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## IN ADDITION

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

- Trust in politicians in April
- Assessments of the performance of Parliament and the President in April
- Labour market sentiment in April
- Public sentiment in April
- Attitudes towards the government in April
- Who would support a hypothetical party led by Mateusz Morawiecki?
- Party preferences in mid-April (CATI)
- Poles on "The Safety Guide"
- Assessments of public institutions in March
- Quarterly public sentiment balance sheet

## Elections in Hungary

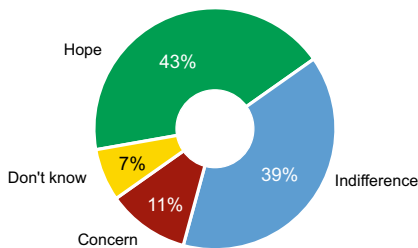
On April 12, parliamentary elections were held in Hungary, with a record turnout of nearly 80%, resulting in a change of the ruling party in that country. The elections ended the 16-year uninterrupted rule of the right-wing Fidesz party led by Prime Minister Viktor Orbán. Following the vote, power was taken over by the previous opposition party TISZA, led by Péter Magyar, securing a constitutional majority in the unicameral parliament. Politicians from the winning party aim to repair relations with the European Union. The future Prime Minister of Hungary announced that his first diplomatic visit would be to Warsaw, marking a step towards rebuilding regional cooperation among the Visegrád Group countries.

After the election results were announced in Hungary, we asked Poles about their views on the elections and how they assessed their consequences. The majority declared that they followed the elections with interest: 64% confirmed that it was a topic that attracted their attention, while 36% expressed a lack of interest.

### Did you follow the recent parliamentary elections in Hungary?



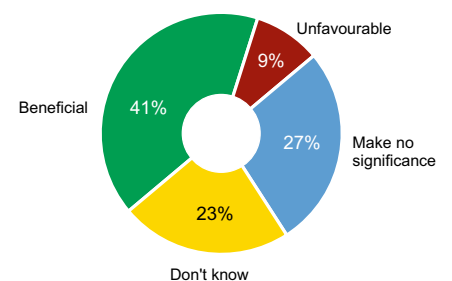
### Did you react to the outcome of elections in Hungary with:



The election results in Hungary were most often met with positive or neutral reactions from Poles. As many as 43% welcomed TISZA's victory over the Fidesz-KDNP coalition with hope. Slightly fewer, 39% of Poles, approached the election results with indifference. Only 11% of Poles expressed concern about their consequences, while 7% had no opinion on the matter.

When assessing the significance of the Hungarian elections from the perspective of Poland's interests, respondents most often claimed that it was a beneficial change (41%). Only 9% assessed it as unfavourable. Meanwhile, 27% believed that the election results would have no significance for our country. Nearly one-quarter (23%) were unable to answer this question.

### Will the change of government in Hungary be for Poland:



The most positive attitude towards the election results in Hungary was held by those with leftist views. Left-wing supporters predominantly accepted the results with hope (74%) and expressed confidence that they would be beneficial for Poland (71%). Opinions among centrists were somewhat more evenly distributed—53% of them welcomed the election results with hope, and 49% believed that the change of power in Hungary would also benefit Poland. Those with right-wing views remained the most sceptical about the outcome of the

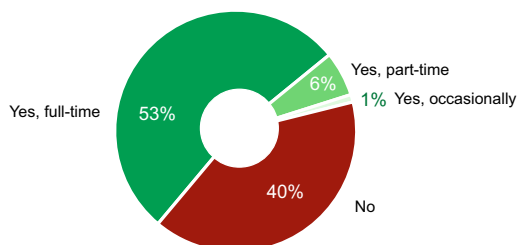
Hungarian elections. The largest number from this group approached the results with indifference (51%) and expressed the opinion that from Poland's perspective, they are of no significance (37%).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash report in Polish: "Poles on the elections in Hungary", April 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2026, N=1000, CATI and CAWI interviews. The sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Employment situation of Poles

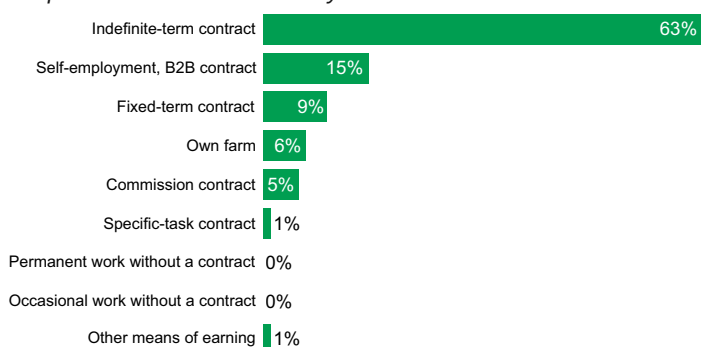
Currently, six out of ten adult Poles (60%) are professionally active. Nearly two-thirds of them (64%) are employed under indefinite-term contracts. For almost all of these individuals (63%), this is their primary source of income. For nearly one-tenth of respondents (9%), the primary source of income is a fixed-term contract, for 15% it is self-employment (including work under B2B contracts), and six out of one hundred (6%) work on their own farm. Eight out of one hundred respondents (8%) work under civil law contracts, mainly commission contracts (7%), and occasionally under specific-task contracts (1%). For six out of one hundred (6%), civil law contracts are their main source of income. This mainly concerns the youngest respondents (39%) and, to a greater extent, women than men (9% vs. 3%).

