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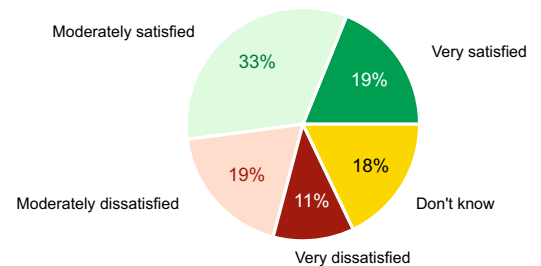
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Identification with Political Parties, Electoral Alternatives and Negative Electorates
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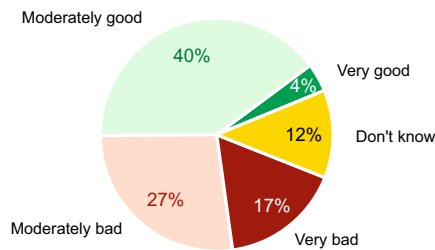
## Reactions to re-election of Donald Tusk as president of the European Council

On March 9 at the European Union summit in Brussels, leaders of 27 countries, in opposition to Poland, decided on Donald Tusk's second term in office as President of the European Council. Most respondents (52%) declare satisfaction with his re-election.

### Are you satisfied with the re-election of Donald Tusk as president of the European Council?



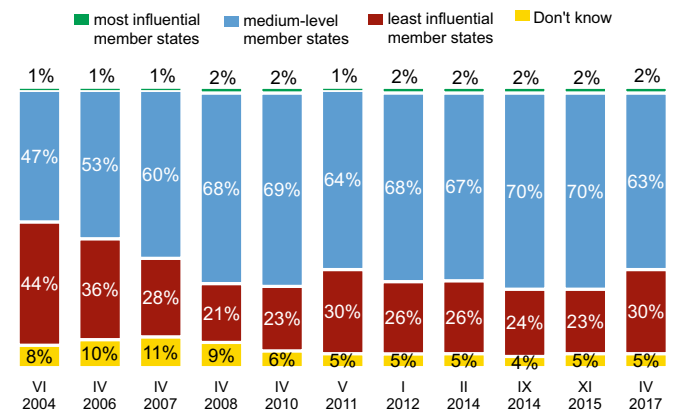
### Evaluation of Poland's policy within the European Union



The unsuccessful attempt by the government to block the re-election of Donald Tusk generated many comments on Poland's EU policy and on the future of our country in the EU. Public opinions on Poland's policy within the European Union are divided. Negative and positive views are equally common (44% each).

The ineffectiveness of the Polish government during the re-election of Donald Tusk could have contributed to a worsening of the perceived position of Poland in the European Union. Since November 2015 the proportion of people who counted Poland among the least influential in the European Union has increased from 23% to 30%. Still, the majority of respondents (63%, 7 percentage points less than before) believe that Poland has a medium-level position in the European Union.

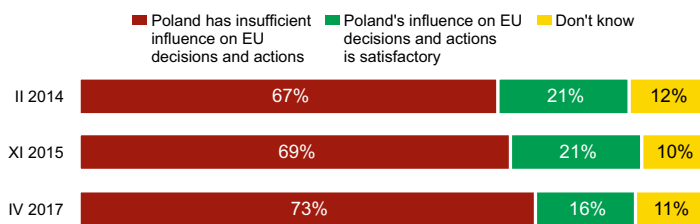
### Evaluation of Poland's influence in the European Union. Poland is among...



Only a few (2%) attribute to Poland strong influence on EU affairs.

The perceived position of Poland in the EU does not reflect the aspirations of its citizens. The belief that Poland has insufficient influence over the decisions and actions of the Union is somewhat more frequent now than a year and a half ago: 73% of respondents (4 percentage points more than in November 2015) express such views. Only 16% (down 5 points) believe that Poland's impact on EU affairs is satisfactory.

