

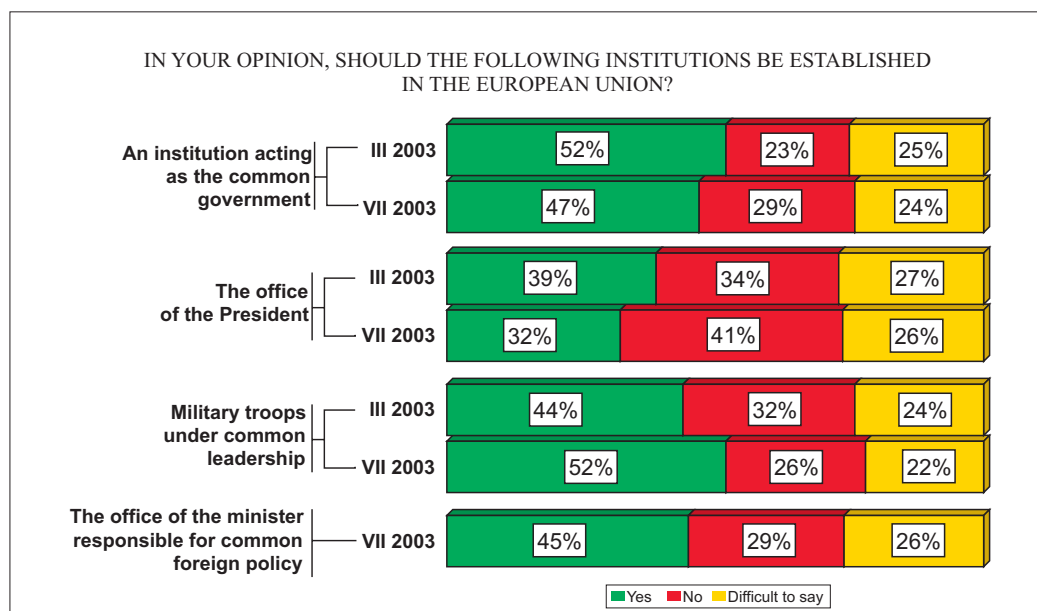
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WHAT KIND OF INSTITUTIONS DO WE WANT IN THE EU?

The Poles' views on the kind of institutions the European Union needs are not very clear yet and to a large extent depend on the current events and comments. The support for the idea of the European common government and President decreased between March and July 2003, while the acceptance of the formation of military troops under joint command increased.

The Poles prefer the idea of the common government of the European Union to the idea of the common President, and this attitude has not changed since March. Nearly half of the Poles (47%) support the introduction of an institution acting as the European government, while less than one-third (32%) think that Europe should have a President.



In our March survey we asked the Poles whether in their opinion the European Union member states should work out their foreign policy together. Only 36% of the respondents liked this idea. Most of the interviewed persons (61%) were of the opinion that the EU states should be as free as possible in defining their foreign policy. The Poles' negative attitude towards common foreign policy of the European states was probably due to the controversy around the war in Iraq and the fierce criticism of the pro-American stance of Poland by the President of France Jacques Chirac. It is possible that today the opinions about this issue would be different. A large proportion of the Poles (45%) opt for establishing the office of the foreign minister of the European Union and over half (52%) support the formation of military troops under joint command.

The support for the formation of military troops under joint command is associated with the acceptance of the participation of Polish soldiers in the Middle East operation. It means that the Poles do not see a conflict between the Polish involvement in Iraq on the American side and the presence of Polish troops in the EU structures, because they generally accept international co-operation in this area.

More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) „What kind of institutions do we want in the EU?”, August 2003. Survey executed in July 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=952.

