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IN ADDITION

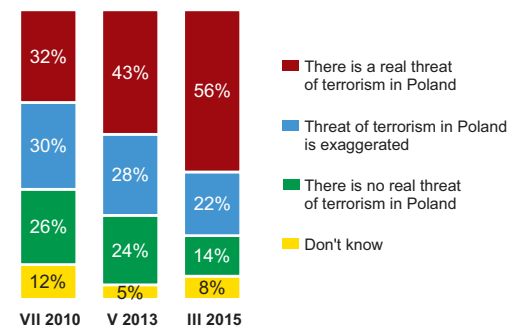
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Opinions about Presidency of Bronisław Komorowski
- Opinions About Job Market and Threat of Unemployment
- Party Preferences in April
- Preferences in Presidential Election
- Attitude to Government in April
- Social Moods in April
- Trust in Politicians in April
- Opinions about Parliament, President and National Electoral Commission (PKW)
- Presidential Election: Voting Confidence, Preferences of Undecided and Predictions
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Threat of terrorism

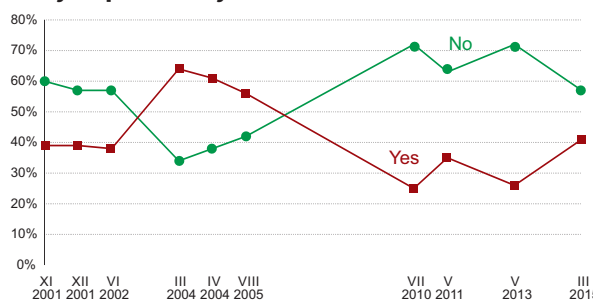
In public opinion, terrorist threat in Poland is more severe than before. At present over half of respondents consider it as real (56%, a 13-point increase since 2013 and 24-point rise since 2010). In the last two years, the proportion of people who think that the threat is exaggerated and the number of those questioning it altogether has decreased.

Which view is closest to your own opinion?



In the last two years, there has also been an increase in the level of anxiety related to terrorist attacks. While the majority (57%) are still not afraid, this group has decreased since 2013 by 15 percentage points. There has been a similar increase in the proportion of respondents expressing fear (41%, a 15-point rise). Current level is comparable to the anxiety recorded two years after the 9/11 attack, but lower than the level recorded after the terrorist attack in Madrid in March 2004. The increased perception of threat may have

Are you personally afraid of a terrorist attack?

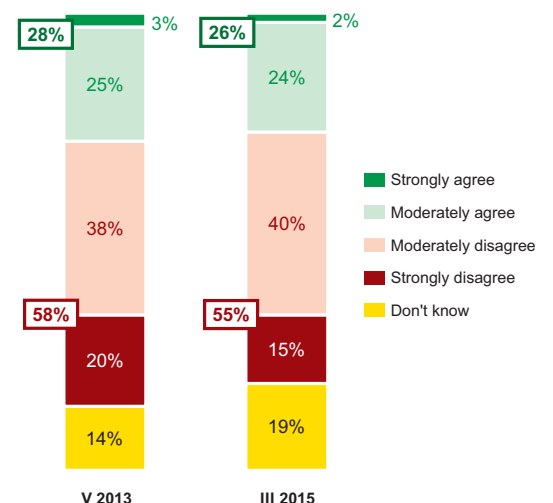


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been caused by incidents such as the attack on the French magazine "Charlie Hebdo" and strengthening of the fundamentalist Islamic State. Moreover, the situation in Ukraine and tensions between Russia and the West may also have influenced the perception of threat and subjective security in Poland.

