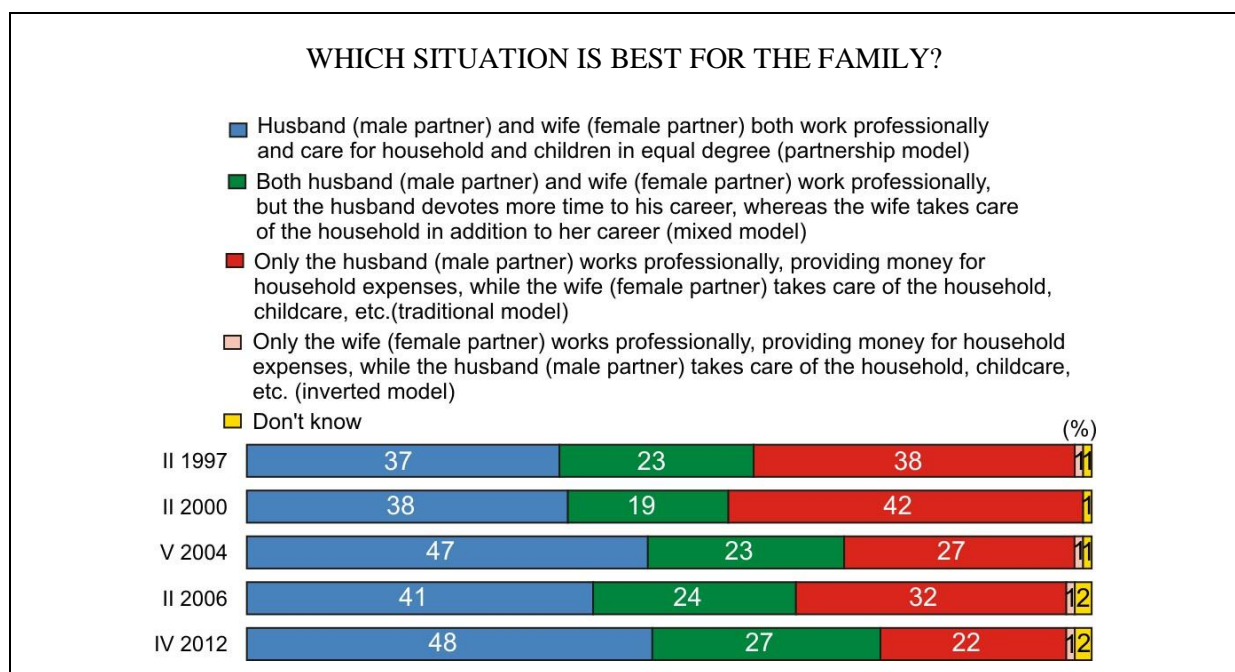


PREFERRED FAMILY MODEL

Almost half of Poles (48%) consider the so-called partnership model to be the best for the family. In this model, partners equally devote time to work and household duties. About a quarter (27%) support the mixed model, in which both partners work, but the woman combines career with housework and childcare. More than one-fifth claim that the husband (male partner) should support the family, while the wife (female partner) should care for the household. This is the so-called traditional model. In the last 15 years, the preferred family model has changed. The conviction that equal division of career and household duties is appropriate grows, in spite of a temporary drop in 2006. The mixed model of both partners working but the woman doing the chores also gains in popularity vis-à-vis the traditional model.

