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## Macroeconomic Stability and Sustainable Development: Cross-Country Evidence from Growth, Inflation, and Employment Dynamics

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### Abstract

Macroeconomic stability is a key factor for economic growth, employment and sustainable development. This paper explored the cross-country differences and correlations of economic growth, inflation, unemployment and interest rate across 10 countries in the period 2010-2023. A quantitative research method was used, with 500 secondary macroeconomic observations sourced from Zenodo. Macroeconomic patterns and relationships were analysed with descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation analysis, and multiple linear regression. The results showed average rates of GDP growth of 2.41%, inflation of 5.09% and unemployment of 6.91%. The largest average value of GDP growth was in Japan (3.44%) while the smallest was in Canada (1.18%) among the observations analysed. Pearson correlation analysis revealed insignificant relations between GDP growth and inflation, unemployment rate and interest rate. The multiple linear regression revealed that none of these variables were significant in predicting GDP growth with a low  $R^2$  (0.0025) and a high P-value (0.743). The results indicate that there were no significant linear relationships found between the variables selected for the macroeconomic indicators available in the observations. However, because of the irregularity of temporal coverage, repeated country-date observations, and the uncertain reliability of the sources, the interpretation and generalizability of the results is limited. In addition, there were no direct indicators of sustainability, which meant that sustainable development outcomes could not be assessed empirically. Moving forward, researchers should combine economic data with environmental, institutional and social development variables to enhance cross-country evidence and guide policies that foster economic stability, resilience and inclusive sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Macroeconomic Stability; Sustainable Development;  
Economic Growth; Inflation; Unemployment.

## **Introduction**

Macroeconomic stability is a crucial part of economic development as it contributes to a conducive environment for investment, production, job creation and long-term economic planning. Macroeconomics stability is typically defined as steady economic expansion, low and predictable inflation, reasonable financial balance and stable employment. These factors have an impact on the economic performance of a country and help in achieving the overall development goals. The socioeconomic factors are crucial in shaping the countries' path towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlighting the link between socioeconomic performance and social development (Ali et al., 2025). Likewise, there is a strong correlation between financial development and economic stability with national economic performance and therefore favourable macro-economic environment should be maintained (Farooq & Riaz, 2025). Unemployment, inflation, and institutional factors affecting economic resilience are key issues that need coordinated attention to attain sustainable economic growth (Salifu et al., 2025).

The macroeconomic stability and sustainable development nexus go beyond growth. Financial resilience, social inclusion, and institutional effectiveness along with efficient allocation of economic resources are essential for sustainable development. Fiscal and monetary policies are key instruments that can help to ensure financial stability, while also helping to address long-term development priorities (Dinh et al., 2025). The macroeconomic conditions, human development, and political stability are also relevant when understanding development outcomes as shown by evidence from Organisation of Islamic Cooperation countries (Dzihny et al., 2023). The significance of financial structures in promoting broader socioeconomic objectives is also reflected in institutional financial performance and social welfare financing (Liu et al., 2024). In addition, income inequality and carbon inequality are key aspects of macroeconomic instability especially in emerging economies (Sahu & Mahalik, 2025). Social cohesion is a view that is complementarily added to the sustainable development view, since sustainable development is a topic on which the economy and the social are intertwined, and in which the institutional context plays a role (Walle, 2022).

Since countries have varying degrees of economic development, monetary effectiveness and financial resilience, and varying levels of external shocks, cross-country differences in macroeconomic performance remain significant. Inflation targeting is a significant monetary policy strategy, but the nature of this relationship varies between developed and emerging

economies (Kekaye, 2024). A study on the OECD countries also highlights the importance of macroeconomic indicators in the analysis of financial stability in national economies (Morina, 2025). Developed and emerging markets can react to the economic fluctuations in different ways, leading to differences in economic growth and performance (ÖZKER, 2025). Moreover, the relationship between governance and macroeconomic indicators with banking-sector financial stability is closely linked, and there are disparities between developed and emerging countries (Ullah et al., 2024). These variations highlight the need to study economic indicators in a comparative international context.