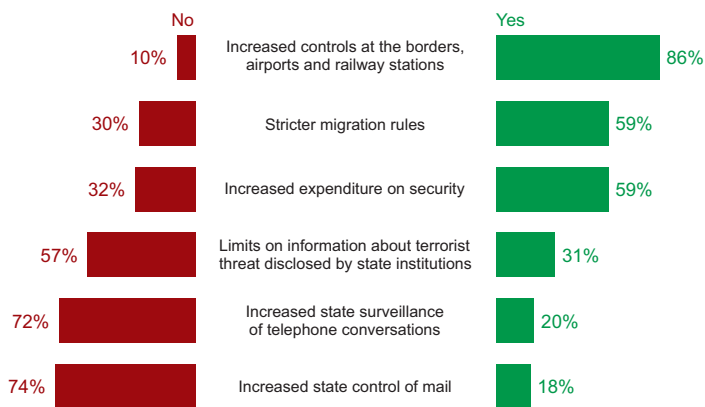
Respondents are usually sceptical about the competence of Polish authorities and state institutions in security matters. Over half (55%) think that they are not well prepared to prevent terrorist attacks, while a third (26%) express the opposite opinion. In the last two years, critical opinions about the level of preparedness of Polish authorities for terrorist threat have remained essentially unchanged.

Do you agree that Polish authorities and state institutions are well prepared to prevent terrorist attacks in Poland?



A vast majority of respondents would agree to increased controls at the borders, airports and railway stations. Almost six out of ten would accept stricter migration rules. The same proportion would accept increased expenditure on security. However, the majority would not agree to limits on information about terrorist threat disclosed by state institutions. Measures that could violate privacy, such as monitoring of citizens' movements, mail and telephone conversations, are rejected the most.

Would you agree to the following measures to increase your security?



"Don't know" omitted

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Threat of terrorism", April 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2015, N=1062. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

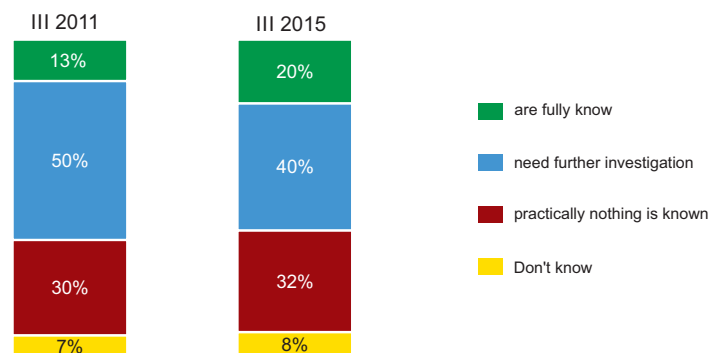
Fifth anniversary of Smoleńsk crash

On 10 April 2015 there was the fifth anniversary of the Smoleńsk air crash, in which 96 people, including president Lech Kaczyński, died.

Although almost five years have passed since then, the investigation of the Polish military prosecutor has not been closed. The work of the Russian investigative committee continues as well. However, other documents summarizing the results of investigations have been published. On 12 January 2011 the Interstate Aviation Committee (IAC), which investigates aviation accidents and incidents on the territory of twelve countries of the former USSR, presented the final report on the causes of the crash of TU-154M aircraft in Smoleńsk. On 29 July 2011 the final report on circumstances and causes of the crash of TU-154M no. 101 near Smoleńsk was presented by the Polish Committee for Investigation of National Aviation Accidents. Both reports were questioned in many circles.

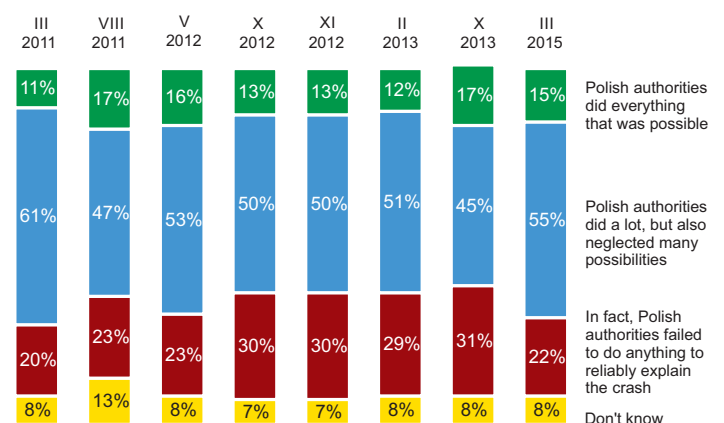
It is therefore not surprising that, after almost five years, only about a fifth of Poles (20%) think that the causes of the crash are fully cleared. Two-fifths (40%) consider their knowledge as insufficient and believe that further investigation is required, while almost a third (32%) think that nothing has been explained so far. Compared with the survey conducted before the first anniversary, there are more people who think that the explanation is sufficient (a 7-point increase), but the number of respondents who think that practically nothing is known actually rose slightly (a 2-point rise), rather than decreasing.

