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## IN ADDITION

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

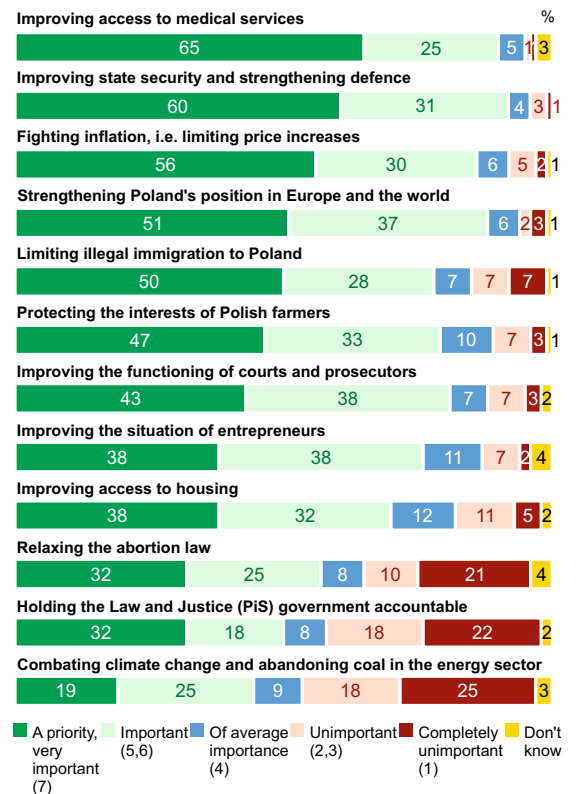
- Consumer Moods
- Trust in Politicians in January
- Assessment of the activities of the parliament and the president in January
- Job Market Sentiment in January
- Social Mood in January
- Attitude Towards the Government in January
- Poles' well-being in 2024
- Women in the Labor Market – A Story of Symbolic Devaluation, Stereotypes, and Strategic Silence
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- Party Preferences at the Beginning of January (CATI)
- Annual Balance of Social Moods

## What should be the government's priorities?

A year after the change of the party in power and the formation of the government by Donald Tusk, we asked Poles what goals should be a priority for the current cabinet. We enquired about each issue separately, asking people to determine their importance on a seven-point scale, where 1 meant that the issue was completely unimportant, and 7 that it was a priority. Based on the answers, the priorities include primarily improving access to medical services and improving state security, i.e. strengthening defence. Both of these issues were considered important by similar percentages of respondents (90% and 91% respectively), but it was the improvement of the functioning of the health care system that was most clearly indicated as a priority: 65% of respondents selected the value 7 on the scale, while the average on a 1-7 scale was 6.37. Improving security was indicated as a priority by 60%, and the mean was 6.22. The importance of both of these issues is not particularly controversial, as evidenced by the lower standard deviation value than in the case of other issues. Both of the above-mentioned matters were also seen as the most important in the previous study, in July 2024, but then the emphasis was slightly stronger on the need to strengthen the state security.

