RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN
The sample is statistically representative of the Polish population aged 16-29 in terms of gender, age, and region.

SAMPLE SIZE
- 500 respondents
- Age: 16-29
- Margin of error: ±4.5%

FIELDWORK PERIOD
December 7-20, 2017

TYPE OF SURVEY
CATI (interviews carried out by telephone)
Pollster: 4P-Mix
ATTITUDES TOWARDS POLITICS
AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
6-in-10 are dissatisfied with the political situation. 16-19 year olds are most dissatisfied.

**Are you satisfied with the current political situation in Poland?**

**Opinions within age groups**

- **Aged 16-19**
  - Dissatisfied: 19%
  - Satisfied: 32%
  - Don't know: 5%

- **Aged 20-24**
  - Dissatisfied: 16%
  - Satisfied: 35%
  - Don't know: 8%

- **Aged 25-29**
  - Dissatisfied: 24%
  - Satisfied: 36%
  - Don't know: 7%
Three quarters vote in elections. 8-in-10 are not and do not plan to seek membership in a political party.

Have you been involved in the following ways in which citizens can engage in public life? If not, are you willing to get involved?

- Voting in national elections: 76% yes, 21% no but plan to get involved, 2% no and do not plan to get involved
- Voting in local elections: 73% yes, 25% no but plan to get involved, 2% no and do not plan to get involved
- Signing a petition offline: 64% yes, 20% no but plan to get involved, 15% no and do not plan to get involved
- Sharing or expressing your ideas on politics or important public issues publicly: 47% yes, 15% no but plan to get involved, 37% no and do not plan to get involved
- Participating in online petition or protest: 44% yes, 18% no but plan to get involved, 37% no and do not plan to get involved
- Contacting your local political representative about a particular issue: 20% yes, 31% no but plan to get involved, 47% no and do not plan to get involved
- Taking part in a demonstration: 17% yes, 26% no but plan to get involved, 57% no and do not plan to get involved
- Supporting an online crowd-funding campaign: 15% yes, 27% no but plan to get involved, 53% no and do not plan to get involved
- Striking: 7% yes, 26% no but plan to get involved, 65% no and do not plan to get involved
- Membership in a political party: 4% yes, 13% no but plan to get involved, 82% no and do not plan to get involved
16-19 year olds are more interested in demonstrating and striking as compared to the entire sample. They are least interested in joining a political party.

Have you been involved in the following ways in which citizens can engage in public life? If not, are you willing to get involved?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>YES (16-19)</th>
<th>YES (total pop.)</th>
<th>NO &amp; I don't plan to (16-19)</th>
<th>NO &amp; I don't plan to (total pop.)</th>
<th>NO, but I plan to (16-19)</th>
<th>NO, but I plan to (total pop.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership in a political party</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking part in a demonstration</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striking</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signing a petition offline</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting an online crowd-funding campaign</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting in national elections</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting in local elections</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE
- Three quarters of those aged 16-19 plan to vote in national and local elections.
- Those of eligible age to vote in 2014 and 2015 report that they voted at higher levels than official records show.
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VALUES
9-in-10 prefer a democratic governing system. 2-in-10 would be open to undemocratic forms of government.

As compared to young men, young women are more likely to oppose a strong leader and support a democratic system.
A decisive majority believes democracy is the best possible system, but a majority would forsake democratic principles for security.

Please consider the following statements about democracy and political regimes in general. For each, do you…?

- **Democracy is the best possible political system**
  - Fully agree: 31%
  - Rather agree: 49%
  - Rather disagree: 13%
  - Fully disagree: 6%

- **It does not matter if the government is democratic or not democratic**
  - Fully agree: 5%
  - Rather agree: 10%
  - Rather disagree: 32%
  - Fully disagree: 51%

- **Sometimes human rights and civic liberties should be restricted in order to better protect people from terrorism and other threats**
  - Fully agree: 15%
  - Rather agree: 40%
  - Rather disagree: 25%
  - Fully disagree: 18%

- **I would be ready to sacrifice some democratic principles for a higher standard of living**
  - Fully agree: 8%
  - Rather agree: 32%
  - Rather disagree: 34%
  - Fully disagree: 20%

**NOTE**
- 55% would sacrifice some democratic principles for increased security
- 40% would for a higher standard of living
- These opinions are more strongly held by young women than young men
Increasing ethnic and religious diversity are the least positive changes in European societies. Issues related to gender equality are the most positive changes.

Below are some ways that many Europeans societies have changed over recent decades. In each case, please say whether you think this has changed society for the better, or for the worse?

- Women can decide if and when they have children: 82% changed for the better, 14% neither, 3% worse.
- A larger proportion of women and men combine employment with household duties: 73% changed for the better, 16% neither, 10% worse.
- More women in leadership positions in business and politics: 63% changed for the better, 33% neither, 4% worse.
- A greater acceptance of same-sex relationships: 40% changed for the better, 25% neither, 33% worse.
- Our society becoming more ethnically and religiously diverse: 18% changed for the better, 36% neither, 44% worse.
Gender divergence is present on issues concerning women in leadership, same-sex relationships, and ethnic and religious diversity.

Below are some ways that many Europeans societies have changed over recent decades. In each case, please say whether you think this has changed society for the better, or for the worse?
A majority believes religious values should not play a role in politics.

In your opinion, how much of a role should religious values, as expressed by churches, play in politics and public affairs?

NOTE

Those from rural areas are more split on this question. 50% of this group believe religious values should play no role and 46% think they should play only a minor role.
Young poles identify most strongly with their nation, then Europe and their religion.

