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## IN ADDITION

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

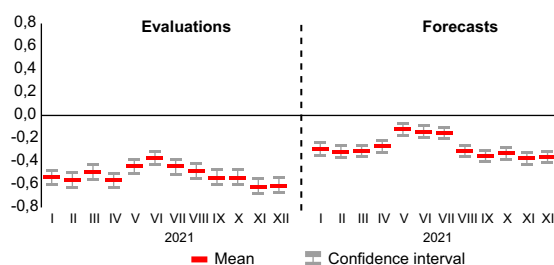
- Sources of Morality
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- Coronavirus – Fears, Attitude towards Vaccination, Evaluation of Government Policy
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## Annual balance of social moods

An analysis of the monthly data from the past year shows that as the third wave of the coronavirus pandemic subsided in the spring of 2021, public sentiment gradually improved. It was visible in the opinions on the situation in the country (both political and economic), and to a lesser extent in the perception of the situation of workplaces and respondents' families. Assessments of the current situation improved, and also hopes for the future increased. In the second half of the year, however, we observed a quite clear shift in public sentiment. The perception of the economic situation and the assessment of its prospects changed most dynamically. Month by month dissatisfaction with the economic situation and pessimism in forecasts grew. Growing hopes related to the release of the economy from pandemic constraints and economic growth gave way to concerns, the main source of which was probably the fast-growing inflation (in December, according to Central Statistical Office data, prices of consumer goods and services increased by 8.6% year on year). The rise in prices has led to a marked increase in concerns about the living standards of respondents and their families.

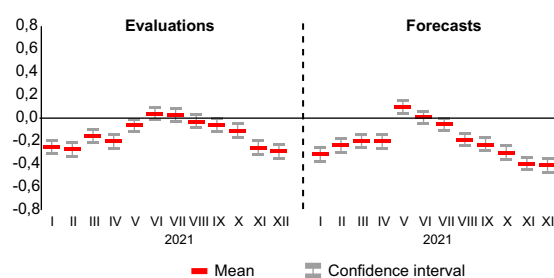
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Social Moods in 2021", January 2022. Fieldwork for national samples: January-December 2021. The random samples are representative for adult population of Poland.

### Political situation in Poland in 2021



**Ratings:** Mean on a five-point scale from -2 (very bad) to +2 (very good).  
**Forecasts:** mean on a five-point scale from -2 (strong deterioration) to +2 (strong improvement)

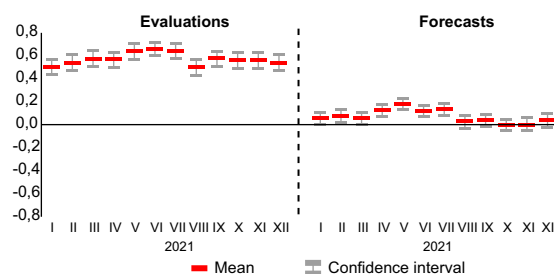
### Economic situation in Poland in 2021



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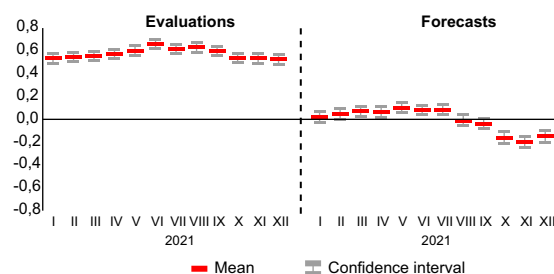
### Situation in the workplace in 2021

Responses of employees



**Ratings:** Mean on a five-point scale from -2 (very bad) to +2 (very good).  
**Forecasts:** mean on a five-point scale from -2 (strong deterioration) to +2 (strong improvement)

