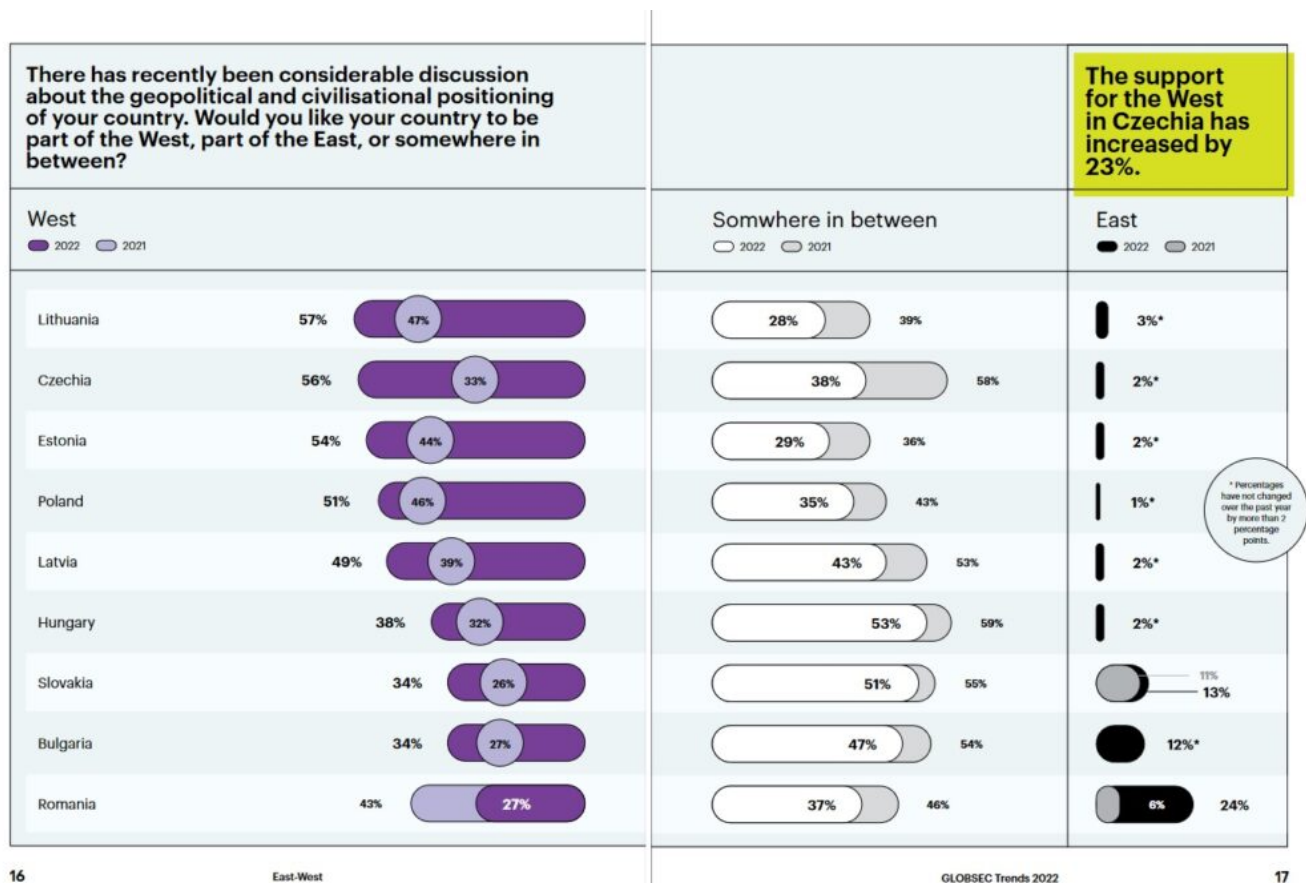


Velký prieskum Globsec-u zisťoval názory stredoeurópanov. Slovenské výsledky šokovali. Brutálna nedôvera klamárskemu mainstreamu

- CZ24 News | 31. května 2022

SLOVENSKO: Z prieskumu vyplýva, že len 37 percent Slovákov dôveruje bežným mienkotvorným médiám, zatiaľ čo až 61 percent im nedôveruje.

