

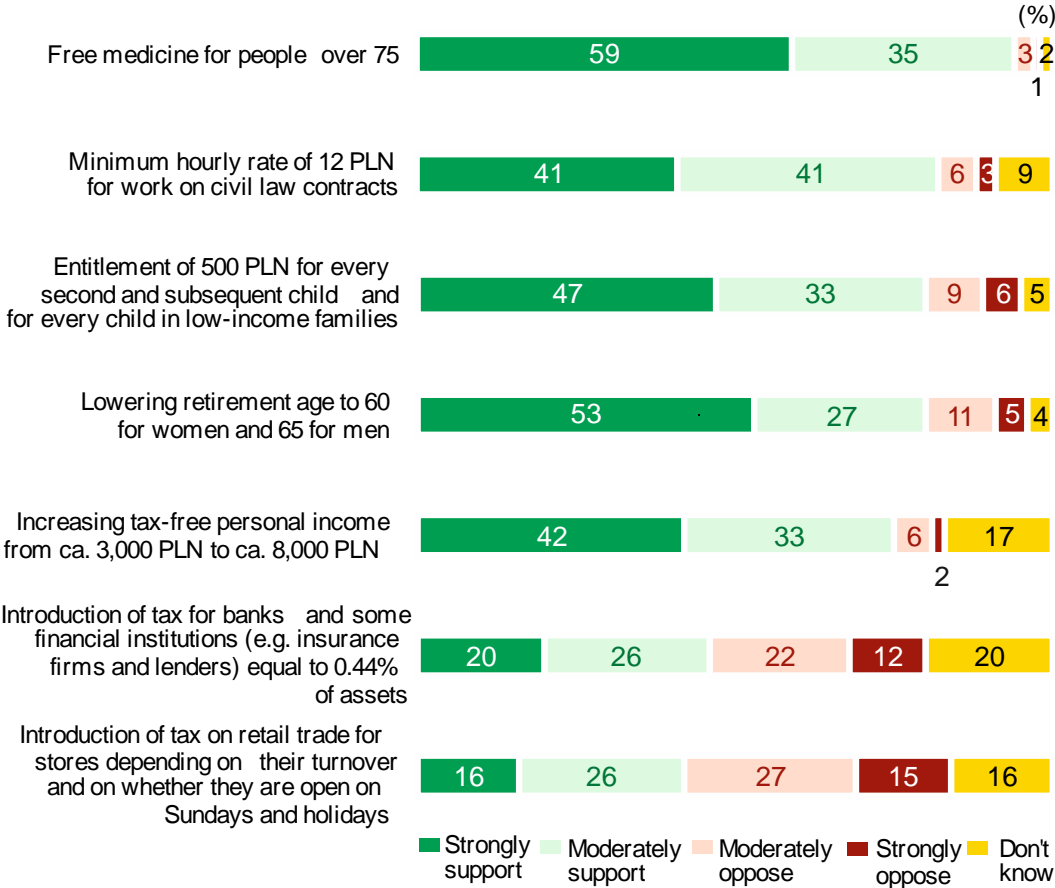
## **Support for socio-economic government policy**

Law and Justice (PiS) made many socio-economic promises during the election campaign. Some of them are already realized, while others are planned or prepared. The so-called bank tax is effective starting in February (it is equal to 0.44% of assets) and from 1 April the program “Family 500+” is realized, which introduces the entitlement of 500 PLN for every second and subsequent child up to the age 18 and for every child in low-income families. Sejm has accepted the draft of legislation introducing free medicines for people over 75. Other announced changes, including minimum hourly wage of 12 PLN for civil law contract work, raising tax-free income, and lowering retirement age, have not been voted in the Sejm or are in the phase of preparation.

