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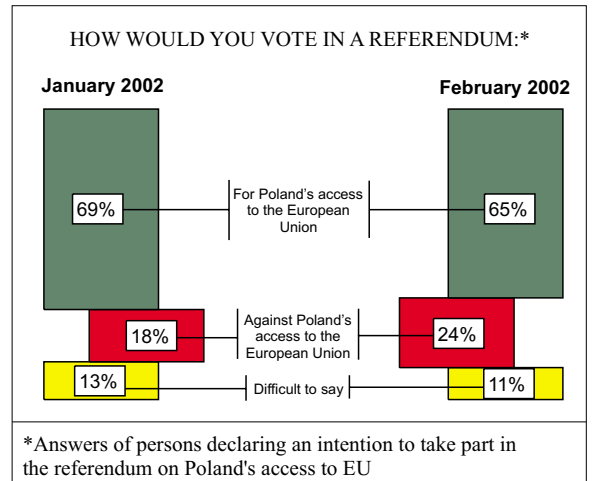
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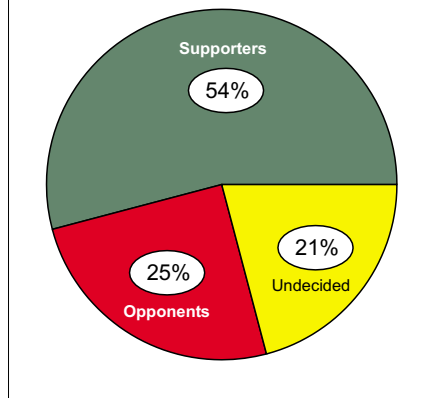
OPINIONS ON THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S NEGOTIATION POSITION ON PAYMENTS FOR FARMERS

In late January, the European Commission announced its negotiation position concerning agricultural issues. The proposed direct payments for farmers from new member states amount to 25% of what farmers from the existing member states receive. After this announcement the support of the Poles for the integration decreased, but only slightly.

The percentage of the supporters of the integration among all respondents, both those who are going to take part in the referendum and those



THE ATTITUDE OF ALL RESPONDENTS TO THE INTEGRATION



who are not, has decreased by 3 percentage points since January. The proportion of the opponents has grown by the same percentage.

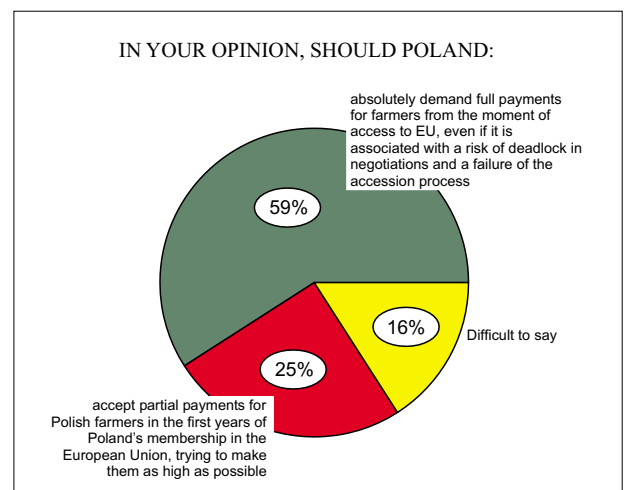
The payments for farmers proposed by the European Commission are unacceptable for most Poles. Over half of the respondents believe that Poland should strongly demand full payments for the Polish farmers immediately after the accession, even if it is associated with a risk of deadlock in negotiations and a failure of the accession process.

The opinion that Poland should demand full payments for farmers prevails in all social groups. Among the farmers participating in the survey, 10% would accept partial payments and 80% believe that Poland should unconditionally demand full direct

payments from the date of the accession.

The proposals to accept partial payments while maintaining customs duties for agricultural products did not meet with the respondents' approval (28% for and 44% against). This solution is supported by 21% of farmers and rejected by 61%.

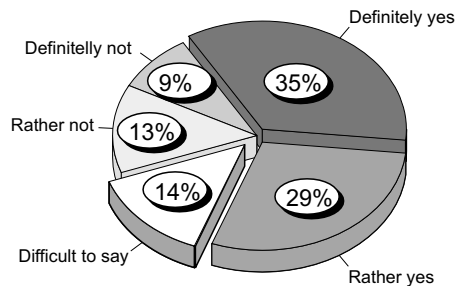
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report: "The support for Poland's integration with the European Union and opinions on the negotiations of agricultural issues", February 2002 (in Polish). A random address sample of the general population of Poland. N=954.



THE POLES ON EURO

Nearly two-thirds of the respondents would accept the introduction of EURO in place of the Polish zloty. It is more than the current proportion of supporters of Poland's integration with the European Union, as EURO is accepted not only by a definite majority of the supporters of the integration (83%), but also by as many as 36% of the opponents.

