

CONTENTS

Housing situation

Young adults living with their parents

Expectations of housing policy

Subjective influence on public affairs

IN ADDITION

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

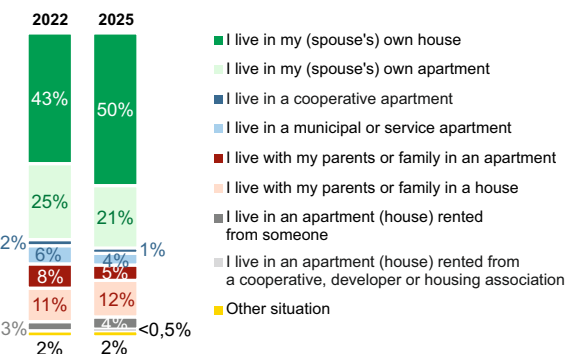
- The rich profit from ecology, while farmers and "ordinary people" lose out. Polish farmers on the Green Deal, the Mercosur agreement, the hypocrisy of the elites and the impending end of the farmer-landlord.
- Parents' expenses on children's education in the 2025/2026 school year
- Labour market sentiment in October
- Party preferences in October (CATI)
- October ranking of trust in politicians
- How are you doing? Farmers on their farms, the challenges they face and their future prospects
- Public sentiment in October
- Assessments of parliamentary and presidential activities in October
- Poles on gender roles and differences between women and men
- Consumer sentiment in October
- Trade unions in Poland
- Quarterly public sentiment balance sheet
- Poles on helping refugees from Ukraine and the subsequent fate of the war
- Expectations of Poles on the threshold of Karol Nawrocki

Housing situation

After more than three years, we have again examined the housing situation of Poles. Seven out of ten live in houses (50%) or apartments (21%) that either they themselves own, or their spouses. Almost one-fifth (17%) live with parents or other family members, usually in houses (12%) rather than in apartments (5%). One in twenty-five respondents (4%) rents an apartment from someone else. Four out of one hundred (4%) occupy municipal or service apartments, and one in a hundred (1%) lives in a cooperative apartment.

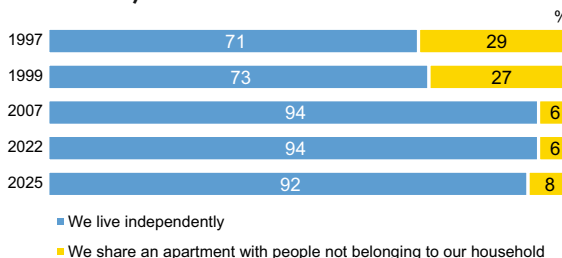
Over the past three years, the percentage of respondents living in their own house (or their spouse's) or in their parents' or family's house has increased by 8 points, to 62%. Fewer people (a decrease of 7 points to 26%) report living in their own apartments or in an apartment owned by their parents or other family.

Which of the following best describes your housing situation?



Houses prevail in rural areas. Over four-fifths of residents there (82%) live in single-family building. Almost half of city-dwellers (48%) also live in houses, while over two-fifths (43%) live in multi-family buildings. Almost all respondents

Do you and other people in your household live independently or share an apartment with someone else (people not belonging to your household)?



live independently (92%). Less than one-tenth (8%) share an apartment with people not belonging to their household. This situation has not changed since 2007. In contrast, in the second half of the 1990s, over a quarter of respondents declared sharing an apartment or house with people not belonging to their household.

As in previous years, shared living space primarily involves relatives or in-laws (89%). Few people (11%) share their home with unrelated individuals.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Housing situation", October 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: August 2025, N=917. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Young adults living with their parents

The term "nesters" appears in various journalistic materials, referring to individuals aged 25–34 living with their parents, without a spouse or children of

their own. Media portray these individuals in a critical light, attributing laziness, lack of ambition, a desire to live at their parents' expense, and remaining "adult children." In our recent study, we have decided to examine this issue.

