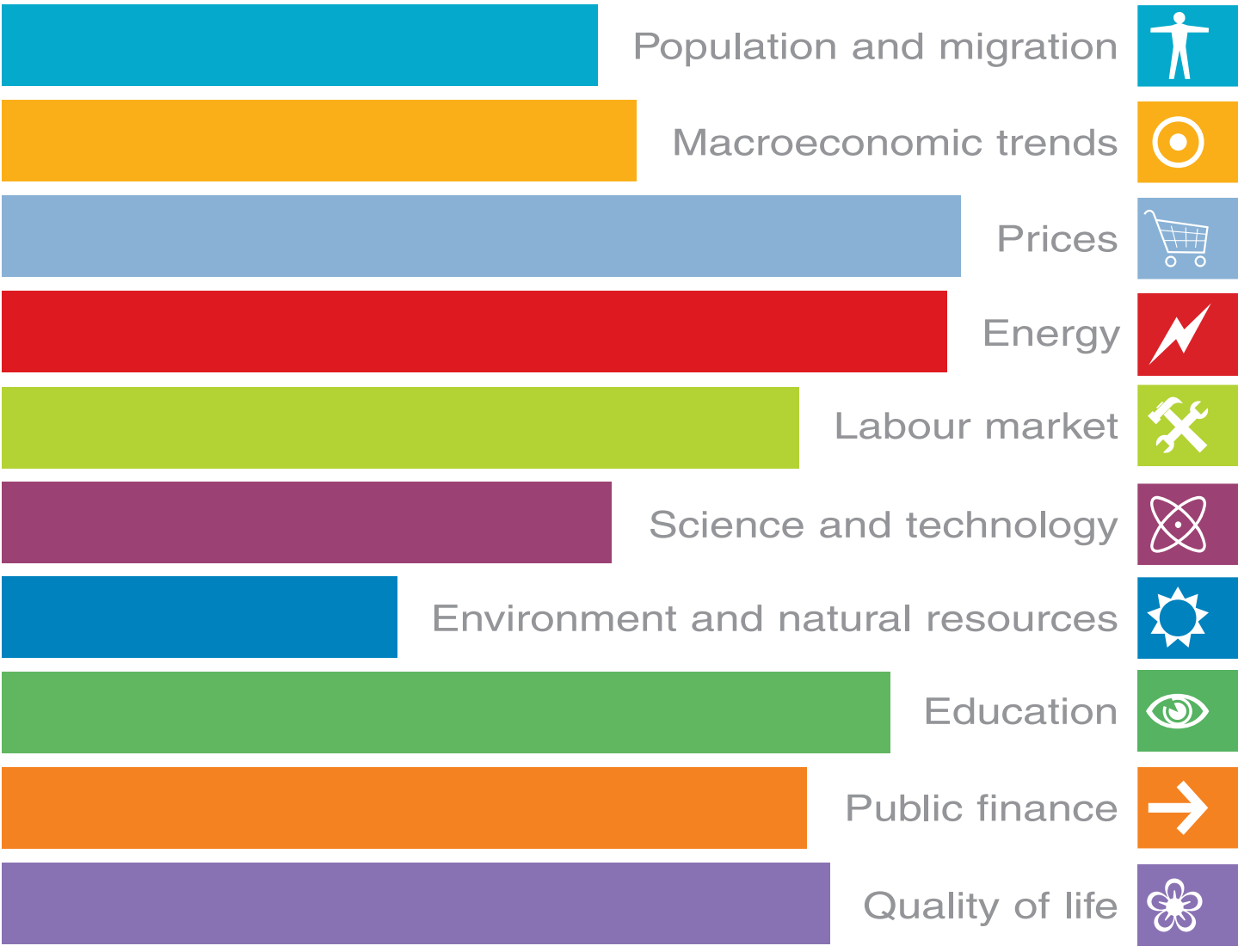
OECD Factbook 2006

Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics



Focus on:
Economic globalisation

OECD
OECDPUBLISHING

OECD Factbook 2006

ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The OECD is a unique forum where the governments of 30 democracies work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the OECD.

OECD Publishing disseminates widely the results of the Organisation's statistics gathering and research on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as the conventions, guidelines and standards agreed by its members.

Published in French under the title:
Panorama des statistiques de l'OCDE 2006
ÉCONOMIE, ENVIRONNEMENT ET SOCIÉTÉ

OECD Factbook 2006

FOREWORD

Countries that belong to the OECD have several features in common: they are among the richest countries in the world; their economies are market-oriented; and their citizens enjoy relatively good living conditions. At the same time, individual governments of OECD countries pursue different economic, social and environmental policies. Because of these similarities and differences, it is highly instructive to compare the long-term trends of economic, social and environmental phenomena in OECD countries. Indeed, given the growing dissatisfaction with the use of Gross domestic product (GDP) as a comprehensive indicator for measuring progress in our societies, there is demand for much greater information to help the reader compare the performance of all our countries in a range of key areas. That is exactly what the *OECD Factbook* aims to provide.

The *OECD Factbook* is the most comprehensive horizontal statistical publication published by the Organisation. It draws on the full range of data available within the Organisation, including data from two agencies affiliated to the OECD – the *International Energy Agency* (IEA) and the *European Conference of Ministries of Transport* (ECMT). The main aims of the *OECD Factbook* are to:

- provide a wide range of users with a one-stop resource containing comparative, country-based, economic, social and environmental data;
- help users to assess the position and the performance of a single country, looking at a wide range of domains;
- enhance the visibility of the OECD including among non-experts, both in OECD countries and non-OECD economies;
- highlight measurement issues and underline areas where the comparability of statistics across countries is still weak.

The *OECD Factbook 2006* has been enhanced since the inaugural edition last year: we have added more tables, expanded and re-organised some of the chapters (for example, Quality of life). And tables concerning cultural and leisure activities have been added, thanks to the support of the Louise T. Blouin Foundation.

Another key enhancement in this year's Factbook is the inclusion of some indicators for key non-OECD countries (Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation and South Africa). Given the growing importance of these countries in the global economy, we aim to build on this in future editions of the Factbook, and increasingly include indicators for these major players.

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The special section in this year's volume deals with statistics on globalisation. The measurement of globalisation is a key challenge for national statistical systems, and comparable statistics on the functioning of "globalised" economies are vital for analytical and policy purposes. The recent publication of the *OECD Handbook on measuring globalisation* and of the first issue of *OECD Economic Globalisation Indicators* represent a concrete testimony of the OECD effort in this area.

The tables of the *OECD Factbook 2006* are available on line at *www.sourceoecd.org/factbook*. The online version also contains longer time series and more metadata than the paper version.

The *OECD Factbook* reflects the work of statistical staff throughout the Organisation and was developed in co-operation with the Directorate for Public Affairs and Communications (PAC). The Statistics Directorate, which has co-ordinated the project, is grateful for the co-operation of the many staff members involved, but also, of course, for the concerted efforts of statisticians from all OECD countries who have worked, over many years, to develop the wide range of statistics shown here.

Derek Blades, formerly Head of Division in the Statistics Directorate of the OECD, has co-ordinated the editorial work, co-operating with colleagues from various Directorates in designing the tables, helping to draft many of the texts, checking the quality of data and ensuring the overall coherence of the volume. Armel Le Jeune, Jérome Cukier and Katia Sarrazin had overall responsibility for technical work on the manuscript.

Donald Johnston
Secretary-General

Enrico Giovannini
Chief Statistician and
Director of the Statistics Directorate

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READER'S GUIDE

Main Features

- Tables or groups of tables are preceded by a short text that explains how the statistics are defined (**Definition**) and identifies any problems there may be in comparing the performance of one country with another (**Comparability**). To avoid misunderstandings, the tables must be read in conjunction with the texts that accompany them.
- When available, the data for non-member countries come from various sources, both internal and external. The data from external sources may be less comparable.
- Tables and graphs are also available as files (see below). In their electronic version, tables may feature longer time series. When appropriate, footnotes may provide additional information.
- While media comment on statistics usually focuses on the short term – what has happened to employment, prices, GDP and so on in the last few months – the *OECD Factbook* takes a longer view; the text and graphs mostly describe developments during the fourteen year period from 1991 to 2004. This long-term perspective provides a good basis for comparing the successes and failures of policies in raising living standards and social conditions in their countries.
- Many *Factbook* indicators have been standardised by relating them to each country's gross domestic product (GDP). In cases where GDP needs to be converted to a common currency, *purchasing power parities* (PPPs) have been used rather than exchange rates. When PPPs are used, differences in GDP levels reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services and differences in price levels are eliminated.

Conventions

Unless otherwise specified:

- *OECD total* refers to all the OECD countries listed in a table as a whole.
- *OECD average* refers to the unweighted, arithmetic average of the listed OECD countries.
- For each country, average over periods only take into account the years for which data are available. The *average annual growth rate* of a value over a period is the geometric average of the growth rates of that value across the period.
- Each table and graph specifies the period covered. The mention, *XXXX or latest year available* (where XXXX is a year) means that data for later years are not taken into account.

Signs, abbreviations and acronyms

..	Missing value, not applicable or not available
0	Nil or negligible
|	Break in series
USD	US dollars

ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WTO	World Tourism Organisation

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StatLinks

This book includes OECD's unique ***StatLink*** service, which enables you to download ExcelTM versions of tables and graphs. Look for the ***StatLinks*** at the foot of each one of them. ***StatLinks*** behave like internet addresses. Simply type the ***StatLink*** in your internet browser to obtain the corresponding data in Excel format.

For more information about OECD's ***StatLinks***, please visit: *www.oecd.org/statistics/statlink*.

Accessing OECD publications

- OECD publications cited in the Factbook are available through SourceOECD (*www.sourceoecd.org*), the OECD electronic library.
- All the OECD working papers can be downloaded from SourceOECD.
- All OECD databases mentioned in the book can also be accessed through SourceOECD.
- In addition, print editions of all OECD books can be purchased via the OECD online bookshop (*www.oecdbookshop.org*).

Glossary of Statistical Terms

The online OECD *Glossary of Statistical Terms* (available at *www.oecd.org/statistics/glossary*) is the perfect companion for the *OECD Factbook*. It contains close to 6 000 definitions of terms, acronyms and concepts in an easy to use format. These definitions are primarily drawn from existing international statistical guidelines and recommendations that have been prepared over the last two or three decades by organisations such as the United Nations, ILO, OECD, Eurostat, IMF and national statistical institutes.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

TOTAL POPULATION

EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION

REGIONAL POPULATION

ELDERLY POPULATION

AGEING SOCIETIES

ELDERLY POPULATION BY REGION

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

IMMIGRANT POPULATION

TRENDS IN MIGRATION

MIGRATION OF THE HIGHLY EDUCATED

EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION

The size and growth of a country's population are both causes and effects of economic and social developments. The natural increase in population (births minus deaths) has slowed in all OECD countries, resulting in a rise in the average age of populations. In several countries, falling rates of natural increase have been partly offset by immigration from outside the OECD area.

Definition

The tables refer to the resident population. For countries such as France, the United Kingdom and the United States which have overseas colonies, protectorates or other territorial possessions, their populations are generally excluded. For full details, see *Sources* below.

Growth rates are the annual changes in the population and are the result of births, deaths and net migration during the year.

The total fertility rate is the total number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth to children in that period in agreement with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Long-term trends

In 2003, OECD countries accounted for just over 18% of the world's population of 6.3 billion. China accounted for 21% and India for just over 17%. The next two largest countries were Indonesia (3%) and the Russian Federation (2%). Within OECD, the United States accounted for nearly 25% of the OECD total, followed by Japan (11%), Mexico (9%), Germany (7%) and Turkey (6%).

Between 1991 and 2004, population growth rates for all OECD countries averaged 0.8% per annum. Growth rates much higher than this were recorded for Mexico and Turkey (high birth rate countries) and for Australia, Canada, Luxembourg and New Zealand (high net immigration). In the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, populations declined from a combination of low birth rates and net emigration. Growth rates were very low, although still positive, in Italy and the Slovak Republic.

Total fertility rates have declined dramatically over the past few decades, falling on average from 2.7 in 1970 to 1.6 children per woman of childbearing age in 2002. By 2002, the total fertility rate was below its replacement level of 2.1 in all OECD countries except Mexico and Turkey. In all OECD countries, fertility rates have declined for young women and increased at older ages, because women are postponing the age at which they start their families.

Comparability

For most OECD countries, population data are based on regular, ten-yearly censuses, with estimates for intercensal years being derived from administrative data such as population registers, notified births and deaths and migration records. In some European countries, including Denmark and the Netherlands, population censuses are no longer carried out and the estimates are based entirely on administrative records. In general, the population data for OECD countries are reliable, although, for some countries, there are breaks in the series as indicated by vertical lines in the tables.

Note that for some countries the population figures shown here are not those used for calculating GDP and other economic statistics on a "per head" basis. There are several reasons for this, but the differences between the two data sets are normally small.

Sources

- For member countries: OECD (2005), *Labour Force Statistics 1984-2004 – 2005 Edition*, OECD, Paris.
- For Brazil: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatistica.
- For China: National Bureau of Statistics.
- For India, Russian Federation and South Africa: UN (2005), *Demographic Yearbook 2002*, United Nations, New York.
- Fertility rates: OECD (2005), *OECD Health Data 2005*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *OECD Employment Outlook*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- Maddison, Angus (2003), *The World Economy: Historical Perspectives*, OECD, Paris, also available on CD-ROM, *www.theworldeconomy.org*.
- OECD (2004), *Quarterly Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Society at a Glance: OECD Social Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- d'Addio, A. C. and M. Mira d'Ercole (2005), *Trends and Determinants of Fertility Rates: The Role of Policies*, OECD Social Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 27, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *Employment Statistics*.

Web sites

- World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision Population Database, *http://esa.un.org/unpp*.

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Total population

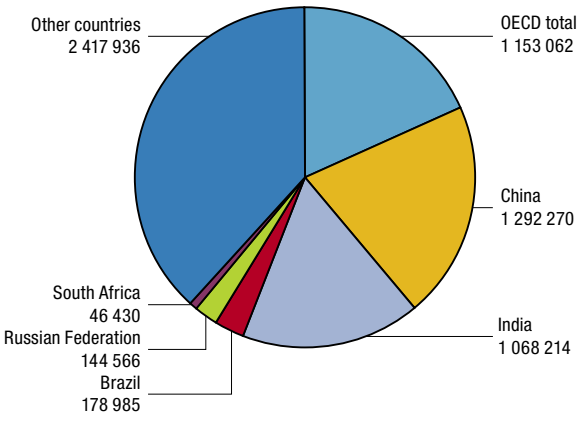
Thousands

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	17 284	17 495	17 667	17 855	18 072	18 311	18 518	18 711	18 926	19 153	19 413	19 641	19 873	20 111
Austria	7 823	7 884	7 993	8 031	8 047	8 059	8 072	8 078	8 092	8 110	8 132	8 084	8 118	8 175
Belgium	10 004	10 045	10 084	10 116	10 137	10 157	10 181	10 203	10 226	10 251	10 287	10 333	10 376	10 399
Canada	28 031	28 367	28 682	28 999	29 302	29 611	29 907	30 157	30 404	30 689	31 021	31 373	31 660	31 946
Czech Republic	10 309	10 318	10 331	10 336	10 331	10 316	10 304	10 294	10 283	10 272	10 224	10 201	10 202	10 211
Denmark	5 154	5 171	5 189	5 206	5 233	5 263	5 285	5 304	5 322	5 340	5 359	5 374	5 387	5 401
Finland	5 014	5 042	5 066	5 088	5 108	5 125	5 140	5 153	5 165	5 176	5 188	5 201	5 213	5 228
France	56 976	57 240	57 467	57 659	57 844	58 026	58 207	58 398	58 647	58 970	59 322	59 678	60 028	60 200
Germany	79 984	80 595	81 179	81 422	81 661	81 895	82 052	82 029 |	82 024	82 160	82 277	82 456	82 502	82 491
Greece	10 256	10 370	10 466	10 553	10 634	10 709	10 777	10 835	10 883	10 917	10 950	10 988	11 024	11 060
Hungary	10 373	10 369	10 358	10 343	10 329	10 311	10 290	10 267	10 238	10 211	10 188	10 159	10 130	10 107
Iceland	258	261	264	266	267	269	271	274	277	281	285	288	289	293
Ireland	3 524	3 549	3 563	3 583	3 601	3 626	3 664	3 703	3 742	3 790	3 847	3 917	3 979	4 044
Italy	56 760	56 859 |	56 442	56 623	56 745	56 826	56 941	57 040	57 078	57 189	57 348	57 474	57 478	57 553
Japan	123 960	124 430	124 830	125 180	125 570	125 859	126 157	126 472	126 667	126 926	127 291	127 435	127 619	127 687
Korea	43 296	43 748	44 195	44 642	45 093	45 525	45 954	46 287	46 617	47 008	47 354	47 615	47 849	48 082
Luxembourg	390	395	401	407	413	416	421	427	433	436	442	446	450	452
Mexico	83 265 |	84 902	86 613 |	88 402	91 234	92 788	94 305	95 786	97 199	98 658	100 051	101 398	102 708	104 000
Netherlands	15 070	15 184	15 290	15 383	15 459	15 531	15 611	15 707	15 812	15 926	16 046	16 149	16 224	16 275
New Zealand	3 495	3 532	3 572	3 620	3 673	3 732	3 781	3 815	3 835	3 858	3 881	3 939	4 009	4 061
Norway	4 262	4 287	4 312	4 337	4 359	4 381	4 405	4 431	4 462	4 491	4 514	4 538	4 564	4 592
Poland	38 245	38 365	38 459	38 544	38 588	38 618	38 650	38 666	38 654 |	38 256	38 251	38 232	38 195	38 180
Portugal	9 860	9 833	9 840	9 840	9 847	9 866	9 878 |	10 129	10 171	10 229	10 305	10 380	10 449	10 509
Slovak Republic	5 283	5 307	5 325	5 347	5 364	5 374	5 383	5 391	5 395	5 401	5 379	5 379	5 379	5 382
Spain	38 940	39 069	39 190	39 296	39 388	39 479	39 583	39 722	39 927	40 264	40 721	41 314	42 005	42 692
Sweden	8 617	8 668	8 719	8 781	8 827	8 841	8 846	8 851	8 858	8 872	8 896	8 925	8 958	8 994
Switzerland	6 800	6 875	6 938	6 994	7 041	7 072	7 089	7 110	7 144	7 184	7 227	7 285	7 339	7 391
Turkey	57 262	58 374	59 491	60 612	61 737	62 873	64 015	65 157	66 293	67 420	68 529	69 626	70 712	71 789
United Kingdom	57 439	57 585	57 714	57 862	58 025	58 164	58 314	58 475	58 684	58 886	59 113	59 322	59 554	59 778
United States	252 981	256 514	259 919	263 126	266 278	269 394	272 647	275 854	279 040	282 192	285 102	287 941	290 789	293 655
EU15	365 811	367 489 |	368 602	369 849	370 969	371 983	372 972 |	374 054 |	375 063	376 517	378 232	380 040	381 745	383 251
OECD total	1 050 916	1 060 633	1 069 558	1 078 452	1 088 207	1 096 417	1 104 649	1 112 726	1 120 498	1 128 516	1 136 942	1 145 090	1 153 062	1 160 738
Brazil	149 094	151 547	153 986	156 431	158 875	161 323	163 780	166 252	168 754	171 280	173 822	176 391	178 985	181 586
China	1 158 230	1 171 710	1 185 170	1 198 500	1 211 210	1 223 890	1 236 260	1 247 610	1 257 860	1 267 430	1 276 270	1 284 530	1 292 270	1 299 880
India	851 897	869 828	887 566	905 449	923 459	941 579	959 792	978 081	996 430	1 014 825	1 033 248	1 050 640	1 068 214	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	148 408	148 376	148 160	147 915	147 671	147 215	146 597	145 976	145 306	144 566	..
South Africa	36 199	36 992	37 802	38 630	39 477	40 342	41 227	42 130	43 054	43 686	44 328	45 454	46 430	..
World	5 349 055	5 429 807	5 509 146	5 587 816	5 666 360	5 744 872	5 823 143	5 901 054	5 978 401	6 070 581	6 148 000	6 224 985	6 301 463	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/775270432104

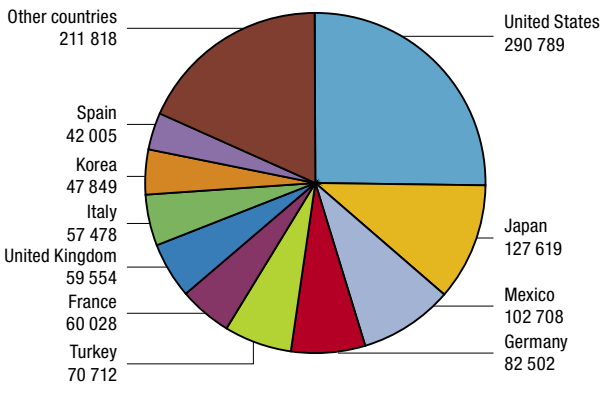
World population

Year 2003



OECD population

Year 2003



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/376476311817

Population growth rates

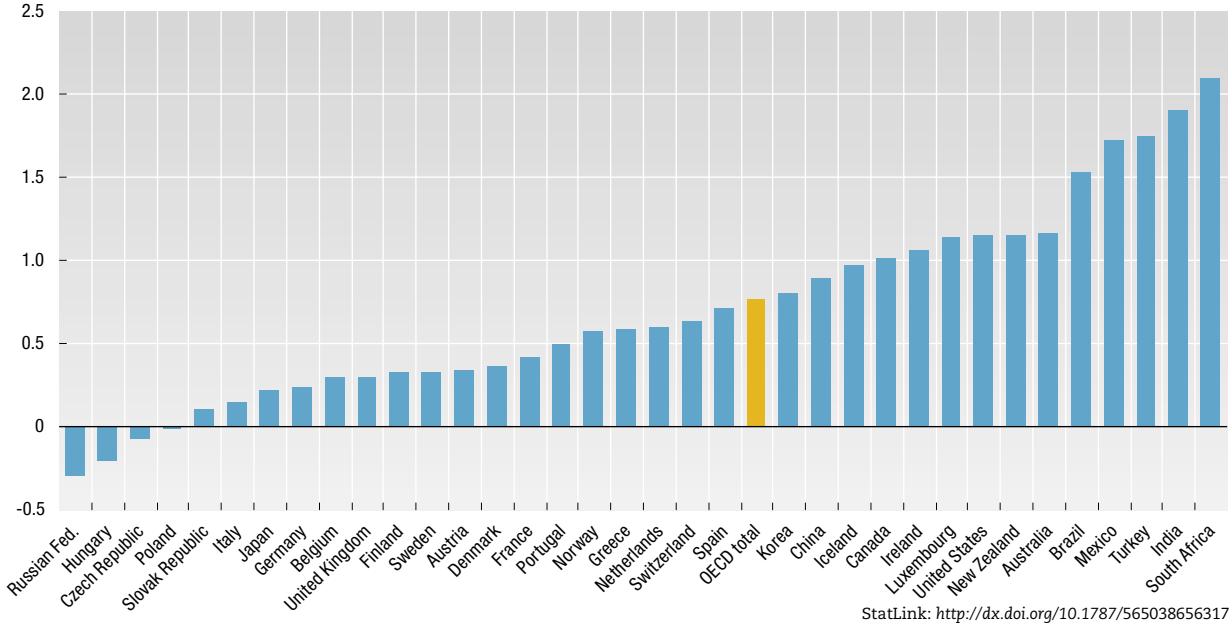
Annual growth in percentage

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	1.28	1.22	0.99	1.06	1.22	1.32	1.13	1.04	1.15	1.20	1.36	1.17	1.18	1.20
Austria	1.36	0.78	1.38	0.48	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.17	0.22	0.27	–0.59	0.42	0.70
Belgium	0.37	0.41	0.39	0.31	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.34	0.45	0.42	0.22
Canada	1.20	1.20	1.11	1.11	1.04	1.05	1.00	0.84	0.82	0.94	1.08	1.13	0.91	0.90
Czech Republic	–0.51	0.09	0.13	0.05	–0.05	–0.15	–0.12	–0.10	–0.11	–0.11	–0.47	–0.22	0.01	0.09
Denmark	0.26	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.52	0.57	0.42	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.28	0.24	0.26
Finland	0.56	0.56	0.48	0.43	0.39	0.33	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.29
France	0.47	0.46	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.43	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.29
Germany	..	0.76	0.72	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.19	–0.03 |	..	0.17	0.14	0.22	0.06	–0.01
Greece	1.66	1.11	0.92	0.84	0.77	0.70	0.63	0.54	0.44	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.33	0.33
Hungary	–0.01	–0.04	–0.11	–0.14	–0.14	–0.17	–0.20	–0.22	–0.28	–0.26	–0.23	–0.28	–0.29	–0.23
Iceland	1.26	1.20	1.03	0.83	0.53	0.56	0.74	1.07	1.24	1.44	1.37	0.88	0.60	1.15
Ireland	0.60	0.71	0.39	0.56	0.50	0.70	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.28	1.50	1.82	1.58	1.63
Italy	0.04	0.17 |	..	0.32	0.21	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.07	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.01	0.13
Japan	0.39	0.38	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.29	0.11	0.14	0.05
Korea	1.00	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.01	0.96	0.94	0.72	0.71	0.84	0.74	0.55	0.49	0.49
Luxembourg	1.40	1.39	1.44	1.42	1.52	0.68	1.30	1.31	1.41	0.88	1.19	1.06	0.85	0.44
Mexico	2.48 |	..	2.02 |	..	3.20	1.70	1.63	1.57	1.48	1.50	1.41	1.35	1.29	1.26
Netherlands	0.80	0.76	0.70	0.61	0.49	0.47	0.52	0.61	0.67	0.72	0.75	0.64	0.46	0.32
New Zealand	..	1.05	1.15	1.34	1.47	1.60	1.32	0.89	0.53	0.59	0.59	1.51	1.78	1.30
Norway	0.50	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.51	0.51	0.54	0.60	0.69	0.65	0.51	0.53	0.57	0.61
Poland	0.33	0.31	0.25	0.22	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.04	–0.03 |	..	–0.01	–0.05	–0.10	–0.04
Portugal	–0.13	–0.27	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.19	0.12 |	..	0.41	0.58	0.74	0.73	0.67	0.57
Slovak Republic	–0.27	0.44	0.34	0.43	0.30	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.10	–0.40	0.00	0.00	0.06
Spain	0.23	0.33	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.35	0.52	0.84	1.14	1.46	1.67	1.64
Sweden	0.68	0.59	0.59	0.71	0.52	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.27	0.33	0.37	0.40
Switzerland	1.31	1.11	0.91	0.80	0.67	0.44	0.24	0.30	0.48	0.56	0.59	0.80	0.74	0.71
Turkey	1.97	1.94	1.91	1.88	1.86	1.84	1.82	1.78	1.74	1.70	1.64	1.60	1.56	1.52
United Kingdom	0.35	0.25	0.22	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.38
United States	1.35	1.40	1.33	1.23	1.20	1.17	1.21	1.18	1.15	1.13	1.03	1.00	0.99	0.99
EU15	..	0.46 |	..	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.27 |	.. |	..	0.39	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.39
OECD total	0.92	0.92	0.84	0.83	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.72	0.75	0.72	0.70	0.67
Brazil	1.71	1.65	1.61	1.59	1.56	1.54	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.50	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.45
China	1.30	1.16	1.15	1.12	1.06	1.05	1.01	0.92	0.82	0.76	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.59
India	..	2.10	2.04	2.01	1.99	1.96	1.93	1.91	1.88	1.85	1.82	1.68	1.67	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	–0.02	–0.15	–0.17	–0.16	–0.31	–0.42	–0.42	–0.46	–0.51	..
South Africa	..	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	1.47	1.47	2.54	2.15	..
World	1.57	1.51	1.46	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.36	1.34	1.31	1.54	1.28	1.25	1.23	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/827531408822*

Population growth rates

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/565038656317*

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Total fertility rates

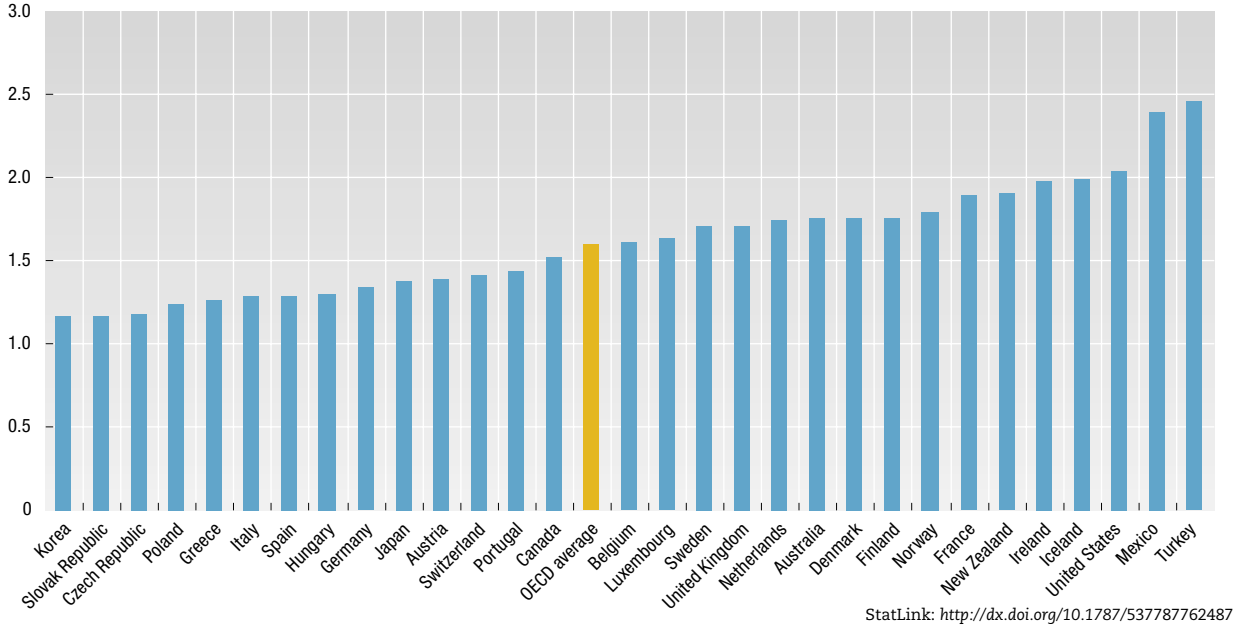
Number of children born to women aged 15 to 49

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	1.91	1.86	1.89	1.86	1.85	1.83	1.80	1.78	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.73	1.76	..
Austria	1.46	1.51	1.51	1.50	1.47	1.42	1.45	1.39	1.37	1.34	1.36	1.33	1.40	1.39
Belgium	1.62	1.66	1.65	1.61	1.56	1.55	1.59	1.61	1.59	1.61	1.66	1.64	1.62	1.61
Canada	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.66	1.62	1.62	1.62	..	1.54	..	1.53	..	1.52	..
Czech Republic	1.89	1.86	1.72	1.67	1.44	1.28	1.18	1.19	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.18
Denmark	1.67	1.68	1.76	1.75	1.81	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.72	1.73	1.77	1.74	1.72	1.76
Finland	1.78	1.79	1.85	1.81	1.85	1.81	1.76	1.75	1.70	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.76
France	1.78	1.77	1.73	1.65	1.66	1.70	1.72	1.71	1.75	1.79	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.89
Germany	1.45	1.33	1.30	1.28	1.24	1.25	1.32	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.38	1.35	1.34	1.34
Greece	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.34	1.35	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.29	1.25	1.27	1.27
Hungary	1.87	1.88	1.78	1.69	1.65	1.58	1.46	1.38	1.33	1.29	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.30
Iceland	2.30	2.18	2.21	2.22	2.14	2.08	2.12	2.04	2.05	1.99	2.08	1.95	1.93	1.99
Ireland	2.11	2.08	1.99	1.90	1.85	1.84	1.88	1.94	1.95	1.91	1.90	1.94	1.97	1.98
Italy	1.33	1.31	1.31	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.19	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.27	1.29
Japan	1.54	1.53	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.38	1.34	1.36	1.33	1.32	1.38
Korea	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.47	1.42	1.47	1.30	1.17	..
Luxembourg	1.61	1.60	1.64	1.70	1.72	1.69	1.76	1.71	1.68	1.73	1.76	1.66	1.63	1.63
Mexico	3.40	3.25	3.14	3.04	2.93	2.80	2.73	2.65	2.55	2.48	2.40	..	2.40	..
Netherlands	1.62	1.61	1.59	1.57	1.57	1.53	1.53	1.56	1.63	1.65	1.72	1.71	1.73	1.75
New Zealand	2.12	2.18	2.10	2.07	2.05	1.99	1.99	1.96	1.89	1.97	1.98	1.97	1.90	..
Norway	1.93	1.92	1.88	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.89	1.86	1.81	1.84	1.85	1.78	1.75	1.80
Poland	2.04	2.05	1.93	1.85	1.80	1.61	1.58	1.51	1.44	1.37	1.34	1.29	1.25	1.24
Portugal	1.57	1.57	1.54	1.51	1.44	1.41	1.44	1.47	1.48	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.47	1.44
Slovak Republic	2.09	2.05	1.98	1.92	1.66	1.52	1.47	1.43	1.38	1.33	1.30	1.20	1.19	1.17
Spain	1.36	1.33	1.32	1.27	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.19	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.26	1.26	1.29
Sweden	2.13	2.11	2.09	1.99	1.88	1.73	1.60	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.54	1.57	1.65	1.71
Switzerland	1.59	1.60	1.58	1.51	1.49	1.48	1.50	1.51	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.41	1.40	1.41
Turkey	2.93	2.88	2.83	2.78	2.73	2.62	2.59	2.57	2.67	2.62	2.57	2.52	2.46	..
United Kingdom	1.83	1.81	1.79	1.75	1.74	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.68	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.71
United States	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.05	2.04	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.00	2.01	2.06	2.03	2.01	2.04
OECD average	1.86	1.84	1.82	1.77	1.73	1.68	1.67	1.66	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.58	1.60	1.56

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/017216528543*

Total fertility rates

Number of children born to women aged 15 to 49, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/537787762487*

REGIONAL POPULATION

Population is unevenly distributed among regions within countries. Differences in climatic and environmental conditions discourage human settlement in some areas and favour concentration of the population around a few urban centres. This pattern is reinforced by the higher economic opportunities and wider availability of services stemming from urbanisation itself.

