

CONTENTS

Immigrants in Poland

Perception of national and ethnic minorities

Preferences for electoral system

Acceptance of in-vitro fertilisation (IVF)

IN ADDITION

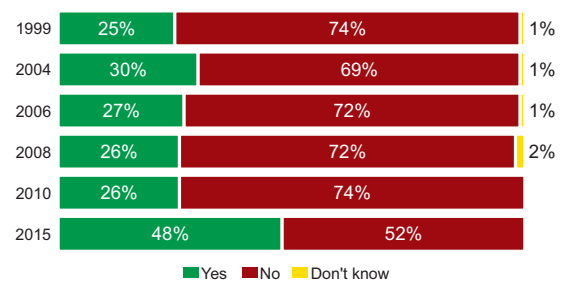
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- People Not Voting in Elections
- Flows between Electorates and Voting Strategies in Presidential Election
- Perception of Election Campaign and Political Activities on the Internet
- Political Parties and Initiatives – Likes and Dislikes of the Poles
- Party Preferences in July
- Opinions about Parliament and President
- Attitude to Government in July
- Social Moods in July
- Trust in Politicians in July
- Referendum – Two Months before Voting
- Proposals for Systemic Changes in Poland

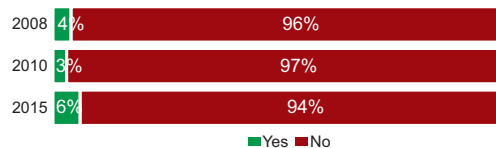
Immigrants in Poland

Poland remains a nationally homogeneous state, but statistics indicate a significant increase in the number of immigrants in recent years. After Poland entered the European Union, residents of other EU countries came in greater numbers. Moreover, the crisis in Ukraine increased the number of migrants from the east. According to statistics of the Office for Foreigners, which issues residence permits, Ukrainians are the largest national group of immigrants, while the Vietnamese are second. Therefore, it is hardly surprising that the number of Poles acquainted with foreigners living in Poland is increasing (the proportion doubled in the last five years). At present, almost half

Do you personally know a foreigner living in Poland?



Have you ever paid a foreigner to do work for you (e.g. household duties, home repairs, babysitting) or hired a foreigner (e.g. in construction, agriculture)?



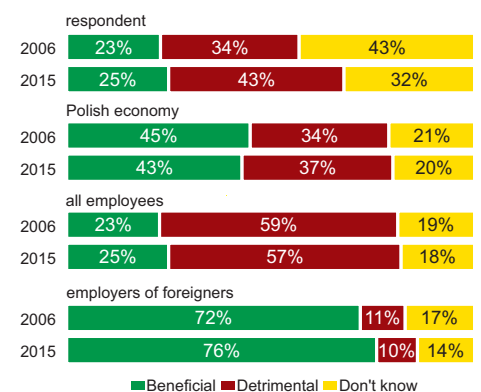
In the last decade the perception of effects of immigrants' employment has remained almost unchanged. In 2006 a similar proportion as now thought that it is beneficial. As before, according to the public opinion, the benefits mostly accrue to the employers (76%) and to the Polish economy in general (43%), while fewer respondents think foreigners' work is beneficial for all employees or for them personally (25% each). Reservations about immigrants regarding personal consequences have increased since 2006.

Respondents clearly differentiate their evaluation of the consequences of immigration depending on the country of origin of foreign nationals. Most commonly, positive evaluations concern Americans, Czechs and Germans. About one-third of Poles appreciate the presence of Ukrainians, Vietnamese, Belarusians and Russians, i.e. relatively numerous groups whose representatives tend to perform low-wage employment and are commonly

(48%) admit knowing such people.

The number of Poles hiring foreigners or paying them for help has increased as well, but the scale of this phenomenon is still limited (6%). Residents of biggest cities most commonly paid foreigners for work (21%).

