

## CONTENTS

### Attitude to other nationalities

### Family 500 plus program after 5 years of operation

### Party preferences in March

### How to deal with smog

## IN ADDITION

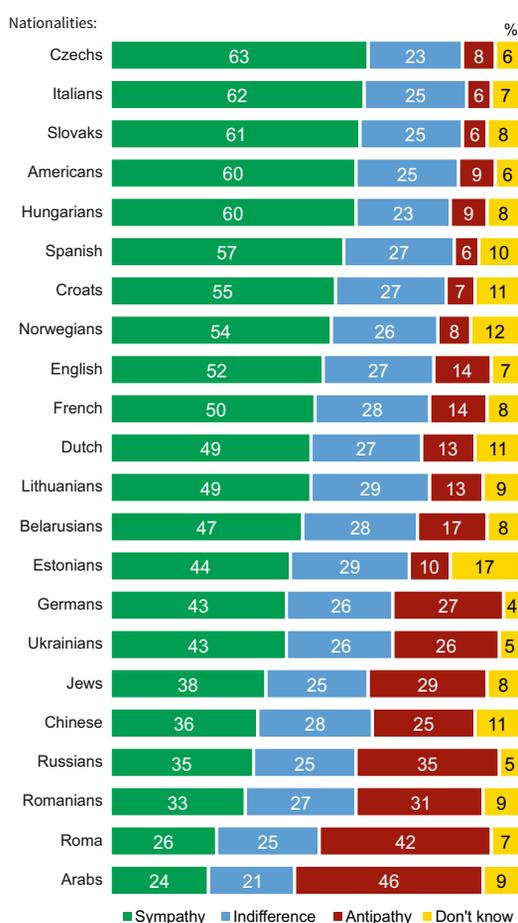
**TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE,  
THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED  
RECENTLY (IN POLISH):**

- Political Views of Young People versus Their Sex and Place of Residence
- Motives to Vote for Political Parties
- Attitude to COVID-19 Vaccinations
- Social Moods in March
- Fear of Coronavirus and Evaluation of Government Actions in March
- Trust in Politicians in March
- Moods on the Job Market in the First Decade of March
- Opinions about Public Institutions
- Attitude to Government in March
- Experiences of Unemployment

## Attitude to other nationalities

The ranking of the most liked nationalities is opened by Czechs, followed by Italians, Slovaks, Americans and Hungarians. At least three-fifths of Poles declare a positive attitude towards them. More than half like Spaniards, Croats and Norwegians. At the same time, relatively few people express their dislike people of these nationalities. About half have a friendly attitude towards the English, French, Dutch, Lithuanians and Belarusians, and dislike is voiced much less often than sympathy. Sympathy is declared more often than dislike towards Estonians, at the same time a large group of respondents do not have a specific attitude towards them. The remaining nationalities included in the study evoke more ambivalent feelings. About two-fifths of respondents have a favourable opinion about Germans, Ukrainians, Jews and Chinese. Although in the attitude to them sympathy outweighs rejection, the prevalence of positive attitudes is smaller than in the case of the nationalities mentioned earlier. About one-third of respondents like Russians and Romanians, and the aversion to them is expressed as often as a positive attitude. Negative feelings prevail towards the other peoples included in the survey: Roma and Arabs. About a quarter of respondents express their sympathy, and more than two-fifths of them voice their dislike.

### Attitude to other nationalities.



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

This year we have registered a very clear improvement in attitudes towards almost all of the peoples included in the survey. Attitude to many of them is the best in the history of our research. There is a record level of sympathy and the lowest level of aversion in relation to: Belarusians, Croats, Czechs, Estonians, Spaniards, Lithuanians, Norwegians, Roma, Romanians, Slovaks, Ukrainians and Hungarians. One of the few nationalities towards whom we have not noticed a statistically significant improvement in attitudes are the Chinese.

The marked improvement in attitudes towards other nationalities recorded this year should probably be associated with the coronavirus pandemic, which reduced the importance of political and national divisions, and the shared difficult experiences have strengthened the

feeling of solidarity with others and have made us more sympathetic towards them.

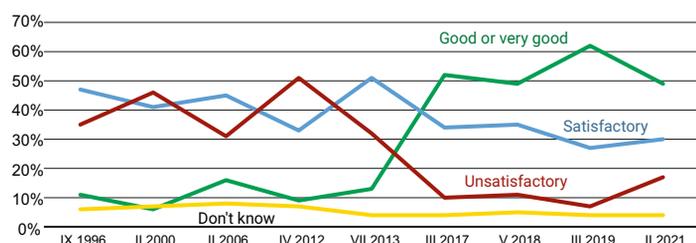
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes towards Other Nations", March 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2021, N=1179. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Family 500 plus program after 5 years of operation

In April, 5 years have passed since the entry into force of the Family 500 plus program, which became a showcase policy of the Law and Justice (PiS) government and one of the main sources of political credibility and election successes of this party. Initially, the child benefit from the program was payable for the second and subsequent children in the family or for each child in the case of low-income families; since July 1, 2019 it has been universal. According to assumptions, the Family 500 plus program is the main instrument of family policy, the aim of which is to improve the demographic situation, reduce poverty among children and invest in the family.

