

CONTENTS

Attitude to NATO and to the presence of allied forces in Poland

Opinions about the “Family 500+” programme one year after introduction

Evaluation of the judiciary

Holiday travel in 2016

IN ADDITION

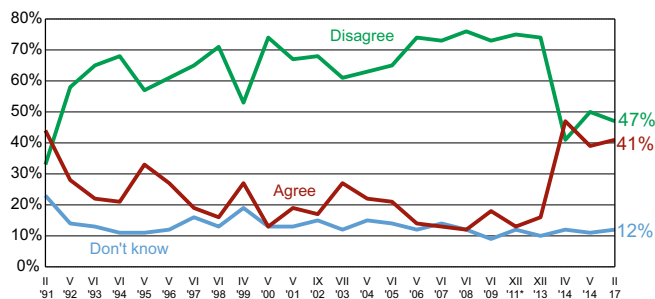
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE,
THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED
RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Opinions about Donald Tusk as President of the European Council
- Opinions about Term of Office Limits at Local Government Level
- Political Party Preferences in March
- Attitude to Government in the First Decade of March
- Common Good and Property Rights
- Opinions about Public Institutions
- Trust in Politicians in March
- Social Moods in March
- Opinions About Job Market and Threat of Unemployment
- 20th Anniversary of Constitution of the Republic of Poland

Attitude to NATO and to the presence of allied forces in Poland

Since the break-up of the Soviet Union until 2013 most of the Polish population did not see the threat to Poland's independence. The perception of international security in Poland changed dramatically after the outbreak of the conflict in

Do you agree that at present there is a real threat to Poland's independence?



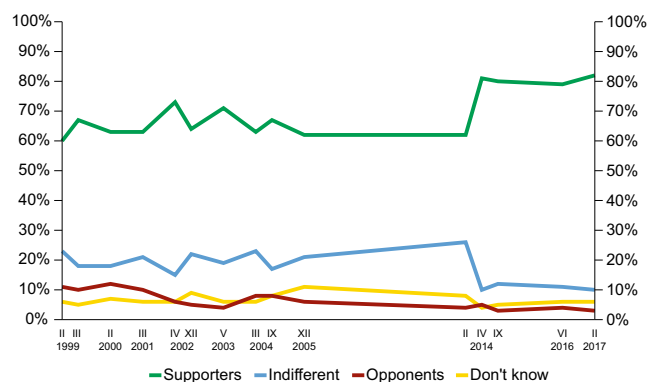
Ukraine and the annexation of the Crimea by Russia: In April 2014, as many as 47% of respondents believed that there was a threat to Poland's independence. Currently, three years after these events, the level of concern is

slightly lower, although compared to the previous period it is still quite high. Although nearly half of respondents (47%) are convinced that there is no threat to our country's independence today, only a slightly smaller group (41%) perceive such danger.

Over the last eighteen years, Poland's membership in NATO has been supported by the vast majority of Poles, but the pro-NATO attitudes have never been as widespread in Poland as in the last three years. The increase in support for NATO

membership must be clearly linked to the situation in the east of Ukraine. As recently as in February 2014, the attitude towards Poland's membership in NATO was similar to opinions noted immediately prior to accession, when 62% of Poles supported NATO

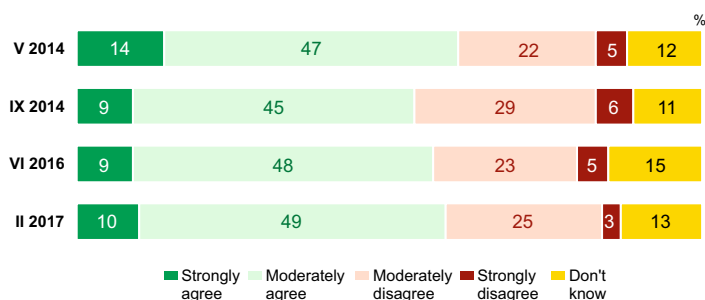
Attitude to Poland's membership in NATO



membership. Two months later, in April 2014, after the "referendum" in the Crimea and the annexation of the peninsula by the Russian Federation, the percentage of supporters of membership reached 81%. Today, 82% support NATO membership, while only three out of a hundred Poles (3%) oppose it.

