

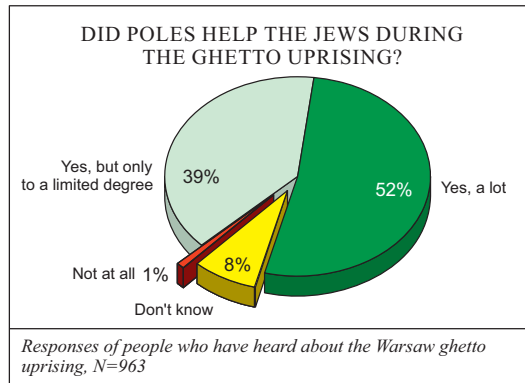
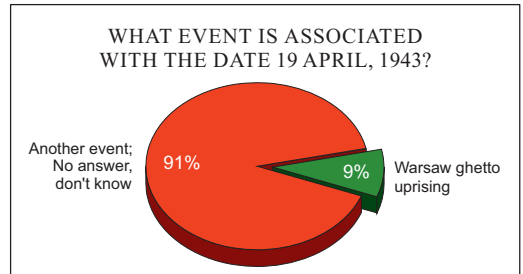
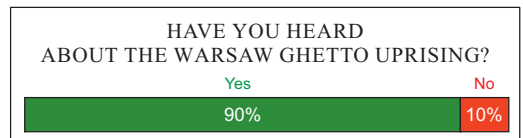
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## 70<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

In 1939, almost 3.5 million people of Jewish faith lived in Poland. Before the World War II, they constituted almost one-tenth of the population (9.7%). Almost three quarters of them lived in towns and cities. During the war, Nazi occupiers created ghettos for the Jewish population. On 19th April, 1943, an uprising started in the Warsaw ghetto, during the final stages of its liquidation. It lasted for about a month. The insurgents from the Jewish Military Organisation and Jewish Military Union were relatively few and poorly armed against the prevailing Nazi forces. The uprising had no chance of achieving freedom or any political goals, which was a fact well known to participants. The alternative was deportation to a concentration camp and death.

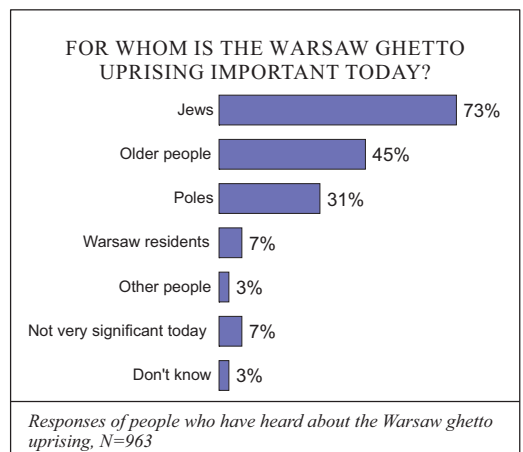
According to declarations, a vast majority of adult Poles heard about the uprising, but only few know the date of its start. Only 9% associate 19th April, 1943 with this event.



In the opinion of people who know about the uprising, it is important primarily for the Jews. Almost half think that it is an important event for the older generation, while about a third believe that it is significant for Poles. A small group of respondents think that it was a local event significant for Warsaw residents.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Collective memory about the Warsaw ghetto uprising and the Holocaust"*, April 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2013, N=1060. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

During the combat in the ghetto, the Homeland Army and other clandestine groups supported the Jewish fighters to some degree, for instance supplying weapons, organizing training and helping transfer the insurgents outside of the ghetto. Over half of respondents who have heard about the uprising think that Poles helped the Jews to a large degree, while a sizeable proportion think that they helped to a small degree. Only sporadically do Poles think that no help was provided.



