

## CONTENTS

**Opinions about the war in Ukraine and Ukrainians in Poland**

**Summary evaluations of the activities of the government of Mateusz Morawiecki after four years in office**

**Views on Polish-German relations and reparation claims**

**Violence against children – opinions and experiences**

## IN ADDITION

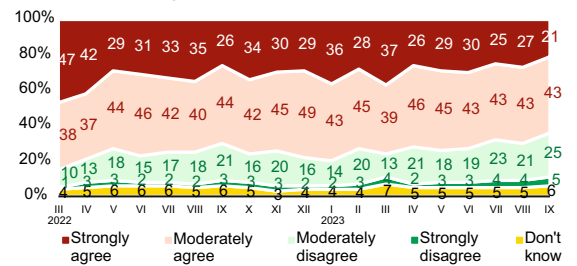
**TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):**

- Social Moods in the Second Half of August
- Attitude to Government in the Second Half of August
- Moods on the Job Market in the Second Half of August
- Will Poles Participate in the Referendum?
- About the War in Ukraine and the Embargo on Grain Imports from Ukraine
- Political Party Preferences in September
- Trust in Politicians in the First Half of September
- Moods on the Job Market in September
- Attitude to Government in September
- Social Moods in September
- Undecided Voters One Month Before Elections
- Poles' Voting Motivations

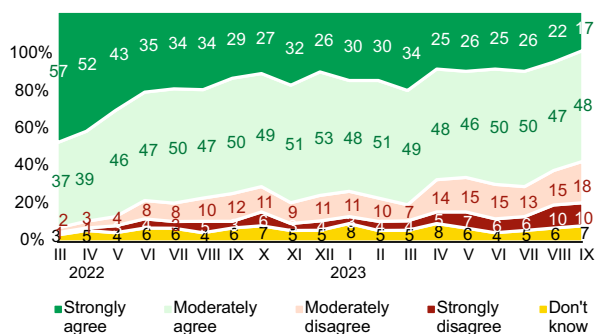
## Opinions about the war in Ukraine and Ukrainians in Poland

The sense of threat related to the war in Ukraine is decreasing - fewer people express it now than in previous months. However, the majority of respondents (64% in total) still believe that the war threatens Poland's security.

### 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?



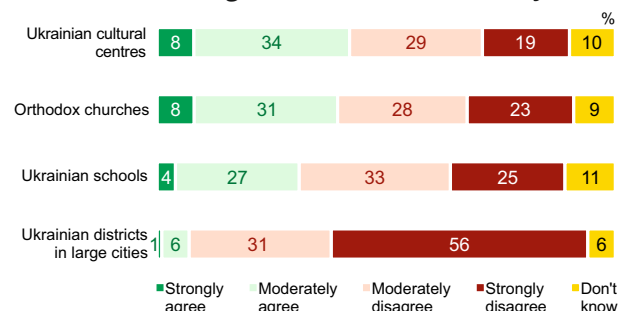
Public support for accepting refugees from Ukraine is decreasing. In September it reached its lowest level since the outbreak of the war (65%, down 4 percentage points since August and 11 points since July).

Recent CBOS qualitative research (FGI) on the

perception of Ukrainians residing in Poland indicates concerns that Ukrainians may not want to integrate with Polish society. Therefore, there were voices that they should not be allowed too much freedom in expressing or cultivating their national distinctiveness. We can also observe this type of attitude in surveys.

Opinions regarding the creation of Ukrainian cultural centres in Poland are divided, with prevailing scepticism (48% against, 42% in favour). Orthodox churches are slightly more opposed (51% opposed, 39% in favour), with even stronger rejection of Ukrainian schools (58% opposed, 31% in favour). Moreover, the vast majority of Poles are opposed to Ukrainian districts in large Polish cities (87% against, 7% in favour).

### Do you agree that Ukrainians living in Poland should have the right to create in our country:



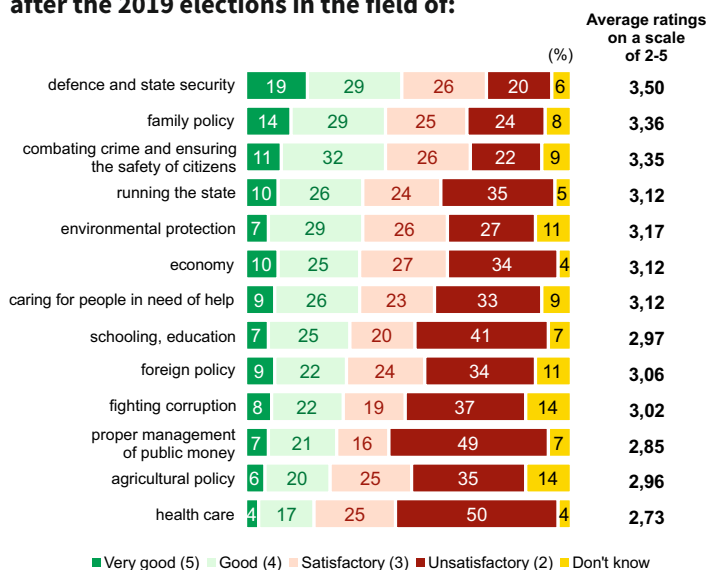
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about the war in Ukraine and Ukrainians in Poland", September 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: September 2023, N=1073, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

