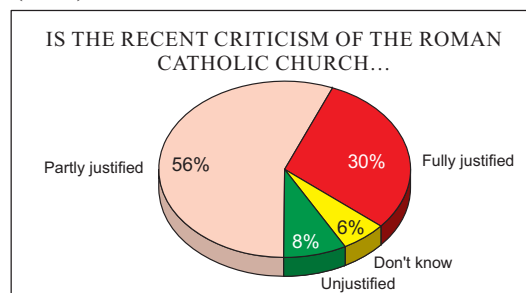
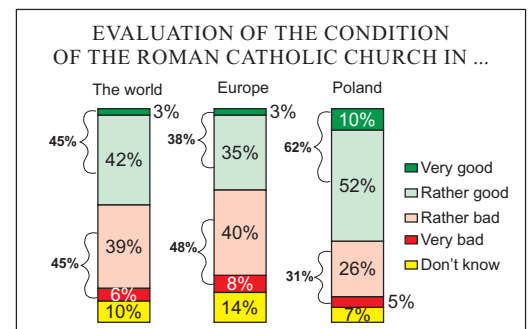


CONTENTS:

- EVALUATION OF THE STATE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND EXPECTATIONS FROM THE NEW POPE
- HOPES AND FEARS RELATED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EURO
- ALIENATION OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES
- ATTITUDES TO CHILDBEARING OF POLISH WOMEN

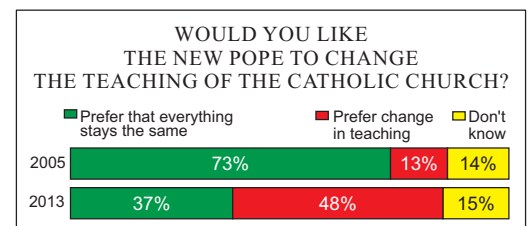
EVALUATION OF THE STATE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND EXPECTATIONS FROM THE NEW POPE

Poles' opinions about the current state of the Roman Catholic Church are strongly divided and the opinion differs depending on where the Church is evaluated. The notes are best for the state of the Church in Poland: almost two-thirds of respondents (62%) think it is good, while one-third (31%) are critical. The global state of the Catholic Church receives mixed evaluations. The proportion giving good and bad notes is equal (45% each). On the other hand, the condition of the Catholic Church in Europe receives more negative evaluations (48%) than positive (38%).



In public opinion, the criticism of the Catholic Church is not without cause. A vast majority of respondents (86%) believe there is at least partial justification for the recently intense criticism of the Catholic Church and its priests; within this group, one third (30%) think the Church fully deserves the criticism. Only one in twelve Poles (8%) thinks that the criticism is unfounded.

As a consequence of widespread critical attitude of Poles to the Catholic Church, almost half of respondents (48%) would like the new pope to introduce modifications in its teaching, whereas only 37% opt for maintain the status quo in this respect. The desire for reform is stronger than at the beginning of the pontificate of Benedict XVI. In the last 8 years, the number of respondents convinced that the Church teaching needs no modifications fell by half (73% to 37%), while the proportion of those expecting change rose four times (from 13% to 48%).



People who expect the pope to introduce changes in Church teaching elaborated on the postulated modifications in an open-ended question. The most frequent expectation is modernisation and liberalisation of the church, expressed by over one-third (37%) of respondents demanding reforms in the Catholic Church. Usually there are general suggestions that the Church should adjust to the modern world, modernise and become more open (12%). Some specific suggestions are: liberalising views on contraception (7%), IVF (7%), civil partnerships (5%), abortion (5%) and divorce (2%).

Secondly, there are demands regarding the doctrine, customs and traditions (28% in total). The most common expectation in this group is abolishing the celibate (21%). Other suggestions are: changing the service of confession from private to open (3%) and increased influence of women in the Church affairs, including ordination of women (3%).

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>

Editor:
Beata Roguska

Translated by
Michał Wenzel

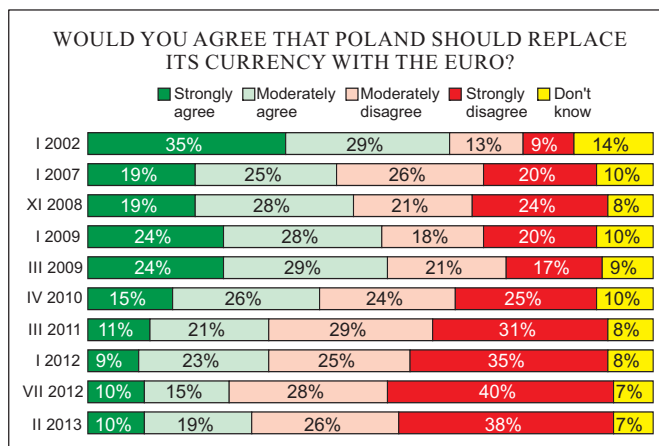
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The third important dimension of expected changes concerns the behaviour of priests (26% in total). The most common demand is effective eradication of paedophilia among them (11%) and general improvement of the morality of priests, exposing transgressions and imposing strict sanctions against priests breaking moral code (7%). Another frequently mentioned issue is changing the priorities in Church activities. Over a quarter of respondents expecting reform would like the Church to move towards spirituality and introduce new forms of evangelism and ecumenism (21%). Over one-seventh of the reform-minded count on the pope to introduce structural and organisational reforms (15%). The most frequent specific issues mentioned in this context are: greater transparency of Church financial affairs (7%) and changes in the model of religious education, such as moving it from school to the parish (5%).

