

IN THIS ISSUE:

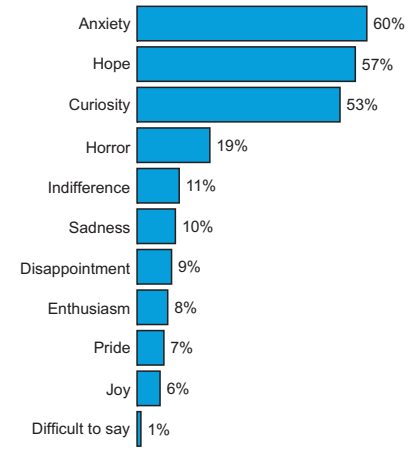
- OPINIONS ABOUT THE INTEGRATION ON THE EVE OF THE EU EXTENSION
- WHICH DECISIONS SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR THE EU AND WHICH SHOULD REMAIN WITH THE MEMBER STATES
- INCREASED FEAR OF TERRORISM
- THE FEELING OF THREAT OF POVERTY AND THE PERCEIVED SCALE OF POVERTY IN POLAND

OPINIONS ABOUT THE INTEGRATION ON THE EVE OF THE EU EXTENSION

The Poles maintain their support for the decision made in the accession referendum last June. Shortly before the integration, they confirmed that in their opinion it was a good decision. Almost exactly on the eve of the EU extension, nearly two-thirds of the Poles (64%) declared their support for the integration, whereas 29% were against it. Despite their declarations of support for the membership in the European Union, the Poles had mixed feelings about the approaching integration. Asked about their emotions associated with this event, they most frequently mentioned anxiety, hope and curiosity.

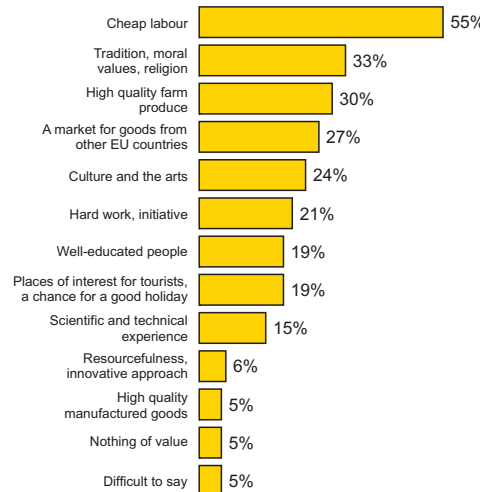
The EU extension encouraged people to speculate whether and how Poland could benefit from the integration. The Poles also occasionally wondered what Poland had to offer to the united Europe. The opinions indicate not only pride in the Polish achievements in various fields, but also the feeling of an economic handicap as compared with the Western countries.

WHAT ARE YOUR FEELINGS ASSOCIATED WITH POLAND'S INTEGRATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION?



According to the public opinion, Poland can offer to the European Union primarily cheap labour (55% of all indications). The following were also mentioned, although with a much lower frequency: tradition, moral values, religion (33%), high quality farm produce (30%), a market for goods from other EU countries (27%). Culture and arts (24%), hard work and initiative (21%), well-educated people (19%) and places of interest and a chance to spend a good holiday (19%) were mentioned less frequently.

IN YOUR OPINION WHAT CAN POLAND OFFER TO THE UNITED EUROPE?



More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Opinions about the integration on the eve of the EU extension*, April 2004. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland. N = 993

WHICH DECISIONS SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR THE EU AND WHICH SHOULD REMAIN WITH THE MEMBER STATES

Most Poles (63%) believe that the Member States should retain as much independence as possible in the future European Union. Only 19% of the respondents like

