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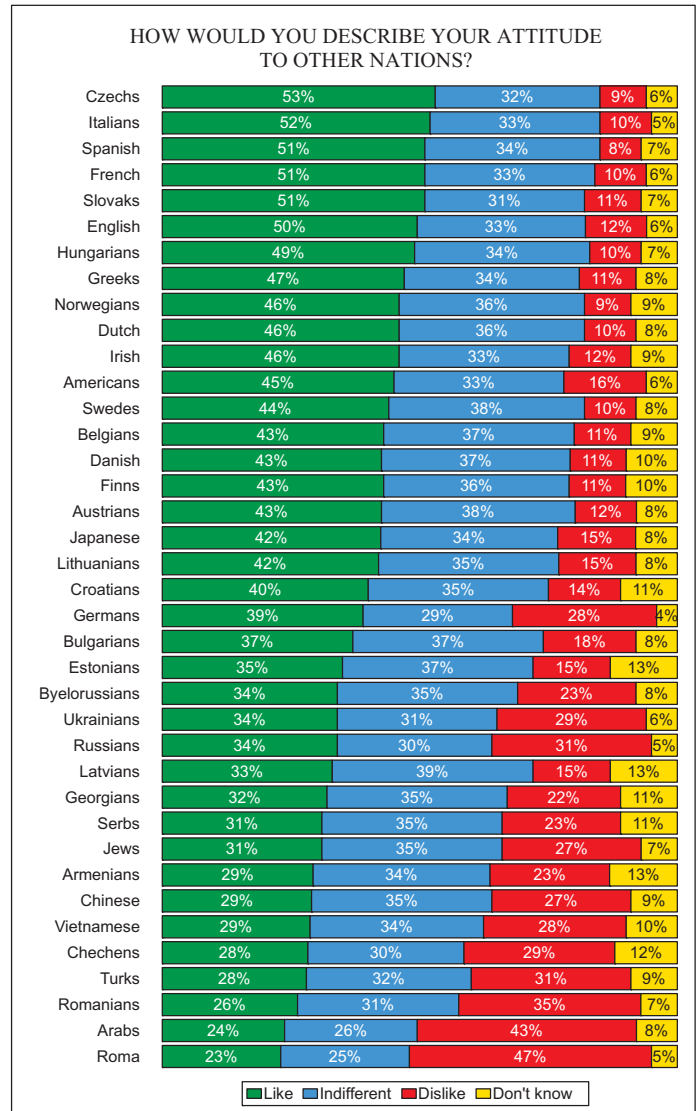
## ATTITUDE TO OTHER NATIONS

For the Polish people, the best-liked nations are: Czechs, Italians, the French, the Spanish, Slovaks and the English, who are liked by at least half of respondents. Positive feelings about these nations were expressed several times more often than negative. Nearly half like Hungarians, Greeks, the Dutch, the Irish, Norwegians and Americans. Slightly fewer people like Swedes, Austrians, Belgians, the Danish, Finns, Japanese, Lithuanians and Croatians.

Negative feelings are predominant in the attitude to the following nations included in the survey: Turks, Romanians, Arabs and the Roma. In case of Turks, the negative attitude is only slightly more pronounced than the positive. Negative feelings prevail over the positive feelings more visibly in case of Romanians but it is most visible in the attitude towards Arabs and the Roma.

If we look at the attitude to other nations from a longer perspective we may see that positive feelings increase with regard to almost all the nations on the list. The exceptions are: Americans, the French and Italians, who in 1993 were liked by the majority of respondents and, at present, they are liked by approximately half.

The improvement in the feelings towards foreign nations may be best illustrated by the changes in the attitude towards neighbours. In 1993, positive feelings were mentioned more frequently than the negative ones only in the case of Czechs and Slovaks. Other neighbouring nations were perceived negatively. Presently, the predominant feeling towards all the neighbours is positive. The attitude towards Lithuanians and Ukrainians changed most visibly of all. In September 1993 people declared they disliked these two nations over twice as often as today. Poles admit they liked Ukrainians three times as frequently as in 1993, and positive feelings towards Lithuanians increased nearly twice. Invariably, Czechs and Slovaks are the best-liked nations, and Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Russians are the least-liked.



