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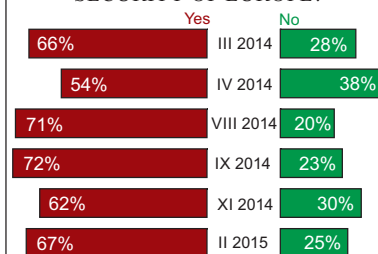
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SITUATION IN UKRAINE

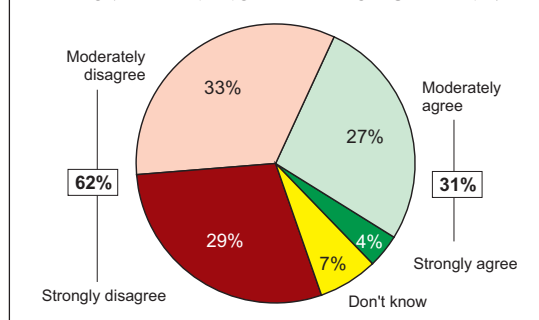
The developments in Ukraine have been a source of concern in Poland for some time now. In February, three quarters of respondents considered the situation beyond the eastern border as dangerous for Poland.

DOES THE SITUATION IN UKRAINE POSE A THREAT FOR THE SECURITY OF EUROPE?



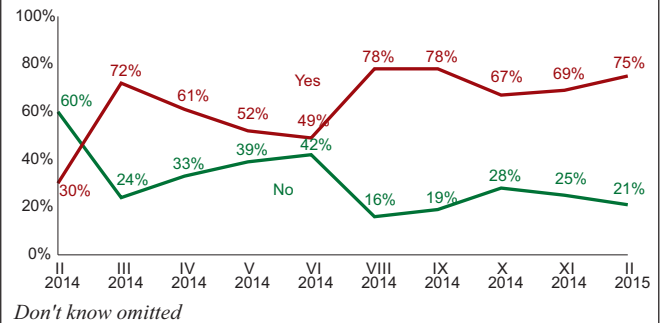
this regard, while a third think that Poland should not get involved in the events in Ukraine at all. In the last year, the distance to the events in Ukraine has increased. The number of people advocating special involvement decreased, while the proportion of opponents of engagement rose.

DO YOU AGREE THAT POLAND SHOULD PROVIDE FINANCIAL AID FOR UKRAINE?



Poles approve of imposing economic sanctions on Russia. However, over half of respondents share the opinion that sanctions currently in force are not severe enough.

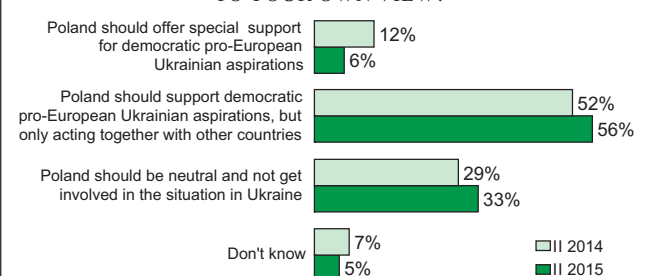
DOES THE SITUATION IN UKRAINE POSE A THREAT FOR THE SECURITY OF POLAND?



A slightly smaller group (67%) consider the situation in Ukraine as dangerous for Europe.

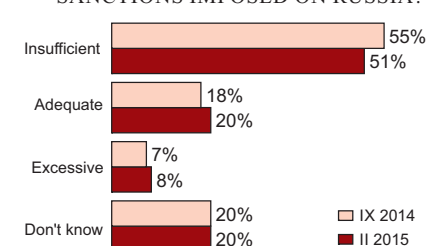
The majority of respondents (56%) believe that Poland should support Ukraine in cooperation with other member states of the European Union. Only a small group of people think that Poland has a special responsibility in

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING OPINIONS IS CLOSEST TO YOUR OWN VIEW?



The majority of Poles oppose financial aid for Ukraine, while less than a third support this idea. The support for international financial aid for Ukraine is much higher. In September 2014, 70% of Poles advocated this proposal.

HOW WOULD YOU EVALUATE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON RUSSIA?

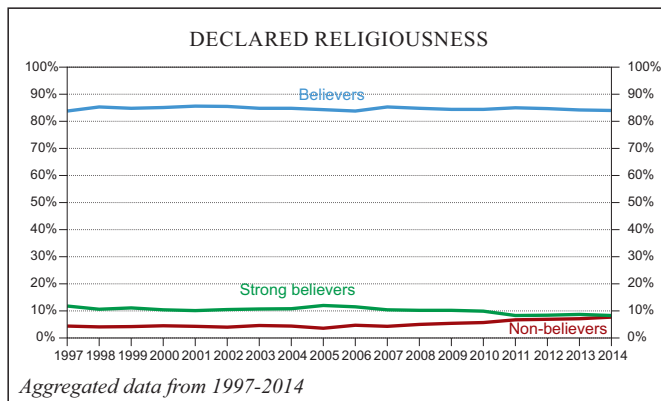


One-fifth consider them as adequate, while one in twelve respondents thinks they go too far.

