Arhiv družboslovnih podatkov

Gradivo vezano na raziskavo
Populism and the attitude towards the EU, 2017: Slovenia

CEU Analysis Hungary

Introduction

This report analyses the results of the survey on citizens' attitudes towards the EU, towards democratic values and civil rights and their perceptions about the most important challenges the EU face.

The structure of the document is the following. First, each question is discussed separately in the same format: 1, a graph showing frequencies[12]; 2, a table (presented in the Appendix) illustrating relative frequencies across different demographic characteristics[3] complemented by the results of chi-square tests,[4] to analyze the existence of a relationship between the demographic characteristics and the question one by one; 3, and a graph showing the effects of demographic variables on the given question (from 2 to 10)[5] are shown. In case of Questions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 the structure is partly different as they all contain multiple sub-questions. In their case, frequencies are shown separately, distributions across demographic groups are shown in separate tables, while the effects of demographic variables are shown in multiple graphs. Second, the main results are briefly discussed in the conclusion.

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[1] When presenting the relative frequencies "do not know/no answer" option is also calculated in 100% at this part of the analysis. So the frequencies of the other answer options show the number of those who selected that answer divided by all respondents, and not the number of those who selected that answer divided by only those respondents who gave a substantial answer to the given question.

[2] Weights are used for all analyses.

[3] Tables show the distributions across the asked demographic groups. In case of questions 4,5,6,7,10 tables are shown separately for each sub-question, the order of the sub-questions comes from the survey and from the data file. Regarding the demographic variables, the distributions for "do not know" and "no answer" categories are not presented in the tables for the variable on work, but were computed as well.

[4] Chi-square tests show whether there is an association (in the underlying population) between a demographic variable and the given question. In this case we want to see whether the distributions of the answers to the given question differ across demographic characteristics. These tests are done separately between each demographic characteristic and the given question. These tests are done for each question, and only the statistically significant relationships (where we can reject the null hypothesis that there is no difference in the distributions of the given question in the underlying population across the given demographic characteristics) are shown – the p-value threshold is set to be at 0.05. Chi-square tests do not say anything about the direction of the relationship, for that matter a logistic regression may be done for Question 1 and linear regressions for Questions 2-10 – see the next note.

[5] For Questions 2-10 separate linear regressions are done where the given question is the dependent variable and the demographic variables (gender, age, education, work, region, place of living, party preference) are the independent variables. These analyses are needed because *a*, chi-square tests only show whether there is a relationship between the given question and the demographic variables without the direction of the relationship; *b*, they make it also possible to control for the effects of all the other demographic variables at the same time. Regarding the dependent variables, recodings were done: 0-2 (too negative-correct-too positive) for Question 2; 0-3 (totally disagree-rather disagree-rather agree-totally agree) for Questions 3, 4, 5, 8, 9; 0-3 (very negative role-rather negative role-rather positive role-totally positive role) for Questions 6, 7; and 0-3 (not important at all-rather not important-rather important-very important) for Question 10. "Do not know/no answer" answers are regarded as missing values in this analysis. These variables are regarded as continuous. Question 1 is dichotomous, thus this type of analysis is not done there. Regarding the independent variables, age is used in continuous form, while for work and party preference, "do not know" and "no answer" options are disregarded as missing values. After the regressions are done the effects of the demographic variables on the given questions are presented in graphs – dots represent coefficients on the x axis, lines represent 95% confidence intervals on the x axis, variables are on the y axis (the categories presented in the graphs are compared to reference categories; reference categories are male for gender, primary education for education, in paid work for work, Central Hungary for region, capital for place of living, Fidesz for party preference), statistically significant effects differ from 0. For questions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 sub-questions are shown with different colors. R^2-s and F-tests of the models are not presented, but based on the latter, all models used fit the data.

Question 1

Question 1 was formulated as "What do you think, should Hungary remain the member of the European Union?" Figure 1 shows the distribution of the answers. A high majority (84.4%) of respondents agrees with the statement that Hungary should remain a member of the EU.
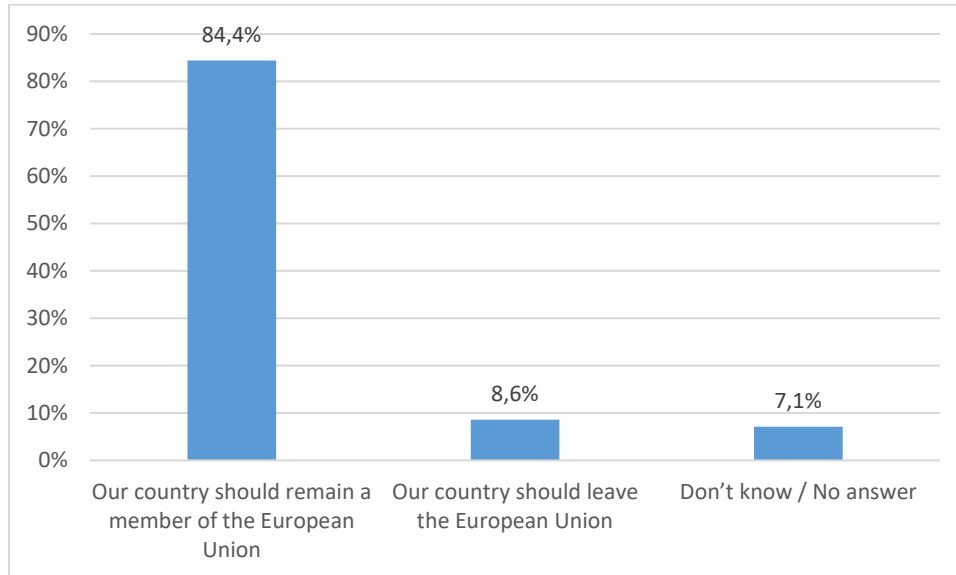
Figure 1 – Answers to the question "What do you think, should Hungary remain the member of the European Union?"

After showing the general distribution, Table 1 depicts the relative frequencies across groups. Chi-square tests were run separately to analyze the relationship between the demographic characteristics and respondents' opinions on whether Hungary should remain a member of the EU. The statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following: education ($\chi2$=23.480; p<0.05) and region ($\chi2$=23.445; p<0.05). These are the demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 1 (whether Hungary should remain a member of the EU) differs across groups in the underlying population. By looking at the frequencies within the categories of these variables,[6] one can see that there are relatively more respondents who think that Hungary should remain a member of the EU within upper tier secondary, tertiary educational groups or within Central Hungary, Southern Transdanubia or Southern Great Plain regional groups than respondents with other educational or regional background – even though a majority in all those groups also thinks that Hungary should remain a member of the EU.

Question 2

Question 2 was formulated as "What do you think, the picture drawn about the EU in the Hungarian political discourse is..." Figure 2 shows the distribution of the answers. The relative

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[6] Since Question 1 is dichotomous (if the "do not know/no answer" is disregarded), here a comparison within demographic variables is done easily by comparing relative frequencies. As indicated before, for Questions 2-10 a different analysis is done to compare the answers of the different demographic groups.

majority (46.9%) of respondents agrees with the statement that the picture drawn about the EU in Hungary is too negative. The second most popular answer was that this picture is correct (29.0%).
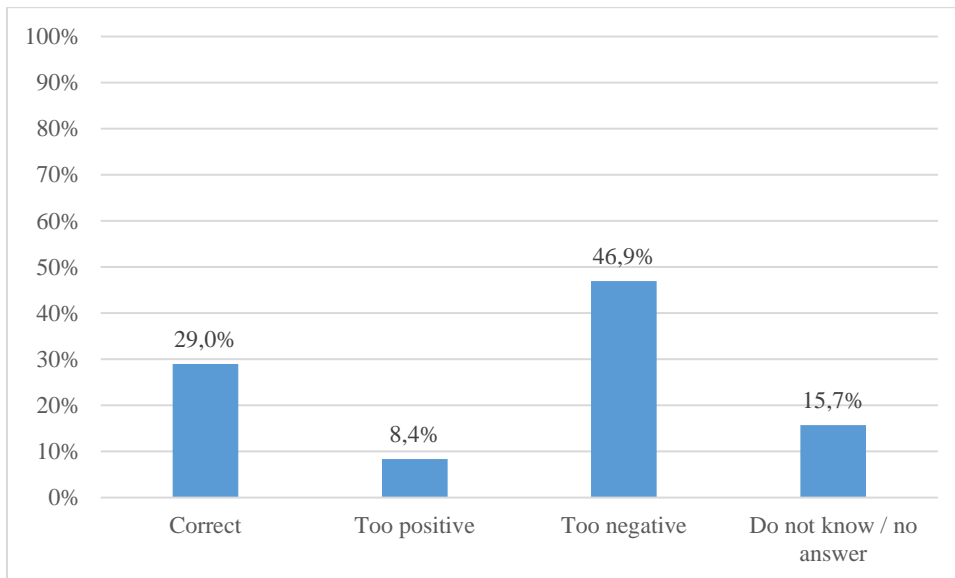
Figure 2 – Answers to the question "What do you think, the picture drawn about the EU in the Hungarian political discourse is..."

After showing the general distribution, Table 2 depicts the relative frequencies across groups. By using chi-square tests, the statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following. These are the demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 2 (about the picture drawn about the EU in the Hungarian political discourse) differs across groups in the underlying population:

- gender ($\chi2=10.523$; $p<0.05$),
- age ($\chi2=44.861$; $p<0.001$),
- education ($\chi2=26.862$; $p<0.01$),
- work ($\chi2=85.408$; $p<0.001$),
- place of living ($\chi2=31.576$; $p<0.001$)
- and party preference ($\chi2=92.904$; $p<0.001$).

Figure 3 presents the effects of different demographic variables on Question 2 - when effects of other variables are also controlled for. Only the significant effects are discussed here (for the interpretation of the graph, see note 5 on methodology).

- Those who still study think that the picture drawn about the EU in Hungary is too positive, compared to those currently working.
- DK, Momentum, LMP and Together voters think that this picture is unnecessarily negative compared to those preferring Fidesz.
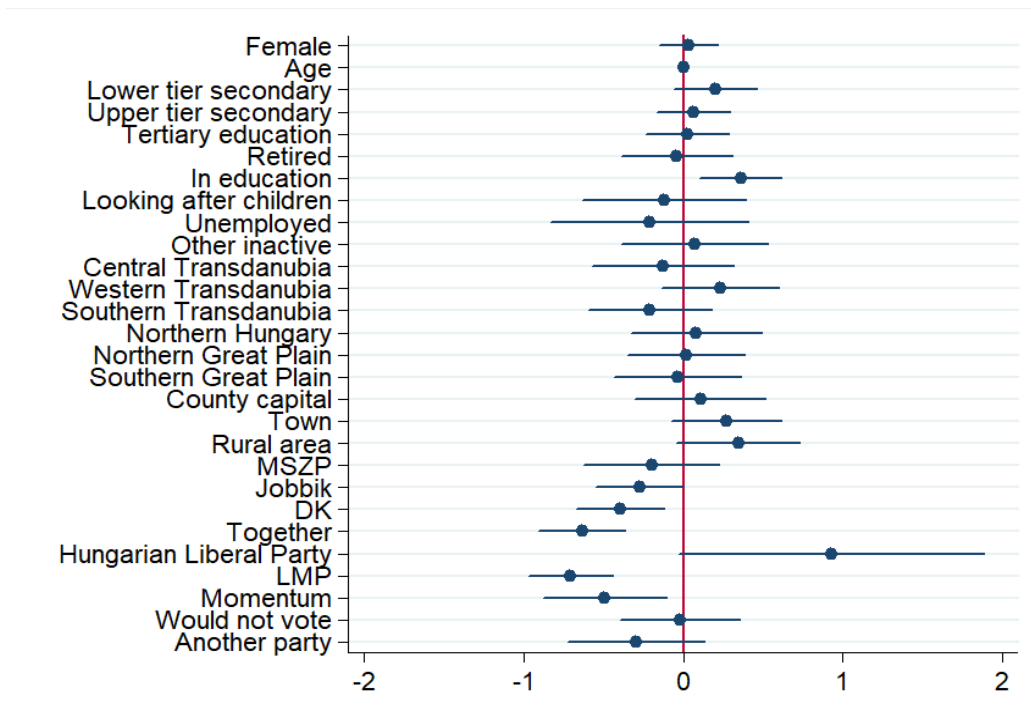
Figure 3 – Effects of demographic variables on Question 2

Question 3

Question 3 was formulated as "Do you agree with the following statement? The European Union treats Hungary in respectful manner." Figure 4 shows the distribution of the answers. The relative majority (40.6%) of respondents rather agrees with the statement that Hungary is treated respectfully in the EU. If the relative frequencies of the negative and the positive answers are added up, it can be seen that an absolute majority (57.6%) thinks that Hungary is treated respectfully in the EU. Although it was asked differently, and there was a neutral answer option in Question 2, a comparison shows that while a majority thinks that Hungary is treated respectfully in the EU, a majority thinks that the EU is shown negatively in Hungarian politics.
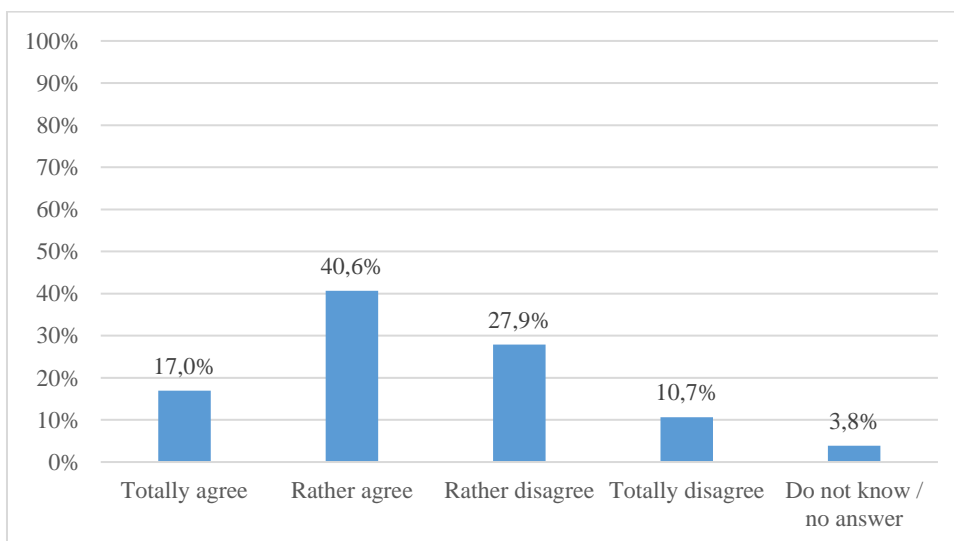
Figure 4 – Answers to the question "Do you agree with the following statement? The European Union treats Hungary in respectful manner."

After showing the general distribution, Table 3 depicts the relative frequencies across groups. By using chi-square tests, the statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following. These are the demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 3 (whether the EU treats Hungary in a respectful manner) differs across groups in the underlying population:

- age ($\chi2=39.169$; $p<0.01$),
- education ($\chi2=22.191$; $p<0.05$),
- work ($\chi2=48.057$; $p<0.05$),
- region ($\chi2=71.731$; $p<0.001$)
- and party preference ($\chi2=145.388$; $p<0.001$).

Figure 5 presents the effects of different demographic variables on Question 3 - when effects of other variables are also controlled for. Only the significant effects are discussed here (for the interpretation of the graph, see note 5 on methodology).

- Respondents with upper tier secondary education agree less with the statement that Hungary is treated respectfully in the EU than those with primary education.
- Voters of all parties (except for Momentum) and non-voters agree more with the statement that Hungary is treated respectfully in the EU than Fidesz voters.
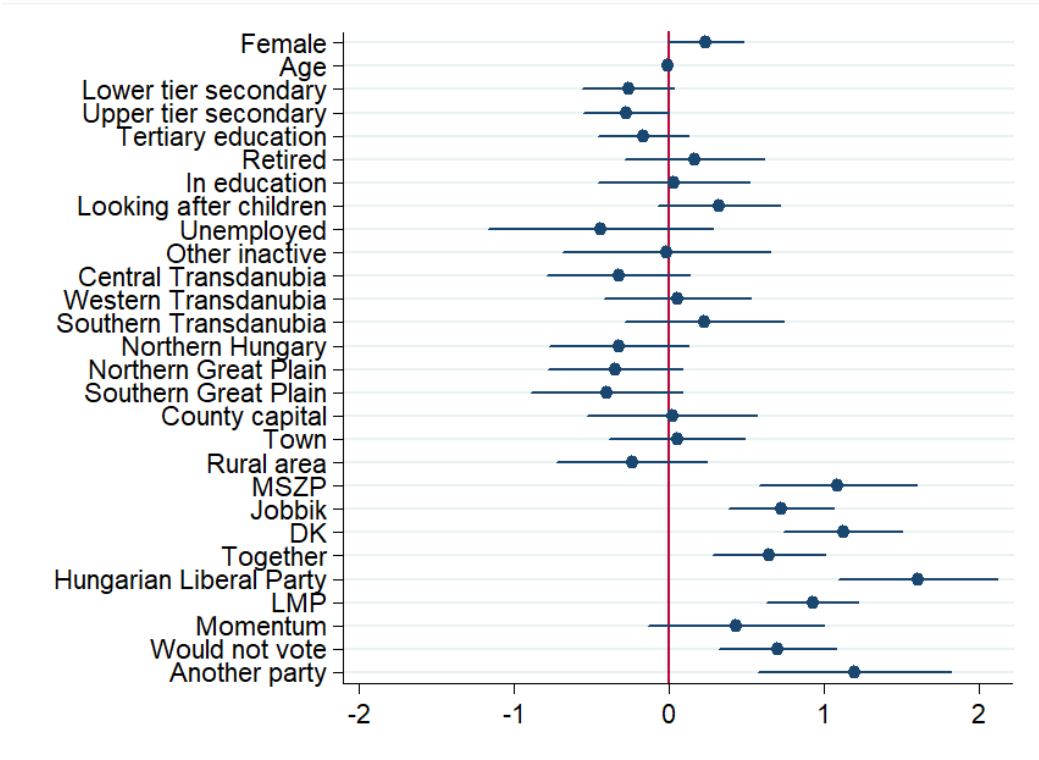
Figure 5 – Effects of demographic variables on Question 3

Question 4

Question 4 was formulated as "In your opinion being a member of the EU is rather an advantage or a disadvantage for Hungary?" Figure 6 shows the distribution of the answers to each sub-question. In two cases the absolute, in two cases the relative majority (respectively: 56.0%,

52.3%, 42.3%, 46.1%) of respondents rather agrees with the statements that the EU is rather an advantage for Hungary as a business environment, for its economic well-being, political weight and security. If the relative frequencies of the negative and the positive answers are added up, it can be seen that an absolute majority (respectively: 83.5%, 77.8%, 58%, 67.4%) thinks that the EU membership is an advantage for Hungary in all these aspects. Comparing the four different statements, one can say that rather the economic aspects of EU membership are perceived highly positively (business environment, economic well-being), even if the other two (political weight, security) are also viewed in a relatively positive way.
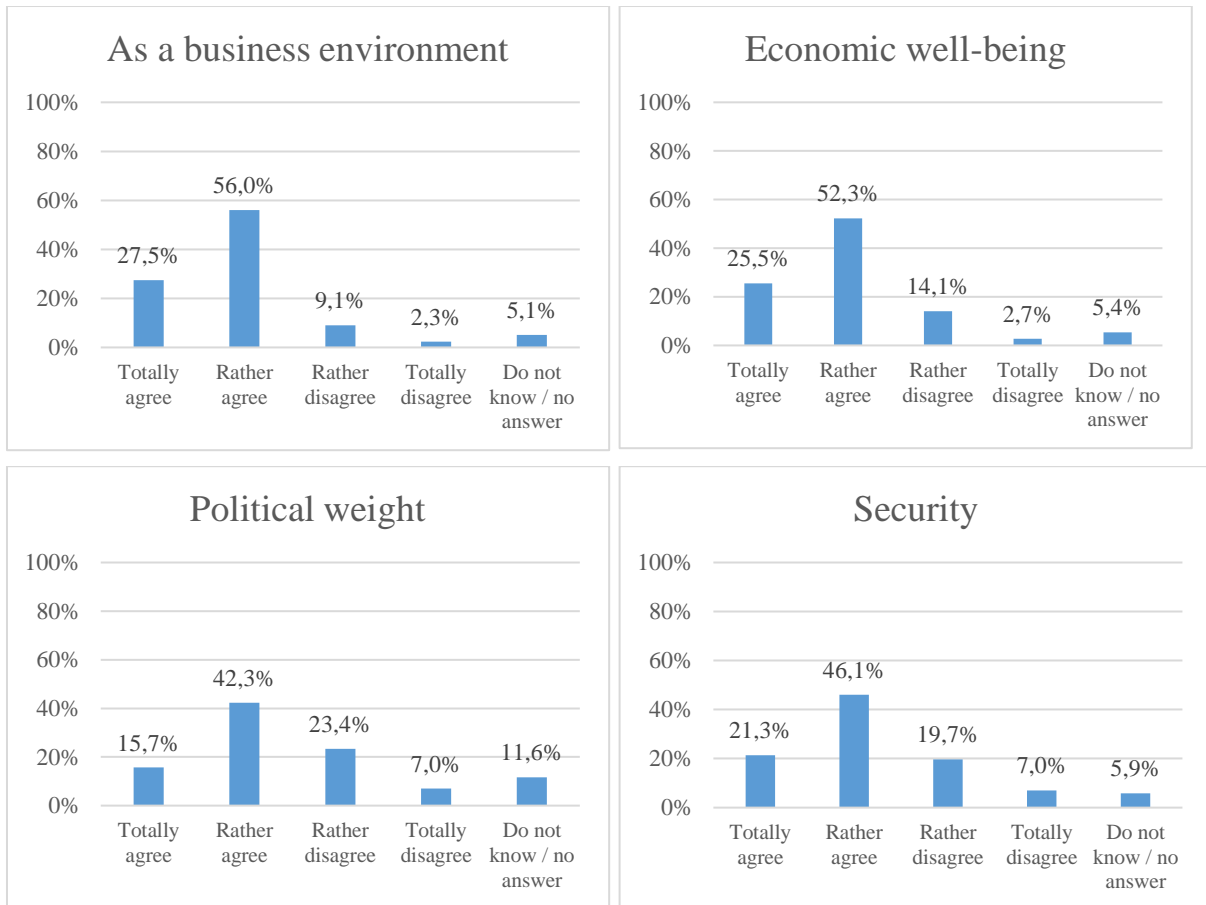
Figure 6 – Answers to the question "In your opinion being a member of the EU is rather an advantage or a disadvantage for Hungary?"

