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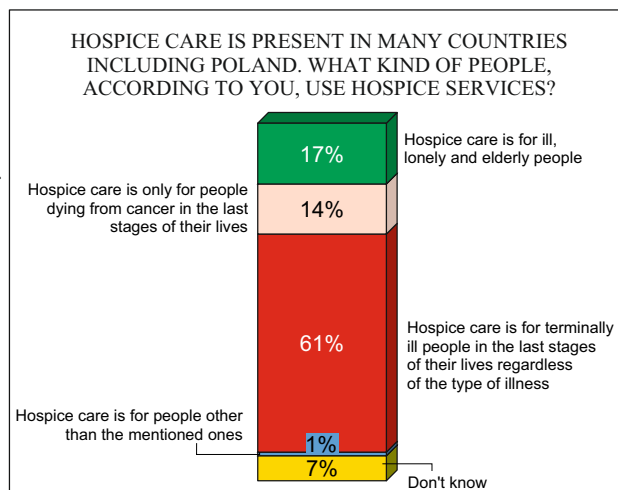
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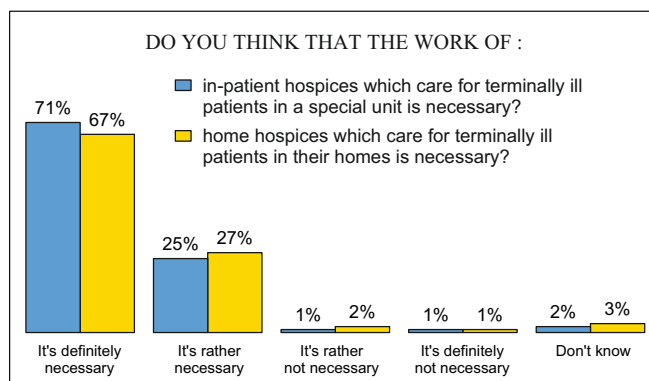
HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE

The history of the hospice movement in Poland is long established. It dates back to the mid-seventies of 20th century, shortly after the first hospice in the world had been founded in London in 1967.

Palliative care is defined by WHO as the "care that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing life-threatening illness". Even though the number of hospices has grown and palliative care has developed in Poland within the last twenty years, many Poles are still not familiar with this idea. The majority of respondents (61%) are aware of what kind of patients are treated in hospices. One in six (17%) however, believe that hospice care is addressed to ill, lonely and elderly people. One in seven (14%) declare that only people dying from cancer receive this care. One in fourteen (7%) admit that he/she is not certain precisely what people use hospice services.



People create their image of hospices and the ways palliative care functions on the basis of hospice centres situated in their neighbourhood. Two fifths of adult Poles (41%) admit that there is some hospice in their locality or their neighbourhood. People whose family members or close friends were or still are under hospice care have even better knowledge in this subject. Every sixth respondent (16%) belongs to this group. About every eighth respondent (12%) has some knowledge about in-patient hospices and 6% has some knowledge about home hospices. Two out of hundred respondents (2%) declare that due to an illness of a family member or close friend they had some contact with both in-patient hospice and home hospice.



The principles behind the palliative care are not entirely clear for Poles mainly due to the lack of direct experience. However, the vast majority claim that the work of hospices - as places where terminally ill patients are cared about - is needed. Under such definition of hospice, 94% of respondents support home hospices (67% say they definitely support them) and 96% supports in-patient hospices (71% say they definitely support them).

Despite the fact that hospice services are generally approved of, the majority of respondents (57%) believe that people should use in-patient hospices services only in exceptional cases - when e.g. the family is unable to provide professional care. In other

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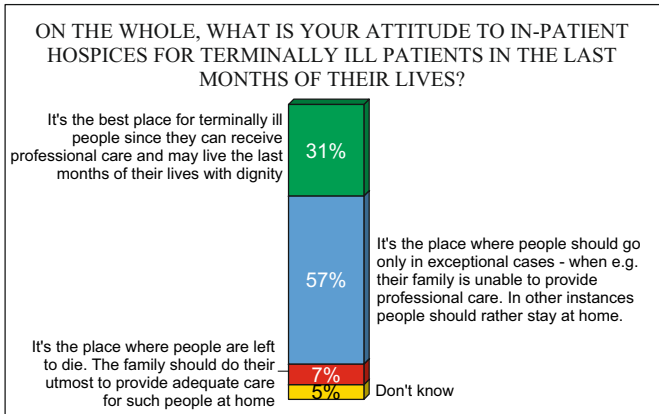
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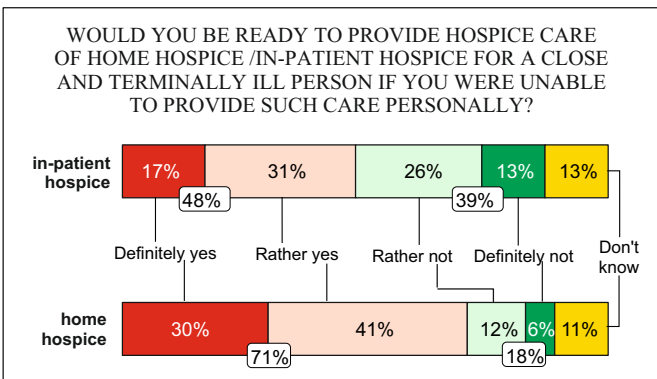
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Michał Wenzel

