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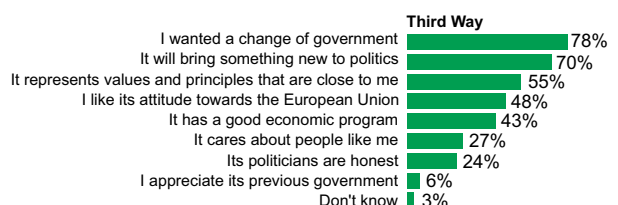
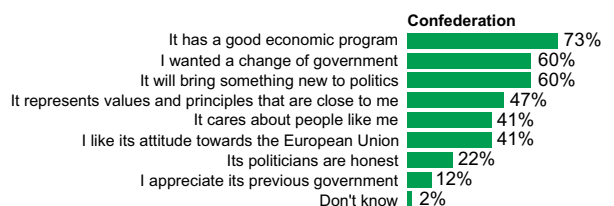
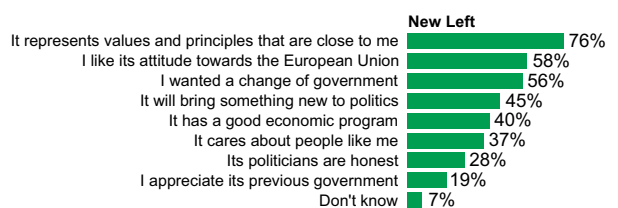
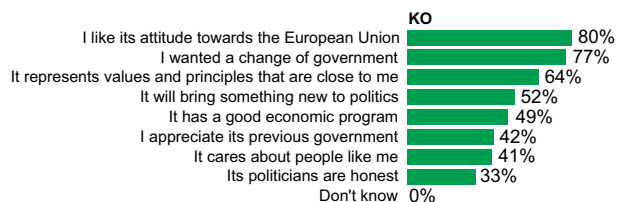
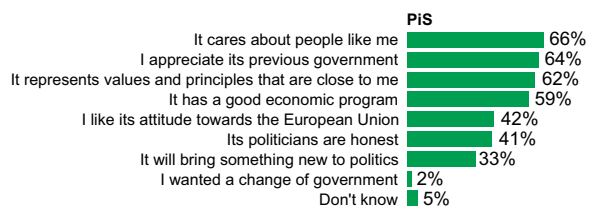
- Summary of the Activities of Mateusz Morawiecki
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## Electoral motivations

On October 15, elections to the Sejm and Senate were held in Poland. A record high percentage of eligible voters took part (74.38%). Although the ruling Law and Justice (PiS) achieved the best result, the number of seats it won does not allow it to maintain power. The government will therefore be formed by the opposition parties: Civic Coalition (KO), the Third Way and the New Left.

The post-election survey shows the motivations of voters of individual parties. PiS voters felt that it represented both their interests (it cared about people like them - 66%) and the values and principles they adhere to (62%). Voters gave a positive assessment to this party's current government (64%) and its economic program (59%). For KO voters, the most important rationale was the party's attitude towards the European Union (80%). The other reason for voting for KO, almost as often mentioned, was the desire to change the government (77%). A large part of the voters of this coalition (64%) believed that it represented values and principles that are close to them. The decision to support the New Left was primarily based on ideological considerations - 76% of its voters declared that this group represented values and principles close to them. The percentage of people referring to axiological motives was higher among the voters of this formation than in other electorates. Those who voted for the New Left relatively often took into account this group's attitude towards the European Union (58%) and were guided by the desire to

### What made you support this party or coalition? Please indicate the most important reasons. Responses from voters of electoral committees.



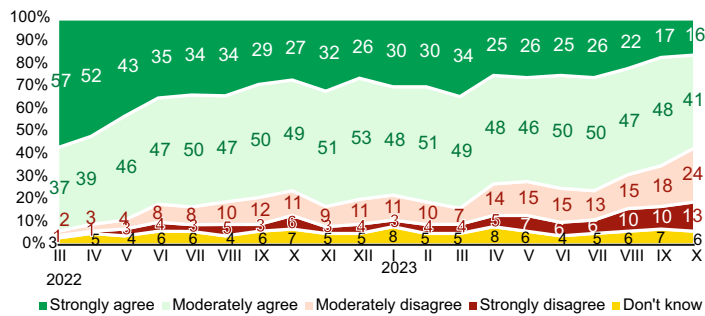
(56%). Confederation voters emphasized primarily the good economic program of this party (73%). They also often expected a change in power (60%) and a new quality in politics (60%). The Third Way voters wanted, above all, a change of government (78%) and expected a new quality in politics (70%). Most of them also declared that this group represented values and principles that were close to them (55%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash publication in Polish: "Electoral motives and decisions", October 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: June 2023, N=1000, telephone interviews. The quota sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## The war in Ukraine and Polish-Ukrainian relations

