

Just Green

Public Opinion
Social consultations



Finansowane przez
Unię Europejską

projekt: **polska**[®]

Project Goals

- ▶ This project aims to gather a diverse range of people in debates and other activities that will concern the effects of the EU decarbonization policies on housing, mobility/transport, and the job market.
- ▶ These activities should enable citizens to actively participate in the policymaking in these three areas and voice their concerns about existing obstacles hindering the decarbonization process. They should also raise citizen literacy about the EU climate policies and goals.
- ▶ Consequently, the project should improve citizens' ownership of the green transition, thus improving its democratic legitimacy.
- ▶ As the project's first step, citizen consultations will be conducted to pre-identify people's views on climate change and decarbonization policies and the obstacles they encounter in implementing the green transition.
- ▶ Further citizen-engaging activities, including focus groups and participatory observation, will enable the consortium to probe the underlying sentiments of various segments of our respective societies more deeply.

Partners

List of participating organisations

#	Participating Organisation Legal Name	Country	Role
1	INSTITUT PRO EVROPSKOU POLITIKU EUROPEUM ZS	Czechia	Coordinator
2	BRATISLAVSKY INSTITUT PRE POLITICKU ANALYZU	Slovakia	Partner
3	21 KUTATOKOZPONT ALAPITVANY	Hungary	Partner
4	FUNDACJA PROJEKT: POLSKA	Poland	Partner
5	STEM Ustav empirických vyzkumu	Czechia	Partner



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Methodology and research sample

- ▶ Target group of the research: Polish population aged 18+ years
- ▶ Form of interviewing:
a combination of face-to-face (CAPI) and web-based (CAWI) interviews
- ▶ Sample size: N=1000 (CAPI 300 / CAWI 700)
- ▶ Location: the whole territory of Poland
- ▶ Realisation: October 2024

Report structure

- ▶ (1) Sociodemographics
- ▶ (2) Electoral behaviour
- ▶ (3) General attitudes (EU, society)
- ▶ (4) Climate attitudes
- ▶ (5) Green Deal attitudes and knowledge
- ▶ (6) Current behaviour
- ▶ (7) Willingness to change behaviour
- ▶ (8) Housing
- ▶ (9) Jobs
- ▶ (10) Transport

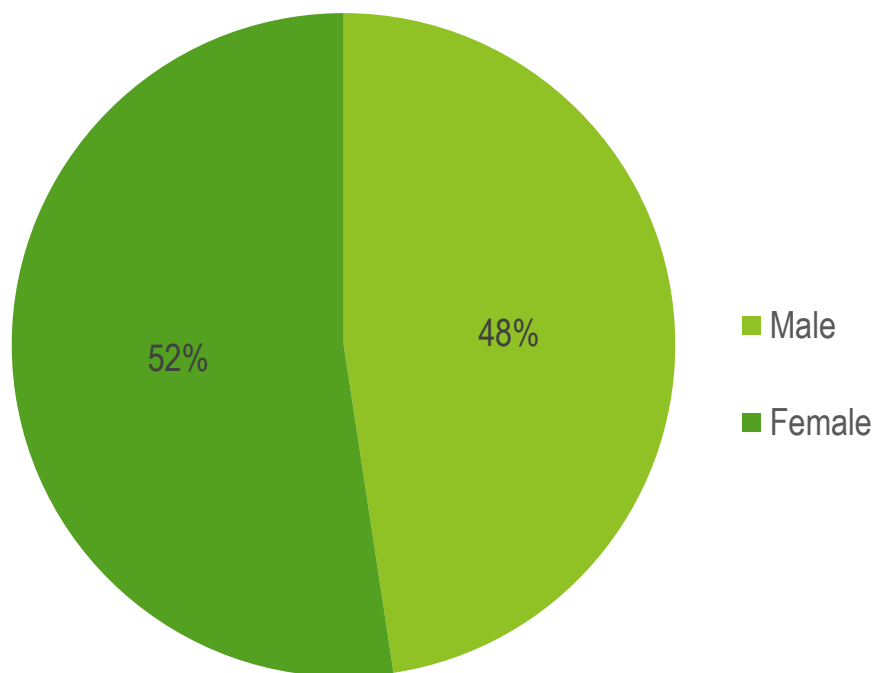
(1) Sociodemographics



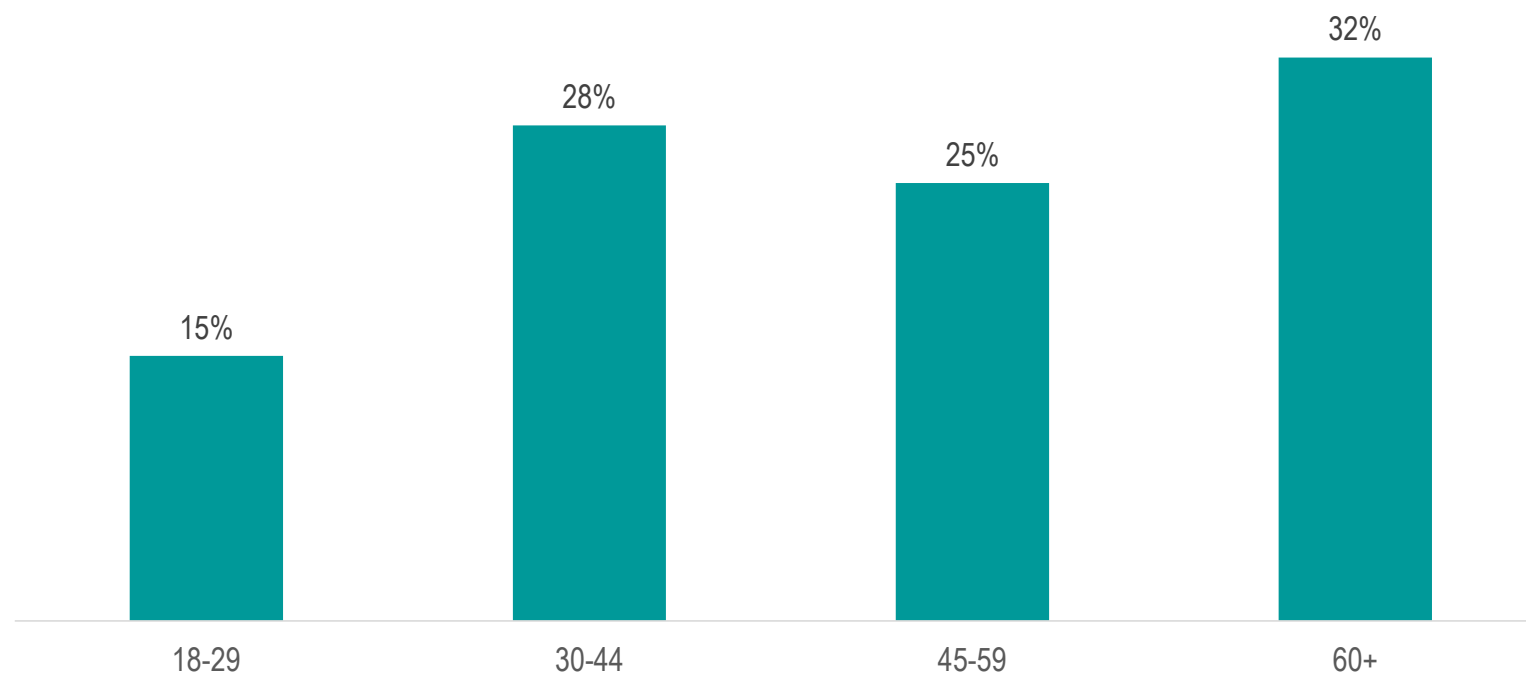
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Gender (GEN)



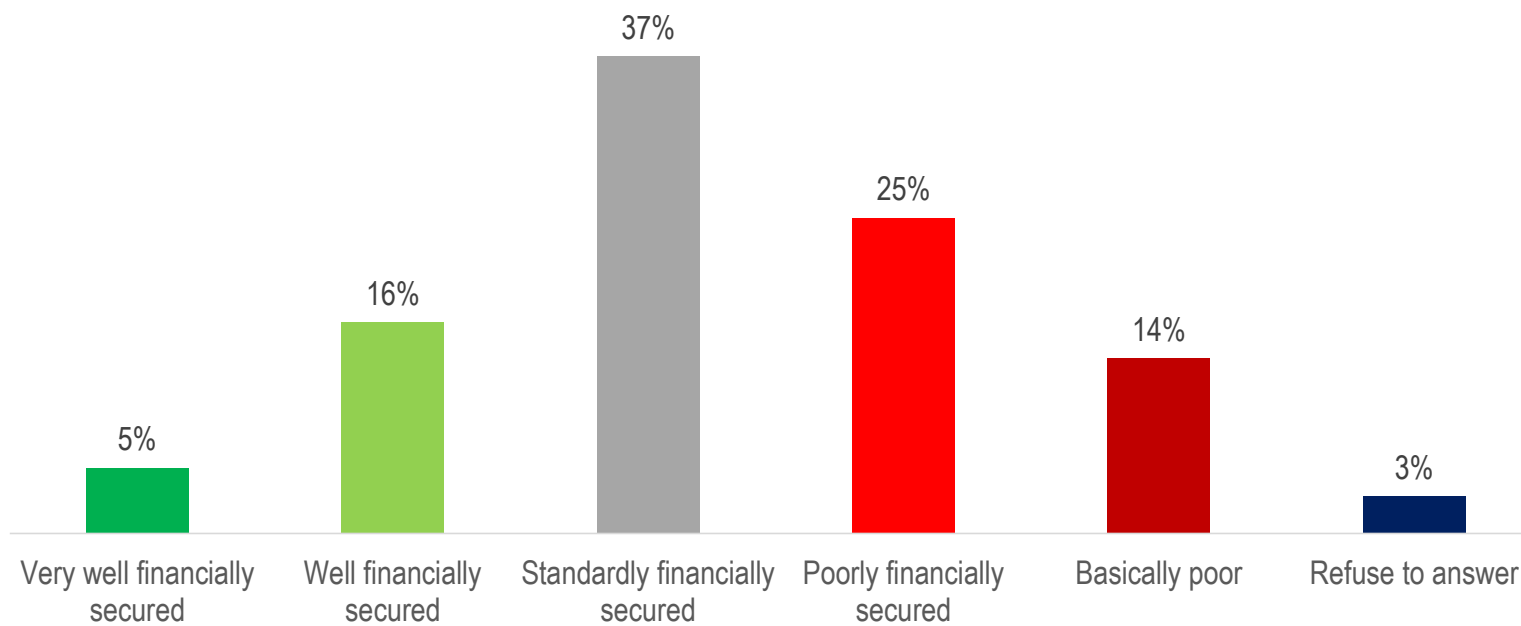
Age (AGE)



N=1000

Income and assets (INC)

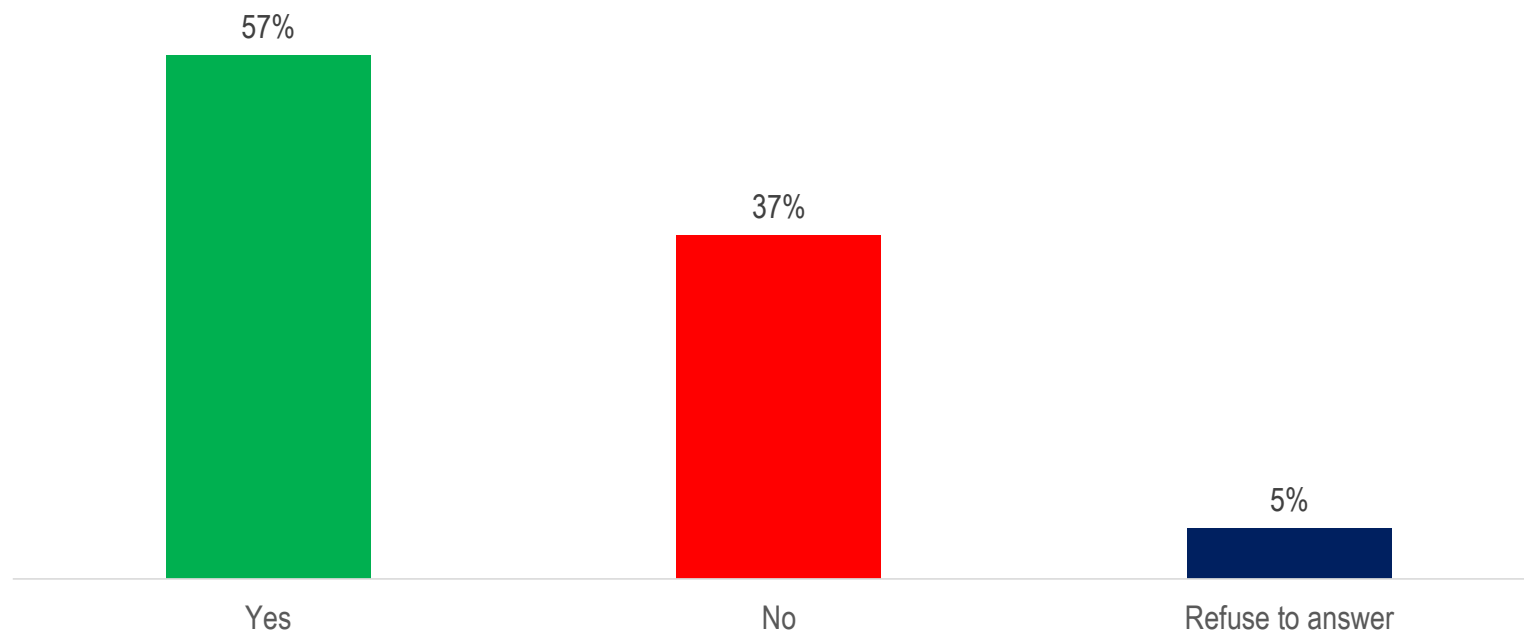
When considering the income and assets of your household, would you say you are...



N=1000

Savings (1 - SAV)

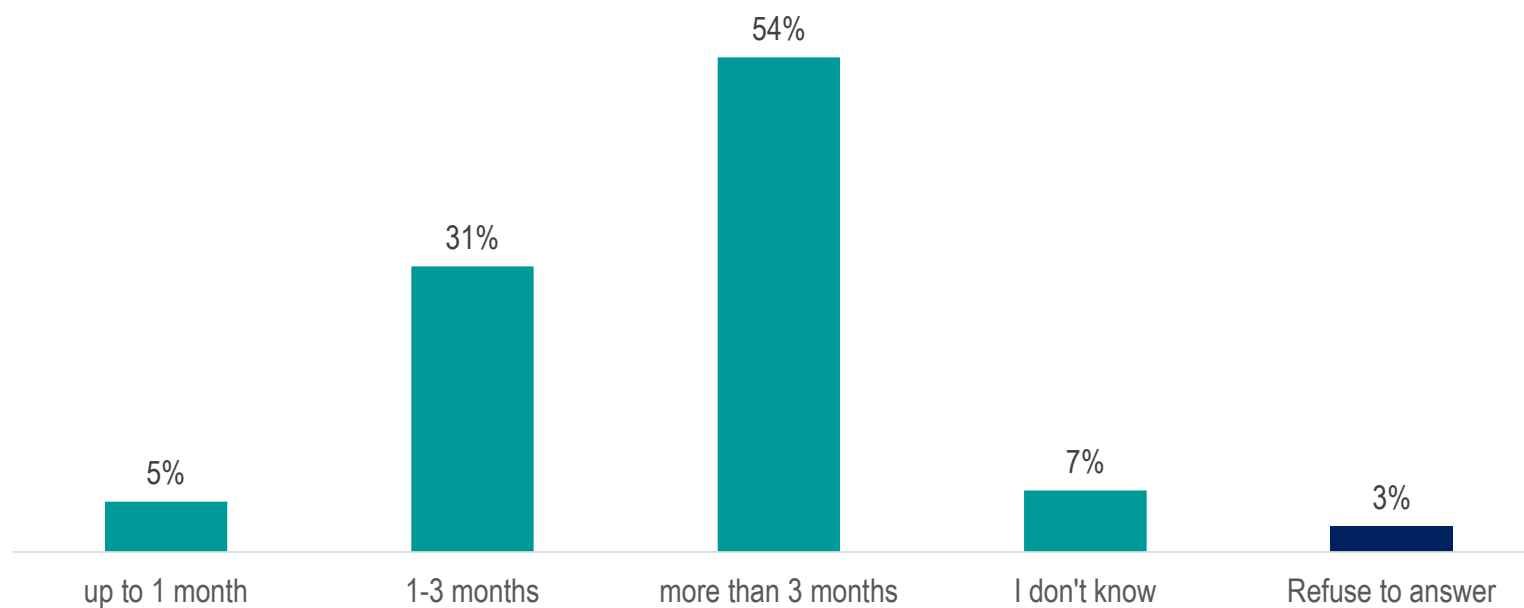
Does your household have savings?



N=1000

Savings (2 - MON)

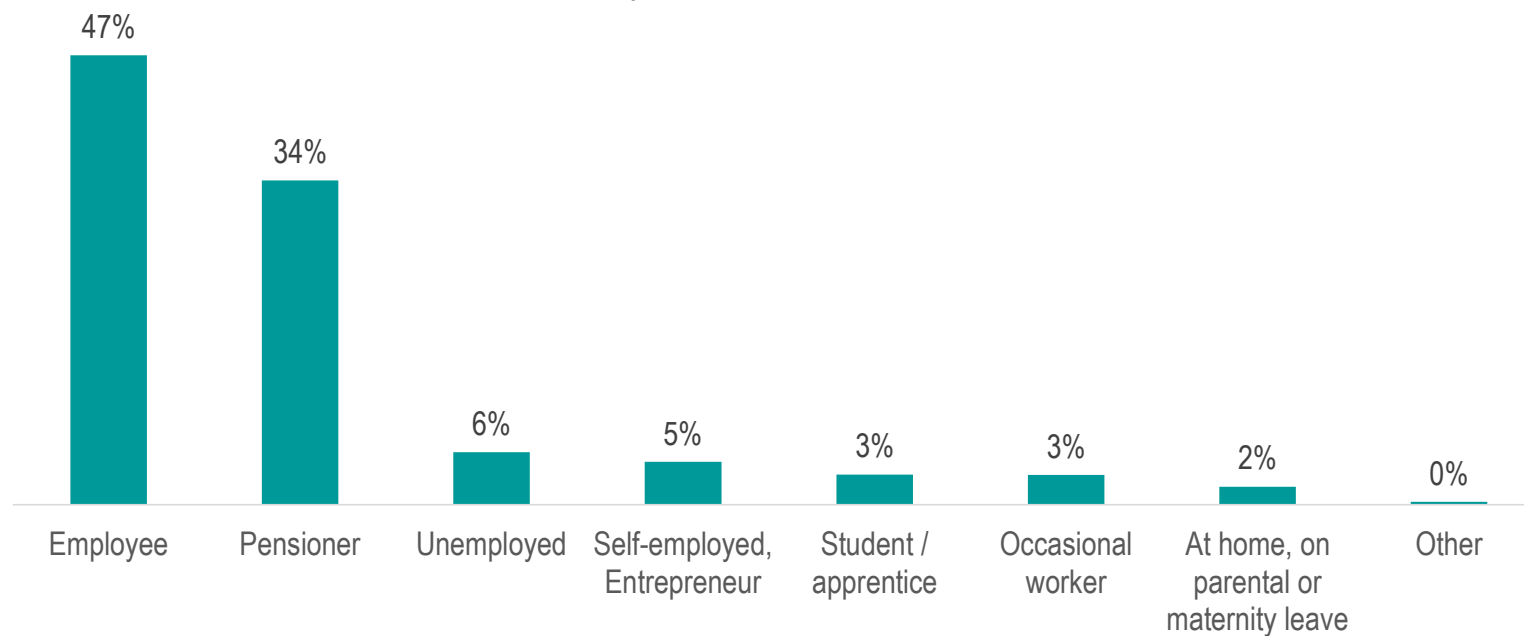
How many months could your household live out of your savings without any income?



N=1000

Socio-economic status (SOC)

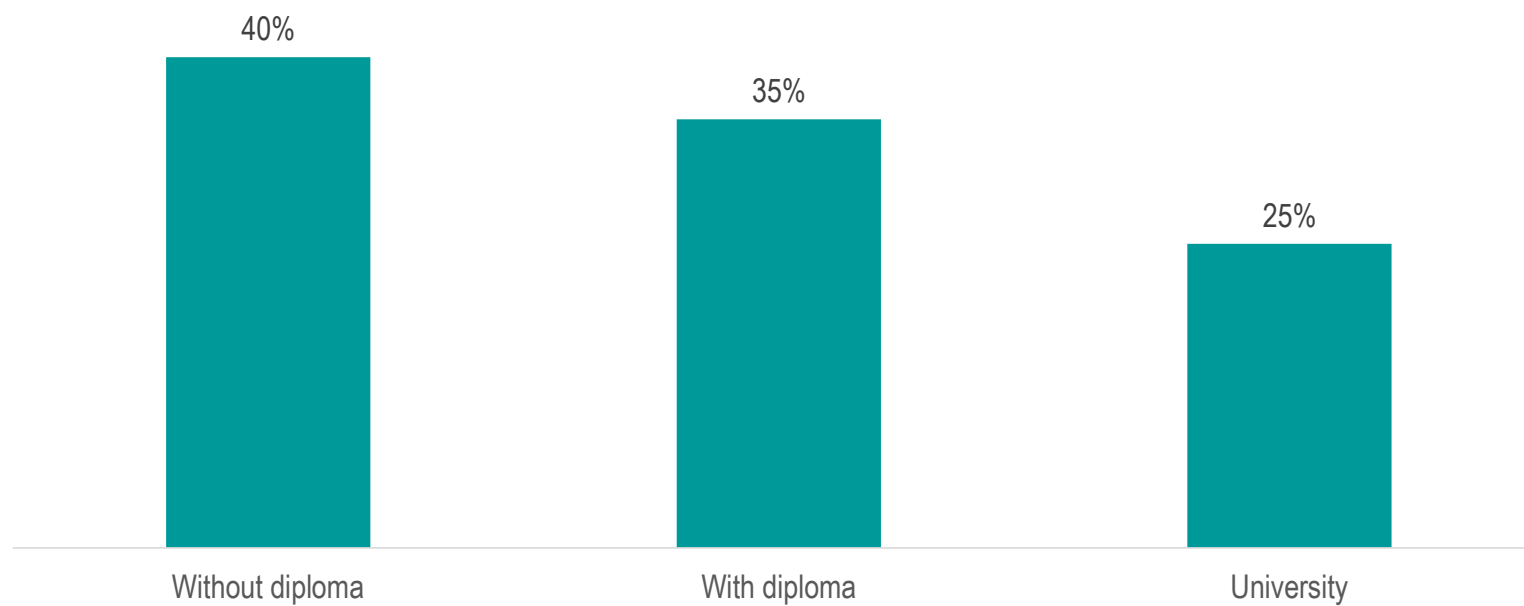
What is your social-economic status?



N=1000

Level of education (EDU)

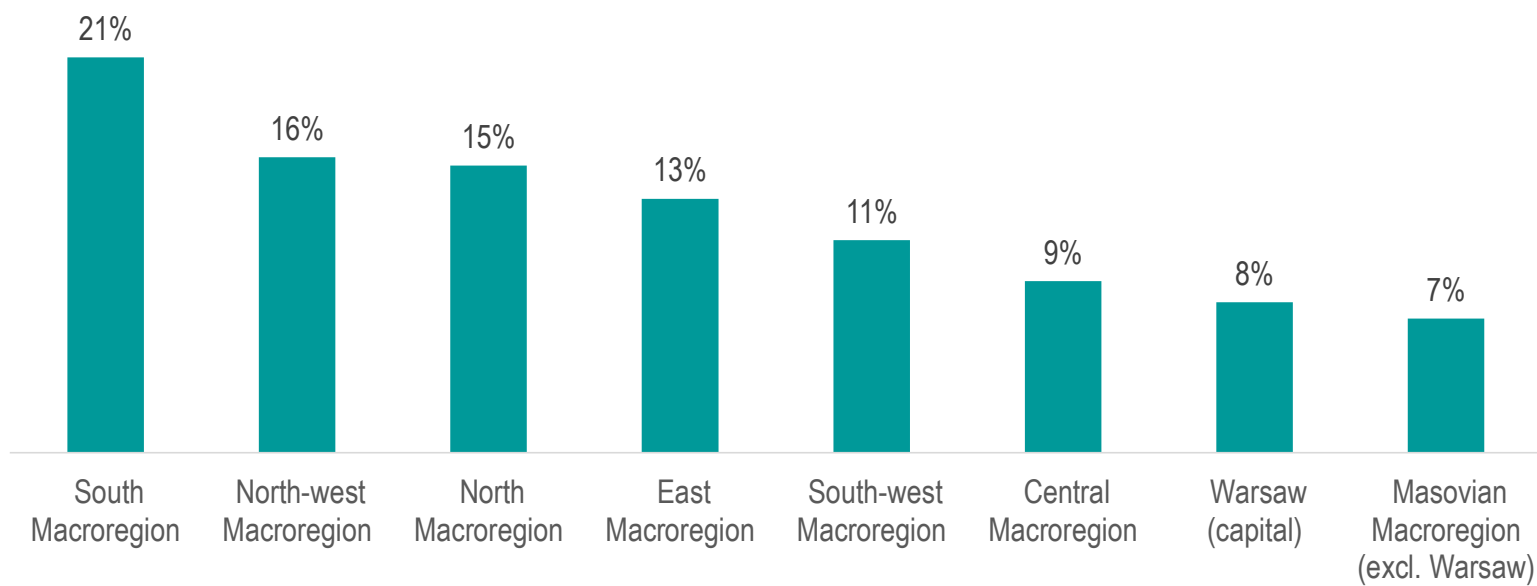
What is your highest achieved level of education?



N=1000

Region (REG)

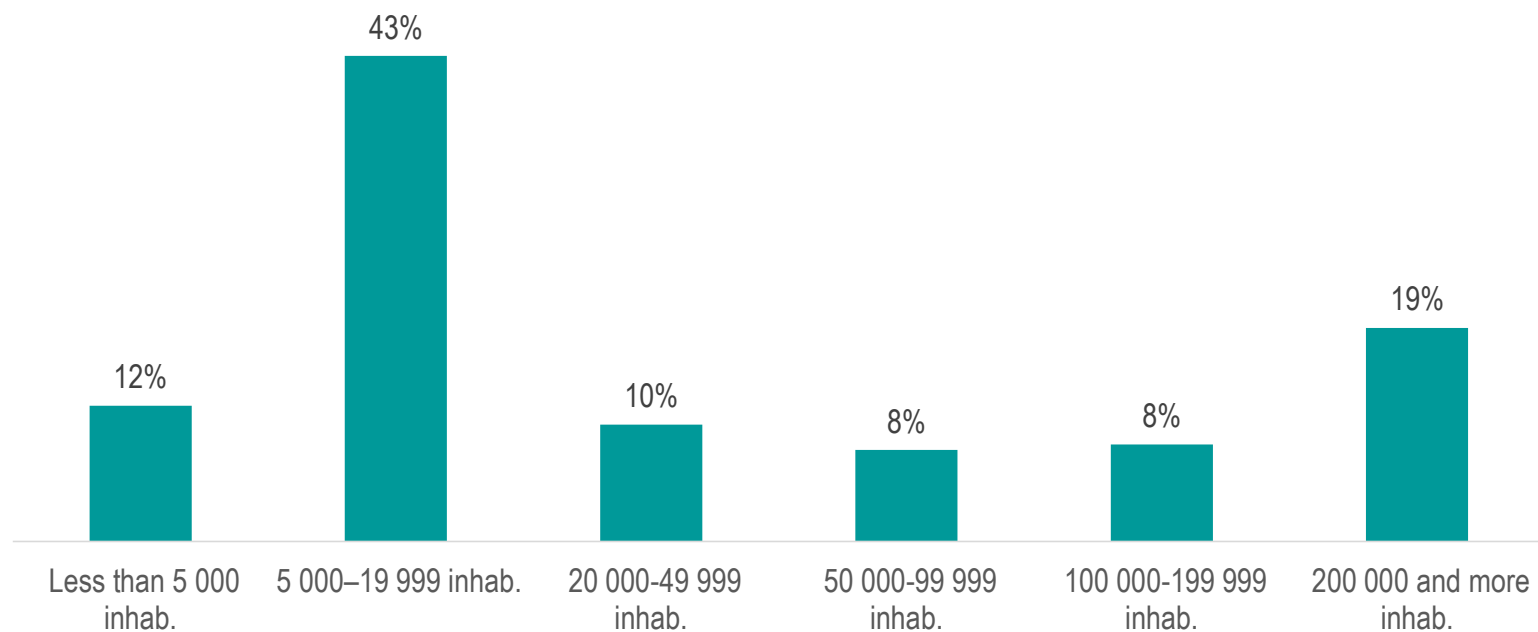
What region do you live in?



N=1000

Size of municipality (SIZE)

How many inhabitants live in your municipality?



