

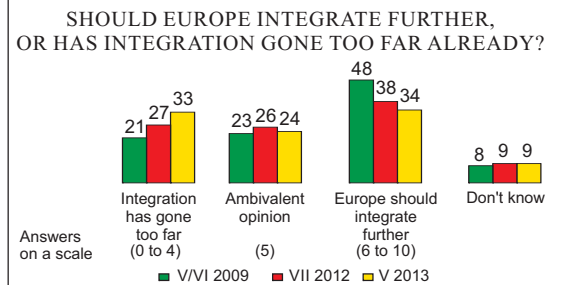
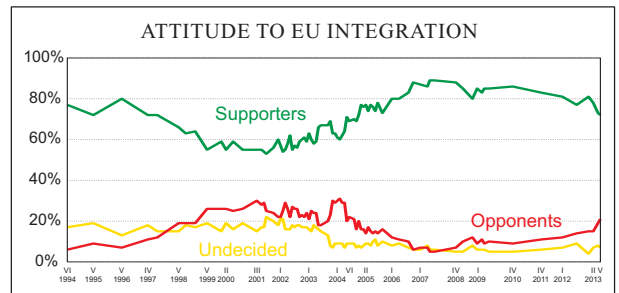
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## ATTITUDE TO THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The May survey confirms that the support for European integration is diminishing. At present, 72% support Poland's membership in the European Union, while one-fifth (21%) oppose it. Similar results were noted in the initial months after EU accession.

The persistent crisis in the eurozone and, possibly, insufficient

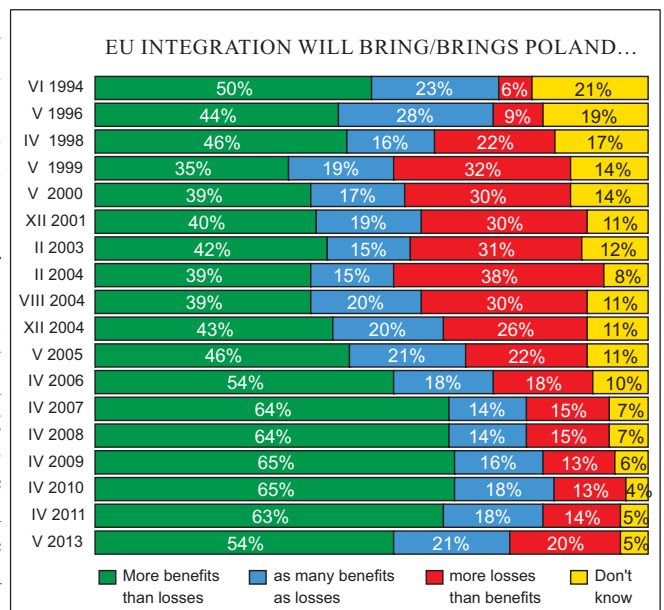


effectiveness of EU institutions in combating it contribute to the growing scepticism about further cooperation within the EU framework. Four years ago, the proportion of supporters of further integration within EU was twice as large as the percentage of people believing that the integration had gone too far. Even last year, the supporters of further unification numerically outnumbered the opponents.

At present, the two groups are roughly equal in size, both numbering about one-third of respondents.

Increased scepticism to EU integration is accompanied by the deterioration in perception of the results of EU membership for Poland. The crisis in the eurozone, which triggered economic slowdown in Poland, diminished the conviction that integration is beneficial. Nevertheless, the majority of Poles (54%) evaluate the consequences of membership positively, while one-fifth (20%) consider the balance of costs and benefits to be negative. A similar proportion of respondents (21%) believe that costs are equal to benefits.

Since the beginning of our surveys of expected and perceived effects of EU membership, the impact of the EU was evaluated better in national than in personal perspective. This is also true today: more people see positive effects for the country than for themselves. What is interesting, the perception of personal benefits did not diminish simultaneously with the decrease in perceived benefits for Poland and falling support for integration. Two-fifths of respondents (42%) evaluate the personal balance of integration positively, while 16% experience primarily losses, and one-third (33%) are ambivalent.