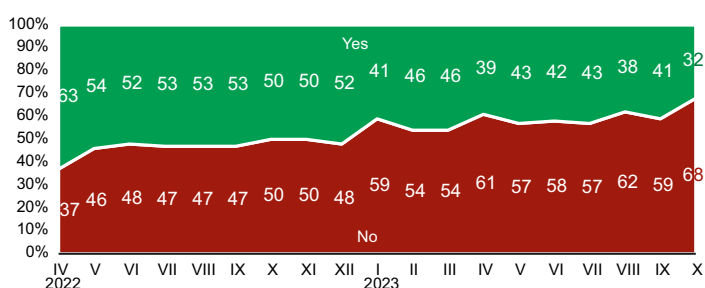
Public support for admitting war refugees from Ukraine to Poland is decreasing from month to month. From September to October it has decreased by 8 percentage points, and from July by a total of 19 points, i.e. from 76% to 57%.

### Do you agree that Poland should accept Ukrainian refugees from the areas affected by the conflict?



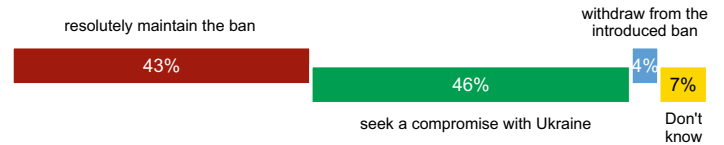
There is also a clear decline in declarations of personal assistance to Ukrainians: less than one-third (32%, a decrease of 9 points compared to September) declare that they or someone from their household provide such assistance. When we first asked this question a year and a half ago, the percentage of such declarations exceeded 60%, then for the rest of 2022 it remained around 50%. Since the beginning of the new year, it has dropped significantly and is now approaching the 30% threshold for the first time.

### Do you or someone in your household offer help to refugees from Ukraine voluntarily and free of charge?



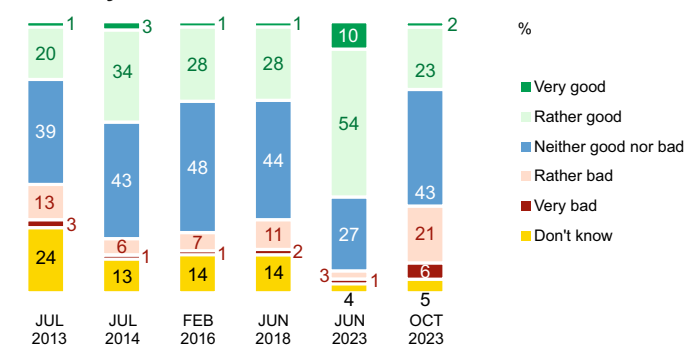
The so-called grain crisis has undoubtedly contributed to the deterioration of mutual relations. After the European Commission failed to extend the embargo on Ukrainian grain in mid-September, Poland introduced a unilateral embargo (Hungary and Slovakia did the same). In response to this decision, Ukraine filed a complaint against these countries with the World Trade Organization (WTO). The dominant view among Poles is that a compromise with Ukraine should be sought (46%), although a slightly smaller percentage of respondents support a tougher stance, believing that the embargo should be unconditionally adhered to (43%). Only 4% of respondents believe that the ban should be withdrawn.

### Poland has maintained restrictions on the import of Ukrainian grain into its territory, contrary to the decision of the European Commission, which prompted Ukraine to file a complaint against our country to the World Trade Organization. Should the Polish government:



In June 2023, we recorded record-breaking assessments of Polish-Ukrainian relations. The current state of mutual relations is perceived as incomparably worse. In the following four months, the percentage of positive assessments of Polish-Ukrainian relations dropped by almost 40 percentage points (from 64% to 25%), and the percentage of negative opinions increased almost sevenfold (from 4% to 27%). Although the largest percentage of respondents perceive the current relations between our countries as "neither good nor bad" (43%), for the first time there are slightly more negative opinions than positive ones.

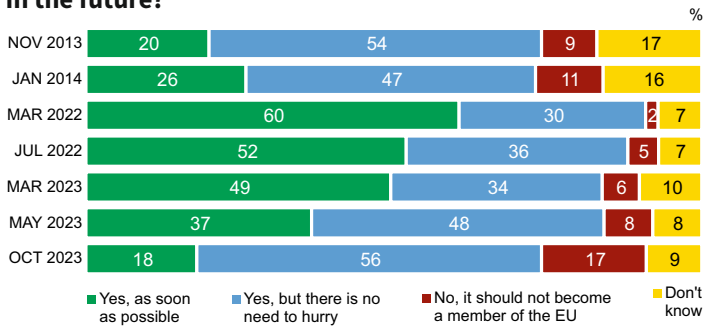
### How do you assess current Polish-Ukrainian relations?



