

Financial Indicators – Flows

■ Direct source

Original data are compiled and provided either by Central Banks, or Ministries of Finance or National Statistical Offices. The OECD Secretariat uses these original data to calculate the financial indicators

■ Other data characteristics

The financial indicators are based on data compiled according to the 2008 SNA "System of National Accounts, 2008". For countries who are still in the process of finalising the 2008 SNA, the financial indicators are based on data compiled according to the 1993 SNA.

However, because the 2008 SNA has been finalised and is being implemented by OECD countries, definitions below refer to the 2008 SNA.

Many indicators are expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or as a percentage of Gross Disposable Income (GDI) when referring to the Households and NPISHs sector. The definition of GDP and GDI are the following:

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is derived from the concept of value added. Gross value added is the difference of output and intermediate consumption. GDP is the sum of gross value added of all resident producer units plus that part (possibly the total) of taxes on products, less subsidies on products, that is not included in the valuation of output [System of National Accounts, 2008, par. 2.138].

GDP is also equal to the sum of final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured at purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services [System of National Accounts, 2008, par. 2.139].

GDP is also equal to the sum of primary incomes distributed by producer units [System of National Accounts, 2008, par. 2.140].

Gross Disposable Income

Gross Disposable Income (GDI) is equal to net disposable income which is the balancing item of the secondary distribution income account plus the consumption of fixed capital. The use of the Gross Disposable Income (GDI), rather than net disposable income, is preferable for analytical purposes because there are uncertainty and comparability problems with the calculation of consumption of fixed capital. GDI measures the income available to the total economy for final consumption and gross saving [System of National Accounts, 2008, par. 2.145].

■ Unit of measure used

Indicators are reported as a percentage of GDP or GDI.

■ Geographic coverage

All OECD countries.

■ Sector coverage

Total	economy	-	S1;
Non-financial	corporations	-	S11;
Financial	corporations	-	S12;
General	government	-	S13;
Central	government	-	S1311;
Households and NPISHs – S14+S15.			

■ Statistical population

The financial indicators in this dataset are derived from OECD countries' financial accounts (transactions): they give a picture of the short-term behaviour of institutional sectors.

They comprise for instance:

Net financial transactions of the general government, as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which corresponds to the general government deficit;

Transactions in financial assets of Households and NPISHs, as a percentage of Households Gross Disposable Income (GDI);

Transactions in liabilities of Households and NPISHs, as a percentage of GDI.