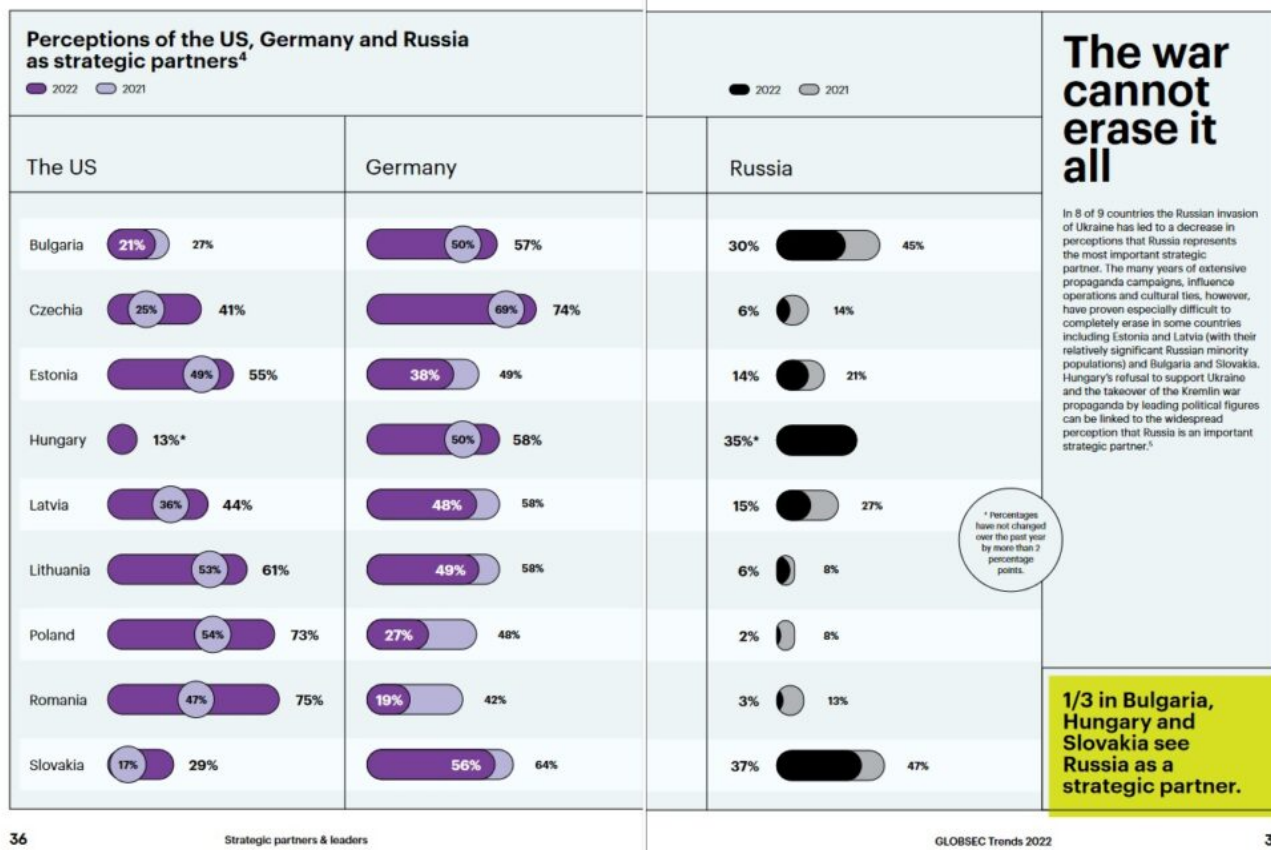
51 percent občanov Slovenskej republiky stále preferuje postavenie Slovenska „niekde uprostred“ medzi Východom a Západom. Po Maďarsku (53%) ide o druhé najvyššie číslo v prieskume. 13 percent Slovákov preferuje Východ a 34 percent preferuje Západ. Konštatuje to [prieskum](#) verejnej mienky Globsec Trends 2022, ktorý meria zmenu postojov v deviatich krajinách strednej a východnej Európy vplyvom konfliktu na Ukrajine.



Nedávno sa rozprúdila veľká diskusia o geopolitickom a civilizačnom postavení vašej krajiny. Chceli by ste, aby vaša krajina bola súčasť Západu, súčasť Východu alebo niekde uprostred?

Strategickí partneri a zodpovednosť za konflikt na Ukrajine

V prípade otázky o strategických partneroch 37 percent Slovákov považuje za takého partnera Rusko. Je to najviac zo zisťovaných krajín, tesne nasleduje Maďarsko (35%). 56 percent považuje za strategického partnera Nemecko a 29 percent Spojené štáty americké.



Vnímanie USA, Nemecka a Ruska ako strategických partnerov

Na otázku kto je zodpovedný za konflikt na Ukrajine odpovedalo 28 percent Slovákov Západ, ktorý vyprovokoval Rusko. Aj v tomto prípade ide o najvyššie číslo v prieskume. Podobne odpovedali Bulhari a Rumuni, presnejšie 26 percent z nich. 16 percent Slovákov si myslí, že zodpovednosť nesie Ukrajina, ktorá utláčala rusky hovoriacu časť obyvateľstva a 51 percent pripisuje zodpovednosť Rusku.

Who is responsible?

