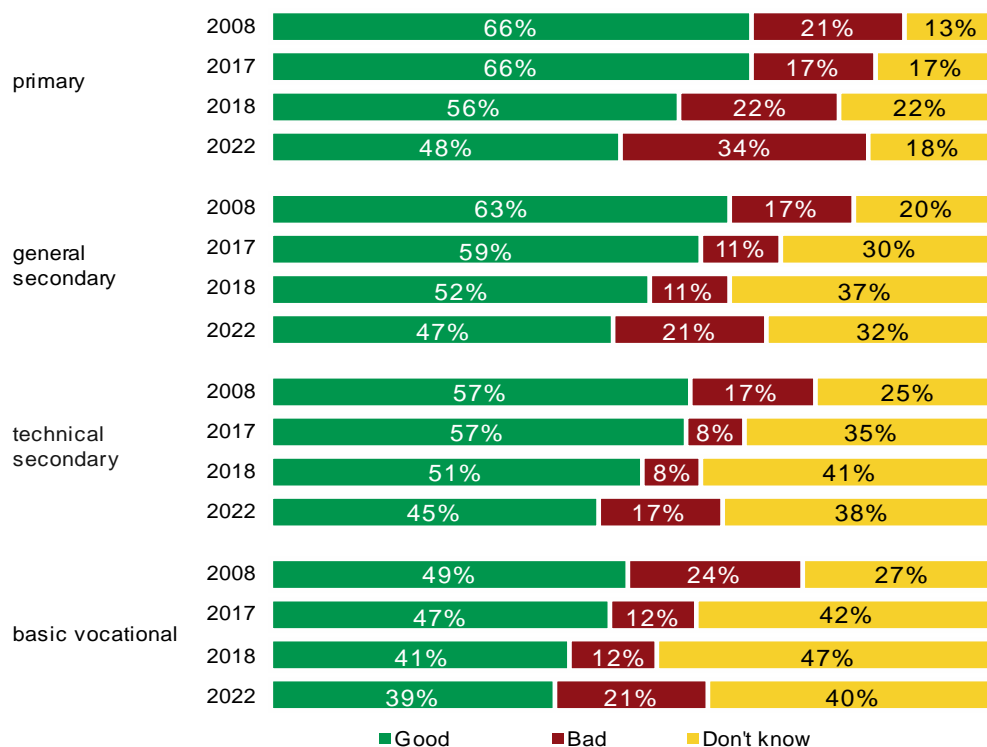


Opinions about education

Poles generally assess the quality of teaching in public sector schools as good. Regardless of the type of school, positive assessments outweigh negative ones. However, compared to the results of previous studies, we can observe a deterioration in the assessment of the quality of teaching. Since the previous measurement in 2018, the percentage of people who have a bad opinion about teaching in Polish public schools has noticeably increased, while at the same time the number of people expressing a good opinion about the quality of education has decreased.

