Industry and Services Statistics

Business Statistics and Entrepreneurship Indicators

Purpose

i) 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.

ii) To develop a program of internationally-comparable indicators of entrepreneurship, its determinants and its impacts, to inform policy-analysis and policy-making. This activity is called Entrepreneurship Indicators Program (EIP).

Objectives and outputs

The databases on structural business statistics (SSIS) and (BSC) are compiled in cooperation with Eurostat and National Statistical Offices, and contain annual data on core economic variables, relating to both industry and services, at a very detailed level of ISIC revision 4 (up to the 4th digit level). Variables include value added, 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 statistics include indicators of birth, death and survival rates and high growth firms - all based on the Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics published in 2007.

The annual edition of the publication Entrepreneurship at a Glance presents a selection of business demography indicators and structural statistics on businesses by size class.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia Former.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- The 2017 edition of Entrepreneurship at a Glance was released in September 2017.
- A new online business survey was designed by Facebook in cooperation with STD and the World Bank, and launched in February 2016.

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.

Employment Dynamics (DynEmp)

Purpose

The DynEmp project aims at providing new empirical evidence on the role of creative destruction, start-ups and young firms to support the design of better policies for employment. It is based on confidential firm-level micro-data collected from a network of national experts. The primary data sources are the national business registers.

Objectives and outputs

Collect information aggregated by detailed sectors (2-digit level), age classes, and size classes, allowing a disaggregated analysis of the growth patterns of incumbents and start-ups.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Costa Rica, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Try to increase the country coverage.

Micro drivers of aggregate productivity (MultiProd)

Purpose

MultiProd is a project to study productivity patterns, investigating the extent to which different policy frameworks can shape firm productivity, and examining the way resources are allocated to more productive firms. It relies on a distributed micro-data methodology.

The primary data sources used are production surveys or similar datasets, such as balance sheets and income statements, which contain information on output (production or sales), value added, inputs (employment, capital, intermediates) and labour costs.

Objectives and outputs

The output of the project is a collection of statistics at the detailed sectoral level for different variables:

•labour and multifactor productivity;
•capital intensity;
•investment;
•employment and wages (in both level and growth).

The statistics are collected both at different percentiles of the firm-level productivity distribution and refined by size, age, and ownership categories.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Try to increase the country coverage.

ORBIS firm-level database (micro-data on enterprises)

Purpose

To develop, maintain and update a large scale cross-country firm-level database, containing a broad range of firm-level data, including employment, sales, labour costs, assets, etc., as well as information on the capital structure of firms and indicators of productivity.

Objectives and outputs

The firm-level database is sourced from ORBIS, a commercial database edited by the electronic publishing firm Bureau Van Dijk. ORBIS is the largest cross-country firm-level database available for financial research, covering not only the largest firms but also a large number of small and medium firms. However since the information is primarily collected for use in the private sector typically with the aim of financial benchmarking, a number of steps need to be undertaken before the data can be used for economic analysis. As discussed in Gal (2013) and Gal and Hijzen (2016), these data are cleaned and benchmarked using a number of common procedures such as keeping accounts that refer to entire calendar year, using harmonized consolidation level of accounts, dropping observations with missing information on key variables as well as outliers identified as implausible changes or ratios. Monetary variables are deflated using 2-digit industry deflators from OECD STAN and national accounts and prices are expressed in industry purchasing power parities (PPPs). Following Gal (2013), capital stock variables and firm level multi-factor productivity using several methodologies are created. Finally, aggregate indicators relying on the firm-level data are built, e.g. on productivity or allocative efficiency at the sector or country level.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- Update the OECD Orbis database, sample weights and the Productivity indicators with the new vintages received every six months.
- Develop new indicators based on the firm-level data related to several areas of work, including the measurement of productivity in services sectors, tracking the activity of multinational and business groups, etc.

STAN Database for Industrial Analysis

Purpose

To provide a comprehensive database for cross-country analyses of industrial performance (competitiveness, productivity etc.) and structural change at a relatively detailed level of economic activity. To provide inputs into the construction of OECD's Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) infrastructure.

Objectives and outputs

The STAN (STructural ANalysis) database allows analyses of industrial performance at a relatively detailed level of activity across countries. It includes annual measures of output, labour input and investment so that a wide range of indicators can be derived to provide insights into productivity growth, competitiveness and general structural change. The industry list provides sufficient detail to enable users to highlight R&D intensive sectors and is compatible with those used in related OECD databases. The STAN activity also provides inputs into the construction of the OECD Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) database, used for the measurement of Trade in Value Added (TiVA) and the development of other metrics related to global value chains (GVCs).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Rolling update of the STAN database (with time series up to 2016)drawing on the latest SNA08 National Accounts by industry statistics and other pertinent industry data. Full coverage of 35 OECD countries expected early 2018. Estimates for candidate countries to be added thereafter. Dissemination materials will be updated accordingly. See http://oe.cd/stan

An OECD Statistics Quality Review of the STAN activity is scheduled to be completed in early 2018.

Reduced tables for non-OECD TiVA target countries will be constructed as input into construction of ICIO.

Tourism

Purpose

To meet the 2017-2021 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 2018, data will be published in "OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2018". About 50 countries will be covered. All data will be disseminated through OECD.Stat. Special efforts aim at promoting the use of Tourism Satellite Account to public and private tourism stakeholders.

The role of tourism services in international trade will be explored to provide insights into the value added created by each country in the production and consumption of tourism services in a globalised economy.

The second session of the Working Party on Statistics will be held on 18 June 2018.

Tourism investment trends, barriers and opportunities will be examined to inform effective and efficient policy responses to better mobilise and target public and private sector investment and foster more sustainable and inclusive tourism growth.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Improve the timeliness of OECD tourism statistics, including moving to a more regular data collection schedule and exploring the possibility of directly extracting data from internal [SDBS] and external [IMF, Eurostat] databases.