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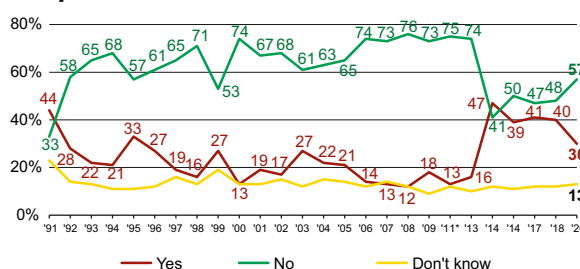
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Holiday Trips in 2019 and Plans for 2020
- Activities and Experiences of Poles in 2019
- Political Party Preferences in February
- Opinions about Parliament and President
- Social Moods in February
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Perception of national security and attitude to NATO

The majority of adult Poles (57%) are of the opinion that at present there is no threat to Poland's independence (an increase of 9 percentage points since May 2018), while 30% are of the opposite opinion (a decrease of 10 points). Despite a

Is there at present a threat to Poland's independence?

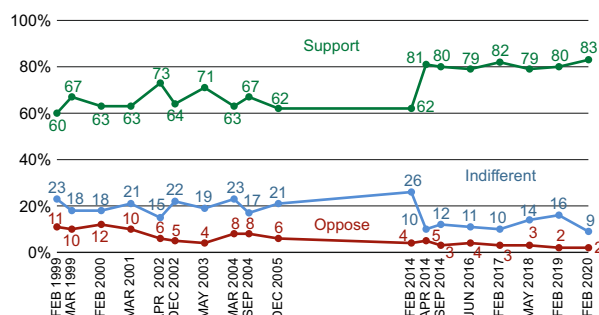


significant improvement in security assessments since April 2014, i.e. the "referendum" in Crimea and the annexation of this peninsula by the Russian Federation, there has been a heightened level of concerns about Poland's independence.

Support for Poland's membership in NATO is currently the highest in the history of CBOS research: 83% of Poles support it, while opponents of membership in the alliance constitute only 2% of all respondents.

Although Poland's membership in NATO has been endorsed by most Poles from the beginning, the jump in support for membership in the alliance occurred between February and April 2014. Since then, acceptance of Poland's presence in NATO in Polish society has been stable and universal.

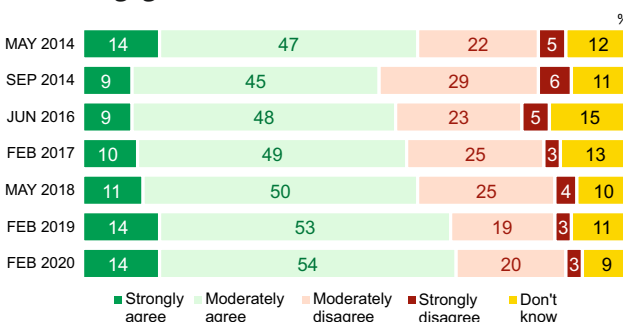
Do you support Poland's NATO membership?



„Don't know / Refusal to answer” omitted.

In total, 68% of respondents believe that at the moment Poland can be sure of allies' involvement in the possible defense of our borders, while less than one-fourth (23%) have doubts about it. The percentage of respondents convinced that Poland can be sure of the involvement of NATO allies in case there is a need to defend our borders is currently the highest since May 2014, when we first asked this question.

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

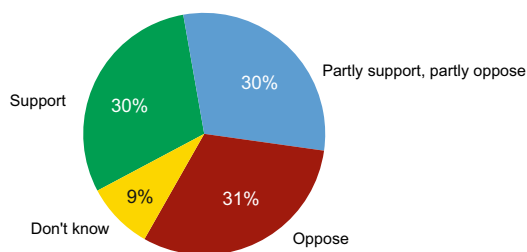


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Perception of National Safety and Attitude to NATO", March 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2020, N=958. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Opinions about changes in the judiciary

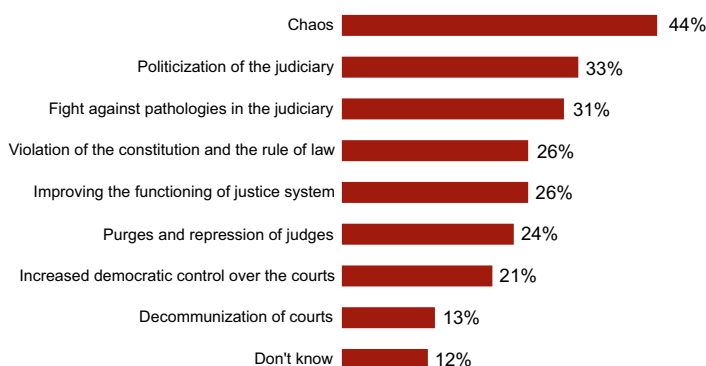
Public assessment of changes in the judicial system introduced by the government of Law and Justice (PiS) in the previous and current term is ambiguous. There are three nearly equal groups among all respondents: supporters of changes (30%), their opponents (31%) and those partly supportive, and partly opposed (30%).

