

CONTENTS

Opinions about democracy

Motives of voting in presidential elections

Medical care during the epidemic

Use of medical services

IN ADDITION

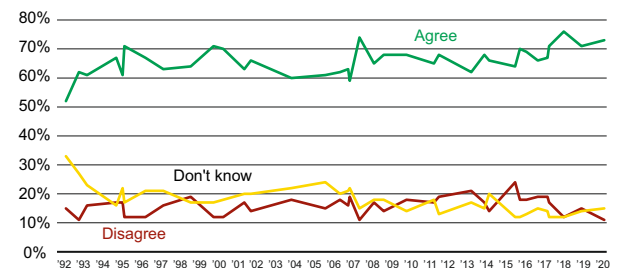
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Social Moods in the Second Half of June
- Attitude to Government in the Second Half of June
- Moods on the Job Market in the Second Half of June
- Preferences before the Second Round of Presidential Election 2020
- Use of the Internet
- Political Party Preferences in the First Decade of July
- Opinions about Parliament, President and National Electoral Commission (PKW)
- Attitude to Government in July
- Trust in Politicians in July
- Moods on the Job Market in the First Decade of July
- The Government and the Epidemic - Assessments in the First Decade of July
- Social Moods in the First Decade of July
- Assessment of the Course of the First Round of Presidential Elections and National Electoral Commission (PKW) Activities
- Country and Neighbourhood Subjective Safety
- Skilled and Unskilled Workers in CBOS Surveys in Years 1989-2019
- Health Online
- Political Party Preferences in August

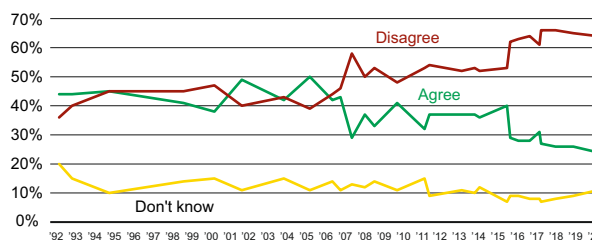
Opinions about democracy

Almost three-quarters (73%) of respondents agree that democracy is better than all other forms of government, while 11% are of the opposite opinion. Compared to the previous survey in April 2019, the sense of the superiority of democracy has strengthened, approaching the record-breaking values recorded in 2018.

Do you agree that democracy is better than all other forms of government?



Do you agree that for people like you it does not really matter whether the government is democratic or undemocratic?

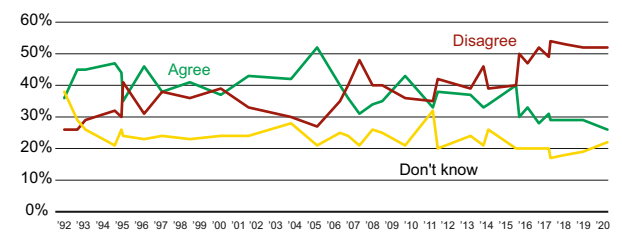


For nearly two-thirds (64%) of respondents, it is important whether the government is democratic or not, whereas 24% do not attach much weight to it. The answer to this question illustrates the scale of political alienation, which

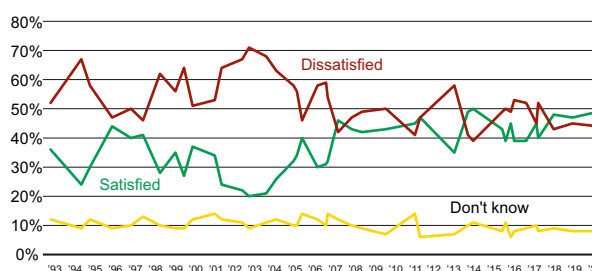
has been at a record low since 2016. The latest survey follows this trend.

About a quarter (26%) of Poles agree that sometimes undemocratic government may be more desirable than democratic, while 52% reject this view. Support for undemocratic government fell sharply in 2016 and has been at a record low since then. In 2020, it is the lowest in the history of CBOS research, i.e. since 1992.

Do you agree that sometimes undemocratic government may be more desirable than democratic?



Assessment of the functioning of democracy in Poland.



Almost half of Poles (49%) are satisfied with the way democracy functions in our country, whereas 44% are of the opposite opinion. Compared to 2019, the percentage of satisfied citizens slightly increased by 2 percentage points. Taking into account the entire period from 1993, it appears that in general the percentage of people dissatisfied with democracy outweighed those who were

satisfied. Recently, since 2018, there has been a slight predominance of positive assessments of the functioning of democracy in Poland.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions on Democracy", July 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2020, N=1339. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Motives of voting in presidential elections

Competition in this year's presidential election was extremely exciting and fierce. Electoral mobilization of the supporters of both main contenders for the office of president, Andrzej Duda and Rafał Trzaskowski, made the election result difficult to predict, and the difference in votes in the second round was small. In the first round, a noteworthy result (13.87%) was achieved by Szymon Hołownia, who created the social movement Poland 2050 after the elections. Relatively many voters supported Krzysztof Bosak, the candidate of the right-wing Confederation (6.78%) in the first round. Władysław Kosiniak-Kamysz (who at some point before the change of the candidate by the Civic Coalition [KO] had a chance to make it into the second round) and Robert Biedroń fell below expectations and aspirations.

