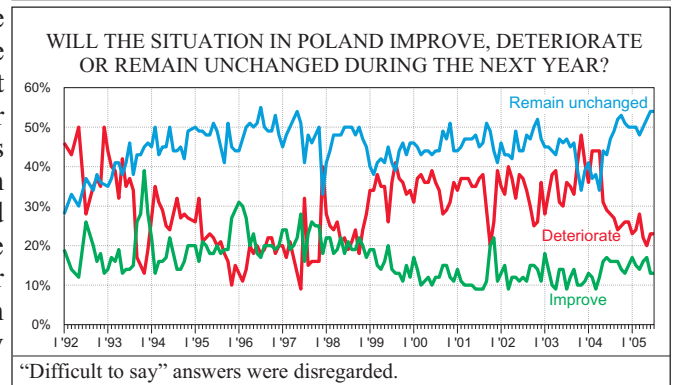
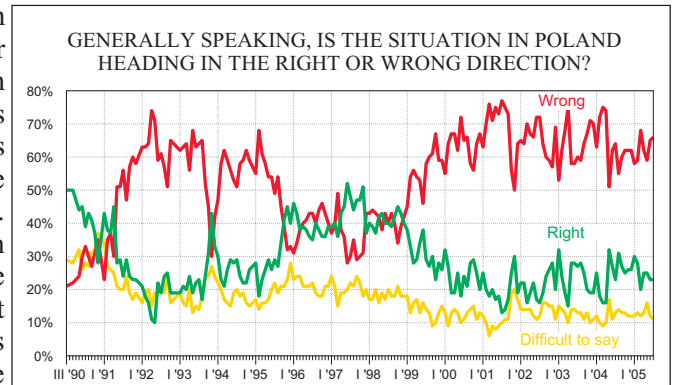


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- FLUCTUATIONS OF SOCIAL MOODS IN POLAND
- THE ATTITUDES TO GAYS AND LESBIANS
- THE POLES' CONCERNS ABOUT THEIR MENTAL HEALTH
- ADULT CHILDREN LIVING WITH PARENTS

**FLUCTUATIONS OF SOCIAL MOODS IN POLAND**

Social moods have been invariably bad in Poland for quite a long time. The opinion that the situation in Poland is heading in a wrong direction has visibly prevailed over the opposite opinion for seven years. The accession to the European Union a year ago improved the moods marginally only. At present, two-thirds of the Poles have a negative opinion on the direction of development of the situation in Poland. At the same time, the prevailing belief is that it will not change in the near future, and pessimists outnumber optimists. A certain improvement can be noticed during more than a year. The predominance of pessimists over those who expect an improvement is significantly smaller than in the 2002 - 2003.

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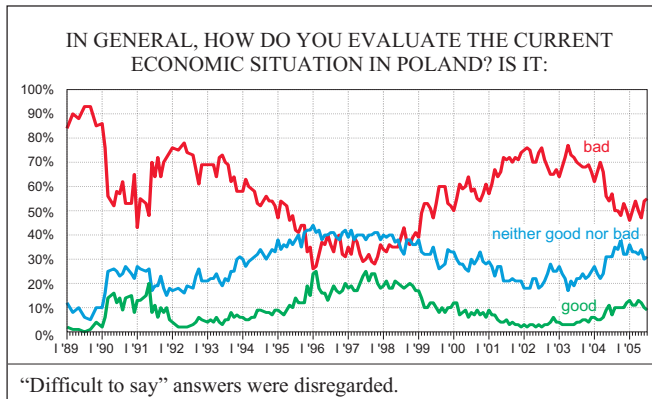
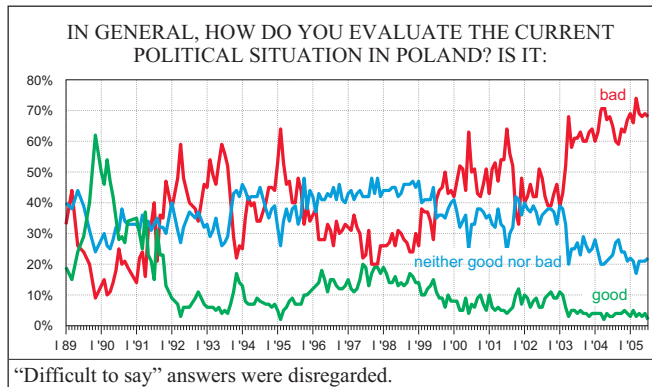
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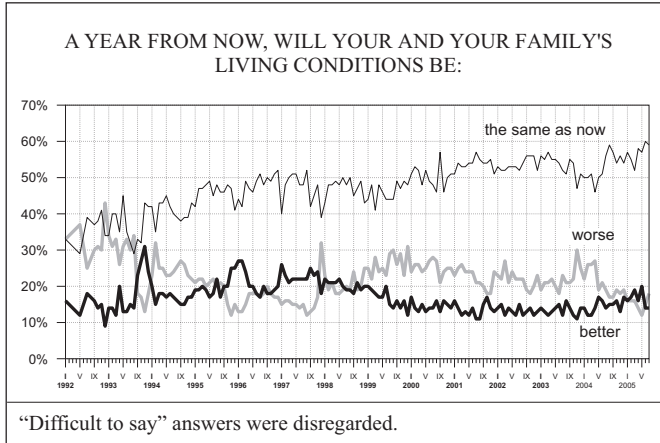
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The political situation is seen as very bad. For the third year in row, the number of positive opinions did not exceed 5%, and as many as 60% to 70% of the opinions were negative. The economic situation is also seen as bad, although the last year brought a certain improvement in this respect.

