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LIFE SATISFACTION OF THE POLES, 1994 - 2005

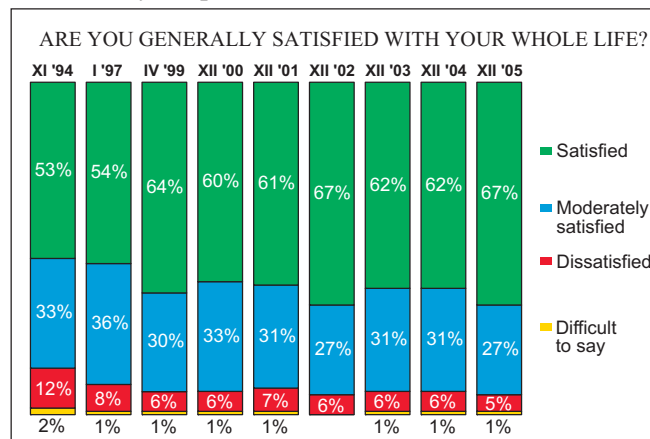
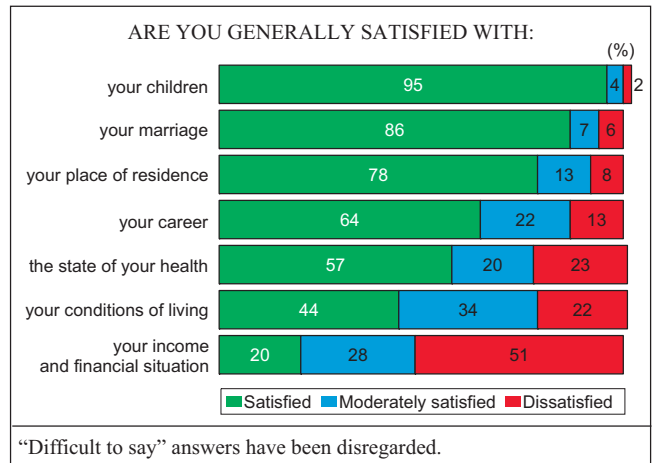
The satisfaction with many areas of private life has increased in Poland. It has the highest level in the last eleven years.

Family life gives the Poles the most satisfaction. In 2005, as in previous years, almost all parents expressed satisfaction with their children. Nearly all married respondents declared satisfaction with their marriage, too. Husbands are satisfied with their marriage more frequently than wives. Moreover, spouses who enjoy a good standard of living are more satisfied with their marriage than those who have financial problems.

Since 2000, the number of the respondents satisfied with their place of residence has been growing gradually with some fluctuations. In December 2005, more than three quarters of the respondents (78%) expressed such satisfaction, the highest proportion since 1994. Satisfaction with the place of residence is the most common among farmers. It also depends on the financial situation of the respondents and their evaluation of the standard of living of their households.

The percentage of the persons satisfied with their work has been growing systematically in the last three years. In the late 2005, almost two-thirds of the employed respondents declared satisfaction with their working life (64%) the biggest proportion in the whole analyzed period, i.e. since 1994. The satisfaction with this aspect of life is strongly associated with the social position: the higher the respondents' education and the standard of living of their households, the more satisfied they are with their work. Furthermore, high professional position has a positive effect on the satisfaction with working life.

Since 1999, the number of the Poles who are satisfied with their health has been growing, however slowly and irregularly. In December 2005, such persons constituted more than half of all respondents (57% - 5 percentage points more than a year before), which is the highest proportion in the last six years. However, still almost a quarter (23%) are dissatisfied with their health. The main factor which affects the level of satisfaction with health is age, followed by the social and financial position. The older, less educated and poorer the respondents, the less frequently they declare satisfaction with the state of their health and the more frequently they are dissatisfied. Dissatisfaction is more common among women than among men.



