Youth Attitudes on Politics and Democracy in Central Europe
Methodology

Organizations responsible for polling in the four Visegrad countries:

Poland: Institute of Public Affairs, authored by Filip Pazderski

Slovakia: FOCUS - Center for Social and Marketing Analysis, authored by Martin Slosiarik

Czech Republic: STEM - Empirical Research for Democracy, authored by Martin Buchtík

Hungary: Political Capital, authored by Csaba Molnár and Kata Bálint

All mentions of 2018 polling reference public opinion polling conducted by the National Democratic Insitute, in Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia, and is accessible at www.ndi.org.

Samples and polling

Statistically representative samples (gender, age, education level, settlement size and regions) of respondents aged 16-29 in all V4 countries participated in online pollings (Computer Assisted Web Interview - CAWI) in June 2020.

Poland - 750 respondents
Czech Republic - 1006 respondents
Slovakia - 756 respondents
Hungary - 750 respondents
Democracy & Interest in Public Affairs
Are you personally satisfied with the current political situation?

Less than one third of youth in Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic are satisfied with the political situation in their home country. Compared to NDI polling in 2018, there is a mild increase in satisfaction with the political situation in Hungary and a steep decline in satisfaction with the political situation in Poland.

Czechia  
25% Satisfied  
3% Very satisfied

Hungary  
27% Satisfied  
4% Very satisfied

Poland  
29% Satisfied  
7% Very satisfied

Slovakia  
50% Satisfied  
5% Very satisfied

Slovak youth are the most satisfied with the political situation in their country.
A majority of youth in the Visegrad countries are interested in politics and public affairs. The most interested youth are in Poland and Slovakia, followed by Hungary and the Czech Republic. In Slovakia and Hungary, NDI observed interest in politics and public affairs increase.
How involved in politics have you been in the last two years? Are you willing to get involved in the future?

The most frequent form of political participation in the Visegrad countries is voting, followed by signing online petitions. In Poland crowdfunding ranked second. Crowdfunding is one of the least common forms of political engagement in the Czech Republic.

A quarter of Polish and Slovak youth stated they would consider joining a political party. The Hungarian youth show to be less politically engaged than their counterparts in the region.
Online petitions rank high.
How involved have you been in the last two years?
Are you willing to get involved in the future?

- Participating in an online petition or protest:
  - CZ: 41%
  - HU: 31%
  - PL: 39%
  - SK: 43%

- Signing a petition on the street or at another place not including the internet:
  - CZ: 31%
  - HU: 13%
  - PL: 27%
  - SK: 32%
How involved have you been in the last two years? Are you willing to get involved in the future?

Supporting an online crowd-funding campaign

- CZ: 7%
- HU: 9%
- PL: 40%
- SK: 24%
How involved have you been in the last two years? Are you willing to get involved in the future?

Many more consider membership in the future

Membership in a political party

- Czech Republic (CZ): 12% Yes, 3% Considering in future
- Hungary (HU): 10% Yes, 3% Considering in future
- Poland (PL): 19% Yes, 6% Considering in future
- Slovakia (SK): 21% Yes, 4% Considering in future

Contacting a politician or local political representative in relation to a particular public issue or official request

- Czech Republic (CZ): 11% Yes, 1% Considering in future
- Hungary (HU): 7% Yes, 3% Considering in future
- Poland (PL): 10% Yes, 3% Considering in future
- Slovakia (SK): 14% Yes, 2% Considering in future
How involved have you been in the last two years? Are you willing to get involved in the future?

Volunteering in COVID-19-related initiatives:
- CZ: 14%
- HU: 8%
- PL: 9%
- SK: 12%

Volunteering (excluding COVID-19 related initiatives):
- CZ: 14%
- HU: 17%
- PL: 27%
- SK: 21%
How involved have you been in the last two years? Are you willing to get involved in the future?

- Publicly sharing or expressing your ideas on politics or important public issues through blogs, comments to the media, social networks, public discussions, etc.

- Taking part in a demonstration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CZ</th>
<th>HU</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>SK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Having a democratic political system in which decisions are made through legislative deliberation and public consultation.

Commitment for democratic political system remains strong across the region, however a majority of respondents, in all four countries, stated that they would be willing to sacrifice some freedoms for health and safety, and better protection from terrorism and other threats.

- **Slovakia**: 81%
- **Hungary**: 79%
- **Czechia**: 73%
- **Poland**: 71%

**Strong support for democracy across the region**
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

“Democracy is the best possible system of government.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

“It does not matter if the government is democratic or undemocratic.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

“Sometimes, human rights and civil liberties should be restricted in order to better protect people from terrorism and other threats.”

