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## IN ADDITION

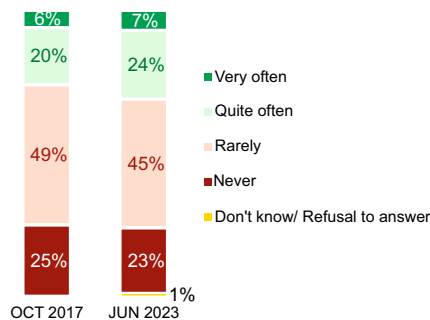
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE,  
THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED  
RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- About Closeness and Distance towards Political Parties
- Opinions of Poles on Raising the Childcare Benefit
- Poles about 4th June March
- Polish-Ukrainian Relations 80 Years after Wołyń
- War in Ukraine and Social Distance towards Ukrainians
- Quarterly Balance of Social Moods
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- Political Party Preferences in July
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- Trust in Politicians in July
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- Inflation Expectations
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- Who are the Voters of Political Parties in Poland?
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- Where the Voters of the Main Political Parties Came From?
- Political Party Preferences in the Second Half of August
- Opinions about Parliament and President in the Second Half of August
- Trust in Politicians in August

## Discussions about politics

More than three-quarters of respondents (76%) claim that they sometimes talk about politics, and the majority of this group (45% of the total) do it - according to declarations - rather rarely. Less than one-third of respondents (31%) admit to talking about this topic frequently. In June 2023, prior to the campaign before the parliamentary elections, politics was the topic of conversation among Poles slightly more often than in October 2017, i.e. in the middle of the term of office of the previous parliament. Politics is most often discussed by people who are interested in it and have specific political affiliations. However, this is more often done by supporters of the opposition (55% of them say that they talk about this topic very often or quite often) than of the ruling camp (36%).

### How often do you talk about politics?



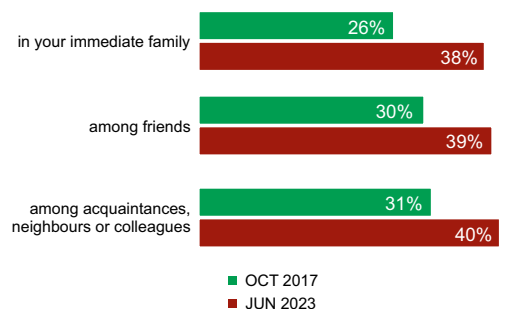
Responses show that conversations about politics are most often held with family members or other close people, such as a partner or fiancée (64% of those who at least sometimes talk about this topic). However, respondents who generally discuss political topics in conversations with acquaintances, colleagues or friends are in the minority (36%). One-tenth of Poles (10%) usually discuss politics with people they meet at work, at university or at school, and 6% most often talk about politics with their neighbours.

Compared to October 2017, the percentage of respondents saying that in their environment there are people whose views and political sympathies are difficult for them to accept has increased significantly. Declarations show that political divisions affect even the immediate family - a total of 38% of adult Poles have family members with whom they differ greatly in their political sympathies and views. Declarations regarding respondents' close friends are similarly distributed (39% have at least one friend with unacceptable political views and sympathies) and, likewise, 40% have such acquaintances, neighbours, or colleagues from work.

### Are there people in your environment whose views or political sympathies are difficult for you to accept?

#### Do you have such people:

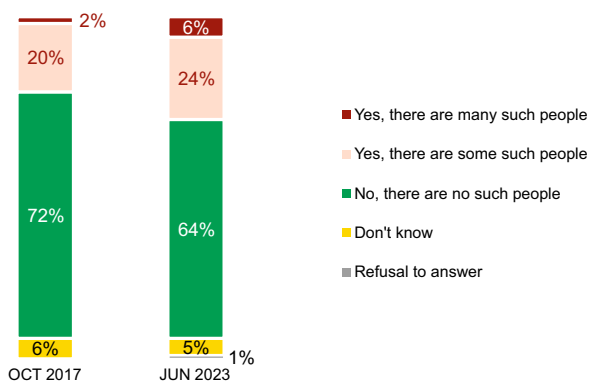
Percentages of affirmative answers



Differences in political views and sympathies, especially when they are difficult for the other party to accept, may lead to conflicts. Three out of ten respondents (30%) know people in their environment - among family members, friends, acquaintances or neighbours - whose differences in political views have led to an

open conflict and who, for political reasons, seriously quarrelled and insulted each other. Compared to October 2017, there are now more respondents who declare that they know many such people and those who say that there are several such people in their environment. Respondents who are supporters of the opposition (45% in total) mention serious political conflicts in their environment more often than supporters of the current government (26%).

