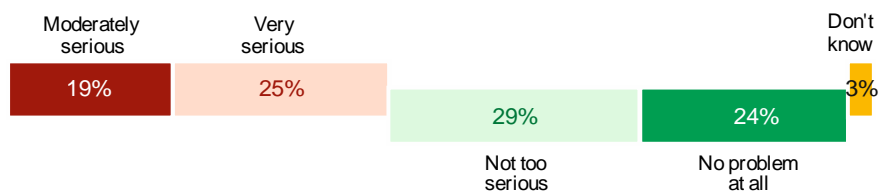


## Smog

Poland has the worst air in Europe. The main source of pollution during the heating season is air pollution (fumes) from households, and secondly industry and road transport (mainly old cars with diesel engines).

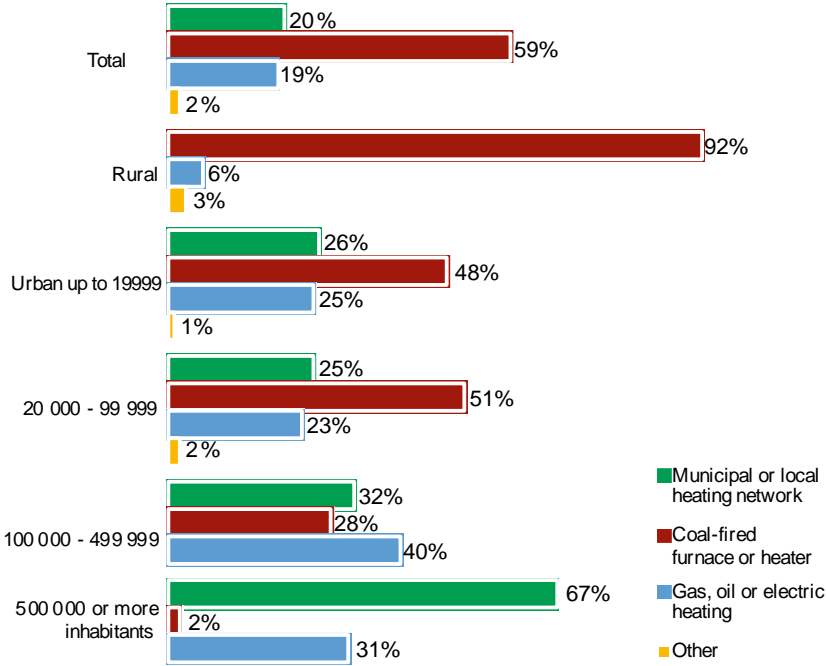
In total, over two fifths of Poles (44%) believe that smog is a serious problem in the area in which they live, including one fifth (19%) considering it as very serious.

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



Most respondents (59%) declare mainly using coal-fired furnaces and heaters in their households. The rest are almost equally divided into those using a municipal or local (e.g. in a housing estate) heating network (20%) and heating individually with gas, oil or electricity (19%).

**Method of heating the flat / house according to the respondent's place of residence.**



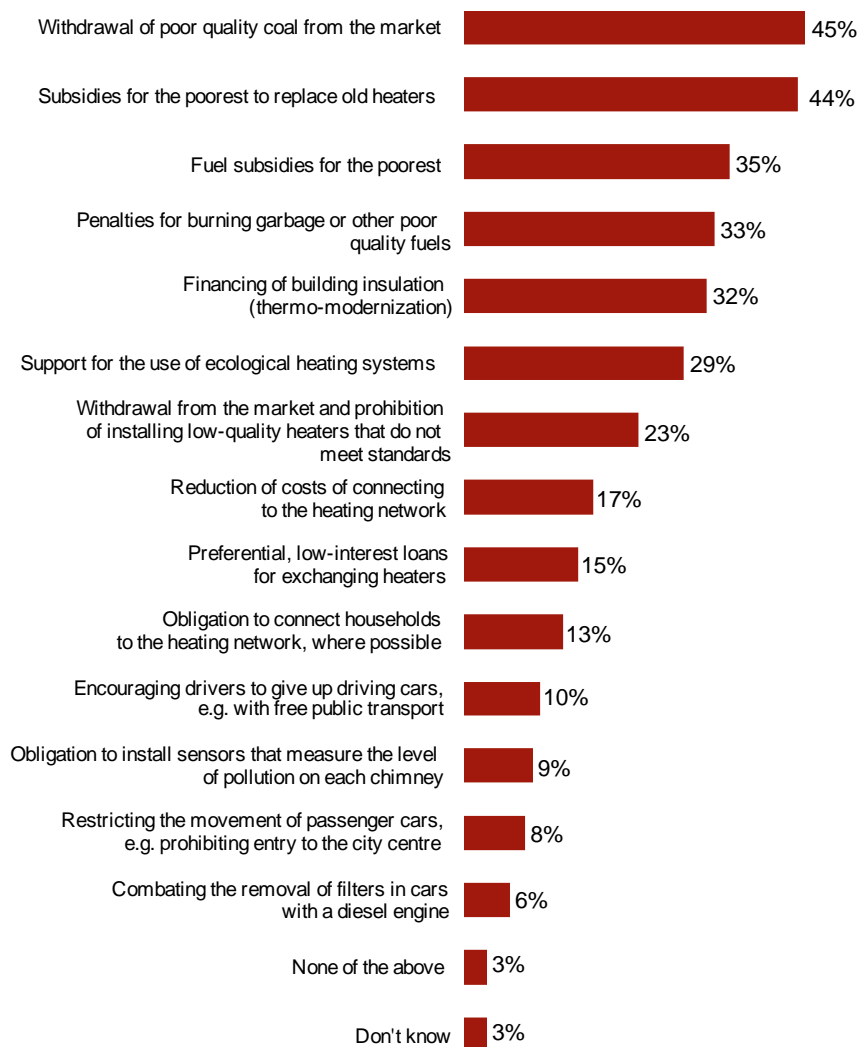
Network heating prevails in the largest cities. In the countryside, coal furnaces or heaters are almost exclusively used, with occasional use of gas, oil or electric heating. Electric heating is relatively popular in large cities, but not the largest. In towns and cities below 100 thousand the plurality of respondents (about half) use coal to heat.

The most popular and most commonly proposed methods of counteracting smog are withdrawal from the market of poor quality coal (45%) and subsidies for the poorest to replace old heaters (44%). The other popular measures are: fuel subsidies for the poorest (35%), penalties for burning garbage or other poor quality fuels (33%), financial support for insulation of buildings (32%), as well as support for the use of ecological heating systems (29%).

The expectations of the respondents depend mainly on how their housing is heated, which is closely related to the size of the place of residence. Inhabitants of villages, who mostly use coal furnaces and heaters, alongside activities such as eliminating bad quality fuel from the market (45%), subsidies for the poorest people to replace old heaters (44%), often postulate fuel subsidies for the poorest (41%). Relative to residents of cities, they also often support financing building insulation (37%). Inhabitants of the largest cities (500,000 and

above), similar to others, consider reducing emissions in household furnaces and heaters as the most important measure. Relative to others, they pay attention to the problem of car emissions and more often than others postulate measures to limit it: by encouraging drivers to give up cars, for example through free public transport (26%), limiting car traffic in the city (19%) and fighting filter removal in cars (15%). Residents of cities with a population of 100,000 up to 500,000 people, who according to declarations often use their own heat sources, in addition to other solutions, relatively often emphasize the usefulness of such measures as reducing the costs of connecting to the heating network (26%) and the obligation to connect households where possible (25%).

### Percentage of people saying that in 2017 they:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "How Do Poles Deal with Smog", April 2018. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2018, N=1092. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.