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- Attitude to Social Inequality
- Trade Unions in Poland
- Political Party Preferences at the Beginning of Holiday Season
- Opinions about Parliament, President and Constitutional Tribunal
- Attitude to Government in July
- Trust in Politicians at the Beginning of Holiday Season
- Social Moods in July
- Unmarried People in Polish Families
- Influence on Public Affairs

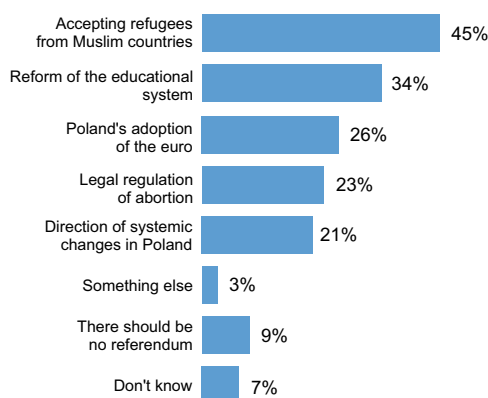
## Topics for a referendum

Referendum is a tool relatively rarely used in Poland to make decisions on local and national issues. Citizens were not strongly interested in participation in the national referenda. The only referendum in which the turnout exceeded 50% was the two-day referendum on EU accession (7-8 June 2003), in which 58.85% of citizens voted. Law and Justice (PiS) in its electoral program postulated strengthening institutions of direct democracy, such as referenda. Despite these announcements and citizens' petition to hold a nationwide referendum on the educational reform, the ruling party decided against it. At the same time, president Andrzej Duda proposed a referendum on the main directions of systemic changes in our country and a referendum on the reception of refugees to Poland. The political movement Kukiz'15 is collecting signatures under a petition to hold a referendum on the refugee resettlement system in the EU.

A large proportion of respondents feel that referenda in Poland are too rare. This opinion concerns both nationwide referenda and, even more so, local.

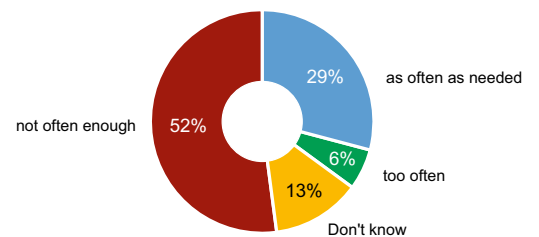
By far the largest number of people would like a referendum on the reception of refugees from Muslim countries to Poland. The second most commonly mentioned topic for a referendum is the reform of the educational system prepared by the government.

### What should be the topic of a nationwide referendum to be held in Poland in the near future?

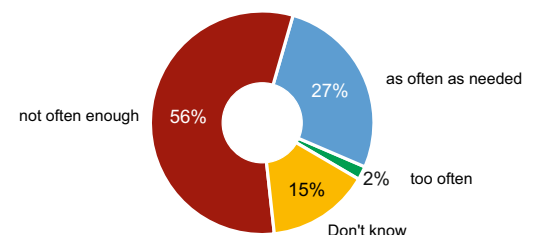


Two responses possible

### Are nationwide referenda in Poland conducted



### Are referenda on local issues in Poland conducted



Respondent with right-wing and left-wing political orientation have other priorities for issues that should be put to vote in the referendum. Right-wing voters most commonly see the need for a referendum on accepting refugees from Muslim countries (57%), and, secondly they would like all citizens to decide on Poland's adoption of the euro (34%). People identifying themselves with the left would primarily like to hold a referendum on the reform of the educational system (55%). In addition, they

equally often support a referendum on accepting refugees from Muslim countries, and on the legality of abortion (32% each).