The introduction of the Family 500 plus program radically changed the perception of the state policy towards the family. In the CBOS research carried out from 1996 to 2013, the state actions towards the family were assessed as satisfactory or even unsatisfactory. Nearly a year after the introduction of the Family 500 plus program, the family policy was assessed as good or very good by more than half of respondents (52%). In March 2019, after the announcement of the extension of the program to each child, the percentage of positive assessments of family policy was at record high, reaching 62%. Current opinions are less enthusiastic, although still good. As in 2017–2018, nearly half of adult Poles (49%) have a positive opinion of the policy towards the family. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of people assessing it as unsatisfactory from 7% in March 2019 to 17% in February 2021.

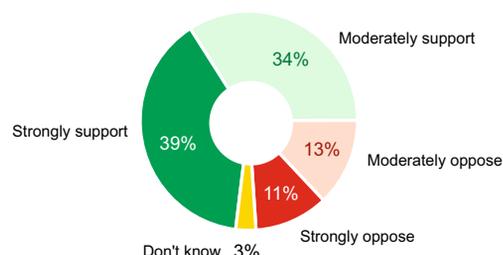
### Using the grade scale from "very good" to "unsatisfactory", how do you assess the current state policy towards the family?



In February 2016, i.e. shortly before the entry into force of the Family 500 plus program, the introduction of the childcare benefit (in the form proposed at that time) was supported by 80% of respondents, and 15% of

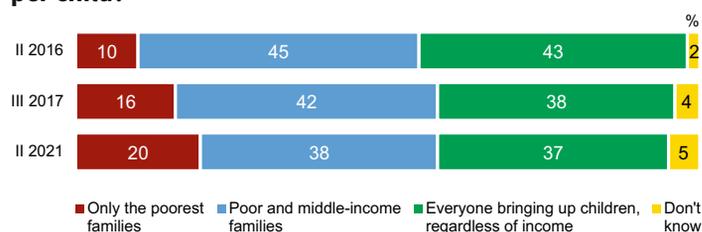
respondents opposed it. After almost a year of the program's operation, approval for it slightly decreased, but still remained very high (77% support, 20% disapproval). Three-quarters (75%) of respondents responded positively to the announcement of the introduction of the child benefit for the first child, made in March 2019, while 19% were against it. Currently, support for the program in the formula introduced in July 2019 is expressed by a total of 73% of respondents. Nearly a quarter (24%) are against it.

### Do you support the Family 500 plus program, under which families receive a child benefit of PLN 500 for each child?



Both before the introduction of the Family 500 plus program and later, controversy was caused by the lack of an income limit entitling to child benefit (initially for the second and subsequent children, and from July 2019 the first child). The universal nature of the service causes divergent opinions also today. Nearly two-fifths of all respondents (37%) believe that it should be paid to all bringing up children, regardless of income. The others most often believe that the childcare benefit should be available to poor and middle-income families (38%). In addition, over time, the percentage of people who believe that it should be paid only to the poorest families is growing (10% in 2016, 16% in 2017, 20% now).

### Who should be entitled to the child benefit of PLN 500 per child?



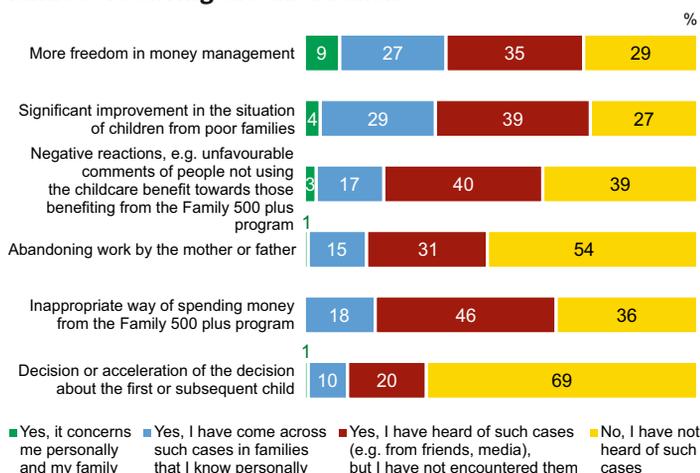
After five years of program operation, respondents most often notice its positive impact on the budgets of households with children: easier money management for families receiving the benefit (in total 36% of respondents declare that they know personally affected persons or that they themselves are in such a situation) and a significant improvement in the situation of children from poor families (33% in total). Fewer people (18%) say that they know cases of improper spending of money under the Family 500 plus program. Even before the program came into force, concerns were expressed about its possible negative impact on the labour market through economic deactivation of women. According to their own declarations, a total of 16% of respondents have

encountered cases in which the mother or father resigned from work due to receiving the childcare benefit.