All announced policies with the exception of bank tax and retail trade tax are supported by a vast majority of respondents. Introducing free medicine for seniors is almost universally approved. Similar support, at the level about 80%, is given to the following policies: minimum hourly wage for civil contract work, program “Family 500+”, lowering the retirement age and increasing the tax-free personal income. The opinion are divided about the bank tax and retail trade tax. The introduction of the bank tax has more supporters than

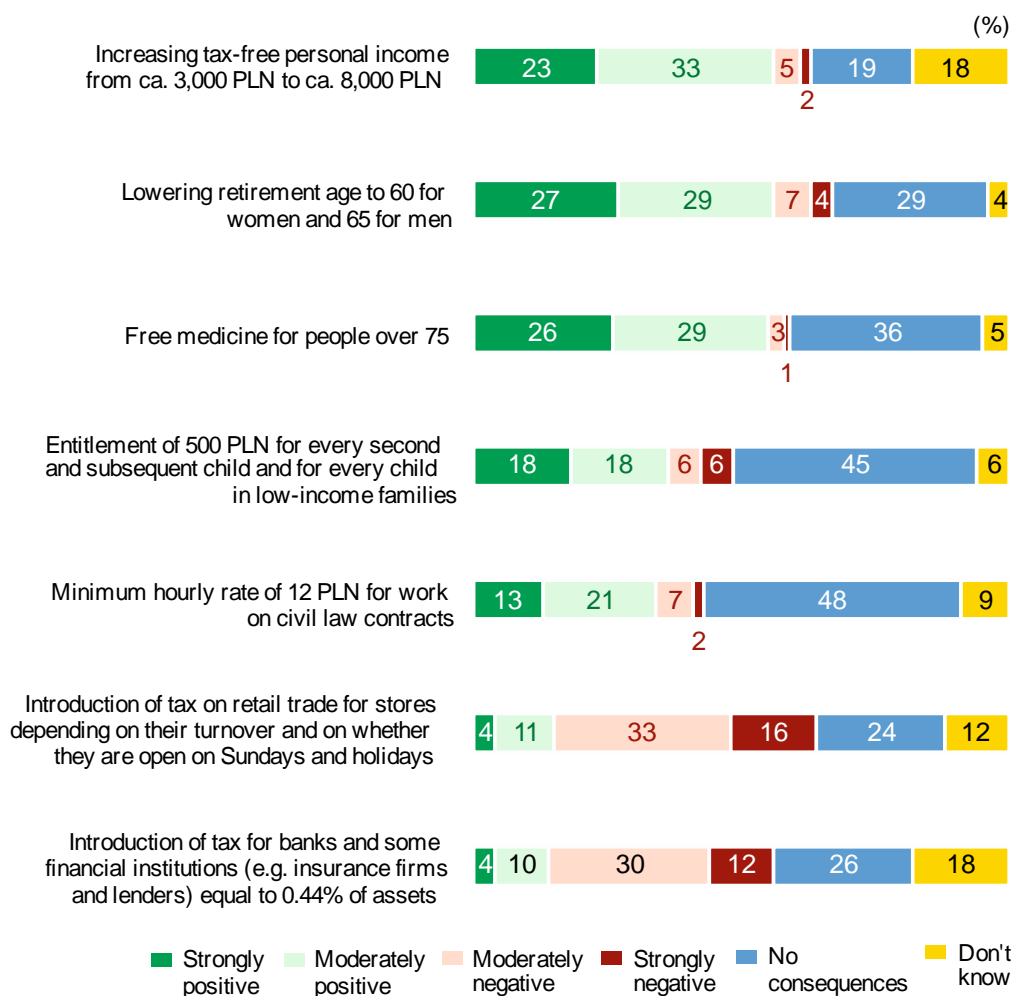
opponents (46% v. 34%), while tax on retail trade is supported and opposed by groups of similar size (42% each).

**Do you support the following policies?**



Over half of Poles claim that they personally or members of their household would benefit from the increase in tax-free income, lowering retirement age and free medicine for seniors. Taking out respondents without clear opinion and those claiming a policy would not have a significant impact on the situation of their household, it could be said that the program “Family 500+” is more often beneficial than detrimental for the households (36% v. 12%). Similarly, minimum hourly wage could be beneficial (34%) rather than having negative consequences (9%). On the other hand, in respondents' opinion, taxes on retail trade and on banks and some other financial institutions could have negative consequences for them or their households.

## What would be the consequences of the following policies for you personally and for your household?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Public Opinion on New Solutions in Socio-economic Policy", March 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2016, N=1034. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.