

CONTENTS

Event of the year 2020

Parents' opinions about remote education of their children

Political views of young people

Holiday travel in 2020

IN ADDITION

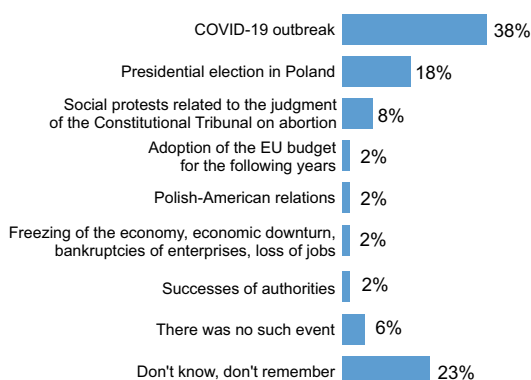
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Activities and Experiences of Poles in 2020
- Political Party Preferences in February
- Opinions about Parliament and President
- Fear of Coronavirus and Evaluation of Government Actions in February
- Attitude to Government in February
- Moods on the Job Market in the First Decade of February
- Dashed Hopes – PO–PiS Twenty Years Later
- COVID-19 Vaccinations – Decisions and Opinions
- Social Moods in February
- Trust in Politicians in February

Event of the year 2020

The year 2020, both internationally and nationally, was dominated by the coronavirus pandemic. In terms of national events, almost two-fifths of adult Poles (38%) spoke about the coronavirus epidemic as the most important event of 2020 when answering an open question. An important aspect of the epidemic, indicated by a further 2% of Poles, were its economic consequences. Respondents referred to economic problems, the economic downturn, loss of jobs, bankruptcies of enterprises in some industries, as well as the increase in Poland's debt and strikes by entrepreneurs. The second most commonly mentioned event was the presidential election (18%), also described in terms of political effects as a continuation or strengthening of the power of Law and Justice (PiS). Some people mentioned high turnout in the election. The third event of 2020 was the wave of protests and strikes related to the ruling of the Constitutional Tribunal and the change in the law on the legality of abortion, most often referred to as women's strike (8%). Two out of a hundred respondents (2%) considered the adoption of the European Union budget for the coming years, including funds to fight the effects of the coronavirus epidemic, as the event of the year. Also, 2% considered various aspects of Polish-American relations, their improvement or strengthening, to be important in 2020.

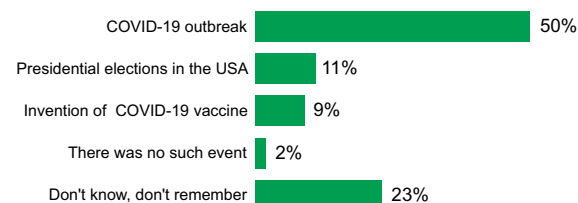
Which event of the year 2020 can be considered the most important for Poland?



Responses given by less than 2% were omitted.

Half of respondents considered the coronavirus pandemic as the most important global event of 2020 (50%). One in eleven believed the invention and production of coronavirus vaccines (9%) to be the main event of the year. Among the important international events of last year, the presidential election in the United States (11%) was also important for Poles.

Which event of the year 2020 can be considered the most important for the world?



Responses given by less than 2% were omitted

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Year 2020 Marked by Pandemic", February 2021. Fieldwork for national samples: January 2021, N=1150. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

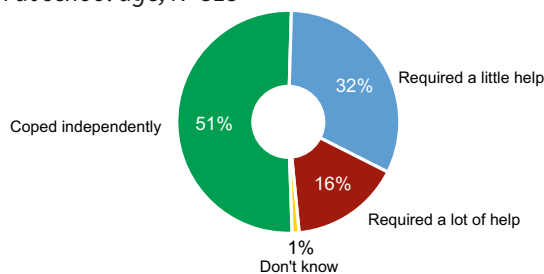
Respondents indicated the abolition of visas for Poles when traveling to the US, the increase of the size of the contingent of American soldiers in Poland, the purchase of F-16 planes, the election defeat of President Donald Trump and the victory of the Democratic candidate Joe Biden. A similar percentage of respondents (2%) pointed to various other events or quoted opinions proving the success of the current authorities in various fields.

