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Items for information: Short-term economic statistics

Data template for short-term statistics

Prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division

1.   This background documents contains the list of short-term statistics, together with their definition, tier, periodicity and timeliness, which was endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-second session.

Data template for short-term statistics

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
Set 1: National accounts					
1.1	Quarterly national accounts: flash GDP estimate	Quarterly national accounts (QNA) constitute a system of integrated quarterly time series coordinated through an accounting framework. QNA adopt the same principles, definitions, and structure as the annual national accounts (ANA). In principle, QNA cover the entire sequence of accounts and balance sheets in the System of National Accounts (SNA); in practice, the constraints of data availability, time and resources mean that QNA are usually less complete than ANA. A flash GDP estimate is an early estimate for GDP over the most recent reference period and is normally calculated on the basis of a statistical or econometric model. The flash GDP estimate should have a release date appreciably earlier than the first release date of the actual GDP data. Although flash GDP estimates are likely to be calculated using a more incomplete set of information than the set used for traditional GDP estimates, they	Tier 1	Quarterly	1M

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		are produced using the same methodology that is employed for the regular GDP estimates. Statistical techniques can help in adjusting the temporary incomplete observations. If possible, seasonally unadjusted and seasonally adjusted current price and volume measures of the flash estimates should be made available.			
1.2	Quarterly national accounts: GDP full release	The quarterly national accounts-GDP full release consists of the full GDP release with breakdown by expenditure components, production components by economic activity, and income, and the quarterly institutional sector accounts covering the full sequence of accounts and balance sheets. There are three approaches to the calculation of gross domestic product (GDP): 1) GDP by expenditure is the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services; 2) GDP by production is an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross			

