Activity 5
Analysing the impact of disinformation on the society

Task 5.1. SOCIAL IMPACT OF DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGNS AND FAKE NEWS

Deliverable M5.1

Report: Social impact of disinformation campaigns and fake news in SVK

The effects and structure of individual forms of disinformation on the population in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic in SVK

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News environment of Slovak society and opinions on the Covid-19 epidemic

Research objectives and methodology

The aim of the study was to point out the sources of information used by Slovak citizens when obtaining or verifying information, both in general and in the context of the COVID-19 vaccination. Considering the overall social situation, we also focused on people's attitudes and opinions related to the disease. The survey was conducted on the target group of Slovak Internet population 18+ (European National Panel) using the Internet (CAWI) questionnaire. Quota sample was used based on age, education, municipality size and standard of living (see Appendix A). Data was collected from June 1st, 2022, to June 17th, 2022 (N = 1,013). The study was carried out by STEM/MARK, Inc.

Information sources

In terms of information sources, we asked the respondents which sources they generally use for obtaining information and which for verifying already obtained information. At the same time, the interviewees could mark both options at the same time (in case they use an identical source both for information gaining and information verifying). As a separate option, they could state that they do not use the given source for any of the mentioned activities.

As for the most used source of information, news websites are dominant (50%). They are followed by public television (48%), family (44%) and friends (43%). Regarding gaining information from news websites, this behaviour is most expressed by the people between 45 and 59 years of age (53% respondents included in this age group). Every second person belonging to this age group (52%) also frequently gains information from TV stations operated by public broadcaster RTVS (Radio and Television of Slovakia), which are also preferred the most by the oldest age group (60+ years – 58%). A significant ratio of respondents with higher professional education (68%) gain information from news websites. Based on education, every second high school graduate (54%) and university-educated person (52%) also use news websites to acquire information, whereas

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respondents with university education gain information from the public broadcaster RTVS almost in the same frequency (53%).

When looking at the most used sources for verifying information, we have to further consider the already mentioned sources. The most popular are family (39%), friends (38%) and news websites (35%). As for verifying information, the youngest generation of respondents (18 – 29 years) tend to verify information by visiting news websites (42%). On the contrary, the oldest age group (60+ years) tends to favour personal contacts – family (49%) and friends (48%).

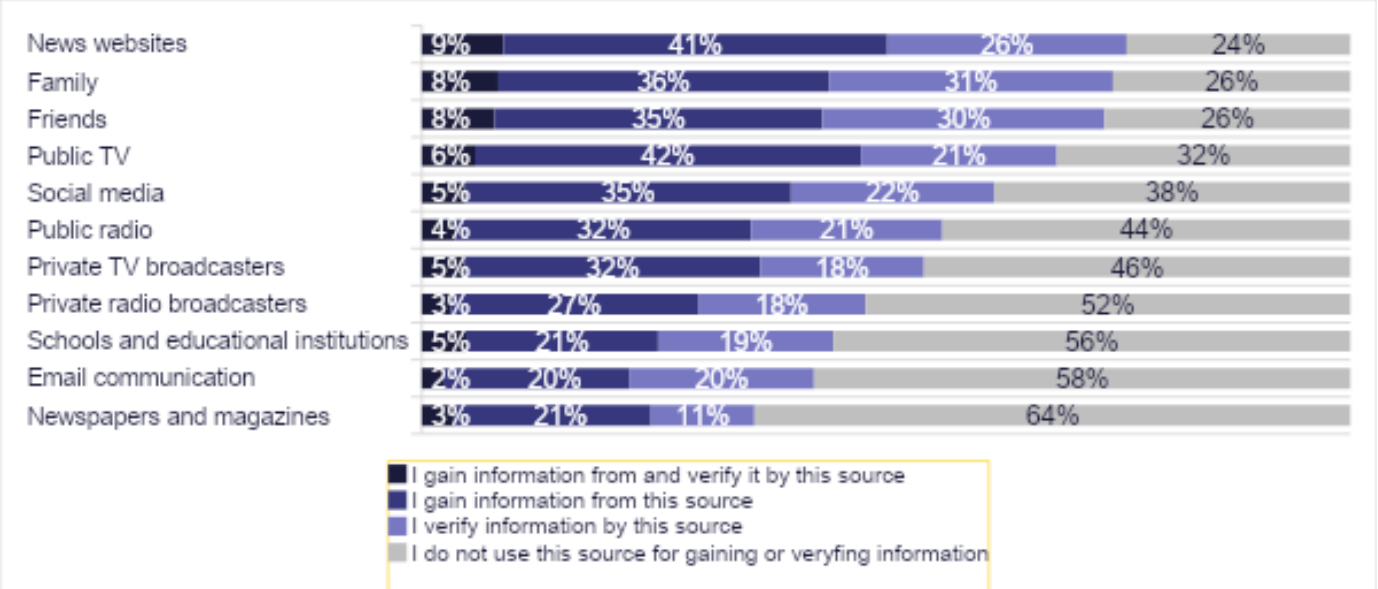

Chart 1. Information sources

In order to obtain the most accurate data possible, we also focused in the questionnaire on specific media that citizens use when seeking or verifying information. In doing so, we established four basic types of media – newspapers and magazines; radio and television; news websites; social networking sites.

Newspapers and magazines

The most popular newspapers in terms of gaining and verifying information are Denník N, SME and Pravda (all daily newspapers). These newspapers represent elite journalism. The most popular tabloid in terms of gaining and verifying information is the daily newspaper Nový čas (4th place overall). Besides daily newspapers, the respondents frequently mentioned additional sources for gaining or verifying information – weekly or monthly magazines Zdravie, Plus 7 dní and Život.

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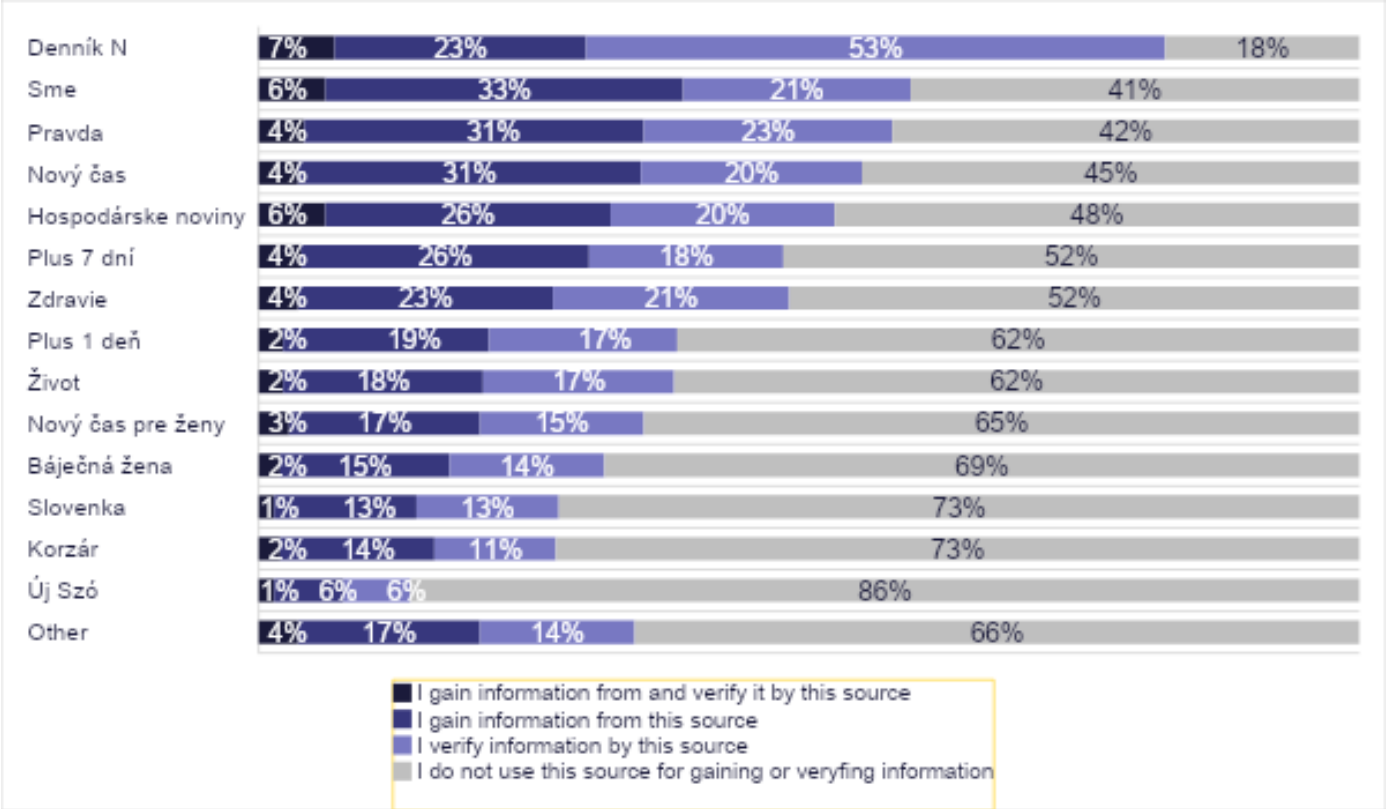

Chart 2. Information sources – newspapers and magazines

Radio and television

Jednotka, the primary TV channel operated by Slovak national public TV and radio broadcaster RTVS, is the main source of information for the respondents who use audio-visual media for these purposes (54%).

As for verification, the research participants often watch Jednotka (26% of respondents) or private television channel Markíza (26%). The research shows that Slovak people prefer audio-visual media (TV channels) over audio sources (radio stations) while gaining and verifying information. In case of radio stations, the respondents' preferences correspond with the results of radio popularity survey Radioprojekt[1] and also with MML-TGI[2] (both conducted by MEDIAN SK).

[1] *RADIOPROJEKT Základné výsledky: VI. až VIII. etapa 2022*. [online]. [2022-09-20]. Available at: <https://www.median.sk/pdf/RADIA2022/ZSR2208.pdf>.

[2] *MML-TGI národný prieskum spotreby, médií a životného štýlu – Market & Media & Lifestyle – TGI: Základné výsledky za 1. a 2. kvartál 2022*. [online]. [2022-09-20]. Available at: <https://www.median.sk/pdf/2022/ZS222SR.pdf>.