Although the macroeconomic stability and sustainable development have been studied extensively, relationships between economic growth, inflation, unemployment and monetary conditions are still to be comparatively examined. Based on evidence from South Asian countries, macroeconomic stability is one of the factors that should not be ignored for the evaluation of economic growth performance (Siddik, 2023). Furthermore, economic and financial conditions are relevant in achieving finance-related SDGs, with financial inclusion being identified as one of such factors, highlighting the developmental importance of economic and financial conditions more broadly (Yap et al., 2023). But many of the studies focus on individual country, sector or aspect of development, not an integrated analysis of key macroeconomic indicators across a range of economies. Therefore, the present study examines the dynamics of Growth, inflation, unemployment, and interest rates in ten selected countries from 2010 to 2023. The analysis compares the indicators across countries and explores the statistical linkages between them to offer some empirical findings on macroeconomic stability and its possible links to sustainable development, but it acknowledges that sustainability needs to be measured separately.

### **Research Objectives**

- □ To examine cross-country variations in economic growth, inflation, and unemployment across ten selected countries during 2010–2023.
- □ To assess the relationships among GDP growth, inflation, unemployment, and interest rates using descriptive and correlation analyses.
- □ To evaluate the associations of inflation, unemployment, and interest rates with GDP growth and discuss their implications for macroeconomic stability and sustainable development.

## **2. Materials and Methods**

### **2.1 Research Design**

This study was quantitative in nature, and the design used was observation with secondary macroeconomic data that were used to find the relationship between economic growth, inflation, unemployment and monetary condition in selected countries. A cross-country comparative methodology was used to find out the differences in macroeconomic performance and to examine the relationship between important macroeconomic indicators. The approach of the study was descriptive and explanatory statistical analysis with no causality assumed. The economic indicators that were observed were used to evaluate macroeconomic stability, while sustainable development was viewed in a wider context of the overall economic performance and long-term development condition.

### **2.2 Data Source and Study Period**

Secondary data was collected from the Economic Indicators Dataset (2010-2023) from Zenodo (Record No. 17382649) (Shan, 2025). 500 observations were uploaded to the file for 10 countries ranging from January 2010 to November 2023. These data contained GDP growth rate, inflation rate, unemployment rate, interest rate and stock market index value. The indicators were chosen to examine disparities in both economic performance and price stability, labor-market conditions, and monetary environments. This study period served as a starting point for looking at macroeconomic conditions from year to year (within countries, the time spans differed).

### **2.3 Study Population and Country Selection**

Ten countries were selected for the study, representing developed and emerging economic context: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, United Kingdom and United States. The countries were not chosen by random sampling but were rather selected according to the availability of the country in the source. This initial file had a total of 500 observations, 41-59 of which were per country. All 10 countries were kept for the preliminary assessment. Economic conditions were used to make comparisons and variation in the number and distribution of observations across countries was considered.

## **2.4 Study Variables and Measurement**

The outcome variable GDP Growth rate (%) was assumed as the main variable indicating the economic performance. Price-level changes were measured in terms of inflation rate (%), and labor-market conditions were measured in terms of the unemployment rate (%). Stock index value was added as a secondary measure of financial-market performance and interest rate (%) was added as a measure of monetary conditions. Geographical and temporal variables were provided by the country and observation date. Except for the categorical country variable, all the above were analysed as continuous variables. A direct measure of sustainable development was not provided in the source and sustainability outcomes were not considered as dependent variables that were measured.

## **2.5 Data Preparation and Quality Assessment**

Variable completeness, data types, duplicate observations and temporal consistency of the uploaded file were checked. No missing values or totally identical records were found, but 88 repeated country-date combinations were found. These records were highlighted for additional consideration: multiple dates may indicate separate measurements or differences in the source. The dates were harmonised and country codes were verified. A country-level analysis based on description might have been able to keep available observations, while temporal comparisons needed to be done in a careful manner. Country-year summaries were considered only after considering the suitability of the measurement definitions, and after resolving repeated records. There were no imputations of missing values.

