

# Public opinion in Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia

Hungary: March 2-8, 2017

Poland: March 8-14, 2017

Czech Republic: March 8-21, 2017

Slovakia: March 8-22, 2017



## Hungary: Methodology

- This survey was conducted on behalf of the [International Republican Institute](#) by [Ipsos Hungary Zrt.](#)
- Data was collected from March 2 and March 8, 2017 through face-to-face interviews.
- The total number of interviews was 1,000.
- Sample size: Total population (n=1,000).
- Margin of error: Plus or minus 3.25 percent with 95 percent confidence level.
- The sample is comprised of Hungarian residents aged 18 years and older.
- Regions included in the sample: Central Hungary; Central Transdanubia; Western Transdanubia; Southern Transdanubia; Northern Hungary; Northern Great Plain; and Southern Great Plain. The sample includes both urban and rural inhabitants. Inhabitants of poorly accessible, remote parts of the country (comprising approximately 1% percent of population) were excluded from the sample.
- The sample design was a three-stage random sample.
  - Stage One: Primary sampling unit—settlements (number of sampling points=103).
  - Stage Two: Secondary sampling unit—addresses (selected randomly from the data base of the State Address Registration Office; based on stata allocation, random equal probability selection of addresses is performed).
  - Stage Three: Tertiary sampling unit—respondent (within randomly selected address, selection of respondent is done using quotas based on age and gender).
- Figures in charts and tables may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding error and/or multiple choice answers.

## Poland: Methodology

- This survey was conducted on behalf of the [International Republican Institute](#) by [Ipsos Sp. z.o.o.](#)
- Data was collected between March 8 and March 14, 2017 through face-to-face interviews.
- The total number of interviews was 1,020.
- Sample size: Total sample (n=1,000).
- Margin of error: Plus or minus 3.25 percent with 95 percent confidence level.
- The sample is comprised of Polish residents aged 18 years and older.
- Regions included in the sample: Central; South; East; Northwest; and Southwest. The sample includes both urban and rural inhabitants. Areas of the population excluded from the sample: none.
- The sample design was a two-stage random sample.
  - Stage One: Primary sampling unit—*Gminas* (principal units of the administrative divisions of Poland) selected with probability proportional to size.
  - Stage Two: Secondary sampling unit—respondents (random equal probability selection of individuals; stratified by gender and age).
- Figures in charts and tables may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding error and/or multiple choice answers.

\*Note: The methodology used in the Poland survey employed less stringent guidelines in encouraging respondents to choose a specific answer. As a result, there is a higher incidence of “Don’t know” responses in the Poland survey.

## Czech Republic: Methodology

- This survey was conducted on behalf of the [International Republican Institute](#) by [Ipsos Czech Republic](#).
- Data was collected between March 8 and March 21, 2017 through face-to-face interviews.
- The total number of interviews was 1,016.
- Sample size: Total population (n=1,016).
- Margin of error: Plus or minus 3.29 percent with 95 percent confidence level.
- The sample is comprised of Czech residents, aged 18 to 65 years.
- Regions included in the sample: Prague; Central Bohemia; Southwest; Northwest; Northeast; Southeast; Central Moravia; and Moravia Silesia. The sample includes both urban and rural inhabitants. Areas of the population excluded from the sample: none.
- The sample design was a two stage random sample.
  - Stage One: Primary sampling unit—settlements.
  - Stage Two: Secondary sampling unit—respondent (selection of individuals using quotas by gender and age).
- Figures in charts and tables may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding error and/or multiple choice answers.

## Slovakia: Methodology

- The survey was conducted on behalf of the [International Republican Institute](#) by [Ipsos Slovakia](#).
- Data was collected between March 8 and March 22, 2017 through face-to-face interviews.
- The total number of interviews was 1,024.
- Sample size: Total population (n=1,024).
- Margin of error: Plus or minus 3.23 percent with 95 percent confidence level.
- The sample is comprised of Slovakian residents aged 18 to 65 years.
- Regions included in the sample: Bratislava Region; Western Slovakia; Central Slovakia; and Eastern Slovakia. The sample includes both urban and rural inhabitants. Areas of the population excluded from the sample: none.
- The sample design was a two stage random sample.
  - Stage One: Primary sampling unit—settlements.
  - Stage Two: Secondary sampling units—respondents (selected individuals using gender and age).
- Figures in charts and tables may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding error and/or multiple choice answers.

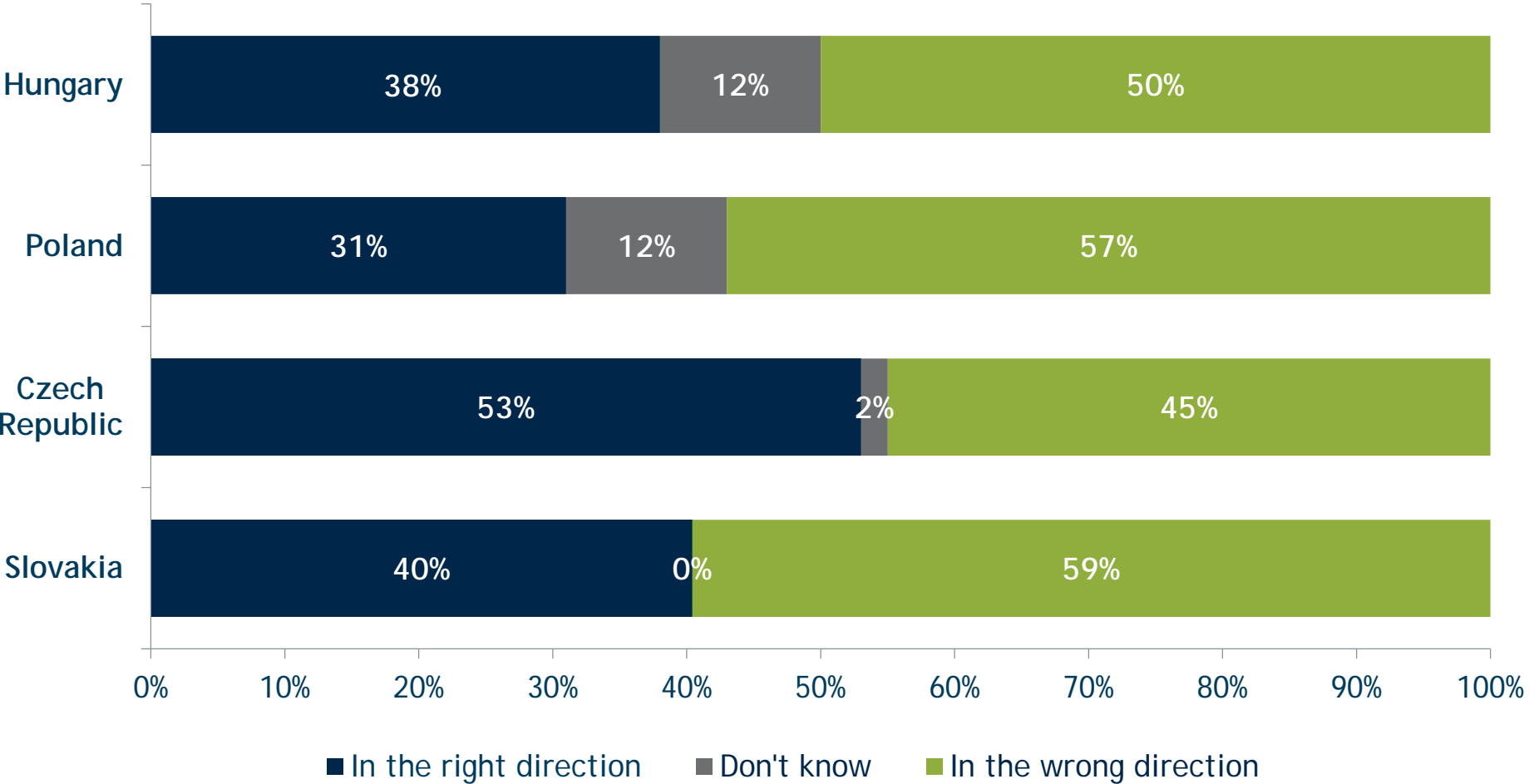


# Opinions on the National and Regional Context

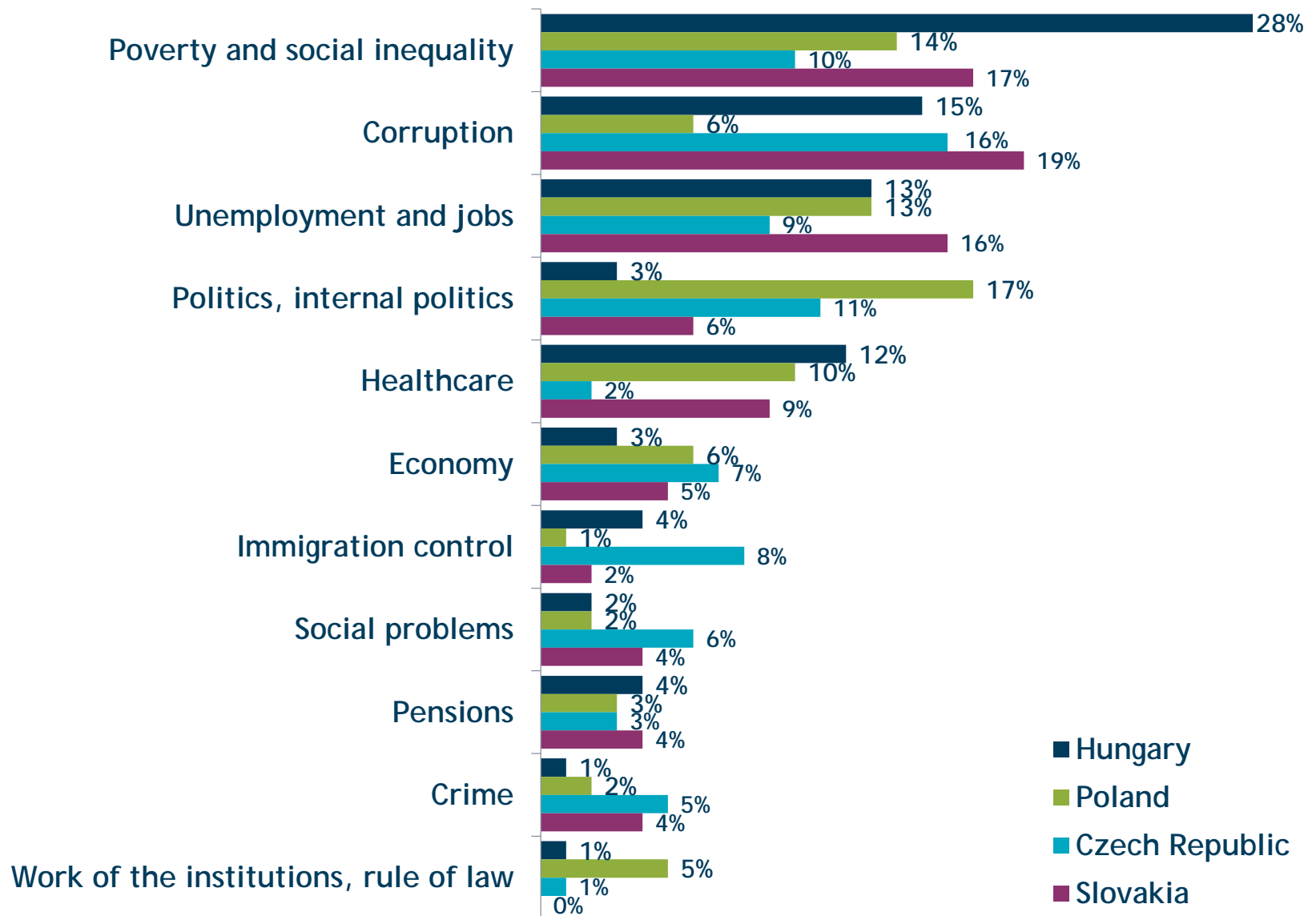
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# Generally speaking, would you say that [your country] is heading...



# What would you say is the single biggest problem facing [your country] today; that is, the one that you yourself are most concerned about?\*



\* Only answers with percentage great than or equal to 5 are presented.

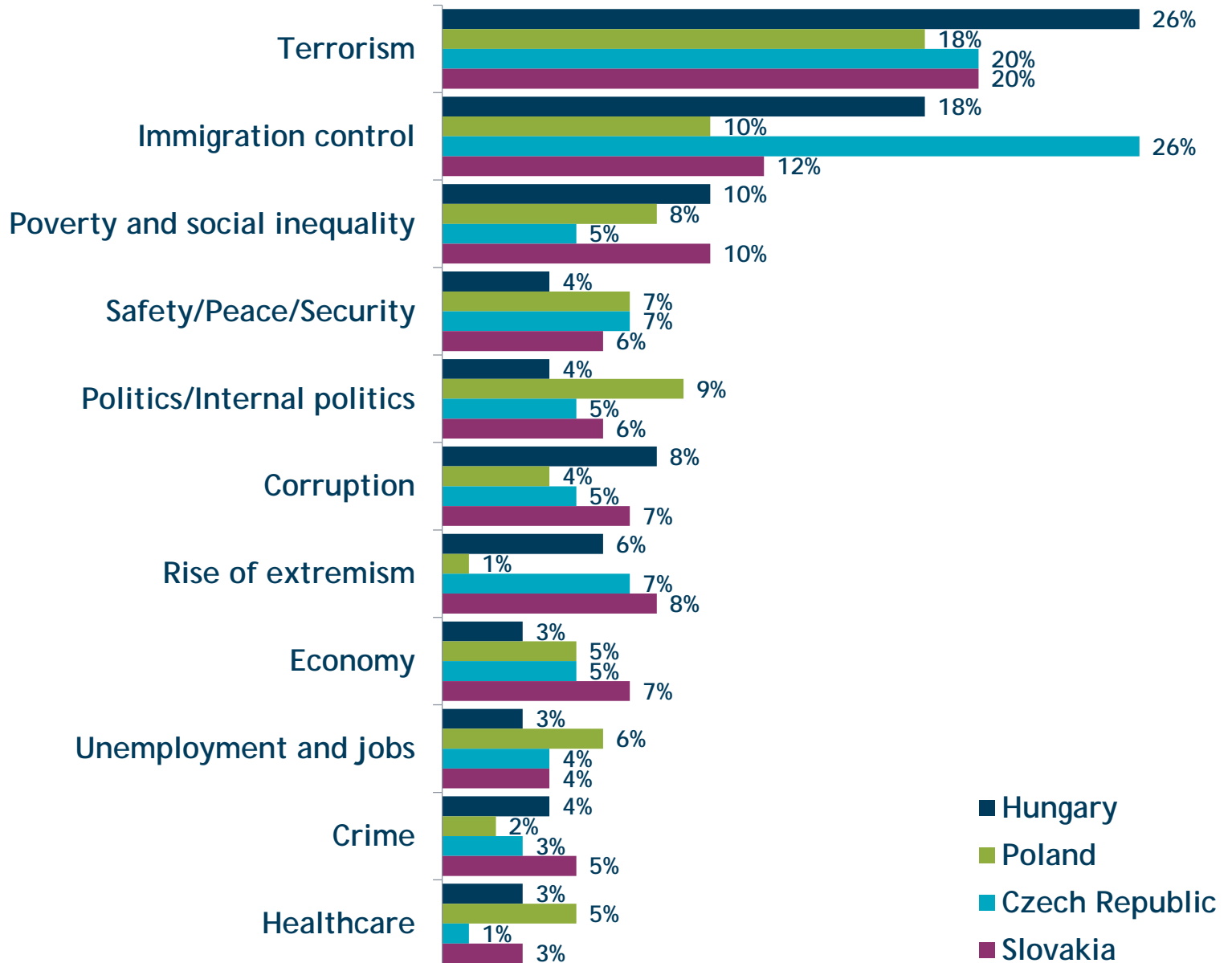


# What would you say is the single biggest problem facing [your country] today; that is, the one that you are most concerned about? (spontaneous answers)

Problem	Hungary	Poland	Czech Republic	Slovakia
Poverty and social inequality	28%	14%	10%	17%
Corruption	15%	6%	16%	19%
Unemployment and jobs	13%	13%	9%	16%
Politics/Internal politics	3%	17%	11%	6%
Healthcare	12%	10%	2%	9%
Economy	3%	6%	7%	5%
Immigration control	4%	1%	8%	2%
Social problems	2%	2%	6%	4%
Pensions	4%	3%	3%	4%
Crime	1%	2%	5%	4%
Terrorism	2%	2%	4%	3%
Education/School system	3%	2%	1%	3%
Problems affecting youth	4%	2%	1%	1%
Work of the institutions/Rule of law	1%	5%	1%	0%
Safety/Peace/Security	1%	2%	3%	1%
Rise of extremism	1%	0%	2%	3%
Taxes	1%	2%	2%	1%
Nepotism	1%	1%	1%	1%
Judiciary	0%	1%	1%	1%
Fundamental rights	0%	1%	0%	1%
Threats to the environment	1%	0%	1%	0%
Labor rights	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other	1%	3%	4%	2%
Don't know		4% *		

\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# What is the single biggest problem facing Europe today; that is, the one that you are most concerned about?



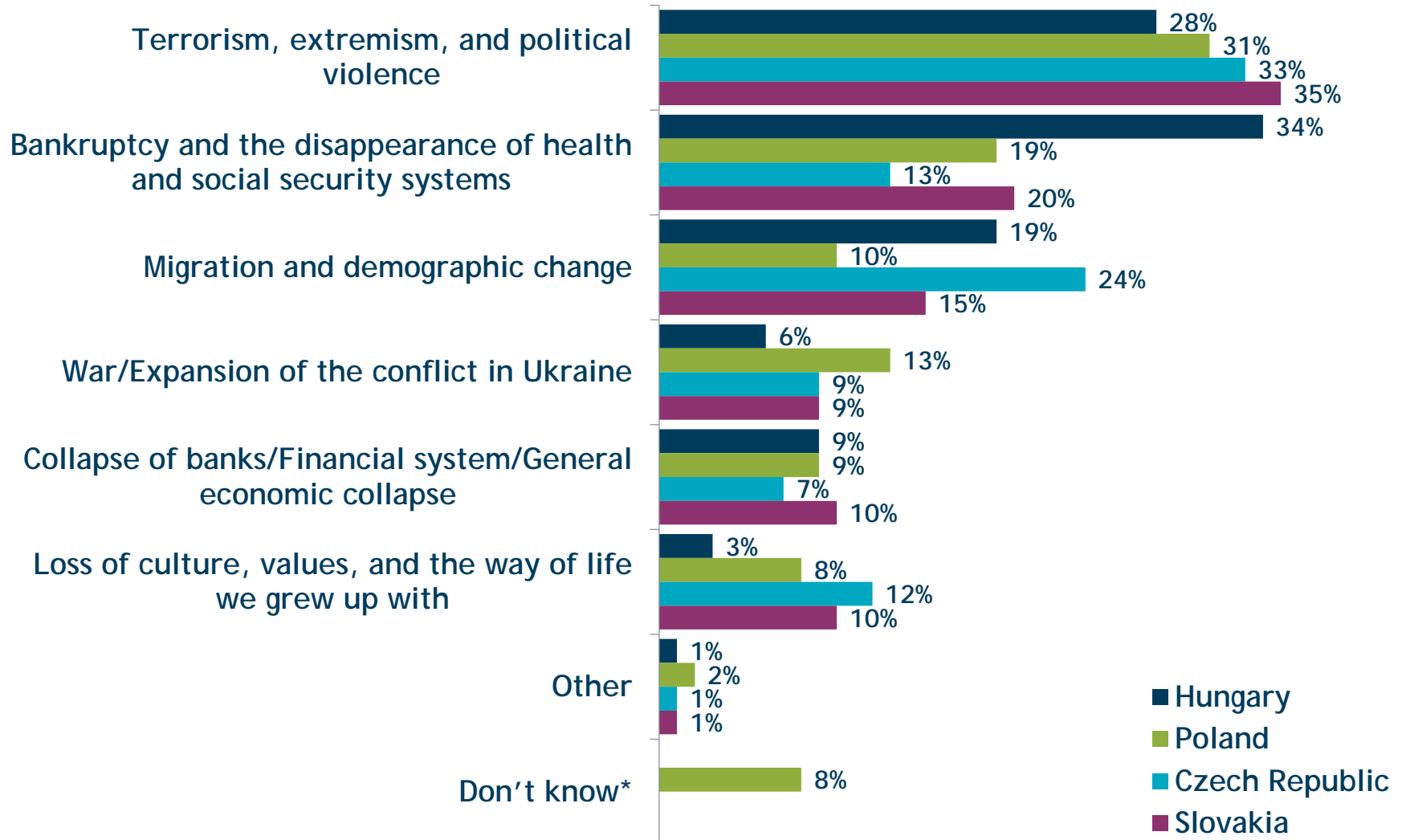
\* Only answers with percentage great than or equal to 5 are presented.