After showing the general distributions, Tables 4a (business environment), 4b (economic well-being), 4c (political weight), 4d (security) depict the relative frequencies across groups. By using chi-square tests, the statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following. These are the demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 4 (whether being a member of the EU is an advantage or a disadvantage) differs across groups in the underlying population:

- in 4a:
  - gender ($\chi2=13.972$; $p<0.01$),
  - education ($\chi2=32.372$; $p<0.01$)

- o and work ($\chi 2$=97.331; p<0.001);
- in 4b:
  - o gender ($\chi 2$=21.159; p<0.001),
  - o age ($\chi 2$=30.136; p<0.05),
  - o education ($\chi 2$=53.231; p<0.001),
  - o work ($\chi 2$=127.431; p<0.001)
  - o and region ($\chi 2$=56.038; p<0.001);
- in 4c:
  - o gender ($\chi 2$=15.032; p<0.01),
  - o age ($\chi 2$=45.581; p<0.001),
  - o education ($\chi 2$=24.196; p<0.05),
  - o work ($\chi 2$=79.990; p<0.001),
  - o region ($\chi 2$=51.652; p<0.01)
  - o and party preference ($\chi 2$=93.899; p<0.001);
- in 4d:
  - o gender ($\chi 2$=23.738; p<0.001),
  - o age ($\chi 2$=48.152; p<0.001),
  - o education ($\chi 2$=26.360; p<0.05),
  - o work ($\chi 2$=100.610; p<0.001),
  - o region ($\chi 2$=51.917; p<0.01)
  - o and party preference ($\chi 2$=77.513; p<0.01).

Figure 7 presents the effects of different demographic variables on Question 4 - when effects of other variables are also controlled for. Only the significant effects are discussed here (for the interpretation of the graph, see note 5 on methodology).

- MSZP, DK, HLP and LMP voters and voters of not listed parties agree more with the statement that the EU is beneficial for Hungary as a business environment than Fidesz voters.
- Respondents with tertiary education agree to a greater extent, while those with lower tier secondary education agree less with the statement that the EU is beneficial for Hungary for its economic well-being compared to those with primary education.
- Respondents from Northern Hungary agree less with the statement that the EU is beneficial for Hungary for its economic well-being compared to those from Central Hungary.
- MSZP, HLP and LMP voters agree more with the statement that the EU is beneficial for Hungary for its economic well-being than Fidesz voters.
- Respondents from Northern Hungary agree less with the statement that the EU is beneficial for Hungary for its political weight compared to those from Central Hungary.
- Together and HLP voters agree more, while Momentum voters agree less with the statement that the EU is beneficial for Hungary for its political weight than Fidesz voters.

- Older respondents agree less with the statement that being a member of the EU is beneficial for Hungary for its security.
- Respondents who are retired or look after children agree more, while those who still study agree less with the statement that the EU is beneficial for Hungary for its security compared to those in paid work.
- Respondents from Central Transdanubia agree more with the statement that the EU is beneficial for Hungary for its security compared to those from Central Hungary.
- DK, Together, HLP, LMP, Momentum voters and voters of not listed parties agree more with the statement that the EU is beneficial for Hungary for its security than Fidesz voters.
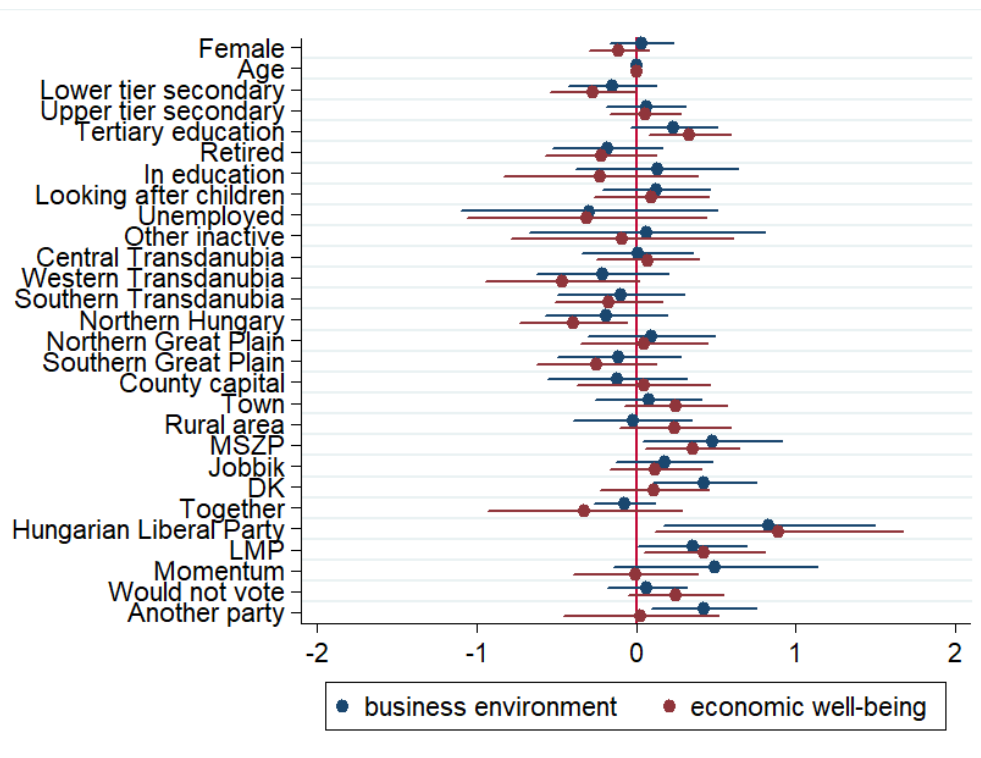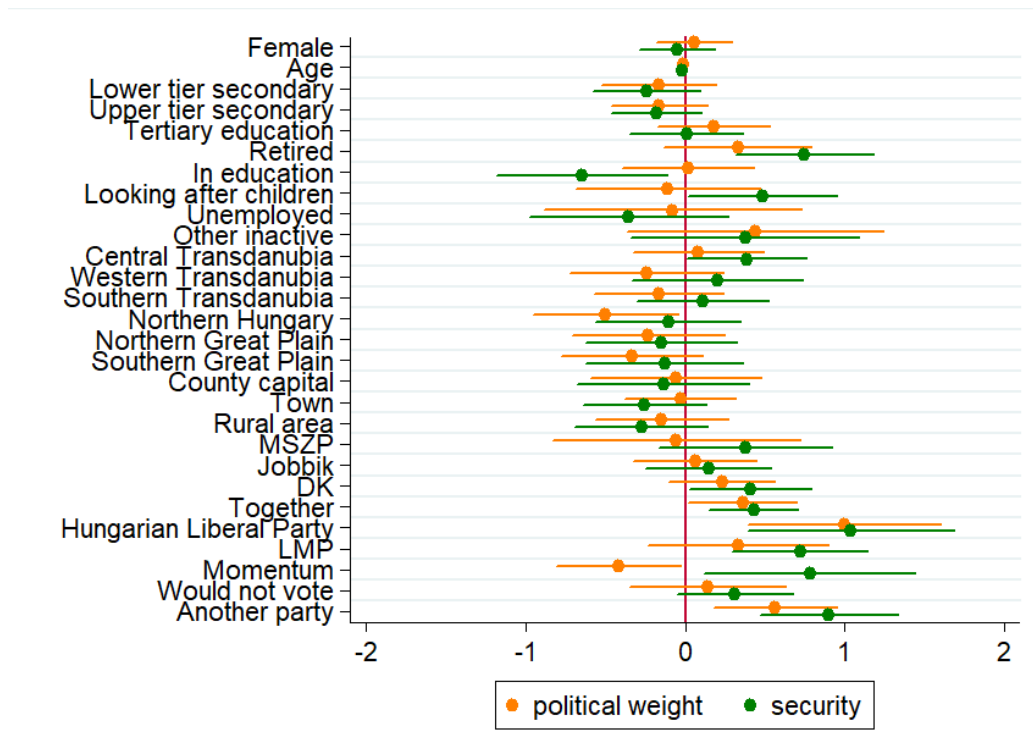
Figure 7 – Effects of demographic variables on Question 4

Question 5

Question 5 was formulated as "In your opinion Hungary's EU-related policies and decisions are rather an advantage or a disadvantage". Figure 8 shows the distribution of the answers to each sub-question. In two cases the absolute, in two cases the relative majority (respectively: 52.8%, 55.6%, 41.9%, 50.7%) of respondents rather agrees with the statements that Hungary's EU related policies are rather an advantage for the country as a business environment, for its economic well-being, political weight and security. If the relative frequencies of the negative and the positive answers are added up, it can be seen that an absolute majority (respectively: 68.9%, 71.5%, 53.6%, 66.0%) thinks that Hungary's policies are an advantage for the country in all these aspects. Comparing the four different statements, one can say that rather the economic and security related aspects of Hungarian policies are perceived highly positively (business environment, economic well-being, security), even if their possible effects on political weight are also viewed in a relatively positive way. If we compare answers to Questions 4 and 5 in pairs (comparison is more understandable if we compute the means on a reversed scale where 0 means totally disagree and 3 means totally agree), perceived advantage coming from the EU is higher than that coming from Hungary's policies (as a business environment: 2.15 versus 1.94; economic well-being: 2.06 versus 1.91; political weight: 1.75 versus 1.66; security: 1.87 versus 1.83) – it is also important to note that perceptions are better than neutral in all the cases.
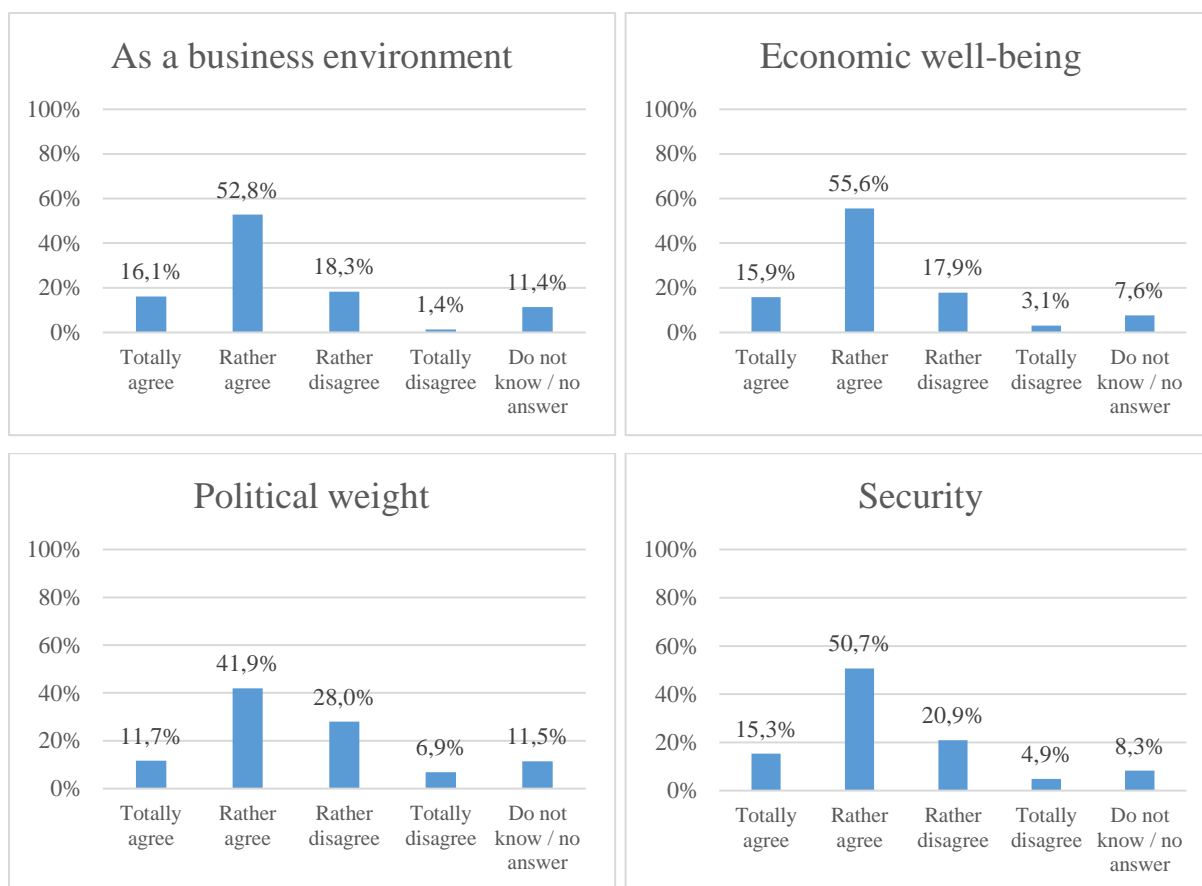
Figure 8 – Answers to the question "In your opinion Hungary's EU-related policies and decisions are rather an advantage or a disadvantage"

After showing the general distributions, Tables 5a (business environment), 5b (economic well-being), 5c (political weight), 5d (security) depict the relative frequencies across groups. By using chi-square tests, the statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following. These are the demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 5 (whether Hungary's EU-related policies bring and advantage or a disadvantage) differs across groups in the underlying population:

- in 5a:
  - gender ($\chi2$=12.595; $p<0.05$),
  - work ($\chi2$=86.244; $p<0.001$),
  - place of living ($\chi2$=21.919; $p<0.05$)
  - and party preference ($\chi2$=69.675; $p<0.01$);
- in 5b:
  - gender ($\chi2$=15.789; $p<0.01$),
  - work ($\chi2$=117.355; $p<0.001$),
  - region ($\chi2$=64.507; $p<0.001$)
  - and party preference ($\chi2$=102.495; $p<0.001$);
- in 5c:
  - gender ($\chi2$=16.855; $p<0.01$),
  - age ($\chi2$=37.875; $p<0.01$),

- o work (χ2=82.812; p<0.001)
- o and party preference (χ2=80.786; p<0.01);
- in 5d:
  - o gender (χ2=10.132; p<0.05),
  - o age (χ2=30.635; p<0.05),
  - o education (χ2=23.961; p<0.05)
  - o and work (χ2=108.103; p<0.001).

Figure 9 presents the effects of different demographic variables on Question 5 - when effects of other variables are also controlled for. Only the significant effects are discussed here (for the interpretation of the graph, see note 5 on methodology).

- Together and LMP voters agree less with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country as a business environment than Fidesz voters.
- Respondents who still study agree less with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country's economic well-being than those in paid work.
- Together voters and voters of not listed parties agree less, while non-voters agree more with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country's economic well-being than Fidesz voters.
- Respondents with tertiary education agree less with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country's political weight than those with primary education.
- Respondents who still study agree more with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country's political weight than those in paid work.
- Non-voters agree more with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country's political weight than Fidesz voters.
- Respondents with lower second tier, with upper second tier or with tertiary education all agree less with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country's security than those with primary education.
- Respondents who are retired or look after children agree more with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country's security than those in paid work.
- Respondents from Central Transdanubia agree more with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country's security than those from Central Hungary.
- Non-voters agree more with the statement that Hungary's EU-related policies are beneficial for the country's security than Fidesz voters.

Figure 9 – Effects of demographic variables on Question 5

Question 6

Question 6 was formulated as "In your opinion does the European Union play a rather positive or a rather negative role in the following areas?" Figure 10 shows the distribution of the answers to each sub-question. In two cases the absolute, in one case the relative majority (respectively:

55.8%, 46.6%, 55.3%) of respondents agrees with the statements that the EU plays a rather positive role in joint work between member states, in defense of democracy and human rights and in security. However a relative majority (41.1%) thinks that the EU plays a rather negative role in handling the refugee crisis and refugees' situation. If the relative frequencies of the negative and the positive answers are added up, it can be seen that an absolute majority (respectively: 66.7%, 62.6%, 66.7%) thinks that the EU plays a positive role in the first three areas, while an absolute majority (60.4%) thinks that the EU plays a negative role regarding the refugee crisis and refugees' situation.
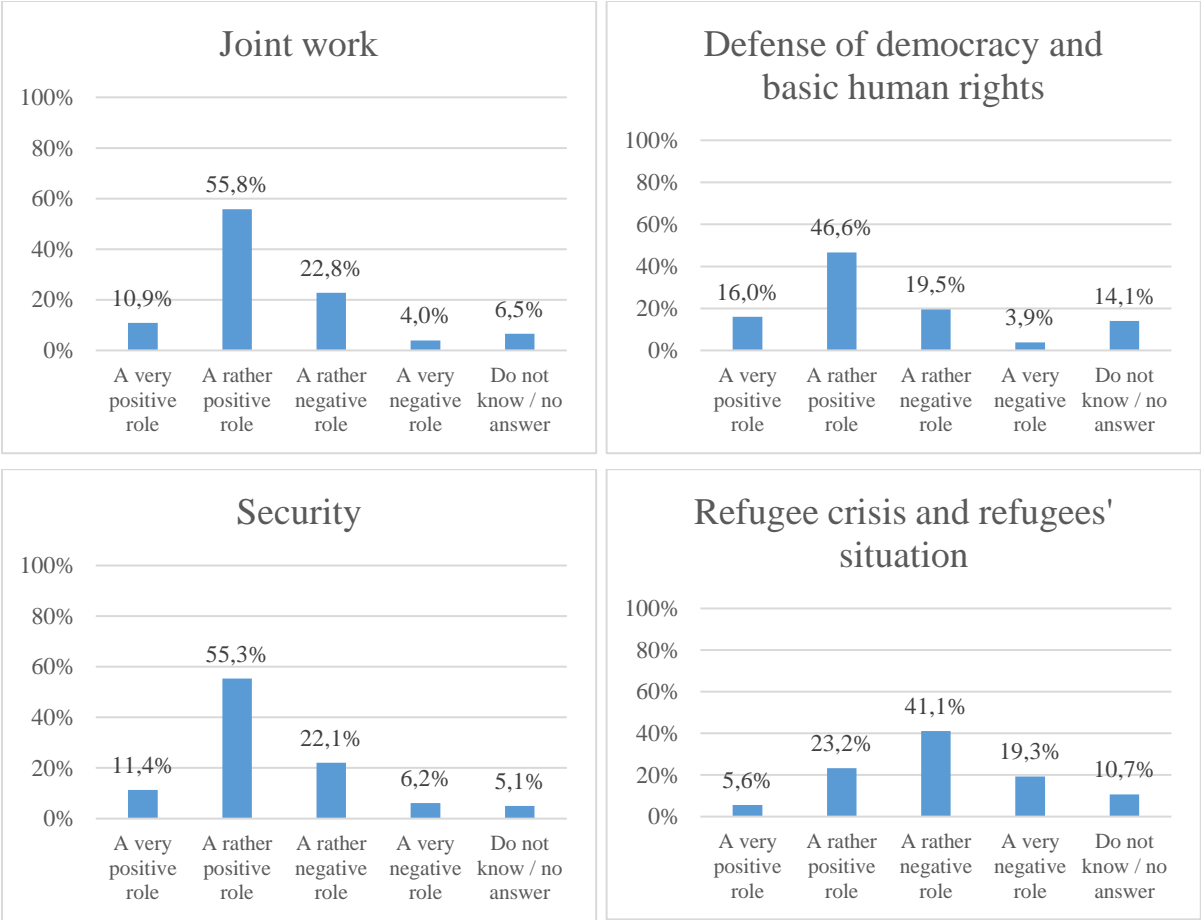
Figure 10 – Answers to the question "In your opinion does the European Union play a rather positive or a rather negative role in the following areas?"