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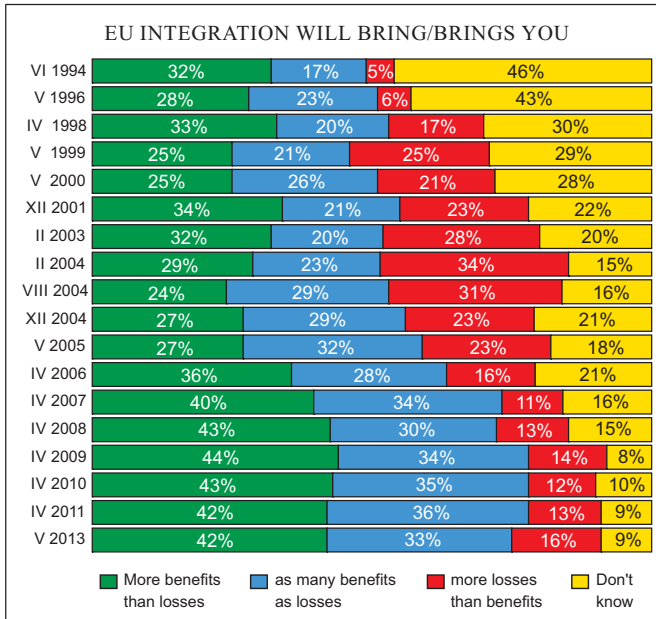
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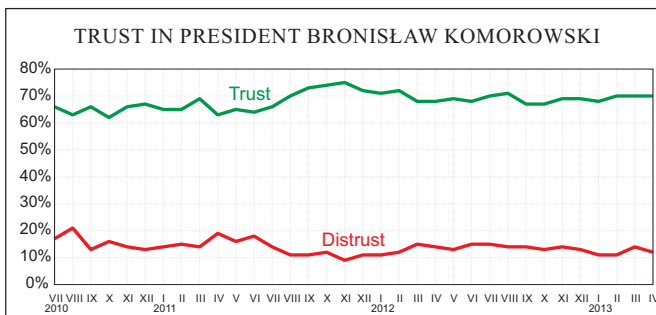


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: „*Poles' Attitudes Towards European Integration*”, May 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2013, N=1101. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## SOCIAL IMAGE OF PRESIDENT BRONISŁAW KOMOROWSKI

The Polish people approve of the performance of President Komorowski in office. His activities are appreciated by over two-thirds (68%) of adult Poles. This level of support differentiates the president from the other political institutions, such as the parliament or government.

President Komorowski has enjoyed constant, high trust since the beginning of his term. After two and a half years in office, his rating is even higher than in the early, post-election period.



The stable, high level of trust in the president makes him the best-evaluated politician in Poland. He markedly outperforms all other people active on the political scene in positive evaluations. The style of his presidency makes him a well-liked politician, which is rare.

In respondents' opinion, Bronisław Komorowski is a person eliciting positive emotions: 83% have sympathy for him. At the same time, a vast majority attribute to him qualities related to the dignity and authority of office. According to 78% of respondents, the president is strongly attached to national traditions and values. Three quarters (75%) think he deserves respect.

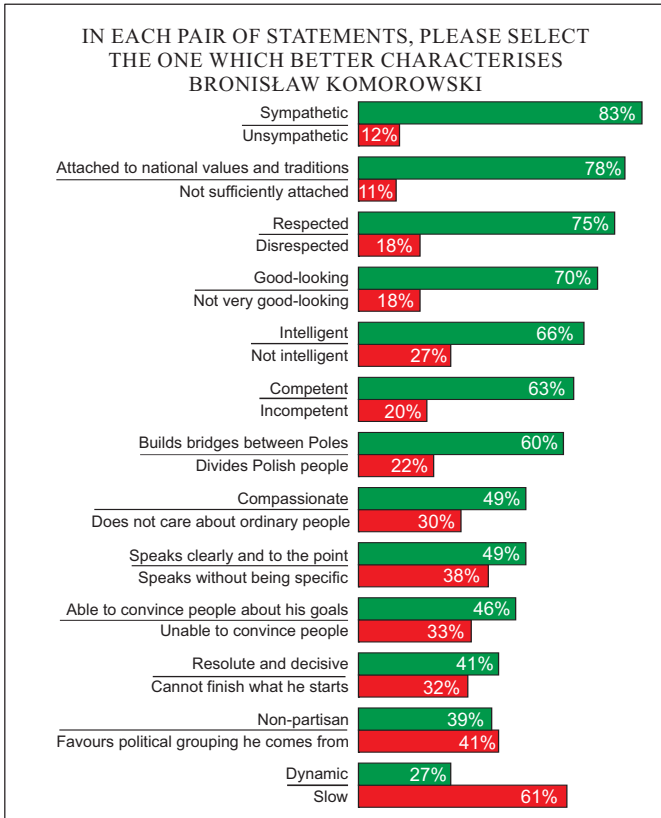
Intellectual and physical attributes of the president are evaluated highly. According to 70% of respondents, Bronisław Komorowski is good-looking. The majority (66%) think he is intelligent. The assessment of his general competence in office, knowledge and skills necessary to perform his tasks is high as well. Almost two-thirds (63%) believe that the president is the right person in the right place, he knows what he does. His conciliatory, non-partisan approach to exercise the power of his office is highly appreciated, too. Three-quarters (60%) think that he builds bridges between Poles.

The other aspects of president's image are not so positive, but the approval nevertheless prevails. His sensitivity to social problems is rated relatively well: almost half (49%) think that he understands the problems of common people and his actions are motivated by his concern about their well-being. It has to be added that on this issue the political class overall is rated rather poorly and it is difficult for a politician to receive favourable ratings in this respect. Less than one-third (30%) of respondents attribute to the president the alienation of power: indifference and lack of interests in the concerns of ordinary citizens.

Qualities which define Bronisław Komorowski as a political leader, such as the ability to communicate his goals, persuade citizens about them and effectively implement, are more controversial. However, also in this respect approval prevails over rejection. Almost half of respondents (49%) appreciate Komorowski as communicator and believe that the president speaks clearly and responsibly; on the other hand, a relatively big proportion (38%) consider his public performances to be unclear and devoid of substance. According to almost half of adults (46%) Bronisław Komorowski has to ability to convince citizens about his goals, but a large number (33%) disapprove. Two-fifths (41%) attribute perseverance and decisiveness, while one-third (32%) think he is indecisive and ineffective in implementing his goals.

The views on president's political neutrality are almost evenly divided. Almost as many people think that President Komorowski does not favour any political force (39%) as share the view that he acts in the interests of the political grouping he originates from (41%).

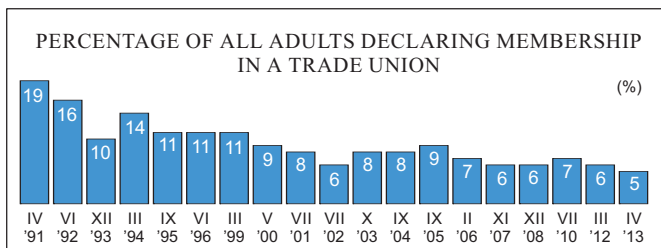
The only negative quality as perceived by the majority of citizens is low energy and slowness in president's actions. Three-fifths of respondents think that such qualities characterize Bronisław Komorowski.



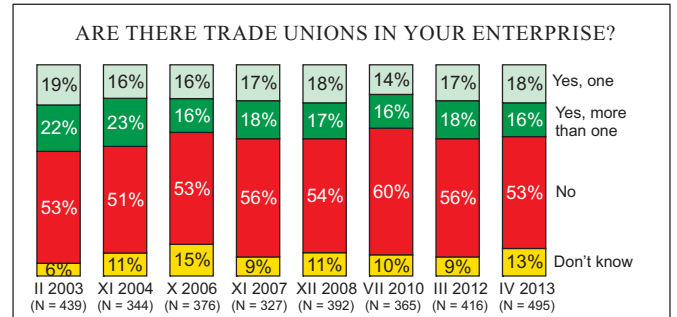
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Social image of President Bronisław Komorowski", May 2013. Fieldwork for national sample; April 2013, N=1150. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP AND OPINIONS ABOUT THEIR ACTIVITIES

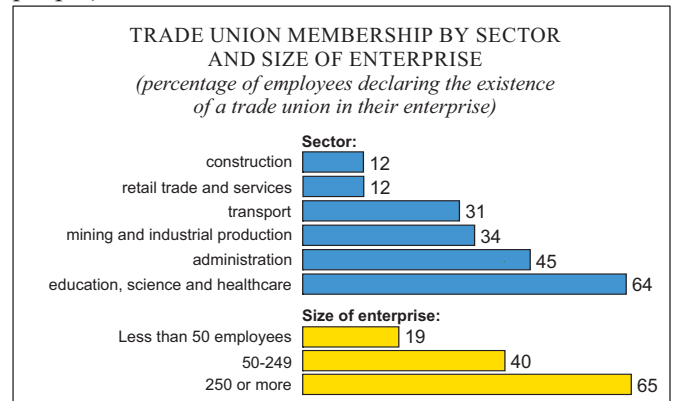
One in twenty Poles (5%), or one in ten employees (10%) declares membership in a trade union. Almost all of them are grouped in umbrella organizations, while membership in independent unions is marginal. At the beginning of the 1990s, one-fifth of all adults belonged to unions. In subsequent years, the number of members decreased by half. In the last decade it was constant, not exceeding 9%. The current rate is the lowest ever recorded. Membership in unions is low compared with other European countries.



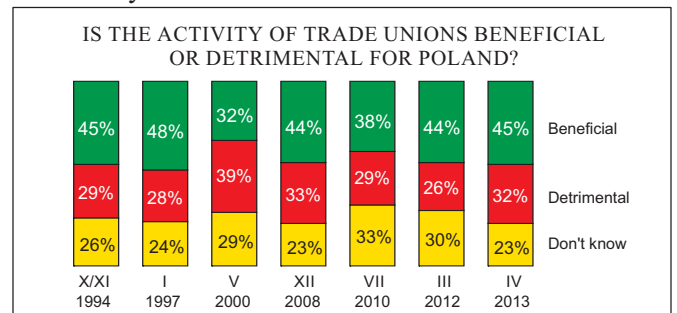
Overall, about one-third of employees (34%) work in enterprises where a trade union is active.



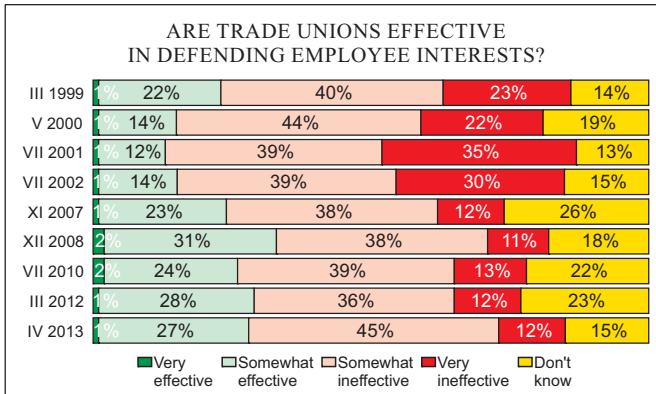
Trade unions are most frequently active in educational and scientific institutions, in healthcare and administration. They are less common in industrial production and transport. Unions exist only sporadically in construction and service sector. Based on the declarations, it can be concluded that state enterprises and public institutions have higher unionization rates than private companies, and big enterprises more often have unions than small ones (those employing up to 50 people).



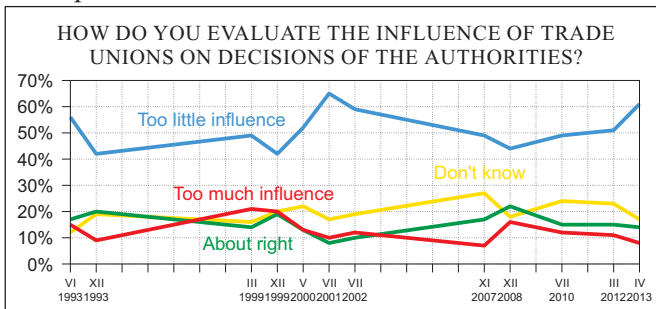
Regardless of their position on the labour market, Poles generally evaluate the activity of trade unions well. Over two-fifths (45%) think that it is beneficial for the country, while one-third (32%) express the opposite opinion. In the last year, the number of respondents critical about the influence of unions on the situation in the country has increased.



Unions are considered to be ineffective in defending employee interests. The majority of Poles (57%) do not see effects, while more than a quarter (28%) give positive evaluations. In the last year, the proportion of critical opinions about effectiveness of trade unions in defending employee interests has increased.



The majority of respondents (61%) believe that trade unions in Poland have too little influence on political decisions, while a small group (8%) think their influence is excessive. One-seventh of respondents (14%) consider the level of influence to be correct. It seems that in the last year expectations from trade unions have increased. The proportion of people considering the union influence to be too low is on the highest level in the last six years. It is on the level recorded at the beginning of the previous decade.

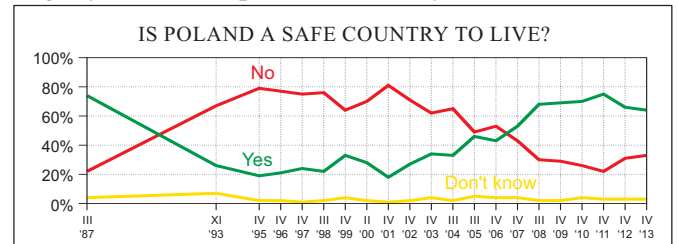


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Membership in Trade Unions and Opinions About Their Work", May 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2013, N=1150. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

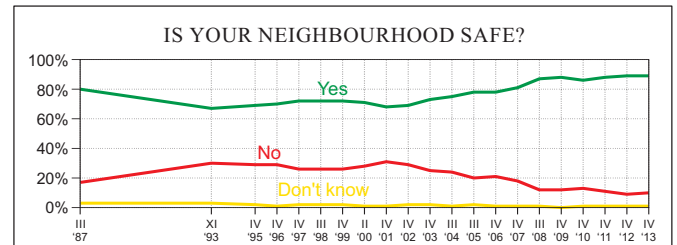
## PUBLIC SAFETY

In the opinion of almost two-thirds of respondents (64%) Poland is a safe country to live. In the

middle of the previous decade, after a long period of negative assessment, subjective safety started to improve. The peak was noted two years ago, when three quarters gave positive ratings. At present the opinions are slightly worse, comparable with last year's.



In the last twelve months, the opinions about safety in the place of residence have not changed. Satisfaction is almost universal, as it is expressed by 89% of respondents. The ratings are highest since the late 1980s.



The perceived threat of crime is stable. Two-fifths of respondents (39%) are afraid that they may be victims of a crime, while three-fifths (60%) have no such fear.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Public safety", May 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2013, N=1150. 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):

- ◆ Unemployment in Personal Experience of Poles
- ◆ Abortion Experience of Polish Women
- ◆ Who Feels "Indignant" in Poland and Why
- ◆ Party Preferences in May
- ◆ Opinions About Parliament and President
- ◆ Attitude to Government in May
- ◆ Social Moods in May
- ◆ About Mom and Dad - Some Childhood Memories
- ◆ Opinions about Permission for Religious Slaughter
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in May

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Yearly subscription rate for "Polish Public Opinion" is 80 USD

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