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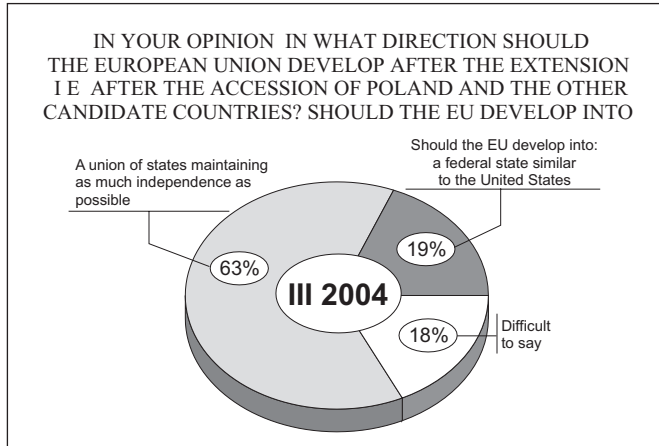
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the idea of the European community as a federal state similar to the United States. The supporters of the European Union as the union of independent states constitute a majority in all socio-demographic groups. The federal model is relatively the most popular among young people aged 18 - 24 (32%), students (33%) and owners of businesses (32%).



The belief that the Member States should remain to a large extent autonomous is reflected in the respondents' opinions concerning specific decisions that should be made by the EU, by the Member States or jointly by the EU and the Member States. Generally, according to the public opinion, none of the issues mentioned in the survey should be in the absolute discretion of the EU; in some cases the respondents would accept joint decisions of the EU and the Member State concerned.

The respondents were relatively the most willing to delegate some or all decision-making powers to the EU in such areas as: environmental protection (62%), defence policy (58%), border protection (55%), consumer protection and the customs duties in trade with non-EU countries (both 49%). All these issues concern, on the one hand, the relations of the EU with the rest of the world, and on the other - the areas where the EU regulations are most probably perceived as more effective than the Polish regulations.

The opinions concerning such areas as foreign policy, economic policy and agricultural policy are ambiguous. Nearly half of the respondents (45%-46%) believe that every Member State should make independent decisions in these matters. Almost the same proportion (43%-45%) believe that these issues should, at least partly, be regulated by the European Union.

According to the public opinion, each EU Member States should have an independent tax policy, i.e. determine the rates of personal income tax (60%) and indirect taxes (50%). Most respondents also believe that abortion laws (65%) and the entire system of social services: education (59%), health protection (56%) and social care (53%) should remain within the sole discretion of the Member States.

WHICH DECISIONS SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION AND WHICH SHOULD REMAIN WITH THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBER STATES?

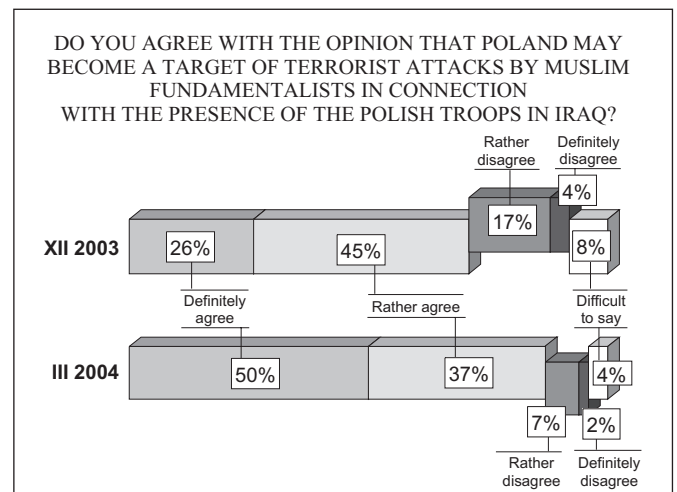
Environmental protection	30%	32%	29%	10%
Consumer protection	22%	27%	39%	12%
Customs duties in trade with non-EU countries	22%	27%	33%	17%
Defence policy	22%	36%	31%	11%
Border protection	21%	34%	35%	10%
Foreign policy	13%	30%	46%	11%
Economic policy	12%	33%	45%	10%
Agricultural policy	12%	33%	46%	9%
Indirect tax rates	13%	23%	50%	15%
Social policy, social care	15%	22%	53%	10%
Health protection	14%	22%	56%	8%
Education	12%	20%	59%	9%
Abortion	9%	11%	65%	15%
Personal income tax rates	7%	15%	66%	12%