According to declarations regarding the motives of voting in the first round of elections, Andrzej Duda was elected due to positive assessment of his presidency and the achievements of the government, first of all the social policies: Family 500 plus program and other solutions for children and families, as well as support for pensioners (13th retirement pension, the announced 14th pension, and benefit increases). The president managed to build a bond with voters who felt that the fate of ordinary people was important for him and that he could be trusted because he took his electoral commitments from 5 years ago seriously. As his most ardent supporters declared, he was their only and best choice, a candidate fully meeting their needs and expectations.

Rafał Trzaskowski's voters were driven primarily by the hope that the power of Law and Justice (PiS) would be limited and the quality of governance would be improved. Although their vote was primarily a vote for change, the Civic Coalition candidate appeared to meet well the social expectations of the president. He was perceived by his voters as a politician substantively prepared to perform this function. His determination in the electoral fight was also recognized. On the other hand, voters appreciated his

openness to people and striving for consensus. Already in the first round, some voters took into account the election chances of the rivals of the incumbent president and voted for Rafał Trzaskowski as the most serious competitor of Andrzej Duda.

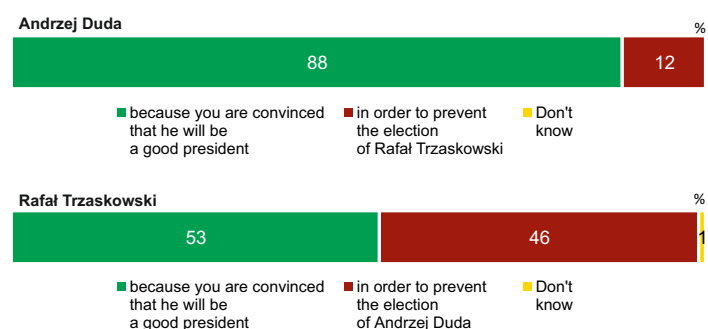
Voters of Szymon Hołownia expressed their distance from the political parties in Poland, including both major parties dominating the political scene.

Krzysztof Bosak's voters were united primarily by liberal views on the economy. They expected more economic freedoms and less fiscalism. Worldview considerations were also important. Krzysztof Bosak's voters also justified their decision with the desire to break the PiS-PO duopoly on the political scene and hand over power to a representative of a formation that had not yet ruled.

Władysław Kosiniak Kamysz was supported primarily by the most loyal supporters of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL), while Robert Biedroń had the backing of people identifying with the ideological left.

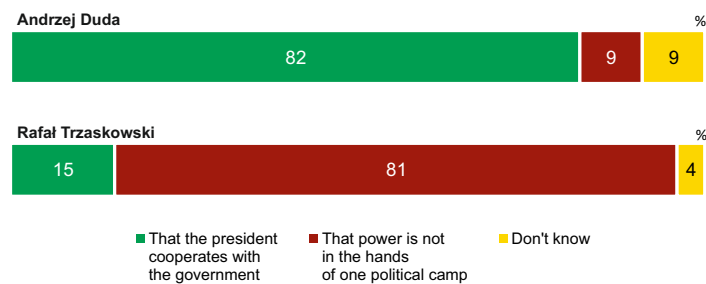
It is worth noting that in this year's elections, negative voting was more important than in all presidential elections starting from 1995. While the vast majority of those who declared their support for Andrzej Duda in the second round (88%) believed that he would be a good president, only 53% of Rafał Trzaskowski's voters had such conviction. A slightly smaller percentage of his voters (46%) acted primarily to prevent the re-election of Andrzej Duda.

Do you intend to vote for:



One of the important threads of the election campaign were opposing arguments to encourage voting in the second round of the presidential elections: cooperation of the government and the president which enabled efficient governance, versus limiting the power of PiS. The overwhelming majority of Andrzej Duda's electorate (82%) agreed with the opinion that it is now more important that the president should cooperate with the government. For those who voted for Rafał Trzaskowski (81%), it was important that power should not be in the hands of one political camp.

