

## CONTENTS

### Evaluation of the year 2025

### Evaluation of Donald Tusk's government after two years in office

### Opinions on climate change and energy transformation

### Polish seniors

## IN ADDITION

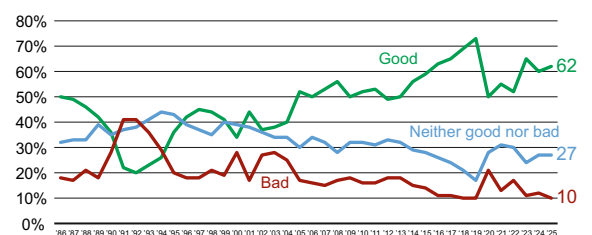
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE,  
THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED  
RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Portraits of the largest party electorates
- Public sentiment in December
- Attitude towards the government in December
- Trust in politicians in December
- Consumer sentiment in December
- Assessments of the activities of parliament and the president in December
- Labour market sentiment in December
- Party preferences at the beginning of December (CATI)
- Polish farmers on the European Union
- What is the state of Polish agriculture?
- Gender inequalities. Do they exist, and what do they concern?

## Evaluation of the year 2025

Since the mid-1980s, we have regularly asked respondents how the past year was for themselves, their workplaces, Poland, and finally, for the entire world. Evaluations of 2025 in personal and professional dimension, in relation to Poland and to the world are generally better than evaluations of 2024, although the improvement is slight. Just over three-fifths of Poles (62%) believe that 2025 was a good year for them personally. Ten percent consider it a bad year for themselves, while 27% rate it as "neither good nor bad." It is worth noting that since 2005, the groups of respondents who evaluated the past year

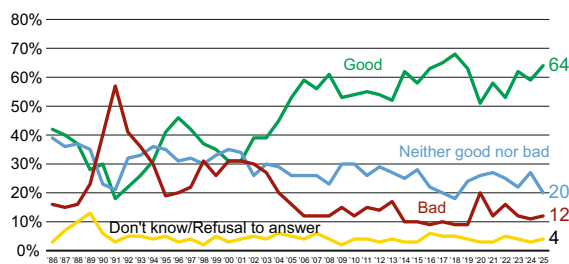
### How was the past year, in general, for you personally?



\* Respondents evaluated the past year on a 7-point scale: 1 – very good, 2 – good, 3 – fairly good, 4 – neither good nor bad, 5 – rather bad, 6 – bad, 7 – very bad. "Good" is the sum of responses from 1 to 3; "Bad" is the sum of responses from 5 to 7. "Don't know" and refusals to answer were omitted. Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding.

as good have consistently dominated. This period of relative prosperity for Poles coincides with Poland's membership in the European Union.

### How was the past year, in general, for your workplace?



\* Respondents evaluated the past year on a 7-point scale: 1 – very good, 2 – good, 3 – fairly good, 4 – neither good nor bad, 5 – rather bad, 6 – bad, 7 – very bad. "Good" is the sum of responses from 1 to 3; "Bad" is the sum of responses from 5 to 7.

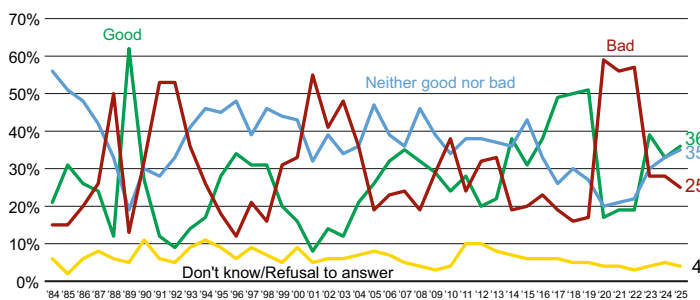
\*\* Only employees answered.

of the COVID-19 pandemic, since 2005, which was the first full year of Poland's EU membership, Polish workplaces have experienced an unprecedented period of prosperity.