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their output); 3) GDP by income is the sum of primary income distributed by resident producer units. Where appropriate, seasonally unadjusted and seasonally adjusted current price and volume measures of the estimates should be made available. The minimum requirement data set (MRDS)[a] should be used as a guideline for the breakdown of the QNA.			
1.2.1	By expenditure	GDP by expenditure is calculated as follows: GDP = final consumption expenditure by household and by non-profit institutions serving households + government final consumption expenditure + gross fixed capital formation + changes in inventories + acquisitions less disposals of valuables + exports of goods and services – imports of goods and services	Tier 1	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)
1.2.2	By production	GDP by production is calculated as follows: GDP = total gross value added at basic prices + taxes less subsidies on products where gross value added (GVA) at basic prices = output at basic	Tier 1	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		prices less intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices			
1.2.3	By income	GDP by income is calculated as follows: GDP = compensation of employees + gross operating surplus and mixed income + taxes less subsidies on production and imports	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)
1.3	Quarterly sector accounts	The quarterly sector accounts consist of the SNA sequence of accounts by institutional sector, i.e., non-financial corporations, financial corporations, general government, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).	Tier 3	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)
Set 2: Production and turnover					
2.1	Index of industrial production by major division (mining, manufacturing, electricity, water, etc.)	The index of industrial production (IIP) measures changes over time in the price-adjusted output of industry. The theoretical aim of the IPI is to reflect short-term developments in value added. The scope of the industrial sector is defined to cover, in terms of ISIC Rev. 4, section B (mining and quarrying), section C (manufacturing), section D (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) and section E (water collection, treatment and supply, sewerage, waste collection and remediation activities). The index of industrial production is widely used as a short-term economic indicator in	Tier 1	Monthly	6-12 W (e-GDDS) 6W, 1M encouraged (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		its own right because of the impact that fluctuations in the level of industrial activity have on the remainder of the economy.			
2.2	Production index for construction	The production index for construction measures changes over time in the price adjusted output of construction (Section F of ISIC Rev. 4). It provides a measure of the volume trend in value added over a given reference period.	Tier 2	Monthly	6-12 W (e-GDDS) 6W, 1M encouraged (SDDS)
2.3	Turnover index for retail trade	The turnover index for retail trade shows the changes over time in the activity of the retail sector in value and volume. It is a short-term indicator for final domestic demand. The scope of retail trade turnover index includes the activities listed in Division 47, Section G, of ISIC Rev.4 (retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles).	Tier 2	Monthly	1M (SDDS)
2.4	Turnover index for industry by major division	The turnover index for industry shows the changes over time in the activity of industries in value and volume. The scope of the industrial sector is defined to cover, in terms of ISIC Rev. 4, section B (mining and quarrying), section C (manufacturing), section D (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) and section E (water collection, treatment and supply, sewerage, waste collection and	Tier 2	Monthly	1M (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		remediation activities).			
2.5	Turnover index for other services by major division (excluding financial services and non-commercial services)	The index of turnover for other services measures the development of turnover over time in the services industries in value and volume with the exception of financial services (Section K of ISIC Rev. 4) and non-commercial services (intended to refer to Section O of ISIC Rev. 4).	Tier 2	Monthly	1M (SDDS)
2.6	New orders index for industry by major ISIC division (for those that work on order)	The index of new orders received (domestic and non-domestic) is a business cycle indicator which represents the nominal value of the new orders placed during a certain reference month in an industry. The purpose of the new orders index is to serve as a leading indicator, i.e., to give a short-term indication of future developments in production and turnover of industries working to orders. New orders exclude VAT and other deductible taxes or the sale of capital assets but include all invoiced charges (for example, for transport and packaging, with the exception of packaging that might be returned after the delivery). The index typically covers industries working mainly on the basis of orders, in particular textile, pulp and paper, chemical, metal, capital goods and durable consumer goods industries.	Tier 3	Monthly	1M (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
2.7	New orders index for construction or building permits	The new orders for construction index provides a measure of the value of orders received by the unit classified to the construction industry during the reference period. As an alternative, compiling agencies can consider constructing indices for building permits which are business cycle indicators providing information on the development of granted building permits. Short-term statistics provide two types of indices for building permits. The so-called "dwelling index" simply reflects the evolution in terms of the number of dwellings. A second index, the "floor area index" reflects the development of the useful floor area for which the building permits are issued (where the useful floor area cannot be ascertained, an alternative size measure may be used). The building permits index for the number of permits covers one-dwelling residential buildings and residential buildings with two or more dwellings but not residential buildings for communities (e.g., residences for the elderly) with the scope of Group 531 of the central product classification (CPC	Tier 2	Monthly	1M (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		Ver. 2.1). The building permits index of useful floor area covers all types of residential buildings and also other buildings, for example hotels, shops, warehouses, industrial buildings, schools and hospitals.			
2.8	Commodity production, as relevant and other indicators of economic activity	Commodity production refers to the volume and value of production of the relevant products by an economic unit whether as primary or secondary production. Commodity production can be measured as total production or sold production. Total production refers to the actual production carried out during the survey time period that has been sold, put into stock (changes in inventories) or used for further processing. Sold production refers to the production carried out at some point in time, which has been sold (or invoiced) during the reference period.	Tier 3		6-12W (e-GDDS) 6W, 1M encouraged (SDDS)
	Agricultural products	Production of agricultural products refers to the total production or sold production, in volume and value, of agricultural products which are defined by the scope of Division 01 (products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening) of CPC Ver. 2.1.		Monthly	6-12W (e-GDDS) 6W, 1M encouraged (SDDS)
	Minerals	Production of minerals		Monthly	6-12W (e-

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		refers to the total production or sold production, in volume and value, of mineral products which are defined by the scope of Division 13 to 16 of CPC Ver. 2.1.			GDDS) 6W, 1M encouraged (SDDS)
	New car registrations/sales	Registration of new cars refers to the registration to authorities of new passenger cars, which cover motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (except public-transport type vehicles, vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow, and golf cars and similar vehicles).		Monthly	6-12W (e-GDDS) 6W, 1M encouraged (SDDS)
	New commercial vehicle registrations/sales	Registration of new commercial vehicles refers to the registrations to authorities of new commercial cars which include: public-transport type passenger motor vehicles (Subclass 49112 of CPC Ver.2.1), and road tractors and semi-trailer combinations (Subclass 49111 of CPC Ver.2.1). Trailers without motive power and farm tractors are excluded.		Monthly	6-12W (e-GDDS) 6W, 1M encouraged (SDDS)
	Tourist arrivals	Tourist arrivals refer to the arrivals for inbound tourism. Inbound tourism comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip. Arrivals measure the flows of international		Monthly	6-12W (e-GDDS) 6W, 1M encouraged (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		visitors to the country of reference. Each arrival corresponds to one inbound tourism trip. If a person visits several countries during the course of a single trip, his/her arrival in each country is recorded separately. Arrivals data should correspond to inbound visitors by including both tourists and same-day non-resident visitors.			
	Set 3: Prices				
3.1	Consumer price index	A consumer price index is an index number that measures changes in the prices of goods and services purchased or otherwise acquired by households, which households use directly, or indirectly, to satisfy their own needs and wants.	Tier 1	Monthly	1-2M (e-GDDS) 1M (SDDS)
3.2	Producer price index	A producer price index measures the rate of change in the prices of goods and services bought and sold by producers. There are two types of producer price indices. An output producer price index measures the rate of change in the prices of products sold as they leave the producer. An input producer price index measures the rate of change in the prices of the inputs of goods and services purchased by the producer.	Tier 1	Monthly	1-2M (e-GDDS) 1M (SDDS)
3.3	Import price index	An import price index measures changes in the prices of the goods and services provided by non-residents (rest	Tier 1	Monthly	2-3W