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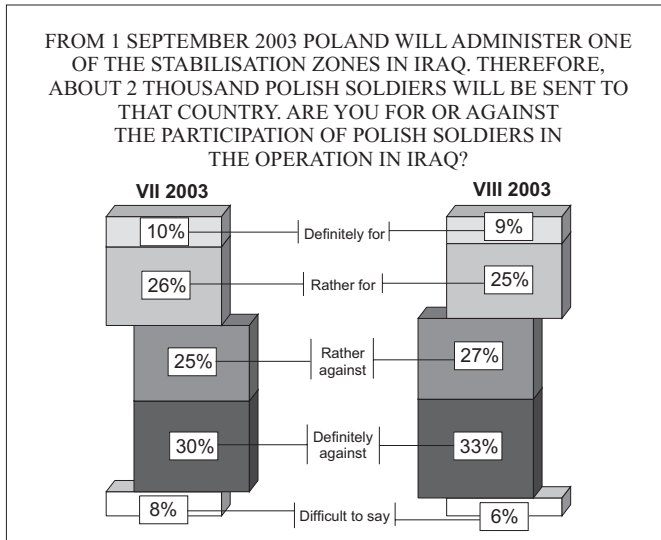
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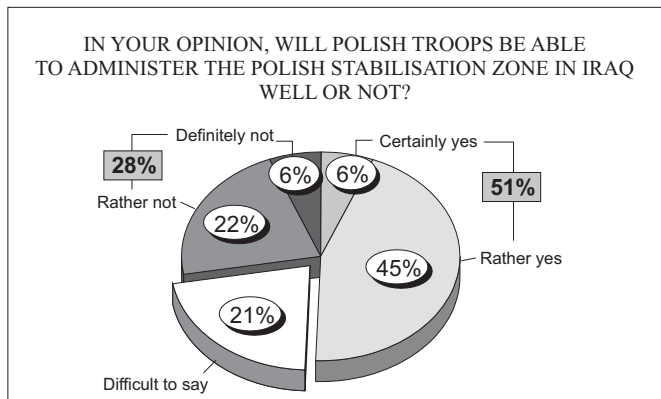
OPINIONS ON THE PRESENCE OF POLISH TROOPS IN IRAQ

Poland will take over full responsibility for the Central-Southern zone in Iraq at the beginning of September. However, most Poles are against the participation of Polish soldiers in the operation in the Middle East. Between July and August, the number of persons objecting to the involvement of Polish troops in the stabilisation mission in Iraq decreased by 5 percentage points. Currently, the presence of Polish soldiers in Iraq has the support of one-third of the respondents.

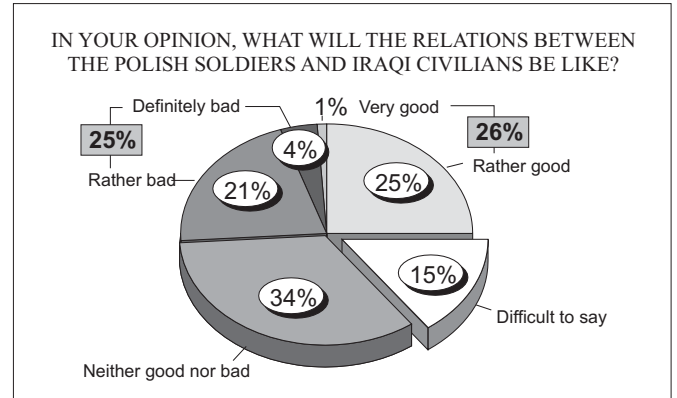
A negative attitude to the participation of the Poles in the operations in Iraq prevails in almost all socio-demographic groups. The supporters of the Polish presence in Iraq outnumber the opponents in the youngest (aged up to 24) group only, particularly among school and university students (58% and 67%, respectively).



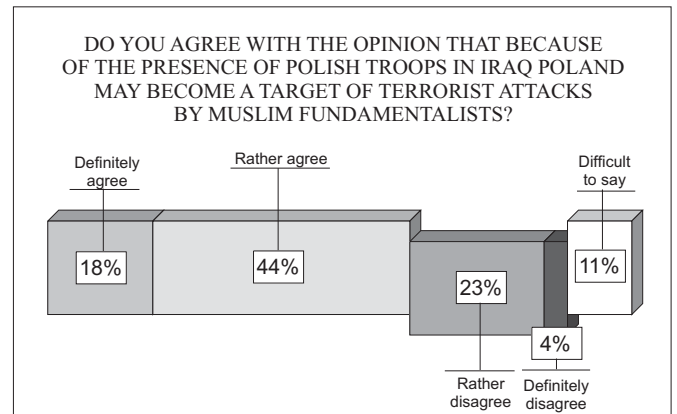
Although they are against the participation of Polish troops in the operations in Iraq, over half of the respondents believe that the Poles will manage to administer their zone well. Over a quarter of the respondents do not believe in the success of the Polish mission.