According to our data, nearly two-fifths of single Poles aged 25–34 (39%) live with their parents (guardians) under one roof. Compared to measurements from 2005 and 2017, we note an increase in the percentage of those remaining in the family home.

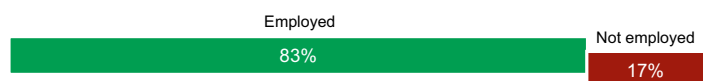
Single individuals aged 25–34 living with their parents



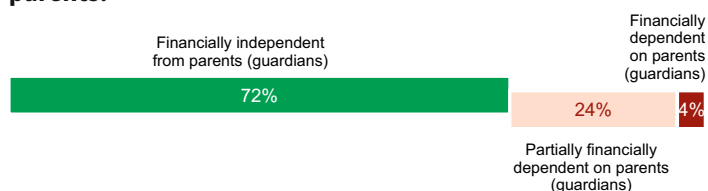
Most of them (58%) are men. The highest proportion of the so-called nesters (61%) live in rural areas, while the lowest is in cities with populations of over 500,000 (3%). Most (59%) of them are in the 25–29 age range. It can be assumed that nesters are often individuals who have recently finished their studies and do not yet have stable incomes, which necessitates reliance on parental support.

Nesters are primarily working individuals (83%). However, work does not always yield enough income for independence. For this reason, we asked about the financial independence of individuals aged 25–34 who still live with their parents. It turns out that single individuals aged 25–34 who have not yet left the family home are rarely completely financially dependent on their parents (guardians); 72% do not need material support as they have sufficient means for their maintenance. One in four nesters (24%) is partially financially dependent on them.

Employment status of single individuals aged 25–34 living with parents.



Financial status of single individuals aged 25–34 living with parents.

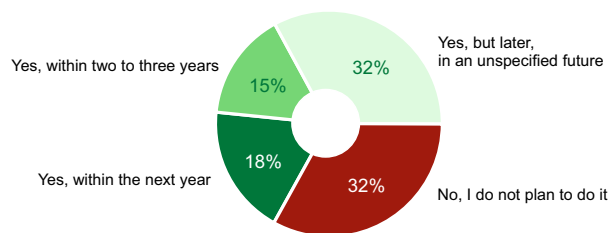


Our study also shows that the vast majority (67%) of single individuals aged 25–34 living with their parents (guardians) do not have a partner.

Do nesters plan to move out? They most commonly declare that they do not plan to move out of their parents' house or will do so in an unspecified future (32% for each answer). A significantly smaller proportion plan to leave

the family home in the coming year (18%) or within two to three years (15%).

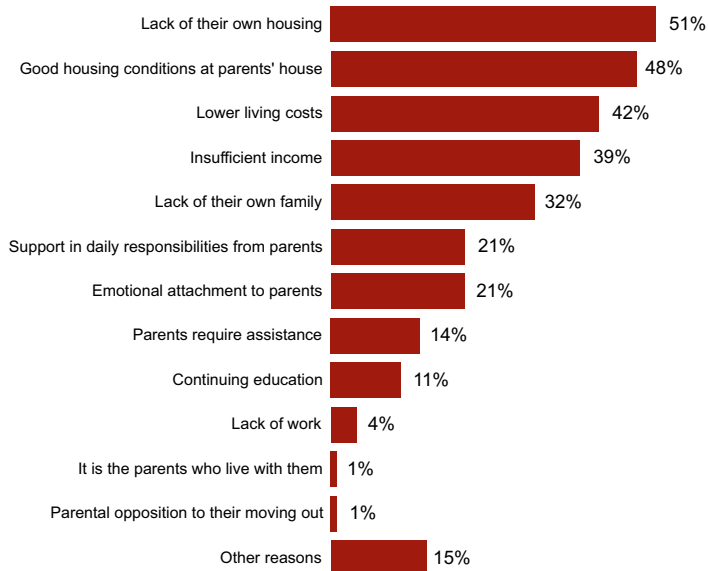
Do you plan to move out of your parents' home?



