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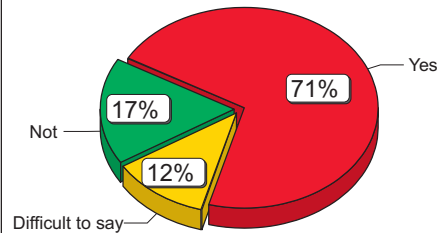
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THE SITUATION IN LEBANON

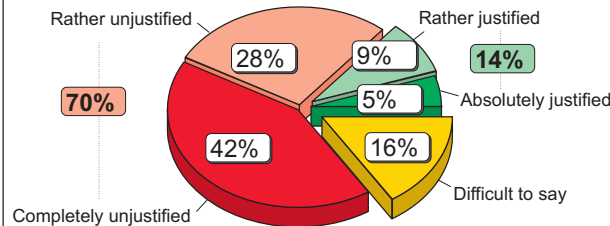
The Poles are seriously concerned with the situation in the Middle East. Almost three quarters of the respondents (71%) believe that the conflict around Lebanon constitutes a threat to the global peace.

In the opinion of most Poles (70%), the actions taken by Israel to damage Hezbollah in Lebanon are unjustified. Those who are more familiar with international affairs, i.e. persons with higher education and those who are interested in politics, are more likely to find the Israeli action justified.

DOES THE PRESENT CONFLICT AROUND LEBANON CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO THE GLOBAL PEACE OR NOT?



ISRAEL HAS STARTED A MILITARY OPERATION TO DESTROY THE BASES OF THE PALESTINIAN ORGANIZATION HEZBOLLAH, WHICH ATTACKS THE TERRITORY OF ISRAEL FROM LEBANON. IN YOUR OPINION, IS THIS ISRAELI ACTION JUSTIFIED OR NOT?

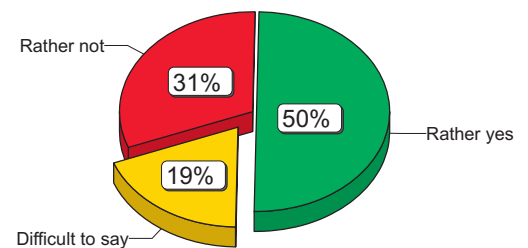


Before the UN Security Council decided to send the international troops to Lebanon, half of the Poles had supported this idea and a third had opposed it.

The supporters of sending international troops to Lebanon are usually of the opinion that such an action should be led by the United Nations (51%, i.e. 25% of all respondents). So, it seems that the solution which finally was adopted had been supported by most Poles.

Most of those who accept the international intervention in Lebanon (57%, i.e. 28% of all respondents) also support the participation of Polish soldiers in this operation. 35% of the supporters of the military intervention in the region (17% of all respondents) are against sending Polish soldiers to Lebanon.

SHOULD INTERNATIONAL TROOPS BE SENT TO LEBANON IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES TO STOP THE FIGHTING BETWEEN ISRAEL AND HEZBOLLAH?



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The attitudes to the situation in Lebanon*, August 2006. Survey executed in August 2006. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=952.

THE ATTITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAROSŁAW KACZYŃSKI

A new Prime Minister was appointed in Poland in July. Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz, who was very popular among the Poles, resigned and was replaced by Jarosław Kaczyński, the leader of the Law and Justice (PiS). Most of the cabinet members remained on their positions despite the change of the Prime Minister. The resignation of Mr Marcinkiewicz and the appointment of Jarosław Kaczyński caused a significant drop in the support for the government of the coalition consisting of the Law and Justice (PiS), the Self-Defence (Samobrona) and the League of Polish Families (LPR). Now, after the first few weeks of

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>

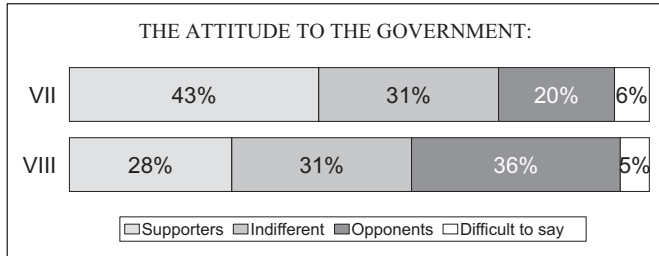
Editors:
Krzysztof Zagórski
and Beata Roguska

Translated by
Kinga Pawłowska

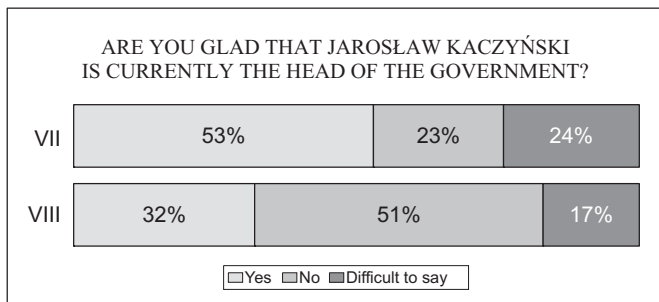
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Jarosław Kaczyński's cabinet being in power, the government has the support of slightly more than a quarter of the respondents (28%). More than a third of adult Poles (36%) are its opponents, and nearly a third (31%) are indifferent. In July the cabinet of Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz had more than twice as many supporters as it had opponents.



