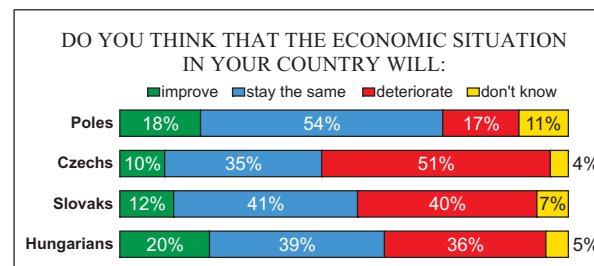
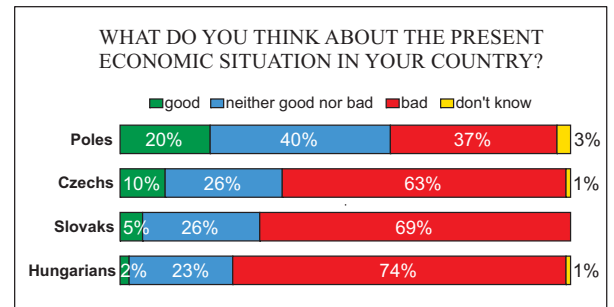


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- ECONOMIC SITUATION AND STANDARD OF LIVING IN POLAND, CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY
- PREPARATIONS FOR EURO 2012 EUROPEAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
- INFIDELITY
- INTERNET USE

ECONOMIC SITUATION AND STANDARD OF LIVING IN POLAND, CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY

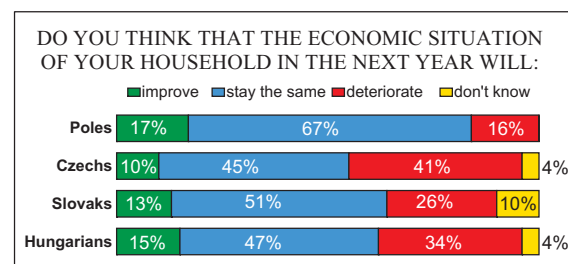
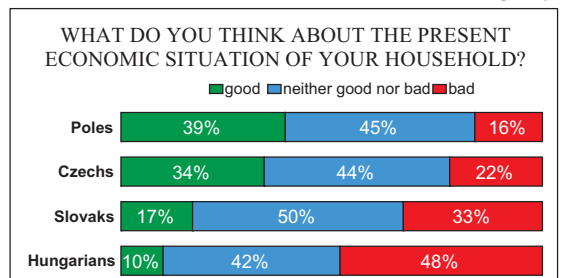
In all countries belonging to the Visegrad Group, people who believe that their countries' economic situation is good belong to the minority. Poles most frequently claim that this situation is average, however nearly as many people think it is bad. Meanwhile, in the remaining countries, particularly in Hungary, the negative view is clearly prevalent.



Over half of Poles predict that nothing will change in Poland's economic situation in the next year. Still, compared to other nationalities, Poles are optimists. The number of Slovaks and Hungarians who claim the situation will stay the same is nearly as high as the number of those who are afraid of the deterioration. Slightly

more than half of the Czechs believe that the negative scenario is most likely to happen.

Poles, Czechs and Slovaks typically assess their personal economic situation as average. In Poland and in the Czech Republic, people also relatively frequently say that their situation is good. In Slovakia, on the other hand, it is the



negative view that appears relatively often. In Hungary, the pessimistic view is the strongest - nearly half of adult Hungarians are unhappy about their economic situation.

The majority of Poles assume that in the next year there will be no changes in their economic situation. This view is shared by slightly more than half of Slovaks and nearly half of Hungarians and Czechs. Yet, Czechs as well as Hungarians, fear relatively frequently that their situation might worsen in the next year.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: „Opinions and predictions about the economic situation of households in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary" August 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2011, N=1080. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland. Fieldwork for national sample in the Czech Republic (CVVM - Sociological Institute): June 2011, N=967. Fieldwork for national sample in Hungary (TARKI): July 2011, N= 1011. Fieldwork for national sample in Slovakia (FOCUS): July 2011, N=1026.

