

IN THIS ISSUE:

- THE EUROPEAN UNION VS. TRANSATLANTIC CO-OPERATION
- TEST-TUBE BABIES
- ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LESZEK MILLER
- THE POLES ABOUT THEIR FINANCIAL SITUATION

PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH CENTER - CBOS -

4a Żurawia
00-503 Warszawa
POLAND

Ph: (48 22) 629 35 69
(48 22) 628 37 04
(48 22) 693 46 91

Fax: (48 22) 629 40 89

E-mail: sekretariat@cbos.pl
http://www.cbos.pl

© COPYRIGHT BY CBOS 2003

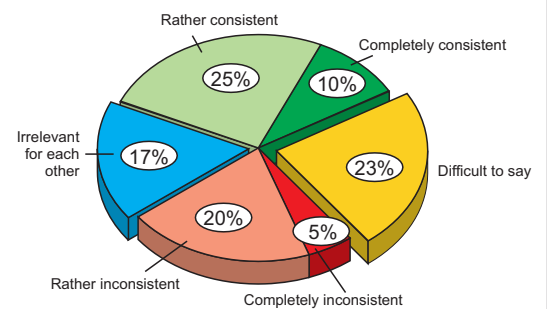
ALL SOURCES MUST BE CREDITED WHEN ANY PART OF THIS PUBLICATION IS REPRODUCED

THE EUROPEAN UNION VS. TRANSATLANTIC CO-OPERATION

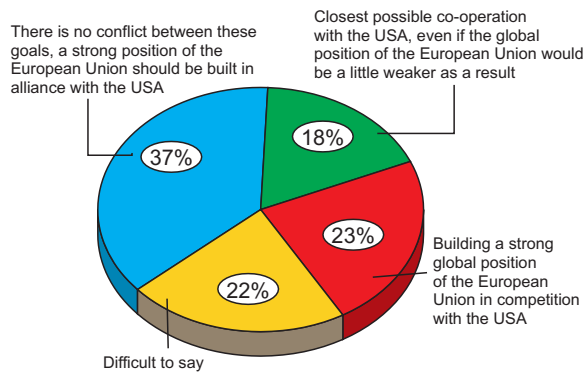
The Poles about foreign policy dilemmas

Over a third of the respondents share the opinion that there is no conflict between building strong European Union and a close cooperation between Europe and the United States. Nearly twenty percent go even further and support such a co-operation even if it weakens the position of the European Union to some extent. Thus, most Poles think that co-operation with the United States should be a global political goal of the European Union. Less than a quarter of the respondents believe that the European Union should focus on building a strong

IS POLAND'S POLITICAL AND MILITARY SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED STATES CONSISTENT OR INCONSISTENT WITH THE EFFORTS TO JOIN THE EUROPEAN UNION?



SHOULD THE EUROPEAN UNION AIM AT THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES OR, ON THE CONTRARY, FOCUS ON BUILDING ITS OWN GLOBAL POSITION, COMPETITIVE IN RELATION TO THE USA?



position in the world in competition with the USA.

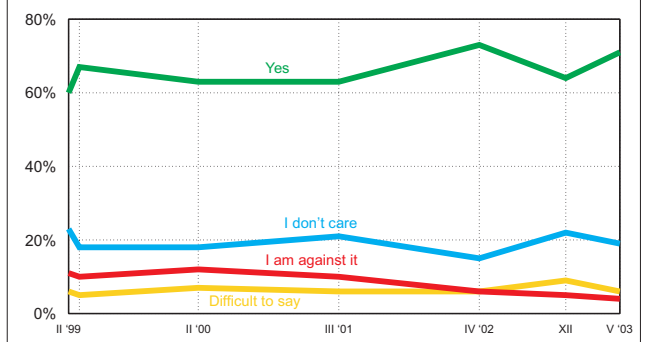
Such understanding of the goals of the European Union is accompanied by a very strong support for Poland's membership in NATO. After a slight decrease at the end of the previous year, this support has now returned to a level close to the highest ever recorded.

