

Understanding National Accounts

Chaper 1

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Disposition

- Introduction to national accounts
- Identities
- Some aggregates
- How to calculate GDP
- Dissemination

National Accounts

- "the presentation in a rigorous accounting framework, of all the quantitative information relating to the nation's economic activity"
- *Edmond Malinvaud, French economist*
- Everything *made* by someone is *used* by someone else, anything *exported* by someone is *imported* by someone else, anything *saved* by someone is *invested* by someone else, etc
- **In a perfect world of statistics**

National accounts is ...

A book keeping system

- Grasping transactions and balances for a whole nation
- Based on aggregates from administrative registers and statistical surveys

Identities in NA

- Results are completely consistent
- Totals are equal to the sum of the parts,
 - up-down, left-right, matrixes
- Resources are equal to the uses
- Best methods, but anyhow re-evaluations, guestimates, revisions, models, balancing, quality, **timeseries**

NA can be used to ...

- -analyse unemployment, business cycles, investment and consumption patterns over time
- -for international comparisons – where are we in relation to other countries; look at employment, incomes, cycles – GDP compilations should be harmonized (principly) in all countries
- -calculate our EU-membership fee – not too much, not too little

and analyses by industry ...

- -What contribution from your industry to total GDP
- -How many people find employment in a certain activity?
- -What is the regional situation like?
- -How about your municipality?

NA by sector

- National accounts, according to the international standard SNA93, provide comparable macroeconomic data by countries. One of the major indicators is the gross domestic product (GDP). They provide also comprehensive data by institutional sector (general government, corporations, households, rest of the world etc.). Thus, one can find an assessment of the disposable income, saving, net borrowing / net lending, as well as of stocks of assets and liabilities of the sectors.

NA – brief history

Studies of business cycles, Wage structures, food supply,
Financing of UN, Administration of postwar
reconstruction 1934, 1941.

Gösta Bagge, Erik Lindahl, Gunnar Myrdahl, Ingvar Olsson
1950-ies Konjunkturinstitutet, 1963 to SCB

UN, OECD, EU – Harmonizing

In the beginning GNI, later also constant price estimates,
Richard Stone: Marchall plan)

EU-membership fee and konvergence criteria, (Maastricht)

Annual accounts – now much focus on quartely accounts

Basic information

Requisites:

- Output/production & intermediate consumption
- All actors within a certain territory
- A certain period of time

Be ware of

- Double counting, example production vs intermediate consumption (IC)
- Hidden and illegal activities
- Definitions

How to get value added & GDP?

Market production:

+ Output
- Interm. Consumpt.
= Value added

principally wages & profits incl
taxes on production, net

+ Taxes on products,
- Subsidies

= GDP at market price

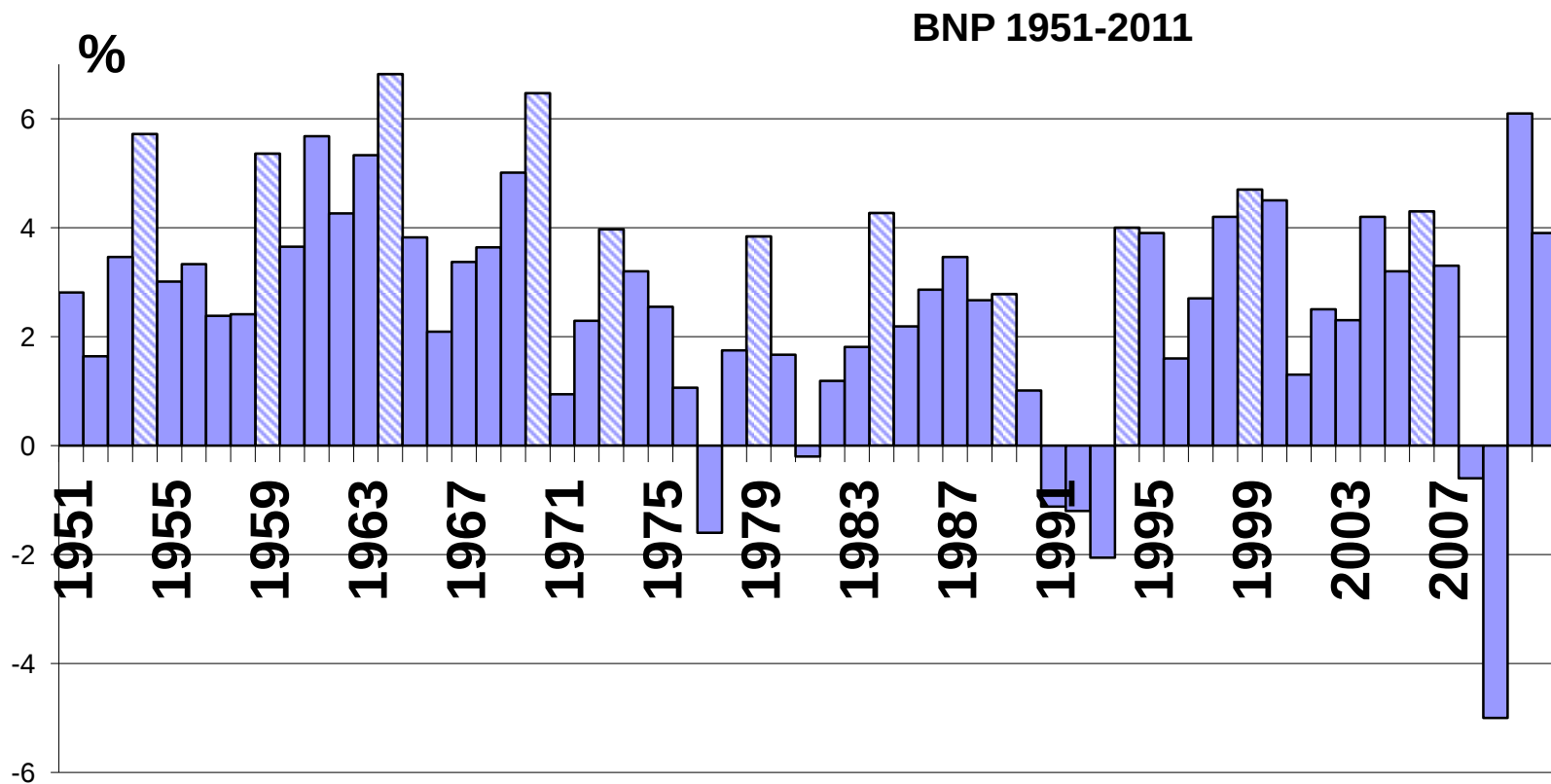
Production not sold on the
market, compiled as costs of
production i.e.:

Output =
Wages
Compensation of employees
Comp. of fixed capital
Interm consumption
Taxes on production
- Subsidies

Handbooks, regulations to follow

- System of National Accounts – SNA 93
- European System of Accounts – ESA 95
- Revisions: SNA2008 och ESA2010
- Guidelines on quarterly Financial Accounts, MUFA
- Various manuals and handbooks
- Revision from Eurostat&European Court of Auditors

GDP 1951-2011



Identities -Three ways to measure GDP

$$Y = C + G + I + X - M$$

or "the economic cycle"

- Principle of
- everything produced
- is also used
- and the production process creates income and profits needed in order to run the process

The three approaches

Production

Sum of value added
(basic prices)
+ Taxes on products
- Subsidies on products

Expenditure

+ Consumpt expend
+ Gr Fix Cap Form
+ ch in invent
+ Exports
- Imports

Income

+ Compensation of employees
+ Taxes on production & imports
- Subsidies
+ Operating surplus/Mixed income

GDP at market price

+ Primary income to/from RoW; wages, cap.income, EU-taxes, -subsidies.

