

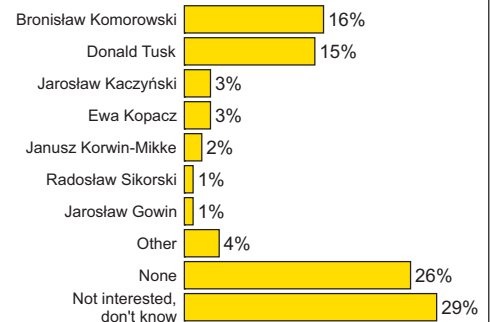
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## POLITICIAN OF THE YEAR IN POLAND AND IN THE WORLD

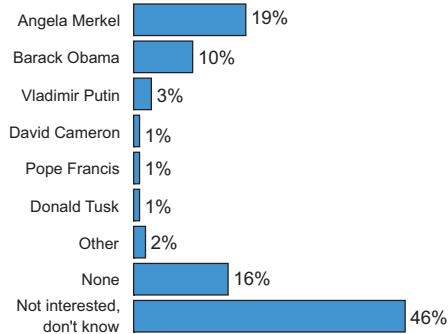
Poles awarded the title of the politician of the year 2014 to president Bronisław Komorowski (16%). He has enjoyed the highest trust of all politicians in recent years, and was voted the politician of the year in previous years as well. In the second place, within a very small distance, is Donald Tusk, the former prime Minister and currently president of the European Council (15%). Clearly, his international career, founded on his reputation among European politicians and the public opinion in Western Europe, improved his ratings in Poland. Last year, only 2% indicated him as the politician of the year. The third place, with a large distance to the first two, is shared by Ewa Kopacz, the Prime Minister of the PO-PSL (Civic Platform-Peasant Party) coalition government, and Jarosław Kaczyński, the leader of the main opposition party (3% each). Over half of respondents (55%) were not able to mention any politician worthy of this title.

### POLITICIAN OF THE YEAR 2014 IN POLAND



*Respondents answered an open-ended question.*

### POLITICIAN OF THE YEAR 2014 IN THE WORLD



*Respondents answered an open-ended question.*

On the international scene, the title of the politician of the year goes to Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany (19%). She has been voted the world politician of the year for the seventh time: in 2006, 2007 and in 2010-2014. In the second place, with a rating almost half as high, is the US president Barack Obama (10%). These two politicians are far ahead of all other world politicians in the view of the Polish public opinion. International events tend to attract less attention than the national political scene, so it is no surprise that 62% of respondents failed to mention any foreign politician.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Politician of the year 2014 in Poland and in the world"*, December 2014. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2014, N=936. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## POST-ACCESSION MIGRATIONS FROM POLAND

After Poland entered the European Union, the borders were opened. Freedom to travel abroad is one of the most commonly mentioned benefits of membership. Many Poles believe that the possibility to work abroad is particularly valuable. In the last 10 years, Poles have used this opportunity extensively.

Contemporary Polish emigrants are primarily people who left Poland after EU accession and who still live and work abroad. However, CBOS data concern Poles who live

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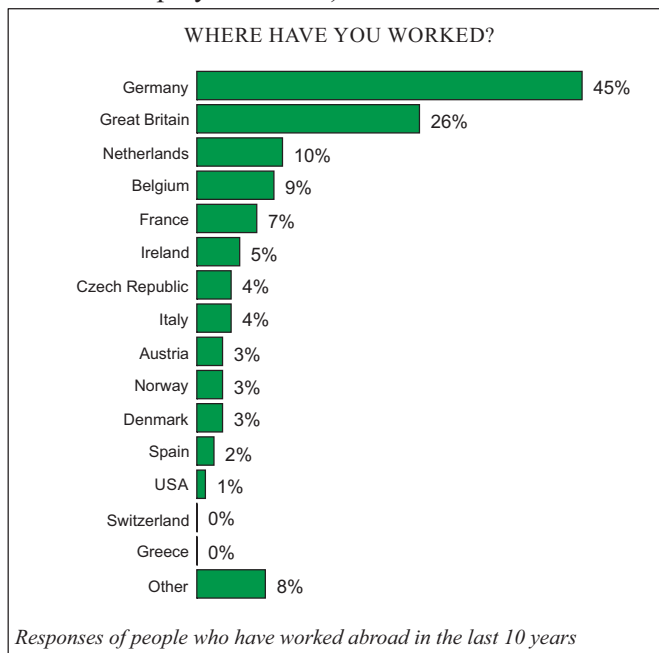
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in Poland but worked abroad in the past, or, in very few cases, still work outside of Poland. More than one-ninth of respondents (11%) declare having worked abroad after 1 May 2004, while 1% still work abroad. Such experience is most common among people aged 25-34 years (21%), skilled (24%) and unskilled (29%) manual workers and entrepreneurs (25%).

