

28 October 2022

Quarterly National Accounts of Spain: main aggregates

Third quarter of 2022 Preview

Results in the context of the COVID-19 crisis and the Russian invasion of Ukraine

The economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are presented in the aggregates of the Spanish National Accounts from the first quarter of 2020. Since then, its impact on economic activity and employment has posed an unprecedented challenge. In this third quarter of 2022, the recent international crisis caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine has had a profound effect, with a diversity of significant distortions (in energy markets, international trade, the evolution of prices, migratory flows, etc.) that have been felt since March of this year.

This results preview is prepared using the information currently available on the economic evolution. Most of the statistical indicators offer results through the second month of this year (August).

As was the case in the preview for previous quarters, the INE has added -in addition to information from its regular informational base- the INE has offered advance results from some of its sources for the month of September, indicator estimates based on administrative data, and other additional sources that complement the usual sources, all that in line with Eurostat recommendations and other international statistical agencies.

However, the difficulty inherent in the statistical measurement of such a situational change suggests that future revisions of the results published today may be more extensive than usual.

It should once again be recalled that, in the current context, analysis of certain variables is particularly relevant. In the case of employment measurement, attention must be paid not only to *full-time equivalent jobs*, but also to other variables, such as employed persons, jobs and hours actually worked. We must take into account, for example, that the equivalent jobs are affected both by the variation in the hours worked and by the average working day of people who work full time.

Main results

- The Spanish GDP registered a variation of 0.2% in the third quarter of 2022 compared to the previous quarter. This rate is 1.3 points lower than that recorded for the second quarter.
- Year-on-year GDP variation stood at 3.8%, compared with 6.8% in the previous quarter¹.
- The contribution of the domestic demand to the year-on-year GDP growth was 0.8 percentage points, 1.1 points lower than that of the second quarter. On the other hand, the external demand registered a contribution of 3.0 points, 1.9 lower than in the previous quarter.
- The implicit GDP deflator increased by 3.7% compared to the same quarter in 2021, one tenth higher than in the previous quarter.
- Employment in the economy, in terms of hours worked, registered a quarter-on-quarter variation of -0.1%. This rate is of greater magnitude in the case of full-time equivalent jobs (1.0%, which the second quarter) due to the variation in average full-time working days (-1.2%).
- In year-on-year terms, hours worked grew by 3.3%, a rate similar points lower than that of the second quarter of 2022, and full-time equivalent positions by 2.9%, 2.3 points less than in the second quarter, representing an increase of 540 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in one year.
- The year-on-year variation of the unit labour cost stood at 0.8% this quarter.

¹ The variation rates and contributions to GDP growth in this press release are rounded to one decimal place. The revisions of these rates are calculated on their rounded value.

Quarter-on-quarter evolution of GDP

The *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) generated by the Spanish economy, measured in terms of chain-linked volume with reference to 2015, registered a quarter-on-quarter variation of 0.2% in the third quarter of 2022². This rate is 1.3 points lower than that recorded for the second quarter.

