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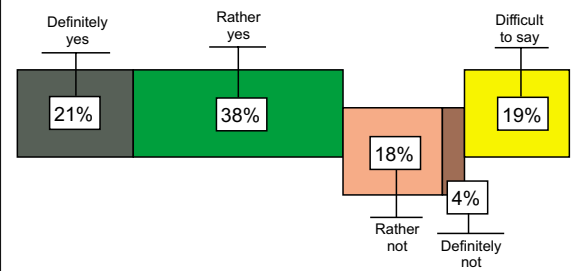
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ABOUT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION ON AGRICULTURE

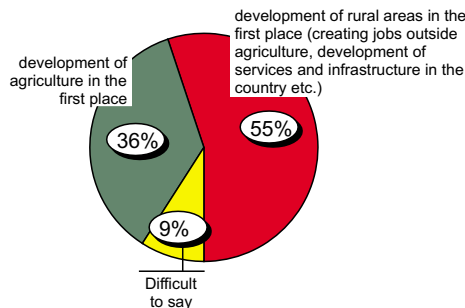
In the opinion of a majority of the respondents, the restructuring of the Polish agriculture (reduction of the number of farms, increase of their area, reduction of employment) is necessary whether Poland attempts to join the European Union or not. Moreover, more than half of the farmers (52%) realise that.

In the opinion of more than half of the respondents, the EU funds for the rural areas and agriculture should be used in the first place for development of rural areas (creating jobs outside agriculture, development of services and infrastructure in the country). Only slightly more than a

THE CHANGES IN THE POLISH AGRICULTURE (REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF FARMS AND INCREASE OF THEIR AREA, TRANSFER OF A CERTAIN PROPORTION OF FARM WORKERS TO NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS) ARE NECESSARY REGARDLESS OF WHETHER POLAND WILL JOIN THE EU OR NOT.



SHOULD THE EU FUNDS FOR THE RURAL AREAS AND AGRICULTURE BE USED FOR:



third of the respondents believe that this money should be used for development of agriculture. The opinions of farmers are similar: 56% opt for using this funds for development of rural areas and 41% - for development of agriculture.

However, it does not mean that in the respondents' opinion Poland should not apply for direct payments for farmers in the full amount. According to the majority, Poland should demand that Polish farmers receive right after the accession the same amounts as the farmers from the other EU countries. Polish negotiators should demand that even if the

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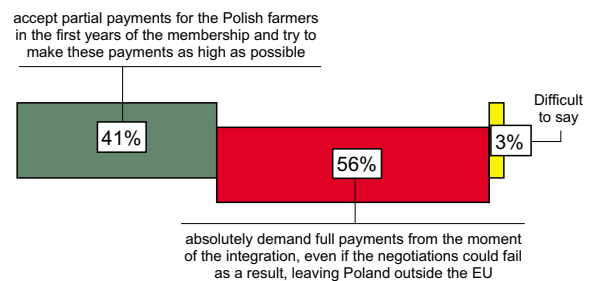
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negotiations could fail as a result, leaving Poland outside the European Union. This opinion is especially popular among the residents of rural areas (68%), particularly farmers (86%). Only 29% of people living in the country and 14% of farmers believe that the Polish negotiators should accept partial payments in the first years of membership.

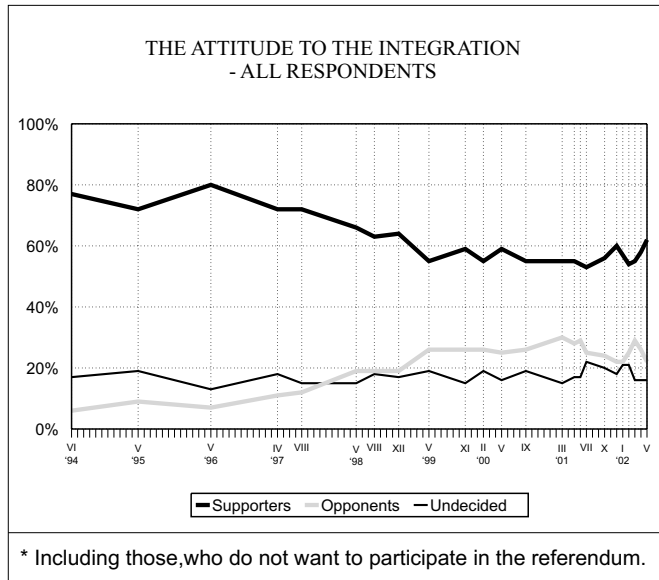
The minimum acceptable level of direct payments in the first years of the membership on average amounts to 66% of the payments received by the farmers from the EU countries.

