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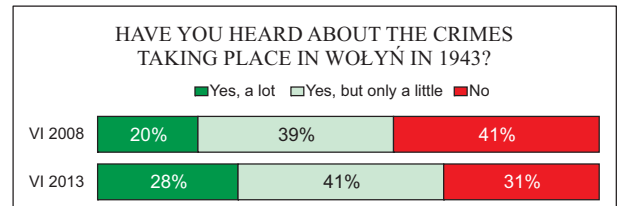
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POLISH-UKRAINIAN RECONCILIATION

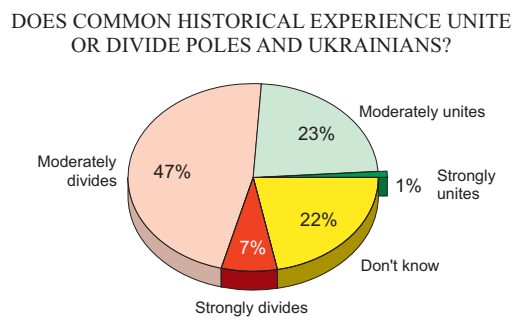
In July was the 70th anniversary of mass murder committed on the population of Wołyń by Ukrainian nationalists. About 100,000 Poles and several thousand Ukrainians died. For many years, this event was absent from the Polish historical memory. It was remembered by the families affected by this tragedy and, more broadly, by the circles associated with the former Eastern part of Poland. Only in the 1990s were these events extensively discussed. At present, more than two-thirds of adults (69%) declare at least some knowledge about the events taking place in Wołyń in 1943; over a quarter (28%) heard a lot about them. Compared with 2008, the proportion of respondents who know nothing about the Wołyń tragedy has decreased by 10 pct. points, to 31% at present. The number of people knowledgeable about this topic has increased. In particular, the proportion of the respondents declaring a high degree of knowledge rose significantly (an 8-point increase).



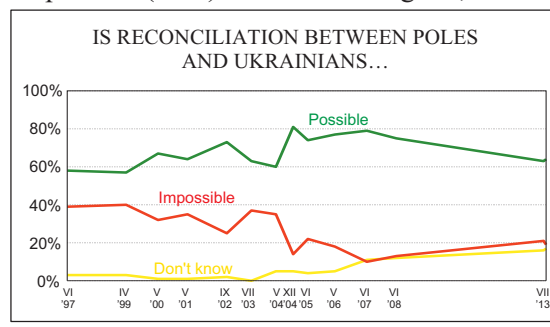
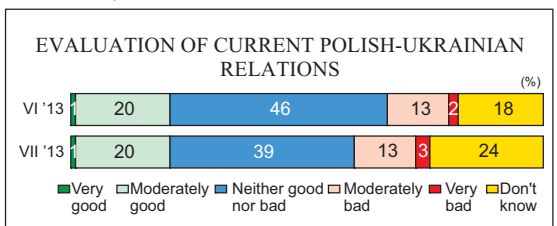
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The common history of Poles and Ukrainians is seen as a potential source of conflict, rather than a basis of good neighbourly relations. The majority of respondents (54%) believe that common historical experience divides both nations, while only 24% share the opinion that history unites them.



In public opinion on Polish-Ukrainian relations ambivalent evaluations prevail. Almost two-fifths of respondents (39%) think that the current relations between the two countries are neither good nor bad, and almost a quarter (24%) have no opinion. Every fifth respondent (21%) considers them good, and every sixth (16%) has a negative opinion.



