

Social Reporting in Europe 2011
Measuring and Monitoring Social Progress
in European Societies
„Is Life Still Getting Better?"

Progress? Recent Social Developments in Poland
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Villa Vigoni, March 10-11, 2011

Aim and content

Aim: To report on social trends in the NMS - case Poland

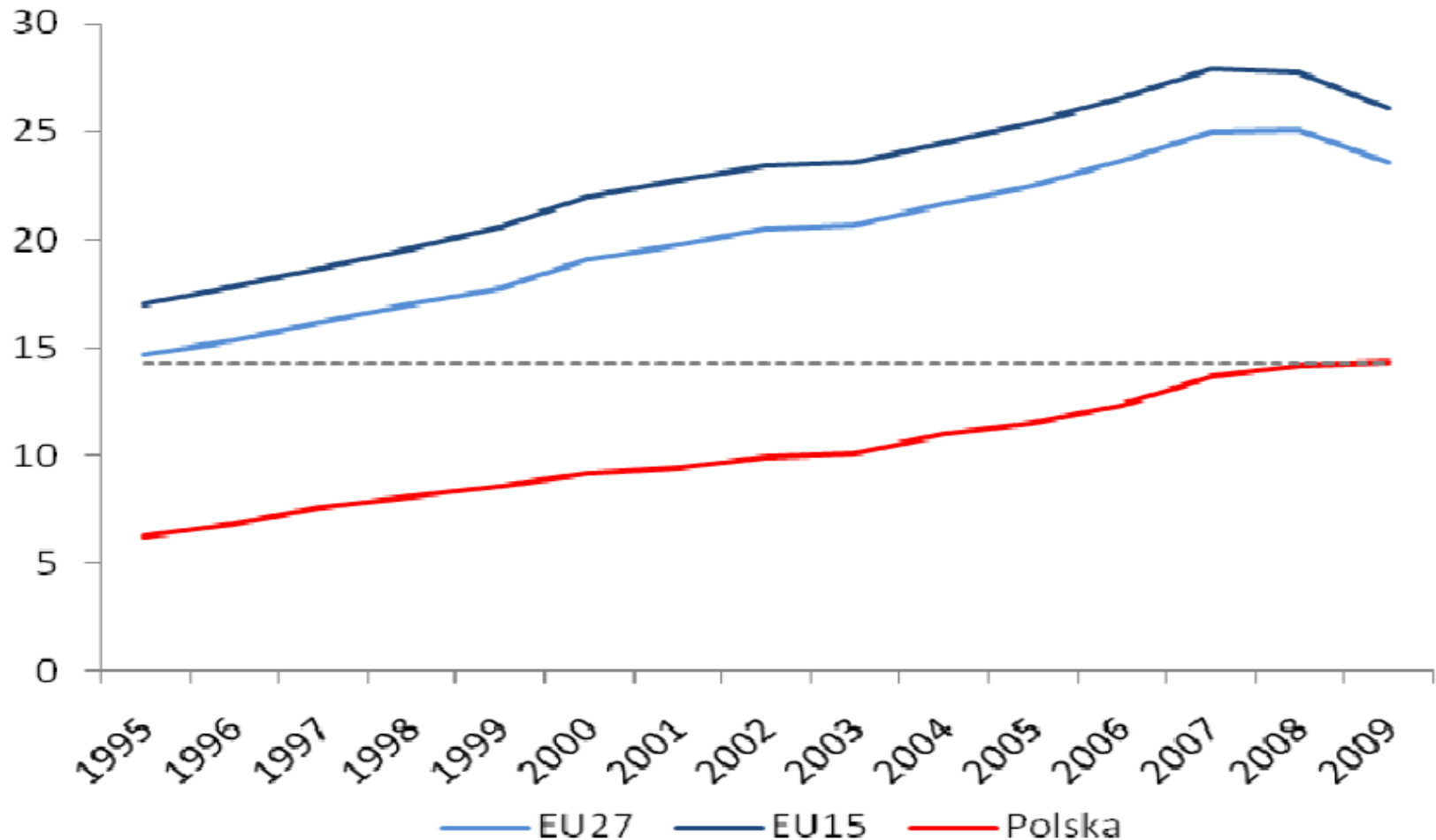
Thesis: progress in material well-being with inequalities, insufficient quality and limited success in cohesion policy

- Economic growth and productivity
- Human capital
- Labour market participation
- Income inequality
- Poverty and social exclusion