## **2.6 Statistical Analysis**

Macroeconomic indicators were summarized descriptively using frequencies, percentage, mean, standard deviation and minimum and maximum, as appropriate. A plan for country-wise comparisons was to assess the differences in GDP growth, inflation rates, unemployment and interest rates. The assumptions of Pearson correlation analysis were checked and linear relationships among continuous economic indicators were examined. To explore the relationship between GDP growth and inflation, unemployment and interest rates, multiple linear regression was recommended, and GDP growth was considered as the endogenous variable. Reporting regression coefficients, standard errors, model-fit statistics and p-values were indicated.

Statistically significant results were those with a p value of  $< 0.05$ . Any inferential results would be interpreted with caution as there may be violation of independence of repeated observations. Final model estimation required development of stable measurement frequencies and an analytical structure.

### 3. Results

Analysis is based on 500 macroeconomic observations from ten countries from January 2010 to November 2023. The results are broken down in six subsections: descriptive characteristics, cross-country variations, temporal patterns, correlations, regression analysis, and comparative macroeconomic conditions. The results are presented in five tables and five figures. The numbers reported are based on the uploaded file. No observations were completely duplicated, but 88 observations had the same country-date combination as another observation, and no observations were missing. Thus, the findings are simply exploratory, based on the observations provided, and not official macroeconomic estimates that have been validated.

#### 3.1 Descriptive Characteristics of Macroeconomic Indicators

The descriptive statistics of the five macroeconomic indicators are given in Table 1. The average GDP growth was 2.41%; the standard deviation of GDP growth was 4.07 percentage points and the GDP growth varied between minus 5.00% and plus 9.93%. The average values of the inflation and unemployment was 5.09% and 6.91% respectively. The average interest rate was 4.70% (between  $-0.98\%$  and  $10.00\%$ ). The stock index values showed a lot of variation, the mean was 20,926.23 with a standard deviation of 11,066.26. The values of GDP growth are relatively variable, indicating that there were significant differences in the economic observations.

*Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Macroeconomic Indicators (2010–2023)*

| <b>Macroeconomic indicator</b> | <b>Mean</b> | <b>SD</b> | <b>Minimum</b> | <b>Maximum</b> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| GDP growth rate (%)            | 2.41        | 4.07      | –5.00          | 9.93           |
| Inflation rate (%)             | 5.09        | 2.96      | 0.00           | 9.99           |
| Unemployment rate (%)          | 6.91        | 2.98      | 2.00           | 11.97          |

|                   |           |           |          |           |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Interest rate (%) | 4.70      | 3.15      | −0.98    | 10.00     |
| Stock index value | 20,926.23 | 11,066.26 | 1,017.27 | 39,982.21 |

*Note: N = 500 observations. SD = standard deviation. Statistics describe the supplied records without adjustment for repeated country-date observations.*

### 3.2 Cross-Country Variation in Macroeconomic Performance

Country-wise differences in macroeconomic performance are summarized in Table 2. The highest average GDP growth rate was Japan (3.44%), United Kingdom (3.19%) and Brazil (2.97%). The lowest average growth rate was for Canada (1.18%). Germany had the lowest average rate of inflation (4.90%) and Japan had the highest (5.41%), and the UK had the highest rate of unemployment (7.71%) and Germany had the lowest (6.18%). Germany had the highest (5.32%) and France the lowest (3.98%) interest rates. These disparities are reflections on the available observations and don't necessarily reflect the actual economic performance of the countries over time.