Do you support the changes in the judiciary introduced by Law and Justice (PiS) governments in the previous and current term of office?



Commenting on the development of the situation in the judicial system, respondents most often notice chaos (44%). The other terms most often chosen to illustrate the situation contained elements of two opposing narratives: on the one hand, the politicization of the judiciary was mentioned (33%), on the other hand the fight against pathologies in the judiciary (31%).

Which of the following statements best describe changes in the judicial system in Poland?

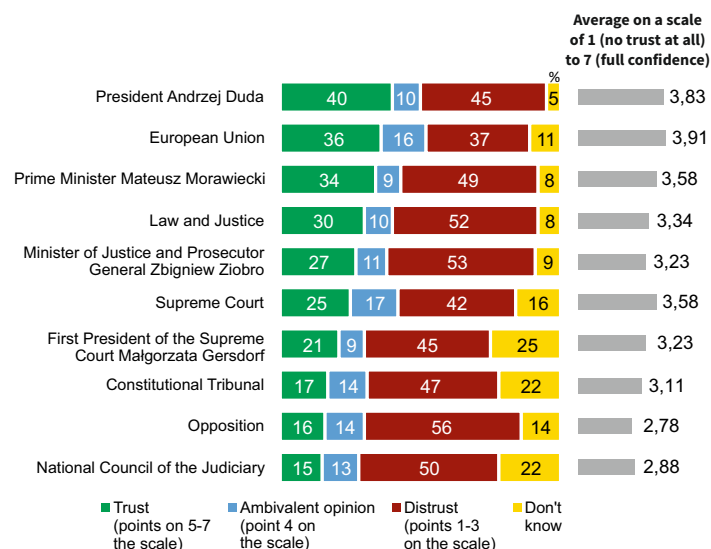


Proponents of the changes introduced by successive PiS governments in the previous and current term describe them most often as combating pathologies in the judiciary (56%), improving the functioning of the justice system (49%) and increasing democratic control over the courts (40%). Opponents usually see the politicization of the judiciary (66%), as well as a violation of the constitution and the rule of law (58%), chaos (58%) and repressions of the judicial community (52%). People ambiguously assessing the changes taking place above all see chaos in the justice system (51%), followed by the fight against pathologies in the judiciary (38%).

The severe political conflict over changes in the judiciary has attracted a lot of attention and engaged emotions,

making it difficult to identify people or institutions who enjoy universal authority and are considered credible in assessing changes in the judiciary. From among the persons, institutions and communities included in the study, President Andrzej Duda and the institutions of the European Union have relatively the greatest confidence. Given the proportions of declarations of trust and distrust and the average on a scale, Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki and the Supreme Court enjoy a relatively good standing. The National Council of the Judiciary and the opposition are considered the least credible in the context of the dispute over the judiciary.

Which institutions, communities and people do you trust in the dispute regarding changes in the judiciary?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Public Opinion on Changes in Judiciary", February 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2019, N=958. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Perception of location in the social structure

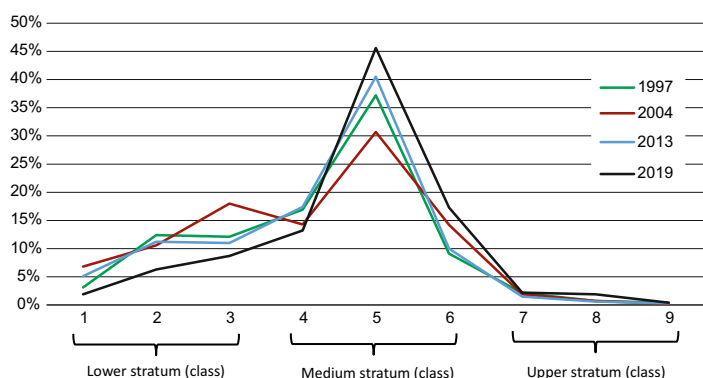
Respondents were asked to specify their social position on a scale from 1 to 9, on which 1 means low stratum (class) and 9 means high. Most often, they placed themselves in the middle of the scale (45.6%). By dividing the scale into three parts: the lower strata (points 1-3), medium (points 4-6) and the higher (points 7-9), we can see a tendency to self-locate around the centre of the scale. Currently, three-quarters of respondents (76.1%) considered themselves as belonging to the middle class, one-sixth (16.9%) are below the average, and a few identify with the upper class (4.5%).

