OECD WORK ON STATISTICS

1. Well-Being
2. Green Growth
3. Trade in Value Added (TiVA)
4. Gender
5. Agriculture and Food
6. Development
7. Macro-Economy
8. Employment
9. Education
10. Energy
11. Environment
12. Finance
13. International Trade and Globalisation
15. Industry, Services and Entrepreneurship
16. Population and Migration
17. Health
18. Regions
19. Science, Technology and Innovation
20. Transport
The OECD is an intergovernmental organisation whose mission is to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world. It groups 34 member countries committed to democratic government and the market economy. It provides a forum where governments can work together to share experiences, identify good practices and find solutions to common problems. Dialogue, consensus, and peer review are fundamental elements of the OECD’s work.

The OECD is one of the world’s largest and most reliable sources of comparable statistical, economic and social data. It monitors trends, collects data, analyses and forecasts economic development, and investigates evolving patterns in a broad range of public policy areas such as agriculture, development co-operation, education, employment, macro-economics, taxation, trade, science, technology, industry and innovation, and environment.

Using this data, the OECD works with governments to understand what drives economic, social and environmental change. It also sets international standards in a wide range of domains, from agriculture and tax to the safety of chemicals. Above all, drawing on facts, the OECD provides analysis and recommends evidence-based policies with the ultimate goal of improving people’s lives.

The OECD groups 34 countries and is in accession talks with the Russian Federation. Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa participate in the OECD’s work through the Key Partners programme, and the Organisation works on specific issues with many other countries. The OECD family of organisations also includes the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the International Transport Forum (ITF).
OECD is well-known for the quality, independence and range of its statistics

The OECD has long been an innovator in the collection and dissemination of statistics and has been a major contributor to the development of international statistical standards. The collection and analysis of economic and social statistics from member countries and major emerging economies is decentralised and co-ordinated by the OECD Statistics Directorate.

OECD statistics are available at www.oecd.org/statistics and through a variety of sources which are adapted for different users:

- **OECD.Stat**, the Organisation’s data warehouse, gives access to complete databases for users who want to build their own tables and make extractions. It provides a single online platform where users can search for and extract data from across the many OECD databases stats.oecd.org.
- **OECD iLibrary**, offers the full range of its statistical databases in combination with analytical publications in a single website www.oecd-ilibrary.org.
- **OECD Key Tables**, is a collection of ready-made tables and extracts from datasets drawn from across the full range of OECD statistical products and made freely available for anyone to access and download www.oecd-ilibrary.org/statistics.

Moreover, through StatLinks, i.e. URLs shown under tables and graphs, users can go straight to spreadsheets providing the underlying data.

The annual flagship publication OECD Factbook presents not only statistical tables, but also definitions and commentary on the data series and graphics showing the key message of the data covering economic, environmental and social statistics.

There are also dynamic graphics which help analyse the data and innovative web-based tools such as Your Better Life Index, and the Gender Data Portal which help visualise the data more easily.

OECD is the source you can rely on for high quality, internationally comparable data. Browse through this brochure to see how we can help you!
### Well-Being


For almost 10 years, the OECD has been looking beyond the functioning of the economic system to the diverse experiences and living conditions of people and households. Measuring well-being and progress is a key priority that the OECD is pursuing through various streams of work, notably the OECD Better Life Initiative.

The OECD Better Life Initiative, launched in May 2011, brings together data collected throughout the OECD which feed into two main pillars of the Initiative, How’s Life? and Your Better Life Index. How’s Life? is a report that provides a comprehensive picture of well-being in OECD countries and other major economies, by looking at people’s material conditions and quality of life across the population. Your Better Life Index is an interactive web-based tool that allows citizens to measure and compare well-being across countries according to the importance they give to the various dimensions of people’s well-being.

**Find out more**
How’s Life? Measuring Well-Being, released for the first time in October 2011, is a biennial publication which looks at the most important aspects that shape people’s lives and well-being. It paints a comprehensive picture of well-being in OECD countries and other major economies, by looking at people’s material conditions and quality of life in eleven dimensions shown in the OECD Framework used for analysing well-being and societal progress. Critical features of this framework are its focus on individuals and households (as opposed to the economy), on outcomes (rather than on inputs or outputs) and on both objective and subjective aspects of well-being. The report also provides information on inequalities in the various dimensions of people’s life and (in a more limited way) on our imprint today on some key resources that will shape well-being in the future.

Your Better Life Index, released for the first time in May 2011, is an interactive tool that enables you to express and share your aspirations for a better life. By rating the 11 topics explored in How’s Life? you can create Your Better Life Index. The resulting visualisation provides a unique view of how countries perform according to the priorities you have set.