The forecasts concerning the relations between the Polish soldiers and the Iraqi civilians are varied. Relatively the largest group of the respondents (one-third) believe that these relations will be neutral („neither good nor bad”). The remaining respondents are divided into two equal groups: those who believe in good relations between the Polish soldiers and Iraqi civilians and those who believe otherwise.



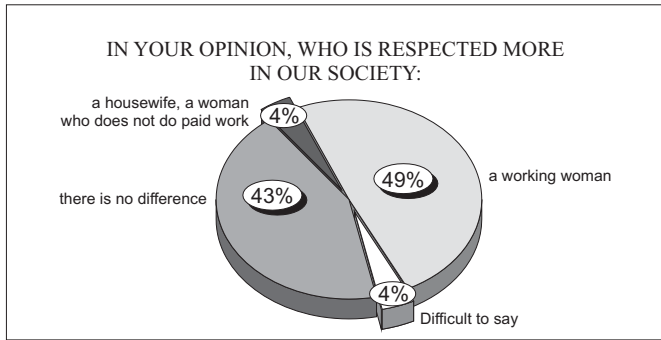
Most Poles share the fears that because of the presence of Polish troops in Iraq Poland may become a target of terrorist attacks by Muslim fundamentalists. Over a quarter of the respondents are not afraid of such attacks.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) „Opinions on the presence of Polish troops in Iraq shortly before taking over one of the stabilisation zones”, August 2003. Survey executed in August 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland N=880.

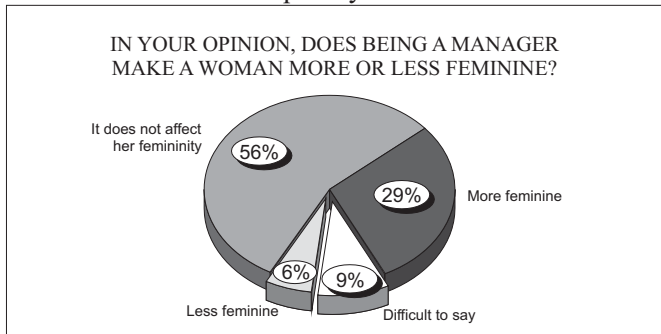
OPINIONS ON WOMEN DOING PAID WORK

Nearly half of the Poles believe that women doing paid work are more respected in the Polish society than housewives. Over two-fifths of the respondents do not see any differences in the social status between working women and housewives. A small percentage of the respondents believe that women who do not work outside home are respected more.

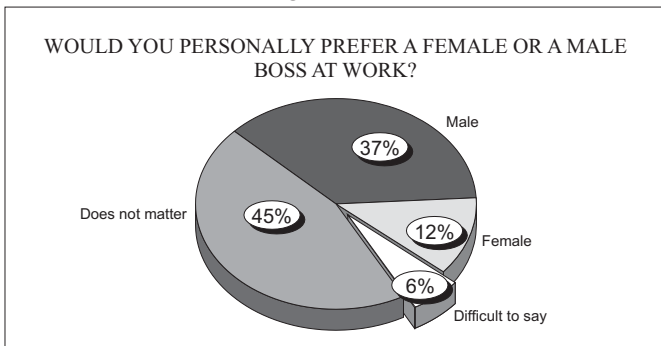


It is mainly women themselves who feel that paid work gives them a higher social status. 60% of women think that working women are more respected by the society than housewives. It is less obvious for men, though. Over half of them (54%) do not see a difference in the social status between women who work and those who do not. However, nearly two-fifths (37%) of men agree with the opinion that in Poland working women are respected more.

