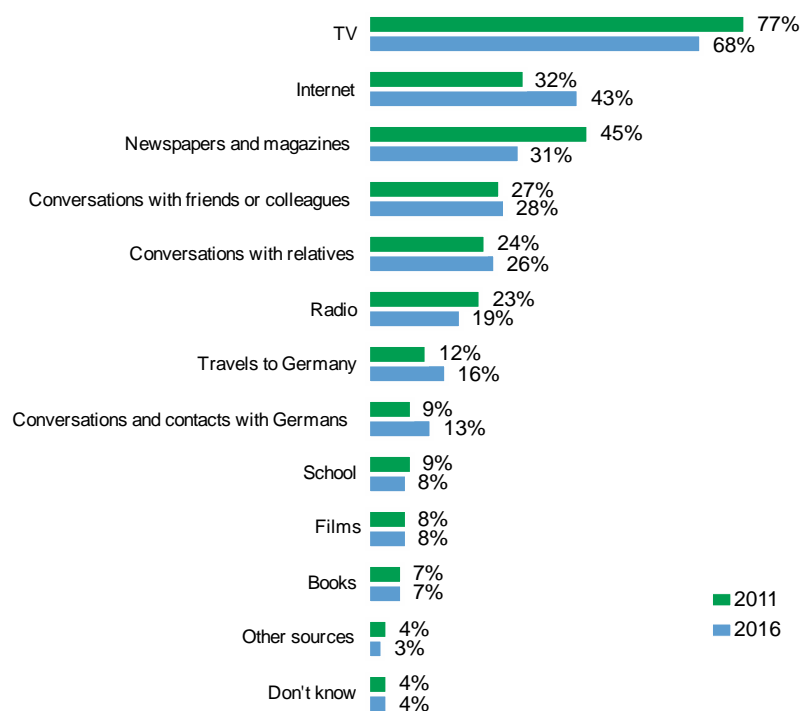


## Contacts between Poles and Germans

The main source of information about Germany and Germans for the Poles is television, mentioned by over two-thirds (68%) of respondents. Over two-fifths (43%) use the internet for this purpose, while almost a third (31%) derive their knowledge from newspapers and magazines. The other significant sources of knowledge about Germany and Germans are conversations with relatives (26%), as well as friends or colleagues (28%).

### Main sources of knowledge about Germany and Germans

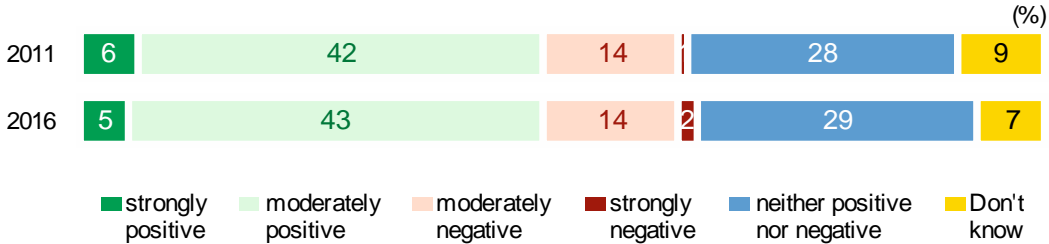


*Up to four answers possible*

Compared with 2011, TV, radio and printed press are used less often, whereas the internet has increased in importance as the source of knowledge about Poland's western neighbour and its inhabitants. In the last five years there has also been an increase in the number of people gaining knowledge during travels to Germany and personal contacts with Germans.

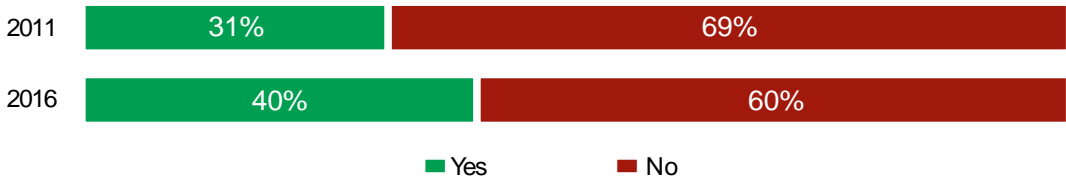
Information about Germany and Germans usually has positive connotations (48%), but one-sixth of respondents (16%) usually receive negative information. More than a quarter of Poles (29%) think that the information about Germany and Germans is usually neutral, i.e. neither positive nor negative. Although channels of information have changed significantly in the last five years, opinions about the balance of information have remained virtually unchanged.