WOULD YOU ACCEPT THE REPLACEMENT OF THE POLISH CURRENCY (PLN) WITH THE NEW CURRENCY USED IN MOST EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES - EURO?



Over half of those who accept the Euro (52%) would like it to be introduced as soon as Poland joins EU and nearly one-fifth (18%) even before the integration. Only 21% believe that Euro should be introduced a few years after the integration and 2% would like to delay its introduction even further. (The others accept the Euro, but have no opinion as to the most suitable moment of its introduction).

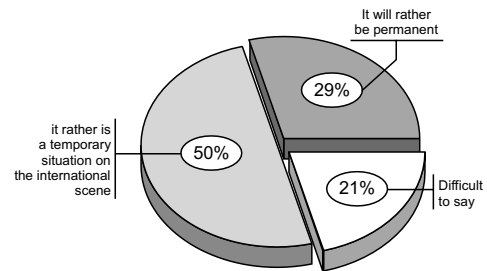
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "Do Poles want Euro?" January 2002 (in Polish). A random address sample of the general population of Poland. N=973

OPINIONS ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WEST AND ON THE POLISH RUSSIAN RELATIONS

The Poles are rather sceptical in their views on the improvement in the relations between Russia and the West after the terrorist attack on the United States. Half of the respondents think that this is no more than an episode in the international relations.

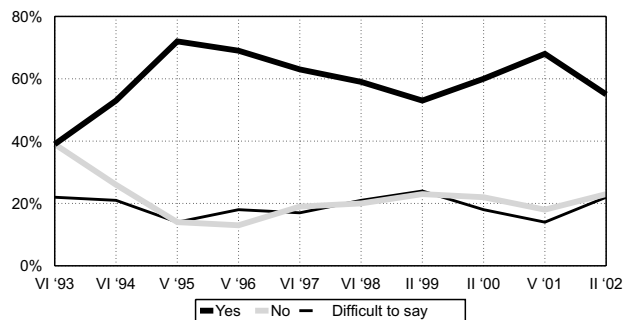
These opinions strongly depend on the respondents' interest in politics. A majority of the respondents who declare a strong interest in politics say that the improvement will be permanent (50%, as compared with 40% of those who think it will be temporary).

WILL THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WEST BECOME PERMANENT OR IS IT JUST A TEMPORARY SITUATION?



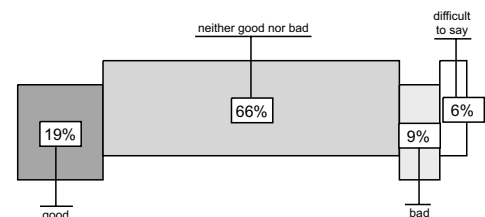
At the same time, most Poles still believe that Russia will attempt to rebuild its sphere of influence in Central and Eastern Europe. However, such fears are less frequent now than a year ago. They are not related to the political views of respondents or the political parties preferred by them. On the other hand, the respondents declaring big interest in politics are afraid of such attempts of Russia less frequently than others. In this group, the opinions are divided equally (44% - yes, 45% - no).

WILL RUSSIA TRY TO REGAIN INFLUENCE IN OUR PART OF EUROPE IN THE NEAREST FUTURE, E.G. DURING THE NEXT 5-10 YEARS, OR NOT?



The majority of the respondents who believe that better co-operation between Russia and the West will be permanent also believe that Russia will try to secure a dominant position in the region (52%). However, this view is even more common among the respondents who treat the warming of the relations between Russia and the West as just an episode. As many as two-thirds (65%) of this group of respondents believe that Russia will attempt to rebuild its sphere of influence.

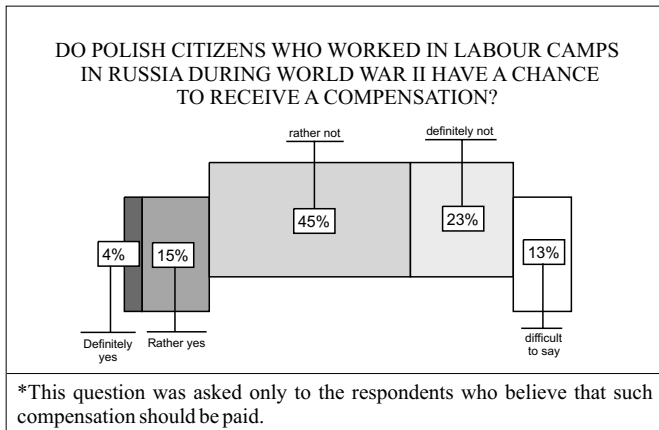
HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE PRESENT RELATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND RUSSIA? ARE THEY:



One fifth of the respondents describe present relations between Poland and Russia as good and two thirds describe them as "neither good nor bad". It is a big improvement on two years ago, when as many as two-fifths of the respondents evaluated these relations as bad.

