

OECD Statistics and Data Outputs

2022

Foreword

Many statistical and data activities are carried out across the different directorates of the OECD. This publication brings together key information on these activities in one place to have a clear, overall picture of the statistical work being undertaken throughout the Organisation.

Information is derived from the responses to an annual internal OECD questionnaire for the year 2022. The purpose of this questionnaire is to provide a clear and comprehensive picture of the statistical and data work undertaken throughout the Organisation, to contribute to the efficient coordination of the OECD decentralised statistical system, to inform the [Smart Data Strategy](#) of the Organisation, and to update the questionnaires used for the regular data collection available on the [OECD Data Collection Programme](#) website.

A *statistical and data output* is defined as an output that is made up of at least one statistical or data product, such as:

- a qualitative or quantitative dataset available to internal or external users,
- a publication (whether classified or not) with extensive statistical or data content,
- a data visualization, a scoreboard or dashboard,
- a glossary, register or nomenclature

The following information is provided for each individual output:

- Description
- Contribution/coverage of OECD non-Members
- Responsible committee or body
- Cooperation with other international organisations, and
- New developments in 2022

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Agriculture and Fisheries

OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2022-2031

Programme description

To provide an annual update of statistical information and projections of supply and use balances for cereals, oilseeds, sugar, meats, dairy products, fish products, biofuels and cotton and roots and tuber by country for OECD members and selected non-member countries as well as regional and world aggregates, up to 2030.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Vietnam

The rest of non-member countries are covered in aggregates

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Agriculture

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Producer and Consumer Support Estimates in OECD countries and selected non-member economies

Programme description

To collect, process, analyse and publish data on support to agriculture in OECD countries and selected non-member economies. The activity also provides a database for various research and analysis activities of the Directorate. This is a joint activity between the "Agriculture and Resource Policies Division" and "Emerging Policy Issues Division" of the Trade and Agriculture Directorate.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Ukraine and Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Agriculture

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

Fisheries and aquaculture statistics

Programme description

The database of fisheries and aquaculture statistics provides information on fish resources, production and trade, on vessels capacity and sector employment, and on the financial support gathered by capture fisheries from Governments. These sets of basic statistics are complemented with a suite of policy and economic indicators describing size and characteristics of fisheries and aquaculture sectors, their contribution to international trade, the extent to which internationally-recognised best practices against IUU fishing have been adopted, and the information on the status of fish stocks as well as on how fish stocks of key species are managed, at the level of individual countries and economies. The purpose is to collect and present data for the publication OECD Review of Fisheries, which is released every two years, and to provide staff and other potential users with a database for research and analysis purposes.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, China (Peoples Republic of), India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Fisheries Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

The statistical output has not changed in 2021, and I cannot envisage for the moment any future development.

Business and Entrepreneurship

Matrix of allegations of foreign bribery

Programme description

The matrix is a collation of allegations of foreign bribery prepared by the OECD Secretariat based on public sources. It is used by the OECD Working Group on Bribery to track case progress. It is sometimes used as a source of detection by member countries, but it should not be relied on as the sole or even primary detection source.

Non-member contributions

The data coverage is worldwide, but only WGB members contribute to this output, including the following OECD non-member countries: Argentina, Bulgaria, Brazil, Peru, Russian Federation and South Africa,

Responsible committee or body

Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

SME Policy Index: Eastern Partner Countries

Programme description

The SME Policy Index is a benchmarking and monitoring tool developed by the OECD in a joint effort with the European Commission, the EBRD and ETF in 2006 and applied to four regions in 32 economies (Western Balkans and Türkiye, Eastern Europe and South Caucasus, Middle East and Africa, Southeast Asia).

In the Eastern Partnership (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), it monitors progress in the implementation of the ten principles of the Small Business Act for Europe and measures convergence towards OECD and EU practices and standards.

The SME Policy Index identifies strengths and weaknesses in policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The purpose of the Index is to assist partner governments in improving the business environment and to enhance the capacity of policy-makers and institutions to foster entrepreneurship. It also engages governments in policy dialogue and facilitates the exchange of experiences within the region and with the partner organisations.

Non-member contributions

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

Responsible committee or body

Council

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Commission (EC), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), ETF

New developments in 2022

Methodological revisions have been introduced in preparation of a next round of the assessment which is taking place in late 2022 / early 2023, with foreseen publication of the "SME Policy Index: Eastern Partner countries 2024" report in late 2023/early 2024. The questionnaire has been updated to incorporate issues related to digital transformation of SMEs, Covid-19 crisis response and other emerging policy priorities.

The next edition will not include Belarus as all engagement of Belarus in OECD bodies has been suspended by Council on 8 March 2022.

SME Policy Index: ASEAN

Programme description

The purpose of this activity is the benchmarking and monitoring of Enterprise –development policies in ASEA. ASPI is a benchmarking tool for emerging economies to monitor and evaluate progress in policies that support enterprise development in ASEAN. It assesses the strengths and weaknesses that exist in policy design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation for SMEs, and allows for a benchmarking of the level to which the ASEAN Strategic Action Plan for SME Development (SAP SMED) 2016-2025 has been implemented. The previous assessment was made in 2018, the current assessment will monitor the changes since 2018 and will likely be published in 2024.

Non-member contributions

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Committee on SMEs and Entrepreneurship (CSMEE)

Cooperation with other international organisations

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ERIA

New developments in 2022

New indicators were included in the output, but it was agreed not to score them for the sake of complementarity. The new indicators look at the impacts of COVID-19, as well as on the issues around inclusive business, bankruptcy and second chance policies for enterprises.

SME Policy Index: Central America

Programme description

The purpose of this activity is the benchmarking and monitoring of Enterprise –development policies in Central America. SMEPI- is a benchmarking tool for emerging economies to monitor and evaluate progress in policies that support enterprise development. It was implemented in Latin America for the first time in 2017-2019 for a pilot group of 7 countries of Pacific Alliance and South American countries. The second stage to start in 2019-20 involves Central American countries. This project is subject to funding, currently under negotiation.

Non-member contributions

Belice, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic

Responsible committee or body

Committee on SMEs and Entrepreneurship (CSMEE)

Cooperation with other international organisations

Under negotiations

Analytical Database on Individual Multinationals and Affiliates

Programme description

Combining multiple open-source big data sources into a structured framework to develop insights for individual MNEs. Outputs include a register of companies belonging to a MNE, a register of websites belonging to a MNE, a set of geographical indicators and a media monitoring tool.

Non-member contributions

Global output - no difference considered for data collection before OECD and non-OECD

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

New developments in 2022

Collaboration with UNSD and renaming

SME Policy Index: Latin America and the Caribbean

Programme description

The purpose of this activity is the benchmarking and monitoring of Enterprise –development policies in LAC. SMEPI- is a benchmarking tool for emerging economies to monitor and evaluate progress in policies that support enterprise development. It was implemented in Latin America for the first time in 2017-2019 for a pilot group of 7 countries of Pacific Alliance and South American countries. The second stage, was launches in June 2022 in Montevideo, Uruguay and involves the 7 pilot countries and Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay.

Non-member contributions

Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay, Uruguay

Responsible committee or body

Committee on SMEs and Entrepreneurship (CSMEE)

Cooperation with other international organisations

SELA Latin American and Caribbean Economic System, CAF -development bank of Latin America, FAEDPYME

SME Policy Index: Western Balkans and Türkiye

Programme description

The SME Policy Index is a benchmarking and monitoring tool developed by the OECD in a joint effort with the European Commission, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the European Training Foundation (ETF) in 2006 and applied to five regions in 39 economies (Western Balkans and Türkiye, Eastern Europe and South Caucasus, Middle East and Africa, Southeast Asia).

In the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia) and Türkiye it monitors progress in the implementation of the ten principles of the Small Business Act for Europe and measures convergence towards OECD and EU practices and standards.

The SME Policy Index identifies strengths and weaknesses in policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The purpose of the Index is to assist partner governments in improving the business environment and to enhance the capacity of policy-makers and institutions to foster entrepreneurship. It also engages governments in policy dialogue and facilitates the exchange of experiences within the region and with the partner organisations.

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's declaration of independence.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye

Responsible committee or body

Council

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Commission (EC), European Training Foundation

Competitiveness in South East Europe: A Policy Outlook

Programme description

The Competitiveness in South East Europe: A Policy Outlook series, provides a comprehensive assessment of competitiveness enhancing reforms in the six Western Balkan economies: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia across 16 policy dimensions crucial to their competitiveness. It leverages a highly participatory assessment process, which brought together the views of OECD experts, Western Balkan six policy makers and local non-governmental stakeholders to create a balanced and realistic depiction of their performance. The report seeks to provide Western Balkan six policy makers with a multi-dimensional benchmarking tool, enabling them to compare performance against regional peers as well as OECD good practices, and to design future policies based on rich evidence and actionable policy recommendations.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia

Responsible committee or body

Council

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

Demography and Population

International Migration Database

Programme description

Annual monitoring of flows, stocks and naturalisations of immigrants by gender and origin in OECD countries and some non-member countries.

Annual monitoring of immigrants labour market outcomes by gender and level of education.

Non-member contributions

Bulgaria, Romania

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), International Labour Organization (ILO), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

Demography and Population

Population statistics

Programme description

The population datasets present two sets of data:

- Historical population data showing annual data from 1950 to 2021 and;
- Population projections showing annual data from 2021 to 2060

Both datasets contain data by sex and five-year age groups, old age and total dependency ratios, other larger groupings and shares.

The population projection data are based on the "medium variant" assumption. The three sources for the data: national statistical institutes, Eurostat or the United Nations. Details of the assumptions and sources can be found at: http://www.oecd.org/els/emp/MD_POPPROJ.xlsx

Data are available for 52 countries: OECD member countries, EU27 countries, G20 countries, Singapore and the World total.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Indonesia, India, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, World

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No new developments besides the annual updates.

Development

Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database

Programme description

Provide Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available key data that enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement. The DAC uses the data for consideration of specific policy issues and for monitoring donors compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation. It also serves to assess the fulfillment of pledges made. Outside the DAC, the data are mainly used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors or groups of donors. The DAC strives to be a transparency hub for external development finance.

Non-member contributions

About 20 non-member countries report on their aid flows (non-DAC OECD countries, Arab countries and other bilateral providers). In addition multilateral organisations and philanthropic foundations report to the CRS as well on an annual basis.

Responsible committee or body

Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The CRS constantly evolves and new development included for example, the tracking of aid provided to other donors that are hosting refugees from developing countries. The directives and reporting forms were updated and can be found here: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/data-collection-and-resources-for-data-reporters.htm>
In 2022, a new semantic tool was made available to members to better verify the quality of sector coding in the CRS.

Development

Database on Country Programmable Aid (CPA database)

Programme description

Provide members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international development community a set of readily available statistics on Country Programmable Aid (CPA) flows. This measure of aid comes much closer to capturing the flows received and recorded in country aid management systems than measures of total aid (i.e. official development assistance). CPA is estimated on the basis of the standard DAC statistics (DAC and CRS) and defined through exclusion, by subtracting from total gross ODA aid that is: unpredictable by nature (humanitarian aid and debt relief); entails no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and research and refugees in donor countries); does not form part of co-operation agreements between governments (food aid and aid from local governments); or is not country programmable by the donor (core funding of NGOs). The database provides reference data to DAC and other stakeholders for the analysis of fragmentation and planned forward spending of aid.

Non-member contributions

About 20 non-DAC providers report to the CRS. Given CPA is a sub-set of CRS data, their data is included in this dataset too.

Responsible committee or body

Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

None.

Official and Private Resource Flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries

Programme description

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) aggregate database provides comprehensive data on the volume, origin and types of aid and other resource flows to over 150 aid recipients. The data shows each aid recipients receipts of official development assistance (ODA), other official flows and private flows from members of the DAC, multilateral agencies and other non-DAC donors. It provides Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available key data that enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement. The DAC uses the data for consideration of specific policy issues and for monitoring donors compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation. It also serves to assess the fulfillment of pledges made. Outside the DAC, the data are mainly used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors or groups of donors. The DAC strives to be a transparency hub for external development finance.

Non-member contributions

About 20 non-DAC countries report on a voluntary basis.

Responsible committee or body

Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

There are regular changes to the type of data collected and new methodologies put in place. For example in 2021, the grant equivalent method was agreed by DAC members for debt relief. The latest directives are found here with all agreed changes: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/data-collection-and-resources-for-data-reporters.htm>

Development

SDG Pathfinder

Programme description

The SDG Pathfinder enables you to access key policy content and broaden your knowledge of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). You can explore the key topics behind the SDGs and the connections between them through analysis and data from OECD. In addition, we successfully tested incorporating input from five other International Organizations.

Non-member contributions

Worldwide

Responsible committee or body

Executive Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) Monitoring data

Programme description

The monitoring exercise of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) generates data and statistics on progress in implementing effective development co-operation commitments.

As of 2020, the framework was comprised of indicators focusing on strengthening and using countries' domestic systems, increasing transparency and predictability of development co-operation, and supporting better engagement of foreign and domestic partners in development. The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (JST) co-ordinates the data collection through the voluntary and partner country-led monitoring exercise, which is undertaken in collaboration with providers of development co-operation, representatives from civil society and the private sector. This data is validated at country level and reviewed by headquarters of providers of development co-operation before final submission to the JST. The indicator framework and monitoring process underwent a reform, which began in 2020 and resulted in a revised monitoring framework and process to be formally launched at the third High Level Meeting of the GPEDC, taking place in December 2022. Following this, monitoring rounds/data collection will resume in 2023 with an improved data collection process and tool and additional measurements (e.g., on the efforts of providers related to the pledge to leave no one behind, as well as on the implementation of the Kampala Principles for Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation).

As of the 2018 monitoring round, the JST aggregated final data submitted by partner countries, calculated indicators, and performed data analysis that informed regular Progress Reports and Country Profiles. This data has also been the source of evidence to measure progress towards SDG targets 17.15, 17.16 and 5c. Each of the 2016 and 2018 monitoring exercises generated data and statistics for over 80 partner countries and above 100 providers of development co-operation.

Responses to this survey have thus been completed based on the previous approach, noting where possible and relevant that changes in approach may be forthcoming.

Non-member contributions

Non-OECD countries that took part in the 2018 Monitoring Round are included in this list: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1GcPh6DEbTfLzmcS1MI4ncsMRrKW54XblizFcLTUzoMM/edit?ts=5b57c5e8#gid=1733535412>

Responsible committee or body

Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

New developments in 2022

As described under previous question, a revised framework and process will be formally launched at the third High Level Meeting of the GPEDC, scheduled to take place in December 2022. There were no

new developments for the output in 2022 compared to 2021 as the exercise paused while the framework and the process were under reform. The latest data/output was produced in 2019, as part of the 2018 monitoring round.

Survey on forward Spending Plans

Programme description

The DAC Survey on Forward Spending Plans is the only regular process that brings together most bilateral and multilateral aid spending plans up to 3 years ahead at the global level. The Survey traces country programmable aid (CPA), a core subset of gross bilateral ODA and multilateral outflows essential for the support of development goals.

Non-member contributions

All OECD non-member countries that report to the DAC Secretariat on their FSS plans and multilateral institutions.

Responsible committee or body

Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Given the declining quality and completeness of FSS reporting, and assumptions on forward spending allocations that were no longer valid, the Secretariat the WP-STAT discussed how to streamline the FSS and make it more relevant. They agreed on abridged version of the Survey for 2021 and 2022 and voluntary reporting until a decision on the outcome of FSS would be taken. In 2023 the future of FSS will be decided by WP-STAT members.

Financing Refugee Hosting Situations 2020 Survey

Programme description

The purpose of this activity is to track ODA contributions to the Global Compact on Refugees. Follow up to the 2018 survey

<https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

Non-member contributions

Only participating on a voluntary basis: Azerbaidjan, Bulgaria, Chinese Taipei, Croatia, Cyprus, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malta, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Responsible committee or body

Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

New developments in 2022

integration of financing for forced displacement into the CRS regular data collection. Discussion in 2022 with WP STAT , DCD and UNHCR, implementation in 2023.

Interim progress report on DAC Recommendation on HDP Nexus

Programme description

Survey on progress in implementation of the Recommendation:
<https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/public/doc/643/643.en.pdf>

Non-member contributions

Selection of countries (not yet determined) among fragile and crisis-affected contexts under OECD Fragility Framework 2020 (see <http://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/overview/0/>)

Responsible committee or body

Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

UN DCO, UN OCHA

Development

Africapolis

Programme description

The Africapolis database provides population levels and population densities for African cities with more than 10 000 inhabitants from 1950 until today. The data is based on a consistent definition of urban area. It is constructed from a unique collection of historical census data and high-resolution satellite imagery that is used to identify built-up areas. In addition to data at the city-level, the Africapolis database contains national-level indicators related to urbanisation.

Non-member contributions

54 African countries.

Responsible committee or body

SWAC Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

There were no new developments in 2022.

Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)

Programme description

The Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) statistical measure covers all officially-supported resource flows – including the amounts mobilised from the private sector by official development finance interventions – in support of sustainable development in developing countries, as well as to international public goods .

TOSSD has been developed in response to the agreements of the international community to implement the most ambitious development agenda ever devised – the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – and the equally ambitious financing strategy – the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA).

TOSSD is a two-pillar framework that tracks officially-supported i) cross-border resource flows to developing countries and ii) global and regional expenditures, in support of development enablers, International Public Goods (IPGs) and to address global challenges. IPGs include Global Public Goods, whose benefits are nearly universal (e.g. stable climate), Regional Public Goods (e.g. transboundary water management), whose benefits extend to countries that belong to the same region, and other IPGs whose benefits are neither global nor regional (e.g. bilateral trade agreements). The “regional” dimension can also apply to “challenges” (e.g. acid rains can be considered as a regional challenge) and “development enablers” (e.g. regional peacekeeping activities).

Non-member contributions

Non-member countries reporting to the OECD

Azerbaijan

Burkina Faso

Brazil

Croatia

Cyprus

Kazakhstan

Kuwait

Indonesia

Nigeria

Qatar

Romania

Saudi Arabia

United Arab Emirates

Responsible committee or body

Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Commission (EC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Confer

New developments in 2022

Regular data collection is now established, with the third year of data being published on the website. TOSSD is a data source for SDG indicator 17.3.1. since March 2022. The coverage expanded both in terms of the number of reporters (105 in 2022 in comparison to 99 in 2021), activities covered (international public goods) and reporting on the SDG goals and targets.

CRS Aid Activity Database for Fragile States

Programme description

Provide members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) and the international aid community with a set of readily available key data on aid to fragile states to help them understand where aid is going, what purposes it serves, and what policies it aims to implement. The DAC uses the data to consider specific policy issues in settings of crises and fragility and to monitor compliance with international recommendations and commitments in the field of development co-operation and humanitarian action in fragile states. Outside the DAC, the data are used by researchers and policy professionals to analyse the sectoral and geographical etc breakdown of aid for selected years, donors or groups of donors, and to support research into the drivers of and potential responses to fragility and conflict. The DAC strives to be a transparency hub for external development finance.

Non-member contributions

About 20 non-member countries report on their aid flows (non-DAC OECD countries, Arab countries and other bilateral providers). In addition multilateral organisations and philanthropic foundations report to the CRS as well on an annual basis.

All fragile states - aid recipients - are not members of the OECD.

