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## IN ADDITION

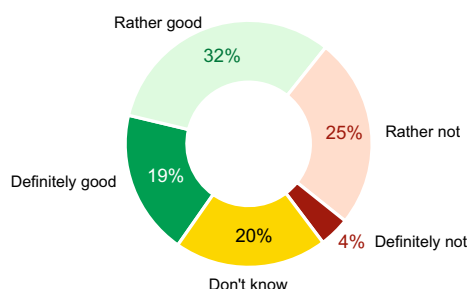
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Causes of Good and Bad Social Moods
- Trade Unions in Poland
- How Poles Would Vote in Parliamentary (Sejm) Elections Today
- Opinions about Parliament, President and National Electoral Commission (PKW)
- Work or Study? Changes in Educational Decisions of Youth
- Last Ratings of the First Cabinet of Mateusz Morawiecki
- Social Moods in November
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## Post-electoral balance of power of political forces in Poland

October parliamentary elections in Poland, as expected, were won by Law and Justice (PiS), which gained the majority of seats in the Sejm. Unexpectedly, however, thanks to the so-called the Senate pact concluded by opposition groups, the government failed to win a majority in the upper house of parliament. Although real power still remains in the hands of PiS, the procedural practice will change. As commentators emphasize, it will be harder for the government to proceed quickly with their draft legislation in the Senate. Opponents of the current government may derive from the election results hope for a change on

**Law and Justice (PiS) has the majority in the Sejm, but not in the Senate. In your opinion, is this a good situation for the country or not?**

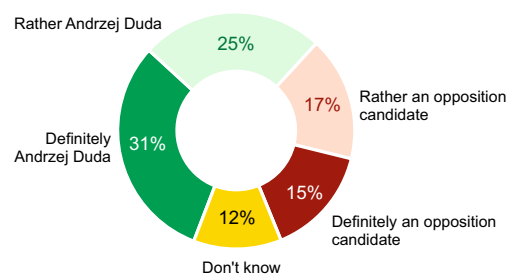


the post of President of Poland in next year's presidential election.

Overall, more than half of respondents (51%) believe that the situation in which PiS has most seats in the Sejm but not a majority in the Senate is good for the country, while 29% have the opposite opinion.

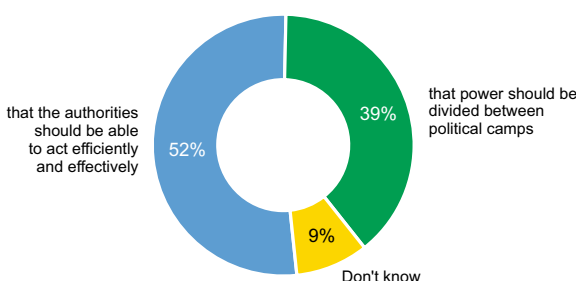
Although the majority of respondents express their satisfaction with the separation of powers in parliament and believe that it is beneficial, the majority (56%) also think that it would be better if Andrzej Duda won the presidential election. Less than a third (32%) are of the opposite opinion.

**In your opinion, would it be better for Poland if Andrzej Duda or the opposition candidate won the next year's presidential election?**



Analyses show that Andrzej Duda's re-election as President is not only supported by PiS supporters, but also by some voters of opposition groups. A significant proportion of those who believe that the loss of PiS majority in the Senate is good for Poland (43%) would like to renew the current president's mandate.

**What is now more important:**



for Poland (43%) would like to renew the current president's mandate.

