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## IN ADDITION

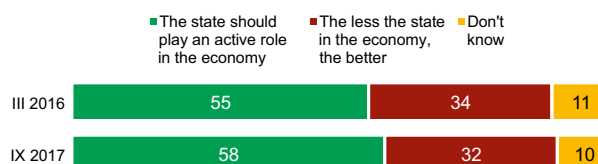
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- School Students Summer Vacation
- Should Students Work During the Holidays?
- PiS and PO Voters in the Last Twelve Years
- Kukiz '15 Voters Yesterday and Today
- Political Party Preferences in October
- Identification with Political Parties, Electoral Alternatives and Negative Electorates Halfway through the Term of Sejm
- Opinions about Parliament, President and Media
- Social Moods in October
- Trust in Politicians in October
- Attitude to Government in October
- PSL Voters in Years 2005-2017
- Sexual Harassment or Compliment

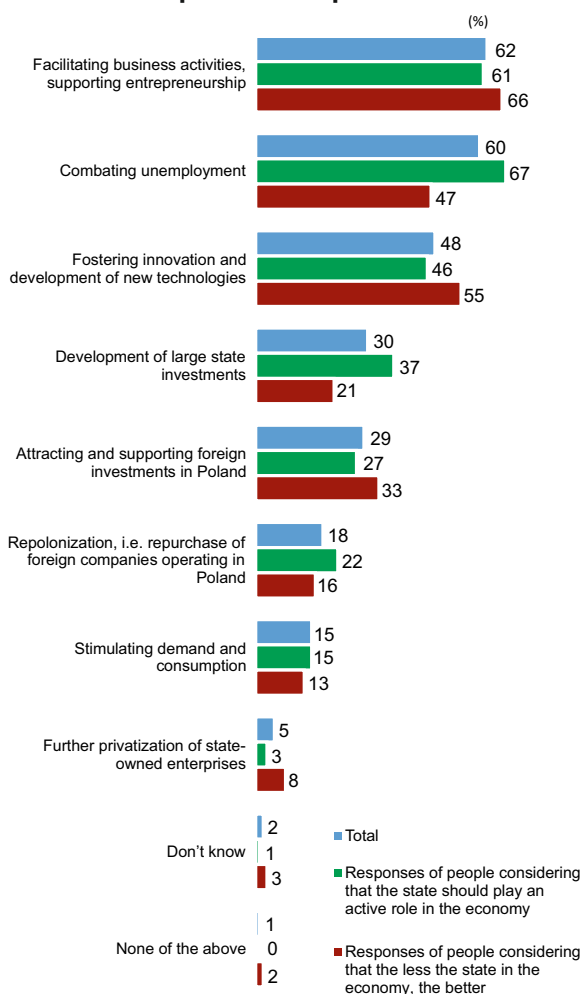
## Economic role of the state

More than half of all Poles think that the state should play an active role in the economy. Every third is more liberal, claiming that the less the state in the economy, the better.

### Postulated extent of state intervention in the economy



### Please select actions in the sphere of the economy in which the state should now primarily engage. Please select up to three responses.



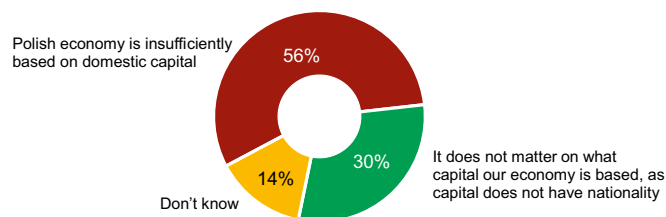
Among the three most preferred ways of influencing the economy are: supporting entrepreneurship, combating unemployment and supporting innovation and the development of new technologies.

Respondents supporting active state economic role, relative to liberals, more often believe that the state should engage in the fight against unemployment, the development of large state investments, and the retrieval of businesses into Polish ownership. On the other hand, the proponents of limited state intervention in market processes are more likely to believe that the role of the state in the sphere of the economy is primarily to promote innovation, entrepreneurship and attract and support foreign investment.

More than half of respondents (56%) believe that the Polish economy is insufficiently based on domestic capital, and three out of ten are convinced that it is irrelevant on what capital our economy is based, because it does not have nationality. The conviction that our economy is insufficiently based on domestic capital corresponds with the view that the state should play an active role in the economy. Most respondents who believe that our economy is insufficiently

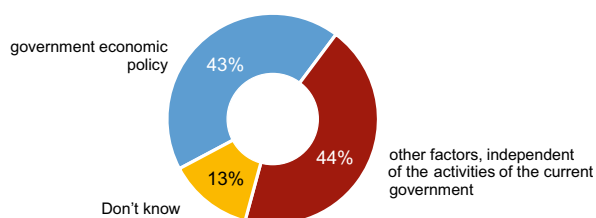
based on domestic capital (71%) advocate an active role of the state in the economy. Conversely, over half of people unconcerned about the origin of capital (53%) advocate minimizing state interference in market processes.