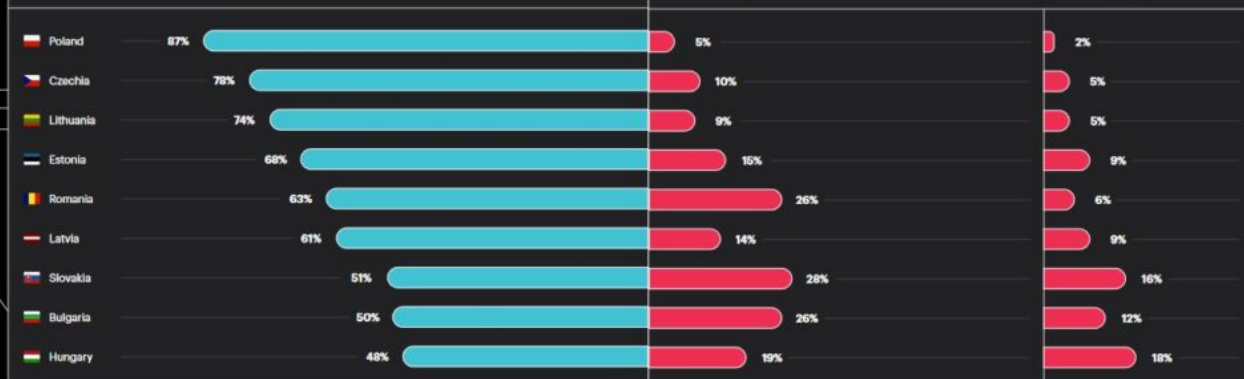
A majority in every country, apart from Hungary, identifies Russia as the party responsible for the conflict in Ukraine. Bulgaria and Slovakia, however, are also closely divided, with half believing disinformation about the war. The most resolute beliefs were measured in Poland, Czechia and Lithuania. Meanwhile, attitudes in Estonia and Latvia might be influenced by the fact that the two countries encompass large Russian-speaking minorities more inclined to consume Russian news sources. Uncertainty about culpability – respondents indicating that they “do not know” or refusing to answer the question – was higher in Bulgaria and Lithuania (both 12%), and Hungary and Latvia (both 16%).

Which of these statements do you agree with the most?

Russia that invaded Ukraine

West that provoked Russia

Ukraine that oppressed Russian-speaking part of population



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War in Ukraine

GLOBSEC Trends 2022

53-54

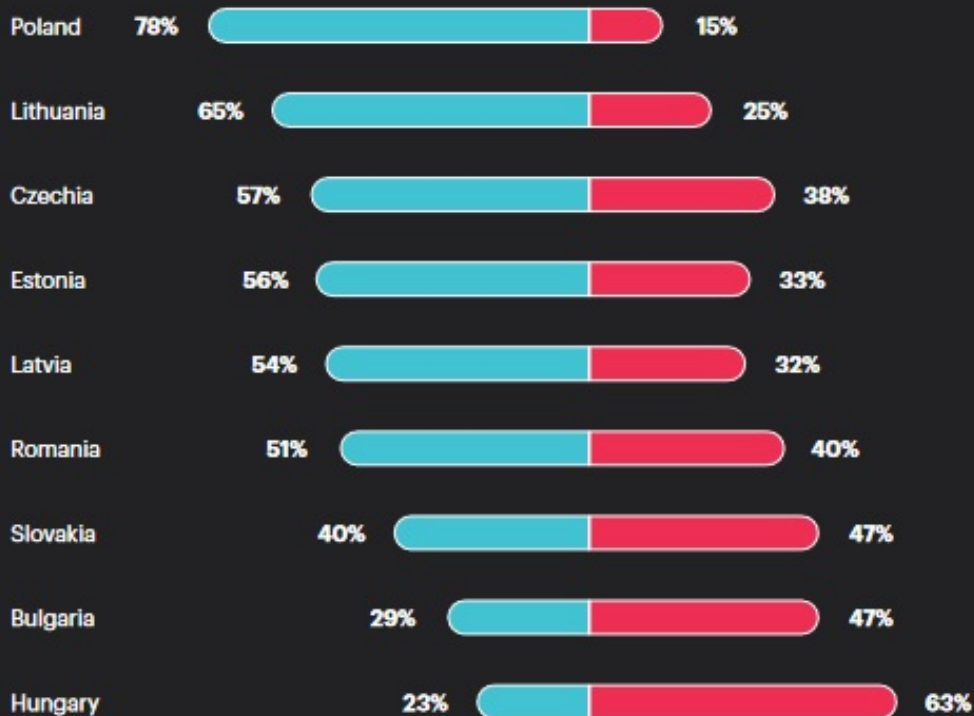
Kto je zodpovedný za konflikt na Ukrajine

Len 40 percent Slovákov si myslí, že Ukrajina by mala patriť do EÚ alebo NATO alebo do oboch organizácií (14% EÚ, 5% NATO, 21% EÚ+NATO). Na druhej strane 47 percent preferuje neutrálny status Ukrajiny. 10 percent si dokonca myslí, že by mala spadať do sféry vplyvu Ruska, spolu s Bulharmi (11%) ďaleko najviac z prieskumu.

Should Ukraine be/become...¹³

■ a member of the EU or NATO or both ■ a neutral country

The original wording of the question included five options from which respondents could only choose one answer: a) A member of the EU; b) A member of NATO; c) A member of both EU and NATO; d) A neutral country; e) In the Russian sphere of influence.

