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IN ADDITION

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

- School Students Summer Vacations
- Poles about the War in Ukraine
- Situation on the Job Market in September
- Poles on Reparations and Polish-German Relations
- Poles Facing Epidemic Threat
- Opinions about Public Institutions in September
- Political Party Preferences in October
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- Opinions about Parliament and President in October
- Trust in Politicians in October
- Attitude to Government in October
- Social Moods in October

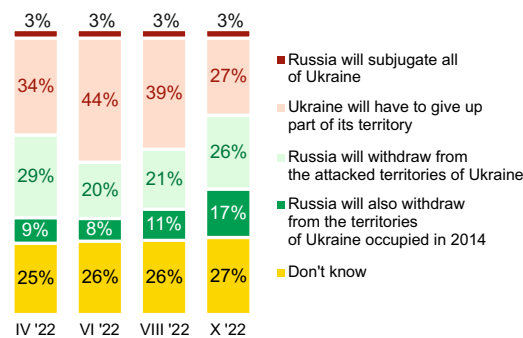
Opinions about the war in Ukraine

The percentage of Poles who feel that the war in Ukraine is a threat to our country's security has increased by 6 percentage points in relation to the record-low result in September 2022. i.e. from 70% to 76%. This is not an out-of-line result: since April

2022 this number has remained in the range from 70% to 79% and was higher only right after the outbreak of the war, when it reached 85%.

Poles' predictions about the end of the conflict have never been so optimistic. The percentage of respondents who predict that Ukraine will have to give up part

How do you think the war will end?

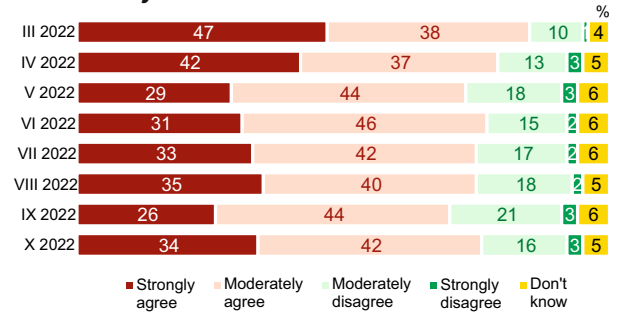


of its territory to Russia has decreased by 12 percentage points since the last measurement in August (a drop from 39% to 27%). At the same time, one-fourth (26%) think that Russia will have to withdraw from the territories attacked since February, and one-sixth (17%) believe that it will even withdraw from Crimea. This means that a total of 43% of Poles expect a favourable scenario for Ukraine, which makes it the prevailing opinion.

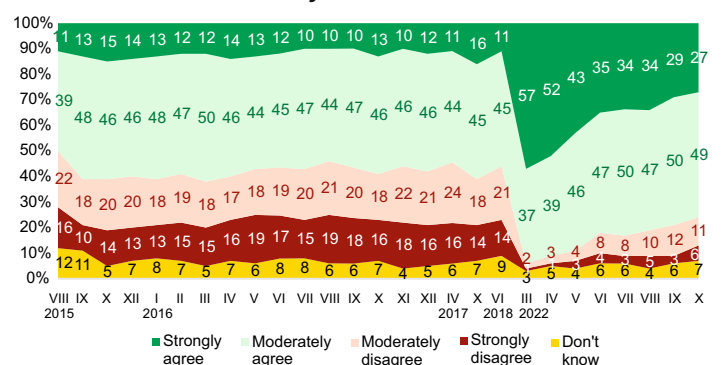
Three-quarters of Poles (76% compared to 79% a month ago) support the acceptance of Ukrainian refugees in our country, and this result is in line with the mild but clear downward trend that we have observed since the beginning of the war, not counting a slight bump in July.

Half of Poles (50%) declare that someone in their households voluntarily and free of charge help Ukrainian refugees. Although this percentage has remained at a very similar level since May, it should be noted that this month we are dealing

Do you agree that the war in Ukraine a threat to the security of Poland?



Do you agree that Poland should accept Ukrainian refugees from the areas affected by the conflict?



