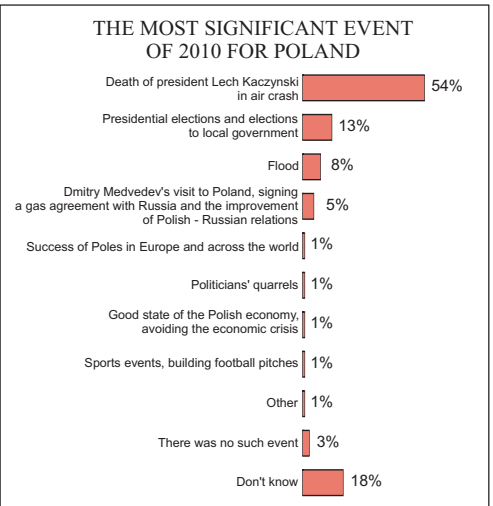


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- 2010 - THE YEAR OF DISASTERS IN POLAND AND ACROSS THE WORLD
- POLES WORKING ABROAD
- ECONOMY AND LIVING CONDITIONS IN POLAND, THE CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY
- TERRORISM

## 2010 - THE YEAR OF DISASTERS IN POLAND AND ACROSS THE WORLD

Over half of respondents (54%) claimed that in 2010 the most significant event that happened in Poland was the death of President Lech Kaczynski and other eminent members of society in an air crash in Smolensk, Russia. Presidential elections and elections to local government, which also took place in 2010, were mentioned definitely less frequently (13% in all). For 8% of Poles, the crucial events of 2010 were natural disasters, mainly floods that occurred during summer. The respondents also said that Dmitry Medvedev's visit to Poland and the improvement of Polish - Russian relations were of key importance (5%). Other events were mentioned sporadically.

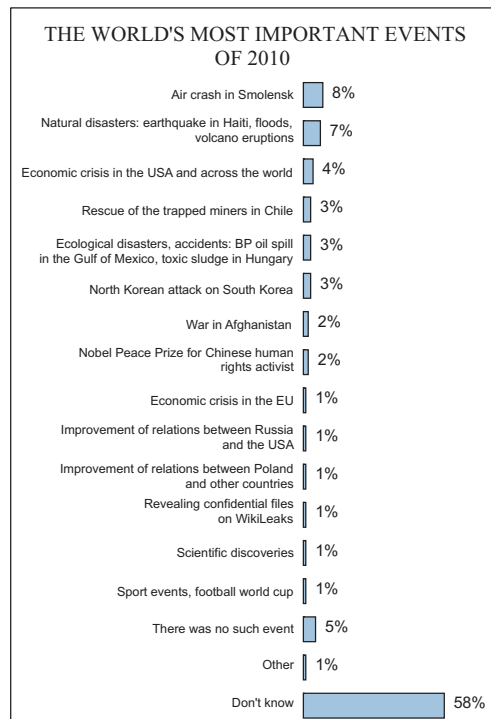


The high-profile victims of the air crash

in Smolensk appear to be the reason why the tragedy appeared on the respondents' list of the world's most important events of 2010 (8% of Poles mentioned it). In comparison to the list of the events important for Poland, the first place of the air crash on the list of the world's most significant events of 2010 is not so overwhelming. Poles also frequently mentioned natural disasters and accidents that happened around the world, e.g. the earthquake in Haiti, volcano eruptions - mainly the eruption in Iceland in early 2010 and serious floods across the world (7%). The respondents mentioned also the accident that happened in a Chilean gold mine, where miners were trapped underground

in an aftermath of an earthquake. However, this event served primarily as an example of successful human actions to combat the effects of natural disasters (3%). Among other tragic events that were also said to be most significant ones in the previous year, Poles mentioned ecological disasters resulting from human action. The most frequently quoted accidents were the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and the breach of a reservoir in an alumina plant in Hungary releasing a toxic sludge (3%).

A considerable percentage of respondents included the economic crisis as a crucial event of the previous year. The effects of the crisis are felt by most countries around the world according to 4% of the respondents and 1% believe that they are felt in Europe. Poles also mentioned armed conflicts, such as the North Korean attack on South Korea (3%) and the conflict in Afghanistan (2%). The fact that the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Liu Xiaobo - a Chinese human rights activist was



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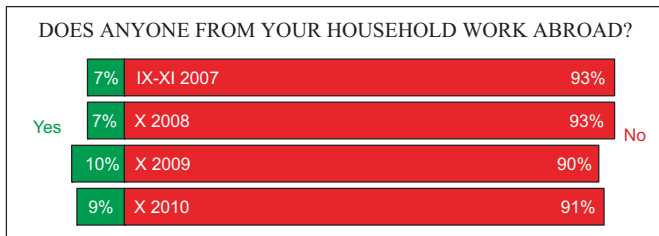
claimed by 2% of Poles to be the key event of the previous year.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "2010 - the year of disasters in Poland and the world", December 2010. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2010, N=879. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## POLES WORKING ABROAD

The rate of Poles' migrating abroad in search of work remained largely the same in the previous year. Presently, in almost every tenth household (9%) there is a person working abroad.

