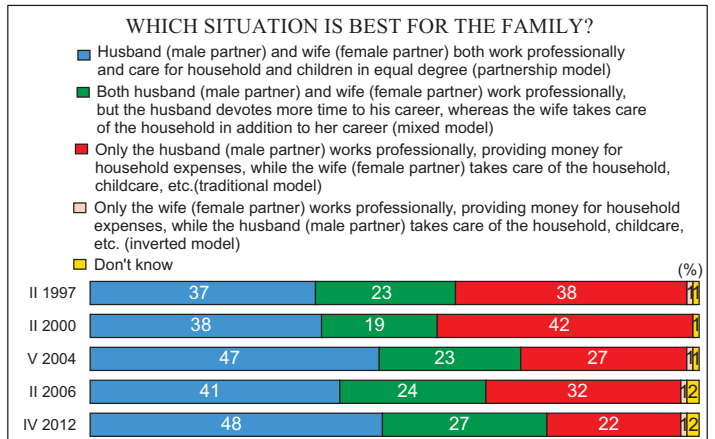


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- PREFERRED FAMILY MODEL
- STATE FAMILY POLICY
- FINANCING THE CATHOLIC CHURCH
- SUBJECTIVE SAFETY AND THREAT OF CRIME

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.



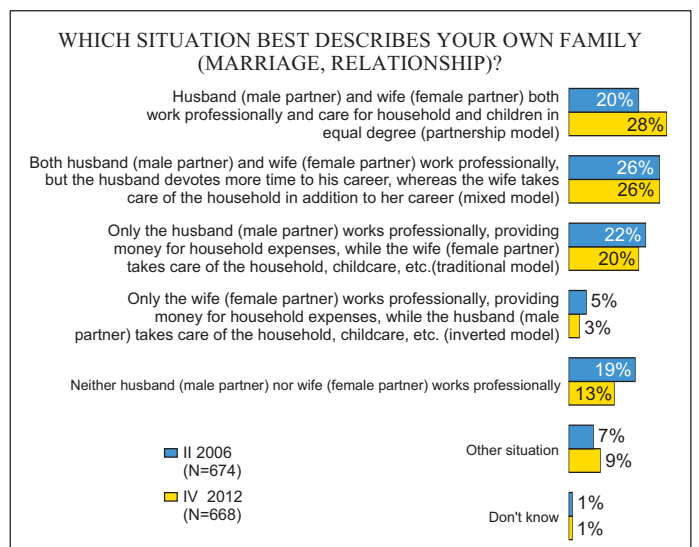
Preferences for the family model depend on gender. Men prefer the traditional model more frequently than women (27% v. 18%), while women tend to prefer the partnership model more often than men (54% v. 41%).

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.



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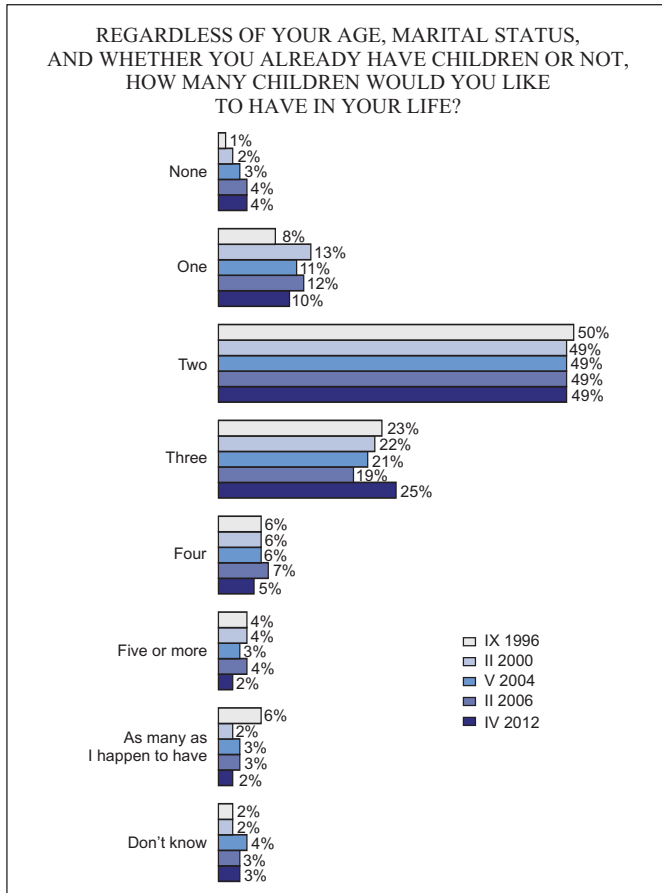
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Almost all respondents declare they want to have children, while 4% would rather not have them. Every tenth Pole (10%) would like only one child, while half (49%) want two, and a quarter (25%) want three. One in fourteen (7%) want four children or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

