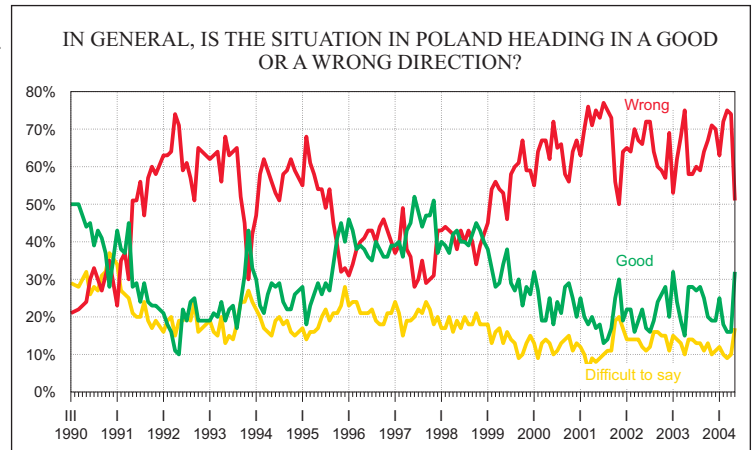


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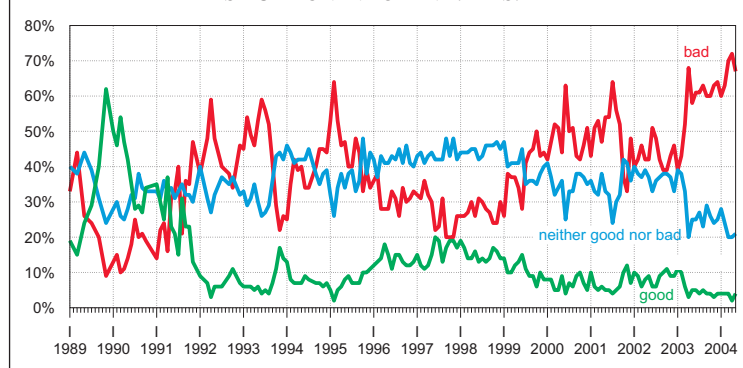
IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL MOODS AFTER THE EU ACCESSION AND RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

The much-celebrated extension of the European Union, along with the resignation of the unpopular Prime Minister Leszek Miller, contributed to a visible improvement of social moods, which had been very bad for months. The percentage of the respondents evaluating the situation in Poland



as bad decreased by as much as 23 percentage points. At the same time, the percentage of those who evaluate the situation as good increased by 16 percentage points. Although still more people believe that the situation in Poland is heading in a wrong rather than a good direction (51% and 32% of indications, respectively), the social moods are relatively good, as compared to the period since the last parliamentary elections (September 2001) and the emergence of the present political alignment. Equally good (more or less) evaluations of the situation in Poland were recorded only twice during this period – shortly after the parliamentary elections and the appointment of Leszek Miller's government (in November 2001) and after the Copenhagen summit closing the accession negotiations with the European Union, which were considered a success of the Polish government (in January 2003).

HOW DO YOU GENERALLY EVALUATE THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN POLAND? IT IS:



The resignation of the Prime Minister Leszek Miller stopped the downward trend in the evaluations of the political situation in Poland, which had begun at the beginning of this year. However, the opinions about the political situation in Poland are still very critical (67% of

negative opinions and only 4% of positive ones). Mr Miller's successor, the new Prime Minister Marek Belka (whose cabinet has not obtained a vote of confidence from the Parliament yet) has been received with reservation by a large part of the society. For several months now, the Poles have supported the idea of an early parliamentary election. In the existing political situation, they no longer believe in the possibility of forming a government able to solve the country's problems successfully.

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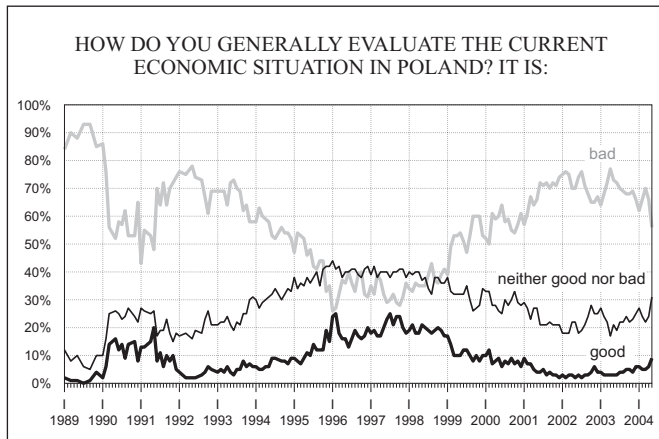
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A visible improvement of the economic situation in the last months, as well as Poland's accession to the European Union and the associated hopes for faster economic development, have brought more positive evaluations of the economic situation of the country. Nevertheless, most respondents (56%) still believe it to be bad and only 9% describe it as good. The improvement of the economic situation has not caused a noticeable improvement in the conditions of living yet. 23% of the Poles evaluate the standard of living of their households as good, 43% - as average and 34% - as bad.



