

CONTENTS

Do Poles want to be vaccinated against COVID-19?

Legality of abortion and the protests after the judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal

Social moods in November

Evaluation of the major TV stations

IN ADDITION

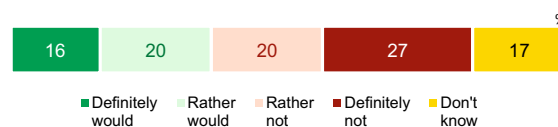
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Opinions about Parliament and President
- Moods on the Job Market in the Last Decade of October
- Fear of Coronavirus and Evaluation of Government Actions
- Attitude to Government in the Last Decade of October
- Trust in Politicians in the Last Decade of October
- Social Moods in the Last Decade of October
- Political Party Preferences in November
- The Government against Coronavirus Epidemic - Opinions in the First Half of November
- Trust in Politicians in the First Half of November
- Opinions about Parliament, President and Constitutional Tribunal
- Attitude to Government in November

Do Poles want to be vaccinated against COVID-19?

People who declare their intention to vaccinate against COVID-19 are in the minority so far. Slightly more than one-third (36%) would like to be vaccinated

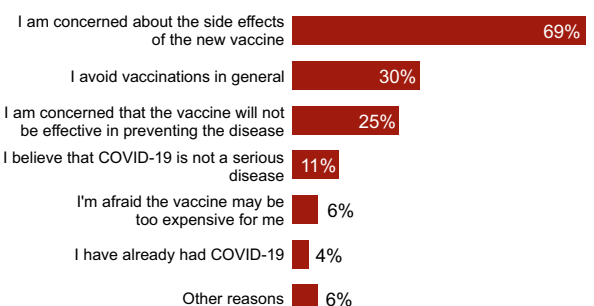
If there was a COVID-19 vaccine, would you be vaccinated against the disease?



against this disease if a vaccine was available, and nearly half (47%) do not intend to do so. The attitude towards vaccinations against COVID-19 depends largely on the age of respondents. People aged 45 and over more often declare their intention to get vaccinated than younger individuals, and the most frequent intention is expressed by the oldest, aged 65 and over (49%).

The main reason for refusing the COVID-19 vaccine is the concern over the potential side effects of the new vaccine (69%). Doubts about its effectiveness were mentioned less frequently (25%). Nearly one-third of people who do not want to be vaccinated (30%) do not want to do it because they avoid vaccinations in general. Less frequently, people argued that COVID-19 is not a serious disease (11%), that the vaccine may be too expensive (6%), and that they had already been infected with SARS-CoV-2 (4%). A small proportion of respondents (6%) gave other reasons, the most common of which were issues related, in general, to a lack of confidence in the new vaccine (around one third of responses). Respondents said that "more time is needed to test a new vaccine", "it is an experimental vaccine", "the risk associated with the vaccine is greater than the risk of contracting the disease" etc. There were also isolated statements justifying reluctance to vaccinate against COVID-19 with previous bad experience with flu vaccinations, as well as doubts about the existence of the COVID-19 disease or skeptical attitude towards vaccinations.

Why would you not want to be vaccinated against COVID-19? Two reasons could be given.