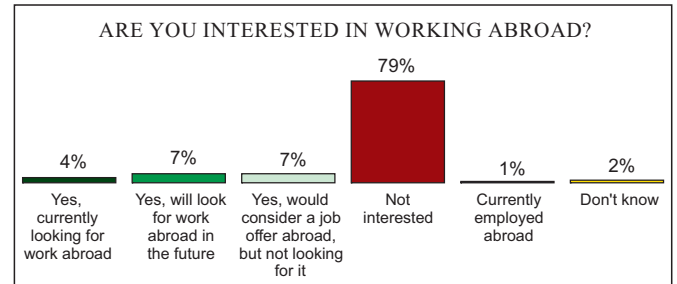
The most common destination of (frequently seasonal) economic migration is Germany. Almost half of people with work experience abroad were employed there. A quarter worked in Great Britain, which was among the first EU member states to open their labour market for Poles after the EU expanded. The other popular countries are Netherlands and Belgium (one in ten found employment there).



Regardless of personal experience, one-tenth of respondents (10%) claim that someone from their household is currently working abroad. Most commonly, family members are employed in Germany (42% of respondents who have a household member working abroad), Great Britain (22%) and Netherlands, which confirms that these three countries are the most popular destinations of migratory flows. Further down the list are Belgium (5%), Ireland (4%), Austria (4%), France (3%) and USA (3%).

A vast majority of people (79%) definitely reject the possibility of employment abroad, but a significant proportion (18%) would be ready to leave Poland. Among them, 4% claim to be already actively seeking work abroad, while 7% will look for work in the future. The same proportion of respondents (7%) say that they do not look for work abroad, but would accept an offer, if it was made. Young people are most willing to work in another country: one-third (35%) of people aged 18-24 and about one-fifth (22%) of respondents aged 25-34

express interest in employment opportunities in another country. For the age group 35-44 the figure is 15%, while older respondents have such intentions far less frequently.

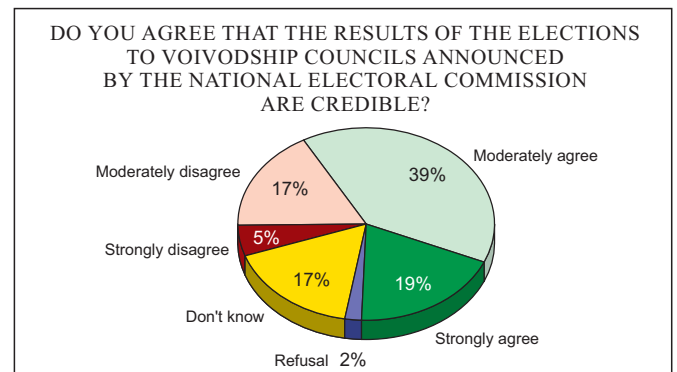


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Post-accession migrations from Poland"*, December 2014. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2014, N=934. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

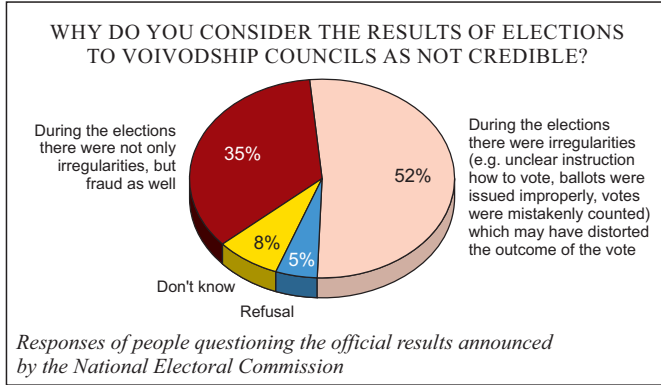
## TRUST IN ELECTORAL PROCEDURES

In November, local government elections were held in Poland. The official results of elections to voivodship councils, which are the highest level of local government, caused a lot of controversy. Unexpectedly, Polish Peasant Party achieved a very good result, gaining in total nearly as many mandates as each of the two main political parties (Civic Platform and Law and Justice). It also happened that the results announced by the National Electoral Commission differed from the exit poll. One of the reasons for this discrepancy was a high proportion of invalid votes, reaching almost 18% of the total. Moreover, the National Electoral Commission had difficulties counting votes, which delayed the announcement of the official results. All of these events gave rise to voices questioning the credibility of the results announced by the National Electoral Commission, and even accusations of electoral fraud.

Over half of respondents (58%) consider the results announced by the National Electoral Commission as credible, while 22% do not believe them. Additionally, a large proportion of people refrain from expressing an opinion, which may signal some doubts about the results.