# What is the single biggest problem facing Europe today; that is, the one that you are most concerned about? (spontaneous answers)

Problem	Hungary	Poland	Czech Republic	Slovakia
Terrorism	26%	18%	20%	20%
Immigration control	18%	10%	26%	12%
Poverty and social inequality	10%	8%	5%	10%
Safety/Peace/Security	4%	7%	7%	6%
Politics/Internal politics	4%	9%	5%	6%
Corruption	8%	4%	5%	7%
Rise of extremism	6%	1%	7%	8%
Economy	3%	5%	5%	7%
Unemployment and jobs	3%	6%	4%	4%
Crime	4%	2%	3%	5%
Healthcare	3%	5%	1%	3%
Social problems	2%	2%	3%	2%
Pensions	2%	3%	1%	2%
Taxes	1%	2%	1%	1%
Work of the institutions/Rule of law	0%	3%	0%	0%
Threats to the environment	2%	1%	1%	1%
Education/School system	1%	1%	0%	1%
Problems affecting youth	2%	0%	0%	1%
Nepotism	0%	1%	1%	0%
Fundamental rights	0%	1%	0%	0%
Labor rights		0%	0%	0%
Judiciary		1%	0%	0%
Other	1%	2%	5%	3%
Don't know		9%*		

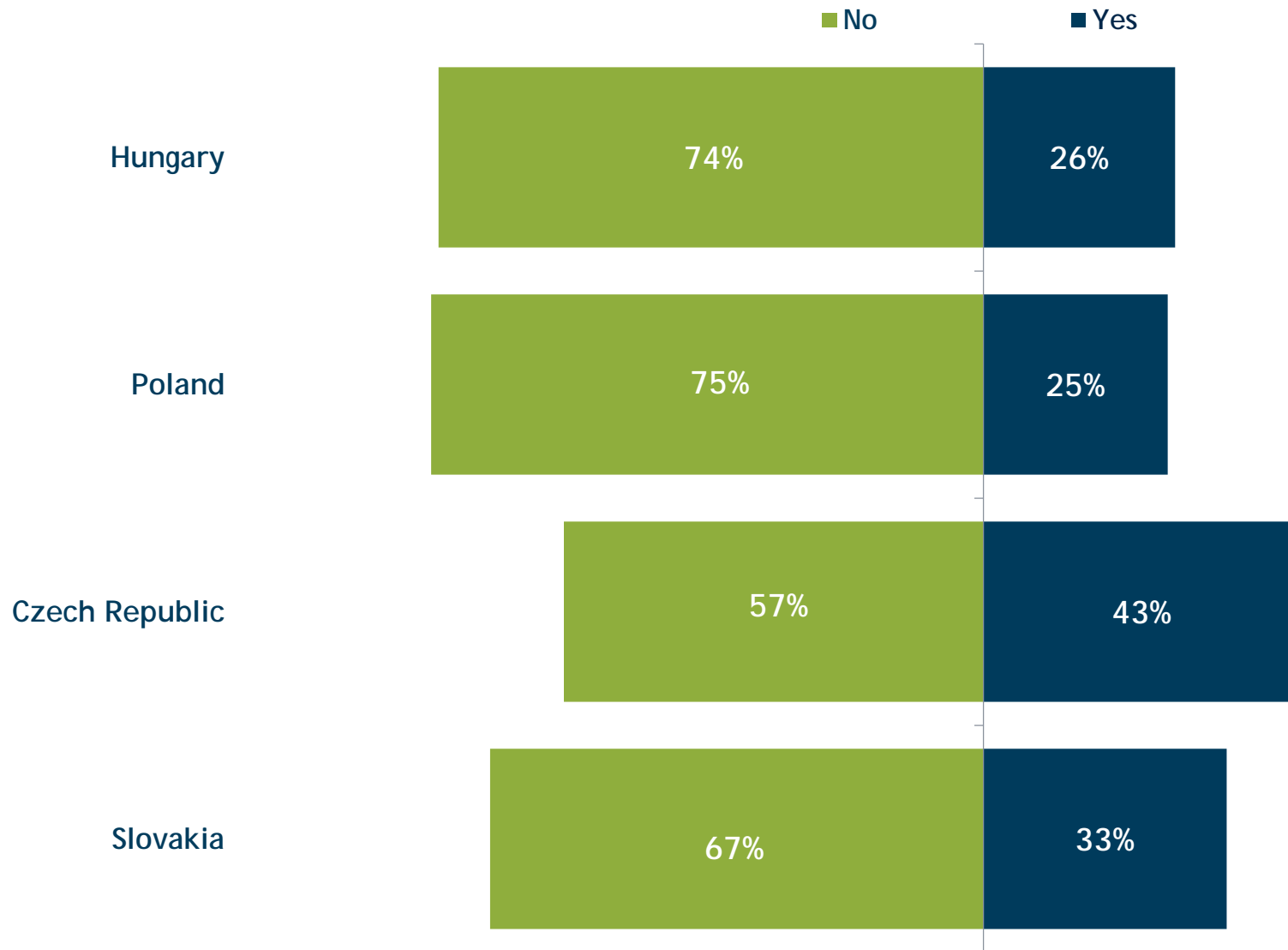
\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# What has the greatest likelihood of threatening our way of life and our children's future?

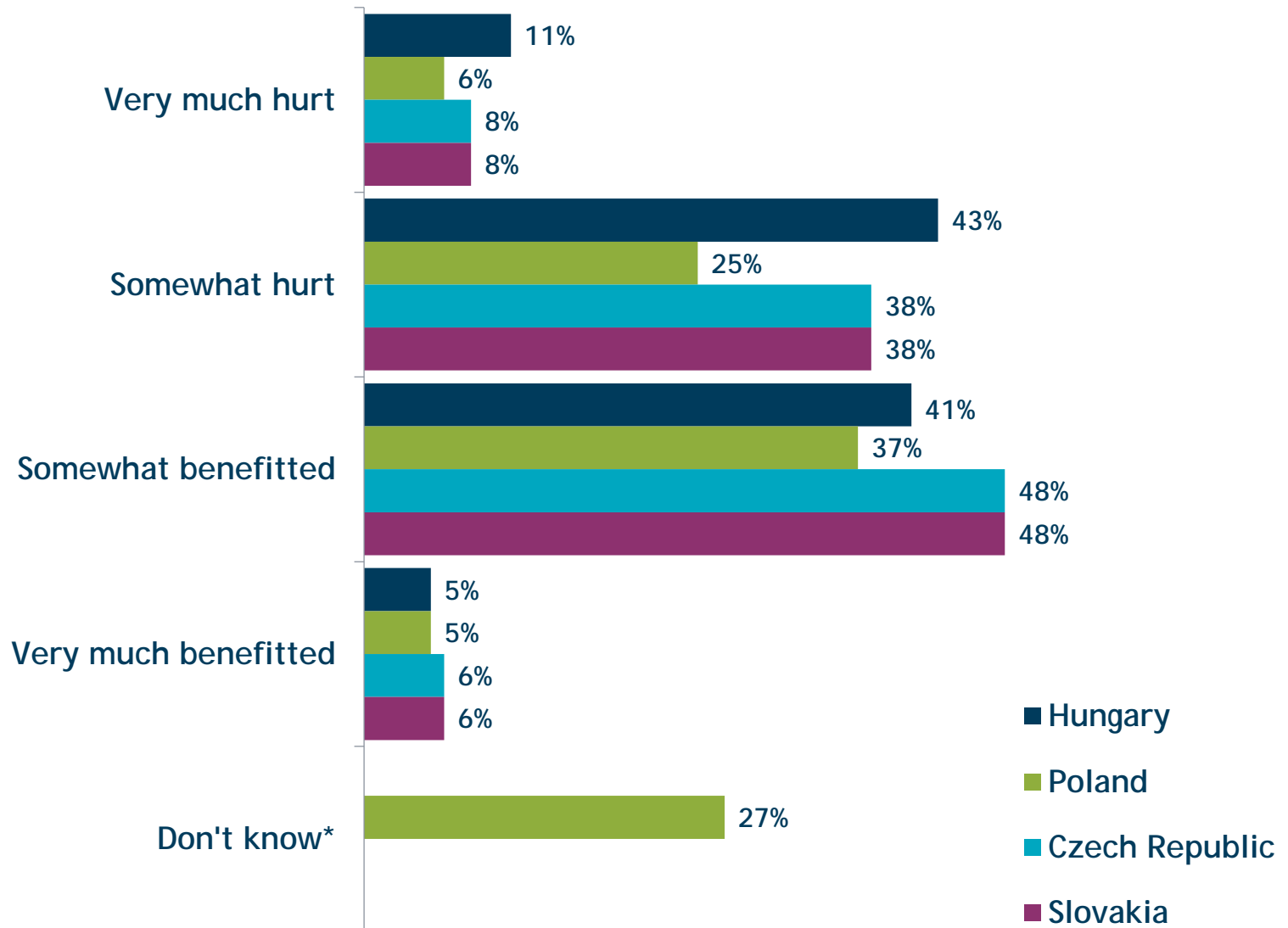


\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# Do you think that today's generation of young people has a good future in [your country]?

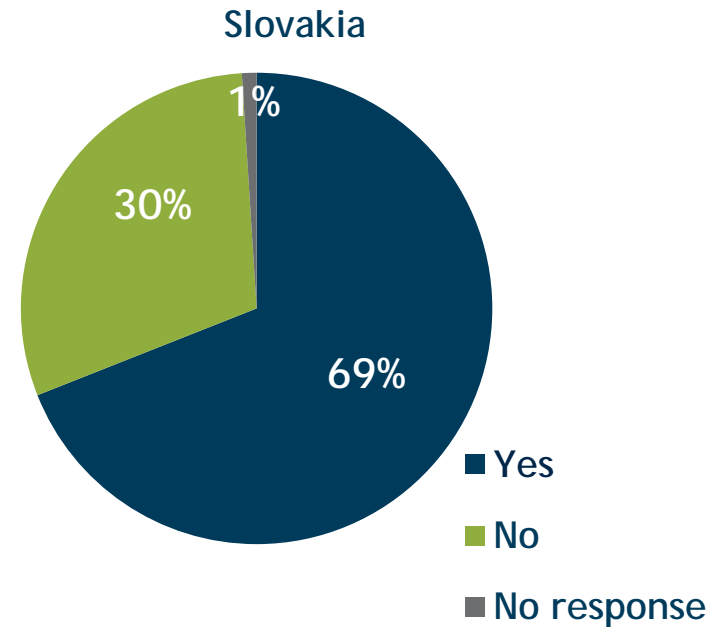
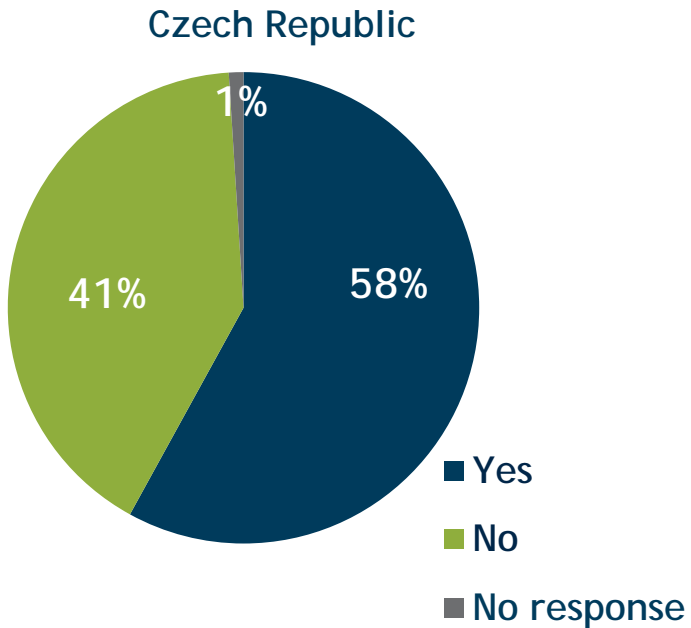
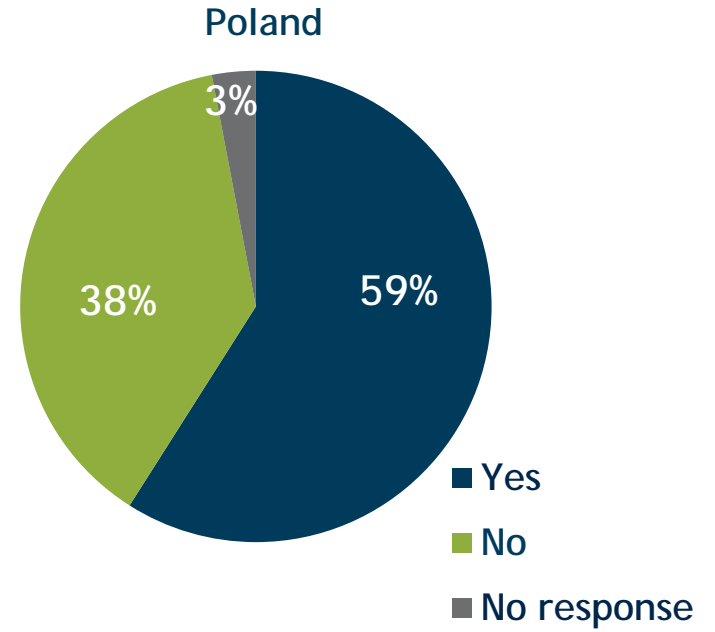
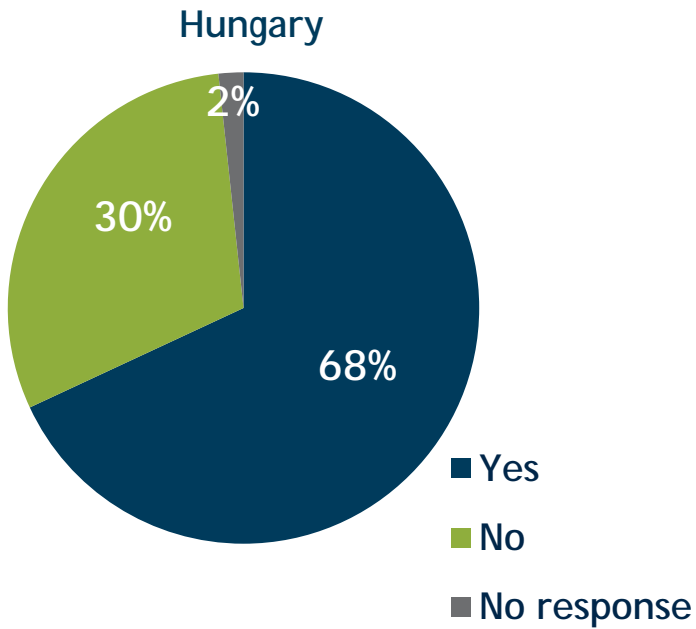


# Do you think that the process of globalization has benefitted or hurt your family?

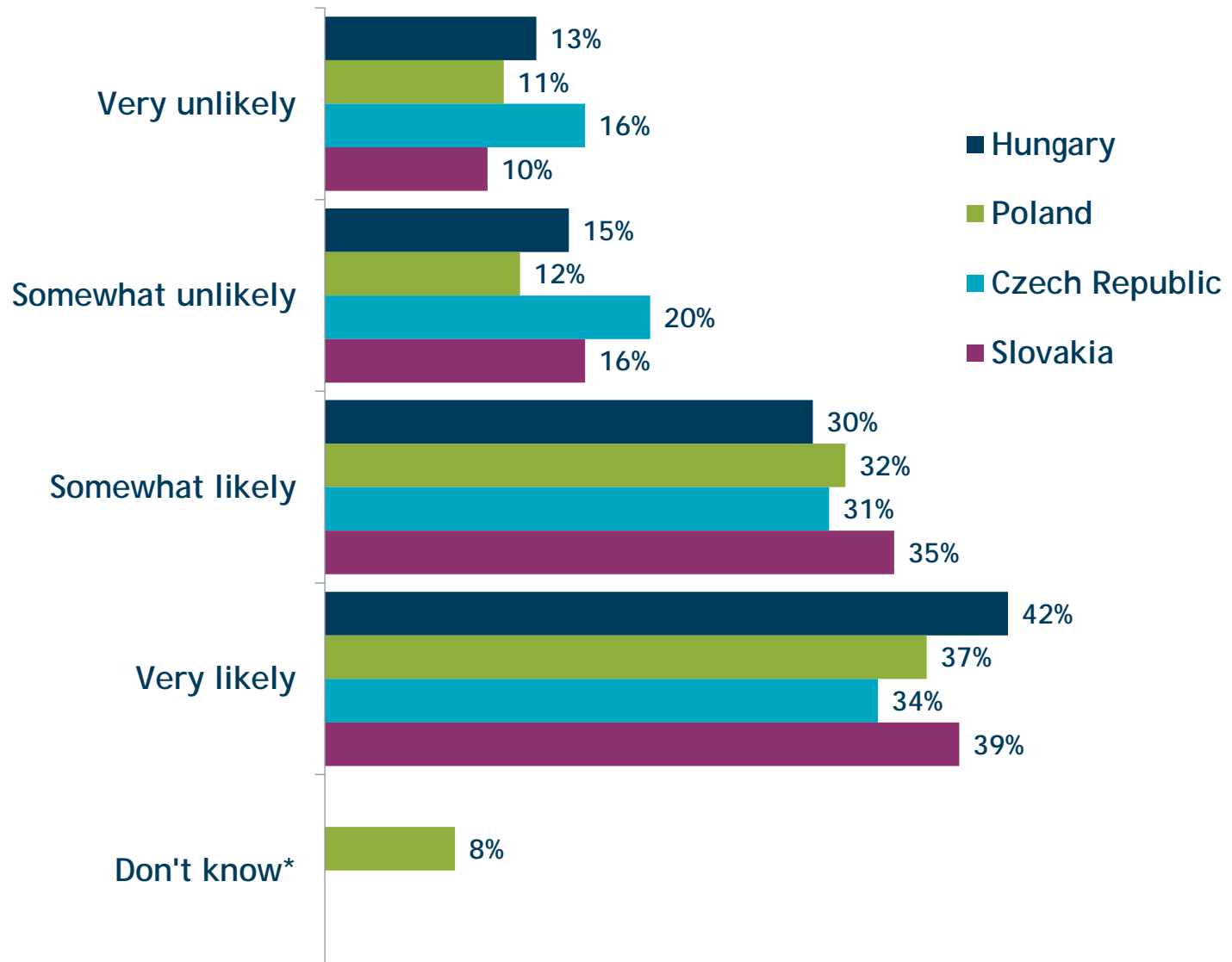


\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# Did you vote in [your country's] parliamentary elections?



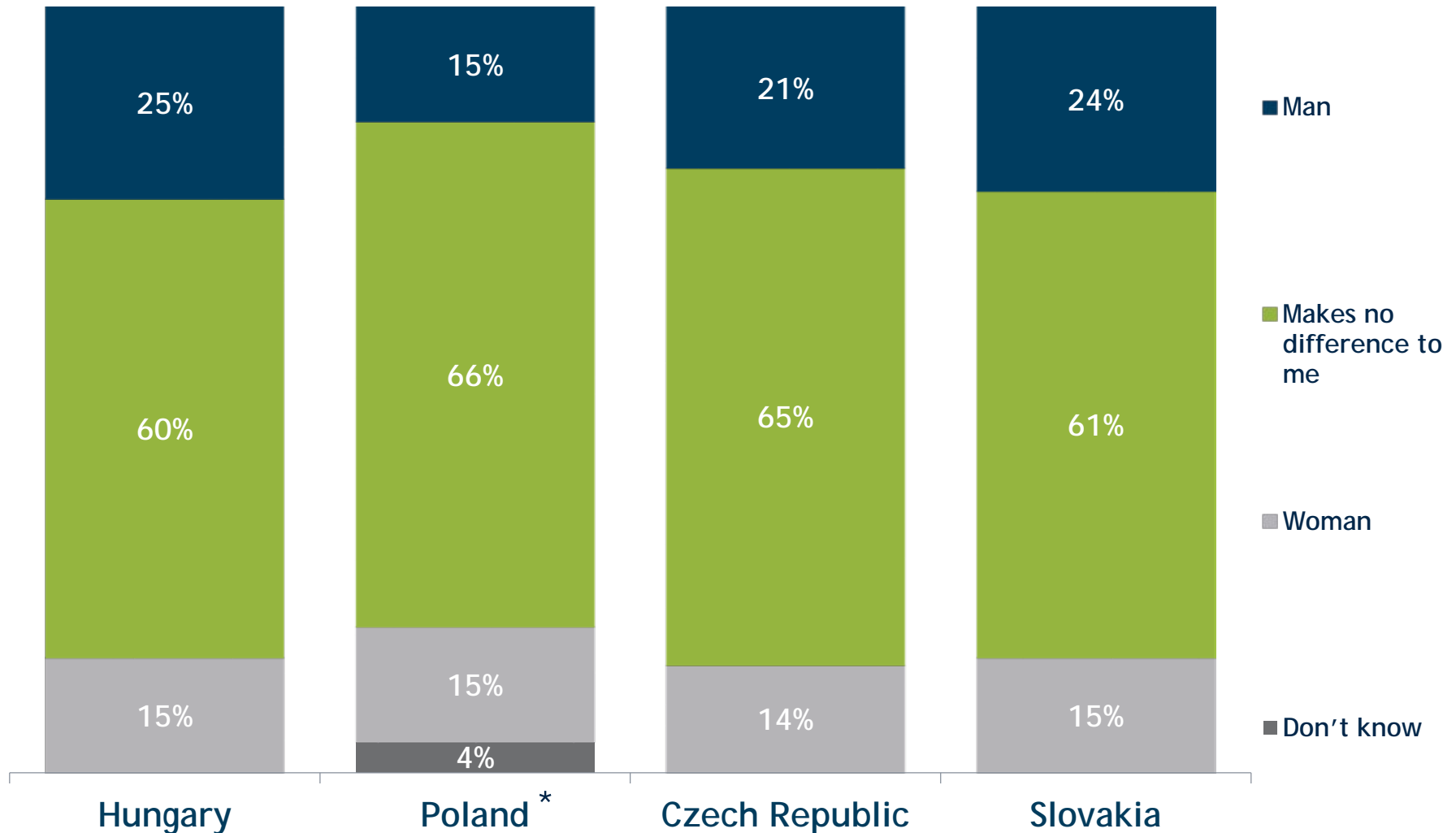
# How likely, if at all, are you to vote in the next elections?



