

# Annual national growth of GDP at constant prices

## Dimension - Economics

Associated Key Factor:

### GDP growth and distribution

Data Source:

Eurostat

L-2920 Luxembourg

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/dashop/print-product/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&product=1-structur-EN&mode=download-Genecobgind>

<http://europa.eu.int/eurostat>

#### General Availability:

Reporting unit: monetary values

Reporting level: national and regional

Reporting period: annually

Data available from 1995 to 2003

#### Availability by country:

1995 - 2003: EU-15+AC

1995 - 2003: EU-15-avg

1995 - 2003: EU-25

#### Data Source:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

<http://europa.eu.int>

<http://www.oecd.org>

#### General Availability:

Reporting unit: monetary values

Reporting level: national and regional

Reporting period: yearly

Data available from 1980 to 2003

#### Availability by country:

1980 - 1980: Belgium

1994 - 2003: EU-15+AC

1994 - 2003: EU-15-avg

### The indicator:

The calculation of the annual growth rate of GDP at constant prices is intended to allow comparisons of the dynamics of economic development both over time and between economies of different sizes, irrespective of price levels.

### Description

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the central aggregate of National Accounts. GDP at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. (ESA 1995, 8.89). It can be defined in three ways: GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account (output approach); GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (actual final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services (expenditure approach); GDP is the sum of the uses side in the generation of income account for the total economy (i.e. compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy) (income approach). (Eurostat: 2003)

### How is it measured?

National Accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995) adopted in the form of a Council Regulation dated 25 June 1996, N° 2223/96 and published in the Official Journal L310 of the 30/11/1996. Data are expressed as growth rates in percent based derived on national data expressed in Euro (ECU before 1999).

### What are the advantages of the indicator?

Many sources opinionated that economic growth and transport development directly correlate with each other. Therefore, it can be assumed that whatever policy influences economic growth, will at the same time have an impact on the transport development.

### What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

The indicator does not differentiate between the different economic sectors. Additionally, data comparability before 1994 is difficult, since GDP growth at constant prices uses 1995 as the benchmark (1995=100) for changes to the previous year.

### What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

The decoupling strategy sets out to achieve a continuing upturn in national product in the future together with a diminishing increase in traffic (Baum et. al. 1994). It is essential that decoupling is not detrimental to economic growth. The idea is to get an increased output of the productive sectors of the economy with less traffic and without restricting prosperity. Market pricing policy and policy on infrastructure are important in this context.

### The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Ageing and the labour market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Flexibilisation of the labour market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Technological innovation and diffusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trends regarding renewable energy source (RES) and rational use of energy (RUE)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technological improvements and alternative fuels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>