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IN ADDITION

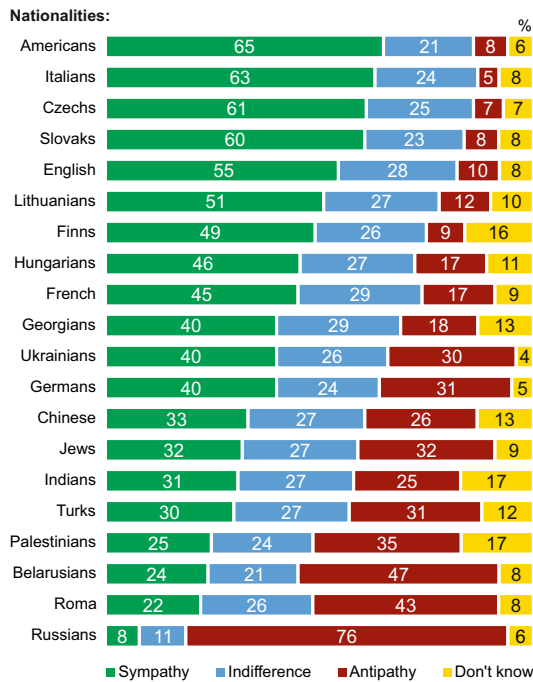
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Moods on the Job Market in March
- Opinions about Public Institutions in March
- What Kind of People Do We Want to Elect to the Authorities of Our Cities and Municipalities?
- The war in Ukraine and NATO
- Quarterly Balance of Social Mood
- Opinions about Parliament, President and Local Authority in April
- 20 Years of Poland's Membership in the EU
- Moods on the Job Market in April
- April Ranking of Trust in Politicians
- Social Moods in April

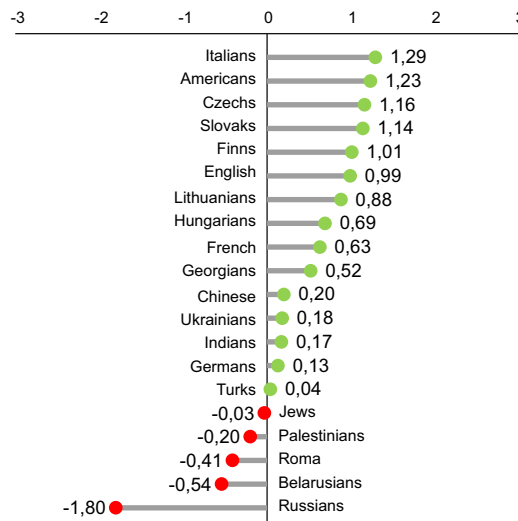
Attitude towards other nationalities

Similarly to last year, the favourite nationality for Poles turned out to be Americans, with nearly two-thirds of respondents declaring their liking for them. Behind them in the ranking are Italians and our country's southern neighbours: Czechs and Slovaks. Most respondents also declared sympathy for the English and Lithuanians, and nearly half have positive feelings towards Finns, Hungarians and the French. Two-fifths of respondents declare sympathy for Georgians, Ukrainians and Germans, although in the case of the latter two nationalities there is a high percentages of declared dislike.

Attitude to other nationalities.



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



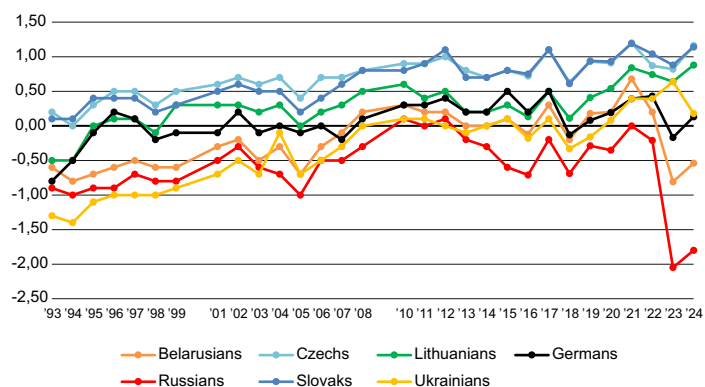
Further positions in the ranking are held by nationalities with similar sympathy and antipathy: Jews, Indians and Turks. The list ends with nationalities and ethnic groups that Poles dislike: Palestinians, Roma, Belarusians and Russians. It is also worth noting that Poles have exceptionally well-formed attitudes towards Russians - only one-ninth are indifferent towards them, while in case of the other nationalities and ethnic groups, one-fifth to one-fourth express indifference.

