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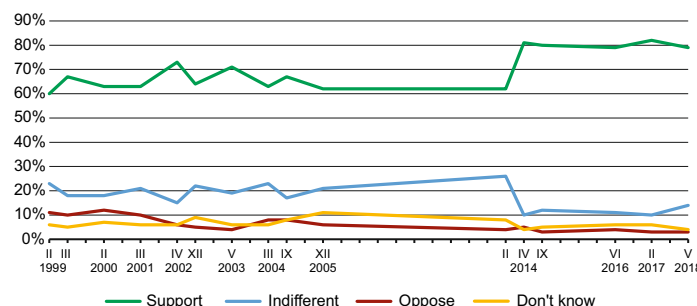
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- On Polish-American Relationships and the Presidency of Donald Trump
- Interest in Elections to Local Authorities and Declared Participation
- Increase in Income Expectations
- Motives to Vote for Political Parties
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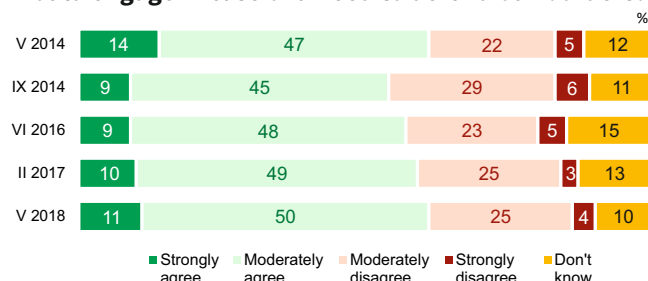
## Opinions about NATO

In the last twenty years, the majority of Poles have supported Poland's membership in NATO. Attitudes supportive of the Treaty strengthened in Polish society after the "referendum" in the Crimea and the annexation of this peninsula by the Russian Federation. From February to April 2014, the proportion of Poles supporting Poland's membership in NATO increased by as much as 19 percentage points (from 62 to 81%). Very high level of support for membership was noted in successive years. Currently, Poland's membership in NATO is supported by 79%, and only three out of a hundred Poles are against it.

Do you personally support Poland's membership in NATO?



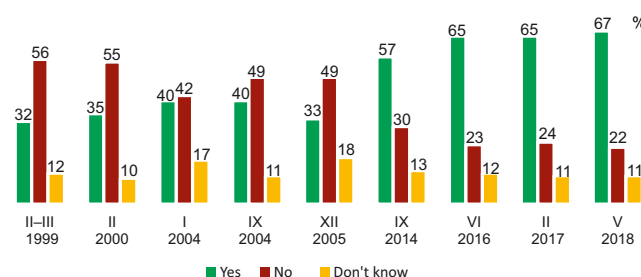
Do you agree that Poland can be sure that NATO allies would engage in case of a need to defend our borders?



Most respondents (61%) are convinced that Poland can be sure of NATO allies' engagement in case of the need to defend our borders. Doubts about this are expressed by 29% of respondents.

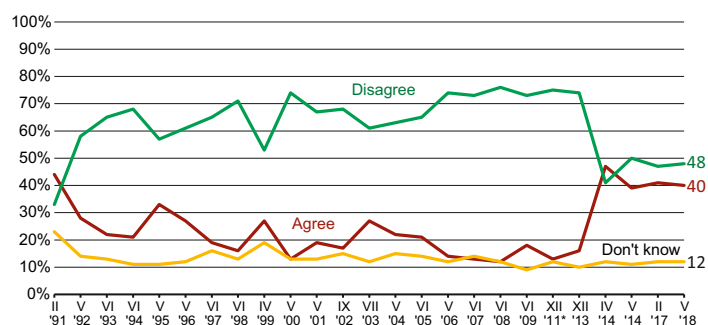
Initially, despite the support for joining NATO, Poles were rather reluctant to approve of troops of other alliance member states to be stationed in Poland. The Russian-Ukrainian conflict and the annexation of the Crimea by the Russian Federation contributed to the change of attitudes on this issue. In September 2014, supporters of the permanent presence of allied troops for the first time gained numerical advantage over opponents. In subsequent years, support for the stationing of troops from other NATO countries in Poland has grown. Currently, the percentage of supporters of the presence of allied troops in Poland is the highest so far recorded by CBOS. The conviction that troops of other NATO states should be stationed in Poland is expressed by two-thirds of respondents (67%) while 22% are against this.