- **Czechia**: 31% Agree, 58% Disagree
- **Hungary**: 34% Agree, 56% Disagree
- **Poland**: 44% Agree, 42% Disagree
- **Slovakia**: 27% Agree, 67% Disagree
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

“I would be ready to sacrifice some civil liberties to secure higher standards of living.”

- **Czechia**: 54% disagree, 31% agree
- **Hungary**: 46% disagree, 39% agree
- **Poland**: 43% disagree, 37% agree
- **Slovakia**: 42% disagree, 48% agree
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

“I would be ready to sacrifice some freedoms for health and safety during the pandemic.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

“Democracy is the best possible system of government only when it can deliver economic security for people.”

- **Czechia**: 26% disagree, 55% agree
- **Hungary**: 16% disagree, 72% agree
- **Poland**: 23% disagree, 59% agree
- **Slovakia**: 25% disagree, 66% agree
COVID-19 Pandemic
Has the COVID-19 crisis increased your level of interest in politics in public affairs?

A majority of youth in the region declared that the COVID-19 pandemic increased their interest in politics and public affairs.

- Czechia: 51%
- Hungary: 53%
- Poland: 52%
- Slovakia: 65%

Slovakia is above average.
How satisfied are you with the government’s communication and information sharing on the COVID-19 outbreak?

There are significant differences between countries in the level of satisfaction with the government’s communication and information sharing, related to the COVID-19 outbreak. Youth in Slovakia are the most satisfied and the least satisfied in Poland. In Hungary and Czech Republic, youth respondents are nearly evenly split between those who are satisfied and dissatisfied.
The Slovak youth was the most satisfied with the work of government. In Czechia, Hungary and Poland, the majority was dissatisfied.

In Slovakia, President Čaputová ranked highest in satisfaction. On the contrary, the Czech President Zeman scored the lowest.
How satisfied are you with the work of the following institutions during the epidemic crisis?

- **Civil Society Organizations**
  - Czechia: 50%
  - Hungary: 59%
  - Poland: 50%
  - Slovakia: 50%
  
  The majority of respondents in all four countries expressed satisfaction with the work of civil society organizations.

- **European Union**
  - Czechia: 36%
  - Hungary: 53%
  - Poland: 46%
  - Slovakia: 50%
  
  The majority of respondents in all four countries expressed satisfaction with the work of civil society organizations.

- **Mayor of the town/municipality where you reside**
  - Czechia: 59%
  - Hungary: 62%
  - Poland: 54%
  - Slovakia: 50%
  
  High level of satisfaction with the work of mayors and municipalities across the region. In Czechia, Hungary and Poland youth were the most satisfied with their work to respond to the COVID-19 crisis.
Can you name one good measure introduced by the national or local government in response to the pandemic?

Face masks were the most commonly mentioned good measure introduced by the governments in Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Poland. In Hungary it was curfew.
Do you approve of how your country respond to the pandemic?

The majority of youth approve of how their government responded to the pandemic.

Much higher compared to the rest of the region

- **Slovakia**: 84%
- **Czechia**: 75%
- **Hungary**: 60%
- **Poland**: 57%
Do you agree or not that the government has favored the older generation at the expense of youth in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic?

More than half of Czech and Slovak youth believe the government favored the older generation at the expense of youth.

- Slovakia: 57%
- Czechia: 57%
- Poland: 44%
- Hungary: 42%
Governmental measures limiting individual rights of the citizens were reasonable and understandable to the situation.

In Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia a significant majority of youth respondents support the way the government handled the pandemic crisis and believe the measures limiting individual rights of the citizens were reasonable and understandable to the situation. In Poland the support is lower.
Almost half of the respondents in Poland believe that the measures the government proposed to stop the further development of the epidemic were too extensive, unduly threatening to the functioning of the economy. In remaining countries around 40% of respondents support the statement.
The majority of youth in Hungary and Poland think that the government used the pandemic crisis and extraordinary measures to misappropriate public money.

The government responded effectively to the pandemic crisis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Due to the pandemic crisis I am concerned about my future professional and economic situation more than before.

The government responded effectively to the pandemic

- **Poland**: 64%
- **Slovakia**: 59%
- **Hungary**: 58%
- **Czechia**: 41%
In what way the COVID-19 has impacted relations between the government parties and the opposition?

In most countries it didn’t change much.
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

COVID-19 originated in the Wuhan food market

- CZ: 68%
- HU: 56%
- PL: 57%
- SK: 69%

COVID-19 virus was released by Chinese scientists

- CZ: 35%
- HU: 30%
- PL: 46%
- SK: 32%

COVID-19 virus was released by US scientists

- CZ: 19%
- HU: 24%
- PL: 21%
- SK: 26%
The Covid-19 pandemic has increased trust and cooperation between European Union member states.

