



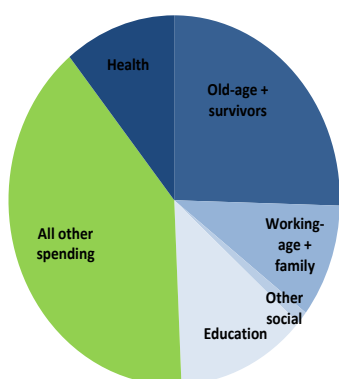
The effective age of labour force exit for women in Poland is 60.2 years, substantially lower than the OECD average of 63 years.

At 1.30 children per woman, Poland has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest fertility rate in the OECD (after Hungary and Korea). This is lower than the OECD average of 1.70 and much below the demographic replacement level of 2.1.

## High old-age spending, low spending on families and working-age population

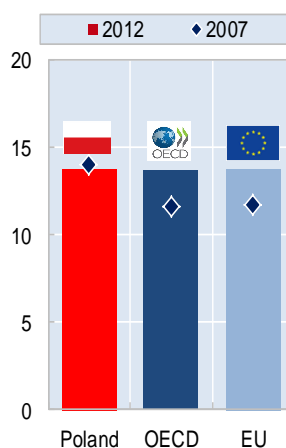
- Public social spending as a percentage of GDP in Poland is slightly lower than the OECD average. Poland spends relatively less on health, families and unemployment, sickness and disability benefits to the working age population, and more on support to the old-age population and survivors. Reforms of the disability scheme have curtailed expenditures. Effective age of labour force exit is still low because of special schemes and low pension age for women at the age of 60.
- Household disposable income in Poland is substantially lower than the OECD average. However, Poland is among the countries where real disposable household income is higher than the pre-crisis level. The share of people reporting that they cannot afford to buy enough food has declined over the same period. In spite of this, relative poverty has increased, and is approximately on par with the OECD average.

Social spending:  
Shares of total government  
spending by function, 2011



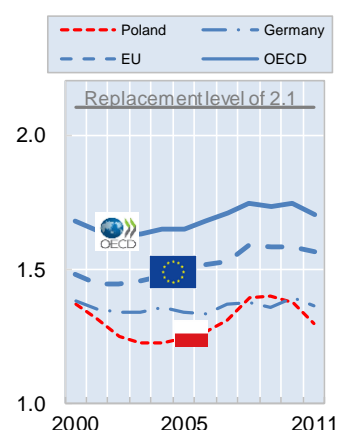
[\[Data.xls\]](#)

Shares of adults living in  
workless households, %



[\[Figure 1.5.xls\]](#)

Total fertility rate from 2000  
to 2011



[\[Figures 3.3-3.4.xls\]](#)

## **Employment rates are still low**

- Poland has the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest employment rate among the OECD countries: 60% compared with an OECD average of 66%.
- The unemployment rate in Poland increased relatively moderately during the crisis. After reaching a top in the first half of 2013 (reference point for this publication), the unemployment has declined to the pre-crisis level of 9.9% in January 2014.
- The share of adults living in workless households is on par with the OECD average.

## **Life expectancy is well below the OECD average**

- Life expectancy at birth is 76.9 years in Poland, compared with an OECD average of 80.1 years. While the OECD average life expectancy increased by 10.1 years between 1970 and 2011, the increase for Poland was 6.9 years. Since the mid-1990s, gains in life expectancies have tended to match the global trend.

## **Migration from Poland**

- Poland has a low share of foreign-born population: 1.8% compared with an OECD average of 12.6%. Migration rates were negative over the years 2005-07 and 2008-10, i.e. more people were leaving the country than entering.
- About half of Polish people think that the city or area where they live is a good place to live for immigrants. Among the OECD countries, this share is lower only in Estonia, Greece and Israel.

**Scoreboard: selected social indicators**  
(Click on indicators for full data and information)

	Pre-crisis			Latest year		
	Poland	EU	OECD	Poland	EU	OECD
<a href="#">Annual disposable household income</a>						
in national currency, latest year prices						
Average	<b>23 900</b>	..	..	<b>26 700</b>	..	..
Bottom 10%	<b>7 400</b>	..	..	<b>8 200</b>	..	..
in USD, latest year PPPs and prices						
Average	<b>12 000</b>	22 900	23 100	<b>13 400</b>	22 900	23 100
Bottom 10%	<b>3 700</b>	7 900	7 300	<b>4 100</b>	7 700	7 100
<a href="#">Total Fertility rate</a>	<b>1.39</b>	1.63	1.75	<b>1.30</b>	1.59	1.70
<a href="#">Unemployment rate (%)</a>	<b>10.0</b>	6.6	5.9	<b>10.7</b>	11.1	9.1
<a href="#">Youth neither in employment, education nor training, NEET rate (%)</a>	<b>10.4</b>	10.7	11.5	<b>12.2</b>	12.7	12.6
<a href="#">Income inequality:</a>						
Gini coefficient	<b>0.314</b>	0.288	0.313	<b>0.305</b>	0.291	0.313
Gap between richest and poorest 10%	<b>7.9</b>	6.9	9.2	<b>7.7</b>	7.4	9.5
<a href="#">Relative poverty (%)</a>	<b>10.1</b>	9.2	11.2	<b>11.0</b>	9.4	11.3
<a href="#">Share of people reporting not enough money to buy food (%)</a>	<b>23.4</b>	9.5	11.2	<b>18.4</b>	11.5	13.2
<a href="#">Public social spending (% GDP)</a>	<b>20.0</b>	22.5	19.6	<b>20.8</b>	25.1	21.9
<a href="#">Suicide rates, per 100 000 population</a>	<b>13.4</b>	12.5	12.5	<b>15.1</b>	12.2	12.4
<a href="#">Health expenditure per capita (latest year USD PPPs)</a>	<b>1 200</b>	3 100	3 100	<b>1 500</b>	3 200	3 300
<a href="#">Confidence in national government (%)</a>	<b>22</b>	50	49	<b>31</b>	41	43
<a href="#">Confidence in financial institutions (%)</a>	<b>70</b>	65	63	<b>56</b>	43	46

Unweighted average of the 21 EU and 34 OECD countries.

[from OECD Employment database](#)

[from OECD Income Distribution Database](#)

[from OECD Social Expenditure Database \(SOCX\)](#)

[from OECD Health Data](#)

See also:

- How does your country compare: [data visualization](#)
- Executive summary: in your [language](#)

