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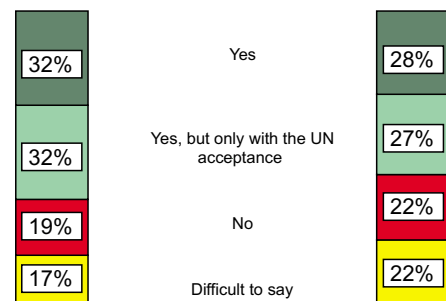
POLES ON THE ACTION AGAINST IRAQ

One in three Poles believe that American air raids on the Iraqi plants manufacturing mass destruction weapons would be justified even if the United Nations did not support them. Slightly fewer respondents believe that the occupation of Iraq and overthrowing of the government of Saddam Hussein would also be justified. The number of supporters of each of these options increases twofold, if they are accepted by the United Nation.

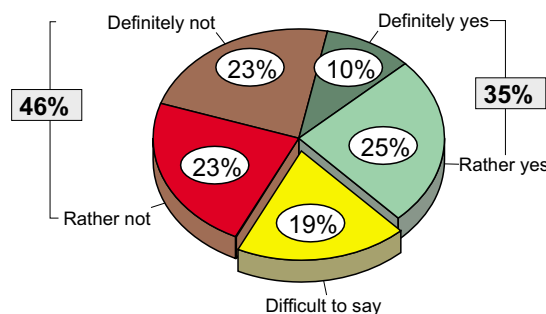
One-third of the Poles are of the opinion that Poland should support such action of the United States, while almost 50%

THE UNITED STATES ARE CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY OF ATTACKING IRAQ, BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT IRAQ IS WORKING ON BACTERIOLOGICAL AND POSSIBLY ALSO NUCLEAR WEAPON. IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE THAT AL-QAEDA HAS ITS BASES THERE. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, WOULD IT BE JUSTIFIED:

TO DESTROY THE PLANTS WHERE MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS ARE MANUFACTURED AND THE TERRORISTS' BASES FROM THE AIR? AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF IRAQ AND OVERTHROWING OF SADDAM HUSSEIN'S GOVERNMENT?



IF THE UNITED STATES STARTED MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAQ, SHOULD POLAND SUPPORT SUCH ACTION?



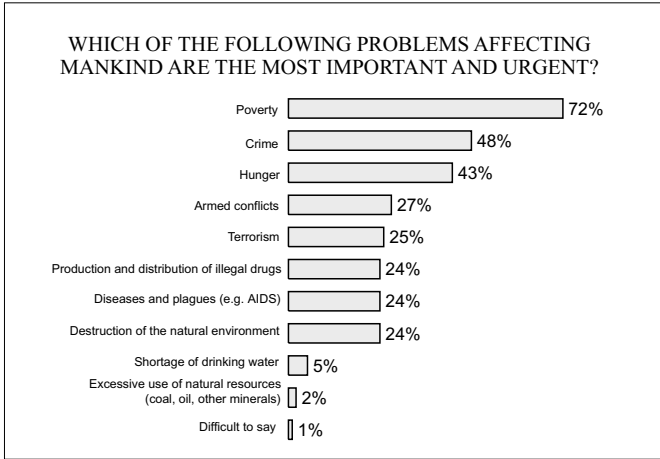
are against it. Young men, people with higher education and those interested in politics opt for supporting the US action against Iraq the most frequently. The attitude to this issue is totally independent on the divisions on the Polish political scene. Those who believe that Poland should not support the United States are usually politically passive do not vote in the elections, do not

have specified political views and are not interested in politics.

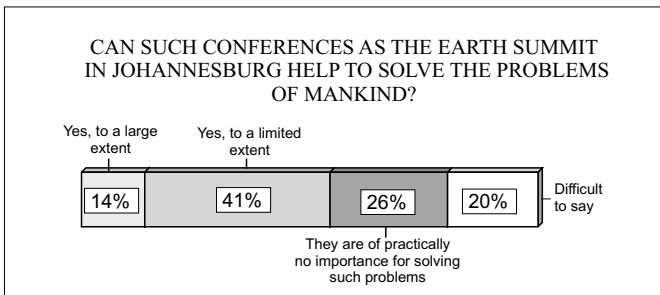
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Poles about the possible action against Iraq", September 2002. Survey executed 6-9 September 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1235.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE MODERN WORLD