## Which statement is closer to your own opinion?



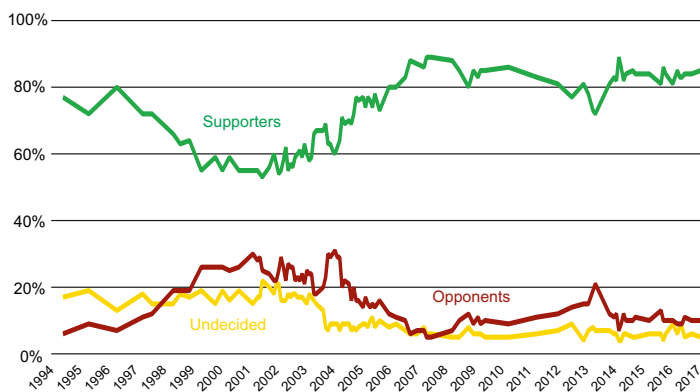
The conviction that the influence of Poland on decisions and actions of the EU is insufficient is expressed not only by people perceiving our country's position in the Union as weak (91%), but also among those who rank Poland among the European average (69%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "After Re-election of Donald Tusk as President of the European Council", April 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2017, N=1075. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Preferred model of the European Union

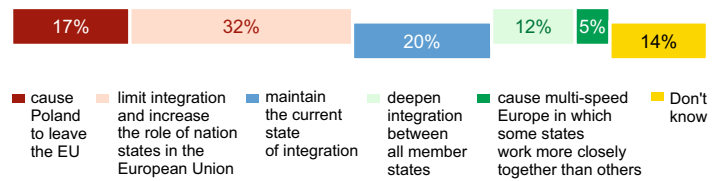
Support for Poland's membership in the European Union is on the highest level since March 2014. Membership has the support of 88% of adult Poles, while only 8% are opponents.

### Attitude to Poland's membership in the EU



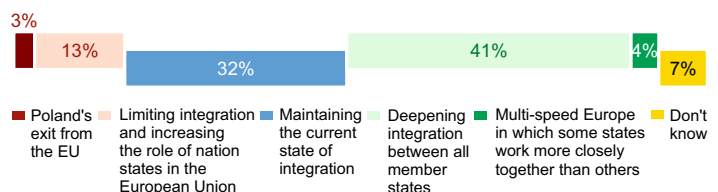
Law and Justice (PiS) is perceived as halting, rather than a deepening European integration. In the opinion of the plurality of respondents (32%), the ruling party seeks to limit integration and increase the role of nation states in the European Union. Every fifth respondent (20%) thinks that PiS's goal is to maintain the current state of integration. The conviction that the ruling party wants Poland to leave the EU is also not an exception, despite the assurances of PiS to the contrary: 17% of respondents express such view. Every eighth respondent (12%) thinks that PiS activities aim at deepening the integration of member states. Only a few (5%) believe that PiS wants multi-speed Europe in which some states work more closely together than others.

## Perceived attitude of Law and Justice (PiS) and Polish authorities to the future of Poland and the European Union. In public opinion they want to...



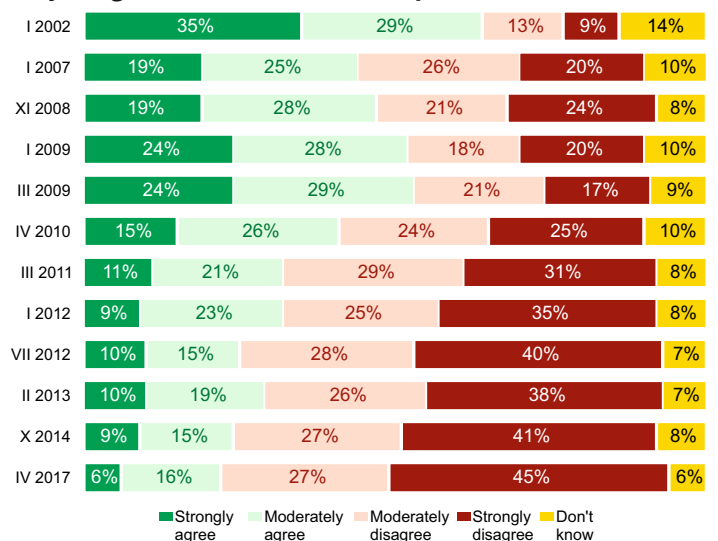
The perceived PiS policy on European integration is quite far from social expectations. The largest share of respondents (41%) would like to deepen the integration between all member states. Nearly one-third (32%) advocate retaining the status quo. By contrast, far fewer people (13%) support limiting integration and increasing the role of nation states. Only a few support the exit of Poland from the European Union (3%) or the creation of a multi-speed Europe (4%).