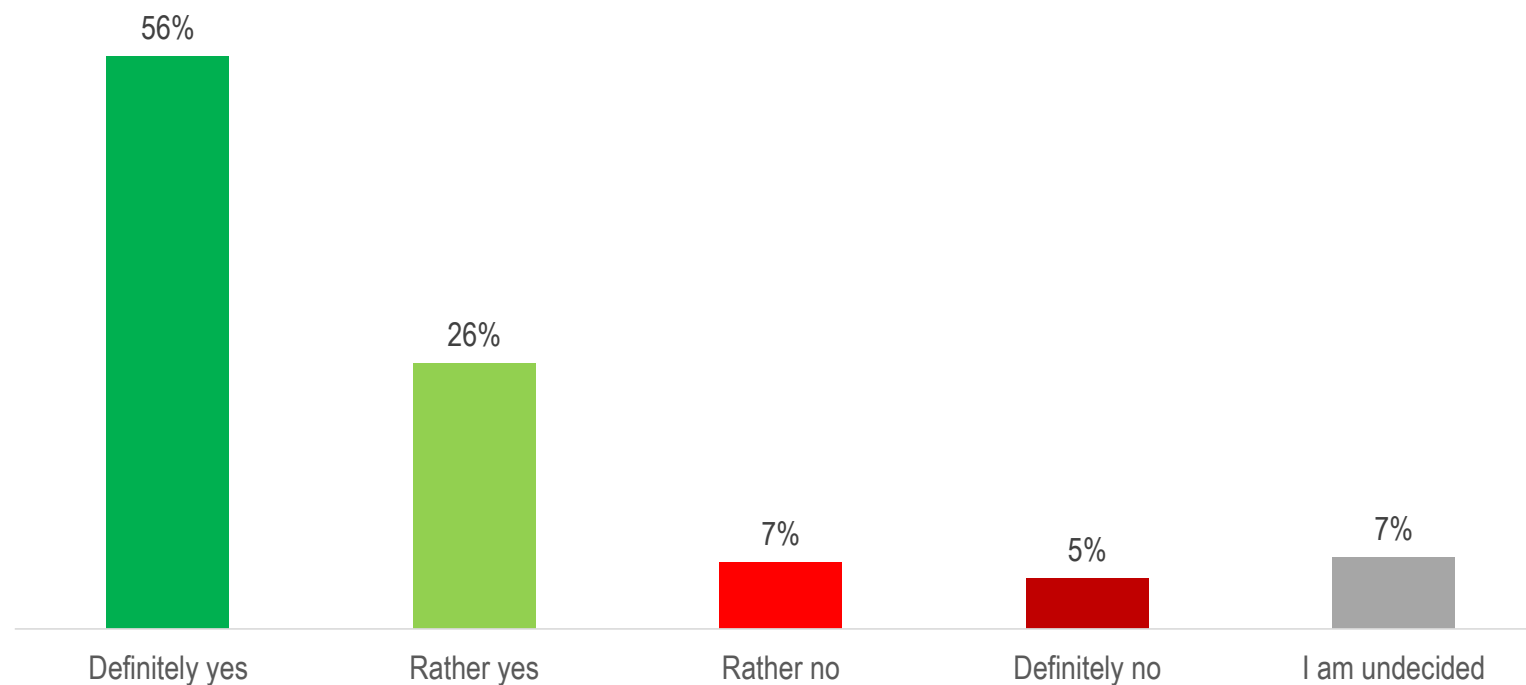
(2) Electoral behaviour



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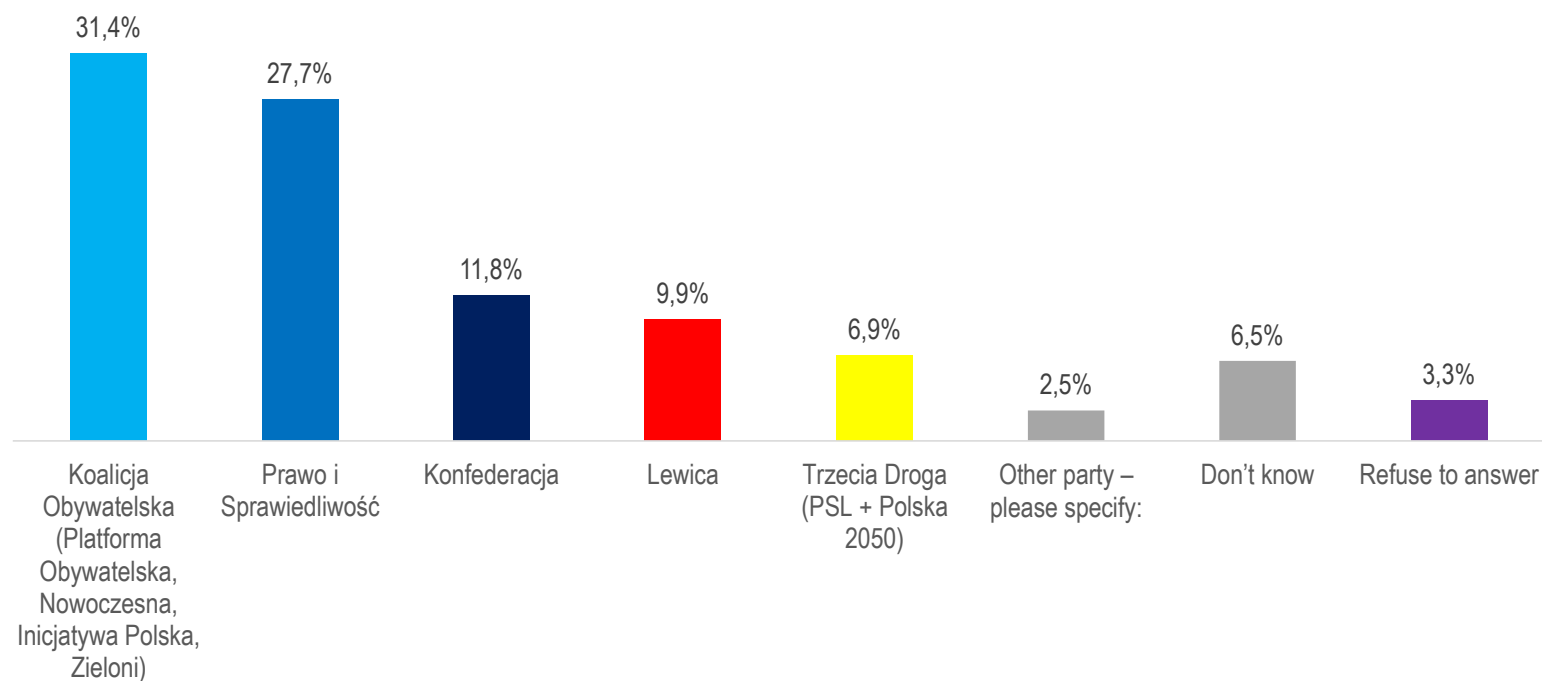
projekt: **polska**[®]

If elections to main parliamentary chamber of Poland were held next week, would you personally go to vote? (V03)



N=1000

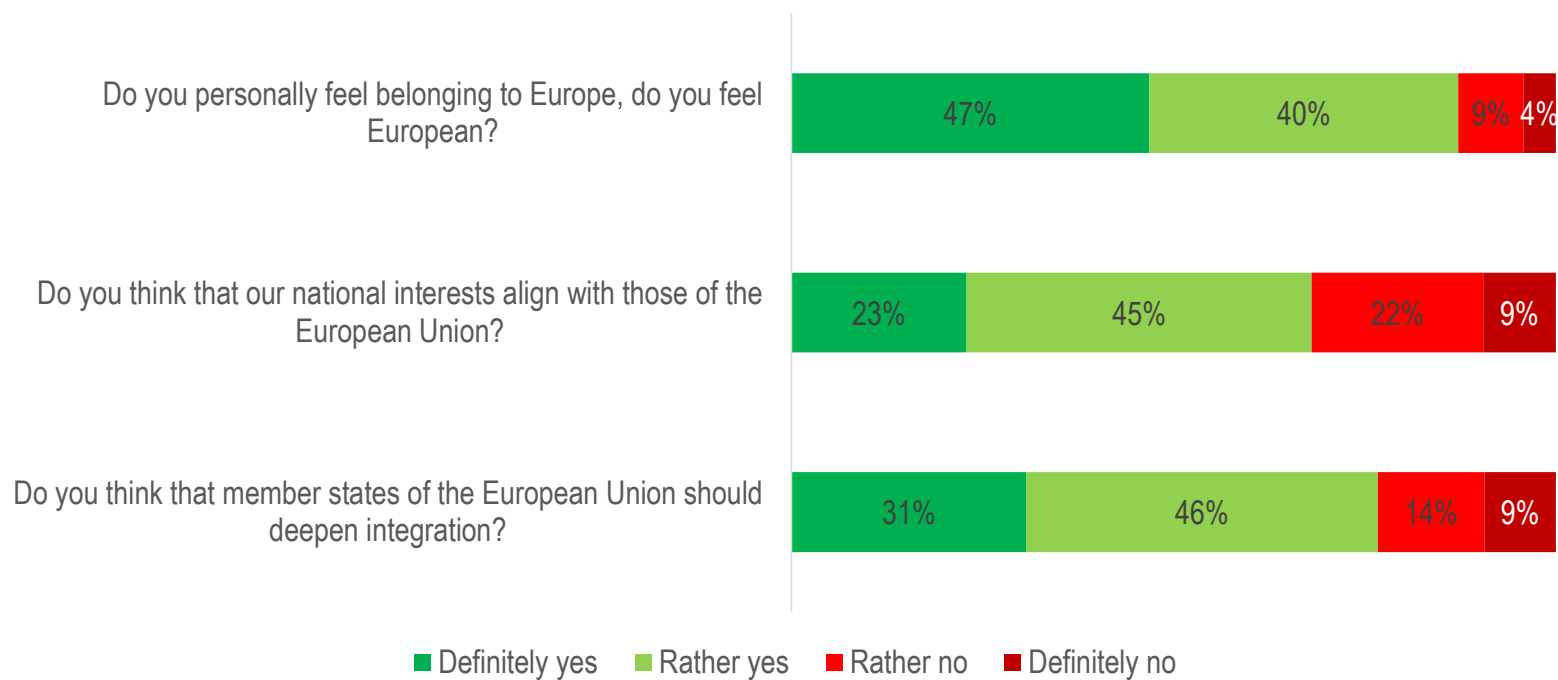
If you (nevertheless) went to vote, which party would you vote for in elections to main parliamentary chamber of Poland next week?



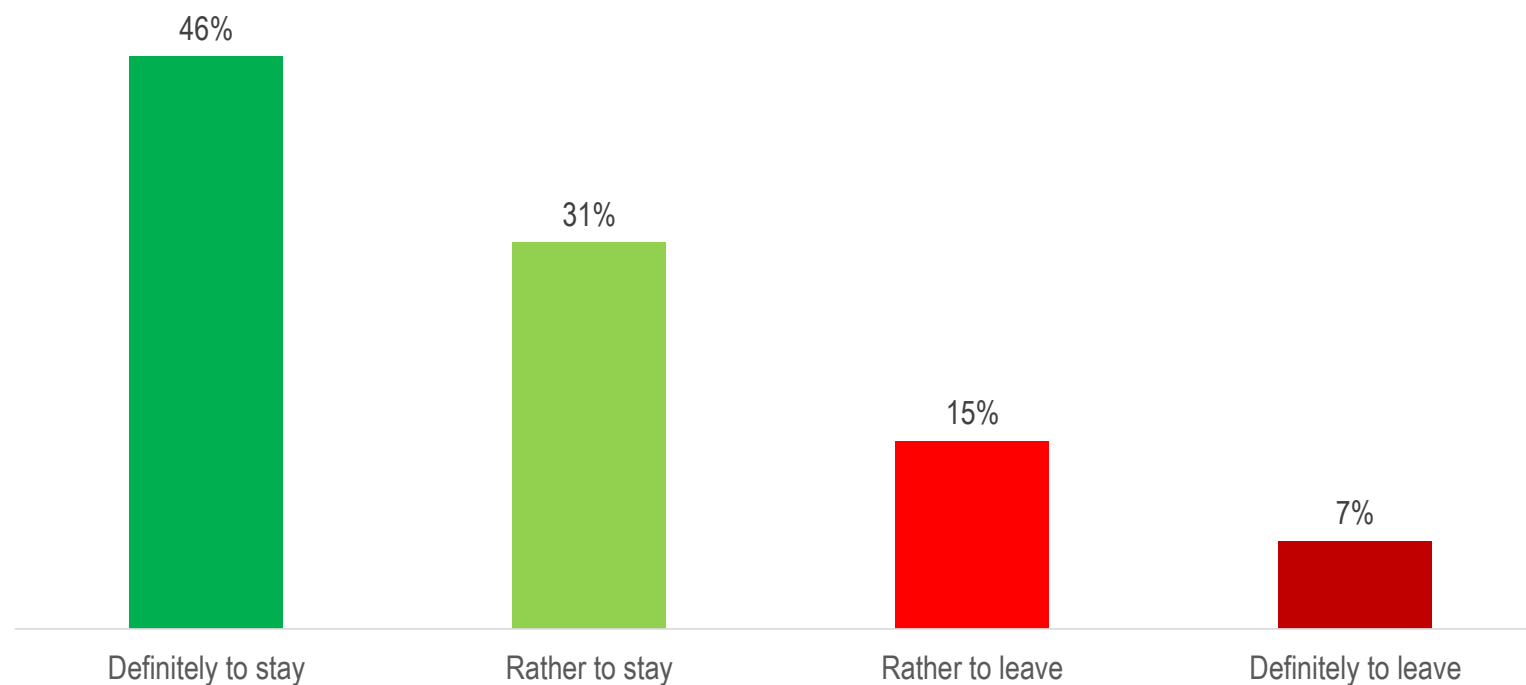
N=557

(3) General attitudes (EU, society)

Attitudes towards EU (S06abc)



Imagine if we had a referendum on leaving the EU, would you vote for either to stay or to leave? (S08)



N=1000

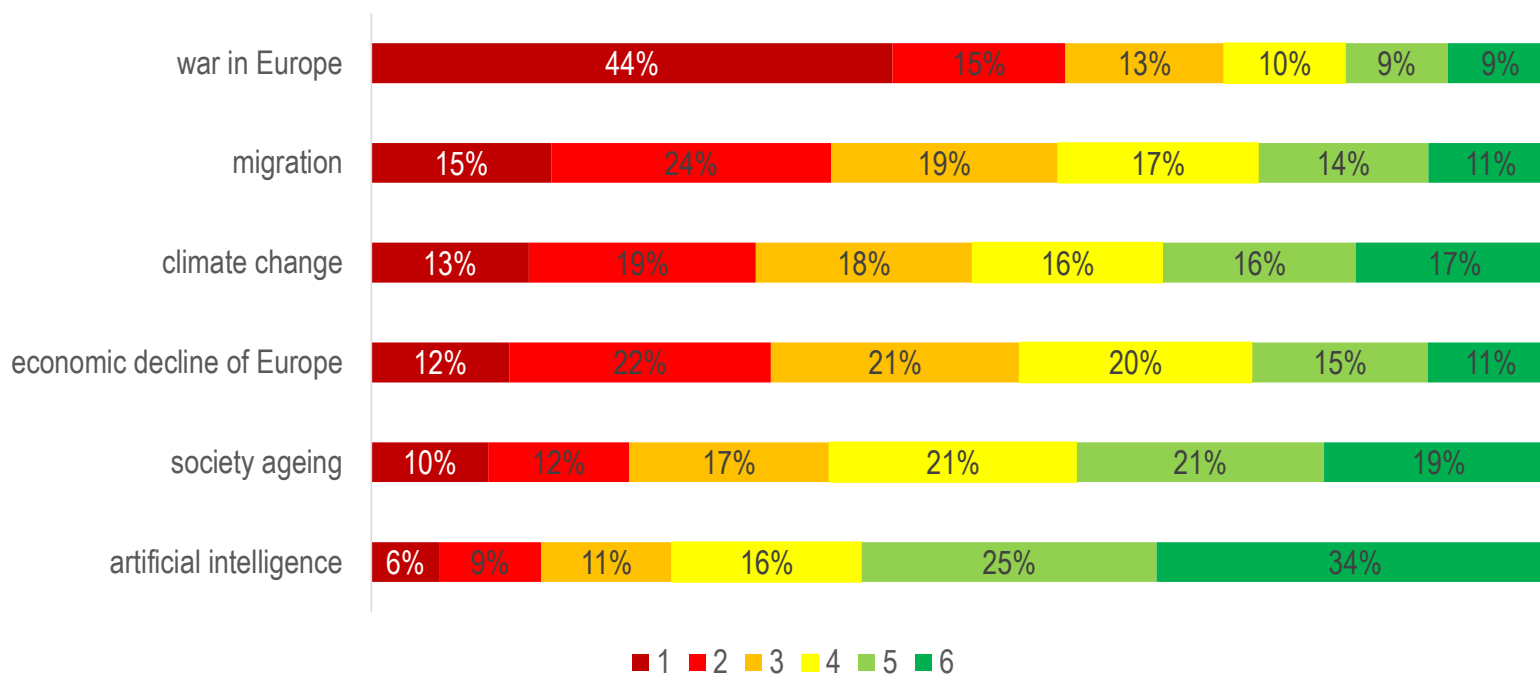
(4) Climate attitudes



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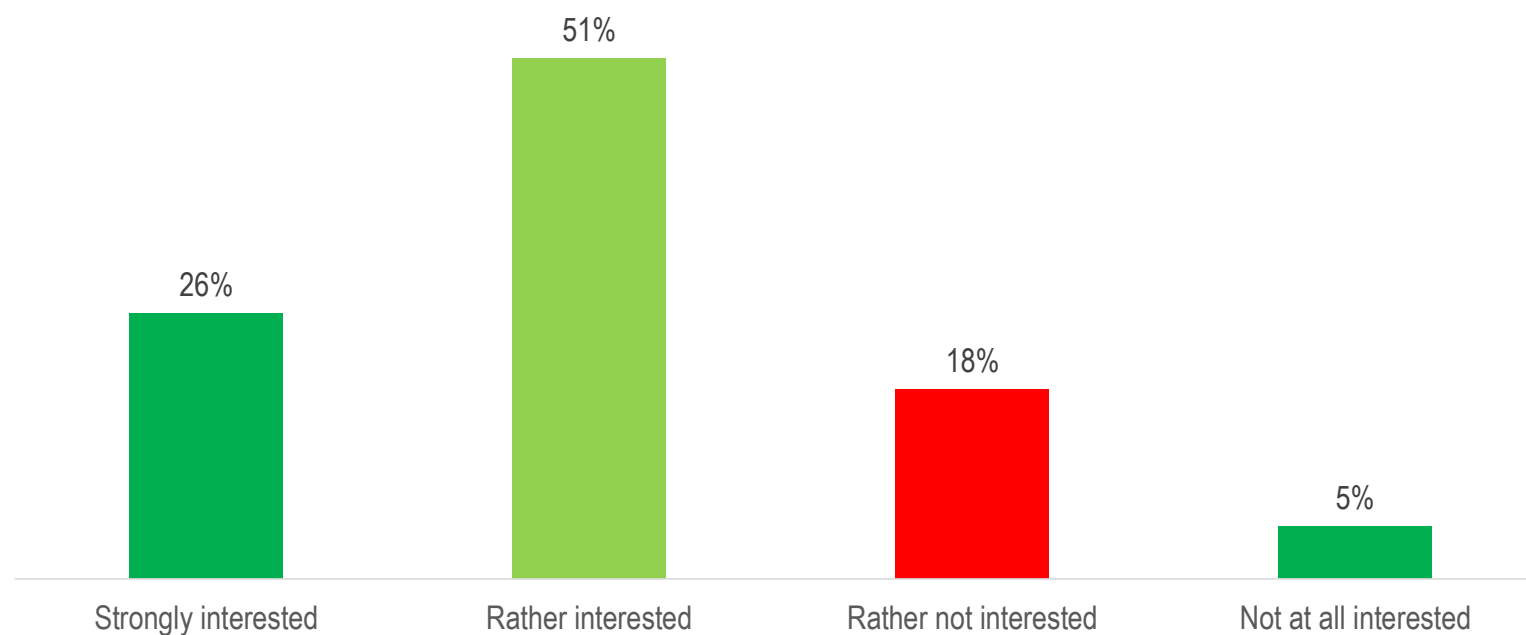
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Please rank the following phenomena according to how much you think they are likely to seriously threaten the future of our society. Put the most likely threatening phenomenon to first place, and the least likely threatening to the last place. (C01)



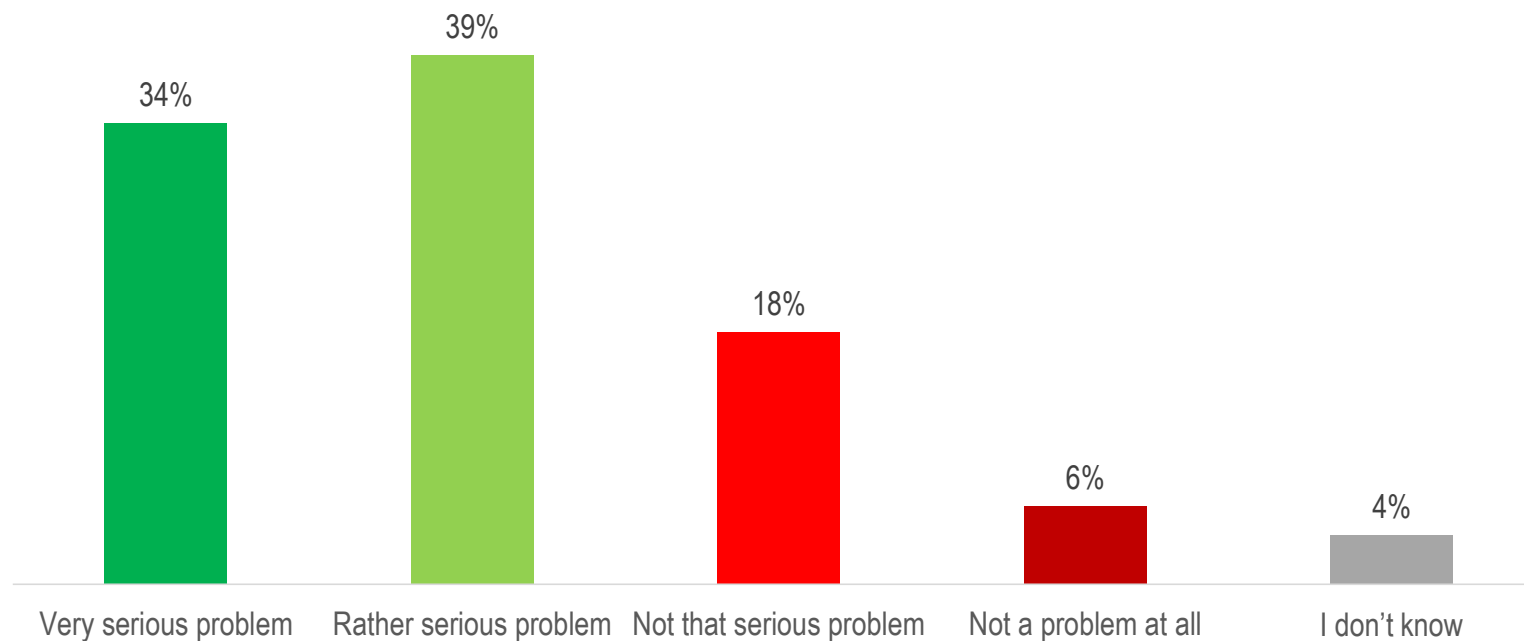
N=1000

How interested are you in the topic of climate change and its implications on our society? (CO2)



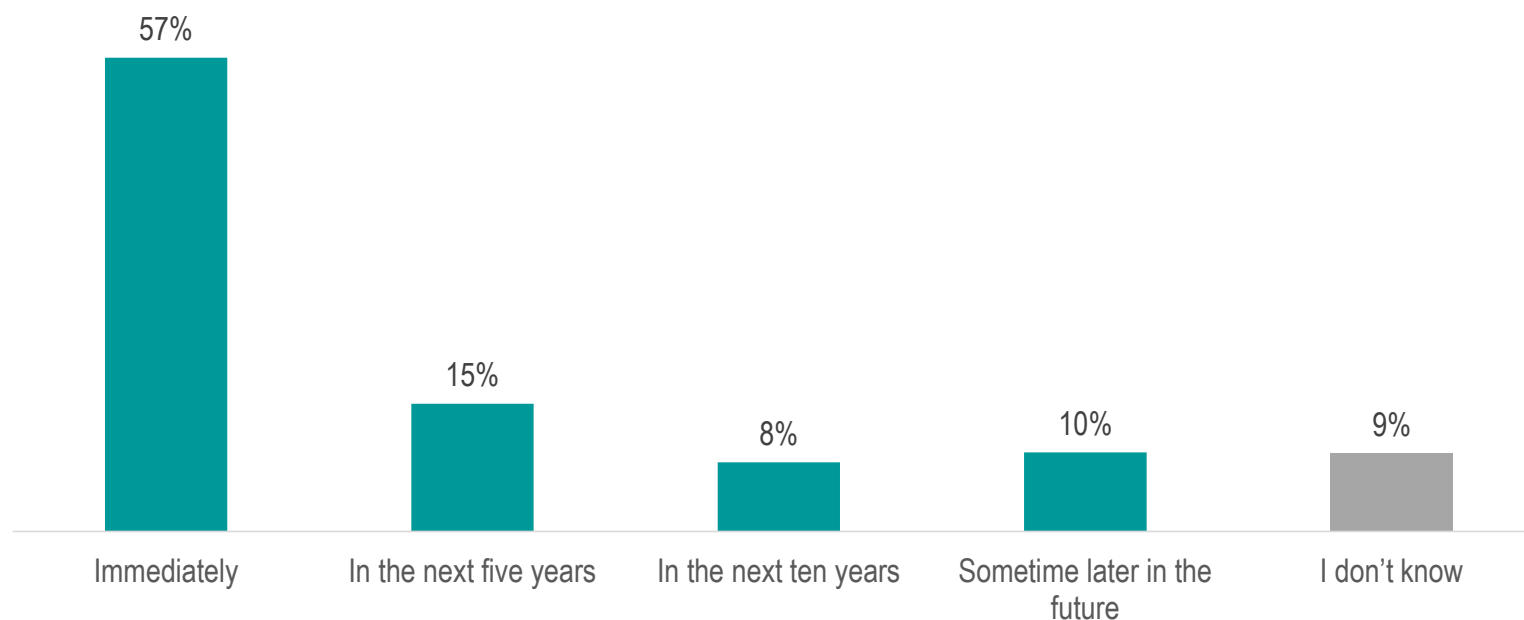
N=1000

What is your opinion on climate change? Would you say it is a very serious problem, a rather serious problem, not that serious problem or not a problem at all? (C03)



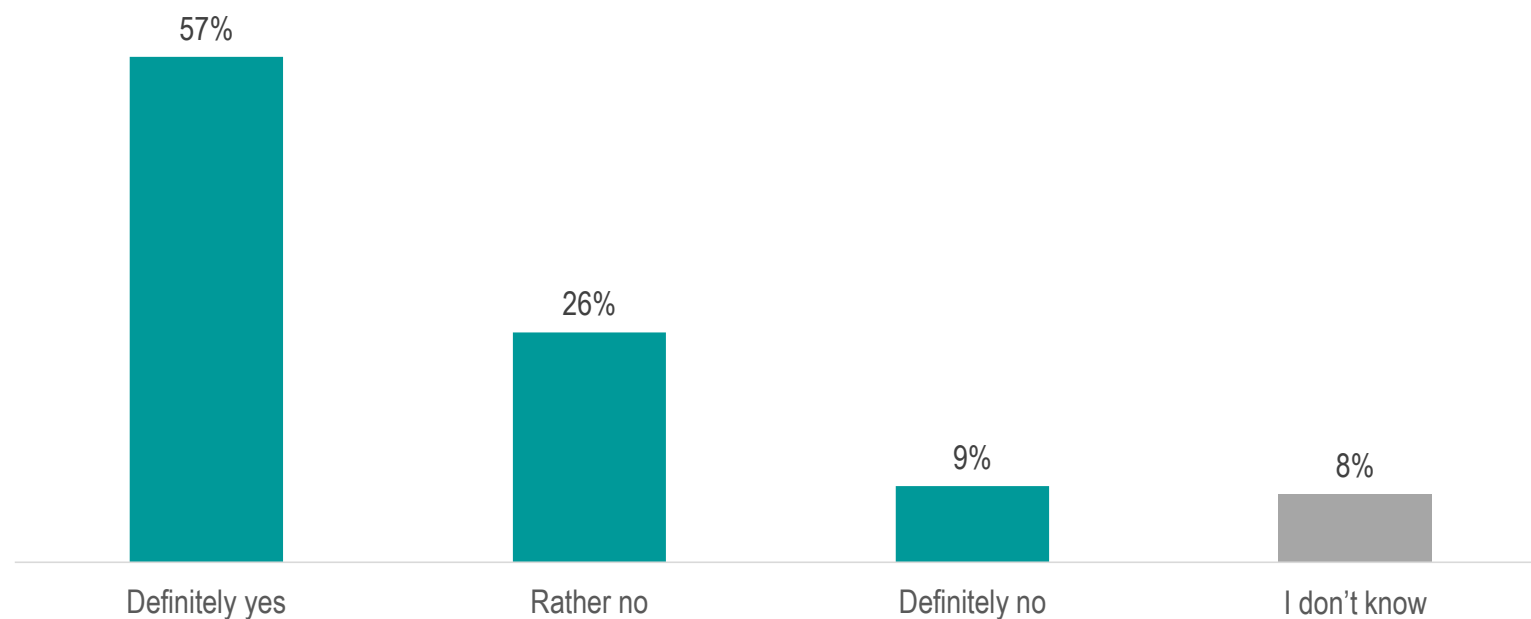
N=1000

In what timeframe do you think it is necessary to start working on problems of climate change? (C04)



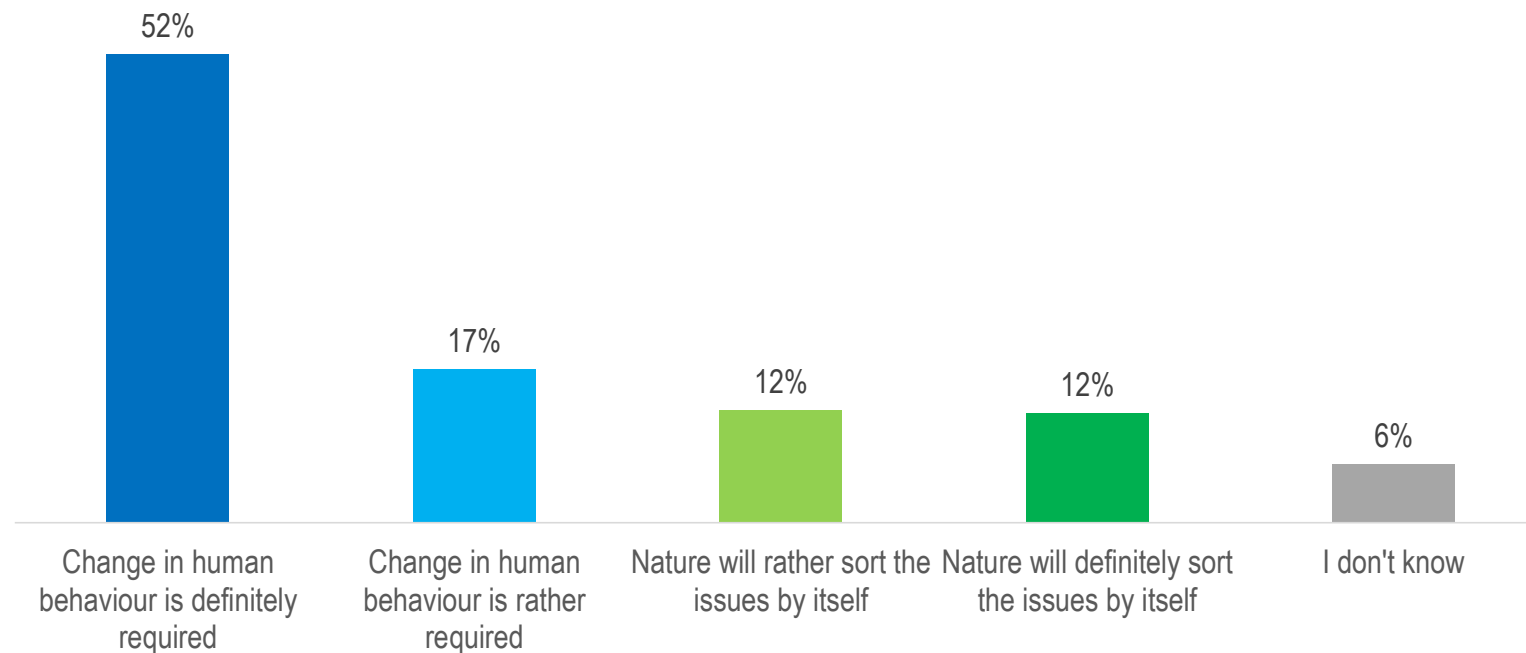
N=1000

Has climate change had a discernible impact on your daily life? (C05)



