

## **Abstract**

This diploma thesis deals with the comparison of democratic values within the Czech Republic between the Millennial generation and Husak's Children generation. It sets out to answer the issue as to whether or not a significant difference can be found for the support of democracy within these two generations of the Czech Republic. It also sets out to answer the question whether or not Czech Millennials show low support for democracy. Based on the researched literature, the research for this paper found a *low support of democracy* of less than 50%. To answer the mentioned questions, data from the sixth round of the 2012 European Social Survey was analysed. The research was quantitative and SPSS was used to analyse the data. Differences in the support of democratic values were examined using exploratory factor analysis, analysis of variance ANOVA, and multiple linear regression. The level of support of the democracy of the Czech Millennials was resolved using descriptive statistics and pairwise comparisons. The results are presented in the form of graphs and contingency tables. The conclusions are also introduced in the form of contingency tables and graphs. The test results do not exhibit a significant aberration in the support of democratic values between the studied generations; however, there was a difference in the order of importance of individual democratic values between those two generations captured. The evaluation of the data concludes that Czech Millennials and Husak's Children do not show a significant difference in support for democracy.