

# Highlights from the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017 - The Digital Transformation: Poland

## Science, innovation and the digital revolution

- In 2016, the level of mobile broadband penetration in **Poland** was 79 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, similar to France, Latvia and the Slovak Republic, but lower than the OECD average of 99 subscriptions [[Scoreboard fig. 1.2](#)].
- Machine-to-machine (M2M) communication is part of the underlying infrastructure for the “Internet of Things”. Between 2012 and 2017, M2M subscriptions increased in **Poland** from 4 to 10 M2M SIM cards per inhabitant, though this remains below the OECD average of 15 [[fig. 1.3](#)].
- The share of researchers working in the business sector increased markedly in **Poland** between 2005 and 2015, from 15% to 35% [[fig. 2.4.2 - see below](#)].
- In 2015, **Poland** had 5 researchers per thousand employed compared to an EU28 average of 8 [[fig. 1.10](#)].

## Growth, jobs and the digital transformation

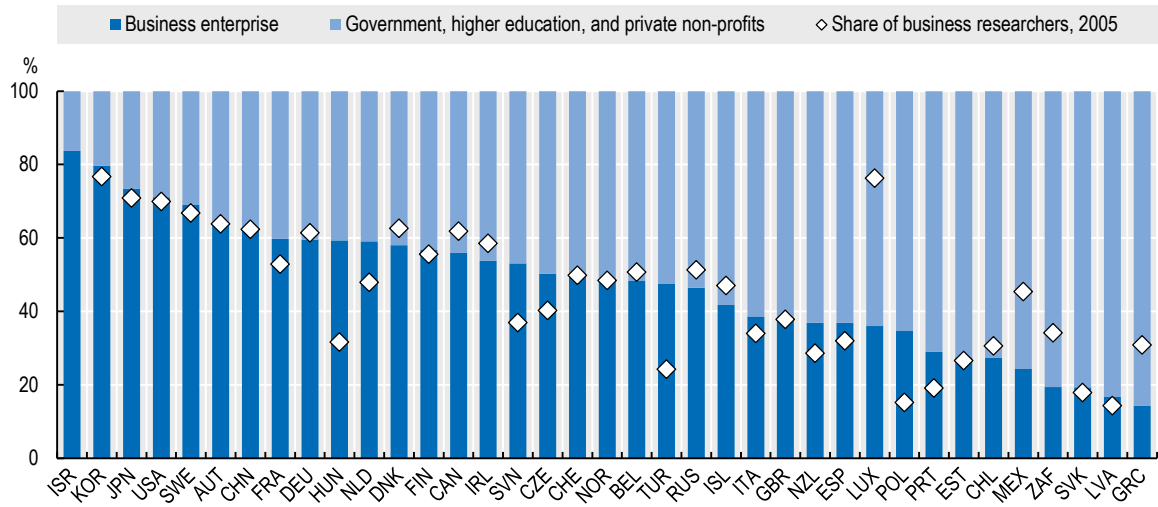
- In **Poland**, the number of robots per thousand workers (1) is lower than the OECD average (6.2) [[fig. 1.29](#)].
- In 2014, 44% of jobs in the business sector in **Poland** were sustained by foreign final demand, up from 37% in 2004 [[fig. 1.38](#)].
- Women in **Poland** earn about 18% less than men, even after individual and job-related characteristics are taken into consideration, and about 15% less when skills differences are accounted for [[fig. 1.41](#)].
- **Poland** experienced a modest gain in average labour productivity during the period 2009-2015 compared to the pre-crisis period 2001-2007 (from 3.0% to 3.7%), mainly driven by construction and services. This is in marked contrast to most other EU countries which experienced declining productivity [[fig. 1.44](#)].
- Between 1995 and 2014, the foreign value added content of exports from **Poland** nearly doubled from 16.1% to 31.6%, one of the largest increases among OECD countries [[fig. 5.6.1](#)].

