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IN ADDITION

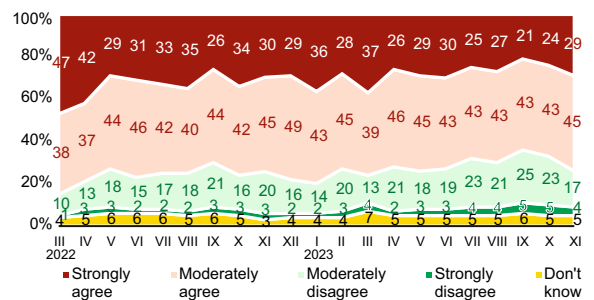
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Social Mood in November
- Post-election ranking of trust in politicians
- Reception of the Election Campaign and Political Activity on the Internet Before the Parliamentary Elections
- Quotes of Mateusz Morawiecki's Government at the End of his Activity
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The war in Ukraine and scenarios of its development

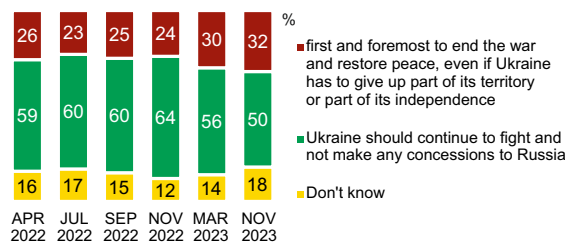
In recent months, the perception of threat related to the war in Ukraine has been increasing. Currently, 74% of respondents believe that the war threatens Poland's security, i.e. 7 points more than in October and 10 points more than in September.

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



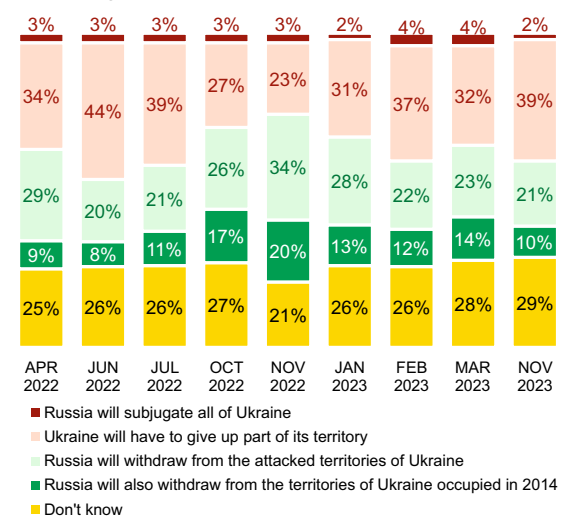
Although the prevailing opinion in Polish society holds that Ukrainians should continue to fight and not make any concessions to Russia, the percentage of those supporting the continuation of the fight is the lowest ever (50%). At the same time, more people than in previous surveys (32%) support the restoration of peace even at the price of territorial or political concessions from Ukraine.

In your opinion, should the primary goal be...



In recent months, predictions about the outcome of the war in Ukraine have also worsened. Since March 2023, the number of people who believe that Ukraine will have to give up part of its territory has significantly increased. As a result, pessimism regarding the development of the situation in Ukraine prevails again: a total of 41% of respondents expect that Ukraine will lose at least part of its territory, and less than one-third (31% in total) think that Russia will withdraw from the attacked territories or even withdraw from territories annexed in 2014.

How do you think the war will end?