In recent months, the support for Ukraine's admission to the European Union has also clearly weakened. Although the majority of Poles still support the country's accession to the EU, this view is not only less widespread, but also given in a less decisive way. A total of 74% of respondents approve of Ukraine's membership in the EU, but only 18% believe that accession should take place as soon as possible. For comparison: at the beginning of the war, in March 2022, the percentage of people supporting

Ukraine's admission to the EU reached 90%, while as many as 60% of respondents wanted the country to join quickly.

### Should Ukraine become a member of the European Union in the future?

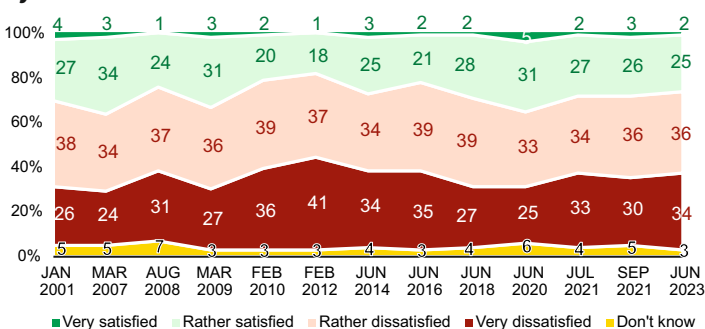


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "About the War in Ukraine and Polish-Ukrainian Relations", October 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: October 2023, N=1110, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Opinions on the functioning of the healthcare system

After the increase in overall satisfaction with healthcare recorded during the coronavirus pandemic in June 2020, the ratings deteriorated in the following years. Invariably, for over twenty years since we have surveyed this issue, those who are satisfied with the healthcare system have been in the minority. Currently, slightly more than one-fourth (27%) are satisfied with the functioning of healthcare in Poland, and over two-thirds (70%) evaluate it negatively.

### Are you satisfied with the performance of healthcare system in Poland?

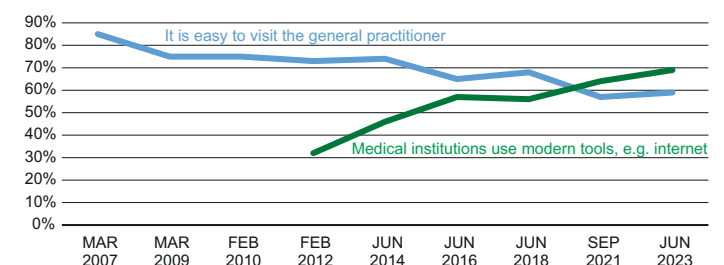


Among many aspects of the functioning of health care, Poles most appreciate the competence of physicians (70%), their commitment to work (63%), as well as the use of modern solutions in medical care (69%) and modern medical equipment (62%). The availability of primary care doctors (59%) and their diagnostic skills (i.e. recognizing what the patient's problems are and making appropriate decisions regarding further treatment) are also positively assessed (59%). More than half believe that patients treated under the National Health Fund are treated with

care and kindness (54%), a similar number believe that they are treated equally, depending only on their health condition (53%), and slightly more than half positively assess the quality of information on the possibility of obtaining medical advice (51%). Less than half express satisfaction with the remaining aspects of healthcare included in the study. Nearly half of respondents believe that the administration serves patients quickly and effectively (47%), and the same number believe that they can count on immediate medical assistance even at night (47%). In all dimensions of healthcare discussed above, positive evaluations outweigh negative ones. This also applies to the availability of medical assistance outside the place of residence (39% vs. 28%), although a significant number of people have no opinion on this matter (33%). Other aspects are assessed negatively rather than positively. As in previous years, the dimensions of the functioning of healthcare under the National Health Fund that were rated the worst are: the availability of specialist doctors (84% of negative ratings), the appropriate number of medical staff in hospitals (66%), and the availability of necessary diagnostic tests (67%). The ability to make appointments at a convenient time (58%) and in a convenient location (52%) is also perceived negatively. A slight predominance of negative over positive assessments also applies to the functioning of night and holiday care (40% negative vs. 35% positive).

After the deterioration in the ratings of most aspects of healthcare two years ago, many of them have improved this year. Taking into account long-term trends, two things stand out. A positive change concerns the growing belief that modern solutions, e.g. the Internet, are used in health care. However, the assessment of the availability of primary care doctors is clearly worse than in previous decades. Back in 2007, the vast majority of respondents (85%) believed that it was easy to get to a general practitioner, while currently 59% of respondents believe so.