*Table 2. Country-Wise Comparison of Macroeconomic Indicators*

| Country        | N  | GDP growth (%) | Inflation (%) | Unemployment (%) | Interest (%) |
|----------------|----|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| Australia      | 51 | 2.74           | 5.06          | 7.12             | 5.21         |
| Brazil         | 48 | 2.97           | 5.04          | 6.82             | 4.23         |
| Canada         | 47 | 1.18           | 4.99          | 6.93             | 4.72         |
| China          | 41 | 2.71           | 5.22          | 6.33             | 4.79         |
| France         | 59 | 2.02           | 4.91          | 6.82             | 3.98         |
| Germany        | 41 | 2.02           | 4.90          | 6.18             | 5.32         |
| India          | 56 | 2.24           | 4.95          | 6.62             | 5.19         |
| Japan          | 54 | 3.44           | 5.41          | 7.04             | 4.36         |
| United Kingdom | 46 | 3.19           | 5.39          | 7.71             | 4.71         |
| United States  | 57 | 1.73           | 5.02          | 7.31             | 4.68         |

*Note: Values represent arithmetic means of the available records for each country. The unequal numbers of observations should be considered when interpreting comparisons.*

The differences in recorded GDP growth are illustrated in Figure 1. Japan and the United Kingdom occupy the upper positions, whereas Canada and the United States show comparatively lower average values. The figure provides a visual comparison of cross-country growth distributions in the analysed records.

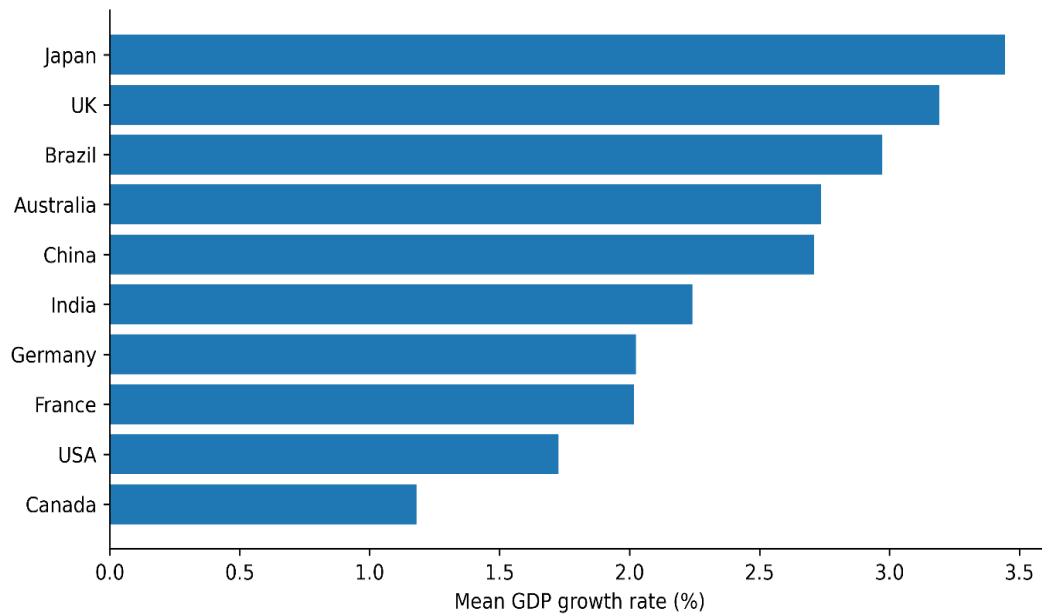


*Figure 1. Cross-Country Distribution of Average GDP Growth Rates*

Average observed GDP growth rates across the ten countries during 2010–2023. Values represent record-level averages, not official national annual averages.

### **3.3 Temporal Patterns in Macroeconomic Stability**

The number of observations available each year are shown in Table 3. Average GDP growth was highest in 2019 (3.61%) and lowest in 2016 (1.44%). Inflation was highest in 2010 (6.14%) and lowest in 2011 (4.25%). Unemployment varied from 6.24% in 2016 to 7.56% in 2011. Observations recorded varied from year to year (19 in 2016 to 46 in 2020). The results show variations in the averages observed, but the variation in temporal coverage is too large to draw any conclusions as to historical economic trends.