## Innovation today - Taking action

- In **Poland**, 73% of people aged 16-74 years were Internet users in 2016, up from 40% in 2006 [[fig. 1.57 - see below](#)]; practically all (98%) aged 16-24 used the Internet in 2016, compared to only 41% in the 55-74 age group [[fig. 1.58](#)].
- Among OECD countries, **Poland** had the lowest share of enterprises using cloud computing (8.2%) in 2016 [[fig. 5.3.1 - see below](#)].
- In **Poland**, women accounted for 44% of tertiary graduates in natural sciences, engineering and ICTs in 2015, the highest share among OECD countries and greatly above the OECD average of 31% [[fig. 1.59 - see below](#)].

**Figure 2.4.2 Researchers, by sector of employment, 2015**

As a percentage of total researchers, full-time equivalents

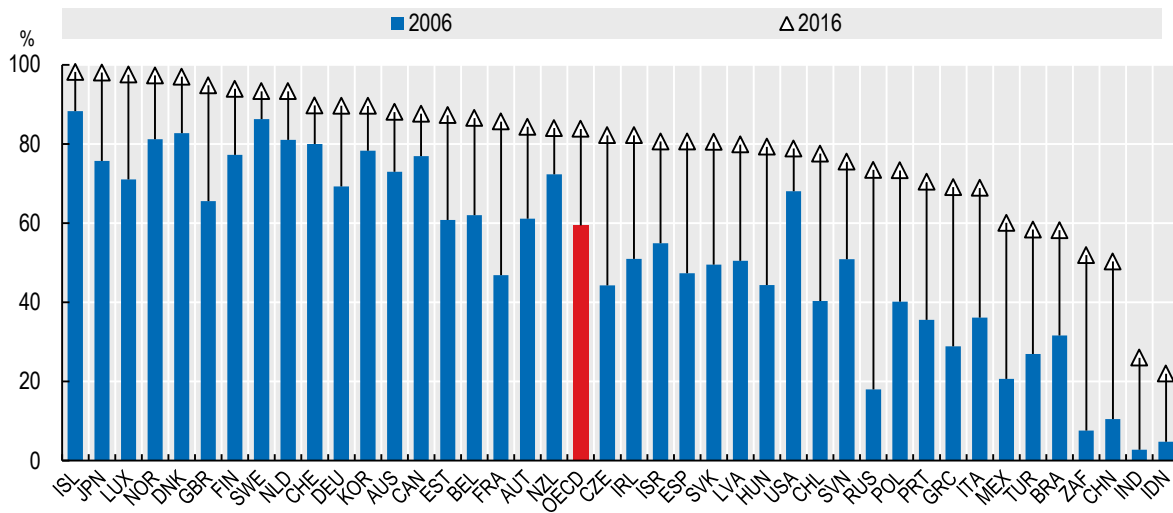


StatLink : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933618536>

Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_scoreboard-2017-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2017-en).

