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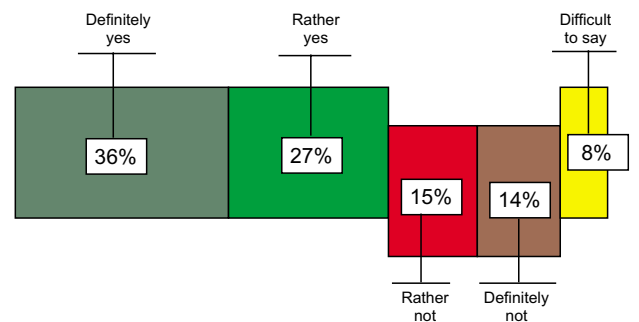
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POLES ON THE INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

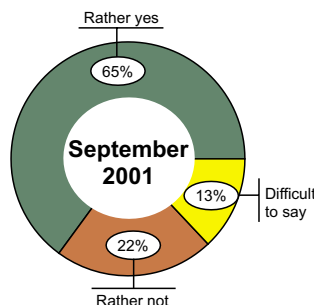
In revenge for the terrorist attack on New York and Washington, on 7 October the Americans and British airforces started raids on Afghanistan. Nearly two-thirds of the Poles support this military action. One in five men (20%) and almost twice as many women (38%) are against the bombings.

The concerns that these events may lead to a world war have decreased slightly since September. On the other hand, the fears that Poland may also become a victim of terrorist

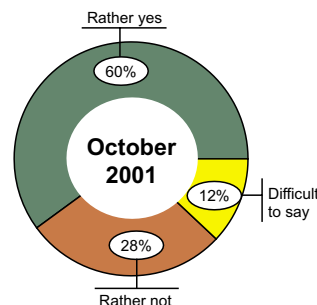
ON SUNDAY, 7 OCTOBER, THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH STARTED MILITARY ACTION AGAINST THE TERRORISTS IN AFGHANISTAN. DO YOU SUPPORT THIS ACTION OR NOT?



IN YOUR OPINION, MAY THE EVENTS IN THE USA LEAD TO A GLOBAL CONFLICT OR NOT?



IN YOUR OPINION, MAY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN LEAD TO A GLOBAL CONFLICT OR NOT?



attacks are still quite common. Over half of the respondents (52%) think so.

Over half of the respondents (60%) support the participation of Poland in a potential anti-terrorist NATO campaign. However, the respondents are sceptical about the effects of such action. Almost every other respondent (49%) does not believe that the

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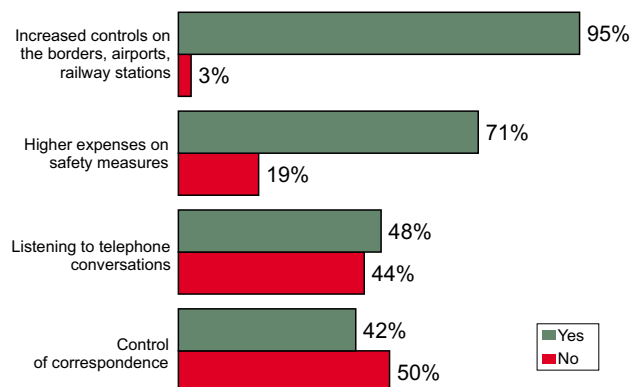
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international coalition will be able to eliminate global terrorism, while 35% share the opposite opinion.

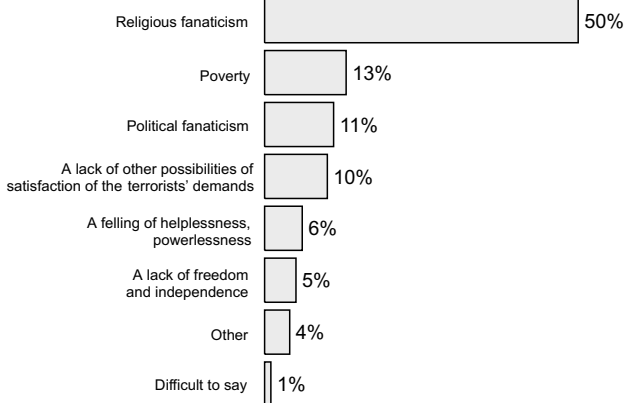
In the Poles' opinion, the present version of terrorism mainly follows from religious fanaticism. Much fewer people see the source of terrorism in poverty, political fanaticism or the fact that terrorists do not see any other ways of satisfying their demands.