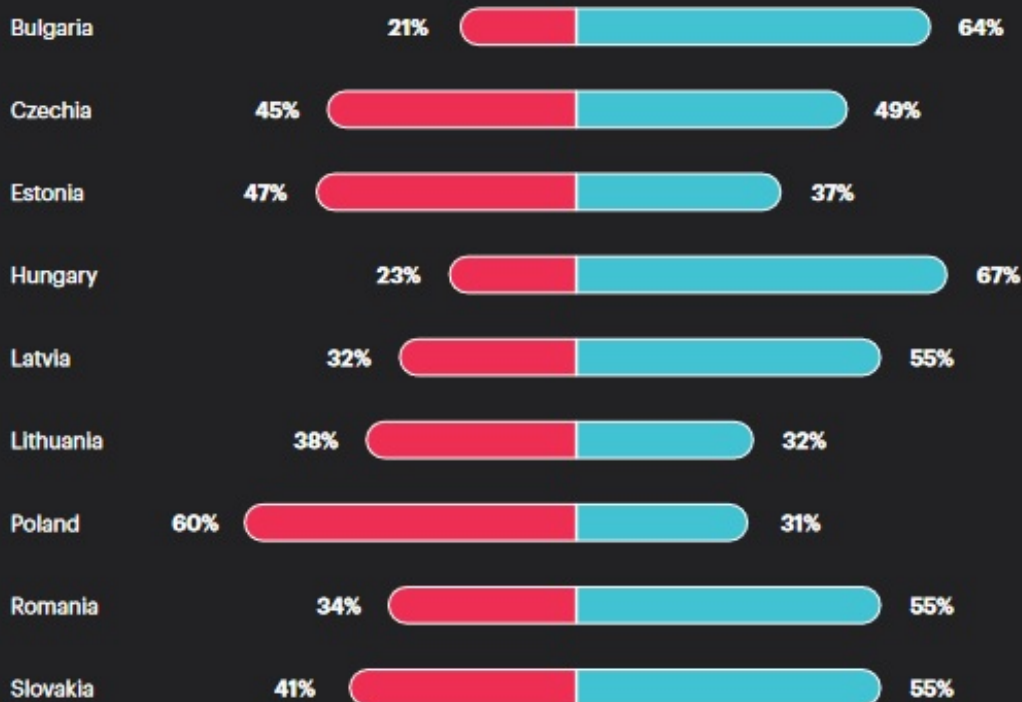


Aký status by mala mať Ukrajina? Súčasť EÚ/NATO alebo neutrálna krajina

Bude Rusko po Ukrajine pokračovať v invázii do ďalších Európskych krajín? 55 percent Slovákov je presvedčených, že pokračovať nebude, 41 percent odpovedalo kladne.

Russia will not stop in Ukraine, it will invade other European countries as well.

Agree Disagree

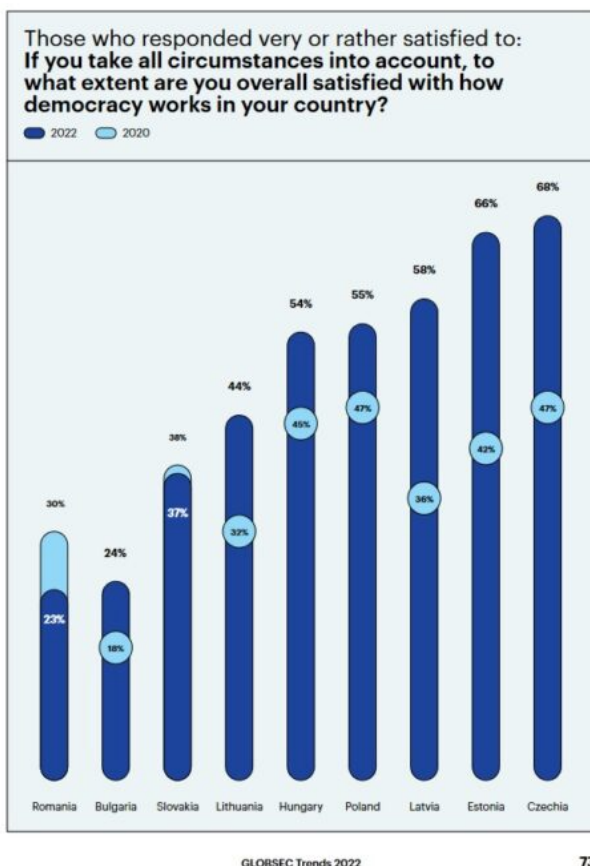


Rusko sa nezastaví na Ukrajine, bude pokračovať v invázii do ďalších európskych krajín.

Súhlas/nesúhlas

Dôvera v systém a vládu a hrozby pre tradičné hodnoty

Na Slovensku je len 37 percent ľudí spokojných s tým, ako u nás funguje demokracia a len 33 percent si myslí, že ich záujmy sú v existujúcom systéme dostatočne zohľadnené.



