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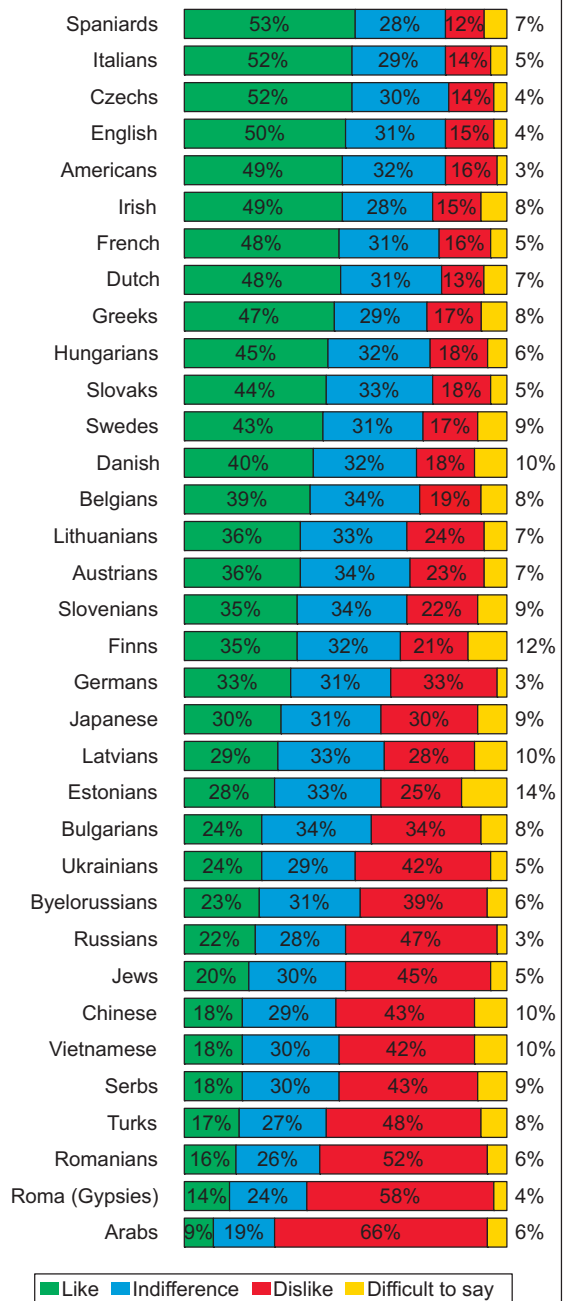
THE ATTITUDES TO OTHER NATIONS

The Poles like the most the Spaniards, Italians and Czechs (more than half of the respondents declare positive feelings towards these nations). Other most liked nations include the English, Americans, the Irish, the French, the Dutch and Greeks. Negative feelings prevail particularly with regard to the Arabs, the Roma, Romanians and Turks.

The attitudes towards other nations only partly result from personal experience and contact with their representatives. Most frequently they are a product of common, established stereotypes. These attitudes are mainly based on two general stereotypes - developed, rich West and poor, underdeveloped East/South. The "West" has positive connotations. The Poles like the "Western" nations, want to be like them and belong to them. In contrast, the "East/South" is seen in a negative light. The Poles want to be different from the "Eastern" nations and do not like being treated as one of them.

Stereotypes are not the only factor determining the attitudes to a given nation. In some cases, historical reasons play a major role. One example is the attitude of the Poles to the Germans, which is affected by relatively recent historical experiences. The declared attitude to the Germans has changed significantly during the last several years. In the early 1990s, dislike clearly prevailed. At the end of that decade, however, the positive and the negative feelings reached an equilibrium, although it has been somewhat fragile and sensitive to the current situation ever since.

HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR ATTITUDE TO OTHER NATIONS?



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More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The attitude of the Poles to other nations*, October 2006. Survey executed in September 2006. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=937.

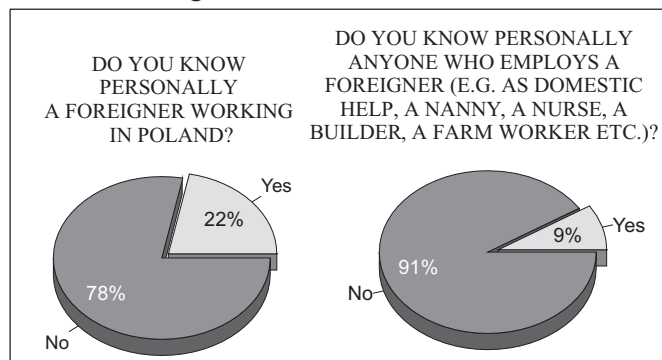
FOREIGN WORKERS IN POLAND

The number of expatriates working in Poland is still quite small. Those who work here legally are mostly business owners, co-owners or managers, as well as specialists, students and spouses of Polish citizens. However, legal workers constitute a minute proportion of all alien workers in Poland. Research shows that alien workers in Poland usually work as domestic help or nannies, look after old or sick people, perform building-construction and repair works and work in agriculture as seasonal workers. Ukrainians constitute the largest group of illegal workers.