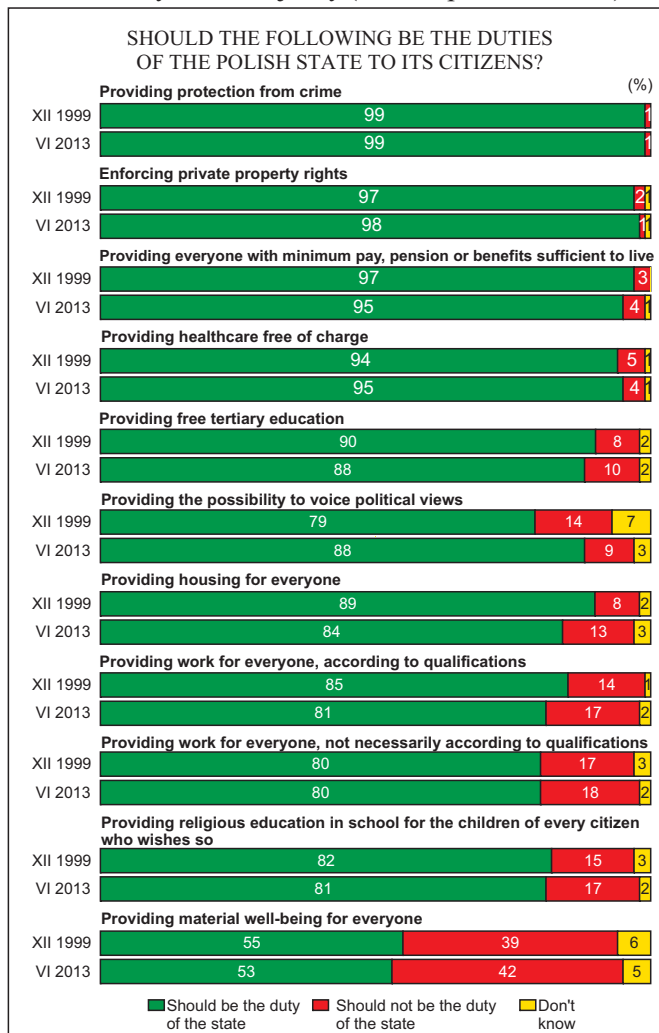
between them (19%) is far smaller than the number of optimists.

In spite of the difficult common history, the majority of Poles believe in the possibility of reconciliation between Poles and Ukrainians (64%). Since the "orange revolution" in Ukraine, the optimism about the possibility of reaching full mutual understanding between the two nationalities has diminished. Nevertheless, the proportion of people sceptical about the future relations between them (19%) is far smaller than the number of optimists.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: "Difficult legacy: Wołyń 1943" and "Polish-Ukrainian reconciliation", July 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: June and July 2013, N=1010 (June) and N=1005 (July). The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITIZEN AND THE STATE

In recent years, the expectations from the state have stayed stable. They remain high. Almost everyone thinks that the state should enforce the law: protect citizens from crime (99%) and protect private property (98%). In common opinion, the state should guarantee social security by providing minimum income for everyone (95%), as well as free healthcare (95%). A slightly smaller number of people (88%) think that the state ought to provide tertiary education free of charge. Compared with 1999, the number of respondents who think that the state should give housing to every citizens fell slightly, but such an expectation is formulated by a vast majority (84%, 4-point decrease).

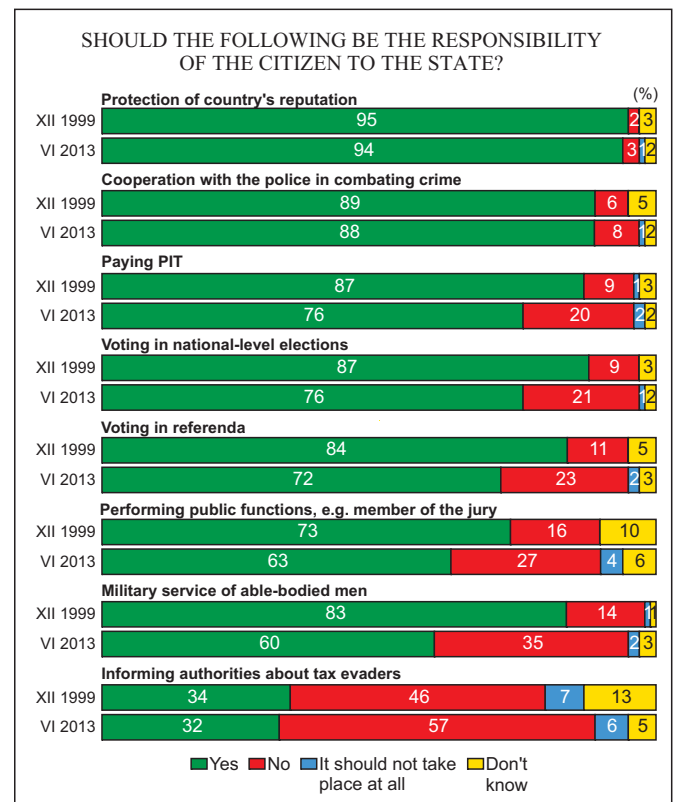


The state should be active in combating unemployment and synchronising the educational system with the needs of the labour market: a vast majority think that the state should not only provide work for everyone (80%), but also that jobs should match the

