

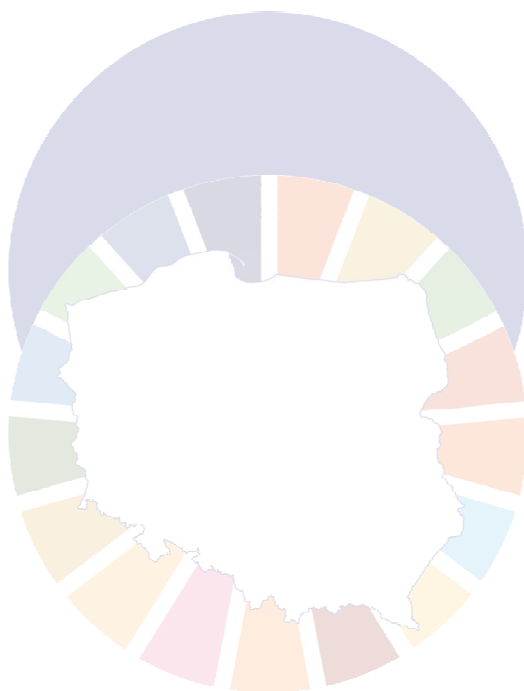
# A picture of Poland Statistics for SDGs



Warsaw 2018

# A picture of Poland

## Statistics for SDGs



Warsaw 2018

Preparation of the publication  
Statistics Poland

Supervised by  
Renata Bielak – Director of Statistical Products Department

Editorial team  
Magdalena Ambroch, Jakub Łobaszewski, Joanna Wójcik, Anna Zielkowska, Magdalena Żero

Typesetting, graphics and cover  
Anna Godlewska, Monika Kowalewicz, Anna Rogalewska, Magdalena Truskolawska

Linguistic review  
Monika Gorzelak

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Dear Readers,

In 2015, Poland became one of 193 countries that signed the UN Resolution on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We fulfill our commitment to make the world better by implementing in our country a responsible development vision, consistent with the message of the 2030 Agenda. This vision sets out priority areas and actions for Poland. Statistics Poland has the honor to participate in the vision related activities, providing the necessary information support and coordinating the process of progress monitoring.

In 2018, Poland is presenting for the first time its advancement towards reaching the SDGs under the Voluntary National Review (VNR). Having that in mind, Statistics Poland is pleased to present an overview publication describing the situation of Poland in the context of 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

The information set out in the publication was inspired by the development priorities for Poland, indicated in the document *Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Poland. 2018 Report*, prepared for this year's VNR. The publication contains only selected indicators monitoring national priorities. The full set is available in the report as well as in the Polish reporting platform ([sdg.gov.pl](http://sdg.gov.pl)), created by Statistics Poland for the purpose of monitoring sustainable development in our country.

I believe that this publication will help you to get more familiar with our country and introduce you to the role that Poland has to fulfill in achieving the Goals of the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, I also hope that it will encourage you to reach for other products of Polish statistics, available at [stat.gov.pl](http://stat.gov.pl).

President  
of Statistics Poland



Dominik Rozkrut, Ph. D.

Warsaw, July 2018



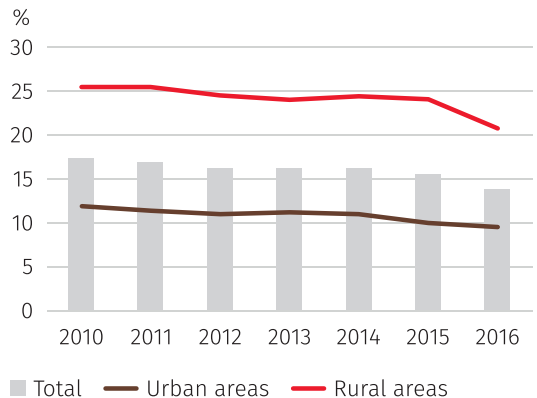
# 1. NO POVERTY

## REDUCE POVERTY

Poles are decreasingly endangered by poverty. A substantial improvement was observed in 2016, when constant monthly financial support for families with children was launched.

However, children (aged 0–17 years) remain the group most threatened by poverty. In 2016, about 16% of them were living below the relative threshold of poverty, while the lowest rate (ca. 10%) was observed among people aged 65 and more. Invariably, inhabitants of rural areas are twice more endangered by poverty than people living in urban areas.

