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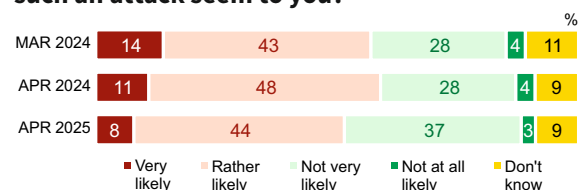
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Voting in the second round of the presidential election
- Second round of presidential elections - possible electoral flows from the first round of voting
- Attitude to the government in May
- Trust in politicians in May, ahead of the first round of presidential elections
- Social mood in May
- Mood on the Labor Market in May
- Assessment of the Activities of the Parliament and the President in May
- The case of the studio or assessing the ethical qualifications of Karol Nawrocki to be president
- Voting in the first round of the presidential election (18 May 2025) - forecast of results
- Party preferences in the first half of May (CATI)
- Slawomir Mentzen - political self-made man. Slawomir Mentzen
- Characteristics of the views of the electorates of the main political groups
- Consumer sentiment in the second half of April
- Perception of safety and risk of crime

Potential expansion of the war to NATO countries

A year ago, most Poles believed that in the coming years, the expansion of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict to NATO countries was possible. Today, opinions are similar, but the percentage of respondents who consider such a scenario very likely has slightly decreased, while the percentage of those who think it is rather unlikely has increased. However, pessimists (52%) still clearly outnumber optimists (40%).

There is often talk of a potential armed attack by Russia on NATO countries that could occur within the next 3 to 8 years. How likely does such an attack seem to you?



Similarly to a year ago, besides the assessment of the international situation and opinions regarding Russia's readiness to take military action against NATO countries, we also used a behavioural indicator in the survey, measuring the willingness to take specific actions in the event of Russian aggression. The result is similar to April 2024. Then, 14%, and now 11% of respondents chose the most extreme declaration in the event of direct threat, claiming they would be ready to fight with weapons in hand. The most significant difference between

What do you think you would do in the event of an armed attack by Russia on Poland?



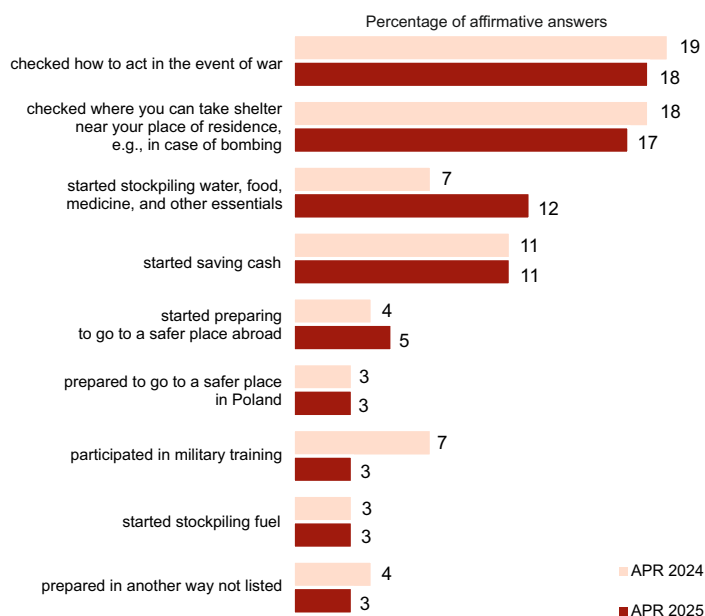
measurements concerns the declaration "I would support the defence of the country without participating in combat." The willingness to adopt such a stance increased by 7 percentage points over the year and remains the most frequently given answer to this question. Almost one-fifth would leave their place of residence in the event of a threat. Like a year ago, a significant majority of this group consists of people who would seek refuge not in Poland but abroad. A quarter of Poles say that in the event of a military threat, they would not take any special actions and would try to live as before.