Responsible committee or body

Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

While there were no specific developments for the database on aid activities in fragile states in 2021, the CRS constantly evolves and new development included for example, a new field on keywords, to track horizontal activities like COVID-19.

In 2022, the OECD has published States of Fragility 2022, which includes an updated list of countries and territories on the OECD fragility framework. In 2022 the framework itself was also updated following a framework review. Since 2005, the OECDs "Fragile States"/"States of Fragility" report series has served as a reference point for aid to fragile states, following the DACs request for such information from the Secretariat. In addition to dotStat, these data are featured in the CompareYourCountry States of Fragility data platform, which uses visualisations to highlight the characteristics of fragile states and aid going to fragile states.

Key Indicators of Informality based on Individuals and their Households (KIbIH)

Programme description

The Key Indicators of Informality based on Individuals and their Household (KIbIH) is a database compiled by the OECD Development Centre which is of primary interest for policy makers engaged in the formalisation agenda and the extension of social protection. The KIbIH relies on household surveys and provides harmonised and comparable indicators across countries related to informal employment measured at the level of individuals and their households.

Non-member contributions

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia;
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay;
Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Thailand, Viet Nam;
Albania, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan

Responsible committee or body

DEV Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Labour Organization (ILO)

New developments in 2022

The KIbIH is a living database and is constantly updated by the team. There were new countries added and an expansion of the timeseries which will be publicly available starting in 2023.

Education and Training

Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)

Programme description

PIAAC is designed to i) identify and measure differences across individuals and countries in critical competencies as well as other economic and social outcomes believed to underpin both personal and societal success; ii) assess their impact on economic and social outcomes; iii) assess the performance of education and training systems in generating the required competencies at the levels required by social and economic demands; and iv) identify key policy levers that lead to enhancing competencies and their effective utilisation.

Non-member contributions

Cyprus, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Peru, Russian Federation, and Singapore.

Responsible committee or body

Education Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The main data collection of PIAAC Cycle 2 will take place between September 2022 and April 2023. Results are expected at the end of 2024.

International Early Learning and Child Well-being Study

Programme description

The International Early Learning and Child Well-being Study provides robust empirical data on childrens early learning, including both cognitive and social-emotional development. The study identifies factors that foster or hinder childrens early development and learning. These include the child's home learning environment, the provision of early childhood education and care, and contextual factors such as the socio-economic status of the family. The findings assist policy makers, teachers and parents to better understand these factors and how to best support children to have the best possible start in life.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Education Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No. The second cycle of this study was delayed due to pandemic-related factors. However, the work will resume again at the beginning of 2023, with the first data collection (field trial) scheduled for January - March 2024 and the main data collection in January - March 2025.

Education and Training

Education (INES data collection)

Programme description

To produce and publish indicators and analysis on the operation, evolution and impact of education, from early childhood through formal education to learning and training throughout life. The collected data cover the outputs of educational institutions, participation in all levels of education, the human and financial resources invested in education, structural characteristics of education systems.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Education Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Education and Training

Education (INES-LSO data collections)

Programme description

The INES Network on Labour Market, Economic and Social Outcomes of Learning (LSO) develops indicators on the relationships among education, labour markets, economic performance and social progress to be published in Education at a Glance.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Education Policy Committee, Centre for Educational Research and Innovation Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Central Bank (ECB), European Commission (EC), International Labour Organization (ILO), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Education and Training

Education (INES-NESLI data collections)

Programme description

Development of indicators on system level descriptive information on educational structures, policies and practices, to deliver system-level information on the functioning of education systems. Facilitate the dissemination and use of better comparative education information that will contribute to policies that result in better functioning and more effective education systems.

Non-member contributions

Brazil

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), Eurydice

New developments in 2022

ad-hoc data collections on pathways to become teachers/school heads, and on professional development activities of Teachers/school heads (published in Education at a Glance 2022).

Education and Training

PISA Financial Literacy Assessment

Programme description

Collect data on the financial literacy levels of 15 year-old students

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, United Arab Emirates

Responsible committee or body

Programme for International Student Assessment Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Data collection took place in 2022. The results will be published in June 2024

Starting Strong Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS Starting Strong Survey)

Programme description

The OECD Starting Strong Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS Starting Strong) is an international, large-scale survey of staff and leaders in early childhood education and care (ECEC). TALIS Starting Strong uses questionnaires administered to staff and leaders to gather data. Its main goal is to develop robust international information relevant to developing and implementing policies focused on ECEC staff and leaders and their pedagogical and professional practices, with an emphasis on those aspects that promote conditions for children's learning, development and well-being.

Non-member contributions

Confirmed non-member participant: Morocco.

Responsible committee or body

Programme for Teaching and Learning International Survey Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

New developments in 2022

A new cycle is under preparation with data collection in 2024.

Programme for the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS)

Programme description

To provide data and indicators on the learning environment in schools and about the work environment of teachers, as part of the OECD education indicator work.

Non-member contributions

Confirmed non-member participants: Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, China (Shanghai), Croatia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa and United Arab Emirates.

Responsible committee or body

Programme for Teaching and Learning International Survey Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

New developments in 2022

Not in 2022, but the new survey will be administered in 2024 and reported on in 2025. There could be new developments each cycle.

The Survey on Social and Emotional Skills

Programme description

The OECD Survey on Social and Emotional Skills is an international survey that collects data on students' social and emotional skills and contextual information about their families, schools, teachers and communities. The key statistical and data outputs are national and international datasets, reports presenting comparative analysis and findings based on these data and technical documentation.

Non-member contributions

Two cities from two non-member countries participated in the first round of the survey: Moscow, Russian Federation and Suzhou, Peoples Republic of China.

In the next round, we will have participation from Delhi, India and Kudus in Indonesia.

Responsible committee or body

Centre for Educational Research and Innovation Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The first round of the Survey on Social and Emotional Skills (SSES) took place in 2018-2020 in ten cities around the world. The resulting datasets and international report were made publicly available in 2021. The second round of SSES has begun, with the Field Trial data collection expected to take place in 2022 and the Main Survey data collection in 2023.

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

Programme description

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) was created by the OECD member countries in 1997 to produce direct assessments of student performance, on a regular basis in an efficient, timely and cost-effective manner; and to provide more relevant and powerful indicators of human capital. PISA produces assessments of reading literacy, mathematical literacy, scientific literacy and a growing range of cross-curricular competencies among 15-year-olds in school.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Chinese Taipei, Croatia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, North Macedonia, Georgia, Guatemala, Hong Kong-China, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Macao-China, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Programme for International Student Assessment Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), World Bank (WB)

New developments in 2022

In 2021

Thematic report "Skys the Limit" <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/growth-mindset.pdf>

Thematic report "21st-Century Readers" <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/publications/21st-century-readers-a83d84cb-en.htm>

OECD EDU Working Paper No. 257 "How much do 15-year-olds learn over one year of schooling? An international comparison based on PISA"

OECD EDU Working Paper No. 249 "The learning gain over one school year among 15-year-olds"

In 2022

Thematic report "Big Picture Thinking" <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/>

A thematic report on Environmental Issues will be released towards the end of the year.

Education and Training

HEI Leader Surveys

Programme description

These surveys are used to inform HEInnovate country reviews. They are implemented with the support of national authorities responsible for higher education. These surveys are administered to HEI leader: rectors and presidents. While collecting information about the entrepreneurial and innovation agenda in all HEIs in a given country, leader surveys are also a way to inform stakeholders about HEInnovate and the country report.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.

Responsible committee or body

Co-operative Action Programme on Local Economic and Employment Development

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The surveys were used to inform the HEInnovate reviews of Greece, Lithuania, Sweden and Slovenia, launched in Fall 2021. An updated version of the surveys will inform the work of EECOLE Network, notably the forthcoming Geography of Higher Education report on Québec.

The Entrepreneurship Education Survey for Students

Programme description

These surveys are used to inform HEInnovate country reviews. The aim of this survey is to gain valuable insights on the entrepreneurial activities and support of HEIs from the perspective of students. To this extent, this survey is meant for students within Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) on the national context.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Committee on SMEs and Entrepreneurship (CSMEE), Co-operative Action Programme on Local Economic and Employment Development

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

New developments in 2022

The surveys were used to inform the HEInnovate reviews of Greece, Lithuania, Sweden and Slovenia, launched in Fall 2021. An updated version of the survey was used for the Geography of Higher Education review of Québec and Newfoundland. In particular, the structure of the survey was streamlined based on the EntreComp framework.

Energy

Energy

Energy Balances and Statistics

Programme description

This output includes mainly two world databases, of energy commodity balances (statistics) and balances in energy terms (balances). It covers about 180 countries, economies, and regions and all fuels. The output also includes more detailed fuel information for OECD countries.

Non-member contributions

Please refer to documentation to have detailed list.

Responsible committee or body

International Energy Agency Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

New developments in 2022

In 2021, more non-OECD countries were made available for our April release. For the July release, additional provisional (2020) demand data were made available for a selection of OECD countries.

Energy

IEA databases (.Stat format)

Programme description

IEA datasets are loaded into OECD.Stat for dissemination via OECD iLibrary. This includes approximately 65 datasets, 12 updated quarterly and 53 updated annually.

Non-member contributions

World.

Responsible committee or body

Executive Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

TDB: Thermochemical Database

Programme description

Thermochemical Database is an internally consistent, quality-assured and internationally recognised chemical thermodynamic database of selected chemical elements in order to meet the specialised modelling requirements for safety assessments of radioactive waste disposal systems.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

In 2022, the database will be populated with new data upon its publication on the corresponding volume of the Chemical Thermodynamic Series

SFCOMPO: Spent Fuel Isotopic Composition(Assay data of spent nuclear fuel) database

Programme description

SFCOMPO 2.0 (Spent Fuel Isotopic Composition) is a relational database designed to facilitate the search and visualisation of experimental assay data of spent nuclear fuel. It allows the user to access, plot and export isotopic composition data, reactor operational histories and relevant design data relating to spent fuel samples. The database can be queried using different search criteria. The data in SFCOMPO come from fuel samples irradiated in power reactors which have been experimentally measured in the past 50 years. SFCOMPO 2.0 offers a consistent and standardised approach to store, retrieve and compare different datasets from different post-irradiation experimental campaigns. Whenever it has been possible, original experimental lab reports or original publications have either been linked directly from the application, or are referenced.

Non-member contributions

NEA member countries

Responsible committee or body

Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Maintenance and bugs fixing. Plans for 2023 include development of new features, extend to host another type of data namely decay heat data (work started in 2022)

ISOE Database: Radiological Protection and Occupational Exposures at Nuclear Power Plants

Programme description

Since 1992, the Information System on Occupational Exposure (ISOE), jointly sponsored by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has provided a forum for radiological protection professionals from nuclear power utilities and national regulatory authorities worldwide to discuss, promote and co-ordinate international cooperative undertakings for the radiological protection of workers at nuclear power plants. The objective of the ISOE is to improve the management of occupational exposures at nuclear power plants by exchanging broad and regularly updated information, data and experience on methods to optimise occupational radiological protection. As a technical exchange initiative, the ISOE Programme includes a global occupational exposure data collection and analysis programme, culminating in the world's largest occupational exposure database for nuclear power plants, and an information network for sharing dose-reduction information and experience. Since its launch, ISOE participants have used this system of databases and communications networks to exchange occupational exposure data and information for dose trend analyses, technique comparisons, and cost-benefit and other analyses promoting the application of the ALARA principle in local radiological protection programmes.

Non-member contributions

Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, China, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates

Responsible committee or body

Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Monthly Electricity Statistics

Programme description

This monthly report and dataset provides electricity production and trade data for all OECD Member Countries, disaggregated by generation fuel type. Since April 2020, this report also includes electricity production data for a selection of IEA Association Countries and other economies.

Non-member contributions

Currently: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, India, Malta, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia

Coverage is regularly expanding

Responsible committee or body

International Energy Agency Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

Expanded coverage to include data from Costa Rica

International Fuel Performance Experiments (IFPE) collection

Programme description

International Fuel Performance Experiments (IFPE) is the public domain database on nuclear fuel performance experiments for the purpose of code development and validation

Non-member contributions

NEA member countries

Responsible committee or body

Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

New developments in 2022

Maintenance and data entry

ISOE Annual Reports: Occupational Exposures at Nuclear Power Plants

Programme description

Since 1992, the Information System on Occupational Exposure (ISOE), jointly sponsored by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has provided a forum for radiological protection professionals from nuclear power utilities and national regulatory authorities worldwide to discuss, promote and co-ordinate international cooperative undertakings for the radiological protection of workers at nuclear power plants. The objective of the ISOE is to improve the management of occupational exposures at nuclear power plants by exchanging broad and regularly updated information, data and experience on methods to optimise occupational radiological protection. As a technical exchange initiative, the ISOE Programme includes a global occupational exposure data collection and analysis programme, culminating in the world's largest occupational exposure database for nuclear power plants, and an information network for sharing dose-reduction information and experience. Since its launch, ISOE participants have used this system of databases and communications networks to exchange occupational exposure data and information for dose trend analyses, technique comparisons, and cost-benefit and other analyses promoting the application of the ALARA principle in local radiological protection programmes. The ISOE Annual Reports of the ISOE Programme present the status of the ISOE Programme for each calendar year.

Non-member contributions

Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, China, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates

Responsible committee or body

Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

New developments in 2022

The 28th Annual Report of the ISOE Programme, 2018 ("Occupational Exposures at Nuclear Power Plants", NEA No. 7536) was published on 21 March 2021 by the NEA and posted on the ISOE network website on 4 May 2021. The 29th Annual Report of the ISOE Programme, 2019 was drafted by the NEA Secretariat and presented to the ISOE Management Board for review and comments on 15 November 2021. The updated Report is scheduled for publication by the NEA in 2022.

The final Rev.10 of the ISOE Country Reports, 2019 was issued by the NEA Secretariat and posted on the ISOE network website on 15 October 2021. The final Rev.5 of the ISOE Country Reports, 2020 was issued by the NEA Secretariat and posted on the ISOE network website on 21 February 2022. ISOE Country Reports, 2021 are scheduled for publication after approval by the ISOE Management Board in December 2022.

End-use and energy efficiency indicators

Programme description

The Energy Efficiency Indicators database contains annual data from 2000 covering end use energy consumption by energy product, end use carbon emissions, and associated indicators across four sectors of final consumption (residential, services, industry and transport) for the IEA member countries and beyond. The database includes the full disaggregation available of for all the years between 2000 and 2020. The indicators are computed by using key sectorial activity data, for example, passenger kilometre energy intensity by mode/vehicle type (MJ/pkm).

Non-member contributions

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Hong Kong China, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.

Responsible committee or body

International Energy Agency Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

geographical coverage expansion, new visualisation tools

Energy

Energy prices

Programme description

Quarterly energy prices and taxation, by end-use sector and energy product for OECD countries; annual energy prices for global coverage

Non-member contributions

global

Responsible committee or body

International Energy Agency Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

geographical expansion; monthly report release

Monthly Gas Data Service

Programme description

The Monthly Gas Data Service contains monthly natural gas data for individual OECD countries and provides the following:

- supply balances
- production, trade, stock changes and levels where available
- gross inland deliveries, own use and losses
- highly detailed trade data
- LNG trade detail from January 2002

The datasets cover the time period January 1984 to current month with a time lag of 2 months for the most recent data (e.g. end-March data is available beginning June).

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

International Energy Agency Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Energy

OECD energy policy tracker

Programme description

Tracking OECD countries' policy response to the energy crisis

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, Bulgaria, Indonesia, India, Romania, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Data collected in 2022 for the first time

Monthly Oil Data Service

Programme description

The Monthly Oil Data Service (MODS) database includes monthly oil data for supply, demand, balances, stocks, trade and field-by-field supply. The International Energy Agency (IEA) collects and analyses monthly oil data. The main source of the data is the Monthly Oil Survey (MOS). MOS is a monthly survey among the OECD countries.

The national administrations submit data to the IEA Secretariat. Data are collected on an M-2 basis, the so-called MOS month. Supply, Demand, Summary and Field by Field files include 6 to 18 months of forecasts. For some countries, stock data in the Stock file are available on an M-1 basis (the month following the MOS month) based on preliminary information. For non-OECD countries, a number of various sources are used.

Non-member contributions

All non-OECD member countries

Responsible committee or body

International Energy Agency Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Weather for Energy Tracker

Programme description

Global weather indicators at grid and nationally averaged level, useful for energy related and climate analysis.

Non-member contributions

Global coverage

Responsible committee or body

International Energy Agency Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Expansion to extreme weather indicators. Ongoing work on seasonal forecasts.

Energy

Energy Technology RD&D Budgets

Programme description

Annual spending in research, development and demonstration by energy technology in IEA countries starting in 1974.

Non-member contributions

Brazil

Responsible committee or body

International Energy Agency Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

New visualisation tool.

Environment

Environment

Greening growth

Programme description

Database was closed some years ago

Non-member contributions

Database closed

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Database was closed some years ago

Environment

Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE)

Programme description

Harmonised information on environmentally related taxes and other instruments used for environmental policy (including natural resource management) in support of OECD policy and analytical work on the environment, green growth and sustainable development, including country reviews. Informs policy assessments and the development of guidance for effective policy implementation, and the calculation of related global SDG indicators.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Environment Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Migration of the back-office to a Lime-Survey-based data collection portal.

Agri-Environmental Indicators

Programme description

To collect, process, analyse and publish data on agro-environmental indicators for all OECD countries, as well as 5 other European countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta and Romania) and 11 partners countries (Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Ukraine and Vietnam) for the period 1990 to 2021.

This year, we will update the compare your country and AEI Webbook.

Non-member contributions

6 others European countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), and 11 partners countries (Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Ukraine and Vietnam)

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Agriculture

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

OECD Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels

Programme description

The OECD Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels identifies, documents and estimates direct budgetary support and tax expenditures supporting the production or consumption of fossil fuels in OECD countries and eight large partner economies (Argentina, Brazil, the Peoples Republic of China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and South Africa).

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Environment Policy Committee, Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Numbers were updated

Environmental-Economic Accounts

Programme description

Non-member contributions

global coverage (max. available)

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

New developments in 2022

-Work is in progress on a new product on CO₂ emissions from maritime transport, for expected release in early 2023

-There is also now work in progress on physical flow accounts for energy (PEFA), with possible new data available by the end of 2023

-Data will be collected for PEFA and for air emission accounts during 2023 for the first time.

Environment

SWACHE Project

Programme description

The SWACHE project will seek to find WTP of the general population to avoid 10-15 negative chemicals-related health impacts, starting with five selected impacts in the first phase. The aim is to implement the surveys in at least five countries for each health impact; with some variation of the countries from impact to impact.

Non-member contributions

The selection of countries is not yet finalised, but it will at least include China and South Africa.

Responsible committee or body

Environment Policy Committee, Chemicals Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)

Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) and related indicators

Programme description

The OECD Working Party on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (WP-PRTRs), which is part of the Environment, Health and Safety programme has developed a database of PRTR data/resources from OECD member countries in an effort to share PRTR information as widely as possible. The Centre enables the generation of reports on the releases of substances as well as release estimation techniques summarised at the national, provincial/state levels and for specific industry sectors. The Centre for PRTR Data and the PRTR Resource Centre can be accessed on the OECD public website.

WP-PRTRs has also addressed to develop approaches or indicators for using PRTR data from multiple countries to conduct a global-scale analysis focused on assessing progress towards the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 12, Target 12.4. Target 12.4 focuses on sound chemical management, reducing releases of chemicals to the environment, and minimizing the adverse impacts of chemical releases on human health and the environment.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Chemicals Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNITAR

New developments in 2022

The new database on Harmonised list of Pollutants was uploaded online as an Excel spread sheet. The data of the PRTR Resource Centre and Data Centre were updated. The next step in 2023 is to develop a new inventory on the PRTR data use applications among countries, and the inventory is also to be compiled in the OECD PRTR website.