Over half of the Poles believe that being a manager does not affect a woman's femininity. Others usually believe that it makes a woman more feminine. The opinions of both sexes in this respect are similar, although women think that being a boss makes a woman more feminine more frequently than men.



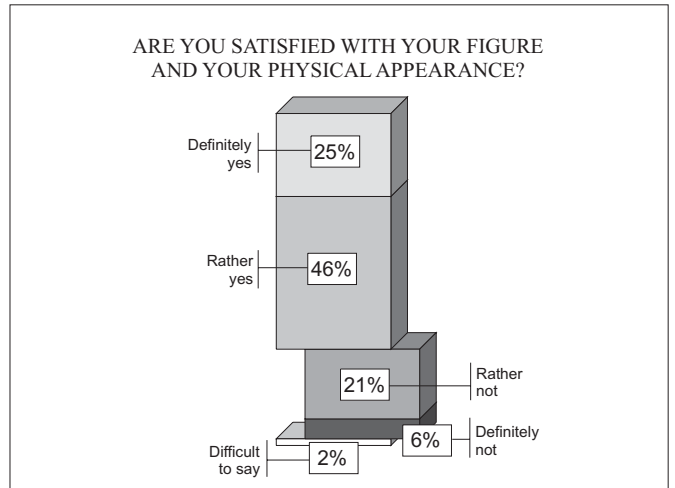
Nearly half of the respondents claim that the sex of the person they report to at work does not matter for them. However, almost two-fifths would prefer a male boss and less than one-eighth - female.



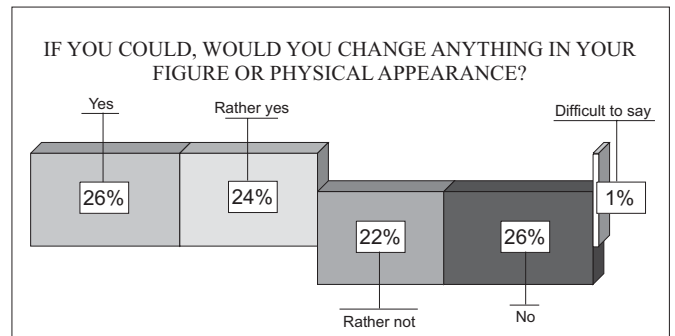
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) „Opinions on women doing paid work”, August 2003. Survey executed in March 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland N=1056.

THE ATTITUDE TO THE BODY AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Most Poles declare satisfaction with their physical appearance. More or less one in four respondents does not like the way he or she looks. Men are satisfied with their physical appearance more than women (78% and 64%, respectively).



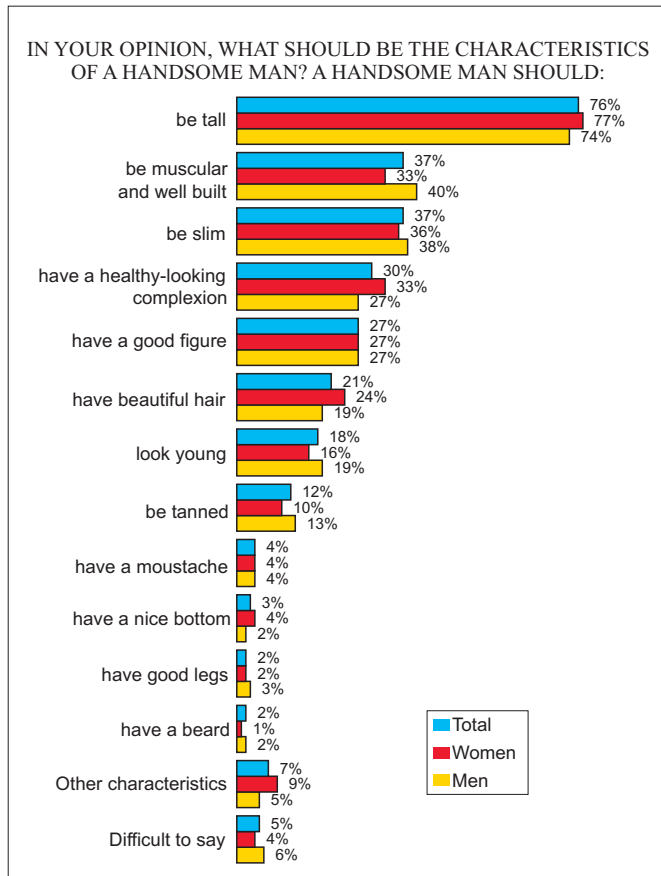
Despite the fact that most respondents declare satisfaction with the way they look, every other Pole admits that he or she would change something in their figure or physical appearance if they could. Women are more interested in such changes than men (54% and 44%, respectively).



