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IN ADDITION

TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

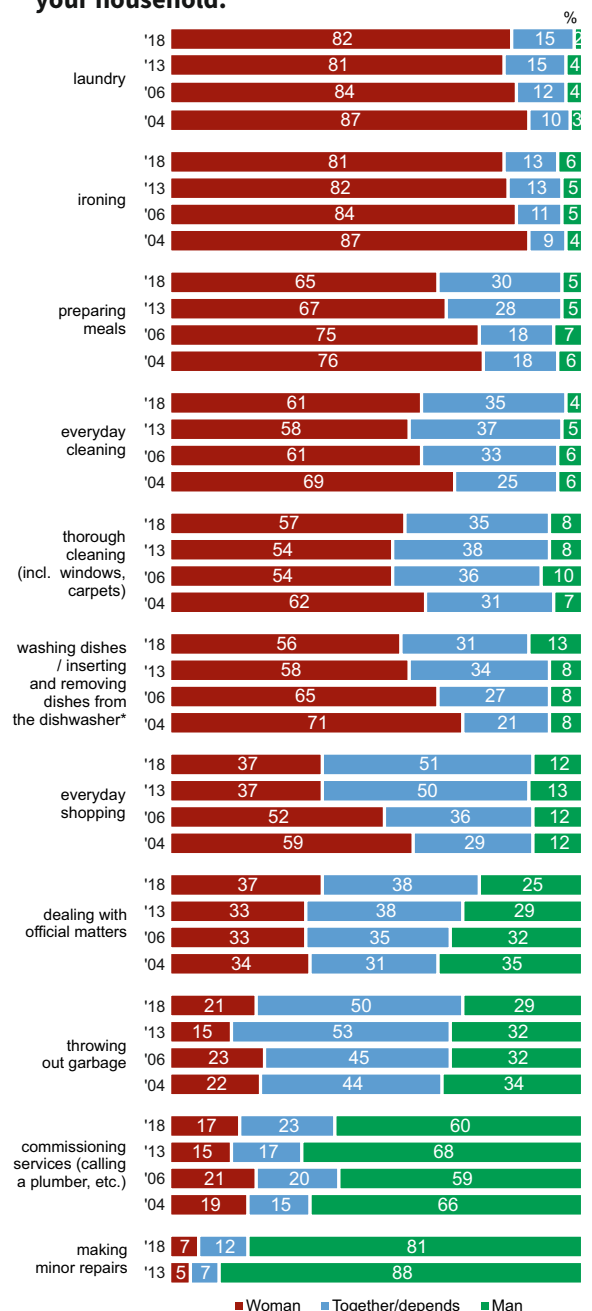
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Men and women at home

Women are involved in household duties to a much greater extent than men. According to declarations, in the vast majority of households with at least two adults, only women are responsible for washing (82%) and ironing (81%). In almost two-thirds of households (65%) only women prepare meals. In addition, more than half of respondents declare that in their households only women are tasked with everyday cleaning (61%), thorough cleaning (57%) and washing dishes (56%). A more egalitarian division between men and women concerns everyday shopping and throwing out rubbish. In half of households there are no people permanently involved in these activities (51% and 50% respectively). Also, dealing with official matters in 38% of households is performed jointly or sometimes by the woman and sometimes by the man. Men usually perform small repairs at home (81%) and are tasked with outsourcing services (60%).

