

## CONTENTS

### 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of martial law

### Perception of globalization of the economy

### Employment of foreigners in Poland

### Employment of Poles abroad

## IN ADDITION

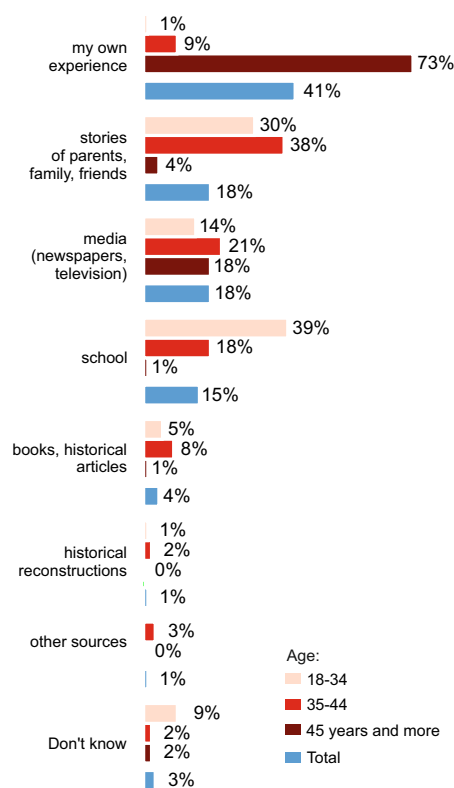
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Attitudes towards Refugees
- Political Party Preferences in December
- Opinions about Parliament, President and Constitutional Tribunal
- Attitude toward Influenza Vaccination
- Attitude to Government in December
- Social Moods in December
- Trust in Politicians in December
- The Most Important Event of the Year 2016 for Poland and for the World
- The Lucky Ones or the Unlucky Ones?
- Evaluations of the Year 2016 and Forecasts for the Year 2017

## 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of martial law

On 13<sup>th</sup> December 2016 was the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the introduction of martial law in Poland. Experience is the main source of knowledge about martial law. Two out of five respondents (41%) base their opinions mainly on their own memories and experiences. Less than one-fifth derive their knowledge from family or friends, or from the media (18% each). School (15%) is the other important source of information. Other options, including specialized publications, are mentioned by a very small percentage of respondents.

### Where primarily do you have knowledge about martial law from?



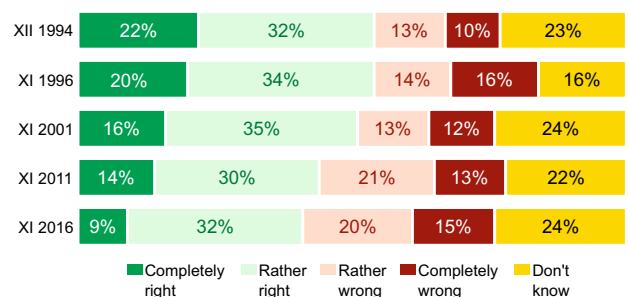
Sources of knowledge about martial law are differentiated primarily by age. For people who were born after the introduction of martial law, the primary source of knowledge is school. This is most noticeable in case of the youngest respondents (under 25 years), half of whom base their knowledge primarily on school. For respondents who were children in the years 1981-1983 (now aged 35 - 44 years), information from friends or family members is far more important. People aged 45 and more derive knowledge mostly from their own experience of this period.

Generational differences regarding the sources of information about martial law indicate that the process of institutionalization of knowledge about this period is taking place. Martial law ceases to be passed as a story about personal experiences, and becomes a part of history. The memory of it

gradually ceases to be part of the memory of individuals or families, and moves into the collective sphere, becoming institutionalized.

