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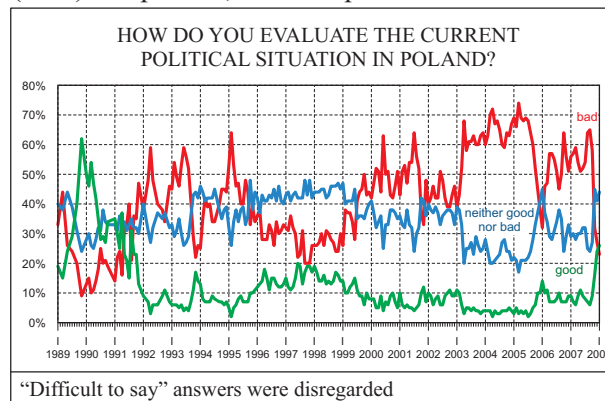
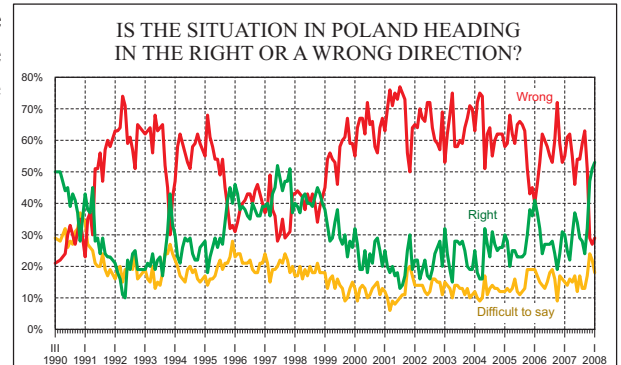
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PUBLIC MOODS IN JANUARY

Public moods in Poland are the best in more than ten years. The opinions about the situation in the country reversed after the parliamentary election and the change of the government. In October, more than half of the Poles (51%) believed that the situation in the country was heading in a wrong direction and below a third believed otherwise (32%). At present, most respondents

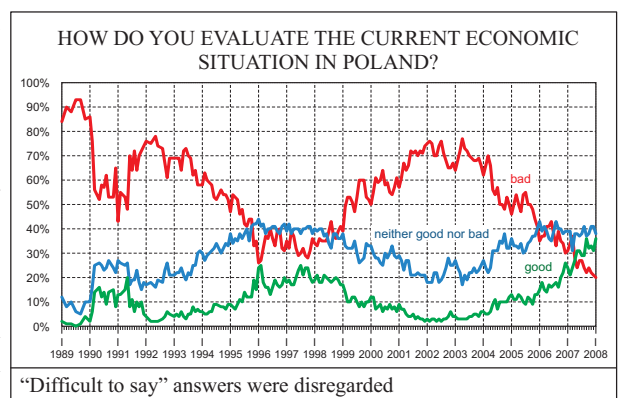


"Difficult to say" answers were disregarded

Due to the lasting good economic conditions and declining unemployment, the opinions about the economic situation in Poland have been improving gradually for a few years (since 2003). In May 2007, for the first time since the beginning of the transformation, the percentage of the respondents describing the economic situation in Poland as good exceeded the percentage of those who described it as bad. In the subsequent months,

(53%) believe that the things are turning out all right. A little more than a quarter of the Poles (29%) express the opposite opinion.

For the first time since 1991, more persons express positive (26%) than negative (23%) opinions about the political situation. Still, however, a majority of the respondents (44%) describe the current political situation as average ("neither good nor bad").



"Difficult to say" answers were disregarded

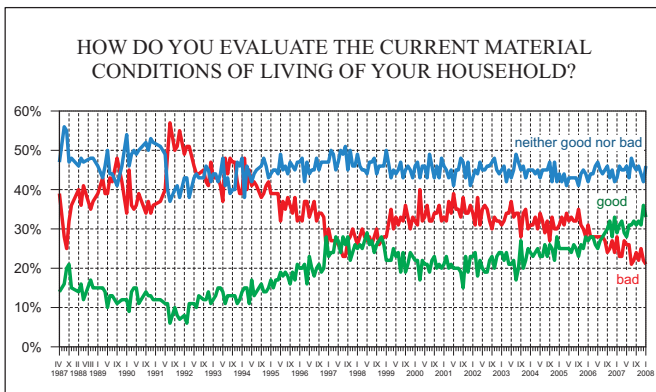


"Difficult to say" answers were disregarded

a further growth of the satisfaction with the development of the economic situation in Poland was recorded. In January 2008, 36% of the respondents expressed positive opinions about the condition of the Polish economy and 20% expressed negative opinions. These are the best opinions about the condition of the Polish economy since 1989.

