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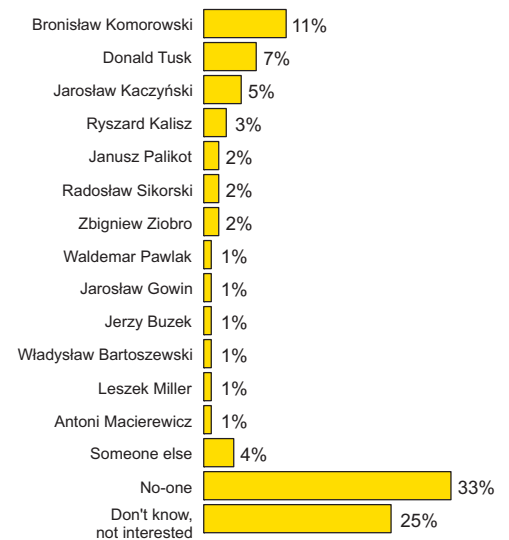
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POLITICIAN OF THE YEAR AND THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

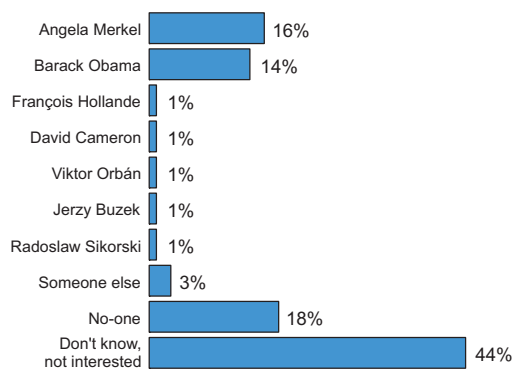
The results of this year's survey about the politician of the year are not surprising. The winner is the politician enjoying the most social trust in recent months: Bronisław Komorowski, the President of Poland (11% mentioned him). In second place is the Prime Minister, Donald Tusk, who was indicated by 7% of respondents. Third comes the leader of the biggest party of the opposition, the leader of PiS (Law and Justice) Jarosław Kaczyński (5%). Next come Ryszard Kalisz, one of the most popular leaders of the Alliance of the Democratic Left (SLD), Radosław Sikorski, the Foreign Minister, and two oppositional leaders: Janusz Palikot and Zbigniew Ziobro.

Almost three-fifths of respondents (58%) did not mention any politician. The level of fatigue with the political class is indicated by the fact the an exceptionally high proportion of respondents did not want to (rather than being unable to) consider anyone worthy of the title of the politician of the year.

WHO IS THE POLITICIAN OF THE YEAR 2012 IN POLAND?



WHO IS THE POLITICIAN OF THE YEAR 2012 IN THE WORLD?



The choice of the politician of the year from the international political scene was even more difficult. Over two-fifths of respondents had difficulties choosing someone, and, additionally, 18% think that none of the foreign politician known to them had sufficient influence to merit the title.

Poles awarded the title of the politician of the year to Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany (16%). Second, with slightly lower result, came Barack Obama, the President of the USA (14%). These two leaders are far ahead of all other international personalities.

The most important event in Poland in the year 2012 was, in public opinion, the Euro 2012 football championship, which took place in June in Poland and Ukraine. Presumably respondents did not only mean the sports dimension of the games, but also the long process of preparation, building roads, sports facilities, airports, etc., for which the games were a culmination. Other events were mentioned far less often, and half of respondents did not consider any event worthy of mentioning.