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		of the world) and used by residents of a given economic territory (usually country).			
3.4	Export price index	An export price index measures changes in the prices of the goods and services provided by the residents of a given economic territory (usually country) and used by non-residents (that is, the rest of the world).	Tier 1	Monthly	2-3W
	Set 4: Labour market				
4.1	Unemployment	Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking. This includes also part-time, informal, temporary, seasonal or casual employment, within the national territory or abroad. Examples of such activities are:	Tier 1	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		(i) arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licences; (ii) looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs; (iii) seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries; (iv) registering with or contacting public or private employment services; (v) applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places; (vi) placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements; (vii) placing or updating résumés on professional or social networking sites online; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client or			

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		order is received, depending on the context; (d) "currently available" serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period comprising that used to measure employment: (i) depending on national circumstances, the reference period may be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding two weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups. Included in unemployment are: (a) future starters defined as persons "not in employment" and "currently available" who did not "seek employment", as specified in the above definition of unemployment, because they had already made arrangements to start a job within a short subsequent period, set according to the general length of waiting time for starting a new job in the national context but generally not greater than three months; (b) participants in skills training or			

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		retraining schemes within employment promotion programmes who on that basis were "not in employment", not "currently available" and did not "seek employment" because they had a job offer to start within a short subsequent period generally not greater than three months; (c) persons "not in employment" who carried out activities to migrate abroad in order to work for pay or profit but who were still waiting for the opportunity to leave.			
4.2	Unemployment rate	The unemployment rate gives the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force (total number of people employed plus unemployed)	Tier 1	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)
4.3	Employment total and by economic activity	Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise: (a) employed persons "at work", i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; (b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime).	Tier 1	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		"For pay or profit" refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions, specified in the most recent international statistical standards concerning employment-related income. (a) It includes remuneration in cash or in kind, whether actually received or not, and may also comprise additional components of cash or in-kind income. (b) The remuneration may be payable directly to the person performing the work or indirectly to a household or family member. Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of employed persons according to ISIC.			
4.4	Hourly wage rate	Hourly wage rate refers to the basic remuneration received per hour. Wage rates should include basic wages, cost-of-living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances, but exclude overtime payments, bonuses and gratuities, family allowances and other social security	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		payments made by employers.			
4.5	Hours of work	Hours actually worked is the time spent in a job for the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and/or services during a specified short or long reference period. Hours actually worked applies to all types of jobs (within and beyond the SNA production boundary) and is not linked to administrative or legal concepts. Hours actually worked measured within the SNA production boundary includes time spent directly on, and in relation to, productive activities, down time and resting time. (a) "Direct hours" is the time spent carrying out the tasks and duties of a job. This may be performed in any location (economic territory, establishment, on the street, at home) and during overtime periods or other periods not dedicated to work (such as lunch breaks or while commuting). (b) "Related hours" is the time spent maintaining, facilitating or enhancing productive activities and should comprise activities such as: (i) cleaning, repairing,	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		preparing, designing, administering or maintaining tools, instruments, processes, procedures or the work location itself; changing time (to put on work clothes); decontamination or washing up time; (ii) purchasing or transporting goods or basic materials to/from the market or source; (iii) waiting for business, customers or patients, as part of working-time arrangements and/or that are explicitly paid for; (iv) on-call duty, whether specified as paid or unpaid, that may occur at the work location (such as health and other essential services) or away from it (for example from home). In the latter case, it is included in hours actually worked depending on the degree to which persons' activities and movements are restricted. From the moment when called back for duty, the time spent is considered as direct hours of work; (v) travelling between work			