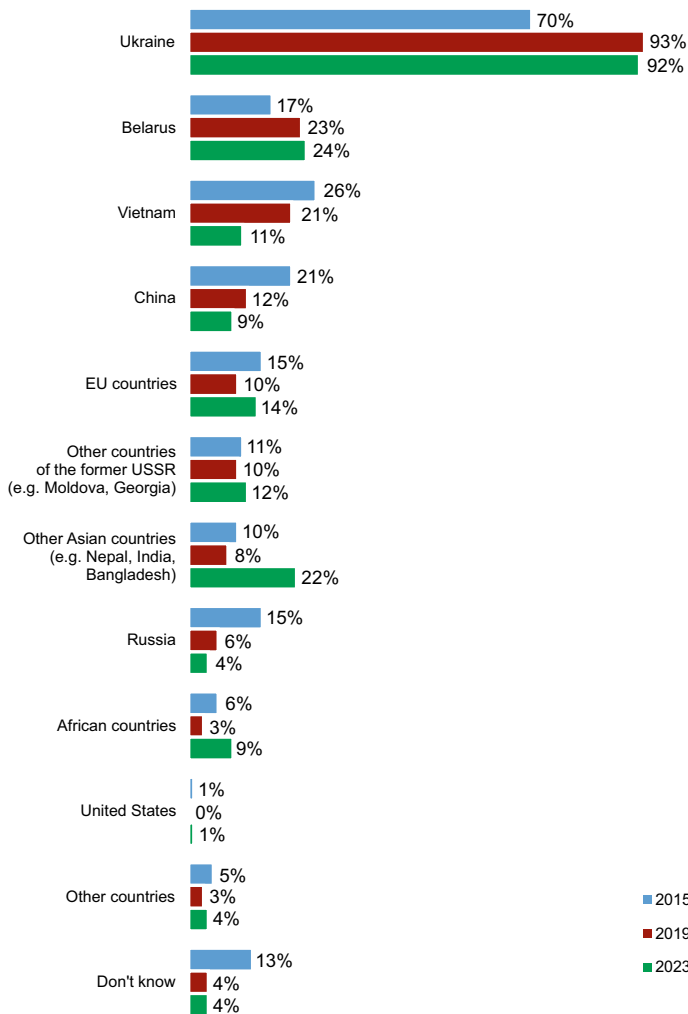
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "About the War in Ukraine and Scenarios of its Development", November 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November 2023, N=1072, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Employment of foreigners in Poland

Data of the Central Statistical Office show that nearly one million foreigners currently work in Poland. Their number increased dynamically in 2022, primarily as a result of migration from Ukraine caused by the war. People working in our country who do not have Polish citizenship are, apart from Ukrainians who constitute the vast majority, mainly migrants from Belarus, Georgia, India, Moldova and Russia.

In the public perception, apart from the domination of migrants from Ukraine, the presence of Belarusians is also quite clear. Compared to previous years, the Vietnamese are less noticed, while citizens of other Asian countries, e.g. Nepal, India and Bangladesh, are noticed to a noticeably greater extent.

Which nationalities prevail among foreigners living in Poland today?

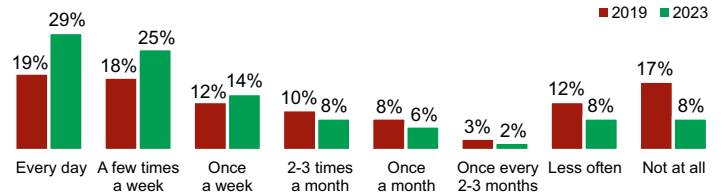


Possibility to choose 3 answers

More than eight out of ten Poles (82%) come into contact with foreigners working in Poland at least once a month, including more than two thirds (68%) meeting them at least once a week. More than half of respondents (54%)

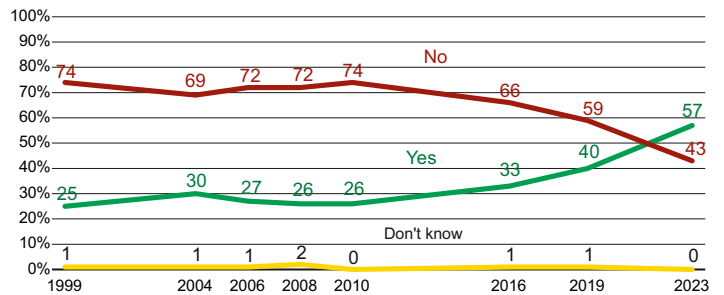
have contact with them several times a week, including almost one third (29%) who meet them every day. Over the last four years, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Poles declaring frequent contact with foreigners working in our country.

How often do you come into contact with foreigners working in Poland, e.g. when shopping, ordering services, using health care, using passenger transport?