Definition

The number of inhabitants of a given region, the total population, can be either the average annual population or the population at a specific date during the year considered. The average population during a calendar year is generally calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January of two consecutive years (it is also referred to as the mean population). However, some countries calculate it differently, they use the population based on registers or estimate it on a date close to 1 July (mid-year population).

The index of geographic concentration offers a more accurate picture of the spatial distribution of the population, as it takes into account the area of each region.

Overview

The concentration of population is highest in Australia, Canada, the United States and Mexico, where 10% of regions account for no less than 45% of their population. In contrast, the territorial distribution appears more balanced, according to this statistic, in Belgium, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

For the OECD as a whole, regional population density ranges from close to zero in Stikine Region (Canada) to 20 505 persons per km^2 in Paris (France). The variation is particularly large in France, Korea and the United Kingdom. In these countries, there is a sharp contrast between predominantly urban regions which record densities of more than 6 000 inhabitants per km^2 and predominantly rural regions where population densities do not exceed 100 inhabitants per km^2.

On average, more than half of the OECD population (53%) lives in predominantly urban regions. In the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Japan, Australia, Canada and Italy, urban regions account for more that 50% of the national population.

The index of geographic concentration shows that Canada, Australia and Iceland are the countries with the most uneven population distribution; in contrast, geographic concentration is lowest in the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Poland.

The geographic concentration index compares the economic weight and the geographic weight over all regions in a give country and is constructed to account for both within and between-country differences in the size of all regions. The index lies between 0 (no concentration) and 1 (maximum concentration) in all countries and is suitable for international comparisons of geographic concentration.

Comparability

The main problem with economic analysis at the sub-national level is the unit of analysis, *i.e.* the region. The word "region" can mean very different things both within and among countries, with significant differences in area and population.

The smallest OECD region (Concepcion de Buenos Aires, Mexico) has an area of less than 10 square kilometres whereas the largest (Nunavut, Canada) has over 2 million square kilometres. Similarly, the population in OECD regions ranges from about 400 inhabitants in Balance ACT (Australia) to more than 47 million in Kanto (Japan).

To address this issue, the OECD has classified regions within each member country. The classification is based on two territorial levels. The higher level (Territorial Level 2) consists of 335 macro regions and the lower level (Territorial Level 3) is composed of more than 1 631 micro regions. Territorial Level 0 indicates the territory of the whole country while Level 1 denotes groups of macro regions. This classification which, for European countries, is largely consistent with the Eurostat classification facilitates greater comparability of regions at the same territorial level. Indeed, these two levels, which are officially established and relatively stable in all member countries, are used by many as a framework for implementing regional policies.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Regions at a Glance*, OECD, Paris.

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- *OECD Regional Database*.

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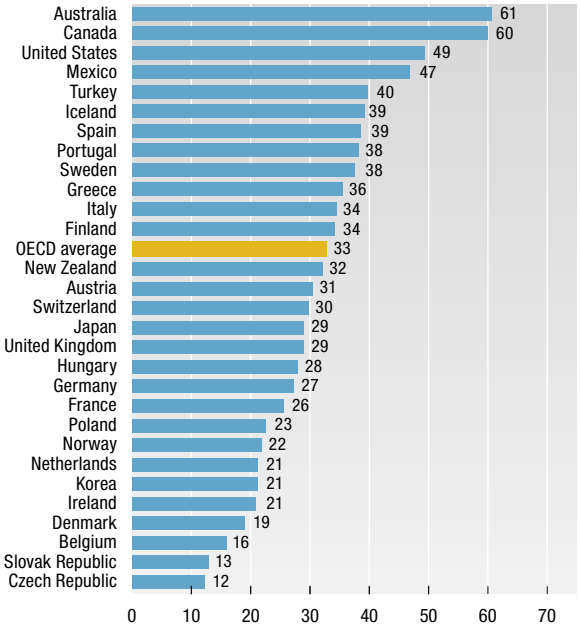
Share of population in the 10% of regions with the highest concentration of population

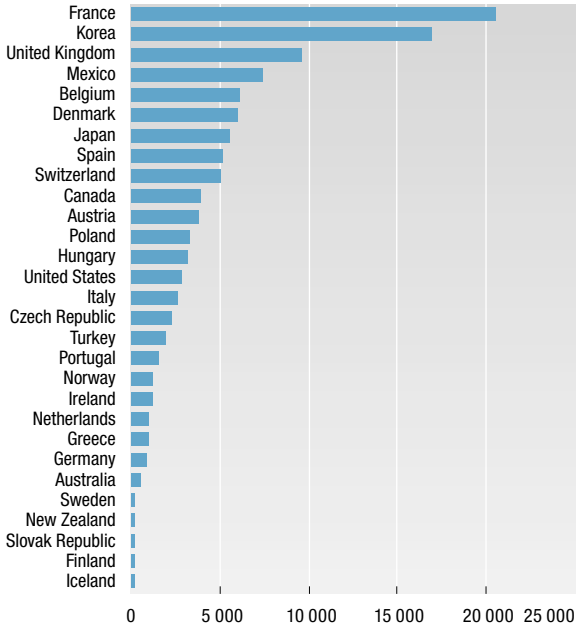
Percentage, 2003 or latest available year



Range of variation in regional population density

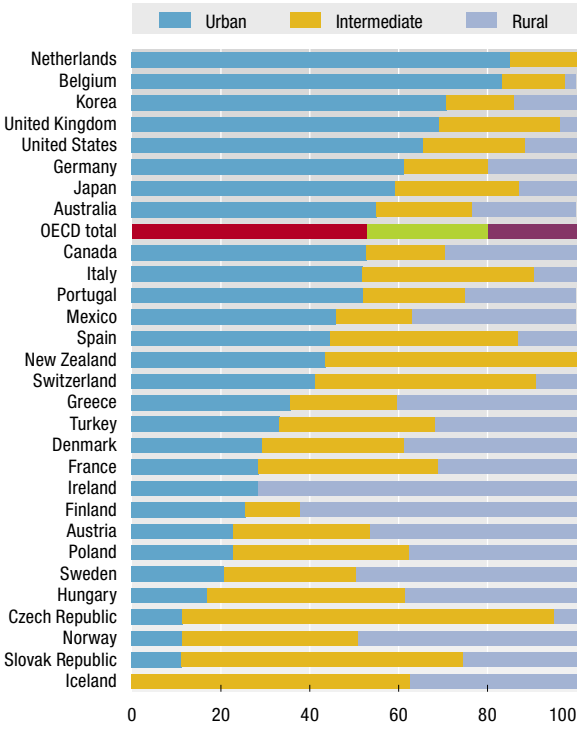
(maximum-minimum number of people per km²)

2003 or latest available year



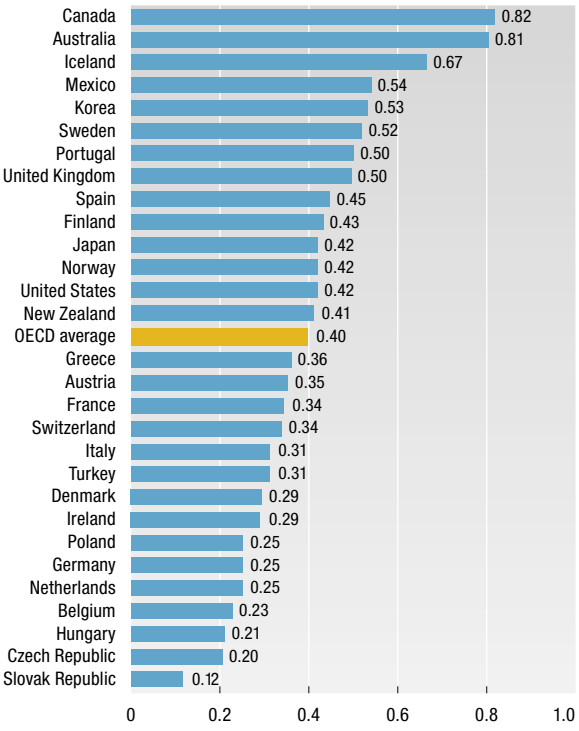
Distribution of the national population into predominantly urban, intermediate and rural regions

Percentage, 2003 or latest available year



Index of geographic concentration of population

2003 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/647160122471

AGEING SOCIETIES

The percentage of the population that is 65 years or older is rising in all OECD countries and is expected to continue doing so. Dependency ratios are the number of persons 65 or older as a ratio of the numbers in the labour force. These ratios are also increasing throughout OECD countries. These trends have a number of implications for government and private spending on pensions and health care and, more generally, for economic growth and welfare.

Definition

Population is defined as the resident population, *i.e.* all persons, regardless of citizenship, who have a permanent place of residence in the country. The labour force is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and consists of those in employment plus persons who are available for work and who are actively seeking employment. Population projections are taken from national sources where these are available, but for some countries they are based on Eurostat and UN projections.

Comparability

Almost all OECD countries now follow the ILO Guidelines for defining the labour force, so there is good comparability between countries.

All population projections require assumptions about future trends in life expectancy, fertility rates and migration. Often, a range of projections is produced using different assumptions about these future trends. The estimates shown here correspond to the median or central variant.

The labour force projections start from the population projections described above but then require additional assumptions about the future propensities of men and women in different age groups to seek paid employment. For the projections shown here, particular care has been taken in modelling future trends in the labour force participation of women and of elderly persons. As with the population projections, a range of estimates has been made for the labour force in each country, and the median or central variant is used here.

Long-term trends

The youngest populations (low shares of population aged 65 or over) are either in countries with high birth rates such as Mexico, Iceland and Turkey or in countries with high immigration, such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand. All these countries will, however, experience significant ageing up to 2020.

The dependency ratio (right panel of the table) is projected to exceed 50% in Hungary, France, Italy and Japan by 2020. This means that, for each elderly person, there will be only two persons in the labour force. The lowest dependency ratios, under 30%, are projected for Mexico, Iceland, Turkey and Ireland.

Over the period from 2000 to 2020, dependency ratios are forecast to rise particularly sharply in the Czech Republic, Finland, Japan, Korea and Turkey; growth of dependency ratios will be lowest in Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain.

Sources

- OECD (2005), *Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.
- *Eurostat, United Nations, national sources and OECD estimates.*

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- *Main Economic Indicators.*

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Population aged 65 and over

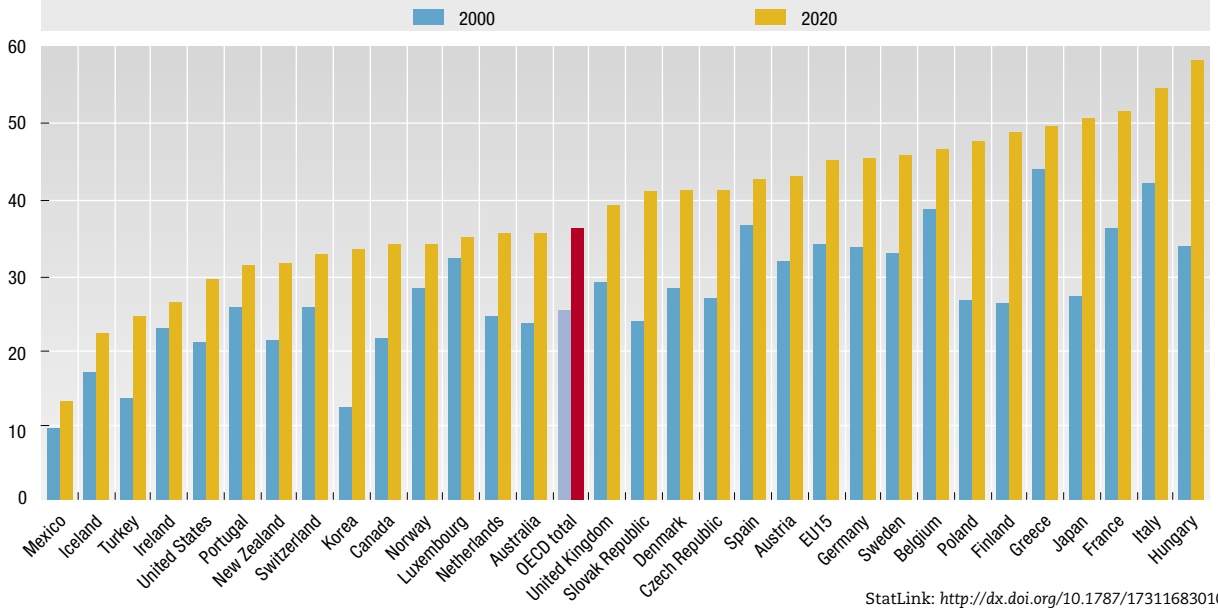
Ratio to the total population | *Ratio to the total labour force*

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Australia	9.6	10.3	11.1	11.9	12.4	13.1	13.3	14.3	16.4	23.3	24.1	26.2	30.5	35.3
Austria	15.4	14.2	14.9	15.1	15.4	16.4	16.8	17.7	18.8	31.5	33.4	36.2	38.9	42.8
Belgium	14.3	13.8	14.9	15.9	16.8	17.3	17.3	17.5	18.9	38.5	38.8	39.2	42.4	46.4
Canada	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.0	12.6	13.1	13.3	14.2	16.2	21.4	22.6	24.7	29.0	33.8
Czech Republic	13.5	11.8	12.5	13.2	13.8	14.1	14.2	15.4	17.9	26.5	27.2	30.2	35.6	41.1
Denmark	14.4	15.0	15.6	15.3	14.8	14.9	15.0	16.0	18.0	28.0	28.6	31.6	36.5	40.9
Finland	12.0	12.5	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.9	16.1	17.1	20.3	26.0	29.3	33.2	42.0	48.7
France	13.9	12.9	14.0	15.2	16.1	16.6	16.6	17.0	19.2	35.9	37.0	38.9	45.5	51.4
Germany	15.6	14.6	14.9	15.5	16.4	18.8	19.3	20.0	20.6	33.4	37.5	41.2	42.2	45.2
Greece	13.1	13.2	13.7	15.1	16.6	18.3	18.5	18.9	20.1	43.7	46.2	45.9	47.6	49.5
Hungary	13.4	12.4	13.3	14.2	15.1	15.7	15.9	16.7	18.0	33.6	37.9	43.0	49.2	58.1
Iceland	9.9	10.2	10.6	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.4	13.8	16.9	17.4	17.9	19.4	22.1
Ireland	10.7	10.8	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.9	13.3	22.8	21.2	21.6	23.7	26.1
Italy	13.1	13.1	14.9	16.7	18.3	19.7	19.9	20.6	22.2	41.9	44.3	46.7	50.7	54.5
Japan	9.1	10.3	12.1	14.6	17.4	19.9	20.5	22.5	26.0	26.9	32.0	37.8	45.3	50.5
Korea	3.8	4.3	5.1	5.9	7.2	9.0	9.4	10.7	12.6	12.4	16.3	20.9	26.1	33.2
Luxembourg	13.6	13.3	13.4	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.6	15.5	32.0	31.1	30.9	32.4	34.8
Mexico	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.8	9.6	10.3	10.8	11.7	13.0
Netherlands	11.5	12.1	12.8	13.2	13.6	14.1	14.2	15.0	17.1	24.3	25.3	27.6	32.1	35.3
New Zealand	10.0	10.5	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.4	13.3	15.2	21.0	21.3	23.0	27.0	31.3
Norway	14.8	15.7	16.3	15.9	15.2	14.7	14.6	15.2	17.0	28.0	26.6	27.5	30.6	33.8
Poland	10.1	9.4	10.1	11.1	12.2	13.2	13.3	13.5	15.5	26.4	30.1	31.8	38.5	47.5
Portugal	11.3	11.9	13.4	14.9	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.5	18.7	25.5	25.8	26.5	28.5	31.0
Slovak Republic	10.5	9.4	10.3	10.9	11.4	12.0	12.1	12.8	14.6	23.6	24.9	27.5	32.6	40.9
Spain	11.2	12.0	13.6	15.3	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.4	18.6	36.3	36.1	37.4	39.7	42.3
Sweden	16.3	17.2	17.8	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.3	18.4	20.0	32.7	33.5	36.7	41.6	45.5
Switzerland	13.8	14.1	14.6	14.7	15.3	15.9	16.1	17.2	18.7	25.6	26.5	27.9	30.0	32.5
Turkey	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.7	13.5	16.1	18.0	20.7	24.2
United Kingdom	14.9	15.2	15.7	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.7	18.4	28.8	29.5	31.2	35.5	38.8
United States	11.3	11.9	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.5	13.0	14.5	20.9	20.9	22.2	25.1	29.1
EU15	13.9	13.7	14.6	15.5	16.4	17.3	17.5	18.2	19.6	33.8	35.6	37.8	41.3	44.8
OECD total	10.8	10.9	11.6	12.4	13.0	13.8	13.9	14.6	16.2	25.0	26.6	28.6	32.1	35.8

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/107501127368*

Ratio of the population aged 65 and over to the labour force

Percentage



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/173116830105*

ELDERLY POPULATION BY REGION

In all OECD countries, populations aged 65 years and over have dramatically increased over the last 30 years, both in size and as a percentage of total population. As elderly people tend to be concentrated in few areas within each country, a small number of regions will have to face the social and economic challenges raised by ageing population.

Definition

The elderly population is the number of inhabitants of a given region aged 65 or older. The population can be either the average annual population or the population at a specific date during the year considered. The average population during a calendar year is generally calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January of two consecutive years (it is also referred to as the mean population).

The geographic concentration index compares the economic weight and the geographic weight over all regions in a give country and is constructed to account for both within and between-country differences in the size of all regions. The index lies between 0 (no concentration) and 1 (maximum concentration) in all countries and is suitable for international comparisons of geographic concentration.

The index of geographic concentration offers a more accurate picture of the spatial distribution of the population, as it takes into account the area of each region and reveals large international differences in the degree of geographic concentration of elderly people.

Comparability

As for the other regional statistics, the comparability of elderly population is affected by differences in the definition of the *region* (see Regional population) and the different *geography* of rural and urban communities (see Regional GDP) both within and among countries.

Overview

On average, 30% of elderly people live in only 10% of OECD regions. This percentage is much higher in Australia, Canada and Spain, where 10% of regions account for more than half of the elderly population of these countries.

On average, more than half of the elderly population in OECD lives in predominantly urban regions. In Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and Korea, urban regions account for at least 60% of the total elderly population. In Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, the Slovak Republic and Sweden, no less than 75% of the elderly population live in *predominantly rural* or *intermediate regions* (see Regional GDP).

The index of geographic concentration shows that Australia, Canada and Iceland are the countries with the highest concentration of elderly population. Mexico, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States all show a value of the concentration index significantly above the OECD average (0.38). In contrast, geographic concentration of elderly people appears much lower in the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands.

Source

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Online databases

- *OECD Regional Database*.

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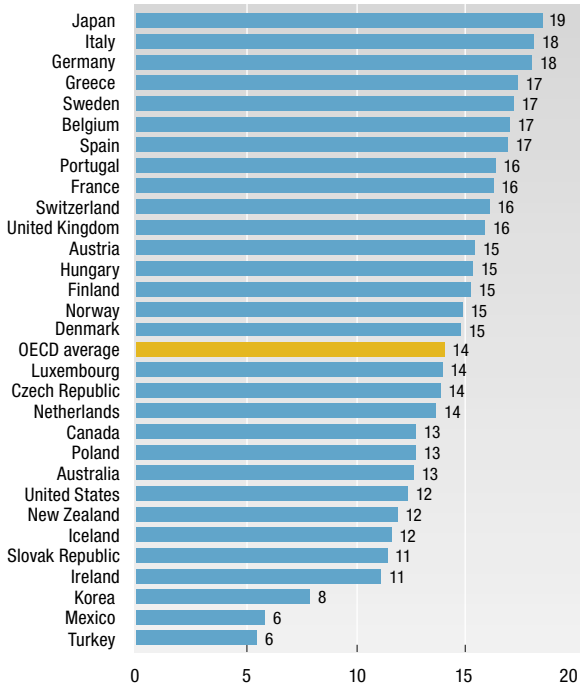
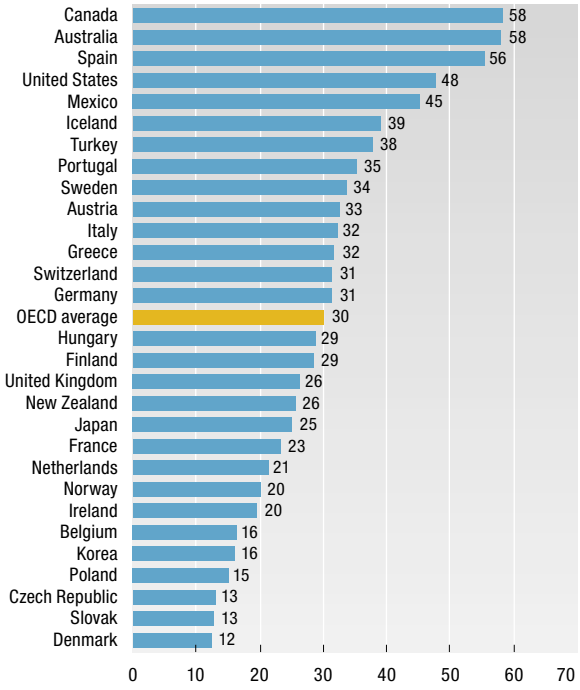
Percentage of elderly population by country

Percentage, 2002 or latest available year



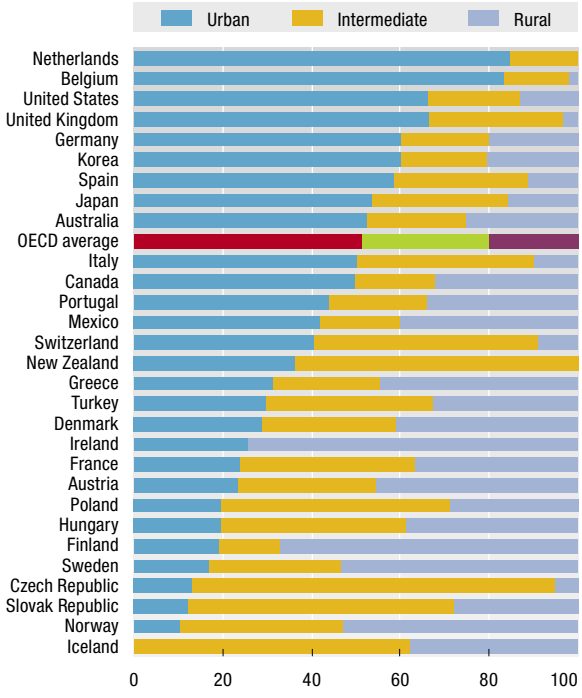
Share of older population in the 10% of regions with the highest concentration of elderly population

Percentage, 2002 or latest available year



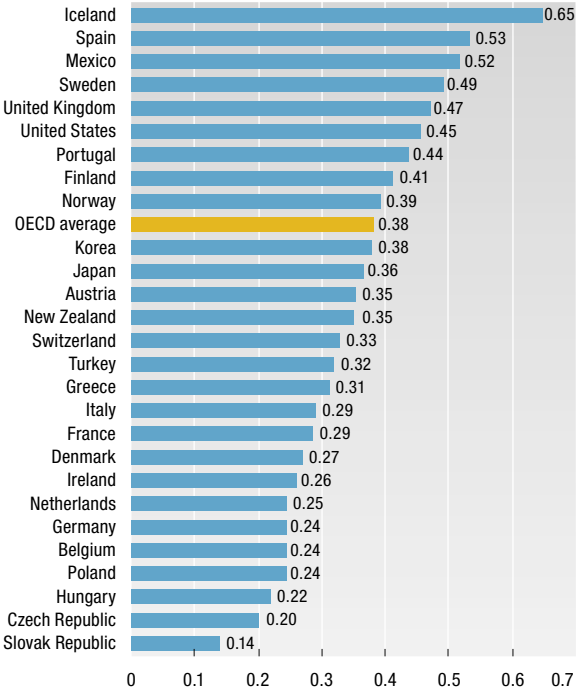
Distribution of elderly population into predominantly urban, intermediate and rural regions

Percentage, 2002 or latest available year



Index of geographic concentration of elderly population

2002 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/507825020025*

IMMIGRANT POPULATION

Despite differing national views concerning who is an immigrant, it is now possible for the first time to provide an internationally comparable picture of the size of the immigrant population, based either on nationality or country-of-birth criteria. Strictly speaking, the immigrant population consists of resident persons born in another country. The definition based on nationality is commonly used in a certain number of countries and reflects a legal view of migration.

Definition

Nationality and place of birth are the two criteria most commonly used to define the "immigrant" population. Broadly speaking, the *foreign-born* population covers persons who are first-generation migrants while the *foreign* population consists of those who still have the nationality of their home country and may include persons born in the host country.

Comparability

The difference across countries between the size of the foreign-born population and that of the foreign population depends on the rules governing the acquisition of citizenship in each country. In some countries, children born in the country automatically acquire the citizenship of their country of birth (*jus solis*, the right of soil), while, in other countries, they retain the nationality of their parents (*jus sanguinis*, the right of blood). Differences in the ease with which immigrants may acquire citizenship in the host country explain part of the gap between the two series. The naturalisation rate is high in the settlement countries such as the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and in some European countries including Belgium, Sweden, and the Netherlands. In general, the foreign-born criterion gives substantially higher percentages for the immigrant population than the definition based on nationality.

Long-term trends

The percentage of the foreign-born has increased over the past decade in all countries for which data are available. Percentages are highest in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Switzerland. Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden have foreign-born percentages of around the same relative size as the United States.

The data shown in the last two columns of the table are based largely on the 2000 round of population censuses and make it possible, for the first time, to compare the size of the immigrant population for almost all OECD countries. Since census data pertain to a single year, the time series published by each country are presented in the first part of the table. For some countries, the census data in the last two columns differ from the time series in the first part of the table because different sources, such as population registers or administrative statistics on residence permits, have been used or because the census (in principle) has full coverage, whereas certain populations such as persons living in reception centres for immigrants or short-term residents may be excluded from other sources.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Trends in International Migration: SOPEMI*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2000), *OECD Proceedings: Globalisation, Migration and Development*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2001), *Migration Policies and EU Enlargement: The Case of Central and Eastern Europe*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2002), *Migration and the Labour Market in Asia: Recent Trends and Policies*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), *Migration for Employment: Bilateral Agreements at a Crossroads*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), *Trade and Migration: Building Bridges for Global Labour Mobility*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Employment Outlook*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *Labour Force Statistics 1984-2004 – 2005 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- Dumont, J.-C. and G. Lemaître (2005), *Counting Immigrants and Expatriates in OECD Countries: A New Perspective*, OECD Social Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 25, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *International Migration Statistics*.

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Immigrant and foreign population

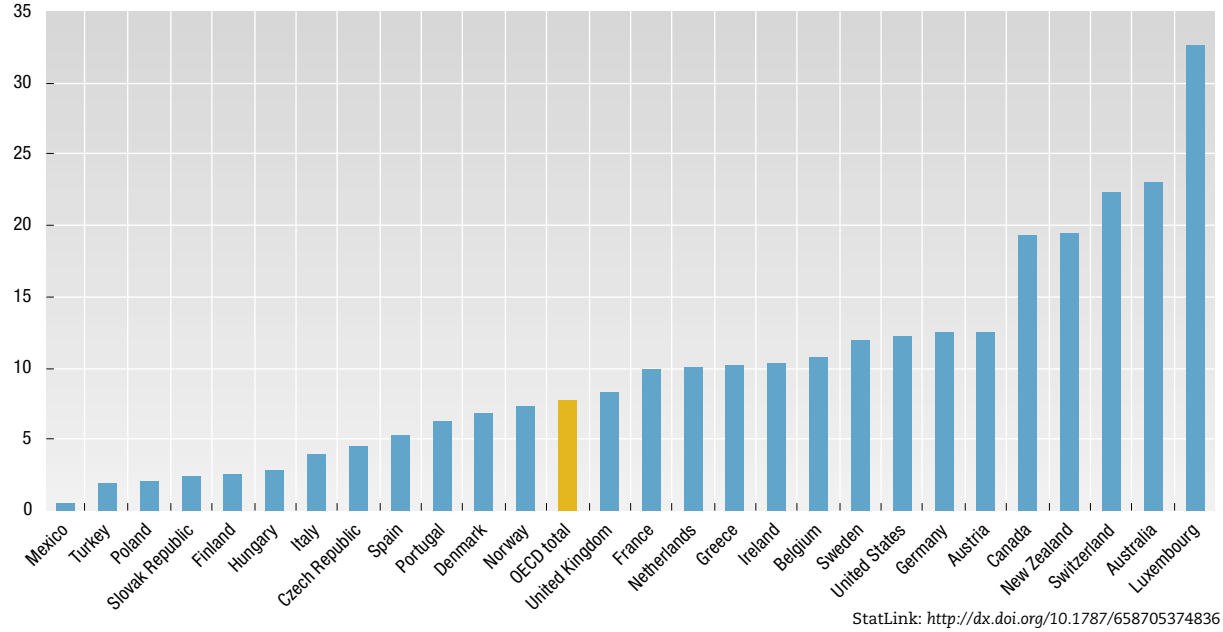
As a percentage of total population

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	According to census data, circa 2000	
													Percentage of foreign-born	Percentage of foreign nationals
Foreign-born														
Australia	23.0	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.1	23.2	22.8	23.0	7.4
Canada	..	..	..	..	17.4	..	..	..	..	18.2	..	..	19.3	5.3
Denmark	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.8	5.0
Finland	..	..	..	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.5	1.7
Netherlands	..	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.1	4.2
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	..	19.5	..
Sweden	9.6	9.9	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.0	10.8	11.8	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.0	5.3
United States	..	..	8.3	9.0	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.8	11.1	11.9	12.2	12.3	6.6
Foreign nationals														
Austria	7.9	8.6	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.4	12.5	8.8
Belgium	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	10.7	8.2
Czech Republic	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	4.5	1.2
Denmark	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	6.8	5.0
Finland	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.7
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	10.0	5.6
Germany	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	12.5	8.9
Greece		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	..	..	10.3	7.0
Hungary	..	..	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.9	0.9
Ireland	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	4.0	4.8	5.6	10.4	5.9
Italy	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.9	2.3
Japan	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	..	1.0
Korea	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	..	0.3
Luxembourg	31.0	31.8	32.6	33.4	34.1	34.9	35.6	36.0	37.3	37.5	38.1	38.6	32.6	36.9
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	0.5	..
Netherlands	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	10.1	4.2
Norway	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	7.3	4.3
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	2.1	0.1
Portugal	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	3.4	4.0	4.2	6.3	2.2
Slovak Republic	..	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.5
Spain	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.9	5.3	3.8
Sweden	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	12.0	5.3
Switzerland	17.6	18.1	18.6	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.7	19.9	20.0	22.4	20.5
United Kingdom	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	8.3	4.5

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/288365248000

Immigrant population

Foreign-born as a percentage of total population, circa 2000



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/658705374836

TRENDS IN MIGRATION

The growth of a country's population depends on natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (immigrants minus emigrants). Rates of natural increase are declining in most OECD countries in Europe and net migration is becoming an important source of population growth.