Half of Poles (50%) declare that someone in their households voluntarily and free of charge help Ukrainian refugees. Although this percentage has remained at a very similar level since May, it should be noted that this month we are dealing

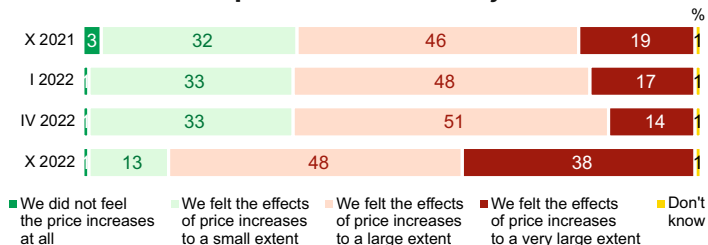
with a slightly more pronounced, 3-point decline from 53% in September to 50% now.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles on War in Ukraine and Threat of Nuclear Weapons", October 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2022, N=1041. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Coping with inflation

Poles increasingly feel the effects of price increases. Until April, about two-thirds of respondents declared being affected by inflation to a strong or even very strong degree, and now this percentage has risen to 86%. Over the last six months, the percentage of people suffering from its effects has increased significantly, by as much as 21 percentage points.

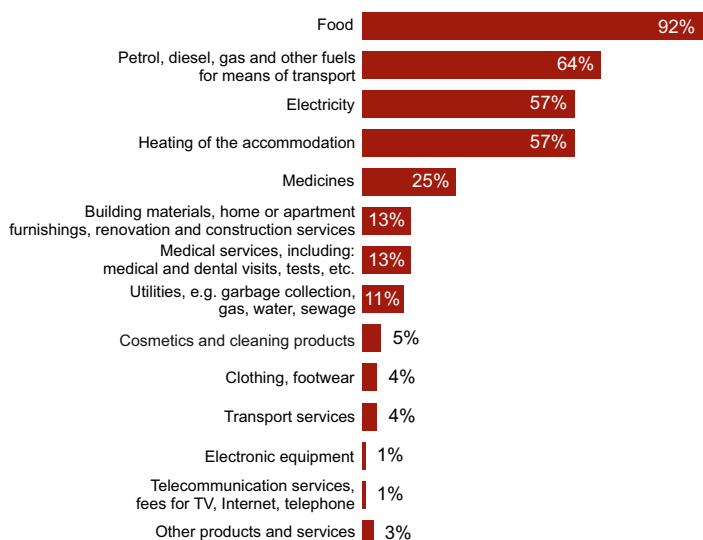
To what extent are price increases felt in your household?



According to the declarations, the most severe is the increase in food prices (92%), followed by the increase in fuel prices for means of transport (64%), the increase in electricity prices (57%) and the cost of heating a flat or house (57%). For a smaller group of respondents, the most noticeable are increases in the prices of medicines (25%), medical services (13%), construction materials, home furnishings (13%) and utilities, e.g. waste disposal, water supply or sewage (11%). The remaining products and services were indicated by relatively few respondents, from 1% to 5%.

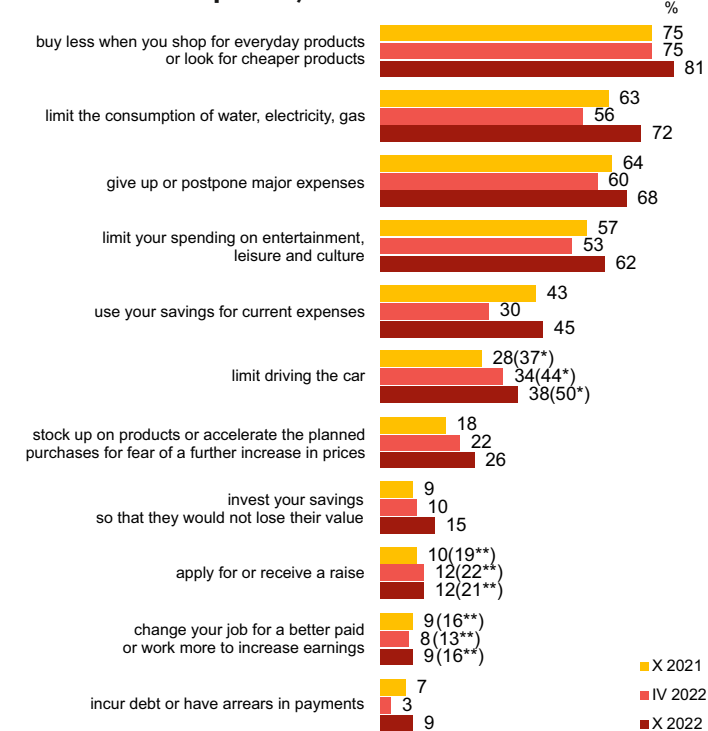
Please indicate, which price increases are the most noticeable in your household?