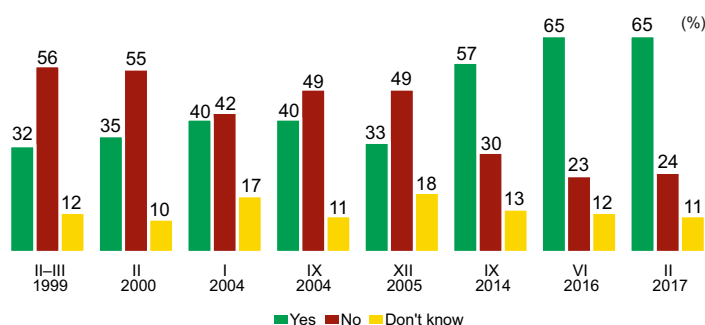
Since the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, which caused the growing sense of threat to national security, most respondents have expressed the view that Poland can be sure of the allied involvement in case of a need to defend Poland's borders. At present, 59% of respondents believe in NATO commitments.

Do you agree that Poland can be sure that NATO allies would engage in case of a need to defend our borders?



There is high acceptance of the permanent presence of forces of other NATO countries in Poland. Nearly two thirds of respondents (65%) are of the opinion that NATO troops should be stationed in Poland.

Do you agree that armed forces of other NATO member states should be stationed in Poland?



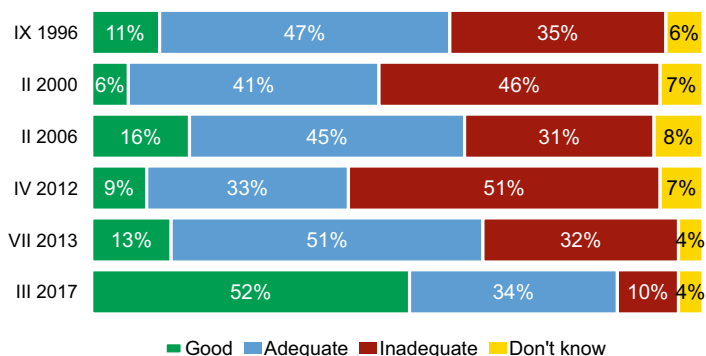
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: "Attitude to Territorial Defence Force", "Attitude to NATO and Presence of Allied Troops in Poland", March 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2017, N=1016. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Opinions about the "Family 500+" programme one year after introduction

In April 2016, the „Family 500+” program was launched to provide financial support to families raising children and increase fertility in Poland. Families bringing up children under 18 receive a monthly childcare allowance of 500 PLN for the second and each subsequent child and the first child if the family income does not exceed 800 PLN per month per capita (or 1200 PLN for families with a disabled child).

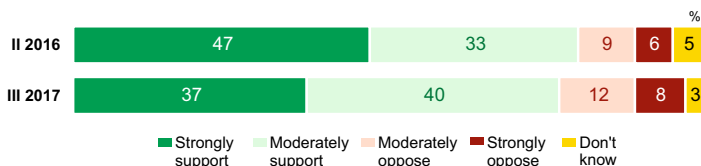
The introduction of the "Family 500+" programme has radically changed the perception of state policy towards the family. In previous studies conducted by CBOS from 1996 to 2013, the state family policy was assessed as adequate or even inadequate. At present, more than half of respondents (52%) consider it as good, in which every tenth thinks it is very good.

Evaluation of state policy towards family



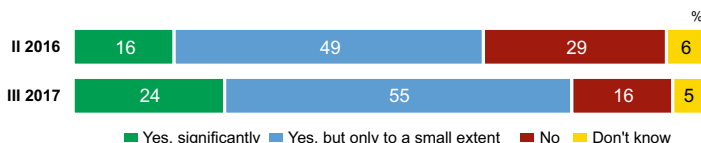
In February 2016, shortly before the introduction of the "Family 500+" programme, 80% of the respondents supported the introduction of the childcare benefit, while 15% of respondents were against. After almost a year of operation the support for it has decreased slightly and it is expressed less strongly. Still, the programme's acceptance rate remains very high (77%, with 20% disapproval), and its supporters prevail numerically in all socio-demographic groups analysed.