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		locations, to reach field projects, fishing areas, assignments, conferences or to meet clients or customers (such as door-to-door vending and itinerant activities); (vi) training and skills enhancement required by the job or for another job in the same economic unit, at or away from the work location. In a paid-employment job this may be given by the employer or provided by other units. (c) "Down time", as distinct from "direct" and "related hours", is time when a person in a job cannot work due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies or power or Internet access, etc., but continues to be available for work. This time is unavoidable or inherent to the job and involves temporary interruptions of a technical, material or economic nature. (d) "Resting time" is time spent in short periods of rest, relief or refreshment, including tea, coffee or prayer breaks, generally practiced by custom or contract according to established norms and/or national			

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		circumstances. Hours actually worked measured within the SNA production boundary excludes time not worked during activities such as: (a) Annual leave, public holidays, sick leave, parental leave or maternity/paternity leave, other leave for personal or family reasons or civic duty. This time not worked is part of absence from work hours; (b) Commuting time between work and home when no productive activity for the job is performed; for paid employment, even when paid by the employer; (c) Time spent in educational activities distinct from the activities covered in training and skills enhancement required by the job or for another job in the same economic unit, at or away from the work location; for paid employment, even when authorized, paid or provided by the employer; (d) Longer breaks distinguished from short resting time when no productive activity is performed (such as meal breaks or natural repose during long trips); for paid employment, even when paid by the employer. Hours actually worked measured beyond the			

