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IN ADDITION

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

- Poles about the Threat of Coronavirus on the Eve of Lifting the Epidemic State
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- Opinions about Parliament and President
- Trust in Politicians in June
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- Moods on the Job Market in the First Decade of June
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Poles and the war in Ukraine

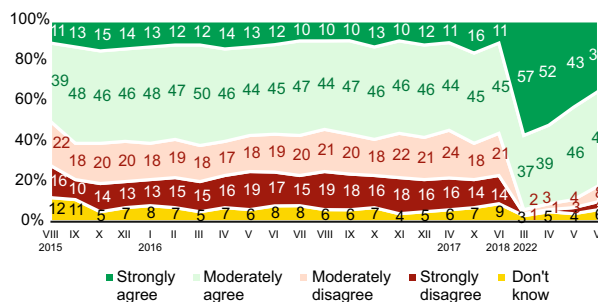
There is a growing concern in Polish society about the outcome of the war in Ukraine. While in April the favourable forecasts for Ukraine slightly outweighed the unfavourable ones, currently Poles have become more pessimistic: as many as 44%, compared to 34% in April, believe that Ukraine will have to give up part of its territory to Russia, although only 3% believe that Russia will subjugate all of Ukraine. One-fifth (20% against 29% in April) believe that Russia will withdraw from the attacked territories, and one-twelfth (8% against 9% in April) think that it will also withdraw from the territories occupied in 2014.

How do you think the war will end?



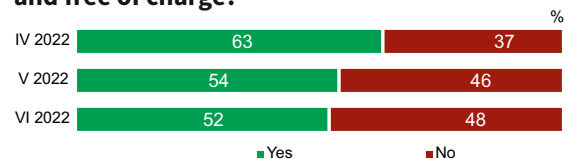
Although the vast majority of Poles (82%) still support the admission of refugees from Ukraine into our country, the current result is in line with the downward trend that we have noted since April. At the turn of February and March, the percentage of supporters of accepting Ukrainian refugees was 94%, a month later it fell to 91%, then to 89%, and now to 82%. The current 7-point drop is more pronounced than the previous and it is accompanied by a 5-point increase in the percentage of opponents of accepting refugees. Currently, one-eighth (12%) are against it. These results are still far from the pre-war data, when the percentage of opponents remained in the range between 28% and 40%.

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



After a significant drop last month, the percentage of Poles declaring that they or someone from their households help refugees from Ukraine has changed little. At present roughly half of respondents declare help (52% compared to 54% a month ago).

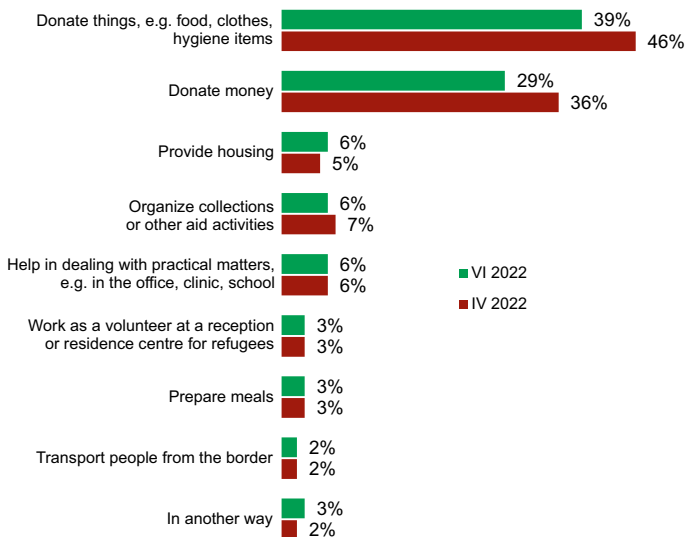
Do you or someone in your household offer help to refugees from Ukraine voluntarily and free of charge?



The most popular form of assistance is providing refugees with items such as food, clothes or hygiene articles (76% of helpers, which makes 39% of all respondents). Next, money transfers were mentioned (57%, i.e. 29% of the total), less frequently - providing a flat or house (12%, i.e. 6% of the total), organization

of fund-raisers and other aid actions (12%, i.e. 6% of the total), or assistance in arranging various matters in the office, clinic or school (11%, i.e. 6% of the total). The percentages indicating other forms of aid did not exceed 10% in each case (3% of the total number). If we compare the declarations from April and June at the overall level, it turns out that there are declines in declarations regarding almost all forms of aid.