There is no correspondence between the evaluation of the relations between Poland and Russia and the opinion on whether Russia will attempt to rebuild its sphere of influence.

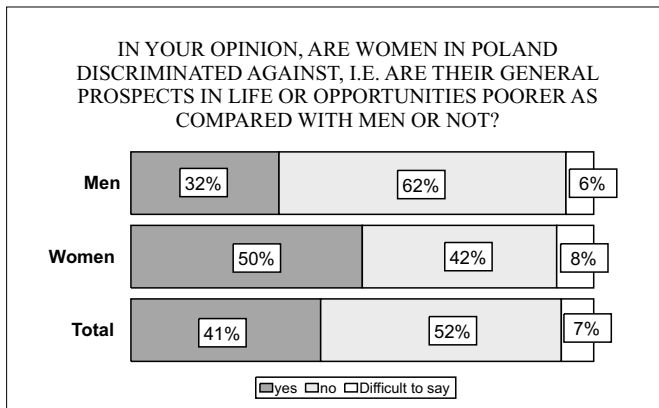
Almost all respondents (94%) believe that the Polish nationals who worked in the Russian labour camps during World War II should receive the same compensation as is now paid by the Germans to former forced labourers working in Germany. However, the respondents are very sceptical about the chances for such compensation. The evaluation of those chances is totally independent on the respondents' opinions on the Polish-Russian relations.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "Opinions on the improvement of the relations between Russia and the West and on the Polish-Russian relations", February 2002 (in Polish). A random address sample of the general population of Poland. N=954.

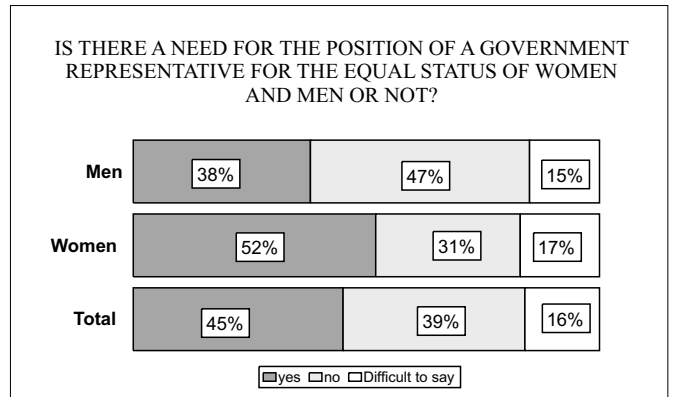
POLES ON THE EQUAL STATUS OF WOMEN AND MEN

A majority of the Polish women believe that they are discriminated against and have poorer prospects in life as compared to men. However, most men reject such an idea.



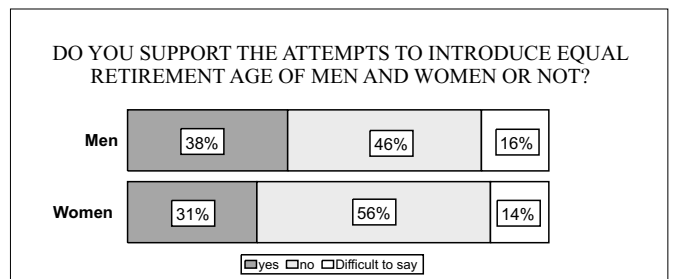
The opinion that women are discriminated against is the most frequently expressed by middle-aged women (58% of this age group), women with higher education (65%) and women living in big cities (67%). As far as the men's opinions are concerned, their age, education or place of residence do not really matter.

The ministerial position of a government representative for the equal status of women and men has been established recently. Most women believe that there is a need for such office, although one in three does not think so. The opinions of men are divided, but the opinion that it is not necessary prevails.

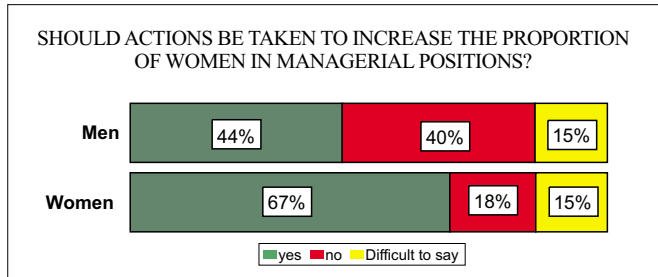


The opinion that such office is needed is the most common among young people (up to 24 years of age), regardless of the sex. At the same time, the higher the respondents' education, the more frequently they see such office as unnecessary. Such is the opinion of over half of the women and men with higher education.