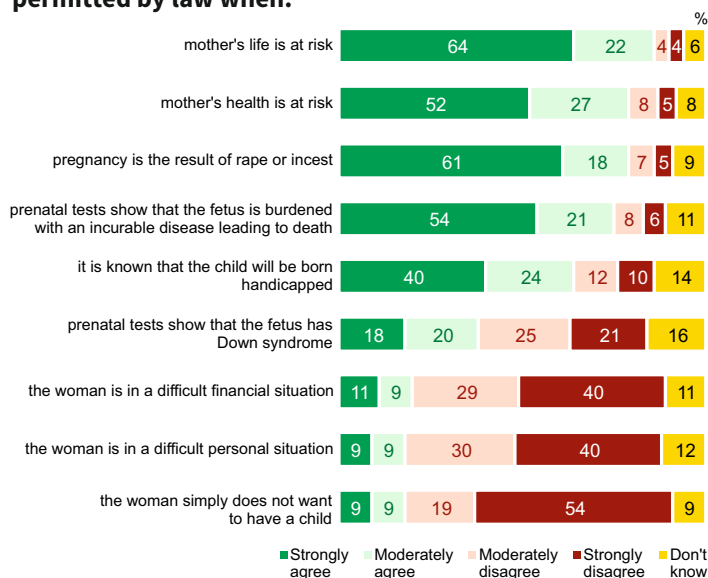
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitude towards Vaccination against COVID-19 and Influenza", 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2020, N=1052. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Legality of abortion and the protests after the judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal

In Poland, termination of pregnancy is legal in three situations: when it poses a threat to the life or health of the mother, when there are medical indications of

severe and irreversible damage to the fetus, and when the pregnancy resulted from a prohibited act. On October 22, the Constitutional Tribunal ruled that the provision of the act allowing abortion in a situation where there is “a high probability of a serious and irreversible impairment of the fetus or an incurable disease that threatens its life” is inconsistent with the basic law containing legal guarantees of life protection. Due to the judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal, the issue of the legal regulation of termination of pregnancy returned to the mainstream public debate, triggering mass protests in the streets. The judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal has not been published so far, which means that the legal status has remained unchanged. In connection with the crisis caused by this judgment, President Andrzej Duda proposed an amendment to the act replacing the invalidated provision with a law enabling abortion in a situation where “prenatal tests or other medical considerations indicate a high probability that a child will be born with a disease or defect that will lead to its death inevitably and directly, regardless of the therapeutic measures used.”

Do you agree that termination of pregnancy should be permitted by law when:

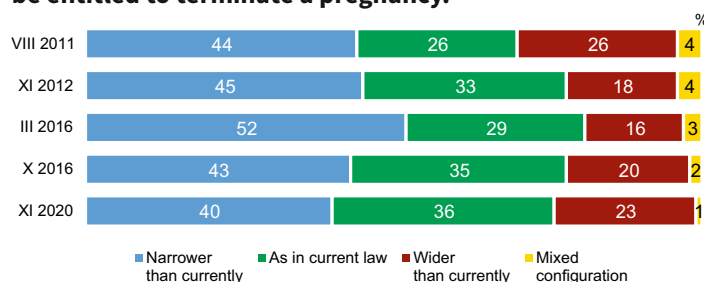


According to the opinion of the majority of respondents, the law should allow for termination of pregnancy in a situation when the mother's life is at risk (86% of respondents agree to this) or her health (79%), when the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest (79%), when prenatal tests indicate that the fetus is burdened with an incurable disease leading to death (75%) as well as when it is known that the child will be born with a handicap (64%). Opinions are divided regarding the possibility of termination of pregnancy in the case of the diagnosis of trisomy 21, i.e. Down syndrome. The plurality of respondents believe that abortion in such circumstances should not be allowed (46% against, 38% would allow it). In the opinion of the majority, termination of pregnancy should not be allowed when the woman is in a difficult financial situation (69% are opposed) or in a difficult

personal situation (70%) and when she simply does not want to have a child (73%).

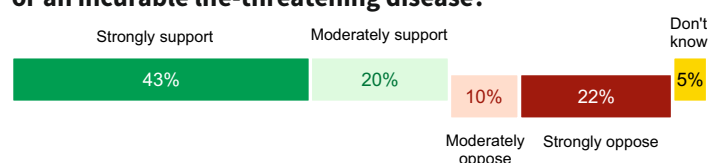
Based on the answers to seven questions asked by CBOS over the last three decades regarding the permissibility of abortion in such circumstances as a threat to the mother's life and health, fetal impairment, a situation where the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest, the woman is in a difficult financial or personal situation and when she simply do not want to have a child, we divided respondents into four groups: 1) allowing abortion to a narrower scope than currently permitted by the law (40%); 2) allowing termination of pregnancy in currently legal circumstances (36%); 3) allowing abortion to a greater extent than currently legal (23%) and 4) giving mixed answers (1%). Compared to the previous measurements from the current decade, support for the current abortion compromise has strengthened, and compared to the results from 2012-2016, the percentage of supporters of the liberalization of the law has slightly increased. At the same time, the percentage of respondents who support tightening the applicable regulations is the smallest in this decade.

