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## IN ADDITION

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

- Presidential Candidates in the Opinions of Poles
- Social Mood in February
- Trust in Politicians in February
- Job Market Sentiment in February
- Assessment of the Activities of the Parliament and the President in February
- Party Preferences in the Second Half of February (CATI)
- What's Been Talked about Lately?
- Party Preferences at the Beginning of February (CATI)
- The Event of 2024 in Poland and Around the World

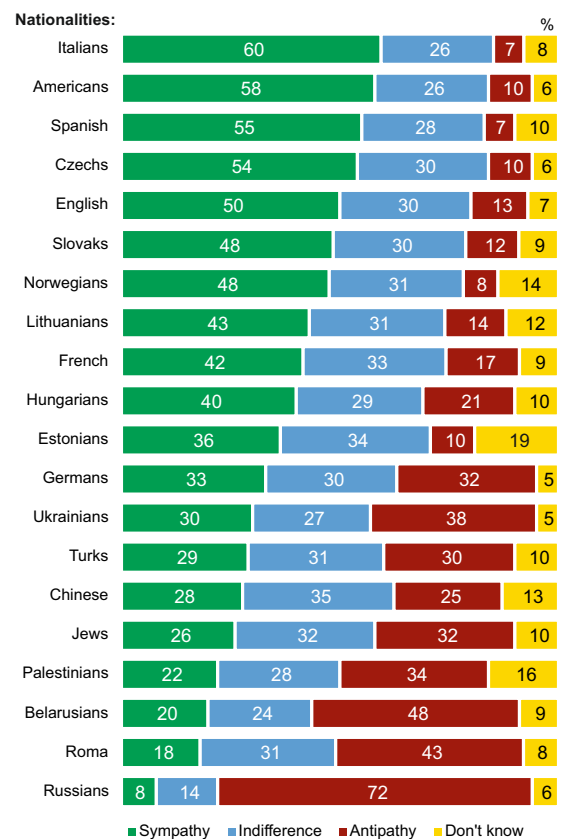
## Attitude towards other nationalities

This year, the ranking of the nationalities most liked by Poles is headed by Italians, with six out of ten respondents declaring sympathy for them (60%), and only 7% expressing dislike. Slightly fewer people have a positive attitude towards Americans (58%), Spaniards (55%) and Czechs (54%). Half have a friendly attitude towards the English (50%), and almost half feel so about Slovaks and Norwegians (48% each). Over two-fifths declare sympathy for Lithuanians (43%) and the French (42%), and slightly fewer are positive about Hungarians (40%) and Estonians (36%). Dislike for all the nationalities mentioned above is expressed less often than sympathy. It is lowest towards Italians and Spaniards (7% each) and Norwegians (8%), and the highest level of dislike in this group is declared towards Hungarians (21%). It is noteworthy that a large proportion of respondents (19%) do not have a specific attitude towards Estonians.

The nationalities that are likable and disliked to a similar degree are: Germans (33% vs. 32%), Turks (29% vs. 30%) and Chinese (28% vs. 25%). Negative emotions prevail to a greater or lesser extent towards the remaining nations. This prevalence of antipathy is relatively small towards Ukrainians (38% of declarations of dislike vs. 30% of sympathy), Jews (32% vs. 26%) and Palestinians (34% vs. 22%), and larger towards Belarusians (48% vs. 20%) and the Roma (43% vs. 18%). Poles are most distant towards Russians, with the vast majority of respondents declaring dislike (72%) and sympathy is voiced by very few (8%).

After the improvement in attitudes towards many nationalities noted a year ago, this year we have seen a deterioration, expressed in a decrease in sympathy rather than a rise in dislike. The attitude towards neighbours has worsened significantly. This applies to Slovaks (a decrease in declarations of sympathy by 12 percentage points, an increase in dislike by 4 points), Ukrainians (a decrease in sympathy by 10 points, an increase in dislike by 8 points), Lithuanians (a decrease in sympathy by 8 points, an increase in dislike by 2 points), Germans (a decrease