Each country is represented by a flower, where the size of each one of the 11 petals illustrates the country’s performance on a particular dimension, such as green for the environment, brown for safety, and so on.

By creating Your Better Life Index you can measure well-being differences between men and women but also learn about well-being inequalities across other groups in the population. In addition you compare your index with those of other users by gender, age and country of origin, and share your preferences with others, including the OECD.

By sharing with the OECD, you will help us to see the wider patterns of preferences among users. This data will inform on-going work on measuring progress and help policymakers to understand people’s well-being aspirations.
Green Growth
www.oecd.org/greengrowth

“Green growth is about fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that the natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. To do this it must catalyse investment and innovation which will underpin sustained growth and give rise to new economic opportunities.”

Implementing policies that promote green growth requires a good understanding of the different facets of green growth, and appropriate information on progress made and to be made. As part of its Green Growth Strategy, the OECD has developed a measurement framework and indicators that help countries monitor their progress towards green growth.

First of its kind at international level, the indicator set describes the environmental and resource productivity of the economy, its natural resource base, and how this affects people’s quality of life. It provides insight into technology development, innovation, investments and other measures taken by governments and businesses, and the economic opportunities arising from a greener growth.

The OECD works closely with international partners to advance the measurement of green growth. Much remains to be done:

- Environmental and economic data have to become more coherent, and more data need to become available at industry level.

- Gaps need to be filled in areas such as stocks of natural assets and their monetary values, resource and material flows, biodiversity and ecosystems, environment-related health problems, policy tools and outcomes.

Placing the measurement efforts within the framework of the System of Environmental-Economic-Accounting (SEEA) that has become an international standard, will be instrumental.

The OECD plays an important role in implementing the SEEA, developing environmentally adjusted productivity measures, furthering the development of indicators on natural resources and measuring environmental pressures.

Find out more
- OECD, UNIDO, CAF (2013), Monitoring progress towards green growth in Latin America and the Caribbean: Progress and challenges.
Trade in Value Added (TiVA)

www.oecd.org/trade/valueadded

Global value chains have become a dominant feature of today’s global economy. The proliferation of internationally fragmented production challenges our conventional vision and interpretation of trade statistics and notably the policies that we develop around them.

Trade statistics traditionally record gross flows of goods and services each and every time they cross borders. As such they may not accurately reflect modern trade patterns and could, if taken alone, lead to ill-informed policy decisions. To tackle this issue of implicit multiple counting, the OECD and WTO jointly developed the Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database, with the aim to measure flows related to the value that is added (labour compensation, taxes and profits) by a country in the production of any good or service that this country exports.

TiVA is a unique tool for analysts and statisticians interested in topics such as:

- What role do imports play in export performance?
- How do services contribute to global value chains?
- How supply and demand shocks impact on downstream and upstream production?
- What is the true nature of economic interdependencies?

TiVA indicators are provided for all OECD countries and several non-member economies, and are disaggregated by industry.

Origins of transport equipment exports

USD billion, 2009

Source: OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA) Indicators, January 2013

Find out more

The OECD work on gender statistics monitors the main dimensions of gender inequality in social institutions, education and labour markets to identify policies that help close gender gaps and improve the quality of life of both women and men.

The OECD Gender Initiative has identified a number of key indicators to measure progress in closing gender gaps in the “three Es” (Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship). Besides harmonising data and producing new analysis on the education and job outcomes of women and men, the Initiative has pushed the boundaries of gender statistics by developing new data on entrepreneurship by gender.

DID YOU KNOW ...That women earn on average 16% less than men in OECD countries?

Data and metadata in the focus areas of the Gender Initiative are freely accessible and displayed through interactive visualisations in the OECD Gender Data Portal.

The OECD Better Life Initiative has fully integrated a gender dimension in its work on the measurement of well-being and progress of societies. Your OECD Better Life Index compares the quality of life of women and men through a multidimensional approach.

Find out more

- OECD (2012), Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.
- OECD (2012), Closing the Gender Gap, Act Now.
- OECD (2012), Highlights from Education at a Glance.
- OECD (2012), Entrepreneurship at a Glance.
The OECD Development Centre’s Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) provides a stock-take of where countries stand on discrimination against women. The SIGI is unique in measuring the social and institutional drivers of gender inequalities, such as women's status in the family, the legal age to marry, inheritance discrimination, access to credit, and restrictions on right to own land and property.

