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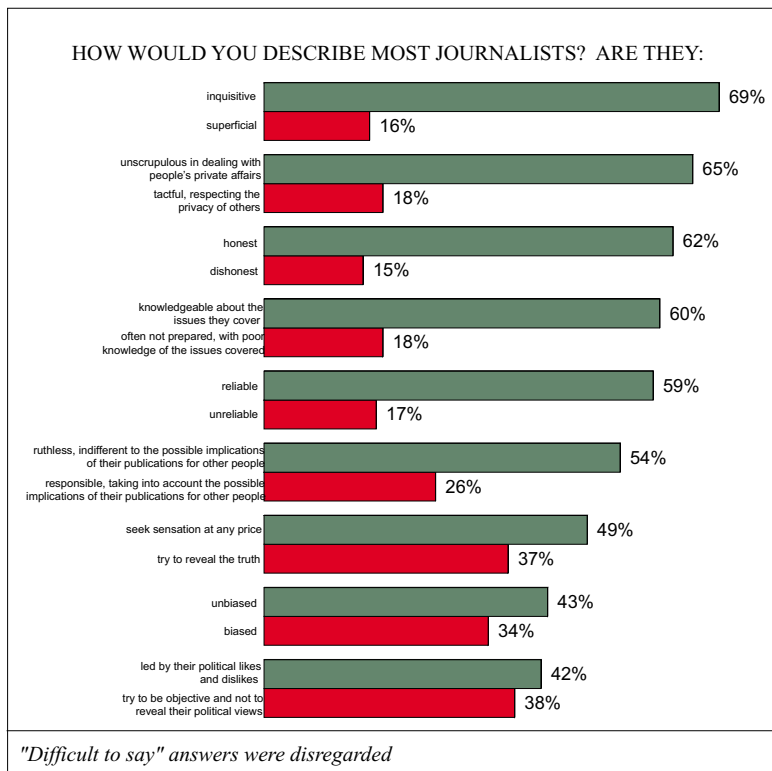
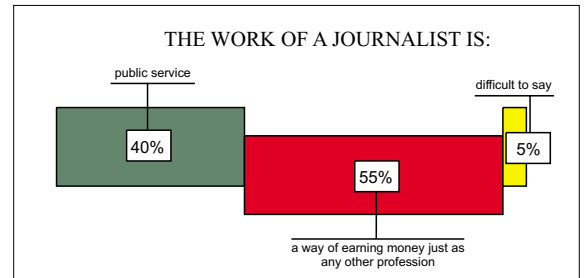
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WHAT ARE JOURNALISTS LIKE AND WHAT SHOULD THEY BE LIKE?

Two-fifths of the Poles believe that journalism is more than just a profession. It is a kind of public service. Such opinions are associated with interest in politics and active participation in elections. A majority of the respondents who declare big interest



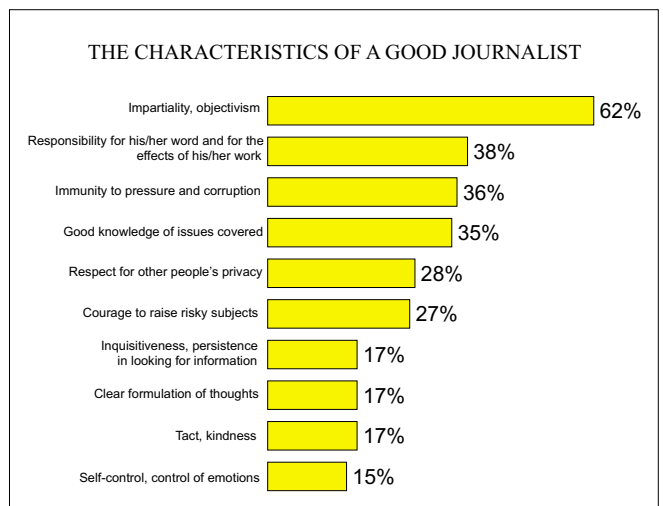
in politics (60%) regard journalism as public service. This view also prevails among those who regularly vote in elections.

The respondents believe that most Polish journalists are inquisitive, honest, knowledgeable about the issues they cover and reliable, although at the same time they are unscrupulous in dealing with people's private affairs, ruthless and seek sensation at any

price rather than try to reveal the truth.

