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## IN ADDITION

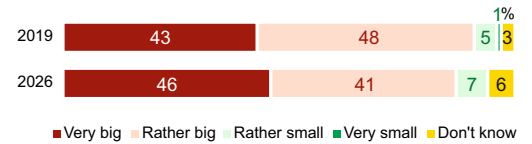
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Public sentiment in May
- The May ranking of trust in politicians
- Trust in journalists covering political issues
- Assessments of the Performance of Parliament and the President in May
- Poles on their sense of safety in the country and on crime
- Attitudes towards the government in May
- Party preferences in the first ten days of May (CATI)
- Consumer sentiment in April

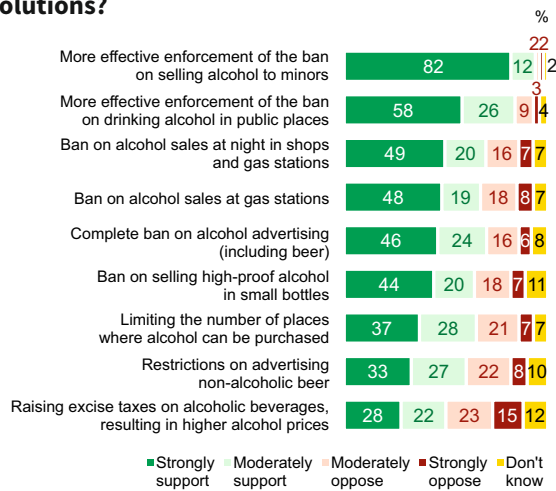
## Restrictions on alcohol availability

A significant majority of Poles believe that alcohol abuse is a major problem in Poland (87%), with nearly half considering it a very big issue (46%). Only 7% of respondents think it is a relatively minor problem, and less than one in a hundred believe it is very minor.

**Do you think alcohol abuse is a major or minor problem in Poland?**



**Do you support or oppose the following solutions?**



Participants were presented with nine solutions aimed at reducing the distribution and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The respondents' attitudes towards them were mostly positive—they supported an average of six out of nine. The most supported measures were: more effective enforcement of the ban on selling alcohol to minors (94%) and the ban on drinking alcohol in public places (84%).

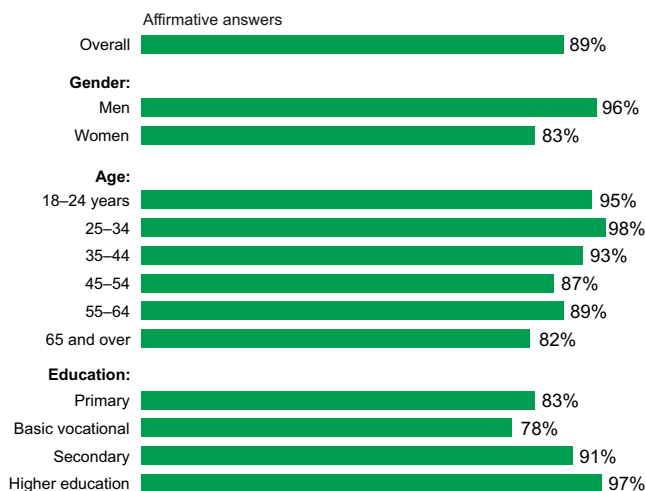
Slightly fewer respondents agreed with the idea of a total ban on alcohol advertising (including beer), but they still constituted a significant majority (70%). Meanwhile, the ban on non-alcoholic beer advertising received less support, with 60% in favour. Other solutions with strong backing included: a ban on alcohol sales at night in shops and gas stations (69%) and a general ban on alcohol sales at gas stations (67%). Limiting the number of places where alcohol can be purchased was supported by 65% of respondents.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Availability of alcohol", June 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2026, N=944. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Cryptocurrencies

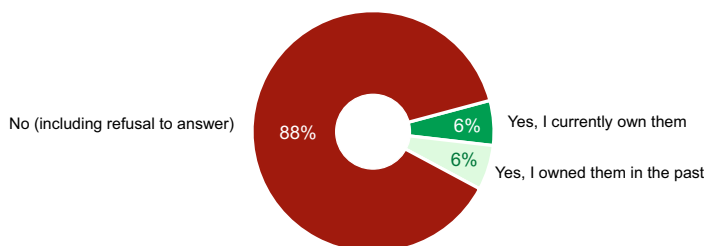
The vast majority of Poles (89%) have heard of cryptocurrencies, possibly due to the recent sudden disappearance of one of the exchanges operating in the Polish market. A lack of any knowledge on the topic is reported by about one-tenth of the population (11%). It is more common among those with basic vocational education (22%) and primary education (17%), as well as those aged 65 and over (18%). Conversely, among younger and better-educated respondents, almost everyone has heard of cryptocurrencies. Generally speaking, men are more likely to declare knowledge on this topic than women.