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instances people should rather remain at home. Less than one-third (31%) declare that in-patient hospice is the best solution for terminally ill people since they can receive in these units professional care and may live the last months of their lives with dignity. Every fourteenth respondent (7%) claims that in-patient hospice is the place where people are left to die. They believe that family should do their utmost to provide adequate care for such people at home



People's attitude towards palliative care is visible in the declared readiness to provide hospice care (either in the patient's home or in a special unit) for a close and terminally ill person if one is unable to provide such care personally. The total of as much as 82% of adult Poles would choose in this situation to use hospice services. However, much more frequently respondents mentioned home (71%) rather than in-patient hospice. Nearly every second (48%) declares he/she would use in-patient hospices' services. Almost every fifth respondent (18%) would not even use home hospice services.



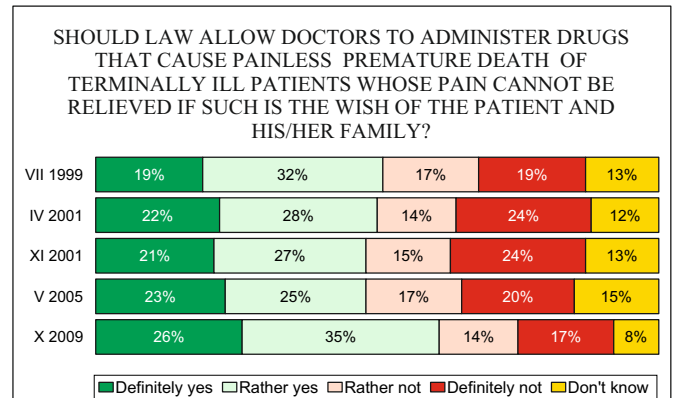
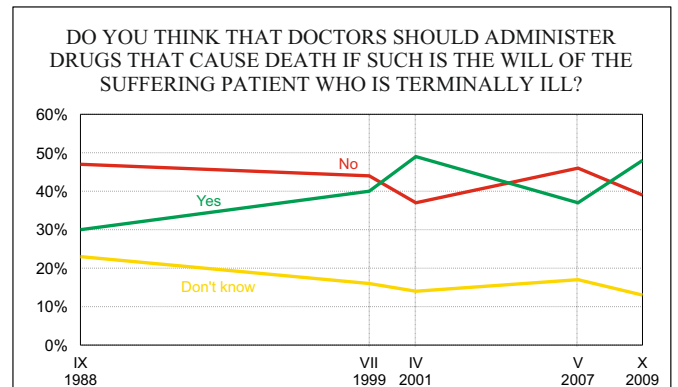
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish *Hospice and Palliative care*, November 2009. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2009, N = 1096. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

EUTHANASIA

Euthanasia is prohibited in Poland and is treated as crime. The prison sentence for this is from 3 months to

5 years. The discussion about tightening or relaxing law regulations recurs with new cases revealed by the media. The supporters of assisted suicide demand that in some instances the Polish law should resemble the law of e.g. the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. The opponents would like to see stricter punishments for these practices. They treat euthanasia as plain murder and want to include the prohibition of assisted suicide into the Polish Constitution. Nearly half (48%) of Poles believe that doctors should administer drugs that cause death if such is the will of the suffering patient who is terminally ill. Two fifths (39%) have the opposite opinion and every eighth respondent (13%) does not know.

Two years ago, when there was a public debate on including the prohibition of abortion into the Constitution, there was a significant decrease in the support of euthanasia. Presently, we can see the return of the situation from 2001. In comparison to the previous poll the number of supporters of assisted suicide has increased by 11 percentage points and the number of opponents has decreased by 7 points.