\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.



# If there are two candidates running for office and they have the same qualifications aside from the fact that one is a man and one is a woman, which candidate are you more likely to support?



\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

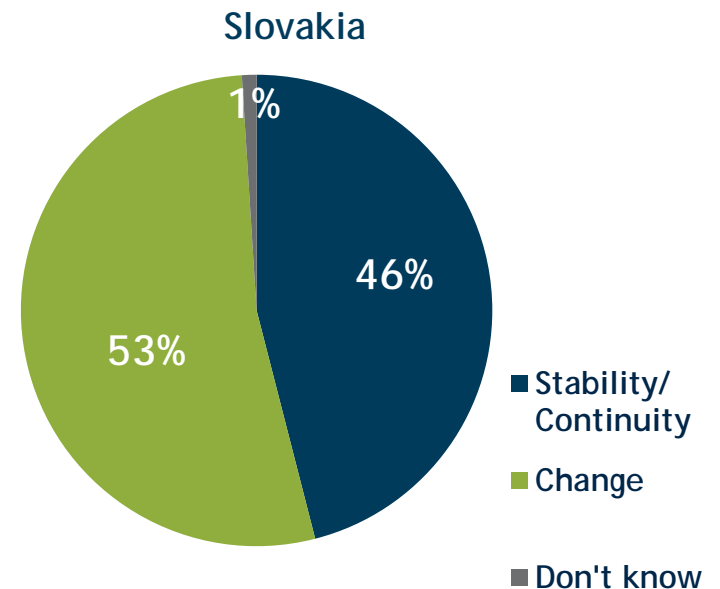
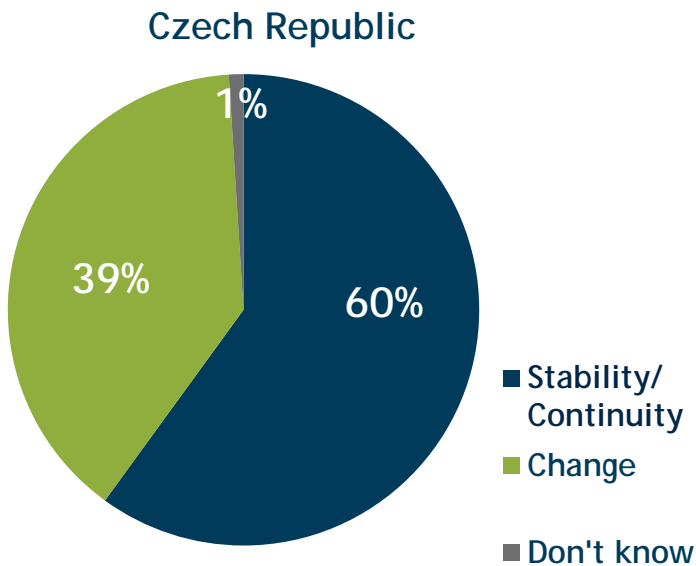
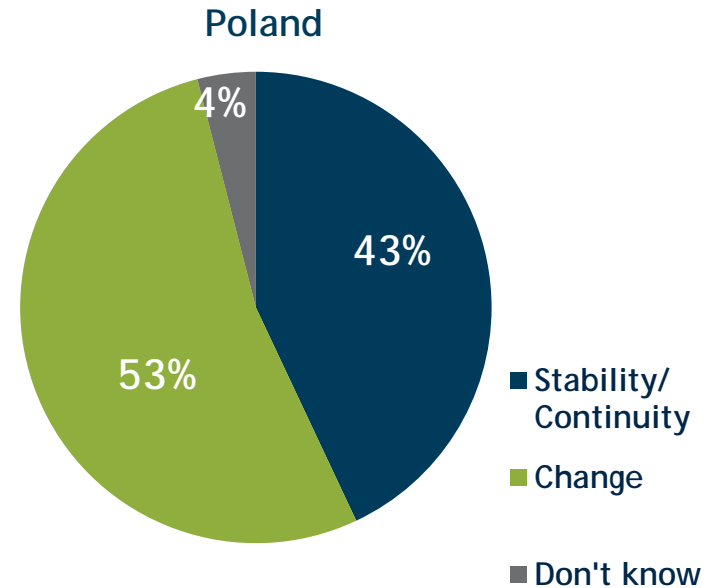
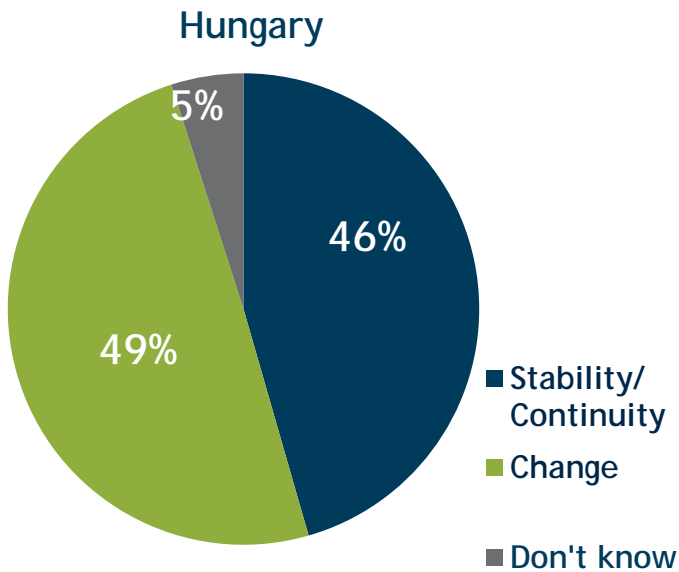


# Trust in the Political System

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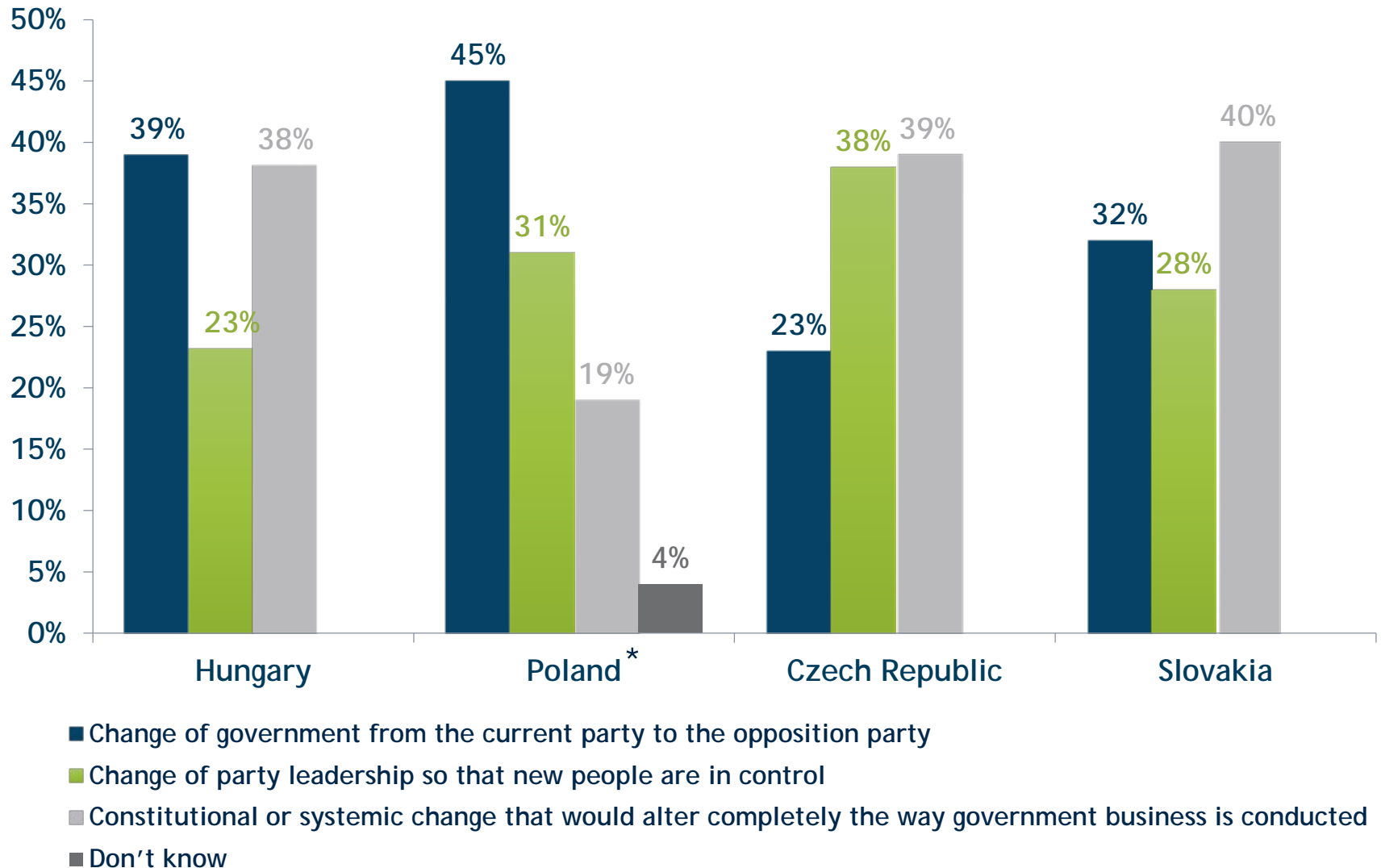


# What is needed more in [your country] right now?



# What should such a change look like?

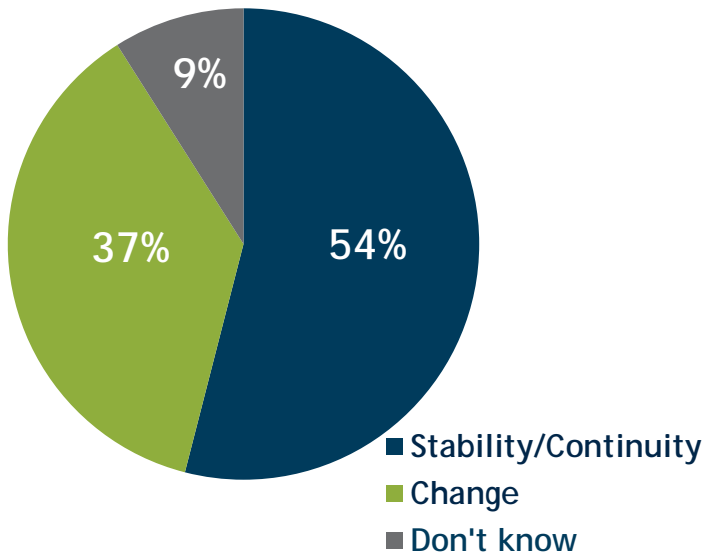
(Respondents who said that change is needed in the Hungary: n=497; Poland: n=527; Czech Republic: n=399; Slovakia: n=543)



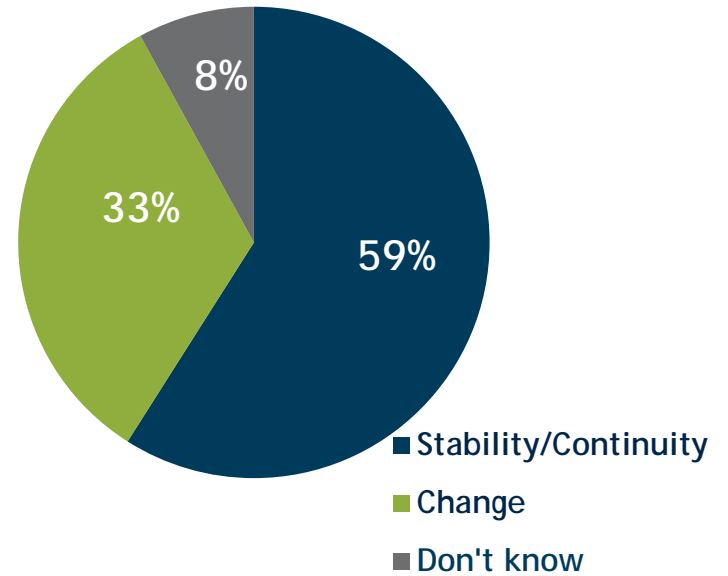
\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# What is needed most at this time at the European level?

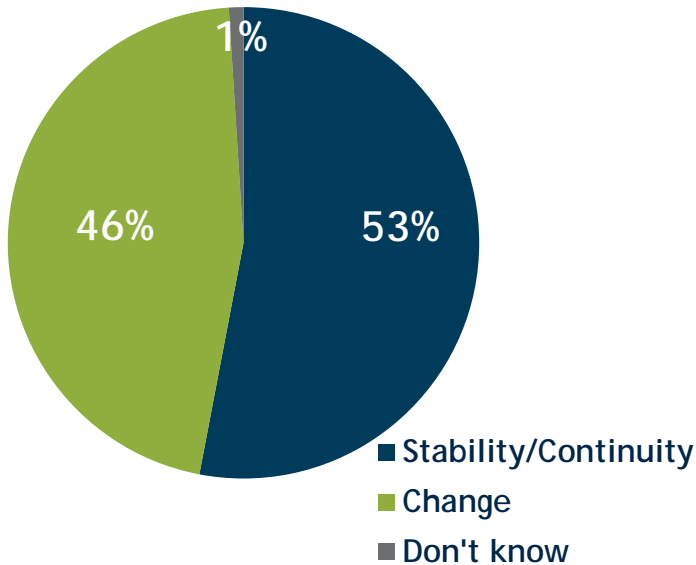
Hungary



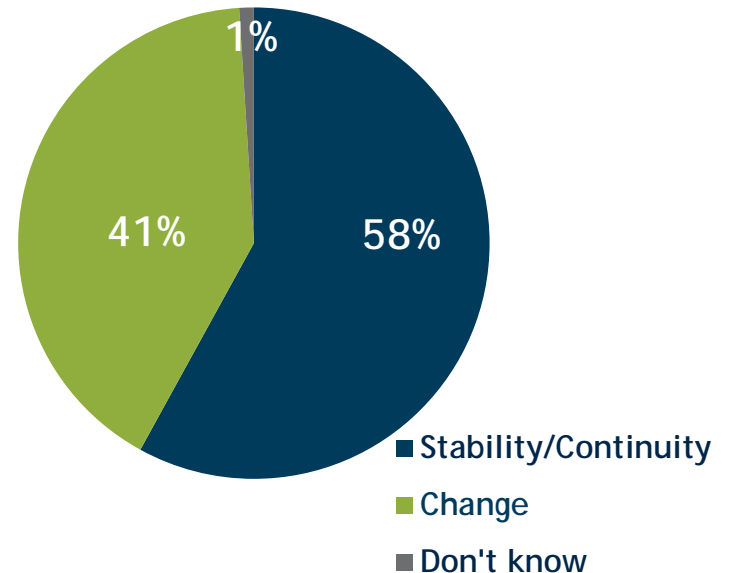
Poland



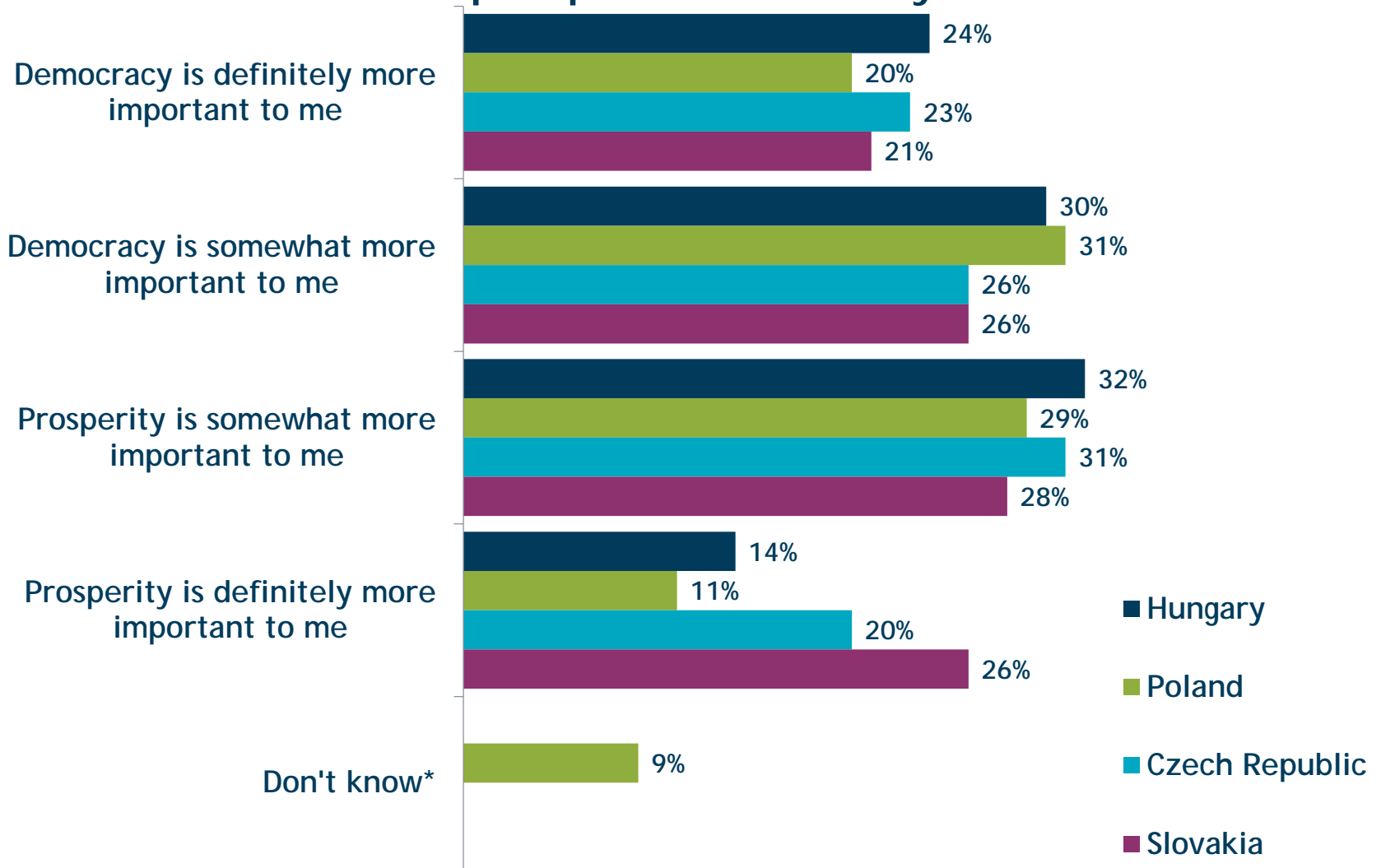
Czech Republic



Slovakia

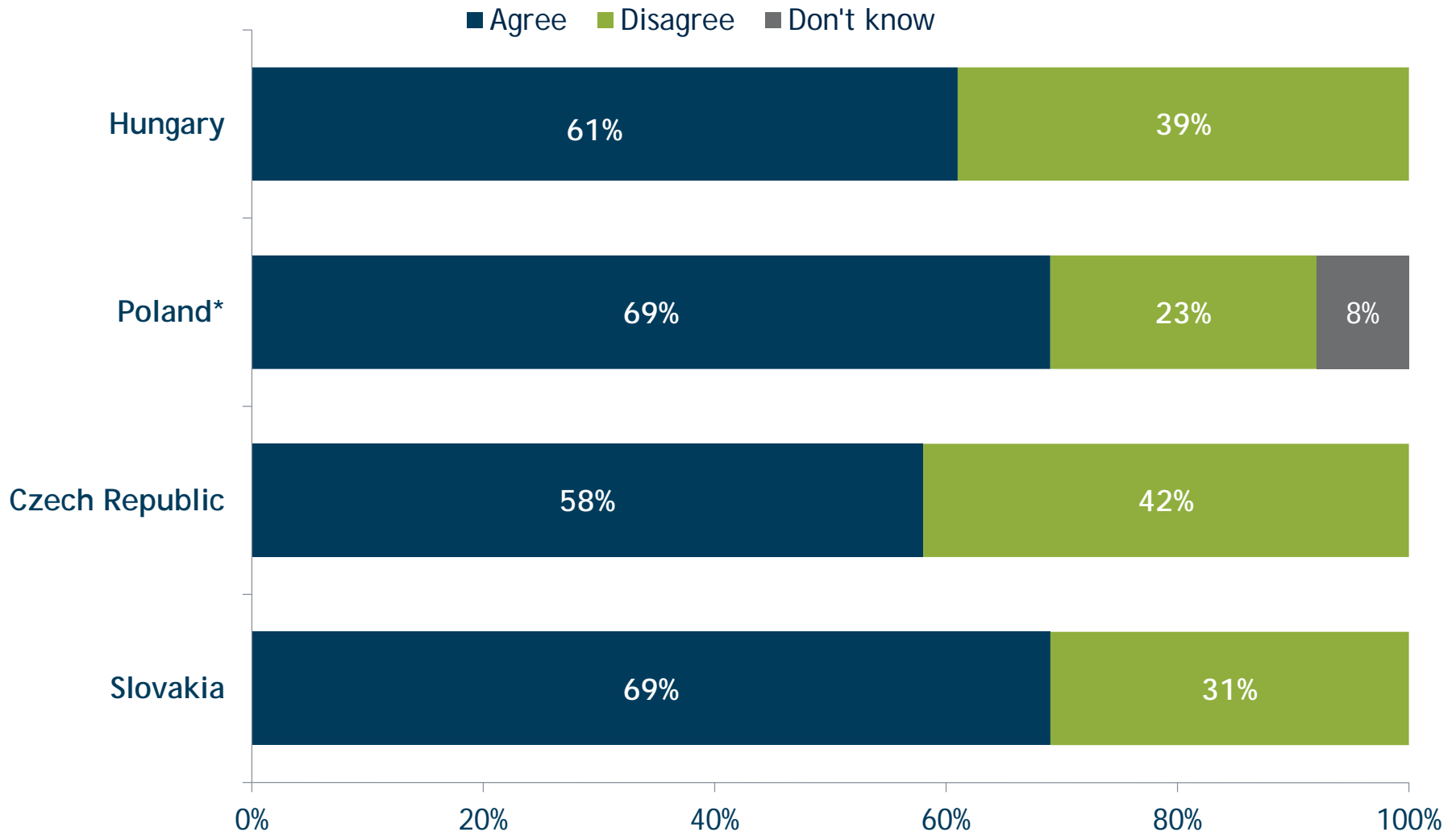


# If you could have only one or the other, which is more important to you: a democratic system of government or a prosperous economy?