The institutionalization of knowledge about martial law means that over time the evaluation of the decision to introduce it has changed. Twenty years ago, more than half of Poles (54%) were convinced this was the right decision, and fewer than one in three (30%) were of the opposite opinion. Currently, two-fifths of respondents (41%)

### Do you think that the decision to introduce martial law in Poland was right?



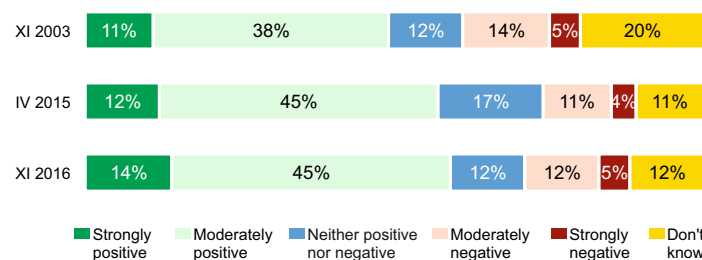
are willing to admit that this was a justified step, while a third (35%) believe it wrong. The percentage of people without an opinion on this remains similar, at less than one-fourth.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "35th anniversary of martial law", December 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2016, N=1019. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Perception of globalization of the economy

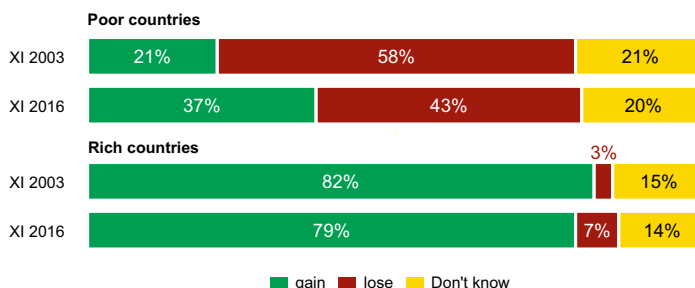
In the opinion of the majority of Poles (59%), the increase in global economic connections and relationships and the related development of international companies conducting their activities in many countries is a positive development. Negative opinions about this process are expressed by 17% of respondents. Some people (12%) describe globalization of the economy as "neither positive nor negative." Currently, the attitude to globalization is more favourable than before Poland's accession to the European Union, and positive opinions have prevailed from 2003 onwards. The favourable attitude to globalization is probably influenced by the positive balance of effects of the opening of the Polish economy to the world, related to the political transformation and integration of Poland into the European Union.

**Economies of different countries are interlinked to an increasingly strong degree, many companies operate in more than one country, and the economy develops freely across borders. Is this a positive phenomenon?**



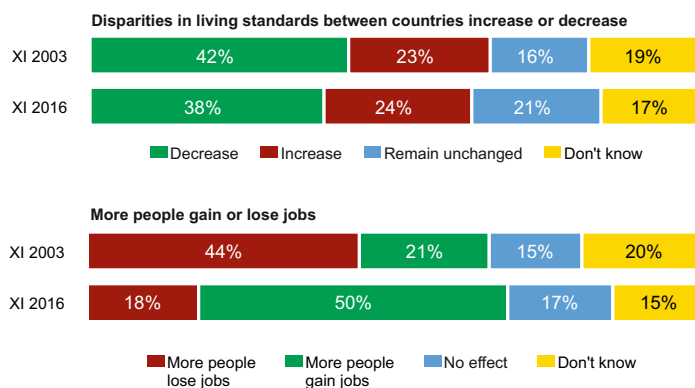
In the last few years the assessment of effects of globalization has improved too. While in 2003 it was seen as a process beneficial for rich countries, and unfavourable for the poor, now the image of globalization is somewhat more nuanced. The proportion of people having positive opinion about its consequences for poor countries has increased by 16 percentage points. Presently, a vast majority of respondents (79%) believe that rich countries benefit as a result of globalization. Opinions about the impact of increasing global economic interdependency on poor countries are divided: 43% of respondents believe that they lose in the processes of globalization, while a slightly smaller group (37%) believe that they gain.

## What are the effects of economic globalization on rich countries/poor countries?



Today, relative to the previous measurement, respondents more frequently believe that as a result of globalization more people gain jobs than lose them (50%, an increase of 29 percentage points). The opposite view is held by less than one-fifth of respondents (18%). Slightly fewer people than in 2003 now believe that globalization results in the growth of disparities in living standards of residents of different countries. Still, the prevailing opinion remains that the processes of globalization lead to increasing differences in living standards in the world (38%), not to decreasing them (24%).