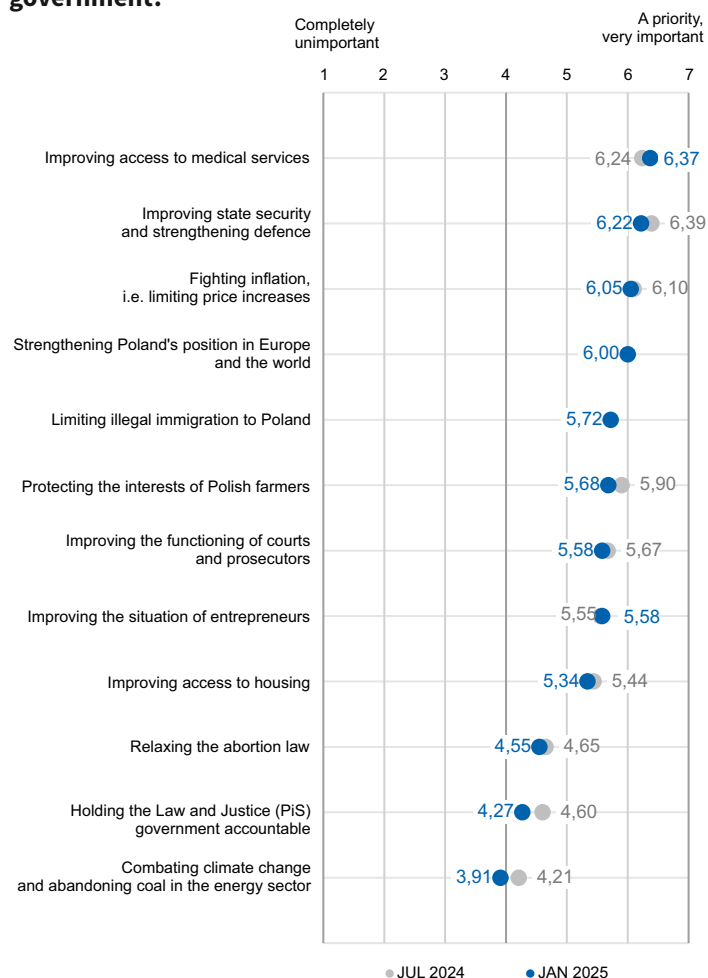
The next two issues in terms of perceived importance are the fight against inflation (86% of respondents considered it important, including 56% as a priority, the mean value was 6.05) and strengthening Poland's position in Europe and in the world (88% of respondents considered it important, including 51% as a priority, the mean value was 6.00). Important, though not primary, issues include: limiting illegal immigration to Poland (78% considered it important, including 50% identified it as a priority; mean value 5.58); protection of the interests of Polish farmers (this is an important issue for 80% of respondents in total, a priority for 47%, mean value 5.72); improving the operation of the courts and prosecutor (81% identified it as important, including 43% as a priority, mean value 5.68), improving the situation of entrepreneurs (76% of respondents

### What should be the primary focus of Donald Tusk's government?



considered it important, including 38% as a priority, mean 5.58); improving the availability of housing (70% of respondents considered it important, including 38% as a priority, mean 5.34).

### What should be the primary focus of Donald Tusk's government?



The three remaining issues included in the study, i.e. energy transformation, holding the previous government accountable, and easing the abortion law, are much more controversial. Among them, combating climate change and moving away from coal in the energy sector are considered the least important – almost as many people believe that this should be an important goal of the government's actions (44%) as think that it is unimportant (43%). It is worth noting that over the last six months, the perceived importance of the energy transformation has significantly decreased – the percentage of respondents for whom it is an important issue has decreased by 6 points in total, while the share of respondents for whom it is unimportant has increased by 7 points, while the mean on the scale has decreased from 4.21 to 3.91. Similar changes have occurred in the approach to holding the Law and Justice (PiS) government accountable. This matter is currently important for 50% of respondents (3 points less than in July 2024), and it is not important for 40% (an increase of 4 points). At the same time, the mean has dropped from 4.60 to 4.27. The relaxation of the abortion

