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Testovanie vizuálnej pozornosti pri pozeraní vybraných častí prototypov a riešení stanovených úloh

RESEARCH REPORT



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Do perceptions of the sufficiency of environmental protection efforts differ significantly among countries?

Insights

Respondents in Spain were more critical of their country's environmental protection efforts compared to other countries. Slovak respondents rated efforts more favorably than Croatian respondents, indicating possible differences in environmental policies or public perceptions.

Methods

- Kruskal-Wallis Test

Results

- Significant differences ($p < 0.05$) were found among countries.
- Post Hoc Analysis: Significant differences between Czechia and Croatia, Czechia and Spain, Croatia and Slovakia

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Do perceptions of air quality as a serious problem differ based on country, gender, and education level?

Insights

Air quality is perceived as a more serious issue in Spain compared to Czechia, and in Croatia compared to Slovakia. Gender does not appear to influence perceptions of air quality. Higher education levels correspond to greater concern about air quality.

Methods

- Kruskal-Wallis Test (k>2)
- Post – hoc: Mann Whitney U + bonf. corr.
- Mann Whitney U Test (k=2)

Results

- Country: Significant differences ($p < 0.05$), significant differences between Czechia and Spain, Croatia and Slovakia.
- Gender: No significant differences ($p > 0.05$)
- Education: Significant differences ($p < 0.05$), Significant differences between Level 5 and Level 7, and Level 4 and Level 6.

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Do perceptions of the most serious environmental issues differ among countries?

Insights

Respondents across all surveyed countries shared similar views on the severity of environmental factors. This uniformity suggests common environmental challenges or shared awareness of key issues like air pollution and climate change.

Methods

- Chi-Square Test of Independence

Results

No significant differences ($p > 0.05$) were found across countries for any of the factors. Factors like air pollution, water pollution, and climate change were rated similarly in seriousness by respondents from all countries.

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How much do you think air pollution affects people's health?

Insights

Respondents from Croatia perceived the impact of air pollution on health as more significant compared to those from Czechia, Spain, and Slovakia. Additionally, men expressed greater concern about its effects than women, which may reflect gender differences in risk perception or exposure to information on air pollution. Interestingly, educational background did not influence perceptions, suggesting that awareness of air pollution's health impact is widespread across different education levels, potentially shaped by general public discourse rather than formal education.

Methods

- Kruskal-Wallis Test (k>2)
- Post – hoc: Mann Whitney U + bonf. corr.
- Mann Whitney U Test (k=2)

Results

- Country: Significant differences ($p < 0.05$), post-hoc: Croatia > Spain = Czechia = Slovakia
- Gender: Man scored higher than Woman (Adjusted $p = 0.000$).
- Education: No significant differences ($p > 0.05$)

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To what extent do you think your life is affected by air pollution?

Insights

Perceptions of personal exposure to air pollution varied across countries, with Croatia scoring the highest, followed by Spain and Slovakia, while Czechia reported the lowest impact. Men perceived their lives as more affected than women, which could reflect differences in outdoor exposure or awareness. Interestingly, respondents from Technical Sciences and Humanities reported a stronger personal impact compared to those in Medical Sciences, possibly indicating differing professional perspectives on environmental risks.

Methods

- Kruskal-Wallis Test (k>2)
- Post – hoc: Mann Whitney U + bonf. corr.
- Mann Whitney U Test (k=2)

Results

- Country: Significant differences ($p < 0.05$), post-hoc: Croatia >Slovakia = Spain > Czechia
- Gender: Man scored higher than Woman ($p < 0.01$).
- Education: Signifficant differences ($p < 0.05$), post hoc: Humanities = Technical > Medical

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What do you think are the main sources of air pollution where you live?

Insights

Respondents across all surveyed countries shared similar views on sources of air pollution as construction, industrial emissions, vehicles, energy. Results suggrsts that perceiving of sources of air pollution can be defined as a general knowledge across different demographic groups.

Methods

- Chi-square tests of independence
  - Pairwise comparision: Bonferroni correction

Results

- Country: No significant differences ($p > 0.05$)
- Gender: No significant differences ($p > 0.05$)
- Education field: No significant differences ($p > 0.05$)

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How do you rate the effectiveness of measures to reduce air pollution in your country?

Insights

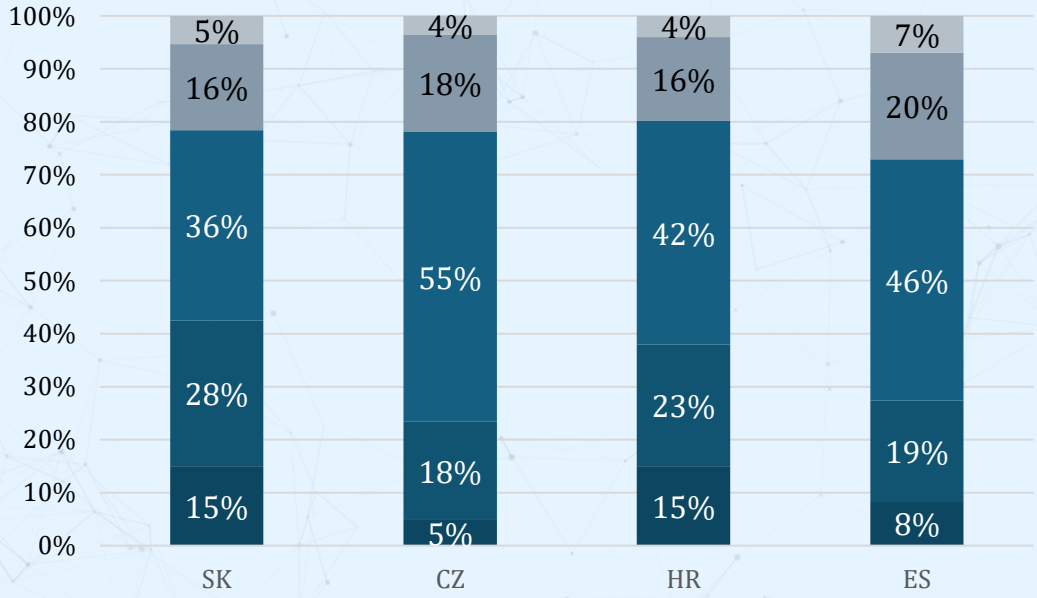
Perceptions of the effectiveness of air pollution reduction measures varied significantly across countries. Respondents from Czechia and Spain rated these measures more positively compared to those from Croatia and Slovakia. This suggests that public confidence in environmental policies and their implementation may be higher in Czechia and Spain.

Methods

- Kruskal-Wallis Test
- Post – hoc: Mann Whitney U + bonf. corr.

Results

Significant differences ($p<0.001$), post hoc Czechia = Spain > Croatia = Slovakia



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