The evaluation of the government and the future

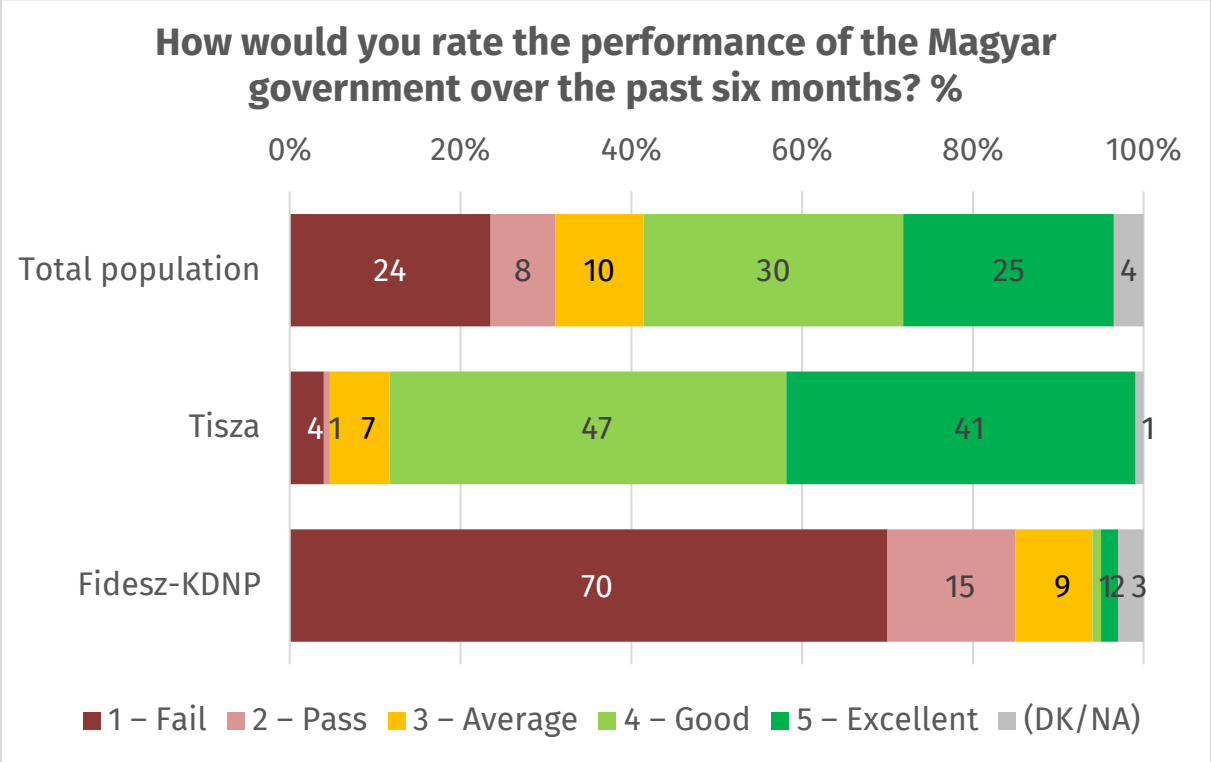
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THE EVALUATION OF THE GOVERMNETS WORK

During our October research on party preference, we asked the Hungarian population how they evaluated the Hungarian government's work in the first half of the year. The surveyed people: 55 percent have given a good or excellent evaluation of Magyar Péters party, ¼ have given an inadequate evaluation, and almost ⅔, so altogether 32 percent, have evaluated the government's work as more negative.