To what extent do you identify yourself with the following entities?

- **My nation**: 48% identify very much, 44% rather yes, 7% rather no, 11% not at all, 1% don't know.
- **Europe**: 20% identify very much, 60% rather yes, 17% rather no, 3% not at all, 1% don't know.
- **My religion**: 34% identify very much, 40% rather yes, 12% rather no, 11% not at all, 1% don't know.
- **My local community**: 14% identify very much, 57% rather yes, 24% rather no, 4% not at all, 1% don't know.
- **My favorite music band**: 21% identify very much, 40% rather yes, 23% rather no, 10% not at all, 1% don't know.
- **Political party I vote for**: 7% identify very much, 48% rather yes, 25% rather no, 8% not at all, 1% don't know.
- **My favorite sports club**: 19% identify very much, 31% rather yes, 21% rather no, 16% not at all, 1% don't know.

**NOTE**
- Young Poles identify less with their local community than the nation or Europe—the opposite of the trend for all Poles.
- Level of identification with the nation and local community increases with the age of respondents.
Nearly two-thirds do not think a true Pole should be Catholic.

**Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?**

- **A true Pole should be a Catholic**
  - Fully agree: 11%
  - Rather agree: 24%
  - Rather disagree: 28%
  - Fully disagree: 34%
  - Don't know: 6%

- **Poles may feel proud of their history because they have acted more nobly than other nations**
  - Fully agree: 40%
  - Rather agree: 37%
  - Rather disagree: 15%
  - Fully disagree: 6%
  - Don't know: 0%
16 to 19 year olds are most proud of Polish history and least supportive of the idea that a true Pole should be Catholic.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Results within age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poles may feel proud of their history because they have acted more nobly than other nations</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully agree</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rather agree</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rather disagree</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A true Pole should be a Catholic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully agree</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rather agree</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rather disagree</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Divergence between rural/urban areas exists, but the overall opinions on national pride and whether a true Pole should be Catholic are consistent across the country.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Results by size/kind of residence place

- Poles may feel proud of their history because they have acted more nobly than other nations
- A true Pole should be a Catholic
MEDIA CONSUMPTION AND TOP CONCERNS
8-in-10 are interested in politics. Interest increases with age.

How interested would you say you are in politics and public affairs?
7-in-10 report Facebook as their most common source of political information.

Which of the following sources of information about society and politics do you use (and how often)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Very regularly</th>
<th>Rather regularly</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly available web portals, which do not have print version</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private radio broadcasting</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private TV channels</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Videoblogs on YouTube</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public TV channel</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstream print media or their online version</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public radio broadcasting</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private blogs</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“alternative” media</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

- Traditional media use is low, especially public radio and print newspaper.
- While online news portals without print versions are popular, blogs, Twitter, and alternative media are not.
- Private TV and radio are used more often than public broadcasters.
Economic and social welfare are top concerns, then corruption and the decline of democracy.

More than half see immigration as an important problem.

Threats to national culture, gender equality, and environmental protection are the least pressing issues.
Young Poles generally align with Western positions on European geopolitical issues, except as concerns immigration.

Do you agree or disagree with following statements?

- Immigrants make a positive contribution to Polish society: 32% Fully agree, 38% Rather agree, 22% Rather disagree, 9% Fully disagree, 4% Don't know
- Membership in the European Union is a threat to Poland’s sovereignty: 31% Fully agree, 37% Rather agree, 20% Rather disagree, 9% Fully disagree, 4% Don't know
- The economic sanctions imposed on Russia after Crimea’s annexation are justified and should be maintained: 16% Fully agree, 42% Rather agree, 32% Rather disagree, 7% Fully disagree, 4% Don't know
- Russia is spreading disinformation to weaken public commitment to democracy and to western institutions: 7% Fully agree, 42% Rather agree, 37% Rather disagree, 16% Fully disagree, 4% Don't know

NOTE
- 58 percent believe Russia is spreading disinformation.
- The youngest Poles are least likely to see EU membership as a threat to Poland’s sovereignty.
HUNGARY, POLAND, AND SLOVAKIA: COMPARISON
Young Poles are by far the most interested in politics.

**How interested would you say you are in politics and public affairs?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>not at all interested</th>
<th>not very interested</th>
<th>somewhat interested</th>
<th>very interested</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
- The relative majority of Slovak and Hungarian respondents are not very or not at all interested in politics.
All believe democracy is the best possible political system. This belief is weakest in Hungary.

Please consider the following statements about democracy and political regimes in general: Democracy is the best possible political system
Please consider the following statements about democracy and political regimes in general: Sometimes human rights and civic liberties should be restricted for a higher standard of living.

A significant group would sacrifice some democratic principles for a higher standard of living.

The proportion is highest in Hungary and lowest in Poland.

15% 20% 11% 15% 34% 28% 36% 32% 22% 8% 11% 12% 5% 8% 5% 100% 0%

HU PL SK

fully disagree rather disagree rather agree fully agree DK/NA
Young Hungarians have the most negative perception of immigrants.

Do you agree or disagree with following statement? Immigrants make a positive contribution to our society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Fully Disagree</th>
<th>Rather Disagree</th>
<th>Rather Agree</th>
<th>Fully Agree</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** In all three countries at least 70 percent do not believe that immigrants make a positive contribution to their society.
To what extent do you identify yourself with Europe?

Poles and Slovaks most strongly identify with Europe.

**NOTE**

Though the relative majority thinks similarly in Hungary, the opinions are more balanced.
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