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## IN ADDITION

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

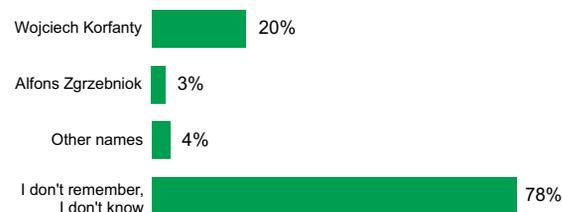
- Smog and How to Deal with It
- Social Moods in the First Quarter
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## Silesian uprisings in the collective memory

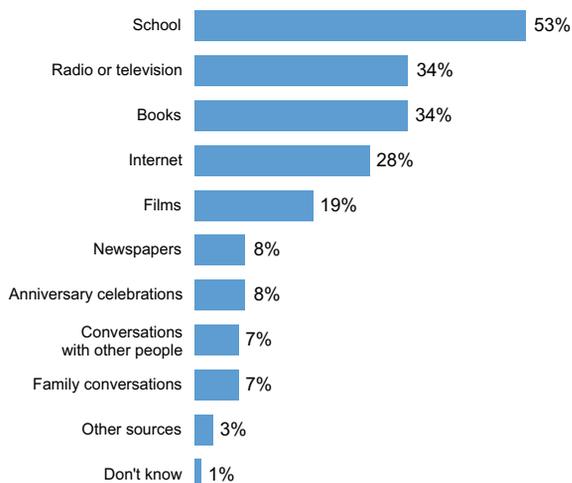
On the night of May 2 1921, the Third Silesian Uprising broke out, which ended a series of national uprisings in Upper Silesia and led to the annexation of its part to Poland. The knowledge of Poles about the basic facts about the Silesian uprisings is small. One hundred years after the fights of the Silesian insurgents, 69% of Poles have heard about their struggles (20% declare that they have heard a lot about them), while almost one-third (31%) have never heard of them. Of those who heard about the uprisings, most were unable to locate them in time (69%) or give the names of their leaders (78%). The person most associated with the Silesian uprisings is the leader of the third, the victorious one - Wojciech Korfanty (his name was spontaneously mentioned by 20% of those who had heard about the uprisings). Few (3%) indicated Alfons Zgrzebnik, the leader of the first two uprisings.

### Do you remember the names of the leaders of the Silesian uprisings or people who contributed to the fact that after World War I parts of Upper Silesia became a part of Poland?

Responses from people who have heard about the Silesian uprisings.



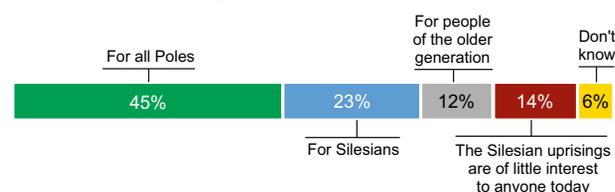
### What are your primary sources of knowledge about the Silesian uprisings? Responses of people who have heard about the Silesian uprisings.



The knowledge of Poles about the Silesian uprisings comes mainly from school lessons (52%), radio and television (34%), books (34%), the Internet (28%) and films (19%). Personal conversations with the family are a source of knowledge for 7% of all respondents who have heard about the uprisings, including 17% of those who have lived in Upper Silesia, and 62% of those who had a Silesian insurgent in their family.

Almost half of people who have heard about the Silesian uprisings believe that these events are important to all Poles today. The vast majority of respondents believe that they should be a reason to

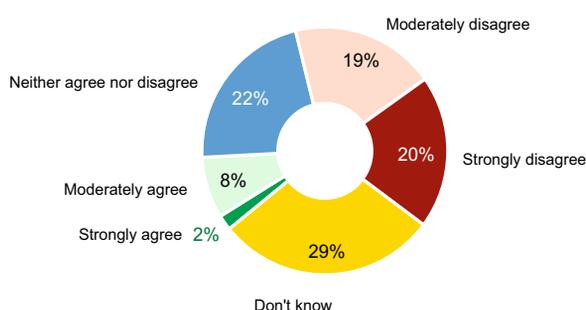
### For whom are the Silesian uprisings important today? Responses of people who have heard about the Silesian uprisings.



be proud for both Silesians (84%) and the general Polish society (81%).