The OECD Employment Outlook and Society at a Glance analyse data on employment and working conditions of women and men, and on the situation of their families and children. The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) documents gender differences in the skills and competencies achieved by 15-year-olds, while the OECD Education at a Glance provides in-depth analysis of schooling participation and impact of education on girls and boys. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) collects and analyses data on aid flows that explicitly target gender equality and women’s empowerment.

DID YOU KNOW...That the number of female-owned enterprises has been growing at a faster pace than male-owned ones?

DID YOU KNOW...That countries with a lower incidence of early marriage often have higher proportions of young girls in secondary education?

Source: OECD (2012), Closing the Gender Gap, Act Now.

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932676127
Agriculture and Food

The OECD compiles a wide range of data to support its agricultural policy analysis and long term forecasts.

The Agricultural Outlook provides an assessment of agricultural market prospects. It shows how these markets are influenced by economic developments and government policies, and highlights some of the risks and uncertainties that might influence the outlook. For the commodity markets analysed, detailed supply and use balances are available, as well as domestic and international commodity prices.

Also included are detailed commodity and trade policy information used in preparing the projections as well as the main underlying trends in key macroeconomic variables and population.

The Producer and Consumer Support Estimates (PSEs and CSEs) offer a unique set of data on subsidies for OECD countries and non-OECD countries. They reveal the scale of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to support agricultural producers, taking account of all policy measures affecting agriculture.

**Agriculture Subsidies Falling**

Percentage of gross farm receipts

Source: “PSE and related indicators by country”, Agriculture Policy Indicators (database).

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Find out more

- OECD (2013), OECD Compendium of Agri-environmental Indicators.
The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) publishes statistics and reports on aid and other resource flows to developing countries, based principally on reporting by DAC Members, multilateral organisations and other donors. This activity provides a firm basis for analytical work on aid trends such as sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid; promoting specific policy objectives (e.g. gender equality); providing a good estimate of the volume of resources transferred to developing countries through country programmable aid (CPA); estimating future flows based on results from the annual DAC Survey on Forward Spending Plans and estimating total developing countries’ receipts, including non-aid flows.

In 2015, the development community will take stock of progress made against the Millennium Development Goals and financing support provided. In defining the post-2015 development agenda, the DAC is exploring new directions in measuring and monitoring external financing for development.

Find out more
- OECD (2013), Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries.
- OECD International Development Statistics (IDS) (database).

Aid is only a fraction of total flows to developing countries and work is underway to improve DAC statistics on non-aid flows.

The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) is a unique initiative that aims to promote production and better use of statistics in developing countries. It assists low income and lower middle income countries to design, implement and monitor a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

Developing Countries’ Net Resource Receipts from DAC Countries and Multilateral Organisations

Constant 2010 billion USD

Macro-Economy

The financial and euro area crisis have shown that we need to improve our understanding of the factors and policies driving economic growth, competitiveness and macroeconomic adjustment, including the role of structural reforms. OECD statistics provide a key tool to further tailor our policy advice to countries’ needs.

Twice a year, the OECD Economic Outlook analyses the major trends and examines the economic policies required to foster high and sustainable growth in member countries. The OECD Economic Outlook Statistics and Projections database provides an unrivalled tool for keeping abreast of economic developments, including now also long-term growth projections up to 2060.

The OECD National Accounts Database is an unequalled source of comparable macroeconomic statistics for analysis due to the great level of detail and to the length of the time series. Online national accounts (annual and quarterly) are updated on a rolling basis as soon as data become available from national sources. The National Accounts at a Glance (and its database) presents cross-country comparisons of a wide range of data, using an indicator-approach.

Find out more

- OECD (2013), National Accounts at a Glance.
- OECD (2012), OECD System of Composite Leading Indicators.
OECD Key Short-term Economic Statistics contain a wide variety of monthly and quarterly indicators, such as indices of industrial production, business tendency and consumer confidence indicators, monetary aggregates, interest and exchange rates.

OECD Composite Leading Indicators provide early signals of turning points and of fluctuations of economic activity around its long-term potential level. They are available for both member countries and key non-member economies.

Consumer and Producer Price Statistics as well as Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) are necessary information to analyse inflation and volume changes of production over time and across countries. The OECD provides data for member and selected non-member countries and with good time-series coverage – exactly what is needed for economic analysis.

The OECD Productivity Database provides annual estimates of labour and multi-factor productivity growth as a tool to analyse the drivers of economic growth and competitiveness in OECD member countries. Data are available for the total economy and – since 2011 – also by industry.

To provide policy-makers and analysts with timely indicators of competitiveness, the OECD publishes annual and quarterly data on Unit Labour Costs and its components.

The OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators 2012 presents a unique overview of recent and longer term trends in productivity growth and competitiveness in OECD countries. It also highlights the key measurement issues faced when compiling cross-country comparable productivity indicators.

The OECD provides also, alone or together with other international institutions, significant guidance for the measurement of macroeconomic variables. Among the most prominent recent initiatives to mention is the Methodological Guide for Developing Producer Price Indices for Services.

### Productivity Growth and Convergence – GDP per capita Convergence

Percentage point differences, vis-à-vis the OECD average


StatLink: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932749999](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932749999)
Labour statistics published by the OECD cover a broad range of annual, quarterly and monthly indicators on issues such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours worked, wages or job vacancies. Labour force data are typically analysed by gender and age group (youth, prime-age, older). They are also frequently disaggregated in many other ways for specific policy purposes: by economic sector, by level of education, full- and part-time workers, involuntary part-time employment, permanent and temporary employees, employment by job tenure, short- and long-term unemployed, marginally attached workers, discouraged jobseekers, etc.

The OECD Employment Outlook publication presents the latest review of labour market trends, and the OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics database brings together data and indicators compiled to support the analyses concerning questions such as:

- How do OECD labour markets perform?
- Is job instability increasing?

### Long-Term Unemployment since the Crisis

Percentage of total unemployment

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<tr>
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<th>OECD</th>
<th>European Union</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>United States</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007 Q4</td>
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<td>2011 Q4</td>
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Statistics

The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) administered the OECD Survey of Adult Skills for the first time in 2011. The survey assesses the level and distribution of skills in the adult population, focusing on key cognitive and workplace skills. The survey also gathers information on the antecedents and outcomes of skills, the use of information technology, and general literacy and numeracy practices.

Education at a Glance offers an annual snapshot of the evolution and impact of education through indicators and analysis. It examines who studies, the investments in and returns from education, and the learning environment.

The Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) focuses on the learning environment and the working conditions of teachers in schools and, in doing so, informs the development of policies and initiatives to improve the quality of teaching.

At a time when the global knowledge economy is expanding and budgets are under pressure, individuals need to acquire the skills demanded in the 21st century while countries need to be able to provide high-quality education and training cost-effectively. International comparisons of education systems offer insights into the education policies that can improve the social and economic prospects of both individuals and societies as a whole.

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) assesses the extent to which 15-year-old students near the end of compulsory education have acquired the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in modern societies. The triennial survey, in which more than 70 countries and economies participate, assesses skills in reading, mathematics and science and increasingly seeks to examine cross-curricular competencies.

Find out more

- OECD (2013), Trends Shaping Education.
- OECD (2012), Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators.

DID YOU KNOW ...That on average, a person with a tertiary degree can expect to earn 55% more than a person with an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education?
Energy

Energy is a focal point of domestic policy. From a strategic perspective, energy is an important aspect of policy making and discussions about economy, security of supply, independence, environment and employment. Its strategic importance underlines the International Energy Agency’s (IEA) collection, processing and release of timely and detailed country information for OECD member countries.

Two annual IEA publications, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries and Energy Balances of OECD Countries, provide detailed data on the energy situation of OECD countries in both physical and energy units; and cover over 100 non-OECD countries.

As energy markets become increasingly connected on a global scale, the IEA has developed a unique network of energy-related information of contacts in countries and international organisations to strengthen global energy data transparency. The Joint Organisations Data Initiative is a prime example of what international co-operation can lead to in terms of better and more accessible statistics.

For analysts specialised in one particular form of energy, the IEA publishes the annual Information series: Coal, Electricity, Natural Gas, Oil and Renewables, which gather a unique set of data on specific forms of energy. Also produced are monthly electronic service statistics on oil and natural gas.

The Nuclear Energy Agency publishes data on nuclear power capacity and electricity generation, as well as capacities and requirements in all stages of the nuclear fuel cycle, in the annual publication Nuclear Energy Data. Global uranium resource figures with an analysis of projected supply-demand to 2035 are featured in the biennial publication Uranium: Resources, Production and Demand. Country reports in both publications update nuclear energy policies and developments.

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Find out more
- IEA (2012), Energy Technologies Perspective, World Energy Outlook
- IEA (2012), Key World Energy Statistics.
- NEA (2013), Nuclear Energy Data.
Environment
www.oecd.org/environment/indicators-modelling-outlooks

High quality environmental information is indispensable for carrying out responsive and cost-effective policies.