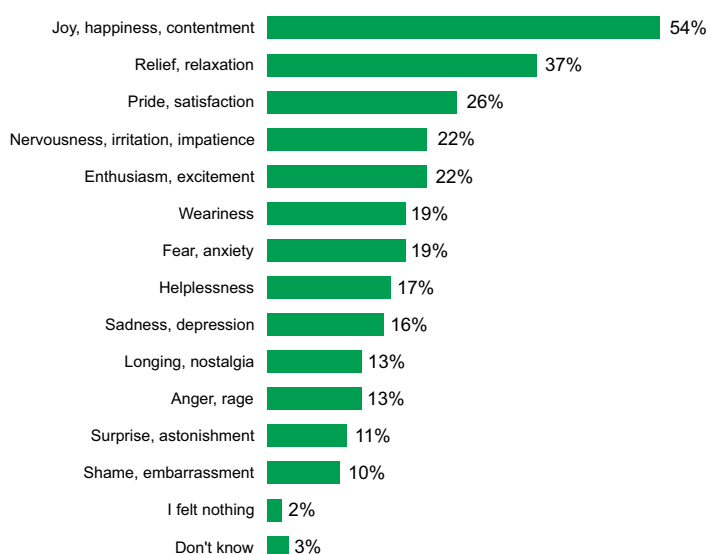
law is considered important by 57% of respondents. This issue is not important for almost one-third (31%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash report in Polish: "Postulated Priorities of Donald Tusk's Government", January 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: January 2025, N=1000. The quota sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Emotional experiences

In the January telephone survey, we asked Poles about the emotions they experienced during the day preceding the survey, and their feelings about the current situation in Poland. Respondents chose feelings from a list of 13 items, whose order was randomized in each interview. The emotional states that accompany the respondents every day are a mixture of the positive and negative, with the former prevailing and the feeling of satisfaction, joy, and happiness standing out above the others, declared by over half of all respondents (54%). The top three in terms of the number of indications also include relief and relaxation (37%) and pride and satisfaction (26%). More than one in five (22%) felt enthusiasm and excitement. About one-fifth felt such negative emotions as nervousness, irritation, impatience (22%), weariness (19%) and fear, anxiety (19%) on the day preceding the survey. To a slightly lesser extent, Poles experienced helplessness (17%) and sadness, regret, or depression (16%). Less often, people felt longing, nostalgia (13%) and surprise, astonishment (11%). A similar proportion of respondents experienced such states as anger, rage (13%) and shame, embarrassment (10%).

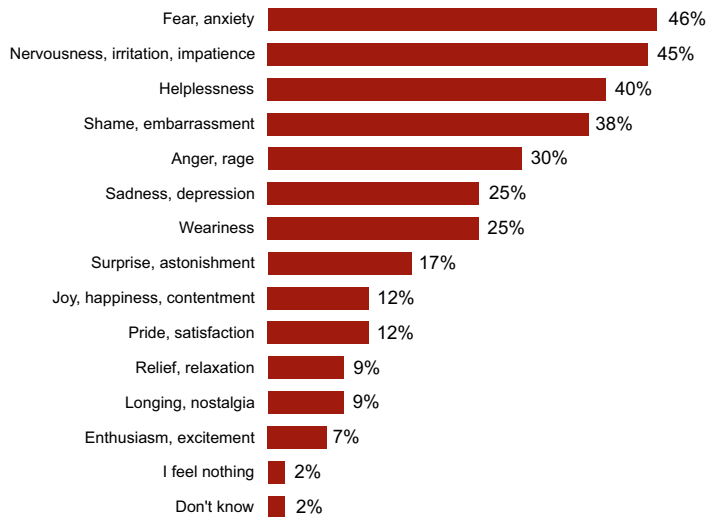
### What feelings and emotions did you experience yesterday?



The landscape of emotions in response to the current situation in Poland is different. The first seven emotional states experienced in this context are negative, with anxiety (46%), irritation (45%), helplessness (40%) and embarrassment (38%) at the forefront. Many people,

thinking about the current situation in the country, feel anger (30%), sadness (25%) and weariness (25%). This was followed by: surprise (17%), contentment (12%), satisfaction (12%), relief (9%), nostalgia (9%) and enthusiasm (7%).