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		SNA production boundary includes time spent directly on, and in relation to, productive activities (such as services produced and consumed within the same household and activities of volunteer workers in households that produce services for own final use by the household); down time; and short resting time. Hours actually worked measured beyond the SNA production boundary excludes time not worked during activities such as civic duty and educational activities other than the training required for the job.			
Set 5: External sector					
5.1	Exports and imports of goods	Exports of goods comprise goods leaving the statistical territory of a country. In the general trade system, the definition of the statistical territory coincides with its economic territory. Imports of goods are goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. The special trade system is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, so that certain flows of goods are not included in either import or export statistics of the compiling country. Countries may apply various definitions of	Tier 1	Monthly	8-12W (e-GDDS) 8W, 4-6W encouraged (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		special trade.			
5.2	Current account balance	The current account balance shows the difference between the sum of exports and income receivable and the sum of imports and income payable (exports and imports refer to both goods and services, while income refers to both primary and secondary income).	Tier 2	Quarterly (SDDS) Quarterly (e-GDDS) encouraged	1Q (SDDS) 2Q (e-GDDS)
5.3	International investment position (IIP)	The international investment position is a statistical statement that shows at a point in time the value of financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on non-residents or are gold bullion held as reserve assets and the liabilities of residents of an economy to non-residents.	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)
5.4	Official reserve assets	Official reserve assets are those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy, and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing). Official reserve assets must be foreign currency assets and assets that actually exist. Potential assets are excluded.	Tier 1	Monthly	1-4W, 1W encouraged (e-GDDS) 1W (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		Underlying the concept of reserve assets are the notions of "control," and "availability for use," by the monetary authorities. Official reserve assets are composed of the following: Monetary gold Gold bullion Unallocated gold accounts of which: Monetary gold under swap for cash collateral Special drawing rights Reserve position in the IMF Other reserve assets Currency and deposits Claims on monetary authorities Claims on other entities Securities Debt securities Short-term Long-term Equity and investment fund shares or units of which: Securities under repurchase agreements for cash collateral[b] Financial derivatives Other claims			
5.5	External debt (by sector, maturity and currency)	Gross external debt, at any given time, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent,	Tier 2	Quarterly	3-6M (e-GDDS) 1Q (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		liabilities that require payment(s) of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to non-residents by residents of an economy. Gross external debt can be disaggregated by sector, maturity or currency.			
Set 6: Financial corporations sector					
6.1	Central bank net foreign assets	Net foreign assets of the central bank are the sum of foreign assets held by monetary authorities less their foreign liabilities.	Tier 1	Monthly	2W (SDDS)
6.2	Central bank domestic lending	Central bank domestic lending is the sum of net claims of the Central bank on the central government and its claims on other sectors of the domestic economy.	Tier 1	Monthly	2W (SDDS)
6.3	Central bank reserve money	Central bank reserve money is defined as the currency in circulation outside the central bank, other depository corporations (ODCs) deposit holdings at the central bank, and those deposits of money holding-sectors at the central bank that are also included in broad money.	Tier 1	Monthly	1-2M (e-GDDS) 2W (SDDS)
6.4	Depository corporations' net foreign assets	Net foreign assets of depository corporations are the sum of foreign assets held by depository corporations less their foreign liabilities. Depository corporations consist of all resident financial corporations and quasi-corporations, whose principal	Tier 1	Monthly	1-3M (e-GDDS) 1M (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		activity is financial intermediation and which have liabilities in the form of deposits or financial instruments such as short-term certificates of deposit, which are close substitutes for deposits in mobilizing financial resources and which are included in measures of money broadly defined. Depository corporations comprise the central bank, deposit-taking corporations except the central bank and money-market funds. The depository corporations subsector includes the central bank and other depository corporations.			
6.5	Depository corporations' domestic lending	Net domestic lending of depository corporations is the sum of net claims of depository corporations on the central government and their claims on other sectors of the domestic economy.	Tier 1	Monthly	1M (SDDS)
6.6	Depository corporations' broad money liabilities	Broad money is the sum of all financial instruments held by money-holding sectors that are (a) a medium of exchange widely used in an economy, or (b) close substitutes for the medium of exchange that are reliable store of value. Depository corporations' broad money liabilities include domestic currency, transferable deposits, other deposits, money	Tier 1	Monthly	1M (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		market funds' shares and debt securities.			
6.7	Other financial corporations' balance sheet, assets and liabilities by sector	A balance sheet for other financial corporations is a statement, drawn up in respect of a particular point in time, of the values of assets owned and of the liabilities owed by these corporations. Other financial corporations comprise non-MMF investment funds, other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds, financial auxiliaries, captive financial institutions and money lenders, insurance corporations and pension funds.	Tier 2	Quarterly	1M (SDDS)
6.8	Financial corporations' profits	Profit is the difference between revenue and cost and expenses. Profits, which can be approximated by entrepreneurial income in national accounts, are mainly used to pay taxes and remunerate capital in the form of interest and dividends paid to shareholders. Financial corporations' profits refer to the aggregate profits of all corporations in the financial corporations sector. The financial corporations sector comprises all resident corporations that are principally engaged in providing financial services, including insurance and pension funding services, to other institutional units. It also includes	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		quasi-corporations consisting of sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships.			
6.9	Financial corporations' debt	Financial corporations' debt refers to all liabilities that require payment(s) of interest and/or principal by the financial corporations sector to the creditor at a date or dates in the future.	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q
6.10	Others, as relevant: non-performing loans of depository corporations, capital adequacy ratios, other financial stability indicators, etc.	A loan is non-performing when payments of interest and/or principal are past due by 90 days or more, or interest payments equal to 90 days or more have been capitalized, refinanced, or delayed by agreement, or payments are less than 90 days overdue, but there are other good reasons (such as a debtor filing for bankruptcy) to doubt that payments will be made in full. This definition of a non-performing loan is to be interpreted flexibly, taking into account national conventions on when a loan is deemed to be non-performing. A capital adequacy ratio is an analytical construct in which regulatory capital is the numerator and risk-weighted assets are the denominator.	Tier 3	Monthly	1Q