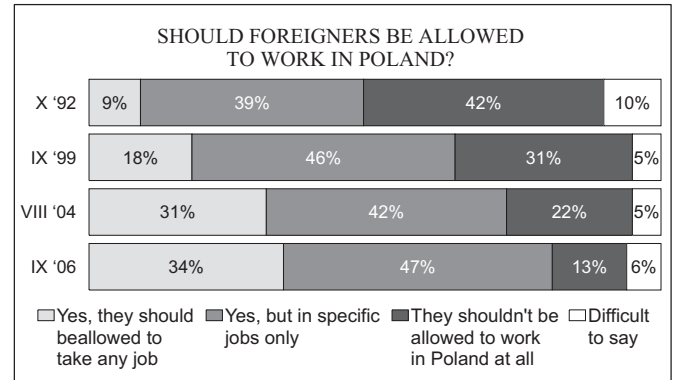
As more and more Polish workers leave the country to work in Western Europe, many sectors of the economy have problems with finding people who would be willing to work for the wages offered. This is true about certain professions and sectors (e.g. construction), which have to employ large numbers of foreigners. Experts suggest creating more opportunities for legal employment of foreigners, as well as legalizing employment relationships with those who already work in Poland. That meets some political opposition.

Only slightly more than a fifth of the respondents know at least one foreigner working in Poland. These are mostly well-educated, young people from the largest cities, more frequently men than women.

One in eleven Poles know someone who employs a foreigner as e.g. domestic help, a nanny, a nurse or a builder. Such declarations are more common among better educated and better-off persons, which is probably due to the fact that people with a higher social position tend to use foreign labour more than the others.



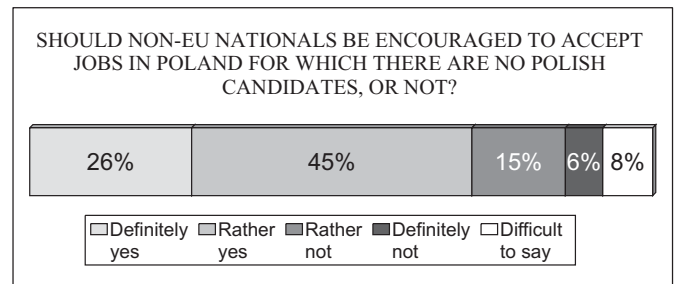
A vast majority of the Poles (81%) accept the presence of foreigners on the Polish job market. In the case of a third of this group (34%), such acceptance is unconditional. A much smaller percentage (13%) oppose the employment of alien workers in Poland. The acceptance for alien workers is growing systematically: the proportion of the respondents who believe that all professions should be open for them has almost quadrupled since 1992, while the number of those who opt for closing the job market completely has decreased significantly.



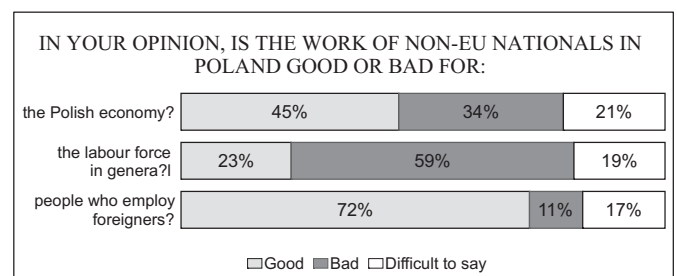
The support for the presence of alien workers on the job market grows with the respondents' education. More than half of those with higher education believe that foreigners should have a right to take any job without any limitations. As far as different occupational groups are concerned, private entrepreneurs have the most positive attitude to alien workers. Hired workers accept their presence in Poland more frequently than non-working persons despite of being potential competitors of foreigners on the job market.

Acquaintance with a foreigners working in Poland increases their acceptance. Those who know such foreigners usually believe that all jobs should be available to them. The others usually express conditional acceptance, i.e. believe that only certain jobs should be available to alien workers.

An absolute majority of the respondents (71%) have no doubts that if no Poles are willing to accept a certain position, foreigners should be employed, even those from non-EU countries.