Gross Domestic Product

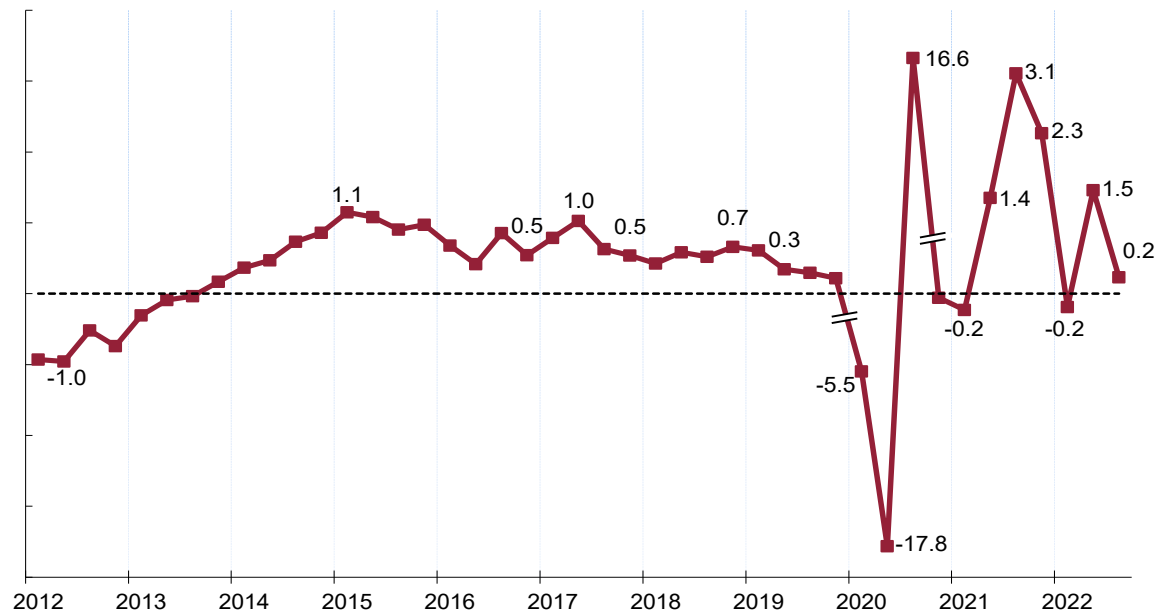
Chain-linked volume. Quarter-on-quarter variation rates (%)

	2021	2022					
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Gross domestic product at market prices	-0.2	1.4	3.1	2.3	-0.2	1.5	0.2
Final consumption expenditure	0.1	1.7	1.6	-0.3	-0.9	0.5	1.0
Household final consumption expenditure	-0.1	2.2	2.1	0.3	-1.2	1.2	1.1
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	1.4	0.9	0.5	-0.9	-1.3	0.5	-0.2
Final consumption expenditure by government	0.6	0.7	0.5	-1.8	-0.3	-1.3	0.6
Gross capital formation	-4.2	5.8	4.1	6.1	-5.0	0.8	1.4
Gross fixed capital formation	-1.9	1.1	-0.8	-0.1	3.3	2.5	0.6
Tangible fixed assets	-2.7	1.1	-1.3	-0.5	3.3	2.9	0.5
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	-3.7	1.8	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	6.5	-0.1
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	-1.1	0.1	-1.1	-0.5	8.6	-2.3	1.3
Intellectual property products	2.1	0.9	1.6	1.6	3.2	0.4	1.0
National demand	-0.8	2.5	2.1	1.1	-1.8	0.6	1.1
Exports of goods and services	2.2	2.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.9	1.3
Imports of goods and services	0.5	6.0	2.7	1.9	1.0	2.8	3.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	-0.2	1.4	3.1	2.3	-0.2	1.5	0.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.7	1.2	0.4	4.1	-1.7	-3.8	0.2
Industry	-1.4	0.0	1.4	3.3	-1.9	1.7	0.1
Manufacturing industry	-2.3	0.7	3.6	2.0	-1.5	1.4	0.8
Construction	-3.0	-1.9	-0.2	0.9	1.8	2.5	-0.1
Service activities	0.3	1.7	4.0	2.0	-0.1	1.6	0.7
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	1.2	3.2	10.4	5.7	0.6	5.2	1.3
Information and communication	0.2	3.1	1.5	6.5	-1.7	4.2	-0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	-0.6	-1.6	0.3	-4.9	0.8	-1.4
Real estate activities	-2.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.7	-2.3	-2.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.7	-0.2	2.4	1.6
Public administration, education and health activities	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.8	-3.6	0.1
Arts, entertainment and other services	3.3	6.6	14.1	-5.9	-0.1	10.7	7.6
Taxes on products less subsidies	0.6	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.3	1.2	-2.3

² All the information presented in this press release corresponds to data adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, unless expressly mentioned otherwise.

