

GENERATION TRENDS

Central Europe: Mosaic of Perspectives

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METHODOLOGY

The outcomes and findings of this report are based on public opinion poll surveys carried out from February to March 2018 on a representative sample of the population in four EU and NATO member states: Czechia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. The surveys were conducted on a sample ranging from 1000 to 1012 respondents using stratified multistage random sampling in the form of computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) in Slovakia and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) in the three other countries.

The aim of this report is to provide detailed insight into varying perspectives on geopolitics, conspiracies and the fall of the Communist regimes across different generations in four Central European states.

In all countries, the profiles of respondents are representative of the country by gender, age, education, place of residence and size of settlement.

For the purpose of graphical data visualisation in this report, the results were rounded to full numbers. For the purpose of consistency, Czechia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia are in this report jointly referred to as “Central European countries”.

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS



THE MOST EASTERN-ORIENTED GENERATION

The oldest generation of respondents in Slovakia (aged 65 years and more) would prefer Slovakia to be geopolitically part of the East to a much greater extent than older generations in other Central European countries (Czechia, Hungary, and Poland). 23% of respondents in this group think so as compared with the overall average of 7% for that age group. The same generation in Slovakia also evaluates the fall of the Communist regime the most negatively of all.



THE LEAST EASTERN-ORIENTED GENERATION

Respondents in Czechia from the age group between 35 and 44 years old are the least likely of all age groups to believe that their country belongs in the East, only 1% of respondents think so.



THE MOST WESTERN-ORIENTED GENERATIONS

Among Central European youth, Hungarians aged between 18 and 24 are the most Western-oriented, with 69% of respondents thinking that their country should belong with the West. Among the older generations in Central Europe (aged 65 and over), the most Western-oriented residents live in Poland, where 51% of respondents of that age group think Poland's geopolitical and cultural affiliation lies with the West.



THE YOUTH WITH THE WEAKEST PRO-WESTERN ATTITUDE

In contrast to the trend observed across Central European states, whereby young people are more pro-Western oriented compared with older generations, the youth in Poland demonstrates the weakest support for pro-Western orientation among all young people living in Central Europe. Only 27% of respondents aged between 18 and 24 years think that Poland's geopolitical affiliation should be with the West.



THE MOST CERTAIN GENERATION

Young people in Czechia aged between 18 and 24 years are much more clear on where they think their country should stand in terms of its geopolitical and civilisational affinity compared to young people in other Central European countries. Almost no respondents in that age group were hesitant about the desired geopolitical affiliation of their country.

THE LARGEST GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES ON THE BENEFITS OF NATO MEMBERSHIP



Only 26% of those aged 65 years and above in Slovakia think that NATO membership is a good thing, the lowest proportion among all age groups in Central European countries. Conversely, the highest support for NATO membership among all generations in Central European countries is among Czech youth aged between 18 and 24 years, as 81% of respondents think NATO membership is a positive thing.



THE MOST AND THE LEAST CONSPIRACY-PRONE

Slovaks aged between 45 and 54 years are the most conspiracy-prone among the analysed Central European age groups, in contrast to Czech youth aged between 18 and 24 years. The latter are the least likely to believe that world events are determined by secret societies striving to establish global totalitarian rule.



THE MOST DO-NOT-KNOW ANSWERS

On average, 28% of Hungarians aged 18–24 years do not know whether Jews control governments and have too much power; whether there are secret societies aiming to establish totalitarian world order or who conducted the 9/11 terrorist attacks.



THE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE

Belief in conspiracy theories is a phenomenon alluring all age groups. However, older generations are more vulnerable and susceptible to conspiracy theories than younger ages are. As for conspiracy theories about secret societies controlling world affairs and trying to establish a totalitarian global order, on average, it is 45–54 year-olds that believe in them most for the whole region.



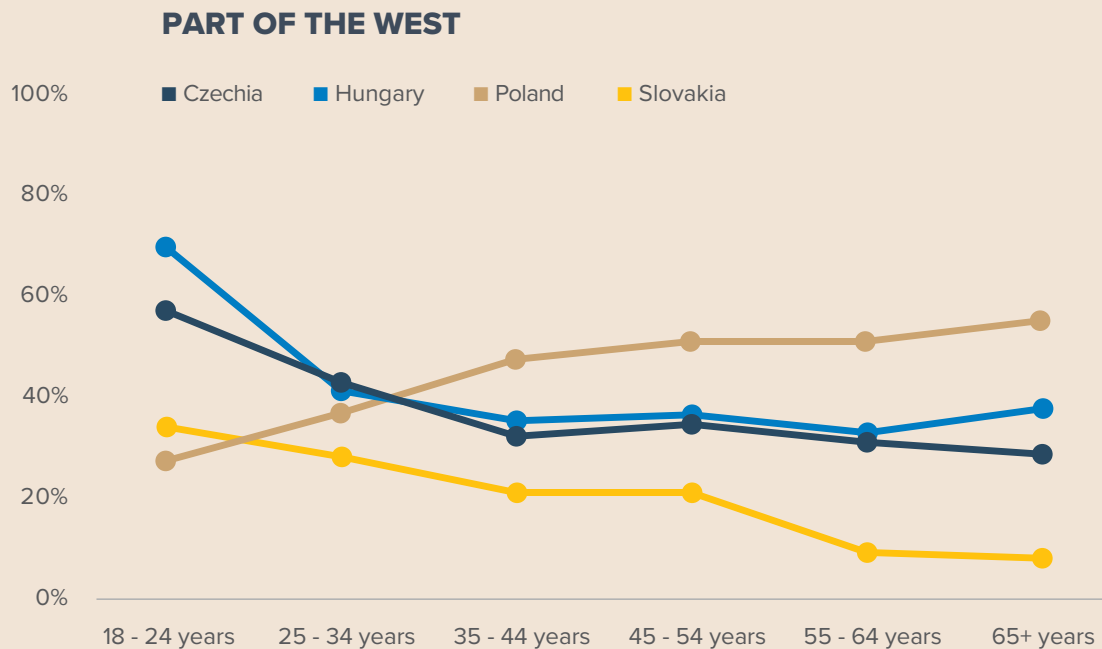
THE MOST NOSTALGIC FOR THE COMMUNIST REGIME

Nostalgia for the former totalitarian regime is still present to a significant extent in Slovakia, where the proportion of those who think that life was better for them before the fall of Communist regime reaches over 50% among older generations.

GEOPOLITICS

EAST OR WEST?

WHERE DO YOU WANT YOUR COUNTRY TO BELONG – TO THE WEST, TO THE EAST OR SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN?



In Slovakia, it is possible to observe a clear generational divide between older generations and the rest of the population, as older generations perceive Slovakia to be part of the West to a much lower extent, only 12% as compared with the overall average of 22%. This can be partially ascribed to the fact that older generations in Slovakia which experienced the Communist regime first-hand, and compared to neighbouring countries, had more positive perceptions of it, still tend to remember it positively to some extent due to selective memory. Hence they are more inclined to position their country geopolitically and culturally with the East.