Definition

Net migration is the total number of arrivals of foreigners and returning nationals minus departures of foreigners and nationals. Arrivals and departures of short duration, *e.g.* for tourism or business purposes, are excluded.

Comparability

The main sources of information on migration vary across countries, which poses difficulties for the comparability of available data on inflows and outflows. However, since the comparability problems generally concern the extent to which shorter-term movements are counted in the inflows and outflows, taking the difference between the two (net migration) tends to subtract out the movements that are the source of non-comparability. The *net* migration data are nonetheless subject to caution, firstly, because irregular (illegal) migration is not taken into account in the inflows, and this is significant in some countries; secondly, because the data on outflows are of uneven quality, with departures being not well recorded in some countries or having to be estimated in others.

OECD activities in the field of international migration are aimed at improving the availability, comparability and reliability of data on international migration. These activities are based largely on a network of national correspondents in 30 countries and seek to enhance analysis and understanding of migration issues in the light of the socio-economic challenges facing OECD member countries.

Long-term trends

Positive net migration was very high in Luxembourg, Greece and Switzerland for the period since 1991 and in recent years for Spain. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States are often called settlement countries and positive net migration has remained substantial in all four for most of the period since 1991, although there was negative net migration from New Zealand for a short time in the late 1990s.

High rates of positive net migration were recorded for Austria and Germany in the years immediately following the fall of the Berlin Wall. Ireland, which has traditionally had net outflows towards the United Kingdom and the settlement countries, has had substantial positive net migration since 1996 as high rates of economic growth have encouraged the return of former emigrants.

Austria, Italy, Portugal and Germany have had above average rates of positive net migration for most of the period covered, while positive net migration has been below average for the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Slovak Republic. Poland is the only country which has experienced net outflows throughout the period, although negative net migration was recorded in several years for Iceland and Japan and, for the last two years, in the Netherlands.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2000), *OECD Proceedings: Globalisation, Migration and Development*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2001), *Migration Policies and EU Enlargement: The Case of Central and Eastern Europe*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2002), *Migration and the Labour Market in Asia: Recent Trends and Policies*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), *Migration for Employment: Bilateral Agreements at a Crossroads*, OECD, Paris.
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Online databases

- *International Migration Statistics*.

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Net migration

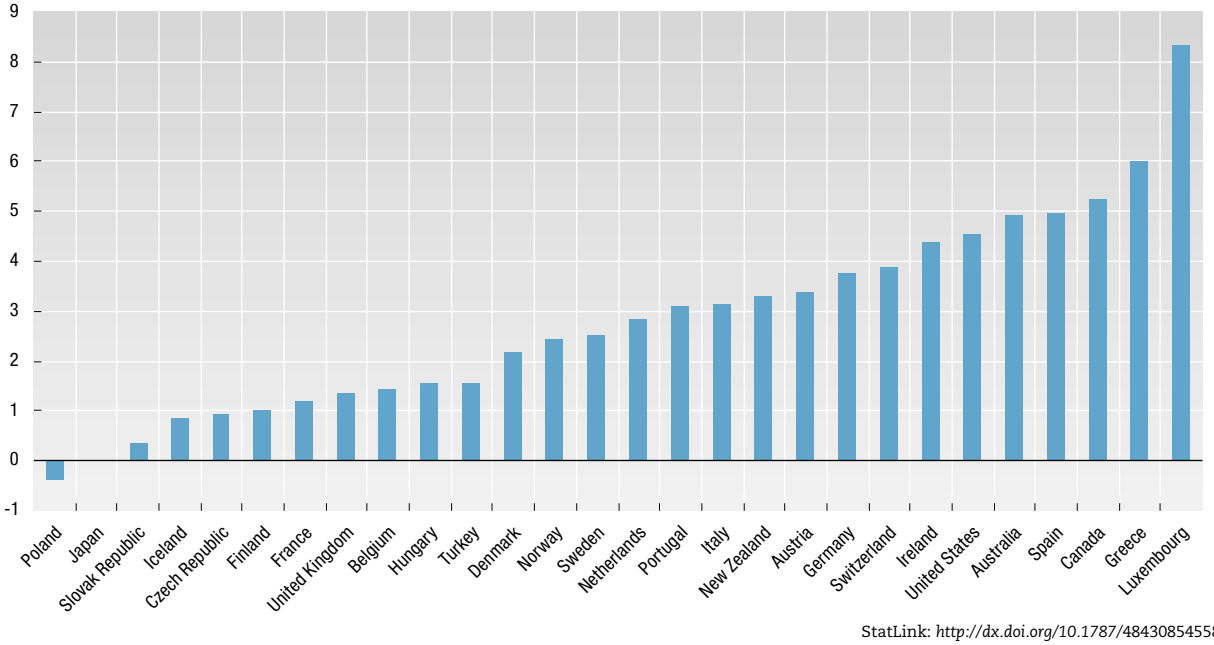
Per 1 000 population

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	5.0	3.9	2.0	3.1	5.9	5.3	3.9	4.8	5.5	5.8	7.0	5.6	6.2	..
Austria	9.9	9.1	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	4.2	4.4	6.2
Belgium	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.4	..	..	..	..
Canada	3.8	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.8	3.6	4.9	6.2	7.7	6.7	5.9	6.0
Czech Republic	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	–0.8	1.2	2.5	1.8
Denmark	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	5.5	3.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.9
Finland	2.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
France	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Germany	7.5	9.6	5.7	3.9	4.9	3.4	1.1	0.6	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.7	1.7	..
Greece	11.7	9.1	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.6	5.7	5.1	4.1	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	..
Hungary	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.7
Iceland	4.3	–0.8	–0.4	–2.6	–2.6	–2.6	0.3	3.2	4.0	6.1	3.4	–1.0	–0.5	1.5
Ireland	1.4	0.5	–0.9	–0.8	1.6	4.6	5.1	4.5	6.4	8.4	10.0	8.4	7.8	..
Italy	0.1	3.2	3.2	2.6	1.6	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.8	3.1	2.2	6.1	10.6	..
Japan	0.3	0.3	–0.1	–0.7	–0.4	–0.1	0.1	0.3	–0.1	0.3	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	10.8	11.0	10.6	9.9	11.2	8.9	9.0	9.5	10.9	8.3	2.5	5.9	4.6	3.5
Netherlands	4.2	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.3	0.0	–1.4
New Zealand	1.8	1.3	3.9	5.5	7.7	6.6	2.0	–1.7	–2.3	–2.9	2.5	9.7	8.7	3.7
Norway	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.5	3.2	4.3	2.0	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.8
Poland	–0.4	–0.3	–0.4	–0.5	–0.5	–0.3	–0.3	–0.3	–0.4	–0.5	–0.4	–0.5	–0.4	–0.2
Portugal	–2.0	–0.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.6	6.3	6.8	6.1	4.5
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Spain	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.6	3.1	4.9	8.9	10.1	15.7	14.5	..
Sweden	2.8	2.3	3.7	5.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.8
Switzerland	9.0	5.8	5.7	4.4	2.1	–0.8	–1.0	0.2	2.3	2.8	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.6
Turkey	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
United Kingdom	1.3	–0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	..	..
United States	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/117621258756

Net migration

Per 1 000 population, average 1991-2004 or latest period available



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/484308545586

MIGRATION OF THE HIGHLY EDUCATED

In many countries, foreign-born persons represent a significant percentage of persons with tertiary education. Many OECD countries "gain" more than they "lose" from migration of the highly educated.

Definition

The table shows the number of foreign-born persons with tertiary education living in or from OECD countries as a percentage of the total number of residents with tertiary education.

Tertiary attainment was defined according to the *International Standard Classification of Education* (ISCED, 1998) and includes levels 5A, 5B and 6. Educational attainment levels for programmes completed outside the country of residence were classified in national censuses according to education categories of the country of residence and hence may be approximate.

Overview

In the total OECD area, about 4% of persons with tertiary education are immigrants from other OECD countries. Those from non-OECD countries account for about 6% of all current residents with tertiary attainment.

Net stocks of foreign-born persons with tertiary attainment are highest in the traditional "settlement" countries of Australia, Canada and the United States, but also in Luxembourg and Switzerland. New Zealand is an exception among settlement countries in this regard, because of the exceptionally high proportion of New Zealand-born persons with a tertiary degree living in other OECD countries (24%). Other countries with a large excess of foreign-born persons with tertiary attainment relative to their nationals living in other OECD countries include Sweden and France (8-9%).

On the other hand, countries having a large percentage of tertiary-educated former residents living in other OECD countries include Ireland and New Zealand (at close to 25%); Austria, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal and the Slovak Republic (all at more than 10%); and the Czech Republic, Germany and the Netherlands (at close to 9%).

Quite a few countries have close to zero net movements overall, essentially because they gain as many as they lose to within-OECD migration (Austria, United Kingdom, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand) or they do not show many movements in general (Japan and Korea).

Comparability

Data are from a special collection carried out in 2003 in collaboration with national statistical offices. The sources for the data are mainly the 2000 round of population censuses, but also include population or education registers for some countries and labour force surveys for two countries. The reference years vary from 1999 to 2001. Coverage of countries of birth and responses to country of birth questions in censuses are not always complete. The data on emigrants was obtained by aggregating, for a single country of origin, the data on immigrants from that country in all other OECD countries. Emigrants to non-OECD countries are not taken into account, because no data collection was carried out for these latter countries. As a result, the term "net" in the last column heading is not entirely accurate because it does not take account of persons from OECD countries with tertiary education who have migrated to countries outside the OECD area. Data are based on the resident foreign-born population in all countries, except for those (small) country-of-birth subgroups not specifically identified in the two countries for which labour survey data were used.

The tertiary education referred to was not necessarily obtained by the migrant in his/her country of birth. Migration may have occurred at an early age and the tertiary education obtained in the host country. Or immigrants may have previously studied in the host or another country and subsequently stayed in/emigrated to the host country. The excess of tertiary level immigrants over emigrants cannot therefore be interpreted straightforwardly as a "gain" for the host country. Finally, the results shown represent the accumulated effect of migration movements over past decades. They may not be representative of recent movements.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *Education at a Glance*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2006), *Migration and Student Performance*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- Dumont, J.-C. and G. Lemaître (2005), *Counting Immigrants and Expatriates in OECD Countries: A New Perspective*, OECD Social Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 25, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *Education at a Glance – OECD Database*.
- *International Migration Statistics*.

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Foreign-born persons with tertiary education

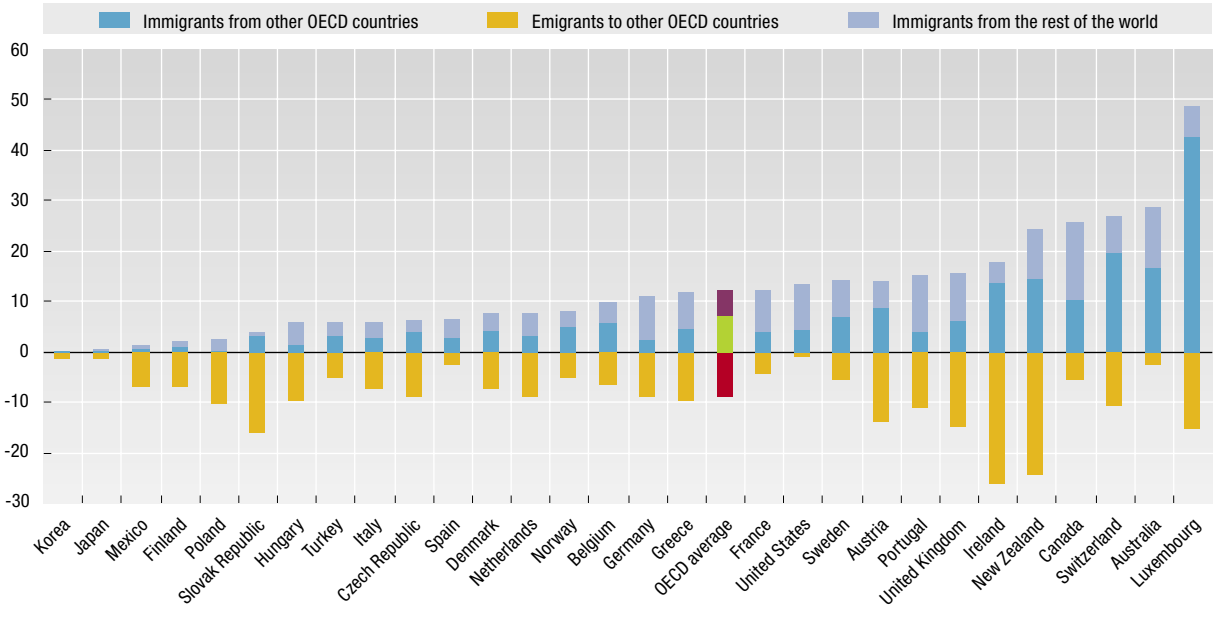
As a percentage of all residents with tertiary education, circa 2000

	Immigrants from other OECD countries	Emigrants to other OECD countries	Immigrants less emigrants within the OECD zone	Immigrants from the rest of the world	Foreign-born persons with tertiary attainment, net total
Australia	16.82	2.41	14.41	12.05	26.46
Austria	9.10	13.81	–4.71	5.22	0.51
Belgium	5.94	6.44	–0.50	4.19	3.68
Canada	10.30	5.42	4.88	15.54	20.43
Switzerland	19.96	10.81	9.15	7.28	16.42
Czech Republic	4.14	8.68	–4.54	2.22	–2.32
Germany	2.70	8.86	–6.16	2.26	–3.90
Denmark	4.45	7.33	–2.88	3.18	0.29
Spain	2.75	2.28	0.46	3.78	4.25
Finland	0.89	6.79	–5.90	1.27	–4.63
France	4.21	4.43	–0.22	8.17	7.95
United Kingdom	6.49	14.86	–8.36	9.37	1.01
Greece	4.76	9.39	–4.64	7.33	2.69
Hungary	1.37	9.66	–8.29	4.46	–3.83
Ireland	14.00	26.13	–12.13	4.04	–8.09
Italy	2.76	7.29	–4.53	3.34	–1.18
Japan	0.17	1.08	–0.92	0.52	–0.39
Korea	0.19	1.40	–1.21	0.22	–1.00
Luxembourg	43.12	15.44	27.68	5.81	33.48
Mexico	0.81	6.93	–6.12	0.50	–5.62
Netherlands	3.33	8.93	–5.61	4.37	–1.24
Norway	5.16	4.90	0.26	2.96	3.22
New Zealand	14.56	24.38	–9.82	10.04	0.22
Poland	0.40	10.23	–9.83	2.28	–7.55
Portugal	4.14	11.18	–7.04	11.15	4.11
Slovak Republic	3.29	16.04	–12.75	0.86	–11.89
Sweden	6.93	5.39	1.54	7.28	8.83
Turkey	3.42	4.92	–1.50	2.65	1.16
United States	4.25	0.70	3.55	9.17	12.71
OECD average	6.91	8.83	–1.92	5.22	3.30

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/562038444584

Foreign-born persons with tertiary education

As a percentage of all residents with tertiary education, circa 2000



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MACROECONOMICS TRENDS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

SIZE OF GDP
NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
REGIONAL GDP

ECONOMIC GROWTH

EVOLUTION OF GDP
HOUSEHOLD SAVING
INVESTMENT RATES
INFLATION
STEEL PRODUCTION

PRODUCTIVITY

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY
MULTI-FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY
EVOLUTION OF VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY
SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

SIZE OF GDP

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the standard measure of the incomes generated from productive activity. Total GDP is used as an indicator of the size of a country's economy and per capita GDP is a broad indicator of economic living standards.

Each country calculates GDP in its own currency and, in order to compare countries, these estimates have to be converted into a common currency. Often, the conversion is made using exchange rates, but these give a misleading comparison of the real volumes of goods and services in the GDP. Comparisons of real GDP between countries can only be made using purchasing power parities (PPPs) to convert each country's GDP into a common currency (see also Rates of conversion).

Definition

Gross domestic product can be defined in three different ways: as the sum of labour incomes, net profits and depreciation; as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption; or as the sum of consumption expenditures, fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and net exports. PPPs are currency converters that equalise the purchasing power of the different currencies.

Comparability

Virtually all OECD countries now follow the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. However, since Luxembourg and, to a lesser extent, Switzerland have a relatively large number of frontier workers, their GDP per capita is overstated compared with other countries. Such workers contribute to the GDP but are excluded from the population figures.

An additional problem is that countries are moving to the use of chain indices instead of the traditional fixed-base indices. Chain indices are recommended in the *System of National Accounts*, because they use a more up-to-date weighting system, but their gradual introduction by countries at different dates inevitably impacts on comparability, both over time and between countries.

For some countries, the latest year has been estimated by the Secretariat. For several countries, the historical data have also been estimated by the OECD; if countries revise their methodologies but only supply revised data for recent years, the historical data have been estimated by mechanically linking the new and old series.

Long-term trends

In terms of total GDP, the United States is, by far, the largest member country. Since 1997, its GDP has exceeded even the combined GDP of the European Union with 15 members. Japan is the second largest economy followed, at some distance, by the four large EU members – Germany, United Kingdom, France and Italy. The next four largest are Spain, Mexico, Korea and Canada. These rankings have not changed significantly over the period shown, although, in 1991, the combined GDP of the EU15 was higher than that of the United States.

Per capita GDP for the OECD as a whole was close to 28 500 US dollars per head in 2004; this contrasts with a figure of 9 300 US dollars for the 150 countries generally defined as developing. Six OECD countries had per capita GDP in excess of 32 000 US dollars – Luxembourg, United States, Norway, Ireland, Switzerland and Iceland. Nearly half of the 30 OECD members had per capita GDP between 25 000 and 32 000 US dollars, while 10 countries had per capita GDP below 25 000 US dollars. Turkey, Mexico and the four new member countries from central Europe had the lowest per capita GDP. Note that both GDP and PPPs contain statistical errors, and differences between countries in per capita GDP of 5% or less are not significant.

Note that for the last two tables, the OECD total excludes the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic.

Source

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Web sites

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Gross domestic product

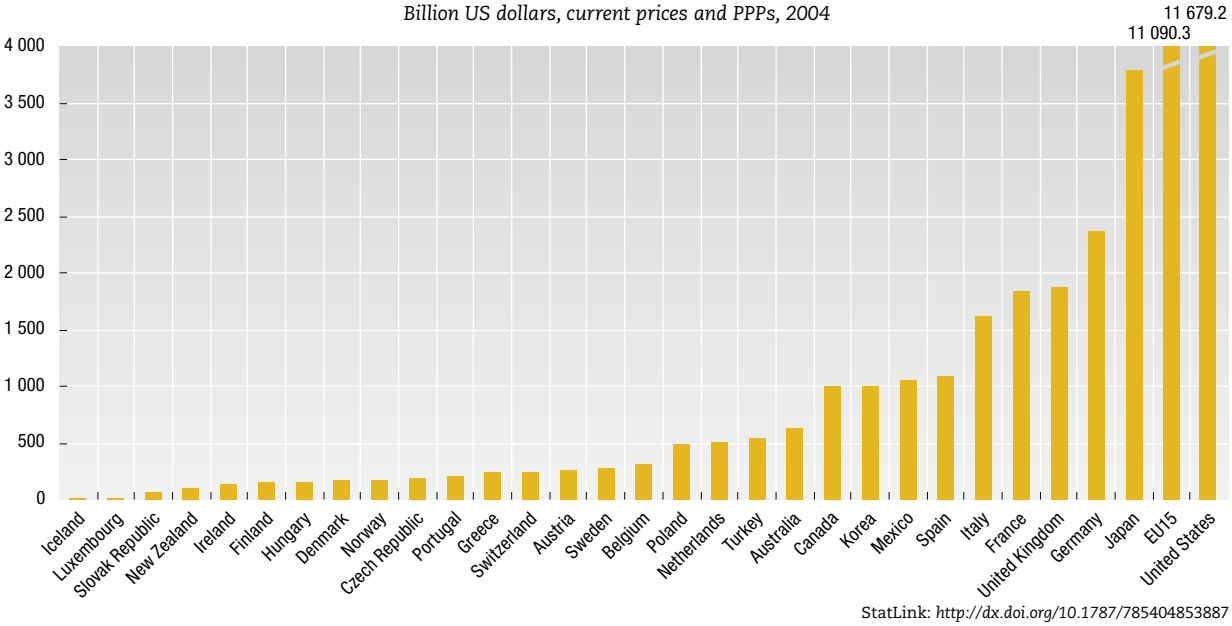
Billion US dollars, current prices and PPPs

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	297.5	314.7	333.5	355.8	381.4	400.7	424.5	451.0	480.7	508.9	536.5	567.2	602.0	632.0
Austria	158.0	165.4	169.8	178.0	185.1	193.6	197.5	204.5	214.9	230.2	234.8	242.0	249.9	261.1
Belgium	189.5	196.8	199.4	210.2	219.6	225.7	234.0	241.9	250.8	269.1	283.0	295.8	307.3	321.4
Canada	541.5	558.8	585.0	626.1	656.6	679.9	720.6	758.4	812.5	860.2	896.5	924.9	961.8	1 003.0
Czech Republic	113.3	115.4	118.1	123.2	133.2	141.8	141.4	140.6	143.2	149.7	158.6	169.2	176.8	188.6
Denmark	101.0	104.1	105.6	113.6	118.9	125.2	131.5	136.2	144.3	153.9	160.0	161.7	166.9	172.5
Finland	88.3	86.9	87.7	93.1	98.3	102.6	112.3	120.7	123.2	133.7	139.9	145.7	149.6	159.9
France	1 084.8	1 131.3	1 145.9	1 194.4	1 247.4	1 294.0	1 360.3	1 426.0	1 472.7	1 575.3	1 664.7	1 720.5	1 749.1	1 837.6
Germany	1 559.2	1 630.7	1 654.7	1 734.5	1 803.4	1 860.6	1 902.9	1 953.2	2 004.8	2 102.0	2 166.6	2 237.9	2 281.4	2 359.9
Greece	122.9	126.6	127.4	132.7	138.3	143.8	152.2	158.9	165.6	177.8	189.9	210.1	225.8	239.8
Hungary	86.4	85.6	87.1	91.6	94.8	98.1	103.1	108.8	114.0	122.7	134.9	145.9	152.9	161.2
Iceland	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.5	9.5
Ireland	48.0	50.7	53.3	57.5	64.4	70.2	80.6	88.8	97.1	108.1	117.2	127.7	133.0	145.2
Italy	1 040.2	1 072.2	1 087.2	1 134.6	1 191.6	1 237.4	1 270.9	1 337.4	1 369.2	1 444.1	1 488.9	1 528.2	1 549.0	1 610.2
Japan	2 487.7	2 569.7	2 635.3	2 720.4	2 831.7	2 984.7	3 088.3	3 089.9	3 130.3	3 303.5	3 390.0	3 465.7	3 575.4	3 787.8
Korea	398.1	431.2	468.2	518.9	578.0	630.2	670.5	631.5	701.4	768.6	817.4	878.6	922.5	1 005.3
Luxembourg	10.8	11.3	12.0	12.8	13.2	13.9	15.2	16.8	19.1	21.5	22.1	23.3	24.3	26.1
Mexico	555.7	589.2	614.5	655.1	627.3	672.1	729.6	774.9	815.6	897.6	918.9	951.2	982.6	1 046.1
Netherlands	283.9	294.7	303.5	318.8	335.1	350.7	369.6	388.9	404.2	435.1	467.5	483.4	493.7	507.6
New Zealand	49.5	51.5	55.4	60.0	63.5	66.3	69.5	70.6	75.7	79.3	83.6	88.5	93.8	100.0
Norway	82.0	86.6	91.0	97.8	104.2	115.1	122.4	121.0	133.9	163.0	167.5	166.2	169.4	178.0
Poland	223.1	234.0	248.3	267.0	291.4	315.5	338.5	356.9	373.8	397.8	411.7	427.9	441.9	482.8
Portugal	116.3	120.3	120.5	124.2	132.2	137.9	146.2	156.0	166.4	177.7	186.3	195.1	196.2	204.0
Slovak Republic		36.2	37.8	40.9	44.2	48.0	50.4	52.8	53.9	58.1	62.0	67.8	70.8	77.0
Spain	557.4	575.5	582.7	609.2	638.7	668.0	698.0	741.7	796.3	849.3	907.0	981.4	1 052.3	1 090.8
Sweden	164.4	166.2	166.6	177.2	188.2	195.3	201.3	208.0	222.3	238.8	243.1	251.3	259.7	273.1
Switzerland	169.1	173.0	176.6	182.2	186.7	186.8	197.4	205.1	206.4	219.0	222.8	238.6	242.3	252.0
Turkey	271.7	294.6	325.6	314.3	343.8	375.8	406.0	421.0	403.7	459.8	420.9	453.9	492.9	551.9
United Kingdom	960.6	984.6	1 030.8	1 099.1	1 153.5	1 217.7	1 299.2	1 357.4	1 406.0	1 507.8	1 598.7	1 718.5	1 790.3	1 881.0
United States	5 946.9	6 286.8	6 604.3	7 017.5	7 342.3	7 762.3	8 250.9	8 694.6	9 216.2	9 764.8	10 075.9	10 417.6	10 918.5	11 679.2
EU15	6 485.2	6 717.4	6 847.2	7 189.9	7 527.8	7 836.6	8 171.8	8 536.6	8 856.7	9 424.5	9 869.8	10 322.6	10 628.3	11 090.3
OECD total	17 290.2	18 078.8	18 742.0	19 743.9	20 649.1	21 716.8	22 858.2	23 761.8	24 840.6	26 457.2	27 408.0	28 483.4	29 598.1	31 335.0

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/230512848452*

Gross domestic product

Billion US dollars, current prices and PPPs, 2004



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GDP per capita

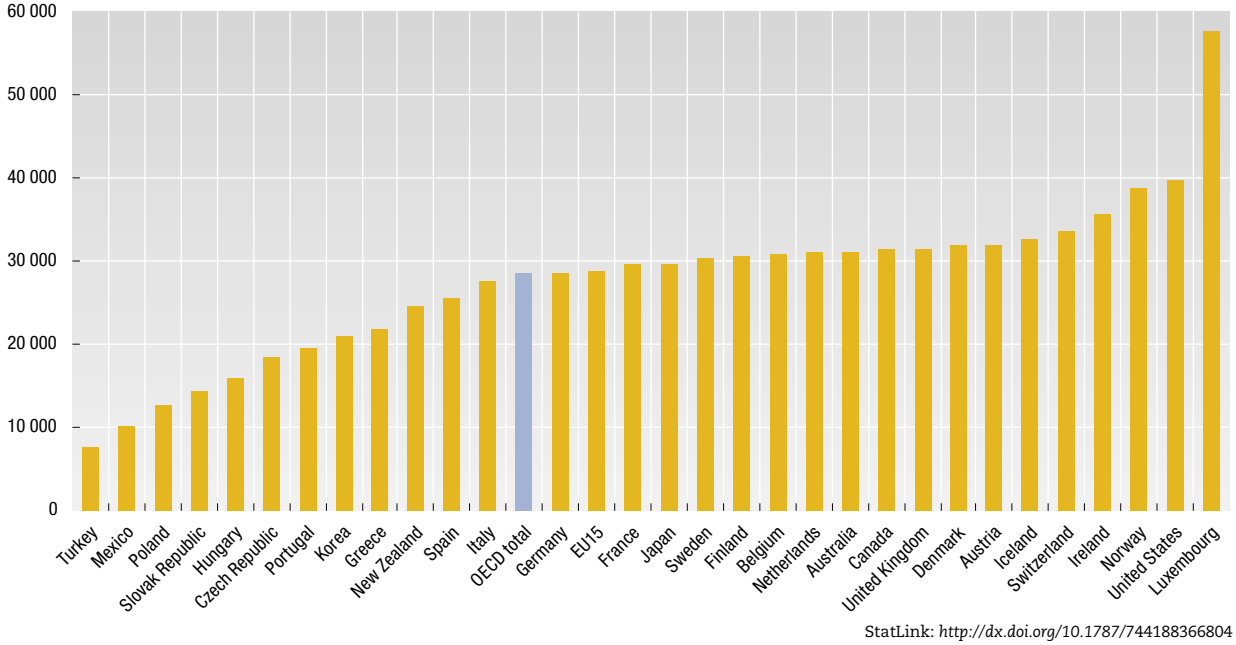
US dollars, current prices and PPPs

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	17 113	17 898	18 780	19 818	20 963	21 752	22 812	23 974	25 250	26 405	27 473	28 713	30 104	31 231
Austria	20 368	21 096	21 475	22 425	23 283	24 324	24 790	25 642	26 889	28 732	29 195	29 943	30 786	31 944
Belgium	18 938	19 591	19 771	20 778	21 662	22 226	22 991	23 714	24 538	26 264	27 524	28 630	29 627	30 851
Canada	19 317	19 699	20 397	21 590	22 410	22 962	24 095	25 147	26 723	28 029	28 898	29 482	30 380	31 395
Czech Republic	10 994	11 180	11 430	11 924	12 896	13 742	13 721	13 657	13 923	14 573	15 516	16 585	17 329	18 467
Denmark	19 589	20 128	20 355	21 820	22 730	23 800	24 877	25 682	27 117	28 832	29 868	30 081	30 965	31 932
Finland	17 603	17 226	17 320	18 298	19 243	20 010	21 855	23 426	23 848	25 828	26 963	28 016	28 689	30 594
France	18 554	19 255	19 421	20 172	20 994	21 703	22 735	23 748	24 414	25 966	27 271	28 009	28 303	29 554
Germany	19 494	20 233	20 384	21 303	22 084	22 719	23 191	23 811	24 422	25 576	26 313	27 132	27 647	28 605
Greece	11 790	12 057	12 070	12 515	13 003	13 426	14 126	14 669	15 213	16 287	17 345	19 119	20 482	21 689
Hungary	8 347	8 295	8 462	8 923	9 180	9 518	10 019	10 594	11 133	12 018	13 244	14 365	15 091	15 946
Iceland	20 561	20 096	20 510	21 605	21 950	23 396	24 625	26 181	27 062	28 252	29 265	28 907	29 358	32 590
Ireland	13 607	14 268	14 909	16 046	17 875	19 368	22 013	23 924	25 882	28 451	30 383	32 535	33 322	35 767
Italy	18 329	18 858	19 057	19 835	20 796	21 559	22 098	23 224	23 752	25 001	25 705	26 325	26 681	27 699
Japan	20 075	20 670	21 138	21 770	22 551	23 714	24 478	24 429	24 709	26 027	26 632	27 196	28 016	29 664
Korea	9 195	9 857	10 594	11 623	12 818	13 843	14 592	13 644	15 047	16 351	17 261	18 453	19 279	20 907
Luxembourg	27 985	28 757	30 222	31 578	32 213	33 352	36 137	39 412	44 098	49 118	50 053	52 154	54 017	57 704
Mexico	6 563	6 832	6 999	7 332	6 957	7 293	7 767	8 089	8 391	9 098	9 184	9 381	9 567	10 059
Netherlands	18 840	19 414	19 848	20 724	21 677	22 586	23 683	24 764	25 565	27 329	29 138	29 939	30 427	31 191
New Zealand	14 079	14 505	15 411	16 458	17 126	17 617	18 264	18 437	19 650	20 473	21 365	22 270	23 230	24 498
Norway	19 230	20 208	21 108	22 555	23 902	26 281	27 777	27 298	30 011	36 305	37 113	36 609	37 108	38 765
Poland	5 834	6 099	6 457	6 927	7 551	8 170	8 758	9 230	9 671	10 398	10 762	11 193	11 569	12 647
Portugal	11 667	12 071	12 083	12 427	13 180	13 715	14 490	15 406	16 361	17 374	18 104	18 820	18 793	19 388
Slovak Republic	..	6 825	7 091	7 658	8 246	8 924	9 361	9 801	9 998	10 766	11 477	12 604	13 165	14 309
Spain	14 202	14 630	14 779	15 423	16 148	16 866	17 591	18 643	19 926	21 093	22 272	23 755	25 051	25 582
Sweden	19 080	19 175	19 112	20 185	21 319	22 085	22 760	23 505	25 093	26 920	27 322	28 152	28 987	30 361
Switzerland	24 575	24 919	25 266	25 897	26 360	26 285	27 753	28 755	28 795	30 384	30 580	32 492	32 719	33 678
Turkey	4 741	5 044	5 473	5 189	5 577	5 994	6 369	6 499	6 133	6 816	6 135	6 520	6 971	7 687
United Kingdom	16 724	17 099	17 860	18 995	19 879	20 936	22 279	23 213	23 960	25 605	27 045	28 969	30 061	31 436
United States	23 456	24 470	25 374	26 636	27 542	28 780	30 228	31 485	32 994	34 574	35 309	36 142	37 510	39 732
EU15	17 632	18 180	18 450	19 312	20 163	20 933	21 770	22 691	23 474	24 885	25 939	26 995	27 670	28 741
OECD total	17 450	18 077	18 572	19 404	20 139	21 005	21 932	22 623	23 475	24 796	25 479	26 277	27 103	28 486