Do you support the programme "Family 500+", i.e. the introduction of 500 PLN childcare benefit for every second and subsequent child up to the age 18 and for every child in low-income families?



The expectations regarding the effect of the "Family 500+" programme formulated before its entry into force were moderately optimistic. Respondents usually believed that the government programme would contribute to the increase in the number of births, but only to a small extent. Today, after almost a year of operation, the hopes related to its introduction have increased. The proportion of people who predict that the programme will not produce the expected results at all and will not affect the fertility rate has decreased from 29% to 16%, with corresponding increase in the expectation that it will significantly increase the birth rate (from 16% To 24%). Still, the majority of respondents (55%) are characterized by cautious optimism.

Will the introduction of the "Family 500+" programme contribute to the increase in the number of births in Poland?

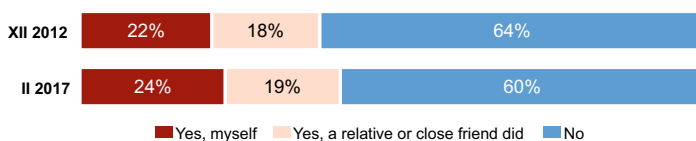


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about Family 500 Plus Programme after Nearly a Year since Introduction", March 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2017, N=1020. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Evaluation of the judiciary

Almost a quarter of respondents (24%) claim that they have had personal contact with the court of law in the past five years, while a slightly smaller number (19%) admit that their relatives or close friends have. The proportion of people who declare direct or indirect contact with the courts increased slightly compared to December 2012.

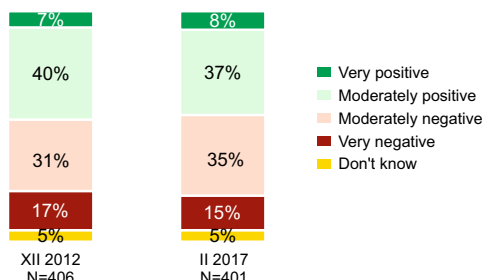
In the last five years, did you or your close friend or relative have official contacts with a court of law?



Percentages do not sum to 100 because multiple answers were possible

Evaluations of the courts based on the experience of respondents or their friends/relatives are divided. The size of the group of respondents declaring satisfaction with these contacts (50%) is almost the same as the number expressing disapproval (45%). Evaluation of the courts based on personal experience is now slightly worse than at the end of 2012.

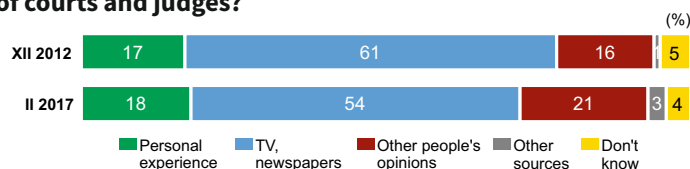
Based on your experience, what is your opinion of the court activities?



Answers of respondents who themselves or whose relatives (friends) had contacts with courts

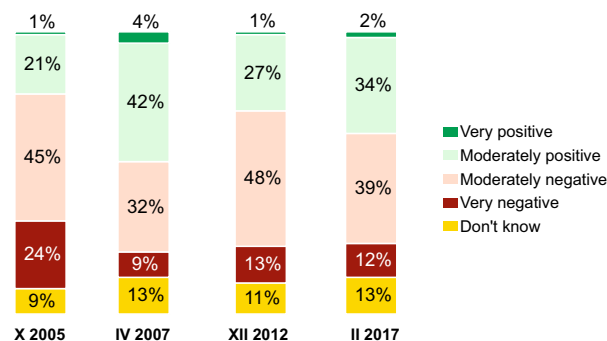
Lack of common personal experience with court cases makes media reports the most important source of respondents' views on courts and judges. Presently this source of knowledge about the judiciary is mentioned significantly less frequently than in 2012. Since then, there has been an increase in the number of people who base their knowledge on the experience and opinions of others. Less than one-fifth of Poles indicate personal experiences as the primary source of information in this regard.

What is your source of information about the work of courts and judges?