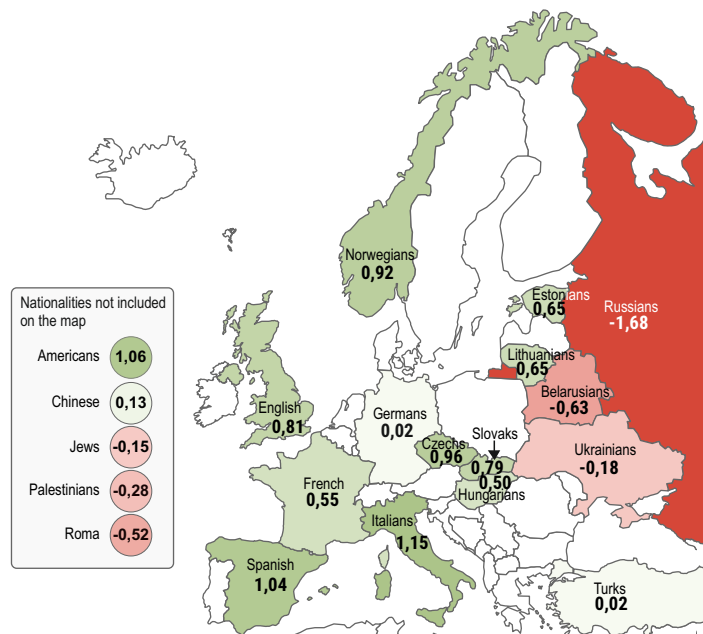
Attitude to other nationalities



■ Sympathy ■ Indifference ■ Antipathy ■ Don't know

in sympathy by 7 points), Czechs (a decrease in sympathy by 7 points, an increase in dislike by 3 points). In the case of Belarusians, this decrease was smaller (4 points, an increase in dislike by 1 point). Paradoxically, in the case of Russians, i.e. the least liked neighbour, the percentage of declarations of sympathy has not changed and it is still 8%, and the dislike has decreased slightly from 76% to 72%. However, it should be remembered that after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, its level was very high, reaching values not previously recorded in our research.

**Attitude to selected nationalities. Average values on the scale from -3 (max. antipathy) to +3 (max. sympathy)**

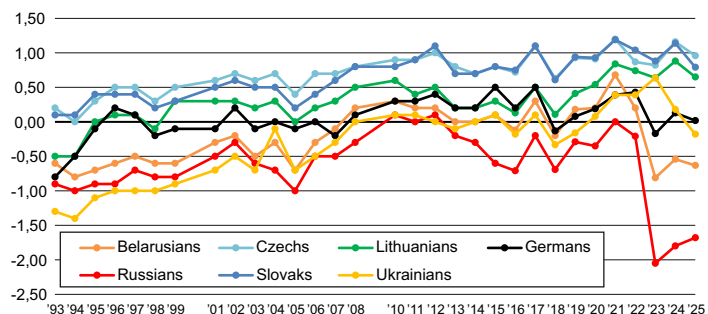


For the second time in a row, the attitude of Poles towards nationalities that gained very clearly in their eyes after the outbreak of the war in Ukraine has deteriorated. This applies to Ukrainians, Americans (a drop in sympathy by 7 points with an increase in dislike by 2 points) and the English (a drop in sympathy by 5 points with an increase in dislike by 3 points). However, it should be noted that after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the attitude towards these nationalities was at a record high. Last year, we recorded an improvement in attitude towards nationalities that lost out particularly after the outbreak of the war, i.e. Russians, Chinese, Hungarians, Belarusians and Germans. This year, we have again recorded a deterioration in attitudes towards all of them, except for the aforementioned Russians. It is worth noting that in this group, Hungarians have clearly lost sympathy (a 6 percentage point drop in sympathy, a 4 point increase in dislike), and the change in attitudes towards them compared to the period before the outbreak of the war is very clear. In January 2022, they were still in the top three favourite nationalities.

Compared to the previous measurement, we have also recorded a decrease in sympathy towards Jews by 6 points and – compared to 2021, when we last asked about this nation – towards Norwegians, also by 6 points. When

interpreting this data, it should be remembered that during the coronavirus pandemic, the attitude of Poles towards other nationalities generally improved and was exceptionally good.