### Which opinion is closer to your own view?



Many macroeconomic indicators show good condition of the Polish economy. Public opinion on whether this is due to the current government or other factors, independent of the actions of the current government, is divided in this regard practically equally (43% vs. 44%).

### Many economists positively assess the current state of the Polish economy. In your opinion, is this primarily a result of ...



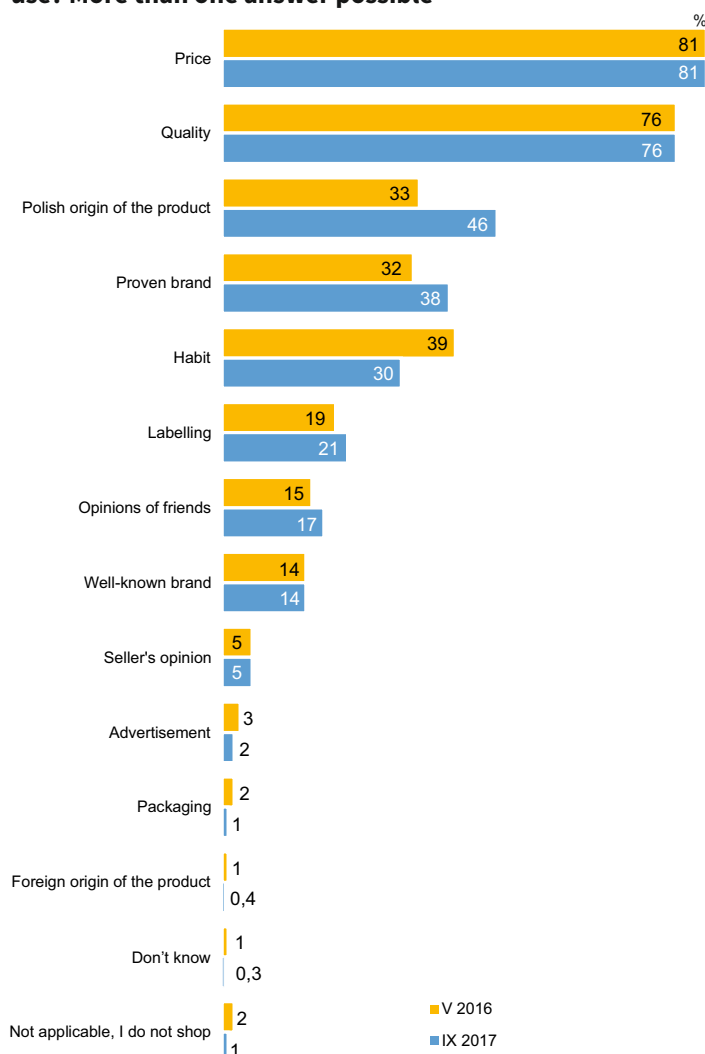
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Role of the State in Economy", October 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2017, N=985. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Economic patriotism

Economic patriotism, or, less commonly, consumer ethnocentrism, is primarily expressed in purchasing products produced inland. Other economic activities that are treated as manifestations of patriotism because they presumably have positive effects on the community include honest payment of taxes or buying in specific (e.g. locally-owned) stores.

Patriotic motivation is significantly present in consumer decisions of Poles. The most important criteria for selecting products of everyday use are their price (81%) and quality (76%). However, the Polish origin of the product is in the third place: almost half of Poles (46%) indicate this motive. In the period of over a year, the group of respondents who use this criterion in daily shopping has increased significantly (by 13 percentage points). Foreign origin of the product has been indicated in this context extremely rarely.

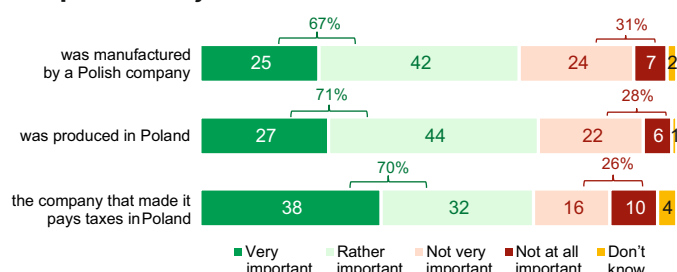
### What are your criteria for selecting products of everyday use? More than one answer possible



Those who consider the Polish origin of the product do so mainly because of the belief in better quality of Polish products (57%). Less commonly, they feel they have a positive impact on the Polish economy, the condition of enterprises and the labour market (43%).

