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IN ADDITION

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

- Consumer sentiment in the second half of August
- Poles about the KPO
- Party preferences in August (CATI)
- Public reactions to the armed conflict between Israel and Iran
- Trust in politicians in July
- Labor market sentiment in July
- Assessments of parliamentary and presidential activities in July
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- What do the Poles feel?
- Is the taxation of labor in Poland appropriate?
- Attitude towards the government in July
- Poles about food and food security
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- Public opinion on the validity of the presidential election
- Quarterly overview of public sentiment
- Post-election ranking of trust in politicians
- Labor market sentiment in June
- Assessing the regularity of elections and the functioning of democratic electoral mechanisms and procedures

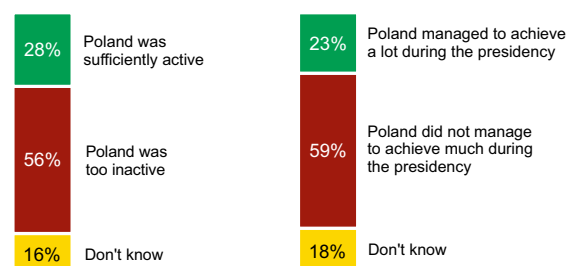
Polish Presidency in the Council of the European Union

In June, Poland's six-month presidency in the Council of the European Union ended. At the outset of the presidency, Poles expressed hope that it would enhance the country's influence on EU policy and improve its image in Europe and the world. More than one in four respondents expected not only effective leadership of the EU Council and promotion of Poland in the European arena but also the presentation of Poland's own vision for the EU's actions. A survey conducted in July shows the extent to which these expectations related to the presidency were met.

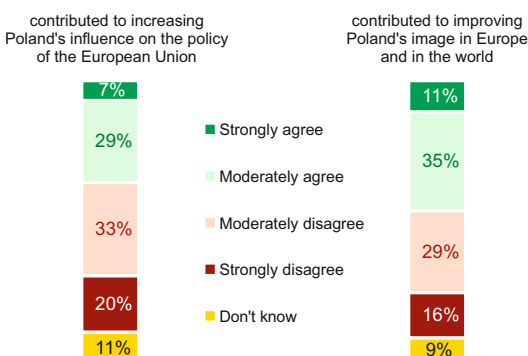
Those who stated they had heard of the Polish presidency evaluated it quite critically. According to more than half of them, during the presidency, Poland was too inactive (56%) and did not manage to achieve much (59%). More than half of those who were aware of the presidency did not notice that it contributed to increasing Poland's influence on EU policy (53%). Relatively, the results of the presidency were best assessed in terms of reputation. Overall, 46% of

How do you assess the Polish presidency? In your opinion...

Responses of people who heard about Poland's presidency



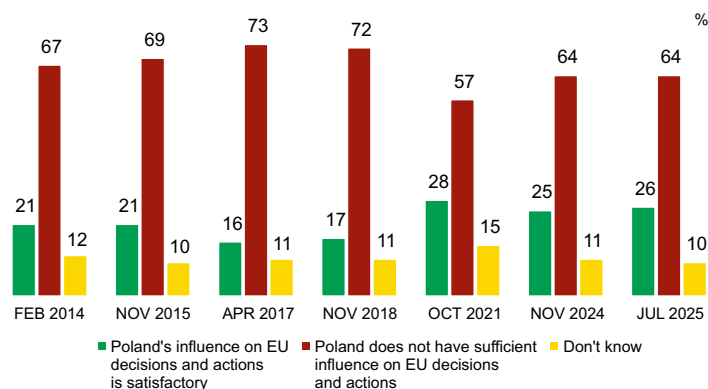
Do you agree that the Polish presidency ...



respondents who had heard about Poland's leadership in the EU Council believed that the presidency contributed to improving the image of our country in Europe and in the world. However, an almost equal number of people questioned the significance of the past presidency in building a positive image of Poland (45%).