Effective Carbon Rates

Programme description

To provide a detailed, systematic overview of the effective carbon prices resulting from fuel excise taxes, carbon taxes and emissions trading systems, in 45 OECD and G20 countries. This builds on Taxing Energy Use by matching emissions trading systems data – collected by the Secretariat and using a methodology developed by the Secretariat –to the TEU database.

Non-member contributions

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

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs, Environment Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Main ongoing developments compared to 2021 edition:

Effective Average Carbon Rate indicator accounting for free allocation of permits.

Coverage of other GHG beyond CO₂ from fuel combustion.

Intended release with reduced time lag from verified emissions year (t+2).

Nowcasting of 2023 developments and attempt at estimation of fuel excise and carbon tax latest changes.

Possible geographical expansion and subsectoral estimates of coverage.

Updating of ETS coverage estimates (2021) and inclusion in linked publication Taxing Energy Use and October 2021 COP report.

Updated Environmental Policy Stringency Index (EPS)

Programme description

The data output updates the OECD Environmental Policy Stringency Index (EPS), which measures the stringency of environmental policies (air pollution and climate change mitigation policies) of 13 environmental policy instruments across 40 countries from 1990-2020

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The dataset was updated and the index methodology was revised as described in this ECO WKP: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/measuring-environmental-policy-stringency-in-oecd-countries_90ab82e8-en

Public acceptability of climate change mitigation policies

Programme description

Using new surveys on more than 40 000 respondents in twenty countries that account for 72% of global CO₂ emissions, the analysis studies the understanding of and attitudes toward climate change and climate policies. It shows that, across countries, support for climate policies hinges on three key factors: the perceived effectiveness of the policies in reducing emissions, their perceived distributional impacts on lower-income households (inequality concerns), and their own household's gains and losses. It also shows that information that specifically addresses these key concerns can substantially increase the support for climate policies in many countries. Explaining how policies work and who can benefit from them is critical to foster policy support.

Non-member contributions

China, South Africa, India, Ukraine, Brazil, Indonesia, India

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

This data was newly published in 2022.

Finance

Financial literacy levels of adults in CIS countries

Programme description

Data has been collected by a survey agency contracted by the OECD, using the 2018 OECD/INFE Toolkit to measure financial literacy and financial inclusion. The data has been used to create a dedicated comparative report of adult financial literacy in 8 CIS countries, as part of the OECD/INFE Technical Assistance Project for Financial Education in the CIS.

Link to the report and database:

<https://www.oecd.org/finance/financial-education/financial-literacy-levels-in-the-commonwealth-of-independent-states-2021.htm>

Non-member contributions

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation

Responsible committee or body

Insurance and Private Pensions Committee, Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

This financial literacy survey in the CIS has been run twice by the OECD in 2017 and 2021. See the datasets here: <https://www.oecd.org/finance/education/globalpartnerships/cis/cis-project-dataset.htm>

Survey of Investment Regulations of Pension Funds and Other Pension Providers

Programme description

The yearly review of regulations aims at describing the main quantitative investment regulations applying to pension funds and other pension providers in OECD and IOPS Member jurisdictions.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Angola, Armenia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Macau (China), Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Responsible committee or body

Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

IOPS

Monitoring of Insurance Markets: Global Insurance Statistics

Programme description

Rapid changes in financial markets and financial systems have created new challenges for financial statistics. The increased complexity and potential opacity of financial sector operations resulting from rapid innovation call for further transparency, better and more comprehensive data, and an enhanced capacity to analyse these data. With a view to contributing to the development of macro-overview of the insurance market, the current standard questionnaire allows to collect key aggregate statistics relating to premium volume, balance sheet and income statement items (e.g., total assets, shareholder equity, technical provisions, net income), and portfolio investments.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay

Responsible committee or body

Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

ASSAL

Monitoring of Insurance Markets: Fast-track data collection

Programme description

The collection of key preliminary annual statistical information is meant to improve the timeliness of the release of the OECD insurance statistics to the public and to other national and international organisations.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Tunisia, Uruguay

Responsible committee or body

Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

ASSAL

Resilience indicator database

Programme description

The vulnerability indicator database was originally constructed as part of an Economics Department project on Economic Resilience, from a number of data sources. The choice of indicators is motivated in an associated working paper, Rohn et al. (2015), which discusses the source and nature of potential vulnerabilities that can lead to costly economic crises. An application of the original database can be found in Hermansen and Rohn (2015), which provides empirical evidence on the usefulness of the proposed set of vulnerability indicators in predicting severe recessions and crises in OECD countries. In part, these data sources have been modified giving priority to existing in-house (OECD) data warehouse, although effort has been made to keep the structure of the data unchanged.

Non-member contributions

all entities in the World

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Bank for International Settlements (BIS), European Commission (EC), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB)

Survey on Central Government Gross Borrowing Requirement and on Central Government Marketable Debt Service

Programme description

The OECD undertakes every year a collection of data about central government marketable debt, borrowing needs and debt service. The main purposes of this activity are to compile comparable cross-country data on public debt management strategies and operations, and provide analytical tools primarily to government debt managers as well as to financial analysts including policy analysts, security analysts, commercial financial institutions, research analysts, etc.

Non-member contributions

We also gather data from some accession countries.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Yes. The coverage of the survey was enlarged. Now it also gathers data regarding: 1) zero (or negative) coupon bonds, 2) accrued inflation 3) Inflation-linked bonds (in a specific category instead of under the umbrella of "index-linked" bonds), 4) ESG issuances, stock and redemptions, 5) central government holdings and 6) country specific methodological comments.

Annual Survey of Large Pension Funds and Public Pension Reserve Funds

Programme description

The main goal of this exercise is to monitor and compare the investment allocation of some of the world's leading pension funds and public pension reserve funds in each region or country and analysing in greater depth the general trends observed at a national level. While the quantitative and qualitative evidence collected through the survey is of prime value to the ultimate investors, it is also used to inform regulators and other policymakers in order to help them better understand the operation of institutional investors in different countries and produce appropriate regulation.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Hong Kong (PRC), India, Malaysia, Peru, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Financial Markets, Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

New analytical inputs were developed to tease out trends in the investment allocation.

Monitoring of Private Pension Systems: Global Pension Statistics

Programme description

Launched in 2002 this exercise provides a unique source of comparable statistics and indicators of funded and private pension plans from an international perspective. It also facilitates cross-country comparisons of the most up-to-date statistics and indicators on key aspects of funded retirement systems across OECD and non-OECD jurisdictions. It aims to provide information about the main trends and features of funded pension systems in a clear and concise format.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, China (People's Republic of), Croatia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Guyana, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Isle of Man, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Macau (China), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Responsible committee or body

Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

World Bank (WB), IOPS

Monitoring of Private Pension Systems: Fast-track data collection

Programme description

The collection of key preliminary annual statistical information is meant to improve the timeliness of the release of the OECD funded and private pension statistics to the public and to other international organisations.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Armenia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, Guyana, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Macau (China), Maldives, Namibia, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Serbia, Suriname, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Zimbabwe

Responsible committee or body

Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

World Bank (WB), IOPS

Overview of private pension systems (methodological survey)

Programme description

The yearly review of funded pension system at national level intends to provide a thorough and up-to-date description of funded and private pension plans in each country. It provides a benchmarking tool to further develop the understanding of pension systems and their compliance with the OECD classification for funded pension plans and funds. It also provides information related to the statistical data coverage of the OECD Global Pension Statistics exercise.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Armenia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Guyana, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Isle Of Man, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Macau (China), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia

Responsible committee or body

Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

World Bank (WB), IOPS

Financing SMEs and entrepreneurs: An OECD Scoreboard

Programme description

Data on core indicators on SME financing , as well as information on government support designed to ease access to finance for SMEs and entrepreneurs, are collected on a yearly basis. This information enables the tracking of trends in SME financing and policies, along with an assessment of the extent to which financing needs of SMEs and entrepreneurs are being met.

Non-member contributions

Belarus, Brazil, the People’s Republic of China, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Peru, the Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine

Responsible committee or body

Committee on SMEs and Entrepreneurship (CSMEE)

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The 2022 edition of the report contains an assessment of how national recovery packages are contributing to the supply of SME finance, based on information from several policy trackers. In 2022, a pilot exercise was launched to collect data on the Scoreboard indicators at subnational level and by gender of the principal owner.

OECD Capital Market Series dataset

Programme description

The dataset has been developed to support the OECD Capital Market Series, which includes country and regional capital market reviews and thematic report. The dataset covers data on initial and secondary public equity offerings, corporate bonds issues, ownership structure of listed companies, and financial statement data of listed and unlisted corporations. The datasets are mainly based on data from commercial data sources, such as Refinitiv, Bloomberg, FactSet and Orbis.

Non-member contributions

Non-OECD G20 members, Romania, Croatia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Hong Kong (China), Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Viet Nam, Peru.

Responsible committee or body

Corporate Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Annual survey on financial incentives for retirement savings

Programme description

This survey describes, for all types of asset-backed pension arrangements, the tax treatment of retirement savings (contributions, returns on investment, funds accumulated and pension income); the design of non-tax financial incentives (i.e. matching contributions and subsidies); the social treatment of pension contributions and benefits; the tax treatment of pensioners; and the perspective of the employer.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No new developments

COMPSTATS survey

Programme description

The purpose of this activity is to collect from competition authorities basic statistics on competition law enforcement and advocacy trends.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Competition Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

We launched our new Comptrends publication in February 2020, and launched the third edition in February 2022.

OECD/INFE financial literacy survey

Programme description

Financial literacy survey of the adult population collected by national authorities using an OECD/INFE questionnaire

Non-member contributions

to be confirmed

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Financial Markets, Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

data collection in 2022/2023

ICStats

Programme description

This database includes data on international cartels. The included cartels are those in which competition authorities have issued decisions against (and possibly fined) cartels, and/or in which private damages have been collected. Information about such cartels includes information on global penalties, geographic extension, industries, dates, jurisdictions, and cartel participants.

Non-member contributions

In principle all countries are included where competition authorities have issued a decision on an international cartel.

Responsible committee or body

Competition Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Finalised a complete review of all cartels, we intend to launch the remaining cartels (approximately 1 000 cartels) in February 2023.

OECD Monthly Capital Flow Dataset

Programme description

The OECD Monthly Capital Flow Dataset compiles monthly gross capital flow data (inflow and outflow for all major Balance of Payments items) from public national sources in 47 countries starting from Jan 1995 and is updated quarterly. It is compiled and managed by the OECD Investment Division at the Directorate for Financial Affairs.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, Indonesia, India, South Africa, Croatia, Ukraine, Lebanon, Thailand, Mongolia, Malaysia, Thailand, Romania, Bulgaria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Croatia, Serbia, North Macedonia.

Responsible committee or body

Investment Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The IMF decided to stop the collection of their narrower but overlapping dataset of portfolio flows in 2022 and agreed to redirect the users to our dataset. Changes to be included on the IMF website soon. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2020/08/21/Capital-Flow-Data-A-Guide-for-Empirical-Analysis-and-Real-time-Tracking-49646>

Gender

OECD Gender Data Portal

Programme description

The OECD Gender Data Portal aims to disseminate internationally comparable statistics to support the monitoring and analysis of gender inequalities in education, employment, entrepreneurship and health, as well as in the areas of governance and development; see www.oecd.org/gender/data

Non-member contributions

EEs

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee, Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Labour Organization (ILO), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

SIGI Country Report for Tanzania

Programme description

The SIGI Tanzania Country Study seeks to adapt the conceptual framework of the global Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) to the context of Tanzania to measure the level of discriminatory practices and social norms against women and girls at the national and sub-national level. The activity encompasses (1) a sub-activity of quantitative data collection under the form of nationally and regionally representative household survey (household questionnaire and individual questionnaire administered to two adults, one man and one woman); and (2) a sub-activity of qualitative data collection under the form of Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews in three regions of Tanzania. The activity is conducted in partnership with UN Women Tanzania, Tanzanian NSOs (NBS and OCGS) and Tanzanian government. The output will be a comprehensive database on discriminatory practices and social norms in Tanzania as well as the construction of a SIGI Tanzania composite index at the national and sub-national level.

Non-member contributions

Tanzania

Responsible committee or body

DEV Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

New developments in 2022

2021: Collection of the data and construction of the database.

2022: Publication of results and dissemination of micro datasets + key statistics on OECD.Stat

SIGI Country Report for Côte d'Ivoire

Programme description

The SIGI Côte d'Ivoire Country Study seeks to adapt the conceptual framework of the global Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) to the context of Côte d'Ivoire to measure the level of discriminatory practices and social norms against women and girls at the national and sub-national level, with a special focus on the link between discriminatory social norms and educational outcomes of women and girls. The activity encompasses (1) a sub-activity of quantitative data collection under the form of nationally and regionally representative household survey (household questionnaire and individual questionnaire administered to two adults, one man and one woman); and (2) a sub-activity of qualitative data collection under the form of Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews. The activity is conducted in partnership with UBS Optimus Foundation, Jacobs Foundation, INS (Côte d'Ivoires NSO) and the Ivorian government. The output will be a comprehensive database on discriminatory practices and social norms in Côte d'Ivoire as well as the construction of a SIGI Côte d'Ivoire composite index at the national and sub-national level.

Non-member contributions

Côte d'Ivoire

Responsible committee or body

DEV Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

2021: Data collection and start construction of index.

2022: Publication of results and dissemination of micro datasets + key statistics on OECD.Stat

Gender

SIGI 2023

Programme description

The 2023 edition of the Social Institutions and Gender index (SIGI) statistical activity is a cross-country measure of discrimination against women in social institutions – formal and informal laws, attitudes and practices. The activity collects qualitative data on legal frameworks of 180 countries through questionnaires sent to legal experts and government representatives. Quantitative data are also collected from international recognised secondary sources (e.g. ILO, WHO, United Nations, World Bank, IPU, etc.). The output of the activity is a set of two databases: the Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB) which stores all the data collected for the 180 countries; and the SIGI database which stores the scores of the composite index and its dimensions.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea

Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, China, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, People's Republic of China, Peru, Philippines, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Republic of the Congo, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Responsible committee or body

DEV Governing Board

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Data has been collected in 2022 for both legal and attitudinal and prevalence data.

Gender

Gender Mainstreaming and Governance

Programme description

The Survey was used to monitor the implementation of the OECD Recommendation on Gender Equality in Public Life (2015).

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Globalisation

OECD Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) tables

Programme description

ICIO tables provide a globally balanced view of inter-country inter-industry flows of intermediate and final goods and services, consistent with the latest National Accounts (2008 SNA) statistics i.e. GDP. Tables for each year from 1995 allow users to track the evolution of global production networks over time and develop indicators and analyses to better understand the nature, and impact, of regional and global value chains (GVCs).

The ICIO framework is the source for generating OECD's Trade in Value Added (TiVA), Trade in Embodied CO₂ (TECO₂) and Trade in Employment (TiM) indicators - see separate entries for these database outputs.

Non-member contributions

Underlying ICIO framework covers all non-member countries. From 2022, in published ICIO tables and related "harmonised" national Input-Output tables (IOTs), 38 non-Member economies are included ensuring coverage of all G20, all EU and all ASEAN countries:

Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, China (People's Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao (People's Democratic Rep.), Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Cooperation with other international organisations

Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Commission (EC), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), [United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Industrial Developme

New developments in 2022

Yes, in 2022, 10 more countries included in the ICIO tables for publication: Five African countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Nigeria and Senegal) + Bangladesh, Belarus, Jordan, Pakistan and Ukraine. Increasing the country coverage from 66 to 76 economies (+ "rest of the world").

Also, years covered extended to 2020. Now 1995-2020 (2021 edition was 1995-2018). Public release now expected in first half of 2023.

Trade by enterprise characteristics

Programme description

The Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) database offers a picture of trade flows between countries, offering insights into the characteristics of the firms who are engaged in cross-border trade in goods. TEC provides a means by which to assess the contribution of real economic sectors to international trade, as well as to complement business data with detailed information on international trade, which is traditionally deemed separate from business statistics.

Non-member contributions

BGR, BIH, CRI, CYP, HRV, MLT, ROU, SRB

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment

Programme description

To set standards on how foreign direct investment data should be compiled according to international standards. Internationally comparable data, based on these concepts, makes it possible to measure the degree of economic integration and competitiveness of economies.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China (PCR), India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Responsible committee or body

Investment Committee, Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

we are in the process of updating the Benchmark Definition (deadline is expected by 2025)

Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment- 2nd edition (SIMSDI-2)

Programme description

The primary purpose of SIMSDI, in accordance with the OECD Council recommendation of 22 May 2008 (and of 1995), is to regularly review national practices applied by OECD and non-OECD countries to compile foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics and to provide an objective benchmarking tool to assess the extent of the implementation of international standards recommended by the OECD and the IMF. SIMSDI also provides comprehensive detailed metadata for the users of FDI statistics. SIMSDI is the assessment tool of the Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment.

Non-member contributions

MENA countries (simplified versions)

Responsible committee or body

Investment Committee, Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Activity of Multinational Enterprises

Programme description

To supply relevant, reliable and internationally comparable information on the economic activity of multinational firms to policymakers and globalisation analysts. The database allows the construction of indicators on the impact of globalisation on the economy in terms of growth, productivity, employment, innovation, trade performance etc.

Non-member contributions

None. Some non-member economies are included in the database but not in the output.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

The database has been updated, otherwise no specific change in the database.

OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index

Programme description

The OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index measures statutory restrictions on foreign direct investment (e.g. foreign equity limits, screening & approval, restriction on key foreign personnel, and other operational measures) in 22 economic sectors across 80+ countries, including all OECD and G20 countries. It is available for the following years: 1997, 2003, 2006, 2010-2020. It will be available with the new methodology first semester of 2023.

Non-member contributions

Albania	Macedonia, FYR
Algeria	Malaysia
Argentina	Moldova
Armenia	Mongolia
Azerbaijan	Montenegro
Belarus	Morocco
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Myanmar
Brazil	Palestinian Authority
Brunei Darussalam	Peru
Cambodia	Philippines
China	Romania
Croatia	Russia
Egypt	Saudi Arabia
Georgia	Serbia
India	Singapore
Indonesia	South Africa
Jordan	Tajikistan
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kosovo*	Tunisia
Kyrgyz Republic	Ukraine
Lao Pdr	Uruguay
Lebanon	Uzbekistan
Libya	Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Investment Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

World Bank (WB)

New developments in 2022

There was a new methodology in 2022 that will be implemented in 2023.

OECD Trade in Value Added (TiVA) indicators

Programme description

Global value chains (GVCs) have become a dominant feature of the global economy. The proliferation of internationally fragmented production - driven by technological progress, cost, access to resources and markets, and trade policy reforms - challenges our conventional wisdom on how we look at and interpret trade statistics and, in particular, the policies that we develop around them. Traditional measures of trade, that record gross flows of goods and services each time they cross borders, may not accurately reflect modern trading practices and may lead to ill-informed policy decisions. By tracking the origin of value added (both domestic and foreign) embodied in exports and in final demand of goods and services, a suite of Trade in Value Added (TiVA) indicators can be generated to provide new insights into global economic interconnectedness (see <http://oe.cd/tiva>). The production of the TiVA indicators requires the globally consistent set of Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) tables - produced by the same team.