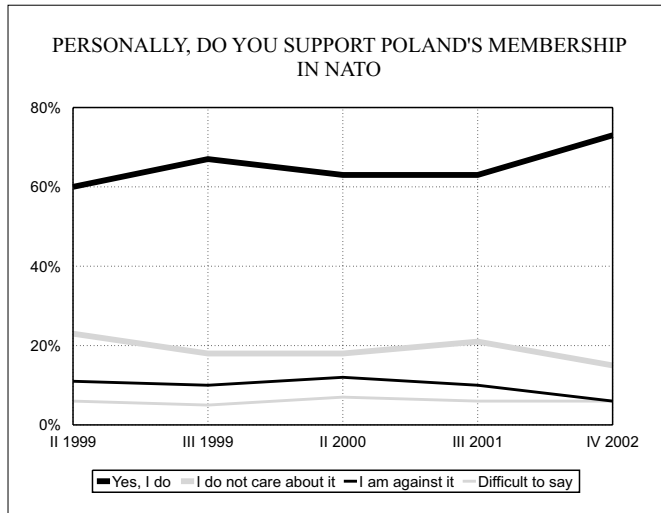
In the respondents' opinion, a good journalist should first and foremost be unbiased and objective, responsible for his word, immune to pressure and corruption.

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "What are journalists like and what should they be like?", April 2002 (in Polish). A random address sample of the adult population of Poland. N=1065

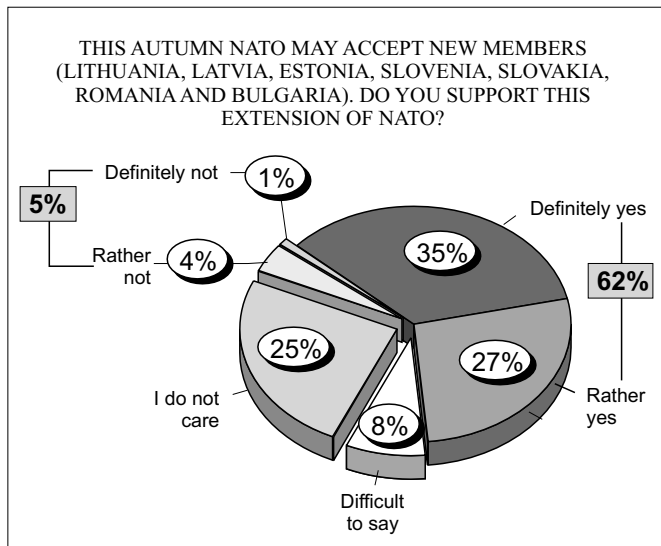


POLES ON NATO AND THE OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN

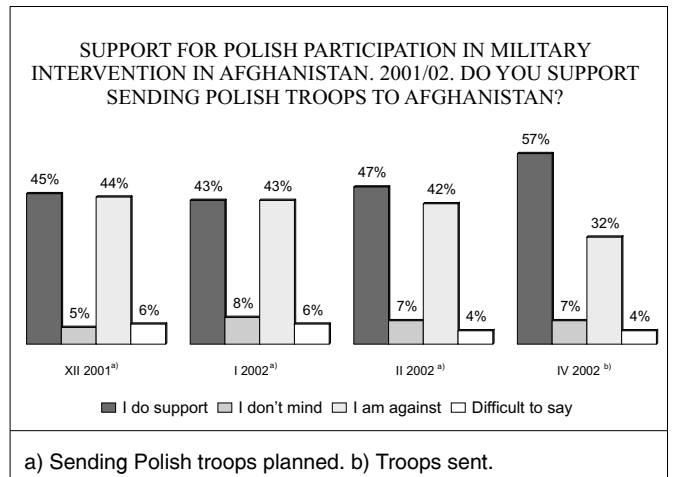
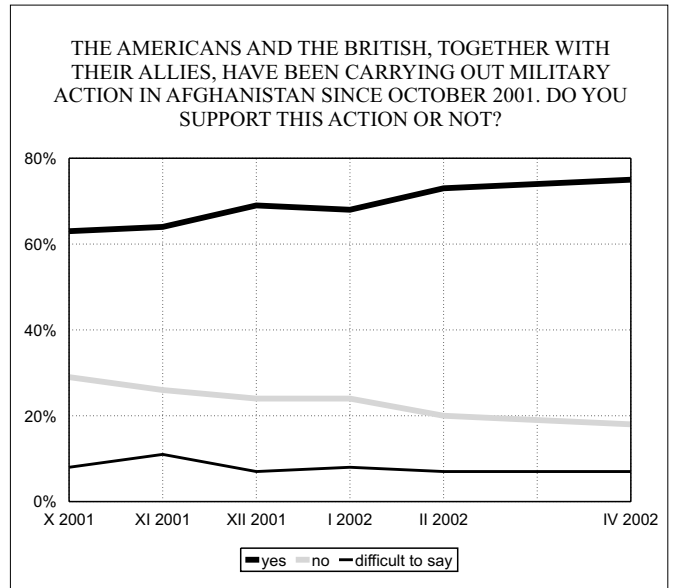
After three years of Poland's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation the respondents' support for our membership is higher than ever before.