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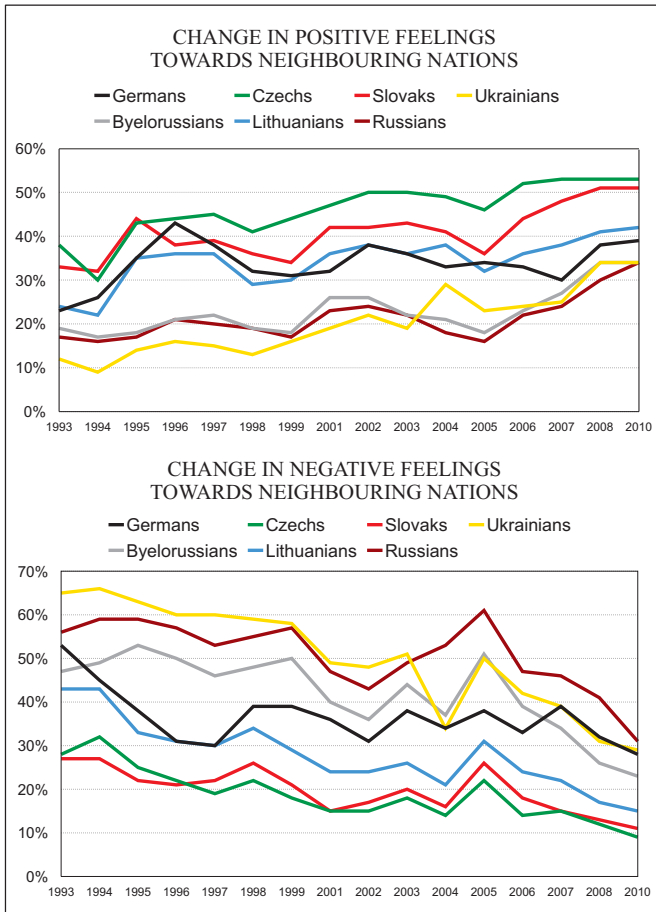
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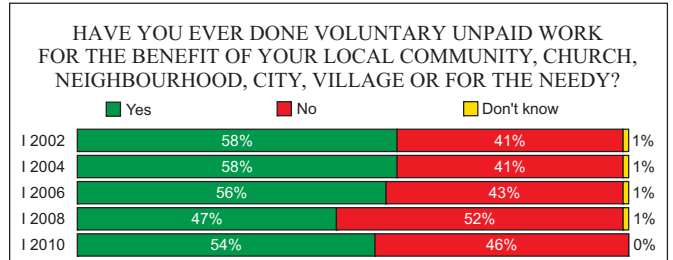
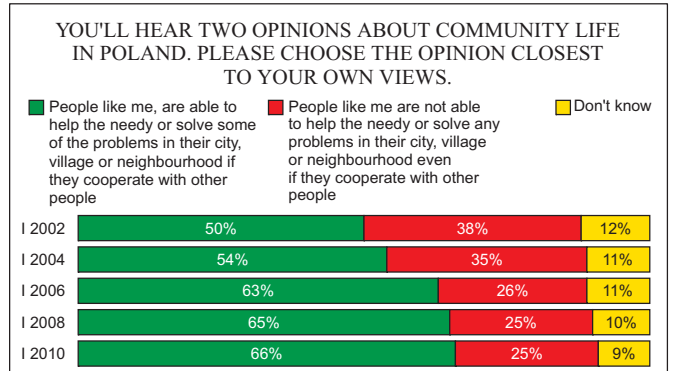


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *Attitude to Other Nations*, January 2010. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2010, N=1052. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