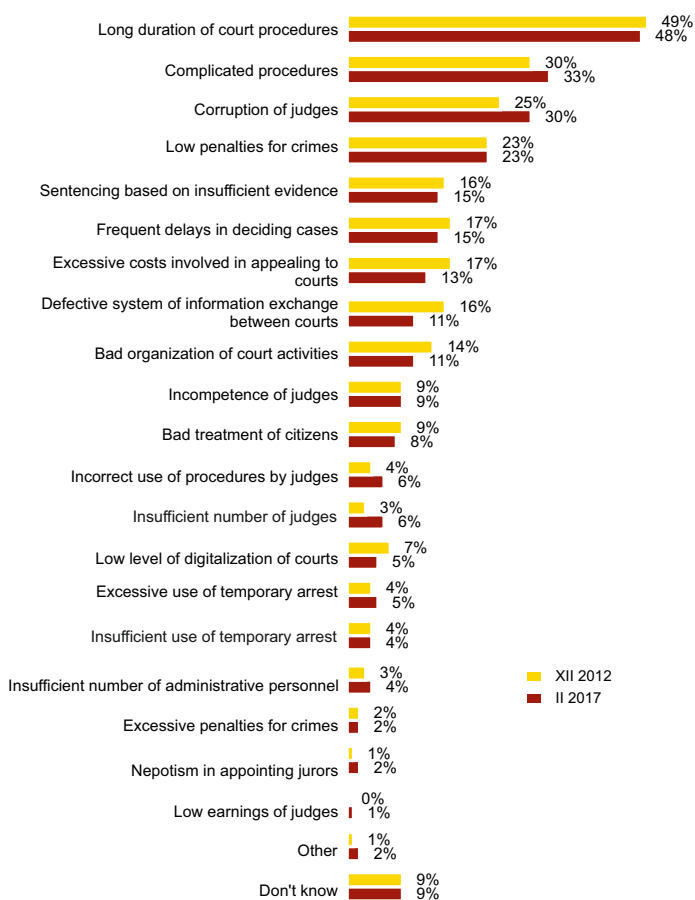
More than half of respondents (51%) negatively evaluate the functioning of the judiciary in Poland, with over a third give it positive rating (36%). Since the end of 2012, overall opinions about the judicial system in Poland have improved.

Evaluation of the judicial system in Poland



The most frequently cited problem of the justice system is the length of court proceedings. Next in the hierarchy of negative aspects of the judiciary are: complicated procedures, corruption among judges and too low penalties for crimes. Since the end of 2012, the perception of problems faced by the Polish judiciary has not changed significantly. At present, Poles are more likely than before to mention corruption among judges, excessively complicated judicial procedures, and insufficient number of judges. The issues mentioned less frequently are: inefficiency of the information exchange between courts, excessive costs of court proceedings and poor organization of work.

What are the most pressing problems for the judicial system in Poland? (Up to three answers possible)

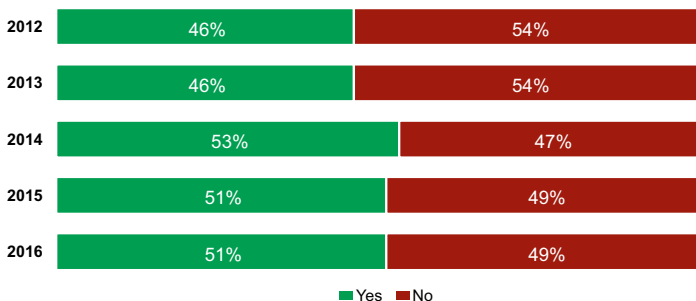


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about Judicial System in Poland", March 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2017, N=1016. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Holiday travel in 2016

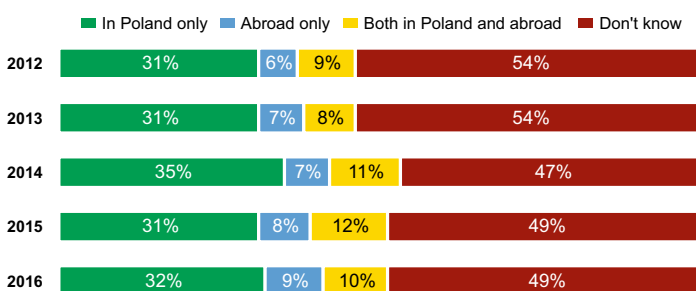
At the beginning of 2016, 56% of adult Poles were planning to go on holiday. Not all of them managed to accomplish this goal. At the end of the year it turned out that 51% of adult Poles rested at least two days out of the place of residence in 2016. Typically, a holiday lasted for a total of 16 days (arithmetic mean is equal to 15.6).