In the opinion of more than half (52%), it is now more important for the authorities to be able to act efficiently and effectively than for the power

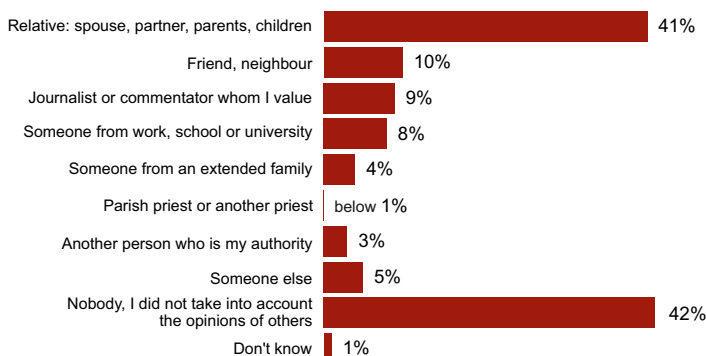
to be divided between political camps. Nearly two-fifths are of the opposite opinion (39%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Balance of power of political forces in Poland", 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2019, N=944. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Church and elections

More than two-fifths of people voting in the last elections declare that when deciding whom to vote for, they did not take into account the opinions of others (42%). The rest consulted their election decisions primarily with their immediate family (41%). A relatively large group took into account the opinions of friends or neighbours (10%), colleagues from work, school or university (8%) or a journalist they valued (9%). Only very few declared that when making election decisions, they were guided by the suggestions of a priest in their own parish or another priest. Even the most religious people (practicing several times a week), very sporadically declared that they took into account the opinions of priests (3%).

### Whose opinions were important to you and helped you to make an election decision?

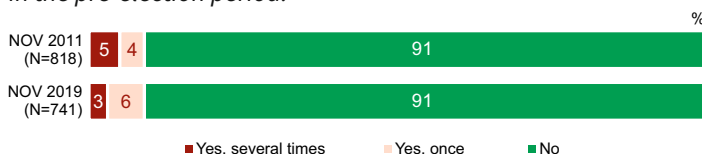


Responses of people declaring participation in the last elections to the Sejm (N = 732)

In total, 9% of respondents who participated in a religious service at least once in the pre-election period have declared that it happened that the priest suggested to the faithful how to vote in elections. The scale of the phenomenon, which can be called electoral campaign in churches, was similar to the level recorded before the parliamentary elections in 2011.

### Before the last parliamentary elections, did you ever participate in a religious service, the Holy Mass, during which the priest suggested to the faithful how to vote in the elections?

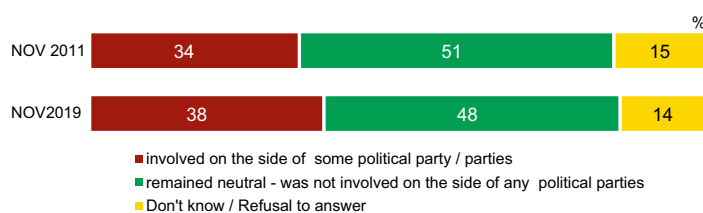
Answers of respondents declaring participation in religious practices, who participated in the service at least once in the pre-election period.



Almost a quarter of respondents (24%) declare that they have heard from someone in the family, friends, or neighbours about cases of electoral campaign in churches. The percentage of such declarations is similar to that recorded in 2011 (23%).

Almost two-fifths of all respondents (38%) believe that the Catholic Church in Poland was involved on the side of some political party or parties before the last elections. Almost half (48%) are of the opinion that it remained neutral and did not support any of the political forces. The conviction that the Church was involved in the campaign is now slightly more common than eight years ago. People who speak of the Church involvement in the pre-election campaign almost unanimously believe that it supported PiS.