At-risk-of-relative-poverty rate



## IMPROVE DWELLING CONDITIONS

Polish households are less and less overcrowded, however, the overcrowding rate is still one of the highest in the EU.

The improvement is fostered by an increasing number of dwellings – in 2016, there were ca. 371 dwellings per 1000 inhabitants, while in 2010, there were 350. The worst dwelling conditions are observed among the poorest group of society (with the equivalised income below 60% of the median), where in 2016 almost 60% persons were living in households with an inadequate number of rooms. Amongst people with higher income, the overcrowding rate was ca. 37%.

Overcrowding rate



2016	40.7%
2010	47.5%

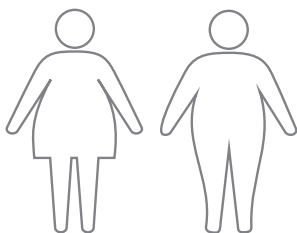
Source: Eurostat

## 2. ZERO HUNGER



### MODIFY NUTRITION HABITS

Prevalence of obesity among adults



2016	25.6%
2010	22.5%

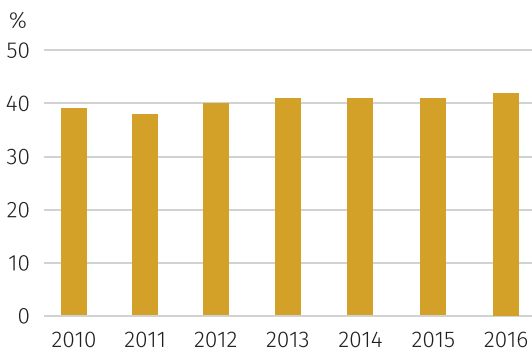
Source: WHO

Poles are increasingly at risk of obesity. In 2016, BMI of every 4<sup>th</sup> adult person was 30 or more.

The growing prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents is a worrying tendency. In 2016, ca. 9% of persons aged 5–19 were obese, while in 2010, it was about 6%. Boys are twice more affected by obesity than girls – in 2016, ca. 13% of them were obese, while for girls, it was 5%.

### REINFORCE COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURE

Percentage of agricultural land area of agricultural holdings exceeding 30 ha



The acreage structure of Polish farms is slowly evolving towards big farms by expanding agricultural land area.

Percentage of agricultural land area of Polish farms exceeding 30 ha constitutes more and more in total agricultural land area of agricultural holdings. However, the average monthly income per capita from an individual farm in agriculture is significantly below the one from self-employment. Despite the growth in this relation observed in 2016 (to approx. 39%), it is still significantly lower than the one recorded in the years 2010–2013.



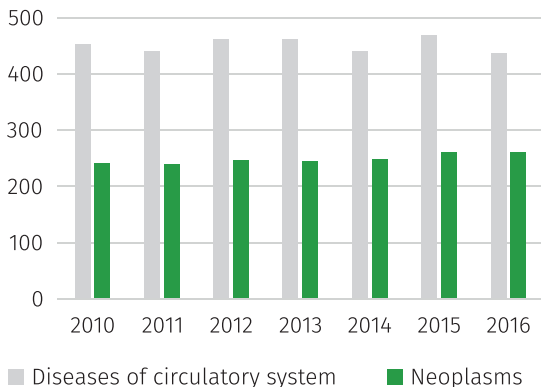
### 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

#### REDUCE CIVILIZATION DISEASES MORTALITY

Civilization diseases are becoming more and more frequent cause of death. Diseases of circulatory system and neoplasms cause ca. 70% of all deaths.

On the other hand, there is a slight improvement in the length of life lived by Poles in good health. In 2016, the number of healthy life years for men equaled slightly over 61 years and for women over 64 years; in both cases, it was more than 2 years longer than in 2010.

Deaths per 100 thous. population (by diseases)



#### IMPROVE ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Availability of medical personnel, especially physicians, for Poles is improving.

In 2016, as in 2010, more than 66% of physicians were specialists. According to the Ministry of Health, the priority areas of medicine (i.e. these with the most insufficient supply of specialists) are, among others, geriatrics and hematology with fewer than 1 specialist per every 100 thousand of population.