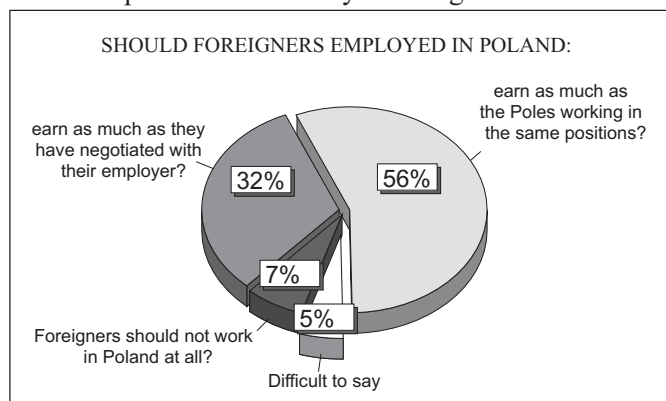


Most Poles believe that the work of foreigners benefits not only their employers, but also the Polish economy as a whole. Despite a high level of acceptance for employing foreigners, most respondents are afraid that their inflow could have an adverse effect on the situation of working Poles.

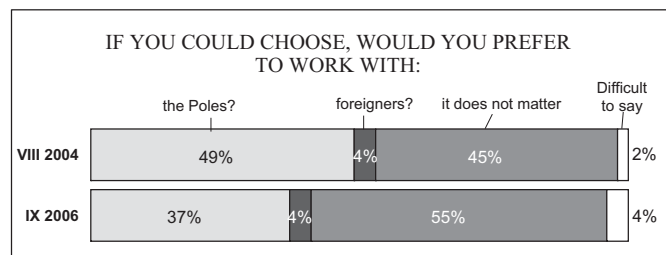


The fear that alien workers might accept dumping wages is one of the reasons why workers' organizations oppose their employment. Trade unions believe that alien workers accept lower wages than those offered to Polish workers.

Most respondents believe that the foreigners employed in Poland should receive the same pay as the Poles employed in the same positions. One in three believe that the rates should be free and alien workers should be paid as much as they have negotiated.



The Poles are less and less opposed to working with foreigners. Two years ago they declared that they would rather work with other Poles. At present most respondents have no preference in this respect.



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THE IMPLICATIONS OF GLOBALIZATION FOR POLAND

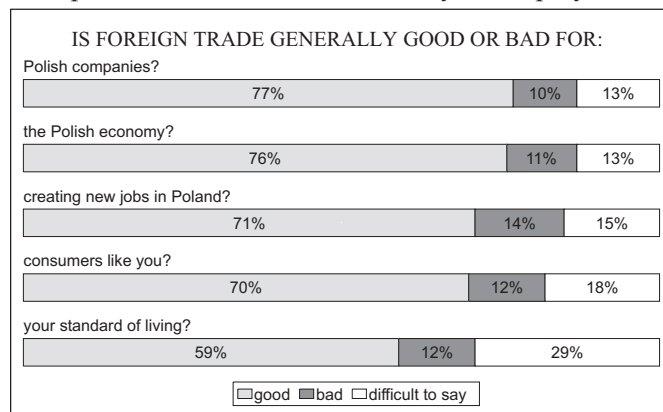
The attitude of the Polish society to growing interdependencies and economic relationships between countries is positive. More than half of the population (52%) believe that globalization of the economy is good for Poland.

A definite majority believe that international trade is good for the Polish economy and Polish companies. In their opinion, it also helps to create new jobs in Poland. Development of trade is perceived as bringing the benefits not only Polish manufacturers, but also the consumers. Consequently, most Poles believe

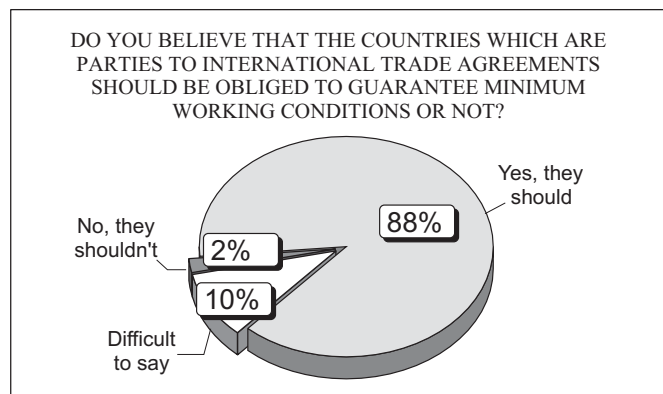
that development of international trade has a positive impact on their life.



