

USER GUIDE  
ON  
QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
IN

OECD Data Explorer

Find, understand and use the data you need

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## 1. General information

The Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) database can be consulted and loaded with the [OECD Data Explorer](#). It is updated daily according to the [OECD QNA advance release calendar](#) and contains quarterly time series (and derived annual data) from as early as possible.

### Topics

The Quarterly National Accounts database is stored under the topic "[GDP and non-financial accounts](#)", on "Economy>National accounts".

### Countries

Data is available for the following countries and country groupings:

- All OECD member countries
- Non-member countries going through the OECD accession process
- Some other major economies
- A number of country groupings (or zones)<sup>1</sup>: OECD total, G20, G7, OECD Europe, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), European Union and euro area.

### Filters

Series can be selected according to several dimensions named **Filters**.

All Quarterly National Accounts are available by setting the filter "Frequency of observation" to "Quarterly".

Additionally, two filters are common to all datasets:

- The **Reference area** dimension covers the OECD Member countries and non-member countries as well as a number of zones.
- The **time period** allows selecting the required time coverage.

Depending on the dataset, several other filters are available:

Filter	Description
Adjustment	Covers the seasonal adjustment of data. Possible values are: Calendar and seasonally adjusted; Neither seasonally adjusted nor calendar adjusted

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<sup>1</sup> The coverage of the zones is provided in section 2.4 of this document.

Institutional sector	<p>Consists of the institutional sectors as included in the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA).</p> <p><a href="#">(see Annex I for possible values)</a></p>
Transaction	<p>Covers the transactions and main aggregates as included in the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA).</p> <p><a href="#">(see Annex I for possible values)</a></p>
Economic activity	<p>Covers the economic activities (or industries) in line with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) (Revision 4) at the high-level A*10 aggregation.</p> <p><a href="#">(see Annex I for possible values)</a></p>
Price base	<p>Data is shown in current prices (“V”).</p> <p>Data is also shown in volume terms, i.e., adjusted for inflation, either presenting chain linked volume (“L” price base) or estimates in constant prices (“Q” price base). Constant price estimates use the average prices of a specific base year to weight together the corresponding quantities while chained volume estimates use the average prices of the previous year (annual overlap method) (for more information, see <a href="#">IMF QNA Manual, Chapter 8 – Price and volume measures</a>). These volume estimates are presented based on the national reference year used by the country concerned. The main components of GDP by expenditure are also shown using the OECD National Accounts reference year (“LR”), which is currently set to 2020. Indices (unit of measure: index (IX)) are also available for chained volume estimates (“LR” price base) and implicit price deflator (“DR” price base: Deflator rebased).</p>
Unit of measure	<p>Country data are expressed in national currencies (“XDC”).</p> <p>The main components of GDP by expenditure are also available in U.S. dollars for all countries and zones. Data are converted to U.S. dollars using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) of GDP. Volume and price indices, as well as growth rates (see filter “Transformation”) are also available for the main components of GDP by expenditure.</p> <p>Population data are expressed in persons; employment data are expressed in hours worked and persons.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <p>PC: Percentage change  PD: Percentage points  XDC: National currency  USD: US dollars  USD_PPP: US dollars, PPP converted  USD_PPP_PS: US dollars per person, PPP converted  IX: Index  H: Hours  PS: Persons</p>
Transformation	<p>G1: Growth rate, period on period  GO1: Contribution to growth rate, period on period</p>

	GY: Growth rate, over 1 year GCM: Cumulative growth rate since base period LA: Annual levels N: Non transformed data
Unit multiplier	3: Thousands 6: Millions

A mapping table between former codes in *OECD.Stat* and new codes in *OECD Data Explorer* is available [here](#).

### Metadata

Metadata (methodological notes relating to published statistics) are available at the country level to give general information on the country data set and notes are attached at the series' levels to indicate any differences from the standard definition. These metadata and notes can be displayed by clicking on the "i" next to the country name or to the transaction series name.