The supporters of Poland's integration with the European Union express the opinion that there is no conflict between co-operation with the United States and membership in the European Union (45%) twice as frequently as the

opposite opinion (22%). On the other hand, the opponents of the integration see such conflict twice as frequently as not (35% and 18%, respectively).

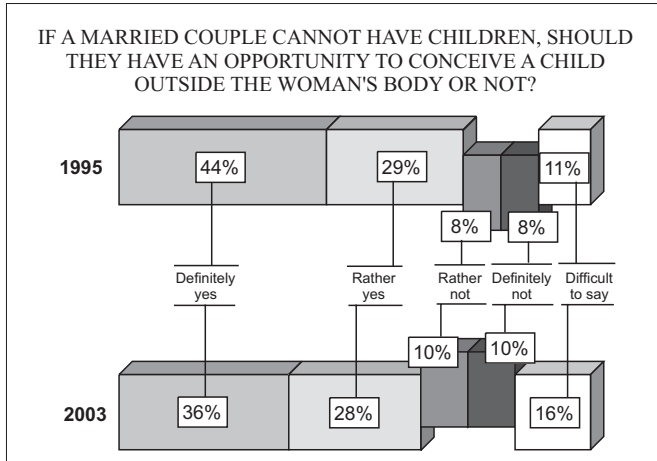
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) "The European Union vs. transatlantic co-operation the Poles about foreign policy dilemmas". May 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1264 persons.

DO YOU SUPPORT POLAND'S MEMBERSHIP IN NATO?

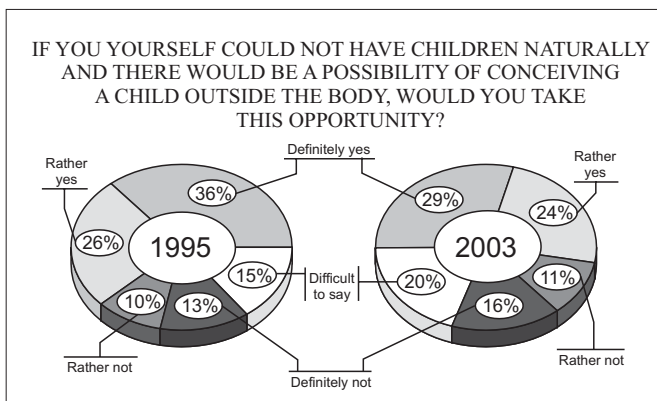


TEST-TUBE BABIES

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of adult Poles of both genders believe that infertile couples should have an opportunity to undergo in vitro fertilisation. Every fifth person is of the opposite opinion. However, as compared with the year 1995, fewer respondents have a definitely positive opinion about this method.



The proportion of those who declared that they would undergo IVF if they could not have children naturally was lower than the proportion of those who accepted this method in general, but still they constituted over half of all respondents (54%). Again, the percentage of the respondents who would make such a decision if they could not conceive naturally has decreased since 1995.

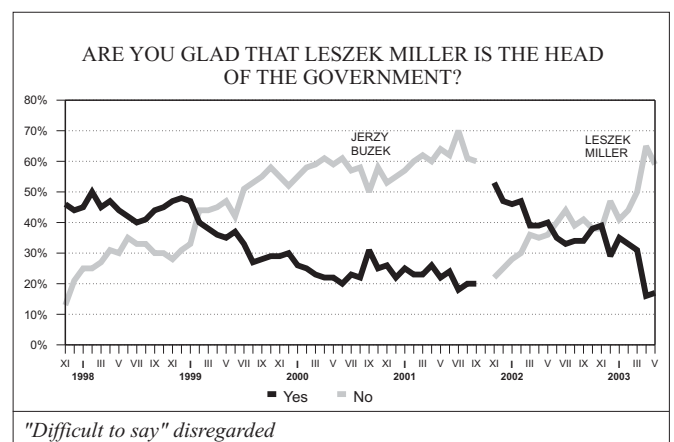
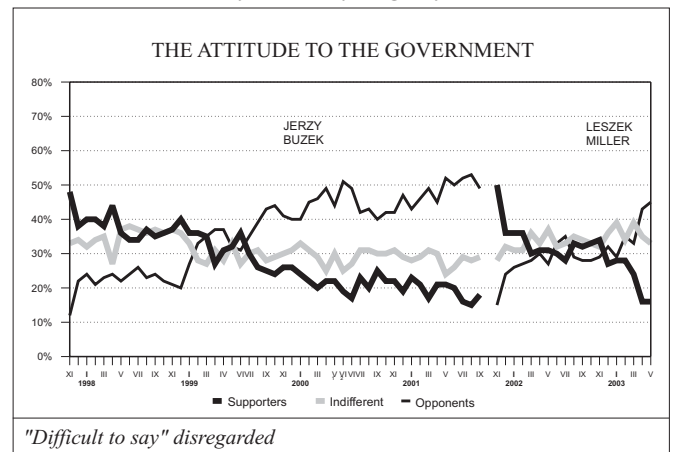