**Changes in attitudes to Poland's neighbours. Average values on the scale from -3 (max. antipathy) to +3 (max. sympathy)**

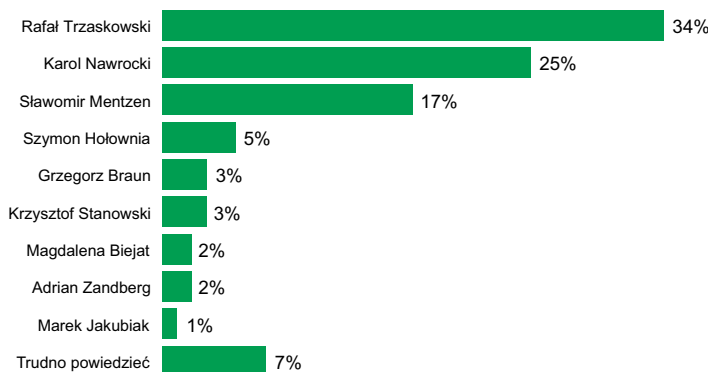


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "The Attitude of Poles Towards Other Nations", February 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: January 2025, N=972. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Presidential elections

In the second half of February, about three months before the presidential elections in Poland, 71% of those eligible to vote are declaring participation with at least 99% probability. The greatest support of all potential voters – regardless of the declared certainty of participation – is enjoyed by Rafał Trzaskowski, designated by the Civic Coalition (KO). If the first round of elections were to take place now, 34% of those interested in participating in the elections would vote for him. The candidate of Law and Justice (PiS) Karol Nawrocki (25%) would receive fewer votes, while Sławomir Mentzen of the Confederation for Freedom and Independence would be third, with 17%. The other candidates enjoy much less support. The Third Way candidate Szymon Hołownia could count on 5% of the votes, 3% would vote for Grzegorz Braun and Krzysztof Stanowski each, and even less, at 2% each, would support the left-wing candidates: Magdalena Biejat from the Left and Adrian Zandberg from the party Razem (Together).

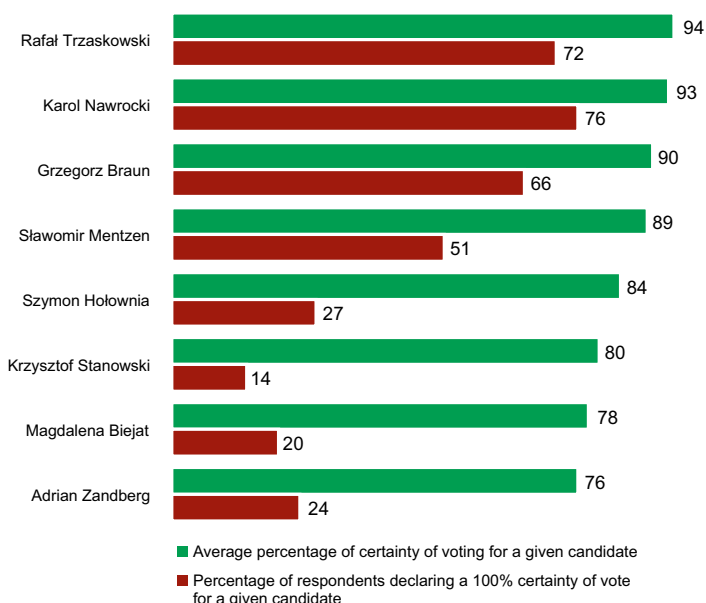
**Who would you vote for in the presidential election?**



Candidates with the fewest indications were omitted

The potential voters of Rafał Trzaskowski and Karol Nawrocki are the most certain of voting for the candidates they have indicated. In the case of these two politicians, we also observe the highest percentages declaring 100% support. Voters of Grzegorz Braun and Sławomir Mentzen are also relatively sure of their decision, although in the case of the latter, only half are certain of giving him 100% support. Less certainty of voting – especially when taking into account the percentages of respondents declaring a 100% intention to vote for a given person – is visible in case of Szymon Hołownia, Adrian Zandberg, Magdalena Biejat, and Krzysztof Stanowski.

**To what extent, in percentages, are you certain that you will vote for this candidate?**



Candidates with fewest indications were omitted

We checked how electorates of individual political parties will vote in the presidential election. The preferences of KO supporters are the most clear-cut: 94% of them support Rafał Trzaskowski. Karol Nawrocki can count on votes from PiS supporters to a slightly smaller extent (82%), and Sławomir Mentzen and Szymon Hołownia are even less popular in the electorates of their political groups. Sławomir Mentzen's candidacy is supported by 71% of the Confederation electorate, while one-eighth would vote for Grzegorz Braun (12%). Among the Third Way electorate, Szymon Hołownia enjoys the greatest support (70%), but one-ninth of them want to vote for Rafał Trzaskowski (11%), while Magdalena Biejat and Sławomir Mentzen also have their share of this group of voters (4% each). The electorate of the Left is definitely the most divided in its preferences. The most popular candidate among them is Rafał Trzaskowski (39%), over a quarter would vote for Magdalena Biejat (27%), and one-eighth would support Adrian Zandberg (12%).