## 2. Available data

### 2.1 Structure of the data on OECD Data Explorer

The structure of quarterly non-financial accounts data has been organised by 2 main subjects:

- Quarterly National Accounts – main aggregates, which cover the following topics:
  - [GDP and components](#)
  - [Production, employment and investment](#)
  - [Income, consumption, saving and borrowing](#)
- Quarterly Sector Accounts, which are included in the topic:
  - [Non-financial accounts including sector accounts](#)

In addition, a set of selected quarterly indicators highlighting people's economic well-being is available in the topic:

- [Household indicators dashboard](#)

The following section presents all available dataflows and their description.

## GDP and components

### 1. [Quarterly real GDP growth - OECD countries](#)

This table presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its main components according to the expenditure approach. Data is presented as growth rates. In the expenditure approach, the components of GDP are: final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH); final consumption expenditure of General Government; gross fixed capital formation (or investment); and net trade (exports minus imports).

The data is presented for OECD countries individually, as well as for the OECD total, G20, G7, OECD Europe, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), European Union and euro area.

### 2. [Quarterly real GDP growth - G20 countries](#)

This table presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its main components according to the expenditure approach. Data is presented as growth rates. In the expenditure approach, the components of GDP are: final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH); final consumption expenditure of General Government; gross fixed capital formation (or investment); and net trade (exports minus imports).

The data is presented for G20 countries individually, as well as for the OECD total, G20, G7, OECD Europe, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), European Union and euro area.

### 3. [Quarterly GDP per capita](#)

This table presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (or per person) according to the expenditure approach. Data is presented in US dollars. In the expenditure approach, GDP is made up of final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households; final consumption expenditure of General Government; gross fixed capital formation (or investment); and net trade (exports minus imports).

The table shows OECD countries and some other economies, as well as the OECD total, G20, G7, OECD Europe, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), European Union and euro area.

### 4. [Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach, US Dollars](#)

This table presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its main components according to the expenditure approach. Data is presented in US dollars. In the expenditure approach, the components of GDP are: final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH); final consumption expenditure of General Government; gross fixed capital formation (or investment); and net trade (exports minus imports).

The table shows OECD countries and some other economies, as well as the OECD total, G20, G7, OECD Europe, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), European Union and euro area.

### 5. [Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach, national currency](#)

This table presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components according to the expenditure approach. Data is presented for each country in national currency as well as in euros for the European Union and the euro area. In the expenditure approach, the components of GDP are: final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH); final consumption

expenditure of General Government; gross fixed capital formation (or investment); and net trade (exports minus imports).

The table also shows Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for GDP, which are the rates of currency conversion that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries. In their simplest form, PPPs are simply price relatives that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different countries. PPPs for GDP are calculated for each of the various levels of aggregation up to and including GDP (see further information on PPPs [here](#)).

Data is presented for OECD countries and some other economies in national currency as well as in euros for the European Union and the euro area. The presentation is on a country-by-country basis.

#### **6. Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach - volume and price indices**

This table presents volume indices and price indices (or deflators) for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its main components according to the expenditure approach. In the expenditure approach, the components of GDP are: final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH); final consumption expenditure of General Government; gross fixed capital formation (or investment); and net trade (exports minus imports).

The data is presented for OECD countries and some other economies, as well as the OECD total, G20, G7, OECD Europe, United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), European Union and euro area.

#### **7. Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach, real growth rates and contributions to real growth**

This table presents growth rates for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its main components according to the expenditure approach, as well as the contribution to GDP growth of each of the components (in percentage points). In the expenditure approach, the components of GDP are: final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH); final consumption expenditure of General Government; gross fixed capital formation (or investment); and net trade (exports minus imports).

The growth rates for GDP and its main components shown in this table are the same as those shown in 'Quarterly real GDP growth - OECD countries', but here the contributions of the components to real GDP growth are also shown for the G7 countries and the OECD total.

#### **8. Quarterly GDP and components - income approach**

This table presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components according to the income approach. In the income approach, GDP is measured as the sum of compensation of employees (wages and salaries paid to employees and their employers' social contributions); gross operating surplus (business profits) and gross mixed income (profits of the self-employed); and taxes on production and imports less subsidies.

Data is presented for OECD countries and some other economies in national currency as well as in euros for the European Union and the euro area. The presentation is on a country-by-country basis.