Case of Hungary and Poland

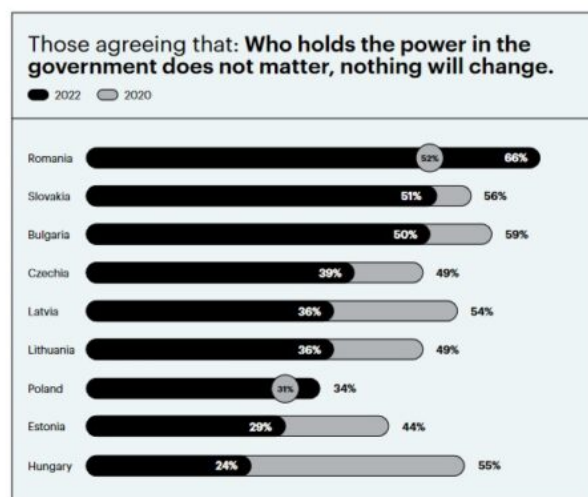
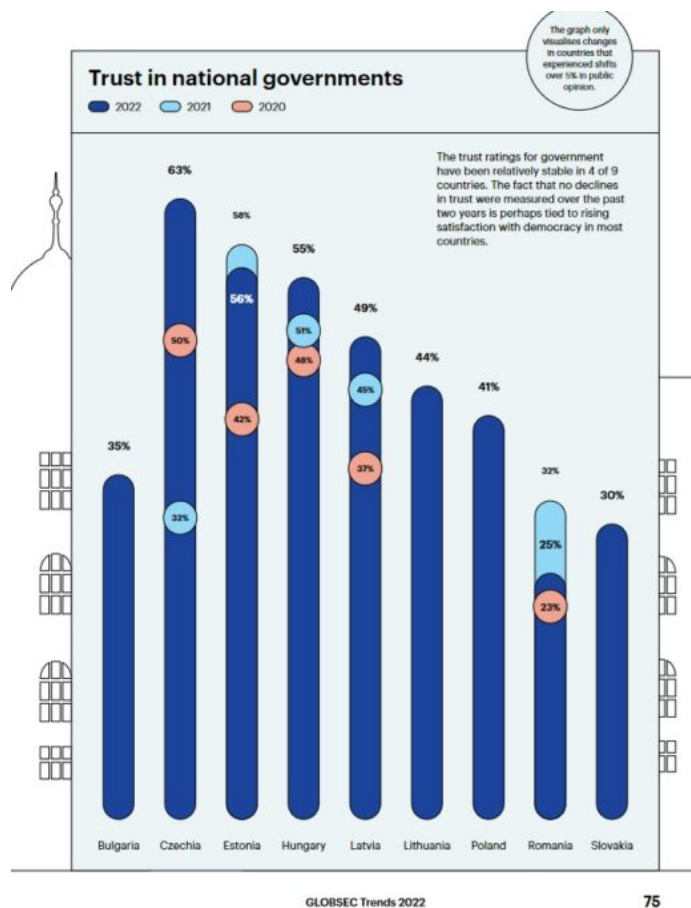
A somewhat paradoxical situation is apparent in Hungary and Poland. Despite international indexes (such as Freedom House and the Economist Intelligence Unit) indicating declines in the quality of democracy in both countries²⁰, satisfaction with democracy has increased. Compared to 2020, more Hungarians also feel like their needs are taken into account by the system. While 31% agreed that this was the case in 2020, 52% of respondents felt the same way in 2022. This dynamic underscores the insight that satisfaction with democracy does not necessarily equate to the quality of democracy, but rather might depend on a range of factors including content with one's own socio-economic situation.

Satisfaction with how democracy works has increased by 9 percentage points in Hungary and Poland since 2020.



1. Tí, ktorí odpovedali veľmi alebo skôr spokojní na otázku: Ak vezmete do úvahy všetky okolnosti, do akej miery ste celkovo spokojný s tým, ako funguje demokracia vo vašej krajine? / 2. Respondenti súhlasiaci s výrokom: Potreby ľudí ako som ja sú dobre zohľadnené politickým systémom v mojej krajine

Vláde na Slovensku podľa prieskumu dôveruje len 30 percent opýtaných. Až 51 percent sa stotožňuje s výrokom, že na vláde nezáleží a ani jej výmenou sa nič nezmení.



Feeling of powerlessness

Another factor contributing to the dissatisfaction with democracy can be the overall feeling of powerlessness towards the system or other entities in each country. Stronger prevalence of such sentiments correlates with, as already identified by the polling in 2020, higher tendency to believe in conspiracy theories and disinformation. The feeling of despair is most apparent in Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia - countries where the highest percentages of respondents also believed in surveyed conspiracy theories.