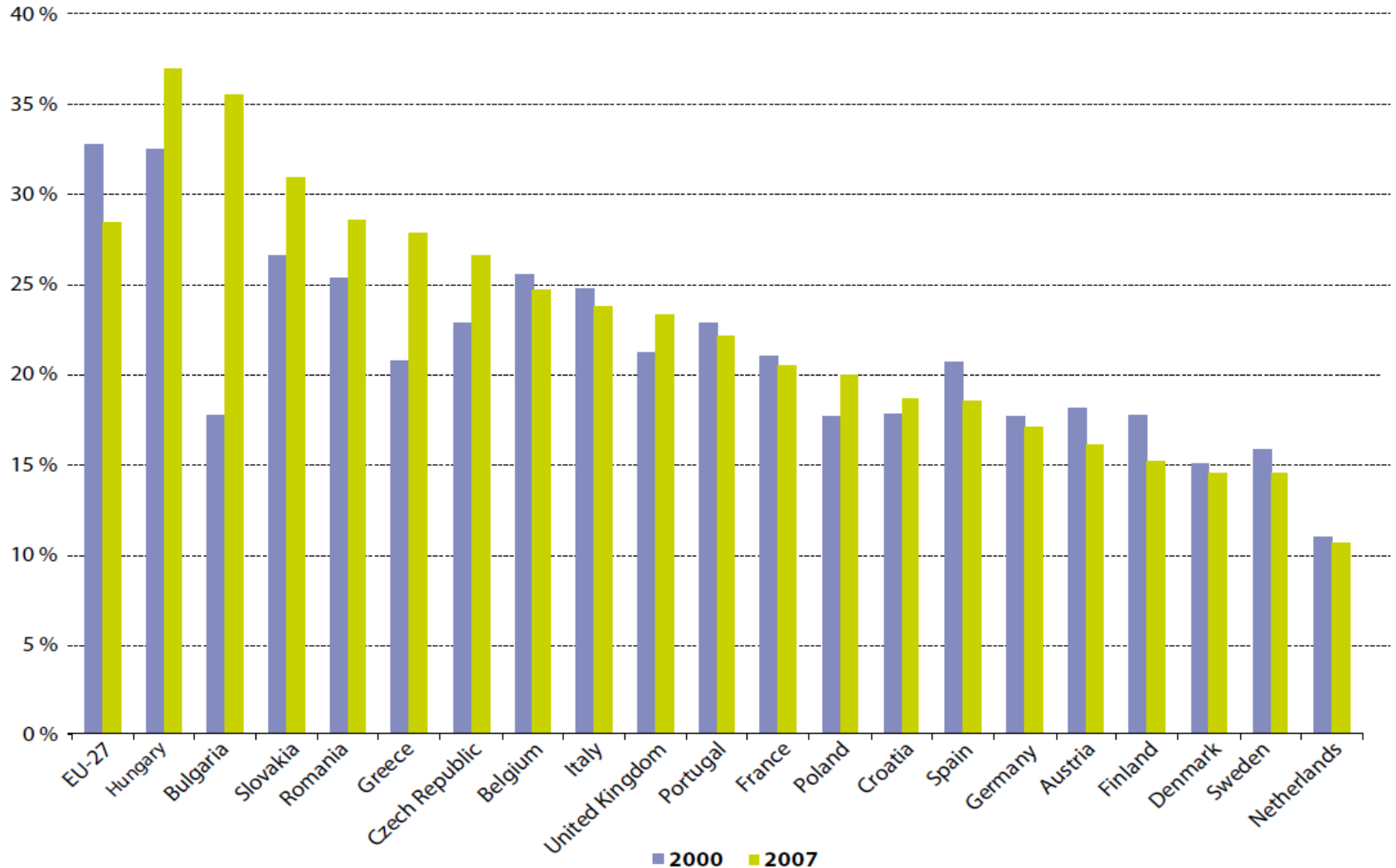
Economic growth and labour productivity

- Relatively high dynamic of GDP and labour productivity
> makes possible catching-up process
- While in Poland the regional diversity increased, for the EU-27 as a whole regional dispersions are lower. Dispersion indicators in the EU-15 countries are generally decreasing. In the NMS dispersion is increasing considerably.
- Economic catching-up process in Poland (and in the NMS) has so far gone hand-in-hand with increasing regional disparities.

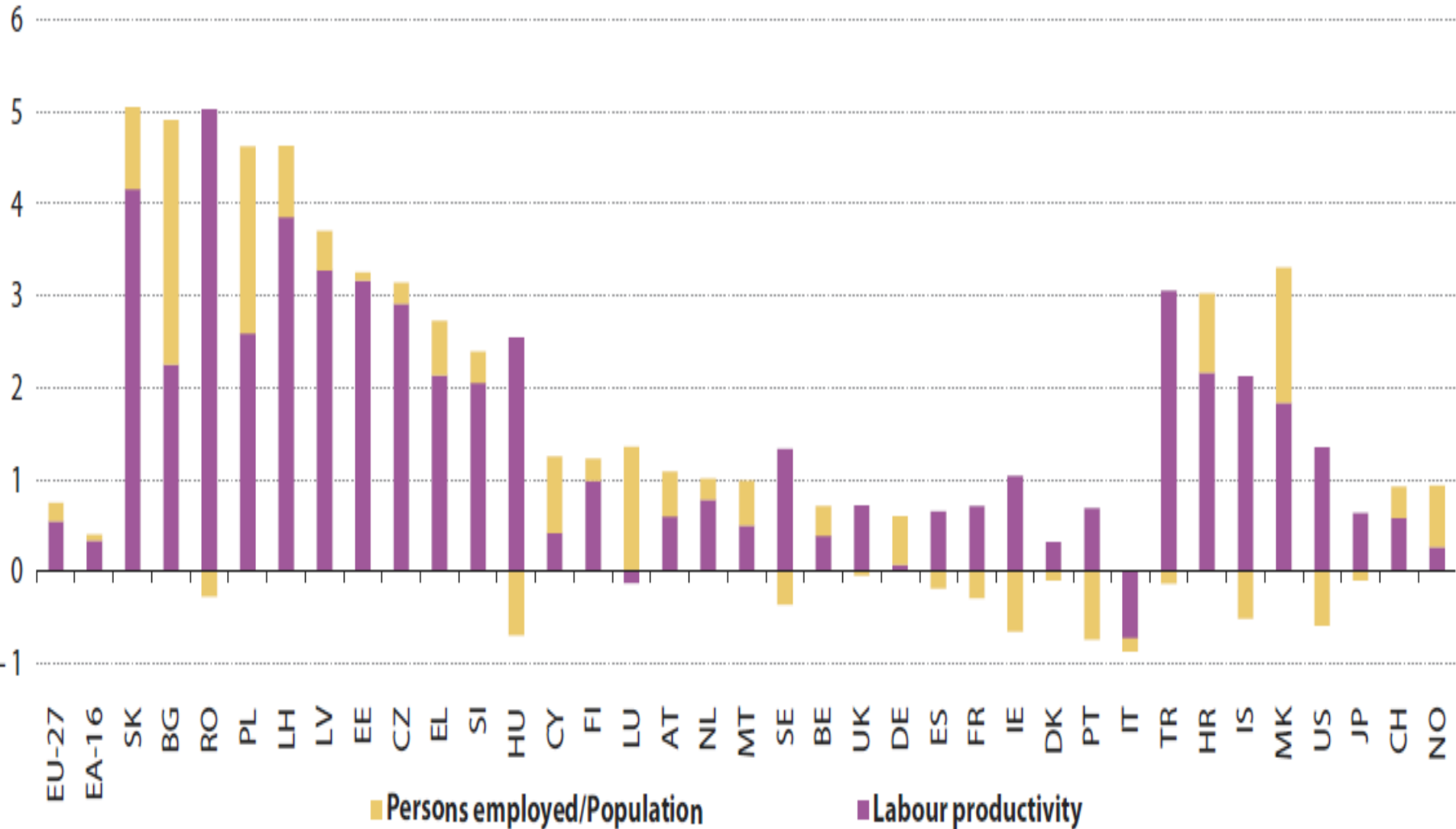
Increase of GDP per capita PPS (000 \$) (IMF data)



Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) GDP per capita in PPS, %



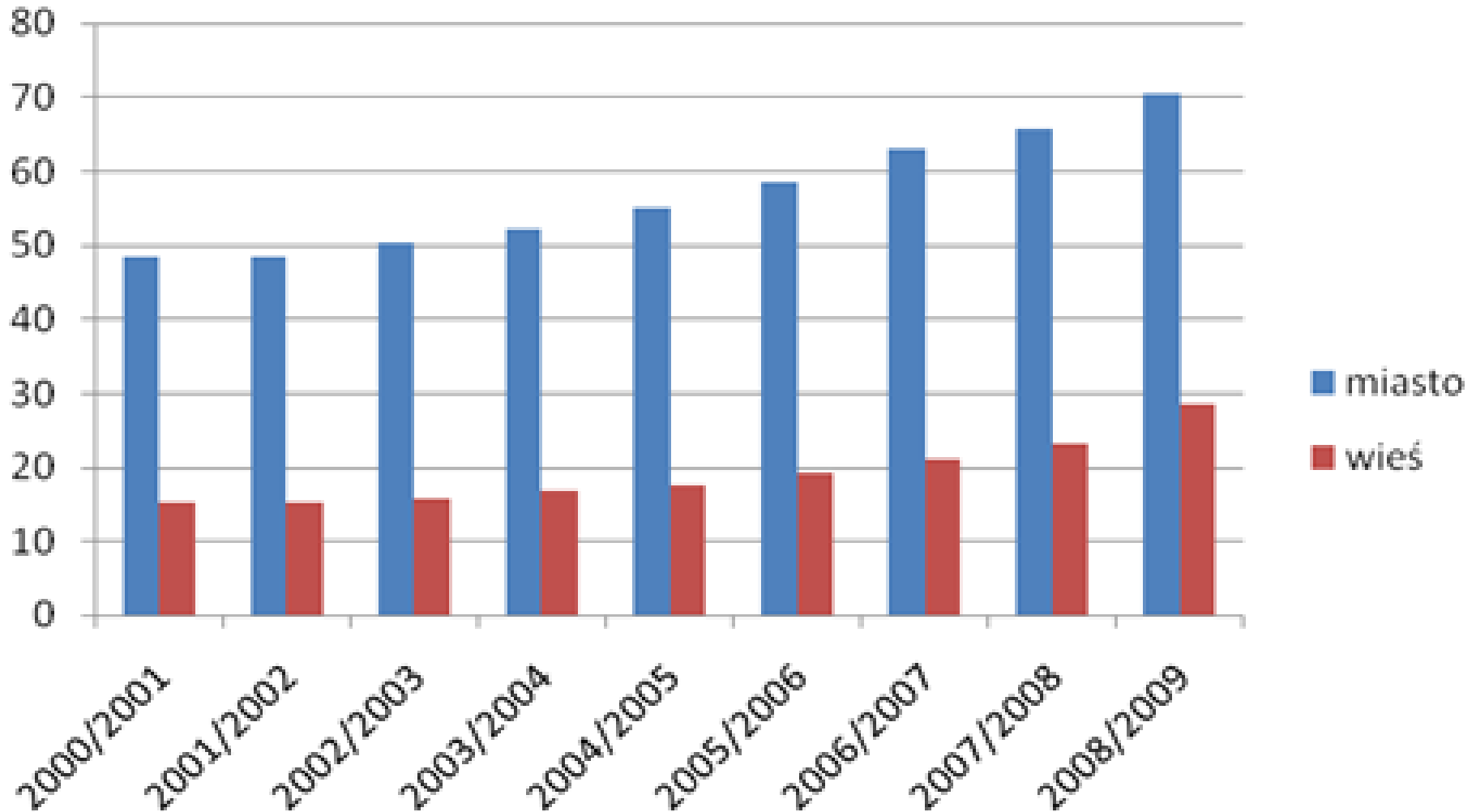
Contributions of labour productivity and input to average GDP per capita growth (Eurostat data)