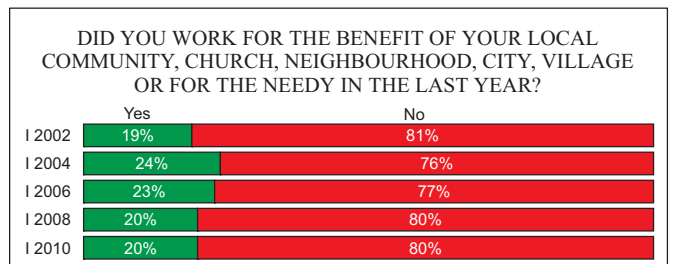
## COMMUNITY SERVICE

The conviction about the effectiveness of collective actions for the benefit of local communities has been growing slightly but systematically in recent years. Similarly to 2008, two thirds of respondents (66%) declare that they would be able to solve some of the problems of their city, village or neighbourhood as well as help the needy if they cooperated with other people. From the long-term perspective, the change is more pronounced. The percentage of people convinced about the effectiveness of collective actions has grown by 16 points and the number of sceptics has shrunk by 13 points since 2002. In 2008 as well as presently every fourth respondent (25%) declared they were helpless as citizens.

The number of people who declare doing voluntary unpaid work for the benefit of the community or the needy has increased in the last two years from 47% to 54%. In comparison to 2008, the percentage of those who declare no experience in this field has fallen by 6 points (it is now 46%). Still, it is more than in the years 2002-2006.



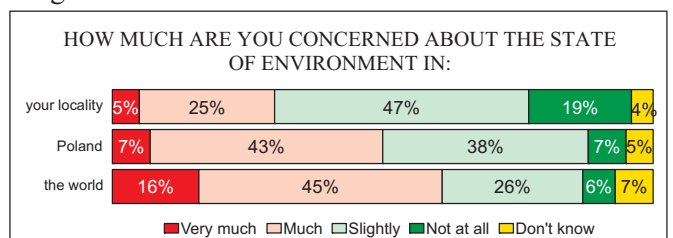
According to the declarations, every fifth Pole (20%) worked for the benefit of his/her community in the last year (the same number as two years ago). A vast majority (80%) did not work for public benefit.



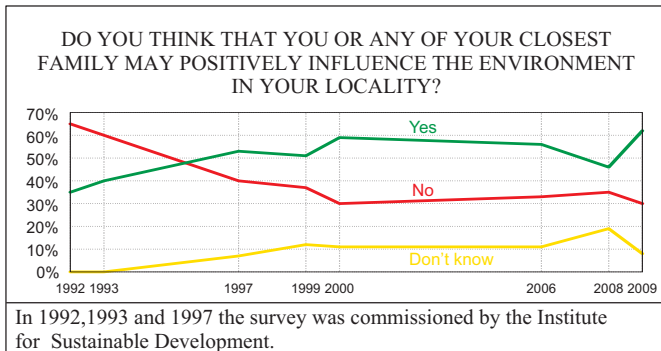
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *Community service*, January 2010. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2010, N=1052. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The majority of Poles (61%) declare they are concerned about the state of the world's environment. Fewer people are anxious about the state of Polish environment (50%) and less than a third (30%) feel uneasy about the condition of nature in their locality. It seems clear that the further and more abstract the place is, the greater are the concerns.

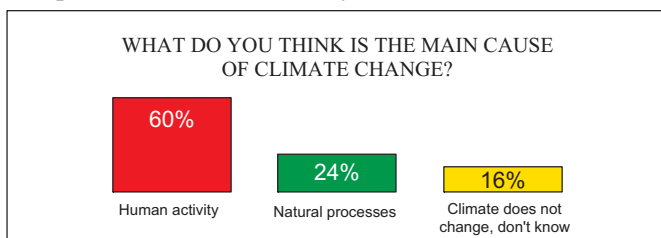


The higher the respondents' education, the greater the concerns about the environment of the world, country or locality. Respondents living in villages or towns of up to 20 thousand inhabitants are less anxious about environment than people living in cities. The fact that the degree of nature's degradation is higher in large cities than in small localities might explain why the inhabitants of the former express more concerns about environment. Respondents living in most populous metropolitan areas felt approximately twice as much concerned about the environment of their locality as the inhabitants of villages or small towns (50%, 20%, 24% respectively).



