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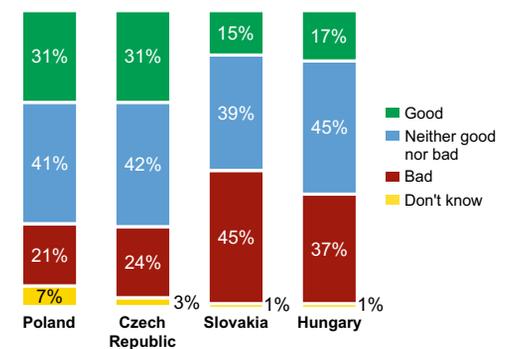
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Household Healthcare Spending
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- Saving on Health
- Party Preferences in the Second Half of August
- Opinions about Parliament, President and Constitutional Tribunal
- Social Moods in August

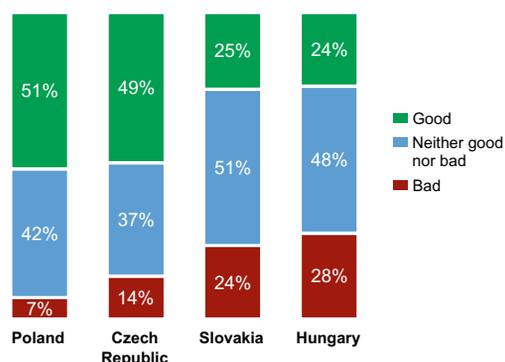
## Evaluation of economic situation and living conditions in Visegrad Group countries

The evaluation of economic situation is better in Poland and Czech Republic than in Hungary and Slovakia. In all V4 countries except Slovakia the plurality of respondents evaluate the economic situation of their country as average. In Slovakia, however, the dominant group see the economic conditions as bad. In Hungary there are more people who think that the economy is in bad shape than having a good opinion about it, while in Poland and in Czech Republic positive opinions are more common than negative.

**Evaluation of the economic situation of the country**



**Evaluation of household material living conditions**



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Evaluations and Forecasts of Economic Situation and Living Conditions of Households in the Visegrad Group Countries", August 2016. Fieldwork for national sample in Poland: July 2016, N=983; Czech Republic (CVVM Sociological Institute): June 2016, N=1005; Hungary (TARKI): July 2016, N=999; Slovakia (FOCUS): June 2016, N=1003.

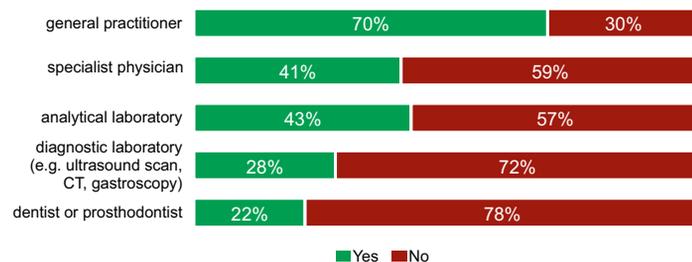
## Use of medical services and health insurance

Poles almost universally declare using medical services and health insurance. In the six months preceding the survey 84% of respondents consulted a physician, visited a dentist or prosthodontist, visited a medical laboratory or used diagnostic service to have medical tests because of their own or their child's health condition.

A vast majority of Poles are patients in public healthcare system. In the last six months over three-quarters of respondents (77%) used some service offered by the public healthcare system. Most respondents at least once visited a general practitioner in that period. Over two-fifths visited a specialist physician or had

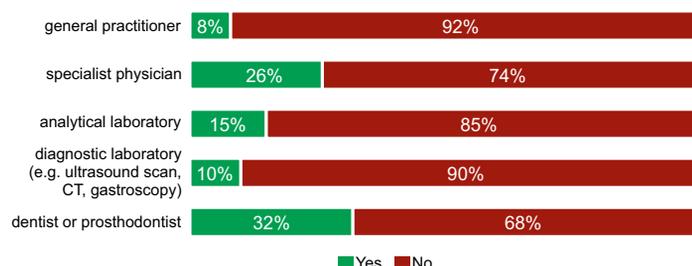
laboratory tests. Over a quarter had diagnostic tests in specialized units. Slightly more than one-fifth of respondents visited a dentist or prosthodontist in the healthcare system funded by National Health Fund.