Among voters without specific party sympathies, Sławomir Mentzen and Karol Nawrocki are the most

popular (14% and 13% of declarations of vote, respectively), and one in ten would support Krzysztof Stanowski (10%).

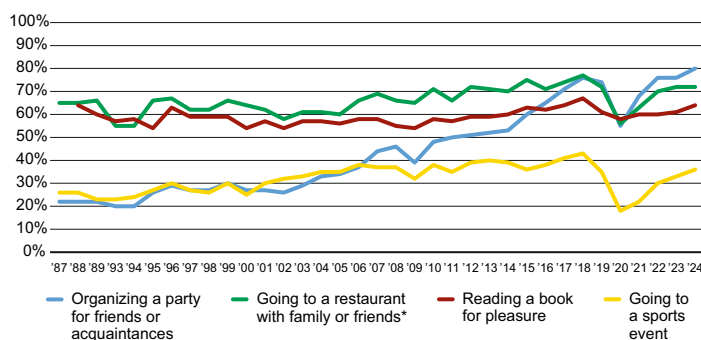
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash report in Polish: "Voting in the Presidential Elections", February 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: February 2025, N=1002. The quota sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

**Activities in 2024**

In 2024, the vast majority of Poles went to a restaurant with family or friends (80%). The percentage of people who went out to eat with someone close at least once increased by 4 percentage points compared to 2023, reaching the highest result in the history of our measurements, i.e. since 1987. It is four times higher than 30 years ago: in 1994, 20% of respondents declared going to a restaurant with family or friends. Other activities related to spending free time, such as going to the cinema, theater, an exhibition or a sporting event, were also indicated by a larger group than in the previous year. However, despite the increase in the percentage of people who took part in a sporting event and read at least one book for pleasure, these results are not as high as in 2018.

**Activities in which respondents participated at least once in a given year**

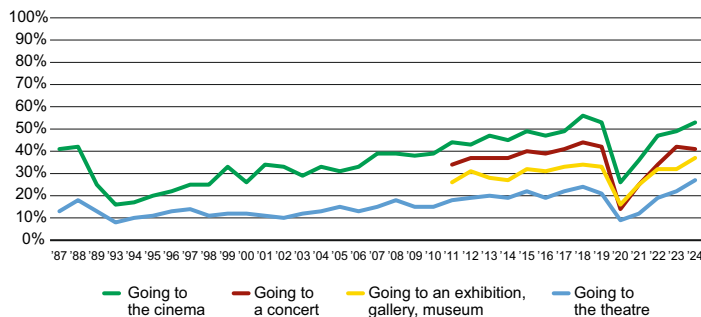
Percentages of indications concerning the year



\*Before 2016, the question concerned only going out with the family

**Activities in which respondents participated at least once in a given year**

Percentages of indications concerning the year

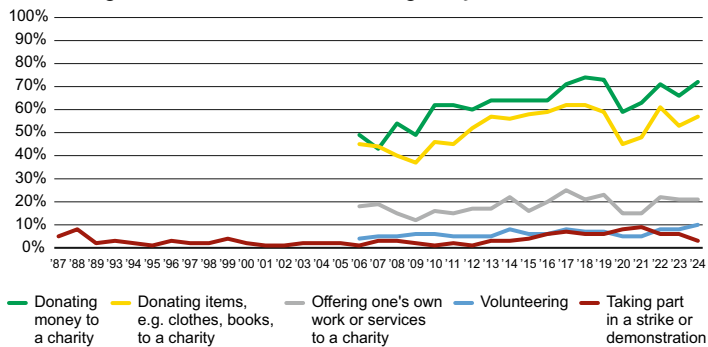


Compared to the previous year, social engagement of Poles has also increased and more people declare that they have donated money to charity. The share of people

who gave things, e.g. books or clothes, as part of charity campaigns has increased, and slightly more people than in 2023 worked as volunteers. At the same time, the percentage of Poles who borrowed money from friends at least once in the past year has decreased to 7%, and 60% of respondents bought themselves something attractive and unplanned. This indicates the good financial condition of a significant part of Polish households.