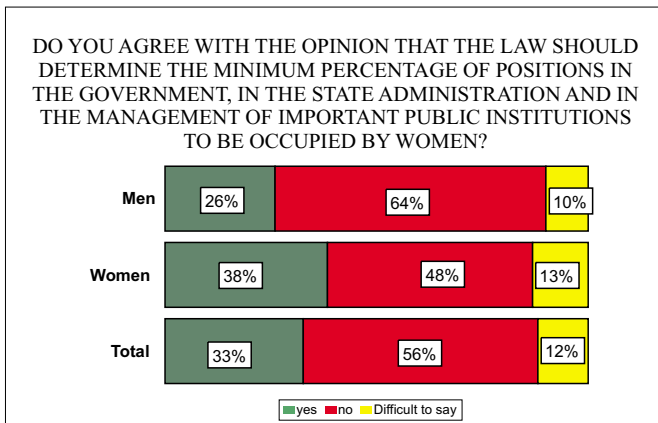
All respondents, irrespective of whether they see the office of the government representative for the equal status of women and men as necessary or not, were asked about the issues that the representative should deal with. A definite majority of the respondents (both women and men) believe that actions should be taken to prevent domestic violence (84%) and sexual harassment at work (82%). Furthermore, most respondents share the opinion that women and men should receive equal pay for the same work and have equal chances for employment (85% and 80%, respectively). At the same time, two-thirds (67%) of the respondents opt for a better enforcement of the right of divorced fathers to have custody of their children. Equal retirement age of men and women meets with the lowest level of social approval (at present, women in Poland can retire 5 years earlier than men). Women reject the idea of equal retirement age a little more frequently than men.



The attempts to increase the proportion of women in managerial positions are quite controversial. Most respondents (57%) believe that such attempts are justified, but the opinions of men and women differ considerably.

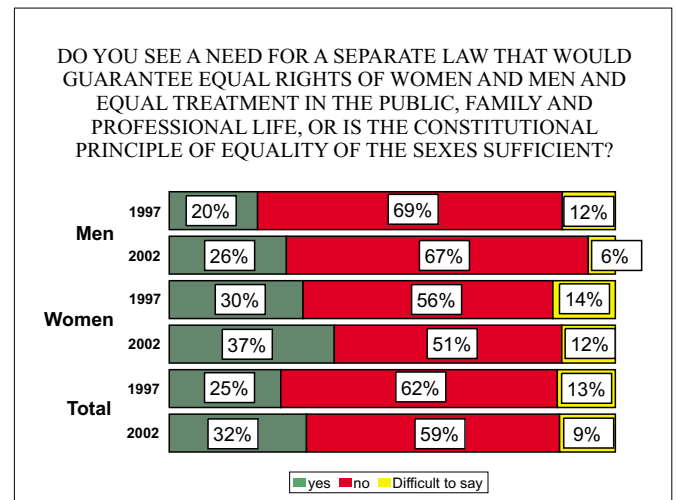


This last issue is related to the question of proportional gender representation in the public service. Although most respondents regard the attempts to increase the number of female leaders as justified, at the same time both men and women usually think that it should not be regulated by law.



The issue of proportional representation of women and men has been discussed in Poland for five years. During this time, the acceptance for the idea has grown. In 1997 it was approved by one-fifth (21%) of all respondents and rejected by almost two-thirds (63%).

The public opinion on a more general issue, i.e. the need to pass a law on the equal status of women and men in the public, family and professional life, is similar. The prevailing view is that such a law is unnecessary, because the constitutional principle of equality of the sexes is sufficient. However, the number of supporters of such a law, both men and women, has grown slightly during the last five years.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "Opinions on the policy of the government towards women", February 2002 (in Polish). A random address sample of the general population of Poland. N= 954.

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

- ◆ The Poles on schizophrenia and people with schizophrenia.
- ◆ The hopes and fears associated with the year 2002
- ◆ Changes in the group social activity of the Poles in the years 1998-2002
- ◆ The arguments of the supporters and opponents of Poland's integration with the European Union
- ◆ Opinions on the proposed changes in the labour law
- ◆ About St. Valentine's Day and other holidays
- ◆ Opinions on the withdrawal of Andrzej Lepper's parliamentary immunity
- ◆ The attitude to Leszek Miller's government after three months of its activity
- ◆ About the problem of "selling corpses" by medical staff to funeral directors
- ◆ Opinions on the situation on the job market and the perceived risk of losing a job
- ◆ Evaluations of the activity of the Parliament, President and local authorities
- ◆ The condition of the Polish civil society
- ◆ Family conflicts and misunderstandings
- ◆ My town - the opinions before the elections to local authorities

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