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Invariably, the economic aspect of life gives the Poles the least satisfaction, although a gradual improvement has been noted in the last eleven years in this area as well. In December 2005, more than two-fifths of the respondents declared satisfaction with their material conditions of living (44% - 4 percentage points more than a year before and approx; 20 points more than in 1994 and 1997). The level of such satisfaction is currently the highest ever. However, more than a fifth of the respondents are still dissatisfied. The level of the respondents' satisfaction with more precisely defined aspect of material living conditions, namely with income and financial situation is much lower. At the end of the previous year, one in five respondents were satisfied with this aspect of life. This is the highest proportion since 1994. Although the level of dissatisfaction has been shrinking gradually in the last eleven years, half of the Poles are still dissatisfied with their income and financial situation. The level of satisfaction with the economic aspects of life differs greatly from one socio-economic group to another, depending on the income per household member, education, occupational status and such features as unemployment or long-term poor health.

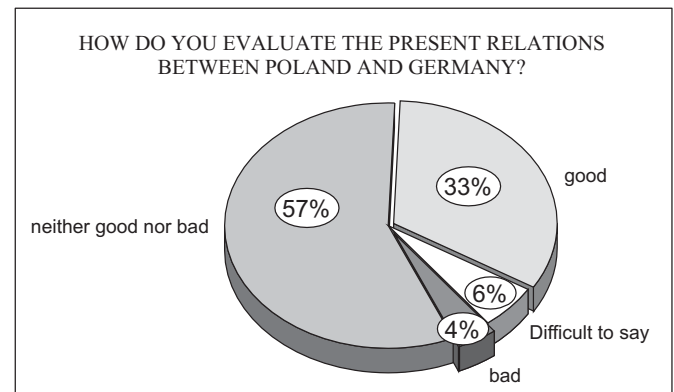
The number of persons who are satisfied with their whole life has also increased in 2005. The percentage of those declaring general satisfaction with life (67%) is currently among the highest in the last eleven years.

More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The Poles' satisfaction with their life in the years 1994-2005*, January 2006. Survey executed in December 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=1018.

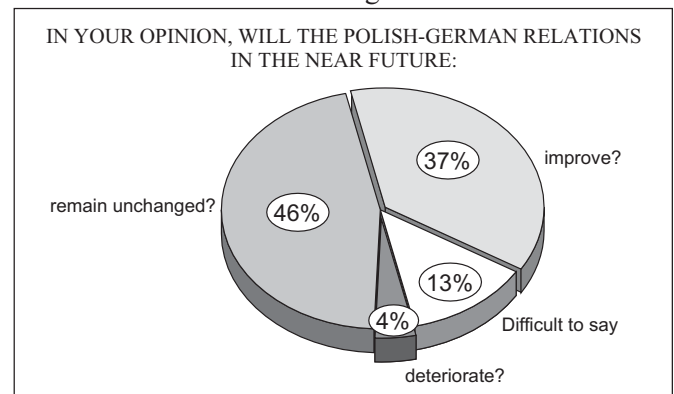
POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS

The period since the accession of Poland to the European Union has not been very good for Polish-German relations. The relations between the two countries were adversely affected by several factors, including historical disputes concerning such issues as mutual financial claims and the construction of the Centre Against Expulsion. Different views on certain provisions of the European Constitution and on the military intervention in Iraq were also dividing issues. Furthermore, the agreement between Russia and Germany on the construction of the Baltic gas pipeline omitting the Polish territory has raised concern in Poland.

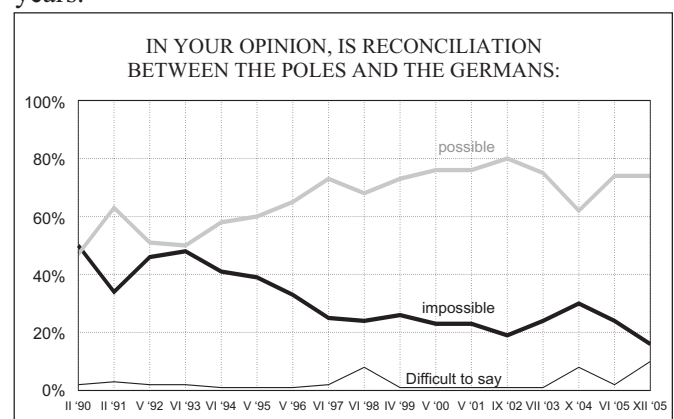
Most Poles describe the current Polish-German relations as "neither good nor bad". The others usually evaluate them as rather good than bad.