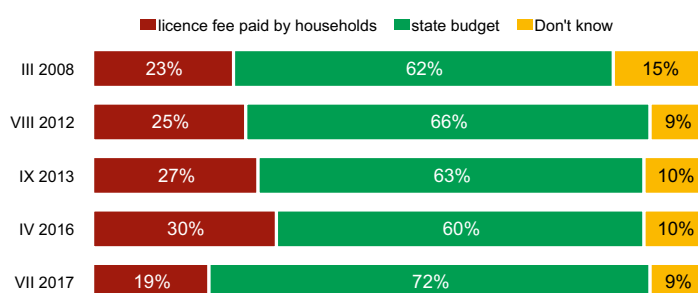
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "What Issues Should Be the Subject of Referendums?", July 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2017, N=977. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Financing of public media

The current system of financing public radio and television from the licence fee paid by owners of radio and TV sets does not function well. According to the National Broadcasting Council, in 2016 out of more than 13.5 million households, about half (49%) had registered radio and TV sets, out of which 52% were exempt from licence fees. Among the others, more than one third (35%) paid the licence fee by the end of last year, which accounted for about 17% of recorded owners of radio and TV sets, or about 8% of all households in Poland. From time to time, there are proposals for legislative solutions aimed at increasing revenues from the licence fee. In the past years, the replacement of the licence fee with the so-called "audiovisual fee" was considered, paid by all households except for those who would be exempted from it (e.g. due to age or disability). Last year's project proposed charging the licence fee in electricity bill. Another idea to increase revenue from the licence fee was that cable and satellite TV providers would be obliged to pass on information on their customers to the Polish Post. On this basis, it could demand from the indicated persons registration of the sets. However, all these solutions raise serious concerns.

The preferred method of financing public radio and television has remained unchanged for years. Compared to earlier measurements, public opinion is more homogeneous in this regard. Nearly three quarters of Poles (about 72%, up by 12 percentage points from April 2016) want public media to be financed from the state budget, while licence fee is supported by less than one fifth (19%, down by 11 points).

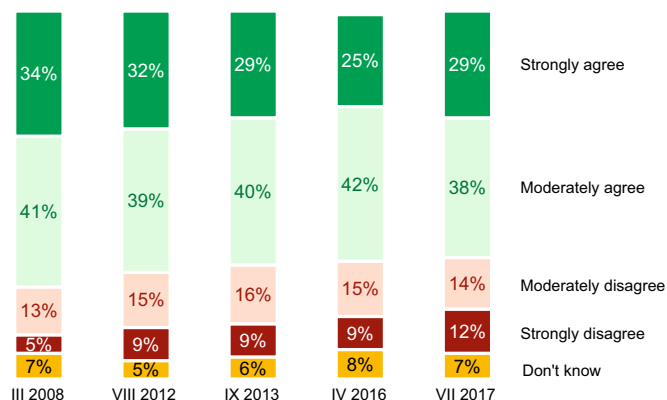
### Should public radio and television be financed from...



Commercial advertising is an important source of financing for public media, especially television. Last year,

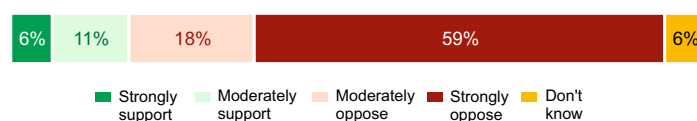
it covered 74% of expenses of Polish public television, while licence fee revenue covered 23%. In case of the public radio, most expenses (about 75%) were covered by licence fee, while advertising accounted for about one fifth (21%). The attitude towards public media generating revenue from advertising remains favourable. At present, as in the last five years, at least two thirds of Poles approve it (67%) and one fourth (26%) are opposed.

### Do you agree that public radio and television should have the right to earn money from commercial advertising?



More than three quarters of Poles (77%) object to legislation that would require cable and satellite pay TV providers to transmit their customer data to Polish Post. This solution is supported only by one in six respondents (17%).