Responses of single individuals aged 25–34 living with parents under one roof

We asked singles aged 25–34 who still live with their parents to list reasons for this situation. The largest group cite economic factors, such as lack of housing (51%), lower living costs (42%), insufficient income (39%), and lack of work (4%). Continuing education and related obligations explain the inability to achieve independence for about one in ten nesters (11%). Nearly half postpone starting an independent life due to good housing conditions at their parents' house (48%), and one in five do it due to support in daily responsibilities from their parents (21%). One-third (32%) justify their stay in the family home by not having their own family, while 21% do not leave home due to emotional attachment to their parents, and 14% stay because their parents require assistance. The least frequently mentioned reason is parental opposition to their child moving out (1%).

Reasons why single individuals aged 25–34 live with their parents



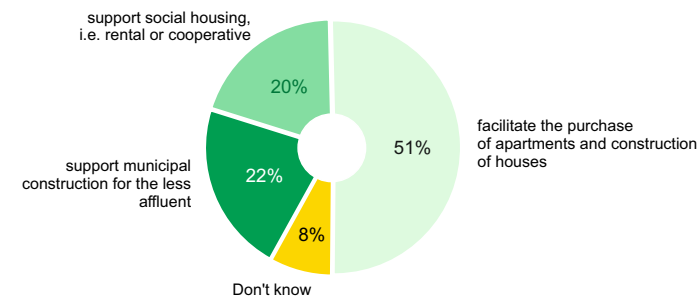
Responses "Don't know" omitted. Percentages do not sum to 100 as respondents could list multiple reasons for living with parents

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Young adults in the family home", October 2025. Merged data from two surveys fielded in September 2025. First survey was on random sample representative for Polish population aged 25–34 (CAWI method, N=216). Second survey was on random sample representative for the total adult Polish population, mixed-mode interviews (CAPI, CATI, CAWI, N=969).

Expectations of housing policy

The largest proportion of respondents believe that the state should primarily facilitate private ownership of apartments and the construction of privately owned houses (51%). Much smaller, similar groups of respondents believe that the state should first support municipal construction for the less affluent (22%) or should support social housing, i.e. rental or cooperative (20%). Eight out of one hundred respondents have no opinion on this matter (8%).

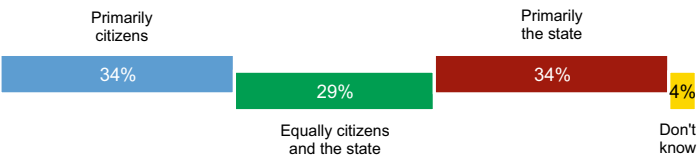
In your opinion, should the state primarily:



Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding

Opinions on the proposed state involvement in meeting housing needs are divided. About one-third believe that it should primarily be the citizens' responsibility (34%), while the same number believe it is mainly the state's role (34%), and slightly fewer believe it should be equally the responsibility of both the state and citizens (29%). Very few have no opinion on this matter (4%).

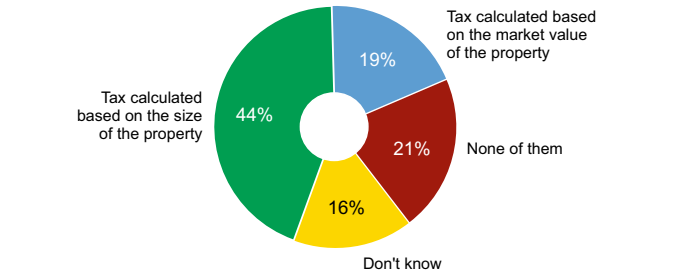
To what extent should the state and citizens be responsible for meeting housing needs?



