

## CONTENTS

### Opinions about the grain crisis

### Views about Pope John Paul II

### Main sources of information

### Subjective safety and crime threat

## IN ADDITION

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

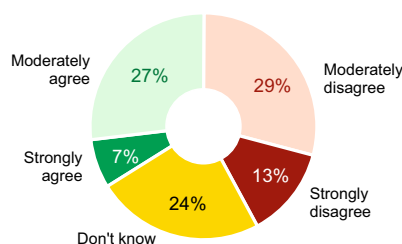
- April Ranking of Trust in Politicians and Public Figures
- Social Moods in April
- Poles about War in Ukraine and Ukrainian Refugees
- Opinions about Poland's Membership in European Union
- Moods on the Job Market in April
- Poles about Defence Issues
- Political Party Preferences in May
- Poles about Inflation
- Opinions about Parliament and President in May
- Moods on the Job Market in May
- Trust in Politicians and Public Figures in May
- Attitude to Government in May
- Television as a Source of Information on Current Events

## Opinions about the grain crisis

Recently, there has been information in the Polish media about the so-called grain crisis caused by the increased inflow of Ukrainian grain and other agricultural products to Poland and other countries in the region. It has happened because the European Union abolished most of the tariffs in trade with Ukraine. The conflict has dragged on and it soon turned out that a significant part of the Ukrainian grain, which went to Poland and other countries in the region, stayed there, causing huge price drops on local markets. This hit the local farmers, who raised alarm about this problem at the end of last year. Under pressure from Poland and other countries in the region, the European Commission introduced a temporary ban on the import of wheat, corn, rapeseed and sunflower from Ukraine to neighbouring countries.

Overall, almost three-quarters of adult Poles (72%) support a ban on the import of these goods, and a significant proportion (45% of the total) like it to be only a permanent measure.

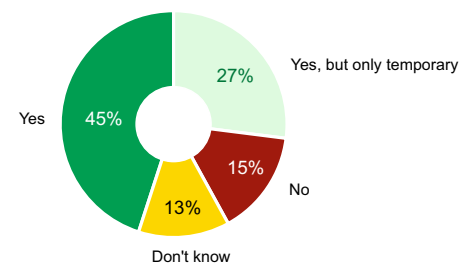
### Do you agree that the abolition by the European Union of most tariffs on trade with Ukraine was a good solution or not?



Secondly, 20% mention grain traders, and the thirdly, the European Union (16%). Ukraine itself was mentioned least frequently in this context (2%).

Despite the problems with Ukrainian grain, general support for Ukraine's accession to the European Union remains at a very high level among Poles (85%). Since March, however, the share of respondents who believe that it should take place as soon as possible has significantly decreased from 49% to 37%. The highest support for Ukraine's accession to the EU was recorded shortly after the Russian aggression against

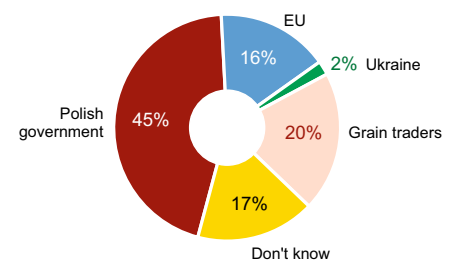
### Do you support the ban on the import of wheat, corn, rapeseed and sunflower from Ukraine to Poland and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, recently introduced by the European Commission?



In retrospect, Poles tend to believe that the EU decision to liberalize trade with Ukraine was not a good solution (42% against vs. 34% who have assessed it positively).

