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IN ADDITION

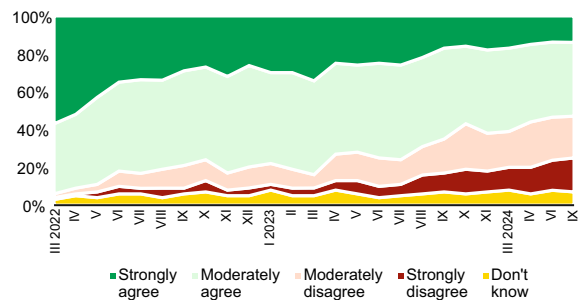
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- What Professions do Poles Dream of for their Children?
- Consumer Moods
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- Political Party Preferences in the Second Half of October (CATI)
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- About Closeness and Distance towards Political Parties
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- Political Party Preferences in the First Decade of October (CATI)
- Religious Education at Schools
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- The Great Flood - Its Scope and Assessment of Rescue Operations

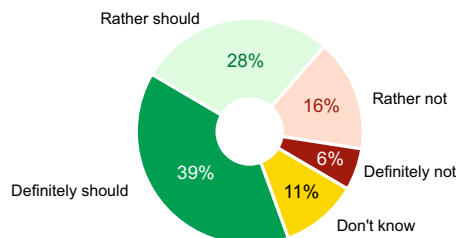
Ukrainians in Poland and the war in Ukraine

Slightly more than half of Poles (53%) support Poland accepting Ukrainian refugees, which is the lowest result since the Russian invasion in February 2022. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, this percentage was much higher. In March 2022 it was 94% and for the next year it remained around 80%. However, in the spring of 2023, with the wave of reports of the so-called grain crisis related to the uncontrolled inflow of Ukrainian grain to the Polish market, it began to fall and, with short breaks, has been falling to this day. On the other hand, the share of opponents of accepting refugees from Ukraine is growing. They now constitute 40%, whereas in March 2022 the figure was only 3%.

Do you agree that Poland should accept Ukrainian refugees from the areas affected by the conflict?



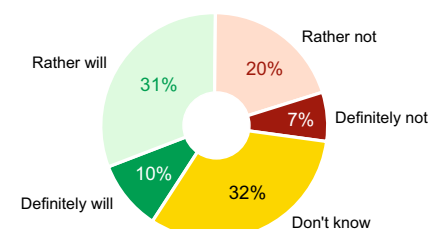
Should the Polish authorities send back to Ukraine male citizens of Ukraine of military age?



In August 2024, the Ukrainian army launched a surprise offensive on the Kursk region in Russia, quickly occupying over 1,000 sq. km of the territory of the Russian Federation. This surprising manoeuvre was intended to weaken Russia's ability to supply their army, draw some of its units away from the main combat area, and undermine their morale. However, many experts pointed to significant drawbacks of this move, such as stretching the front line and the risk of escalation of the conflict. Which of these perspectives prevails in Polish society? Poles' opinions on this issue are quite divided, but the dominant belief is that in the long term the Kursk offensive will prove beneficial for Ukraine (41%). The second most common response was "don't know" (32%), and only the third most common was a critical assessment of the operation (27%).

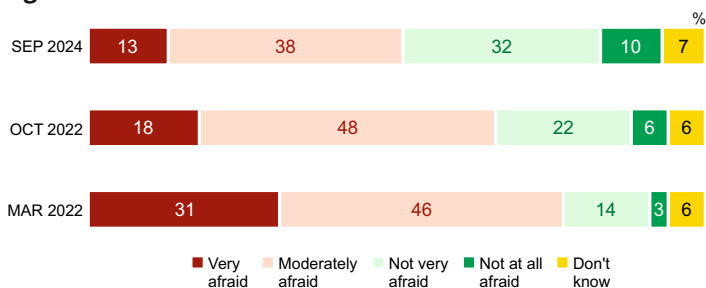
Due to Ukraine's difficult situation on the front, related to, among other causes, the insufficient number of soldiers, the idea of sending Ukrainian men of military age back to their homeland recurs in Polish public debate. This idea is supported by about two-thirds of Poles (67%), and only slightly over one-fifth of respondents (22%) are against it.

In August, the Ukrainian army retaliated by occupying part of Russia's territories in Kursk region. Will this move be beneficial for Ukraine in the long run or not?



