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IN ADDITION

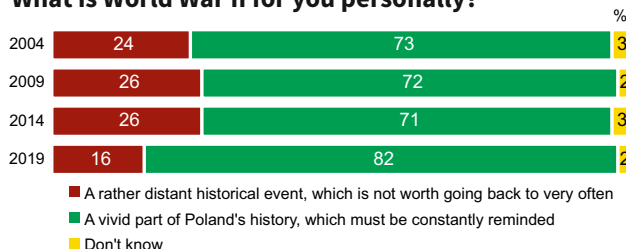
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE,
THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED
RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Pole on a Diet
- Opinions on Parliament, President and Roman Catholic Church
- Social Moods in August
- Attitude to Government in August
- Trust in Politicians at the Beginning of the New Political Season
- Political Party Preferences in September
- Participation in the Parliamentary Elections, Voting Certainty, Worries and Predictions of the Election Results
- Opinions about Public Institutions and Media

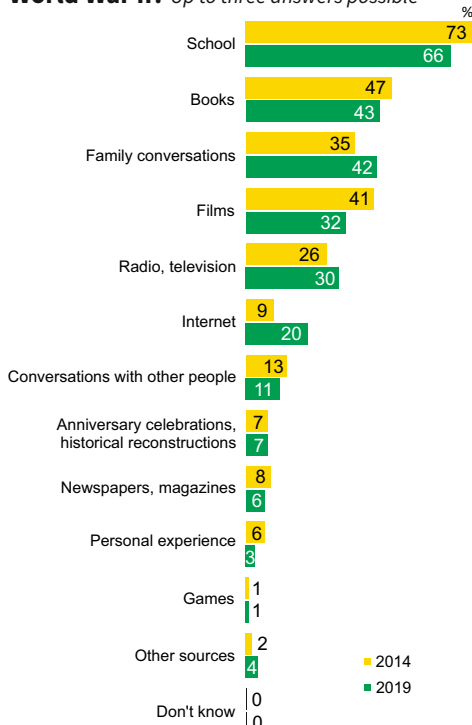
World War II in the collective memory of Poles

Despite the passage of time and the decrease in the number of people who survived World War II, the vast majority of adult Poles (82%) believe that this is still a living part of Poland's history, which must be constantly reminded. Interestingly, there are now far more people who express this belief than five years ago (an increase of 11 percentage points). On the other hand, the group of respondents who think that World War II was a rather distant historical event that was not worth returning to has been reduced (16%, a decrease of 10 percentage points).

What is World War II for you personally?



Where did you get information about World War II? Up to three answers possible



Declarations show that the knowledge about World War II comes primarily from school (it was indicated by 66% of respondents among the three most important sources). Books (43%), family conversations (42%), as well as films (32%), radio and television (30%) play an important role. It is worth emphasizing the clear increase in the informational role of the internet: in 2014 in this context it was indicated by 9% of respondents, and currently 20%.

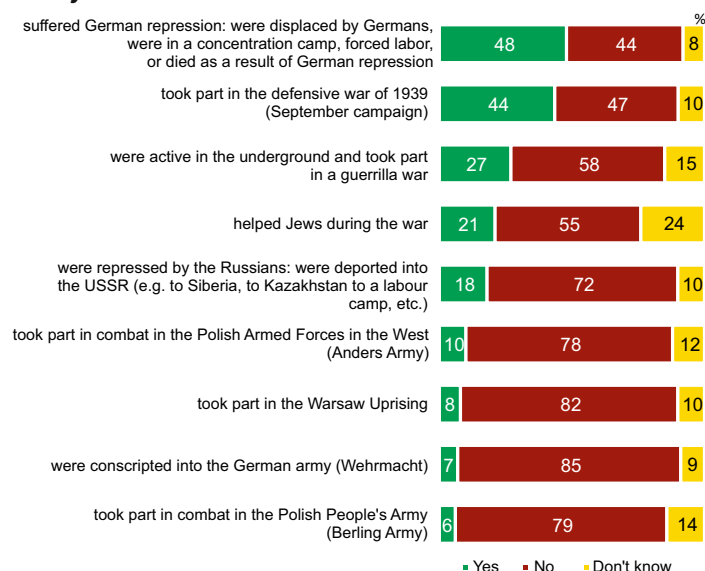
80 years have passed since the outbreak of World War II and there are fewer and fewer eyewitnesses. Declarations show that currently two-fifths (40%) of adult Poles have family members who remember World War II from their own experience.

In total, 76% of adult Poles declared that, according to their knowledge, their family members were either actively involved in the events of the Second World War, or were victims of repression by Germans or Russians at that time.

