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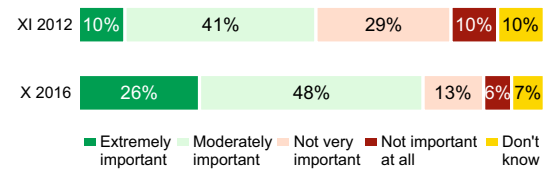
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Attitudes towards Refugees
- Holiday Trips of Young Children
- Poles about PiS Campaign Promises
- Do 18-44 Year Olds Think about Sources of Income in Retirement
- Political Party Preferences in October – Year After Parliamentary Elections
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- Social Moods in October
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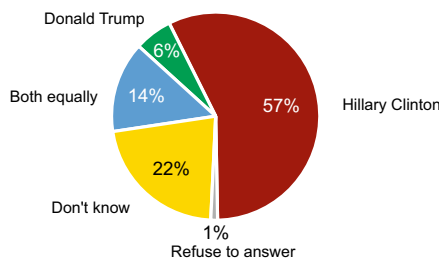
Opinions about presidential election in the USA

Almost three-quarters of respondents (74%), in a survey conducted a month before the US presidential elections, believed that it is important for Poland who would be the next American president. The result of this year's presidential election was believed to be more important than the previous US vote, when Mitt Romney ran against Barack Obama.

Is it important for Poland who will be the next president of the US?



From the Polish perspective, who would be a better president of the US?

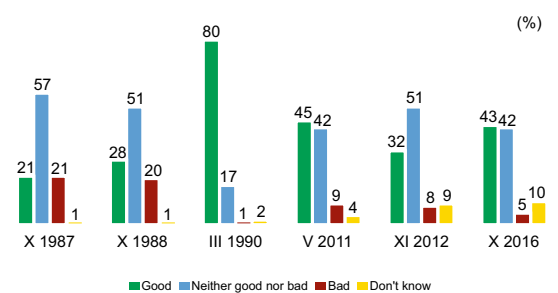


After evaluating both candidates from Poland's perspective, respondents much more frequently considered Hillary Clinton to be the better choice than her Republican opponent. This time the numerical prevalence of people preferring Hillary Clinton over Donald Trump was far bigger than the advantage of Barack Obama over Mitt Romney four years ago as the preferred candidate from Poland's perspective.

Romney four years ago as the preferred candidate from Poland's perspective.

Current Polish-American relations are usually evaluated as good (43%) or as neither good nor bad (42%). The perception of mutual relations has changed markedly in the last decades. Before 1989 the majority of Poles assessed the relations between Poland and the United States as average, i.e. neither good nor bad. The period of transformation in Central and Eastern Europe was a special moment in history. The United States not only supported democratic transition, but also maintained intense relations with Poland at the highest level. This was reflected in public evaluation of Polish-American relations. In March 1990 a vast majority of Poles (80%) considered relations between Poland and the USA to be good. The record proportion of positive assessments can be linked both to the reorientation of alliances and to hopes associated then with the US. Subsequent years brought disappointments, e.g. the continuing visa requirement for Poles travelling to America, which, beyond doubt, lowered the perception of mutual relations. In 2012 they were perceived only slightly better than before systemic transformation. Presently, the assessment is better than four years ago. It

How would you evaluate the current Polish-American relations?



approaches the values recorded in May 2011. The improvement in opinions can be linked to the noticeable presence of American military forces in Poland.