Legend:
 □ the EU
 ▨ partly the EU, partly the individual Member States
 ■ each Member State independently
 □ Difficult to say

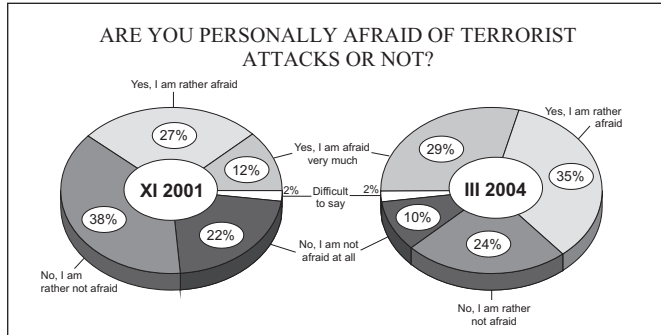
More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Which decisions should be reserved for the EU, and which should remain with the Member States*, April 2004. Survey executed in March 2004. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland. N = 1022

INCREASED FEAR OF TERRORISM

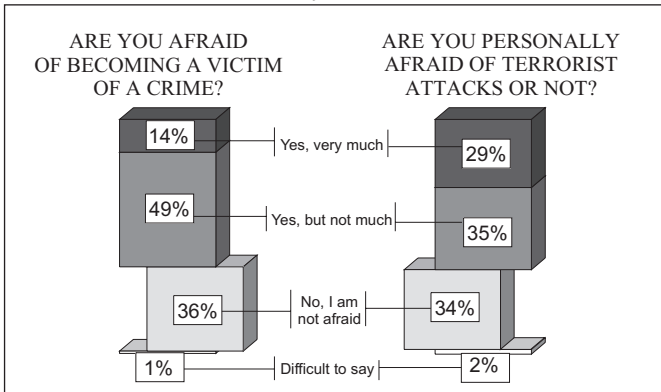
Not surprisingly, the terrorist attack in Madrid on 11 March considerably increased fear also among the Poles. As compared with December 2003, the proportion of the respondents who agree with the opinion that Poland may become a target of terrorist attacks due to the presence of the Polish troops in Iraq has grown by 16 percentage points and reached 87%. It should be noted that the number of the respondents who definitely agree with this opinion increased almost twofold. It means that not only the social range, but also the intensity of the fear of terrorism has increased.



Almost two-thirds of the Poles feel personally in danger of terrorist attacks. Such fears are much more common today than in November 2001, shortly after the terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre. Women much more frequently see terrorism as a personal danger than men (79% and 47%, respectively). Such fears are relatively rare among young people (aged 18 - 24) (47%) and relatively common among middle-aged and elderly persons (73% in the 45 - 64 age group).



It should be noted that the social range of the fear of terrorism is currently as big as the range of fear of crime. Moreover, twice as many people are very much afraid of terrorism than very much afraid of crime.

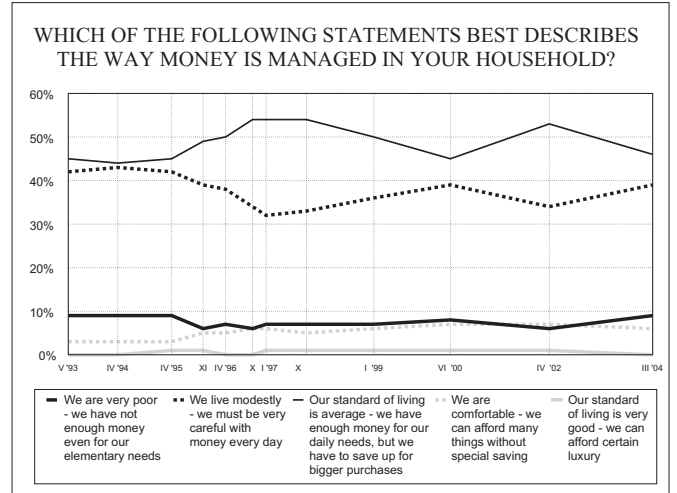


More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) *Increased fear of terrorism*, April 2004. Survey executed in March 2004. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland. N = 1001