Gross Domestic Product

Chain-linked volume. Quarter-on-quarter variation rates (%)

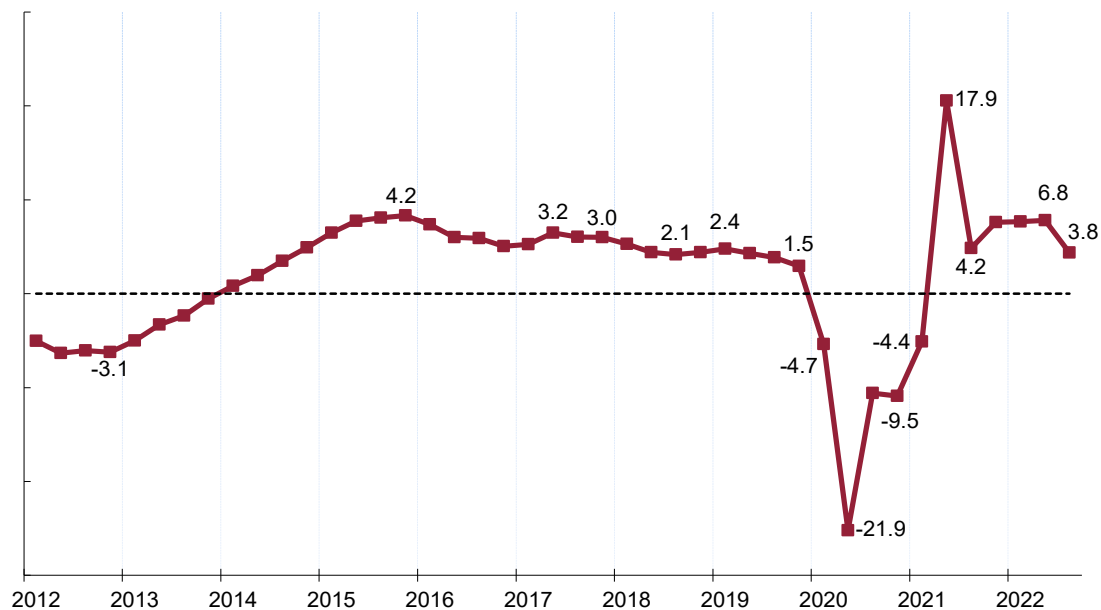


Year-on-year evolution of GDP

In year-on-year terms, the variation in GDP is 3.8%. This was 3.0 points higher than the second quarter of 2022.