Overall, slightly more than one-tenth (11%) notice the higher birth-rate as an effect of the program and say that they know personally a case or cases in which the introduction of the childcare benefit influenced the decision on the first or subsequent child.

One-fifth of respondents (20%) mention negative reactions and unfavourable comments faced by the beneficiaries of the Family 500 plus program among the negative phenomena accompanying the program which concern either the respondents personally or their acquaintances.

### Have you encountered the following situations regarding families receiving the child benefit?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Family 500 Plus Programme Five Years after Introduction", March 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2021, N=1179. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

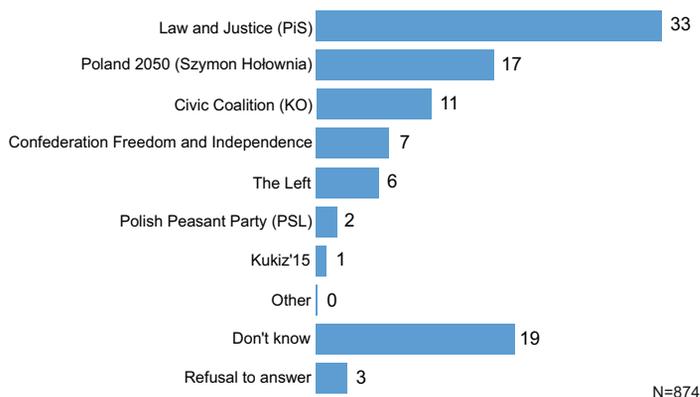
## Party preferences in March

The electoral mobilization remains high for Polish conditions. More than three-quarters of those eligible to vote (76%) are planning to take part in a hypothetical parliamentary election.

Law and Justice (PiS), along with the coalition parties Agreement (Porozumienie) and Solidary Poland (Solidarna Polska) is still the most popular party among people declaring their certain participation in a hypothetical vote - it is supported by one-third of potential voters (33%). The ruling coalition's ratings have remained fairly stable over the past few months, but are significantly lower than before the autumn mass public protests against the tightening of the abortion law in Poland. Support for PiS regularly exceeded 40% at that time. In second place, for the third month in a row, is Poland 2050 (Szymon Hołownia), supported by 17% of voters. The third place is occupied by Civic Coalition (KO), with the support of every ninth potential voter (11%). It is the lowest KO rating since the election. If the elections

were held now, the representatives of the Confederation (Konfederacja, 7%) and the Left (Lewica, 6%) would also enter parliament. Almost one-fifth of the declared participants of the elections (19%) refrain from expressing their support for any of the political parties.

### Which party or coalition would you vote for in the parliamentary elections?



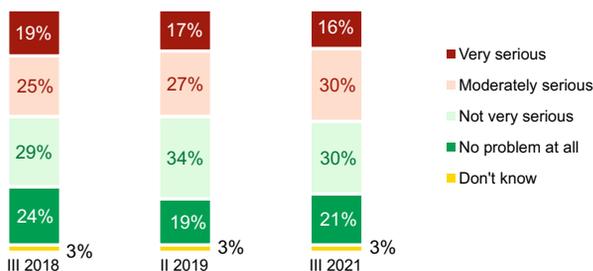
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Political Party Preferences in March", March 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2021, N=1154. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## How to deal with smog

Poland ranks among the countries with the worst air quality in Europe. The main source of pollution during the heating season are the household emissions, followed by industry, energy and road transport. Smog contributes to the development of lung and cardiovascular diseases and premature death.

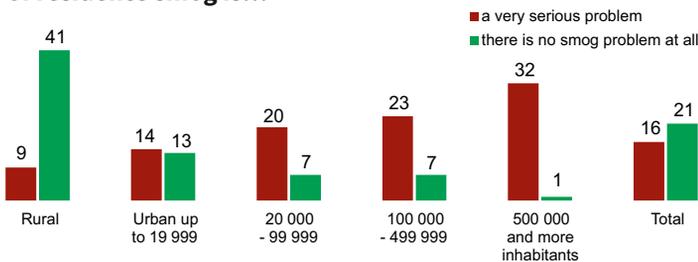
Almost half of Poles (46%), i.e. slightly more than two or three years ago, say that smog is a serious problem in their area, and about one-sixth (16%) see it as a very serious problem. Less than one-third of the respondents (30%) say that this phenomenon is negligible, while one-fifth (21%) do not notice it at all. The changes in the perception of local air pollution compared to previous measurements are small.

