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FINAL EVALUATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DONALD TUSK

On 9 October 2011, parliamentary elections took place in Poland. As specified in the Constitution, the cabinet was dissolved on the first session of the newly elected Parliament. However, all indicators suggest that the new government will be formed by the same coalition of PO (Civic Platform) and PSL (Polish Peasant Party), and Donald Tusk will remain Prime Minister. Several ministers will probably remain in the new government.

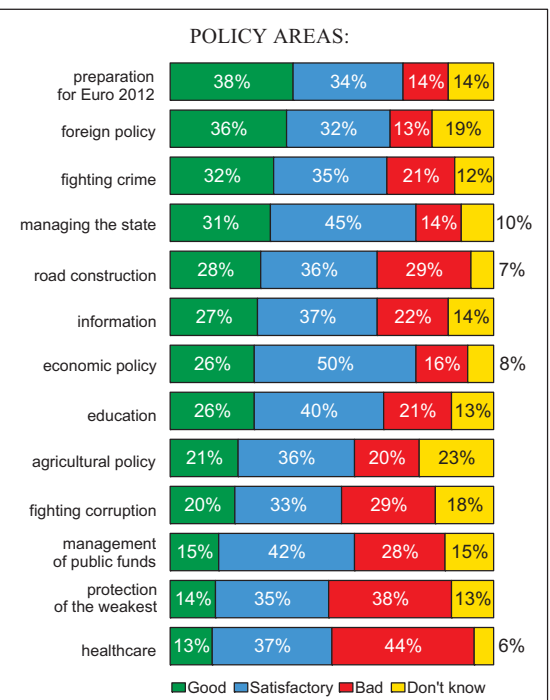
Overall, the achievements of the PO-PSL coalition are evaluated positively. They appear particularly good compared with the final evaluations of previous governments led by Jarosław Kaczyński, Leszek Miller and Jerzy Buzek.

The highest praise is given to the government for the investment related to the Euro 2012 Football Championship, to be held in Poland and Ukraine. In this area the government is evaluated best. Foreign policy is also appreciated: the opinion that it was good or at least satisfactory prevails. It is worth noting that this policy area was also relatively well evaluated in case of previous governments, with the exception of the cabinet led by Jarosław Kaczyński, which was strongly criticised for its foreign policy. There are relatively good evaluations for: leadership, fighting crime, providing safety and security, and economic policy. In these areas the most common note is satisfactory, but good evaluations are more common than bad. Good notes prevail over bad in such areas as: education and information policy.

Opinions about the achievements of the government in road construction and agricultural policy are divided. Satisfactory evaluations prevail, while good and bad opinions are equally common.

Managing public funds and fighting corruption are usually given a satisfactory mark, although criticism prevails over positive opinions.

The worst marks are for: protection of the weakest and healthcare. In both cases, unsatisfactory evaluations are the most common. It has to be noted, however, that these spheres were considered to be neglected also by previous governments, and the cabinet of Donald Tusk is evaluated in these areas far better than its predecessors.



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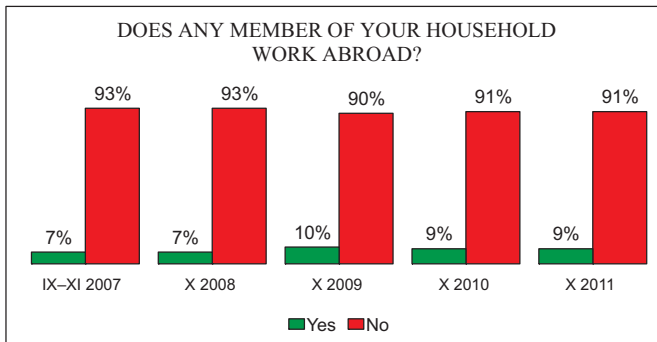
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More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Final evaluation of the government of Donald Tusk", October 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2010, N=1077. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

POLES WORKING ABROAD

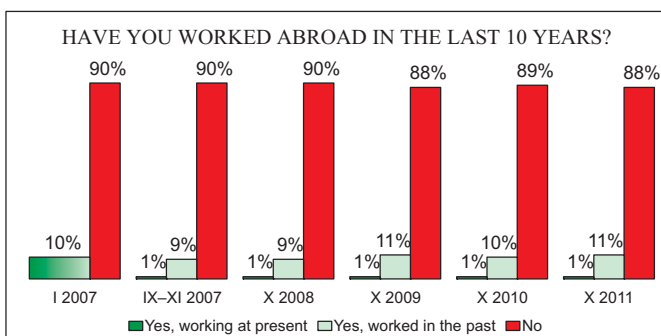
It is difficult to obtain precise data on economic migration that would indicate how many Poles are working abroad, or have done so in recent years. The reason for this difficulty is the nature of the sources: data are obtained either from surveys, or from official registers, which usually do not include all employees abroad. In particular, they exclude people in short-term or illegal employment. CBOS research shows what is the scale of employment migration, who works abroad, and what are the most popular destinations.