Nearly half (48%) of adult Poles know that their family members suffered some German repression during World War II: they were displaced by the Germans, were in a concentration camp, forced labour or died as a result of German repression. Slightly fewer (44%) say that in their family there have been people who took part in the 1939 defensive war. Less than a third (31%) state that their family members were involved in underground or guerrilla warfare during the

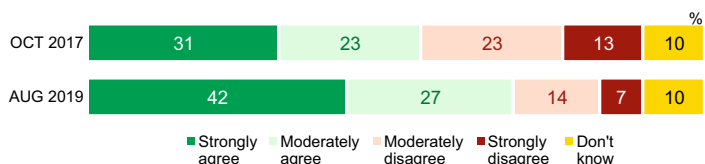
World War II: 27% claim that their relatives were active in the underground and took part in the guerrilla war, and 8% know that they took part in the Warsaw Uprising. There is a significant group of respondents claiming that their relatives helped Jews during World War II (21%). Slightly fewer people (18%) know that there have been people in the family who were repressed by the Russians: they were deported into the USSR (e.g. to Siberia, to Kazakhstan), sent to a labour camp, etc. Overall, every seventh respondent (14%) declares that in his or her family there have been soldiers of armed forces fighting on the side of the anti-Hitler coalition, with more respondents claiming that their relatives participated in the fighting of the Polish Armed Forces in the West, the Anders Army (10%) than fighting for the Polish People's Army, the Berling Army (6%). Interestingly, slightly fewer people admit that a family member was a soldier of the Polish army fighting alongside the Red Army than having relatives conscripted into the German army, Wehrmacht (7%).

According to your knowledge, are there people in your family who:



Over two-thirds of respondents (69%) believe that Poland should claim damages from Germany for losses incurred during World War II. Over the past two years, Poles' support for applying for reparations has increased significantly, by 15 percentage points.

Do you agree that Poland should demand reparations (compensation) from Germany for losses incurred during World War II?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Perception of the Second World War and Support for Demanding Reparations from Germany", September 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2019, N=974. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

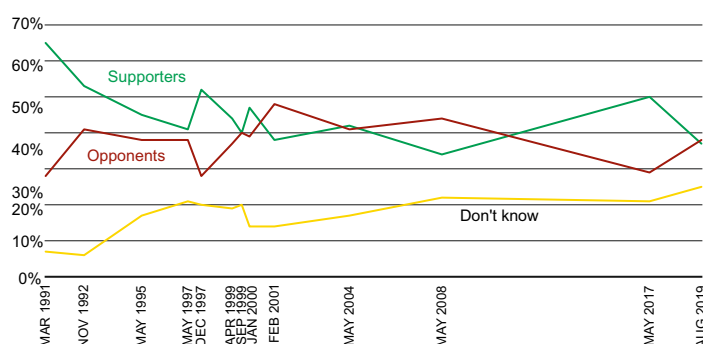
Opinions about reprivatisation

Despite many initiatives regarding the statutory regulation of reprivatisation, Poland remains the only country in Central and Eastern Europe where this problem has not been solved systematically.

Poles are divided about reprivatisation. It currently has almost as many supporters (37%) as opponents (38%).

The attitude of Poles to property restitution to former owners changed over time. We noted the greatest support for reprivatisation at the beginning of the system transformation process. In March 1991, almost two-thirds of Poles were in favour of reprivatisation. In subsequent years, the attitude towards the return of property to former owners was no longer so clear, although its supporters predominated. In May 2017 half of respondents expressed support for reprivatisation. Since then, the percentage of supporters of reprivatisation has decreased by 13 percentage points, and the proportion of its opponents has increased by 9 points.

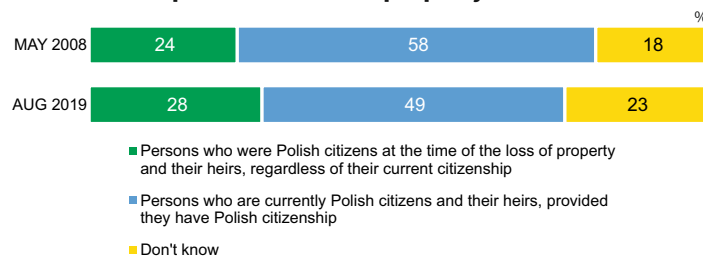
Attitude to reprivatisation



Do you personally support or oppose reprivatisation, i.e. the return of property to former owners?