### Regulations are being developed to improve collection of licence fee for public television. Cable and satellite television providers would be required to provide Polish Post with personal information of its customers. On this basis, Polish Post would demand registration of TV sets and payment of licence fees. Do you support such a solution?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Financing Public Media", July 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2017, N=977. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Adult children living with parents

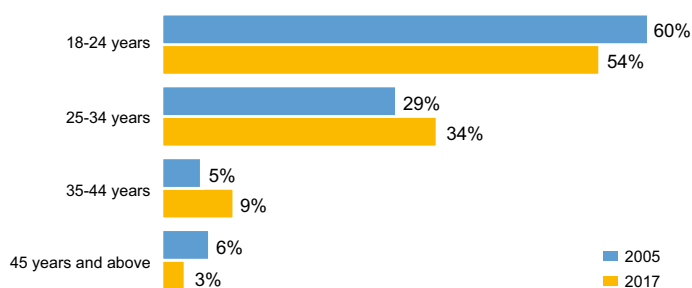
In the life cycle of individuals and families, moving out of the parents' home is an important threshold. From the perspective of the individual it is an indicator of adulthood, from the perspective of the family it signifies contraction, i.e. shrinking of the family after the "release of children into the world." It is impossible to pinpoint precisely the age at which this event should take place, as the socio-economic changes observed today have a

significant impact on the time and nature of this type of breakthrough event. One of the effects of these changes is the shift in time, or delay of the moment of leaving the family home.

Nearly two fifths of Poles (38%) admit that in their immediate family there is at least one unmarried adult who still lives in the same household with their parents (guardians).

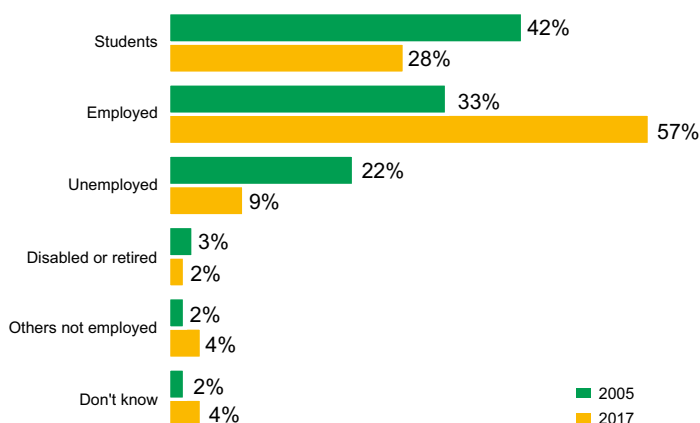
According to research, the majority (59%) of unmarried adults who live with their parents are men. More than half of this group are young people aged 18-24. One third are 25 to 34 years old and the remainder are 35 or older. Compared to 2005, we have recorded an increase in the proportion of people living with their parents in the age group 25-44.

### Age of unmarried adults living with their parents



Adult unmarried Poles who live in a household with their parents are usually employed. Slightly over a quarter of them are students, and almost a tenth are unemployed. Occasionally they are disabled or pensioners. Compared to 2005, there has been a decline in the proportion of the unemployed, as well as students, among unmarried adults sharing the household with parents. There is a noticeable increase in the proportion of the employed. Demographic changes and improvement of the situation on the domestic labour market in recent years are the probable causes of these changes.

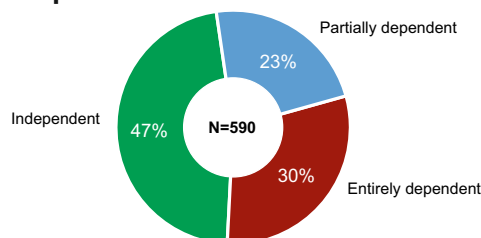
### Socio-economic category of unmarried adults living with their parents



Almost one third of unmarried adults living in family home are entirely financially dependent on their parents. Nearly half of this group do not need financial support because