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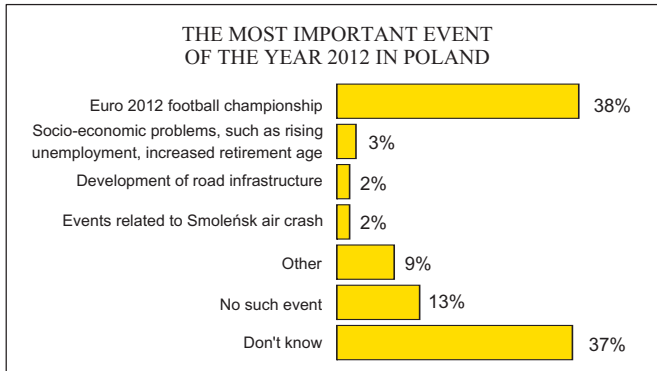
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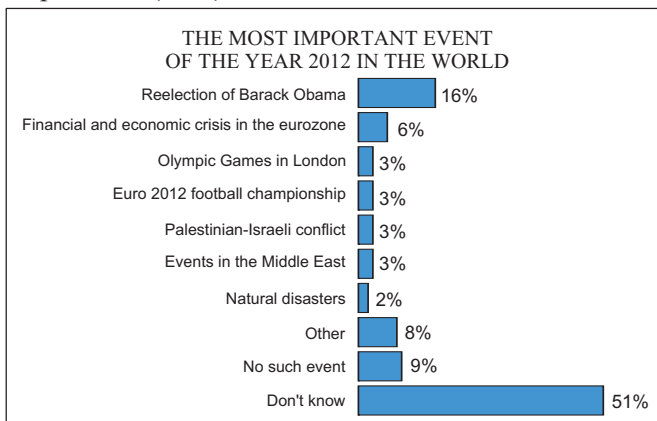
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Internationally, the most important event in 2012 was, for Poles, the presidential vote in the USA and the reelection of Barack Obama (16%). The second most frequently mentioned was the financial and economic crisis in the eurozone (6%). Some of the most important events were related to sports: Olympic Games in London and the Euro 2012 football championship (3% each). The other facts important for the world as a whole were: the next round of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict (3%) and the other conflicts in the Middle East, such as political change and riots in Egypt, Lebanon and Yemen, and the bloody civil war in Syria (3%). The majority of respondents (60%) mentioned no event.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: "Politician of the year in Poland and in the world", "The year of the Euro 2012: event of the year in Poland and in the world", December 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2012, N=1135. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

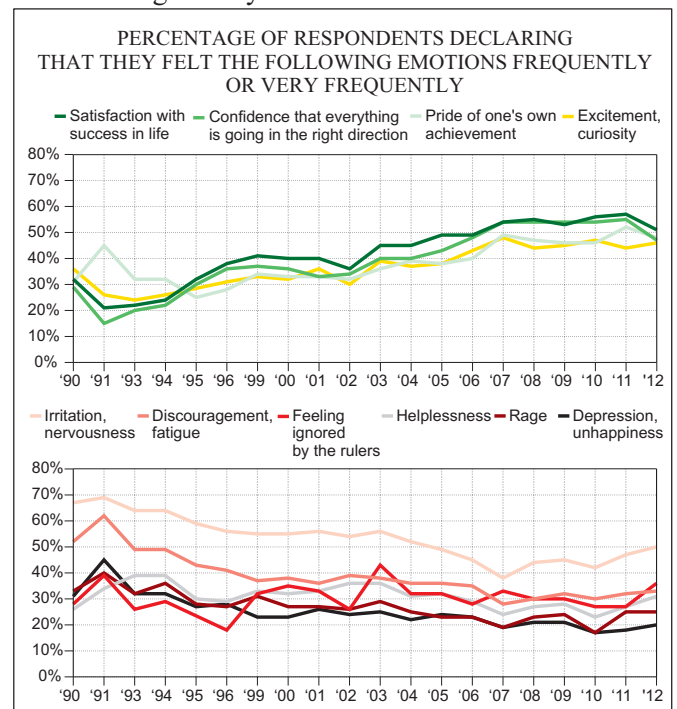
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN 2012

In the last year, about half of respondents often felt satisfaction with a success in life (51%), were proud of their achievements (48%), were confident that everything was going in the right direction (47%), or were excited and interested (46%).

Half of respondents (50%) claim having been frequently nervous and irritated in 2012. The other

negative emotional states we asked about were far less frequently mentioned. About a third of respondents often felt ignored by the governing elite (36%), felt discouraged and tired (33%), or had a feeling of helplessness (31%). Smaller groups were enraged (25%), or depressed and unhappy (20%). Very few people admitted having suicidal thoughts (1%).

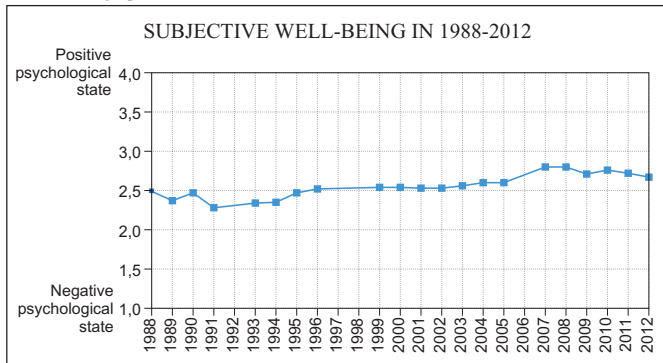
Compared with the previous measurement, there are fewer people declaring frequent experience of the following feelings: confidence that everything is moving in the right direction (8-point drop), satisfaction with a success in life (6-point drop), pride from achievement (4-point drop). At the same time, the percentage of respondents feeling frequently helpless increased by 4 pct. points, while the proportion of respondents feeling ignored by the government increased by 9 pct. points. These negative changes probably result, to an extent, from the economic slowdown and difficulties on the labour market. The increased feeling of neglect by the ruling elite may have been influenced by other factors as well, such as the widely unpopular increase of the retirement age to 67 years.