Do you think that causes of the crash...



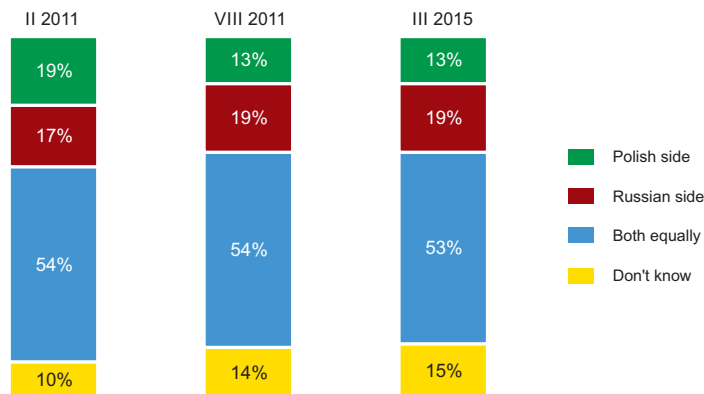
The opinions about the activities of the Polish authorities in explaining the causes and circumstances of the Smoleńsk crash have changed very little. At present only 15% of respondents think that the government did everything that was possible, while a vast majority (77%) accuse it of neglect; among them, more than a fifth (22%) think that Polish authorities did nothing to reliably explain the circumstances of the crash. As in previous years, the majority (55%) think that the government did a lot to clear the circumstances of the crash, but neglected many possibilities as well. It is worth stressing that current evaluations are better for the Polish authorities than results recorded in other surveys conducted since October 2012.

How would you evaluate the efforts of Polish authorities to explain causes and circumstances of the Smoleńsk air crash?



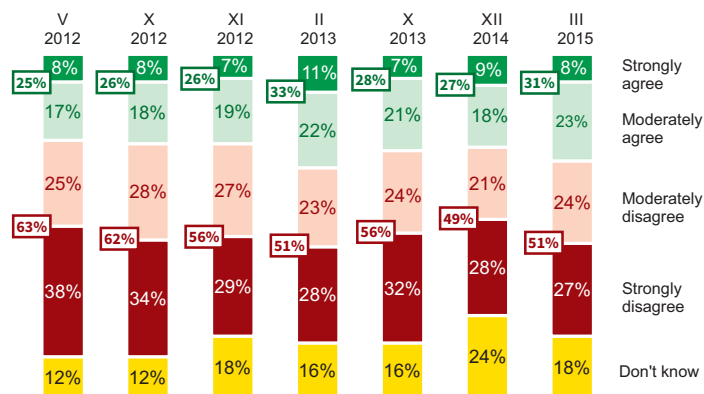
Over half of respondents (53%) think that the burden of responsibility for the tragic crash in which the Polish president and his entourage lost their lives is shared by the Polish and Russian side. The opinions have remained practically unchanged since 2011.

Considering what you know about the circumstances of the Smoleńsk crash, who is more responsible for it?



The Smoleńsk crash, like many other similar events in which important people died, gave rise to suspicion that it may have been a result of an attack. This thesis is supported by some scholars grouped around the Parliamentary Committee for Investigating Causes of Crash of TU-154M on 10 April 2010. So far, the proportion of Poles who take into consideration such a hypothesis oscillated between 25% and 33%. At present it is relatively high at 31%.