### Before the last parliamentary elections, was the Catholic Church in Poland...



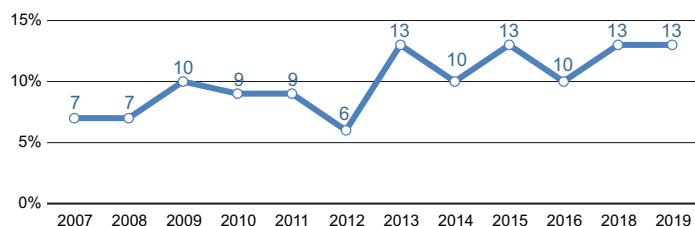
The feeling that the Church in Poland before the last elections was involved in favour of one of the parties is strongly associated with political and, more broadly, ideological orientation. Moreover, political views and religiosity of respondents (frequency of participation in religious practices) are no less important for the perception of the attitude of the Church before the election than personal contact with electoral campaign in church. Political involvement of the Church before the election is noticed by the majority of respondents with leftist orientation (66%) and those not participating in religious practices (57%). It seems that people ideologically distant from the right are particularly sensitive to all signals coming from the Church and priests that may indicate their involvement in the pre-election campaign.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Church and elections", 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2019, N=944. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Employment abroad

Currently, 13% of respondents declare that someone from their household has gone abroad and works there. In 2013, there was an increase in the percentage of people declaring that someone from their household went abroad to work.

## Has anyone from your household left Poland to work abroad? Percentage of affirmative answers

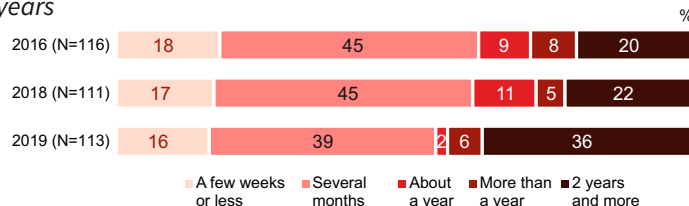


Approximately one-fifth of Poles (22%) declare experience of working abroad. In addition, more than one in ten (12%) claim that in the last ten years they have been abroad to work at least once.

Respondents who have worked abroad in the last ten years most often stayed outside the country for several months (39%). There is a significant increase in the percentage of respondents claiming that their longest stay lasted 2 years or longer (36%, 14 percentage points more than a year ago). This may suggest that we are observing intensification of returns to Poland after long-term economic emigration.

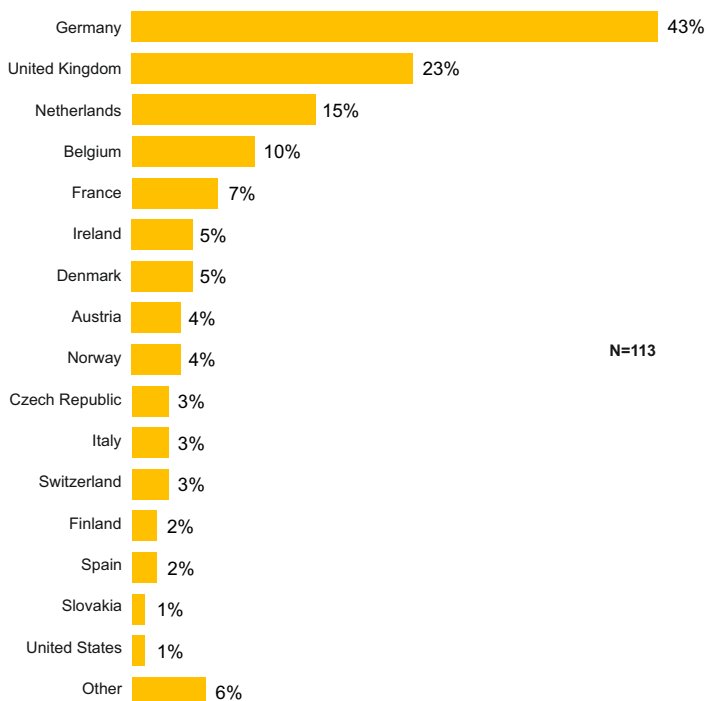
### How long was your longest stay for employment abroad?