Set 7: General government sector					
7.1	Revenue	Revenue is an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. For	Tier 1	Quarterly	2Q, 1Q encouraged (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		general government units, there are four main sources of revenue: compulsory levies in the form of taxes and certain types of social contributions, property income derived from the ownership of assets, sales of goods and services, and other transfers receivable from other units.			
7.2	Expense	Expense is a decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction. The major types of expense are compensation of employees, use of goods and services, consumption of fixed capital, interest, subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expense.	Tier 1	Quarterly	2Q, 1Q encouraged (SDDS)
7.3	Net operating balance	The net operating balance is a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of government operations. It is equal to total revenue minus total expense and it reflects the total change in net worth due to transactions. It is comparable to the national accounting concept of saving plus net capital transfers receivable. It should be noted that the net operating balance as defined here excludes gains and losses resulting from changes in price levels and other changes in the volume of assets.	Tier 1	Quarterly	2Q, 1Q encouraged (SDDS)
7.4	Net acquisition of non-financial assets	Net acquisition of non-financial assets is defined as the acquisition minus the disposal of non-	Tier 2	Quarterly	2Q, 1Q encouraged (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		financial assets. Non-financial assets are stores of value and provide benefits either through their use in the production of goods and services or in the form of property income. Unlike financial claims, non-financial assets have no counterpart liability—that is, the owner of the non-financial asset does not have a claim on another institutional unit.			
7.5	Expenditure	Expenditure is the sum of expense and the net investment in non-financial assets. This aggregate is not influenced by the level of consumption of fixed capital and is therefore suitable for international comparisons between countries even if they cannot reliably measure consumption of fixed capital.	Tier 2	Quarterly	2Q, 1Q encouraged (SDDS)
7.6	Net lending/net borrowing (= Revenue Expenditure)	Net lending/net borrowing is defined as the net acquisition of financial assets minus the net incurrence of all liabilities from transactions. Net lending (+)/borrowing (−) is a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy or abroad, or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors in the economy or from abroad. It	Tier 2	Quarterly	2Q, 1Q encouraged (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		therefore may be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of government activity on the rest of the economy and the rest of the world. Net lending/net borrowing is also a balancing item which can be calculated as the net operating balance minus the net investment in non-financial assets.			
7.7	Gross debt	Gross debt of the general government sector consists of all liabilities that require payment(s) of interest and/or principal by the general government sector to the creditor at a date or dates in the future.	Tier 2	Quarterly	4M (SDDS)
Set 8: Household sector					
8.1	Household disposable income	Household disposable income is the sum of household final consumption expenditure and saving (minus the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements). It also corresponds to the sum of wages and salaries, mixed income, net property income, net current transfers and social benefits other than social transfers in kind, less taxes on income and wealth and social security contributions paid by employees (including social contributions payable by employers), the self-employed and the unemployed. Household disposable income can be seen as the maximum amount	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		that a household can afford to spend on consumption of goods or services without having to reduce its financial or non-financial assets or by increasing its liabilities.			
8.2	Household saving	In the national accounts, household saving is obtained by subtracting household consumption expenditure from household disposable income (adjusted for the change in pension entitlements). Household saving is one of the domestic sources of funds to finance capital investment, which is a major impetus for long-term economic growth.	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)
8.3	Household debt	Household debt is defined as all liabilities that require payment(s) of interest and/or principal by the debtor household to the creditor at a date or dates in the future.	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)
8.4	Others, as relevant: household debt service and principal payments and defaults on home mortgages, credit card debt and car loans etc.	Household debt service refers to payments made by households in respect of both principal and interest. Actual debt service is the set of payments actually made to satisfy a debt obligation, including principal, interest, and any late payment fees. Scheduled debt service is the set of payments, including principal and interest that is required to be made through the life of the debt. Household principal	Tier 3	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		payments are all other payments by the household debtor to the creditor that reduce the principal amount outstanding. Defaults on home mortgages, credit card debt and car loans, etc. refer to the failure of households to meet a debt obligation payment, either principal or interest on these loans. A payment that is overdue or in arrears is technically "in default," since by virtue of non-payment the borrower has failed to abide by the terms and conditions of the debt obligation. In practice, the point at which a debt obligation is considered "in default" will vary.			
Set 9: Non-financial corporations sector					
9.1	Non-financial corporations' profits	Profit is the difference between revenue and cost and expenses. Profits, which can be approximated by entrepreneurial income in national accounts, are mainly used to pay taxes and remunerate capital in the form of interest and dividends paid to shareholders. Non-financial corporations' profits refer to the aggregate profits of all corporations in the non-financial corporations sector. The non-financial corporations sector includes all private and public enterprises that produce goods and/or provide non-financial services to the markets.	Tier 3	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		It also includes quasi-corporations consisting of sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships.			
9.2	Non-financial corporations' debt	Non-financial corporations' debt refers to all liabilities that require payment(s) of interest and/or principal by the non-financial corporations sector to the creditor at a date or dates in the future.	Tier 3	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS)
9.3	Others, as relevant: net foreign exchange exposure to equity and the number of applications for protection from creditors, etc.	Net foreign exchange exposure to equity measures non-financial corporations' exposure to foreign currency risk compared with their capital. It is an indicator of sensitivity to market risk, which is intended to show exposure of non-financial corporations to exchange rate risk. It measures the mismatch of foreign currency asset and liability positions of non-financial corporations to assess the vulnerability to exchange rate movements. It is calculated by using non-financial corporations' net foreign exchange exposure for on-balance-sheet items as the numerator and capital and reserves as the denominator. The number of applications for protection from creditors is a simple numerical addition of those non-financial	Tier 3	Quarterly	1Q