### **9. Quarterly GDP and components - output approach**

This table presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components according to the output approach. In the output approach, GDP is measured as the sum of gross value added (GVA) of all economic activities plus taxes less subsidies on products. This table includes breakdowns of GVA by type of economic activity according to Revision 4 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Data is presented for OECD countries and some other economies in national currency as well as in euros for the European Union and the euro area. The presentation is on a country-by-country basis.

## **Production, employment and investment**

### **10. Quarterly population and employment, national concept**

This table presents population data and data for total employment and its two components: employees and self-employed people. The presentation is according to the national concept, which is defined by the residence of the person. Employment refers to residents who are employed (or self-employed) in resident and non-resident producer units. Data is presented for OECD countries and some other economies, as well as the OECD total, G7, OECD Europe, European Union and euro area.

### **11. Quarterly compensation of employees by economic activity**

This table presents compensation of employees by main economic activity following the high-level categories in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4. The components of compensation of employees, wages and salaries and employers' social contributions, are also broken down by main economic activity. Data is presented for each country in national currency as well as in euros for the European Union and the euro area.

### **12. Quarterly employment by economic activity, domestic concept**

This table presents total employment and its components (employees and the self-employed) by main economic activity based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4. Data is presented according to the domestic concept, which is defined by the location of the producer unit: employment refers to residents and non-residents who are employed (or self-employed) in resident producer units. Data is available in persons and hours worked.

Data is presented for OECD countries and some other economies, as well as the European Union and the euro area.

### **13. Quarterly GFCF by asset**

This table presents Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF, or investment) by asset type. The asset breakdown covers items such as buildings, machinery and equipment, cultivated biological resources and intellectual

property products. Data is presented for OECD countries and some other economies in national currency as well as in euros for the European Union and the euro area.

#### **14. Quarterly GFCF by institutional sector**

This table presents Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF, or investment) by institutional sector. The institutional sector breakdown is for general government (which is made up of central, local and state (regional) government and social security) and the sum of all other sectors in the economy. Data is presented for OECD countries in national currency.

#### **Income, consumption, saving and borrowing**

#### **15. Quarterly disposable income, saving and net lending/net borrowing**

This table presents the different transactions and balancing items to get from Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to net lending/net borrowing. It includes national disposable income (gross and net) and saving. Data is presented for OECD countries and some other economies in national currency as well as in euros for the European Union and the euro area. The default view is current prices but it is also possible to select chain linked volumes using the 'Price base' filter.

#### **16. Quarterly household final consumption expenditure of durable goods and other goods and services**

This table includes breakdowns of household final consumption expenditure on durable goods, semi-durable goods, non-durable goods, and services. Durable goods are defined as goods that can be used repeatedly or continuously over a period of considerably more than one year. They normally have a substantially higher purchasers' price than semi-durable goods and non-durable goods. Non-durable goods can only be used once or have a lifetime of less than one year. Semi-durable goods differ from non-durable goods in that they can be used repeatedly or continuously over a period longer than a year and they differ from durable goods in that their expected lifetime of use, though longer than a year, is often significantly shorter and their purchasers' price is substantially less. Data is presented for OECD countries and some other economies in national currency as well as in euros for the European Union and the euro area.

An additional table for API querying purposes is available:

#### **17. Quarterly National Accounts (for 'Developer API')**

This dataset provides the whole set of OECD Quarterly National Accounts data and is recommended for users who wish to query a large amount of data. It is not designed for visualising results using the Table and Chart buttons.

## Non-financial accounts including sector accounts

### 1. [Quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector \(Expenditure\)](#)

This table presents the full sequence of non-financial accounts in the national accounts from the production account to the capital account. For each country (or area), the sequence of non-financial accounts is presented for the economy as a whole as well as for its sectors, i.e., Non-financial Corporations, Financial Corporations, General Government, Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), and for the transactions vis-à-vis the rest of the world.

This table presents the expenditure (or uses) side of the accounts, including the balancing items. It is designed to be used in conjunction with the table entitled 'Quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector (Revenue)'.

