

How does POLAND compare on child well-being?

In comparison to other OECD countries, Poland's performance on child well-being is mixed. Material conditions are an area of relative weakness – **average disposable income** for children is fairly low in comparison to other OECD countries and, while both the **child relative income poverty rate** (12.8%) and share of **children in jobless households** (9.2%) are close to the OECD average (13.4% and 9.6%, respectively), children in Poland are comparatively likely to live in **overcrowded households** or households that **lack basic facilities**.

On health, **infant mortality rates** are, at 4 deaths per 1000 live births, higher than in some other

OECD countries, but the frequency of **low-weight births** is fairly low (5.8%, versus an OECD average of 6.4%). An above average share of 15-year-olds report **regularly engaging in intense exercise** outside school (64%, compared to an OECD average of 52%), but the share of 11-15 year-olds that are **overweight or obese** is just above average (19.8%, versus an average of 19.2%), and the share that are **regular smokers** is comparatively high (8.0%, compared to an average of 5.4%).

15-year-olds in Poland are more likely than their peers in almost all other OECD countries to live in homes with educational resources like **books to**

help with school work or a **desk and quiet place to study**, and average performance on the **PISA reading and mathematics tests** is above average for OECD countries. However, 15-year-olds are comparatively likely to report being the **victim of bullying** at least a few times a month, and a low share report **feeling like they 'belong' in school** (62%, compared to 73% on average).

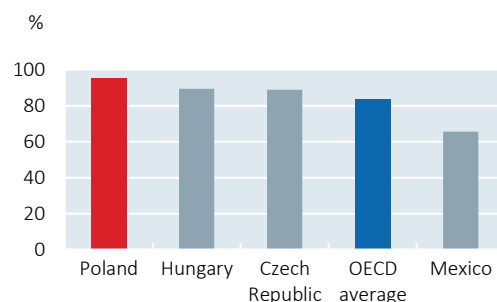
Overall levels of life satisfaction among teenagers in Poland are moderate-to-low. About 32% of 15-year-olds report **high levels of life satisfaction** (just below the OECD average of 34%), while roughly 13% report **low life satisfaction** (just above the OECD average of 12%)

How Poland compares to other OECD countries on 25 key measures

		● Top third	◆ Middle third	■ Bottom third
Home and family environment	Jobs and income	Average disposable household income for children		■
		Children in relative income poverty	◆	
	Housing conditions and neighbourhood and environmental quality	Children in jobless households	◆	
		Children in overcrowded households		■
		Children in households that lack basic facilities		■
Parent-child relationships	Children in areas with problems with crime or violence	●		
Health and safety	Infant health	Adolescents talking to their parents before or after school		■
		Infant mortality		■
	Child and adolescent health	Low-weight births	●	
		Adolescents skipping either breakfast or dinner	◆	
		Adolescents regularly engaging in vigorous exercise	●	
Risk behaviours	Children who are overweight or obese		■	
Education and school life	Educational resources at home	Children who are regular smokers		■
		Adolescents with a desk and a quiet place to study at home	●	
	Adolescents with books for school work at home	●		
	Educational attitudes and expectations	Adolescents who feel anxious about school tests	●	
		Adolescents who expect to complete a university degree	◆	
	Quality of school life	Adolescents who feel like they belong in school		■
		Adolescents who report being the victims of bullying		■
Educational performance	Reading performance at age 15 (PISA)	●		
Activities and life satisfaction	Subjective well-being	Mathematics performance at age 15 (PISA)	●	
		Adolescents reporting high life satisfaction	◆	
	Adolescents reporting low life satisfaction		■	
	Other adolescent activities and outcomes	Adolescents not in education or employment	◆	
	Adolescent fertility	◆		

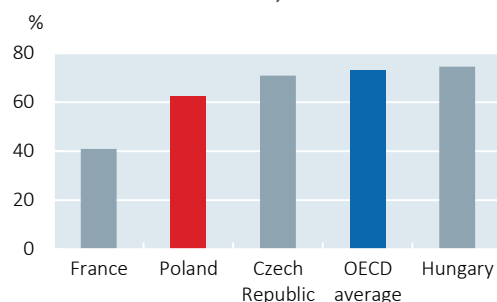
Note: Placement in top/middle/bottom third of OECD countries with available data on each measure. 'Top third' (green circle) always represents good relative performance with respect to child well-being, and 'bottom third' (red square) poor relative performance. For measures where a larger value is generally 'better' (e.g. 'adolescents reporting high life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when countries are ranked largest to smallest value down. For measures where a smaller value is better (e.g. 'adolescents reporting low life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when ranked smallest to largest.

15-year-olds with books for school work at home, 2015



Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal based on the PISA 2015 Database

15-year-olds who say they feel like they belong at school, 2015



Note: % of 15-year-olds who, when asked to think about their school, agree or strongly agree with the statement "I feel like I belong at school"

Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal based on the PISA 2015 Database

The **Child Well-Being Data Portal (CWBDP)** gathers data on child well-being and the settings in which children grow up. It provides information on children's home and family environment, their health and safety, their education and school life, their activities and their life satisfaction, and also links to information on public policies for children. Information covers children from 0 to 17 years of age, although some information is available only for specific ages. Where possible, information is provided for different age groups, from early childhood to adolescence. The data portal also provides a unique source of information on disparities in child well-being by gender, family status, household income level, and parental background.