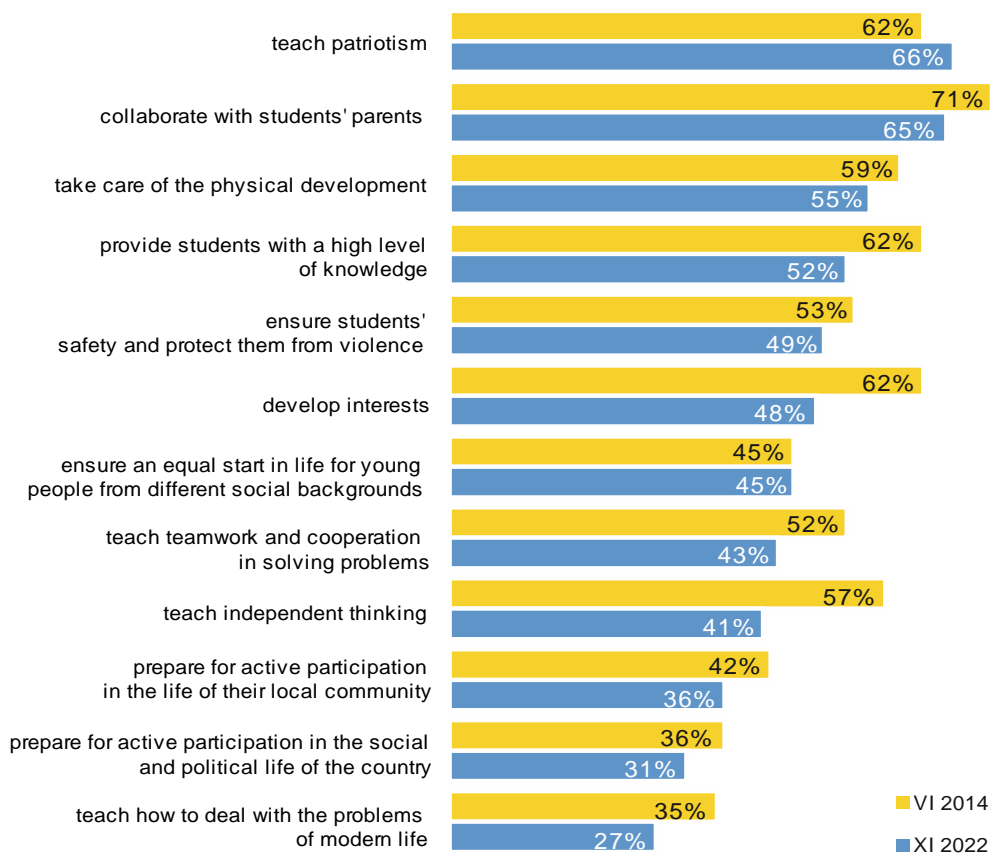
How do you assess the current level of education in Poland in public sector schools:



More detailed opinions about Polish schools allow to characterize their strengths and weaknesses. In the opinion of the majority of respondents, schools in Poland teach patriotism (66% vs. 19% who are of the opposite opinion), cooperate with students' parents (65% vs. 19%), teach moral principles (60% vs. 23%) and tolerance (56% vs. 27%), as well as provide for the physical development of students (55% vs. 33%) and ensure a high level of knowledge (52% vs. 36%). Predominantly positive, though clearly more diverse, are opinions about whether schools provide students with safety, protect them from violence (49% of positive answers vs. 36% of the negative) and develop interests (48% vs. 36%), and whether they provide an equal start in life young people from different backgrounds (45% vs. 38%). Opinion on whether schools develop collaboration and teamwork skills is very divided (43% say yes, 39% say no). Worse-rated aspects include: developing the ability to think independently (according to 45%, schools do not do it, 41% think otherwise), preparing for active participation in the local community (42% vs. 36%) and involvement in the social and political life of the country (45% vs. 31%). Teaching how to deal with the problems of modern life is perceived worst - more than half of respondents (56%) are of the opinion that schools do not teach this, while more than a quarter (27%) express the opposite opinion. Since the previous survey in 2014, the perception of the functioning of schools has deteriorated in most of the dimensions described. The percentage of those who believe that currently schools teach independent thinking (drop by 16 points), develop interests (down by 14 points), offer a high level of knowledge (down by 10 points), teach teamwork (down by 9 points), and teach how to deal with the challenges of modern life (down by 8 points) has most significantly decreased.