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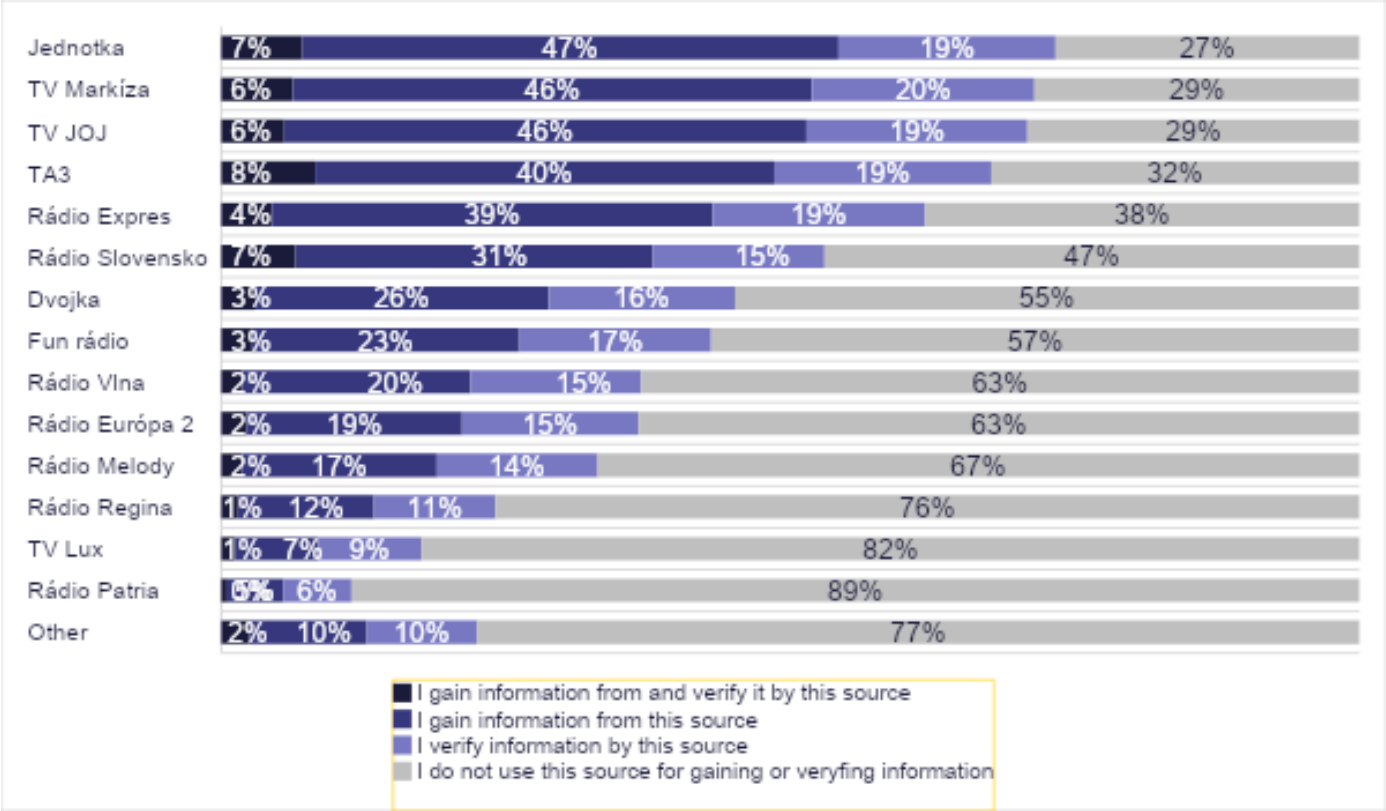

Chart 3. Information sources – radio and television

News websites

The most used source not only for gaining but also for verifying information is the news website Aktuality.sk (78%). We can suppose that the recent popularity of the news website might be connected to the murder of the journalist of Aktuality.sk Ján Kuciak and his fiancée Martina Kušnírová in February 2018, which shocked Slovak public and also European community.

Other news websites achieved comparable results – more than one third of the respondents use them for gaining or verifying information (this statement, however, does not apply to one of the sources, Pluska.sk).

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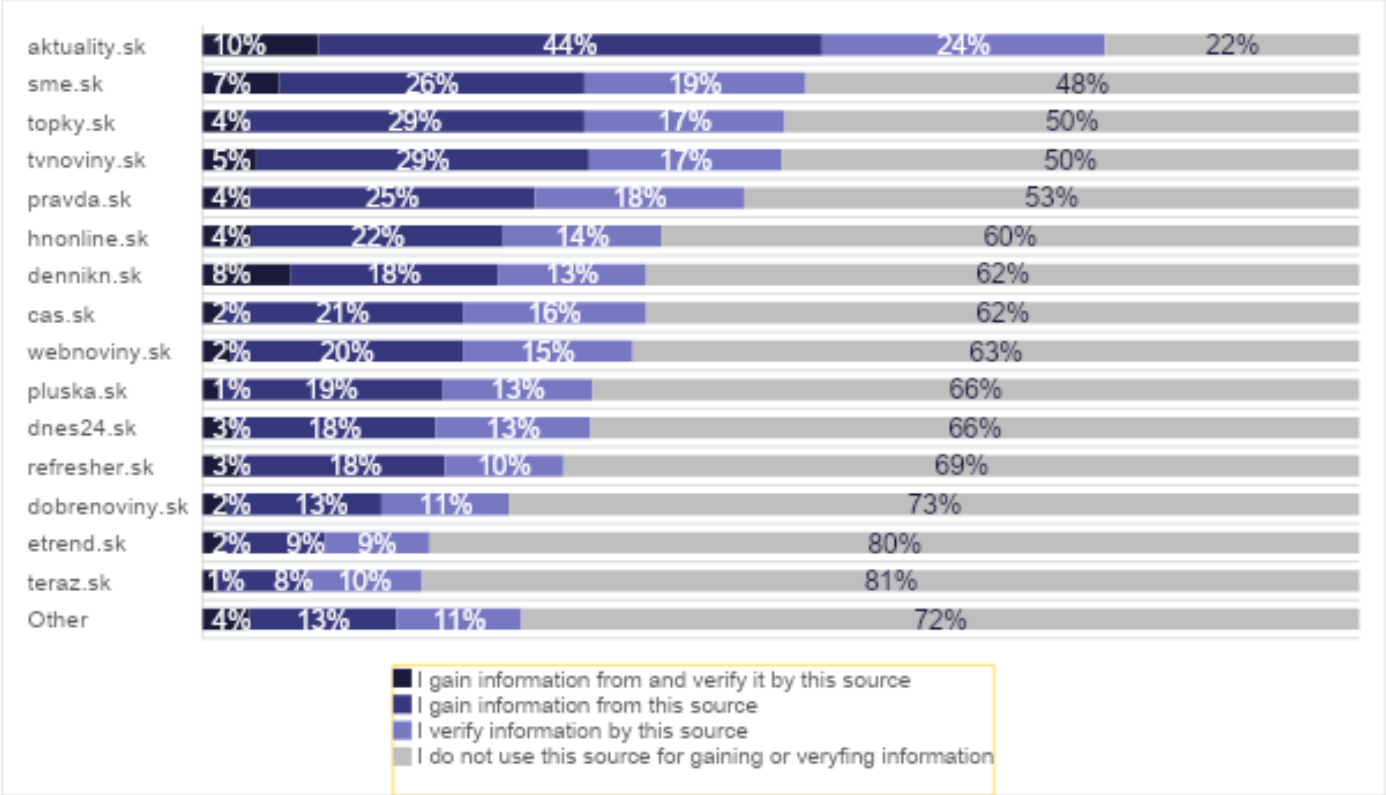
Chart 4. Information sources – news websites



Social media

If the respondents gain or verify information on social media, they often do so while using Facebook (gaining 70%, verifying 27%). Regarding verification, even more commonly used is YouTube (30%) which is the second most popular social media source of information (54% of the sample gain information by this source).

Higher numbers related to using Facebook, YouTube and Instagram are not surprising since these social media outlets are also the most popular in Slovakia, as recorded by the 2021 survey conducted by Go4insight[3].

Our results also support the claim made by Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism that Facebook is the most used social networking site in terms of gaining information (preferred by 54% of Slovaks, as stated in Reuters Digital News Report 2022[4]).

[3] *PRIESKUM: Sociálne siete využíva denne približne 60 percent Slovákov.* [online]. [2022-09-20]. Available at: <https://www.teraz.sk/slovensko/prieskum-socialne-siete-vyuziva-denn/551414-clanok.html>.

[4] NEWMAN, N. et al.: *Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2022*. p. 100-101. [online]. [2022-09-20]. Available at: <https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2022-06/Digital_News-Report_2022.pdf>.

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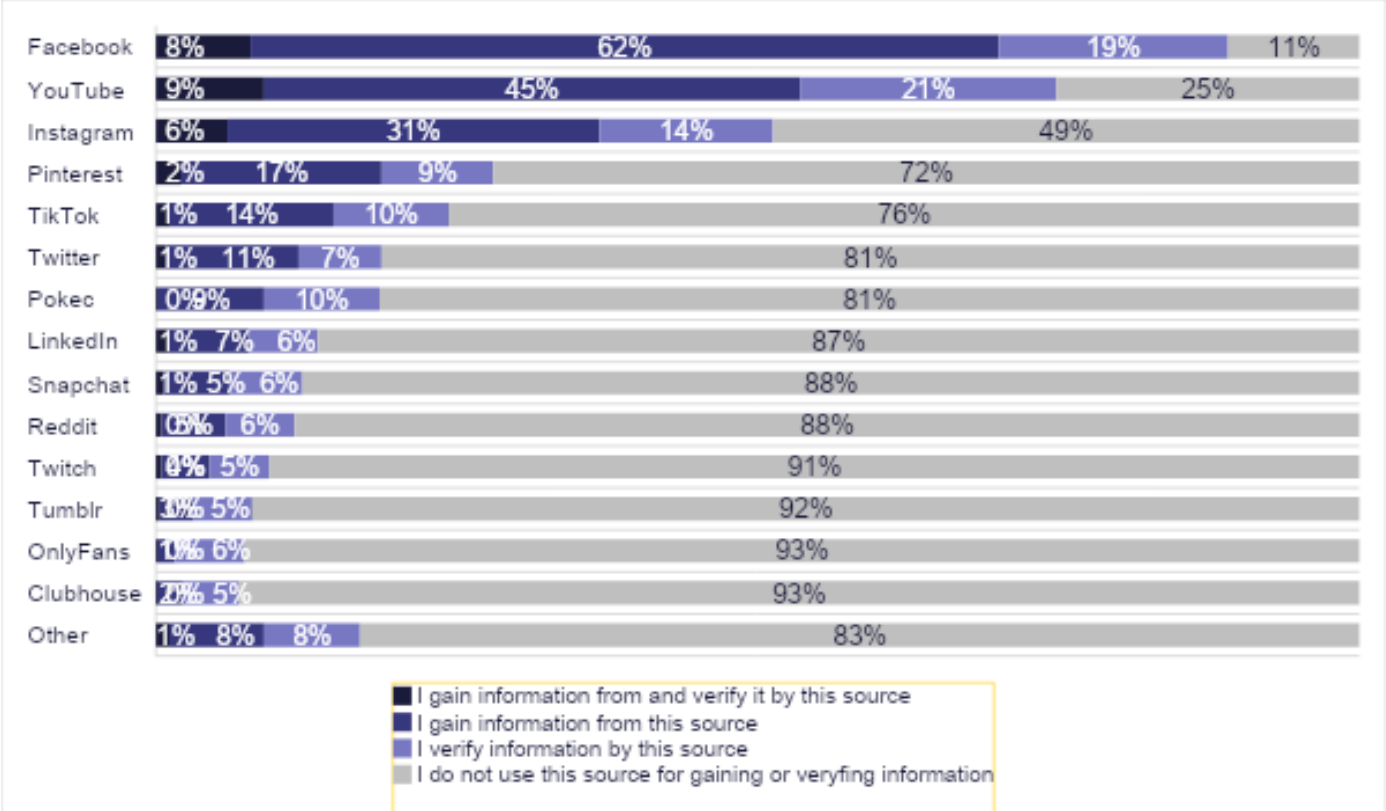
Chart 5. Information sources – social media



Other sources in general

The respondents had the option to indicate other sources that were not mentioned previously, as part of the open question. The respondents often stated that they gain and verify information from foreign news media (with or without specification). BBC, CNN, ČT24 or ČT1 were mentioned specifically. They also use different regional or online Slovak media (such as Startitup), web sources in general, scientific websites and publications, books, the social media platform Telegram or governmental sources. The respondents rely on friends, personal contacts and online groups on social media.

