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IN ADDITION

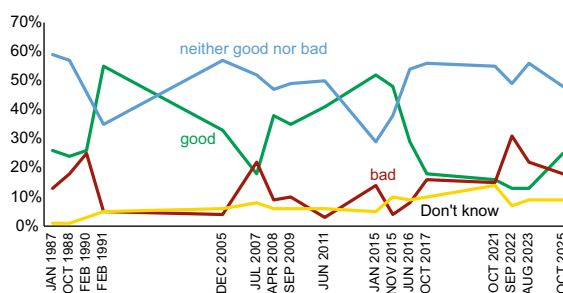
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Public sentiment in November
- Trust in politicians in November
- Labour market sentiment in November
- Assessments of the activities of parliament and the president in November
- Poles' attitude towards democracy
- Attitude towards the government in November
- Poles' interest in politics
- The proposed priorities of Donald Tusk
- Party preferences at the beginning of November (CATI)
- Poles on changes in education
- What kind of housing policy do Poles expect?

Polish-German relations

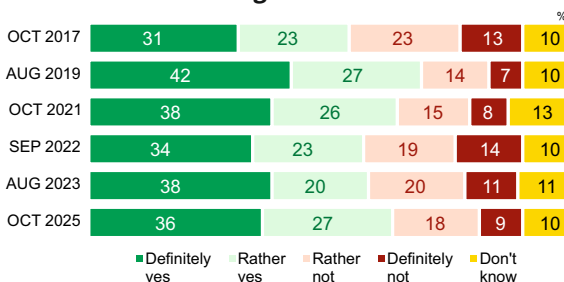
Public opinion on Polish-German relations has been very dynamic since the beginning of research on this topic. Respondents rated Polish-German relations most positively at the very beginning of the 1990s. Positive assessments also predominated in 2015, the last year of the PO-PSL coalition government. In the following years, particularly after the Law and Justice (PiS) party came to power, the proportion of people describing relations between Poland and its western neighbour as good systematically decreased. By the end of PiS government, only 13% of respondents perceived relations between the two countries as good. Currently, two years after the last survey, there is significant improvement in the perception of Polish-German relations. The percentage of people who see them as good has increased by 12 percentage points, while the proportion rating them as bad has decreased by 4 points. Nearly half of Poles (48%) consider the current Polish-German relations as "neither good nor bad," every fourth respondent sees them as good, and 18% think that they are bad.

How do you assess the current Polish-German relations? Are they:



At the Potsdam Conference in 1945, Germany was obliged to pay war reparations to countries that suffered due to military actions. In 1953, under pressure from the USSR, the authorities of the People's Republic of Poland renounced reparations from Germany; however, after many years, this issue has become a subject of public debate again. In September 2004, the Sejm unanimously adopted a resolution stating that Poland had not yet received war reparations from Germany and called on the Polish government to take action in this matter. The resolution was a reaction to property claims made by German citizens against Poland. In the last decade, the issue of reparations has been quite strongly articulated in public debate, mainly at the initiative of PiS representatives.

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

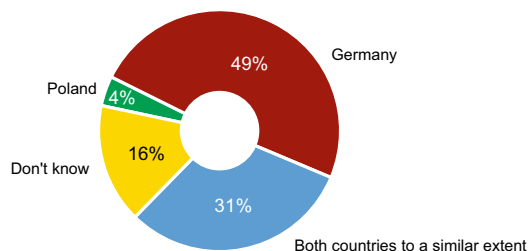


Compared to a survey conducted two years ago, the number of people supporting claims for war reparations from Germany has increased by 5 percentage points, to 63%. From the very beginning, the majority of respondents supported the reparations claims.

