

Statistics for the SDGs - indicators for regional priorities



Name of the indicator	8.A.2 Share of net revenues from sales of products of entities classified as high-tech and medium high-tech production - enterprises with 10 or more employees
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth
Priority	Effective use of the economic potential of the region based on innovation and responsible economic growth
Definition	Share of the value of net revenues from the sale of products of enterprises from the industrial processing sections belonging to the high and medium-high technology divisions in the value of net revenues from the sale of products of industrial processing enterprises in total, in which the number of employees is 10 and more.
Unit	percent
Available dimensions	total
Methodological explanations	<p>The indicator is a measure of the degree of technological advancement in the economy, provides information on the impact of R&D activities on the economy and on the competitiveness and ability of the economy to absorb the results of the work of the fields of science and technology.</p> <p>In the study of technology advancement, two methods are generally used: by field and by product. The industry classification is based on analyses of the content of the R&D component ('technology content'). In addition to high scientific intensity, the fields classified as high-tech are characterized by: high level of innovation, short life cycle of products and processes and rapid diffusion of technological innovations, increasing demand for highly qualified personnel, especially in the field of technical and natural sciences, high capital expenditure, high investment risk and rapid "ageing" of investments, close scientific and technical cooperation, within individual countries and internationally, between companies and research institutions (scientific institutes, universities, etc.) and increasing competition in international trade.</p> <p>The current list of domains includes 4 categories of domains: high technique, medium-high technique, medium-low technique and low technique.</p> <p>The following indicators were used to measure the content/intensity of the R&D component: the ratio of direct expenditure on R&D activities to value added, the ratio of direct expenditure on R&D activities to the value of production (sales), the ratio of direct expenditure on R&D activities increased by 'incorporated' indirect expenditure in capital goods and semi-finished products to the value of production (sales).</p> <p>Due to the intensity of R&D activities, the sectors are grouped as follows:</p> <p>Net revenue from the sale of products includes amounts due - net of value added tax - from the sale of finished goods and services, adjusted for surcharges due and rebates and discounts granted.</p> <p>In the domain-based approach, the data concern enterprises from Section C - Industrial Processing (NACE Classification 2007).</p> <p>According to the classification of industrial processing according to R&D intensity (NACE Classification 2007), the following divisions/groups belong to high and medium-high technology respectively:</p> <p>High technology (Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical substances and medicines and other pharmaceutical products - 21, Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products - 26, Manufacture of aircraft, spacecraft and similar machinery - 30.3);</p>

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	<p>Medium-high technology (Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products - 20, Manufacture of weapons and ammunition - 25.4, Manufacture of electrical equipment - 27, Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. - 28, Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, excluding motorcycles - 29, Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock - 30.2, Manufacture of military combat vehicles - 30.4, Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c. - 30.9, Manufacture of equipment, instruments and medical devices, including dental equipment - 32.5).</p>
Data source	Statistics Poland
Data availability	Annual data, since 2010
Notes	<p>The method of testing the degree of technical sophistication by field is characterized by a high degree of aggregation, therefore, products produced by companies classified in the high-tech field may in fact represent a medium or low technique, and conversely, some products produced in the medium and low-tech sectors meet the criteria for classification as high-tech. This is mainly due to the fact that all expenditure on R&D activities in a given sector is allocated to the main activity of the companies that make up this sector; this may result in overestimating the technological intensity in some sectors at the expense of underestimating it in others.</p>
Data updated on	
Metadata updated on	