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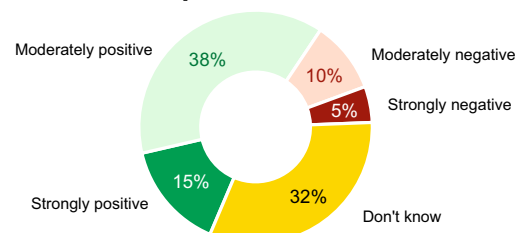
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Perception of the Election Campaign and Political Activity on the Internet before Elections to the European Parliament
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- Political Party Preferences in July
- Social Moods in the Last Quarter
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- Voters Decisions in Elections to the European Parliament. Reasons behind Absenteeism in Elections
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- Psychological Profiles of Political Party Electorates
- Do Poles Have Problem with Overweight?
- Perception of Wealth and Rich People
- Do Poles Eat Healthy?
- Political Party Preferences after Registration of Electoral Committees

Polish-American military cooperation

On June 12 2019, in the White House, presidents of Poland and the USA signed a "Joint Declaration on Defence Cooperation Regarding United States Force Posture in the Republic of Poland." The provisions contained in the declaration were positively received by more than half of adult Poles (53%), whereas 15% of respondents have a negative attitude towards it, and nearly a third (32%) have no opinion on this subject.

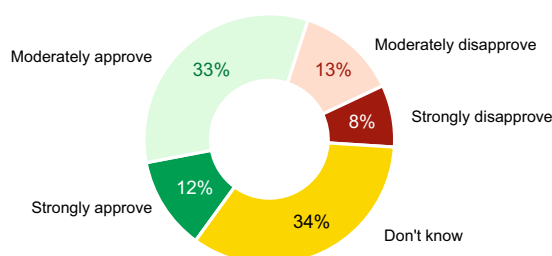
Evaluation of Joint Declaration on Defence Cooperation Regarding United States Force Posture in the Republic of Poland



In response to an open question, respondents who positively received the Polish-American declaration on defence cooperation most often justify their opinion with general remarks about Poland's increased security and defence (51%). Among the detailed arguments, the most important are deterrence of Russia (15%) and securing American support in the event of a threat to Poland's security or an attack on Poland (11%). Quite often, respondents mentioned improved cooperation between the two countries, strengthening Polish-American friendship, and the view that Poland needs a strong ally and is too weak by itself (7% each). The signed declaration is quite often associated with hopes for acquisition of equipment and new technologies by the Polish army, as well as transfer of knowledge and experience to the Polish army (6%).

Negative assessments of the declaration on Polish-American defence cooperation are motivated most often by the costs of maintaining American troops in Poland, which will be borne by our country (28%), and by the conviction that it will not bring Poland any benefits, only the United States will reap them (21%). Opposition to the presence of any foreign troops in Poland was also quite often expressed, as their stationing in Poland, in the opinion of some respondents, means its occupation (15%). Every ninth negatively minded respondent (11%) expressed concern that the presence of American troops would deepen the crisis in Polish-Russian relations, creating an excuse for aggression by Russia. A slightly smaller proportion expressed the view that, in general, the presence of American troops causes an increase in threat of

The Minister of National Defence decided to purchase 32 American F-35 aircraft for the Polish Air Force. Do you approve of this decision?



involvement in an armed conflict (9%). Some respondents do not believe that in case of danger Americans would defend Poland (6% of people with negative opinion on the declaration).

Signing of the Polish-American declaration on

defence cooperation coincided with the decision of the Minister of National Defence to purchase 32 American F-35 aircraft for the Polish Air Force. This decision was positively assessed by Poles (45%) more often than negatively (21%). Every third (34%) cannot assess it.

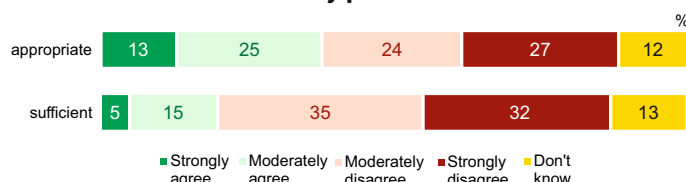
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about Polish-American Military Cooperation and Bilateral Relations", July 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2019, N=1077. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Situation of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland

Recently, a lot has been said in Poland about the cases of child sexual abuse by clergy. This discussion was inspired by the documentary film "Tylko nie mów nikomu" (Do not tell anyone), directed by Tomasz Sekielski, revealing cases of paedophilia committed by priests. According to declarations, 36% of adult Poles watched this film.