After showing the general distributions, Tables 6a (joint work of member states), 6b (defense of democracy and basic human rights), 6c (security), 6d (refugee crisis and refugees' situation) depict the relative frequencies across groups. By using chi-square tests, the statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following. These are the demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 6 (whether the EU plays a positive or a negative role) differs across groups in the underlying population:

- in 6a:
  - age ($\chi2=27.991$; $p<0.05$),

- work ($\chi2=87.284$; $p<0.001$),
        - region ($\chi2=49.284$; $p<0.01$)
        - and party preference ($\chi2=81.142$; $p<0.01$);
- in 6b:
        - gender ($\chi2=13.178$; $p<0.05$),
        - age ($\chi2=73.743$; $p<0.001$),
        - education (42.572; $p<0.001$),
        - work ($\chi2=95.703$; $p<0.001$),
        - region ($\chi2=45.255$; $p<0.01$),
        - place of living ($\chi2=45.739$; $p<0.001$)
        - and party preference ($\chi2=91.690$; $p<0.001$);
- in 6c:
        - education ($\chi2=26.578$; $p<0.01$),
        - work ($\chi2=145.881$; $p<0.001$),
        - region ($\chi2=40.132$; $p<0.05$)
        - and party preference ($\chi2=117.092$; $p<0.001$);
- in 6d:
        - work ($\chi2=99.932$; $p<0.001$),
        - place of living ($\chi2=36.573$; $p<0.001$)
        - and party preference ($\chi2=126.312$; $p<0.001$).

Figure 11 presents the effects of different demographic variables on Question 6 - when effects of other variables are also controlled for. Only the significant effects are discussed here (for the interpretation of the graph, see note 5 on methodology).

- Older respondents agree less with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in joint work between member states.
- Respondents from rural areas agree less with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in joint work between member states than those from the capital.
- MSZP, DK, Together, HLP, LMP voters and voters of not listed parties agree more with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in joint work between member states than Fidesz voters.
- Older respondents agree less with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in the defense of democracy and basic human rights.
- Respondents from Western Transdanubia agree more with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in the defense of democracy and basic human rights than those from Central Hungary.
- Respondents from rural areas agree less with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in the defense of democracy and basic human rights than those from the capital.
- MSZP, DK, HLP, LMP voters, non-voters and voters of not listed parties agree more with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in the defense of democracy and basic human rights than Fidesz voters.
- Older respondents agree less with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in security.

- Respondents who are retired, look after children or are other inactive agree more with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in security than those in paid work.
- MSZP, DK, HLP voters and voters of not listed parties agree more with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in security than Fidesz voters.
- Respondents who still study or are currently unemployed agree less with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in handling the refugee crisis than those in paid work.
- DK, HLP, LMP voters, non-voters and voters of not listed parties agree more with the statement that the EU plays a positive role in handling the refugee crisis than Fidesz voters.
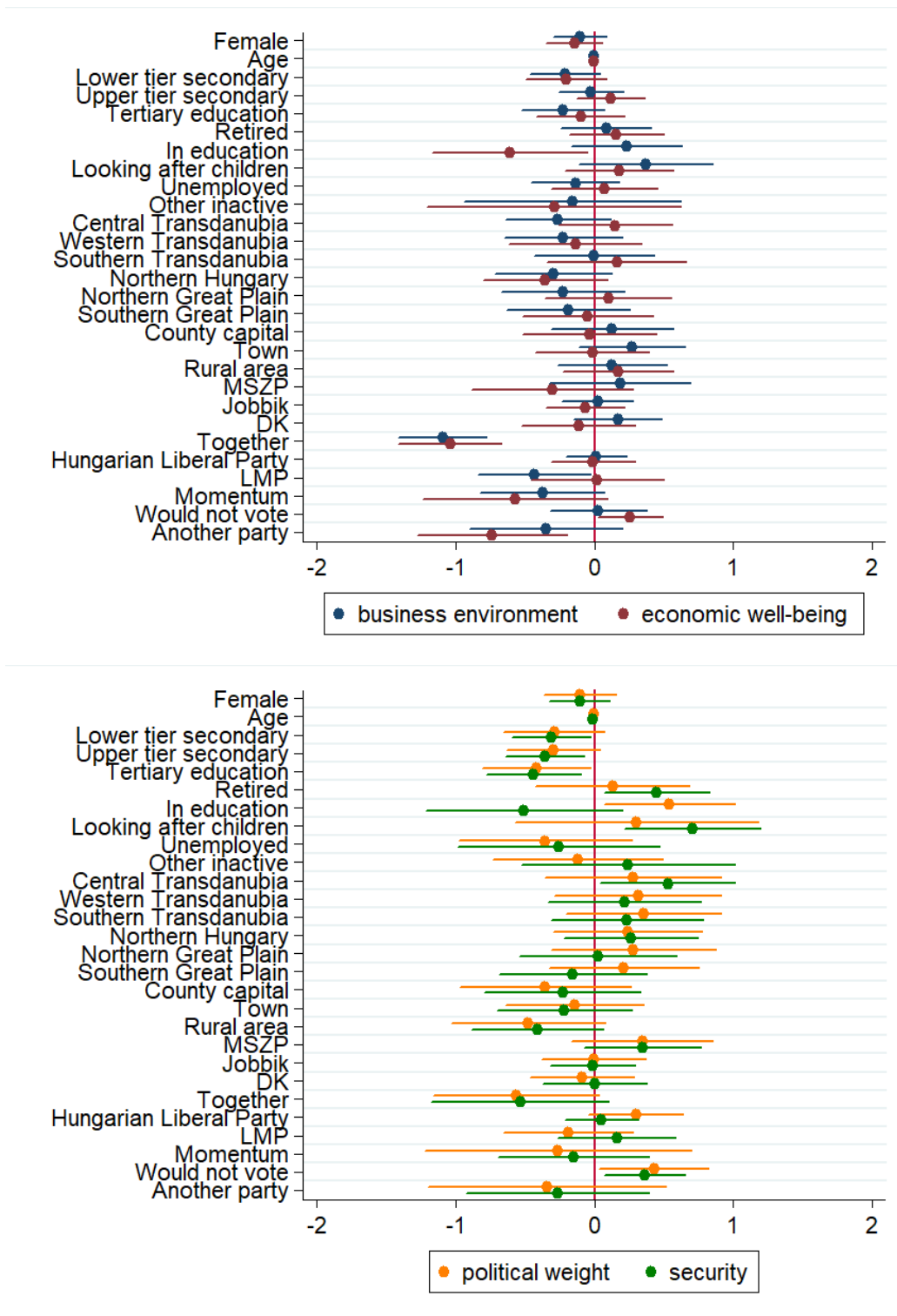
Figure 11 – Effects of demographic variables on Question 6

Question 7

Question 7 was formulated as "In your opinion does Hungary play a rather positive or a rather negative role in the following areas?" Figure 12 shows the distribution of the answers to each sub-question. In three cases the absolute majority (respectively: 54.8%, 50.6%, 55.9%) of

respondents agrees with the statements that Hungary plays a rather positive role in joint work between member states, in defense of democracy and basic human rights and in security. However a relative majority (35.4%) thinks that Hungary plays a rather negative role in handling the refugee crisis and refugees' situation. If the relative frequencies of the negative and the positive answers are added up, it can be seen that an absolute majority (respectively: 64.7%, 60.6%, 72.1%) thinks that Hungary plays a positive role in the first three areas, while an absolute majority (54.2%) thinks that Hungary plays a negative role regarding the refugee crisis. If we compare answers to Questions 6 and 7 in pairs (on a reversed 0-3 scale, where a higher value is a more positive perception), a more positive role is perceived of the EU in two cases (joint work or solidarity with other member states: 1.79 versus 1.74; defense of democracy: 1.87 versus 1.67), while a more positive role is perceived of Hungary in the two other fields (security: 1.76 versus 1.92; refugee crisis and refugees' situation: 1.17 versus 1.30).
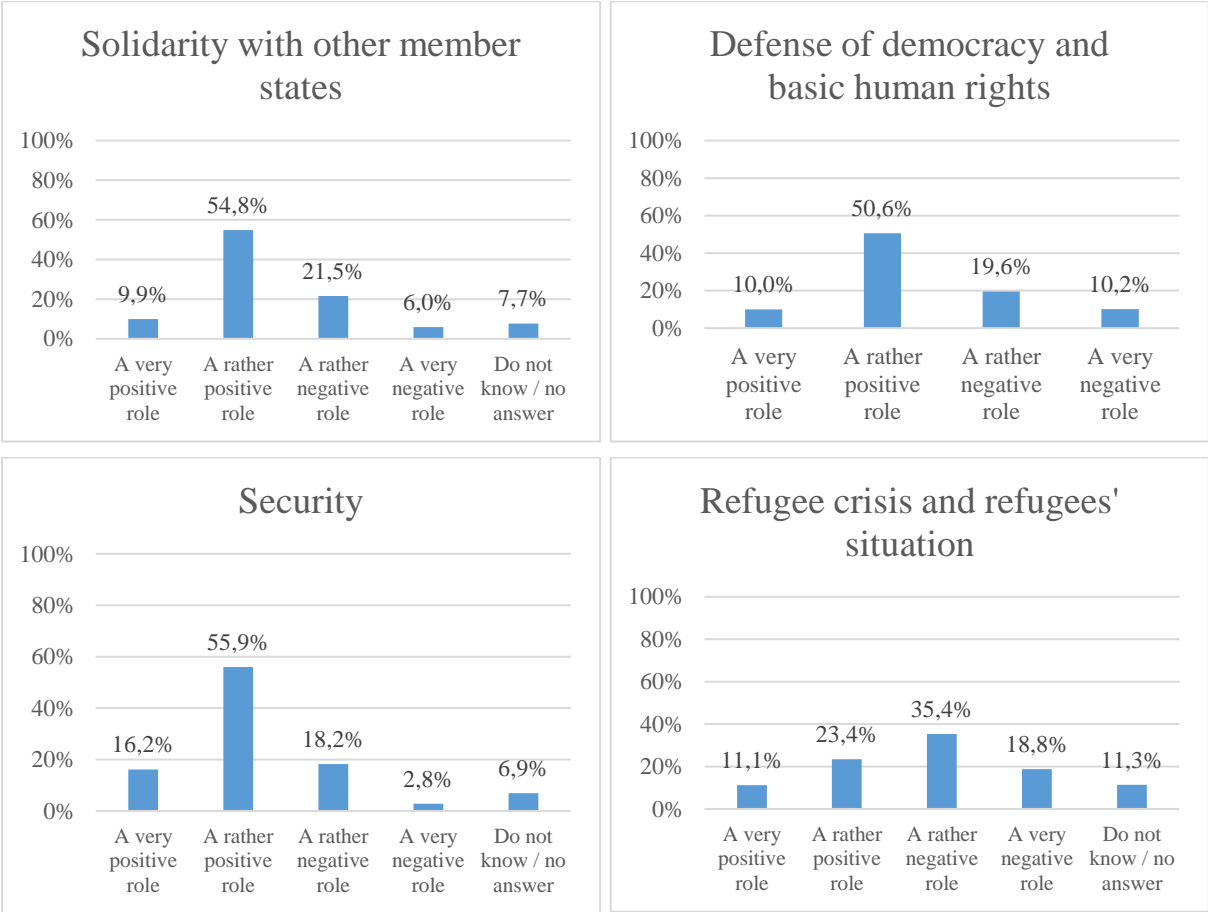
Figure 12 – Answers to the question "In your opinion does Hungary play a rather positive or a rather negative role in the following areas?"

After showing the general distributions, Tables 7a (solidarity with other member states), 7b (defense of democracy and basic human rights), 7c (security), 7d (refugee crisis and refugees' situation) depict the relative frequencies across groups. By using chi-square tests, the statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following. These are the

demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 7 (whether Hungary plays a positive or a negative role) differs across groups in the underlying population:

- in 7a:
    - gender ($\chi2=12.316$; $p<0.05$),
    - age ($\chi2=29.075$; $p<0.05$),
    - education ($\chi2=27.196$; $p<0.01$),
    - work ($\chi2=138.750$; $p<0.001$),
    - region ($\chi2=41.431$; $p<0.05$),
    - place of living (24.122; $p<0.05$)
    - and party preference ($\chi2=116.959$; $p<0.001$);
- in 7b:
    - gender ($\chi2=11.182$; $p<0.05$),
    - age ($\chi2=55.971$; $p<0.001$),
    - education (38.484; $p<0.001$),
    - work ($\chi2=141.121$; $p<0.001$),
    - region ($\chi2=39.344$; $p<0.05$),
    - place of living ($\chi2=25.393$; $p<0.05$)
    - and party preference ($\chi2=138.382$; $p<0.001$);
- in 7c:
    - gender ($\chi2=12.525$; $p<0.05$),
    - age ($\chi2=31.846$; $p<0.05$),
    - work ($\chi2=143.521$; $p<0.001$),
    - place of living ($\chi2=41.126$; $p<0.001$)
    - and party preference ($\chi2=75.129$; $p<0.01$);
- in 7d:
    - gender ($\chi2=15.724$; $p<0.01$),
    - age ($\chi2=27.411$; $p<0.05$),
    - work ($\chi2=119.947$; $p<0.001$),
    - place of living ($\chi2=22.091$; $p<0.05$)
    - and party preference ($\chi2=94.599$; $p<0.001$).

Figure 13 presents the effects of different demographic variables on Question 7 - when effects of other variables are also controlled for. Only the significant effects are discussed here (for the interpretation of the graph, see note 5 on methodology).

- Respondents with tertiary education agree less with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in solidarity between member states than those with primary education.
- Respondents who are unemployed agree more with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in solidarity between member states than those in paid work.
- Jobbik, DK, HLP, LMP voters, non-voters and voters of not listed parties agree less with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in solidarity between member states than Fidesz voters.

- Respondents who are unemployed agree more with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in the defense of democracy and basic human rights than those in paid work.
- MSZP, Jobbik, DK, HLP, Momentum voters and voters of not listed parties agree less with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in the defense of democracy and basic human rights than Fidesz voters.
- Respondents from Northern Hungary agree more with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in security than those from Central Hungary.
- Jobbik voters and voters of not listed parties agree less with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in security than Fidesz voters.
- Respondents with upper tier secondary education agree more with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in handling the refugee crisis than those with a tertiary education.
- Respondents who are retired agree less, while those who are unemployed agree more with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in handling the refugee crisis than those in paid work.
- MSZP, Jobbik, Together, HLP, Momentum voters and voters of not listed parties agree less with the statement that Hungary plays a positive role in handling the refugee crisis than Fidesz voters.
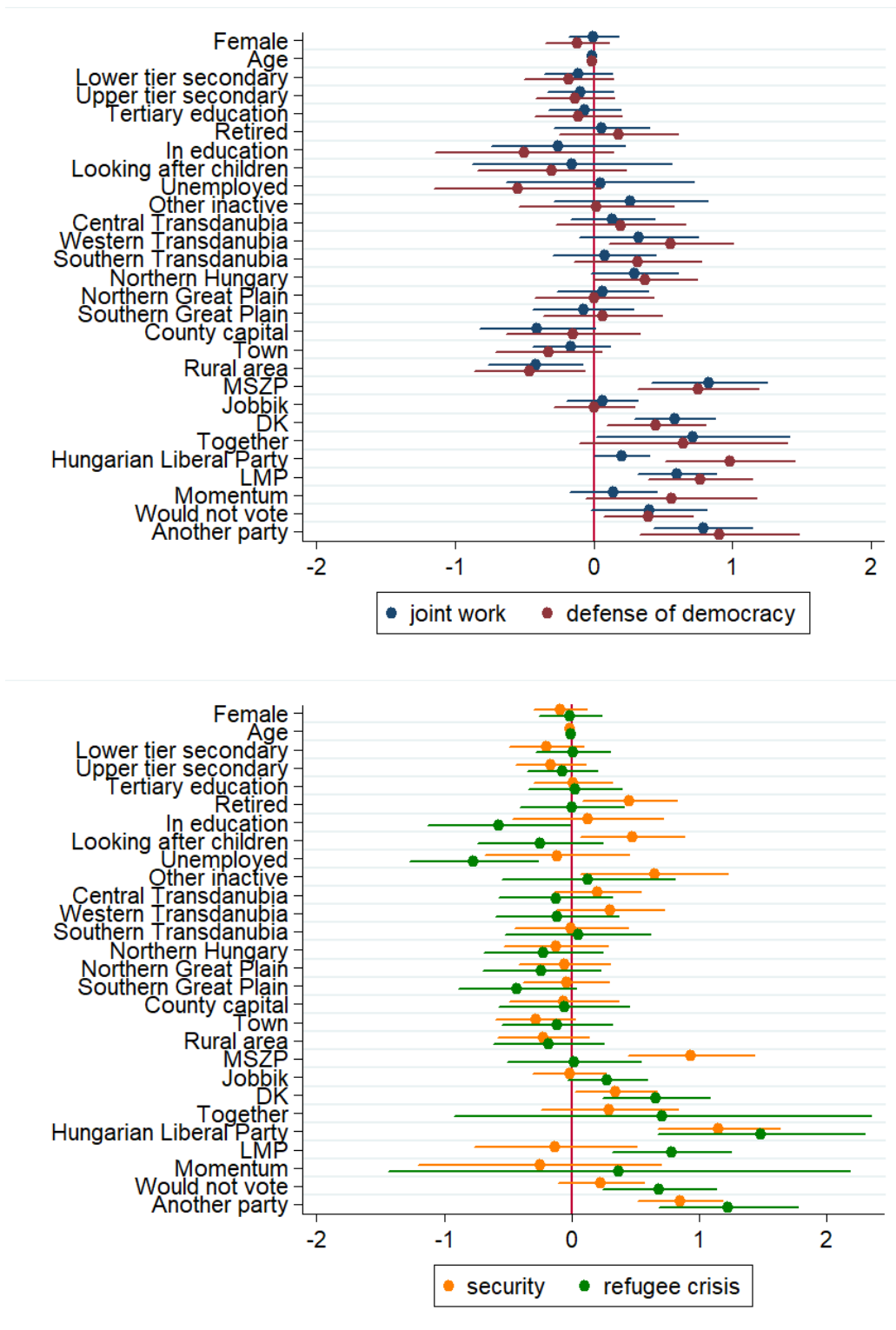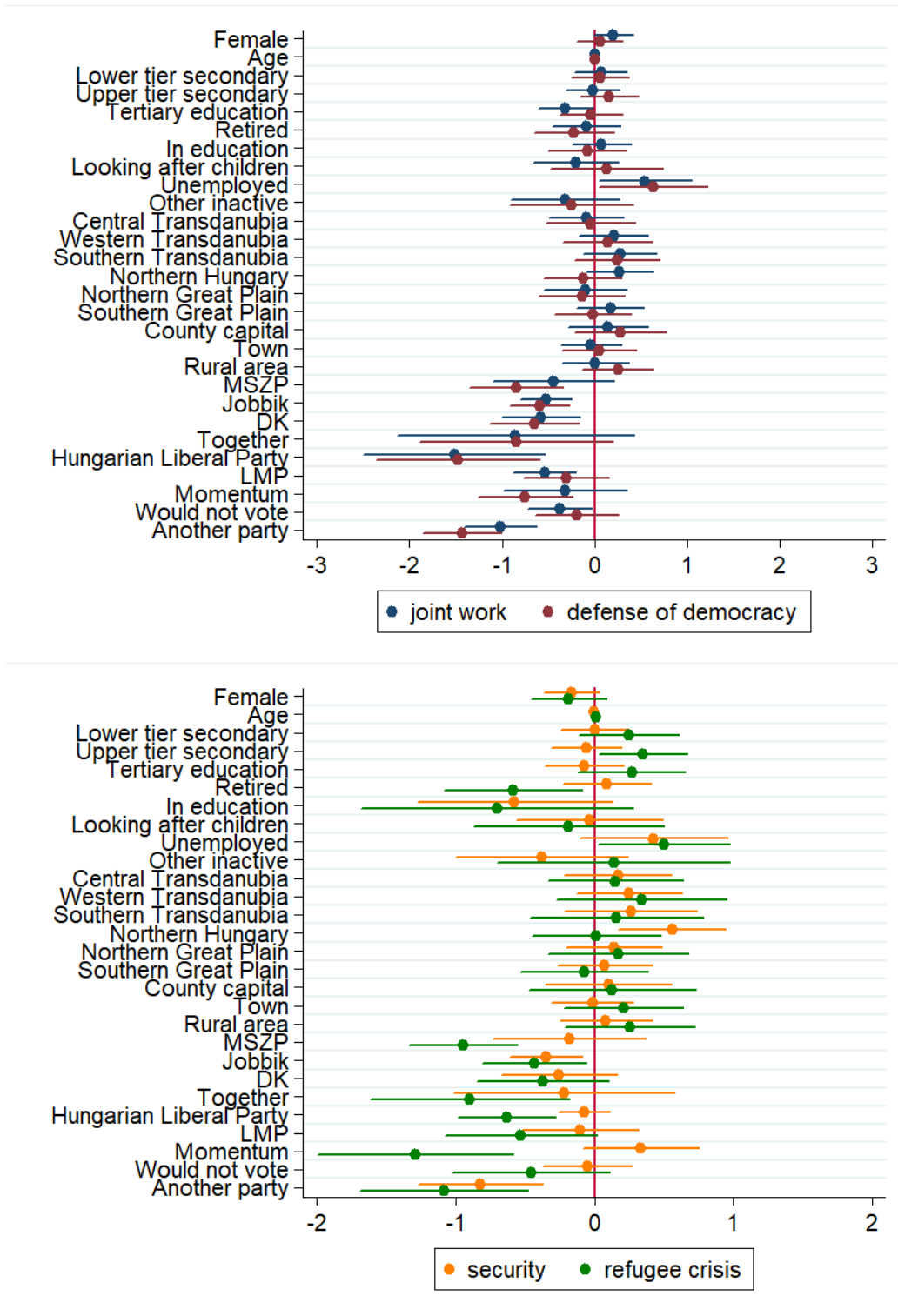
Figure 13 – Effects of demographic variables on Question 7

Question 8

Question 8 was formulated as "Do you agree with the following statement? European Union is often used as a scapegoat by our politicians to cover their mistakes." Figure 14 shows the distribution of the answers. The relative majority (41.5%) of respondents totally agrees with the

statement that the picture drawn about the EU is often used a scapegoat in Hungary – and 68.3% agrees with the statement to some extent.
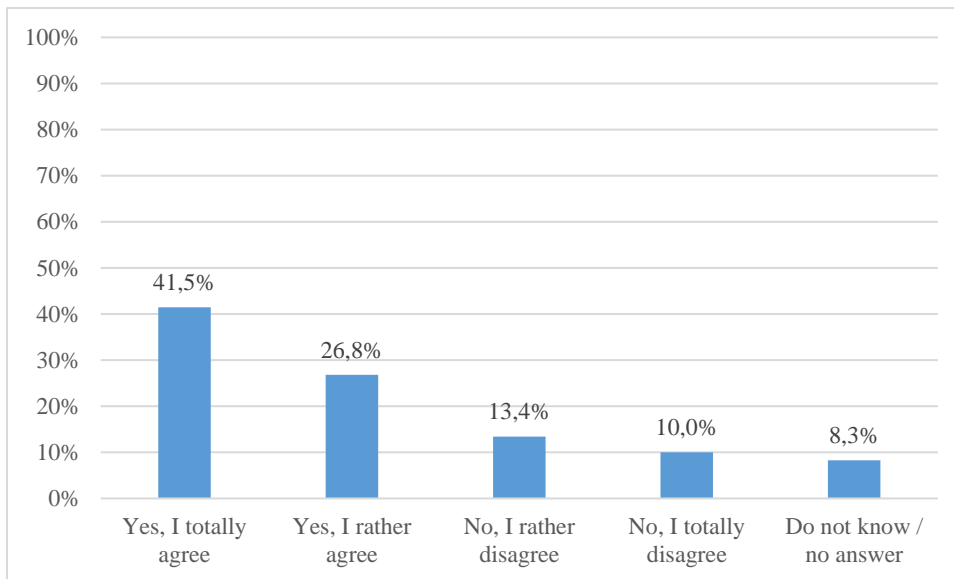
Figure 14 – Answers to the question "Do you agree with the following statement? European Union is often used as a scapegoat by our politicians to cover their mistakes."