The attractiveness of women and men depends on slightly different features. In the respondents' opinion, a handsome man should be tall in the first place. Other features were mentioned much less frequently. Equal proportions of the respondents said that a man should be slender to be handsome and that he should be muscular and well-built. Healthy complexion and proportional figure are also relatively important.

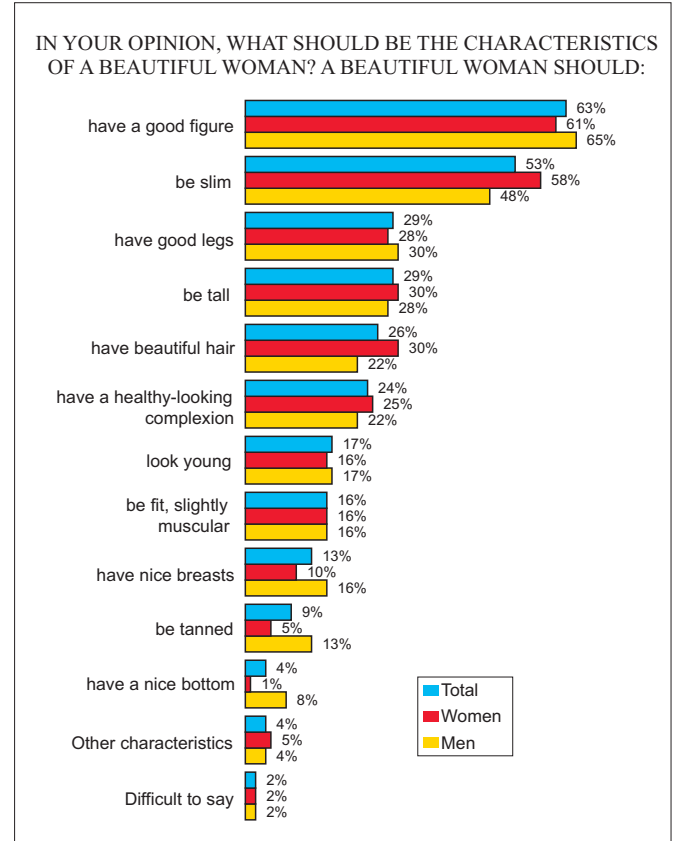
In the case of women, there is no one essential feature deciding about attractiveness, such as height in the case of men. In the respondents' opinion, a beautiful woman should in the first place have a good figure. A large proportion of the respondents also said that she

should be slim. It is also quite important for a woman to have good legs, be tall and have beautiful hair.



Men and women have similar opinions on the features that make each sex attractive. The order of importance of the most important characteristics making a man and a woman beautiful is almost the same. Women attach a little less importance to muscularity in men, at the same time paying more attention to their beautiful hair,

healthy complexion and nice bottom. Men, on their part, slightly less frequently than women think that a beautiful woman must be slim and have beautiful hair. On the other hand, they pay more attention than women to nice breasts and bottom and tanned skin.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) „The attitude to the body and physical appearance” (under preparation). Survey executed in March 2003. A representative random-address sample of the adult population of Poland N=1056.

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

- ◆ After the accession referendum
- ◆ Political party preferences in August
- ◆ The attitude to the government in August
- ◆ Social moods in August
- ◆ Trust in politicians in August
- ◆ Opinions on the situation on the job market
- ◆ Assessment of the work of the Parliament and the President

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