qualifications (81%). A smaller group think that it should be the duty of the state to guarantee well-being for all, but such opinions are common nevertheless (53%). Political issues figure more prominently than in the past. A vast majority of respondents (88%, a 9 point increase since 1999) stress the necessity to give every citizen the possibility to voice political views. Four-fifths (81%) think that the state should provide religious education in school to the child of every citizen who wishes so.

The societal definition of the obligations of the state to its citizens is derived from a specific understanding of the role of the state. Polish citizens subscribe to the vision of the state as active creator of the socio-economic reality engaged in people's life. Faced with the choice of limited state guarding the rule of law and individual freedom and the welfare state, they strongly choose the latter.

While the expectations from the state remain high, the perceived duties of the citizens have diminished. It is a common belief (94%) that citizens should care for the reputation of the country. A vast majority of citizens (88%) believe that it is a duty of the citizen to help the police find a criminal. Since 1999, there has been a drop in the proportion of people who think that civic duties include paying taxes. While the majority share this view (76%), a fifth of respondents (20%) question it. In recent years, there has been a drop in the number of people who think it is citizens' duty to vote in elections and referenda. Although the majority think that citizens should participate in voting, more than one-fifth do not share this view.



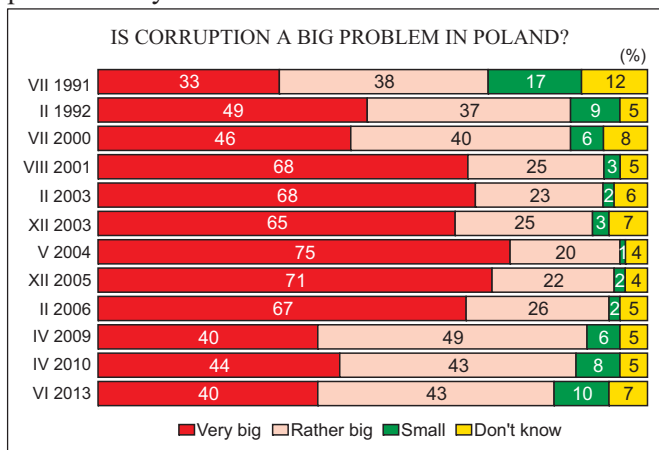
Fewer people than in 1999 think that a citizen should perform public functions, for instance as a member of the jury in court. Still, more respondents agree it should be the duty (63%) than disagree (27%). In the last years there has been a steep drop in the number of people who consider military service of able-bodied men as civic duty. It was undoubtedly caused by suspension of the military draft in 2010. At present, 60% think that military service of men belongs to the catalogue of civic obligations, while 35% disagree. A relatively small proportion (32%) consider it an obligation to inform relevant authorities about people who avoid paying taxes. With the decline in the belief that paying taxes is a duty vis-à-vis the state, the number of respondents who think that informing about tax evaders is not a civic responsibility increased (57%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Mutual obligations of the citizen and the state", July 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2013, N=1010. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