**Is the information about Germany and Germans usually...**



Two-fifths of Poles (40%) have been to Germany after 1989. Compared with 2011, the proportion of people who have visited Germany after systemic transformation has risen by 9 percentage points.

**Have you been to Germany after 1989?**



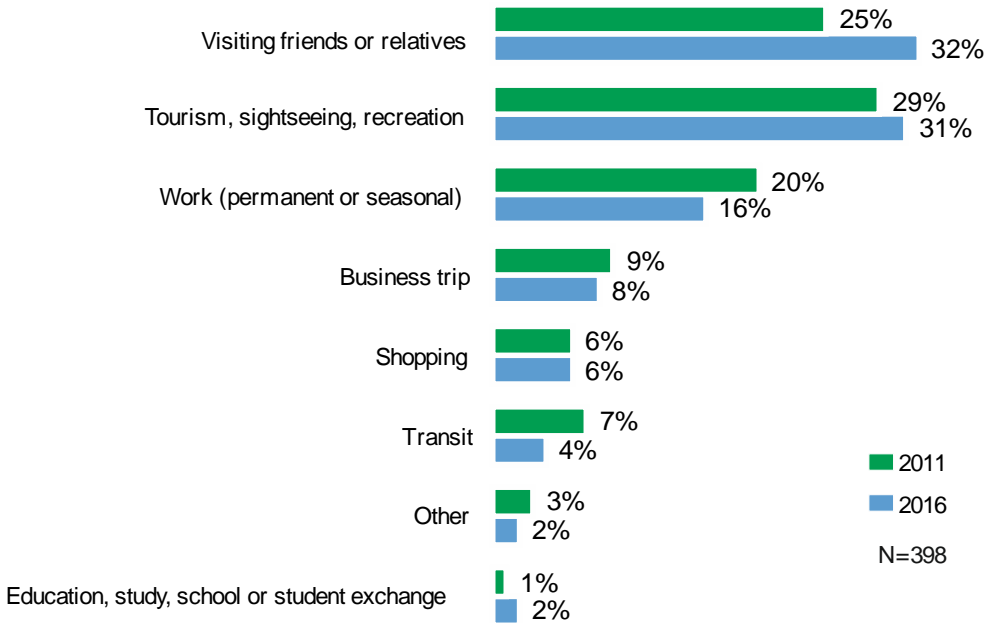
The percentage of people who have visited Germany after 1989 is higher among the better-educated groups. Less than one-fifth (18%) of respondents with primary and post-primary education have been to this country, while the corresponding figure for college graduates is 58%. Groups that have visited Germany relatively commonly are: residents of cities from 100,000 to 500,000 (57%), people in good material living conditions, i.e. with monthly

household per capita income of at least 2000 PLN (58%), managers and professionals with higher education (66%), self-employed (72%). Groups that have visited Germany least are: students (27% have been there after 1989), rural residents (30%), service sector employees (28%), people with lowest household per capita income (23%), respondents evaluating their material living conditions as bad (28%).

Most people who have been to Germany after 1989 last went there in 2010 or later (53%). This means that personal contacts between Poles and Germans are fairly recent: only 15% last went to Germany before 2000, while one-third (32%) most recently visited Germany in the first decade of the 21st century.

The most common reasons for the last travel to Germany were: visiting family or friends (32%) and tourism, sightseeing, recreation (31%). For 16% the purpose was paid work (permanent or seasonal). Compared with 2011, there has been an increase in the number of personal visits and a decrease in work-related travel. It can be assumed that in the last five years a number of Poles have emigrated to Germany and they invite family and friends to visit. The number of Poles transiting Germany fell slightly.

**Main purpose of the last travel to Germany**



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Contacts between Poles and Germans", June 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2016, N=1002. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