Range of circumstances under which a woman should be entitled to terminate a pregnancy.

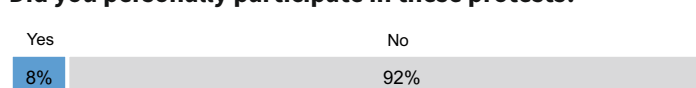


The ruling of the Constitutional Tribunal sparked a wave of social protests. Their massive scale is confirmed by the results of the CBOS survey: 8% of respondents declared their participation in the protests. This means that in the first weeks after the announcement of the judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal, a total of about two and a half million adult Poles protested across the country. It should be borne in mind that the study was conducted on a sample of adult Poles, while minors also participated in the protests.

Do you support social protests after the Constitutional Tribunal ruling that abortion is unconstitutional in the event of a severe and irreversible fetal impairment or an incurable life-threatening disease?



Did you personally participate in these protests?



Among the socio-demographic characteristics, age and gender are the key determinants of participation in recent protests. The analyzes show that mostly young people took to the streets: more than one-fourth aged 18–24 (28%) and 15% of those aged 25–34. Women (11%) declare participation in protests almost twice as often as men (6%). Taking into account both age and gender shows it was mostly young women who protested. More than two-fifths of women aged 18-24 (41%) declare participation in the demonstrations. Among those aged 25 to 34, more than one-fifth (21%) took part. Also among young men (up to the age of 24) the percentage of protesters was higher (18%) than the average, although clearly lower than in the group of women of the same age. Participation in the protests is strongly determined by the political and philosophical orientation as well as by the attitude towards the government. Almost one-fourth of people declaring left-wing political views (23%) participated in the protests, i.e. much more often than respondents identifying themselves with the right (3%) or the political center (5%). Religiousness is an important component of worldview and ideological orientation. The protesters were mainly people who do not participate in religious practices (21%), or practice irregularly. Among those practicing at least once a week, the percentage of protest participants was negligible (1%).

Almost two-thirds of respondents (63%) declared their support for the protests. Support for the protests is very broad. The opponents of Mateusz Morawiecki's cabinet (85%) identify with them, but also the majority of people indifferent to the government (62%). Protests are supported not only by respondents declaring left-wing political views (87%), but also the majority who define themselves as centrists (74%) and who cannot place themselves on the left-right axis (62%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Admissibility of Abortion and Protests after the Judgment of Constitutional Tribunal", 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2020, N=1052. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

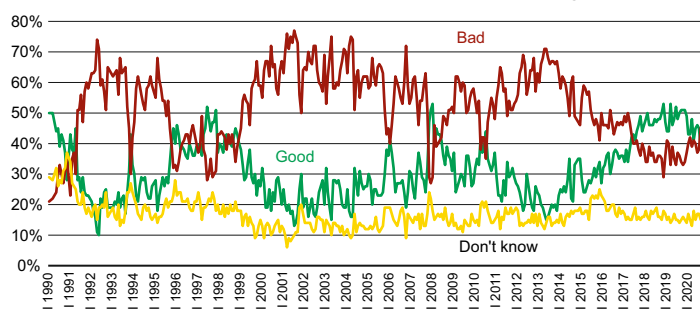
Social moods in November

In the last ten days of October, public sentiment deteriorated sharply. In November, the unfavorable trends even deepened. Two main factors that coincided in time and contributed to the deterioration of moods can be identified: the dynamically growing number of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus infections in October with the related restrictions on social and economic life, and the judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal on abortion, which sparked a wave of social protests across the country.