### Material living conditions in 2021

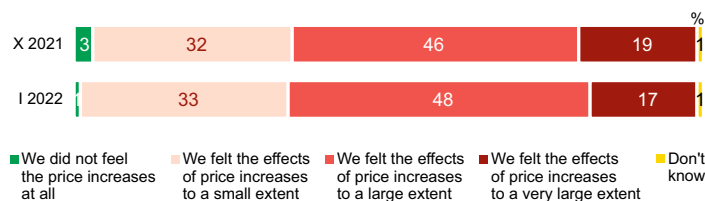


**Ratings:** Mean on a five-point scale from -2 (very bad) to +2 (very good).  
**Forecasts:** mean on a five-point scale from -2 (strong deterioration) to +2 (strong improvement)

# Perception of inflation and anti-inflation policy of the government

Poles feel the price increases almost universally. Almost half of respondents (48%) say that their households experience the effects of price increases to a large extent, and a further 17% feel them to a very large extent. One-third believe that the increases affected them to a small extent (33%) or not at all (1%). Declarations on the effect of price increases have changed little compared to last October.

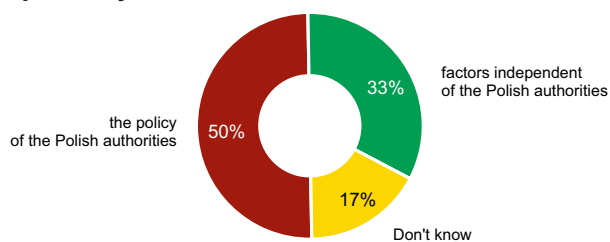
## To what extent are price increases felt in your household?



The increase in prices is felt most acutely by less well-off households. However, also among people who assess their material conditions positively, with relatively high income per capita (PLN 3,000 + per month), more than half declare that the price increases have affected them to a large extent.

The reasons for high inflation in Poland include external factors, such as the increase in oil and gas prices in the world, the EU climate policy, and the COVID-19 pandemic, which by disrupting production processes and supply chains contributed to the shortage of goods on the market. On the other hand, there are also internal reasons, including the government policy, which increased the consumer demand, the late reaction of the National Bank of Poland to price increases and low interest rates. According to the public opinion, the current increase in prices is to a greater extent the effect of the policy of the Polish authorities (50%) than due to factors independent of the decisions and actions of the government (33%).

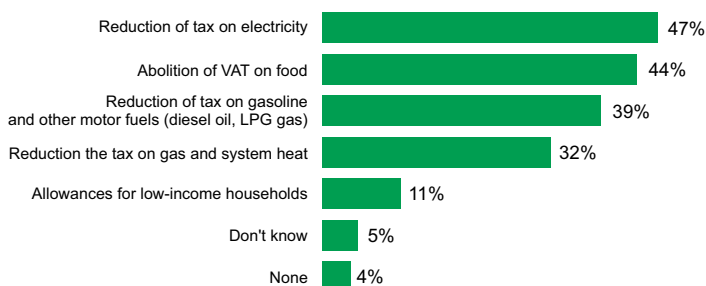
## Do you think the current price increases in Poland are primarily the result of:



As part of the so-called the anti-inflationary shield, the government has taken a number of measures to limit the rise in prices and its effects on citizens. The most necessary from the point of view of all households is the reduction of tax on electricity (indicated by 47% of respondents) and the elimination of VAT on food (44%). A

large group of people (39%) considered the reduction of the tax on petrol and other motor fuels among the most necessary measures. Slightly fewer (32%) indicated a reduction in the tax on gas and system heat. Significantly fewer people (11%) mentioned the introduction of protective allowances for low-income households as important from their own perspective.

## Which measures, either already introduced or planned, aimed at mitigating the increase in prices and its effects are the most necessary from the point of view of your household?



Two answers possible

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Perception of inflation and anti-inflationary policy of the government", January 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2022, N=1135. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

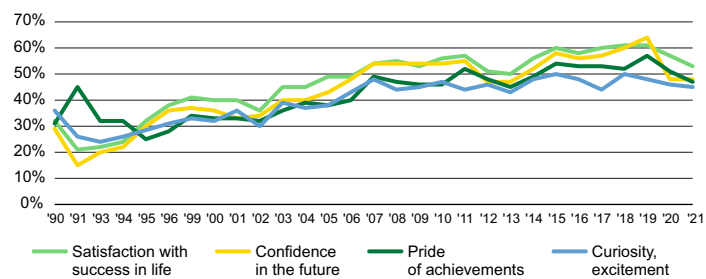
## Subjective well-being in 2021

In 2021, slightly more than half of Poles often felt satisfied with the fact that they had succeeded in something (53%), nearly half were proud of their achievements (47%) and a similar group were sure that everything was going well (48%). Over two-fifths were particularly curious and excited (45%). Among the negative emotions included in the survey, respondents most often experienced a feeling that they were disregarded by the authorities (48%), and were generally nervous and irritated (45%). Over one-third often felt discouraged or weary (37%), while less than one third felt helpless (31%). Other negative emotions were experienced less frequently. One-fifth declared multiple experiences of rage (20%) as well as sadness and depression (19%). Suicidal thoughts were reported sporadically (1%).

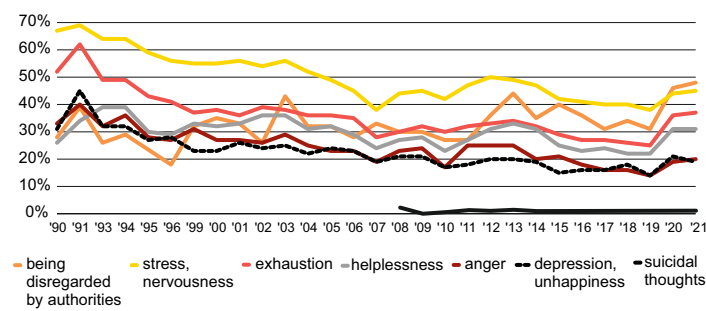
After the marked deterioration of the mental well-being of Poles recorded last year, we have not recorded any major changes in the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, some negative trends deepened. In the second year, there were fewer people satisfied with the fact that they had succeeded in something in their life (a 4 percentage point drop in relation to the previous measurement) and proud of their own achievements (also a decrease by 4 points). The percentage of Poles who feel neglected by the authorities has increased slightly over the past year from 46% to 48%, thus reaching the highest level since the late 1980s, when we started monitoring this

issue. On the other hand, over the last year there was a minimal 2-point decrease of the experience of sadness or unhappiness.

**Respondents declaring they felt the following emotions often:**



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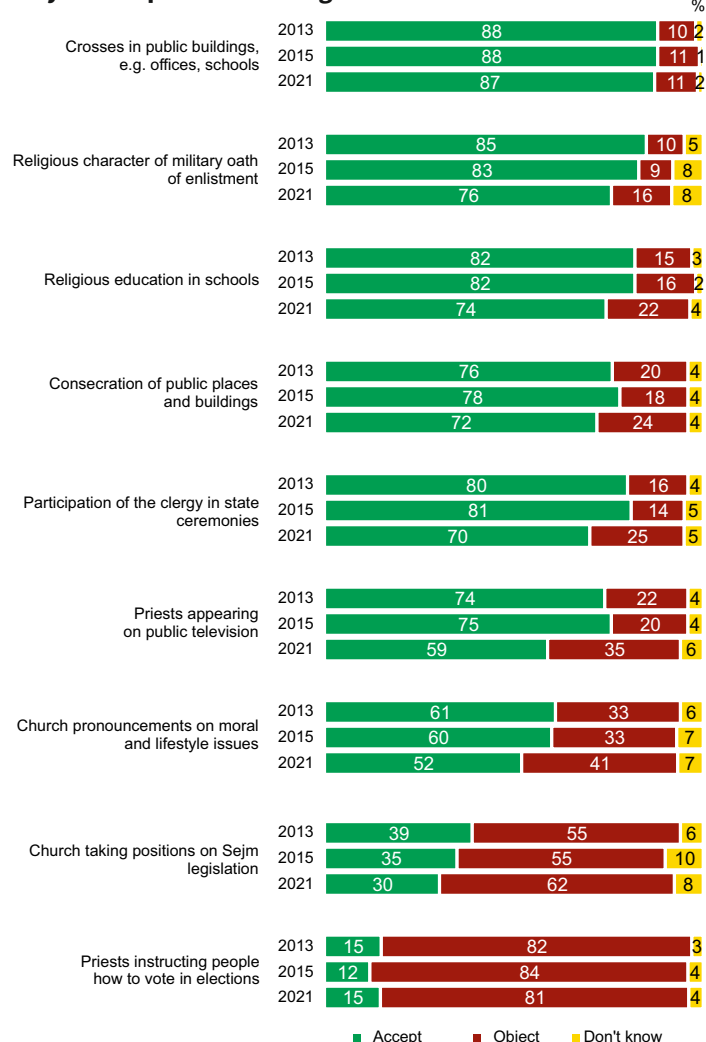
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Psychological Wellbeing in 2021", January 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2021, N=1063. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Attitudes towards the presence of religion and the Church in public space

Despite the steady decline in religiosity, Poles tend to accept many manifestations of Church presence in public life. Crosses in public buildings are approved of by 87% of respondents; at least 70% accept the religious nature of the military oath, religious instruction in schools, consecration of public places and buildings, and participation of priests in state rituals and ceremonies. Almost three-fifths (59%) are not offended by priests appearing on public TV, and slightly more than half (52%) accept it when the Church speaks about moral and social issues. On the other hand, 62% are offended when the Church takes a position on laws passed by the Sejm, and 81% do not accept priests telling people how to vote in elections.

In the last few years, Polish society has become less favourable to the presence of religion and the Church in public space. The greatest reduction is in the acceptance of priests appearing on public television (by 16 percentage points since 2015), participation of clergymen in state ceremonies (drop by 11 points), religion lessons in schools (down by 8 points), and Church taking position on parliamentary acts (down by 5 points). On the other hand, the disapproval of priests telling people how to vote decreased only slightly (by 3 points).

## Do you accept the following situations



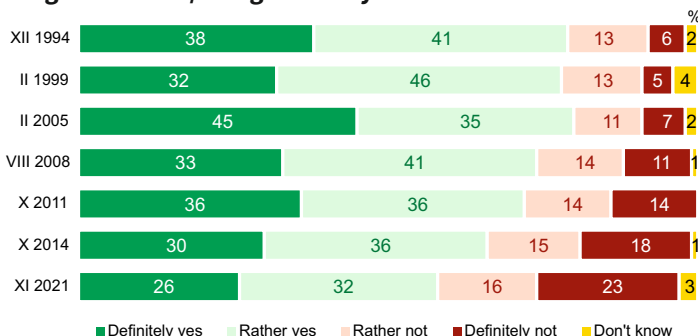
Although women remain more religious than men, they do not differ significantly from men in their general attitudes towards the presence of religion and the Church in public space. In contrast, the less religious younger respondents (aged 18–34) are less sympathetic to Church presence than the more religious older people, especially the oldest (aged 65 and over). Moreover, the larger the place of residence and the higher the socio-economic status, the less favourable is the attitude to the presence of religion and the Church in public space.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes towards Religion and Church in Public Sphere", January 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2021, N=1157. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## The local parish, its perception and functions

In the last years, the percentage of adult Poles connected with their parish has been decreasing. A sense of connection with the local parish is now declared by 58% of respondents: 8 points less than in 2014, 14 points less than in 2011 and as much as 22 points less than in 2005.