Responses of people whose households felt price increase (N=1023)



Poles take more and more actions to deal with inflation. Most often they limit everyday purchases and look for cheaper substitutes (81% of respondents do it, compared to 75% in April) and they limit the consumption of water, electricity and gas (72% compared to 56%). They also often give up larger expenses or put them off for later (68% compared to 60%) and limit their spending on entertainment, leisure and culture (62% compared to 53%).

Due to the increasing prices of some products and services in recent months, do you do the following (percentage of affirmative responses):



* Results as percentage of households who have a car.

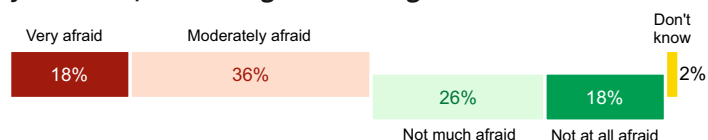
** Results as percentage of people in employment.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "How Do Poles Cope with Inflation?", October 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2022, N=1041. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

How to survive the energy crisis

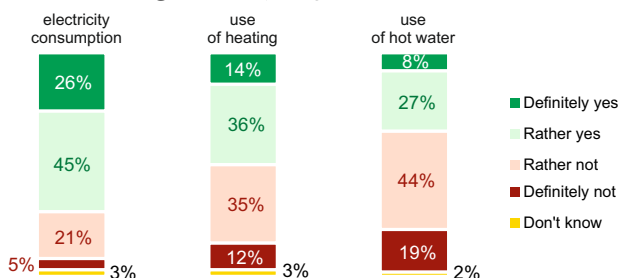
Overall, more than half of respondents (54%) are afraid that they will have problems with heating their house or flat this heating season, including nearly one-fifth (18%) fearing it to a large extent. Concern about possible heating problems is more often declared by respondents using their own gas, oil and electric heating (62% in total) or their own coal stoves (58%), and less frequently by users of central heating (46%).

Are you afraid that you will have problems with heating you house / flat during this heating season?



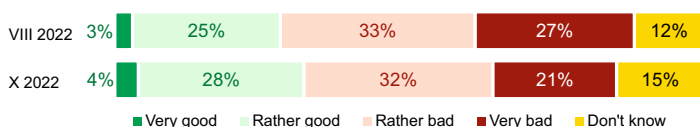
One possible way to deal with the energy crisis and high fuel and electricity prices is to reduce their consumption. According to the declarations, Poles intend to save mainly on electricity (71% in total), less often on heating (50%), and least frequently on the use of hot water (35%).

In the coming months, do you plan to limit:



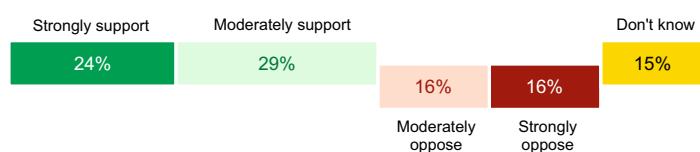
From August to October, assessments of the government's actions aimed at limiting the increase in electricity and heating costs improved. However, the opinion still prevails that the government is not coping well with the effects of the energy crisis (53%, 7 points less than two months ago). Satisfaction in this respect is expressed by almost one-third of respondents (32%, 4 points more than in August).

How do you evaluate the government's actions aimed at limiting the increase in electricity and heating costs?



One of the ways to protect households against the increase in energy costs, and additionally an incentive to save it, is to link the price of energy to the amount of its consumption. In accordance with the Act on special solutions for the protection of electricity consumers, in 2023 the price of energy for households for consumption of up to 2 MWh (2.6 MWh for households of people with disabilities and 3 MWh for families with a Large Family Card or running a farm) will remain at the level from 2022. Linking the energy price with the amount of its consumption in the form adopted by the legislature is supported by more than half of respondents (53%), almost one-third (32%) are against.

Do you support freezing in 2023 electricity prices for households at the level from 2022 for the consumption of up to 2000 kWh per year (in the case of households of persons with disabilities the limit will be 2600 kWh, and for families with many children and farmers it will be 3000 kWh)? After exceeding this limit, the price of electricity would be significantly higher.