Do you agree that it is possible that Lech Kaczyński died as a result of an attack?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Fifth anniversary of Smoleńsk crash", April 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2015, N=1062. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

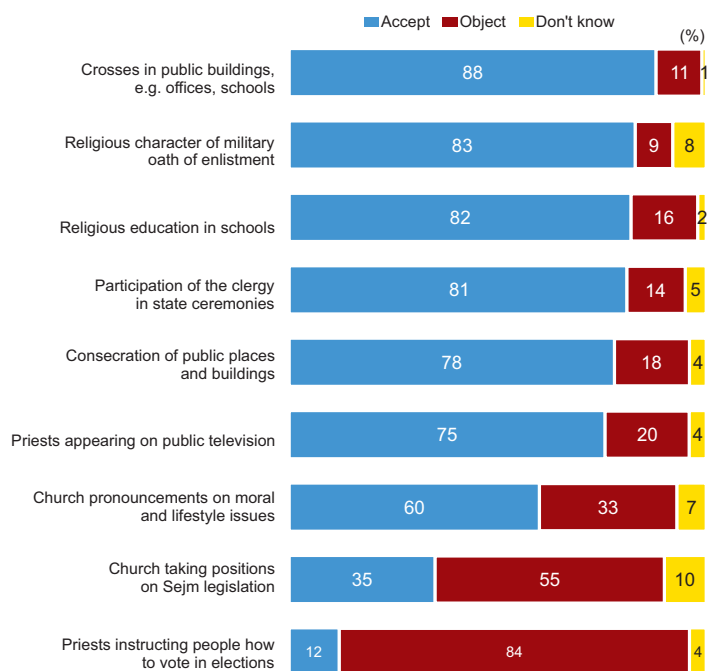
Relations between the Church and the state

Polish society is quite homogeneous in terms of religion. Roman Catholics constitute its vast majority and

Catholicism has been an element of national identity since the partition. The state recognizes the special role of Catholicism in Polish culture and history. According to the Constitution, the relations between the Polish state and the Catholic Church are regulated by the Concordat. The agreement with the Holy See includes the recognition of the legal status of the Catholic Church, grants the possibility to enter into a religious marriage with civil consequences, guarantees the organization of religious education in schools and kindergartens according to parents' wishes and gives the Church the right to found and run educational establishments at all levels. According to the Concordat, the state creates conditions for religious practice in penitentiary institutions, care centres, welfare centres, healthcare facilities and in the military. According to the Concordat, the Church has the right to own its own mass media and air programmes on public radio and television. This model of Church-state relations assumes mutual autonomy, independence and cooperation and is usually called coordinated or friendly separation.

The presence of the Church and religious symbols in the public sphere usually does not raise objections. Most respondents do not mind crosses in public buildings, religious education in schools and religious character of the oath of enlistment in the armed forces. They do not object to participation of the clergy in state ceremonies, consecration of public locations and institutions or priests appearing on public television. Crosses and priests are a part of the Polish cultural landscape.

Do you accept the following situations?



As far as Church pronouncements on moral and lifestyle issues are concerned, the majority do not object to them, but a third do not approve. The majority do not accept

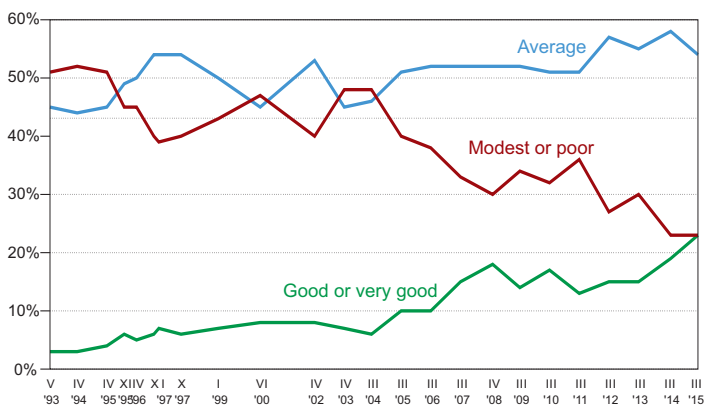
Church taking positions on legislation voted in the Sejm. This concerns in particular situations when priests instruct the citizens how to vote in elections. Such cases offend even the most religious people, i.e. those who attend religious service several times a week.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Render unto Caesar... Church-state relations", April 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2015, N=1062. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Material living conditions

