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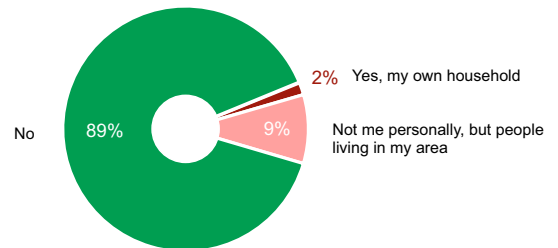
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Students' Summer Vacation Trips
- Attitude towards the Government in September
- What Kind of President Do Poles Want?
- Preferred Model of Presidency, or Which of the Previous Presidents is Worth Imitating?
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- Political Party Preferences in the First Half of September (CATI)
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- Trust in Politicians in the Second Half of August
- Assessment of the Activities of the Parliament and the President in the Second Half of August
- Moods on the Job Market in the Second Half of August

## The great flood

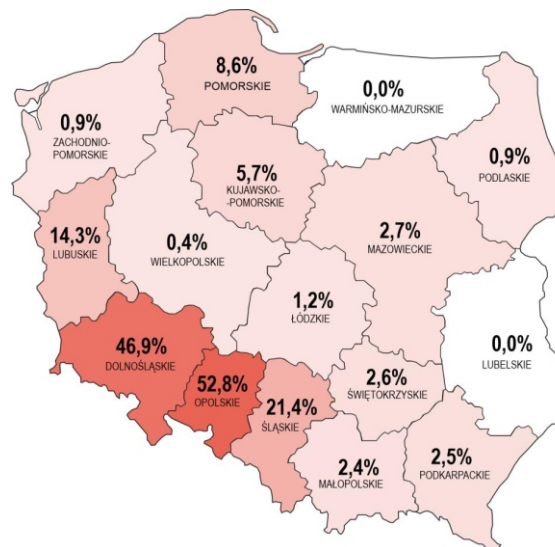
In September, southern Poland was hit by a flood on a scale comparable to the so-called flood of the millennium in 1997. Losses in the regions affected by the crisis are estimated at billions of PLN, and there were also fatalities. Our study shows that less than 2% of Poles (exactly 1.6%) were affected by the flood personally, and another 9% say that although their households were spared, the houses of people living in their area were flooded.

### Has anyone in your area recently experienced flooding or flood damage?



### Has anyone in your area recently experienced flooding or flood damage?

Percentage of respondents declaring that people living in their area have suffered from flooding.

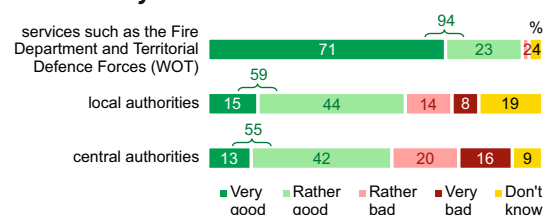


The share of respondents declaring that people living in their area suffered from flooding is by far the highest in the Opole (53%) and Lower Silesia (47%) voivodeships, and lower, although still significant, in Silesia (21%) and Lubuskie (14%) voivodeships. Such declarations were also most common in small towns with up to 20,000 inhabitants (13%) and in medium-sized towns with up to 100,000 inhabitants (17%).

The vast majority of Poles (94%) positively assess the actions taken during the flood

by services such as the Fire Department or the Territorial Defence Forces (71% even assessed them as very good). A significantly smaller, although still majority, percentage of respondents spoke positively about the help provided to flood victims by local authorities (59%). The lowest level of appreciation, but still majority, was towards the actions of the central authorities (55%).