Non-member contributions

38 non-Member economies are included ensuring coverage of all G20, all EU and all ASEAN countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, China (People's Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao (People's Democratic Rep.), Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Cooperation with other international organisations

Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), [United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Industrial

New developments in 2022

Yes, in 2022, 10 more countries included in the TiVA indicators database: Five African countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Nigeria and Senegal) + Bangladesh, Belarus, Jordan, Pakistan and Ukraine. Increasing the country coverage from 66 to 76 economies (+ "rest of the world").

Also, years covered extended to 2020. Now 1995-2020 (2021 edition was 1995-2018). Public release expected in first half of 2023.

Trade in Embodied CO2 (TECO2) indicators

Programme description

The TECO2 database presents a set of indicators that reveal patterns of CO2 consumption, and origins of CO2 embodied in final demand, to complement production-based measures of CO2 emissions (by resident industries and households). The aim is to provide policy makers with new insights into the environmental impacts of global production systems e.g. via estimation of CO2 embodied in exports and imports and, “carbon footprints”.

Non-member contributions

38 non-Member economies are included ensuring coverage of all G20, all EU and all ASEAN countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, China (People’s Republic of), Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao (People’s Democratic Rep.), Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Cooperation with other international organisations

Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

Yes, in 2022, 10 more countries included in the TECO2 database: Five African countries (Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Nigeria and Senegal) + Bangladesh, Belarus, Jordan, Pakistan and Ukraine. Increasing the country coverage from 66 to 76 economies (+ "rest of the world").

Also, years covered extended to 2020. Now 1995-2020 (2021 edition was 1995-2018). Public release expected in first half of 2023.

Trade in Employment (TiM) indicators

Programme description

Growing economic integration worldwide and the spread of global value chains (GVCs) increases the sensitivity of employment in one country or region to changes in demand in other countries or regions. However, traditional statistics do not reveal the full nature of global interdependencies - notably how consumption in one country may drive production and, therefore, sustain employment in economies further up the value chain. OECD's Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) Database, developed primarily to produce indicators of Trade in Value Added (TiVA), also allows indicators to be developed that can provide insights into the origins of demand driving a country's employment. Estimates of employment sustained by foreign final demand (or by exporting activities) can reveal the extent to which a country's workforce depends on its integration into the global economy

Non-member contributions

For indicators based on persons engaged (employment) 13 non-Member economies are included ensuring coverage of all G20 and all EU countries: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China (People's Republic of), Croatia, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa. For indicators based on labour compensation of employees, 28 non-Member economies are included ensuring coverage of all G20, all EU and all ASEAN economies: Argentina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China (People's Republic of), Croatia, Cyprus, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao (People's Democratic Rep.), Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Myanmar, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tunisia, Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The latest version of TiM database, released in early 2022 and based on the 2021 edition of ICIO, covers the period 1995-2018.

A new supplementary database, "Trade in Employment by Workforce Characteristics" (age, gender and skills) was published in June 2022. Due to limitations of underlying employment data this only covers OECD and EU countries, the period 2008-2018 and an aggregate breakdown of economic activities (11 compared to 45 in TiM and TiVA): See https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TIM_BYC_2021. The next update of TiM database, in 2023, will extend to 2019, possibly 2020 depending on availability and nature of national employment by industry statistics for the year 2020 (when employment in many sectors was sustained by government support schemes in many countries)

Health and Safety

Health Expenditure and Financing

Programme description

To provide policy relevant, comparative data and analysis on health expenditure and financing, and to facilitate harmonisation across national health accounting practices. To provide data sources for research and to make country-specific health accounts data and analysis more widely available.

Non-member contributions

Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta, Romania, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Health Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), World Health Organization (WHO)

New developments in 2022

In 2021, the scope of data collected was extended compared to the 2020 JHAQ to include a number of special reporting items related to the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to have timely data to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health sector.

In 2022, these additional COVID-19 reporting items were maintained with definitions refined.

Health and safety

Health Data

Programme description

To provide policy-makers and health researchers with a wide range of statistics on health and health systems to allow comparative analysis of different aspects of the performance of health systems. The database includes data on health status and risk factors to health, health care resources and activities, long-term care resources and activities, the pharmaceutical market, health expenditure and financing, and health care quality. The data come from four questionnaires: 1) the OECD Health Data Questionnaire; 2) the Joint OECD/Eurostat/WHO (Europe) Questionnaire on Non-Monetary Health Care Statistics; 3) the Joint OECD/Eurostat/WHO Health Accounts Questionnaire; and 4) the OECD Health Care Quality Indicators questionnaire (every 2 years).

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Responsible committee or body

Health Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), World Health Organization (WHO)

New developments in 2022

The new dataset on COVID-19 Health Indicators (https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=HEALTH_MORTALITY) has been updated on a weekly basis, to publish weekly data on Excess deaths and COVID-19 deaths, for the years 2021 and 2022. Data on ICU beds and telemedicine were already reported in Health at a Glance 2021.

Other areas of development included improving the definition of Remuneration of hospital nurses, and implementing changes in the names of indicators under the Social Protection dataset, so as to better reflect the situation in OECD countries and further improve the comparability of data, as part of the 2022 questionnaire.

Patient-Reported Indicators Surveys (PaRIS)

Programme description

A proposal for an international survey of people living with chronic conditions has been set-up. We have carried out a Field Trial (> 10000 patients in 17 countries) Estimates for sample size requirements have been made and decisions for statistical analysis. For condition-specific works, data algorithms are being developed and international comparative data will be published.

Non-member contributions

Saudi Arabia, Romania

Responsible committee or body

Health Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

New developments in 2022

The survey of people living with chronic conditions has completed the Field Trial phase. Data will be used to improve survey instruments and survey design.

Health Care Quality and Outcomes (HCQO) Indicators

Programme description

To provide policy makers and health researchers with a wide range of statistics on health care quality and outcomes to allow comparative analysis of effectiveness, safety and people-centredness of health care system. Data are included as part of OECD Health Statistics and analysed in OECDs Health at a Glance and other publications.

Non-member contributions

Malta, Romania and Singapore

Responsible committee or body

Health Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Additional indicators on patient safety, integrated care, end of life care, patient-reported experiences and outcomes measures were collected in 2021 and the scope of next data collection starting at the end of 2022 will be decided during the HCQO meeting in May 2022.

Industry and Services

Industry and services

Tourism

Programme description

To meet the Mandate of the Tourism Committee, and its Working Party on Tourism Statistics: 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.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Egypt, Indonesia, India, Kazakhstan, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Tourism Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), International Labour Organization (ILO), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), World Bank (WB), World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), World Trade Organization (WTO)

New developments in 2022

Inclusion of Montenegro and Saudi Arabia in the Tourism database.

Employment Dynamics (DynEmp)

Programme description

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.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Tunisia

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

One country was included in the database.

Micro drivers of aggregate productivity (MultiProd)

Programme description

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.

Non-member contributions

Croatia, Indonesia

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Israel was included in the database. An additional code was sent to countries to compute more granular measures on market concentration.

STAN Database for Industrial Analysis

Programme description

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 OECDs Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) infrastructure. See <http://oe.cd/stan>.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

STAN Bilateral Trade Database by Industry and End-use (BTDIxE)

Programme description

The STAN Bilateral Trade Database by industry and end-use (BTDIxE) provides estimates of annual international trade in goods according to both industrial activities and end-use categories. It can be used to analyze patterns of trade in intermediate goods between countries and thus provides insights into global production networks and supply chains. This database is an important input into the construction of the OECD Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) tables which are used for the measurement of Trade in Value Added (TiVA) and the development of other metrics related to Global Value Chains (GVCs). BTDIxE web page at <http://oe.cd/btd>.

Non-member contributions

Nearly all non-OECD members are included.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Revised and updated BTDIxE conversion key to include latest World Customs Organisation (WCO) Harmonised System (HS-2022) starting from 2023 as well as revised BTDIxE end-use categories to reflect latest Broad Economic Categories (BEC Rev.5).

Some procedures updated with the aim to converge to SDD Balanced International Merchandise Trade Statistics.

Others updated to adapt to new UN dissemination platform + smooth migration from SAS to R.

Industry and services

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

Programme description

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

Non-member contributions

All countries included, although with uneven coverage

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

SME and Entrepreneurship data lake

Programme description

Benchmarking SME performance, business conditions and policies requires mobilising a wealth of indicators and policy information across a broad range of policy domains and areas of expertise. As data may come from various sources, different systems, be available in different formats and structured in different ways, data concentration may help reduce costs and risks related to data collection, harmonisation and normalisation. Data concentration could also help create synergies across CFE projects and improve data use for analytical purposes.

Non-member contributions

BRIICS and partners/observers to the OECD Committee on SMEs and Entrepreneurship.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on SMEs and Entrepreneurship (CSMEE)

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

- Different policy mappings to feed the policy part of the data lake - started in 2021 and to continue in 2022-24.
- Update of the indicator inventory on SME&E business conditions.
- Extending indicator coverage on SME&E structure and performance.
- Visualisation dashboard, with experimental policy indicators.
- Migration to OECD.Stat V8

Industry and services

Business Statistics and Entrepreneurship Indicators

Programme description

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).

Non-member contributions

BGR, BIH, BRA, CRI, CYP, HRV, MKD, MLT, ROU, RUS, SRB, ZAF, SGP

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), World Bank (WB)

New developments in 2022

SDD modernised its Timely Indicators of Entrepreneurship (TIE) database with the aim to:

- Collect short-term indicators on business entries, business exits and bankruptcy at monthly frequency whenever possible.
- Collect short-term indicators of business entries and exits that are as close as possible to business demography definitions. Indeed, business entries and exits can be grouped into two categories depending on whether they correspond to purely administrative or economically meaningful phenomena. In the first case, entries and exits correspond to registrations and de-registrations in a business register. This includes re-activations, changes of legal form, and corporate events such as mergers, acquisitions and spin-offs. In the second case, entries and exits correspond to births and deaths of businesses, considering the creation or the destruction of means of production, which is what business demography statistics should be tracking. Therefore, in the few cases such as the US where both types of indicators are available at monthly frequency, priority is given to business births and deaths.
- Release data in level rather than index form.
- Collect breakdowns by region (at OECD TL2 level), economic activity (at section level of the ISIC rev. 4 classification) and legal form (using a standard breakdown into limited liability companies, partnerships, sole proprietorships, and other legal forms).
- Release detailed and standardised metadata to help users understand the coverage of the newly available indicators, how they compare across countries, and how original breakdowns by region, economic activity and legal form were mapped to the classifications used in the TIE database. These metadata are reviewed and validated by national data compilers.

Services Trade Restrictiveness Index

Programme description

OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) is a tool that provides information on regulations affecting trade in services in 22 sectors across all OECD member countries and Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Peru, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand and Vietnam. These countries and sectors represent over 80% of global trade in services.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Peru, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Trade Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Digital Services Trade Restrictiveness Index

Programme description

The rapid acceleration of digital transformation has had profound implications for services trade but the benefits of digitalisation risk being derailed by existing and emerging trade barriers. The OECD Digital Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (Digital STRI) is a new tool that identifies, catalogues, and quantifies cross-cutting barriers that affect services traded digitally. It consists of two components, the regulatory database and indices, which bring together comparable information from 74 countries. Read the paper on the Digital STRI and then use our tools to access the raw data, simulate policy changes, or review our comprehensive online regulatory database.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, China (People's Republic of), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hong Kong, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Montenegro, Nepal, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam
Zambia, Zimbabwe

Responsible committee or body

Trade Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The country coverage expanded from 50 countries to 80 countries.

Intra-EEA Services Trade Restrictiveness Index

Programme description

The Intra-EEA STRI presents new data on regulatory barriers affecting services trade within the European Economic Area (EEA), covering 24 EEA countries, 22 sectors and seven years (2014-2021). Following the methodology of the OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI), qualitative information is scored and weighted to produce binary composite indices. Read the paper on the Intra-EEA STRI database and then use our tools to access the raw data, simulate intra-EEA policy changes, or review our comprehensive online regulatory database.

Non-member contributions

None.

Responsible committee or body

Trade Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No new developments.

Information and Communication Technology

ICT usage by Households, Individuals and Businesses Database

Programme description

To provide policy relevant statistics on the diffusion and use of ICTs by individuals, households and enterprises.

Non-member contributions

Brazil

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Digital Economy Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

3 indicators were added in the ICT usage by businesses database: use of Internet of Things, use of 3D Printing, and use of Artificial Intelligence

International Trade

International Trade

Balance of Payments

Programme description

To collect and publish timely, accurate and internationally comparable quarterly balance of payments and international investment position statistics to meet OECD user needs and in support of identified data needs.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Central Bank (ECB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

The database was expanded to include international investment position (IIP) statistics.

International Trade in Services (EBOPS 2010)

Programme description

The aim of the dataset is to collect and disseminate balance of payments data on international trade in services at the most detailed partner country level available. To the extent that countries report them, data are also broken down by type of service according to the EBOPS 2010 classification.

Non-member contributions

Hong Kong, Singapore, Russia

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Trade Organization (WTO)

New developments in 2022

The Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom, now provide data for the United Kingdom rather than Eurostat.

International Trade

GlobalRecalls portal

Programme description

Informing and enhancing product safety policy and enforcement initiatives, as well as business and consumer awareness about safety risks and incidents, through product recall information notified by OECD and non-OECD members.

Non-member contributions

ASEAN members; EU Member States that are not Members of the OECD; United Arab Emirates; Chinese Taipei

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Consumer Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), European Commission (EC), Association of American States

New developments in 2022

No new developments in 2022, none envisaged in 2023.

Balanced International Merchandise Trade Statistics (BaMT)

Programme description

BaMT is an analytical dataset in which the asymmetries between reported exports and mirror imports are reconciled. Consistent time series, presented by Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) products to better align with National Accounts statistics, make merchandise trade statistics more useful for analysis and policy use. A second version of the dataset, presented according to consistent HS products, was released in 2021.

Non-member contributions

The dataset includes 137 non-member economies, for a total of 160 countries covered.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

New developments in 2022

In 2021, this dataset was released in two classifications (CPA and HS). In 2022 we planned for a broad restructuring of this dataset and no updates were released.

International Transport and Insurance Costs of Merchandise Trade (ITIC)

Programme description

The database contains the bilateral, product level international trade and insurance costs for more than 180 countries and partners, over 1 000 individual products. It also forms an important statistical input to the development of coherent and balanced bilateral trade statistics, such as balanced merchandise trade, the OECD TIVA and Eurostat FIGARO databases. In particular, the database provides potential new insights on how distance, natural barriers such as mountain ranges, and inadequate infrastructure, shape regional (and global) value chains. The database combines the largest and most detailed cross-country sample of official national statistics on explicit CIF-FOB margins to date and uses an econometric gravity model to estimate those countries which do not provide their trade cost associated with international transport and insurance at the detailed product level.

Non-member contributions

The database covers more than 180 countries and partners, in which all OECD member countries are included.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

New developments in 2022

Between 2021 and 2022, the coverage of the dataset was increased and the estimation methodology was improved. The were made public in 2022.

Trade in Raw Materials

Programme description

OECD inventory of export restricting measures placed on metals, minerals and wood for all major exporters; production figures, known mineral reserves and trade flows data.

Non-member contributions

Angola, Argentina, Burundi, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Botswana, Bulgaria, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao, Morocco, Madagascar, Myanmar, Mongolia, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Thailand, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Responsible committee or body

Trade Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), World Trade Organization (WTO)

Trade Facilitation Indicators

Programme description

The OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators (TFIs) help governments to improve their border procedures, reduce trade costs, boost trade flows and reap greater benefits from international trade. The indicators allow identifying areas for action and enable the potential impact of reforms to be assessed. The eleven OECD TFIs cover the full spectrum of border procedures for more than 160 economies across different income levels, geographical regions, and levels of development. The indicators are linked to the provisions covered by the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. Each TF indicator is composed of several specific, precise and fact-based variables related to existing trade-related policies and regulations and their implementation in practice.

Non-member contributions

Albania; Algeria; Angola; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bahamas, The; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belarus; Belize; Benin; Bhutan; Bolivia; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Botswana; Brazil; Brunei Darussalam; Bulgaria; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; People's Republic of China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo, Democratic Rep.; Congo, Rep.; Cote d'Ivoire; Croatia; Cuba; Cyprus; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Gabon; Gambia, The; Georgia; Ghana; Guatemala; Honduras; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Jamaica; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Kyrgyz Republic; Lao PDR; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Malta; Mauritius; Moldova; Mongolia; Montenegro; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar; Namibia; Nepal; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; North Macedonia; Oman; Pakistan; Palau; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Qatar; Romania; Russian Federation; Rwanda; Samoa; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Serbia; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Solomon Islands; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Suriname; Chinese Taipei; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Uganda; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Responsible committee or body

Trade Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), World Trade Organization (WTO), World Customs Organization

New developments in 2022

Data collection for the 2022 series was undertaken in 2022. The newest series will be made available in early 2023.

OECD-WTO Balanced Trade in Services dataset (BaTIS)

Programme description

The Batis dataset is a complete, consistent and balanced annual matrix of trade in services statistics. It covers over 200 reporters and partners and the 12 main EBOPS 2010 service categories (as well as total services).

Non-member contributions

Batis covers 202 economies, of which 165 OECD non-member countries.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

World Trade Organization (WTO)

New developments in 2022

We started the update work at the end of 2022 and the new data will be released in Q1 2023. No new developments are envisaged at this stage due to lack of resources.

Merchandise Trade Price Index Database by CPA

Programme description

The new Merchandise Trade Price Index (MTPI) database covers about 100 countries from 2011 to 2017. Trade price indices, expressed in national currency, are available by reporting country and are broken down by 30 products (aligned with the 2-digit level of the Classification of Products of Activity, version 2.1). Future releases are planned to expand the country coverage and the level of disaggregation. The trade price indices are estimated based on the unit value indices at the detailed product level (which is defined as trade value/trade quantity), available from administrative customs records. The estimation requires a multi-tiered data cleaning process as proposed in an OECD working paper (currently under review) in order to mitigate many empirical challenges, such as statistical error, recording error, classification comparability and confidentiality issues in reporting, associated with this administrative data source. The dataset is further validated with other data available from different sources. Comparisons with global commodity prices and with official national statistics, both at the aggregate level (National Accounts implicit prices) and at a more detailed (SITC) level indicate that the estimated UVIs closely mimic price developments as obtained from other official statistics.

Non-member contributions

The dataset covers about 170 reporter countries, including all OECD members.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Merchandise Trade Statistics (Annual and Quarterly)

Programme description

Annual Merchandise Trade statistics by partner and by commodity are directly synchronized from the UN Comtrade database. The Quarterly Merchandise Trade Statistics are calculated from the Monthly Un Comtrade data.

Non-member contributions

Annual data: NONE.

Quarterly data: Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

International Trade

ITCS Exchange rates

Programme description

The data are monetary conversion factors between the national currencies and the US\$. They are calculated by the UNSD team, there are weighted exchange rates.

Non-member contributions

NONE

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

Monthly International Merchandise Trade (IMTS)

Programme description

Monthly merchandise trade statistics measured in billions of United States dollars (USD) for: Exports, Imports, Balance. In all cases a lot of effort has been made to ensure that the data are internationally comparable across all countries and have a good historical time-series.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), World Trade Organization (WTO)

Labour

Indicators on Local Employment, Skills, and Job Creation

Programme description

To provide OECD members with internationally comparable data to be used for the analysis of local labour markets. Updated indicators and data for additional countries will be published as part of a new LEED flagship publication in November 2022.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Co-operative Action Programme on Local Economic and Employment Development

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Focus on the impact of the green transition on local labour markets.

