

Industry and Services Statistics

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Business Statistics and Entrepreneurship

Purpose

To provide official annual data for detailed industrial and service sectors (at the 4 digit ISIC level), consistent and relevant for international comparison in order to meet policy makers' and analysts' needs for structural business statistics for detailed economic sectors. Three databases are currently maintained.

To develop a program of internationally-comparable indicators regarding entrepreneurship, its determinants and its impacts, to inform policy-analysis and policy-making.

Objectives and outputs

The databases on structural business statistics (SSIS) and (BSC), updated through a joint questionnaire with UNIDO, contain 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). They cover such variables as production, value added, investment, number of enterprises, employment, wages and salaries, and hours worked. Statistics are derived mainly from structural business surveys, censuses and administrative sources.

The BSC database contains this information broken down by enterprise size class.

Business Demography Indicators are now being collected formally and include indicators of birth, death and survival rates and numbers of high growth firms - all based on common concepts developed in the Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics published in 2007.

In 2008, the coverage of Business Demography Statistics was improved in relation with the OECD-Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Project.

A major achievement of the Entrepreneurship Indicators Program (EIP) is the first publication by the OECD of data from the EIP framework in November 2008. Data is available for 18 countries (15 EU countries and 3 non-EU countries). A selection of these indicators was included in a publication "Measuring entrepreneurship: a digest of indicators".

The fourth meeting of the Entrepreneurship Indicators Steering Group was held on the 29th of October 2008, back-to-back with the Eurostat-Fora Workshop on Entrepreneurship Indicators: R&D and Technology.

In addition to the Steering Group, the Secretariat has maintained an EIP Network so that additional countries and organisations may remain abreast of the Entrepreneurship Indicators work and participate on an ad hoc basis.

The EIP was also presented in several fora and meetings.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia

Databases

Structural Statistics for Industry and Services (SSIS), Business Statistics by Size Class (BSC), and Business Demography Indicators (BD)

Main Developments for 2009

General aspects:

Expected improvements to SBS statistics in 2009 include the extension of the country coverage in the collection of comparable business demography statistics.

Other entrepreneurship indicators will be identified and added.

Also, important outputs will be the production of the Entrepreneurship measurement manual and the Entrepreneurship Indicators compendium in 2009.

Data collection:

Extension of the country coverage in the collection of entrepreneurship statistics is expected. It is also expected that other entrepreneurship indicators will be identified and added.

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Micro-data

Purpose

To develop a large scale database of firm-level information, comparable across countries and industries. Firm-level information will cover a broad range of data, including employment, sales, labour costs, assets, etc. but also information on the capital structure of firms.

This micro-database will complement existing OECD databases on industry and services (SBS, STAN, etc.) and will allow for large scale analytical work.

Objectives and outputs

The micro-database is built on the ORBIS database of Bureau Van Dijk covering almost 55 million companies across different industries and countries over several years. This database collects information on a broad range of financial and industrial information on the firm-level.

Given that the structure of the original database does not allow for analytical activities, data will be extracted in a format suitable for further analytical work. In addition, a thorough process of data cleaning and double checking will be undertaken in order to guarantee/create the quality of the data.

In order to assess the coverage of the original database across industries and countries, existing databases will be used to assess the representativeness of the data.

The database is designed to support the analytical activities of different OECD directorates.

Databases

Structural Statistics for Industry and Services (SSIS), Business Statistics by Size Class (BSC), and Business Demography Indicators (BSC)

Main Developments for 2009

Data collection:

More comparable information is expected on business demography and Entrepreneurship statistics, especially on the basis of the new Eurostat-OECD manual on Business Demography Statistics.

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Production and Sales Indicators

Purpose

To provide short-term economic indicators of production, sales, orders, work started and in progress and stocks (and associated methodological information) for OECD member countries and selected large emerging non-member economies to meet the on-going requirements of a number of internal OECD users.

To develop new international standards and the formulation of guidelines for best practice for short-term statistics.

Objectives and outputs

All the subjects under the Production and sales are classified under the following six top headings: Production, Sales, Orders, Work started, Work in progress, Stocks. Within each heading, indicators are further classified according to economic activities. 2008 saw an expansion of indicators especially in the area of Orders and Work Started as a result of cooperation with Eurostat.

A key achievement was the endorsement by CSTAT of the "Compilation Manual for the Index of Services Production" (ISP) produced through the Short-Term Economic Statistics Working Party (STESWP). Application of this manual was also applied to a number of countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

MEI_REAL

Main Developments for 2009

General aspects:

A key issue will be to expand the range of services output indicators contained in the MEI database and presenting analysis of this data to STESWP. Discussions would focus on the relative quality of data across countries and the key uses that can be made from it. In this regard, it will be important to engage the Central Banking Community.

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Services Statistics Co-ordination

Purpose

In response to the increasing importance of services in modern economies, and a request from UN Statistical Commission, the activity seeks to coordinate and raise awareness of international development work on services statistics that takes place in a wide variety of expert groups in OECD and in other agencies.

Within OECD a further aim is to provide support as required to database managers in improving dissemination of data on services.

Objectives and outputs

A progress and strategy report is provided to the UN Statistical Commission at its request.

Publish a paper on developments in services, in 2008 this will include aspects of globalisation of services.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Chile, China, India, International organisation, Russian Federation, South Africa

Main Developments for 2009

General aspects:

In consultation with other agencies a new report on developments and strategy will be prepared for UNSC 2009.

Develop web pages for the activity.

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STAN Database for Industrial Analysis

Purpose

To provide a comprehensive database tool for cross-country analyses of industrial performance (competitiveness, productivity etc.) 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.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Estonia, Israel, Slovenia

Databases

Database for Industrial Analysis (STAN)

Main Developments for 2009

General aspects:

Inclusion of certain OECD Accession countries in STAN (e.g. Estonia, Israel and Slovenia). Comprehensive STAN documentation in form of STI Working Paper.

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Steel

Purpose

To meet the mandate of the OECD Steel Committee and provide the statistical background needed for policy discussions in the Committee.

Objectives and outputs

To provide participants of the Steel Committee with a broad range of information on the world steel industry and related raw material markets in order to enhance transparency and facilitate discussion by member and non-member economies on challenging policy issues facing the industry. More specifically, the statistical work includes gathering data on steel supply (capacity, production), demand, prices, trade, employment, and trade policy measures, in addition to market data on raw materials used in steelmaking (iron ore, coal, coke, ferrous scrap, and ferroalloys).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Other, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela

Main Developments for 2009

General aspects:

The statistical work carried out to support the efforts of the OECD Steel Committee will be enhanced in 2009 through enhanced cooperation with statistical providers from around the world.

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Tourism

Purpose

To meet the 2007-2011 Mandate of the Tourism Committee: a) improve the measurement of tourism services in OECD economies by addressing government and industry information needs and promoting the tourism satellite account; b) contribute to the dissemination of data on tourism economics and to a more effective use of such data for business and policy analysis and decision-making processes; and c) work in complementarity with other international organisations.

Objectives and outputs

In 2009, the second edition of "Tourism in OECD countries" will be published. It will contain augmented statistical data on member and selected non-member countries. These data will be collected by two methods: a questionnaire will be addressed to countries; data on tourism enterprises and other areas will be extracted from the OECD structural data bases. On the other hand, efforts will be made towards the dissemination of data and analysis on tourism economics at national and local levels. Special efforts will tend to promote the use of Tourism Satellite Account to public and private tourism stakeholders.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa

Databases

Tourism

Main Developments for 2009

General aspects:

The OECD will continue to participate in the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Tourism Statistics (UNWTO, Eurostat, ILO, etc.).