In line with the opinions about the economic situation, the opinions about the condition of the individual companies and farms are also improving. In January 2008, 53% of working respondents described the situation at their workplaces as good, whereas only 14% described it as bad.

An increase in the number of positive opinions about the economic situation and the condition of workplaces is accompanied by growing satisfaction with the standard of living. The Poles' evaluations of their conditions of living have never been better in the last twenty years. A third of the respondents evaluate the material conditions of living of their households as good. Slightly more than a fifth (21%) describe them as bad. However, the largest group of the respondents (46%) still describe their standard of living as average ("neither good nor bad").

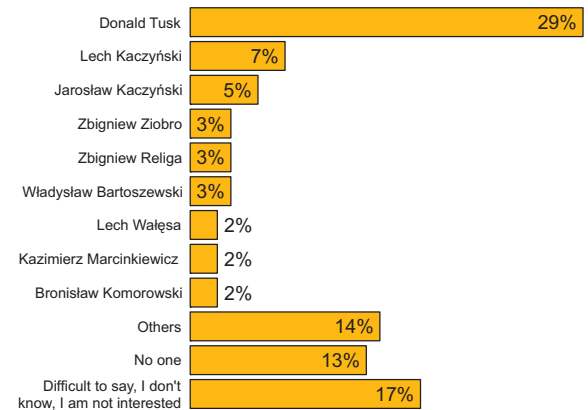


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): Social moods in January, January 2008. Survey executed in January 2008. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=890.

POLISH AND FOREIGN POLITICIANS OF 2007

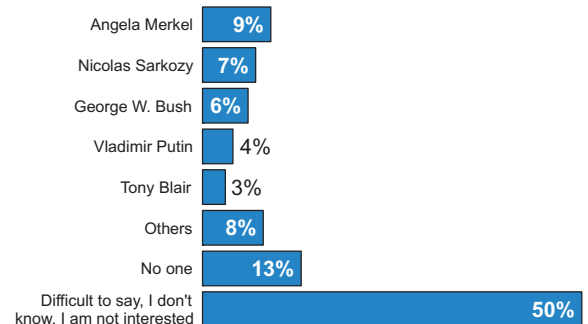
Polish Politician of the 2007 was the Prime Minister Donald Tusk, who left all other candidates for the title far behind. His government raised great hopes for an improvement of the situation in the country and, to date, has enjoyed invariably high social support. The President Lech Kaczyński and the former Prime Minister Jarosław Kaczyński came next, but the combined number of the votes cast for them was less than a half of those cast for the current Prime Minister. Other candidates for the Politician of the Year title included the ministers of the previous cabinet: Zbigniew Ziobro and Zbigniew Religa, and the Prime Minister's advisor for international affairs Władysław Bartoszewski.

WHICH OF THE POLISH POLITICIANS DESERVES THE TITLE OF THE POLITICIAN OF THE YEAR 2007?



The title of the Politician of the Year in the world went to the German Chancellor Angela Merkel. The French President Nicolas Sarkozy comes next, closely followed by the American President George W. Bush. The President of Russia Vladimir Putin and the former British Prime Minister Tony Blair follow. Half of the respondents were unable to name a person deserving the title of the World Politician of the Year.

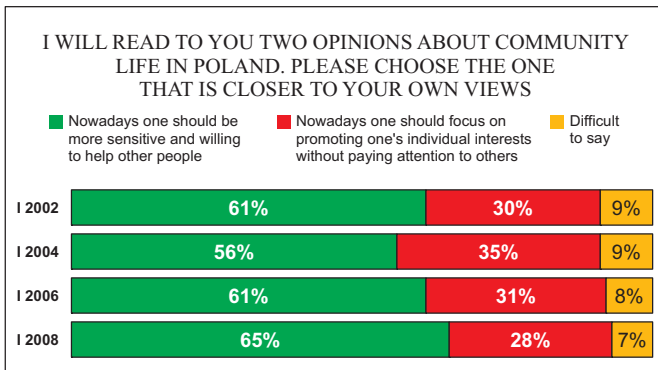
WHICH FOREIGN POLITICIAN ACTIVE ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE DESERVES THE TITLE OF THE POLITICIAN OF THE YEAR 2007?