The acceptance for Jarosław Kaczyński as the Prime Minister is lower than the acceptance for Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz throughout his term of office. A third of the respondents (32%) are glad that Jarosław Kaczyński is currently the head of the government. Half of the respondents (51%) are dissatisfied. The former Prime Minister was popular not only among the supporters of his party and other members of the ruling coalition. He was accepted by a large proportion of potential supporters of the opposition and politically indifferent persons. This is not true about the current Prime Minister, who has polarized the political scene: he has the support of his own party, whereas those who vote for the opposition or do not have clear preferences disapprove of him.



The expectations associated with the cabinet of Jarosław Kaczyński are very moderate and far less optimistic than those expressed when the cabinet of Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz was formed. On the one hand, it could be due to a drop in the post-election optimism, which is quite typical of Poland and is usually observed a few months after a parliamentary election. On the other hand, however, it could be associated with the enormous popularity of the former Prime Minister, who had been one of the most trusted politicians for months. The Poles usually do not believe that a new government would bring any material changes to various spheres of their life. Consequently, they do not expect any visible socio-economic changes: most respondents believe that the economic situation, the unemployment rate and the

conditions of living in Poland will not change (42%, 33% and 45% respectively). Those who anticipate any changes in these areas usually tend to believe that such changes will be positive rather than negative. However, nearly half of the respondents (48%) are afraid that the number of poor people in Poland could grow. Relatively many Poles hope that the cabinet of Jarosław Kaczyński will improve the safety of the Polish people (31%), although the largest proportion of the respondents expect that nothing will change in this area (44%). In the opinion of the largest proportion of the respondents, the present cabinet will not change the relations between Poland and Russia (38%) or Germany (36%) significantly, nor will it change the position of Poland in the European Union (36%). Those who expect any changes in this respect usually anticipate a deterioration of the international situation of Poland.

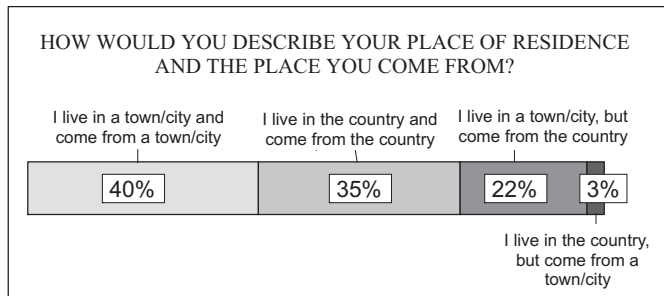


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The attitude to the government of Jarosław Kaczyński and The anticipated effects of the work of Jarosław Kaczyński's cabinet*, August 2006. Survey executed in August 2006. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N = 952.

WHAT IS A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE: THE COUNTRYSIDE OR THE CITY?

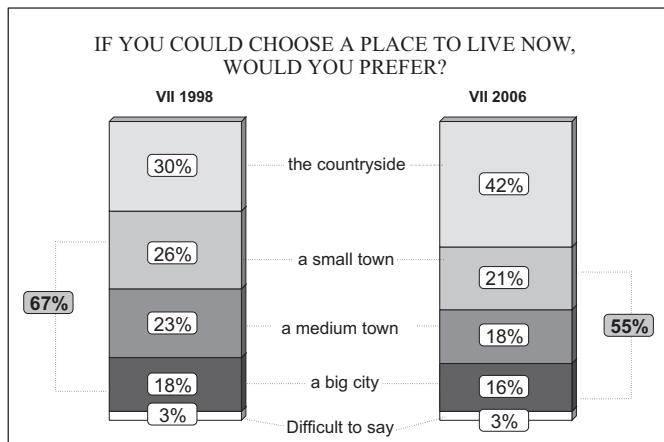
Nearly two-thirds of the Poles (62%) live in towns and cities, and only 38% (less than two-fifths) live

in the countryside. However, much more people have their roots in the country. More than half of adult Poles were born and raised there, whereas a little more than two-fifths (43%) were born in towns and cities. A definite majority of the Poles were born and raised in the same environment (urban or rural) as they live in now. Only one in four respondents migrated from the countryside to the city or, much less frequently, from the city to rural areas.