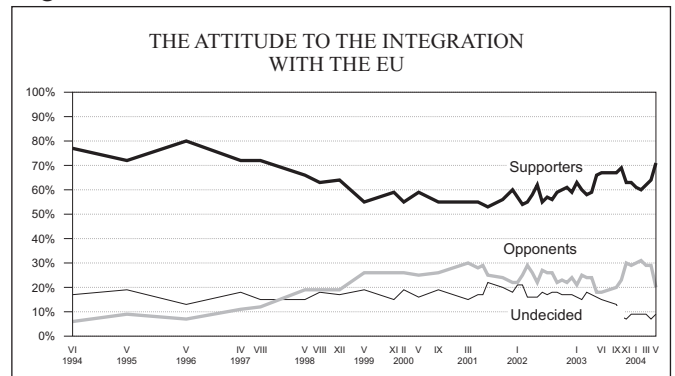
The expectations concerning the situation in Poland in the next 12 months are less pessimistic than in the previous months. As compared with April, the proportion of the respondents expecting a deterioration dropped by 13 percentage points. At the same time, the proportion of those who expect an improvement of the situation in Poland increased by 4 percentage points. At present, over two-fifths of the respondents (44%) believe that the general situation in Poland will not change during the next year, a third (31%) expect a deterioration and one-sixth (16%) hope for an improvement.



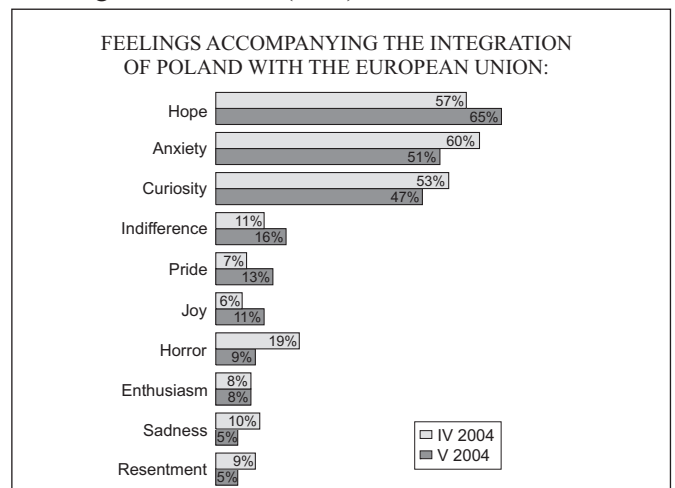
More information about this issue can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish), „Improvement of social moods in May”, May 2004. Survey executed in May 2004. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland. N= 1006

THE ATTITUDE TO POLAND'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE EU AFTER THE EXTENSION

The EU extension contributed to an increase of the support for Poland's membership in this organisation. At present, 71% of the respondents support the accession (by 7 percentage points more than in April). 20% oppose the integration (by 9 percentage points less than a month before). So high support for Poland's membership in the EU has not been recorded for years. The last time a similar level of support (72%) was recorded was August 1997, even before the commencement of the accession negotiations.

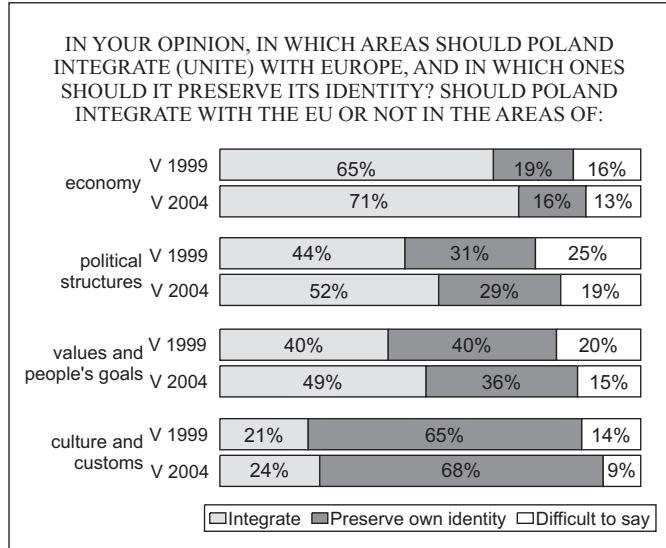


In April, the approaching extension of the EU caused negative feelings more frequently than positive ones. Now there is visibly more hope, joy and pride and less fears, horror, sadness and resentment. The most common feelings of the Poles associated with the accession are hope (65%), anxiety (51%) and curiosity (47%). On the whole, more people had positive (69%) than negative emotions (55%).