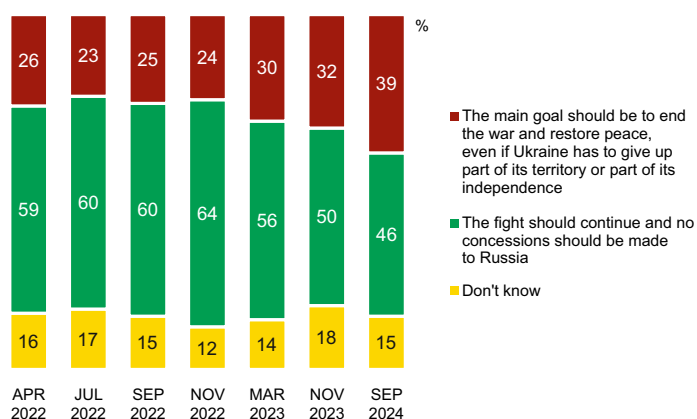
Some commentators have pointed out that the Kursk offensive and the Ukrainian occupation of part of Russian territory constitute another “red line” crossed that could prompt Moscow to use nuclear weapons. The Kremlin itself has recently introduced changes to its nuclear doctrine that would make such an attack more likely. What do Poles think about this threat? Our survey shows that about half (51%) fear that Russia could actually use nuclear weapons against Ukraine. It is worth noting that the level of these fears is systematically falling. When Vladimir Putin spoke of using nuclear weapons at the beginning of the war in Ukraine, his threats were treated much more seriously. The vast majority of Polish society (77%) feared this. Six months later, the level of these fears dropped significantly to 66%, and it has now fallen again by a sizeable degree.

Are you afraid that Russia might use nuclear weapons against Ukraine?



At various stages of the war, the prevailing belief among Poles was that Ukrainians, with Western support, should continue to fight and not make any concessions to Russia. In the latest survey, this trend has continued, but the percentage of respondents supporting continuing the fight is the lowest ever recorded (46%), and the share of opposing voices, in favour of restoring peace even at the cost of territorial or political concessions on the part of Ukraine, has never been so high (39%).

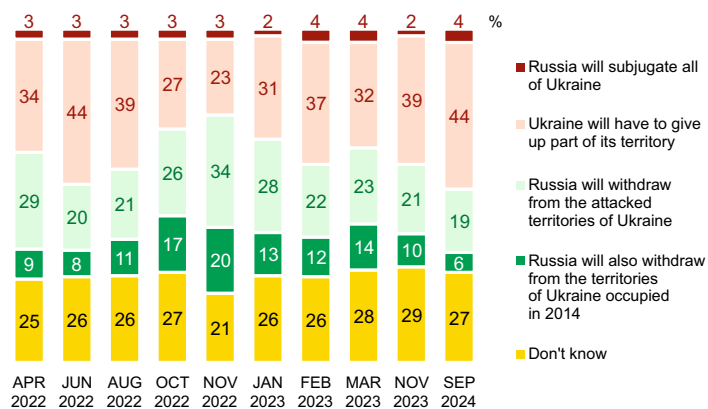
Which view is closer to your own opinion?



We also asked Poles about their predictions regarding the end of the war, for the tenth time since its outbreak. Compared to all previous surveys, the current results indicate a pessimistic mood in Polish society. The belief

that Ukraine will have to give up part of its territory clearly dominates (44%), and the percentage of optimists predicting the withdrawal of Russians from territories occupied by 2022, or even since 2014, has never been so low (19% and 6%, respectively). In addition, 4% of the respondents assume that Russia will subjugate all of Ukraine, and 27% chose the answer "don't know". These results suggest that the opinions of Poles were influenced to a greater extent by reports of the situation on the main sections of the front, which has been deteriorating for many weeks, than by triumphant reports from the Kursk offensive.

How do you think the war will end?

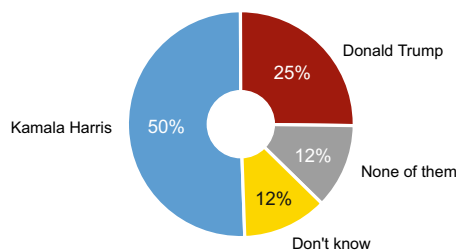


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: “About Ukrainians in Poland and the War in Ukraine”, October 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: September 2024, N=941. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Attitudes towards US presidential candidates

Shortly before the November presidential election in the US, won by Donald Trump, we asked Poles about which candidate they sympathized with. Interestingly, among Polish respondents, support for Kamala Harris, the candidate who ultimately lost, prevailed (50%). Donald Trump had half as many supporters in Poland (25%).