Material living conditions of Poles are improving. The majority of people (54%) describe them as average, but now, for the first time since the beginning of systemic transformation, the proportion of people who live in good conditions equals the percentage of respondents who describe them as modest or bad (23% each).

Which is the best description of material standard of your household?



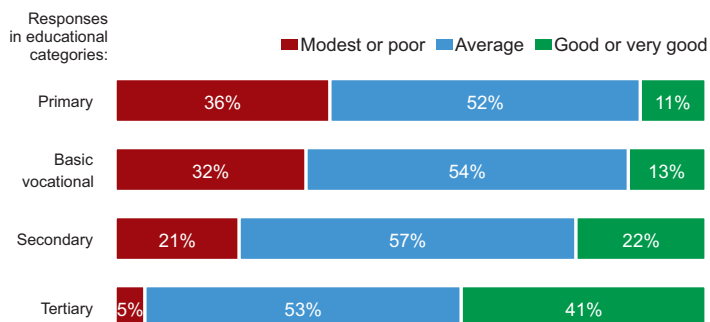
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Education is the key factor differentiating financial situation. Among respondents with primary or basic vocational education one-third live modestly or are poor; among respondents with tertiary education only one in twenty lives in bad conditions. In the latter group over two-fifths describe their conditions as good or very good. Financial situation is also strongly differentiated by age.

The older the respondents, the more often they have problems satisfying their needs, and the younger they are, the more frequently they declare living in good conditions. Among those aged 55 and older, a third declare living in modest or bad conditions, while one in seven describes his

or her conditions as good. Among the youngest, only one-tenth locate themselves below average, while two-fifths place themselves above it.

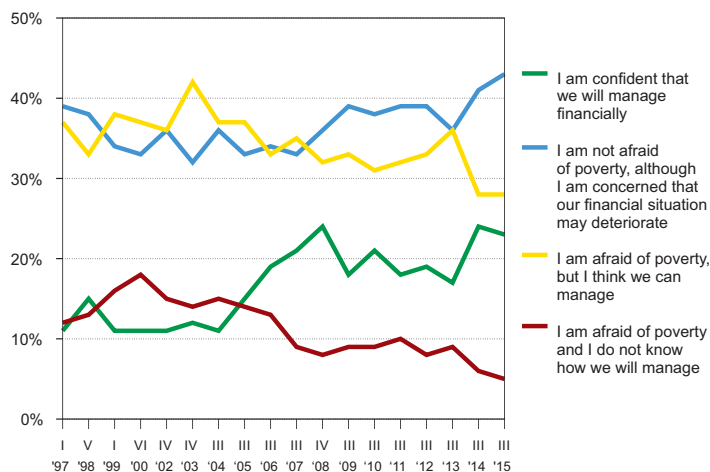
Which is the best description of material standard of your household?



"Don't know" omitted

Anxiety about deterioration of the household financial situation is on a relatively low level. Almost a quarter of Poles (23%) are confident about their financial future, while two-fifths (43%) are afraid that their financial situation may deteriorate, but are not afraid of falling into poverty. Overall, a third of respondents (33%) fear poverty, but most of them (28%) believe they can cope with it. One-twentieth (5%) are helpless in the face of poverty.

Which statement best describes the financial situation of your household?



"Don't know" omitted

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Material standard of living", April 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2015, N=1062. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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