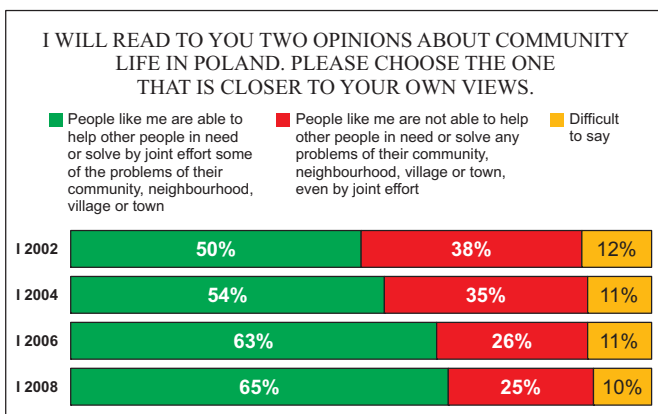
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): Politician of the Year 2007 in Poland and in the world, January 2008. Survey executed in January 2008. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=890.

THE POLES' INVOLVEMENT IN WORK FOR THE COMMUNITY

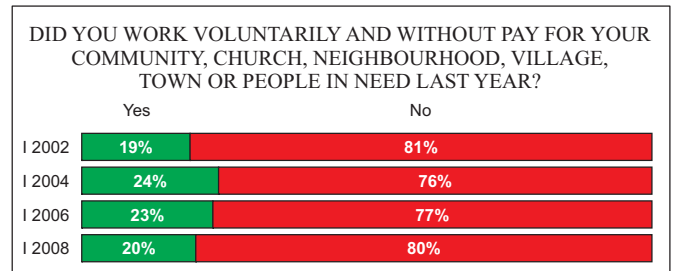
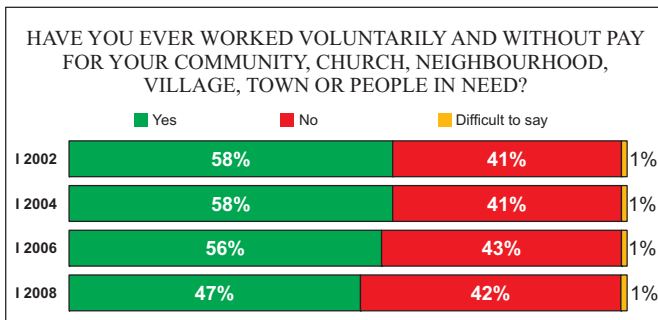
Since 2004, the number of socially conscious people has been growing and the number of those who declare an individualist approach has been declining. Nearly two-thirds of the Poles (65%) believe that nowadays one should be more sensitive and willing to help others.



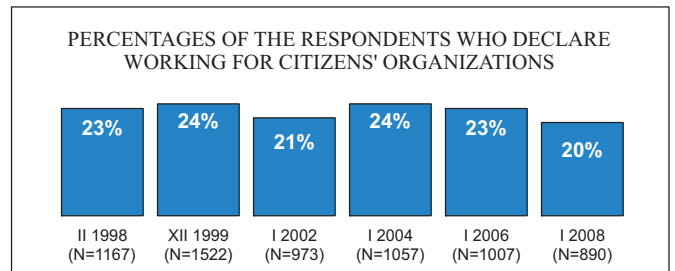
The Poles' faith in the effectiveness of joint efforts for the local community is gradually getting stronger. The percentage of the respondents declaring that people like themselves are able to solve by joint effort some of the problems of their community, neighbourhood, village or town or help people in need has grown considerably since 2002. This opinion is now expressed by almost two-thirds of the respondents (a growth of 15 percentage points compared with 2002).



Despite the growing belief that one should help other people and the more and more popular feeling that joining effort with other people to help those in need or to do something for the community can be effective, the percentage of the respondents who do voluntary work has decreased considerably in the last two years. Less than half of the respondents (47%) have ever done any voluntary work. Last year, one in five respondents worked for his/her community voluntarily and without pay.



Participation in citizens' organizations is another measure of social consciousness. The level of involvement in the work of such organizations is lower now than it was in the previous years. One in five respondents declared devoting their time to working for some social organization. They usually work for or are members of organizations associated with schools and education (4.8% of all respondents), trade unions (3.2%), religious movements and parish groups (2.8%), sports organizations (2.8%), charities supporting children (2.4%) and other charities (2.4%).