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



Since April 2014, there has persisted a heightened, previously unrecorded level of concerns about Poland's independence. The results from the last four years strongly contrast with those recorded in 1992-2013, when the vast majority claimed that there was no threat to Poland's independence. The security concerns were highest in April 2014, when as many as 47% of respondents believed that there was a threat to Poland's independence, and 41% did not see it. At present, almost half of people in Poland (48%) are convinced that there is no threat to the independence of our country, but a group only slightly less numerous (40%) do perceive such a danger.

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



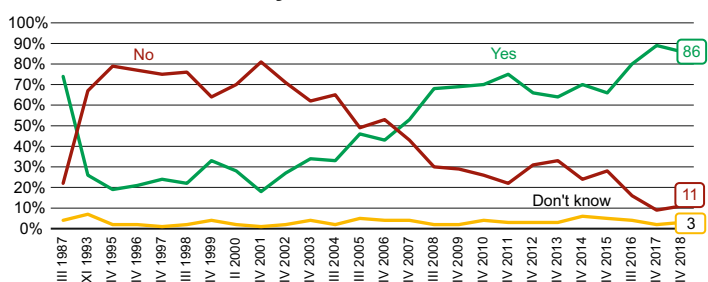
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles about NATO and International Security", May 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2018, N=1121. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Subjective security and threat of crime

Record levels of subjective security in Poland and in the place of residence recorded in the last two years have slightly deteriorated. Still, Poles feel that they live in a safe environment.

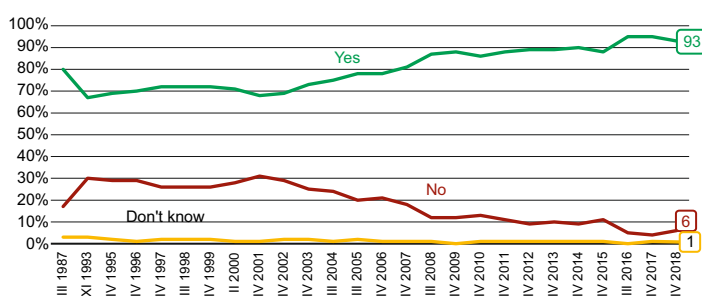
The vast majority of respondents (86%, 3 percentage points less than a year ago) believe that Poland is a safe country to live.

### Is Poland a safe country to live?



Subjective security at the local level, i.e. in the place of residence is even higher. The conviction that the district, neighbourhood or village is safe and calm is expressed by a total of 93% of respondents (2 percentage points less than last year).

### Is your neighbourhood safe and quiet?



The perception of crime threat in relation to respondents and their relatives is at the similar level to last year. In total, 38% of respondents are afraid that they themselves may be a victim of a crime (4% of whom are very afraid).

Poles are worried about their relatives more than about their own safety. In total, nearly half (48%) are afraid that someone from their family may become a victim of a crime, including 8% who declare that they are very afraid of it.

More than one seventh of respondents (15%) declare that something was stolen from them in the last five years. Every fourteenth (7%) was a victim of burglary into home or another property, 3% were victims of battery, the same number (3%) were attacked and robbed. Four out of 100 respondents (4%) declare that they have been affected by other types of crimes. In total, nearly one fifth of respondents (19%) fell victim to some crime in the last five years.