In a longer perspective of 20-plus years, it is clear that subjective well-being is improving. The frequency of positive emotions has increased, and negative feelings are less common. The proportion of respondents who are often confident about the future and excited has increased. At the same time, the number of people experiencing irritation, rage, depression and fatigue has fallen. It is worth noting that alienation from the ruling circles and helplessness remain relatively stable, in spite of some fluctuations.

The improvement in psychological well-being in the last 20 years is also documented by the rise in value of

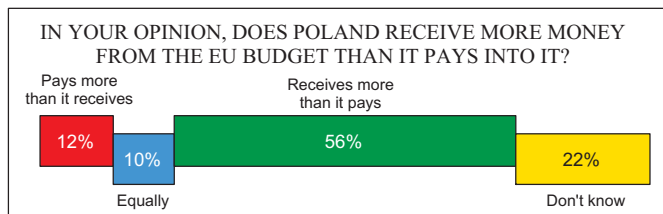
the synthetic indicator measuring the state of positive and negative emotions in the society. Its current value (2.67) is only slightly lower than last year (it was 2.72 in 2011). The analysis of the changes in value of this indicator since 1988 shows that the worst subjective well-being was recorded in the early years of the systemic transformation. Subsequently, the psychological condition improved and stabilized, reaching its peak in 2007-2008. In 2009 there was a slight deterioration, followed by a minimal rise in 2009 and minor fall in 2011-12. The present values are only slightly worse than in 2007-08, which means that subjective well-being is relatively good.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Subjective well-being in 2012", December 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2012, N=1135. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

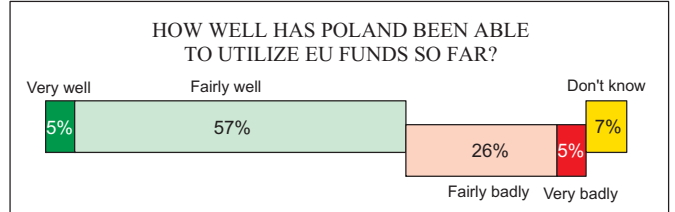
BALANCE OF COSTS AND BENEFITS OF EU INTEGRATION AND THE BUDGET FOR 2014-2020

Poland is a net beneficiary of the European Union: it receives more money from the Union budget than it pays into it. The majority of respondents (56%) are aware of this. More than one in eight (12%) think that the net balance is negative, while one-tenth (10%) believe it to be zero.

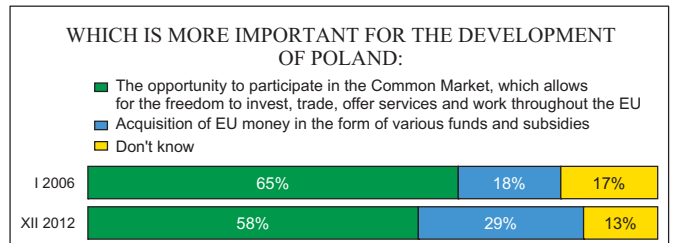


Before the EU accession there was widespread doubt about the ability to utilise the EU funds, failure of which would result in Poland paying more into the EU budget than receiving from it. Subsequent years proved these fears to be unfounded. According to the data from the Ministry of Regional Development, Poland has received over 80% of EU funds (European Regional

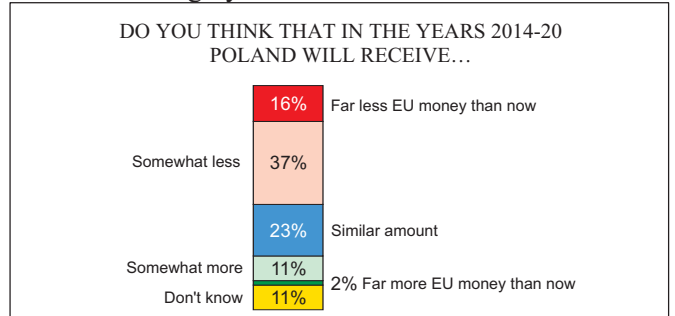
Development Fund, European Social Fund and Cohesion Fund) allocated for the years 2007-2013 to increase competitiveness and cohesion. The investment programs financed from EU funds are noticed by Poles. The majority (62%) are of the opinion that Poland is capable of using these sources of funding.



