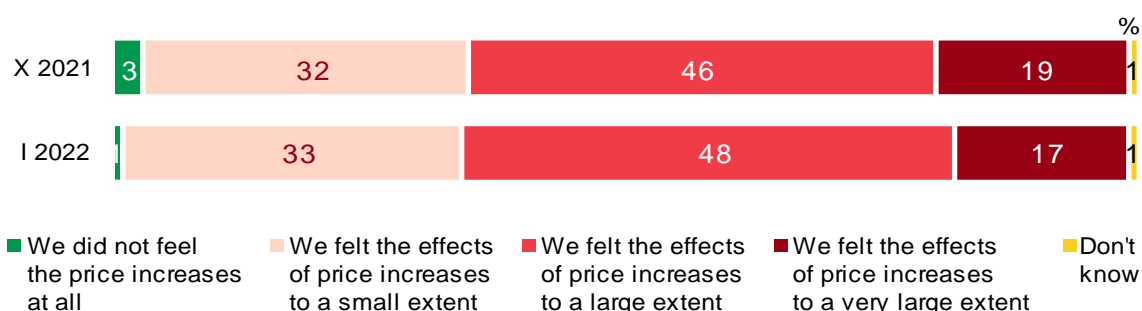


## Perception of inflation and anti-inflation policy of the government

Poles feel the price increases almost universally. Almost half of respondents (48%) say that their households experience the effects of price increases to a large extent, and a further 17% feel them to a very large extent. One-third believe that the increases affected them to a small extent (33%) or not at all (1%). Declarations on the effect of price increases have changed little compared to last October.

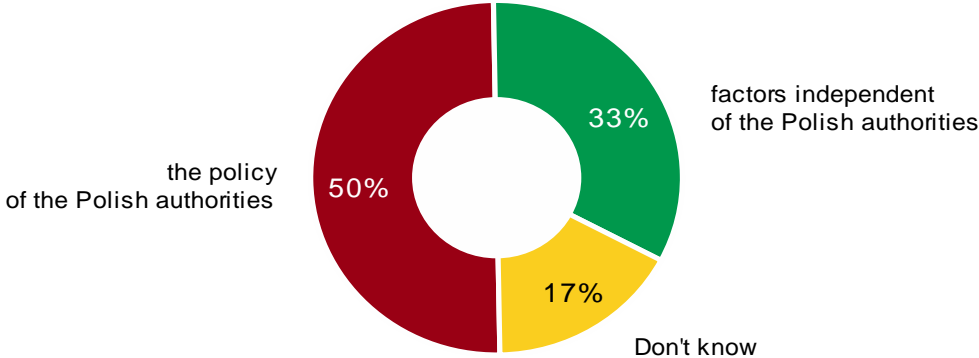
### To what extent are price increases felt in your household?



The increase in prices is felt most acutely by less well-off households. However, also among people who assess their material conditions positively, with relatively high income per capita (PLN 3,000 + per month), more than half declare that the price increases have affected them to a large extent.

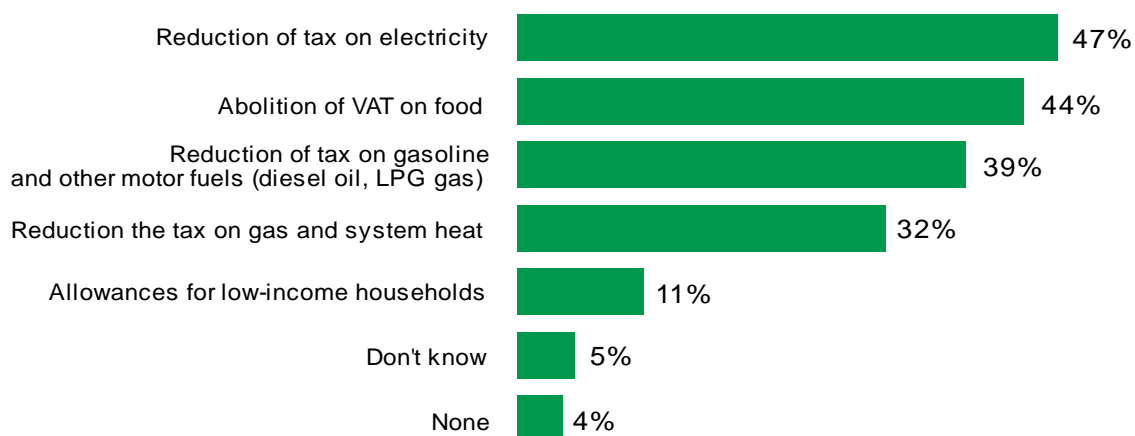
The reasons for high inflation in Poland include external factors, such as the increase in oil and gas prices in the world, the EU climate policy, and the COVID-19 pandemic, which by disrupting production processes and supply chains contributed to the shortage of goods on the market. On the other hand, there are also internal reasons, including the government policy, which increased the consumer demand, the late reaction of the National Bank of Poland to price increases and low interest rates. According to the public opinion, the current increase in prices is to a greater extent the effect of the policy of the Polish authorities (50%) than due to factors independent of the decisions and actions of the government (33%).

**Do you think the current price increases in Poland are primarily the result of:**



As part of the so-called the anti-inflationary shield, the government has taken a number of measures to limit the rise in prices and its effects on citizens. The most necessary from the point of view of all households is the reduction of tax on electricity (indicated by 47% of respondents) and the elimination of VAT on food (44%). A large group of people (39%) considered the reduction of the tax on petrol and other motor fuels among the most necessary measures. Slightly fewer (32%) indicated a reduction in the tax on gas and system heat. Significantly fewer people (11%) mentioned the introduction of protective allowances for low-income households as important from their own perspective.

**Which measures, either already introduced or planned, aimed at mitigating the increase in prices and its effects are the most necessary from the point of view of your household?**



*Two answers possible*

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More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: “Perception of inflation and anti-inflationary policy of the government”, January 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2022, N=1135. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.