# Summary evaluations of the activities of the government of Mateusz Morawiecki after four years in office

Poles assessed the first four years of Law and Justice (PiS) government after the 2015 elections as exceptionally good. Despite allegations of violating the rule of law that appeared from the very beginning, many people believed that the PiS government meant a new, better quality in politics. Assessments of the policies of previous cabinets co-created by this party in many areas (including social and economic policy) were good at record levels. This allowed PiS to stay in power for another term. Currently, the authorities have a much more difficult challenge. After four years in office, Mateusz Morawiecki's second government has much weaker ratings than the previous cabinets from the same political camp. His economic and financial policy, combating corruption and policy towards families are rated significantly worse.

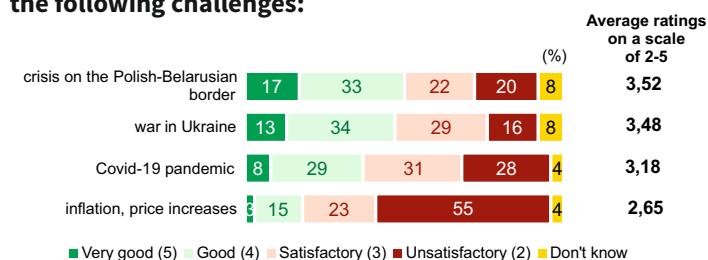
Declarations indicate that currently the government's strong point is state security policy, i.e. defence (48% of the ratings are good, including very good, and 20% are unsatisfactory). This is related to relatively good opinions about the policy of combating crime and ensuring the safety of citizens (43% of ratings are good, with 22% unsatisfactory). Among the three best perceived areas is also the family policy, the trademark of the ruling camp (43% of ratings are good, 24% - unsatisfactory). The government also receives more good (including very good) than unsatisfactory ratings for environmental protection activities (36% vs. 27%, respectively). Care for people in need of help (35% good vs. 33% unsatisfactory), as well as economic policy (35% vs. 34%, respectively) and general management of the state (36% vs. 35%, respectively) are rated ambiguously. The government's foreign policy is perceived negatively more often than positively (31% of ratings are good and 34% are unsatisfactory). Criticism is more visible in assessments of the government's activities in areas such as: combating corruption (30% good vs. 37% unsatisfactory), agricultural policy (26% vs. 35%, respectively), education (32% vs. 41%, respectively). After four years in office, the government of Mateusz Morawiecki receives the worst ratings for the way it manages public money (28% good vs. 49% unsatisfactory) and the functioning of health care (21% vs. 50%, respectively).

## How would you assess the activities of Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki's government since its establishment after the 2019 elections in the field of:



The challenges faced by Mateusz Morawiecki's government during its term in office include the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, the crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border and high inflation. Declarations confirm that, in public opinion, the government is doing better in the area of ensuring security than in the area of the economy. Half of respondents assessed the actions taken to deal with the crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border as good or very good, and one-fifth assessed them as poor, giving an unsatisfactory rating. Nearly half of respondents praise the policy towards the war in Ukraine (47%), while 16% are critical. The government policy towards inflation is perceived completely differently. More than half of respondents (55%) assess the government's actions aimed at limiting price increases and its effects negatively, and only less than one-fifth (18%) assess them as good or very good. The opinions about the policy towards the COVID-19 pandemic are the most diverse. Compared to all other aspects of assessment included in the study, the government's activities in this area are perceived as relatively good (37% good vs. 28% unsatisfactory).

## How do you think the government has coped with the following challenges:

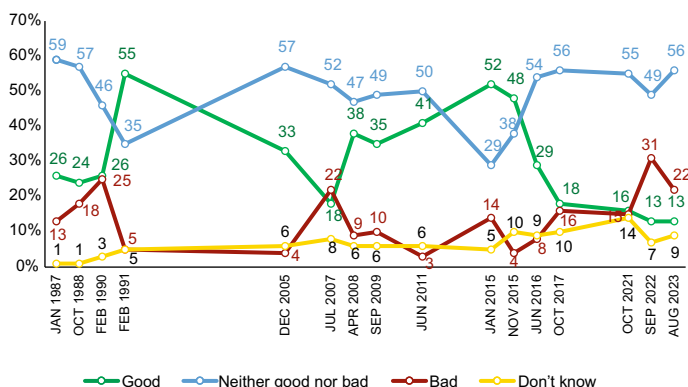


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Summary evaluations of the activities and government of Mateusz Morawiecki after four years in office", September 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: September 2023, N=1073, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