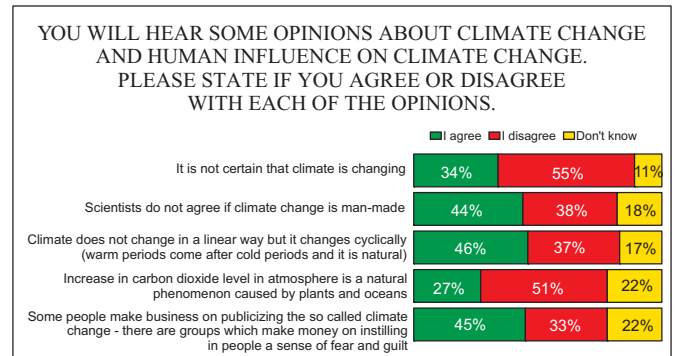
Over two fifths (62%) believe that they may positively influence the environment in their locality with their actions. In the last year, the number of those convinced about the effectiveness of their actions was alarmingly low. This year however, the percentage of people believing that their actions may influence their environment in a positive way is the highest ever.

Scientists generally agree that the world's climate is changing. There is no consensus, however, on the exact mechanism of these changes and their cause. The majority of respondents (60%) believe that climate change is man-made. Every fourth respondent (24%) holds the opinion that climate change has natural reasons independent of human activity.



Climate change is a controversial topic frequently raised in the media. Much of the controversy is due to the fact that many people now question the influence of human action on the changing climate or whether climate change itself is real. This causes confusion and thus the opinion of the public is difficult to interpret. The majority of people (55%) assume that climate change exists. The prevailing opinion (46%) is that these changes appear cyclically, while 37% of respondents declared that climate warming occurs

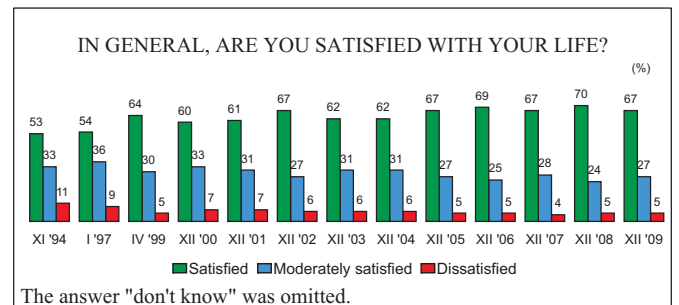
linearly. The opinions as to scientists' standpoint on the subject differ as well. A plurality (44% to 37%) believe that there is no agreement among scientists as to the influence of man on climate change. Respondents' assessment of the motivation behind publicizing this issue is also highly polarized. Over two fifths of respondents (45%) believe that some people make business on publicizing climate change. Every third respondent (33%) does not think that money is behind this.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *Environment and Climate Change*, January 2010. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2010, N=1052. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland

## LIFE SATISFACTION

Life satisfaction has grown significantly in Poland in the last fifteen years. In the mid 1990s this feeling was shared by slightly more than half of respondents, one third felt ambivalent and dissatisfaction with life was expressed by approximately one tenth. In 1999 there was a distinct improvement in life satisfaction and from this point on, the majority of respondents (60% - 70%) have declared that they are content with their life. Although the results of the last survey (December 2009) showed a negligible decrease in life satisfaction, they are still among the highest ever since the issue was surveyed. At the end of the last year, over two thirds of respondents declared they are content with their life. One fourth described their level of life satisfaction as average. Five out of a hundred expressed their dissatisfaction with life.



The major sources of life satisfaction are: family life, friendship and ties with locality. Although in the last