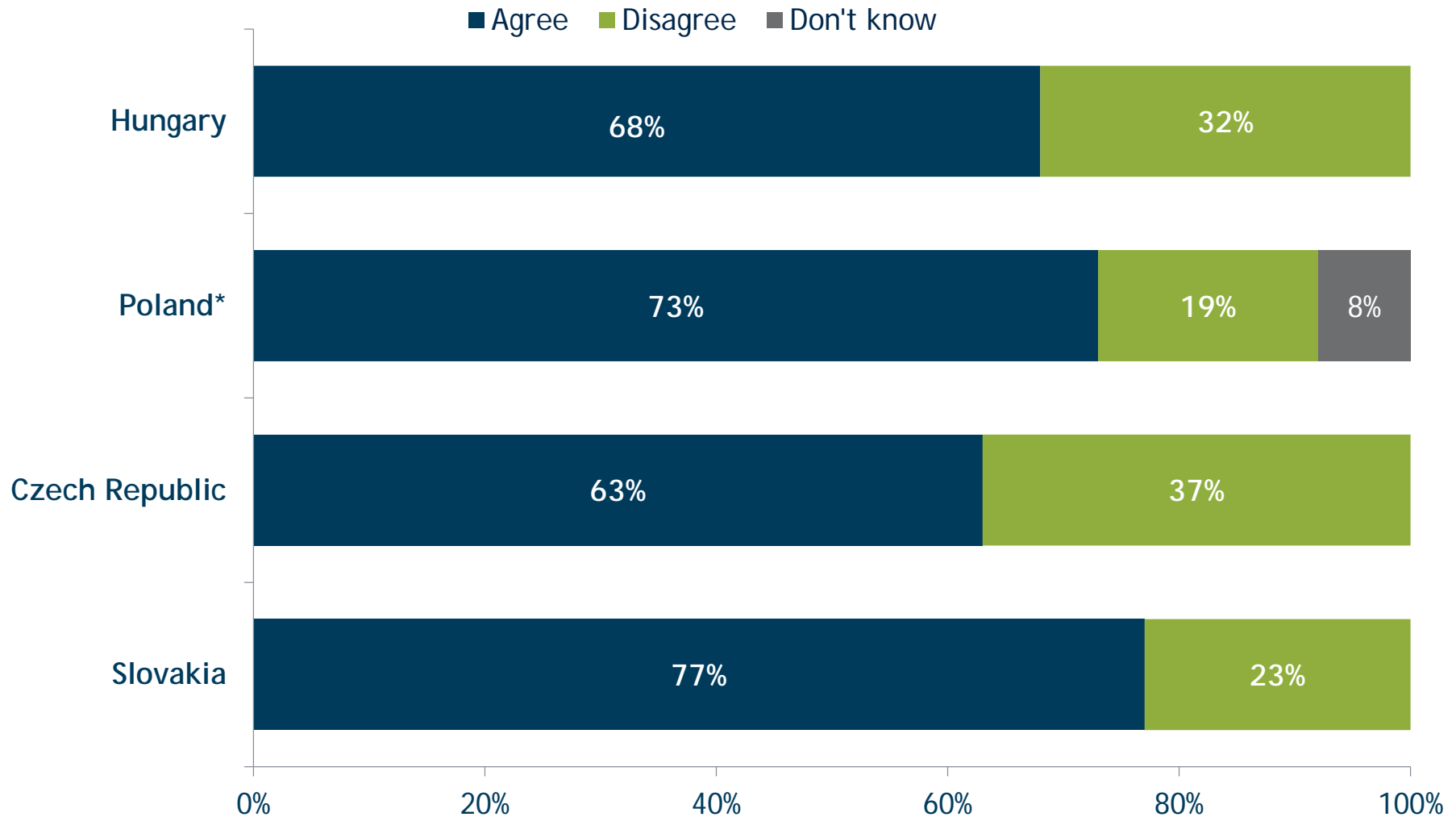
\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “Politicians do not listen to the needs and ideas of women.”



\* See “Poland: Methodology,” Slide 3.

# Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Politicians do not listen to the needs and ideas of young people."



\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.





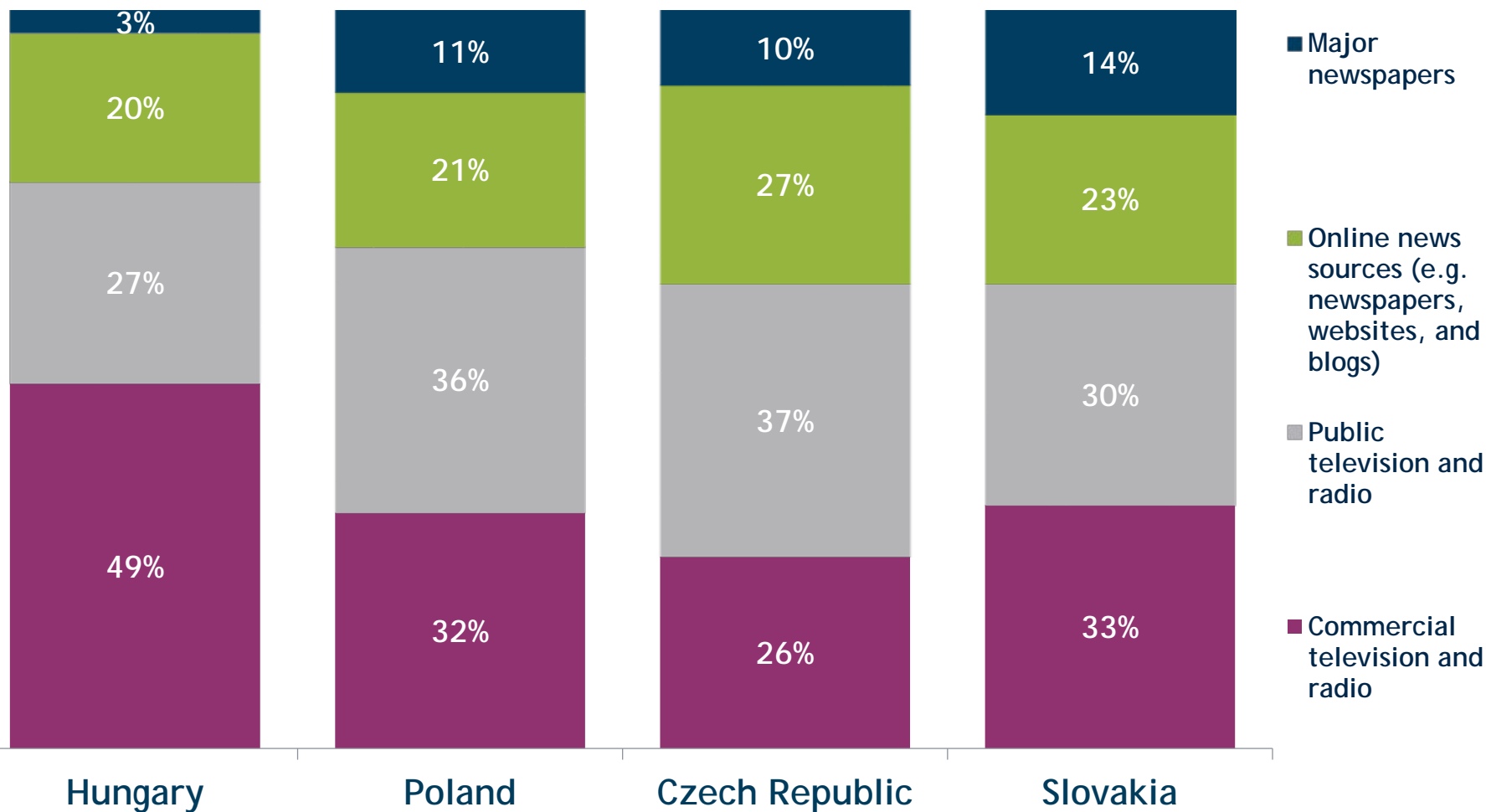
# Sources of Political News

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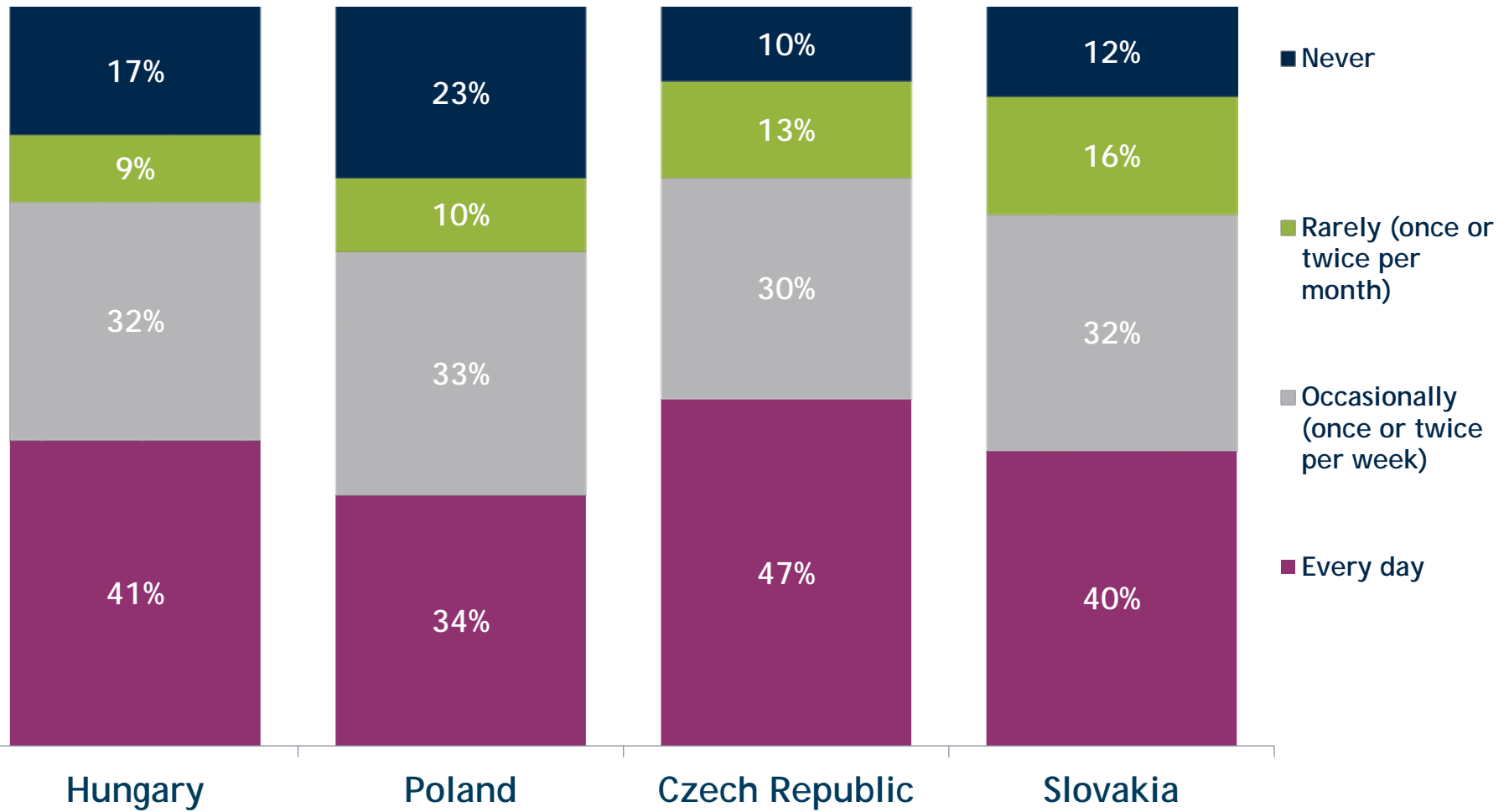


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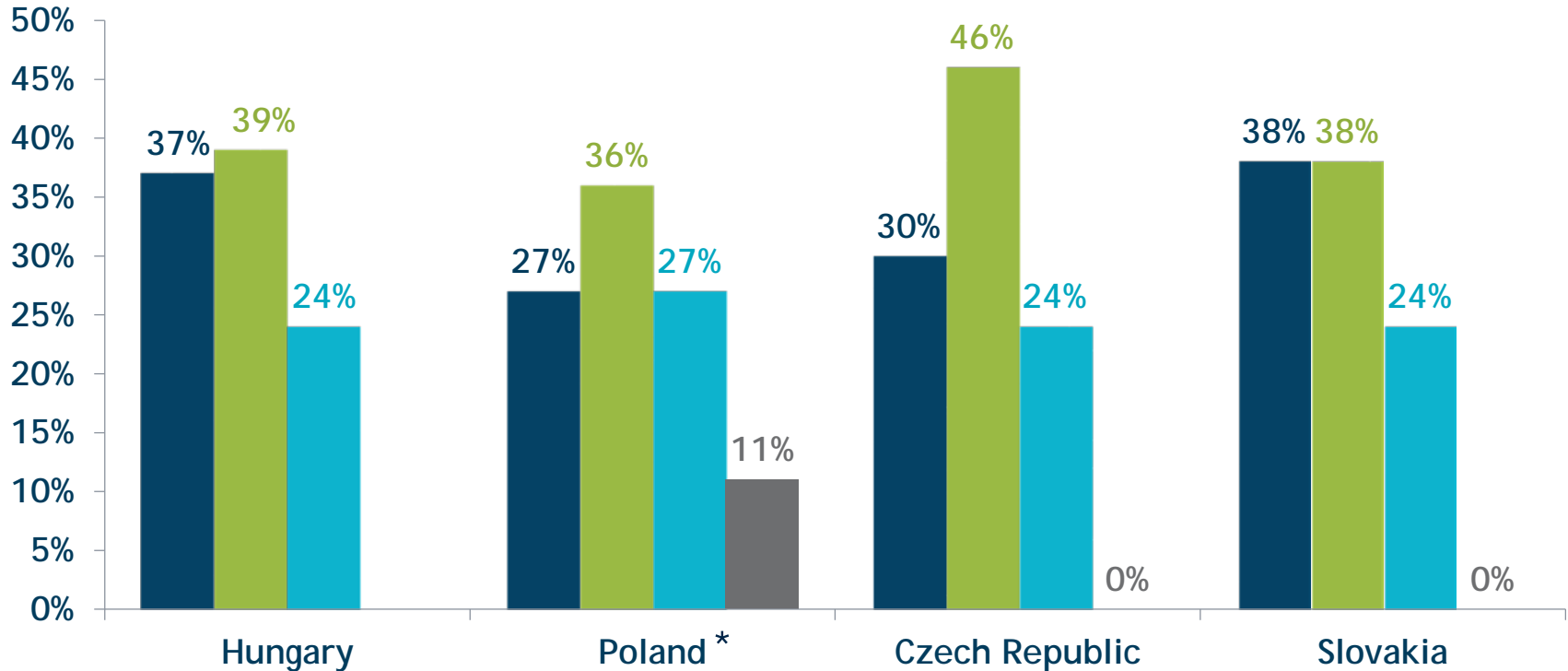
# From which source do you get most of your daily social and political news?



# How often do you use social media as a source of daily news?



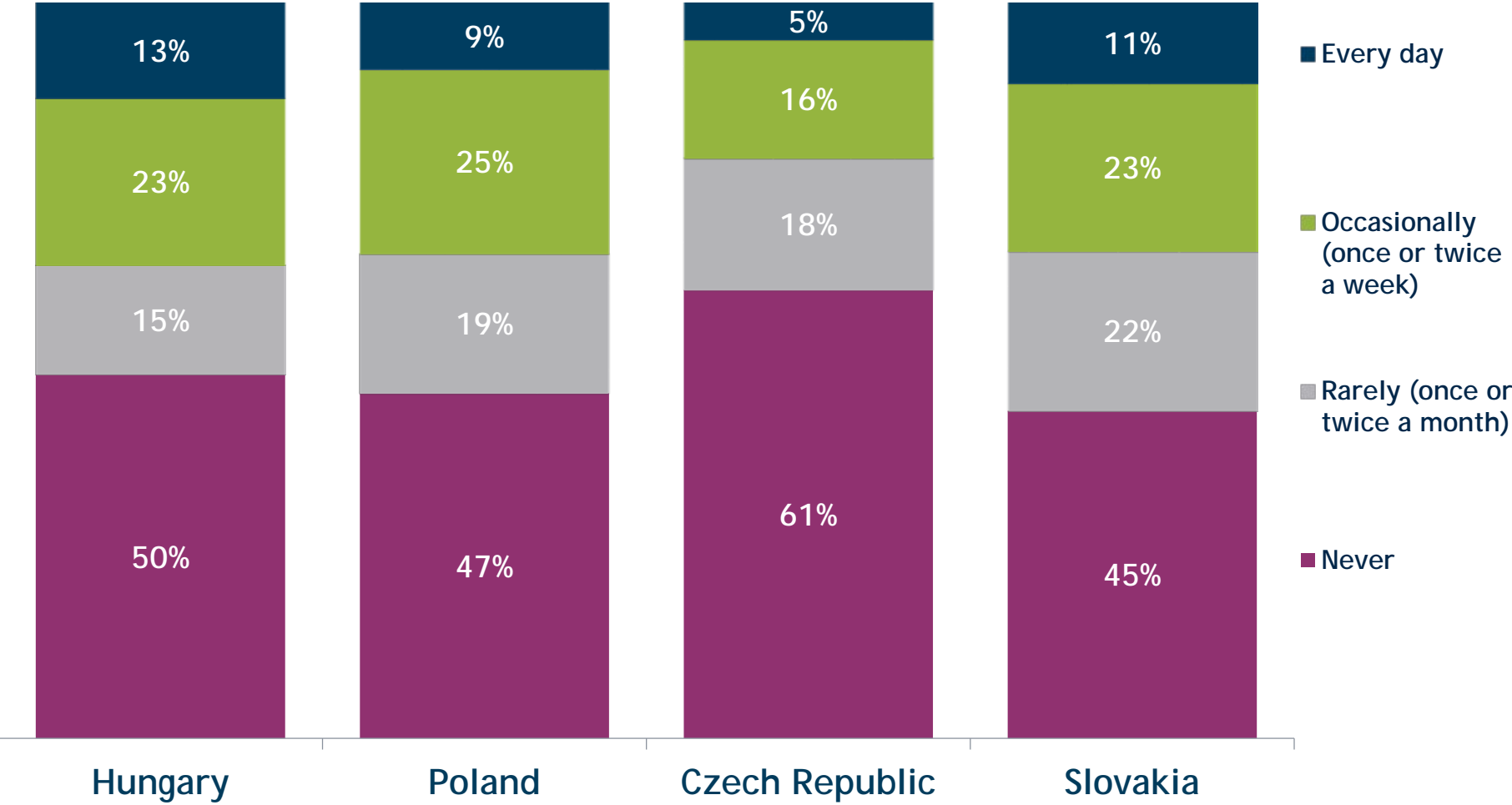
# Thinking about the major broadcasters, newspapers and similar media outlets, which statement is closest to your opinion?



