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## IN ADDITION

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

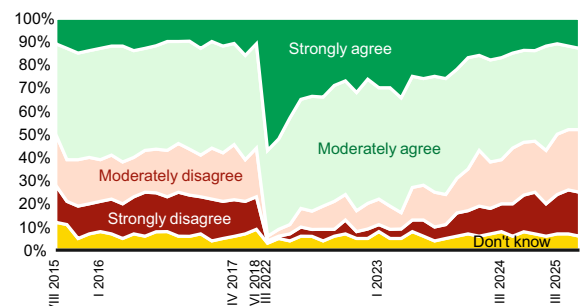
- Party preferences at the end of January (CATI)
- The event of 2025 in Poland and around the world
- Public sentiment in January
- Assessments of the activities of Parliament and the President in January
- Labour market sentiment in January
- What do Poles feel?
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- Pole's well-being in 2025
- Individual transport and public transport
- About corruption in Poland
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- Politician of the Year 2025 in Poland and worldwide

## War in Ukraine and assistance for refugees

Almost half of Poles still support accepting Ukrainian refugees (48%), while a slightly smaller percentage oppose this (46%). Notably, the proportion of those who strongly oppose has clearly surpassed those who strongly support (19% vs. 13%). These are the

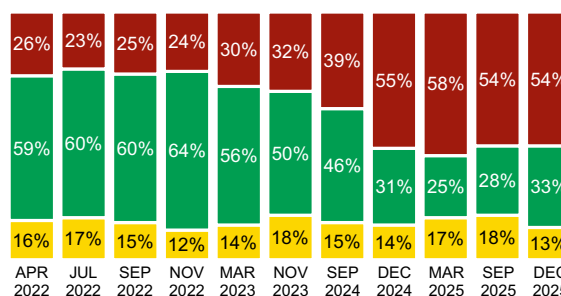
worst results in the history of our measurements, which began shortly after the annexation of Crimea over a decade ago. Right after the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine in early 2022, the percentage of Poles supporting the acceptance of Ukrainian refugees was as high as 94% and remained very high until mid-2023, when a more pronounced downward trend started.

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



More than half of Poles still support the goal of ending the Russian-Ukrainian war, even at the cost of Ukraine losing part of its territory or independence (54%). At the same time, since September 2025, there has been an increase in the percentage of respondents who believe that the fight should continue

**In your opinion, should the primary goal be...**



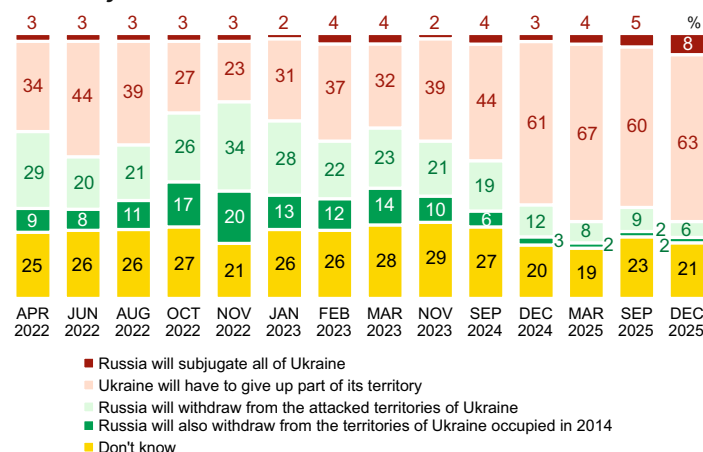
■ first and foremost to end the war and restore peace, even if Ukraine has to give up part of its territory or part of its independence  
■ Ukraine should continue the fight and not make any concessions to Russia  
■ Don't know

and no concessions should be made to Russia (from 28% in September 2025 to 33% now), with a drop in "don't know" answers. This may be related to the peace plan presented by the United States shortly before our measurement, which was unfavourable for Ukraine. It is worth noting that just over a year ago, support for uncompromising fight prevailed in Polish society. Although it was decreasing over time, a fundamental change occurred only after Donald Trump's election victory in the United States, when he promised to limit support for Ukrainian defence and decisively seek to end the conflict.