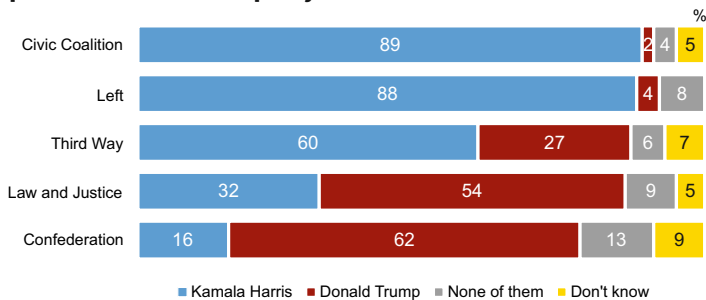
The US presidential election is approaching. Who would you personally prefer to see as US president?



Preferences regarding the outcome of the American elections clearly depended on the general political orientation and worldview of the respondents. The Republican Party candidate had more supporters than the

Democratic candidate among people identifying with the right, as well as among the most religious, i.e. those practicing several times a week. Voters of the ruling coalition (especially the Civic Coalition and the Left electorate) supported Kamala Harris, while supporters of opposition groups, especially those declaring their vote for the Confederation, sympathized with Donald Trump.

Who would you personally prefer to see as the US president? Potential party electorates



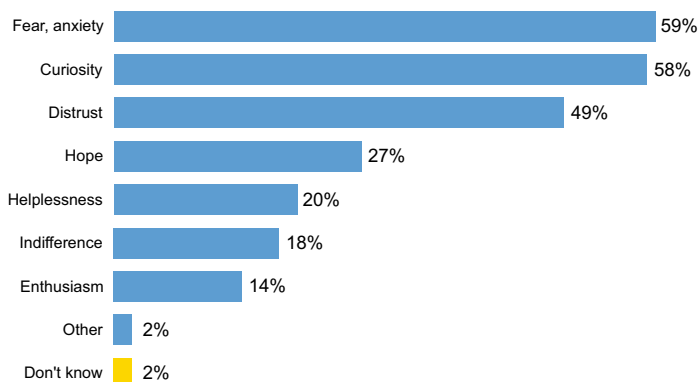
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash report in Polish: "Poles on the US elections", October 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: October 2024, N=1000. The quota sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Opinions on artificial intelligence

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) arouses mixed feelings in Poles: almost as many respondents feel fear and anxiety (59%) as curiosity (58%). Almost half describe their feelings as distrust (49%) towards this emerging technology. More than a quarter feel hope (27%) that the evolution of AI will have a positive dimension and bring benefits to people. One-fifth feel helpless towards the new technology (20%), and almost one in six is indifferent towards it (18%). The least numerous group is composed of enthusiasts of the development of artificial intelligence (14%).

What do you primarily feel when you think about the development of artificial intelligence (AI)?

Answers from people who have encountered the term "artificial intelligence"

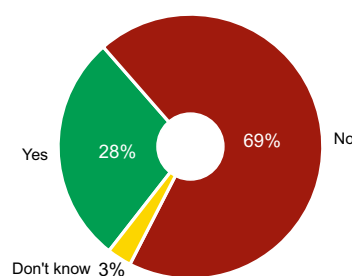


Percentages do not add up to 100 because respondents could indicate more than one feeling.

One of the applications of artificial intelligence that causes intense emotions is its use in self-driving vehicles. To examine the attitude of Poles towards this solution, we asked them whether they would be ready to travel in an autonomous, driverless car based on AI technology. The vast majority (69%) gave a negative answer. This result is consistent with the global trend, as studies from various countries show that the level of concern related to the safety and reliability of such vehicles is still high. Only slightly over a quarter of Poles (28%) declared their willingness to travel in an autonomous car.

Would you be willing to travel in an autonomous, driverless car?

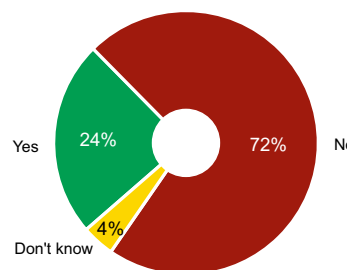
Answers from people who have encountered the term "artificial intelligence"



Another controversial application of AI that is often discussed these days is its use in medical diagnosis of a patient, replacing a physician. As in the case of traveling in an autonomous car, over two-thirds of respondents (72%) declare that they would not like to undergo such a diagnosis. The percentage of people ready to take part in it is 24%.

Would you use artificial intelligence that replaces a physician and makes a medical diagnosis?