There are no differences between women and men, as far as both their views on artificial fertilisation and willingness to use this method themselves if needed are concerned. Younger, better educated, better off, urban respondents accept in vitro fertilisation and declare that they would use it if they could not have children naturally more frequently than others.

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Test-tube babies attitudes to IVF", May 2003. Survey executed in April 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1229 persons.

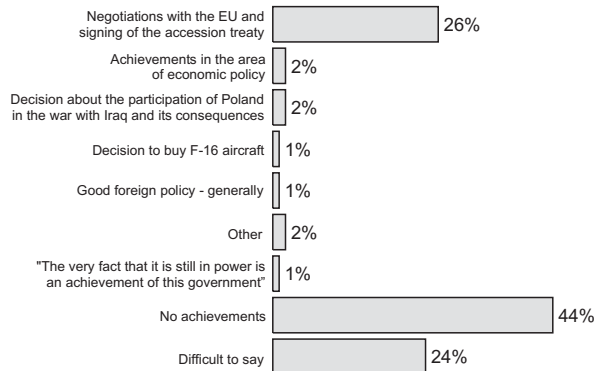
ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LESZEK MILLER

Last autumn, after more or less a year in office, the present cabinet of the Prime Minister Leszek Miller started to lose support quite rapidly. The Prime Minister himself is losing popularity equally fast. This process slowed down in May, but very slightly.



In reply to the "open - ended question" about the achievements of the government, when the respondents freely express their opinions rather than choose among the answers provided for them, over two-fifths (44%) said explicitly that the government has had no achievements at all. Almost a quarter (24%) answered "difficult to say". Only one-third of the respondents mentioned some achievements of the present cabinet, almost exclusively related to the negotiations with the European Union and signing of the accession treaty (26% of the total). Only 2% of the respondents mentioned the decision to support the United States in Iraq and the consequences of this policy. Equally few people have mentioned the economic policy of the government. Other issues were mentioned even less frequently.

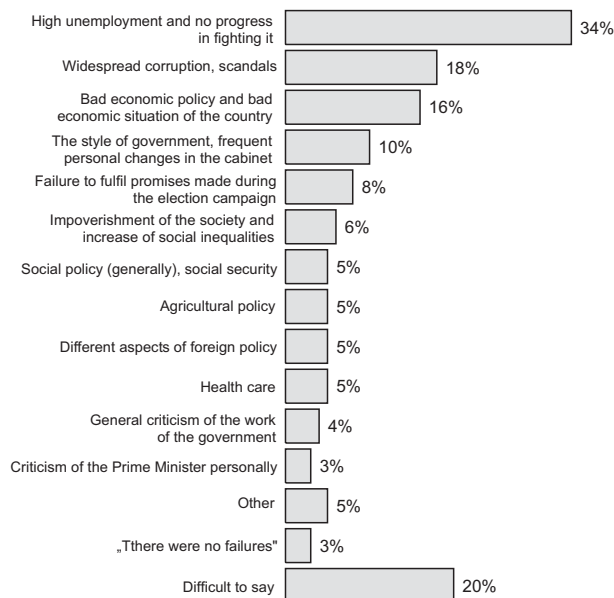
IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF LESZEK MILLER'S GOVERNMENT



The percentages do not sum up to 100, because some answers included elements of several categories.

