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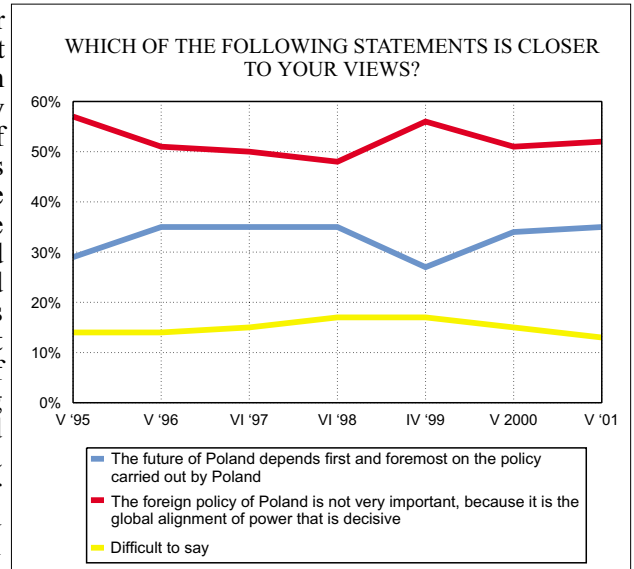
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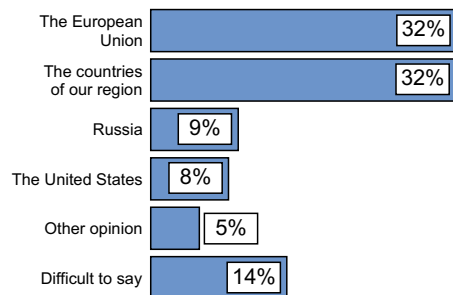
POLISH FOREIGN POLICY

Most Poles believe that our political autonomy is somewhat limited and the position of Poland on the international scene mainly depends on the global alignment of power (52%). The opposite view is supported by 35% of Poles. The belief that Poland has considerable freedom of movement in politics and that its fortune depends first and foremost on its own policy is prevailing among the youngest generation of Poles only. Over half of all Poles aged 18-24 (including almost two-thirds of university and school students) see Poland as a totally independent political player whose future depends first and foremost on its own political decisions.

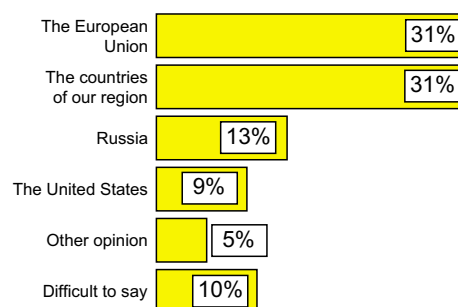


The fact that over half of Poles support Poland's integration with the European Union does not mean that political relations with the Union are regarded as the only goal of Polish foreign policy and the main direction of economic co-operation. Two directions of international co-operation are preferred by equal fractions of the respondents: co-operation with the European Union and co-operation with the countries of our region. Relatively small groups of respondents believe that both in politics and economy the most important partner for Poland is either the United States or Russia.

IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT SHOULD BE THE MOST IMPORTANT GOAL OF POLISH FOREIGN POLICY? SHOULD POLAND TRY TO HAVE THE BEST POSSIBLE POLITICAL CO-OPERATION WITH...



SHOULD POLAND AIM AT THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION WITH...



Even among the respondents supporting Poland's integration with the European Union only around half give priority to the relations with the Union, while over one-fifth point to regional co-operation as a priority. The opponents of Poland's membership in the EU regard regional co-operation as a priority. They also support co-operation with Russia a little more frequently than the EU supporters. On the other hand, the attitude to European integration does not affect the respondents' attitude to the co-operation with the United States.