Poles' predictions regarding the end of the war in Ukraine have become even more pessimistic. The majority of respondents assume that Ukraine will have to give up part of its territory (63%, an increase of 3 percentage points). Significantly, there has also been a clear increase in the percentage of Poles

assuming that Russia will subjugate all of Ukraine (8%, an increase of 3 points), which had been marginal since the beginning of the war, typically remaining in the range of 2% to 4%. At the same time, the total percentage of positive forecasts for Ukraine has never been so low (8%, a decrease of 3 points): only 6% of respondents believe that Russia will withdraw from the territories attacked in 2022, and 2% believe it will also withdraw from those occupied in 2014.

#### How do you think the war will end?



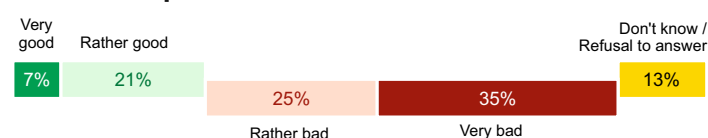
Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: “Poles on the war in Ukraine and aid to refugees”, January 2026. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November / December 2025, N=948. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Donald Trump's presidency in the eyes of Poles

A year after Donald Trump's second term began, three-fifths (60%) of adult Poles evaluate the U.S. President's activities negatively. Notably, the largest group within this category give a strongly negative assessment (35%). Positive evaluations total 28%, with moderate approval dominating this group (21%), while only 7% rated it very positively. A significant portion of respondents refrained from giving an evaluation (13%). Comparing these results with surveys conducted in the United States, it can be said that Poles' assessments of Donald Trump's presidency are generally worse than those given by Americans to their president. Specifically, the percentage expressing approval for his actions is significantly lower in Poland, while disapproval is at a similar level to that noted in the United States.

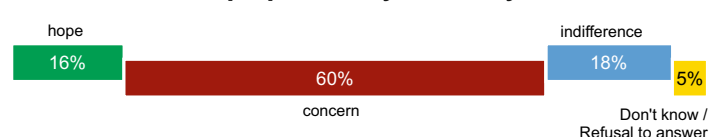
#### How would you evaluate the performance of U.S. President Donald Trump so far?



Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding

We also asked respondents about their current feelings regarding Donald Trump's presidency. Three-fifths stated that this presidency causes them concern (60%). Nearly one in five declared indifference (18%), and only 16% associate it with any hope. One in twenty (5%) refrained from answering. Interestingly, Polish emotions regarding Donald Trump's presidency are currently almost identical to those in April of last year. Thus, it can be said that the first year of Donald Trump's second term has practically not changed Poles' emotional attitude toward it.

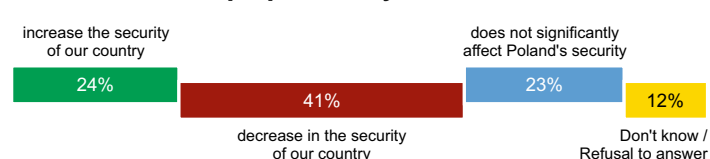
#### Does Donald Trump's presidency evoke in you:



Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding

Poles are significantly more likely to believe that Donald Trump's presidency contributes to a decrease in Poland's security (41%) than to an increase (24%). Only 23% of respondents are convinced that this presidency does not significantly impact Poland's security, while 12% refrained from taking a stance on this issue.

