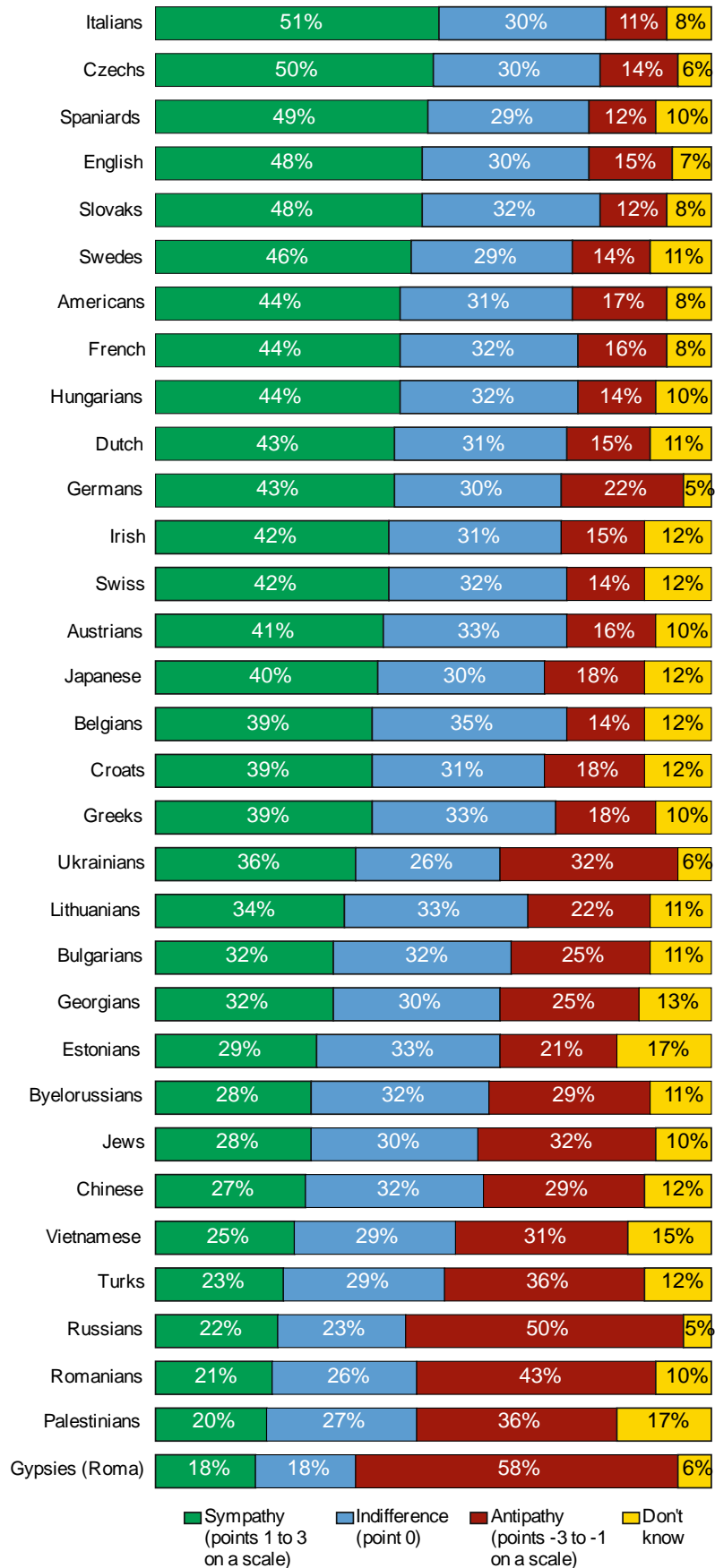


## **ATTITUDE TO OTHER NATIONALITIES**

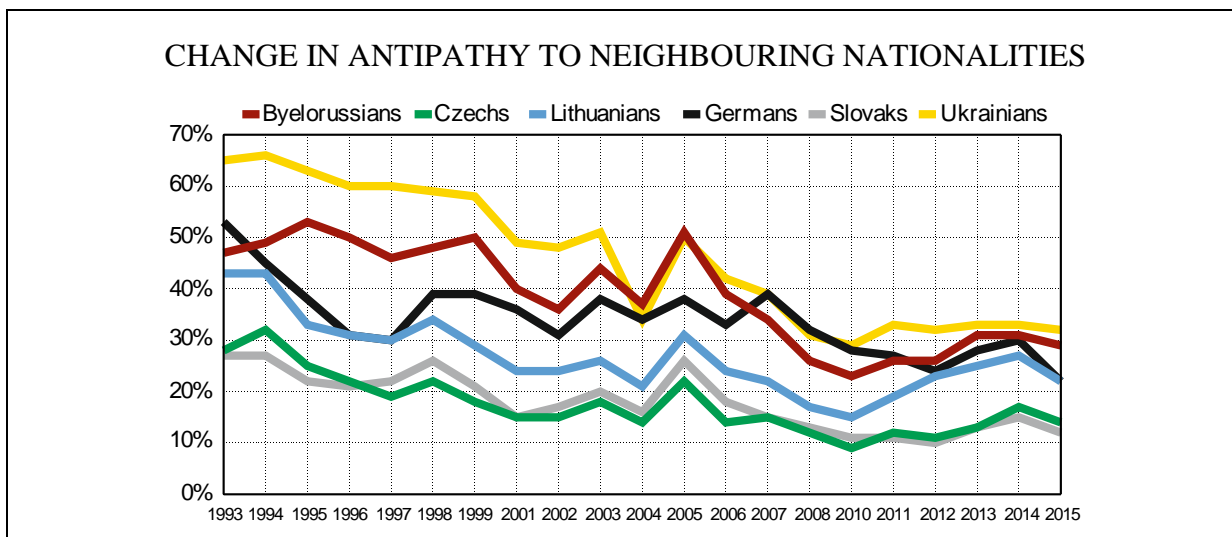
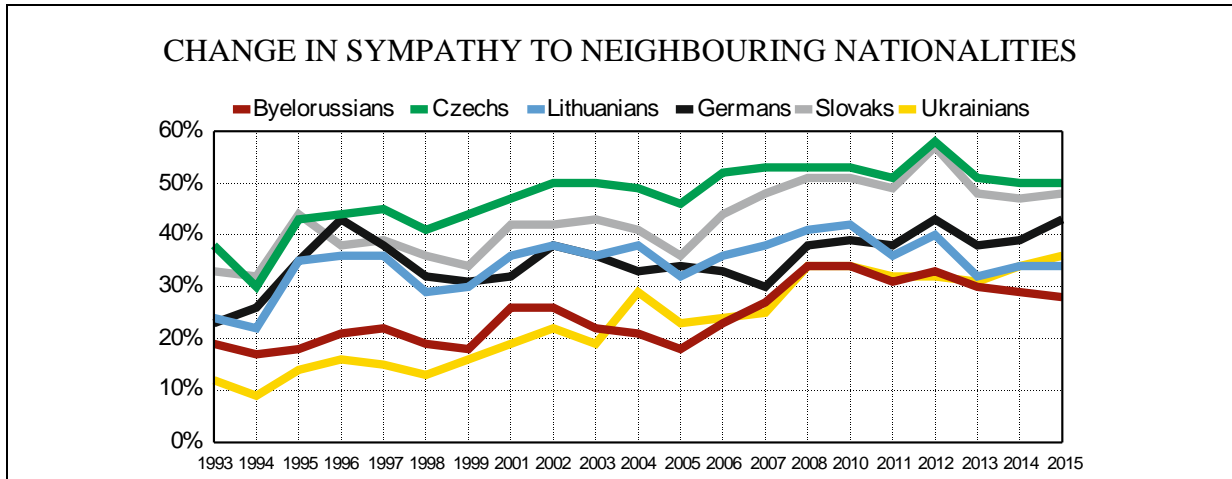
The best-liked nationalities are Italians, Czechs, the Spanish, the English, Slovaks and Swedes. About half of Poles have positive attitude to them. At least two-fifths of respondents have good feelings for Americans, the French, Hungarians, the Dutch, Germans, the Irish, the Swiss, Austrians and the Japanese. In this group Germans are the most controversial, as negative feelings for them are relatively common. Almost two-fifths are positive about Belgians, Croats and Greeks. Sympathy for these nationalities is more widespread than antipathy. Sympathy is more prevalent than antipathy in case of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Georgians, Bulgarians and Estonians. In this group Ukrainians elicit the most emotions, both positive and negative. Negative feelings prevail in attitudes to the remaining nine nationalities in the study. Their prevalence is relatively low in case of Byelorussians, Chinese, Jews and Vietnamese. Dominance of bad emotions is clearer in attitudes to Turks, Palestinians, Romanians, Russians, and, above all, the Roma.

For the last twenty years, Poles' favourite neighbours have been Czechs and Slovaks. The least liked have been Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians. In the 1990s and early 2000s, the least liked nationality were Ukrainians, but with the “orange revolution” the attitude towards them improved. Recent years, in particular the year 2014, deteriorated the attitude to Russians. They register the highest negative attitude among neighbouring nationalities.

## ATTITUDE TO OTHER NATIONALITIES



At the same time, it is worth noting that the attitude to all neighbours, including Russians, is now better than in the beginning of the 1990s. Then, sympathy prevailed only in case of Czechs and Slovaks, while the others were usually viewed with antipathy. Today, negative emotions are more common than positive only with regard to Russians.



Attitude to other nationalities is influenced by many factors. Beyond doubt, it is shaped by national stereotypes, historical legacies, personal experience, current events and political relations between countries inhabited by the nationalities. The deteriorating attitude to Russians is clearly linked to events occurring last year, in particular Russian policy towards Ukraine.

For many years it has been clear that better attitudes are recorded for nationalities enjoying high standard of living, as they are a positive reference point. Poles want to belong to this group. On the other hand, respondents separate themselves from poorer nationalities characterised by lower standard of living, which constitute a negative reference point.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: *"Attitude to other nationalities"*, January 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2015, N=1005. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.