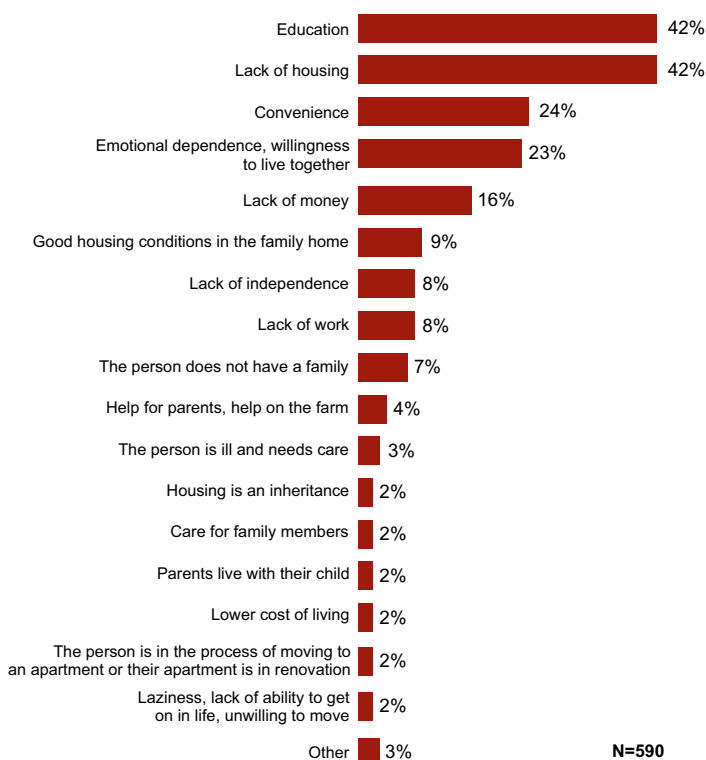
they have sufficient funds for their livelihood. Every fourth adult living with parents is partly dependent on them financially.

### Financial (in)dependence of unmarried adults living with their parents



Respondents in whose families adult children still live with their parents usually mention economic factors: lack of housing (42%), lack of money (16%), lack of work (8%), lower living expenses (2%). Education and related obligations are the reason for sharing household with parents for two-fifths (42%). A quarter postpone independent life because of comfort (24%) or laziness (2%), and another quarter live with parents due to emotional dependence, subjective ties and their own will to live with parents (23%).

### Why are adults in your family living with their parents?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Adult Children Living with Parents", July 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2017, N=1020. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

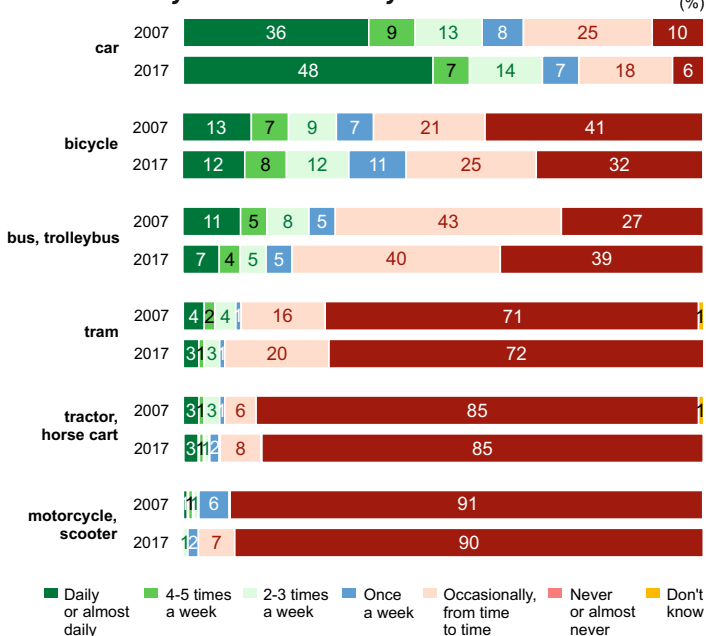
## Safety on the road

Virtually all road users are pedestrians: 99% walk on the streets of their locality and 93% on country roads. Almost

all sometimes ride or drive a car (94%), and most ride a bicycle (68%) or bus, trolleybus (61%). More than a quarter of all respondents (28%) travel by tram. Tractors or horse carts are used for travel by 15% of respondents, while only slightly fewer (10%) travel by motorbike or scooter.