THE FEELING OF THREAT OF POVERTY AND THE PERCEIVED SCALE OF POVERTY IN POLAND

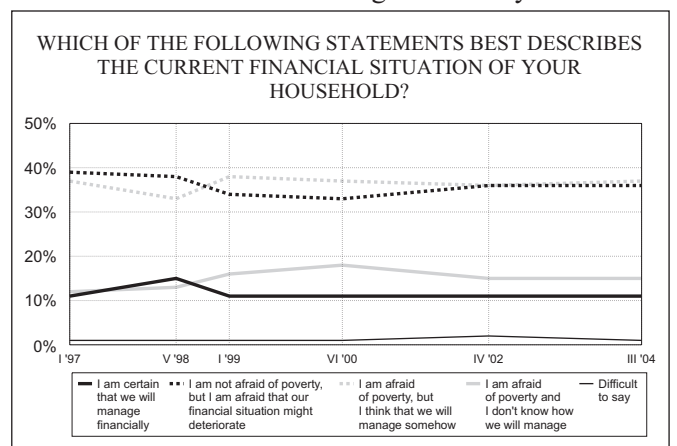
According to the respondents' declarations, the standard of living of the Polish families has deteriorated a little since the year 2002. At present, 9% of the Poles believe that their families are very poor (*We have not enough money even for our elementary needs*), whereas almost two-fifths (39%) say that they have to watch every penny (*we live modestly - we must be very careful with money every day*). Therefore, the proportion of families

with the average standard of living has decreased (from 53% to 46%), while the percentage of families whose standard of living is below the average has increased from 40% to 48%. The percentage of families whose standard of living is above the average (according to their own declarations) has not changed.

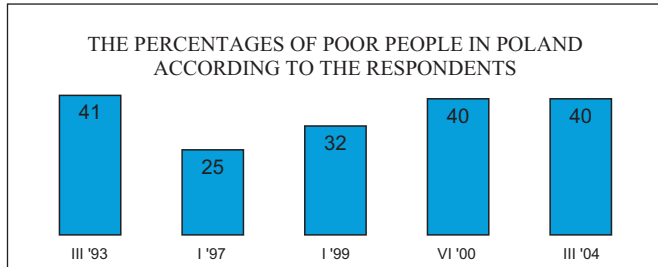


The evaluations of the standard of living of the respondents' families are very closely connected with their education and qualifications. The lower the respondents' education, the more frequently they speak of poverty and financial problems and the less frequently they describe their standard of living as average or higher. The families of persons with higher education, managers and the intelligentsia are in the best financial condition. Generally, residents of rural areas live in poverty or live modestly more frequently than residents of urban areas, and non-working persons (other than students) more frequently than working persons.

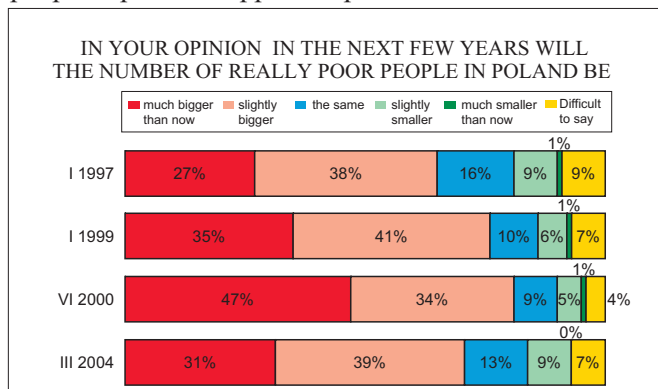
The last two years did not bring any changes in the declared feeling of helplessness and fear of poverty. After the increase of fear of poverty in the years 1997 - 2000, the percentage of persons declaring that they were afraid of poverty decreased a little in 2002, but was still higher than in the years 1997 - 1998. At present, almost every seventh Pole (15%) is afraid of poverty and does not know how he/she will manage financially.