### Are you currently professionally active on a job contract, in your own business, or taking on commissioned work?



### What is your main source of income?

Responses of the economically active

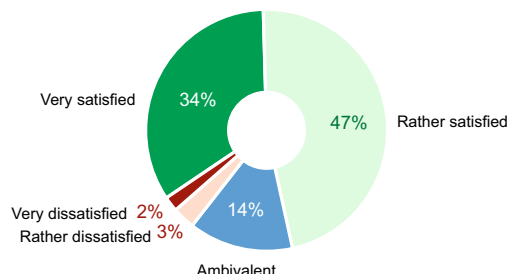


Eight out of ten economically active people (81%) declare satisfaction with their work, and only 5% of them are dissatisfied. Higher levels of job satisfaction are particularly noted among groups such as private entrepreneurs (91%), managerial staff and specialists

with higher education (88%), and those earning a net income of at least 7000 PLN per month. Conversely, relatively fewer among the youngest respondents (63%), those earning low incomes (below 3000 PLN, 67%), and those working under civil law contracts (62%) are satisfied with their jobs.

### Overall, are you satisfied with your work?

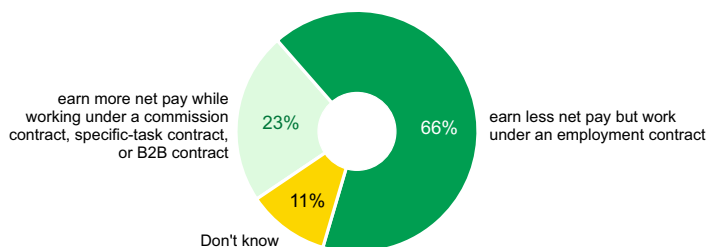
Responses of the economically active



Regardless of their current situation, two-thirds of the economically active (66%) would prefer to earn less net money with greater job stability offered by an employment contract. Conversely, 23% would choose higher earnings with civil law contracts or B2B contracts. Civil law contracts or B2B contracts are generally preferred by respondents for whom this method of work is the main source of income, including both those running their own businesses (57%) and those working under civil law contracts (55%).

### Would you rather...

Responses of the economically active

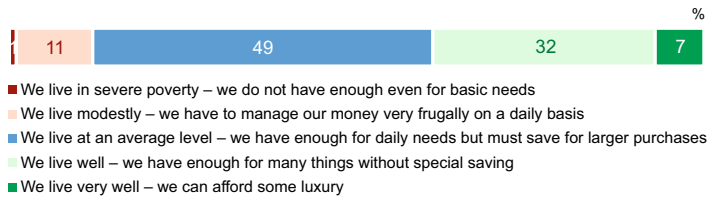


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "An overview of the situation of employees", April 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2026, N=1012. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Financial situation of Poles

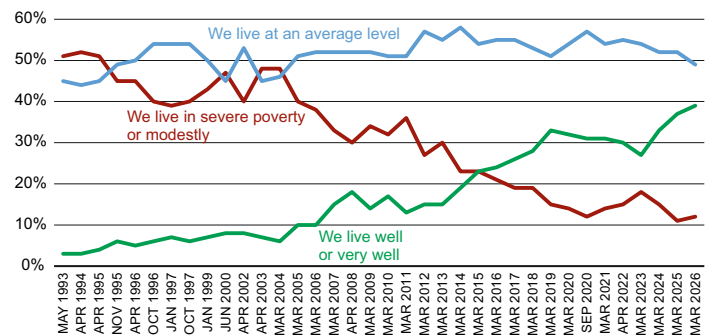
Nearly half of Poles characterize their household financial management as living at an average level, i.e. they have enough for their daily needs but must save for larger purchases (49%). Nearly two-fifths say that they live well or very well, i.e. they have enough for many things without special saving (32%) or can afford some luxury (7%). One-ninth live modestly: they manage their money very frugally on a daily basis (11%), and very few claim to live in severe poverty, meaning they do not have enough for basic needs (1%).