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		corporations that have filed for protection from bankruptcy during the period. It is a measure of bankruptcy trends, but it is influenced by the quality and nature of bankruptcy and related legislation.			
Set 10: Financial market					
10.1	Interest rates, as relevant short and long term money and bond market rates	Interest rate is defined as the price paid by the borrower for the use of funds saved by the lender and the compensation to the lender for deferring expenditures. This compensation comprises two elements, namely a payment equal to the loss of purchasing power of the principal during the term of the loan and a balance that represents the real interest accruing to the lender. Interest rates are the amount charged, expressed as a percentage of principal, by a lender to a borrower for the use of assets. Short-term interest rates are the rates for short-term debt securities, including those securities that have an original maturity of one year or less. Long-term interest rates are the rates for long-term debt securities, including those securities that have an original maturity of more than one year.	Tier 1	Monthly	No timeliness recommendation is presented given that the data are widely available from private sources.
10.2	Exchange rates, as relevant, spot and forward	An exchange rate is the price of one country's	Tier 1	Monthly	No timeliness recommendation

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
	markets	currency expressed in another country's currency. Most commonly, exchange rates are expressed as the number of units of domestic currency that will purchase one unit of foreign currency (for example, units of currency per United States dollar). An exchange rate may also be defined as the inverse: the number of units of foreign currency that one unit of domestic currency will purchase. Exchange rates are classified into three broad categories, reflecting the role of the authorities in the determination of the exchange rates and/or the multiplicity of exchange rates in a country: - market rate is used to describe exchange rates determined largely by market forces; - official rate: is used to describe the exchange rate determined by authorities; - for countries maintaining multiple exchange arrangements, the rates may be labeled principal rate, secondary rate and tertiary rate. Exchange rates may be expressed as period average rates or end of period rates. A spot rate is the exchange rate of one			is presented given that the data are widely available from private sources.

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		currency for another for immediate delivery. A forward exchange rate is the exchange rate in contract for receipt of and payment for foreign currency at a specified date usually for 30 days, 90 days or 180 days in the future, at a stipulated current or "spot" price.			
10.3	Nominal and real effective exchange rate	A nominal effective exchange rate is the exchange rate of the domestic currency vis-à-vis other currencies weighted by their share in either the country's international trade or payments. A real effective exchange rate represents a nominal effective exchange rate adjusted for relative movements in national price or cost indicators of the home country and selected countries. Real effective exchange rates take account of price level differences between trading partners. Movements in real effective exchange rates provide an indication of the evolution of a country's aggregate external price competitiveness.	Tier 1	Monthly	2M
10.4	Stock market indicators	Share price indices are prices of common shares of companies traded on national or foreign stock exchanges. They are targeted to be national, all-share or broad, price indices and use the closing daily	Tier 1	Monthly	No timeliness recommendation is presented given that the data are widely available from private sources.

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		values for the monthly data, normally expressed as simple arithmetic averages of the daily data, although in some cases mid-month or end-of-month quotations are included. All reported indices are adjusted for changes in quoted nominal capital of companies. Indices are, in general, base-weighted arithmetic averages with market value of outstanding shares as weights. Stock market capitalization (also known as market value) refers to the market value of the shares outstanding of companies which are listed on the stock market, expressed in the national currency.			
10.5	Others, as relevant: spreads between lending and deposit rates, highest-lowest interbank rate; etc.	Spreads between lending and deposit rates (SLDR) can serve as indicators of trends in deposit takers' net interest income, and hence of profitability. There is no standard definition of reference or representative rates. To measure the SLDR, the calculation of the weighted average of all lending and deposit interest rates on loans and deposits (excluding loans and deposits among deposit takers) during a reference period in the portfolio of resident deposit takers is required. The interest rate spread could also be calculated on a domestically	Tier 3	Monthly	No timeliness recommendation is presented given that the data are widely available from private sources.