**In the last six months, have you used the following services in public healthcare system due to the state of your own or your child's health?**



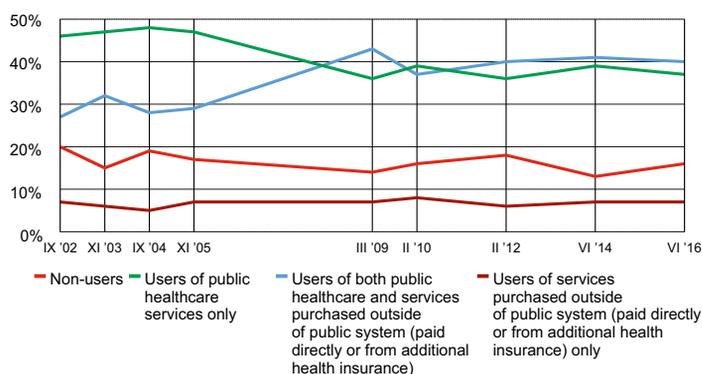
Regardless of using public healthcare, almost half of respondents (47%) had “private” treatment, i.e. received services not covered by the National Health Fund. The most common medical service paid for by the patient directly or by means of additional insurance was dental treatment. A relatively high number of patients paid personally or bought extra insurance to visit a specialist physician. A smaller group took diagnostic or laboratory tests or visited a general practitioner outside of the public healthcare system.

**In the last six months, have you used the following services outside of the public healthcare system, i.e. paid for them personally or with additional, voluntary health insurance?**



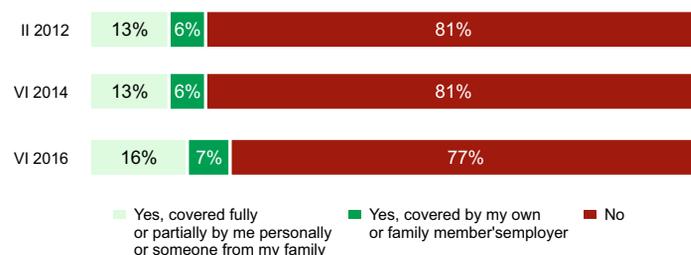
A vast majority of Poles use public healthcare system, but they also frequently supplement it with privately purchased services paid either directly by the patient or from additional health insurance. In the six months prior to the survey the plurality of respondents used the mixed model, i.e. used both services available within the public healthcare system and purchased supplementary services, either directly or from additional insurance. A slightly smaller group only used public healthcare, while a relatively small group only got treatment privately, paying a fee or using voluntary health insurance. This model of medical service use and the scale of supplementing healthcare available within the publically funded system with privately purchased services has been in place since about 2009. Prior to this, use of private healthcare was much more limited in scope and almost half of respondent only used public healthcare.

**Use of healthcare services in six months prior to survey**



Almost a quarter of adult Poles have additional health insurance. Most of the holders pay dues from their own private resources. In the last two years the proportion of people covered by additional, voluntary health insurance increased slightly.

**Have you got additional, voluntary health insurance?**

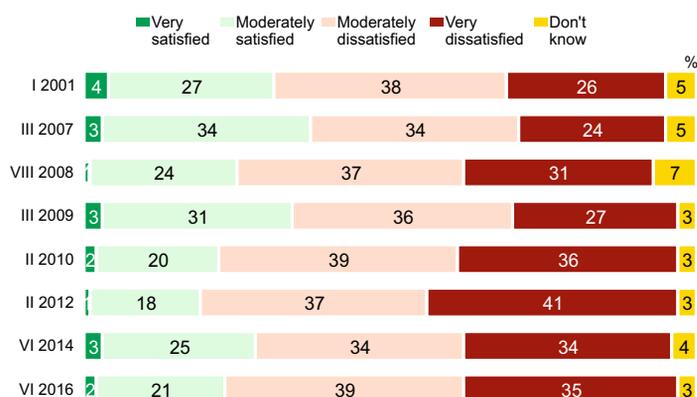


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: “Use of Healthcare Services and Insurance”, August 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2016, N=1002. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