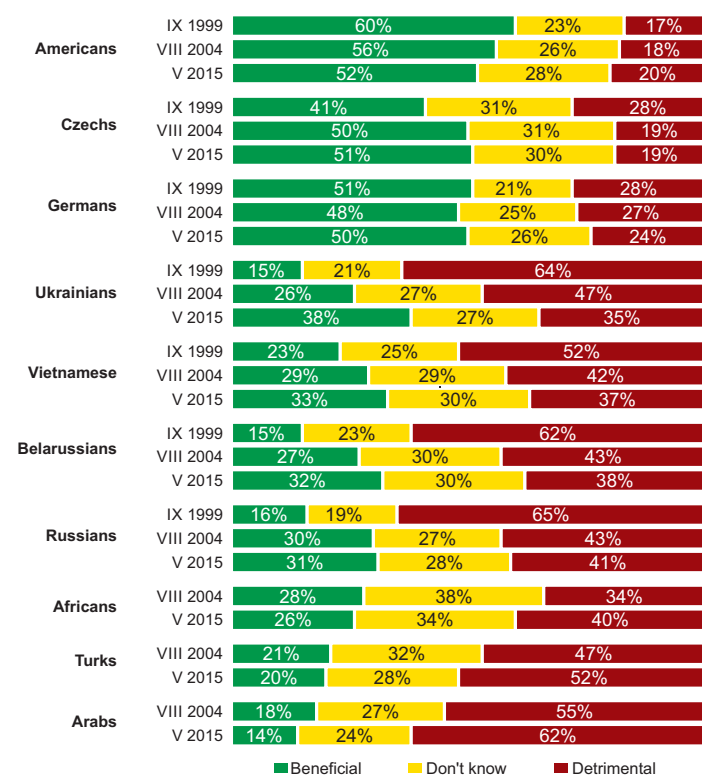
Is employment in Poland of foreigners from outside EU beneficial for...



engaged in trade and food industry. About a quarter of Poles believe the presence of Africans to be beneficial, while a fifth appreciate the presence of Turks and only 14% express positive attitude to Arabs residing in Poland. The majority perceive the presence of Arabs and Turks in Poland negatively.

Since 2004, there has been an improvement in the perception of the presence of citizens of neighbouring countries and the Vietnamese; in a sense, they have become a part of the landscape. Perceived consequences of the presence of Americans have deteriorated slightly, but they remain among the best-evaluated nationalities. Opinions about Germans have not changed significantly. Compared with 2004, there has been an increased prevalence of negative attitudes to nationals of African states, Turks and Arabs.

Evaluation of consequences of presence of different nationals in Poland



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Immigrants from near and far abroad", July 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2015, N=1048. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

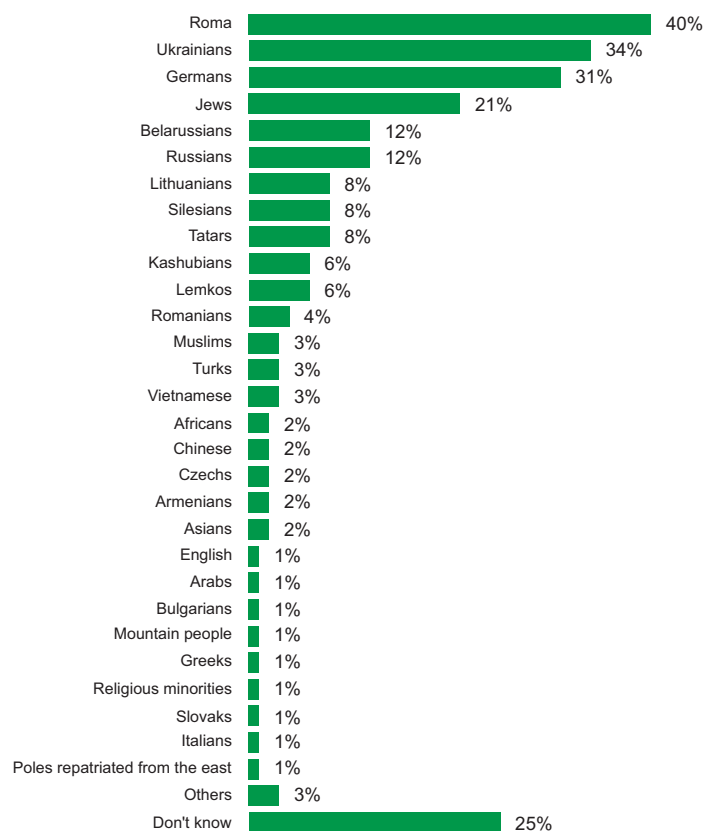
Perception of national and ethnic minorities