Physicians/nurses and midwives per 10 thous. population



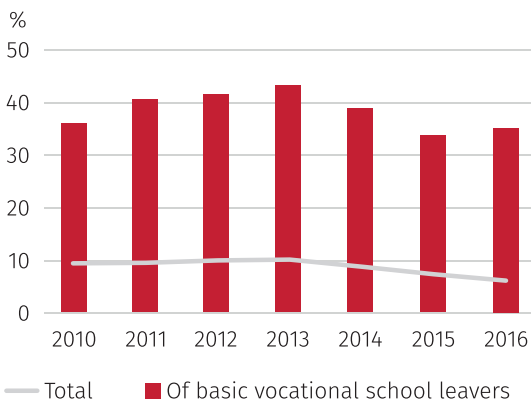
2016	23.9	56.9
2010	20.6	53.7

## 4. QUALITY EDUCATION



### ADAPT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TO MODERN ECONOMY

Unemployment rate

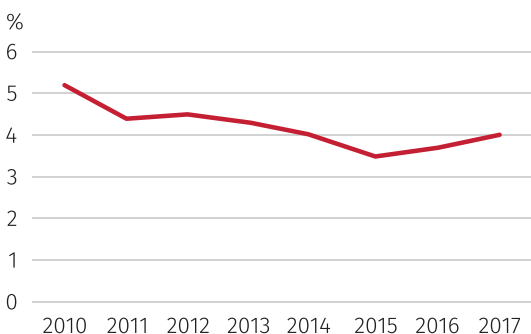


Chances of basic vocational school graduates in the labour market have slightly improved, which may be connected with overall positive tendencies with regard to unemployment in Poland.

Basic vocational education is less and less popular among young people. A share of its graduates in the total number of upper secondary schools graduates decreased to ca. 16% in 2016 from almost 18% in 2010. Basic vocational schools leavers are still twice more endangered by unemployment than their peers achieving tertiary level of education.

### REFINE LABOUR MARKET FLEXIBILITY

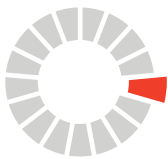
Adults participating in education or training (aged 25–64)



Fewer and fewer adult Poles are engaged in education or training. Their educational activity is one of the lowest in the EU.

Willingness to improve qualifications is gradually decreasing with age: in 2017, it varied from 7.7% for persons aged 25–34 to 1.2% for those aged 55–64. However, in the youngest group, educational activity significantly declined comparing with 2010 (ca. 11%), while among elder groups, it remained rather stable. Women were usually more willing to participate in education than men, and their prevalence was especially visible among persons aged 45–54.





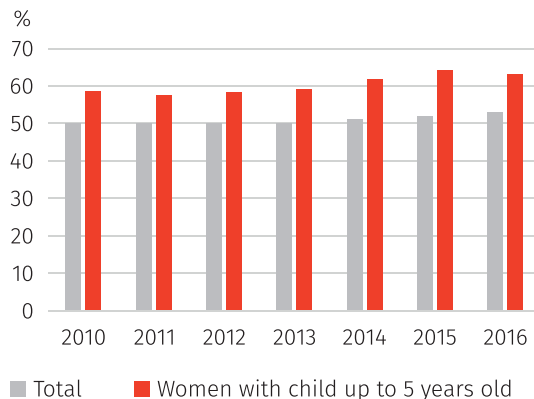
## 5. GENDER EQUALITY

### SUPPORT MOTHERS' ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic activity of mothers with little children has grown.

The return of women to the labour market after a break due to childbirth and child-care is supported by various forms of institutional care (such as nursery, children's clubs, day care worker and nanny). The percentage of children aged 1–3 covered by institutional care increased from ca. 8% in 2013 to 14% in 2016.

Employment rate

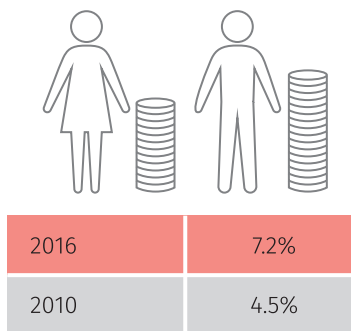


### REDUCE GENDER PAY INEQUALITIES

Polish men earn more than women and this gap is not decreasing.

