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## IN ADDITION

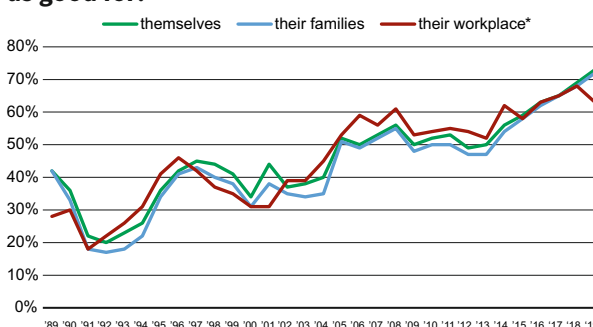
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Catholic Church and Elections
- Assessment of Results' Credibility and Proper Conduct of Parliamentary Elections and Opinions about National Electoral Commission (PKW)
- Perception of the Election Campaign and Political Activity on the Internet before Parliamentary Elections
- Reactions to the Elections Results
- Political Party Preferences in December
- Opinions about the 8th Term Sejm and Expectations for the New One
- Evaluation of Functioning of Democratic Mechanisms and Electoral Procedures in Poland
- Which Professions Do We Respect?
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- Social Moods in December
- Trust in Politicians in December
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## Evaluation of the year 2019

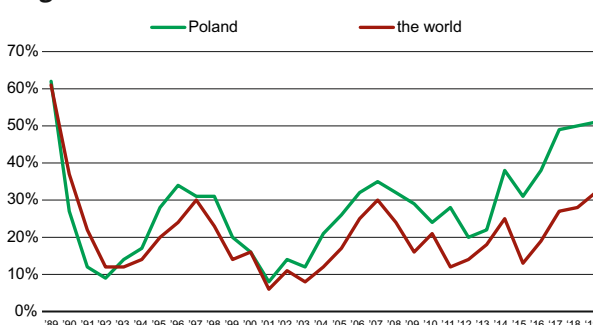
Most Poles assess the past year as good personally (73%) and for their families (72%). The level of satisfaction in the personal and family sphere is currently the highest in the history of CBOS research, i.e. since the late 1980s. Most employees (63%) declare that 2019 was a good year for their workplaces. Estimates of the

**Percentage of people assessing the past year as good for:**



\*Only employees

**Percentage of people assessing the past year as good for:**



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Evaluations of the Year 2019", 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2019, N=971. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Social reactions to the new government

After the elections won by Law and Justice (PiS), Mateusz Morawiecki became the head of government again. Taking into account its composition, as well as announcements regarding its activities, it can be said that - despite some structural and personnel changes - it is a government of continuity. Social reactions to the formation of the new government also indicate that the election has changed little in the public perception.

The reactions to the creation of the government of Mateusz Morawiecki are not as unequivocally positive as those that accompanied the creation of the first cabinet of this politician. Interestingly, the current government is received more favourably than the government of Beata Szydło four years ago. Above all, the

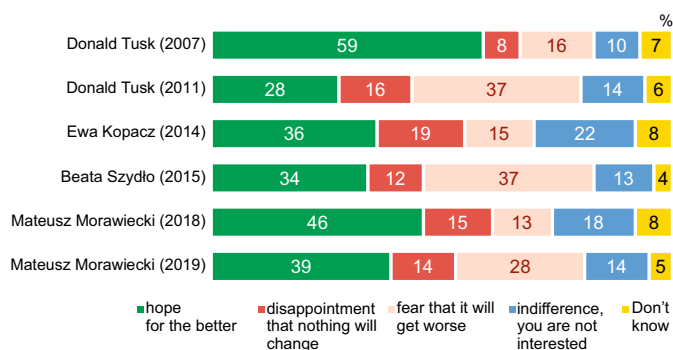
situation in workplaces are slightly worse than a year and two years ago, but they are among the best since 1989.

Traditionally, national and global assessments of the past year are worse than those relating to the private and professional sphere. Just over half (51%) believe that 2019 was a good year for Poland. The last three years have been rated as the best for Poland since the breakthrough year 1989. Almost a third (32%) describe the last year as good for the world. Also in this dimension, the ratings are among the best.

fears accompanying its creation are smaller. At the same time, it evokes more positive reactions than the launch of the second Civic Platform-Polish Peasant Party (PO-PSL) coalition government led by Donald Tusk in 2011.