The participants also mentioned alternative media such as Infovojna, Slobodný vysielač, Hlavné správy, Veci verejné, Kulturblog, Extra Plus, Televízia Slovan or Parlamentní listy. These sources (except for Televízia Slovan and Parlamentní listy) tend to disseminate non-serious, deceptive, fraudulent, conspiratory of propagandistic content, and are therefore monitored and

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listed by the civil association Konšpirátori.sk[5]. This initiative regularly evaluates websites and their content based on predetermined criteria.

Information sources about COVID-19 vaccination

Based on the results of our survey, the most common sources of gaining information about COVID-19 vaccination amongst Slovak population are TV stations operated by Slovak public broadcaster RTVS (Radio and Television of Slovakia), that are used for this purpose by 59% of respondents who use public TV for gaining or verifying information in general. Regarding the best verifying source about COVID-19 vaccination, the respondents stated family or friends (this was claimed by 35% of those who use family and friends for gaining or verifying information in general). Within this question, only the respondents who marked a specific source as their source for gaining or verifying information in general could also choose this option as the one used for gaining or verifying information in the context of vaccination against COVID-19. Therefore, the frequency of individual sources in the graph below varies.

[5] *Zoznam stránok so sporným obsahom*. [online]. [2022-09-20]. Available at: <http://www.konspiratori.sk/zoznam-stranok>.

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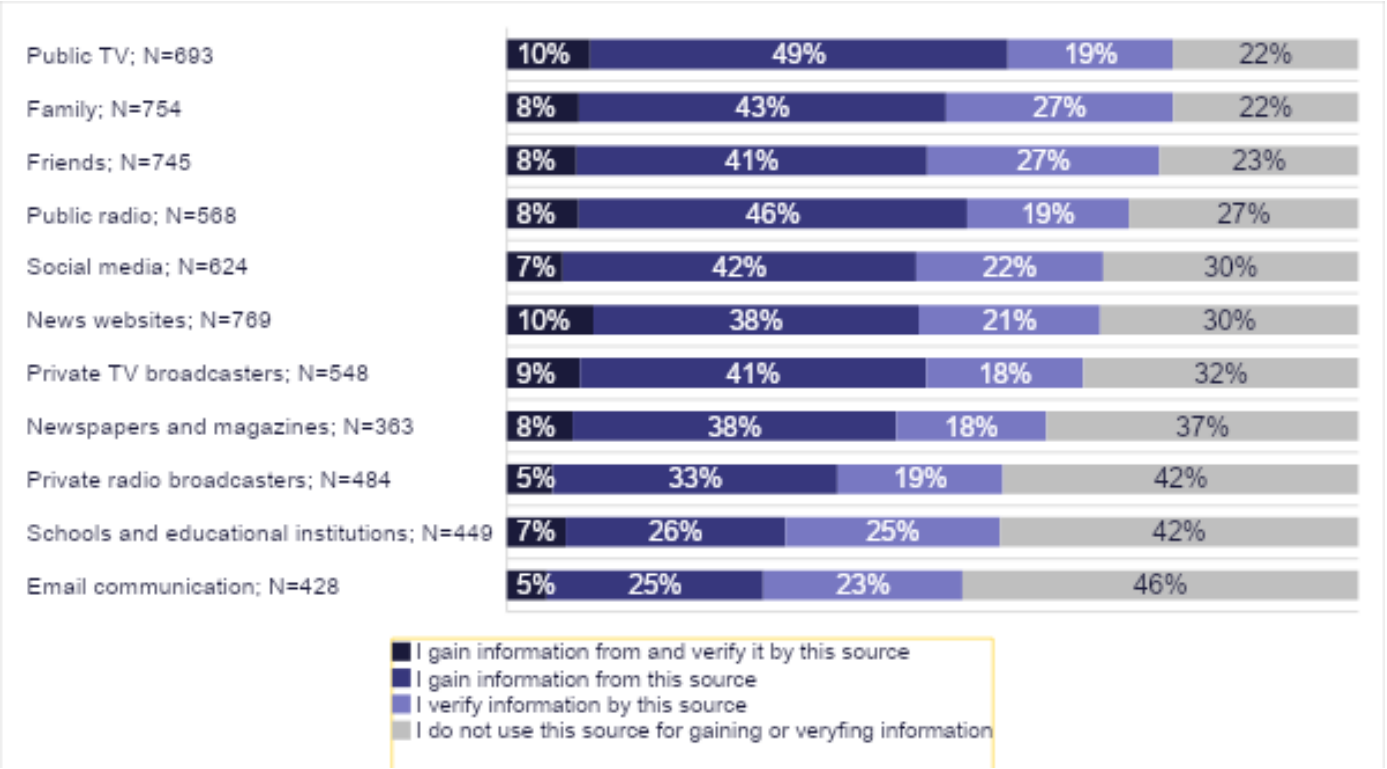
Chart 6. Sources of gaining and verifying information about COVID-19 vaccination



The respondents were also allowed to address this topic in an open question. The most commonly mentioned sources from those not specified in the multiple-choice question are the doctors, pharmacists or other medical personnel, which is logical considering the nature of the information provided. The respondents also gain and verify information about COVID-19 by foreign media (such as ČT24 or Český rozhlas), scientific websites and publications, and websites aimed at healthcare and medicine (e.g., websites operated by the Ministry of Health, WHO, Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic, National Health Information Centre) or other official sources. People also discuss COVID-19 vaccination with their colleagues at work. Besides the mentioned sources, some respondents also stated web sources in general, podcasts, weblogs, other Slovak media or alternative/conspiracy media (Infovojna, Televízia Slovan and Extra Plus).

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Opinions on COVID-19

In this part of the questionnaire, we focused on individual perception of views or narratives associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and vaccination against this disease. The individual opinions were also discussed in the media (both traditional and social). We consider it important to state that the statements cannot be unequivocally labelled as true or false, and our goal was to find out the personal opinion of the respondents – their agreement or disagreement.

Health concerns

Four people out of ten (40%) think that COVID-19 vaccination is more risky than beneficial. These thoughts resonate especially amongst the middle-aged group (people who are 30 – 59 years old). On the other hand, positive opinions on the effect of vaccination still prevail amongst the respondents (44% of all participants rather or completely disagree with the statement). The results of the survey also show a relation between municipality size and perceiving the benefits of vaccination – the more inhabitants a municipality has, the more respondents perceive the vaccination as beneficial (see Appendix B).

Slightly less than one third of the respondents (31%) rather or completely reject the statement that COVID-19 vaccination can complicate pregnancy. On the contrary, almost the same rate of respondents agrees with this thought (30%). Relatively high percentage of participants (38%) do not wish to express their opinion on this issue. Men have a slightly more negative attitude towards this topic than women (29% of men vs 33% of women rather or completely agree; 35% of men vs 29% of women rather or completely disagree).

We also asked the respondents about their opinion on COVID-19 testing. Our results show that over one fourth of Slovak population (26%) have concerns about the influence of COVID-19 testing on people's health. On the other hand, most participants (57%) do not think that COVID-19 testing could impact people's health.

The results also show that more than half of the participants (56%) do not have serious doubts about safety of COVID-19 testing. However, 28% of people claim that COVID-19 testing is not safe (13% completely agree with the claim, 15% rather agree). The idea that the testing is safe is supported mainly by residents living in big cities with 100,000+ inhabitants (62% of them) and university-educated respondents (70% of them).

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The biggest safety concerns regarding testing were expressed by people with higher professional education – 47% of this segment rather or completely agree with the given statement. Surprisingly, the same rate of respondents with higher professional education considers the testing not to be dangerous at all (see Appendix B).

Political concerns

Respondents were asked to comment on claims that point to a link between COVID-19 and achieving political goals both domestically and abroad. Almost half of them agree with the statement that Slovak government uses COVID-19 for strengthening its own position. 47% of the respondents rather or completely agree with this thought, whereas 37% do not share the same opinion. While amongst men the results are almost identical, women are more inclined to choose the opinion that the government uses the disease to its own advantage (50% of women completely or partially agree). On the contrary, only 31% of female participants expressed an opposing stance.

Respondents living in villages (with less than 999 inhabitants) and small towns (1,000 – 4,999 inhabitants) agree with the statement more often than average; 53% of those living in villages and 50 % of small towns residents rather or completely agree with the idea. The opposite tendencies can be seen in larger towns and cities (see Appendix B).

People with poor (57%) or very poor (52%) standard of living “blame” the government for abuse of power thanks to COVID-19 more often than average. Contrary to that, 49% of the respondents with good and 53% of the respondents with very good standard of living completely or rather disagree with the statement.

Almost one of five Slovak participants (18%) agree that COVID-19 is a Chinese political weapon. However, more than half of the people (55%) rather or completely reject the statement. The identified uncertainty ratio is quite high – 27% of those asked were not able or willing to answer the question. Middle-aged Slovaks (30 – 59 years) disagree with the statement less often than the younger generation (18 – 29 years) and seniors (aged 60+). Considering education, the results show that as the level of education increases, so does disagreeing with the stated opinion (see Appendix B).

On the other hand, the use of the COVID-19 disease as a political weapon of the USA has considerably more supporters among Slovaks. Almost one third of the respondents (32%) rather or strongly support the statement. 45% of the participants think that the claim is not valid (33%

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completely disagree, 12% rather disagree). Almost one of four people (24%) do not know or are not able to answer the question.

Considering sociodemographic, 59% of university-educated people reject the presented statement more than the average of the sample – 13% rather disagree and 46% completely disagree. While 67% of the respondents with very good standard of living rather or completely reject the claim, there are 44% of people with poor standard of living and 32% of people with very poor standard of living who believe the statement is true. In the case of the latter group, 32% of them rather or completely disagree with the idea and 36% do not know or are not able to react to the question.