Sudden changes in our attitude towards various nationalities related to the outbreak of the war in Ukraine were recorded a year ago are now less visible, or they have largely disappeared. Negative feelings to Hungarians, Germans, Belarusians, and even Russians, who are particularly disliked by Poles, have decreased. However, this year we have noticed the biggest change in the attitude of Poles towards Ukrainians - sympathy for them has clearly decreased, and antipathy has increased.

Over the last year, attitudes towards all neighbours have changed. With the exception of Ukrainians, in each case we are

have noted an improvement, although it should be remembered how low the levels of sympathy for Russians and Belarusians was in the previous measurement. This year, Czechs have taken the lead among our favourite neighbours, although the Slovaks are close behind them. The third place is taken by Lithuanians, the fourth by Ukrainians, and the fifth by Germans, towards whom a year ago there was a lot of hostility. Invariably, Russians are the most disliked, but antipathy also prevails towards Belarusians.

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", March 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: January 2024, N=1015. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

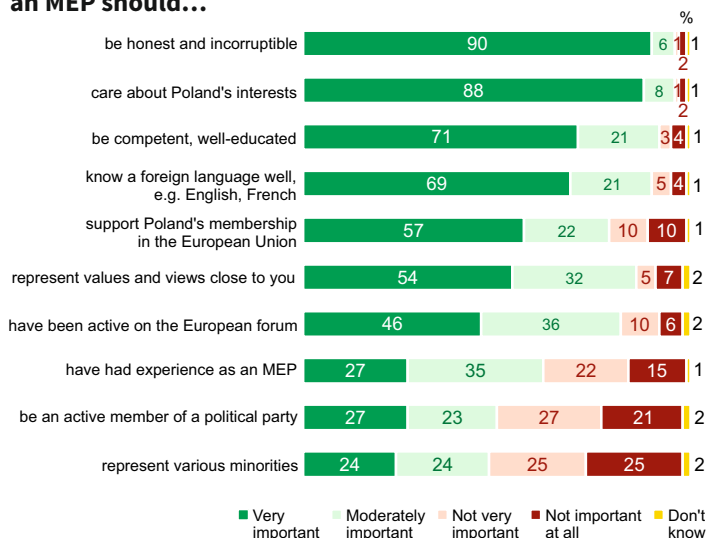
Social expectations towards MEPs

Elections to the European Parliament will be held in Poland on June 9. Poles expect from MEPs, above all, personal honesty, resistance to corruption (as many as 90% consider this feature to be very important), as well as patriotism and being guided in their political actions by the interests of Poland (for 88% this is very important). The most valued attributes of a candidate for an MEP include appropriate preparation and skills, i.e., firstly, a high level of education and competence, and secondly, knowledge of foreign languages (71% and 69% of Poles, respectively, think that these are very important features).

It is important, although not of primary importance, that the future MEP supports membership in the European Union, is active in the European Union and represents views and values close to the potential voter.

It is less important whether a candidate for the European Parliament has experience as an MEP, actively works in a political party or whether he or she is a representative of any minorities.

How important is it to you personally that a candidate for an MEP should...