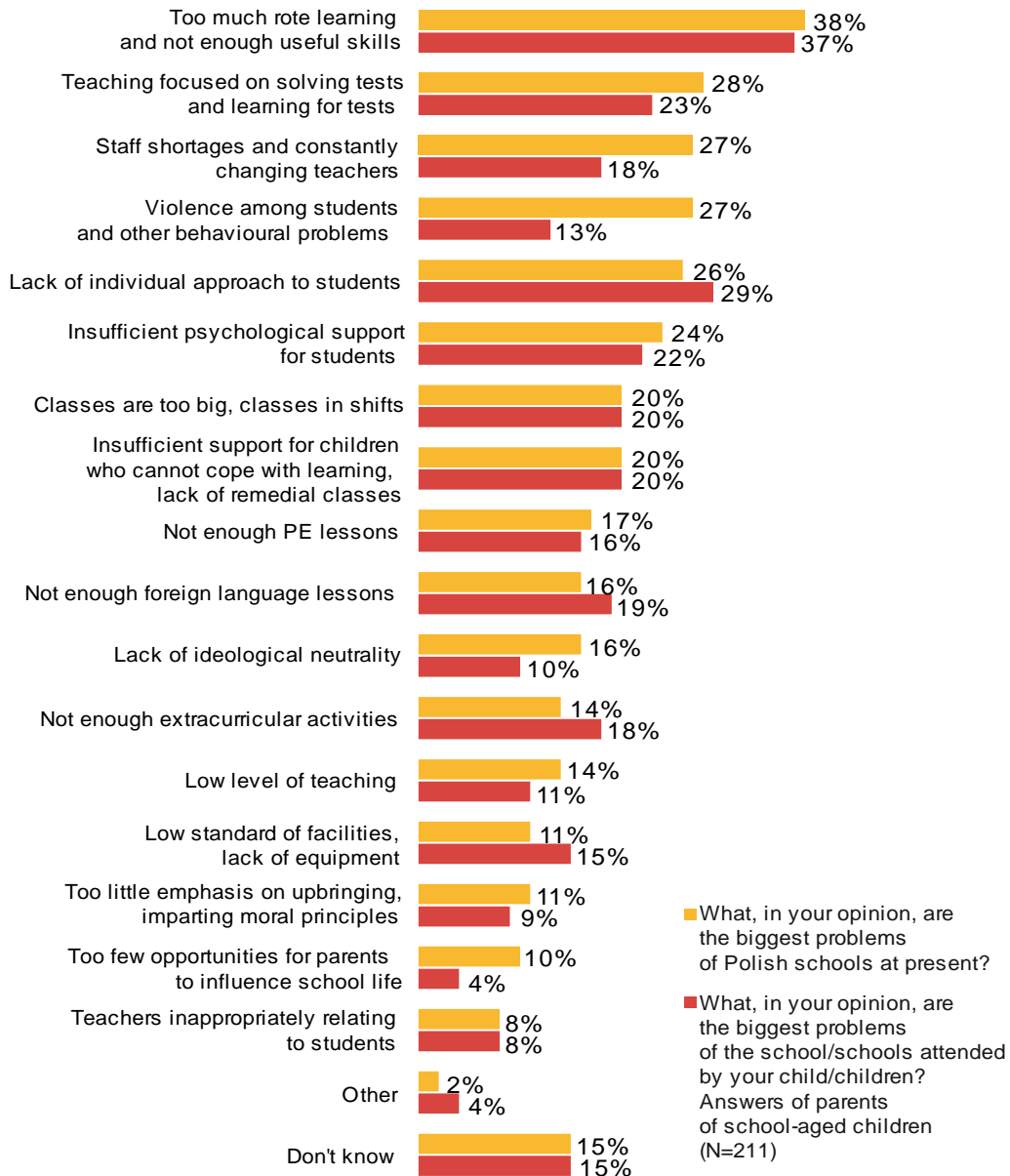
In your opinion, do currently Polish schools generally:

Combined answers "strongly agree" and "moderately agree"



All respondents were asked what are the main problems of Polish schools, and in addition, parents of school-age children were asked to indicate those issues that are the most pressing in their pupils' schools. The biggest problem indicated equally by all respondents (38%) in relation to Polish schools and by parents (37%) in relation to their children's schools is the excess of memory learning and not enough teaching of useful skills. The top problems of Polish education, indicated by more than a quarter of all respondents, also include: teaching focused on solving tests (28%), staff shortages and constant changes of teachers (27%), violence among students and other behavioural problems (27%), lack of individual approach to students (26%) and insufficient psychological support for students (24%). The lack of an individual approach to students was particularly strongly emphasized by parents as the second biggest problem in schools attended by their children (indicated by 29% of them). In parents' declarations, the problem of violence among students (13%), as well as staff shortages and high turnover of teachers (18%) occupy a much lower position than in the views expressed by the general population.

Problems of Polish schools.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Polish Schools 2022", January 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2022, N=1038. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.