Parents' opinions about remote education of their children

Due to the coronavirus epidemic, remote education was introduced in Poland last spring. One-fifth of Poles (20%) have school-age children who studied remotely in the period preceding winter holidays. Almost all of them studied in public schools (95%), and only a few in independent schools (5%). The vast majority of children learning remotely had lessons mainly in the form of video meetings with teachers (82%), while less often lessons consisted of materials for self-completion (15%). According to the parents, half of students coped independently during remote education (51%), almost one-third needed a little help (32%), and 16% needed a lot of support.

Did your child need help during remote learning?

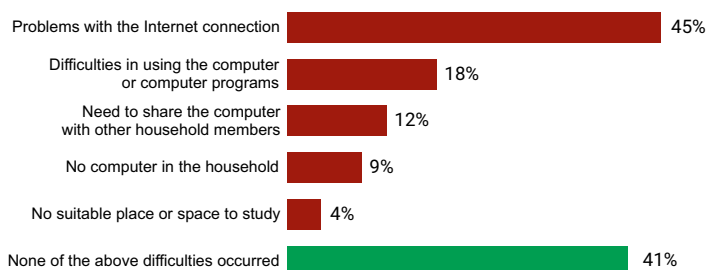
Children at school age, N=313



The difficulty related to remote education most often indicated by parents is Internet connection (45%). In this context, far fewer people mentioned difficulties in using a computer or computer programs (18%), the need to share a computer with other household members (12%), or lack of a computer in the household (9%). Few complained about the lack of a suitable place or space to study (4%).

Did your child / children have any of the following difficulties during remote education? Please indicate any difficulties encountered.

Responses of parents of children at school age, N = 226

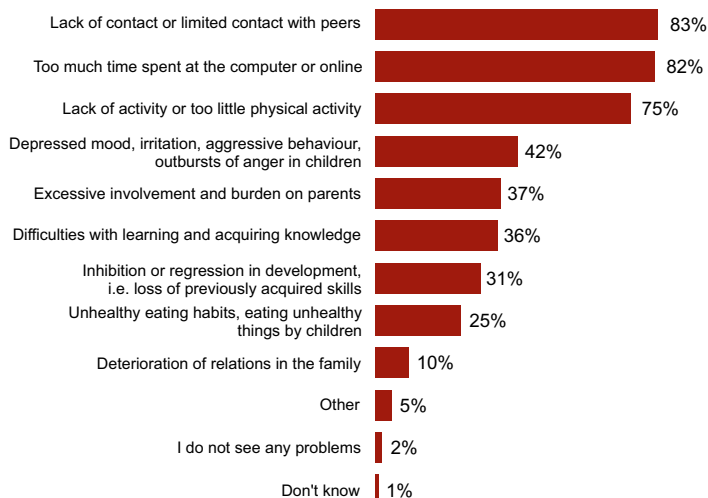


The vast majority of parents (89%) believe that the quality of distance learning is inferior to classroom work, in which more than half (62%) believe that it is definitely worse, and only a few believe that it is comparable (4%) or better (5%). However, in the perception of parents, last autumn schools handled it better than in spring (53%). About a quarter of respondents (27%) believe that in autumn and spring terms the schools coped comparably, and relatively few think that they did worse in autumn (8%).

Parents of children learning remotely see many negative consequences of this type of teaching. Most often, they mention in this context the lack of contact or limited contact with peers (83%) and too much time spent at the computer or online (82%), as well as limited physical activity (75%). More than two-fifths of parents (42%) perceive their children to feel worse due to not attending school: depressed, irritated, angry, aggressive. More than one-third (36%) observe difficulties with learning and acquiring knowledge, and nearly one-third see development inhibition or regression, i.e. loss of previously acquired skills (31%). According to one-fourth, remote education contributes to unhealthy eating habits (25%). A significant proportion of parents believe that online learning and not attending school lead to excessive parental involvement and burden (37%), and one in ten speaks of deteriorating family relationships (10%) in this context. Very few parents do not notice any negative consequences of remote learning (2%).