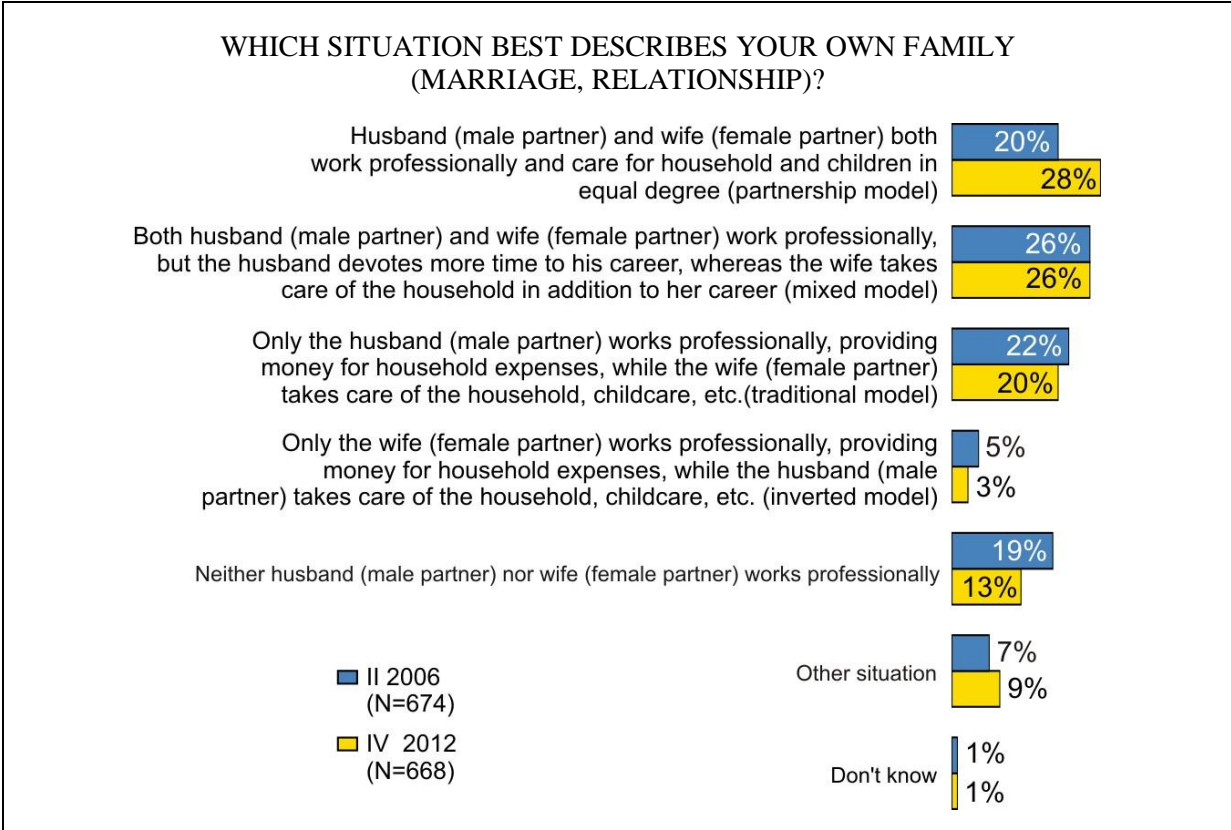


Preferences for the family model depend on gender. Men prefer the traditional model more frequently than women (27% v. 18%), while women tend to prefer the partnership model more often than men (54% v. 41%).

Respondents living in formal or informal relationships were asked about their own family arrangements. More than a quarter (28%) claim that in their household (family) both husband and wife (male and female partner) equally divide their time between career and household chores, childcare, etc. Almost as often (26%), both partners have work and family duties, but the woman devotes more time to home, while the man is more concentrated on his career.