The OECD has pioneered the production of harmonised international environmental data and the development of indicators to monitor environmental performance and support policy integration.

OECD Environment Data informs about environmental conditions and trends, and their determinants in OECD countries. They provide a broad spectrum of data on pollution, natural resources, economic activities such as agriculture, energy and transport, and responses by governments and businesses. Environment at a Glance presents major indicators from the OECD Core Set to show environmental progress made in OECD countries since the 1990s. A subset of key environmental indicators is released annually.

The OECD has also been at the forefront of developing guidance to measure material flows and resource productivity. Its database on material flows brings together essential data on the use of materials such as biomass, energy carriers, metals and minerals in OECD countries and the world.

The use of environmentally related taxes and other environmental policy instruments is documented in an online database. Periodic surveys are carried out to monitor changes in households’ behaviour towards environmental issues. Work is also being done on tax exemptions and other support measures that are applied to fossil fuels and to other environmentally relevant products or activities.

OECD Environmental Outlook analyses economic and environmental trends to 2050 drawing upon the environmental database and on modelling results.

Find out more

- OECD (2013), OECD Agri-Environmental Indicators.
- OECD (2012), OECD Environmental Outlook.
- OECD (2011), Greening Household Behaviour: The Role of Public Policy.
Finance

OECD work in the area of finance and investment focuses on identifying policies to keep markets open, competitive and sustainable, and on detecting macroeconomic and sectoral imbalances through international co-operation.

The OECD Insurance Statistics Yearbook provides major official insurance data for all OECD countries and selected non-OECD countries. The statistics contain not only general information on insurance activities but also insurance activity indicators (such as OECD market share, penetration, density and premiums per employee) and selected balance sheet items collected, both for direct insurers and reinsurers, under the framework of the global insurance statistics (GIS) framework. Along with its companion product, Global Insurance Market Trends, a better understanding of the insurance market is gained.

Pension Markets in Focus provides accurate, comprehensive, comparable and up-to-date statistics on pension funds on a yearly basis. Pension statistics are collected within the Global Pension Statistics project framework and gather data for more than 70 countries.

The financial and economic crises have underlined the importance of monitoring financial activity and position of the various institutional sectors of OECD economies by using timely, frequent and comparable financial statistics. The OECD Financial Dashboard presents financial indicators, based on data available in the Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheets datasets. They aim to give a picture of the short-term behaviour of the institutional sectors and which allow the analysis of the position and performance of the various institutional sectors as well as appropriate comparisons across countries.

Find out more

- OECD (2005), Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary.
- OECD Financial Dashboard (database).
- OECD Households’ Assets and Liabilities (database).
- OECD Institutional Investors’ Assets (database).
- OECD Insurance Statistics (database).
The Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheets datasets, which are a consistent and integrated section of the System of National Accounts (SNA), have an important in-built quality control: they are both complete, because they encompass all sectors and all activities of the economy, and rigorous, because these are required to match not only with each other but also with the other accounts of the system.

The Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheets record annual and quarterly information, by type of financial instruments, relating respectively to the financial transactions, carried out by the institutional sectors during the accounting period, and to the stocks of financial assets and liabilities, held by the institutional sectors.

To complete the information contained in the financial balance sheets, additional annual datasets give a more precise view on two important sectors of the national economies of OECD countries:

- The OECD database on Institutional Investors’ Assets presents the main assets, including some assets split by type of issuers (resident/non resident), according to a detailed breakdown by type of financial sectors, which are the major collectors of savings and are the suppliers of funds to financial markets, and which have a significant impact on investment strategies.

- The OECD database on Households’ Assets and Liabilities aims at a better identifying and analysing of households’ wealth in OECD countries. It presents a finer classification of selected financial assets and liabilities, as well as some relevant non-financial assets.

### Importance of Pension Funds Relative to the Size of the Economy, 2011

As a percentage of GDP

![Importance of Pension Funds Relative to the Size of the Economy, 2011](image)

International Trade and Globalisation


Foreign direct investment (FDI) plays a key role in the process of global economic integration. It provides an important source of capital and a means for creating stable and long-lasting links between home and host economies. Direct investment serves well development as well as growth and employment prospects. It promotes transfer of technology, and contributes to productivity and income growth.

OECD International Direct Investment Statistics gathers detailed statistics for FDI to and from OECD countries by source and destination of investment world-wide, and by economic activity of the recipient in the host economy.

These data are essential for a meaningful interpretation of investment trends for the purpose of policy analysis and for informed decision-making. The statistics include inward and outward financial flows and income flows as well as direct investment stocks.