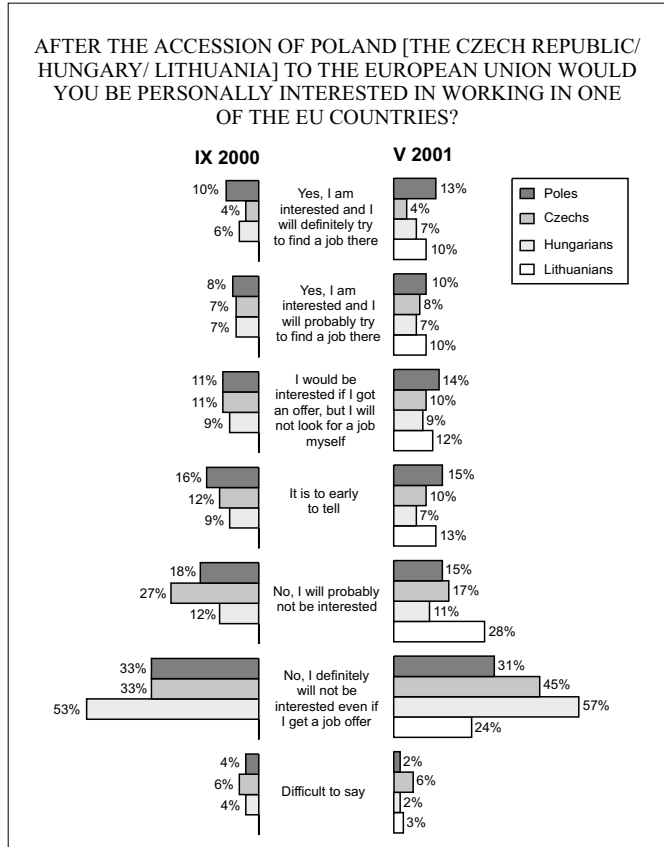
The Poles believe that in the nearest future the global alignment of power will tend to be multi-polar, with a few global powers (41%). However, as compared to the 1998 data, the proportion of respondents expecting that the United

States will strengthen their position of a global leader has grown (22%). 9% of respondents believe that Russia will regain the position that the former USSR had.

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "The desired directions of Polish foreign policy", June 2001.

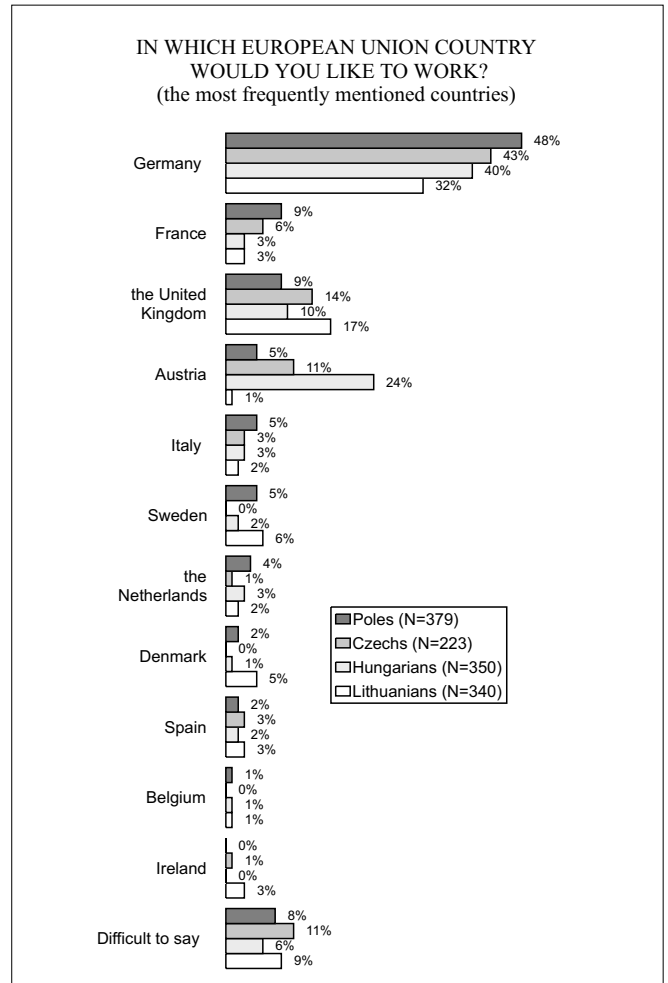
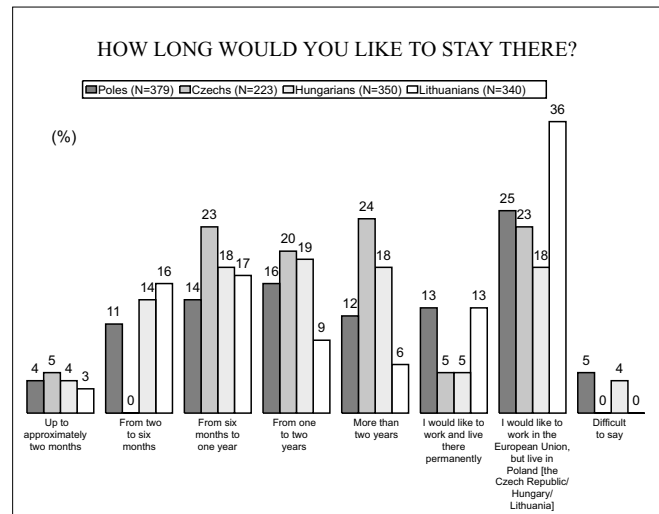
LOOKING FOR WORK IN THE EUROPEAN UNION?