Do you or someone from your household do the following to help refugees from Ukraine? Please indicate all applicable answers. Percentage of all respondents



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles and the war in Ukraine", June 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2022, N=1050. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

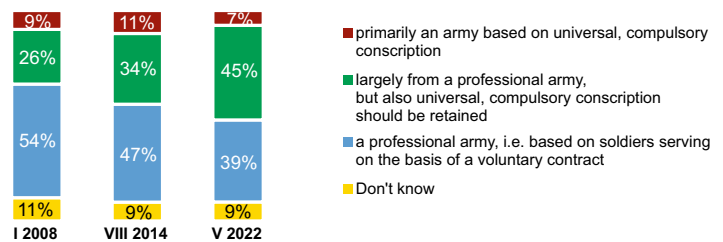
Military service and national defence

Since February 2009, conscription for basic military service have not been used in Poland, and in 2010 the process of full professionalization of the armed forces was completed. The regulations in force provide for voluntary military service in peacetime, and subjecting people to compulsory military service is possible when there is a threat of war.

Russia's armed attack on Ukraine and the perceived threat by that country have led to a growing belief in the need to provide military training to a greater number of Poles. Currently, the largest group of respondents (45%, 11 percentage points more than in 2014 and 19 percentage points more than in 2008) believe that the Polish armed forces should largely consist of a professional army, but universal compulsory conscription should also be in force. Full professionalisation of the military, which is expressed in the statement that the Polish armed forces should consist of a professional army, i.e. one based on soldiers serving on the basis of a voluntary contract, is supported

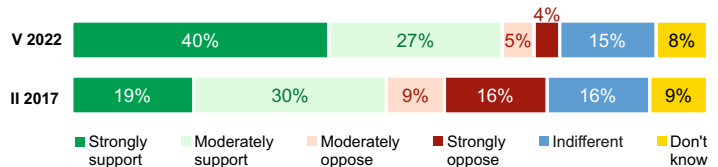
by 39% of respondents (8 points less than in 20014 and 15 points less than in 2008). Only 7% believe that the Polish armed forces should consist primarily of an army based on universal, compulsory conscription.

Should the Polish armed forces consist of:



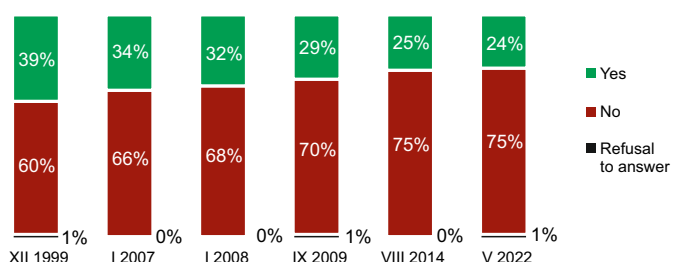
Since 2017, Poland's defence potential has been increased by the creation of units of the new, fifth type of armed forces, i.e. the Territorial Defence Forces. Compared to 2017, when we asked the respondents for the first time about their attitude to the new service, commonly known as territorial defence, there has been a very large increase in support for its existence. Currently, more than two-thirds (67%) of adult Poles support them, which means an increase by 18 percentage points. Compared to the previous survey, the number of opponents of the Territorial Defence Forces has decreased significantly from 25% to 9%.

Do you personally support the existence of the Territorial Defence Forces?



Abolishing universal military conscription and professionalisation of the army has resulted in a decrease in the percentage of adult Poles with experience in the military service or training. Currently, less than a quarter of respondents (24%) declare that they have completed or are currently undergoing military training or service, while in 1999 nearly two-fifths (39%) did. Respondents' declarations show that 45% of men and 6% of women underwent military training or service. This data is almost identical to 2014. It can therefore be presumed that the establishment of the Territorial Defence Forces prevented a further shrinkage of the group of adult Poles who have had such experience.

Have you ever had military training?



Knowledge and skills acquired in the course of activities in the Volunteer Fire Brigade or other non-governmental

organizations involved in civil protection may be useful not only in the event of war, but in the event of any common threat. Over the past eight years, the percentage of Poles with experience in such NGOs has slightly decreased from 10% to 7%. Compared to 2014, the already small percentage of respondents declaring experience of belonging to a civil defence formation also decreased. Currently, only 4% of respondents declare that they have belonged to a civil defence formation, compared to 8% in 2014. Less than one-fifth of adult Poles (17%) declare that they have participated in some training, exercises or other activities aimed at preparing the population for natural disasters, catastrophes, environmental threats, terrorist attacks or in the event of war. This is 5 percentage points less than in 2014.

Taking into account the above-mentioned experiences in the field of defence and civil protection, it can be concluded that one-third of all adult Poles (33%) have had at least one of them. This is much less than declared in 2014, i.e. a decrease by 8 percentage points.