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/537877827565*

GDP per capita

US dollars, current prices and PPPs, 2004



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Volume index of GDP per capita

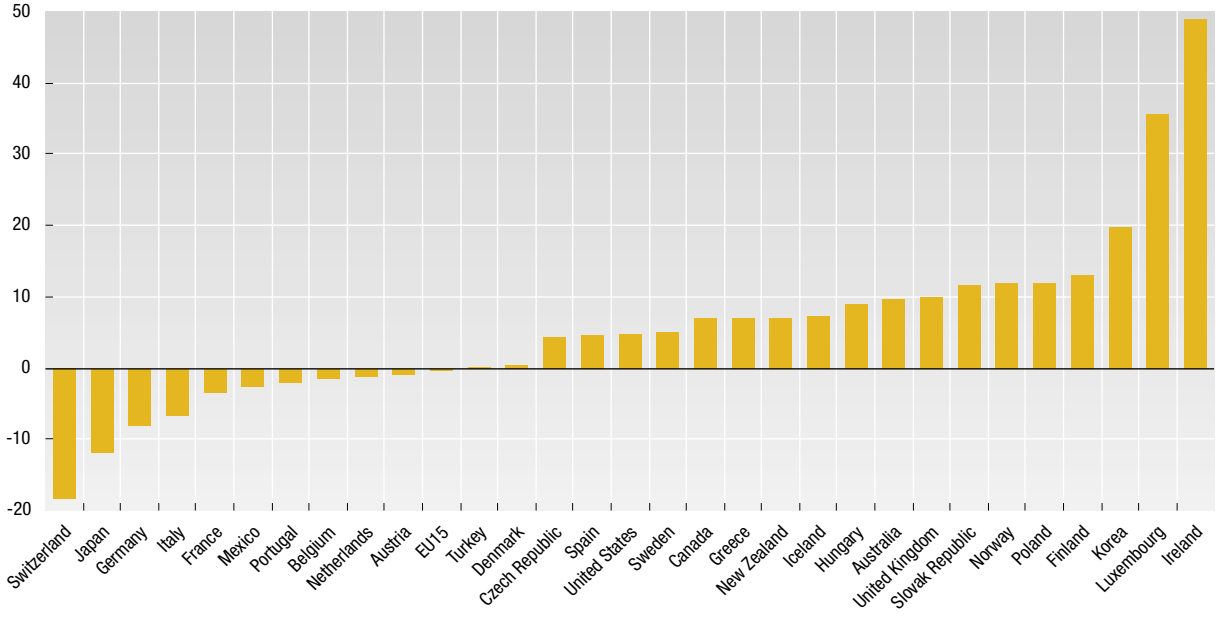
OECD = 100, at 2000 price levels and PPPs

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	99.9	101.1	103.5	104.3	105.5	105.8	106.4	108.7	108.8	106.5	108.8	110.2	111.7	110.8
Austria	115.4	115.3	114.3	114.2	114.3	114.5	113.4	115.0	115.7	115.9	116.0	115.7	115.5	114.4
Belgium	106.7	106.5	104.6	105.2	105.7	104.5	104.9	104.7	105.3	105.9	106.0	105.6	105.3	105.1
Canada	108.7	107.0	107.8	109.2	109.2	107.4	107.9	109.2	111.6	113.0	113.4	114.8	114.6	113.9
Czech Republic	60.5	59.4	59.1	59.0	61.5	62.7	60.7	58.9	58.2	58.8	60.4	61.0	62.5	63.7
Denmark	113.0	113.4	112.4	115.6	116.6	116.5	116.5	116.4	116.0	116.3	116.3	115.6	114.7	113.8
Finland	100.4	94.8	92.8	93.8	95.1	96.2	99.1	101.8	102.4	104.2	104.7	105.9	107.0	107.7
France	106.9	107.1	105.1	104.5	104.8	103.3	102.6	103.8	104.2	104.7	105.9	105.7	104.7	103.7
Germany	108.3	108.5	106.3	106.4	106.3	104.7	103.5	103.6	103.1	103.1	103.9	103.0	101.6	100.6
Greece	67.3	66.5	64.8	64.3	64.4	64.0	64.1	64.7	65.0	65.7	68.3	70.1	72.3	73.5
Hungary	46.7	44.8	44.5	44.9	44.5	44.2	45.0	46.4	47.3	48.5	50.3	51.8	52.9	53.8
Iceland	114.1	107.6	106.9	107.8	105.5	108.0	109.1	111.9	112.6	113.9	114.9	110.7	113.4	114.9
Ireland	75.4	76.3	77.6	79.9	85.8	90.2	96.4	101.6	108.9	114.7	119.4	123.6	124.6	125.2
Italy	106.3	105.6	103.8	103.4	104.5	103.2	102.2	101.9	101.0	100.8	102.0	101.4	100.5	99.0
Japan	115.7	115.0	114.5	112.8	112.6	113.7	112.3	108.7	105.8	105.0	104.5	103.3	103.3	103.3
Korea	52.0	53.8	56.2	59.0	62.7	65.0	65.6	59.5	63.1	65.9	67.8	71.5	72.6	73.6
Luxembourg	170.9	169.5	173.4	173.4	170.5	169.9	176.7	182.9	189.7	198.1	199.2	200.4	202.1	205.0
Mexico	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.1	34.8	35.0	35.7	36.1	36.0	36.7	36.1	35.6	35.2	35.4
Netherlands	107.2	106.6	106.1	106.0	106.8	107.2	107.8	109.6	110.5	110.2	110.6	109.7	106.9	105.4
New Zealand	81.2	80.3	84.0	85.2	85.9	85.7	83.7	81.9	83.6	82.6	84.3	86.2	86.8	87.3
Norway	132.7	134.6	136.9	140.0	142.9	146.4	149.0	149.1	147.6	146.4	149.2	148.9	146.9	146.4
Poland	32.7	33.0	33.9	34.9	36.6	37.9	39.4	40.5	41.1	41.9	42.2	42.5	43.7	44.9
Portugal	68.3	68.2	66.5	65.4	66.9	67.5	68.1	69.6	70.2	70.1	70.6	69.8	67.8	66.1
Slovak Republic	..	38.1	38.5	39.8	41.3	42.8	43.4	44.3	43.9	43.4	44.9	46.8	48.4	49.7
Spain	82.1	81.7	80.3	80.2	80.9	81.0	81.8	83.5	84.6	85.1	86.8	87.2	87.3	86.3
Sweden	108.6	105.4	102.2	103.3	105.1	104.0	103.6	105.3	107.3	108.6	109.1	110.0	109.9	110.5
Switzerland	137.3	134.4	132.6	130.1	127.6	125.0	123.8	124.6	122.5	122.5	122.1	120.6	117.9	116.0
Turkey	27.5	28.2	29.8	27.1	28.0	28.8	29.7	29.5	27.0	27.5	24.9	26.3	27.1	28.3
United Kingdom	98.0	96.8	98.4	100.2	101.0	101.3	101.4	102.4	102.6	103.3	104.8	105.8	106.7	106.8
United States	134.1	135.0	136.2	136.9	136.4	136.8	137.5	138.9	140.0	139.4	138.6	138.4	139.1	139.9
EU15	100.9	100.4	99.2	99.4	100.0	99.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.5	101.4	100.8	100.0
OECD total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248310214608

Change in volume indices of GDP per capita

OECD = 100, absolute differences between the 2004 and 1992 indices



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NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA

While per capita gross domestic product is the indicator most commonly used to compare income levels two other measures are preferred by many analysts. These are per capita gross national income (GNI) and net national income (NNI).

Definition

GNI is defined as GDP plus net receipts from abroad of wages and salaries and of property income.

Wages and salaries from abroad are those that are earned by residents, that is, by persons who work abroad for only short periods and whose centre of economic interest remains in their home country. Guest-workers and other migrant workers who live abroad for twelve months or more are considered to be resident in the country where they are working. Such persons may send part of their earnings to relatives at home, but these remittances are treated as transfers between resident and non-resident households and do not enter into net receipts from abroad of wages and salaries.

Property income from abroad includes interest, dividends and all or part of the retained earnings of foreign enterprises owned fully or in part by residents. In most countries, net receipts of property income account for most of the difference between GDP and GNI. Note that retained earnings of foreign enterprises owned by residents may not actually return to the residents concerned, and, in some countries, there are restrictions on the repatriation of profits. Receipt of retained earnings is an imputation, and, since there is no actual transaction, it is necessary to impute an outflow of the same amount. The imputed outflow is treated as a capital transaction (a reinvestment of earnings abroad) and not as an outflow of property income. Countries with large stocks of outward foreign direct investment may be shown as having large receipts of property income from abroad and therefore high GNI even though much of the property income may never actually be returned to the country.

Depreciation, which is deducted from GNI to obtain NNI, is the decline in the market value of fixed capital assets – dwellings, buildings, machinery, transport equipment and physical infrastructure – through wear and tear and obsolescence.

Comparability

Both measures are compiled according to the definitions of the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. There are, however, practical difficulties in the measurement both of international flows of wages and salaries and property income and of depreciation. It is for that reason that GDP per capita is the most widely used indicator of income or welfare, even though it is theoretically inferior to either GNI or NNI.

Long-term trends

In the chart, countries are ranked according to NNI, which is usually around 14 or 15% lower than GNI. Note that the country rankings are not much affected by the choice of income measure; countries that would be more than one place higher in the ranking if GNI were used are Japan, Australia, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, and those that would be more than one place lower in the ranking are Iceland, France, Sweden and Ireland.

Over the period shown, the growth of per capita GNI mirrors that of per capita GDP, with Norway, Korea and Ireland at the top end and Turkey, Germany, Japan and Switzerland with the lowest rates of growth.

Source

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Gross national income per capita

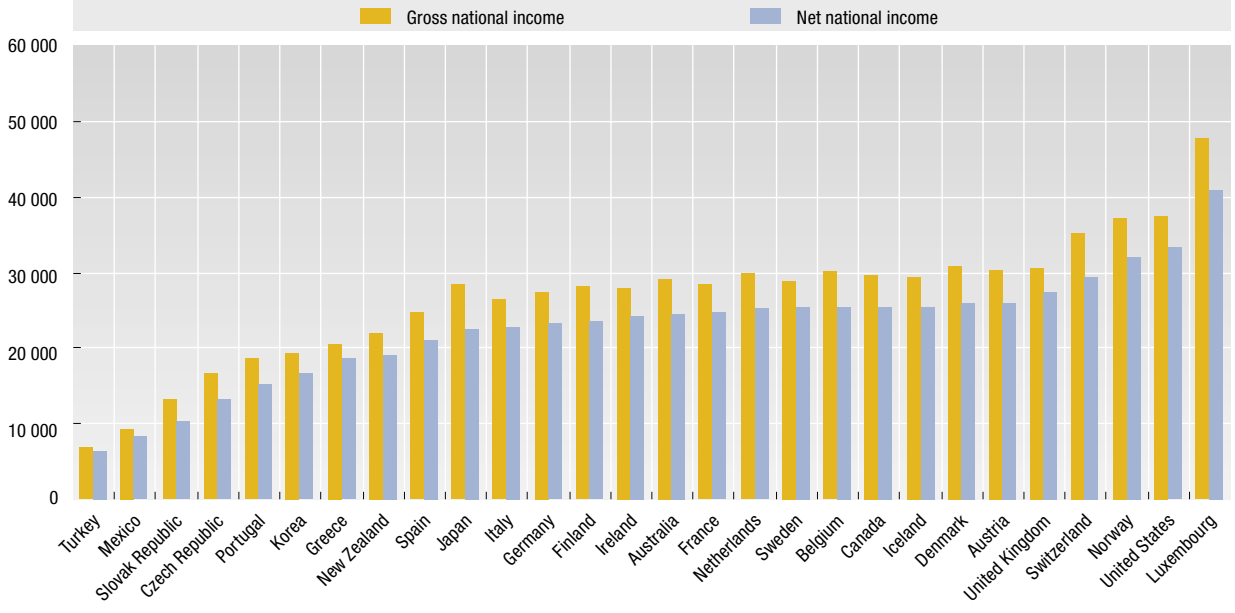
US dollars, current prices and PPPs

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	16 449	17 303	18 205	19 055	20 146	20 963	22 074	23 225	24 511	25 666	26 730	27 900	29 243	..
Austria	20 201	20 959	21 341	22 256	22 884	24 078	24 422	25 239	26 321	28 180	28 495	29 572	30 447	31 559
Belgium	19 046	19 697	20 074	21 259	22 109	22 669	23 446	24 219	25 043	26 758	28 016	29 315	30 189	31 287
Canada	18 676	18 986	19 694	20 808	21 625	22 183	23 342	24 322	25 821	27 306	28 089	28 779	29 692	30 738
Czech Republic	..	11 258	11 385	11 918	12 832	13 538	13 496	13 413	13 605	14 212	14 955	15 787	16 553	..
Denmark	19 068	19 674	20 032	21 499	22 486	23 496	24 525	25 392	26 889	28 223	29 447	29 723	30 768	31 797
Finland	16 987	16 418	16 382	17 552	18 601	19 467	21 433	22 870	23 492	25 568	26 833	28 075	28 279	30 486
France	18 604	19 264	19 609	20 254	21 029	21 816	22 884	23 927	24 788	26 323	27 594	28 085	28 432	29 711
Germany	19 583	20 308	20 415	21 189	21 920	22 599	23 023	23 565	24 161	25 336	26 051	26 826	27 441	28 609
Greece	12 157	12 472	12 445	12 907	13 415	13 801	14 522	15 066	15 415	16 429	17 361	19 129	20 463	21 714
Hungary	..	..	7 960	8 361	8 544	8 828	9 173	9 675	10 269	11 369	12 525	13 568	14 329	..
Iceland	20 178	19 789	20 180	21 116	21 539	23 082	24 318	25 846	26 785	27 785	28 659	29 357	29 351	32 761
Ireland	12 575	13 019	13 664	14 773	16 181	17 666	19 776	21 303	22 374	24 597	25 761	26 915	27 922	30 330
Italy	18 015	18 487	18 696	19 451	20 443	21 262	21 895	22 984	23 596	24 797	25 520	26 113	26 471	27 541
Japan	20 207	20 842	21 320	21 940	22 725	23 968	24 796	24 758	25 020	26 354	27 070	27 643	28 496	..
Korea	9 181	9 841	10 572	11 593	12 774	13 790	14 512	13 422	14 872	16 281	17 230	18 475	19 299	20 935
Luxembourg	30 681	31 361	32 336	32 550	34 239	35 474	36 600	39 347	43 110	44 485	46 595	47 735	47 816	..
Mexico	6 386	6 653	6 799	7 114	6 638	6 992	7 525	7 835	8 172	8 880	8 985	9 205	9 382	..
Netherlands	18 781	19 266	19 836	20 846	21 937	22 699	23 948	24 360	25 614	27 445	28 930	29 515	29 987	30 771
New Zealand	13 157	13 599	14 324	15 336	16 018	16 301	17 104	17 541	18 455	19 193	20 218	21 142	22 083	..
Norway	18 597	19 762	20 605	22 157	23 592	25 969	27 481	27 072	29 650	35 949	36 851	36 708	37 331	38 870
Poland	5 622	5 816	6 200	6 866	7 440	8 112	8 694	9 166	9 612	10 307	10 682	11 083	11 368	..
Portugal	11 547	12 002	12 023	12 313	13 123	13 601	14 283	15 175	16 105	16 956	17 630	18 532	18 540	19 006
Slovak Republic	..	..	7 058	7 627	8 314	9 026	9 420	9 846	9 972	10 715	11 477	12 587	13 155	14 166
Spain	14 167	14 579	14 786	15 229	16 153	16 800	17 482	18 475	19 770	20 905	21 885	23 378	24 654	25 280
Sweden	18 595	18 443	18 269	19 622	20 766	21 516	22 241	23 163	24 855	26 718	27 075	28 071	28 982	30 711
Switzerland	25 377	25 636	26 108	26 528	27 231	27 252	29 322	30 556	30 856	32 928	32 285	33 639	35 305	36 489
Turkey	4 774	5 091	5 516	5 215	5 643	6 078	6 492	6 660	6 202	6 871	6 068	6 460	6 911	7 659
United Kingdom	16 529	16 983	17 729	19 003	19 801	20 879	22 295	23 453	23 843	25 634	27 267	29 571	30 669	32 124
United States	23 290	24 185	24 960	26 195	27 296	28 562	30 090	31 615	33 243	35 162	35 776	36 321	37 582	39 653

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/702701375118

Gross and net national income per capita

US dollars, current prices and PPPs, 2003



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/360338643484

REGIONAL GDP

GDP per capita varies significantly among OECD countries, but international disparities in GDP per capita are often smaller than differences among regions of the same country. In 2002, GDP per capita in the richest region was twice higher than in the poorest one in two-thirds of OECD countries.

Definition

Regional GDP is measured according to the definitions of the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. GDP per capita is calculated by dividing the GDP of a country or region by the population (number of inhabitants) living there.

The Gini index offers a more precise picture of regional disparities. It looks not only at the regions with the highest and the lowest GDP per capita but also at the differences among all regions. The index ranges between 0 and 1: the higher its value, the larger the regional disparities. Regional disparities tend to be underestimated when the size of regions is large. This may be the case for Australia, Canada, Mexico and the United States, where GDP figures are only available for TL2 regions (see Regional population).

Overview

Differences in GDP per capita among regions of the same country are often substantial. In Turkey, for instance, GDP per capita in the region of Kocaeli is almost 11 times higher than in Hakkari. In the United Kingdom, GDP per capita in Inner London West is more than nine times higher than in the Isle of Anglesey.

Part of the observed differences in regional GDP per capita may be due to commuting. By working in one area and living in another, commuters tend to increase GDP per capita in the region where they are employed and decrease GDP per capita in the region where they reside. In several urban regions (*e.g.* Inner London – West, District of Columbia, Paris), GDP per capita appears significantly overstated owing to commuting.

More than 60% of the population in OECD countries reside in regions with a level of GDP per capita below the national average. In the Czech Republic, France, Norway, Sweden, the Slovak Republic, Hungary and Mexico, at least 75% of the population live in regions with low GDP per capita.

Comparability

As for the other regional statistics, the comparability of regional GDP per capita is affected by differences in the meaning of the word "region" (see Regional population). In addition, different regional type – urban or rural – can affect the comparability of regional GDP per capita. For instance, in the United Kingdom, one might question the relevance of comparing the highly urbanised area of London to the rural region of the Shetland Islands, despite the fact that both regions belong to the same territorial level. To take account of these differences, the OECD has established a regional typology according to which regions have been classified as *predominantly urban*, *predominantly rural* and *intermediate*. This typology, based on the percentage of regional population living in rural or urban communities, enables meaningful comparisons between regions belonging to the same type.

The OECD regional typology is based on two criteria. The first identifies rural communities according to their population density. A community is defined as rural if its population density is below 150 inhabitants per square kilometre (500 inhabitants for Japan because its national population density exceeds 300 inhabitants per square kilometre). The second classifies regions according to the percentage of population living in rural communities. Thus a region is classified as:

– *Predominantly rural*, if more than 50% of its population lives in rural communities.

– *Predominantly urban*, if less than 15% of the population lives in rural communities.

– *Intermediate*, if the percentage of population living in rural communities is between 15 and 50%.

Source

- *OECD Regional Database*.

Futher information

Analytical publications

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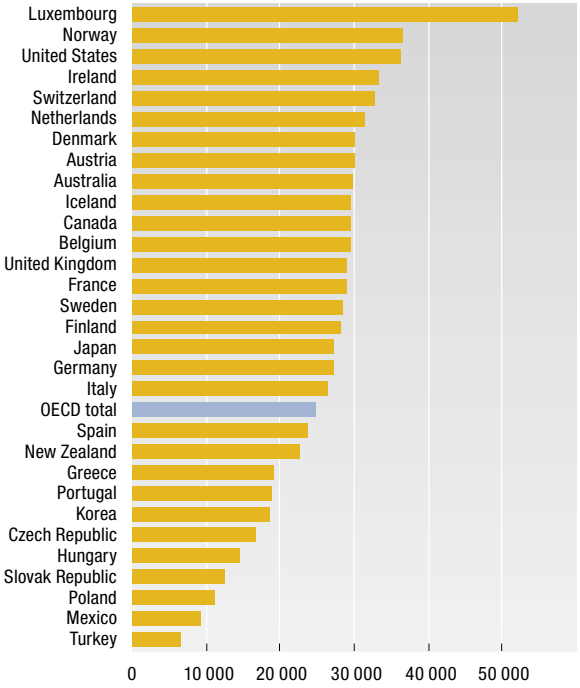
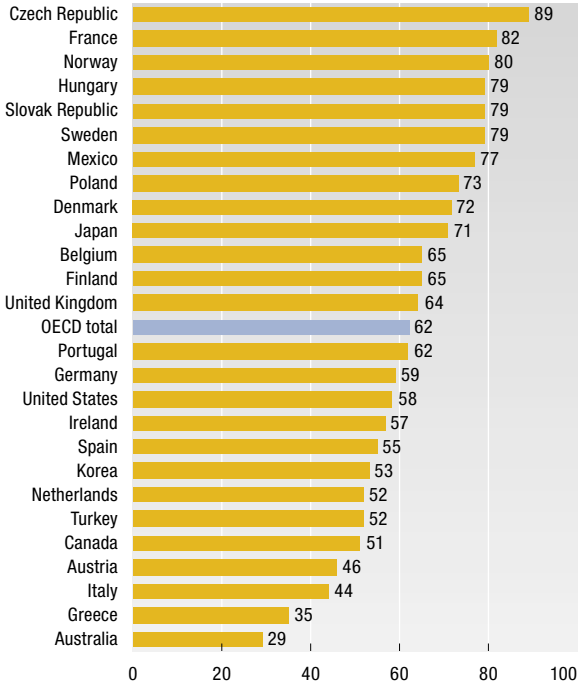
National GDP per capita

US dollars, current prices and PPPs, 2002



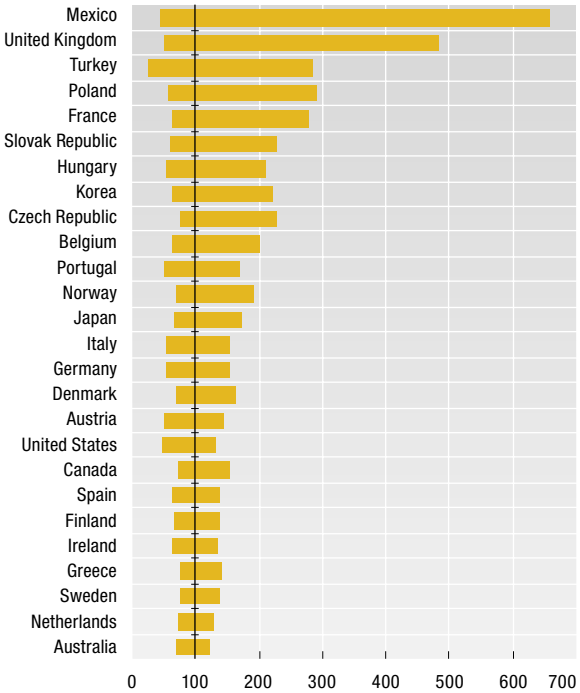
Share of total population living in regions with a GDP per capita below the national average

Percentage, 2002 or latest available year



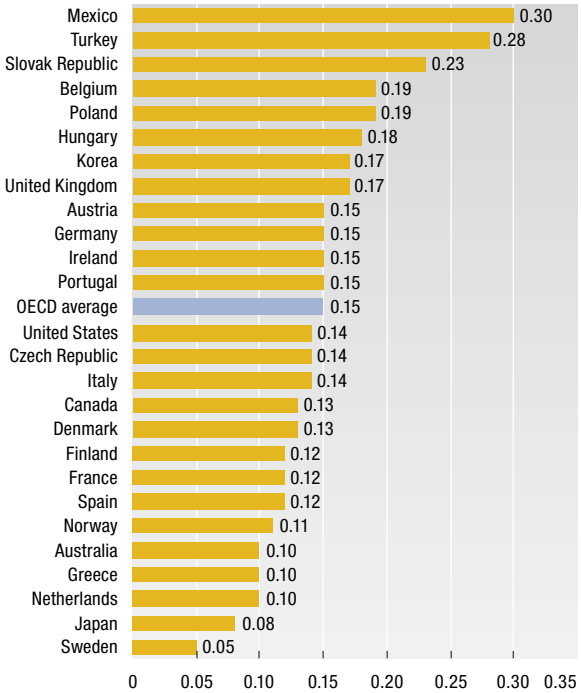
Variation of regional GDP per capita

As a percentage of national GDP per capita, 2002



Gini Index of Regional disparities in GDP

2002 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/558881088084*

EVOLUTION OF GDP

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a broad measure of economic activity. Growth of real GDP, *i.e.* ignoring price changes, is widely used to assess governments' performance in managing their economies.

Definitions

Gross domestic product can be defined in three different ways: as the sum of labour incomes, net profits and depreciation; as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption; or as the sum of consumption expenditures, fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and net exports. Real growth rates are obtained by converting GDP to constant prices and calculating the change from year to year.

The growth rates for OECD total and Euro area are averages of the growth rates of individual countries weighted by the relative size of each country's GDP in US dollars. Conversion to US dollars is done using purchasing power parities so that each country is weighted by the relative size of its real GDP. Note that OECD total GDP excludes the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic because growth rates for these countries are not available for the full period.

Comparability

The GDP statistics used for these growth rates have been compiled according to the 1993 *System of National Accounts* and GDP estimates at current prices are generally regarded as highly comparable between countries. However, there are no standard rules for converting current price GDP to constant prices, and there are some differences between countries in the ways that they convert government consumption and some types of capital equipment to constant prices.

An additional problem is that countries are moving to the use of chain indices instead of the traditional fixed-base indices. Chain indices are recommended in the *System of National Accounts*, because they use a more up-to-date weighting system, but their gradual introduction by countries at different dates inevitably impacts on comparability, both over time and between countries.

Long-term trends

Annual growth for OECD total averaged 2.7% from 1991 to 2004. Ireland and Korea substantially outperformed the average with annual growth of over 5%. Growth rates in Ireland were particularly impressive between 1995 and 2000 - the so-called Celtic Tiger period. Korea's growth was badly affected by the financial crisis in Asia; real GDP fell by nearly 7% in 1998 but Korea has since returned to high rates of growth. Luxembourg, Poland and the Slovak Republic all recorded growth of over 4% per year.

At the other end of the scale, four of the largest OECD economies – France, Germany, Italy and Japan – recorded average growth rates of 2% or less over the period.

The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic all experienced substantial falls in real GDP in the early years of their transition to market-based economies but generally began to achieve positive rates of growth during the second half of the 1990s. Their growth rates are now among the highest of all OECD countries and are expected to remain above the OECD average through 2007.

Sources

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- For non-member countries: *national sources*.

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Real GDP growth

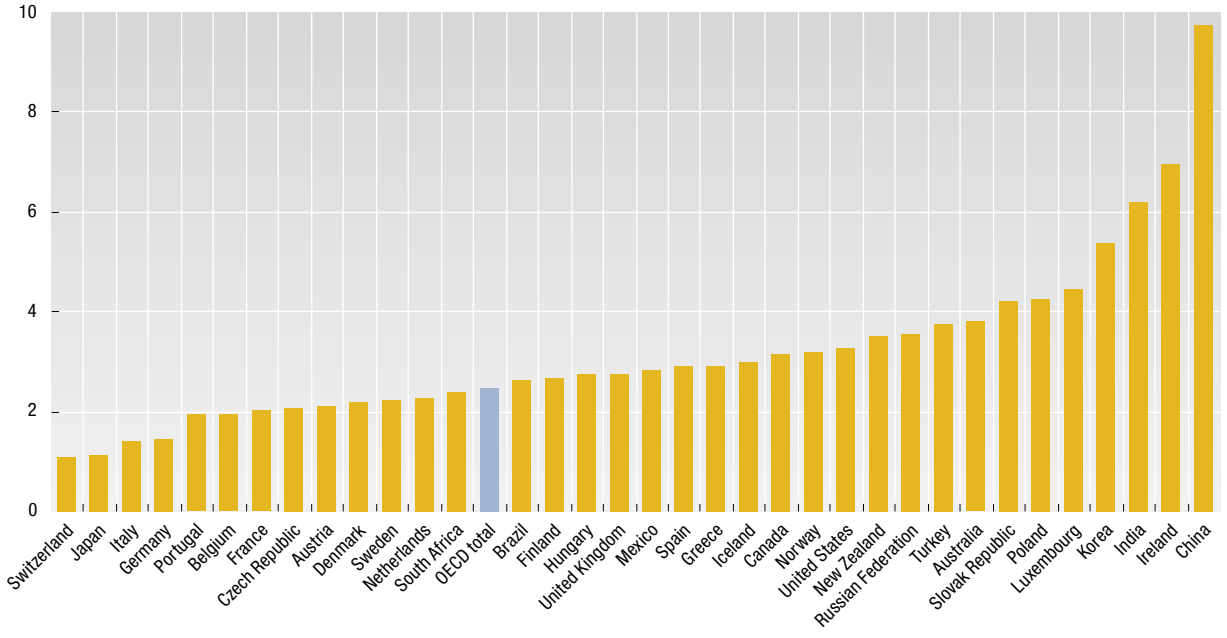
Annual growth in percentage

	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	0.3	4.3	3.8	4.5	5.3	3.8	2.1	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.0
Austria	3.6	1.9	2.6	1.8	3.6	3.3	3.4	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.4
Belgium	1.8	2.4	1.2	3.3	1.9	3.1	3.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.6
Canada	–2.1	2.8	1.6	4.2	4.1	5.6	5.3	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.9
Czech Republic	–11.6	5.9	4.2	–0.7	–1.1	1.2	3.9	2.6	1.5	3.2	4.7
Denmark	1.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.6	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.1
Finland	–6.4	3.4	3.8	6.2	5.0	3.4	5.0	1.0	2.2	2.4	3.6
France	1.2	2.4	1.1	2.4	3.6	3.3	4.1	2.1	1.2	0.8	2.3
Germany	5.1	1.9	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.2	0.1	–0.2	1.6
Greece	3.1	2.1	2.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.7
Hungary	..	1.5	1.3	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.6
Iceland	0.0	0.4	5.0	5.3	5.5	4.2	5.0	3.3	–1.3	3.6	6.2
Ireland	1.9	9.6	8.3	11.7	8.5	10.7	9.2	6.2	6.1	4.4	4.5
Italy	1.4	2.9	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.2
Japan	3.4	2.0	3.4	1.8	–1.0	–0.1	2.4	0.2	–0.3	1.3	2.7
Korea	9.4	9.2	7.0	4.7	–6.9	9.5	8.5	3.8	7.0	3.1	4.6
Luxembourg	8.6	1.4	3.3	8.3	6.9	7.8	9.0	1.5	2.5	2.9	4.5
Mexico	4.2	–6.2	5.2	6.8	5.0	3.8	6.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	4.4
Netherlands	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.5	1.4	0.1	–0.1	1.7
New Zealand	–1.3	4.1	3.5	1.5	0.5	5.2	2.3	3.5	4.6	3.6	4.4
Norway	3.6	4.4	5.3	5.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.1	1.1	2.8
Poland	–7.0	7.0	6.0	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.4	3.8	5.3
Portugal	4.4	4.3	3.5	4.0	4.6	3.8	3.4	1.7	0.4	–1.1	1.0
Slovak Republic	..	5.8	6.1	4.6	4.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	4.6	4.5	5.5
Spain	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.1
Sweden	–1.1	3.9	1.3	2.3	3.7	4.5	4.3	1.1	2.0	1.7	3.7
Switzerland	–0.8	0.4	0.5	1.9	2.8	1.3	3.6	1.0	0.3	–0.3	2.1
Turkey	0.9	7.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	–4.7	7.4	–7.5	7.9	5.8	8.9
United Kingdom	–1.4	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.2
United States	–0.2	2.5	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.7	4.2
Euro area	2.7	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.7	1.9	0.9	0.7	2.1
OECD total	1.4	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.5	3.1	3.7	1.1	1.3	1.9	3.3
Brazil	1.0	4.2	2.7	3.3	0.1	0.8	4.4	1.3	1.9	0.5	4.9
China	9.2	10.5	9.6	8.8	7.8	7.1	8.0	7.5	8.3	9.5	9.5
India	1.3	7.3	7.8	4.8	6.5	6.1	4.4	5.8	4.0	8.5	6.9
Russian Federation	..	..	–3.6	1.4	–5.3	6.4	10.0	5.1	4.7	7.3	7.2
South Africa	–1.0	2.8	4.7	2.5	0.2	2.4	4.1	2.7	3.6	2.8	3.7

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/677802652686

Real GDP growth

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/511708367123

HOUSEHOLD SAVING

Household saving is the main domestic source of funds to finance capital investment, which is a major impetus for long-term economic growth.