### How serious is the problem of air pollution (smog) in your place of residence?



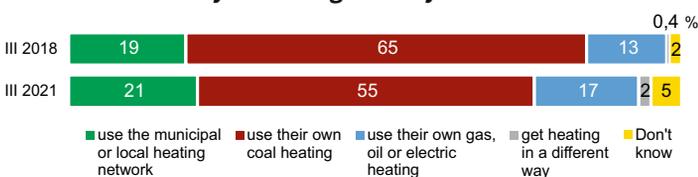
Smog is considered as a very serious problem most often in large cities, especially those with a population of half a million and larger, and in the southern macroregion. On the other hand, it is usually not considered as such by people living in rural areas, in the northern and eastern macroregions.

## Percentage of respondents indicating that in their place of residence smog is...



A positive change that took place in the last three years and was reflected in the perceptions of respondents is the reduction in the scale of use of coal heating installations in households. More than half (55%), i.e. far less than three years ago, claim that in their area coal-fired furnaces and boilers are mostly used for heating. One-fifth (21%) indicate that central heating prevails in their area, and slightly fewer (17%) say that households generally use their own gas, oil or electric heating. Two out of one hundred respondents (2%) mention a different type of heating.

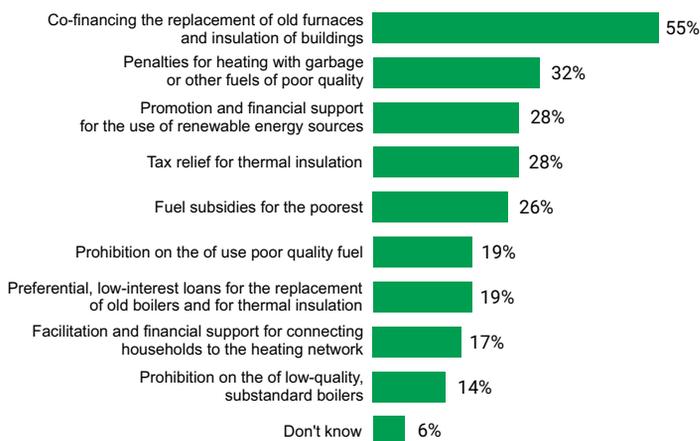
### Do households in your area generally:



In order to reduce air pollution caused by the municipal and housing emissions, respondents generally prefer financial incentives to prohibitions and financial penalties. Co-financing the replacement of old furnaces and insulation of buildings is considered to be the most useful: the need for this type of action is recognized by over half of respondents (55%). The second most often indicated measure is punishing people who heat with rubbish or other poor quality fuel, indicated by nearly one-third of Poles (32%). Only slightly fewer people consider the best solutions to be: promotion and financial support for the use of renewable energy sources (28%), tax relief for thermal insulation (28%) and subsidies for fuel for the poorest (26%). Although the penalties for burning waste are among the most supported solutions, the ban on the use of low-quality boilers that do not meet the current standards has the least supporters (14% of respondents mentioned it among the preferred actions). This shows, it seems, that the replacement of the furnace is a real problem and a financial challenge for many people, despite various possibilities of obtaining funding for this

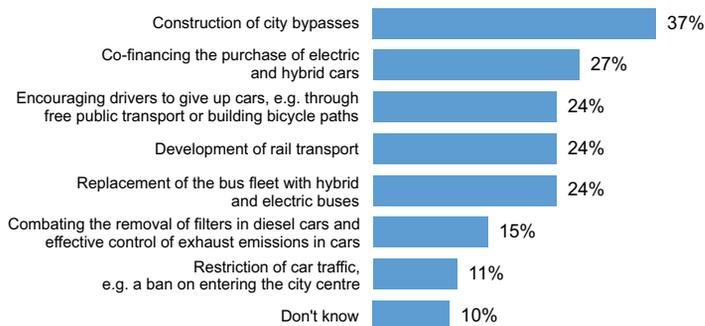
purpose. As a rule, the expenses incurred for the replacement of the furnace are refinanced, but the amount of the subsidy is limited.

### Which of the solutions are the best to limit air pollution caused by emissions from household stoves and boilers?



The best solution to reduce air pollution related to road transport and car traffic is, in the opinion of the public, the construction of city bypasses, indicated by 37% of respondents. The priority given to this solution shows that the lack of bypasses is a troublesome problem for city dwellers. Similar percentages of respondents indicated policies such as: co-financing the purchase of electric and hybrid cars (27%), replacement of the bus fleet (24%), encouraging drivers to give up driving, e.g. through free public transport and building bicycle paths (24%) and development of railways (24%). Restrictions and bans, such as the fight against the removal of filters in diesel cars (15%) or a ban on cars from entering city centres (11%), have fewer supporters.

### Which of the following solutions are the best to reduce air pollution related to road transport and car traffic?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Smog and How to Deal with It", March 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2021, N=1154. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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