Nearly two-fifths of respondents (39%) express hope for improvement of the situation in the country due to the formation of the government of Mateusz Morawiecki (39%). More than a fourth (28%) are afraid that it will cause deterioration. Fewer people think that nothing will change (14%) and the same number (14%) declare indifference towards the government.

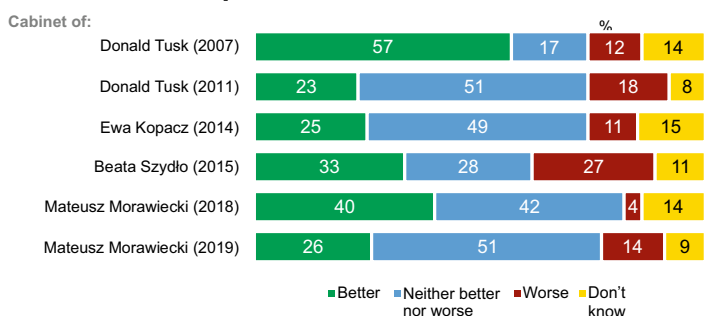
#### Does the government of Prime Minister ... arouse in you:



Hope associated with this government is relatively often expressed by older respondents (people at least 55 years old), rural residents, especially farmers, people with low education and in poor material conditions. The social perception of Mateusz Morawiecki's new government depends, however, primarily on political orientation and, more broadly, ideological worldview. Hope is expressed mainly by respondents declaring right-wing political views and religious persons, especially those most involved in religious practices.

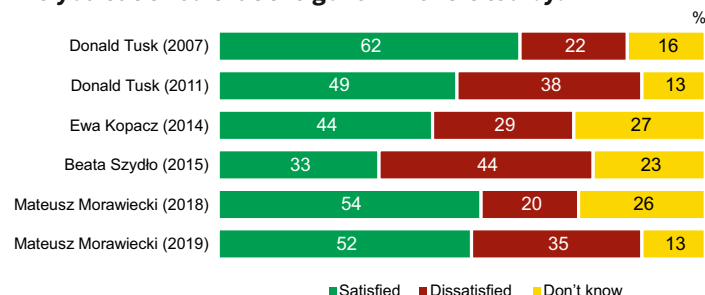
According to more than half of respondents (51%), the new government of Mateusz Morawiecki will be the same as the previous one. Others expect better (26%) rather than worse (14%) government.

#### In your opinion, will the new government be better or worse than the previous one?



The level of acceptance of Mateusz Morawiecki in the post of prime minister remains quite high, although the number of critics has increased in the last two years. More than half of respondents (52%) are satisfied with the fact that he leads the government again. Dissatisfaction is expressed by more than a third (35%).

#### Are you satisfied that the government is led by:



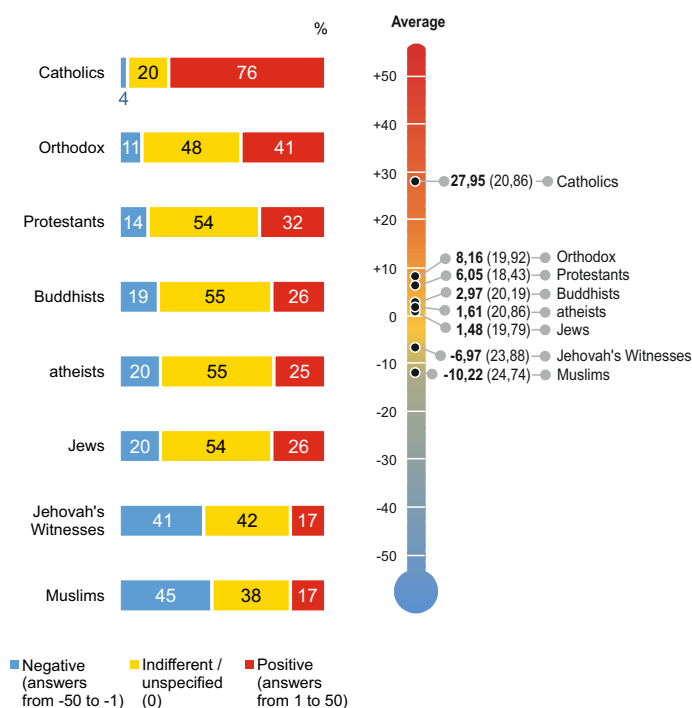
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Reactions to the New Cabinet of Mateusz Morawiecki", 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2019, N=971. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Attitudes towards Islam and Muslims