N=1000

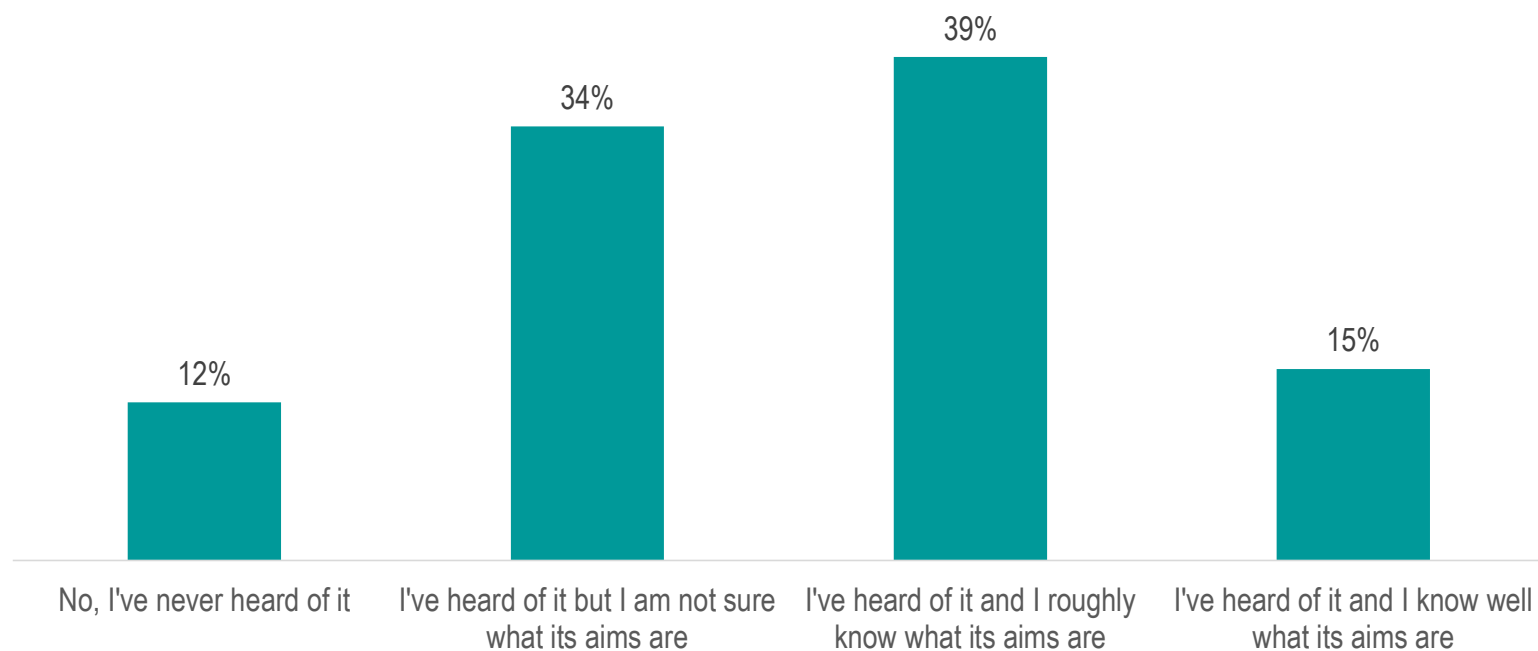
Do you think that solving climate change-related issues requires changes in human behaviour, or will nature sort the issues by itself? (C06)



N=1000

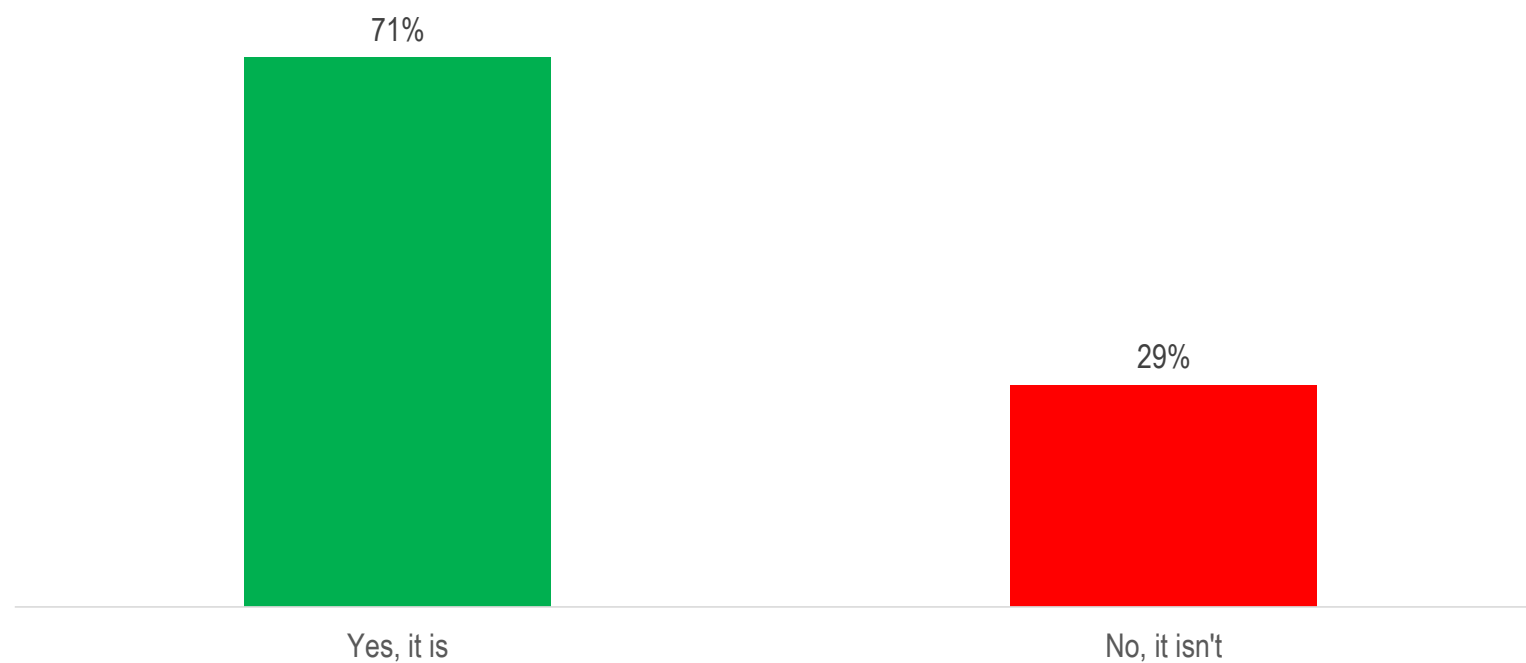
(5) Green Deal attitudes and knowledge

Have you heard about the "European Green Deal", also known as Green Deal? (G01)



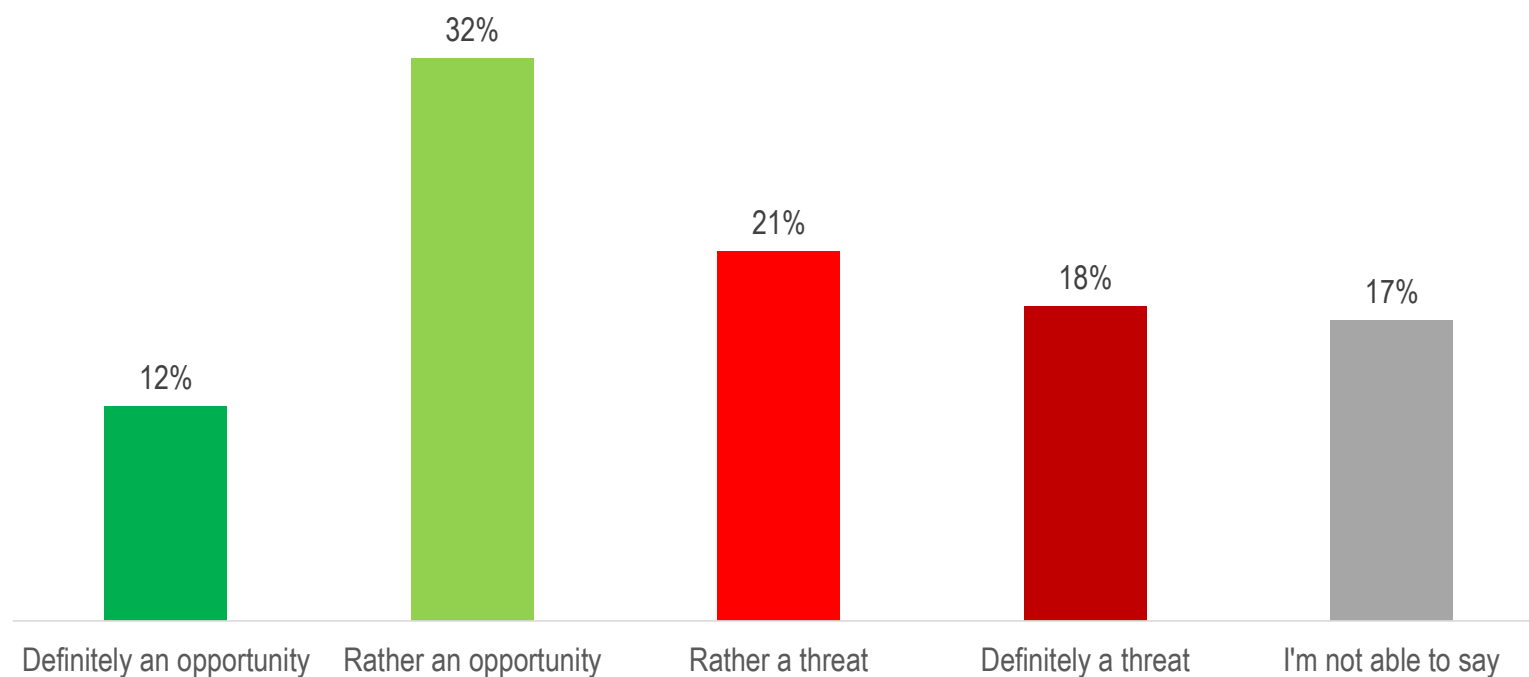
N=1000

Is the overall intent of the Green Deal clear to you? (G02)



N=1000

Do you think that the Green Deal will be an opportunity or a threat to Polish economy? (G03)



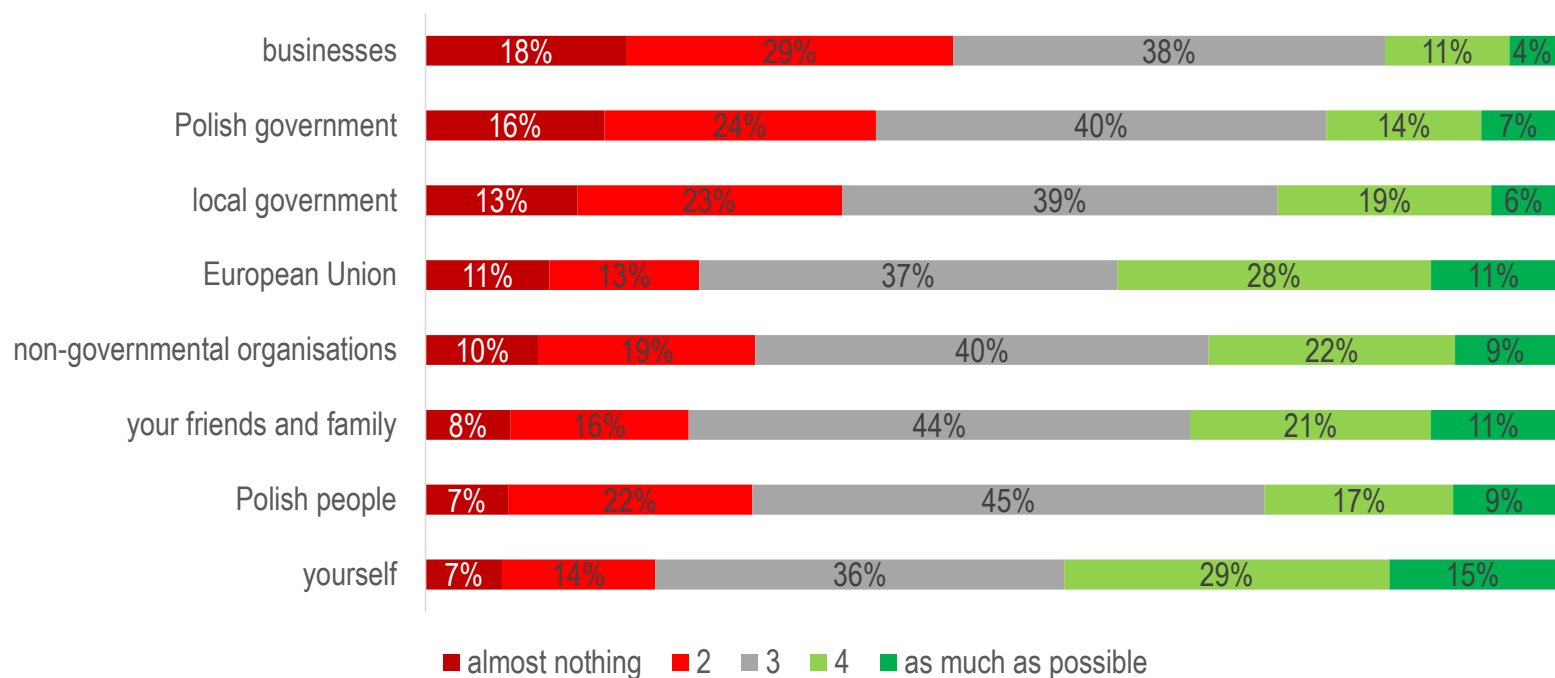
(6) Current behaviour



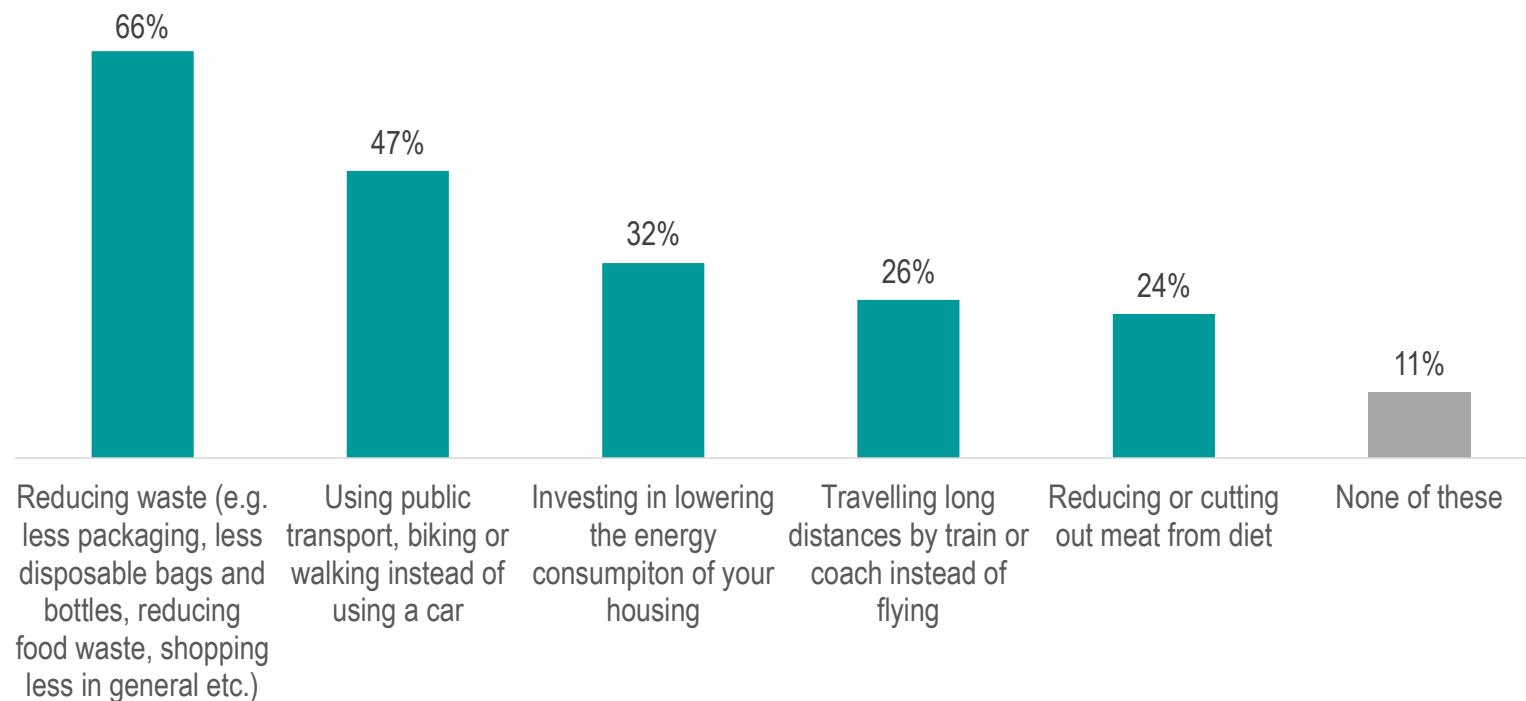
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In your opinion, how much do the following actors do for the environment on a scale from 1 to 5? (B01)



Which of the following steps have you taken in recent years to reduce your environmental impact? (B02)

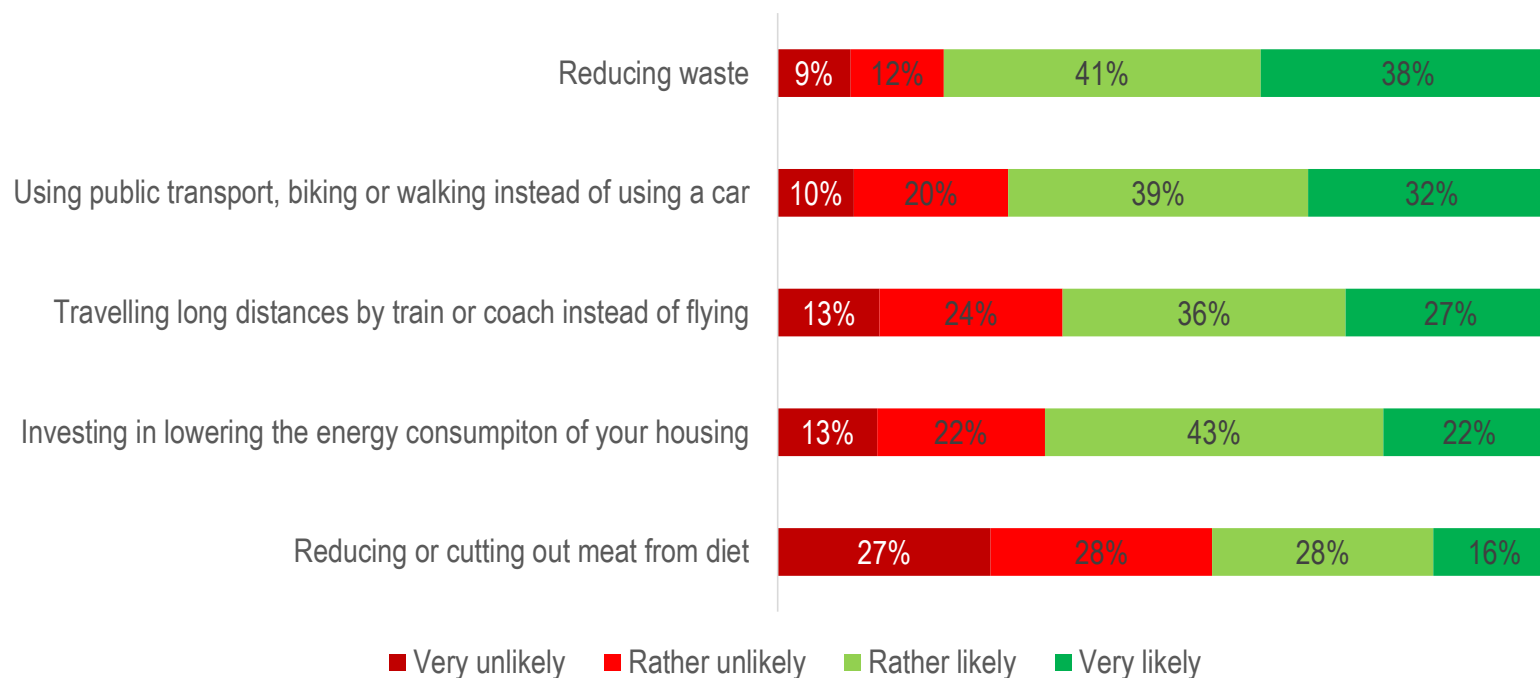


N=1000

(7) Willingness to change behaviour

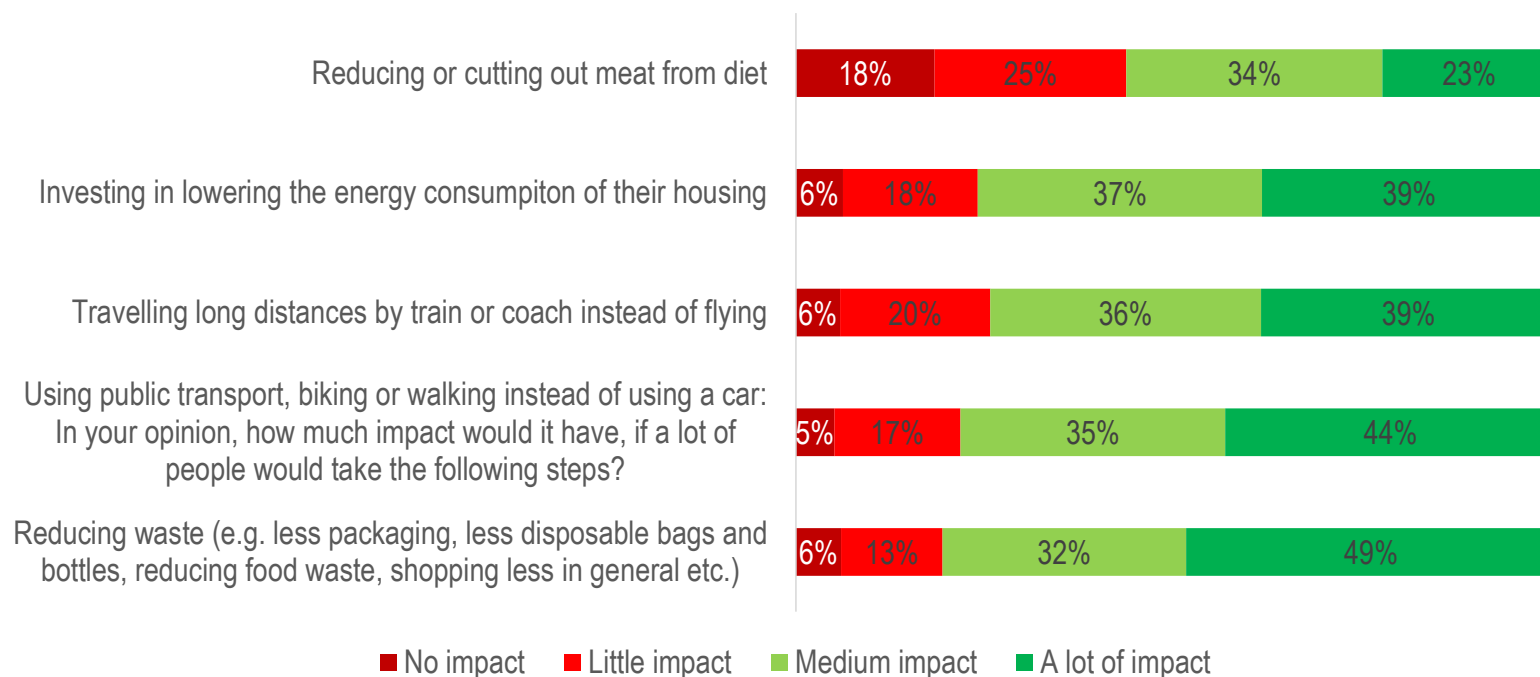
How likely it is, that you will take the following steps in the near future to reduce your environmental impact? (W01)

N=1000

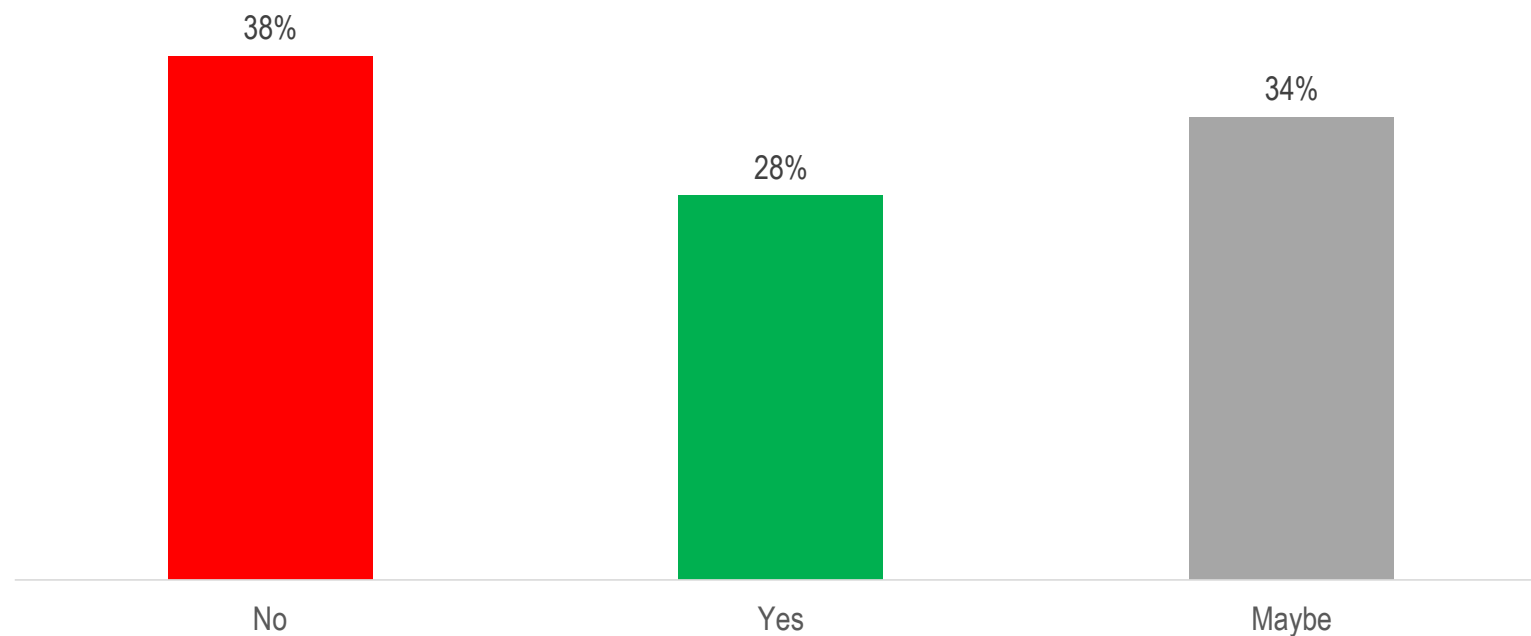


In your opinion, how much impact would it have, if a lot of people would take the following steps? (W02)

N=1000

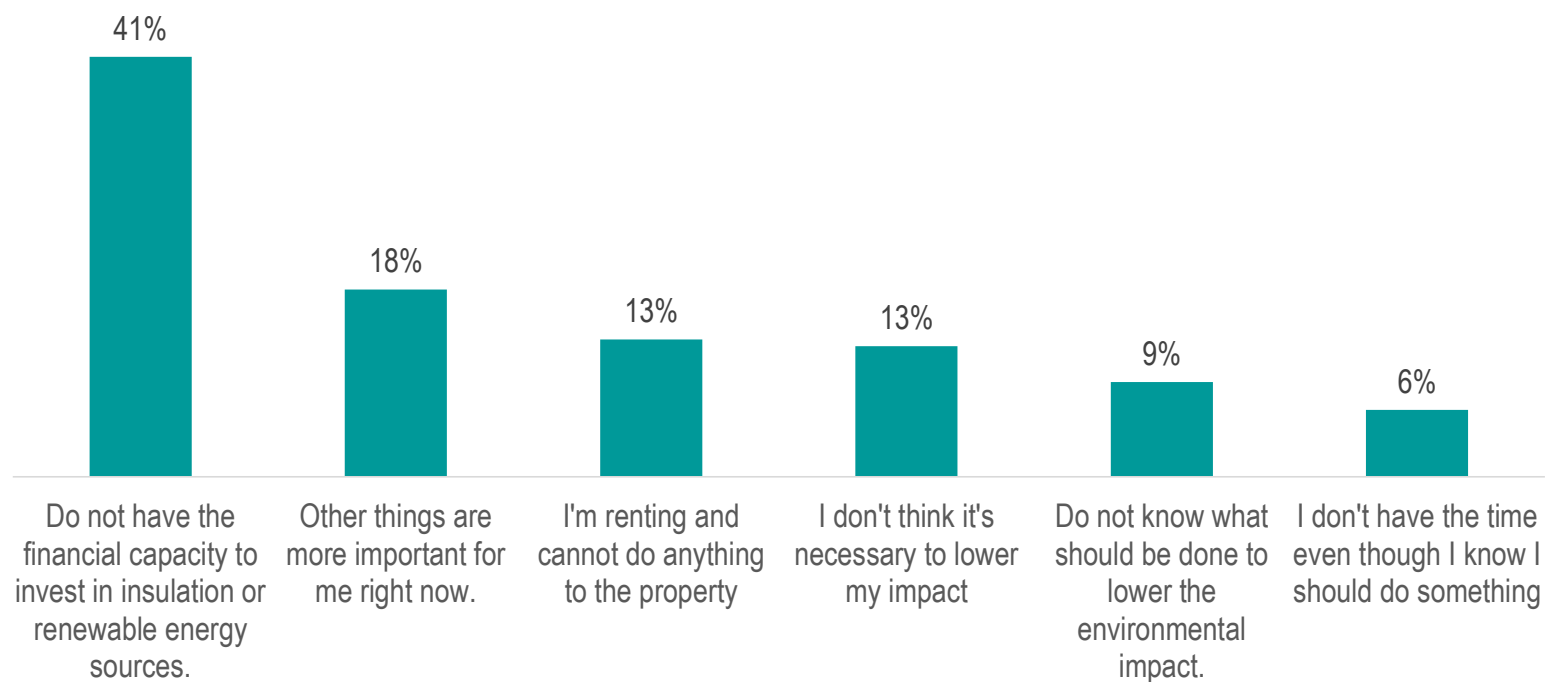


Are you planning to invest in lowering the energy consumption of your housing in the next five years? (W03)