GNI at market price

+ Current transfers to/from abroad

Disposable national income

- Consumption expenditure

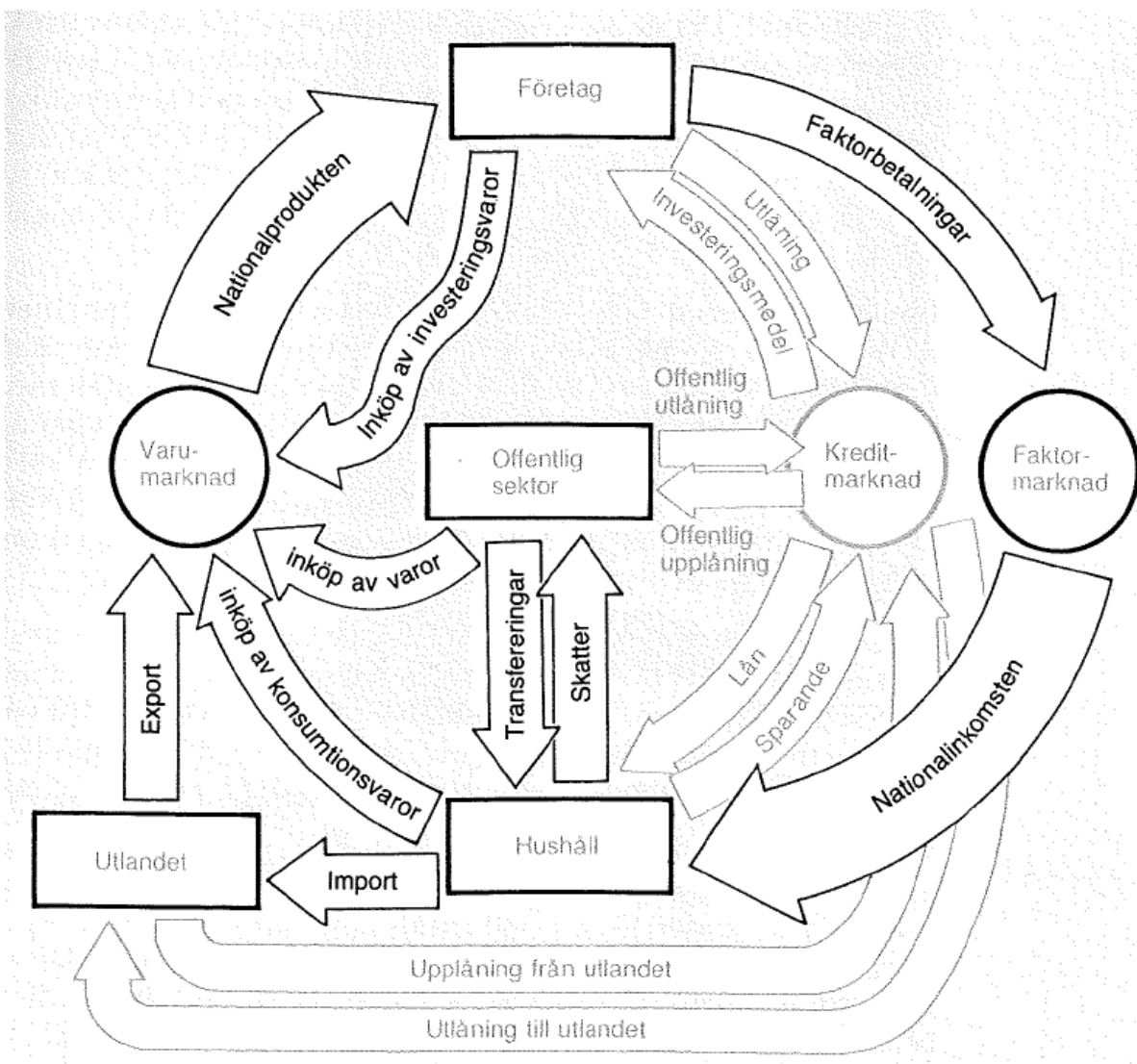
Savings

+ Capital transfers to/from RoW

- Gross Fixed Capital formation

Financial savings

The integrated economic cycle



GDP expenditure side – main aggregates 2009

billion SEK, current prices % of GDP

+Household final consumption exp	1 516	48.8
+Government final consumption exp	864	27.8
+Gross fixed capital formation	555	17.9
+Changes in stocks	-40	-1.3
+Exports	1 507	48.5
-Imports	1 294	-41.6
=GDP market price	3 108	

GDP deflator and consumer price index

- Deflate to get volumes
- $\text{GDP deflator} = \frac{\text{GDP-value in current price}}{\text{constant price estimate}}$
- NA uses a considerable amount of price indices
- Why is there a difference?
- NA takes the activities of the whole economy into account, not only households

GDP deflator and consumer price index

		2009	2008
GDP current prices		3 108 002	3 213 659
GDP constant prices		3 048 359	3 113 239
GDPdefl		1,0196	1,0323
CPI		0,9968	1,0348
HFCEdefl		1,0183	1,0284
HFCE current prices		1 515 947	1 500 476
HFCE constant prices		1 488 650	1 459 053

Contribution to GDP-growth

Aggregate	Traditional compilation	Adjusted for imports
Household final cons.exp	1,1	0,5
Gov cons expenditure	0,5	0,4
Gr. fixed capital format.	1,6	0,8
Changes in stocks	0,2	0,2
Exports, net	0,8	2,3
GDP*	4,2	4,2

GDP to GNI, gross national income

- GDP is the production within the territory concept, domestic.
- GNI (GNP) is the income of all economic agents residing within the territory, like households, firms and government institutions.
- Add income by resident units from abroad (Swedes working in Norway)
- Deduct income created by production in Sweden but transferred to units living abroad (Danes working in Sweden)
- Small difference for most countries, but Ireland and Luxembourg...as also interest payments are included