Poland has had a law on national and ethnic minorities for ten years. It gives them a number of rights, such as the right to spell their names according to the rules of minority language, freedom to use their language in public life and to study in this language. The law

enumerates nine national minorities: Belarussian, Czech, Lithuanian, German, Armenian, Russian, Slovak, Ukrainian, Jewish, and four ethnic minorities: Karaites, Lemkos, Roma and Tatars.

When respondents were asked to name all national and ethnic minorities they enumerated many more than listed in the law. The most commonly mentioned were Roma, followed by Ukrainians and Germans. A fifth of respondents mentioned Jews, and one-eighth spoke about Belarussians and Russians. Less than a tenth spoke about Lithuanians, Silesians, Tatars, Kashubians and Lemkos. A small proportions of respondents include Romanians, Turks and Vietnamese among national minorities living in Poland. Incidentally, religious minorities were mentioned in this context, most commonly Muslims. Comparing the survey with the national census shows that there is no clear correlation between the actual numbers of minority members and their perception.

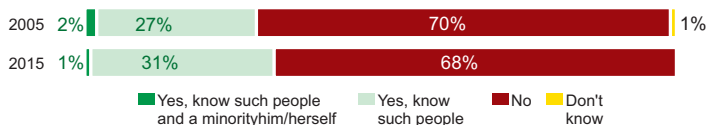
Please mention all national and ethnic minorities living in Poland



The presence of Roma in Poland is very strongly rooted in public consciousness, although, numbering ca. 17 thousand according to the census, they are less numerous than the German, Belarussian or Ukrainian minority. According to the census the German minority is the most numerous, but it only came third in frequency of mentioning. The Jewish minority is mentioned only slightly less frequently than the German, in spite of its small numbers, comparable with the size of the much less frequently mentioned Lithuanian minority (both number ca. 7 thousand people).

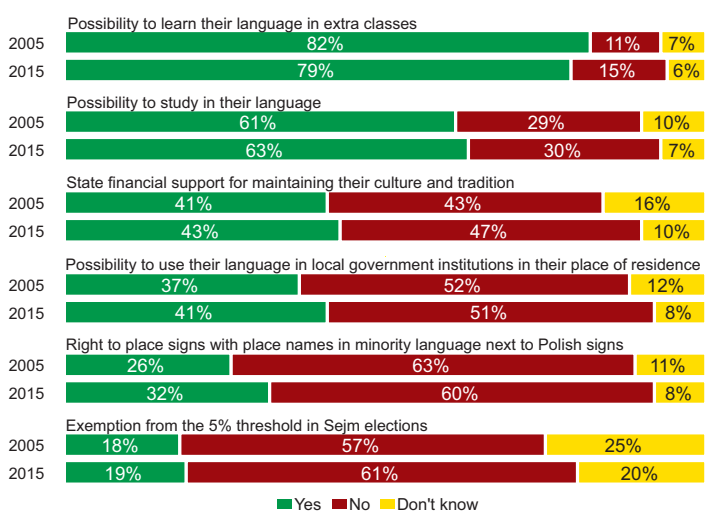
Almost a third of respondents (32%) declare acquaintance with a person belonging to national or ethnic minorities, while 1% consider themselves members of one of them. This number is consistent with census results.

Do you know a person belonging to a national or ethnic minority, or are you such a person yourself?