IN ORDER TO INCREASE SAFETY, WOULD YOU ACCEPT THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:



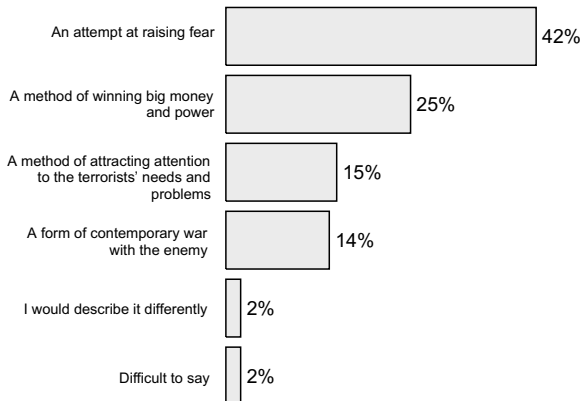
* "Difficult to say" answers were disregarded

IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CAUSE OF TERRORISM?



In the respondents' opinion, the main aim of the terrorists is to raise fears. One in four respondents believe that they do it for money and power. 15% of the respondents see terrorist actions as a desperate effort to attract attention to the needs and problems of those who initiate them. Nearly the same proportion (14%) see them as a form of war with the enemy.

IN GENERAL, HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE CONTEMPORARY TERRORISM?

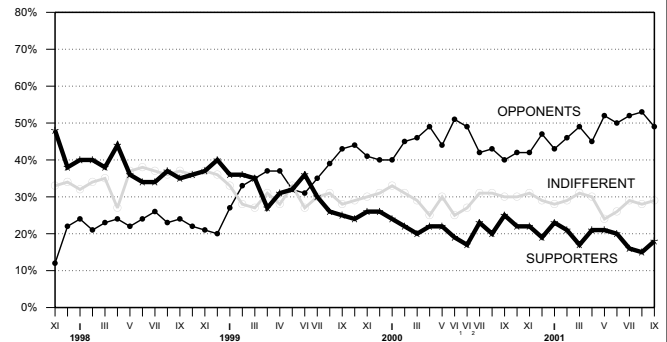


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports "The Poles' reactions to the bombing of Afghanistan and the opinions on terrorism", October 2001.

EVALUATIONS OF THE PRIME MINISTER JERZY BUZEK AND HIS GOVERNMENT

At the end of its term, the AWS-UW (later AWS) center-right government, the longest-acting government in Poland after 1989 had lower social support and evoked more criticism than any of the previous governments.

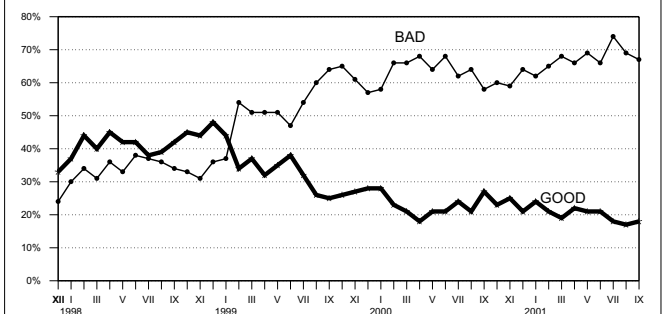
ATTITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT



"difficult to say" answers were disregarded.

The evaluations of the work of the government were changing quite similar to the public support. First, in 1998, positive evaluations prevailed. Since the implementation of the reforms at the beginning of 1999, negative opinions have been much more common than positive ones.

EVALUATIONS OF GOVERNMENT'S WORK

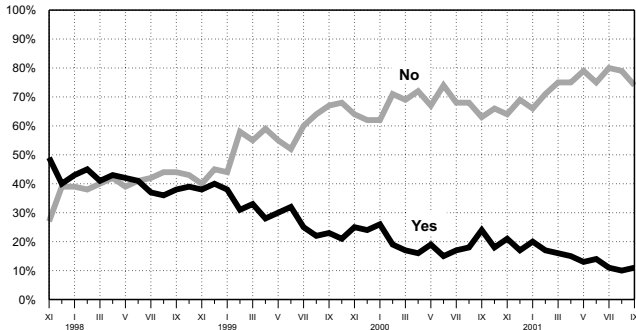


"difficult to say" answers were disregarded.