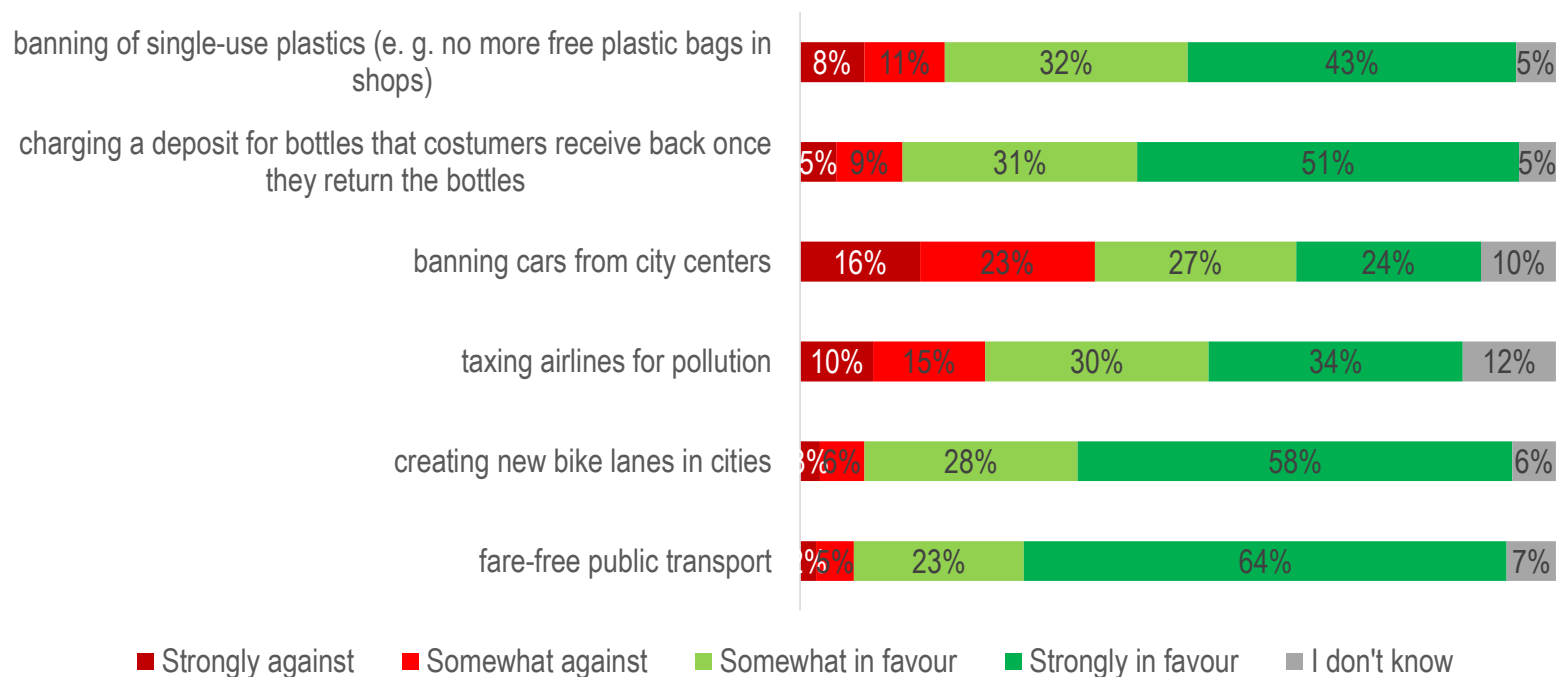
N=1000

What is the main reason which prevents you from investing in lowering the energy consumption of your housing? (W04)



N=720

How much do you support the following policies (either imagined or already in force) on a scale from 1 to 4? (W05)



N=1000

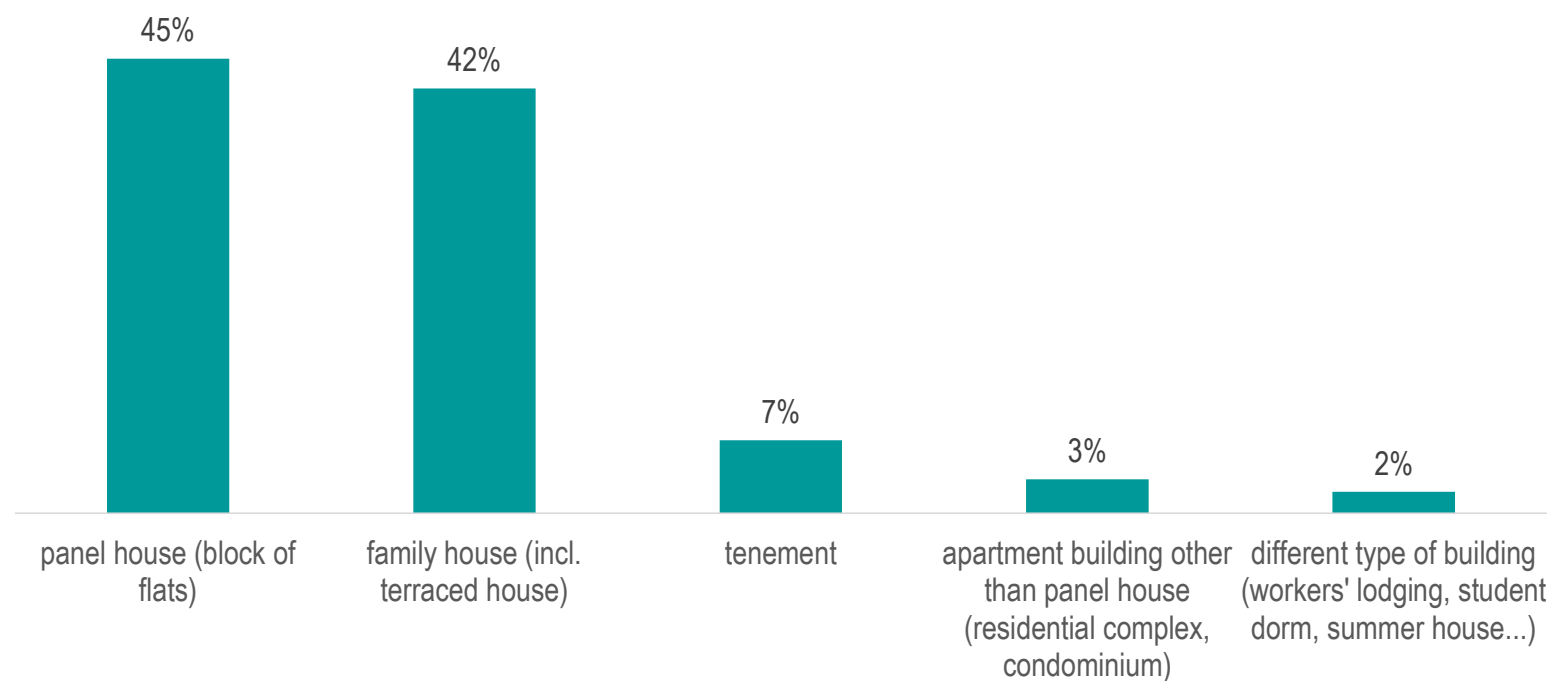
(8) Housing



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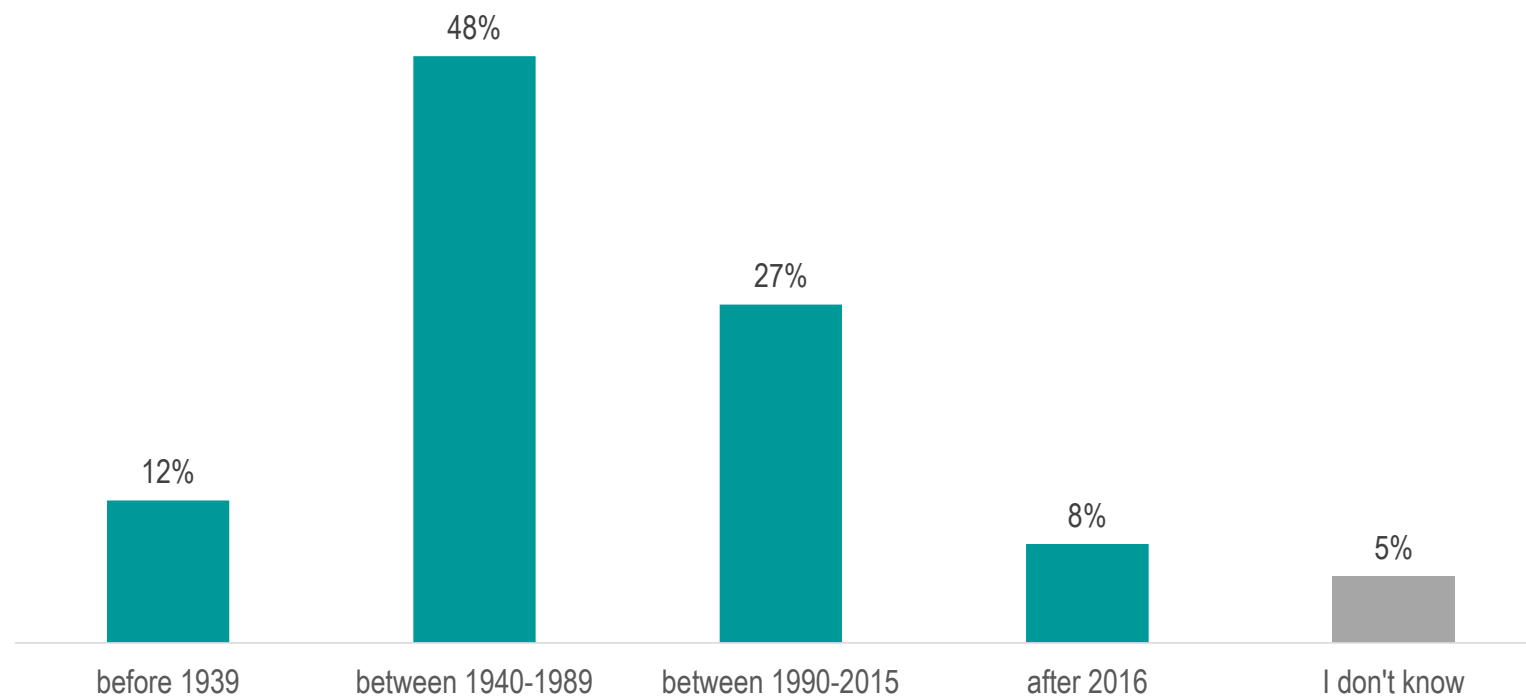
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What kind of a building do you live in? (H01)



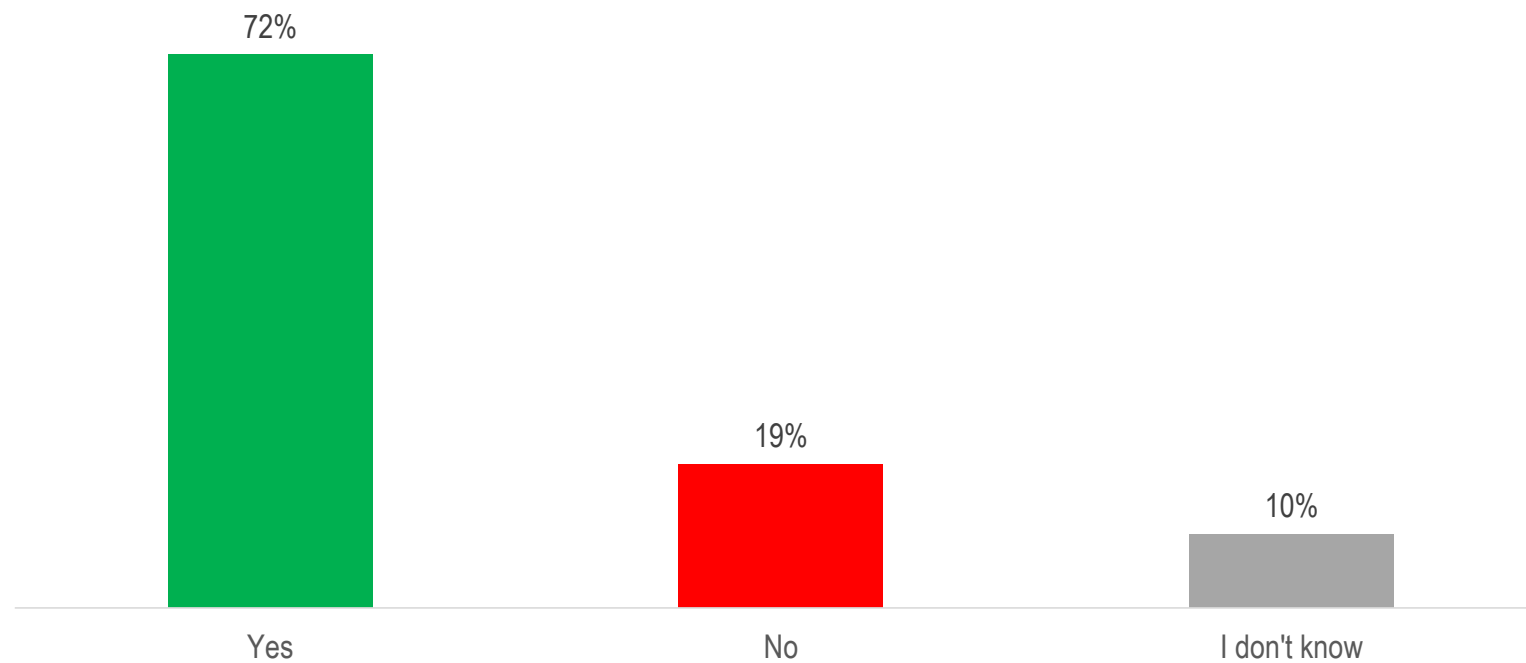
N=1000

Please indicate when was the building built you live in? (H02)



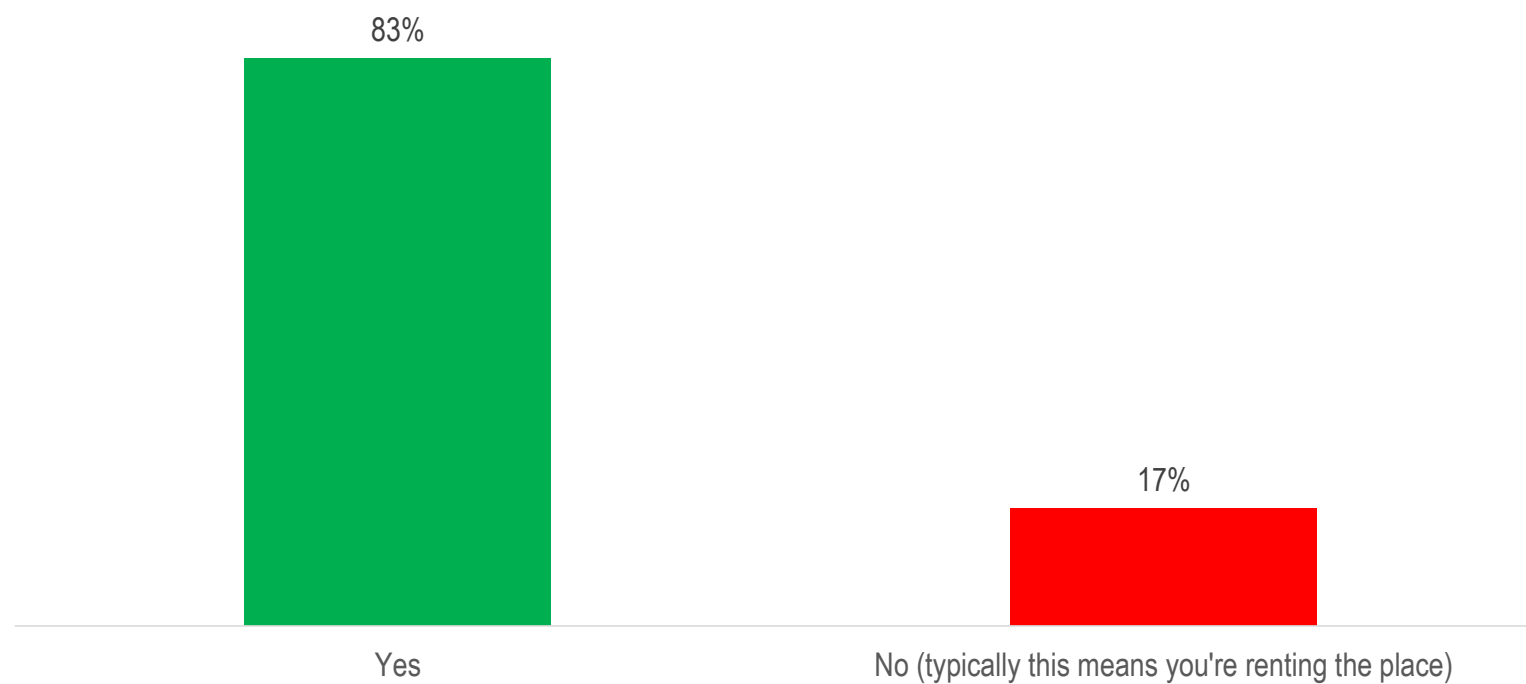
N=1000

Is the house you live in insulated? (H03)



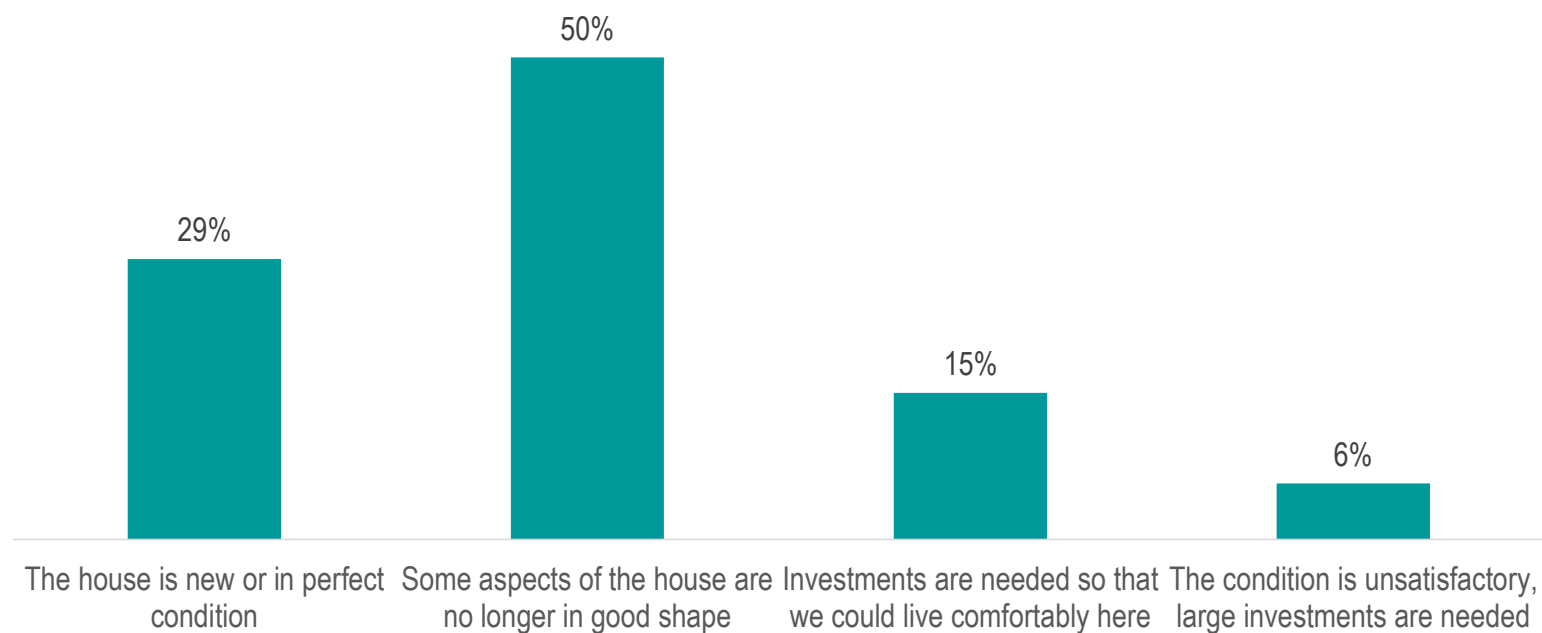
N=1000

Do you or another member of your household own or co-own the house or apartment you live in? (H04)



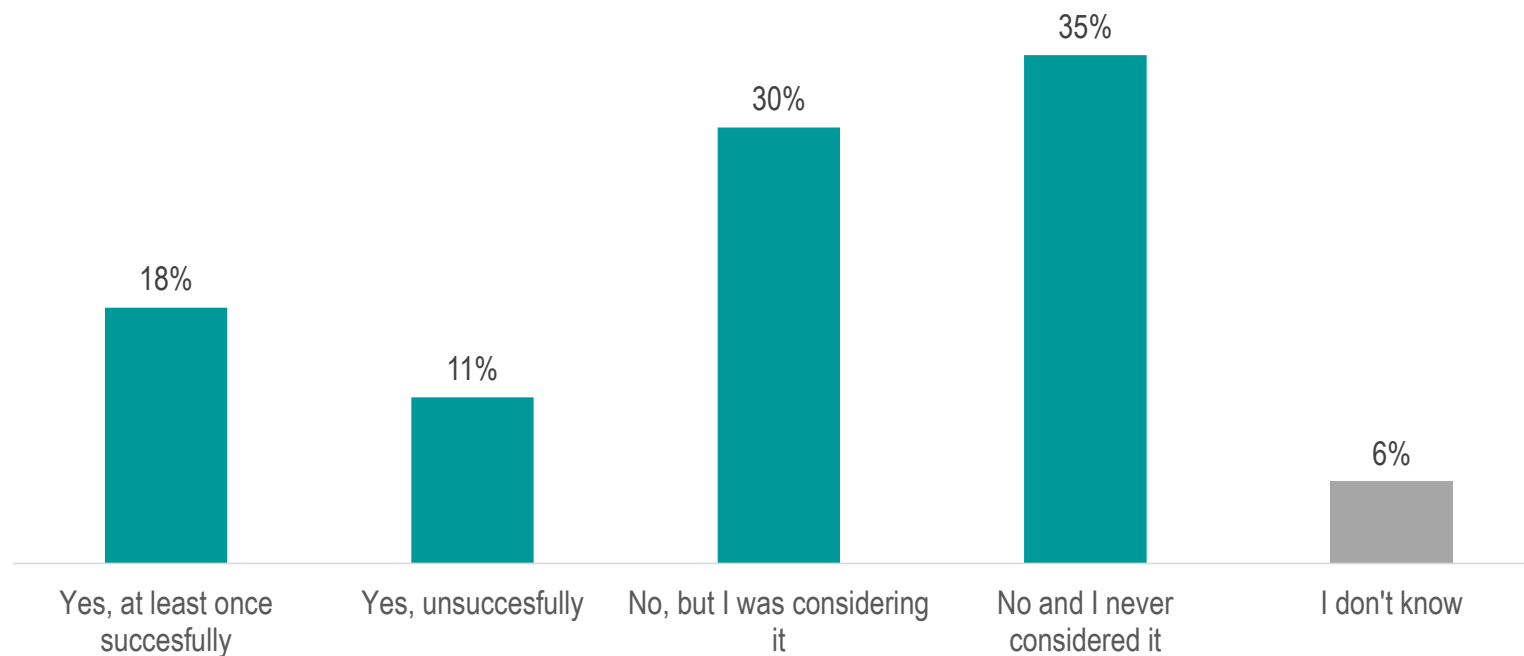
N=1000

How would you describe the general condition of the building you live in? (H05)



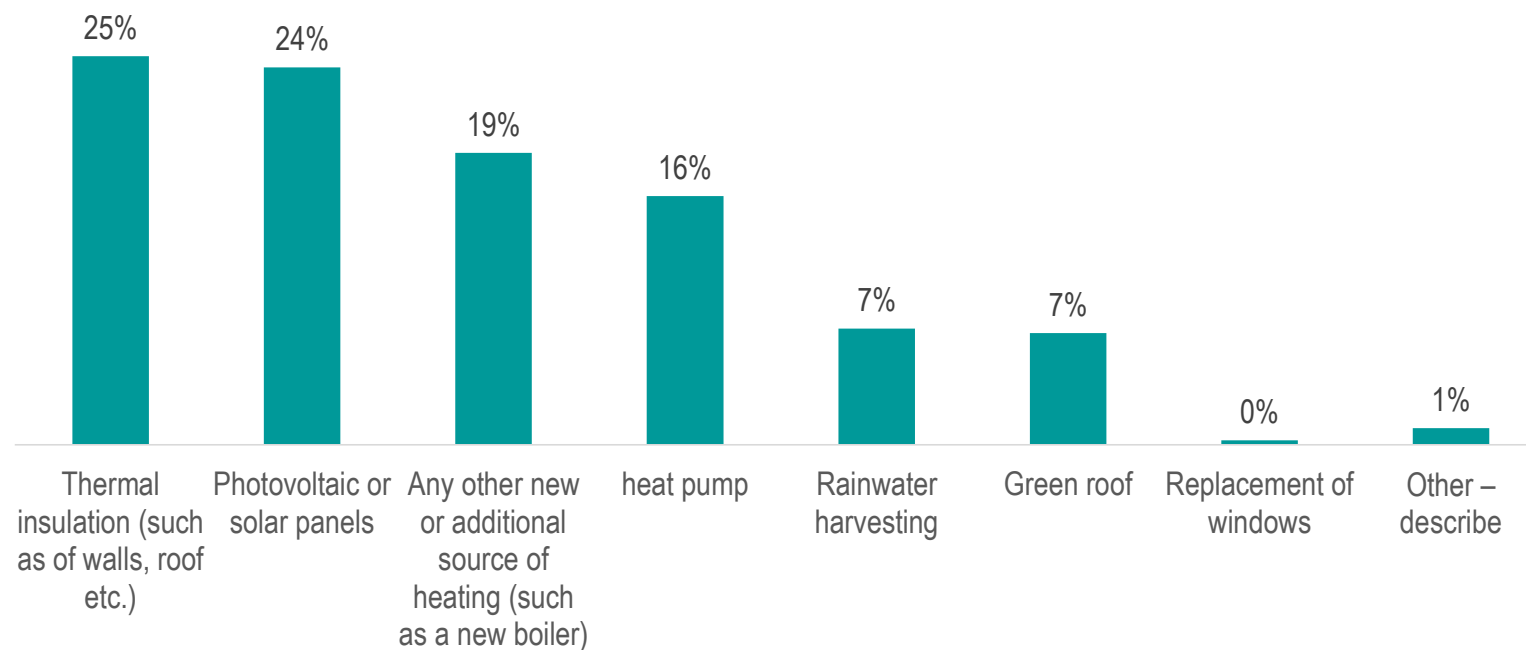
N=1000

Have you or people from your household ever applied for support from a scheme meant to decrease the energy consumption of you housing? (H06)



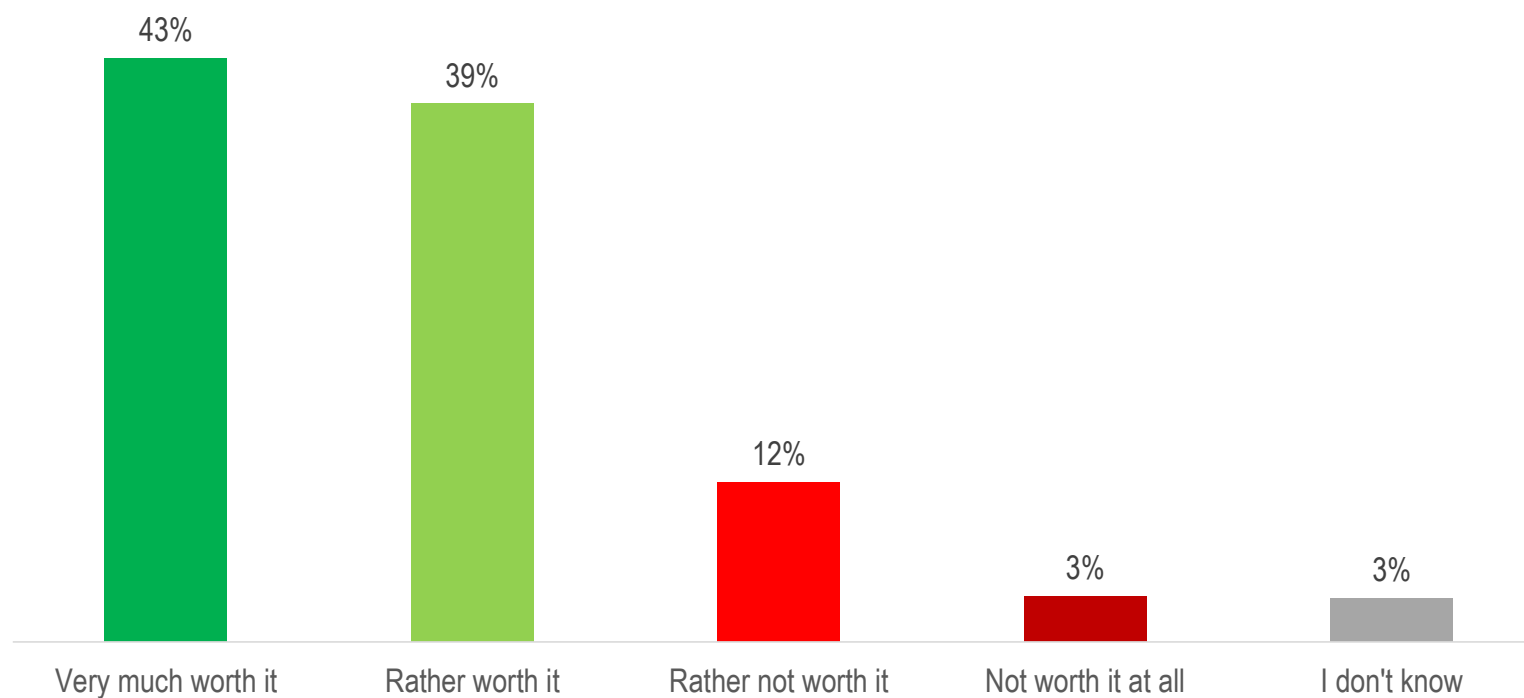
N=828

What was the subject of your application for a subsidy to reduce the energy consumption of your housing (the most recent one, if there was more than one)? (H07)



