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IN ADDITION

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

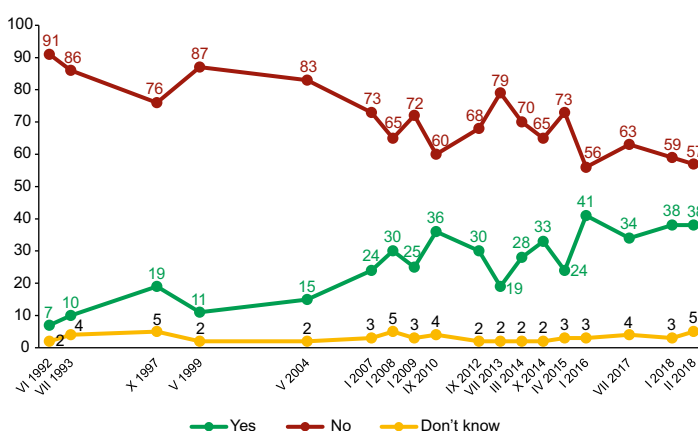
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Subjective influence on public affairs

Currently, the belief that ordinary people have influence on the affairs of the country is expressed by over a third of respondents (38%), while the opposite opinion is shared by 57%. During the last six months, subjective influence of citizens on public affairs has slightly increased, but it is slightly lower than the record level recorded two years ago.

While the majority of respondents still believe that ordinary citizens are deprived of the opportunity to influence the affairs of the country, from a long-term perspective it can be concluded that currently this group is at one of the

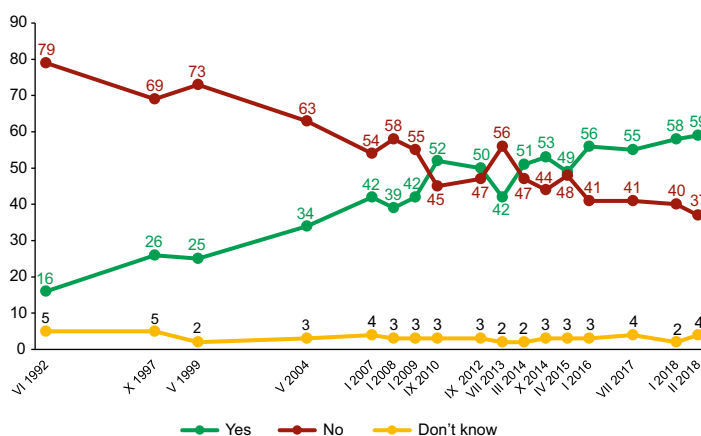
Do people like you have influence on the affairs of the country?



lowest levels since we started monitoring this issue. It is much lower than the proportion recorded in the 1990s and in the first years of this century.

The conviction about the possibility to influence the affairs of the local community, i.e. city or village, is far higher than the sense of subjectivity in the national dimension. In addition, since the beginning of the nineties, we have noted a significant and relatively systematic increase in the percentage of

Do people like you have influence on the affairs of their city or village?



respondents who believe that people like them have an impact on the affairs of their local community. Currently, it is the highest since we ask about this issue (59%). The opposite opinion is expressed by slightly over one third of respondents (37%).

The increase in the sense of influence on local affairs coincides with the results of other CBOS surveys, which show that more and more Poles are interested in matters that go beyond their private lives, trying to affect the functioning of local communities or the activities of specific environmental or professional groups,

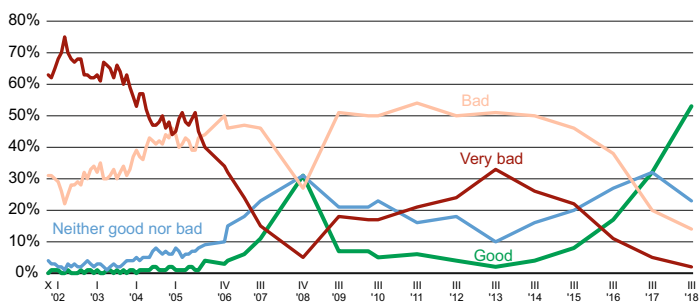
and contribute to solving social problems and helping those in need.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Influence on Public Affairs", March 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2018, N=1057. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Perception of the situation on the labour market

Over half of adult Poles (53%) assess the situation on the domestic labour market well. The analysis of opinions from the previous decade clearly shows that assessments reflect to a large extent the real situation on the labour market in Poland. After a significant increase in satisfaction observed in 2006-2008, in 2009 - with the arrival of the first wave of economic crisis in Europe - opinions of Poles on the domestic labour market significantly deteriorated and a visible downward trend began, which, however, has been reversed in recent years. For five years, the perception of the labour market in Poland has been improving, and current opinions in this area are the best in history, which corresponds to the lowest unemployment rate registered by the Central Statistical Office (GUS) after 1990. In January 2018 the registered unemployment rate, according to GUS, amounted to 6.9% and was less than half of the level registered five years earlier (14.2%).