## Have you heard about cryptocurrencies, e.g., Bitcoin or Ethereum?



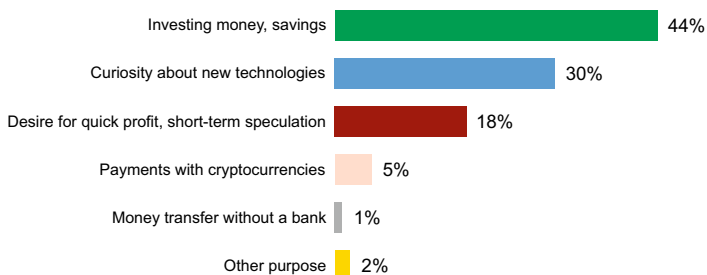
About one-eighth of respondents (12%) declare having owned crypto-assets, either currently or in the past, of which half (6%) currently own them. Men, people under 45 (especially those aged 25 to 34), respondents declaring higher education, business owners, as well as students, the unemployed and others not in employment, stand out in investing in cryptocurrencies. Relatively most often, those with the highest incomes (9,000 PLN and more) have owned them.

## Have you ever owned cryptocurrencies?



The motivation for acquiring cryptocurrencies is more often long-term investment or saving (44%), and less frequently the desire for quick profit and short-term financial speculation (18%). A significant percentage of those who have owned crypto-assets bought them out of interest in new technologies (30%). Few declared aims such as the ability to pay with them (5%) or transferring money without a bank (1%).

## For what purpose did you buy cryptocurrencies?

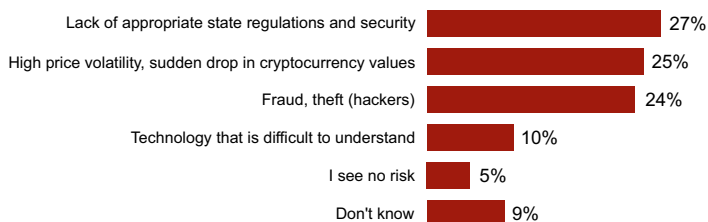


Answers from those owning cryptocurrencies currently or in the past. N=121.

We asked all respondents who know anything about cryptocurrencies whether buying them is safe. The

majority (61%) believe it is not. A little over a quarter (26%) think otherwise. What are the main concerns related to trading and storing cryptocurrencies? Three issues are indicated similarly often: lack of appropriate state regulations and security (27%), high price volatility and the risk of sudden drops in the value of digital assets (25%), as well as fraud and theft that may affect investors (24%). Less frequently, the risk is associated with the complex technology behind it (10%). Only a few respondents (5%) see no risk in trading cryptocurrencies.

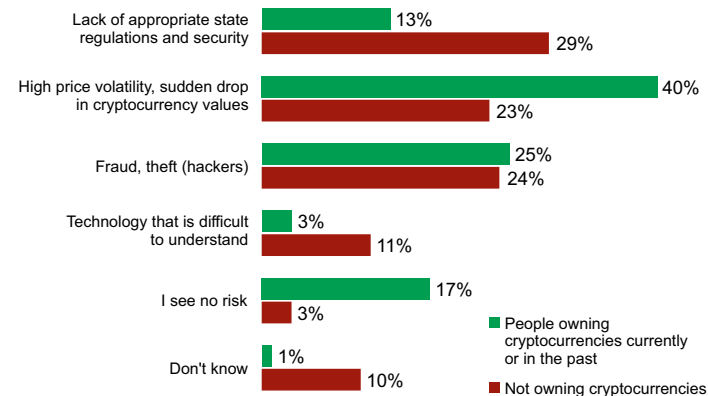
## What do you think is the biggest risk in buying and owning cryptocurrencies?



Answers from people who have heard of cryptocurrencies (N=894).

People who have invested in cryptocurrencies especially often link the risk with high price volatility of crypto-assets. Moreover, they more often than others see no risk at all. On the other hand, those who have heard of cryptocurrencies but never owned them, in defining risk, refer more to the lack of state regulations and security and the complex technology.

## What do you think is the biggest risk in buying and owning cryptocurrencies?



Answers from those who have heard of cryptocurrencies (N=894).

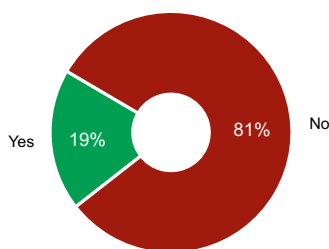
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash report in Polish: "Poles and cryptocurrencies", May 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2026, N=1000, CATI and CAWI interviews. The sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Professional activity of seniors

Throughout Europe, population has been aging for years. The topic of old age, seniors, and the issue of ensuring them dignified living conditions sparks various discussions and is presented as a challenge for future generations. Data from the Central Statistical Office shows

that in 2024, individuals over the age of 60 constituted 26.6% of the Polish population, and forecasts indicate that by 2050, this percentage may rise to 37%. Such prospects raise questions about the shape and efficiency of the pension system. Therefore, in our April survey, we asked seniors about issues related to professional activity and benefits. Our data shows that nearly one in five individuals receiving a pension (19%) remains professionally active.