Definition

In the national accounts, saving is estimated by subtracting household consumption expenditure from household disposable income.

The latter consists essentially of income from employment and from the operation of unincorporated enterprises, plus receipts of interest, dividends and social benefits minus payments of income taxes, interest and social security contributions. Note that enterprise income includes imputed rents paid by owner-occupiers.

Household consumption expenditure consists mainly of cash outlays for consumer goods and services but it also includes the imputed expenditures that owner occupiers pay, as occupiers, to themselves as owners of their dwellings.

Comparability

Saving rates may be measured on either a net or a gross basis. Net saving rates are measured after deducting consumption of fixed capital (depreciation) in respect of assets used in enterprises operated by households and in respect of owner-occupied dwellings. Consumption of fixed capital is deducted, as a production cost, from the disposable income of households, so that both saving and disposable income are shown on a net basis. Several countries have difficulties in estimating consumption of fixed capital for the household sector, and the international systems of accounts therefore provides for both disposable income and saving to be shown on a gross basis, *i.e.* with both aggregates including consumption of fixed capital.

There are two panels in the table so that countries that can estimate net saving rates are shown separately from those that can only calculate gross saving rates. Saving rates on a gross basis are higher than on a net basis, but both measures tend to follow similar trends.

Because saving is a residual between two large aggregates – disposable income and household consumption expenditure – both of which are subject to estimation errors, estimates of savings are subject to large relative errors and revisions over time.

Long-term trends

Household saving rates are very variable between countries. This is partly due to institutional differences between countries such as the extent to which old-age pensions are funded by government rather than through personal saving and the extent to which governments provide insurance against sickness and unemployment. The age composition of the population is also relevant because the elderly tend to run down financial assets acquired during their working life, so that a country with a high share of retired persons will usually have a low saving rate.

Over the period covered in the table, saving rates have been stable or rising in France, Ireland, Norway, Denmark and Portugal but have been falling in the other countries. Particularly sharp declines occurred in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. Negative saving – which means that consumption expenditures by households exceeded their income – were recorded in Australia and Finland, and this is expected to continue in Australia and Canada over the forecast period.

Source

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Household saving rates

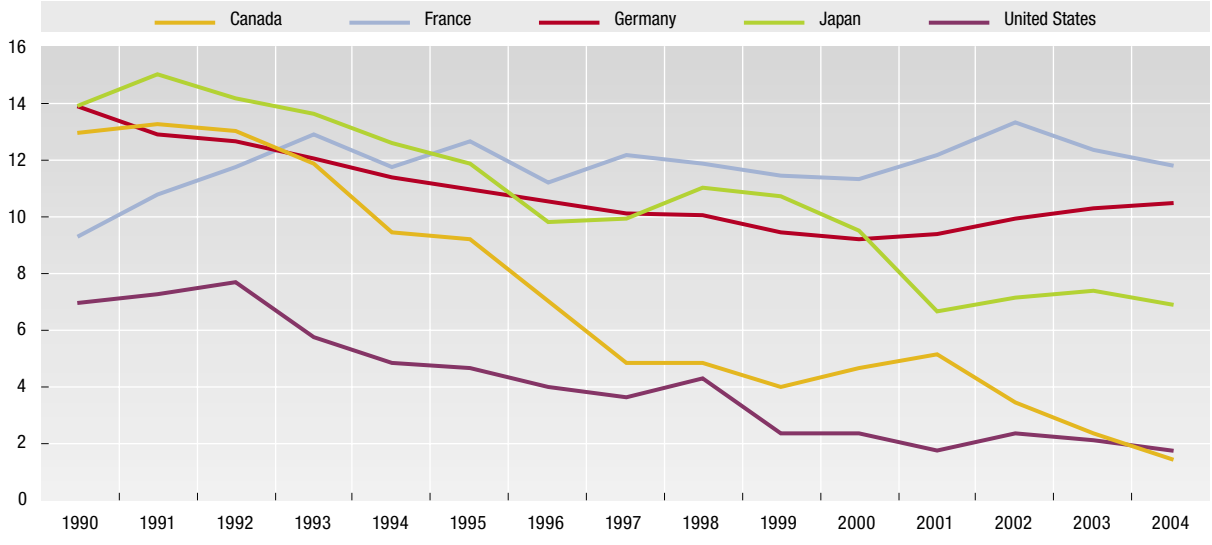
As a percentage of disposable household income

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Net savings											
Australia	9.3	4.8	5.8	4.0	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.8	–1.2	–3.6	–3.0
Austria	13.3	10.9	8.6	7.3	8.2	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.8	8.9	8.3
Canada	13.0	9.2	7.0	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.7	5.2	3.5	2.4	1.4
Finland	3.6	4.7	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.5	–1.3	–1.2	–0.3	0.6	2.7
France	9.3	12.7	11.2	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.4	12.2	13.3	12.4	11.8
Germany	13.9	11.0	10.5	10.1	10.1	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.5
Ireland	6.1	8.5	5.8	5.9	10.8	9.1	9.6	11.0	9.9	9.6	9.9
Italy	24.0	17.9	18.9	15.4	12.2	9.8	9.2	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.5
Japan	13.9	11.9	9.8	10.0	11.0	10.7	9.5	6.6	7.2	7.4	6.9
Korea	22.5	17.5	17.5	16.1	24.9	17.5	10.7	6.4	2.2	3.9	5.1
Netherlands	13.0	9.8	8.4	8.7	8.2	4.8	1.8	4.6	5.2	5.2	7.3
Norway	2.2	4.6	2.2	2.8	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.1	8.8	9.9	10.2
Sweden	1.2	8.7	7.5	5.4	3.3	2.3	3.3	8.5	9.2	8.7	8.6
Switzerland	9.6	11.6	11.3	10.5	10.7	10.0	11.8	11.9	9.1	8.9	8.9
United States	7.0	4.6	4.0	3.6	4.3	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.8
Gross savings											
Belgium	15.4	20.5	18.3	16.8	16.0	15.1	14.4	15.4	14.6	12.4	10.7
Denmark	1.9	1.3	0.9	–1.6	0.0	–3.3	–1.9	2.5	1.7	3.6	2.9
Portugal	..	13.6	11.8	10.3	9.9	8.6	10.9	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.8
Spain	10.1	12.3	12.6	11.8	10.6	9.4	8.0	7.4	8.1	8.5	7.2
United Kingdom	8.0	10.0	9.4	9.2	6.2	4.9	5.0	6.3	4.8	5.3	4.4

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/628117030550*

Household net saving rates

As a percentage of disposable household income



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INVESTMENT RATES

The share of total GDP that is devoted to investment in fixed assets is an important indicator of future economic growth, although not all types of investment contribute to future growth in the same way. The following tables show the total of gross fixed capital formation (investment or GFCF) as a share of GDP and two of the main components – *dwellings* and *machinery and equipment*.

Definition

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is the acquisition, less disposal, of fixed capital assets, *i.e.* goods which are expected to be used in production for several years. *Acquisitions* include both purchases of assets (new or second-hand) and the construction of assets by producers for their own use. *Disposals* include sales of assets for scrap as well as sales of used assets in a working condition to other producers: New Zealand, Mexico and some Central European countries import substantial quantities of used assets.

Fixed assets consist of machinery and equipment; dwellings and other buildings; roads, bridges, airfields and dams; orchards and tree plantations; improvements to land such as fencing, levelling and draining; draught animals and other animals that are kept for the milk and wool that they produce; computer software and databases; and expenditures on mineral exploration. What all these things have in common is that they contribute to future production. This may not be obvious in the case of dwellings but, in the national accounts, flats and houses are considered to produce housing services which are consumed by owners or tenants over the life of the building.

In calculating the shares, gross fixed capital formation and GDP are both valued at current market prices.

Comparability

Both GFCF and GDP are calculated by all countries following the international standards of the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. When the SNA was revised in 1993, the scope of GFCF was widened to include mineral exploration and computer software and in several countries these two items are only partially covered.

Long-term trends

The total investment rate now averages just over 20% for the OECD as a whole but rates are substantially higher than this in Korea, Spain and the Czech Republic and well below 20% in Sweden, the United Kingdom, Turkey and Germany. For the OECD as a whole, total investment rates are now lower than at the beginning of the period with particularly sharp falls in Korea, Japan and Turkey, although in the first two of these countries, investment rates remain well above the OECD average. Total investment rates are now much higher than at the beginning of the 1990s in Ireland, New Zealand, Greece, Spain and Australia.

Investment in machinery and equipment accounts for more than a third of GFCF in most OECD countries, but investment rates tend to be higher than this in countries with a significant manufacturing base, such as Japan, Korea, Switzerland and the Czech Republic. Over the period shown, the investment rates have fallen in most countries, with particularly sharp falls in Luxembourg, Korea, Japan, Switzerland, Germany, Finland and Portugal, reflecting higher growth of service activities. The two major exceptions to the downward trend were Greece and the Czech Republic.

Investment rates in dwellings were particularly high at both the beginning and the end of the period in Norway and Portugal. Ireland and Spain recorded substantial increases over the period, but a number of countries recorded large falls: Sweden, Luxembourg, Turkey, Greece and Korea. In the short term, rates of investment in dwellings are sensitive to the business cycle, but, over the long run, investment rates in dwellings reflect population growth rates either through natural growth or immigration.

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Gross fixed capital formation

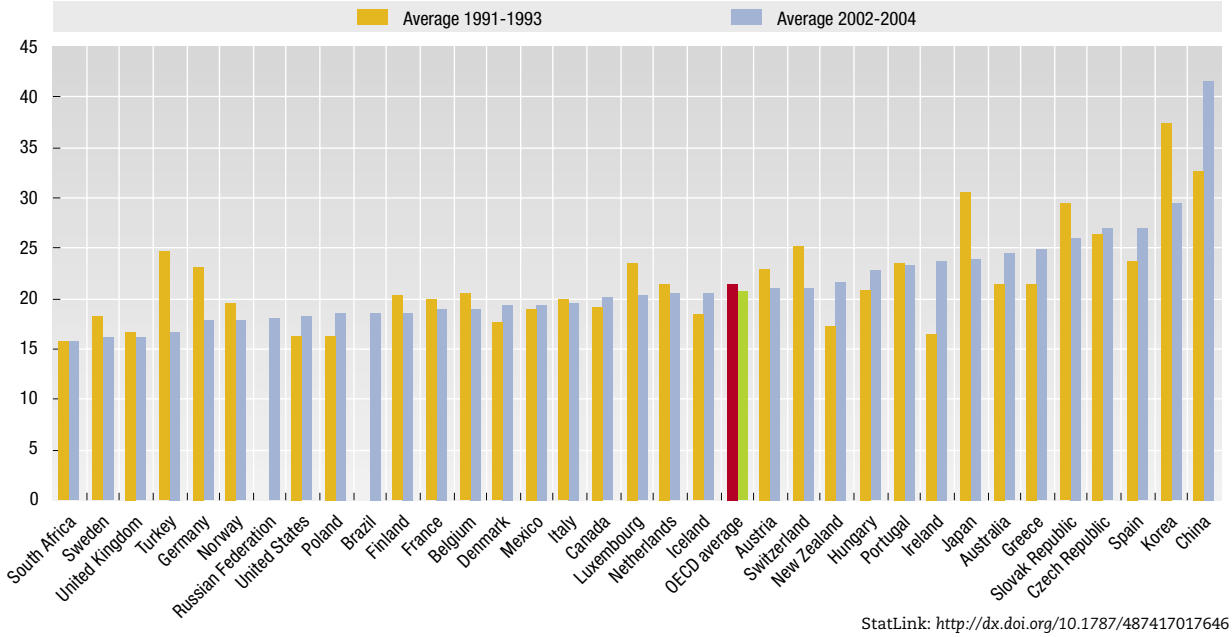
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	20.9	21.5	22.1	23.3	22.3	22.3	23.2	23.6	24.2	21.7	22.7	24.4	24.5	24.7
Austria	23.4	22.9	22.5	22.9	22.1	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.8	22.1	20.6	21.4	21.0
Belgium	21.0	20.7	20.0	19.5	19.9	19.9	20.4	20.6	20.9	21.2	20.9	19.5	18.9	18.5
Canada	19.9	19.0	18.3	19.1	17.9	18.2	20.1	20.2	20.1	19.4	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.4
Czech Republic	23.8	27.5	28.0	28.3	31.6	31.4	29.9	28.3	27.0	27.7	27.6	26.6	26.8	27.3
Denmark	18.6	17.6	16.9	17.2	18.4	18.6	19.6	20.4	19.8	20.2	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.4
Finland	24.2	19.9	16.5	15.7	16.7	17.3	18.5	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.3	18.9	18.3	18.8
France	21.1	20.1	18.7	18.4	18.1	17.9	17.4	17.9	18.8	19.5	19.5	18.8	18.9	19.2
Germany	23.2	23.6	22.5	22.6	21.9	21.3	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.5	20.0	18.3	17.8	17.4
Greece	22.6	21.3	20.3	18.6	18.6	19.5	19.8	21.1	22.7	23.6	23.7	23.7	25.5	25.4
Hungary	22.0	20.9	19.9	21.2	20.0	21.4	22.2	23.6	23.9	23.5	23.5	23.4	22.5	22.6
Iceland	20.1	18.4	16.7	16.3	16.0	19.3	20.1	24.3	22.0	23.6	22.1	17.7	20.5	23.4
Ireland	17.1	16.9	15.5	16.5	17.6	19.4	20.9	22.5	24.2	24.6	23.4	22.6	23.6	25.0
Italy	21.0	20.5	18.4	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	19.0	19.8	19.7	19.8	19.2	19.5
Japan	31.8	30.5	29.3	28.3	27.8	28.4	28.1	26.9	26.3	26.3	25.8	24.2	23.9	23.8
Korea	38.9	36.9	36.3	36.4	37.3	37.5	35.6	30.3	29.7	31.1	29.5	29.1	29.9	29.5
Luxembourg	25.3	21.4	23.7	22.4	21.6	21.4	22.3	22.6	23.8	20.8	22.8	21.9	19.8	19.3
Mexico	18.7	19.6	18.6	19.4	16.2	17.9	19.5	20.9	21.2	21.4	20.0	19.3	18.9	20.2
Netherlands	21.9	21.6	20.7	20.3	20.3	21.1	21.5	21.5	22.5	22.1	21.6	20.8	20.2	20.5
New Zealand	16.4	16.7	18.4	20.3	21.5	21.5	20.5	19.2	20.1	19.6	20.0	20.4	21.7	23.1
Norway	19.8	19.1	19.8	20.0	19.9	20.3	22.1	25.2	22.0	18.6	18.3	18.1	17.4	18.0
Poland	18.2	15.7	14.9	16.8	17.4	19.4	22.0	23.6	24.0	23.5	20.7	19.0	18.4	18.2
Portugal	24.9	23.7	22.2	22.3	22.8	23.3	25.6	26.9	27.3	28.1	27.1	25.0	22.6	22.6
Slovak Republic	26.8	31.2	30.0	26.6	25.0	32.2	34.2	36.1	29.6	25.9	28.8	27.6	25.7	24.7
Spain	25.7	23.6	21.7	21.6	22.5	22.1	22.4	23.4	24.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	27.1	27.8
Sweden	20.9	18.3	15.7	15.5	16.0	16.2	15.7	16.5	17.3	17.7	17.4	16.7	15.8	16.0
Switzerland	27.7	24.8	23.3	23.6	23.3	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.3	22.8	22.2	21.6	20.7	20.9
Turkey	23.8	23.6	26.5	24.6	23.8	25.1	26.4	24.6	21.9	22.4	18.2	16.6	15.5	17.8
United Kingdom	17.9	16.5	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.5	16.5	17.5	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.5	15.9	16.3
United States	16.3	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.1	19.6	19.9	19.2	17.9	18.0	18.7
EU15 average	22.1	20.8	19.9	19.6	19.7	20.1	20.6	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.1	20.1	19.9	20.4
OECD average	22.4	21.3	20.7	20.6	20.6	21.0	21.5	21.9	21.9	22.0	21.5	20.7	20.6	21.0
Brazil	..	16.7	19.1	20.8	20.6	19.3	19.9	19.7	18.9	19.3	19.5	18.3	17.8	19.6
China	27.9	32.2	37.6	36.1	34.7	34.2	33.6	35.0	35.7	36.5	37.3	38.9	42.1	43.8
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	21.1	20.0	18.3	16.2	14.4	16.9	18.9	17.9	18.2	17.9
South Africa	17.2	15.7	14.7	15.1	15.9	16.3	16.5	17.1	15.5	15.1	15.0	15.1	16.0	16.4

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/536141276175

Gross fixed capital formation

As a percentage of GDP



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/487417017646

Gross fixed capital formation: machinery and equipment

As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	7.0	7.4	7.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.3	..	..
Austria	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	9.2	9.1	8.1	8.5	8.3
Belgium	..	..	..	..	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.7	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3
Czech Republic	9.3	11.4	11.0	11.0	13.0	14.3	13.1	12.5	12.9	14.3	13.9	13.5	12.5	..
Denmark	8.3	7.5	7.0	7.4	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.8
Finland	7.4	6.6	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.1	5.3
France	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.4
Germany	10.0	9.2	7.7	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.6	7.9	7.1	6.8	6.7
Greece	..	..	..	..	5.9	6.8	6.6	7.4	8.4	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.9	10.0
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	10.2	9.4	9.5	..
Iceland	6.6	5.8	4.4	4.7	5.1	7.4	7.2	9.0	7.1	9.2	7.6	4.9	4.6	5.6
Ireland	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.9	8.3	8.2	6.7	6.1	5.6	..
Italy	8.8	8.5	7.2	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.5	8.5
Japan	11.7	11.0	10.0	9.3	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.7	..
Korea	14.3	13.3	12.4	13.6	14.1	14.1	12.2	8.4	10.3	12.8	11.0	10.4	9.6	9.2
Luxembourg	11.9	7.6	10.2	8.1	8.1	8.2	9.4	8.9	10.7	8.1	8.7	8.1	5.6	
Mexico	9.4	10.0	8.6	8.9	7.6	8.9	10.0	11.1	11.0	10.8	9.7	8.9	8.5	..
Netherlands	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.4
New Zealand	7.2	8.1	9.2	9.8	9.9	9.5	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.8	9.4	8.8	9.3	..
Norway	5.0	4.4	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.3	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.5
Poland	..	..	..	..	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	7.9	7.1	6.9	..
Portugal	9.5	8.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.8	9.6	9.8	10.2	9.2	7.6	6.9	7.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	15.3	13.9	13.0	16.8	20.1	22.6	19.0	14.4	15.6	15.9	15.2	15.1
Spain	8.1	7.3	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.8	6.7
Sweden	..	..	5.9	6.7	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.6	6.6
Switzerland	13.3	11.2	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.0	10.2	9.6	..
United Kingdom	7.5	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.9
United States	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.6	5.8	5.6	6.0

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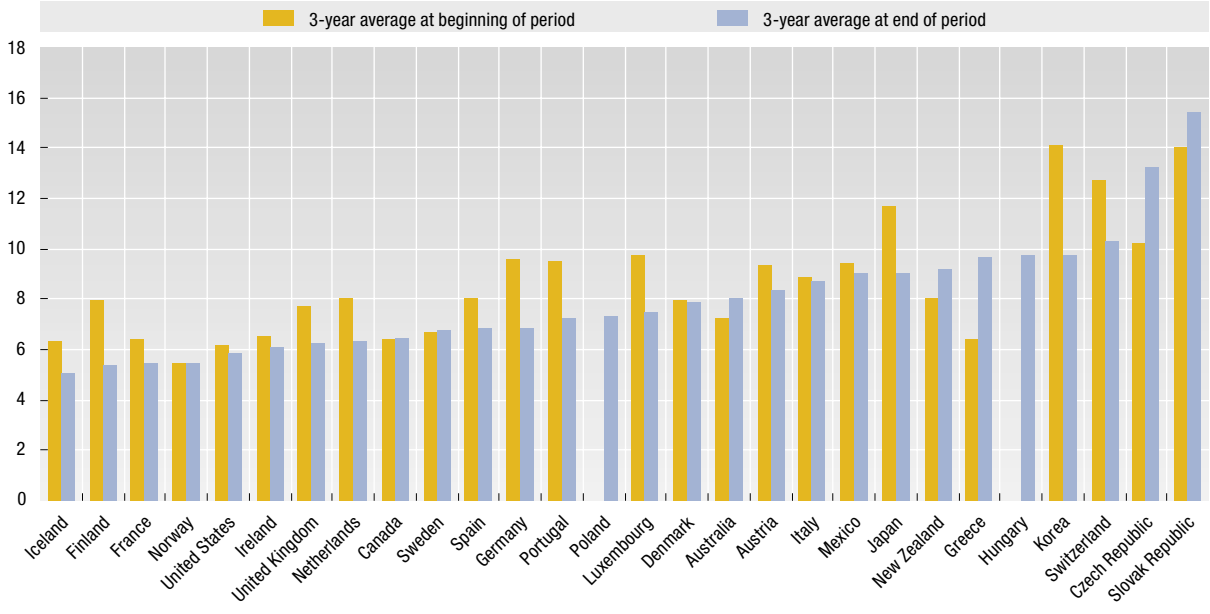
Gross fixed capital formation: machinery and equipment

As a percentage of GDP



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Gross fixed capital formation: housing

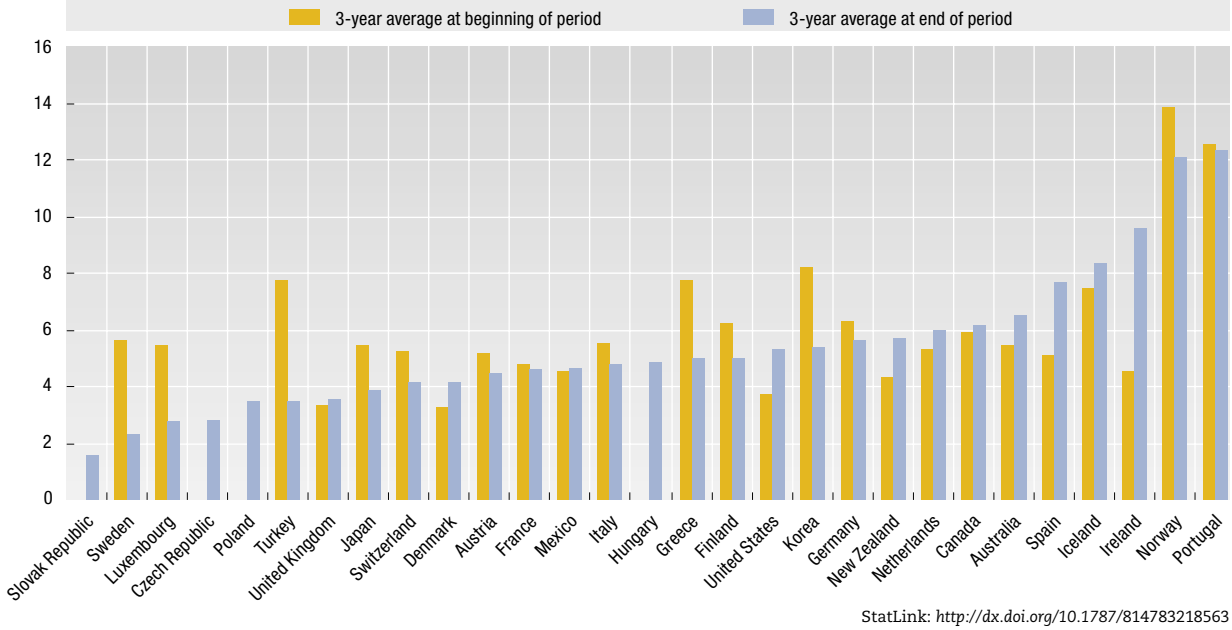
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.3	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.7	5.6	6.5	7.3	..	..
Austria	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3
Belgium	..	..	..	..	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.6
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	..
Denmark	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.5
Finland	6.4	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.3
France	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7
Germany	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.5
Greece	8.1	6.6	5.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.8
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	4.5	5.0	5.1	..
Iceland	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	8.6	8.9
Ireland	4.4	4.8	4.2	5.1	5.4	6.1	6.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.0	10.9	..
Italy	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9
Japan	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	..
Korea	8.8	7.9	8.1	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.1	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.5	5.6
Luxembourg	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	..
Mexico	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	..
Netherlands	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1
New Zealand	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.1	5.7	4.8	4.7	5.7	6.7	..
Norway	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.3	13.5	13.5	14.4	16.5	14.3	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.4
Poland	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	..
Portugal	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.7	12.3	12.3	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.4	11.9	11.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Spain	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.7	8.3
Sweden	5.9	5.3	3.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5
Switzerland	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.4	..
Turkey	7.8	7.8	8.6	9.5	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.6	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.2	3.5
United Kingdom	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8
United States	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.8

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/572223716554*

Gross fixed capital formation: housing

As a percentage of GDP



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/814783218563*

INFLATION

There are several ways in which inflation can be measured. The most common is by reference to a *consumer price index* (CPI) which measures the changes in prices of a basket of goods and services purchased by a representative set of households. The CPI is a narrow measure of inflation and does not measure changes in the prices of other goods and services, such as those used for intermediate consumption or the prices of capital assets. A much broader indicator of inflation is provided by the GDP deflator, and this is the inflation measure shown here.

Definition

The GDP deflator is an implicit, not an explicit deflator. It is derived by dividing the GDP measured in current prices by GDP measured in constant prices. It is therefore a weighted average of the price indices of:

- goods and services consumed by households;
- expenditure by government on goods, services and salaries;
- fixed capital assets;
- changes in inventories;
- exports of goods and services;
- imports of goods and services (minus).

The treatment of exports and imports merits special attention. The GDP deflator will go up, indicating more inflation, if the prices of exports rise; although higher inflation is usually thought of as a bad thing, it may actually be beneficial to a country if the prices of its exports rise, since it is non-residents who pay the higher prices. At the same time, an increase in the price of imports is subtracted from the GDP deflator, although an increase in import prices may still give rise to inflation when the higher-priced imports are incorporated into domestically produced goods.

Comparability

The comparability of the inflation rates shown here depends on the methods used to deflate the expenditure components of GDP. Most countries use similar methods for consumer goods, government expenditures and imports and exports, but there are clear differences in the methods used to estimate constant price capital formation. Countries that use hedonic price indices to deflate expenditures on ICT equipment (including the United States, Canada and Australia) will generally record lower rates of inflation than countries using conventional price indices.

An additional problem is that countries are moving to the use of chain indices instead of the traditional fixed-base indices. Chain indices are recommended in the *System of National Accounts*, because they use a more up-to-date weighting system, but their gradual introduction by countries at different dates inevitably impacts on comparability, both over time and between countries.

Long-term trends

Taking the period 1991-2004 as a whole, inflation in the OECD area fell to a record low of 1.2% in 1999. It then gradually increased and, between 2001 and 2004, it has remained stable at 2.1%. Since 1996, member countries of the Euro area have generally averaged lower inflation than other EU countries.

The graph shows that inflation rates averaged over the period were mostly well below 5% per year for all countries except Greece, Mexico and Turkey and the four new OECD countries from Central Europe. All seven high-inflation countries have, however, drastically reduced inflation rates over the period with particularly sharp falls in Poland, the Czech Republic and Turkey. At the other extreme, Germany, France, Switzerland and Japan recorded inflation rates well below the OECD average.

Several countries, including Finland, France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland, recorded deflation for one or more years, but Japan is the only country where the long-term average was negative. The volatile inflation rates for Norway partly reflect fluctuations in export prices for petroleum.

Source

- OECD (2005), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *OECD Economic Outlook: December No. 78 – Volume 2005 Issue 2*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- Inflation Measures: Too High-Too Low – Internationally Comparable? Documents for the meeting held at the OECD, 21-22 June 2005, *www.oecd.org/std/price-indices*.
- OECD Purchasing Power Parities, *www.oecd.org/std/ppp*.

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GDP deflator

Annual growth in percentage

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.9	5.1	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6
Austria	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.0
Belgium	2.9	3.4	4.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3
Canada	2.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.2	–0.5	1.8	4.2	1.1	1.0	3.3	3.1
Czech Republic	36.2	12.4	21.0	13.4	10.2	8.7	8.3	11.2	2.8	1.4	4.9	2.8	2.1	2.8
Denmark	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.2	2.1
Finland	1.9	1.4	2.6	1.8	4.8	–0.4	2.2	3.7	–0.3	3.1	3.2	1.0	–0.3	0.5
France	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	–0.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.6
Germany	3.5	5.0	3.7	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	–0.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.8
Greece	19.8	14.8	14.4	11.2	9.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.6
Hungary	..	21.5	21.3	19.5	25.6	21.2	18.5	12.6	8.4	9.9	8.6	8.9	6.8	6.0
Iceland	7.9	3.3	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.0	3.2	5.1	2.8	3.0	9.2	6.6	–0.5	3.7
Ireland	1.8	2.8	5.2	1.7	3.0	1.8	4.4	6.4	3.8	4.8	5.7	4.5	1.6	3.5
Italy	7.6	4.6	3.9	3.5	5.0	5.3	2.4	2.7	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.6
Japan	2.9	1.6	0.5	0.1	–0.6	–0.8	0.4	–0.2	–1.3	–1.5	–1.3	–1.3	–1.4	–1.2
Korea	10.7	7.6	6.4	7.8	7.4	5.1	4.6	5.8	–0.1	0.7	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.7
Luxembourg	1.8	3.7	6.0	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.2	4.2	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.5
Mexico	23.3	14.4	9.5	8.3	37.9	30.7	17.7	15.4	15.1	12.1	5.8	7.0	8.5	6.1
Netherlands	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	3.9	5.2	3.1	3.0	1.2
New Zealand	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.2	0.7	3.3	4.1	0.4	2.5	3.7
Norway	2.2	–0.6	2.3	–0.1	2.9	4.1	2.9	–0.7	6.6	15.9	1.1	–1.6	2.4	5.0
Poland	55.3	38.6	30.6	37.2	28.0	18.6	13.9	11.6	6.4	6.7	4.0	1.3	0.5	2.9
Portugal	10.1	11.5	7.4	7.3	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.4	2.8	2.5
Slovak Republic	..	..	15.4	13.5	9.9	4.3	6.7	5.2	6.5	8.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	4.6
Spain	6.9	6.7	4.5	3.9	4.9	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1
Sweden	9.0	1.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	0.8
Switzerland	5.7	2.2	2.4	1.5	0.9	–0.1	–0.1	–0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.5
Turkey	58.8	63.7	67.8	106.5	87.2	77.8	81.5	75.7	55.6	49.9	54.8	44.1	22.5	9.9
United Kingdom	6.6	3.9	2.6	1.6	2.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.1	1.2	2.3	3.1	2.9	2.0
United States	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.6
Euro area	4.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.9
EU15	4.8	4.0	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9
OECD total	3.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1

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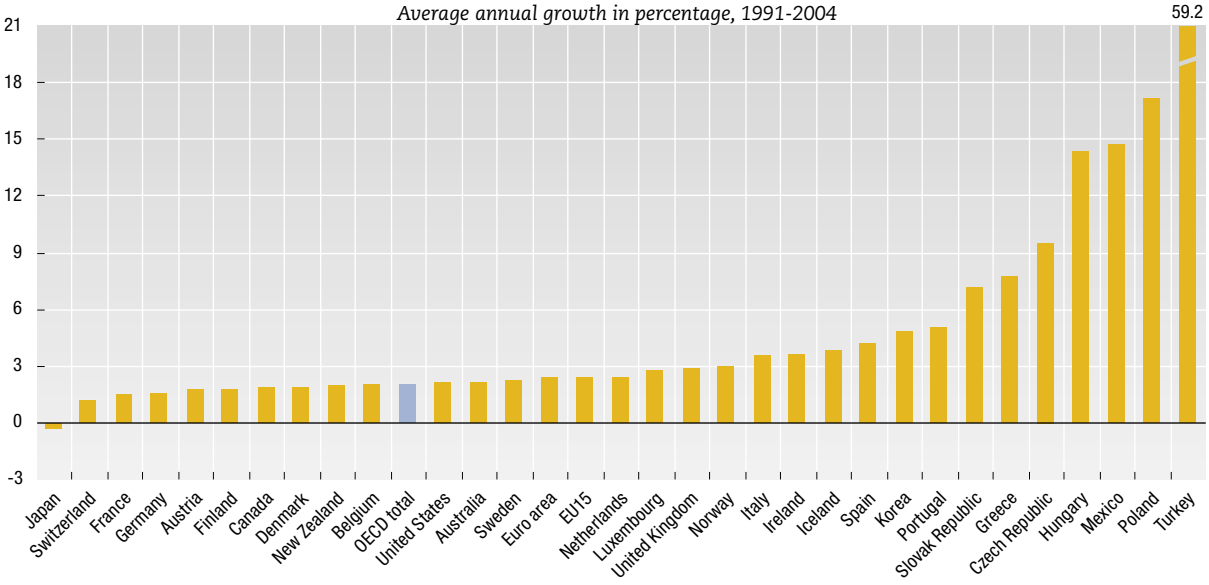
GDP deflator

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004



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STEEL PRODUCTION

Steel is a core commodity in industrial societies. The OECD regularly monitors capacity, production, consumption, trade and employment in steel for its member countries as well as for all other major steel producing countries and areas.