From about mid-2017, the percentage of people satisfied with the development of the situation in the country was

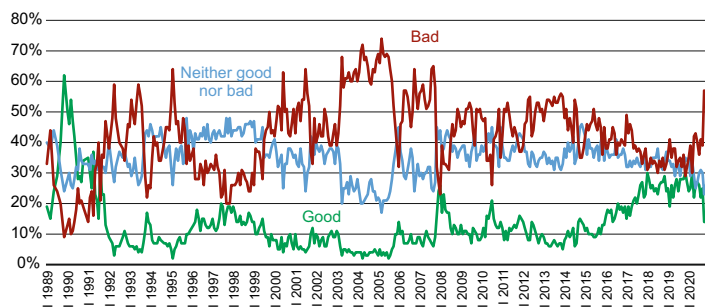
greater (or at least not lower) than the percentage of the dissatisfied. In September, people who criticize what is happening in the country prevailed. At the end of October, negative assessments of the situation in the country deepened. Currently, nearly two-thirds of Poles (64%) believe that the situation in the country is going in the wrong direction. Slightly more than one-fifth (22%) are of the opposite opinion. In recent years, we recorded equally bad assessments of the situation in the country at the turn of 2013 and 2014.

Overall evaluation of the direction of the country.



More than half of respondents (55%) have a bad opinion on the current political situation in Poland. Slightly more than a fourth (26%) believe that it is average (neither good nor bad). Only 14% have a positive opinion of the political situation in the country. Assessments of the political situation are among the worst since Law and Justice (PiS) took power.

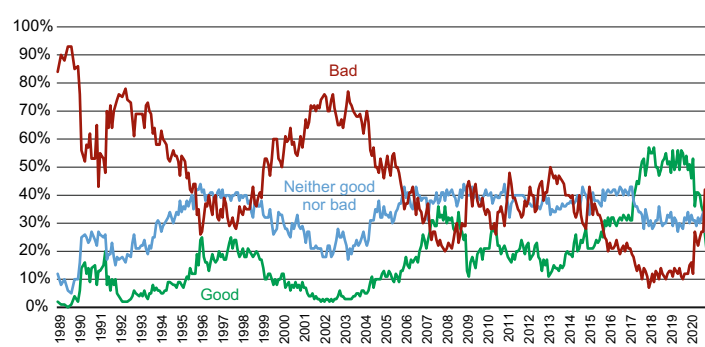
Evaluation of the political situation



***"Don't know" answers were omitted.*

In the last decade of October, for the first time since November 2015, after five years of unchanging prevalence of positive over negative assessments in the perception of the economic situation, we recorded the domination of dissatisfaction.

Evaluation of the economic situation



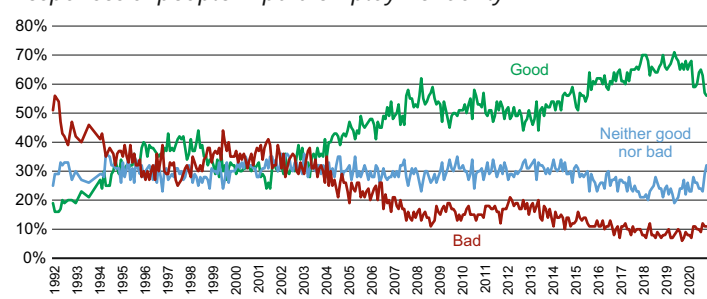
***"Don't know" answers were omitted.*

In November, opinions about the economic situation worsened even more. Currently, the number of people dissatisfied with the state of the economy (42%) is more than twice the number of those who are satisfied (20%). Every third person (33%) assesses the economic situation as average: neither good nor bad.