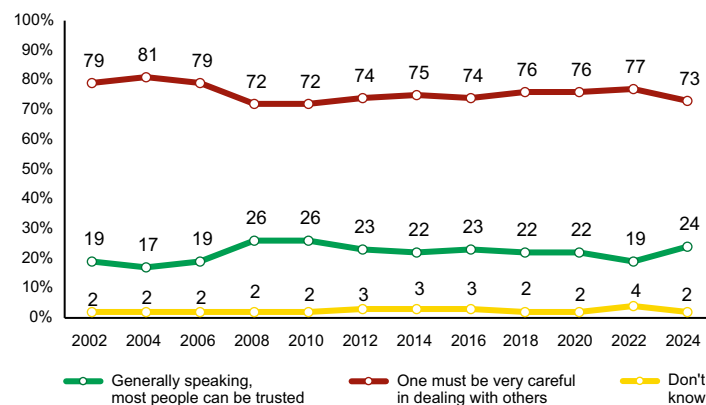


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash report in Polish: "Who should represent us in the EU? Social expectation towards MEPs", April 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: April 2024, N=1000, telephone interviews. The quota sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Social trust

For years, the majority of Poles has expressed the view that caution must be exercised in relationships with other people. In this year's survey, this view was voiced by almost three-quarters of respondents (73%). Only less than a quarter (24%) believe that most people can be trusted.

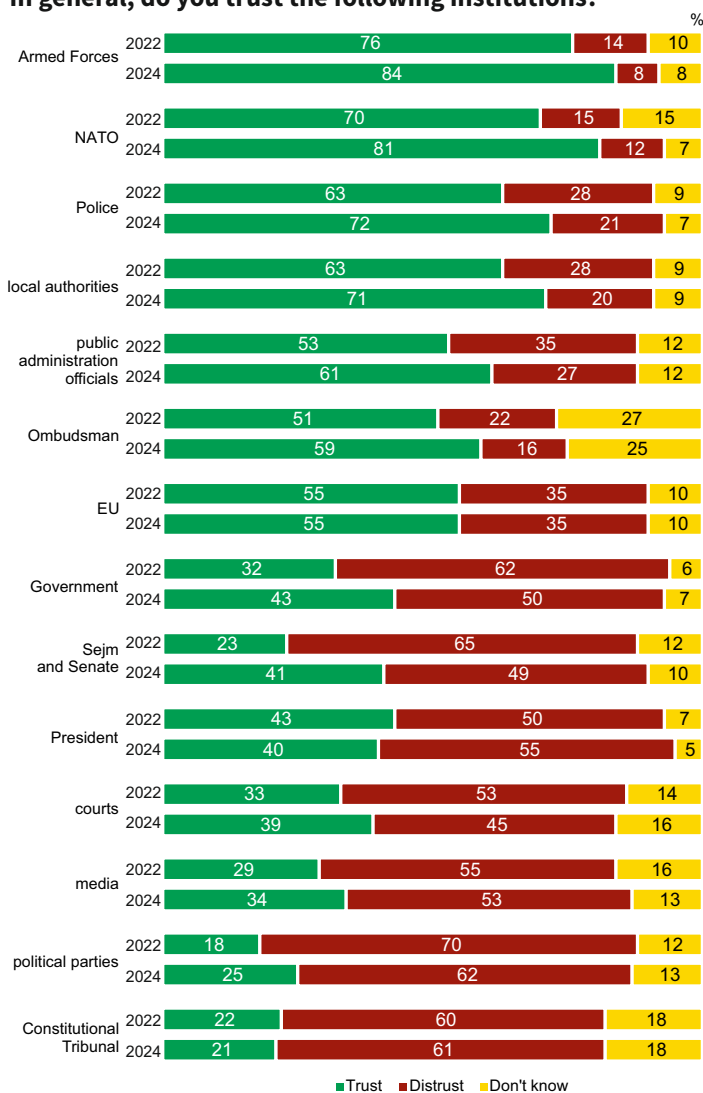
Which of the two views regarding social life in Poland is closer to your opinion?