- The major media is professional and unbiased, and provides the basic information I need to know.
- The major media tries to be professional and unbiased, but their worldview prevents them from reporting the full picture.
- The major media is not concerned with factual and correct reporting of a story, but instead is focused on propagating a narrative that serves a particular interest.
- Don't know

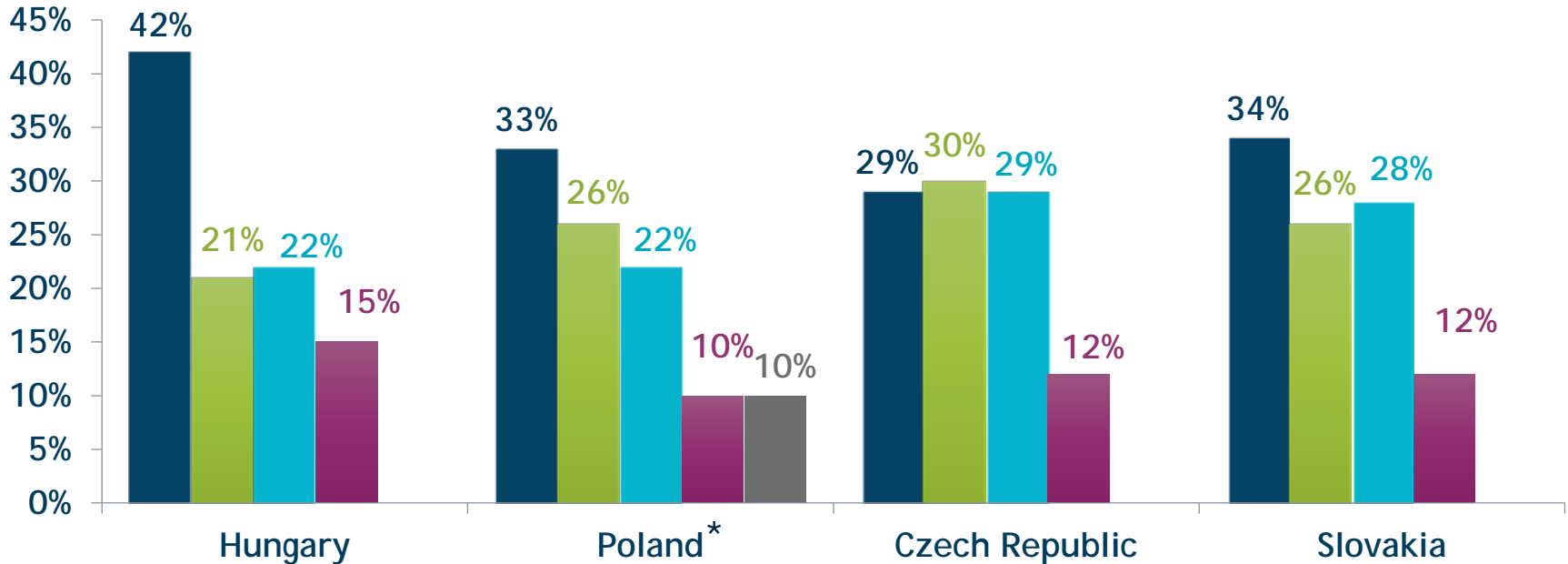
\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# Do you watch or read media outlets that often have a different point of view than the major media outlets?



# Why do you think it is worthwhile to watch/read these alternative sources of news?

(Respondents who watch or read other media outlets that often have a different point of view than the major media outlets—Hungary: n=504; Poland: n=535; Czech Republic: n=399; Slovakia: n=568)

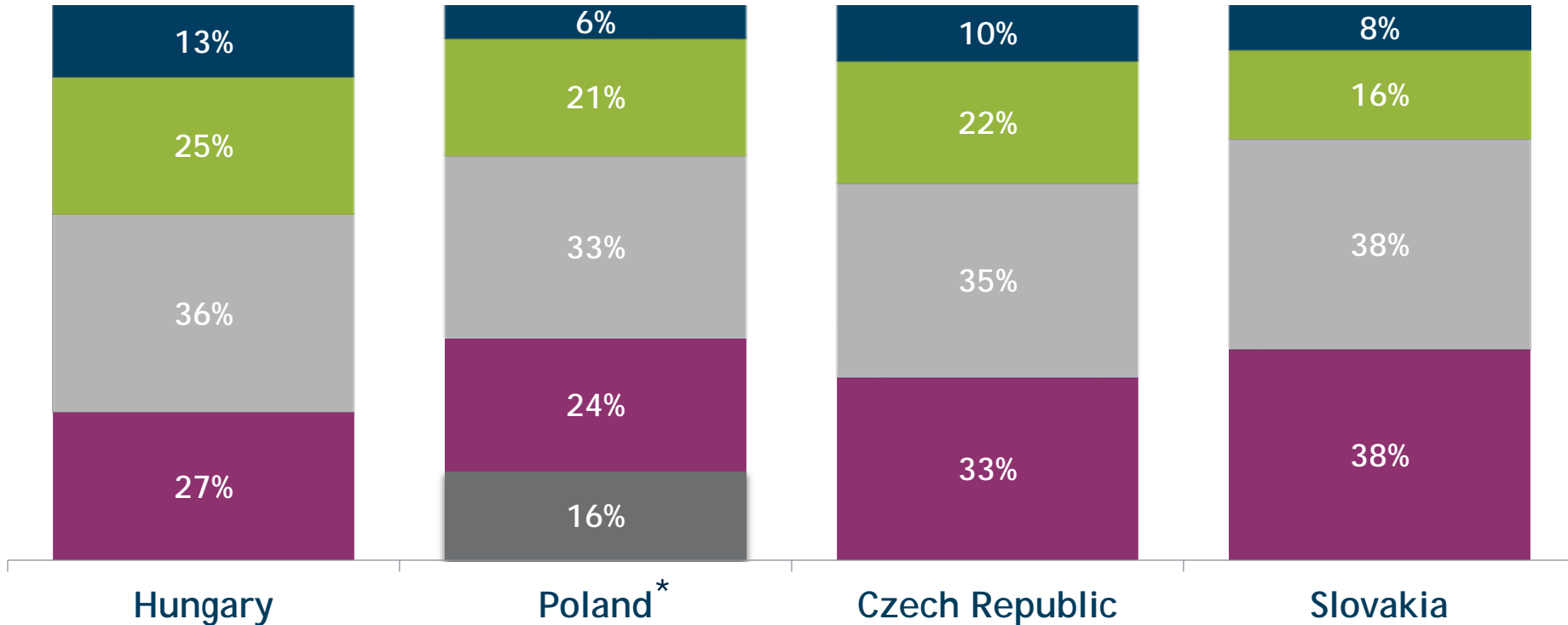


- I read these outlets to get all points of view so I can make up my mind for myself.
- I read these outlets because stories from these sources are often more fun or exciting than those in the major media.
- I read these outlets because the major media outlets often do not report some stories at all, so I have to read alternate sources to get the full picture.
- I read these outlets because major media outlets are biased and refuse to acknowledge simple truths. Alternative sources are willing to tell the truth.
- Don't know

\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# Some people say that these alternative media outlets are funded by obscure sources related to Russia or the Russian government, and are engaged in efforts to mislead people. What is your response to this charge?

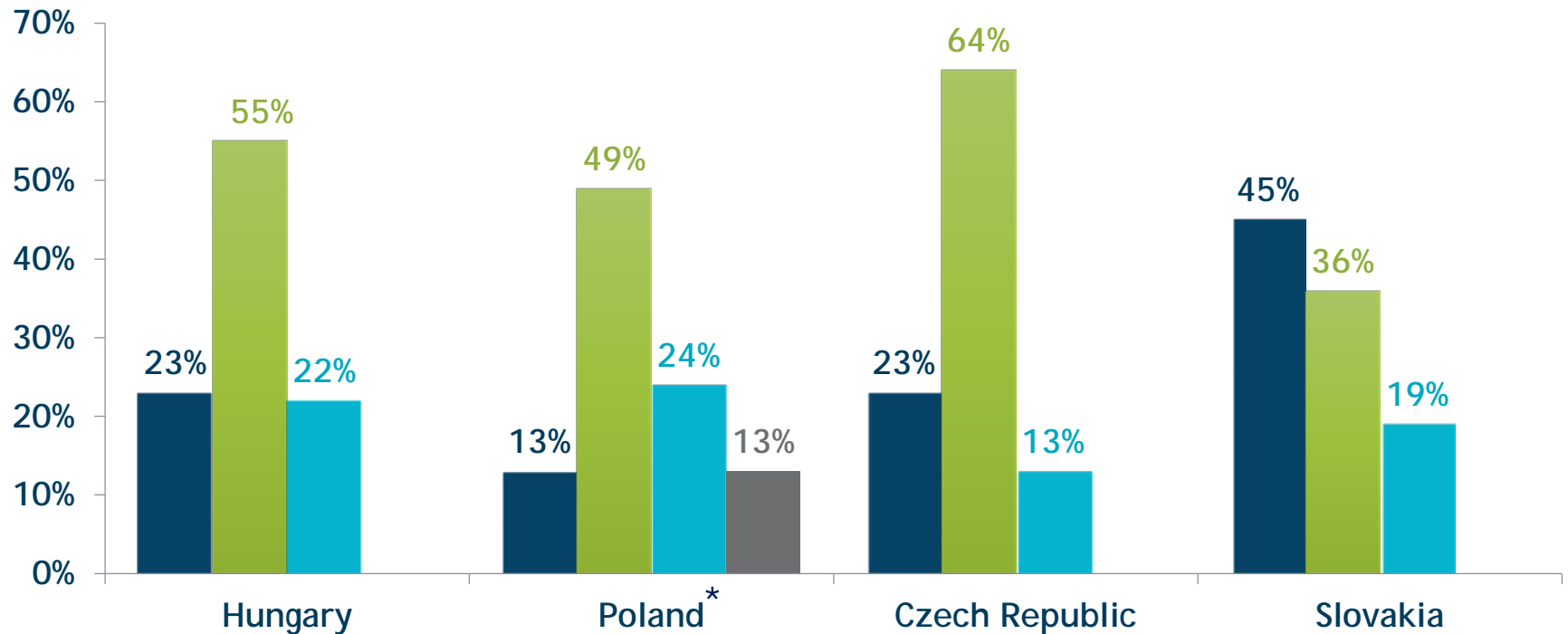
(Respondents who watch or read other media outlets that often have a different point of view than the major media outlets—Hungary: n=504; Poland: n=535; Czech Republic: n=399; Slovakia: n=568)



- I believe that the Russians or others are behind these media outlets, and that they are not always truthful. I still read them because they are fun and interesting.
- I would be concerned if these media outlets were funded by the Russians, but I have seen no evidence that this is true.
- I don't care if Russians fund these media - the main point is that they tell the truth.
- I don't believe that Russians fund these media outlets - it sounds like a conspiracy theory coming from anti-Russian interests.

\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# When a major international news story breaks, how do you generally get information about it? Who do you trust most to help you understand what is going on?



■ I talk to my friends and colleagues, and read articles they forward me.

■ I watch mainstream television, read national newspapers, or follow international major media.

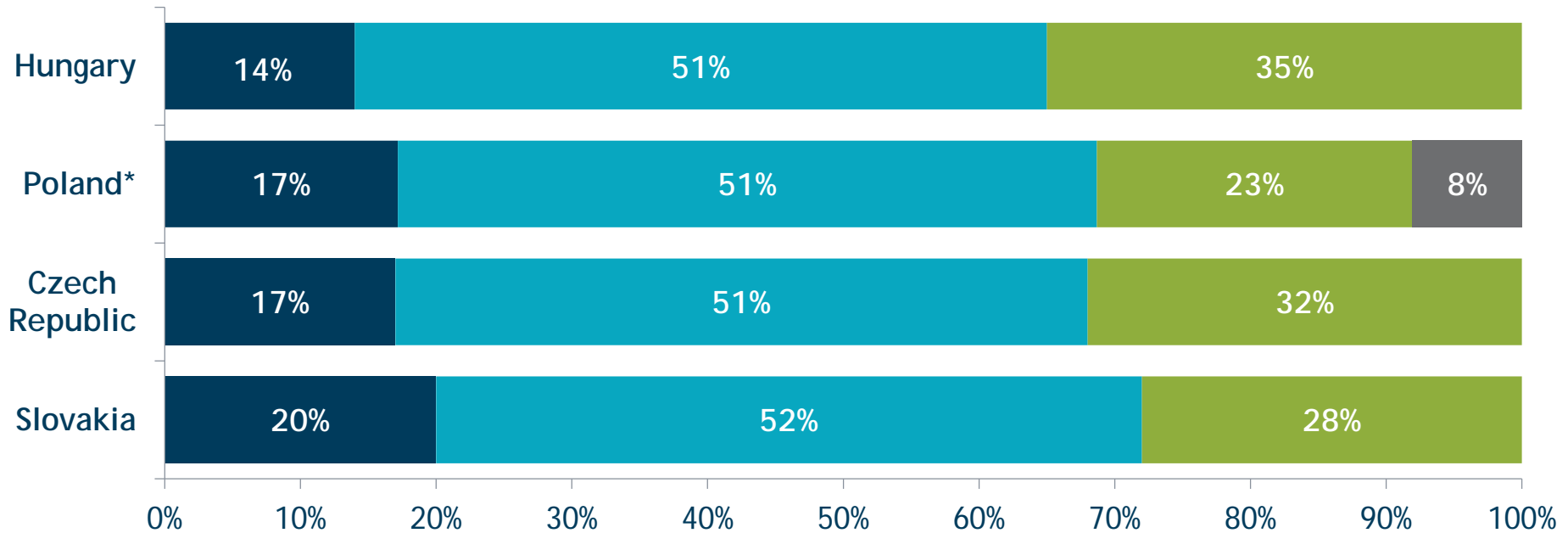
■ I seek out expertise on the issue from outlets that have a different point of view from the major media, including social media and various websites.

■ Don't know

\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.



# Let's think about a particular international news story that has developed over the last few years - the crisis in Ukraine. Can you tell me your approach to learning about this situation?



■ I was very interested and sought out information from as many sources as I could.

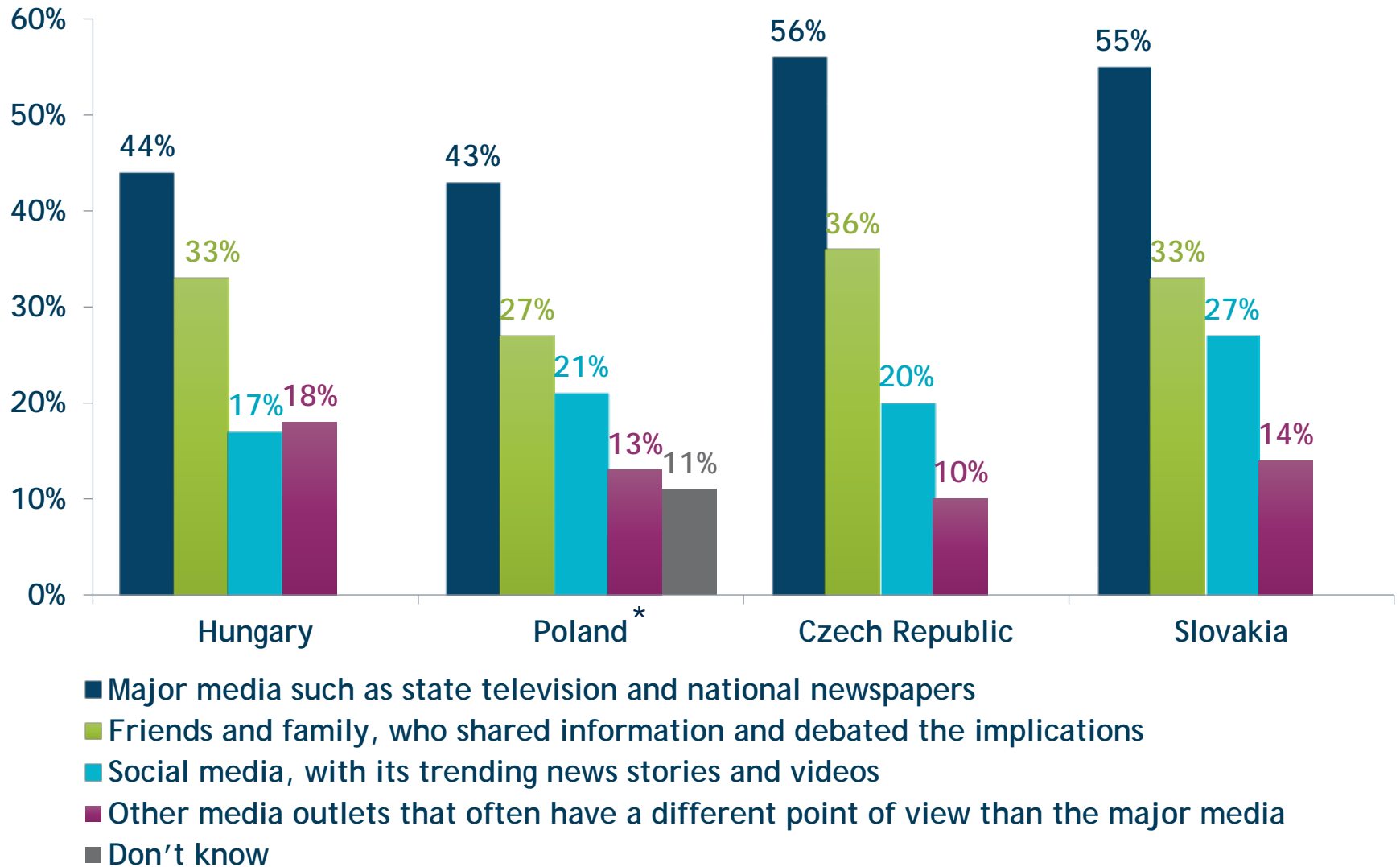
■ I was somewhat interested but I didn't seek out information. I mainly watched what was on TV or read what was available on the national media outlets.

■ I wasn't very interested, and rarely watched or read anything about this.

■ Don't know

\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# As you heard about the crisis in Ukraine, which sources did you find most helpful to understanding the developments?



\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.