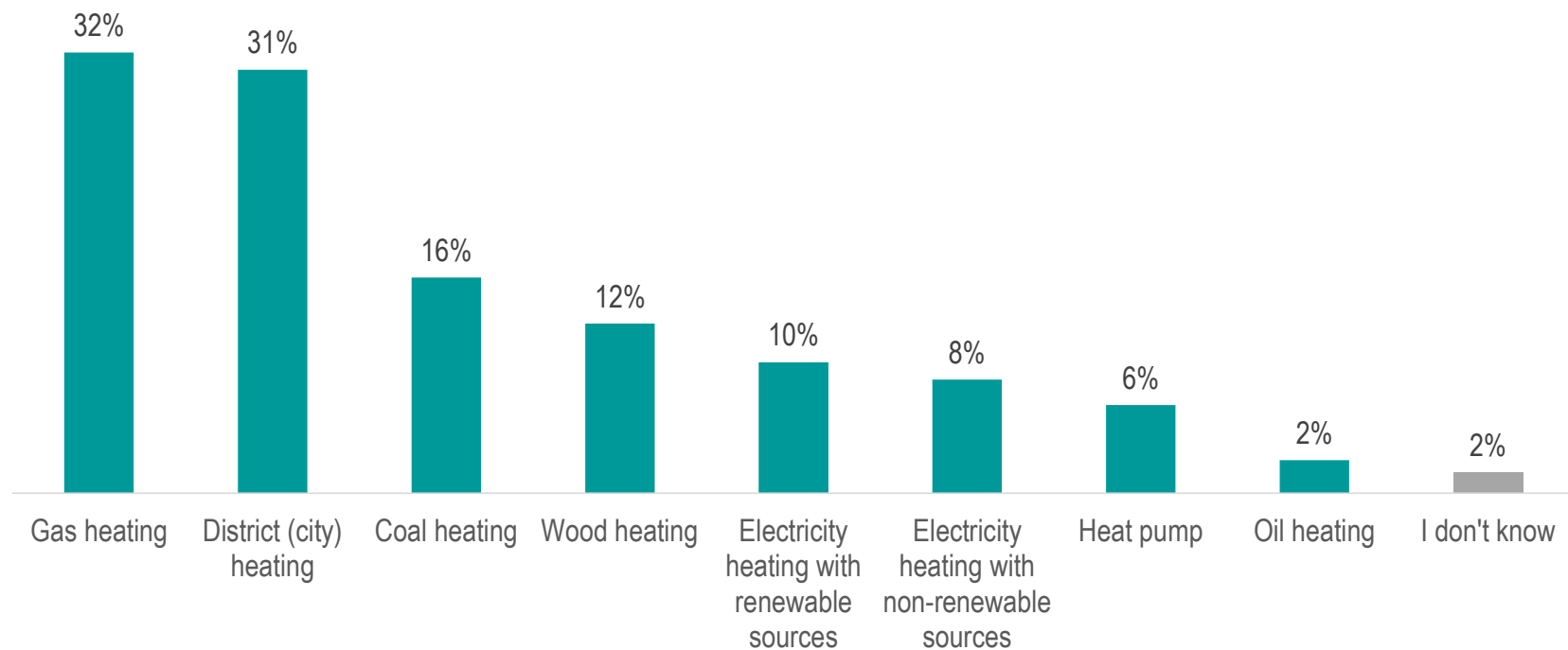
N=241

If you think about the overall cost of the subsidy (like paperwork, labor cost, material cost etc.) Was it worth to do it? (H08)



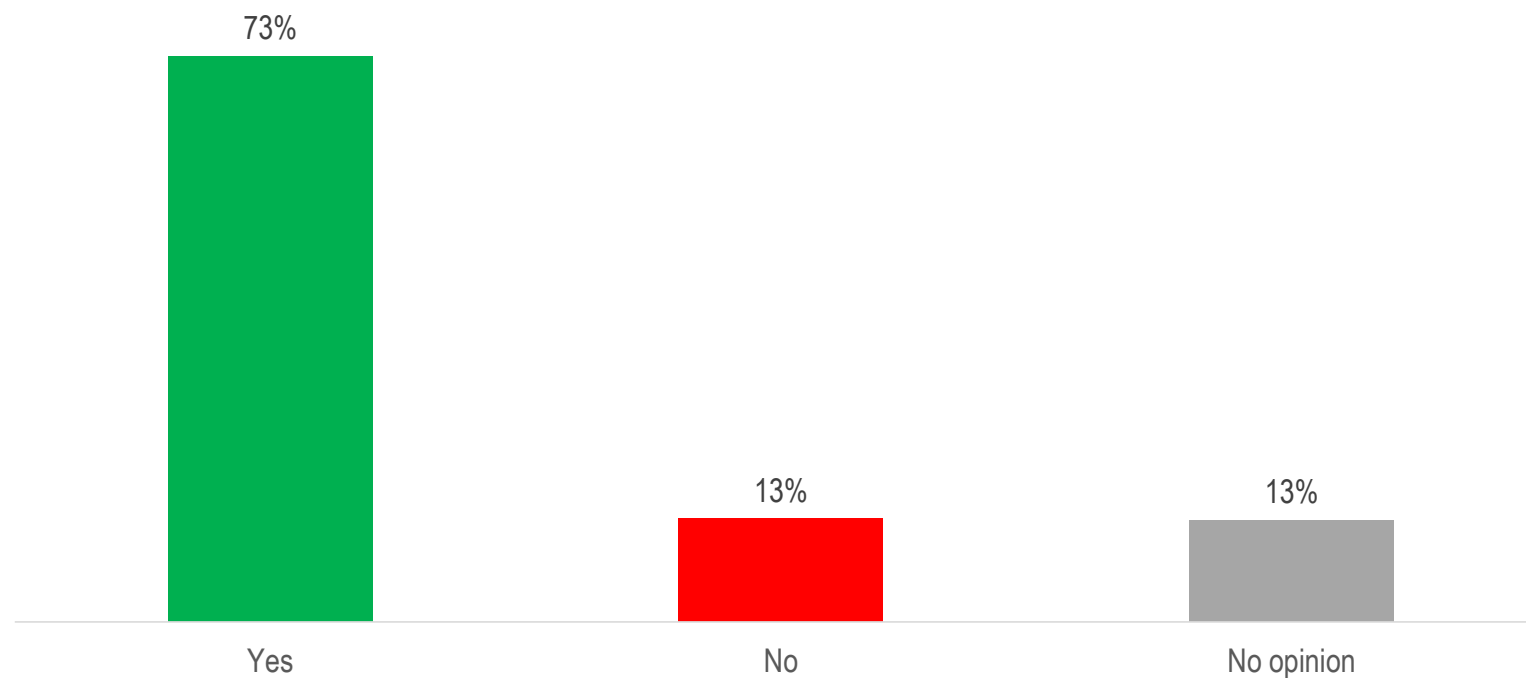
N=241

What kind of power source (or sources) does your housing unit (house or flat) use for heating? Think about both heating the rooms and heating water. Choose all the apply. (H09)



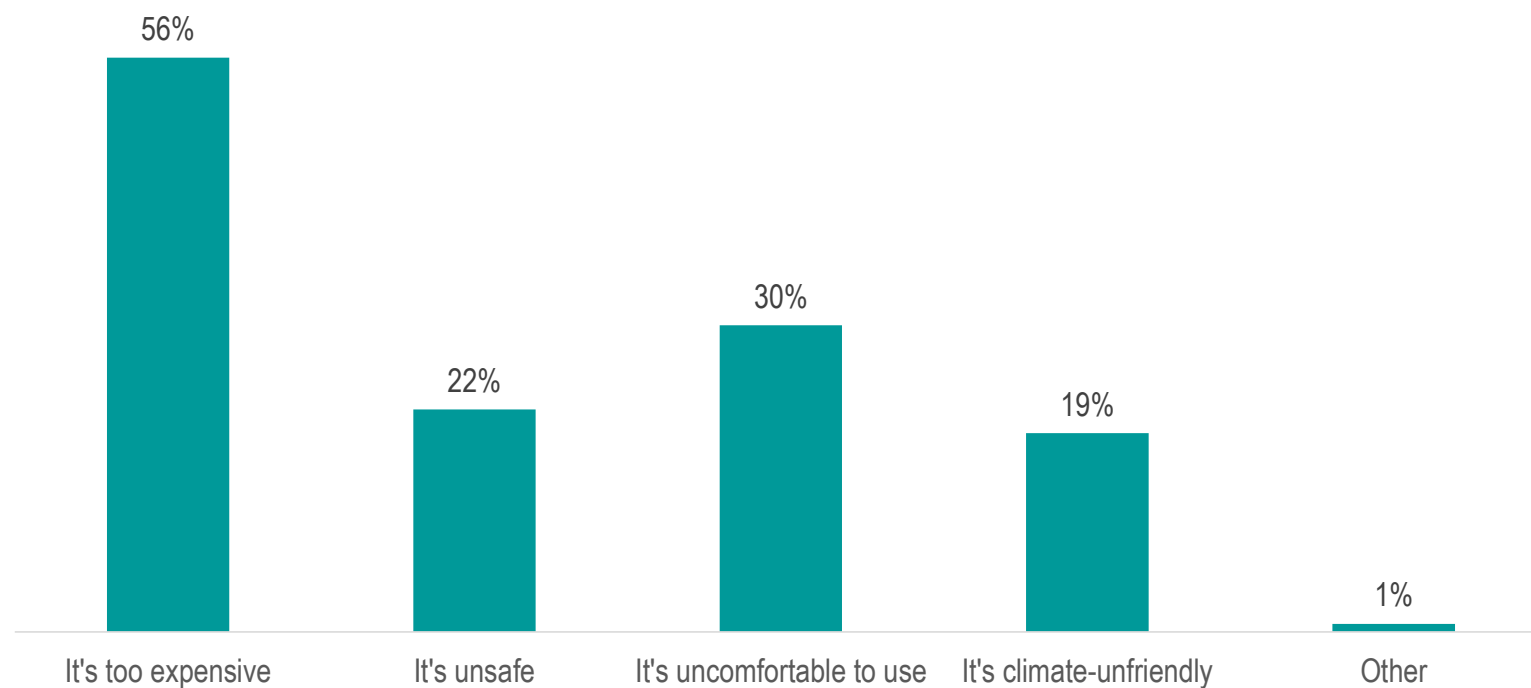
N=1000

Are you satisfied with the kind of power source you're using for heating? (H10)



N=1000

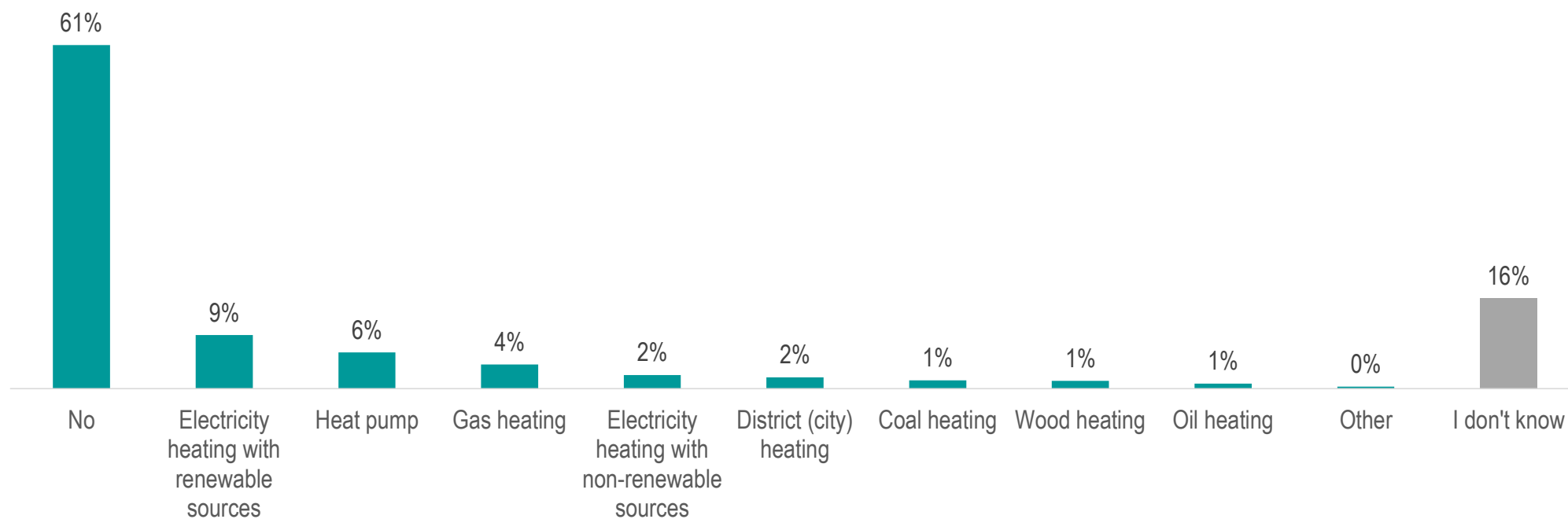
You've mentioned that you are not satisfied with the kind of power source you're using for heating at home. What are the reasons for that? Select all that apply. (H11)



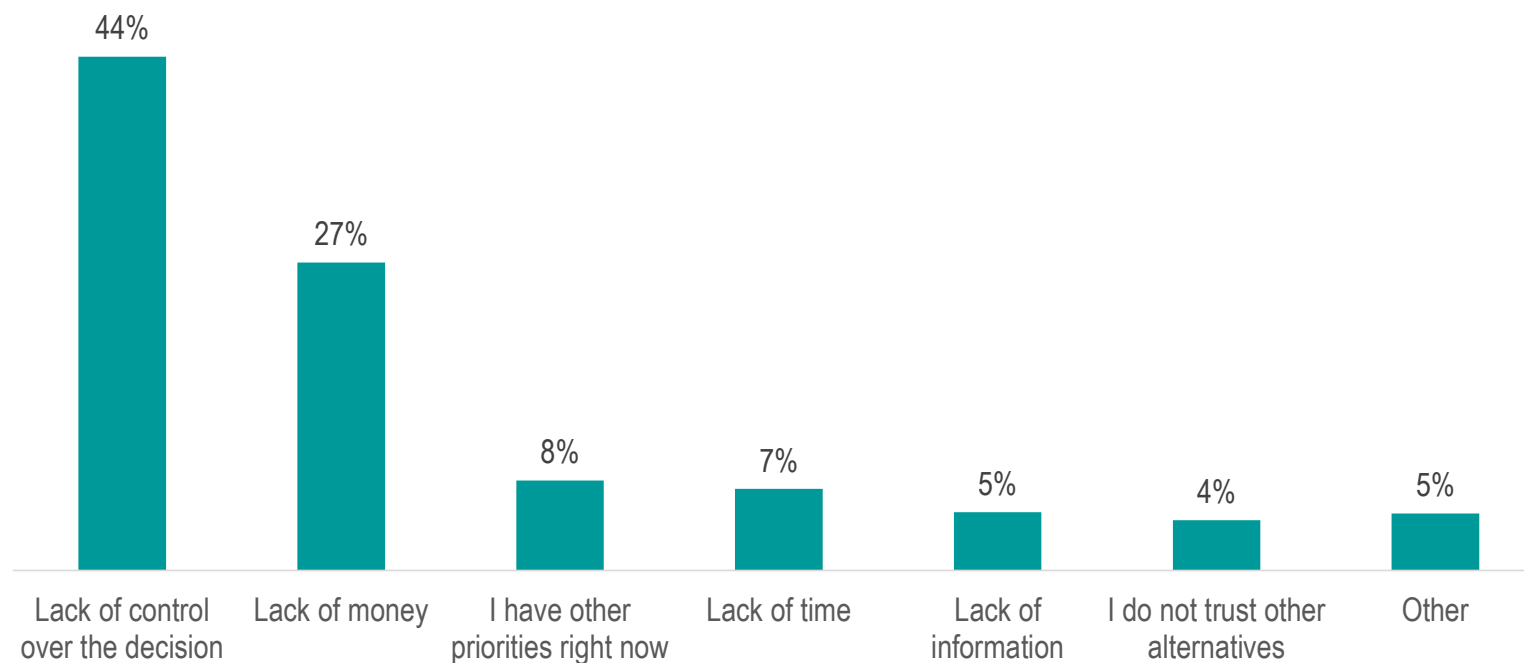
N=134

Are you planning to switch to another power source? If you are, to which one? Think about both heating the rooms and heating water. (H12)

N=1000

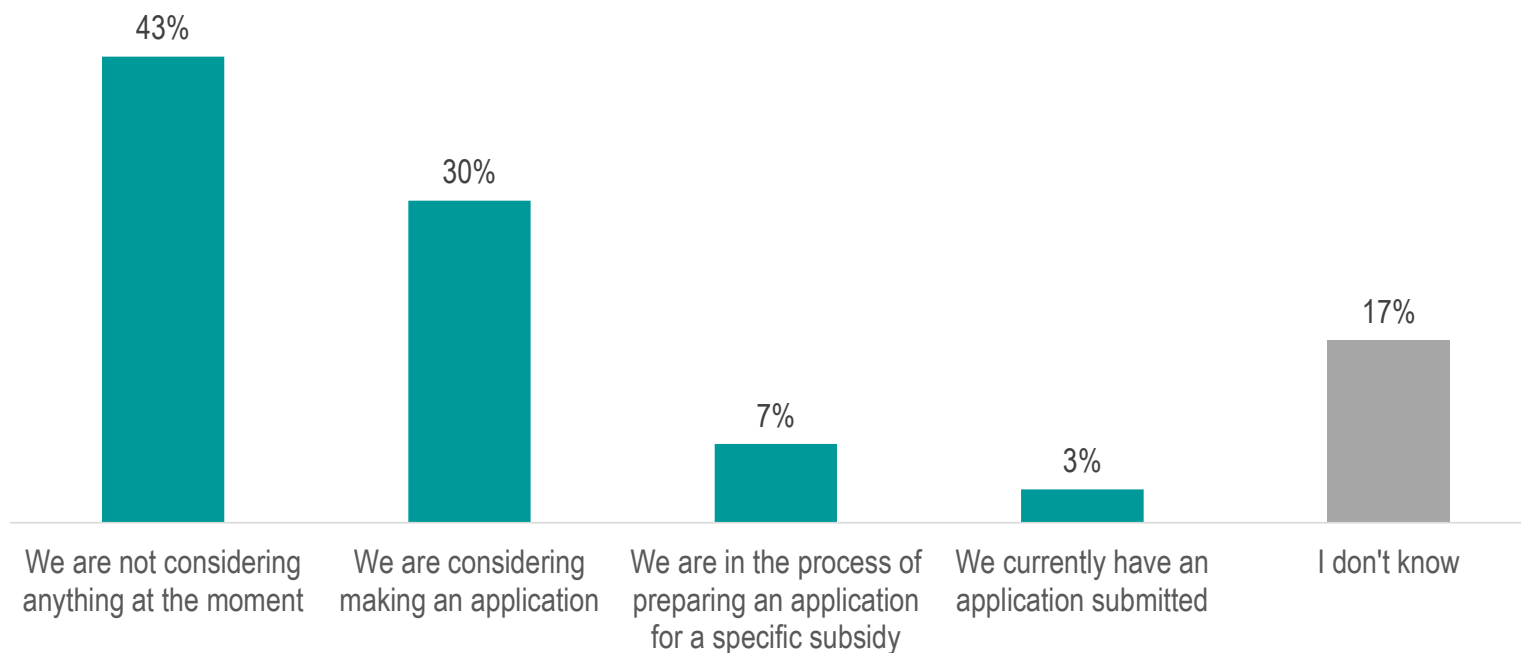


You've mentioned that you are not satisfied with the kind of power source you're using for heating at home, but not planning to switch to another power source. What is the major reason for that? (H13)



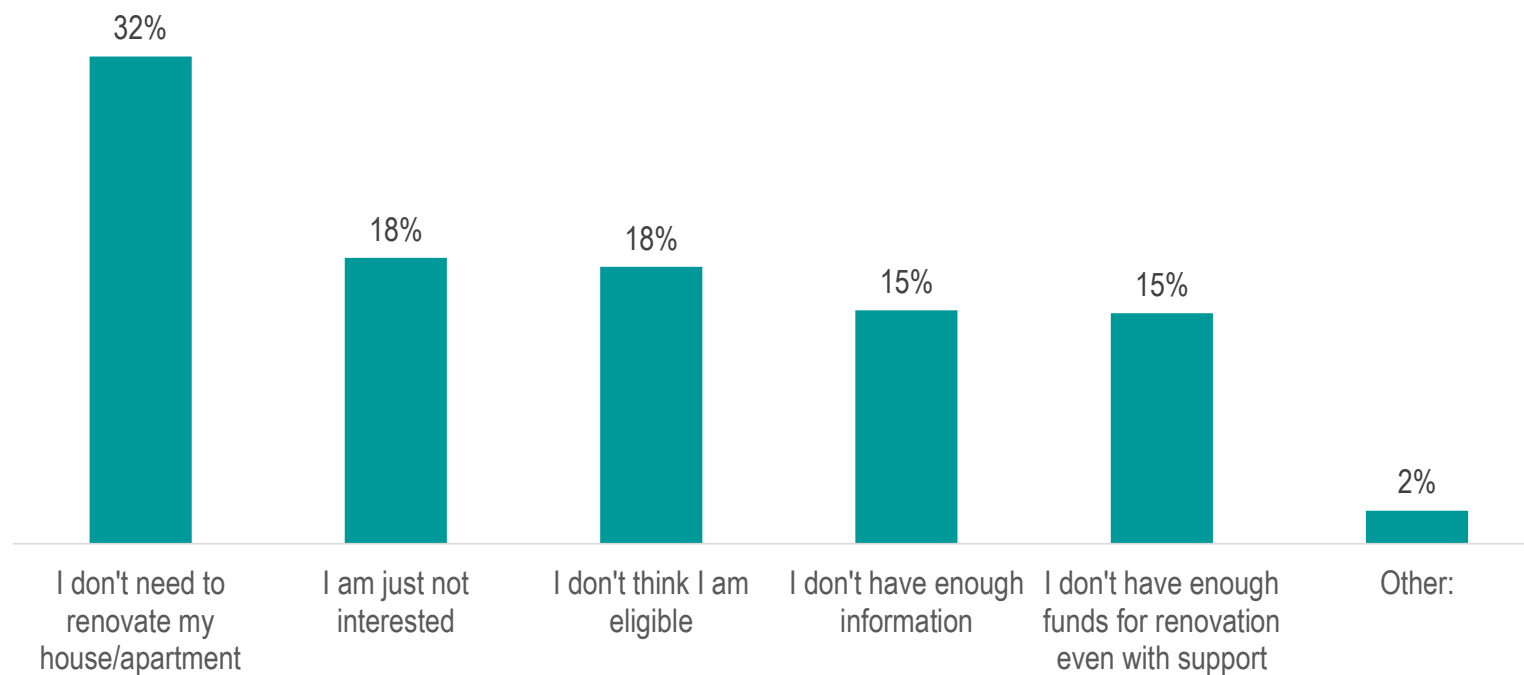
N=35

How does your household feel about applying for subsidies to reduce the energy consumption of your property in the future? (H15)



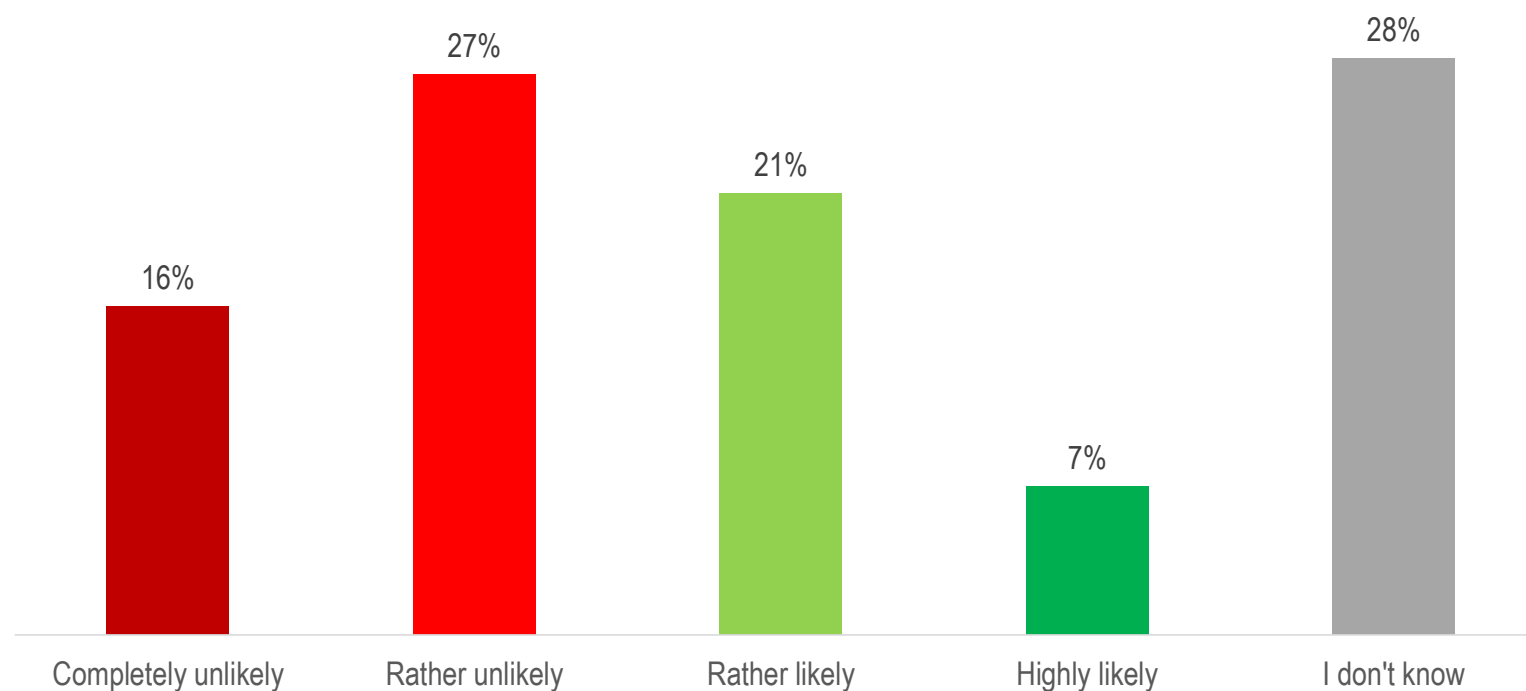
N=828

Why are you not planning on applying? (H16)



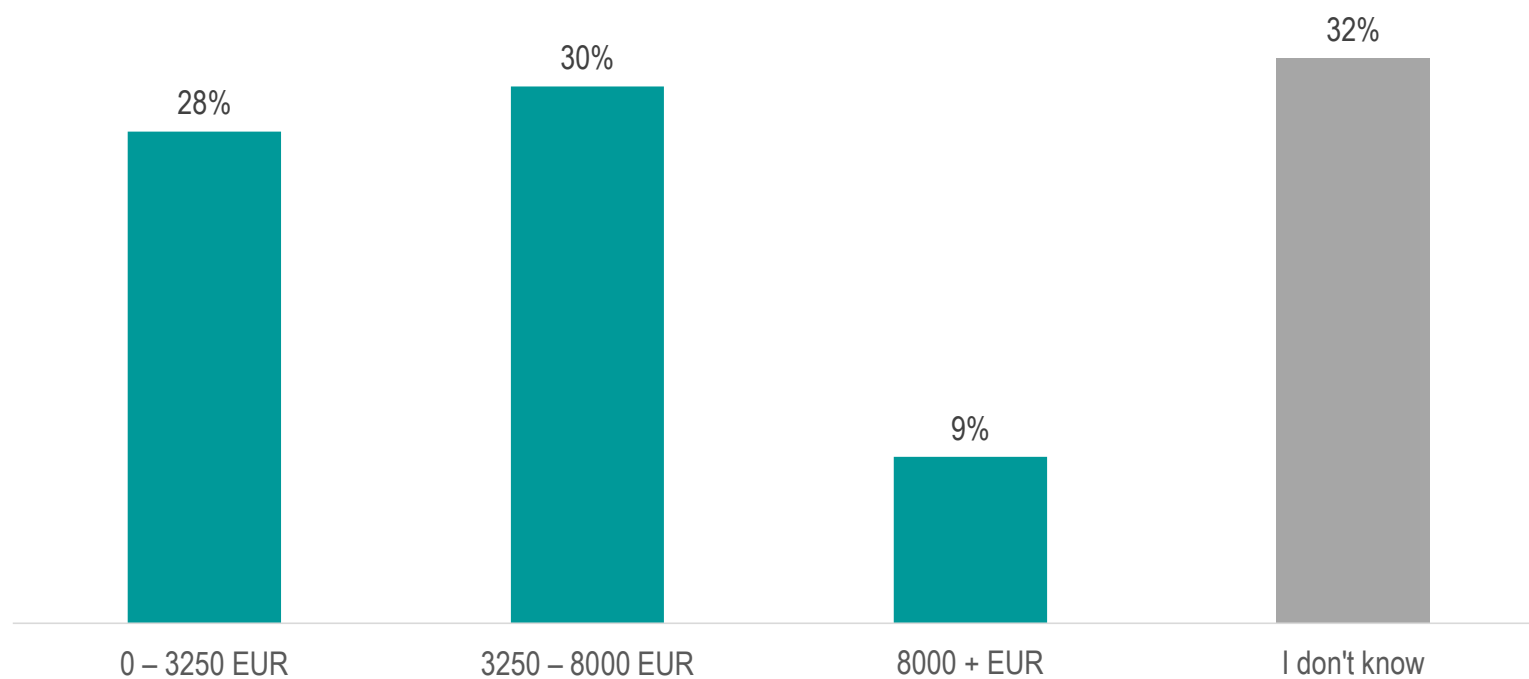
N=357

In your opinion, how likely it is that you would receive such support if you applied? (H17)