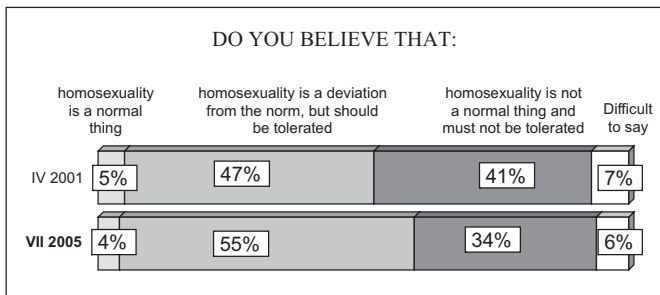
A definite majority of the respondents do not expect any changes in their conditions of living. Most of the others expected a deterioration rather than an improvement. This trend reversed at the beginning of this year, when those who expect an improvement slightly outnumbered the pessimists. However, the moods deteriorated again last month.



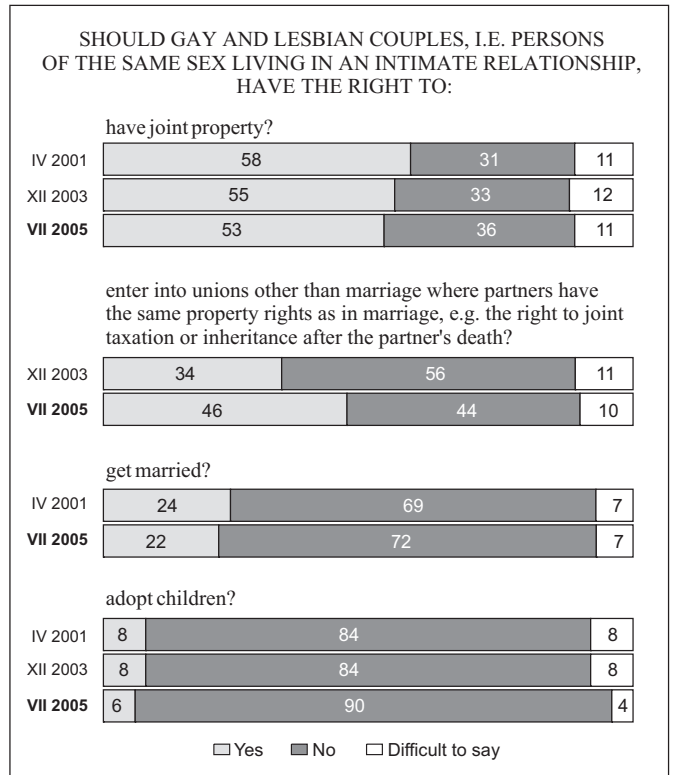
More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Social moods in July*, July 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=1021.

