

Macro-Economy

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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), Looking to 2060: A Global Vision of Long-Term Growth, *OECD Economics Department Policy Notes*, No. 15, November 2012.
- OECD (2012), *OECD System of Composite Leading Indicators*.
- OECD (2012), *OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators 2012*.
- OECD (2009), *Handbook on Deriving Capital Measures of Intellectual Property Products*.
- OECD (2009), *Measuring Capital – OECD Manual 2009, Second Edition*.
- OECD (2008), *Understanding Economic Statistics: An OECD Perspective*.
- OECD (2007), *Understanding National Accounts*.
- OECD (2001), *Measuring Productivity – OECD Manual: Measurement of Aggregate and Industry-level Productivity Growth*.

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.

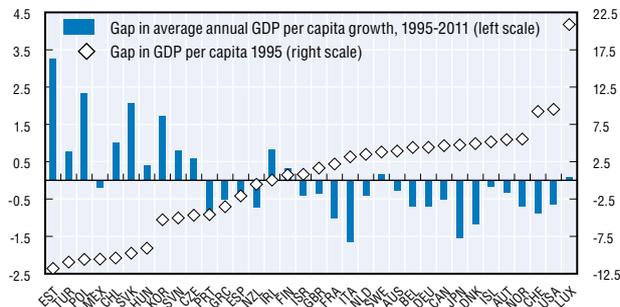
To provide policy-makers and analysts with timely indicators of competitiveness, the OECD publishes annual and quarterly data on Unit Labour Costs and its components.

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



Source: OECD (2012), *OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators 2012*.

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