N=828

How much money are you willing to invest in the next five years in reducing the energy consumption of your house ? (H18)



N=618

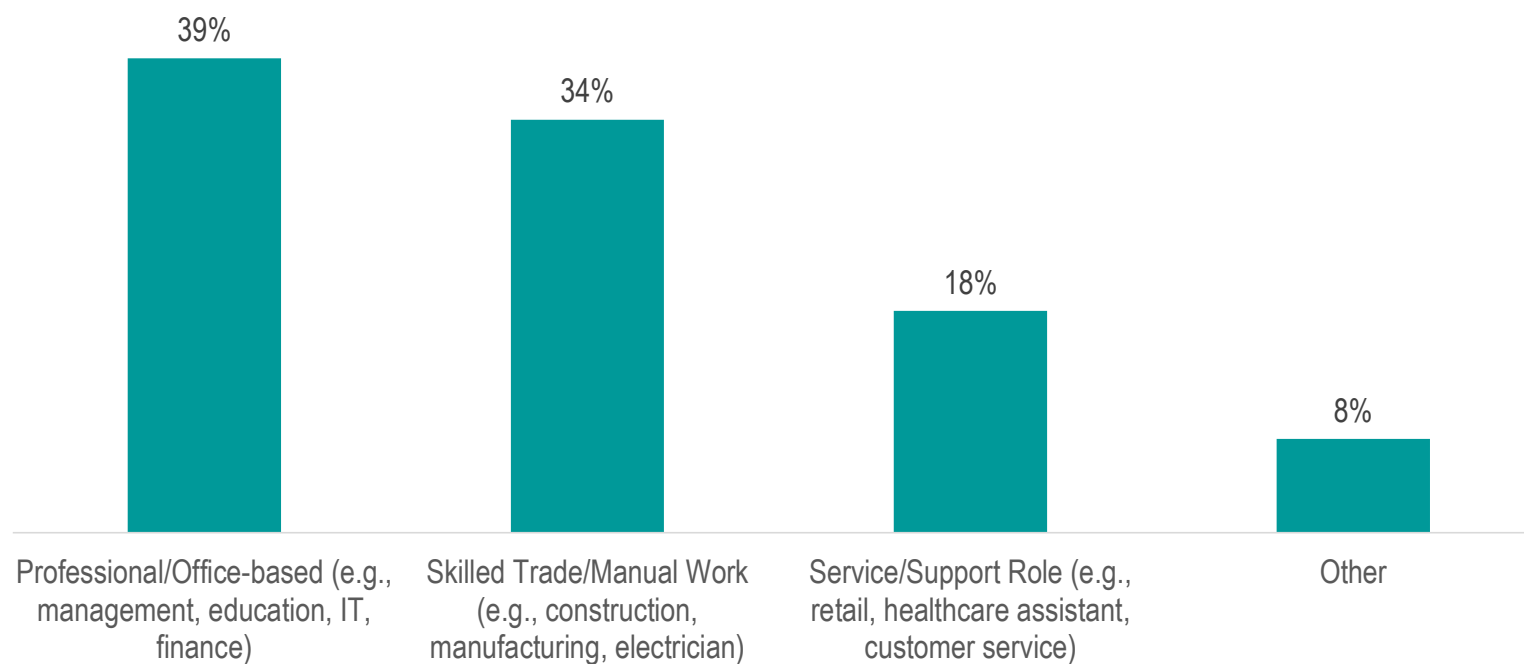
(9) Jobs



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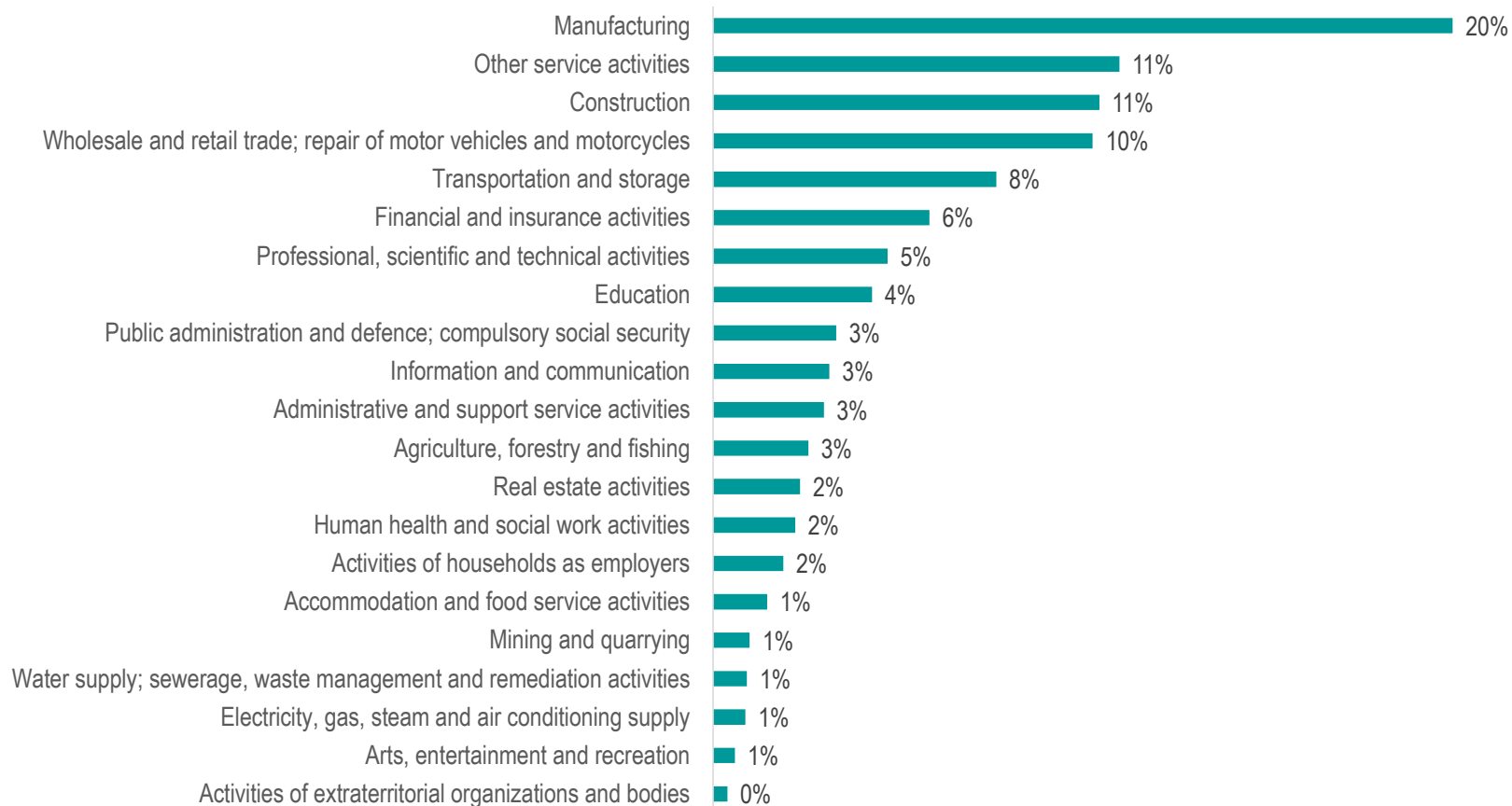
Which of the following best describe your occupation, position? (J01)



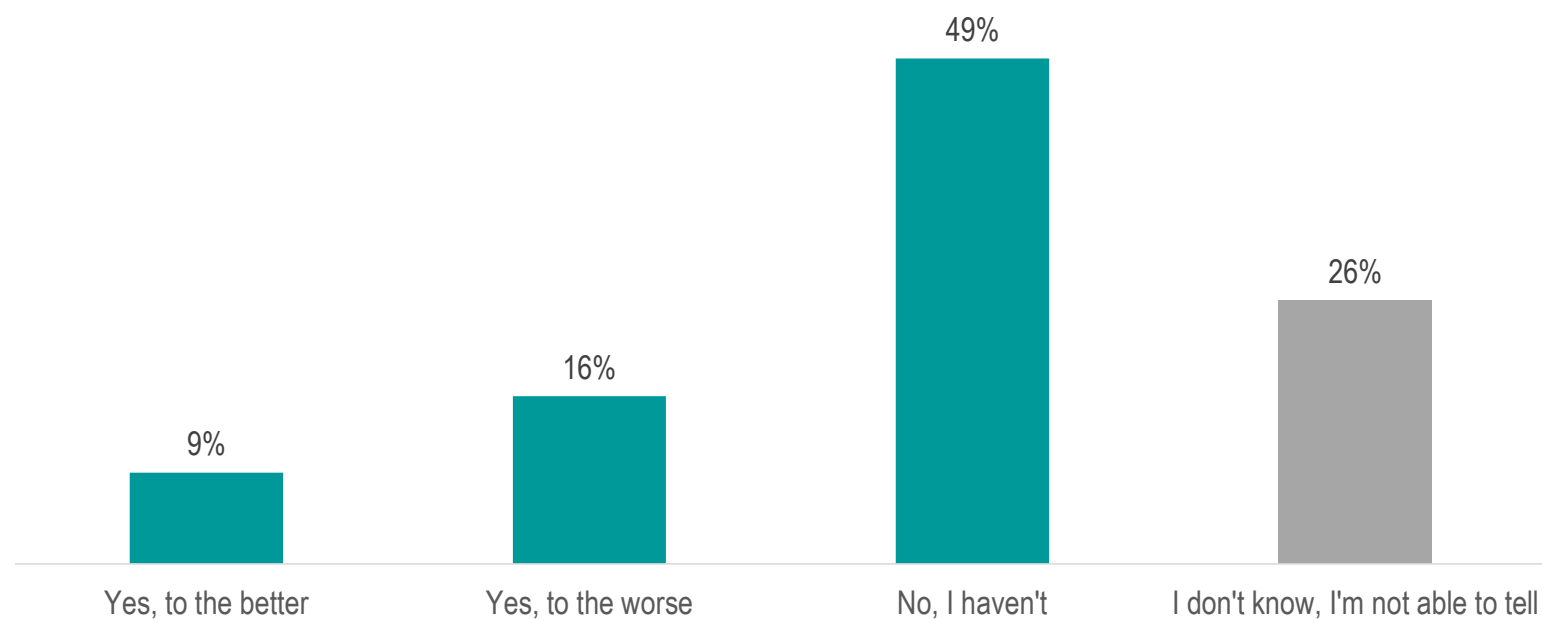
N=516

I work in the field of: (J02)

N=516

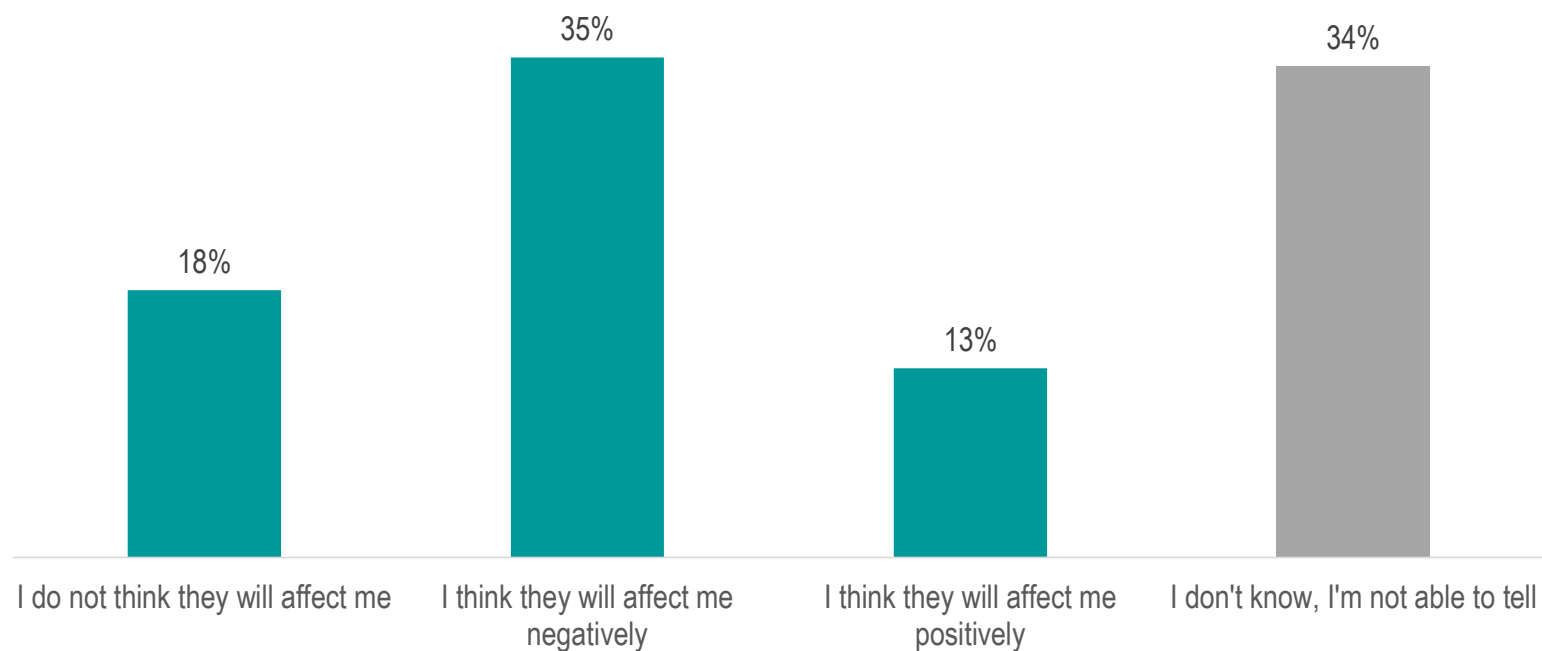


Have you personally already experienced impacts of climate-changes on the labour market? (J04)



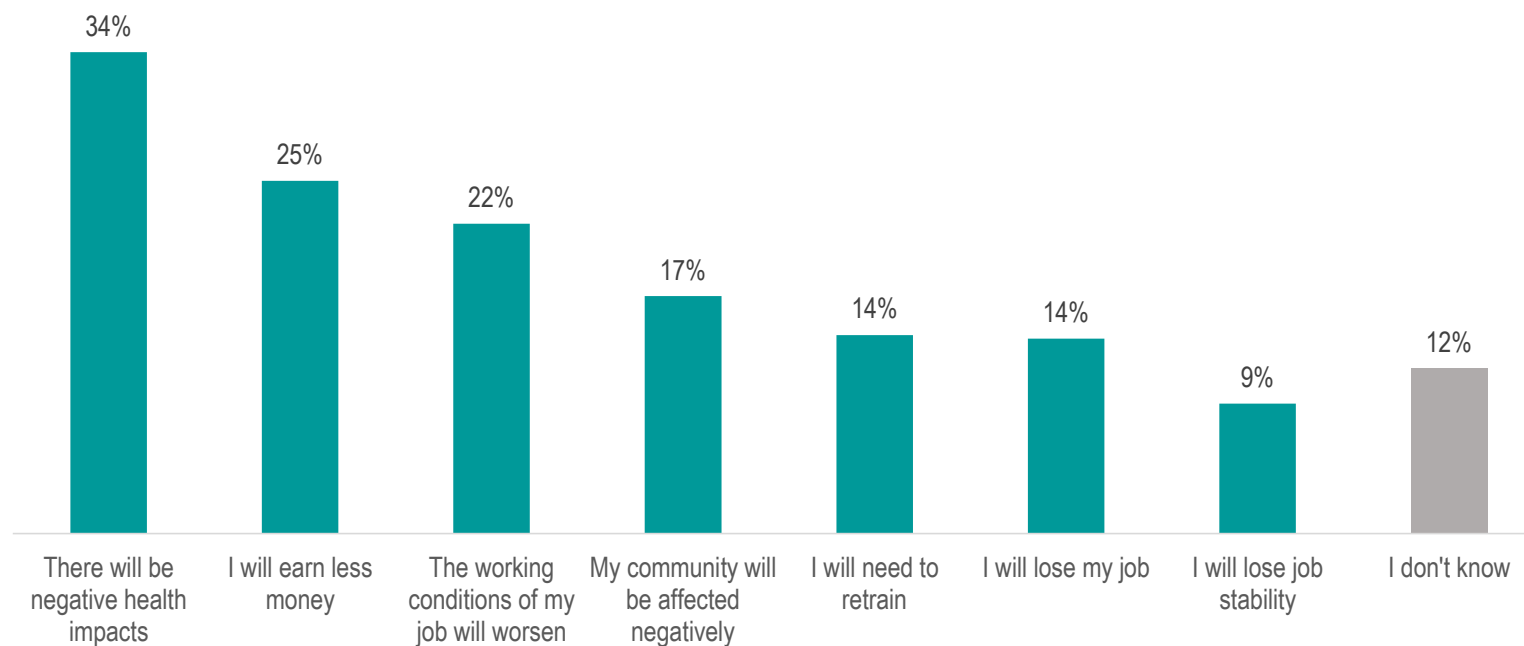
N=1000

Do you think that the effect of climate changes on the economy and the job market will affect you personally? And if yes, how? (J05)



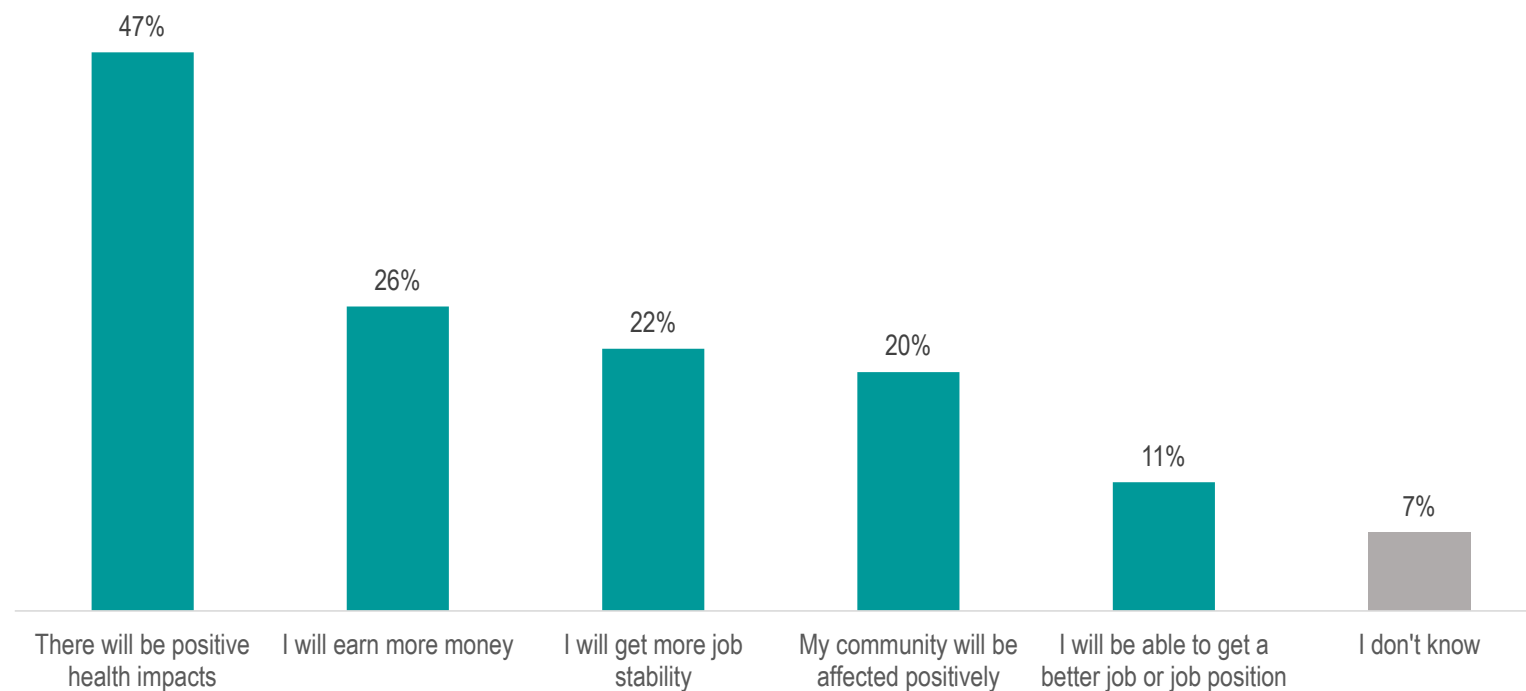
N=659

What negative impacts of climate change on the economy and job market have you experienced or expect to experience? (J06)



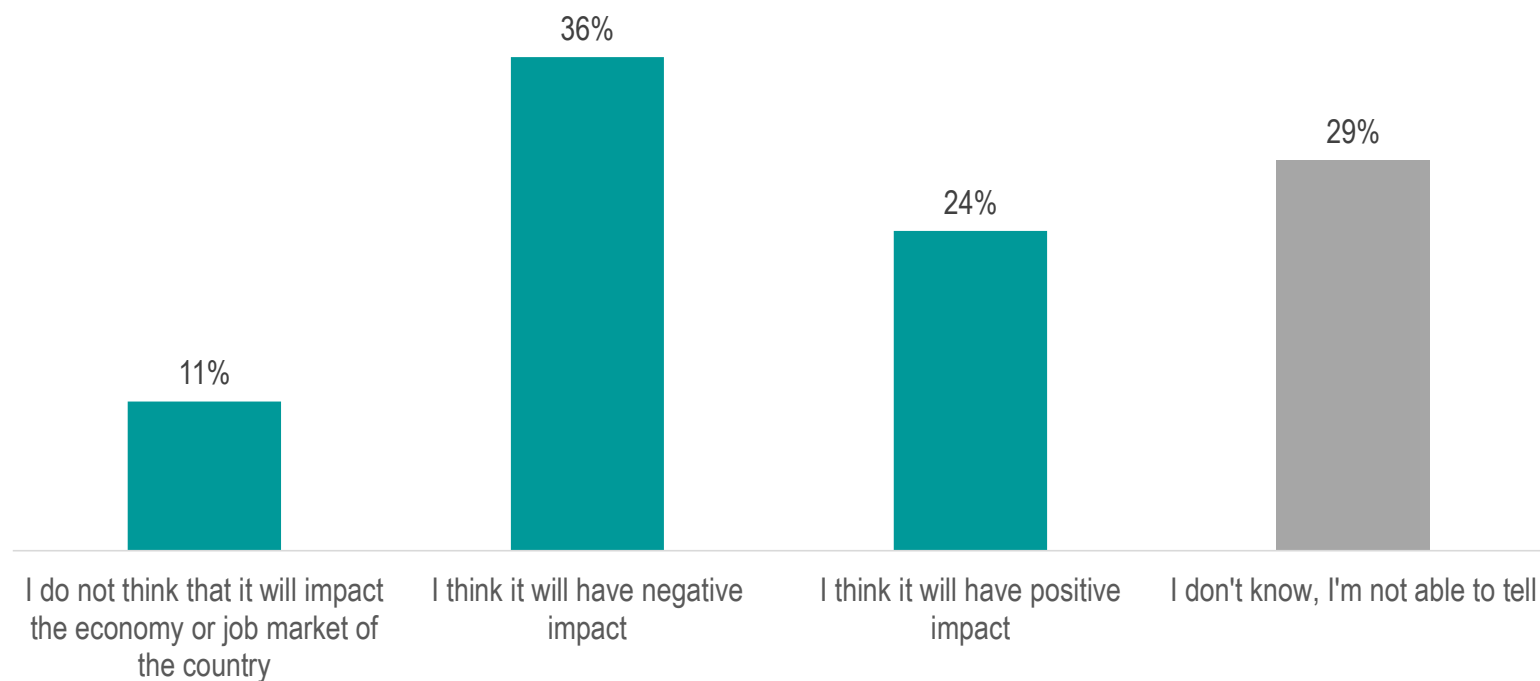
N=1000

What positive impacts of climate change on the economy and job market have you experienced or expect to experience? (J07)



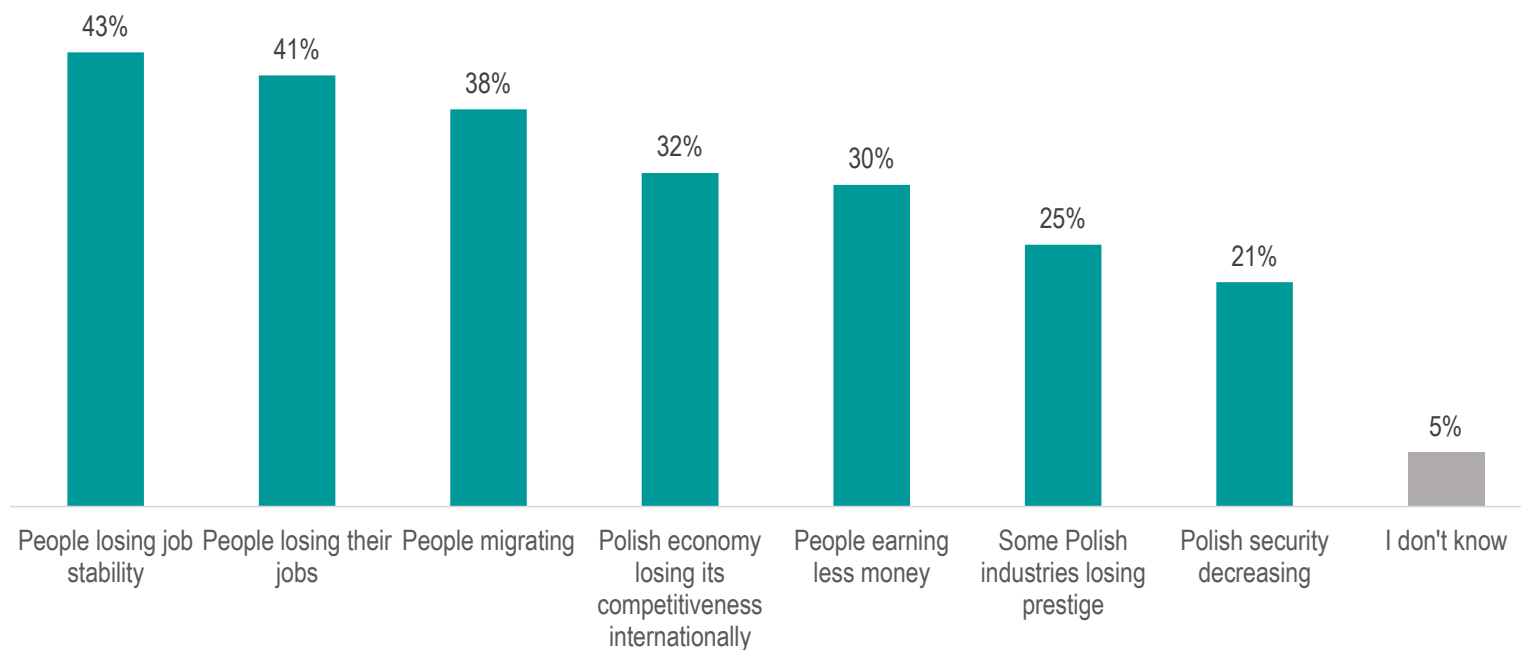
N=1000

Let us now move on to how you think the entire country will be affected. Do you think that there will be significant impacts on Polish economy and job market due to the process of tackling climate change-related issues? And if yes, do you think these changes will be positive or negative? (J08)



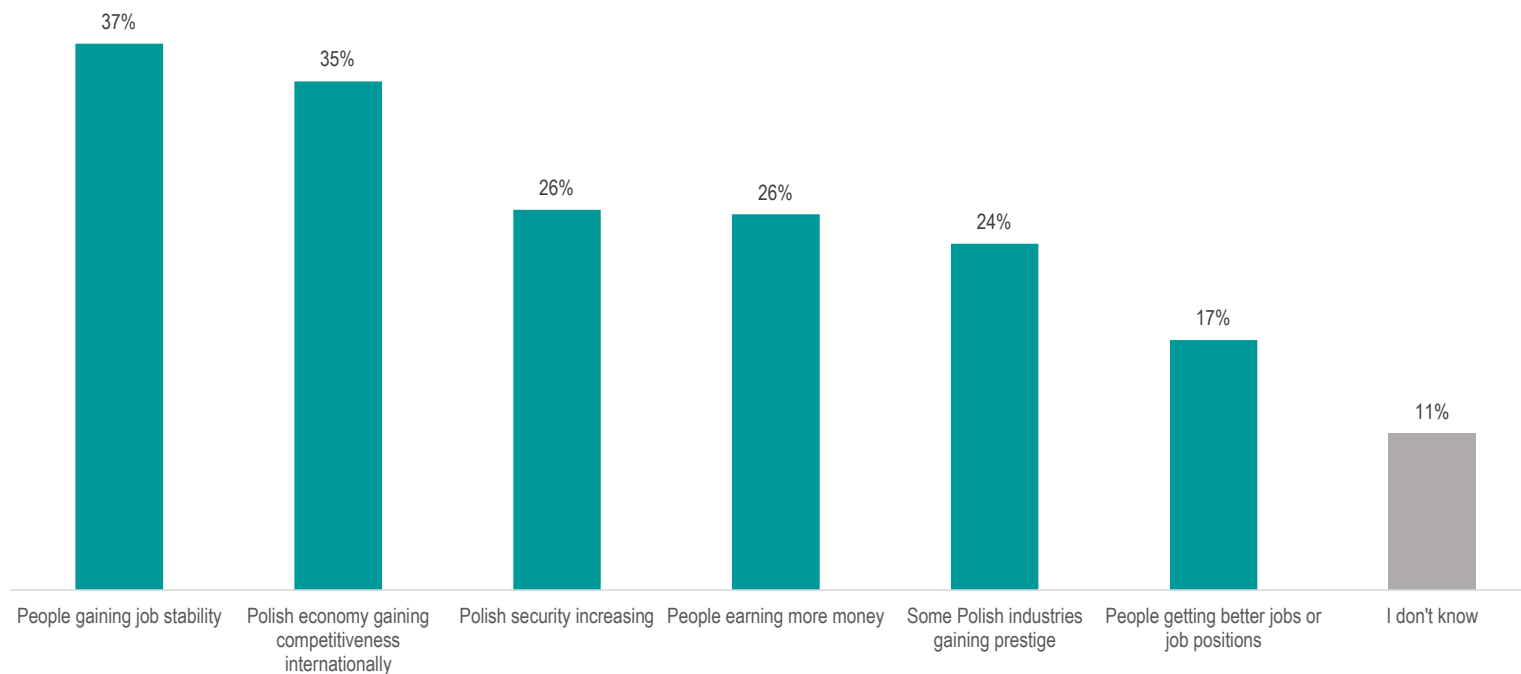
N=1000

What negative impacts of climate change on the economy and job market do you think are going to happen or are already happening in Poland? (J09)