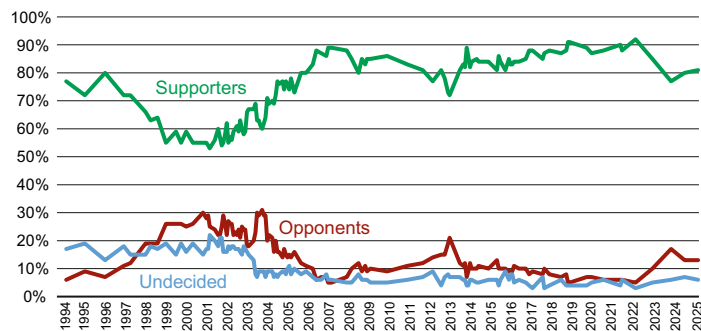
Poland's six-month presidency in the EU Council did not significantly affect the perception of Poland's position in the European Union. Compared to November of the previous year, assessments of Poland's influence on EU decisions and actions did not change significantly. According to the majority of respondents (64%), this influence is insufficient. Slightly more than one in four respondents (26%) expressed satisfaction with the ability to shape EU policy. Poland's influence on EU decision-making was best assessed in October 2021.

Which of these statements is closer to your own opinion?



Attitudes towards Poland's presence in the European Union have remained practically unchanged since November 2024. Support for Poland's EU membership is declared by 81% of respondents, while 13% oppose it. The highest level of approval for Poland's EU membership was recorded in June 2022, when the proportion of supporters reached 92%.

Attitude towards Poland's EU Membership

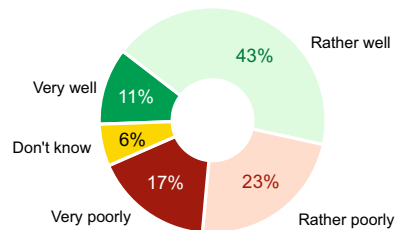


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Assessment of the Polish Presidency of the Council of the European Union", July 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: June 2025, N=971. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Assessments of Andrzej Duda's Presidency

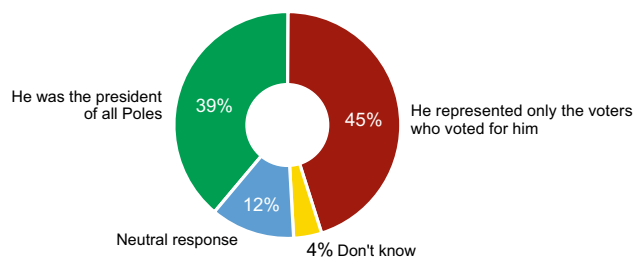
Towards the end of Andrzej Duda's presidency, we asked Poles for their overall evaluation of his two terms in office from 2015 to 2025. More than half believe that Andrzej Duda performed his duties well as the head of state (54%). Two-fifths of Poles (40%) disagree. These opinions strongly depend on the respondents' party preferences. Almost all voters of Law and Justice (PiS), from which the president originated, positively evaluate Duda's presidency (96%), as do three-quarters of supporters of the right-wing Confederation WiN (75%). In contrast, the majority of the electorate of the government groupings Civic Coalition (KO) (84%) and the Left (63%) have a bad opinion of his overall work as president, as do more than half of the supporters of the now-dissolved coalition the Third Way (53%).

Do you think President Andrzej Duda performed his duties well?



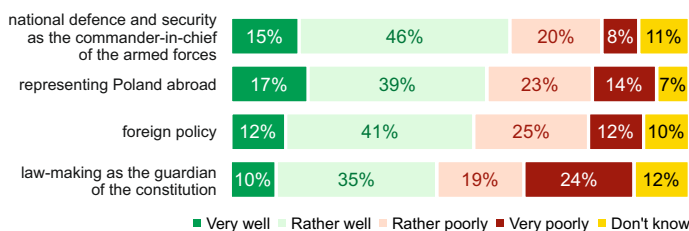
We also asked Poles whether, in their opinion, during his presidency, Andrzej Duda tried to be the president of all Poles or only cared for his supporters—those who voted for him. Overall, a slightly larger percentage of respondents leaned towards the latter statement. Almost half (45%) believe that Andrzej Duda's actions as president were characterized solely by concern for the interests of his political formation and its voters, while a smaller percentage—almost two-fifths (39%) — think he represented the interests of all Poles.