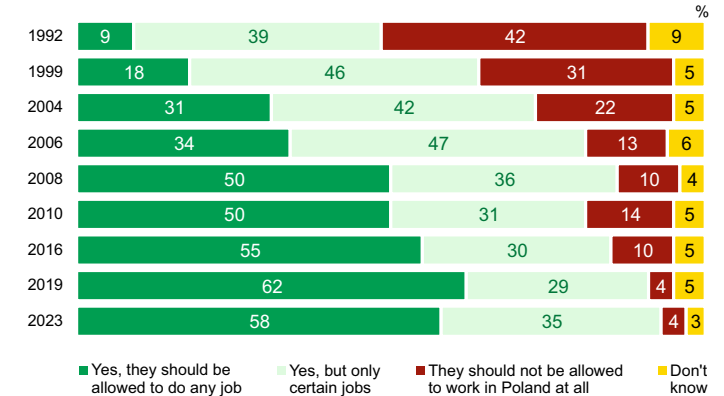
Almost six out of ten respondents (57%) declare personal acquaintance with a foreigner living in Poland, i.e. 17 percentage points more than four years ago and 24 points more than in 2016. Before 2016, only about a quarter personally knew a foreign person.

Do you personally know a foreigner living in Poland?



The acceptance of foreigners taking up work in Poland is almost universal (93%). Nearly six out of ten respondents (58%) believe that they should be able to do any job, and over one-third (35%) think that they should only be allowed to take some types of employment. Since the previous measurement in 2019, the scale of consent to unlimited employment by foreigners has slightly decreased, but the level of conditional approval has increased.

Do you think foreigners should be allowed to work in Poland?



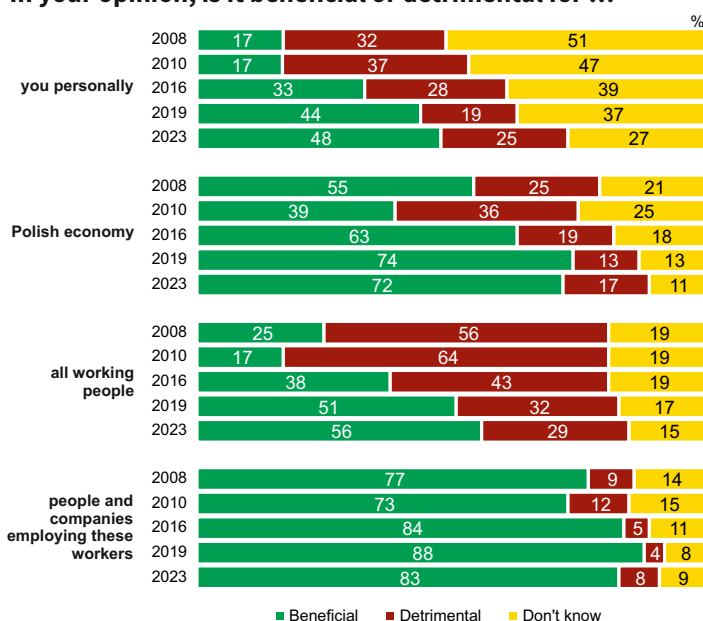
According to their own words, 13% of Poles have employed a foreign person. This is almost twice as many as four years ago and the highest number since we started monitoring this phenomenon, i.e. since 2008.

Almost two fifths of employees (39%) claim that foreigners work in their workplaces or on farms.

Work in Poland by foreigners from outside of the European Union is most often perceived as beneficial for the people and companies employing them (83%), as well as for the Polish economy (72%). In general, respondents also share the opinion that it is beneficial for all employees (56%) and for them personally (48%). Over the last four years, the belief has strengthened that employment of foreigners from non-EU countries is beneficial for all working people, but slightly fewer Poles see such benefits for their employers. Respondents themselves see both positive and negative consequences for their own situation more often than four years ago. The belief in the benefits of the work of foreigners from outside the EU for the Polish economy is relatively stable.

Citizens of non-EU countries such as e.g. Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, as well as Nepal and India work in Poland.

In your opinion, is it beneficial or detrimental for ...