Nearly half of Poles (49%) believe that in economic and trade cooperation between Poland and Germany, Germany benefits more. Almost one-third of

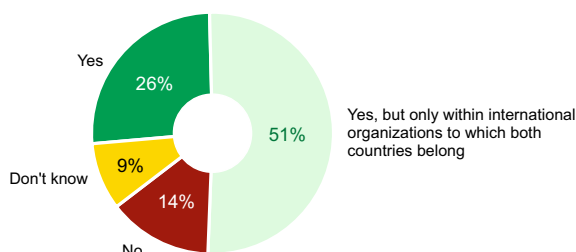
respondents (31%) think that both countries benefit equally from it, while only 4% identify Poland as the beneficiary.

How do you assess economic and trade cooperation between Poland and Germany? Who benefits more from it?



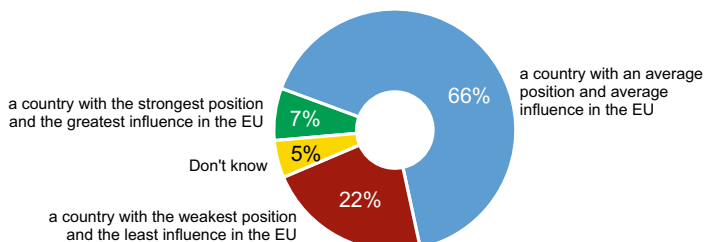
The vast majority of Poles support developing military cooperation between Poland and Germany (a total of 77%), with a significant caveat that this should occur within international organizations to which both countries belong (51% of respondents hold this view).

Do you think Poland should develop military cooperation with Germany?

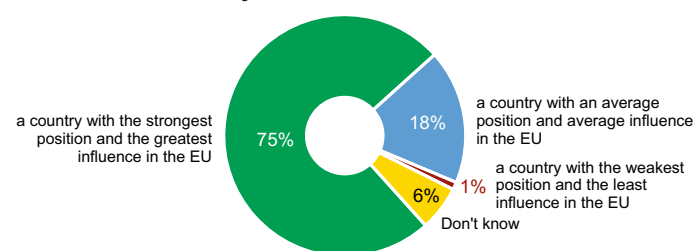


Two-thirds of respondents (66%) classify Poland as a country with a medium level of influence on the European stage. Germany, on the other hand, is perceived by 75% of Poles as a country among the strongest in the European Union.

How do you assess Poland's position in the European Union? Can Poland be classified as:



How do you assess Germany's position in the European Union? Can Germany be classified as:



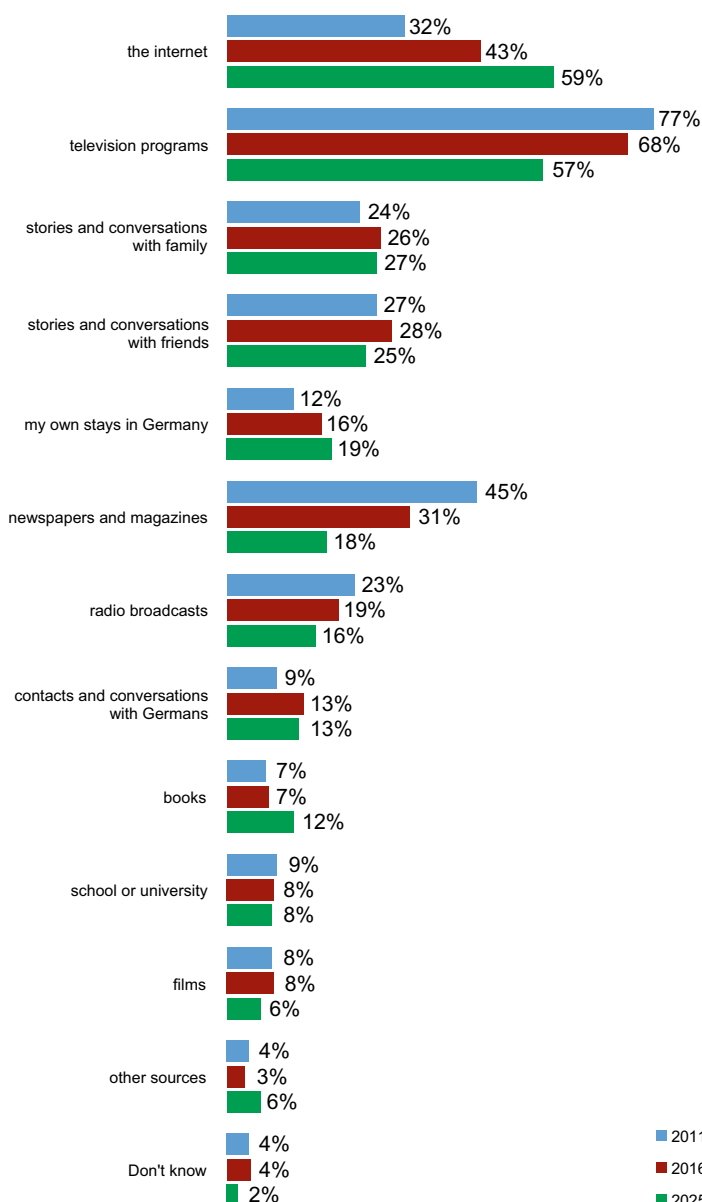
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Polish-German relations: assessment and key issues", November 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: October 2025, N=901. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Polish-German personal contacts