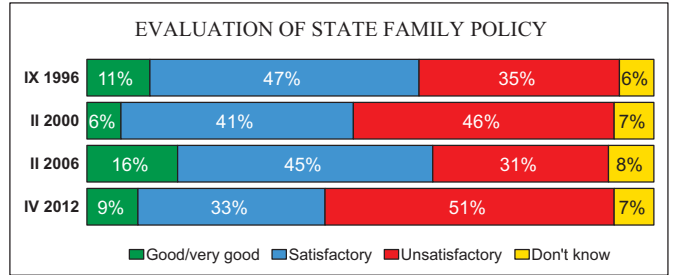


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Need for children. Preferred and actual family model", May 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2012, N=1018. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

STATE FAMILY POLICY

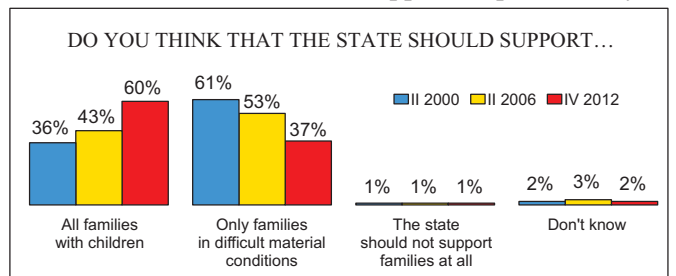
For over 20 years, the fertility rate in Poland has been very low. It does not provide the replacement of the population. In recent years, the number of births has risen, but the fertility rate has remained very low, at 1.4 children per woman. The number of marriages falls as well, while at the same time the divorce rate increases, which

indicates lower stability of marriages. These factors contribute to decreasing fertility. State support for the families has been discussed publically for many years.

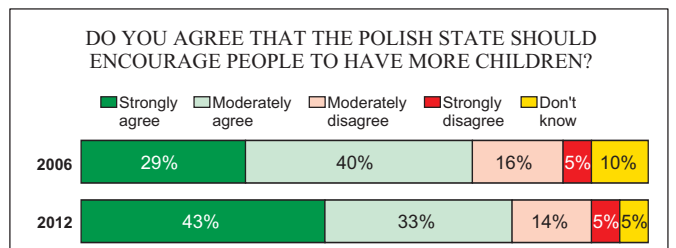


Family policy receives the worst evaluations since 1996. Only one in eleven respondents (9%) gives good marks to state actions in this field. One-third (33%) think that the policy is barely satisfactory, while half of Poles (51%) are dissatisfied with it. This is much more than six years ago.

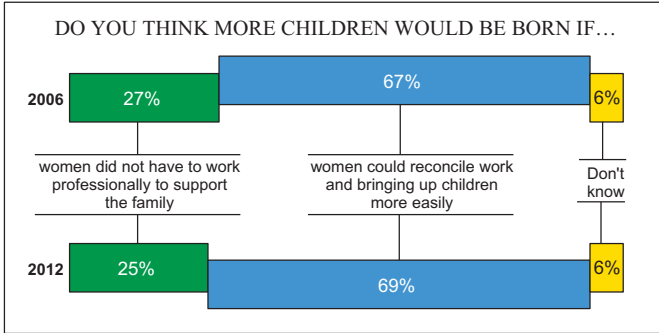
In recent years, the opinions about state policy towards families have changed markedly. In 2000, the dominant view was that state support should be directed towards the poorest people: family policy was treated as a part of social policy. Presently, the proportions are inverted, and three-fifths of respondents (60%) think that the state should support all families with children. One-third think that the state should support the poorest only.