**Are there people in your environment - among family members, friends, acquaintances or neighbours - who are in conflict with each other because of different views or political sympathies?**



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Conversations about Politics and Political Divisions in Context", August 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2023, N=1054, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Political divisions in Poland

Due to the upcoming parliamentary elections, we have once again checked the views of the electorates of the parties that have the greatest chance of having their representatives elected to the Sejm on important socio-political issues. We used the voters' opinions to distinguish, using statistical analyses, the axes of political divisions in Poland. The main axis of political division and identification is determined by the attitude to a wide range of interrelated issues: worldview issues and those related to the development of European integration. The second axis is defined by statism - economic liberalism.

The first and most important axis dividing electorates can be described as the left-right division. The left-wing option includes: acceptance of the possibility of entering into formal partnerships by people of the same sex; support for deepening European integration; calling for the fastest possible abandonment of the use of coal in the energy sector; the belief that the state should not distinguish any denomination or church; a liberal position on the legal regulation of abortion; positive attitude towards accepting refugees from Africa and the Middle East, as well

as acceptance of the broad competences of local government. The right-wing spectrum of views consists of: disapproval of the institutionalization of formal relationships between people of the same sex; belief in the need to maintain the greatest possible independence in the EU; support for using coal for as long as possible; acceptance of cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church; support for a legal ban on abortion; opposition to accepting refugees from Africa and the Middle East, as well as support for broad powers of the central government.

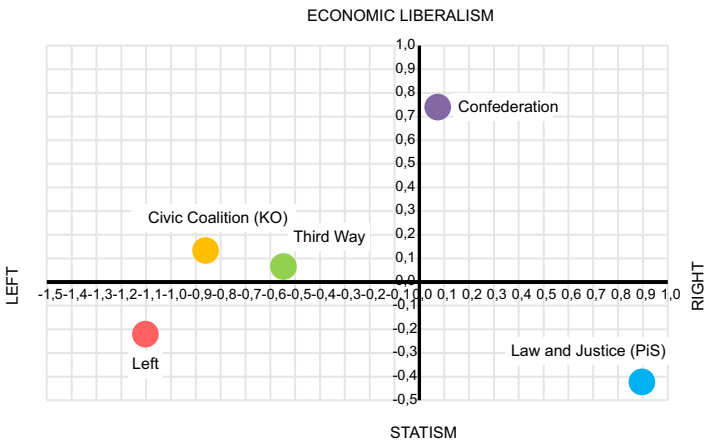
The second axis dividing the electorates illustrates voters' expectations regarding the proper socio-economic order and the role of the state. It contrasts the liberal state with the welfare state. The extremes of this axis can be described as statism and economic liberalism. The broadly understood statist orientation includes: attachment to the welfare state model, emphasis on protecting existing jobs and acceptance of a progressive tax scale. Economic liberalism is defined by scepticism towards the welfare state model, the belief that labour market flexibility is more important than job security, and support for a flat tax.

The electorates were located in the field defined by the axes of political divisions identified in the course of the analyses. The picture of political divisions obtained in this way presents the position of electorates in relation to the identified dimensions and - above all - in relation to each other. The distribution of electorates on the left-right axis vividly shows its constitutive importance for determining political identification and divisions in Poland. The position furthest from the centre, determined by the views of all voters, is occupied by the electorate of the Left on the one hand, and by the voters of Law and Justice (PiS) on the other. On the left, close to the Left's supporters, there is also the electorate of the Civic Coalition (KO), and - closer to the middle of the scale - are the supporters of the Third Way. The electorate of the Confederation occupies an interesting position within the presented reference system, as it is located only slightly to the right, almost in the centre.

The range of electorates' locations on the statism-economic liberalism axis is smaller. On the statist side are voters of Law and Justice and, closer to the middle of the scale, supporters of the Left. By far the most liberal views on the principles of socio-economic order and the role of the state are held by people declaring their willingness to vote for the Confederation in the elections. The views of supporters of the Civic Coalition and the Third Way on the proper shape of the socio-economic order are similar and place them on the side indicating a liberal orientation, although close to the centre. Still, considering their values

on the axis statism–economic liberalism, it can be said that the potential voters of both parties are quite close to supporters of the Left.