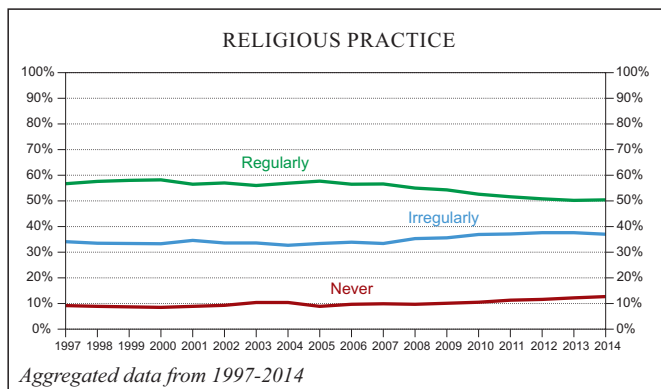
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Situation in Ukraine and aid for Poland's eastern neighbour", February 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2015, N=1005. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

CHANGING RELIGIOSITY

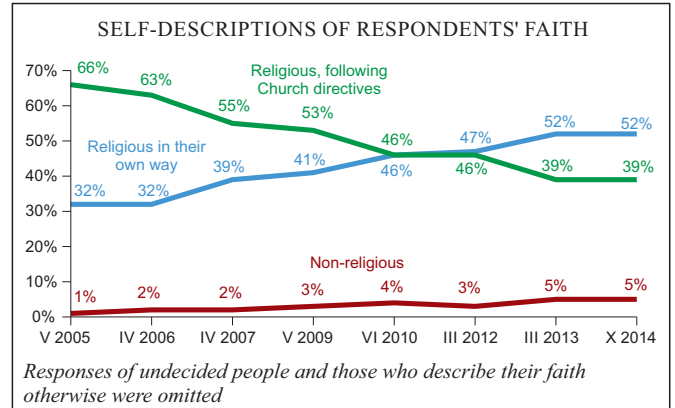
Universally declared belief in God is a durable attribute of Polish society. It has remained fairly stable in recent years. Systematic research shows that, since the end of 1990s, over 90% of respondents (from 92% to 97%) describe themselves as believers, among them one-tenth are strong believers. The proportion of people who identify themselves as partial or complete non-believers is relatively low (from 3% to 8%). It is noteworthy that since 2005, i.e. since the death of pope John Paul II, their number doubled from 4% to 8%. In the same period, the proportion of strong believers fell from 12% to 8%.



Similarly, religious practices were on a relatively stable level in the years 1997-2005, but declined after the death of John Paul II. Since 2005, the proportion of respondents who practice regularly, i.e. attend religious service at least once a week, fell from 58% to 50%, while the number of people who never do it rose from 9% to 13%.



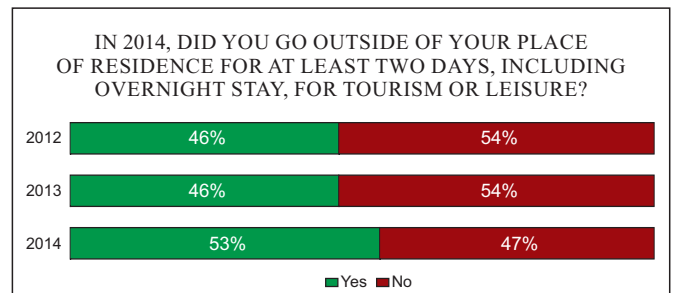
Privatisation of religious faith, indicated by the growing number of people rarely or never attending religious service, is also reflected by other indicators. In the period May 2005-October 2014 the proportion of people who are religious according to the Church directives decreased from 66% to 39%, while the number of believers who are religious in their own way increased from 32% to 52%.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Changes in indicators of religiosity after the death of pope John Paul II", February 2015. Fieldwork from 1997 to 2014.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL IN 2014

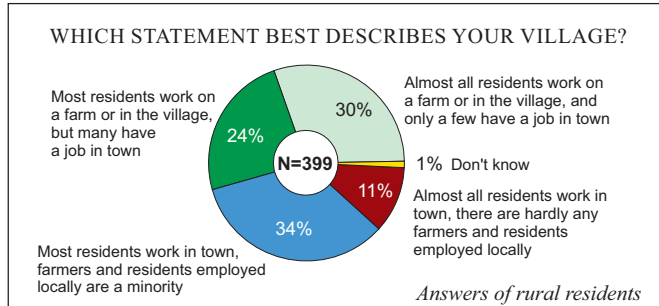
Compared with the years 2012-2013, holiday travel in 2014 significantly increased. Over half of Poles spent at least two days outside of their place of residence for tourism or leisure. Holidaymakers usually went away twice, for the average total of 16 days.