Scope of experience and knowledge in the field of civil defence or civil protection in the event of a common threat



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "National Security and Defence-Related Issues", June 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2022, N=1087. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

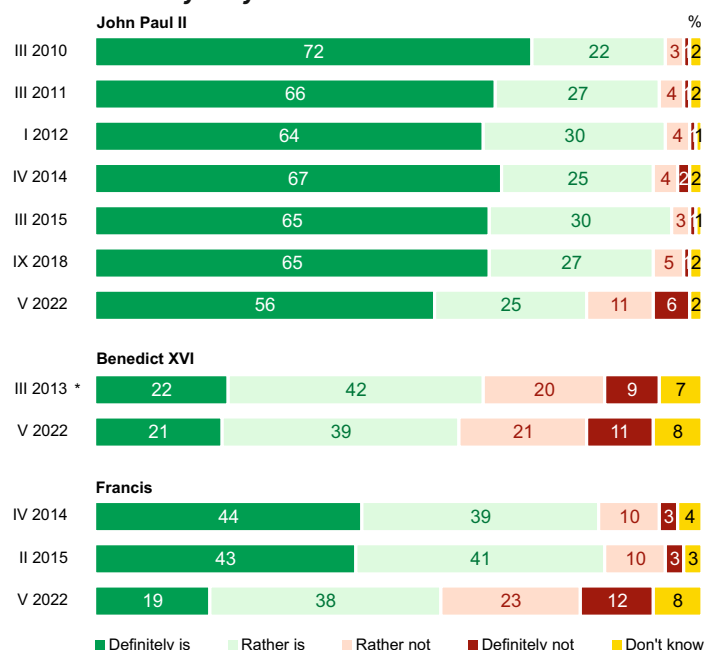
Social authority of the Catholic Church

Despite the deterioration in the perception of the Catholic Church in the last few years and clear symptoms of abandoning religion, the Church in Poland still enjoys considerable social authority. The person (not necessarily from the Church) who enjoyed the greatest authority among Poles over the last decades was Pope John Paul II. In a survey from September 2018, a total of 92% of respondents considered John Paul II as an important moral authority. Currently, such declarations are made by 81% of respondents, including 56% of definite answers. Thus, despite the significant decline in the authority of the Polish pope, for the vast majority of adults he remains a moral beacon.

None of the successors of John Paul II, neither Benedict XVI nor Francis, can equal him in terms of recognition. Benedict XVI is an authority for 60% of adults. Compared to the previous measurement, carried out in 2013, the percentage of such people decreased by 4 percentage points. The most dramatic changes took place in the

perception of Pope Francis, who although he enjoyed less authority than John Paul II, nevertheless quite commonly elicited positive reactions. In the studies carried out in 2014 and 2015, more than four-fifths of respondents recognized his moral guidance (83% and 84%, respectively). Currently, he remains an authority for 57% of adult Poles. Undoubtedly, the deterioration of the image of Pope Francis is largely the result of his reactions to the war in Ukraine, differing from common sentiments.

Is Pope John Paul II / Benedict XVI / Francis an important moral authority for you?



Regardless of the answer to the question about the assessment of popes, more than one-third of respondents (36%) say that among the people of the Church there is a person who is an authority on matters of faith and morals. They mentioned primarily clergy. In this context, the most common names were John Paul II (21%), primate Stefan Wyszyński (15%), and Jerzy Popiełuszko (3%). More than one-fourth (30%) indicated the authority of a locally known priest, e.g. a parish priest or curate in the parish, sometimes specific monks or nuns were also referred to in this context.

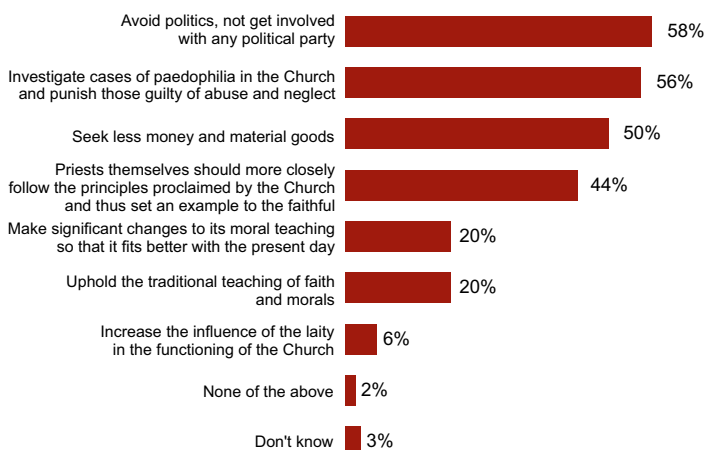
Is there anyone in the Church (clergy or lay people, living or deceased, widely known or known only locally) who is an authority for you in matters of faith and morality?