Compared to Slovakia, younger generations in Czechia have much more pro-Western orientation. While 57% of respondents in the age group of 18–24 years perceive Czechia as a Western country, only 33% of respondents in the age group of 65 and more years agree with this perception.

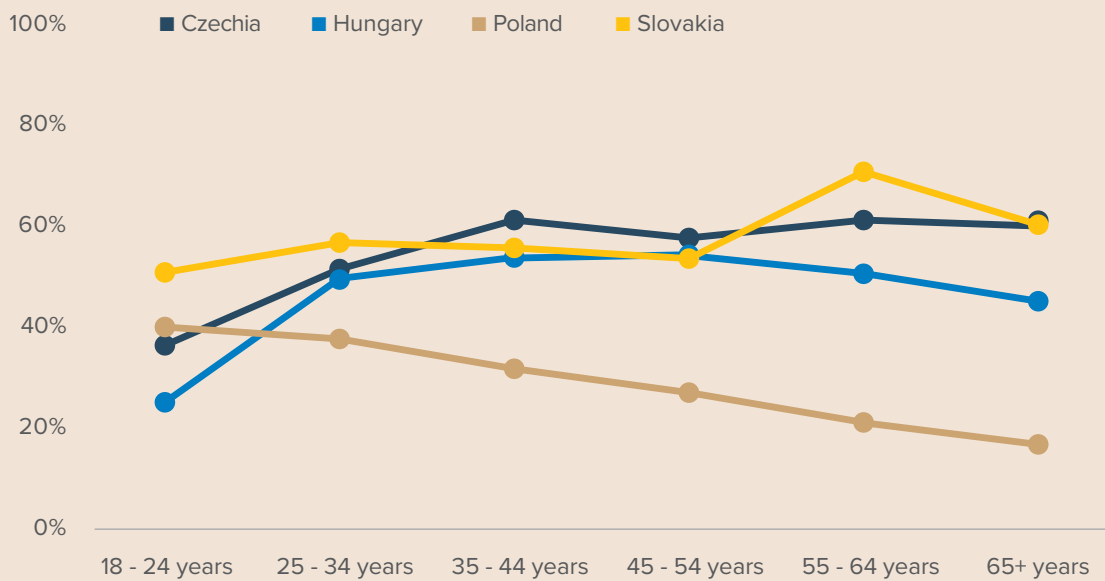
In Poland, the generational trend observed in Slovakia and Czechia, whereby young people are more likely to perceive their respective country as part of the West, is reversed. While only 27% of respondents aged 18–24 years think of Poland as part of the Western civilisation, in each subsequent generation this percentage grows and peaks with people of 65 years and older, where 51% of respondents think so. One of the possible explanations is that unlike older generations which saw membership in the EU and NATO as aspirational milestones, younger generations in Poland take these as given, and instead perceive their country from a different perspective, believing it should be its own centre, rather than part of the East or West. Younger people in Poland are therefore much more likely to perceive their country to belong somewhere in between the East and the West (40% in the age group of 18–24 years). This percentage drops with each subsequent generation (20% for 65+ years).

Young people in Hungary are the most Western-oriented among Central European youth, as almost 70% of respondents aged 18–24 years think of Hungary as part of the West. This may reflect the dissatisfaction of young people with the current illiberal tendencies of the regime in Hungary as demonstrated through anti-governmental protests in 2017 and 2018¹. For them the geopolitical and civilisational affiliation with the West is aspirational.

The idea that Hungary should belong somewhere in between the East and the West is the most popular among its middle-aged population, as 54% of respondents between 35 and 54 years of age are of this opinion.

The oldest age group in Poland is the least in-between generation of all age groups not only in Poland but in the whole region. In addition, **only in Poland it is possible to observe an indirect**

SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN



The least Western-oriented portion of the Hungarian population are people between 55 and 64 years of age, with only 38% of respondents in this age group thinking Hungary should be part of the West.

Although across all age groups in Central European countries, the opinion that their respective country should belong somewhere in between the East and the West is quite popular in general, the support for this idea is particularly high among those aged between 55 and 64 years in Slovakia, where it reaches 69%.

Similarly, older generations are much more likely to position Czechia somewhere in between the East and the West (58%), as compared with young adults aged 18–24 years, where only 38% think so.

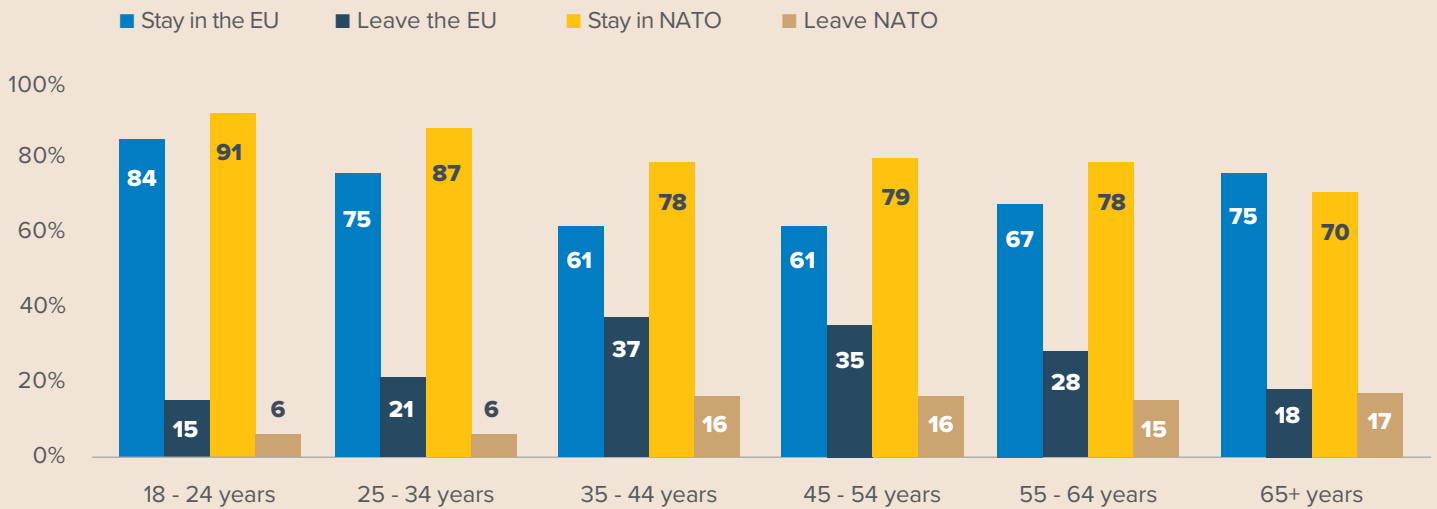
correlation between people's increasing age and decreasing inclination to set Poland geopolitically somewhere in between the East and the West.

While older generations in Poland still perceive membership in the EU and NATO in terms of geopolitical and civilizational affiliation with the West, the idea that Central European countries should not necessarily belong to the East or West but instead have their own identity which should be recognised as such, is gaining traction across all Central European countries.

¹ Reuters, Thousands protest in Hungary over threat to Soros university, The Guardian, 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/apr/09/thousands-protest-in-hungary-over-bill-threat-to-soros-university>
John, T. and Keleti, A, Hungary's protests have united the country's opposition against Viktor Orban, CNN, 2018 <https://edition.cnn.com/2018/12/18/europe/hungary-protests-orban-intl/index.html>

EU & NATO

CZECHIA

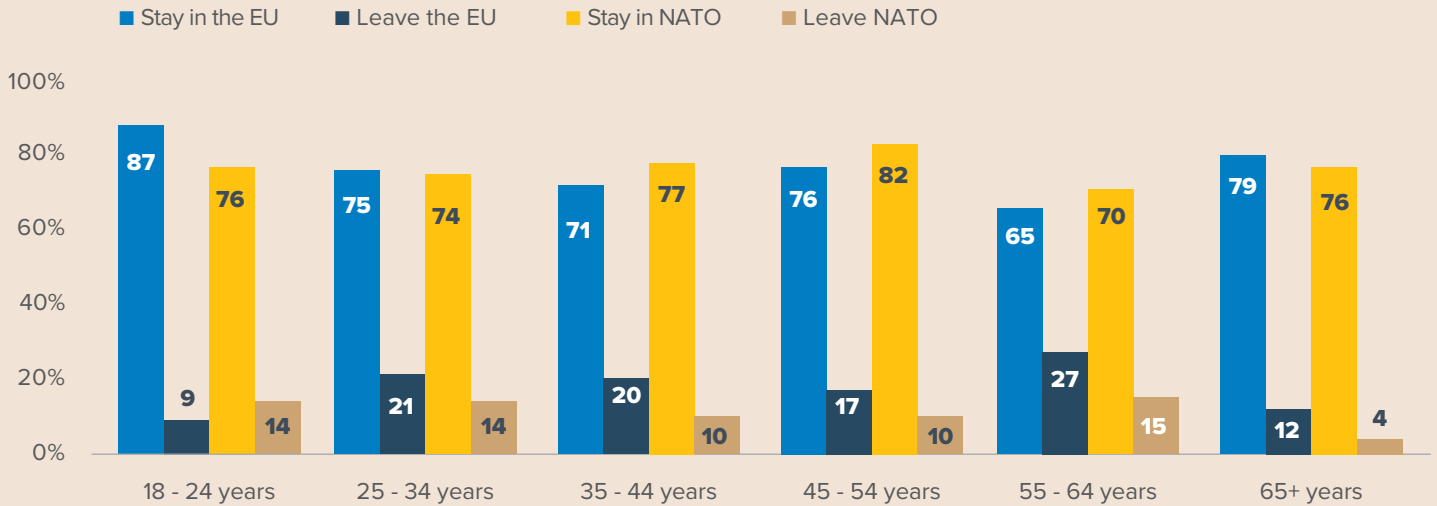


Support for the EU in Czechia resembles a U-curve – the largest support for remaining in the EU seems to be among young people aged 18–34 years, almost 80% (84% for 18–24; 75% for 25–34), followed by those aged 65 years and more, of whom 75% would choose to stay. The data correlates with the fact that these same age groups are much less likely to believe that world events are shaped by secret societies striving to establish a totalitarian world order, unlike the age group between 35 and 54 years, of which 42% believe so. This suggests a

link between the tendency to believe in conspiracy theories and to have negative perceptions of the EU.

The support for NATO membership is much more pronounced in Czechia across all generations, especially in comparison with Slovakia. Although it displays a similar trend of **decreasing levels of support among older people, still 70% of those aged 65 and over** would vote for Czechia to remain in NATO.

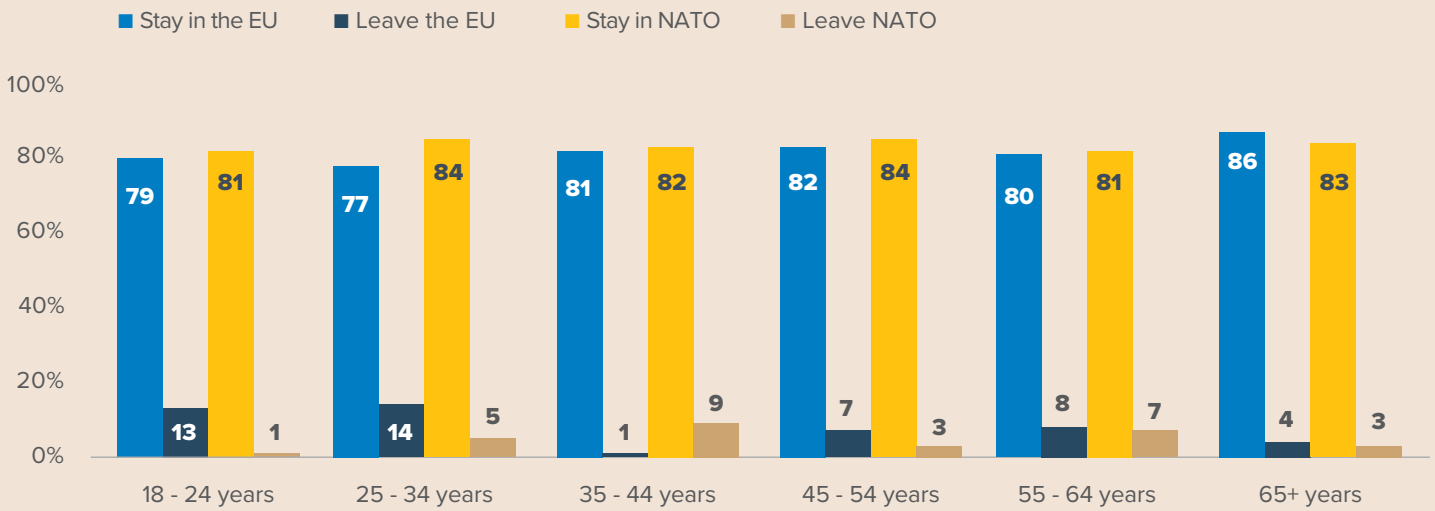
HUNGARY



In Hungary, it is the youngest and the oldest generations which would overwhelmingly vote for Hungary to remain in the EU: 87% of respondents aged 18 – 24 years and 79% of those aged 65 years and above would do so. The most Eurosceptic generation in Hungary is the one of people between 55 and 64 years of age, in which 65% of respondents would choose to remain in the EU, while 27% of them would vote to leave.

When it comes to NATO, it is the age group of **45 to 54 years** which would overwhelmingly vote for Hungary to remain in NATO – 82%. As in the case of the EU, those aged **55 – 64 years** expressed the lowest support for NATO – 15% would vote to leave NATO in a referendum. Despite the illiberal tendencies of the current Hungarian government, the desire to remain part of the EU and NATO remains high across all age groups.

POLAND



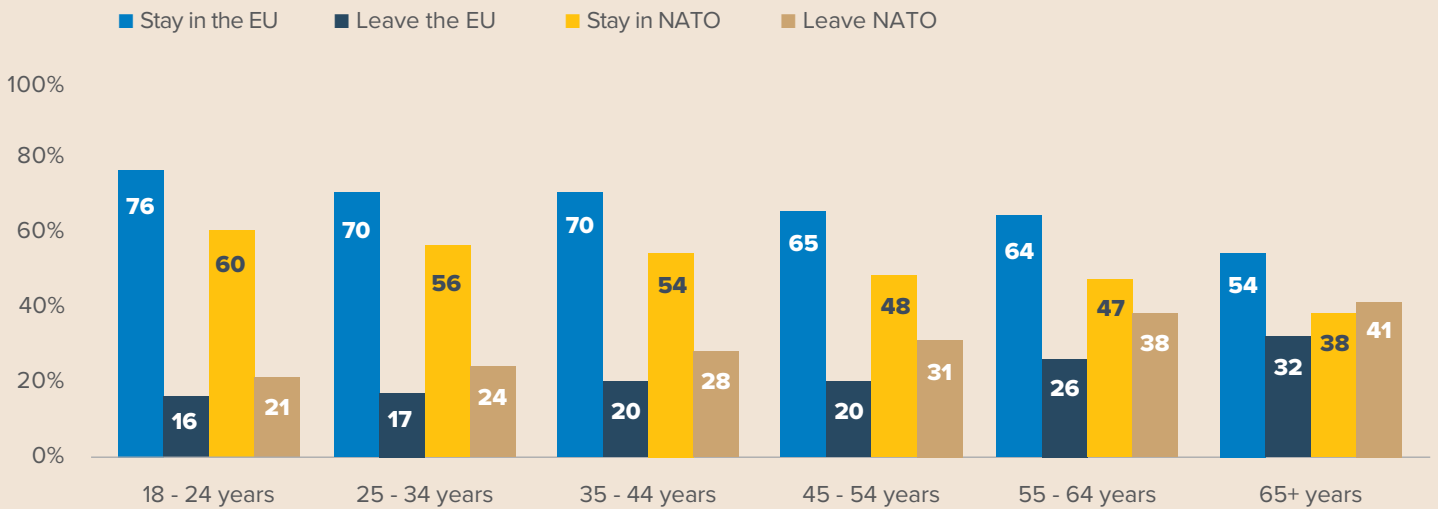
In Poland, the vast majority of respondents in each age category would vote to remain in the EU should a referendum on this issue be held. However, the vote to remain would be the highest among the 65 years and older group (86%). This percentage declines across all groups in line with the age of respondents (79% among 18–24 and 77% among 25–34).

Likewise, all generations in Poland would overwhelmingly vote to remain in NATO in case of

a referendum, with the highest support to remain in the age groups of **25 – 34 years and 45 – 54 years, where 84% of respondents would vote to stay.**

We can thus observe that the revival of nationalistic tendencies as represented in the lack of will to associate one’s country with the West or the East does not necessarily translate into the desire to leave the EU or NATO.

SLOVAKIA



Even though the majority of Slovak respondents perceive the country's geopolitical position somewhere in between the East and West, they want to be part of the EU and would vote accordingly in a referendum. The support for the EU is above 50% across all age groups, but gradually decreases with each generation.

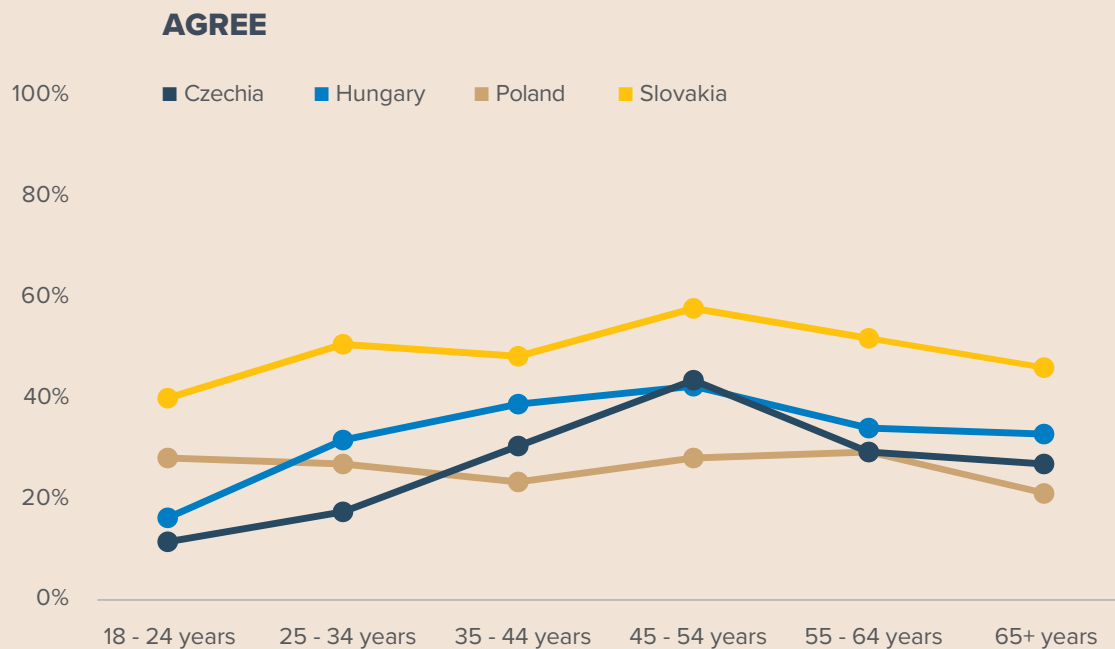
While 76% of those aged 18 – 24 years would vote for Slovakia to remain in the EU in a referendum, only 54% of those aged 65 and more would vote the same. As in other countries where this trend is observable such as Czechia and Hungary, this illustrates the fact that benefits of the EU membership are typically seen more clearly by young adults for whom the free

movement of persons is perceived as an unalienable right compared with older generations who perhaps do not make as much use of it. As confirmed in a previous section, the oldest generation in Slovakia turns out to be generally less pro-Western, pro-EU and pro-NATO oriented. In 2018, the support for NATO membership among Slovaks reached 50%. However, it is **only younger generations which would vote to remain in majority** (60% for 18–24; 56% for 25–34 and 54% for 35–44). The proportion of those who would vote to remain in NATO drops significantly with age, reaching only 38% in the age group of 65 years and more.

CONSPIRACIES

Slovakia is the most conspiracy-prone of all Central European countries with most respondents believing in conspiracy theories. Slovakia is the only country in Central Europe where most respondents (52%) believe that world events are not decided by publicly elected representatives, but by secret groups that seek to establish a totalitarian world order. 52% of Slovaks also agree with anti-Semitic conspiracy statements.

DO YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT THERE ARE SECRET SOCIETIES AND GROUPS THAT CONTROL WORLD AFFAIRS AND AIM TO ESTABLISH A TOTALITARIAN WORLD ORDER?



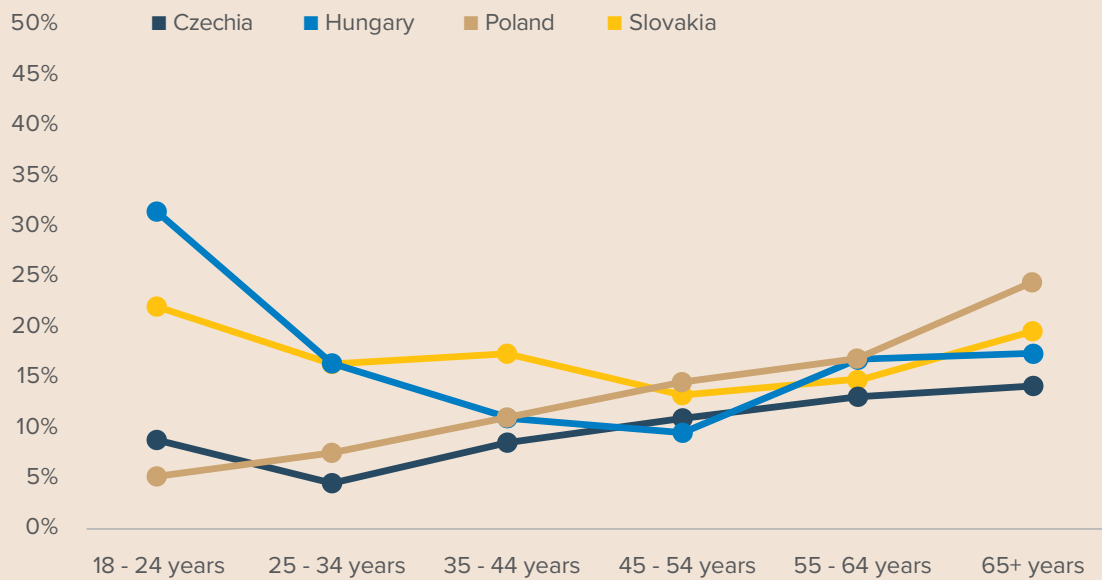
The belief in conspiracy theories about secret societies is widespread among all age groups in all four countries. However, it is the **older respondents aged 45–54 years who believe in such conspiracies, the most of all age groups in other countries** as well – 60% in Slovakia, 48% in Czechia and 47% Hungary. In **Poland**, it is the respondents **aged 55–64 years** that lead this belief with 36%, closely followed by respondents aged 18–24 and 45–54 years with 35%.

In Slovakia, the majority of respondents aged 25–64 years agree with such conspiracy statements. Slovakia is the only country in Central Europe where

those who believe that there are secret groups and societies aiming to establish a totalitarian world order outweigh those who do not agree with such a statement in every single age group, including those aged 18 to 24 years.

Poland is also the only country, in comparison to others, where the support for this conspiracy statement does not have big differences among all age groups and fluctuates within the range of 29–36%.

DO NOT KNOW

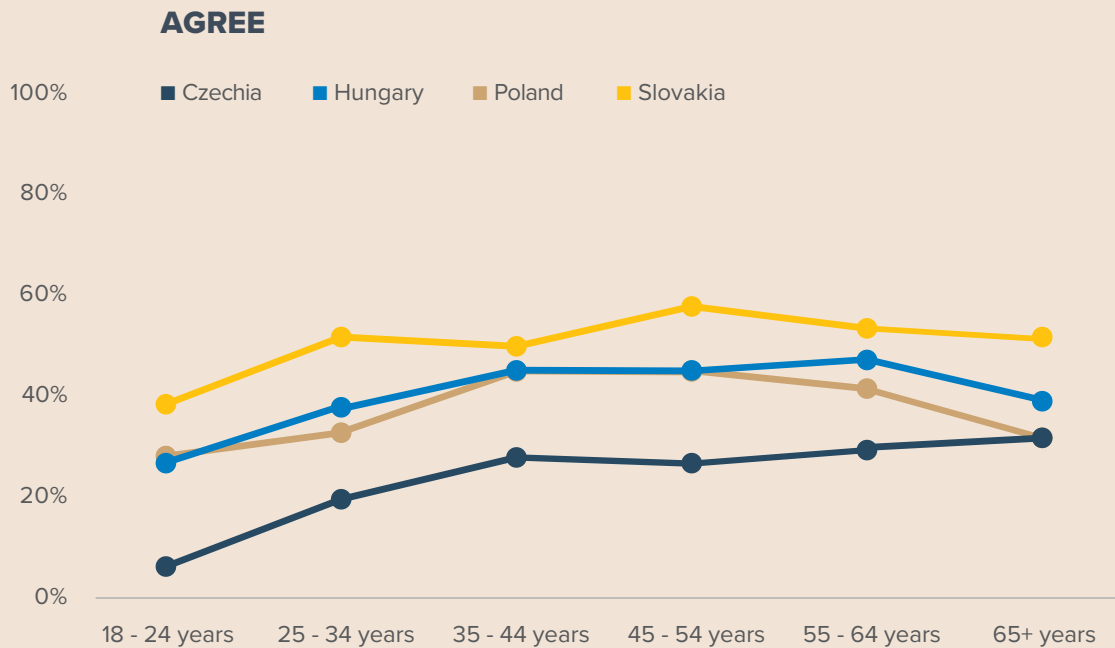


An alarming percentage of the youngest respondents aged 18–24 years in Hungary (31%) and Slovakia (23%) do not know whether there are secret societies aiming to establish a totalitarian world order. In addition, this conspiracy statement is problematic also for the oldest respondents of 65 years and above in all countries. This age group is led by Poland with 23%, followed by Slovakia (19%), Hungary (18%) and Czechia (14%).

Interestingly, in the case of “do not know answers” to whether a respondent agrees or disagrees with a conspiracy statement it is possible to observe

similarities among the Central European countries splitting them into two groups. The “do not know answers” of Slovak and Hungarian respondents in three analysed conspiracy statements resemble a u-curve, with a large percentage of the youngest and oldest generations not knowing whether they agree with particular conspiracy statements or not. In Poland and Czechia, the “do not know answers” tend to rise with the increasing age of respondents. This, however, does not necessarily mean automatic correlation among the responses.

JEWES HAVE TOO MUCH POWER AND SECRETLY CONTROL MANY GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS AROUND THE WORLD.



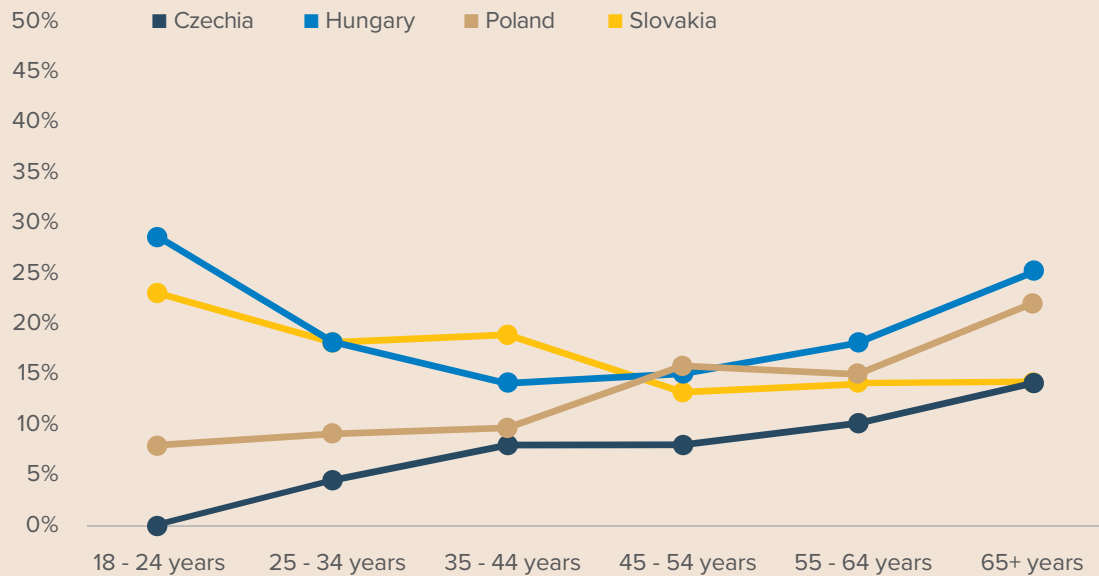
Apart from the youngest generation, **Slovakia is the only country in Central Europe where those who believe in anti-Semitic conspiracy statement outweigh those who do not agree with it in every single age group.** Furthermore, in Slovakia over 35% of respondents in all age groups think that Jews have too much power and secretly control the world. This opinion is, with 58%, most prevalent among Slovaks aged 45–54 years. On average, 53% of respondents older than 24 years agree with the anti-Semitic conspiracy statement.

Similarly, in both Hungary and Poland over 25% of respondents in all age groups have anti-Semitic beliefs. In Poland, it is again the age group of 55–64 years old of whom 46% agree with this statement, closely followed by respondents aged 35–54 years

with 44%. Similarly, in Hungary, it is also the middle generations of respondents aged 35–44 and 45–54 years who agree with the anti-Semitic statement the most.

Czechia is the only Central European country where a majority of respondents in all age groups disagreed with the anti-Semitic conspiracy. The young Czechs are also the most impervious to this conspiracy, when only 4% of respondents aged 18–24 years agree with it. However, in Czechia, it is possible to observe a big generation gap of 27 percentage points between the youngest and oldest age groups, when the oldest generation with 31% thinks that Jews have too much power.

DO NOT KNOW



Similar lack of knowledge among the youngest Slovaks and Hungarians, as was observed in the case of the conspiracy statement about secret societies, reoccurs with the anti-Semitic conspiracy. **28% of Hungarians and 23% of Slovaks aged 18–24 years do not know** whether Jews have too much power and secretly control many governments and institutions around the world.

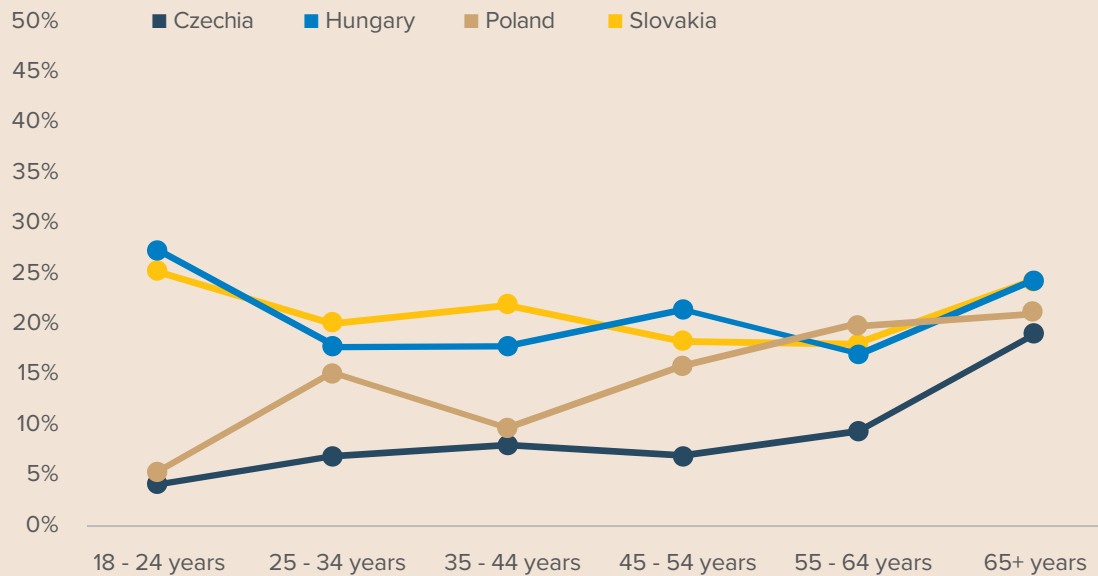
In Hungary the lack of knowledge and hesitancy to proclaim agreement or disagreement with this anti-Semitic statement increases again among respondents aged 65 years and above, 25% of the oldest respondents do not know how to respond to the statement whether Jews have too much power in the world or not.

On the contrary, in Poland and Czechia, it is the youngest respondents aged 18–24 years who have the most defined stance towards this anti-Semitic statement. **96% of young Czechs disagree with this statement.** Similarly, 66% of young Poles completely disagree with this conspiracy statement and only 7% do not know whether Jews have too much power or not.

However, the rise of this hesitancy increases with age groups in both countries. It is the respondents aged 65 years and above, 22% in Poland and 14% in Czechia, who cannot say whether Jews have too much power and secretly control the world the most among all age groups.

TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE WORLD TRADE CENTER IN NEW YORK WAS PLANNED AND ORGANISED BY THE US GOVERNMENT AND NOT AL-QAEDA.

DO NOT KNOW



Slovaks are, once again, the most conspiracy-prone in the region and believe the most that the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York was planned and conducted by the American government, not Al-Qaeda. **The belief in 9/11 conspiracy is widespread in Slovakia among all age groups ranging from 37% of respondents aged 45–54 years to 40% of respondents aged 25–34 and 55–64 years.**

Similarly, it is possible to observe the division of countries based on the lack of knowledge and hesitancy among the youngest respondents. Only 4% of respondents aged 18–24 years in Czechia and 7% of the same group in Hungary do not know who conducted the 9/11 terroristic attack. On the contrary, 25% of young Slovaks and 27% of young Hungarians do not know whether Al-Qaeda or the US government organised the 9/11 terrorist attacks. In addition, the youngest age group of 18–24 years in Slovakia and Hungary do not know the most of

all age groups. Young Slovaks and Hungarians are then followed by the oldest generation scoring 24% in both countries.

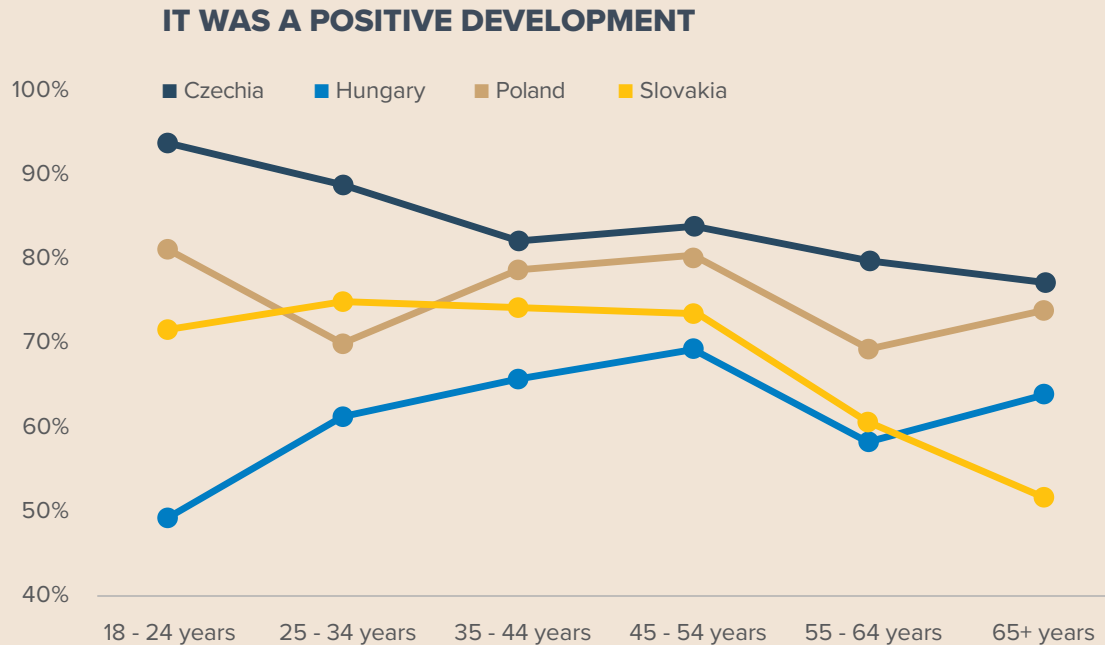
In Czechia and Poland, the most respondents stating they do not know who is behind the 9/11 terroristic attacks belong to the oldest generation aged 65 years and above, 21% of oldest Poles and 19% of oldest Czechs. The oldest Czechs are also an outlier in comparison to other age groups.

Another interesting difference between the countries is possible to observe among respondents aged 35–44 years, where only 8% of Czechs and 9% of Poles do not know who conducted the 9/11 terroristic attacks in comparison to 18% of Hungarians and 22% of Slovaks. If we take into consideration that the respondents of this age group were at least 18 years old in the time of the terroristic attacks, then 14 percentage points difference between Czech and Slovak respondents is quite large.



1989

WHAT IS YOUR EVALUATION OF THE FALL OF THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN 1989?



There is a clear generational trend in the perception of the fall of Communist regime both in Slovakia and Czechia. 73% of respondents aged between 18–24 and 75% aged between 25–34 evaluate the fall and developments positively in Slovakia, while 94% and 87% of the same age groups respectively think so in Czechia. However, in Czechia, the fall of Communist regime is overall perceived as a positive development across all generations – 75% of those aged 65 years and over think so compared to 52% of Slovaks from the same age group.

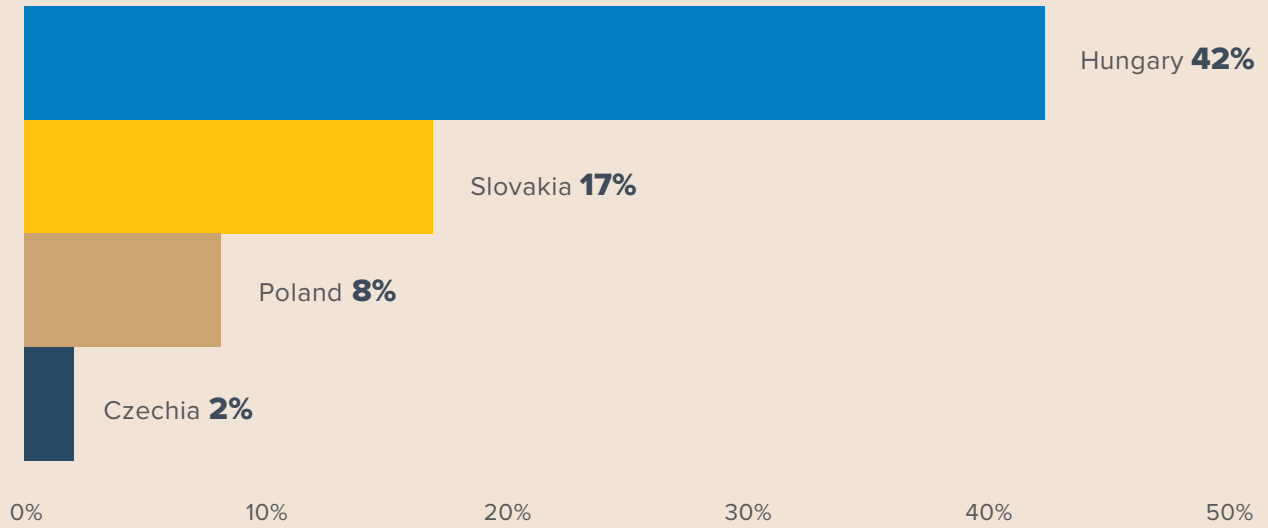
In Poland, as with the perception of the West, **there isn't a clear generational divide** on the issue with the majority across all age groups evaluating it as a positive development.

Hungary is **the only country where the generational trend is reversed**, whereby more people in older generations perceive the fall of Communism to be a positive development compared with younger generations. People aged 45 – 54 tend to think of the event most positively of all generations, as 69% of respondents think it was a good thing (compared to 49% of those aged 18–24).

However, as the next graph demonstrates, the low percentages among Hungarian youth do not mean the rest perceives the fall of the Communist regime as a negative development, 42% of the age group did not know whether this event should be perceived positively or negatively.

DO NOT KNOW

(18 - 24 years)



CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Generational analysis of the global perspectives of residents living in four Central European states about 1) the geopolitical affiliation of their respective countries, 2) the tendency to believe in conspiracy theories and 3) the perception of the fall of the Communist regimes **has shown a broad range of attitudes and beliefs**, ranging from those who strongly identify with the East (older generations in Slovakia), through those who see their country as part of the West (youth in Hungary) to those who think their place is neither with the West nor the East (youth in Poland). Similarly, the tendency to believe in conspiracy theories and to perceive the fall of Communist regimes in 1989 positively or negatively varies not only across nations, but also across different generations. **Despite the ongoing democratic backsliding observable in Central Europe, the mosaic of opinions, beliefs and attitudes is thus much more complex, and it still includes strong pro-European tendencies.**

While analysing these age groups, we encountered several phenomena difficult to interpret due to the lack of valid data to support the claims. Firstly, it is a striking percentage of young Hungarians, and, to certain extent, Slovaks, who did not know how to evaluate the fall of Communist regime in 1989. Therefore, it might be useful to look deeper into education systems in the respective countries to identify whether these key events are addressed sufficiently in high school curricula.

A similar approach to analysis of education systems could be adopted with regard to analysing the interpretation of world events and current developments, as well as an emphasis on critical thinking, in order to identify possible links between conspiracy-prone youth and the quality of education they receive.

Thirdly, as Slovakia's oldest generation demonstrated the strongest pro-Eastern, anti-EU and anti-NATO opinion tendencies, it might be worth focusing on more qualitative data to identify key factors that distinguish the perspectives of Slovakia's older generation from the rest of the Central Europe.

ANNEX – TABLES

WHERE DO YOU WANT YOUR COUNTRY TO BELONG – TO THE WEST, TO THE EAST OR SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN?

18 – 24 years 25 – 34 years 35 – 44 years 45 – 54 years 55 – 64 years 65+ years

To the West

	18 – 24 years	25 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65+ years
Czechia	57%	45%	36%	38%	35%	33%
Hungary	69%	45%	40%	41%	38%	45%
Poland	27%	35%	44%	47%	47%	51%
Slovakia	34%	29%	23%	23%	13%	12%

Somewhere in between

	18 – 24 years	25 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65+ years
Czechia	38%	49%	59%	56%	59%	58%
Hungary	23%	46%	53%	54%	51%	45%
Poland	40%	38%	33%	29%	24%	20%
Slovakia	49%	54%	54%	54%	69%	57%

HOW WOULD YOU VOTE IN A REFERENDUM?

18 – 24 years 25 – 34 years 35 – 44 years 45 – 54 years 55 – 64 years 65+ years

Slovakia

	18 – 24 years	25 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65+ years
Stay in the EU	76%	70%	70%	65%	64%	54%
Leave the EU	16%	17%	20%	20%	26%	32%
Stay in NATO	60%	56%	54%	48%	47%	38%
Leave NATO	21%	24%	28%	31%	38%	41%

Czechia

	18 – 24 years	25 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65+ years
Stay in the EU	84%	75%	61%	61%	67%	75%
Leave the EU	15%	21%	37%	35%	28%	18%
Stay in NATO	91%	87%	78%	79%	78%	70%
Leave NATO	6%	6%	16%	16%	15%	17%

Poland

	18 – 24 years	25 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65+ years
Stay in the EU	79%	77%	81%	82%	80%	86%
Leave the EU	13%	14%	1%	7%	8%	4%
Stay in NATO	81%	84%	82%	84%	81%	83%
Leave NATO	1%	5%	9%	3%	7%	3%

Hungary

	18 – 24 years	25 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65+ years
Stay in the EU	87%	75%	71%	76%	65%	79%
Leave the EU	9%	21%	20%	17%	27%	12%
Stay in NATO	76%	74%	77%	82%	70%	76%
Leave NATO	14%	14%	10%	10%	15%	4%

THERE ARE SECRET SOCIETIES AND GROUPS THAT CONTROL WORLD AFFAIRS AND AIM TO ESTABLISH A TOTALITARIAN WORLD ORDER. DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE?

	Czechia	Hungary	Poland	Slovakia
Agree				
18 – 24 years	21%	25%	35%	45%
25 – 34 years	26%	38%	34%	54%
35 – 44 years	37%	44%	31%	52%
45 – 54 years	48%	47%	35%	60%
55 – 64 years	36%	40%	36%	55%
65+ years	34%	39%	29%	49%

	Czechia	Hungary	Poland	Slovakia
Do not know				
18 – 24	9%	31%	6%	23%
25 – 34 years	5%	17%	8%	17%
35 – 44 years	9%	11%	11%	19%
45 – 54 years	11%	10%	14%	13%
55 – 64 years	13%	16%	16%	14%
65+ years	14%	18%	23%	19%

JEWS HAVE TOO MUCH POWER AND SECRETLY CONTROL MANY GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS AROUND THE WORLD.

	Czechia	Hungary	Poland	Slovakia
Agree				
18 – 24 years	4%	26%	27%	36%
25 – 34 years	19%	38%	33%	53%
35 – 44 years	26%	44%	44%	49%
45 – 54 years	24%	44%	44%	58%
55 – 64 years	28%	41%	46%	55%
65+ years	31%	31%	38%	53%

	Czechia	Hungary	Poland	Slovakia
Do not know				
18 – 24	0%	28%	7%	23%
25 – 34 years	4%	18%	8%	18%
35 – 44 years	7%	14%	9%	19%
45 – 54 years	7%	15%	16%	13%
55 – 64 years	10%	18%	15%	14%
65+ years	14%	25%	22%	14%

TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE WORLD TRADE CENTER IN NEW YORK WAS PLANNED AND ORGANISED BY THE US GOVERNMENT AND NOT AL-QAEDA

	Czechia	Hungary	Poland	Slovakia
Do not know				
18 – 24 years	4%	27%	5%	25%
25 – 34 years	7%	18%	15%	20%
35 – 44 years	8%	18%	9%	22%
45 – 54 years	7%	21%	16%	18%
55 – 64 years	9%	16%	19%	17%
65+ years	19%	24%	21%	24%

HOW DO YOU PERCEIVE THE FALL OF COMMUNIST REGIME IN 1989?

	18 – 24 years	25 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65+ years
Positively						
Czechia	94%	87%	79%	81%	77%	75%
Hungary	49%	61%	66%	69%	57%	63%
Poland	80%	70%	77%	79%	69%	73%
Slovakia	73%	75%	74%	73%	59%	52%

Do not know	
18–24 years	
Hungary	42%
Slovakia	17%
Poland	8%
Czechia	2%



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