## Perceived effects of economic globalization

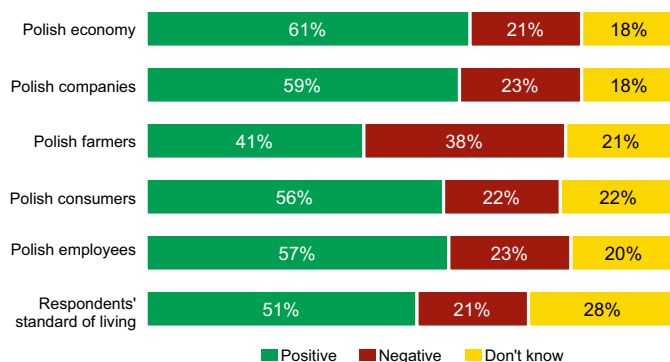


According to the majority of respondents, globalization is beneficial for the Polish economy (61%) and Polish companies (59%). The majority of respondents also believe that globalization (strengthening of economic links between countries, development of international trade, and free movement of capital and technology) is beneficial for Polish employees (57%) and consumers (56%). More than half of respondents (51%) recognize that globalization contributes to the improvement of their standard of living. The most controversial aspect is the effect of economic globalization on Polish agricultural sector. More than two-fifths of respondents (41%) believe that farms gain from this process, but a slightly smaller group (38%) believe that they lose.

The perception of consequences of economic globalization for Poland mainly depends on socio-economic status of the respondents. The most favourable estimates are made by respondents with higher education, people with relatively high income per capita and persons evaluating their material conditions well. The worst are made by respondents with primary education,

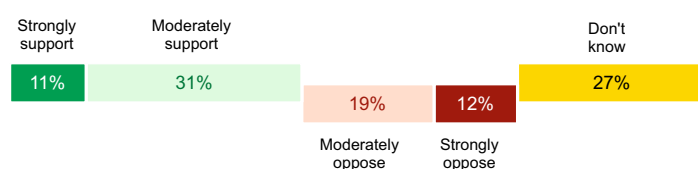
low income and, above all, by people assessing their financial situation as bad. In addition, positive assessment of globalization is more common among the youth (18-34 years) and urban residents (regardless of the size of town or city). In socio-professional groups, positive consequences of globalization are mostly mentioned by managers and professionals, business owners, as well as students. Least frequently, good consequences were observed by farmers (48% of them believe that globalization is unfavourable for Polish farms, and 43% think that it is detrimental to their standard of living).

### Perceived consequences of economic globalization for...



Analyses show that concerns about the consequences of globalization for producers and consumers of food in Poland cause the attitude to the recently signed Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the European Union and Canada to be less positive than the attitude to globalization itself. More respondents, however, support it (42%) than oppose (31%).

### Do you support Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the European Union and Canada?



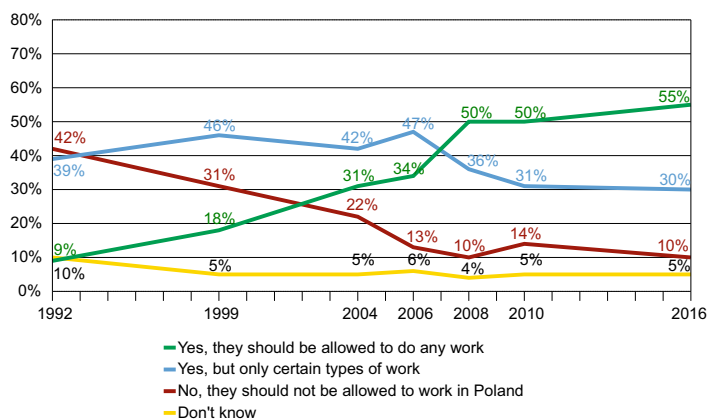
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Perception of globalization of the economy", December 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2016, N=1019. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Employment of foreigners in Poland

Recently, many employees have come to work in Poland from other countries, in particular Ukraine. Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Armenia, Georgia and Moldova are countries whose citizens enjoy easier access to legal stay and employment. They are covered by a procedure that allows them to work in Poland for six months without having to obtain a work permit.