N=1000

What positive impacts of climate change on the economy and job market do you think are going to happen or are already happening in Poland? (J10)



N=1000

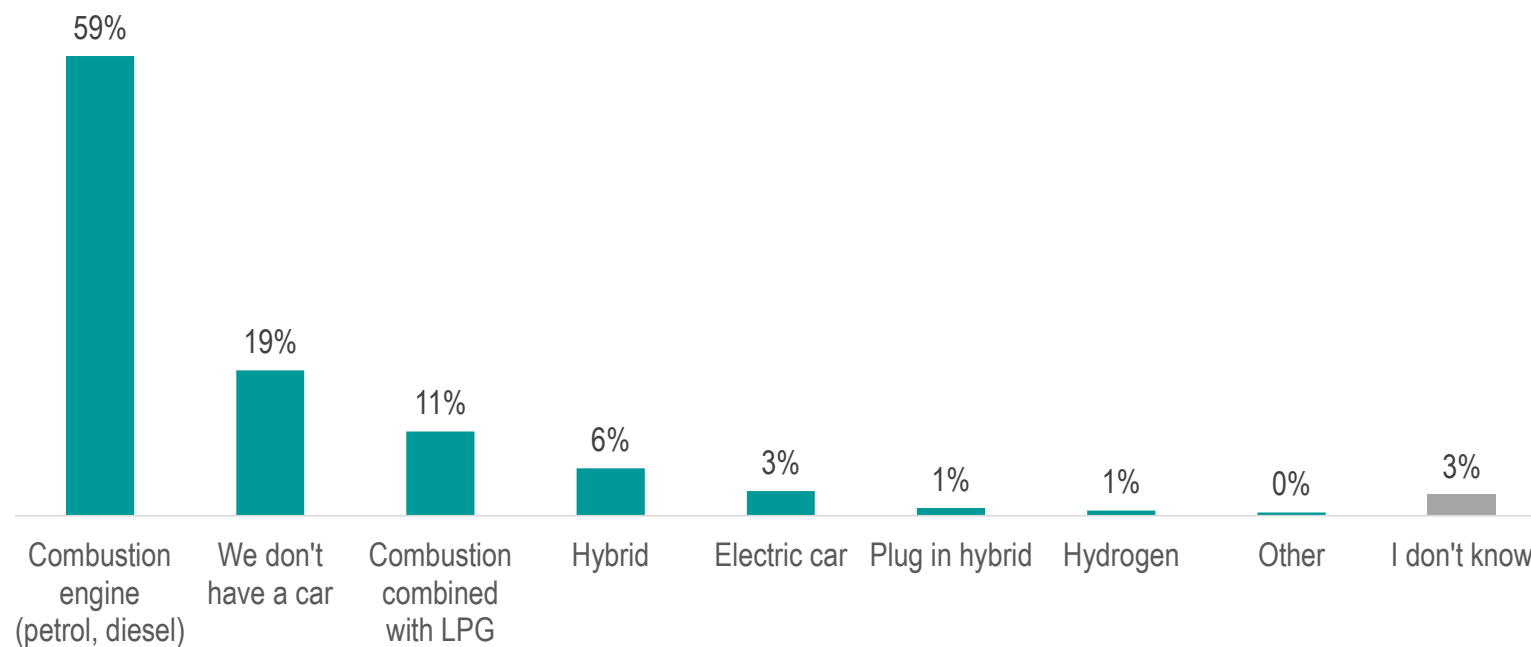
(10) Transport



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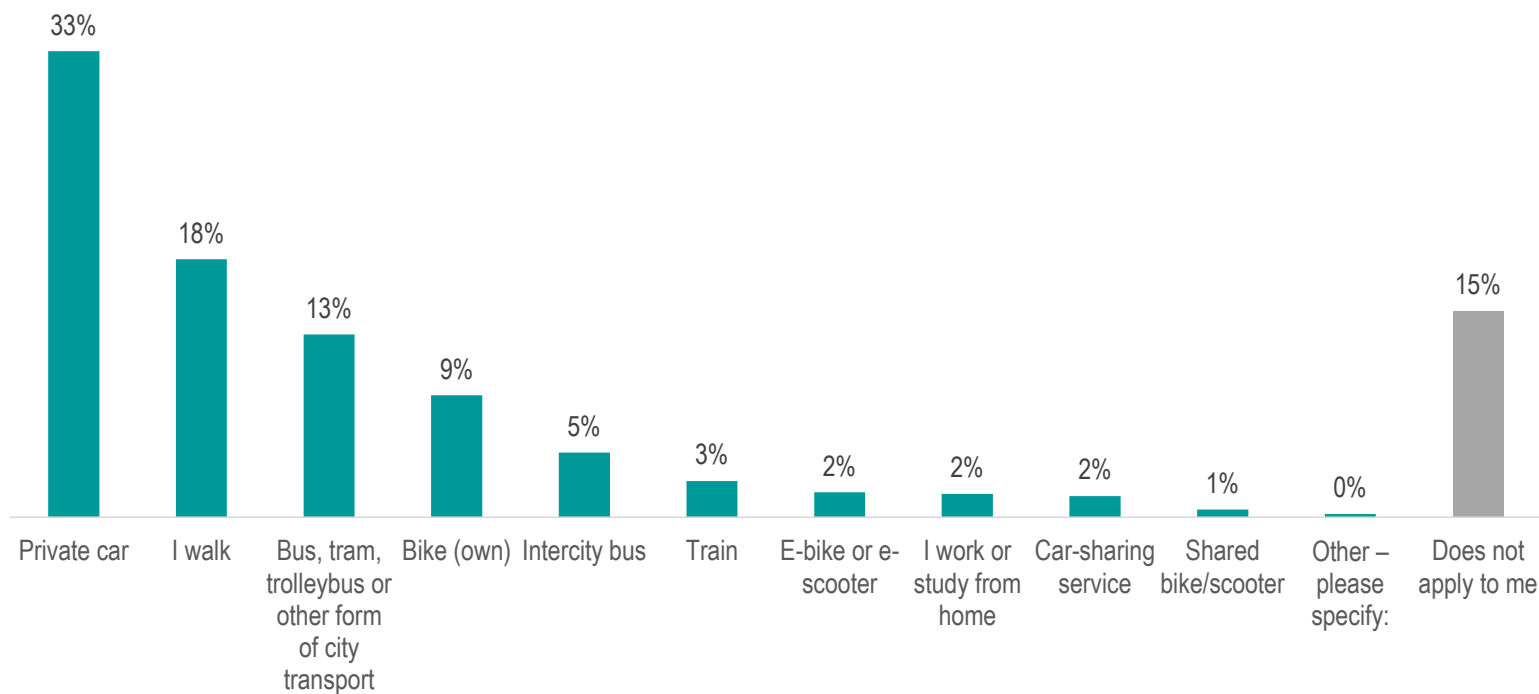
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What type of engine is the car that your household uses? If you have more than one car, please check all that apply. (T01)



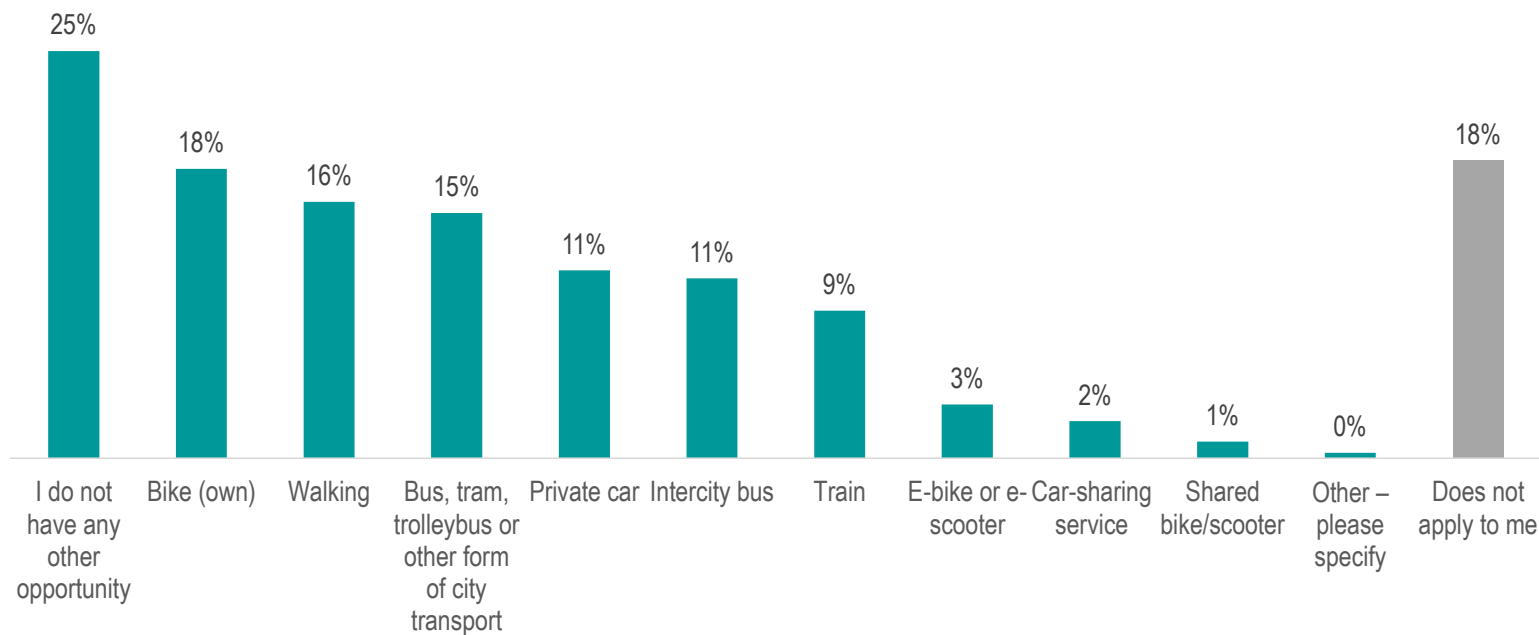
N=1000

Which mode of transport do you personally use the most often for travelling to work or school? (If there are multiple, choose the one you travel the longest with) (T02)



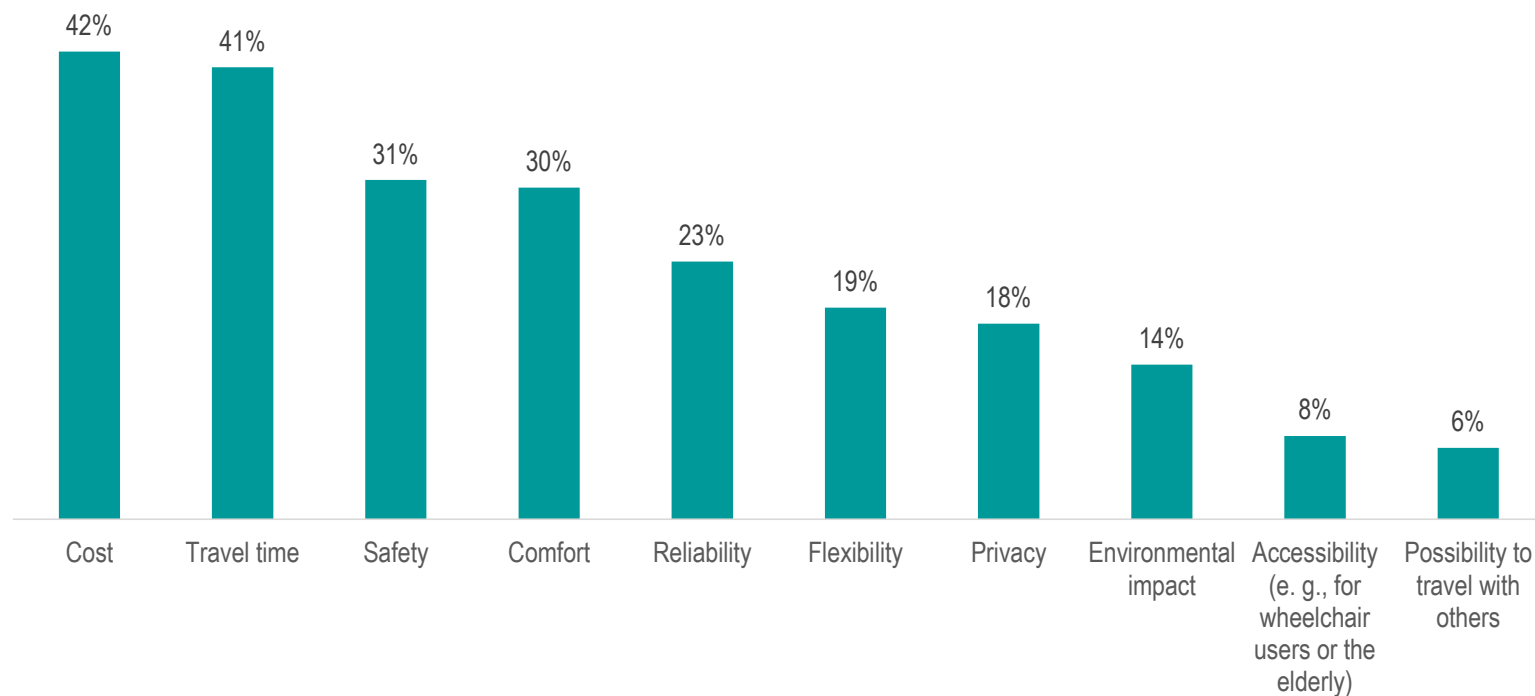
N=1000

If your primary mode of transport would not be available, would you be able to use another type of transport? And if yes, which of the following? (Please check all that apply) (T03)



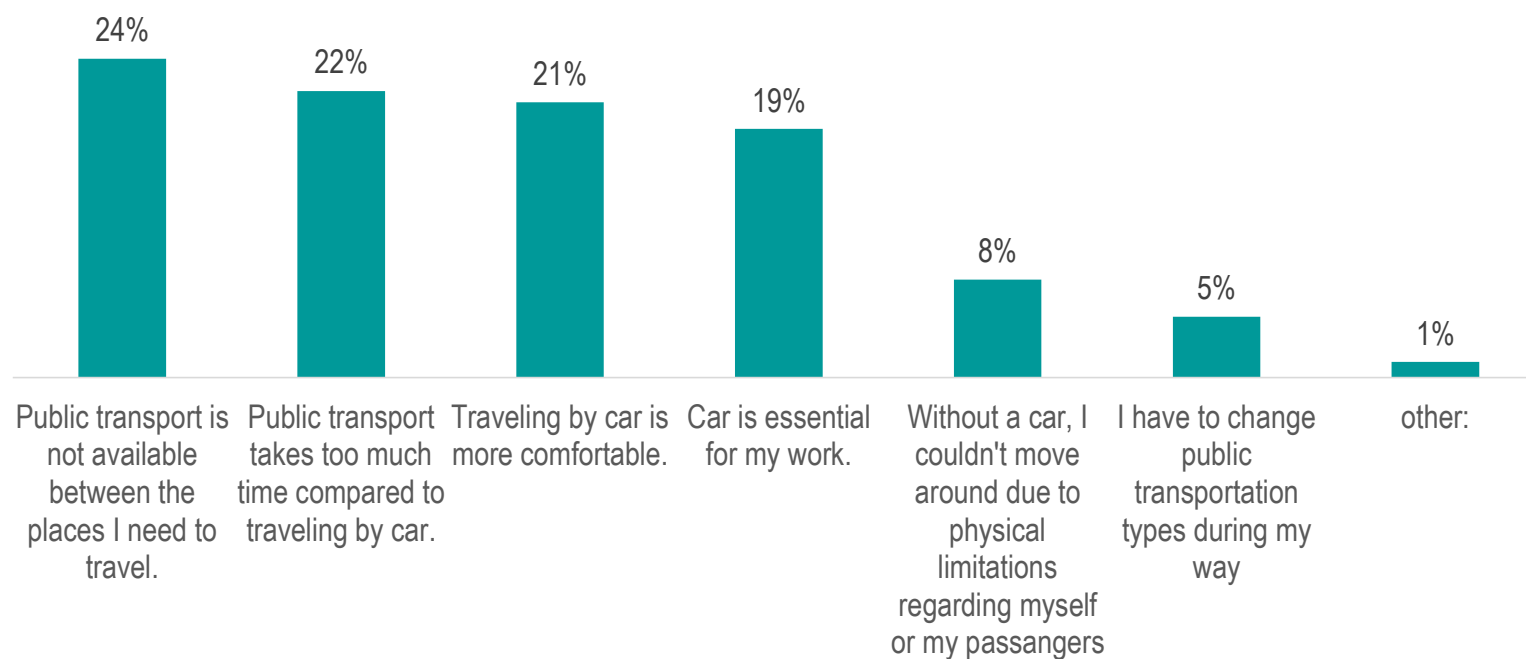
N=1000

When deciding on which mode of transport to use, how important are the following aspects to you? Please choose the three most important for you. (T05)



N=1000

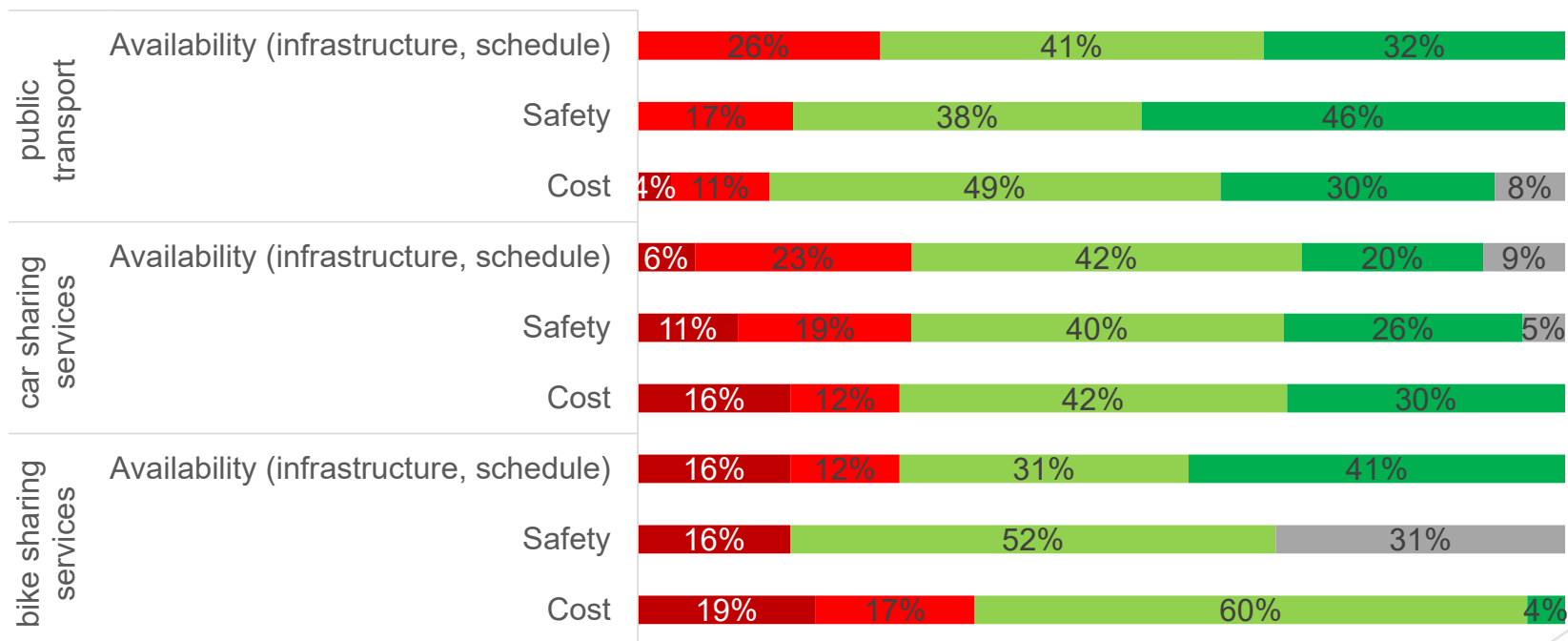
What is the main reason which prevents you from using public transport instead of using a car? (T06)



N=1000

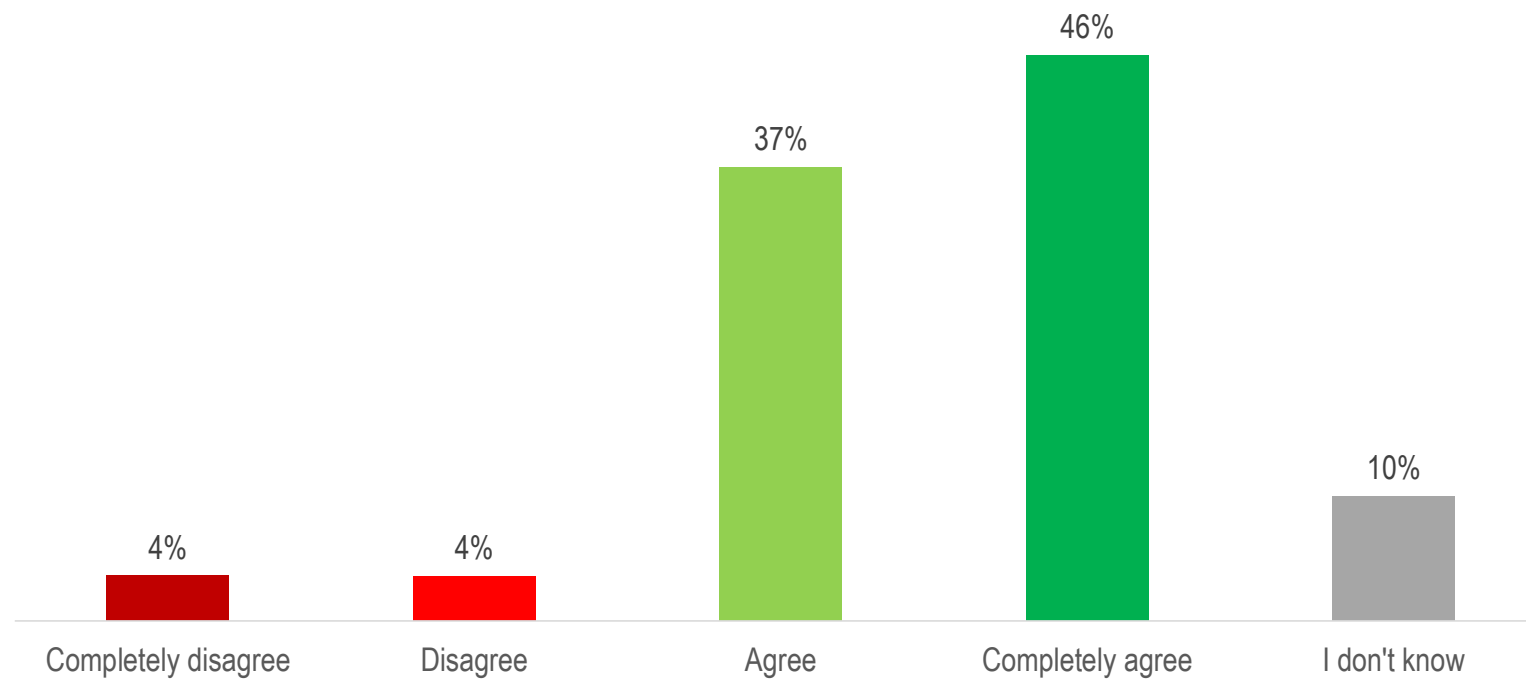
Please rate public transport, car sharing and bike sharing services at your place of residence on a scale from 1 to 4, according to the following aspects:

N=1000



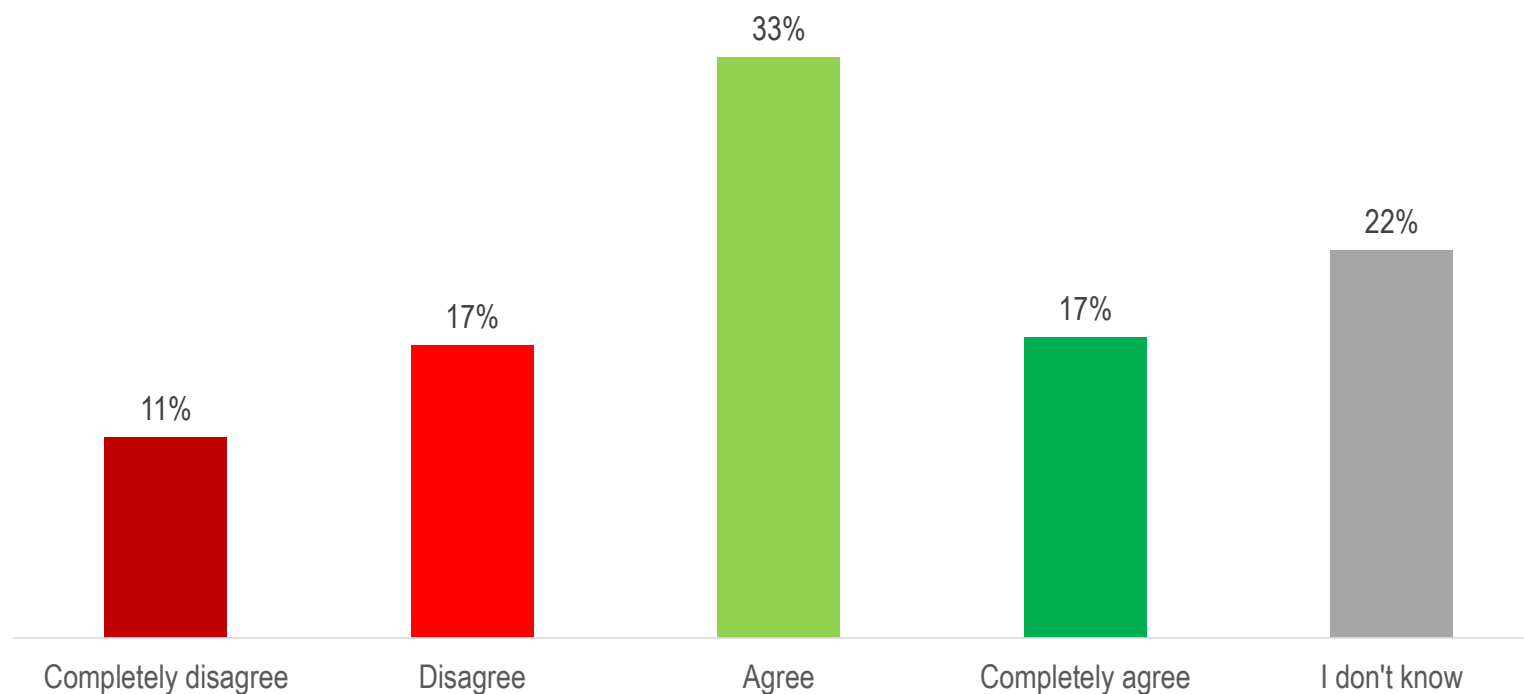
■ Very bad
 ■ Rather bad
 ■ Rather good
 ■ Very good
 ■ I don't know

How much do you agree with the following statement? The government should support public transportation and active mobility (e.g., biking) rather than supporting electric cars. (T10)



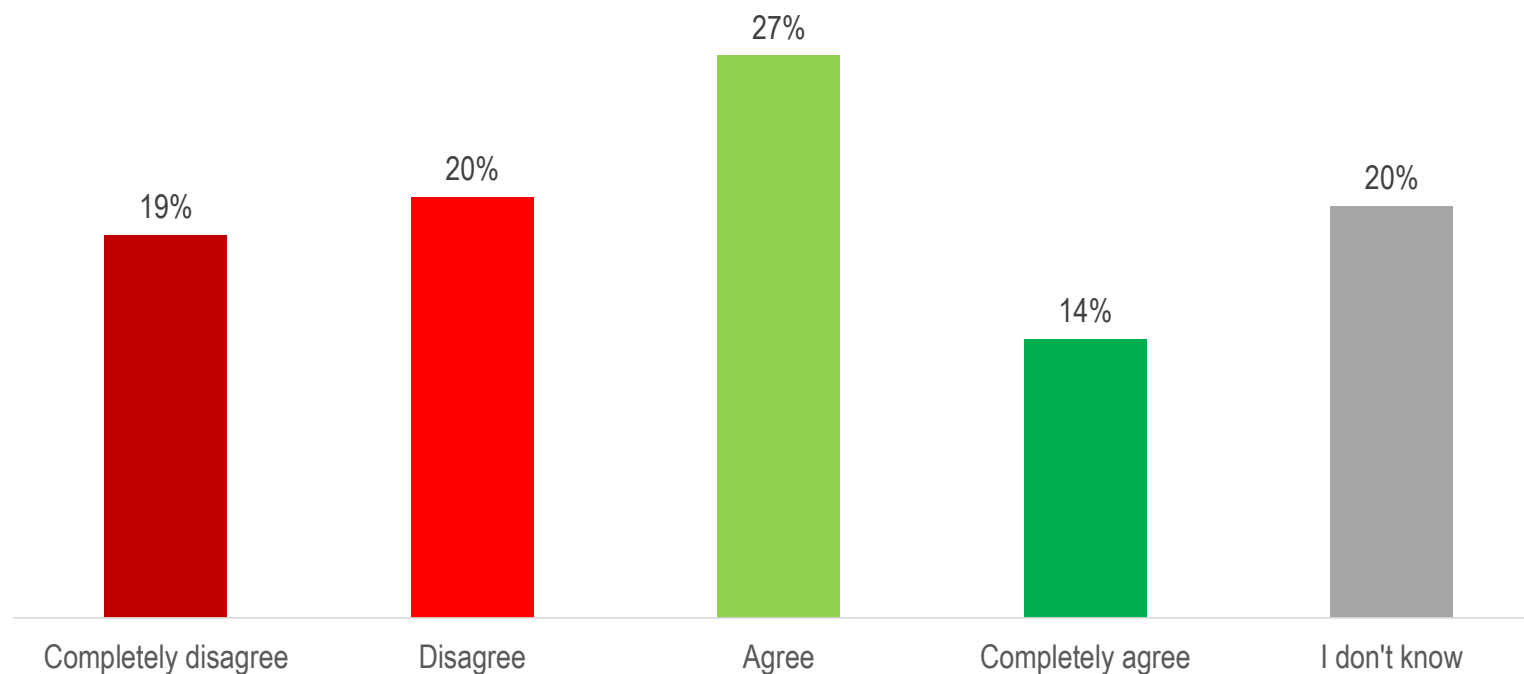
N=1000

These days, some countries and cities are promoting the use of electric cars to support lowering the emissions of greenhouse gases. This support can be financial or infrastructural. Would you say you agree or disagree with such incentives? (T11)



