

CONTENTS

Expectations from president Andrzej Duda

Perception of Jews and relations between Poles and Jews

Safety on the internet

Online activity of children and teenagers as seen from their guardians' perspective

IN ADDITION

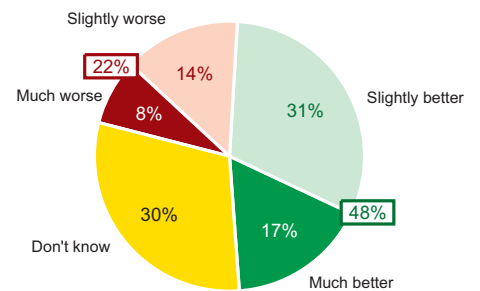
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Political Sympathy and Antipathy among Declared Voters
- Changes in Attitudes towards Other Nations
- 35th Anniversary of the NSZZ "Solidarity"
- Regional Variation of Sympathy and Antipathy towards Other Nations
- Party Preferences in August
- Opinions about Parliament and New President
- Social Moods in the Second Half of August
- Attitude to Government in the Second Half of August
- Trust in Politicians on the Eve of the New Political Season

Expectations from president Andrzej Duda

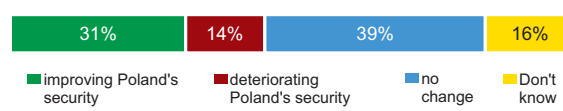
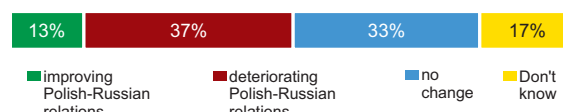
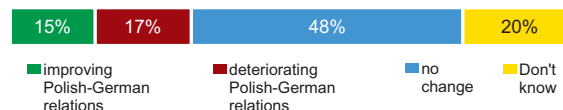
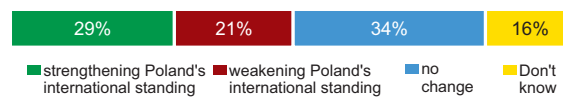
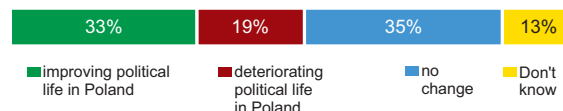
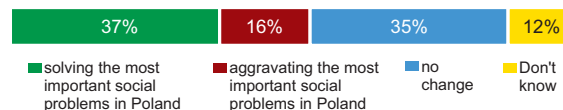
On 6th August Andrzej Duda, the new Polish president, was sworn in office. During most of the term of his predecessor, Bronisław Komorowski, the presidential office was, essentially, the only institution of state power which enjoyed social trust. It is, therefore, all the more significant that the prevailing opinion in the society holds that Andrzej Duda will be a better president than Bronisław Komorowski. This opinion is shared by almost half of respondents, while a little over a fifth think that it will be a change for the worse.

Will Andrzej Duda be a better president than Bronisław Komorowski?



In spite of these generally optimistic predictions, specific expectations from the new president do not seem to be excessively high. In most areas Poles

Will the presidency of Andrzej Duda contribute to...



expect the continuation of the policy adopted by Bronisław Komorowski. Almost half of respondents think that Andrzej Duda will have no influence on the Polish-German relations, two-fifths do not expect changes regarding Poland's position in the European Union and the level of security, while over one-third do not expect changes in the quality of political life, the level of social problems and Poland's international position. People who do expect changes look forward to improvement, rather than fearing deterioration. Only in case of Polish-Russian relations the fear that they will worsen is much more common than optimism about improvement.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Expectations for the Presidency of Andrzej Duda", August 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2015, N=1044. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Perception of Jews and relations between Poles and Jews

After many centuries of presence in Poland, Jews disappeared from the Polish landscape. Most of the war survivors emigrated. Although the presence of Jews in Poland is strongly rooted in social consciousness, the actual Jewish minority numbers slightly more than 7,000 people, according to the national census. These small numbers makes the Jew a largely symbolic figure, whose image is based on past stereotypes. They were reinforced during the period of People's Republic, when there was little coverage of Jews and Polish-Jewish relations in official discourse. Relations between Poles and Jews came into the foreground after publications by Jan Tomasz Gross, which showed Poles among perpetrators and beneficiaries of the Holocaust, thus questioning their image as heroes rescuing their fellow Jewish citizens.