Just over one-third of respondents (36%) believe the past year was good for Poland. Almost the same number (35%) claim it was "neither good nor bad," while one in four (25%) evaluates it negatively. Considering the period since 1984, when we first asked this question, it can be seen that for most (22) of the last 42 years, including 2025, respondents rated the situation in our country positively more often than negatively, with the best balance in 1989. Conversely, 19 years from this period were rated negatively more often than positively, with the worst year being 2001.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of employees consider the past year as good for their workplace. Negative evaluations in this regard are at 12%. One in five respondents (20%) believes it was "neither good nor bad." Analysing evaluations of past years from a longer perspective, we can observe that despite a significant decline noted in the first year

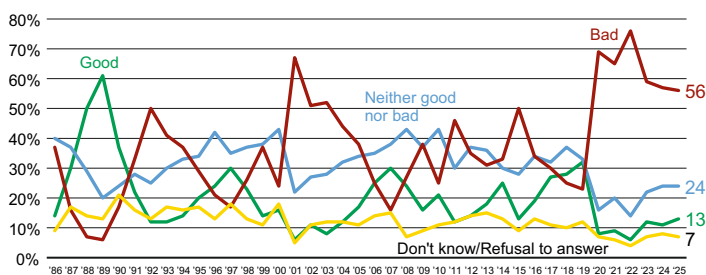
## How was the past year, in general, for Poland?



\* Respondents evaluated the past year on a 7-point scale: 1 – very good, 2 – good, 3 – fairly good, 4 – neither good nor bad, 5 – rather bad, 6 – bad, 7 – very bad. "Good" is the sum of responses from 1 to 3; "Bad" is the sum of responses from 5 to 7.

The majority of respondents (56%) believe that 2025 was, in general, a bad year for the world. Only 13% of respondents gave it a positive evaluation globally, while 24% stated it was "neither good nor bad." According to Poles, 2025 ranks among the seven worst years for the world since the research began in 1986. Previous studies show that, in the perception of Polish society, the COVID-19 pandemic marked the beginning of a six-year period of negative trends for our globe, with the first year of the war in Ukraine further deepening negative sentiments.

## How was the past year, in general, for the world?



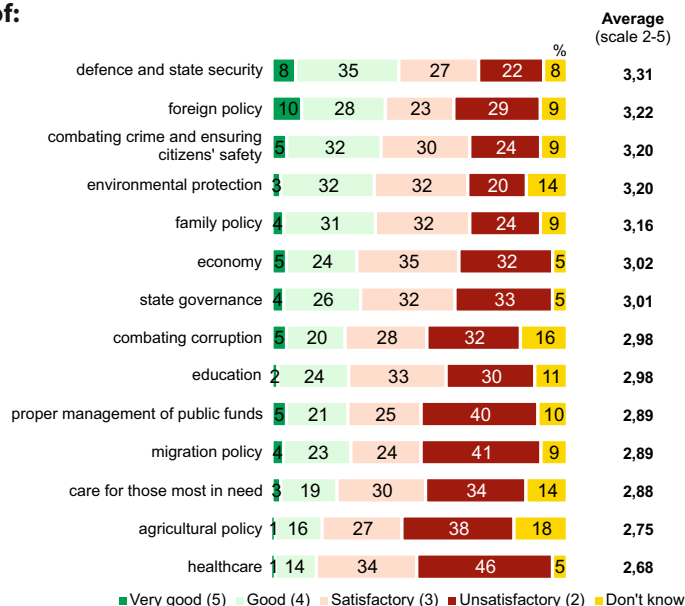
\* Respondents evaluated the past year on a 7-point scale: 1 – very good, 2 – good, 3 – fairly good, 4 – neither good nor bad, 5 – rather bad, 6 – bad, 7 – very bad. "Good" is the sum of responses from 1 to 3; "Bad" is the sum of responses from 5 to 7.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Assessments for 2025", December 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November/December 2025, N=948. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Evaluation of Donald Tusk's government after two years in office

Among the different areas of Donald Tusk's government work, after two years in office, the best evaluations were for defence and state security: 43% good and very good ratings vs. 22% unsatisfactory. Poles also positively evaluated foreign policy (38% vs. 29%), crime fighting and citizens' safety (37% vs. 24%), environmental protection (35% vs. 20%), and family policy (35% vs. 24%). The worst evaluations were for agricultural policy (17% good and very good ratings vs. 38% unsatisfactory) and, as with almost all governments after 1989, healthcare (15% vs. 46%).