Among state institutions and international organizations of which Poland is a member, Poles have the greatest trust to institutions related to security. The vast majority of respondents have confidence in the Polish army, but also – to a slightly smaller extent – they express trust in the entire North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Nearly three-quarters declare trust in the police and in the local authorities, and three-fifths trust officials, public administration and the Ombudsman. More than half have confidence in the European Union.

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In general, do you trust the following institutions?



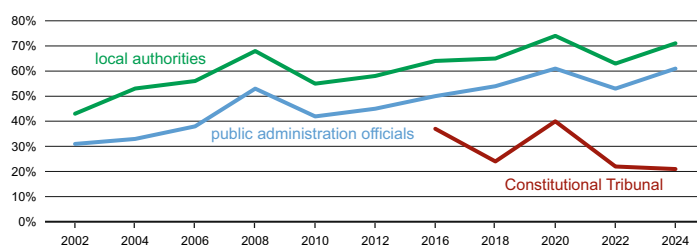
The prevailing attitude towards the remaining institutions and organizations listed in the survey is distrust. This includes central government bodies, both executive and legislative. Approximately two-fifths of respondents express trust in the government and parliament, while approximately half declare lack of trust. The attitude towards the president is quite similar. Two-fifths of respondents have confidence in the president, and more than half declare distrust. Lack of confidence also prevails in the attitude towards the courts and the media. As usual, political parties are low in the social trust ranking, as every fourth respondent currently trusts them, and over three-fifths declare distrust. This year, for the first time in CBOS research, the last place on the list of institutions and

organizations enjoying citizens' trust is occupied by the Constitutional Tribunal, and not by political parties, as before. Only slightly over one-fifth of Poles trust this institution, one of the most important for democratic order and the rule of law, and the majority do not trust it.

Compared to 2022, when we recorded a clear decline in trust towards all institutions included in the study, we are currently observing mainly positive changes in their public perception. The greatest increase in trust has been in case of the Sejm and Senate, the current government (compared to the second government of Prime Minister Morawiecki), local authorities, as well as the army, NATO, the Ombudsman, courts and the political parties.

From a longer time perspective, there has been a noteworthy increase in the credibility of local authorities and public administration officials and the loss of authority of the Constitutional Tribunal.

Trust in:



Percentage of respondents declaring trust.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Social Trust", April 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: February 2024, N=994. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Financial situation of households

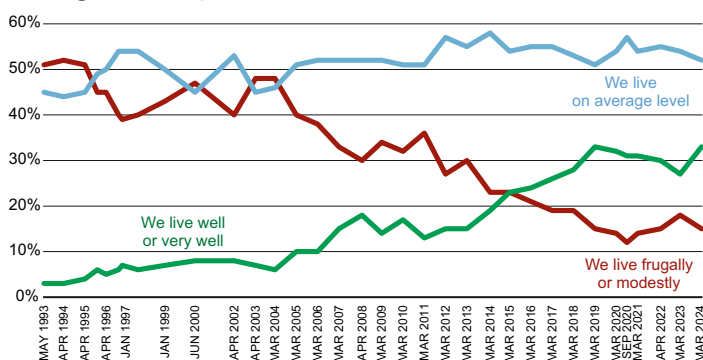
Data from the Central Statistical Office show that in Poland the average annual increase in prices of goods and services in 2023 amounted to 11.4% y/y and was lower than in 2022 (14.4% y/y). After a decline in real wages in 2022, there was a real increase in 2023. Data from the first months of this year show further improvement - a decline in inflation and an increase in income. This translates into declarations regarding the standard of living.

Describing the way they manage money in their households, more than half of respondents claim that they live at an average level - they have enough for everyday life, but they have to save up for more serious expenses (52%). One-third estimate that their life is good or very good – they have enough money for their expenses without saving much (29%) or can even afford some luxury (4%). One-seventh say that they live modestly - they have to manage money very sparingly on a daily basis (14%), and very few say that they are very poor - they do not have enough even for basic needs (1%).