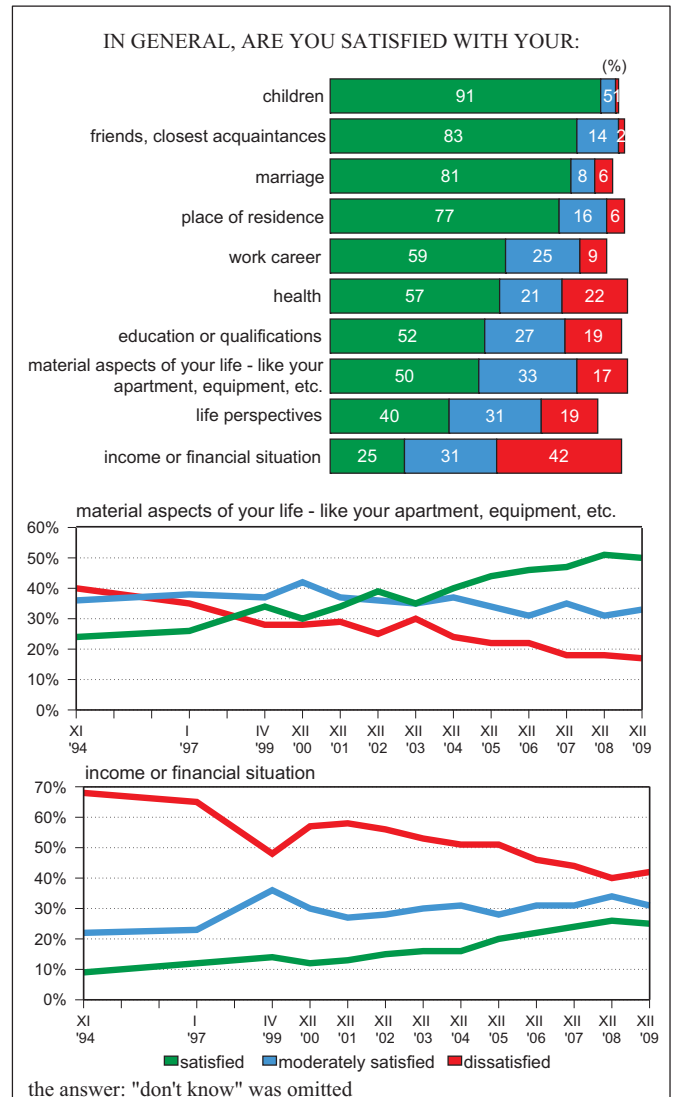
two years satisfaction with family life has decreased slightly, in December 2009 parents still prevalingly felt content with their children (91%), a vast majority of spouses felt satisfied with their marriage (81%) and most respondents (83%) also expressed satisfaction with their friends.

Until 2007, Poles' satisfaction with their place of residence had been gradually growing. Yet, in the last two years, this growth has been stalled. In December 2009 three out of four respondents (77%) were content with their place of residence. The level of job satisfaction fluctuated throughout years. It was lowest between 1994 and 2000, it noticeably grew in 2005 later to fall slightly again. However, the last survey showed one of the highest job satisfaction levels. Nearly three fifths of respondents with professional experience (59%) declare to be content with their job.

In the last decade, the number of people positive about their health has grown. Almost three fifths of respondents (57%) claimed in December 2009 to be content with it. Poles' satisfaction with their education and qualifications has remained fairly stable in the last two years. In 2009, they constituted over a half of respondents (52%). Poles' satisfaction with life perspectives has been relatively low in the last three years. Two fifths declared to be content with them in December 2009.

The material aspects of life are least satisfactory for respondents. However, in the last fifteen years, there has been a significant and systematic change for the better in this sphere and the last survey proved to be one of the best in terms of economic satisfaction. In 2008, as well as in December 2009, half of respondents expressed satisfaction with material aspects of their life (it is more than twice as much as in 1994), while 17% declared dissatisfaction - the figure is much lower than it used to be over fifteen years ago. Income and financial situation are invariably the least satisfactory elements of life. However, even in this sphere the situation has improved. In 2008 and 2009, every fourth respondent declared to be

satisfied with these aspects - a much higher number than fifteen years ago.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *Life satisfaction*, January 2010. Fieldwork for national sample: December, 2009, N=1046. 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):**

- ◆ Elderly People
- ◆ Reproductive attitudes in Poland
- ◆ Party Preferences in January
- ◆ Opinions About President, Parliament, ZUS and NFZ
- ◆ Social Moods in January
- ◆ Attitude to Government in January
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in January
- ◆ Evaluations of the Year 2009 and Forecasts for the Year 2010

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