The Poles are optimistic in their views on the future of the Polish-German relations. Nearly two-fifths of the respondents expect an improvement in the nearest future and only a small number expect a deterioration. Nearly half of the respondents believe that the Polish-German relations will not change in the near future.



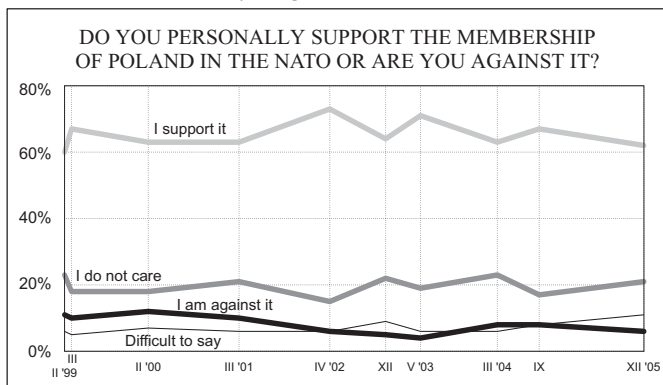
Despite the history and current strains in Polish-German relations, the Poles still believe in a possibility of the permanent reconciliation between both nations. Currently almost three quarters of the Poles believe so. The percentage of those who express sceptical opinions in this respect is currently the lowest in the last fifteen years.



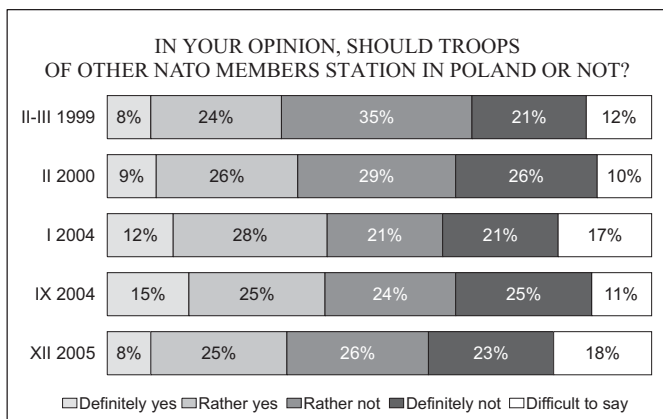
More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Opinions about the Polish-German relations*, January 2006. Survey executed in December 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=1018.

NATO BASES AND ANTI-MISSILE SHIELDS IN POLAND?

The membership of Poland in the NATO has enjoyed the approval of a majority of the Polish society for years. In December 2005, 62% of the respondents declared support for the membership of Poland in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

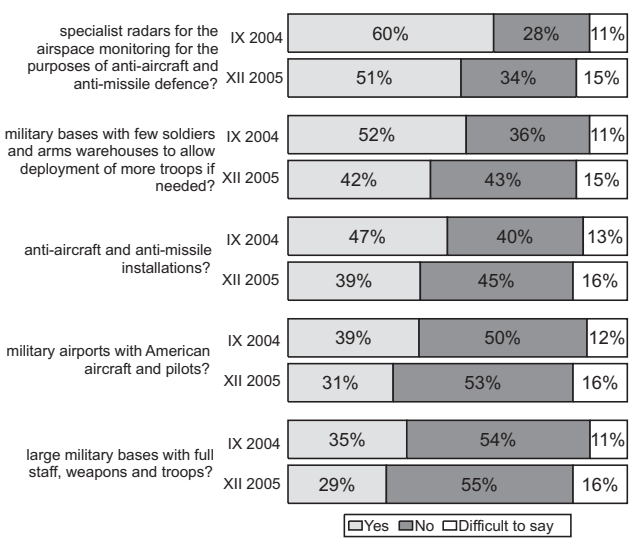


Despite their approval for the NATO membership, the Poles rather dislike the idea of the troops of other NATO members stationing in Poland. The percentage of those who support the presence of foreign troops in Poland has dropped from September 2004 to December 2005 from 40% to 33%.