Last year, indicators of employment migration have not changed significantly. The proportion of households in which someone left to work abroad has not changed: almost one household in ten (9%) has a member working abroad.



Considering the fact that there are ca. 14 million households in Poland, it can be estimated that at present 1.2 million Poles are working abroad (assuming only one person left each household, and excluding households in which all members left to work).

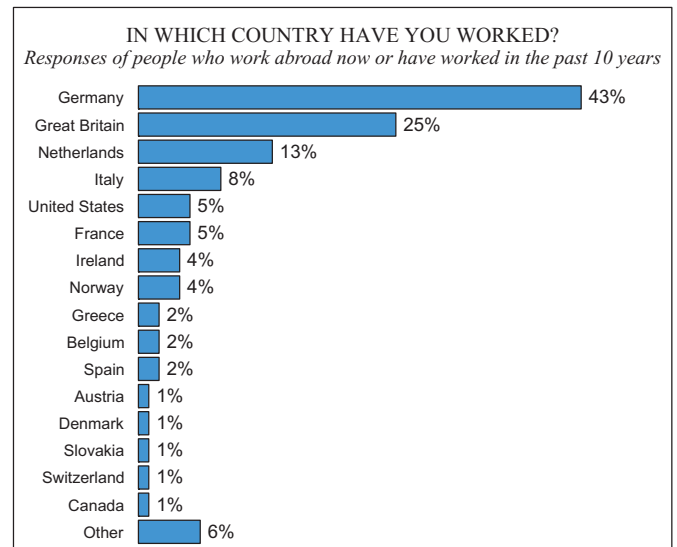
The number of people who declare having worked abroad in the last 10 years is on last year's level. According to declarations, every ninth adult Polish resident (11%) has worked abroad, while 1% are working abroad at present. These people live in Poland and commute to work abroad, or live abroad, but happened to be in Poland for the interview.



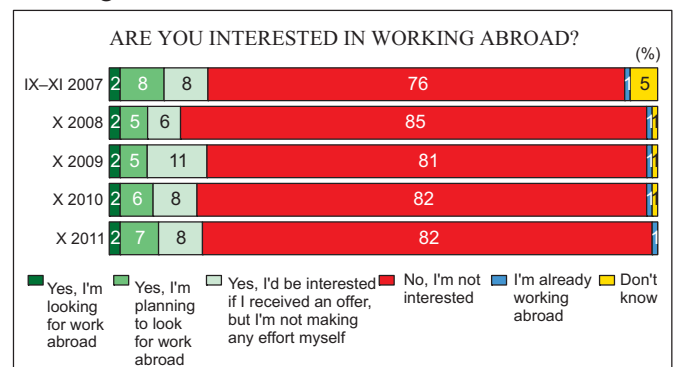
Taking into account that 1% of the sample represents about 280 thousand people, it can be estimated that, in the last 10 years, about 3.3 million Poles have

worked outside of Poland. Therefore, if people working abroad now are included in addition to those who have returned to Poland after working abroad, it can be estimated that about 4.5 million Poles have worked abroad in the last 10 years.

The main destination for employment migration is Germany. Over two-fifths of people with work experience abroad declare working in this country (43%). The second most popular destination is Great Britain, where a quarter (25%) of Poles with work experience abroad worked (or are working now). The other popular destinations are the Netherlands (13%) and Italy (8%).



About 17% of adult Poles are interested in working abroad in the future. Out of this group, about half (9% of all respondents) have made real effort to find a job, or are about to make it. The others claim that they would be interested if they received such an offer, but they do not plan to make the effort themselves. In the last year, interest in working abroad has practically remained unchanged.