### How do you assess the actions taken during the flood by:

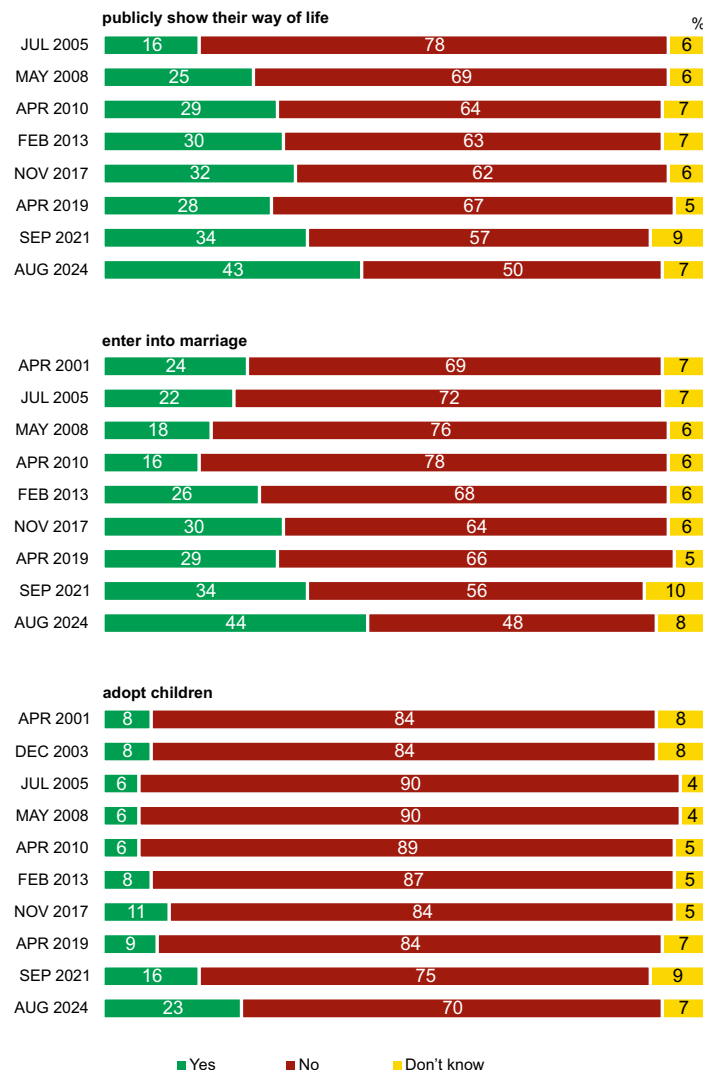


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "The Great Flood - Its Scope and Assessment of Rescue Operations", October 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: September 2024, N=1000. The quota sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

# Attitudes towards gays and lesbians

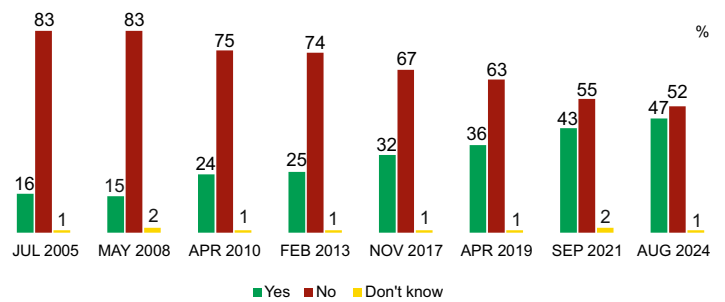
In recent years, Poles' attitudes towards homosexuals have been liberalising rapidly. Respondents' approval of gay and lesbian rights in all three areas we asked about – public display of their way of life, entering into marriage, and adopting children – was the highest in the history of our research already in the previous survey, and it has increased significantly now. The percentage of Poles who believe that gays and lesbians should have the right to publicly show their way of life has increased by 9 percentage points from 34% three years ago to 43% now, and the share of those who believe that they should be able to enter into marriage has increased by 10 points from 34% to 44%. In both cases, the level of support is now only a few points lower than the opposition. The most controversial issue is adoption of children by homosexual couples. It is now supported by almost a quarter (23%, compared to 16% three years ago). Five years ago this percentage was less than half of that.

## Should gay and lesbian couples, i.e. two people of the same sex in an intimate relationship, have the right to:



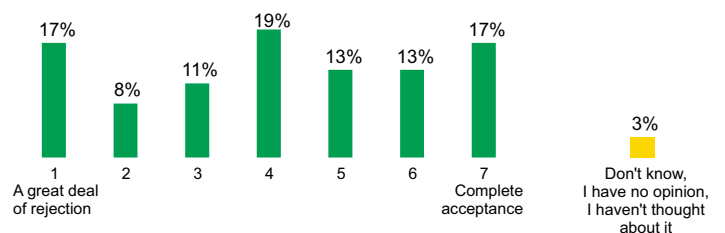
Since 2008, the percentage of respondents who personally know someone with a homosexual orientation has also grown steadily. In 2024, this proportion increased by 4 percentage points compared to the previous survey and reached a record level of 47%, i.e. almost half of Poles now claim that they personally know a gay or lesbian person. This is more than three times more than sixteen years ago, when this share was 15%. The dynamic increase is probably due to the growing openness with which homosexual people reveal their orientation. This trend seems to be closely intertwined with the general liberalization of Polish society. On the one hand, a more favourable environment makes it increasingly easier for gays and lesbians to come out, and on the other hand, as the analyses of cross-tabulations show, personal acquaintance with a gay or lesbian is related to a more favourable attitude towards the rights of such people.

## Do you personally know a gay or a lesbian?



We also asked Poles to describe their attitudes towards homosexuals on a 7-point scale, where 1 means a great deal of rejection and 7 means complete acceptance. The results show that despite the general liberalization of society, Poles remain divided in their personal attitudes towards gays and lesbians. Although the accepting attitudes in the range of 5-7 dominate (43%), the percentage of declarations of aversion in the range 1-3 is only slightly lower (36%). One-fifth have an ambivalent attitude towards homosexuals, i.e. neither good nor bad (19%).