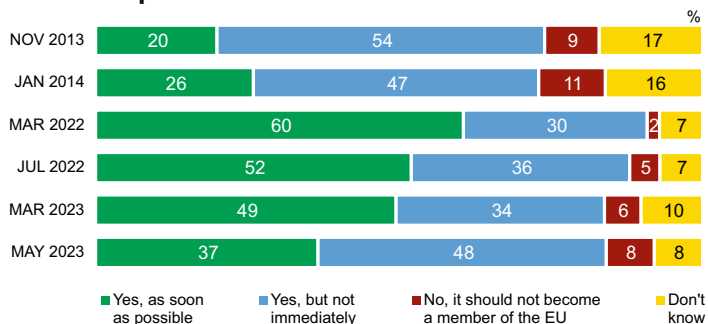
Interestingly, almost half of Poles (45%) lay the blame for the uncontrolled influx of Ukrainian grain to Poland on the Polish government.

### Who, in your opinion, is primarily responsible for the problems caused by the uncontrolled influx of Ukrainian grain to Poland?



that country, in March 2022. At that time, it reached 90%, including 60% of respondents who were in favour of the fastest possible integration.

### In your opinion, should Ukraine become a member of the European Union in the future?



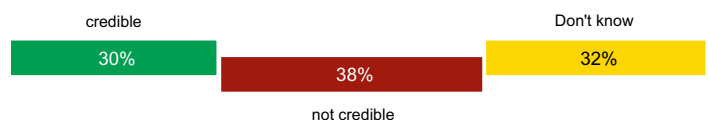
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles towards the War in Ukraine and the Grain Crisis", June 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2023, N=1056. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Views about Pope John Paul II

In March, TVN24 broadcast a report by Marcin Gutowski "Franciszkańska 3", in which it was suggested that John Paul II, as the metropolitan of Krakow, covered up cases of paedophilia among priests. Publications about Karol Wojtyła's knowledge of such situations and reactions to them had already appeared in various media, but this report caused a media and political storm.

The attitude of Poles to media reports on covering up cases of paedophilia among priests by Cardinal Karol Wojtyła is ambiguous. About two-fifths of respondents (38%) believe that the information about concealing cases of paedophilia among priests by the future pope is unreliable, while 30% believe in the credibility of these reports. Nearly one-third (32%) do not have a firm opinion on this matter.

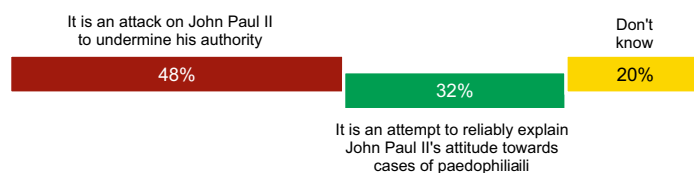
### What is your opinion about the recent media reports regarding the cover-up of cases of paedophilia among priests by Cardinal Karol Wojtyła? They are ...



The assessments of perceived motives for reporting the cases of alleged cover-up of paedophilia by Cardinal Karol Wojtyła are more clear. Almost half of respondents (48%) believe that this is an attack on John Paul II aimed at undermining his authority. One-third (32%) perceive these reports as an attempt to reliably explain Cardinal Wojtyła's attitude towards cases of paedophilia among priests. A lower percentage of "don't know" responses (20%) than in the assessments of the credibility of information proves that it is easier for respondents to think about this subject in terms of the intentions and

motives of the media (or possibly other entities participating in the public discourse) than in terms of facts.

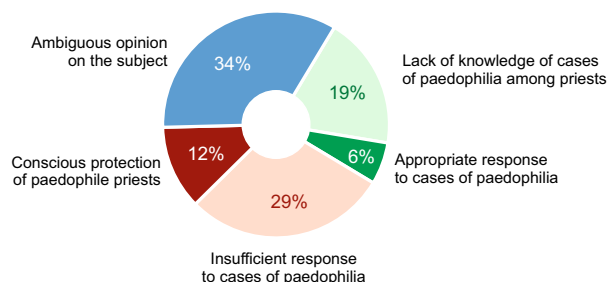
### What do you think about the recent media reports regarding the cover-up of cases of paedophilia among priests by Cardinal Karol Wojtyła?