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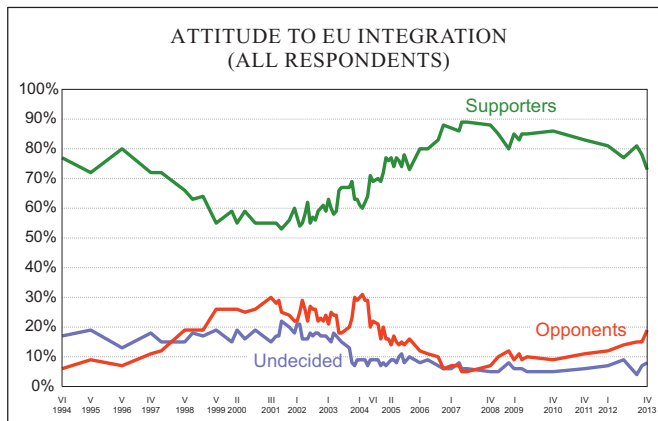
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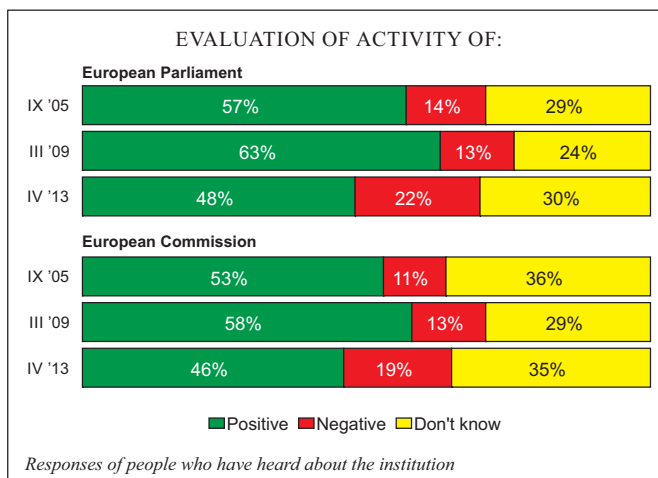
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## EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS AND CITIZENS

Economic problems in the European Union related to the financial crisis in some countries of the eurozone persist. They are the most probable reason for the decline in the societal support for EU membership. The symptoms of this process were visible last year already, and now they have increased in strength. From February to April the proportion of respondents supporting Poland's membership in the EU declined by 5 percentage points, to 73%. At the same time, the number of opponents increased from 15% to 19%. Consequently, the current level of support for EU integration is similar to the values recorded immediately after accession.



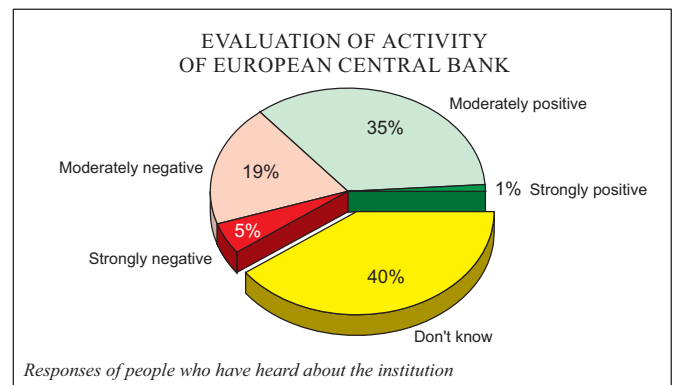
The names of European institutions are increasingly familiar to Poles. The European Parliament is known to 90% of respondents. Similarly, 87% have heard about the European Commission, while over three-quarters (76%) have heard about the European Central Bank.