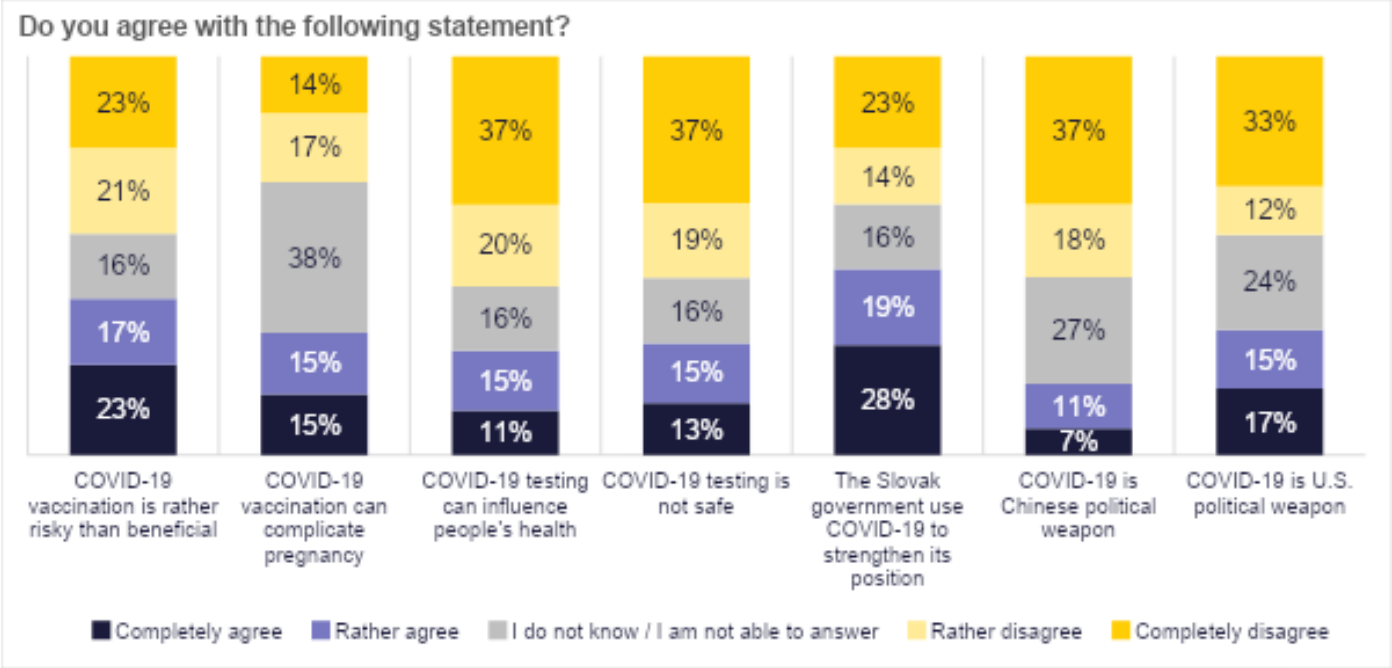

Chart 7. Opinions on COVID-19 – part 1

Support of vaccination

Less than half of the respondents (47%) completely or rather support COVID-19 vaccination in general. In comparison, 31% of the sample consists of determined opponents of COVID-19 vaccination. Basically, the same opinion is also shared by another 10% of the participants who, however, did not express their disagreement so strongly. In terms of their attitude to COVID-19 vaccination, men tend to be more pro-vaccination. 52% of them completely or rather agree with it. On the other hand, women do not seem to possess any clear attitude towards this issue since 44% of them are supporters and, on the contrary, 44% of them do not support vaccination.

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The strongest supporters of vaccination in general belong to the oldest age group (60+ years of age – 56% of them rather or completely agree with the statement). More than 4 people out of 10 from the age group 30 to 59 years do not support COVID-19 vaccination (rather or completely disagree with the statement). People living in bigger cities (with more inhabitants) tend to support COVID-19 vaccination while respondents residing in small-sized municipalities are more reserved regarding this issue.

The vaccination of children against COVID-19 has significantly less supporters than the COVID-19 vaccination in general. Only 11% of the respondents completely agree that they support COVID-19 vaccination of children, and further 21% of the participants rather agree with the claim. In contrast, more than half of the sample (54%) do not support COVID-19 vaccination of children, whilst 40% of them are completely against such a measure.

Women support COVID-19 vaccination of children less often than men. Based on the results, 59% of women do not support it, whilst 44% are completely against it. Only 49% of men expressed negative opinions on this particular issue.

A lower level of willingness to have a child vaccinated is visible when the respondent's own child(ren) is/are involved. More than half of the respondents (51%) would not have their child or children vaccinated and only 27% of people would like to have their child(ren) vaccinated. Compared to the previous results on supporting vaccination of children, we can see an increase in the number of people who did not want to or were not able to answer (21%).

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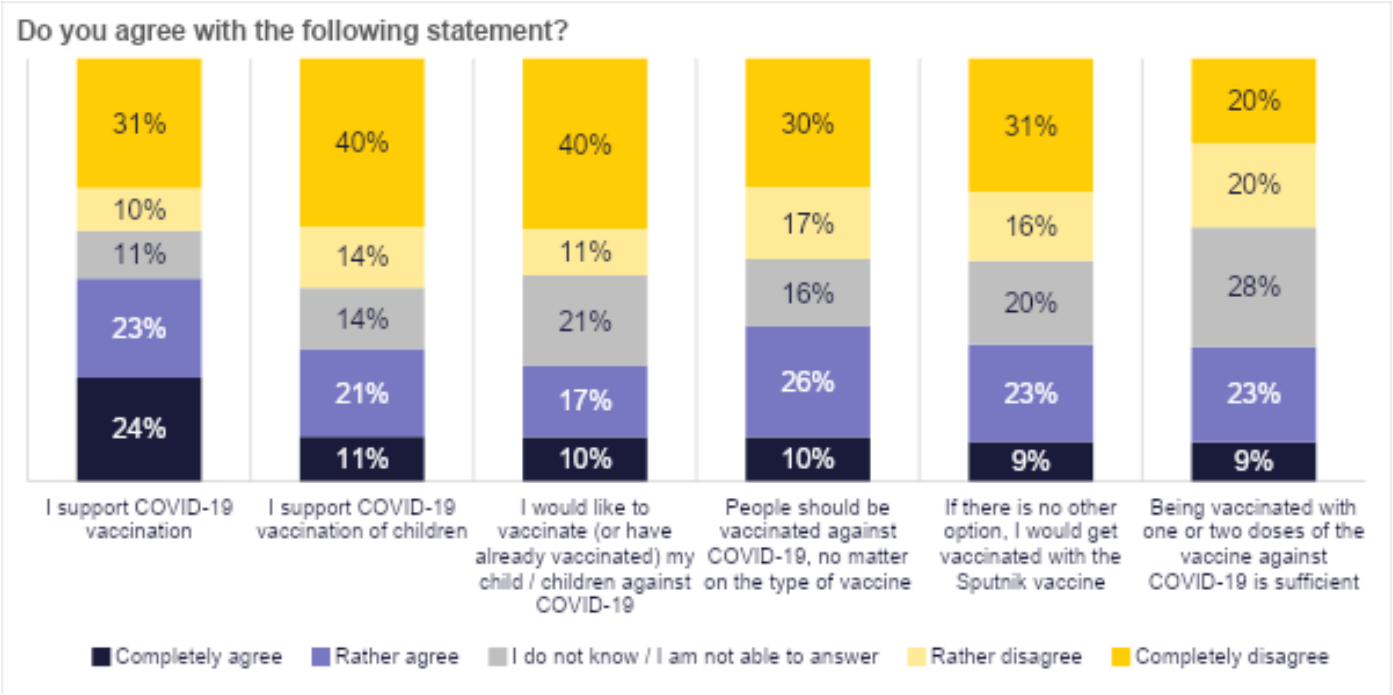

Chart 8. Opinions on COVID-19 – part 2

We also compared the opinions of people who have undergone vaccination against COVID-19 and those who are not vaccinated. Before pointing out the different perceptions of individual statements, we consider it important to mention that six people out of ten in our sample (63%) declared being vaccinated against COVID-19. More than half of them have also received a booster shot (a second or third dose, based on the vaccine type). The rest (36%) declared that they are not vaccinated against COVID-19 at all.

Unsurprisingly, vaccinated people strongly support vaccination against COVID-19. At the same time, more than half of them think that people should get vaccinated regardless of which vaccine they take. Four out of ten vaccinated participants also support vaccination of children or consider one or two doses to be sufficient enough. The same number of vaccinated persons would be willing to be vaccinated with Sputnik V if there was no other alternative.

On the other hand, a significant majority of unvaccinated people consider vaccination to be more risky than beneficial, while every second unvaccinated person thinks that the vaccine can cause complications during pregnancy. Almost seven out of ten unvaccinated Slovaks think the government is using COVID-19 to their advantage, and one in two sees the disease as a U.S. political weapon.

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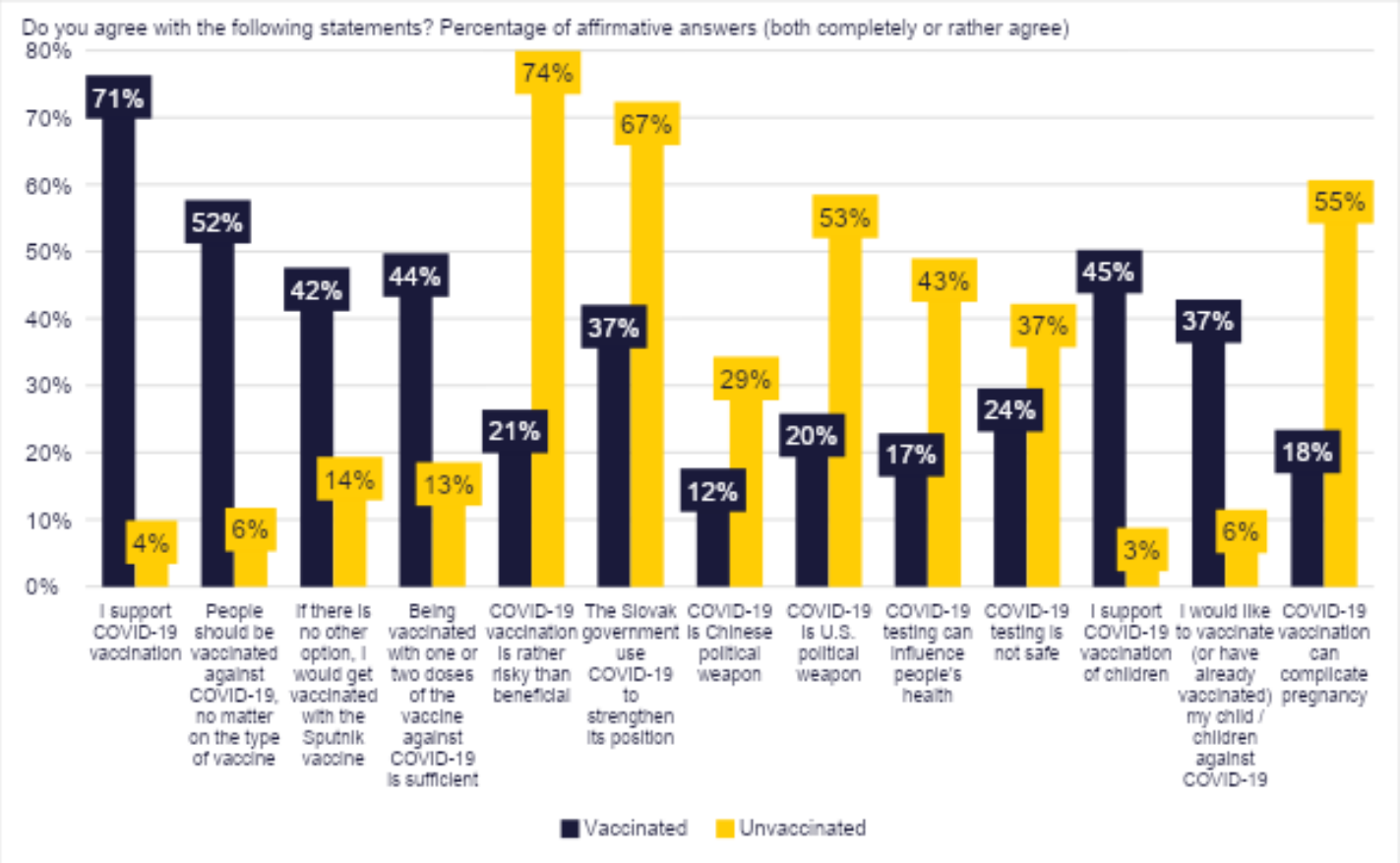
Chart 9. Opinions on COVID-19 – vaccinated vs. unvaccinated



Evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine types

Slovak citizens do care which vaccine should be administered to them. Just 36% of them think (rather or completely) that the COVID-19 vaccine should be administered to population without considering the type of the vaccine. Almost one third of people (30%) completely disagree with the statement and almost one fifth of the sample (17%) share the same opinion, but do not express it so confidently (rather disagree).

According to the people's opinion, the most effective vaccine type is made by Pfizer (seen as rather or very effective by 43% of the respondents). It is followed by Moderna and AstraZeneca. More than 3 people out of 10 are not sure about the influence of any vaccine (besides Pfizer). The results show that the most ineffective vaccine type is considered to be Sputnik V – 42% of the respondents find it rather or completely ineffective.

As for the effectiveness of vaccines, the Pfizer-made vaccine is seen as the best; based on sociodemographic factors with dominance in all segments (see Appendix B). It is considered effective by more than half of university-educated respondents (55%) or residents of large cities

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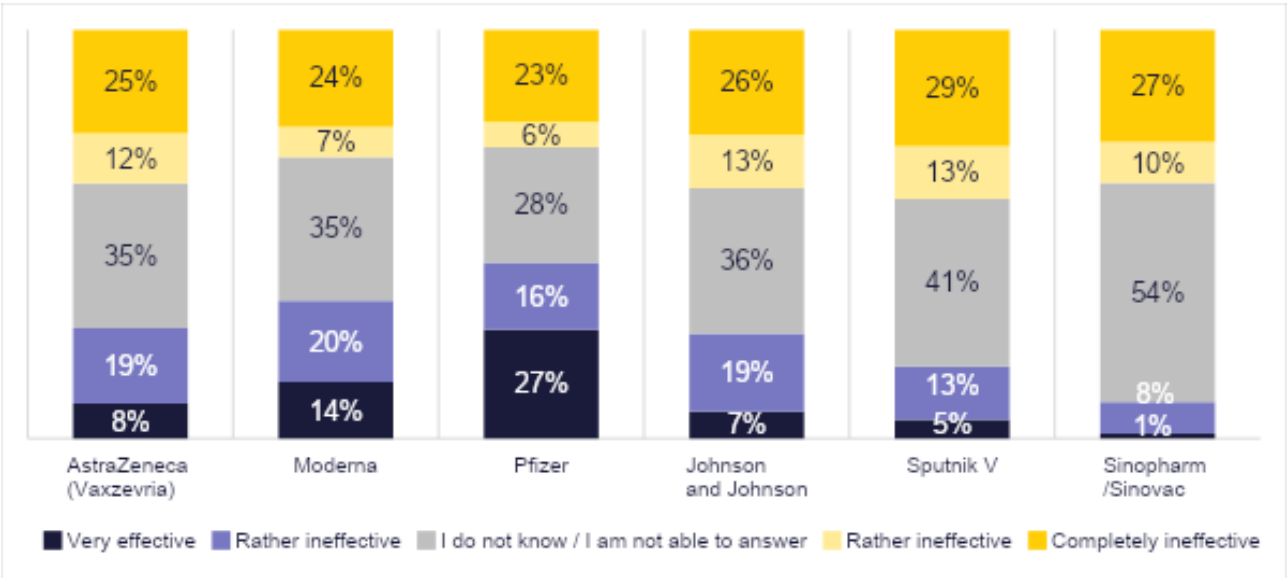
with the number of inhibitors exceeding 100,000 (52%). Five out of ten people with a good standard of living (52%) and six out of ten people with a very good standard of living (62%) are convinced of the effectiveness of this vaccine.

Almost one third of Slovak respondents believe that being vaccinated with one or two doses of the vaccine against COVID-19 is sufficient (32%). Contrary to this, 40% completely or rather disagree with the given opinion. The oldest generation (60+ years of age) disagree more often with the sufficiency of one or two doses of COVID-19 vaccine. 49% of them rather or completely oppose the statement, whereas the other age groups show similar results regarding the disagreement rate (38 – 39%).

The attitude of Slovak respondents to the Sputnik V vaccine is not unequivocal, since 47% of participants would not get vaccinated if the only possible vaccine type available was Sputnik V, while the possible acceptance of this type of COVID-19 vaccine (rather or completely agreeing) is 32%.

The acceptance of the Sputnik V vaccine increases with the rise of age. The lowest possible acceptance rate of Sputnik V was identified amongst the youngest generation (18 – 29 years – 30%), the highest among the oldest age group (60+ years – 38%). But still, the unacceptance rate (48%) in the last-mentioned age group is higher than the acceptance of the Sputnik V vaccine.

Chart 10. Evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine types



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The main conclusions of the study can be summarized as follows:

- Respondents most often use news websites and public television as a source of information, while they tend to turn to family and friends for verifying the information.
- When gaining information about vaccination against COVID-19, they use the public broadcaster RTVS (Radio and Television of Slovakia) the most. As stated above, they verify information about vaccination especially with family members and friends.
- Less than half of respondents support vaccination against COVID-19 (47% of the sample agree with it). On the other hand, 41% of people are against it. The support subsequently decreases in the case of vaccination of children in general (32% of the respondents agree with it) or vaccination of one's own child or children (27% of respondents agree with it), while there is a higher degree of disagreement than in the case of vaccination of the entire population.
- More than half of the people do not consider COVID-19 testing to be dangerous and equally disagree that such testing has an impact on our health.
- Almost half of the respondents think that the Slovak government is using COVID-19 to its advantage.
- Vaccinated persons generally support vaccination and more than half of them regardless of the vaccine. On the contrary, unvaccinated people consider vaccination as more dangerous than beneficial and perceive COVID-19 as a political “advantage” of the Slovak government.

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Appendix A

Table: Parameters of selection of respondents

SLOVAK REPUBLIC		QUOTA	SIMPLE SELECTION	WEIGHTED SELECTION
Gender	Male	49	48	49
	Female	51	52	51
Age	18 – 29 years	24	23	24
	30 – 44 years	35	37	35
	45 – 59 years	28	28	28
	60 and more years	13	13	13
Education	Basic, without graduation	30	30	30
	High school with graduation	42	41	42
	University-educated	28	28	28
Municipality size	Less than 999 inhabitants	15	14	15
	1,000 – 4,999 inhabitants	30	30	30
	5,000 – 19,999 inhabitants	16	15	16
	20,000 – 99,999 inhabitants	27	28	27
	100,000 inhabitants	13	13	13
Standard of living	Good	6	30	15
	Not good, not poor	59	59	62
	Poor	35	12	23

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Appendix B

What sources of information do you use? Newspapers and magazines

N=1013		What sources of information do you use? Newspapers and magazines		
		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		25%	15%	64%
Gender	Men	23%	17%	64%
	Women	26%	12%	65%
Age	18 - 29 years	23%	15%	66%
	30 - 44 years	28%	14%	61%
	45 - 59 years	21%	14%	70%
	60 years and above	27%	18%	58%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	19%	9%	72%
	Secondary school without graduation	19%	12%	71%
	Secondary with graduation	27%	14%	63%
	Higher professional education	26%	32%	42%
	University-educated	28%	18%	59%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	28%	11%	64%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	23%	14%	67%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	28%	16%	59%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	21%	15%	66%
	100 000 and more	28%	18%	62%
Material living conditions	Very good	22%	13%	71%
	Good	24%	21%	60%
	Average	25%	13%	65%
	Poor	25%	14%	66%
	Very poor	24%	0%	76%

What sources of information do you use? E-mail messages

N=1013		What sources of information do you use? E-mail messages		
		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		22%	22%	58%
Gender	Men	18%	23%	61%
	Women	26%	21%	55%
Age	18 - 29 years	17%	25%	61%
	30 - 44 years	25%	19%	58%
	45 - 59 years	23%	23%	56%
	60 years and above	22%	26%	54%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	19%	17%	65%
	Secondary school without graduation	23%	23%	56%
	Secondary with graduation	23%	23%	56%
	Higher professional education	16%	21%	63%
	University-educated	21%	21%	60%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	23%	19%	60%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	24%	20%	58%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	23%	26%	53%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	20%	25%	57%
	100 000 and more	21%	21%	63%
Material living conditions	Very good	13%	24%	62%
	Good	22%	18%	61%
	Average	24%	23%	56%
	Poor	16%	32%	55%
	Very poor	32%	4%	64%

What sources of information do you use? Public radio stations

N=1013		What sources of information do you use? Public radio stations		
		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		35%	24%	44%
Gender	Men	35%	29%	41%
	Women	36%	20%	47%
Age	18 - 29 years	27%	27%	50%
	30 - 44 years	36%	24%	43%
	45 - 59 years	36%	25%	44%
	60 years and above	45%	20%	38%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	19%	22%	59%
	Secondary school without graduation	32%	25%	45%
	Secondary with graduation	34%	23%	47%
	Higher professional education	47%	26%	37%
	University-educated	44%	26%	37%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	33%	25%	45%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	37%	24%	44%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	39%	24%	43%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	35%	24%	43%
	100 000 and more	31%	27%	47%
Material living conditions	Very good	24%	20%	56%
	Good	40%	24%	41%
	Average	35%	25%	44%
	Poor	35%	27%	42%
	Very poor	24%	12%	64%