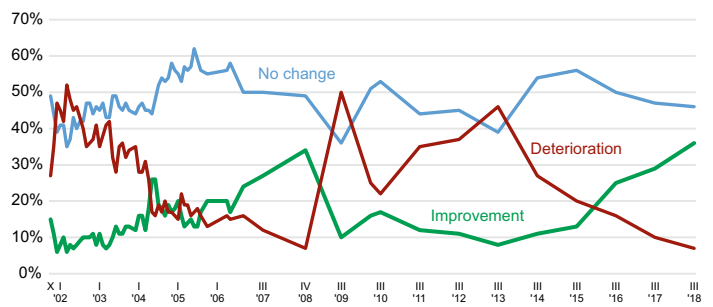
Evaluation of the situation on the labour market in Poland



"Don't know" omitted.

Forecasts regarding the development of the labour market situation in Poland over the next twelve months have also been improving for several years. Currently, only every fourteenth respondent (7%, a decrease by 3 percentage points in a year) envisages negative changes in this respect. Almost half (46%) are of the opinion that during the year the situation on the labour market will not change, while over one third (36%, an increase of 7 points) expect improvement in this respect. Current predictions are the most optimistic since we have been monitoring this issue. We recorded comparable predictions only in 2008, just before the effects of the 2007 global financial crisis began to be observed on the labour market.

Predictions of changes of the situation on the labour market in Poland



"Don't know" omitted

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions About Job Market and Threat of Unemployment", April 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2018, N=1092. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Public image of autism

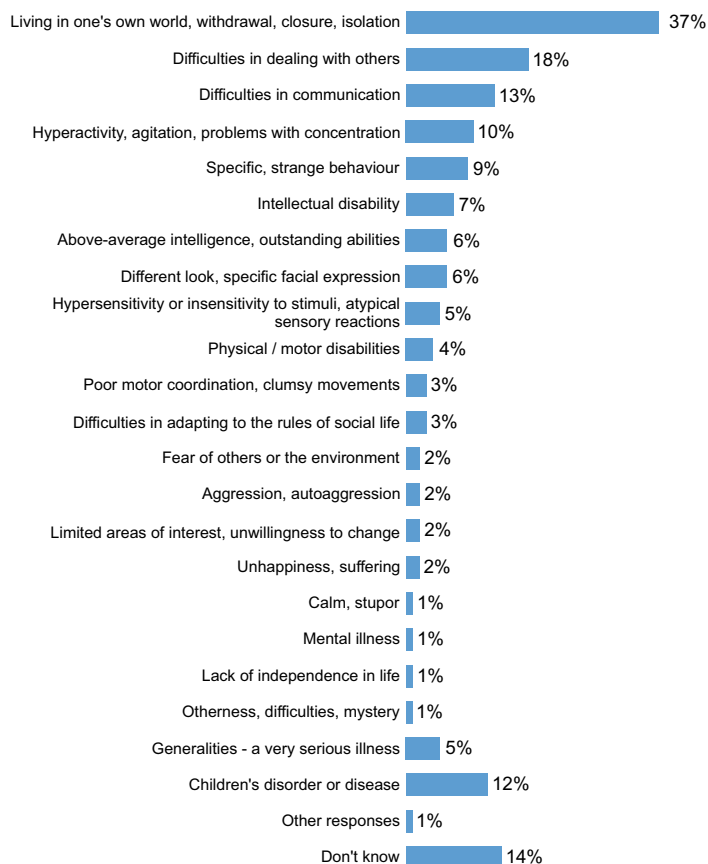
In recent years, the incidence of disorders belonging to the autistic spectrum has increased. Disorders characteristic of autism are related to three spheres: social relations, communication and regular behaviour patterns. In spite of many studies, it is still unclear how this disorder occurs and, consequently, there is no method to prevent autism.