## How would you describe your attitude towards gays and lesbians? If we assume that 1 means a great deal of rejection and 7 means complete acceptance, where would you place yourself on this scale?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles' Attitudes towards Gays and Lesbians", September 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: August 2024, N=939. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

# Opinions about artificial intelligence

The term "artificial intelligence" (AI) has become so popular in culture and everyday life that the vast majority of Poles (76%) have encountered the term. Almost a quarter (24%) have not heard it, and only one in a hundred respondents (1%) is unable to answer. Familiarity with the term "artificial intelligence" depends primarily on the age of the respondents. The younger the people, the more often they declare contact with the term AI, and vice versa: the older they are, the less often.

## Have you ever met the term "artificial intelligence"?

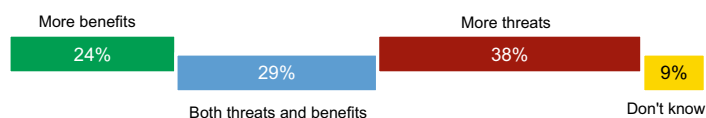


Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding.

People who know the term AI are divided in their predictions regarding the future development of this technology. The largest group (38%) see it mainly as a potential threat, but a slightly smaller percentage (29%) see both dangers and benefits. Almost a quarter (24%) are optimists who see more benefits than threats, and almost one in ten (9%) has no opinion on the subject.

## In your opinion, will further development of technology based on artificial intelligence bring more threats or benefits?

Answers of people who know the term "artificial intelligence"



Among the potential threats posed by the development of artificial intelligence, a rapid increase in unemployment is often mentioned. For this reason, we also asked Poles who have heard the term "Artificial Intelligence" and who are professionally active whether they are afraid that in the next few years they may lose their jobs due to AI. As it has turned out, a quarter of this group (26%) have such concerns, but the majority (70%) do not.

## Do you think that in the next few years the job you do now could be replaced by artificial intelligence?

Answers of professionally active people who know the term "artificial intelligence"



Among the respondents who think that the work they do now can be replaced by technology based on artificial intelligence, young people entering the labour market (18-

24 years old) stand out (48%), as well as respondents who are professionally active despite reaching retirement age, i.e. 65 years and older (44%). In socio-professional groups, the highest level of concern is noted among service workers (47%) and, to a lesser extent, administrative and office staff (34%).

We also asked Poles whether, in their opinion, the development of artificial intelligence will contribute to the general increase in unemployment. The majority (74%) stated that it will, with only 18% of respondents having the opposite opinion.

## Will the development of artificial intelligence generally contribute to the increase in unemployment?

Answers of people who know the term "artificial intelligence"

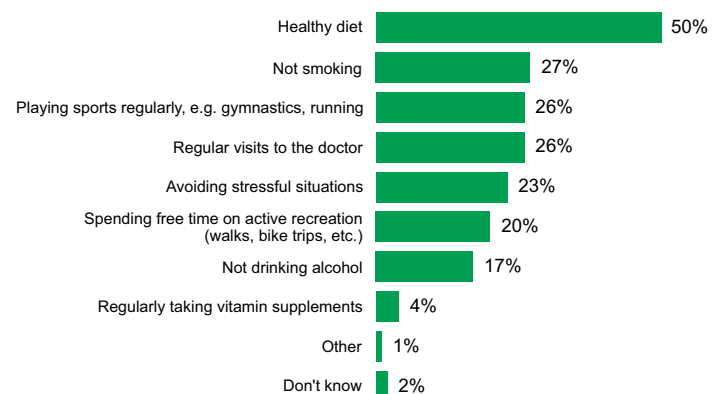


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Artificial Intelligence in the Opinions of Poles", September 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: June 2024, N=1055. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