DID YOU KNOW

...That OECD FDI flows fell by 35% between 2007 to 2011 to USD 855 billion inflows and USD 1274 outflows, a trend which is likely to continue in 2012?

In its quarterly releases, OECD FDI in Figures provides timely estimates of global investment flows and stocks by OECD and G20 economies.

Find out more

- AMNE Database – Activities of Multinational Enterprises.
- International Trade by Commodity Statistics (database).
- Statistics on International Trade in Services (database).
The OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment sets the world standards for direct investment statistics and serves as a point of reference for national compilers and users of statistics. These standards are updated, as required, to bring the concepts and definitions into line with macro-economic statistics, and to reflect effectively any developments which may occur in the financing structures of multinational enterprises.

The OECD International Trade in Services database seeks to provide annual balance of payments data by type of service at the most detailed level and partner country for the OECD member countries, and selected non-OECD countries.

OECD Monthly Statistics of International Trade includes aggregate trade indicators, volume, unit value and price indices by product category, trade flows by SITC (Standard International Trade Classification) sections, and total trade flows by partner countries.

The OECD International Trade by Commodity (ITCS) database provides, in cooperation with the UN, annual statistics on bilateral imports and exports by OECD countries for about 5 300 products.

The joint OECD-Eurostat Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) database contains annual international trade flows (i.e., exports and imports) and the number of enterprises engaged in international trade, according to characteristics of trading firms (e.g., size, economic sector, partner zones and countries, etc.)

The OECD Activities of Multinational Enterprises (AMNE) database presents detailed data on the activities of foreign affiliates in OECD countries. The increasing importance of foreign affiliates in the economies of many host countries is apparent from the measures provided – notably production, employment, value added, R&D expenditure, labour compensation and exports. For a large number of OECD countries the database contains statistics by industrial activity according to country of origin (inward investment) or location (outward investment).

Recovery in Foreign Direct Investment since Crisis

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<th>Billion USD</th>
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Source: OECD International Direct Investment Statistics Database.
Government: Public Management, Finances and Taxation

Good governance is critical to long-term economic, social and environmental development. International comparisons of economies and societies tend to be undertaken at the country level; however, economic performance and social indicators can vary within countries as much as between them. Evaluating government activities and performance can be challenging due to the limited availability of comparative data.

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance provides indicators measuring government performance across OECD countries and introduces composite indexes on summarising aspects of public management policies. The indicators compare the political and institutional frameworks of governments as well as government revenues, expenditures, public finance, employment and compensation. There are also indicators describing government policies and practices on integrity, budgeting, e-government, human resource management, procurement and regulatory management. This unique publication helps to better understand these practices and to assess, plan and measure public sector reforms.

The indicators of Regulatory Management Systems offer comprehensive insights into trends in regulatory reform and identify leading regulatory management practices. They cover topics such as administrative simplification, regulatory impact assessments, transparency and access to information, and institutional settings and regulatory oversight bodies.

Find out more

- OECD (2013), National Accounts at a Glance.
- OECD (2013), Taxing Wages.
- OECD (2012), Revenue Statistics.
- OECD (2009), Indicators of Regulatory Management Systems.
- OECD National Accounts Statistics (database).
- OECD Tax Statistics (database).
The accumulation of government debt is a major focus presently, and the need for quality statistics vital. The Annual National Accounts, the Annual Financial Balance Sheets, the Quarterly Non-Financial and Financial Sector Accounts databases and the OECD Restoring Public Finance publication provide a wealth of information on the health of government finances for member, and selected non-member OECD countries.

**DID YOU KNOW** …That in 2011, governments across OECD countries employed on average about 3 out of 20 workers?

In the framework of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative a collaboration of international organisations recently launched the Quarterly Public Sector Debt database, as a complement to the financial balance sheet of the general government. The main purpose of this initiative is to facilitate timely dissemination of government public sector debt data to support macroeconomic analysis and cross-country comparisons. It includes debt breakdowns by instrument, maturity, the residence of creditor and currency.

OECD work on taxation covers all aspects of international and domestic taxation, direct and indirect taxes, tax policy and tax administration. Member countries provide a wide range of information on tax revenues and tax systems.

Revenue Statistics presents a unique set of detailed tax data in a common format for all OECD countries. The data enable comparison of tax levels between countries as well as an analysis of tax structures.

Taxing Wages describes how taxes and universal cash benefits impact on the disposable income of different households (varying in income levels and in composition) in OECD countries. It presents information on average tax rates and on marginal effective tax rates applying to additional earnings.