Over the past five years, the division of household duties has changed relatively little. However, the direction of these changes draws attention. Men have slightly fewer tasks to perform on their own (like commissioning services, throwing out rubbish or dealing with official matters), while women have some more duties (cleaning and some tasks previously largely done by men). The only activity that men do more often compared with 2013 is washing dishes. The change is probably due to the fact that in this year's study we have expanded the

Who usually performs the following duties in your household:



* From 2018. Respondents from households in which there is only one adult are excluded

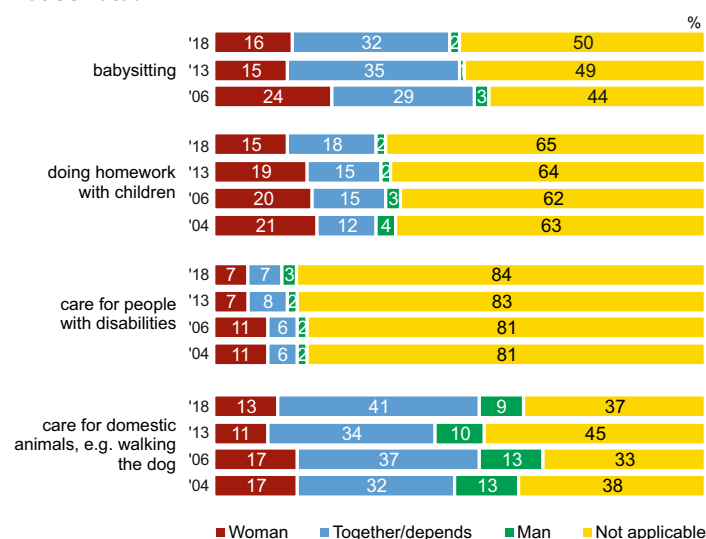
category of *dishwashing* by *putting and removing dishes from the dishwasher*.

From a longer-term perspective (since 2004), it can be seen that more household responsibilities are currently shared between men and women. This primarily concerns everyday shopping and preparing meals.

Care and education of children are generally also the responsibility of women. The percentage of households in which only the man performs childcare, helps with homework or cares for people with disabilities does not exceed 3%.

In the last 5 years, the percentage of households in which only the woman has the responsibility to do homework with children has fallen, and more often men and women share this task. Care for domestic animals is also more often carried out interchangeably or jointly compared with 2013. Increased sharing of care duties is even more visible from a longer-term perspective.

Who usually performs the following duties in your household:

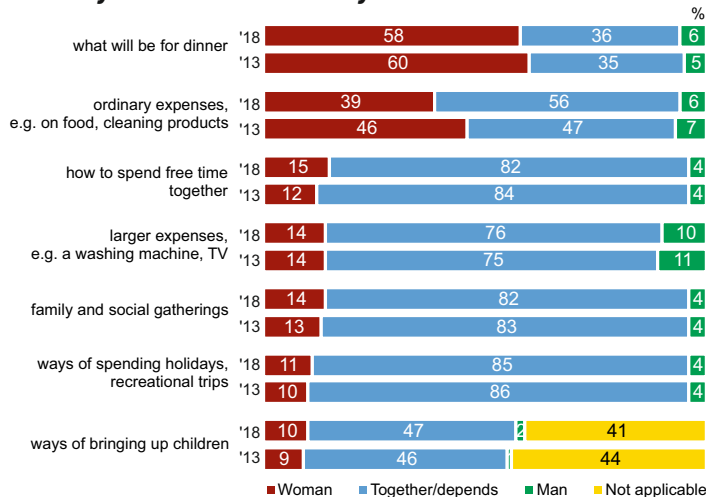


Respondents from households in which there is only one adult are excluded

Making decisions is much more often shared between household members than performing duties. Therefore, it can be concluded that it is up to women to do most of the activities at home, and thus also to manage tasks, while decisions about expenses (especially larger expenditures), ways of spending time or raising children are under joint consideration. Among the issues considered in the study, only the choice of what to have for dinner in most Polish homes (58%) is the woman's exclusive decision.

Over the last 5 years, there has been a decrease in the percentage of households in which decisions about everyday expenses (e.g. shopping for food) is made only by the woman, with a corresponding increase in the number of households where both partners make this decision. As regards other matters (bigger expenses, family and social gatherings, spending holidays and free time, and raising children) there have been no significant changes.