### 2. [Quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector \(Revenue\)](#)

This table presents the full sequence of non-financial accounts in the national accounts from the production account to the capital account. For each country (or area), the sequence of non-financial accounts is presented for the economy as a whole as well as for its sectors, i.e., Non-financial Corporations, Financial Corporations, General Government, Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), and for the transactions vis-à-vis the rest of the world.

This table presents the revenue (or resources) side of the accounts, including the balancing items. It is designed to be used in conjunction with the table entitled 'Quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector (Expenditure)'.

### 3. [Quarterly employment by institutional sector, domestic concept](#)

This table presents employment by institutional sector, i.e., by Non-financial Corporations, Financial corporations, General Government, and Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). This table shows total employment according to the domestic concept, which is defined by the location of the producer unit: employment refers to residents and non-residents who are employed (or self-employed) in resident producer units. Data is presented in persons and in hours worked.

An additional table for API querying purposes is available:

### 4. [Quarterly Sector Accounts \(for 'Developer API'\)](#)

This dataset provides the whole set of OECD Quarterly Sector Accounts data and is recommended for users who wish to query a large amount of data. It is not designed for visualising results using the Table and Chart buttons.

## Household indicators dashboard

### 1. [Household indicators dashboard – country view](#)

This table presents a set of selected quarterly indicators highlighting people's economic well-being. It includes the following indicators (or measures) for households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH): real gross disposable income per capita; real final consumption expenditure per capita; the gross savings rate; net cash transfers to households and NPISH; debt; and net financial worth. Some other indicators that are relevant for people and households are also provided: real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita; consumer confidence; the unemployment rate; and the labour underutilisation rate.

The table shows results for OECD countries, as well as for the OECD total, G7, European Union and euro area. Data is presented on a country-by-country basis.

### 2. [Household indicators dashboard – indicator view](#)

This table presents a set of selected quarterly indicators highlighting people's economic well-being. It includes the following indicators (or measures) for households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH): real gross disposable income per capita; real final consumption expenditure per capita; the gross savings rate; net cash transfers to households and NPISH; debt; and net financial worth. Some other indicators that are relevant for people and households are also provided: real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita; consumer confidence; the unemployment rate; and the labour underutilisation rate.

The table shows results for OECD countries, as well as for the OECD total, G7, European Union and euro area. Data is presented on an indicator-by-indicator basis. Users are recommended to select one indicator at a time in the 'Measure' filter.

## 2.2 Data by country

Data are collected through questionnaires covering the different tables for most countries. For the European OECD Member countries, this questionnaire corresponds to the Eurostat questionnaire whereas the non-European member countries and some non-OECD countries complete an OECD-specific questionnaire (see [OECD Data Collection Programme](#)). Data for remaining countries are collected from the national websites.

Data for OECD Member countries are presented in standard tables. All OECD Member countries compile their accounts according to the 2008 SNA. Various information about the data sources and any divergences from the standard definitions is given in the metadata.

All OECD Member countries publish chained volume estimates with the exception of Mexico, which releases volume data at constant prices (Price base "Q"). Quarterly data are available at quarterly level and/or annual level (Transformation "LA") depending on the country's practice. Canada, Japan, Mexico and the United States publish their data expressed at annual level. For these countries, quarterly data expressed at quarterly level are obtained by dividing national annual data by four. In addition, for all countries, data expressed in US dollars are shown at annual levels for the main expenditure components of GDP.

Annual data are calculated by summing up the quarterly non-seasonally adjusted data or by taking the average of the relevant quarters when it concerns population and employment series and when results are derived from quarterly data at annual level.

Original (i.e., non-seasonally adjusted) and seasonally adjusted data are available according to what is compiled by the country. When data are seasonally adjusted by the OECD Secretariat, this is indicated in the metadata attached to the series.

Population data are expressed in persons (PS). Employment data are expressed in hours (H) and persons (PS) depending on the country.