The citizens of the candidate countries express relatively moderate interest in finding a job in one of the European Union countries. Most respondents in Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary say that they certainly will not want to work in the EU countries.



Among the respondents interested in finding a job in one of the EU countries, the German job market is the most popular.

The respondents who declare their intention to work in the EU relatively rarely want to stay there long time or live there permanently.

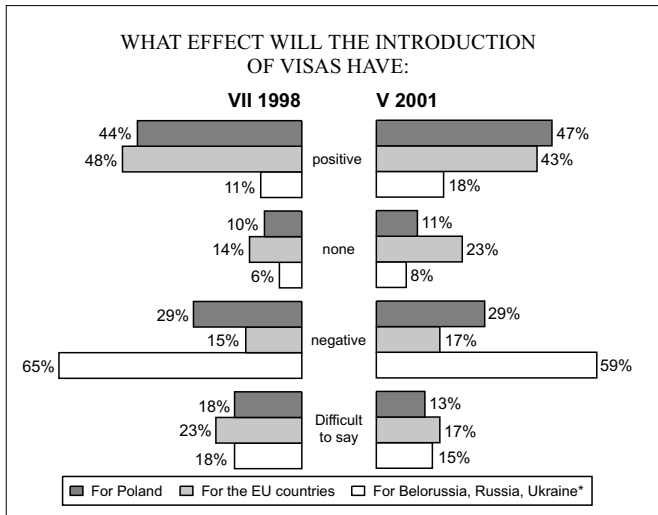


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "Do we want to work in the European Union countries: The opinions of Poles, Czechs, Hungarians and Lithuanians" (in the Czech Republic the survey was executed by IVVM, in Hungary TARKI, in Lithuania VILMORUS), June 2001. The survey constituted a joint project of CEORG (Central European Opinion Research Group).

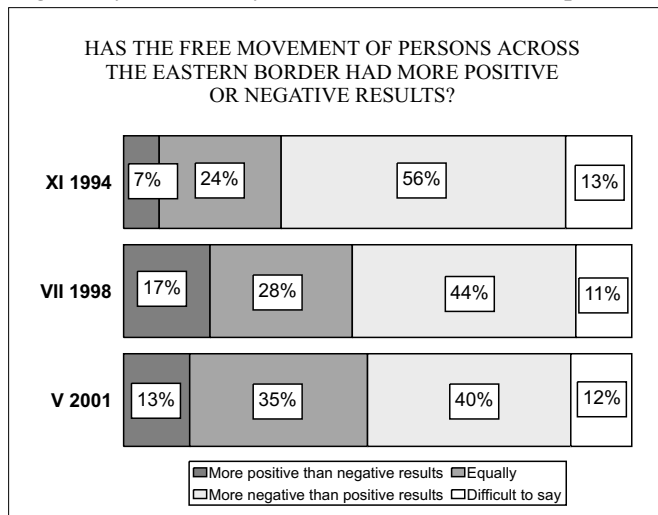
INTRODUCTION OF VISAS ON THE EASTERN BORDER OF POLAND

After Poland's access to the European Union, the eastern border of Poland will become the external border of the EU. Therefore, the citizens of the countries specified in certain European legislation will be required to have visas to cross the Polish border. Due to this, last year Poland terminated the agreements on free movement of persons with the Asian countries of the former USSR and Moldova. It is expected that such agreements with Russia and Belorussia will be terminated this year, and the next year with Ukraine.

Most respondents believe that the "sealing" of the Eastern border of Poland will be disadvantageous for Eastern neighbours of Poland. On the other hand, the prevailing opinion is that it should bring positive effects for Poland.



In the opinion of 40% of respondents, the free movement of persons across the eastern border of Poland (concerning Belorussians, Russians, Ukrainians and Poles) have brought more harm than good. The freedom to cross the eastern border was evaluated the most negatively in the first years of the transformation period.