Moreover, a definite majority of the Poles support the admission of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria to NATO. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents support the extension and only one in twenty oppose it.



Three-quarters of the Poles support the actions of the antiterrorist coalition in Afghanistan. It is by over 10% more than when the action started in October 2001. At the same time, over half of the respondents support the participation of Polish troops in the operation in Afghanistan.

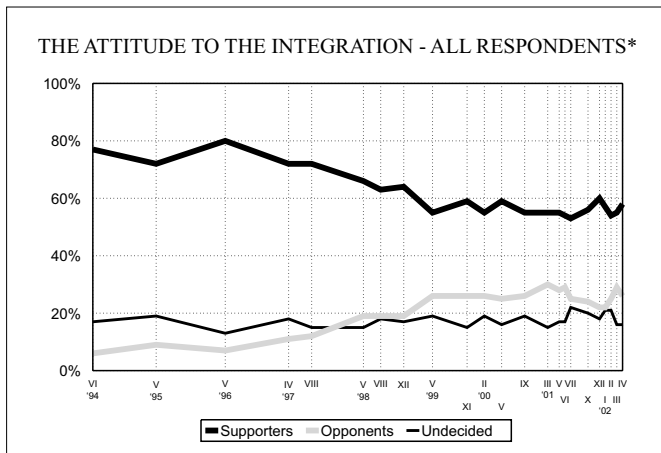
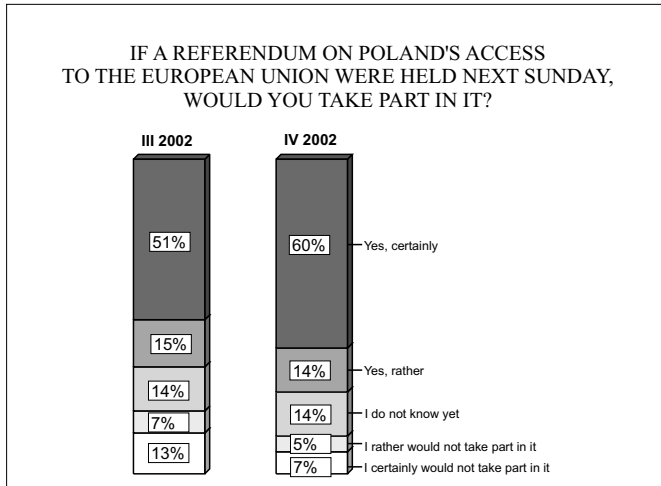


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "About Poland's membership in NATO and the presence of Polish troops in Afghanistan", April 2002 (in Polish). A random address sample of the adult population of Poland. N=1044

ATTITUDES TO INTEGRATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION AND PERCEPTION OF ITS EFFECTS

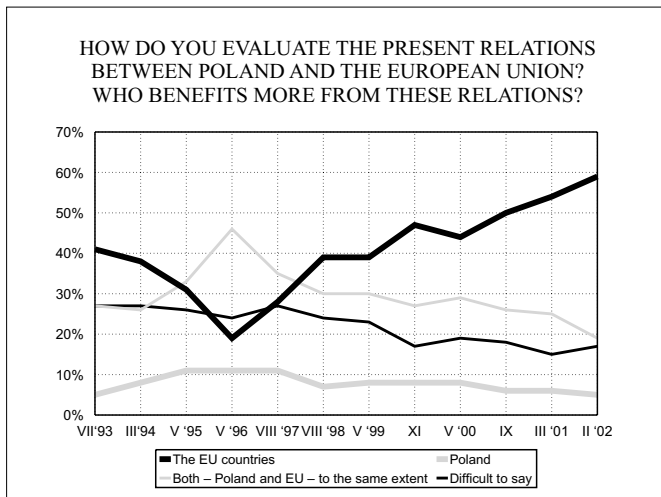
The number of Poles declaring their intention to participate in the referendum on Poland's access to the European Union has increased considerably during the last month.

