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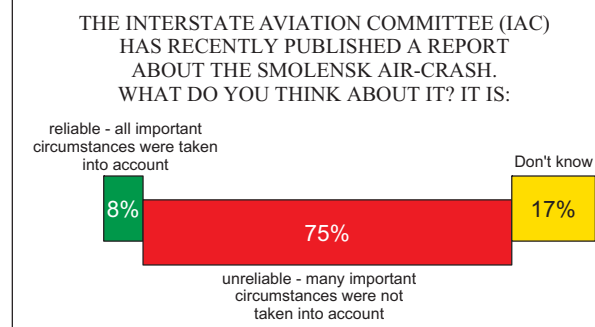
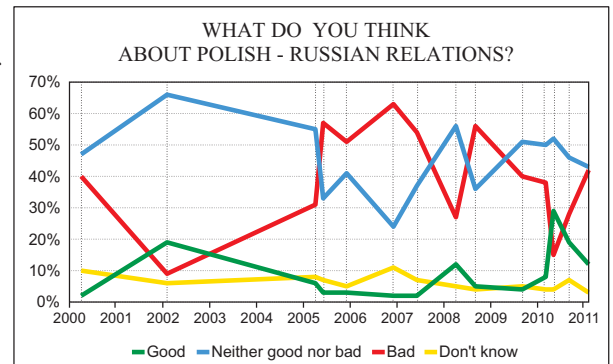
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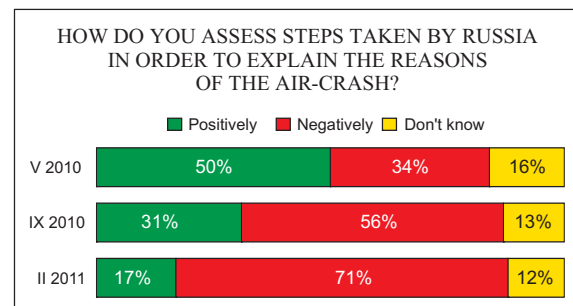
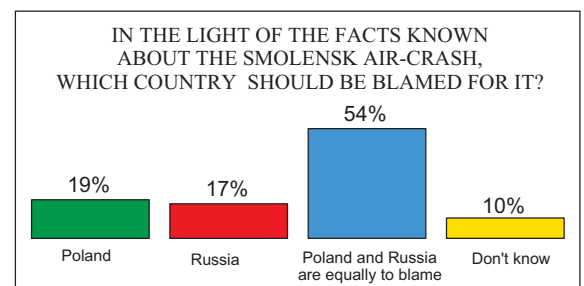
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POLISH - RUSSIAN RELATIONS

The recurring subject in Polish - Russian relations for the last twelve months has been the Smolensk air-crash, in which many prominent Polish politicians (including President Lech Kaczyński) were killed. In May 2010 - shortly after the crash - Poles assessed the attitude of both countries to each other exceptionally well. However, the investigation into the reasons of the disaster in the months following the accident resulted in weakening the positive view of Polish - Russian relations. Despite that, they were still believed to be better than in the last decade. Yet, the report published by the Interstate Aviation Committee (IAC), which pointed to Poland as the only guilty party, contributed to further deterioration in this view. Presently, it returned to the level before April 2010. On the whole, the two countries' relations are now perceived as average (43% - a

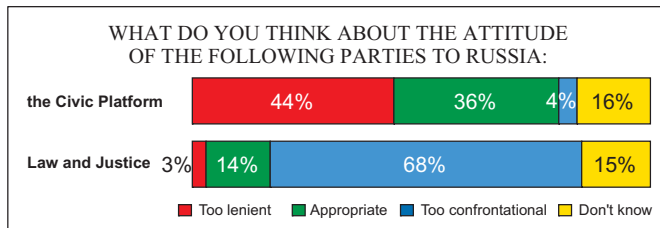


Contrary to what has been stated in IAC's report, more than a half of Poles (54%) claim that Poland and Russia are equally to blame for the disaster. The remaining respondents can be divided into two - almost even - groups. Nearly every fifth (19%) blames Poland and one out of six (17%) claims Russia is the guilty party.



At first, steps taken by Russia to explain the reasons of the crash were perceived relatively well by Polish public opinion. However, already in September 2010, opinions about it began to shift. After IAC's report was published, a vast majority of respondents assess Russian actions negatively (71% - a 15 point increase since September).

The two parties with largest public support - the ruling Civic Platform (PO) and the main opposition party - Law and Justice (PiS) are widely different in what the right approach to Russia is. These differences are well reflected in the public perception of the attitude of PO and PiS to Russia. In case of PO, respondents most frequently claimed (44%) that the party is too lenient. Somewhat fewer people said it was appropriate (36%). However, with regard to PiS, the majority of Poles (68%) stated that their attitude is too confrontational.



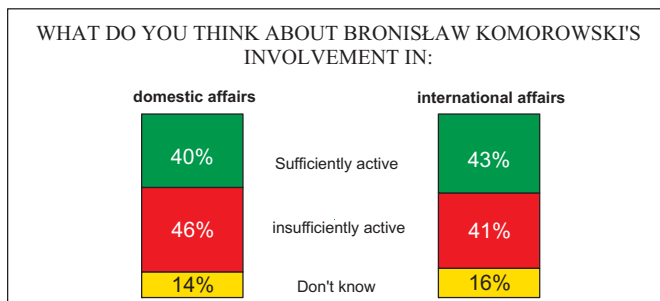
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Polish-Russian relations after the Smolensk air-crash and investigation into its causes", March 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2011, N=1002. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

OPINIONS ABOUT PRESIDENT BRONISŁAW KOMOROWSKI

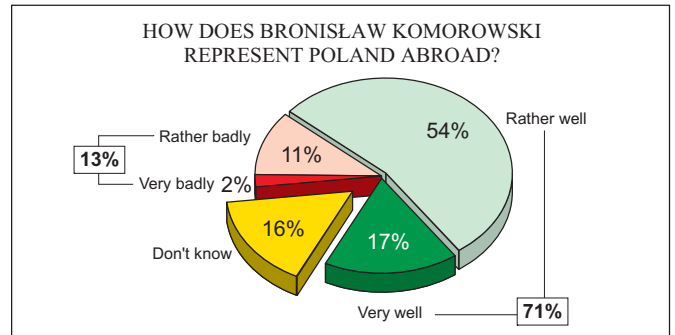
It is almost a year since President Bronisław Komorowski is in office. Following the death of President Lech Kaczyński, Bronisław Komorowski - then a Speaker of the Sejm - had been acting president until he won presidential elections on 6th August 2010 and was sworn in as the President of Poland.

Since May 2010, Bronisław Komorowski has sustained a high and stable confidence of Polish people. The research conducted by CBOS showed that with two thirds of respondents who declare they trust him, Bronisław Komorowski is the most trusted politician in Poland.

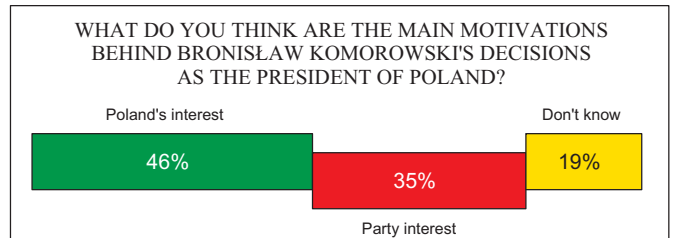
Opinions about Bronisław Komorowski's political activity are divided. However, his appearance on the international stage is assessed slightly better than his involvement in domestic issues.



Although opinions about Bronisław Komorowski's involvement in international issues are varied, the dominant view is that he represents Poland abroad satisfactorily.

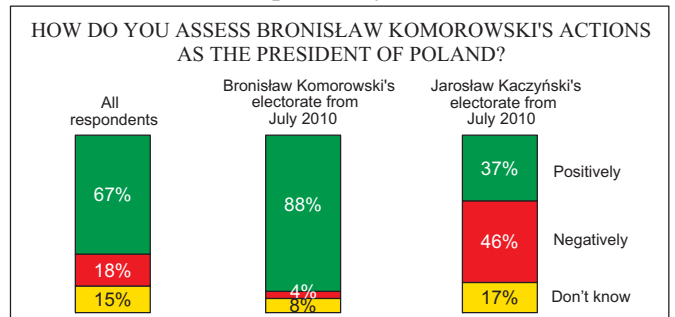


The most common accusation concerning politicians in Poland is that they give priority to their political and party interests rather than to public good. Taking into account the generally negative view of politicians in Poland, Bronisław Komorowski's aims and reasons for acting are perceived relatively well. Nearly a half of Poles believe that Bronisław Komorowski's decisions are motivated more by the country's interest than by the benefit of his party.

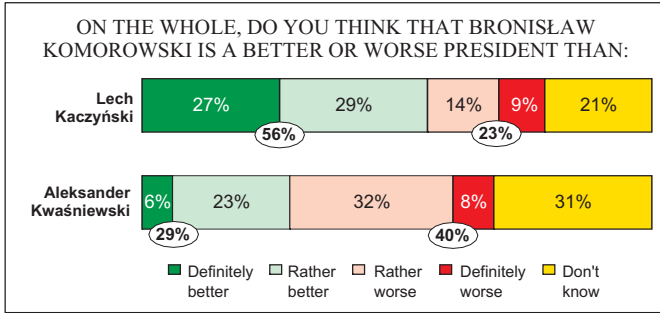


Bronisław Komorowski is perceived by two thirds of respondents to be carrying out his duties as the President of Poland well and a fifth think the contrary.

Those respondents who in the second round of the elections voted for Bronisław Komorowski, almost unanimously hold a view that he performs his duties well. Very few in his electorate are disappointed with him. Conversely, those who voted for Jarosław Kaczyński prevalently claim that Bronisław Komorowski does not fulfil his tasks as the President of Poland satisfactorily. Yet, it is worth observing that over a third of Jarosław Kaczyński's electorate assess President Komorowski's actions positively.



Bronisław Komorowski is considered to be a better president than Lech Kaczyński - his tragically killed predecessor. Although he performs well in the rankings, still he is not as popular as Aleksander Kwaśniewski, who was the President of Poland for two successive terms (from 1995 to 2005).



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about President Bronisław Komorowski", March 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2011, N=1002. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

THE IMAGE OF THE POLE AND THE EUROPEAN

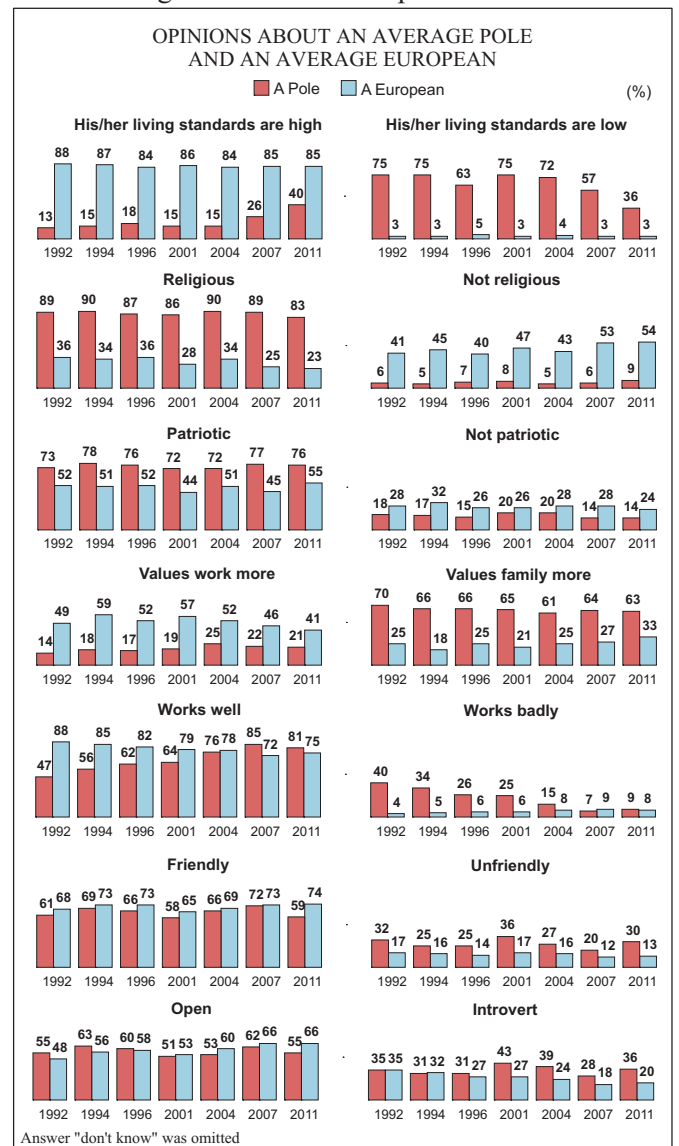
In the last four years, the image of an average Pole has changed the most with regard to the standard of living. It is the first time since we started measuring the self-image of the Poles in 1992 that slightly more people believe that an average Pole lives in good conditions rather than bad. Despite these positive changes, a typical Pole's standard of living is far below that of an average Western European.

In public opinion, Poles have managed to retain the constituents of Polish national identity after twenty years of transformation. The constituents in question are: religiousness, patriotism and attachment to family. According to the majority of respondents, these three elements are characteristic of an average Pole. Even though religiousness is still widely thought to be a defining feature of Poles, the belief is not as widespread as in previous years. Functioning in some sort of community (religious group, nation or family) seems to be an important element for the Poles. Western Europeans, however, are perceived to be less community-oriented, in the sense of being not religious, less patriotic and attached to family - than an average Pole. Presently, the image of Western Europeans as not religious becomes increasingly common. On the other hand, it is now far more popular than ever before to see them as patriotic and family-oriented.

Political transformation in Poland has led to the improvement in the way Poles perceive their own attitude to work. Since the early nineties, successive surveys have revealed that Poles increasingly saw themselves as people who work well and, simultaneously, more and more people did not associate this feature with an average European. In 2007, three years after Poland joined the European Union, respondents declared that Polish people are not only as hard-working as Western Europeans, but that they work even better. In recent years, the conviction that an average Pole works well is slightly less popular and the attitude of Western Europeans to work is seen in a

better light. Presently, there is not much difference in the way respondents perceive the attitude to work of an average Pole and an average European.

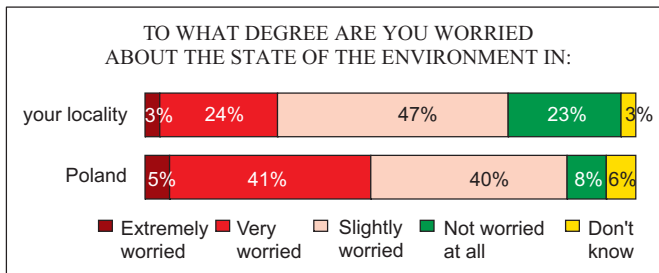
So far, opinions about the attitude of an average Pole and an average European to other people were largely similar - although for some time now, Poles have been perceived as less friendly and open than Europeans. However, in the last four years opinions about the attitude of Poles to other people have visibly deteriorated, whereas opinions about Europeans have remained the same. Therefore, today the discrepancy between how the Poles perceive their own attitude to other people and the attitude of Europeans to other people is clear. An average Pole is still prevalingly characterised as a friendly and open person but these features are mentioned far more often with regard to Western Europeans.



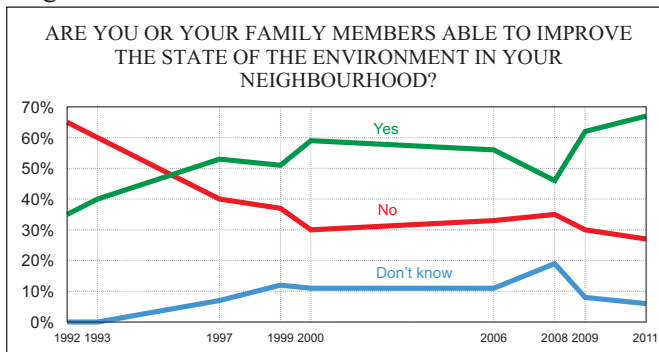
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "An image of an average Pole and an average European in 2011", March 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2011, N=1002. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

POLES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Nearly half of Poles (46%) declare that they are worried about the environment in Poland. Respondents, however, believe that the state of the environment in their neighbourhood does not cause as much concern. Approximately a quarter (27%) see reasons to be worried about it.

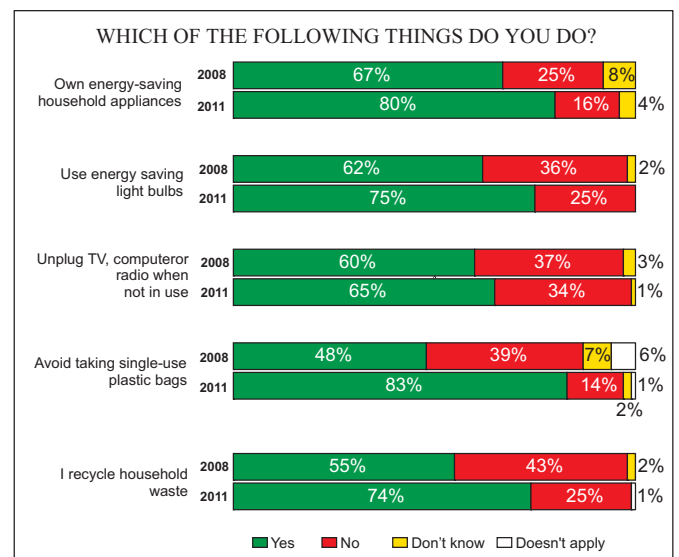


The belief that the actions of each individual person can positively influence the environment in ones neighbourhood is held by two thirds of respondents (67%). In the last two or three years, the conviction that we are able to influence the environment has become increasingly popular. However, the shift of opinions regarding this issue is more visible in the long term. The dominant view in the early nineties was that we could not make any impact on the environment in our neighbourhood.



The growing awareness that we are able to influence the environment is followed by more frequent actions to protect it. The change is most pronounced in case of recycling household waste and taking single-use plastic bags. Presently, over four in five respondents (83%) say that they avoid taking plastic bags when shopping and they carry with them reusable shopping bags - this is a considerable 35 point increase in comparison to three years ago. Nearly three quarters claim (74% - a 19 point increase since 2008) that they recycle household waste.

It is more common now than three years ago to save electric power. At present, four in five respondents (80% - a 13 point increase) declare that they own energy-saving household appliances. Slightly fewer people (75% - a 13 point increase) use energy saving light bulbs. Two thirds of the questioned people (65% - a 5 point increase) unplug electronic equipment when they do not use it.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles and the environment", March 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2011, N=1002. 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):

- ◆ Party Preferences in March - the Third Force Comes into Play
- ◆ Deterioration in Social Moods
- ◆ Drop in the Government Ratings
- ◆ Opinions About Job Market and Threat of Unemployment
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in March
- ◆ Opinions About Public Institutions
- ◆ Anniversary of Smolensk Air Disaster
- ◆ To Reform or to Manage -Public Opinion on Strategy and Competence of Government and Opposition

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Yearly subscription rate for "Polish Public Opinion" is 80 USD

Circulation: 70 copies

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