In Poland there are about 14 million households. Hence, if we assume that only one person from each household left Poland in search of work and we disregard those households whose all members left Poland we can estimate that there are over 1 million 200 thousand Poles working now abroad.



In the last ten years, every tenth adult Pole worked abroad. One in a hundred declare that they are currently employed abroad - these are either people who happened to be in Poland while the surveys was conducted or live in Poland but commute to work outside the country. Naturally, the research did not include people who presently live and work abroad. The percentage of people who declare they worked abroad in the last ten years is comparable to the percentages recorded in previous years.



A vast majority of people who worked abroad in the last decade worked outside Poland at the time when the country was already a member of the European Union. Two thirds of them went abroad after the accession into the EU and more than a sixth started to work outside their country before 1st May 2004 but remained there after Poland joined the EU. A fifth of respondents admitted they came back before Polish accession into the EU.

DID YOU GO ABROAD AFTER POLAND JOINED THE EUROPEAN UNION, I.E. AFTER 1ST MAY 2004 OR DID YOU GO ABROAD EARLIER THAN THAT?



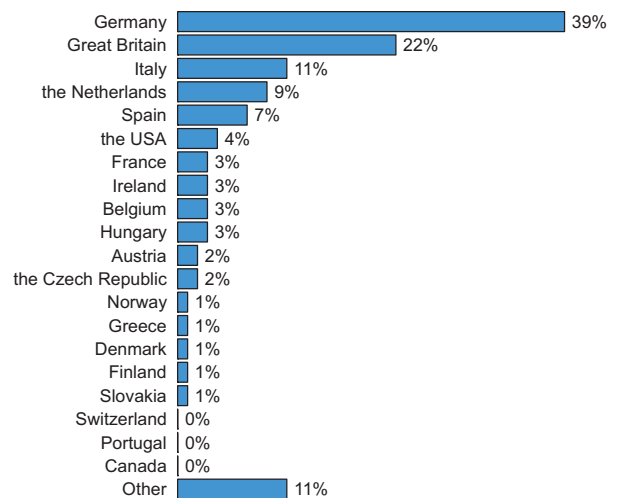
the responses of people declaring they currently work or used to work abroad in the last ten years

Taking into account the fact that 1% of the surveyed sample equals about 280 thousand people, we may estimate that in the last ten years over 3 million Poles worked abroad. Those who were absent because they work abroad and for this reason could not take part in the survey were not included in the estimate. The number of Poles working abroad when Poland was already a member of the EU is nearly 2.5 million, but nearly 2 million left Poland after the accession took place.

If we look at the profile of people working abroad, we may conclude that two factors seem to determine whether a person chooses to leave the country in search of work or not. The first one is the need of a person to undertake a job due to the lack of employment in his/her home country or being under-paid here. The second factor is the potential to undertake a job outside ones country - being fairly young and educated above the basic level.

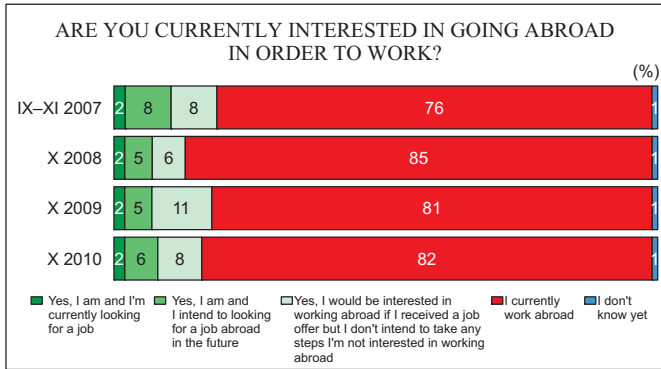
A vast majority of Poles who worked abroad in the last decade or are currently employed abroad found a job in Germany. The second most popular destination is Great Britain, where more than a fifth found a job in the last ten years or are currently working there. Relatively many people worked or are still working in Italy, the Netherlands and Spain.