In Poland, the image of Islam and Muslims is not usually formed by direct contacts with people of this religion, because only one in seven respondents (14%) declares personal knowledge of a Muslim person. In other words: knowledge about them is usually mediated and comes mainly from the media.

Muslims arouse less positive feelings in Poland than followers of other religions. Almost half of Poles (45%) have a cold attitude towards them, and only 17% have warm feelings. The attitude of the others (38%) can be described as neutral or ambiguous. The average temperature of feelings is negative and amounts to -10.22. In addition to Muslims, negative feelings also prevail in relation to Jehovah's Witnesses. Catholics are best received, followed by other Christians: Orthodox and Protestants.

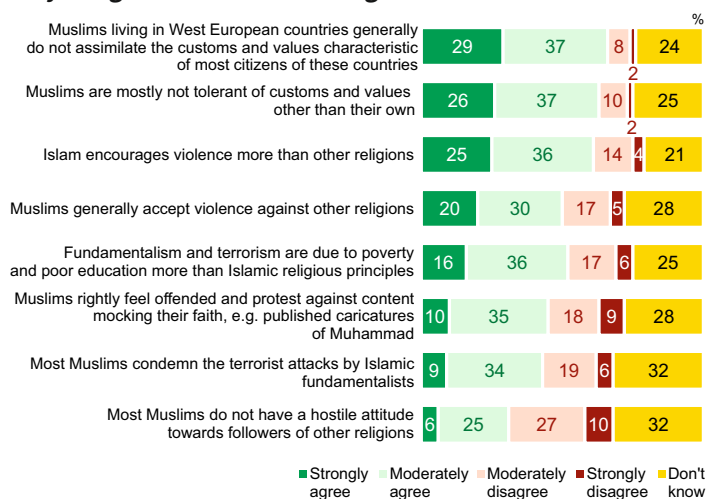
#### What is your attitude towards:



Compared to the results obtained four years ago, the attitude towards the followers of almost all religions has deteriorated, and we are dealing not so much with the intensification of negative feelings, as with a decrease in positive attitudes and an increase in ambivalent ones. The percentage declaring warm feelings for Muslims compared to 2015 decreased by 6 percentage points (from 23 to 17%), while ambiguous or indifferent attitudes increased by 5 points (from 33 to 38%).

Islamic fundamentalism and related phenomena, including terrorist attacks, translated into the image of this religion and its followers, perpetuating associations with intolerance and violence. Two-thirds of respondents (66%) believe that Muslims living in West European countries find it difficult to assimilate and do not absorb the customs and values characteristic of most of the inhabitants of these countries. Almost two-thirds of respondents (63%) agree that most Muslims are intolerant of customs and values other than their own. A significant proportion associate Islam with violence: six out of ten respondents (61%) believe that this religion encourages its use, and half (50%) believe that Muslims generally accept violence against followers of other religions. At the same time, however, over half of Poles (52%) agree that poverty and poor education are more responsible for extremism than Islamic religious principles alone. In addition, more than two-fifths (45%) believe that Muslims rightly feel offended when their faith is presented in derogatory way (e.g. caricatures of Muhammad). Over two-fifths of Poles (43%) believe that the majority of Muslims condemn terrorist attacks by Islamic fundamentalists. The most diverse opinions are about the attitude of Muslims to followers of other religions. Less than a third of respondents (31%) believe that the majority of Muslims do not have a hostile attitude towards followers of other religions, but the plurality (37%) do not share this opinion.