### Electoralates on the axes of political divisions

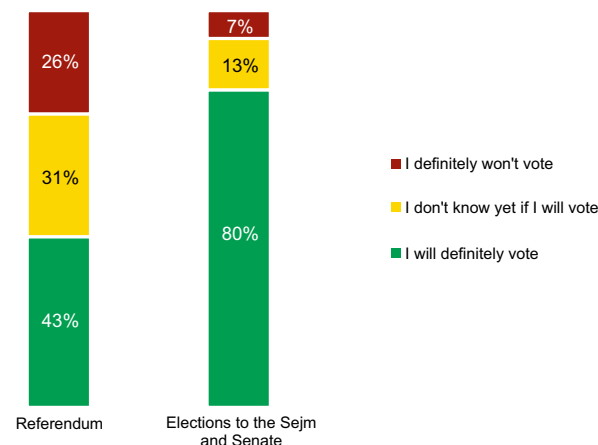


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: “Opinions of the Political Parties’ Electoralates”, August 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2023 (N=1056) and June 2023 (N=1024), mixed-mode interviews. The random samples are representative for adult population of Poland.

## Will Poles participate in the referendum?

A referendum is planned along with the parliamentary elections, which will take place on October 15. Poles are to answer four questions regarding the sale of state property to foreign entities, the retirement age, the barrier on the Polish-Belarusian border and the relocation of migrants within the EU. Some opposition groups are calling for a boycott of the referendum, treating it as part of the ruling party’s election campaign. This has had an impact on declarations regarding participation in the referendum. The percentage of people interested in voting in the referendum is almost half of the number of people willing to participate in the elections to the Sejm and Senate (43% and 80%, respectively).

### Declarations of intention to vote in the referendum and in the elections to the Sejm and Senate



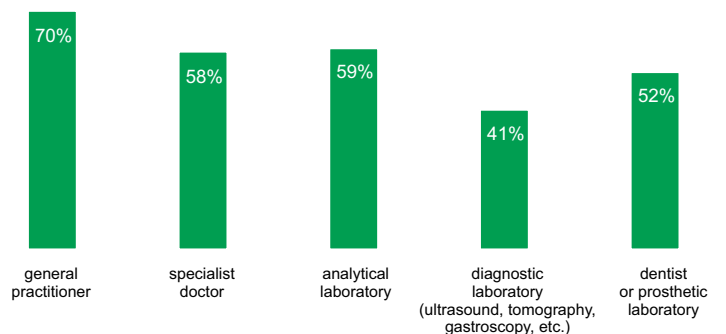
The vast majority of supporters of the ruling camp, which proposed the referendum, declare their participation in it (77%). However, such declarations are also clearly prevalent among supporters of the Confederation (53%), as well as among those undecided who to vote for in the Sejm elections (52%). Among supporters of other opposition parties, the percentage interested in voting is much lower (from 20% to 30%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: “Will Poles Participate in the Referendum?”, September 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2023, N=1024, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Use of health services

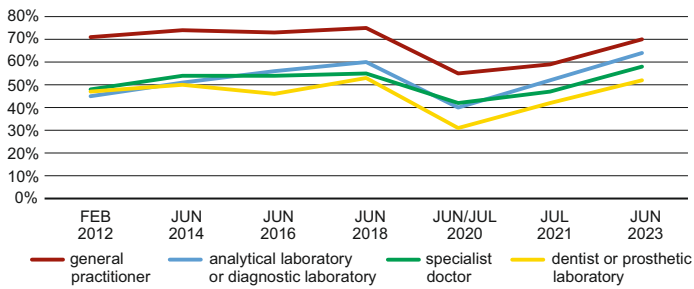
In the six months preceding the survey conducted in June, 86% of Poles used medical services due to their own or their child’s health condition, e.g. sought medical advice, visited a dentist or prosthodontist, had tests carried out by an analytical laboratory or a diagnostic laboratory. This was 8 percentage points more than two years ago. Seven out of ten respondents (70%) visited a general practitioner during this period, and almost six out of ten (58%) visited a specialist doctor. Almost two-thirds of respondents (64%) had tests, including three fifths (59%) using the services of an analytical laboratory and two fifths (41%) using a diagnostic laboratory. More than half of Poles (52%) visited a dentist or prosthodontist in the six months preceding the survey.