## How would you evaluate the activities of Prime Minister Donald Tusk's government since its inception in the area of:



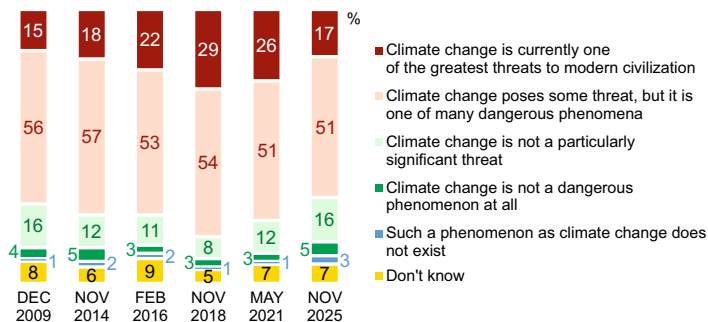
A comparison of opinions about the current cabinet of Donald Tusk with average evaluations of the same Prime Minister and his government from 2008-2012 shows a noticeable long-term increase in Donald Tusk's negative electorate. Currently, the percentage of negative evaluations is significantly higher than it was between 13 and 17 years ago. Double-digit increases in unsatisfactory ratings concern foreign policy, state governance, and agricultural policy (by 16-17 percentage points), as well as the economy (by 14 points) and education (by 11 points). Only in the area of healthcare are current opinions slightly better than average evaluations from a decade and a half ago.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Assessment of Donald Tusk's government after two years in office", December 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November 2025, N=992. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Opinions on climate change and energy transformation

Public opinion is relatively united in believing that climate change poses a threat (68%), with most people (51%) considering it one of many dangerous phenomena, while a smaller group (17%) perceive it as the greatest threat to modern civilization. One in five respondents (21%) states that this phenomenon is not dangerous, and 3% believe that such a process does not occur at all. Since the last measurement over four years ago, the percentage identifying climate change as the greatest threat to humanity has decreased by 9 percentage points, while the share of those expressing no great concerns related to this phenomenon has increased by 6 points.

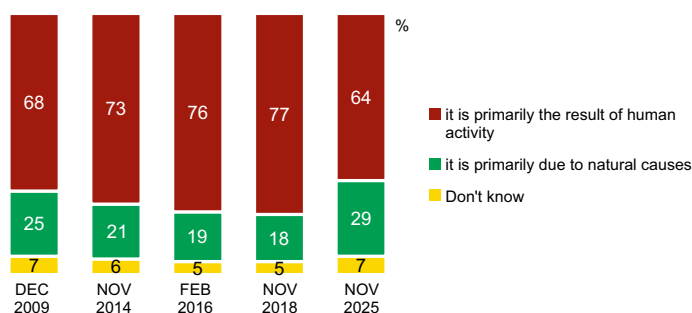
## What is your personal opinion on climate change?



Nearly two-thirds of respondents aware of global warming believe that climate change is primarily a result of human activity (64%, down 13 percentage points), while less than half as many (29%, up 11 points) attribute it to natural causes.

## Where do you primarily see the causes of climate change?

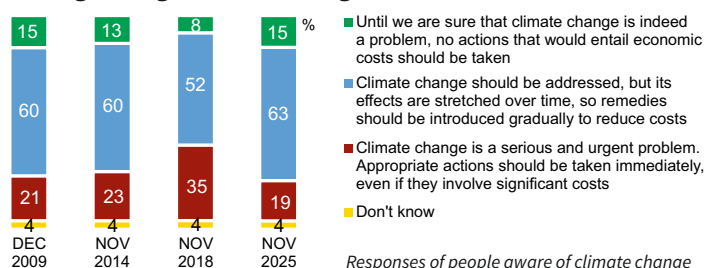
Do you think:



Responses from respondents aware of climate changes.

What should individual countries, including Poland, do to counteract global warming? Most respondents who are aware of climate change advocate for a balanced approach, arguing that the effects of global warming are stretched over time, so remedial measures should be implemented gradually to limit costs (63%, an increase of 11 percentage points since the previous measurement in 2018). About one-fifth believe that global warming is a serious and urgent problem, and that actions should be immediate, even if they incur significant costs (19%, a decrease of 16 percentage points). On the other hand, 15% of respondents (an increase of 7 percentage points) claim that as long as we are not certain that climate change is indeed a problem, we should not take steps that would have economic consequences.