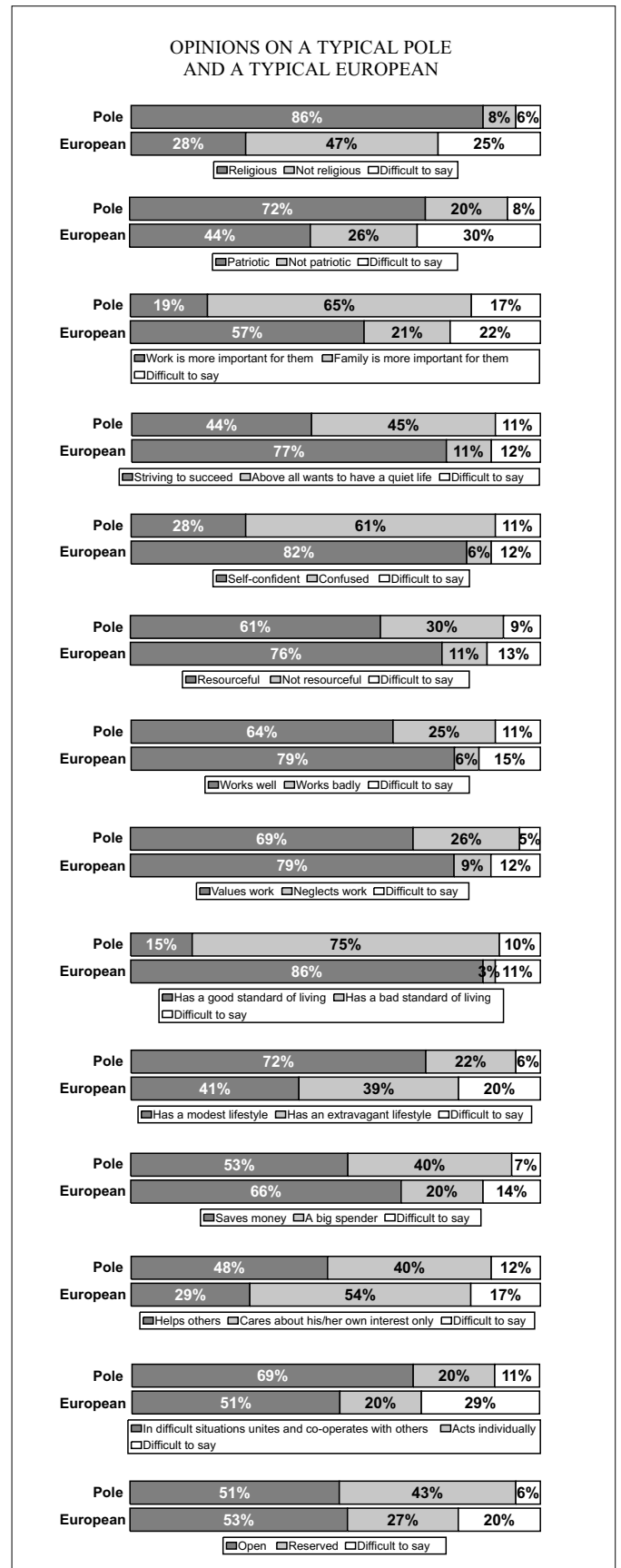


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "Visas on the eastern border", June 2001.

STEREOTYPES OF THE POLE AND THE EUROPEAN

The self-image of the Poles is quite different from their stereotype of a typical European. The respondents see a Pole as community-oriented, patriotic, religious and giving priority to family over work. On the other hand, they see a European as individualistic, not religious, strongly oriented towards individual success.

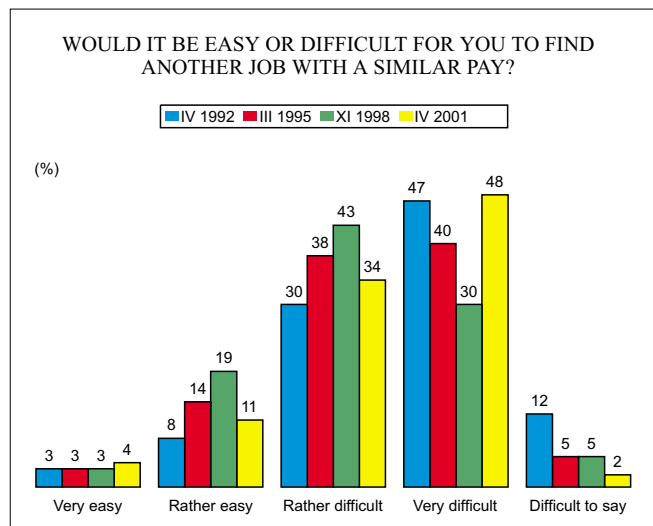
The respondents evaluate a European more positively than a Pole. Not only do they usually believe that, as opposed to a Pole, a European has a good standard of living, but also admit that Europeans work well, save money, are educated, cultured, honest and friendly.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "The stereotype of a Pole and a European", May 2001