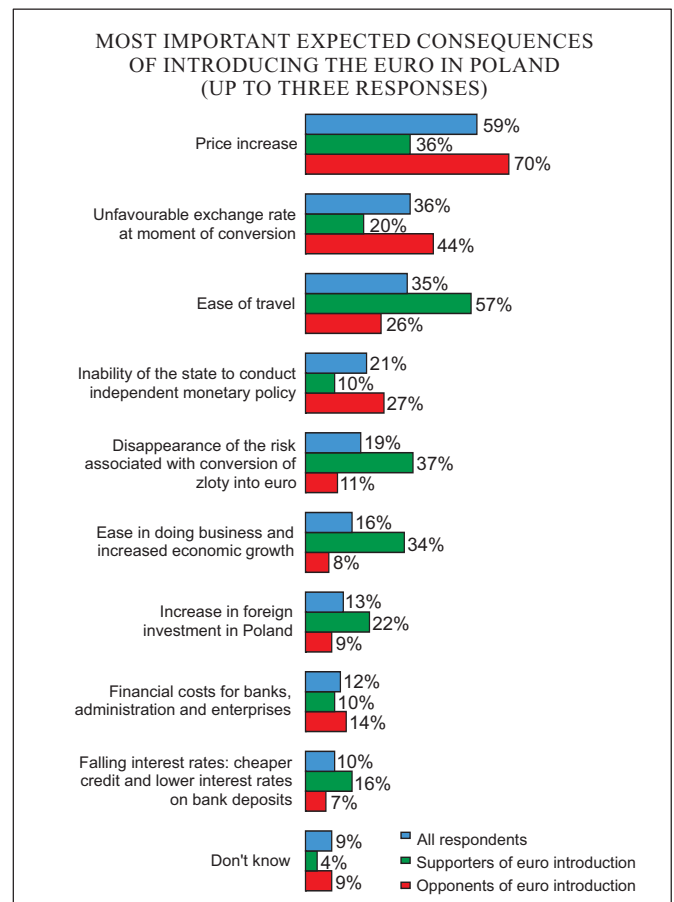
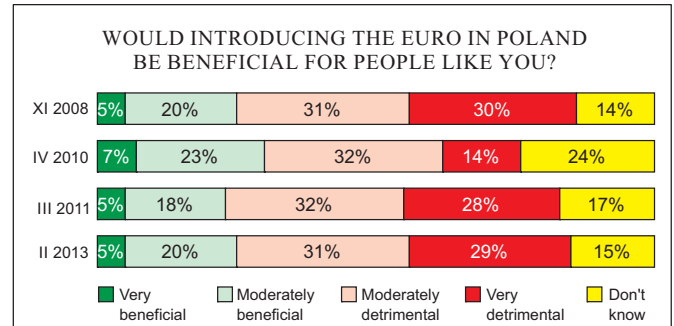
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Evaluation of the state of the Roman Catholic Church and expectations from the new pope"*, March 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2013, N=1060. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

HOPES AND FEARS RELATED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EURO

The planned introduction of the euro in Poland is treated sceptically. In the last six months, the proportion of opponents of the common currency dropped by 4 pct. points, but they still constitute a large majority of the society (64%). The strongest support, at 64%, for introducing the euro was recorded in January 2002, before the EU accession. After Poland joined the EU, the acceptance of membership in the eurozone fell. The project of euro introduction lost many supporters with the financial problems of Greece and other eurozone countries.



The majority of respondents (60%) expect the introduction of the euro to have negative consequences for people like themselves, while a quarter (25%) think it would be beneficial. The opinions are strongly influenced by material living conditions: the worse they are the greater the fears. Even among respondents satisfied with their standard of living, about half (51%) are afraid that the euro would be detrimental to people like them.



The most commonly predicted consequence of the euro is increase in prices: 59% of responses indicted it as one of the three major expected results of changing the currency. Next is unfavourable exchange rate at the time of conversion (36%) and the most commonly mentioned positive effect, the ease of travel (35%). Opinions about the possible consequences of euro introduction are in statistical relation with the general support for the euro.