Answers from people who have encountered the term "artificial intelligence"



The greatest proportion of sceptics in this matter is among: women (80% versus 64% of men), young people aged 18–24 (81%) and 25–34 (74%), respondents with vocational education (80%) or primary education (78%), as well as respondents who assess their financial situation as average (76%).

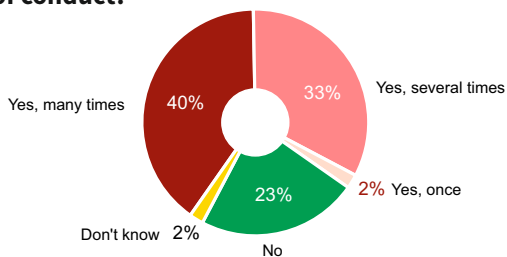
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Artificial Intelligence – Feelings, Tools and Medical Diagnosis", October 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: June 2024, N=1055. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Pathological content on the Internet

The idea of the Internet, which is now largely based on social media, assumes that not only can anyone be a recipient of information, but that we can all be its creators and senders. Such democratization of the process of creating and transmitting information has a number of advantages, but it also carries certain risks, such as the fact that content posted on the Internet is subject to less control than that transmitted by traditional media broadcasters (television, radio, press). In our study, we asked Poles about their contact with online content that was, in their opinion, inappropriate, pathological, or violated accepted norms of conduct.

Three-quarters of respondents who declared watching video materials created by Internet creators (or materials in which they appear) or reading comments written by other users declare that they have encountered at least once behaviour or statements that they consider pathological (75%, which is 56% of all adults). It is worth emphasising that two-fifths of them (40%) claim that they have encountered inappropriate content repeatedly, and one third (33%) saw it several times.

Have you ever encountered behaviour or statements in videos or comments that you found offensive, inappropriate, or such that violated generally accepted rules of conduct?

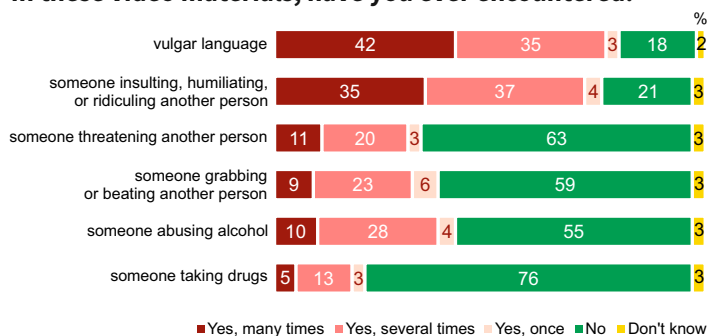


Answers of respondents who have watched video materials created by internet creators, or materials in which they are participate, or read comments written by other users (N=703)

The highest percentage of people who encountered behaviour or statements that were offensive or violated generally accepted rules of conduct is among the youngest. In general, Internet users under 35 years of age have contact with such content more often than average, and especially the youngest ones aged 18 to 24.

We also decided to check the exposure, i.e. watching online video materials created by Internet creators (or those in which the creators appear) or reading online comments, to specific types of content. Recipients of video materials most often encounter vulgar language (80% in total, including 42% repeatedly) and insults, humiliation, ridicule (76%, including 35% repeatedly). A smaller proportion of viewers of video content created by other users saw physical violence (38%) and threats (34%). More than two-fifths (42%) witnessed alcohol abuse and one-fifth (21%) saw drug use while watching these videos.

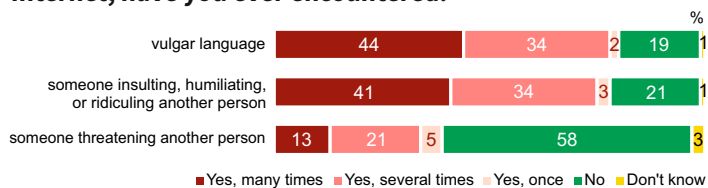
In these video materials, have you ever encountered:



Answers of respondents who have watched video materials created by internet creators, or materials in which they participate (N=625)

According to responses, Internet comments are no less saturated with pathological content. Eight out of ten internet users (80%, including 44% repeatedly) have encountered vulgar language, a slightly smaller group (78%, including 41% repeatedly) have read insults, humiliation or ridicule of others, and two-fifths (39%) have read threats.

While reading comments written by other users on the Internet, have you ever encountered:



Answers of respondents who have read comments written by other users (N=650)

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Pathological Content Online", October 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: August 2024, N=939. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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