Deterioration of moods is much less visible in the personal dimension: in assessing the situation in the workplace and in the household. Currently, the situation in the workplace is assessed positively by more than half of the employed (56%). Almost one-third think that it is neither good nor bad (32%), and only 11% perceive it as bad. Satisfaction with the material conditions of their household is declared by 56% of all respondents, while 7% assess them as bad, and 37% consider them neither good nor bad.

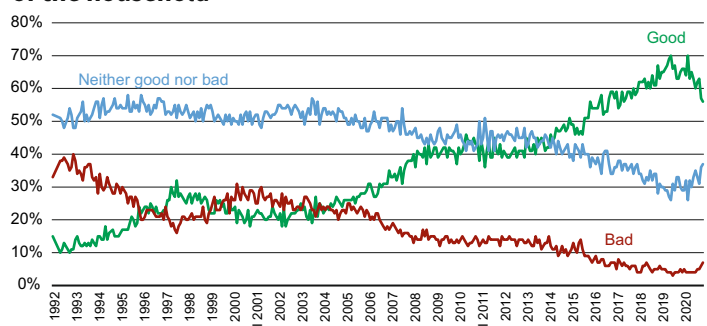
Evaluation of the situation in the workplace

Responses of people in paid employment only



*"Don't know" answers were omitted.

Evaluation of the material living conditions of the household



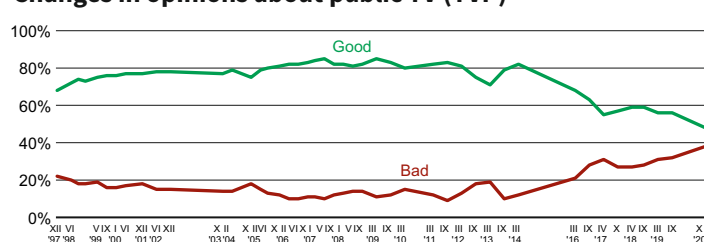
*"Don't know" answers were omitted.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Social Moods in November" and "Moods on the Job Market in the First Half of November", 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2020, N=1052. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

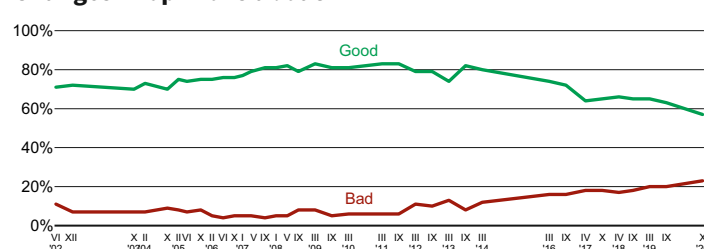
Evaluation of the major TV stations

Among the three main TV stations in Poland, Polsat receives the best ratings: 70% of respondents express good opinions about its activities, whereas only one in ten has a negative view. Opinions about this sender are characterized by high stability over time. More than half of respondents (57%) assess the activity of TVN as good, and nearly one-fifth (23%) have a negative view. This is the weakest rating of this station so far. The credibility of public television has deteriorated even more in recent years. Less than half of Poles (48%) express approval of TVP, while nearly two fifths (38%) believe that it works badly.

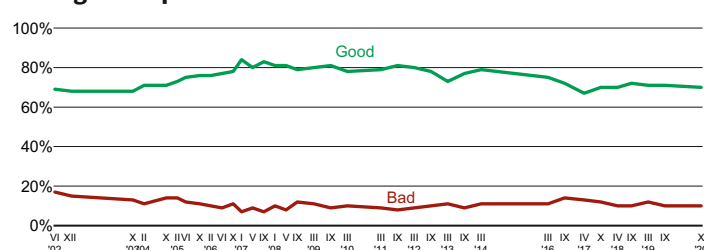
Changes in opinions about public TV (TVP)



Changes in opinions about TVN



Changes in opinions about Polsat



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about TV and Radio Stations", 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2020, N=1052. 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