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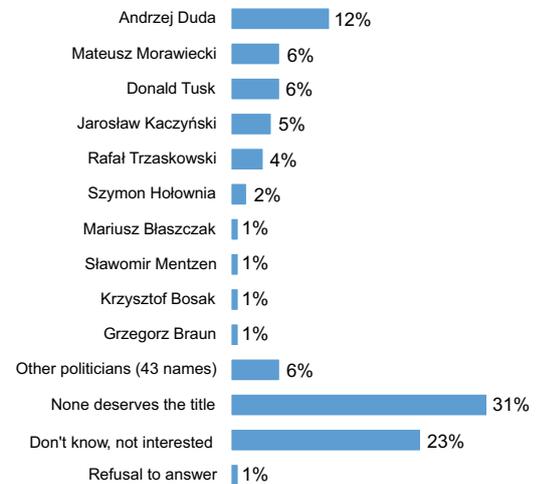
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE,
THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED
RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Moods on the Job Market in November
- Poles about Development of Nuclear Energy
- Poles about the War in Ukraine and Help for Refugees
- Political Party Preferences in December
- Reasons for Good and Bad Opinions about Parliament
- Opinions about Parliament and President in December
- Attitude to Government in December
- Social Moods in December
- Trust in Politicians in December
- Moods on the Job Market in the First Decade of December
- Poles on the War in Ukraine and NATO Involvement

Politicians of the year 2022

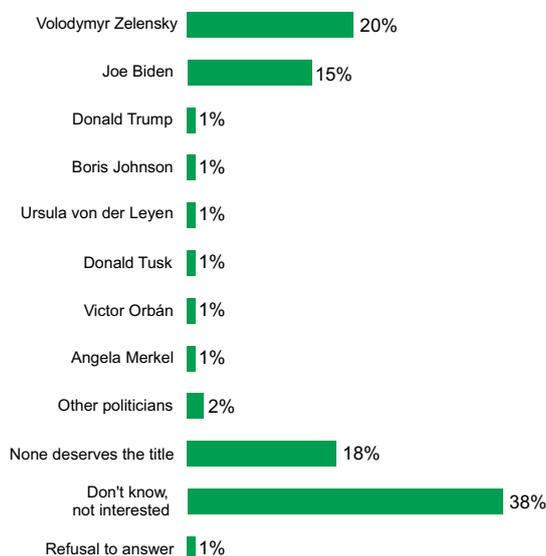
In the public opinion, President Andrzej Duda deserves the title of Polish politician of the year 2022, as 12% of all respondents nominated him for this award when answering an open questions. This is the fifth time in his political career that Andrzej Duda received the title of the politician of the year in CBOS research. Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki was ranked second in this ranking (6%). Almost as many people nominated the chairman of the Civic Platform (PO), Donald Tusk (6%). In fourth place with a score of 5% is the head of the ruling party, the leader of Law and Justice (PiS) Jarosław Kaczyński, and the fifth place went to the vice-chairman of PO, the mayor of Warsaw Rafał Trzaskowski (4%). The other politicians received no more than 2% of the votes. Almost one-third (31%) stated that none of the people on the political scene they knew deserved the title of politician of the year, and less than one-fourth (23%) answered that they did not know whom to nominate or were not interested in politics at all.

Which of the Polish politicians, in your opinion, deserves the title of the politician of the year 2022?



Choosing the foreign politician of the year caused less difficulty than usual. In the international dimension, according to Poles, the title of the politician of the year

Which of the foreign politicians acting on the world stage, in your opinion, deserves the title of the politician of the year 2022?



was most deserved by the president of Ukraine, fighting against the Russian invasion, Volodymyr Zelensky. The percentage of votes obtained by the president of Ukraine (20%) is among the highest in the history of our ranking since 2002. The second person who was also distinguished on the international arena was the President of the United States, Joe Biden, i.e. the head of state supporting the fighting Ukraine the most militarily and materially. He was considered the most distinguished politician of 2022 by 15% of respondents. Other