The vast majority of adult Poles (83%) have heard about autism. Most of these people can name some behaviour related to autism, whereas only 14% are unable to give any examples, although not everyone has mentioned attributes typical for autism, confusing this disorder with other disabilities. Autism is associated primarily with living in one's own world, which is difficult for others to reach, with withdrawal, closure, isolation. People with autism are perceived as shunning people, lonely, alienated, absent, excluded. In total, this type of association was given by over a third of respondents (36%). The following association with autism, in terms of frequency of indications, is difficulty in dealing with others. Respondents spoke in this context about limited contact or lack of contact with the environment, about difficulties in building relationships with others (18%). There were also similar statements about difficulties in complying with generally accepted principles and social norms (3%). Sometimes this separation from the world and avoidance of contacts was associated with fear of others and the environment (2%). Respondents often talked about communication problems, difficulties in recognizing and expressing emotions in verbal communication, limited eye contact with others (13% in total).

A relatively large group of respondents associate autism with motor hyperactivity, with high impulsivity, and

concentration problems (10%). Autism is also associated with aggression or autoaggression (2%). According to others, it is characterized by opposite traits: calmness or even stupor, low stimulation (1%). Every eleventh respondent who has some idea of autism associates this disorder with specific, strange, atypical behaviour, gestures or movements (9%). Autism is also sometimes associated with poor motor coordination, reduced manual dexterity (3%). Some people attribute physical disabilities to autism (4%), confusing it, it seems, with other diseases. As far as outward appearance is concerned, some associate autism with a particular facial expression, different look (6%). Some refer to poor cognitive and intellectual development (7%), while others think it tends to be above average, with autistic people having outstanding skills (6%). Speaking about the cognitive competence of people with autism, respondents indicated limited areas of interest, obsessive interest in one area, fixations on selected issues combined with reluctance to change (2%). There were also statements referring to atypical processing of stimuli that flow from the environment: hypersensitivity or insensitivity, e.g. to sound or touch. In this context, respondents spoke about inadequate reactions to stimuli and acute perception (5%).

Could you describe in a few words what behaviour characterizes autism? How can you know that someone has autism?



Responses of people who have heard about autism (N = 903)

People with autism were also described as: unhappy and suffering (2%) and dependent, in need of support (1%) or

just other, difficult, mysterious (1%). Some respondents used generalized statements describing autism is a serious disease, disability, genetic disease, lasting from birth (5%). Occasionally, autism was incorrectly referred to as mental illness (1%).

What is particularly important and interesting, relatively many respondents (12%) associated autism mainly as a childhood disorder. They mentioned various difficulties, limitations, or attributes of children.

Declarations indicate that contacts with persons with autism most often cause embarrassment (50%), compassion (34%) and helplessness (30%). Less frequently, respondents think that people express kindness (14%), acceptance and understanding (12%), and fear or anxiety (12%). Less one-tenth of respondents believe that such contacts cause hostility (8%), pity (7%) or interest (6%). Only very few are of the opinion that contacts with people with autism do not evoke particular emotions (3%) or have no specific opinion on the subject (5%).

What do people usually feel when they have a personal contact with someone with autism? Responses of people who have heard about autism (N = 903).



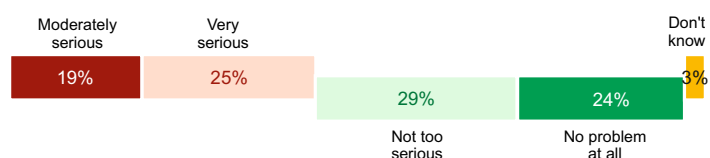
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Perception of Autism", March 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2018, N=1092. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Smog

Poland has the worst air in Europe. The main source of pollution during the heating season is air pollution (fumes) from households, and secondly industry and road transport (mainly old cars with diesel engines).

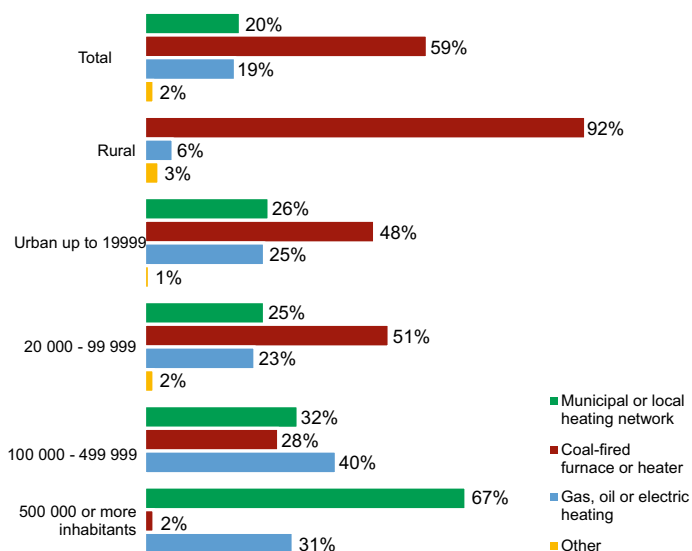
In total, over two fifths of Poles (44%) believe that smog is a serious problem in the area in which they live, including one fifth (19%) considering it as very serious.