Answers from people who have worked abroad in the last 10 years



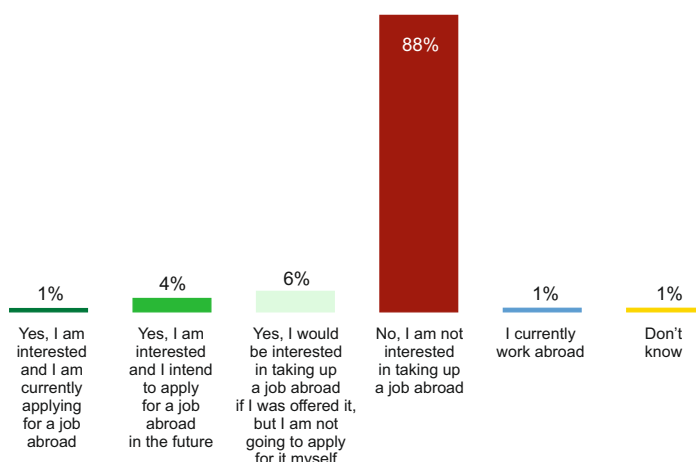
Invariably, Germany is the most frequently declared destination of economic emigration, followed by Great Britain. Next are: the Netherlands and Belgium.

### Considering the last 10 years, in which countries have you worked?



The percentage of respondents who consider traveling abroad for work remains relatively stable, and in this year's survey it is the lowest recorded since 2007. The vast majority (88%) of respondents are not interested in taking up a job abroad, whereas 11% declared interest in economic migration. However, only 1% have already taken specific action in this direction.

### Are you currently interested in employment abroad?



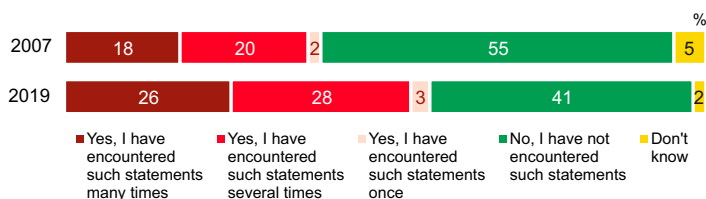
The declared willingness to work abroad is primarily related to age. Approximately one quarter (27%) of respondents under the age of thirty and only 7% of people above this age are considering this possibility. This means that for many young people leaving Poland can still be an attractive option.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Employment abroad", 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2019, N=965. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Hate speech

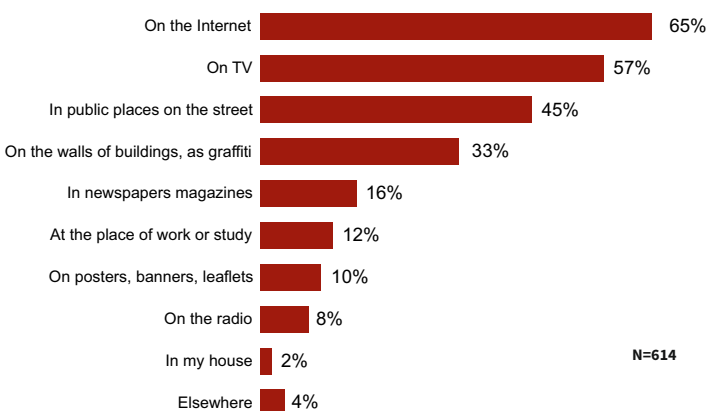
Survey results show that most Poles notice hate speech. Almost three-fifths of respondents (57%) have encountered statements that offended others because of attributes such as race, skin colour, religion (or lack thereof), nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, age or disability; almost all of them (54% of the total) saw such content more than once. Twelve years ago, when we first examined the perception of hate speech, these percentages were clearly lower: about two-fifths of respondents answered in the affirmative, while more than half said they had not come across such statements. The change in the perception of hate speech can be explained in two ways at least. First, by the actual increase in the scale of this type of speech, which is associated with the spread of the Internet, one of its main carriers (in 2007, less than two-fifths of adult Poles used it, and currently almost seven out of ten do). Secondly, by the increase in public awareness and sensitivity to such messages.