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



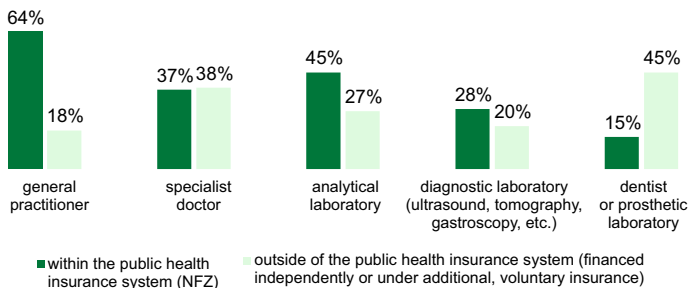
Compared to the previous two measurements performed during the epidemic regime in 2020–2021, the number of users of both general practitioners’ and specialists’ services increased, and in the latter case the rate reached a level higher than before the epidemic and at the same time the highest since we started monitoring this matter. The percentage of people using analytical laboratories or diagnostic laboratories for tests has also increased to a record level. Compared to 2020–2021, the number of people who visited a dentist or prosthodontist has increased.

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



Nearly two-thirds of Poles (64%) consulted a general practitioner under general health insurance, while less than one-fifth (18%) consulted a general practitioner outside the system financed by the National Health Fund. In the six months preceding the study, visits to a specialist under the National Health Fund were essentially as frequent as those paid for independently or available under additional health insurance (37% vs. 38%). Tests in an analytical laboratory were obtained by 45% of respondents under general insurance, and over a quarter (27%) had tests outside it. When using the services of diagnostic laboratories, more patients chose those offered in the National Health Fund financing system than outside it (28% vs. 20%). Dental visits were three times more likely to be made outside the general health insurance system than within it (45% vs. 15%).

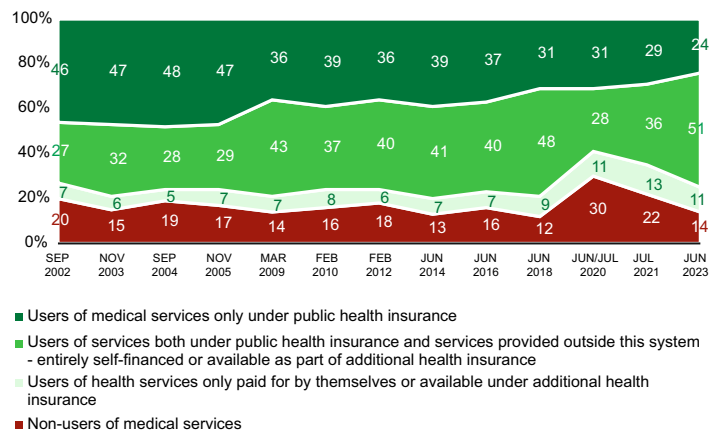
**Percentage of users, in the six months preceding the survey, of services of:**



The use of medical services depending on the method of financing them can be presented using a synthetic indicator. Respondents who used medical services only under general health insurance in the six months before the survey constituted one fourth (24%), and only one-tenth (11%) used solely services financed independently or available as part of a subscription or policy. The largest group, i.e. half of Poles (51%), used both. The remaining respondents (14%) did not use any health services or benefits in the six months preceding the survey.

Compared to the previous measurement from 2021, there have been very significant changes in this respect. They result primarily from the abolition of epidemic restrictions that hindered access to health care, regardless of the service financing system. Looking from a longer perspective, the current changes are a continuation of the trends we have observed over the last twenty years. Over the past two years, there has been a significant increase (by 15 percentage points, to a previously unregistered level) in the number of people using medical services in a "mixed" way, i.e. both those financed under general health insurance and those paid for independently or available under an additional health insurance policy. It should be noted, however, that compared to the last measurement carried out before the epidemic in 2018, this is only a 3-point increase. The long-term trend is to reduce the percentage of people using only services guaranteed in the National Health Fund system. Compared to the previous survey from two years ago, this is a decrease of 5 points. This group is currently the smallest since we started monitoring this issue. The scale of the exclusive use of services paid for independently or provided as part of an additional policy has remained relatively stable in recent years. Compared to 2020–2021, for obvious reasons, the number of people using some medical services increased in the first half of 2023, reaching a level similar to that observed before the epidemic.

**Use of health services in the six months preceding the survey**



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Using Health Benefits and Insurance", August 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2023, N=1054, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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