Recent media reports are part of the long-running discussion about John Paul II's knowledge and reaction to the issue of paedophiles among priests. Opinions about the late Pope's attitude to this problem are divided.

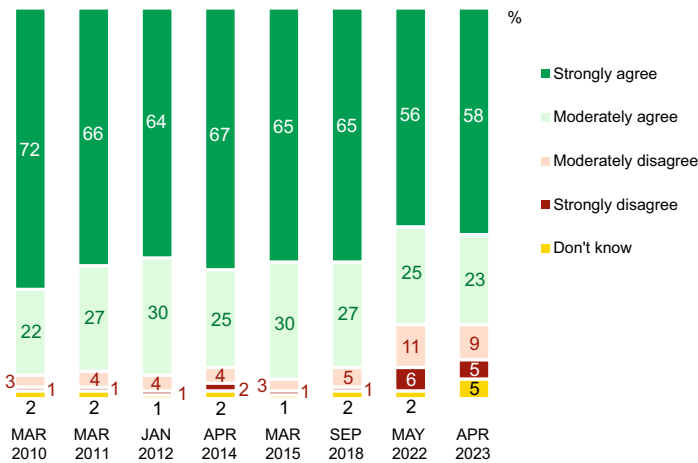
Overall, more than half of respondents (54%) believe that John Paul II knew about cases of paedophilia among priests. Less than one-fifth (19%) think he had no such knowledge. More than a quarter (26%) do not have a specific opinion on this subject. People who believe that John Paul II knew about cases of paedophilia among priests generally think that he tried to do something about the problem, but his reaction was not sufficient (53% of them). More than one-fifth of this group (22%) are of the opinion that he consciously protected paedophile priests. Relatively the smallest group (12%) believe that he reacted appropriately to cases of paedophilia among priests. Taking into account the answers to both questions - regarding the knowledge and reaction of John Paul II to the problem of paedophilia - a new variable was created, illustrating the perception of this issue by all respondents. The largest part (34%) do not have a clear opinion on this subject. Among the others, the largest group (29% of the total) are those who believe that John Paul II tried to do something about paedophilia, but his reaction was insufficient. Nearly one-fifth of all Poles (19%) believe that the Pope did not know about cases of paedophilia among priests. Almost one-eighth (12%) share the opinion that John Paul II (while still the metropolitan of Krakow or already as the Pope) consciously protected paedophile priests. The least numerous group (6%) are people who are convinced that John Paul II knew about the problem of paedophiles and reacted appropriately to such cases.

### Perceived attitude of John Paul II to the problem of paedophilia among priests



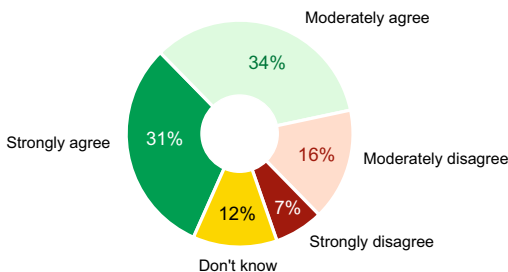
CBOS time series surveys give an opportunity to answer the question of how recent media reports on the cover-up of cases of paedophilia among priests by Cardinal Karol Wojtyła affected the late Pope's authority in Polish society. In May 2022, a total of 81% of respondents declared that John Paul II was a moral authority for them (including 56% who stated it strongly). Nearly a year later, such declarations were also made by 81% of respondents (including 58% who stated it strongly). It can therefore be said that the accusations against John Paul II have not translated into a decrease in his perception as moral authority.