The perceived scale of poverty in Poland has not changed since June 2000, either. As four years ago, the respondents estimate that on average 40 out of every 100 Poles are really poor. So, according to the respondents, the poor constitute 40% of the society. This result is similar to that recorded in the year 1993, which from today's perspective seems to be the last year of the economic crisis.

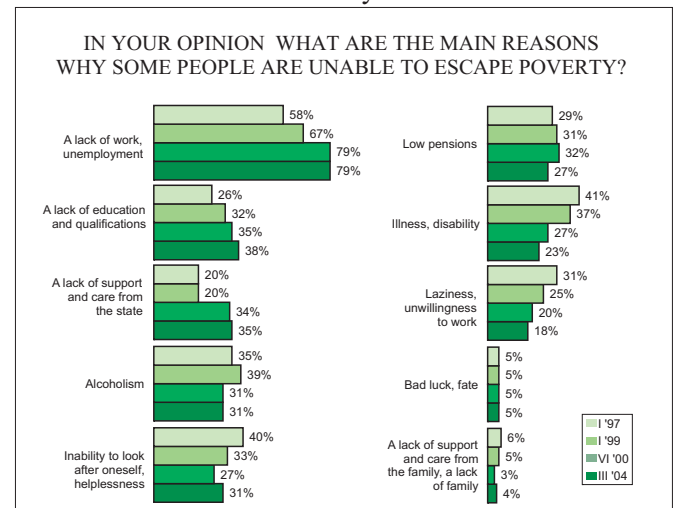


The scale of poverty in Poland as estimated by the respondents has not changed for the last four years. However, today the respondents' forecasts of the scale of poverty for the next few years are less pessimistic than in the year 2000. The Poles are less afraid of a further spread of poverty rather than hope for an improvement of the situation. Nevertheless, most respondents still believe that the Polish sphere of poverty will grow. Very few people express the opposite opinion.



The Poles do not expect the wealth of the society to increase after the accession. On the contrary, almost half (46%) of them believe that the Polish sphere of poverty will grow. Only one in six respondents (16%) hope that the number of poor people in Poland will decrease after the accession.

According to the public opinion, unemployment is the main reason why poor people cannot improve their situation. Other reasons behind the consolidation of poverty most frequently mentioned by the respondents include a lack of education, a lack of professional qualifications, a lack of support and care from the state, as well as alcoholism and a lack of initiative of the people. Since 1997, the belief that unemployment and a lack of social care from the state are the sources of poverty has increased very significantly. At the same time, the inability to escape poverty is much less frequently attributed to illness or disability and laziness.



More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) The feeling of threat of poverty and the perceived scale of poverty in Poland, April 2004. Survey executed in March 2004. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland. N=1022

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

- ◆ About the European Economic Forum
- ◆ The unemployed about their situation
- ◆ Political party preferences in April
- ◆ After the announcement of resignation of Leszek Miller's government - the reaction of the public opinion and opinions about the future government
- ◆ A typical Pole and a typical European - similarities and differences
- ◆ The attitude to the government and the Prime Minister after the announced resignation
- ◆ Social moods in April
- ◆ The standard of living of the Poles
- ◆ The Poles about the job market and the effects of unemployment
- ◆ Opinions about the work of the Parliament and the President
- ◆ Which parties should rule Poland?
- ◆ The Poles about the split of the Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) and the establishment of a new left-wing party
- ◆ The public opinion about professions of public trust
- ◆ Trust in politicians after the announced resignation of the government
- ◆ Opinions about the presence of Polish soldiers in Iraq and about the threat of terrorism
- ◆ The Poles about their employment

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