The following graphs show distributions for each of the piloted variables, both overall and broken down by party electorate. While additional tests could certainly be run to examine different types of validity, I have chosen party preference as a broad test in light of the polarised character of Polish party politics and the intuitive correspondence of the leading divide with many of the questions posed. It should be noted that, given the coding of the original variables, “agree” appears to the left and “disagree” to the right.

On the question of whether the government should be able to restrict the actions of NGOs and academics whose actions are held to be contrary to the national interest, there is a moderate tendency to err in favour of this statement. When broken down by party electorate, it is striking that no parties’ electorates are strongly against this: even in the case of The Left (Lewica) the modal response is neither/nor.

A graph of a graph

Description automatically generated

Ffff

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

On the question of whether teaching children about homosexuality may be damaging, there is greater disagreement than agreement among respondents overall. The party-level breakdown is clearly in line with what we would reasonably expect, with Lewica voters and, to a lesser extent, Koalicja Obywatelska voters, disagreeing, and PiS and Konfederacja voters agreeing.

A graph of a graph

Description automatically generated

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

In the case of whether society should be protected from foreign influence rather than opened up further to it, there is a moderate skew towards agreement. The party breakdown suggests that this is consistent with what we could reasonably expect: PiS and Konfederacja are strongly in favour of the idea, KO and Lewica are more against than in favour, while Trzecia Droga lands somewhere in the middle.

A graph of a graph

Description automatically generated

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

There is also a predictable skew in responses to the question of whether the state should support people who prioritise the nation and family over their individual needs. There is a clear skew towards agreeing with this statement, although at the party level there is much greater agreement among PiS and Konfederacja voters, as we might reasonably expect, compared with those of KO and particularly Lewica.

A graph of a graph

Description automatically generated

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

There is a similar overall distribution in the case of whether leaders should always place their country’s own interest above that of international norms and principles. Again PiS and Konfederacja voters are significantly more likely to agree with the proposal.

A graph of a graph

Description automatically generated

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

On the question of whether there should be no place in parliament for people who are prejudiced against LGBT people, even if they do not actively discriminate, there is strong agreement with this idea among KO and Lewica voters, while PiS and Konfederacja voters are more ambivalent on the issue.

A graph of a number of people

Description automatically generated

A group of colored bars

Description automatically generated

Concerning the claim that today it is fashionable to downplay the leading role of white people in our culture, the modal response is neither/nor. For all but Konfederacja (the party whose voters can be most reasonably expected to profess agreement with this idea) the modal response is neither agree nor disagree, while PiS voters are more likely to agree than disagree, and KO and Lewica voters more likely to disagree than agree.

A graph of a person

Description automatically generated

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

The data on liberal-conservative self-identification reveals a reasonably broad distribution of responses, with (as is usual on these dimensions) the largest proportion of responses at the midpoint. Broken down by party, there are clear and plausible distinctions between the electorates, with voters of The Left and KO much more likely to self-identify as liberal, while PiS and Konfederacja voters are much more likely to self-identify as conservative.

A graph of a bar graph

Description automatically generated

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

On the question of whether voters self-define as moderate or radical, moderates predominate, with comparatively few defining themselves as radical. The breakdown by party shows that moderation is more common among KO and Lewica voters, while PiS and Konfederacja voters are much more likely to identify as radical.

A graph of a number of different sizes

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

It is worth noting that there is a clear correlation between liberal-conservative and moderate-radical self-identification, with being a moderate a predictor of being a liberal, while being radical is a predictor of being a conservative. Question order effects can be excluded here as the two questions were rotated. It is possible that this correlation results from the specific association of conservatism and radicalism in the Polish case, rather than pointing to any broader relationship. At the very least, the result it produces in the Polish case has face validity.

A graph with red dots

Description automatically generated