## What should individual countries, including Poland, do regarding climate change?

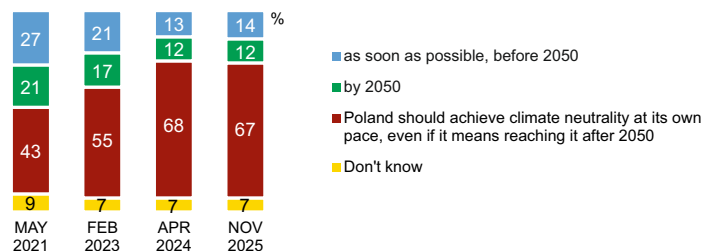


Responses of people aware of climate change

The EU climate goal of achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 is supported by a total of 26% of respondents, while 67% believe that Poland should

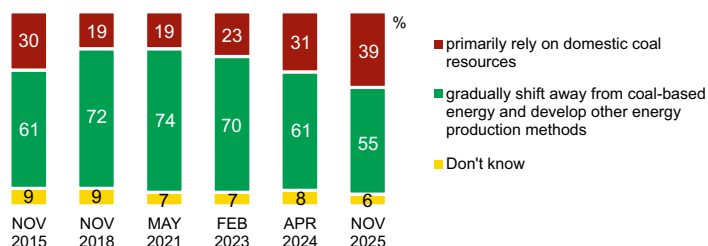
achieve climate neutrality at its own pace. This year's data is similar to last year's.

## By 2050, EU countries are to achieve climate neutrality: limit greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate warming, including carbon dioxide. In your opinion, should Poland strive to achieve this goal:



The majority of Poles support the shift from coal to more environmentally friendly energy production methods. However, currently, this support is the lowest since 2015, with 55% of respondents declaring it. The support is 6 percentage points lower than last year, 15 points lower than two years ago, and as much as 19 points lower than in 2021. The belief that energy production should primarily rely on domestic coal resources is expressed by 39% of respondents (8 points more than last year, 16 points more than two years ago, and 20 points more than in 2021).

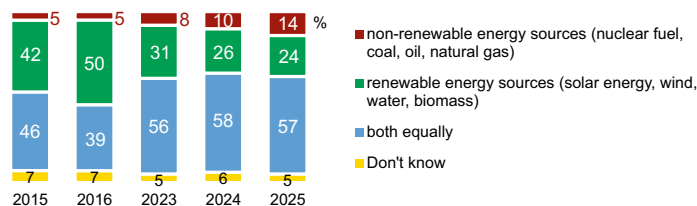
## Currently, the primary energy resource in Poland is hard coal. In your opinion, in the next 10-20 years, energy production in Poland should:



\* In 2015-2018, we asked about changes over a 20-30 year perspective.

Most Poles believe that both renewable and non-renewable energy sources should be developed (57%). Others are more likely to think that current focus should be on developing renewable energy sources (24%) than on non-renewable sources (14%). In recent years, the number of people emphasizing the need to develop non-renewable energy sources has increased, while the percentage of supporters of focusing on obtaining energy from renewable sources has decreased.

## Do you believe that the current focus should be on developing:

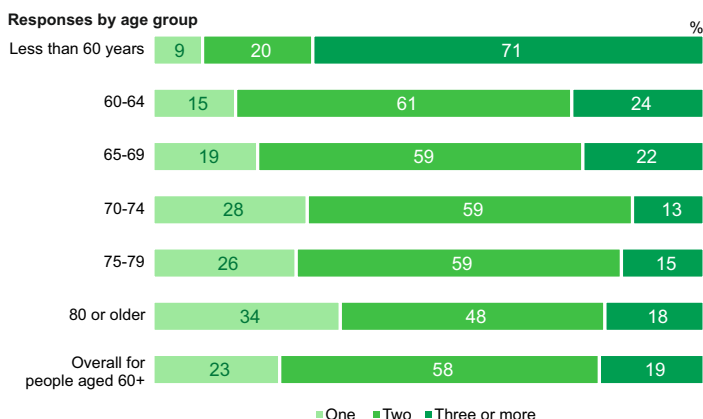


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions on climate change and energy transition", December 2025. Fieldwork dates for the sample: November 2025, N=992. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