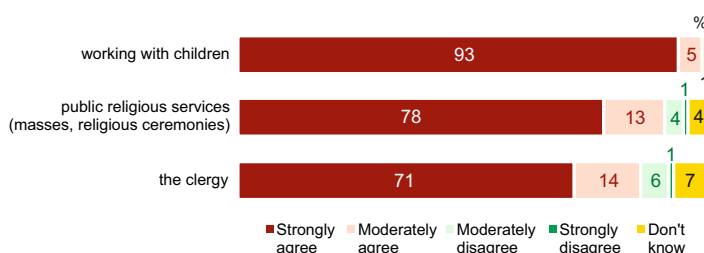
Respondents critically assess the Church's reaction to accusations of paedophilia. Approximately half of respondents (51%) believe that the response of the Polish Church to disclosed information about sexual abuse is inappropriate. Even more, at around two-thirds (67%), think it is insufficient.

Do you agree that the reaction of the Polish Roman Catholic Church to the disclosed information about the sexual abuse of minors by priests is ...



Poles expect resolute reaction from the Church to paedophilia. Respondents agree that priests who have committed sexual abuse of minors should be removed from working with children in all instances. The opinion is widespread that they should be removed from public religious service and from the clergy.

Do you agree that priests who have committed sexual abuse of minors should in all instances be removed from...



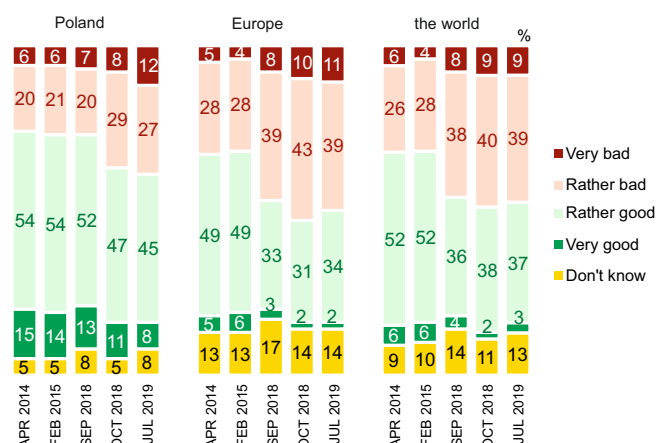
Disclosure of cases of sexual abuse of children by priests negatively affects the image of the Church as an institution. From March to July 2019, the proportion of

people assessing the Church's activity well decreased from 57% to 48%.

General assessments of the situation of the Catholic Church in Europe and in the world are currently similar to levels recorded in the second half of 2018, and clearly worse than in 2014 and 2015. Currently, half (50%) of respondents think that the situation of the Church in Europe is bad; slightly more than a third (36%) of respondents consider it good. The situation of Catholicism in the world is rated slightly better: 48% of respondents consider it bad and 40% see it as good.

Assessments of the situation of the Church in Poland are also slightly worse than in previous measurements. Still, his situation is assessed as better than in Europe and the world. In this year's survey, just over half (53%) of respondents described it is good. Almost two-fifths (39%) consider it as bad.

How do you assess the current situation of the Roman Catholic Church in...