A vast majority of respondents think that members of national and ethnic minorities should be able to learn their language during extra classes. Almost two-thirds agree that they should have the opportunity to study in their language. Over two-fifths share the opinion that they should receive financial support from the state to maintain their culture and tradition, while a similar group of people agree that they should be able to communicate in their language with local authorities in their place of residence. One-third think that minorities should have the right to put signs with place names in their language, next to Polish signs in their place of residence. A fifth of respondents consider it right that representatives of minorities are exempt from crossing the 5% threshold in elections to the Sejm. In the last ten years, opinions about rights of ethnic and national minorities have changed little. It is worth pointing out that, since 2005, the support for the right to place double-language signs with place names has increased. Moreover, Poles more often believe that members of national and ethnic minorities should have the possibility to communicate in their language in local government institutions in their place of residence.

Do you agree that members of national and ethnic minorities should have the following rights and opportunities



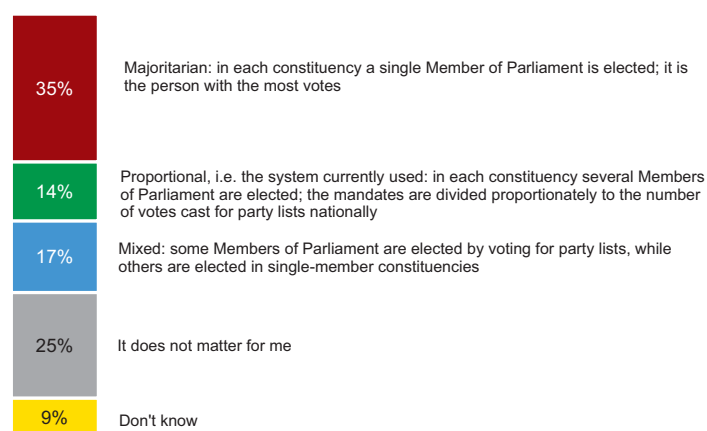
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "National identity and perception of national and ethnic minority rights", July 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2015, N=1011. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Preferences for electoral system

In Sejm elections the proportional representation (PR) electoral system is used. On 6th September there will be a referendum in which citizens will have the opportunity to voice their opinion about a change of the electoral system consisting in the introduction of single-member constituencies. Regardless of the result, the final decision will be made by parliament. Even a binding referendum would not close the issue, as there exist several variants of electoral systems using single-member constituencies. In search for a compromise between PR and single-member constituencies, a mixed system is often proposed, in which some mandates are allocated in single-member constituencies, while other MPs are chosen by PR.

Survey results show that a majoritarian system in single-member constituencies is the most popular, being selected by 35% of respondents. The PR system used currently is supported by 14% only, while a mixed system is advocated by a slightly higher number of respondents (17%). For one-third of Poles the type of electoral system is either unimportant or they cannot express their opinion in this matter.

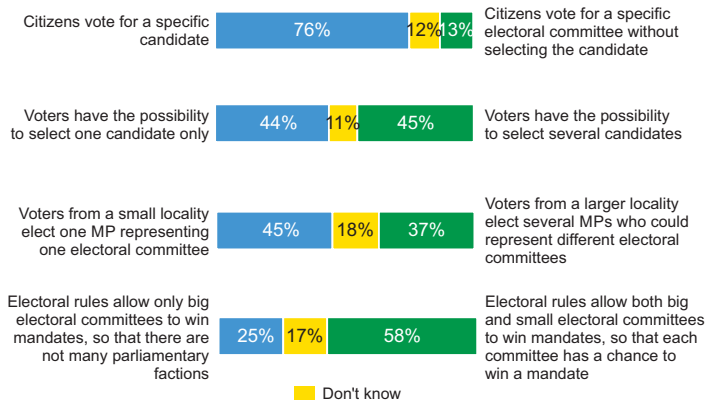
Which electoral system is best and should be used in Poland?