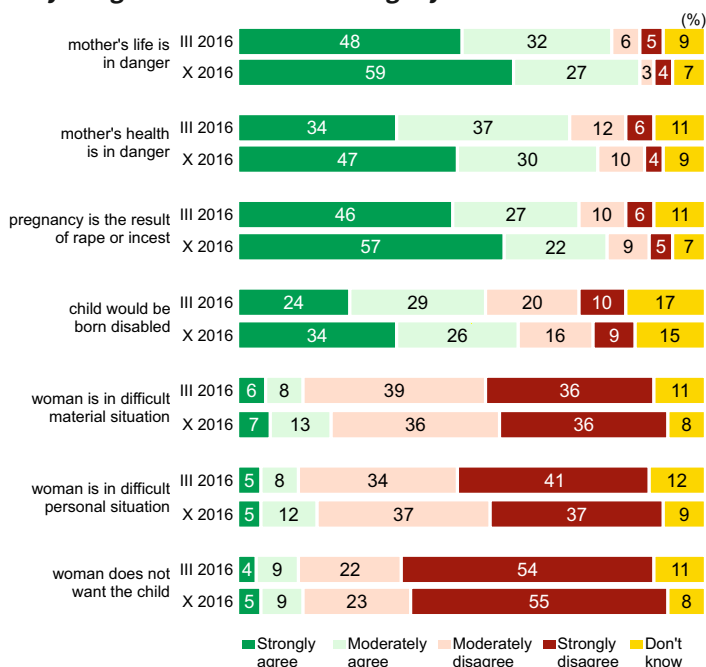
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about United States Presidential Elections and Polish-American Relations", November 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2016, N=937. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Expectations about abortion law

The abortion debate returned to the public sphere in Poland due to citizens' draft of legislation introducing restrictions to the 1993 law regulating abortion. The law currently allows abortion in three cases: if it is a threat to mother's life or health, if it originated by a criminal act (e.g. rape or incest) or if there is a high probability of severe and irreversible damage to the foetus or of its incurable life-threatening illness. A "black protest" was organized around Poland to oppose the restrictions, which would only allow abortion in case of a threat to mother's life. Thousands of protesters participated in this event.

In recent years (since 2007) there has been a decline in social acceptance of abortion, including in cases when it is legally available. The attempt to introduce restrictions to the law, however, reversed the trend. In the last months (from March to October 2016) there has been an increase in the proportion of people expressing strong support for legal abortion in cases included in the law.

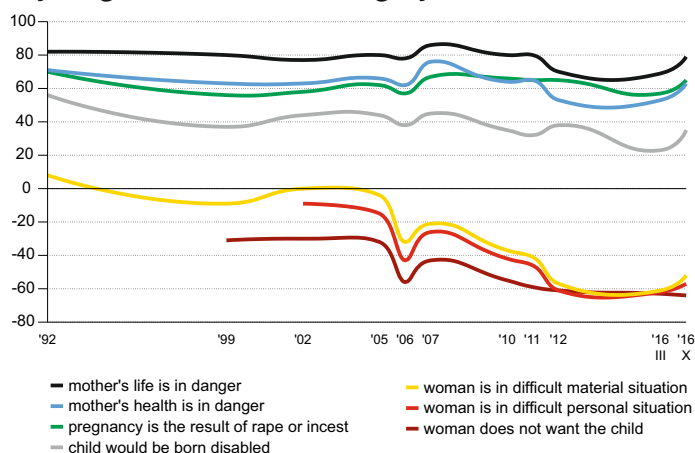
Do you agree that abortion be legally available if...



There has been a weaker rise in support for legal abortion if a woman is in bad personal or material situation. Opinions about conditions for legal abortion are predominantly consistent with the current law. The acceptance of legal abortion in case of danger to mother's

life (86%) or health (77%) and in case of pregnancy due to crime (79%) is almost universal. A smaller proportion of respondents (60%) think that abortion should be legal if it is known that the child would be born handicapped. For three-quarters of respondents, difficult personal or material situation of the woman, as well as unwillingness to bear a child are not conditions justifying an abortion. In these cases it is accepted by 20%, 17% and 14% of respondents, respectively.

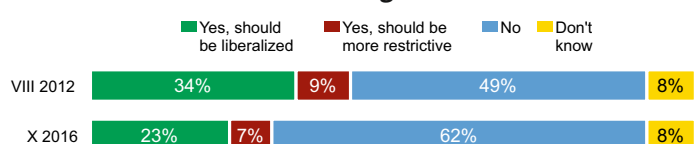
Do you agree that abortion be legally available if...



Difference between the proportion of "agree" and "disagree"
Don't know omitted

A large majority of respondents (62%) believe that the existing law should not be changed. Less than a quarter (23%) think that the law should be liberalized, while relatively few (7%) would like it to be more restrictive. In the last four years the support for the status quo has strengthened.