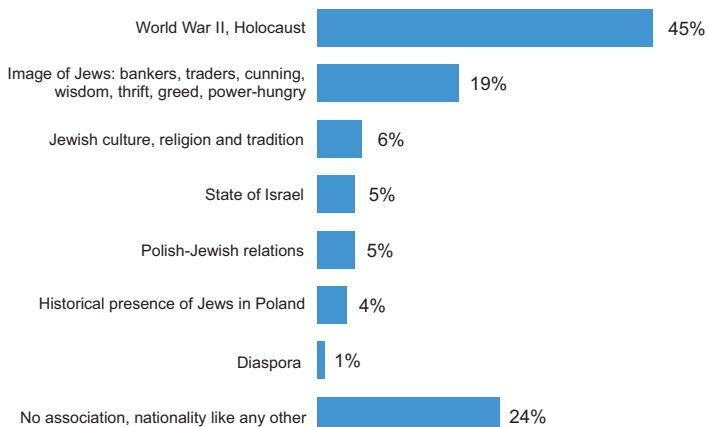
The perception of Jews in Poland is shaped to the largest extent by World War II and the Holocaust. These two events are most commonly associated when “Jews” and the “Jewish nation” are mentioned. Many people express sympathy for them, stressing their suffering and historical persecution. Most associations are related to the historically grounded image of Jews in which they are primarily entrepreneurs, business people engaged in trade and banking. In addition to neutral statements, respondents attributed to them positive and negative qualities that determined their professional and material success. On the one hand they were characterized by intelligence, thrift and prudence; on the other hand respondents attributed to them such traits as cunning, tendency to cheat and meanness. Marginally the conviction was expressed that Jews try to rule the world and show a particular degree of solidarity, mutual help. Stereotypical image is complemented by the appearance typical for orthodox Jews: kippah, sidelocks, beard, etc.

Other associations concerned Jewish tradition, culture and religion, common Polish-Jewish history and mutual relations. The relations between Poles and Jews are usually seen as difficult: respondents mentioned Polish anti-Semitism, but also talked about Poles rescuing Jews during the war. On the other hand, they mentioned anti-Polish attitude of Jews, their negative attitude to Poles, their accusations related to Polish participation in the Holocaust, as well as their demands related to property restitution. The terms “Jewish nation” and “Jews” also bring to mind, on the one hand, the state of Israel and conflicts between Jews and Palestinians, and, on the other hand, the diaspora. A large proportion of respondents reported no specific associations. They usually declared that the term “Jewish nation” does not

bring anything to mind, but sometimes, less frequently, stressed that Jews are a nationality like any other.

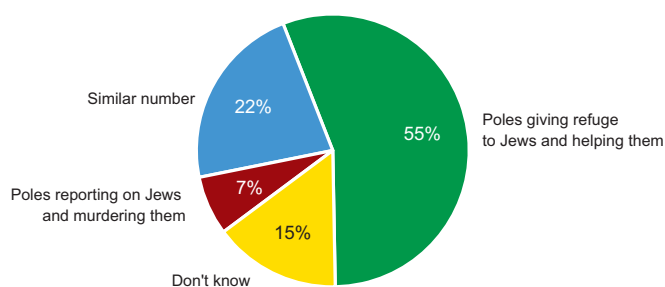
What comes to your mind when you hear the words “Jewish nation” or “Jews”?

Most common mental associations



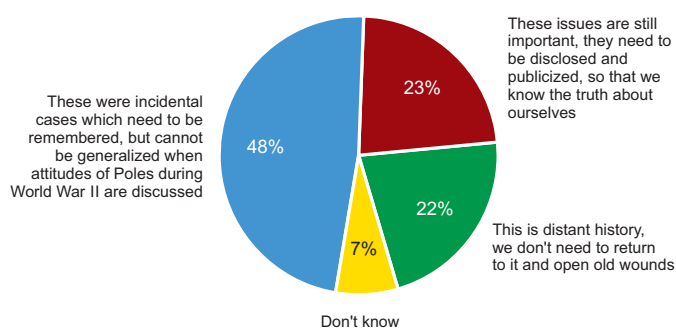
Most respondents are convinced that during World War II there were more cases of Poles hiding Jews and helping them than cases of reporting on them and murder.

Which was more common during World War II?



Most respondents (71%) share the opinion that we should not forget about murders and purges committed by Poles on Jews during and after the war. However, the dominant view holds that these incidents were isolated, should be seen in correct proportions and should not be generalized when discussing the attitude of Poles during World War II.

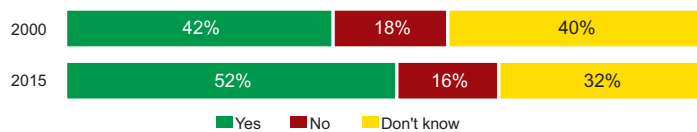
Which opinion is closest to your own view about murders and purges committed by Poles on Jews during and immediately after World War II?