WHERE DID YOU WORK OR ARE YOU CURRENTLY WORKING?



the responses of people declaring they currently work or used to work abroad in the last ten years

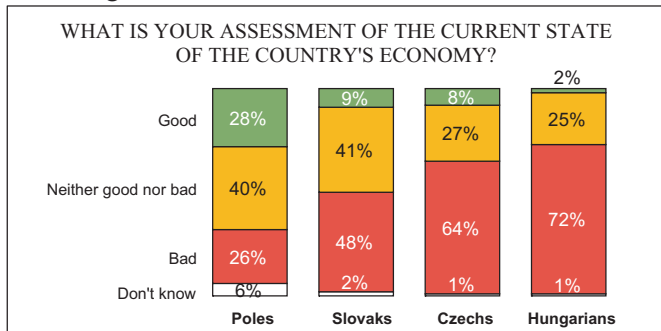
There are 16% of adult Poles interested in working abroad in the future. Half of them (8% of all respondents) took or are going to take concrete steps in order to get a job outside Poland. Others declare that they would be interested in such work if they received a job offer but they do not intend to take any steps to obtain it. In the previous year, the number of respondents interested in working abroad did not change significantly - only the percentage of Poles who are rather undetermined (i.e. people who would go abroad only after being offered a job) fell.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles working abroad", December 2010. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2010, N=1035. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

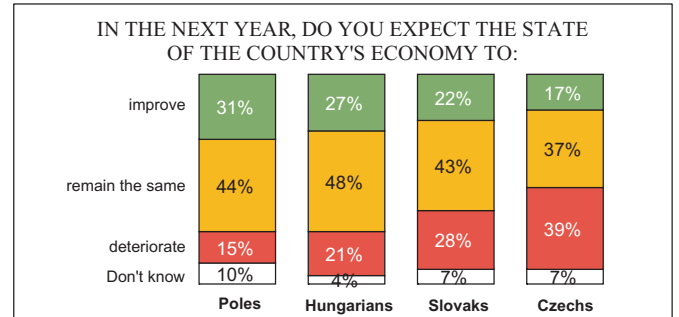
## ECONOMY AND LIVING CONDITIONS IN POLAND, THE CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY

In Poland, the assessment of the country's economy is noticeably more positive than in other countries belonging to the so called Visegrád Group. Poles most frequently describe the state of the Polish economy as average and the number of positive and negative opinions on this subject is comparable. Negative opinions are dominant particularly in Hungary but also in the Czech Republic. The Slovaks are also critical of their country's economy but to a lesser degree than the Czechs and Hungarians.

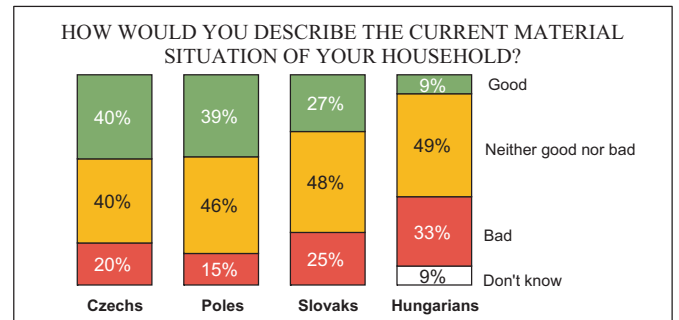


In comparison to other nationalities from the Visegrád Group, Poles declare more frequently that they

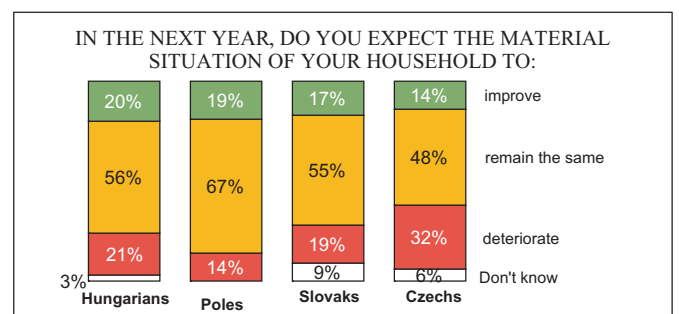
expect the situation of their country's economy to improve in the next year and fewer people believe the situation will deteriorate. The pessimists are predominant primarily in the Czech Republic but also in Slovakia. In Hungary - like in Poland - the prevailing number of people expect the situation to improve.



Citizens of all the surveyed countries declare that their financial situation is average. Positive opinions are relatively more frequent among Poles and Czechs and negative views among Hungarians. The number of Slovaks claiming their financial situation is good is almost the same as the number of those who claim it is bad.



Two thirds of Poles and over half of Hungarians and Slovaks believe that their material situation will not change next year. Less than a half of Czechs think the same. This last nationality group is relatively more afraid that the financial situation of their households will deteriorate.

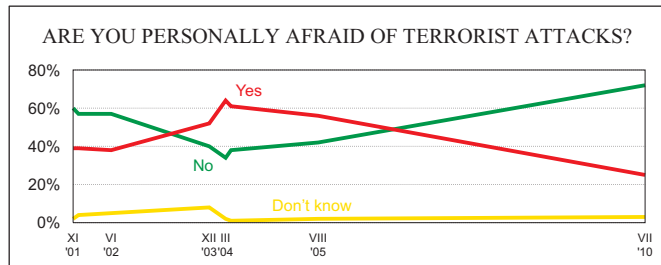


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Assessment and expectations concerning the material situation of households and the state of the economy in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary", December 2010. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2010, N=899. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland. Samples in the Czech Republic (CVVM - Sociological Institute): N=1857, Hungary (TARKI): N=1001 and Slovakia (FOCUS): N=1033.

