

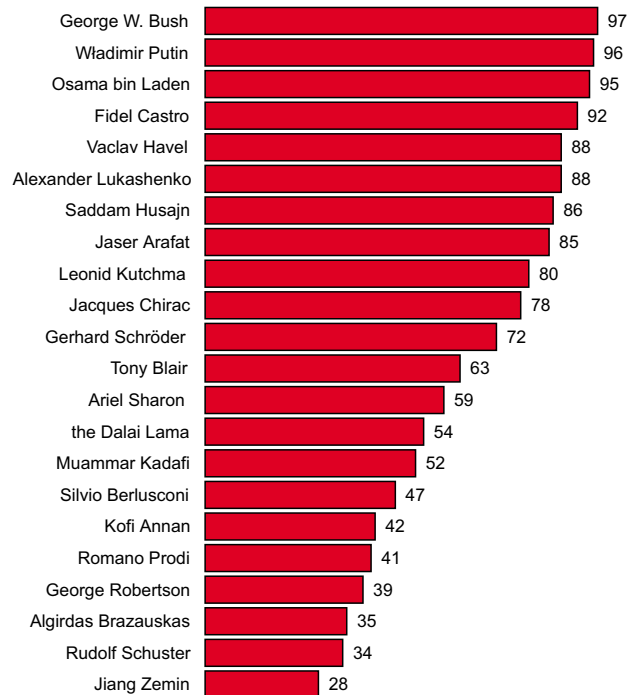
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THE POLES' ATTITUDES TO POLITICIANS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

The familiarity of the Poles with foreign politicians mainly depends on how long a particular politician has been active on the international scene and how often he/she appears in the media (not necessarily in the positive context). These rules do not apply to the leaders of the United States and Russia, who are generally known in Poland no matter how long they have been in office. According to the surveys conducted in early 1990s., Bill Clinton and George Bush (senior), as well as Mikhail Gorbatshev and Boris Yeltsin, were as commonly known in Poland as George W. Bush and Vladimir Putin are known now. On the other hand, in contrast to Helmut Kohl, who was as well known as the Presidents of USA and Russia, the present Chancellor of Germany is identified by a somewhat smaller proportion of the

THE PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING POLITICIANS:



PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH CENTER - CBOS -

4a Żurawia
00-503 Warszawa
POLAND

Ph: (48 22) 629 35 69
(48 22) 628 37 04
(48 22) 693 58 94

Fax:(48 22) 629 40 89

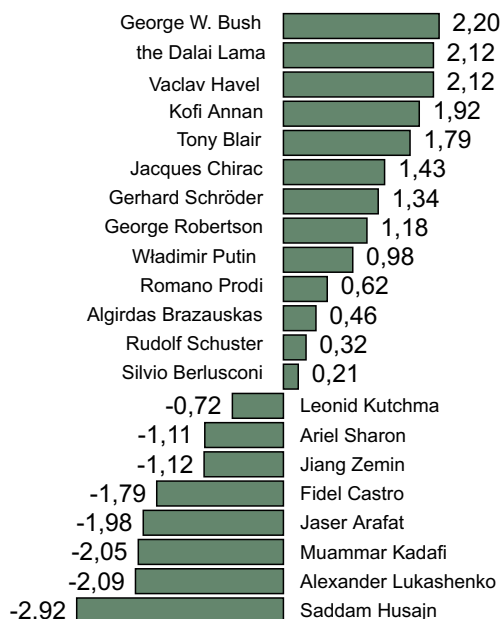
E-mail: sekretariat@cbos.pl

<http://www.cbos.pl>

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LIKES AND DISLIKES AVERAGE EVALUATIONS ON THE SCALE FROM -5 TO +5



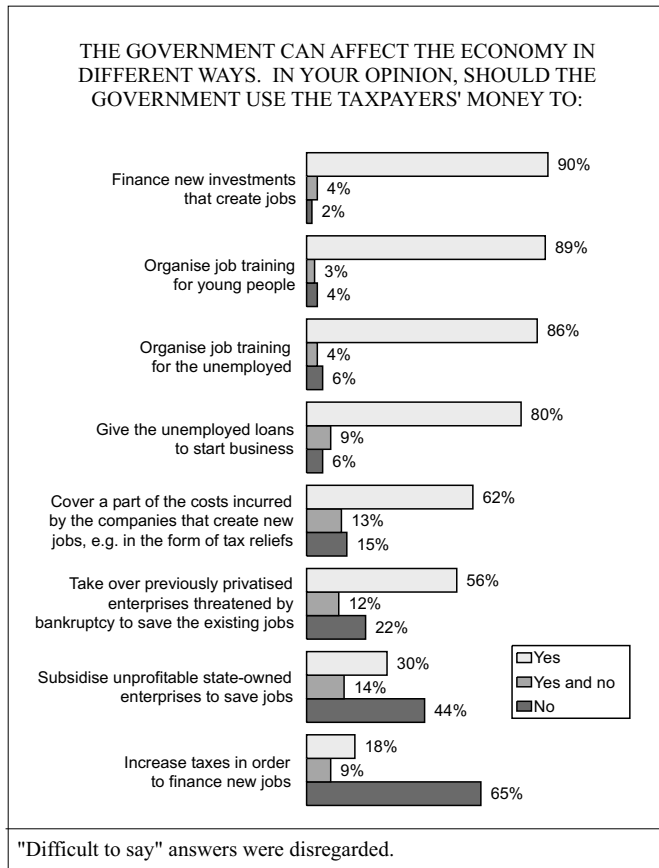
respondents. Representatives of international organisations, such as ONZ, EU or NATO, are rather poorly known in Poland. It should be noted that the Chinese leader Jiang Zemin is identified by a small proportion of the respondents only, while the Dalai Lama is quite well-known.

George W. Bush is not only the best-known politician, but also the most liked one. The Dalai Lama is also generally liked, as well as another very well-known politician - Vaclav Havel. Most other best-known politicians are not liked much. The leaders of the countries involved in the conflict in the Middle East are one example.

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "The Poles' attitude to selected politicians active on the international scene", July 2002. Survey executed in June 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1060.

HOW SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT PREVENT UNEMPLOYMENT

Two-thirds of the Poles (67%) describe the situation on the job market in Poland as very bad. Few (8%) count on an improvement, while almost half (46%) expect a further deterioration. The respondents expect from the government mainly active prevention of unemployment.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "What should the state do to reduce unemployment?" July 2002. Survey executed in June 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1060.

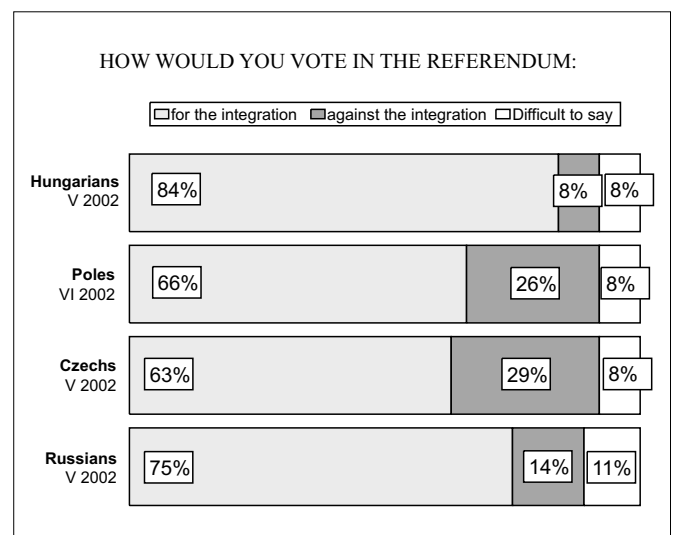
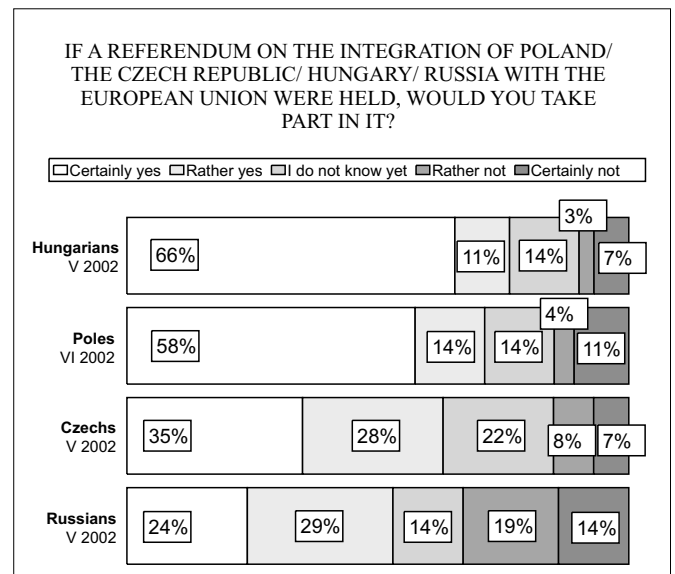
THE POLES, CZECHS, HUNGARIANS AND RUSSIANS ABOUT THE EU INTEGRATION

Among the surveyed societies of the EU candidate countries, the Hungarians are the most interested in the participation in the accession referendum. The Poles are a little less interested and the Czechs the least.

In Russia, only a little more than half of the respondents expressed their willingness to participate in such a referendum, if conducted.

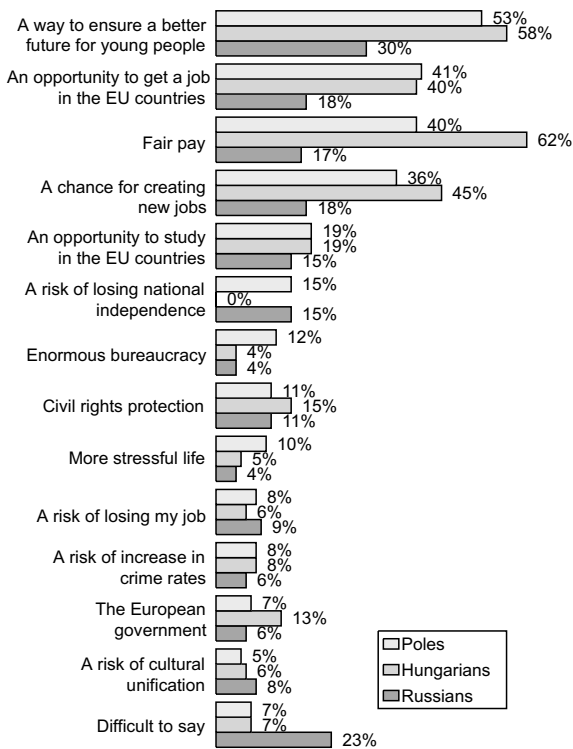
Similarly, among the potential participants in the referendum, the support for the integration is the strongest in Hungary and relatively the weakest in the Czech Republic.

Among all respondents, irrespective of whether they intend to vote in the referendum or not, almost three quarters of the Hungarians (72%), over half of the Poles (55%) and nearly half of the Czechs (47%) support the integration. Over half of the Russian respondents (57%) are for the integration, if possible for that country.



The Poles, Hungarians and Russians were also asked what the European Union means for them personally. The most common associations were clearly positive and very similar in each of the three countries. It should be noted, however, that a relatively large proportion of the Russians were unable to give any associations.

WHAT DOES THE EUROPEAN UNION MEAN FOR YOU PERSONALLY?



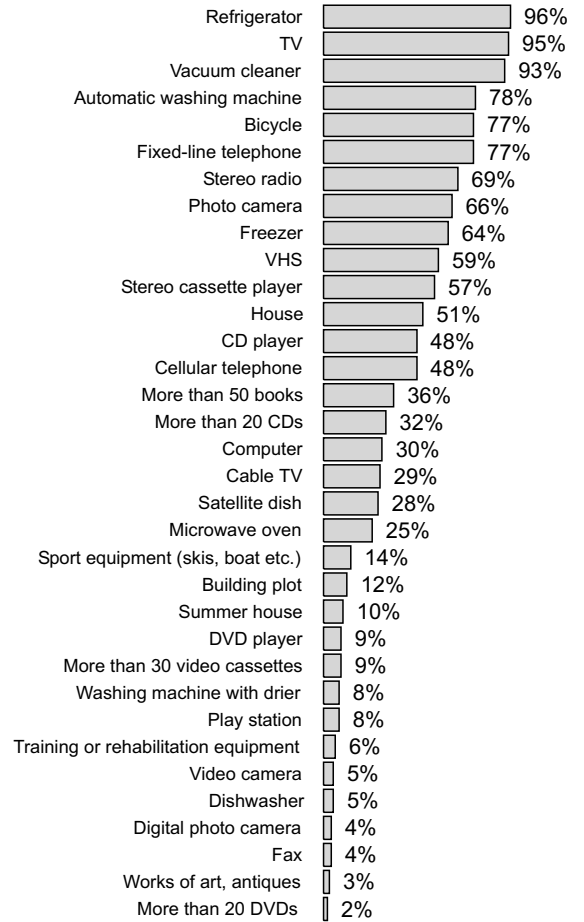
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Opinions on the integration with the European Union in Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Russia", July 2002. A survey co-ordinated by CEORG, with the participation of: CBOS (Poland) executed in June 2002, N=1060; CVVM (The Czech Republic) executed in May 2002, N=1083; TARKI (Hungary)- executed in May 2002, N=1523, WCIOM (Russia)- executed in May 2002, N=1600.

DURABLE GOODS IN POLISH HOUSEHOLDS

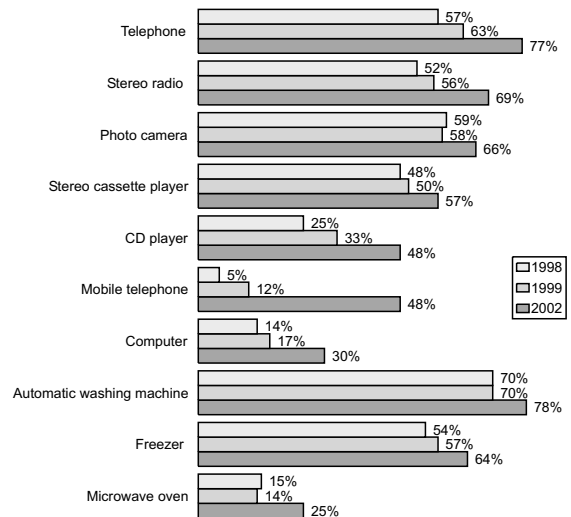
The diagram shows the level of saturation of Polish households with durable goods in mid 2002. It should be noted that this saturation varies considerably from one social group to another, even as far as common goods are concerned. The households of the eldest respondents and pensioners are particularly poorly equipped. The equipment of households depends mainly on the level of education and the related character of the needs. The financial situation is a bit less important from that point of view.

In spite of the current difficult economic situation in the country, the number of the respondents who own their house or flat has grown in the last three years. Furthermore, the numbers of households equipped with automatic washing machines, freezers, fixed-line and cellular telephones, audio and video equipment, computers, microwave ovens have also increased significantly.

FIXED ASSETS, DURABLE GOODS AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT



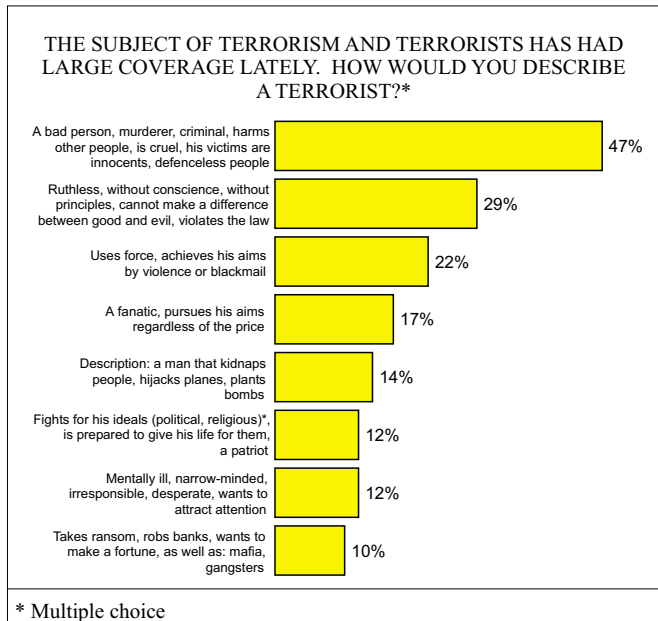
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT WHITE GOODS AND BROWN GOODS



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Possession of durable goods", July 2002. Survey executed in June 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1060.

THE POLES ABOUT TERRORISTS

The Poles associate the word "terrorist" mainly with crime and cruelty. Almost half of the respondents defined a terrorist as a murderer, a criminal or simply a bad person. One in ten respondents added that the victims of terrorists are innocent, defenceless people.

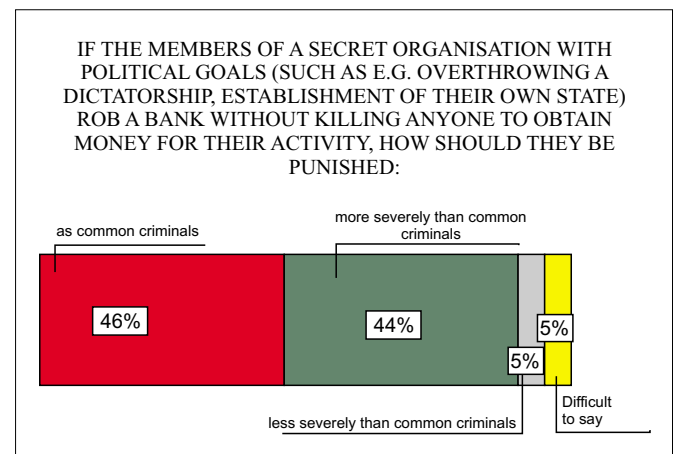
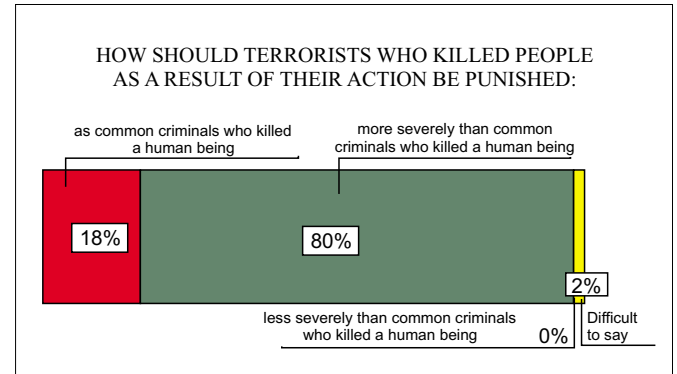


It should be noted, however, that the answers of 12% of the respondents were positive or neutral. They pointed out such features of terrorists as idealism and readiness to give their life for their ideals or the country. Although as many as around one-tenth of all respondents expressed such opinions, at the same time the specific actions generally regarded as terrorist, which cause death of ordinary people, were considered acceptable by very few respondents. It means that a rather significant proportion of the respondents who feel a certain level of sympathy for terrorists as people who sacrifice themselves for their beliefs at the same time do not approve their actions, which result in death of innocent people.

One-tenth of the respondents do not notice the specific nature of terrorism and associate it simply with the activity of organised criminal groups.

In the opinion of a definite majority of the respondents, the terrorists and their actions should be judged mainly on the basis of one criterion, i.e. the hazard they present to the lives of innocent people. Most respondents believe that if someone kills another human being for reasons other than material gain, e.g. led by political motivation, he should be punished more severely than a common murderer. On the other hand, as far as a robbery committed to obtain money for political

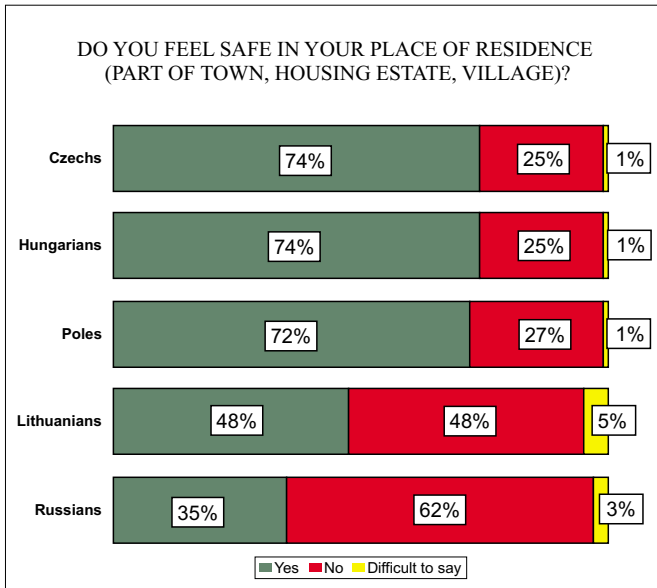
activity is concerned, the Poles opinions are different. Although political motivation is rarely treated as a circumstance that should mitigate the punishment, much fewer respondents than in the case of murder think that it calls for a more severe punishment.



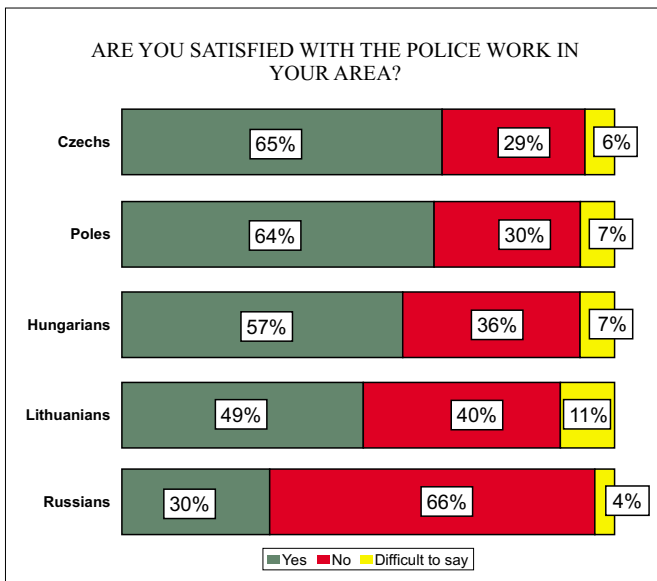
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "How do we define terrorism, what do we think about terrorists?", July 2002. Survey executed in May 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1047

THE FEELING OF SAFETY AND THE ATTITUDE TO DEATH PENALTY IN THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

The residents of Central European countries feel safer in their closest environment than the respondents from the former USSR. A definite majority of the Czechs, Hungarians and Poles say that they do not feel in danger at their place of residence. On the other hand, a definite majority of the Russians describe their neighbourhood as a dangerous area. The opinions of the Lithuanians are divided the proportions of those who feel safe and unsafe in their place of residence are equal.

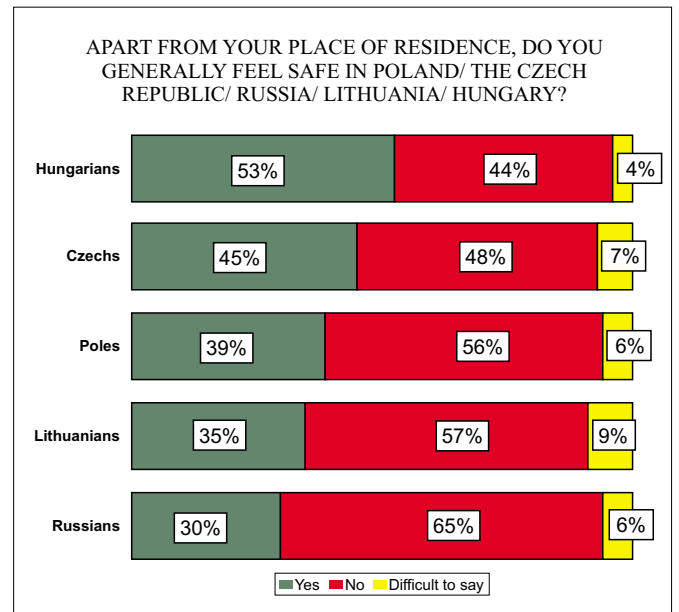


The opinions on the work of the police are similar to the opinions on the safety. It should be noted, however, that the level of satisfaction with the work of the police is lower than the feeling of safety (the Lithuanians excepted).

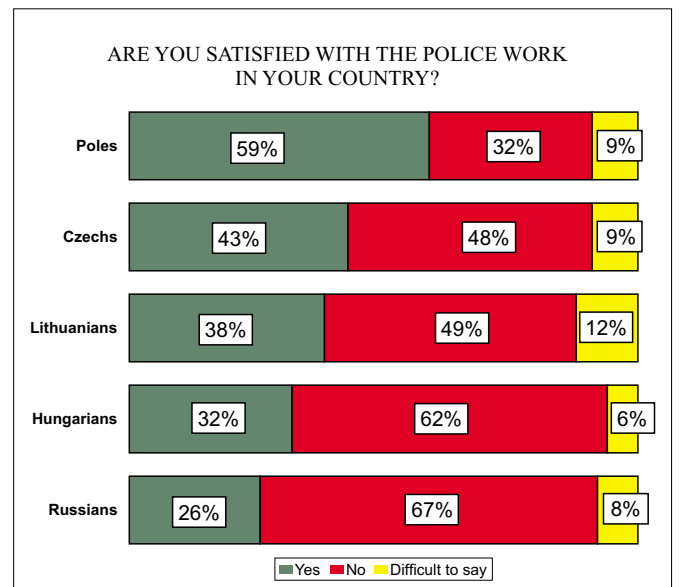


Among the countries discussed here, only in Poland the respondents' evaluation of the work of the police in their place of residence improved in relation to the previous year. In Hungary and in the Czech Republic these opinions deteriorated and in Russia and Lithuania they remained unchanged.

The safety in the country as a whole is evaluated worse than in the place of residence. Also in this case the respondents from Central Europe are more optimistic than the Russians and Lithuanians. However, the Poles' opinions in this respect are closer to the opinions of the Lithuanians than Hungarians.



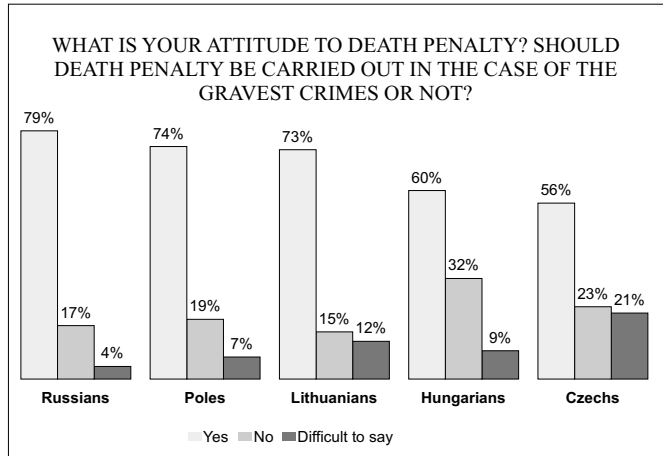
The respondents evaluate the work of the police on the nationwide level more critically than on the local level. In this respect, there is no difference between the former USSR and the Central Europe. The opinions on the police work are the highest in Poland, more critical in the Czech Republic and Lithuania and definitely negative in Hungary and Russia.



In Poland, the opinions on the work of the police have improved during the last year (satisfaction increased by 11 points). A slight improvement was also recorded in Russia.

At the same time, the evaluations of the Czech and Hungarian police deteriorated significantly. The percentage of persons satisfied with the work of the police dropped by 16 points in Hungary and by 18 points in the Czech Republic.

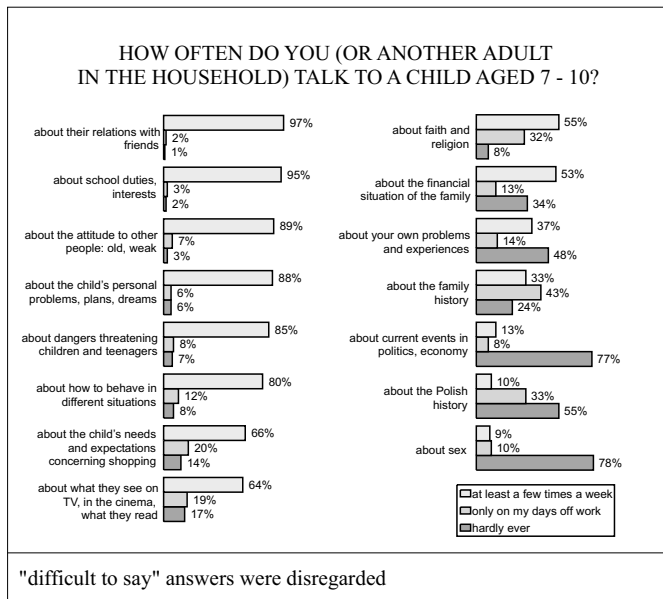
Although the death penalty is not carried out in the countries discussed here, in each of them a majority of the respondents opt for this punishment for the gravest crimes. The level of support is different the proportion of death penalty supporters is the lowest in the Czech Republic and the highest in Russia.



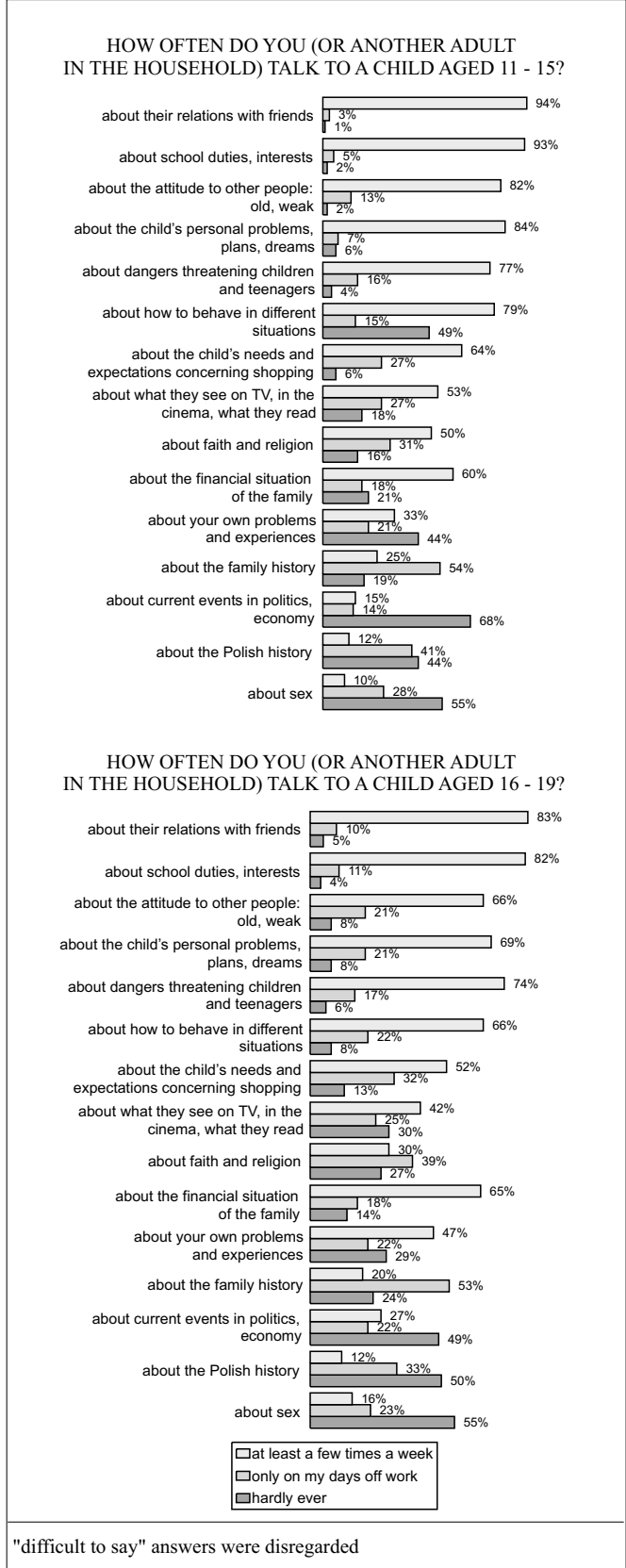
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "The feeling of safety, the evaluation of the work of the police and the attitude to death penalty in selected countries of Central and Eastern Europe", July 2002. Survey co-ordinated by CEORG, executed in June 2002, with the participation of: CBOS (Poland) N=1060; CVVM (the Czech Republic) N=1103; TARKI (Hungary) N=1509, WCIOM (Russia) N=1600, VILMORUS (Lithuania) N=1005.

WHAT DO ADULTS TALK WITH CHILDREN ABOUT?

Home and family are main determinants of patterns of behaviour, shaping the character and the system of values of the young generation. This is why the exchange of opinions and discussion in the family are so important.



"difficult to say" answers were disregarded

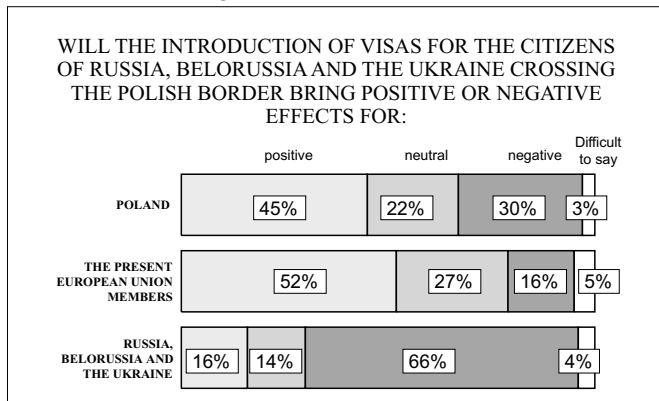


"difficult to say" answers were disregarded

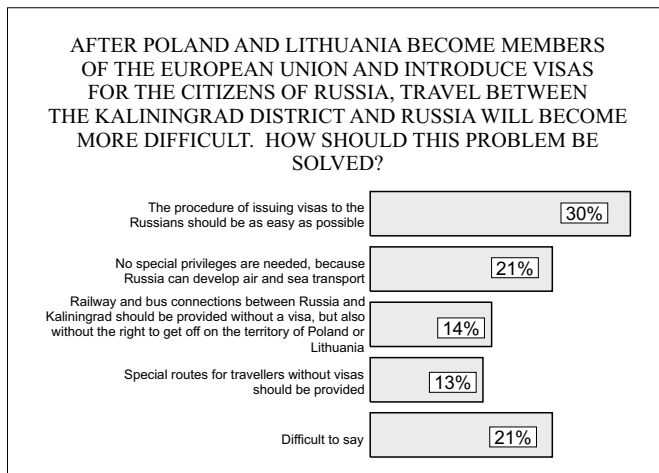
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "What do adults talk with children about?", August 2002. Survey conducted in June 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1060

THE PROBLEM OF VISAS ON THE EASTERN BORDER OF POLAND

In connection with the planned integration with the European Union, Poland will soon have to introduce visas for the citizens of Russia, Belorussia and the Ukraine crossing the Polish border. Most Poles believe that it will benefit the present members of the European Union in the first place. Poland will benefit too, although to a lesser extent. The respondents generally agree that the effects of this operation for Russia, Belorussia and the Ukraine will be negative.



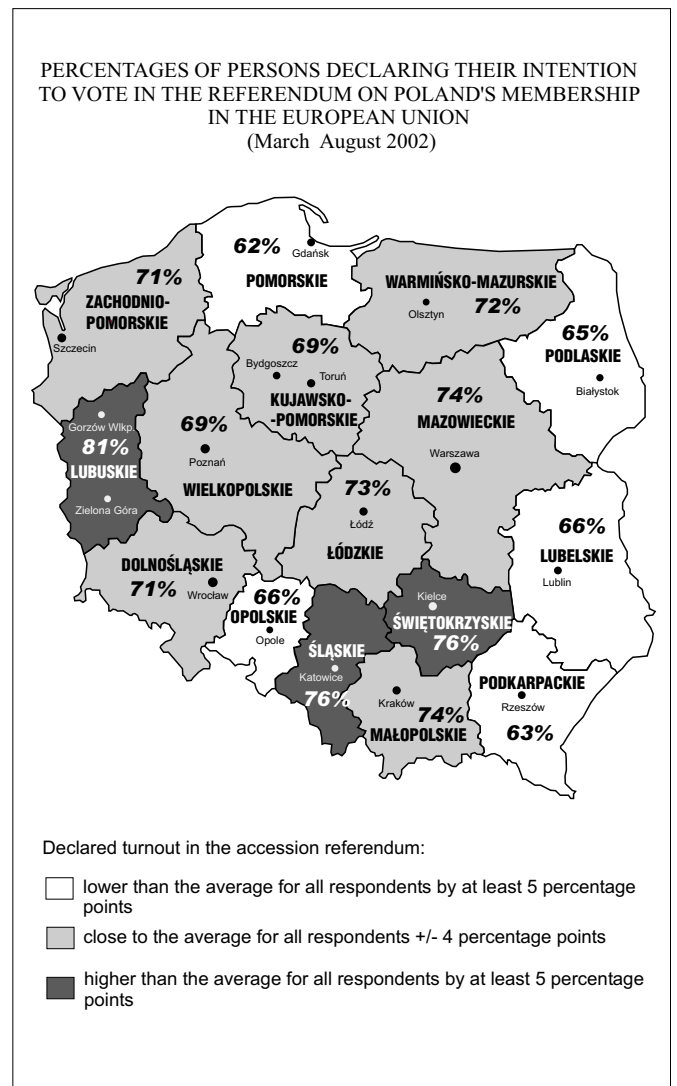
The problem of communication between the Kaliningrad district and the rest of the Russian territory is a consequence of the introduction of visas. Almost one-third of the respondents believe that the best way to solve this problem is to make the procedure of issuing visas to the Russians as simple as possible. At the same time, one in five respondents says that Russia can solve the problem by developing air and sea transport, so no special privileges for the Russians are necessary.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Visas for our Eastern neighbours and the problem of Kaliningrad", August 2002. Survey executed in July 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1024

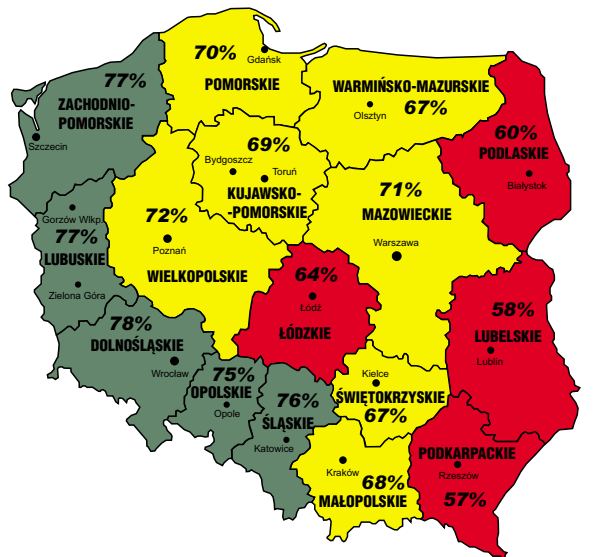
SUPPORT FOR THE INTEGRATION WITH THE EU REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

The level of intended participation in the accession referendum and the level of support for Poland's integration with the EU differ from one region to another. According to the respondents' declarations, the turnout will be lower than the average for the whole country in the Eastern voivodships, Pomorskie voivodship in the North and Opolskie in the South.



The division of the country along the lines of declared support for the integration of Poland with the European Union is much more clear cut. In the Western and South-Western voivodships, the support for the accession is stronger than the average for the whole country, while in the Eastern voivodships it is below the average.

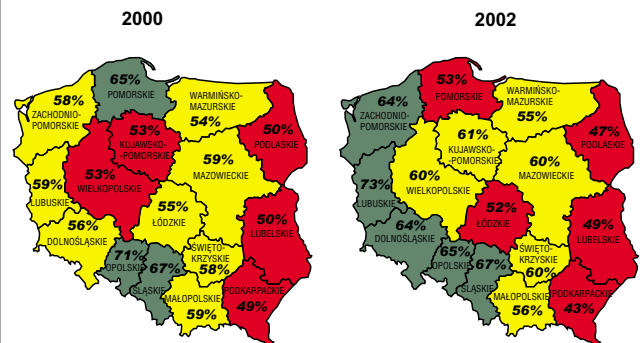
SUPPORT FOR JOINING THE EU AMONG PERSONS
DECLARING THEIR INTENTION
TO VOTE IN THE REFERENDUM
(March August 2002)



Support for the integration with the European Union

- lower than the average for all respondents by at least 5 percentage points
- close to the average for all respondents +/- 4 percentage points
- higher than the average for all respondents by at least 5 percentage points

SUPPORT FOR JOINING THE EU AMONG ALL
INHABITANTS
(IRRESPECTIVE OF THE INTENTION TO VOTE)



Support for the integration with the European Union

- lower than the average for all respondents by at least 5 percentage points
- close to the average for all respondents +/- 4 percentage points
- higher than the average for all respondents by at least 5 percentage points

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) "Support for Poland's integration with the European Union regional differences", August 2002. Based on the aggregated set of monthly surveys executed from March to August 2002 on a representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland.

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

- ◆ Awareness of the integration of Poland with the European Union
- ◆ Financial aspirations and deprivation of needs of the Poles
- ◆ Are we afraid of terrorist attacks?
- ◆ The events in the Middle East in the opinion of the Poles
- ◆ The Poles on voting in the local elections
- ◆ Opinions on the effects of the change of the Minister of Finance
- ◆ Political party preferences in July
- ◆ Support for Poland's integration with the European Union
- ◆ Social moods in July
- ◆ The attitude to the government in July
- ◆ Opinions on the situation on the job market
- ◆ Trust in politicians in July Local elections the level of interest and the preferred parties
- ◆ The Poles about euro, foreign exchange rates and the planned changes in the Monetary Policy Board
- ◆ Waiting for the visit of John Paul II to Poland
- ◆ Evaluations of the work of the Parliament, the President, local authorities and the Monetary Policy Board
- ◆ Political party preferences in August
- ◆ The attitude to Poland's integration with the European Union
- ◆ Opinions on the situation on the job market
- ◆ The examination of conscience of the Poles before the visit of John Paul II
- ◆ Social moods in August
- ◆ Support for the government and the Prime Minister Leszek Miller
- ◆ Opinions on the activity of the National Protest Committee
- ◆ Ways of helping employers threatened by bankruptcy
- ◆ Evaluations of the work of the Parliament, the President and the local authorities
- ◆ Before the local elections
- ◆ Trust in politicians in August
- ◆ Evaluation of the economic situation and the conditions of living of households in selected countries of Central and Eastern Europe
- ◆ Evaluation of the work of the government and the parliamentary opposition in selected countries of Central and Eastern Europe

For more information on CBOS services and publications please contact:

CBOS POLAND
4a, Żurawia, 00-503 Warsaw
Phones: (48 22) 629 35 69, 628 37 04
Fax: (48 22) 629 40 89

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