# Views on Polish-German relations and reparation claims

The majority of Poles (56%) perceive current Polish-German relations as "neither good nor bad". Just over a fifth (22%) think they are bad, while only 13% describe them as good. Compared to September last year, when, in the opinion of respondents, Polish-German relations were the worst in the history of CBOS research on this topic, i.e. since 1987, we have noted improvement. There was a significant decrease in the number of people who said they were bad (a drop by 9 percentage points), and an increase in those who considered them "neither good nor bad" (a rise by 7 points). Public opinions about relations between Poland and Germany are very dynamic. In CBOS research, they were rated best in February 1991, shortly after the signing of the Polish-German border treaty. Positive assessments also dominated at the end of the Civic Platform-Polish People's Party (PO-PSL) coalition government in 2015. After PiS took power at the end of 2015, the perception of relations between Poland and Germany deteriorated quite quickly and visibly.

## How do you assess current Polish-German relations?

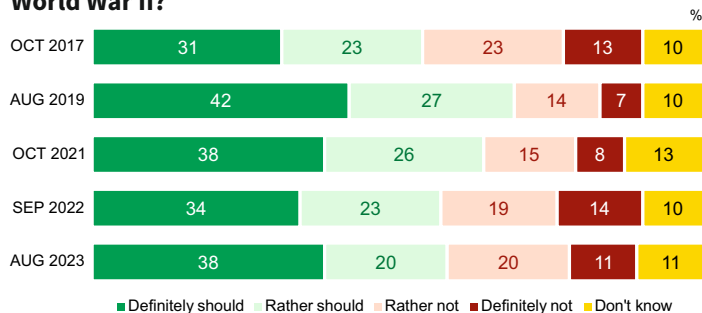


During World War II, Poland suffered huge human and material losses - in a report prepared a year ago by a parliamentary team and experts from various fields, they were estimated at over PLN 6 trillion. The Polish government began efforts to obtain reparations resulting from German aggression and occupation in 1939-1945. However, in the opinion of the German government, the issue of reparations and compensation for war losses is closed.

Poland's announcements to demand war reparations were positively received by respondents from the very beginning. The most supporters of reparation claims were recorded in July 2019 (69%). Currently, a total of 58% of respondents support applying to Germany for compensation. In total, less than one-third of respondents (31%) are opposed to this. Compared to September last

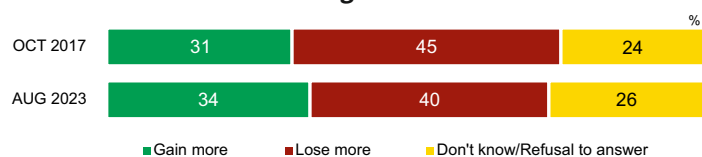
year, support for making reparation claims against Germany has not changed significantly.

## In your opinion, should Poland demand reparations (compensation) from Germany for losses suffered during World War II?



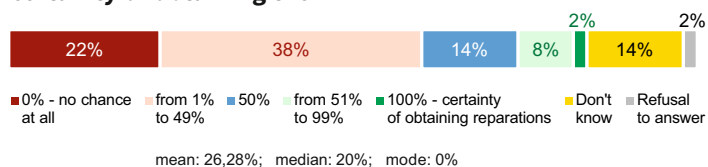
Despite significant public support for applying for war reparations from Germany, a large number of respondents fear that by raising this issue, Poland may lose more than it gains. Nevertheless, over the almost six years between both studies, the group of people convinced that such actions may bring more losses than benefits to Poland has decreased (down from 45% to 40%), while the group of people convinced that Poland can gain more from it has slightly increased (rise from 31% to 34%).

## In your opinion, can Poland gain or lose more by demanding reparations (compensation) from Germany for the losses suffered during World War II?



The chances of obtaining reparations from Germany are generally assessed quite low - the arithmetic mean of indications on a scale from 0% (no chance at all) to 100% (certainty of obtaining reparations) was only 26.28%, and the median of the distribution was 20%. More than one-fifth (22%) said that there was no chance of this happening, and only 2% of respondents were 100% sure that Poland's efforts to obtain reparations from Germany would result in them being obtained.