It is commonly believed that the crisis of social trust in the government is associated with the implementation of major reforms (e.g. the health care system reform) at the beginning of 1999. However, the public opinion data shows that people lost their confidence in the economic policy of the government earlier. During the whole term, the economic policy was criticised more than the work of the government in general. (Recently as many as three quarters of the respondents did not associate any chances for economic improvement with the policy of the government). In this context, the reforms may be seen as a catalyst revealing profound social dissatisfaction caused by slower economic growth and the loss of hope for a further improvement of the standard of living.

Nearly half of the respondents (47%) openly said that the government of Jerzy Buzek did not have any major achievements. Another 29% did not expressly say so, but were unable to mention any specific achievement. Only a quarter of the respondents mentioned at least one accomplishment of that government.

IN YOUR OPINION, DOES THE POLICY OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT CREATE CONDITIONS FOR AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION?



"difficult to say" answers were disregarded.

The most frequently mentioned achievement of Jerzy Buzek's cabinet (12%) was the introduction of four reforms (the health care system, education, the pension system and the state administration). At the same time, however, every third respondent considered these reforms a failure.

According to the respondents, another accomplishment of Jerzy Buzek's government was Poland's membership in NATO (6%). Other achievements were very rarely mentioned. As far as the greatest failures of the government are concerned, one-third of the respondents mentioned the reforms (34%) and the situation on the job market (33%). Additionally, approximately one in ten respondents mentioned issues related to the living conditions of the Poles (such as e.g. big differences in income, no concern for ordinary people etc.). Bad condition of the economy, the crisis of the public finances and the style of government (a lack of competence, chaos, conflicts and pursuing private interests) were also frequently mentioned.

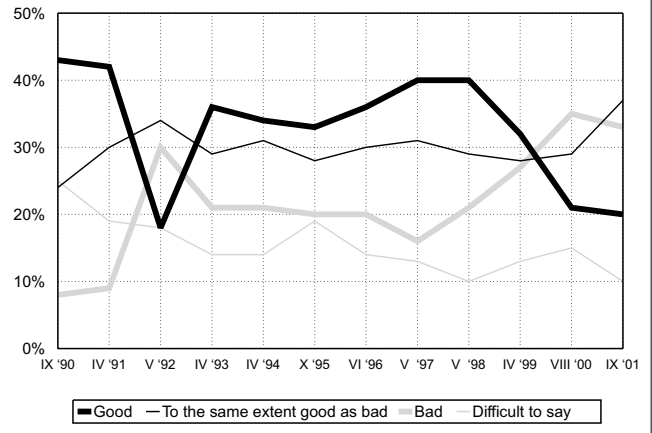
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports "The opinions on the achievements and failures of Jerzy Buzek's government after four years in power", "The evaluation of Jerzy Buzek as the Prime Minister", October 2001.

CRITICAL OPINIONS ON PRIVATISATION

It has been twelve years since the beginning of the process of ownership transformation, i.e. privatisation and property restitution in Poland. The social support for all reforms, including ownership changes, has deteriorated notably during the last two or three years. Last year the opposition to privatisation and foreign investment was stronger than ever before. Also

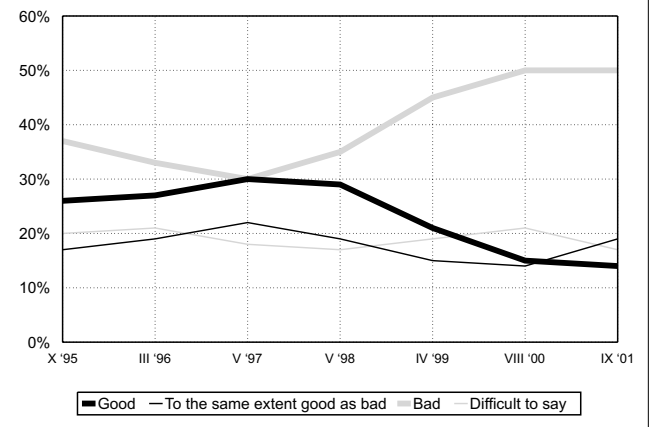
this year the number of Poles who believe in benefits arising from privatisation is smaller than the number of those who think that it does not bring any good.

IN YOUR OPINION, IS PRIVATISATION GOOD FOR THE POLISH ECONOMY OR BAD?



The prejudice against privatisation is reflected in the opinions concerning the beneficiaries of that process. Over half of the Poles believe that swindlers and crooks benefit from privatisation in the first place (53%). A similar percentage of the respondents believe that privatisation also brings benefits to the civil servants involved in that process (50%) and the foreign investors (46%). Among those who lost the most on ownership changes, the following categories are mentioned the most frequently: most Poles (75%), the Polish economy in general (59%) and the employees of privatised enterprises (53%).