As a month ago, two-thirds (66%) of the potential voters intend to support Poland's access to EU and a quarter (25%) declare voting against it. The others (9%) do not have a definite opinion yet. The support for the integration has grown slightly during the last month.



* Including those, who do not want to participate in the referendum.

Most Poles believe that to date the European Union has benefited more from the mutual relations than Poland. The popularity of this opinion has increased during the last year.

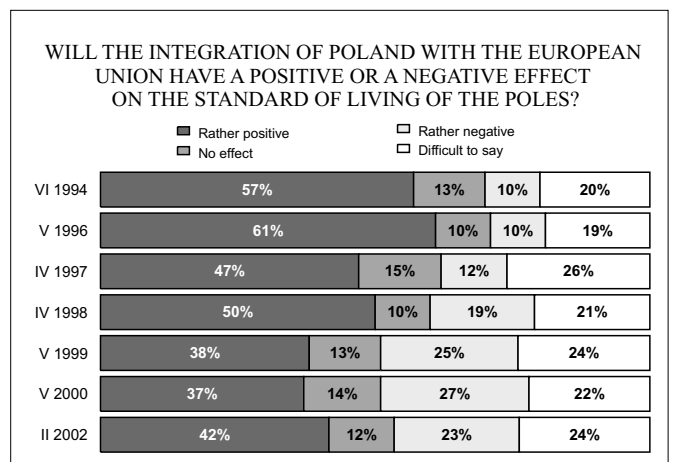
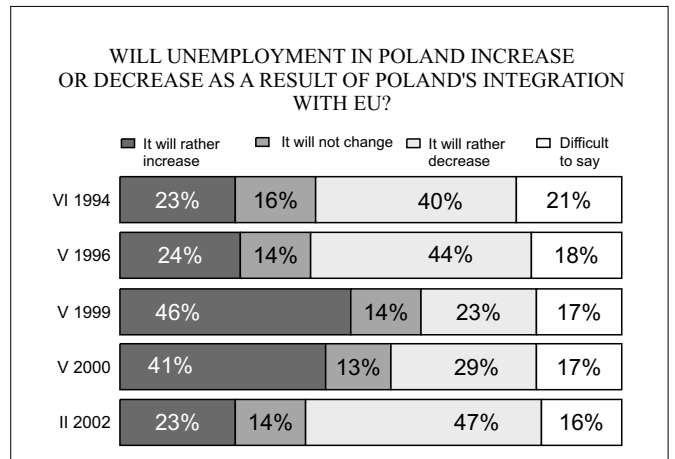


The evaluation of expected effects of the integration on most areas of life in Poland mentioned in our survey has changed only slightly during the last two years. At present, somewhat fewer respondents believe that the integration will have a positive effect on the

condition of the Polish economy. However, the opinion that the economic situation of Poland will improve after the access to EU still prevails (at present 47%, as compared to 50% in May 2000).

As in the previous years, most concerns related to the integration are associated with the future of the Polish agriculture. Although the number of the respondents who believe that the Polish agriculture will lose rather than gain as a result of the integration is still twice as big as the number of those who share the opposite opinion, the long-term tendency of the social evaluations in this respect to deteriorate has been reversed during the last two years. At present, 53% of the respondents believe that the agricultural sector will lose as a result of the integration (as compared with 60% in May 2000). The proportion of optimists has grown from 19% to 26%.