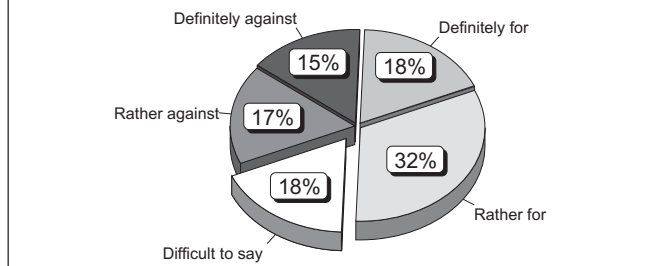
The support for the establishment of different kinds of American military bases and installations in Poland has also dropped, albeit the Poles tend to accept the idea of the installation of special radars for the airspace monitoring. The idea of locating American military bases with few soldiers and arms warehouses in Poland, so that more troops could be deployed if needed, has as many supporters as opponents. On the other hand, respondents tend to reject the concept of locating anti-aircraft and anti-missile installations, airports with American aircraft and pilots or large military bases in Poland.

THE POSSIBILITY OF LOCATING AMERICAN MILITARY BASES AND INSTALLATIONS IN POLAND HAS BEEN DISCUSSED FOR A LONG TIME. WOULD YOU SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN MILITARY BASES OR INSTALLATIONS IN POLAND:



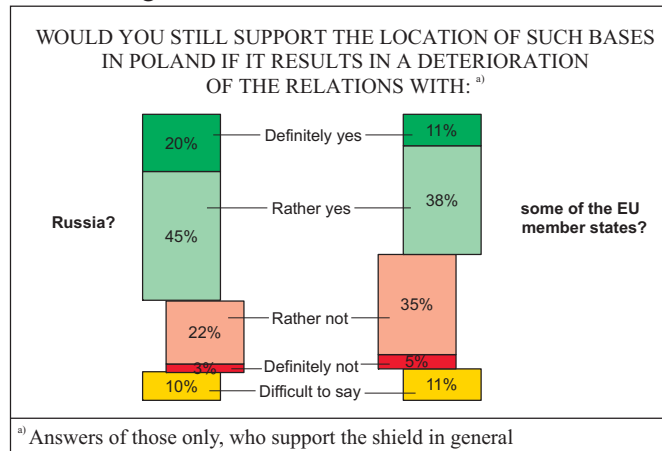
For some countries, including Poland, the threat of nuclear attacks by countries supporting terrorism has become an impulse to seek new forms of defence. The Americans want to implement the so-called protective shield, involving the location of anti-missile bases in several countries. The idea of the establishment of such a base in Poland has met with quite a positive response despite rather negative attitudes to anti-aircraft and anti-missile installations in general. Half of the respondents support it and almost a third are against it.

THE AMERICANS WANT TO IMPLEMENT THE SO-CALLED PROTECTIVE UMBRELLA SYSTEM, INVOLVING THE LOCATION OF ANTI-MISSILE BASES IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN CASE OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK BY COUNTRIES SUPPORTING TERRORISM. ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST LOCATING SUCH A BASE IN OUR COUNTRY?