Gross Domestic Product

Chain-linked volume. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

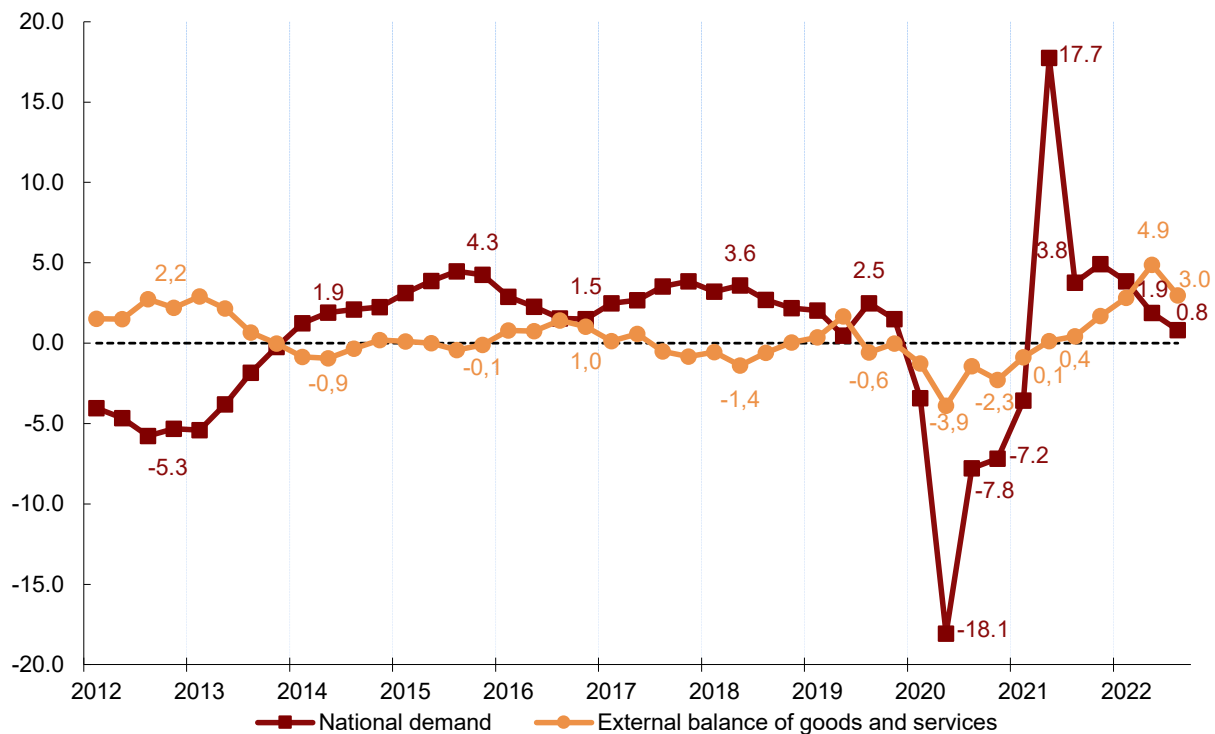


Year-on-year evolution of GDP: demand

The contribution of the *domestic demand* to the year-on-year GDP growth was 0.8 percentage points, 1.1 points higher than that of the second quarter. Meanwhile, the *external demand* registered a contribution of 3.0 points, 1.9 points less than in the previous quarter.

National and External Demand

Contributions to annual growth in GDP volume



Domestic demand

The *final consumption expenditure* increased by 0.3% compared to the same quarter of 2021. This rate is six tenths lower than that of the second quarter.

Household final consumption expenditure experienced a year-on-year rate of 1.5%, which was 1.0 points less than in the previous quarter. On the other hand, *General Government final consumption expenditure* presented a year-on-year variation of -2.7%, two tenths higher than in the previous quarter.

Gross fixed capital formation had a variation of 2.9%, 2.8 points lower than the previous quarter.

Investment³ in *Tangible fixed assets* had a year-on-year rate of 6.3%, which is 1.9 points more than in the previous quarter. By components, investment in *dwellings and other buildings and structures* increased by 1.4 percentage points, going from 4.4% to 5.8%, and investment in *machinery, equipment and weapon systems* rose by 2.8 points, showing a variation of 7.1%, as compared with 4.2% in the previous quarter.

³ Gross fixed capital formation.

On the other hand, investment in *intellectual property products* registered a variation of 6.3%, an increase of seven tenths over the previous quarter.

Gross Domestic Product. Demand

Chain-linked volume. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Gross domestic product at market prices	-4.4	17.9	4.2	6.6	6.7	6.8	3.8
Final consumption expenditure	-2.2	17.4	3.7	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.3
Household final consumption expenditure	-4.6	23.8	4.0	4.6	3.5	2.5	1.5
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	0.9	3.0	4.1	1.9	-0.8	-1.1	-1.9
Final consumption expenditure by government	4.4	4.1	3.1	-0.1	-1.0	-2.9	-2.7
Gross capital formation	-9.3	19.9	4.1	11.9	10.9	5.7	2.9
Gross fixed capital formation	-6.1	17.5	-3.0	-1.7	3.5	4.9	6.3
Tangible fixed assets	-7.0	19.8	-5.0	-3.4	2.6	4.4	6.3
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	-11.5	9.5	-6.7	-3.9	-0.2	4.4	5.8
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	0.6	39.9	-2.3	-2.6	7.0	4.3	6.9
Machinery, Equipment and weapon system	0.3	42.0	-3.0	-3.3	6.8	4.2	7.1
Intellectual property products	-1.7	8.1	6.7	6.3	7.4	7.0	6.3
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables ¹	-0.7	0.5	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.2	-0.6
National demand ¹	-3.6	17.7	3.8	4.9	3.8	1.9	0.8
External balance of goods and services ¹	-0.9	0.1	0.4	1.7	2.8	4.9	3.0
Exports of goods and services	-6.0	40.5	15.2	16.4	19.9	23.1	18.0
Imports of goods and services	-3.7	40.8	14.3	11.6	12.2	8.8	9.8

¹Contribution to GDP growth at market prices

External Demand

Exports of goods and services grew by 18.0% compared to the third quarter of 2021, representing 5.1 points less than in the previous quarter. This variation was due to an increase in the year-on-year rates of *exports of goods* (from 1.8% to 2.7%) and compensated by a slowdown in *exports of services* (from 97.9% to 64.6%). Among these, the variation rate non-resident expenditure in the economic territory decreased by 217.3 points (from 374.1% to 156.8%).