Respondents answered on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means primarily citizens should be responsible for meeting housing needs, and 7 means the state. Responses from 1 to 3 were combined into the category "Primarily citizens," 4 into "Equally citizens and the state," and responses from 5 to 7 formed the category "Primarily the state."

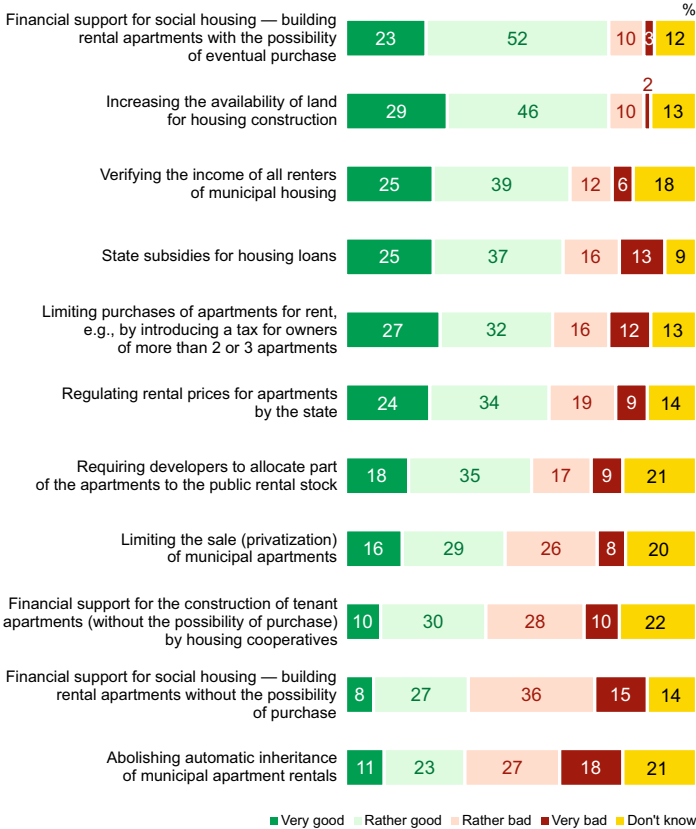
The largest proportion of respondents, i.e. over two-fifths (44%), believe that property tax should be calculated based on its size, while half as many (19%) believe it should be based on its market value. Those in favour of property tax based on the size of the property outnumber supporters of the cadastral tax, which is calculated based on the market value of the property, in almost all analysed socio-demographic groups. The notable exceptions are the youngest respondents aged 18–24, who prefer the cadastral tax (41% to 27%) and in socio-professional groups — students and pupils (48% to 26%).

In Poland, there is a property tax based on the size of the house or apartment. In some countries, tax is paid based on the market value of the property instead of its size. Which of these solutions do you think would work better in our country?



Of all the housing policy solutions included in our survey, financial support for social housing with the possibility of eventual purchase (75%) and increasing the availability of land for housing construction (75%) were considered the most conducive to housing availability. Other popular measures include verifying the income of all renters of municipal housing (64%) and state subsidies for housing loans (62%).

Here are various actions that the state or local governments can take to improve housing availability for citizens. Which do you assess as good, i.e. conducive to improving housing availability, and which as bad, i.e. detrimental to improving housing availability?

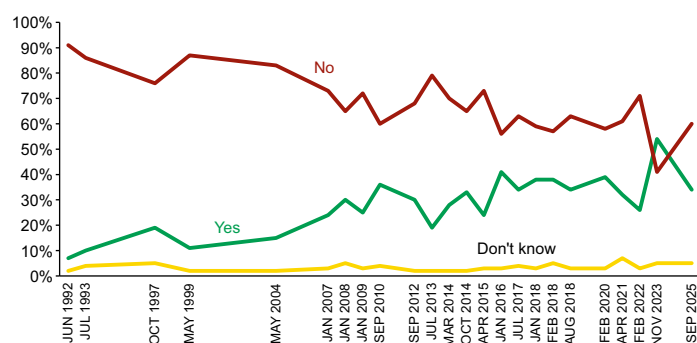


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "What kind of housing policy do Poles expect?", October 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: August 2025, N=917. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Subjective influence on public affairs