## Preferred future of Poland and the European Union.



Despite the very high level of public support for membership in the EU and considerable approval of deepening European integration, there is a clear opposition to the introduction of the euro in Poland. Opposition to this move is expressed by 72% of adult Poles, more than ever in CBOS surveys (4 percentage points more than in October 2014, when this issue was last studied). At the same time, the percentage of euro supporters is the lowest in the history of CBOS surveys: now only 22% of respondents support this idea (2 percentage points less than last time it was measured).

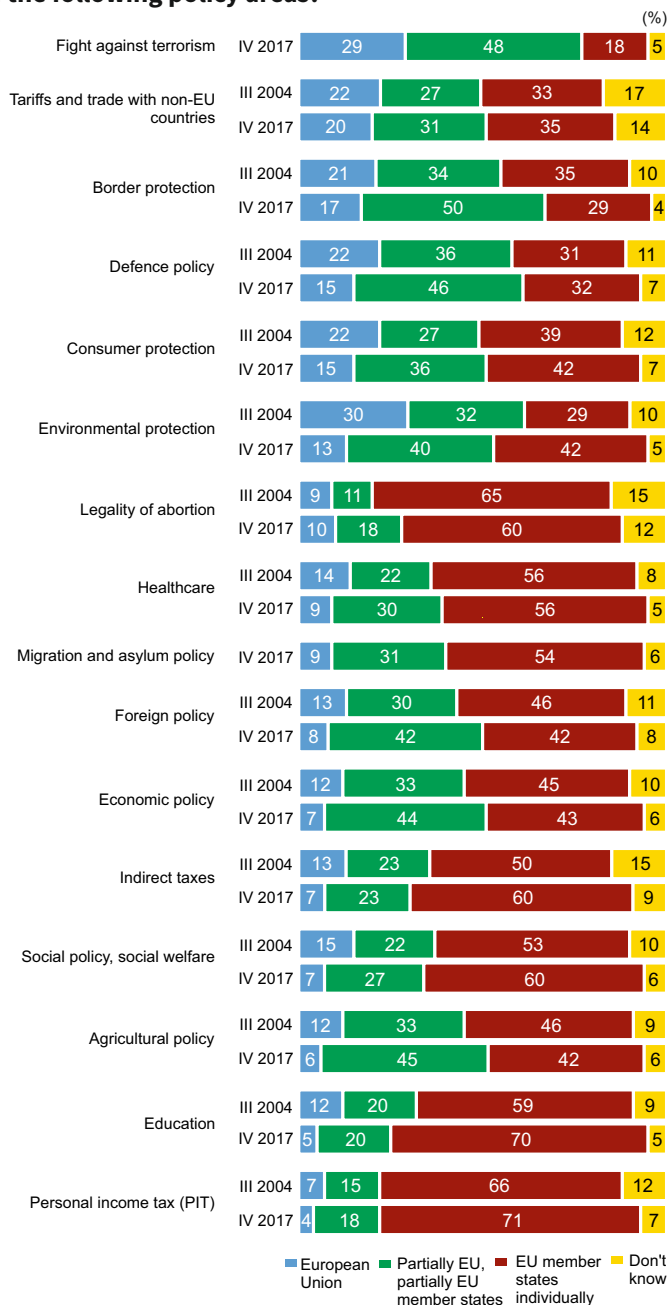
## Do you agree that PLN should be replaced with the Euro?