To allow cross-country comparisons, countries' data are converted from national currencies to U.S. dollars using Purchasing Power Parities series (PPPs) of GDP for the main aggregates of GDP by expenditure. PPPs are rates of conversion that allow expressing different currencies in a common one while eliminating the differences in price levels between countries. When converted by means of PPPs, the GDP expenditure components of different countries are expressed in the same set of international prices so that cross-country comparisons only reflect differences in the volume of goods and services purchased. National data converted via PPPs can then be aggregated to obtain aggregates for country groupings (see Section 2.3). The PPPs converted data are shown in US dollars but the choice of the currency unit is purely a matter of convention and does not affect the comparisons between countries or country groupings

Metadata (methodological notes relating to published statistics) are available at the country level to give general information on the country data set, and notes are attached at the series' levels to indicate differences from the standard definition. These metadata and notes can be displayed by clicking on the "i" next to the country name or to the transaction series name.

Statistics for Germany in this database refer to Germany after unification. To calculate long time series for various zone totals, and as official German data are available only from 1991 onwards, the OECD has estimated the main demand components of GDP by linking in 1991, data for Germany and data for West Germany.

### 2.3 Comparable data for countries

The main components of GDP by Expenditure have been made comparable via the use of PPPs (and the use of the same reference year 2020 for volume estimates) to allow cross-country comparisons. Seasonally adjusted series are available for the following aggregates:

- Gross domestic product
- Private final consumption expenditure
- Final consumption expenditure of general government
- Gross fixed capital formation
- Exports of goods and services
- Imports of goods and services

Zones' aggregates are derived from the converted data of individual countries, both for current prices and current PPPs and for volume estimates based on 2020 PPPs and reference year.

The original series have been seasonally adjusted by the OECD ([method TRAMO-SEATS](#)) when no seasonally adjusted data were reported by the country.

## 2.4 Data for zones (country groupings)

All OECD countries report their quarterly accounts to the OECD. This allows the OECD to compute zones and aggregates, such as:

- *OECD-Total (38 countries)*
- *OECD- Former total (26 countries)*
- *OECD-Europe (27 countries)*
- *European Union (15 countries)*
- *NAFTA*
- *G7*
- *G20*

The zone **OECD** includes all 38 Member countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The zone **OECD (26 countries)** covers all the OECD Member countries that have joined the organisation prior to 1995: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States.

The zone **OECD Europe** includes all 27 European Member countries of the OECD: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

The zone **European Union (15 countries)** covers Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

The zone **USMCA** includes Canada, Mexico and the United States.

The zone **G7** covers Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The zone **G20** covers Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union.

Data are also available for the two following country groupings, which are compiled by Eurostat:

- *European Union (27 countries)*
- *Euro area (20 countries)*

**European Union** - From 1<sup>st</sup> February 2020, the European Union covers 27 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus<sup>(\*)</sup>, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

**Euro area** - From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023, the Euro area covers 20 countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus<sup>(\*)</sup>, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, and Croatia.

### Measures/valuations

Zones' aggregates at current prices and PPPs are calculated by the sum of the data at current prices reported by member countries and converted using current GDP PPPs.

Zones' aggregates in volume are calculated by chaining the sum of national data at previous year prices' series. They are expressed in 2020 PPPs and reference year.

#### 2.4.1 National data for countries in the euro area

National data for countries in the Euro area are expressed in euros. Data relating to years prior to entry into the euro area have been converted from the former national currency using the appropriate irrevocable conversion rate. The presentation facilitates comparisons within a country over time and ensures that the historical evolution (i.e., growth rates) is preserved. However, euros before a country enters the euro area are a notional unit and are not normally suitable to form area aggregates or to carry out cross-country comparisons.

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(\*) Note by Türkiye: "The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Türkiye recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Türkiye shall preserve its position concerning the 'Cyprus issue'".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: "The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Türkiye. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus".

## ANNEX I: Inventory and codification

### Transaction Dimension

Transaction identifiers and titles are standardised. See below the complete set of titles and corresponding identifiers. However, when a series is substantially different from the standard series, the difference is indicated in a note attached at the series' level, which can be displayed by clicking on the "i" next to the series.

