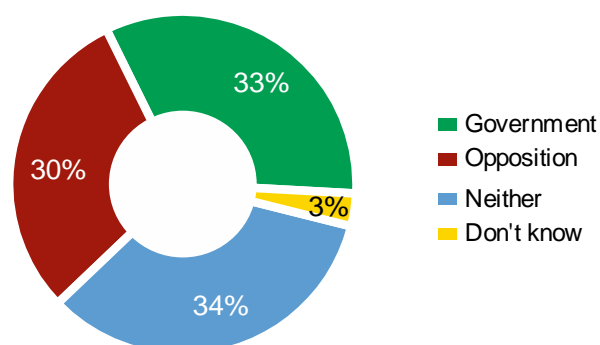


## Poland: a divided country

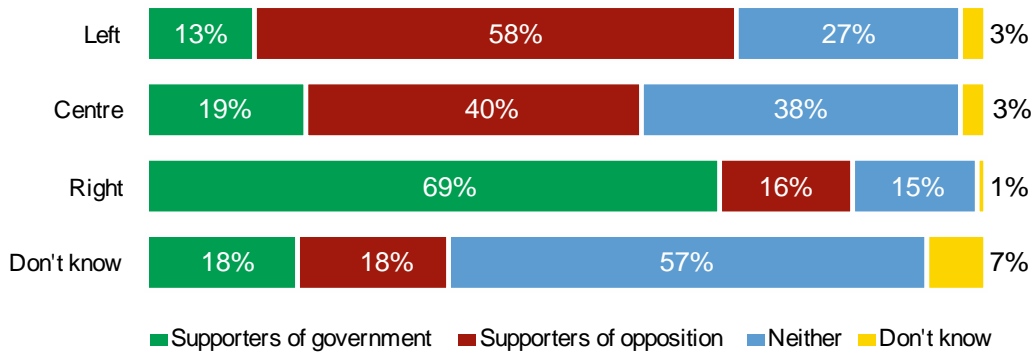
In social analysis, for some time now, there is a view that extremely deep political divisions separate Poles. Based on the declarations of respondents, it can be argued that Poles are now divided into three similarly numerous groups: supporters of the ruling camp (33%), supporters of the opposition (30%) and the amorphous group that can be called the audience, in the sense that they do not identify with either side (34%).

### Do you tend to support the government, the opposition or neither side?



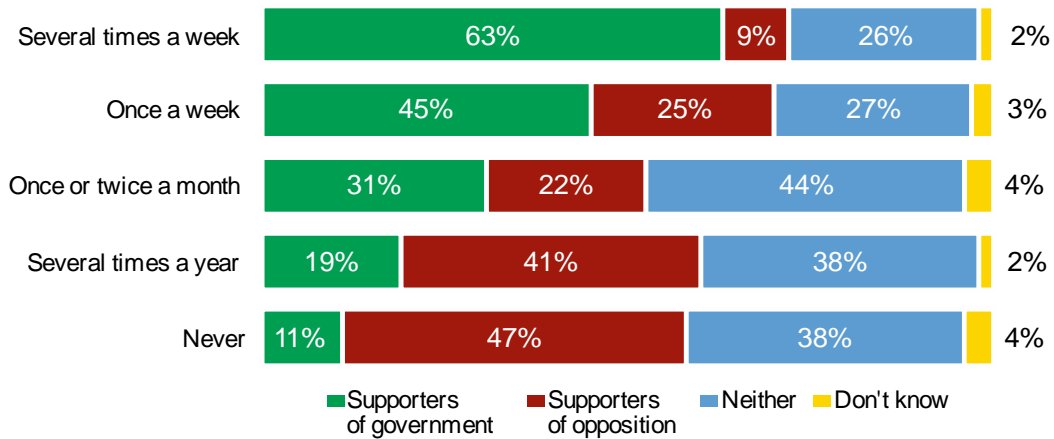
Worldview (declared political views and religiosity) has the deciding influence on the support for the ruling camp or the opposition. The government enjoys the support of more than two thirds of right-wing citizens. More than half of respondents identifying with the left and two fifths of the centrists sympathize with the opposition.

