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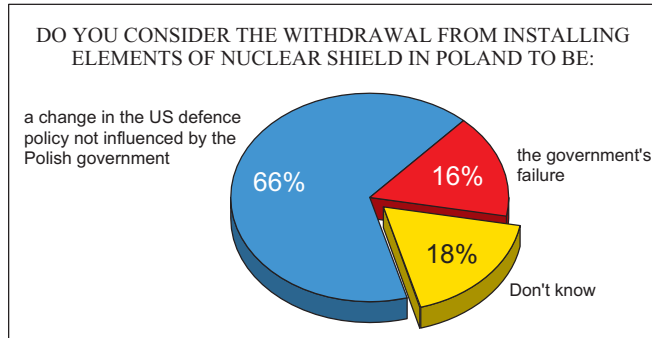
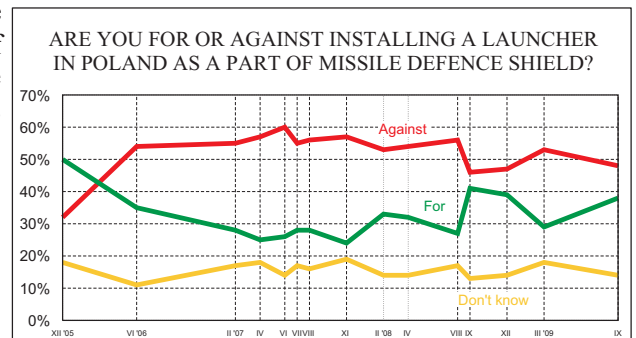
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US MISSILE DEFENCE SHIELD

US President Barack Obama announced the withdrawal from plans of installing a launcher in Poland and a radar in the Czech Republic. While Polish politicians were generally disappointed with the decision, Polish society approved of it on the whole. Since 2006, negative opinion about the project has prevailed. In September it was unofficially known that the White House was going to abandon the missile defence project in Central and Eastern Europe. Since then, the number of those who supported the installation of the shield slightly grew (up to 38%). Yet still there were more sceptics (48%).

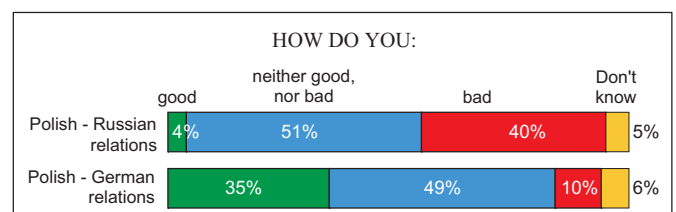


Part of the opposition described the withdrawal from installing elements of nuclear shield in Poland as the government's failure. Public opinion, however, is different on this subject. Only every sixth respondent believes this to be the government's failure. The majority perceives it as an independent decision of the US.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish "US missile defence shield", September 2009. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2009, N = 1086. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

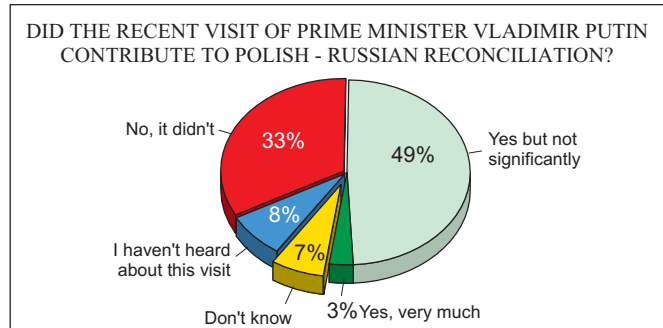
POLISH - RUSSIAN AND POLISH - GERMAN RELATIONS AND THEIR HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In recent years, Polish - Russian relations have been rather bad. In September 2009 over half of respondents described them as neither good, nor bad and two-fifths described them as bad. Only few said they were good. Polish - Russian relations are perceived as far worse than Polish - German relations.

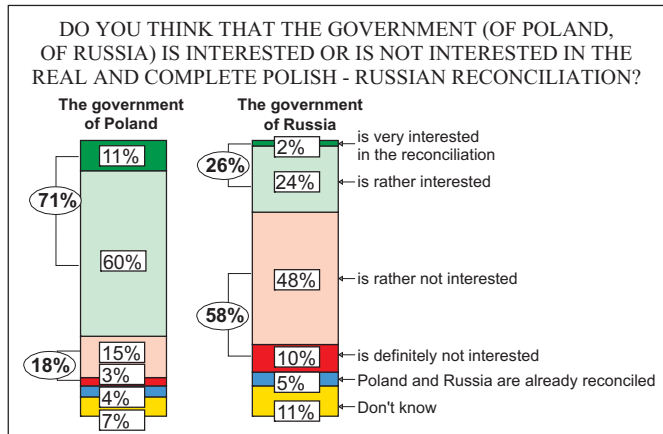


Vladimir Putin's recent visit to Poland could encourage a thaw in Polish - Russian relations. Russia's Prime Minister took part in the ceremonies (held in Gdansk) to mark the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War. Vladimir Putin's presence raised

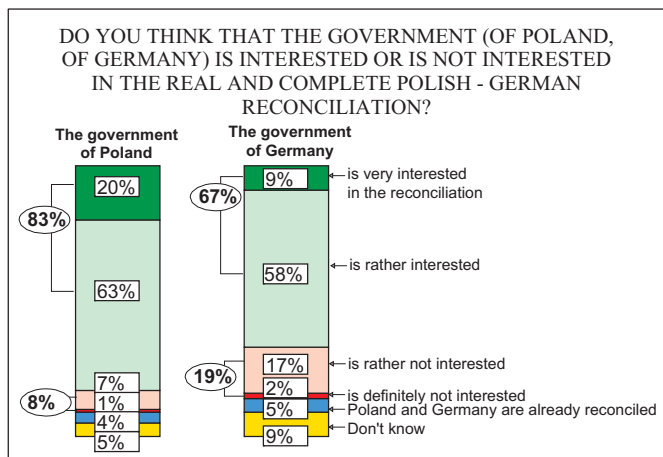
many controversies and its significance has been assessed in different ways. In public opinion this visit contributed to Polish - Russian reconciliation. However, a plurality of respondents believes that the visit had only a small influence on improving Polish - Russian relations.



Generally, the intentions of the Russian government are perceived negatively. Polish people tend to believe that, unlike the Polish government, Russian leaders are not interested in real and complete Polish - Russian reconciliation.

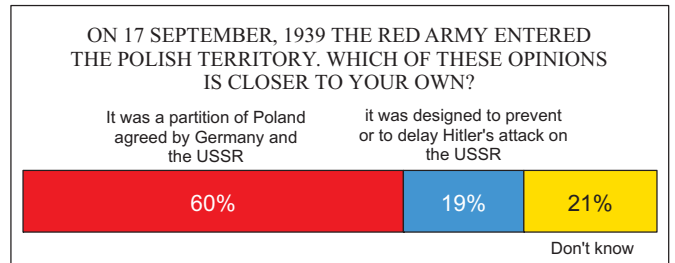


Russia's apparent lack of interest in building a good relation with Poland is in contrast with the perceived attitude of the German government. While only every fourth respondent believes that the Russian government is interested in good relations with Poland, two-thirds of respondents believe in the German government's intentions to reconcile.

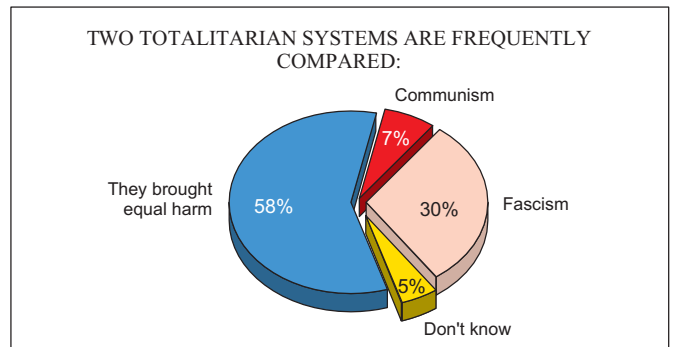


Polish - Russian and Polish - German relations are shaped by the past. The 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War sparked a new discussion on the assessment of Molotov - Ribbentrop pact. As an immediate consequence of this pact the Red Army entered the Polish territory on 17 September, 1939. In Russian view it was designed to prevent or to delay the German attack on the USSR, securing better defensive positions and defending people living in these territories from the consequences of military actions. This interpretation was propagated throughout the period of Polish People's Republic.

The majority of Poles treats the entrance of the Soviet army as an act of aggression agreed by Germany and the USSR. Less than a fifth of respondents believe that the USSR actions were meant to secure the safety of their borders.



The history of the XX century was deeply affected by two totalitarian systems: communism and fascism. Most Poles believe that these two systems brought equal harm to the world. The rest believes that greater harm was brought by fascism rather than communism.

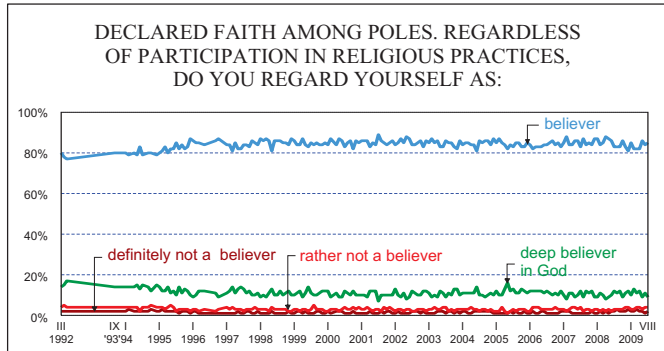


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish "*Polish - Russian and Polish - German relations and their historical background*", September 2009. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2009, N = 1086. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

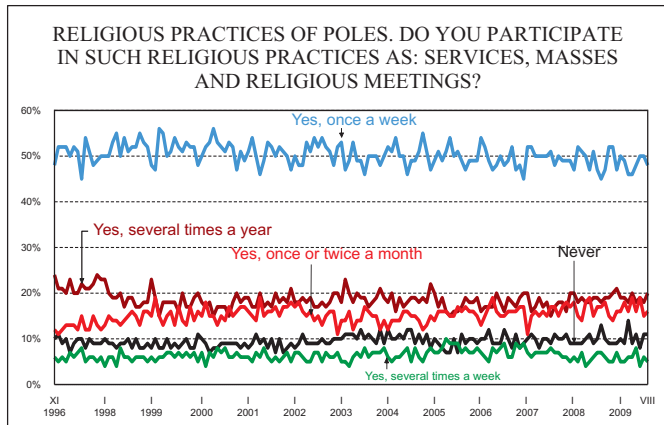
TWO DECADES OF RELIGIOUS CHANGE IN POLAND

Within the last twenty years the declared faith in God has been characteristic of the Polish people and has remained on a fairly constant level. Our systematic surveys have shown that since the 1990s almost all

respondents (from 93% up to 97%) invariably describe themselves as believing in God. About every tenth admits to be a deep believer. The percentage of those who admit to be non-believers or rather non-believers remains at a fairly low and constant level (from 3% up to 7%).



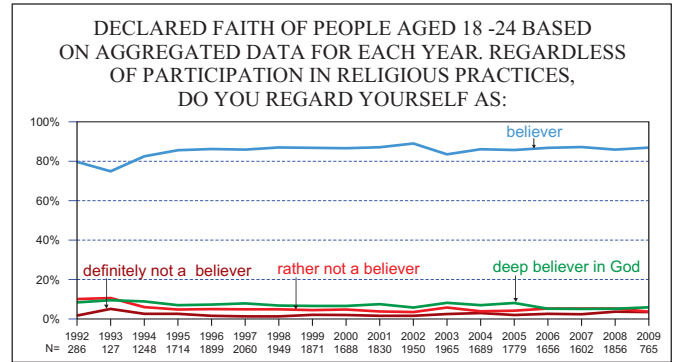
Unlike many Europeans, Poles show strong and constant attachment to such religious practices as: religious services, masses and religious meetings. Our monthly surveys show that, apart from periodical variations, the level of attachment and the level of declared faith have remained largely the same throughout the last twenty years. About half of respondents admit that they take part in religious practices at least once a week, one-fifth - once or twice a month, every fifth respondent on average claims that he/she participates in religious practices a couple of times a year and every tenth admits that he/she doesn't take part in these practices at all.



It seems that within the last twenty years self declared level of faith and participation in religious practices have remained stable and high. It does not mean, however, that religiousness and attachment to the Church remain the same in all social groups.

Young people (18 - 24 years old) show signs of diminishing religiousness. In the last twenty years the declared faith of young people has remained largely the same. Still slightly above 90% of people aged 18 - 24 declare to be believing or deeply believing. It is important however, that the percentage of those deeply believing has diminished almost by half (from 9% to 5%). At the same time the number of those who declared to be non

believers remained largely the same. They inadvertently constitute 10% of people aged 18- 24.

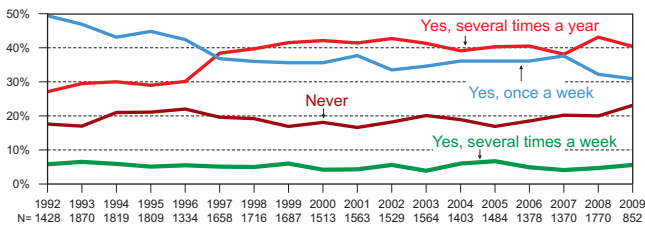


Participation of young Poles in religious practices is definitely less stable. Presently about half of respondents aged 18 - 24 admit to participating in services, masses or meetings once or more than once a week. In the early 90s it was more than two-thirds (in 1992 it was as high as 72%). Since that time the number of those participating several times a week has diminished from 9% to 4%, and the number of those participating once a week has diminished from 63% to 45%. However, the percentage of those participating several times a year has increased twice (from 20% to about 40%). Since 1992 the number of young people not participating in religious services at all has increased slightly (by about 4 percentage points). They now constitute about 12% of respondents aged 18 - 24.



A similar process can be observed among the inhabitants of large cities. The percentage of people declaring their belief in God remains stable (about 90%) and, at the same time, the involvement in religious practices is visibly diminishing. In cities with 500 000 inhabitants or more the percentage of those participating in religious practices once or more than once a week is smaller than the sum total of people participating occasionally and not participating at all. Within the last several years the number of inhabitants in large cities who participate several times a year in religious practices has risen significantly. Since 2005, after a previous decline, the percentage of those not practising at all has grown. The percentage of those participating a couple of times a week remains fairly stable (about 5%).

DECLARED RELIGIOUS PRACTICES RESIDENTS OF CITIES ABOVE 500 000 INHABITANTS BASED ON AGGREGATED DATA FOR EACH YEAR. DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN SUCH RELIGIOUS PRACTICES AS: SERVICES, MASSES AND RELIGIOUS MEETINGS?



At the present stage, it is hard to assess whether we see the retreat from religiousness or not because in most cases the falling trend is only starting. It seems, however, that this is a move towards a more individual and less institutional approach to religion. In this case the participation in religious practices once a week is not necessary.

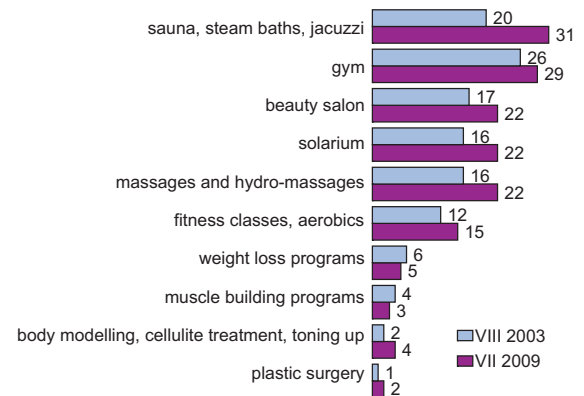
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish "Two decades of religious change in Poland", September 2009. Aggregated data from fieldwork for national sample: 1992 - 2009. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

BODY AND FITNESS

Poles' concern about their appearance is growing. They use beauty-care and health-care services more often than a few years ago. Among various facilities that are connected with body-care the most popular ones are sauna, steam baths and jacuzzi. Almost one-third of respondents used one of these facilities at least once in their lives. The availability of such facilities as baths with jacuzzi might mean that respondents used them at their own homes and not in healthcare centres. Slightly fewer people used to go or still go to the gym. More than every fifth respondent has visited at least once a beauty salon,

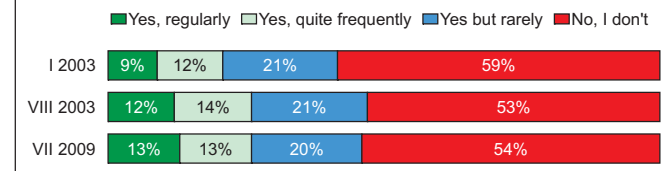
solarium or had massage or hydro-massage. Fitness classes and aerobics turned out to be slightly less popular. Relatively few respondents took part in special weight loss programs, body modelling and muscle building programs. Plastic surgery was least popular of all.

HAVE YOU EVER USED ONE OF THESE FACILITIES: Percentage of affirmative answers



One of the best and most effective ways to care about the body is physical exercise. However, over half of the Polish people declare that they do not practice any sport or do not exercise at all. Since 2003, their number has changed only slightly.

DO YOU EXERCISE OR PRACTICE ANY SPORT TO HELP YOU IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN YOUR FITNESS?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish "Body and fitness", September 2009. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2009, N = 1125. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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

- ◆ Opinions About Schools and their Role in Education
- ◆ Noise Pollution: Opinions from 1999 and 2009
- ◆ Party Preferences in September
- ◆ Attitude to Government in September
- ◆ Evaluation of Public Institutions
- ◆ Public Opinion about NATO Operation in Afghanistan
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in September
- ◆ Social Moods in September
- ◆ School Students Vacation - Holiday Trips and Paid Work

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