Over the past century, there have been voices calling for a change in the status of Upper Silesia and granting it greater autonomy within the Polish state. Half of all respondents do not have a clear opinion on the contemporary demands to increase the autonomy of this region. Among the remaining, opposition (39%) clearly outweighs the approval (10%). People who have personal ties with Upper Silesia (have lived in this region or had a Silesian insurgent in their family) are three times more likely to advocate autonomy for the region.

**Some organizations, such as the Silesian Autonomy Movement, call for increasing the political autonomy of Upper Silesia. What is your attitude towards this demand?**



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

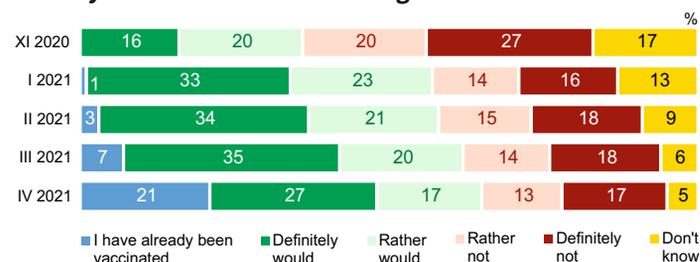
## Attitude towards vaccination against COVID-19

The April declarations show that one-fifth of Poles (21%) have already been vaccinated against COVID-19 with at least one dose, and over two-fifths (44%) would like to be vaccinated. Three out of ten (30%) do not express such an intention, and only a few do not have a precise opinion on this matter (5%). Compared to the March measurement, the number of the vaccinated has increased significantly, and the proportion declaring their intention to vaccinate has decreased. There is also a small decrease in the number of people who do not intend to vaccinate.

Taking into account the total of those declaring their intention to vaccinate and those already vaccinated as showing a positive attitude towards vaccinations, it is clear that in the last six months the attitude towards vaccinations has improved significantly. There was a significant improvement in the period from November 2020 to January 2021, with the start of vaccination and numerous information and vaccination campaigns. In the months that followed, and especially during the third wave of the epidemic, this attitude continued to improve

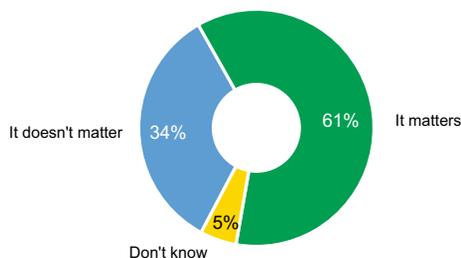
slowly but steadily. Currently, 65% of adult Poles have a positive attitude towards vaccination against COVID-19 compared to 36% in November and 57% in January.

**Would you like to be vaccinated against COVID-19?**



For the majority of people declaring their intention to get vaccinated, it is important which vaccine they would receive (61%).

**Does it matter to you which vaccine you would be vaccinated with? Responses of people declaring their willingness to be vaccinated.**



Respondents declaring their intention to vaccinate would be more inclined to receive mRNA-based, rather than the vector vaccines. They would prefer the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine (70%), and secondly (much less commonly) Moderna (28%). The third choice would be the single-dose Janssen vaccine (Johnson & Johnson, 16%), while relatively few would choose AstraZeneca (5%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitude to COVID-19 Vaccinations and Assessment of Their Organization", April 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2021, N=1131. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

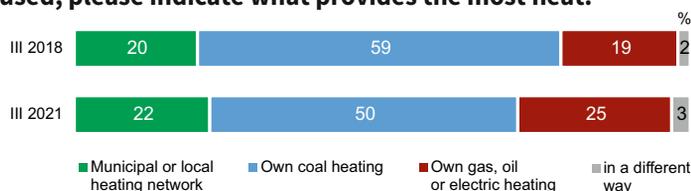
## Modernization of energy installations: needs and plans

Recently, activities aimed at counteracting smog have been intensified in Poland, including its main cause, i.e. emissions from households caused by the use of low-quality fuels and ineffective heating installations. The EU CAFE directive (Clean Air for Europe) obliges the Member States to ensure adequate air quality. The problem of smog is also increasingly noticed by citizens and local communities. Local governments introduce restrictions and bans on the operation of heating installations and types of fuels. Replacement of heating installations and other modernization projects (e.g. building insulation) are supported by various financial instruments, of which the

Clean Air program is currently the most popular. From 2019, owners of single-family houses can also use the tax break. Financial incentives in the form of subsidies, low-interest loans and tax relief are also used to develop microgeneration of energy from renewable energy sources.