While Polish origin of the product is not decisive in consumer decisions, it is important for most of the respondents whether the product was made in Poland, whether it was manufactured by a Polish company and whether the producer pays taxes in Poland.

### When choosing a particular product for everyday use, is it important for you whether it...

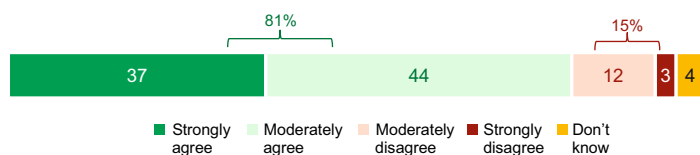


For more than half of respondents (56%), all three aspects are important for consumer decision making, and for one fifth (19%) none of them is. Respondents who declare that they take into account Polish brand, production in Poland

and the company paying taxes in Poland, are typically men. They usually have primary or vocational, rather than secondary education or higher. They tend to be 55 years old and older, and the tendency is most widespread among the oldest. They tend to identify with the right wing and participate in religious practices at least once a week. On the other hand, people who do not take these criteria into account are most commonly under 35 years of age, residents of the largest cities, non-participants in religious practices.

The majority of respondents (81%) think that it is good to shop in small shops owned by Polish owners.

### Do you agree that it is good to buy in small local stores belonging to Polish owners?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Economic Patriotism", November 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2017, N=985. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

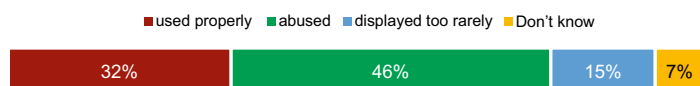
## Use of national and patriotic symbols

In the public debate, the issue of proper use of national and patriotic symbols is raised systematically. In recent years we have seen increasing amount of national and patriotic symbols in public space, primarily in the form of "patriotic clothing" using national symbols.

Almost half of respondents (45%) declare that during national holidays they fly the national flag. One third (33%) have items such as mugs, bags, key rings decorated with national symbols, and almost every fifth (18%) sometimes wear clothes with such symbols.

Almost half of respondents (46%) believe that national symbols are appropriately used in Poland today, but one third (32%) claim that they are abused. Every seventh respondent (15%) considers that the flag and coat of arms of Poland are too rare in public space.

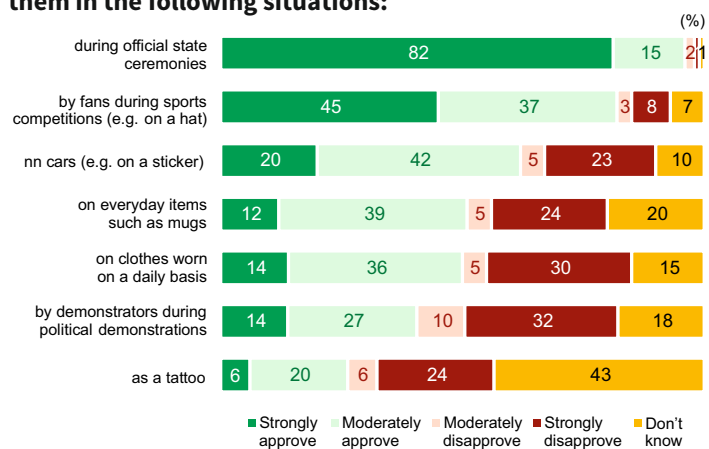
### Do you think that in Poland today national symbols, i.e. the national flag and the coat of arms, are ...



Obviously, the least controversial situation in which national symbols appear in public space are official state ceremonies. Virtually no-one opposes the use of the national flag and the coat of arms in these circumstances. Their use during sports competitions is also commonly

approved (82%). There is more controversy regarding the adornment of cars with national symbols (62% approval), everyday items (51%) and clothing (50%). Less than half of respondents (41%) approve of their use during political demonstrations. Only a quarter (26%) view favourably tattoos using national symbols. In this case, however, one must also take into account that most Poles have a reluctant attitude to tattoos in general, which probably influences their attitude to the decoration of the body with national colours or the state coat of arms.

### Polish national symbols, i.e. the national flag and the coat of arms, are used in many situations, both official and unofficial. Please tell me if you approve of using them in the following situations:



In the majority of cases, the liberal attitude towards using colours and national emblems is expressed by the younger, rather than the older respondents. This is especially true in case of tattoos, but also in case of use of symbols during sport events and as adornment on everyday items.

National symbols are subject to legal protection and disrespect is subject to a fine. Poles in the majority approve of this state of affairs.

