0	1	1	1	8	4	6	2	1	2
HR	1	-1	1	4	1	5	3	6	2	2	0
IT	2	1	1	3	0	4	1	6	1	0	1
CY	2	-1	2	1	1	5	4	4	2	1	0
LV	2	1	0	1	-1	5	2	6	1	-1	1
LT	1	0	1	2	0	6	4	4	3	1	2
LU	1	0	0	2	1	13	2	7	1	1	1
HU	3	1	2	4	1	5	3	3	2	1	1
MT	3	1	1	1	0	18	16	2	1	0	1
NL	1	0	1	1	1	19	8	4	1	-2	0
AT	2	0	1	3	0	10	3	5	4	-1	2
PL	3	1	1	4	1	5	4	5	1	0	2
PT	1	0	0	2	-1	6	4	7	1	0	1
RO	2	-1	3	6	4	4	2	8	3	2	1
SI	1	0	2	2	0	12	6	5	1	0	0
SK	4	1	2	8	3	5	3	5	1	0	1
FI	2	1	0	1	0	12	4	8	4	0	2
SE	1	0	0	2	1	10	3	18	0	-1	0

QC4b And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(%)

	Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks		Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks		Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites		Pesticide residues in food		Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	19	-1	26	-2	20	-2	32	1	30	-2
BE	17	4	25	1	17	-5	32	0	26	-4
BG	25	-3	30	-3	21	5	28	0	31	-3
CZ	18	2	26	1	14	-10	22	6	26	4
DK	10	-3	24	-5	19	-8	39	-5	41	-3
DE	22	-1	22	0	16	-2	35	3	39	-1
EE	23	7	28	-7	14	0	33	8	32	1
IE	18	-1	22	-1	25	-3	26	2	20	-2
EL	30	4	40	5	29	10	48	4	41	4
ES	16	3	22	-7	23	2	34	2	27	-2
FR	18	-6	35	0	22	-5	38	-5	24	-7
HR	18	-3	25	-2	17	-8	32	2	32	2
IT	18	-1	26	-3	22	2	24	2	28	-3
CY	22	-1	30	-2	24	4	38	-8	32	-6
LV	22	-4	27	-8	15	-6	28	-2	32	-1
LT	29	-4	32	0	19	5	34	1	36	-2
LU	16	-4	21	-4	16	-5	31	-11	26	-4
HU	24	1	32	4	17	-1	35	0	27	3
MT	17	6	32	16	18	-1	29	-5	16	2
NL	14	-4	29	-4	19	1	26	-9	32	-12
AT	24	2	33	5	18	-1	28	-8	29	-5
PL	24	-4	25	-9	20	0	24	4	24	-10
PT	14	0	22	1	29	-7	38	-8	29	2
RO	20	2	24	-6	24	0	23	0	26	2
SI	25	-2	28	0	20	-4	35	-2	34	-1
SK	24	6	24	0	17	-7	37	1	34	-1
FI	9	-3	23	-8	14	-5	30	-8	31	-7
SE	8	-9	20	-15	16	-6	38	-10	43	4

QC4b And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(%)

	Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy		Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging		Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing		Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport	Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	24	-5	14	0	6	3	17	23	1
BE	27	-1	15	1	5	2	21	18	2
BG	20	-7	11	-1	13	8	3	25	-4
CZ	21	1	17	5	7	2	12	20	-9
DK	30	-6	14	-6	3	0	22	15	3
DE	26	-7	13	-1	6	4	24	16	-4
EE	30	-5	14	-6	4	-1	6	17	-4
IE	23	0	17	2	7	4	16	22	-3
EL	25	-4	13	1	10	5	9	35	-7
ES	21	-8	11	-2	7	3	19	33	9
FR	27	-9	14	0	4	2	25	23	9
HR	15	-4	10	-1	8	1	8	24	-7
IT	24	0	14	-3	6	3	9	26	3
CY	27	-4	21	10	6	2	11	30	-6
LV	24	-7	13	-2	5	2	6	21	1
LT	27	-7	7	-1	3	0	5	19	-6
LU	22	-7	15	-3	7	1	23	19	2
HU	19	-1	14	2	12	8	6	19	-2
MT	23	-5	21	0	5	2	7	20	-19
NL	29	-6	15	-3	5	1	30	31	19
AT	21	-3	19	0	9	3	26	14	-2
PL	20	-5	17	5	7	4	7	19	-8
PT	32	-5	13	-1	5	4	11	47	3
RO	22	-1	12	-1	5	2	7	20	-4
SI	22	2	16	2	7	5	9	17	-8
SK	18	2	10	1	8	6	9	20	-8
FI	29	-7	11	-4	4	-4	16	18	6
SE	36	-13	9	-4	3	-3	24	24	6

QC4b And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(%)

	Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops		Nanotechnology applied to food production	Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops		Microplastics found in food		Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food	None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022
EU27	10	2	4	11	1	22	5	21	1	0	0
BE	7	1	4	9	1	23	6	18	1	-2	0
BG	18	3	8	15	0	10	1	18	0	0	0
CZ	11	1	4	19	-3	27	14	13	2	0	1
DK	8	3	2	16	5	33	6	24	1	0	0
DE	4	0	7	14	2	30	3	27	1	0	0
EE	10	5	1	12	-3	18	7	7	2	0	2
IE	14	2	4	12	0	21	8	17	1	0	1
EL	22	-3	5	7	1	11	5	19	0	0	0
ES	12	1	3	9	4	23	4	19	1	0	0
FR	5	-2	3	5	2	25	10	19	1	0	1
HR	11	1	5	20	2	19	8	18	0	0	0
IT	15	9	5	11	-3	13	0	20	0	0	0
CY	19	0	7	13	8	19	13	18	2	2	1
LV	10	6	3	13	1	20	8	16	1	-1	1
LT	6	-5	2	15	2	14	8	20	1	0	1
LU	6	0	4	8	5	29	1	21	1	0	0
HU	14	2	8	14	0	17	8	13	0	-1	0
MT	9	-1	3	8	0	25	11	9	1	1	1
NL	9	3	3	6	0	37	10	23	1	-3	0
AT	8	0	8	14	-1	29	9	22	1	0	0
PL	11	-2	4	14	-1	15	9	17	2	2	1
PT	13	1	2	18	2	11	2	28	0	0	0
RO	9	-3	5	12	1	12	5	18	3	1	1
SI	8	-5	4	19	6	30	12	23	0	-2	0
SK	18	-1	5	26	6	17	8	19	0	0	1
FI	11	7	1	7	-3	30	6	17	5	-1	2
SE	10	4	2	10	-1	32	1	33	2	1	1

QC4T Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly? And then?

(%)

	Genetically modified ingredients in food or drinks		Additives like colours, preservatives or flavourings used in food or drinks		Food poisoning from food or drinks contaminated by bacteria, viruses, and parasites		Pesticide residues in food		Antibiotic, hormone or steroid residues in meat	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	26	-1	36	0	32	2	40	1	39	-5
BE	22	6	38	7	30	1	40	-4	32	-7
BG	40	-2	44	-5	32	13	32	1	38	-5
CZ	24	6	46	9	20	-9	25	8	33	8
DK	12	-2	32	-3	28	-8	50	-1	50	-9
DE	30	0	28	1	23	1	43	0	53	-8
EE	30	7	58	3	19	0	37	4	36	2
IE	24	-1	29	-3	39	-2	36	6	24	-8
EL	47	5	54	10	45	22	69	2	48	4
ES	20	3	32	-5	41	11	46	1	32	-5
FR	21	-7	44	1	39	4	51	-6	28	-10
HR	31	-1	32	1	28	-12	43	4	41	1
IT	25	1	33	0	32	4	31	6	41	-3
CY	34	3	39	-2	38	13	55	-5	40	-7
LV	36	-5	44	0	24	-5	34	-3	42	1
LT	40	-5	54	-2	28	9	41	4	42	-6
LU	19	-6	28	1	25	-3	43	-5	33	-3
HU	31	-1	49	6	23	-1	43	0	33	1
MT	21	9	39	18	26	5	47	-7	22	2
NL	17	-4	41	-9	25	0	31	-7	36	-19
AT	41	4	39	7	23	-1	32	-7	36	-13
PL	32	-7	41	-4	28	2	29	5	36	-13
PT	17	2	25	2	56	-6	50	-7	35	-2
RO	23	1	33	-10	38	5	29	4	32	-3
SI	38	2	38	3	31	-7	46	-2	44	-8
SK	36	11	36	5	28	-2	43	3	44	0
FI	11	-2	33	-11	20	-7	40	-6	39	-13
SE	8	-13	19	-21	15	-11	29	-28	46	-29

QC4T Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly? And then?

(%)

	Environmental pollutants in fish, meat or dairy		Traces of materials that come into contact with food, e.g. plastic or aluminium in packaging		Use of new biotechnology in food production, e.g. genome editing		Welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport	Diseases found in animals, e.g. affecting livestock or humans	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	28	-9	16	0	8	4	22	29	1
BE	34	-5	18	1	7	4	26	22	3
BG	23	-8	12	-1	16	10	4	32	-3
CZ	24	3	19	6	8	3	16	23	-22
DK	36	-9	15	-6	4	0	27	17	3
DE	29	-13	14	-3	7	4	34	20	-5
EE	31	-14	15	-6	4	-2	7	18	-6
IE	26	-2	19	2	10	7	20	25	-5
EL	29	-4	14	1	12	5	10	42	-10
ES	24	-18	13	-2	8	3	23	43	14
FR	30	-17	15	-2	5	2	33	28	11
HR	17	-5	11	-2	11	3	9	31	-10
IT	30	-3	18	-2	8	4	11	36	8
CY	29	-6	23	12	7	2	12	36	-11
LV	30	-8	15	-1	6	3	7	28	5
LT	30	-8	8	-1	4	0	6	20	-10
LU	27	-6	18	1	9	1	34	26	7
HU	20	-3	16	2	15	9	8	26	-1
MT	27	-6	27	2	6	2	8	25	-20
NL	38	-9	16	-3	6	2	43	39	25
AT	25	-3	21	0	10	3	33	17	-2
PL	23	-6	20	7	9	4	7	22	-15
PT	36	-5	15	-3	5	4	15	57	1
RO	24	0	15	0	8	4	9	26	-3
SI	25	0	20	3	10	7	10	20	-11
SK	20	1	12	3	10	7	10	27	-16
FI	36	-15	13	-3	4	-7	25	20	6
SE	30	-32	6	-8	3	-4	26	20	0

QC4T Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly? And then?