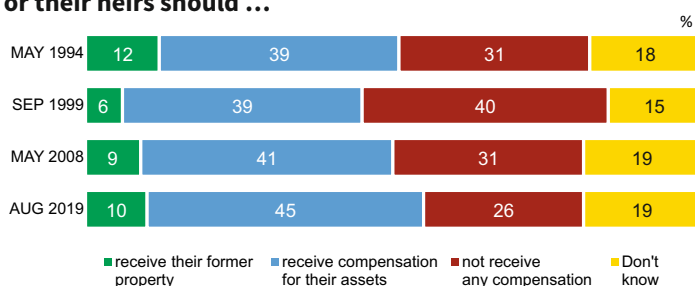
One of the key issues related to reprivatisation are the criteria for being entitled to claim property return or compensation. Nearly half of respondents (49%) are of the opinion that such a right should be enjoyed only by current Polish citizens. Almost half that much (28%) think that Polish citizenship at the time of loss should decide, regardless of current citizenship. This means that Poles are now slightly more willing to extend the number of people entitled to reprivatisation compared to a decade ago.

Who should have the right to have property returned or obtain compensation for lost property?



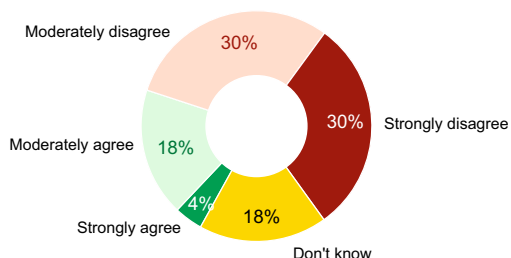
Determining the group entitled to apply for the return of property or compensation for lost assets is related to the issue of Jewish property. Currently, over half of Poles (55%) are in favour of the reprivatisation of Jewish property, and the majority of them believe that former Polish citizens of Jewish nationality should receive compensation. Only one-tenth opt for the return of former Jewish property in kind. Support for the reprivatisation of former Jewish property is now slightly higher than in previous years (1994–2008).

During the war, many Polish citizens of Jewish nationality were killed. Others emigrated, leaving their former property (real estate) in Poland. Do you think these people or their heirs should ...



In the context of the so-called S.447 Act, emotions are raised by former Jewish property that is claimed by no heirs. Although most Poles support the payment of compensation (or, less often, a return in kind) to the Jewish owners of property left in our country or their heirs, the majority (60%) oppose the payment of compensation for left-behind property to organizations that associate victims of the Holocaust.

A large portion of former Jewish property is not claimed by heirs. Do you agree that Poland should, in order to make amends to the Jewish victims of the war, pay compensation for these assets to organizations of Holocaust victims?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions on Reprivatisation", September 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2019, N=974. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

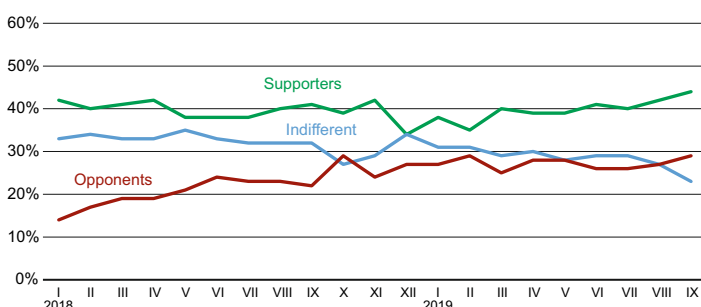
Attitude towards the government of Mateusz Morawiecki

The government of Mateusz Morawiecki government has maintained quite stable and, for the most part, favourable evaluation throughout its entire period of operation.

Currently, it is supported by 44% of respondents, and is opposed by 29%. Almost a quarter (23%) declare indifference towards the government.

Among the basic socio-demographic characteristics, the most important for the attitude towards the government are: age, education and size of the place of residence. Among the oldest respondents (over 65 years of age) over half (57%) are supporters of the cabinet of Mateusz Morawiecki. In the age group 55-64, the proportion is even slightly higher, at 61%. Among the youngest respondents (up to 24 years old) the percentage of government supporters is only 17%. Inhabitants of the largest cities (population over half a million) usually describe themselves as opponents of the government (63%). In no other residence size category do opponents prevail numerically over supporters. The higher the level of education is, the more often respondents declare their negative attitude to the government led by Mateusz Morawiecki. The worldview orientation has the greatest impact on the attitude towards the government. Support increases with the frequency of religious practices: among respondents participating in religious practices at least once a week, 58% support it, and among those not participating at all, 24% do. Three-quarters (75%) of respondents identifying with the right, 35% declaring centrist views and 11% of supporters of the left express support for the government.

Attitude towards the government of Mateusz Morawiecki:



"Don't know" omitted

Over half of the respondents (53%) positively assess the results of the policies of the cabinet, while about one-third (32%) have a negative opinion.