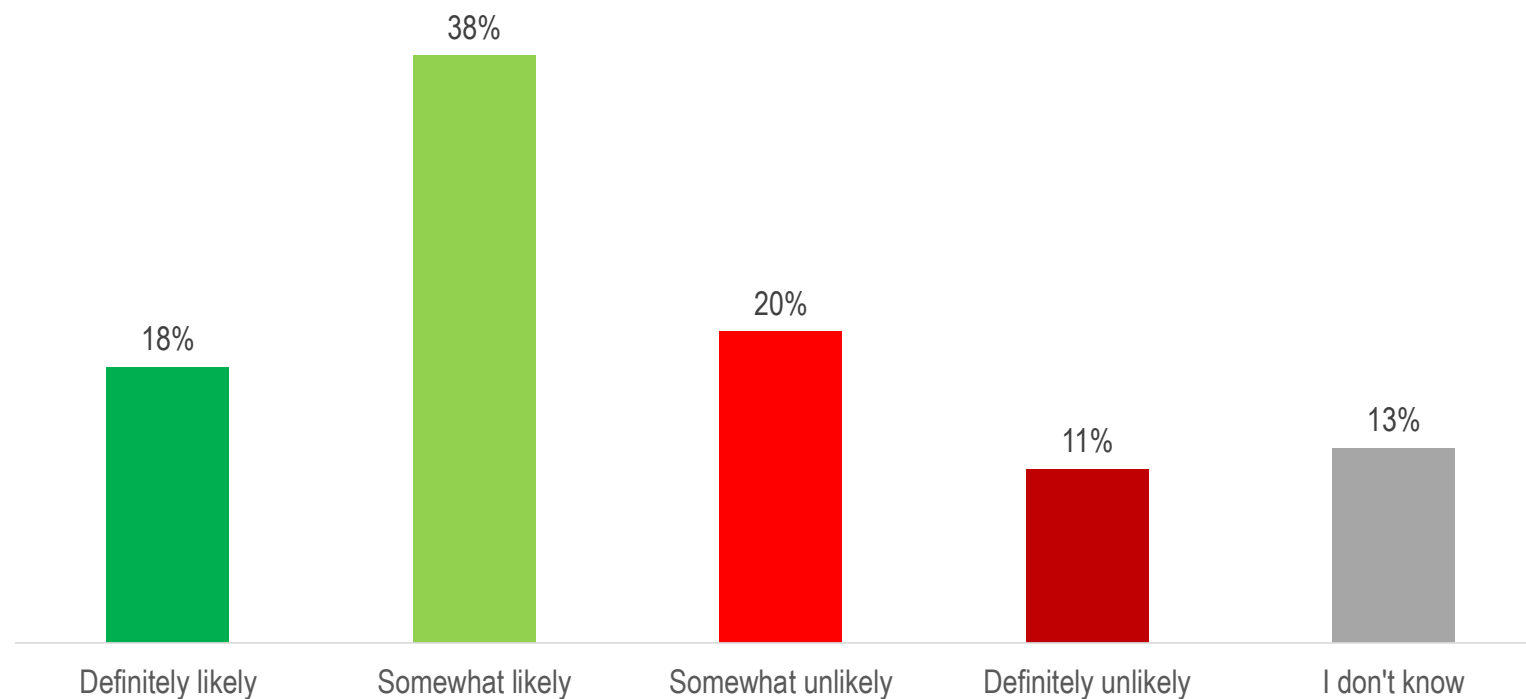
N=1000

The European Union has introduced a policy that will ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2035. Cars sold before that date will be able to operate freely. Second-hand market will still offer petrol and diesel cars. The goal of the policy is to reduce greenhouse gases emissions in Europe. Would you say you agree or disagree with this policy? (T12)



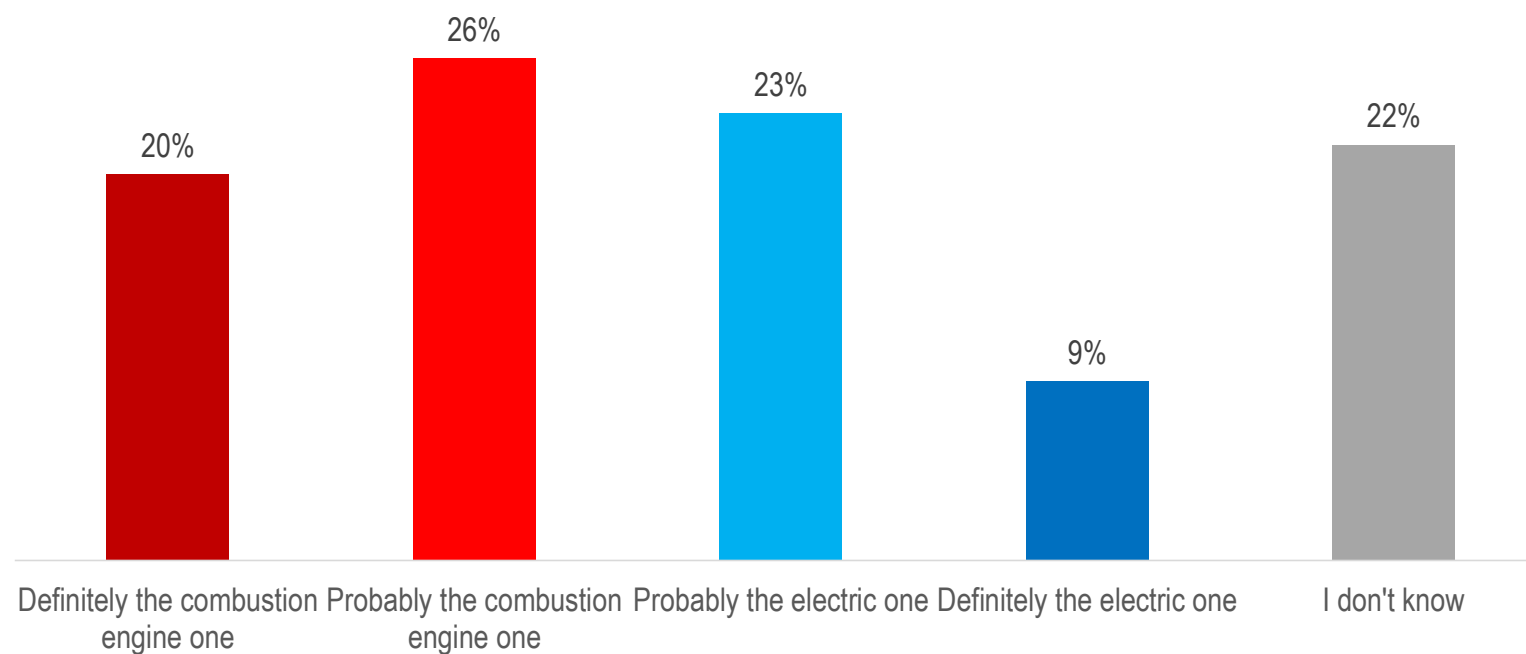
N=1000

You mentioned that your household owns one or more cars using a combustion engine. How likely it is that you will be buying a new car (of any type) in the next 10 years? (T13)



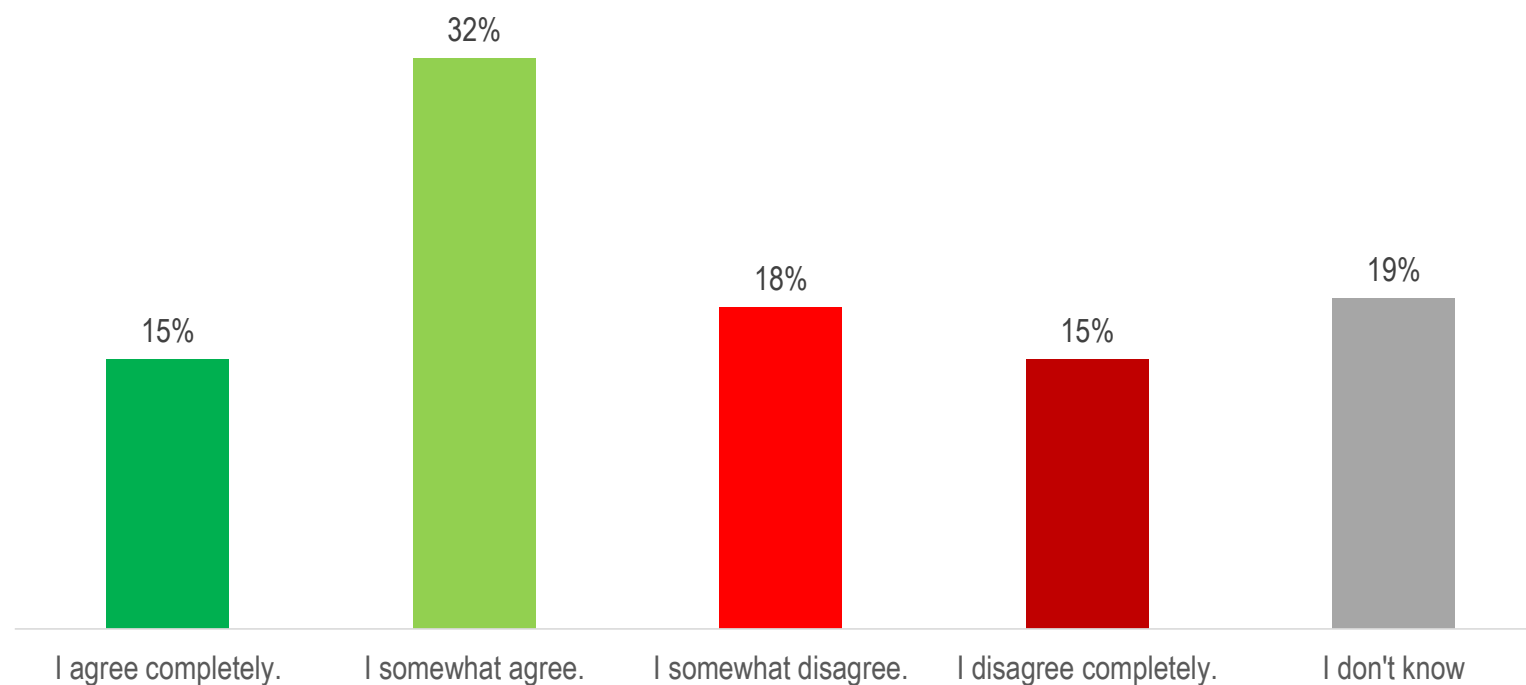
N=1000

If you had the possibility to choose between a combustion engine car and an electric car of the same price and category when picking a new car model to buy, which one would you likely choose? (T14)



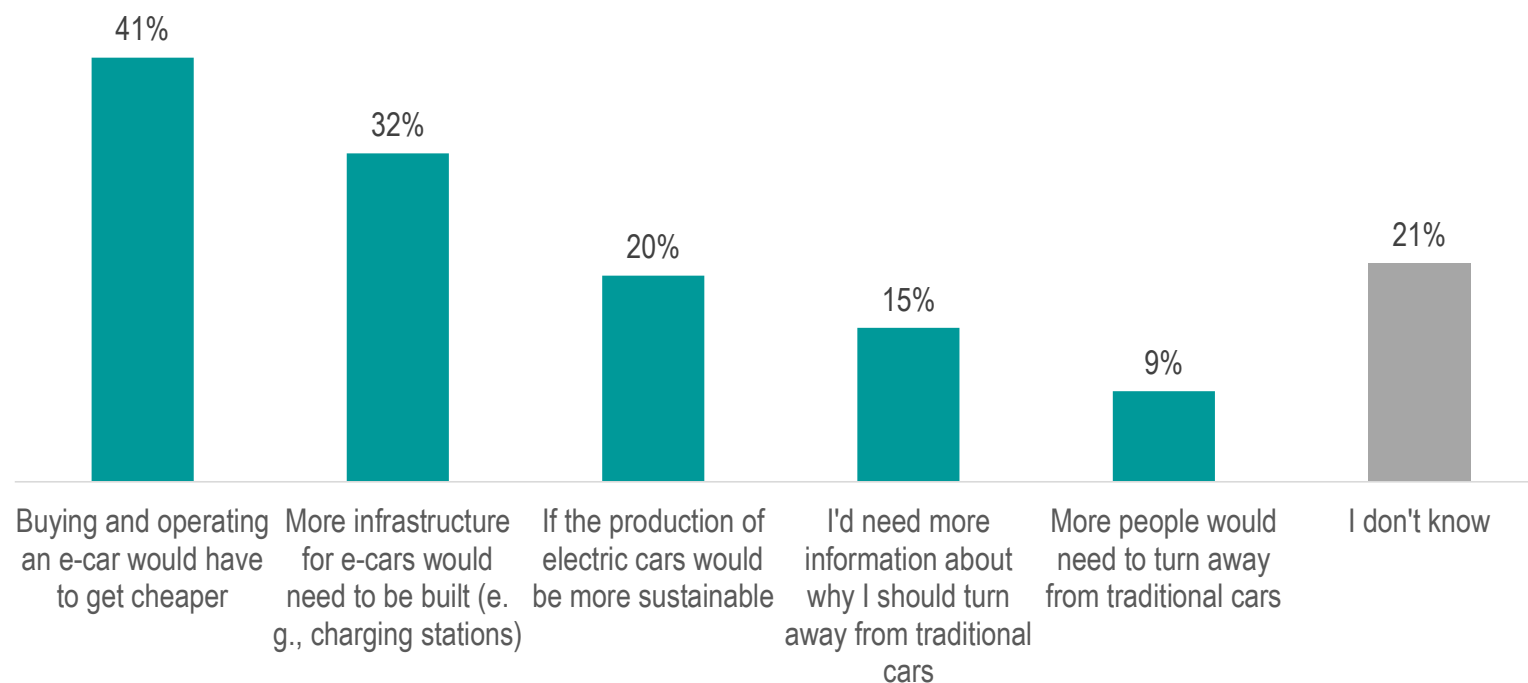
N=1000

How much do you agree with the following statement? Electric cars are more environmentally friendly than traditional (petrol/diesel) cars. (T15)



N=1000

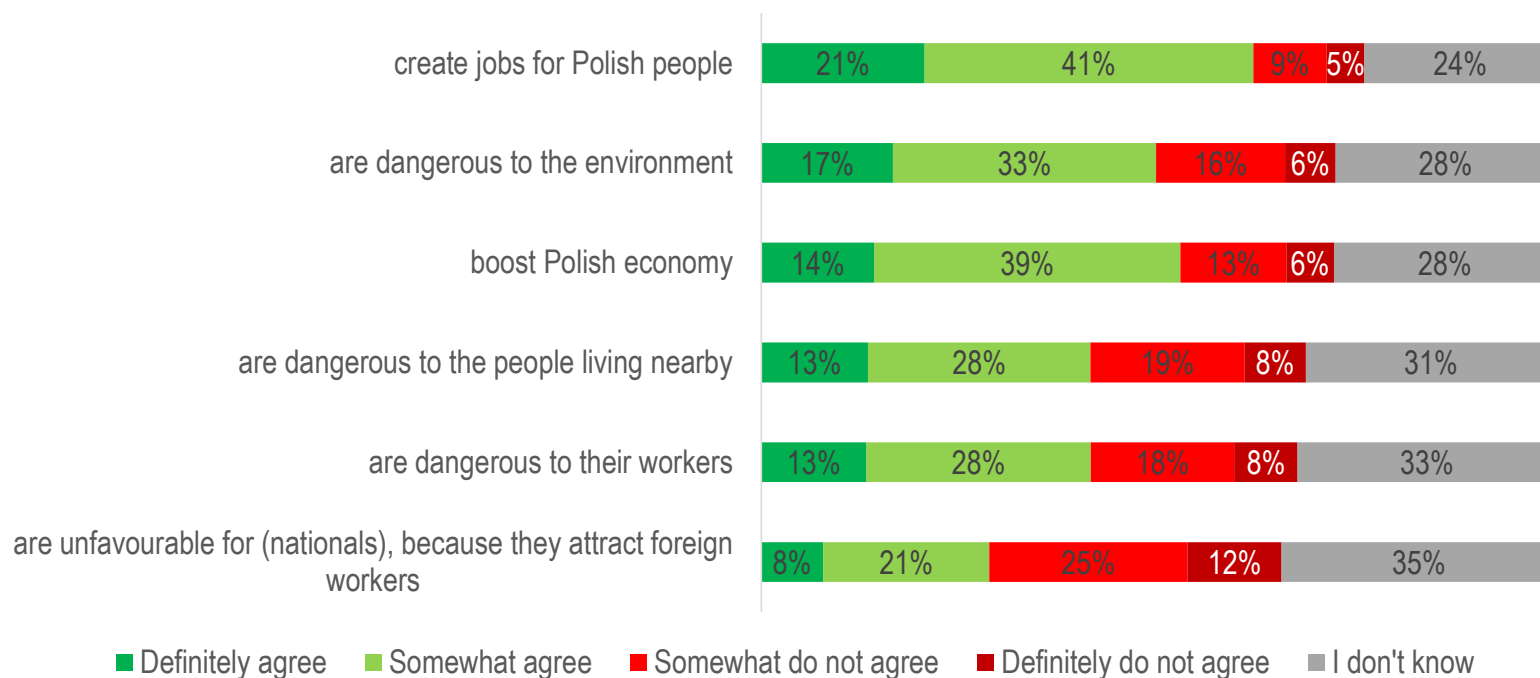
What conditions would motivate you to consider buying an electric car? (T16)



N=1000

How much do you agree with the following statements? Battery factories: (T17)

N=1000



Summary & main findings

General attitudes (3)

- ▶ A sense of belonging to Europe and being European/European is declared by 87% of respondents (47% of whom strongly).
- ▶ The convergence of national and European interests is seen by 68% of respondents (23% definitely agree). The opposite view is held by 31% of respondents.
- ▶ Deeper integration of the European Union is supported by 77% of those surveyed (31% definitely); 23% oppose the process.
- ▶ Respondents asked about the possibility of voting in a referendum on whether Poland should stay or leave the European Union were strongly in favor of staying (77% positive responses with 46% strongly yes). Opposed to Poland's stay in the European Union is 22%.

Climate attitudes (4) (1)

- ▶ In this part of the survey, respondents were asked to indicate which phenomena they threatened most in the future. By far, the most dominant threat is the threat of "war in Europe" (as many as 44% of respondents ranked this statement first, followed by 15%). The next most dominant threats are: "migration" (15% ranked in the 1st place, 24% ranked in the 2nd place), "climate change" (13% ranked in the 1st place, 19% ranked in the 2nd place), "economic decline of Europe" (12% ranked in the 1st place, 22% ranked in the 2nd place), "society ageing" (10% ranked in the 1st place, 12% ranked in the 2nd place) and "artificial intelligence" (6% ranked in the 1st place, 9% ranked in the 2nd place).
- ▶ As many as 77% say they are interested in "climate change" (26% strongly interested and 51% rather interested). A total of 23% of respondents are not interested at all in the topic.

Climate attitudes (4) (2)

- ▶ At the same time, for 73% of respondents, "climate change" is a very or rather serious problem. A total of 24% of respondents do not see it as a problem at all.
- ▶ The vast majority of research participants (57%) believe that work to address climate change should begin "immediately." The same number of respondents agree that "climate had a discernible impact on their daily life". Conversely, these processes are not seen by a total of 35% of respondents.
- ▶ Respondents place the solution to climate change firmly on the side of humans rather than nature. As many as 69% believe that to do so, changes in human behavior are required. Conversely, 24% of respondents believe that nature will rather or definitely sort the issues by itself.

Green Deal attitudes and knowledge (5)

- ▶ 12% of respondents have never heard of the "Green Deal." 34% have heard something but are not sure exactly what it is, 39% have heard and generally know its goals, and 15% have heard and know its goals well.
- ▶ After reading the abbreviated definition of the Green Deal, it became clear to 71% of respondents. In comparison, 29% struggled to understand its goals.
- ▶ Opinions on whether the "Green Deal" could be an opportunity or a threat to the Polish economy are divided - 44% of respondents see it more as an opportunity, while 39% see it as a threat. As many as 17% have no opinion on the matter.

Current behaviour (6)

- ▶ Respondents were also asked to rate which institutions they believe are most involved in environmental issues. It is clear from the survey that individuals and the European Union do the most for the environment. The answers “myself,” “my friends and family” and “the European Union” were indicated by a total of 44%, 32% and 39% of respondents respectively (sum of answers on a scale of 4 and 5). The least involved in the opinions of respondents is business (47% of respondents said it does “almost nothing” or “nothing”), as well as the national government (40%) and local government (37%).
- ▶ Respondents were also asked what steps they had taken in recent years to reduce their negative impact on the environment. The most frequently indicated responses were: 1) reducing waste (66%), 2) using public transportation, bicycling, and walking instead of a car (47%), 3) investing in things that reduce household energy consumption (32%), 4) traveling long distances by train or coach instead of airplane (26%), and 5) reducing or cutting meat in the diet (24%). For 11% of respondents, none of the above actions were taken.

Willingnes to change behaviour (7) (1)

- ▶ The most likely actions that respondents say they will take in the near future to reduce their environmental impact were indicated as: 1) reducing waste (79%), 2) using public transportation, bicycles, and walking instead of using a car (71%), 3) investing in reducing household energy consumption (65%), 4) traveling long distances by train or coach instead of a plane (63%), and 5) reducing or cutting meat consumption in the diet (44%).
- ▶ Respondents were also asked to answer, "How much impact would it have (on the environment) if very many people took the following steps?". Again, most responses indicated reducing the production of waste (81%), using public transport, bicycles, walking instead of using a car (79%), investing in reducing household energy consumption (76%), and traveling long distances by train or coach instead of plane (75%). The least impact compared to previous categories is seen in the proposal to reduce or limit meat consumption in the diet (57% for yes vs. 43% for no).

Willingnes to change behaviour (7) (2)

- ▶ According to the respondents' declarations, 38% plan to reduce their household's energy consumption in the next 5 years, 28% do not plan to take such action, and 34% indicated a "maybe" answer.
- ▶ The main reasons that prevent respondents from investing in lowering the energy consumption of their housing are: lack of financial capacity (41%), recognizing that other things are more important than this now (18%), renting an apartment (no influence on investments, renovations) (13%), feeling that there is no need to reduce one's impact on the environment (13%), lack of knowledge on the subject (9%), and lack of time (6%).
- ▶ Of the listed (real and imagined) environmental policies, respondents were the biggest supporters of: 1) creating new bike lanes and fare-free public transport (86% each), 2) taxing airlines for pollution (82%), 3) banning cars from city centers (75%), 4) charging a deposit for plastic bottles (64%), and 5) banning single-use plastics (51%) - the latter of which also drew the most opposition from respondents (as many as 39% opposed the idea).

Housing (8) (1)

- ▶ 72% of respondents claim they live in a building that has thermal insulation. In contrast, 29% claim that their apartment is new and in perfect condition. According to 50%, certain parts of the apartment/home are no longer in ideal condition, and 15% feel that their apartment/home needs some investment to live comfortably in it. Only 6% feel they live in a building whose conditions are unsatisfactory and require large investments.
- ▶ 18% of respondents or people in their household believe they have successfully applied for some form of support to reduce energy consumption in their apartment, 11% have applied but without success, 30% have not applied, although they have considered it, and 35% have never considered applying for any support.
- ▶ Of those who applied for support, it was primarily for thermal insulation (25%), photovoltaic panels (24%), other/additional heat sources (19%) and a heat pump (16%). The vast majority of those who applied for support for this type of investment believe it was worth it (82% in total).
- ▶ The vast majority of respondents are satisfied with the heat source they use (73%). The most common heat sources are: gas heating (32%), district heat (31%), coal(16%), and wood (12%).

Housing (8) (2)

- ▶ The main reasons for dissatisfaction with the heat source in one's apartment are that it is too expensive (56%), uncomfortable to use (30%), unsafe (22%), and unfriendly to the climate (19%).
- ▶ The vast majority of respondents have no plans to change their heat source (61%). Those who do plan are most often inclined to RES electric heating (9%), heat pump (6%) and gas heating (4%).
- ▶ The main reasons why people who are dissatisfied with their heat source do not plan to change it are lack of control over this decision (44%), lack of money (27%), and having other priorities at the moment (8%).
- ▶ Thinking about the future, 43% of respondents are not currently considering applying for subsidies to reduce energy consumption, 30% are thinking about it, and 7% are in the process of applying for a subsidy. Those who don't plan to apply for subsidies believe that they don't need to renovate their house/apartment (32%), are not interested (18%), think it does not cover them (18%), do not have enough information (15%) and money for renovation (15%).

Housing (8) (3)

- ▶ Respondents were asked to assess the likelihood of receiving a grant if they were to submit such an application - 28% of them think there is a high and rather high probability that they would succeed, while 43% rate their chances pessimistically. 28% of respondents "don't know" whether they would or would not receive a grant.
- ▶ When asked how much money you would be willing to spend on investments related to reducing energy consumption, 32% answered that they "don't know," 28% would spend up to €3250, 30% between €3250-8000, while only 9% would spend more than €8000.

Jobs (9) (1)

- ▶ 49% of respondents did not experience the impact of climate change on their work, and 26% cannot say anything about it. Only 16% indicated that there was such an impact, but it worked "for the worse." For 9% of respondents, it was an impact "for the better.,,
- ▶ Respondents were also asked whether the impact of climate change on the economy and labor market would affect them personally. On this issue, 34% of respondents have nothing to say, while 18% believe there will be no such impact on their work. In the other two groups, 35% think there will be such an impact, and it will affect them negatively, while 13% think there will be such an impact, but it will be positive.
- ▶ Regarding the negative impact of climate change on the economy and labor market, according to respondents, the most possible personal impact could be negative health impacts (34%), earning less money (25%), working conditions of job will worsen (22%), negative impact on the local community (17%), retraining (14%), losing job (14%), and losing job stability (9%).
- ▶ Regarding the positive impact of climate change on the economy and labor market, according to respondents, the most possible personal impact could be a positive effect on health (47%), the opportunity to earn more money (26%), obtaining more job stability (22%), positive impact on the local community (20%), and getting a better job or job position (11%).

Jobs (9) (2)

- ▶ Respondents were also asked to assess whether addressing climate change will have a significant impact on the economy and job market. According to 36%, it will have a negative impact, while 24% believe it will have a positive impact. In contrast, 29% of respondents cannot comment on this issue, and 11% believe there will be no such impact.
- ▶ Among the indicated negative effects of combating climate change, respondents primarily point to: losing job stability (43%), losing jobs (41%), labor migration (38%), loss of competitiveness of the national economy (32%), earning less money (30%), loss of prestige of Polish industries (25%) and reduction of state security (21%).
- ▶ Among the indicated positive effects of combating climate change, respondents primarily point to: gaining job stability (37%), greater competitiveness of the national economy (35%), increased state security (26%), earning more money (26%), greater prestige of Polish industries (24%), and getting better jobs or jobs positions (17%).

Transport (10) (1)

- ▶ The primary engine in the car respondents use is a combustion engine (diesel, gasoline - 59%) and a combustion engine combined with LPG (11%). Hybrid and electric cars are used by 6% and 3% of respondents, respectively.
- ▶ Respondents most often travel to work or school by their own car (33%), on foot (18%), or by public transport (13%). Bicycles were indicated by 9% of respondents, while other modes of transportation received less than 5% of indications.
- ▶ In a situation where the first means of transportation was unavailable, 25% of respondents would be left with no way to get around, 18% would choose their own bicycle, 16% would walk, and 15% would use public transportation or a rental car (11%).
- ▶ The deciding factors in choosing a mode of transport are "cost" (42%), "travel time" (41%), "safety" (31%), and "comfort" (30%). Further ranked were: "reliability" (23%), "flexibility" (19%), "privacy" (18%) and "environmental impact" (14%). The least frequent respondents indicated "accessibility" (8%) and "possibility to travel with others" (6%).
- ▶ What keeps respondents from using public transportation instead of a car is the lack of availability of public transportation between travel destinations (24%), longer travel time compared to a car (22%), more comfort in a car (21%), and the need to use a car at work (19%).

Transport (10) (2)

- ▶ Respondents were asked to compare public transport, car-sharing, and bike-sharing services. According to respondents, public transport is the cheapest option in terms of cost (79% positive ratings, against 72% for car-sharing and 64% for bike-sharing) safety (73% positive ratings, against 66% for car-sharing and 52% for bike-sharing) and accessibility (73% positive ratings, against 72% for bike-sharing and 62% for bike-sharing).
- ▶ The statement that "The government should support public transportation and active mobility (e.g., biking), not electric cars," was strongly supported 46% of respondents (the total of positive responses was 83%), with 8% opposed.
- ▶ At the same time, respondents were asked about financial or infrastructure support for using electric cars. A total of 50% of respondents agreed with such incentives from the state or local government (17% strongly), with 28% opposed, and 22% had no opinion on the matter.
- ▶ Respondents were also asked to express an opinion on the EU's policy, which is to ban the sale of new gasoline and diesel cars starting in 2035 (Cars sold before that date will be able to operate freely). The policy is intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Europe. Support for the policy was expressed by 41% of respondents (14% completely agree), with 39% opposed (19% completely disagree). One-fifth of respondents did not have a definite opinion on the matter.

Transport (10) (3)

- ▶ As many as 56% of respondents would consider buying one or more cars with an internal combustion engine in the next 10 years. When asked if they had a choice between buying the same car at the same price with an internal combustion engine or an electric motor, they were more likely to favor the former (46% to 32%). More than one-fifth did not have a definite opinion on the matter.
- ▶ The statement that electric cars are more environmentally friendly than traditional (gasoline or diesel) cars was agreed with by 47% of respondents, with 33% holding the opposite view.
- ▶ Buying and operating an electric car would have to become cheaper to motivate respondents to buy one (41%). The second most important element would be to build more infrastructure for electric cars (such as charging stations) (32%), and the third would be issues of more sustainable production of such cars (20%). However, it should be noted that 21% did not know how to answer this question, and 15% indicated that they would need more information to give up a traditional car for an electric one in the future.
- ▶ At the end of the survey, respondents were asked to respond to statements about battery factories. Thus, according to the respondents:
 - ▶ 62% believe they will create jobs for Polish people (+48% net)
 - ▶ 53% believe they will boost Polish economy (+34% net)
 - ▶ 50% believe they are dangerous to the environment (+28% net)
 - ▶ 41% believe they are dangerous to their workers (+15% net)
 - ▶ 41% believe they are dangerous to the people living nearby (+14% net)
 - ▶ 29% believe they are disadvantageous to Polish citizens because they attract foreign workers (-8% net)

Dziękujemy za uwagę!