Imports of goods and services varied by 9.8% with respect to the same quarter of the previous year, 1.0 points more than in the second quarter. This deceleration is explained by the increase in imports of goods (from 5.1% to 6.6%) compensated in part by the decrease in rate for imports of services (from 28.9% to 27.4%). For its part, year-on-year variation of *resident expenditure in the rest of the world* fell by 53.2 points this quarter (from 127.0% to 73.8%).

Year-on-year evolution of GDP: supply

The gross value added of industrial branches increased by 3.1% with respect to the same quarter of 2021, representing a decrease of 1.4 points as compared with the year-on-year variation recorded in the previous quarter. Within them, the manufacturing industry presented a rate of 2.7%, which is 2.8 points less than that of the previous quarter.

The gross value added of *Construction* increased by 5.2% with respect to the same quarter of 2021, one tenth more than in the previous quarter.

The year-on-year variation of the gross added value of *Services* in the third quarter is 4.2%, a rate 3.5 points higher than that of the previous quarter.

Finally, the primary branches recorded a year-on-year variation of -1.4% this quarter compared to -1.2% in the previous quarter.

Gross Domestic Product. Supply

Chain-linked volume. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Gross domestic product at market prices	-4.4	17.9	4.2	6.6	6.7	6.8	3.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.1	0.0	2.5	1.8	3.9	-1.2	-1.4
Industry	-0.2	27.5	0.4	3.2	2.7	4.5	3.1
Manufacturing industry	-0.2	36.1	3.0	4.0	4.9	5.5	2.7
Construction	-9.6	13.3	-8.2	-4.1	0.6	5.1	5.2
Service activities	-5.4	17.3	6.0	8.2	7.8	7.7	4.2
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-10.7	48.6	16.1	21.9	21.1	23.4	13.3
Information and communication	-2.9	13.0	7.3	11.8	9.6	10.7	8.9
Financial and insurance activities	4.6	2.5	-2.3	-1.6	-6.7	-5.4	-5.3
Real estate activities	-0.4	5.0	-1.8	-1.0	3.4	1.0	-2.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	-9.1	23.3	8.3	10.6	8.4	8.6	6.7
Public administration, education and health activities	1.6	3.2	1.2	-1.3	-1.9	-5.5	-4.7
Arts, entertainment and other services	-24.0	20.7	6.1	18.2	14.2	18.7	11.9
Taxes on products less subsidies	-3.1	17.6	5.3	8.7	9.5	7.2	3.0

GDP at current prices and implicit deflator

GDP at current prices grew at a year-on-year rate of 7.6%. This growth was 3.0 points below that recorded for the second quarter.