# Caring about health

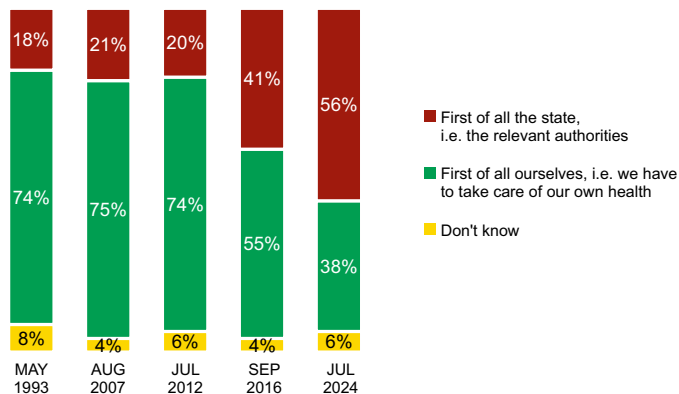
In the opinion of Poles, the behaviour that contributes the most to improving health is proper nutrition. This answer was given by most respondents (50%), and other pro-health behaviours were indicated much less frequently. More than a quarter count non-smoking (27%), regular exercise (26%) and regular visits to the doctor (26%) as behaviours that are conducive to health. Slightly fewer people are convinced that health can be improved by avoiding stressful and nervous situations (23%) and spending free time actively (walks, cycling trips, etc., 20%). On the other hand, one-sixth believe that health improvement can be largely influenced by abstinence from alcohol (17%), and very few in this context indicate regular use of vitamin supplements (4%).

## From the list below, please choose two types of activities that, in your opinion, contribute the most to improving human health



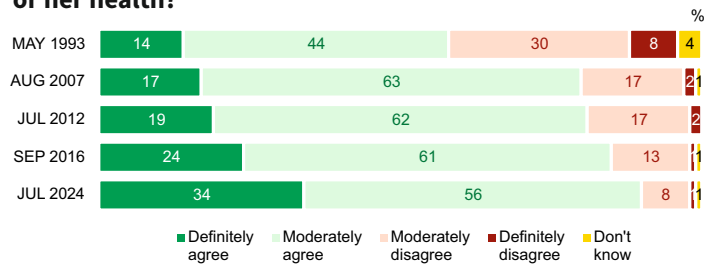
Over the last eight years, the opinion that protecting our health is primarily the state's responsibility has grown significantly. Currently, this view is shared by more than half of adult Poles (56%, an increase of 15 percentage points), and those who believe that protecting health is primarily our own responsibility are in the minority (38%, a decrease of 17 points). Past measurements show that opinions on the responsibility for health care were fairly stable until 2012, and the prevailing belief was that it is primarily our own responsibility. In 2016, however, we noted an increase in the conviction that it is primarily the state's responsibility, although those surveyed who believed this were still in the minority. Currently, for the first time, the conviction that protecting health is primarily the state's responsibility has begun to prevail.

### Who do you think is primarily responsible for protecting our health?



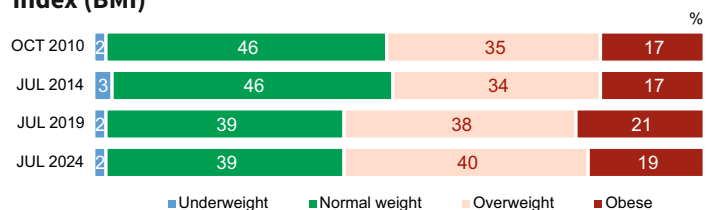
The vast majority, i.e. nine out of ten respondents (90%), consider themselves to be people who care about their health, of which one-third (34%) make this declaration with strong, and over half (56%) with moderate conviction. Less than one-tenth (9%) express lack of concern for their health. Since the previous measurement, the number of the former has increased slightly (a rise by 5 percentage points) and the number of the latter has decreased to the same extent (a drop by 5 points). The greatest change in the attitude of Poles to their health was recorded in 2007, compared to the first half of the 1990s. The percentage of people saying that they care about their health increased by 22 points, from 58% to 80%, and the proportion of people admitting that they do not decreased by half, from 38% to 19%.

### Do you consider yourself as a person who cares about his or her health?



As part of the study, we asked the respondents about their height and weight, which allowed us to calculate the body mass index (BMI). It is calculated as the ratio of body weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters. It should be emphasized that we are basing our study on the respondents' declarations, not objectively measured parameters, so they may – especially in the matter of weight, which is a sensitive issue for some – sometimes differ from reality. With this caveat in mind, we can say that six out of ten adults (59%) have excessive weight, including two-fifths (40%) who are overweight, and one-fifth (19%) who are obese. The body mass index for two-fifths of respondents (40%) indicates a healthy weight. A small number of 2% are underweight. Little has changed in this regard since the last measurement five years ago, apart from a minimal decrease of the number of obese people and an increase in the number of the overweight. However, both this and the previous measurement clearly differ from the previous studies from 2010 and 2014, when Poles were, in general, lighter (they were more likely to have a normal body weight and less likely to be overweight or obese).

### Classification of respondents according to the body mass index (BMI)\*



\*BMI is the body mass index, which is calculated by dividing body weight in kilograms by the square of height (in meters). BMI < 18.5 underweight, 18.5–24.9 normal body weight, 25–29.9 overweight, BMI ≥ 30 obese

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Health and Health-Promoting Behavior of Poles", September 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: July 2024, N=1076. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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