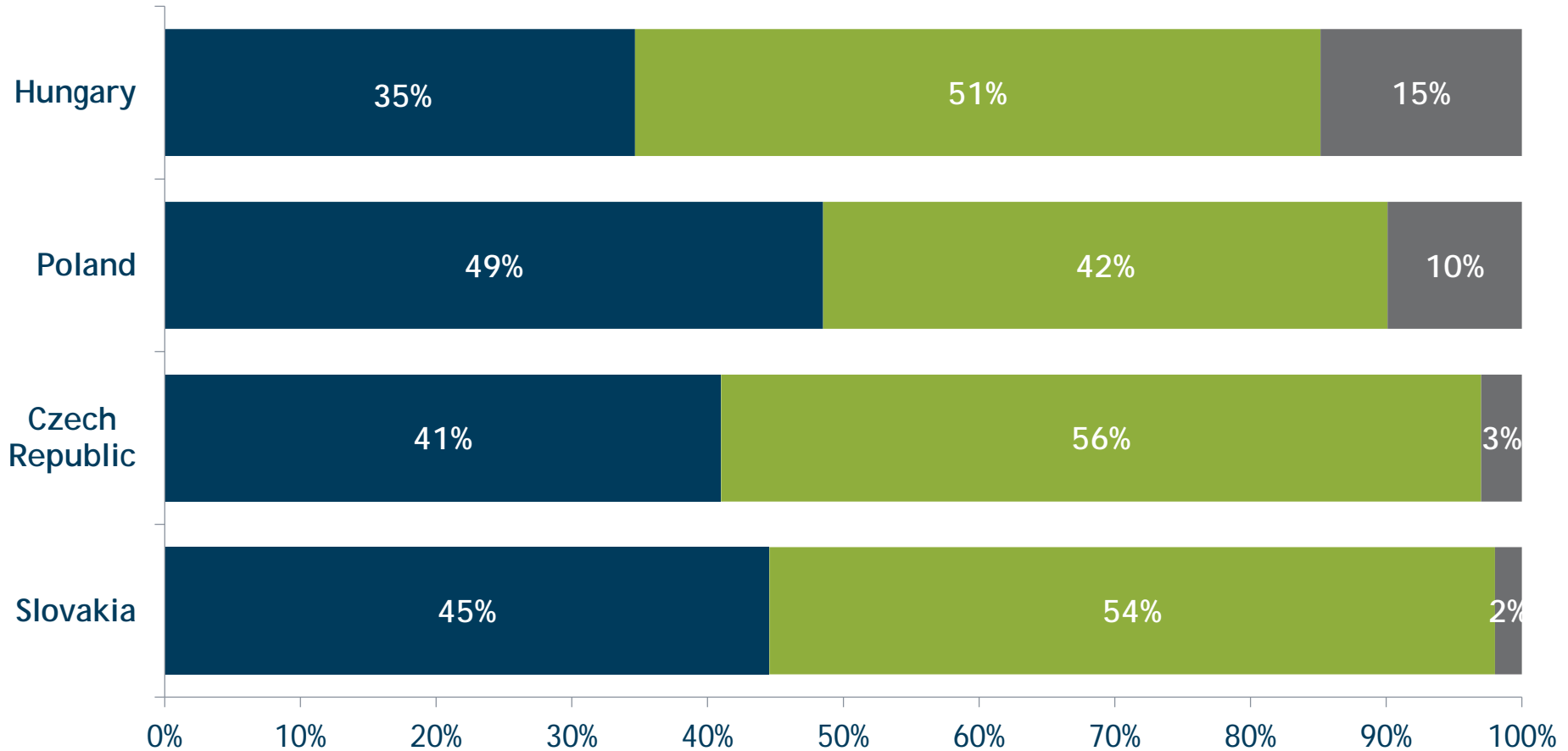
# Issues of Identity

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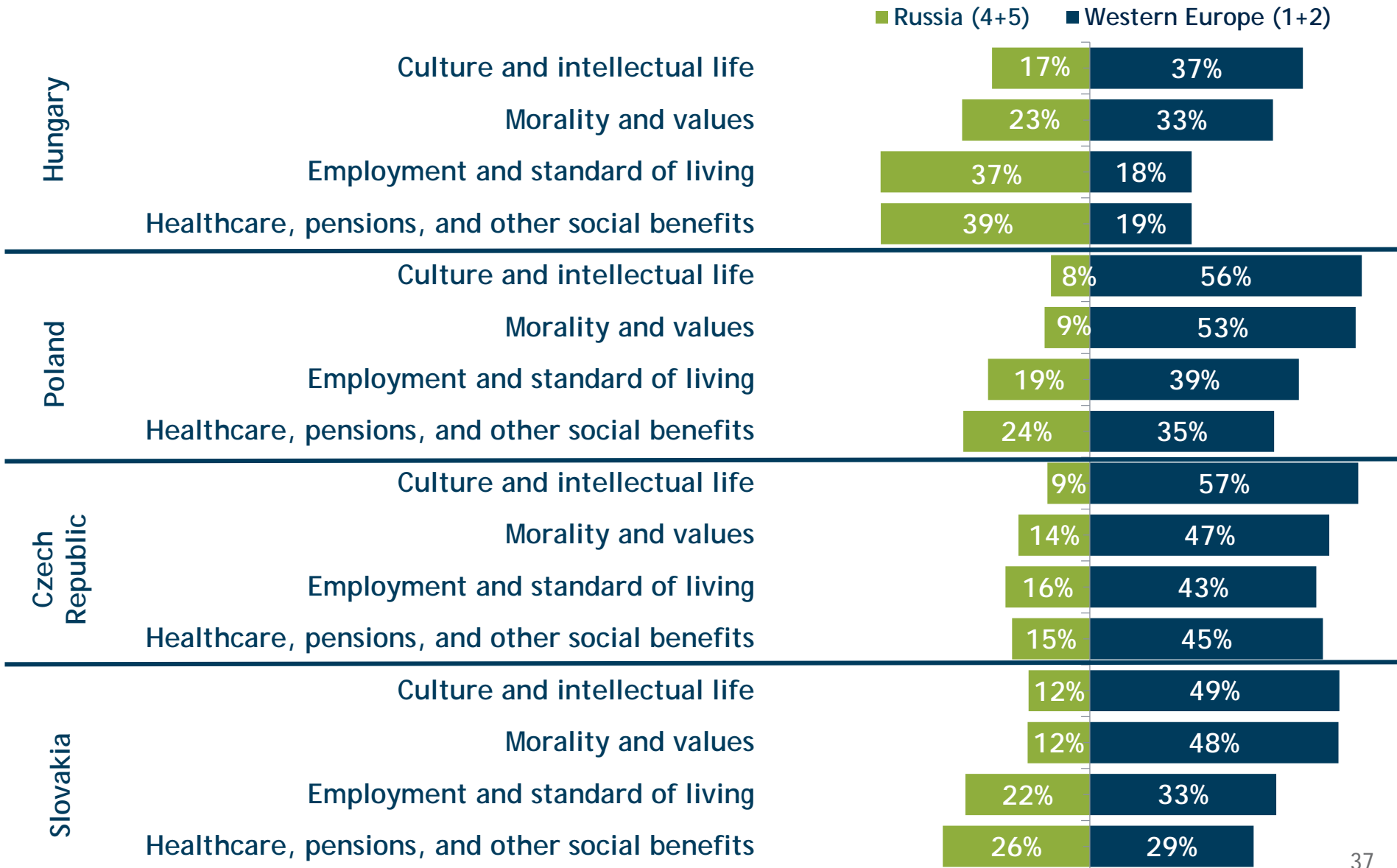
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# Opinions of the European Union: Which statement is closest to your opinion?

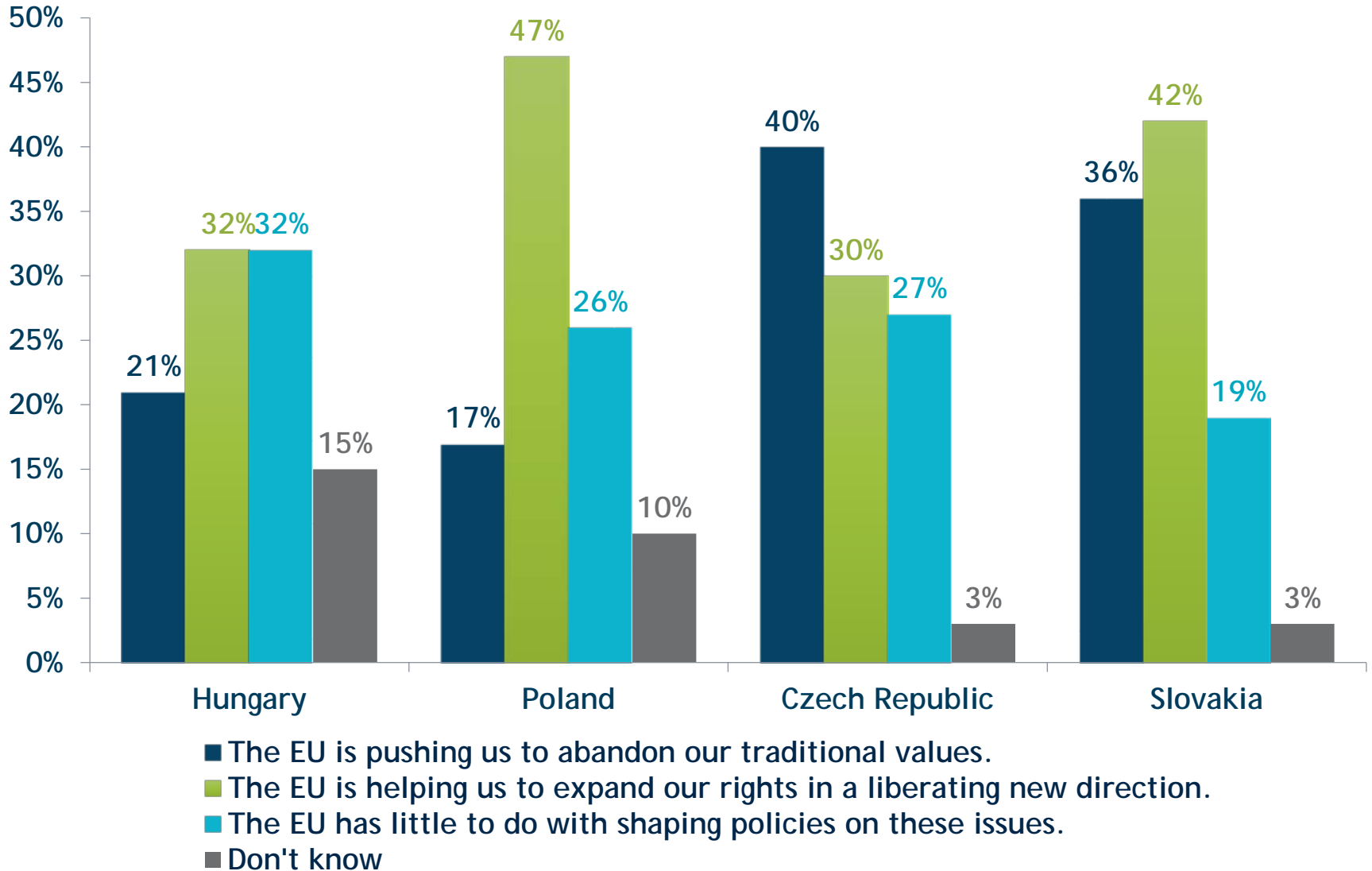


- The EU is a political community, granting certain rights and benefits to all citizens, and requiring loyalty and sacrifice in return.
- The EU is an association of sovereign states with little connection to individual citizens. Citizens owe loyalty and sacrifice to their states, not to the EU.
- Don't know

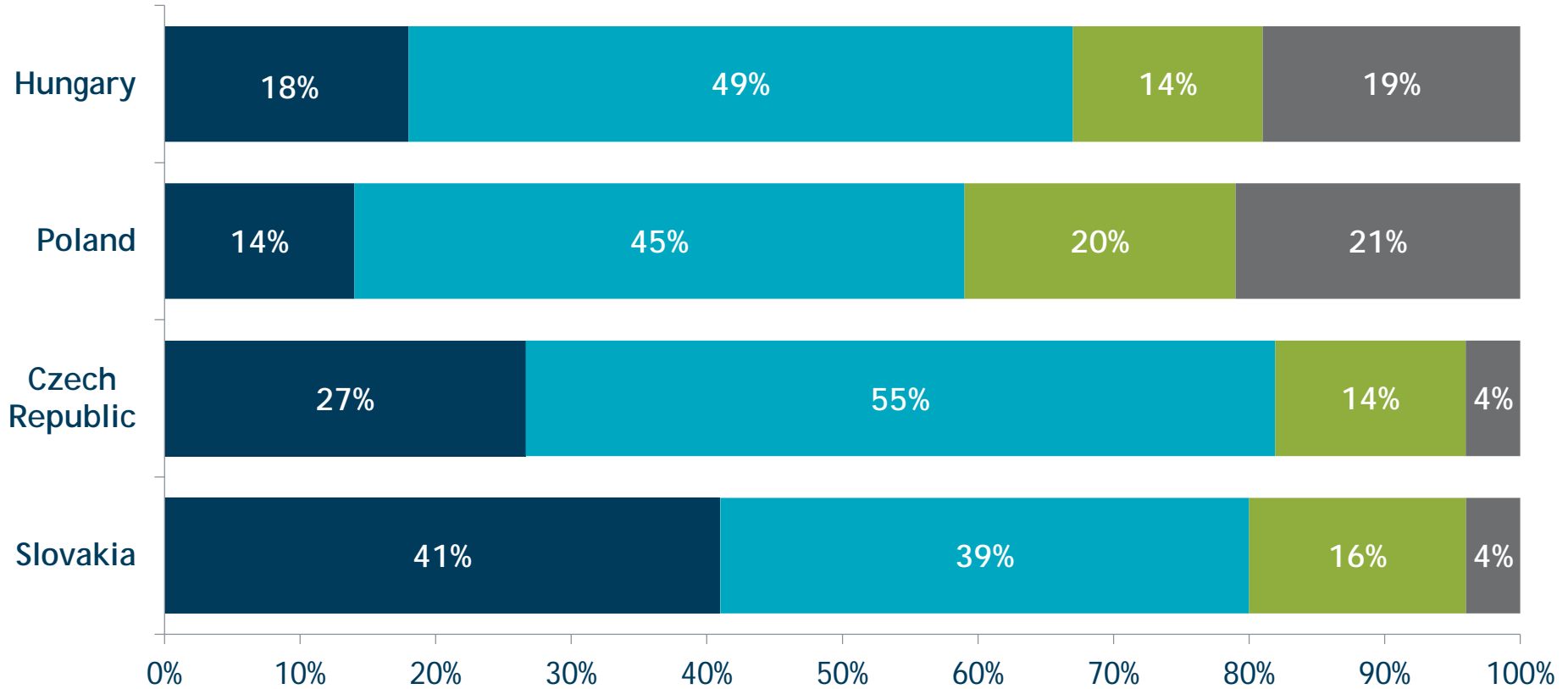
On a scale from 1 to 5, does [your country] have more in common with Western Europe or Russia in the following areas? (1=completely akin to Western Europe; 5=completely akin to Russia)



# How do you view developments in Europe concerning abortion, sexual rights, and religious liberty?



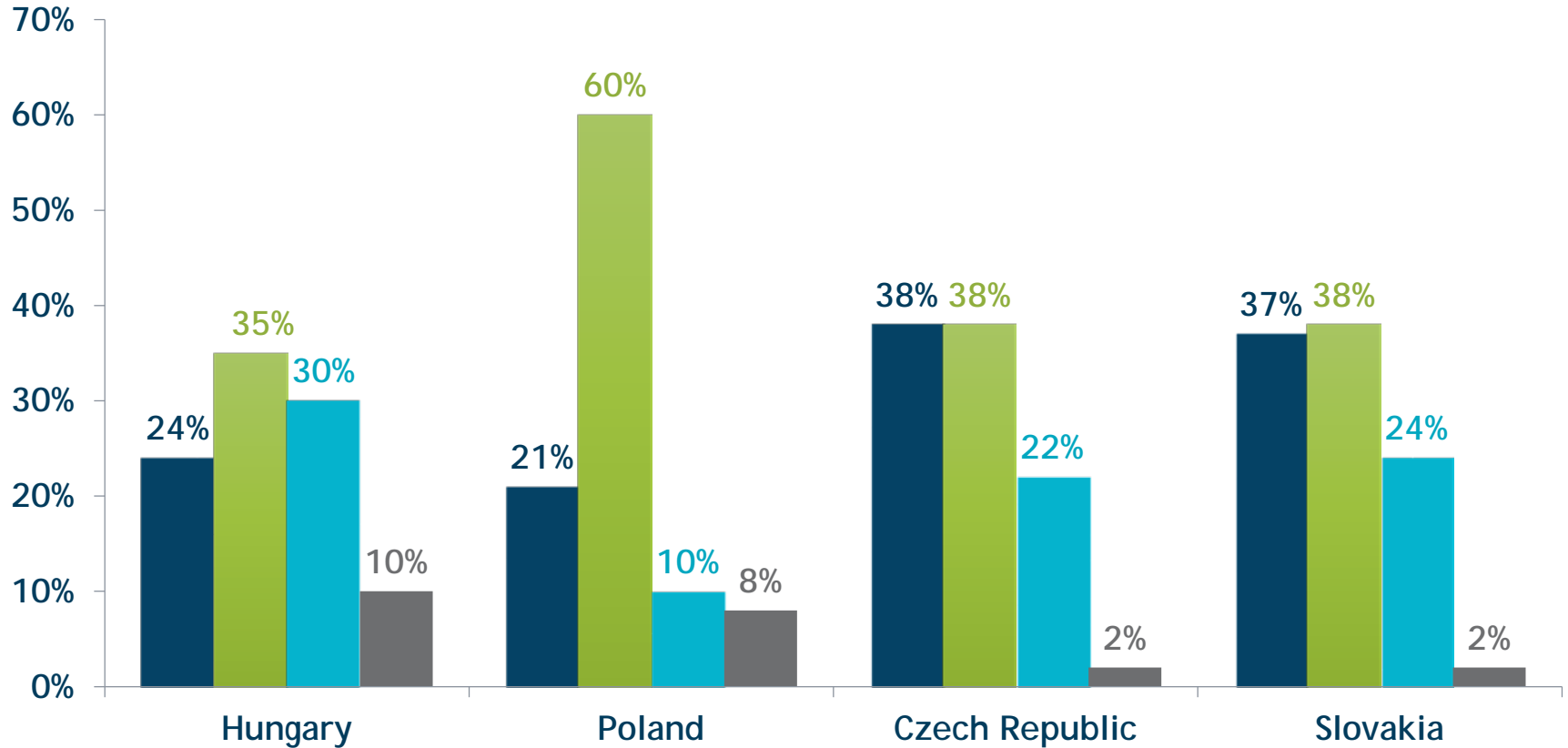
Vladimir Putin's Russia has tried to portray itself as a defender of Christendom and traditional European values in areas ranging from the protection of the family unit to defending against Islamic and other non-European cultures. What is your opinion of this view of Russia?



- It is true - on this issue at least, Russia has taken the side of traditional European values.
- It is not really true - Russia is just cynically pretending to stand up for traditional European values, while really pursuing its own geopolitical interests.
- It is not true at all - it demonstrates Russia's rejection of modern Western values of tolerance and inclusiveness.
- Don't know

# How, then, do you view Russia and Putin as you try to address these changes in European culture and practice?

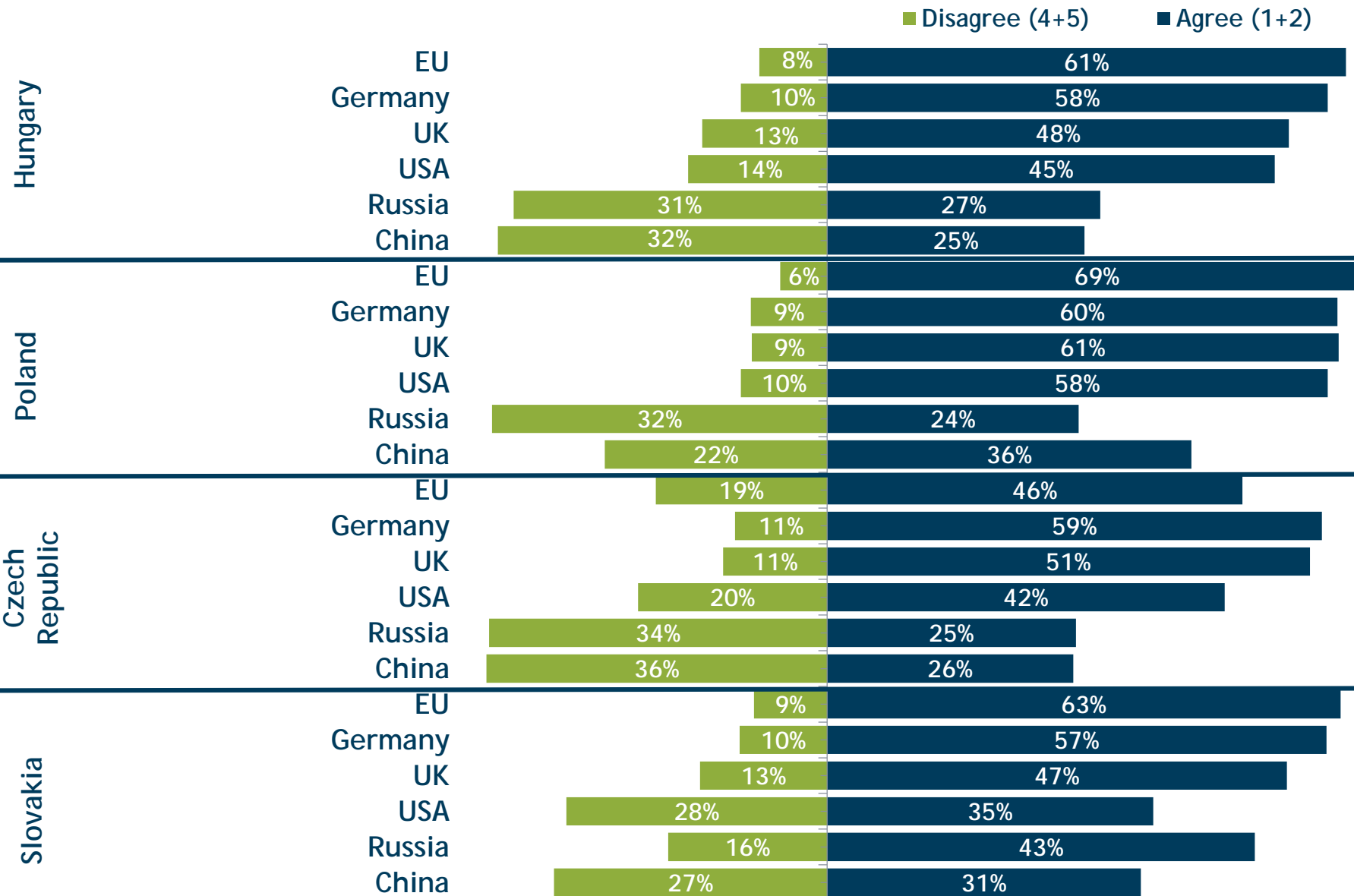
(Respondents who said that it is true that Russia is defending European values—Hungary: n=183; Poland: n=135; Czech Republic: n=269; Slovakia: n=424)