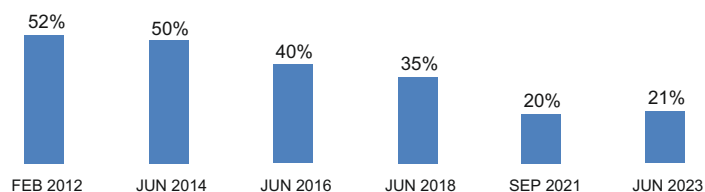
### Do you agree with the following statements about medical services offered in public healthcare system funded by National Health Fund? Affirmative answers



Given the feeling of insufficient availability of benefits and services reimbursed under the National Health Fund, it is not surprising that those who believe that treatment in Poland is free of charge are in the minority (21%), and the vast majority is of the opposite opinion (74%). The belief that treatment in Poland is free has decreased significantly over the last decade.

## In your opinion, is treatment in Poland free of charge?

Affirmative answers

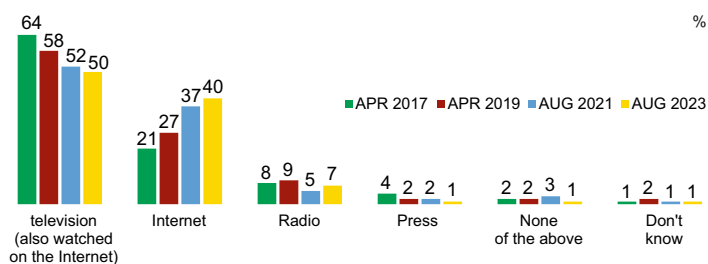


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions on the Functioning of the Health Care System", October 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: June 2023, N=1054, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## The perception of the media

For the plurality of Poles (50%), television is still the main source of information about current events in the country and around the world. However, it can be noted that its reach has been decreasing over the years: since 2017, this group has decreased by 14 percentage points, while the importance of the Internet is strengthening, and now it is the primary source of information for two fifths of Poles (40%, a 3-point increase since the previous measurement in 2021, and an increase of 19 points since the measurement six years ago). Radio (7%) or the press (1%) are the main source of information far less often.

### What is your main source of information about events in Poland and around the world?



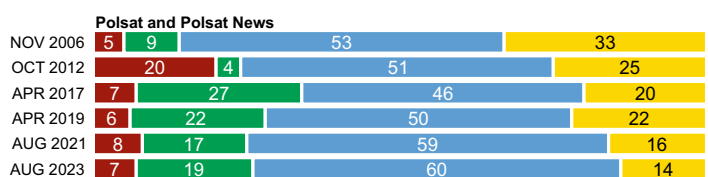
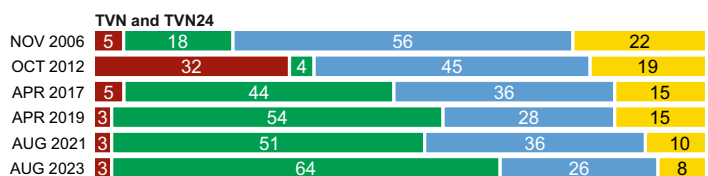
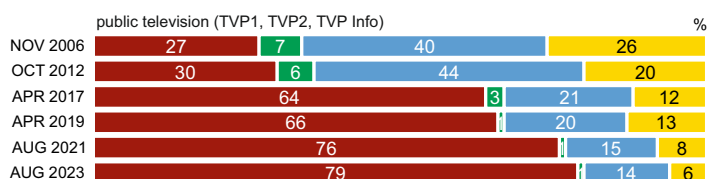
Responses show that the main sources of daily information on television are, on the one hand, public TV programs (for a total of 29% of respondents), and on the other hand, TVN and TVN24 programs (27%). Polsat and Polsat News programs were mentioned in this context by slightly fewer people (16%).

Polish politics has been an area of sharp and uncompromising confrontation between two opposing

camp for over a decade. It spills over into society and is reflected in the media. In recent years, the position of public television as an impartial broadcaster of news programs has clearly weakened. The opinion that it is a station favourable to the government and the ruling party was expressed by 30% of respondents in 2012, and by 79% in 2023. The breakthrough occurred between 2012 and 2017, undoubtedly after the 2015 elections and PiS taking power. TVN and TVN24 news programs followed a similar path to TVP, but in a different direction. After the 2015 elections, the belief that this television's programs serve the opposition became stronger. This confrontation of the two main broadcasters created vacuum: the needs of the audience that looks for objectivity or impartiality in media coverage were not met. This vacuum was filled by Polsat. The impartiality rate for this broadcaster is similar throughout the entire research period and is between 50% and 60%.

### How would you describe the political attitude of news and current affairs programs of public television (TVP1, TVP2, TVP Info)/ TVN and TVN24/ Polsat and Polsat News?

Do they usually:



Legend: favor the government and the ruling party (red), favour the opposition (green), are impartial (blue), Don't know (yellow)

Responses of people watching news and current affairs programs of the listed television stations

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Media Perception", October 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: August 2023, N=1024, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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