

ENVIRONMENT (Š)

Forests % of total area — forest cover indicator

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{forest area (as of 31 XII) [in ha]}}{\text{total area [in ha]}} \times 100$$

Area of special nature value under legal protection in % of total area

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{area of special nature value under legal protection (as of 31 XII) [in ha]}}{\text{total area [in ha]}} \times 100$$

Population connected to wastewater treatment plants in % of total population

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of population connected to wastewater treatment plants (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

Industrial and municipal wastewater, treated in % of wastewater requiring treatment (discharged to water or land)

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{industrial and municipal wastewater, treated [in dam}^3\text{]}}{\text{industrial and municipal wastewater requiring treatment [in dam}^3\text{]}} \times 100$$

Municipal waste (solid; excluding separated) collected during the year per capita in kg

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{municipal waste collected during the year [in t]} \times 1000}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

POPULATION (L)

Population per km² of total area — population density

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of population (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total area [in ha] x 0,01}}$$

Females per 100 men — femininity ratio

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of women (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of men (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

Population under the age of 20 years in % of total population

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of population aged 0—19 (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

Population aged 65 and more in % of total population

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of population aged 65 and more (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

Non-working age population per 100 persons of working age — age dependency ratio

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of pre-working age population (as of 31 XII)} + \text{number of post-working age population (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of working age population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

Three basic economic age groups are defined:

- pre-working age — males and females aged 0—17,
- working age — males aged 18—64, females aged 18—59,
- post-working age — males aged 65 and more, females aged 60 and more.

The non-working age population is understood as the pre-working and post-working age population.

Demographic dynamics rate

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of live births (during the year)}}{\text{number of deaths (during the year)}}$$

Natural increase per 1000 population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of live births (during the year)} - \text{number of deaths (during the year)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 30 VI)}} \times 1000$$

Net internal and international migrations for permanent residence per 1000 population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{registrations for permanent residence (during the year)} - \text{registrations of departure (during the year)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 30 VI)}} \times 1000$$

Internal migration for permanent residence — changes in the place of residence within a country, related to crossing the administrative border of a gmina, including — in the case of urban-rural gminas — changes in the place of residence within a gmina, i.e. from rural to urban gminas and vice versa.

International migration for permanent residence — departures abroad and arrivals from abroad in order to settle (permanent residence).

LABOUR MARKET (RP)

Employed persons per 1000 population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of employed persons (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 1000$$

Registered unemployed persons per 1000 working age population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of registered unemployed persons (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of working age population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 1000$$

The working-age population is understood as males aged 18–64 and females aged 18–59.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE (IK)

Distribution water supply network per 100 km² in km

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{Length of distribution water supply network (as of 31 XII) [in km]}}{\text{total area [in ha] x 0,01}} \times 100$$

In the same way the indicators for other distribution networks — sewage and gas should be counted.

Consumption of water from water supply system in households per capita in m³

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{consumption of water from water supply system in households (during the year) [in m³]}}{\text{total number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Consumption of gas from gas supply system in households per capita in kWh

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{consumption of gas from gas supply system in households (during the year) [in MWh] x 1000}}{\text{total number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

DWELLINGS (M)

Average number of rooms in dwellings in dwelling stocks

arithmetic average

$$= \frac{\text{number of rooms in dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of dwellings in dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII)}}$$

Average number of persons per dwelling in dwelling stocks

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of dwellings in dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII)}}$$

Average number of persons per room in dwelling stocks

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of rooms in dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII)}}$$

Average useful floor area per dwelling in dwelling stocks in m²

arithmetic average

$$= \frac{\text{useful floor area of dwellings in dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII) [in m²]}}{\text{number of dwellings in dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII)}}$$

Average useful floor area in dwelling stocks per capita in m²

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{useful floor area in dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII) [in m²]}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}}$$

Dwellings per 1000 population

intensity rate

$$= \frac{\text{number of dwellings in dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 1000$$

Dwellings in dwelling stocks connected to water supply system in % of total dwellings

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of dwellings in dwelling stocks connected to water supply system (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of dwellings in dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

In the same way, indicators for dwellings fitted with other installations should be counted — lavatory rinsed off, bathroom, gas from gas supply system and central heating.

Dwellings completed per 1000 population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of dwellings completed (during the year)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 30 VI)}} \times 1000$$

Rooms in dwellings completed per 1000 population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of rooms in dwellings completed (during the year)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 30 VI)}} \times 1000$$

Average useful floor area of dwellings completed in m²*arithmetic average*

$$= \frac{\text{useful floor area of dwellings completed (during the year) [in m}^2\text{]}}{\text{number of dwellings completed (during the year)}}$$

EDUCATION (E)**Children in nursery schools per 100 places***intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{number of children in nursery schools (as of beginning of school year)}}{\text{number of places in nursery schools (as of beginning of school year)}} \times 100$$

Gross enrolment rate for primary schools in %*structure indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{number of pupils in primary schools regardless of age (as of beginning of school year)}}{\text{number of population aged 7–12 (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

Gross enrolment rate for lower secondary schools in %*structure indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{number of pupils in lower secondary schools regardless of age (as of beginning of school year)}}{\text{number of population aged 13–15 (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

Pupils in primary schools (excluding special schools) per section*intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{number of pupils in primary schools (as of beginning of school year)}}{\text{number of sections in primary schools (as of beginning of school year)}}$$

Pupils in primary schools (excluding special schools) per teacher*intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{number of pupils in primary schools (as of beginning of school year)}}{\text{number of teachers in primary schools (as of beginning of school year)}}$$

Pupils in lower secondary schools (excluding special schools) per section*intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{number of pupils in lower secondary schools (as of beginning of school year)}}{\text{number of sections in lower secondary schools (as of beginning of school year)}}$$

Pupils in lower secondary schools (excluding special schools) per teacher*intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{number of pupils in lower secondary schools (as of beginning of school year)}}{\text{number of teachers in lower secondary schools (as of beginning of school year)}}$$

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (IS)

Number of population per out-patient department

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of out-patient departments (as of 31 XII)}}$$

Number of population per pharmacy and pharmaceutical outlet

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of pharmacies (as of 31 XII) + number of pharmaceutical outlets (as of 31 XII)}}$$

Collection of public libraries per 1000 population in vol.