ATTITUDE TO CORRUPTION

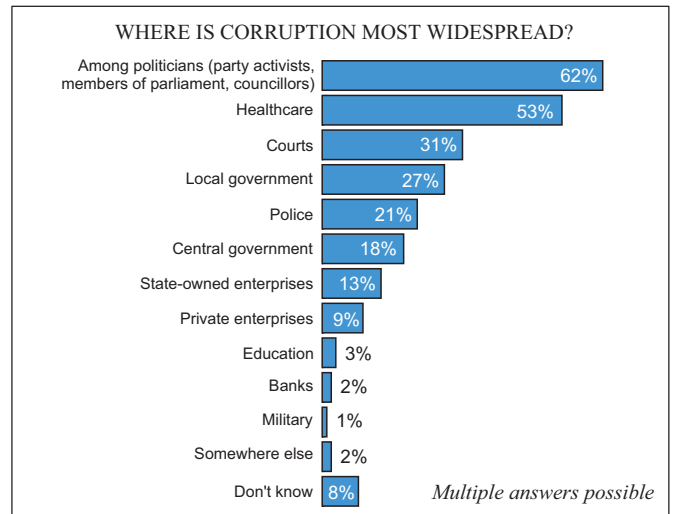
In last year's edition of the Corruption Perception Index, compiled by Transparency International and covering 174 countries, Poland was rated 41st in the world in terms of transparency and honesty of the public sphere. The rank was the same as in 2011.

Public opinion in Poland is aware of the problem of corruption. A vast majority of respondents (83%) believe that corruption in the public sphere is a problem, in which two-fifths (40%) think it is a very pressing concern. Only one in ten (10%) considers corruption to be insignificant. The belief that corruption is a significant issue is less widespread than in the previous decade, in particular in years 2001-2006.

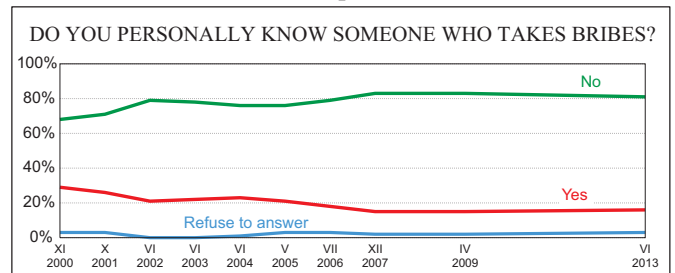


In public opinion, corruption is most widespread in politics, among party activists, members of parliament and local councillors (62%). Over half (53%) think that corrupt practices are commonplace in healthcare institutions. One-third (31%) attribute such irregularities to courts and other legal institutions. Over a quarter

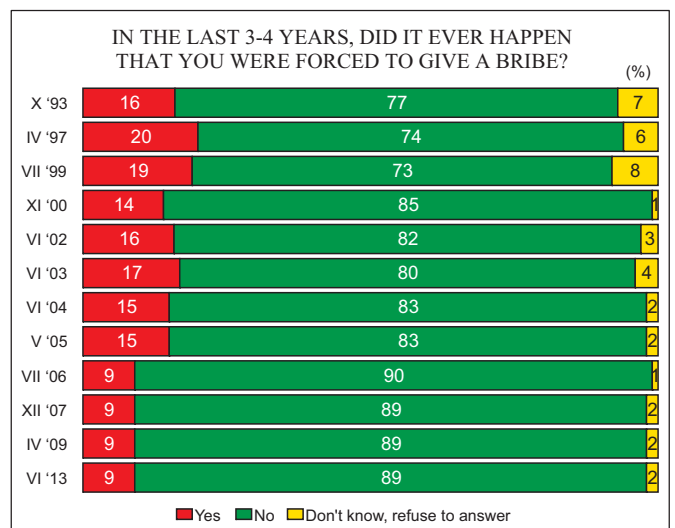
(27%) think that this problem is characteristic of local government officials, while less than one-fifth (18%) see it among employees of central administration and in ministries.



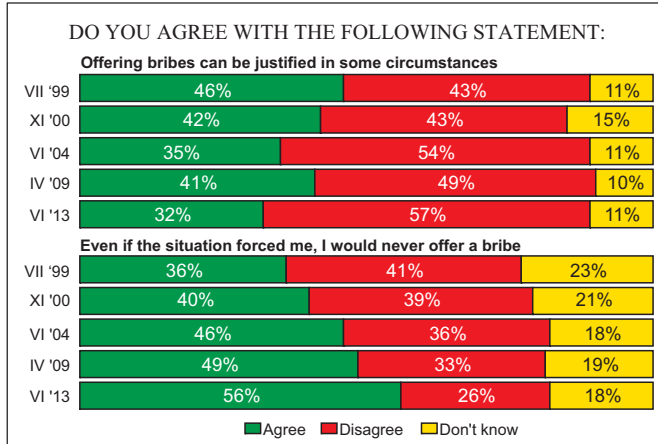
At present, every sixth respondent (16%) declares knowing someone who takes bribes. In the last six years, this proportion has remained virtually unchanged. It has diminished significantly since 2000, when CBOS first asked this question. It was 29% then.



