25th anniversary of The Robert B. Zajonc Institute for Social Studies University of Warsaw

In 1992 the Institute for Social Studies became a member of the comparative

International Social Survey Programme

Modules conducted in Poland
By 2010, the study was a supplement program of PGSS.
Year of Polish edition in brackets.
1. 1991 Religion I [Independent study 1991]
2. 1992 Social Inequality II [PGSS 1992]
3. 1993 Environment I [PGSS 1993]
4. 1994 Family and Changing Gender Roles II [PGSS 1994]
8. 1998 Religion II [PGSS 1999]
9. 1999 Social Inequality III [PGSS 1999]
11. 2002 Family and Changing Gender Roles III [PGSS 2002]
12. 2003 National Identity II [PGSS 2005]
13. 2004 Citizenship [PGSS 2005]
14. 2006 Role of Government IV [PGSS 2008]
15. 2007 Leisure Time and Sports [PGSS 2008]
16. 2008 Religion III [PGSS 2010]
17. 2009 Social Inequality IV [PGSS 2010]
18. 2011 Health [Independent study 2013]
19. 2012 Family and Changing Gender Roles IV [Independ. study 2013]
20. 2014 Citizenship II [Social Diagnosis 2015]
21. 2015 Work Orientations IV [Social Diagnosis 2015]

Started in 1984,

ISSP currently covers 53 countries
Germany, the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Austria, Ireland, Hungary, the Netherlands, Italy, Israel, Norway, the Philippines, New Zealand, Russia, Japan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Poland, Sweden, Spain, Cyprus, France, Portugal, Slovakia, Latvia, Chile, Denmark, Brazil, South Africa, Switzerland, Venezuela, Belgium, Finland, Mexico, Taiwan, South Korea, Uruguay, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Turkey, Argentina, China, Palestine, Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Ireland, India, Georgia, and Suriname. Also, East Germany was added to the German sample upon reunification. In addition, countries that have fielded all or parts of ISSP studies without joining include Albania, Bosnia, East Timor, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, and others.

A - Austria, 2008
ES - Spain, 2008
FR - France, 2008
IR - Ireland, 2008
IT - Italy, 2010
PL - Poland, 2010
PT - Portugal, 2009

Do you believe in hell?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes, definitely</th>
<th>Yes, probably</th>
<th>No, probably not</th>
<th>No, definitely not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: religious leaders should not try to influence government decisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you believe in religious miracles?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes, definitely</th>
<th>Yes, probably</th>
<th>No, probably not</th>
<th>No, definitely not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Center for Sociological Research