### Institutional sectors available by dataflow

#### GDP and components

**Quarterly real GDP growth – OECD countries**

**Quarterly real GDP growth - G20 countries**

**Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach, US Dollars**

**Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach - volume and price indices**

**Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach, real growth rates and contributions to real growth**

Code	Sector
S1	Total economy
S1M	Household and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)
S13	General government

#### Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach, national currency

Code	Sector
S1	Total economy
S1M	Household and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)
S14	Households
S15	Non-profit institutions serving households
S13	General government

#### Production, employment and investment

##### Quarterly GFCF by institutional sector

Code	Sector
S1	Total economy
S13	General government
S1W	Other domestic sectors than general government

## Non-financial accounts including sector accounts

### Quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector (Revenue)

### Quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector (Expenditure)

Code	Sector
S1	Total economy
S11	Non-financial corporations
S12	Financial corporations
S13	General government
S1M	Household and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)
S14	Households
S15	Non-profit institutions serving households

## Available Economic activities by dataflow

### GDP and components

### Quarterly GDP and components - output approach

### Quarterly compensation of employees by economic activity

Code	Economic activity
_T	Total - All activities
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
BTE	Industry (except construction)
C	Manufacturing
F	Construction
GTU	Services
GTI	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M_N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities
OTQ	Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities
RTU	Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities; activities of household and extra-territorial organizations and bodies

## Available Transactions/financial instruments and non-financial assets by dataflow

### GDP and components

Quarterly real GDP growth – OECD countries

Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach - volume and price indices

Quarterly real GDP growth - G20 countries

Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach, real growth rates and contributions to real growth

Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach, US Dollars

Code	Transaction
B1GQ	Gross domestic product
P3	Final consumption expenditure
P51G	Gross fixed capital formation
P6	Exports of goods and services
P7	Imports of goods and services

Quarterly GDP per capita

Code	Transaction
B1GQ_POP	Gross domestic product, per capita

Quarterly GDP and components - expenditure approach, national currency

Code	Transaction
B1GQ	Gross domestic product
P3T6	Total demand
P3T5	Domestic demand
P3	Final consumption expenditure
P31	Individual consumption expenditure
P32	Collective consumption expenditure
P41	Actual individual consumption
P5	Gross capital formation
P51G	Gross fixed capital formation
P5M	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables
P52	Changes in inventories
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables
B11	External balance of goods and services
P6	Exports of goods and services
P61	Exports of goods
P62	Exports of services
P7	Imports of goods and services
P71	Imports of goods
P72	Imports of services
YA0	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure approach)

### Quarterly GDP and components – income approach

Code	Transaction
B1GQ	Gross domestic product
D1	Compensation of employees
B2A3G	Operating surplus and mixed income, gross
D2X3	Taxes on production and imports less subsidies
D2	Taxes on production and imports
D3	Subsidies on production and imports

### Quarterly GDP and components – output approach

Code	Transaction
B1GQ	Gross domestic product
B1G	Value added, gross
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products
D21	Taxes on products
D31	Subsidies on products
YA1	Statistical discrepancy (production approach)

### Production, employment and investment

#### Quarterly population and employment, national concept

Code	Transaction
EMP	Total employment
SAL	Employees
SELF	Self employed
POP	Total population

#### Quarterly compensation of employees by economic activity

Code	Transaction
D1	Compensation of employees
D11	Wages and salaries
D12	Employers' social contributions

#### Quarterly population and employment, domestic concept

Code	Transaction
EMP	Total employment
SAL	Employees
SELF	Self employed

## Quarterly GFCF by asset

Code	Financial instruments and non-financial assets
N11G	Fixed assets, gross
N111G	Dwellings, gross
N112G	Other buildings and structures, gross
N11MG	Machinery and equipment and weapons systems, gross
N1131G	Transport equipment, gross
N1132G	ICT equipment, gross
N11321G	Computer hardware, gross
N11322G	Telecommunications equipment, gross
N110G	Other machinery and equipment and weapons systems, gross
N115G	Cultivated biological resources, gross
N117G	Intellectual property products, gross
N1171G	Research and development, gross
N1172G	Mineral exploration and evaluation, gross
N1173G	Computer software and databases, gross
N11731G	Computer software, gross
N1174G	Entertainment, literary or artistic originals, gross

