

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 - Poland Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

Did you know?

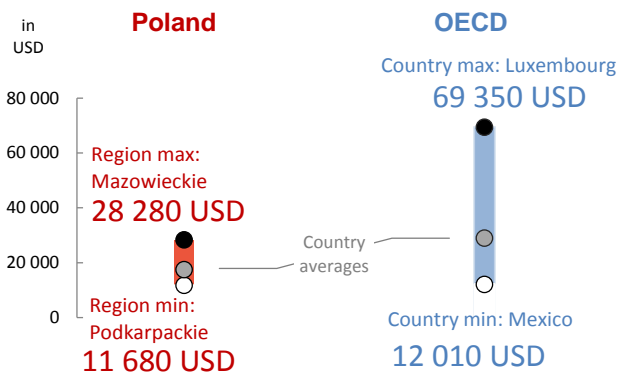
Poland has the 5th largest regional disparities across regions in youth unemployment rates among OECD countries.

Sub-national governments carry out 51% of total public investment in Poland, a lower share compared to the OECD's 72% average.

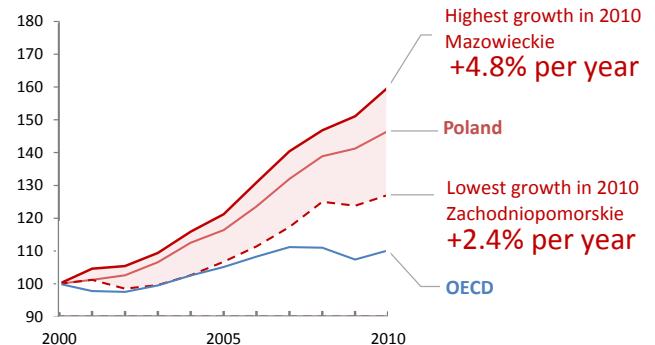
Less than one-third of population lives in metropolitan areas compared to 49% on average in the OECD.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

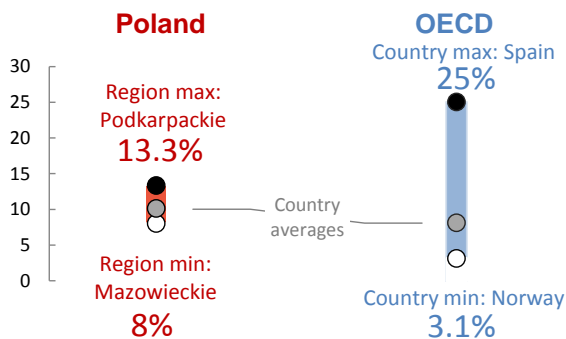


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

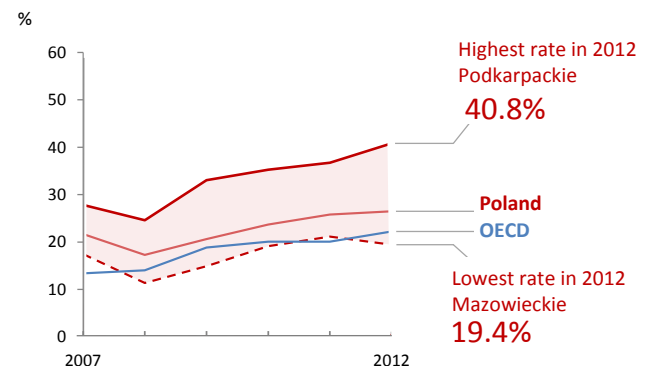


Poland had the 8th smallest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade regional growth was as diverse as **+4.8%** annually in **Mazowieckie** and **+2.4%** in **Zachodniopomorskie**.

Unemployment rate, 2012



Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

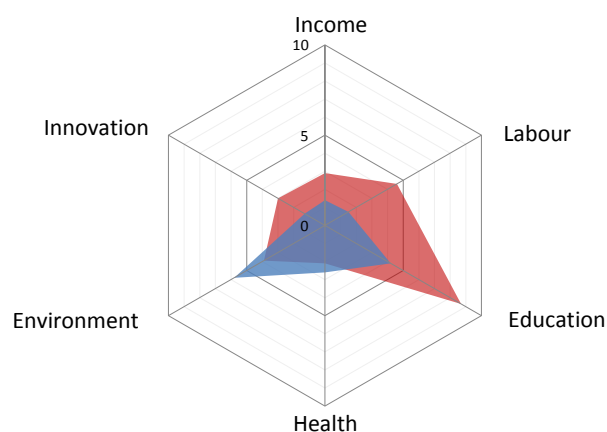


In 2012, the highest **unemployment rate** is found in **Podkarpackie (13.3%)** which has also the highest **youth unemployment rate (40.8%)**.