## Which of the following descriptions best characterizes your financial situation?



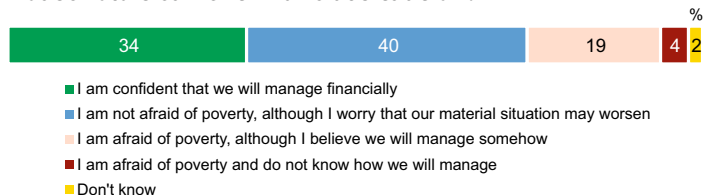
Compared to last year, which was a record for positive assessments, the proportion of satisfied individuals has slightly increased and is currently at the highest level in the history of our research. In particular, the percentage of respondents who believe they can afford some luxury has reached its highest, previously unrecorded value. During the period preceding the COVID-19 pandemic, assessments of the standard of living improved. The pandemic and high inflation contributed to the reversal of this trend, and between 2020 and 2023, assessments worsened. Since 2024, however, we have noted an increase in the percentage of respondents declaring that they live well or very well.

## Which of the following descriptions best characterizes your financial situation?



Currently, nearly a quarter of respondents fear poverty (23%), including 19% who, despite their fears, believe they will manage somehow, and 4% who feel helpless. The remaining respondents are not afraid, with two-fifths (40%) fearing a deterioration in their material situation, and one-third (34%) being completely calm about their financial future.

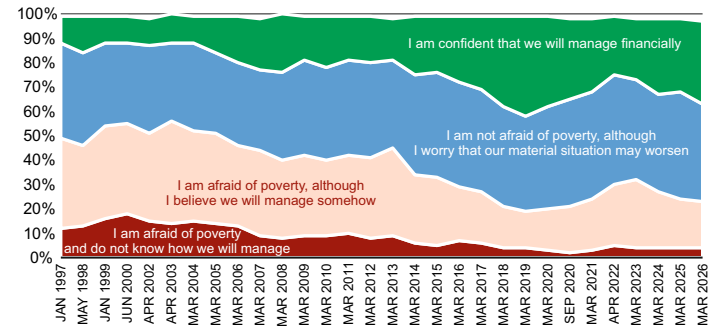
## Which of the following statements best describes your household's current financial situation?



Compared to the previous year, the proportion of those completely calm about their finances increased from 30% to 34%, whereas the level of fear of poverty changed only slightly (23% currently compared to 24% previously). The highest fears in the last decade were recorded during the high inflation period in March 2023. In the following two years, when inflation was significantly lower, these

worries decreased. The lowest level of fear was recorded in 2019. It was lowest not only when considering the last decade, but also since 1997, when we began monitoring this issue. Then was also the highest percentage of complete calm about financial future.

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



Don't know omitted

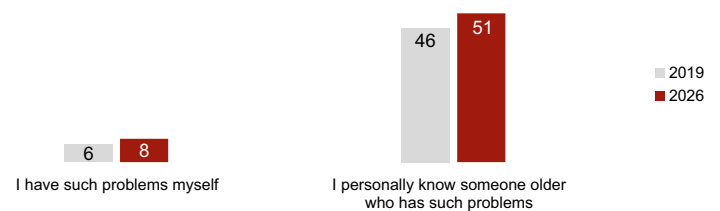
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Assessments of households' financial situation", April 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2026, N=1012. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## Support for the elderly

Half of Poles know someone who has difficulty performing daily activities independently, and 8% of respondents declare that they themselves require help in this aspect. These problems intensify after the age of 75. Currently, 35% of this age group report such needs, representing a significant increase compared to 2019 (22%).

### Many people of a certain age have difficulty performing some daily activities independently, such as dealing with matters in offices, shopping, cleaning, preparing meals, dressing, or personal hygiene.

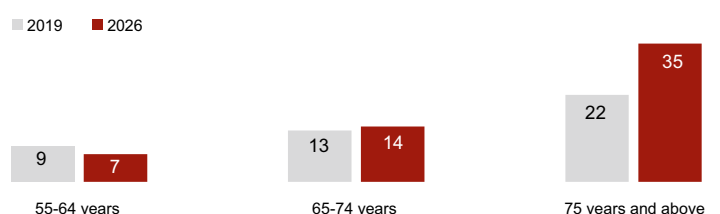
#### Do you personally know someone older who has such problems, or are you in such a situation yourself?



### Many people of a certain age have difficulty performing some daily activities independently, such as dealing with matters in offices, shopping, cleaning, preparing meals, dressing, personal hygiene.

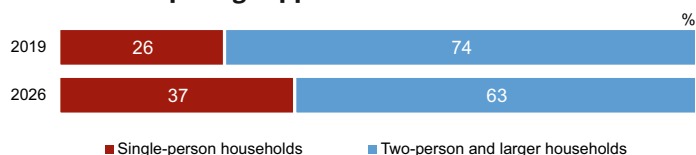
#### Are you in such a situation yourself?