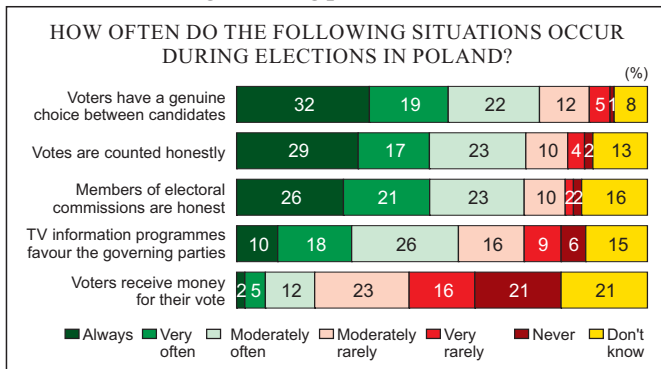


People questioning the official results usually argue that, during the electoral process, there were irregularities which may have distorted the outcome of the vote. A relatively small group (one-third of people questioning the official results, i.e. 8% of the total) claim that electoral fraud took place.



In general, most people share the opinion that electoral procedures function properly in Poland. Almost three-quarters of respondents (73%) think that voters have a real choice of candidates. A slightly smaller proportion (70%) think that members of electoral commissions are usually honest and votes are counted properly (69%). The majority of Poles (60%) believe that buying votes never occurs or happens only incidentally.

The opinion about the neutrality of the mass media is far worse. According to the majority (54%), information programmes on television favour the candidates of the governing parties.

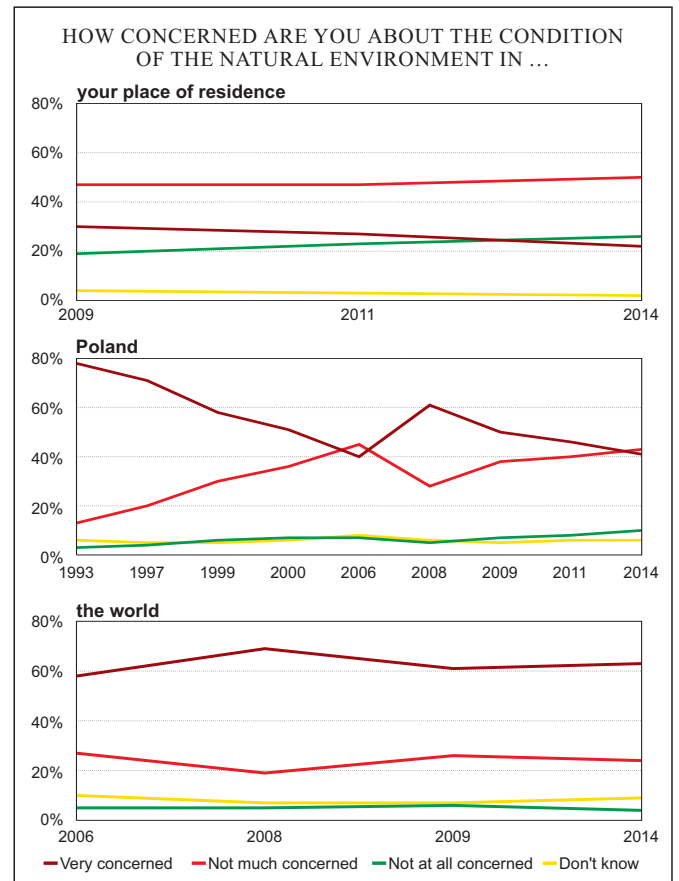


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Trust in electoral procedures", December 2014. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2014, N=936. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

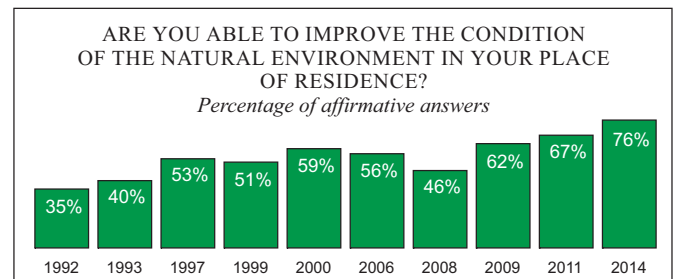
## OPINIONS ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Poles are concerned about the natural environment, but the anxieties are related primarily to the world as a whole (63% of respondents). The dangers to the natural environment in Poland are seen as far less

acute (41%). Still less concern is caused by the environmental conditions in the place of residence (22%). In recent years, the concerns about the natural environment in Poland and in the place of residence decreased in strength, while the opinions about the global situation have remained unchanged.