Over the past year, assessments of living standards have improved. The percentage of people declaring that their life is good or very good has increased from 27% to 33%, and the proportion of people claiming that they are very poor or live modestly has decreased from 18% to 15%. Currently, the proportion of people who are satisfied with their financial situation is among the highest in the history of our research. We recorded an equally high percentage of positive assessments in 2019, while the lowest percentage of people living in poverty or modestly was in the second half of 2020. In subsequent years, until this year, the ratings were slightly worse.

However, taking into account a longer perspective, covering the last three decades, one can notice a huge improvement in the perception of one's own financial situation. Until 2015, the share of those declaring a poor or modest life was higher than that of people living well or very well, and since 2016 the share of the latter has invariably predominated.

Which of the following terms best describes money management in your household?

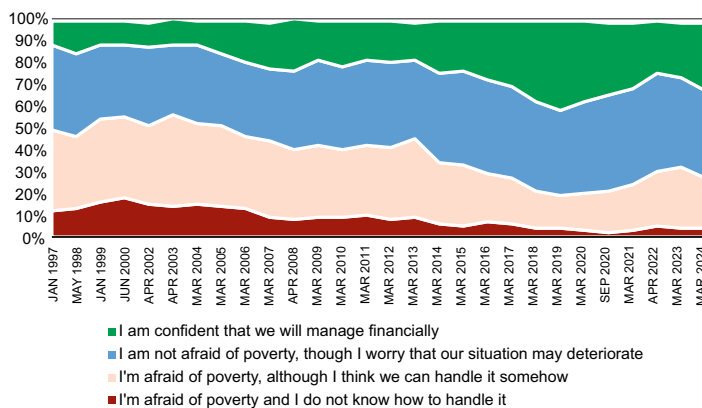


Currently, more than a quarter of respondents are afraid of poverty (27%), including 23% who believe that they will somehow cope and 4% who feel helpless. The rest are not afraid of poverty, with two-fifths (40%) afraid of a deterioration of their financial situation, and almost one-third (31%) are completely confident about their financial future.

Over the last year, the percentage of respondents afraid of poverty has decreased significantly from 32% to 27%, and the proportion of those who are confident about their financial future has increased from 25% to 31%. The lowest level of fear of poverty in the history of our research and the highest percentage of people who were completely confident about their financial future was

recorded in 2019. The events of the following years, including the pandemic, war on our eastern border and dynamically rising prices, shook the financial security of Poles. In the following years, fears of poverty increased and only this year have we recorded their decline. Taking into account a longer perspective covering the last quarter of a century, it can be said that fears of poverty have decreased significantly.

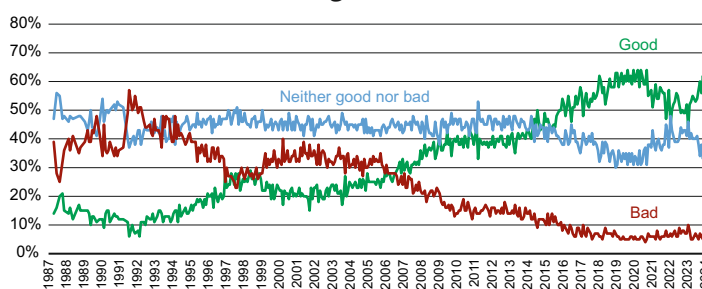
Which of the following statements best describes your household's current financial situation?



"Don't know" answers omitted

In March 2024, 57% of respondents assessed the financial conditions of their households as good, nearly two-fifths (38%) as average, and relatively few called it bad (5%). These ratings have improved slightly over the past year. Taking a slightly longer perspective into account, it can be noticed that Poles were most satisfied with the financial conditions of their households in the period preceding the pandemic. In the following years there was a deterioration. The worst ratings at this time were recorded at the beginning of 2023, during a period of high inflation.

Evaluation of material living conditions of the household



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Financial Situation of Households", April 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: March 2024, N=1089. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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