#### Does Donald Trump's presidency contribute to:

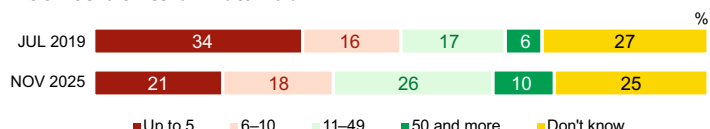


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash report in Polish: “Donald Trump's presidency in the eyes of Poles”, February 2026. Fieldwork dates for the sample: January 2026, N=1000. The sample is representative for adult population of Poland. CATI and CAWI method of interview.

## Social perception of wealth

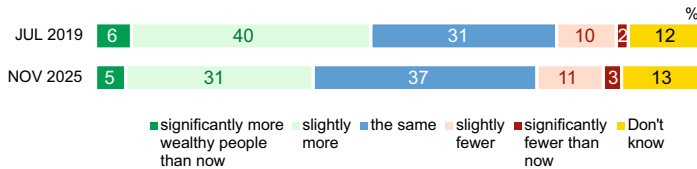
Nearly four in ten respondents (39%) estimated that the number of wealthy people in Poland does not exceed 10%. It is worth noting that in our previous survey, this opinion was held by as many as 50% of respondents. Currently, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of those expressing the view that the percentage of wealthy people is between 11 and 49 out of every 100 residents of Poland (26% of such declarations compared to 17% in 2019). As before, one-quarter of respondents had difficulty accurately determining the percentage of wealthy individuals in our society.

#### In your opinion, how many wealthy people are there per 100 residents of Poland?



Poles still quite optimistically predict the spread of wealth in our country; however, the number believing that the percentage of wealthy individuals will increase in the coming years has decreased by 10 percentage points compared to the last measurement, from 46% to 36%. The proportion of those expecting that there will be more wealthy people in the coming years significantly exceeds the proportion of those who believe there will be fewer (36% vs. 14%).

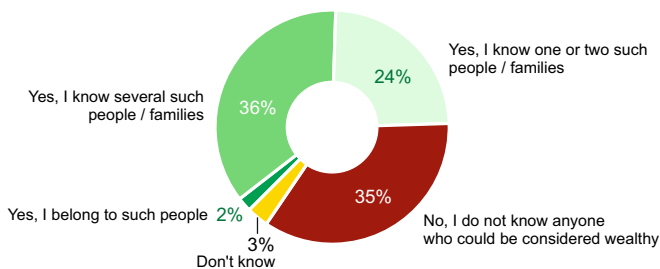
#### Do you think that in the next few years, there will be:



Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

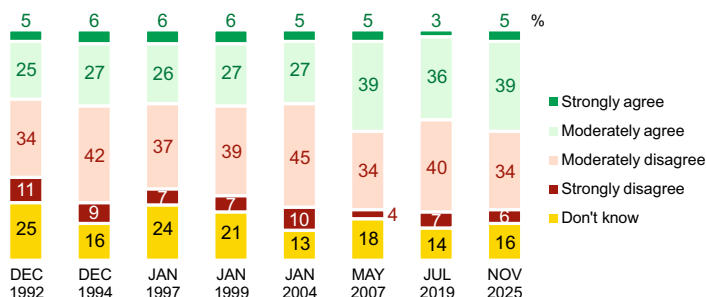
More than six in ten respondents declared that they know at least one wealthy person/family or consider themselves among them (62%). In the previous survey on this phenomenon conducted in 2019, the percentage of such indications was 12 percentage points lower (50%).

#### Do you personally know a really wealthy person/family?



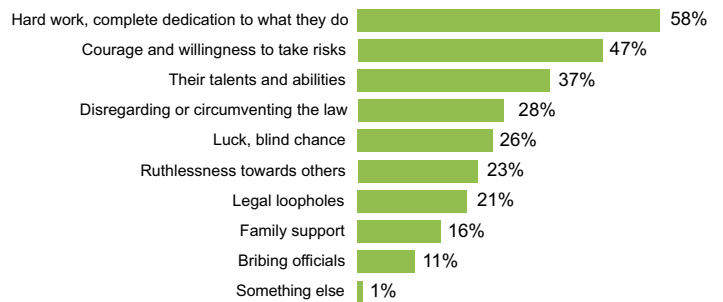
Do wealth and prosperity correlate with respect and esteem from others? In this regard, respondents are divided, with a slight plurality holding positive opinions (44%, an increase of 5 points since 2019) over negative ones (40%, a decrease of 7 points).