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		controlled, cross-border consolidated basis, thus providing an indication of profitability, but it would be reflecting activity in different markets. Using loan and deposit amounts as weights, the spread between the weighted average lending and deposit rates gives the overall interest spread (in basis points) between loans and deposits. Interbank rates measure the cost of funds to deposit takers in the domestic interbank market—the cost of borrowing the excess reserves of other deposit takers. The source of these data is usually interbank dealers or brokers. An increasing spread between the highest and lowest interbank rates (SIR) could indicate an increasing risk premium being charged on the deposit taker facing the highest rate—that is, deposit takers would themselves be perceiving an increasing risk of lending within the banking system.			
	Set 11: Real estate market				
11.1	Residential property price index	The residential property price index is an index number measuring the rate at which the prices of residential properties are changing over time. This index is a key statistic not only from the individual	Tier 2	Quarterly	1Q (SDDS Plus)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		household's perspective, but also, from a broader perspective, for analysts, policymakers, and financial institutions who follow trends in house prices to expand their understanding of real estate and credit market conditions as well as to monitor the impact on economic activity, and financial stability and soundness.			
11.2	New house sales	New house sales record the sales of newly constructed residences (in numbers and transaction values) in the country during a particular period.	Tier 3	Quarterly	1Q
11.3	Existing house sales	Existing house sales data measure the sales of existing residences (in numbers and transaction values) in the country during a particular period.	Tier 3	Quarterly	1Q
Set 12: Economic sentiment					
12.1	Consumer confidence	A consumer confidence indicator measures consumers' perceptions of their personal current economic/financial conditions and that of the overall economy, as well as their expectations for the near future. Consumer confidence indicators are based on consumer tendency surveys which collect (mainly) qualitative responses from consumers on the past, current and future economic situation.	Tier 2	Monthly	1M (SDDS)
12.2	Business confidence	A business confidence indicator monitors the current and future	Tier 2	Monthly	1M (SDDS)

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		business situation and it can be used as a leading indicator for predicting short-term developments in a country. It is based on business tendency surveys which collect (mainly) qualitative responses from businesses to questions about their firm-specific past, current and future economic situation (in terms of production levels, orders, etc.). Business confidence indicators are calculated for the various segments of the economy, such as for manufacturing, construction, retail trade, services, etc., based on possibly different questions of business tendency surveys. They are then aggregated to derive a business confidence indicator for the whole economy.			
12.3	Composite business cycle indicators	Business cycle indicators are a large family of indicators measuring different aspects of economic activity. They have different timings, serve various purposes, are based on a variety of statistical/econometric methods, and rely on a large set of data, stemming from quantitative statistical variables to qualitative ones to financial indicators etc. They are classified into leading, coincident and lagging indicators according to their characteristics to anticipate changes in			

	Description	Definition	Tier	Periodicity	Timeliness
		the business cycle (leading indicators), to assess the current status of the business cycle (coincident indicators) and to confirm the business cycle movement (lagging indicators). Various approaches exist for the selection of the components for the composite business cycle indicators.			
12.3.1	Leading Indicator	Leading indicators are those anticipating the future pattern of the business cycle. They are series that tend to shift direction in advance of changes in economic activity or the reference cycle.	Tier 3	Monthly	1M (SDDS)
12.3.2	Coincident Indicator	Coincident indicators are those describing the current pattern of the economic situation. They are broad series that measure aggregate economic activity; thus, they define the business cycle.	Tier 3	Monthly	1M (SDDS)
12.3.3	Lagging Indicator	Lagging indicators are intended to reproduce today the past pattern of the economy. They are used to confirm that a cyclical phase is over and that the next phase has begun.	Tier 3	Monthly	1M (SDDS)

Abbreviations: M=month(s); Q=quarter(s); W=week(s)
[a] The minimum requirement data set (MRDS) is defined in reports of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts to the Statistical Commission
(see E/CN.3/2001/8 (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/32nd-session/documents/doc01/2001-8-E.pdf).
[b] In the IIP only.