The table omits production by minor steel producing countries (those with less than 2 million tonnes of production per year).

Definition

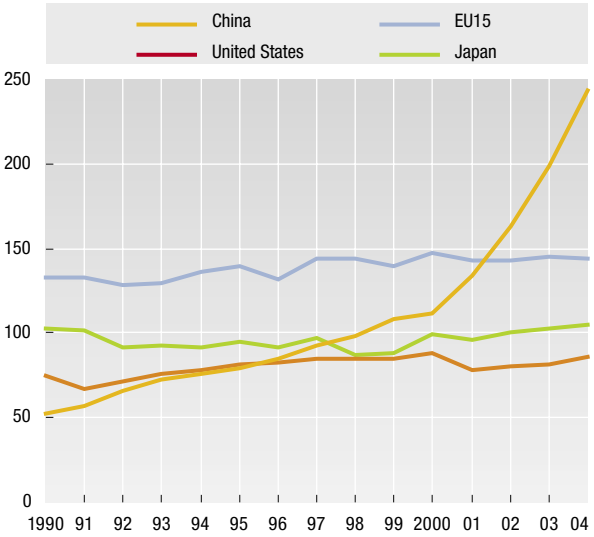
Steel production is here measured in tonnes of *steel mill product equivalents*. This is measured by crude steel production converted to ingot equivalent and then divided by a conversion factor (in most cases equal to 1.3) to account for losses between steel mill production and ingot production.

Comparability

The methodology and data sources are kept under continuous review by the OECD to ensure a high degree of comparability. However, the conversion from crude steel production to steel mill product equivalents uses standard conversion factors which, depending on the product mix, may not be accurate for all countries and at all periods. Small differences between countries may not be significant.

Steel production in selected countries

Million tonnes, product equivalent (Mtpe)



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Long-term trends

Over the period shown, world steel production has grown at over 3% per year or about twice the rate of growth for the OECD countries. Experience within the OECD has been mixed with falling production in the United Kingdom and Luxembourg, and strong growth in Korea, Mexico, Turkey and, from a low base, in Austria and Finland.

Among the non-OECD countries, steel production in China has been growing at nearly 12% per year, at over 5% in India and over 3% in Brazil. In Ukraine, the annual growth has been only 0.5%, and, in Russian Federation, growth over the period is just over 1%. There was, however, a particularly sharp rise in Russian steel production in 2004.

By the end of the period, China had become, by far, the largest steel producer. Its production in 2004 of just over 240 million tonnes was nearly twice that of the second country, Japan. The next largest producers were Korea, Germany and the United States.

Source

- OECD (2006), *Iron and Steel Industry in 2004: 2006 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *Developments in Steelmaking Capacity of Non-OECD Economies, 2003 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

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Steel production

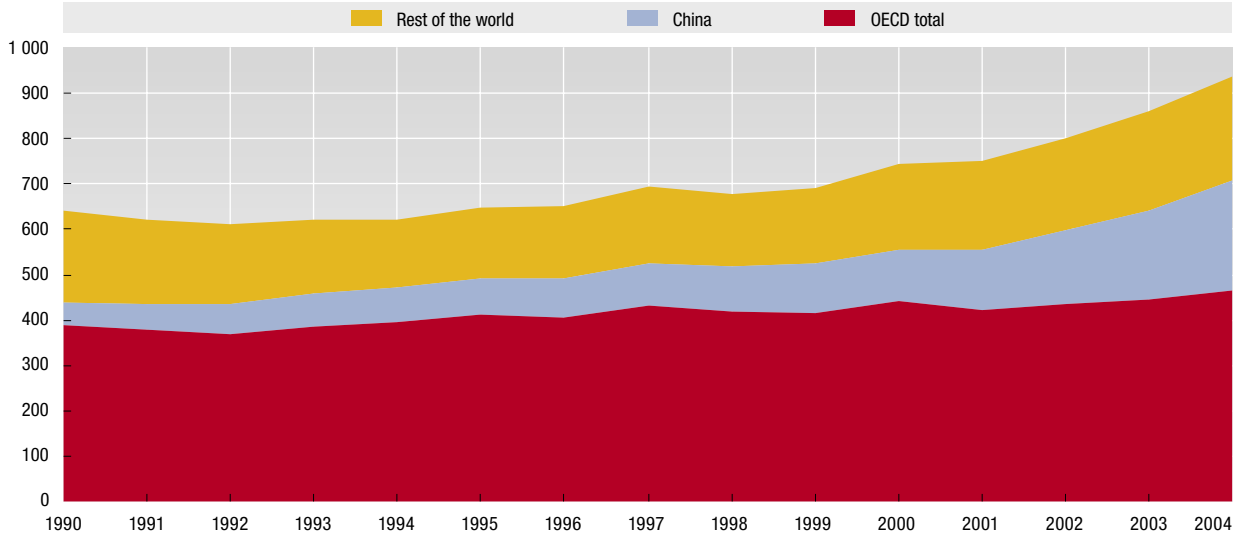
Million tonnes, product equivalent (Mtpe)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	5.4	6.1	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.4	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.7
Austria	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9
Belgium	10.1	9.3	9.1	10.2	10.4	9.7	9.7	10.3	9.9	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.6
Canada	10.9	11.8	12.3	11.9	12.4	12.6	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.2	13.1	13.7	13.7	14.0
Czech Republic	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1
Finland	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.5
France	16.5	16.1	15.4	16.2	16.2	15.8	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.8	17.3	18.2	17.8	18.7
Germany	37.5	35.5	33.7	36.7	37.7	35.7	40.4	39.6	37.8	41.7	40.3	40.5	40.3	41.7
Italy	22.5	22.3	23.1	23.5	25.0	21.5	23.2	23.1	22.2	24.1	23.9	23.4	24.1	25.6
Japan	101.8	91.2	92.7	91.5	94.6	92.0	97.4	87.2	87.8	99.3	96.0	100.6	103.1	105.2
Korea	24.2	26.1	30.8	31.5	34.3	36.3	39.7	37.3	38.4	40.3	41.0	42.4	43.3	44.5
Luxembourg	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Mexico	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.4	10.0	11.0	11.9	11.9	13.0	13.1	11.1	12.0	13.0	14.3
Netherlands	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.9	..
Poland	7.7	7.3	7.4	8.3	9.1	8.2	9.2	8.0	7.3	8.5	7.1	6.9	7.5	8.7
Slovak Republic	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.9
Spain	11.4	11.0	11.6	12.1	12.4	10.9	12.3	13.3	13.4	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.9
Sweden	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4
Turkey	8.3	9.1	10.2	11.2	11.7	12.2	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.9	13.5	14.9	16.5	18.5
United Kingdom	14.6	14.3	14.7	15.3	15.6	16.0	16.5	15.5	14.6	13.6	12.2	10.5	12.0	12.4
United States	66.9	71.1	75.6	77.8	81.7	82.3	85.0	85.3	84.3	88.1	78.1	79.9	81.2	85.8
EU15	132.6	128.5	129.1	135.9	139.6	131.5	143.5	143.6	139.7	147.0	142.7	142.9	144.8	143.6
OECD total	377.4	370.2	384.7	396.5	413.5	405.5	433.3	419.7	416.0	442.3	421.8	433.6	444.0	463.5
China	57.2	65.5	73.0	76.2	79.3	85.1	92.7	98.8	108.3	111.1	134.3	162.8	198.5	243.5
India	13.5	14.3	15.0	15.9	18.2	19.9	20.4	19.7	20.4	22.6	22.9	24.1	26.6	27.3
Brazil	19.1	20.3	21.3	21.8	21.4	21.8	22.7	22.6	22.2	24.8	23.8	26.5	27.8	29.4
Russian Federation	..	48.8	42.5	35.8	38.1	36.7	36.4	33.2	38.9	44.8	49.4	50.4	51.9	55.7
Ukraine	..	29.4	22.9	17.0	15.9	16.1	18.4	17.5	19.7	25.3	26.4	27.1	29.4	31.2
World	619.7	609.7	621.6	622.7	648.3	649.9	694.7	678.5	689.6	742.7	752.3	802.1	859.9	938.5

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/558050031603

World steel production

Million tonnes, product equivalent (Mtpe)



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/735076215428

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Productivity growth can be measured by relating changes in output to changes in one or more inputs to production. The most common productivity measure is labour productivity, which links changes in output to changes in labour input. It is a key economic indicator and is closely associated with standards of living.

Definition

GDP estimates are based on the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. Estimates of the hours actually worked reflect regular work hours of full-time and part-time workers, paid and unpaid overtime, hours worked in additional jobs and time not worked because of public holidays, annual paid leave, time spent on illness and maternity leave, strikes and labour disputes, bad weather, economic conditions and other reasons.

Comparability

National statisticians and the OECD work to ensure that the data on hours actually worked are as comparable as possible, but they are based on a range of different sources of varying reliability. In most countries, the data are taken from household labour force surveys, while the rest use establishment surveys, administrative sources or a combination of sources. One problem is that for several EU countries, the estimates are made by the OECD using results from the *Spring European Labour Force Survey*. The results reflect a single observation in the year, and the survey data have to be supplemented by information from other sources for hours not worked due to public holidays and annual paid leave. Annual working hours reported for the remaining countries are provided by national statistical offices and are estimated using the best available sources. In general, the data are best used for comparisons of trends over time rather than for inter-country comparisons.

Although the GDP estimates are based on common definitions, the methods used by most countries to estimate value added in government services assume that labour productivity is zero. This means that countries with large government sectors or with government sectors that were growing during the period considered will, by assumption, have lower growth in GDP per hour worked than other countries.

Note that EU15 excludes Austria and that OECD excludes Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Turkey.

The graph for Canada and OECD total refer to the period 2001-2003.

Long-term trends

Over the full period since 1991, Italy, Mexico and Switzerland have recorded the lowest growth rates in GDP per hour worked, while Ireland, Korea, and the four new OECD countries from Central Europe have been among the leaders. France, Germany, Japan and the United States all had growth rates near to the OECD average.

The graph focuses on performance in the latest three years. Poland, Korea, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic are the clear leaders. In Italy and Portugal, GDP per hour worked has actually declined and average annual growth in Mexico, Switzerland and the Netherlands has been below 1%. Among the larger OECD countries, the United Kingdom, France, Japan and the United States all had growth rates near to the OECD average, while in Canada, Spain and Germany, GDP per capita grew at lower rates.

The estimates shown here are not adjusted for differences in the business cycle; cyclically adjusted estimates might show a somewhat different pattern.

Sources

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Web sites

- OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators, *www.oecd.org/statistics/productivity*.

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GDP per hour worked

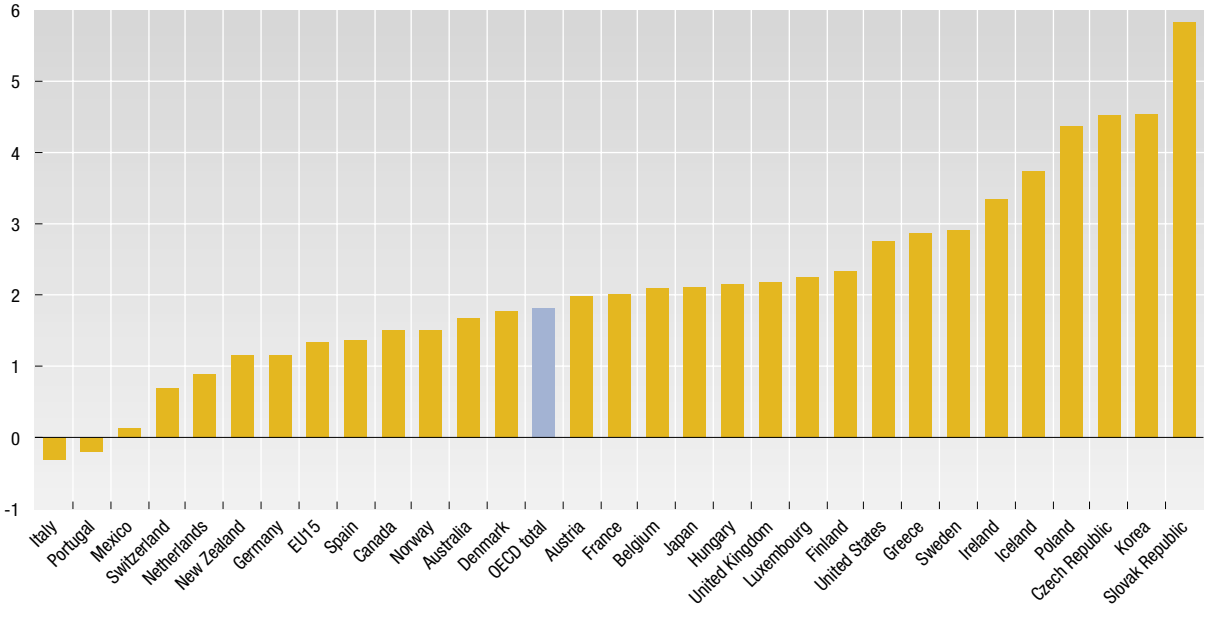
Annual growth in percentage

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	2.77	4.45	0.61	0.17	1.57	4.92	3.03	3.57	1.29	0.32	3.46	1.36	2.75	0.91
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	2.01	0.39	4.79	0.74	1.64	–0.57	3.23	1.51	1.22
Belgium	2.22	1.40	2.34	3.73	1.80	0.97	1.32	0.89	2.47	1.92	–0.88	1.14	1.60	3.55
Canada	0.81	2.05	1.02	1.94	1.40	0.17	4.03	1.56	2.34	3.25	1.14	2.16	0.84	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	2.14	4.09	4.46	–1.00	0.76	4.91	4.16	6.97	0.94	4.31	8.32
Denmark	2.43	0.00	4.06	–1.08	4.37	1.08	0.99	0.69	2.17	0.70	1.04	1.22	1.79	2.34
Finland	0.42	3.14	4.94	4.20	1.63	2.52	3.05	3.51	0.61	3.68	0.49	1.62	2.93	2.46
France	1.54	2.52	1.11	2.33	2.95	0.43	2.30	2.78	1.78	3.87	1.19	3.32	1.08	1.62
Germany	4.66	2.71	1.88	2.90	2.70	2.51	2.42	1.39	1.46	2.50	1.68	1.54	0.79	1.15
Greece	5.51	–2.12	–3.29	1.64	1.64	1.81	5.08	–1.20	2.66	6.00	4.29	3.78	2.98	1.86
Hungary	..	..	6.08	–1.87	4.73	2.24	3.43	3.29	0.17	4.46	5.72	2.37	0.98	3.13
Iceland	–0.10	–4.12	2.76	4.00	–3.92	3.60	5.86	2.70	–2.28	2.99	2.92	1.27	4.42	5.51
Ireland	3.75	4.97	2.27	2.38	4.56	4.37	7.51	4.35	5.87	5.28	3.46	5.09	2.87	2.06
Italy	–0.05	2.06	2.53	4.71	2.46	0.40	1.64	0.55	0.73	1.36	0.56	–1.28	–0.38	0.73
Japan	2.96	1.52	3.02	1.36	2.63	2.57	2.24	0.80	2.47	1.90	1.48	1.72	1.46	3.16
Korea	6.90	4.71	4.22	5.77	5.84	5.16	5.08	2.92	7.30	3.35	2.36	5.84	4.59	3.17
Luxembourg	5.77	0.14	2.49	2.32	–2.08	1.95	5.18	2.88	2.77	3.43	–2.89	0.07	2.39	4.27
Mexico	..	0.11	–1.55	–0.26	–8.63	–1.10	–0.65	4.04	0.28	7.28	1.45	–2.72	2.21	0.90
Netherlands	2.67	1.78	2.45	3.04	2.09	–2.55	1.10	2.56	2.84	–0.13	–0.62	2.40	–1.68	1.96
New Zealand	1.32	0.22	2.51	0.58	0.10	0.53	1.84	0.93	2.62	1.94	0.99	1.72	1.52	0.21
Norway	4.79	2.98	2.37	4.05	3.48	3.62	2.59	0.21	1.46	3.71	3.87	2.21	1.58	0.75
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.02	4.23	4.84	4.04
Portugal	10.60	4.54	0.35	1.82	1.80	4.61	4.14	2.02	1.19	4.07	–0.33	–0.03	0.36	–0.93
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	4.19	5.99	6.27	6.75	3.65	3.79	3.87	8.34	5.63	3.52
Spain	0.83	2.83	2.32	2.90	0.85	1.29	0.03	0.15	0.47	0.38	1.51	1.43	1.68	1.00
Sweden	1.29	2.25	2.30	2.62	2.12	1.63	3.50	2.16	1.85	3.27	0.52	3.30	2.72	2.72
Switzerland	–6.90	0.95	0.81	0.50	1.68	2.19	2.64	0.95	–0.78	2.89	1.75	0.92	–0.37	1.54
United Kingdom	1.94	6.00	3.68	2.81	1.71	1.92	1.58	2.41	2.19	3.40	1.34	2.13	1.96	2.46
United States	1.30	2.74	0.94	1.68	0.62	2.90	1.74	2.82	3.03	1.99	1.90	2.52	2.59	3.16
EU15	2.55	3.07	2.10	2.93	2.21	1.34	1.94	1.53	1.56	2.52	1.10	1.53	0.98	1.49
OECD total	..	2.41	1.51	1.93	1.25	1.83	1.86	2.57	2.28	2.43	1.58	1.66	1.96	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/855131258814*

GDP per hour worked

Average annual growth in percentage, 2002-2004



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/455350230503*

MULTI-FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

Growth accounting involves breaking down the growth of gross domestic product (GDP) into three components – the contribution of labour, the contribution of capital, and multi-factor productivity (MFP).

MFP is the change in GDP that cannot be explained by changes in the quantities of capital and labour that are made available to generate the GDP. MFP is sometimes described as disembodied technological progress, because it is the increase in GDP that is not embodied in either labour or capital. MFP comes from more efficient management of the processes of production through better ways of using labour and capital, through better ways of combining them, or through reducing the amount of intermediate goods and services needed to produce a given amount of output. Growth in MFP is a significant factor in explaining the long-term growth of real GDP.

Definition

The growth accounting framework, as applied here, decomposes annual growth in GDP into growth in labour and capital inputs and multi-factor productivity growth. The rate of growth of GDP is a weighted average of the rates of growth of capital and labour inputs. The weights attached to each input are the output elasticities for each factor of production. Since output elasticities cannot be directly observed, the factor shares of labour and capital are often used as weights. The rate of multi-factor productivity growth is the part of GDP growth which is not explained by the measured contribution of the factor inputs.

Comparability

The growth accounts for OECD countries are based on the *OECD Productivity Database* where the main problems of consistency of data sources and comparability across countries are addressed.

Output is measured as real GDP, compiled according to the 1993 *System of National Accounts*, although there may be some differences in how countries convert current price GDP to real GDP. Labour input is measured as total hours actually worked, and capital input is measured as the flow of capital services, based on an identical method for all countries.

Since MFP is obtained as a residual – *i.e.* that part of GDP growth that is left over when the growth of labour and capital inputs have been deducted – MFP necessarily contains any errors that may have been made in measuring GDP and labour and capital inputs. This is a particularly important issue as regards the measurement of capital inputs in the form of computers, software and communications equipment. To correct for differences in methods between countries, the OECD uses a standard method for these types of capital goods.

It must also be emphasised that the data used here relate to the total economy and therefore include the government sector. Measuring output and productivity for the government sector is difficult and statistical practices as well as the size of the government sector may vary between countries. This should be kept in mind when interpreting the present series.

Long-term trends

Over the periods shown in the table, multi-factor productivity growth was one the factors that helped strengthen growth in Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Sweden and the United States over the 1990s. In other countries, including Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain, MFP growth slowed down over the 1990s.

Source

- *OECD Productivity Database*, *www.oecd.org/statistics/productivity*.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2003), *The Sources of Economic Growth in OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.
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Web sites

- OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators, *www.oecd.org/statistics/productivity*.

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Multi-factor productivity

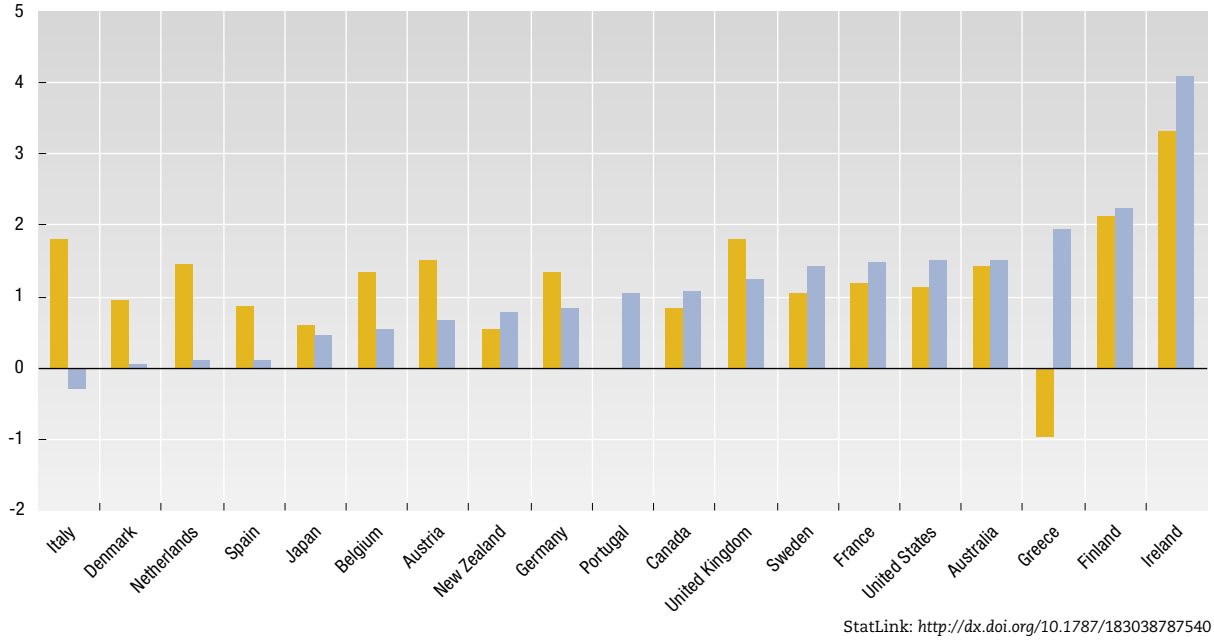
Annual growth in percentage

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	–0.4	1.1	3.3	0.8	0.4	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	0.5	–0.6	2.7	1.1	..
Austria	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.9	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.5	–1.3	0.5	1.0
Belgium	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.9	2.9	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.5	1.2	–1.3	0.6	1.2
Canada	–1.1	–1.2	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.7	–0.5	2.7	0.7	1.5	2.3	0.1	1.5	0.3
Denmark	1.3	1.1	–0.6	2.1	–0.1	2.5	0.3	0.1	–0.5	0.6	–0.2	–0.2	–0.2	0.5
Finland	0.2	–2.6	0.3	2.7	4.0	1.7	2.6	3.2	3.2	0.8	3.6	0.3	1.5	2.7
France	0.7	0.3	1.4	–0.2	1.5	2.1	0.0	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.9	0.4	2.0	..
Germany	..	..	1.5	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.1
Greece	–1.7	4.0	–2.1	–3.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.6	–1.3	1.5	4.1	2.7	2.4	2.0
Ireland	4.5	2.9	4.2	2.0	2.6	4.6	4.1	6.8	3.7	4.9	4.3	2.7	4.1	2.1
Italy	–0.3	–0.6	0.9	1.1	3.4	1.8	–0.3	0.8	–0.2	–0.2	0.5	–0.3	–1.8	–0.9
Japan	3.7	1.4	–0.1	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.4	0.7	–1.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	..
Netherlands	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.6	–1.9	0.7	1.8	1.8	–0.3	–0.9	1.4	–1.8
New Zealand	–1.1	–0.1	–0.2	2.5	0.5	–0.6	–0.1	0.7	–0.1	2.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	2.9	1.2	0.3	2.6	–0.9	–0.6	–0.4
Spain	..	–0.3	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.4	–0.3	–0.2	–0.1	–0.1	0.6	0.6	..
Sweden	–0.8	–0.4	0.4	0.2	2.1	1.4	0.4	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.1	–0.2	2.6	2.3
United Kingdom	–0.2	–0.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.3	0.7	1.5	1.6
United States	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	2.2

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/741332525481*

Multi-factor productivity

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-1995 and 1995-2003 (or closest comparable periods)



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VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY

The contributions of primary, secondary and tertiary activities to total value added have changed sharply over recent decades. Agriculture, fishing and forestry are now relatively small in almost all OECD countries. The share of manufacturing has also fallen in most countries while services now account for well over 60% of total GDP in all OECD countries.

Definition

Value added is defined as gross output minus intermediate consumption and equals the sum of employee compensation, net operating surplus and depreciation of capital assets. The shares of each sector are calculated by dividing the value added in each sector by total value added. Total value added is less than GDP because it excludes value-added tax (VAT) and similar product taxes.

Industry consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water; trade consists of retail and wholesale trade and repair services; real estate covers rents for dwellings including the imputed rents of owner-occupiers; government includes public administration, law and order and defence.

Comparability

Virtually all OECD member countries follow the international 1993 *System of National Accounts*, so there is good comparability between countries as regards the definitions of value added and the coverage of the six sectors. However, the decline of industry and the rise of service activities are overstated to some extent because of the move in the last decade towards outsourcing by industrial enterprises of service activities that were previously carried out internally. For example, if cleaning and security services were earlier provided by employees of a manufacturing enterprise, their salaries would have formed part of value added by industry, but if these services are now purchased from specialised producers, the salaries of the employees will form part of the value added of "other business services". There will appear to have been a decline in the share of industry and a rise in the share of services although there may have been no change in the quantity of cleaning and security services actually produced.

Long-term trends

The share of agriculture has been declining throughout the period in almost all countries and, towards the end of the period, makes a significant contribution only in Greece, Iceland (fishing), New Zealand and Turkey. Shares in industry have also been falling throughout the period, although, for the OECD as a whole, industry still accounted for around 23% of GDP in 2001. Manufacturing is the most important activity within industry except in Norway, where oil and gas production are more important.

All service activities account for around 70% of GDP for the OECD countries as a whole, with very high shares in Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and rather low shares in the Czech Republic, Korea, Norway and Turkey. It should be noted, however, that, in most countries, the largest part of service value added is goods-related and consists of trade, transport and business services purchased by industry. A high share of service value added does not necessarily mean that a country has become a service economy; the production, transport and distribution of goods remains the predominant activity in most OECD countries in terms of employment and value added.

Source

- OECD (2005), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- Lal, K. (2003), *Measurement of Output, Value Added, GDP in Canada and the United States*, OECD Statistics Working Papers, No. 2003/4, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (1996), *Services: Measuring Real Annual Value Added* , OECD, Paris.
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Online databases

- *STAN: OECD Structural Analysis Statistics – online database.*

Web sites

- OECD National Accounts, *www.oecd.org/std/national-accounts*.
- OECD National Accounts Archive, *www.oecd.org/std/national-accounts/papers*.