According to data for 2016, women's gross hourly earnings are on average 7.2% below those of men. However, the gender pay gap varies depending on the occupation. One of the largest gap occurs in the high-income group of people in managerial positions, where women earn over 27% less than men. The smallest difference (ca. 1%) is observed among the office support workers, whose hourly earnings are among the lowest.

Gender pay gap



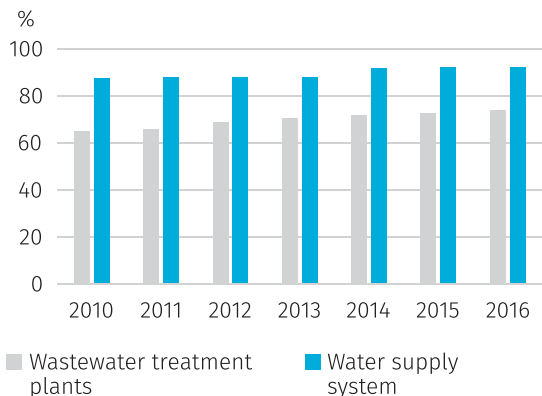
Source: Eurostat

## 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



### RATIONALLY USE WATER RESOURCES

Percentage of population connected to selected municipal infrastructure



The extent of population connected to water supply system and wastewater treatment plants is broadening.

The progress results mainly from the improvement in the rural areas, where the percentage of inhabitants connected to the water supply system grew from 75% in 2010 to 85% in 2016, and the percentage of people connected to the wastewater treatment plants increased from 28% to 41%. Some improvement occurs also in urban areas, especially with regard to wastewater treatment plants, which in 2016 covered 95% of urban population, while in 2010 – 88%.

### INCREASE EXPLOITABLE UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES

Exploitable underground water resources per 100 thous. population



2016	46.5 hm <sup>3</sup>
2010	44.6 hm <sup>3</sup>

The exploitable underground water resources are systematically increasing.

The main source of supplying the national economy with water is surface waters, which cover about 84% of needs. However, they are used mainly for production or agricultural and forestry purposes (above 93%) and, only to a small extent, as drinking water. The main source of drinking water is underground water resources, which cover about 88% of national demand.

Source: Polish Geological Institute – National Research Institute / Statistics Poland



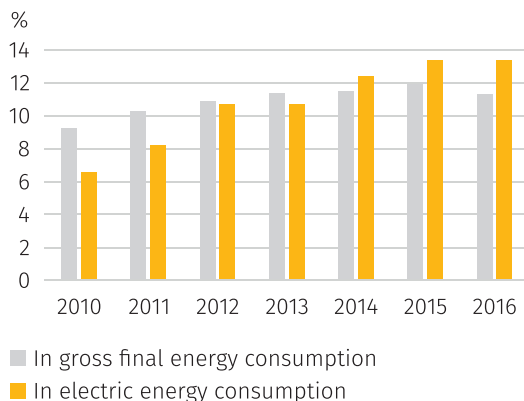
## 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

### LIMIT IMPACT OF ENERGY INDUSTRY ON ENVIRONMENT

The role of renewable energy in Poland is slowly increasing. However, it is still less significant than the average in the EU, where 17% of energy used in 2016 came from renewable sources.

A growing tendency is observed in the share of renewable sources in the consumption of electric energy – in Poland it doubled to more than 13% between 2010 and 2016. The renewable electric energy is produced mainly with the use of wind energy (ca. 48% in 2015); while in 2010 this source was the third one, after solid biofuels and water energy.

Share of energy from renewable sources

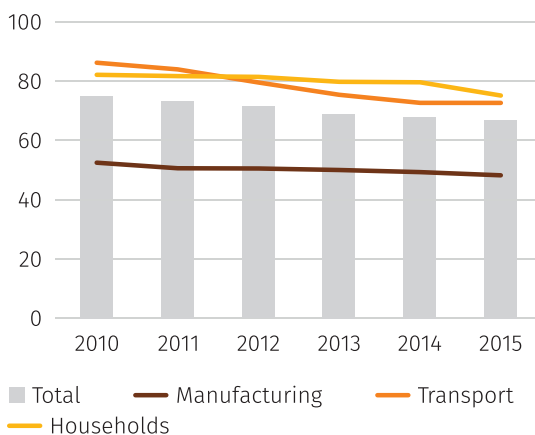


### INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Polish economy is using energy more and more efficiently.

In 2015, energy consumption in Poland was 33% less per output unit than in 2000. The highest energy savings were noted in manufacturing (where energy intensity decreased by 52%). In transport energy intensity decreased by 27%. The lowest efficiency improvement was achieved by households (25%).