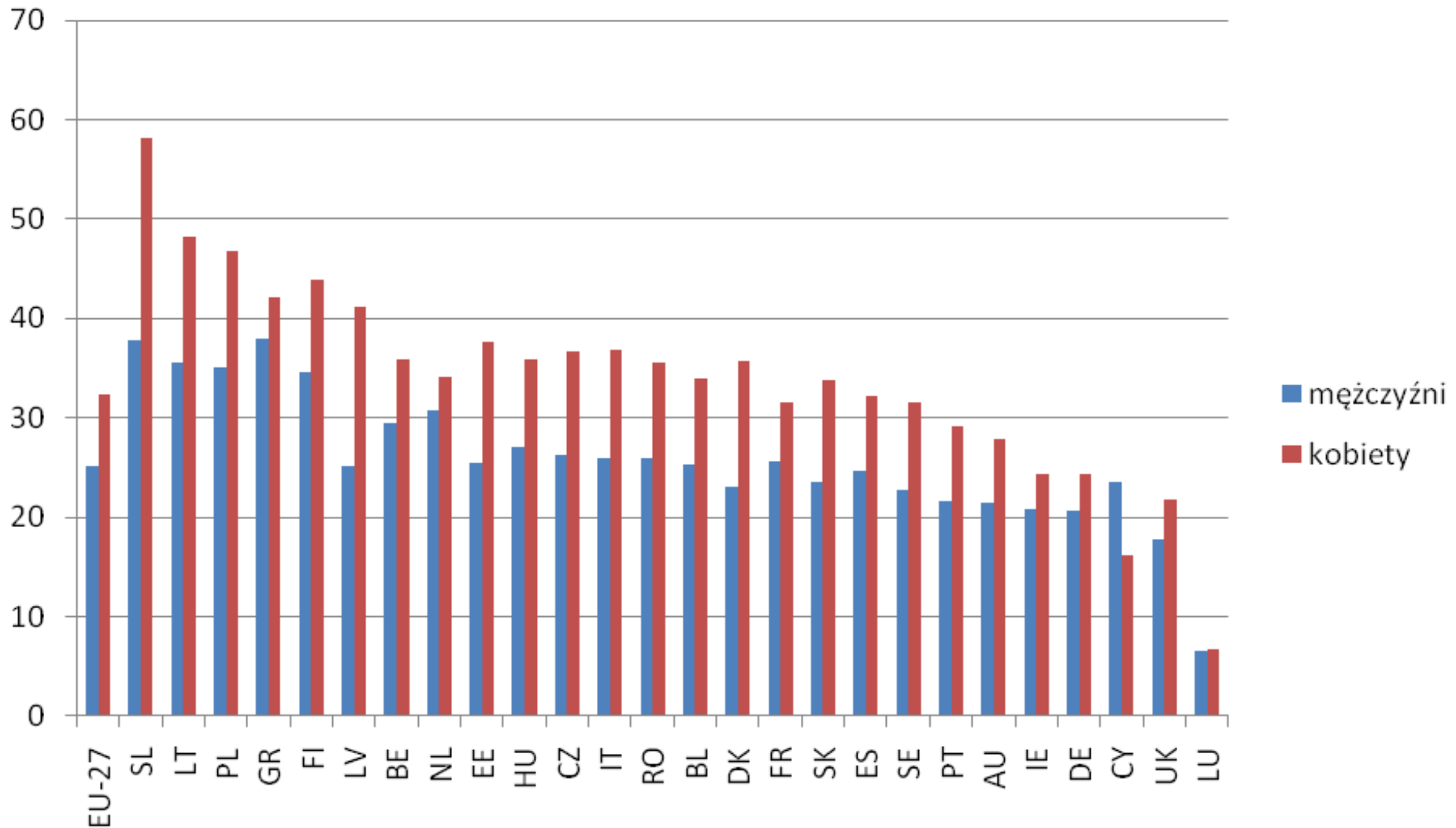
Human capital

- Progress in early education > participation in kindergartens increases; higher in the cities than in the country side
- Dynamic development of scholarship at tertiary level (universities) of education > significant increase of people with higher education
- However there are some problems with quality of schooling and adequacy of skills to labour market needs.

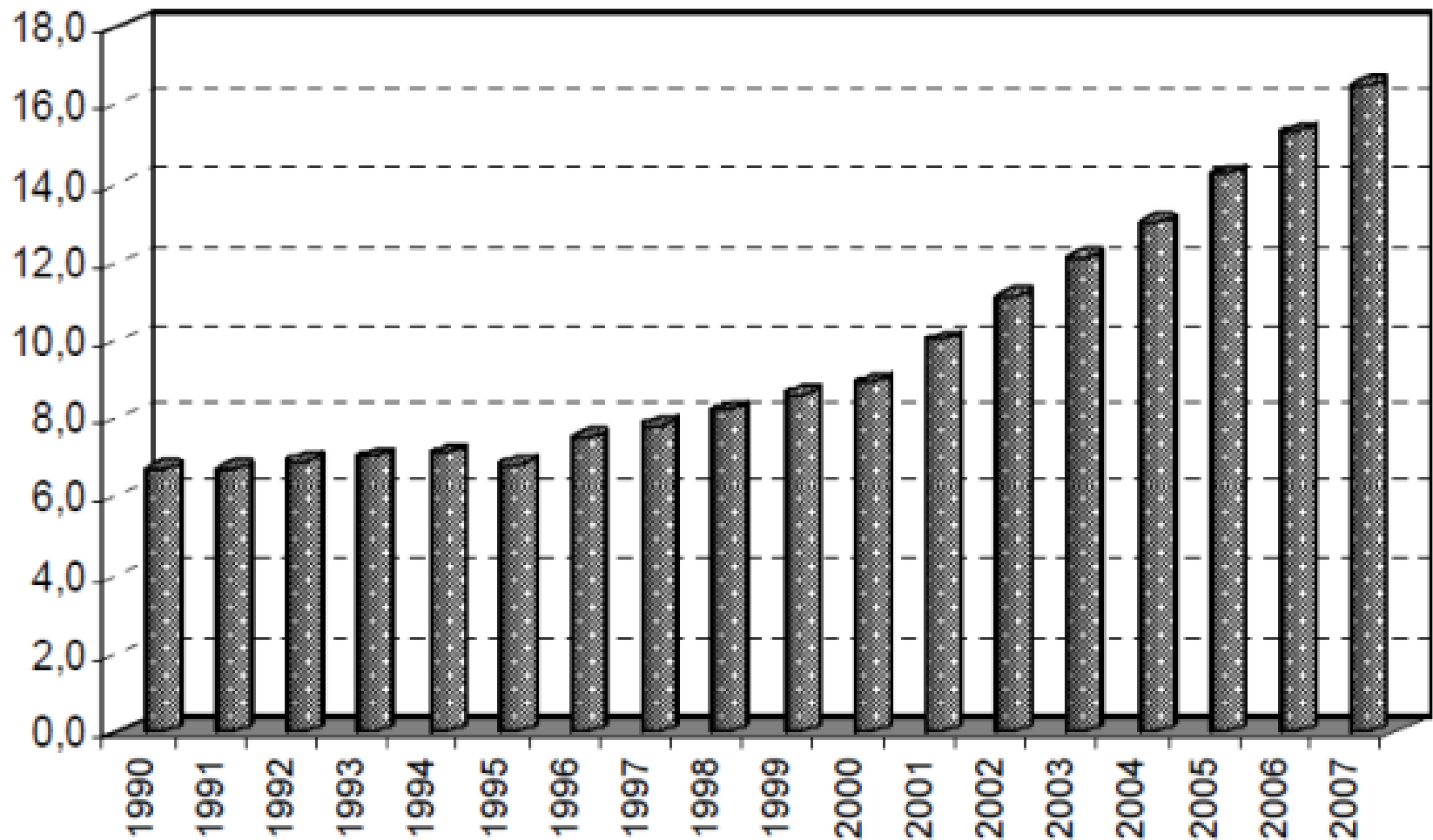
Preschools (MEN and GUS data)



Tertiary education (ISCED 5- 6) enrolment of people aged 20-24 (Eurostat)



People with university education (ISCED 5-6 GUS data)