(%)

	Plant diseases, e.g. affecting crops		Nanotechnology applied to food production	Poisonous moulds in food and feed crops		Microplastics found in food		Presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food	None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022
EU27	11	2	5	13	2	29	8	26	3	1	1
BE	8	1	4	9	0	36	13	22	3	-1	1
BG	19	5	8	16	1	11	0	21	2	-1	1
CZ	12	2	5	23	1	37	22	16	4	-1	2
DK	8	3	2	18	5	47	7	33	4	0	1
DE	4	0	8	16	3	40	6	35	3	1	1
EE	10	5	2	12	-3	20	7	8	9	3	5
IE	15	0	5	15	2	28	11	22	4	2	1
EL	24	-3	7	8	1	12	5	21	1	0	0
ES	14	3	4	10	5	29	3	23	3	2	1
FR	6	-1	4	6	2	31	12	23	3	1	3
HR	11	-1	5	22	2	23	10	23	2	1	1
IT	16	10	6	13	-3	16	1	25	1	0	1
CY	20	-2	9	14	9	23	17	22	3	2	1
LV	11	6	3	14	1	24	10	20	3	-1	2
LT	6	-5	3	15	1	19	12	22	4	1	2
LU	6	0	5	10	6	41	6	28	1	0	1
HU	16	4	9	17	1	20	10	15	2	1	1
MT	11	0	3	9	1	40	24	10	2	1	2
NL	10	3	4	7	1	55	18	27	2	-5	1
AT	10	1	9	16	-1	37	12	25	5	-1	2
PL	13	-1	5	17	1	18	11	20	3	2	2
PT	14	2	2	19	0	17	6	34	2	1	1
RO	10	-3	7	17	6	14	6	24	5	2	2
SI	9	-4	5	20	5	41	17	27	1	-2	0
SK	21	1	7	32	9	21	11	24	2	1	2
FI	12	8	1	8	-3	40	10	24	8	-1	4
SE	7	1	1	8	-4	29	-8	38	1	-1	1

QC5a Which of the following are the most important for people to do to have a healthy diet in your view? Firstly?
(%)

	Eating less ultra-processed foods	Eating more fruits and vegetables	Eating more legumes, pulses and nuts	Eating more fish	Eating more protein	Eating a plant-based diet (eating majority of foods from plant sources)	Eating less fat	Eating less salt	Eating less meat and dairy	Eating less protein	Eating foods with fewer calories	Eating/drinking less sugars	Eating more fibre	Eating organic products	Eating locally produced food	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	10	18	3	3	2	5	10	5	4	1	4	10	3	9	11	1	0	1
BE	14	16	2	2	1	6	10	4	4	0	6	11	2	7	14	0	1	0
BG	7	19	3	5	2	7	6	11	2	1	4	6	2	10	14	0	0	1
CZ	8	21	1	6	2	5	10	6	2	0	4	15	4	2	14	0	0	0
DK	16	15	3	7	2	6	8	1	3	0	5	10	6	11	6	1	0	0
DE	8	17	1	3	1	5	7	2	7	0	3	15	3	12	15	1	0	0
EE	14	14	1	3	2	5	8	7	2	0	4	14	3	5	16	1	0	1
IE	11	23	2	5	4	2	11	8	3	1	5	10	5	4	6	0	0	0
EL	20	21	4	2	1	5	9	3	5	1	1	2	5	10	10	1	0	0
ES	10	21	5	3	2	7	17	8	1	0	3	7	2	6	7	1	0	0
FR	14	19	3	2	1	2	15	5	4	1	3	7	1	6	13	2	1	1
HR	12	11	5	5	1	6	7	7	2	1	8	5	3	11	15	0	0	1
IT	8	15	4	2	3	5	10	6	6	2	3	5	6	11	12	0	0	2
CY	10	17	7	6	1	3	13	5	6	0	2	7	7	11	5	0	0	0
LV	8	16	2	4	2	4	7	9	1	1	3	12	6	10	12	1	1	1
LT	13	19	2	2	2	3	7	4	2	0	5	12	3	10	12	2	2	0
LU	9	18	5	2	2	5	13	4	6	1	2	7	2	11	13	0	0	0
HU	7	22	2	8	2	6	9	5	3	1	5	8	8	7	7	0	0	0
MT	13	22	2	4	6	7	12	6	2	0	4	8	3	6	5	0	0	0
NL	12	18	1	2	0	8	5	4	5	0	8	21	2	6	8	0	0	0
AT	8	12	2	3	2	5	8	5	7	1	4	8	3	13	19	0	0	0
PL	11	19	3	6	2	2	8	8	5	1	3	9	3	12	6	0	1	1
PT	9	18	2	7	1	6	18	15	2	1	2	9	1	3	6	0	0	0
RO	10	15	3	5	2	4	12	6	4	3	4	7	4	7	13	0	0	1
SI	8	10	1	2	1	5	6	4	3	0	3	12	2	10	33	0	0	0
SK	6	20	7	5	3	4	6	6	3	1	6	7	6	4	14	0	1	1
FI	11	15	0	10	1	12	8	7	3	0	3	10	4	4	12	0	0	0
SE	10	12	2	2	1	12	3	2	7	0	4	27	1	4	13	0	0	0

QC5b And then? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Eating less ultra-processed foods	Eating more fruits and vegetables	Eating more legumes, pulses and nuts	Eating more fish	Eating more protein	Eating a plant-based diet (eating majority of foods from plant sources)	Eating less fat	Eating less salt	Eating less meat and dairy	Eating less protein	Eating foods with fewer calories	Eating/drinking less sugars	Eating more fibre	Eating organic products	Eating locally produced food	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	22	43	20	23	8	11	35	31	17	5	14	32	20	16	25	0	0	0
BE	26	49	19	16	5	9	34	25	16	4	16	40	17	20	27	0	0	0
BG	20	41	19	33	6	14	29	38	8	3	17	33	16	18	23	0	0	0
CZ	12	43	23	39	9	10	33	37	7	1	14	43	25	8	19	0	0	0
DK	25	37	20	32	10	13	29	20	16	1	16	39	26	22	19	0	0	0
DE	19	46	13	18	6	13	29	27	27	2	12	38	20	19	29	0	0	0
EE	23	41	14	28	8	7	26	32	5	1	14	42	24	14	27	0	0	0
IE	22	36	8	30	18	7	36	34	12	4	18	35	25	16	20	0	0	0
EL	33	50	43	34	7	8	43	30	18	6	12	22	25	18	32	0	1	0
ES	23	49	33	31	7	11	40	33	9	4	13	27	19	13	18	0	1	0
FR	26	45	15	16	8	4	44	37	14	5	14	30	18	12	28	0	1	1
HR	23	40	22	28	6	20	27	24	9	4	23	31	15	20	25	0	0	0
IT	20	39	23	23	6	11	34	28	19	9	15	27	24	20	25	0	0	0
CY	26	44	36	34	7	4	43	32	22	7	10	37	26	22	18	0	0	0
LV	17	42	18	31	10	9	25	34	6	1	13	28	29	15	22	1	0	1
LT	29	45	11	23	10	9	24	22	5	1	14	36	14	22	28	2	1	0
LU	24	41	18	18	9	11	31	29	21	3	14	31	12	22	24	0	0	0
HU	16	39	16	28	11	12	33	30	11	6	18	31	32	12	17	0	0	0
MT	24	41	13	19	11	9	33	20	12	2	20	34	16	14	19	0	0	0
NL	22	44	22	17	7	13	33	40	20	1	21	46	23	17	22	0	0	0
AT	23	50	16	21	8	15	29	27	21	5	17	39	16	26	30	1	0	0
PL	21	39	17	27	11	12	31	29	14	7	13	25	12	17	17	0	0	0
PT	27	42	17	30	8	8	51	54	11	3	12	47	12	6	14	0	0	0
RO	21	38	13	24	14	11	31	26	14	11	13	25	14	20	28	0	0	0
SI	25	46	16	19	6	10	31	29	13	3	17	35	19	25	29	0	0	0
SK	12	40	29	26	18	16	28	27	17	4	15	27	25	12	28	0	0	0
FI	24	36	11	33	4	14	32	39	13	1	13	41	20	10	23	0	1	1
SE	25	45	24	21	6	16	18	19	22	1	13	43	20	22	32	0	1	0

QC5T Which of the following are the most important for people to do to have a healthy diet in your view? Firstly? And then? **(%)**