**Opinions about healthcare system**

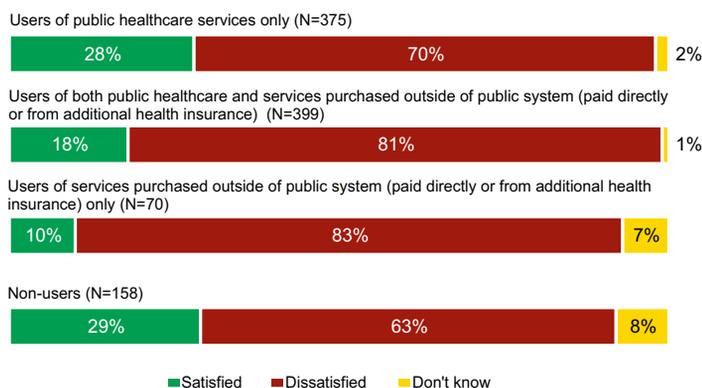
Only slightly less than a quarter of respondents (23%) are satisfied with the performance of public healthcare system in Poland. After noting a visible improvement in evaluations two years ago, we noted a deterioration in opinions this year.

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



Opinions about the performance of healthcare system are related to the way it is used. Satisfaction is higher among non-users and sole users of public healthcare services in the last six months than among people who used health services outside of the public system.