## Please indicate the chances of obtaining reparations from Germany as a percentage, assuming that "0" means no chance of obtaining reparations at all and "100" means certainty of obtaining them

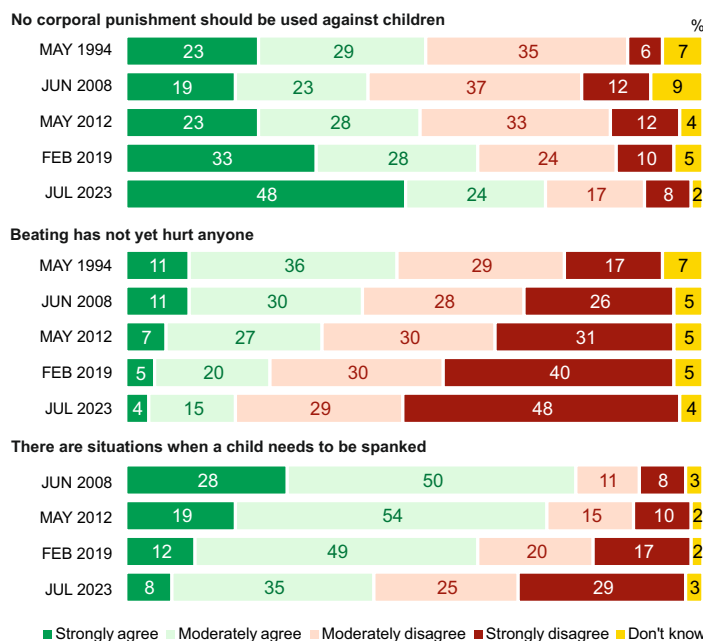


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "About Polish-German Relations and Poland", September 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: August 2023, N=1024, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

# Violence against children – opinions and experiences

Over the past four years, disapproval of corporal punishment of children has strengthened. Not only do more people than in 2019 believe that such punishment should not be used against them (an increase of 11 percentage points, to 72%), but also more people object to beating children (an increase from 70% to 77%) and spanking (an increase from 37% to 54%). The percentage of adults who accept physical punishment decreased accordingly (down by 9 points, to 25%). There is a decrease in the number of Poles who agree with the opinions that spanking has not yet harmed anyone (down by 6 points, to 19%), and that there are situations in which a child should be given spanking (down 18 points, to 43%). For the first time since we last studied it, i.e. since 2008, those who disapprove of spanking outweigh those who approve of it (54% vs. 43%). Generally, looking from a longer perspective, the change in Poles' attitude towards violence against children is even more visible.

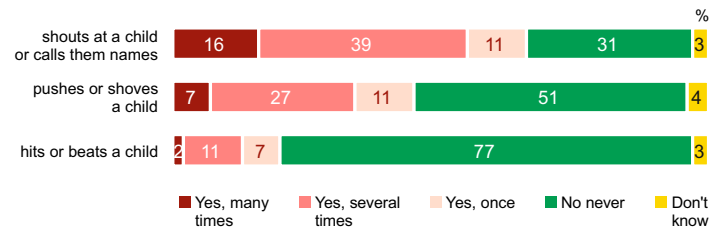
## Do you agree with the following statements?



Most respondents have witnessed violence against children in public places. The largest percentage of respondents (66%) saw at least once in a place such as a

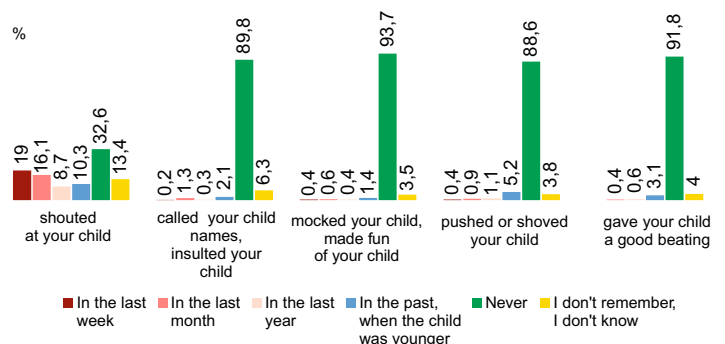
shop or park a situation in which an adult shouted at a child or called them names. Less frequently, respondents witnessed a situation in which an adult pushed or pulled a child in a public place - 45% encountered such a situation at least once. In total, one-fifth witnessed a child being beaten in a public place.

## Have you ever seen in a public place - e.g. in a store, in a park - a situation in which an adult:



More than half of respondents with children under 20 years of age (54%) declare that they or people with whom they are in a relationship have shouted at children, including more than two fifths (44%) doing in the last year. Four out of a hundred respondents (4%) admit to calling and insulting children, and three out of a hundred (3%) admit to mocking and ridiculing them. Pulling and pushing was declared by 8% of parents with children up to 19 years of age, and strong beatings defined in the question as "heavy spanking" were declared by 4%, with the majority of respondents from this group (i.e. 3% of the total) indicating that they had done it earlier than a year ago, when the child was younger.

## When was the last time you or your spouse (partner) ...



Declarations of people with children up to 19 years of age (N=301)

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.

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, 2023