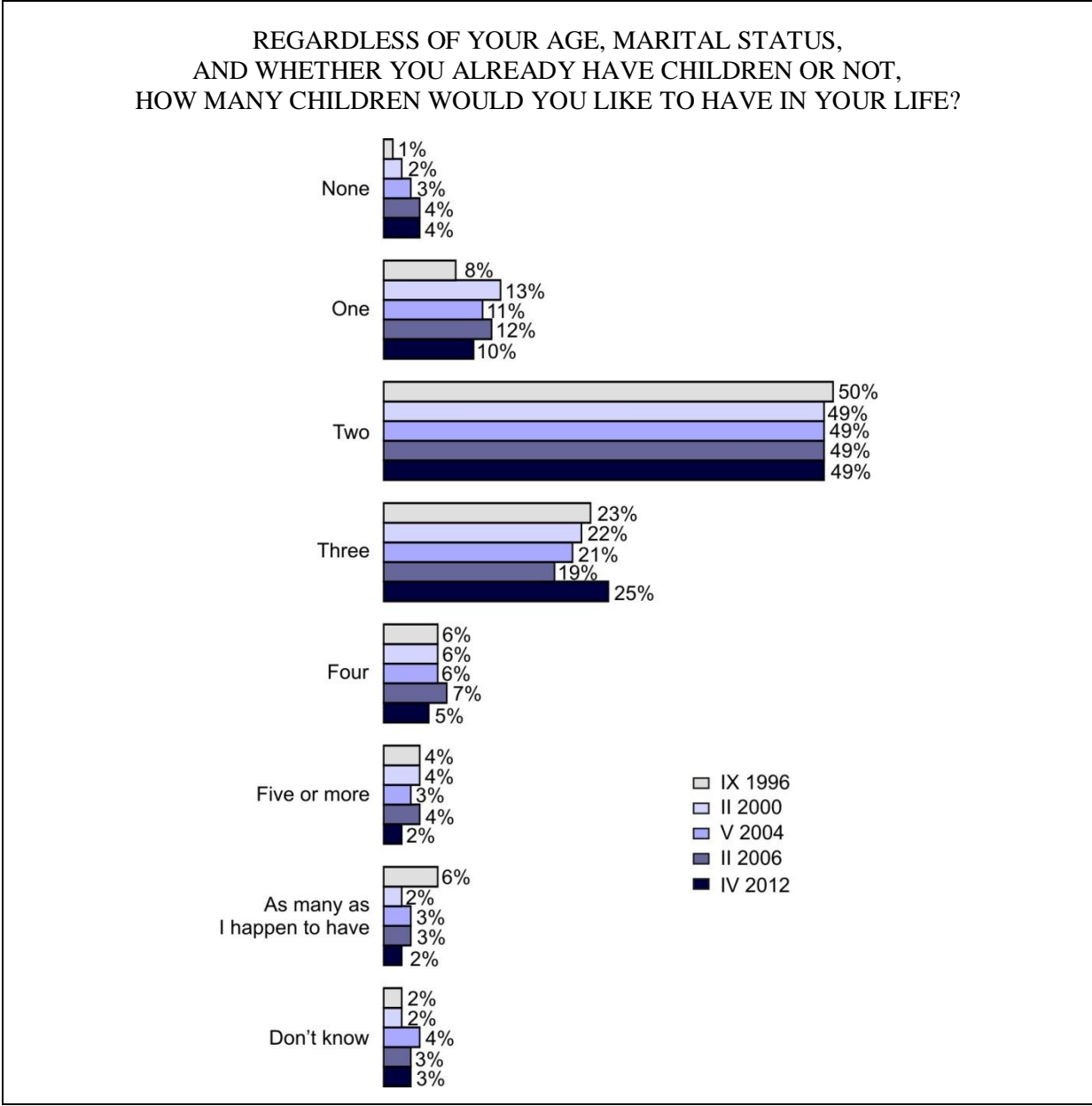
Every fifth respondent in a relationship (20%) says that, in his or her family, the husband (male partner) works to satisfy financial needs, while the wife (female partner) takes care of home and children. The reversed arrangement, in which the woman earns money, and the man stays at home, is practiced in very few families (3%). One in eight people in a relationship (13%) lives in a household where no-one works.

The comparison with 2006 indicates how the relations between partners have changed. Currently, the partnership model is much more prevalent than six years ago (an 8-point increase). The situations when neither partner works are less frequent.



Almost all respondents declare they want to have children, while 4% would rather not have them. Every tenth Pole (10%) would like only one child, while half (49%) want two, and a quarter (25%) want three. One in fourteen (7%) want four children or more.

Compared with 1996, only small changes in the desired number of children have been recorded. Presently, the number of respondents who want none is slightly higher, but still very low. As before, the largest group would like two children, while the number of people who would like three has slightly increased. The number of respondents who want four or more children has fallen.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Need for children. Preferred and actual family model", May 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2012, N=1018. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.