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Value added in agriculture and industry

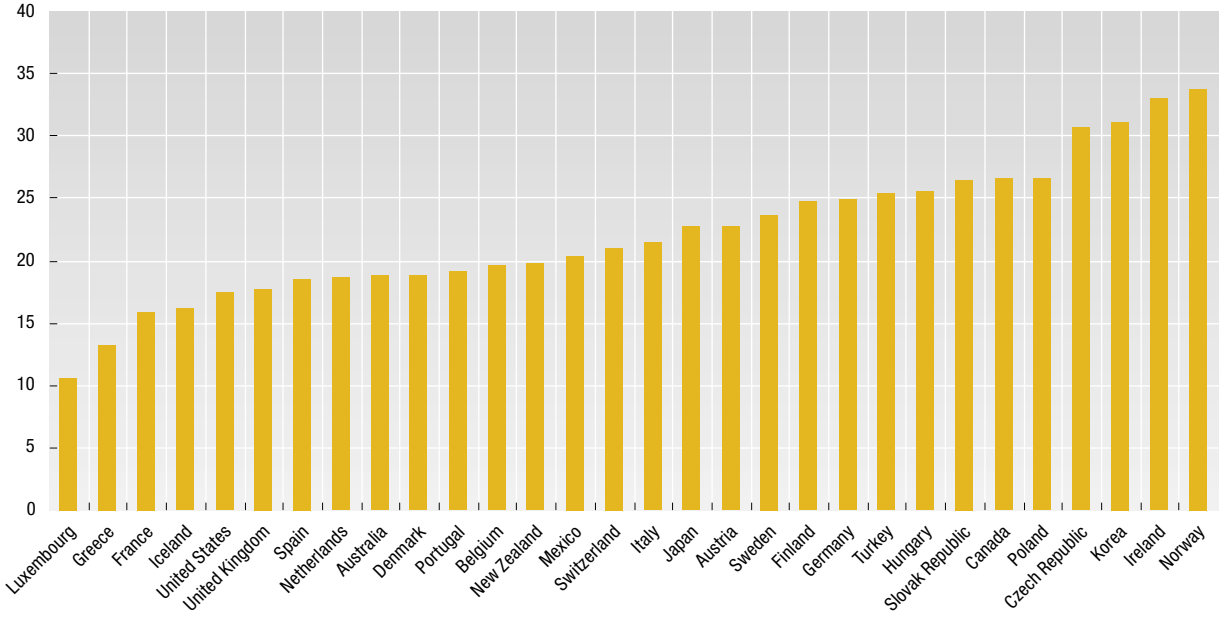
As a percentage of total value added

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing							*Industry, including energy*						
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.1	3.4	..	22.4	21.7	20.1	19.4	19.3	18.9	..
Austria	4.0	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	24.9	22.5	23.0	22.8	22.7	22.4	22.8
Belgium	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	25.9	23.1	22.1	21.2	20.8	19.9	19.6
Canada	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	..	..	..	24.5	25.8	28.2	26.6	..	..	..
Czech Republic	8.1	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	33.9	30.8	31.7	30.3	31.2	30.4	30.7
Denmark	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	20.5	20.4	21.3	20.6	20.5	20.0	18.9
Finland	6.2	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	24.8	28.1	28.2	26.6	25.6	25.2	24.8
France	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	20.1	18.7	17.7	17.2	16.6	15.9	15.8
Germany	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	31.6	25.4	25.1	24.9	24.4	24.5	25.0
Greece	10.0	9.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.6	5.6	18.8	16.0	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.5	13.2
Hungary	..	6.7	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.3	..	..	26.3	27.8	26.1	24.9	25.5	..
Iceland	11.5	11.3	8.8	9.2	9.3	..	..	19.8	19.5	16.7	18.0	16.2	..	..
Ireland	9.2	7.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	..	30.0	33.1	34.3	33.6	33.5	33.0	..
Italy	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	26.1	24.9	23.1	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.4
Japan	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	..	28.6	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.5	22.7	..
Korea	9.8	6.9	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.0	29.4	29.7	32.0	30.3	29.5	29.1	31.1
Luxembourg	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	21.9	15.0	11.9	11.6	10.8	10.6	10.6
Mexico	7.8	5.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	..	24.2	22.6	22.6	21.8	21.1	20.3	..
Netherlands	4.4	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	24.0	22.4	20.1	19.8	19.0	18.9	18.6
New Zealand	6.7	7.2	8.7	9.2	..	..	..	22.7	21.9	20.2	19.8	..	..	..
Norway	3.4	3.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	29.3	29.6	37.7	35.6	32.8	32.1	33.7
Poland	..	6.5	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	..	29.7	25.3	23.7	23.6	24.5	26.6
Portugal	8.0	5.2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	23.9	23.3	20.8	20.1	19.7	19.3	19.1
Slovak Republic	..	5.9	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.9	..	33.1	28.4	27.6	25.7	26.5	26.5
Spain	6.6	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	24.9	22.3	20.9	20.3	19.6	19.1	18.5
Sweden	3.3	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	23.9	25.7	24.7	23.6	23.1	22.9	23.6
Switzerland	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	..	23.2	23.3	21.5	22.0	21.4	21.0	..
Turkey	17.6	15.7	14.2	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.5	25.8	26.4	23.5	25.0	25.5	25.1	25.3
United Kingdom	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	27.3	25.9	22.1	20.8	19.2	18.1	17.8
United States	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	..	23.5	22.2	19.4	18.1	17.4	17.4	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/880185865064

Value added in industry

As a percentage of total value added, 2004 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/530668747518

Value added in construction and in transport, trade, hotels and restaurants

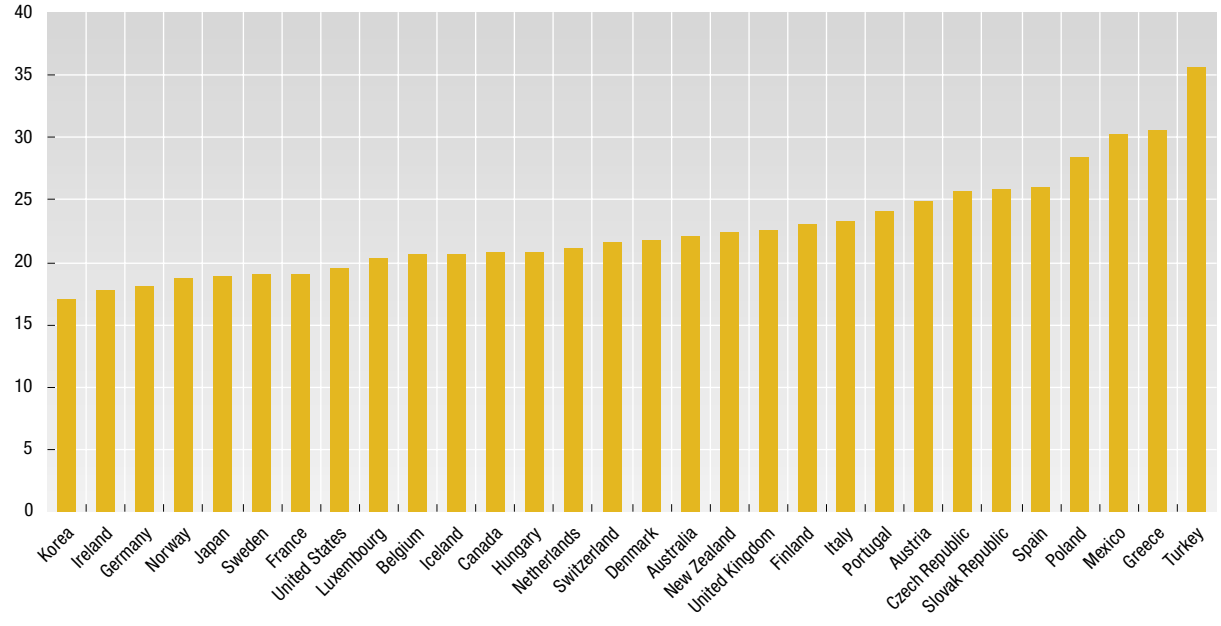
As a percentage of total value added

	Construction							*Transport, trade, hotels and restaurants*						
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	6.6	6.2	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.8	..	22.4	22.9	21.7	21.6	22.0	22.2	..
Austria	6.9	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.5	25.7	24.2	24.4	24.6	25.0	24.8	24.8
Belgium	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	20.9	20.4	19.9	20.2	20.7	20.7	20.6
Canada	6.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	..	..	..	21.7	20.7	20.3	20.7	..	..	..
Czech Republic	11.3	9.1	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.0	6.7	16.9	24.5	25.1	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.7
Denmark	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	21.9	22.3	21.8	21.5	21.2	21.4	21.8
Finland	8.2	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	22.0	21.2	22.0	22.3	22.8	22.9	23.0
France	6.5	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	20.0	19.3	18.9	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.1
Germany	6.1	6.8	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	17.5	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.0
Greece	7.6	6.4	7.5	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.3	25.6	26.8	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.2	30.5
Hungary	..	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.9	..	..	22.3	21.0	21.6	21.4	20.8	..
Iceland	9.3	7.6	8.4	8.2	7.5	..	..	22.4	23.0	22.0	20.1	20.7	..	..
Ireland	5.4	5.3	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.2	..	20.9	17.7	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.6	..
Italy	6.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	23.8	24.5	24.0	23.9	23.6	23.5	23.2
Japan	9.6	7.9	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.5	..	19.3	21.5	19.4	19.4	19.2	18.8	..
Korea	11.3	11.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	9.6	9.3	20.2	18.2	18.2	18.7	18.3	17.8	17.1
Luxembourg	6.8	6.2	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	23.1	20.9	22.5	22.1	21.0	20.1	20.4
Mexico	3.9	3.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	..	33.4	29.4	32.2	31.4	30.3	30.3	..
Netherlands	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.0	22.1	21.3	21.2
New Zealand	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	..	..	..	24.4	24.5	22.0	22.5	..	..	..
Norway	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.7	23.3	22.2	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.5	18.7
Poland	..	7.1	8.1	7.1	6.6	6.0	5.5	..	26.4	28.0	28.7	29.8	28.7	28.4
Portugal	5.9	6.6	7.7	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.5	24.4	23.8	23.6	23.9	23.9	23.9	24.0
Slovak Republic	..	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.6	..	24.7	27.0	27.4	26.9	25.9	25.8
Spain	8.6	7.5	8.3	8.9	9.4	10.0	10.8	23.7	25.4	26.1	25.9	25.9	25.7	25.9
Sweden	6.7	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.1	19.0
Switzerland	8.1	6.6	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	..	23.6	22.3	21.2	21.5	21.6	21.6	..
Turkey	6.4	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.1	3.6	3.6	31.2	33.2	34.4	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.7
United Kingdom	6.7	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	21.6	21.7	23.1	23.1	22.7	22.6	22.6
United States	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	..	21.9	22.2	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.6	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/765386242542*

Value added in transport, trade, hotels and restaurants

As a percentage of total value added, 2004 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/002763158125*

Value added in business services and in government and personal services

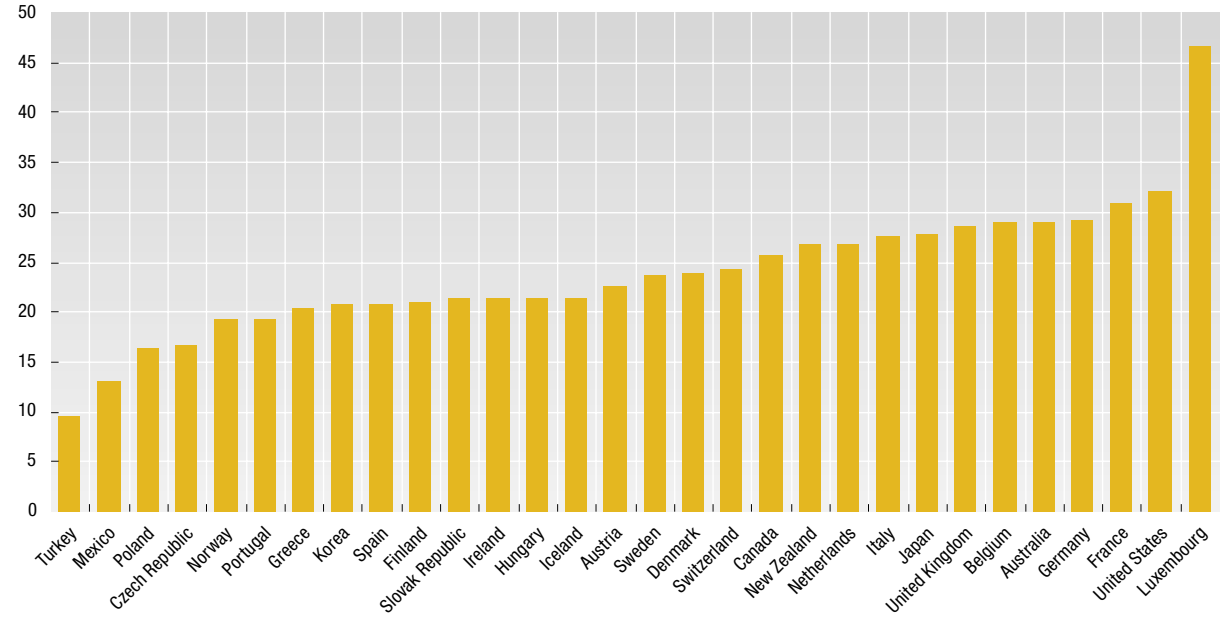
As a percentage of total value added

	Banks, insurance, real estate and other business services							*Government, health, education and other personal services*						
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	25.7	25.6	29.2	29.0	29.1	29.1	..	19.0	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.7	..
Austria	17.7	19.9	21.7	22.2	22.1	22.6	22.5	20.8	22.8	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.5
Belgium	23.0	25.9	28.1	28.3	28.1	28.6	29.0	22.6	23.8	23.6	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.5
Canada	22.7	24.2	25.0	25.6	..	..	..	21.4	21.4	19.2	19.5	..	..	..
Czech Republic	16.0	15.9	16.9	18.2	17.4	16.4	16.7	13.1	15.1	15.6	15.6	16.2	17.4	17.1
Denmark	21.5	22.2	22.3	23.0	23.5	23.6	24.0	27.0	26.9	26.4	26.8	27.4	27.6	27.7
Finland	16.5	18.7	19.4	20.4	21.0	20.6	21.0	22.3	23.1	21.2	21.6	21.9	22.6	22.7
France	27.2	28.2	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.9	31.0	22.7	25.1	24.7	24.8	25.2	25.6	25.8
Germany	22.3	26.4	27.5	28.0	28.6	29.1	29.1	20.9	22.2	22.8	22.7	23.1	23.0	22.7
Greece	17.5	21.2	21.6	21.3	20.8	21.1	20.3	18.7	19.7	20.1	20.1	21.3	21.0	22.0
Hungary	..	19.6	20.9	21.3	21.5	21.4	..	..	20.5	20.8	21.6	23.2	24.2	..
Iceland	16.9	16.5	20.1	20.7	21.4	..	..	20.3	22.1	24.0	23.9	24.9	..	..
Ireland	15.4	16.4	20.7	21.9	21.8	21.4	..	19.1	20.3	15.5	15.5	15.8	17.2	..
Italy	21.0	23.3	26.0	26.4	27.0	27.3	27.7	19.6	18.8	19.3	19.5	19.7	20.0	20.0
Japan	21.2	23.7	26.0	26.9	27.4	27.7	..	18.8	20.0	22.2	22.5	23.0	23.0	..
Korea	14.9	18.3	20.1	20.4	21.9	21.6	20.7	14.4	15.3	16.1	17.2	17.3	17.8	17.6
Luxembourg	29.2	40.2	44.3	44.1	46.1	47.7	46.7	17.4	16.7	15.1	15.7	15.6	15.3	16.4
Mexico	13.1	17.4	12.0	12.0	13.2	13.0	..	17.6	21.5	24.1	25.7	26.6	27.3	..
Netherlands	19.8	23.0	26.4	26.6	26.4	26.7	26.9	23.6	23.3	22.5	23.0	24.1	25.0	25.1
New Zealand	25.4	25.8	27.1	26.8	..	..	..	16.7	16.4	17.6	17.3	..	..	..
Norway	18.3	18.2	17.5	18.1	19.0	19.5	19.2	21.1	22.5	19.9	20.9	22.3	22.9	22.1
Poland	..	10.9	15.5	16.1	16.0	16.7	16.4	..	19.4	19.5	20.7	20.8	21.1	20.1
Portugal	18.6	18.2	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.2	23.0	25.5	25.7	26.3	27.2	27.6
Slovak Republic	..	17.5	18.3	17.8	19.4	20.1	21.3	..	13.7	16.3	17.2	18.3	18.3	16.9
Spain	18.1	18.8	19.5	20.2	20.8	20.9	20.8	18.7	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.5
Sweden	20.4	23.0	24.1	24.3	24.2	24.1	23.8	25.9	24.5	25.6	26.2	27.0	27.6	27.3
Switzerland	18.3	19.9	25.2	23.9	24.2	24.2	..	23.9	26.1	25.2	26.0	26.1	26.5	..
Turkey	6.6	7.4	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.2	9.5	12.4	11.9	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.9	14.4
United Kingdom	21.9	24.0	27.1	27.8	29.5	30.3	28.5	20.6	21.5	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.2	24.2
United States	24.8	26.3	31.6	32.2	32.1	32.0	..	23.2	23.4	23.2	24.0	24.8	24.9	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/385523678772*

Value added in banks, insurance, real estate and other business services

As a percentage of total value added, 2004 or latest available year



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EVOLUTION OF VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY

While total GDP has been growing in all OECD countries in most years since 1990, that growth is not evenly spread over all the different kinds of economic activities. Some economic activities have grown faster than others and some have tended to decline in importance. A convenient way to show how the patterns of growth are changing is to divide the economy into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors – agriculture, industry and services, respectively.

Definition

Value added is defined as gross output minus intermediate consumption and equals employee compensation, net operating surplus and depreciation of capital assets. The growth rates shown here refer to value added at constant prices.

Industry consists of mining and quarrying; manufacturing; production and distribution of electricity, gas and water; and construction. Services consists of retail and wholesale trade; transport and communications; real estate, finance, insurance and business services; education, health and other personal services; public administration; and defence.

Comparability

Virtually all OECD member countries follow the international *System of National Accounts*, so there is good comparability between countries as regards the definitions and coverage. However, the decline of industry and the rise of service activities are overstated to some extent because of the move in the last decade towards outsourcing of service activities that were previously carried out internally within industrial enterprises. For example, if cleaning and security services were earlier provided by employees of a manufacturing enterprise, their salaries would have formed part of value added by industry but if these services are now purchased from specialised producers, the salaries of the employees will form part of the value added of the service sector. No change in the quantity of cleaning and security services produced may have occurred.

Long-term trends

For OECD countries as a whole, agriculture has been growing by about 1% per year since 1991, industry by just under 2.5% per year and services by 3% per year.

Annual growth in agriculture is generally very uneven, with changes from year to year of 10% or more being quite common. Growth in industry is somewhat smoother in most countries, while year-to-year growth in services tends to be very smooth in all countries, one reason being that services include government services where value added – essentially compensation of employees – usually changes by only small amounts from year to year.

The graphs show growth rates averaged over the three latest years for which data are available. Over this recent period, agriculture declined in eight countries – Switzerland, Japan, Luxembourg, Greece, Canada, Korea, the United States and Spain. Industry grew in most, although there were declines in Portugal, Mexico, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway. The service sector, however, grew in all countries with particularly sharp increases in New Zealand, the Slovak Republic, Greece and Turkey.

Source

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- *STAN: OECD Structural Analysis Statistics – online database.*

Web sites

- OECD National Accounts, *www.oecd.org/std/national-accounts*.

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Real value added in agriculture, forestry and fishing

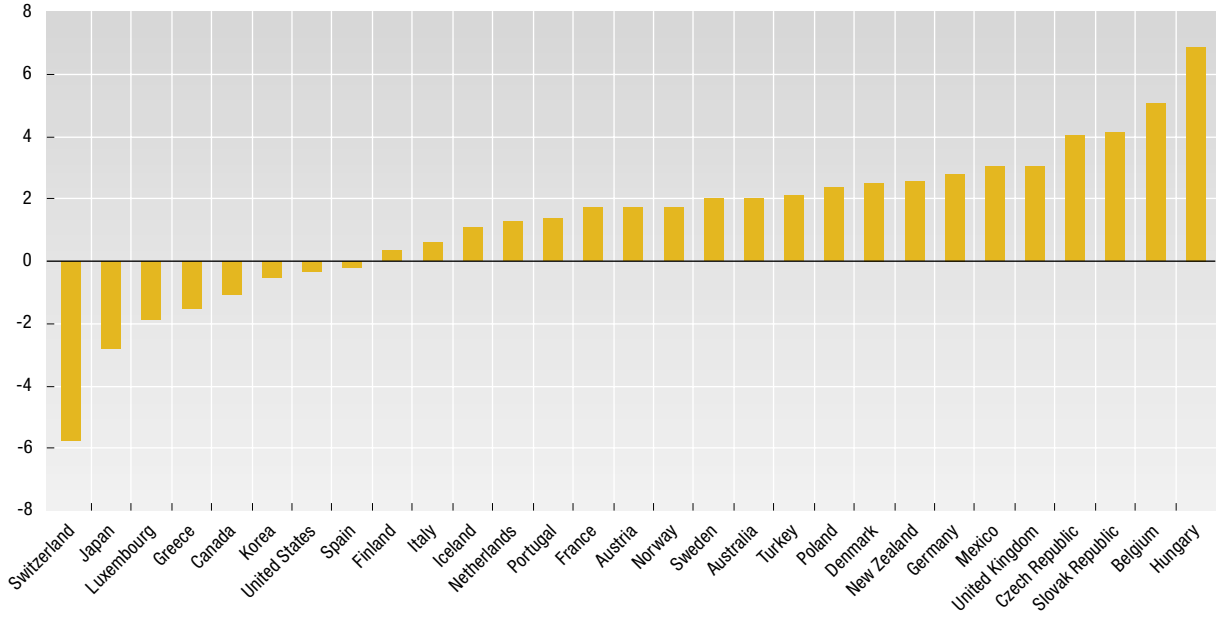
Annual growth in percentage

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	–7.43	6.67	3.66	–17.17	23.49	8.19	–0.88	10.08	3.96	4.31	3.27	–23.79	26.63	..
Austria	–0.75	–0.83	–1.05	5.56	–1.10	–0.13	3.73	6.43	3.68	–3.00	0.26	–0.76	–1.79	7.70
Belgium	8.16	16.35	6.16	–6.77	2.17	–0.24	2.86	3.39	5.09	1.00	–11.35	12.70	–3.22	5.63
Canada	–4.07	–6.06	6.74	1.32	1.41	0.09	–3.40	6.22	7.49	–1.79	–8.99	–3.25	9.02	..
Czech Republic	39.38	–21.00	51.69	–17.27	–4.87	–1.05	–3.02	11.76	4.09	5.67	–7.03	2.65	–0.96	10.37
Denmark	–1.10	2.07	23.49	3.67	5.19	2.23	2.14	2.36	–3.55	8.32	3.82	–0.58	4.78	3.33
Finland	–12.85	3.95	4.81	9.43	–5.80	–0.46	12.62	–7.24	1.68	10.49	–4.34	3.58	–0.85	–1.69
France	–5.07	9.99	–4.73	1.49	3.58	5.10	1.75	1.67	3.71	–2.20	–2.78	4.99	–11.63	11.77
Germany	–7.98	–3.18	–1.62	–9.43	5.16	4.04	3.36	–6.00	12.74	–0.41	3.79	–6.09	2.04	12.44
Greece	17.49	–2.86	–1.41	5.85	–4.04	–3.33	0.41	2.29	3.50	–3.67	–3.76	–1.63	–3.52	0.62
Hungary		–16.54	–7.92	–0.45	2.65	4.15	–0.23	–1.36	0.92	–7.37	23.41	–12.08	–3.64	36.34
Iceland	–9.65	0.13	5.74	–4.78	–0.66	3.81	–1.76	0.33	–1.60	–0.65	1.19	2.73	..	..
Italy	9.02	1.22	–0.41	0.72	1.42	1.93	1.12	1.18	5.77	–2.87	–0.49	–3.87	–5.22	10.84
Japan	–11.23	2.73	–9.14	2.44	–5.98	2.38	–6.20	–3.09	–5.63	1.60	–4.09	4.66	–8.91	..
Korea	1.21	6.54	–6.05	0.25	4.10	1.87	4.08	–7.08	5.85	1.22	1.03	–3.82	–4.82	7.01
Luxembourg	–10.39	37.56	2.94	–5.83	9.36	–4.37	–7.71	9.28	7.29	–7.19	–15.07	0.12	–2.29	–3.38
Mexico	2.32	–0.97	3.08	0.18	1.83	3.80	0.16	3.03	1.50	0.38	5.94	–0.94	4.07	..
Netherlands	3.23	3.09	2.71	3.76	1.97	–1.95	–5.25	9.32	6.35	1.50	–4.32	–1.43	3.37	1.86
New Zealand	0.66	–11.97	16.86	0.58	7.34	7.66	0.74	–4.15	4.40	3.40	3.32	2.24	2.06	..
Norway	10.11	–4.97	14.62	2.80	6.53	–0.81	–1.42	2.33	–0.74	–1.71	–3.69	7.88	–6.24	3.52
Poland	..	..	6.00	–14.92	10.22	2.39	1.07	5.84	–0.23	–7.92	9.18	2.01	2.08	2.92
Portugal	3.78	3.74	2.27	–2.11	–1.14	6.09	–8.10	–3.42	7.38	–4.02	–0.34	5.73	–3.52	1.90
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	8.13	–3.65	–2.35	10.03	5.43	0.27	1.86	4.89	–1.96	4.70	9.60
Spain	3.74	1.01	2.82	–4.73	–6.13	17.56	2.59	–0.62	–5.08	2.66	–1.30	0.44	–0.13	–0.96
Sweden	–4.94	–1.63	2.13	–3.04	0.27	–0.81	1.51	–5.14	2.26	2.78	4.26	2.84	1.97	1.24
Switzerland	–2.64	0.02	–5.35	–6.30	2.13	–2.14	–5.34	2.29	–4.20	7.17	–7.99	–0.71	–8.54	..
Turkey	–0.90	4.29	–1.28	–0.72	1.96	4.40	–2.34	8.37	–4.99	3.86	–6.51	6.87	–2.50	2.02
United Kingdom	5.00	4.19	–8.17	–1.21	–1.19	–2.23	2.21	2.84	3.36	–0.64	–6.56	9.26	–1.69	1.58
United States	1.68	8.42	–3.04	6.01	–10.02	5.84	10.27	4.69	11.67	12.66	–7.49	–1.93	8.46	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/145515617674

Real value added in agriculture, forestry and fishing

Annual growth in percentage averaged over the latest three years available



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/672646735203

Real value added in industry

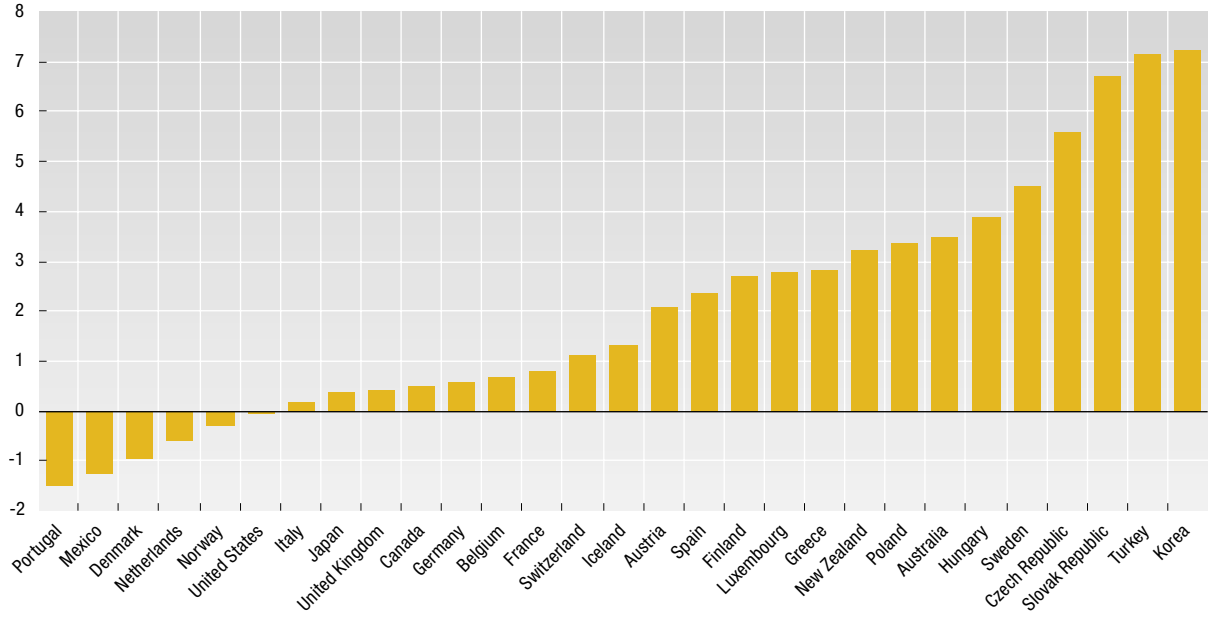
Annual growth in percentage

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	–2.29	2.52	4.25	3.71	3.04	1.80	4.77	3.03	3.16	–0.61	3.64	5.07	1.76	..
Austria	3.31	0.58	–0.45	3.97	3.09	2.30	2.79	3.91	4.35	4.97	1.34	1.41	1.27	3.52
Belgium	–0.74	–0.91	–3.94	3.41	3.42	1.41	6.20	0.24	1.57	5.50	–0.02	–0.48	–0.28	2.81
Canada	–4.73	–0.84	3.04	5.59	3.06	1.59	5.10	3.38	5.50	7.88	–1.89	1.86	1.48	..
Czech Republic	–27.74	5.84	–10.98	2.97	10.88	6.21	–3.23	–7.09	1.31	5.71	–5.59	7.04	5.88	3.85
Denmark	–0.48	1.38	–5.00	8.11	5.54	–0.52	5.21	1.91	2.94	3.30	–1.56	–1.54	–0.94	–0.42
Finland	–10.85	–3.02	0.53	7.35	3.83	4.75	8.92	6.99	3.87	8.47	–0.28	1.92	1.28	4.90
France	1.34	1.23	–5.94	2.86	3.42	–0.98	–0.34	3.89	2.85	4.87	2.43	0.13	0.68	1.59
Germany	2.59	–0.43	–6.18	3.24	–1.03	–2.44	2.40	0.49	0.81	4.50	–0.06	–2.01	0.17	3.52
Greece	–0.70	–1.24	–2.30	0.21	0.41	2.22	–1.29	7.25	2.27	5.42	6.68	2.10	5.99	0.39
Hungary	..	–5.17	1.36	5.74	5.72	1.30	10.83	7.46	6.67	8.18	1.17	3.15	3.85	4.65
Iceland	1.84	–3.89	–1.48	1.16	–0.39	6.78	6.21	7.84	4.13	4.79	2.89	–3.70	..	..
Italy	0.34	0.55	–3.87	3.95	4.12	–0.46	1.77	1.42	0.41	2.52	0.32	0.21	–0.39	0.78
Japan	3.24	–1.93	–2.65	–2.22	0.93	3.35	2.05	–4.43	0.91	4.68	–2.66	–2.51	6.30	..
Korea	10.65	3.00	6.88	9.70	10.11	7.39	4.54	–8.07	12.25	11.82	3.17	6.58	6.10	9.03
Luxembourg	3.26	0.71	4.68	3.84	2.17	1.99	5.63	2.56	2.37	6.37	3.09	3.02	3.12	2.17
Mexico	3.36	4.37	0.29	4.81	–7.83	10.11	9.25	6.32	4.69	6.10	–3.48	–0.09	–0.18	..
Netherlands	1.41	–0.91	–1.36	4.05	2.19	1.62	0.80	2.43	2.16	3.65	0.73	–0.91	–2.93	2.10
New Zealand	–3.74	1.64	6.97	6.19	2.77	3.54	0.08	–3.42	5.42	1.02	0.66	6.70	2.30	..
Norway	3.74	5.78	0.88	8.44	6.05	4.78	5.25	–1.58	–1.27	3.12	1.00	0.05	–2.52	1.66
Poland	..	..	4.88	7.86	9.19	6.32	10.92	5.35	2.73	4.89	–2.18	–1.68	4.32	7.43
Portugal	–2.06	–1.88	–2.87	3.55	6.07	6.35	6.01	3.45	1.70	3.19	2.11	–1.67	–2.69	–0.17
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	8.47	6.54	13.11	–6.38	–0.30	–0.45	–0.02	1.92	–0.24	8.80	11.53
Spain	1.99	–2.05	–4.42	1.64	4.20	1.06	4.50	5.35	5.15	4.54	4.34	2.54	2.27	2.23
Sweden	–3.87	–4.29	–1.41	9.39	9.93	1.91	4.72	5.61	7.24	7.11	–0.61	3.77	1.78	7.89
Switzerland	0.13	0.07	–0.99	3.32	–0.19	–1.85	1.00	1.70	0.12	0.84	2.75	0.76	–0.13	..
Turkey	2.41	5.99	8.14	–4.96	8.75	6.90	9.47	1.80	–6.24	5.79	–7.20	7.10	5.50	8.80
United Kingdom	–4.46	–0.65	1.44	5.70	1.36	1.67	1.63	1.05	1.01	1.76	–1.02	–0.99	0.54	1.67
United States	–4.02	0.84	3.07	6.74	5.21	2.80	4.07	4.06	4.78	4.00	–4.06	0.65	3.29	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/335253714177*

Real value added in industry

Annual growth in percentage averaged over the latest three years available



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/831480176886*

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Real value added in services