Based on your own experience, do you see any problems resulting from distance learning and not attending school? Please indicate any difficulties encountered.

Responses of parents of children at school age, N = 226



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Remote Education – Experiences and Evaluation", February 2021. Fieldwork for national samples: January 2021, N=1150. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

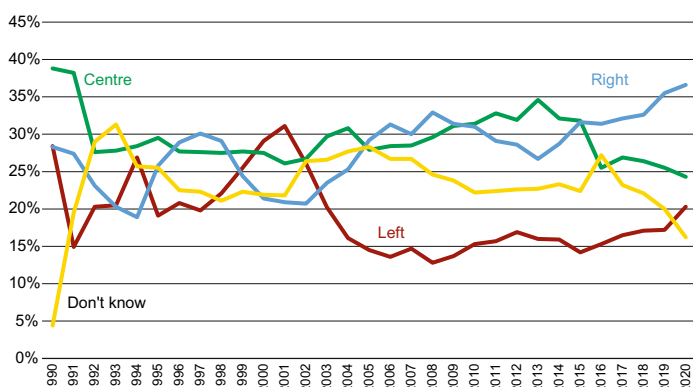
Political views of young people

Due to the high intensity of political conflict, the political identity of Poles has been growing in recent years. This trend is visible, among others, in the increased interest in politics, greater electoral mobilization and in the process of crystallization and polarization of political views.

The percentage of people identifying with the right in Poland has reached the highest level in the history of CBOS research: in 2020 37% of all adults declared it. Nevertheless, compared to the previous year, we recorded a slightly higher increase in left-wing views (from 17% to

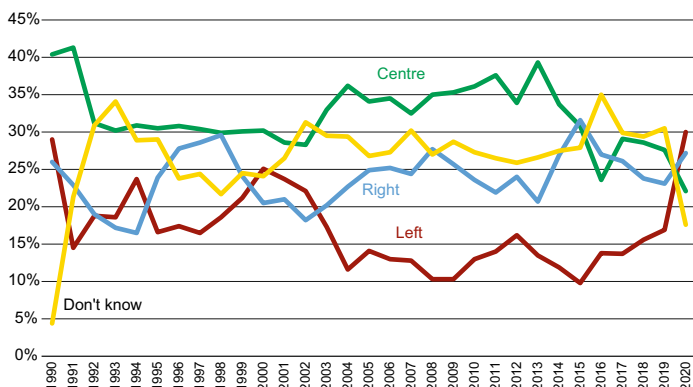
20%) than right-wing views (from 36% to 37%). In recent years, the percentage of people with centrist views, as well as those who do not want or are unable to define their beliefs in terms of right- and left-wing, has decreased.

Declared political views of adult Poles (1990-2020)



The percentage of left-wing self-identifications has increased, first of all, among the youngest respondents, among whom it almost doubled compared to the previous year (from 17% to 30%), reaching the highest level in the history of our research. Moreover, for the first time in almost two decades, declarations of left-wing views (30%) has slightly outweighed the declarations of right-wing sympathies (27%) in this group. In the last year, in this age group, there has been a further clear crystallization of political views.

Declared political views in age group 18-24 years (1990-2020)