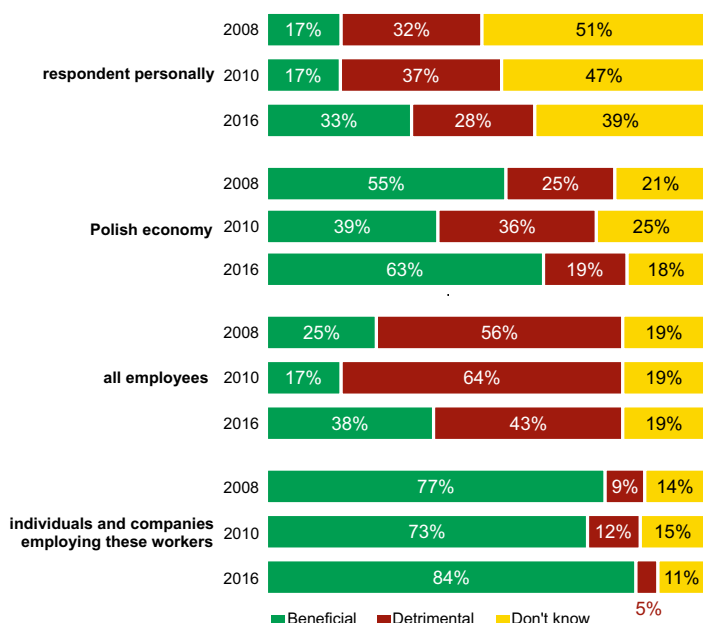
A vast majority of Poles (85%) accept work in Poland by foreigners, in which more than half accept foreigners in any job, and less than one-third agree to them performing only certain types of work. Since the early nineties there has been an increase in acceptance of work by foreigners in Poland without any restrictions. The largest increase in acceptance of work of foreigners (regardless of its type) occurred between 2006 and 2008.

### Should foreigners be allowed to work in Poland?



Work by foreigners from the east is usually seen as beneficial for their employers (84%), as well as the Polish economy (63%). Opinions about its impact on the situation of employees and citizens are much more diverse. Setting aside a significant proportion of people without an opinion on this matter, respondents were more likely to evaluate the work in Poland of foreigners from the east as beneficial for themselves, rather than detrimental (33% vs. 28%), while in case of its impact on the working population as a whole negative opinions are more common than positive (43% vs. 38%).

### Is work of citizens of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Armenia, Georgia and Moldova in Poland beneficial for...



Currently work of citizens of Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Georgia and Moldova is more appreciated than

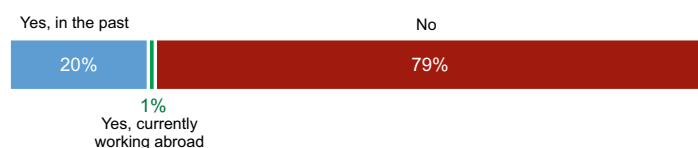
in the past decade. The increase in its value in social perception is noted in all four dimensions.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Employment of foreigners in Poland", December 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2016, N=937. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Employment of Poles abroad