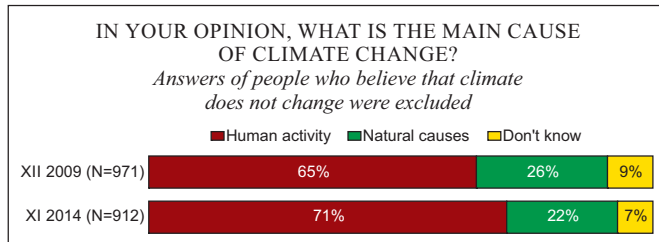


The majority of people (76%) think that their behaviour may contribute to the improvement of the natural environment in their immediate vicinity. Since 1992, the level of ecological consciousness of the Polish society has increased. The proportion of respondents who have subjective influence on the environment locally has increased in this period, and is now 9 percentage points higher than 3 years ago. The perceived influence is the highest among the better educated, residents of biggest cities and among the middle-aged (35-54 years old).



Climate change is usually understood as the global warming process, i.e. increase of the temperature on the Earth. Less frequently, decrease in temperature is

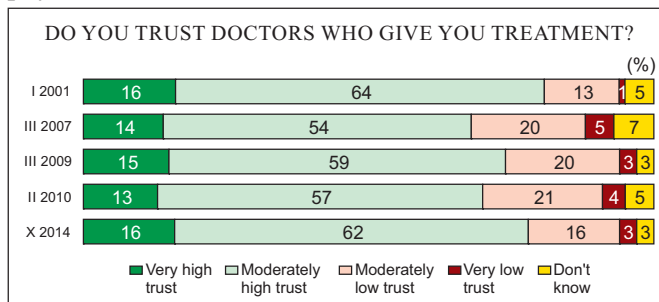
mentioned. There are different hypotheses about the causes of climate change: some refer to natural processes, while others blame human actions. The majority of people noticing climate change (71%) believe that it is mostly caused by human actions, while slightly more than a fifth (22%) think they are primarily the result of natural processes. In the last 5 years, the conviction that humans are responsible for climate change has strengthened, while the number of people attributing the change to natural causes has fallen.



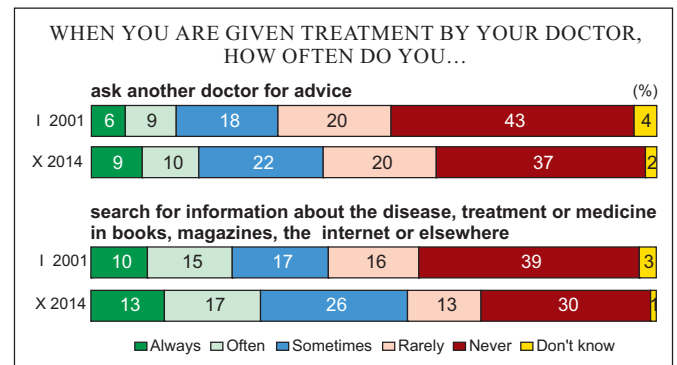
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Opinions about the natural environment and climate change"*, December 2014. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2014, N=934. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## TRUST IN PHYSICIANS

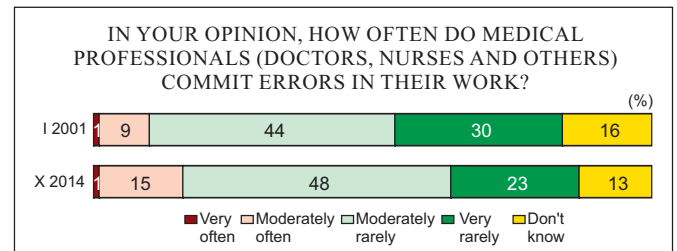
A vast majority of respondents (78%) trust their physicians.



In spite of the almost universal trust in medical professionals, an increasing number of patients try to verify diagnoses and treatment methods in other sources. The majority of respondents (61%) at least occasionally ask for additional medical advice, among them 19% always or usually do it. In total, 69% of respondents at least occasionally search for information about their ailment and treatment in different sources, such as the internet, books and magazines (30% do it usually or always).



In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people who are convinced that medical professionals commit errors in their work.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Medical errors and trust in physicians"*, December 2014. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2014, N=919. 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 Architects
- ◆ Perception of Parishes
- ◆ Sense of Threat and Interest in Situation in Ukraine
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in Party Electorates
- ◆ What Makes a Life Good?
- ◆ Party Preferences in December
- ◆ Opinions about Parliament, President and National Electoral Commission (PKW)
- ◆ Social Moods in December
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in December
- ◆ Attitude to Government in December
- ◆ How Are We Going to Welcome the New Year?
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