### How do you feel when you think about the current situation in Poland?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash report in Polish: "How do Poles Feel Now?", January 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: January 2025, N=1000. The quota sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

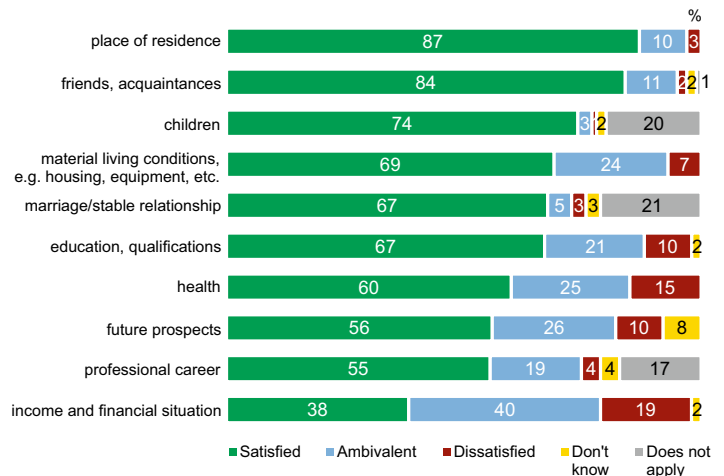
## Life satisfaction in 2024

We have been asking Poles whether they are satisfied with their lives (both in general and with various aspects) for many years, every year. The responses in the latest survey show that social and family relationships are still one of the most frequently indicated reasons for satisfaction. The vast majority of respondents declare satisfaction with friends and close acquaintances (84%), three-quarters feel satisfied with their children (74%), and two-thirds are content with marriage or an informal, permanent relationship (67%). The vast majority of Poles are also satisfied with their place of residence (87%). Satisfaction with material conditions, e.g. housing or equipment, is expressed by more than two-thirds of respondents (69%), while a total of about one-third of respondents assess them as average (24%) or negative (7%). Income is noticeably less likely to be considered adequate. Satisfaction with income is expressed by less than two-fifths (38%), while one-fifth are dissatisfied (19%), and two-fifths (40%) are moderately satisfied in this respect.

Two-thirds of respondents (67%) are happy with their education and qualifications, and more than half are content with their professional career (55%). Among various professional groups, private entrepreneurs, representatives of management staff and specialists, and

workers stand out positively with regard to their professional career, while farmers stand out negatively. Six out of ten adults (60%) declare satisfaction with their health. More than half of Poles (56%) are also optimistic about their future prospects. Ambivalent attitude in this respect is expressed by every fourth respondent (26%), and a pessimistic attitude by one-tenth (10%).

### Are you generally satisfied with your ...



Compared to 2023, satisfaction with some aspects of life has increased to a record level. This concerns: the place of residence (an increase of 3 percentage points), material living conditions (by 3 points), education and qualifications (by 5 points) and prospects for the future (by 5 points). More people than a year ago also express satisfaction with their health (an increase of 4 points). Satisfaction with other aspects remains stable.

On the other hand, eight out of ten Poles currently declare general satisfaction with their lives (81%). Ambivalent attitude is expressed by one-sixth (16%), and dissatisfaction is voiced by two out of a hundred (2%). Compared to last year's measurement, the percentage of people satisfied with their lives has increased by 4 percentage points and is higher than in the last four years, but slightly lower than in 2019, when the level of the overall life satisfaction reached a record level. It is worth noting that over the last 30 years we have observed a clear upward trend. When we asked this question for the first time in 1994, only 53% of respondents declared they were happy with their lives, which is almost 30 percentage points less than today.

### Are you satisfied with your life in general?



Refusal to answer excluded from calculation. "Don't know" answers are omitted.