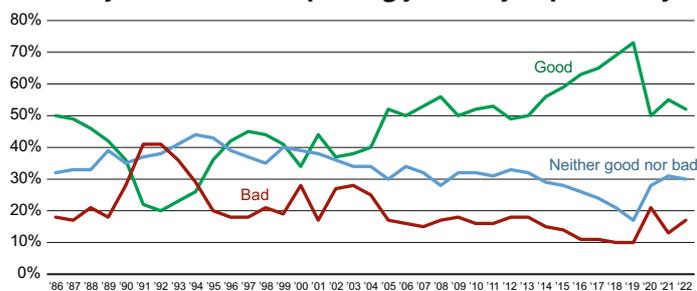
names were mentioned much less frequently. In 2022, less than one-fifth of respondents (18%) believed that none of the world-class politicians they knew had played a significant role on the international arena over the past twelve months to deserve the title of the politician of the year. Nearly two-fifths of respondents (38%) had problems choosing the politician of the year in the world.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Politician of the Year 2022 in Poland and in the World", January 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2022, N=1018. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Evaluation of the year 2022

Slightly more than half of respondents (52%) assessed 2022 as, generally speaking, good for them personally. Others more often assessed it ambiguously as neither good nor bad (30%), rather than negatively (17%). Assessments of 2022 in the personal dimension, similarly to 2020 and 2021, are clearly lower than in 2014-2019, when we recorded systematic improvement. In this respect, 2019 was rated the best in the entire history of CBOS research, i.e. since 1986. In this context, the passing year is assessed only slightly better than 2020, i.e. the year in which the COVID-19 pandemic began. In the longer term, however, it can be noticed that, from 2005 to 2022, groups evaluating the passing years as good for them personally prevailed.

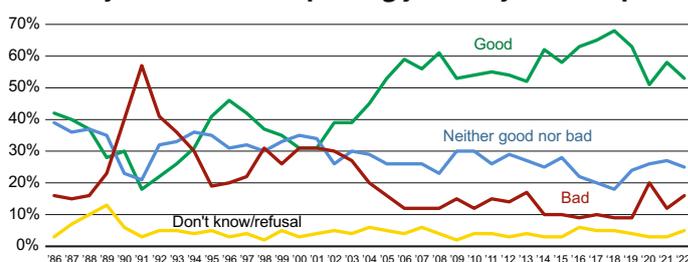
How do you evaluate the passing year for you personally?



"Don't know" answers and refusals omitted

Respondents in employment, including part-time, assessed the passing year in their workplaces. More than half of the employees (53%) considered it, generally speaking, as good. Others more often described it as neither good nor bad (25%), rather than bad (16%). The ratings for 2022 in relation to workplaces are only slightly better than the ratings for 2020. It is worth noting, however, that the drop in ratings recorded in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic compared to 2019 in this dimension was smaller than in the case of the personal dimension. In the longer term, we can see that the period since 2005, based on the assessments of employees, has been an unprecedented period of prosperity in Polish workplaces.

How do you evaluate the passing year for your workplace?

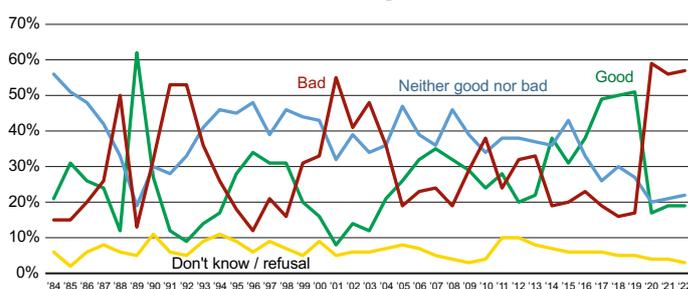


Answers of employees only

While in the balance of the past year in the personal and professional dimension positive opinions prevail, the assessment of the affairs in Poland and in the world is much worse.

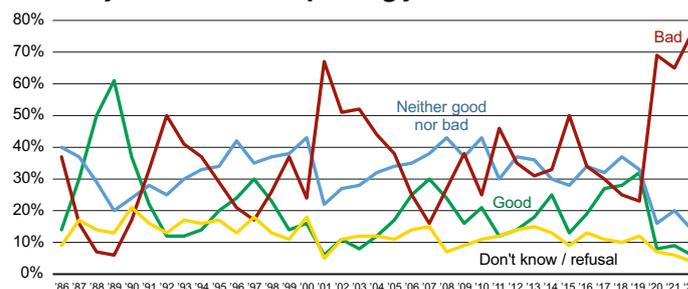
The majority (57%) of respondents believe that the past year, generally speaking, was bad for Poland. It was considered as good for our country by less than one-fifth (19%), whereas 22% described it as neither good nor bad. These ratings are almost identical to last year's. Analysing the assessments in a longer perspective, it can be seen that, in the opinion of Polish society, 2022 was only slightly better for Poland than 2020, the worst year so far.