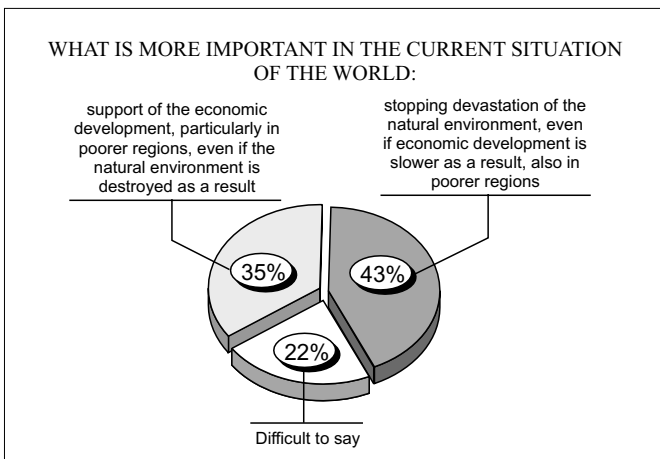
When the Johannesburg conference was coming to its end, we asked our respondents to select three most urgent problems from the list of ten problems affecting mankind. Quite clearly, poverty is perceived as the most urgent issue, followed by crime and hunger. Such problems as a shortage of drinking water or excessive use of natural resources, which are far from direct experience of the respondents, were mentioned very rarely.



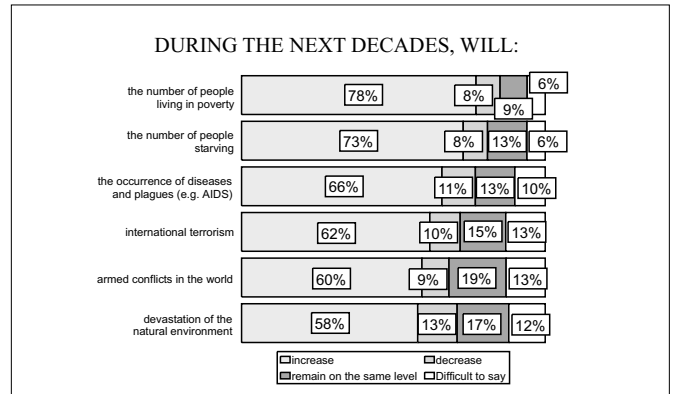
The Poles generally believe that such events as the Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg cannot do much to solve such problems.



Although poverty took the first place among the most important problems, leaving devastation of the environment far behind, most respondents believe that care for the environment should take priority before economic development even in the poorest regions.



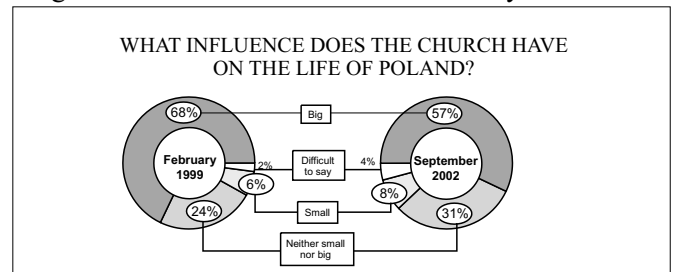
As far as the future of the world is concerned, the Poles are pessimists. In the opinion of a definite majority of the respondents, the number of people living in poverty and starving, as well as the occurrence of diseases and plagues, will increase during the next decades. Furthermore, most respondents expect that international terrorism and armed conflicts will intensify and degradation of the environment will continue.



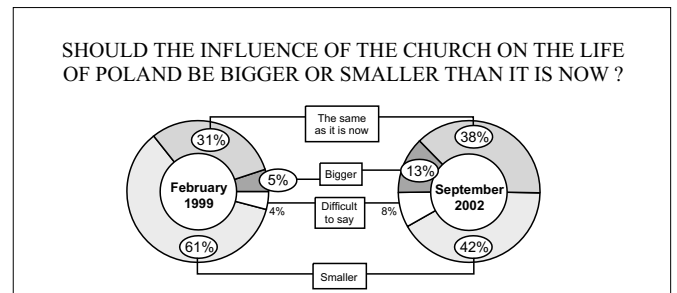
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "About the problems of the modern world and the perspectives of solving them", September 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1235.

OPINIONS ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLAND

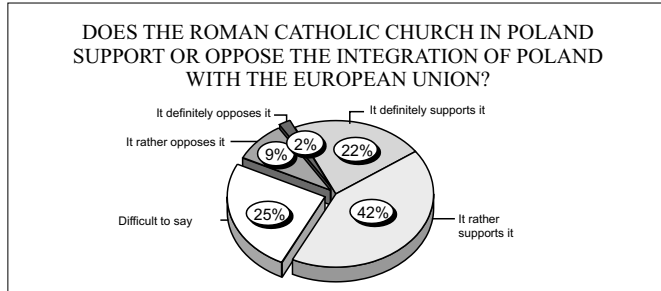
The belief in the big influence of the Catholic Church on the life of Poland has decreased in the recent years, but the Church is still seen as an influential institution. Over half of the respondents believe that it has a big influence on the situation in the country.