Like a year ago, gender is a significant factor differentiating declarations regarding direct participation in combat. Currently, 20% of men declare willingness to take such actions, and only 2% of women. Regarding declared support for the defence of the country without participating in combat, the difference is now much smaller: 40% of men and 35% of women make such assurances. Interestingly, the willingness to engage in armed combat (except for the 65+ age group) does not depend on age. No group stands out in this regard. This is certainly partly a result of the fact that for many years there has been no

conscription into the military, resulting in no generation of Poles feeling better prepared for combat than others. Above-average willingness to flee abroad in the event of a Russian attack is particularly noted among individuals who can afford such a choice, namely the self-employed and well-off people, as well as among young people (18-34 years old) and those working in office jobs.

What specific actions have respondents taken in relation to potential threats? Both a year ago and currently, nearly one-fifth have declared that they have checked how to act in the event of war. A similar percentage have checked where the nearest shelter is located. Once again, just like a year ago, one in nine respondents declares that they are saving cash in case of war. However, it has become more common for someone to stockpile food, medicine, and other essentials (12% compared to 7% a year earlier). Despite a relatively high number of respondents declaring an intention to go abroad in the event of war, only 5% have made any preparations in this regard.

Regarding the potential threat of an attack from Russia, have you...:



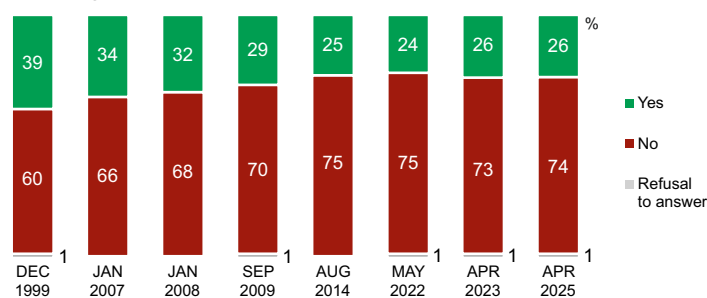
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Would war spread to NATO countries? How would we act in such a situation?", May 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: April 2025, N=1030. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Preparation for the defence of Poland

Individuals with military service experience or military training currently make up 26% of the adult Polish population, the same as two years ago. This percentage has remained at a similar level since 2014. Back in 1999, nearly two-fifths (39%) of respondents had such

experiences. The cessation of universal conscription for mandatory military service and the professionalization of the army led to the systematic decrease in the proportion of adults with military service or training experience recorded in subsequent surveys until May 2022. The halt of this downward trend can be linked to the establishment of the Territorial Defence Forces. It is worth noting that more than two-thirds (69%) of respondents who have declared they had military training or service are aged 55+, with as many as 43% being 65+, and only 4% are under 35 years old.

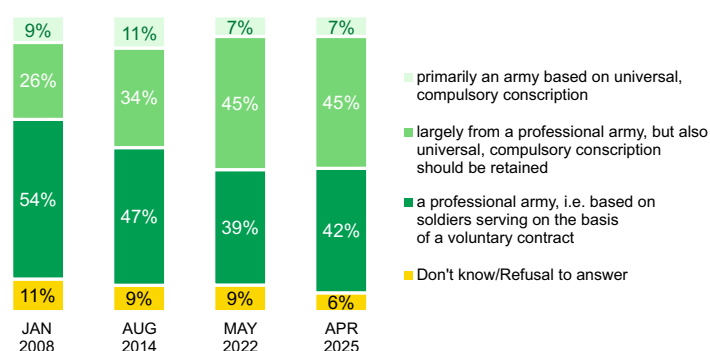
Have you ever had military training or have you done military service?



Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

One of the measures aimed at strengthening the combat value of the Polish army was its professionalization. Since February 11, 2009, conscription for mandatory military service has not been enforced in Poland, and in January 2010, the process of complete professionalization of the army was completed. What do Poles think about this? Currently, the largest group of respondents (45%) believe that the Polish armed forces should largely consist of a professional army, but universal mandatory conscription should also be maintained. Slightly fewer (42%) support the full professionalization of the Polish army, as expressed by the statement that the Polish armed forces should consist of a professional army based on soldiers serving under voluntary contracts, while only 7% believe that the Polish armed forces should primarily consist of an army based on universal mandatory conscription. It is noteworthy that acceptance for supplementing the professional army with soldiers from mandatory conscription has significantly increased in recent years – in 2008, only 26% supported it, as compared to 45% today.

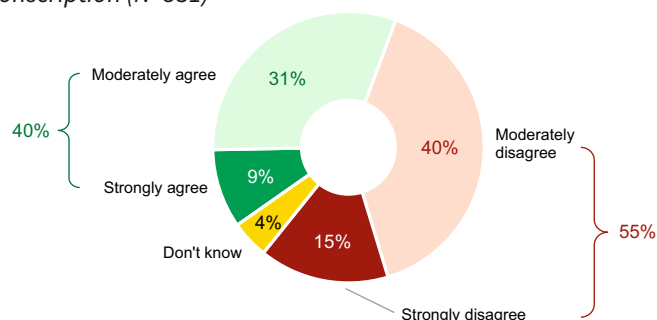
Should the Polish armed forces consist of:



Respondents who support universal mandatory conscription into the Polish army were asked whether it should also apply to women. The majority (55%) of supporters of mandatory conscription oppose calling women into military service in this way, while 40% of supporters of mandatory conscription are in favour, which constitutes 21% of all respondents. Opinions on this issue are most differentiated by the respondents' gender. Supporters of including women in universal mandatory conscription are more often male supporters of conscription (50%) than female supporters (31%).

Do you agree that women should also be included in universal compulsory conscription?

Responses of respondents who support universal compulsory conscription (N=531)

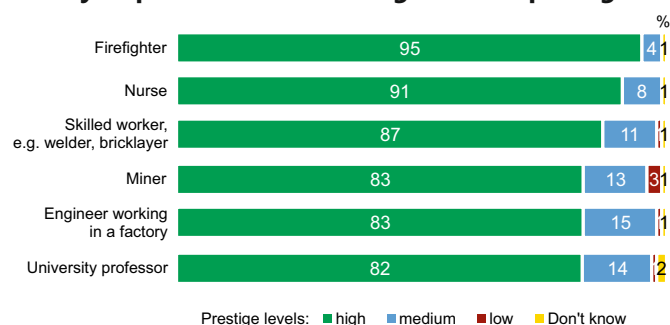


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "On preparation for national defence", May 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: April 2025, N=1030. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

