

■ Data Characteristics

Please note that Reference year is 2010, in accordance with the National accounts database.

This dataset presents information using an "indicator" approach, focusing on cross-country comparisons. The aim is to make the accounts more accessible and informative, whilst taking the opportunity to present the conceptual underpinning and comparability issues of each of the indicators presented.

The range of indicators is set deliberately wide to reflect the richness of the national accounts dataset and to encourage users of economic statistics to refocus some of the spotlight that is often placed on GDP to other important economic indicators, which may better respond to their needs. Indeed many users themselves have been instrumental in this regard. The report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission) is but one notable example.

That is not to undermine the importance of GDP, which arguably remains the most important measure of total economic activity, but other measures may better reflect other aspects of the economy. For example, net national income may be a more appropriate measure of income available to citizens in countries with large outflows of property income, and household adjusted disposable income per capita may be a better indicator of the material well-being of citizens. But certainly from a data perspective more can and remains to be done. The Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission for example highlights the pressing need for the provision, by official statistics institutes, of more detailed information that better describes the distributional aspects of activity, especially income, and the need to build on the national accounts framework to address issues such as non-market services produced by households or leisure. It is hoped that by producing a publication such as this and thereby raising awareness, the momentum from this and other initiatives will be accelerated. The publication itself will pick up new indicators in the future as they become available at the OECD.

The dataset is based on the original publication which is broken down into eight chapters: The first provides a general introduction focusing on indicators of GDP. The second focuses on income and presents a number of important indicators such as net national income, savings and net lending/net borrowing rates. The third chapter looks at indicators related to the expenditure approach to GDP estimation, with information on the key components of demand and imports. The fourth chapter looks at indicators from a production perspective. The fifth chapter on households provides a more detailed approach on household sector indicators. The sixth chapter focuses on general government, presenting several indicators such as total expenditure or gross debt of general government. The seventh chapter looks at the health of corporations. The eighth and final chapter focuses on capital. Finally the annex provides important reference indicators, important in their own-right but also because they are used in the construction of many of the indicators presented elsewhere in the publication. It also provides further background on the 2008 System of National Accounts, which is the basis of data published here. Several non-OECD countries are still presenting their national accounts under the 1993 SNA. It is important to note however that differences between the 2008 SNA and the 1993 SNA do not have a significant impact on the comparability of most indicators presented in this publication. The annex at the end of this publication describes the key changes from the 1993 SNA that may impact on the indicators presented.

The link to the file ANA_changes.xls is available for users to provide more information on OECD countries and non OECD countries.

The following link can also further inform users on the implementation of the 2008 SNA in OECD countries:

<http://www.oecd.org/std/na/implementingthesystemofnationalaccount2008.htm>

- **ANA_changes.xls**