What is more important now? Answers of 2nd round voters of:



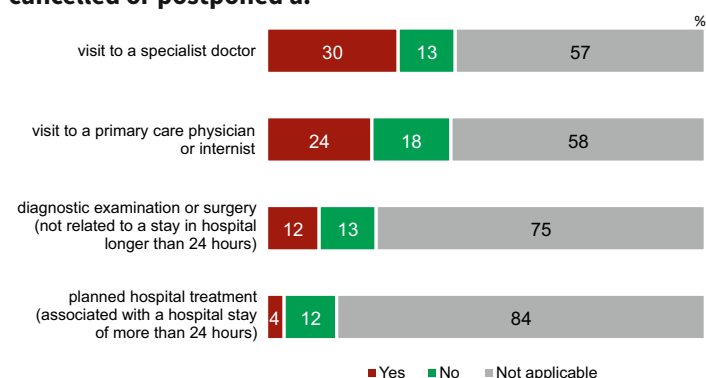
It can be argued that voting in the second round of the presidential election became a de facto plebiscite for or against the current government.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Motives of Voting in Presidential Elections 2020", August 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2020, N=1339. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

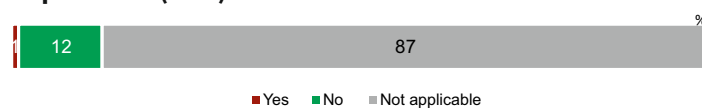
Medical care during the epidemic

The survey shows that a significant part of Poles during the epidemic had difficulties in accessing health care, in particular medical appointments. Nearly one-third declared that due to the coronavirus epidemic, their visit to a specialist doctor was postponed or cancelled (30%). Many people (24%) had their visits to the primary health care physician or internist cancelled or postponed. Almost one-eighth (12%) mentioned cancellation or postponement of planned diagnostic tests and procedures not related to a stay in hospital longer than 24 hours. On the other hand, planned hospital treatment, as the declarations indicate, was cancelled or postponed less frequently and concerned 4% of all respondents. Relatively few people declared that they were refused admission or advice at the Hospital Emergency Department (SOR) or sent to another one (1% out of 13% affected by this issue).

Due to the coronavirus epidemic, did it happen that you cancelled or postponed a:



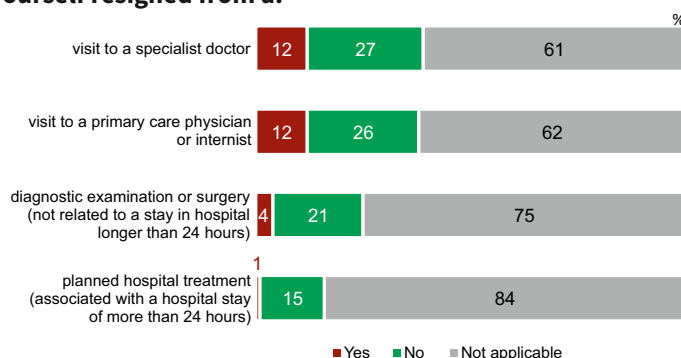
Due to the coronavirus epidemic, were you refused admission or advice at the Hospital Emergency Department (SOR) or sent to another unit?



In total, 37% of respondents declared that due to the coronavirus epidemic, their treatment was cancelled or postponed, including: medical appointments, diagnostic tests, outpatient treatment, planned hospital treatment, lack of assistance or being sent to another Hospital Emergency Department.

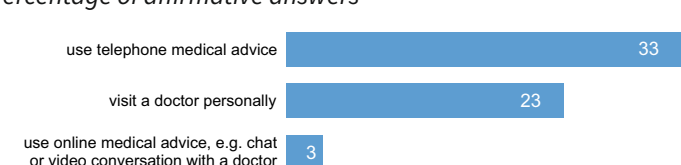
Some patients resigned from treatment due to the epidemic. However, the scale of withdrawal was much smaller than that of cancellation and postponement of treatment. Every eighth respondent (12%) resigned from visiting a specialist doctor. The same number of people withdrew from visiting a primary care physician or an internist (12%). Relatively few respondents, due to the epidemic, decided not to undergo diagnostic tests or procedures not related to hospital stay (4%) or planned hospital treatment (1%). Nobody in the sample resigned from accessing help or advice at the Hospital Emergency Department.

Due to the coronavirus epidemic, did it happen that you yourself resigned from a:



During the first three months of the epidemic, Poles usually sought medical advice by phone (33%), personal visits to a doctor were less popular (23%), and only a few (3%) used medical advice online, e.g. via chat or video calls with their doctor.