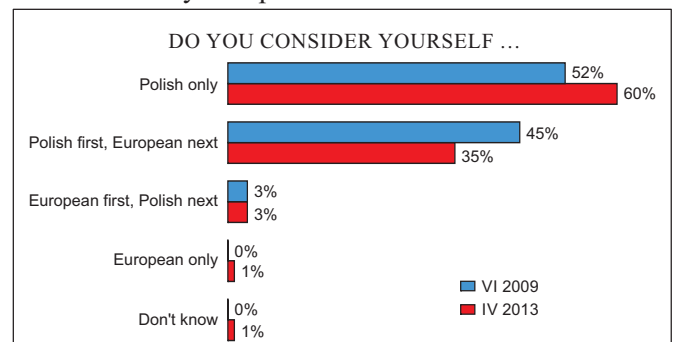
In recent years, the decline in support for Poland's EU membership was accompanied by deteriorating opinions about the two main EU

institutions, the European Parliament and the European Commission. Nevertheless, their activities are still evaluated positively. The performance of the EP is perceived favourably by 48% of respondents who have heard about it and negatively by 22%. The opinions about the Commission are similar: 46% positive, 19% negative.

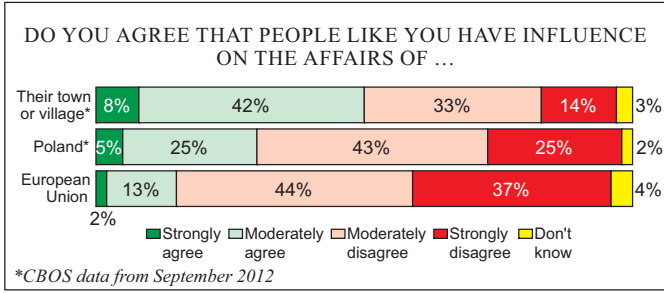
The evaluation of the European Central Bank is more difficult. Moreover, its performance is more controversial than the EP and EC, which is indicated by smaller proportion of unequivocally positive ratings. The performance of the ECB is approved of by 36% of respondents, with 24% critical towards it.



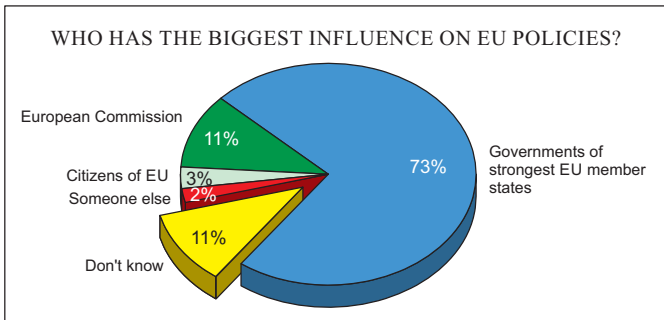
The European Parliament, acting on the proposal of the Commission, declared 2013 to be the European Year of Citizens. The efforts towards creating the European demos and strengthening the identification of citizens of the member states on the European level are, so far, rather ineffective. Poles identify with Europe less than a few years ago. The majority (60%) consider themselves as Poles only. A little more than one-third (35%) feel Polish first, European next. Only a few (4%) declare that their European identity prevails, or that they feel exclusively European.



Relatively few people (15%) feel that they have influence over the EU affairs. On the other hand, in September 2012 30% of respondents reported having subjective influence over the national affairs, and 50% felt that they had influence on the local level. Clearly, the further the organizational level is from the citizen, the weaker the subjective influence on decisions, which contributes to alienation.



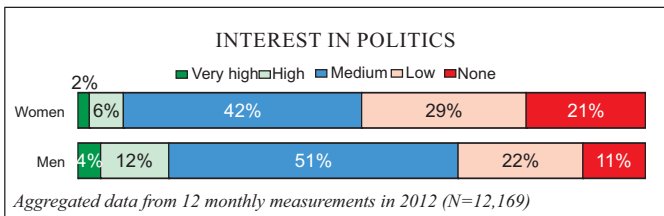
The low level of civic subjectivity is accompanied by the common belief that the EU policies are shaped by the strongest member states. One in nine respondents thinks that the EC plays the main role, and only a few ascribe this role to the EU citizens.