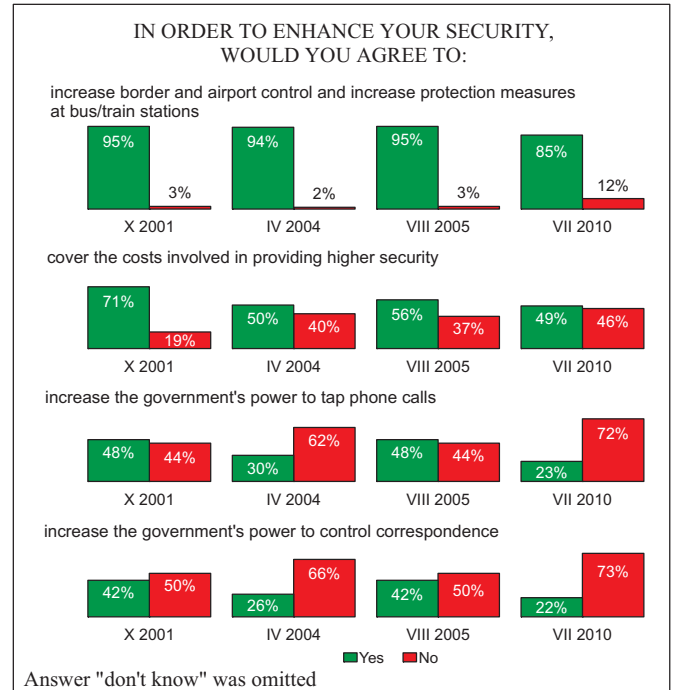
## TERRORISM

The fear of terrorism in Poland is rather low. A vast majority of respondents (72%) declare that they are not afraid of terrorist attacks and a quarter of the surveyed people (25%) admitted they do fear the attacks may happen.

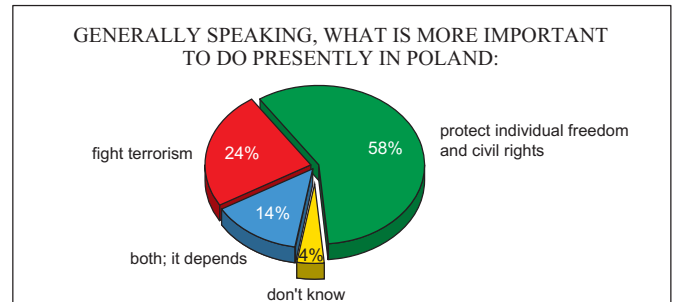
Presently, people are less afraid of terrorism than in the period immediately after major terrorist attacks. Previous CBOS surveys concerning this issue were conducted between November 2001 and June 2002 (after World Trade Centre attacks), between December 2003 and April 2004 (after the attacks in Bali and the theatre in Moscow, Russia), in August 2005 (after the Beslan massacre and attacks on tourist targets in Egypt) and, primarily, after the attacks in Madrid and London, where Polish citizens were among the victims.



In order to enhance their security, an overwhelming number of Poles (85%) would accept increased boarder and airport control as well as higher protection measures at bus/train stations. However, when it comes to costs involved in providing higher security almost as many respondents would be willing to cover them (49%) as would be against additional payments (46%). Definitely, a vast majority of Poles oppose the idea to increase the government's power to control correspondence (73%) and to tap phone calls (72%). In comparison to 2001, 2004 and 2005 the public support for covering additional costs to increase safety measures and the support to limit citizen rights to fight terrorism evidently fell. It seems to be the result of the fact that in recent years people started to feel less afraid of terrorist attacks.



The majority of respondents claim that presently in Poland it is more important to protect civil rights than to fight terrorism.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"The role of the Government and self-governments in informing citizens about terrorist threats"*, December 2010. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2010, N=899. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland. The research was financed from funds for research for 2009 - 2011. The name of the project: *"Preventing and fighting organized crime and terrorism in a secure, rapid and balanced socio-economic growth"*. Conducted by: the Higher Police School in Szczytno and the Pomeranian Special Economic Zone.

### In addition to the reports referred to above, the following have been published recently (in Polish):

- ◆ Goals and Aspirations of Poles
- ◆ Representativeness of Political Parties
- ◆ Party Preferences in December
- ◆ Opinions About Parliament and President
- ◆ Stabilization of Government Ratings
- ◆ Santa Claus Sack
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in December
- ◆ Perception of Campaign and Participation in E-Democracy Before Local Elections
- ◆ About Local Elections After Voting
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