Who in your household usually decides:



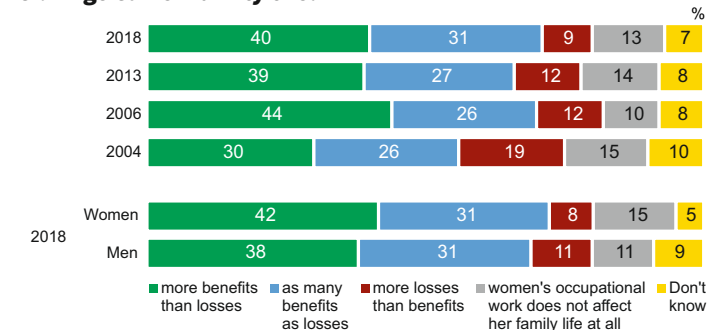
Respondents from households in which there is only one adult are excluded

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Women and Men at Home", September 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2018, N=1066. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Men and women on the labour market

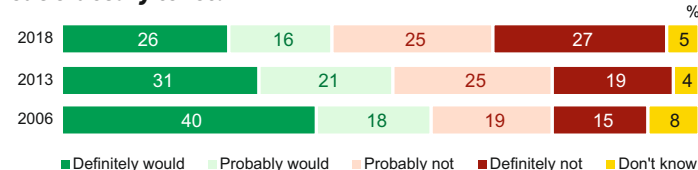
Public opinion on the impact of women's work on family life is ambiguous. In the opinion of the plurality of respondents (40%), women's professional work brings more benefits to their family life than losses. Nearly one-third (31%) think that losses offset benefits. The opinions of men and women in this matter are not much different.

Do you think that when a woman works professionally it brings to her family life:



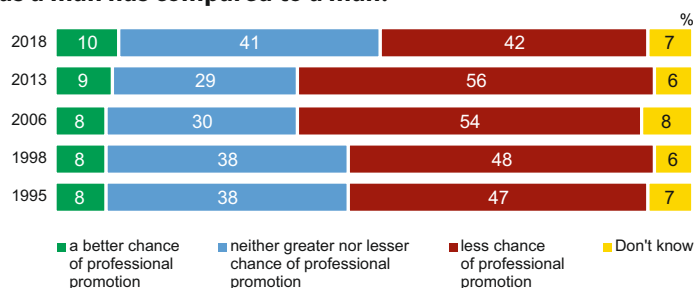
In the last years, there has been an increase in the number of women who declare that they would not give up their work even if their partner earned enough to support the family. Currently, more than half of the surveyed women make such declarations.

Would you give up professional work in order to take more care of your home and raise children if your husband (partner) earned enough to maintain the family at a satisfactory level?



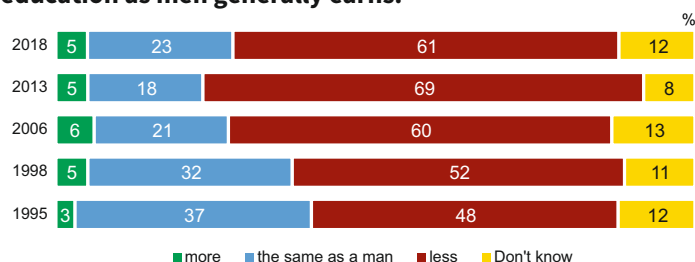
In the last five years, the perception of women on the labour market has significantly improved. Until 2013, the percentage of people convinced that women with the same education and performing the same job as men are less likely to be promoted rose slowly but systematically. In this year's study we noted a 14-point drop in the percentage of respondents who share this view (from 56% to 42%). Women are more likely to note their lower chance of promotion (49%) than men (34%).

Do you think that in our country a woman performing the same profession and having the same education as a man has compared to a man:



Over the past five years, the perception of women's earnings in relation to men's has improved. While in the years 1995 - 2013 the conviction was growing that women with the same education and performing the same occupation as men earn less (an increase of 21 points, from 48% to 69%), at present this view is less common, although it is still shared by the majority of respondents (61%). Women's wage discrimination is more often noticed by women (68%) than men (53%).

Today in Poland, in comparison with a man, a woman performing the same profession and having the same education as men generally earns:

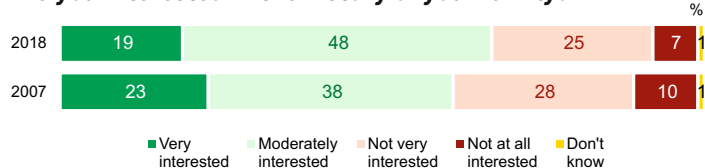


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Women and Men on the Labour Market", September 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2018, N=1066. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Family history

In total, more than two-thirds of respondents (67%) declare that they are interested in the history of their family, including nearly one fifth (19%) expressing this interest in a strong way. Although the percentage of people interested in the history of their own family has increased in the last eleven years by 6 percentage points, the percentage of people who are very interested has decreased slightly (by 4 points).

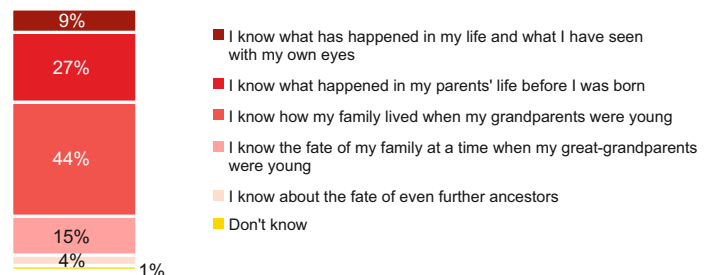
Are you interested in the history of your family?



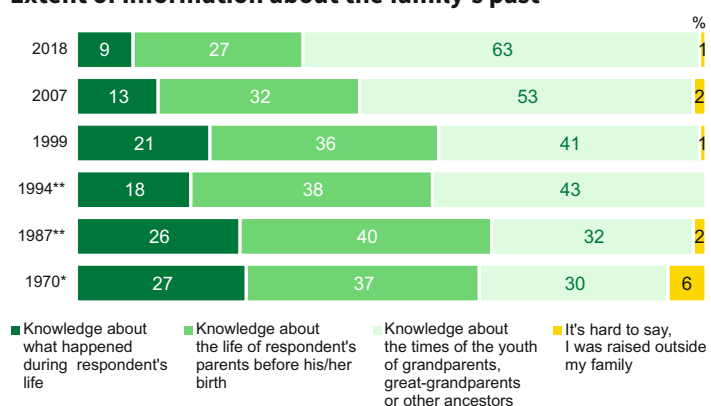
Over time, there has been an increase in number of people who declare knowledge that includes not only family history during respondent's life and his/her parents' youth, but also the grandparents' youth, and even further ancestors. In the second half of the 1980s, less than a third of respondents admitted that their knowledge of family history dates back to the youth of grandparents, great-grandparents or further ancestors. In the 1990s such knowledge was declared by roughly two-fifths of respondents, in the previous decade by slightly more than half, this year by almost two-thirds.

At present, the plurality of respondents (44%) declare that they have knowledge reaching back two generations. More than one-fourth (27%) know the life of their parents, and every eleventh (9%) does not even know this much. On the other hand, 15% of respondents know the life of great-grandparents, and another 4% reach back to even earlier generations.

How far in the past do you know the history of your family?



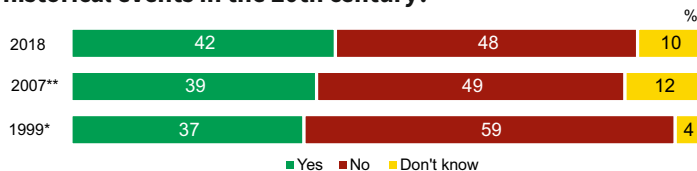
Extent of information about the family's past



* J. Szacki's research by OBOP
 ** CBOS research commissioned by "Polityka"

Over two fifths of respondents (42%) declare that there were people in their family who took part in important historical events in the 20th century. Currently, despite the narrowing of the period to which the question pertained to the twentieth century only, slightly more people than in previous decades indicate the participation of family members in important historical events.