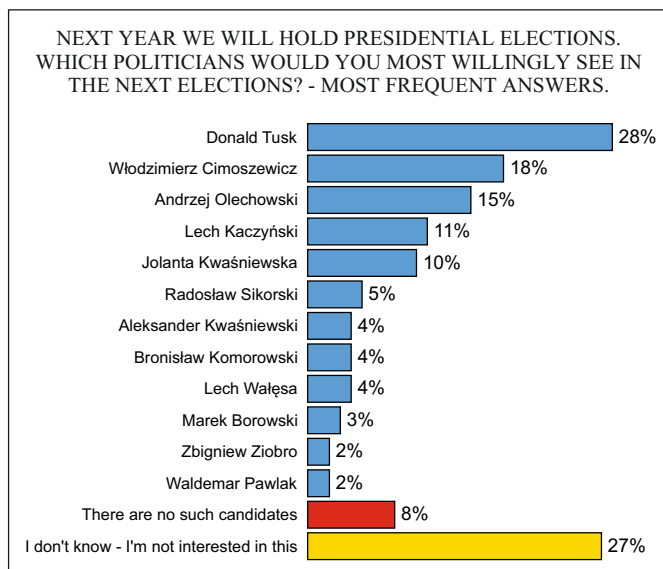
As to law regulations concerning euthanasia, the majority of voters (61%) believe that in the case of terminally ill patients whose pain cannot be relieved the law should allow doctors to administer drugs that cause painless premature death if such is the wish of the patient and his/her family. The contrary opinion is held by nearly one third of respondents (31%). The support of legalisation of euthanasia - understood as causing

painless premature death of terminally ill patients whose pain cannot be relieved if such is the wish of the patient - has increased by as much as 13 percentage points in comparison to the year 2005. The opponents have decreased by 6 points. Since we started to monitor this issue, the percentage of people supporting the mentioned legalisation has never been so high.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in *Euthanasia*, October 2009. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2009, N=1096. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

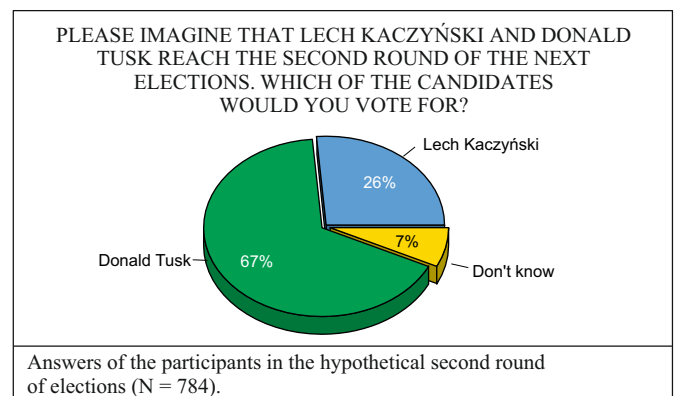
Presidential elections in Poland will be held in Autumn next year. None of the potential candidates confirmed their participation. However, the names of the current President and Prime Minister are taken into consideration in various speculations.



Poles' favourite candidate for the President's office is the current Prime Minister and head of the ruling party (28%). Ever since the last elections - which he lost - Donald Tusk has been believed to be running for the presidency again. However, voices were raised in public debate that he should focus on his responsibilities as the Prime Minister and the Citizens' Platform put a different candidate forward. Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz - the former Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs - ranks second (18%). Cimoszewicz is a senator presently but he declares that he will not participate in presidential elections next year. Slightly smaller support (15%) is for the next candidate - Andrzej Olechowski, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs. The fourth place is held by Lech Kaczyński who was mentioned by every ninth Pole

(11%) as a good candidate for the President's office. The current President is the only candidate of the largest opposition party, PiS and he seems certain to run. The wife of the former President Aleksander Kwaśniewski had a similar result. She was mentioned by every tenth respondent (10%). Other potential names were: the Minister of Foreign Affairs Radosław Sikorski, the former President Aleksander Kwaśniewski, the Speaker of the Sejm Bronisław Komorowski and Lech Wałęsa.

If Lech Kaczyński and Donald Tusk reached the second round of the elections, Tusk would definitely win. The Prime Minister would be supported by two thirds (66%) of those who declare the intention to vote and the current President would be supported by one fourth (26%). The remainder (7%) would not be sure which of the candidates to choose.