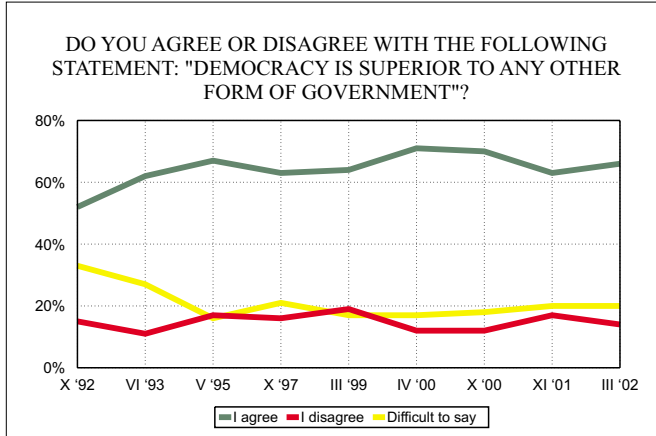
At the same time, the hopes for a reduction of unemployment in Poland after the integration have increased significantly. The hopes for an improvement of the standard of living in Poland after our access to EU have also grown.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "Support for the integration with the European Union in April", April 2002 (in Polish). A random address sample of the adult population of Poland. N=1044; and "Opinions on the integration of Poland with the European Union", March 2002 (in Polish). A random address sample of the adult population of Poland. N=954.

EVALUATION OF DEMOCRACY AS A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN POLAND

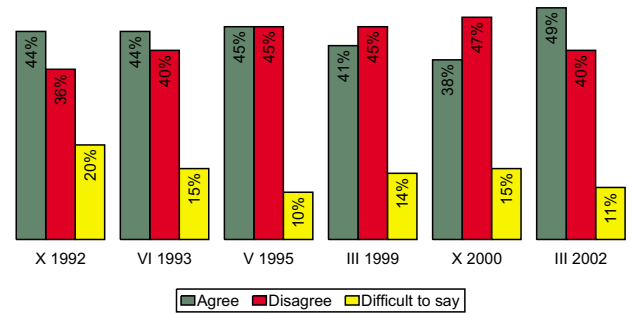
For almost ten years a stable majority of the Poles (now 66%) have accepted the superiority of democracy over all other methods of government. The percentage of the respondents convinced about the superiority of democratic forms of government has grown slightly over the last months.



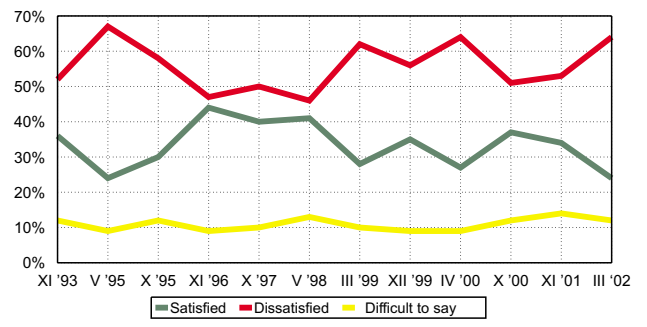
At the same time, the belief that their personal fate is unrelated to the method of government is very common among the respondents. The proportion of the respondents who share this view is now the biggest in ten years.

The evaluations of the actual functioning of democracy in Poland are much lower than the acceptance for democracy as a political system. The opinions in this respect recorded recently are the worst since May 1995. Furthermore, the percentage of positive evaluations of the democracy in action have decreased visibly during the last four months.

DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE STATEMENT: FOR PEOPLE LIKE ME, IT DOES NOT REALLY MATTER WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT IS DEMOCRATIC OR NOT?



ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY FUNCTIONS IN POLAND?



Despite such a high level of dissatisfaction with democratic practice, a definite majority of the respondents reject radical anti-democratic actions such as dissolution of the parliament or suspension of the activity of the political parties.

Data comes from the survey "New European Barometer" conducted in 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe under the leadership of Prof. Richard Rose. In Poland the survey was executed by CBOS in October 2001 on a representative sample of the adult population N=1000. More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report "Acceptance of democracy and the popularity of anti-democratic attitudes in Poland" (in Polish), April 2002.

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

- ◆ Opinions on strikes in the current situation of the country
- ◆ About the identity of Poles
- ◆ Political party preferences in April
- ◆ The attitude to the government
- ◆ Social moods in April
- ◆ Trust in politicians
- ◆ About local elections
- ◆ Poles on the retirement age of women and men
- ◆ Poles on the Constitution and the abolition of the Senate

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