**General Government Debt**

As percentage of GDP, 2011 or latest year available

Industry, Services and Entrepreneurship

The OECD maintains a range of databases for comparative analyses of industrial structure and performance. The Structural and Demographic Business Statistics (SDBS) database provides detailed information on the industrial structure of OECD member and partner economies, and the demography of their enterprises. Drawing on business surveys, censuses and other administrative sources, key measures such as the number of enterprises, turnover, value added, employment and salaries are presented.

Dedicated statistics by enterprise size class support analyses and policy design concerning small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and entrepreneurship.

The SDBS database also contains business demography and entrepreneurship statistics, which allow users to analyse the dynamics of entrepreneurship through indicators of business births, deaths and survival as well as business growth and employment generation.

Number of New Enterprises
Trend-cycle, 2006=100

Find out more
- STAN: OECD Structural Analysis (database).
- Bilateral Trade in Goods by Industry and End-use Category (BTDIxE) (database).
- Structural and Demographic Business Statistics (SDBS) (database).
- Timely Indicators of Entrepreneurship (TIE) (database).

Source: OECD database on Timely Indicators of Entrepreneurship.
To monitor the recent trends in entrepreneurship, the new series *Timely Indicators of Entrepreneurship* presents quarterly statistics on creations of new enterprises and bankruptcies.

The *OECD Structural Analysis* (STAN) database is primarily based on member countries’ annual National Accounts activity tables and uses data from other sources, such as industrial surveys/censuses (e.g. OECD SDBS) to estimate missing detail. It includes annual measures of output, labour input and investment which, due to the presence of volumes and prices, allow analysts to construct for example, indicators of productivity and competitiveness by industrial activity, and measures of general structural change.

The STAN family of databases also includes: *Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development* database (ANBERD) which covers business expenditure on R&D by industry; *Bilateral Trade in Goods by Industry and End-use Categories* (BTDixe) which presents estimates of exports and imports by industry split into intermediate, capital and household consumption goods; and, the OECD harmonised Input-Output (I-O) tables, which describe the sale and purchase relationships between producers and consumers within an economy.

Since 2010, ISIC Revision 4 has been the principal industrial classification used for compiling statistics by industrial activity. Its structure has allowed for the provision of more detailed statistics for services sectors compared to previous versions.

### Employment in Knowledge-Intensive “Market” Services, 2010

As a percentage of total employment

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Professional, scientific and technical activities</th>
<th>Information and communication</th>
<th>Finance and insurance</th>
<th>Air Transport</th>
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</tbody>
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**Find out more**

- OECD (2012), *OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators 2012*.
- OECD (2010), *Structural and Demographic Business Statistics*.
- STAN Input- output (database).
The OECD is monitoring international migration movements in Asia, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) and in the Americas, in collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS). The annual report *International Migration in the Americas* aims to develop annual statistics and analyses of international migration trends within, as well as to and from the Western Hemisphere.

The growth and size of a country’s population are both causes and effects of economic and social developments. The OECD has long maintained a database of population statistics for OECD member countries and selected non-member countries and in recent years population projections have been added to this database.

Data on migration flows, foreign and foreign-born populations, on naturalisations as well as on migrant labour market outcomes are published annually in the flagship publication *International Migration Outlook*. In particular, this publication contains a unique set of standardised permanent flow statistics by category of entry.

The OECD monitors the social and economic integration of immigrants and their children, and provides a detailed description of these populations as well as a set of indicators on the core aspects of their integration. The *Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries* (DIOC) provides a comprehensive overview of immigrant populations by age and gender, nationality, educational outcomes, field of study, duration of stay, country of origin, labour force status and occupation. Emigration rates are derived for over 200 origin countries.

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**Find out more**

- OECD (2012), *International Migration Outlook*.
- OECD (2012), *Settling in: OECD Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2012*.
Health


As the worst global financial and economic crisis in decades is forcing countries to seek ways to rein in public spending growth, health systems need to increase their efficiency and deliver value for money.

The main goal of OECD work on health is to help countries achieve high-performing health systems by measuring health outcomes and health system resource use and by analysing policies that improve access, efficiency and quality of health care.

OECD Health Data has been the most authoritative source of statistics and indicators to compare health and health systems across the 34 OECD countries for more than 20 years.

Health at a Glance, the OECD flagship publication on health, presents in a user-friendly format, key indicators of health and health systems drawn from OECD Health Data and other sources. The edition covering all OECD countries and major partners alternates with two regional editions: Health at a Glance: Europe and Health at a Glance: Asia/Pacific.