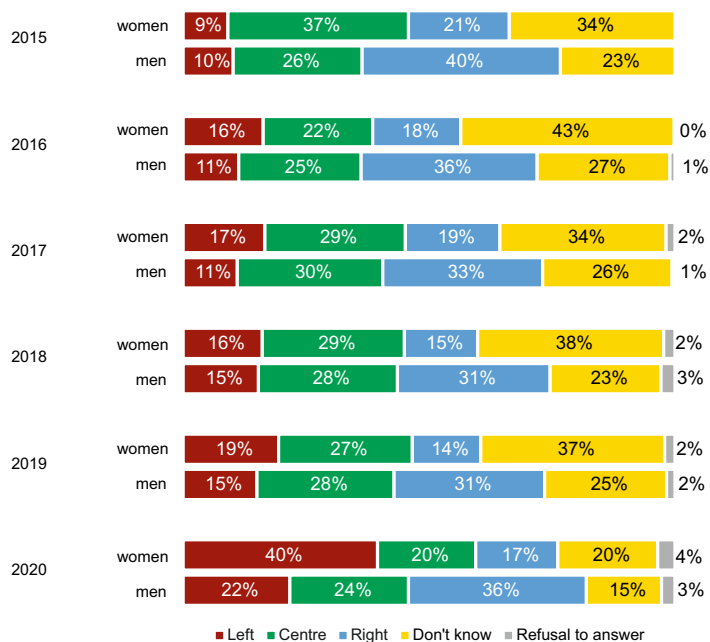


In 2015, when the percentage of right-wing identifications among young people was at a record high level, this result was mainly attributed to young men - right-wing views were declared by as many as 40% of them, compared to 20% among women. In 2020, the situation reversed - young Polish women are primarily responsible for the record number of left-wing declarations. As many as 40% of them identify with the left (the highest result in the history of our research and a jump by over 20 percentage points compared to the previous year), compared to 22% among young men.

It is worth noting that just as the right-wing sympathies prevailed among young men over the left-wing sympathies in 2015 (four times), they prevail today, though less clearly (36% compared to 22%). In the case of

young women, in 2015 we also observed an prevalence of right-wing over left-wing identifications (two times more), but in the following year it dropped to just a few percentage points. In 2019, left-wing views prevailed over right-wing in this group for the first time (19% compared to 14%), and in 2020 their percentage doubled, reaching the level of 40%, compared to 17% of right-wing declarations.

Declared political views of men and women in age group 18-24 years (1990-2020)



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: "Interest in Politics and Political Views of Young People Compared to Others", February 2021, and "Political Views of Young People versus Their Sex and Place of Residence", March 2021. Fieldwork in the years 1990-2020 on random samples representative for adult population of Poland.

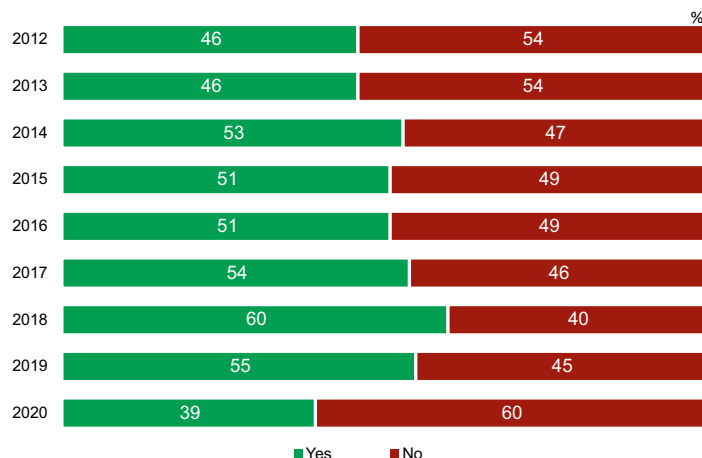
Holiday travel in 2020

The epidemic that has been taking place since March 2020 has left its mark on many spheres of life, including travel. Fear for health probably prevented many people from non-essential travel. Last year's holiday trips were also limited by the decisions of the authorities of our country and other countries regarding the possibility of moving, using the accommodation and catering facilities and sports infrastructure. Travel decisions were probably also influenced by various sanitary requirements, which could discourage people from taking up such activity. In the year 2021 the return to normalcy in this regard is not likely, especially since this year's winter holidays were almost lost for tourism.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on holiday trips involving overnight stay is clearly visible. In 2020, 39% of adult Poles (16 percentage points less than in 2019) left their place of permanent residence for at least two days. This is the lowest figure in the period since 2012. It is worth

recalling that at the beginning of 2020 as many as 64% of respondents had travel plans.