In 2016, did you go outside of your place of residence for at least two days, including overnight stay, for tourism or leisure?



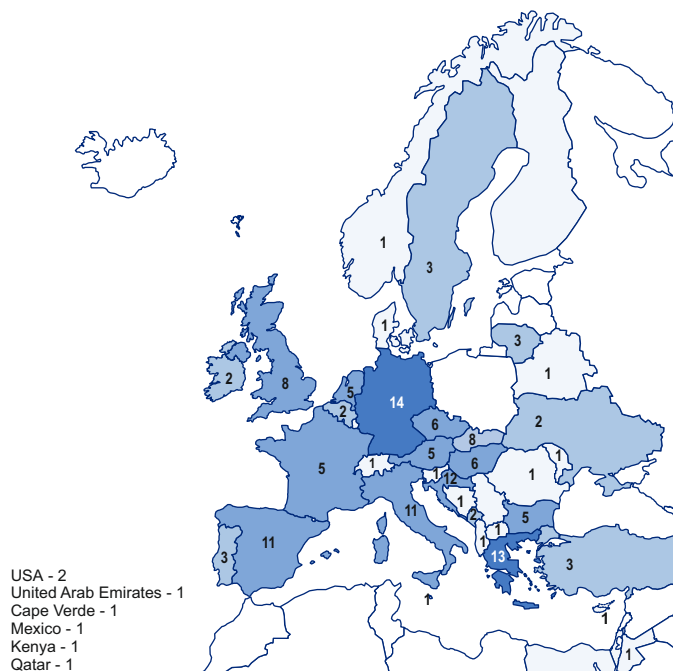
In 2016, as in previous years, Poles most often spent their holiday inland (82% of those leaving for leisure, i.e. 42% of the total). Over the past year, 37% of those who went on holiday for at least two days (i.e. 19% of all adult Poles) went abroad. These results are close to 2015 levels.

Holiday destination



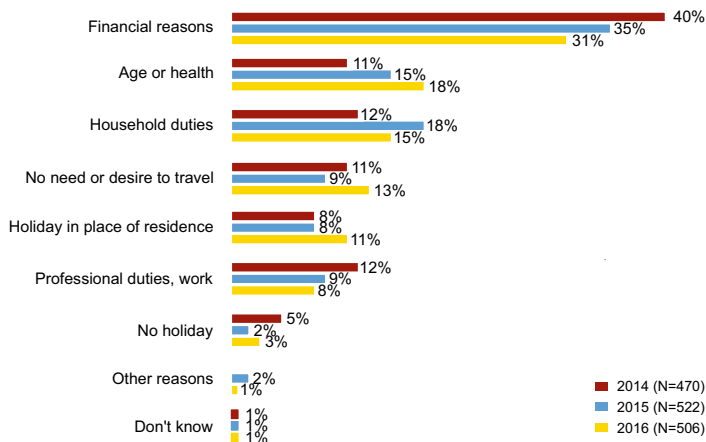
Most respondents going abroad for leisure or tourist purposes chose European destinations. As in previous years, the largest number of people visited Germany (14% traveling abroad). In terms of popularity, the second place, with only slightly lower number of visitors, is occupied by Greece, which was visited in 2016 by 13% traveling abroad for tourist and leisure purposes. Other countries in terms of popularity among Polish tourists in 2016 were Croatia (12% travelling abroad), Italy and Spain (11% each).

Percentage of respondents spending holidays abroad who visited the following countries in 2016



People who did not leave their place of residence for at least two days in 2016 most often indicated financial reasons. However, the frequency of mentioning them is systematically decreasing. In second place among the most important reasons for staying at home are age or health. The frequency of mentioning them as grounds for staying home is growing in recent years. The third most important reason were household duties, mentioned slightly less often than in 2015.

Reasons for not travelling on holiday



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Holiday Trips in 2016 and Plans for 2017", March 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2017, N=1045. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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