Percentage of affirmative responses in age groups



Considering the structure of households requiring support, it can be observed that over one-third of the needy live alone (37%). This represents a significant increase (by 11 percentage points) compared to the result from the previous survey.

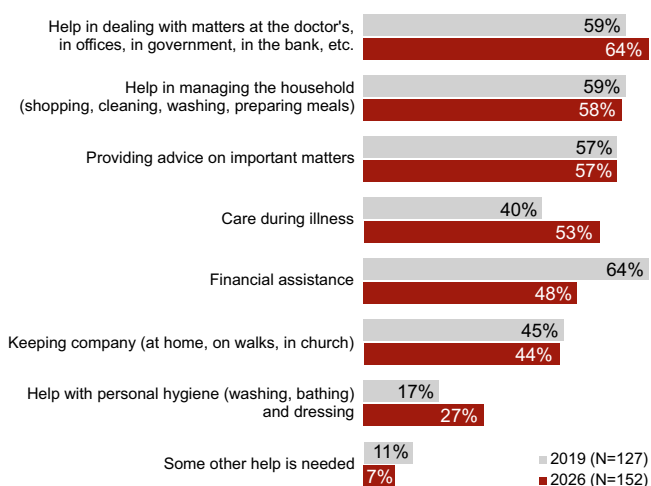
### Individuals requiring support—household structure



We asked those who declared that they have difficulties performing some activities what kind of help they need. The most frequently mentioned in this context was assistance in dealing with matters at the doctor's, in offices, and in the bank (64%), followed by help in managing the household (58%) and providing advice on important matters (57%). A significant portion of respondents requiring support would like someone to care for them in times of illness (53%), provide financial assistance (48%), or keep them company, e.g., at home, on walks, or in church (44%). Respondents less frequently reported needing help with personal hygiene and dressing (27%). Among those struggling with daily activities, 7% need other types of support—such as help in finding a job, psychological support, or "help in every respect." Compared to the 2019 survey, the demand for financial assistance has decreased by 16 points, while the need for care during illness has increased by 13 points.

### What kind of help do you need?

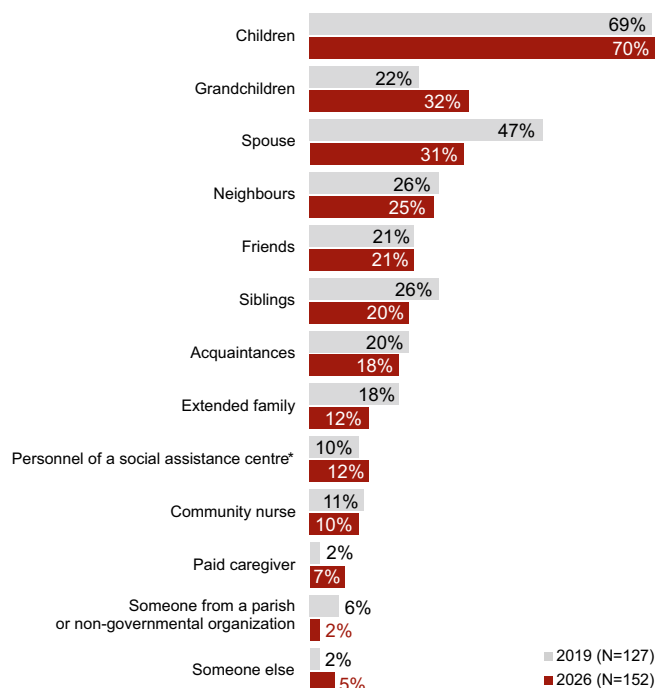
Responses of people who declared that they need help



Overall, 96% of elderly individuals struggling with daily activities can count on support. They are most often supported by family—mostly by children (70%), less frequently by grandchildren (32%) or spouses (31%). A generational change is noticeable: the share of spouses in caregiving has decreased by 16 percentage points, while the role of grandchildren in this regard has increased by 10 points. This phenomenon is likely a result of increased life expectancy: the generation of grandchildren, which previously did not have the opportunity to support seniors due to age, is now becoming involved in caregiving. Relatively often, seniors are helped by neighbours (25%), friends (21%), siblings (20%), and acquaintances (18%). Support from extended family, as well as institutional forms of assistance, i.e. community nurses, social assistance centre staff, paid caregivers, or help from parishes or charitable organizations, are less frequently utilized by elderly individuals.

### Who generally helps you?

Responses of people who declared that they need help



\*In 2019, the response was: "Caregiver from the social assistance centre"

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "What kind of support do older people need, and who provides it?", April 2026. Report based on two surveys. Fieldworks for national samples: February 2026, N=967 and March 2026, N=1012. The random samples are representative for adult population of Poland.

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