Declarations of respondents show that the process of modernization of heating installations in households is progressing quite dynamically, although coal boilers are still the most commonly used. Over the past three years (March 2018 to March 2021), the percentage of respondents using coal-fired stoves and boilers to heat their homes or apartments has decreased by 9 percentage points, from 59% to 50%. During this time, the number of people using their own gas, oil or electric heating increased significantly from 19% to 25%. There was also a slight increase in the percentage of people using the municipal or local (e.g. housing) heating network (a rise from 20% to 22%). People using a different type of fuel (3%) burn wood or pellets, or, less often, use heat pumps.

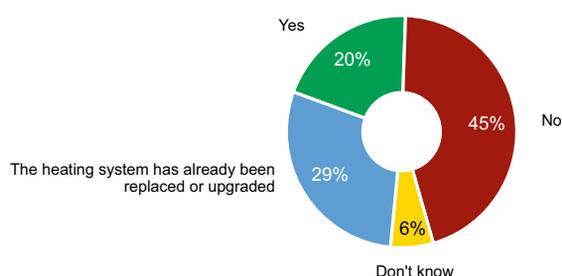
**How is your flat / house heated? If more than one source is used, please indicate what provides the most heat.**



People burning coal mostly use older types of stoves, which burn with ordinary coal, sludge, fine coal, etc. (57%, i.e. 28% of all respondents). Two-fifths of them (40%, i.e. 20% of the total), according to their own declarations, use a newer type of boiler.

More than one-fourth of people (29%) living in residence not connected to the heating network claim that the heating installation in their household has already been replaced. One-fifth (20%) plan to modernize the heating system in the next two years. So far, 45% of residents who do not use network heating do not plan to replace their heating installation.

**Is the replacement or modernization of heating, e.g. a stove or boiler, planned in your apartment / house in the next two years? Responses of people in households not connected to the heating network.**



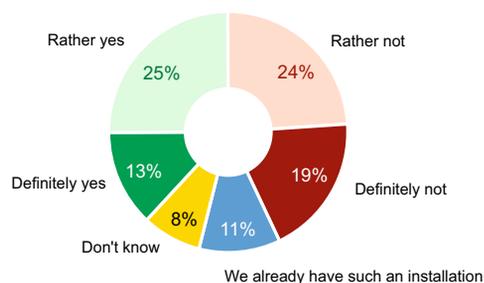
Modernization of the heating installation in the next two years is planned mainly in places where coal stoves and

boilers are used: it is declared by a total of 27% of respondents whose houses are heated with coal. This applies to the greatest extent to older type of boilers, which are fired with ordinary coal, sludge, fine coal, etc.: 36% of users claim it is their intention to modernize their heating. However, a change of the heating system is also planned by 14% of users of newer type of boilers, although nearly half (47%) declare that the heating system in their home has already been replaced. People who use their own gas, oil or electric heating (10%) or otherwise heat their home (8%) less often plan to modernize their heating system in the near future. In case of these groups, more than two fifths (41% and 44% respectively) claim that the heating system in their home has already been modernized.

Plans for the modernization of the heating system are quite frequent and, if implemented, the percentage of households in Poland using coal stoves that do not meet the current standards would decrease by over a third within two years. Less optimistic, judging from the declarations of the respondents, are the prospects for the development of the heating network. Only a few (2% of respondents whose households are not connected to the heating network) say that in the next two years their residence will be connected.

There is a lot of interest in prosumer energy in households that have conditions for independent energy production. The use of installations enabling production of energy from renewable sources in their house is considered by nearly two fifths of such households (38%, i.e. 23% of the total number of respondents), and one-tenth (11%, i.e. 7% of the total) already have it.

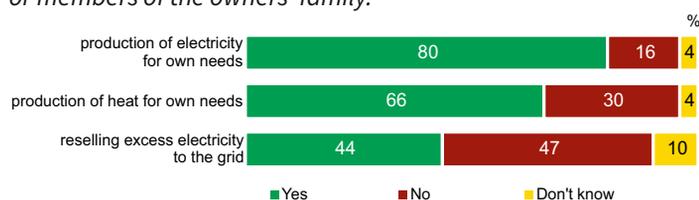
**Does your household consider making installations enabling the use of renewable energy sources in your main house or in an outbuilding? Responses of people living in houses as their owners, co-owners or members of the owners' family.**



Respondents in households planning to use installations enabling energy generation from renewable sources or using such an installation already most often indicate that it would be used to produce electricity for their own needs (80%, i.e. 23% of all respondents). There is less interest in generating thermal energy in this way (66%, i.e. 19% of all respondents), and even less willingness to sell surplus electricity to the grid (44%, i.e. 13% of all respondents).