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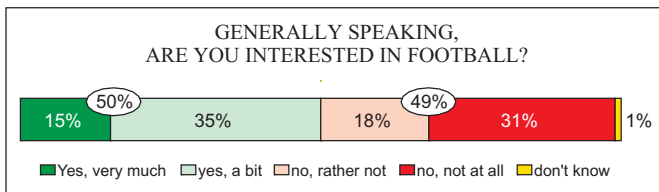
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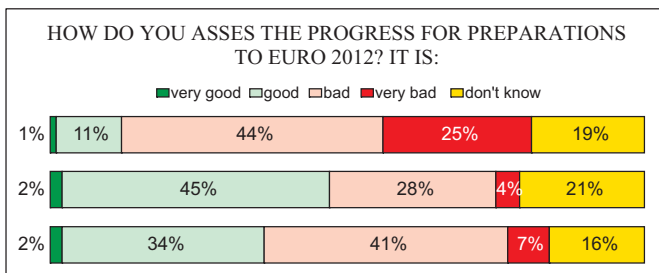
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PREPARATIONS FOR EURO 2012 EUROPEAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Poland is one of the many countries where football is highly popular. Yet, not everyone is equally interested in it. Half of respondents declare they are interested in football and 15% of this group are passionate about it. As could be expected, it is prevalingly men (72%) who are football fans rather than women (30%).

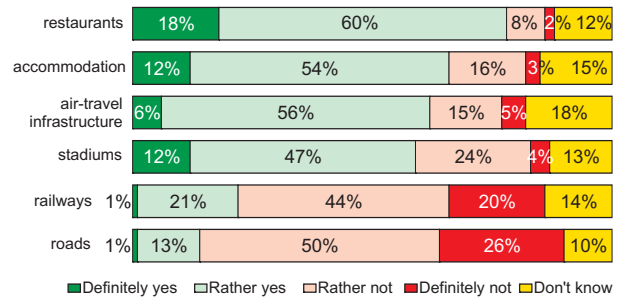


Nearly half of Poles (48%) think the preparations for Euro 2012 are not sufficiently advanced. Slightly more than a third (36%) claim the contrary. People's opinions about preparations for Euro 2012 are now far more positive than in the beginning. Nonetheless, the percentage fell when it became evident in the middle of 2011 that there were many delays and defects in our preparations. Although in March optimists prevailed over pessimists, presently it is the other way round.



Over three quarters of the surveyed people (78%) are convinced that Poland's restaurants and bars will manage to feed football fans coming to our country and a vast majority (66%) expect also that tourist accommodation will have been sufficiently developed by the time the championship begins. Slightly fewer people (62%) assess positively the capacity and the standard of service at the airports as well as air-travel infrastructure. More than half of respondents believe that the stadiums which are supposed to be the venues for Euro 2012 games are going to be ready. Poles are more concerned about railways and roads. Nearly two thirds of Poles (64%) are afraid that the infrastructure of railway transport and its standard of service will not be sufficient for the influx of fans coming to see Euro 2012 games. But, the greatest number of respondents (76%) predict that most important roads are not going to be built on time. Only 14% think the opposite.

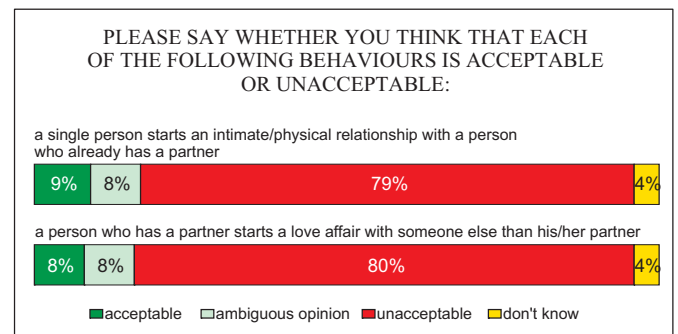
WE EXPECT THAT THERE WILL BE A GREAT NUMBER OF FANS COMING TO POLAND FROM ABROAD TO SEE EURO 2012 GAMES. WILL POLAND BE READY WITH ITS:



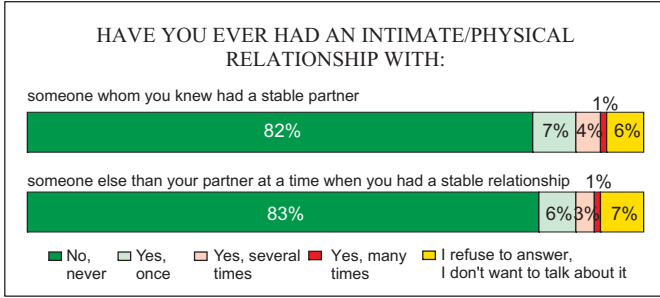
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: „Preparations to Euro 2012”, August 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2011, N=1080. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

INFIDELITY

Infidelity, i.e. when one of the partners involved in a love affair has a stable relationship with another person, is evidently condemned by the society. A vast majority of respondents think that it is unacceptable that a person maintaining a stable relationship has a love affair with someone else or that a single person starts a relationship with a person who already has a partner.