Citizens' knowledge about different variants of electoral systems and consequences of their application is limited, and the support for single-member constituencies is based on several key slogans heard in public debate and on generalized expectation of a fundamental change in the political system. Therefore, it is hardly surprising that there are inconsistencies in opinions about the preferred electoral system. Polish voters are attached to the system in which the vote is personalised, i.e. they select a candidate, in addition to choosing an electoral committee with candidate lists: 76% of respondents share the opinion that in Sejm elections voters should vote for a specific person, while 13% think that they should vote for an electoral committee, without indicating particular candidates; such a system exists in some countries using PR with closed lists. It is interesting to note that almost

half of Poles (45%) would like to have the opportunity to vote for several candidates, unlike in all elections held since 1991. Almost the same proportion (44%) prefer the current system, in which each voter indicates one candidate only. In the context of upcoming referendum, decisions based on the criteria of territorial vs. party representation are also important. A sizeable part of respondents (45%) would prefer a system in which voters from a locality elect one Member of Parliament, representing one electoral committee (this is a simplified description of single-mandate constituencies). A large proportion, however (37%), prefer a system in which voters are elected from a larger territorial unit and MPs representing such a constituency could belong to different political groupings. In spite of a relatively strong support for single-member constituencies, Poles tend to reject the dominance of biggest parties in the Sejm. Only a quarter support a system which would give a premium to largest parties and reduce the number of factions in the Sejm. A clear majority (58%) advocate election rules which would allow both big and small electoral committees to win mandates.

Which rules should be observed in elections to the Sejm



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Preferences for electoral system", July 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2015, N=1011. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

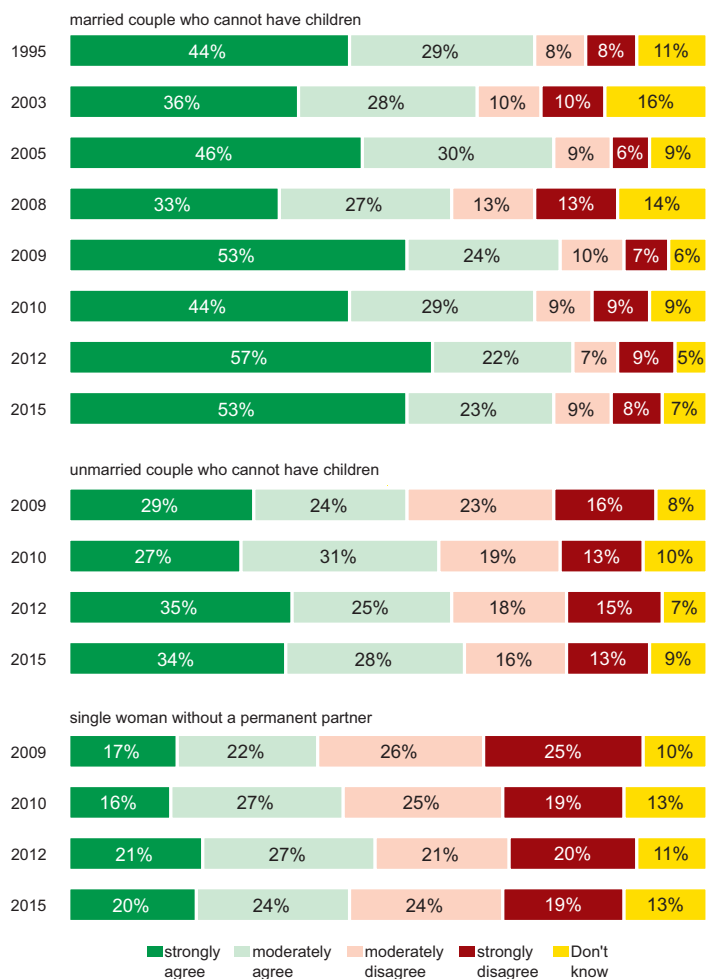
Acceptance of in-vitro fertilisation (IVF)

In-vitro fertilisation treatment has been conducted in Poland for over 25 years, but only recently a law regulating

it has been passed. The procedure will be available for married couples and people in informal relationships. Discussions about legal regulation of IVF lasted for many years. The law is criticized by the Catholic Church, which is in general opposed to this method of infertility treatment.

The level of societal acceptance of IVF showed relatively minor changes, depending on the public debate of this issue. For the last twenty years, a vast majority of Poles have supported access to IVF, especially for married couples who cannot have children, but also for infertile unmarried couples. A markedly smaller proportion of respondents support giving this option to single women without a permanent partner.

Do you agree that IVF should be allowed for a(n)...



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Acceptance of in-vitro fertilisation", July 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2015, N=1011. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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