Most of respondents don’t think that the trust and cooperation between the EU member states increased because of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Sources of Information About Society and Politics
Facebook and online news outlets are the most popular sources of information in the region, but traditional media (TV, radio) are more trusted.
How frequently do you use the following as sources of information about society and politics, and how do you trust or distrust them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Czechia</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
<th>Poland</th>
<th>Slovakia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly available web portals</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public television channels</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly available web portals</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private television channels</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private radio broadcasting</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trust:
- Fully trust + somewhat trust
- Fully distrust + somewhat distrust
- Very regularly + rather regularly
How frequently do you use the following as sources of information about society and politics, and how do you trust or distrust them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Trust: Fully distrust + somewhat distrust</th>
<th>Fully trust + somewhat trust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public television channels</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private television channels</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video blogs on YouTube</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional print media outlets or their websites</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private radio broadcasting</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public radio broadcasting</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Alternative&quot; media</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private blogs</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency: Very regularly + rather regularly

Trust: Fully distrust + somewhat distrust, Fully trust + somewhat trust
How frequently do you use the following as sources of information about society and politics, and how do you trust or distrust them?

- Facebook: 65%
- Publicly available web portals: 58%
- Private television channels: 43%
- Video blogs on YouTube: 39%
- Private radio broadcasting: 34%
- Traditional print media outlets or their websites: 21%
- Private blogs: 19%
- Public television channels: 18%
- Public radio broadcasting: 18%
- Twitter: 12%
- "Alternative" media: 12%

**Frequency:**
- Very regularly + rather regularly

**Trust:**
- Fully distrust + somewhat distrust
- Fully trust + somewhat trust

Youth Attitudes on Politics and Democracy in Central Europe
How frequently do you use the following as sources of information about society and politics, and how do you trust or distrust them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Trust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public television channels</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private radio broadcasting</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly available web portals</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public television channels</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private blogs</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional print media outlets or their websites</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public radio broadcasting</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Alternative” media</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poland

Frequency: Red = Very regularly + rather regularly, Blue = Not very regularly
Trust: Light blue = Fully trust + somewhat trust, Dark blue = Fully distrust + somewhat distrust
How frequently do you use the following as sources of information about society and politics, and how do you trust or distrust them?

- **Facebook**
  - Frequency: 64%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **Private television channels**
  - Frequency: 62%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **Publicly available web portals**
  - Frequency: 59%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **Private radio broadcasting**
  - Frequency: 50%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **Public television channels**
  - Frequency: 42%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **Traditional print media outlets or their websites**
  - Frequency: 33%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **Video blogs on YouTube**
  - Frequency: 31%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **Public radio broadcasting**
  - Frequency: 29%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **Private blogs**
  - Frequency: 18%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **“Alternative” media**
  - Frequency: 14%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust

- **Twitter**
  - Frequency: 10%
  - Trust: Fully trust + somewhat trust
Identities
To what extent do you identify yourself or not identify with the following entities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
<th>Czechia</th>
<th>Slovakia</th>
<th>Poland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My local community</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My nation</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My religion</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The political party I have voted or would vote for</td>
<td>Slovakia 48%</td>
<td>Poland 47%</td>
<td>Hungary 37%</td>
<td>Czechia 18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Strong European identity is across the region after the national one.
- Identification with the local community ranks third across the region.
- Very strong identification with religion in Slovakia and low in Czechia.
Country Issues
How serious problems are these issues in your country?

The most serious problems for youth in the region are corruption alongside rising prices and cost of living.

In Hungary, Poland and Slovakia the other leading problems are unemployment and healthcare.

Environment and climate change are among top 5 issues for youth in the region, higher compared with 2018 research.
How serious problems are these issues in your country?

- Healthcare: 72% (2018: 91%)
- Rising prices, costs of living: 67% (2018: 86%)
- Corruption: 62% (2018: 82%)
- Unemployment: 57% (2018: 84%)
- Climate change: 53% (2018: 68%)
- Education: 53% (2018: 68%)
- Economic recovery: 52% (2018: 67%)
- Environment: 49% (2018: 67%)
- Pensions: 48% (2018: 68%)
- Democratic decline and rising authoritarianism: 45% (2018: 65%)
- Crime: 41% (2018: 77%)
- Immigration: 27% (2018: 76%)
- Russian military buildup and Russian aggression against its neighbors: 27% (2018: 56%)
- COVID-19 Pandemic: 26% (2018: 54%)
- Terrorism: 23% (2018: 58%)
- Threats to traditional culture: 22% (2018: 54%)
- Evolving gender roles: 18% (2018: 47%)
How serious problems are these issues in your country?