In your opinion, did Andrzej Duda during his presidency try to be the president of all Poles, or did he represent only the voters who voted for him?



Andrzej Duda's activity in the area of national defence and security as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces is the best assessed; over two-thirds of respondents (61%) believe he acted well in this regard. More than half of respondents also think that as president, he represented Poland well abroad (56%) and positively assess his achievements in foreign policy (53%). In both dimensions, a negative opinion is held by nearly two-fifths (37%). Views on his activities in the area of justice and the rule of law are the most divided. The group of people who positively rate his actions in this field (45%) is almost equal in size to those who believe that as the guardian of the constitution, Andrzej Duda completely failed (43%).

How do you assess President Andrzej Duda's achievements in the area of ...

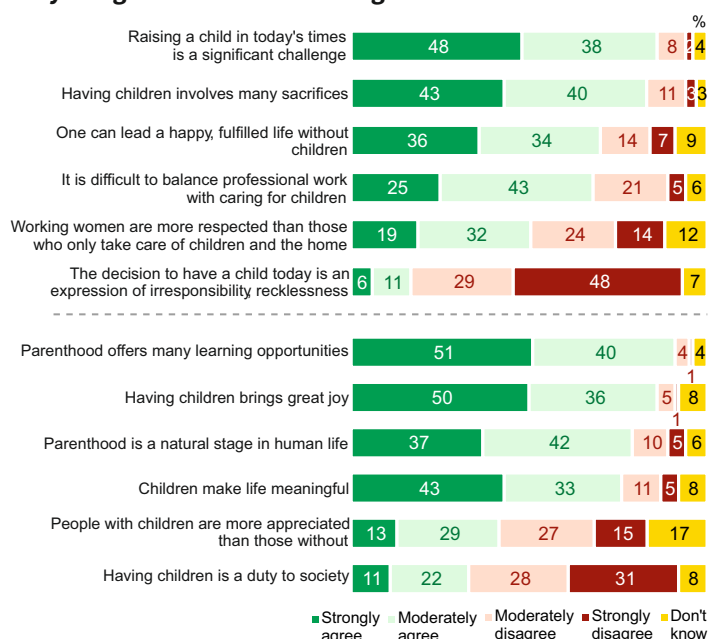


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "The presidency of Andrzej Duda in the eyes of Poles", July 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: June 2025, N=971. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Young Poles on parenthood

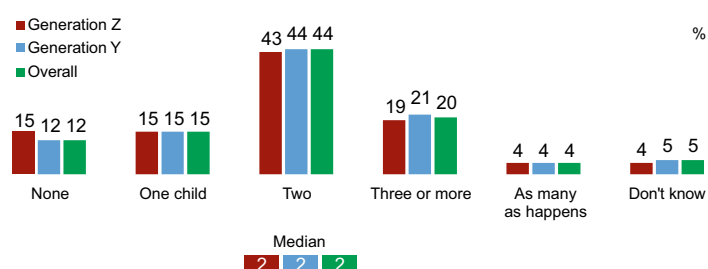
The overwhelming majority of young Poles from Generation Z and Y (ages 18-44) believe that raising a child in today's times is a significant challenge (86%), involves many sacrifices (83%), one can lead a happy, fulfilled life without children (70%), and it is difficult to balance professional work with caring for children (68%). At the same time, young people see many positive aspects of parenthood. The vast majority believe that parenthood offers many learning opportunities (91%) and that having children brings great joy (86%). Furthermore, a significant majority think that parenthood is a natural stage in human life (79%) and that children give life meaning (76%).

Do you agree with the following statements?



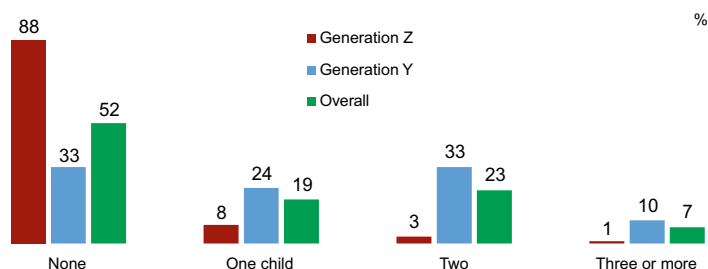
Despite the perceived challenges of parenthood, when young people were asked how many children they would like to have in their lives—regardless of marital status, age, and whether they already had children—they most often mentioned having two children (44%). One in five would like to have three or more (20%), 15% would like only one child, and 12% would not want to have children at all. On average, young people would like to have two children (median value).