At the same time, the support for Poland's integration with the European Union increased during the last month. Three quarters of the potential voters in the referendum (two-thirds in April 2002) intend to vote for the integration, while less than one-fifth (19%, compared to 25% in April) are going to vote against. The remaining 6% of the respondents

IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION, SHOULD POLAND:



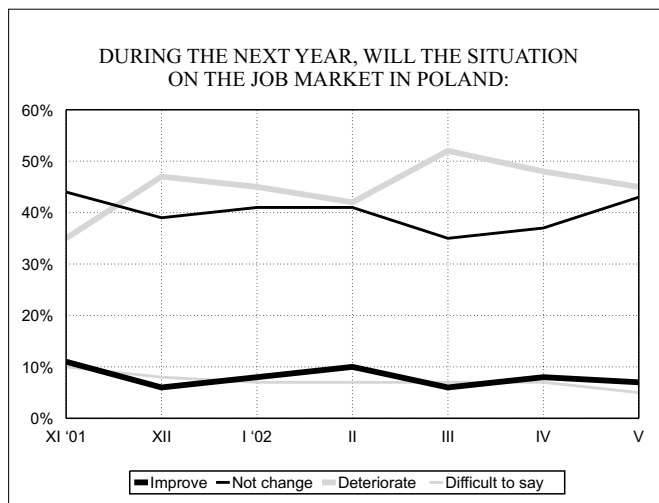
have not decided yet. The support for the integration has been growing for two months now among all respondents, regardless of whether they are going to vote in the referendum or not. The level of this support is now the highest since December 1998.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): "About direct payments and other issues associated with agricultural negotiations with the European Union", May 2002. Survey executed in April 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland N=1044 and "Support for the integration with the European Union", May 2002. Survey executed in May 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1047

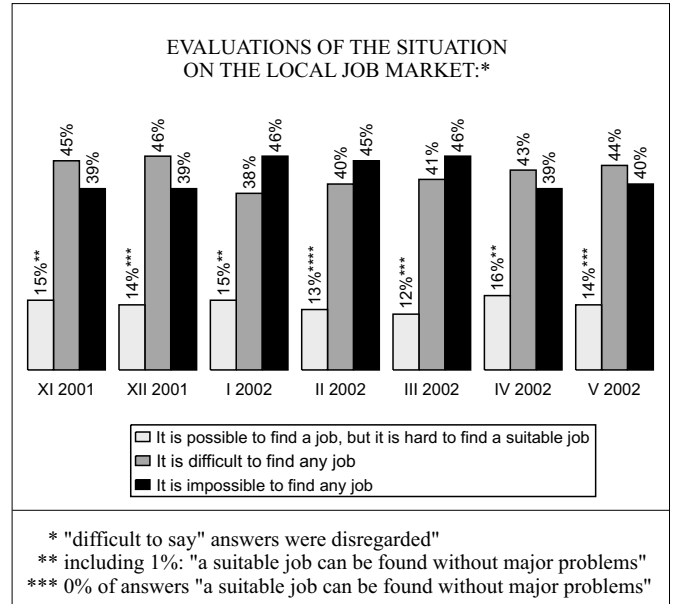
FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT

As many as 96% of the respondents describe the situation on the job market in Poland as bad. More and more people believe that nothing will change in this respect during the next year, although at the same time the proportion of people who are afraid that the situation will change for worse is decreasing.