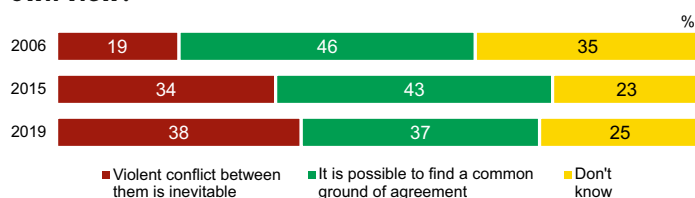
### Do you agree with the following statements?



Over time, more and more people are convinced that a violent conflict between Islamic and Western culture is

inevitable. This opinion is currently shared by 38% of respondents. A similar percentage (37%) believe that it is possible to find a level of agreement between them.

### Thinking about the relationship between Islamic and Western culture, which opinion is closer to your own view?

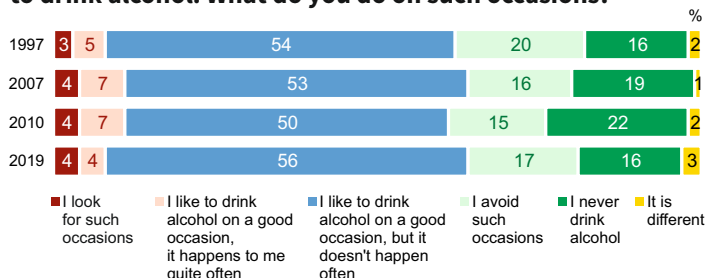


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes towards Islam and Muslims", 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2019, N=974. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Alcohol consumption

Over half of Poles (56%) declare that they drink alcohol occasionally, less than a tenth consume it frequently (8%), and a third avoid alcohol or does not take it at all (34%). Compared to the 2010 study, the percentage of people declaring frequent drinking has slightly decreased, and the number of teetotalers has also dropped.

### Almost every person sometimes has the opportunity to drink alcohol. What do you do on such occasions?



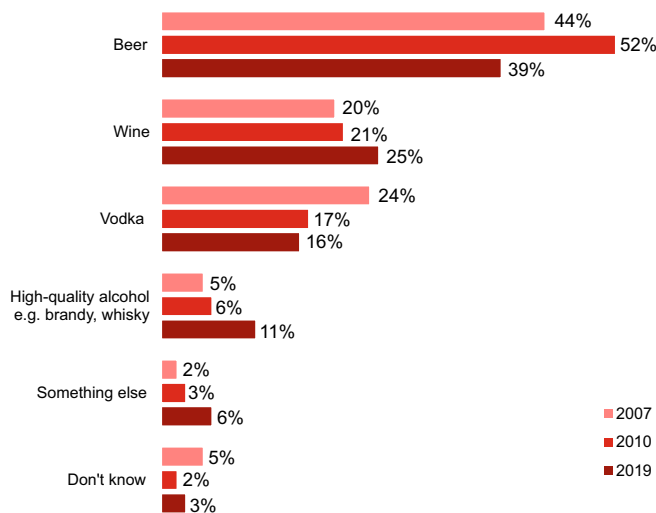
The declared frequency of alcohol consumption varies significantly depending on the basic socio-demographic characteristics. Women avoid alcohol twice as often as men: the percentage of teetotalers among men is 10%, while among women it is 21%. It is worth adding, however, that over the years alcohol consumption among women increases; in 2010, almost a third of women declared never drinking alcohol (30%). In age groups, alcohol is most often consumed by those aged 25-34: only 7% of them are teetotal, two-thirds (65%) use alcohol occasionally, and almost a tenth (9%) do it often.

Beer is most commonly consumed, but its share has significantly decreased since 2010. At that time, every second person among alcohol drinkers (52%) admitted that they most often enjoyed beer. Currently, 39% of drinkers select beer. Wine comes second (25%) and vodka third (16%). The percentage of people choosing wine has been growing since 2007, while the largest increase concerns high-quality alcohols, e.g. brandy or whisky. Currently every ninth drinker (11%) declares selecting this

type of drink. The category of "something different" than the listed alcohols also increased to 6%, i.e. by 3 percentage points. Perhaps it covers cider or radler and shandy, i.e. mixes of beer and lemonade.