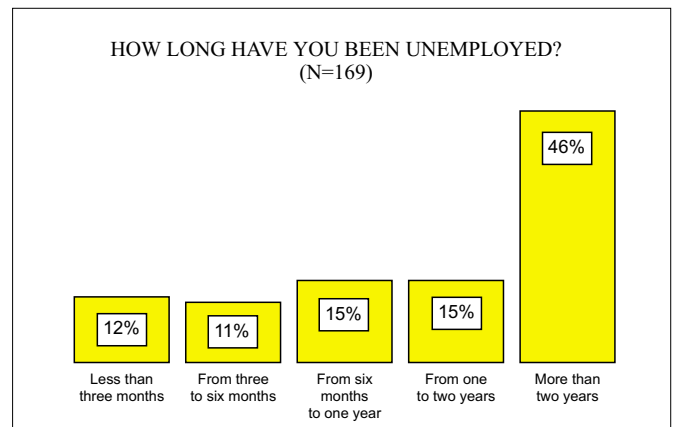
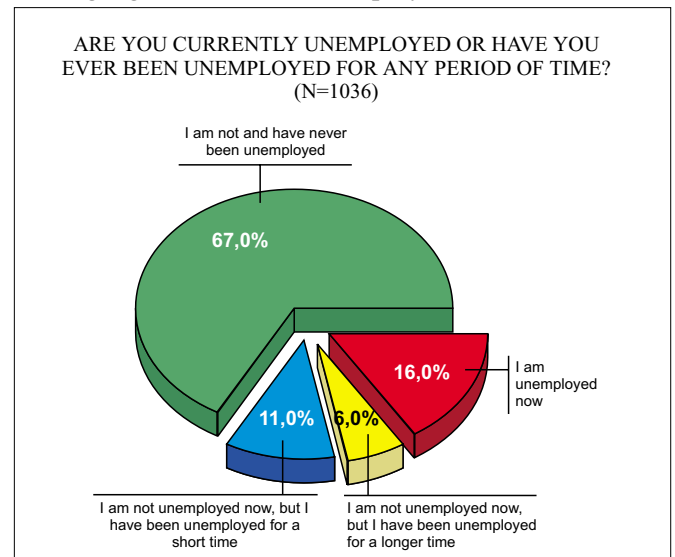
THE GROWING PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The official unemployment rate in Poland has reached 15.9% in March. Our survey shows that the scale of unemployment, which is more and more apparent, makes Poles uncertain about the future and afraid of poverty. In January 2001, one-third of the respondents (32%) mentioned maintaining or finding employment as a problem causing their personal fears and concerns. Unemployment or a possible loss of a job creates the fears almost as frequently as concerns with health (35%) and material wellbeing of the family (34%). They constitute the Poles' top personal fears and concerns for years. At the time of our survey, there was at least one unemployed person in every fourth household (26%). In 35% of cases one of the closest relatives has experienced unemployment during the last five years.



Since several years people have believed that it is difficult to find a job, but now the fears related to maintaining the present source of income or finding an equivalent job with a similar pay are more common than ever before. Over half of the respondents who have stable jobs are afraid of losing them. Almost three-fifths of

respondents employed in the public sector (58%) and an even bigger proportion of those working in the private sector outside agriculture (63%) are afraid of losing work. It means that a state-owned enterprise or institution no longer guarantees secure employment.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "Poles about unemployment and the unemployed. The unemployed about themselves", May 2001.

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

- ◆ Parliamentary elections: voting motivations, election alternatives, negative electorates
- ◆ The ethics of politicians
- ◆ Dreams and needs, i.e. what would we use a big prize for
- ◆ Opinions on transport of nuclear fuel to Temelin
- ◆ The longest weekend in modern Europe
- ◆ 2000 tax settlements

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