In recent years, the percentage of respondents identifying with the middle class has increased significantly, i.e. by 8.2 percentage points compared to 2013 and by 16.9 compared to 2004. There has been a slight increase in the proportion of people seeing themselves in higher

positions (by 2.1 points in compared to 2013, by 1.7 points compared to 2004), while the number of those self-identifying in the lower class has decreased by 10.4 points compared to 2013 and by 18.5 points compared to 2004.

As in previous years, we have recorded a numerical prevalence of people identifying with the lower strata over those identified with the upper, but for the last fifteen years this difference has been decreasing. While in 2004 those in the lower strata were about thirteen times more common than those in the upper, in 2013 the difference was about eleven times, while now they are four times as numerous. It is also worth emphasizing that currently the largest number of Poles in the history of our research self-locate in the middle class.

Some people occupy higher positions in society, while others are in lower positions. Where would you place yourself?



„Don't know” omitted.

Perception of one's social position depends to a large extent on education and material status. The higher the level of education and the better the assessment of material conditions as well as income per person in the household, the higher the subjective position in the social hierarchy. In addition, analyses show that younger respondents (aged 25-34) have relatively good self-perception. Good evaluations are also expressed by residents of cities (the highest ratings are given by respondents from the largest cities), and by members of the following socio-professional groups: senior staff and specialists with higher education, students and administrative staff.

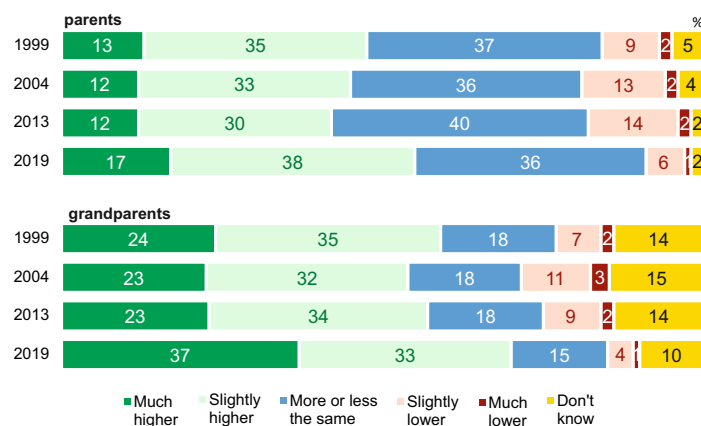
The vast majority of respondents believe that they occupy a higher position in society than their grandparents (70%), one-seventh think they are in the same position (15%), and only a few note decrease (5%). The perceived mobility relative to parents is slightly smaller, as a little more than half of respondents (55%) are of the opinion that their position is higher than their parents, every third thinks that it is the same (36%), and very few think it is lower (7%).

Taking into account the longer twenty year perspective, it can be concluded that in Poland the sense of upward mobility is prevailing compared to previous generations,

and we have noted extremely high conviction about it in the last six years.

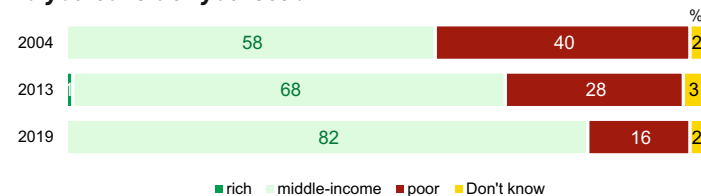
Is your position in society higher, lower or more or less the same compared to your parents / grandparents?

Position in society of respondents compared to the positions of:



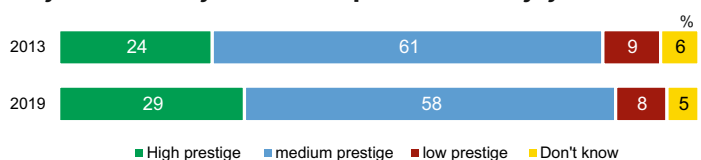
When asked about their material position, Poles most often consider their situation as average (82%), far less often as poor (16%), and almost no one described themselves as rich. Over the past six years, we have recorded a clear increase in the percentage of the average assessments (up by 14 percentage points) and at the same time a large decrease in the percentage of those describing themselves as poor (down by 12 points).

Do you consider yourself:



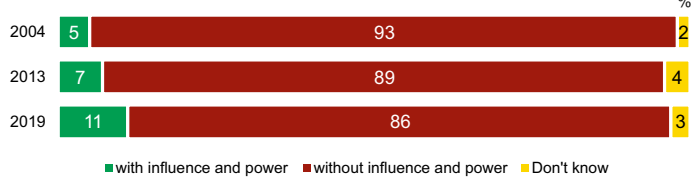
As regards prestige, the largest group of respondents have described themselves as enjoying average social status (58%), three out of ten think they are highly respected (29%), and every thirteenth think they enjoy low prestige (8%). Positive changes are also visible in this dimension, but not as large as in the case of material position. Over the past six years, the percentage of respondents has increased (by 5 percentage points) who think they belong to the high status group, with corresponding 3-point decrease in size of the number of people who enjoy average respect.

Do you consider yourself as a person who enjoys...



As for the distribution of power, as six years ago, the vast majority of respondents include themselves among people without influence or power. It should be noted, however, that the percentage of respondents claiming to have influence and power increased compared to 2013 by 4 percentage points, and compared to 2004 by 6 points.

Do you consider yourself as a person...

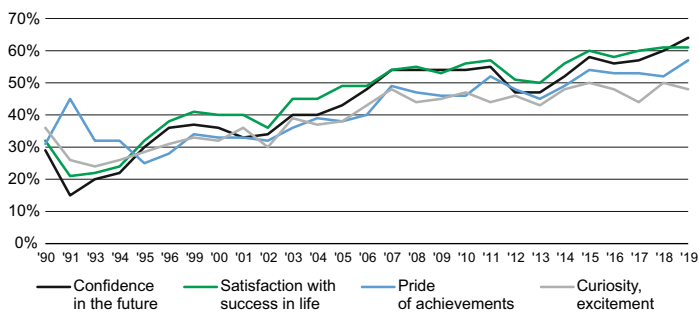


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Perception of One's Place in the Social Structure", February 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2019 (N=944) and December 2019 (N=910). The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Subjective well-being in 2019

Last year, nearly two-thirds of Poles (64%) often felt confident that everything was going in the right direction and slightly fewer people (61%) felt satisfaction with success in their lives. Less than three-fifths (57%) felt proud of their achievements, and almost half (48%) were often particularly curious or excited. Negative emotions were experienced less often. Almost two-fifths (38%) often felt nervous and irritated. A quarter of respondents (25%) often felt discouraged or tired, and more than a fifth (22%) felt helpless. Emotions such as rage (14%), depression, unhappiness (14%) suicidal thoughts (1%) were relatively rarer. Correlation analysis shows that positive emotions coexist with other positive feelings and negative with other negative. In other words, respondents who have declared that they felt some positive emotion last year more often indicated other positive states, and less often the pessimistic feelings, and vice versa.

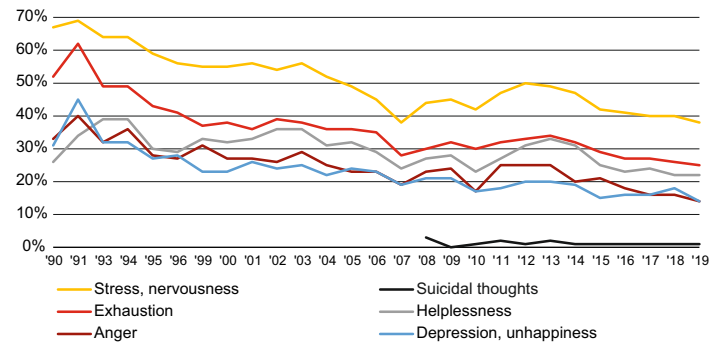
Respondents declaring they felt the following emotions often:



The Poles' subjective well-being has improved significantly since the previous measurement. What is more, in 2019 it was the best in the history of our research, i.e. since 1988. The percentage of respondents who often feel such emotions as confidence that everything goes well and pride of their own achievements has risen to a

record level. At the same time, the percentage of people experiencing conditions such as depression and rage repeatedly over the past year was among the lowest registered in the last thirty years.

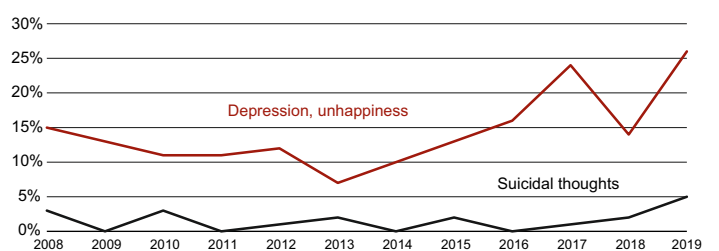
Respondents declaring they felt the following emotions often:



Poor economic situation is most important factor leading to bad emotions. All negative feelings were felt much more often by people dissatisfied with their financial situation than by the satisfied. At the same time, they experienced positive states less often.

In general, positive emotions were more frequent among people under the age of 35 than older people. This applies especially to the states such as excitement and interest in something, satisfaction with success, and pride in achievements. Despite the generally good moods among the youngest respondents (18-24), at the same time in this group a relatively large percentage declared feeling unhappy, depressed (26% v. 14% among all respondents), as well as suicidal thoughts (5% v. 1%). The recently registered percentage of the youngest respondents with suicidal thoughts is the highest since we have asked this question, i.e. since 2008. The scale of depression and unhappiness is also currently record-high.

Respondents aged 18-24 declaring they felt the following emotions often:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Psychological Wellbeing in 2019", February 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2019, N=910. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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