### Do you agree that the national flag and the coat of arms should be covered by special legal protection?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "The Use of National and Patriotic Symbols", November 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2017, N=985. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

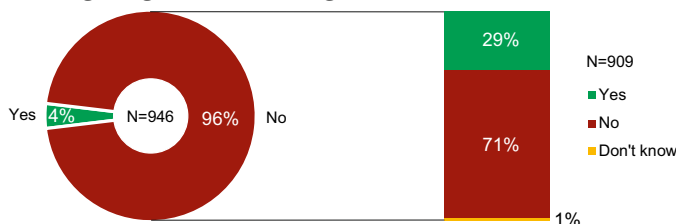
## Opinions about access to firearms

At the end of September, the Sejm started proceedings of the draft law on firearms, submitted by members of parliament for the Kukiz'15 movement. It was referred for further revision in the Committee for Administration and Home Affairs. According to the submitting MPs, the aim of the project is to simplify and harmonize the law, including

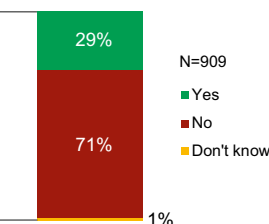
the limitation of discretion in issuing firearms permits by the police (the draft proposes that a representative of the local government would be responsible for issuing licenses). Opponents of the draft law argue that in practice this would mean a liberalization of the right to bear firearms and a significant weakening of state control over that sphere.

Currently only 4% of respondents admit that they use firearms at work, on the shooting range or for hunting. Among the remainder, over a quarter (29%) personally know someone who has such a weapon.

**Do you personally have contact with firearms, i.e. do you have a gun or use it at work, on a shooting range or for hunting?**

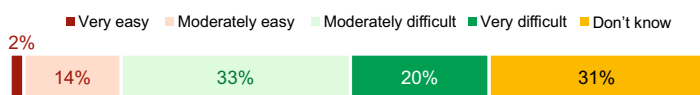


**Do you personally know someone who has a firearm?**



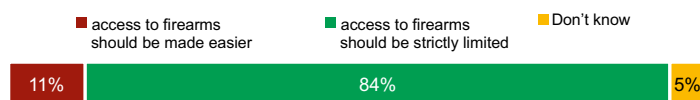
The majority of respondents think that in Poland it is difficult to obtain firearms: more than half (53%) of respondents share this view, in which one in five (20%) think it is very difficult.

**Is it easy or difficult to access firearms at present in Poland?**



The vast majority (84%) of Poles believe that access to firearms should be strictly limited. Only one in nine (11%) is in favour of liberalizing regulations in the current situation.

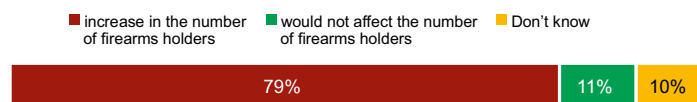
**Which view is closer to your own opinion? Currently in Poland...**



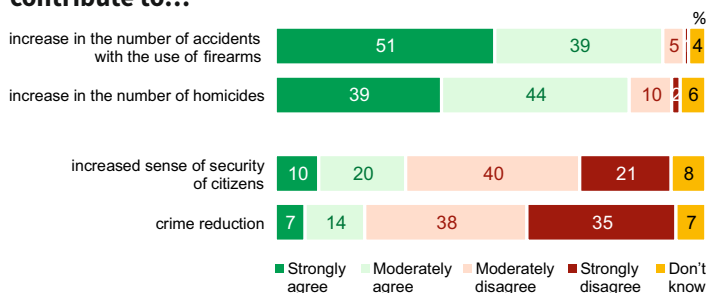
Men (18%), young people (23% of those aged 18-24 years and 20% of the 25-34 age group) are more likely to support easing access to firearms. This proposal is also relatively frequently advocated by those who directly or indirectly have contact with firearms (21% of them favour it, and 75% believe access should remain strictly limited).

Respondents predict that simplifying procedures would increase the number of firearms owned by citizens, which in turn could lead to more accidents and homicides. A relatively small part of society count on the positive effects of widespread access to arms - increasing citizens' sense of security and reducing crime.

**In your opinion, simplification of the gun licensing procedure would result in...**



**Do you agree that wider access to firearms would contribute to...**



In total, 13% of respondents declare interest in the firearms license, if the procedure were to be simplified, in which 7% express a strong interest.

**If the procedure for acquiring a firearms license were to be simplified, would you consider applying for such a license?**



Young people (22% of those aged 25 to 34 years and 34% of the 18-24 age group) most commonly declare interest in obtaining a gun license. Men (21%) express such wishes much more commonly than women (5%).

The main reason for interest in owning a weapon is self-defence (46%, or 6% of the total). Some respondents also mention home protection (21%, or 3% of the total) and the intention to practice sport shooting (13%, or 2% of the total).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about Access to Firearms", November 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2017, N=985. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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