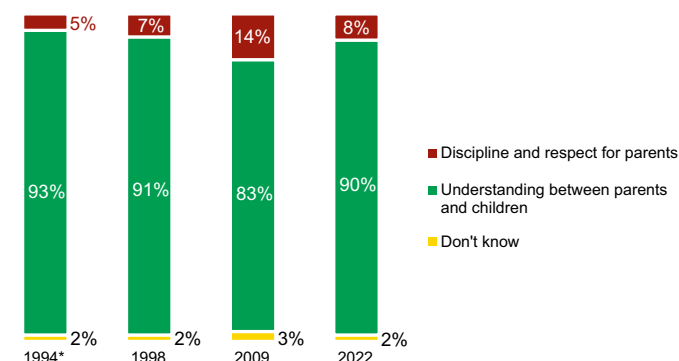


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "How to Survive Energy Crisis", October 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2022, N=1041. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Raising children

Poles invariably believe that understanding between parents and children plays the key role in upbringing (currently 90% of respondents share this opinion), and only relatively few (8%) believe that obedience towards parents is more important.

In your opinion, what is more important for good upbringing of children?

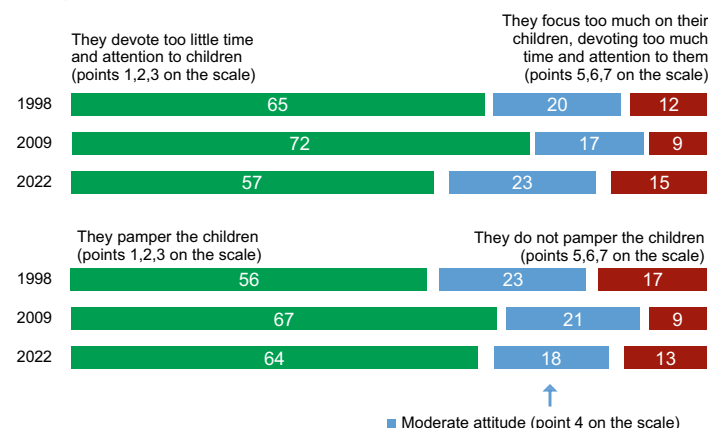


The prevailing opinion in society is that Polish parents are too liberal and lenient towards their children rather than too strict and demanding.

According to the public opinion, contemporary parents spoil their children (64% of respondents share this view), are overprotective and do not teach children independence (60%), but at the same time devote too little time and attention to them (57%). Many people believe that parents use physical punishment too rarely (44%) and that they do not make any demands on their children (39%).

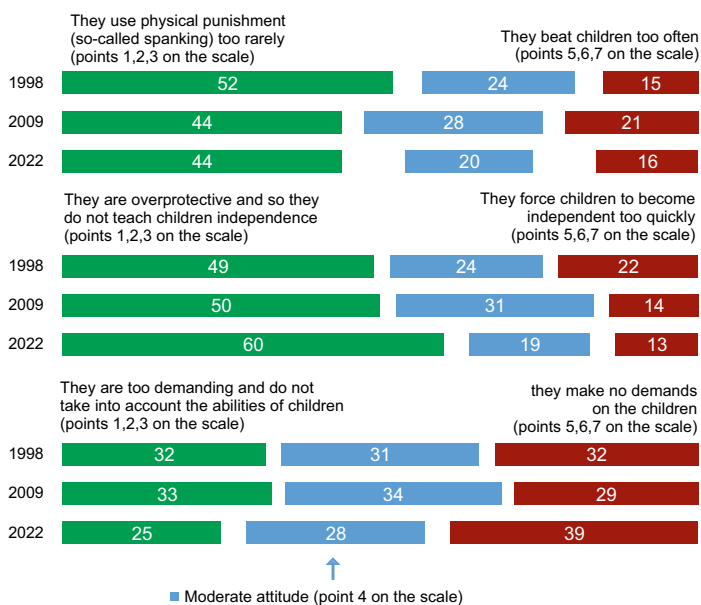
Over the last years since 2009, the belief that currently parents are overprotective (increase by 10 percentage points) and insufficiently demanding (increase by 10 percentage points) has strengthened, while at the same time the opinion that parents do not devote enough time and attention to their children has decreased (a 15-point drop).