*Table 3. Annual Averages of Major Macroeconomic Indicators*

| <b>Year</b> | <b>N</b> | <b>GDP growth<br/>(%)</b> | <b>Inflation<br/>(%)</b> | <b>Unemployment<br/>(%)</b> |
|-------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2010        | 33       | 2.75                      | 6.14                     | 7.22                        |
| 2011        | 35       | 2.62                      | 4.25                     | 7.56                        |
| 2012        | 33       | 1.49                      | 5.01                     | 6.49                        |
| 2013        | 34       | 2.52                      | 4.51                     | 7.14                        |
| 2014        | 42       | 1.75                      | 4.99                     | 6.53                        |
| 2015        | 32       | 2.13                      | 4.87                     | 6.67                        |
| 2016        | 19       | 1.44                      | 5.73                     | 6.24                        |
| 2017        | 43       | 2.18                      | 5.61                     | 6.79                        |
| 2018        | 41       | 2.25                      | 5.10                     | 6.54                        |
| 2019        | 35       | 3.61                      | 5.76                     | 6.81                        |
| 2020        | 46       | 2.64                      | 5.05                     | 6.61                        |
| 2021        | 33       | 2.53                      | 4.64                     | 7.54                        |
| 2022        | 37       | 2.53                      | 4.83                     | 7.05                        |
| 2023        | 37       | 2.98                      | 4.92                     | 7.44                        |

*Note: Annual values are means across available records, not balanced country-year estimates.*

Figure 2 illustrates the temporal fluctuations in the three primary macroeconomic indicators. GDP growth varied across the period without a consistent upward or downward trajectory. Inflation and unemployment likewise exhibited changing patterns, suggesting considerable differences among the observations. However, these descriptive trends should not be interpreted as confirmed national or international economic trajectories.

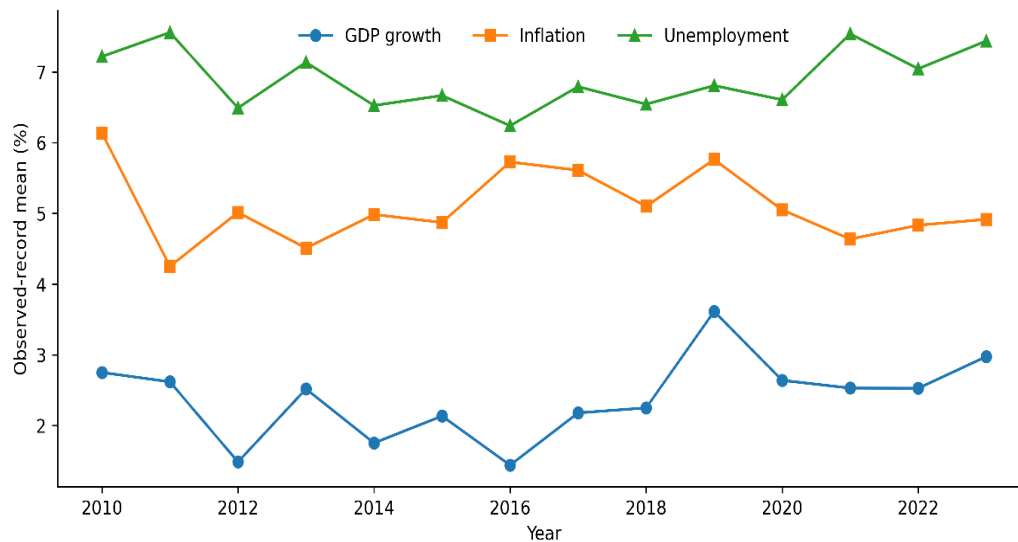


*Figure 2. Temporal Trends in GDP Growth, Inflation, and Unemployment*

Annual mean values of GDP growth, inflation, and unemployment, calculated using available observations for each year. Uneven country coverage and observation counts affect comparability.

### 3.4 Relationships Among Macroeconomic Indicators

Pearson correlation analysis was performed to analyse the relationship of GDP growth with inflation, unemployment, and interest rate. GDP growth showed very small positive correlation with inflation ( $r = 0.005$ ) and unemployment ( $r = 0.030$ ) and interest rates ( $r = 0.040$ ) as shown in Table 4. Inflation also had ambiguous relationships with unemployment ( $r = 0.013$ ) and interest rates ( $r = 0.014$ ). In general, there were no significant linear relationships found between the variables provided in the observations.