The OECD has long provided leadership with its international partners (WHO and the European Commission) in developing international standards for comparable reporting of health expenditure data. The OECD helps countries implement the new System of Health Accounts 2011.

Measuring quality of care is the cornerstone of efforts to benchmark country progress towards improving their health system performance. Since 2002, the OECD has been collecting comparative statistics on the quality of care for a number of health problems.

DID YOU KNOW …That in 2010, for the first time in 50 years, zero growth has been observed in health spending across OECD countries?

Find out more

- OECD (2013), Health at a Glance: OECD Indicators.
- OECD (2010), Improving Value in Health Care: Measuring Quality.
- OECD Health Statistics (database).
The differences between countries are often not as great as the disparities within them. The publication OECD Regions at a Glance makes these differences apparent and reveals the implications for national performance and individual welfare. It does so by providing region-by-region indicators that help to identify areas that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country, as well as the OECD area.

OECD Regions at a Glance examines trends across a wide range of policy fields, demography and migration, economic growth, employment and productivity, knowledge-based activities, education, health care, income, environmental outputs and includes comparison with regional development dynamics in emerging economies.

The Regions at a Glance interactive web site proposes interactive data stories through animated visualisation, using the data on about 2 000 regions collected in the OECD Regional Database.

Did you know...That over half the world’s population now lives in urban areas and almost 70% in OECD countries?

The OECD has produced a methodological framework Redefining “Urban”: A New Way to Measure Metropolitan Areas, to identify cities as functional economic areas to overcome the limitations of administrative definitions and increase comparability of cities of similar size across countries. By applying this methodology, the OECD metropolitan areas database allows comparison of the performance of the 268 metropolitan areas in OECD countries on a wide range of topics.

**Find out more**

- OECD (2012), *Promoting Growth in All Regions*.
- OECD Regional Statistics (database).
- OECD Metropolitan Areas (database).
Large databases are currently being linked at the OECD to generate unique analyses and insights on issues such as science and industry linkages, innovative young firms, innovation hotspots, knowledge flows, intellectual property rights and knowledge clusters.

Twice a year, the OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators provides a broad spectrum of indicators covering areas such as R&D, patenting activities and international trade involving high-technology industries.

Measuring Innovation: A New Perspective (2010) examines the broader notion of innovation and its link to economic performance while developing a forward looking measurement agenda. The range and depth of OECD statistical work in the areas of science, technology and innovation is best summarised by the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard, published every two years.

Find out more

- Main Science and Technology Indicators (database).
- OECD Telecommunications and Internet Statistics (database).
- Science, Technology and R&D Statistics (database).
Transport

The aim of the International Transport Forum (ITF) statistics is to better understand the role of transport in the economy and to improve transport systems (safety, environment, reliability, etc.). The ITF also maintains and develops, together with Eurostat and UNECE, a Glossary for Transport Statistics which is available in 30 languages. All ITF data are available online and for each new data release, the ITF issues a Statistics Brief providing a short analysis of the latest transport trends.

The annual publication Trends in the Transport Sector presents consolidated historical data series on freight and passenger transport as well as basic road accident statistics. It also presents historical series for relevant indicators to better understand trends in the transport sector as well as individual country data tables for the latest available year.

Key Transport Statistics, published in May each year, presents quarterly transport indicators. The ITF Transport Outlook, provides annually an analysis of major trends in transport sectors.

Investment in Transport Infrastructures presents aggregated trends and data on gross investment and maintenance expenditures on railways, road, inland waterways, maritime ports and airports.

Private Car Travel Levelling Off?

Passenger-Kilometre, 1990=100

OECD.Stat: OECD central data repository

OECD.Stat is the OECD “warehouse” where validated statistics and related metadata are stored. It provides a coherent source of statistical data and related metadata published by the OECD.

**DID YOU KNOW**

...That OECD.Stat has over 1.5 billion data points?

OECD.Stat provides users a unique cross-database gateway to query the wide range of OECD databases, customise and combine data views and export the resulting tables in a variety of formats.

OECD.Stat enables users to easily locate required data from a single online source, rather than having to navigate multiple databases and data formats, each with its own query/manipulation systems. And the access to systematic metadata in OECD.Stat helps ensure relevant selection and use of statistical information.

Key features

- save queries
- merge queries to compare datasets.

Search and discover complex statistical data across OECD databases with a few clicks, or discover all related data and content of one database. View and customise default tables and customise them to suit your needs. Mix and merge data from various databases and create customised tables.

Key features

- tabular views of datasets
- visualise data through charts
- export to CSV, Excel, SDMX
Find out more on OECD work on statistics

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