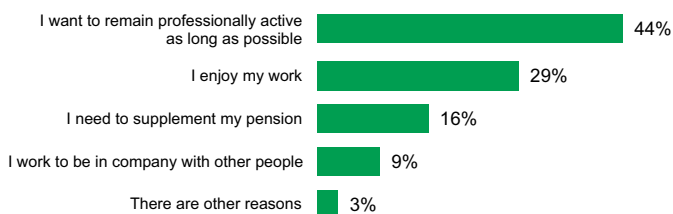
### Are you currently working while receiving pension benefits?



Responses from pension recipients (N=272).

We wanted to understand what motivates pension recipients to continue working. The most frequent reason was the desire to remain professionally active as long as possible (44%). Seniors less often indicated that they enjoyed their work (29%) or that they needed to supplement their pension (16%). Being in company with other people and other reasons appeared sporadically.

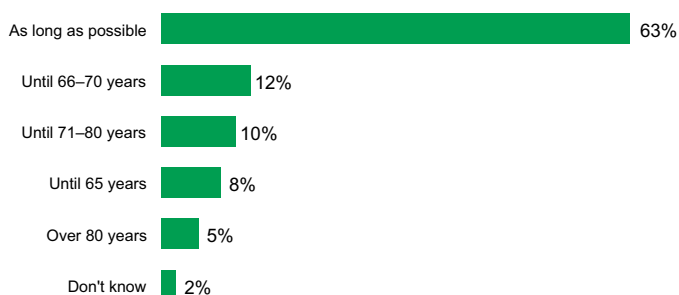
### Why do you work? Please provide the most important reason.



Responses from pension recipients who work (N=50).

We asked professionally active individuals who both work and receive a pension about their planned time to end professional activity. The dominant attitude is the desire to continue working as long as possible: such a declaration was made by 63% of respondents. Among those indicating a specific age, the most frequently mentioned was 68 years old.

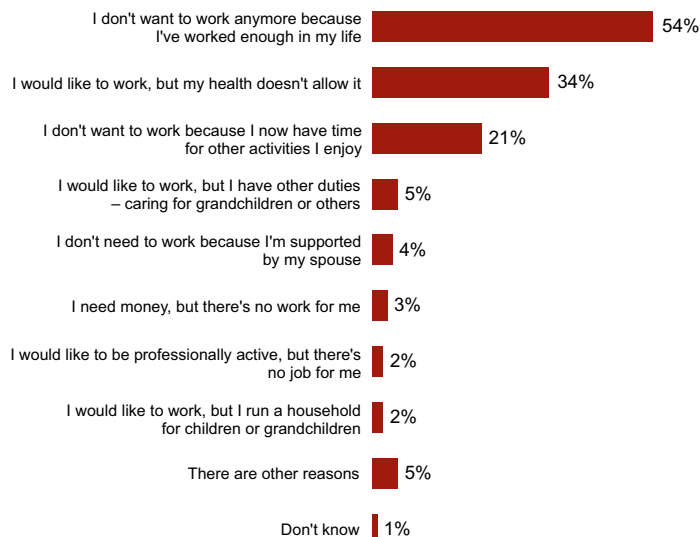
### Until what age do you intend to work?



Responses from pension recipients who work (N=50).

More than half of the pension recipients who do not work believe they have worked enough in their lives (54%). More than a third (34%) would like to work, but their health does not allow it, and one-fifth do not work to have time for other activities (21%). Occasionally, respondents stated they do not work due to the need to care for others (5%), being supported by a spouse (4%), lack of work (2%), or running a household for children or grandchildren (2%).

### Why don't you work?



Responses from pension recipients who do not work (N=221).

Percentages do not sum to 100 because respondents could indicate up to three answers.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Employment among older people", May 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2026, N=944. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Visions of old age