ODEX (2000=100)

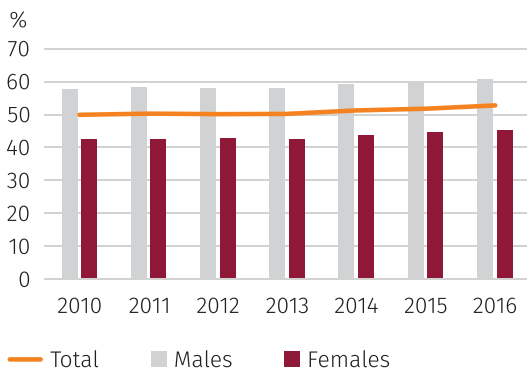


## 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



### ENHANCE ACTIVITY ON LABOUR MARKET

Employment rate

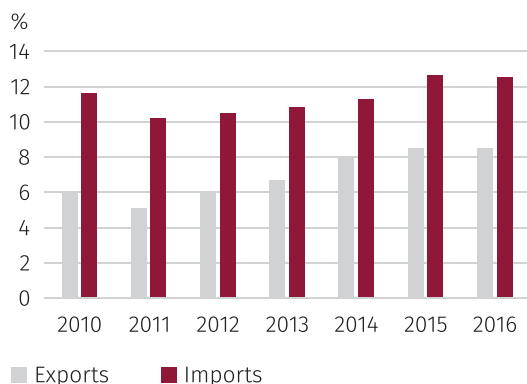


The situation on the labour market is improving and employment is increasing.

Employment rate was almost 53% in 2016. Slightly higher is employment rate in urban areas than in rural ones, while before 2014 the reverse situation was observed. The level of employment rate is closely connected with the attained level of education. The highest employment rate is observed among persons with tertiary education (about 78%) or post-secondary and vocational secondary education (61%). The most problematic situation on the labour market have persons with lower secondary education, for whom employment rate amounted to 15% in 2016.

### BUILD COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES OF ECONOMY

Share of high technology products in exports and imports



More and more of Polish high-tech products are being sold for exports.

The value of exported high-tech goods in 2016 was more than twice higher than in 2010. Among these products, there were mainly electronic and telecommunication goods (about 39%), like automatic optical media, electrical boards and consoles as well as electronic integrated circuits.



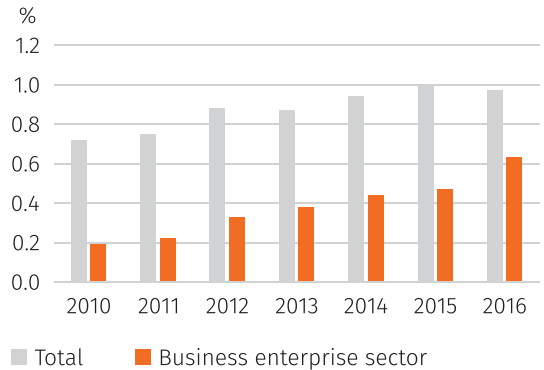
## 9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### DEVELOP INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

Investments in research and development are steadily growing, but they are still lower than the EU average.

Outlays on R&D in Poland are mainly incurred by business enterprise sector (ca. 66% of total domestic expenditure in 2016), and the second main investor is higher education (31%). Government sector finances about 3% of domestic R&D investments. Almost half of total intramural expenditures are devoted to engineering and technology.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D in relation to GDP



### ENSURE COMMON ACCESS TO ICT

Households' access to the Internet is increasingly easier and common.

More than 70% of individuals use the network at least once a week. The variety of used services available via Internet is increasing. In 2010, the most popular was e-mail, which was used by 80% of individual Internet users. Nowadays, equally popular is reading on-line magazines or finding information about goods and services. More often than in 2010, individuals use, among others, social networking sites (more than 60% of users) and Internet banking (above 50%).

