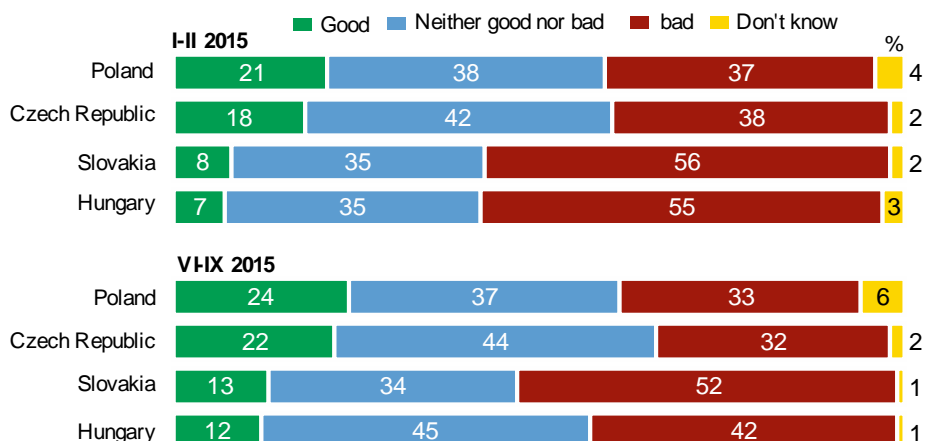


Evaluations of economic situation and material living conditions in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary

Poles and Czechs are more satisfied with the economic situation in their countries than Slovaks and Hungarians. Opinions in Poland and Czech Republic are comparable: about a third of residents in each of these countries evaluate the economy as bad, more than one-fifth have a positive opinion and the plurality are ambivalent, assessing the condition of the economy as neither good nor bad. Slovaks have the worst opinion about their country's economy: the majority think it is in bad shape.

Since the beginning of the year the opinions about the economic situation have improved in all four countries. The rise is strongest in Hungary, as the proportion of positive opinions has increased by 5 percentage points, with a 13-point decline in negative evaluations.

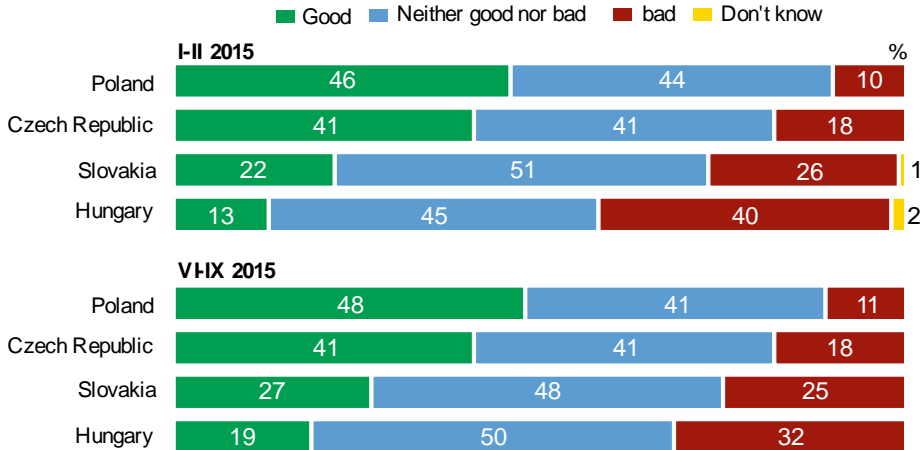
Evaluation of economic situation



Evaluation of household material living conditions varies in the Visegrad countries. Poles are the most satisfied: almost half assess their conditions as good. In Czech Republic similar proportions of people think their conditions are good and assess them as average (neither good nor bad). In Slovakia equal numbers are satisfied and dissatisfied, while in Hungary the dissatisfied are more numerous than the satisfied.

Evaluations of household material living conditions in Poland and Czech Republic have changed little since the beginning of the year. In Slovakia and Hungary, on the other hand, satisfaction with material situation has increased. The change has been particularly positive in Hungary, where the proportion of positive evaluations of material living conditions has increased by 6 percentage points and negatives have decreased by 8 points.

Evaluation of household material living conditions



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Evaluations and Forecasts of Economic Situation and Living Conditions of Households in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary", September 2015. Fieldwork for national sample in Poland: August 2015, N=1040; Czech Republic (CVVM Sociological Institute): June 2015, N=982; Hungary (TARKI): July 2015, N=1001; Slovakia (FOCUS): September 2015, N=1003. The samples are representative for adult populations.