Did any member of your family who participate in important historical events in the 20th century?



According to the declarations of respondents, family history was largely influenced by the World War II. The experience of war, either through active participation in combat or through being a victim of repression and persecution, shapes the memory of the family history to a greater extent than any other event of the 20th century. In total, 88% of respondents who declared that there were people in their family who took part in important historical events, refer to World War II. A large group of respondents list earlier historical events: 10% indicate the participation of ancestors in World War I, 6% mention Silesian or the Greater Poland Uprising, 5% talk about the Polish-Soviet war. A noticeable percentage of respondents (6%) point to the involvement of family members in the opposition activities in the period of the Polish People's Republic, including in the Solidarity movement, or to participation in strikes.

Over two fifths of respondents (44%) declare that someone in the family was involved in the reconstruction of a family tree or described family history. In the last eleven years, the percentage of people who made such attempts has increased by 17 percentage points.

Did any member of your family try to recreate the family tree or describe the family history?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Family Histories", September 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2018, N=989. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

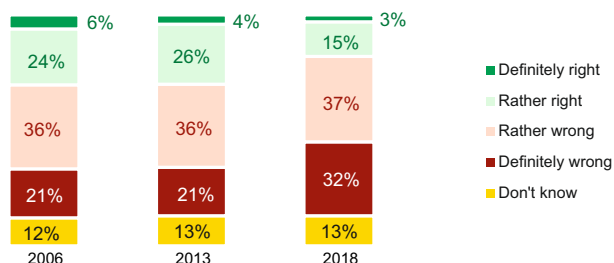
Attitudes towards animals

In recent years, the attitudes of Poles towards animals have changed, sensitivity to their fate and suffering is clearly increasing.

In the last five years, there has been a significant reduction (drop from 30% to 18%) of social approval for animal

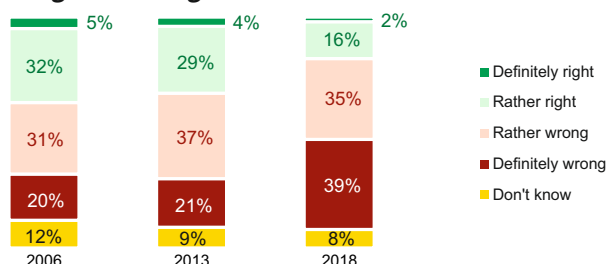
testing of cosmetics and cleaning products for people. Thus, opposition to this type of practice has clearly strengthened. Currently it is expressed by over two-thirds of respondents (69%).

Do you think that animal testing of cosmetics and cleaning products for people is right or wrong?



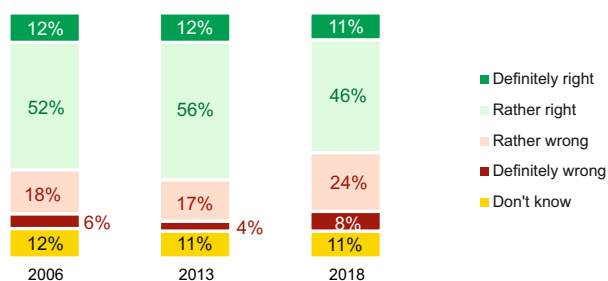
Decreased acceptance for testing cosmetics and cleaning products on animals is accompanied by a significant (from 33% to 18%) decrease in consent for training and showing animals in circuses. The percentage of opponents of using animals in circuses is expressed by three-quarters of all respondents (74%).

Do you think that training and showing animals in circuses is right or wrong?



At the same time, the acceptance for keeping animals in zoological gardens has also decreased. However, it still has the support of the majority of respondents (57%).

Do you think that keeping animals in zoological gardens is right or wrong?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes Toward Animals", September 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2018, N=1066. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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