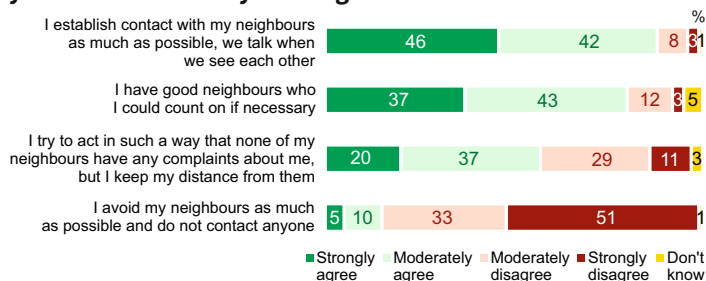
The most satisfied with life are people in a good financial situation, with a high income per person in the household (from PLN 4,000 to PLN 5,999), as well as the youngest respondents (18–24 years old) and those aged 35 to 44. Statistical analysis (linear regression) shows that aspects such as future prospects (B=0.224), satisfaction with a permanent relationship (B=0.173), with children (B=0.126), with the place of residence (B=0.120), material living conditions (B=0.083) and health status (B=0.066) have a statistically significant impact on general life satisfaction.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Life Satisfaction in 2024", January 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November/December 2024, N=915. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Neighbourly relations

Poles overwhelmingly declare openness to neighbourly contacts. Respondents claim that they do not avoid neighbours or isolate themselves (84%), and even more: whenever possible, they try to establish contacts with them, greeting, exchanging a few words or talking to a neighbour they meet (88%). The vast majority of respondents claim that they have friendly, good neighbours on whom they could count if necessary (80%). At the same time, however, the neighbourly relations of most Poles seem to be primarily conventional, polite in nature, and almost three-fifths admit that in relations with neighbours they try to act in such a way that no one has any complaints about them, but they keep their distance (57%). About one-seventh (15%) isolate themselves in their place of residence, do not establish neighbourly contacts, and even avoid neighbours out of principle and do not contact anyone whenever possible.

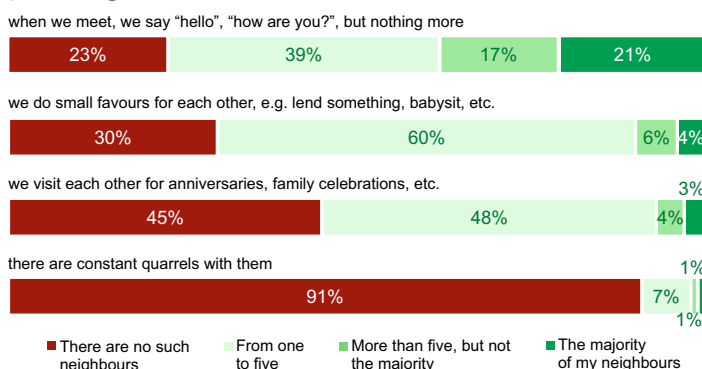
### How are your relations with your neighbours where you live? Do you agree that the following statements describe your relations with your neighbours?



The most commonly practiced way of maintaining neighbourly relations is purely conventional, reduced solely to the polite formula of greeting a neighbour when you meet them. Currently, over three-quarters of respondents maintain this type of relationship with at least some of their neighbours (77%). More than one-fifth keep this type of relationship with most of their neighbours (21%). Another fairly common behaviour in neighbourly relations is providing each other with small favours, such as lending something, looking after the house, helping with childcare, receiving mutual parcels, etc. This is practiced by over two-thirds of Poles (70%). However, the vast majority (60%) admit that such more intimate relations connect them only with a few of their neighbours (between one and five), while only a few (4%) are so close to most of their neighbours.

More than half (55%) say that they maintain relatively close, personal social contacts with their neighbours: they visit each other for birthdays or meet for various other family celebrations. Such relations are also primarily limited to a narrow group of neighbours (one to five, 49%), and few respondents share this level of intimacy with most of their neighbours (3%). According to the survey, conflicts in their immediate neighbourhood only happen to a few: one-eleventh (9%) have admitted that they are in conflict with their neighbours. In most cases, these are disputes or animosities with a relatively small group (from one to five neighbours, 7%). Only very few (1%) are in conflict with most of their neighbours.

### Do the following statements describe your relations with your neighbours?



"Don't know" answers are omitted.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Neighbourly Relations", January 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: August 2024, N=939. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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