#### Do you agree that wealthy people enjoy respect and esteem from others, or not?



We also asked respondents to indicate up to three factors from the proposed categories that they believe determine why some people become very wealthy in a relatively short time. Nearly six in ten respondents indicated hard work (58%), which is the highest result in the history of our measurements. As in the last survey from 2019, the next factors identified were courage and willingness to take risks (47%) and talents and abilities (37%).

#### In your opinion, what primarily determines why some people become very wealthy in a relatively short time?

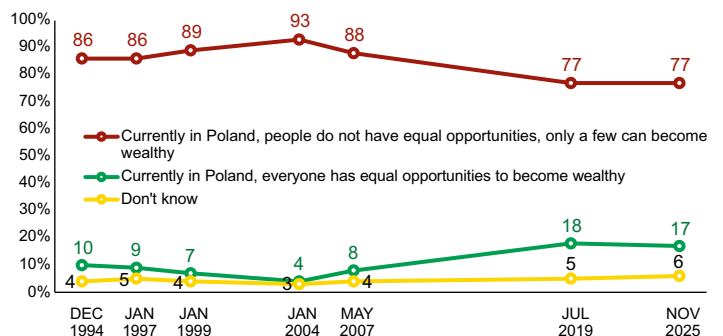


Percentages do not sum to 100 because respondents could provide a maximum of 3 answers.

At the same time, over three-quarters of respondents believe that in Poland, people do not have equal opportunities, and only a few can become wealthy (77%), which is the same percentage as in 2019. Conversely, 17% of respondents believe that everyone in our country has equal opportunities for wealth (a decrease of 1 point). Six percent of respondents have no specific opinion on this matter.

Since the beginning of our measurements, the percentage of people stating that in Poland, people do not have equal opportunities to become wealthy has constituted a significant majority. It reached its highest value in 2004, when more than nine out of ten respondents (93%) expressed such an opinion. In the last two surveys, the percentage of people indicating that in Poland, people do not have equal opportunities for wealth has fallen below 80%. Since 2019, we have also observed a significantly higher percentage of people believing that in our country, everyone has equal opportunities for wealth (17%–18%). Nevertheless, the opinion that people do not have equal opportunities for wealth dominates across all surveyed groups.

#### Which view is closer to your own opinion?



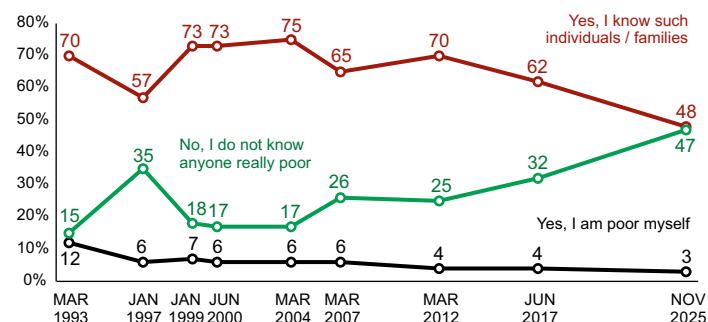
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Social perception of wealth", January 2026. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November 2025, N=992. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Social perception of poverty

Almost half of Poles claim to be familiar with poor people: 21% know one or two such individuals (families), and 27%

know a larger number of such persons. Moreover, three in one hundred respondents (3%) define themselves as poor. Compared to the previous measurement from 2017, there has been a clear decrease in the percentage of respondents knowing poor individuals or families (from 62% to 48%). Currently, this indicator is at its lowest point in the history of our research.