With time, Poles increasingly appreciate the usefulness of European funds. However, it is not the most important benefit from membership. According to the majority, the most important for the development of the country is the opportunity to participate in the Common Market based on the freedom of movement of people, capital, goods and services.



Polish people are aware of the possibility that the new budget may be less generous than the current one. The majority of respondents (53%) expect that in the years 2014-20 Poland will receive less money than now, while only 13% think that the new budget will be more beneficial. Close to a quarter (23%) believe that Poland will receive roughly the same.

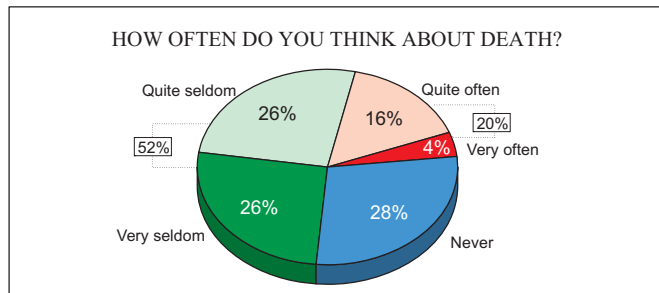


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Balance of costs and benefits of EU integration and the budget for 2014-2020", December 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2012, N=1135. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

FACING DEATH

While almost three-quarters of Poles think about death sometimes (72%), most do it seldom (52%). A quarter of respondents (28%) say they never consider

these matters. In the last decade, thinking about death has become less frequent, as there are fewer people who think about it often. The number of Poles who never do it has increased.

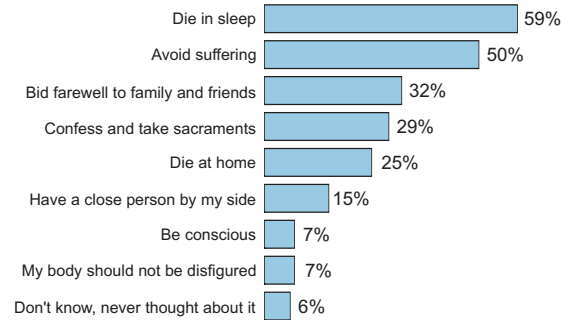


Almost three-quarters of respondents (71%) would prefer to die unexpectedly, whereas only one-fifth (20%) would prefer to prepare for death.



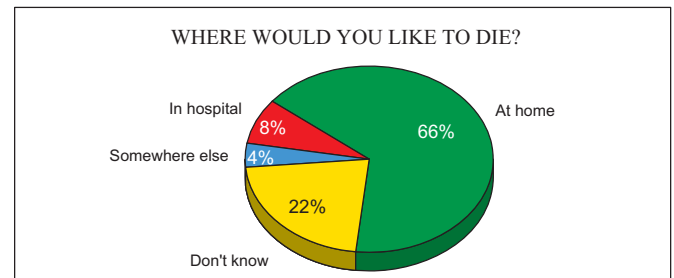
The most often preferred way of ending life would be death in sleep (59%). For half of respondents (50%) it is important that death should not be preceded by long suffering. A relatively large group would like to have the opportunity to bid farewell to family and friends (32%), confess and take the sacraments (29%), and to die at home (25%). Fewer people think it is important to die in the presence of a close person (15%), be conscious (7%), have esthetically looking body (7%).

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO DIE? WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT?



Percentages do not add to 100 because respondents could select up to 3 answers

The majority of respondents (66%) would prefer to die in their own home. One out of twelve (8%) prefers death in a hospital, and very few (4%) would like to die in some other place, e.g. on a trip abroad, in natural environment, in accident, at work.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Facing death", December 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2012, N=952. 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):

- ◆ Opinions About Abortion Law
- ◆ Prices and Shopping
- ◆ Perception of Smolensk Air Disaster After 'TNT Case'
- ◆ Party Preferences in December
- ◆ Opinions on Work of Journalists
- ◆ Attitude to Government in December
- ◆ How do We Differ in Understanding Our Own History
- ◆ PZPN Elections and Football Summary of the Year 2012
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in December
- ◆ Opinions About Public Institutions in December
- ◆ Social Moods in December
- ◆ Social Image of Teachers
- ◆ Evaluations of the Year 2012 and Forecasts for the Year 2013
- ◆ Future of Coalition Government After PSL Leader Change

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