What sources of information do you use? Social media

N=1013		What sources of information do you use? Social media		
		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		40%	26%	38%
Gender	Men	35%	28%	42%
	Women	44%	25%	35%
Age	18 - 29 years	50%	26%	31%
	30 - 44 years	41%	25%	38%
	45 - 59 years	34%	29%	41%
	60 years and above	30%	27%	45%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	41%	30%	33%
	Secondary school without graduation	35%	32%	38%
	Secondary with graduation	44%	25%	36%
	Higher professional education	42%	32%	32%
	University-educated	38%	22%	44%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	38%	31%	37%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	42%	25%	38%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	42%	31%	35%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	37%	23%	42%
	100 000 and more	42%	27%	38%
Material living conditions	Very good	36%	24%	47%
	Good	44%	24%	38%
	Average	39%	27%	38%
	Poor	32%	31%	40%
	Very poor	48%	20%	32%

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What sources of information do you use? Private radio stations		What sources of information do you use? Private radio stations		
N=1013		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		30%	21%	52%
Gender	Men	31%	24%	49%
	Women	28%	18%	56%
Age	18-29 years	24%	20%	59%
	30-44 years	33%	22%	47%
	45-59 years	30%	22%	53%
	60 years and above	30%	19%	54%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	13%	24%	63%
	Secondary school without graduation	25%	20%	57%
	Secondary with graduation	29%	20%	53%
	Higher professional education	26%	21%	58%
	University-educated	38%	22%	45%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	27%	25%	50%
	1 000 - 4 999 inhabitants	29%	25%	50%
	5 000 - 19 999 inhabitants	34%	13%	56%
	20 000 - 99 999 inhabitants	29%	21%	53%
	100 000 and more	31%	19%	54%
Material living conditions	Very good	22%	13%	64%
	Good	32%	23%	49%
	Average	31%	21%	51%
	Poor	23%	24%	57%
	Very poor	16%	12%	72%

What sources of information do you use? School and other educational institutions		What sources of information do you use? School and other educational institutions		
N=1013		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		25%	24%	56%
Gender	Men	23%	24%	58%
	Women	28%	23%	53%
Age	18-29 years	43%	35%	33%
	30-44 years	27%	21%	55%
	45-59 years	18%	20%	66%
	60 years and above	7%	18%	76%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	22%	20%	57%
	Secondary school without graduation	14%	17%	69%
	Secondary with graduation	24%	23%	58%
	Higher professional education	42%	37%	37%
	University-educated	36%	30%	42%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	28%	23%	54%
	1 000 - 4 999 inhabitants	23%	23%	57%
	5 000 - 19 999 inhabitants	27%	23%	56%
	20 000 - 99 999 inhabitants	26%	24%	55%
	100 000 and more	24%	27%	54%
Material living conditions	Very good	31%	44%	36%
	Good	29%	30%	47%
	Average	24%	20%	60%
	Poor	23%	23%	58%
	Very poor	20%	8%	72%

What sources of information do you use? Public television		What sources of information do you use? Public television		
N=1013		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		47%	27%	32%
Gender	Men	44%	29%	32%
	Women	50%	25%	31%
Age	18-29 years	37%	29%	39%
	30-44 years	46%	27%	33%
	45-59 years	52%	26%	28%
	60 years and above	58%	25%	23%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	39%	33%	31%
	Secondary school without graduation	52%	23%	28%
	Secondary with graduation	42%	27%	37%
	Higher professional education	37%	32%	37%
	University-educated	53%	29%	26%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	43%	28%	33%
	1 000 - 4 999 inhabitants	49%	24%	33%
	5 000 - 19 999 inhabitants	53%	28%	25%
	20 000 - 99 999 inhabitants	46%	27%	32%
	100 000 and more	44%	29%	35%
Material living conditions	Very good	36%	22%	47%
	Good	51%	25%	32%
	Average	47%	28%	30%
	Poor	44%	31%	31%
	Very poor	52%	20%	32%

What sources of information do you use? Family members		What sources of information do you use? Family members		
N=1013		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		44%	39%	26%
Gender	Men	41%	36%	30%
	Women	47%	41%	21%
Age	18-29 years	53%	38%	23%
	30-44 years	44%	36%	28%
	45-59 years	40%	38%	28%
	60 years and above	37%	49%	20%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	37%	39%	30%
	Secondary school without graduation	40%	39%	26%
	Secondary with graduation	46%	39%	25%
	Higher professional education	42%	26%	42%
	University-educated	46%	39%	24%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	40%	38%	29%
	1 000 - 4 999 inhabitants	41%	40%	26%
	5 000 - 19 999 inhabitants	44%	41%	25%
	20 000 - 99 999 inhabitants	47%	39%	23%
	100 000 and more	46%	34%	27%
Material living conditions	Very good	49%	42%	29%
	Good	45%	44%	21%
	Average	44%	36%	27%
	Poor	42%	41%	23%
	Very poor	32%	32%	36%

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What sources of information do you use? Private television				
N=1013		What sources of information do you use? Private television		
		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		36%	22%	46%
Gender	Men	38%	24%	43%
	Women	35%	20%	49%
Age	18-29 years	29%	27%	50%
	30-44 years	36%	19%	48%
	45-59 years	38%	22%	45%
	60 years and above	47%	23%	35%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	24%	20%	59%
	Secondary school without graduation	35%	19%	49%
	Secondary with graduation	36%	23%	46%
	Higher professional education	26%	26%	47%
	University-educated	41%	25%	40%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	32%	22%	51%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	35%	25%	46%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	37%	18%	48%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	39%	21%	43%
	100 000 and more	40%	24%	43%
Material living conditions	Very good	29%	24%	53%
	Good	42%	22%	42%
	Average	36%	23%	45%
	Poor	29%	22%	55%
	Very poor	32%	8%	64%

What sources of information do you use? Friends				
N=1013		What sources of information do you use? Friends and relatives		
		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		43%	38%	26%
Gender	Men	40%	37%	30%
	Women	47%	39%	23%
Age	18-29 years	51%	38%	26%
	30-44 years	44%	34%	28%
	45-59 years	41%	40%	24%
	60 years and above	30%	48%	28%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	37%	39%	28%
	Secondary school without graduation	38%	38%	29%
	Secondary with graduation	46%	37%	26%
	Higher professional education	42%	47%	26%
	University-educated	45%	39%	24%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	42%	35%	29%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	44%	36%	27%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	43%	42%	25%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	45%	39%	25%
	100 000 and more	40%	41%	28%
Material living conditions	Very good	42%	47%	27%
	Good	45%	42%	24%
	Average	44%	35%	28%
	Poor	38%	47%	22%
	Very poor	36%	28%	36%

What sources of information do you use? Internet websites				
N=1013		What sources of information do you use? Internet websites		
		I gain information from this source	I verify information by this source	I do not use this source
Total		50%	35%	24%
Gender	Men	51%	39%	22%
	Women	49%	30%	26%
Age	18-29 years	51%	42%	23%
	30-44 years	47%	33%	26%
	45-59 years	53%	33%	23%
	60 years and above	50%	29%	25%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	39%	30%	35%
	Secondary school without graduation	42%	31%	30%
	Secondary with graduation	54%	36%	21%
	Higher professional education	68%	37%	16%
	University-educated	52%	37%	22%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	51%	29%	28%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	48%	35%	26%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	54%	36%	20%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	50%	34%	24%
	100 000 and more	50%	40%	21%
Material living conditions	Very good	58%	47%	16%
	Good	54%	36%	21%
	Average	49%	33%	25%
	Poor	44%	37%	29%
	Very poor	40%	28%	36%

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Do you agree with the following statements? I support COVID-19 vaccination

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? I support vaccination against COVID-19				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't
Total		24%	28%	10%	31%	11%
Gender	Men	28%	24%	8%	30%	10%
	Women	21%	33%	12%	32%	12%
Age	18 - 29 years	28%	21%	12%	26%	13%
	30 - 44 years	23%	24%	9%	32%	12%
	45 - 59 years	20%	25%	10%	33%	11%
	60 years and above	32%	24%	8%	29%	7%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	11%	17%	9%	39%	24%
	Secondary school without graduation	15%	23%	10%	40%	12%
	Secondary with graduation	25%	23%	11%	28%	12%
	Higher professional education	21%	16%	5%	53%	5%
	University-educated	54%	27%	9%	22%	7%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	15%	26%	11%	35%	13%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	22%	23%	9%	34%	12%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	22%	24%	13%	32%	9%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	27%	23%	9%	29%	12%
	100 000 and more	40%	21%	8%	23%	8%
Material living conditions	Very good	42%	18%	7%	24%	9%
	Good	30%	27%	10%	23%	10%
	Average	23%	23%	10%	32%	11%
	Poor	14%	20%	13%	41%	12%
	Very poor	16%	12%	4%	44%	24%

Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 is American political weapon

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 is a US political weapon				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't
Total		17%	15%	12%	33%	24%
Gender	Men	16%	15%	12%	41%	17%
	Women	17%	15%	13%	25%	30%
Age	18 - 29 years	7%	16%	13%	48%	22%
	30 - 44 years	19%	12%	14%	29%	26%
	45 - 59 years	18%	19%	11%	28%	25%
	60 years and above	25%	11%	10%	35%	19%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	20%	15%	11%	17%	37%
	Secondary school without graduation	26%	16%	10%	20%	28%
	Secondary with graduation	15%	15%	13%	33%	23%
	Higher professional education	21%	16%	11%	32%	21%
	University-educated	10%	13%	13%	46%	18%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	13%	15%	14%	26%	26%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	20%	14%	14%	29%	24%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	18%	17%	11%	30%	23%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	13%	18%	12%	34%	23%
	100 000 and more	13%	8%	6%	49%	24%
Material living conditions	Very good	11%	13%	20%	47%	9%
	Good	11%	11%	12%	39%	26%
	Average	17%	17%	12%	30%	24%
	Poor	31%	13%	9%	27%	20%
	Very poor	24%	8%	12%	20%	36%

Do you agree with the following statements? People should be vaccinated against COVID-19, no matter on the type of vaccine

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? Everyone should be vaccinated against COVID-19, no matter what type of vaccine				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't
Total		10%	26%	17%	30%	16%
Gender	Men	12%	30%	16%	30%	13%
	Women	9%	23%	18%	31%	19%
Age	18 - 29 years	10%	29%	18%	24%	18%
	30 - 44 years	13%	21%	17%	33%	15%
	45 - 59 years	6%	26%	18%	32%	18%
	60 years and above	11%	34%	14%	31%	10%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	11%	13%	17%	31%	26%
	Secondary school without graduation	8%	20%	14%	41%	17%
	Secondary with graduation	9%	26%	19%	28%	17%
	Higher professional education	5%	21%	21%	47%	5%
	University-educated	15%	33%	17%	23%	12%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	8%	24%	18%	35%	16%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	12%	22%	17%	31%	18%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	7%	27%	18%	35%	13%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	10%	30%	16%	27%	17%
	100 000 and more	16%	28%	19%	25%	11%
Material living conditions	Very good	13%	33%	16%	24%	13%
	Good	12%	31%	21%	25%	12%
	Average	10%	26%	16%	31%	17%
	Poor	6%	19%	17%	40%	17%
	Very poor	12%	4%	12%	40%	32%

Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 testing can influence people's health

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 testing is dangerous				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't
Total		11%	15%	20%	37%	16%
Gender	Men	12%	13%	23%	38%	14%
	Women	11%	17%	18%	36%	18%
Age	18 - 29 years	8%	13%	17%	46%	15%
	30 - 44 years	12%	16%	20%	35%	16%
	45 - 59 years	12%	13%	24%	31%	20%
	60 years and above	13%	17%	19%	41%	10%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	9%	22%	11%	26%	31%
	Secondary school without graduation	13%	16%	21%	25%	25%
	Secondary with graduation	7%	16%	22%	38%	17%
	Higher professional education	16%	11%	26%	42%	5%
	University-educated	10%	12%	20%	49%	9%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	14%	12%	16%	34%	23%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	12%	15%	20%	36%	18%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	13%	21%	25%	30%	11%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	10%	14%	21%	40%	15%
	100 000 and more	8%	13%	18%	47%	14%
Material living conditions	Very good	16%	9%	18%	42%	16%
	Good	8%	13%	19%	47%	13%
	Average	11%	16%	23%	34%	17%
	Poor	16%	16%	14%	38%	16%
	Very poor	24%	16%	16%	12%	32%

Do you agree with the following statements? If there is no other option, I would get vaccinated with the Sputnik vaccine

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? If there is no other option, I would be vaccinated with the Sputnik vaccine				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't
Total		9%	23%	16%	31%	20%
Gender	Men	9%	24%	19%	31%	18%
	Women	9%	22%	14%	32%	22%
Age	18 - 29 years	8%	22%	23%	30%	17%
	30 - 44 years	11%	20%	15%	33%	22%
	45 - 59 years	9%	25%	14%	30%	21%
	60 years and above	9%	29%	14%	33%	14%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	11%	19%	13%	31%	26%
	Secondary school without graduation	8%	20%	13%	38%	21%
	Secondary with graduation	8%	24%	17%	30%	21%
	Higher professional education	16%	26%	16%	32%	11%
	University-educated	11%	25%	20%	27%	17%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	8%	23%	14%	39%	16%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	9%	22%	15%	32%	22%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	10%	25%	17%	30%	18%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	11%	23%	15%	30%	21%
	100 000 and more	7%	23%	23%	28%	19%
Material living conditions	Very good	9%	27%	20%	31%	13%
	Good	10%	29%	15%	26%	21%
	Average	8%	21%	18%	33%	20%
	Poor	16%	16%	12%	40%	16%
	Very poor	12%	32%	0%	28%	28%

Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 testing is not safe

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 testing is dangerous				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't
Total		13%	15%	19%	37%	16%
Gender	Men	14%	14%	18%	40%	14%
	Women	12%	16%	20%	34%	18%
Age	18 - 29 years	10%	12%	18%	45%	14%
	30 - 44 years	14%	15%	20%	35%	15%
	45 - 59 years	13%	18%	19%	30%	20%
	60 years and above	14%	14%	16%	41%	14%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	7%	22%	15%	26%	30%
	Secondary school without graduation	17%	17%	18%	23%	24%
	Secondary with graduation	11%	16%	18%	39%	16%
	Higher professional education	21%	26%	21%	26%	5%
	University-educated	13%	9%	21%	49%	8%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	16%	13%	20%	30%	21%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	14%	16%	21%	34%	15%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	12%	18%	21%	33%	16%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	12%	15%	16%	41%	17%
	100 000 and more	12%	11%	16%	46%	15%
Material living conditions	Very good	11%	13%	18%	47%	11%
	Good	13%	11%	18%	44%	14%
	Average	12%	16%	20%	35%	17%
	Poor	20%	17%	17%	27%	18%
	Very poor	12%	28%	8%	20%	32%

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Do you agree with the following statements? Being vaccinated with one or two doses of the vaccine against COVID-19 is sufficient

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? It is perfectly sufficient to get vaccinated with one or two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't know
Total		9%	23%	20%	20%	28%
Gender	Men	9%	24%	19%	21%	27%
	Women	9%	21%	20%	19%	30%
Age	18 - 29 years	10%	22%	23%	17%	30%
	30 - 44 years	10%	23%	18%	20%	29%
	45 - 59 years	10%	23%	18%	21%	29%
	60 years and above	5%	22%	26%	23%	23%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	11%	9%	17%	20%	43%
	Secondary school without graduation	10%	21%	13%	26%	29%
	Secondary with graduation	10%	22%	20%	18%	29%
	Higher professional education	11%	26%	11%	16%	37%
	University-educated	6%	26%	26%	17%	24%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	12%	22%	14%	22%	29%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	10%	22%	21%	21%	27%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	9%	20%	21%	21%	30%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	9%	25%	19%	17%	30%
	100 000 and more	6%	24%	24%	23%	24%
Material living conditions	Very good	0%	24%	36%	18%	22%
	Good	9%	25%	24%	16%	27%
	Average	10%	22%	18%	21%	29%
	Poor	14%	20%	14%	25%	27%
	Very poor	0%	16%	8%	24%	52%

Do you agree with the following statements? I support COVID-19 vaccination of children

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? Overall, I support vaccinating children against COVID-19				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't know
Total		11%	21%	14%	40%	14%
Gender	Men	14%	23%	14%	35%	14%
	Women	7%	19%	15%	44%	15%
Age	18 - 29 years	15%	18%	16%	36%	15%
	30 - 44 years	9%	20%	15%	42%	15%
	45 - 59 years	9%	20%	15%	43%	14%
	60 years and above	11%	30%	11%	35%	13%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	9%	7%	13%	44%	26%
	Secondary school without graduation	8%	16%	10%	48%	17%
	Secondary with graduation	10%	20%	15%	40%	15%
	Higher professional education	11%	26%	5%	53%	5%
	University-educated	15%	28%	18%	30%	9%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	10%	17%	14%	45%	14%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	11%	18%	12%	42%	18%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	8%	20%	20%	39%	13%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	10%	22%	16%	39%	13%
	100 000 and more	16%	30%	11%	31%	12%
Material living conditions	Very good	16%	27%	22%	29%	7%
	Good	15%	26%	13%	31%	15%
	Average	10%	19%	15%	42%	14%
	Poor	4%	16%	12%	53%	15%
	Very poor	4%	12%	4%	48%	32%

Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 vaccination is rather risky than beneficial

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 vaccination carries more risk than benefits				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't know
Total		23%	17%	21%	23%	16%
Gender	Men	21,79%	13,85%	22,00%	28,11%	14,26%
	Women	23,37%	19,85%	20,88%	18,20%	18,20%
Age	18 - 29 years	14,78%	19,57%	23,04%	26,96%	15,65%
	30 - 44 years	24,53%	15,90%	21,02%	21,02%	17,52%
	45 - 59 years	25,71%	16,43%	20,00%	20,00%	17,86%
	60 years and above	24,24%	14,39%	22,73%	28,03%	10,61%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	16,67%	29,63%	12,96%	16,67%	24,07%
	Secondary school without graduation	35,32%	15,87%	13,49%	17,06%	18,25%
	Secondary with graduation	20,20%	16,21%	23,59%	23,19%	16,71%
	Higher professional education	42,11%	10,53%	15,79%	15,79%	15,79%
	University-educated	14,63%	16,08%	27,18%	29,62%	12,54%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	26,71%	19,86%	21,92%	16,44%	15,07%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	24,92%	15,61%	20,98%	20,98%	17,61%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	25,32%	18,35%	19,62%	22,78%	13,92%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	18,41%	16,97%	22,74%	24,91%	16,97%
	100 000 and more	18,32%	12,98%	21,37%	31,30%	16,03%
Material living conditions	Very good	17,78%	20,00%	20,00%	33,33%	8,89%
	Good	17,25%	16,08%	26,27%	27,84%	12,55%
	Average	22,35%	16,97%	21,34%	21,85%	17,48%
	Poor	35,48%	15,05%	13,98%	16,13%	19,35%
	Very poor	44,00%	16,00%	4,00%	8,00%	28,00%

Do you agree with the following statements? I would like to vaccinate (or have already vaccinated) my child / children against COVID-19

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? I would like to vaccinate my children against COVID-19				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't know
Total		10%	17%	11%	40%	21%
Gender	Men	12%	19%	12%	36%	22%
	Women	9%	15%	10%	45%	21%
Age	18 - 29 years	11%	20%	13%	35%	20%
	30 - 44 years	11%	15%	11%	43%	22%
	45 - 59 years	8%	18%	11%	43%	21%
	60 years and above	14%	16%	8%	38%	23%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	6%	11%	9%	37%	37%
	Secondary school without graduation	8%	13%	11%	48%	20%
	Secondary with graduation	10%	15%	11%	41%	23%
	Higher professional education	11%	26%	5%	42%	16%
	University-educated	14%	23%	12%	33%	17%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	12%	14%	12%	44%	17%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	8%	15%	11%	42%	24%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	9%	18%	16%	42%	14%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	10%	18%	9%	41%	21%
	100 000 and more	15%	20%	8%	28%	28%
Material living conditions	Very good	13%	22%	13%	33%	18%
	Good	10%	22%	8%	35%	25%
	Average	11%	15%	13%	41%	19%
	Poor	8%	13%	8%	52%	20%
	Very poor	8%	8%	4%	44%	36%

Do you agree with the following statements? The Slovak government uses COVID-19 to strengthen its position

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? The Slovak government is using COVID-19 to strengthen its power				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't know
Total		28%	19%	14%	23%	16%
Gender	Men	27%	16%	16%	28%	13%
	Women	28%	22%	13%	18%	19%
Age	18 - 29 years	16%	20%	19%	27%	18%
	30 - 44 years	31%	19%	14%	21%	15%
	45 - 59 years	29%	19%	13%	20%	19%
	60 years and above	35%	16%	10%	27%	13%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	17%	20%	17%	15%	31%
	Secondary school without graduation	42%	17%	10%	15%	16%
	Secondary with graduation	25%	20%	14%	23%	18%
	Higher professional education	16%	26%	21%	21%	16%
	University-educated	21%	19%	18%	31%	11%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	37%	16%	10%	17%	20%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	29%	21%	11%	22%	17%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	25%	20%	23%	18%	13%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	26%	20%	14%	24%	16%
	100 000 and more	23%	14%	15%	34%	15%
Material living conditions	Very good	22%	18%	24%	29%	7%
	Good	18%	16%	16%	32%	16%
	Average	29%	22%	14%	20%	16%
	Poor	43%	14%	11%	17%	15%
	Very poor	48%	4%	0%	8%	40%

Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 vaccination can complicate pregnancy