How do you think parents generally bring up their children today?



"Don't know" answers were omitted

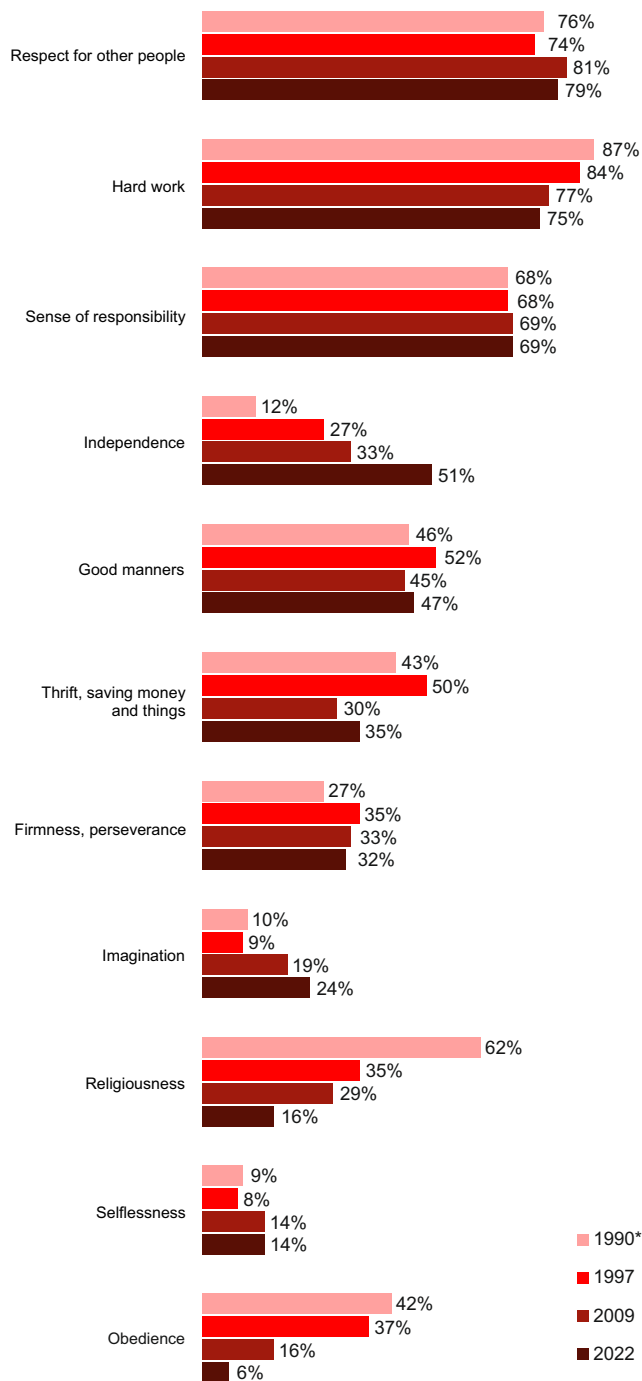
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In the educational process, there is an intergenerational transmission of behaviour patterns, norms and cultural values. Hence, the analysis of the hierarchy of goals and values that, in public opinion, parents should pass on to their children, can be extrapolated to the whole society. The most important values, which - in the opinion of respondents - parents should first of all instil in their children, include: respect for other people (79%), diligence (75%) and a sense of responsibility (69%). All three values can be considered the most universal, as they were recognised as a priority in all subsequent studies carried out since 1990. Despite the invariably high importance attached to the development of attitudes such as diligence, responsibility and respect for others among young people, significant changes have occurred over the years within educational values and thus - more broadly - social values. The perceived role of independence has clearly increased: in 1990 only 12% of respondents considered it to be one of the most important values that parents should instil in their children, in 2009 33% shared this view, and now more than half (51%). At the same time, traditional values such as religiosity (in 1990 mentioned among the key values by 62% of respondents, currently only 16%) and obedience (in 1990 indicated by 42% of respondents, currently by only 6%) lost their importance.

In your opinion, what should parents bringing up children pay special attention to? What should the children mainly learn?



*The data comes from the study "Varieties of values in life", carried out by the team: A. Jasińska Kania, J. Koralewicz, M. Marody

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles on Raising Children", October 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2022, N=1043. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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