GDP to GNI, examples, 2008

	SE	LUX	Ireland
• GDP	3 214	39 348	181 816
• +Primary income from RoW	479	123 939	84 838
• -Primary income to RoW	371	133 570	110 340
• =GNI	3 321	29 717	155 911
• Difference, GDP & GNI, %	-3.3	-24.5	-14.2

From GDP to GNI, Sweden, billion SEK



	1993	2008
• GDP market price	1573	3214
• Wages to/fr RoW,net	-1	-1
• Taxes to EU	0	-7
• Subsidies fr EU	0	11
• Capital income, net	-61	106
• Net of primary income	-62	109
• GNI	1511	3321

● Sweden s EU-fee

	2008 Mnkr	%
Customs fee	4958	17
Agriculture & sugar fees	345	1
VAT-fee	1430	5
GNI-fee	21960	75
UK reduction	437	2
Total EU-fee	29130	

Maastricht treaty

Special interest in Government net finances:

Net lending/borrowing not lower than – 3 % of GDP

Government debt – not more than 60 % of GDP

	Sweden	Germany	Ireland	Greece	Spain	Luxemb	UK
Net borrowing (-)/ net lending (+)							
2009	-0.7	-3.2	-14.0	-15.6	-11.2	-0.8	-11.5
2006	2.3	-1.6	2.9	-5.7	2.4	1.4	-2.7
General government consolidated gross debt							
2009	42.3	73.2	64.0	115.1	53.2	14.5	68.1
2006	45.7	67.6	24.9	97.8	39.6	6.5	43.5

EDP; Public sector, net lending/borrowing, % of GDP



	2002	2005	2009	2011
EU-25	-2,6	2,5	-6,9	-4,5
Belgien	-0,1	-2,5	-5,6	-3,7
Danmark	0,4	5,2	-2,7	-1,8
Tyskland	-3,8	-3,3	-3,2	-1,0
Grekland	-4,8	-5,2	-15,6	-9,1
Spanien	-0,2	1,3	-11,2	-8,5
Frankrike	-3,1	-2,9	-7,5	-5,2
Irland	-0,4	1,7	-14,0	-13,1
Italien	-3,1	-4,4	-5,4	-3,9
Luxemburg	2,1	0,0	-0,8	-0,6
Nederländerna	-2,1	-0,3	-5,6	-4,7
Österrike	-0,7	-1,7	-4,1	-2,6
Portugal	-3,4	-6,5	-10,2	-4,2
Finland	4,1	2,8	-2,5	-0,5
Sverige	-1,3	2,2	-0,7	0,3
Storbritannien	-2,1	-3,4	-11,5	-8,3
Island	..	4,9	-10,0	-4,4
Norge	9,3	15,1	10,6	13,6

Public sector government debt



Statistics Sweden

Statistiska centralbyrån

	2000	2003	2005	2011
EU-25	62,9	62,0	63,3	83,2
Belgien	109,1	98,6	93,2	98,0
Danmark	52,3	44,4	35,9	46,5
Tyskland	60,2	63,9	67,9	81,2
Grekland	114,0	107,8	107,5	165,3
Spanien	61,1	48,7	43,1	68,5
Frankrike	56,8	62,4	66,6	85,8
Irland	38,3	31,1	27,4	108,2
Italien	111,2	104,3	106,6	120,1
Luxemburg	5,5	6,3	6,0	18,2
Nederländerna	55,9	52,0	52,7	65,2
Österrike	67,0	64,6	63,4	72,2
Portugal	53,3	57,0	64,0	107,8
Finland	44,6	44,3	41,3	48,6
Sverige	52,8	51,8	50,4	38,4
Storbritannien	42,0	38,9	42,4	85,7
Norge	..	44,3	44,5	29,0

Household savings

- Disposable income minus
- Household expenditure
- = Savings
- Investments in dwellings
- Financial instruments
- Cash

National accounts, main users:

- Swedish Economic Research Institute, KI
- Ministry of Finance
- The Central Bank, other banks
- Large companies
- Institutions of EU, ECB
- International organisations, UN, IMF, OECD

Production cycle

- Quarterly accounts: (30) 60 days after reference period
- Annual accounts, final: ~21 months after reference period
- Annual accounts, preliminary: ~9 months after reference period
- Regional accounts: prel after 18 months, final after 23
- ESSPROS: 17 months after reference period
- Input/Output tables: Every five years, ~36 months after reference year

Dissemination and user contacts

- Press releases
- Press conferences
- SSD databases
- Webb sites (tables, articles) www.scb.se
- EU transmissions & other international
- Telefon service
- nrinfo@scb.se
- User seminars