According to declarations, one in eleven Poles (9%) offered a bribe in the last three-four years. The proportion of respondents admitting giving bribes fell from 15% to 9% in 2006 and it has remained stable ever since.



The attitudes to corruption have become more restrictive in the last several years. The proportion of respondents who believe that bribery can be justified in some circumstances has decreased, with a corresponding increase in the number of people claiming they would never give a bribe, whatever the circumstances.

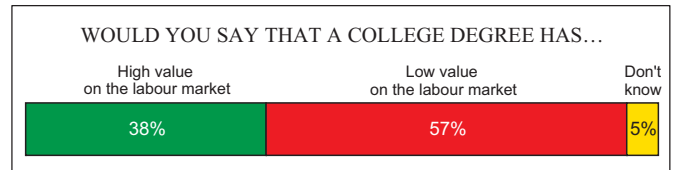


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: *"Opinions about corruption in Poland"*, *"Attitude to corruption and personal experience"*, July 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2013, N=1010. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

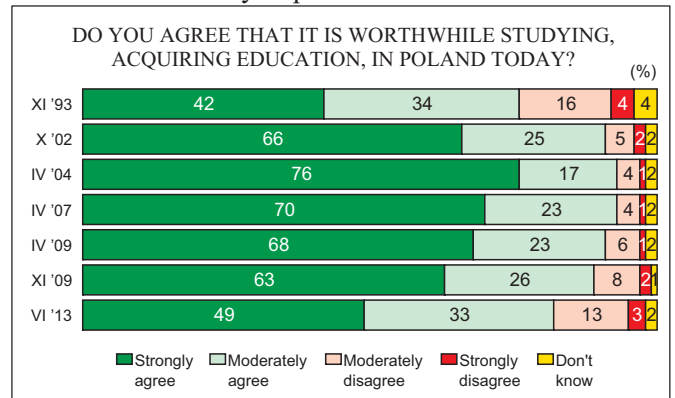
IS EDUCATION WORTHWHILE?

The spread of higher education was one of the aspects of post-1989 systemic transformation. In the first five years of the new system, the number of university students increased five times. According to the OECD, in 2010 over half (52%) of secondary school graduates up to 25 years of age studied, or had completed higher education. The rapid rise of educational aspirations resulted the growth of the educational sector. The demand for higher education was serviced by paid courses offered by both state and private colleges and universities.

The "educational boom" had also negative consequences. One of them was loss in value of a degree. The majority of respondents (57%) think that a university degree has little value on the labour market.



Four-fifths of respondents (82%) believe that it is worthwhile studying in Poland now. While the conviction that education is profitable prevails, it is expressed less frequently than in previous years. Until 2004, the belief that it makes sense studying increasingly strengthened (a 17-point increase from the 76% level recorded in 1993). At the beginning of the 21st century, the number of people doubting this belief started to grow. This tendency holds today still. The proportion of respondents who think that it is worthwhile receiving education is lower than in 2004-2007 by 11 points.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: *"Higher education: for whom, for what, and with what effect"*, *"Education matters"*, July 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2013, N=1010. 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):

- ◆ Should Six-Year-Olds Go to School?
- ◆ Opinions About PZPN (Polish Football Association) After Six-Month Presidency of Zbigniew Boniek
- ◆ How and Where Do We Buy Food
- ◆ Causes of Bad Social Moods
- ◆ Who to Vote for? Political Likes and Dislikes
- ◆ Party Preferences in July
- ◆ Opinions on Internet Safety
- ◆ Opinions About Public Institutions
- ◆ Attitude to Government in July
- ◆ Social Moods in July
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in July
- ◆ Family Ties
- ◆ Opinions About Proposed Changes to OFE (Open Pension Funds)

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

Circulation: 70 copies

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