### What kind of alcoholic drink do you take most often?

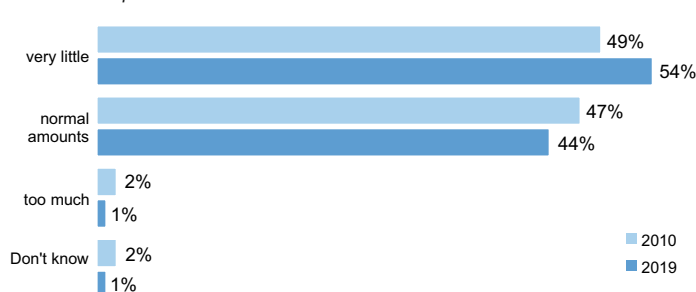
Responses of people who drink alcohol



Most drinkers are convinced that they drink very little (54%) or normal amounts (44%). Only very few (1%) think that they consume too much alcohol (1%). Compared to 2010, the proportion of respondents who believe that they drink very small amounts has increased by 5 percentage points.

### In your own opinion, do you drink:

Answers of respondents who drink alcohol

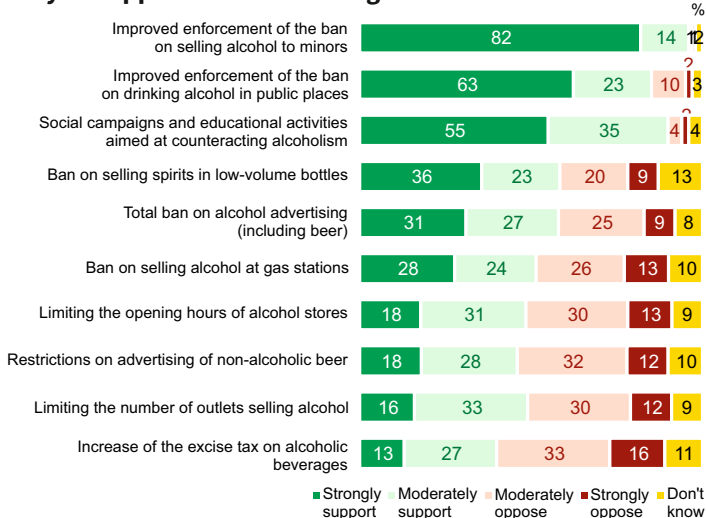


Despite the widespread belief among Poles that they drink safely, the vast majority of respondents believe that alcohol abuse is a very large (43%) or rather large (48%) problem in Poland.

Based on declarations, alcohol in Poland is quite easily available. Almost half of respondents (47%) believe that alcohol prices in Poland are rather low. More than a quarter (28%) claim that there is at least one 24-hour liquor store in their vicinity.

Poles see the need to introduce restrictions or more effective enforcement of existing regulations related to the distribution and consumption of alcohol. Among the solutions that can limit alcohol consumption and prevent its abuse, there is almost unanimous approval (96%) of more effective enforcement of the ban on selling alcohol to minors. Respondents see the need for more effective enforcement of the ban on drinking alcohol in public places (86%). Support for social campaigns and educational activities that are aimed at counteracting alcoholism is almost universal (90%). The majority of respondents (59%) would like a total ban on the sale of hard alcohol in low-volume bottles. Slightly fewer people (58%) support a total ban on alcohol advertising. Over half (52%) are in favour of a ban on selling alcohol at gas stations. In terms of limiting the opening hours of alcohol stores, more people (49%) are in favour of this idea than against it (43%). Opinions are similar as regards limiting the number of outlets selling alcohol: 49% of respondents support this idea, and 42% oppose the restrictions. Opinions among Poles are divided regarding the introduction of restrictions on advertising non-alcoholic beer: 44% of people are against it, and 46% see the need for such a solution. The only idea to which the plurality are opposed is the increase of the excise duty on alcoholic beverages, which results in a rise in prices: 40% of respondents support such a solution and 49% oppose it.

### Do you support the following solutions?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Alcohol Consumption in Poland" and "Opinions on Sale of Alcohol", 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2019, N=965. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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