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

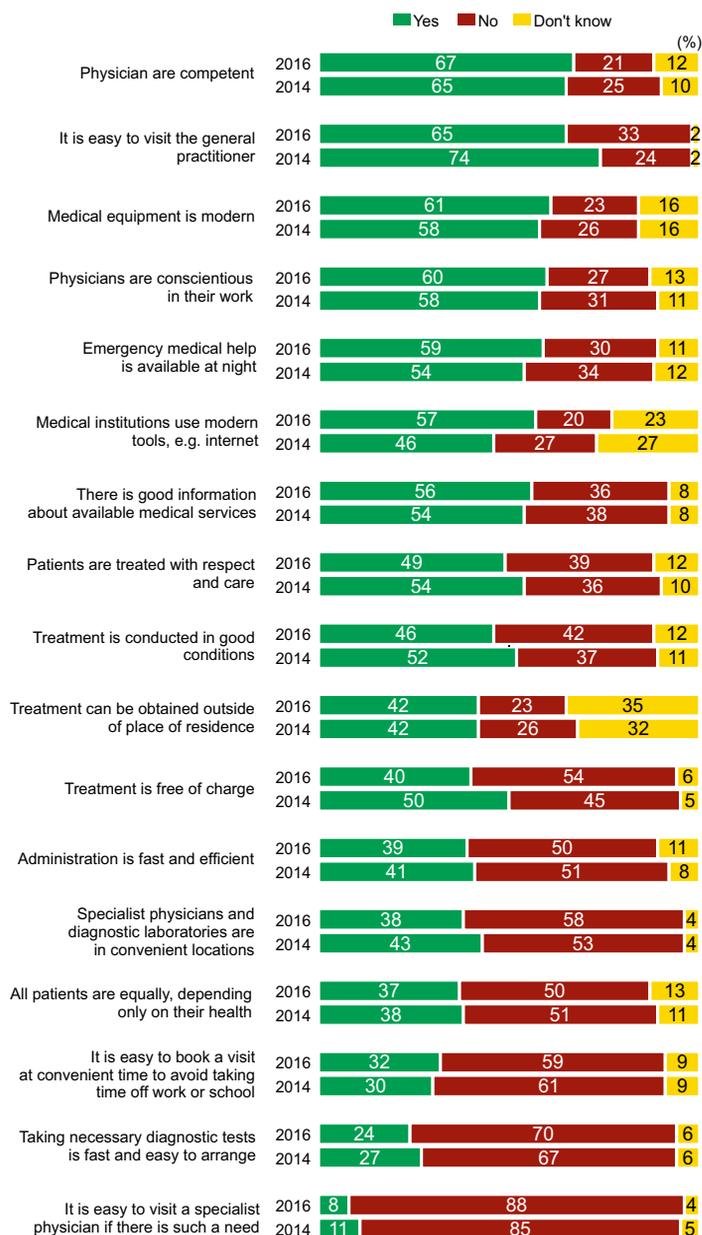


Evaluations of the performance of healthcare system in Poland (services offered within the national health insurance) are complex. About two-thirds of respondents appreciate doctors' skills and a slightly smaller proportion think that a GP is readily available. Most respondents agree that doctors use modern equipment and solutions. Opinions about doctors' work ethics are usually good. Most people think that nighttime emergency medical services are available and there is good information about medical services. Almost half of respondents think that patients in the system funded by the National Health Fund are treated with respect and compassion, while a slightly smaller group have a good opinion about the conditions in which treatment is administered. About two-fifths have a positive opinion about availability of medical help outside of the place of residence. For the above-mentioned aspects of functioning of the healthcare system positive opinions are more common than negative, whereas the other dimensions are evaluated critically by most people. Half of respondents have doubts about equal treatment of all patients and a similar group question the efficiency of administration. The majority do not think that treatment within the public system is free. Most respondents have a negative opinion about the location of units offering specialized treatment and diagnostic tests, and about time arrangements for visits. A vast majority are dissatisfied with waiting time for diagnostic tests and complain about availability of specialized physicians.

In the last two years there has been a decrease in the proportion of people convinced about the availability of general practitioners and in the number of respondents convinced that treatment within the public healthcare system is in fact free of charge. The other aspects for which there has been a deterioration of evaluations are:

conditions of treatment funded by the National Health Fund, doctors' attitude to patients, location of units offering specialized treatment and diagnostic tests. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of people noting modern solutions in treatment and availability of nighttime medical help.

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



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about Healthcare System", August 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2016, N=1002. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

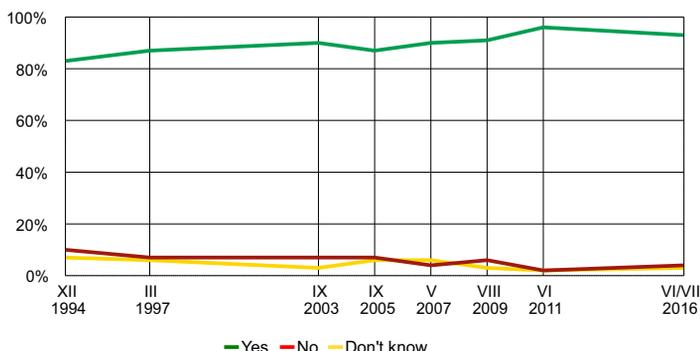
## Attitude to organ transplantation

Organ transplantation in Poland is fraught with difficulties related to problems with sourcing organs from the dead. Past year was one of the worst in this decade in terms of the potential donors (listed by hospitals) and effective cases. Aside from

organizational issues, there is a large number of cases when transplantation is abandoned due to lack of authorization. It usually consists in refusal by the family of the deceased, usually informal expression of the will of the deceased or the will of relatives of the dead person. Such refusal is not legally binding (if the deceased did not register the refusal, his or her agreement is assumed by default), but in practice it results in transplantation not taking place.