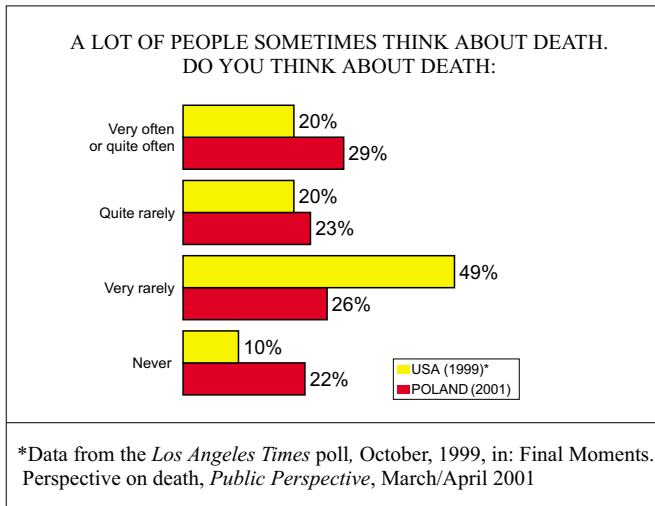
IN YOUR OPINION, IS PRIVATISATION GOOD OR BAD FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF PRIVATISED ENTERPRISES?



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "Opinions on ownership changes in the Polish economy", October 2001

DO WE THINK ABOUT DEATH?

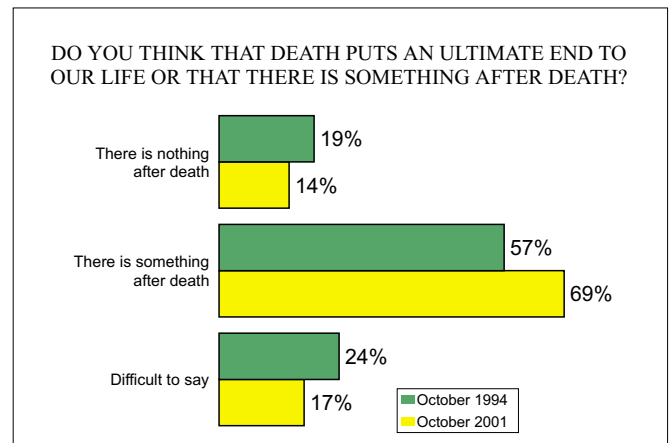
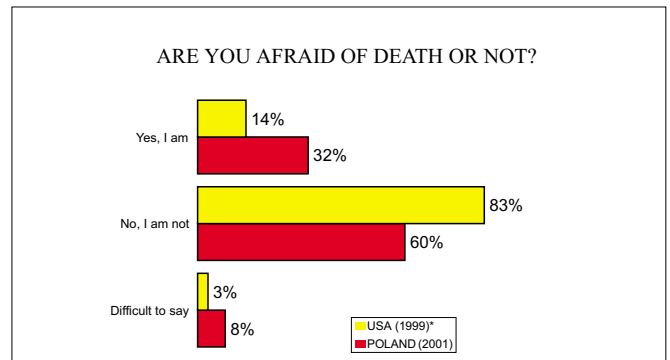
Nearly half of the respondents (48%) declare that they think about death very rarely or never. Less than one-third (29%) admit that death is often present in their thoughts. As compared with the Americans, who were asked exactly the same question, the Poles demonstrate a more ambivalent attitude to death: more Poles than Americans think about death at least sometimes, but at the same time more Poles never give it any thought.



At the same time, the Poles declare that they are afraid of death more frequently than the Americans.

A definite majority of the respondents believe that death does not put an end to our existence. Only one in seven respondents believe the opposite and quite a large proportion have doubts. The answer to this question mainly depends on the respondents' religiousness

measured in terms of the frequency of religious practices. The more frequently the respondents practice their religion, the more commonly they believe in life after death.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "About death and dying", October 2001.

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

- ◆ Savings and major expenses of households after the crisis of public finance has become publicly known
- ◆ The views of the supporters of different political parties
- ◆ Who should form the government?
- ◆ Opinions on the government coalition and the new Prime Minister
- ◆ Expectations connected with the new government
- ◆ Holidays taken by employees in 2001
- ◆ Holidays of children and adolescents
- ◆ The attitudes to politicians shortly before the parliamentary elections
- ◆ Political party preferences three weeks after the elections
- ◆ Social moods after the elections

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