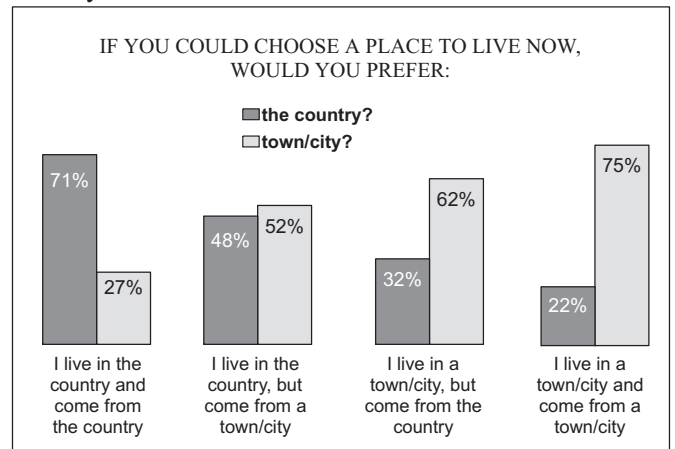
Almost all people living in the countryside (93%) and more than a third of those living in towns or cities (36%) come from the countryside.

Certain symptoms of the “rural renaissance”, which can also be observed in other European societies, have been visible in Poland in recent years. Namely, the respondents today see the country as an attractive place to live much more frequently than eight years ago. 42% of the respondents would like to live in the villages (in 1998: only 30%).

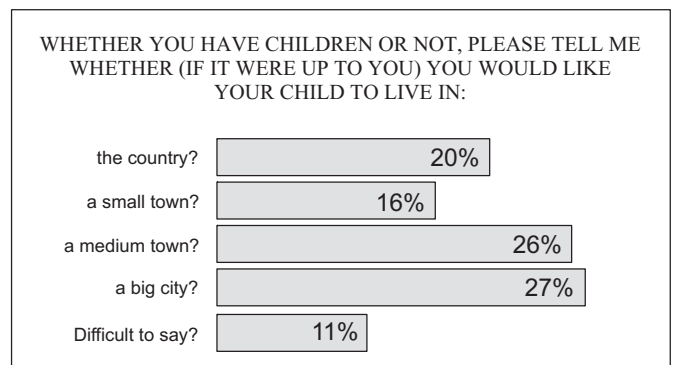


Those who were born and still live in the countryside usually prefer rural life (71%) to urban life (27%), whereas those who have moved to the country from a town or city would like to live in the countryside (48%) almost as frequently as in the town or city (52%). On the other hand, most persons who have moved from the countryside to a town or city prefer urban life (62% compared to 32%). Urban life is even more popular among those who were born and still live in towns and cities (75% compared to 22%). It shows that native inhabitants of both rural and urban areas accept their place of residence much more frequently than immigrants. It should also be noted that those who have moved from the country to a town or city prefer their

current place of residence much more frequently than those who have moved from a town or city to the countryside.



Even though more than two-fifths of the Poles would like to live in the country, only one-fifth would choose rural life for their children. More than two-thirds would prefer urban life for their children. According to a common opinion, urban life gives young people better prospects in terms of education and the chances for finding a job.