## Income, consumption, saving and borrowing

### Quarterly disposable income, saving and net lending/net borrowing

Code	Transaction
B1GQ	Gross domestic product
OTGL	Trading gain or loss
B1GQXOTGL	Gross domestic income
IN1B	Net primary income from the rest of the world
IN1C	Primary income receivable from the rest of the world
IN1D	Primary income payable to the rest of the world
B5G	Balance of primary incomes, gross / National income, gross
B5N	Balance of primary incomes, net / National income, net
IN21B	Net current transfers from the rest of the world
IN21C	Current transfers receivable from the rest of the world
IN21D	Current transfers payable to the rest of the world
B6G	Disposable income, gross
B6N	Disposable income, net
D9C	Capital transfers receivable from the rest of the world
D9D	Capital transfers payable to the rest of the world
P5	Gross capital formation
NP	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets
P51C	Consumption of fixed capital
P5	Gross capital formation
IN21D	Current transfers payable to the rest of the world
D9B	Net capital transfers from the rest of the world
D9D	Capital transfers payable to the rest of the world
B9	Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)

## Non-financial accounts including sector accounts

### Quarterly employment by institutional sector, domestic concept

Code	Transaction
EMP	Total employment

### Quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector (Revenue)

Code	Transaction
<b>SA1</b>	<b>Production account</b>
TR1	Total resources production account
P1	Output
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products
<b>SA2</b>	<b>Generation of income account</b>
TR211	Total resources generation of income account
B1G	Value added, gross
D3	Subsidies on production and imports
D31	Subsidies on products
D39	Other subsidies on production
<b>SA3</b>	<b>Allocation of primary income account</b>
TR212	Total resources allocation of primary income account
B2A3G	Operating surplus and mixed income, gross
B3G	Mixed income, gross
D1	Compensation of employees
D2	Taxes on production and imports
D21	Taxes on products
D29	Other taxes on production
D4	Property income
D41	Interest
D4N	Property income other than interest
D42	Distributed income of corporations
D43	Reinvested earnings on FDI (excluding IF)
D44	Other investment income
D45	Rent
D41G	Interest before FISIM allocation
<b>SA4</b>	<b>Secondary distribution of income account</b>
TR22	Total resources secondary distribution of income account
B5G	Balance of primary incomes, gross / National income, gross
D5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.
D6	Social contributions and social benefits
D61	Net social contributions
D62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind
D63	Social transfers in kind
D7	Other current transfers
D71	Net non-life insurance premiums
D72	Non-life insurance claims

D7N	Current international cooperation, miscellaneous current transfers and Value Added Tax and gross national income - based EU own resources
D74	Current international cooperation
D75	Miscellaneous current transfers
<b>SA5</b>	<b>Use of disposable income account</b>
TR241	Total resources use of disposable income account
B6G	Disposable income, gross
D8	Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements
<b>SA61</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account</b>
TR311	Total change in liabilities and net worth, change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account
B8G	Saving, gross
D9	Capital transfers
D91	Capital taxes
D9N	Other capital transfers and investment grants
D92	Investment grants
D99	Other capital transfers
<b>SA62</b>	<b>Acquisition of non-financial assets account</b>
TR312	Total change in liabilities and net worth, acquisitions of non-financial assets accounts
B101	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers
P51C	Consumption of fixed capital
OTR	Total government revenue

#### Quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector (Expenditure)

Code	Transaction
<b>SA1</b>	<b>Production account</b>
TU1	Total uses production account
P2	Intermediate consumption
B1G	Value added, gross
P51C	Consumption of fixed capital
B1N	Value added, net
<b>SA2</b>	<b>Generation of income account</b>
TU211	Total uses generation of income account
D1	Compensation of employees
D2	Taxes on production and imports
D21	Taxes on products
D29	Other taxes on production
B2A3G	Operating surplus and mixed income, gross
B3G	Mixed income, gross
<b>SA3</b>	<b>Allocation of primary income account</b>
TU212	Total uses allocation of primary income account
D3	Subsidies on production and imports
D31	Subsidies on products
D39	Other subsidies on production
D4	Property income
D41	Interest