Should the abortion law be changed?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "What Abortion Law Do Poles Expect?", October 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2016, N=937. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

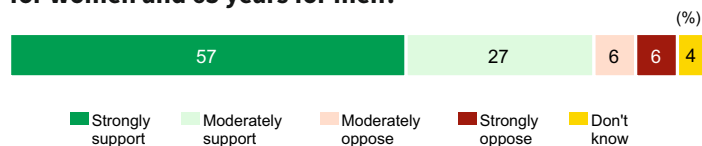
Opinions about lowering the retirement age

The government of Donald Tusk made a decision to raise the retirement age, eventually to be 67 years for both men and women. One of the promises made by Law and Justice (PiS) before the last presidential and parliamentary elections concerned restoring the previous regulation, allowing men aged 65 and women aged 60 to retire. A draft regulation was introduced by president Andrzej Duda and the cabinet expressed support for it. However, the government opinion sent to the Sejm suggested

“modifications of regulations related to combining work with drawing the pension and its value.” Moreover, different circles pressed for greater inclusion of seniority as a criterion for the right to retire

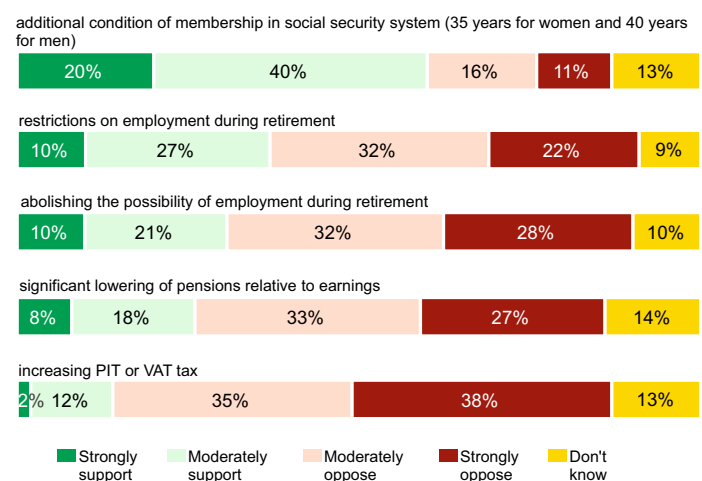
In general, the proposal to lower the retirement age to 60 years for women and 65 for men is quite universally accepted. The support for restoring the previous regulation is expressed by 84% of respondents, while 12% oppose it.

Do you support lowering the retirement age to 60 years for women and 65 years for men?



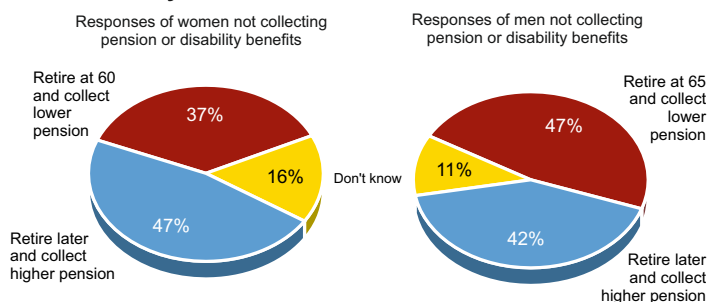
Lowering the retirement age and earlier retirement would be a significant burden on public finances in the future. While Poles would like to have earlier retirement age, they don't want it at any price. The majority (73%) would oppose lowering the retirement age if it entailed raising taxes. The majority reject significant reduction of pension relative to earnings (60%) and abolishing the right to work during retirement (60%). Over half (54%) reject even partial restriction on work during retirement. The only condition for lowering the retirement age acceptable for the majority (60%) of Poles is the seniority condition: 35 years of being in the social security system for women and 40 years for men.

Would you support lowering the retirement to 60 years for women and 65 years for men if it entailed...



A large part of people who do not collect pension yet would work longer than necessary in case of restored previous retirement age in order to collect higher benefits in the future. Such declarations are more common among women (who would be able to work shorter) than among men. In general, the most interested in work beyond retirement age are the young (for whom retirement is a distant prospect), residents of big cities, the best educated and the wealthiest.

Which would you choose?