Taking into account both types of social activity (unpaid work for the community and for social organizations), last year less than a third of adult Poles (31%) contributed to the development of the civil society (compared with 37% in 2003 and 36% in 2005). Most Poles were still not a part of the civil society.

Socially conscious persons as defined above come from different social groups. Usually they are managers or members of the intelligentsia (56%), persons with higher education (53%), farmers (47%), respondents associated with the Church and its teachings (47% of those who participate in religious practices a few times a week). Those who are the most involved in community work also include the wealthiest persons (42%), those who have a good standard of living (39%), junior white-collar workers (40%), respondents aged 35 to 44 (39%) and 45 to 54 (38%), persons living in rural areas (38%).

Persons who are not involved in work for the local community or in work of citizens' organizations, i.e. those who are not a part of the civil society, prevail in most social groups. Such attitudes are the most common among pensioners (81%), respondents aged above 64 (80%), those whose standard of living is poor (79%),

skilled workers (79%) and those who do not participate in religious practices (79%).

A drop in the involvement in work for the local community or citizens' organizations is a symptom of a growing crisis of the civil society in Poland.

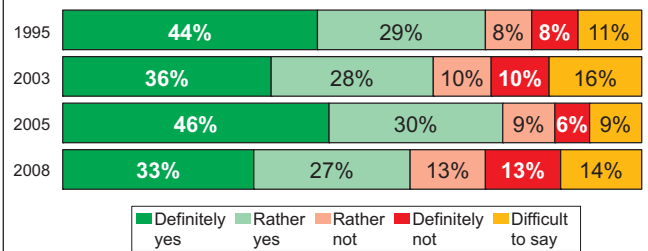
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): Do Poles have predispositions to voluntary work for the local community?, January 2008; The Poles about their involvement in the community life, February 2008. Survey executed in January 2008. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=890.

ACCEPTABILITY OF IN VITRO FERTILIZATION

IVF is becoming more and more common in Poland. However, the procedure is not regulated by law and it is sometimes questioned on ethical grounds. The Roman Catholic Church has strongly opposed IVF for many years. The main, although not the only one, argument against IVF is associated with the fact that excess embryos are produced. The Polish bishops have recently recounted the teachings of the Church on this matter, strongly condemning the use of IVF and comparing it to abortion. The bishops' words were, in part, a response to the appeals for at least partial reimbursement of IVF so that more Polish people could benefit from it.

The recent objections of the bishops contributed to a decrease in the support for IVF. However, regardless of the changing context of the polls, in the last several years most Poles have invariably approved IVF as a treatment for infertility.

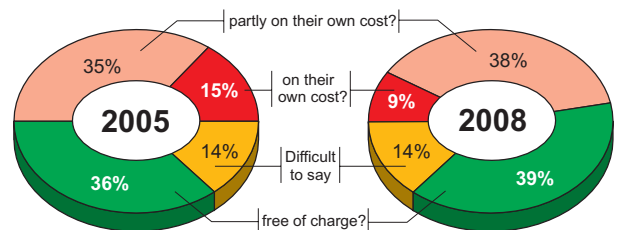
SHOULD IN VITRO FERTILIZATION BE AVAILABLE TO OR NOT TO A COUPLE UNABLE TO HAVE CHILDREN?



Acceptance of IVF prevails in almost all socio-demographic groups, with the exception of the most religious persons (those who practise a few times a week), who oppose this method (39%) slightly more frequently than support it (36%).

Despite a drop in the support for using IVF, social approval for at least partial reimbursement of this procedure has increased (from 71% in January 2005 to 77% today).

SHOULD IVF BE AVAILABLE TO COUPLES WHO CANNOT HAVE CHILDREN IN ANY OTHER WAY:



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): Opinions about acceptability of in vitro fertilization, January 2008. Survey executed in January 2008. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=890.

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

- ◆ The Poles' opinions about their satisfaction with life, good and back luck in the years 1988-2007
- ◆ Political party preferences in January
- ◆ What do we owe them? Opinions on grandmothers and grandfathers on the eve of their day
- ◆ Family ties
- ◆ The attitude to the government
- ◆ Trust in politicians in January
- ◆ Bird flu
- ◆ Event of the Year 2007 in Poland
- ◆ Resolutions and plans of the Poles for the year 2008
- ◆ Hopes and fears associated with the year 2008
- ◆ Do citizens have influence on public affairs?
- ◆ Opinions about the work of public institutions
- ◆ Situations from the life of the Poles in 2007
- ◆ Evaluations of the current situation and the attitude to local authorities

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