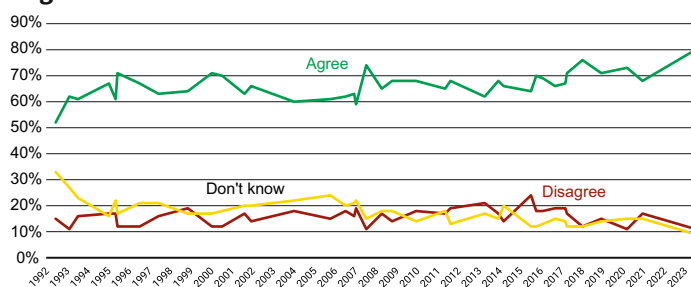


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Foreigners Working in Poland", November 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: October 2023, N=11110, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

The attitude to democracy and the assessment of its functioning

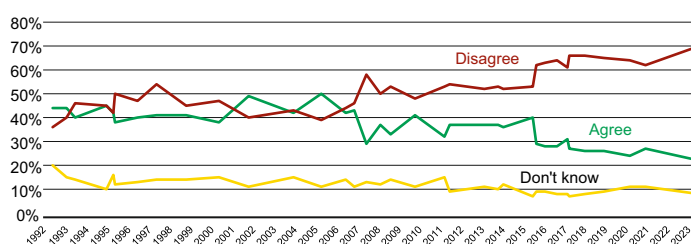
Since the early 1990s, when CBOS started measuring attitudes towards democracy, the prevailing belief among Poles has been that it is the best form of government. Currently, eight out of ten respondents agree with the statement that democracy has advantages over all other forms of government (80% compared to 11% who disagree), i.e. 12 percentage points more than in the previous survey over two years ago and the highest level in the history our research.

Do you agree that democracy is superior to all other forms of government?



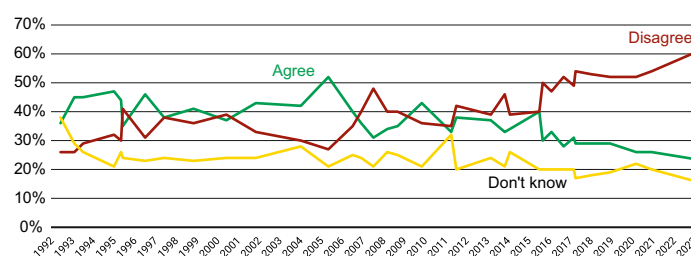
Since the beginning of 2016, the level of political alienation has remained relatively low compared to previous measurements, and the current result is the lowest ever recorded. Currently, people declaring that it does not matter to them whether the government in Poland is democratic or undemocratic constitute over one-fifth (22%, a decrease of 5 percentage points since the previous measurement in April 2021), while those claiming that it is important to them constitute over two-thirds (70%, an increase of 8 points).

Do you agree that, for people like you, it does not really matter whether the government is democratic or undemocratic?



Currently, the level of consent to undemocratic governments is also at the lowest level in the history of our research, and at the same time, opposition to undemocratic government is at a record high. Less than a quarter agree that in some situations non-democratic government are better than democratic (23%, a decrease of 3 percentage points since the previous measurement in 2021), and more than six in ten (62%, an increase of 8 points) reject such an idea.

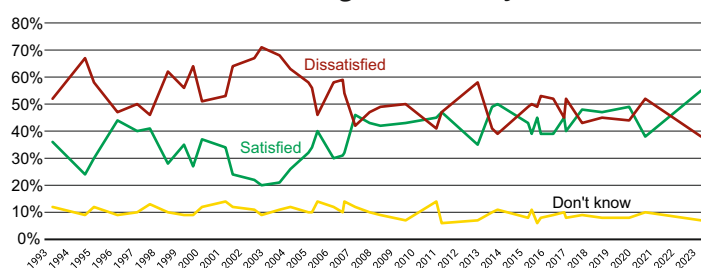
Do you agree that undemocratic government can sometimes be better than democratic?