After showing the general distribution, Table 8 depicts the relative frequencies across groups. By using chi-square tests, the statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following. These are the demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 8 (whether the EU is used as a scapegoat in Hungary) differs across groups in the underlying population.

- age ($\chi2=29.888$; $p<0.05$),
- work ($\chi2=127.185$; $p<0.001$),
- region ($\chi2=48.343$; $p<0.01$),
- place of living ($\chi2=22.375$; $p<0.05$)
- and party preference ($\chi2=128.805$; $p<0.001$).

Figure 15 presents the effects of different demographic variables on Question 8 - when effects of other variables are also controlled for. Only the significant effects are discussed here (for the interpretation of the graph, see note 5 on methodology).

- Respondents from towns agree less with the statement that the EU is used as a scapegoat by Hungarian politicians than those from the capital.
- Voters of all parties (except for HLP) and non-voters agree more with the statement that the EU is used as a scapegoat by Hungarian politicians than Fidesz voters.
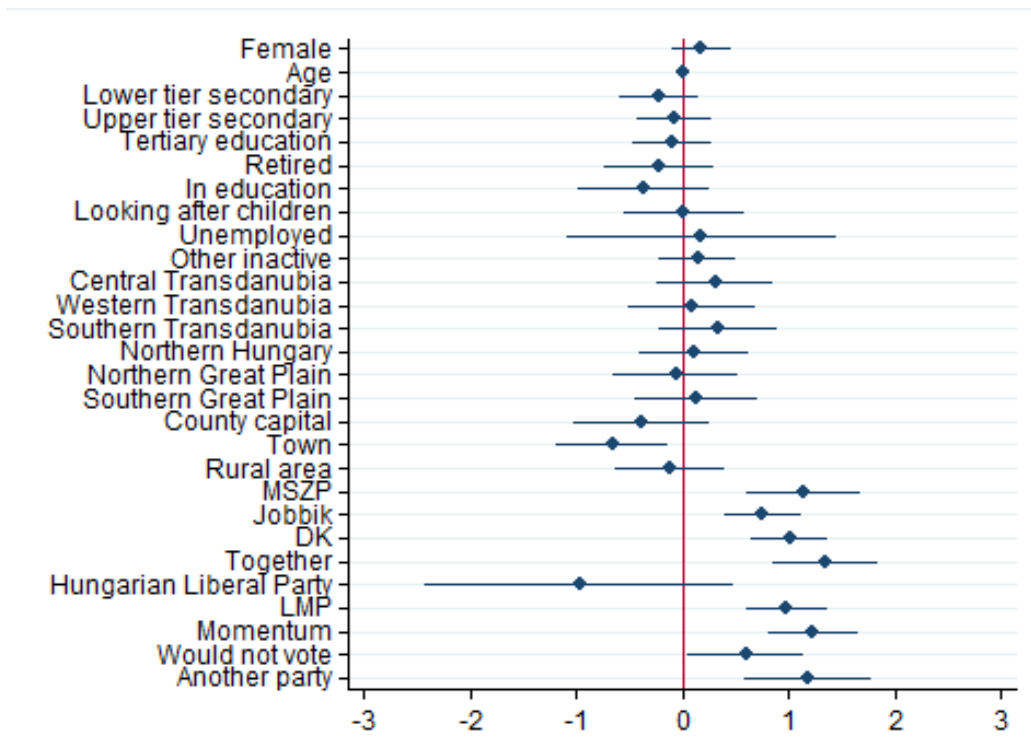
Figure 15 – Effects of demographic variables on Question 8

Question 9

Question 9 was formulated as "Do you agree with the following statement? There is a huge gap between citizens' and political elites' views/attitudes." Figure 16 shows the distribution of the answers. The relative majority (46.0%) of respondents totally agrees with the statement that there is a huge gap between citizens' and elites' attitudes – and 74.0% agrees with the statement to some extent.
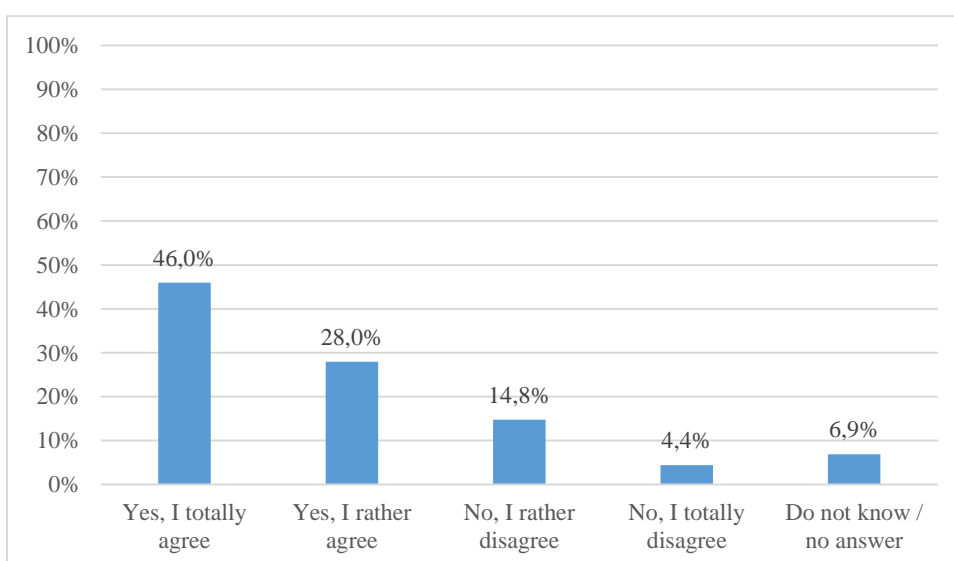
Figure 16 – Answers to the question "Do you agree with the following statement? There is a huge gap between citizens' and political elites' views/attitudes."

After showing the general distribution, Table 9 depicts the relative frequencies across groups. By using chi-square tests, the statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following. These are the demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 9 (whether there is a huge gap between citizens' and political elites' views/attitudes) differs across groups in the underlying population:

- gender ($\chi2=11.785$; $p<0.05$),
- age ($\chi2=36.303$; $p<0.01$),
- work ($\chi2=169.026$; $p<0.001$),
- region ($\chi2=43.683$; $p<0.01$)
- and party preference ($\chi2=131.072$; $p<0.001$).

Figure 17 presents the effects of different demographic variables on Question 9 - when effects of other variables are also controlled for. Only the significant effects are discussed here (for the interpretation of the graph, see note 5 on methodology).

- Older respondents agree less with the statement that there is a gap between political elites' and citizens' views.
- Voters of all parties agree more with the statement that there is a gap between political elites' and citizens' views than Fidesz voters.
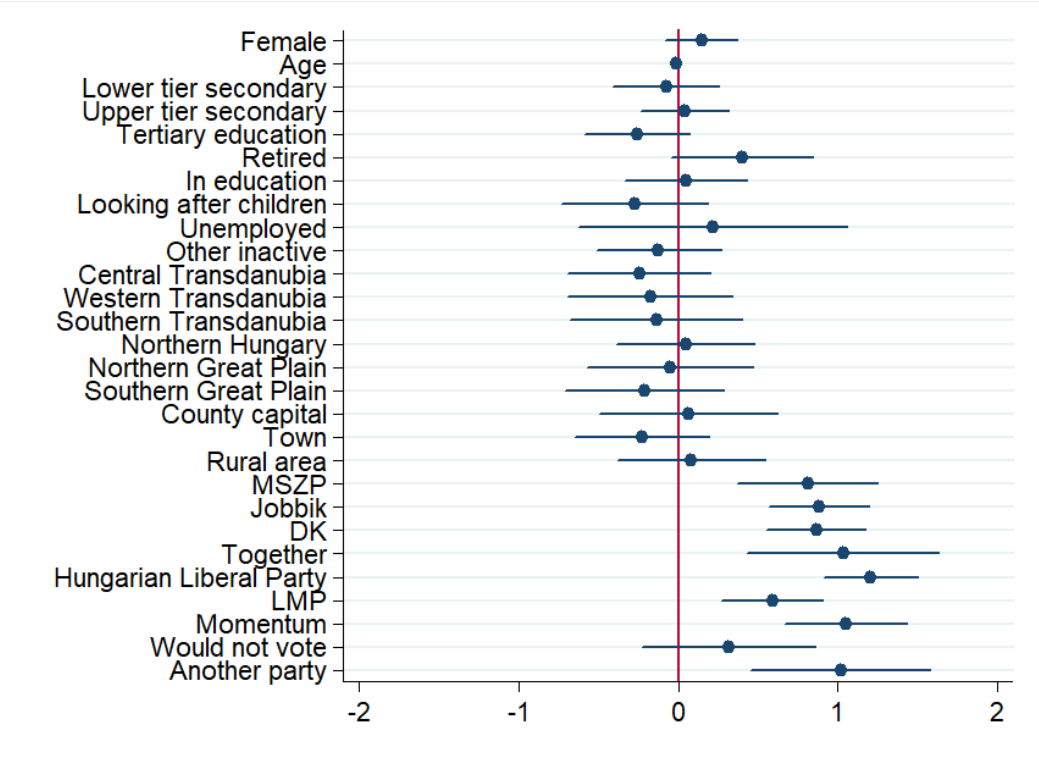
Figure 17 – Effects of demographic variables on Question 9

Question 10

Question 10 was formulated as "Personally, how important are these issues to you?" Figure 18 shows the distribution of the answers to each sub-question. In five cases the absolute, in one case the relative majority (respectively: 69.7%, 67.5%, 52.9%, 45.1%, 56.8%, 59.4%) of respondents thinks that democracy and basic human rights, judicial independence, a strong political leader, opposition's control over government, national unity and an independent media and civil society are very important for them, while a relative majority (42.2%) of the respondents think that a culturally homogeneous society is rather important for them. If the relative frequencies of the answers are added up, it can be seen that an absolute majority (respectively: 93.6%, 74.9%, 91.7%, 87.4%, 79.5%, 86.1%, 85.7%) thinks that these issues are important for them.
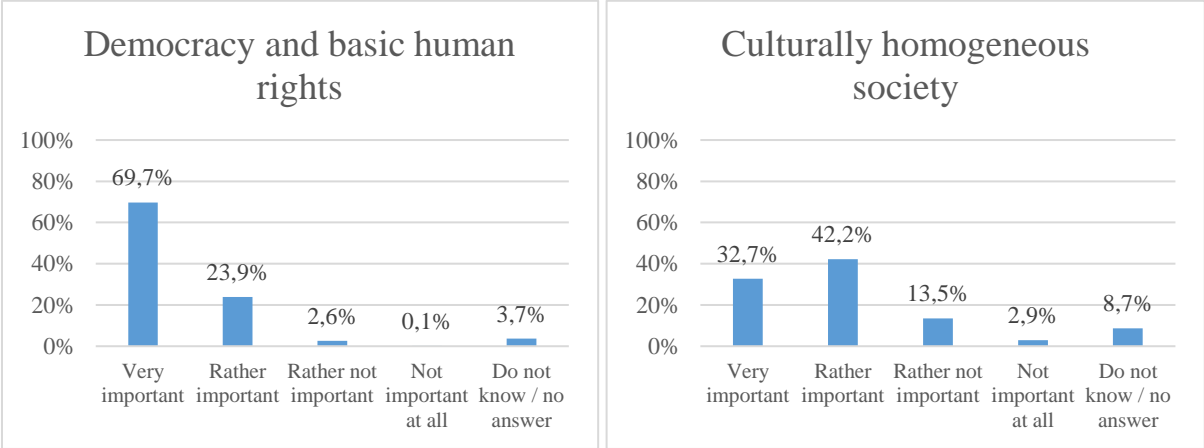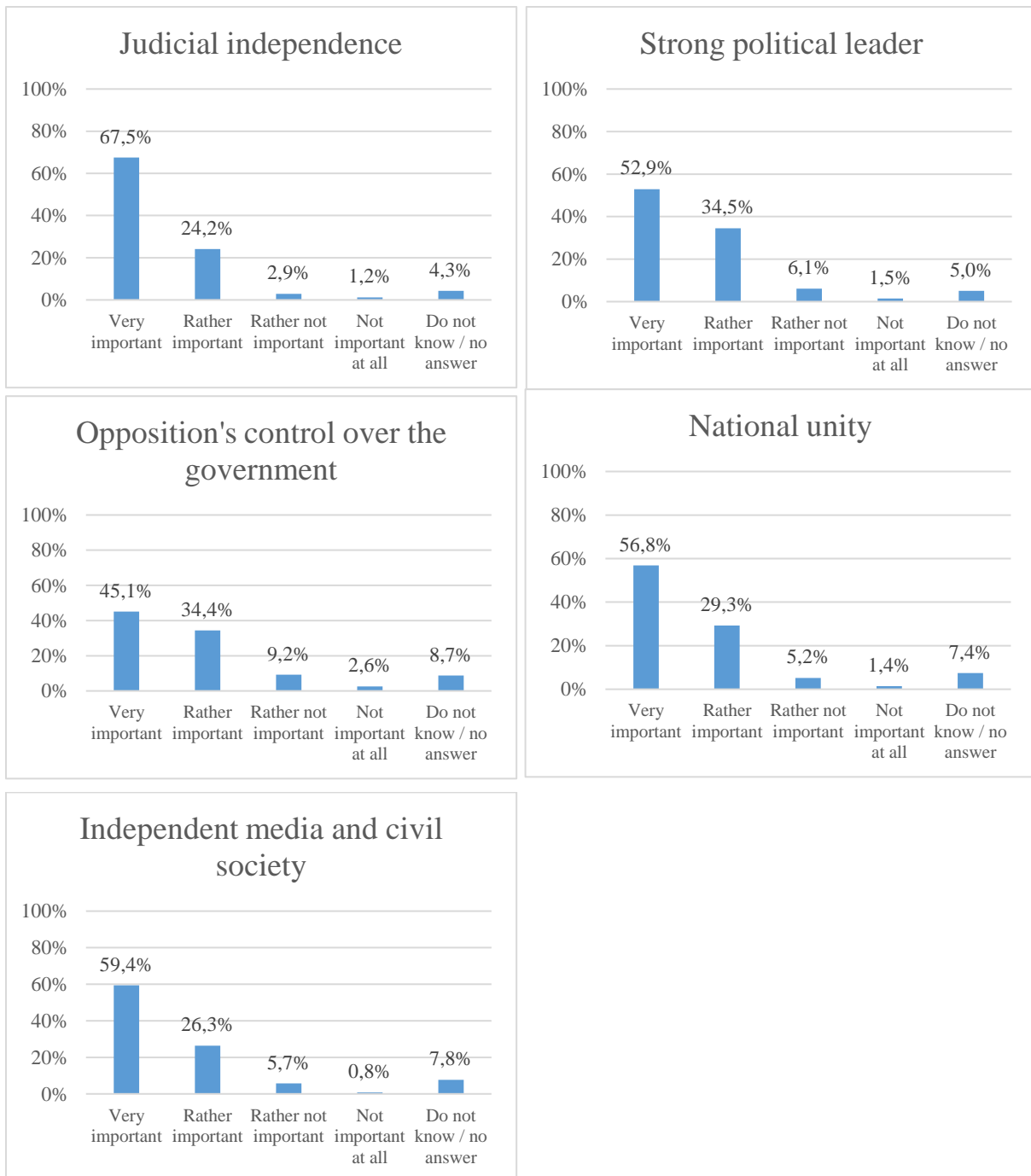
Figure 18 – Answers to the question "Personally, how important are these issues to you?"

After showing the general distributions, Tables 10a (democracy and basic human rights), 10b (culturally homogeneous society), 10c (judicial independence), 10d (strong political leader), 10e (opposition's control over the government), 10f (national unity), 10g (independent media and civil society) depict the relative frequencies across groups. By using chi-square tests, the statistically significant relationships at a 95% confidence level are the following. These are the demographic variables in which the distribution of the answers to Question 10 (on the importance of different listed issues) differs across groups in the underlying population.

- in 10a:
  - gender ($\chi2=16.246$; $p<0.01$),
  - education ($\chi2=22.904$; $p<0.05$),
  - work ($\chi2=302.866$; $p<0.001$),
  - region ($\chi2=37.985$; $p<0.05$)
  - and party preference ($\chi2=75.966$; $p<0.01$);
- in 10b:
  - gender ($\chi2=17.621$; $p<0.01$),
  - age ($\chi2=44.216$; $p<0.001$),
  - education ($\chi2=38.593$; $p<0.001$),
  - work ($\chi2=157.112$; $p<0.001$),
  - region ($\chi2=37.553$; $p<0.05$)
  - and party preference ($\chi2=83.425$; $p<0.001$);
- in 10c:
  - gender ($\chi2=13.521$; $p<0.01$),
  - age ($\chi2=40.144$; $p<0.01$),
  - education ($\chi2=50.312$; $p<0.001$),
  - work ($\chi2=285.443$; $p<0.001$),
  - region ($\chi2=46.883$; $p<0.01$),
  - place of living ($\chi2=25.165$; $p<0.05$)
  - and party preference ($\chi2=69.935$; $p<0.01$);
- in 10d:
  - education ($\chi2=27.294$; $p<0.01$),
  - work ($\chi2=256.633$; $p<0.001$)
  - and party preference ($\chi2=92.856$; $p<0.001$);
- in 10e:
  - gender ($\chi2=9.788$; $p<0.05$),
  - age ($\chi2=60.766$; $p<0.001$),
  - education ($\chi2=25.873$; $p<0.05$),
  - work ($\chi2=165.699$; $p<0.001$),
  - region ($\chi2=39.036$; $p<0.05$),
  - place of living ($\chi2=36.808$; $p<0.001$)
  - and party preference ($\chi2=100.558$; $p<0.001$);
- in 10f:
  - gender ($\chi2=22.208$; $p<0.001$),
  - age ($\chi2=40.875$; $p<0.01$),
  - education ($\chi2=31.896$; $p<0.01$),
  - work ($\chi2=164.743$; $p<0.001$),
  - region ($\chi2=36.547$; $p<0.05$),
  - place of living ($\chi2=35.131$; $p<0.001$)
  - and party preference ($\chi2=101.981$; $p<0.001$);
- in 10g:
  - gender ($\chi2=11.449$; $p<0.05$),

- age ($\chi2$=57.462; p<0.001),
- education ($\chi2$=39.891; p<0.001),
- work ($\chi2$=190.742; p<0.001),
- place of living ($\chi2$=39.481; p<0.001)
- and party preference ($\chi2$=74.382; p<0.01).