How do you evaluate the passing year for Poland?



The assessment of the year in the global dimension is even worse than in relation to Poland alone. More than three-quarters (76%) of respondents believe that 2022, generally speaking, was bad for the world. Only 5% view it in positive light, and 15% summed it up with the term neither good nor bad. Assessments of 2022 in the global dimension are the worst in the entire period covered by the research, i.e. since 1986. Thus, the passing year was assessed by Poles even worse than the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, most negatively assessed so far.

How do you evaluate the passing year for the world?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Evaluations of the Year 2022", December 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2022, N=1018. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Long-term effects of COVID-19

In November 2022, a total of 42% of adults declared that they had suffered from COVID-19 at least once. More than a third of respondents who had suffered from COVID-19 (36%) have experienced some chronic health ailments which, in their opinion, can be attributed to the past infection. Almost three-fifths (59%) passed the disease without any chronic health effects or long-term post-COVID-related ailments. The negative long-term effects of COVID-19 are much more often reported by women (45%) than men (25%). Post-covid-related ailments have been experienced more often by older people: among people over 65 years of age, more than half (52%) have experienced such ailments.

After the coronavirus infection, have you experienced any chronic health ailments associated with this disease?

Answers of people who had suffered from COVID-19 (N=441)



Respondents who had suffered from COVID-19 and subsequently developed chronic health ailments related to this disease were asked in an open question about their characteristics. According to the responses obtained, the long-term effects of COVID-19 are manifested primarily in a noticeable decrease in the body performance, i.e. chronic fatigue, weakness, exhaustion, and general drowsiness, indicated by 38% of those experiencing some ailments after COVID-19. More than one-fifth of convalescents (22%) have complained of major or minor ailments of the respiratory system, e.g. shortness of breath, feeling of lack of air, shallow breathing or shortness of breath, or pneumonia. The same percentage (22%) have experienced some kind of neurological ailment, manifested primarily by cognitive impairment. These respondents spoke of a sense of dullness, the so-called covid fog, i.e. memory disorders or loss, difficulty concentrating or increased nervousness. Relatively frequent effects of COVID-19 (17%) are various problems with the upper part of the respiratory system, including: long-term cough, chronic runny nose, sinus pain, sore throat, tonsillitis or a general feeling of obstructed upper respiratory tract. A similar percentage (16%) have complained about problems related to the osteoarticular system: paresis of some parts of the body, pain in the joints, bones, spine, muscles, limbs, orthopaedic ailments or general difficulties in moving and mobility limitations. One-tenth of those who feel some long-term consequences of coronavirus infection (10%) have experienced a disorder or complete loss of smell and taste. In addition, there was talk of a general decrease in immunity, recurrent infections or chronic diseases (6%), headaches or dizziness (5%), problems with the digestive

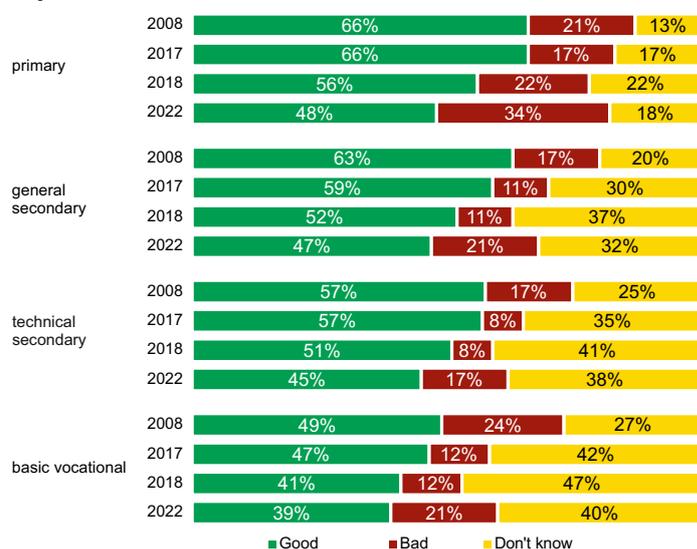
system, lack of appetite, abdominal pain or kidney problems (4%). Based on the declarations, the rare long-term effects of coronavirus infection i.a. include: visual impairment (3%), cardiac ailments, increased blood pressure, arrhythmia (2%), hair loss, alopecia (2%), insomnia (2%), hearing impairment, hearing loss (2%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Coronavirus Epidemic and the Long-term Effects of COVID-19 Infection", December 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2022, N=1038. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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:

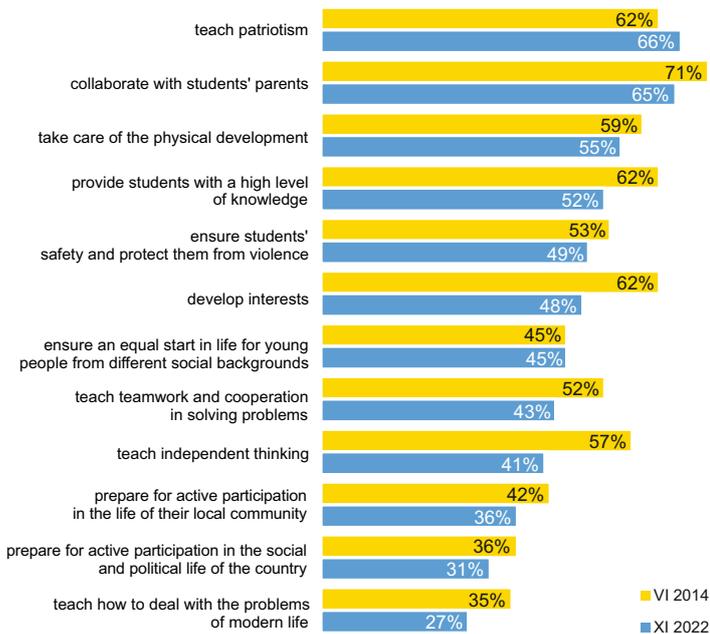


More detailed opinions about Polish schools allow to characterize their strengths and weaknesses. In the opinion of the majority of respondents, schools in Poland teach patriotism (66% vs. 19% who are of the opposite opinion), cooperate with students' parents (65% vs. 19%), teach moral principles (60% 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:

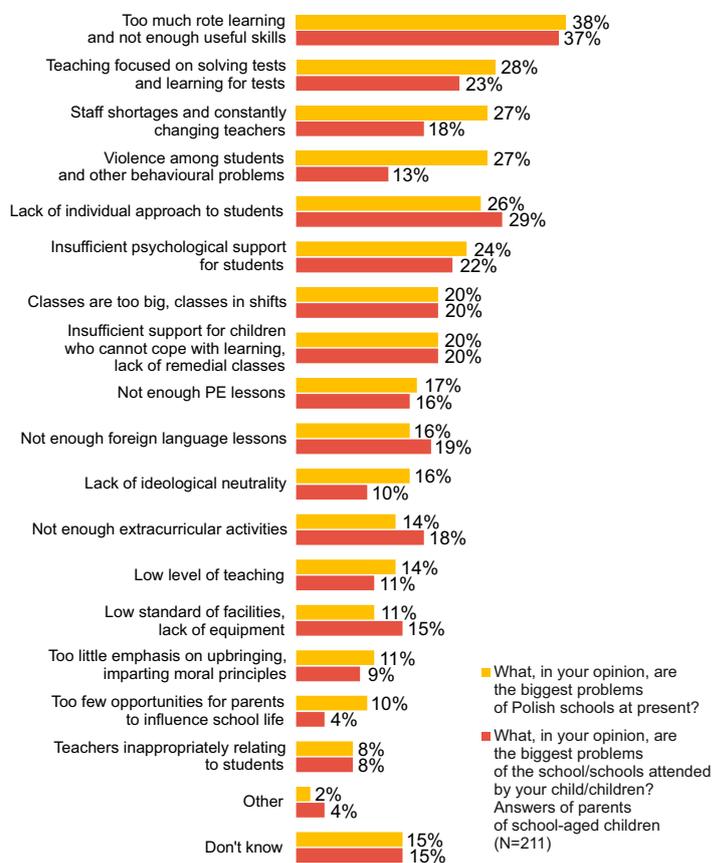
Combined answers "strongly agree" and "moderately agree"



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.

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