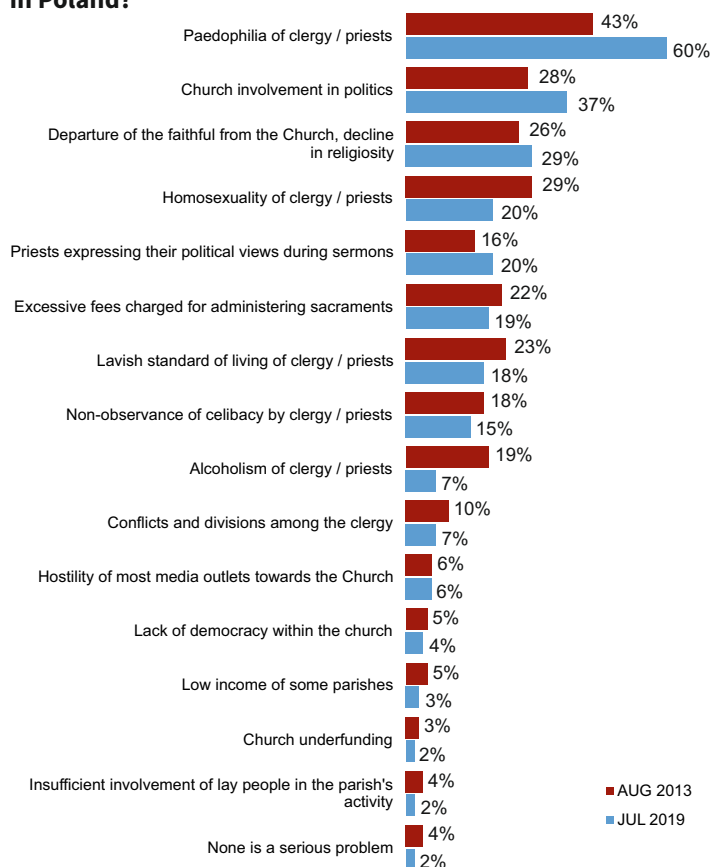


Over half of Poles (60%) mention paedophilia of priests as one of the most serious problems facing the Church in Poland. However, it is worth noting that also in August 2013 it was the most frequently indicated answer.

Compared to the previous measurement, the frequency of answers referring to the Church's involvement in politics has also increased (a 9-point rise), to 37% currently. Like six years ago, this is the second most-chosen answer. Next in hierarchy are: the faithful leaving the Church (29%), homosexuality of clergy (20%), expressing political views during sermons (20%), excessive fees charged for administering sacraments (19%), lavish lifestyle of clergy (18%) and non-compliance with celibacy (15%). Other answers are indicated by less than one-tenth of respondents.

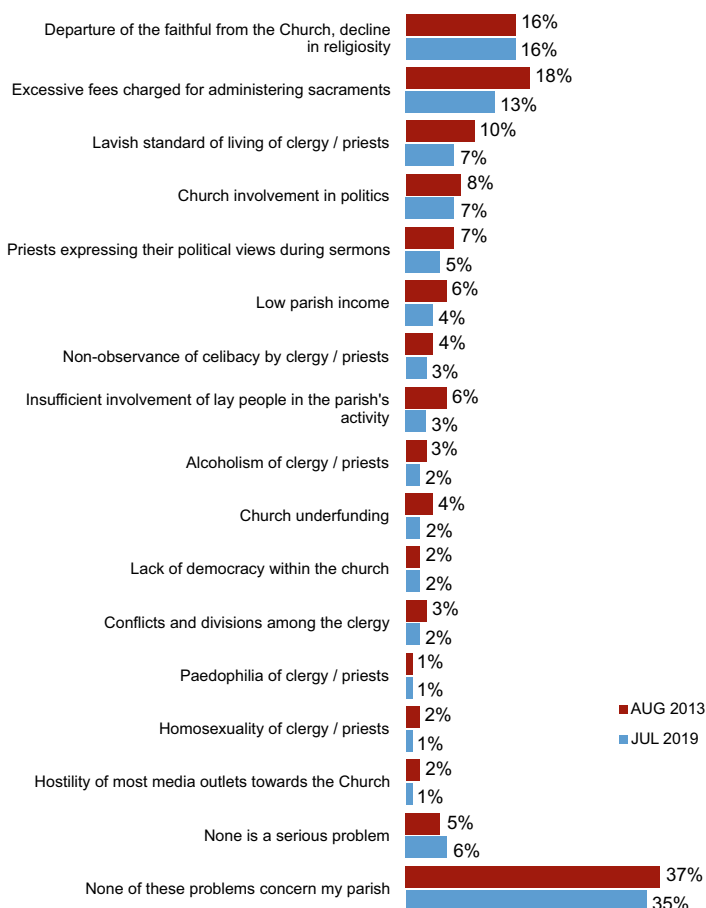
In addition to the changes mentioned earlier, it is also worth paying attention to the decrease in the frequency of answers indicating the high standard of living of clergy (by 5 percentage points compared to August 2013), homosexuality (by 9 points) and alcoholism (by 12 points) as the main problems of the Church in Poland.