For some years now there has been an increase in the interest in Jewish culture and, broader, the social memory of Polish-Jewish past has been revived. Survey results confirm this. Since 2000, the proportion of people who

have reported that Jews had lived in their place of residence has increased by 10 percentage points, from 42% to 52%.

Did Jews live in your town or village before the war?



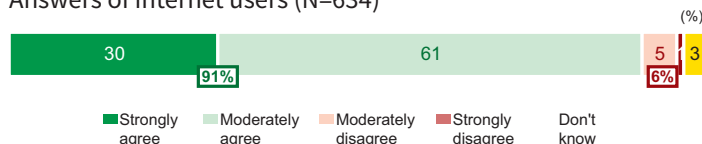
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Perception of the Jews and Jewish-Polish Relations", August 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2015, N=1044. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Safety on the internet

Almost all internet users are convinced that their use of web resources does not cause any danger for them.

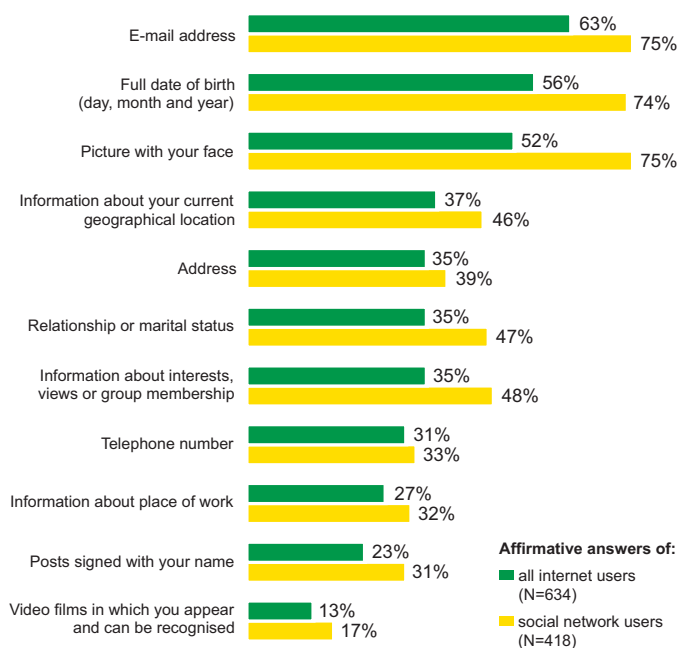
Would you agree that you use the internet safely?

Answers of internet users (N=634)



One of the key issues in internet safety is the management of privacy. With the development of the internet, in particular of social networks, more and more personal data are available online, mostly posted by users themselves.

Have you published online the following personal information?

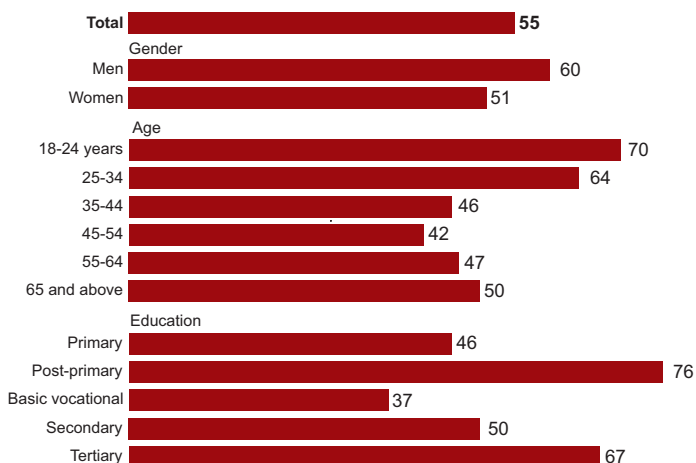


According to declarations, the most common information posted online is: e-mail address, date of birth, and a picture with user's face. A large group of internet users posted online information about the place where they

currently stayed, address, relationship status, marital status, interests, views, group membership and telephone number. Less frequently, users publicized their job or place of work and expressed views signed with their name. Least frequently, they posted video materials in which they could be recognized. Participation in social networks increases the propensity to publish almost all kinds of personal information.

Over half (55%) of internet users have had negative experiences with activity online. They were usually related to installing a virus or other harmful program (41%), less frequently to being insulted by someone (13%) or unintended contact with offensive content (10%). Smaller groups mentioned situations such as: meeting someone who misrepresented his or her identity (9%), unauthorized access attempt to respondent's files, e-mail or social network account (8%), being deceived (8%), false information or comments about respondent published online (7%), someone impersonating the respondent, e.g. using his or her e-mail or social network account (6%), being victim of theft (5%), malicious use of information published online, e.g. on a social network (2%).