In September, we asked Poles about their self-perception of influence on public affairs. This study has been conducted regularly since 1992. Compared to the previous survey from 2023, the percentage of Poles who believe they have influence on the national affairs has significantly decreased (a drop of 20 percentage points to 34%). However, it should be noted that the previous survey was fielded immediately after parliamentary elections, whose result was received with satisfaction and hope by a large part of society. The significance of the October elections is evidenced by the record-high turnout in the entire history of Poland after 1989 (75%). The current level of subjective agency falls within the range observed between 2017 and 2021, when it was between one-third to just under 40%. Currently, the overwhelming majority feel a lack of agency and think that they have no influence on national affairs (60%).

Do you think people like you have an influence on Poland's national affairs?

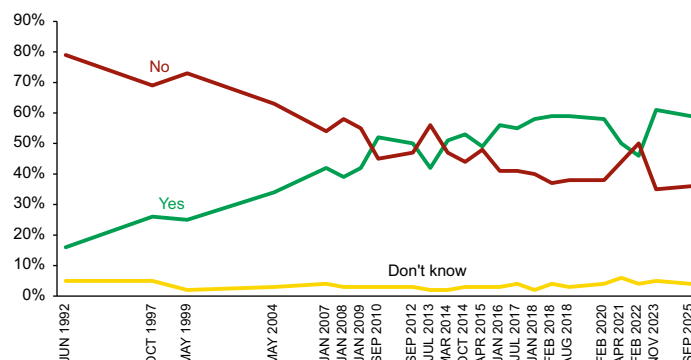


Results do not sum to 100% due to rounding

Meanwhile, the perception of influence on issues in the immediate environment remains at a very similar level compared to the previous survey conducted at the end of 2023. At that time, the percentage of those convinced that they have an influence on the affairs of their city or commune slightly exceeded three-fifths of respondents (61%). Currently, 59% of respondents claim such influence. These results are not surprising, as for years, Poles have been more convinced of their ability to

influence their immediate surroundings than what happens on a national scale. Still, a minority (36%) declare a lack of agency in their immediate environment.

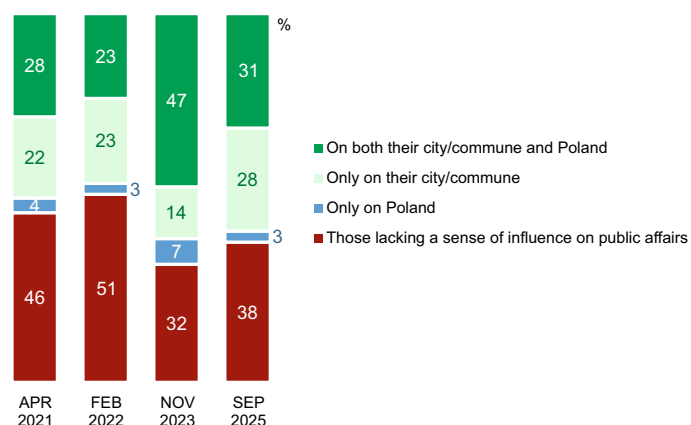
Do you think people like you have an influence on the affairs of your city or commune?



Results do not sum to 100% due to rounding

Combining both dimensions of influence, i.e. the national and the local, allows for the creation of a synthetic measure of citizens' sense of agency. Currently, just under one-third of Poles (31%) feel they have influence over both national and local issues. Meanwhile, 28% feel they have influence only on the affairs of their city or commune, and only 3% believe they have influence on Poland but none on their immediate environment. Those who feel they have no influence on public affairs constitute 38%.

Respondents who believe they have influence:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Citizens' sense of influence on public affairs and self-assessment of political agency", October 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: September 2025, N=969. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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