

	Poland					EU-25				
Demographic Trends	1960	1980	2004/5	2030	2050	1960	1980	2004/5	2030	2050
Population in Millions	30	36	38	37	34	378	426	457	469	450
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per women)	2,7	2,3	1,2	1,6	1,6	2,6	1,9	1,5	1,6	1,6
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	71	75	79	83	84	73	76	80	84	86
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	66	67	71	77	79	67	69	74	78	81
Net migration in the population in thousands			-28	36	34			1.464	835	822
Mean age of women at childbirth			28					29		
Population share of persons under 25 in %	48	41	33	24	22	40	38	29	24	23
Population share of persons aged 25-64 in %	47	49	54	53	48	50	49	54	51	47
Population share of persons aged 60-79 in %	9	12	15	23	28	13	15	18	25	25
Population share of very old persons 80+ in %	1	2	3	5	9	1	2	4	7	11
Old age dependency ratio (15-64) in %	10	15	19	36	51	15	21	25	40	53
<b>Gender Equality and Family situation</b>			<b>2004/5</b>					<b>2004/5</b>		
Employment rate women/men in %			47/59					56/71		
Gender pay gap in %			10					15		
Share of part time work among women/men in %			14/8					33/7		
Childcare availability for children ( 0-3 / 3 - compulsory school age) in %			2/60					:/		
At-risk-of-poverty after social transfer in total/children in %			21/25					17/20		
<b>Ageing and the Labour Market</b>			<b>2004/5</b>					<b>2004/5</b>		
Employment rates for persons aged 55-64 women/men in %			20/36					34/52		
Employment rates for persons aged 60-64 in %			18					27		
Employment rates for persons aged 65-69 in %			10					8		
Average exit age from the labour market			58					61		
Inactive for health reasons in % of inactive (aged 50-64)			36					16		
Internet use total/people 65-74 in %			35/3					51/12		
<b>Education, R&amp;D and Productivity</b>			<b>2004/5</b>					<b>2004/5</b>		
Early school leavers women/men in %			4/7					13/17		
Youth educational attainment levels women/men in %			92/88					80/74		
Total population having at least completed secondary edu. in %			85					69		
Lifelong learning			4,3/5,4					9,4/11		
R&D share in % GDP			0,5					1,9		
Productivity per hour relative to EU15 in %			48					100		
<b>Migration and Integration</b>			<b>2004/5</b>					<b>2004/5</b>		
Share of non nationals in the population in %			2					6		
Employment rate of nationals in %			53					65		
Employment rate of non EU-25 nationals in %			49					55		
Unemployment rate of nationals in %			18					9		
Unemployment rate of non EU-25 nationals in %			10					17		
Low education of nationals in %			28					35		
Low education non EU-25 nationals in %			9					49		
<b>Sustainability of Public Finances and Social Protection</b>			<b>2004/5</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2050</b>			<b>2004/5</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>2050</b>
Government debt as % of GDP			42,5					63,4		
% of government revenue in GDP			40,5					43,7		
% of public expenditure on pensions in GDP			13,9	9,2	8,0			10,6	11,9	12,8
% of public expenditure on health care in GDP			4,1	5,1	5,5			6,4	7,4	8,0
% of public expenditure on long term care in GDP			0,1	0,1	0,2			0,9	1,1	1,5

### Demographic challenges and ...

Poland's fertility rate has dropped to one of the lowest levels in the EU, but this may partly be the effect of a transition to women having children later in life; a recovery of fertility is assumed for the population projections. Life expectancy is significantly below the EU average and it is not expected that the gap will be closed over the projection period. Over recent years, Poland experienced significant emigration, but a reversal of this trend is expected. Altogether, this will lead to a shrinking population and a rise of the old-age dependency ratio to close to the EU average.

### ... opportunities for tackling them

Employment rates of both men and women are far below the EU average, leaving much scope for future employment growth. Promoting the labour force activation of women might also reduce the risk of poverty, which is higher for households with children. The employment rate gap between Poland and the EU average is particularly large for older workers. There is a large potential for productivity growth which could build on a high level of educational attainment. Public debt is below the EU average and public pensions expenditure is even expected to fall significantly over the coming decades.