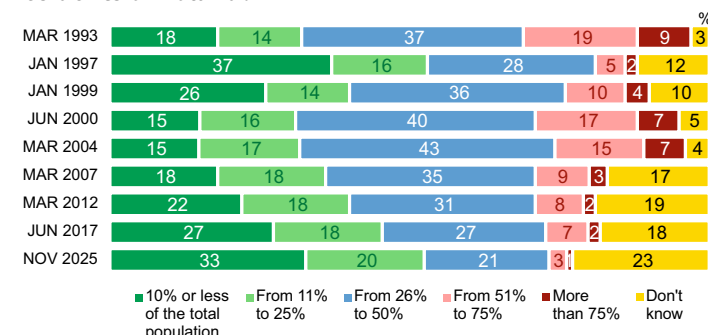
#### Do you know, e.g. in your neighbourhood, or by sight, a really poor person or family?



Combined responses "Yes, I know several such people / families" and "Yes, I know one or two such people / families"; "Don't know" omitted.

We were also interested in Poles' views on the scale of poverty in Poland. We asked them to estimate how many poor people there are per one hundred residents of Poland. The largest part believe they constitute no more than 10% of the population (33% of respondents think so). One in five respondents (20%) believe they make up 11% to 25%, and a similar group (21%) think they make up 26% to 50%. Very few (4%) express the view that over half of Poles can be classified as poor. Compared to 2017, these estimates are more optimistic and consistent with the responses to the previously discussed question, confirming a decrease in the perceived scale of poverty in society.

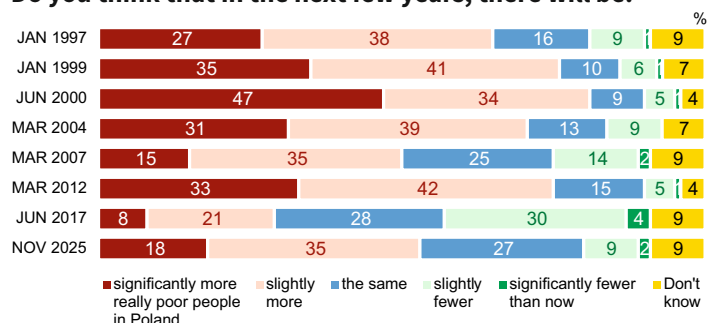
#### How do you estimate, how many poor people are per 100 residents of Poland?\*



\*In earlier measurements, the question was phrased: "Are there many really poor people in our country today? How many poor people do you think there are per hundred residents of Poland?"

More than half of respondents (53%) believe that in the next few years, there will be more truly poor people in Poland, and only 11% believe there will be fewer. Compared to the previous measurement, which was the most optimistic to date, we have noted significantly more concerns regarding the increase in the number of poor people in the coming years (from 29% to 53%). Such a large increase in pessimism in 2025 can be explained by opinions about the economic situation in Poland, which in 2017—both in terms of assessments and forecasts—were better than now, as well as the memory of high inflation, which in 2022 and 2023 reached its highest level since the late 1990s.

#### Do you think that in the next few years, there will be:



Currently, for the first time in the history of our research, Poles recognize life ineptitude and helplessness in dealing with matters (56%) as the main factor leading to poverty, followed by laziness and reluctance to work (51%). In 2017, the order of these indications was reversed. In all previous measurements, unemployment and lack of work took the top position. With improvements in the labour market and declining unemployment, this factor has lost significance and is currently indicated by less than one in four respondents (24%). Poles attribute greater importance to alcoholism (48%) and illness and disability (48%) in perpetuating poverty. According to one in five respondents, low pensions and allowances contribute to the inability to escape poverty (21%), while a smaller group believes that lack of education or professional qualifications (15%) play a role. Much less frequent among the indicated causes leading to poverty were: lack of support from the state (8%), family (6%), and least of all, lack of luck and blind fate (3%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Social perception of poverty", January 2026. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November 2025, N=992. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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