Expressing their support for Poland's membership in the European Union, the Poles imagine united Europe primarily as an economic community, less commonly as a political or axiological community. The approval for these three dimensions of the integration has grown during the last five years (since May 1999). At

present, almost three quarters of the Poles support the economic integration (71%). Over half (52%) also support the political union. A slightly smaller group (49%) also believe in common values and goals of the people. The prevailing opinion is, however, that Poland should maintain its distinct culture and customs. Less than a quarter of the respondents (24%) support integration in the sphere of culture.



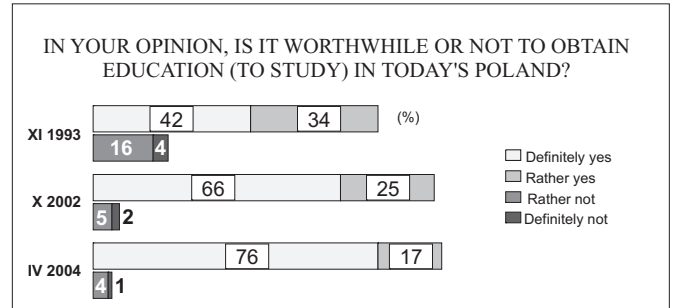
More information about this issue can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): „The attitude to Poland's membership in the EU after the extension”, May 2004. Survey executed in May 2004. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland. N= 1006

INCREASE OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF THE POLES

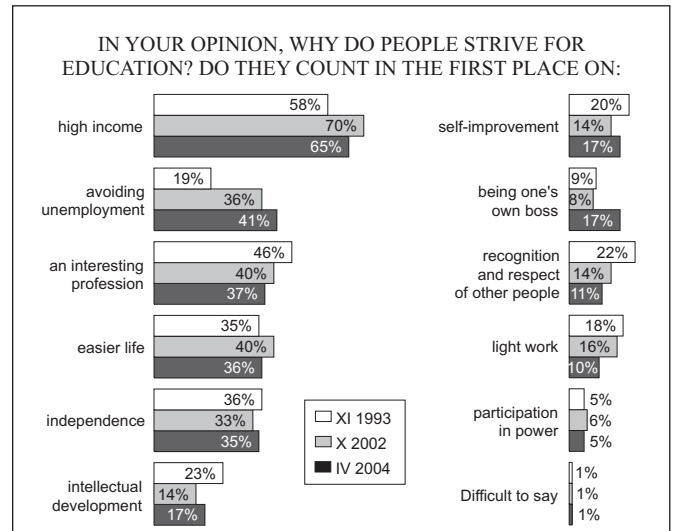
Improvement of the structure of the Poles' education, and, in particular, the desire of young people to get as much education as possible, are among the most positive effects of the Polish transformation. During the last ten years, the educational advancement of the Poles has been accompanied by changes in the opinions about the value of education and growth of the educational aspirations of the society.

At present, the belief that it is worthwhile to study is almost universal. 93% of the respondents believe so (76% believe so „definitely”). Few people (5%) negate the sense of educational aspirations in today's Poland.

During the last decade, the awareness of the importance of education increased greatly among the Poles. In 1993, just slightly over two-fifths of the respondents (42%) were convinced that education was worthwhile, in 2002 two-thirds believed so (66%) and today this proportion has increased to 76%. Increasingly smaller proportions of respondents deny the sense of obtaining education.



For years, the Poles have considered high income as the most important incentive to obtain education. The second most frequently mentioned reason for studying is the opportunity to avoid unemployment. Other relatively frequently indicated reasons include a chance for an interesting job, independence and easier life. Other motivations were mentioned much less frequently, although the following are also significant: self-improvement and intellectual development, the possibility of being your own boss and a chance to find employment abroad.



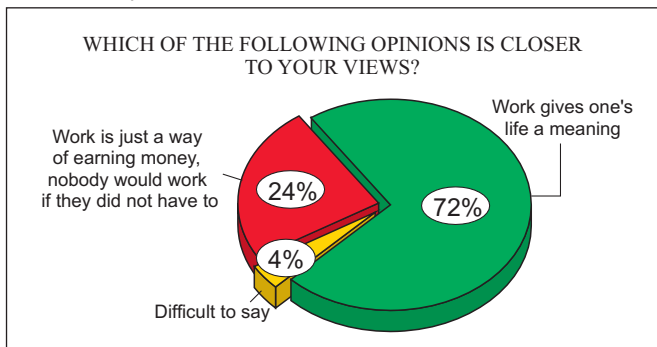
As compared with the year 1993, the motivations to obtain education mentioned by the respondents have changed. As a growing number of the Poles cannot find jobs, the respondents more and more frequently speak of education as a way of avoiding unemployment or, lately, of finding a job abroad. At the same time, the importance of such motivations as having an interesting profession, intellectual development, improving one's social position and finding light work has decreased.