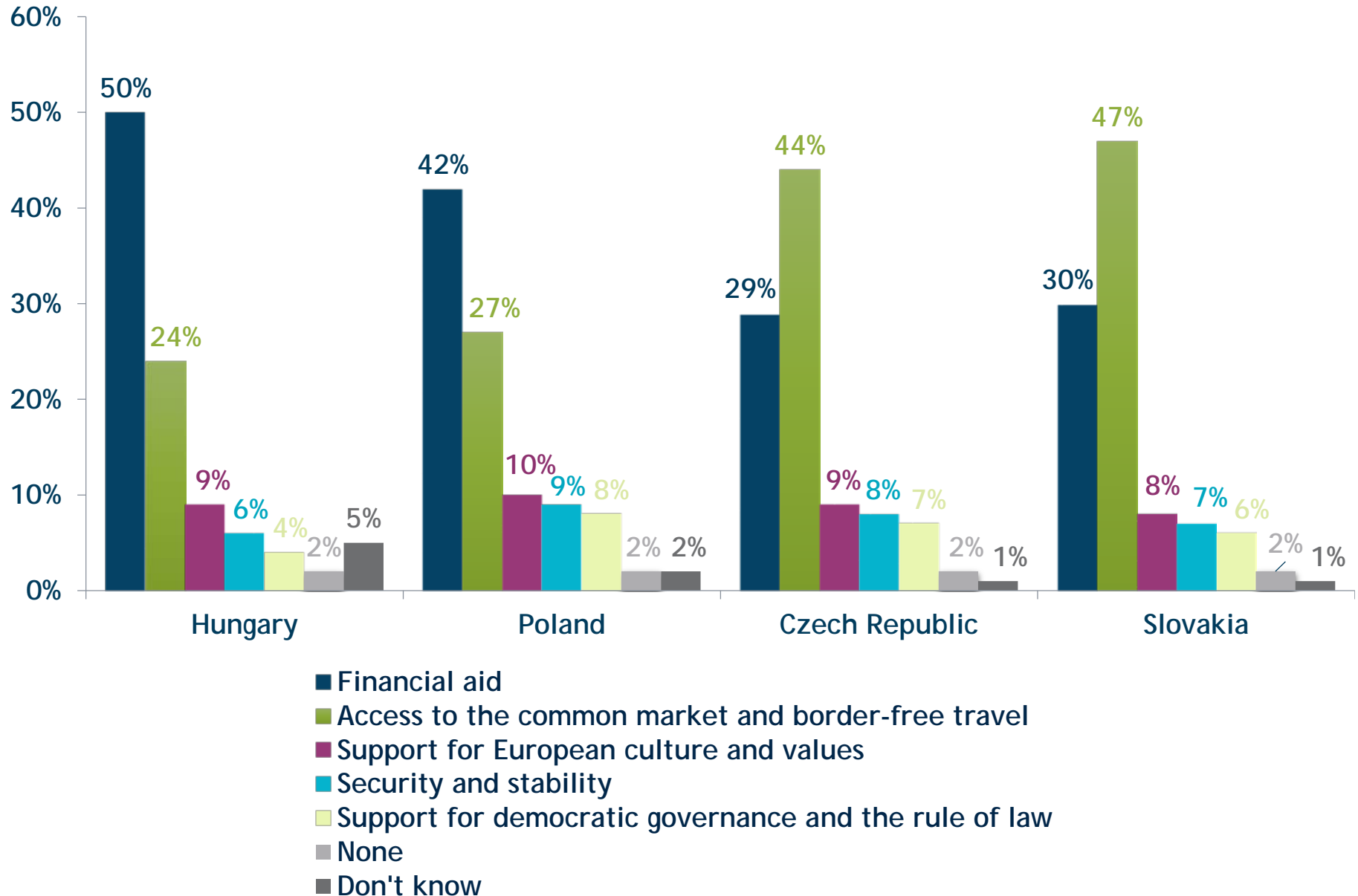
- Russia and Putin can be allies against an EU that is pushing us to abandon our values.
- I wish Russia could be an ally, but I don't trust Putin. Some cooperation could be possible, but I would be very careful.
- Regardless of my disagreement with some EU policies, I don't think Russia should have any influence over how EU policies are made.
- Don't know



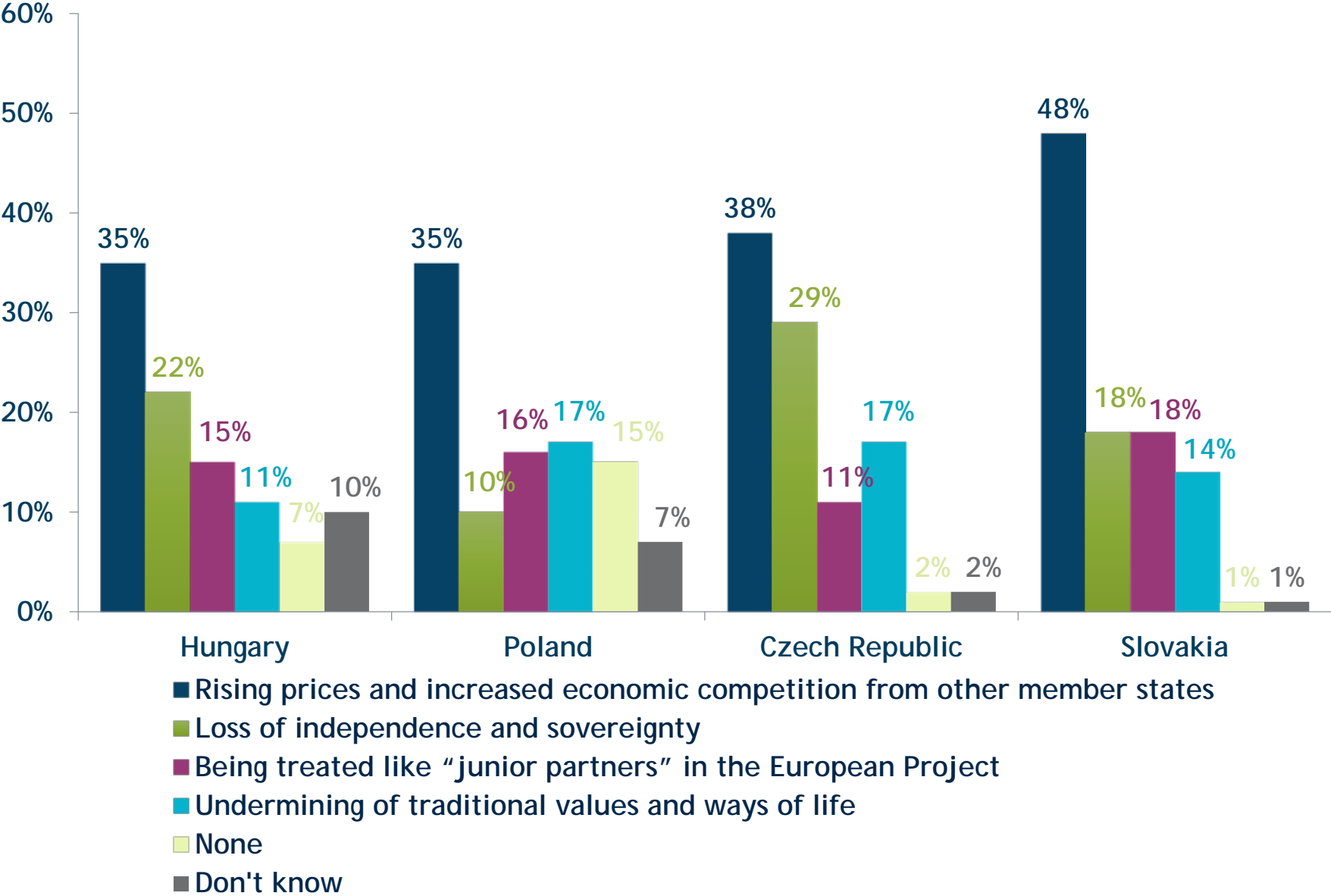
# On a scale of 1 to 5, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? "[My country's] interests are best served by maintaining strong relations with..."



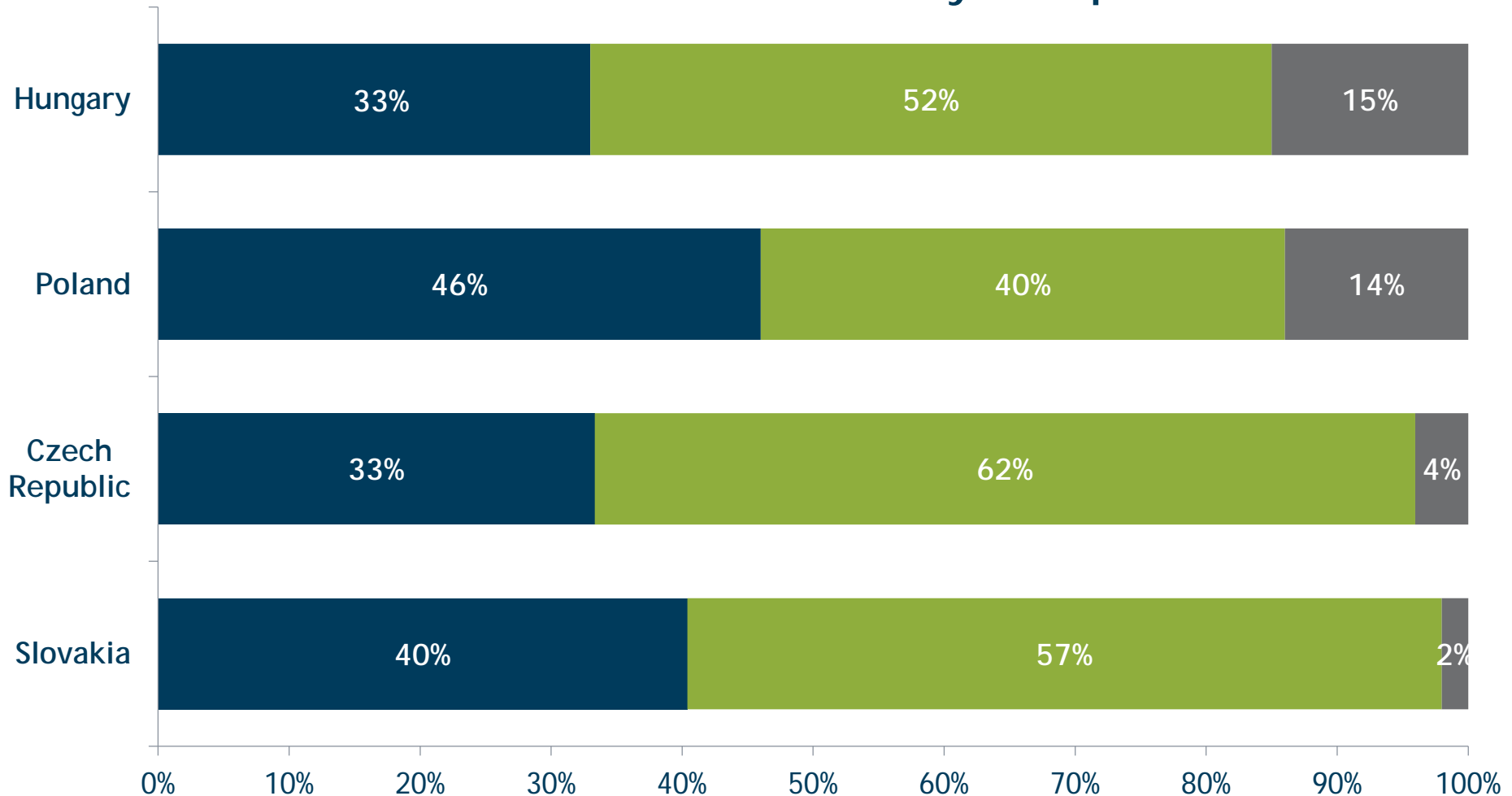
# In your opinion, what is the greatest benefit [your country] receives through its membership in the European Union?



# In your opinion, what is the greatest cost [your country] endures because of its membership in the European Union?

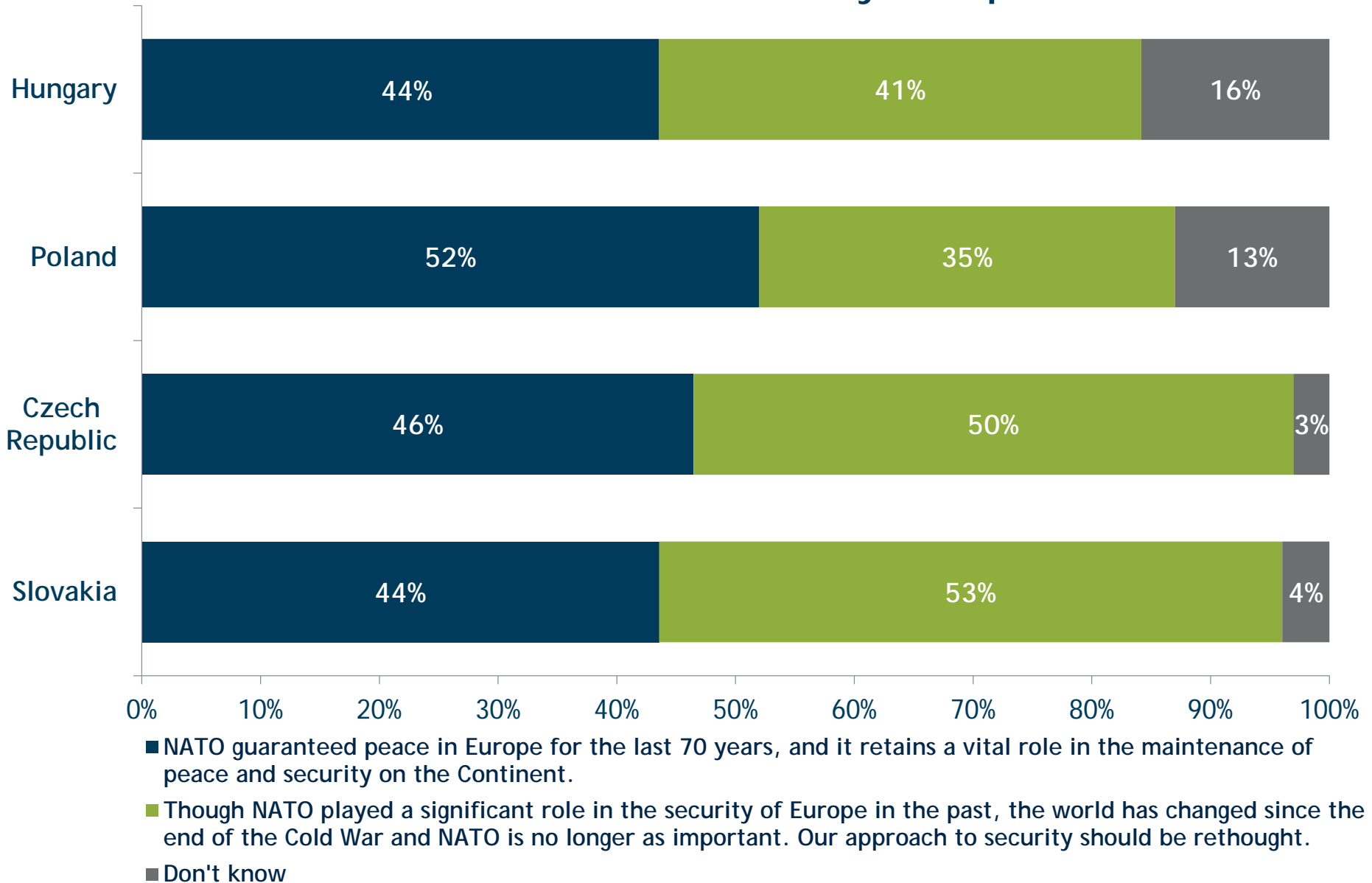


# Opinions of the European Project: Which statement is closest to your opinion?

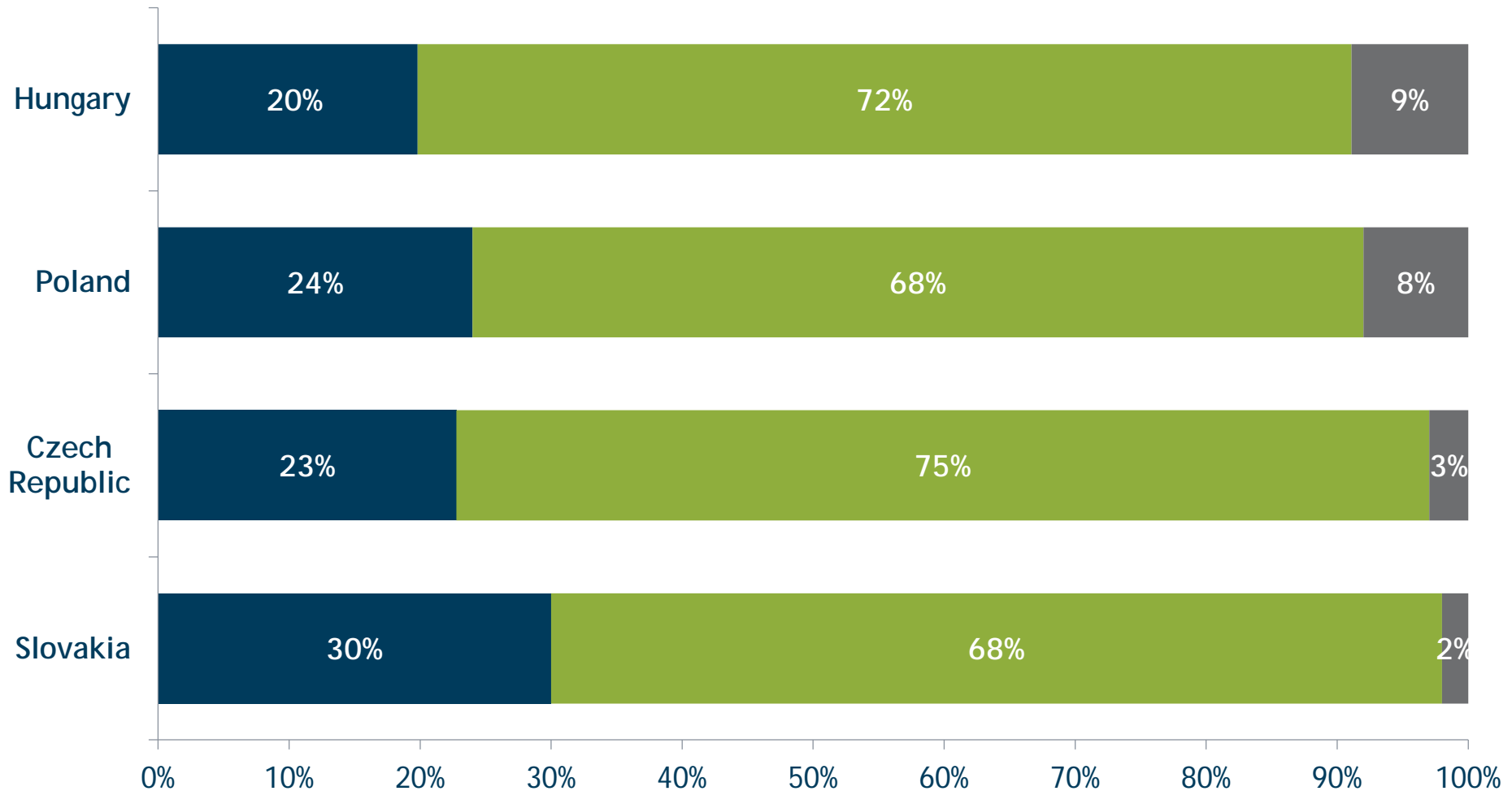


- The European Project has been a success, ensuring peace, economic growth, and the reintegration of Eastern Europe. This important work must continue.
- The European Project played a major role in creating modern Europe, but the world has changed. The Project needs to be rethought.
- Don't know

## Opinions of NATO: Which statement is closest to your opinion?



## Opinions of peace in Europe: Which statement is closest to your opinion?

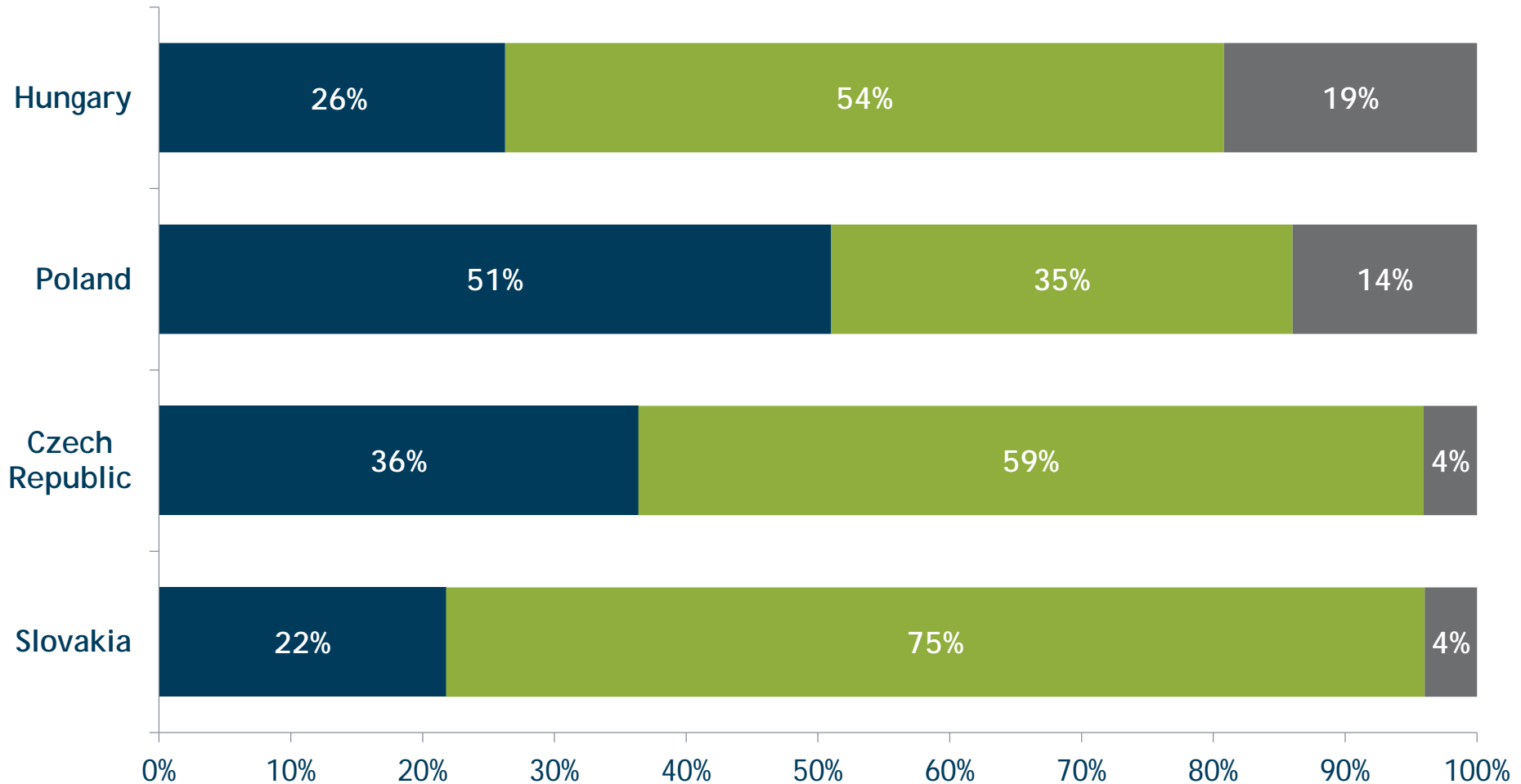


■ Europe is at peace, and there are no significant threats to peace on the horizon.