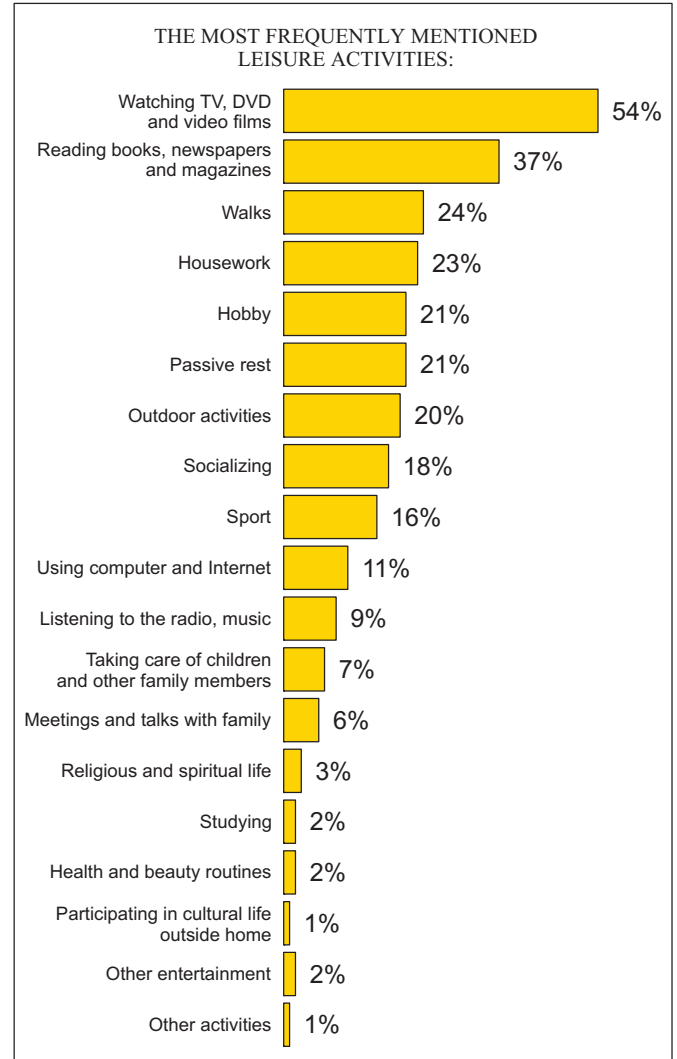
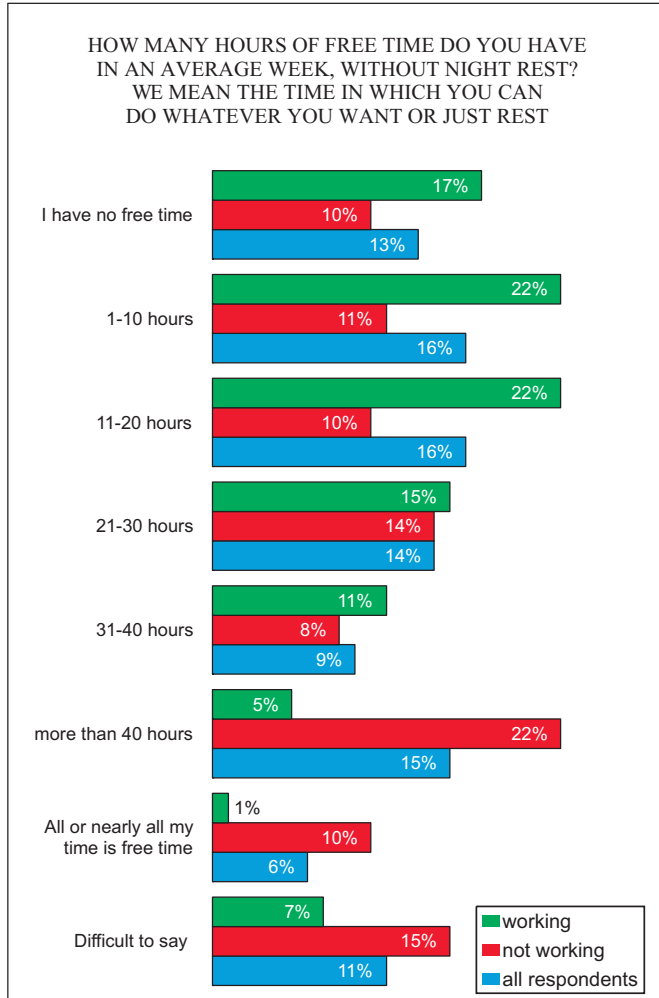
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Do we prefer to live in the country or in a town/city?*, July 2006. Survey executed in July 2006. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N = 950.

LEISURE TIME

According to the estimations based on our respondents' declarations, an average Pole has about 26 hours of free time a week, i.e. almost 4 hours a day. However, almost one-eighth of the respondents declare that they have no time at all for rest or doing whatever they want. Working persons complain about a lack of free time more frequently than those who do not work.

In their free time, the Poles usually watch television or films on DVD or video (in total, 54%). In the above 54 age group the percentage of TV viewers significantly exceeds the average. More than a third of the respondents (37% of all respondents, 70% of those with the highest education, 50% of the inhabitants of the

biggest cities and 48% of women) mentioned reading books, newspapers and magazines among their most frequent leisure activities. The most frequent pastimes also include: walks, housework, hobby, passive rest and outdoor activities (mainly gardening), as well as socializing.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *What do the Poles do in their leisure time?*, August 2006. Survey executed in July 2006. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=950.

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

- ◆ The Poles' psychological wellbeing compared with the residents of the other post-communist countries
- ◆ Similarities and differences between people living in the country and those living in the cities
- ◆ Political party preferences in August
- ◆ Social moods after the change of the Prime Minister
- ◆ Trust in politicians in August
- ◆ The opinions about the work of the President and the Parliament

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

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http://www.cbos.pl

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