Percentage of households with a broadband Internet connection



2017	78.0%
2010	57.0%

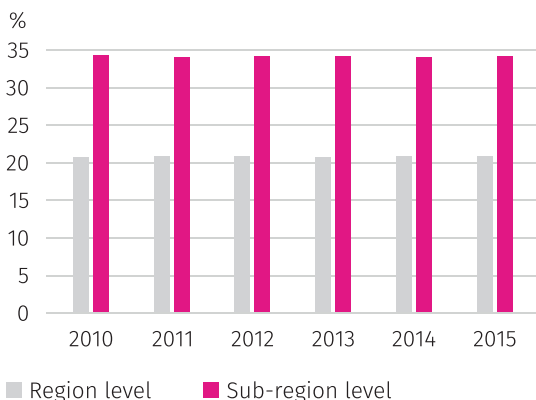
Source: Statistics Poland / Eurostat

# 10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## PROVIDE REGIONAL COHERENCE

Diversity of GDP per capita



Polish sub-regions differ quite substantially concerning quality of life and wealth.

According to data for 2015, GDP per capita in Poland amounts to 68% of the EU average. The situation is more diverse considering sub-regions. Those gathered around big cities are the richest. The highest GDP per capita (196% of the EU average) is in Warsaw, the capital city. In two next richest sub-regions – Poznan and Wroclaw, GDP per capita amounts to 135% and 112% of the EU average. On the other hand, some Polish sub-regions are among the poorest in the EU – in two of them, located in the South-East of the country, GDP per capita amounts to 36% of the EU average.

## PREVENT NEW DEVELOPMENT DISPARITIES

Average annual net disposable income per capita in households – relation of rural areas to urban areas



2016	71.6%
2010	66.5%

The disparity between income obtained by households living in rural and urban areas is gradually weakening.

Only a slight improvement occurs in the inequality of income distribution between the wealthiest and poorest population groups. In 2016, the income of fifth part of inhabitants with the highest income was 4.8 times above the income of one-fifth of the population with the lowest one.



## 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

### DEVELOP ELECTROMOBILITY

Alternative fuels are more and more popular, especially in urban transport.

Share of buses powered by alternative fuels is quite small (1.3%), but is growing gradually. Majority of them (over 53%) use liquid petroleum gas (LPG). About 34% of alternative fuel buses are powered by compressed natural gas (CNG) and 12% by electricity. The buses fueled by traditional fuels are powered mainly by diesel oil.

Share of buses powered by alternative fuels in urban transport



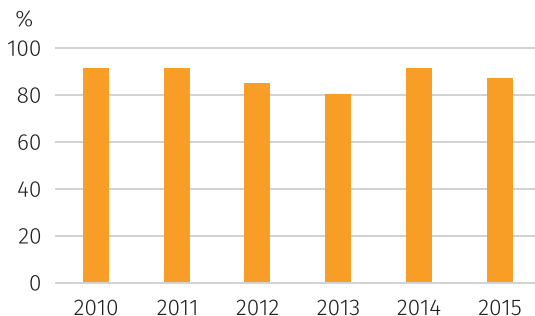
2016	3.8%
2010	2.3%

### REDUCE AIR POLLUTION

Air quality needs improvement.

In the majority of zones, where the air quality is measured, the air pollution still exceeds the permissible level. According to data for 2015, over 80% of urban population is exposed to PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations exceeding the daily limit value, when the average value for the EU is around 19%.

Percentage of 46 zones where the permissible level of pollution was exceeded



Source: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection

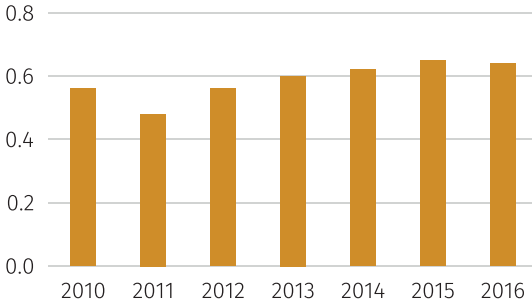
# 12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



## ENSURE SUSTAINABLE MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

Resource productivity

euro/kg



Source: Eurostat

The efficiency of resource use in the economy is slightly improving.

In the period of 2010–2016 Gross Domestic Product growth was much faster than Domestic Material Consumption (almost 20% vs. ca. 4%). However, Poland is still the EU country with the lowest level of resource productivity (0.64 euro/kg comparing to 2.04 euro/kg in the EU on average).