	Eating less ultra-processed foods	Eating more fruits and vegetables	Eating more legumes, pulses and nuts	Eating more fish	Eating more protein	Eating a plant-based diet (eating majority of foods from plant sources)	Eating less fat	Eating less salt	Eating less meat and dairy	Eating less protein	Eating foods with fewer calories	Eating/drinking less sugars	Eating more fibre	Eating organic products	Eating locally produced food	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	32	61	22	26	9	15	45	36	21	5	17	42	23	25	36	1	0	1
BE	41	65	21	18	6	15	43	29	20	4	22	51	19	27	40	0	0	0
BG	27	60	21	38	8	21	35	48	10	4	21	39	18	27	37	0	0	1
CZ	20	64	24	44	11	15	43	43	9	2	18	58	29	10	32	0	0	0
DK	41	52	23	39	12	19	37	21	19	2	20	48	32	33	25	2	0	0
DE	27	64	14	20	7	17	36	28	34	2	15	53	23	31	43	1	0	0
EE	36	55	15	30	10	12	33	38	7	1	18	55	27	18	43	1	0	1
IE	34	59	10	34	23	9	47	42	16	5	22	45	29	19	26	0	0	0
EL	53	70	48	36	8	13	52	32	24	7	13	24	30	28	42	1	0	0
ES	33	70	37	34	9	18	57	40	10	4	17	34	22	19	24	1	0	0
FR	40	63	17	18	8	6	59	42	18	6	17	37	19	18	41	2	1	1
HR	34	51	27	33	7	26	34	31	11	5	30	36	18	31	41	0	0	1
IT	28	53	26	25	9	16	44	33	25	11	17	31	29	30	37	0	0	2
CY	36	61	43	41	7	7	56	37	27	7	12	44	33	33	23	0	0	0
LV	25	58	19	34	12	13	31	42	8	2	16	39	34	25	33	1	1	1
LT	42	63	13	25	12	11	30	26	7	2	19	47	16	31	40	2	2	0
LU	33	58	22	21	10	17	43	32	27	5	16	37	14	33	37	0	0	0
HU	23	61	18	36	14	18	42	35	14	7	23	39	40	19	24	0	0	0
MT	37	62	15	22	17	16	45	25	14	2	23	42	19	20	24	0	0	0
NL	34	62	23	19	7	20	38	44	26	1	29	66	25	23	30	0	0	0
AT	31	62	19	23	10	19	36	32	27	6	21	47	19	39	49	1	0	0
PL	32	57	20	32	13	14	39	37	19	8	15	33	15	29	23	0	1	1
PT	36	60	19	37	9	14	68	69	12	3	14	55	14	9	19	0	0	0
RO	31	52	16	29	17	15	42	32	18	13	16	31	17	26	41	0	0	1
SI	34	55	17	21	7	15	37	32	16	3	19	46	21	35	61	0	0	0
SK	17	59	35	30	21	19	33	33	20	5	21	33	30	16	41	0	1	1
FI	35	51	12	42	5	25	40	45	16	1	16	51	24	13	35	0	0	0
SE	34	57	26	23	7	28	21	20	29	1	17	69	21	26	45	0	0	0

QC6a Please take a moment to think about your answers to the previous questions about having a healthy diet and about food risks. How does your concern about having a healthy diet compare to your concern about food risks?

(%)

	I'm a lot more concerned about having a healthy diet	I'm a bit more concerned about having a healthy diet	I have about the same concern for both	I'm a bit more concerned about food risks	I'm a lot more concerned about food risks	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'I'm more concerned about having a healthy die	Total 'I'm more concerned about food risks'
EU27	16	20	46	11	5	2	36	16
BE	23	27	39	7	4	0	50	11
BG	18	17	45	8	5	7	35	13
CZ	16	28	43	9	3	1	44	12
DK	29	30	35	4	1	1	59	5
DE	20	22	43	9	3	3	42	12
EE	9	15	44	12	5	15	24	17
IE	17	26	48	7	2	0	43	9
EL	8	14	62	11	5	0	22	16
ES	14	14	45	13	13	1	28	26
FR	21	21	38	11	8	1	42	19
HR	15	26	46	10	3	0	41	13
IT	9	22	55	9	3	2	31	12
CY	13	10	68	7	2	0	23	9
LV	20	15	48	9	5	3	35	14
LT	5	15	46	17	9	8	20	26
LU	30	29	34	4	3	0	59	7
HU	12	26	54	6	2	0	38	8
MT	22	22	40	12	4	0	44	16
NL	38	31	23	7	1	0	69	8
AT	17	25	40	10	5	3	42	15
PL	8	16	54	16	4	2	24	20
PT	13	22	50	10	2	3	35	12
RO	7	9	55	19	9	1	16	28
SI	18	17	52	8	4	1	35	12
SK	14	15	57	8	4	2	29	12
FI	12	20	41	18	7	2	32	25
SE	18	23	38	15	5	1	41	20

QC6b Please take a moment to think about your answers to the previous questions about having a healthy diet and about food risks. How does your concern about having a healthy diet compare to your concern about food risks?

(%)

	I'm a lot more concerned about food risks	I'm a bit more concerned about food risks	I have about the same concern for both	I'm a bit more concerned about having a healthy diet	I'm a lot more concerned about having a healthy diet	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'I'm more concerned about food risks'	Total 'I'm more concerned about having a healthy diet'
EU27	11	15	46	17	9	2	26	26
BE	7	12	33	26	21	1	19	47
BG	18	13	49	8	6	6	31	14
CZ	6	12	48	23	8	3	18	31
DK	2	6	37	33	20	2	8	53
DE	8	14	44	22	10	2	22	32
EE	7	7	48	20	6	12	14	26
IE	11	19	52	11	7	0	30	18
EL	10	16	57	12	5	0	26	17
ES	20	17	45	11	7	0	37	18
FR	14	11	45	16	12	2	25	28
HR	19	28	41	9	2	1	47	11
IT	8	19	55	12	5	1	27	17
CY	11	3	69	10	7	0	14	17
LV	11	7	53	17	10	2	18	27
LT	11	22	43	12	3	9	33	15
LU	20	19	39	11	10	1	39	21
HU	6	20	57	12	5	0	26	17
MT	25	17	39	12	6	1	42	18
NL	4	6	19	41	29	1	10	70
AT	7	12	41	23	13	4	19	36
PL	9	22	53	11	3	2	31	14
PT	10	27	45	10	3	5	37	13
RO	13	14	52	13	6	2	27	19
SI	12	12	53	12	9	2	24	21
SK	6	10	58	11	11	4	16	22
FI	7	19	41	22	8	3	26	30
SE	11	15	38	24	11	1	26	35

QC6T Please take a moment to think about your answers to the previous questions about having a healthy diet and about food risks. How does your concern about having a healthy diet compare to your concern about food risks?

(%)

	I'm a lot more concerned about having a healthy diet	I'm a bit more concerned about having a healthy diet	I have about the same concern for both	I'm a bit more concerned about food risks	I'm a lot more concerned about food risks	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'I'm more concerned about having a healthy diet'	Total 'I'm more concerned about food risks'
EU27	12	19	46	13	8	2	31	21
BE	22	27	36	9	5	1	48	15
BG	12	12	47	11	11	7	25	22
CZ	12	25	46	11	4	2	37	15
DK	24	31	36	5	2	2	55	7
DE	15	22	43	12	5	3	37	17
EE	8	17	46	10	6	13	25	16
IE	12	19	50	13	6	0	30	19
EL	7	13	59	13	8	0	20	21
ES	11	12	45	15	17	0	23	32
FR	16	18	42	11	11	2	34	22
HR	8	18	44	19	11	0	26	29
IT	7	17	55	14	6	1	24	19
CY	10	10	69	5	6	0	20	12
LV	15	16	51	8	8	2	31	16
LT	4	14	44	19	10	9	18	29
LU	21	21	36	11	10	1	42	21
HU	8	19	56	13	4	0	27	17
MT	14	17	40	14	15	0	31	29
NL	34	37	20	6	2	1	70	8
AT	15	24	41	11	6	3	39	17
PL	6	13	53	19	7	2	19	25
PT	8	15	48	19	6	4	24	25
RO	7	11	53	17	11	1	18	28
SI	13	15	53	10	8	1	28	18
SK	13	13	57	9	5	3	26	14
FI	10	21	41	18	7	3	31	25
SE	14	24	38	15	8	1	38	23

QC7a Which of the following are your main sources of information about food risks? Firstly?

(%)

	Information points such as street stands or festivals	Exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues	Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Information available in health-related locations (e.g. local clinic)	Newspapers, either online or in print	Magazines, either online or in print	Internet search engine	Events like lectures, seminars, workshops or conferences	Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Professional journals	Radio, including podcasts	Institutional websites (e.g. from public authorities)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	1	12	7	4	8	3	15	1	34	3	3	5	0	3	1
BE	2	12	5	5	17	5	11	2	27	4	4	6	0	0	0
BG	0	18	10	4	2	1	15	1	39	1	1	1	0	5	2
CZ	0	12	8	2	8	3	26	3	24	5	3	4	0	1	1
DK	0	10	6	3	21	2	9	1	30	5	3	6	2	1	1
DE	1	15	6	3	9	3	20	1	29	4	3	5	0	1	0
EE	0	11	10	3	5	3	23	2	23	4	5	3	1	4	3
IE	1	12	11	6	8	2	19	1	22	2	7	7	0	2	0
EL	1	13	16	3	2	2	24	1	32	0	0	5	0	1	0
ES	1	11	6	8	4	1	18	1	35	2	3	5	1	4	0
FR	0	10	8	2	7	5	9	1	40	1	5	5	1	6	0
HR	2	19	10	3	7	5	12	3	32	3	2	2	0	0	0
IT	2	12	6	5	7	4	12	2	39	2	1	4	1	2	1
CY	0	10	34	2	2	2	12	1	26	0	1	6	1	2	1
LV	1	12	11	4	6	3	22	3	20	3	5	7	1	2	0
LT	1	5	15	3	5	2	21	1	36	2	2	2	0	4	1
LU	1	9	9	4	12	5	16	2	21	5	4	11	0	1	0
HU	1	16	9	6	3	3	14	2	34	2	2	4	0	4	0
MT	1	7	12	5	7	5	26	1	19	5	3	8	0	1	0
NL	0	9	3	5	24	2	19	1	17	3	1	15	0	1	0
AT	2	16	8	4	9	3	15	2	25	4	3	3	1	4	1
PL	3	10	7	4	4	4	13	2	38	1	3	3	0	6	2
PT	1	6	5	6	2	1	8	1	61	1	0	3	1	3	1
RO	3	14	6	6	4	3	9	2	40	5	3	4	0	1	0
SI	1	15	6	4	5	3	18	4	30	7	2	4	0	1	0
SK	1	12	6	2	4	4	21	2	31	4	4	6	1	2	0
FI	0	7	6	4	26	4	17	2	18	7	1	6	1	1	0
SE	0	8	5	3	22	5	14	1	20	4	5	12	1	0	0

QC7b And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

	Information points such as street stands or festivals	Exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues	Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Information available in health-related locations (e.g. local clinic)	Newspapers, either online or in print	Magazines, either online or in print	Internet search engine	Events like lectures, seminars, workshops or conferences	Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Professional journals	Radio, including podcasts	Institutional websites (e.g. from public authorities)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	4	33	16	13	21	14	23	5	28	8	16	13	1	4	1
BE	4	30	17	15	26	14	22	8	34	11	18	18	0	2	0
BG	3	47	22	13	13	5	24	3	29	3	10	5	0	4	2
CZ	2	35	17	10	18	17	28	4	32	14	20	14	0	1	0
DK	1	31	18	12	32	14	24	4	31	13	21	13	1	1	0
DE	1	36	14	12	27	16	25	5	31	12	22	13	0	2	0
EE	2	30	19	13	22	16	22	7	30	10	16	6	1	4	1
IE	5	27	16	17	19	13	26	5	30	7	24	16	0	1	1
EL	4	53	30	14	21	14	25	4	33	3	13	16	0	1	0
ES	3	30	13	9	15	6	23	4	23	5	12	12	1	10	1
FR	3	28	16	9	23	13	20	2	27	5	22	12	0	8	1
HR	8	36	20	10	23	16	21	6	30	9	13	6	0	1	0
IT	6	33	16	15	19	16	22	7	29	8	9	10	1	4	0
CY	3	40	23	9	17	7	20	4	37	3	16	10	0	5	0
LV	3	28	18	12	18	15	22	8	31	11	17	13	1	4	1
LT	3	30	18	13	24	14	22	5	32	5	17	4	0	3	0
LU	6	30	22	15	21	18	20	6	30	16	15	14	0	1	0
HU	6	30	20	18	13	10	17	6	27	6	14	10	0	4	0
MT	2	23	24	16	19	11	23	7	24	6	13	22	1	2	0
NL	3	30	12	20	29	18	28	8	34	13	16	29	0	2	0
AT	7	39	21	13	31	16	25	7	30	15	22	11	0	3	0
PL	8	30	16	12	11	13	20	5	26	5	12	11	0	3	2
PT	2	34	11	19	18	7	14	3	21	5	13	11	1	19	1
RO	7	36	14	14	12	12	18	9	23	10	15	9	1	3	0
SI	5	34	17	17	26	16	23	11	30	17	17	12	0	0	0
SK	7	33	17	13	16	21	18	4	29	11	19	17	0	2	1
FI	1	25	13	15	27	13	26	7	31	13	12	17	0	5	1
SE	1	37	16	12	30	16	25	6	31	12	19	19	0	3	0

QC7T Which of the following are your main sources of information about food risks? Firstly? And then?

(%)

	Information points such as street stands or festivals	Exchanges with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues	Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Information available in health-related locations (e.g. local clinic)	Newspapers, either online or in print	Magazines, either online or in print	Internet search engine	Events like lectures, seminars, workshops or conferences	Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Professional journals	Radio, including podcasts	Institutional websites (e.g. from public authorities)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	5	44	22	17	28	16	37	6	61	11	19	17	1	3	1
BE	6	42	22	20	43	19	33	10	61	14	22	24	0	0	0
BG	4	62	31	16	14	5	37	4	66	4	11	6	0	5	2
CZ	2	47	25	12	26	20	54	7	55	18	23	18	0	1	1
DK	2	40	23	14	53	17	33	5	60	18	24	18	2	1	1
DE	2	51	20	16	36	19	44	6	59	16	25	17	1	1	0
EE	2	39	28	16	26	18	43	9	51	14	19	9	1	4	3
IE	6	39	26	23	26	15	44	6	51	9	30	22	0	2	0
EL	5	66	46	17	23	15	49	5	65	3	13	21	0	1	0
ES	3	40	18	16	18	7	40	4	57	7	15	16	2	4	0
FR	3	36	23	11	28	17	28	2	65	6	26	16	1	6	0
HR	10	55	30	13	30	20	32	9	62	12	16	8	0	0	0
IT	8	44	22	19	26	20	34	9	67	10	10	13	1	2	1
CY	3	48	56	10	18	9	31	5	62	3	17	16	1	2	1
LV	4	39	29	16	24	18	43	11	49	14	21	20	1	2	0
LT	3	34	32	15	28	16	43	7	66	6	19	5	0	4	1
LU	7	39	31	19	33	23	35	9	51	21	19	25	0	1	0
HU	7	46	28	23	16	13	30	7	59	8	16	13	0	4	0
MT	3	30	36	21	25	16	48	8	44	11	15	30	1	0	0
NL	3	38	15	25	52	20	47	9	50	16	17	44	0	0	0
AT	8	53	27	17	38	19	39	9	53	19	24	14	1	4	1
PL	10	38	21	15	14	16	32	7	62	6	14	13	0	6	2
PT	2	39	15	25	20	8	22	4	82	5	13	14	2	3	1
RO	10	50	20	20	16	15	27	11	63	14	18	13	1	1	0
SI	6	49	23	21	31	18	41	14	60	23	18	16	1	1	0
SK	8	44	23	15	19	24	38	6	59	15	23	23	1	2	0
FI	1	32	19	19	53	17	42	9	49	20	13	23	1	1	0
SE	1	45	21	14	52	20	39	7	51	16	24	31	1	0	0

QC8a How likely are you to change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like the one described in the news story?

(%)

	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Likely'	Total 'Not likely'
EU27	40	38	15	6	1	78	21
BE	46	40	11	3	0	86	14
BG	41	40	14	3	2	81	17
CZ	36	35	19	8	2	71	27
DK	47	28	15	10	0	75	25
DE	37	34	19	9	1	71	28
EE	28	34	26	9	3	62	35
IE	47	36	12	4	1	83	16
EL	60	27	6	7	0	87	13
ES	40	41	11	7	1	81	18
FR	47	31	14	6	2	78	20
HR	42	40	12	5	1	82	17
IT	41	45	11	2	1	86	13
CY	49	40	8	2	1	89	10
LV	31	34	26	9	0	65	35
LT	24	44	20	10	2	68	30
LU	33	43	21	3	0	76	24
HU	24	46	21	8	1	70	29
MT	62	27	8	2	1	89	10
NL	57	25	13	5	0	82	18
AT	39	34	16	8	3	73	24
PL	26	46	19	7	2	72	26
PT	36	47	10	4	3	83	14
RO	30	49	15	3	3	79	18
SI	32	33	21	13	1	65	34
SK	31	45	14	9	1	76	23
FI	46	29	17	8	0	75	25
SE	62	25	9	4	0	87	13

QC8b Why would you likely not change your food preparation or consumption behaviour in the situation described? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

	All kinds of foods involve some risk and it is impossible to check and avoid them all	Changing my behaviour would make little or no difference to avoid the risk	I already prepare food in the way that was recommended	I would be able to tell from the look, smell, or taste if the foo was contaminated	Changing my behaviour would require investing time or effor	I am too busy and wouldn't have time to think about this	I think that most people I know believe there would be no need to change their food preparation or consumption behaviour in a situation like this	I am healthy so the risk would not pose any serious concern to me	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	25	18	45	19	9	10	14	18	3	2
BE	38	24	45	12	15	9	12	21	1	2
BG	34	12	18	24	7	13	16	20	1	4
CZ	27	16	53	15	2	8	18	17	2	0
DK	21	12	65	14	12	9	6	24	3	0
DE	25	23	46	20	11	14	14	20	3	2
EE	25	21	48	16	8	14	11	16	2	1
IE	18	16	60	20	12	6	12	17	0	3
EL	25	15	68	48	2	9	24	16	1	0
ES	14	9	56	18	5	6	6	11	11	1
FR	30	17	43	13	6	7	10	17	4	3
HR	30	24	35	27	16	17	18	23	2	0
IT	24	13	44	20	14	9	17	18	3	3
CY	35	15	37	40	13	13	25	20	6	0
LV	38	22	50	15	7	10	11	17	1	0
LT	26	17	45	13	15	9	13	17	5	1
LU	28	15	55	25	7	9	8	16	2	1
HU	28	18	45	14	8	10	13	10	1	1
MT	19	22	61	48	4	10	10	27	5	2
NL	34	19	53	13	7	8	7	26	3	0
AT	30	23	45	49	13	16	29	27	2	0
PL	19	20	31	14	12	13	20	17	1	2
PT	21	13	38	19	9	12	11	32	6	5
RO	22	15	34	22	14	13	21	14	1	1
SI	29	18	46	28	4	5	9	23	0	1
SK	21	9	46	26	6	12	25	15	2	4
FI	27	10	62	22	2	5	3	17	2	1
SE	31	14	64	24	3	4	10	17	1	1

QC8c What would you change in a situation like this? Select up to three things you would do. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	I would search for additional information about the food poisoning incident.	I would consult with family, friends, neighbours, or colleagues to get their advice on what best to do.	I would consult with general practitioners or specialist doctors to get their advice on what best to do.	I would change my consumption behaviour, by reducing or eliminating the consumption of eggs.	I would change my food preparation behaviour, by increasing surfaces and hand hygiene when eggs are involved, or by cookinc eggs thoroughly.	I would monitor the news to see if the situation becomes worse o not.	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	36	21	24	43	48	41	0	1
BE	36	19	27	50	47	47	0	0
BG	31	32	34	37	45	32	0	1
CZ	36	18	19	34	59	36	0	0
DK	41	18	7	35	71	56	0	1
DE	38	19	18	56	49	49	0	0
EE	30	23	20	35	54	33	1	0
IE	30	27	18	46	50	38	0	1
EL	41	33	28	49	66	33	0	0
ES	37	27	25	36	41	35	1	1
FR	40	18	26	43	40	50	1	1
HR	39	34	34	28	42	37	0	1
IT	36	19	37	43	40	34	0	0
CY	40	32	37	35	60	20	2	0
LV	36	11	26	39	54	40	0	0
LT	29	26	18	32	51	29	0	1
LU	40	26	32	34	40	42	0	0
HU	28	29	27	33	50	29	0	1
MT	37	20	28	50	52	42	0	0
NL	41	9	9	53	64	53	0	0
AT	38	23	26	46	57	47	0	0
PL	28	24	22	27	52	34	0	1
PT	24	17	19	59	42	33	0	1
RO	28	36	33	31	48	20	0	0
SI	43	23	19	26	57	44	0	0
SK	32	28	27	28	56	41	0	1
FI	34	8	6	45	66	57	1	0
SE	48	14	3	48	67	58	0	0

QC9 Sometimes people do not pay attention to information about food safety (i.e. risks associated with eating certain foods) and this can happen due to several reasons. Which of the following reasons apply to you? Select up to three. (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

	I am not interested in food safety	I find food safety information is often highly technical and complex	I find food safety information not appealing	I lack the time	I take it for granted that the food sold is safe	It is not relevant to me as I am healthy	I know enough to avoid or mitigate food risks	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	7	27	12	15	41	11	30	1	6	2
BE	8	30	15	18	48	12	33	1	2	0
BG	6	30	11	17	38	6	33	1	2	3
CZ	5	16	7	18	55	10	40	0	1	1
DK	11	18	12	10	53	13	31	2	7	2
DE	9	29	14	16	37	10	31	1	10	1
EE	7	19	8	16	39	11	44	1	7	2
IE	6	22	10	14	47	12	36	0	5	2
EL	2	42	20	12	30	6	43	1	10	0
ES	4	21	4	12	52	5	26	3	4	2
FR	5	29	17	18	28	10	28	1	7	4
HR	4	31	9	15	34	12	47	0	3	0
IT	6	37	10	12	42	14	24	2	5	2
CY	3	39	18	12	38	7	50	3	3	0
LV	5	25	9	14	39	8	49	1	2	0
LT	10	20	10	18	35	12	36	1	6	1
LU	9	26	20	19	36	10	41	1	2	0
HU	5	31	10	16	46	11	26	1	5	1
MT	6	29	14	22	48	8	29	2	2	1
NL	5	16	9	9	55	11	48	1	6	1
AT	14	30	17	16	53	20	39	2	2	0
PL	12	25	13	17	39	14	29	0	1	1
PT	4	19	17	9	58	8	20	2	4	3
RO	10	25	13	16	31	11	18	4	6	4
SI	4	26	8	16	45	8	42	1	5	1
SK	5	23	15	21	45	9	25	1	5	3
FI	4	20	8	11	59	8	35	1	4	1
SE	6	16	7	13	63	8	44	1	4	1

QC10.1 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Environmental/Health NGOs (%)

	Totally trust		Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Do not trust at all		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'		Not 'Trust'	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	18	8	52	6	18	-6	5	-4	7	70	14	23	-10
BE	21	10	59	0	15	-8	3	-1	2	80	10	18	-9
BG	17	9	44	3	18	-6	10	-2	11	61	12	28	-8
CZ	12	6	55	18	21	-9	6	-13	6	67	24	27	-22
DK	20	8	51	4	17	-1	4	-3	8	71	12	21	-4
DE	14	8	47	3	23	-3	5	-4	11	61	11	28	-7
EE	9	8	45	16	18	-9	6	-4	22	54	24	24	-13
IE	34	24	56	5	5	-13	2	-4	3	90	29	7	-17
EL	6	-1	41	-6	29	0	18	6	6	47	-7	47	6
ES	18	6	52	0	18	0	6	-4	6	70	6	24	-4
FR	19	7	55	6	13	-8	4	-6	9	74	13	17	-14
HR	14	4	57	12	21	-9	7	-5	1	71	16	28	-14
IT	21	6	54	12	16	-12	5	-4	4	75	18	21	-16
CY	14	1	60	17	16	-12	9	-1	1	74	18	25	-13
LV	13	9	56	18	17	-13	6	-7	8	69	27	23	-20
LT	14	7	57	14	12	-9	3	-7	14	71	21	15	-16
LU	11	3	62	14	16	-7	3	-6	8	73	17	19	-13
HU	27	12	54	6	12	-12	5	-4	2	81	18	17	-16
MT	36	25	52	-5	6	-4	1	-1	5	88	20	7	-5
NL	23	14	50	1	17	-4	4	-2	6	73	15	21	-6
AT	27	8	45	-3	15	-4	5	-3	8	72	5	20	-7
PL	18	9	59	11	13	-12	5	-3	5	77	20	18	-15
PT	29	18	56	7	4	-8	1	-1	10	85	25	5	-9
RO	16	4	43	4	24	-4	9	-3	8	59	8	33	-7
SI	15	8	54	7	22	-10	6	-4	3	69	15	28	-14
SK	17	11	55	11	17	-11	3	-10	8	72	22	20	-21
FI	10	6	62	3	17	-7	4	-1	7	72	9	21	-8
SE	6	2	56	10	31	-5	5	-3	2	62	12	36	-8

QC10.2 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Celebrities, bloggers and influencers (%)

	Totally trust		Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Do not trust at all		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'		Not 'Trust'	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	4	1	16	0	32	-3	41	3	7	20	1	73	0
BE	4	0	18	-13	47	5	29	8	2	22	-13	76	13
BG	10	3	30	-1	24	-1	19	1	17	40	2	43	0
CZ	2	0	16	0	41	9	35	-9	6	18	0	76	0
DK	1	-1	12	-7	37	1	46	12	4	13	-8	83	13
DE	1	0	8	2	29	-7	51	6	11	9	2	80	-1
EE	1	1	13	0	32	-4	37	7	17	14	1	69	3
IE	4	1	20	-5	25	-5	43	9	8	24	-4	68	4
EL	2	-2	17	-7	37	-2	39	15	5	19	-9	76	13
ES	2	2	13	1	25	-2	52	1	8	15	3	77	-1
FR	0	-1	7	-2	29	-3	59	8	5	7	-3	88	5
HR	7	2	31	1	37	1	21	-1	4	38	3	58	0
IT	8	1	23	1	32	-4	33	3	4	31	2	65	-1
CY	2	-1	18	-4	38	3	35	7	7	20	-5	73	10
LV	1	0	11	-3	40	-1	43	10	5	12	-3	83	9
LT	3	-1	17	-1	32	-5	38	6	10	20	-2	70	1
LU	0	-1	10	-2	33	2	51	3	6	10	-3	84	5
HU	10	1	28	1	34	1	25	-2	3	38	2	59	-1
MT	8	6	14	-9	38	-1	30	11	10	22	-3	68	10
NL	0	0	4	-3	32	-7	61	10	3	4	-3	93	3
AT	7	1	27	2	28	-2	30	-1	8	34	3	58	-3
PL	10	7	33	9	31	-7	19	-4	7	43	16	50	-11
PT	5	2	32	2	34	2	11	-2	18	37	4	45	0
RO	10	-2	32	2	33	0	16	-1	9	42	0	49	-1
SI	3	0	20	0	41	-6	33	9	3	23	0	74	3
SK	4	0	23	2	35	-4	32	5	6	27	2	67	1
FI	1	1	12	-1	49	2	32	1	6	13	0	81	3
SE	0	0	3	0	38	8	58	-6	1	3	0	96	2

QC10.3 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Scientists working at a university or publicly-funded research organisation (%)

	Totally trust	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Do not trust at all	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'	Not 'Trust'
EU27	29	53	11	4	3	82	15
BE	32	55	9	3	1	87	12
BG	28	45	12	6	9	73	18
CZ	32	55	7	3	3	87	10
DK	51	42	4	2	1	93	6
DE	27	51	14	3	5	78	17
EE	31	53	7	2	7	84	9
IE	39	49	7	2	3	88	9
EL	53	40	6	1	0	93	7
ES	38	50	6	2	4	88	8
FR	14	60	15	6	5	74	21
HR	26	52	15	6	1	78	21
IT	27	53	13	5	2	80	18
CY	42	44	9	3	2	86	12
LV	29	55	10	3	3	84	13
LT	28	57	8	2	5	85	10
LU	13	64	16	4	3	77	20
HU	33	48	12	5	2	81	17
MT	39	51	4	1	5	90	5
NL	45	45	7	2	1	90	9
AT	30	47	14	5	4	77	19
PL	28	54	11	4	3	82	15
PT	33	57	5	1	4	90	6
RO	27	50	16	4	3	77	20
SI	27	50	17	4	2	77	21
SK	28	52	12	4	4	80	16
FI	34	58	4	1	3	92	5
SE	42	54	3	1	0	96	4

QC10.4 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Scientists working at an industrial or privately funded research organisation (%)

	Totally trust	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Do not trust at all	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'	Not 'Trust'
EU27	18	45	25	8	4	63	33
BE	15	48	28	8	1	63	36
BG	25	39	17	9	10	64	26
CZ	16	49	26	5	4	65	31
DK	22	50	22	4	2	72	26
DE	7	35	40	12	6	42	52
EE	17	50	19	3	11	67	22
IE	29	47	13	5	6	76	18
EL	34	37	23	5	1	71	28
ES	32	44	13	6	5	76	19
FR	9	47	27	12	5	56	39
HR	23	46	22	7	2	69	29
IT	23	53	16	6	2	76	22
CY	29	44	20	5	2	73	25
LV	16	52	22	5	5	68	27
LT	15	47	27	5	6	62	32
LU	8	48	32	9	3	56	41
HU	21	53	18	6	2	74	24
MT	32	48	13	2	5	80	15
NL	9	37	44	9	1	46	53
AT	16	40	31	9	4	56	40
PL	23	51	17	5	4	74	22
PT	31	55	8	1	5	86	9
RO	24	44	20	8	4	68	28
SI	15	41	31	10	3	56	41
SK	24	51	16	3	6	75	19
FI	10	62	20	3	5	72	23
SE	8	51	35	5	1	59	40

QC10.5 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Supermarkets or local grocer (%)