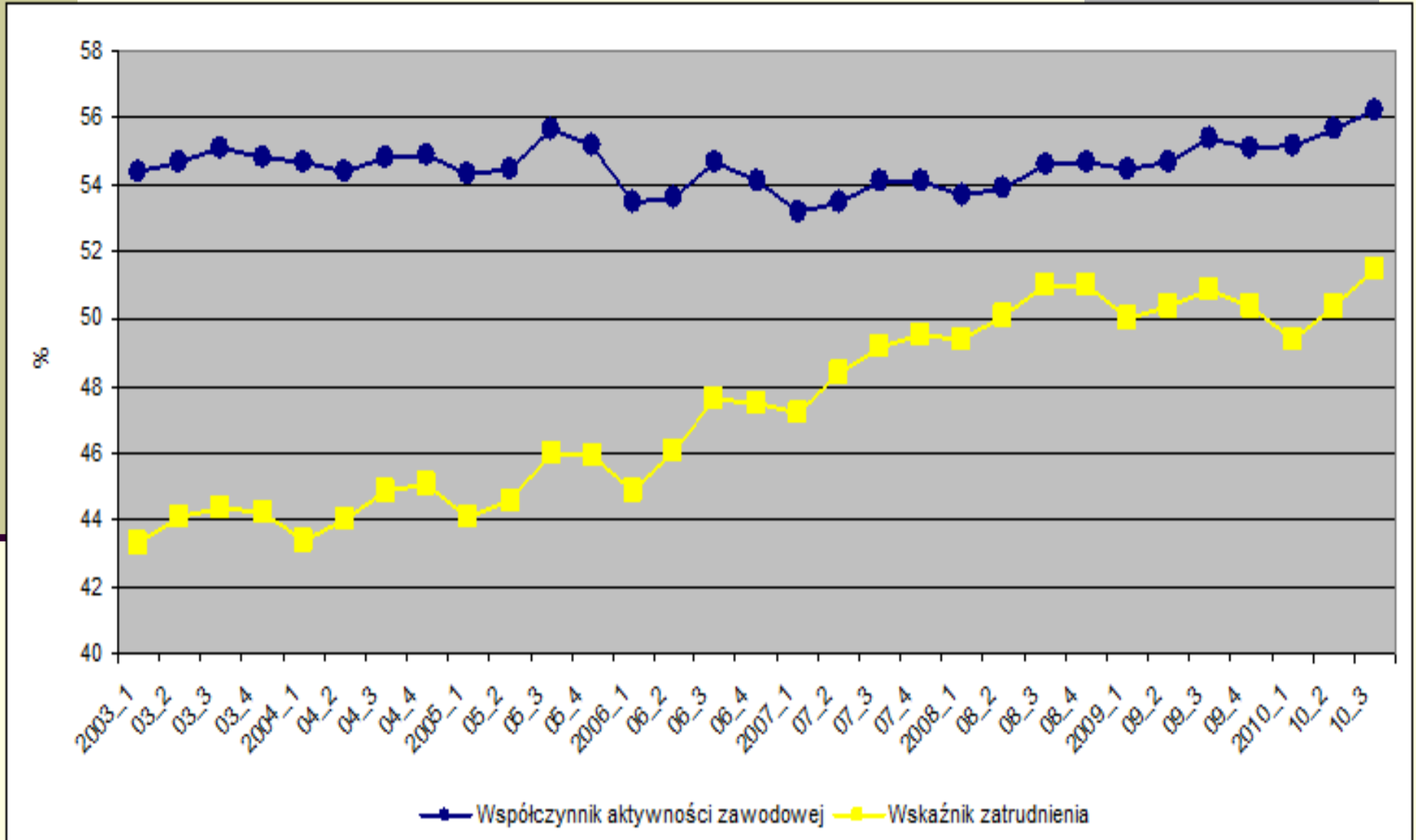


Labour market participation

- Low employment rate problem – however, significant improvement 2006 – 2008 and stabilisation (not decreasing) 2009 – 2010
- Low employment rate for workers 50+ and people with disabilities
- Development of labour market flexibility by introducing labour law consented to use more temporary jobs contracts.