N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? Vaccination against COVID-19 causes pregnancy problems				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/don't know
Total		15%	15%	17%	14%	38%
Gender	Men	14%	15%	17%	17%	37%
	Women	16%	16%	17%	11%	39%
Age	18 - 29 years	10%	13%	26%	17%	33%
	30 - 44 years	16%	16%	15%	13%	40%
	45 - 59 years	18%	15%	14%	14%	40%
	60 years and above	14%	18%	16%	15%	36%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	11%	22%	7%	15%	44%
	Secondary school without graduation	24%	17%	10%	12%	37%
	Secondary with graduation	14%	15%	20%	14%	37%
	Higher professional education	21%	26%	11%	11%	32%
	University-educated	9%	13%	22%	17%	39%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	20%	14%	15%	12%	40%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	17%	14%	15%	12%	43%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	15%	23%	16%	13%	32%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	12%	15%	19%	18%	36%
	100 000 and more	13%	14%	23%	15%	35%
Material living conditions	Very good	16%	13%	22%	18%	31%
	Good	11%	13%	18%	14%	44%
	Average	15%	16%	18%	15%	36%
	Poor	28%	15%	12%	11%	34%
	Very poor	16%	32%	0%	8%	44%

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Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 is Chinese political weapon						
N=1013		Do you agree with the following statements? COVID-19 is China's political weapon				
		Completely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Completely disagree	Do not want to answer/ don't know
Total		7%	11%	18%	37%	27%
Gender	Men	6%	8%	21%	44%	21%
	Women	7%	14%	16%	31%	32%
Age	18 - 29 years	7%	10%	21%	39%	23%
	30 - 44 years	8%	11%	17%	37%	27%
	45 - 59 years	5%	14%	18%	32%	32%
	60 years and above	6%	8%	18%	46%	22%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	11%	20%	15%	19%	35%
	Secondary school without graduation	11%	13%	19%	28%	30%
	Secondary with graduation	5%	13%	17%	38%	27%
	Higher professional education	11%	5%	26%	32%	26%
	University-educated	4%	6%	20%	48%	22%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	11%	8%	21%	30%	31%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	8%	11%	19%	36%	26%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	4%	17%	20%	33%	25%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	5%	13%	18%	39%	24%
	100 000 and more	8%	5%	12%	49%	31%
Material living conditions	Very good	7%	11%	29%	42%	11%
	Good	4%	6%	13%	46%	26%
	Average	7%	12%	18%	34%	28%
	Poor	10%	17%	14%	33%	26%
	Very poor	8%	16%	16%	28%	32%

Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- AstraZeneca						
N=1013		Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- AstraZeneca				
		Very effective	Rather effective	Rather ineffective	Completely ineffective	Don't know
Total		8%	19%	12%	25%	35%
Gender	Men	9%	24%	12%	24%	30%
	Women	8%	13%	12%	26%	40%
Age	18 - 29 years	7%	23%	13%	20%	37%
	30 - 44 years	9%	19%	13%	25%	33%
	45 - 59 years	9%	14%	11%	31%	35%
	60 years and above	9%	20%	10%	23%	39%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	9%	11%	4%	31%	44%
	Secondary school without graduation	7%	12%	8%	35%	38%
	Secondary with graduation	8%	19%	14%	23%	36%
	Higher professional education	5%	26%	16%	32%	21%
	University-educated	10%	23%	16%	18%	31%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	5%	16%	13%	32%	34%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	10%	16%	10%	25%	39%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	7%	19%	13%	30%	31%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	10%	19%	14%	24%	33%
	100 000 and more	6%	25%	13%	17%	39%
Material living conditions	Very good	18%	31%	9%	22%	20%
	Good	13%	23%	11%	18%	34%
	Average	7%	17%	13%	27%	36%
	Poor	5%	13%	14%	32%	35%
	Very poor	4%	4%	0%	40%	52%

Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- Johnson and Johnson						
N=1013		Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- Johnson and Johnson				
		Very effective	Rather effective	Rather ineffective	Completely ineffective	Don't know
Total		7%	19%	13%	28%	34%
Gender	Men	7%	21%	15%	25%	33%
	Women	7%	18%	11%	26%	38%
Age	18 - 29 years	8%	22%	16%	20%	34%
	30 - 44 years	7%	16%	15%	26%	36%
	45 - 59 years	5%	19%	9%	31%	36%
	60 years and above	5%	24%	10%	23%	38%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	4%	17%	4%	31%	44%
	Secondary school without graduation	5%	12%	8%	36%	38%
	Secondary with graduation	6%	22%	13%	23%	35%
	Higher professional education	0%	21%	11%	42%	26%
	University-educated	9%	22%	19%	18%	33%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	5%	16%	15%	31%	33%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	5%	19%	10%	27%	39%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	8%	16%	15%	28%	34%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	8%	22%	12%	25%	33%
	100 000 and more	7%	19%	18%	18%	39%
Material living conditions	Very good	16%	20%	22%	18%	24%
	Good	7%	24%	13%	19%	37%
	Average	6%	18%	13%	28%	35%
	Poor	5%	16%	11%	31%	37%
	Very poor	8%	8%	0%	40%	44%

Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- Moderna						
N=1013		Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- Moderna				
		Very effective	Rather effective	Rather ineffective	Completely ineffective	Don't know
Total		14%	20%	7%	24%	35%
Gender	Men	16%	22%	8%	23%	31%
	Women	12%	18%	7%	24%	39%
Age	18 - 29 years	16%	25%	7%	18%	34%
	30 - 44 years	15%	19%	8%	23%	34%
	45 - 59 years	9%	16%	8%	30%	37%
	60 years and above	17%	23%	4%	22%	35%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	7%	17%	2%	30%	44%
	Secondary school without graduation	8%	13%	8%	33%	38%
	Secondary with graduation	14%	19%	8%	21%	37%
	Higher professional education	21%	11%	11%	37%	21%
	University-educated	19%	28%	7%	17%	29%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	9%	22%	9%	28%	32%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	12%	20%	7%	23%	38%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	11%	19%	9%	27%	34%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	16%	20%	6%	24%	34%
	100 000 and more	23%	20%	6%	15%	36%
Material living conditions	Very good	31%	24%	2%	18%	24%
	Good	18%	23%	7%	17%	35%
	Average	12%	19%	8%	26%	36%
	Poor	11%	16%	11%	28%	34%
	Very poor	8%	8%	0%	36%	48%

Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- Sputnik						
N=1013		Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- Sputnik				
		Very effective	Rather effective	Rather ineffective	Completely ineffective	Don't know
Total		5%	13%	13%	29%	41%
Gender	Men	5%	14%	14%	32%	36%
	Women	4%	12%	12%	26%	46%
Age	18 - 29 years	3%	11%	16%	28%	42%
	30 - 44 years	6%	13%	11%	29%	41%
	45 - 59 years	4%	12%	12%	31%	41%
	60 years and above	3%	20%	13%	23%	41%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	6%	9%	6%	33%	46%
	Secondary school without graduation	4%	10%	8%	36%	42%
	Secondary with graduation	5%	13%	13%	27%	41%
	Higher professional education	5%	21%	21%	32%	21%
	University-educated	4%	15%	18%	23%	40%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	3%	10%	14%	34%	40%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	4%	14%	10%	27%	45%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	7%	15%	11%	30%	36%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	5%	12%	16%	28%	40%
	100 000 and more	4%	16%	13%	25%	42%
Material living conditions	Very good	4%	16%	13%	22%	44%
	Good	4%	15%	13%	25%	43%
	Average	4%	12%	12%	31%	40%
	Poor	8%	14%	13%	26%	40%
	Very poor	4%	4%	20%	24%	48%

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Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines - Pfizer						
		Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- Pfizer				
N=1013		Very effective	Rather effective	Rather ineffective	Completely ineffective	Don't know
Total		27%	16%	6%	23%	28%
Gender	Men	30%	16%	8%	21%	26%
	Women	24%	17%	5%	24%	30%
Age	18 - 29 years	27%	20%	7%	17%	30%
	30 - 44 years	29%	15%	6%	22%	28%
	45 - 59 years	21%	16%	6%	29%	28%
	60 years and above	33%	14%	5%	21%	27%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	13%	11%	2%	31%	43%
	Secondary school without graduation	20%	12%	4%	33%	31%
	Secondary with graduation	25%	18%	8%	20%	28%
	Higher professional education	21%	21%	16%	26%	16%
	University-educated	37%	18%	5%	15%	25%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	22%	16%	8%	27%	27%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	25%	14%	6%	23%	32%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	22%	20%	8%	25%	26%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	29%	18%	5%	22%	27%
	100 000 and more	38%	14%	5%	15%	28%
Materiall iv ing conditions	Very good	53%	9%	0%	20%	18%
	Good	33%	19%	5%	16%	27%
	Average	23%	17%	7%	25%	29%
	Poor	19%	15%	10%	26%	30%
	Very poor	20%	0%	0%	36%	44%

Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines - Sinopharm/ Sinovac						
		Evaluation of Covid-19 vaccines- Sinopharm/ Sinovac				
N=1013		Very effective	Rather effective	Rather ineffective	Completely ineffective	Don't know
Total		1%	8%	10%	27%	54%
Gender	Men	2%	10%	13%	28%	47%
	Women	1%	6%	7%	27%	60%
Age	18 - 29 years	0%	9%	9%	24%	57%
	30 - 44 years	2%	6%	9%	28%	55%
	45 - 59 years	1%	8%	11%	32%	48%
	60 years and above	1%	11%	13%	20%	55%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	0%	6%	6%	35%	54%
	Secondary school without graduation	1%	8%	8%	36%	48%
	Secondary with graduation	2%	8%	9%	26%	55%
	Higher professional education	0%	11%	21%	37%	32%
	University-educated	1%	8%	13%	21%	58%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	1%	5%	11%	33%	51%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	1%	8%	10%	27%	54%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	3%	8%	7%	32%	50%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	1%	8%	10%	26%	55%
	100 000 and more	2%	10%	13%	18%	57%
Materiall iv ing conditions	Very good	0%	7%	9%	29%	56%
	Good	1%	9%	9%	22%	58%
	Average	1%	8%	9%	29%	52%
	Poor	1%	5%	17%	28%	48%
	Very poor	0%	4%	4%	40%	52%

Self-declaration of COVID-19 vaccination				
N=1013		One or two doses	Including booster	No COVID-19 vaccination
Total		26%	37%	36%
Gender	Men	26%	41%	33%
	Women	27%	34%	39%
Age	18 - 29 years	34%	28%	38%
	30 - 44 years	30%	34%	36%
	45 - 59 years	22%	39%	40%
	60 years and above	13%	61%	26%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	20%	19%	61%
	Secondary school without graduation	23%	35%	43%
	Secondary with graduation	26%	37%	37%
	Higher professional education	16%	42%	42%
	University-educated	32%	44%	24%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	29%	29%	42%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	27%	35%	39%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	29%	32%	39%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	24%	42%	34%
	100 000 and more	23%	51%	26%
Materiall iv ing conditions	Very good	29%	40%	31%
	Good	27%	42%	31%
	Average	27%	37%	36%
	Poor	24%	30%	46%
	Very poor	16%	24%	60%

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