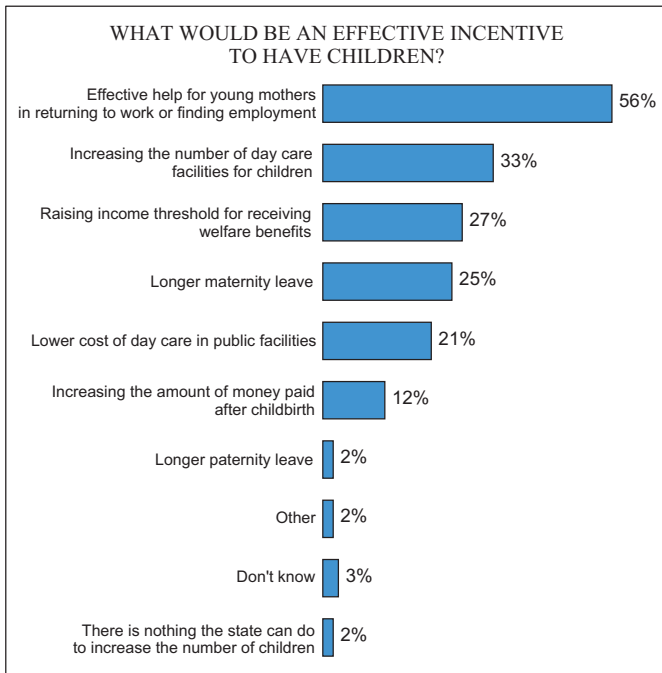
In the last six years, the conviction that the state should encourage Poles to have more children has strengthened. The proportion of respondents strongly sharing this view increased from 29% to 43%. One-third of adults (33%) moderately agree, while one-fifth (19%) think that the state should not encourage people to have children.



Poles expect the state to enable women to reconcile professional career with household duties (69%). Only a quarter of respondents (25%) think that more children would be born if women did not have to work professionally.



In public opinion, the best incentive to have larger families would be state help in finding employment for young mothers (57%) and increasing the number of day care facilities for children (33%). More than a quarter of respondents (27%) mention raising the income threshold for receiving welfare benefits. A similar number (25%) consider extending maternity leave to be an effective measure, while one-fifth (21%) believe that lowering the cost of day care at public institutions would be an effective incentive.

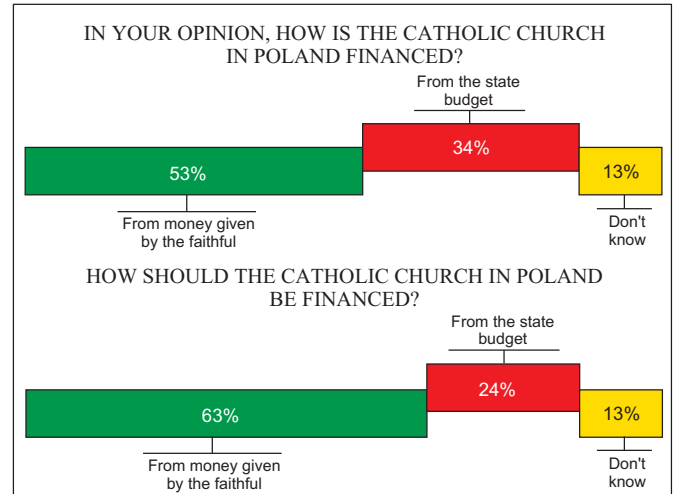


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "State family policy", May 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2012, N=1018. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

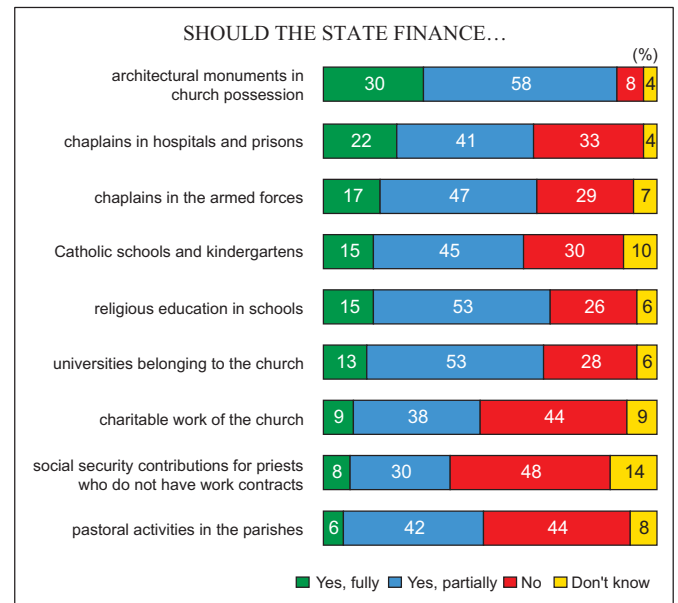
FINANCING THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Financing the churches takes different forms in Europe and around the world. The rules depend on national traditions and historical legacies of relations between churches and the state. In most cases, churches

are both financed by the faithful (sometimes the state acts as an intermediary and collects the church tax) and, in some form, subsidised by the state.



Most Poles (53%) think the Catholic Church in Poland is mostly financed from donations of the faithful. Almost two-thirds (63%) think that members should be responsible for church finances.