Germany is a key economic partner for Poland, but our relations are marked by historical baggage that may be an obstacle to building good neighbourly ties. The nature of the primary sources of knowledge that Poles have about Germans and Germany largely informs the nature of our relations. A greater number of direct contacts may promote greater openness and trust, while a dominance of media or stereotype-based information can reinforce the distance between the two nations.

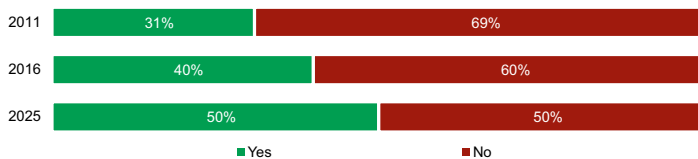
According to our latest survey, the most popular sources of knowledge about Germans and Germany for nearly six out of ten Poles are the internet (59%) and television programs (57%). Contacts with Germans as a source of information about our western neighbours are indicated by 13% of respondents, the same result we obtained in the previous survey conducted in June 2016.

Where do you primarily get your knowledge about Germany and Germans? From ...



Half of Poles have visited Germany since 1989, i.e. 10 percentage more than in the last measurement. For the first time in the history of our surveys, the percentage of people who travelled to Germany after 1989 is the same as those who have not had that opportunity.

Have you been to Germany after 1989?



Poles most often travel to Germany for tourism (37%) and to visit family or friends (22%). Work-related trips (18%) remain quite popular. It is worth noting that personal stays in Germany are slowly becoming a significant source of knowledge about Germans and Germany for Poles, as their importance is growing with each measurement.

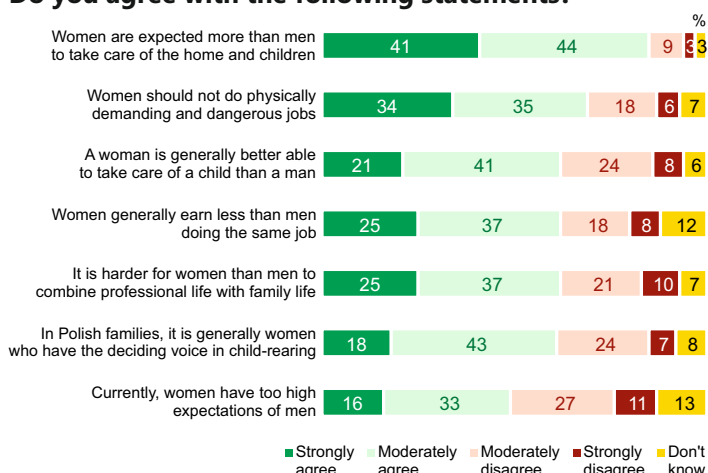
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Contacts between Poles and Germans", November 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: October 2025, N=901. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Poles on gender roles and differences between genders

In a recent survey, we decided to examine what roles are currently assigned to women and men in Polish society. Although social changes seem to blur the differences between them, it is undeniable that gender still exerts a huge influence on how we are perceived in everyday life and what expectations are placed upon us.