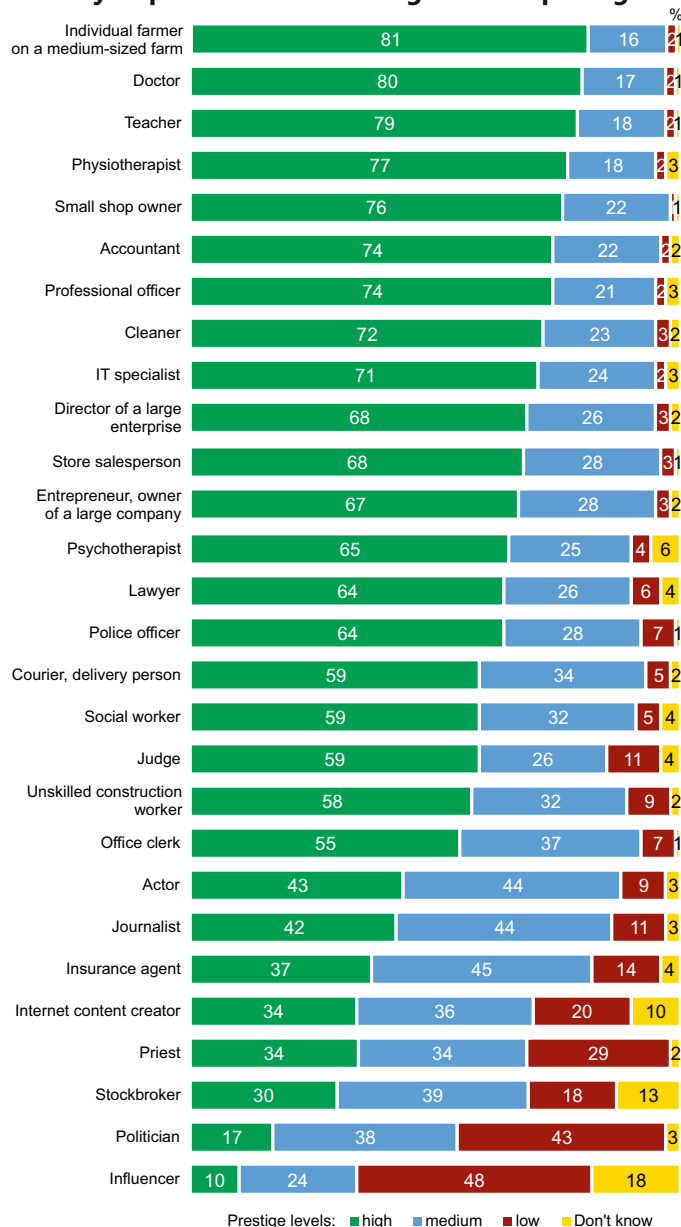
Professional prestige

Similarly to six years ago, among the professions listed in the survey, the highest social respect is accorded to: firefighter (95% declaring high esteem), nurse (91%), and skilled worker (87%). In further positions, there are: miner and factory engineer (both 83%), university professor (82%), individual farmer running a medium-sized farm (81%), doctor (80%), and teacher (79%). Relatively less valued professions include: actor (43% high esteem), journalist (42%), insurance agent (37%), internet creator and priest (both 34%), while at the bottom of the ranking are: stockbroker (30%), politician (17%), and influencer (10%).

Hierarchy of professions according to social prestige:



Hierarchy of professions according to social prestige:



Prestige levels: ■ high ■ medium ■ low ■ Don't know

Compared to the declarations from 2019, the greatest improvement in professional image concerns: office workers (+11 percentage points), directors of large companies (+10 points), owners of small shops (+9 points), unskilled construction workers (+8 points), factory engineers and cleaning staff (both +7 points), professional officers (+6 points), and individual farmers on medium-sized farms (+5 points). Conversely, the social perception of the work of journalists has deteriorated the most (-13 points), which is the largest change recorded during this period. Over the long term, compared to 1995, the largest drops in social recognition are recorded for professions of public trust: journalists (-18 points), judges (-10 points), priests (-8 points), and politicians (-4 points).

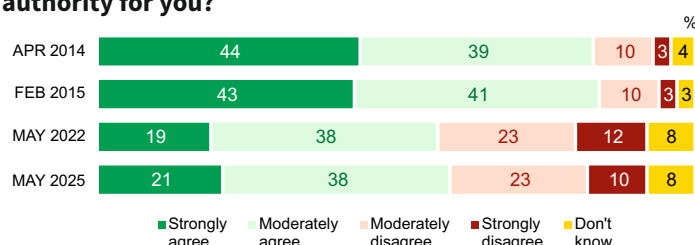
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Prestige of professions, i.e. which professions currently enjoy the greatest public respect", May 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: April 2025, N=1030. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Opinions on Pope Francis

In April, after more than twelve years of papacy, Pope Francis passed away. In the May survey, we asked Poles how they perceived the recently deceased pope from Argentina, what they appreciated about him, or what they held against him, as well as how they evaluated the condition of the Catholic Church after his papacy.