The declarations show that most commonly victims of crimes are inhabitants of big cities (35%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Subjective Safety and Crime Risk", May 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2018, N=1140. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

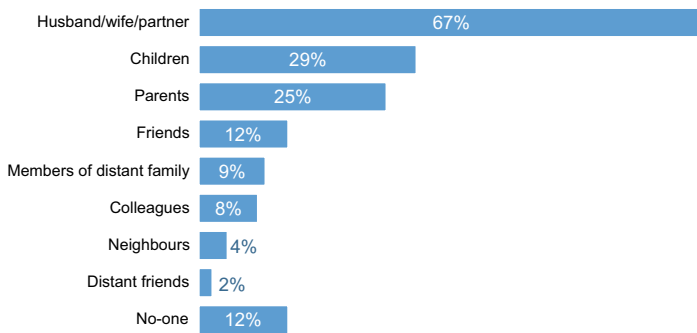
## Attitude to income transparency

Talking about money is difficult for many people: we consider this to be inelegant, we do not want to arouse the envy or pity of others. However, knowing how much others earn can also have positive effects, such as reducing gender inequalities in earnings.

Income level is information not commonly shared outside of a very narrow closest circle. In total, two thirds of respondents (67%) declare that their spouse or partner knows how much they earn. In marriages such knowledge is almost universal: 94% of married people say their husband or wife knows how much they earn. In informal relationships this happens much less often. Less than half of respondents (47%) in such relationships declare that their partner has information about their earnings. The lower levels among people who live in informal relationships may be due to the diversity (in terms of duration or intensity) of such ties. Children and parents

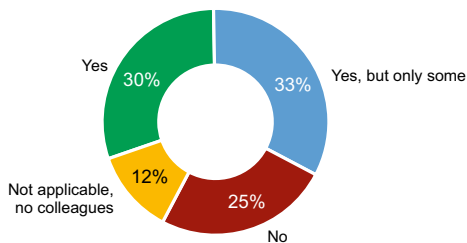
have knowledge about respondents' incomes far less often.

### Which people you meet in your daily life know what income you get?



Almost two thirds of employees (63%) declare knowing how much at least some of their colleagues earn.

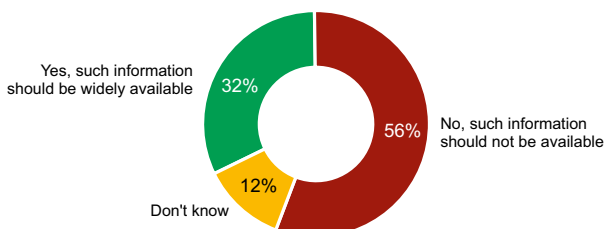
### Do you know how much other employees in your workplace earn?



Question asked to respondents in paid employment (N = 584).

In some European countries, such as Norway or Sweden, knowledge about the finances of citizens is widely available. After meeting certain formal conditions, it is possible to obtain information on the income declared in tax returns. It appears that Poles are mostly negative about disclosing such data: only one third (32%) believe that information on private income should be widely available, while the majority (56%) are of the opposite opinion.

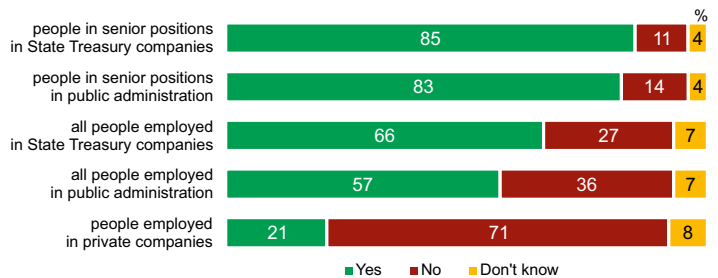
### In some countries, information about private income of people is widely available. In this a good solution?



Poles are willing to agree that transparency of earnings may be desirable for some categories of employees. The vast majority of respondents are of the opinion that public information should be available on the salaries of people in higher positions in companies (co-) owned by the state treasury and in public administration. Two-thirds of respondents favourably view disclosure of earnings of all employees in companies (co-) owned by the state treasury, and slightly lower proportion support transparency of earnings of all employees in public

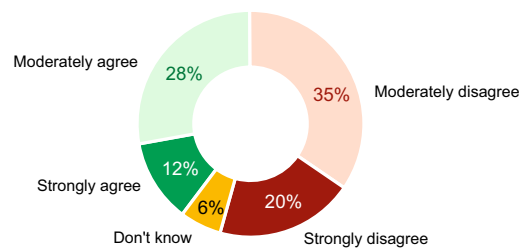
administration. The consent to disseminate data on earnings of people employed in private companies is far lower: only one in five respondents agrees to such a solution.

### In your opinion, should the public have access to the data on earnings of...



Although most respondents know the earnings of at least some of their colleagues, more than half (55%) think that employees should not know how much other people employed in their workplace earn. Four out of ten respondents (40%) take the opposite view.

### Do you agree that employees should know how much other people employed in the same workplace earn?

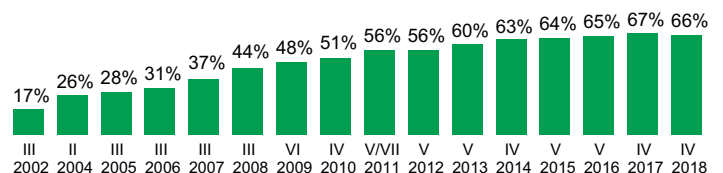


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Who Knows How Much We Earn? Attitude to Income Disclosure", May 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2018, N=1140. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Internet use

Currently, two thirds of adults on Poland use the internet at least once a week (66%). In recent years, the number of Internet users has essentially remained stable.

### Do you use the Internet (websites, e-mail, instant messenger, etc.) at least once a week? \*



Affirmative answers.

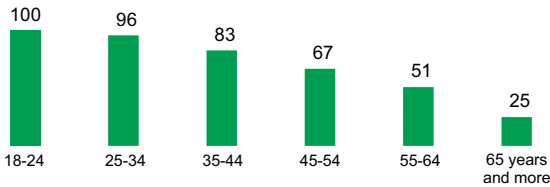
\* In the years 2002-2008 the question was: "Do you use the Internet (WWW or e-mail)?"

Presence online is determined primarily by age. Education is not important in case of younger respondents, while for the older it is an important factor. Among respondents aged 55 - 64, in addition to education, the impact of gender is also noticeable. In this age group men with basic vocational, secondary or higher education are more likely

to use the Internet than women with corresponding educational level. In total, men are slightly more likely to use the Internet than women (69% vs 63%).

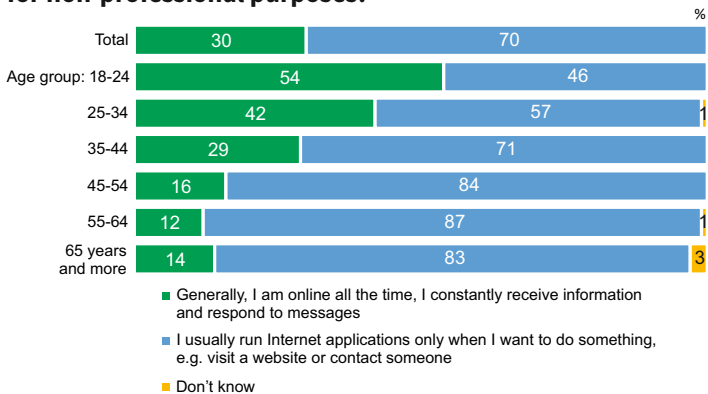
Internet usage is universal among the youngest respondents and those aged 25-34. The vast majority of respondents aged 35 - 44 and two-thirds of the 45 - 54 age group are online. Close to half of Poles aged 55-64 and three-quarters of the oldest age group (aged 65 and over) remain offline.

**Proportion of Internet users in age groups:**



In the first half of the present decade, we observed a dynamic increase in the percentage of mobile internet users. In the last three years their number has changed only slightly. The vast majority of Internet users are connected to the network by wireless devices such as a smartphone, tablet or laptop (88% of Internet users, or 56% of the total number of respondents).

**Which description best describes your use of the Internet for non-professional purposes?**

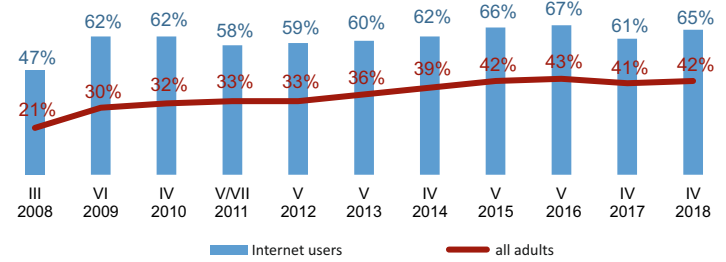


Seven out of ten Internet users (70%) run applications only when they want to do something, e.g. visit a website or contact someone, while others (30%) are constantly online: they receive information on an ongoing basis and can react to it. The latter method of using the network prevails among the youngest Internet users. It is also relatively popular in the 25 - 34 age group. Older people usually "enter" the Internet for a specific purpose.

Two-thirds of Internet users (65%), i.e. two-fifths of all adults (42%), are registered on a social network. The vast

majority of them (85%) browsed the content of a social networking website in the month preceding the survey.

**Do you have an account on a social network, such as Facebook, Google+, Instagram, Nasza-klasa, GoldenLine, LinkedIn or similar?**

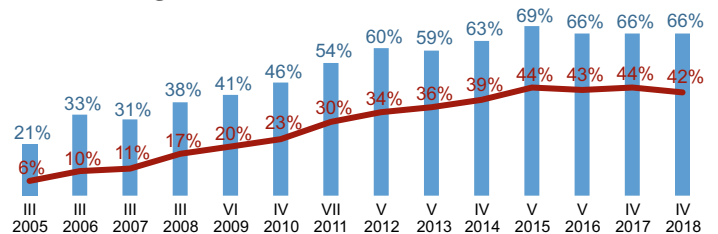


Affirmative answers

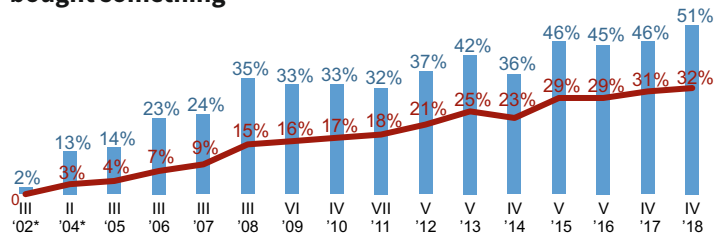
Popular online activities include: electronic banking, online shopping, watching video materials, reading the press, as well as conducting conversations.

**In the last month, have you done the following activities online?**

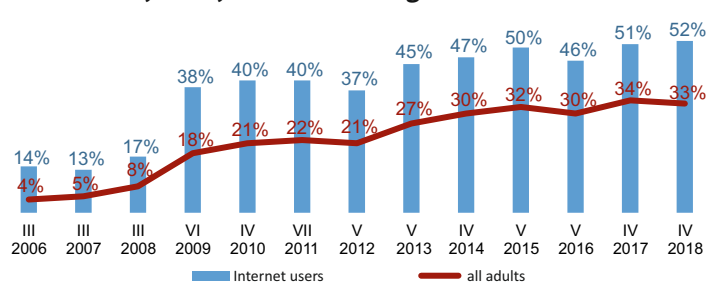
**used banking services**



**bought something**



**watched TV, films, video recordings**



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Use of the Internet", May 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2018, N=1140. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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