The belief that Poland as a country and individual Poles benefit from economic globalization is a sign that the positive effects of the opening of our economy after 1989 and the recent accession to the European Union are appreciated. Two years after the accession, the benefits of the EU membership are becoming more and more visible. The integration has helped to accelerate the economic development and to improve the international trade balance of Poland. It is also associated with a decrease of unemployment and an improvement of the situation at the workplaces, which has been noticed by the employees.



Although globalization processes in the economy are commonly accepted, almost all respondents believe that they must be subject to the public control. Exploitation of workers in developing countries, with the consent of the local authorities, meets with strong opposition. In the opinion of a vast majority of the Polish society, the countries which are parties to trade agreements should be obliged to guarantee minimum working conditions.



A vast majority of the Poles also believe that the countries which are parties to trade agreements should introduce minimum environment protection requirements.

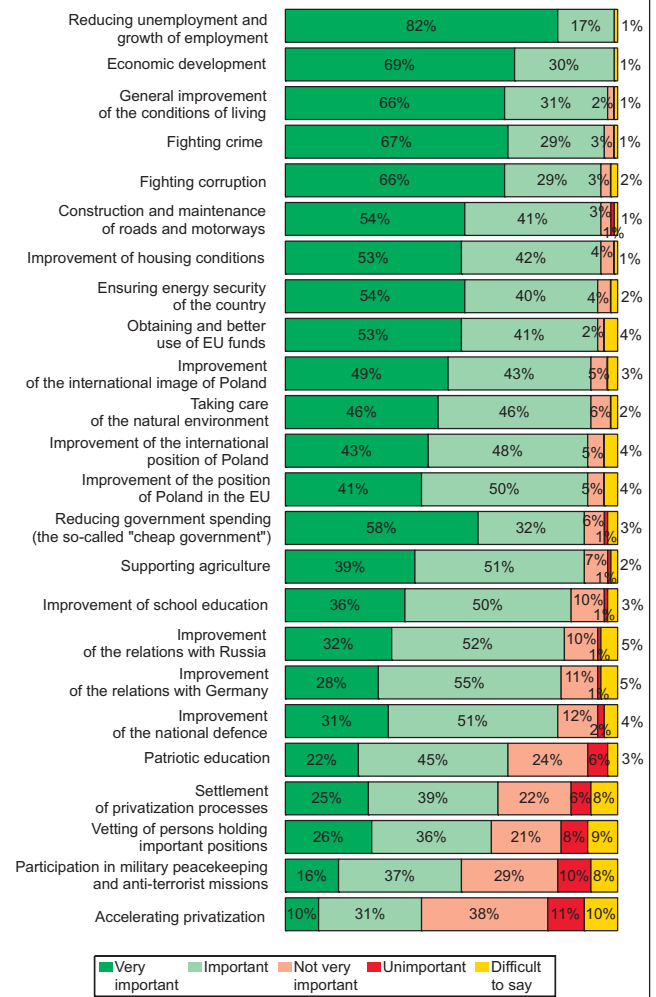


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The implications of globalization for Poland*, October 2006. Survey executed in September 2006. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N = 937. The survey was conducted as part of an international research project coordinated by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and Program on International Policy Attitudes, the University of Maryland.

THE MOST IMPORTANT GOALS FOR THE GOVERNMENT

The public opinion, sets the following government's priorities: decrease of unemployment, economic development, improvement of the standard of living, improvement of housing conditions and the construction of roads and motorways. Other essential tasks of the government should, in public opinion, include fighting crime and corruption as well as reducing government spending.

WHICH OF THE PROBLEMS OF OUR COUNTRY SHOULD BE SOLVED BY THE GOVERNMENT FIRST, AND WHICH ARE LESS IMPORTANT? PLEASE ASSESS THE IMPORTANCE OF EACH OF THESE ISSUES.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The most important goals of the government*, October 2006. Survey executed in October 2006. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N = 999.

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

- ◆ Holidays of schoolchildren - leisure and paid work in 1993-2006
- ◆ Social image of the inhabitants of rural and urban areas, 1993, 1998 and 2006
- ◆ The Poles about vetting and disclosing the materials collected by the Institute of National Remembrance
- ◆ The Poles about the changes in the local elections law
- ◆ Political party preferences in October
- ◆ Residents of rural and urban areas about themselves and their households
- ◆ The attitude to the government
- ◆ Social moods in October
- ◆ Opinions about the activity of public institutions
- ◆ About local elections less than a month before voting
- ◆ Parents' spending on school education in the years 1997-2006
- ◆ Opinions about healthcare
- ◆ The public opinion about the participation of Polish soldiers in foreign missions
- ◆ Political party preferences at the end of October
- ◆ Trust in politicians at the end of October

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