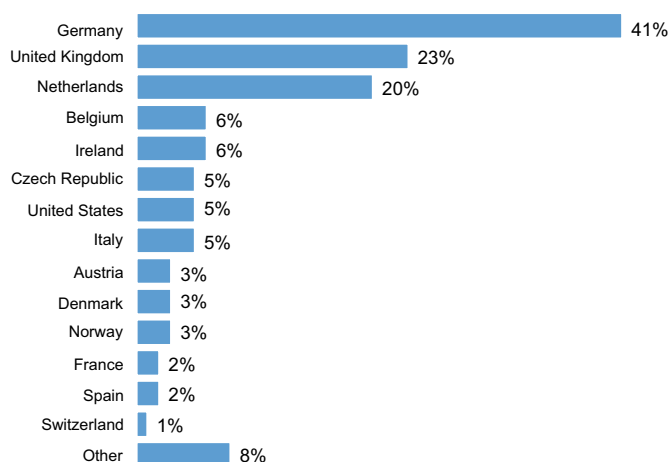
One-fifth of adult Poles currently living in Poland have performed paid work abroad at least once. A large majority of these people (63%) left for work after our accession to the EU.

### Have you worked abroad?



The most common destinations of travel for work are Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Given the frequency of trips, it appears that the United Kingdom is for the Poles, above all, a country to which they go in order to find work and settle down for a long time. People who failed in the UK, or returned home for some other reasons, only occasionally go there again. In contrast, Germany and the Netherlands are more often a destination of multiple economic migration. Poles employed there in the past often choose to go there again.

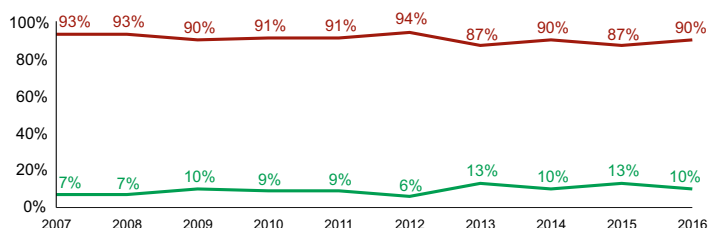
### Where have you worked?



Responses of people who have worked abroad in the last 10 years.

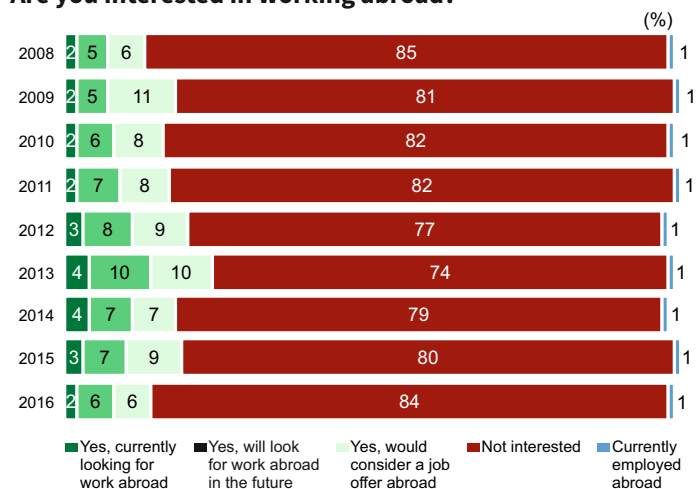
According to declarations, every tenth respondent (10%) lives in a household in which someone is currently working abroad. Since 2013, the percentage is at a slightly higher level than before, and ranges between 10% and 13%.

### Is anyone in your household employed abroad?



Currently one in twelve respondents (8%) is interested in working abroad and willing to take some steps in order to get a job, in which two out of a hundred declare that they have already made some efforts, whereas the others intend to apply for a job abroad only in the future. If the potential of economic migration is assessed on the basis of declarations, willingness to emigrate is now the lowest in eight years.

### Are you interested in working abroad?



Don't know omitted

Those interested in working abroad are mainly young people, between 18 and 24 years old. Every third person in this group (33%) is either already trying to get a job abroad, or going to look for it in the future.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Employment abroad", December 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2016, N=937. 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

Yearly subscription rate for "Polish Public Opinion" is 80 USD  
Circulation: 70 copies

### CBOS EXPERTISE

in providing professional, accurate and timely research has made us the leading authority in political, social and consumer research in Poland.

All sources must be credited when any part of this publication is reproduced

© COPYRIGHT BY CBOS, 2016