**Do you agree that Pope John Paul II is an important moral authority for you?**



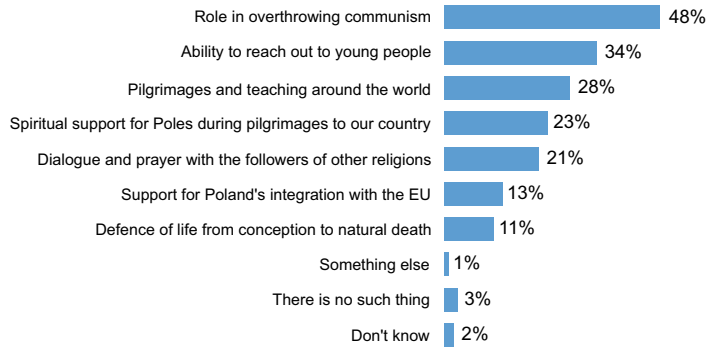
Almost two-thirds of Poles (65%) believe that recent media reports do not undermine the merits of John Paul II. Less than one-fourth (23%) are of the opposite opinion. Interestingly, nearly half of those who believe that John Paul II consciously protected paedophile priests (47%) are also of the opinion that the allegations against the late Pope do not nullify his merits.

**Do you agree that current reports do not undermine the merits of John Paul II?**



Almost all respondents can find something for which they value the late Pope. The merits of John Paul II for the overthrow of communism are most frequently noticed (48% of respondents). His ability to reach out to young people is relatively often emphasized (34% of respondents). Papal pilgrimages and teaching around the world were also among the top three most often listed items (indicated by 28% of respondents).

**Is there anything for which you appreciate John Paul II? If so, what is it?**



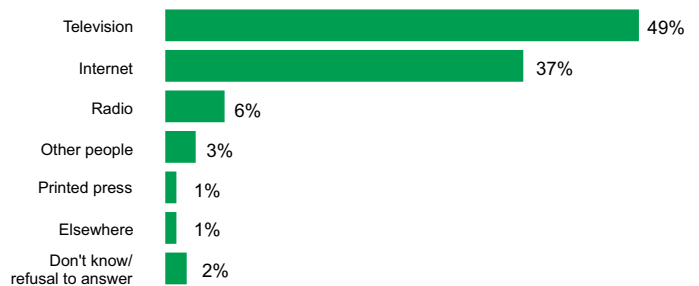
*Possibility to choose multiple answers*

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles about John Paul II", May 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2023, N=1081. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

**Main sources of information**

Television is the main source of news about Poland and the world for almost half (49%) of adult Poles, whereas nearly two-fifths (37%) indicate the Internet. Television and the Internet definitely outperform other sources of information in terms of the frequency of indications.

**Where do you mainly get information about what is happening in Poland and in the world?**



The declarations about the main source of information are most strongly differentiated by age. This is visible above all in the indications concerning television and the Internet. In general, the frequency of indicating the Internet as the main source of information decreases with age (from 76% in the 18-24 age group to 7% in the 65+ age group), and the frequency of the use of television increases (from 9% in the 18-24 age group to 83% in the 65+ age group). In general, while among people aged 18-44 the Internet is the most frequently indicated source of information, in the age group of 45+ television comes first. The use of information is also differentiated by the level of education, with people with higher education standing out from the rest. For them the main source of information about what is happening in Poland and in the world is the Internet (57%), not television, as with the others.

Declarations concerning the most important sources of information about events in Poland and in the world depend on the political orientation of respondents,

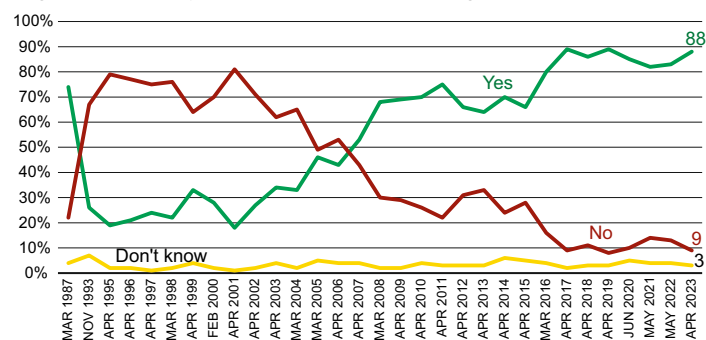
expressed in declarations of sympathy for the government or the opposition. Knowledge about such events is much more often obtained from television by supporters of the ruling camp (79%) than other respondents. On the other hand, those who do not identify with either the government or the opposition, and supporters of the opposition, indicate the Internet in this context slightly more often (46% and 44%, respectively) than television (40% and 42%, respectively).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Sources of Information about Events in the Country and in the World", June 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2023, N=1081. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Subjective safety and crime threat