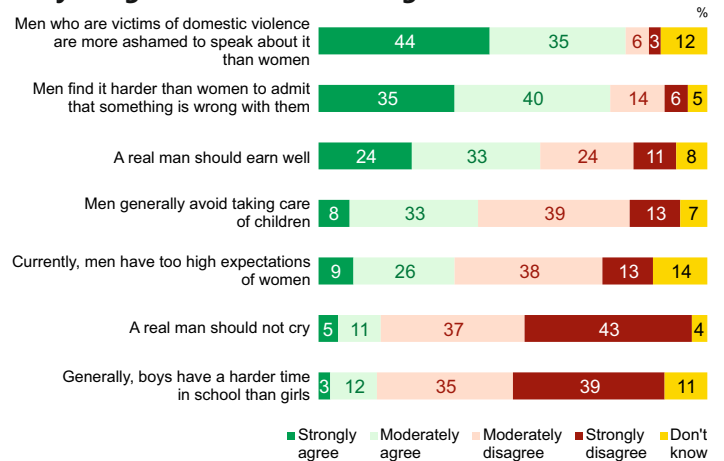
According to respondents, it is still expected more from women in Polish society that they will take care of the home and children (85%). Most people think they find it harder to combine professional and family life (62%). At the same time, most respondents acknowledged that women generally manage better with childcare (62%).

Do you agree with the following statements?



Most respondents also agreed that men have greater reluctance to admit their weaknesses—whether as victims of domestic violence (79%) or when they simply feel unwell (75%). At the same time, over half of respondents agreed with the statement that a real man should earn well (57%).

Do you agree with the following statements?

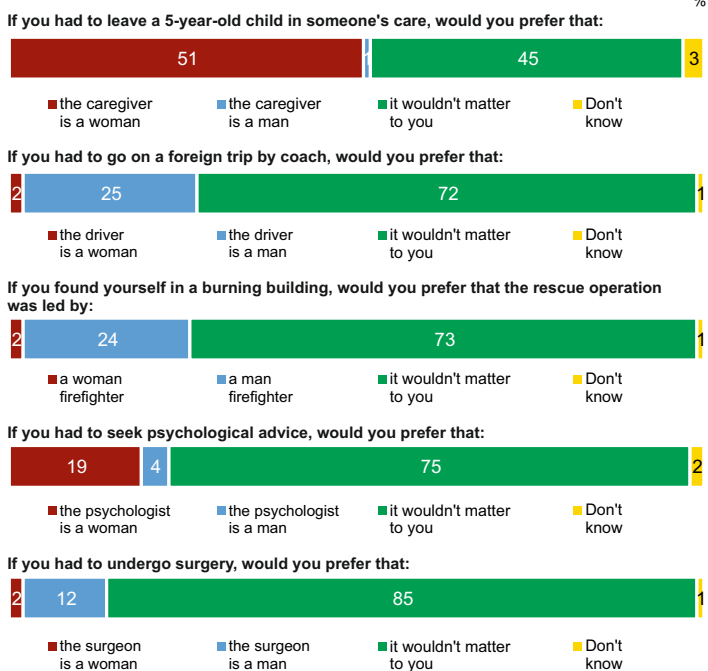


Attachment to traditional gender roles was more common among men, older respondents, and those with right-wing views. In contrast, sensitivity to women's issues was noted more frequently among women, older respondents, and leftists. Sensitivity to men's issues was more common among men themselves, but also among younger respondents and those with defined political views—both right-wing and left-wing.