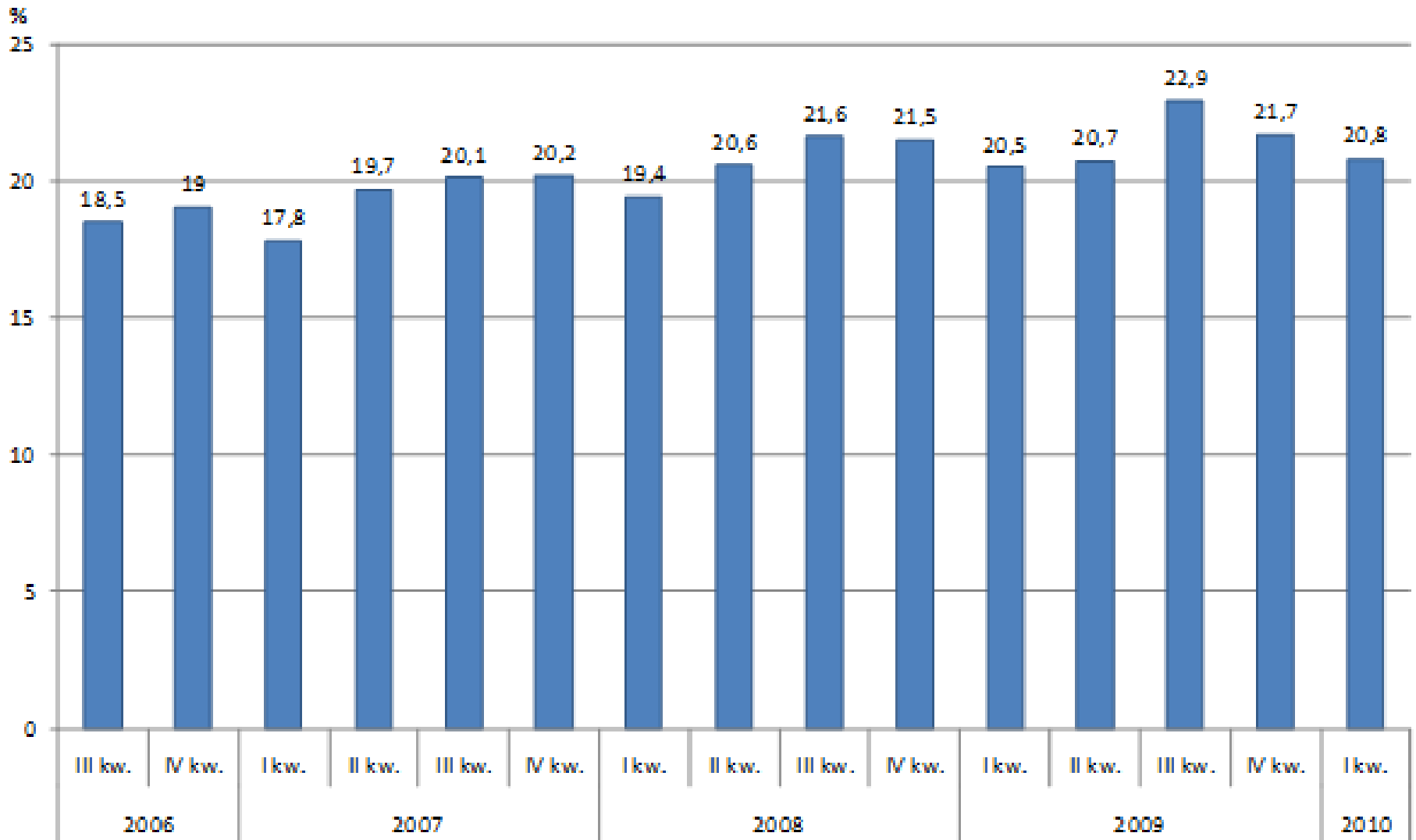
Labour market participation

LFS(GUS -BAEL)



Employment of persons with disabilities

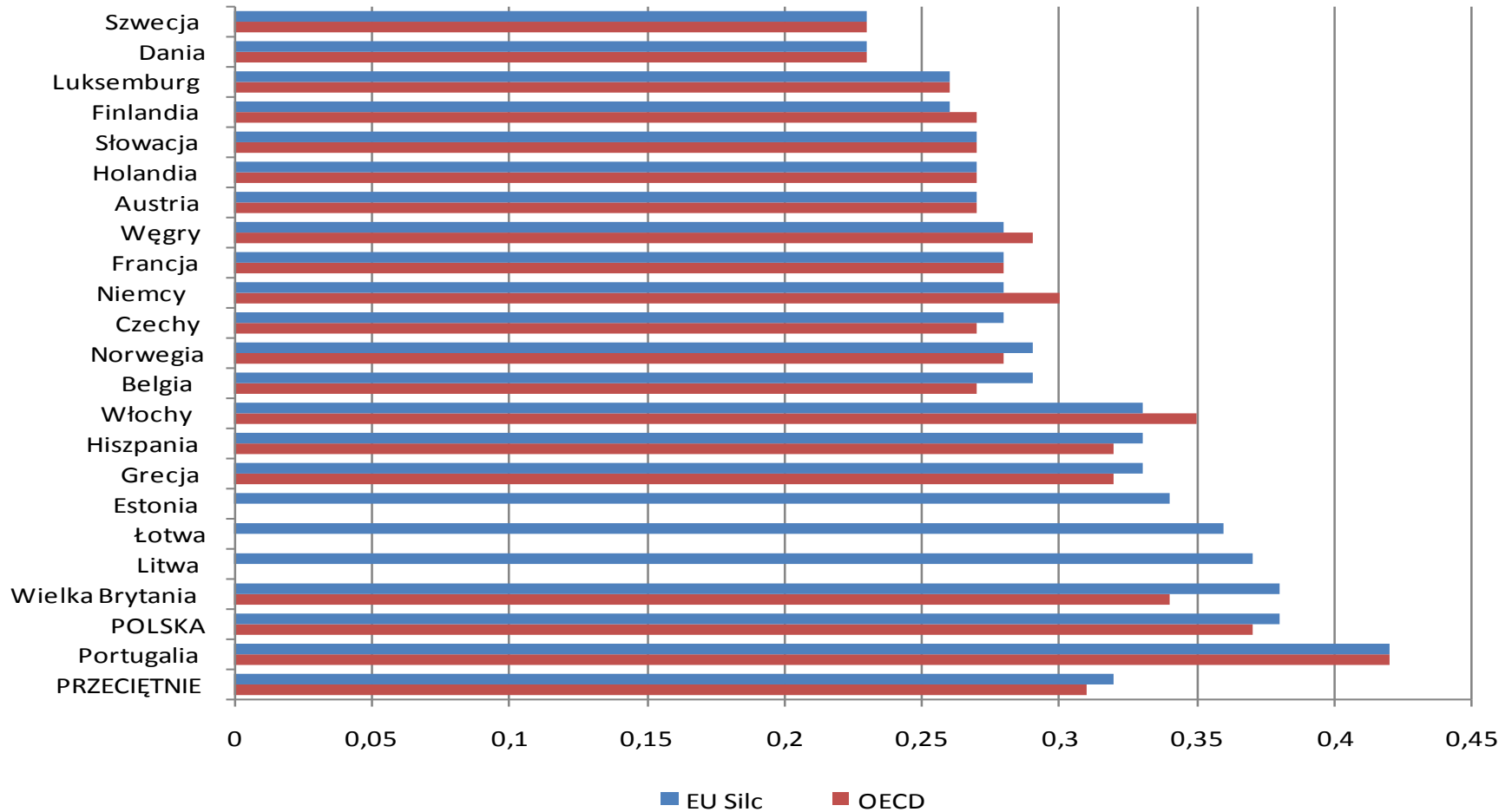
LFS(GUS -BAEL)