At the same time, only 3% of all respondents said that in their opinion the government had no failures, made no mistakes and neglected nothing.

IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT FAILURES, MISTAKES OR OMISSIONS OF LESZEK MILLER'S GOVERNMENT?



The percentages do not sum up to 100, because some answers included elements of several categories.

Over three quarters (77%) of the respondents spontaneously mentioned various failures, mistakes and omissions of the government. Usually (34% of the respondents) they mentioned high unemployment and a lack of progress in fighting it. Other frequently mentioned problems include widespread corruption (18%) and bad economic policy (16%). The failures and mistakes of the government mentioned by the respondents included also some aspects of foreign policy (5% of all respondents), primarily continuation of the policy aimed at the

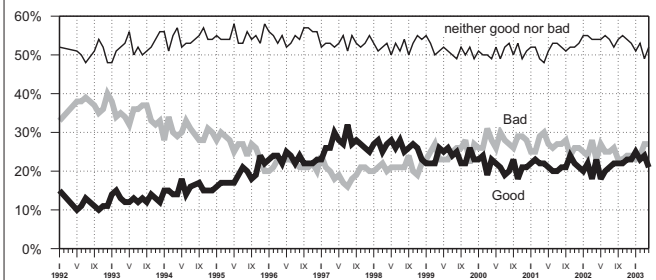
European integration and negative evaluations of the results of the negotiations with the EU.

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): "The attitude to the government in May" and "The Poles about the achievements and failures of Leszek Miller's government" May 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1264 persons.

THE POLES ABOUT THEIR FINANCIAL SITUATION

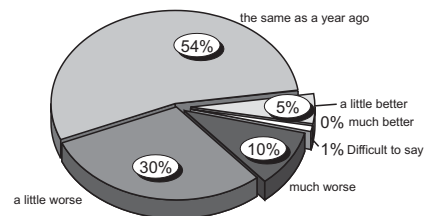
In the first years of the previous decade, the number of the Poles who described their conditions of living as bad was more than twice as big as the number of those who described them as good. In the years 1995-1997 both groups were more or less equal and in the following two years slightly more persons evaluated their conditions of living as good. However, subsequently the respondents' evaluations of their conditions of living deteriorated again and the negative evaluations started to outnumber the positive ones. At the same time, a little more than half of all respondents described their standard of living as "average" "neither good not bad".

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CURRENT STANDARD OF LIVING OF YOUR FAMILY AND YOURSELF:



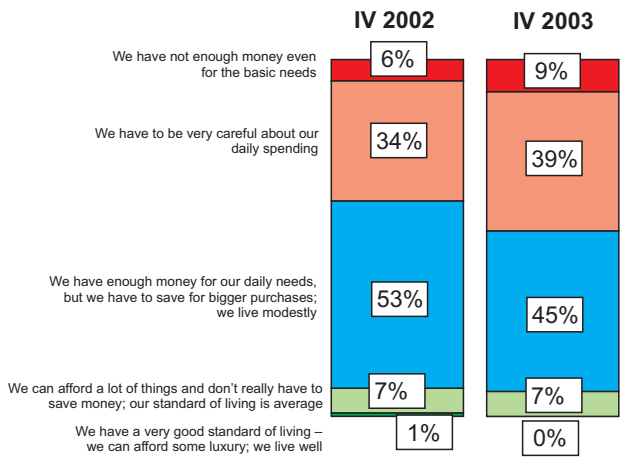
"Difficult to say" disregarded

AS COMPARED WITH TWELVE MONTHS AGO, IS THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF YOUR FAMILY AND YOURSELF:

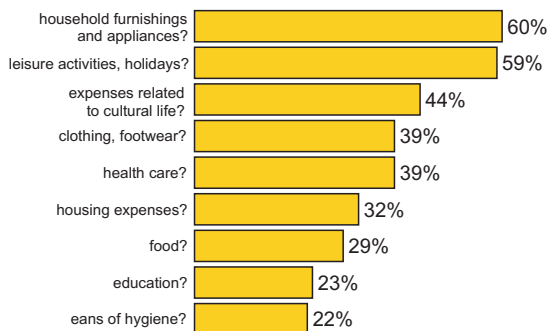


Speaking of the changes in their general conditions of living over the last twelve months, the respondents who experienced a deterioration outnumbered eight times those who reported an improvement. At the same time, the percentage of those describing their standard of living as average decreased, while the percentage of those who describe it as modest and poor increased.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE BEST DESCRIPTION OF THE WAY MONEY IS MANAGED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?



DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD EVER SHORT OF MONEY FOR:

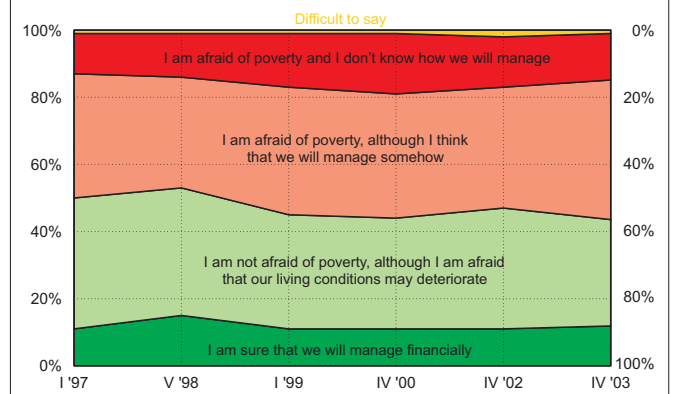


During the last year, most Polish families (three-fifths) had not enough money for household furnishings and appliances and for leisure activities. About two-fifths of the households were occasionally short of money for health care and clothing, as well as for the cultural needs. Almost every third family had not enough money to pay

for housing and food, one in four for education and one in five for the means of hygiene.

At the same time, over half of the respondents (56%) are afraid of falling into poverty. This fear has reached the highest level in the last seven years. Moreover, every third Pole is afraid of a deterioration of his/her financial situation, if not of poverty as such. On the whole, few respondents do not worry about their living.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS BEST DESCRIBES THE CURRENT FINANCIAL SITUATION OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?



Even those who describe their standard of living as good are sometimes afraid of poverty. In this group, more than one in ten respondents selected the answer "I am afraid of poverty, although I think that we will manage somehow". One-third of the respondents belonging to this group are afraid of a deterioration of their conditions of living, although they are not afraid of poverty.

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): "Deterioration of the conditions of living of families" and "What did families lack money for in the last year?" May 2003. Survey executed in April 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1229 persons.

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

- ◆ Views of the supporters of different political parties on the relevant socio-political issues
- ◆ Knowledge about the European integration and evaluation of the governmental information campaign
- ◆ The political crisis and the position of the minority cabinet
- ◆ Declarations of participation and voting in the accession referendum
- ◆ Is it possible that Poland will not join the European Union?
- ◆ Support for the integration four weeks before the accession referendum
- ◆ Political party preferences in May
- ◆ Improvement of social moods
- ◆ Opinions on the situation on the job market and the threat of unemployment
- ◆ The Poles about their tax settlements for the year 2002
- ◆ Crystallization of opinions about the integration of Poland with the European Union
- ◆ Trust in politicians in May

For more information on CBOS services and publications please contact:

CBOS POLAND
4a, Żurawia, 00-503 Warsaw
Phones: (48 22) 629 35 69, 628 37 04
Fax: (48 22) 629 40 89

E-mail: sekretariat@cbos.pl

Http://www.cbos.pl

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

Circulation: 210 copies

CBOS expertise in providing professional, accurate and timely research studies has made us the leading authority in political, social and consumer research in Poland.