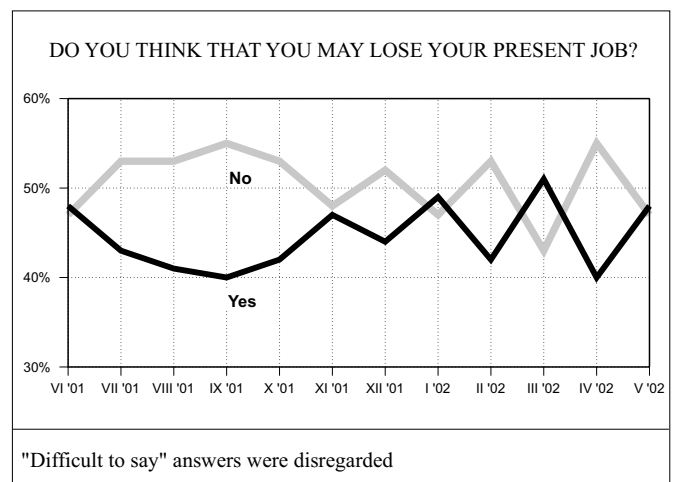


The opinions on the local job markets are also very critical. Two-fifths of the respondents believe that

one cannot find any job in their town or village or the local area. Such opinions are less frequent now than in the first quarter of the year. One in seven respondents believe that it is possible to find a job, but suitable jobs are scarce. This proportion has not changed since last autumn. The respondents' evaluations of the situation on the local job market are related to their education and the size of the place of residence. The persons with higher qualifications and living in big cities are relatively optimistic, while the respondents with primary education living in the country or in small towns are the most pessimistic.



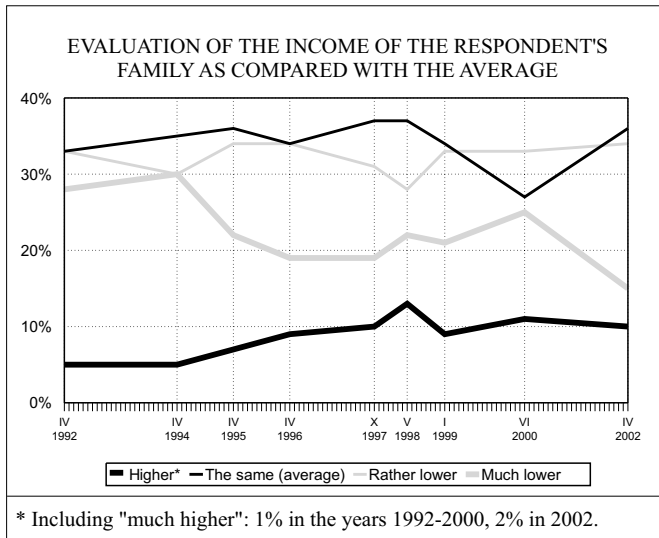
As far as the feeling of security of employment among working people is concerned, we observe fluctuations of up to 10% month after month. At present, the working Poles are divided into two almost equal groups: those who are afraid that they might lose their job (although the degree of such fear may vary) and those who do not have such fears.



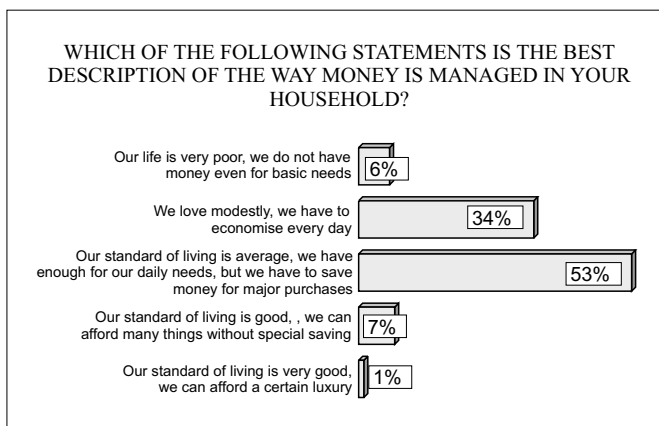
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "The situation on the job market and the fear of unemployment", May 2002. Survey executed in May 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1047.

MATERIAL CONDITIONS OF LIVING OF POLISH FAMILIES

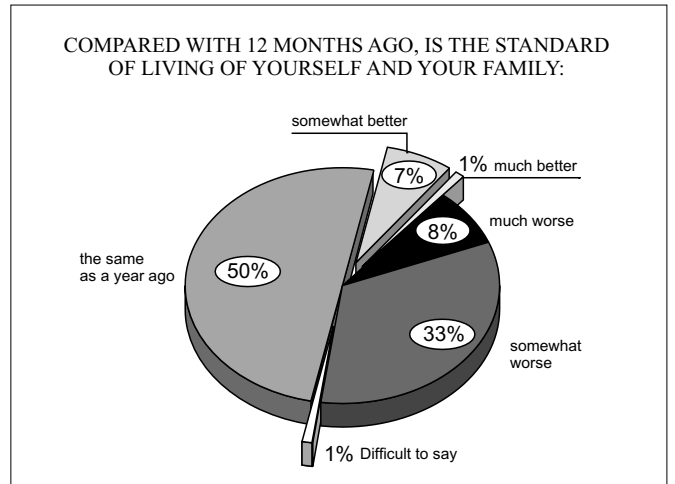
In April 2002, the percentage of the respondents feeling that their family is relatively underprivileged financially was lower than in June 2000. This decrease concerns only those respondents whose feeling are extreme. At the same time, the percentages of the respondents who describe their income as average has increased, while the percentage of those who believe that their income is above the average has almost not changed.



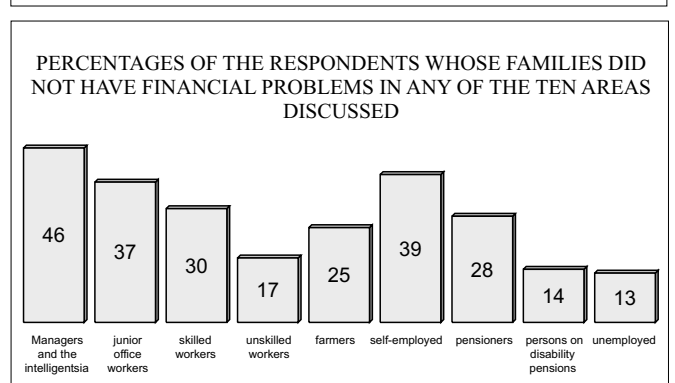
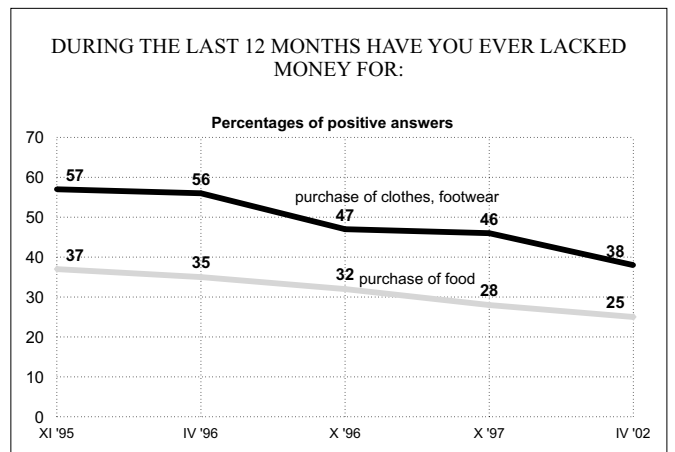
The feeling of a relative economic disadvantage is very common in families with many children (76% of the respondents from families supporting more than three children), among persons on disability pensions (75%) and among the unemployed (71%). Slightly more than half of all respondents declare that their current earnings are sufficient for the necessary daily expenses only and they need to save money for any major purchases. Less than one-tenth of the respondents live above this level and two-fifths live below it.



The number of the respondents who say that their general standard of living deteriorated during the year preceding the survey is five times bigger than the number of those whose standard of living improved.



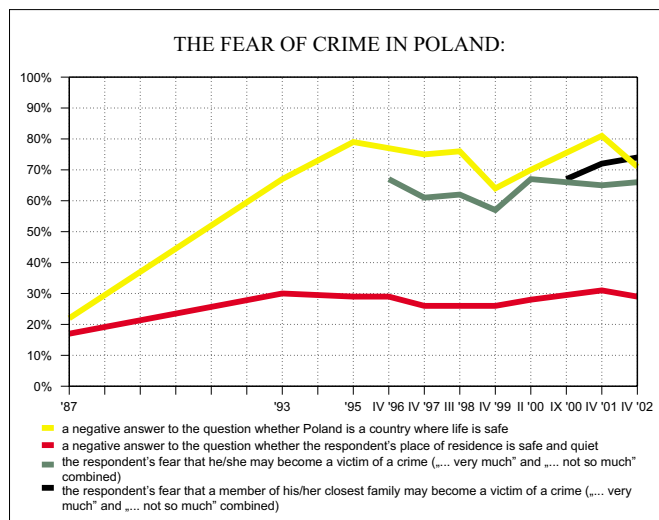
During the last year only a quarter (26%) of households have had enough money to satisfy their needs in all of the following areas: leisure activities, house furnishings, cultural life, purchase of clothing and footwear, medical care, purchase of food, education of children, purchase of articles of hygiene, gas or electricity bills and housing expenses. In most of these areas the situation has generally not changed since 1995. However, the percentage of families who do not have enough money for the basic needs, such as clothing and food, is growing.



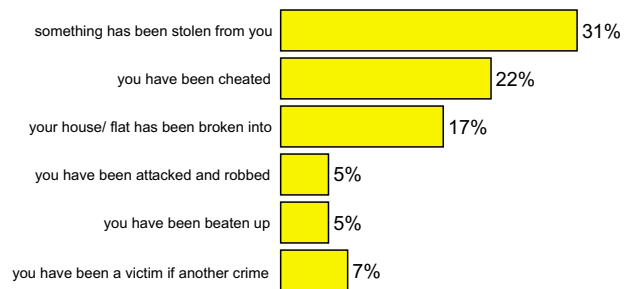
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): "Material conditions of living of Polish families", May 2002 and "Financial problems of families in the last year", May 2002. Survey executed in April 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1044.

FEAR OF CRIME AMONG THE RESIDENTS OF POLAND

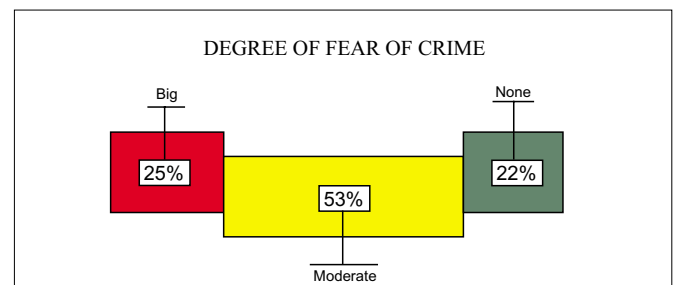
Growing crime rate, particularly in its most brutal forms, as well as the appearance of new types of crime previously unknown in Poland (e.g. organised crime), is apparently one of the "side effects" of the transformation process. It caused a significant increase in social fears at the beginning of the last decade. After this increase, the opinion that Poland is a country where life is unsafe has prevailed for the last ten years on a quite stable level. The degree of the fear of crime in the respondents' neighbourhood is different. Over two-thirds of the respondents describe their place of residence as safe and quiet and only one-third feel any danger. This feeling is very stable and has increased relatively little since 1987. On the other hand, the level of the perceived threat to personal safety is much higher, close to the level of the fear of crime on the national level.



HAS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS HAPPENED TO YOU DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS:



At present, 66% of the respondents are afraid that they may become victims of crime, including 14% of those who are "very much" afraid. The fears about the family are stronger 74% of the respondents have such fears, including 24% of those who are afraid "very much". If we combine these two questions, we will see that a quarter of all respondents feel strong fear and slightly more than a fifth are free from such fears.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Fear of crime", May 2002. Survey executed in April 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1044.

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

- ◆ Opinions on the situation on the job market. The unemployed about their situation.
- ◆ Payment for contraceptives by the patient
- ◆ Opinions on the activity of public institutions
- ◆ Opinions on voluntary sterilisation
- ◆ Paid work of pensioners and persons on disability pensions and the problem of unemployment.
- ◆ Willingness to participate in III pillar of the social security system
- ◆ Computers, Internet, mobile telephones: the equipment of households and users in selected countries of Central and Eastern Europe
- ◆ Opinions on changing the laws regulating the use of weapons by the police
- ◆ Political party preferences in May
- ◆ Social moods in May
- ◆ Tax settlements for the year 2001
- ◆ Attitude to the government in May
- ◆ Football World Cup. The favourites and the chances of the Polish team

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