Labour

Labour Market Statistics

Programme description

To produce a comprehensive set of statistics to monitor labour market developments in OECD countries, while ensuring and enhancing their international comparability.

To monitor jobs crisis and subsequent jobs recoveries and underscore structural weaknesses including the labour impact of the Covid19 crisis.

To provide statistical information to undertake labour market analyses and policy formulation to be discussed at international meetings on labour policies.

To provide background information for preparatory work for international statistical guidelines.

Regular collection, production and dissemination of labour statistics on labour market outcomes and performance (i.e. earnings levels, earnings distribution, etc.) and institutional database on minimum wages to support labour market analysis.

Data are used to produce the Statistical Annex of the OECD Employment Outlook and the internal and external on-line Labour Force Statistics database stored on OECD.Stat (Key Employment Statistics and <https://www.oecd.org/employment/emp/employmentdatabase-employment.htm>).

Some of the data series are reported in the OECD Main Economic Indicators database and in the OECD Annual Labour Force Statistics publication.

The quarterly data series on labour undertulilisation rates is included in the National Accounts Household dashboard (<http://stats.oecd.org//Index.aspx?QueryId=111474>)

Annual hours worked estimates are included in the OECD Productivity database (<http://stats.oecd.org//Index.aspx?QueryId=111475>)

Gender wage gap indicators at median, bottom and top deciles are computed from the Earnings Distribution Database (EDD) and are included in the Gender portal Employment indicators, as well as several employment indicators derived from the Employment database.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Argentina and in the near future Peru. Non-OECD EU27 countries - Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Malta, Romania - are also included in many datasets.

The database should cover all 6 new accession countries to the OECD.

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee, Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), International Labour Organization (ILO)

New developments in 2022

Data collection to include

- Average weekly actual hours worked in the main and all jobs
- Extended coverage of employee earnings to part-time employment and the production of gross hourly earnings distribution for all employees and full-time and part-time employees separately

Annual Labour Force Statistics

Programme description

To provide relevant, reliable annual labour force statistics covering long time series for internal OECD users (in particular, the Economics Department), member country government agencies and other external users in academic institutions and private enterprise.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Russian Federation

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

Infra-annual Labour Force Statistics

Programme description

To provide relevant, reliable key infra-annual labour force statistics such as employment and unemployment (levels, rates) for internal OECD users, member country government agencies and other external users in academic institutions and private enterprise.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

Labour market programmes (public expenditures and participant stocks on LMP)

Programme description

To provide statistical information to undertake labour market analyses and policy formulation to be discussed at international meetings on labour policies.

Data are based mainly on information about individual labour market programmes which appears in state budgets and the accounts and annual reports of bodies which implement the programmes.

Although such sources are to some extent supplemented with surveys of local practice and adjustments made for the purpose of cross-country comparability, the data as presented here remain influenced by national institutional arrangements and reporting standards.

Users should note the following general issues of scope and comparability, and consult the table footnotes and other detailed sources of information, to determine the suitability of the data for a particular purpose.

See: <http://www.oecd.org/employment/emp/employmentdatabase-labourmarketpoliciesandinstitutions.htm>

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

Trade union density and collective bargaining coverage rate

Programme description

In all OECD and accession countries, workers and employers can associate to express their interests and concerns and negotiate the terms and conditions of employment. This process of collective representation, negotiation and decision making is a key labour market institution and a fundamental principle and right at work as well as a key pillar of social dialogue at national level.

The Trade Union density and Collective Bargaining coverage rates correspond respectively to the share of wage earners who are trade union members and those covered by collective agreements among those with right to bargain.

See: <http://www.oecd.org/employment/collective-bargaining.htm> and www.oecd.org/employment/ictwss-database.htm.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), International Labour Organization (ILO), European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

Skills for Jobs (S4J) Database

Programme description

The OECD Skills for Jobs Database provides country-level (and subnational) information on the alignment between the demand and supply of a wide range of skill categories, including cognitive, social and physical skills for more than 40 OECD countries and emerging economies.

The indicators measuring skill shortage and surplus are constructed on the basis of signals extracted from five sub-indices:

- wage growth,
- employment growth,
- hours worked growth,
- unemployment rate,
- under-qualification growth

In a nutshell, the OECD Skills for Jobs indicators exploit time series values for the above-mentioned sub-indices across occupational groups (ISCO-08 2digit). For each indicator and occupation, the time series is compared to the corresponding economy-wide trend to detect whether each specific occupational group is growing/shrinking with respect to the rest of the economy and by how much. This strategy allows identifying whether jobs in each occupational group are hard-to-fill (i.e. in shortage, where firms struggle to find workers with adequate skills) or easy-to-fill (i.e. in surplus, whereby skills are easy to find and no recruitment bottlenecks emerge).

See: <https://www.oecdskillsforjobsdatabase.org/press.php>

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malaysia, Peru, Romania, South Africa, Thailand

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

In 2022, the database was updated to include more recent years. At the same time, the methodology has changed, by using a mapping of skills in occupations that is derived from big data on online vacancies (Burning Glass Technologies data) rather than from O*NET.

Job quality

Programme description

The job quality database collects information along three dimensions: earnings quality, labour market insecurity and quality of working environment. Also, the Inventory of Survey Questions on the Quality of Working Environment, . At this stage, it covers the main international surveys conducted since the early 1990s based on individuals self-reported assessment of their current job.

The OECD quality of working environment provides guidance and recommendations to users to measure quality of working environment

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

This output has not been updated in 2021. We have not been involved with any discussion with ELS at staff level for its update in 2022. The logic would be that ELS recovers the full management of this item, which does not fall in the PWB of the WISE Centre.

Employment Protection Legislation (EPL)

Programme description

The OECD EPL indicators are arguably the most widely used cross-country labour market regulation indicators and have featured in countless OECD publications. They are currently available annually for 1985-2019.

Non-member contributions

Albania Argentina Bahamas Barbados, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Malaysia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

New developments in 2022

New developments in 2021:

- Release of the new Employment Protection Legislation indicators for temporary contracts
- Release of the new IDB/OECD EPL data for five Latin American countries: Argentina, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay

No new developments envisaged for 2022.

Leading Indicators and Tendency Surveys

Composite Leading Indicators

Programme description

To compile and disseminate the OECD composite leading indicators for G20 member countries plus Spain which help analysts to assess the cyclical phase of the G20 economies and forecast its future development.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa (Russian Federation is suspended after Ukraine invasion)

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

A new dashboard showcasing among others CLIs data has been developed in 2022. The visualisation tool includes 24 short-term indicators to allow users to follow key macro-economic developments using interactive charts and tables.

Business Tendency and Consumer Opinion Surveys

Programme description

To collect and disseminate business tendency and consumer opinion survey data for OECD member countries and selected non-member economies. To promote wider use of business tendency and consumer opinion surveys in OECD member countries and selected non-member economies. To develop international statistical standards and to encourage scientific research in this field of statistics.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa (Russian Federation is suspended after Ukraine invasion)

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

New developments in 2022

A new dashboard showcasing among others BTCS data has been developed in 2022. The visualisation tool includes 24 short-term indicators to allow users to follow key macro-economic developments using interactive charts and tables.

The consumer barometer is ongoing since 2020.

Long-term projections

Programme description

Policy paper and online database

Non-member contributions

OECD + G20 + BRIICS

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), International Monetary Fund (IMF)

National Accounts

National Accounts

Supply and Use Tables

Programme description

To Collect Supply and Use tables for all countries available, in both purchasers and basic prices. The activity includes the development and collection of additional more granular indicators beyond those typically collected in national supply-use tables, which better serve the needs of TIVA and GVC analyses.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Bulgaria, Capo Verde, Croatia, Cyprus, Hong-Kong (China), Indonesia, Morocco, North Macedonia, Madagascar, Malta, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Zambia are already included. Cameroon, Georgia, Senegal were added in 2022

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), [United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), World Trade Organization (WTO)

New developments in 2022

new countries were added in 2022: Cameroon, Georgia, Senegal

Annual Financial Accounts and financial Balance sheets

Programme description

To provide unique data sets of harmonised data on annual financial accounts and financial balance sheets of OECD countries, pre-accession countries, and when possible of key partner countries, according to SNA 2008 standards, to analysts and policy makers. This data collection also includes from whom-to-whom accounts. In 2022, data for both Croatia and Romania have been added to these data sets.

Non-member contributions

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

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

This output is continuously expanded to incorporate new data produced by countries.

Data for both Croatia and Romania were added, and the from whom-to-whom data coverage was improved for non-European OECD countries.

Quarterly Sector Accounts (Financial part)

Programme description

To collect quarterly financial sector accounts data of OECD countries, key partners and pre-accession countries for internal and external users. Under the G20 DGI-Phase 2 Recommendation 8 on institutional sector accounts, general templates as well as more advanced ambition templates have been revised and created to respond to users needs. These templates have been endorsed in July 2018. The data collection of target and encouraged items of general templates have started in September 2019. In July 2020, the OECD started to collect from whom-to-whom accounts data.

Non-member contributions

Indonesia, Russian Federation, and South Africa.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Central Bank (ECB)

New developments in 2022

This output is continuously expanded to incorporate new data produced by countries.

In 2022, the data coverage of from whom-to-whom accounts for non-European OECD countries was improved.

National Accounts

Quarterly Public Sector Debt

Programme description

The Public Sector Debt Database was launched in December 2010 and was initially focused on developing and emerging economies, and is now expanded to the advanced economies. The launch of the database was one of the recommendations of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative, phase 2 (Recommendation 16). This Initiative has been endorsed by G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and also by the IMFs International Monetary and Financial Committee. The request covers total general government and public sector gross debt, broken down by debt instruments, maturity, the residence of the creditor, and currency of denomination. While data are generally recorded at nominal value, there is a supplementary item for data on debt securities to be shown at market value. Data are to be provided for the various institutional levels, specifically central government, general government, and, if possible, the total public sector, where available.

Non-member contributions

Russian Federation.

This data collection is carried out in collaboration with the World Bank. In this respect, non-OECD member countries' data are validated and disseminated by the World Bank.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), World Bank (WB)

New developments in 2022

The OECD questionnaire has been improved to make the data validation more efficient. A Teams folder has been created to share information with the World Bank on the validation of the data and the metadata. This reduced significantly the number of emails exchanged with the World Bank. In addition, an Excel VBA macro has been developed to re-calculate the gross debt by sector according to Public Sector Debt standards (equivalent to 2008 SNA standards).

OECD Financial Dashboard

Programme description

The recent financial and economic crises have underlined the importance of monitoring financial activity and position of the various institutional sectors of national economies. The OECD Financial Dashboard has been created to respond to users questions and needs for relevant indicators based on timely, frequent and comparable financial statistics.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, India, Russian Federation, and South Africa.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

This output is continuously expanded to incorporate new data produced by countries.

Quarterly Sector Accounts (Non-Financial part)

Programme description

The OECD Quarterly Sector Accounts (Non-Financial database) provides a timely update of non-financial quarterly accounts data broken down by institutional sector on an internationally comparable basis. It serves the needs of internal/external analysts and policy makers.

Non-member contributions

Russian Federation, South Africa, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

The database is continuously expanded to incorporate new accounts produced by countries as well as new accession countries.

National Accounts

Annual National Accounts

Programme description

To provide, on an internationally comparable basis, a timely update of annual national accounts data to internal and external users for analytical purposes. To provide a forum of international exchange on national accounts standards, in order to improve the relevance of SNA and enhance international comparability.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

Cross country comparability, and coverage of Annual National Accounts datasets are continuously improved also to integrate new accession countries. New webpages for GFS and GDP were created and presented at the National Accounts Working parties. Migration work of the full annual national accounts database to the new .stat suite was started.

Household Financial Assets and Liabilities (Quarterly)

Programme description

The elaboration of a more precise nomenclature of households financial assets and liabilities and the collection of more detailed information constitute an attempt to better identify and analyse households wealth in OECD countries. The objective of the sub-classification of assets and liabilities is to identify the relative importance of the various types of financial assets, classified according to the increasing risk. It refers to the SNA sector Households (S14) for annual data and Households and NPISHs (S14_S15) for quarterly data.

Non-member contributions

Russia (until 2020Q3)

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

A lot of work was done on the alignment of this dataset to the financial balance sheets (table 720R). Also, the update process was improved and is done now in parallel with the Institutional Investors dataset.

National Accounts

Productivity

Programme description

The purpose of this activity is to provide a consistent and timely set of internationally comparable productivity measures and fully coherent estimates of unit labour costs (ULC) at the total economy and at the industry level to meet policy and analytical needs. The OECD Productivity Statistics (database) provides users with regularly updated measures of labour productivity, capital services, multifactor productivity, ULC and related indicators primarily based on national accounts statistics. The OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators presents a broad overview of recent and longer term trends in productivity and ULC and highlights key measurement issues and challenges and the caveats needed in analyses.

Non-member contributions

Whenever possible OECD Key Partners included in the G20.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Central Bank (ECB), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), Asian Productivity Organization

New developments in 2022

Outputs in 2022:

- In November 2022, we produced and published the second joint report with the Asian Productivity Organization: Identifying the Main Drivers of Productivity Growth - A literature review. Its release was promoted through a joint APO-OECD webinar, with the participation of the SGs of the two organisations.
- In November 2022, we started to work on the update of our annual publication, the OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators, 2023 edition. As last year, we aim to publish this as an online webbook, which results easier to browse and includes interactive charts framed on the Compare your Country tool. One novelty in this new edition is the presentation of a shift-share analysis of aggregate labour productivity growth to see how changes in labour productivity at the total economy level reflect changes in labour productivity by industry and reallocation of labour across industries.
- We finalised a sensitivity analysis of capital and multifactor productivity measures to changes in the assumptions underlying the measurement of capital. This work has a strong potential, both as a way to analyse the international comparability of capital measures and as a guide to eventually improve our productivity statistics - in particular the compilation of capital services and MFP by industry.

Institutional Investors Assets and Liabilities (Quarterly)

Programme description

The dataset on Institutional investors assets and liabilities (T7II) constitutes an attempt to better integrate these data in the framework of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and to meet the key recommendations 13-15 outlined in the report *The Financial Crisis and Information Gaps*, endorsed by the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in November 2009, oriented to explore gaps and strengthening data collection, in particular, of non-bank financial institutions. While recommendations 13-14 focus on the cross-border exposure of non-bank financial institutions, recommendation 15 promotes the compilation and dissemination of sector balance sheets and flow of funds, stressing that data on non-bank financial institutions should be considered as a particular priority.

Non-member contributions

Russia (until 2021Q2)

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

A lot of work was done on the alignment of this dataset to the financial balance sheets (table 720R). Also, the update process was improved and is now done in parallel with the Households dataset.

National Accounts

Distributional National Accounts

Programme description

The project is aiming for distributional results on household income, consumption and savings consistent with national accounts concepts. The expectation is that we will be receiving annual results in the future on a regular basis, broken down into income quintiles and possibly other household groups. For the moment, we receive experimental results on an ad hoc basis, which have been published for a first time (as experimental statistics) at the end of 2020. The results will be updated when new data are provided by countries. It is foreseen that the collection of this data will become part of the regular data collection in 2023 or 2024. In addition to the data on OECD.stat, working papers have been published focusing on the methodology and highlighting some experimental results. In 2023, the work will also be expanded to include the wealth dimension. A dedicated Expert Group will be established for this purpose. First experimental results are expected in the course of 2024.

Non-member contributions

None.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Central Bank (ECB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), World Bank (WB)

New developments in 2022

It is foreseen that the collection of this data will become part of the regular data collection in 2023 or 2024. In that regard, discussions have started in 2022 to develop SDMX codes for this data collection. We are also looking at updating the processing tools to accommodate an efficient processing of the data. Furthermore, in 2022, we developed an R code to run a so-called centralised approach which compiles distributional estimates for those OECD countries that are not engaging in the EG DNA work themselves. This code is run on data available from the Luxembourg Income Study. In 2023, we will be further finetuning the code and aim to make it available to countries. In 2023 and 2024, we will also be working on expanding the work to include wealth distribution.

Dashboard on household economic well-being

Programme description

The OECD Household Dashboard represents a macro perspective on how households are faring, using graphical representations of various indicators, like GDP, household disposable income, consumer confidence, household saving, and unemployment. This set of indicators highlights material well-being from the household perspective, and thus provides more detailed information on how households are faring than simply looking at economic growth.

Non-member contributions

None.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Central Bank (ECB), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

The output is continuously expanded to incorporate new data produced by countries.

National Accounts

Quarterly National Accounts

Programme description

The OECD Quarterly National Accounts database provides a timely update of quarterly national accounts data on an internationally comparable basis, . It serves the needs of internal/external analysts and policy makers.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Russian Federation, India, Indonesia, China, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

The database is continuously expanded to incorporate new accounts produced by countries as well as new accession countries..

Annual financial accounts and balance sheets, counterpart information (From whom-to-whom accounts)

Programme description

The 'from whom-to-whom' matrices provide insight, for each financial instrument, into creditor and debtor relationships (which sectors hold the assets and which sectors hold the liabilities) and into movements between economic sectors. Financial accounts and balance sheets are used to create these accounts.

Non-member contributions

Russia

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

This output is continuously expanded to incorporate new data produced by countries.

Quarterly financial accounts and balance sheets, counterpart information (From whom-to-whom accounts)

Programme description

The 'from whom-to-whom' matrices provide insight, for each financial instrument, into creditor and debtor relationships (which sectors hold the assets and which sectors hold the liabilities) and into movements between economic sectors. Financial accounts and balance sheets are used to create these accounts.

Non-member contributions

Russian Federation

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Committee on Financial Markets

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Central Bank (ECB)

New developments in 2022

This output is continuously expanded to incorporate new data produced by countries.

Public Sector, Taxation and Market Regulation

Revenue Statistics in Africa

Programme description

A strong set of comparative data is key to facilitating fiscal policy dialogue and the assessment of alternative fiscal reforms. The publication "Revenue Statistics in Africa" is jointly undertaken by the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration and the OECD Development Centre, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) and the EU. The 2022 edition provided internationally comparable data on tax revenue, non-tax revenue statistics and tax structures for 31 countries. The publication follows the model of the OECD Revenue Statistics database which is based on the OECD Interpretative Guide - a well-established methodology which provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes. By extending this OECD methodology to non-OECD countries in Africa, the publication enables meaningful cross-country comparisons about tax levels and structures not only between the African economies, but also between them and the other regions covered by the Global Revenue Statistics database.

Non-member contributions

Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia and Uganda

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

African Union Commission (AUC), European Commission (EC), African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)

New developments in 2022

- More complete data for tax and non-tax revenues in the Republic of the Congo (various taxes), Democratic Republic of the Congo (social security contributions), Lesotho (value added taxes), Namibia (social security contributions) and Seychelles (social security contributions and non-tax revenues).
- More granular data for tax revenues in Ghana (excises) and Morocco (social security contributions).
- Improved data classification in Equatorial Guinea (corporate income taxes) and in Mali (various taxes and non-tax revenues).