The ideas of Poles on European integration are reflected more precisely in the opinions on the postulated division of competences between the European Union and its

member states. In general, in the opinion of respondents, decisions in any area mentioned in the study should not be undertaken exclusively by the European Union. Taking into account the degree of social acceptance of EU taking over competences of member states, two areas may be distinguished: 1) areas where, in the opinion of at least half of respondents, member states should share competence with the Union; 2) areas which should be the exclusive competence of member states, in the opinion of at least half of respondents.

### Should European Union or EU member states decide on the following policy areas?



The area with highest support for delegating some (or, less commonly, all) responsibility to the EU level is security: the fight against terrorism (77% in total), border protection (67%) and defence policy (61%). More than half of respondents accept EU (co-)decision-making on tariffs and trade with non-EU countries (51% in total), environmental protection (53%), economic policy (51%),

agricultural policy (51%), consumer protection (51%) and foreign policy (50%).

In public assessment, each EU state should set its own tax policy: first of all, personal income taxes (71%) but also indirect taxes (60%). Most respondents believe that sole competences of the member states should also include legal regulation of abortion (60%) and social policy: education system (70%), social welfare (60%) and health (56%). In the opinion of over half of respondents (54%) member states should decide on migration and asylum policy.

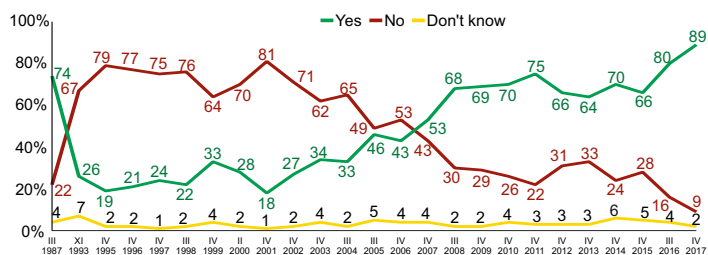
Over the last 13 years, the percentage of people accepting exclusive EU competence has fallen in almost every area included in both surveys. At the same time, in the majority of cases, the support for the division of competence between the EU and member states has increased. Acceptance of EU decision-making power on environmental protection has declined considerably, and the view has strengthened that decisions on this issue should be left to each member state. There has also been an increase in the number of people who think that individual countries should make their own decisions on tax issues (personal and indirect), education and social policies. At the same time, the view has strengthened that the EU, at least to some extent, should have an impact on the regulation of abortion, and that it should co-decide on border protection.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "What European Union Do Polish People Want?", April 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2017, N=1075. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Opinions about security and crime threat

The perception of public safety is now at a record high. The conviction that Poland is a safe country to live is almost universally shared by 89% of respondents (9 points higher than in March 2016). The opposite view is only expressed by every eleventh respondent (9%, 7 percentage points less than a year ago).

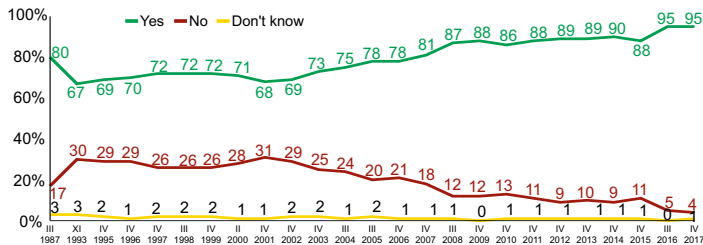
### Is Poland a safe country to live?



The recent heightened sense of security is probably partly a result of comparison with other European countries. News of terrorist attacks in West European countries could have influenced a higher safety assessment in Poland.

Similar to last year, as many as 95% of respondents rate their close neighbourhood as safe. Only a few (4%) declare that they live in a dangerous place. The place of residence, unlike the country as a whole, has been considered safe from the beginning of CBOS measurements, but never before has this indicator been as high as in the last two years.