The findings indicate that the powerlessness has slightly declined in the

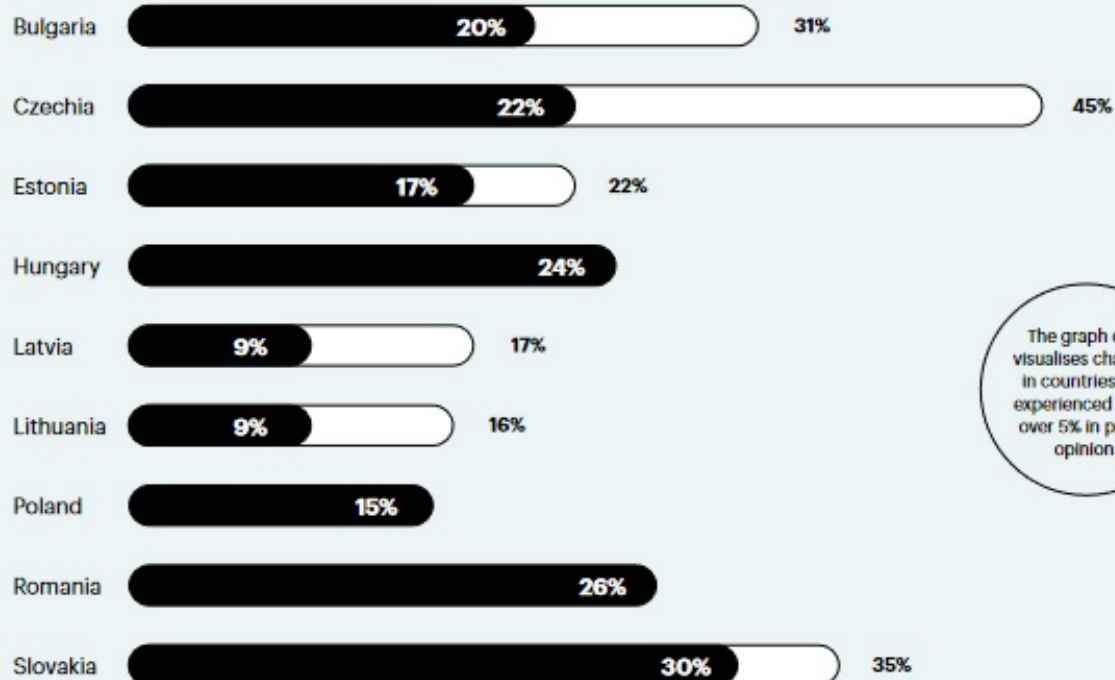
region since 2020 as measured by the level of agreement with two statements: "Who holds the power in the government does not matter, nothing will change" and "Our country has always been oppressed, we were never able to control our path". While majorities in 5 of 9 countries felt that the power holders were irrelevant in 2020, this figure now stands at only 3 of 9. Hungary saw the largest declines among those agreeing with both pessimistic statements, which may be connected to the fact that the data was collected just before parliamentary elections - the period during which the population should generally feel more empowered to influence the direction of the country.

1. Dôvera vláde / 2. Percento opýtaných, ktorí súhlasia s výrokom, že nezáleží, kto vládne, nič sa nezmení

Z prieskumu tiež vyplýva, že Slováci najviac zo všetkých krajín (30%) považujú Európsku úniu za hrozbu pre ich identitu a hodnoty. Druhé je Rumunsko s 26-timi percentami.

Those who consider the European Union to be a threat to their identity and values:

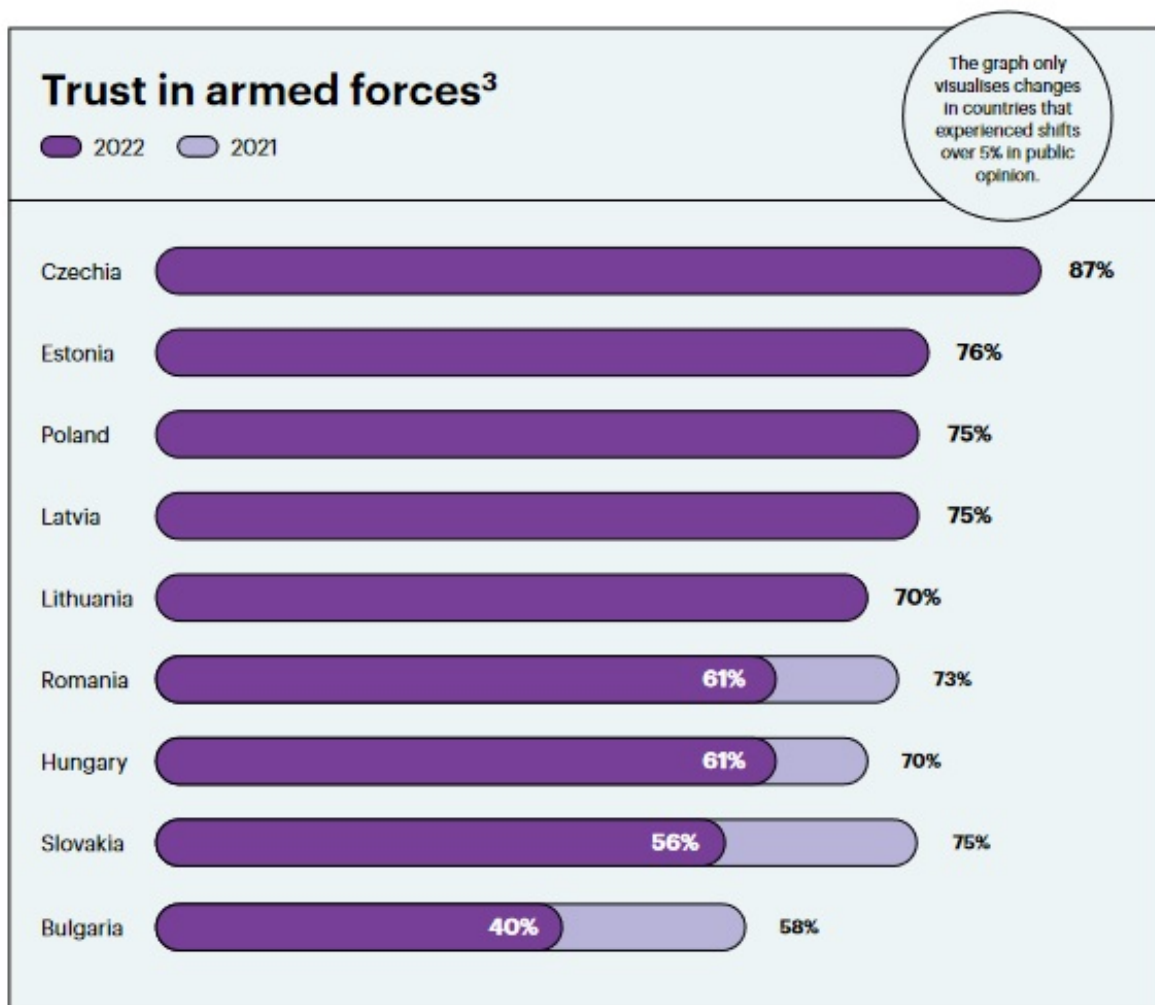
2022 2020



The graph only visualises changes in countries that experienced shifts over 5% in public opinion.

Tí, ktorí považujú Európsku úniu za hrozbu pre ich identitu a hodnoty

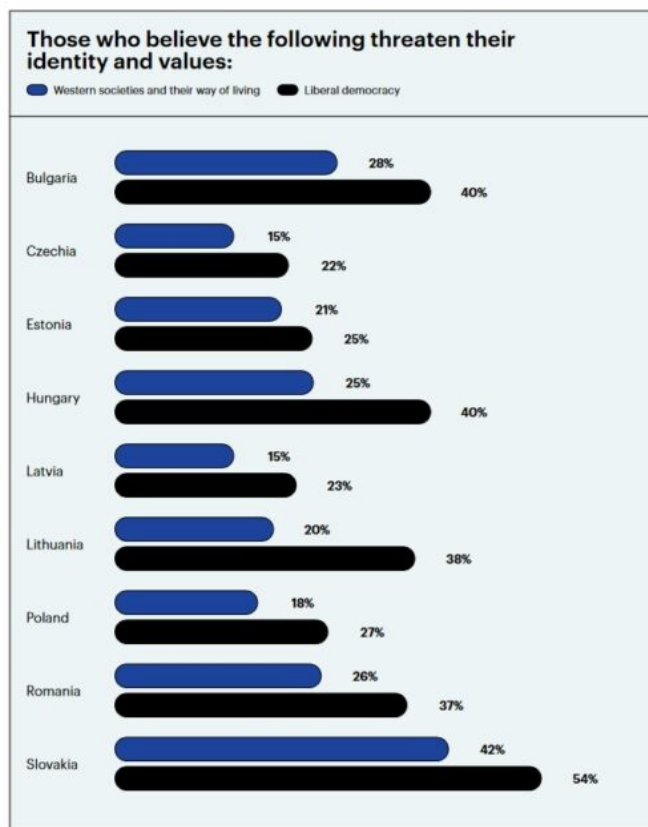
Dôvera Slovákov v ozbrojené sily pod ministrom Jaroslavom Naďom klesla podľa prieskumu za rok zo 75 percent na 56 percent.



Dôvera v armádu

Nedôveryhodné médiá

Spolu s Bulharmi najviac z prieskumu až 54 percent Slovákov verí konšpiračným teóriám. Na druhej priečke sa s veľkým odstupom umiestnili Rumuni (44%). Zároveň si až 54 percent z nás myslí, že našu identitu a hodnoty ohrozuje liberálna demokracia a ani v tomto prípade Slováci nenašli premožiteľa, keď na druhom mieste si to myslí 40 percent Maďarov a Bulharov. Na rovnakú otázku odpovedalo 42 percent Slovákov, že našu identitu a hodnoty ohrozuje Západ a jeho spôsob života. Opäť najviac z prieskumu. Za nami sa umiestnili s obrovskou stratou Bulhari (28%). Prvé miesto nám patrí aj pri otázke, či našu identitu a hodnoty ohrozujú migranti. 56 percent Slovákov odpovedalo kladne, druhí skončili Maďari (48%).