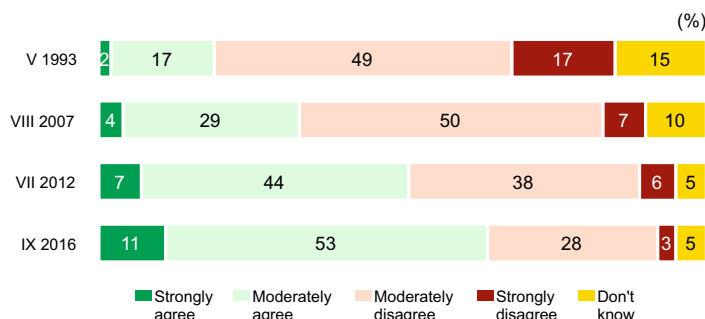


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about Lowering Retirement Age", October 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2016, N=1033. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Health and healthy behaviour

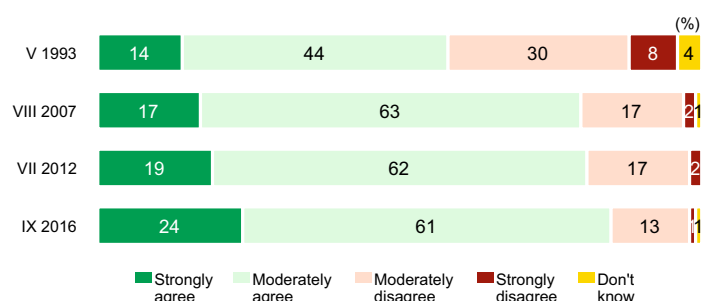
Almost two-thirds of respondents (64%) think that healthy lifestyle is popular in Poland. The conviction that healthy lifestyle is popular is growing systematically and significantly. The proportion of respondents noticing symptoms of care about health has increased by 13 percentage points since 2013. Compared with 1993 the group is over three times larger.

Do you agree that healthy lifestyle is popular in Poland?



Increased common belief that taking care of health is important for Poles is accompanied by a rise in declared personal healthy lifestyle. In the last four years the proportion of people claiming to live a healthy life rose from 81% to 85%. Since 1993 the percentage of people who care about their health has increased by 27 points.

Would you agree that you take care of your health?

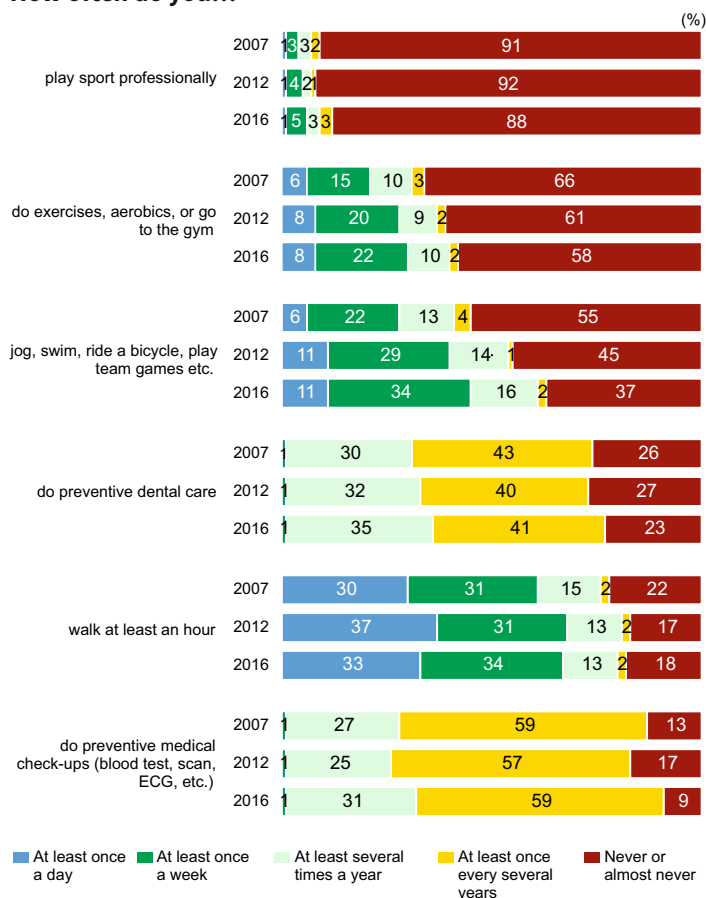


Actual care about health is indicated not by declarations but by healthy and unhealthy behaviour. Although a vast majority of Poles declare having a healthy lifestyle, actual