The vast majority of respondents (a total of 88%) believe that Poland is a safe place to live, and only 9% are of the opposite opinion. Compared to last year, we can see a significant increase in the sense of security of Poles - the percentage of Poles who consider Poland a safe country has increased by 5 percentage points, and the share of those who are of the opposite opinion in this matter has decreased by 4 percentage points. Current assessments of the state of security in the country are close to those from 2017 and 2019, when almost 90% of respondents considered Poland a safe country. The assessment of the state of security in our country has been at a very high level since 2016.

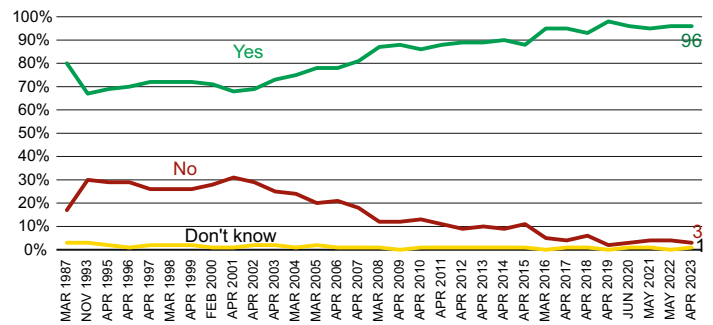
### In your opinion, is Poland a safe country to live?



A sense of security in the place of residence is almost universal. This year, 96% of respondents (no change compared to 2022) answered that the place where they live (district, housing estate, village) can be called safe and

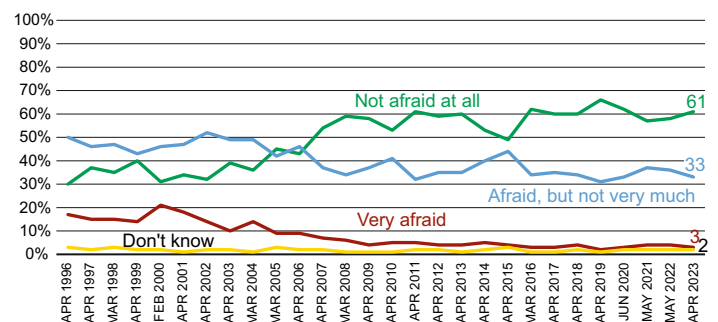
peaceful, and only three out of a hundred were of the opposite opinion (3%).

### Is your place of residence (district, housing estate, village) safe and peaceful?



Slightly more than one-third of Poles (36%, a decrease by 4 percentage points compared to 2022) are afraid of becoming a victim of crime, in which only 3% are very afraid of it. Most Poles do not express such concerns (61%, an increase of 3 points compared to the previous year). So far, the highest percentage of respondents unconcerned about their personal safety was observed in 2019 (66%).

### Are you afraid of becoming a victim of crime?



According to the declarations, over four-fifths of adult Poles (83%) have not fallen victim to any crime in the last five years. Among the others, most experienced theft (12%). The percentage of respondents whose house, apartment or any other room was broken into is 5%, while 2% have experienced intentional injury or beating in the last five years. The same number of people (2%) declared that they had been attacked and robbed in the period under study. Some 5% of the respondents fell victim to other crimes, e.g. mobbing, fraud, data leak or extortion.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Subjective Safety and Crime Risk", April 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2023, N=1081. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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