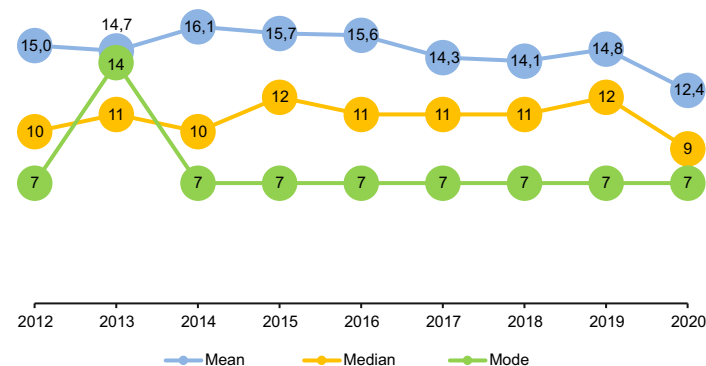
In the past year, did you travel for leisure or tourism for at least 2 days, including at least one overnight stay?



Analyses show that travel for leisure or tourism in 2020 is primarily related to the socio-economic situation of respondents. The pandemic increased class differences, in that most often less affluent, less educated people with a lower professional position resigned from travelling.

In the years 2012-2019, the total length of holidays for adult Poles, consisting of at least two-day trips, was quite stable. In 2020 Poles still most often spent a total of 7 days away (the same mode value), but the average total vacation time decreased compared to the previous year by approximately 3 days. In 2020, the average total number of days spent resting outside the place of residence was slightly more than 12 days (the arithmetic mean was 12.4).

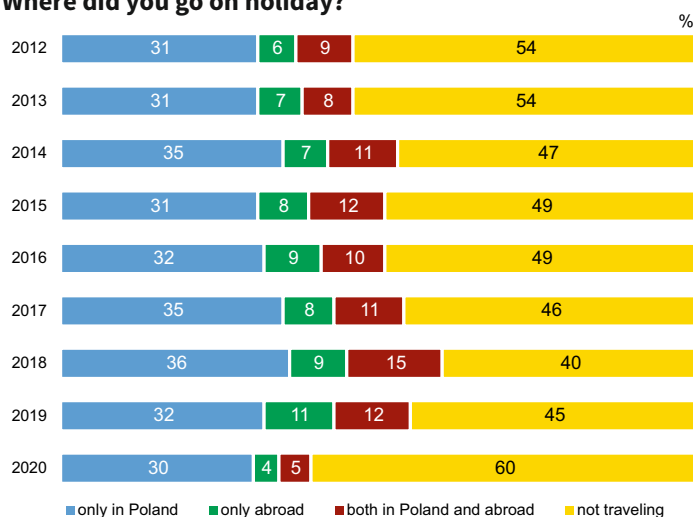
Total number of days spent on leisure or tourism in 2012-2020



In the pandemic year 2020, both domestic and foreign tourism suffered. As in previous years, Poles most often

went on holiday trips for at least two days in the country: a total of 35% of all respondents did this, of which 30% travelled only in Poland and 5% went on both domestic and foreign trips. Compared to 2019, the percentage of people vacationing in Poland decreased significantly (by 9 percentage points). It is worth noting, however, that the percentage of people going only on domestic holidays is only slightly lower than in the previous year (a decrease by 2 percentage points). A greater decrease was noted as regards trips abroad: only 9% of respondents went abroad last year, which is the lowest number in the period since 2010 and a decrease by 14 percentage points compared to 2019. In 2020, almost the same number of Poles went only abroad (4%) as went on both foreign and domestic holidays (5%).

Where did you go on holiday?



In 2020 the most popular foreign tourist destination for adult Poles was Croatia, visited at least once by 15% of people traveling abroad for at least two days, which constitutes 1.3% of all respondents. Slightly fewer people visited Germany on holiday (13% of those who chose foreign destinations) and Greece (12%). In 2020, compared to the previous year, the decrease in the number of Polish tourists applies to almost all foreign destinations, including countries popular a year ago: Italy (drop from 13% to 5%), Turkey (from 9% to 2%) and Great Britain (from 9% to 1%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Holiday Trips in 2020 and Plans for 2021", February 2021. Fieldwork for national samples: January 2021, N=1150. 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, 2021