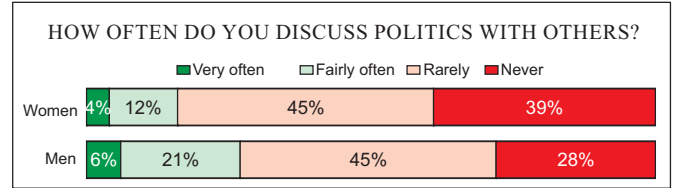
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "EU institutions and citizens", April 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2013, N=1150. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## WOMEN'S ATTITUDES TO POLITICS

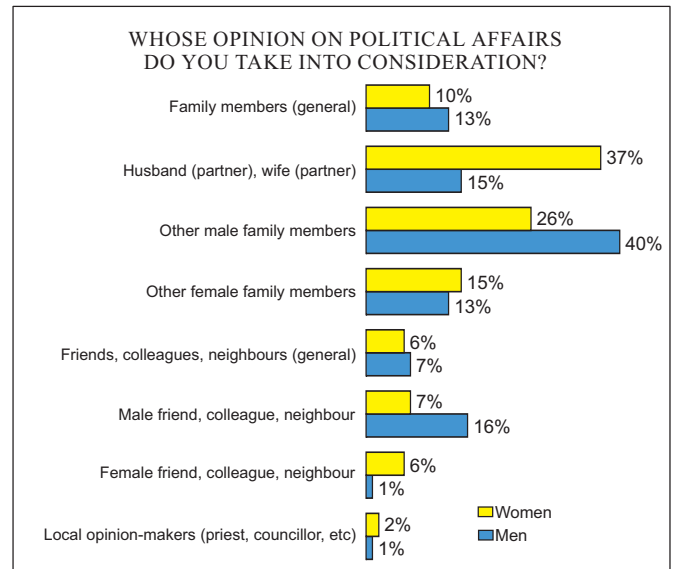
Politics in Poland is still dominated by men. It is masculine not only in the sense that men are more politically active, but also because fewer women are interested in it and they show lower levels of interest. Both political actors and spectators are mostly men: 8% of women and 16% of men pay close attention to politics. Half of women and one-third of men declare no or negligible interest in political events.



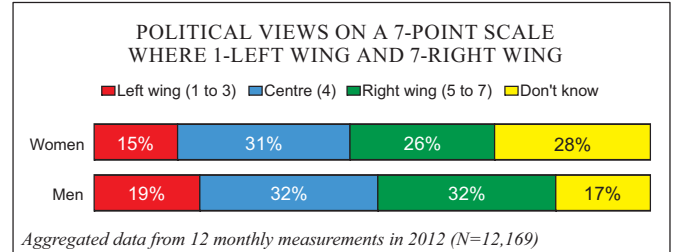
Interest in politics is indicated by conversations on this topic. Women talk about politics much less often than men: 16% of women and 27% of men declare having frequent conversations about political issues. The proportion of respondents who practically never discuss them is 39% of women and 28% of men.



Almost two-fifths of women (37%) admit taking their husband's or partner's opinion into consideration in political matters. Men have far less trust in the competence of their wives or partners, less often declaring taking their opinion into consideration (15%). In political matters men tend to trust the opinion of other men, usually family members or, less frequently, their colleagues. Moreover, women also declare taking into account the opinion of men around them (other than their husband or partner), rather than women. It indicates that women feel less competent than men in political affairs.

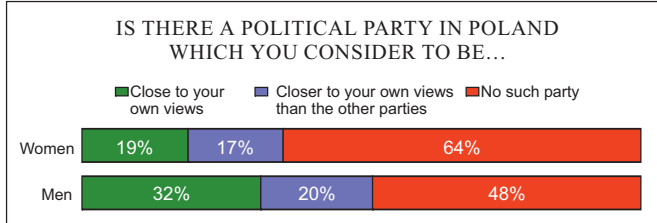


The relative lack of political interest among women is accompanied by frequent absence of clearly defined political orientation: 28% of women and 17% of men cannot define their views on the left-right scale. Men more often than women identify with both the left wing and the right wing.