Data improvements will continue

Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)

Programme description

The Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) provide up-to-date information on OECD and partner countries regulatory policy and governance practices as advocated in the 2012 Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance. They cover in detail three principles of the 2012 Recommendation: stakeholder engagement, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and ex post evaluation. Composite indicators in these three areas provide a baseline measurement to track countries progress over time and help identify areas for reform. The indicators will be updated every 3-4 years. They are available for 2015, 2018 and 2021.

Non-member contributions

Complete composite indicators available for: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta, Romania.

More limited data available for: Argentina, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Paraguay

Responsible committee or body

Regulatory Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

New developments in 2022

No changes to the survey questions that comprise the composite indicators.

However, there was a survey burden reduction exercise conducted in preparation for iREG 2024 that resulted in the removal of over 300 questions. New questions have been added relating to green regulatory policy, agile governance, and inspections and enforcement.

Structural Policy Indicators Database for Economic Research (SPIDER)

Programme description

The primary objective of such a database is to provide an easy starting point for future empirical/econometric work on the nature or impacts of structural policies.

Non-member contributions

All countries of the world

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee, Economic and Development Review Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Government at a Glance Indicators

Programme description

To collect comparable data and indicators of good government and efficient public services, and to provide robust empirics with which to assess the impact of public management reforms and progress made in their implementation.

The objective of this activity is to present internationally comparable set of data in order to help decision makers and the public analyse and benchmark government performance.

Government at a Glance indicators include measures of both the market and non-market activities of government including data from across the entire “production chain” of those activities: input indicators; public management practices and procedures; and key trends in performance and results.

Government at a Glance indicators are regularly (every second year) released in OECD Government at a Glance publication. In addition, the activity encompasses the release of the online Government at a Glance database (which includes both quantitative and qualitative data) which is updated in conjunction with the launch of the publication.

Aside from the publication launch, periodical updates of the online Government at a Glance database are implemented regularly - twice a year - for the part on the quantitative data that relate to a selection of indicators.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, Indonesia, Romania, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

Every new edition includes some developments compared to the previous editions.

In the course of 2022 a new structure of the Government at a Glance framework has been discussed which will be implemented in the year 2023 during the next biannual release of the Government at a Glance publication.

Government at a Glance for South East Asian countries

Programme description

To present internationally comparable set of data that will help policymakers, public managers and citizens assess the performance of governments in the SEA region. The objective of this activity is to extend a set of indicators from the Government at a Glance database to a group of SEA countries in order to highlight some of the aspects observed across the SEA region. In partnership with the ADB, the first edition of Government at a Glance for a selection of South East Asian countries was published in 2019. In addition, the activity will involve the release of the online Government at a Glance SEA database (which includes both quantitative and qualitative data) which will be launched in conjunction with the publication.

Non-member contributions

Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

New developments in 2022

In 2022, GIP secured agreement with the ADB and Korean government to fund the report. Pending contracts being signed, GOV will move forward with data collection in 2023, and publication in 2024.

Government at a Glance for Latin America and the Caribbean

Programme description

To present internationally comparable set of data on government activities and their results for the LAC region. The objective of this activity is to extend a set of indicators from the Government at a Glance database to a selection of LAC countries in order to highlight some of the aspects observed across the LAC region.

In partnership with the IADB, the activity involved the production of the fourth edition of Government at a Glance publication for selected countries in the LAC region released in 2021.

Non-member contributions

Government at a Glance Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 was intended to include data for these selected LAC countries (based on data availability): Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Taxing Wages

Programme description

This publication provides details of taxes paid on wages in OECD countries. It covers a. Personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by employees b. Social security contributions and payroll taxes paid by employers c. Cash benefits received by in-work families The purpose is to illustrate how these taxes and benefits are calculated in each member country and to examine how they impact on household incomes. The results also enable quantitative cross-country comparisons of labour cost levels and the overall tax and benefit position of single persons and families on different levels of earnings.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Consumption Tax Trends

Programme description

To compile data from OECD member countries on their consumption tax rates, scopes and thresholds and provide comparative tables and analysis of trends. This includes data on VAT/GST, selected excise duties and car taxation. To compile statistics on VAT/GST revenues from internal OECD sources in order to provide an analysis of trends and calculate the VAT Revenue Ratio. To provide information about a number of consumption tax topics.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

World Health Organization (WHO)

New developments in 2022

There was no 2021 edition of Consumption Tax Trends since this is a biennial publication. The 2022 edition includes two new tables compared to the previous edition (2020): Annex Table 2.A.13. Application of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAAC) – Restrictions regarding its application to VAT; and Annex Table 4.A.2. Taxes on the purchase and Registration of Selected New Vehicles (in USD)

Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific

Programme description

A strong set of comparative data is key to facilitating fiscal policy dialogue and the assessment of alternative fiscal reforms. The 2021 edition of the publication included 24 economies across Asia and the Pacific, and country coverage is gradually being expanded. The publication compiles comparable tax revenue statistics for Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tokelau, Vanuatu and Viet Nam. ; and comparable non tax revenue statistics for Bhutan, Cambodia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Tokelau, Vanuatu and Viet Nam. The publication follows the model of the OECD Revenue Statistics database which is based on the OECD Interpretative Guide - a well-established methodology which provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes. By extending this OECD methodology to non-OECD countries in Asia and the Pacific, the publication enables meaningful cross-country comparisons about tax levels and structures not only between the Asian economies, but also between them and a total of 120 economies included in the Global Revenue Statistics initiative.

Non-member contributions

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan*, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Maldives, Mongolia, Nauru, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, the Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tokelau, Vanuatu and Viet Nam

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

Asian Development Bank (ADB), PITAA; SPC

New developments in 2022

Expansion of countries (from 24 to 28 economies) in 2022.

Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean

Programme description

A strong set of comparative data is key to facilitating fiscal policy dialogue and the assessment of alternative fiscal reforms. Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean" is joint publication by the OECD, the inter-American Centre for Tax Administrations (CIAT), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). The 2022 edition published in April 2022 provided internationally comparable data on tax levels and tax structures for some 27 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries. The publication follows the model of the OECD Revenue Statistics database which is based on the OECD Interpretative Guide - a well-established methodology which provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes. By extending this OECD methodology to LAC countries, Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean enables meaningful cross-country comparisons about tax levels and structures not only between LAC economies but between them and OECD countries on average. The 2022 edition contains two special features: the first identifies trends in fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources for selected LAC countries in 2020 and 2021 and the second provides key findings from monthly revenue data during the COVID crisis.

Non-member contributions

Chile	Honduras
Mexico	Jamaica
Argentina	Nicaragua
Bahamas	Panama
Barbados	Paraguay
Belize	Peru
Bolivia	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	Uruguay
Cuba	Saint Lucia
Dominican Republic	Antigua and Barbuda
Ecuador	Guyana
El Salvador	Venezuela (only for nominal revenues in local currency and USD until 2017)
Guatemala	

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC), CIAT

Taxing Energy Use database

Programme description

To provide a detailed, systematic overview of the taxation of energy use in 45 OECD and G20 countries, and more than 25 selected developing and emerging economies. This requires determining the rates of taxation applicable at a given date to a combination of approximately 60 energy products used by some 30 groups of energy users (i.e. around 1800 individual datapoints) in each country.

Non-member contributions

The following 7 non-OECD G20 members are covered: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa.

In addition, the latest extension (Taxing Energy Use for Sustainable Development) covers Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria and Uganda in Africa; the Philippines and Sri Lanka in Asia; and, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica and Uruguay in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs, Environment Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Main developments in 2021 compared to 2019 edition:

Geographical expansion to 15 selected developing and emerging economies.

Accounting for electricity and fossil fuel subsidies in new countries.

Incorporation of ETS coverage from the Effective Carbon Rates (2021) publication and estimates of 2021 coverage.

October 2021 COP report with April 2021 energy tax rates and 2021 ETS estimates for the first time published in the same year T.

New developments in 2022:

Inclusion of other greenhouse gases, beyond CO₂ emissions from energy use.

Inclusion of fossil fuel and electricity subsidies for OECD and G20 countries building on the OECD fossil fuel support inventory.

Geographical extension to more than 10 new countries compared to Taxing Energy Use for Sustainable Development (2021).

Tax Administration Series

Programme description

The OECDs Tax Administration Series, which commenced in 2004, examines the fundamental elements of modern tax administration systems and uses an extensive data set, analysis and examples to highlight key trends, recent innovations and examples of good practice. The primary purpose of the series is to share information that will facilitate dialogue among tax officials and other stakeholders on important tax administration issues, including on identifying opportunities to improve the design and administration of their systems both individually and collectively.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China (Peoples Republic of), Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), CIAT, IOTA

Insolvency Indicator

Programme description

The OECD insolvency indicator was originally constructed as part of an Economics Department project on Exit Policies and Productivity Growth. The latest vintage (2022) covers 45 countries, including all OECD and European Union members. The indicators are described in André and Demmou (2022). The first vintage was based on a questionnaire on insolvency regimes, circulated to 46 countries in April 2016. The choice of questions and the corresponding structure of the indicators are motivated in an associated working paper, Adalet-McGowan and Andrews (2016), which proposes a strategy to obtain policy indicators that capture cross-country differences in the key design features of corporate and personal insolvency regimes. These indicators have been used in the following analyses: Adalet-McGowan, Andrews and Millot (2017) and Andrews and Petroulakis (2017), which provide empirical evidence on the link between insolvency regimes and productivity growth.

Non-member contributions

China, Malaysia and Russia for the 2016 vintage.
South Africa, India and non-OECD EU countries for 2022.

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Indicators have been collected for 2022 (see André and Demmou, 2022) and will be put on line in 2023.

Indicators of Budget Practices and Procedures

Programme description

Budget Practices and Procedures indicators provide a publicly-available, internationally comparable set of data that will allow for the analysis and benchmarking of good budgeting practices over time. All indicators are published in online databases, which are updated in connection with new survey data. Budget Practices and Procedures indicators cover the entire budgeting process – from formulation, to approval, execution and reporting and also addresses cross-cutting and topical issues such as fiscal sustainability; budget transparency; Performance, Evaluation and Review; and Parliamentary oversight. Given the variety of Budget Practices and Procedures indicators, these are collected through different targeted surveys, with each of them being revised and updated in a 3-4 year span. The indicators are used for ongoing data analysis in different areas (eg development of composite indexes, regression analysis, specific country analysis, benchmarking).

In 2022, survey work was undertaken regarding the following indicators:

- Green Budgeting, Gender Budgeting and Financial Management and Reporting data were collected
- The OECD Independent Fiscal Institutions Database has been updated and new indicators added.

Furthermore, in 2022, work was undertaken to develop composite indices to reflect the governance of budgetary institutions and their contribution to key priorities. All 2022 index work is ongoing in 2023 and includes

1. 2022 Green Budgeting Index: new index, to be published in 2023
2. 2022 Gender Budgeting Index: new index, to be published in 2023
3. 2021 Independent Fiscal Institution: development of composite indices for four key dimensions (Independence, Functions, Accountability and transparency, Communications), to be published in 2023

Non-member contributions

in 2022, the focus was on OECD countries.

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee, Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

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Revenue Statistics

Programme description

This annual publication presents a unique set of internationally comparable data on tax revenue levels and tax structures in a common format for all OECD countries from 1965 onwards. It also provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes. Data on government sector receipts and in particular on taxes are essential inputs to many structural economic analyses of individual countries and are increasingly used in international comparisons.

Non-member contributions

none

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Fiscal Relations Across Levels of Government

Programme description

The OECD Network on Fiscal Relations across Levels of Government provides policy analysis and statistical underpinnings on the relationship between national and subnational governments, and its impact on efficiency, equity and macroeconomic stability.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, South Africa.

Responsible committee or body

OECD Network on Fiscal Relations Across Levels of Government

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Tax Rates

Programme description

The OECD tax database provides a comprehensive set of comparative statistics to support tax policy makers, academics and other organisations doing research into tax policy, journalists and other commentators. The information covers data on a. Personal income taxes b. Social security contributions c. Corporate and capital income taxes d. Taxes on consumption

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

MAP statistics

Programme description

Reporting of Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP) statistics is part of the BEPS Action 14 Minimum Standard. The FTA MAP Forum refers to these statistics in the framework of the peer review process of the jurisdictions, but also monitors these MAP statistics and analyses them from a global perspective.

Non-member contributions

Members of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The only new developments are newly joined members to the Inclusive Framework on BEPS reporting for the first time.

Survey on business and Big Four tax practices and engagement with tax authorities

Programme description

The purpose of this data collection is to gather views from tax officials in order to better understand the tax behaviour and practices of large businesses and MNE groups and Big Four firms. The aim of this study is to identify how business conduct varies across countries, and provide insights into what businesses could do to improve behaviours in developing countries.

Non-member contributions

Survey responses were received from a wide number of non-members, but results are aggregated at the regional level

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The results were published in the report Tax Morale II: Building Trust Between Tax Administrations and Large Businesses - <https://doi.org/10.1787/7587f25c-en>

Tax policy reforms: OECD and selected partner economies

Programme description

Tax Policy Reforms: OECD and Selected Partner Economies is an annual publication that provides comparative information on tax reforms across countries and tracks tax policy developments over time. The report covers the latest tax policy reforms in all OECD countries, as well as in selected G20 economies. Monitoring tax policy reforms and understanding the context in which they were undertaken are crucial to informing tax policy discussions and to supporting governments in the assessment and design of tax reforms.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, the Cook Islands, Croatia, Georgia, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Togo, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

New developments in 2022

Increased number of countries from 66 to 71.

Produced policy brief on Tax Policy Reforms exclusively in low- and middle-income countries: <https://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/tax-policy-reforms-in-low-and-middle-income-countries-policy-brief.pdf>

Public Integrity Indicators

Programme description

The purpose of this activity is to provide baseline data for monitoring the 2017 OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Peru

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

In 2022 we presented the results from the data collection on Principle 13 (Accountability of Public Policy Making) that we initiated in 2020, and we put them all in the portal on Public Indicators (<https://oecd-public-integrity-indicators.org/>). In 2023 we expect to present the results of the data collection on principle 10 that we started in 2022 and we envisage starting the data collection for another principle as well.

Public Procurement

Programme description

The purpose of this output is to gather information on how OECD and non-member countries are implementing the OECD Recommendation on Public Procurement, especially considering its economic power (12% of GDP in OECD countries) and its strategic potential, namely for achieving broader policy objectives, like sustainability, SME support and innovation. It is also looking at the resources and capabilities made available by countries to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their public procurement systems.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Peru, Romania, Bulgaria

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The purpose of this activity is to gather information on how OECD and non-member countries are using Public Procurement in a strategic way, namely when it comes to integrating environmental considerations and tackle climate change through public procurement procedures and systems. This will feed the 2023 edition of Government at a Glance.

The activity also collected information about the state of play of OECD and non-member countries regarding their efforts to professionalize the procurement function.

Understanding Public Communication

Programme description

The survey aims to understand how public communication is currently being used across OECD member and non-member countries in support of the open government principles of transparency, integrity, accountability and stakeholder participation, as laid out in the OECD Recommendation of the Council on Open Government. It focuses on the contribution of communication for improved policymaking and service design and delivery, as well as increased public trust and country resilience to disinformation.

The survey will collect data on how the Centre of Government (CoG) steers the public communication agenda across the government and communicates with citizens, by looking at the competencies, functions and resources in the field of communication, as well as the related policies, practices, challenges and impact.

An additional survey is conducted targeting ministries of health, in order to have a sectoral focus.

Analysis of both surveys, in addition to OECD desk research and regional roundtables will provide the basis for the first OECD international report on public communication.

Non-member contributions

1. Armenia
2. Brazil
3. Ecuador
4. Jordan
5. Lebanon
6. Morocco
7. Paraguay
8. Philippines
9. Romania
10. Thailand
11. Tunisia

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The covid-19 pandemic has ushered major changes and evolutions in public communication across the world.

OECD Open Government Dashboard

Programme description

The OECD Open Government Dashboard (<https://www.oecd.org/governance/open-government-dashboard/>) is a visualization tool comprising numerous indicators on different open government topics. Together, these indicators provide a detailed snapshot of the measures that governments are taking to foster openness. The Dashboard is a living tool that will constantly be updated and expanded. Hence, the results displayed in it will change with the incorporation of more countries and additional data points.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia, Indonesia, Lebanon, Kazakhstan, Peru, Ukraine

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

There have been no updates to this output in 2022.

Governance of Critical Infrastructure Resilience

Programme description

The purpose of this activity is to develop cross country indicators on quality of governance of critical infrastructure. The survey collects information on measures that governments take to fulfil the 7 principles of the OECD Toolkit on Governance of Critical Infrastructure found on Kappa at: <https://kappa.oecd.org/v3/metadata/02f0e5a0>

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Members have been invited to update the data by submitting new answers to the survey in 2022.

Human Resources Management - Public Service Leadership and Capability

Programme description

The adoption of the Recommendation of the OECD Council on Public Service Leadership and Capability (PSLC) in January 2019 gave a new framework for the collection of internationally comparable indicators around the new set of 14 principles on public employment. The Survey on Public Service Leadership and Capability (PSLC) in central/ federal governments (hereafter: PSLC survey) builds on the previous Strategic Human Resource Management survey (SHRM), conducted for the last time in 2016. The 2020 edition of the PSLC survey focused on three themes of the recommendation which correspond to three different modules: Leadership (module 1), Attraction and retention (module 2), Recruitment (module 3). An extra COVID-19 module has also been conducted to better understand people management responses to the pandemic in the public service.

The goal of the surveys is to gather data that will provide an improved understanding of the broad trends that have affected public employment and human resources management across OECD member countries, and provide OECD member countries with a better picture of where they stand compared to other countries in these fields. The goal of the surveys is to gather data that will provide an improved understanding of the broad trends that have affected public employment and human resources management across OECD member countries, and provide OECD member countries with a better picture of where they stand compared to other countries in these fields.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Peru, Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania.

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The 2022 edition of the PSLC survey focused on two themes of the recommendation which correspond to two different modules: Mobility and flexible ways of working (module 4), and Learning & Development (module 5).

Open, Useful and Re-usable data (OURdata) Index

Programme description

The OECD Open, Useful and Re-usable data (OURdata) Index benchmarks the design and implementation of open government data policies across OECD member countries in order to help countries identify trends and areas for improvement. The OURdata Index supports the monitoring of the implementation of the OECD Recommendation of Digital Government Strategies and the OECD Recommendation on Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data. The indicators are based on validated responses to the OECD Survey on Open Government Data, provided by delegates of the OECD Expert Group on Open Government Data, a body under the OECD Working Party of Senior Digital Government Officials (E-Leaders).

Non-member contributions

The indicator has covered several OECD non-member countries from the LAC and SEA regions via the Government at a Glance publication, regional editions. This includes Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, Thailand, Viet Nam, Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia, and others.

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The OECD Survey on Open Government Data has been under revision in 2020 and 2021. The piloting of the new survey was completed in February 2022. The revised official survey will be launched in Q3-Q4 2022. The OURdata Index 2022 is expected to be published in the course of 2023, and to be included in the Government at a Glance 2023 publication.

Digital Government Index

Programme description

The OECD Digital Government Index presents internationally comparable set of data in order to help digital government policy makers and the public to benchmark the progress of existing efforts on digital government. It is produced based on the data captured through the Survey on Digital Government. The Index and the underlying data aim to measure the level of compliance to the Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies based on the six dimensions of the OECD Digital Government Policy Framework: digital by design, data-driven public sector, government as a platform, open by default, user-driven and proactiveness.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, 24 other countries in LAC.