Regional dynamics



How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



Highest GDP per capita region:

Mazowieckie



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Podkarpackie



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

Mazowieckie fares better than the OECD median region in education. Podkarpackie, the region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, fares better than the median region in environment.

Dimensions	Indicators	Mazowieckie	Podkarpackie	Poland	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	12 268	6 927	9 336	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	8.0	13.3	10.1	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	36.8	24.5	28.2	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	76.9	77.8	76.4	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	9.5	6.7	9.2	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	13.8	2.7	6.8	108.8

Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

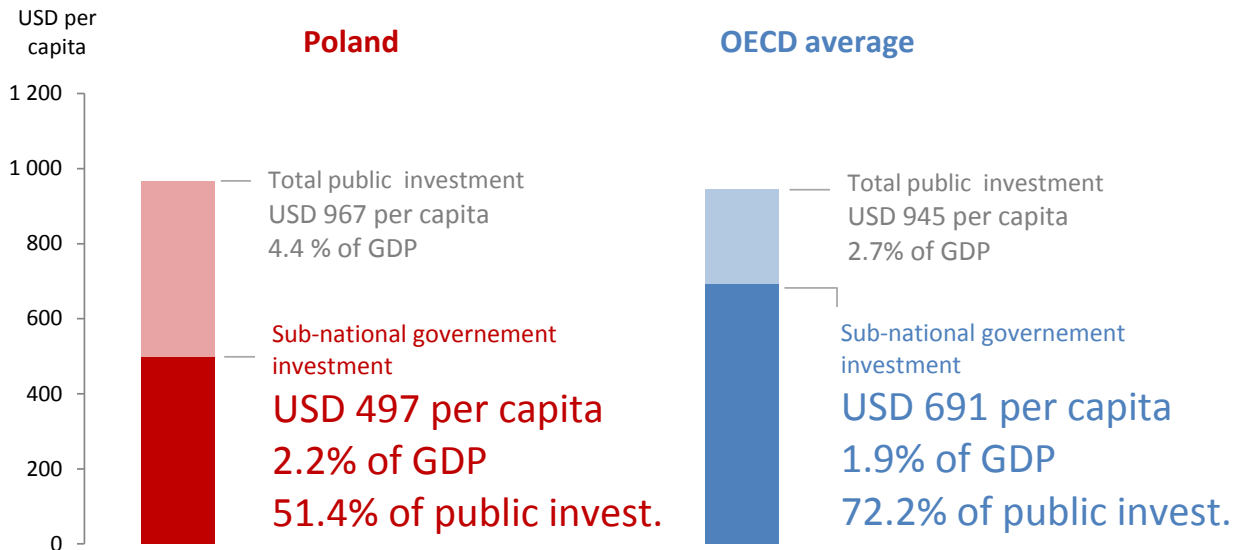
Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Poland is composed by 16 regions (Vojewodztwa).

Sub-national government finance



Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

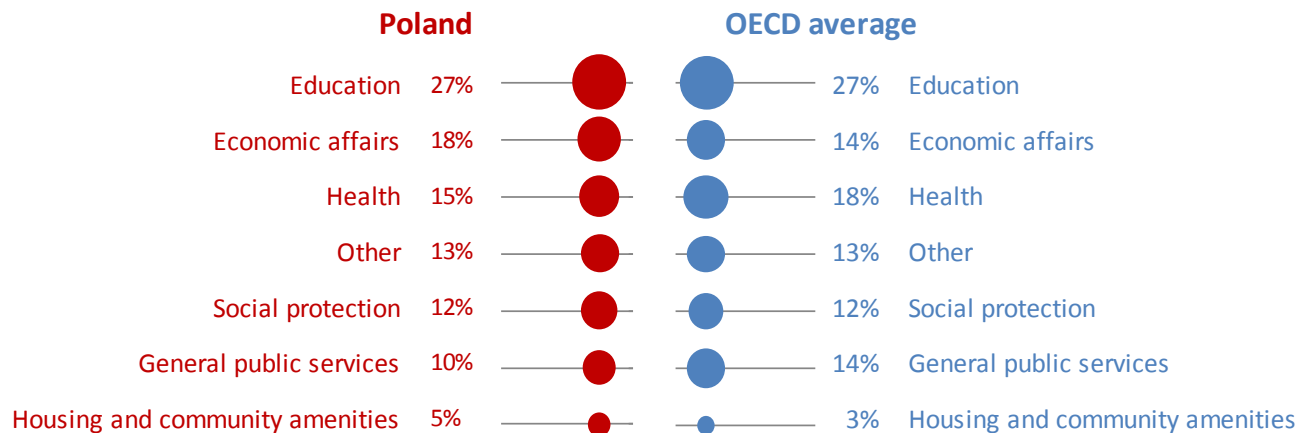
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Poland **51%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to **72%** in the **OECD area**. SNG investment has increased in Poland from **USD 489 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 497 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 2 970 (Poland) USD 6 173 (OECD average)