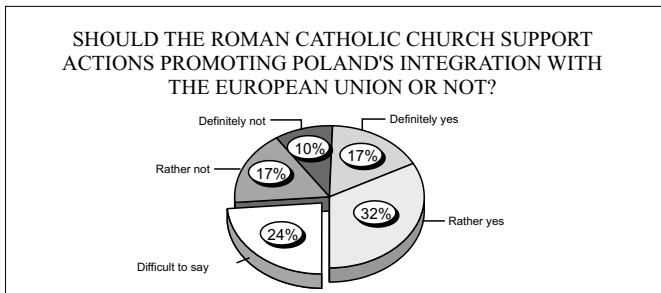
Along with the decrease of the perceived influence of the Church on the situation in Poland, the proportion of the respondents who believe that this influence should be limited has also decreased quite considerably. At the same time, the number of those who think that this influence should be bigger has increased, although a quite significant proportion of the Polish public opinion still believe that the Church is too influential.



The referendum on Poland's integration with the European Union is planned for the next year. In this context, the position taken by the Church is important. Last spring, the bishops officially supported the integration. However, not everybody is aware of it. One in four respondents do not know the opinion of the Church in this matter and one in ten believe that the Church is opposed to the integration.

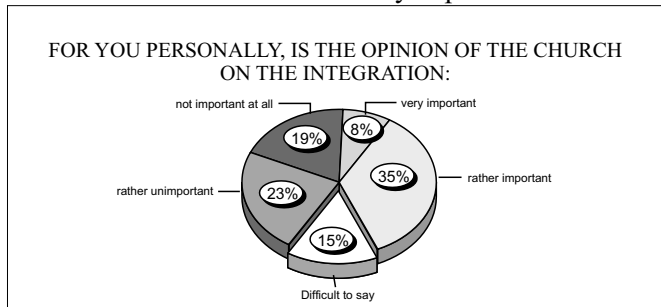


The opinion that the Church should actively support the integration process prevails among the respondents.



Respondents with higher education expect the Church to actively support the integration more frequently than others, in spite of the fact that such persons demand the influence of the Church on the situation in the country to be restricted more frequently than less educated people.

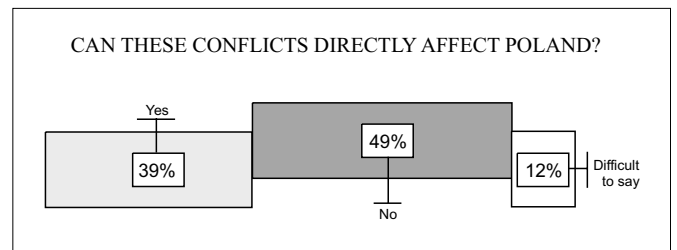
The number of the respondents for whom the opinion of the Church on Poland's integration with the European Union is important is almost equal to the number of those who do not attach any importance to it. However, the number of those for whom the opinion of the Church does not matter at all is twice as big as the number of those for whom it is very important.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Perception of the relations between the state and the Church", September 2002. Survey executed in June 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1060.

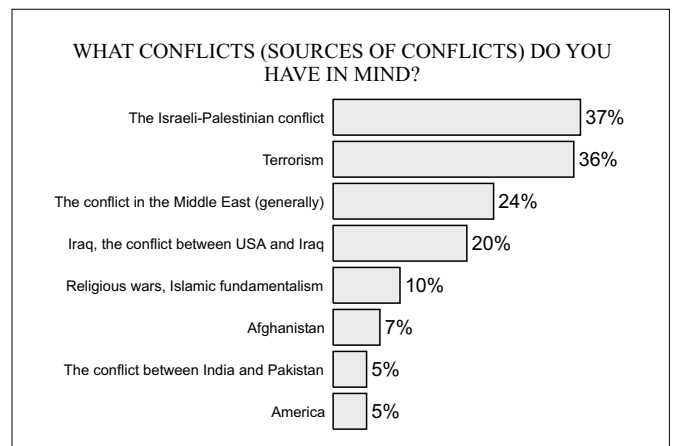
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONFLICT IN THE WORLD

Over two-thirds of the Poles believe that some of the current conflicts may present a risk to the global peace. However, more than half of them believe that these conflicts will not directly affect Poland.