### Is your neighbourhood safe and quiet?



Every seventh respondent (14%) declares having been a victim of theft in the last five years, while 7% experienced burglary (into home or other property), 3% were mugged and 2% were robbed. Four out of a hundred (4%) declare that they have been subjected to another type of crime, such as fraud, domestic violence, hooligan acts. In total, one-fifth of respondents (20%) have been victims of a crime in the past five years. Victims were relatively often young (in the 18-24 age group 35%, in the 65 plus age group 11%), residents of larger cities, people with higher education, but also those who assessed their material living conditions as bad.

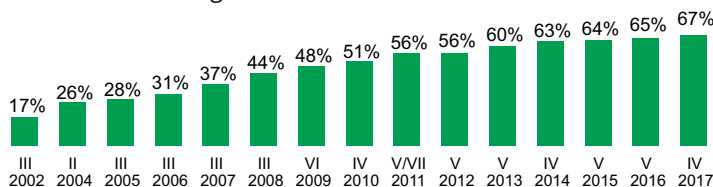
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Subjective Safety and Crime Risk", April 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2017, N=1075. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Internet use

Two-thirds of adults (67%) use the internet at least once a week. This is slightly more than last year. While the increase in the number of users observed in recent years is, for obvious reasons, no longer as steep as in the past decade, it is worth noting that, compared to 2011, the proportion of internet users has increased by 11 percentage points.

Online activity is determined by age to the greatest extent. Internet use is universal among young people (in the 18-24 age group it is 100%). The majority of people aged 55 and above remain offline.

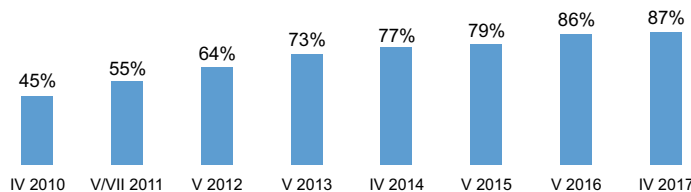
### Do you use the internet (www sites, e-mail) at least once a week? Percentage of affirmative answers



A vast majority of internet users (87%, i.e. 58% of all Poles) connect to wireless networks through devices such as smartphone, tablet or laptop. In recent years, this group has grown dynamically.

### Do you connect to the internet via wireless access with devices such as laptop, smartphone, netbook, tablet, etc.?

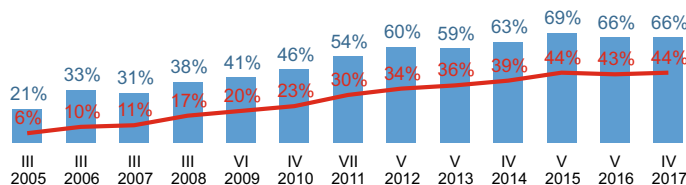
Percentage of affirmative answers of internet users



Activities enjoying relatively wide and well-established popularity among Polish internet users include: use of social networking sites, electronic banking, online shopping, watching videos, reading news, and talking.

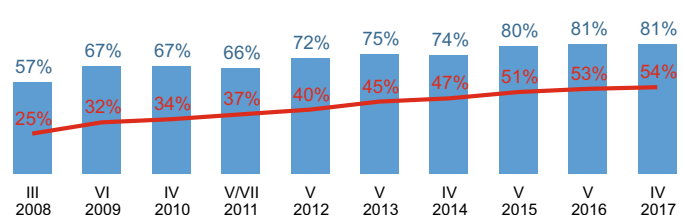
### In the last month, have you used online banking services?

Affirmative answers of: internet users (blue) all adults (red)



### Have you ever bought anything online?

Affirmative answers of: internet users (blue) all adults (red)



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Use of the Internet", April 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2017, N=1075. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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Yearly subscription rate for "Polish Public Opinion" is 80 USD  
Circulation: 70 copies

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