During the coronavirus epidemic, did you ... Percentage of affirmative answers



The survey shows that the most satisfactory form of contact are personal visits to the doctor: virtually all of those who benefited from this type of medical advice expressed satisfaction (93%), and only very few were dissatisfied with them (5%). Medical advice over the

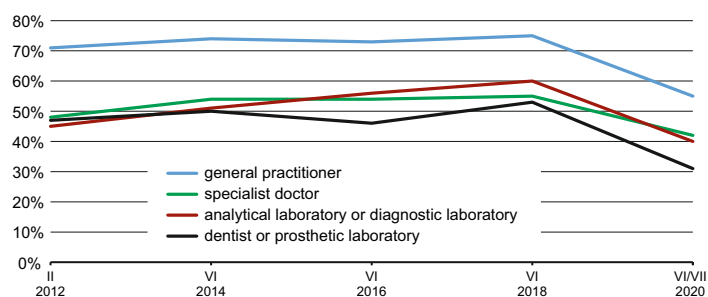
phone was somewhat less satisfactory (86% of respondents expressed satisfaction), and the lowest ratings are given to medical advice obtained via the Internet (60% satisfied).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Healthcare during the Epidemic", July 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2020, N=1378. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Use of medical services

In the first half of 2020, due to the coronavirus epidemic, Poles used health services much less frequently than two years ago. Back then, 88% of respondents used some form of medical assistance, while currently 70% did. The decrease concerns all the listed benefits. The percentage of respondents who used the services of a general practitioner decreased by 20 percentage points, and the percentage of those who consulted a specialist doctor at least once fell by 13 points. It should be noted that in previous years the percentages of patients treated by primary care physicians and specialists were stable (between 73% and 75% consulted primary care physicians in 2014-2018 and between 54% and 55% consulted a specialist doctor in the same period). Compared with two years ago, far fewer people used the services of an analytical laboratory or a diagnostic laboratory (a decrease from 60% to 39%), although in previous years there was an increase in the use of diagnostic tests (from 51% to in 2014 to 60% in 2018). Compared to 2018, the number of people using the services of a dentist or prosthetic laboratory decreased significantly (from 53% to 31%).

Proportion of respondents who in the six months preceding the survey used the services of:

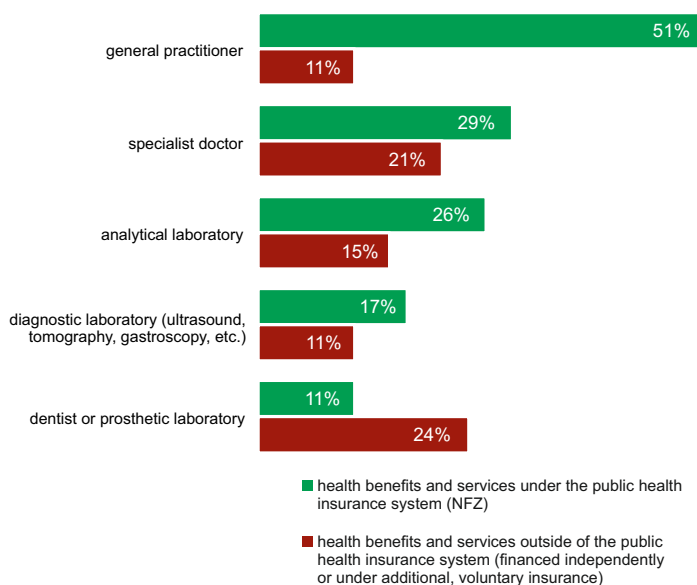


The decrease in the percentage of people using health services concerns both benefits under the public insurance system (NFZ, decrease from 80% in 2018 to 59% in 2020) and medical services offered outside this system (from 57% to 39%).

In the last six months, over half of Poles (51%) consulted a primary care physician and / or paediatrician under the public health insurance. Nearly three out of ten respondents (29%) consulted a specialist doctor, more than one in four (26%) used an analytical laboratory, whereas less than one in five (17%) had other diagnostic tests, e.g. X-ray, ultrasound, tomography, gastroscopy. A smaller number of people, at 11%, used the services of a dentist or prosthetist funded by public medical insurance.

In the last six months, outside of the public health insurance system, Poles most often used the services of a dentist or prosthetic laboratory (24%), or consulted a specialist (21%). Less often, they paid for laboratory tests (15%), consulted a general practitioner (11%) or the services of a diagnostic laboratory (11%) under additional voluntary insurance.

Percentage of users, in the six months preceding the survey of ...



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Use of Healthcare Services and Insurance", August 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2020, N=1339. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

For more information on CBOS services and publications please contact:

CBOS

5/7, Świętojerska, 00-236 Warsaw, Poland

Phones: (48) 22 629 35 69, 22 628 37 04 Fax: (48) 22 629 40 89

e-mail: sekretariat@cbos.pl www.cbos.pl

Circulation: 50 copies

CBOS EXPERTISE

in providing professional, accurate and timely research has made us the leading authority in political, social and consumer research in Poland.

All sources must be credited when any part of this publication is reproduced

© COPYRIGHT BY CBOS, 2020