Answers of the respondents who believe that there are conflicts that could give a rise to a global conflict N=667

The respondents who believe that some of the present conflicts could give rise to a global conflict mentioned the following:

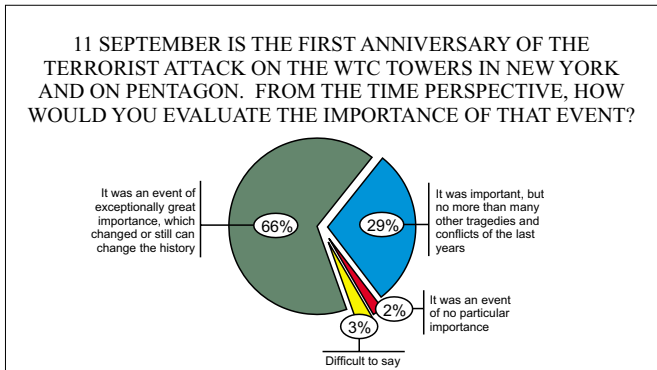


The percentages do not sum up to 100, because the respondents could mention more than one conflict. Answers of the respondents who believe that there are conflicts that could give a rise to a global conflict N=667

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "The fear of war", September 2002. Survey executed in August 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=967.

THE SEPTEMBER 11 ANNIVERSARY

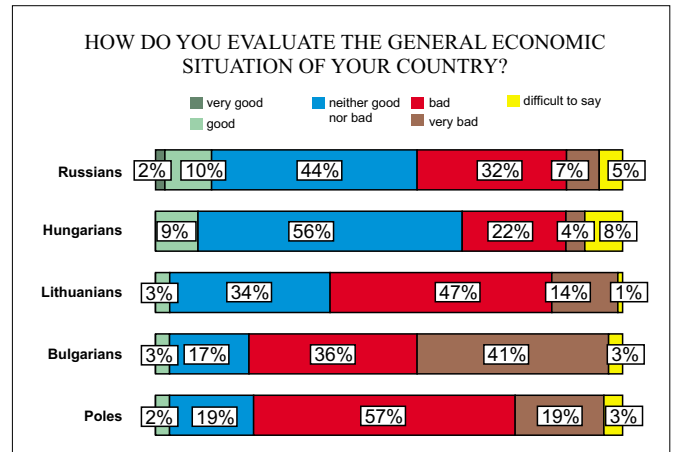
A year after the terrorist attack on WTC and Pentagon, most Poles see it as an event of great, historical importance.



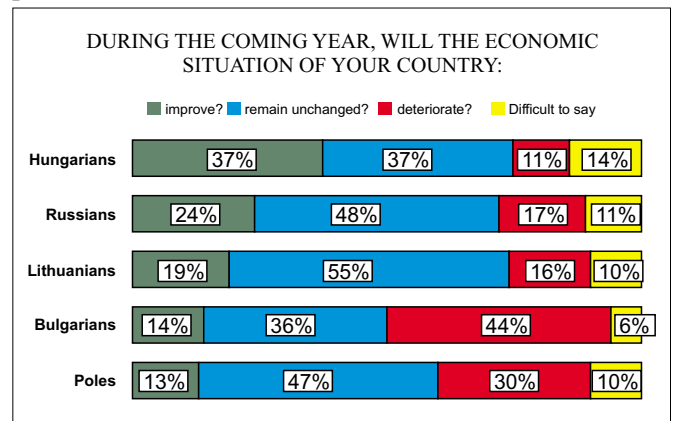
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "The anniversary of the attack on the United States", September 2002. Random address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1224.

EVALUATIONS AND PREDICTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Among the five countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Russians and the Hungarians evaluate the economic situation of their countries relatively the highest. The Bulgarians give negative opinions the most frequently. The Poles are only slightly less dissatisfied.



As compared with the other nations, the Hungarians are clearly the most optimistic about the future of their economy, while Bulgarians are the most pessimistic.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Evaluations and forecasts of the economic situation and living conditions of households in selected countries of Central and Eastern Europe", August 2002. Survey co-ordinated by CEORG, executed in July 2002 by: CBOS (Poland) N=1024; TARKI (Hungary) N=1503; WCIOM (Russia) N=1600; VILMORUS (Lithuania) N=1045; MBD (Bulgaria) N=1198.

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

- ◆ Opinions on trade unions
- ◆ Consumer behaviour where do we shop
- ◆ Political party preferences in September
- ◆ Support for parties and groups whose candidates stand for local (voivodship) authorities
- ◆ Social support for the integration of Poland with the European Union
- ◆ Social moods in September
- ◆ Opinions on property declarations and tax abolition
- ◆ Attitude to the government in September
- ◆ Opinions on the situation on the job market
- ◆ Trust in politicians in September

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