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Democracy

Who threatens us?

While public concern that we are under threat by certain groups of people or countries has declined since 2020, in some countries, the presence of anti-Western narratives and/or the use of migration to spread fear and hate is more visible than in others. Similar to the feeling of oppression, the notion that values and traditions are threatened by other groups is the strongest in Slovakia. These fears are weakest in Poland, Latvia, Romania and Czechia - the latter country has witnessed a significant decline in perceptions that migration is a threat - from 72% to 32%.

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"Liberalism threatens the traditional family system. The state is based on the family. When families do not function normally, the state will not function normally."

(teacher, 56 years, Slovakia)

Response collected during the focus group discussions in March 2021 in Slovakia to the following prompt: "Do you believe anyone or anything threatens your values? If yes, who/what and which values are these?"

Those who consider migrants as a threat to their values and identity:

2022 2020



More refugees, less of a threat

There has been a considerable decline in the perception that migrants are a threat to values and identity in all countries, including those accepting hundreds of thousands of refugees from Ukraine. This development demonstrates that fears concerning migration have never been based on actual flows of migrants but rather on the dissemination of disinformation narratives in the public space aimed at sowing doubt and apprehension. The fact that Ukraine is probably considered close in terms of "values and identity" possibly plays a role too, combined with xenophobic attitudes towards refugees coming from outside Europe, and (ineffective) political communication about refugees.

GLOBSEC Trends 2022

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1. Respondenti, ktorí veria, že ich identitu a hodnoty ohrozuje Západ a jeho spôsob život a liberálna demokracia / 2. Respondenti, ktorí považujú migrantov za ohrozenie svojej identity a hodnôt

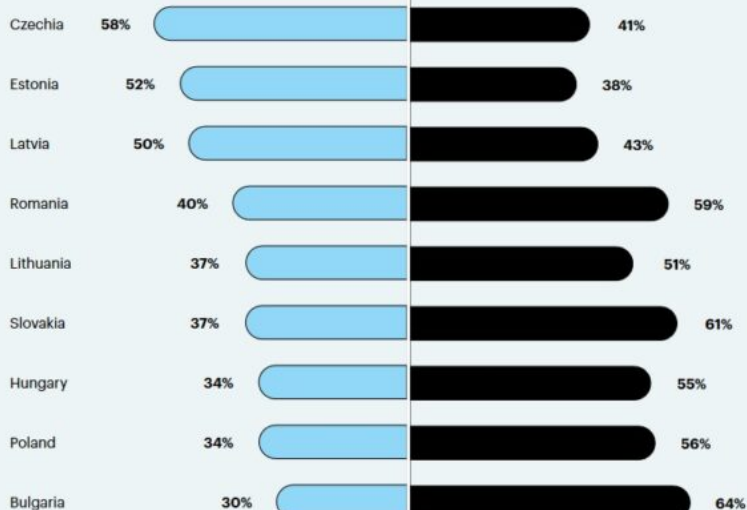
Ďalej z prieskumu vyplýva, že len 37 percent Slovákov dôveruje bežným mienkotvorným médiám, zatiaľ čo až 61 percent im nedôveruje. Na prvom mieste sa umiestnili Bulhari, ktorých médiám nedôveruje ešte o niečo viac, presnejšie 64 percent.

Media trust

The level of media trust engenders a significant impact on the public treatment of information and manipulative content. Support for quality and independent media and trust-building efforts are, consequently, both essential and should be placed towards the top of government agendas. Unfortunately, attempts to control the media and attacks against journalists are still present in many countries,³⁶ with some even intensifying during the COVID pandemic, with Slovakia being one exhibit of this phenomenon at work.³⁷ Media trust, therefore, has failed to improve in most countries in the region and distrust rather remains rampant.

To what extent do you trust or distrust the standard opinion-shaping media in your country?

Trust Distrust



Only in 3 of 9 countries a majority trusts the media.

“Everybody distorts the truth somehow.”

(technician, 45 years, Hungary)

Response collected during the focus group discussions in March 2021 in Hungary to the following prompt: “Which of the media you mentioned do you trust the most when it comes to the truthfulness or accuracy of information?”

Positive examples

Czechia, Estonia and Latvia are three countries where more people trust than distrust the media. Czechia, notably, experienced a steep rise in trust, a development that may be related to the change of government in the country, whereas the former prime minister controlled several key media outlets in the country. Other than that, no dramatic shifts occurred over the past two years, with trust levels merely fluctuating within the 30-50% range in all other countries from year to year.

Do akej miery dôverujete mienkotvorným médiám vo svojej krajine

[ZDROJ](#)