

## Statistics for the SDGs - indicators for national priorities



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>10.2.a Change in the number of employees in sub-regions with less favorable development conditions</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 10. Reduce inequalities
<b>Priority</b>	Workplace creation in areas with less favourable conditions for development
<b>Definition</b>	Decrease/increase in the number of employees compared to the previous year in subregions with less favorable development conditions.
<b>Unit</b>	persons
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p>A <b>subregion</b> with less favorable development conditions should be understood as a subregion (NUTS 3), for which the indicator of gross domestic product per 1 inhabitant is below the value determining the first quartile in a given year.</p> <p><b>GDP (gross domestic product)</b> value can be calculated in three ways:</p> <p><b>Gross domestic product</b> 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><b>Regional accounts</b> are a subsystem of national accounts, in which the economic activity of all entities of the national economy is grouped in territorial sections - according to macroregions, regions and subregions. Regional accounts are developed in accordance with the rules of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010). For sub-regions, the following items are calculated: gross domestic product (GDP) and gross value added (GVA) by type of activity groups (by local type of activity type).</p> <p>For conversions per capita, the population was assumed as of 30 VI, taking into account the results of the 2011 National Population and Housing Census.</p> <p><b>Employment in national economy</b> includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>employees hired on the basis of employment (labour contract, posting, appointment, election or service relation);</li> <li>employers and own-account workers, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>owners, co-owners and leaseholders of private farms in agriculture (including contributing family workers)</li> <li>owners and co-owners (including contributing family workers; excluding partners in companies who do not work in them) of entities conducting economic activity other than that related to private farms in agriculture</li> <li>other self-employed persons, e.g. persons practising learned professions</li> </ul> </li> <li>outworkers;</li> <li>agents (including contributing family workers and persons employed by agents);</li> <li>members of agricultural production co-operatives (agricultural producers co-operatives and co-operatives established on their basis as well as agricultural farmers co-operatives);</li> <li>clergy fulfilling priestly obligations.</li> </ul> <p>Without working in budgetary units operating in the field of national defence and public safety, according to the actual workplace and type of activity.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	Statistics Poland
<b>Data availability</b>	Annual data; since 2011

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<b>Notes</b>	<p>Regional accounts data undergoes verification owing to routine revisions in annual national accounts, conducted in accordance with the rules of Harmonized European Revision Policy (HERP), recommended by the European Commission to all EU countries.</p>
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