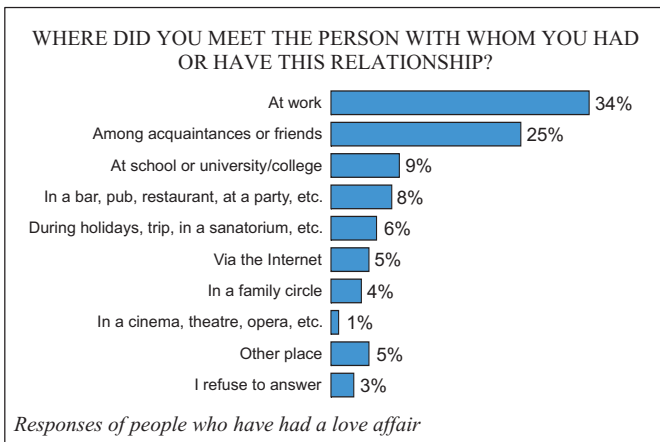


One in eight Poles (12%) admit to having an intimate relationship with a married person or a person who has a partner and one out of ten (10%) say they have been physically unfaithful to their partner. All in all, 14% of people claimed they were involved in a love affair when at least one party had a stable relationship. It seems, however, that the real percentage of people who were unfaithful is higher since a number of people did not admit to having behaved in such a widely condemned way. According to the data from a methodological experiment carried out in order to estimate the actual scale of this behaviour, the real percentage is 11 points higher than the declared one. We may assume, therefore, that intimate relationships with someone who is also involved in a stable relationship or with someone else than the partner happened to a quarter of respondents (25%).



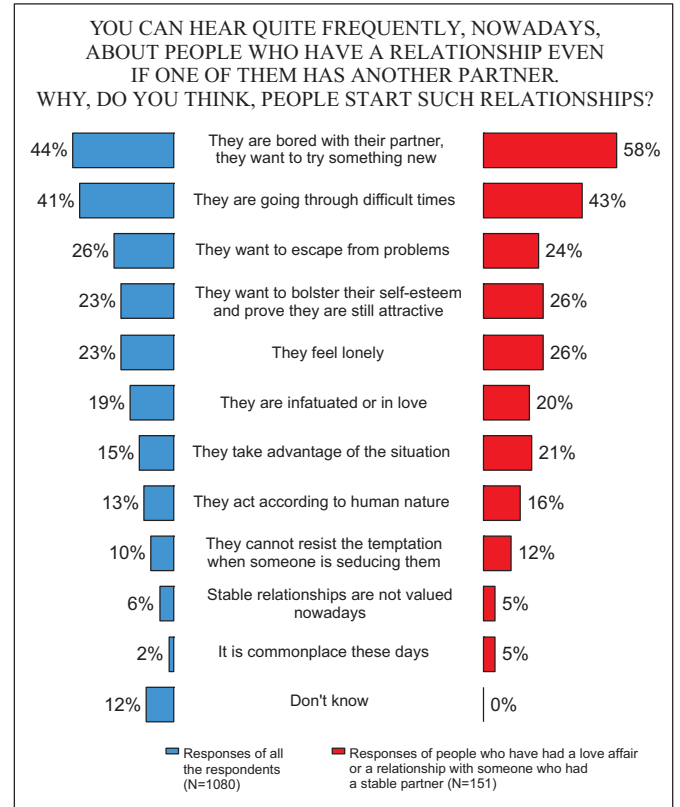
Both the responses given in the survey and the data from the experiment clearly point to the fact that men and those not particularly involved in religious practices are more likely to be unfaithful. Moreover, infidelity is more frequent among young people (25 - 34 years old), people with higher education, better financial situation and left-wing political preferences.

Answers provided by people who were willing to talk about their last love affair point to the fact that work is the most likely background for starting an affair. It is less probable that the affair had its beginning among the person's acquaintances. One in eleven said that they met their lover in school or university/college and one in twelve claimed that in a bar, pub, restaurant or at a party. Fewer relationships started during holidays, on a trip, in a sanatorium, via the Internet, in a family circle, cinema, theatre or opera. Other places mentioned were: funfair, park, shop, hotel or a temporary place of residence.