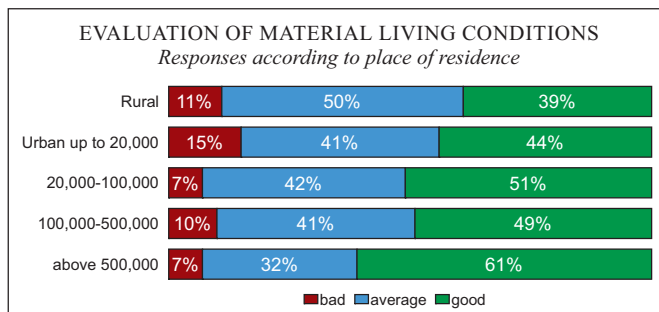
Holiday travel has become a part of lifestyle of educated, wealthy Poles. However, it is still relatively rare among those who did not graduate with a degree, the less wealthy, seniors, and among private farmers.

Following international methodology, two categories of holidays can be differentiated: long-term, which last at least 5 days, and short-term, lasting 2-4 days. In 2014, both types increased in frequency relative to 2013: 39% of respondents (6-point increase) went on a long-term vacation, while 30% (3-point rise) went on a short-term holiday.

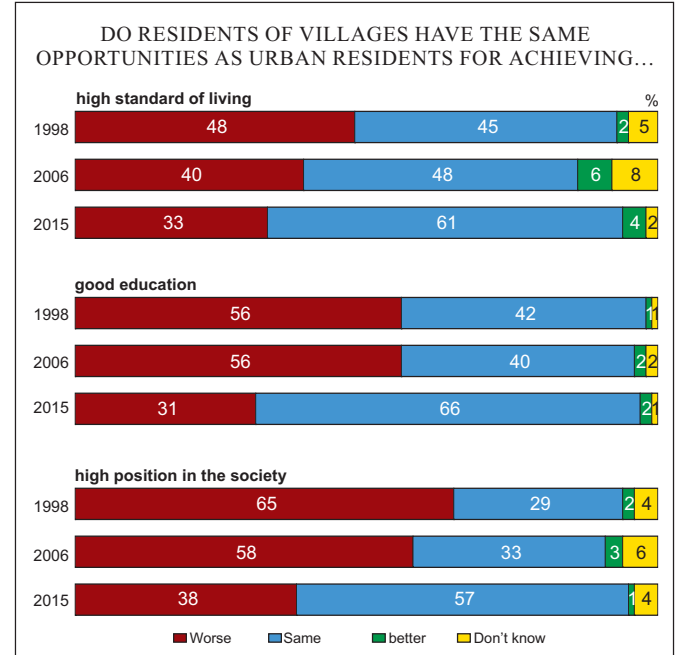
Over half of rural residents believe that most of the people living in their village work locally. One-third answered that the majority of residents work in town, while one-ninth think that almost all residents have a job in town. These respondents believe that their place of residence does not have rural character.



On average, income and expenditure of rural residents are lower than in the country as a whole, but the differences are diminishing. As regards the subjective evaluation of material living conditions, people in villages are not much different from residents of towns and cities. They describe them as average, rather than good, slightly more often than urban residents. There are significant differences when comparing villages and biggest cities, where people with highest education and best qualifications tend to live.



Stereotypes about standards of living and future prospects of people living in the countryside are changing. A few years ago, the majority of Poles thought that, in many respects, rural residents have fewer possibilities for advancement and success than city dwellers. At present, the dominant opinion holds that place of residence is irrelevant. Two-thirds of respondents think that people living in villages have the same opportunities to achieve education as residents of towns and cities. About three-fifths think that the possibility to achieve high living standard and position in the society are the same for them.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Life in rural areas", February 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2015, N=1005. 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):

- ◆ Directions of Energetic Development. Opinions about Energy Sources and Their Exploitation
- ◆ Who Wants to Live in the Countryside and Who Prefers a City?
- ◆ Party Preferences in February
- ◆ Declared Participation and Preferences in Presidential Election
- ◆ Opinions about Public Institutions
- ◆ Attitude to Government in February
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in February
- ◆ Social Moods in February
- ◆ Opinions about Morning-after Pill
- ◆ Support for Presidential Candidates

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