## What type of energy production does your household consider / has implemented?

Responses of people living in houses as their owners, co-owners or members of the owners' family.

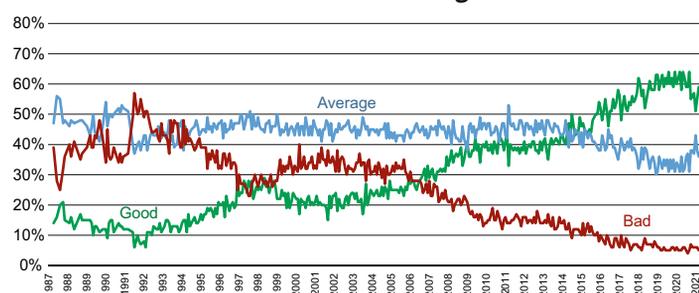


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Thermal Modernization – Needs and Plans", April 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2021, N=1154. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Evaluation of the financial situation of Poles after a year of the pandemic

In the period preceding the pandemic, the financial situation of Poles was clearly improving. In the years 2014-2019, we registered, among others, better assessments of material living conditions, a decrease in the percentage of people fearing poverty, and an increase in the percentage of respondents with savings. The material position indicators recorded before the pandemic were among the best in the history of Poland after 1989. Along with the pandemic and related limitations and restrictions in economic life, this positive trend was stopped.

### Evaluation of household material living conditions



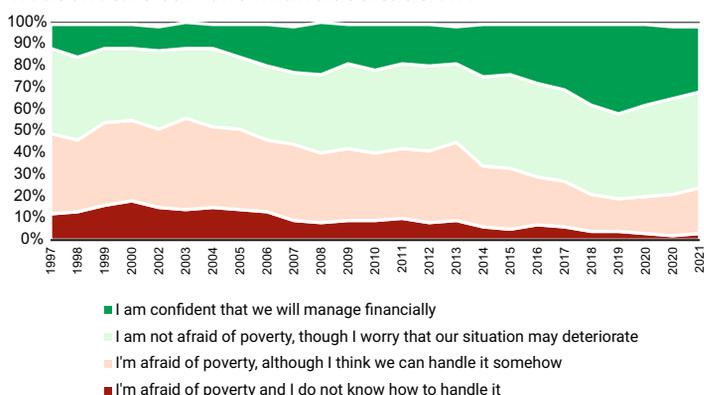
"Don't know" answers were omitted.

Over the last year, the percentage of respondents who are satisfied with the material conditions of their households has decreased, and the percentage of people who assess their conditions as average has increased. Currently (data from March 2021), more than half of respondents have a

positive opinion of the material conditions of their household (59%, a decrease by 5 points compared to March last year), more than a third rate them as average (36%, an increase by 5% year-on-year), and only a few have a negative view (5%, no change).

In the last year, the number of people completely confident about their financial future has decreased from 37% to 30%, whereas more people are afraid of poverty (a rise from 20% to 24% in total). The largest group of respondents declare that they are not afraid of poverty, although they assume that their financial situation may deteriorate (44%, an increase by 2 points compared to March 2020).

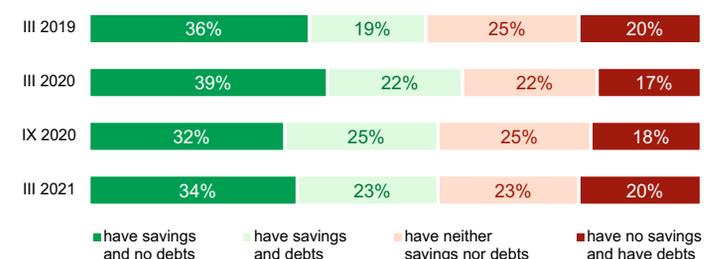
### Which of the following statements best describes your household's current financial situation?



"Don't know" answers were omitted.

Currently, fewer Poles have savings than a year ago (57% in total), and more have various types of liabilities - instalments, loans, debts or overdue receivables (43% in total).

### Savings and debts. Respondents whose households:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Economic Conditions of Households after Year of the Pandemic", April 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2021, N=1154. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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