

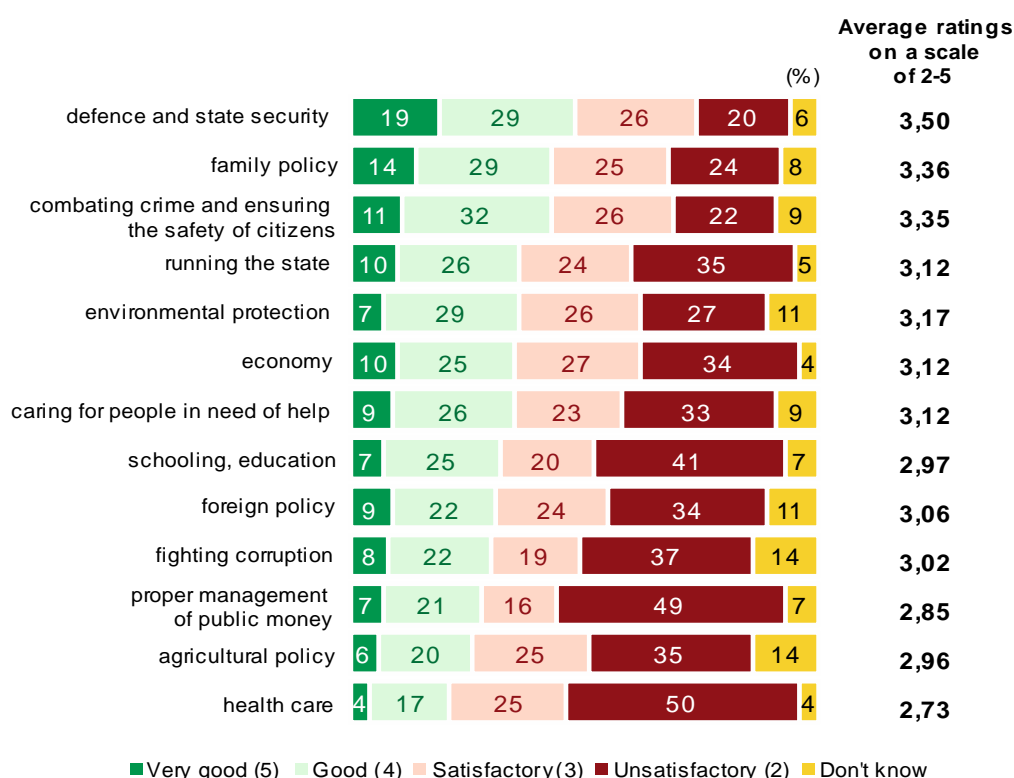
## **Summary evaluations of the activities of the government of Mateusz Morawiecki after four years in office**

Poles assessed the first four years of Law and Justice (PiS) government after the 2015 elections as exceptionally good. Despite allegations of violating the rule of law that appeared from the very beginning, many people believed that the PiS government meant a new, better quality in politics. Assessments of the policies of previous cabinets co-created by this party in many areas (including social and economic policy) were good at record levels. This allowed PiS to stay in power for another term. Currently, the authorities have a much more difficult challenge. After four years in office, Mateusz Morawiecki's second government has much weaker ratings than the previous cabinets from the same political camp. His economic and financial policy, combating corruption and policy towards families are rated significantly worse.

Declarations indicate that currently the government's strong point is state security policy, i.e. defence (48% of the ratings are good, including very good, and 20% are unsatisfactory). This is related to relatively good opinions about the policy of combating crime and ensuring the safety of citizens (43% of ratings are good, with 22% unsatisfactory). Among the three best perceived areas is also the family policy, the trademark of the ruling camp (43% of

ratings are good, 24% - unsatisfactory). The government also receives more good (including very good) than unsatisfactory ratings for environmental protection activities (36% vs. 27%, respectively). Care for people in need of help (35% good vs. 33% unsatisfactory), as well as economic policy (35% vs. 34%, respectively) and general management of the state (36% vs. 35%, respectively) are rated ambiguously. The government's foreign policy is perceived negatively more often than positively (31% of ratings are good and 34% are unsatisfactory). Criticism is more visible in assessments of the government's activities in areas such as: combating corruption (30% good vs. 37% unsatisfactory), agricultural policy (26% vs. 35%, respectively), education (32% vs. 41%, respectively). After four years in office, the government of Mateusz Morawiecki receives the worst ratings for the way it manages public money (28% good vs. 49% unsatisfactory) and the functioning of health care (21% vs. 50%, respectively).

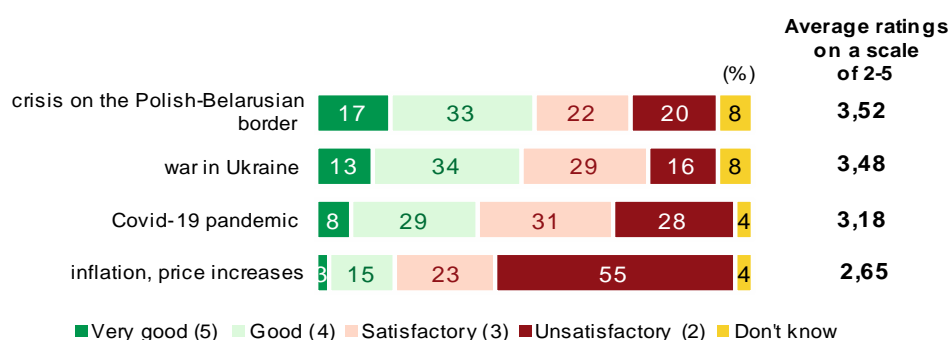
**How would you assess the activities of Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki's government since its establishment after the 2019 elections in the field of:**



The challenges faced by Mateusz Morawiecki's government during its term in office include the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, the crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border and high inflation. Declarations confirm that, in public opinion, the government is doing better

in the area of ensuring security than in the area of the economy. Half of respondents assessed the actions taken to deal with the crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border as good or very good, and one-fifth assessed them as poor, giving an unsatisfactory rating. Nearly half of respondents praise the policy towards the war in Ukraine (47%), while 16% are critical. The government policy towards inflation is perceived completely differently. More than half of respondents (55%) assess the government's actions aimed at limiting price increases and its effects negatively, and only less than one-fifth (18%) assess them as good or very good. The opinions about the policy towards the COVID-19 pandemic are the most diverse. Compared to all other aspects of assessment included in the study, the government's activities in this area are perceived as relatively good (37% good vs. 28% unsatisfactory).

### How do you think the government has coped coping with the following challenges:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Summary evaluations of the activities and government of Mateusz Morawiecki after four years in office", September 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: September 2023, N=1073, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.