How serious is the problem of air pollution (smog) in your place of residence?



Most respondents (59%) declare mainly using coal-fired furnaces and heaters in their households. The rest are almost equally divided into those using a municipal or local (e.g. in a housing estate) heating network (20%) and heating individually with gas, oil or electricity (19%).

Method of heating the flat / house according to the respondent's place of residence.



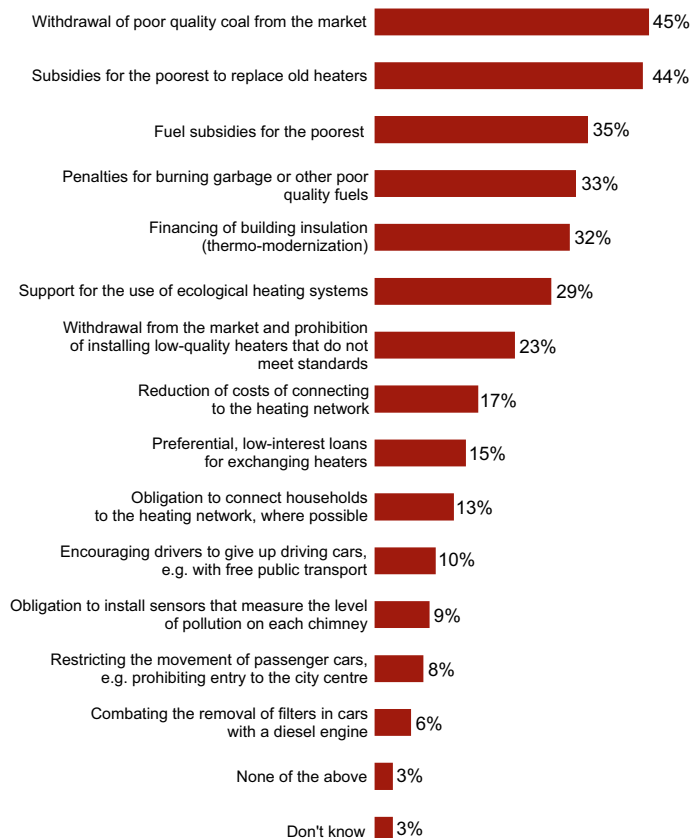
Network heating prevails in the largest cities. In the countryside, coal furnaces or heaters are almost exclusively used, with occasional use of gas, oil or electric heating. Electric heating is relatively popular in large cities, but not the largest. In towns and cities below 100 thousand the plurality of respondents (about half) use coal to heat.

The most popular and most commonly proposed methods of counteracting smog are withdrawal from the market of poor quality coal (45%) and subsidies for the poorest to replace old heaters (44%). The other popular measures are: fuel subsidies for the poorest (35%), penalties for burning garbage or other poor quality fuels (33%), financial support for insulation of buildings (32%), as well as support for the use of ecological heating systems (29%).

The expectations of the respondents depend mainly on how their housing is heated, which is closely related to the size of the place of residence. Inhabitants of villages, who mostly use coal furnaces and heaters, alongside activities such as eliminating bad quality fuel from the market (45%), subsidies for the poorest people to replace old heaters (44%), often postulate fuel subsidies for the

poorest (41%). Relative to residents of cities, they also often support financing building insulation (37%). Inhabitants of the largest cities (500,000 and above), similar to others, consider reducing emissions in household furnaces and heaters as the most important measure. Relative to others, they pay attention to the problem of car emissions and more often than others postulate measures to limit it: by encouraging drivers to give up cars, for example through free public transport (26%), limiting car traffic in the city (19%) and fighting filter removal in cars (15%). Residents of cities with a population of 100,000 up to 500,000 people, who according to declarations often use their own heat sources, in addition to other solutions, relatively often emphasize the usefulness of such measures as reducing the costs of connecting to the heating network (26%) and the obligation to connect households where possible (25%).

Percentage of people saying that in 2017 they:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "How Do Poles Deal with Smog", April 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2018, N=1092. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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