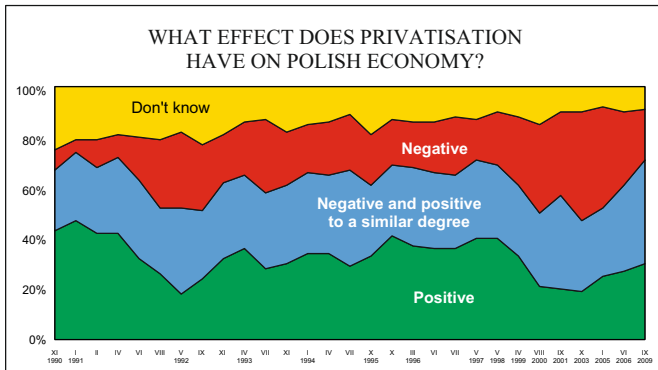
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in *Candidates for President*, October 2009. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2009, N=1096. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

PRIVATISATION

Within the twenty years of ownership transformations in Poland, the assessment of this process has been different - depending on social, political and economic situation of the country. Presently, the attitude is ambivalent. Two fifths (41%) believe that privatisation has positive and negative effect on the Polish economy. Less than a third (30%) consider the process to have mainly positive effects and every fifth respondent (20%) sees mainly negative effects. Since 2003, when Poles were most critical in assessing the effects of privatisation on Polish economy, opinions regarding this subject systematically improve.

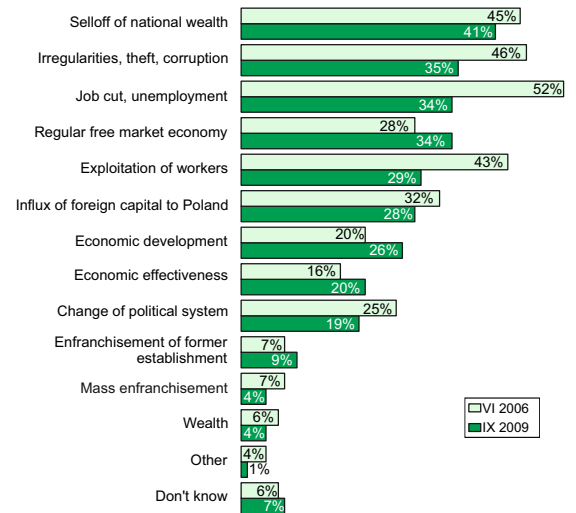
The negative associations Poles have with privatisation influence the assessment of its effects. The most frequent association of privatisation is with the selling off national wealth (41%), irregularities, theft and corruption (35%), job-cuts (34%) and only after that comes the association with regular free market economy

(34%), influx of foreign capital (28%), economic development (26%), economic effectiveness (20%). Even though the associations with privatisation are still largely negative, within the last three years there has been a significant change for the better. The number of people associating privatisation with unemployment has decreased by as much as 18 percentage points. Associations with exploitation of workers has decreased by 14 points and associations with corruption and other irregularities has decreased by 11 points. However, the percentage of people associating privatisation with free market economy and economic development has increased. Also people slightly more often associate it with economic effectiveness.

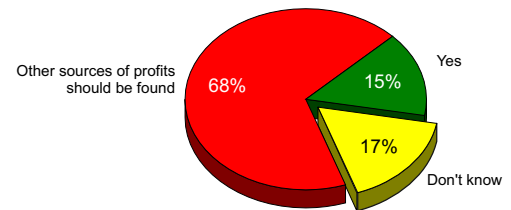


Privatisation from the perspective of national economic interest is more often assessed as positive than negative. Despite that, over two thirds (68%) believe that it is not a good solution to save the finances of the country with profits from privatisation. Only 15% of adult Poles declare that in the present economic situation privatisation is a good way to obtain profits for the budget.

WHAT DO YOU ASSOCIATE PRIVATISATION OF ECONOMY MOSTLY WITH?



IN THE LIGHT OF INCREASED DEFICIT THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO SELL SOME OF ITS SHARES IN CERTAIN COMPANIES. DO YOU THINK THIS IS A GOOD IDEA TO OBTAIN PROFITS FOR THE BUDGET?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in *Privatisation - Assessments, Associations, Expectations and Fears* October 2009. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2009, N=1086. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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

- ◆Moral Authorities and Role Models of Poles
- ◆Party Preferences in October
- ◆Attitude to Government in October
- ◆Opinions about President, Parliament and ZUS
- ◆Opinions of the Electorates of Major Political Parties
- ◆The 6th Term Sejm After Two Years of Activity
- ◆World Public Opinion on Democracy
- ◆Social Moods in October
- ◆Trust in Politicians in October
- ◆Opinions About Polish Armed Forces
- ◆Parents' Spending on Education of Children in The New School Year
- ◆Attitude Toward Organ Transplants
- ◆Opinions About Donald Tusk's Government After Nearly Two Years of Activity

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