Women's greater distance to politics, or even disenchantment, is indicated by the fact that they are much less likely than men to have a party close to their own views, or at least a party closer to their views than the others. Almost two-thirds of women (64%) fail to identify

with any political party known to them. For men, the corresponding proportion is 48%. Only less than one-fifth of women (19%) consider one of the parties to be close to their own views. Men are more likely to identify with a party (32%), even if the proportion is low in their case as well.

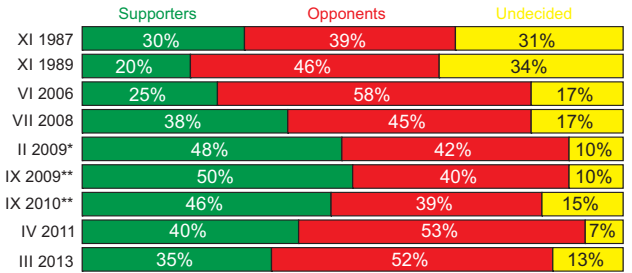


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Governing men, governed women: women's attitudes to politics"*, April 2013. Results from survey fielded in January 2013 (N=1227, random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland) and aggregated data from 12 monthly surveys fielded from January to December 2012 (N=12,169).

## OPINIONS ABOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY

Since the nuclear power station disaster in Fukushima in March 2011, Poles have been more sceptical about nuclear energy than in earlier years. The idea of building a nuclear power station in Poland is rejected by a larger group than the proportion of respondents approving of it. Over half (52%) are opposed to building nuclear power stations in Poland, while slightly more than one-third (35%) would accept them. Comparing current results with earlier surveys indicates that in the years 2009-2010 acceptance prevailed over scepticism. Since 2011, about half of Poles have been negative about this idea. Compared with 2011, there has been a drop in the number of supporters of nuclear energy.

### ATTITUDE TO BUILDING NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS IN POLAND

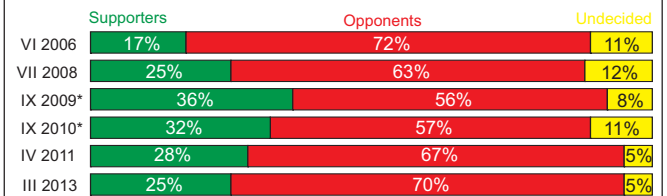


\*Research commissioned by the British Embassy

\*\*Research commissioned by the Ministry of the Economy

Rejection becomes clearer still if the question is about building a nuclear power station near respondent's place of residence. In such case 70% would oppose building such a facility, while a quarter (25%) would support it. In only one past survey, in 2006, was the proportion of respondents disagreeing with the idea of building a nuclear power station close to their place of residence higher than presently. In 2009 the acceptance of nuclear facility in the vicinity was highest so far (36%). Since then, it has continuously decreased.

### ATTITUDE BUILDING A NUCLEAR POWER STATION NEAR RESPONDENT'S PLACE OF RESIDENCE



\*Research commissioned by the Ministry of the Economy

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Attitude to nuclear energy and shale gas extraction"*, April 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2013, N=1060. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

#### In addition to the reports referred to above, the following have been published recently (in Polish):

- ◆ Opinions About Job Market and Threat of Unemployment
- ◆ Opinions About Public Institutions
- ◆ Public Opinion about Tax Deduction for Church
- ◆ Evaluations and Forecasts of Living Conditions of Households
- ◆ Party Preferences in April
- ◆ In What Situations Party Discipline Should Be Enforced?
- ◆ Opinions About Public Institutions
- ◆ Attitude to Government in April
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in April
- ◆ Social Moods in April
- ◆ Social Discontent and Attitude to Various Forms of Protest
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