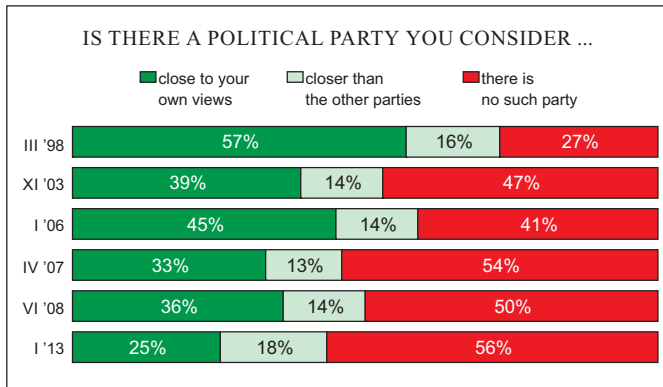
The opponents focus on negative consequences, while the supporters tend to expect positive results of this decision.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Hopes and fears related to the introduction of the euro"*, March 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2013, N=1111. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland

ALIENATION OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES

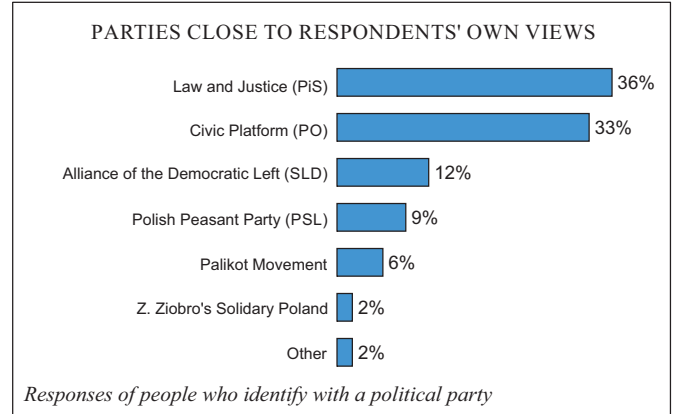
The majority of Poles (56%) fail to identify with any party on the political scene, even to the smallest degree. A quarter (25%) of people eligible to vote consider one of the parties to be close to their own views. Moreover, 18% do not identify with any party unequivocally, but consider one of them to be somewhat closer to their views than the other parties.

The level of party identification has never been as low as it is now. Since April 2007, when the events on the political scene were dominated by the competition between PO (Civic Platform) and PiS (Law and Justice), at least half of the Poles fail to identify with any party. When we first asked this question in 1998 the majority of Poles identified with one of the political groupings existing in that time.



The current supply in politics is better suited for the people with right wing political views than for the left wing. Nevertheless, even among the former group the level of identification is rather low: only two-fifths (42%) of respondents expressing right wing views identify with some party on the political scene. The leftist voters are in a more difficult position, a only one-third of them (33%) have a feeling that there is a political party which stands for what they believe.

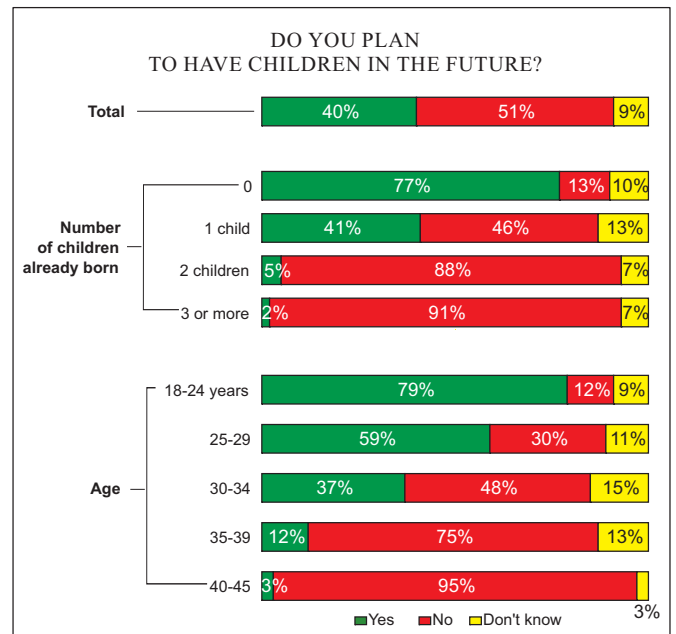
The leading party in terms of identification is Law and Justice (PiS), mentioned by 36%. It is closely followed by the Civic Platform (33%). This results can be compared to the voting preferences, where PO is ahead of PiS. It can be concluded that the support for PO is based more on relative or circumstantial identification.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Alienation of political parties"*, March 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2013, N=1227. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland

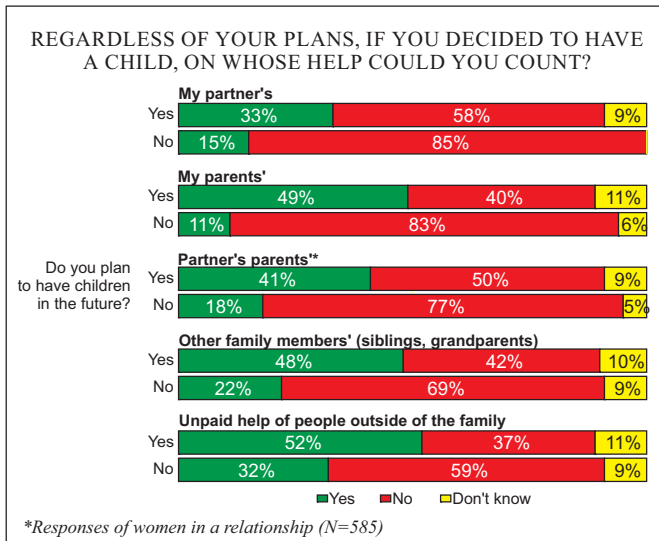
ATTITUDES TO CHILDBEARING OF POLISH WOMEN

Overall, two-fifths (40%) of women aged 18-45 plan to have children in the future. The planned childbearing naturally depends on the number of children a woman has already born and thus on the degree to which her plans have been fulfilled.

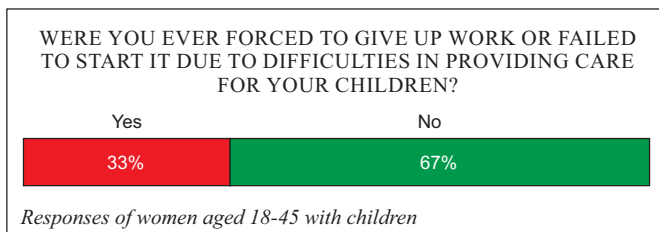


One of the crucial factors differentiating attitudes to childbearing is the expected support in taking care of the child. Respondents who can count on such help are far more likely to plan children. In particular, active engagement of parents is helpful: women who can count on receiving help from their parents are over four

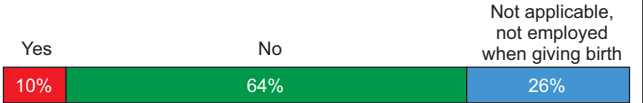
times more likely to plan children than those who would not receive such support. The engagement of other family members and people outside of the family is less important.



Childbearing plans may be hampered by a tension between professional and family roles. One-third of women aged 18-45 who have children were either forced to give up work or failed to start it due to difficulties in providing care for their children. One in ten in this group was made redundant after returning from maternity leave.



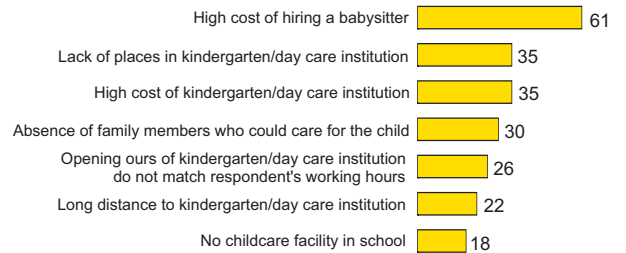
WERE YOU MADE REDUNDANT AFTER RETURNING FROM MATERNITY LEAVE?



Responses of women aged 18-45 with children

Talking about problems with providing childcare, respondents usually mentioned high costs of hiring a babysitter (61%). About one-third of mothers mentioned lack of places in kindergartens or day care institutions (35%), excessive costs of institutional childcare (35%), or absence of family members who could provide childcare (30%). Less frequently, respondents reported problems with matching opening times of kindergartens or day care institutions to their working hours (26%), long distance from nearest kindergarten (22%), lack of childcare facility in school (18%).

HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS IN PROVIDING CARE FOR YOUR CHILD?



Affirmative responses of women aged 18-45 with children

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes to childbearing of Polish women", March 2013. Aggregated data from three consecutive surveys conducted from November 2012 to January 2013. Total number of women aged 18-45 N=816.

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

- ◆ What to Do with Wreck of Presidential Tupolev that Crashed Near Smolensk
- ◆ Earning on Internet
- ◆ Working Woman
- ◆ The Role of Women in the Family
- ◆ Gender Equality?
- ◆ Opinions About Alternatives to Marriage
- ◆ Meaning and Understanding of Family
- ◆ Women in Public Life
- ◆ Party Preferences in March
- ◆ Opinions on Divorce
- ◆ Social Moods in March
- ◆ Opinions About Pontificate of Pope Benedict XVI
- ◆ Attitude to Government in March
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in March

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
e-mail: sekretariat@cbos.pl
http://www.cbos.pl

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