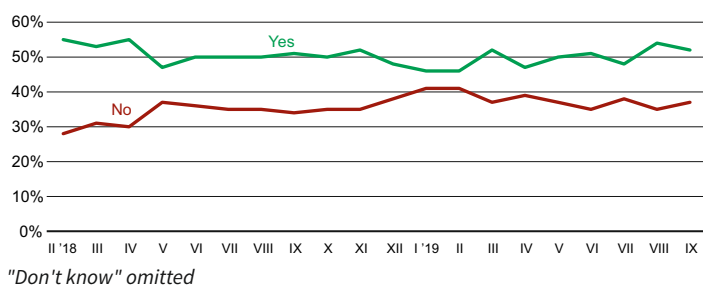
Evaluation of effects of government policies



"Don't know" omitted

Over half (52%) of respondents believe that government policy creates opportunities for improving the economic situation in our country, while 37% have the opposite opinion.

Do current government's policy creates opportunities for improving the economic situation?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitude to Government in September", September 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2019, N=990. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Support for the elderly

Nearly half of Poles personally know someone elderly who has problems with carrying out some of their daily activities themselves, and 6% claim to be in such a situation themselves. Limitations due to age intensify after the age of 75: one in five respondents (22%) in this age group declares having difficulties in carrying out daily activities.

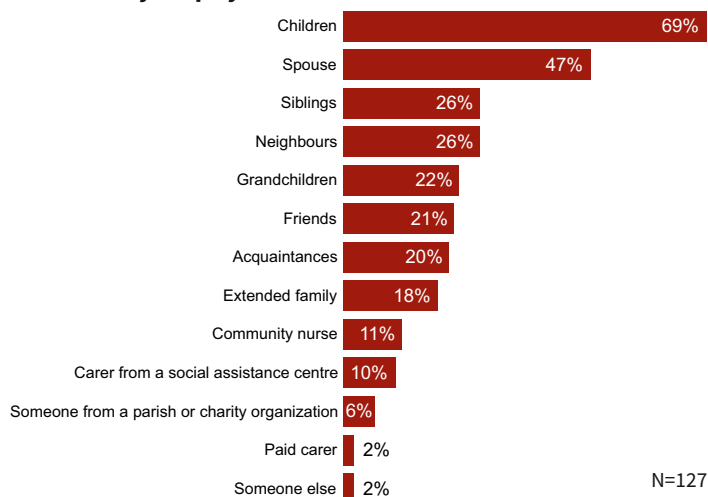
Many people, after reaching a certain age, have difficulties in carrying out some of their daily activities on their own, such as: dealing with institutions, shopping, cleaning, preparing meals, dressing, personal hygiene. Are you in such a situation yourself? Percentage of affirmative answers among respondents aged:



People who have difficulties in performing certain tasks independently most often declare that they need financial support (64%), followed by help in running a household (59%), dealing with a doctor, office, bank, etc. (59%) and being in need of advice (57%). A significant proportion of respondents requiring support would like someone to keep them company, e.g. at home, on a walk, in church (45%), or to help care for them during illness (40%). Less frequently, they need help in personal hygiene activities (17%). Every ninth person (11%) who does not cope with daily activities needs a different type of support: legal aid, 24-hour care or other forms of support were mentioned in general terms.

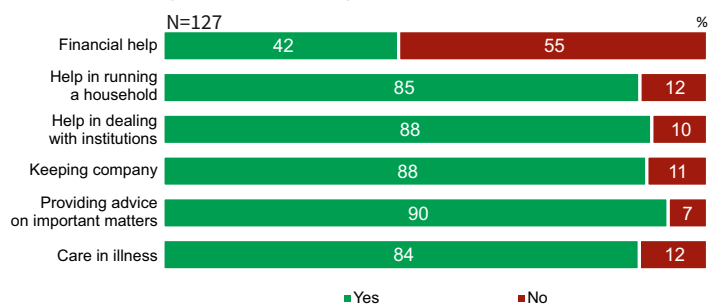
Elderly people who need help are most often supported by the family, mostly by children, less often by spouses, siblings, grandchildren and extended family. Overall, 94% of older people who cannot cope with daily activities can count on the help of near or distant family. Neighbours, friends and acquaintances also help the elderly relatively often. Institutional forms of support, such as a community nurse, a carer from a social assistance centre, a paid carer or help from a parish or charity organization, are used less often.

Who usually helps you?



Comparing the declarations regarding needs with assistance received, the vast majority of those in need receive the necessary support. The only area where most people do not receive the necessary help are financial issues, where the greatest needs are reported. Over half of respondents (55%) in need financial support do not receive such assistance.

What help do you need? / Do you receive it?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "What Kind of Help Do Older People Need and Who Provides It?", September 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2019, N=1077 and August 2019, N=974. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

For more information on CBOS services and publications please contact:

CBOS

5/7, Świętojska, 00-236 Warsaw, Poland

Phones: (48) 22 629 35 69, 22 628 37 04 Fax: (48) 22 629 40 89

e-mail: sekretariat@cbos.pl www.cbos.pl

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