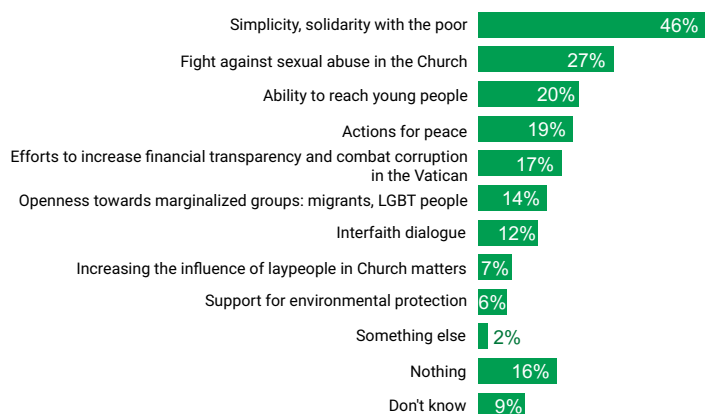
Although after the death of Pope Francis, most Poles still regard him as an important moral authority (59%), this percentage is significantly lower than at the beginning of his papacy (in February 2015 it was 84%). A marked decline occurred after the outbreak of the war in Ukraine and Francis's first statements on the conflict, which were perceived by many Poles as an attempt to justify the Russian aggression.

Do you agree that Pope Francis is/was an important moral authority for you?



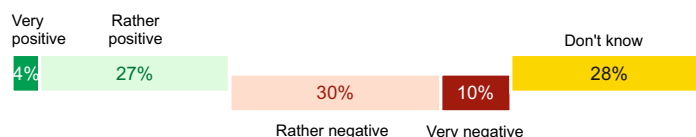
When asked if there was something they particularly appreciated about Francis, respondents most often pointed to his simplicity and solidarity with the poor (46%), his fight against sexual abuse in the Church (27%), his ability to reach young people (20%), and his efforts for peace in the world (19%).

Is there anything you appreciate about Pope Francis? If so, what is it? Please indicate no more than three answers:



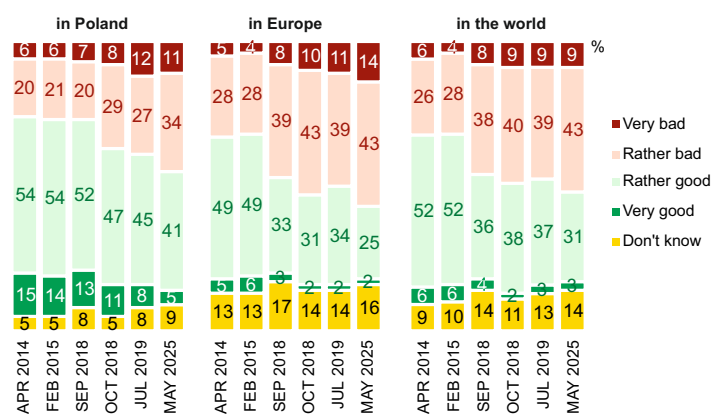
Although critical assessments of Francis's position on the war in Ukraine predominated (40%), nearly one in three respondents rated it positively (31%), and a slightly smaller percentage had no clear opinion on the matter (28%).

What is your opinion about Pope Francis's position on the war in Ukraine?



Finally, we repeated questions we have asked several times over the years, asking respondents to assess the current situation of the Church in Poland, Europe, and the world. In all three cases, the results were worse than ever before. In Poles' view, the condition of the Church in Poland is better than elsewhere, although the percentage of positive evaluations was practically equal to the percentage of negative ones (46% to 45%). The situation of the Church in the world appeared worse – here negative ratings (52%) clearly outweighed positive ones (34%). However, the situation of the Church in Europe was rated the worst – the percentage of negative evaluations (57%) was more than twice as high as the percentage of positive assessments (27%). It is worth noting that just a decade ago, i.e. at the beginning of Pope Francis's papacy, positive opinions about the state of the Church in Poland, Europe, and the world were significantly higher, in some cases even twice as high.

How do you generally assess the current situation of the Catholic Church:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles about Pope Francis", May 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: May 2025, N=1080. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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