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{collection of public libraries (as of 31 XII) [in vol.]}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 1000$$

Loans of public libraries' collection per borrower in vol.

arithmetic average

$$= \frac{\text{loans of public libraries' collection (during the year) [in vol.]}}{\text{number of public libraries' borrowers (during the year)}}$$

Bed places in tourist accommodation facilities per 10 thousand population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of bed places in tourist accommodation facilities (as of 31 VII)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 30 VI)}} \times 10000$$

ENTITIES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY (PG)

Entities of the national economy in the REGON register per 1000 population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of entities of the national economy in the REGON register (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 1000$$

Natural persons conducting economic activity in the REGON register per 1000 population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of natural persons conducting economic activity in the REGON register (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 1000$$

GMINA BUDGETS (BG)

Excluding gminas being also cities with powiat status.

When calculating indicators per capita for Poland, macroregion, voivodship, regions and subregions, the total number of population should be reduced by the number of people living in the cities with powiat status.

Total revenue per capita in PLN

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{total revenue (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Own revenue per capita in PLN

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{own revenue (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of VI)}}$$

Total expenditure per capita in PLN

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{total expenditure (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Current expenditure per capita in PLN

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{current expenditure (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Investment expenditure per capita in PLN

Intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{investment expenditure (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

COMPLEMENTARY DATA FOR POWIATS (DP)

LABOUR MARKET

Persons working in agriculture, forestry and fishing in % of total employed persons

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of persons working in agriculture, forestry and fishing (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of employed persons (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

In the same way one should count indicators for persons employed in:

- industry and construction,
- trade; repair of motor vehicles; transportation and storage; accommodation and catering; information and communication,,
- financial and insurance activities; real estate activities,
- other services.

Employment per 1000 population

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of employed persons (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 1000$$

Registered unemployed persons out of job for more than 1 year in % of the total unemployed

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of registered unemployed persons out of job for more than 1 year (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of unemployed persons (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

The number of registered unemployed persons out of job for more than 1 year is the sum of persons unemployed for 12-24 months and over 24 months.

Registered unemployed persons under the age of 24 in % of the total unemployed

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of unemployed persons under the age of 24 (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{total number of unemployed persons (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

Registered unemployment rate in %

structure indicator

$$= \frac{\text{number of registered unemployed persons (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of economically active civil population (as of 31 XII)}} \times 100$$

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in PLN

arithmetic average

$$= \frac{\text{amount of gross wages and salaries in a year [in thousand PLN] x 1000}}{\text{average number of employed persons in a year x 12}}$$

Average monthly gross wages and salaries (Poland = 100; voivodship = 100)

relation to the national average (voivodship)

$$= \frac{\text{average monthly gross wages and salaries for a given territorial unit [in PLN]}}{\text{average monthly gross wages and salaries for Poland (voivodship) [in PLN]}} \times 100$$

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Hard surface communal roads per 100 km² in km

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{length of hard surface communal roads (as of 31 XII) [in km]}}{\text{total area [in ha] x 0,01}} \times 100$$

In the same way the indicator for district roads should be counted.

EDUCATION

Children aged 3–5 in pre-primary education institutions per 1000 children of a given age group *structure indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{number of children attending pre-primary education establishments at age 3–5} \\ \text{(as of beginning of school year)}}{\text{number of population aged 3–5 (as of 31 XII)}} \times 1000$$

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Number of population per 1 out-patient health care unit *intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{total number of population (as of 31 XII)}}{\text{number of out-patient departments (as of 31 XII) + number of doctors practices (as of 31 XII)}}$$

POWIAT BUDGETS

When calculating indicators per capita for Poland, macroregion, voivodship, regions and subregions, the total number of population should be reduced by the number of people living in the cities with powiat status.

Total revenue per capita in PLN *intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{total revenue (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Own revenue per capita in PLN *intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{own revenue (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Total expenditure per capita in PLN *intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{total expenditure (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Current expenditure per capita in PLN *intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{current expenditure (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Investment expenditure per capita in PLN *intensity indicator*

$$= \frac{\text{investment expenditure (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

BUDGETS OF CITIES WITH POWIAT STATUS

When calculating indicators per capita for Poland, macroregion, voivodship, regions and subregions, the total number of population should be reduced by the number of people living in the powiats.

Total revenue per capita in PLN

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{total revenue (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Own revenue per capita in PLN

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{own revenue (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Total expenditure per capita in PLN

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{total expenditure (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Current expenditure per capita in PLN

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{current expenditure (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$

Investment expenditure per capita in PLN

intensity indicator

$$= \frac{\text{investment expenditure (during the year) [in PLN]}}{\text{number of population (as of 30 VI)}}$$