Most of the supporters of the anti-missile shield would accept the "protective umbrella" even if it adversely affected the relations with Russia. However, one in four supporters (25%) would change his or her mind in such circumstances and withdraw the support for the shield. A possible deterioration of the relations with some of the European Union member states would be a more convincing argument against the location of anti-missile bases in Poland. In such circumstances,

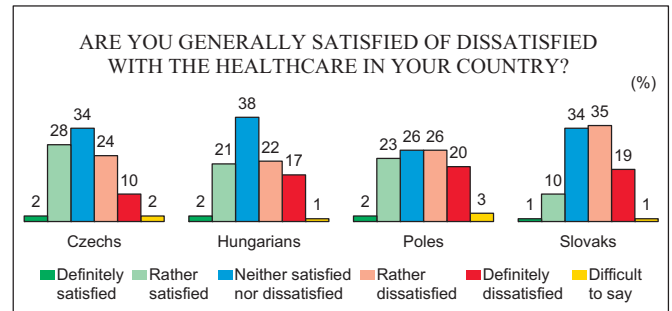
nearly half of the supporters of the anti-missile shield would maintain their support, but almost two-fifths would change their mind.



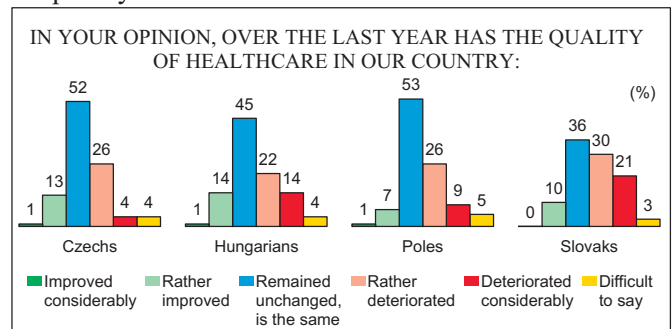
More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *NATO bases and the anti-missile shield in Poland?*, January 2006. Survey executed in December 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N = 999.

THE POLES, CZECHS, SLOVAKS AND HUNGARIANS ABOUT THEIR HEALTHCARE

Among the four nations surveyed, the Czechs are the most satisfied with the healthcare in their country (30%). The Slovaks, on the other hand, are the least satisfied (11%) and express dissatisfaction the most frequently (54%). The Poles and Hungarians are between the Czechs and the Slovaks. Roughly a quarter of the Poles and the Hungarians currently declare satisfaction in this respect, although the proportion of the dissatisfied is higher in Poland.



The Slovaks complain about adverse changes in the healthcare in their country the most frequently. As many as half of them (51%) believe that the quality of the medical services has deteriorated over the last year. The residents of the other three countries also mention a deterioration in the quality of healthcare more frequently than an improvement, but the most common opinion is that nothing has changed in this respect. The Hungarians and the Czechs mention an improvement relatively more frequently than the Poles.



More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Hungarians about the healthcare in their countries*, January 2006. Survey executed in December 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N = 1018. In the Czech Republic, the survey was conducted by CVVM Sociological Institute on a sample N=987; in Hungary (TARKI) on a sample N=999; in Slovakia (FOCUS) on a sample N=1084.

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

- ◆ Expectations associated with the cabinet of Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz
- ◆ The Poles about the disclosure of the former Warsaw Pact plans
- ◆ Trust in the government, companies, the OUN and non-government organizations in 20 countries worldwide
- ◆ The global event of the year 2005 in the opinion of the citizens of 27 countries
- ◆ The Poles about the establishment of the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau
- ◆ Political party preferences in January
- ◆ A good time for the Right - changes in the political declarations of the Poles in the last four years
- ◆ Social moods in January
- ◆ The attitude to the government
- ◆ The politician of the year 2005 in Poland and in the world
- ◆ Trust in politicians in January
- ◆ The most important events of the year 2005 in Poland and in the world
- ◆ Evaluations of the new President and Parliament
- ◆ Hopes and fears associated with the year 2006
- ◆ The condition of the civil society in the years 1998-2006
- ◆ The situations and events in the life of the Poles in 2005
- ◆ Preferences in the potential Spring parliamentary election

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