## PROVIDE ENVIRONMENTAL BALANCE

Recycling and preparation for re-use of selected waste fractions (paper, metals, plastics and glass)



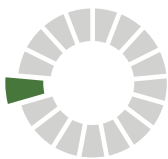
2016	28.0%
2012	18.0%

Source: Ministry of the Environment

A gradual improvement in the waste treatment is being observed.

According to 2016 data, about 25% of municipal waste is collected selectively, while in 2010, it was 9%. Almost 90% of this waste comes from households. The 63% of separately collected waste goes for recycling, 28% is targeted for biological transformation and 4% goes to storage.





## 13. CLIMATE ACTION

### IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

The emission of greenhouse gases is decreasing.

Over 80% of total national greenhouse gas emissions are caused by carbon dioxide. The share of methane amounts to about 12%, nitrous oxide to 5% and fluorinated gases to 2%. Poland's per capita greenhouse gases emission is still higher than the average for the EU (by ca. 21% in 2016).

Greenhouse gas emissions (1990=100)



2016	85.0
2010	87.1

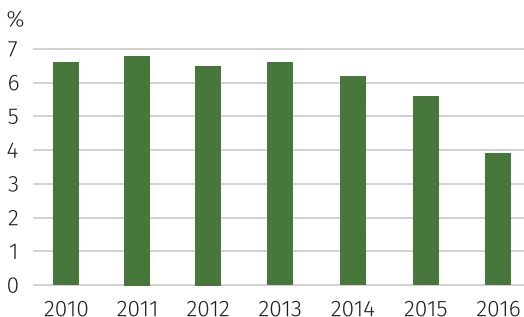
Source: Eurostat

### INNOVATIVELY USE AVAILABLE ENERGY SOURCES

The share of renewable energy sources in transport needs more improvement.

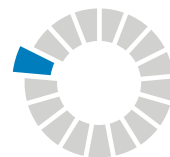
The share of energy from renewable sources in final gross energy consumption in Polish transport is below the EU average (ca. 7% in 2016). Transport is a sector with the lowest use of this kind of energy: in heating and cooling as well as in electricity the energy from renewable sources amounts to more than 13% of final gross energy consumption.

Share of energy from renewable sources in transport



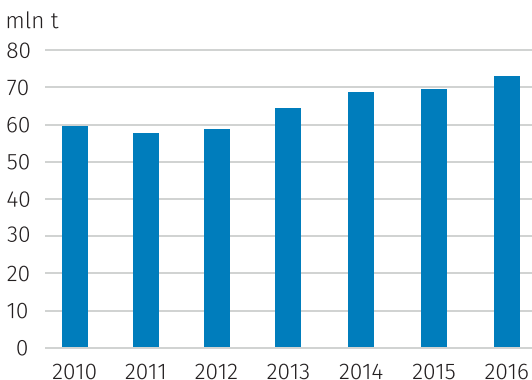
Source: Eurostat

# 14. LIFE BELOW WATER



## EMPOWER SEAPORTS

Cargo traffic in seaports



A cargo traffic in Polish seaports is steadily increasing.

The territorial Baltic Sea area constitutes 2.7% of Poland's territory. Within 440 km of the Polish sea border more than thirty seaports are located. The largest one – in Gdansk – covers about 43% of total cargo traffic. Over 97% of the total cargo traffic passes off within international maritime traffic. In Polish seaports, there are reloaded mainly crude oil and oil products (23% of total cargo), large containers (over 20%), coal and coke (12%) and agricultural products, like grain, soya, tapioca (10%).

## BENEFIT FROM SEA AREAS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Share of average paid employment in maritime economy



2016	0.7%
2010	0.6%

Share of employees working in maritime economy is growing slightly.

In maritime economy in 2016, there were employed 108 thousand persons, i.e. about 30% more than in 2010. The majority of them handled construction and repair of ships and boats (30%) or processing and preserving of fish and fishery products (19%).



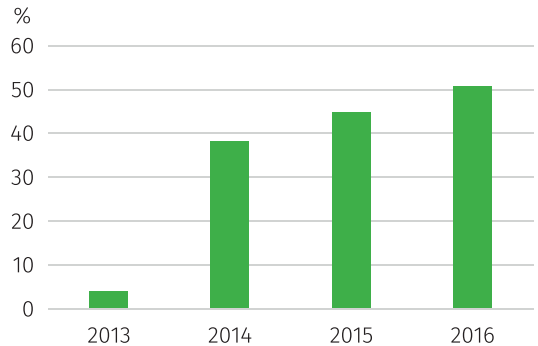
## 15. LIFE ON LAND

### PROTECT NATURE

Management plans for the Polish NATURA 2000 sites are being prepared and they should cover ultimately the whole protected area.