More than two out of five respondents believe that people are unfaithful because they want to have some new experiences or if their relationship is going through difficult times. A quarter think that it may serve as a remedy for everyday problems, low self-esteem or loneliness and a fifth claim that it is the result of infatuation or love. Fewer people say that people involved in a love affair are led by some mundane motives, such as taking advantage of a situation, acting according to humane nature or because they cannot resist the temptation when someone is seducing them. The views that such behaviour is the result of the crisis in interpersonal relationships, that stable relationships are not valued nowadays or that infidelity is presently

commonplace are not shared by many people. Those, however, who have been involved in a love affair point that main reasons for starting a love affair are slightly different. The majority say that they mainly want to try something new and break the monotony of their life. Additionally, respondents who have had a love affair claim more often than the respondents as a whole that people are unfaithful because they take advantage of the situation.



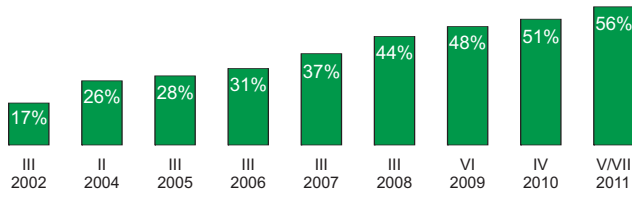
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: „Infidelity”, July 2011 and "Opinions about infidelity - accepted or condemned?", August 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2011, N=1080. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

INTERNET USE

Over half of adult Poles (56%) use the Internet - this is 5 points more than a year ago. This process is more dynamic now than it had been between 2009 and 2010.

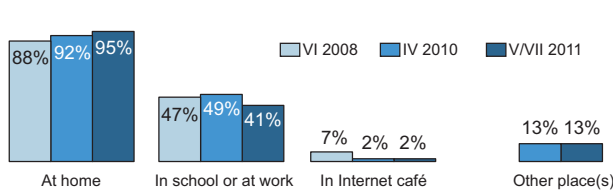
There is a correlation between Internet use, age and education. Using the Internet is something natural and common for the youngest adults. The older the respondents, the less they use the Internet. Nearly all respondents with higher education and the majority of people with secondary education use the Internet. People who have finished secondary vocational school use this medium less often and those with primary education use it only sporadically.

DO YOU USE THE INTERNET (INTERNET WEBSITES, E-MAIL, MESSENGERS, ETC.) AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK?
Affirmative answers



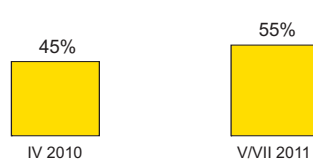
Nearly all Internet users (95%) access it at home. Two out of five (41%) use it in school or at work and few (2%) go to Internet cafés. About one in eight (13%) access the Internet in other than the mentioned places.

WHERE DO YOU USE THE INTERNET?
Affirmative answers of Internet users



Mobile (wireless) Internet is becoming increasingly popular and presently it is used by more than half of Internet users (55% - a 10 point increase since last year).

DO YOU USE WIRELESS INTERNET CONNECTION, E.G. IN YOUR LAPTOP, MOBILE PHONE, NETBOOK OR TABLET?
Affirmative answers of Internet users



The Internet serves as an important means of providing goods and services. In the month prior to the survey more than half of respondents (54% - which

constitutes 30% of all the questioned people) used Internet banking services. Free programmes, music and films were downloaded by nearly four out of ten respondents (38% - which is 21% of all respondents). Nearly a third of respondents bought something via the Internet (32% - which constitutes 18% of adult Poles). It is definitely less popular to purchase access to some Internet content, e.g. newspaper archives and photos (in the month preceding the survey, 8% of Internet users bought such access - which is 5% of all the respondents).

One of the ways which is used by traditional media (newspapers, radio, television) to provide access to their content is via the Internet. The majority of respondents (54% - which constitutes 30% of all the questioned people) admit they read Internet versions of newspapers and magazines. Two fifths of Internet users (40% - which is 22% of all respondents) watch TV on the Internet and a third listens to the radio (33% - which constitutes 18% of all the questioned people).

Among the most important functions of the Internet is providing means of communication between people. In the month preceding the survey, over half of adult Internet users (51% - which is 28% of all respondents) contacted with friends through messengers, such as Gadu-Gadu or tlen. More than a third (35% - which constitutes 19% of all the questioned people) made phone-calls using, for example, such messengers as Skype. Nearly a quarter of Internet users (24% - which constitutes 13% of all the questioned people) posted comments on Internet fora and discussion groups. Almost a fifth (17% which constitutes 9% of all the questioned people) played Internet games with other people.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: „Internet use”, August 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: May, N=1189 and July 2011, N=1080. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

In addition to the reports referred to above, the following have been published recently (in Polish):

- ◆ Party Preferences in August
- ◆ Opinions About Parliament and President
- ◆ Attitude to Government in August
- ◆ Social Moods in August

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