

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals
<b>Target</b>	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
<b>Definition</b>	The ratio of GDP value in current prices to the number of inhabitants of a given area.
<b>Unit</b>	euro
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p><b>Gross domestic product</b> presents the final result of the activity of all entities of the national economy in a given year.</p> <p>GDP value can be calculated in three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from the production side GDP is the sum of value added of all institutional sectors or all sections according to the NACE Rev. 2 plus taxes less subsidies on products,</li> <li>from the distribution side GDP is calculated as the sum of domestic demand, i.e. final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation as well as external balance of goods and services,</li> <li>as the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account (compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production and imports, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy).</li> </ul> <p><b>Current prices</b> are prices actually used in purchase-sell transactions of goods and services in a given period.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat
<b>Data availability</b>	Annual data since 2010
<b>Notes</b>	

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