The NATURA 2000 is a network created to preserve natural habitats and important species in the EU. In Poland, it covers almost 20% of the land area. There are also other forms of nature protection in Poland. Of the highest rank, there are national parks – 23 of them cover about 1% of total country area. The oldest one, founded in 1932, Białowieża National Park, is famous for the largest population of free-living European Bison in the world.

Percentage of NATURA 2000 sites covered by management plans



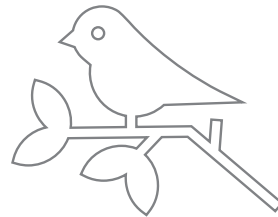
Source: General Directorate for Environmental Protection

### PRESERVE BIODIVERSITY

The population size of common farmland bird species is not changing significantly.

The 23 species included in the Farmland Bird Index are typical of agricultural landscape, which accounts for 60% of the total area of Poland. Forests, covering almost 30% of the country area, are a natural habitat for 34 common bird species included in the Forest Bird Index. The population of these birds, unlike in the case of farmland species, is growing – in 2016, it was about 35% bigger than in 2000.

Farmland Bird Index (2000=100)



2016	86.6
2010	88.3

Source: Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection

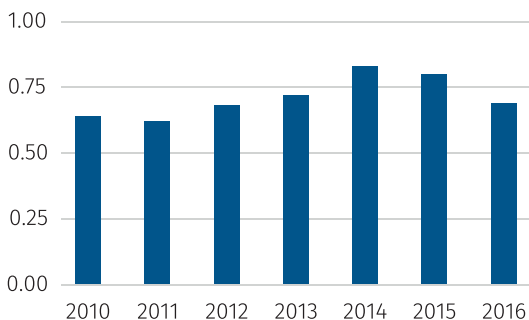
# 16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## MAKE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MORE EFFICIENT

Government effectiveness index (standardized within the range of <-2.5; 2.5>)

points



Source: World Bank

Perception of government effectiveness is not changing significantly.

The opinions of experts, entrepreneurs and households regarding, among others, quality of Polish public services, public administration, implemented policies and public infrastructure are positive. However, the government effectiveness index for Poland is still one of the lowest among the EU countries.

## COMMUNICATE WITH CITIZENS MORE EFFICIENTLY

Share of persons submitting completed forms via Internet



2017	21.0%
2010	10.0%

Source: Statistics Poland / Eurostat

E-government services are more and more available and popular.

About 30% of Poles use the Internet for contacts with public authorities and this share has not changed significantly over the last years. The changes are being observed in terms of purpose for which Polish citizens use the Internet in these contacts. For example, electronic submission of completed forms doubled to 21% between 2010 and 2017.



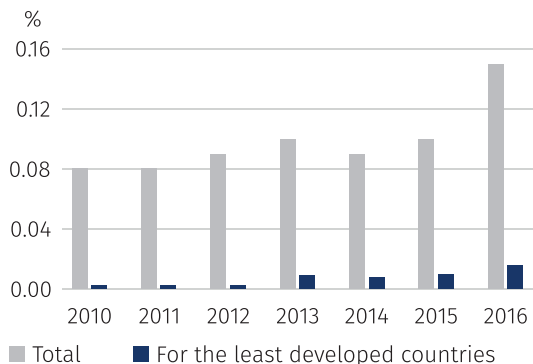
## 17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

### SUPPORT EFFORTS FOR 2030 AGENDA IMPLEMENTATION

Poland is allowing more and more funds for official development assistance, directed among others to the least-developed and vulnerable countries.

The value of net ODA in 2016, amounted to 0.7 bn USD and was more than twice higher than in 2010. The majority of Polish aid (more than 75%) is allowed for multi-lateral assistance, and mainly supports the EU funds for external development assistance. The remaining funds are directed for bilateral assistance. The main recipients of them are Ethiopia, Ukraine, Tanzania, Belarus, Turkey and Syria.

Official Development Assistance in relation to GNI



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs