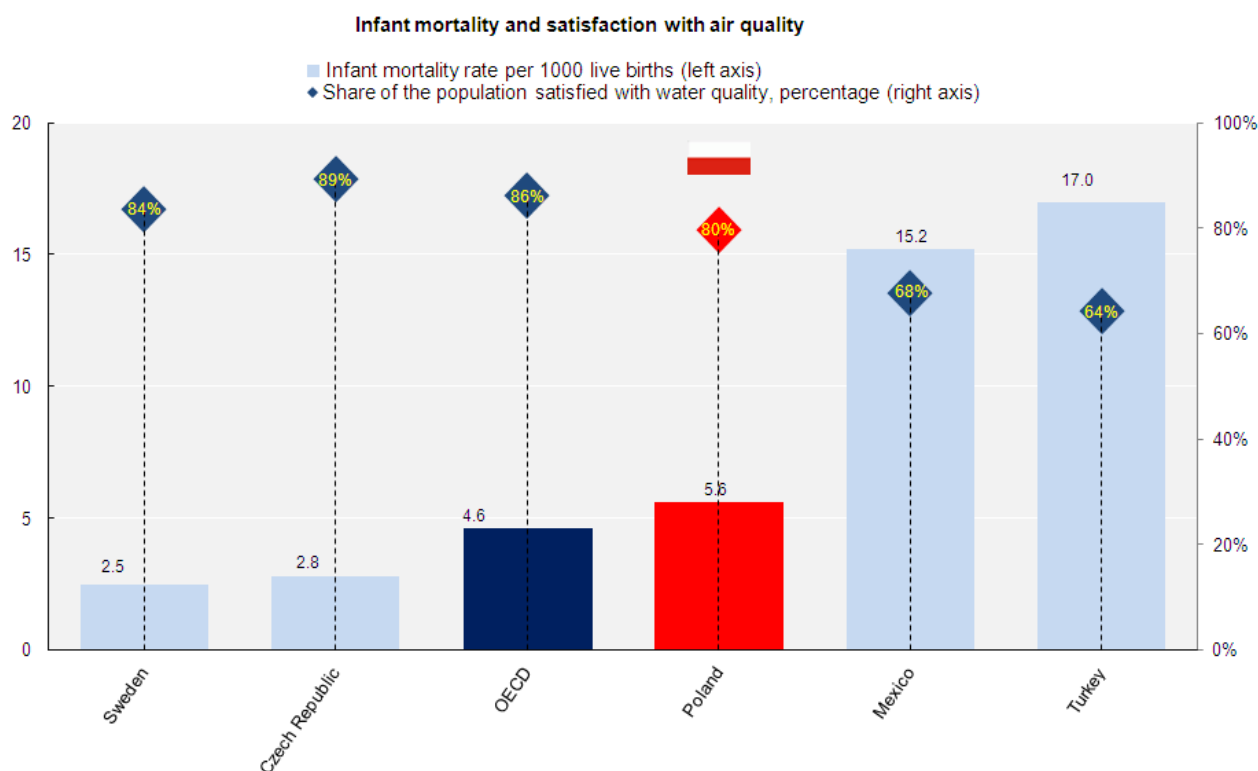


KEY FINDINGS: POLAND

- With 1.40 children per woman, Polish fertility rates are well below the OECD average of 1.74 children and at very similar levels to those in neighbouring Germany (1.36), the Czech Republic (1.49), and the Slovak Republic (1.41). [[GE2.xls](#)]
- At 59.3% of adults employed, Poland has the 5th lowest employment rate in the OECD much lower than that of the OECD average of 66.1%. However, Poland is one of the few OECD countries to have a fall in unemployment rates (-1.4% points) over the 2007-2009 period of economic crisis.
- At 5.6 infant deaths per 1000 births, Polish infant mortality is higher than the OECD average of 4.6. Satisfaction with local environment, as measured by water quality, at 79.6% of the Polish population is also below the OECD average of 86.1%. Countries with high infant mortality typically have low satisfaction with local water quality. [[HE2.xls](#) & [HE4.xls](#)]



- At 54% of the eligible population, Poland has one of the lowest voting rates in Parliamentary elections in the OECD (average 70%). Additionally, the gap between voting rates of high and low educated people in Poland – at 25% points – is the second highest in the OECD after the United States. [[CO4.xls](#)]
- Only 36% of Poles believe that their communities are tolerant of migrants, ethnic minorities and gays and lesbians, well below the OECD average of 61% and the 3rd lowest in the OECD after Turkey and Estonia. [[CO5.xls](#)]