healthy behavior is still not universal. The majority of Poles (88%) do not play sport professionally. Almost three-fifths (58%) never or hardly ever do exercises, aerobics, or go to the gym, while over a third (37%) never jog, swim, ride a bicycle or play team games. Almost a quarter (23%) do not do preventive dental care. Almost one-fifth of adults (18%) do not find time for a long walk, while one-eleventh (9%) do not do preventive medical check-ups.

Moreover, a quarter of Poles (25%) smoke cigarettes daily while a slightly smaller proportion (23%) experience daily stress and one-seventh (14%) drink sweet carbonated drinks daily. Almost half (49%) sleep less than six hours at least once a week, in which 8% experience this regularly. Almost a third (30%) eat fewer than three meals a day at least once a week, in which one-eleventh (9%) usually eat no more than twice a day. A quarter of respondents (26%) drink alcohol at least once a week while one-sixteenth (6%) eat in fast food restaurants at least once a week.

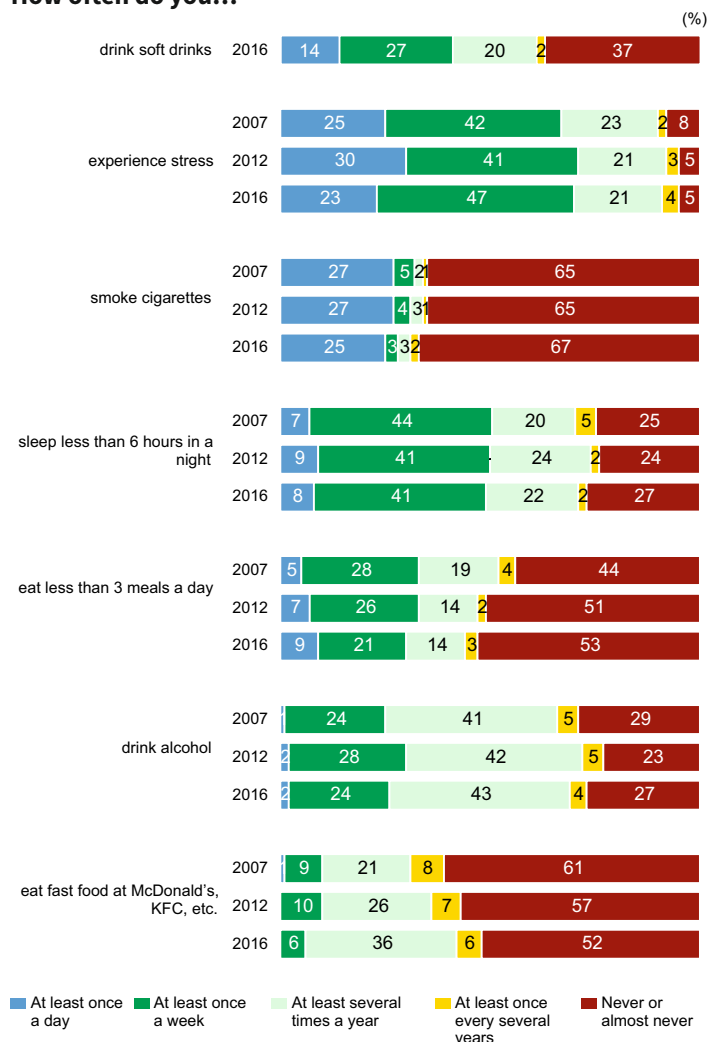
How often do you...



Don't know omitted

Compared with 2012 there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents doing medical check-ups regularly, doing preventive dental care, engaged in activities such as jogging, swimming, cycling or team sports, going to the gym and playing professional sports. There has been a slight decrease in frequency of such unhealthy behaviour as: experiencing stress, smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and eating fast food. However, the overall number of people eating in fast food restaurants has increased.

How often do you...



Don't know omitted

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Health and Healthy Behaviour", October 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2016, N=981. 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

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