In Polish households, decisions regarding both larger expenses and child-rearing are most often made jointly by men and women. In the past, in the family homes of respondents, women's roles predominated in upbringing. In finances, it was more common than now for decisions to be made solely by one person. However, the overall perception of the situation in Poland diverges from personal experiences. Respondents believe in a greater role of men in finances, even though in their own homes, these decisions are most often made together.

Finally, we wanted to check whether there is a division in public opinion in Poland into "male" and "female" professions, i.e., whether Poles believe that certain professions are better performed by one gender or another. To find out, we asked respondents to refer to several hypothetical situations in which the person performing a specific profession would significantly affect their life, well-being, or health. Although most respondents generally declared that the gender of the person performing a given profession would not matter to them, some responses revealed certain preferences in favour of men or women. People classified the professions of driver, firefighter, and surgeon as more "male," and caregiver and psychologist as more "female."

Preferences regarding the performance of a profession by a specific gender:

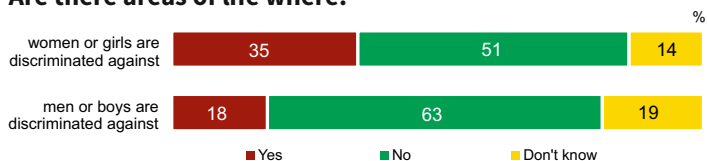


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles on gender roles and differences between women and men", October 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: July 2025, N=970. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Gender inequalities

Over one-third of respondents (35%) agree that there are areas of life where women (or girls) are discriminated against, while 51% disagree. Regarding areas where men (boys) are discriminated against, nearly one-fifth (18%) agree, while 63% disagree.

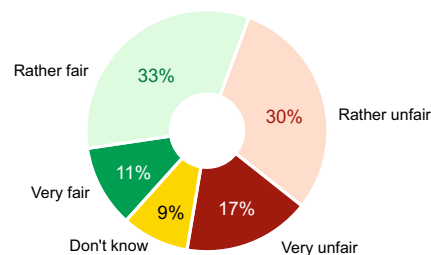
Are there areas of life where:



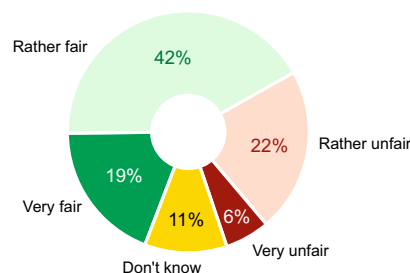
The areas of women's discrimination mentioned by respondents in an open-ended question include primarily paid work (70%), followed by access to abortion (10%) and education (8%). For men, the most common area was also, like for women, work (21%), followed by the justice system (19%), and sexual orientation (13%).

We presented respondents with two systemic rules in which men and women are treated differently by law, asking them to determine whether they find them fair. The first is the different retirement age, which means that men must have a longer work history to qualify for retirement benefits. Opinions on whether this is fair are very divided. Slightly more people consider it unfair than fair (47% to 44%). Perception of the obligation of military service during war, which applies only to men, is less polarized. According to three-fifths of respondents (61%), this law is fair. Over one-quarter of respondents (28%) disagree.

In Poland, men must work longer than women to reach retirement age. Do you think this is fair or not?



In the event of war, military service is mandatory for men, but not for women. Do you think this is fair or not?



One-fifth of respondents (21%) have encountered situations that may indicate the education system is not adapted to the needs and capabilities of boys, while slightly fewer (15%) have observed this concerning girls. There are significant differences regarding how men and women are perceived in divorce-related situations. Six out of ten respondents (59%) have encountered inequality in this field concerning men, with half as many (28%) noting inequality against women.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Gender inequalities. Do they exist, and what do they concern?", December 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: July 2025, N=970. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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