Health and wellness insights

Poland

Life satisfaction 48.6%

ÎĤME

Of respondents in Poland are satisfied or very satisfied with life.

Food insecurity

Of respondents in Poland sometimes or often don't have enough to eat.

Delayed health care 18.2%

Of respondents in Poland with health conditions could not receive care in the last six months.

CHILDHOOD VACCINES

Among parents of children under age 6, 20.2% reported that their child was not up

Those most likely to have their child fully vaccinated and intend to vaccinate

in the future came from more financially

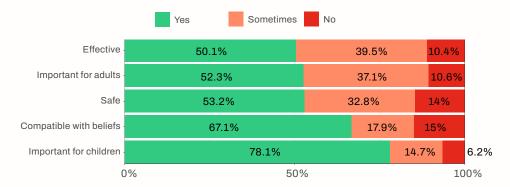
to date on routine vaccines

stable households.

Vaccines

Vaccine confidence

Are vaccines safe, effective, important for children and adults, and compatible with your personal beliefs?

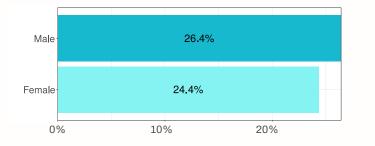


A bar graph showing the percentage of people in Poland who said yes, sometimes, or no to whether vaccines are safe, effective, important for children and adults, and compatible with personal beliefs. Data are from the Pandemic Recovery Survey. For more information, visit www.healthdata.org/node/10700.

Income

Changes in income by gender.

Proportion of respondents by gender who reported having lower income now than before the pandemic.



A bar graph of the proportion of female and male respondents who reported lower income now than before the pandemic. There were not enough responses from respondents who identified as non-binary to report in this bar graph. Data are from the Pandemic Recovery Survey. For more information, visit www.healthdata.org/node/10700.

Education

Decrease in academic skill by student gender.

Proportion of students who experienced lower than expected math skills.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

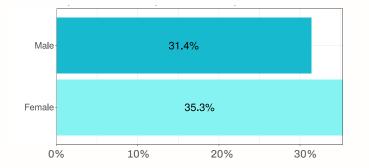
In total, 25.4% of respondents from Poland reported lower household income now than before the pandemic.

DROPOUT RATES

17.3% of students in Poland dropped out of school during the pandemic.

The top reason for dropping out of school

FINDINGS FROM THE PANDEMIC RECOVERY SURVEY



besides graduating was that they could no longer afford it.

A bar graph showing the proportion of students by gender who experienced lower than expected math skills. Data are from the Pandemic Recovery Survey. For more information, visit www.healthdata.org/node/10700.



Survey size

Over 621,000 responses from 21 countries, with **16,249** responses from Poland.



Reasons for delayed care

The most common reason for not receiving care was **inability to pay** (22.6%) followed by treatment or tests unavailable.



Trust

People in Poland considered **health professionals** the most trustworthy and considered the national government the least trustworthy.

Findings come from the Pandemic Recovery Survey (PRS), a collaboration between the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), Ludwig-Maximillian University Munich (LMU), University of Maryland (UMD), and Meta. Respondents were randomly selected in 21 countries between March and May 2023. For more information, please visit https://www.healthdata.org/research-analysis/health-policy-planning/evaluations/pandemic-recovery-survey.