D4N	Property income other than interest
D42	Distributed income of corporations
D43	Reinvested earnings on FDI (excluding IF
D44	Other investment income
D45	Rent
B5G	Balance of primary incomes, gross / National income, gross
D41G	Interest before FISIM allocation
<b>SA4</b>	<b>Secondary distribution of income account</b>
TU22	Total uses secondary distribution of income account
D5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.
D6	Social contributions and social benefits
D61	Net social contributions
D62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind
D63	Social transfers in kind
D631	Social transfers in kind - non-market production
D632	Social transfers in kind - purchased market production
D7	Other current transfers
D71	Net non-life insurance premiums
D72	Non-life insurance claims
D7N	Current international cooperation, miscellaneous current transfers and Value Added Tax and gross national income - based EU own resources
D74	Current international cooperation
D75	Miscellaneous current transfers
D76	Value Added Tax and gross national income - based EU own resources
B6G	Disposable income, gross
<b>SA5</b>	<b>Use of disposable income account</b>
TU241	Total uses use of disposable income account
P3	Final consumption expenditure
P31	Individual consumption expenditure
P32	Collective consumption expenditure
B8G	Saving, gross
D8	Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements
<b>SA61</b>	<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account</b>
TU311	Total change in assets, change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account
D9	Capital transfers
D91	Capital taxes
D9N	Other capital transfers and investment grants
D92	Investment grants
D99	Other capital transfers
P51CB	Consumption of fixed capital, capital account
B101	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers
<b>SA62</b>	<b>Acquisition of non-financial assets account</b>
TU312	Total change in assets, acquisitions of non-financial assets accounts
P5	Gross capital formation
P51G	Gross fixed capital formation
P5M	Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables
NP	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets

B9	Net lending (+) / net borrowing(-)
OTE	Total government expenditure

### Household indicators dashboard

#### Household indicators dashboard – country view

#### Household indicators dashboard – indicator view

Code	Measure
B1GQ_R_POP	Real gross domestic product per capita
B1GQ_R_POP_GR	Real gross domestic product per capita growth rate
B6GS1M_R_POP	Real gross disposable income per capita of households and NPISH
B6GS1M_R_POP_GR	Real gross disposable income per capita of households and NPISH growth rate
P3S1M_R_POP	Real final consumption expenditure per capita of households and NPISH
P3S1M_R_POP_GR	Real final consumption expenditure per capita of households and NPISH growth rate
B8GS1M_B6GA	Gross savings rate of households and NPISH
B6GS1M_B5G	Net cash transfers to households and NPISH
LES1M_FD4	Debt of households and NPISH
LES1M_BF90	Net financial worth of households and NPISH
CCICP	Consumer confidence
UNE_LF_Q	Unemployment rate
LAB_UR6	Labour underutilisation rate

## ANNEX II: Equalities of the SNA shown in the accounts

### **Gross domestic product (GDP) - expenditure approach**

- = Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISH
- + Final consumption expenditure of general government
- + Gross fixed capital formation
- + Changes in inventories
- + Acquisitions *less* disposals of valuables
- + Exports of goods and services
- Imports of goods and services

### **Gross domestic product (GDP) – income approach**

- = Compensation of employees
- + Gross operating surplus and mixed income
- + Taxes *less* subsidies on production and imports

### ➤ **Gross domestic product (GDP) – output approach**

- = Total gross value added at basic prices
- + Taxes *less* subsidies on products

### **Net saving**

- + Net capital transfers receivable from the rest of the world
- + Consumption of fixed capital
- Gross capital formation
- Net acquisitions of non-produced non-financial assets
- Residual item
- = Net lending to the rest of the world

**Gross domestic product (current prices)**

- + Net primary incomes receivable from the rest of the world
- = Gross national income (GNI)
- Consumption of fixed capital
- = Net national income (NNI)
- + Net current transfers receivable from the rest of the world
- = Net national disposable income (NNDI)

**Gross domestic product (volume estimates)**

- + Trading gains or losses
- = Real gross domestic income \*
- + Real net primary incomes receivable from the rest of the world
- = Real gross national income \*
- + Real net current transfers receivable from the rest of the world
- = Real gross national disposable income \*
- Consumption of fixed capital
- = Real net national disposable income \*

\* Aggregates expressed in real terms are obtained by deflating the current prices series with the deflator of the total domestic demand.