What are the problems faced by the Roman Catholic Church in Poland?



Up to three responses possible. „Don't know” omitted.

Do any of these problems concern your parish? If so, which ones?



Up to three responses possible.

„I do not belong to any Catholic parish” and „Don't know” omitted.

The problems of the Church look completely different from a local perspective. In respondents' parishes, most often none of the listed problems concern their local Church (35%). If they do indicate any of the problems as concerning their parish, the most common are the faithful leaving the Church (16%) and excessive fees charged for administering sacraments (13%).

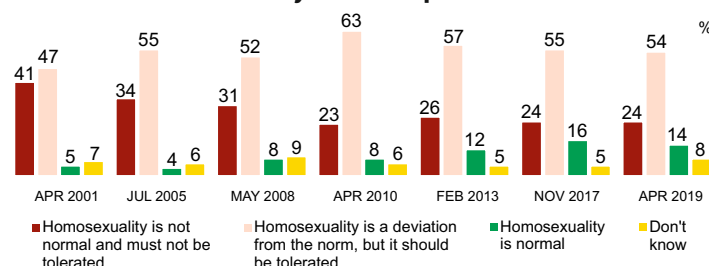
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: “Opinions about Situation of Roman Catholic Church in Poland” and “Public Opinion Reactions to Information about Cases of Paedophilia among Priests”, July 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2019, N=1073 and July 2019, N=1077. The random address samples are representative for adult population of Poland.

Attitude towards homosexuality

Previously, CBOS research showed a slow increase in openness to gays and lesbians. The last survey indicates that this trend has stopped.

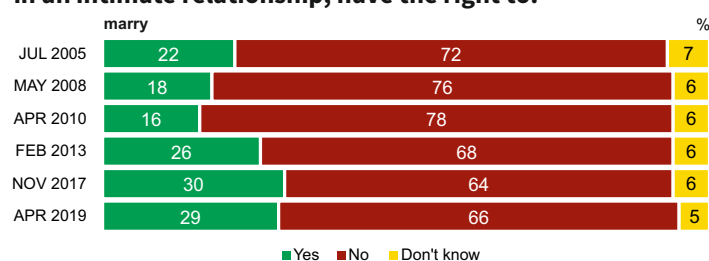
The perception of homosexuality has changed little over the past two years. Almost a quarter (24%) believe that homosexuality is not normal and must not be tolerated. More than half of Poles (54%) believe that homosexuality is a deviation from the norm, but it should be tolerated. Only one in seven (14%, decrease by 2 percentage points) is of the opinion that homosexuality is normal.

Which view is closest to your own opinion?

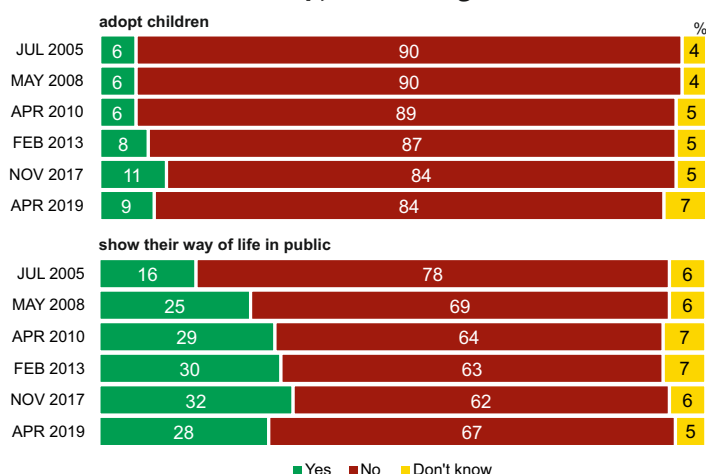


After a period of slow increase in the approval of homosexual rights, this tendency has halted. Currently, not much more than a quarter of Poles agree that gay and lesbian couples, i.e. two people of the same sex in an intimate relationship, should have the right to marry (29%) and publicly show their way of life (28%), while every eleventh person (9%) would allow these couples to adopt children. Statistically significant changes are noted in the assessment of public display of lifestyle by homosexual couples: aversion towards it increased from 62% to 67%.