■ Peace in Europe is threatened on multiple fronts, such as terrorism, a resurgent Russia, and increased migration.

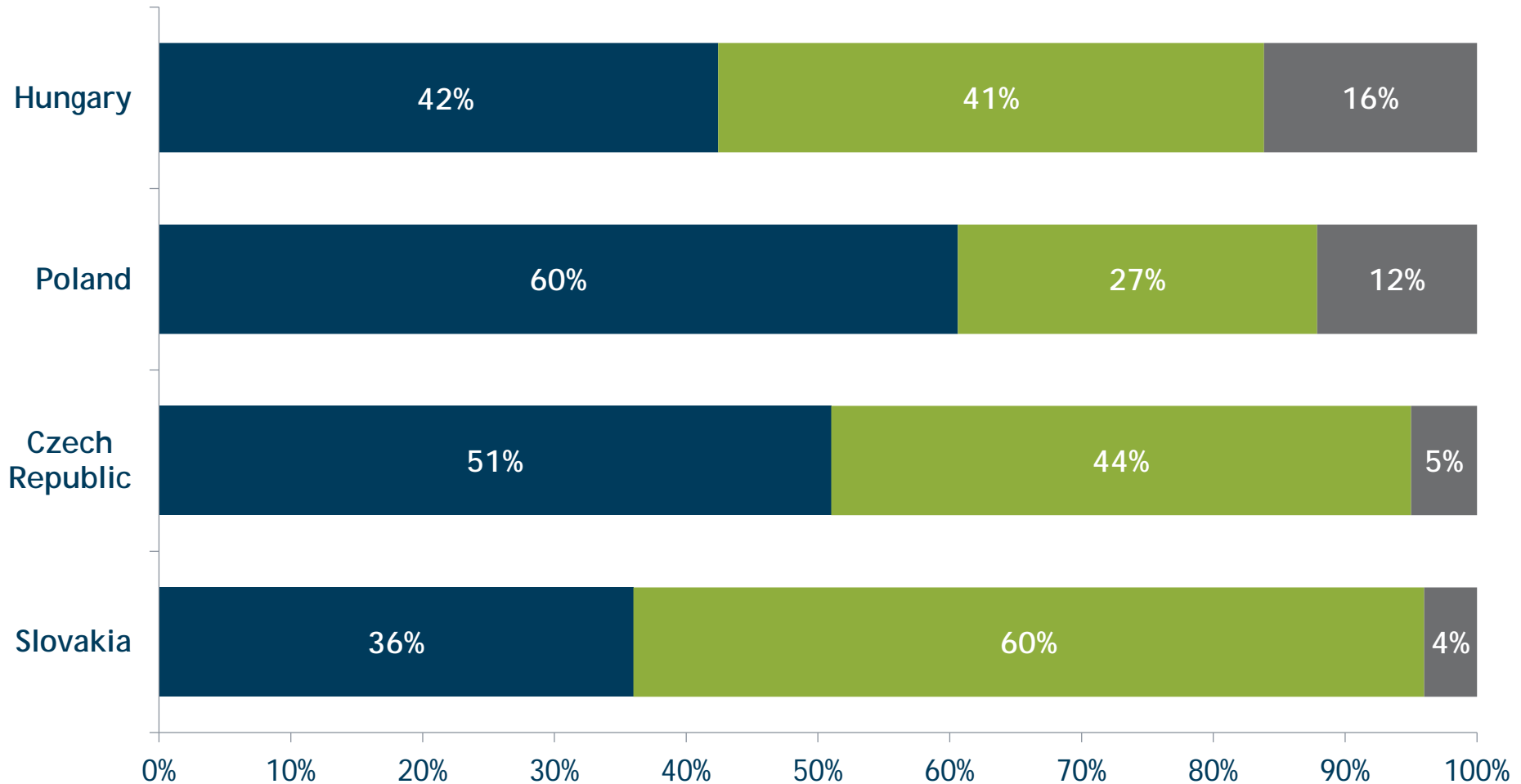
■ Don't know

# Opinions of Russia's role in Europe: Which statement is closest to your opinion?



- Russia is a continuous external threat to Europe and must be countered by a strong security alliance.
- Russia should be considered a partner in European security and brought into European security structures. Keeping Russia out makes us less secure.
- Don't know

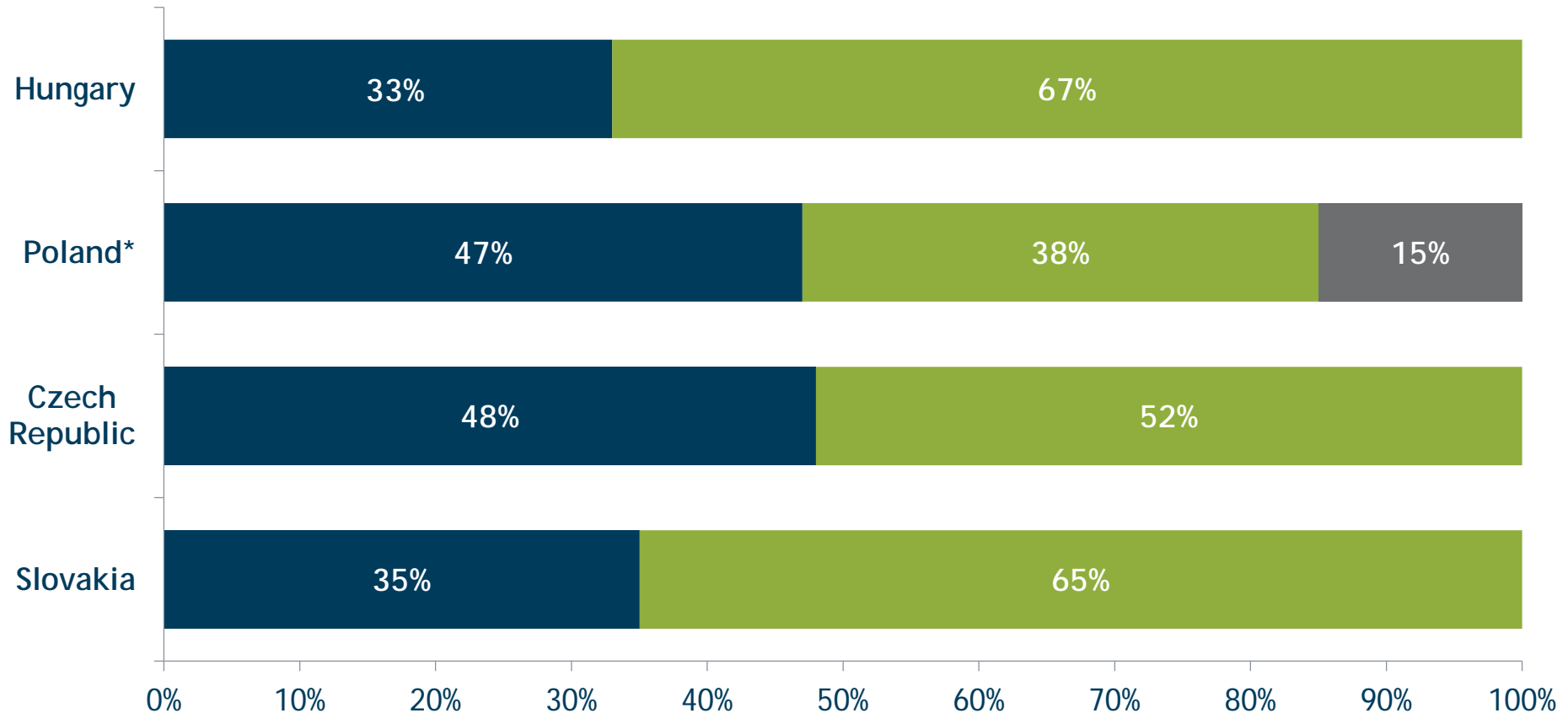
## Opinions of U.S. partnership in Europe: Which statement is closest to your opinion?



- The United States is a natural partner for European security, and its presence in NATO contributes to the peace in Europe.
- The United States should not play a role in European security, and in fact its presence in Europe increases tensions and insecurity.
- Don't know



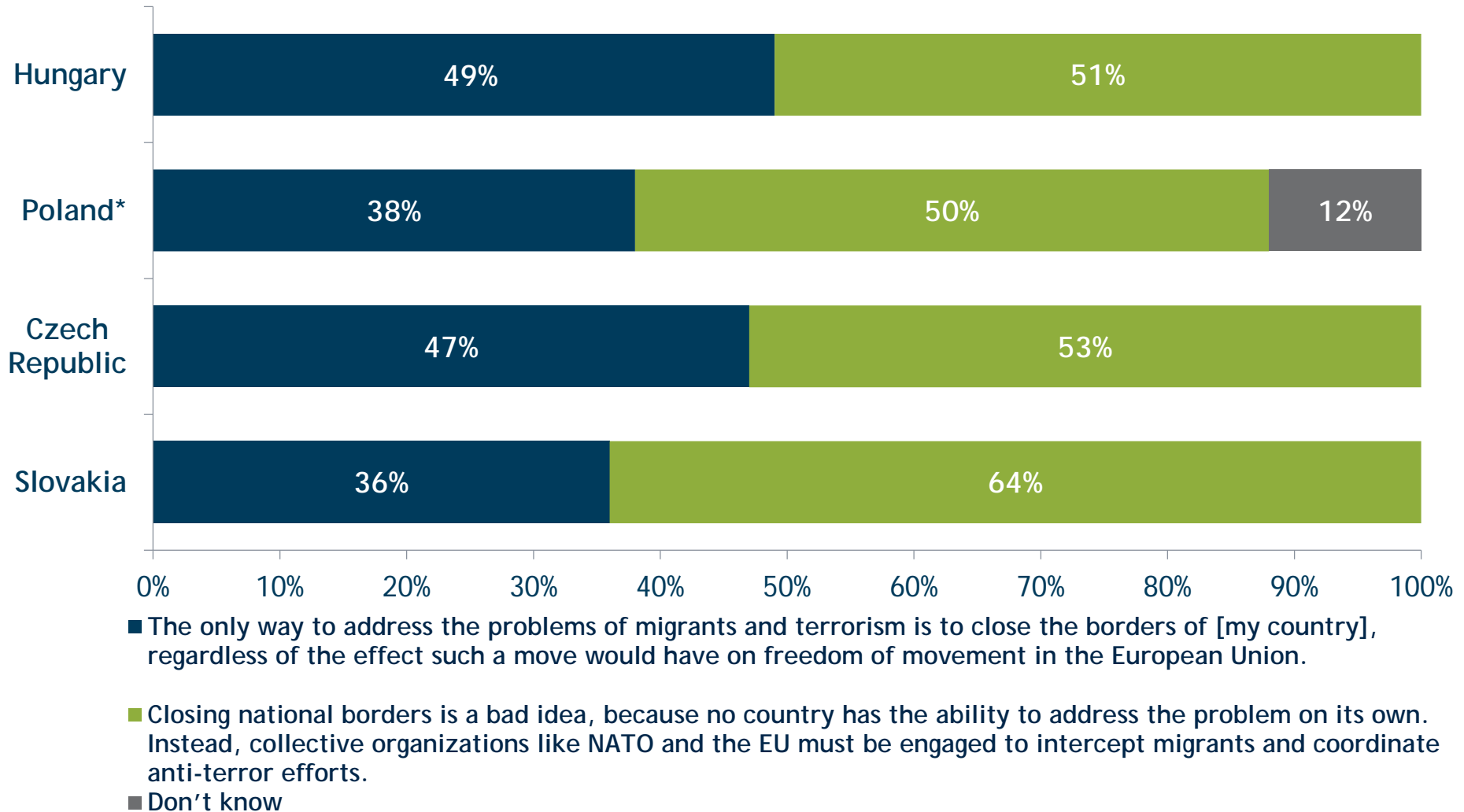
# Opinions of investing in security: Which statement is closest to your opinion?



- Current security threats mean that [my country] should invest more in defense and security, even if this means having less money available for things like pensions, healthcare, and education.
- Current security threats are not serious enough to justify increased defense spending. The resources should instead be used for things like pensions, healthcare, and education.
- Don't know

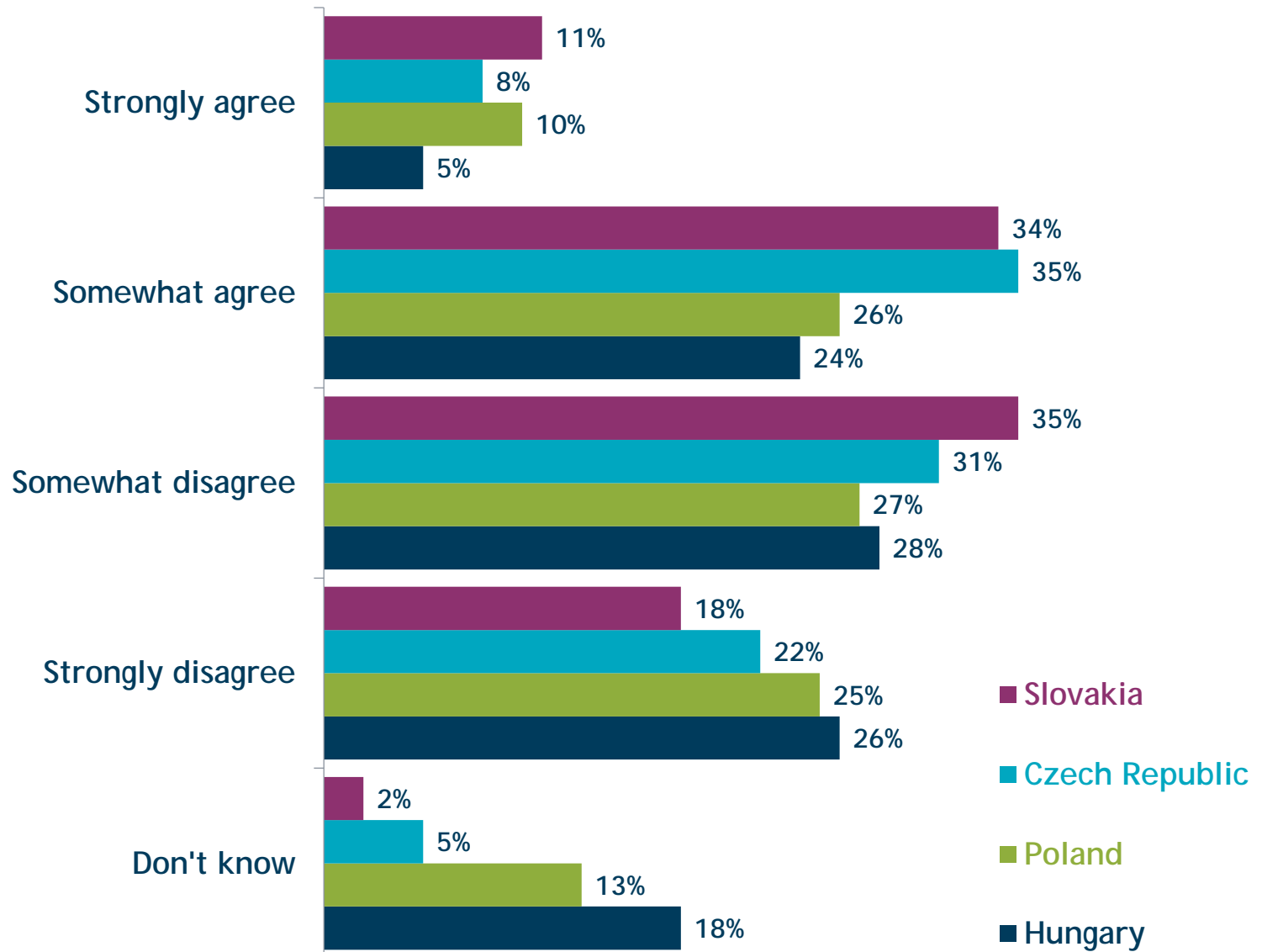
\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

# Opinions of border security: Which statement is closest to your opinion?

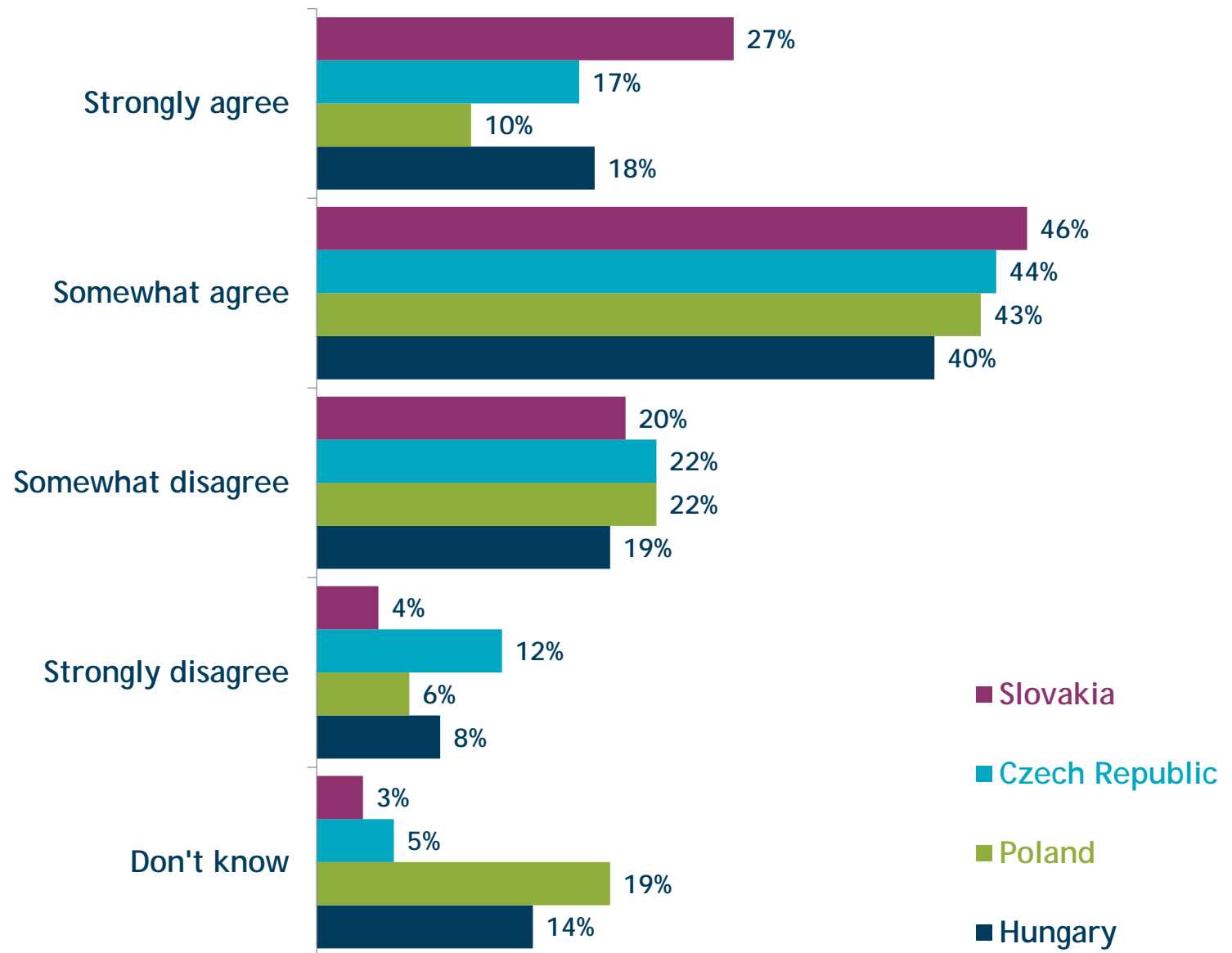


\* See "Poland: Methodology," Slide 3.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:  
"Ukraine is part of Russia's sphere of influence, thus Russia has a right to  
have a role in decisions made in Ukraine."



To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "The security of your country would be better protected by remaining neutral, rather than being forced to choose sides between NATO and Russia."



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