**Have you encountered statements, oral or written, that offended, mocked or discriminated against others for reasons wholly or partly independent of them, e.g. related to their race, skin colour, religion (or lack thereof), national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender, age, disability etc.?**

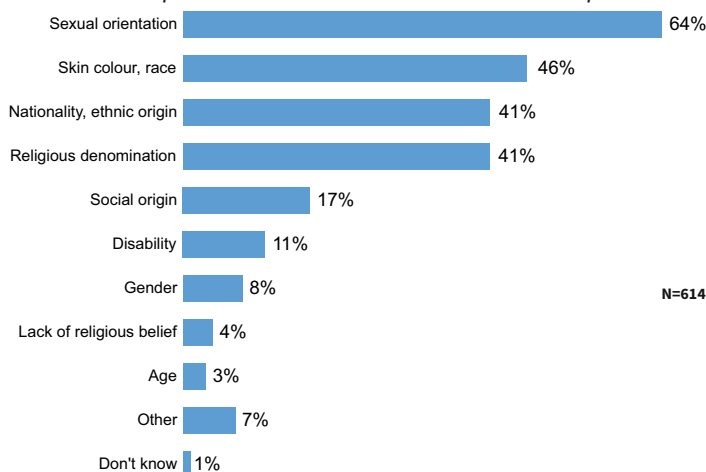


Respondents' experience shows that hate speech is most often present on the Internet, followed by television. Less than half have met it in public places, e.g. on the street, and a third notice such inscriptions on the walls of buildings.

**Where have you most often encountered hate speech?**  
Answers of respondents who have encountered hate speech



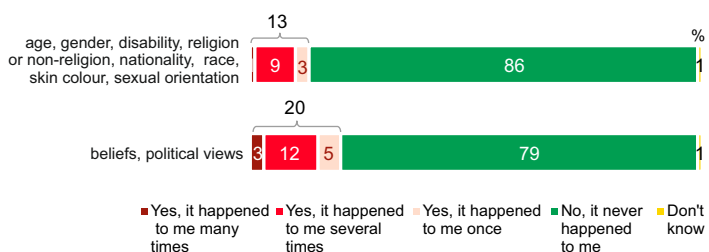
**What was the subject of offensive statements?**  
Answers of respondents who have encountered hate speech



Nearly two-thirds of respondents believe that these types of statements most often relate to sexual orientation. Less than half mainly see racist, and two-fifths xenophobic hate speech. Also, two-fifths of respondents say that it mainly refers to a religious denomination. Other subjects of hate speech were indicated less frequently. Among them, social origin was most often mentioned.

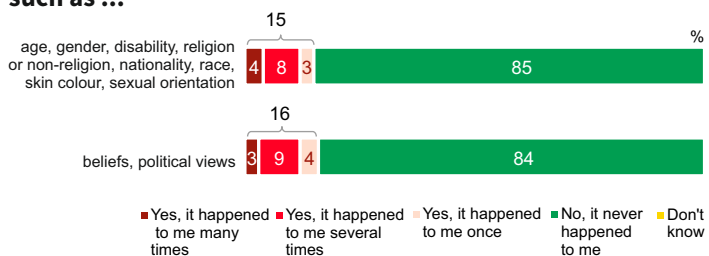
More than one-seventh of Poles (13%) admit to making offensive remarks about a person or group due to such characteristics as age, sex, disability, religion or non-religion, nationality, race, skin colour, sexual orientation. One-fifth (20%) have spoken offensively at least once because of a person's beliefs or political views. Altogether, 8% of respondents admit to being offensive about someone both because of one of the features mentioned and because of their political views.

**Have you ever made an offensive statement about a person or a group of people because of their ...**



According to declarations, almost one-seventh (15%) have been offended because of one of the previously mentioned features, and almost the same proportion (16%) experienced it because of their beliefs, political views. Six out of one hundred respondents (6%) were addressees of offensive statements both typical of hate speech and related to their views.

**Has anyone ever offended you because of characteristics such as ...**



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Hate speech", 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2019, N=1077. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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