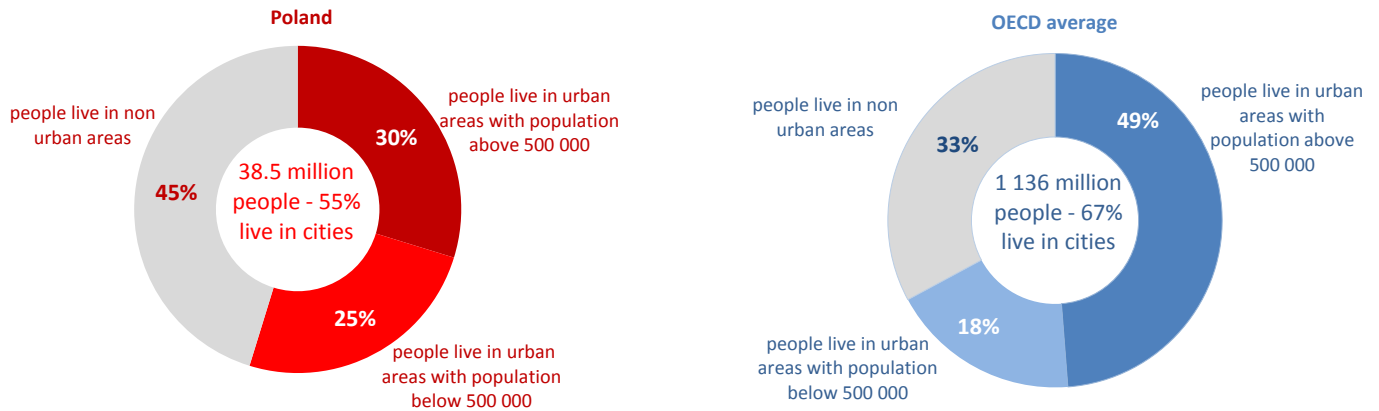
Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **32%** of the **total public expenditure** and **13.4%** of **GDP** in Poland, compared to **40%** and **17%** respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 2 970 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Education and economic affairs are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Poland: together they represent **45%** of sub-national expenditure, in line with the OECD average (41%).

Metropolitan areas contribution to national



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

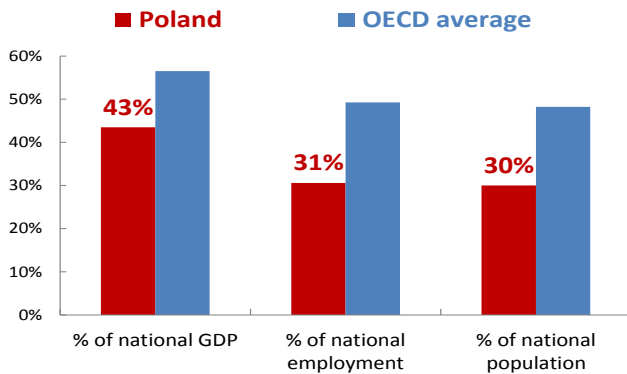
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



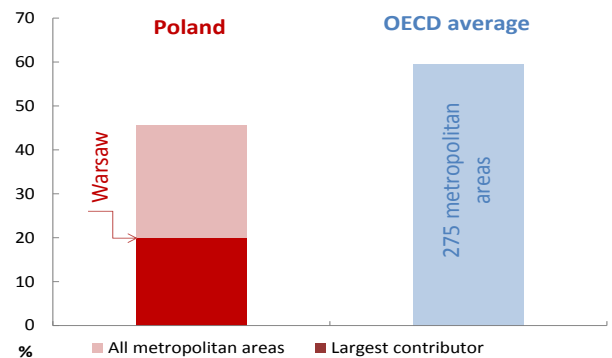
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 58 in Poland and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Poland, **55%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes: the share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 people) is **30%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 8 in Poland compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Poland concentrate **43%** of national **GDP** and **31%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for over **46%** of **GDP growth**.

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en