The most frequently expressed expectations of the Church, which would strengthen its social authority, are: avoidance of politics and non-involvement on the side of any political party (58%) and the investigation of cases of paedophilia in the Church and punishment of the perpetrators of abuse and neglect (56%). A large proportion of the respondents expressed the opinion that the Church should strive for money and material goods less (50%), and that priests should set an example to the

faithful by following the proclaimed rules (44%). The other expectations were indicated far less frequently. Interestingly, the same proportions of people advocate two adverse perspectives: the need to change the moral teaching of the Church so that it would better fit the present times, and the emphasis on upholding traditional teaching in matters of faith and morals (20% each). Relatively few (6%) mention increasing the influence of the laity in the Church.

What should the Church do to strengthen its authority in society?

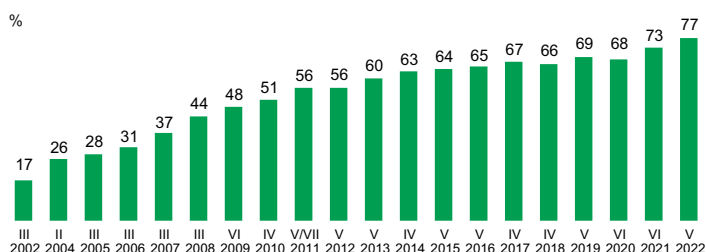


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Social authority of the Church", July 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2022, N=1087. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Internet use in 2022

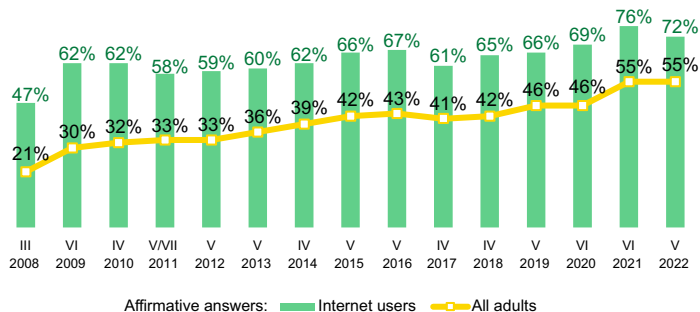
There are more and more Internet users in Poland. Currently, over three-fourths of adults (77%) declare regular (at least once a week) online presence, which is 4 percentage points more than in the previous year. In the last two years of the coronavirus epidemic, the percentage of users has increased by 9 points.

Do you use the Internet (websites, e-mail, instant messaging, etc.) at least once a week? Affirmative answers



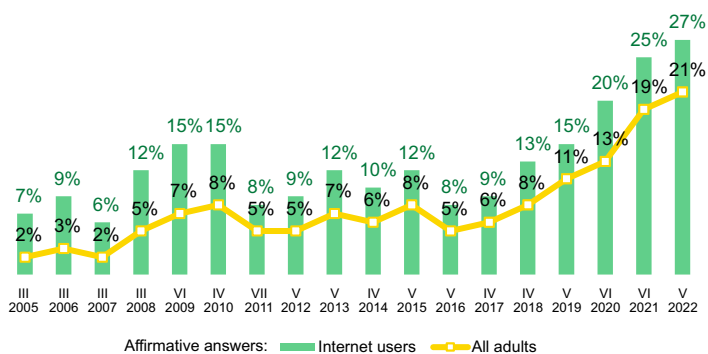
More than half of Poles (55%, i.e. 72% of Internet users) declare that they have an account on a social networking site. The vast majority of them (89%) browsed social networking sites in the month preceding the survey.

Do you have an account on any social networking site, e.g. Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, GoldenLine, LinkedIn or similar?



The most frequently declared on-line activity is reading Internet news portals (82% of Internet users, i.e. 63% of all adults, did so in the month preceding the survey); chatting with friends via instant messaging (80% and 61%, respectively), using internet banking (79% and 61%, respectively), online shopping (61% and 47%, respectively), watching TV, movies, series (57% and 44%, respectively), and dealing with official matters online (44 and 33%, respectively). Although content available online for a fee is not purchased universally, the percentage of users of paid services has almost doubled compared to the period before the pandemic from 15% in 2019 to 27% currently among Internet users, i.e. from 11% up to 21% among all adults.

Respondents who used the content available on the Internet for a fee during the previous month, such as newspapers, photos, videos, paid membership in websites, games.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Using Internet in 2022", June 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2022, N=1087. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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Circulation: 50 copies

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