### Political views:



Support for the Law and Justice (PiS) government increases with the participation in religious practices. Among the respondents participating in religious service several times a week, almost two thirds sympathize with the government, and only one-eleventh support the opposition. In the most numerous group of people, i.e. those taking part in religious service once a week, the ruling camp also has more followers than the opposition. The opposition enjoys more support than the government among the non-practicing or practicing sporadically (several times a year).

### Religious practice

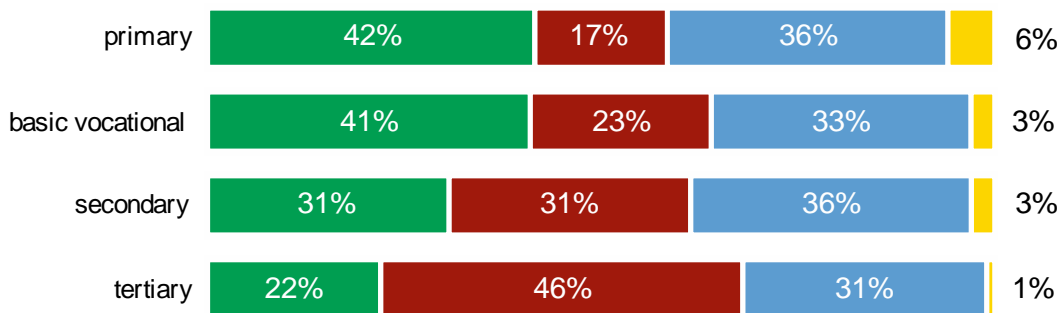


Socio-economic status is less important than political and ideological orientation. Nevertheless, it can be seen that the government has the strongest support among people with primary and basic vocational education, where the percentage of government supporters is two times bigger than the proportion of supporters of the opposition.

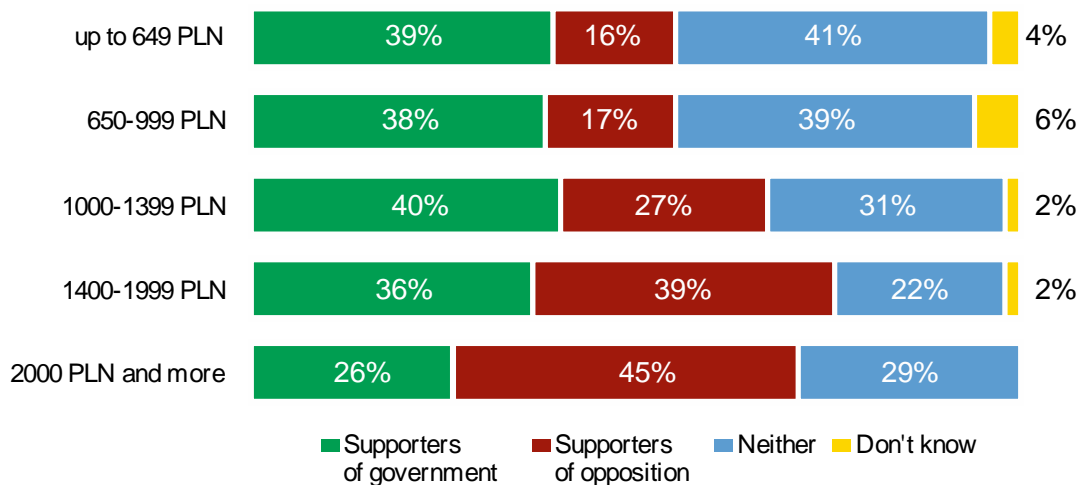
Conversely, citizens with higher education sympathize with the opposition more than twice as often as with the current government.

Support for the opposition is also facilitated by good financial situation, i.e. relatively high per capita income. Low income is associated with distance from the political conflict, rather than support for the government.