- Rising prices, costs of living: 78%
- Corruption: 73%
- Environment: 71%
- Climate change: 68%
- Economic recovery: 65%
- Pensions: 61%
- Education: 60%
- Healthcare: 59%
- COVID-19 Pandemic: 58%
- Unemployment: 55%
- Democratic decline and rising authoritarianism: 55%
- Crime: 52%
- Russian military buildup and Russian aggression against its neighbors: 48%
- Immigration: 46%
- Threats to traditional culture: 40%
- Terrorism: 35%
- Evolving gender roles: 28%
How serious problems are these issues in your country?

- **Rising prices, costs of living**
  - 2018: 78%
  - 2018: 87%

- **Healthcare**
  - 2018: 81%
  - 2018: 86%

- **Unemployment**
  - 2018: 49%
  - 2018: 78%

- **Environment**
  - 2018: 52%
  - 2018: 78%

- **Climate change**
  - 2018: 43%
  - 2018: 75%

- **Pensions**
  - 2018: 58%
  - 2018: 73%

- **Education**
  - 2018: 58%
  - 2018: 73%

- **Economic recovery**
  - 2018: 58%
  - 2018: 72%

- **COVID-19 Pandemic**
  - 2018: 58%
  - 2018: 72%

- **Corruption**
  - 2018: 57%
  - 2018: 71%

- **Democratic decline and rising authoritarianism**
  - 2018: 59%
  - 2018: 70%

- **Crime**
  - 2018: 55%
  - 2018: 66%

- **Russian military buildup and Russian aggression against its neighbors**
  - 2018: 63%
  - 2018: 64%

- **Immigration**
  - 2018: 57%
  - 2018: 58%

- **Terrorism**
  - 2018: 45%
  - 2018: 55%

- **Threats to traditional culture**
  - 2018: 45%
  - 2018: 55%

- **Evolving gender roles**
  - 2018: 37%
  - 2018: 43%

- **Economic recovery**
  - 2018: 57%
  - 2018: 71%

- **Environment**
  - 2018: 78%
  - 2018: 86%

- **Unemployment**
  - 2018: 78%
  - 2018: 86%

- **Climate change**
  - 2018: 75%
  - 2018: 85%

- **Pensions**
  - 2018: 73%
  - 2018: 85%

- **Environment**
  - 2018: 78%
  - 2018: 86%

- **Unemployment**
  - 2018: 78%
  - 2018: 86%

- **Climate change**
  - 2018: 75%
  - 2018: 85%

- **Pensions**
  - 2018: 73%
  - 2018: 85%

- **Environment**
  - 2018: 78%
  - 2018: 86%

- **Unemployment**
  - 2018: 78%
  - 2018: 86%

- **Climate change**
  - 2018: 75%
  - 2018: 85%

- **Pensions**
  - 2018: 73%
  - 2018: 85%

- **Environment**
  - 2018: 78%
  - 2018: 86%

- **Unemployment**
  - 2018: 78%
  - 2018: 86%
How serious problems are these issues in your country?

- **Slovakia**

**Unemployment**: 2019 83% 2018 90%
- **Corruption**: 2019 89% 2018 94%
- **Healthcare**: 2019 89% 2018 90%
- **Environment**: 2019 82% 2018 87%
- **Rising prices, costs of living**: 2019 86% 2018 93%
- **Crime**: 2019 84% 2018 90%
- **Climate change**: 2019 79% 2018 83%
- **Education**: 2019 75% 2018 83%
- **Economic recovery**: 2019 83% 2018 83%
- **Pensions**: 2019 80% 2018 81%
- **COVID-19 Pandemic**: 2019 79% 2018 83%
- **Democratic decline and rising authoritarianism**: 2019 65% 2018 84%
- **Terrorism**: 2019 74% 2018 84%
- **Immigration**: 2019 66% 2018 81%
- **Threats to traditional culture**: 2019 51% 2018 59%
- **Russian military buildup and Russian aggression against its neighbors**: 2019 53% 2018 55%
- **Evolving gender roles**: 2019 32% 2018 51%
- **Crime**: 2019 84% 2018 81%
- **Pensions**: 2019 81% 2018 90%
- **Environment**: 2019 87% 2018 93%
- **Unemployment**: 2019 83% 2018 90%
- **Climate change**: 2019 83% 2018 83%
- **Economic recovery**: 2019 83% 2018 83%
- **Education**: 2019 83% 2018 83%
- **Corruption**: 2019 89% 2018 94%
- **Healthcare**: 2019 89% 2018 90%
- **Environment**: 2019 82% 2018 87%
- **Rising prices, costs of living**: 2019 86% 2018 93%
- **Crime**: 2019 84% 2018 90%
- **Climate change**: 2019 79% 2018 83%
- **Education**: 2019 75% 2018 83%
- **Economic recovery**: 2019 83% 2018 83%
- **Pensions**: 2019 80% 2018 81%
- **COVID-19 Pandemic**: 2019 79% 2018 83%
- **Democratic decline and rising authoritarianism**: 2019 65% 2018 84%
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