Figure 19 presents the effects of different demographic variables on Question 10 - when effects of other variables are also controlled for. Only the significant effects are discussed here (for the interpretation of the graph, see note 5 on methodology).

- For respondents who are retired, democracy is more important than for those in paid work.
- For Jobbik, Together and HLP voters, democracy is more important than for Fidesz voters.
- For HLP and LMP voters, a culturally homogeneous society is less important than for Fidesz voters.
- For respondents with tertiary education, judicial independence is more important than for those with primary education.
- For respondents from Central Transdanubia, judicial independence is less important than for those from Central Hungary.
- For Jobbik, Together voters and for voters of not listed parties, judicial independence is more important than for Fidesz voters.
- For respondents who are unemployed, a strong leader is less important than for those in paid work.
- For voters of not listed parties, a strong leader is less important than for Fidesz voters.
- For older respondents, opposition's control is more important.
- For respondents who are retired, opposition's control is less important, while for those who still study or are other inactive, it is more important than for those in paid work.
- For Jobbik, DK, Together, HLP, LMP voters and for non-voters, opposition's control is more important than for Fidesz voters.
- For respondents who are retired, national unity is more important, while for those who still study, it is less important than for those in paid work.
- For voters of not listed parties, national unity is less important than for Fidesz voters.
- For respondents who still study, independent media and civil society is less important than for those in paid work.
- For MSZP, Jobbik, DK, HLP, LMP voters and for non-voters, independent media and civil society is more important than for Fidesz voters.
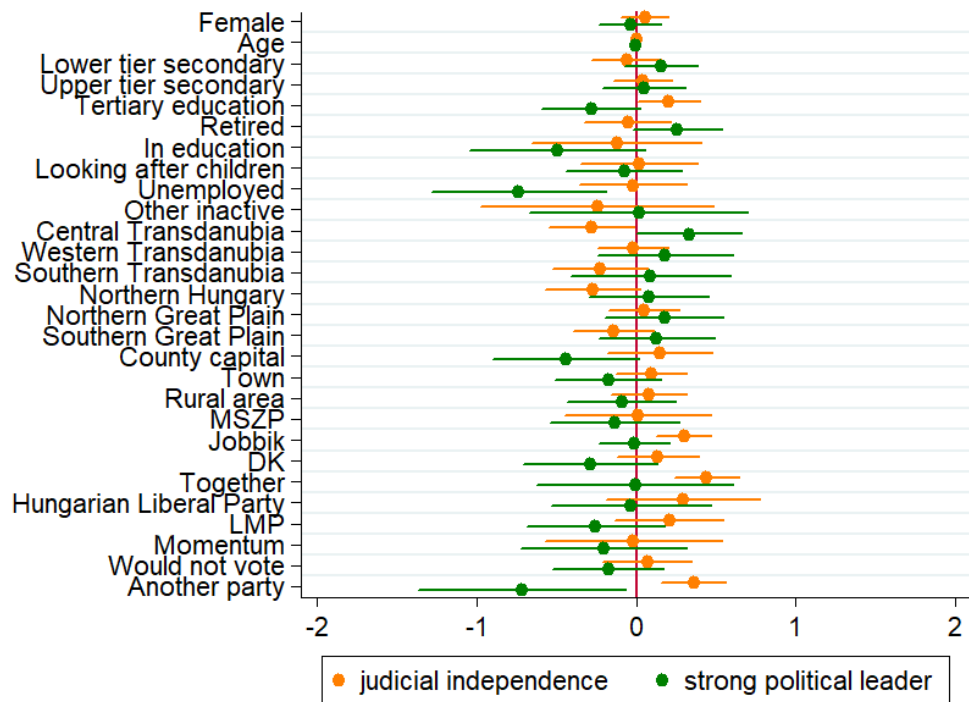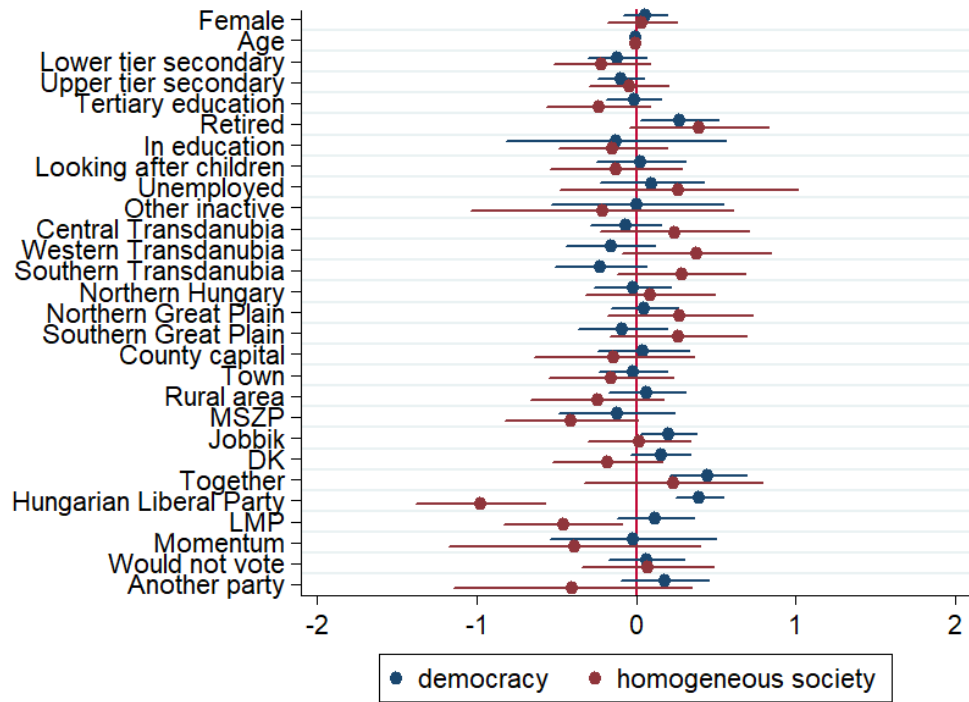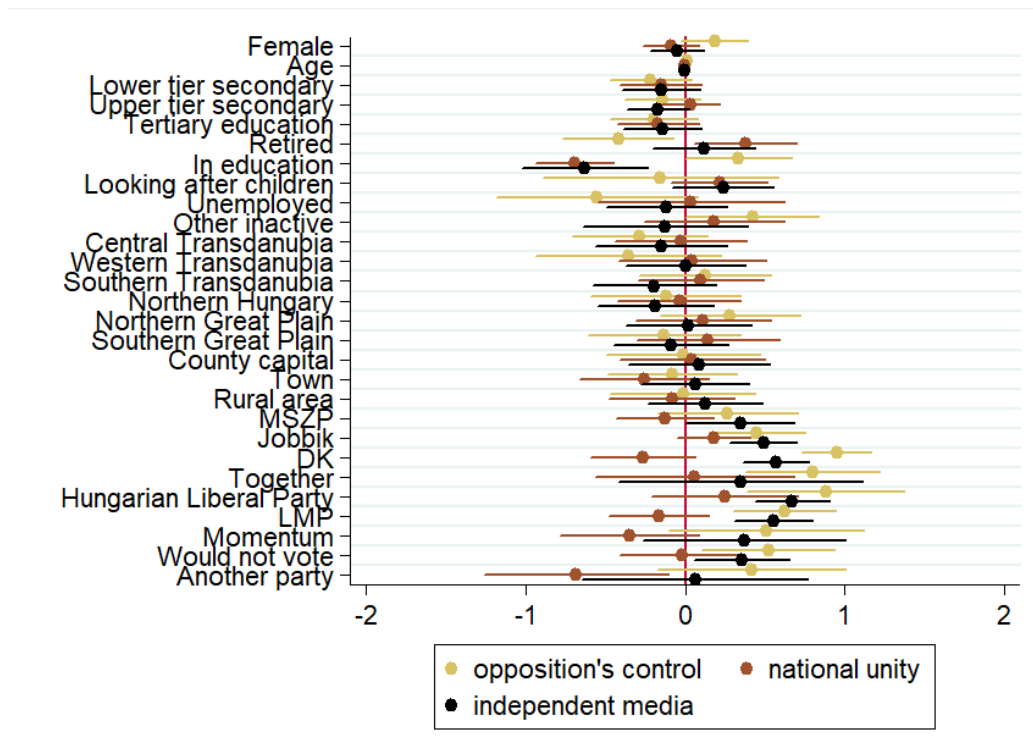
Figure 19 – Effects of demographic variables on Question 10

Conclusion

The EU-related results of this report may be summarized with three statements. First, the EU is regarded positively in Hungary: 1, Hungarian citizens think that we should remain a member of the EU (Question 1); 2, the EU is respectful with Hungary (Question 3); 3, the EU is beneficial for Hungary in many aspects (Question 4); 4, and plays a positive role in many areas (Question 6). The only exception to the general positive image of the EU is how Hungarians perceive its role in handling the refugee crisis (Question 6d).

Second, Hungarian citizens think that the EU is not treated as it should be by Hungarian politicians: 1, the picture drawn of the EU is too negative in the political discourse (Question 2); 2, and it is often used as a scapegoat by Hungarian politicians to cover their mistakes (Question 8).

Finally, it can be seen from the analyses conducted, that although there are some differences across demographic groups both in perceptions of the EU and in perceived treatment of the EU by Hungarian politicians, the main differences are across party preference lines: Fidesz voters and voters of the other parties (together with non-voters) differ a lot in their answers to many of the EU-related questions – even if not in all of them and even if Fidesz voters are positive about the EU in many aspects.

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Appendix

Table 1 – Distribution of answers to Question 1 across demographic groups

		Our country should remain a member of the European Union	Our country should leave the European Union	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		84.4%	8.6%	7.1%
GENDER	Male	85.0%	9.0%	6.0%
	Female	83.5%	8.2%	8.2%
AGE	18 – 29	91.2%	4.4%	4.4%
	30 – 39	85.6%	10.3%	4.1%
	40 – 49	82.7%	9.9%	7.4%
	50 – 59	83.1%	9.0%	7.9%
	60+	81.4%	9.3%	9.3%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	78.9%	12.0%	9.2%
	Lower secondary level	75%	14.3%	10.7%
	Upper secondary level	89.8%	4.5%	5.7%
	University	95.5%	3.4%	1.1%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	84.8%	8.9%	6.3%
	Retired	82.1%	8.2%	9.7%
	In education	100%	0%	0%
	Looking after children	94.1%	0%	5.9%
	Unemployed	83.3%	8.3%	8.3%
	Other inactive	85.7%	0%	14.3%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	87.9%	7.1%	5.0%
	Central Transdanubia	80.0%	13.8%	6.2%
	Western Transdanubia	79.5%	11.4%	9.1%
	Southern Transdanubia	87.3%	9.1%	3.6%
	Northern Hungary	76.6%	4.7%	18.8%
	Northern Great Plain	84.3%	12.9%	2.9%
	Southern Great Plain	87.1%	4.8%	8.1%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	89%	6.6%	4.4%
	County capital city	86.7%	8.9%	4.4%
	Town	85.7%	7.4%	6.9%
	Rural region	77.9%	11.7%	10.3%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	80.1%	7.3%	12.6%
	No answer	90.2%	3.9%	5.9%
	Fidesz	78.6%	15.7%	5.7%
	MSZP	92.3%	0%	7.7%
	Jobbik	87.8%	10.2%	2.0%
	DK	97.1%	2.9%	0%
	Together	100%	0%	0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	100%	0%	0%
	LMP	94.4%	5.6%	0%
	Momentum	100%	0%	0%
	Would not vote	81%	4.8%	14.3%
	Another party	91.7%	0%	8.3%

Table 2 – Distribution of answers to Question 2 across demographic groups

		Correct	Too positive	Too negative	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		29.0%	8.4%	46.9%	15.7%
GENDER	Male	32.2%	8.2%	49.4%	10.3%
	Female	26.2%	8.6%	44.6%	20.6%
AGE	18 – 29	39.1%	1.1%	50.0%	9.8%
	30 – 39	25.8%	6.2%	58.8%	9.3%
	40 – 49	37.8%	11.0%	41.5%	9.8%
	50 – 59	27.0%	10.1%	48.3%	14.6%
	60+	20.7%	11.4%	39.3%	28.6%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	25.5%	9.9%	39.0%	25.5%
	Lower secondary level	33.0%	12.5%	42.9%	11.6%
	Upper secondary level	30.6%	5.7%	49.0%	14.6%
	University	27.0%	5.6%	60.7%	6.7%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	31.7%	7.6%	53.1%	7.6%
	Retired	22.4%	12.7%	40.3%	24.6%
	In education	50.0%	0.0%	12.5%	37.5%
	Looking after children	35.3%	5.9%	47.1%	11.8%
	Unemployed	15.4%	7.7%	46.2%	30.8%
	Other inactive	28.6%	0.0%	42.9%	28.6%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	29.3%	7.1%	48.6%	15.0%
	Central Transdanubia	20.0%	10.8%	53.8%	15.4%
	Western Transdanubia	40.9%	4.5%	36.4%	18.2%
	Southern Transdanubia	21.8%	3.6%	58.2%	16.4%
	Northern Hungary	25.0%	14.1%	43.8%	17.2%
	Northern Great Plain	37.1%	8.6%	38.6%	15.7%
	Southern Great Plain	28.6%	9.5%	47.6%	14.3%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	29.7%	5.5%	57.1%	7.7%
	County capital city	27.8%	6.7%	60.0%	5.6%
	Town	31.3%	8.0%	43.2%	17.6%
	Rural region	26.2%	12.4%	36.6%	24.8%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	18.4%	7.9%	55.3%	18.4%
	No answer	33.3%	11.8%	37.3%	17.6%
	Fidesz	49.3%	7.1%	27.1%	16.4%
	MSZP	15.4%	7.7%	38.5%	38.5%
	Jobbik	24.5%	8.2%	61.2%	6.1%
	DK	23.5%	5.9%	61.8%	8.8%
	Together	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
	LMP	5.6%	0.0%	83.3%	11.1%
	Momentum	0.0%	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%
	Would not vote	27.3%	13.6%	36.4%	22.7%
	Another party	9.1%	9.1%	63.6%	18.2%

Table 3 – Distribution of answers to Question 3 across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		17.0%	40.6%	27.9%	10.7%	3.8%
GENDER	Male	18.4%	40.6%	26.9%	12.4%	1.7%
	Female	15.7%	40.8%	28.5%	9.4%	5.6%
AGE	18 – 29	13.2%	50.5%	26.4%	4.4%	5.5%
	30 – 39	18.4%	45.9%	21.4%	9.2%	5.1%
	40 – 49	7.3%	50.0%	31.7%	11.0%	0.0%
	50 – 59	19.3%	43.2%	26.1%	9.1%	2.3%
	60+	22.5%	23.9%	31.7%	16.2%	5.6%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	16.2%	36.6%	33.1%	9.9%	4.2%
	Lower secondary level	10.8%	35.1%	35.1%	14.4%	4.5%
	Upper secondary level	17.9%	44.9%	23.1%	9.0%	5.1%
	University	24.4%	46.7%	18.9%	10.0%	0.0%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	15.2%	44.9%	28.1%	9.6%	2.3%
	Retired	24.6%	26.9%	28.4%	14.9%	5.2%
	In education	12.5%	56.3%	25.0%	6.3%	0.0%
	Looking after children	6.3%	50.0%	25.0%	6.3%	12.5%
	Unemployed	8.3%	33.3%	41.7%	8.3%	8.3%
	Other inactive	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	21.4%	43.6%	23.6%	7.9%	3.6%
	Central Transdanubia	19.7%	27.3%	24.2%	21.2%	7.6%
	Western Transdanubia	16.3%	48.8%	27.9%	4.7%	2.3%
	Southern Transdanubia	33.3%	40.7%	13.0%	9.3%	3.7%
	Northern Hungary	12.3%	49.2%	30.8%	6.2%	1.5%
	Northern Great Plain	8.7%	23.2%	53.6%	11.6%	2.9%
	Southern Great Plain	3.2%	53.2%	24.2%	14.5%	4.8%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	18.7%	46.2%	23.1%	6.6%	5.5%
	County capital city	20.2%	46.1%	21.3%	9.0%	3.4%
	Town	17.6%	42.6%	28.4%	9.7%	1.7%
	Rural region	13.1%	31.0%	34.5%	15.9%	5.5%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	15.9%	47.7%	24.5%	7.3%	4.6%
	No answer	12.0%	54.0%	26.0%	4.0%	4.0%
	Fidesz	6.5%	20.9%	48.2%	23.0%	1.4%
	MSZP	35.7%	42.9%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
	Jobbik	22.0%	42.0%	22.0%	8.0%	6.0%
	DK	42.4%	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%	3.0%
	Together	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	27.8%	61.1%	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%
	Momentum	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	9.5%	57.1%	19.0%	0.0%	14.3%
	Another party	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%