**Education:**

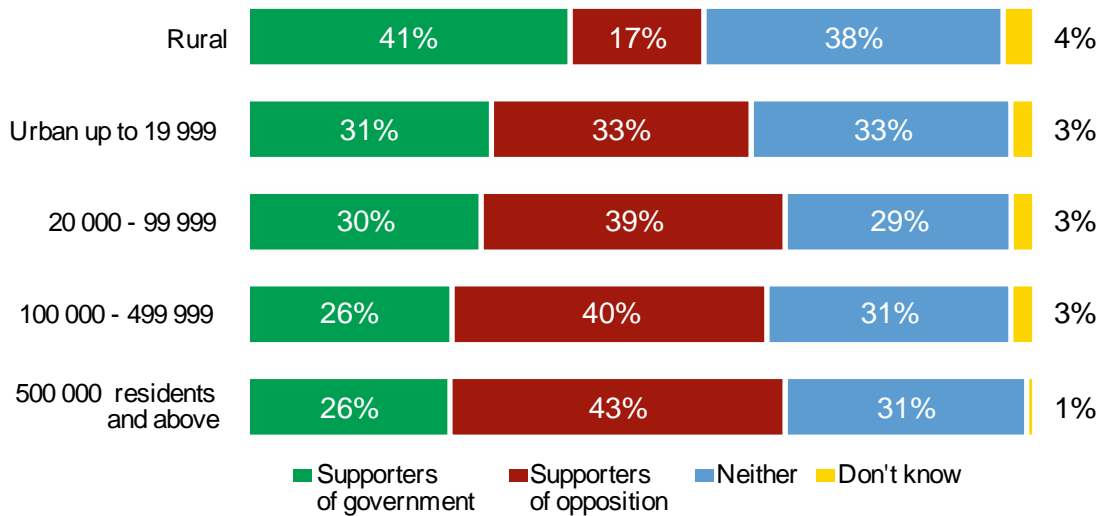


**Per capita household income:**



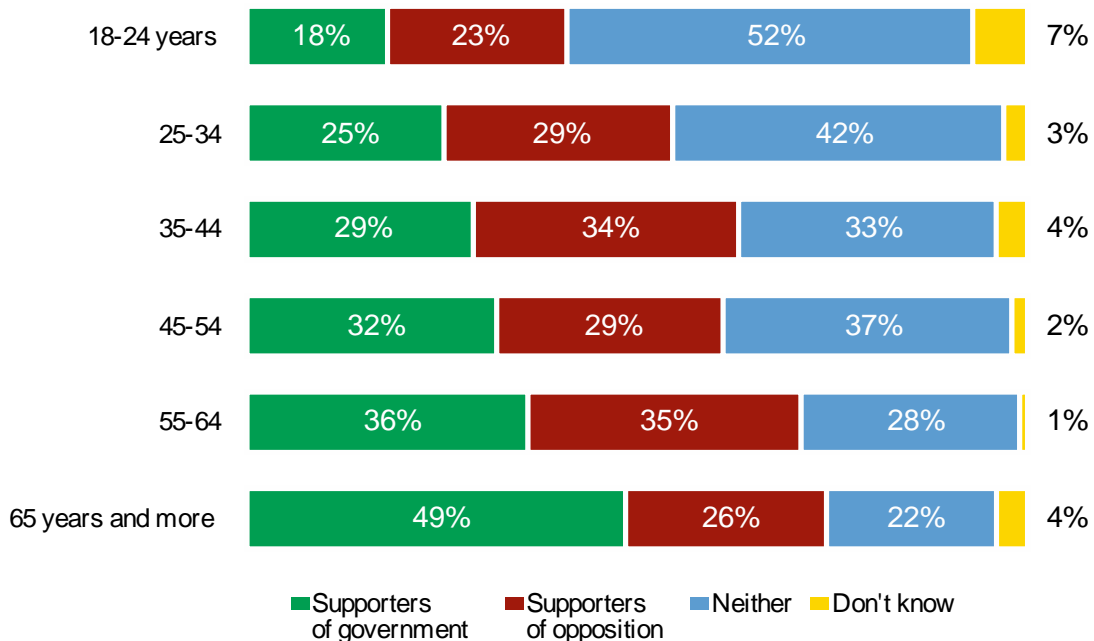
Moreover, the ruling camp has significantly more supporters in rural areas than in towns and cities. Among residents of villages there is also a relatively large number of people living outside of the political disputes. The opposition supporters prevail in large and medium-sized cities.

**Place of residence:**



Support for the government increases with age. It is highest among people aged 65+. This does not mean that the youth identify with the opposition. Among young people, especially among respondents aged 18 to 24, distance towards political conflict is the most common attitude.

**Age:**



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Divided Sovereign - Sympathizers of Rulers versus Sympathizers of the Opposition and Non-aligned", June 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2017, N=1034. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.