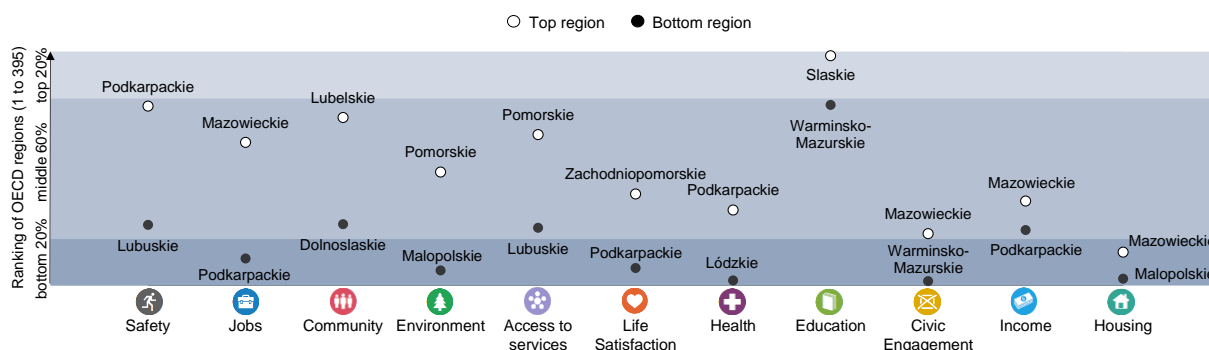


REGIONAL WELL-BEING IN OECD COUNTRIES: POLAND

All sixteen Polish regions rank among the top 25% of the OECD regions in education, while they rank among the bottom 20% in housing. The largest regional disparities are found in safety, with Podkarpackie ranking in the top 25% of the OECD regions and Lubuskie in the bottom 30%. Large disparities also exist in jobs, community and environment.

Relative performance of Polish regions by well-being dimension














Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 395 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org

Both in the high and low performing Polish regions, the share of labour force with at least a secondary degree is at least 16 percentage points higher than the OECD average. All Polish regions fare worse than the OECD average in disposable income per capita, number of rooms per person, air pollution, voters turnout and life satisfaction.

How do the top and bottom regions in Poland fare on the well-being indicators?

| | Polish regions | | Country average | OECD average |
|---|----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Top 20% | Bottom 20% | | |
|  Safety | | | | |
| Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2013 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
|  Jobs | | | | |
| Employment rate (%), 2014 | 72.7 | 52.1 | 59.9 | 66.3 |
| Unemployment rate (%), 2014 | 7.4 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 8.6 |
|  Community | | | | |
| Perceived social support network (%), average 2006-14 | 93.2 | 87.7 | 90.5 | 88.9 |
|  Environment | | | | |
| Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2013 | 11.9 | 18.0 | 15.4 | 10.4 |
|  Access to services | | | | |
| Households with broadband access (%), 2014 | 76.3 | 65.5 | 71.0 | 69.8 |
|  Life satisfaction | | | | |
| Self-evaluation of life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), average 2006-14 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.7 |
|  Health | | | | |
| Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2013 | 78.4 | 76.0 | 77.1 | 79.7 |
| Age-adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2013 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 8.4 |
|  Education | | | | |
| Labour force with at least upper secondary education (%), 2014 | 95.6 | 90.8 | 93.4 | 74.3 |
|  Civic engagement | | | | |
| Voters in last national election (%), 2015 | 57.1 | 44.9 | 50.9 | 68.1 |
|  Income | | | | |
| Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2013 | 13 860 | 9 968 | 11 782 | 17 916 |
|  Housing | | | | |
| Rooms per person, 2013 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.8 |

Note: Data in the first two columns refer to average values of top and bottom regions of national ranking and until the equivalent of 20% of the national population is reached.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org