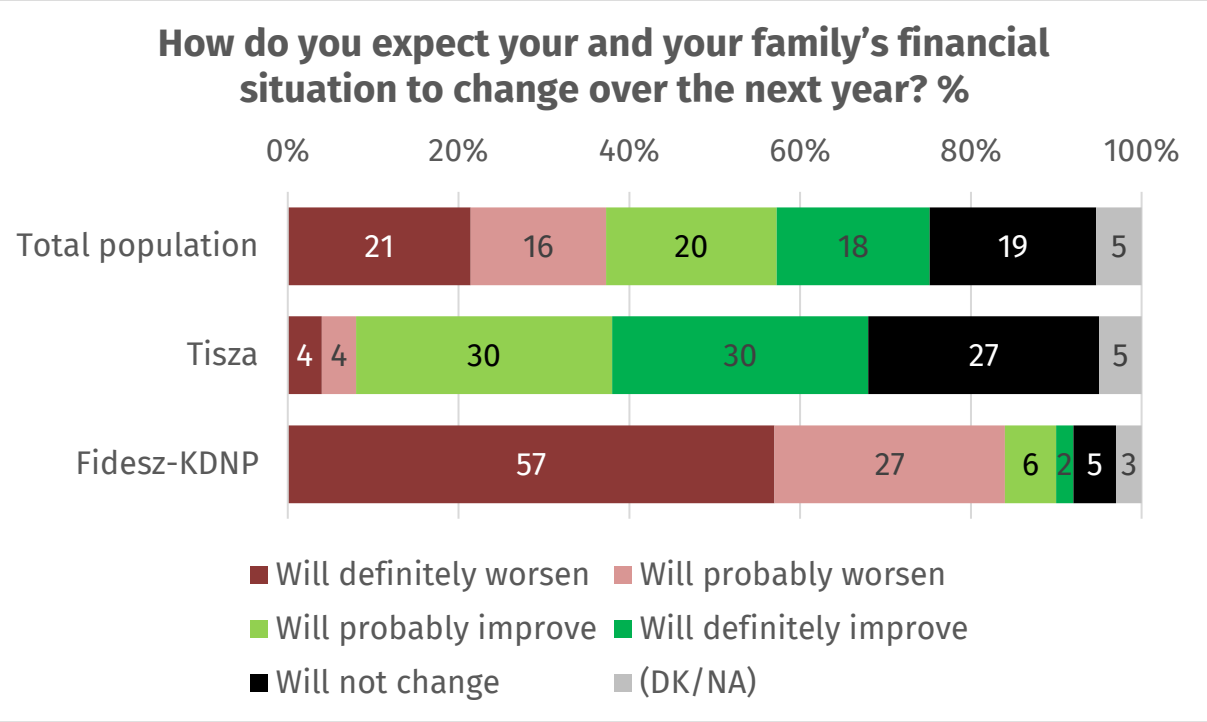
Naturally, opinion is sharply divided between the voting bases. 88 percent of Tisza voters gave a good evaluation, and 41 percent an excellent one. In contrast, 85 percent of Fidesz-KDNP voters gave a negative evaluation, and 70 percent gave an inadequate score.

Based on the majority's positive feedback, it looks like the Tisza government has successfully completed its first half-year. Based on the party preference, there is a clear distinction in how the different voters experience and view reality. However, if we consider that since the elections, the Tisza camp has grown to nearly two and a half times the size of the Fidesz-KDNP camp, which has since narrowed to Orbán and

his team's most loyal voters, it is not surprising that the remaining Fidesz-KDNP camp consists of people who categorically reject everything associated with Péter Magyar and his government. The fault lines between the parties run deep, but since nearly two-thirds of voters side with the Tisza camp based on party preference, while only one in four voters has remained loyal to Fidesz, we can say divisions across society have eased.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOKS

Alongside asking about party preference, we asked the population what they expect in the coming year regarding their personal or family financial situation. The current global economic climate is worrying, and even the new government does not deny that; for Hungary to get back on its feet, it must follow a strict economic plan. The surveyed people's answers reflect this: 38 percent of the population expect an improvement in their financial situation, and 37 percent predict a deteriorating financial situation; thus, opinions vary widely, and the outlook on this issue is more negative than the new government's perception.



60 percent of the Tisza camp expect improvement, 27 percent expect stagnation, and only 8 percent predict a deteriorating financial situation for themselves. In contrast, the Fidesz-KDNP camp paints a more tragic picture: 84 percent expect their own and their families' financial situations to worsen. Aside from the fact that Hungarians' current financial situation is already questionable by European standards, and it's hard to imagine how it could get any worse when we already have the lowest purchasing power in the region, it is very regrettable that the opposition camp views its own situation as so hopeless. This state of affairs

could almost be called a mental health crisis; it is, unfortunately, fueled at least in part by the political messaging of Fidesz-KDNP, which continued to keep its own supporters in a state of fear even after April 12 had passed. In the absence of elections, Fidesz-KDNP cannot expect votes from this psychological and stressful state; unfortunately, they can use it to their advantage to induce a civil-war-like atmosphere in which Orban Viktor stands as Schröringers party leader and first and foremost prophet whenever he shows up to give a statement.

Methodology: The survey was conducted via telephone interviews with 1,000 respondents between October 28 and November 2, 2026. The survey is representative of the country's adult population by gender, age, educational attainment, and settlement type. The margin of error is +/- 3.5%.