Regardless of your marital status, age, and whether you have children or not, how many children would you like to have in your life?



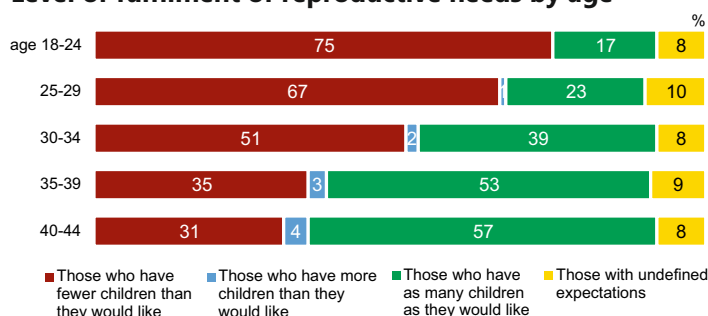
The vast majority of Generation Z individuals do not yet have children (88%), 8% have one child, and very few have two or more (4%). Among millennials, most already have children (67%), the most common being two children (33%), followed by one child (24%).

How many children do you have?



The comparison of preferred and actual number of children indicates that generally, young people have fewer children than they would like. This is not surprising, as the level of fulfilment of reproductive needs increases with age. The overwhelming majority of the youngest individuals aged 18-24 have fewer children than they would like (75%). This percentage decreases with age; however, it is very significant that among the oldest respondents in our sample, aged 40-44, nearly one-third (31%) have fewer children than they would like.