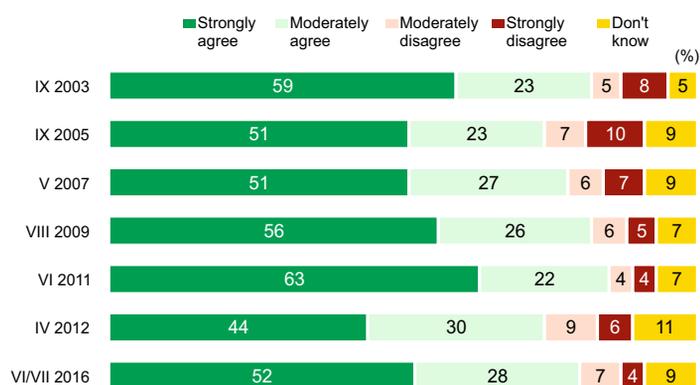
The attitude of Poles to transplantation of organs of the deceased to save life or health of other people has been consistently positive. At present more than nine-tenths agree (93%).

### Do you think it is right to transplant organs after death to save life or health of another person?



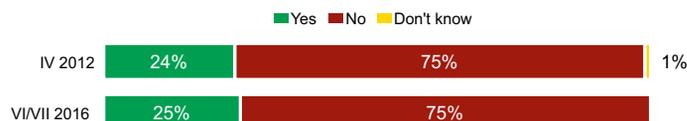
Moreover, eight-tenths of respondents (80%) would agree to have their own organs transplanted after death. The proportion of people accepting the possibility of being a donor has increased since the previous measurement.

### Would you agree to donate your organs after death, to be transplanted to others?



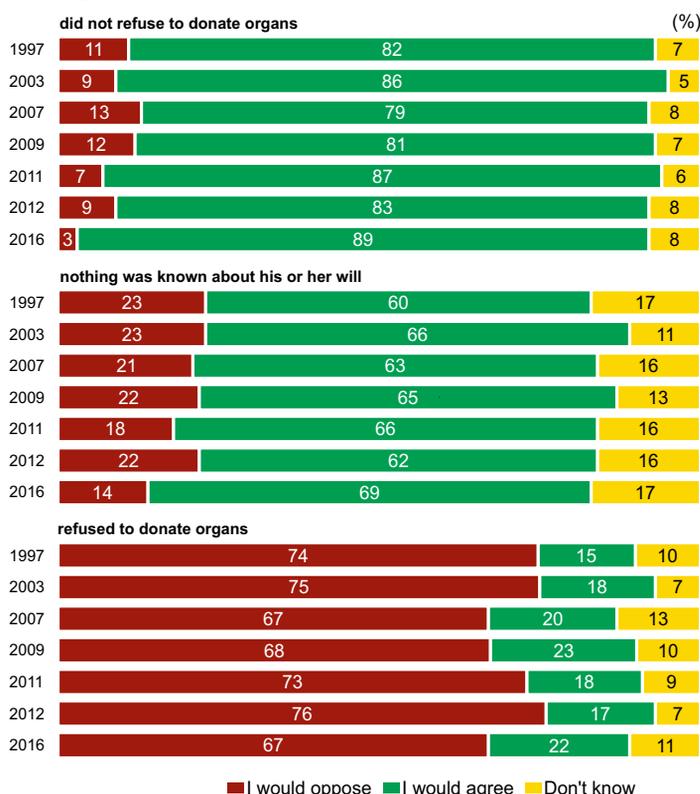
On the other hand, declarations show that three-quarters of Poles (75%) did not talk with relatives about donating their organs after death.

### Did you talk to your relatives about donating your organs after death for transplantation to people who need them?



The dominant group of respondents claim not to be opposed to transplanting organs of a dead relative, provided he or she would not be opposed to it when alive. Rejection of transplantation of organs of a deceased relative is now markedly lower than four years ago. Moreover, the proportion of people opposing transplantation in cases when the deceased relative had nothing against or if his or her will was not known is now on the lowest level recorded in the last twenty years.

### In case of death of a close person, would you oppose removing his or her organs to save someone else's life if this person ...



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes towards Organ Transplantations", August 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2016, N=983. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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