

Share of sectors in GDP

Dimension - Economics

Associated Key Factor:

GDP growth and distribution

Data Source:

Eurostat New Chronos

<http://www.eu-datashop.de/datenba/EN/thema1/bereiche.htm>

europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/

General Availability:

Reporting unit: monetary values

Reporting level: national, sector

Reporting period: annually

Data available from 1995 to 2002

The indicator:

The structure of an economy is reflected in the participation of each sector of the GDP. The Monitoring System differentiates the following sectors: agricultural, industry, services, transport.

How is it measured?

Based on national accounts. National accounts are based on ES 95 (see data quality of this indicator for reference).

The economy is usually divided in two ways for the purpose of analysis.

— By institutional sector, i.e. legal entities such as households, government, companies, etc.

The sectors follow the nomenclature shown in ESA 95, Attachment IV.

— By branch of activity, i.e. homogeneous units of production like agriculture, fishing, chemicals, etc.

The branches follow NACE Rev. 1, the new version of the NACE classification, the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (the European Union since 1994). The acronym NACE comes from the French 'nomenclature des activités conomiques dans la Communauté européenne'. (Eurostat yearbook: 2003)

Data are expressed as growth rates in percent. They are derived from data expressed in Euro (ECU before 1999).

What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

To investigate the linkages between transport and the rest of the economy, the individual sectors' dependence on transport-driven demand have to be analyzed.

How can the amount of transport services each sectors consumes directly and indirectly be measured?

What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

Economic policy can exert influence

- by promoting technological and industrial innovation.

- by increasing productivity by making full use of economies of scale, learning curve effects and spin-offs from innovations.

- by increasing tertiarisation.

- raising qualifications in the workforce and improving human capital.

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

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Increase of trade and infrastructure needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Growth of transport demand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>