Table 4a – Distribution of answers to Question 4a across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		27.5%	56.0%	9.1%	2.3%	5.1%
GENDER	Male	32.1%	53.0%	7.3%	4.3%	3.4%
	Female	23.7%	58.6%	10.5%	0.8%	6.4%
AGE	18 – 29	24.2%	63.7%	6.6%	2.2%	3.3%
	30 – 39	30.6%	50.0%	4.1%	7.1%	8.2%
	40 – 49	26.8%	58.5%	11.0%	1.2%	2.4%
	50 – 59	29.2%	57.3%	9.0%	1.1%	3.4%
	60+	27.7%	53.2%	12.1%	0.7%	6.4%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	22.7%	56.0%	14.2%	0.7%	6.4%
	Lower secondary level	22.3%	51.8%	11.6%	5.4%	8.9%
	Upper secondary level	30.6%	56.7%	6.4%	2.5%	3.8%
	University	37.1%	59.6%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	27.2%	58.3%	7.6%	3.0%	4.0%
	Retired	31.1%	49.6%	14.1%	0.7%	4.4%
	In education	18.8%	81.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	17.6%	76.5%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%
	Other inactive	28.6%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	30.7%	57.1%	5.0%	0.7%	6.4%
	Central Transdanubia	32.3%	49.2%	9.2%	3.1%	6.2%
	Western Transdanubia	22.2%	62.2%	8.9%	4.4%	2.2%
	Southern Transdanubia	26.4%	56.6%	5.7%	3.8%	7.5%
	Northern Hungary	28.6%	58.7%	6.3%	4.8%	1.6%
	Northern Great Plain	29.0%	55.1%	14.5%	0.0%	1.4%
	Southern Great Plain	17.5%	58.7%	15.9%	0.0%	7.9%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	30.0%	58.9%	5.6%	1.1%	4.4%
	County capital city	33.7%	57.3%	4.5%	2.2%	2.2%
	Town	28.6%	56.6%	9.1%	1.7%	4.0%
	Rural region	20.8%	54.2%	13.2%	3.5%	8.3%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	29.6%	53.9%	7.9%	3.3%	5.3%
	No answer	24.0%	72.0%	4%	0%	0%
	Fidesz	19.4%	56.8%	14.4%	3.6%	5.8%
	MSZP	38.5%	46.2%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%
	Jobbik	32.0%	48.0%	12.0%	4.0%	4.0%
	DK	36.4%	54.5%	3.0%	0.0%	6.1%
	Together	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	33.3%	55.6%	5.6%	0.0%	5.6%
	Momentum	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%
	Would not vote	13.6%	63.6%	9.1%	0.0%	13.6%
	Another party	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 4b – Distribution of answers to Question 4b across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		25.5%	52.3%	14.1%	2.7%	5.4%
GENDER	Male	32.6%	48.5%	12.9%	3.9%	2.1%
	Female	19.5%	55.6%	15.0%	1.5%	8.3%
AGE	18 – 29	22.8%	54.3%	18.5%	2.2%	2.2%
	30 – 39	26.5%	52.0%	9.2%	7.1%	5.1%
	40 – 49	29.6%	51.9%	16.0%	2.5%	0.0%
	50 – 59	27.3%	53.4%	11.4%	2.3%	5.7%
	60+	22.9%	51.4%	15.0%	0.0%	10.7%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	20.4%	52.1%	17.6%	0.7%	9.2%
	Lower secondary level	15.2%	49.1%	21.4%	7.1%	7.1%
	Upper secondary level	26.6%	56.3%	11.4%	3.2%	2.5%
	University	43.8%	50.6%	3.4%	0.0%	2.2%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	27.1%	54.5%	12.5%	3.6%	2.3%
	Retired	23.0%	52.6%	16.3%	0.7%	7.4%
	In education	23.5%	35.3%	41.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	18.8%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%
	Unemployed	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%
	Other inactive	28.6%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	29.8%	51.1%	8.5%	2.1%	8.5%
	Central Transdanubia	38.5%	44.6%	13.8%	3.1%	0.0%
	Western Transdanubia	20.5%	38.6%	25.0%	2.3%	13.6%
	Southern Transdanubia	18.9%	64.2%	7.5%	5.7%	3.8%
	Northern Hungary	14.1%	65.6%	10.9%	4.7%	4.7%
	Northern Great Plain	33.3%	47.8%	15.9%	1.4%	1.4%
	Southern Great Plain	14.5%	56.5%	25.8%	0.0%	3.2%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	26.4%	53.8%	11.0%	2.2%	6.6%
	County capital city	28.9%	55.6%	11.1%	3.3%	1.1%
	Town	25.9%	52.9%	16.7%	1.1%	3.4%
	Rural region	22.8%	48.3%	15.2%	4.1%	9.7%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	25.0%	47.4%	13.8%	3.3%	10.5%
	No answer	28.0%	52.0%	14.0%	4.0%	2.0%
	Fidesz	20.7%	58.6%	15.0%	3.6%	2.1%
	MSZP	21.4%	64.3%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%
	Jobbik	28.6%	51.0%	18.4%	2.0%	0.0%
	DK	26.5%	52.9%	11.8%	2.9%	5.9%
	Together	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	35.3%	58.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Momentum	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	27.3%	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%	18.2%
	Another party	54.5%	27.3%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 4c – Distribution of answers to Question 4c across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		15.7%	42.3%	23.4%	7.0%	11.6%
GENDER	Male	17.9%	45.7%	20.1%	9.0%	7.3%
	Female	13.5%	39.1%	26.3%	5.3%	15.8%
AGE	18 – 29	15.2%	50.0%	16.3%	7.6%	10.9%
	30 – 39	20.4%	44.9%	17.3%	9.2%	8.2%
	40 – 49	22.5%	36.3%	31.3%	7.5%	2.5%
	50 – 59	14.6%	48.3%	25.8%	5.6%	5.6%
	60+	10.0%	35.0%	25.7%	5.7%	23.6%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	11.3%	45.8%	21.1%	7.7%	14.1%
	Lower secondary level	9.9%	45.0%	21.6%	10.8%	12.6%
	Upper secondary level	17.1%	39.2%	24.1%	7.0%	12.7%
	University	27.0%	39.3%	27.0%	1.1%	5.6%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	16.8%	46.9%	23.1%	7.9%	5.3%
	Retired	14.9%	35.1%	23.9%	6.0%	20.1%
	In education	6.3%	43.8%	31.3%	0.0%	18.8%
	Looking after children	12.5%	31.3%	43.8%	0.0%	12.5%
	Unemployed	8.3%	50.0%	8.3%	16.7%	16.7%
	Other inactive	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	19.1%	49.6%	14.9%	3.5%	12.8%
	Central Transdanubia	29.2%	29.2%	26.2%	7.7%	7.7%
	Western Transdanubia	18.2%	29.5%	25.0%	11.4%	15.9%
	Southern Transdanubia	11.1%	61.1%	14.8%	3.7%	9.3%
	Northern Hungary	4.7%	43.8%	31.3%	12.5%	7.8%
	Northern Great Plain	15.7%	35.7%	31.4%	7.1%	10.0%
	Southern Great Plain	9.5%	36.5%	28.6%	6.3%	19.0%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	20.0%	50.0%	15.6%	3.3%	11.1%
	County capital city	18.9%	47.8%	20.0%	7.8%	5.6%
	Town	14.8%	40.9%	25.0%	8.5%	10.8%
	Rural region	12.4%	35.2%	28.3%	6.9%	17.2%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	16.6%	46.4%	15.2%	6.0%	15.9%
	No answer	12.0%	32.0%	40.0%	0.0%	16.0%
	Fidesz	15.7%	36.4%	27.9%	11.4%	8.6%
	MSZP	15.4%	30.8%	7.7%	30.8%	15.4%
	Jobbik	10.0%	48.0%	26.0%	10.0%	6.0%
	DK	8.6%	65.7%	17.1%	0.0%	8.6%
	Together	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	29.4%	41.2%	23.5%	5.9%	0.0%
	Momentum	0.0%	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	15.0%	30.0%	25.0%	0.0%	30.0%
	Another party	41.7%	50.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 4d – Distribution of answers to Question 4d across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		21.3%	46.1%	19.7%	7.0%	5.9%
GENDER	Male	27.5%	40.8%	18.5%	10.3%	3.0%
	Female	15.8%	50.8%	21.1%	4.1%	8.3%
AGE	18 – 29	28.6%	44.0%	16.5%	9.9%	1.1%
	30 – 39	25.5%	49.0%	14.3%	6.1%	5.1%
	40 – 49	22.0%	42.7%	15.9%	15.9%	3.7%
	50 – 59	20.2%	50.6%	18.0%	6.7%	4.5%
	60+	14.1%	44.4%	28.9%	0.7%	12.0%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	15.6%	48.2%	24.1%	3.5%	8.5%
	Lower secondary level	16.2%	45.0%	18.0%	14.4%	6.3%
	Upper secondary level	26.6%	43.7%	18.4%	7.6%	3.8%
	University	28.1%	48.3%	16.9%	3.4%	3.4%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	22.5%	45.7%	18.5%	10.3%	3.0%
	Retired	20.0%	45.2%	23.7%	0.7%	10.4%
	In education	23.5%	47.1%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	35.3%	58.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	8.3%	25.0%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%
	Other inactive	25.0%	62.5%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	21.1%	54.2%	10.6%	5.6%	8.5%
	Central Transdanubia	36.4%	40.9%	12.1%	7.6%	3.0%
	Western Transdanubia	20.5%	50.0%	25.0%	2.3%	2.3%
	Southern Transdanubia	22.2%	51.9%	20.4%	1.9%	3.7%
	Northern Hungary	11.1%	41.3%	27.0%	7.9%	12.7%
	Northern Great Plain	15.7%	40.0%	32.9%	8.6%	2.9%
	Southern Great Plain	21.0%	37.1%	22.6%	14.5%	4.8%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	22.2%	54.4%	10.0%	5.6%	7.8%
	County capital city	27.8%	42.2%	20.0%	6.7%	3.3%
	Town	19.0%	48.9%	22.4%	7.5%	2.3%
	Rural region	19.4%	40.3%	22.2%	8.3%	9.7%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	15.2%	52.3%	20.5%	4.0%	7.9%
	No answer	36.0%	46.0%	10.0%	6.0%	2.0%
	Fidesz	15.1%	41.0%	28.1%	12.9%	2.9%
	MSZP	15.4%	46.2%	30.8%	0.0%	7.7%
	Jobbik	24.0%	38.0%	26.0%	12.0%	0.0%
	DK	30.3%	51.5%	9.1%	3.0%	6.1%
	Together	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	33.3%	44.4%	0.0%	5.6%	16.7%
	Momentum	28.6%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%
	Would not vote	19.0%	52.4%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%
	Another party	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%

Table 5a – Distribution of answers to Question 5a across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		16.1%	52.8%	18.3%	1.4%	11.4%
GENDER	Male	19.7%	50.6%	18.9%	2.6%	8.2%
	Female	12.7%	54.7%	18.0%	0.4%	14.2%
AGE	18 – 29	16.5%	57.1%	13.2%	0.0%	13.2%
	30 – 39	14.3%	56.1%	20.4%	2.0%	7.1%
	40 – 49	14.6%	58.5%	19.5%	0.0%	7.3%
	50 – 59	20.2%	50.6%	20.2%	3.4%	5.6%
	60+	15.7%	45.7%	17.9%	1.4%	19.3%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	17.6%	50.0%	16.2%	0.0%	16.2%
	Lower secondary level	13.5%	52.3%	21.6%	0.9%	11.7%
	Upper secondary level	16.5%	58.2%	13.3%	2.5%	9.5%
	University	16.7%	47.8%	26.7%	2.2%	6.7%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	16.2%	57.3%	19.5%	1.3%	5.6%
	Retired	20.1%	43.3%	20.1%	1.5%	14.9%
	In education	5.9%	47.1%	11.8%	0.0%	35.3%
	Looking after children	11.8%	64.7%	11.8%	0.0%	11.8%
	Unemployed	7.7%	61.5%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%
	Other inactive	14.3%	42.9%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	19.3%	52.9%	14.3%	0.7%	12.9%
	Central Transdanubia	7.7%	53.8%	21.5%	3.1%	13.8%
	Western Transdanubia	6.8%	65.9%	15.9%	0.0%	11.4%
	Southern Transdanubia	29.1%	41.8%	14.5%	0.0%	14.5%
	Northern Hungary	14.1%	54.7%	26.6%	1.6%	3.1%
	Northern Great Plain	18.6%	54.3%	20.0%	1.4%	5.7%
	Southern Great Plain	11.1%	49.2%	17.5%	3.2%	19.0%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	16.5%	56.0%	16.5%	1.1%	9.9%
	County capital city	20.2%	53.9%	21.3%	0.0%	4.5%
	Town	18.3%	50.9%	20.6%	1.7%	8.6%
	Rural region	10.4%	52.8%	15.3%	2.1%	19.4%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	10.6%	60.3%	17.2%	1.3%	10.6%
	No answer	22.0%	42.0%	14.0%	6.0%	16.0%
	Fidesz	15.0%	53.6%	17.1%	0.7%	13.6%
	MSZP	23.1%	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	15.4%
	Jobbik	18.0%	58.0%	14.0%	0.0%	10.0%
	DK	39.4%	39.4%	15.2%	0.0%	6.1%
	Together	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	10.5%	36.8%	42.1%	5.3%	5.3%
	Momentum	0.0%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%
	Would not vote	14.3%	52.4%	14.3%	0.0%	19.0%
	Another party	18.2%	27.3%	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 5b – Distribution of answers to Question 5b across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		15.9%	55.6%	17.9%	3.1%	7.6%
GENDER	Male	20.2%	54.1%	18.9%	3.4%	3.4%
	Female	12.0%	56.9%	16.9%	3.0%	11.2%
AGE	18 – 29	15.4%	58.2%	22.0%	0.0%	4.4%
	30 – 39	12.2%	58.2%	19.4%	4.1%	6.1%
	40 – 49	16.3%	62.5%	11.3%	5.0%	5.0%
	50 – 59	21.1%	48.9%	18.9%	4.4%	6.7%
	60+	14.9%	52.5%	17.7%	2.1%	12.8%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	15.5%	56.3%	15.5%	2.1%	10.6%
	Lower secondary level	16.2%	49.5%	18.9%	5.4%	9.9%
	Upper secondary level	15.1%	61.6%	17.6%	1.9%	3.8%
	University	18.0%	50.6%	21.3%	3.4%	6.7%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	15.8%	59.4%	17.5%	4.0%	3.3%
	Retired	19.4%	50.7%	18.7%	2.2%	9.0%
	In education	0.0%	50.0%	31.3%	0.0%	18.8%
	Looking after children	25.0%	56.3%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	0.0%	58.3%	0.0%	0.0%	41.7%
	Other inactive	14.3%	28.6%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	15.6%	59.6%	12.8%	2.8%	9.2%
	Central Transdanubia	20.0%	61.5%	13.8%	4.6%	0.0%
	Western Transdanubia	9.1%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	15.9%
	Southern Transdanubia	21.2%	55.8%	11.5%	1.9%	9.6%
	Northern Hungary	7.8%	64.1%	15.6%	9.4%	3.1%
	Northern Great Plain	24.3%	50.0%	15.7%	1.4%	8.6%
	Southern Great Plain	11.3%	41.9%	41.9%	0.0%	4.8%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	14.3%	63.7%	12.1%	3.3%	6.6%
	County capital city	17.8%	61.1%	16.7%	1.1%	3.3%
	Town	14.8%	50.0%	23.9%	5.1%	6.3%
	Rural region	17.1%	53.4%	15.1%	2.1%	12.3%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	11.2%	61.2%	14.5%	2.0%	11.2%
	No answer	14.0%	52.0%	24.0%	0.0%	10.0%
	Fidesz	17.1%	61.4%	13.6%	2.9%	5.0%
	MSZP	7.7%	53.8%	7.7%	23.1%	7.7%
	Jobbik	22.0%	52.0%	24.0%	0.0%	2.0%
	DK	29.4%	29.4%	32.4%	2.9%	5.9%
	Together	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	16.7%	50.0%	22.2%	5.6%	5.6%
	Momentum	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	0.0%
	Would not vote	22.7%	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	22.7%
	Another party	8.3%	33.3%	50.0%	8.3%	0.0%

Table 5c – Distribution of answers to Question 5c across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		11.7%	41.8%	28.0%	6.9%	11.5%
GENDER	Male	15.0%	42.1%	26.6%	9.4%	6.9%
	Female	8.6%	41.6%	29.2%	4.9%	15.7%
AGE	18 – 29	14.1%	39.1%	27.2%	9.8%	9.8%
	30 – 39	10.2%	49.0%	28.6%	6.1%	6.1%
	40 – 49	12.2%	41.5%	35.4%	4.9%	6.1%
	50 – 59	12.4%	48.3%	20.2%	12.4%	6.7%
	60+	10.6%	34.8%	28.4%	3.5%	22.7%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	16.3%	41.1%	22.7%	2.8%	17.0%
	Lower secondary level	9.7%	43.4%	25.7%	9.7%	11.5%
	Upper secondary level	9.5%	41.8%	30.4%	7.6%	10.8%
	University	10.1%	41.6%	34.8%	9.0%	4.5%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	11.9%	44.4%	29.8%	8.3%	5.6%
	Retired	14.3%	34.6%	29.3%	2.3%	19.5%
	In education	6.3%	43.8%	31.3%	0.0%	18.8%
	Looking after children	11.8%	41.2%	17.6%	17.6%	11.8%
	Unemployed	0.0%	66.7%	8.3%	8.3%	16.7%
	Other inactive	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	11.3%	42.6%	29.1%	5.0%	12.1%
	Central Transdanubia	12.1%	37.9%	19.7%	16.7%	13.6%
	Western Transdanubia	9.1%	61.4%	18.2%	2.3%	9.1%
	Southern Transdanubia	15.1%	49.1%	22.6%	7.5%	5.7%
	Northern Hungary	14.1%	32.8%	32.8%	7.8%	12.5%
	Northern Great Plain	12.7%	40.8%	32.4%	4.2%	9.9%
	Southern Great Plain	8.1%	35.5%	35.5%	4.8%	16.1%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	13.2%	46.2%	26.4%	3.3%	11.0%
	County capital city	10.1%	49.4%	29.2%	4.5%	6.7%
	Town	13.1%	41.5%	28.4%	9.1%	8.0%
	Rural region	9.7%	35.4%	27.8%	7.6%	19.4%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	6.0%	53.3%	23.3%	4.0%	13.3%
	No answer	15.7%	29.4%	29.4%	5.9%	19.6%
	Fidesz	12.9%	40.0%	28.6%	9.3%	9.3%
	MSZP	35.7%	35.7%	14.3%	7.1%	7.1%
	Jobbik	20.4%	24.5%	40.8%	8.2%	6.1%
	DK	8.8%	44.1%	38.2%	2.9%	5.9%
	Together	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	11.1%	27.8%	44.4%	5.6%	11.1%
	Momentum	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	0.0%
	Would not vote	13.6%	45.5%	13.6%	0.0%	27.3%
	Another party	8.3%	33.3%	25.0%	33.3%	0.0%

Table 5d – Distribution of answers to Question 5d across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		15.3%	50.7%	20.9%	4.9%	8.3%
GENDER	Male	17.6%	51.5%	20.2%	6.0%	4.7%
	Female	13.1%	50.2%	21.3%	3.7%	11.6%
AGE	18 – 29	17.8%	45.6%	27.8%	2.2%	6.7%
	30 – 39	13.3%	56.1%	17.3%	6.1%	7.1%
	40 – 49	11.1%	58.0%	19.8%	8.6%	2.5%
	50 – 59	15.6%	47.8%	23.3%	7.8%	5.6%
	60+	17.7%	47.5%	17.7%	1.4%	15.6%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	17.6%	52.8%	16.2%	0.7%	12.7%
	Lower secondary level	12.6%	50.5%	18.0%	9.0%	9.9%
	Upper secondary level	14.0%	53.5%	22.9%	5.7%	3.8%
	University	16.9%	42.7%	28.1%	4.5%	7.9%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	12.3%	54.3%	23.2%	6.3%	4.0%
	Retired	20.9%	47.8%	17.2%	1.5%	12.7%
	In education	18.8%	18.8%	43.8%	0.0%	18.8%
	Looking after children	35.3%	47.1%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	8.3%	58.3%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%
	Other inactive	14.3%	57.1%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	11.3%	59.6%	15.6%	4.3%	9.2%
	Central Transdanubia	19.7%	45.5%	18.2%	6.1%	10.6%
	Western Transdanubia	4.5%	61.4%	22.7%	2.3%	9.1%
	Southern Transdanubia	20.4%	46.3%	16.7%	7.4%	9.3%
	Northern Hungary	21.9%	45.3%	18.8%	3.1%	10.9%
	Northern Great Plain	11.4%	47.1%	32.9%	4.3%	4.3%
	Southern Great Plain	19.0%	39.7%	27.0%	7.9%	6.3%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	12.1%	62.6%	15.4%	3.3%	6.6%
	County capital city	18.0%	53.9%	20.2%	2.2%	5.6%
	Town	14.8%	47.2%	25.6%	6.8%	5.7%
	Rural region	16.0%	45.8%	18.8%	4.9%	14.6%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	8.6%	53.0%	22.5%	3.3%	12.6%
	No answer	26.0%	44.0%	14.0%	2.0%	14.0%
	Fidesz	16.4%	50.0%	21.4%	7.9%	4.3%
	MSZP	30.8%	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%
	Jobbik	16.3%	46.9%	26.5%	8.2%	2.0%
	DK	20.6%	50.0%	20.6%	2.9%	5.9%
	Together	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	17.6%	58.8%	11.8%	5.9%	5.9%
	Momentum	0.0%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%
	Would not vote	18.2%	59.1%	9.1%	0.0%	13.6%
	Another party	8.3%	41.7%	41.7%	8.3%	0.0%

Table 6a – Distribution of answers to Question 6a across demographic groups

		A very positive role	A rather positive role	A rather negative role	A very positive role	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		10.9%	55.8%	22.8%	4.0%	6.5%
GENDER	Male	11.5%	58.1%	21.8%	3.0%	5.6%
	Female	10.5%	53.8%	23.7%	4.5%	7.5%
AGE	18 – 29	13.2%	65.9%	14.3%	2.2%	4.4%
	30 – 39	13.3%	60.2%	17.3%	2.0%	7.1%
	40 – 49	8.6%	60.5%	23.5%	4.9%	2.5%
	50 – 59	13.5%	52.8%	22.5%	4.5%	6.7%
	60+	6.4%	45.4%	31.9%	6.4%	9.9%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	12.0%	50.7%	24.6%	5.6%	7.0%
	Lower secondary level	7.2%	55.9%	21.6%	3.6%	11.7%
	Upper secondary level	12.1%	56.7%	23.6%	2.5%	5.1%
	University	12.4%	62.9%	20.2%	3.4%	1.1%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	13.2%	58.2%	22.0%	2.6%	3.9%
	Retired	7.5%	46.3%	31.3%	6.7%	8.2%
	In education	6.3%	87.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	11.1%	50.0%	16.7%	11.1%	11.1%
	Unemployed	8.3%	66.7%	0.0%	8.3%	16.7%
	Other inactive	16.7%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	12.0%	64.1%	14.1%	2.8%	7.0%
	Central Transdanubia	15.2%	40.9%	30.3%	12.1%	1.5%
	Western Transdanubia	11.1%	57.8%	24.4%	2.2%	4.4%
	Southern Transdanubia	13.0%	40.7%	35.2%	0.0%	11.1%
	Northern Hungary	7.8%	67.2%	12.5%	3.1%	9.4%
	Northern Great Plain	10.0%	45.7%	34.3%	5.7%	4.3%
	Southern Great Plain	6.5%	59.7%	21.0%	4.8%	8.1%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	12.1%	65.9%	14.3%	2.2%	5.5%
	County capital city	8.9%	53.3%	27.8%	2.2%	7.8%
	Town	14.8%	55.7%	19.9%	3.4%	6.3%
	Rural region	6.9%	50.3%	28.3%	7.6%	6.9%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	11.2%	59.2%	15.8%	3.3%	10.5%
	No answer	13.7%	60.8%	19.6%	2.0%	3.9%
	Fidesz	4.3%	45.3%	37.4%	7.9%	5.0%
	MSZP	30.8%	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%
	Jobbik	12.2%	51.0%	30.6%	6.1%	0.0%
	DK	14.7%	64.7%	14.7%	0.0%	5.9%
	Together	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	11.1%	77.8%	5.6%	0.0%	5.6%
	Momentum	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	13.6%	45.5%	18.2%	0.0%	22.7%
	Another party	33.3%	58.3%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 6b – Distribution of answers to Question 6b across demographic groups