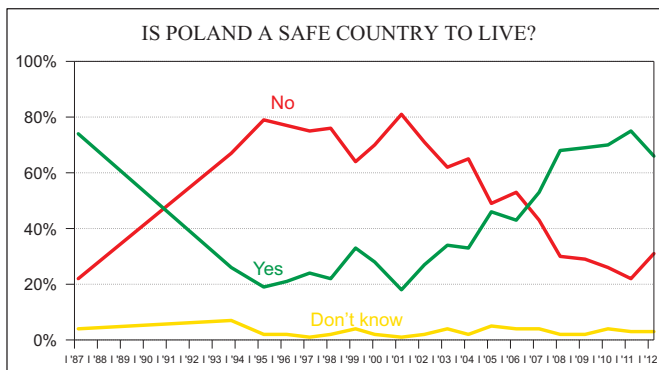
Opinions about the appropriate level of state financing of the Catholic Church differ. The strongest agreement was recorded in case of (partial or total) financing of architectural monuments in church possession: 88% see the need to pay money for maintaining them. The majority support state participation in the cost of religious education in schools (63%), work of chaplains in hospitals and prisons (64%), chaplains in the armed forces (60%), Catholic schools and kindergartens (68%), and universities belonging to the church (66%). Less than half agree that the state should contribute to the cost of pastoral activities in the

parishes (48%), and charity work (47%). The least agreement was noted in case of state paying social security contributions for priests who do not have work contracts (38%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Financing the Catholic Church"*, May 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2012, N=1018. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

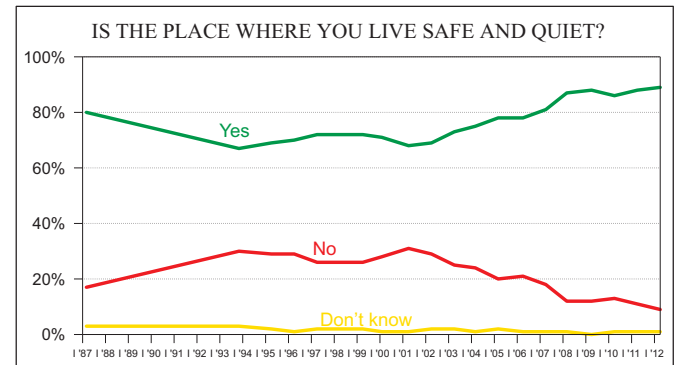
SUBJECTIVE SAFETY AND THREAT OF CRIME

Two-thirds of respondents (66%) consider Poland to be a safe country, while almost one-third disagree. During the last year, the opinions deteriorated. The proportion of people convinced that Poland is safe fell by 9 percentage points, and the number of those convinced that it is not rose correspondingly.

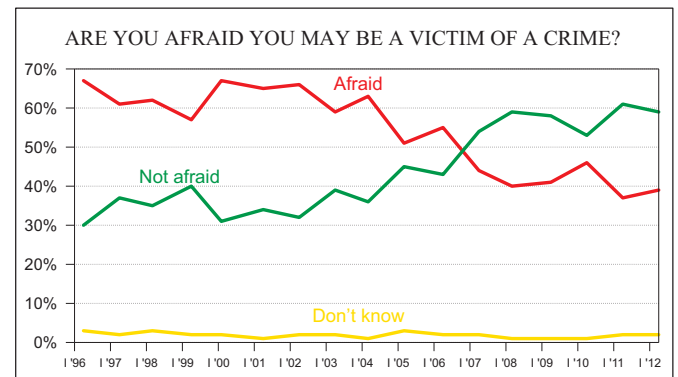


The level of perceived safety in the place of residence remains very high: at 89% it is on the highest level since the 1980s. It seems that responses about the level of safety in the locality provide more adequate

information than the question about safety in the country, because the answers to the former question are based on personal experience, while opinions about the country as a whole are strongly influenced by media coverage.



Most Poles are not afraid of being a victim of crime, but two-fifths (39%) declare some level of insecurity. Since 2007, lack of anxiety prevails.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Subjective safety and fear of crime"*, May 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2012, N=1018. 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):

- ◆ Unemployment and the Unemployed in Public Opinion Research
- ◆ Opinions About Euro 2012 Preparations and Chances of Polish Team
- ◆ Social Differentiation in Evaluation of Material Living Conditions
- ◆ Party Preferences in May
- ◆ Opinions About Public Institutions
- ◆ Stabilization of Government Ratings
- ◆ Social Moods in May
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in May
- ◆ Public Opinion on Political Boycott of Euro 2012
- ◆ Opinions About Acceptance of Corporal Punishment and Law Protecting Children from Violence
- ◆ Tax Returns 2011
- ◆ Not Everyone is Interested in Football

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