## 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, $\mathrm{N}=1081$. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