Over the past ten years, the percentage of respondents traveling by car (especially daily or almost daily) has increased. Cycling has also become more popular. By contrast, Poles are less likely to ride on buses and trolleybuses today.

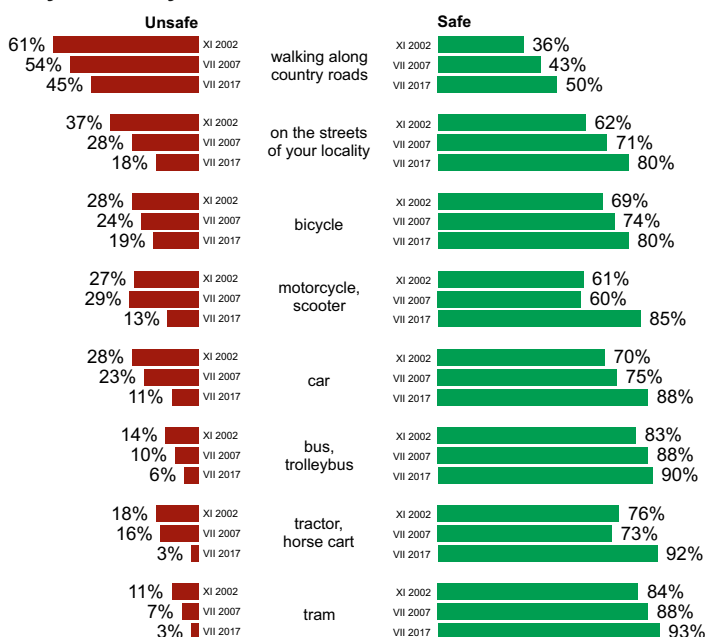
### How often do you drive or ride by...



The greatest fear of road accidents is reported by pedestrians walking along country roads: almost half of them (45%) declared that in such a situation there is no sense of security. Pedestrians walking on the streets of their place of residence are much more comfortable, as less than one fifth (18%) do not feel safe travelling in this way. Taking into account the level of anxiety about a traffic accident, walking on the street is as stressful as riding a bicycle - almost one fifth (19%) of the people who travel in this way are afraid of a road accident. The fear is reported less often by people travelling by motorbikes (13%) and cars (11%). Other vehicles included in the study are generally viewed as safe.

Comparing the current results with the findings obtained ten years ago, Poles are feeling safer on the road now. This regularity applies to all the means of transport and travel.

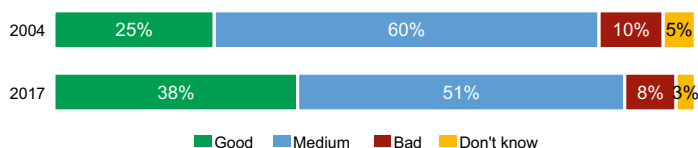
### Do you usually feel safe



"Don't know" omitted

Respondents generally perceive skills of Polish drivers as medium, but almost two fifths of respondents rated them positively and relatively few gave bad notes. Compared to 2004, these opinions have improved significantly: more people (a 13 percentage point increase) speak positively about the driving skills of Poles.

### Evaluation of driving skills of Polish drivers



Subjective opinions about road safety and driving skills correspond to data on road accidents. According to police statistics, in the past ten years, despite the increase in the number of registered vehicles, the number of traffic accidents has decreased significantly. In 2007 there were 49,536 traffic accidents, in which 5583 people died. In 2016, there were 33,664 accidents in which 3026 people died.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: "Poles on Traffic Accidents" and "Driving Style in Poland", July 2017. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2017, N=1020, and July 2017, N=977. The random address samples are representative for adult population of Poland.

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