Proportion of internet users who experienced negative consequences of online activities

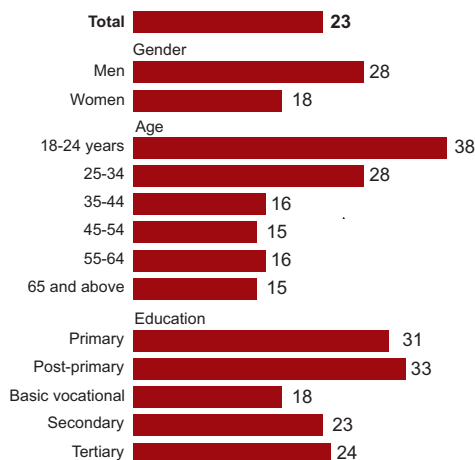


People who have had negative experience with online activity are characterised by relatively high intensity of internet use. They spent, on average, almost 21 hours a week online, while those who experience no dangers only use internet for 11 hours on average. Young people are overrepresented in this group, perhaps due to the fact that they stay online longer than older users, as are people with university education. High proportion was also noted among respondents with post-primary education (gimnazjum), but in their case the significant determinant is probably their young age and the amount of time spent online.

Almost a quarter of internet users admit neglecting some duties due to their internet activity. This group on average spent more time online (25 hours a week) than people to whom this never happened (14 hours). Men admit

neglecting duties more often than women. Moreover, youngest users (18-34 years) are overrepresented in this group.

Proportion of internet users who neglected some duties due to online activities

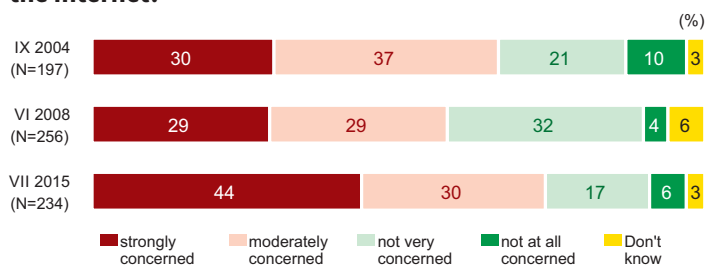


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Internet Safety", August 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2015, N=1044. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Online activity of teenagers and children as seen from their guardians' perspective

Three-quarters of respondents who live with children or grandchildren using the internet (internet use in the age group 6-19 is almost universal) are concerned about online dangers for the children. Compared with the previous decade, the worries have increased.

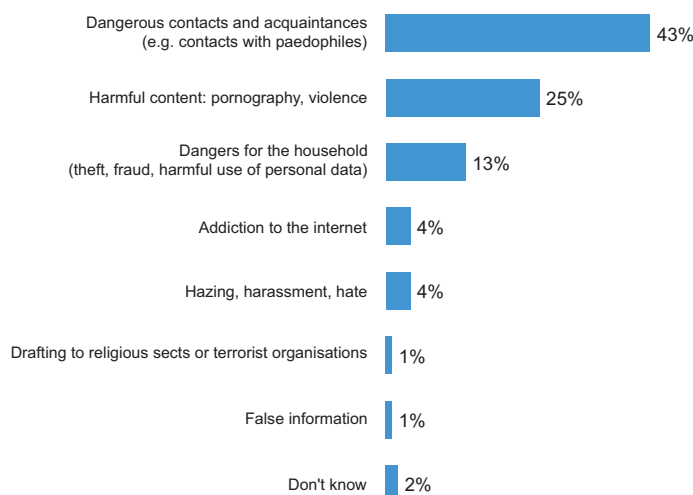
Are you concerned about possible dangers for children on the internet?



Responses of people living in a household together with children aged 6 to 19 who use the internet (N=234)

Adults are usually afraid of dangerous contacts and acquaintances started online, especially with paedophiles. Second among the perceived online threats are different types of harmful content: usually pornography and erotic materials, less frequently visualisation of violence, brutal or drastic scenes in films and computer games, as well as vulgar language. A significant part of the guardians mentioned situations in which security of the household could be compromised: fraud, extortion, theft, uncontrolled shopping and, in general, publishing online (e.g. on social networks) information which could be used for harmful purposes. Relatively few respondents are afraid that children could be victims of online harassment or hazing, or that they could encounter verbal aggression, hate or strong criticism. A similarly small group are afraid that young people could abuse the internet, become addicted to it and become separated from reality. A few respondents mention the danger of being drafted into a religious sect or Islamic terror groups. An even smaller proportion are concerned about false information available online.

Perceived online dangers for youth and children



Responses of people who live in a household together with children using the internet (N=234)

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Kids and Teenagers Online – Parents and Grandparents about Use of Internet and Threats", August 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2015, N=1044. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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