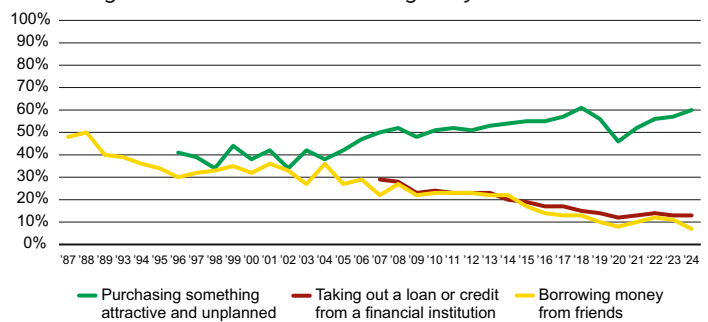
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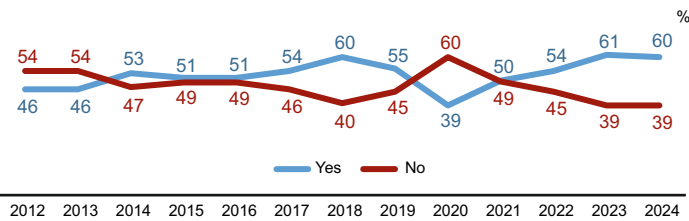


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Activities and Experiences of Poles in 2024", February 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: January 2025, N=972. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Holiday travel

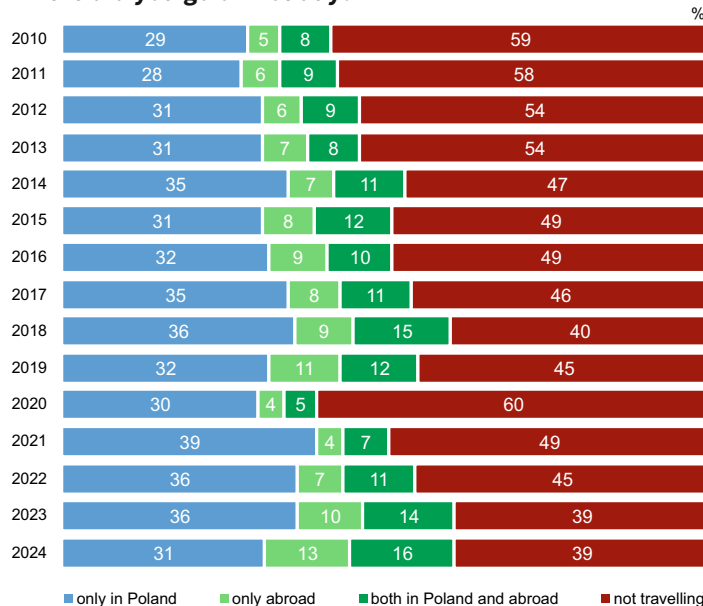
In 2024, three-fifths of adult Poles (60%) went on at least a two-day holiday outside their place of permanent residence, which is almost the same as in 2023. This is one of the three highest results recorded since we started asking about this type of travel, i.e. since 2012. A similar percentage of respondents took this form of holiday in 2018.

### In the past year, did you travel for pleasure or tourism for at least 2 days, with at least one overnight stay?



In 2024, as before, Polish tourists most often spent their holidays exclusively in their own country (31%), but the share of such people among all respondents decreased significantly (a drop of 5 percentage points). On the other hand, the percentage of respondents traveling abroad increased significantly once again. Compared to 2023, the number of respondents who went on both domestic and foreign holidays increased by 2 points (16%), and the proportion of those who declared only foreign trips increased by 3 points (13%). In total, 29% of adult Poles spent at least one night on holiday abroad last year, which is the highest percentage since we began researching this issue in 2010.

### Where did you go on holiday?\*



\* In 2010–2011, the surveys were conducted before the end of the year, therefore the respondents' declarations concerned both the trips already made and those planned by the end of the year; Missing data were omitted

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Tourist Trips of Poles in 2024 and Plans for 2025", February 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: January 2025, N=972. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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