

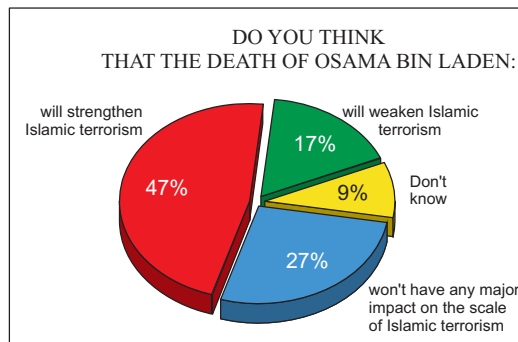
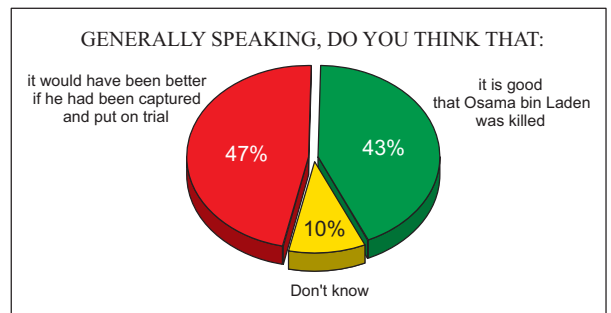
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## FEAR OF TERRORISM AFTER OSAMA BIN LADEN'S DEATH

The news of Osama bin Laden's death has divided Polish society - the percentage of people who think that he should have been caught and then put on trial is slightly higher than the percentage of people who believe it is better that he was killed without trial.

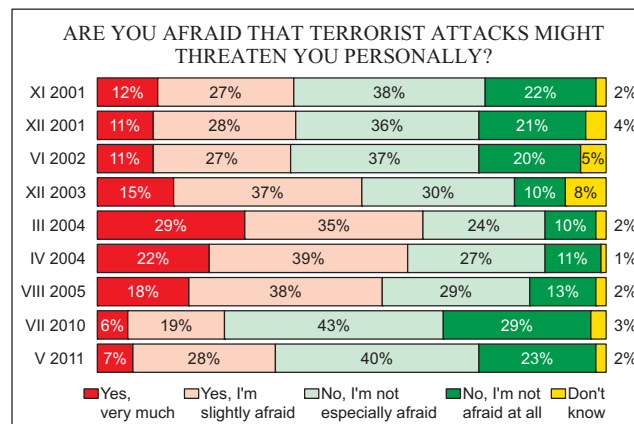
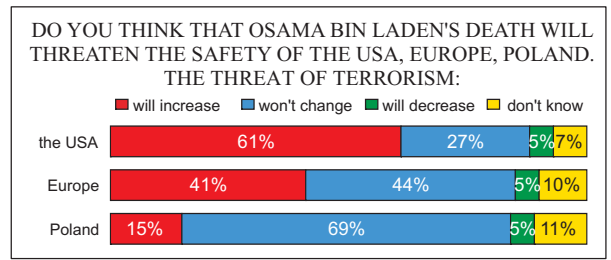
Nearly half of respondents claim that because of bin Laden's



death Islamic terrorism will grow in strength, whereas less than a fifth expect the contrary. More than a quarter, however, think that this event will not have any major impact on the scale of terrorism.

The largest group of respondents think that the death of al-Qaeda's leader will threaten the safety of the US. Two fifths expect the threat to rise in Europe and only one in seven say that this death will put the safety of Poland at risk.

Slightly more than a third of respondents (35%) fear that terrorist attacks might threaten them personally. Presently, the fear of terrorism is higher by 10 points than last year. The previous survey was not preceded by any event that could potentially intensify the feeling of



anxiety. Still, fears in this respect are far less frequent than after the Madrid train bombings in March 2004 (a 26-29 point fall) or the London bombings and Sharm el-Sheik attacks in July 2005 (a 21 point fall). The fear of terrorism is now slightly smaller than between November 2001 and June 2002 - immediately after the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon (3-4 points less).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "The fear of terrorism after Osama bin Laden's death", May 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2011, N=1189. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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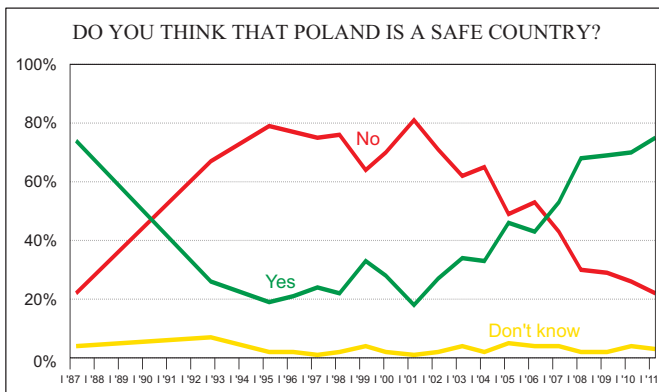
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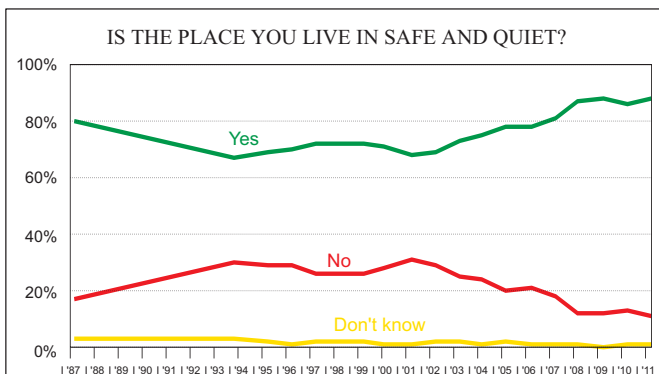
## SENSE OF SECURITY AND ATTITUDE TO DEATH PENALTY

Police statistics show that crime level has fallen in recent years - particularly its most recognizable and feared form: criminal offences. This is reflected in society's opinions.

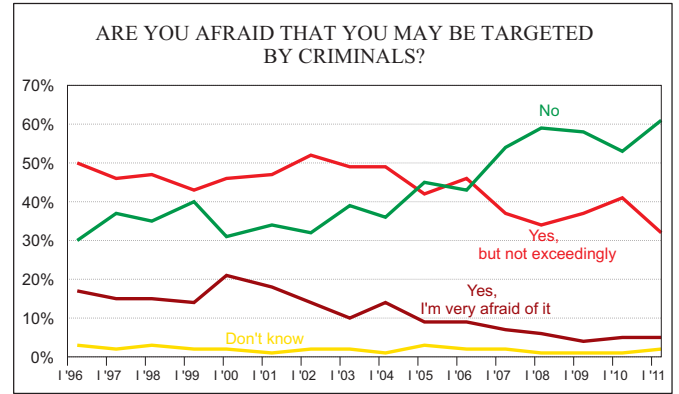
Three quarters (75%) of adult Poles consider Poland to be a safe country and only a fifth (22%) think the opposite. Opinions in this respect have improved in comparison to the previous survey, and are presently at their best since political transformation in Poland. They can be compared to attitudes from the final years of People's Republic.



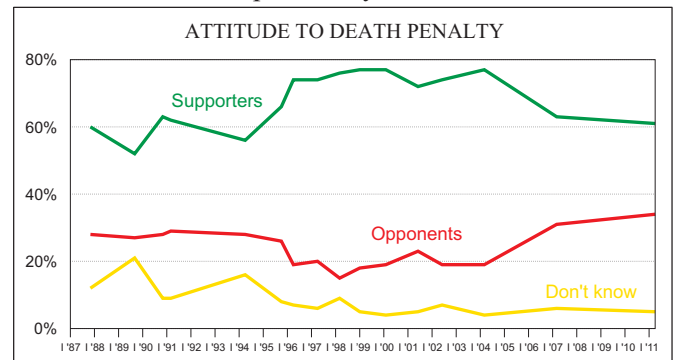
People have always felt that safety in their place of living higher than overall. One of the reasons explaining this tendency is the fact that respondents depend more on their own experience and less on the image presented in the media. The vast majority of the questioned people (88%) claim their neighbourhood is safe, whereas one in nine (11%) say the opposite. In the last four years the percentage of people who feel safe in the place they live has remained stable.



The number of people who feel personally threatened by crime has fallen in comparison to past years. Presently, the majority of adults (61%) are not afraid they may be targeted by criminals, and over a third of respondents (37%) say they worry about it. However, moderate expressions of fear definitely prevail.



The death penalty in Poland has not been executed for 23 years and since September 1998 it is legally impossible to sentence it because of changes in the law which does not allow such a penalty. Yet in public discussions we may occasionally hear suggestions to bring it back. Moreover, the declarations of respondents seem to show that it has public support. The majority of Poles (61%) declare that they support the idea to punish the most serious crimes with capital punishment. A third of the surveyed people are against it (34%). In comparison to the previous research carried out in 2007, opinions about this issue have practically remained the same.



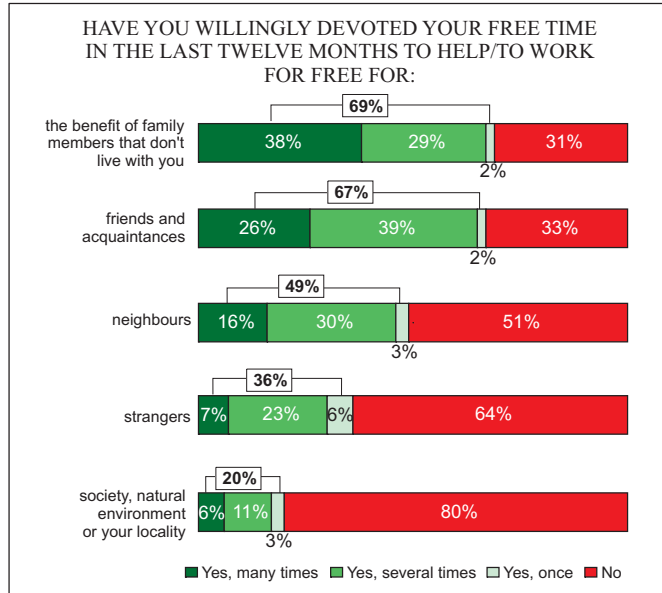
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"The sense of security, the fear of crime and attitude to death penalty"*, May 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2011, N=1192. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

This year we are celebrating the European Year of Volunteering. Its main aim is to make the society aware of the importance of voluntary work, the challenges facing it and also to encourage this form of work in society. Being active in society does not mean for Poles working as a volunteer. The most widespread form of social support is restricted mainly to family circle and it typically means taking care of the elderly or helping to take care of grandchildren.

All in all, four out of five Poles (80%) declare to have personally undertaken non-paid actions for the benefit of others. The largest number of respondents

helped, in their free time, family members outside their household (69%) as well as friends and acquaintances (67%). Nearly half (49%) helped their neighbours and more than a third (36%) helped strangers. Every fifth respondent admits (20%) that in the last 12 months he has worked for the benefit of society, natural environment or his locality.



People are more likely to undertake voluntary work individually if they assess the financial situation of their household better. In all the spheres of community service we can observe that people earning over 1500 zł per person, those with higher education and the unemployed are more likely to volunteer some help. It can also be noticed that men are slightly more willing to work as volunteers. Religious practice positively influences the involvement in individual voluntary actions. Inaction is more characteristic for elderly people and those 65 years old or more.

One in six respondents (16%) admit that in the last twelve months they have voluntarily devoted their time to work for free for the benefit of some organisation or institution.



The percentage of affirmative answers increases up to 24% (it is 8 points more) if respondents are asked about their involvement in the activities of some specific types of organisations or institutions.

#### RESPONDENTS PROVIDING VOLUNTARY UNPAID WORK FOR LISTED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS



Poles are typically active in: organisations connected with education (5,4% of all the respondents, 22,2% of those involved in community service), religious organisations (4,5% and 18,5% respectively), charity organisations for the poor (3,8% of all the respondents, 15,5% of people involved in community service) and those helping children (3,7% and 14,9% respectively), sports organisations (3,6% and 14,8%) and such organisations as Volunteer Fire Brigades or Mountain Volunteer Search and Rescue - 3,0% of all the respondents and 12,2% of those involved in community service. The involvement in activities other than the ones mentioned is less than 3%.

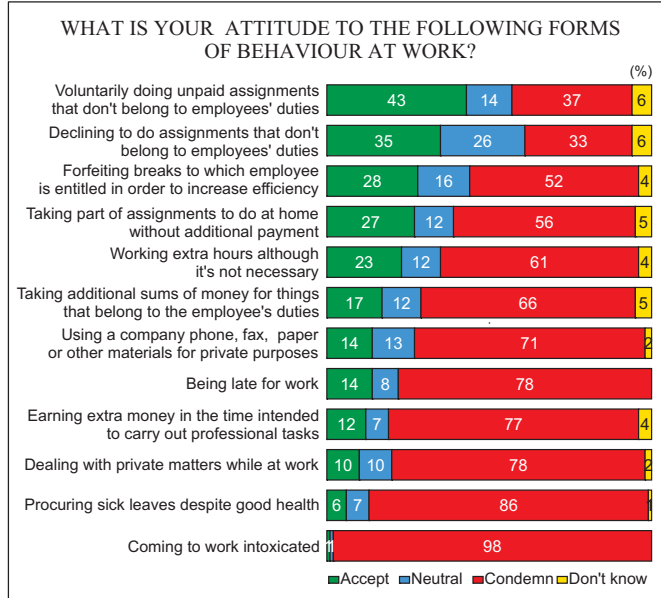
Taking into account both the initial declarations of respondents and those after reading the list of different types of community service it may be concluded that greater involvement is connected with: higher education, income higher than 1500 zł per person and better assessment of one's financial situation. Also, among people who claim more often than others that they serve the community are highly qualified specialists, and students. Moreover, religious practice increases activity in this field.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Community service - the level of involvement and motivation", May 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2011, N=1192. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## EMPLOYMENT

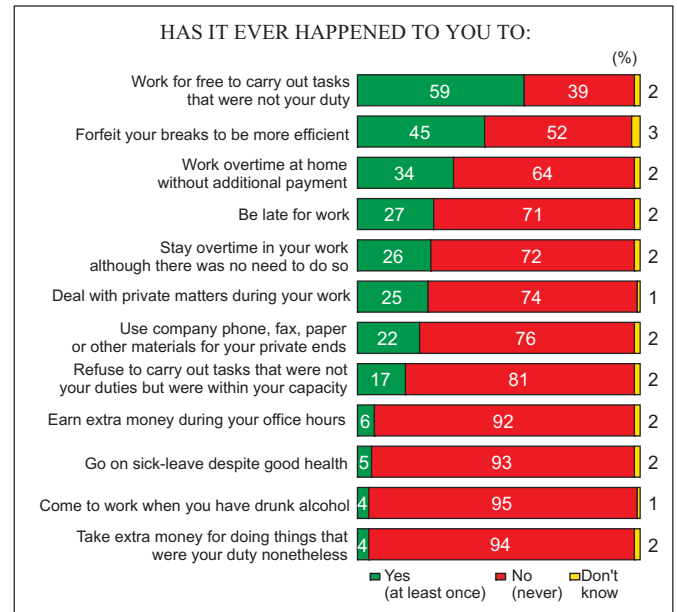
All controversial situations in work, regardless of whether it is dishonesty or working overtime, are met with criticism rather than approval. Coming to work intoxicated is a commonly condemned practise in the eyes of Poles. Only one in hundred accepts such behaviour. Procuring sick leaves despite good health is also seen as definitely bad - only 6% of respondents do not mind it. A tenth of respondents (10%) see nothing wrong in dealing with private matters while at work and every eighth respondent (12%) declared that earning extra money in the time intended to carry out their professional tasks is acceptable. One in seven Poles think it is acceptable to be late for work and use company phone, paper or other materials for private purposes (14% each). Somewhat more people (17%) say that it is acceptable to take additional sums of money for things that belong to the employee's duties nonetheless. Taking

work assignments to do at home without additional payments and forfeiting breaks (e.g. lunch breaks) in order to increase ones efficiency are slightly more acceptable yet, surprisingly, the rejection of such forms of work behaviour is about twice as frequent as their approval.



What people say and how they act in practice are not always the same thing. Although nearly all the types of work behaviour are condemned by Poles, a number of professionally active people (now or in the past) admit they have stayed overtime at work or were dishonest to their employer. Three out of five respondents (59%) who were ever professionally active occasionally offered to work for free to carry out tasks that were not their duty and nearly half (45%) claim they forfeited their breaks to be more efficient. A third worked extra hours at home (34%) without additional payment and a quarter (26%)

stayed extra hours in their work although there was no need to do so. About a quarter of respondents were late for work (27%), dealt with private matters during their office hours (25%) or used company materials for their private ends (22%). Every sixth employee (17%) said they declined at least once to carry out tasks that were not his/her duty. One in sixteen respondents (6%) earned additional money during their office hours and one in twenty (5%) was on sick-leave despite good health. Few people admit the came to work having drunk alcohol or that they took money for doing something that was within the scope of his/her duties nonetheless (4% each).



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Employment - honesty, conscientiousness and assertiveness"*, May 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: February and March 2011, February N=1002. March N=950. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

**In addition to the reports referred to above, the following have been published recently (in Polish):**

- ◆ Seven Years of Polish Membership in European Union
- ◆ Opinions About Lowering Premium Transferred to Open Pension Funds (OFE)
- ◆ Party Preferences in May
- ◆ Opinions About Parliament and President
- ◆ Attitude to Government in May
- ◆ Social Moods in May
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in May
- ◆ Opinions About Upcoming Visit of President Barack Obama
- ◆ Young, Rich, Educated, Religious – Myth of Polish Volunteer
- ◆ Poles in Grip of Gambling

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