		A very positive role	A rather positive role	A rather negative role	A very positive role	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		16.0%	46.6%	19.5%	3.9%	14.1%
GENDER	Male	17.2%	51.1%	20.2%	3.4%	8.2%
	Female	15.0%	42.9%	18.8%	4.1%	19.2%
AGE	18 – 29	15.2%	58.7%	15.2%	4.3%	6.5%
	30 – 39	19.4%	59.2%	12.2%	3.1%	6.1%
	40 – 49	14.8%	55.6%	18.5%	2.5%	8.6%
	50 – 59	21.1%	41.1%	26.7%	2.2%	8.9%
	60+	11.4%	27.9%	23.6%	5.7%	31.4%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	16.3%	36.9%	15.6%	5.0%	26.2%
	Lower secondary level	9.8%	48.2%	21.4%	3.6%	17.0%
	Upper secondary level	14.6%	53.8%	20.3%	5.1%	6.3%
	University	24.7%	47.2%	21.3%	1.1%	5.6%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	16.8%	53.5%	20.5%	2.3%	6.9%
	Retired	15.6%	31.1%	18.5%	6.7%	28.1%
	In education	25.0%	62.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	11.1%	50.0%	22.2%	11.1%	5.6%
	Unemployed	8.3%	25.0%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%
	Other inactive	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	23.4%	46.8%	17.7%	1.4%	10.6%
	Central Transdanubia	13.8%	40.0%	20.0%	6.2%	20.0%
	Western Transdanubia	13.6%	56.8%	4.5%	9.1%	15.9%
	Southern Transdanubia	21.8%	45.5%	20.0%	1.8%	10.9%
	Northern Hungary	11.1%	49.2%	15.9%	4.8%	19.0%
	Northern Great Plain	15.7%	32.9%	34.3%	4.3%	12.9%
	Southern Great Plain	3.2%	58.7%	19.0%	4.8%	14.3%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	23.3%	48.9%	18.9%	0.0%	8.9%
	County capital city	19.1%	55.1%	16.9%	0.0%	9.0%
	Town	13.1%	51.4%	21.7%	4.6%	9.1%
	Rural region	13.1%	34.5%	19.3%	6.9%	26.2%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	13.2%	51.0%	10.6%	4.6%	20.5%
	No answer	26.0%	42.0%	22.0%	0.0%	10.0%
	Fidesz	8.6%	39.3%	32.1%	5.7%	14.3%
	MSZP	30.8%	61.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
	Jobbik	12.2%	42.9%	36.7%	6.1%	2.0%
	DK	20.6%	55.9%	14.7%	0.0%	8.8%
	Together	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	36.8%	42.1%	5.3%	0.0%	15.8%
	Momentum	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	4.8%	66.7%	4.8%	0.0%	23.8%
	Another party	33.3%	33.3%	8.3%	0.0%	25.0%

Table 6c – Distribution of answers to Question 6c across demographic groups

		A very positive role	A rather positive role	A rather negative role	A very positive role	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		11.4%	55.3%	22.1%	6.2%	5.1%
GENDER	Male	12.9%	56.2%	21.5%	5.6%	3.9%
	Female	9.8%	54.9%	22.6%	6.8%	6.0%
AGE	18 – 29	9.9%	62.6%	26.4%	0.0%	1.1%
	30 – 39	10.3%	59.8%	20.6%	5.2%	4.1%
	40 – 49	6.1%	53.7%	22.0%	12.2%	6.1%
	50 – 59	14.8%	53.4%	20.5%	5.7%	5.7%
	60+	13.6%	50.0%	22.1%	7.1%	7.1%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	12.1%	56.7%	17.7%	6.4%	7.1%
	Lower secondary level	6.4%	55.5%	20.9%	10.0%	7.3%
	Upper secondary level	8.3%	60.5%	24.8%	4.5%	1.9%
	University	21.3%	44.9%	25.8%	3.4%	4.5%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	9.2%	57.8%	23.8%	6.6%	2.6%
	Retired	17.3%	50.4%	18.8%	6.8%	6.8%
	In education	6.3%	62.5%	31.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	11.1%	72.2%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	8.3%	25.0%	41.7%	8.3%	16.7%
	Other inactive	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	11.3%	60.3%	15.6%	5.0%	7.8%
	Central Transdanubia	18.5%	55.4%	15.4%	6.2%	4.6%
	Western Transdanubia	7.0%	60.5%	18.6%	11.6%	2.3%
	Southern Transdanubia	16.7%	38.9%	31.5%	3.7%	9.3%
	Northern Hungary	9.4%	60.9%	18.8%	9.4%	1.6%
	Northern Great Plain	10.3%	45.6%	38.2%	4.4%	1.5%
	Southern Great Plain	4.8%	60.3%	23.8%	6.3%	4.8%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	13.0%	62.0%	15.2%	4.3%	5.4%
	County capital city	13.5%	57.3%	25.8%	0.0%	3.4%
	Town	10.3%	50.9%	25.1%	10.3%	3.4%
	Rural region	10.3%	54.5%	20.7%	6.2%	8.3%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	6.6%	64.2%	15.9%	5.3%	7.9%
	No answer	22.0%	54.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Fidesz	6.4%	50.0%	30.0%	9.3%	4.3%
	MSZP	42.9%	42.9%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%
	Jobbik	10.2%	38.8%	44.9%	6.1%	0.0%
	DK	14.7%	64.7%	14.7%	0.0%	5.9%
	Together	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	11.1%	55.6%	11.1%	22.2%	0.0%
	Momentum	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%
	Would not vote	9.5%	57.1%	9.5%	4.8%	19.0%
	Another party	41.7%	58.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 6d – Distribution of answers to Question 6d across demographic groups

		A very positive role	A rather positive role	A rather negative role	A very positive role	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		5.6%	23.2%	41.1%	19.3%	10.7%
GENDER	Male	5.6%	25.8%	43.8%	16.3%	8.6%
	Female	5.6%	21.3%	38.6%	21.7%	12.7%
AGE	18 – 29	4.3%	25.0%	47.8%	16.3%	6.5%
	30 – 39	7.1%	19.4%	43.9%	19.4%	10.2%
	40 – 49	7.4%	22.2%	45.7%	18.5%	6.2%
	50 – 59	6.8%	25.0%	44.3%	13.6%	10.2%
	60+	4.3%	24.3%	30.0%	25.0%	16.4%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	4.9%	21.8%	40.1%	23.9%	9.2%
	Lower secondary level	5.5%	22.7%	37.3%	20.0%	14.5%
	Upper secondary level	3.2%	23.6%	47.8%	17.8%	7.6%
	University	10.1%	25.8%	37.1%	13.5%	13.5%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	6.3%	24.2%	46.7%	16.2%	6.6%
	Retired	5.2%	27.4%	30.4%	23.0%	14.1%
	In education	6.3%	0.0%	43.8%	31.3%	18.8%
	Looking after children	0.0%	23.5%	58.8%	17.6%	0.0%
	Unemployed	0.0%	8.3%	25.0%	41.7%	25.0%
	Other inactive	14.3%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	28.6%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	5.7%	28.4%	41.1%	9.9%	14.9%
	Central Transdanubia	10.8%	20.0%	33.8%	27.7%	7.7%
	Western Transdanubia	2.3%	25.0%	43.2%	22.7%	6.8%
	Southern Transdanubia	9.3%	27.8%	40.7%	13.0%	9.3%
	Northern Hungary	4.7%	21.9%	42.2%	20.3%	10.9%
	Northern Great Plain	5.6%	14.1%	47.9%	23.9%	8.5%
	Southern Great Plain	1.6%	20.6%	38.1%	30.2%	9.5%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	5.5%	33.0%	41.8%	9.9%	9.9%
	County capital city	4.5%	27.0%	52.8%	10.1%	5.6%
	Town	8.6%	16.0%	42.3%	23.4%	9.7%
	Rural region	3.4%	23.4%	31.7%	26.2%	15.2%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	3.3%	23.2%	44.4%	13.9%	15.2%
	No answer	6.0%	24.0%	30.0%	22.0%	18.0%
	Fidesz	1.4%	14.4%	51.8%	28.1%	4.3%
	MSZP	0.0%	15.4%	46.2%	23.1%	15.4%
	Jobbik	4.0%	24.0%	42.0%	28.0%	2.0%
	DK	9.4%	40.6%	31.3%	3.1%	15.6%
	Together	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	5.6%	50.0%	22.2%	11.1%	11.1%
	Momentum	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%
	Would not vote	13.6%	31.8%	27.3%	9.1%	18.2%
	Another party	33.3%	41.7%	16.7%	0.0%	8.3%

Table 7a – Distribution of answers to Question 7a across demographic groups

		A very positive role	A rather positive role	A rather negative role	A very positive role	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		9.9%	54.8%	21.5%	6.0%	7.7%
GENDER	Male	8.2%	56.7%	21.0%	9.0%	5.2%
	Female	11.6%	53.2%	21.7%	3.4%	10.1%
AGE	18 – 29	10.9%	64.1%	14.1%	4.3%	6.5%
	30 – 39	7.1%	56.6%	21.2%	8.1%	7.1%
	40 – 49	8.6%	53.1%	30.9%	2.5%	4.9%
	50 – 59	6.8%	61.4%	23.9%	4.5%	3.4%
	60+	14.9%	44.0%	19.9%	8.5%	12.8%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	13.5%	55.3%	14.2%	5.7%	11.3%
	Lower secondary level	11.6%	55.4%	18.8%	3.6%	10.7%
	Upper secondary level	8.9%	56.3%	24.7%	5.1%	5.1%
	University	4.5%	51.7%	30.3%	11.2%	2.2%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	8.3%	59.6%	22.5%	5.0%	4.6%
	Retired	16.3%	44.4%	22.2%	8.9%	8.1%
	In education	11.8%	82.4%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
	Looking after children	0.0%	52.9%	35.3%	0.0%	11.8%
	Unemployed	8.3%	58.3%	8.3%	0.0%	25.0%
	Other inactive	0.0%	62.5%	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	9.2%	48.2%	27.7%	5.7%	9.2%
	Central Transdanubia	9.1%	50.0%	13.6%	16.7%	10.6%
	Western Transdanubia	9.1%	63.6%	18.2%	0.0%	9.1%
	Southern Transdanubia	13.0%	63.0%	11.1%	1.9%	11.1%
	Northern Hungary	7.8%	59.4%	25.0%	0.0%	7.8%
	Northern Great Plain	13.0%	53.6%	21.7%	10.1%	1.4%
	Southern Great Plain	9.5%	58.7%	22.2%	4.8%	4.8%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	11.0%	47.3%	29.7%	5.5%	6.6%
	County capital city	8.9%	58.9%	23.3%	2.2%	6.7%
	Town	10.9%	56.6%	20.6%	8.6%	3.4%
	Rural region	9.0%	55.2%	15.9%	5.5%	14.5%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	5.9%	53.9%	27.6%	2.6%	9.9%
	No answer	12.0%	58.0%	20.0%	4.0%	6.0%
	Fidesz	16.5%	65.5%	7.9%	2.9%	7.2%
	MSZP	25.0%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%
	Jobbik	6.1%	51.0%	32.7%	6.1%	4.1%
	DK	14.7%	35.3%	26.5%	17.6%	5.9%
	Together	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
	LMP	0.0%	66.7%	27.8%	5.6%	0.0%
	Momentum	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	4.5%	54.5%	13.6%	9.1%	18.2%
	Another party	0.0%	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%

Table 7b – Distribution of answers to Question 7b across demographic groups

		A very positive role	A rather positive role	A rather negative role	A very positive role	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		10.0%	50.6%	19.6%	10.2%	9.7%
GENDER	Male	8.1%	54.3%	20.5%	11.5%	5.6%
	Female	11.7%	47.4%	18.8%	9.0%	13.2%
AGE	18 – 29	10.9%	67.4%	12.0%	6.5%	3.3%
	30 – 39	8.2%	52.0%	23.5%	10.2%	6.1%
	40 – 49	9.9%	54.3%	24.7%	7.4%	3.7%
	50 – 59	8.0%	48.9%	25.0%	12.5%	5.7%
	60+	11.4%	37.1%	15.7%	12.9%	22.9%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	12.7%	47.2%	10.6%	10.6%	19.0%
	Lower secondary level	6.3%	54.5%	21.4%	8.0%	9.8%
	Upper secondary level	10.8%	53.2%	24.1%	7.6%	4.4%
	University	10.1%	44.9%	22.5%	18.0%	4.5%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	8.3%	57.9%	21.9%	8.9%	3.0%
	Retired	11.9%	35.1%	17.2%	16.4%	19.4%
	In education	23.5%	64.7%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	17.6%	58.8%	17.6%	0.0%	5.9%
	Unemployed	8.3%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	25.0%
	Other inactive	0.0%	62.5%	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	7.9%	48.6%	20.0%	12.9%	10.7%
	Central Transdanubia	15.2%	36.4%	12.1%	21.2%	15.2%
	Western Transdanubia	13.3%	53.3%	22.2%	2.2%	8.9%
	Southern Transdanubia	13.0%	59.3%	18.5%	1.9%	7.4%
	Northern Hungary	4.7%	53.1%	20.3%	9.4%	12.5%
	Northern Great Plain	13.2%	55.9%	19.1%	10.3%	1.5%
	Southern Great Plain	6.3%	52.4%	25.4%	4.8%	11.1%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	5.6%	50.0%	21.1%	14.4%	8.9%
	County capital city	11.2%	51.7%	23.6%	6.7%	6.7%
	Town	11.4%	51.4%	20.6%	12.0%	4.6%
	Rural region	10.3%	49.7%	15.2%	6.9%	17.9%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	6.6%	48.0%	23.7%	5.9%	15.8%
	No answer	12.0%	54.0%	14.0%	12.0%	8.0%
	Fidesz	15.8%	61.9%	10.8%	2.9%	8.6%
	MSZP	0.0%	23.1%	46.2%	23.1%	7.7%
	Jobbik	10.2%	44.9%	30.6%	14.3%	0.0%
	DK	9.1%	42.4%	12.1%	30.3%	6.1%
	Together	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
	LMP	5.9%	70.6%	17.6%	5.9%	0.0%
	Momentum	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	13.6%	54.5%	0.0%	9.1%	22.7%
	Another party	0.0%	9.1%	45.5%	45.5%	0.0%

Table 7c – Distribution of answers to Question 7c across demographic groups

		A very positive role	A rather positive role	A rather negative role	A very positive role	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		16.2%	55.9%	18.2%	2.8%	6.9%
GENDER	Male	16.8%	62.1%	15.5%	2.2%	3.4%
	Female	15.4%	50.9%	20.6%	3.4%	9.7%
AGE	18 – 29	18.7%	54.9%	25.3%	0.0%	1.1%
	30 – 39	11.2%	62.2%	17.3%	3.1%	6.1%
	40 – 49	18.5%	56.8%	19.8%	1.2%	3.7%
	50 – 59	14.6%	61.8%	14.6%	4.5%	4.5%
	60+	17.7%	47.5%	16.3%	4.3%	14.2%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	15.6%	53.9%	14.9%	2.8%	12.8%
	Lower secondary level	17.0%	60.7%	12.5%	2.7%	7.1%
	Upper secondary level	14.6%	56.3%	24.1%	2.5%	2.5%
	University	18.0%	52.8%	20.2%	3.4%	5.6%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	15.8%	61.1%	17.8%	2.3%	3.0%
	Retired	17.8%	49.6%	18.5%	4.4%	9.6%
	In education	25.0%	37.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	11.1%	61.1%	22.2%	0.0%	5.6%
	Unemployed	25.0%	50.0%	8.3%	0.0%	16.7%
	Other inactive	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	9.2%	58.2%	22.0%	2.1%	8.5%
	Central Transdanubia	23.1%	40.0%	26.2%	6.2%	4.6%
	Western Transdanubia	9.1%	61.4%	11.4%	6.8%	11.4%
	Southern Transdanubia	23.6%	56.4%	10.9%	1.8%	7.3%
	Northern Hungary	23.4%	53.1%	14.1%	1.6%	7.8%
	Northern Great Plain	19.7%	54.9%	16.9%	2.8%	5.6%
	Southern Great Plain	11.1%	65.1%	19.0%	1.6%	3.2%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	8.8%	54.9%	28.6%	1.1%	6.6%
	County capital city	15.6%	65.6%	16.7%	1.1%	1.1%
	Town	17.6%	54.5%	18.8%	5.7%	3.4%
	Rural region	19.3%	51.7%	12.4%	2.1%	14.5%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	7.9%	56.3%	19.2%	4.6%	11.9%
	No answer	18.0%	62.0%	18.0%	0.0%	2.0%
	Fidesz	22.9%	60.0%	12.1%	0.7%	4.3%
	MSZP	30.8%	46.2%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%
	Jobbik	16.7%	47.9%	35.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK	18.2%	45.5%	24.2%	3.0%	9.1%
	Together	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	25.0%	62.5%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%
	Momentum	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%
	Would not vote	13.6%	59.1%	13.6%	0.0%	13.6%
	Another party	0.0%	41.7%	50.0%	8.3%	0.0%

Table 7d – Distribution of answers to Question 7d across demographic groups

		A very positive role	A rather positive role	A rather negative role	A very positive role	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		11.1%	23.4%	35.4%	18.8%	11.3%
GENDER	Male	15.0%	26.9%	34.2%	16.7%	7.3%
	Female	7.9%	20.2%	36.3%	20.6%	15.0%
AGE	18 – 29	18.5%	17.4%	34.8%	19.6%	9.8%
	30 – 39	7.2%	21.6%	47.4%	15.5%	8.2%
	40 – 49	13.4%	20.7%	37.8%	18.3%	9.8%
	50 – 59	12.4%	30.3%	32.6%	16.9%	7.9%
	60+	7.1%	26.4%	27.1%	22.1%	17.1%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	7.7%	26.6%	35.7%	18.9%	11.2%
	Lower secondary level	16.2%	25.2%	26.1%	19.8%	12.6%
	Upper secondary level	12.1%	18.5%	42.0%	15.3%	12.1%
	University	9.1%	23.9%	34.1%	23.9%	9.1%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	13.2%	24.1%	40.3%	17.2%	5.3%
	Retired	8.1%	22.2%	29.6%	26.7%	13.3%
	In education	25.0%	0.0%	43.8%	12.5%	18.8%
	Looking after children	0.0%	29.4%	41.2%	5.9%	23.5%
	Unemployed	7.7%	38.5%	7.7%	7.7%	38.5%
	Other inactive	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	6.3%	16.9%	38.7%	22.5%	15.5%
	Central Transdanubia	13.6%	28.8%	30.3%	21.2%	6.1%
	Western Transdanubia	11.6%	27.9%	30.2%	20.9%	9.3%
	Southern Transdanubia	14.5%	30.9%	29.1%	18.2%	7.3%
	Northern Hungary	10.9%	23.4%	37.5%	15.6%	12.5%
	Northern Great Plain	15.9%	18.8%	42.0%	17.4%	5.8%
	Southern Great Plain	11.3%	27.4%	33.9%	12.9%	14.5%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	6.6%	17.6%	40.7%	26.4%	8.8%
	County capital city	7.8%	30.0%	36.7%	20.0%	5.6%
	Town	13.2%	20.1%	37.9%	16.1%	12.6%
	Rural region	13.8%	27.6%	27.6%	15.9%	15.2%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	6.0%	21.9%	39.7%	19.2%	13.2%
	No answer	18.0%	28.0%	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%
	Fidesz	20.7%	30.7%	29.3%	13.6%	5.7%
	MSZP	0.0%	0.0%	46.2%	46.2%	7.7%
	Jobbik	6.1%	24.5%	46.9%	14.3%	8.2%
	DK	8.8%	11.8%	44.1%	17.6%	17.6%
	Together	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	5.6%	16.7%	38.9%	33.3%	5.6%
	Momentum	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%
	Would not vote	4.8%	23.8%	23.8%	14.3%	33.3%
	Another party	0.0%	18.2%	36.4%	45.5%	0.0%

Table 8 – Distribution of answers to Question 8 across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		41.5%	26.8%	13.4%	10.0%	8.3%
GENDER	Male	42.5%	28.3%	15.0%	9.9%	4.3%
	Female	40.6%	25.6%	12.0%	10.2%	11.7%
AGE	18 – 29	39.1%	30.4%	18.5%	4.3%	7.6%
	30 – 39	44.9%	30.6%	11.2%	8.2%	5.1%
	40 – 49	42.7%	26.8%	14.6%	7.3%	8.5%
	50 – 59	32.6%	33.7%	6.7%	12.4%	14.6%
	60+	46.4%	17.1%	15.0%	15.0%	6.4%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	38.0%	26.8%	15.5%	10.6%	9.2%
	Lower secondary level	33.9%	31.3%	11.6%	12.5%	10.7%
	Upper secondary level	47.1%	28.0%	10.8%	8.9%	5.1%
	University	46.6%	19.3%	17.0%	8.0%	9.1%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	43.6%	30.0%	13.2%	7.6%	5.6%
	Retired	42.5%	21.6%	15.7%	14.9%	5.2%
	In education	12.5%	18.8%	25.0%	25.0%	18.8%
	Looking after children	41.2%	41.2%	5.9%	0.0%	11.8%
	Unemployed	38.5%	7.7%	15.4%	23.1%	15.4%
	Other inactive	37.5%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	41.8%	21.3%	15.6%	6.4%	14.9%
	Central Transdanubia	44.6%	23.1%	15.4%	12.3%	4.6%
	Western Transdanubia	39.5%	23.3%	18.6%	7.0%	11.6%
	Southern Transdanubia	43.4%	41.5%	9.4%	1.9%	3.8%
	Northern Hungary	53.1%	28.1%	9.4%	7.8%	1.6%
	Northern Great Plain	31.9%	30.4%	17.4%	17.4%	2.9%
	Southern Great Plain	35.5%	30.6%	6.5%	17.7%	9.7%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	45.6%	23.3%	15.6%	5.6%	10.0%
	County capital city	52.2%	24.4%	14.4%	3.3%	5.6%
	Town	32.0%	32.6%	13.1%	14.3%	8.0%
	Rural region	44.4%	22.9%	11.1%	12.5%	9.0%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	44.4%	27.8%	10.6%	6.6%	10.6%
	No answer	27.5%	29.4%	9.8%	9.8%	23.5%
	Fidesz	24.3%	27.9%	25.7%	19.3%	2.9%
	MSZP	69.2%	15.4%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%
	Jobbik	53.1%	32.7%	4.1%	6.1%	4.1%
	DK	64.7%	20.6%	11.8%	2.9%	0.0%
	Together	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
	LMP	64.7%	23.5%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%
	Momentum	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	31.8%	27.3%	9.1%	4.5%	27.3%
	Another party	83.3%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%

