

and to spend leisure time in good company. They also do not need to combine study with work and family obligations.

### **Practical implications and future research**

Bearing in mind the small sample of the examined students, the findings of the presented study should be treated as a matter of conjecture. Yet, they point to some important issues. First of all, they confirm the need for further study on relations between procrastination and student age and gender, as well as the perception of the field of study complexity. Other important factors worth further research are personality traits, demographic variables (e.g., citizenship), self-control, and type of university. In another study, Markiewicz found significant correlations between procrastination and neuroticism (2017), whereas the interface with other personality features measured with a Polish version of the NEO-FFI test was less pronounced. It seems that they should be treated as mediators and not predictors of procrastination. The same is true of other factors under study, which might explain the lack of consistence of the results obtained by various authors.

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