Gross Domestic Product

Current prices Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Gross domestic product at market prices	-2.7	19.5	6.5	10.6	10.2	10.6	7.6
Final consumption expenditure	-1.6	18.8	5.9	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.0
Household final consumption expenditure	-4.3	25.5	6.4	9.4	10.0	10.6	10.1
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	0.1	3.1	5.0	4.3	4.8	3.3	4.3
Final consumption expenditure by government	5.8	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.1
Gross capital formation	-5.5	20.7	7.4	21.0	13.8	11.8	9.4
Gross fixed capital formation	-6.0	19.8	1.4	7.1	14.1	12.7	13.6
Tangible fixed assets	-7.0	22.5	0.0	6.8	15.2	13.6	15.0
Dwellings and other buildings and structures	-10.7	13.6	0.0	8.4	14.7	15.5	14.8
Machinery, Equipment, weapon system and cultivated biological resources	-0.5	39.7	-0.1	4.2	15.9	10.6	15.3
Intellectual property products	-1.1	8.9	8.6	8.9	9.4	8.7	7.1
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables ¹	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.2	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6
National demand ¹	-2.3	18.9	6.1	10.4	9.2	8.9	8.2
Exports of goods and services	-4.4	47.7	25.2	30.3	37.1	44.0	35.0
Imports of goods and services	-3.4	47.6	25.1	31.1	35.5	40.4	38.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	-2.7	19.5	6.5	10.6	10.2	10.6	7.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.7	-14.7	0.1	6.8	-1.7	-0.6	-3.4
Industry	8.2	24.4	6.2	15.9	18.7	16.6	13.2
Manufacturing industry	7.4	31.9	7.7	9.2	9.3	12.3	10.0
Construction	-3.3	12.4	-8.1	-5.1	-0.8	1.3	2.8
Service activities	-5.0	17.3	6.5	9.8	8.3	9.4	6.9
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-8.9	49.3	16.8	26.7	23.8	28.1	16.5
Information and communication	-1.7	13.6	7.9	9.6	6.2	6.7	7.9
Financial and insurance activities	-13.5	2.3	3.9	13.8	9.5	16.6	12.0
Real estate activities	-0.7	4.3	-2.4	-2.6	0.6	-0.3	-0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	-4.6	23.0	8.0	8.0	4.8	5.9	5.5
Public administration, education and health activities	2.5	2.4	1.3	-0.5	-2.2	-5.8	-2.0
Arts, entertainment and other services	-22.0	22.0	7.4	15.1	13.7	16.7	12.8
Taxes on products less subsidies	-2.9	50.9	17.8	18.5	19.9	17.8	9.4

¹Contribution to GDP growth at market prices

As a result, the implicit deflator of the economy presented a year-on-year variation of 3.7%, one tenth higher than in the previous quarter.

Year-on-year evolution of GDP at current prices: income

Compensation of employees recorded a year-on-year growth of 4.8% in the third quarter, 2.8 points lower than in the previous quarter.

This result was due to a 3.0% increase in the number of *salaried employees*, 2.8 points lower than in the previous quarter, and to the fact that the *average compensation per employee* varied by 1.7%, compared with 1.8% in the second quarter.

For its part, the *gross operating surplus / gross mixed income* generated in the economy increased by 11.1% year-on-year, 1.4 points less than in the second quarter.

Finally, the amount accrued in taxes on production and net imports of subsidies grew by 7.2%, compared to 17.0% in the previous quarter.

Gross Domestic Product. Income

Current prices Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Gross domestic product at market prices	-2.7	19.5	6.5	10.6	10.2	10.6	7.6
Compensation of employees	-1.8	12.3	5.9	5.6	6.1	7.6	4.8
Gross operating surplus / Gross mixed income	-3.6	17.6	3.4	15.7	12.1	12.5	11.1
Net taxes on production and imports	-3.9	86.0	23.6	15.1	22.9	17.0	7.2

Employment

The number of hours actually worked varied by -0.1% in comparison with the fourth quarter, 1.2 points less than in the previous quarter. In year-on-year terms, the number of hours actually worked is 3.3%, a rate similar to the previous quarter.

The year-on-year variation rate of hours worked at industrial branches stood at 4.5%, or 4.4 points more than in the previous quarter.

In the case of *Construction*, the year-on-year variation was 0.7%, with an increase of 2.5 points compared to the previous quarter.

The year-on-year change for hours worked in the *Services* sector decreased 1.0 points with respect to the previous quarter, to 3.7%.

Finally, the primary branches presented a variation of -3.2%, with a decrease of one tenth compared with the previous quarter.

Employment

Hours worked. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Total	-3.1	30.3	3.5	3.0	7.0	3.3	3.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.4	7.2	0.1	1.7	-0.9	-3.1	-3.2
Industry	-5.2	18.1	-3.1	-3.3	2.0	0.1	4.5
Manufacturing industry	-4.9	21.0	-3.2	-3.5	2.5	0.0	5.2
Construction	4.8	47.6	-0.6	-1.5	6.2	-1.8	0.7
Service activities	-3.8	32.6	5.1	4.6	8.4	4.7	3.7
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-10.5	59.1	4.8	10.5	13.9	8.9	5.4
Information and communication	0.4	7.0	14.8	4.6	11.6	5.9	7.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	5.2	-0.3	-2.6	-5.5	-8.2	-5.4
Real estate activities	10.7	19.6	11.0	2.9	5.8	11.3	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	1.2	24.2	6.5	3.1	4.9	2.7	0.8
Public administration, education and health activities	1.6	9.5	3.4	-2.5	2.8	-0.5	1.7
Arts, entertainment and other services	-3.5	58.5	5.4	6.7	12.2	6.0	7.5
Employees	-4.6	26.4	3.7	1.7	7.7	4.2	3.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3	8.1	0.3	3.0	2.3	-2.2	-2.5
Industry	-6.5	15.8	-3.2	-5.2	1.0	0.9	3.7
Manufacturing industry	-6.4	18.5	-3.4	-5.6	1.5	1.0	4.5
Construction	3.2	46.8	-1.4	-5.4	4.0	-3.3	2.0
Service activities	-5.2	27.5	5.6	3.7	9.5	5.9	4.2
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-12.8	54.1	5.0	8.9	15.9	12.2	6.8
Information and communication	1.3	7.3	15.0	3.5	11.2	6.3	7.8
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	3.6	-0.6	-2.8	-4.1	-5.9	-4.7
Real estate activities	-5.0	5.1	8.2	3.9	9.6	8.1	9.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	-0.5	22.8	7.4	4.4	8.2	4.7	2.3
Public administration, education and health activities	1.1	9.0	3.5	-2.3	3.2	0.3	2.2
Arts, entertainment and other services	-7.4	51.2	9.0	5.9	13.0	5.5	4.5

Equivalent full-time jobs, defined as the number of hours worked between the average day spent in full-time jobs, increased by 1.0% compared to the previous quarter. This rate is similar to that of the second quarter and its evolution is explained by the combined effect of the slowdown in the rate of hours worked (from 1.1% to -0.1%) and the even greater reduction in the variation of the average working day in full-time jobs (from 0.1% to -1.2%).

In year-on-year terms, employment growth moderated by 2.3 points compared to the previous quarter, to a rate of 2.9%, which represents an increase of 540 thousand full-time equivalent jobs in one year.

The year-on-year variation rate of employment in industrial branches stood at 2.4%, which is 1.3 points less than in the previous quarter.

In the case of *Construction*, the year-on-year variation of employment was 4.2%, showing an increase of 3.4 points compared to the previous quarter.

Employment in *Services* decreased its year-on-year growth by 3.1 points compared to the previous quarter, to 3.1%.

Finally, employment in the primary branches presented a variation of -1.9%, with a decrease of two tenths compared with the previous quarter.

Employment

Equivalent full-time jobs. Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Total	-2.7	18.9	6.4	6.0	5.3	5.2	2.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.1	6.6	1.7	4.8	1.5	-1.7	-1.9
Industry	-5.6	10.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	3.7	2.4
Manufacturing industry	-6.0	11.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.8	3.4
Construction	0.6	29.1	4.7	1.8	4.9	0.8	4.2
Service activities	-2.9	20.1	7.5	7.1	6.1	6.2	3.1
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-11.0	32.7	7.8	11.3	10.6	10.9	4.7
Information and communication	2.1	5.6	13.8	16.6	13.2	11.4	9.0
Financial and insurance activities	5.4	10.4	2.1	-0.6	-10.2	-8.1	-5.8
Real estate activities	7.8	16.4	0.1	-1.7	-3.3	8.7	11.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	0.7	14.2	10.3	7.3	4.9	3.1	-0.4
Public administration, education and health activities	4.0	9.0	5.7	2.3	1.6	2.8	1.9
Arts, entertainment and other services	-3.5	40.4	7.4	6.9	9.2	7.1	5.2
Employees	-3.3	16.6	6.4	5.9	6.3	5.8	3.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.4	6.7	3.0	5.4	3.1	-1.6	-3.4
Industry	-5.2	8.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	3.7	2.6
Manufacturing industry	-5.5	9.7	0.8	0.8	2.0	3.7	3.7
Construction	-1.2	23.9	4.1	0.1	3.8	-0.6	2.3
Service activities	-3.4	17.8	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.0	3.4
Trade, transport and accommodation and restaurants	-12.4	30.4	7.9	11.3	13.2	13.1	5.5
Information and communication	2.2	4.7	14.0	17.0	14.1	13.8	10.0
Financial and insurance activities	4.1	9.9	1.9	-0.5	-9.5	-6.6	-5.6
Real estate activities	-8.0	-0.8	-6.3	-2.5	1.6	7.2	16.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities and other	-0.1	14.6	12.0	10.6	7.7	5.1	-0.2
Public administration, education and health activities	4.1	8.7	5.6	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.2
Arts, entertainment and other services	-5.0	34.8	8.0	6.6	10.4	5.8	5.4