Table 9 – Distribution of answers to Question 9 across demographic groups

		Totally agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		46.0%	28.0%	14.8%	4.4%	6.9%
GENDER	Male	42.3%	33.3%	15.4%	5.1%	3.8%
	Female	49.1%	23.2%	14.2%	4.1%	9.4%
AGE	18 – 29	50.0%	32.6%	13.0%	1.1%	3.3%
	30 – 39	53.1%	30.6%	11.2%	2.0%	3.1%
	40 – 49	38.3%	22.2%	27.2%	4.9%	7.4%
	50 – 59	34.8%	33.7%	11.2%	6.7%	13.5%
	60+	49.6%	22.7%	13.5%	7.1%	7.1%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	45.1%	25.4%	16.9%	3.5%	9.2%
	Lower secondary level	46.8%	23.4%	14.4%	7.2%	8.1%
	Upper secondary level	53.8%	28.5%	12.0%	2.5%	3.2%
	University	32.6%	37.1%	16.9%	5.6%	7.9%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	45.1%	29.3%	15.8%	4.3%	5.6%
	Retired	52.2%	25.4%	11.9%	6.0%	4.5%
	In education	52.9%	17.6%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	41.2%	47.1%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%
	Unemployed	50.0%	8.3%	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other inactive	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	42.6%	26.2%	14.9%	3.5%	12.8%
	Central Transdanubia	40.0%	29.2%	20.0%	7.7%	3.1%
	Western Transdanubia	56.8%	18.2%	9.1%	6.8%	9.1%
	Southern Transdanubia	42.6%	40.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
	Northern Hungary	46.9%	39.1%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Northern Great Plain	45.7%	20.0%	25.7%	4.3%	4.3%
	Southern Great Plain	54.0%	23.8%	11.1%	4.8%	6.3%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	46.2%	23.1%	15.4%	3.3%	12.1%
	County capital city	55.1%	28.1%	13.5%	1.1%	2.2%
	Town	42.9%	29.7%	17.1%	4.6%	5.7%
	Rural region	44.1%	29.0%	12.4%	6.2%	8.3%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	45.4%	29.6%	10.5%	2.0%	12.5%
	No answer	47.1%	25.5%	13.7%	2.0%	11.8%
	Fidesz	28.1%	26.6%	32.4%	10.8%	2.2%
	MSZP	57.1%	28.6%	0.0%	7.1%	7.1%
	Jobbik	75.5%	18.4%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Together	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	50.0%	38.9%	5.6%	0.0%	5.6%
	Momentum	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	22.7%	36.4%	9.1%	9.1%	22.7%
	Another party	75.0%	16.7%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%

Table 10a – Distribution of answers to Question 10a across demographic groups

		Very important	Rather important	Rather not important	Not important at all	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		69.7%	23.9%	2.6%	0.1%	3.7%
GENDER	Male	69.7%	27.8%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%
	Female	69.4%	20.5%	4.1%	0.0%	6.0%
AGE	18 – 29	70.3%	26.4%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%
	30 – 39	73.2%	25.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	40 – 49	64.2%	30.9%	1.2%	0.0%	3.7%
	50 – 59	71.6%	22.7%	2.3%	0.0%	3.4%
	60+	69.0%	17.6%	4.9%	0.7%	7.7%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	66.7%	20.6%	5.7%	0.0%	7.1%
	Lower secondary level	68.8%	23.2%	3.6%	0.9%	3.6%
	Upper secondary level	71.5%	26.6%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%
	University	71.9%	25.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	70.2%	27.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	Retired	75.4%	14.9%	6.0%	0.7%	3.0%
	In education	62.5%	31.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	53.8%	38.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
	Other inactive	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	70.9%	23.4%	0.7%	0.0%	5.0%
	Central Transdanubia	72.3%	18.5%	4.6%	0.0%	4.6%
	Western Transdanubia	52.3%	31.8%	6.8%	0.0%	9.1%
	Southern Transdanubia	57.4%	38.9%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
	Northern Hungary	75.0%	21.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Northern Great Plain	75.7%	17.1%	2.9%	0.0%	4.3%
	Southern Great Plain	74.2%	22.6%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	72.8%	22.8%	1.1%	0.0%	3.3%
	County capital city	66.3%	31.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%
	Town	70.3%	24.0%	2.9%	0.6%	2.3%
	Rural region	69.0%	19.3%	4.1%	0.0%	7.6%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	66.2%	21.2%	6.0%	0.0%	6.6%
	No answer	68.0%	28.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%
	Fidesz	66.2%	29.5%	1.4%	0.0%	2.9%
	MSZP	69.2%	23.1%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%
	Jobbik	84.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK	82.4%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Together	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Momentum	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	59.1%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%
	Another party	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 10b – Distribution of answers to Question 10b across demographic groups

		Very important	Rather important	Rather not important	Not important at all	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		32.7%	42.2%	13.5%	2.9%	8.7%
GENDER	Male	35.8%	44.0%	14.2%	3.0%	3.0%
	Female	30.1%	41.0%	12.8%	2.6%	13.5%
AGE	18 – 29	39.6%	47.3%	8.8%	3.3%	1.1%
	30 – 39	26.5%	51.0%	14.3%	4.1%	4.1%
	40 – 49	32.1%	40.7%	19.8%	1.2%	6.2%
	50 – 59	25.0%	45.5%	18.2%	3.4%	8.0%
	60+	37.6%	31.9%	9.9%	2.1%	18.4%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	30.3%	46.5%	8.5%	0.0%	14.8%
	Lower secondary level	28.8%	38.7%	19.8%	1.8%	10.8%
	Upper secondary level	39.9%	41.8%	10.1%	3.2%	5.1%
	University	28.1%	41.6%	19.1%	7.9%	3.4%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	32.3%	46.9%	14.5%	3.0%	3.3%
	Retired	38.8%	33.6%	11.2%	1.5%	14.9%
	In education	18.8%	43.8%	18.8%	18.8%	0.0%
	Looking after children	17.6%	70.6%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	41.7%	33.3%	8.3%	0.0%	16.7%
	Other inactive	37.5%	25.0%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	27.0%	44.7%	15.6%	4.3%	8.5%
	Central Transdanubia	33.8%	33.8%	16.9%	3.1%	12.3%
	Western Transdanubia	31.8%	40.9%	6.8%	0.0%	20.5%
	Southern Transdanubia	29.1%	49.1%	14.5%	1.8%	5.5%
	Northern Hungary	22.2%	58.7%	7.9%	1.6%	9.5%
	Northern Great Plain	43.7%	33.8%	11.3%	5.6%	5.6%
	Southern Great Plain	45.2%	32.3%	16.1%	1.6%	4.8%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	28.6%	47.3%	14.3%	2.2%	7.7%
	County capital city	34.1%	48.4%	12.1%	3.3%	2.2%
	Town	31.8%	41.5%	14.2%	4.5%	8.0%
	Rural region	35.4%	35.4%	13.2%	1.4%	14.6%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	28.3%	47.4%	9.9%	0.7%	13.8%
	No answer	26.0%	32.0%	28.0%	10.0%	4.0%
	Fidesz	38.1%	41.7%	10.8%	1.4%	7.9%
	MSZP	23.1%	53.8%	15.4%	7.7%	0.0%
	Jobbik	46.0%	40.0%	8.0%	4.0%	2.0%
	DK	36.4%	42.4%	12.1%	3.0%	6.1%
	Together	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	5.6%	66.7%	5.6%	5.6%	16.7%
	Momentum	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	42.9%	28.6%	9.5%	0.0%	19.0%
	Another party	36.4%	9.1%	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%

Table 10c – Distribution of answers to Question 10c across demographic groups

		Very important	Rather important	Rather not important	Not important at all	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		67.5%	24.2%	2.9%	1.2%	4.3%
GENDER	Male	67.8%	27.9%	2.6%	0.4%	1.3%
	Female	67.3%	21.1%	3.0%	1.9%	6.8%
AGE	18 – 29	70.7%	23.9%	4.3%	0.0%	1.1%
	30 – 39	66.3%	30.6%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	40 – 49	74.1%	21.0%	1.2%	0.0%	3.7%
	50 – 59	74.2%	22.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
	60+	58.2%	22.7%	5.0%	3.5%	10.6%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	51.8%	29.8%	7.1%	2.1%	9.2%
	Lower secondary level	63.1%	29.7%	2.7%	0.9%	3.6%
	Upper secondary level	73.9%	23.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%
	University	87.5%	9.1%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	71.9%	26.2%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	Retired	63.0%	22.2%	5.9%	3.7%	5.2%
	In education	64.7%	17.6%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	64.7%	29.4%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	58.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
	Other inactive	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	69.3%	23.6%	2.1%	0.0%	5.0%
	Central Transdanubia	65.6%	28.1%	1.6%	0.0%	4.7%
	Western Transdanubia	55.6%	28.9%	6.7%	0.0%	8.9%
	Southern Transdanubia	63.0%	31.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
	Northern Hungary	60.3%	28.6%	4.8%	6.3%	0.0%
	Northern Great Plain	77.1%	12.9%	2.9%	0.0%	7.1%
	Southern Great Plain	77.4%	21.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	65.6%	28.9%	2.2%	0.0%	3.3%
	County capital city	71.4%	22.0%	5.5%	1.1%	0.0%
	Town	71.0%	22.2%	3.4%	0.6%	2.8%
	Rural region	61.4%	24.8%	1.4%	2.8%	9.7%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	59.9%	23.7%	7.2%	2.0%	7.2%
	No answer	84.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Fidesz	58.3%	34.5%	0.7%	0.7%	5.8%
	MSZP	83.3%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%
	Jobbik	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK	75.8%	21.2%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Together	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Momentum	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	66.7%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
	Another party	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 10d – Distribution of answers to Question 10d across demographic groups

		Very important	Rather important	Rather not important	Not important at all	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		52.9%	34.5%	6.1%	1.5%	5.0%
GENDER	Male	54.7%	32.9%	8.1%	1.7%	2.6%
	Female	51.5%	35.7%	4.5%	1.1%	7.1%
AGE	18 – 29	54.9%	35.2%	5.5%	0.0%	4.4%
	30 – 39	48.0%	41.8%	7.1%	1.0%	2.0%
	40 – 49	48.1%	39.5%	7.4%	0.0%	4.9%
	50 – 59	44.9%	41.6%	4.5%	3.4%	5.6%
	60+	63.6%	21.4%	5.7%	2.1%	7.1%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	56.0%	29.8%	7.1%	2.1%	5.0%
	Lower secondary level	64.9%	27.0%	4.5%	0.0%	3.6%
	Upper secondary level	51.3%	39.9%	5.1%	1.3%	2.5%
	University	36.7%	41.1%	7.8%	3.3%	11.1%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	52.5%	37.6%	5.6%	1.3%	3.0%
	Retired	67.9%	20.9%	5.2%	2.2%	3.7%
	In education	0.0%	82.4%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	41.2%	52.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	15.4%	53.8%	23.1%	0.0%	7.7%
	Other inactive	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	46.1%	36.9%	6.4%	0.7%	9.9%
	Central Transdanubia	64.6%	26.2%	4.6%	0.0%	4.6%
	Western Transdanubia	45.5%	38.6%	6.8%	0.0%	9.1%
	Southern Transdanubia	51.9%	37.0%	3.7%	5.6%	1.9%
	Northern Hungary	51.6%	37.5%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Northern Great Plain	59.2%	31.0%	4.2%	2.8%	2.8%
	Southern Great Plain	57.1%	33.3%	6.3%	1.6%	1.6%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	47.3%	39.6%	5.5%	0.0%	7.7%
	County capital city	50.0%	35.6%	8.9%	4.4%	1.1%
	Town	50.3%	38.3%	5.7%	1.1%	4.6%
	Rural region	61.1%	26.4%	5.6%	0.7%	6.3%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	42.8%	38.8%	10.5%	0.0%	7.9%
	No answer	42.0%	48.0%	2.0%	2.0%	6.0%
	Fidesz	66.4%	30.7%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%
	MSZP	53.8%	38.5%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Jobbik	64.0%	28.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK	60.6%	24.2%	3.0%	9.1%	3.0%
	Together	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	38.9%	44.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
	Momentum	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	50.0%	22.7%	13.6%	0.0%	13.6%
	Another party	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%	25.0%

Table 10e – Distribution of answers to Question 10e across demographic groups

		Very important	Rather important	Rather not important	Not important at all	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		45.1%	34.4%	9.2%	2.6%	8.7%
GENDER	Male	43.6%	38.9%	9.4%	3.0%	5.1%
	Female	46.2%	30.5%	9.0%	2.3%	12.0%
AGE	18 – 29	39.6%	42.9%	16.5%	0.0%	1.1%
	30 – 39	40.8%	41.8%	12.2%	1.0%	4.1%
	40 – 49	46.9%	34.6%	8.6%	4.9%	4.9%
	50 – 59	52.8%	36.0%	2.2%	1.1%	7.9%
	60+	44.7%	23.4%	7.1%	5.0%	19.9%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	40.1%	34.5%	5.6%	2.8%	16.9%
	Lower secondary level	43.8%	32.1%	13.4%	3.6%	7.1%
	Upper secondary level	46.5%	36.3%	10.2%	1.3%	5.7%
	University	52.8%	33.7%	7.9%	3.4%	2.2%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	45.9%	40.9%	7.6%	2.0%	3.6%
	Retired	49.3%	22.4%	8.2%	5.2%	14.9%
	In education	18.8%	62.5%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	37.5%	31.3%	25.0%	0.0%	6.3%
	Unemployed	41.7%	16.7%	33.3%	0.0%	8.3%
	Other inactive	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	50.4%	31.9%	5.7%	2.1%	9.9%
	Central Transdanubia	32.3%	27.7%	16.9%	1.5%	21.5%
	Western Transdanubia	42.2%	26.7%	17.8%	4.4%	8.9%
	Southern Transdanubia	46.3%	40.7%	7.4%	1.9%	3.7%
	Northern Hungary	43.8%	40.6%	9.4%	4.7%	1.6%
	Northern Great Plain	50.0%	37.1%	5.7%	1.4%	5.7%
	Southern Great Plain	42.9%	36.5%	9.5%	3.2%	7.9%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	49.5%	35.2%	7.7%	1.1%	6.6%
	County capital city	49.4%	41.6%	5.6%	0.0%	3.4%
	Town	44.8%	36.2%	12.1%	2.9%	4.0%
	Rural region	40.0%	28.3%	9.0%	4.1%	18.6%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	44.7%	34.2%	5.9%	2.0%	13.2%
	No answer	38.0%	50.0%	10.0%	0.0%	2.0%
	Fidesz	25.9%	44.6%	12.2%	5.0%	12.2%
	MSZP	41.7%	50.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%
	Jobbik	57.1%	20.4%	18.4%	0.0%	4.1%
	DK	87.9%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
	Together	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	66.7%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
	Momentum	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	54.5%	18.2%	9.1%	4.5%	13.6%
	Another party	58.3%	8.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 10f – Distribution of answers to Question 10f across demographic groups

		Very important	Rather important	Rather not important	Not important at all	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		56.8%	29.3%	5.2%	1.4%	7.4%
GENDER	Male	62.7%	25.8%	6.9%	2.1%	2.6%
	Female	51.7%	32.2%	3.7%	0.7%	11.6%
AGE	18 – 29	60.2%	24.7%	9.7%	2.2%	3.2%
	30 – 39	62.2%	31.6%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%
	40 – 49	58.0%	29.6%	3.7%	3.7%	4.9%
	50 – 59	50.6%	39.3%	4.5%	1.1%	4.5%
	60+	53.9%	23.4%	5.0%	0.7%	17.0%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	50.7%	26.8%	4.9%	1.4%	16.2%
	Lower secondary level	56.8%	27.9%	6.3%	2.7%	6.3%
	Upper secondary level	63.7%	29.9%	3.2%	0.6%	2.5%
	University	53.9%	33.7%	7.9%	2.2%	2.2%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	57.1%	33.7%	5.6%	1.3%	2.3%
	Retired	58.2%	23.9%	5.2%	0.7%	11.9%
	In education	50.0%	31.3%	6.3%	12.5%	0.0%
	Looking after children	76.5%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%
	Unemployed	58.3%	25.0%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%
	Other inactive	62.5%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	53.2%	32.6%	2.8%	3.5%	7.8%
	Central Transdanubia	55.4%	24.6%	10.8%	0.0%	9.2%
	Western Transdanubia	50.0%	29.5%	11.4%	0.0%	9.1%
	Southern Transdanubia	52.8%	37.7%	5.7%	0.0%	3.8%
	Northern Hungary	51.6%	34.4%	1.6%	0.0%	12.5%
	Northern Great Plain	69.6%	21.7%	5.8%	0.0%	2.9%
	Southern Great Plain	67.7%	21.0%	3.2%	1.6%	6.5%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	53.3%	35.6%	3.3%	3.3%	4.4%
	County capital city	65.2%	29.2%	2.2%	0.0%	3.4%
	Town	59.2%	28.2%	7.5%	1.7%	3.4%
	Rural region	51.0%	26.9%	4.8%	0.7%	16.6%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	45.7%	31.8%	5.3%	1.3%	15.9%
	No answer	74.0%	22.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Fidesz	61.9%	28.8%	2.2%	2.9%	4.3%
	MSZP	46.2%	53.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Jobbik	83.7%	12.2%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK	51.5%	30.3%	15.2%	0.0%	3.0%
	Together	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	38.9%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
	Momentum	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	52.4%	19.0%	9.5%	0.0%	19.0%
	Another party	27.3%	36.4%	27.3%	9.1%	0.0%

Table 10g – Distribution of answers to Question 10g across demographic groups

		Very important	Rather important	Rather not important	Not important at all	Don't know / No answer
TOTAL RESULT		59.4%	26.3%	5.7%	0.8%	7.8%
GENDER	Male	61.5%	28.2%	5.1%	1.3%	3.8%
	Female	57.5%	24.4%	6.4%	0.4%	11.3%
AGE	18 – 29	60.4%	31.9%	6.6%	0.0%	1.1%
	30 – 39	60.2%	28.6%	7.1%	2.0%	2.0%
	40 – 49	61.7%	29.6%	4.9%	0.0%	3.7%
	50 – 59	61.1%	31.1%	3.3%	0.0%	4.4%
	60+	55.7%	15.7%	6.4%	1.4%	20.7%
HIGHEST GRADE OF EDUCATION	Primary level	54.9%	22.5%	4.2%	0.0%	18.3%
	Lower secondary level	58.9%	27.7%	7.1%	0.9%	5.4%
	Upper secondary level	59.5%	31.6%	5.7%	0.6%	2.5%
	University	67.4%	22.5%	5.6%	2.2%	2.2%
EMPLOYMENT	In paid work	61.3%	31.1%	5.3%	0.7%	1.7%
	Retired	62.2%	13.3%	6.7%	1.5%	16.3%
	In education	18.8%	75.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Looking after children	76.5%	11.8%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed	41.7%	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%
	Other inactive	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
PROVINCE	Central Hungary	58.2%	29.8%	3.5%	0.0%	8.5%
	Central Transdanubia	56.9%	23.1%	10.8%	0.0%	9.2%
	Western Transdanubia	61.4%	20.5%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%
	Southern Transdanubia	52.8%	37.7%	1.9%	1.9%	5.7%
	Northern Hungary	58.7%	25.4%	9.5%	0.0%	6.3%
	Northern Great Plain	58.6%	24.3%	4.3%	1.4%	11.4%
	Southern Great Plain	71.0%	21.0%	4.8%	0.0%	3.2%
CITY SIZE	Capital city	59.3%	34.1%	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%
	County capital city	69.7%	24.7%	3.4%	1.1%	1.1%
	Town	60.6%	26.3%	7.4%	0.0%	5.7%
	Rural region	51.7%	22.1%	6.9%	1.4%	17.9%
PARTY PREFERENCE	Do not know	61.3%	24.7%	5.3%	0.0%	8.7%
	No answer	56.0%	36.0%	6.0%	0.0%	2.0%
	Fidesz	41.1%	34.8%	9.2%	2.1%	12.8%
	MSZP	69.2%	23.1%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Jobbik	83.7%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK	81.8%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
	Together	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hungarian Liberal Party	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	LMP	73.7%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
	Momentum	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Would not vote	65.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%
	Another party	63.6%	9.1%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%