*Table 4. Pearson Correlation Matrix of Macroeconomic Indicators*

| Variable   | GDP growth | Inflation | Unemployment | Interest rate |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| GDP growth | 1.000      | 0.005     | 0.030        | 0.040         |
| Inflation  | 0.005      | 1.000     | 0.013        | 0.014         |

|               |       |       |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Unemployment  | 0.030 | 0.013 | 1.000 | 0.020 |
| Interest rate | 0.040 | 0.014 | 0.020 | 1.000 |

*Note: Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated from 500 available observations. Values close to zero indicate negligible linear associations.*

The correlation patterns are visualized in Figure 3. The heatmap shows coefficients approaching zero for nearly all pairs of different macroeconomic indicators. This suggests that the observations do not exhibit strong linear associations among economic growth, inflation, unemployment, and interest rates.

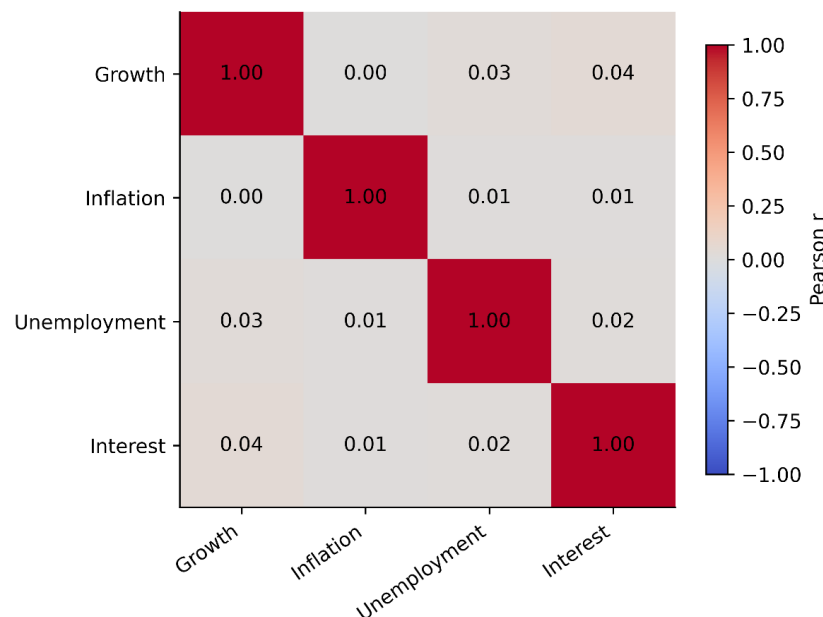


*Figure 3. Correlation Heatmap of Macroeconomic Indicators*

Pearson correlation matrix displaying relationships among GDP growth, inflation, unemployment, and interest rates. Cell values provide the calculated correlation coefficients, ranging from  $-1$  to  $+1$ .

### 3.5 Association Between Macroeconomic Indicators and Economic Growth

As an exploratory analysis, multiple linear regression was performed to examine the relationship between GDP growth and inflation, unemployment, and interest rates. The estimated regression

coefficients are given in Table 5. Inflation showed a very low positive coefficient ( $B = 0.0054$ ,  $p = 0.931$ ), unemployment ( $B = 0.0404$ ,  $p = 0.510$ ) and interest rates ( $B = 0.0509$ ,  $p = 0.381$ ) also showed statistically nonsignificant associations. The overall model accounted for about 0.25% of the total model of the GDP growth ( $R^2 = 0.0025$ ). The model had no statistical significance ( $F = 0.413$ ,  $p = 0.743$ ), suggesting that it explained little.

*Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis of Factors Associated with GDP Growth*

| Predictor             | B      | Standard error | t-value | p-value |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Constant              | 1.8692 | 0.6124         | 3.052   | 0.002   |
| Inflation rate (%)    | 0.0054 | 0.0618         | 0.087   | 0.931   |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 0.0404 | 0.0613         | 0.659   | 0.510   |
| Interest rate (%)     | 0.0509 | 0.0580         | 0.877   | 0.381   |

*Note: Dependent variable = GDP growth rate (%).  $N = 500$ ;  $R^2 = 0.0025$ ; adjusted  $R^2 = -0.0035$ ;  $F(3, 496) = 0.413$ ; model  $p = 0.743$ . These are pooled exploratory ordinary least-squares estimates. Repeated and unevenly distributed observations may violate independence assumptions, so the reported  $p$ -values should not be treated as validated panel-model inference.*

The relationship between inflation and GDP growth is illustrated in Figure 4. The scatterplot reveals substantial dispersion, with little evidence of a linear association. The observed correlation was negligible ( $r = 0.005$ ,  $p = 0.914$ ), consistent with the nonsignificant regression coefficient.

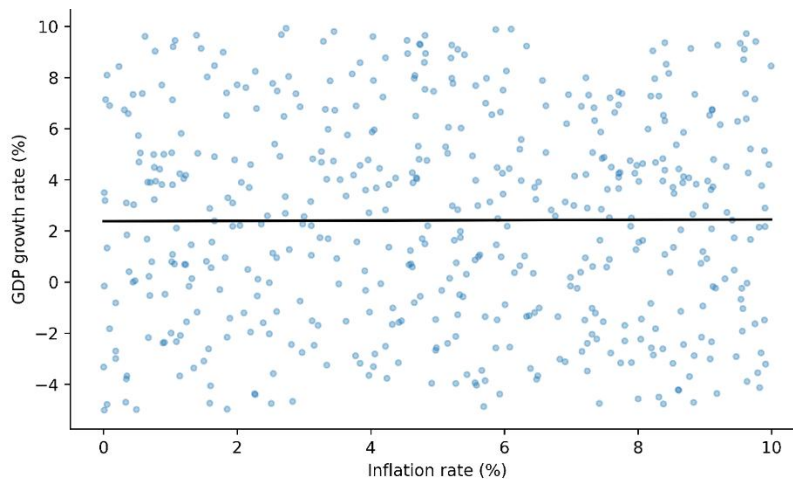


*Figure 4. Relationship Between Inflation and GDP Growth*

Scatterplot presenting the relationship between inflation and GDP growth across 500 observations. The fitted linear trend indicates a negligible positive association.

### **3.6 Comparative Assessment of Macroeconomic Stability**

The direct link between unemployment and GDP growth has also been investigated to examine the apparent relationship between labour market conditions and economic performance. There was no statistically significant evidence of linear association, and the Pearson correlation indicated a very weak positive association ( $r = 0.030$ ,  $p = 0.497$ ). Combined with the previous analyses these results indicate that the observations provided do not show strong relationships between the macroeconomic indicators chosen.

## **4. Discussion**

This study analysed the macroeconomic stability of ten countries in 2010-2023 with emphasis on economic growth, inflation, unemployment, and interest rate movements. Results showed that there were both inter-country variations in macroeconomic variables and very weak linkages between the macroeconomic variables themselves. The average rate of GDP growth was 2.41%, while the inflation rate averaged 5.09%, and the unemployment rate averaged 6.91%. A result of the correlation and regression analysis showed no statistically significant relationship between GDP growth and the variables used as explanatory variables. These results indicate that there is not much evidence of systematic macroeconomics relationships in the available observations. Extensive studies have also highlighted the interdependence between inflation, growth, and external debt levels in emerging economies, suggesting that inflation performance could be related to other financial and structural factors (Yaşa & Şentürk, 2025).