Opinions about the quality of democracy in Poland recorded one month after the October parliamentary elections are better than ever in the history of CBOS research. Currently, over half of Poles (55%, an increase of 17 percentage points since the previous measurement in 2021) express satisfaction with the functioning of democracy in our country. Less than two-fifths are

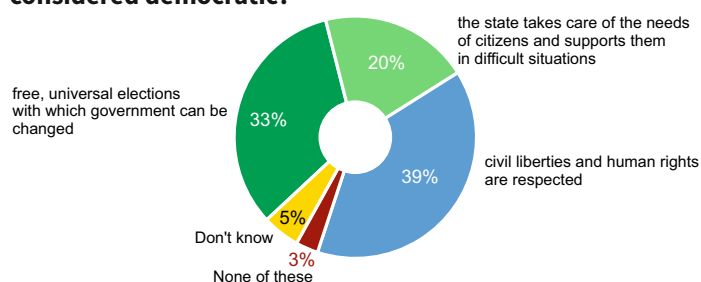
dissatisfied (38%, down 14 points). From the first half of the 1990s to the parliamentary elections in 2007, in all measurements, respondents who were disappointed with the functioning of democracy in Poland outnumbered those who assessed it positively. After the 2007 election there was a short-term improvement. Until the parliamentary elections in 2015, the results were mixed - we recorded satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the functioning of democracy more or less equally often. For two consecutive years, 2016 and 2017, we generally recorded a quite clear prevalence of dissatisfaction with democracy. In 2018, ratings improved for a while. Their significant deterioration was recorded in April 2021. It was probably a result of the lack of a sense of influence on the political reality after social protests in response to the judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal tightening the abortion law in Poland.

Evaluation of the functioning of democracy in Poland



In the public opinion, the guarantees of civil liberties and human rights primarily constitute a democratic system (39%). For one-third (33%), free, universal elections enabling a change of government are crucial. The fewest people (20%) consider the state's welfare functions to be constitutive of democracy.

In your opinion, what is most important for a country to be considered democratic?

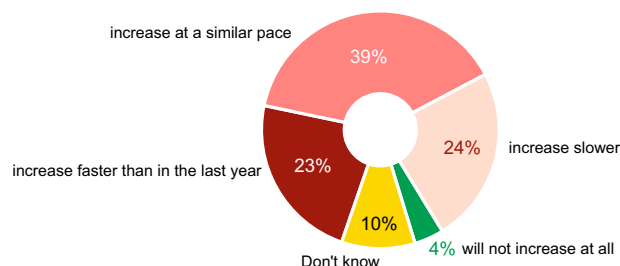


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitude Towards Democracy and Assessment of its Functioning", December 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November 2023, N=1072, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Income and inflation expectations

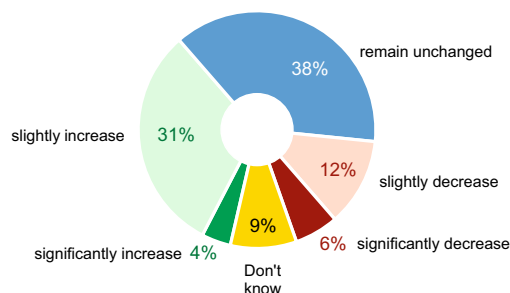
Poles most often think that the prices of goods and services in the next twelve months will increase at a similar pace as in the last year (39%). Nearly a quarter are pessimistic in this respect and predict a faster price increase than before (23%), and a slightly larger group of respondents are optimistic that prices will grow slower over the next year (24%) or that they will not increase at all (4%).

Do you think that in the next 12 months the prices of goods and services will:



While the vast majority of respondents expect a faster or slower pace of price growth (86%), only slightly more than one-third (35%) expect an increase in their household income, with only a few predicting a significant increase in income (4%), while the majority of optimists believe that the increase will be rather small (31%). However, the largest group of respondents believe that their household income will not change in the next year (38%).

Do you think that in the next 12 months your household income will:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash publication in Polish: "Consumer attitudes", November 2023. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November 2023, N=1000, telephone interviews. The quota sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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CBOS EXPERTISE

in providing professional, accurate and timely research has made us the leading authority in political, social and consumer research in Poland.

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