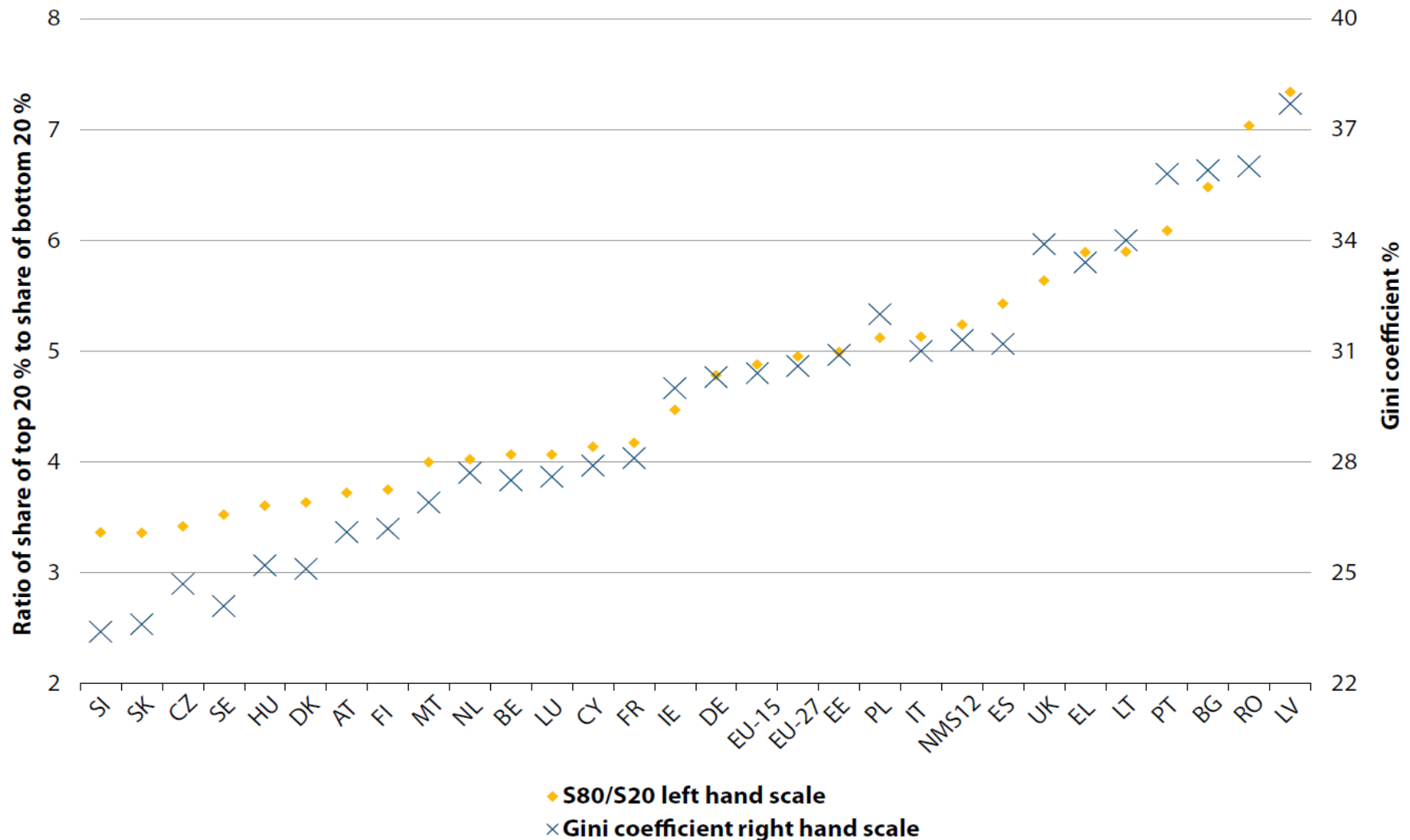
Income inequalities

- High level of income inequalities measured by Gini coefficient and ratio S80/ S20

Gini coefficient



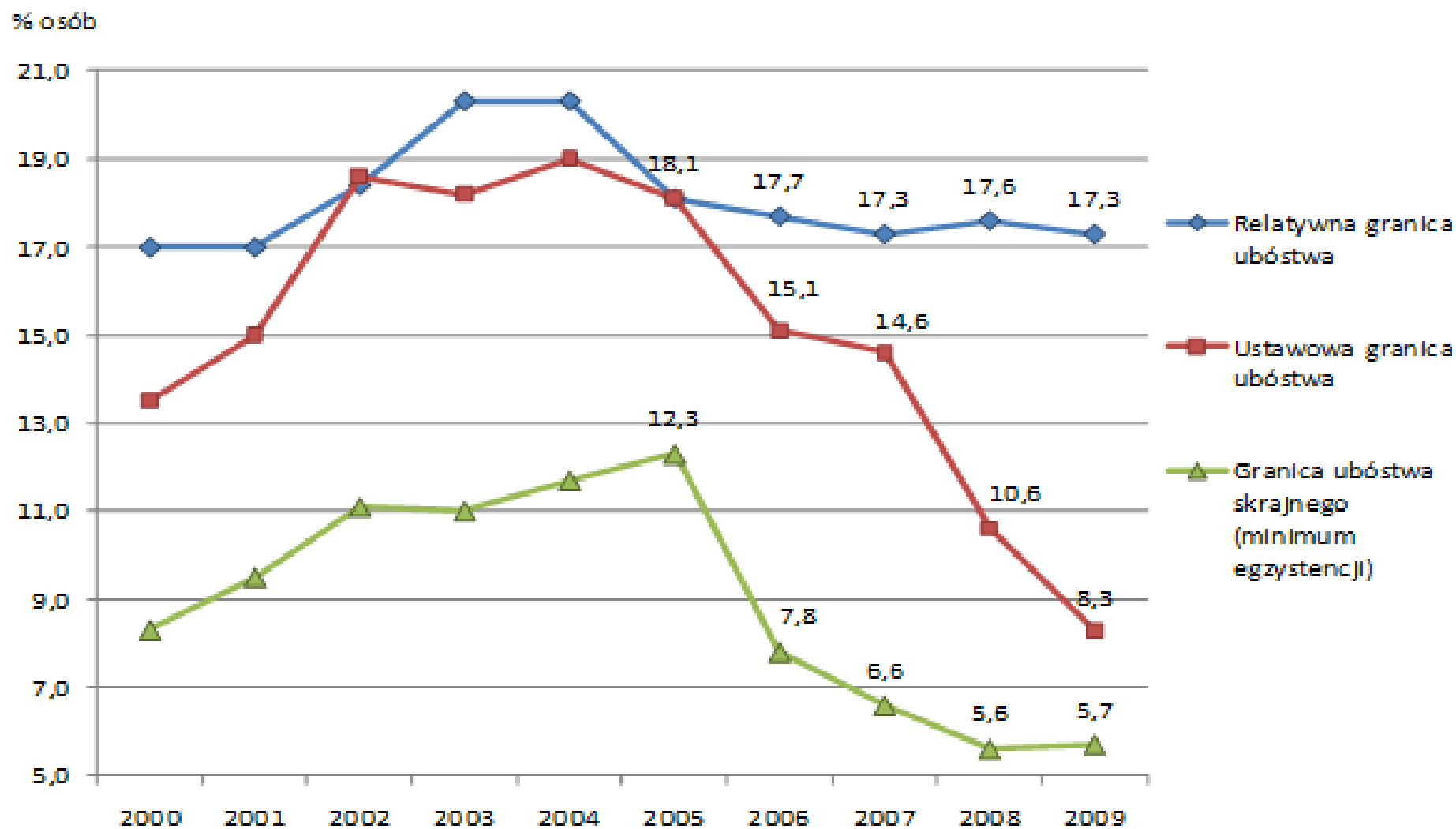
Income inequality (EU SILC 2008)



Poverty

- Material poverty decreasing
- From material poverty to social exclusion
- Concentration of various dimension of exclusion at regional (local) level; joblessness, limited access to a qualitative well education, weak access to health care services, poor or missing of public services (public transport)

Poverty at-risk (GUS 2010)

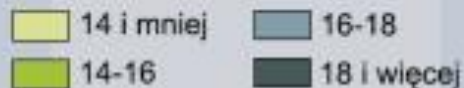


Regional disparities of poverty

Relatywna granica ubóstwa



Odsetek osób w gospodarstwach domowych o wydatkach poniżej relatywnej granicy ubóstwa:



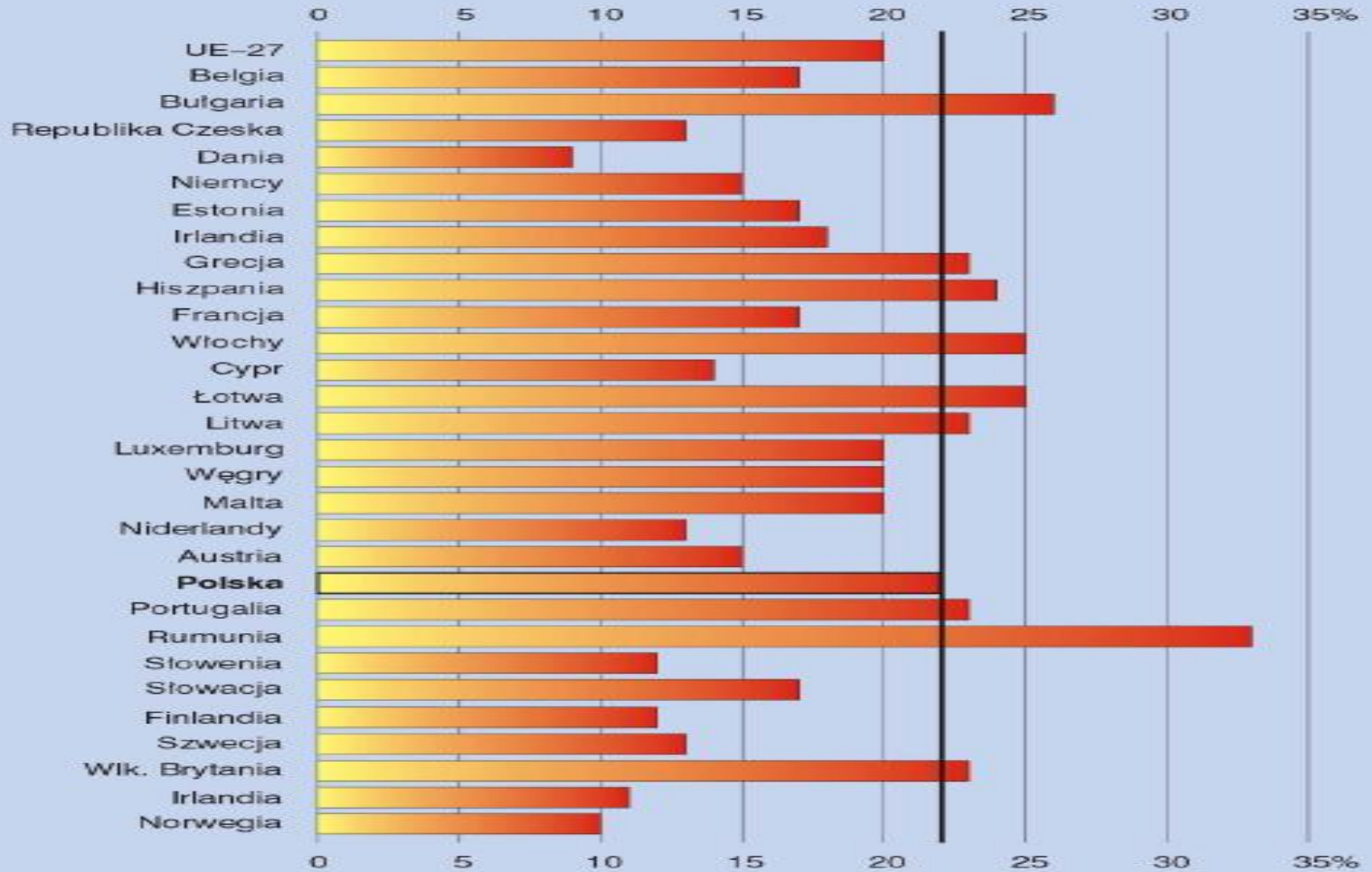
Ustawowa granica ubóstwa



Odsetek osób w gospodarstwach domowych o wydatkach poniżej ustawowej granicy ubóstwa:



Children poverty at-risk (EU SILC 2008)



Źródło: Dane Eurostatu (na podstawie EU-SILC 2008).

Conclusions

- Significant progress of material status on average
- Problems with quality of achieved quantitative material performance
- Income inequalities relatively high
- Problem with cohesion policy > increase regional diversity
- Problem of future challenges: aging and social services development (particularly health care and LTC), family changes and family policy, sustainability and access to innovation and new technologies