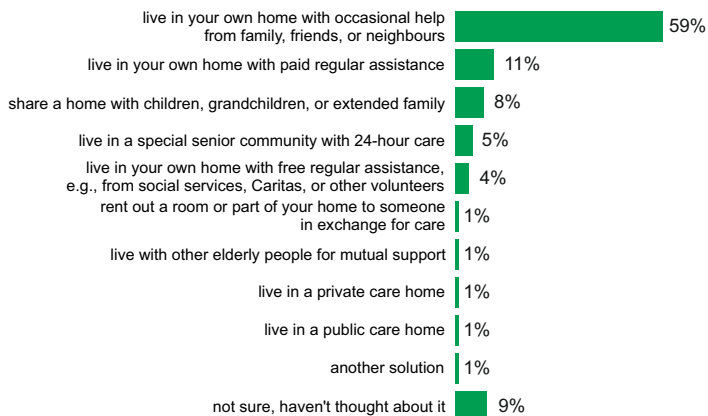
For the vast majority of Poles, the period of old age is associated with various fears. Only a small fraction do not feel anxiety about this stage of life (3%). Regardless of age, respondents consistently fear illnesses, disabilities, and memory loss the most when thinking about their own old age (70%). More than half (57%) are afraid of losing independence, becoming a burden to others, and being dependent on other people. Concerns about deteriorating health and the related need for more support from others are expressed significantly more often than any other worries (86% compared to 69% who express anxiety in other areas). Nearly one-third (32%) fear loneliness and losing loved ones. Concerns about poor living conditions and financial difficulties have decreased compared to previous years—currently, 22% of respondents express these fears. About one-fifth (18%) are afraid of suffering, and 15% worry about where and with whom they will live in the future and who will take care of them in old age. Relatively few (6%) worry about being unnecessary to anyone.

**Regardless of your current age and life situation, please tell us what you are most afraid of when thinking about your old age:**



We were also interested in how respondents would like to arrange their lives in old age when they need help. Almost three-fifths (59%) would prefer to live in their own homes, receiving occasional help from family, friends, or neighbours. One in nine would like to live in their own homes with paid regular assistance (11%) or free care, such as social assistance, Caritas, or other volunteers (4%). Compared to previous surveys, fewer people express a desire to live with children, grandchildren, or extended family—only 8% now, compared to 20% over a quarter-century ago. For the first time, we included the option of living in a senior community with 24-hour care, which seems attractive to 5% of respondents. Other options, such as private retirement homes, public care homes, or living with other elderly people for mutual support, are mentioned less frequently.

**How would you like to organize your life in old age when you need help? Would you like to:**

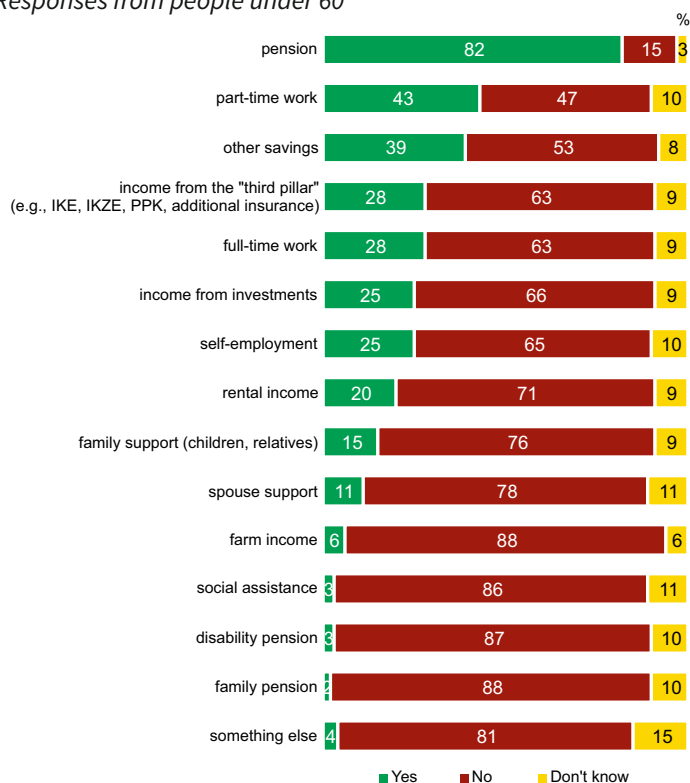


More than four-fifths of respondents under the age of 60 (82%) expect to rely on a pension in old age. The majority (60% overall) anticipate working at least part-time. Over half (55%) count on savings and investment income,

including 28% counting on income from the "third pillar" (voluntary) pension system.

**What will be your sources of income in old age?**

Responses from people under 60



Comparison of this year's responses from people under 45 not receiving a pension or disability benefit with data from 2016 shows that fewer people now expect to receive a pension than ten years ago (79% vs. 87% in 2016). More people expect to rely on savings and investment returns (overall increase from 55% to 59%). It is worth noting that more people are also counting on money from the "third pillar" (30% vs. 22% ten years ago). These results reflect, among other things, the growing interest in using voluntary pension programs such as PPK, IKE, or IKZE.

Additionally, there is less willingness to work during retirement compared to ten years ago. Currently, 63% of respondents are interested in employment in older age, compared to 73% in 2016. Finally, fewer people than ten years ago expect to be supported by their spouse (11% vs. 19% ten years ago).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Ideas about one's own old age", May 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2026, N=944. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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