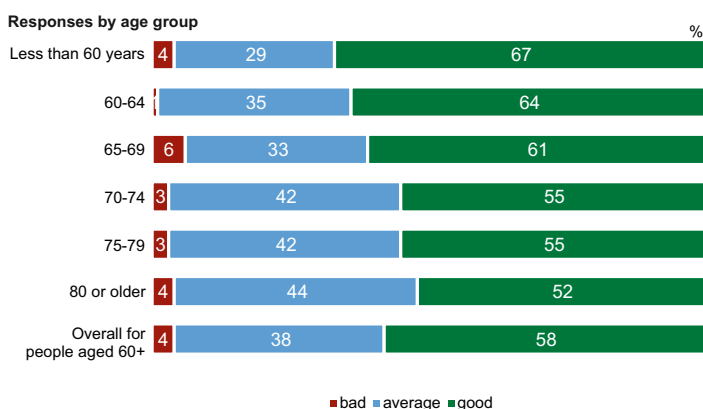
# Polish seniors

People aged 60 and over are more likely than younger individuals to live in single-person households (23% vs. 9%). Seniors generally assess the material conditions of their households worse than younger respondents (58% of satisfied seniors vs. 67% of the satisfied among people under 59). However, over the past decade, these evaluations have clearly improved: the percentage of satisfied seniors increased from 39% to 58%.

## How many people, including yourself, are in your household?

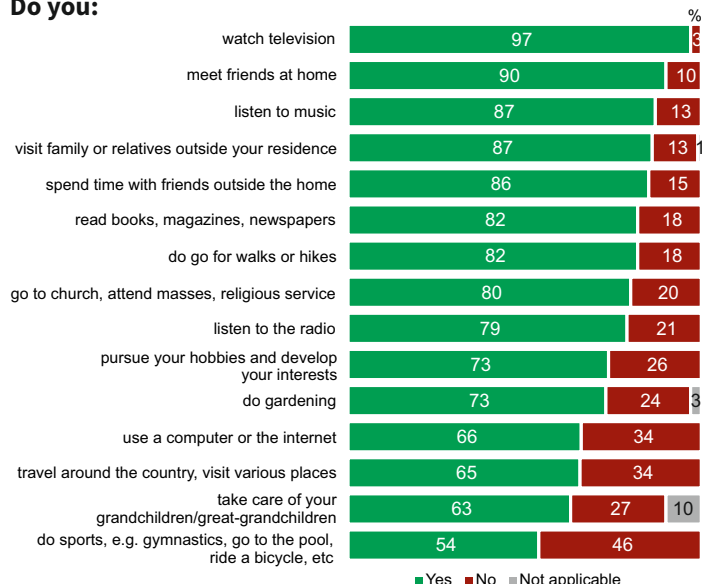


## How do you evaluate the material conditions of your household? Are they:



The most popular ways for seniors to spend their time are: watching television (97%), meeting friends at home (90%) and outside (86%), listening to music (87%), reading books, magazines, and newspapers (82%), going for walks and hiking (82%), and attending church (80%). Activities undertaken by the vast majority of seniors also include listening to the radio (79%), pursuing hobbies (73%), and gardening (73%).

## Do you:



Over the past decade, significant changes have occurred in how seniors spend their time. The variety of activities they engage in has increased. Looking broadly at the 60+ population, it can be noticed that modern seniors are much more computer literate: the percentage of those using computers and the internet has more than doubled since 2016, from 30% to 66%. Seniors travel inland, visit various places in Poland (an increase from 45% to 65%), as well as to Europe and the world (a rise from 23% to 43%). Their participation in culture has also increased – the percentage going to the cinema (up from 27% to 46%), to the theatre, opera, and concerts (from 23% to 42%), and to museums, galleries, and exhibitions (from 25% to 40%). Older individuals increasingly dedicate time to their hobbies and develop interests (from 56% to 73%), participate in interesting activities and courses (from 7% to 17%), and engage in sports (from 43% to 54%). Seniors' involvement in social work and community service has increased from 19% to 32%. In terms of social life, the percentage of those meeting friends and acquaintances at home has not changed significantly (an increase from 88% to 90%), while the percentage meeting outside the home has increased from 78% to 86%. However, the percentage of seniors practicing religion has decreased from 88% to 80%.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Seniors 2.0", December 2025. The report is based on two surveys on random samples representative for adult population of Poland. Fieldwork dates for the sample were: July 2025 (N=970) and August/September 2025 (N=917). The total sample for the population 60+ was N=744.

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