	Totally trust		Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Do not trust at all		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'		Not 'Trust'	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	10	5	47	9	31	-8	9	-6	3	57	14	40	-14
BE	10	5	51	4	31	-7	7	-3	1	61	9	38	-10
BG	8	3	41	8	32	-3	15	-6	4	49	11	47	-9
CZ	5	2	45	18	39	-1	10	-18	1	50	20	49	-19
DK	12	-1	52	7	29	0	4	-5	3	64	6	33	-5
DE	7	4	47	13	33	-14	9	-5	4	54	17	42	-19
EE	6	5	39	-6	36	-3	14	7	5	45	-1	50	4
IE	17	10	61	10	16	-13	4	-5	2	78	20	20	-18
EL	5	1	43	6	46	-1	6	-5	0	48	7	52	-6
ES	15	11	54	9	20	-11	8	-8	3	69	20	28	-19
FR	6	4	43	17	33	-11	15	-10	3	49	21	48	-21
HR	6	2	36	12	42	-2	14	-12	2	42	14	56	-14
IT	11	2	46	10	34	-6	7	-5	2	57	12	41	-11
CY	3	0	39	-2	47	6	10	-4	1	42	-2	57	2
LV	5	3	45	17	40	-2	8	-14	2	50	20	48	-16
LT	5	2	37	10	44	-1	12	-11	2	42	12	56	-12
LU	4	0	60	21	28	-10	5	-10	3	64	21	33	-20
HU	13	4	50	9	27	-10	9	-3	1	63	13	36	-13
MT	11	8	46	1	32	-6	6	1	5	57	9	38	-5
NL	9	6	54	12	29	-14	5	-6	3	63	18	34	-20
AT	17	7	52	4	23	-5	6	-5	2	69	11	29	-10
PL	12	8	42	16	31	-13	10	-9	5	54	24	41	-22
PT	15	10	67	6	12	-14	3	-1	3	82	16	15	-15
RO	11	0	37	5	37	-2	13	-3	2	48	5	50	-5
SI	7	3	40	8	41	-3	11	-7	1	47	11	52	-10
SK	8	5	40	12	34	-12	12	-4	6	48	17	46	-16
FI	10	2	74	1	12	-4	1	-1	3	84	3	13	-5
SE	5	2	54	13	35	-9	5	-6	1	59	15	40	-15

QC10.6 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

EU institutions (%)

	Totally trust		Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Do not trust at all		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'		Not 'Trust'	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	15	5	51	3	21	-4	7	-3	6	66	8	28	-7
BE	17	6	58	-2	18	-4	5	0	2	75	4	23	-4
BG	16	1	44	-1	18	0	10	0	12	60	0	28	0
CZ	14	8	51	16	21	-9	10	-12	4	65	24	31	-21
DK	26	10	51	-2	14	-4	5	1	4	77	8	19	-3
DE	13	6	47	2	26	-5	7	-2	7	60	8	33	-7
EE	9	3	44	-3	17	-3	8	1	22	53	0	25	-2
IE	24	12	59	-1	8	-8	3	-1	6	83	11	11	-9
EL	10	-2	51	1	29	2	7	1	3	61	-1	36	3
ES	18	7	53	-1	16	-3	5	-4	8	71	6	21	-7
FR	9	3	46	4	26	-2	11	-5	8	55	7	37	-7
HR	11	1	54	13	23	-9	8	-4	4	65	14	31	-13
IT	17	3	50	7	21	-6	7	-3	5	67	10	28	-9
CY	17	-3	54	-1	21	6	6	-1	2	71	-4	27	5
LV	15	7	54	6	17	-3	7	-3	7	69	13	24	-6
LT	12	1	57	9	16	-6	4	-5	11	69	10	20	-11
LU	9	-2	58	8	20	-5	7	-1	6	67	6	27	-6
HU	23	5	54	4	15	-7	6	0	2	77	9	21	-7
MT	38	21	49	-4	6	-9	3	1	4	87	17	9	-8
NL	19	5	56	-6	18	2	4	0	3	75	-1	22	2
AT	15	6	46	-2	24	-5	10	0	5	61	4	34	-5
PL	15	8	56	6	15	-10	6	-2	8	71	14	21	-12
PT	22	10	64	-2	7	-7	1	0	6	86	8	8	-7
RO	19	2	42	-3	24	0	7	-1	8	61	-1	31	-1
SI	12	6	50	6	28	-5	6	-7	4	62	12	34	-12
SK	12	4	47	-1	25	-1	6	-5	10	59	3	31	-6
FI	15	6	62	-2	13	-4	3	0	7	77	4	16	-4
SE	20	5	63	3	12	-2	3	-2	2	83	8	15	-4

QC10.7 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Journalists (%)

	Totally trust		Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Do not trust at all		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'		Not 'Trust'	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	8	2	41	-3	33	0	13	0	5	49	-1	46	0
BE	9	3	52	-4	30	-1	8	2	1	61	-1	38	1
BG	13	0	44	-4	26	5	11	0	6	57	-4	37	5
CZ	7	2	37	4	34	-3	18	-4	4	44	6	52	-7
DK	5	-1	43	0	35	4	14	-2	3	48	-1	49	2
DE	7	2	39	-11	32	1	14	4	8	46	-9	46	5
EE	1	-1	30	-12	39	2	20	11	10	31	-13	59	13
IE	9	3	52	-2	22	-5	10	2	7	61	1	32	-3
EL	3	-3	30	-2	47	3	19	2	1	33	-5	66	5
ES	6	3	36	-3	36	1	15	-2	7	42	0	51	-1
FR	3	0	38	-7	37	5	18	2	4	41	-7	55	7
HR	6	-2	41	3	34	-3	18	4	1	47	1	52	1
IT	10	2	39	0	35	-1	13	-1	3	49	2	48	-2
CY	3	-3	32	-13	43	7	21	9	1	35	-16	64	16
LV	3	-2	40	-2	38	3	15	3	4	43	-4	53	6
LT	7	0	41	-7	35	3	13	2	4	48	-7	48	5
LU	1	-2	39	-6	40	7	13	1	7	40	-8	53	8
HU	9	0	36	2	36	-3	17	2	2	45	2	53	-1
MT	9	8	44	17	29	-17	12	0	6	53	25	41	-17
NL	9	3	53	-6	27	-1	8	4	3	62	-3	35	3
AT	15	2	45	3	23	-6	12	1	5	60	5	35	-5
PL	14	8	49	2	23	-5	8	-2	6	63	10	31	-7
PT	11	3	66	-3	16	-3	2	1	5	77	0	18	-2
RO	13	0	42	-5	32	5	9	0	4	55	-5	41	5
SI	4	-1	34	-9	40	3	20	8	2	38	-10	60	11
SK	6	-2	36	-9	35	9	18	5	5	42	-11	53	14
FI	6	4	59	-2	24	-6	5	1	6	65	2	29	-5
SE	3	0	50	-5	36	6	10	1	1	53	-5	46	7

QC10.8 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

National authorities (%)

	Totally trust		Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Do not trust at all		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'		Not 'Trust'	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	14	3	52	3	23	-3	7	-3	4	66	6	30	-6
BE	15	4	60	2	20	-4	4	-2	1	75	6	24	-6
BG	11	2	46	9	26	-4	11	-6	6	57	11	37	-10
CZ	13	4	58	15	19	-10	7	-6	3	71	19	26	-16
DK	42	13	47	-9	7	-4	2	0	2	89	4	9	-4
DE	13	5	58	8	20	-11	5	-1	4	71	13	25	-12
EE	8	1	47	-5	24	1	9	2	12	55	-4	33	3
IE	22	8	62	-1	10	-6	3	0	3	84	7	13	-6
EL	9	-1	53	0	31	4	7	-2	0	62	-1	38	2
ES	12	3	49	2	24	-5	9	-2	6	61	5	33	-7
FR	8	3	52	5	26	-3	9	-6	5	60	8	35	-9
HR	9	3	38	4	37	-2	13	-4	3	47	7	50	-6
IT	17	3	47	1	24	-4	9	-1	3	64	4	33	-5
CY	11	-2	49	-8	28	7	10	2	2	60	-10	38	9
LV	9	3	55	8	23	-4	9	-2	4	64	11	32	-6
LT	8	1	53	8	26	-5	6	-7	7	61	9	32	-12
LU	8	-1	68	10	16	-7	4	-1	4	76	9	20	-8
HU	20	-4	53	5	20	0	6	0	1	73	1	26	0
MT	31	13	56	3	10	-5	1	-1	2	87	16	11	-6
NL	23	3	59	-2	14	-1	2	-1	2	82	1	16	-2
AT	20	5	57	1	15	-4	6	0	2	77	6	21	-4
PL	11	6	43	5	28	-4	12	-5	6	54	11	40	-9
PT	18	7	68	-1	10	-6	1	0	3	86	6	11	-6
RO	14	3	42	-1	33	1	7	-3	4	56	2	40	-2
SI	6	-1	41	1	38	0	13	1	2	47	0	51	1
SK	8	0	52	1	26	2	7	-3	7	60	1	33	-1
FI	30	10	59	-6	7	-4	2	0	2	89	4	9	-4
SE	38	6	54	-2	6	-2	1	-1	1	92	4	7	-3

QC10.9 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Food industries (%)