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Yes, during 2022 we launched a new data collection to OECD member countries, including most of accession countries, Egypt (as part of the Country Programme) and a dedicated version in LAC.

Infrastructure Governance Indicators (IGIs)

Programme description

This questionnaire is sent to member countries for monitoring the implementation of the OECD Recommendation on the Governance of Infrastructure.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

In 2021, the data from the 2020 Survey on the Governance of Infrastructure were used to develop the first phase of the OECD Infrastructure Governance Indicators (IGIs), covering three of the ten pillars of the OECD Recommendation on the Governance of Infrastructure, as follows: development of a long-term vision for infrastructure; fiscal sustainability, affordability, and value for money; and efficient and effective public procurement.

A new survey was implemented in May 2022 to gather data for the second phase of the IGIs. The survey consisted of five parts covering four of the remaining pillars (stakeholder participation, regulatory framework, management of threats to integrity, and evidence-informed decision-making) in the Recommendation and the transversal theme of green. The data will be used to build five composite indicators, one each for the pillars/theme and will be made publicly available in 2023 through the Governance at a Glance 2023, QDD platform and the OECD Infrastructure Toolkit.

Case studies on trust in public institutions

Programme description

The Public Governance is implementing country case studies on the determinants of Public Trust. A key component of these studies is the implementation of a household survey through National Statistical Offices, other existing surveys (e.g. household surveys carried out by other government agencies) or polling companies.

Non-member contributions

Brazil

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

In 2022, the survey was implemented in New Zealand and in Brazil. In both cases the survey was implemented by polling companies, Research New Zealand for the former and NetQuest for the latter. The studies including results from the survey will be published in February 2023 for New Zealand and in April 2023 for Brazil.

Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes Survey

Programme description

The Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes Survey, run by the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, seeks to collect statistics and other qualitative information related to transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes from its over 160 member jurisdictions. The objective of the survey is to identify key trends and assess the impact of the increase in tax transparency and exchange of information, including facts and figures on the flows of information and associated gains. The information is provided on a confidential basis and is used on an aggregate basis in various outputs, most notably the Global Forum Annual Report.

Non-member contributions

All Global Forum members are covered by the survey (currently 165), including many OECD non-member countries. The most recent list of members can be consulted here: <https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/who-we-are/members/>

Responsible committee or body

Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

For 2022, for the first time the Global Forum survey was merged with the Global Forum's regional initiatives surveys (i.e. initiatives for Africa and Latin America) in view of streamlining the process of data collection. Only one survey was sent to members and each member received a tailored survey according to its own circumstances. This experience was successful and a single-survey approach will continue in 2023.

Tax Transparency in Africa Survey - Tax Transparency in Latin America Survey

Programme description

The Tax Transparency in Africa survey and the Tax Transparency in Latin America survey seek to measure the progress made by African and Latin American countries in utilising tax transparency and exchange of information to improve their domestic resource mobilisation and tackle other illicit financial flows. The data is collected from African and Latin American countries, including non-members of the Global Forum, and help prepare the annual publication of the Africa Initiative, the Tax Transparency in Africa Report, as well as the publication of the Punta del Este Declaration, the Tax Transparency in Latin America Report.

Non-member contributions

African countries, including non-members of the OECD and Global Forum.

Latin American countries, including non-members of the OECD and Global Forum.

Responsible committee or body

Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No major changes were made in these surveys in 2022, except for changes in some questions. However, in 2022, the GF Secretariat introduced a more centralised management of the data. Since 2022, the Global Forum survey has been merged with the regional initiatives surveys of the Global Forum to allow for a more efficient collection and processing of the information.

Corporate Tax Statistics (CTS)

Programme description

The Corporate Tax Statistics database is intended to assist in the study of corporate tax policy and expand the quality and range of data available for the analysis of base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS). The 2015 Measuring and Monitoring BEPS, Action 11 report highlighted that the lack of quality data on corporate taxation is a major limitation to the measurement and monitoring of the scale of BEPS and the impact of the OECD/G20 BEPS project. While this database is of interest to policy makers from the perspective of BEPS, its scope is much broader. Apart from BEPS, corporate tax systems are important more generally in terms of the revenue that they raise and the incentives for investment and innovation that they create. The Corporate Tax Statistics database brings together a range of valuable information to support the analysis of corporate taxation, in general, and of BEPS.

Non-member contributions

it depends on the specific database.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Corporate Tax Statistics 2021 contained a substantial expansion in the coverage of Country-by-Country Reporting Statistics, which now cover 6000 MNE groups headquartered in 38 jurisdictions (95% of all reported CbCRs). It also featured a new data series on effective tax rate on R&D investment.

Cross-national Survey on Drivers of Trust in Public Institutions (Trust Survey)

Programme description

The OECD Trust Survey is a cross-national, nationally-representative survey exploring the relationship between trust and governance in 22 countries in the 2021 survey round. Reflecting a long history of OECD work on this topic, this project represents the first cross-national survey devoted solely and extensively to measuring institutional trust and its determinants. These "drivers of trust" cover topics including government responsiveness, reliability, openness, integrity and fairness.

Non-member contributions

Data for Brazil was collected separately during 2022 and a specific report on the Drivers of Trust in Brazil will be published during 2023.

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

This was a new output in 2021.

The related report was published in 2022 (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/building-trust-to-reinforce-democracy_b407f99c-en).

Inventory of Tax Technology Initiatives

Programme description

The Inventory of Tax Technology Initiatives (ITTI) contains information on technology tools and digitalisation solutions implemented by tax administrations. In addition to providing a snapshot of which administrations have adopted particular technology tools or approaches, the inventory will over time also contain links to case studies provided by participating tax administrations to provide a more in-depth look at particular implementation solutions as well as links to supporting materials and studies. The underlying data is collected through the Global Survey on Digitalisation which is completed by tax administrations.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China (People's Republic of), Cook Islands, Croatia, Georgia, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macau (China), Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Cooperation with other international organisations

Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), ATAF, CIAT, CREDAF, CATA, IOTA, SGATAR

New developments in 2022

Database was launched in 2022.

Product market regulation Indicators

Programme description

The Product Market Regulation indicators are a unique and globally-recognized set of policy indicators that measure the presence of regulatory barriers to firm entry and growth that could impede the efficient working of competition in product markets. The Economy-wide indicator provides a general overview of a country's regulatory framework, while the sector indicators provides a general overview just of individual sectors in the services and network industries.

Non-member contributions

for 2018 the non-OECD countries for which data are available are Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Malesia, Malta, Peru, Romania, Russia, Serbia, South Africa. A few more will be added. For the 2023 update the geographic coverage may be different.

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), World Bank (WB)

New developments in 2022

No

Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

Programme description

In 2019, the OECD Council adopted the revised OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (“PCSD Recommendation”) [OECD-LEGAL-0381]. Adherents to this Recommendation have committed, through this instrument, to enhance PCSD to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and monitor the implementation of this Recommendation and report to Council on progress five years from the date of its adoption and regularly thereafter. This output aims to provide up-to-date information on Adherents' practices as promoted by the PCSD Recommendation. It focuses on the use of institutional mechanisms and government tools (such as strategic planning and visioning, coordination, budgeting, policy evaluation. etc,) to advance PCSD. It covers the eight guiding principles set out in the PCSD Recommendation. Indicators will be developed to provide a baseline measurement to track progress over time and identify areas for improvement.

Non-member contributions

Romania

Responsible committee or body

Public Governance Committee, Development Assistance Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Going For Growth

Programme description

Going for Growth helps to promote sustainable economic and sustainable growth and improve the well-being of OECD citizens. The surveillance is based on a systematic and in-depth analysis of structural policies and their outcomes across OECD members, relying on a set of internationally comparable and regularly updated policy indicators with a well-established link to performance. From one issue to the next, Going for Growth follows up on these recommendations and priorities evolve, not least as a result of governments taking action, <http://www.oecd.org/eco/going-for-growth/>. This dataset contains time series of a comprehensive set of quantitative indicators that allow for a comparison of policy settings across OECD countries and selected non-member economies: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Peru, Romania and South Africa.

Non-member contributions

OECD countries + Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Peru, Romania and South Africa.

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

We are constructing a new GFG datahub in collaboration with PAC.

Purchasing Power Parities and Prices

Purchasing Power Parities and Prices

Purchasing Power Parities

Programme description

Produce reliable and timely Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) data for OECD member countries. PPPs are an important tool to compare levels of real income or real output across countries with indicators such as GDP per capita and relative price levels between countries.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Serbia, Romania

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), World Bank (WB)

New developments in 2022

- Continue to improve the quality of the annual PPP time series.
- Provide support and data necessary to the World Bank for the next ICP round 2021.
- Work closely with Eurostat to further harmonise the methodology employed.
- Update the Eurostat-OECD Methodological Manual on Purchasing Power Parities.

Purchasing Power Parities and Prices

Price Indicators

Programme description

To provide a set of relevant, reliable, timely, monthly and quarterly price indicators (CPI and associated weights, contributions to CPI, and PPI) for internal and external users.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

Move to COICOP 2018

House prices database

Programme description

House prices indicators

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, India, Indonesia, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia and South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

Croatia is added.

House prices and related housing indicators

Programme description

To provide a set of relevant, reliable, timely, quarterly house prices (i.e. RPPI) at national and regional levels and also related housing indicators for internal and external users.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

House price levels for 2022 and 2023

Development of DSD for housing price statistics

Science, Technology and Patents

Scientometric indicators

Programme description

The aim of this activity is to provide relevant information for OECD work on scientometrics and bibliometrics. This field has evolved over time from the study of indices for improving information retrieval from peer-reviewed scientific publications (commonly described as the bibliometric analysis of science) to cover other types of documents and information sources relating to science and technology. These sources can include data sets, web pages and social media. Scientometric indicators complement and contribute to OECD efforts to standardise, collect, report and analyse a wide range of science, technology and innovation activities by providing evidence on a selected set of S&T outcomes.

Non-member contributions

ARG, BRA, RUS, IND, IDN, CHN, ZAF

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Update and extension for both years.

Main Science and Technology Indicators

Programme description

The Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) database presents a set of indicators that reflect the level and structure of the efforts undertaken by OECD member countries and seven non-member economies (Argentina, People's Republic of China, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa and Chinese Taipei). It contains key data series on resources devoted to research and experimental development, as well as measures of output and the impact of scientific and technological activities. Also presented are the underlying economic series used to calculate these indicators.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, People's Republic of China, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa and Chinese Taipei

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

Research and Development Statistics and Sources and Methods databases

Programme description

The aim of our output is to provide internal and external users with a wide range of recent data on the resources devoted to R&D in all OECD countries and selected non-member economies (Argentina, China, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa and Chinese Taipei), through appropriate methodological work to ensure their international comparability. R&D data are collected at a national level through surveys and other sources following the recommendations of the OECD Frascati Manual, which is the internationally recognised standard in this area (<http://oe.cd/frascati>).

To meet demand for country-specific and item-specific methodology, the RDS database is linked to the Source and Methods database (<https://rdmetadata.oecd.org>) in which countries are asked to provide detailed metadata in order to identify and assess any deviations from the Frascati guidelines.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, People's Republic of China, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa and Chinese Taipei.

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development

Programme description

The OECD's ANalytical Business Enterprise Research and Development (ANBERD) database presents annual data on Research and Development (R&D) expenditures by industry and was developed to provide analysts with comprehensive data on business R&D expenditures. The ANBERD database incorporates a number of estimations that build upon and extend national submissions of business enterprise R&D data by industry (main activity/industry orientation). ANBERD presents OECD countries' and selected non-member economies' business expenditure on R&D since 1987, broken down across 100 manufacturing and service industry groups.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, People's Republic of China, Romania, Singapore and Chinese Taipei

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

International Survey of Science

Programme description

The ISSA study aims to address data gaps and inform policy making in the field of science. The data collection is carried out through an online survey of researchers or scientific authors every two or three years and focuses on the science policy areas that are identified as a priority by the OECD Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP).

Non-member contributions

The survey is global. However, the possibility to disclose country figures depends on the number of observations collected for each country.

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

A third round of ISSA (ISSA3) was carried out in 2021. It explored the knowledge-based interactions between researchers and the other actors of the science and innovation systems, as well as the role of science in addressing societal and economic challenges. The analysis and publication of results is being carried out in 2022/2023.

Business innovation survey indicators

Programme description

Collect, harmonise and disseminate a selection of indicators coming from national innovation surveys.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, India, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Publication of the 2021 Business Innovation Indicators (early 2022).

Metadata collection and respective publication (2022).

New data collection will be carried out in late 2023. Data release expected March/early April 2024.

R&D Tax Incentive Statistics and Indicators

Programme description

Information and indicators on the design and cost of R&D tax incentive schemes across OECD and partner economies

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, and Thailand.

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission DG RTD

New developments in 2022

New data collection and release, December 2021

Statistics on emerging and enabling technologies

Programme description

Once a year, the OECD collects and publishes the OECD Key Biotechnology Indicators (<http://oe.cd/kbi>), and the OECD Key Nanotechnology Indicators (<http://oe.cd/kni>).

Seven indicators are presented for both the Key Biotech Indicators (KBI) and the Key Nanotech Indicators (KNI), as well as the methodological information pertaining to these data.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, RUS

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

JEFF: Joint Evaluated Fission and Fusion Nuclear Data Library

Programme description

The JEFF suite of nuclear data libraries contains a number of different data types, including neutron and proton interaction data, radioactive decay data, fission yields data, and thermal scattering law data. It is basic physical data in standard ENDF-6 format distributed as open, public electronic files that can be downloaded from the NEA website.

Non-member contributions

Does not apply

Responsible committee or body

Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

New developments in 2022

Two versions of JEFF were released in 2022: JEFF-4T1 in January, and JEFF-4T2 in December.

Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP) Compass Database

Programme description

The EC-OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Policy database systematically collects in a harmonised way qualitative data on national science, technology and innovation (STI) policies. It addresses all areas of STI policy, including initiatives spread across different ministries and national agencies, with competence over domains as broad as research, innovation, education, industry, environment, labour, finance/budget, among others.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, European Union, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

New developments in 2022

In 2021, we have gathered specific information on policy responses to Covid-19, policies aiming to reach net zero carbon emissions and policies in support of the European Research Area.

In 2022, data collection has been limited to countries updating their information on a voluntary basis. The next round of the survey is scheduled for 2023.

STI.Scoreboard indicator platform

Programme description

The STI.Scoreboard platform provides science and innovation policy makers, analysts and the public at large with a resource to retrieve, visualise and compare statistical indicators of science, technology and innovation (STI) systems across OECD countries and several other economies. It provides:

- Over 1000 indicators on research and development, science, business innovation, patents, education and the economy, drawing on the very latest, quality assured statistics from OECD and partner international organisations.
- An aid to data interpretation, with upfront information about what the indicators capture, key definitions, and specificities for each country, connecting to the actual sources.
- The possibility to navigate and search across the entire platform, connect and visualise together different families of indicators.
- A tool to generate your own charts, save and share them, and download data and charts.

Non-member contributions

Depends on the underlying OECD databases feeding into it.

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

2021

Consolidation of indicators.

Addition of some functionalities

2022

STI Gender indicators view

Further tool development

Further indicator embedding

Fundstat. Analytical infrastructure for the study of R&D project funding

Programme description

Analytical infrastructure for the study of R&D project funding, using project level data from R&D funding agencies.

Non-member contributions

None so far.

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Extension, new analytical work on COVID-19

OECD Short-term Financial Tracker of Business R&D (SwiFTBeRD) dashboard

Programme description

The OECD Short-term Financial Tracker of Business R&D (SwiFTBeRD) dashboard allows to visualise quarterly, semi-annually and annually reported R&D data for the worlds top R&D investors, providing company-specific and sectoral insights. It aims to deliver the timeliest possible view of R&D data reported by companies, with updates published continuously, shortly after they have been released in their quarterly financial reports. The SwiFTBeRD dashboard complements the publication of official statistics derived from R&D surveys, illustrating the latest business R&D trends for the selected illustrative group of global companies for different industries. The dashboard gives users a wide choice over customisable outputs, including nowcasting support tools.

Non-member contributions

Not a country-level database.

Responsible committee or body

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

New feature implemented in order to present series at constant prices.

Short-term Economic Statistics

Analytical Data Base (ADB)

Programme description

The Analytical Database (ADB) has been created to provide a single databank of macro economic data corresponding to the economic concepts used in the OECD policy analysis and forecast work. This centralisation of economic information is intended to ensure the compatibility and quality of data used in the various activities of economists while avoiding duplication of work. Accordingly, the ADB forms the historical database for the OECD Secretariat's model of the world economy, and its associated empirical estimation studies.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, India, China, South Africa, Argentina, Saudi Arabia, Bulgaria, Romania, Tunisia, Asian economies (Hong Kong, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Viet Nam) and rest of the world

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee, Economic and Development Review Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

New developments in 2022

New country: Costa Rica - New variables and new definitions for potential output

Short-Term Financial Indicators

Programme description

To capture in quantitative terms an important but heterogeneous and fast evolving area of the financial markets.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa (Russian Federation is suspended after Ukraine invasion)

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

A new dashboard showcasing among others short-term financial indicators data has been developed in 2022. The visualisation tool includes 24 short-term indicators to allow users to follow key macro-economic developments using interactive charts and tables.

Producing statistical publications from OECD.Stat

Programme description

PAC produces a range of statistical outputs from OECD.Stat to meet the needs of external users. PubStat enables us to produce statistical tables automatically for online dissemination in multiple formats, to complement our database offer across a wide range of statistical domains.

As a by-product, these “table collections” may also be bundled into a publication which is made available via Print on Demand, for example “Main Economic Indicators”. PAC currently produces statistical tables for 13 publications in English using PubStat.

The prerequisite for using PubStat is that the data must be available in OECD.Stat. Once the tables have been set up, PubStat enables authors to quickly refresh the data for subsequent editions.

Non-member contributions

See below.

Responsible committee or body

Executive Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

OECD weekly tracker of economic activity

Programme description

The OECD Weekly Tracker of GDP growth provides a real-time high-frequency indicator of economic activity using machine learning and Google Trends data. It has a wide country coverage of OECD and G20 countries. The Tracker is thus particularly well suited to assessing activity when it is changing very rapidly due to the impact of a major shock. It applies a machine learning model to a panel of Google Trends data for 46 countries, and aggregates together information about search behaviour related to consumption, labour markets, housing, trade, industrial activity and economic uncertainty. Data is available on the OECD website, github and OECD.stat

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, India, Indonesia, Romania, Russia, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

New measure in level instead of previous year growth (YoY).

OECD Economic Outlook

Programme description

The OECD Economic Outlook is the OECD's twice-yearly analysis of the major global economic trends and prospects for the next two years. It puts forward a consistent set of projections for output, employment, government spending, prices and current balances based on a review of each member country and of the induced effect on each of them on international developments.

Coverage is provided for all OECD member countries as well as for selected non-member countries. Each issue includes a general assessment, and a chapter summarising developments and providing projections for each individual country.

Non-member contributions

BRIICS, G20 countries, Accessing countries, Rest of the world, World

Responsible committee or body

Economic Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

new countries have been added (Croatia, Peru)

Social and Welfare

Indicators for Measuring Well-Being

Programme description

To populate the OECD framework for measuring well-being that feeds both into the Better Life Index and the "How's Life?" publications and databases.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, the Russian Federation, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

In 2022, the "How's Life? Well-being" database was updated four times (February, May, June, and July) and the How's Life? country profiles were consequentially updated in March 2022. The "Better Life Index" has been updated in February 2022. Please notice that it was not updated in 2020 nor 2021.

Social and Welfare

OECD Family Database

Programme description

To provide cross-national information on family outcomes and policies as categorised under 4 broad dimensions: (i) the structure of families, (ii) the labour market position of families, (iii) public policies for families and children, and (iv) child outcomes. See www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm

Non-member contributions

As far as possible, the OECD Family Database covers all OECD member countries, its enhanced engagement partners and EU member states

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Regular update of <http://oe.cd/fdb>.

Update of the Asia/Pacific every other year via <http://oe.cd/fdb-asia>

Affordable Housing

Programme description

Access to good-quality affordable housing is a fundamental need and key to achieving a number of social policy objectives, including reducing poverty and enhancing equality of opportunity, social inclusion and mobility. Housing needs are frequently unmet, and today a significant number of people across the OECD are homeless and too many households live in low-quality dwellings or face housing costs they can ill afford. The Affordable Housing Database (AHD) has been developed to help countries monitor access to good-quality affordable housing and strengthen the knowledge base for policy evaluation. It brings together cross-national information from OECD countries and EU member states. The database currently includes quantitative and qualitative indicators grouped along three main dimensions: housing market context, housing conditions, and public policies towards affordable housing.

Non-member contributions

Brazil
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
India
Malta
Romania
South Africa
United Arab Emirates

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

New developments in 2022

Additional countries have been included: Colombia, Costa Rica and Türkiye.

Pension Monitoring

Programme description

In order to ensure that pension reforms are both financially and socially sustainable, it is essential to monitor the outcomes of changes in pension system parameters and rules. The activity uses a microeconomic approach which is particularly suitable for international comparison of pension policies. Prospective individual benefit entitlements from mandatory pension arrangements are modelled for full-career workers at different earnings levels. The framework uses the same economic assumptions for all countries and thereby abstracts from non-pension factors, which often distort international comparisons of pension systems. See <http://oe.cd/pag>

Non-member contributions

G20

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), World Bank (WB)

New developments in 2022

We released PaG2021 via <http://oe.cd/pag> and PaG-Asia in Dec 2022 via <http://oe.cd/pag-asia>

Social Expenditure

Programme description

The database has been developed to monitor trends in aggregate social expenditure as well as changes in its composition. SOCX includes historical series from 1980 reliable and internationally comparable statistics on public and (mandatory and voluntary) private social expenditure at programme level classified under the major social policy areas. This version also includes estimates of net total social spending for 38 OECD countries. See www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm.

Non-member contributions

Argentina
Brazil
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Guatemala
Peru
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)

New developments in 2022

In cooperation with UN ECLAC, data for Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay have been developed according to the OECD SOCX methodology.

Social and Welfare

Social Indicators

Programme description

Social indicators have been developed to provide the broad perspective needed for any international comparison and assessment of social trends, outcomes and policies. By linking social status and social response indicators across a broad range of policy areas, social indicators help to identify whether and how the broad thrust of social policies and societal actions are addressing key social policy issues. See <http://oe.cd/sag>

Non-member contributions

EEs + G20

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

World Health Organization (WHO)

New developments in 2022

New S@G Asia/Pacific in S1-2022 - via <http://oe.cd/sag-asia>

Benefits, Taxes and Wages

Programme description

The data provides a large number of timely indicators that allows monitoring the effects of tax-benefit policy reforms on benefit generosity and work incentives across countries, years and family circumstances. The data helps answering questions like: Do cash transfers prevent families from income poverty? Does work pay? By how much does family income drop during unemployment? The data covers 35 OECD and an additional 5 EU countries. The indicators are updated annually.

Non-member contributions

Croatia, Cyprus, Romania, Bulgaria, Malta

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

Social and Welfare

Income distribution database

Programme description

Collection and production of indicators of income inequality and poverty for OECD countries and selected emerging economies

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, India, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa,

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The database was updated in June and November 2022. A biannual update is also planned for 2023.

Wealth Distribution Database

Programme description

Household-level data on wealth holdings for different countries and population groups within them, with breakdown by different types of assets and liabilities.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The dataset was last updated in December 2021. Possible update in Q4 2023.

Social and Welfare

Time Use Database

Programme description

Update of the OECD Time Use Database based on national TUS data. Large degree of heterogeneity in national sources.

Non-member contributions

China, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

Last update of the dataset in 2021 on the occasion of International Women's Day and the annual release of the OECD Gender Data Portal. Possible update in Q1 2023.

Compare your income webtool

Programme description

The OECD Compare your income webtool collects information on people's perceptions of the level of income inequality in their country and helps disseminate IDD data in a user-friendly way.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No updates in 2021 and no updates in 2022

Social and Welfare

Better Life Index (BLI)

Programme description

The Better Life Index is an interactive web-based tool created to engage people in the debate on well-being and, through this process, learn what matters the most to them. The tool invites you to compare well-being across countries according to the importance you give to 11 topics: community, education, environment, civic engagement, health, housing, income, jobs, life satisfaction, safety and work-life balance. Once you have created your own index, you can see how countries' average achievements compare based on your priorities, as well as the differences in well-being between men and women in each country. You can then compare and share your index with other people who have created indexes, as well as with the OECD. You can also see the number of responses from users by country, age and gender, and what topics people think are most important for a better life. The Better Life Index is updated every year with new data and additional information on measures such as inequality. The Better Life Index is optimised for use on portable devices (tablets and iPads) and can be embedded in websites and blogs.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Russian Federation, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Executive Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Risks that Matter Survey

Programme description

The Risks that Matter survey assesses peoples perceptions of the social and economic risks they face and explores how well people feel government is protecting them from these risks. This nationally-representative, cross-national survey ran in 2018 and 2020 and is expected to be carried out again in Q3 2022. The microdata from this survey is used in reports and briefs.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

The survey was held in 2022. Results to be released in Q2 2023.

Measuring Distance to SDG targets

Programme description

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set a broad and ambitious programme for the world to achieve by 2030. With 17 Goals, underpinned by 169 Targets, the complex and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda presents national governments with huge challenges for implementation. To assist countries, the OECD has developed a methodology allowing comparison of progress across SDG goals and targets. Based on the UN (IAEG) Global List of 244 indicators, this database gathers currently available data on distances that OECD countries need to travel to meet SDG targets based on data sources from UN and OECD databases.

Non-member contributions

None

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

This database had been updated in August 2022 in order to support a short brief updating the results of the Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets 2022 edition.

LGBTI-inclusive laws and policies

Programme description

The questionnaire evaluates the extent to which LGBTI-inclusive laws and policies are in force in OECD Member countries, as of June 30, 2019.

Non-member contributions

All except Columbia and Costa Rica (not yet a member countries when the project was initiated) and Hungary (decided not to take part in the project)

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No, but an update is planned for 2023

Social Benefit Recipients

Programme description

Detailed data on benefit reciprocity in a comparative framework are needed to assess how effective social safety nets are at reaching their objectives. Currently, comprehensive data on benefit reciprocity is not easily available, and is sometimes difficult to obtain at country level. Furthermore, very little information is usually provided on beneficiary characteristics, almost no information is available on programme entries and exits. The database provides information about the number of recipients of income replacement benefits paid to the working-age and retirement-age populations.

Non-member contributions

Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania, Malta, Croatia

Responsible committee or body

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)

New developments in 2022

Complete the update of the SOCR database by adding 2017 and 2018 figures and two new countries: Greece and Croatia. Also, the web page was revamped and updated with new figures and a new data visualisation tool. Finally, OECD.Stat cubes containing benefit recipients full statistics was also updated. A new pilot database including high-frequency data on key earnings replacement programmes (called SOCR-HF) was created and added, as an independent page, to the SOCR web site. SOCR-HF collects figures via publicly open sources on selected countries, It notably includes newly introduced measures in member countries by broadening my understanding of the social protection system. To ensure the comparability of figures across countries, Proposed a standardisation using high-frequency labour market indicators as a reference series. The update of the database was completed in July 2022. Depending on funding, we could decide to update SOCR-HF once more in 2023.

Child Well-Being Data Portal and Dashboard

Programme description

The Child Well-being Data Portal is the OECD's hub for comparative data on child well-being. Built using the latest available data from OECD databases and a range of leading international child surveys and data collection programmes, the Data Portal contains over 200 comparative measures on child well-being outcomes and the drivers of well-being stemming from children's environments. Data are available where possible for all OECD Members and Partners, OECD Accession countries, and EU Member states.

The OECD Child Well being Dashboard is a tool for policy makers and the public to monitor countries' efforts to promote child well being. Built using a selection of headline indicators from the data portal, the dashboard contains 20 key internationally comparable indicators on children's well being outcomes, plus a range of additional context indicators on important drivers of child well being and on child relevant public policies.

Non-member contributions

Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Malta
Romania

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy, Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

Territorial Indicators

Territorial Indicators

Regional and Cities Indicators

Programme description

To provide internationally comparable indicators for regions and cities in order to perform economic analysis and develop place-based policy messages. Measures, data quality and comparability are discussed and approved by the OECD Working Party on Territorial Indicators.

Non-member contributions

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, India, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa

Responsible committee or body

Regional Development Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

New developments in 2022

2022:

- Banquet, A., et al. (2022), "Monitoring land use in cities using satellite imagery and deep learning", OECD Regional Development Papers, No. 28, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/dc8e85d5-en>
- Maes, M., et al. (2022), "Monitoring exposure to climate-related hazards: Indicator methodology and key results", OECD Environment Working Papers, No. 201, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/da074cb6-en>
- Ahrend, R., et al. (2022), "Changes in the geography housing demand after the onset of COVID-19: First results from large metropolitan areas in 13 OECD countries", OECD Economics Department Working Papers, No. 1713, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9a99131f-en>.
- Königs, S., A. Vindics, M. Díaz Ramírez, & P. Veneri (forthcoming), "The geography of income inequalities in OECD countries: Evidence from national register data". OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers
- Regions and Cities at Glance 2022 (report).
- Regions and Cities at Glance 2022 country pages (interactive and PDF versions)
- The contribution of migration to regional development (report).
- Short-term regional statistics (dataset).
- Database on migrants in OECD municipalities (database).
- Land use in Metropolitan areas (dataset).
- Climate and Environment in Regions (dataset).
- Climate and Environment in Cities (dataset).
- City statistics (database) [extend and replace the Metropolitan database].
- Migrants in Cities (dataset).
- The Geography of Housing Demand (dataset - non-public)
- The Geography of Income Inequalities (dataset - non-public)

2021:

- OECD et al. (2021), Applying the Degree of Urbanisation: A Methodological Manual to Define Cities, Towns and Rural Areas for International Comparisons, OECD Regional Development Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris/European Union, Brussels, <https://doi.org/10.1787/4bc1c502-en>.
- Diaz Ramirez, M., P. Veneri and A. Lembcke (2021), "Where did it hit harder?: The geography of excess mortality during the COVID-19 pandemic", OECD Regional Development Papers, No. 21, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ab4848a4-en>.
- OECD (2021), Bridging digital divides in G20 countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/35c1d850-en>.

2022:

- Regions and Cities at Glance 2022 (report).
- The contribution of migration to regional development (report).
- Migrants in Metropolitan areas (dataset).
- Short-term regional statistics (dataset).
- Small Area statistics (database).

Subnational government organisation and finance

Programme description

Data on subnational government organisation (number of regions, intermediary governments, municipalities, municipal size, etc.) and finance: expenditure, expenditure by category including investment, expenditure by function (COFOG), revenues, revenues by category (grants and subsidies, taxes, user charges and fees, property income, etc.) and debt. Subnational government data cover the OECD countries (see Regional database on OECD.stats), the 28 EU countries and 122 countries around the world (through the World Observatory on Subnational Government Finance and Investment). The sng-wofi database is embedded in oecd.stats but accessible only via a dedicated satellite web site: www.sng-wofi.org.

Non-member contributions

Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Russian Federation, South Africa, Malaysia, Nigeria, India, Ethiopia, Nepal, Croatia, Cyprus, Malta, Panama, Uruguay, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru, Jordan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, China, Thailand, Kosovo, Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Palestinian Authority, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Angola, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Eswatini, Tunisia, Zambia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Tajikistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Chad, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Responsible committee or body

Regional Development Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No new development

National Urban Policy Country Database

Programme description

The national urban policy country database aims to understand on how and in what forms national urban policies have been developed, implemented and monitored globally. The project is a collaborative effort between OECD, UN-Habitat, and Cities Alliance. The database is used to produce the Global State of National Urban Policy report, a flagship publication of CFE and a key outcome of the National Urban Policy Programme, a global partnership launched in 2016 at the Habitat III Conference. The database was first developed in 2020 and used to produce the 2nd edition of the Global State of National Urban Policy report, published in June 2021. The overarching objective of the report is to assist national governments in advancing their NUP processes and especially in creating a stronger link between NUPs and urban-related global agendas, such as the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, and in mainstreaming climate action into NUPs. The database currently covers 162 countries. In 2023 the database will be renewed through a country survey, to feed the 3rd edition of the report to be published in 2024.

Non-member contributions

A total of 162 countries are covered by this database, including all the OECD member countries and key partners.

Responsible committee or body

Regional Development Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), UNOPS (Cities Alliance)

New developments in 2022

In 2021, the analysis of the collected information was completed and the report "Global State of National Urban Policy 2021" was launched in June 2021.

In 2022, CFE started the discussion to renew the database through a new country survey and prepare for the third edition of the Global State of National Urban Policy report, with the target of publishing it in 2024. The concept note of the report was presented and discussed at a meeting of the OECD Working Party on Urban Policy in November 2022.

Multi-level competences for integration of migrants and refugees

Programme description

The survey is conducted in collaboration with CEMR on multi-level governance of migrants and refugees integration. It will update the information collected in 2018 and tailor it to new research question “Impact of migration on regional economies across the EU”. It will consist mainly on qualitative information on which are the competences and the multilevel governance gaps that cities experience in managing integration policies.

Non-member contributions

none

Responsible committee or body

Regional Development Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Cities and Local Government (UCLG)

Surveys on rural development policies

Programme description

This data are collected to understand institutional arrangements, objectives, definitions and priorities for rural development.

Non-member contributions

Non-member countries that request a National Rural Review.

Responsible committee or body

Regional Development Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

We did not collect these data in 2022

Questionnaire on Enhancing Innovation in Rural Areas

Programme description

The questionnaire aimed at understanding trends in policies, and government initiatives targeting towards understanding the underlying framework conditions for innovation in rural areas.

Non-member contributions

None.

Responsible committee or body

Regional Development Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

There have been no new developments

Measuring territorial internationalisation and attractiveness strategies

Programme description

Quantitative and qualitative data on regional internationalisation and attractiveness: the internationalisation and attractiveness dashboards include over 60 indicators measuring performance across a range of economic, social and environmental domains.

Non-member contributions

In addition to OECD countries: Morocco, Argentina

Responsible committee or body

Regional Development Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)

New developments in 2022

Yes - a new methodology for measuring regional attractiveness was further developed and will be applied in case studies across 25 regions and 10 countries by the end of 2022.

Subnational climate expenditure and investment database

Programme description

Database covering 33 OECD and EU countries that includes climate significant expenditure and investment at subnational level. Developed based on the COFOG classification.

Non-member contributions

OECD and EU countries

Responsible committee or body

Regional Development Policy Committee

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

New developments in 2022

Published in May 2022.

Transport

Transport

Detailed Annual Inland Transport Statistics

Programme description

The database provides data on infrastructure, equipment, measurement, traffic, enterprise economic performance and employment for rail, road, inland waterways, gas and oil pipeline transport.

Non-member contributions

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Romania, Russian Federation, Republic of Serbia, Ukraine

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

New developments in 2022

No update.

Transport Infrastructure Investment and Maintenance Spending and Capital Value of Transport Infrastructure

Programme description

The database provides data on investment and maintenance spending in rail, road, inland waterways, maritime infrastructure and airports. It provides also data on capital value of rail, road, inland waterways, maritime infrastructure and airports.

Non-member contributions

Albania
Argentina
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
China
Croatia
Georgia
India
Kazakhstan
Liechtenstein
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro, Republic of
Morocco
North Macedonia
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia, Republic of
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No update.

Transport

Short-term indicators

Programme description

The database provides data on rail, road and inland waterways national and international freight transport, rail passenger transport, road motor vehicle traffic, first registrations of passenger cars and goods vehicles, fuel deliveries to the road sector and road fatalities.

Non-member contributions

Albania
Argentina
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
China
Croatia
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro, Republic of
Morocco
North Macedonia
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia, Republic of
Ukraine

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No update.

Transport

Trends in the Transport Sector

Programme description

The database provides data on rail, road, inland waterways and pipeline freight transport, rail and road (passenger cars and buses and coaches) passenger transport, road fatalities, injured and crashes, maritime and rail container transport (TEU and tonnes) and short-sea shipping.

Non-member contributions

Albania
Argentina
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
China
Croatia
Georgia
India
Kazakhstan
Liechtenstein
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro, Republic of
Morocco
North Macedonia
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia, Republic of
Ukraine

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No update.

Transport

Transport Performance Indicators

Programme description

The database provides around 90 indicators that cover seven topics: infrastructure, equipment, measurement, safety, traffic, economic and social, environment.

Non-member contributions

Albania
Argentina
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
China
Croatia
Georgia
India
Kazakhstan
Liechtenstein
Malta
Moldova
Montenegro, Republic of
Morocco
North Macedonia
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia, Republic of
Ukraine

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No update.

Transport

IRTAD database

Programme description

The database provides data on road fatalities by age, gender, road user, road type and month. It also contains data of injured and injury crashes. There are exposure data on population, stock of road vehicles, road motor vehicle traffic as well as safety performance indicators.

Non-member contributions

Serbia

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No update.

Transport

Safer City Streets database

Programme description

The database provides data at the city level on road fatalities by age, gender, road user and some exposure data, such as modal split, population, land area.

Non-member contributions

Data at the city level

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No update.

Transport

Transport Outlook

Programme description

This database contains the full outputs from the ITF Transport Outlook, which is also updated every other year in line with the publication. It covers the travel demand, vehicle activities, energy consumptions, as well as related CO2 emissions of all modes (existing and new emerging modes) for both freight (urban, non-urban, and international) and passenger transport (urban, non-urban, and international), under three different policy scenario (Recovery, Reshape, and Reshape+).

Non-member contributions

Data are provided by region.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

None

New developments in 2022

No update

India Mobility Model

Programme description

The Indian Urban Mobility Database (IUMD), as one of the key outcomes of the modelling tool, provides valuable insights into the base year and future mobility patterns/trends for 108 urban agglomerations in India under the Baseline Scenario. The IUMD provides useful data and evidence to support sustainable urban transport policies for decision makers, researchers and transport professionals in India.

Non-member contributions

Data are for 108 urban agglomeration in India.

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

World Bank (WB)

New developments in 2022

No update.

Transport

Urban access framework

Programme description

The Urban Access Framework is comprised of a set of indicators for urban areas. These indicators measure how many destinations you can reach (absolute accessibility), how many destinations are nearby (proximity) and what is the impact of the transport system in reaching these destinations (transport performance).

Non-member contributions

Data are for 121 European cities

Responsible committee or body

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy

Cooperation with other international organisations

European Commission (EC)

New developments in 2022

No update.