Level of fulfilment of reproductive needs by age

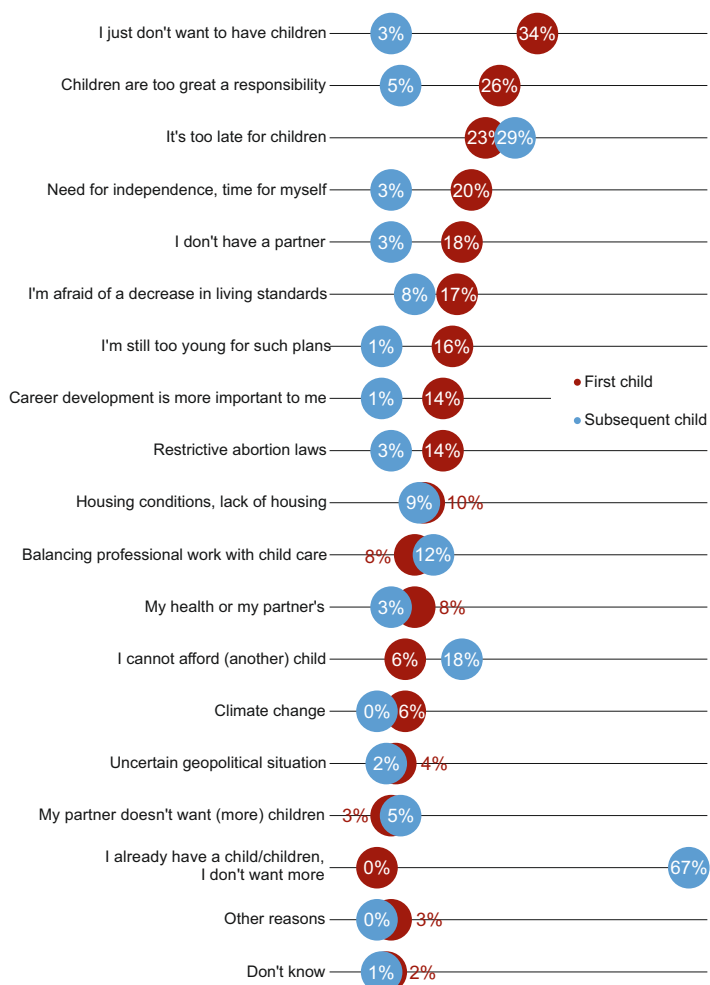


Childless individuals do not plan to have children mainly because they do not want to have offspring (34%), because they perceive children as too great a responsibility (26%), and because it is already too late for it (23%). A significant portion mentioned the need for independence and time for themselves (20%), lack of a partner (18%), and concerns about a decrease in living standards (17%). For individuals with children, this hierarchy looks different. The main reasons for not planning additional children are the fulfilment of reproductive needs (67%) and the feeling that it is already too late for children (29%). Additionally, respondents often cited material issues such as not being able to afford another child (18%), not having appropriate housing conditions (9%), fears of a decline in living standards (8%). Some mentioned professional reasons, such as not deciding to have another child due to difficulties in balancing professional work with child care (12%).

Barriers to the decision for the first and subsequent children.

Why primarily don't you plan to have children?

From the given list, please choose up to four answers

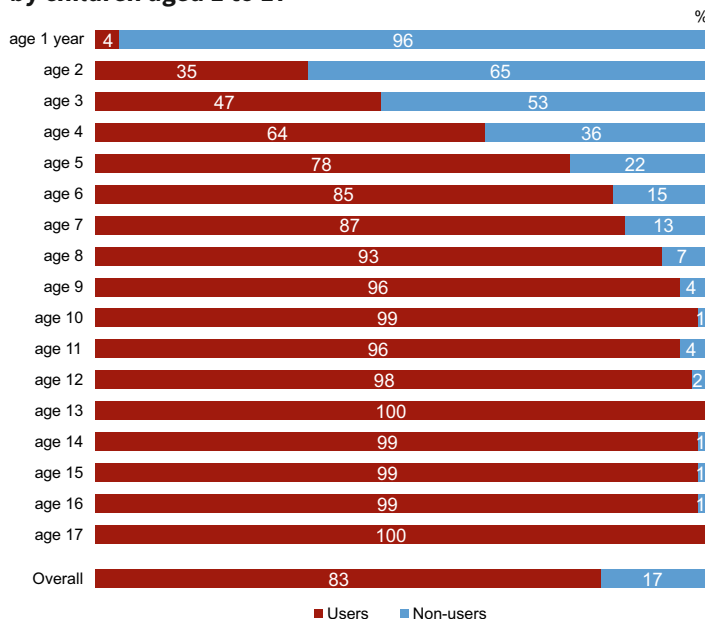


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Generations Z and Y about parenting", July 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: October and November 2024, N=1573. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland aged 18-44.

Children and smartphones, tablets, and computers

Most (83%) of Polish children aged 1 to 17 use devices such as smartphones, tablets, or computers. Close to two-fifths of children under 5 years old (38%) are users, over eight in ten aged 5 to 7 (84%), and nearly all older children and teenagers (8-11 years old – 96%, 12-17 years old – 99%).

Use of devices such as smartphones, tablets, computers by children aged 1 to 17



The average daily time spent using these devices for them is 2 hours. The older the children, the longer this time tends to be. The youngest children, under 5 years old, use these devices for less than an hour a day. For children aged 5 to 7, this is 1 hour, while for those aged 8 to 11, it is generally 2 hours a day. Among teenagers aged 12 to 17, it is at least 3 hours, with the three oldest age groups averaging 4 hours.

Age	Daily time spent using devices (in minutes)		
	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
1 year	0	0	2
2 years	22	0	40
3 years	36	0	64
4 years	49	30	82
5 years	60	60	66
6 years	59	60	48
7 years	97	60	99
8 years	103	120	72
9 years	112	90	82
10 years	126	120	72
11 years	143	120	106
12 years	190	180	122
13 years	204	180	108
14 years	218	180	116
15 years	250	240	171
16 years	222	224	119
17 years	265	240	212
Overall	130	120	132

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Children and smartphones, tablets and computers", August 2025. Fieldwork dates: January (N=972), February (N=965) and March (N=1047) 2025. The random samples are representative for adult population of Poland.

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