## THE ATTITUDES TO GAYS AND LESBIANS

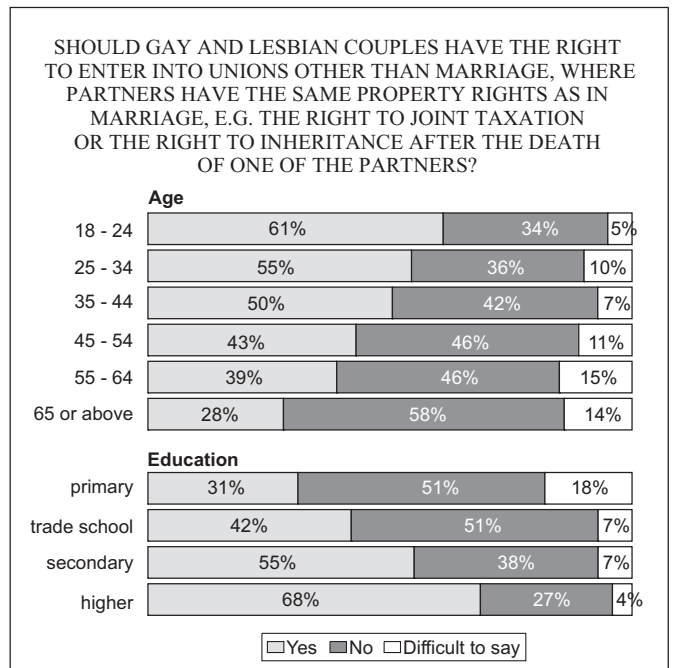
A definite majority of the Poles see homosexuality as a deviation from the norm. At the same time, the percentage of those believing that homosexuals should be tolerated, although their behaviour is a deviation from the norm, has grown in recent years. The older the respondents, the more frequently they believe that the homosexual orientation cannot be tolerated. On the other hand, the more educated they are, the more frequently they declare that homosexuality should be tolerated.



Nearly three quarters of the Poles are against granting gay and lesbian couples the right to get married. The support for granting homosexual couples the right to enter into a civil union, with the same property rights (such as the right to joint taxation and inheritance) as in marriage, is much more common. The acceptance for such unions has grown in last three years. At present, the proportions of the opponents and supporters are equal. The right of homosexual partners to have joint property (which is already possible under the existing laws) is the only one accepted by most respondents. On the other hand, as many as 90% of the Poles (more than four years ago) are against granting same-sex couples the right to adopt children.

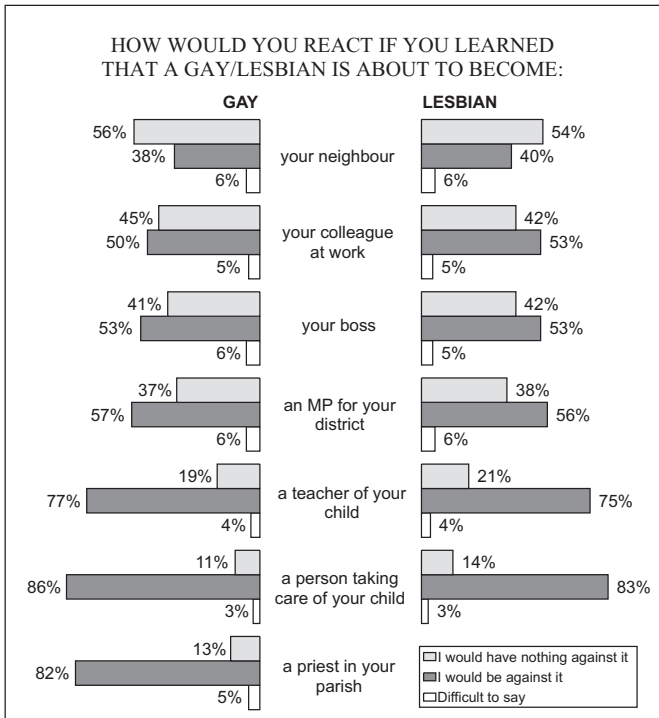


The attitude to legalization of homosexual relationships is strongly associated with the respondents' age and education. Approval for granting homosexual couples the same property rights as married couples have prevails among the respondents aged below 45 with at least secondary education. The only groups with majorities opposed to it are older respondents and those with low education.

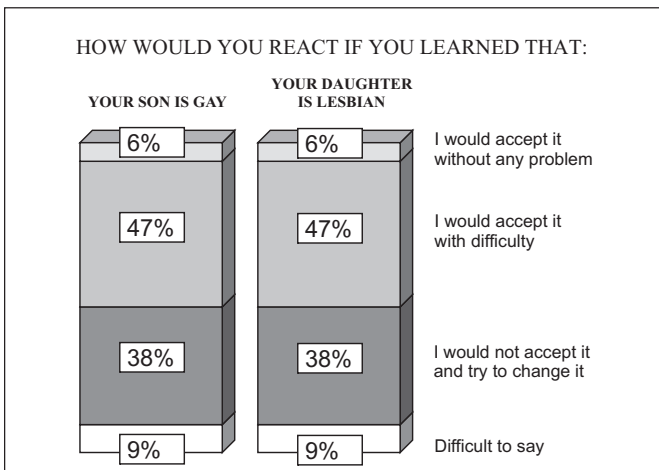


Out of seven social roles listed, a majority of respondents would accept a homosexual person in the

role of a neighbour only. Over two-fifths of the respondents would accept a gay or lesbian boss or colleague. Slightly fewer - a homosexual Member of Parliament. A gay priest would gain acceptance of 13% of the respondents only. Contacts of homosexual persons with children meet with strong opposition. Only one in five respondents would not object to a gay or lesbian teacher and one in ten to a gay or lesbian child minder. Approximately two-fifths of the respondents do not accept homosexuals in any of these roles.



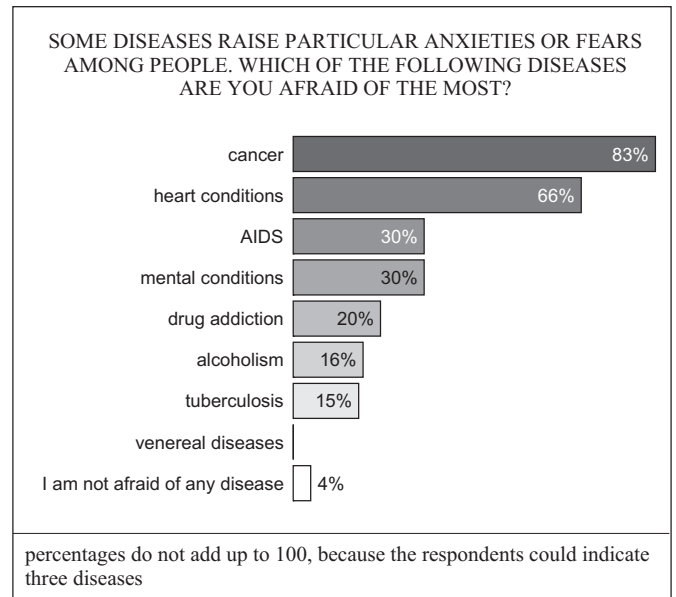
Few respondents declare that they would accept the homosexual orientation of their child without any problems. The anticipated reaction would be the same in the case of a son and a daughter.



More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Acceptance of the rights of gays and lesbians and social distance from them*, July 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=1021.

## THE POLES' CONCERNS ABOUT THEIR MENTAL HEALTH

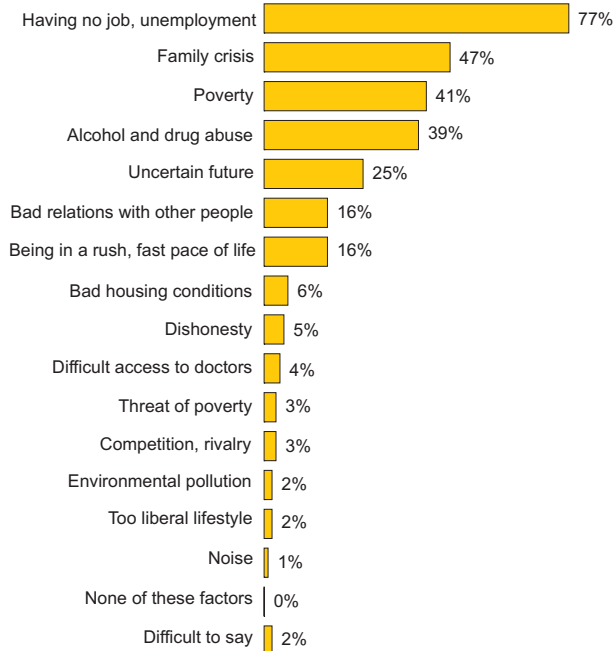
Almost every third Pole sees mental diseases as a threat. Mental diseases are ranked as the concerns between after directly life-threatening diseases (such as cancer and heart conditions) and before diseases associated with social ostracism (such as drug addition, alcoholism, tuberculosis).



Only half of the respondents do not express any concern about their mental health. Such concerns are expressed by women (52%) more frequently than by men (37%). People with a low social status: those in the lowest income group (64%), those with trade school education (52%), farmers (60%) and the unemployed (53%) are concerned about their mental health the most frequently.

Such factors as unemployment, poverty, family crisis, alcohol and drugs are considered the most harmful to mental health.

IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT LIFESTYLES CAN BE PARTICULARLY HARMFUL TO MENTAL HEALTH?



The respondents could select up to three factors

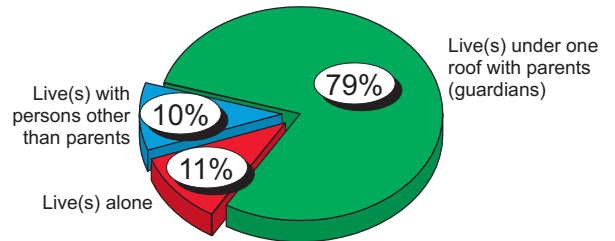
More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Are the Poles concerned about their mental health?* July 2005. Survey executed in June 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=1037.

## ADULT CHILDREN LIVING WITH PARENTS

More than half of Polish families include at least one adult person who is unmarried yet.

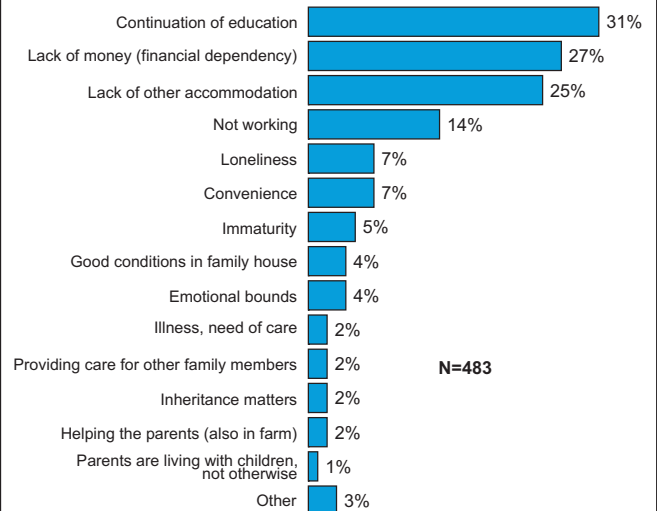
A great majority of still unmarried adults live with their parents. Only one in ten lives alone and a similar number live with persons other than their parents.

WHAT IS THE SITUATION OF STILL UNMARRIED ADULT PERSON(S) IN YOUR FAMILY?



Ongoing education is the most frequent reason for adult persons living with their parents. However, material reasons such as being financially dependent on parents, lack of independent accommodation and lack of work constitute second, third and fourth frequent reasons. Other reasons are much less important.

WHY STILL UNMARRIED ADULT MEMBER(S) OF YOUR FAMILY LIVE(S) TOGETHER WITH PARENTS (GUARDIANS)?<sup>A)</sup>



More information about this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Dependency of adult children on their parents.* July 2005. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=1021.

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

- ◆ The attitudes of the Poles to mental diseases and mentally ill persons
- ◆ Voting preferences in the presidential election
- ◆ How the Poles will vote on 25 September - political party preferences in July
- ◆ Opinions about the job market and the perceived threat of unemployment in July
- ◆ The attitude to the government and the Prime Minister in July
- ◆ Opinions about the work of the Parliament and the President
- ◆ Our clothes
- ◆ Trust in politicians in July
- ◆ Before the presidential election - the strength of support, the chances of the individual candidates, the voters' likes and dislikes

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