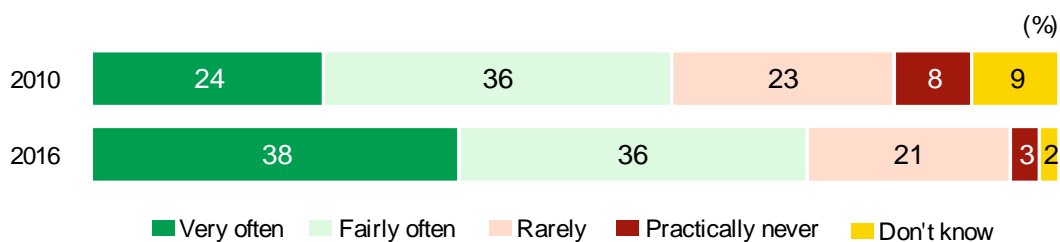


Patriotism in Poland

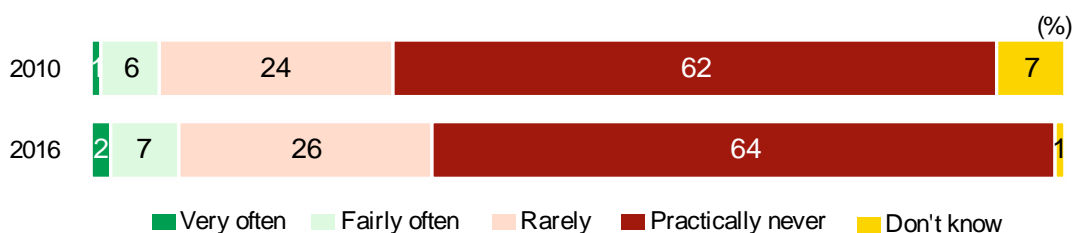
A vast majority of Poles (88%) consider themselves to be patriots.

For three-quarters of respondents (74%) national origin is a source of pride. Respondents overwhelmingly (90%) say they are almost never ashamed of their nationality or that such situations occur rarely. Comparing the trend in declarations of pride and shame related to nationality it can be seen that while the percentage of respondents ashamed of their nationality has remained relatively stable, the percentage of those who very often feel pride in being Polish significantly increased (from 24% to 38%).

How often do you feel proud of being Polish?



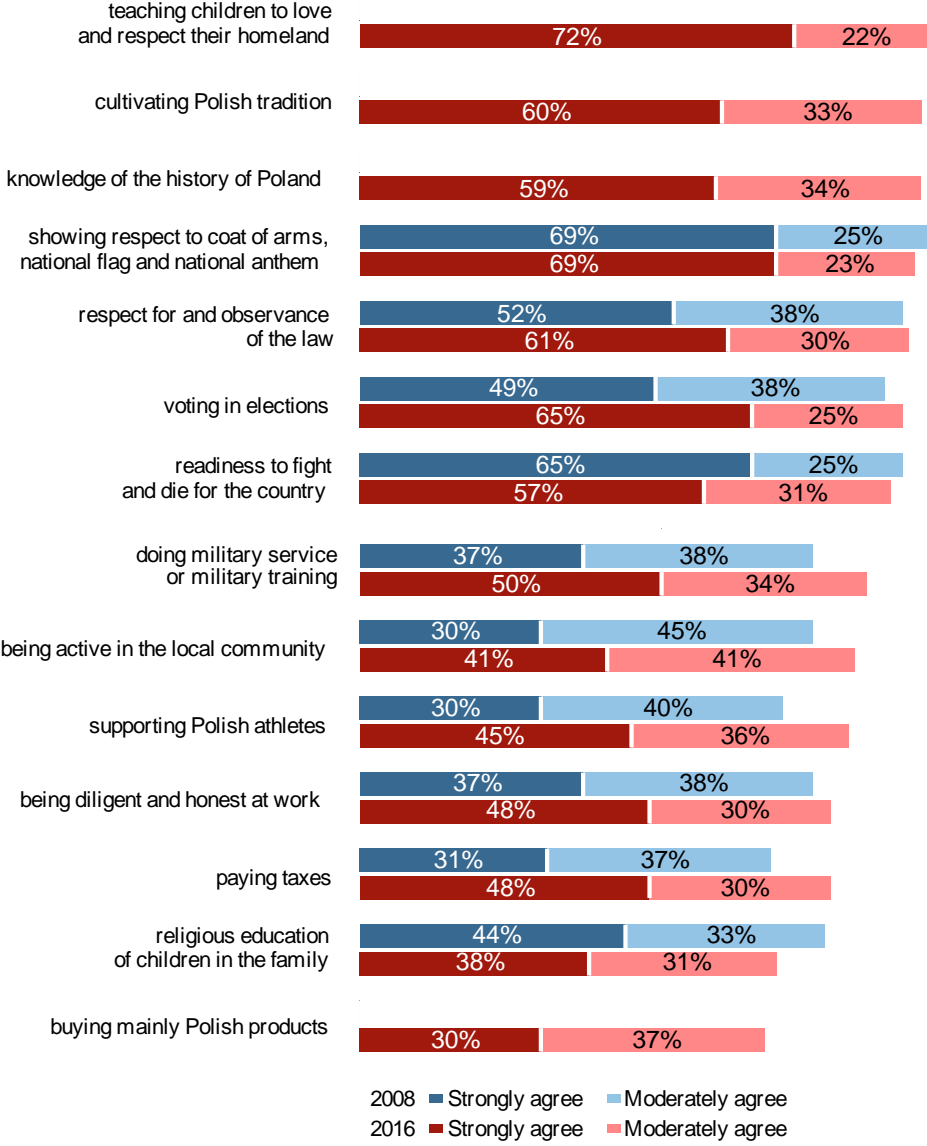
How often do you feel ashamed of being Polish?



In public opinion, patriotism for the Poles is, first of all, teaching children to love their country, respect for national tradition, knowledge of history of Poland, showing respect to

the national symbols (coat of arms, flag and national anthem), respect for the law and its observance and participation in elections. For a vast majority of Poles patriotism means being ready to fight and give their lives for their country and willingness to perform military service or military training. More than three-quarters of respondents associate patriotism with being active in their local community, supporting Polish athletes, being diligent and honest at work and paying taxes. However, noticeably fewer people strongly agree that the latter group of actions are attributes of patriotism. Fewer respondents, although still a majority, agree that patriotism involves religious education of children in the family and buying mainly Polish products.

Do you agree that patriotism consists in...



Percentage of affirmative answers (“strongly agree” and “moderately agree”)

Since 2008, understanding of patriotism in Poland has changed a little. It is now much more often associated with supporting Polish athletes (increase by 11 percentage points), paying taxes (+10 points), willingness to do military service or military training (+9 points) and being active in the local community (+7 points). In addition (although the total percentage of affirmative answers has not changed significantly), increased number of respondents strongly believe that patriotism means voting in elections, good performance of professional duties and obedience to the law. Less than in 2008, patriotism is now understood as religious education of children in the family (8-point decline), as well as a willingness to fight and die for the country (down 2 points).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Between Patriotism and Nationalism", November 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2016, N=937. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.