More information about this issue can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): „Increase of the educational aspirations of the Poles in the years 1993-2004”, May 2004. Survey executed in April 2004. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland. N=993

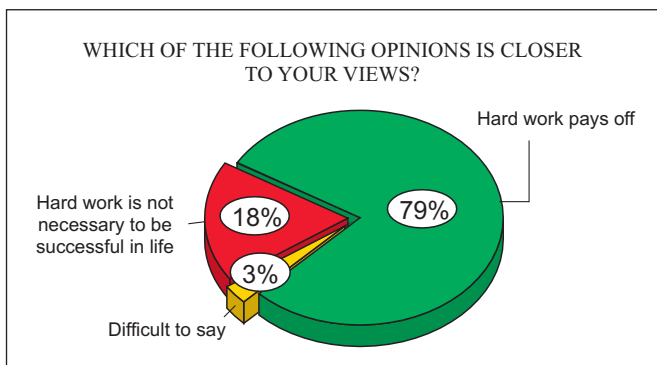
WORK AS A VALUE

Work is one of the most important values for the Poles. Its importance in the lives of the Poles has

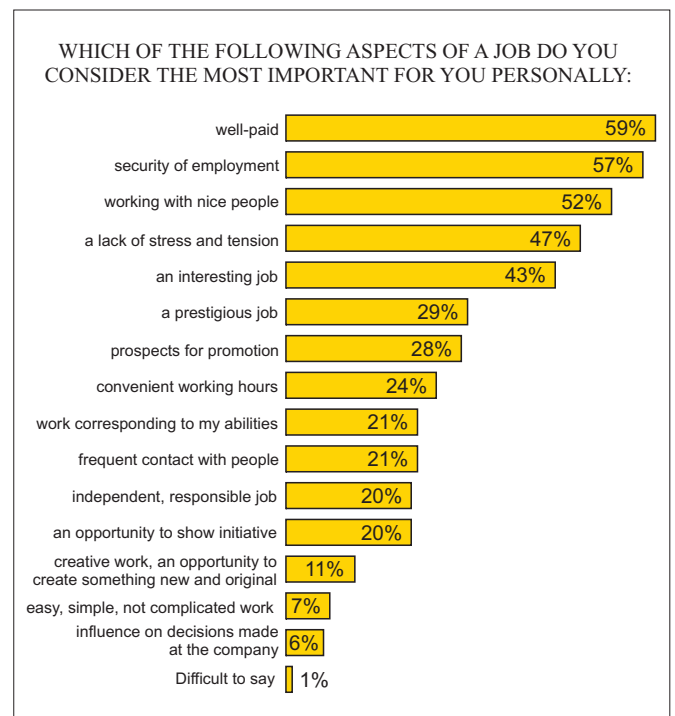
increased considerably since the beginning of the transformation. With the introduction of the market economy, people started to work more and became more efficient workers than before 1989. For a few years now, the unemployment level in Poland has been very high, so the very fact of having a job is highly valued, and the satisfaction derived from work has become less important. Nevertheless, work appears to have more than just instrumental value. Nearly three quarters of the respondents agree with the opinion that work gives one's life a meaning. Less than a quarter choose the opinion that work is just a way of earning money and nobody would work if they did not have to.



Most respondents also share the opinion that hard work pays off. Less than one-fifth believe that hard work is not necessary to be successful.



In the opinion of the Poles, a good job is characterised by good pay and security of employment. Good atmosphere at work and satisfactory interpersonal relations are also very important. The most important characteristics of a good job include: working with nice people and a lack of stress and tension. A job should be also interesting. Fewer people mention that the type of work should correspond to their skills, or mention independence, an opportunity to show initiative or creative aspects of work. Other relatively frequently mentioned features of a good job include: social prestige, prospects for promotion and convenient working hours.



More information about this issue can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): „Work as a value”, May 2004. Survey executed in April 2004. A representative random sample of the adult population of Poland. N=993

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

- ◆ What to do with persons convicted for paedophilia
- ◆ Stabilisation of the opinion about the influence of the Church on life in Poland
- ◆ Young people vs. psychoactive substances
- ◆ Support for political parties in the transformation period electoral alternatives and negative electorates
- ◆ Political party preferences in May
- ◆ Was Leszek Miller a good Prime Minister? Opinions about the achievements and failures of his government
- ◆ Drop in support for the presence of Polish troops in Iraq
- ◆ A new government or a new Parliament?
- ◆ The future of the job market seen with more optimism
- ◆ Opinions about the work of the Parliament and the President
- ◆ Opinions about "Rywingate" on the eve of the Parliamentary debate on Ms. Błochowiak's report
- ◆ Trust in politicians in May

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