Should gay and lesbian couples, i.e. same-sex couples in an intimate relationship, have the right to:

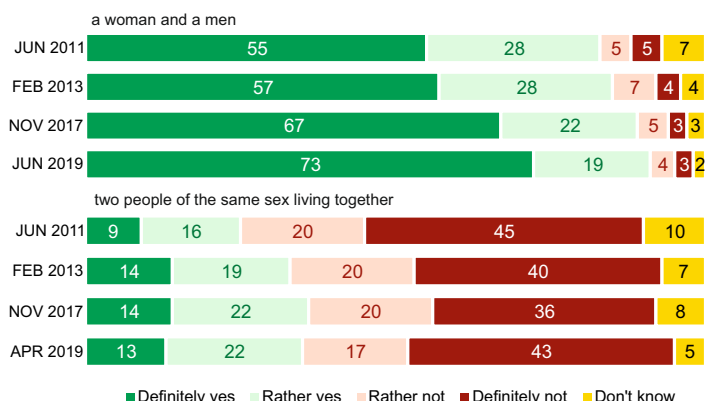


Should gay and lesbian couples, i.e. same-sex couples in an intimate relationship, have the right to:



Over a third of respondents (35%) are in favour of introducing a legal possibility for gay and lesbian civil partnerships, while three-fifths (60%, increase by 4 points) oppose this. Interestingly, while the approval of the legalization of informal relationships between men and women is growing, the attitude of Poles towards same-sex couples is not improving.

Should ... be able to enter into civil partnership?



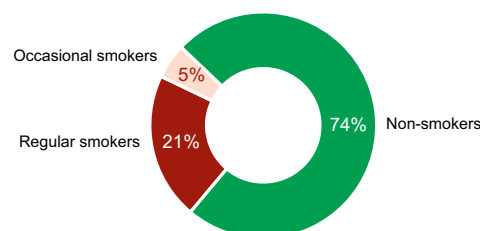
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitude towards Same-sex Relationships", July 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2019, N=1064. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Cigarette smoking

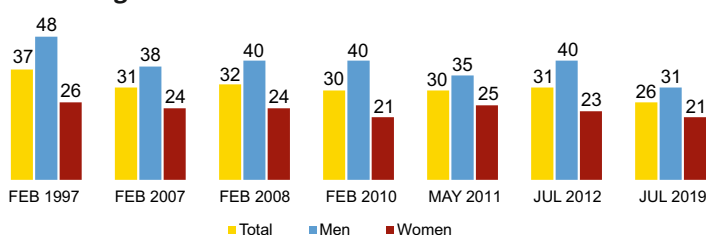
Smokers are now less visible in public spaces than they used to be. In 2010, the anti-smoking act entered into force, prohibiting smoking in public places. Public consent for the presence of smokers around other people has decreased.

A quarter of adult Poles (26%) smoke cigarettes, in which a fifth do it regularly, and every twentieth smokes occasionally. The percentage of smokers is currently the lowest in the history of CBOS research. One third of men (31%) smoke cigarettes, of which 26% do it regularly. This is a clear difference in comparison to women (21% smoke, in which 17% regularly). The decrease in the number of smokers visible in recent years has been due mainly to men changing their habits. In 2012, 40% of men and 23% of women declared smoking.

Do you smoke (traditional, not electronic) cigarettes?



Percentage of smokers



Most often, smokers are people between 45 and 54 years old (35%) and between 55 and 64 years (32%).

Only a very small percentage of people use electronic cigarettes. The study shows that 2% of respondents regularly use electronic cigarettes, while 1% do it occasionally.

The use of electronic cigarettes depends on the age of respondents. Youngest adults (up to 24 years of age) use electronic cigarettes especially often (14%).

One-fifth (20%) of respondents believe that electronic cigarettes are more harmful to health than traditional cigarettes, and exactly the same percentage think the opposite, that they are less harmful. In contrast, 40% think that electronic cigarettes are just as harmful as traditional cigarettes.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Smoking Cigarettes", August 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2019, N=1077. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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Circulation: 50 copies

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