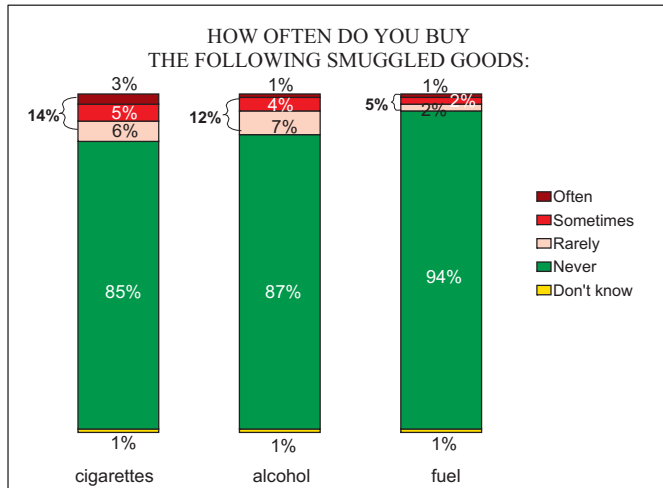
Young people (age 18-24) are especially willing to look for work abroad. These people are, on the one hand, the most mobile, and, on the other hand, under greatest threat of unemployment. Almost one-third (31%) of respondents in this age category want to start looking

for a job abroad, or have already started doing this. Furthermore, 17% of this group would consider a job offer if they received it. The proportion of young people ready to work abroad is now higher than in previous years. If they follow on their declarations, in the next years there may be an increase in employment migration in this age group. A lot will depend on the situation on the labour market, both in Poland and in the countries where Poles work.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Poles working abroad"*, October 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2010, N=1099. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

SMUGGLING AND COUNTERFEIT CONSUMER GOODS

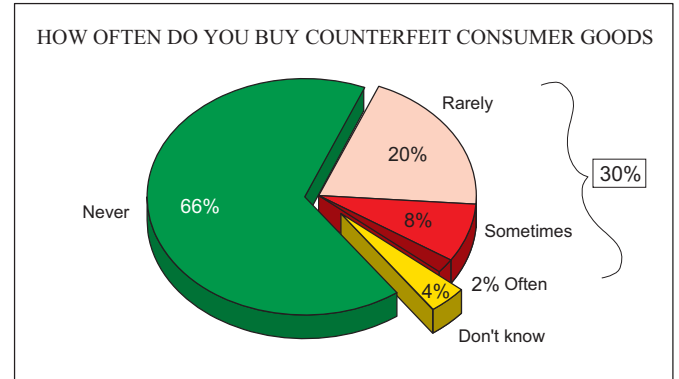
Almost a quarter of respondents (23%) admit buying smuggled goods, at least occasionally. Similar groups declare buying cigarettes (14%) and alcohol (12%). In case of cigarettes, the group of respondents who declare frequent purchases is three times larger than the group of frequent buyers of smuggled alcohol. One in twenty Poles (5%) buys smuggled fuel, at least sporadically. A similar group (7%) admit buying other goods, chiefly clothes and cosmetics, rarely foodstuffs and electronics.



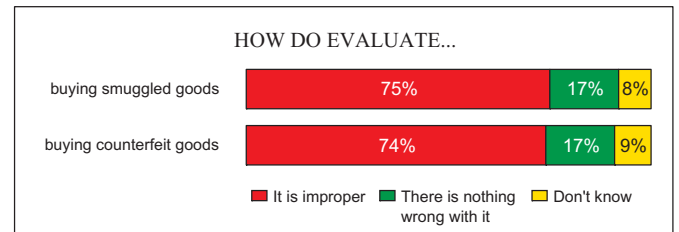
Almost a third of respondents (30%) admit buying counterfeit consumer goods, i.e. products bearing a trademark belonging to another firm (or a very similar misleading mark) and resembling original items. Most do it rarely (20%), and the rest (10%) do it at least from time to time.

Buyers of counterfeit goods usually admit purchasing clothes and shoes (65%), and cosmetics and perfume (24%). Other goods are mentioned far less

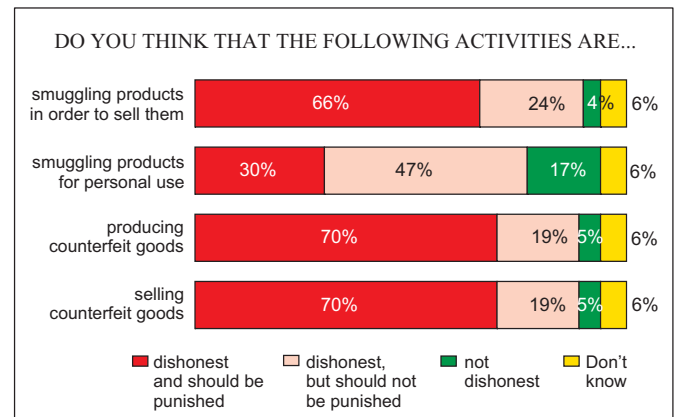
frequently (1% to 3%), among them car accessories, tools, electronics, computer software, foodstuffs, chemical articles, and cigarettes.