When comparing cross country, Japan had the highest average value for GDP growth while Canada had the lowest average value of the observations that were analysed. These differences are not, however, to be interpreted as confirmed economic performance in the country, as there were irregular temporal observations in the source. However, economic resilience could be related to institutional capacity, structural development and long-term economic conditions beyond the usual macroeconomic indicators (Hasan et al., 2025). Financial-market reactions to macro-economic conditions are also country specific and this reflects the complexity of economic relationships

(Khan et al., 2024). Singapore's data also suggests that foreign investment, exchange rates, renewable energy, and trade openness are relevant to explain economic performance (Xuan, 2025). Likewise, institutional and policy sets can have an impact on productive activities and informal economic configurations, and therefore on the economic sustainability (Georgescu et al., 2025). Analysis showed that inflation, unemployment and GDP growth are not correlated to any significant extent. There were almost no linear relationships between inflation and economic growth, as well as between unemployment and economic growth. This is in contrast with the overall tenor of the economic literature which focuses on the importance of labor-market conditions and price stability. A study to examine unemployment dynamics in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries addresses the issue of the possible effects of resource dependence and sustainable development conditions on employment (Al Shammre et al., 2025). The effects of inflation, employment, foreign investments and environment have been discussed as well in terms of long-term economic resilience (Elina, 2024). In addition, there is an interaction between financial inclusion and banking-sector stability on the one hand and inflation and unemployment on the other in the determination of economic growth (Ozili, 2025). The current results should therefore be viewed with care and not as a reflection of the lack of economic significance of inflation and employment.

Sustainable development is a concept that captures a wider sense of economic, environmental and social dimensions which can't be reduced to GDP growth. Developmental outcomes can be affected by income inequality and macroeconomic conditions in tandem in emerging economies (Ayyash et al., 2025). There is also sector-specific evidence that macroeconomic conditions can play a crucial role in sustainable industrial development (Bartosiewicz et al., 2025). Developing equity and employment are particularly salient as they relate to socio-economic welfare and child nutrition (Quinto & Atento, 2025). The natural resource management and the economic complexity offers other dimensions to the concept of sustainable economic growth (Zhang et al., 2024). Thus, the current results provide descriptive information on macroeconomic conditions but are not suitable for drawing the direct connections with sustainable development due to the absence of sustainability indicators in the data.

A coordinated fiscal and monetary policy plus institutional measures are necessary from a policy point of view to preserve economic stability. The empirical literature suggests that the effectiveness of monetary policy may differ from country to country in different economic

conditions (Deih, 2023). Financial literacy and innovation in digital currencies are new factors to consider in financial-system development, but their direct relevance to the current indicators is limited (Mertzanis et al., 2025). Furthermore, macroeconomic policies can have an impact on public health outcomes, emphasizing the need to consider development beyond the traditional economic indicators (Van Long et al., 2025). However, the study had some drawbacks: observations were uneven across countries and dates, the sources were difficult to validate, and the sustainability measures were not direct. Future studies should use country-year data that has been verified and use more comprehensive development indicators, and the appropriate type of longitudinal models, to give more reliable evidence of macroeconomic stability and sustainable development.

## **5. Conclusion**

Comparative Study of Macro-economic Stability and its Sustainable Development implications in Ten countries during 2010-2023. The results showed that the macroeconomic performance varies, where GDP growth, inflation and unemployment rates on average were 2.41%, 5.09% and 6.91% respectively. Canada had the lowest average GDP growth of the countries provided, and Japan had the highest. These differences are not necessarily indicative of actual national economic developments, however, due to the intermittent time series and possible inconsistencies in the data sources. Results from the correlation analysis showed that there were almost no relationships between the selected key macroeconomic indicators. Multiple linear regression also revealed that inflation, unemployment and interest rates were not significant determinants of GDP growth and had low explanatory power. These results show that no significant linear relationships were found between the economic variables analysed in the observations. The study emphasizes the need to pay attention to wider structural, institutional and socioeconomic issues in relation to macroeconomic stability and sustainable development. No direct indicators of sustainability are, however, available and no conclusions about sustainable development outcomes can be drawn. Also, there are issues with irregularity of observation and data reliability that limit the generalizability of the findings. Future studies should include proven longitudinal economic data, environmental and social development indicators to further reinforce cross-country comparisons. This can help to deliver more solid evidence to inform the design of coordinated economic policies for stability, resilience and inclusive development.

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