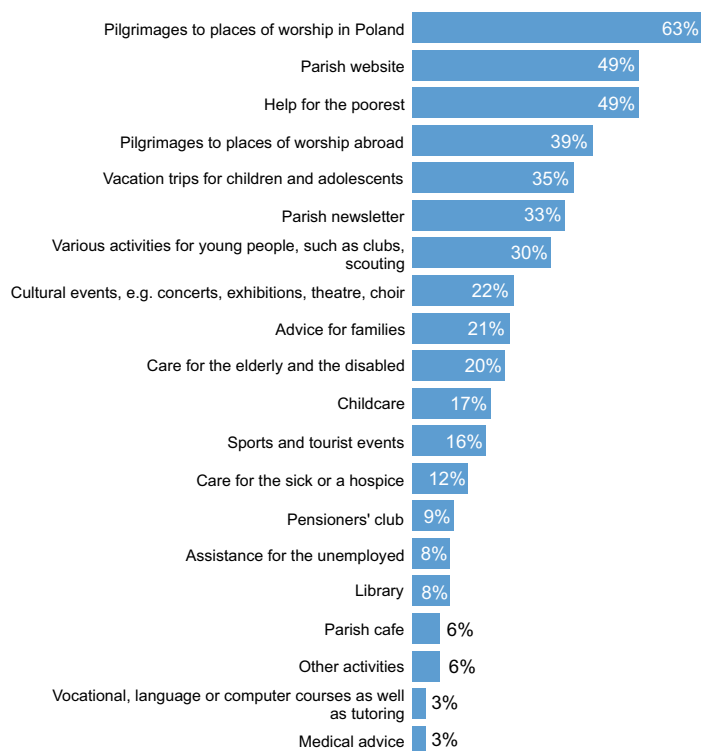
## Do you feel a member of the parish in your neighbourhood/village i.e. do you feel connected with it?



The responses show that the main areas of parish activity, apart from celebrating the Holy Mass and other religious services and practices, include organizing pilgrimages, help for the poorest and running a website. Activities aimed at children and young people are an important field of activity: parishes organize activities on site and holiday trips.

### From the list, please select all activities organized by the parish operating in your neighbourhood / village.

Responses of people who have contact with the parish or knowledge about its activities (N = 784).



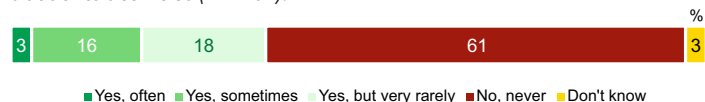
Almost one-third of respondents (32%) claim that they themselves or someone in their household have used the activities and initiatives organized by the local parish. Participation in pilgrimages to places of worship inland

was definitely the most frequent (48% of those who took advantage of the activities organized by the parish). Less commonly used are: cultural events, such as concerts or theatrical performances (21%), summer trips for children and youth (19%), sports or tourist events (13%), pilgrimages to places of worship abroad (12%), and activities for the youth (12%). In the case of other activities, the proportion of indications did not exceed a few percent.

More than one-third of people having contacts with their parish (37%) sometimes work for it, at least occasionally, on a volunteer basis. On average, people who practice religion regularly also work for the local parish. Taking into account the socio-demographic characteristics, the active groups are: rural residents, especially farmers, and the poor.

### Do you ever work voluntarily without pay for the benefit of the church and parishioners in a parish operating in your neighbourhood / village?

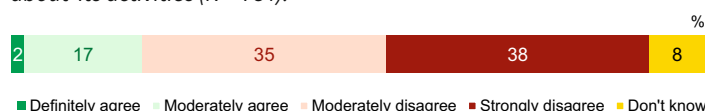
Responses of people who have contact with the parish or knowledge about its activities (N = 784).



In general, only a relatively small proportion of respondents believe that they have an influence on the matters of the parish operating in their place of residence (19% of those who have contact with the local parish). The feeling of influence on the affairs of their parish is strongly conditioned by the frequency of participation in religious practices: nearly half of those practicing a few times a week (49%) declare it, but only 29% of those practicing once a week.

### Do you feel that you have an influence on the affairs of the parish operating in your neighbourhood / village?

Responses of people who have contact with the parish or knowledge about its activities (N = 784).



It is interesting to note that the vast majority (78%) of people declaring that they have no influence on the affairs of their parish would not want to have it.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "The local parish, its perception and functions", January 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2021, N=1100. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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