Three-quarters of respondents consider buying smuggled goods to be improper. almost the same proportion (74%) disapprove of buying counterfeit products. In both cases, 17% see nothing wrong in doing this.



A vast majority of respondents (90%) believe that smuggling goods for profit is dishonest, and 66% think, in addition to this, that such actions should be penalised. Bringing products for personal use without paying customs duty is treated more leniently. Although 77% consider it dishonest, a majority of this group (47% of the total) oppose sanctions. Almost one-fifth (17%) do not consider smuggling goods for personal use to be dishonest.



Both producing counterfeit goods and their distribution are evaluated with equal criticism. Seven out of ten respondents (70%) support penalising both producers and sellers of counterfeit products, while

every fifth (19%) considers these activities to be dishonest, but not necessarily deserving punishment.

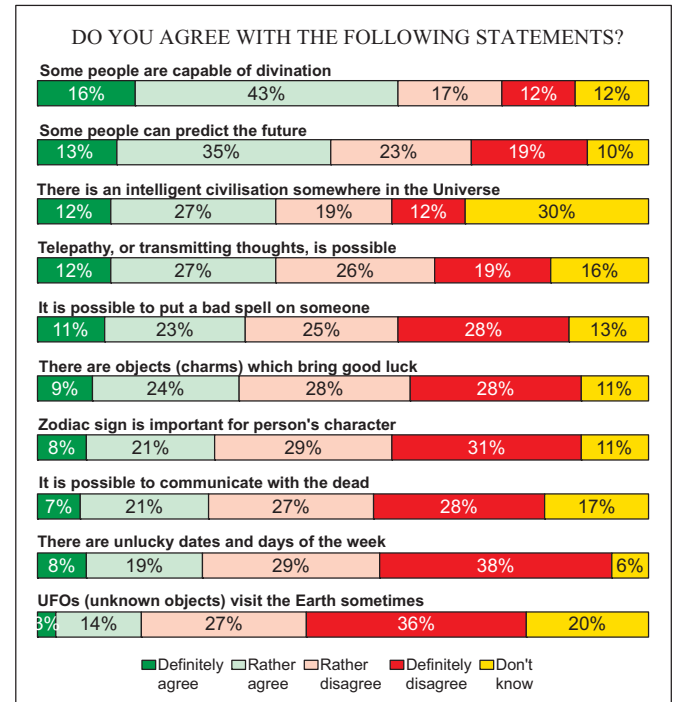
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Smuggling, counterfeit consumer goods and customs officers"*, October 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2010, N=1077. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

NEW AGE

The past 20 years in Poland have been a period of change connected with the rapid economic and social development. In this period, Poles were more than in previous times oriented towards education, which was reflected in a marked increase in the number of university graduates. It is a society, on the one hand, quite highly educated, and, on the other hand, still very attached to the Catholic church: 95% consider themselves as Roman Catholics, 92% are believers, more than half participate in religious practices regularly (at least once a week). Views associated with the New Age thinking are quite popular, in spite of contradicting the Catholic spirituality.

Three-fifths of adult Poles think that some people are capable of divination. Almost half of Poles (48%) are convinced that there are people able to predict the future. Two-fifths (39%) think that there is an intelligent civilisation somewhere in the Universe. A similar group (39%) believe in telepathy. One-third think it is possible to put a bad spell on someone (34%), and that some objects bring good luck (33%). More than a quarter

think that the Zodiac sign is important for a person (29%), that there are unlucky dates and days of the week (27%), and that it is possible to communicate with the dead (28%). Less widespread is the belief in UFOs: one-sixth of respondents think that flying saucers and other unknown objects visit the earth sometimes.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Attitudes to New Age views"*, October 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2010, N=1077. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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

- ◆ Support for Democratic Left Alliance in Years 1997-2011
- ◆ Reasons Behind Absenteeism in Elections
- ◆ Opinions About Democracy
- ◆ Support for Polish People's Party in Last Decade
- ◆ Populism at the Start and in the Middle of Election Campaign
- ◆ Voting Confidence, Preferences of Undecided, Electoral Alternatives and Anticipations
- ◆ Hiding Political Preferences
- ◆ Party Preferences Before Elections
- ◆ Expected Voter Turnout
- ◆ Polish Voter A.D. 2011
- ◆ Attitude to Government Before Elections
- ◆ Opinions About Parliament and President
- ◆ Social Moods in October
- ◆ Superstitions Still Alive
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in October
- ◆ Horoscopes, Divinations, Talismans – Magic all around us
- ◆ Parents' Spending on Education of Children
- ◆ School Students Vacation – Rest and Paid Work

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