**Figure 1.57 Internet usage trends, 2005-16**

Percentage of 16-74 year-olds using the Internet, 2006 and 2016

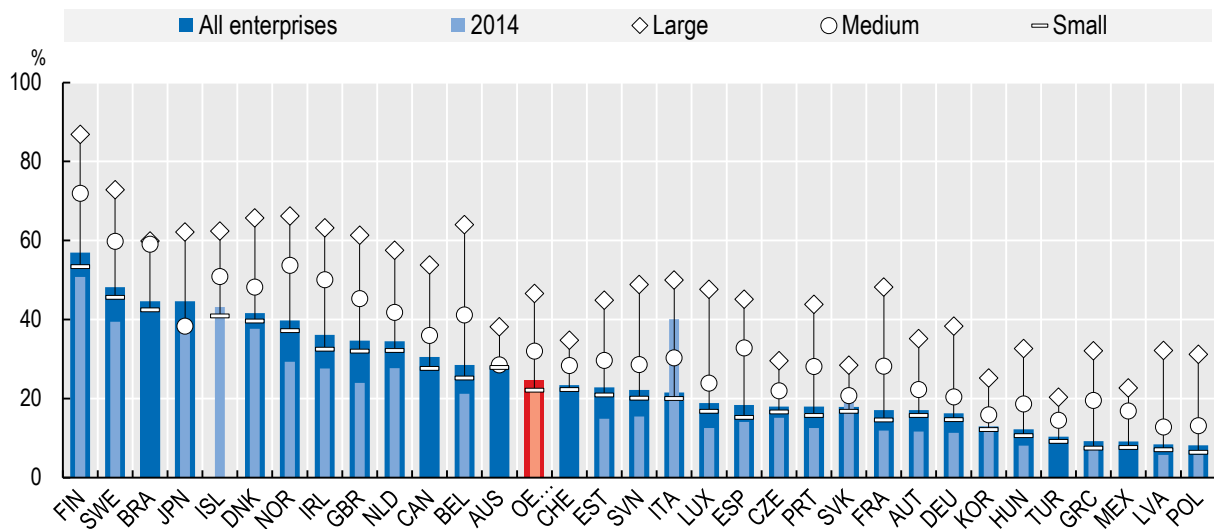


StatLink : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933617928>

Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_scoreboard-2017-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2017-en).

**Figure 5.3.1 Enterprises using cloud computing services, by size, 2016**

As a percentage of enterprises in each employment size class

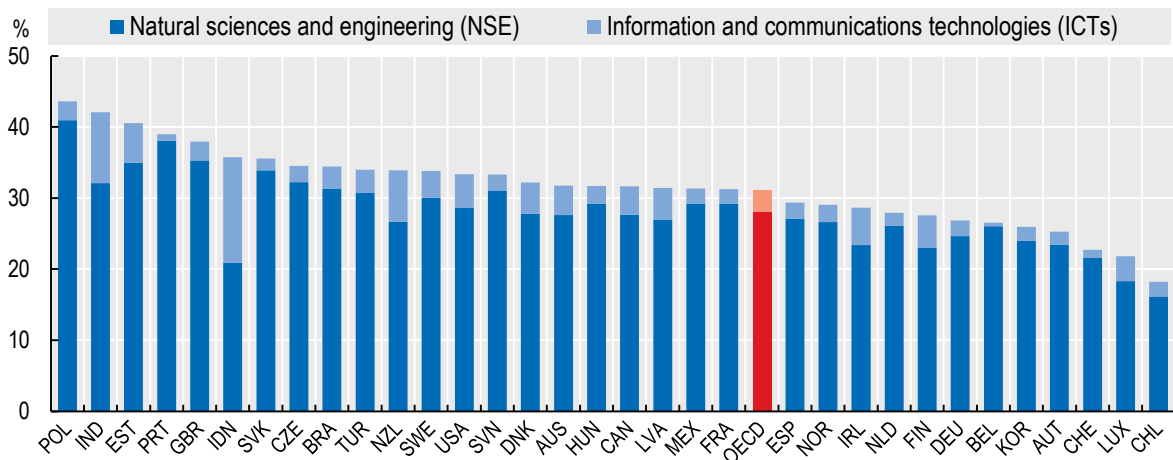


StatLink : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933619638>

Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_scoreboard-2017-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2017-en).

**Figure 1.59 Women tertiary graduates in natural sciences, engineering and ICTs, 2015**

As a percentage of all tertiary graduates in NSE and ICTs



StatLink : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933617966>

Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_scoreboard-2017-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2017-en).

## The OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2017: The Digital Transformation



The 2017 edition of the Scoreboard contains over 200 indicators showing how the digital transformation affects science, innovation, the economy, and the way people work and live.

The aim of the STI Scoreboard is not to “rank” countries or develop composite indicators. Instead, its objective is to provide policy makers and analysts with the means to compare economies with others of a similar size or with a similar structure, and monitor progress towards desired national or supranational policy goals.

It draws on OECD efforts to build data infrastructure to link actors, outcomes and impacts, and highlights the potential and limits of certain metrics, as well as indicating directions for further work.

The charts and underlying data in the STI Scoreboard 2017 are available for download and selected indicators contain additional data expanding the time and country coverage of the print edition. For more resources, including online tools to visualise indicators, see the OECD STI Scoreboard webpage (<http://www.oecd.org/sti/scoreboard.htm>).

## The OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation

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Discover DSTI at [www.oecd.org/sti](http://www.oecd.org/sti) and the OECD's Going Digital project at [www.oecd.org/going-digital](http://www.oecd.org/going-digital).



### Further reading

OECD (2017), *OECD Digital Economy Outlook 2017*, OECD Publishing, Paris.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264276284-en>

OECD (2016), *OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2016*, OECD Publishing, Paris.  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_in\\_outlook-2016-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_in_outlook-2016-en)

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