	Totally trust		Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Do not trust at all		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'		Not 'Trust'	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	8	2	37	7	37	-2	15	-7	3	45	9	52	-9
BE	6	0	40	4	41	1	12	-6	1	46	4	53	-5
BG	10	3	44	6	27	-2	13	-7	6	54	9	40	-9
CZ	9	2	58	24	26	-13	6	-10	1	67	26	32	-23
DK	19	0	52	8	23	-2	4	-5	2	71	8	27	-7
DE	5	2	26	10	44	-3	21	-10	4	31	12	65	-13
EE	8	2	50	-7	30	2	7	2	5	58	-5	37	4
IE	13	4	55	6	18	-9	8	-3	6	68	10	26	-12
EL	2	-1	25	1	56	7	16	-7	1	27	0	72	0
ES	12	7	44	14	29	-6	12	-14	3	56	21	41	-20
FR	3	1	23	9	46	6	25	-17	3	26	10	71	-11
HR	7	2	42	9	39	1	10	-12	2	49	11	49	-11
IT	10	2	35	3	40	2	12	-7	3	45	5	52	-5
CY	4	-3	34	4	48	4	13	-5	1	38	1	61	-1
LV	7	4	54	10	30	-2	6	-8	3	61	14	36	-10
LT	6	2	46	16	37	-7	8	-12	3	52	18	45	-19
LU	1	-2	32	11	43	8	21	-16	3	33	9	64	-8
HU	16	4	53	8	24	-8	7	-3	0	69	12	31	-11
MT	16	11	43	3	29	-6	6	-2	6	59	14	35	-8
NL	4	0	30	6	49	-1	16	-4	1	34	6	65	-5
AT	15	5	33	5	32	-1	16	-9	4	48	10	48	-10
PL	14	10	42	10	30	-13	9	-5	5	56	20	39	-18
PT	13	8	64	12	15	-11	4	-2	4	77	20	19	-13
RO	13	2	44	4	35	0	6	-6	2	57	6	41	-6
SI	5	1	37	6	42	-2	15	-4	1	42	7	57	-6
SK	9	3	51	12	29	-5	6	-7	5	60	15	35	-12
FI	14	5	69	10	12	-14	2	-2	3	83	15	14	-16
SE	7	3	52	15	33	-6	8	-9	0	59	18	41	-15

QC10.10 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Farmers and primary producers (%)

	Totally trust		Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Do not trust at all		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'		Not 'Trust'	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	17	1	57	4	19	-2	4	-2	3	74	5	23	-4
BE	16	1	61	5	19	-4	3	-2	1	77	6	22	-6
BG	24	7	51	2	16	-4	5	-3	4	75	9	21	-7
CZ	10	-7	71	25	15	-11	2	-5	2	81	18	17	-16
DK	15	-4	53	10	24	-1	6	-4	2	68	6	30	-5
DE	14	-2	58	7	20	-5	4	-1	4	72	5	24	-6
EE	13	-1	62	-4	17	4	2	0	6	75	-5	19	4
IE	23	4	63	7	9	-8	3	-1	2	86	11	12	-9
EL	16	4	46	-2	34	2	3	-4	1	62	2	37	-2
ES	24	9	55	2	15	-6	3	-2	3	79	11	18	-8
FR	15	1	59	4	18	-2	5	-2	3	74	5	23	-4
HR	14	-2	59	7	19	-4	6	-2	2	73	5	25	-6
IT	16	1	54	2	23	0	4	-3	3	70	3	27	-3
CY	14	-5	53	10	28	-1	3	-5	2	67	5	31	-6
LV	13	-1	63	9	19	-2	3	-3	2	76	8	22	-5
LT	12	1	59	6	23	-3	4	-4	2	71	7	27	-7
LU	11	-9	69	21	15	-8	2	-2	3	80	12	17	-10
HU	22	3	54	4	18	-6	5	0	1	76	7	23	-6
MT	26	6	53	9	16	-6	2	-2	3	79	15	18	-8
NL	14	2	57	-1	25	-1	3	1	1	71	1	28	0
AT	41	4	43	-4	11	0	2	-1	3	84	0	13	-1
PL	19	7	53	2	18	-4	5	-2	5	72	9	23	-6
PT	20	4	67	-3	9	-2	1	1	3	87	1	10	-1
RO	22	0	54	5	18	-3	3	-3	3	76	5	21	-6
SI	20	-6	57	8	20	3	2	-4	1	77	2	22	-1
SK	17	0	58	4	16	1	4	-3	5	75	4	20	-2
FI	21	6	67	-1	8	-4	1	-1	3	88	5	9	-5
SE	14	0	68	9	16	-3	2	-2	0	82	9	18	-5

QC10.11 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

Consumer organisations (%)

	Totally trust		Tend to trust		Tend not to trust		Do not trust at all		Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'		Not 'Trust'	
	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019	Mar/Apr 2022	Diff. Mar/Apr 2022 - Apr 2019
EU27	24	3	58	0	12	-1	3	-1	3	82	3	15	-2
BE	24	5	63	-3	10	-1	2	-1	1	87	2	12	-2
BG	16	3	51	-1	17	0	8	-1	8	67	2	25	-1
CZ	20	-1	64	13	11	-5	2	-6	3	84	12	13	-11
DK	34	0	54	1	8	-1	2	1	2	88	1	10	0
DE	31	4	56	-2	8	-2	2	0	3	87	2	10	-2
EE	12	3	52	-11	17	3	4	1	15	64	-8	21	4
IE	19	3	63	0	10	-5	3	0	5	82	3	13	-5
EL	12	-2	60	-7	21	8	4	1	3	72	-9	25	9
ES	19	2	57	-5	15	3	4	-1	5	76	-3	19	2
FR	24	-3	61	1	10	3	2	-1	3	85	-2	12	2
HR	12	1	53	8	26	-3	8	-4	1	65	9	34	-7
IT	26	3	55	-1	14	0	3	-1	2	81	2	17	-1
CY	18	-8	58	4	18	7	5	-1	1	76	-4	23	6
LV	7	1	59	10	24	0	5	-4	5	66	11	29	-4
LT	11	3	59	1	17	-2	3	-6	10	70	4	20	-8
LU	11	-8	68	6	13	1	2	0	6	79	-2	15	1
HU	26	-3	56	6	13	-2	4	-1	1	82	3	17	-3
MT	22	10	54	0	17	-2	1	-1	6	76	10	18	-3
NL	33	6	58	-7	7	0	1	0	1	91	-1	8	0
AT	40	8	45	-4	9	-1	2	-2	4	85	4	11	-3
PL	15	6	60	2	16	-3	5	-1	4	75	8	21	-4
PT	19	9	64	5	10	-4	1	-1	6	83	14	11	-5
RO	16	-2	52	4	22	1	5	-2	5	68	2	27	-1
SI	20	0	58	3	16	-2	4	-1	2	78	3	20	-3
SK	10	-2	58	9	21	-2	4	-4	7	68	7	25	-6
FI	18	9	64	-10	9	-1	1	-1	8	82	-1	10	-2
SE	24	-2	68	7	7	-3	1	0	0	92	5	8	-3

QC10.12 Please tell to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks.

General practitioners and specialist doctors (%)

	Totally trust	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Do not trust at all	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Trust'	Not 'Trust'
EU27	39	50	7	2	2	89	9
BE	51	44	3	1	1	95	4
BG	37	50	6	4	3	87	10
CZ	42	52	4	1	1	94	5
DK	63	32	3	1	1	95	4
DE	37	51	8	1	3	88	9
EE	35	52	7	2	4	87	9
IE	47	48	3	1	1	95	4
EL	51	43	5	1	0	94	6
ES	48	44	6	1	1	92	7
FR	35	57	6	1	1	92	7
HR	34	50	11	4	1	84	15
IT	36	49	11	3	1	85	14
CY	39	50	9	2	0	89	11
LV	36	52	6	3	3	88	9
LT	34	56	7	1	2	90	8
LU	26	64	8	1	1	90	9
HU	34	51	10	4	1	85	14
MT	61	35	2	0	2	96	2
NL	62	35	2	1	0	97	3
AT	48	36	10	3	3	84	13
PL	30	53	10	5	2	83	15
PT	42	54	3	0	1	96	3
RO	33	48	16	2	1	81	18
SI	30	52	13	4	1	82	17
SK	32	53	10	2	3	85	12
FI	40	55	3	1	1	95	4
SE	44	49	6	1	0	93	7

QC11.1 In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health?

Environmental issues (state of the surroundings (e.g., soil, water, and air), and of habitats) (%)

	A strong impact	A moderate impact	A minor impact	No impact	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Moderate or strong impact'	Total 'Minor or no impact'
EU27	65	27	5	1	2	92	6
BE	66	28	4	1	1	94	5
BG	65	29	3	0	3	94	3
CZ	68	25	4	1	2	93	5
DK	65	28	4	2	1	93	6
DE	66	25	6	1	2	91	7
EE	48	41	8	2	1	89	10
IE	57	36	6	0	1	93	6
EL	84	15	1	0	0	99	1
ES	56	33	5	1	5	89	6
FR	76	20	3	0	1	96	3
HR	49	43	7	1	0	92	8
IT	65	24	7	2	2	89	9
CY	74	24	2	0	0	98	2
LV	50	40	7	1	2	90	8
LT	45	45	5	0	5	90	5
LU	71	24	3	0	2	95	3
HU	60	33	6	0	1	93	6
MT	73	23	2	0	2	96	2
NL	78	17	4	1	0	95	5
AT	62	26	8	2	2	88	10
PL	52	35	8	3	2	87	11
PT	68	28	1	0	3	96	1
RO	45	40	11	1	3	85	12
SI	61	33	6	0	0	94	6
SK	58	30	6	1	5	88	7
FI	52	39	7	1	1	91	8
SE	70	25	4	0	1	95	4

QC11.2 In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health?

Plant issues (state of plants and crops) (%)

	A strong impact	A moderate impact	A minor impact	No impact	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Moderate or strong impact'	Total 'Minor or no impact'
EU27	55	34	7	1	3	89	8
BE	51	39	7	2	1	90	9
BG	55	36	4	0	5	91	4
CZ	54	35	7	1	3	89	8
DK	52	39	6	2	1	91	8
DE	51	35	10	1	3	86	11
EE	31	48	15	3	3	79	18
IE	47	38	12	1	2	85	13
EL	78	19	3	0	0	97	3
ES	54	33	6	1	6	87	7
FR	69	24	3	1	3	93	4
HR	43	47	9	1	0	90	10
IT	55	33	8	2	2	88	10
CY	70	27	3	0	0	97	3
LV	32	50	13	2	3	82	15
LT	36	51	6	1	6	87	7
LU	61	30	5	1	3	91	6
HU	57	35	7	0	1	92	7
MT	56	35	5	0	4	91	5
NL	55	36	7	1	1	91	8
AT	52	33	10	3	2	85	13
PL	50	38	7	3	2	88	10
PT	61	28	6	0	5	89	6
RO	38	44	14	1	3	82	15
SI	49	40	10	1	0	89	11
SK	49	39	6	1	5	88	7
FI	39	50	8	1	2	89	9
SE	50	39	10	1	0	89	11

QC11.3 In your opinion, to what extent or not do the following have an impact on human health?

