

Name of the indicator	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth
Target	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
Definition	The indicator presents annual growth rate of real gross domestic product calculated per one employed person.
Unit	%
Available dimensions	total
Methodological explanations	<p>Gross domestic product presents the final result of the activity of all entities of the national economy in a given year. GDP value can be calculated in three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the production side GDP is the sum of value added of all institutional sectors or all sections of the Polish Classification of Activities (PKD) of domestic production entities plus taxes less subsidies on products, - from the distribution side GDP is calculated as the sum of domestic demand, i.e. final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation as well as external balance of goods and services, - as the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account (compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production and imports, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy). <p>Gross domestic product is calculated according to obligatory in the European Union countries principles of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) and recommendations of Eurostat.</p> <p>The employed (by LFS) are defined as all persons aged 15 and more who during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – performed for at least one hour any work generating pay or income, i.e. were employed as employees, worked on their own (or leased) agricultural farm, or conducted their own economic activity outside agriculture, assisted (without pay) in work on family agricultural farm or in conducting family economic activity outside agriculture, – had work but did not perform it due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • due to sickness, maternity leave, paternal leave or vacation, • due to other reasons, but the break in employment: – did not exceed 3 months, – exceeded 3 months but these persons worked as employees and during that period received at least 50% of the hitherto remuneration. <p>In accordance with the international standards, among the employed, there are also included apprentices who entered into occupational training or occupational preparation contract with a private or public employer if they received remuneration.</p>
Source of data	Statistics Poland
Data availability	Annual data; Since 2010.
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