

# statistically speaking... 2013



CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE OF POLAND

# **statistically speaking...**

WARSAW 2013

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*Dear Readers,*

I am pleased to hand over to you the publication entitled 'Statistically Speaking...' prepared for the 95th anniversary of the establishment of the Central Statistical Office and the International Year of Statistics. This new item in the publishing package of the Office is addressed mainly to young people who want to acquaint themselves with and understand the link between statistics and everyday life.

A young man called Gustaw will introduce you to the world of statistics, richly illustrated with data. While telling you about himself and his family, he will present basic information from various fields of our life and explain the meaning of the presented numbers and indices.

I hope that such a friendly and direct message will show you that statistics is not as difficult as it may seem at first glance, and that it is a valuable source of information about ourselves and our world. I also believe that this publication will inspire Readers to reach for more statistical information in search of answers for the questions regarding the facts of social and economic life.

I wish you pleasant reading!

President  
of the Central Statistical Office



Prof. Janusz Witkowski, PhD hab.

Warsaw, July 2013

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# Contents

	Introduction	7
	...about country	9
	...about family	13
	...about education	19
	...about work	25
	...about household budget	31
	...about health	37
	...about leisure	43
	...about environment	49
	...about economy	53
	Conclusion	65

***Hello there!***

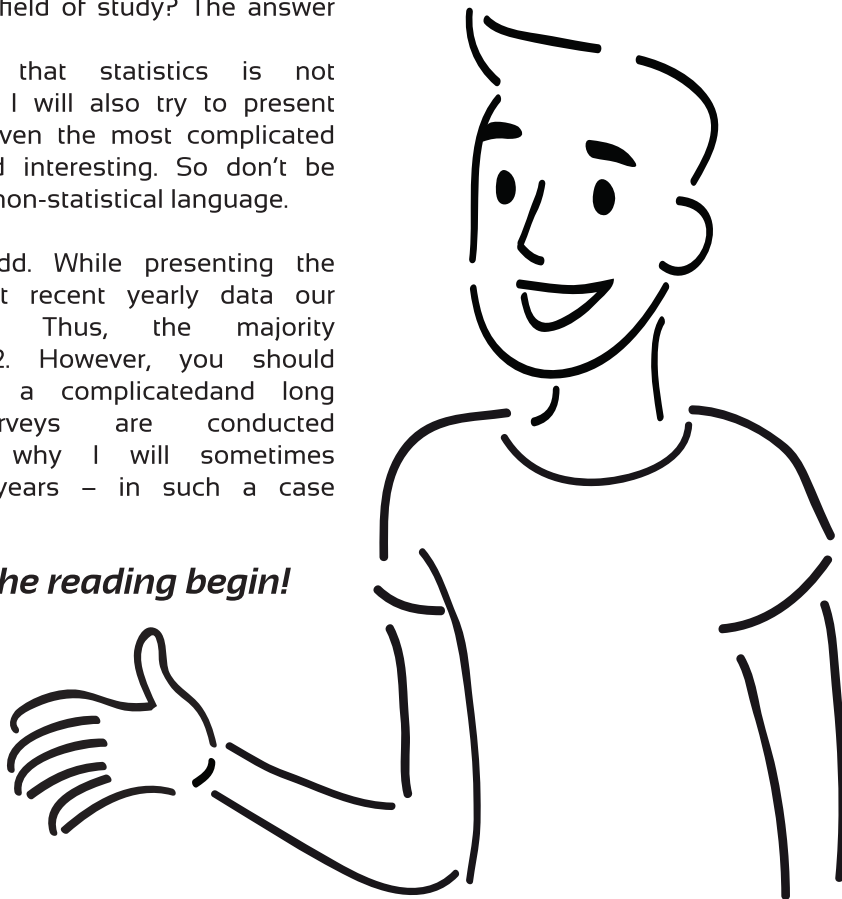
***My name is Gustaw. Ever since I was a child, I have been interested in all the things happening around me. That is why I have always asked a lot of questions, and, in time, sought the answers on my own. Do you know where I often managed to find them? In statistical data...***

Yes, statistics is everywhere and every one of us not only encounters it every day, but also comprises its part. Have you ever wondered whence we know how many of us are out there or what is our favourite field of study? The answer is – from statistical surveys!

I will try to convince you that statistics is not as difficult as you have thought. I will also try to present information in such a way that even the most complicated concepts appear to be easy and interesting. So don't be misled by the title! I will use mainly non-statistical language.

There is one more point to add. While presenting the information, I will use the most recent yearly data our statistics have at disposal. Thus, the majority of it concerns the year 2012. However, you should know that data processing is a complicated and long procedure, and some surveys are conducted every several years. That is why I will sometimes present data for some earlier years – in such a case I will indicate the year it concerns.

***Without further ado – let the reading begin!***



# ...about country



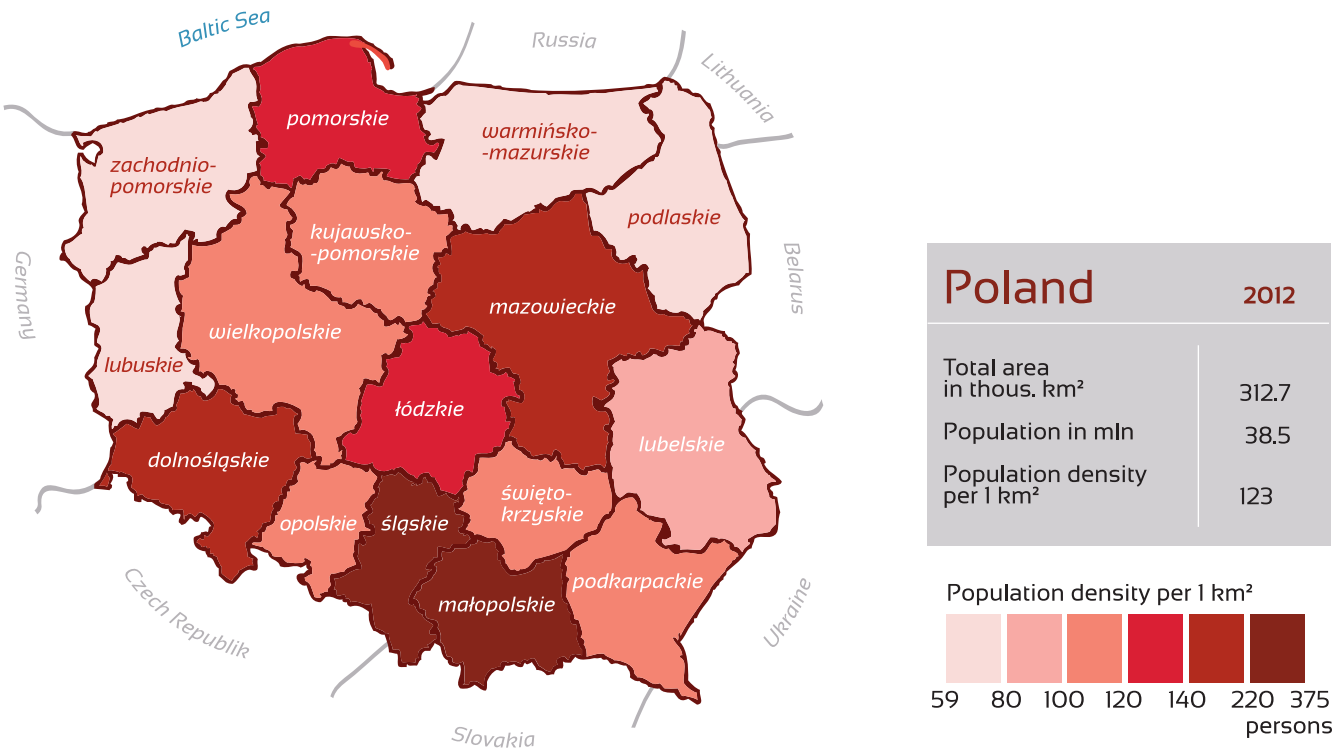
*I was born and I live in Poland.*

*It is quite a big country – when it comes to area (nearly 313 thous. km<sup>2</sup>) it holds 9th place in Europe and 69th in the world. In terms of population we are the 8th most populous country in Europe and 33rd in the world. The total length of Poland's borders equals 3511 km, 87.5% of which constitute land borders and 12.5% is on the Baltic.*





Population density per 1 km² by voivodships in 2012



territory

The country's territory is divided into administrative units: there is a three-tier division into voivodships (16 of these), powiats (314), and gminas (2479 such units). Units at respective territorial levels differ substantially in many respects. For example, when it comes to area, the Mazowieckie Voivodship is the largest (almost 36 thous. km², which

comprises 11.4% of the country's area) and the Opolskie Voivodship – the smallest (just over 9 thous. km² – i.e. 3.0% of the country's area). If you want to learn more about the territorial diversity, check out CSO's website and refer to the abundant resources of the Local Data Bank.



## population

There are 38.5 million persons living in Poland. This number has remained fairly constant in recent years, and, if we don't see any increase in fertility in our country, it will decrease in the future. Slightly over 60% of Poland's population live in cities. About 1.7 million persons live in Warsaw, the capital of Poland. For comparison, let me just tell you that in the largest European city, Moscow, there are 10.6 million persons, which is more than six times the number. Among the capitals of European Union (EU) Member States, London is the most populous one (7.8 million persons), and others

more populous than Warsaw include Berlin – 3.5 million, Lisbon – 2.8 million, Paris – 2.3 million.

On average, 123 persons live on one square kilometre of area in Poland (and now you have just learnt the value of the **population density rate**, which is calculated by dividing the number of population living on a given territory by its area). Population density in rural areas amounts to ca. 52 persons; whereas in the cities on average more than 1000 persons live on one square kilometre of area.

### Population

	1990	2000	2012
Total population in thous.	38 073	38 254	38 533
females	19 521	19 717	19 884
males	18 552	18 537	18 649

## in the heart of Europe

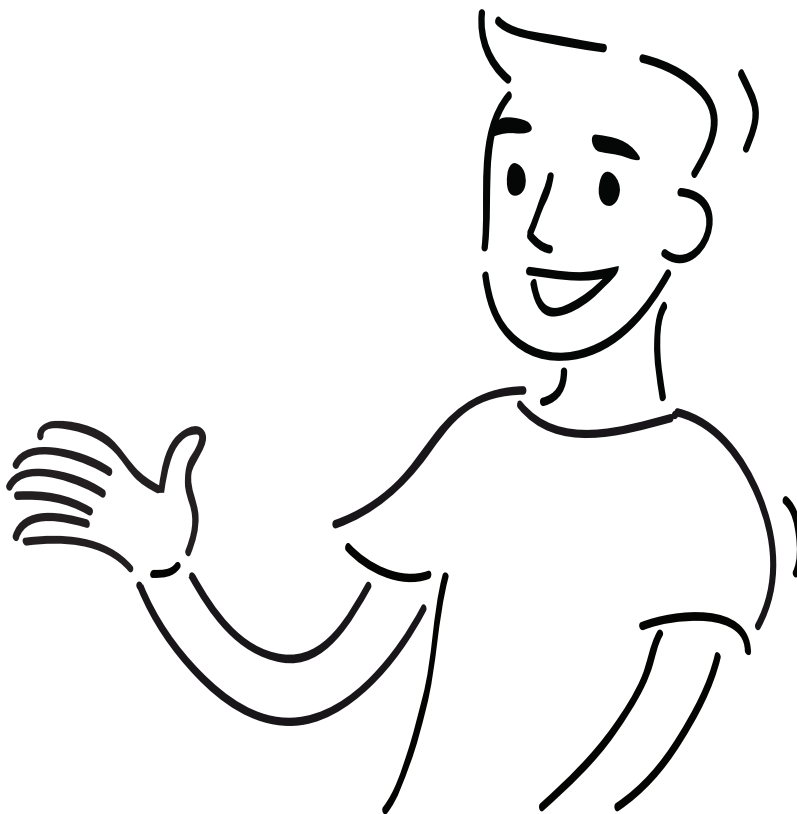
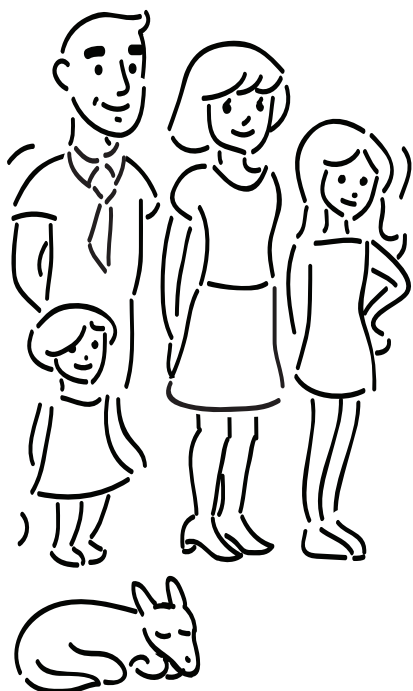
Poland is located in the very centre of Europe. Do you know how many neighbours our country has? Yes, that is correct; we border seven countries. In the north of Poland we have direct access to the sea, which has many advantages, not only for tourism, but also for transport and industry. The majority of Poland's eastern border is simultaneously the EU's border, which we joined on 1 May 2004. In 2007 we joined the Schengen Area, which made travelling inside the EU much easier. Please do not forget that Poland is also a member of many other international organisations, including the UN, OECD, and NATO.



# ...about family



*There are five of us in my family – my parents, two sisters (four-year-old Gosia and fourteen-year-old Gabrysia), and me, Gustaw (20 years old). We are not a typical family, as in Poland parents usually have one or two children.*

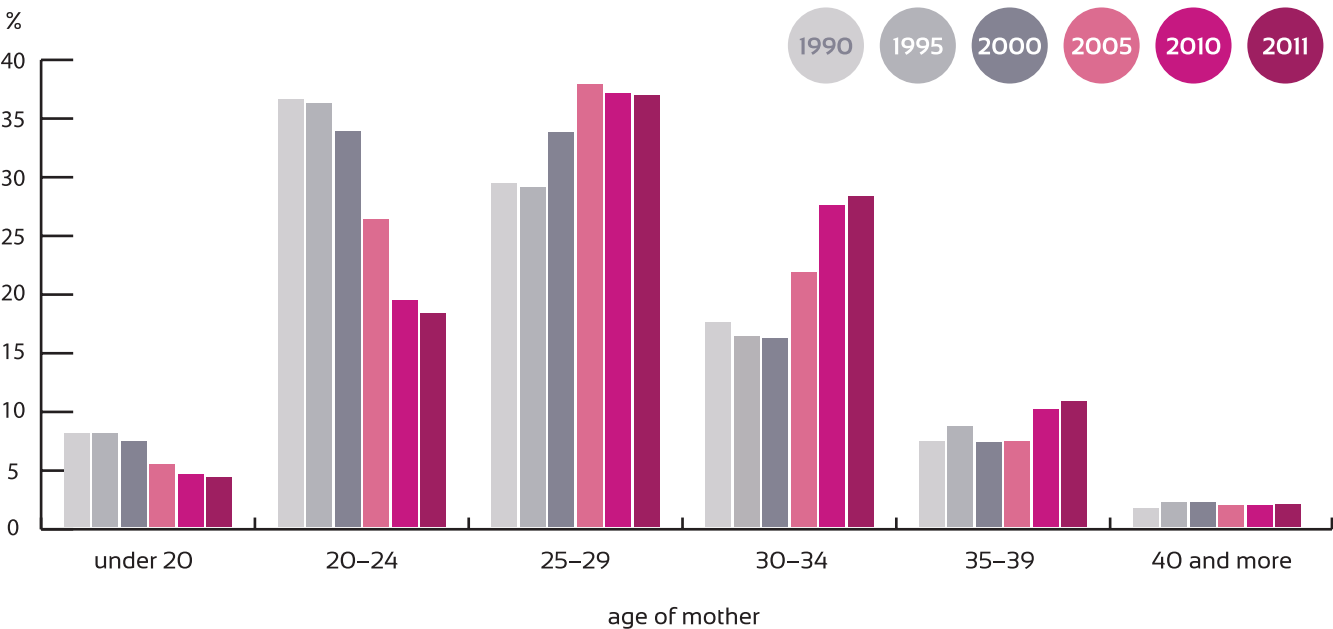


# coming into this world

When I appeared on this world my mum was only 22 years old... (but twenty years ago it was normal to give birth to one's first child at such an early age. At that time most children – more than 36% of the overall number – were born to women aged 20–24). Nowadays women decide to have children much later (they are mostly nearly 27 years old when giving birth to their first children). Most children (ca. 36%) are born to women aged 25–29 or more – aged 30–34 (more than 28% of children). We can also observe changes in the value of the **fertility rate**, one of the most important

indices used to monitor demographic processes. Currently it amounts to 1.3, which means that for every 100 women of reproductive age (15–49) fall only 130 children (for comparison, in 1990, the fertility rate amounted to 2.0, and in 2000 – 1.4). This is something to be worried about, as it is much too little to maintain our population at today's level in the future. It would be not enough even for every woman in Poland to have two children. In order to avoid a decrease in population, the fertility rate should amount to at least 2.1 (210 children for 100 women).

Live births by age groups of mother (in %)





## Selected demographic data

	1990	2000	2012
Per 1 000 population:			
live births	14.3	9.9	10.0
deaths	10.2	9.6	10.0
natural increase <sup>a</sup>	4.1	0.3	0.0
marriages	6.7	5.5	5.3
divorces	1.1	1.1	1.7

*a The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths in a given period.*

## age groups

To facilitate the analysis of demographic processes, population can be grouped into various categories. Taking into account the criteria of age and work capacity we can, for example, make a division into the working and non-working groups. I am in the, so-called, **working age**, which means the age when people are usually in their prime and capable of undertaking paid work. There are, however, other options apart from taking up a job, such as further education (as it is in my case) or housekeeping. In order to determine the working age the following criteria were adopted: 18 years as the lower limit for both genders and as the upper limit the age when persons finish their professional activity (until

2013 it was 59 years for women and 64 years for men; from 2013 this limit will gradually go higher to reach the target values of 66 years for both genders). Almost 64% of Poland's population are of working age.

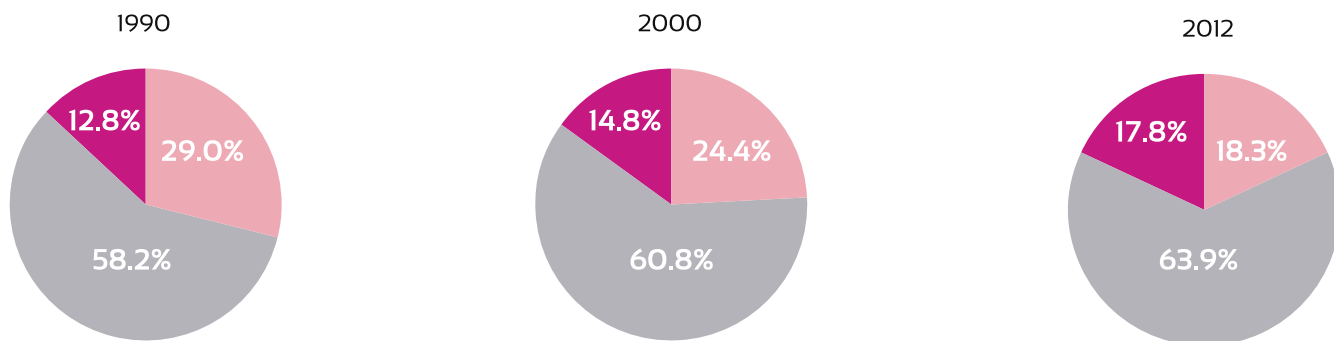
As we are discussing the working age, we should not forget about the **non-working age**, when persons usually do not take up a job. In this case we can distinguish two groups; persons of pre-working age – aged 0–17 (i.e. those who are not yet capable of working, e.g. my sisters) and persons of post-working age – aged 60/65 and more (usually retirees). In Poland, persons of pre-working age make up 18.3% of the whole population, and those of post-working age 17.8%.

The proportion of persons of non-working age per 100 persons of working age is very important for development of the country and its society – we refer to such a relation as the **age dependency ratio**. A high level of this ratio can on the one hand reflect the good health of population (Poles live longer and longer), but on the other it can cause problems when it comes to the development of society and the State budget. A high age dependency ratio means that a relatively small number of persons works and pays taxes, and a large group takes advantage of State-funded

benefits, e.g. health services and social security. In Poland, there are 57 persons of non-working age (including 29 of pre-working and 28 of post-working age) per 100 persons of working age. Yet again no good news. This ratio will deteriorate as relatively few children are being born and the life expectancy is increasing. It is estimated that in 2035 there will be 73 persons of non-working age (including 27 aged 0–17 and as many as 46 aged 60/65 or more) per 100 persons of working age.

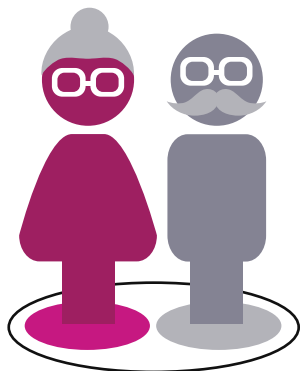
## Population structure by economic groups of age

- pre-working age (0–17 years)
- working age (18–59/64 years)
- post-working age (60/65 years and more)



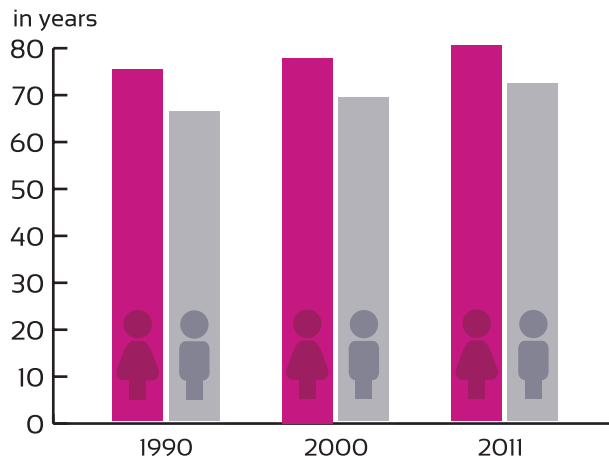


## Peers of the Central Statistical Office – the number of persons aged 95



Total	6 533
Females	5 137
Males	1 396

## Life expectancy



## how old are we?

A statistical inhabitant of the country is almost 39 years old (slightly more than 40 in the case of women and ca. 37 in the case of men). This is the so-called **median age**, which tells us that one half of Poland's population is younger than 39, and the other half is older. As I have already stated, the life expectancy of Poland's inhabitants is gradually increasing. This is due to the better health and positive lifestyle changes, e.g. doing sports regularly or a healthy balanced diet. Men live on average 73 years, while women traditionally live longer, reaching ca. 81 years.

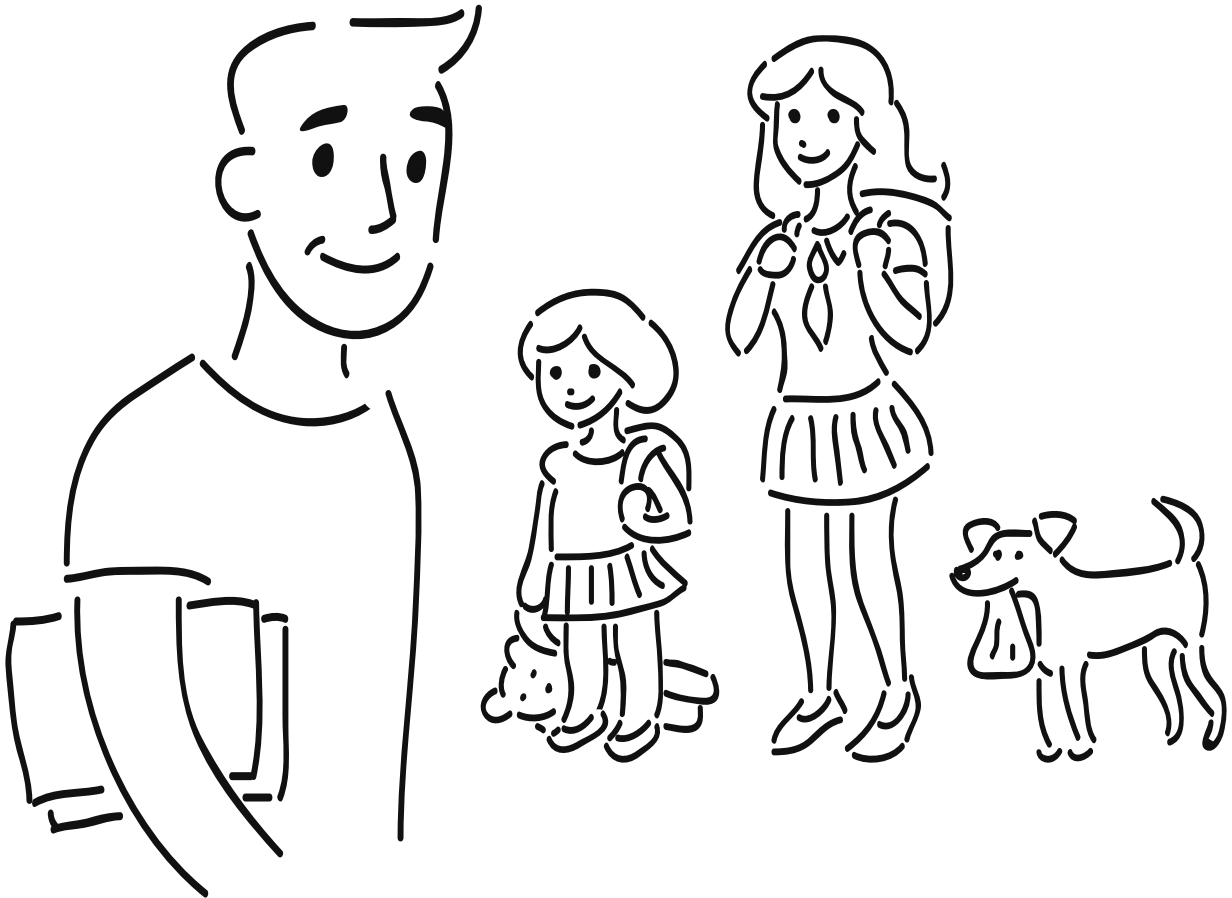
Do you know which gender is more numerous? It is estimated that there are slightly more men than women in the world.

However, in Poland (similarly to other European countries) there are more women than men. They comprise ca. 52% of all inhabitants, which means that there are 107 women per 100 men (take note, we have yet another term worth remembering, i.e. **feminisation ratio**, meaning the number of women per 100 men). This prevalence can be seen especially in the cities, where there are 111 women per 100 men. In the countryside, the population in terms of gender is nearly equal, with 101 women per 100 men. The numerical advantage of women can be observed among the population aged 49 or more. However, among younger persons men are more numerous.

# ...about education

5

*One starts their learning process at the very beginning of their life (or maybe even earlier?). However, in this chapter we will learn more about organised education.*





# before we go to school

Let us start with nurseries, but the news regarding this matter is not too good. The number of nurseries in Poland is still insufficient compared to the needs, despite the recent legislative changes that have facilitated the establishment of the new ones. There are 821 operating nurseries in the country, which can cater for less than 4% of children aged up to 3. Many parents lose sleep over the issue of finding a place in a nursery. My parents also encountered such a problem when two years ago my younger sister Gosia was not admitted to a nursery. Luckily, they did manage to find a place for her in a children’s club. There are 162 such institutions now, and they operate similarly to nurseries, but the care time is reduced to 5 hours a day.

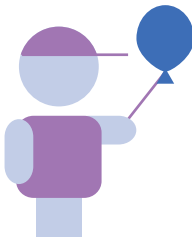


Children in nurseries, nursery wards and kids clubs per 1 000 children aged up to 3

2005	2012
21.5 <sup>a</sup>	37.9

*a Without childrens clubs.*

Gosia has already started attending nursery schools. This time there was no problem with finding a place, yet this is not always easy. Currently nearly 72% of children aged 3–6 are included in pre-school education. This ratio is much higher in the urban area (almost 84%) than in the rural area, where slightly over 54% of children can benefit from pre-school education. It can be expected that the availability of places in nursery schools will be improving – the number of such institutions is growing year by year, and fewer and fewer children are being born.



Children attending pre-primary education establishments per 1 000 children aged 3–6

2005/06	2012/13
556	716

## Enrolment rate, net – in %

	Age groups	2012/13
Schools:		
primary	7–12	94.9
lower secondary	13–15	93.0
basic vocational	16–18	13.4
general and specialized secondary	16–18	45.4
technical secondary	16–18	30.0
post-secondary	19–21	7.5
tertiary	19–24	40.2

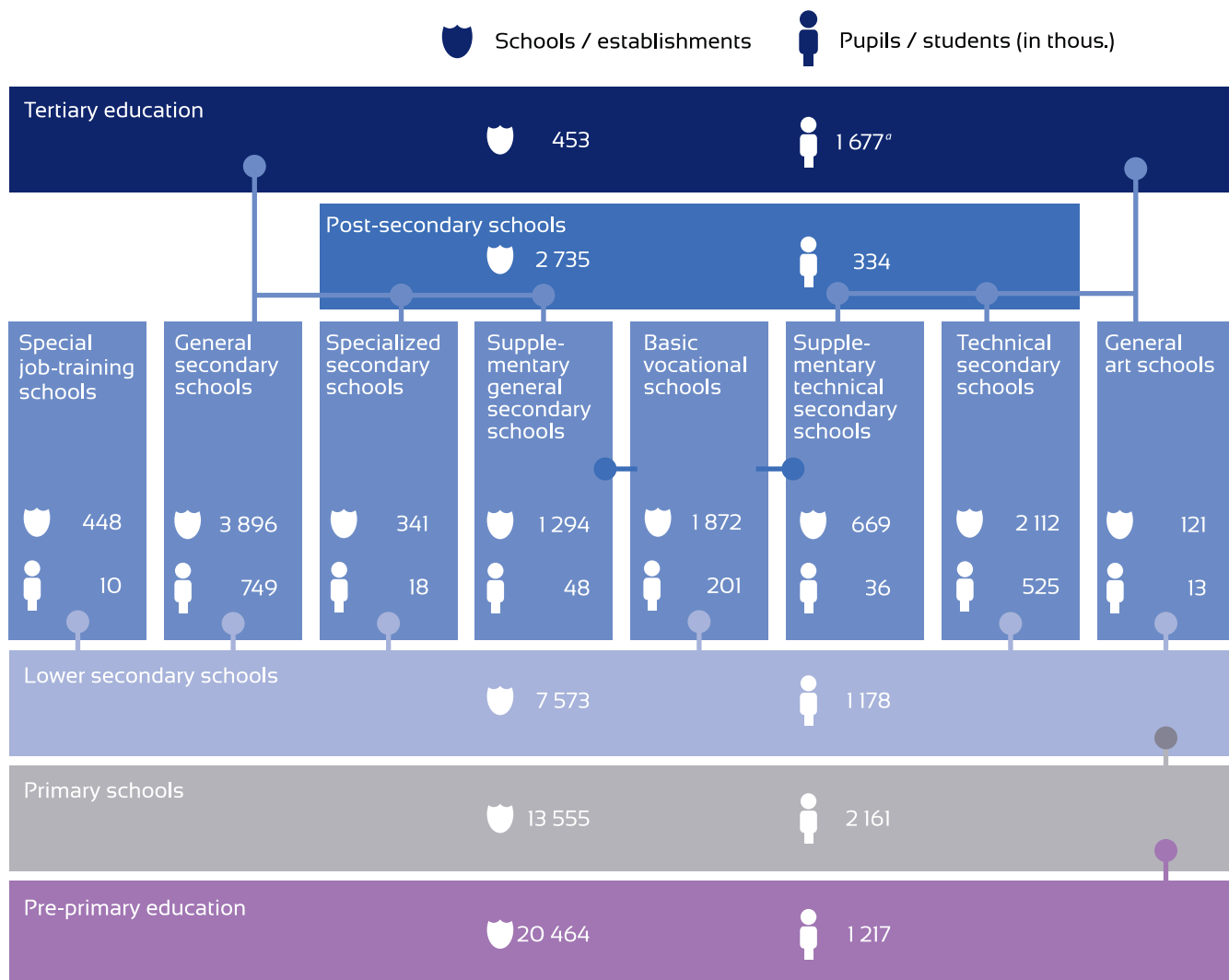
## compulsory education

Compulsory education in Poland starts at the age of 7 (though, there are plans to include six-year-olds) and lasts till graduating from lower secondary school, yet no longer till turning 18. Less than 14% of the population attended primary, lower secondary and upper secondary schools in the 2012/2013 school year. This share will continue to diminish in the next years, because the last generations of the population boom are already completing their school education.

Compulsory or not, we can observe that not everybody that should do goes to school. In order to check how many students among those listed have come to the classes, a teacher checks the register. On a national scale a similar rule is applied to assess the educational activity of children and young people.

This is done by checking what percentage of persons classified by age to a given level of education is actually receiving education at this level. This is the so-called **net-enrolment rate**, the value of which increases with the growth in participation in education at the given level of education. While analysing the value of this rate for Poland, you should know that to calculate it we use total population number (including the persons who are formally registered in the country, but are in fact residing abroad). Therefore, the rate value can be influenced by, among other things, the fact that some children, residing with their parents in other countries – and probably learning there – are still registered in Poland and included on the list of potential students.

## Educational system in Poland in the 2012/2013 school year



<sup>a</sup> Students enrolled in more than one field of education may be presented more than once.

## what do we study?

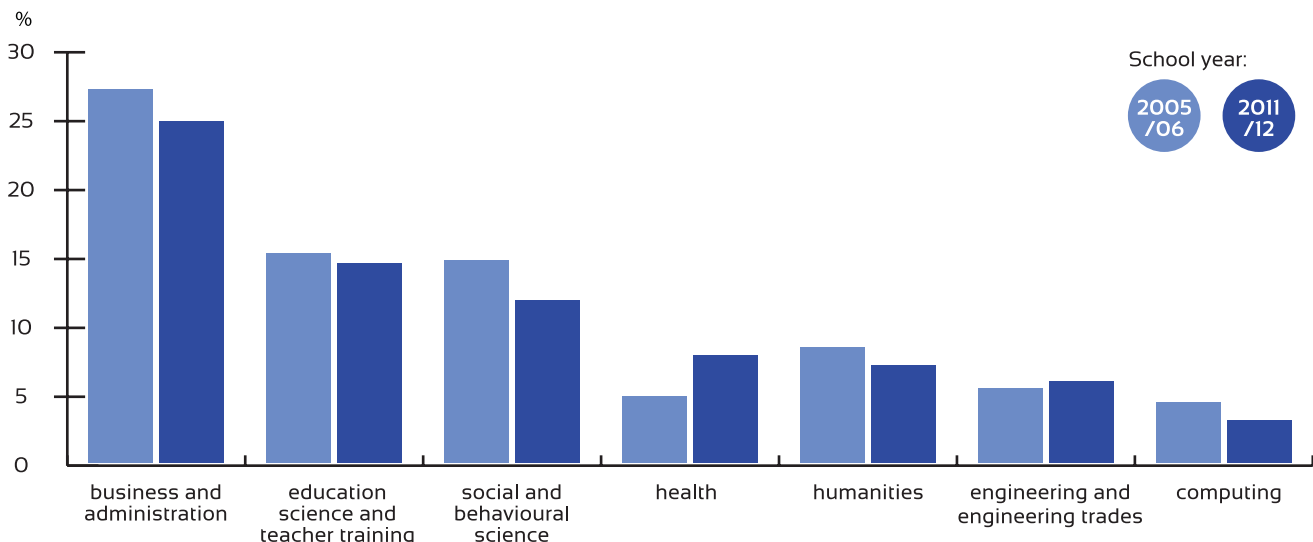
I have been studying civil engineering for a year now. This is not one of the most popular fields of study. In 2012, only 6% of graduates obtained a degree in technical or engineering studies. Both economic and administrative studies are still the most popular, with one in four graduates completing such studies. However, the popularity of these fields of study has reduced in recent years. If we were to compare the present situation with 2005, we would observe a decrease in interest in such fields as pedagogy, social sciences, humanities, and IT studies; and a reverse trend regarding medical and engineering and technical studies.

More and more foreigners are studying at Polish higher education institutions. Currently they make up nearly 2% of all students of higher education institutions. Citizens of Ukraine and Belarus for years have been the most numerous group. I also have some friends from beyond the eastern border studying in my field of study.

We communicate with them without any problems, because we attend compulsory foreign languages classes. Among all students (excluding foreigners), English is the most popular foreign language (chosen by ca. 37% of all students). Other foreign languages enjoy much lesser popularity – German is being studied by slightly over 5% of students, and Russian by less than 2%.

It is also worth noting that there are more female students than male students (women comprise ca. 59% of the total number of students). On a national scale, there are 256 female students per 10 thous. women in total and 180 male students per 10 thous. men. With the number of students decreasing year by year, this disparity is getting more prominent to women's advantage (in 2005, 287 women and 221 men were studying per 10 thous. persons of the respective gender).

### Graduates of higher education institutions by selected fields of education in % of total



## how do adults learn?

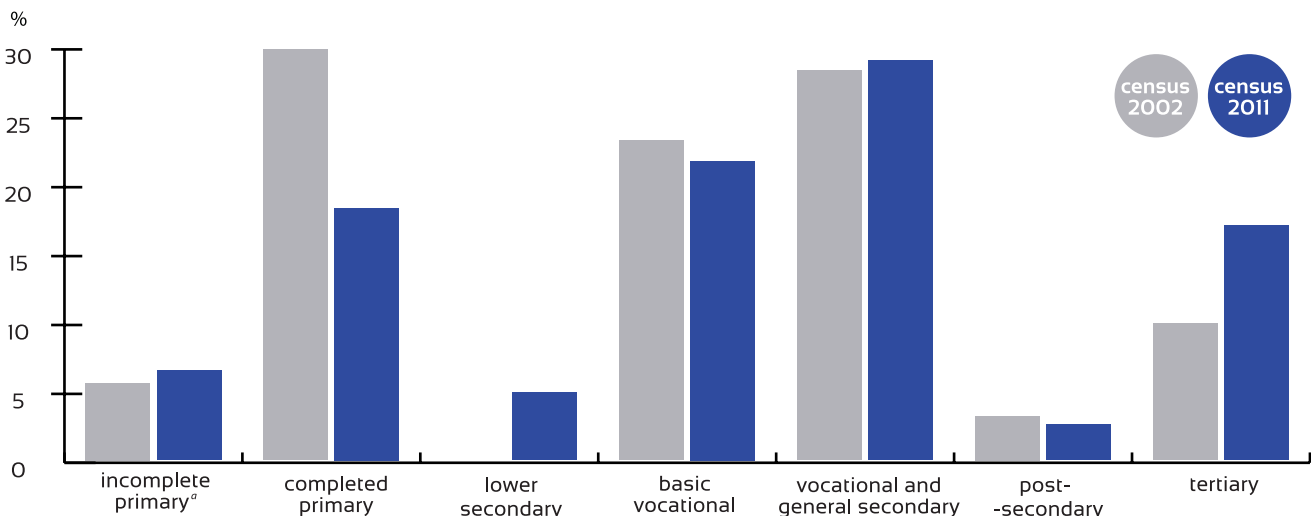
### Persons aged 25–64 participating in education in 2011

	Persons by participation in education system – in % of population of a given age group			
	any form	formal education	non-formal education	informal education
Total	40.0	5.4	21.0	29.0
males	39.5	4.5	20.6	28.3
females	40.4	6.2	21.4	29.7

In line with the rule live and learn, not only children learn in our family. My dad, though he already has a MSc Eng. Degree, decided to enhance his qualifications and became one of 190 thous. postgraduate students (so he takes part in formal education). My mum also is constantly developing her professional skills by taking part in courses and training sessions (non-formal education) or by reading specialist

studies (also a form of self-education referred to as informal education). Currently, four out of ten persons aged 25–64 benefit from various forms of education. If we take into account contemporary progress and the rapid development of technology, gaining new skills is becoming a natural need among persons of all ages.

### Population aged 13 and more by education level (according to population and housing censuses)

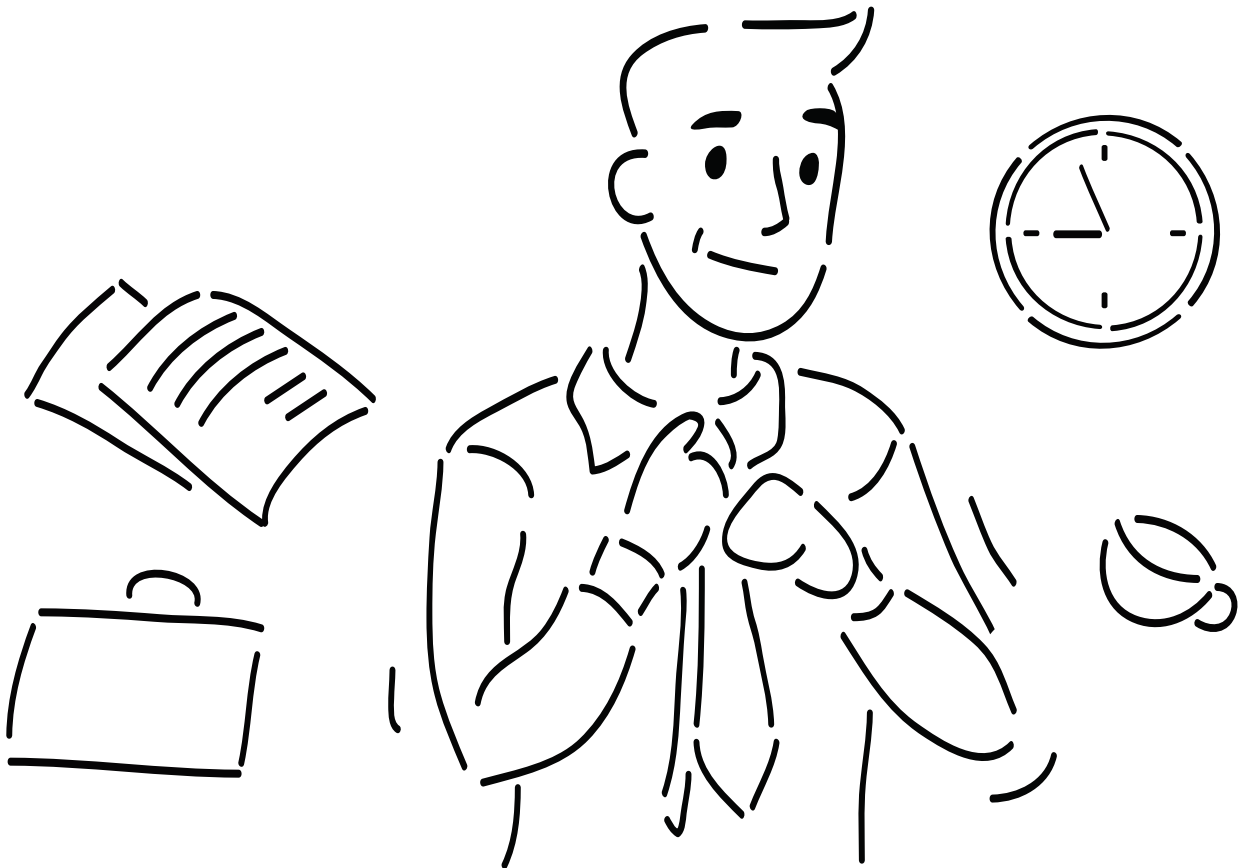


<sup>a</sup> Including persons without school education and unknown education.

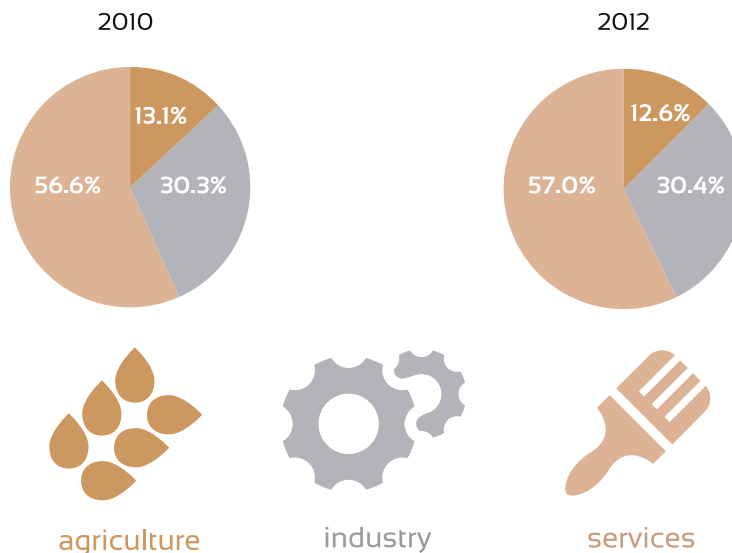
# ...about work



*Taking up a job is a natural step for most of us. A professional career is first and foremost aimed at earning income necessary to maintain oneself. But working is also an opportunity to develop one's abilities and interests, meet new persons, and make new friends. My goal is to find a rewarding and well-paid job.*



## Structure of employed persons by economic sectors – on the LFS basis



## where do we work?

Graduates in my field of study (civil engineering, as you probably remember) usually have no problems with finding a job. I hope that when I graduate, I will easily join the group of over 15 million employed persons in Poland. I would like to work in construction, just like my dad. Construction and industry make up an industrial sector which gives jobs to a substantial part of the society – ca. 30% of all employed persons. My mum is a nurse, so she works in the most popular sector – services – which employs more than a half of all working persons. The least persons, i.e. less than 13% (including my grandparents), work in agriculture. In line with the trends observed in highly developed countries, a gradual decrease in jobs is taking place in this sector.

Just as ¾ of all employed persons here, my parents are employed on the basis of an employment contract. Around 92% of employees fulfil their professional duties under a full-time employment scheme. Taking up a job does not have to mean that a person is being employed by somebody. One can, for example, start a business or work at one's own agricultural farm, thus being included in the group of own-account workers (ca. 19% of employed persons in total). You can also help in running a family business or farm (family workers comprise ca. 4% of employed persons).



## economic activity of the population

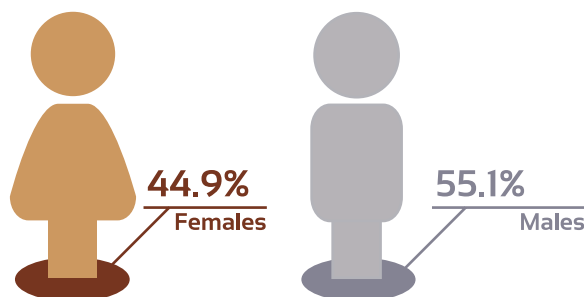
Last year, my dad was sampled to take part in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). It is an important survey carried out in line with international methodology implemented by numerous countries. Owing to this, we can compare the data on labour markets of various countries. The survey included persons aged 15 or more, and the majority of information that

I want to share with you concerns this age group. The latest LFS results showed me that in Poland **economically active** persons (the group encompassing both employed and unemployed persons) comprise ca. 56% of total population – this is referred to as **activity rate**. Unfortunately, the activity rate of the Poles is very low. We are among the EU's Member States characterised by the lowest activity rate.

### Economic activity of the population aged 15 and more – on the LFS basis

	2010	2012
Economically active persons in thous.	17 123	17 340
employed persons	15 473	15 591
unemployed persons	1 650	1 749
Economically inactive persons in thous.	13 832	13 698

### Economically active population by sex in 2012 – on the LFS basis

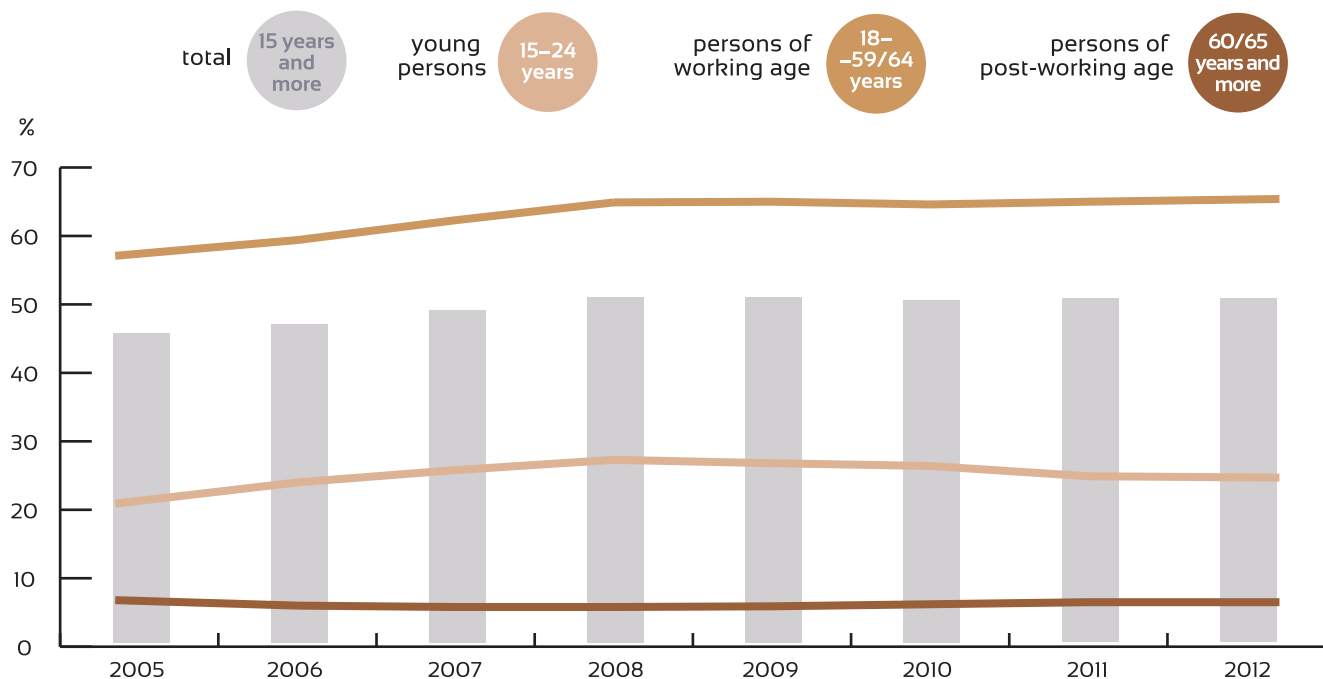




As only slightly over half of the population aged 15 or more is economically active, the remaining part (ca. 44%) makes up the group of **economically inactive** persons. They are the persons who are not looking for a job due to various reasons – they do not want to, are not able to, or simply do not have to work (e.g. are still learning, are already retired, focus on housekeeping and bringing up children, or are ill

or disabled). Another important statistic for the analysis of the labour market is the **employment rate**, which tells us the proportion of employed persons in the total population belonging to a given category (taking into account e.g. age, education, or gender criteria). The employment rate for persons aged 15 or more is ca. 50%.

## Employment rate by selected groups of age – on the LFS basis





## Unemployment – on the LFS basis

	2010	2012
Total unemployed persons in thous.	1 650	1 749
of which females	769	850
of which: aged 15–24	412	414
aged 50 and more	310	332
of which long-term unemployed <sup>a</sup>	421	608
Total unemployment rate in %	9.6	10.1
females	10.0	10.9
males	9.3	9.4
Average duration of job search in months	10.8	12.9

*a Persons who have been seeking work for 13 months or longer.*

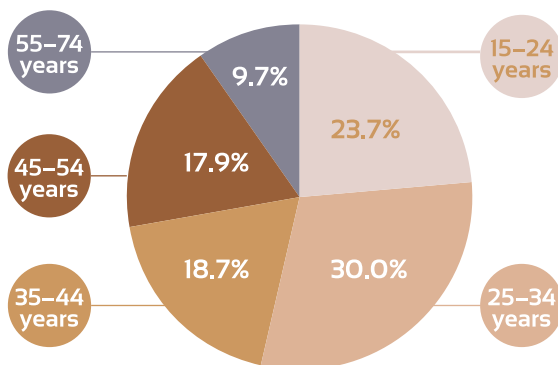
## in search for a job

Unfortunately, not every person willing to commence employment can find a job. According to the LFS, unemployed persons comprise 10.1% of economically active persons. This index is called **unemployment rate**. It is also worth keeping in mind that the unemployment rate according to the LFS is not the same thing as the registered unemployment rate. The latter is calculated on the basis of the number of persons who are listed in unemployed registers maintained by labour offices. The registered unemployment rate at the end of 2012 amounted to 13.4%.

The recent years were not very favourable for the labour market. The economic slowdown has had a detrimental impact on the market's condition. Entrepreneurs, struggling with a weakening business tendency and unsure of the prospects for economic growth are careful and can opt for reductions in employment. Such a situation makes it harder for young people to enter the labour market. According to the LFS, youth unemployment rate (aged 15–24) amounted to 26.5%.

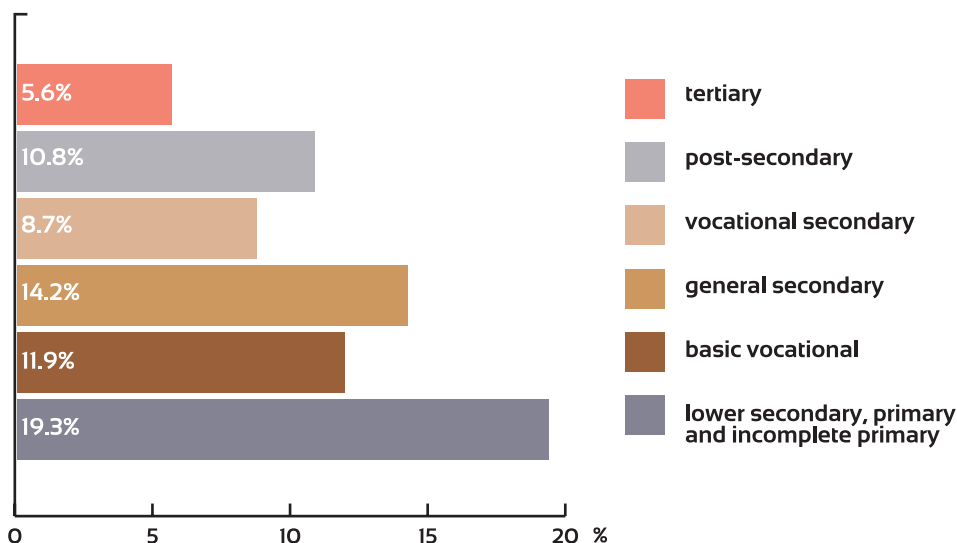


## Structure of unemployed persons by age in 2012 – on the LFS basis



As a person who (most probably) will acquire his degree, I am not in the group of those who are threatened with unemployment the most, because, if we were to take into account the education criterion, the unemployment rate among those holding a higher education degree is the smallest (5.6% of economically active persons with such a degree cannot find a job). Persons with the lowest level of education (lower secondary, primary education, and incomplete primary education) are in the most difficult situation. As many as 19.3% of economically active persons in this category cannot find a job.

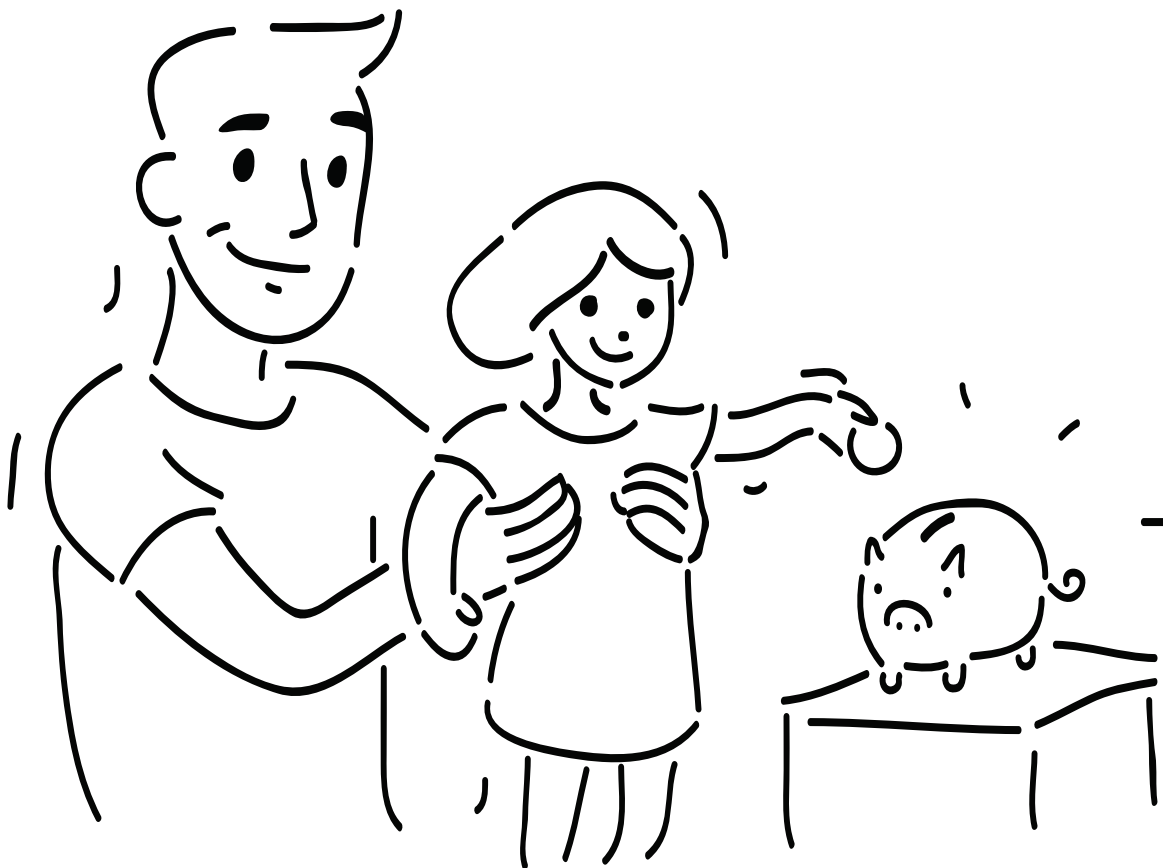
## Unemployment rate by level of education in 2012 – on the LFS basis



# ...about household budget



*People generally do not like talking about money, so I will not reveal the income of my family. However, such information is handed over to statistical offices (this is safe, as protection is included as a part of statistical confidentiality) and owing to this, I can tell you more about statistical income in Poland and the financial situation of our households.*

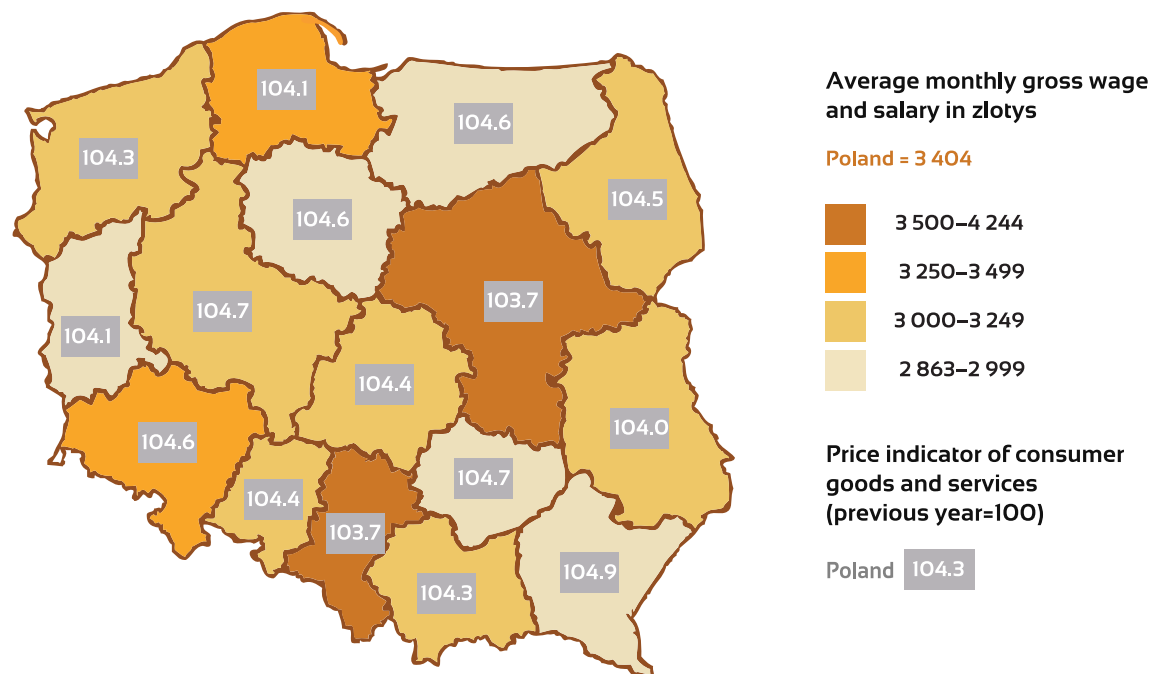


## income

Wages and salaries are the basic source of income for most households. In 2012, the average monthly wage and salary amounted to gross PLN 3522 (so it included compulsory social insurance contributions employees have to pay before income tax deductions). If we were to compare this with wages and salaries that we earned in 2011, we would notice that in 2012 we earned on average 3.5% more. We should remember, however, that at the same time the prices of consumer goods and services rose more quickly than average wages and salaries (they were 3.7% higher than

a year before). In order to get to know if we can buy more or less now than a year ago, we should compare the change in wages and salaries to the change in the prices of consumer goods and services for the employees' households (these rose by 3.6% in 2012 in comparison with the previous year). That way we arrive at the concept of **real wages and salaries** or, in other words, the purchasing power of wages and salaries. In 2012, average real wages and salaries were 0.1% lower than the year before.

### Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the national economy and price indices of consumer goods and services by voivodships in 2011

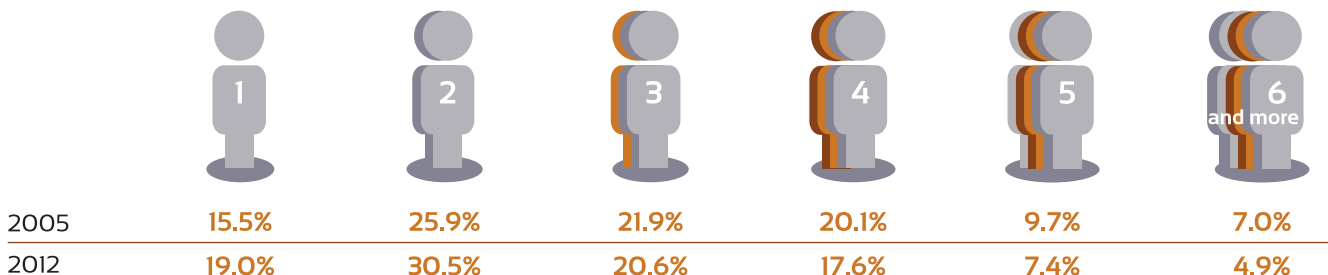


*Note. Data concerning the average gross wages and salaries in the national economy by voivodships for 2012 will be available in December 2013, with edition of Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland 2013.*



## Percentage of households by number of persons in household (in % of total households)

Households with specified number of persons:



However, wages and salaries are not the only source of income connected with work. Many people have already ceased their activity or are unable to work, so they receive retirement pays and pensions. The majority of people (more than 80%) receive these benefits from the Social Insurance Institution. This is the main institution paying out benefits in the framework of the so-called non-agricultural social security system (this system includes also benefits paid out by the ministries to the so-called uniformed services, e.g. soldiers or police officers). In 2012 the value of an average gross monthly retirement pay and pension from the non-agricultural social security system amounted to PLN 1821. Farmers are included in a different system, i.e. in the Agricultural Social Insurance Fund and receive benefits from it. The average gross farmers' retirement pay and pension is lower than that from the non-agricultural system and in 2012 it amounted to PLN 1055 a month.

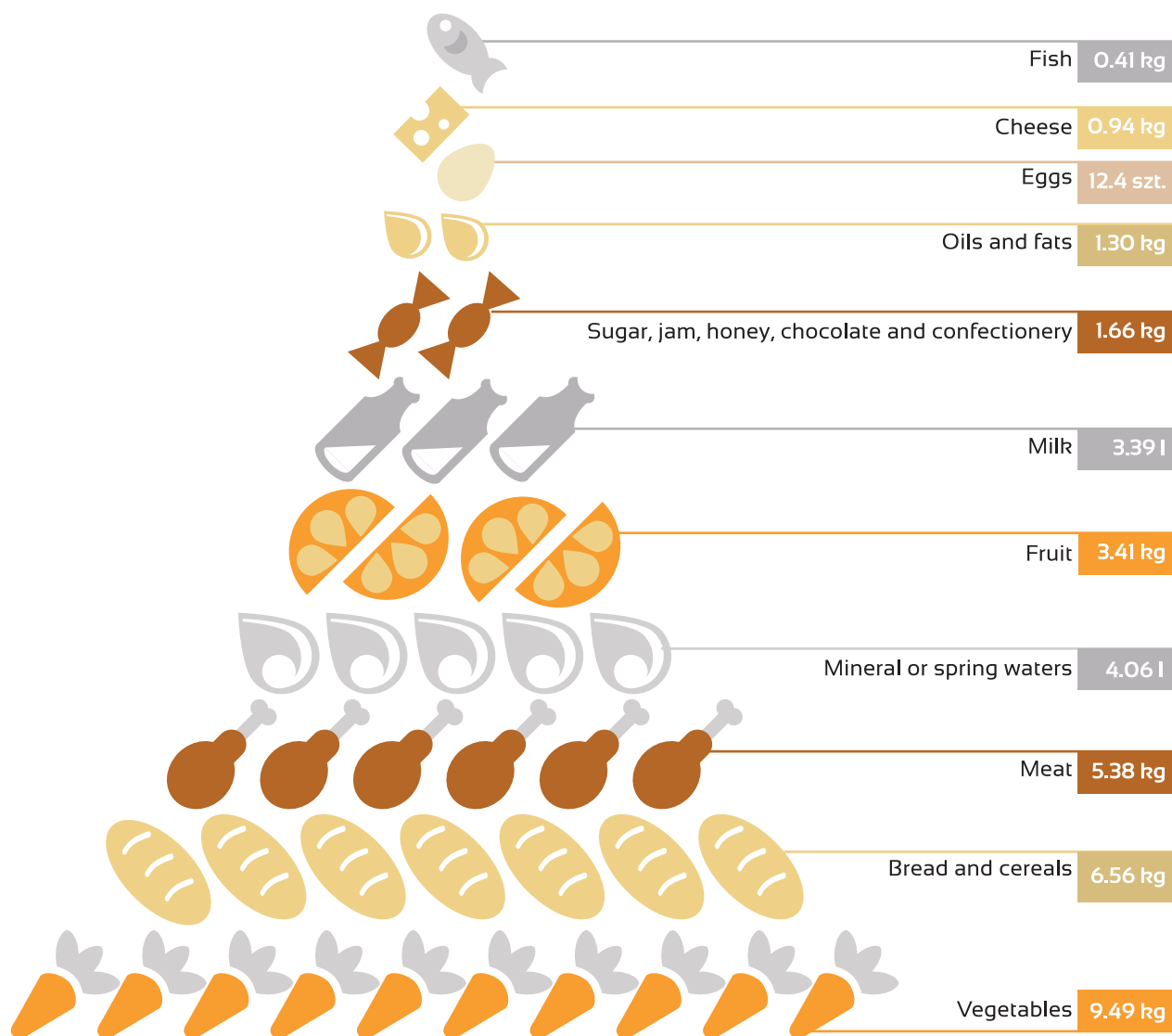
Should you want to learn more not only about income, but also about the expenditures incurred by Poles, I recommend you take a look at the CSO's information on the situation in [households](#).

Do not forget, that a household does not equal a family. It is composed of persons who live together and support one another irrespective of their kinship. Let me give you an example: my uncle lives with his girlfriend, and though they are not married,

they maintain a two-person household, because they prepare food, pay the rent and the TV service fee together. And now some other example: my cousin lives in one house together with her parents; however, she cooks for herself and covers some part of the charges, e.g. for electricity and water. In such a situation we are dealing with two separate households – one composed of the cousin's parents and the other of the cousin herself. Therefore, a household can be made of just one person!

We live with our grandparents and maintain a family budget together. So, this makes us a large seven-person household. Meanwhile, the average Polish household includes less than three persons. Two-person households are the most numerous (ca. 30%), and large households like ours (composed of 6 or more persons) comprise ca. 5% of total households. In statistics, when studying the income of a household, we take into account not only monetary income (e.g. wages and salaries, benefits or profit from stock-exchange investments), but also non-monetary income, that is, donations or goods manufactured for own use. If our household were to be included in such a survey, the value of cultivated vegetables and fruit which we consume at home, would be added to our income.

## Average monthly per capita consumption of selected foodstuffs in households in 2012





## expenditure

Now that we have learnt a lot about income, it is time for expenditure... It would be nice to be able to spend all your income at will. But duties first. As you know, various contributions, including retirement pay, pension and health contributions, are deducted from gross wages and salaries. Some part of income needs to be handed over to the State as taxes. Only after the deduction of these items are we left with an amount called **disposable income** that we can manage at will. In 2012, the average monthly disposable income per person in a household amounted to ca. PLN1270. Let's see how households spend this money. Average expenditure per person in a household is ca. PLN 1045, which is more than 80% of disposable income. The most important items in a family budget are of course expenditure on basic needs, such as food and non-alcoholic beverages, and also housing expenditure, i.e. rent and charges for water, gas and electricity supply). The better the condition of the household, the smaller the part of the budget is consumed by such expenditure. In Poland, expenditure for basic needs comprise ca. 45% of the total expenditure of households – this is less than in 2000 when this percentage was at the level of 49%. Thus, one could conclude that the financial situation of our society has improved slightly. Other important items in the expenditure framework are transport (nearly 10%) and health (ca. 5%). Luckily, life is not all about duties. There is some pleasure to it too, and we spend on it more and more. Currently, we spend ca. 8% of our expenditure on recreation and culture, and almost 3% on restaurants and hotels. We do not invest much in knowledge; expenditure on education comprise slightly above 1% of our total expenditure. If we still have some money left after summing up all these expenditure, we can allocate it to savings.

If I were to briefly summarise the financial situation of my household, I would say it is rather good, maybe even very good (but this is my subjective opinion). As CSO's survey shows, more than 20% of households share my view. Unfortunately, another 20% (one household out of five) assesses its financial situation as poor or very poor. The most households (more than a half) reckon that their financial situation is average.

### Expenditure in households

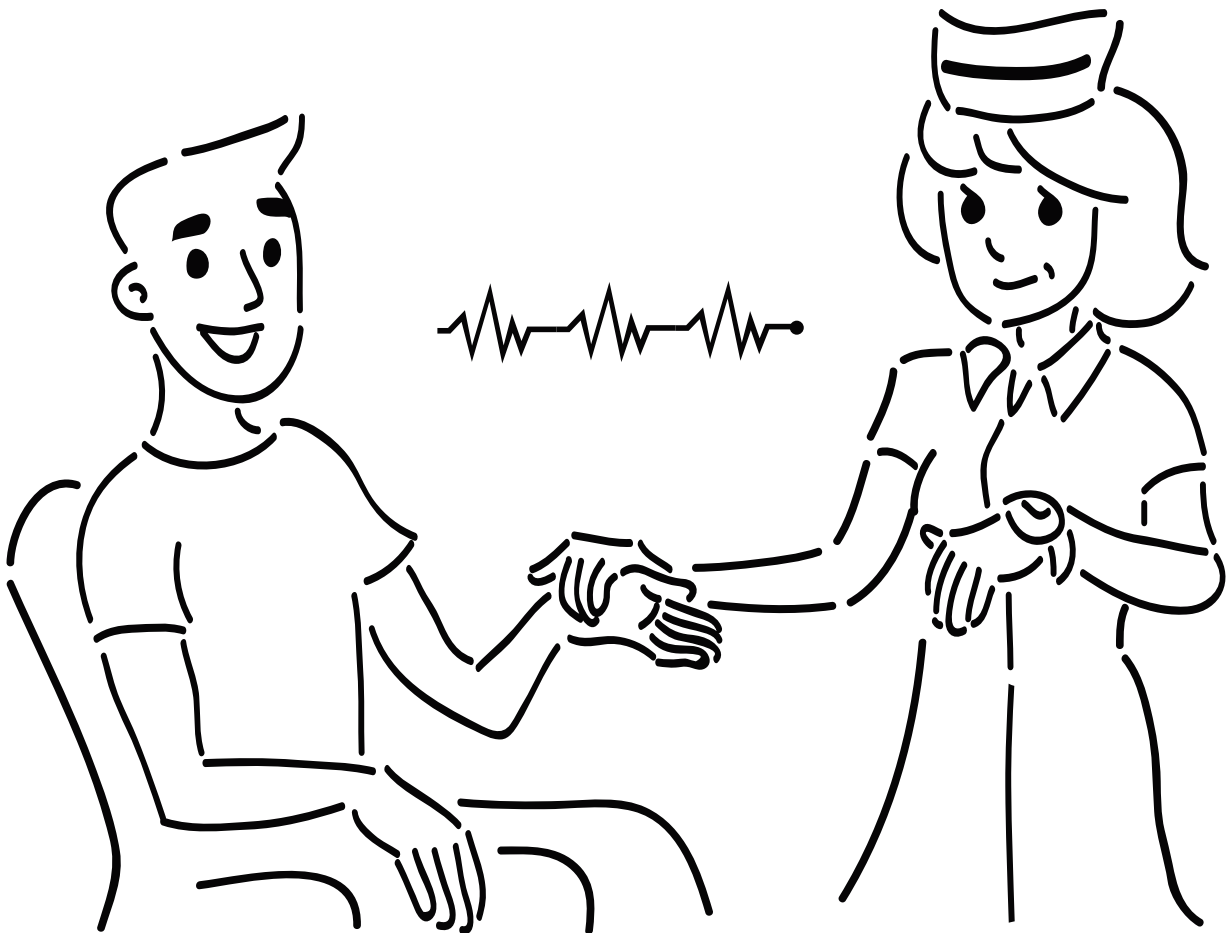
	2012
Average monthly per capita expenditure in household in zlotys	1 045
of employees	1 032
in manual labour position	793
in non-manual labour position	1 331
of farmers	790
of the self-employed	1 257
of retirees	1 159
of pensioners	926



# ...about health



*We all know that health is the most important thing.  
Let's see what the numbers tell us about our health care system  
and our health in general.*



# health care

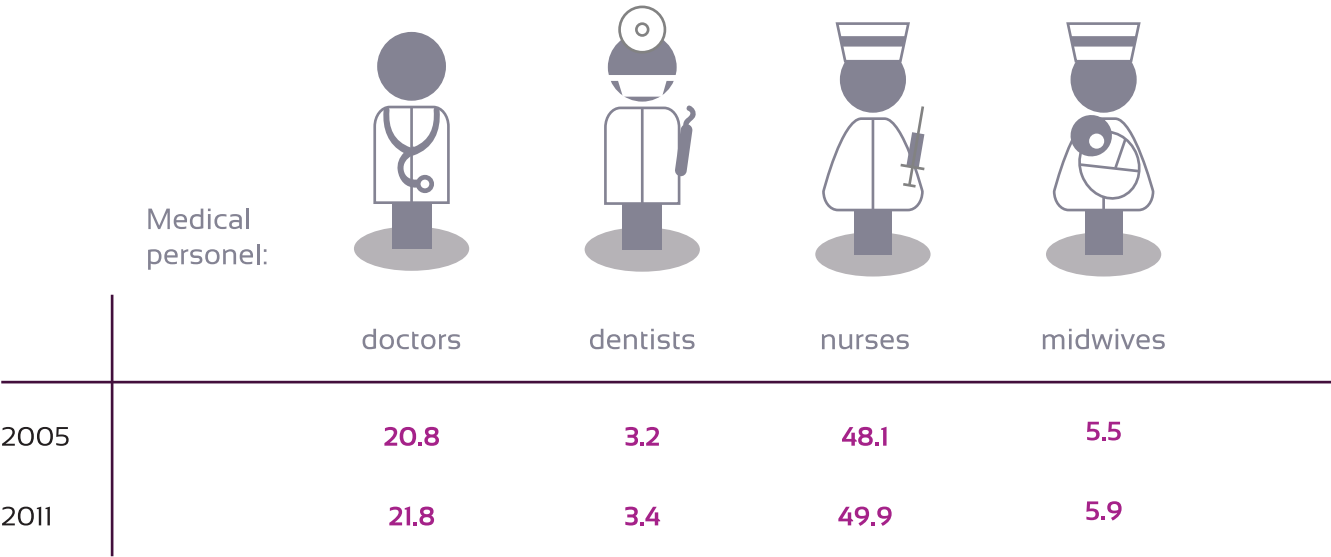
My mum is a nurse and she works in one of 853 hospitals in Poland, the majority of which (ca. 63%) are public facilities. Nurses are the most numerous group among the persons licensed to practise the medical profession, and in 2011 they comprised half of those persons (the second most numerous groups embraces doctors – ca. 25%). My mum, like everybody from the hospital staff, has a lot of work on her hands. This is because the number of patients treated in these facilities amounts to ca. 2 thous. persons per 10 thous. of the population.

However, not every disease is serious enough to be treated in a hospital. In most cases a consultation in a clinic providing out-patient treatment is enough. Usually these are private facilities, which can have an agreement signed with the National Health Fund. In 2011, public out-patient

clinics comprised ca. 14% of more than 19 thous. such facilities operating in the whole country. One facility provides services for nearly 35 thous. persons on average, which is a lot. That is why medical practice is another popular form of out-patient health care service. The inhabitants of Poland use out-patient health care services more often now. In 2011, one person received 6.8 consultations on average, while in 2005 this number amounted to 6.1.

If we were to take into account demographic changes, the real challenge for health care services is yet to come. As you already know, our life expectancy is increasing, and while on the one hand this is great news, on the other it requires the provision of suitable health care for the growing number of elderly persons.

Medical personel per 10 thous. population





## General hospitals, out-patient health care

	2005	2011
	per 10 thous. population	
General hospitals:		
facilities	2.2 <sup>a</sup>	2.2 <sup>a</sup>
beds	49.3	49.0
in-patients (during of the one year)	1 864	2 047
Out-patient health care:		
health care institutions (excluding medical practices)	3.2	5.0
of which non-public	2.4	4.3
doctors consultations provided per capita	6.1	6.8

*a Per 100 thous. population.*

## prevention is better than cure

To avoid serious health-related problems, we have to remember about medical check-ups, owing to which we can prevent various diseases or detect them early enough. If you are employed, your employer should refer you to them. As you start your job, you will undergo an initial medical

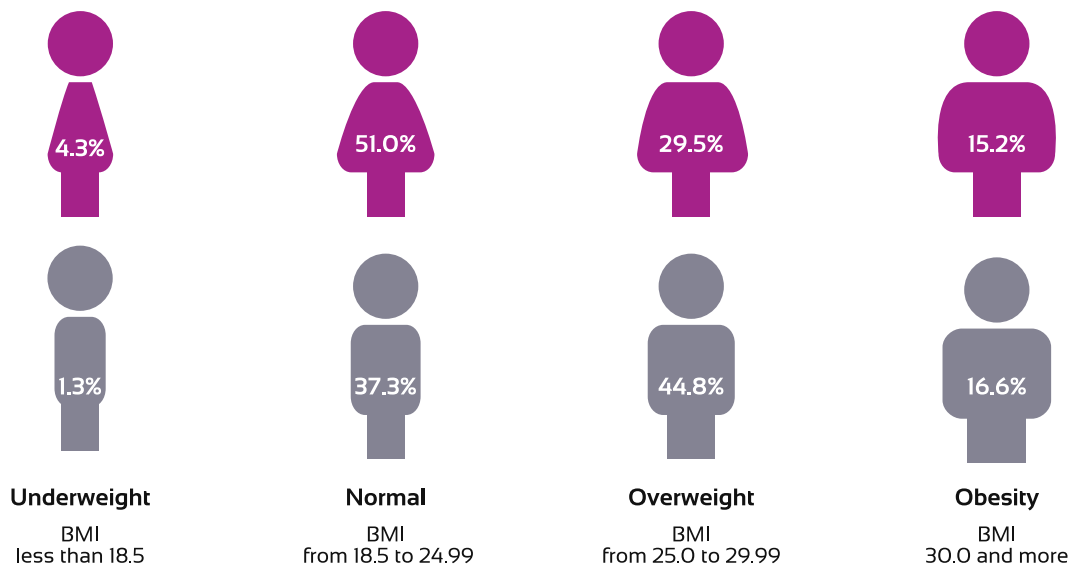
check-up, and then, down the line, you will be subject to periodic and control examinations. The frequency of the latter depends on the level of harmfulness of the factors to which the employee is subjected at work.

I also have a special appeal to women on behalf of my mum – please remember about the important medical check-ups like cytology and mammography! In line with medical recommendations, you should have a check-up at least once every three years. The awareness of this fact is becoming more and more common in Poland. According to the results of the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) conducted at the end of 2009, during the 3 years preceding this survey, almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  women aged 20–69 complied with these recommendations and had their cytological exams. Unfortunately, one out of seven women in this age group

has never had such an examination. More than  $\frac{2}{3}$  women aged 50–69 have undergone a mammography examination, but one out of four has never had it.

Vaccination, which probably every one of us underwent as a child (in line with a compulsory vaccination schedule), is yet another form of prophylaxis. Some vaccinations, however, are aimed at adults. Though not obligatory, they are an option worth taking advantage of to avoid dangerous diseases and complications. In 2009, almost 27% of persons aged 15 or more had vaccinated themselves against hepatitis B (called jaundice), and nearly 22% against flu.

### Structure of persons aged 15 and more by body weight in 2009





Self-perceived health status of population in 2009

Health status	Total	Females	Males
	in % of total population of given sex		
Very good and good	65.7	62.7	69.1
Fair	23.4	25.0	21.5
Bad and very bad	10.9	12.2	9.2



how do we keep fit?

While browsing the data from the latest EHIS, I've learnt that many people suffer from serious health problems. One out of ten Poles assessed his or her health as bad or very bad, and every fourth as fair. Nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  of respondents stated that their health was good or very good. At the same time, almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  of adults are smokers and nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  admit to drinking alcohol.

Unfortunately, not many people maintain a healthy diet. Can you imagine that every third person does not eat any vegetables and fruit during the day? After all, unhealthy snacks, usually combined with the lack of physical activity, inevitably lead to weight-related problems. Overweight persons comprise more than 36% of the adult inhabitants of Poland, and obese persons almost 16%.

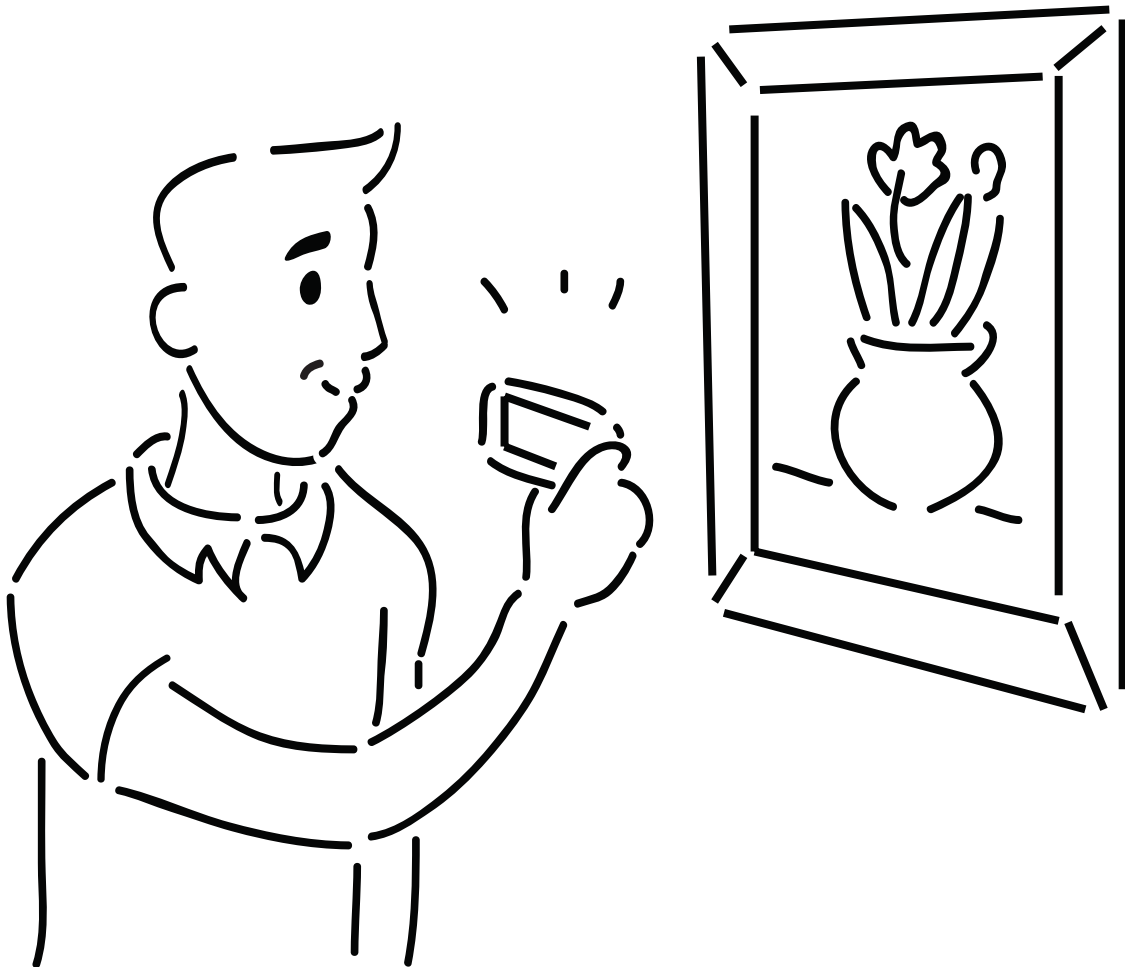
From other CSO survey I have learnt that the most common causes of death in Poland are cardiovascular diseases (in 2011, they caused more than 45% of all deaths) and malignant neoplasms (ca. 24% respectively).

I stay healthy and fit, mostly due to various sports I do regularly (swimming and playing football). I am also an honorary blood donor, so this also keeps me motivated to stay fit. Currently, there are 634 thous. honorary blood donors in the country, this is  $\frac{1}{3}$  more than in 2000, but still too few to satisfy all the needs. Would you like to become one of them?

# ...about leisure



*It's time to relax. What do we do in our spare time?  
Let's find out if my interests are similar to yours.*



# various forms of culture

Who does not like going to the cinema? This is a tricky question, as this form of spending spare time is still very popular, especially among young people. Around 80% of persons aged 15–24 state that they go the cinema. This percentage diminishes with age to only 10% among those aged 65 or more. Rich TV packages and the development of technologies enabling home access to films are competition to cinemas. While the number of cinemas is constantly decreasing, their range of films is increasing. Modern cinemas are nothing like the old ones – multi-screen mini- and multiplexes offer an incomparably more varied repertoire. In 2012, such large cinemas comprised over 20% of all permanent cinemas in Poland and provided ca. 65% of all audience seats.

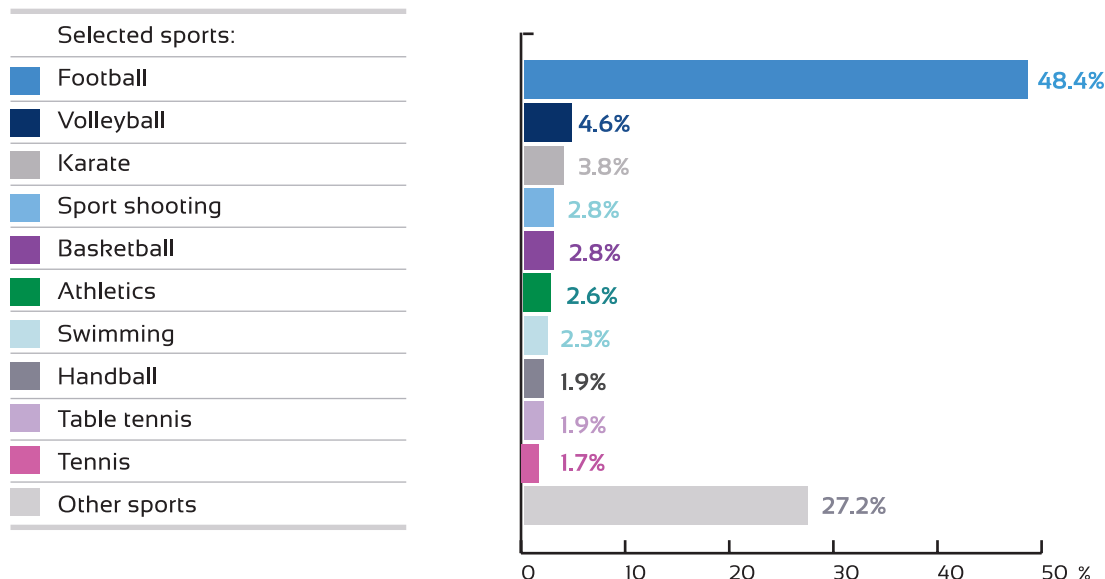
We go to the theatre or philharmonics less frequently than to the cinema, though the size of the audiences has increased as compared to 2005. There are fewer facilities than there used to be, but they can cater for larger number of audience seats. On the other hand, we have more museums and galleries now. These facilities are undergoing positive changes, and attract new visitors with more interesting and modern forms of exposition. Libraries also contribute to the development of culture, though their number has been decreasing during the recent years. The great majority of libraries are public facilities (apart from these, there are scientific and specialist libraries, e.g. the Central Statistical Library in the CSO). In 2011, the most numerous group of persons patronizing libraries in terms of age were persons aged 25–44 (ca. 26% of all readers).

## Culture institutions and participants of cultural events

	2005	2012
Theatres and music institutions	181	174
audience per 1 000 population	252	277
Fixed cinemas	536	447
audience per 1 000 population	652	973
Screens in fixed cinemas	937	1 162
Museums and art galleries	982	1 112
visitors per 1 000 population	562	789
Public libraries and branches	8 591	8 182
borrowers per 1 000 population	192	168



## Practising in sports clubs in % of total in 2012



## sport is healthy

I devote some of my time to use the benefits of culture, but – as I have already mentioned – I also care about my health and fitness. I accomplish this through systematic football training sessions – it is the most popular sport in Poland in terms of training. Among all the persons training in sport clubs, almost a half plays football. The conditions of doing this sport are also steadily improving. Do you know how many football stadiums there are in Poland? More than

2 thous.; however, most of these are small objects (up to 3 thous. seats). During the preparations for the Euro 2012, four huge arenas were built, and each of these can seat more than 40 thous. spectators.

We should note that you do not need a sports club or any organised classes to keep fit. You can go jogging, stroll, swim or follow the example of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of persons active in sports who go on a bike ride.



# on the Web

With the spread of the Internet, there has occurred a real revolution in the ways of spending spare time. More than 62% persons aged 16–74 regularly use the Internet, while in 2005 this number amounted to only 35%. Around 70% of households in Poland have Internet access and this value is close to the average for Europe, where this percentage amounts to ca. 76%. Enumerating all the reasons why we use the Internet would take much too long. Most often we use it to communicate with other people, e.g. via e-mails or social media. The Internet is also a real knowledge mine and not only regarding popular science.

Its resources help us to make decisions on what kind of goods or services we should buy and where to do it. Internet banking, shopping and even reading newspapers and magazines via the Web are becoming more and more popular. I can tell you that my parents are not very happy when I communicate with my friends via the Internet too often, but they themselves are fond of the facilities provided through it, e.g. the option to file a tax return online. We use the Internet mostly at home, but the development of mobile devices can quickly change that. The technological revolution continues...

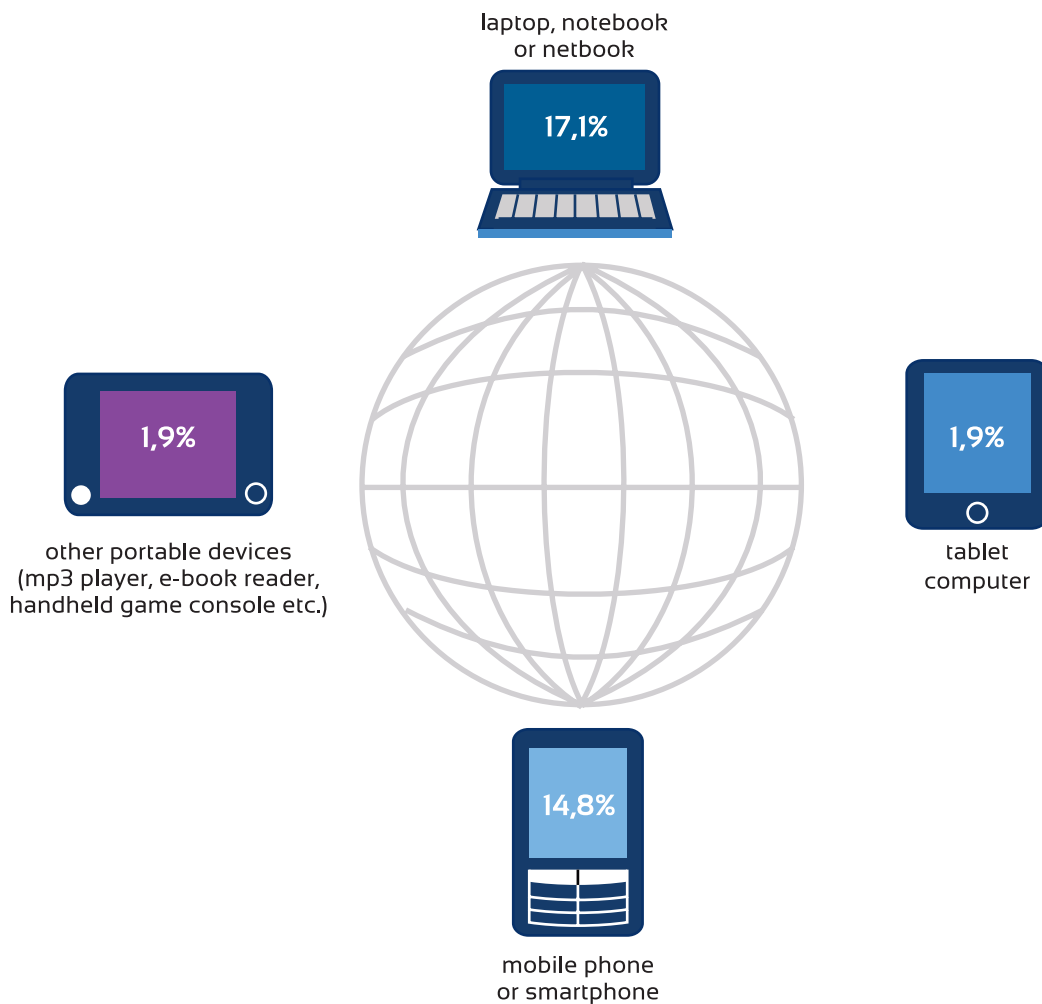
## Persons using Internet by selected private purposes

	2005	2012
	in % of individuals aged 16–74	
Purchase of goods and services	5.4	20.8
Taking part in chat sites, newsgroups or online discussion forums, use of instant messaging, creating and reading blogs and participating in social networks	15.2	42.9
Playing or downloading games, music, images etc.	12.0	28.1
Reading or downloading online newspapers or magazines	12.5	29.7
Listening to Web radios/watching Web television	5.7	28.9
Looking for a job or sending a job applications	4.6	13.7
Internet banking	5.9	32.0



## Persons aged 16–74 using portable devices to access the Internet out of doors in 2012

(in % of individuals aged 16–74)



# ...about environment



*We still haven't had an occasion to talk about the beautiful country we live in and the ways of preserving this beauty. Our country abounds in forests, charming lakes, mountains and the shimmering sea. Did you know that Poland is one of the most bio-diversified countries in Europe?*



# in the bosom of nature

Nearly ⅓ of the country's area has been allocated to legally-protected areas, including national parks, reserves, and scenic parks. The highest form of protection is offered by national parks (23 such parks in Poland). Nine of them have been entered onto the list of biosphere reserves (the Babia Góra National Park, the Białowieża National Park, the Bieszczady National Park, the Tuchola Forest, the Kampinos National Park, the Karkonosze National Park, the Polesie

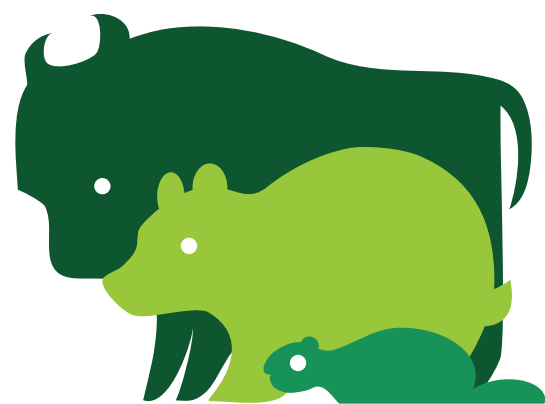
National Park, the Słowiński National Park, and the Tatra National Park). What is more, the Białowieża National Park has been recognised as a national heritage site. Owing to the care for these areas, we can now pride ourselves on our unique species of fauna and flora, including the European bison (can you imagine that we have the most specimens of these in the world – 1204, i.e. more than ¼ of the whole population?).

## Selected legally protected areas in 2012

	In thousand hectares	In % of total area of the country	Per capita in m <sup>2</sup>
Total	10 149.3	32.5	2 634
National parks	314.6	1.0	82
Nature reserves	165.5	0.5	43
Landscape parks	2 528.6	8.1	656
Protected landscape areas	6 992.1	22.4	1 814

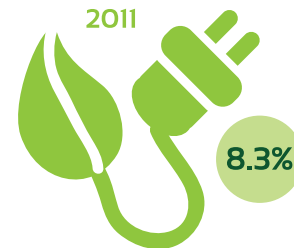
## Number of the main species of the protected animals

	2005	2012
European bison	901	1 204
Chamois	138	290
Bear	164	158
Beaver	43 499	88 974
Lynx	231	309
Wolf	800	1 050
Capercaillie	484	451
Black grouse	1 995	567





## The share of energy from renewable sources in electricity consumption (in %)



## sustainable development

Reconciling economic development with environmental care is a global challenge. You have surely heard about the need for sustainable development, the fundamental principle of which is fulfilling the needs of current generations without jeopardising the chances of the same of the future generations. The **energy efficiency** of the economy is of key importance here (yes, I know it's a complicated term – let me explain it to you...). The economy is energy efficient when it uses the least energy to manufacture products and provide services. Poland, despite a huge step forward in its energy efficiency, still has enormous potential in the field of saving energy. To make further improvements, various measures are being implemented aimed at e.g. changes in production technologies to modern solutions, which make it possible to reduce energy consumption. The balance between economic

development and environmental protection is facilitated by the utilisation of renewable-energy sources (e.g. sun and wind). The share of energy acquired in this way in the total consumption of electricity in Poland is steadily growing. The development of the municipal infrastructure which supports protection of environment also corresponds with sustainable development principles. Unfortunately, its condition in Poland is not very good, though it is improving, among others, owing to investments co-financed by EU funds. For example, let me just tell you that the length of the sewerage network has increased from ca. 51 thous. kilometres in 2000 to nearly 118 thous. kilometres in 2011, and the number of sewage-treatment plants grew during that time by over 30% (from ca. 2.5 thous. to 3.2 thous.).

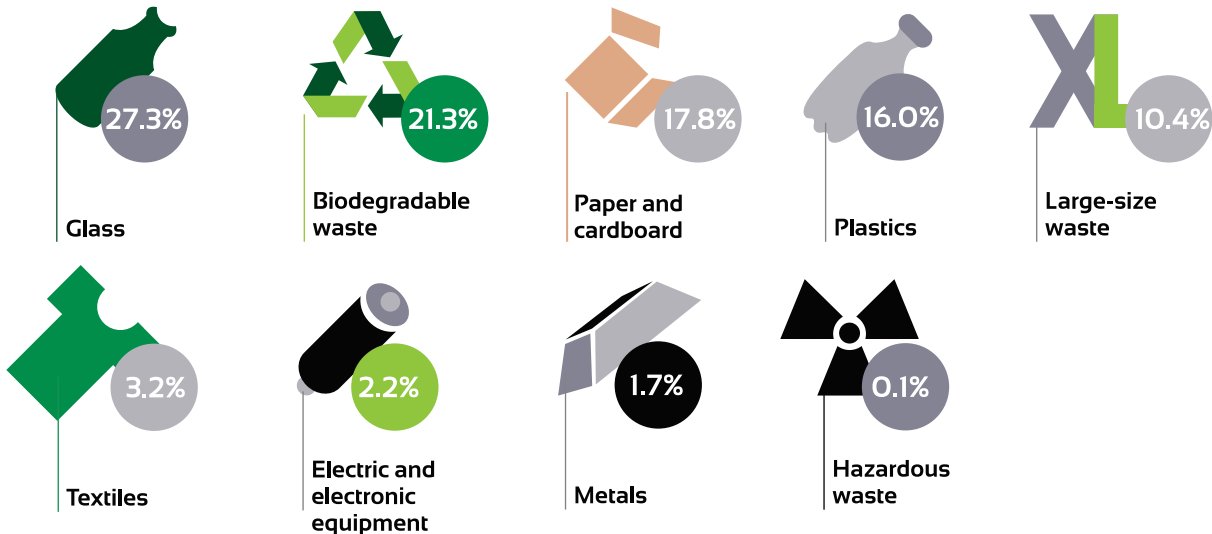


## ecological education

My parents are very sensitive when it comes to the matters of respecting the natural environment and continue to inculcate ecological foundations in me and my sisters. I know perfectly well that every man can do a lot to protect the environment, e.g. by the good habits of saving energy and water or scrupulous waste segregation. As a society, we still have plenty to do in this respect. In Poland, slightly over 41% of all packages entering the market are being recycled. The most recycled materials include paper and cardboard (nearly 59%), and the least is plastic (almost 23%). The recycling of household-glass packages amounts to ca. 45%.

Taking up various actions for the benefit of ecological education is becoming more and more popular, owing to which our awareness how to care for the environment can grow. Recently, in my small sister's nursery school there has been an activity connected with the collection of used batteries. For every battery they collected, the children got a pot plant. Gosia was really involved in this action and brought not only used batteries, but also good ones removed from household appliances... Well, the alarm clock and the torch does not work any more, but at least we have got a considerable collection of pot plants!

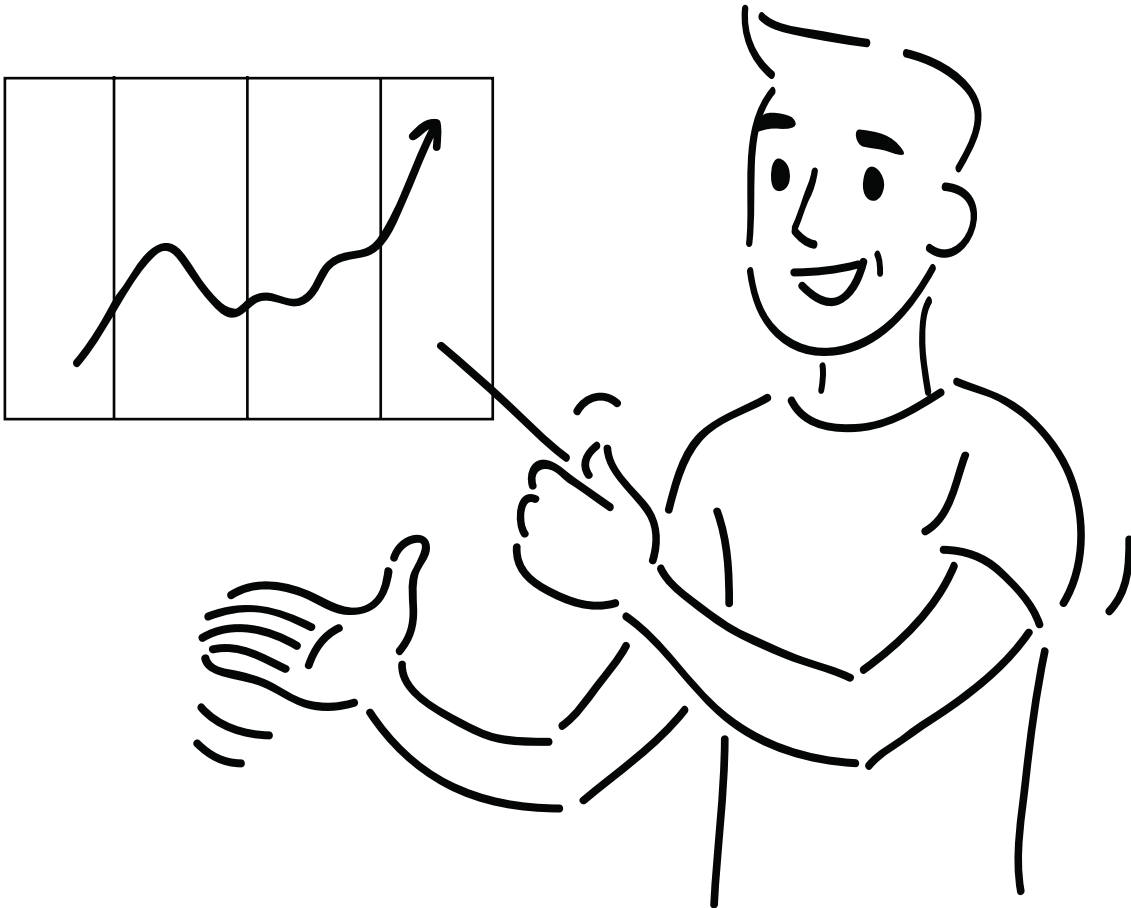
### Structure of municipal waste collected separately in 2011



# ...about economy



*I have already told you how I spend my free time, but I haven't mentioned my other interest yet, which is economics. I think that everyone should know what makes his or her country go forward and what the gross domestic product (GDP) – which raises so many emotions – really is. But let's keep things in order...*

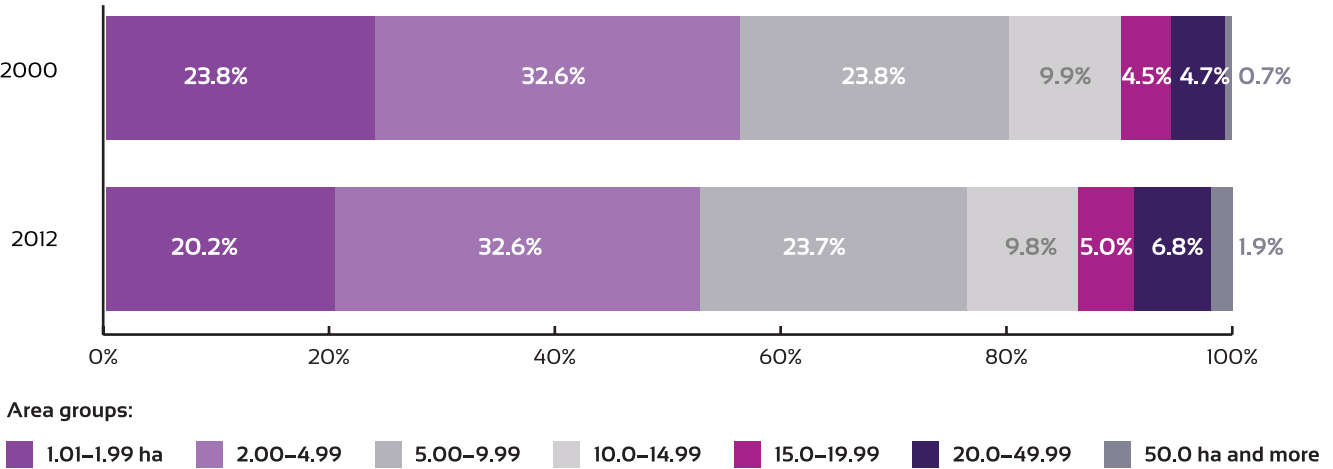


Agriculture, industry and construction, services – these are the basic sectors of the economy. While we are observing various countries in the world, we can spot that in those most underdeveloped, the economy is based mainly

on agriculture. Countries that are better developed gain larger benefits from industry, and the most technologically-developed countries.

## agriculture

Structure of private farms exceeding 1 ha of agricultural land by area groups



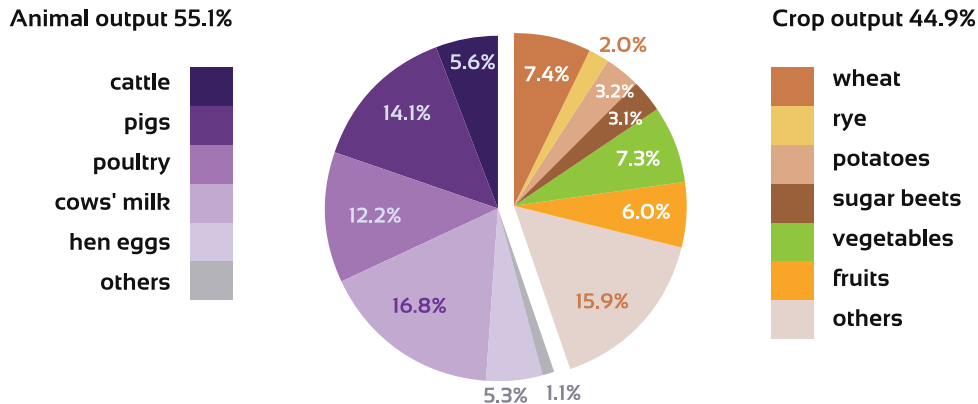
Agriculture still plays an important role in the Polish economy. Almost 13% of all employed persons work in this sector, and the share of agriculture in GDP (I will explain the meaning of this indicator at the end of this chapter) runs at the level of 3-4%. Despite the downward trend that has been observed

in recent years, Poland is still one of those EU Member States with the highest proportion of agriculture in its GDP. Furthermore, it is among the largest agricultural producers in Europe. Have you ever wondered what part of Poland's area is devoted to arable land, that is areas used for agricultural purposes? Well, it is half the country's area.





## Structure of market agricultural output by products in 2012 (current prices)



**Agricultural production** can be divided into livestock production (raising and breeding) and crop production (cultivation). A larger proportion of the product structure of agricultural production falls to livestock production (ca. 55%), which is dominated by pig breeding. In crop production, the most frequently included are cereals (the most popular being wheat; and here is an interesting fact – after Russia, Poland is the second largest producer of rye in the world). Polish agricultural and food products enjoy huge popularity abroad. Polish food products, livestock as well as animal and crop products, which now increasingly often come from organic farms, are being exported on a large scale.

My grandparents live in the countryside and for many years they have been dealing in horticulture – they grow apples, and thus contribute to the high Poland's position as the 5th-largest apple producer in the world. Their farm is not big – 4 ha in total (the total area of an average private farm amounts to 10.4 ha). My grandparents used to have a few cows and pigs, but today they only keep hens for their own use (did you know that on average a hen can lay 211 eggs a year?). The contemporary countryside is much different from that recalled in my dad's memories of his childhood. Much work has been automated and farmers tend to profile their businesses towards one particular specialisation (dairy-cattle raising or the cultivation of a selected plant species). One thing has not changed. Work in agriculture is still hard and demanding.

# industry and construction

Industry and construction play very important role in the Polish economy. Jointly they comprise ca. 29% of the GDP and create around 30% of all jobs. Then it comes as no surprise that everyone waits for monthly information from the CSO on industrial and construction and assembly production. Let's start with **industry**. It comprises various types of activity, grouped into sections. The first one is mining and quarrying. As you know, Poland abounds in natural resources. Our rich hard coal and lignite deposits make mining and quarrying, though not the largest type of economic activity, one of the most strategically-important. Another important element of the economy are activities consisting of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply for the country. Poland is one the main European energy producers and a substantial part of this energy is derived through the utilisation of hard coal.

The most substantial share in industrial production (over 80%) falls to the section encompassing enterprises dealing in the manufacturing and processing of various products – from food to cars and gliders. The operation of these facilities, in line with the classification in force in statistics, is called manufacturing. Can you indicate the most important sections of industry in manufacturing in Poland? Food industry is the most important – it comprises more than 15% of production of industry in total. Automotive and metallurgic industries also have an invariably substantial share (ca. 10% each), despite a difficult situation on European outlets. In recent years, the significance of the manufacturing of coke and refined petroleum products has increased considerably (to over 7% of industrial production).

## Production of selected products



Computers



Television receivers

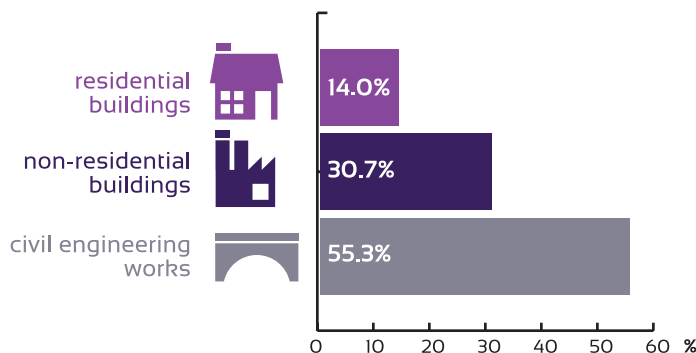


Passenger cars

	in thousand units		
2000	142	6 287	532
2005	390	6 733	540
2012	4 520	20 480	540



## Structure of construction and assembly production by type of constructions in 2012 (current prices)



These are not the only important goods produced in our manufacturing enterprises. Let's not forget about the chemical industry, the manufacture of electrical equipment, machinery, computers, paper and wood, and also of products made of these resources, as well as about many other industries. Our industry is highly diversified, isn't it? Polish products are famous for their quality, which makes it possible for the majority of them to be sold on foreign markets. Poland also attracts many foreign investors, who are eagerly opening their new manufacturing plants in our country. Did you know that Poland is one of the largest producers of household appliances and electronic devices in Europe? To complete our information on industry, let me just mention the fourth, smallest section, namely water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. Any presentation on the Polish economy would be incomplete without **construction**. For many of you it probably means the construction of various buildings (residential houses or office blocks) – and that is right, as such units are a common sight here. Until recently building construction has had the largest share in construction and assembly production. In recent years this situation has changed

a lot, largely due to European Union funds. Enormous investments started in the whole country aiming at the development and modernisation of transport and municipal infrastructure. As a result, currently more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of construction and assembly production is made of two almost equal types of construction enterprise activities – the first is building construction, and the other, called in general civil engineering, encompasses the construction of roads, bridges, telecommunication and electricity lines, and other infrastructure facilities. Specialised construction works comprise the third, a slightly smaller type of activity and they include various works from land development, the preparation of electric and water and sewerage installations to papering and painting. If we were to take a look at the classification of various civil structures, the largest share (more than 55%) in the structure of construction and assembly production falls to civil engineering works. Unfortunately, 2012 was unfavourable for construction. The country did not manage to achieve such good results as in the period of preparation for Euro 2012. However, I hope that better times are ahead – as you already know I am planning to tie my future to the construction industry...

# services

The services sector in Poland is gradually developing. Owing to this, ca. 57% of our GDP is created there, and ca. 57% of all employed persons have found jobs in this particular sector. I would like to present you the scope of this sector, but the description would take too many pages – it is so diversified. I have already mentioned some of the services before, while telling you about education, health care, culture, and tourism. However, this is only a fraction of this sector. If we take a look around, we will notice that services are present everywhere, including financial, administrative, media- and communication-related, catering, etc. Some of these are highly specialised. Let me just present you some information on a type of activity we know from everyday life, namely **retail trade**. This is the latest type of service activity, as it generates almost 17% of GDP.

You probably cannot even imagine the value of retail sales per capita. In 2012, it amounted to ca. PLN 17.6 thous. You have to know, however, that retail sales do not include only consumer products, that is the products we – the consumers – buy to fulfil various needs. It includes also non-consumer products (e.g. construction materials) and sales in catering facilities. When it comes to shopping I prefer small stores near my house. They are still the most numerous group, but year after year their number decreases. Currently, among all 345 thous. stores, ca. 90% are stores of an area smaller than 100 m<sup>2</sup> (in 2005 this amounted to 94%). Furthermore, the number of large-format stores, offering a wider selection of goods, is continually increasing.

## Shops by sales area in 2012

	Total	99 m² and less	100–399 m²	400–999 m²	1000 m² and more
Number of shops (in thousand)	345.0	311.5	23.0	7.3	3.2
Structure (in %)	100.0	90.3	6.7	2.1	0.9



## Structure of retail sales by groups of goods (current prices)



Before ready products arrive on store shelves, they have had a long way to travel. So, now a few words about **transport**. While travelling by car we tend to complain about the large number of trucks on the roads transporting various products – food, construction materials, cars, machines, and even animals. Indeed, road transport is used to haul the largest amount of cargo (more than 80%). Some cargo is transported using railway transport (ca. 13%). However, these are not the only forms of transport. Small amounts of goods are transported using water transport (maritime or inland) or air transport, while oil and gas are pumped in pipelines.

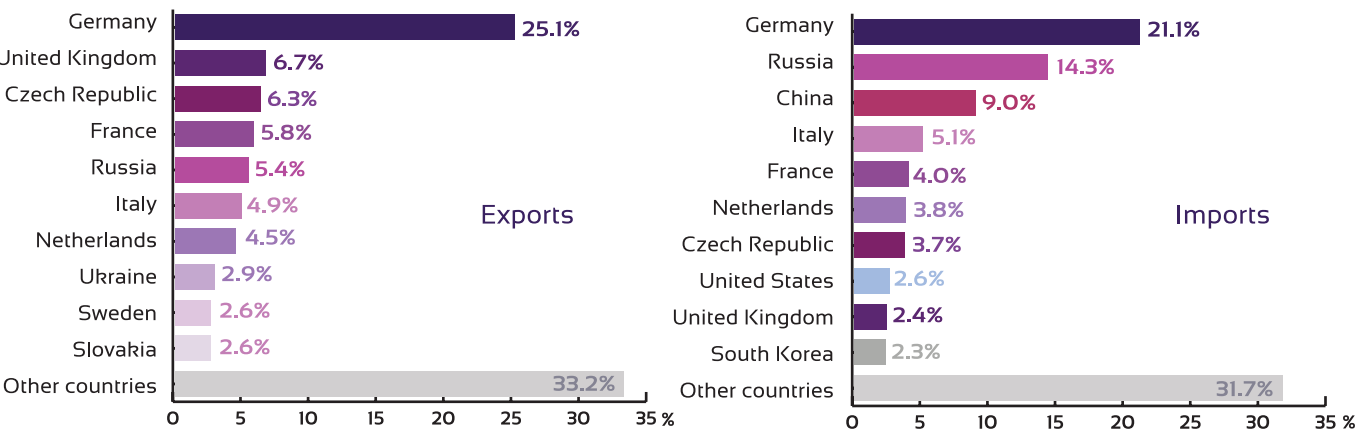
Transport services include also passenger carriage. In 2012, the number of passengers transported using various means of transport (excluding urban transport) amounted to ca. 779 million. This may appear to be a lot; however, in fact it is fewer than in the previous years. The number of persons using road transport is decreasing, yet it is still the most popular type of transport, with more than 60% of passengers using it. The second place falls to railway transport, which is being used by ca. 30% of travellers.

# foreign trade

Exports and imports (meaning foreign trade) are very important to the economy, and the way they develop to a large extent influences the economic growth of our country. The growth of foreign trade largely depends on the economic conditions of the countries we trade with. For many years now, the value of imported goods has been higher than the value of the exported ones. This has resulted in a negative balance of trade (the difference between exports and imports). To make it easier for you to imagine how high the sales in foreign trade are, let me just tell you that per one inhabitant of our country the value

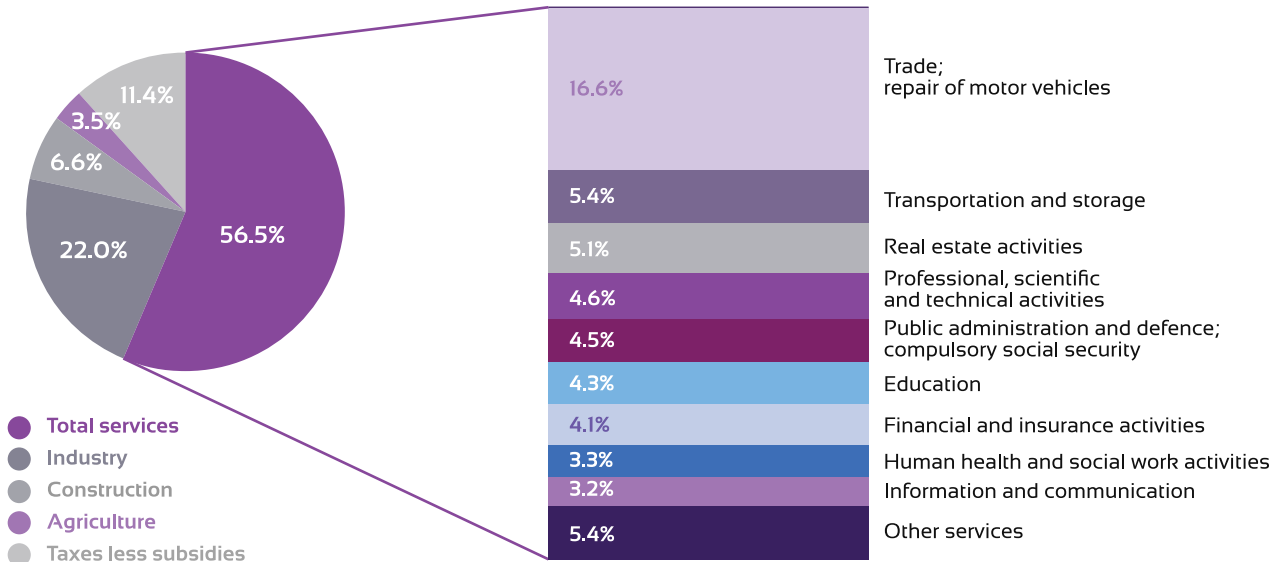
of exports amounts to PLN 15.5 thous. and of imports to PLN 16.5 thous. When compared with other countries of the world, we place 24th when it comes to the value of exports and 21st in respect of imports. I am curious if you know with which country we trade the most? Of course with our western neighbour – Germany. Trade with this country (both exports and imports) makes up over 20% of our foreign trade. Many exported goods are also transported to the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, France, Russia, and Italy; on the other hand, we import a lot of goods from countries like Russia or China among others.

Structure of foreign trade turnover by main partners in 2012





## Structure of GDP generation in 2012 (current prices )



## gross domestic product

The growth of the economy can be measured on the basis of multiple statistical data, but the basic indicator of economic growth is the GDP (gross domestic product) dynamics. The calculation of the value of gross domestic product is a complicated process, implemented in accordance with the rules applied by the majority of countries in the world (within the framework of the so-called system of national accounts). **GDP** is the sum of the value of all products and services produced within a country in a given period of time (it is calculated for a quarter or a whole year). For products or services to be included in a GDP account they have to be final products – meaning the ones that are not used in any further production process (they are meant for the end user).

GDP can be calculated using three methods; let me tell you about them in simple words. The **production approach** consists of summing up the values of products manufactured and services provided in a given time (meaning gross value added) by all entities operating within a given country. But this is not the end of our calculations. In order to close the account, we have to add taxes to the obtained sum (e.g. VAT or excise tax) and deduct from it various subsidies paid out by the State or the European Union. We should remember, however, that GDP includes not only the output of enterprises, but also the production of other entities, e.g. households.

Another way of calculating GDP is the **income approach**, consisting of summing up all incomes acquired in a given period by the holders of the so-called means of production, that is labour (e.g. wages and salaries, retirement pays), capital (among others, entrepreneurs or natural persons' profits), and land (rental income). The third method consists of summing up all expenditures incurred in a given period of time (the **expenditure approach**). For all those particularly interested in this matter, I have prepared a diagram showing the GDP distribution structure. Of course all these methods have to lead to one and the same result!

GDP is calculated in the currency of a given country (nominal value). The problem is nominal GDP growth does not have to indicate a real increase in domestic production. In order to assess real economic growth, we have to eliminate the impact of prices. This can be done by using – just like professional analysts – **GDP at constant prices**, which means after calculating it as if the prices had not changed year by year.

Enough of theory, it is time for numbers. In 2012, GDP at constant prices was 1.9% higher than a year before. This is a slight economic growth rate (especially when we compare it with 2006 or 2007 when GDP increased at a rate of more

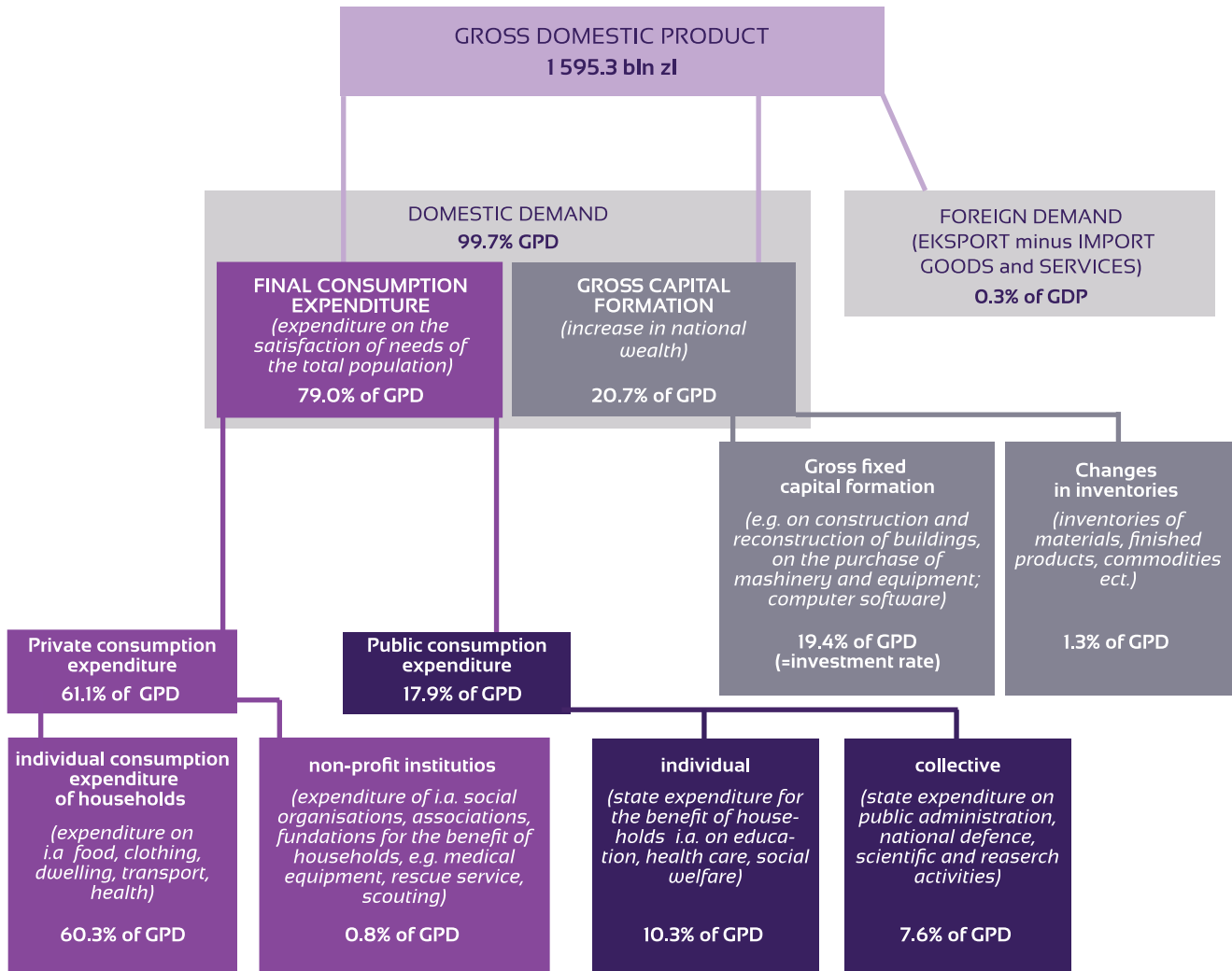
than 6%). However, taking into account the general situation in the European Union, we should state that Poland is faring pretty well (in 2012, GDP in the whole of the EU decreased by 0.3% in comparison to the year before).

GDP is a measure of economic growth and should not be identified with social development. Please remember – GDP growth does not have to always indicate the improvement of social well-being. To illustrate the level of social wealth we can use, among other things, GDP per capita. In order to compare the situation in various countries using this rate, we use the so-called **purchasing power parity**. This is a type of foreign exchange rate, which aims at converting the value of GDP in domestic currency to a common, conventional currency, thus eliminating the impact of the differences in price levels between countries (needless to say, in different countries the same products and services have varying prices). The conventional currency adopted in the European Union is purchasing parity standard (PPS). GDP per capita in Poland measured in PPS is much lower than EU average (in 2011, it amounted to 64% of this average, which makes us the last but four country in this respect). However, we are reducing this gap year after year.





## Distribution of gross domestic product in 2012



*This is the end of our journey through the basic fields of statistics, abundant in data. It was not that difficult, was it? I hope that I have aroused your interest in statistics.*

*Are you now ready to answer the question how many (statistically speaking...) persons there are in an average household in Poland? Perfect! You should also be aware why it is important for a country to incentivise having more children or how gross domestic product is calculated.*

*In fact, this is merely a fraction of the plethora of information that can be accessed owing to Polish official statistics. Should you want to get to know more, you are invited to visit Central Statistical Office's official website ([www.stat.gov.pl](http://www.stat.gov.pl)). Surely, you will find a lot of interesting and useful information. Maybe you will even meet me there.*

*See you!*

