

Industry and Services Statistics

Industry and Services Statistics

Activity of Foreign Affiliates

Purpose

To measure globalisation, and the contribution of foreign direct investment and multinationals to the economic activity of countries.

Objectives and outputs

The database on Activities of Foreign Affiliates (AFA) covers variables such as employment, production or R&D in conjunction with foreign direct inward investment. This data bank has been extended to the activity of affiliates of national firms abroad (outward investment) and to the activities of parent companies in the origin countries.

Publications

Measuring Globalisation: the Role of Multinationals in OECD Economies (CD ROM)

Measuring Globalisation: the Role of Multinationals in OECD Economies - Volume I the manufacturing sector (paper version)

Databases

Activity of Foreign Affiliates (AFA)

Main Developments for 2003

General aspects:

No major changes.

Industry and Services Statistics

Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services

Purpose

To give detailed data on the role played by multinationals in the services sectors of the OECD countries, which concerns inward and outward foreign direct investment.

Objectives and outputs

The database on Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services covers five variables: turnover, value added, employment, exports and imports, for inward and outward activities of multinational firms. Data on the activity of parent companies are also requested.

Databases

Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services Database (FATS)

Main Developments for 2003

General aspects:

The main changes for 2002/2003 will be an increase in the data coverage, in the number of variables and a more detailed classification.

Industry and Services Statistics

Foreign Direct Investment

Purpose

The purpose of this activity is twofold: firstly, to provide guidelines to national compilers based on international standards; and secondly, to compile and disseminate regularly reliable and up-to-date statistics which are essential for a meaningful interpretation of investment trends for the purpose of policy analysis and decision. The OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment provides operational guidance on how foreign direct investment data should be compiled to meet international standards. Internationally comparable data, based on these concepts, makes it possible to measure the degree of economic integration and competitiveness of markets. The aim of the statistics is to provide a reliable and comprehensive source of information to OECD governments, potential investors and the public at large. They also provide the basis for periodical analyses of direct investment trends and for regular examinations of policies towards international direct investment in OECD Member countries.

Objectives and outputs

As a part of the methodological work, the Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards (joint exercise with the IMF) provides a practical tool to measure the extent of the implementation of international standards in OECD countries as well as data collection and dissemination methods. The Survey is regularly updated to keep the information current as well as the report which analyses the results as a comparative study to measure the progress in Member countries recorded over time.

As regards the statistics, the series provide detailed information on FDI flows and stocks to and from OECD countries. The information is based on a standard presentation based on agreed standards (joint OECD-EUROSTAT questionnaire). Comparative tables and charts by geographical and sectoral breakdowns for direct investment flows and stocks complement the information included for individual countries. Statistics are used regularly for trends analysis, to monitor foreign investment activities, country reviews, etc.

Publications

International Direct Investment Statistics Yearbook

International Investment Perspectives - Chapter on recent trends and developments

Databases

Foreign Direct Investment

Main Developments for 2003

General aspects:

The activity will be reviewed in 2003 in the context of the "OECD Quality Framework".

Data collection:

Adding detailed information on standard components of foreign direct investment flows and stocks.

Possible extension of the data collection to non-Member countries adhering to the OECD declaration on international investment and multinational enterprises.

Data management:

Migration to a new platform from the current Oracle Express environment.

Industry and Services Statistics

STAN Database for Industrial Analysis

Purpose

To provide a comprehensive database tool for cross-country analyses of industrial performance and structural change at a relatively detailed level of activity.

Objectives and outputs

The STAN database for industrial analysis provides analysts and researchers with a comprehensive tool for analysing industrial performance at a relatively detailed level of activity across countries. It includes annual measures of output, labour input, investment and international trade which allow users to construct a wide range of indicators to focus on areas such as productivity growth, competitiveness and general structural change. The industry list provides sufficient detail to enable users to highlight high-technology sectors and is compatible with those used in related OECD databases.

Go to www.oecd.org/sti/stan for more information.

Publications

STAN Database for Industrial Analysis

Databases

Database for Industrial Analysis (STAN)

Main Developments for 2003

General aspects:

The activity will be reviewed in the context of the "OECD Quality Framework".

Industry and Services Statistics

Statistics on Enterprises By Size Class

Purpose

To provide structural statistics on industry and services broken down by size class, consistent and relevant for international comparisons in order to meet the needs of policy-makers and economists and to offer new possibilities for analysis in the areas of small and medium-sized enterprises at a disaggregated level of the economy.

Objectives and outputs

The statistical database on enterprises by size class (previously named Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises) contains detailed structural information on core economic variables relating to industry and service sectors, broken down by size class of enterprises. They are classified according to ISIC revision 3 (up to the 4th digit level) and are mainly derived from annual business surveys and business registers. Methodological information is collected as well.

Databases

Statistics on Enterprises by size class (Forthcoming)

Main Developments for 2003

General aspects:

Statistics on enterprises broken down by size class were published in tables and graphs in the 2002 SME Outlook. Depending on the quality and quantity of data provided by OECD Member countries, a publication showing detailed statistical information on enterprises by size class should be prepared in 2003 when the statistical database is operational. A database which would allow the publication of detailed statistics on enterprises by size class is being developed.

As from 2002, the collection of data by size class is harmonised with the collection of data for the structural database on industry and services (SSIS) in order to get more consistent structural statistics and in accordance with Eurostat SBS regulation.

Data collection:

The 2001 questionnaire has been modified to be more compatible with annual structural data collected in the framework of SSIS.

Data management:

A statistical database is being constructed by ITN.

'Totals' provided in the framework of the statistical database on enterprises by size class could be compared with SSIS data on a regular basis.

Dissemination:

A publication presenting more statistical data by size of enterprises in the form of tables and graphs should be prepared in 2003.

Industry and Services Statistics

Structural Statistics for Industry and Services

Purpose

To provide official annual data for detailed industrial and service sectors, consistent and relevant for international comparison in order to meet policy-makers' and analysts' needs of structural business statistics for detailed economic sectors.

Objectives and outputs

The database on structural business statistics (SSIS), updated through a joint questionnaire with UNIDO, contains annual data on core economic variables, relating to both industry and services, at a very detailed level of ISIC revision 3 (up to the 4th digit level). It covers such variables as production, value added, investment, number of enterprises, employment, wages and salaries, hours worked. Statistics are derived mainly from structural business surveys, censuses and administrative sources. To help users when analysing structural data on business activities, the OECD is collecting and updating methodological information on the sources, classifications, surveys, methods of sampling, definitions of variables, coverage, processing of data, treatment of confidentiality and dissemination. Detailed ISIC revision 3 data as well as sources and definitions are published annually in Structural Statistics for Industry and Services. This database is one of the key sources for STAN, the OECD structural analysis industrial database, and extensively used by external experts.

During 2002, detailed comparisons were undertaken to enable sourcing EU countries from Eurostat. This important step towards a more efficient international statistical system, leading to data consistency and reduction of response burden for member countries, will be implemented as from 2003 onwards.

Databases

Structural Statistics for Industry and Services (SSIS)

Main Developments for 2003

General aspects:

The coverage of the database and publication has been improved and continues to be extended to include more services data and more variables.

Data for EU countries will be sourced from Eurostat as of 2003. A particular emphasis will also be put in 2003 on SME data (SEC database) and the possible integration into one SSIS/SEC database.

Data management:

SSIS data can be compared with 'totals' provided in the framework of the statistical database on enterprises by size class on a regular basis.

Industry and Services Statistics

Tourism

Purpose

Meets the mandate of the Tourism Committee; contributes to the harmonisation and comparability of tourism-related statistical systems and data in Member countries and to the integration of new statistical systems in tourism statistics; plays an active role in the development of international standards for tourism, like for example the on-going revision of the UN recommendations on tourism statistics.

Objectives and outputs

To guide OECD Member countries towards the implementation of the Tourism Satellite Account; to share experiences, progress and analysis within the aegis of the Statistical Working Party of the OECD Tourism Committee. To examine innovative developments undertaken in OECD countries, e.g. the regional TSA. Co-operation with the World Tourism Organisation and Eurostat. At that stage, the Secretariat will not undertake a TSA data collection process. Benchmarking of OECD national policy in the field of tourism statistics and related reports.

To produce an up-to-date inventory of Member countries' experiences, analysis and problems in regard to Tourism Satellite accounts implementation. To co-operate with the Environment Directorate for the development of a system of environmental (sustainable) indicators on tourism.

To contribute with other international organisation to the up-date when necessary of the 1993 UN/WTO definitions on tourism.

Publications

Tourism policy in OECD Economies

Tourism Satellite Account - Recommended Methodological Framework OECD/UN/WTO/ONT

Databases

Tourism

Main Developments for 2003

General aspects:

In close co-operation with other international organisations, notably the World Tourism Organisation and Eurostat, the OECD will support the update process of the 1993 UN Recommendations on tourism statistics.

In response to policy needs expressed after 11 September events, the OECD will examine further how best to develop short-term indicators for tourism.

In liaison with other international organisations, notably the International Labour Office and Eurostat, the OECD will follow closely forthcoming methodological developments in the field of employment and tourism statistics to ensure that they are complementary to the OECD Employment module and that they respond to the needs of Member countries in that area.