The year-on-year variation of *productivity per full-time equivalent job* stood at 0.9%. And the *productivity per hour actually worked* was at 0.5%.

Productivity

Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Labour productivity per full time equivalent employment	-1.7	-0.9	-2.0	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.9
Labour productivity per hour worked	-1.4	-9.6	0.7	3.5	-0.4	3.4	0.5

The unit labour cost (ULC) increased by 0.8% compared to the third quarter of 2021. This rate is 2.9 points lower than the variation experienced by the implicit deflator of the economy (3.7%).

Labour Expenses

Year-on-year variation rates (%)

	2021				2022		
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III
Unit Labor Cost (ULC)	3.3	-2.8	1.5	-0.9	-1.5	0.3	0.8
Compensation per employee	1.6	-3.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	1.8	1.7

Data Review and Update

These preliminary results are based on the information available today on the economic performance of the quarter. This information is provisional and will be updated in the next planned publication of the Quarterly National Accounts of Spain: main aggregates, on the 23rd of December, with all information available at that time.

On the other hand, the operation review policy foresees merely a review of the seasonal and calendar adjustment models for each series in the publication of results referring to the 2nd quarter of each year t , in the month of September, coinciding with their revision from the first quarter of year $t-3$. Exceptionally on this occasion, and following Eurostat recommendations and the practice followed in all the INE, as has been done since the beginning of pandemic, short-term statistics, an atypical type of impulse (AO) has been introduced into the series whose importance has been verified in the data referring to the third quarter of 2022, in order to model the effect of COVID-19 on the series.

When the data for subsequent quarters is available, we will analyse whether this impulse should be modified by another type of intervention. This initial approach is consistent since, in the modelling of disturbances that occur in the last observation in a series, there is no difference in the adjusted seasonal and calendar series if this modelling is performed using an impulse, a step, a temporary change or a ramp. The difference between these types of interventions is reduced to assigning the effect to the cycle-trend component in some cases, or to the irregular one in others, but the adjusted series for seasonal and calendar effect includes both components and, therefore, it will not be affected by the type of initial intervention

Methodological note

The *Quarterly Spanish National Accounts: main aggregates* (QSNA) is a short-term summary statistic whose main objective is to carry out a systematic and coherent measurement of the recent evolution of the national economy, in accordance with the conceptual and regulatory framework established by the *European System of National and Regional Accounts* (ESA 2010), approved by *Regulation (EU) 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May*.

One month following the end of the quarter (t+30 days, with t being the reference quarter), this operation provides a preview of the *Gross Domestic Product* generated in the economy during the quarter, as well as of each of its components, based on its three approaches of supply, demand and income (both in terms of volume and current prices in the case of the first two, and current prices, in the case of the income approach). It also provides a measurement of the evolution of employment in the economy in terms of persons employed, jobs, full-time equivalent jobs and hours actually worked. All estimates are also presented in both raw data and adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects. This is, as mentioned above, a provisional estimate based on all the information available to date for the reference quarter.

The results of each quarter are reviewed around t+90 days, incorporating all available information from the advance estimate.

INE statistics are produced in accordance with the Code of Good Practice for European Statistics, which is the basis for the institution's quality policy and strategy. Para más información, véase la sección de [Calidad en el INE y Código de Buenas Prácticas](#) en la página web del INE.

Type of operation: quarterly continuous survey.

Geographical scope: *national economic territory*.

Reference period of the results: the quarter.

Collection method: summary statistics.

For more detailed information, please consult the INE website (www.ine.es), as well as access the standardised methodological report on the operation ([Standardised metadata report](#)).

For further information see **INEbase:** www.ine.es/en/ Twitter: [@es_ine](#)

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