Animal issues and welfare (state of wild and domestic animals - both livestock and pets -, and welfare of farmed animals, e.g. during transport) (%)

	A strong impact	A moderate impact	A minor impact	No impact	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Moderate or strong impact'	Total 'Minor or no impact'
EU27	55	33	8	2	2	88	10
BE	47	41	9	2	1	88	11
BG	40	39	11	2	8	79	13
CZ	52	34	10	1	3	86	11
DK	38	43	15	3	1	81	18
DE	56	32	8	1	3	88	9
EE	30	45	17	4	4	75	21
IE	49	38	10	1	2	87	11
EL	74	23	3	0	0	97	3
ES	53	35	6	1	5	88	7
FR	66	27	5	0	2	93	5
HR	42	47	10	1	0	89	11
IT	60	30	6	2	2	90	8
CY	69	28	3	0	0	97	3
LV	32	48	13	4	3	80	17
LT	36	48	9	2	5	84	11
LU	63	28	6	0	3	91	6
HU	50	39	9	1	1	89	10
MT	59	32	5	1	3	91	6
NL	53	33	10	3	1	86	13
AT	57	29	9	3	2	86	12
PL	46	40	9	3	2	86	12
PT	63	31	2	0	4	94	2
RO	40	41	15	1	3	81	16
SI	45	41	11	2	1	86	13
SK	47	38	8	1	6	85	9
FI	33	47	15	3	2	80	18
SE	48	35	14	3	0	83	17

QC12.1 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with

There are regulations in place to make sure that the food you eat is safe (%)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	73	17	10
BE	81	16	3
BG	57	17	26
CZ	83	10	7
DK	80	14	6
DE	75	16	9
EE	70	12	18
IE	90	4	6
EL	82	13	5
ES	80	8	12
FR	61	26	13
HR	79	14	7
IT	69	20	11
CY	81	11	8
LV	73	18	9
LT	74	11	15
LU	71	18	11
HU	85	10	5
MT	88	6	6
NL	84	13	3
AT	77	17	6
PL	68	22	10
PT	86	2	12
RO	59	29	12
SI	81	14	5
SK	78	10	12
FI	91	5	4
SE	82	15	3

QC12.2 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with **To decide how risky something could be for you to eat, the EU relies on scientists to give expert advice (%)**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	70	15	15
BE	78	16	6
BG	59	13	28
CZ	64	22	14
DK	76	14	10
DE	77	13	10
EE	54	18	28
IE	85	4	11
EL	77	14	9
ES	67	10	23
FR	60	17	23
HR	77	15	8
IT	69	18	13
CY	78	10	12
LV	74	15	11
LT	74	10	16
LU	72	16	12
HU	74	19	7
MT	82	4	14
NL	82	12	6
AT	64	21	15
PL	64	20	16
PT	81	2	17
RO	62	26	12
SI	70	17	13
SK	70	14	16
FI	64	22	14
SE	80	16	4

QC12.3 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with **The EU has a separate institution that provides scientific advice on the safety of food (%)**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	61	15	24
BE	72	17	11
BG	52	12	36
CZ	59	19	22
DK	63	15	22
DE	59	14	27
EE	45	12	43
IE	75	4	21
EL	66	12	22
ES	60	8	32
FR	47	19	34
HR	71	16	13
IT	68	16	16
CY	74	8	18
LV	63	21	16
LT	67	10	23
LU	67	13	20
HU	74	14	12
MT	76	6	18
NL	62	13	25
AT	59	17	24
PL	62	19	19
PT	77	1	22
RO	58	26	16
SI	70	12	18
SK	66	12	22
FI	71	14	15
SE	75	14	11

QC12.4 Please tell which of the following statements you agree or disagree with **The EU and authorities in your country responsible for food safety work together (%)**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	65	17	18
BE	71	21	8
BG	52	15	33
CZ	61	25	14
DK	80	11	9
DE	63	16	21
EE	57	10	33
IE	81	5	14
EL	77	12	11
ES	66	12	22
FR	49	22	29
HR	70	18	12
IT	68	19	13
CY	79	9	12
LV	74	15	11
LT	68	13	19
LU	69	13	18
HU	79	13	8
MT	87	6	7
NL	67	18	15
AT	68	15	17
PL	65	20	15
PT	85	1	14
RO	60	27	13
SI	66	23	11
SK	80	9	11
FI	85	7	8
SE	84	12	4

QC14 Are you personally interested in the topic of food safety?

(%)

	Yes	No	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	70	29	1
BE	72	28	0
BG	62	35	3
CZ	51	48	1
DK	53	46	1
DE	76	23	1
EE	51	44	5
IE	75	25	0
EL	99	1	0
ES	81	19	0
FR	76	24	0
HR	75	25	0
IT	75	24	1
CY	95	5	0
LV	74	26	0
LT	63	35	2
LU	85	15	0
HU	58	42	0
MT	77	23	0
NL	70	30	0
AT	65	34	1
PL	33	66	1
PT	63	37	0
RO	71	29	0
SI	76	24	0
SK	75	24	1
FI	79	20	1
SE	51	49	0

QC15 Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 indicates "You can't be too careful" and 10 indicates "Most people can be trusted".

(%)

	0 - You can't be too careful	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Most people can be trusted	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	6	3	6	10	10	20	15	16	9	3	2	0
BE	5	2	4	7	9	18	20	22	10	1	2	0
BG	5	2	6	10	12	22	16	14	9	2	1	1
CZ	10	5	8	14	12	22	11	11	5	1	1	0
DK	1	1	2	4	3	12	9	21	25	12	10	0
DE	5	4	7	11	11	19	14	15	9	3	2	0
EE	3	2	4	8	8	23	16	19	10	3	3	1
IE	1	4	4	6	9	20	15	18	17	3	3	0
EL	9	7	13	18	14	21	6	6	4	2	0	0
ES	6	2	6	8	9	20	18	18	10	2	1	0
FR	10	7	10	13	9	23	12	10	4	1	1	0
HR	15	6	7	13	11	19	11	10	6	1	1	0
IT	6	4	6	11	14	18	18	15	7	1	0	0
CY	26	16	13	9	6	12	7	4	4	2	1	0
LV	8	4	5	8	7	29	13	16	6	2	2	0
LT	1	2	5	10	10	27	17	16	8	2	2	0
LU	4	3	5	7	12	27	13	16	11	1	1	0
HU	4	3	6	10	12	22	16	15	8	3	1	0
MT	2	3	4	9	16	34	16	10	4	1	1	0
NL	1	1	1	3	4	11	12	30	26	7	4	0
AT	4	2	5	9	9	18	16	19	12	3	3	0
PL	8	2	6	7	6	18	17	17	12	6	1	0
PT	4	2	8	10	8	24	17	17	8	1	1	0
RO	7	4	5	8	14	21	14	13	9	2	3	0
SI	9	4	4	9	11	24	10	14	8	4	3	0
SK	5	3	7	15	12	23	13	12	6	2	2	0
FI	2	1	2	3	3	11	12	22	27	11	6	0
SE	1	1	3	7	6	14	14	24	19	6	5	0

QC15 Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 indicates "You can't be too careful" and 10 indicates "Most people can be trusted".

(%)

	Very suspicious (0 to 2)	Somewhat suspicious (3 to 4)	Neither suspicious or trustful (5)	Somewhat trustful (6 to 7)	Very trustful (8 to 10)
EU27	15	20	20	31	14
BE	11	16	18	42	13
BG	13	22	22	30	12
CZ	23	26	22	22	7
DK	4	7	12	30	47
DE	16	22	19	29	14
EE	9	16	23	35	16
IE	9	15	20	33	23
EL	29	32	21	12	6
ES	14	17	20	36	13
FR	27	22	23	22	6
HR	28	24	19	21	8
IT	16	25	18	33	8
CY	55	15	12	11	7
LV	17	15	29	29	10
LT	8	20	27	33	12
LU	12	19	27	29	13
HU	13	22	22	31	12
MT	9	25	34	26	6
NL	3	7	11	42	37
AT	11	18	18	35	18
PL	16	13	18	34	19
PT	14	18	24	34	10
RO	16	22	21	27	14
SI	17	20	24	24	15
SK	15	27	23	25	10
FI	5	6	11	34	44
SE	5	13	14	38	30

QC16 How is your health in general?

(%)

	Very good	Good	Neither good nor bad	Bad	Very bad	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU27	20	52	21	6	1	0	72	7
BE	18	56	19	7	0	0	74	7
BG	22	46	25	7	0	0	68	7
CZ	22	50	22	6	0	0	72	6
DK	35	42	16	6	1	0	77	7
DE	19	55	20	5	1	0	74	6
EE	16	47	28	8	1	0	63	9
IE	42	49	8	1	0	0	91	1
EL	41	41	15	3	0	0	82	3
ES	19	57	18	6	0	0	76	6
FR	21	50	22	6	1	0	71	7
HR	24	41	28	6	1	0	65	7
IT	16	57	20	6	1	0	73	7
CY	39	45	14	2	0	0	84	2
LV	10	44	37	8	1	0	54	9
LT	13	42	36	9	0	0	55	9
LU	34	49	13	3	1	0	83	4
HU	15	49	29	6	1	0	64	7
MT	26	52	20	2	0	0	78	2
NL	22	60	14	3	1	0	82	4
AT	33	36	26	5	0	0	69	5
PL	20	49	24	6	1	0	69	7
PT	13	56	22	9	0	0	69	9
RO	13	40	34	11	2	0	53	13
SI	21	57	18	3	1	0	78	4
SK	14	44	35	6	1	0	58	7
FI	18	56	20	5	1	0	74	6
SE	22	55	17	5	1	0	77	6