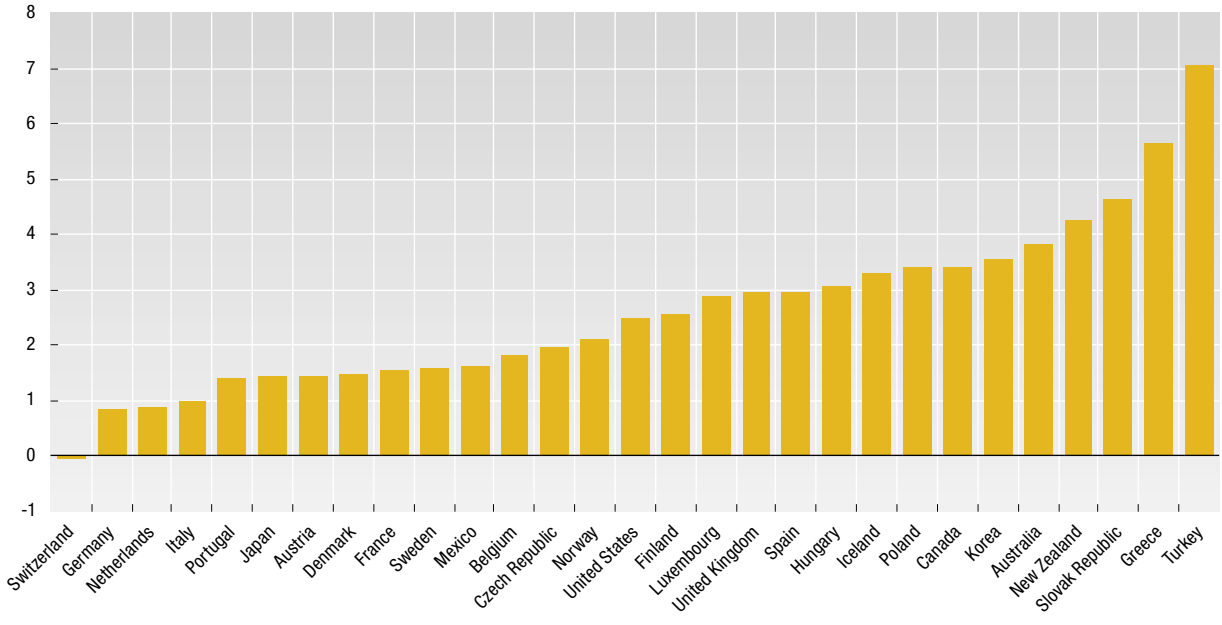
Annual growth in percentage

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	0.87	3.47	3.62	5.62	3.81	4.51	4.12	5.95	4.24	3.53	3.59	3.81	4.06	..
Austria	3.87	3.98	0.86	2.10	2.05	2.20	1.38	3.77	2.30	3.51	0.69	0.89	1.66	1.81
Belgium	3.13	1.88	–0.30	2.80	2.96	0.70	2.32	2.41	2.90	2.56	1.71	1.29	1.92	2.26
Canada	0.13	1.80	2.08	4.15	2.54	1.30	4.05	4.12	5.59	4.72	3.69	4.08	2.52	..
Czech Republic	9.67	–3.32	8.44	3.41	2.62	1.71	–0.53	3.30	0.63	3.15	7.85	–1.43	1.57	5.74
Denmark	1.76	1.78	1.54	3.59	2.15	3.36	2.27	1.87	3.00	4.65	1.50	1.22	1.12	2.10
Finland	–4.80	–4.95	0.09	2.08	3.78	3.78	4.44	4.44	3.50	3.89	2.31	2.12	2.45	3.15
France	0.98	1.63	0.87	1.22	0.37	1.54	1.86	2.84	2.96	3.93	2.04	1.37	1.19	2.14
Germany	6.54	4.05	1.93	2.18	3.71	3.08	1.63	2.93	2.19	3.36	2.13	1.45	–0.20	1.34
Greece	2.78	2.63	0.75	0.75	4.00	2.40	5.15	3.13	2.00	5.15	5.94	3.85	6.64	6.49
Hungary	..	–2.79	1.49	4.53	–3.30	2.44	2.40	3.86	3.16	4.04	4.25	4.42	2.32	2.45
Iceland	1.88	–1.08	0.17	3.70	2.79	6.08	5.40	6.65	7.61	6.20	3.13	0.63	..	..
Italy	1.08	1.14	0.94	1.74	2.02	1.84	2.00	1.96	1.61	4.18	2.84	0.96	0.87	1.16
Japan	4.52	3.15	2.50	2.61	3.22	3.05	2.67	1.02	0.32	1.33	2.13	1.06	1.15	..
Korea	8.57	7.10	6.78	7.66	8.08	6.19	5.06	–3.94	6.57	6.14	4.84	7.84	1.55	1.28
Luxembourg	9.97	4.40	5.54	5.09	2.55	3.48	7.87	7.89	6.87	8.15	2.49	2.45	2.58	3.62
Mexico	4.89	3.88	2.85	4.92	–6.42	2.97	6.55	4.69	3.65	7.34	1.21	1.56	2.13	..
Netherlands	3.05	1.84	1.48	1.73	3.31	3.74	5.34	4.75	4.64	3.69	2.04	1.02	0.17	1.48
New Zealand	–0.06	2.55	4.92	5.04	4.47	3.31	2.43	2.46	4.96	2.81	4.67	4.12	4.00	..
Norway	2.28	3.40	2.52	3.87	3.43	5.22	5.80	4.21	4.29	3.27	4.14	0.83	2.09	3.40
Poland	..	..	0.48	4.62	4.44	4.69	4.10	4.16	4.65	3.66	2.38	2.69	3.45	4.08
Portugal	7.54	3.47	–0.12	–2.41	3.02	1.62	4.87	5.80	5.28	4.81	3.50	1.13	0.38	2.73
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	–1.10	5.66	1.00	12.91	5.37	1.70	2.87	8.20	7.40	3.59	2.97
Spain	2.32	0.90	–0.46	1.85	2.60	1.12	3.40	3.53	3.56	4.61	3.61	2.63	2.79	3.47
Sweden	0.78	–1.73	0.28	2.16	2.80	1.17	2.09	2.24	4.15	3.36	1.24	1.05	1.78	1.94
Switzerland	0.07	0.27	–0.32	–0.28	0.53	1.77	2.40	4.07	0.84	4.81	0.16	0.35	–0.60	..
Turkey	0.24	5.65	8.43	–3.73	7.12	6.46	7.91	3.11	–3.02	7.19	–6.18	6.65	6.07	8.46
United Kingdom	–0.14	0.28	2.90	4.71	3.56	3.25	3.79	4.90	3.64	4.67	4.06	1.26	4.02	3.55
United States	0.63	2.34	1.80	2.52	2.81	3.95	4.98	5.30	4.36	3.51	2.65	1.95	2.94	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888633075587

Real value added in services

Annual growth in percentage averaged over the latest three years available



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/718108178488

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

Statistics showing the distribution of enterprises by size class are important in illustrating the potential contribution of small enterprises to economic growth. Of particular relevance in the context of the tables presented below is that small firms are often the most dynamic and innovative, reflecting the fact that many of them are recent start-ups. Note, however, that because they are not longitudinal, the data do not show the contribution that small enterprises make to economic and employment growth over time as they move from the start-up phase to some optimal size. Many studies have used longitudinal datasets to establish their important contribution in this context.

Definition

Gross value added estimates used in the tables below are based on the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. Manufacturing is defined on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 3): Sectors 15-37. *Persons employed* means all employees including unpaid family workers and sole proprietors.

Comparability

The data for the United States refer to turnover as a proxy for gross value added. All countries present information using the *enterprise* as the statistical unit except the United States and Japan, which use *establishments*. This may create some incomparability but, because most enterprises are also establishments, this is not expected to be significant. An area where considerable differences can and do arise, however, concerns the coverage of enterprises/establishments. In many countries, this information is based on business registers, economic censuses or surveys that may have a size-class cut off. The data for Greece, for example, do not include any enterprises with fewer than 10 persons employed. Indeed, all countries have thresholds of one sort or another, depending, often, on the tax legislation and permissible business burdens in place across countries. Enterprises that operate purely in the underground economy will naturally be very difficult, if not impossible, to capture, and these are most likely to be small. However, despite these differences, it is possible to make sensible comparisons across countries.

Data for Belgium, Switzerland, the United States and Japan are for 2001, data for Greece are for 2000 and, for Australia, refer to the financial year 2002/03.

Overview

The contribution and importance of small enterprises across economies varies considerably. Generally, however, the larger the economy, the lower the proportion of small enterprises. This partly reflects the greater scope for growth in larger markets, where there is a greater pool of workers and larger demand, but it also partly reflects a statistical phenomenon. For example, when an enterprise opens a new establishment in the same economy within which it is registered, the enterprise will grow and move from being a small to a large enterprise. However, if it opens a new establishment in another country, this will be recorded as the creation of an enterprise in that country.

In most economies, the percentage of businesses with less than 10 persons employed is over 70%. In countries with lower percentages, the explanation is more likely to do with thresholds in the data; for example, the data for Japan include only establishments with 5 or more persons employed, and in all countries where data are available, the proportion of enterprises with fewer than 5 employees is significant. The reverse is true where gross value added is concerned, where businesses with more than 20 employees contribute at least 70%.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD SME and Entrepreneurship Outlook – 2005 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- Birch, D. (1979), *The Job Generation Process*, MIT Program on Neighborhood and Regional Change, Cambridge.
- OECD (2005), *Local Economic and Employment Development Entrepreneurship A Catalyst for Urban Regeneration*, OECD, Paris.

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Employment and value added in manufacturing

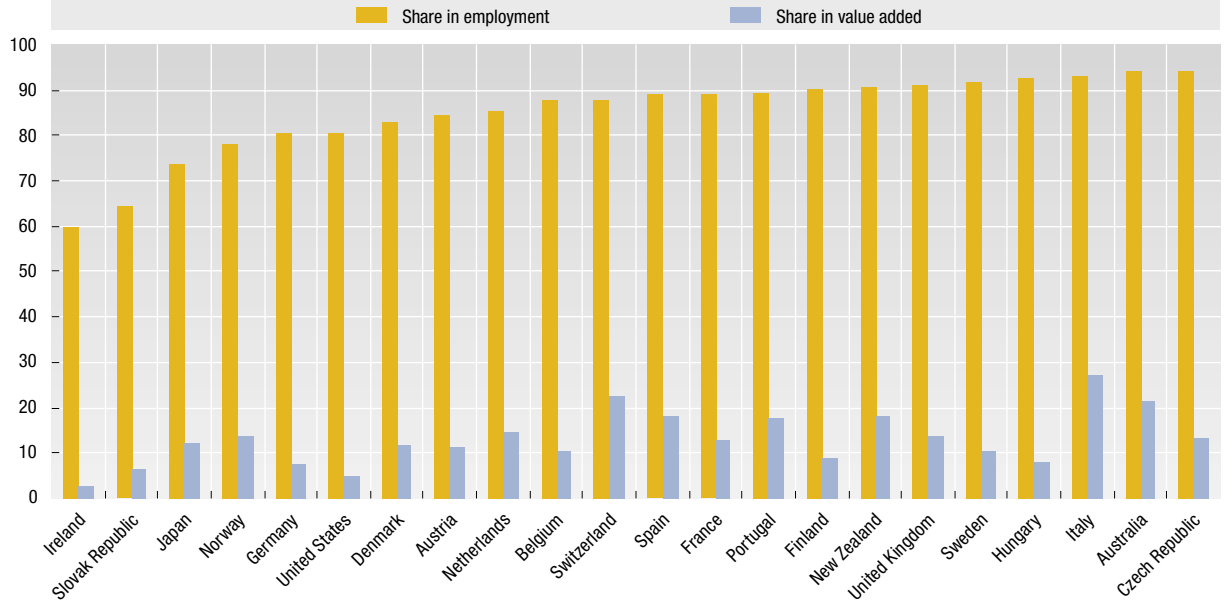
Breakdown by size-class of enterprise, 2002

	As a percentage of total employment							*As a percentage of total value added*						
Number of employees	Less than 20	20 or more	Less than 10	10-19	20-49	50-249	250 or more	Less than 20	20 or more	Less than 10	10-19	20-49	50-249	250 or more
Australia	94.2	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	78.4	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	84.6	15.4	71.0	13.6	8.3	5.5	1.6	11.4	88.6	6.2	5.2	8.4	26.3	53.9
Belgium	87.8	12.2	79.4	8.4	7.1	4.1	1.0	10.4	89.6	6.1	4.3	9.7	21.7	58.2
Czech Republic	94.2	5.8	90.5	3.8	3.0	2.2	0.6	13.2	86.8	9.1	4.2	8.2	24.5	54.1
Denmark	83.1	16.9	71.4	11.7	9.4	6.0	1.5	11.8	88.2	6.4	5.4	10.8	24.4	53.0
Finland	90.2	9.8	84.0	6.2	5.2	3.6	1.0	9.0	91.0	5.6	3.4	6.7	17.7	66.6
France	89.2	10.8	81.6	7.6	6.5	3.4	0.9	12.8	87.2	8.1	4.7	10.3	19.2	57.7
Germany	80.5	19.5	62.1	18.4	8.9	8.4	2.2	7.8	92.2	3.6	4.2	6.0	21.1	65.1
Greece	51.1	48.9	..	51.1	28.3	17.1	3.5	5.2	94.8		5.2	10.4	28.4	56.0
Hungary	92.6	7.4	87.2	5.4	4.0	2.7	0.8	8.1	91.9	4.8	3.3	6.9	20.4	64.6
Ireland	59.8	40.2	39.0	20.8	21.2	15.2	3.8	2.7	97.3	1.2	1.4	4.1	17.2	76.1
Italy	93.2	6.8	83.4	9.7	4.7	1.9	0.3	27.1	72.9	15.3	11.8	16.0	25.5	31.4
Japan	73.6	26.4	50.9	22.7	16.5	8.5	1.4	12.1	87.9	5.2	6.9	12.5	29.2	46.2
Netherlands	85.6	14.4	74.7	10.9	8.0	5.2	1.2	14.7	85.3	7.7	7.0	10.6	25.8	48.9
New Zealand	90.8	9.2	81.3	9.5	5.8	2.7	0.6	18.3	79.5	11.7	6.6	11.5	24.0	46.2
Norway	78.1	21.9	62.7	15.3	12.6	7.8	1.6	13.8	86.2	7.5	6.3	11.6	28.1	46.6
Portugal	89.4	10.6	80.6	8.8	6.6	3.5	0.5	17.8	82.2	10.9	6.9	13.9	28.8	39.5
Slovak Republic	64.5	35.5	44.2	20.3	12.4	17.2	6.0	6.4	93.6	3.2	3.2	4.1	20.2	69.3
Spain	89.0	11.0	78.4	10.6	7.8	2.8	0.5	18.2	81.8	10.3	7.9	15.7	24.2	41.9
Sweden	91.8	8.2	85.8	6.0	4.5	2.9	0.8	10.7	89.3	6.1	4.5	7.9	19.4	62.0
Switzerland	87.8	12.2	79.1	8.7	6.7	4.5	0.9	22.7	77.3	14.9	7.8	13.0	29.2	35.1
United Kingdom	91.2	8.8	84.4	6.8	4.9	3.2	0.7	13.8	86.2	8.3	5.5	9.5	22.6	54.1
United States	80.6	19.4	73.0	7.5	..	..	..	4.7	95.3	2.6	2.1	..	..	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/714443356072

Employment and value added of enterprises with less than 20 employees

As a percentage of total employment or value added, 2002



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/405142517480

PRICES

PRICES AND INTEREST RATES

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (CPI)
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES (PPI)
LONG-TERM INTEREST RATES

PURCHASING POWER

RATES OF CONVERSION
EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (CPI)

Consumer price indices have a long history in official statistics. They measure the erosion of living standards through price inflation and are probably the best known statistics among the media and general public.

Definition

Consumer price indices measure the change in the prices of a basket of goods and services that are typically purchased by specific groups of households. For the indices in these tables, the groups of households have been broadly defined and cover virtually all households except for "institutional" households – prisons and military barracks for example – and, in some countries, households in the highest income group.

The index for food covers food and non-alcoholic beverages but excludes purchases in restaurants. The index for energy is intended to cover all forms of energy, including fuels for motor vehicles, heating and other household uses.

Comparability

There are a number of differences in the ways that these indices are calculated. The most important ones concern the treatment of dwelling costs, adjustments for changes in the quality of goods and services, the frequency with which the basket weights are updated and the index formulae used. In addition, there are practical difficulties in measuring consumer prices in countries experiencing very high inflation – such as Hungary, Mexico and Turkey during the period considered here.

Long-term trends

For most OECD countries, consumer price indices have grown only moderately since 1991, with inflation lower in the latter part of the period compared with the years up to 1995. Over the period as a whole, inflation has been exceptionally low in Japan, averaging less than 1% per year but quite substantial in Greece, Mexico, Turkey and the four recent member countries in Central Europe – Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovak Republic.

As regards the five non-member countries, CPIs have risen sharply since 1991 in Brazil, India, Russian Federation and South Africa. In China, however, prices rose sharply up to 1996, but since then have either fallen or increased only moderately.

Food and energy are shown separately because they are important items in the consumer price indices of all countries and because their price movements tend to be more volatile than other goods and services. Food prices have risen over the period by less than total consumer prices, and increases have been moderate in most of the European Union countries. However, substantial increases occurred in 1991 and 2001 and, except in Europe, between 1996 and 1998. Energy prices have been rather volatile; for example they rose over 10% in 2000 but actually fell in 1998 and 2002. Over the period as whole, energy prices have risen faster that the total consumer price indices.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Main Economic Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- Brook, A.M. et al. (2004), *Oil Price Developments: Drivers, Economic Consequences and Policy Responses*, OECD Economics Department Working Papers, No. 412, OECD, Paris.
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Methodological publications

- ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, World Bank (2004), *Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice*, ILO, Geneva.
- OECD (1999), *Main Economic Indicators: July Volume 1999 Issue 7*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2002), "Comparative Methodological Analysis: Consumer and Producer Price Indices", *Main Economic Indicators, Volume 2002, Supplement 2*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Main Economic Indicators, *www.oecd.org/std/mei*.

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CPI: all items

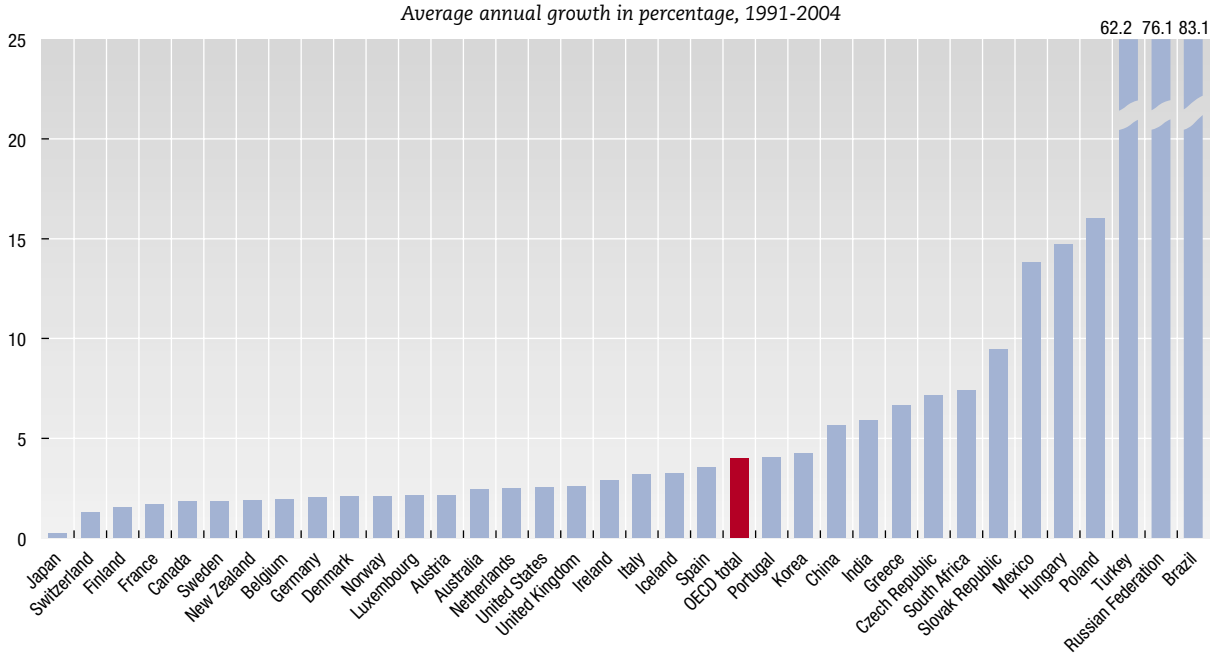
Year 2000 = 100

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	82.9	83.8	85.3	86.9	90.9	93.3	93.5	94.3	95.7	100.0	104.4	107.5	110.5	113.1
Austria	82.2	85.5	88.6	91.2	93.3	95.0	96.3	97.2	97.7	100.0	102.7	104.5	105.9	108.1
Belgium	84.2	86.3	88.7	90.8	92.1	94.0	95.5	96.4	97.5	100.0	102.5	104.2	105.8	108.0
Canada	86.8	88.1	89.7	89.8	91.8	93.2	94.7	95.7	97.3	100.0	102.5	104.8	107.7	109.7
Czech Republic	44.8	49.8	60.1	66.2	72.2	78.5	85.2	94.3	96.2	100.0	104.7	106.8	106.8	109.8
Denmark	82.9	84.6	85.7	87.4	89.2	91.1	93.1	94.8	97.2	100.0	102.4	104.8	107.0	108.3
Finland	86.7	89.2	91.2	92.2	92.9	93.5	94.6	95.9	97.0	100.0	102.6	104.2	105.1	105.3
France	87.0	89.1	91.0	92.5	94.2	96.0	97.2	97.8	98.3	100.0	101.6	103.6	105.8	108.0
Germany	81.9	86.1	89.9	92.3	93.9	95.3	97.1	98.0	98.6	100.0	102.0	103.4	104.5	106.2
Greece	49.3	57.1	65.4	72.5	79.0	85.4	90.2	94.5	96.9	100.0	103.4	107.1	110.9	114.1
Hungary	21.5	26.6	32.6	38.7	49.7	61.3	72.5	82.8	91.1	100.0	109.1	114.9	120.2	128.3
Iceland	78.0	81.0	84.3	85.6	87.0	89.0	90.6	92.1	95.1	100.0	106.4	111.9	114.2	117.8
Ireland	80.3	82.8	84.0	85.9	88.1	89.6	91.0	93.2	94.7	100.0	104.9	109.7	113.6	116.0
Italy	73.5	77.4	81.0	84.2	88.7	92.2	94.1	95.9	97.5	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.1	110.5
Japan	95.1	96.7	97.9	98.6	98.5	98.6	100.4	101.0	100.7	100.0	99.3	98.4	98.1	98.1
Korea	66.6	70.8	74.2	78.8	82.3	86.4	90.2	97.0	97.8	100.0	104.1	106.9	110.7	114.7
Luxembourg	83.2	85.8	88.9	90.9	92.6	93.8	95.1	96.0	96.9	100.0	102.7	104.8	106.9	109.3
Mexico	22.8	26.3	28.9	30.9	41.7	56.0	67.6	78.3	91.3	100.0	106.4	111.7	116.8	122.3
Netherlands	81.1	83.7	85.8	88.2	89.9	91.7	93.7	95.6	97.7	100.0	104.2	107.6	109.9	111.2
New Zealand	86.2	87.1	88.2	89.7	93.1	95.2	96.3	97.6	97.5	100.0	102.6	105.4	107.2	109.7
Norway	82.1	84.0	85.9	87.1	89.2	90.4	92.7	94.8	97.0	100.0	103.0	104.3	106.9	107.4
Poland	16.2	23.7	32.5	43.2	55.3	66.2	76.1	84.9	91.0	100.0	105.4	107.4	108.2	111.8
Portugal	68.3	74.8	79.8	84.1	87.6	90.3	92.4	95.0	97.2	100.0	104.4	108.1	111.6	114.2
Slovak Republic	39.9	43.9	54.1	61.4	67.4	71.3	75.7	80.7	89.3	100.0	107.3	110.7	120.2	129.2
Spain	72.4	76.7	80.2	84.0	87.9	91.0	92.8	94.5	96.7	100.0	103.6	106.8	110.0	113.4
Sweden	85.2	87.4	91.5	93.7	96.4	97.2	98.0	98.4	98.7	100.0	102.6	105.1	107.3	107.8
Switzerland	87.4	90.9	93.9	94.7	96.4	97.2	97.7	97.7	98.5	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.3	103.1
Turkey	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.3	6.3	11.4	21.2	39.2	64.6	100.0	154.4	223.8	280.4	310.1
United Kingdom	78.4	81.3	82.6	84.7	87.6	89.7	92.5	95.7	97.2	100.0	101.8	103.5	106.5	109.7
United States	79.1	81.5	83.9	86.1	88.5	91.1	93.2	94.7	96.7	100.0	102.8	104.5	106.8	109.7
EU15	78.6	82.2	85.3	87.9	90.6	92.9	94.8	96.5	97.7	100.0	102.4	104.6	106.9	109.2
OECD total	67.0	70.4	73.5	76.8	81.2	85.6	89.5	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.5	106.2	108.9	111.5
Brazil	0.0	0.1	1.9	42.0	69.7	80.7	86.3	89.1	93.4	100.0	106.8	115.9	132.9	141.7
China	51.6	54.9	62.9	78.1	91.5	99.1	101.8	101.0	99.6	100.0	100.7	99.9	101.1	105.0
India	..	..	..	..	69.5	75.7	81.1	91.9	96.1	100.0	103.8	108.2	112.4	116.6
Russian Federation	..	0.2	1.7	6.9	20.6	30.4	34.9	44.6	82.8	100.0	121.5	140.7	159.9	177.3
South Africa	49.0	55.8	61.2	66.6	72.4	77.8	84.4	90.3	94.9	100.0	105.7	115.4	122.1	123.8

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/326107428347*

CPI: all items

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/488167606570*

CPI: food

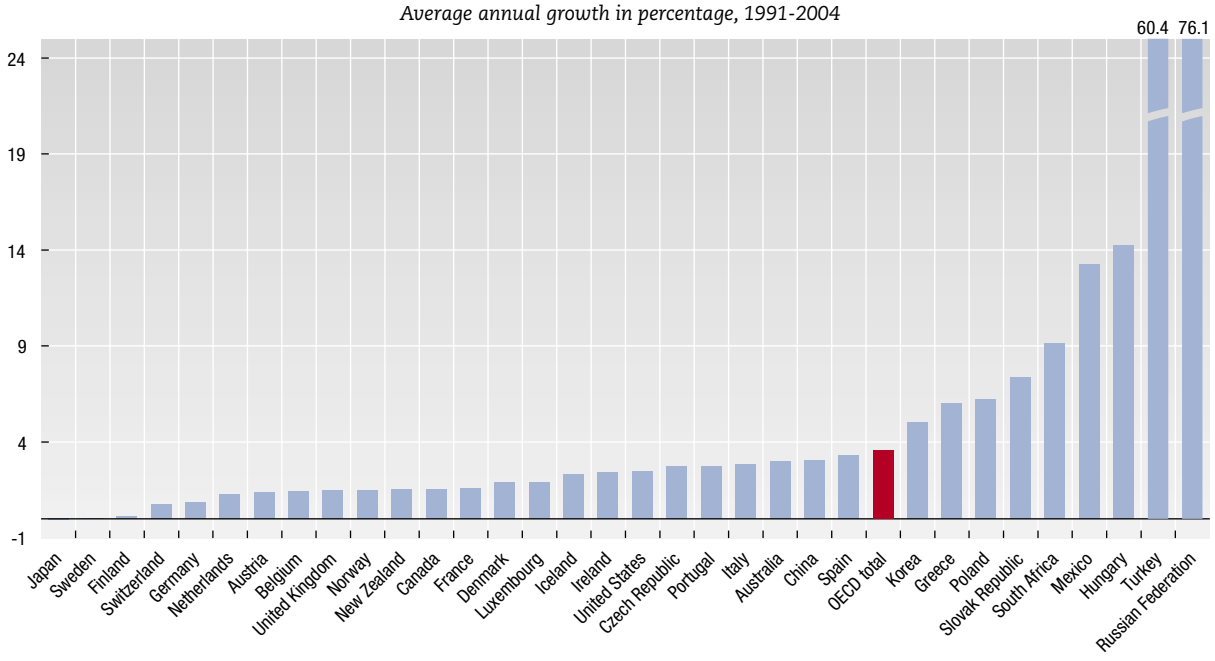
Year 2000 = 100

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	79.7	80.2	82.1	84.0	88.1	90.7	93.2	96.0	99.4	100.0	106.2	110.2	114.3	116.6
Austria	91.3	94.7	96.8	98.2	96.5	96.6	98.1	100.0	99.4	100.0	103.6	105.1	106.9	109.0
Belgium	92.3	92.1	91.6	93.4	94.6	95.2	97.1	99.1	99.1	100.0	104.6	107.1	109.3	110.7
Canada	91.1	89.9	91.6	91.6	94.0	95.1	96.5	97.9	99.0	100.0	104.9	107.5	109.0	111.0
Czech Republic	..	..	..	79.6	89.0	96.1	100.3	104.7	98.9	100.0	105.0	103.0	100.7	104.2
Denmark	83.8	85.3	85.0	87.5	90.2	91.7	94.9	96.9	97.5	100.0	103.9	106.1	107.7	106.6
Finland	107.1	107.0	106.3	106.5	98.1	96.7	97.1	99.0	98.9	100.0	104.4	107.4	108.1	108.9
France	91.0	91.4	91.2	92.0	93.1	94.1	95.8	97.4	97.8	100.0	105.5	108.4	110.9	111.4
Germany	94.0	95.9	96.4	98.0	99.0	99.6	101.0	102.0	100.7	100.0	104.5	105.3	105.2	104.8
Greece	54.6	61.0	67.1	76.0	82.4	88.2	91.8	95.9	98.1	100.0	105.1	110.7	116.2	116.9
Hungary	22.5	27.1	35.0	43.3	56.6	66.4	78.0	89.0	91.6	100.0	113.7	118.6	120.3	127.1
Iceland	81.4	82.5	84.5	82.6	84.9	87.6	90.5	93.0	96.0	100.0	106.9	111.4	108.5	109.6
Ireland	81.6	82.6	82.4	85.1	87.6	89.1	90.4	94.1	97.0	100.0	106.5	110.2	111.8	111.5
Italy	79.0	82.9	84.6	87.7	93.0	96.7	96.6	97.6	98.5	100.0	104.1	107.9	111.3	113.7
Japan	99.9	99.9	100.8	101.5	99.9	99.8	101.4	103.2	102.4	100.0	99.3	98.2	98.1	99.1
Korea	65.8	68.6	70.5	78.2	80.2	82.5	86.0	94.7	99.1	100.0	105.0	110.0	115.1	124.3
Luxembourg	88.5	89.1	88.9	90.4	92.6	93.3	94.3	96.8	98.0	100.0	104.8	108.9	111.0	113.0
Mexico	24.5	27.1	28.6	29.9	41.7	59.3	70.7	82.0	94.9	100.0	105.1	109.1	115.1	123.5
Netherlands	91.4	93.0	92.7	94.5	94.8	94.8	96.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	107.0	110.5	111.7	107.8
New Zealand	90.1	90.0	91.1	90.4	91.4	92.6	94.7	98.1	99.0	100.0	106.7	109.8	109.3	109.7
Norway	83.7	85.0	84.2	85.4	86.7	88.1	91.1	95.4	98.1	100.0	98.1	96.4	99.7	101.5
Poland	..	..	..	..	63.3	74.5	83.7	89.6	91.2	100.0	104.6	104.0	102.7	108.8
Portugal	79.4	84.2	85.0	88.1	90.5	92.3	92.6	95.9	97.9	100.0	106.5	108.6	111.4	112.6
Slovak Republic	46.5	50.0	60.3	70.6	79.4	82.7	87.4	92.5	95.0	100.0	106.1	107.6	111.3	116.6
Spain	..	..	84.3	88.8	93.2	96.3	95.6	96.7	98.0	100.0	105.9	111.2	115.7	120.2
Sweden	105.8	100.4	101.1	102.8	104.3	97.1	97.4	98.5	100.0	100.0	102.9	106.2	106.5	106.1
Switzerland	96.7	96.7	96.5	97.0	97.6	97.1	97.8	98.6	98.5	100.0	102.2	104.6	105.9	106.6
Turkey	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.9	7.6	13.1	25.1	46.2	68.2	100.0	149.1	223.0	282.8	304.3
United Kingdom	87.6	89.5	91.1	92.0	95.5	98.6	98.7	100.0	100.3	100.0	103.3	104.1	105.4	106.0
United States	80.9	81.5	83.4	85.8	88.6	91.9	94.2	96.0	97.8	100.0	103.3	104.6	106.9	110.9
EU15	87.2	89.4	90.5	92.7	95.2	96.9	97.6	99.0	99.3	100.0	104.5	106.8	108.5	109.3
OECD total	71.2	73.2	75.4	78.7	83.3	87.8	91.5	95.4	97.8	100.0	104.4	107.1	109.5	112.5
China	..	..	..	83.8	103.0	110.8	110.7	107.2	102.7	100.0	100.0	99.4	102.8	113.1
Russian Federation	..	0.2	1.8	7.0	21.4	30.0	33.9	43.1	84.9	100.0	121.3	136.2	151.4	167.2
South Africa	43.4	54.3	58.0	66.0	71.7	76.1	83.3	88.4	92.7	100.0	105.4	122.1	131.9	134.9

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/525315641775*

CPI: food

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/028105033075*

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CPI: energy

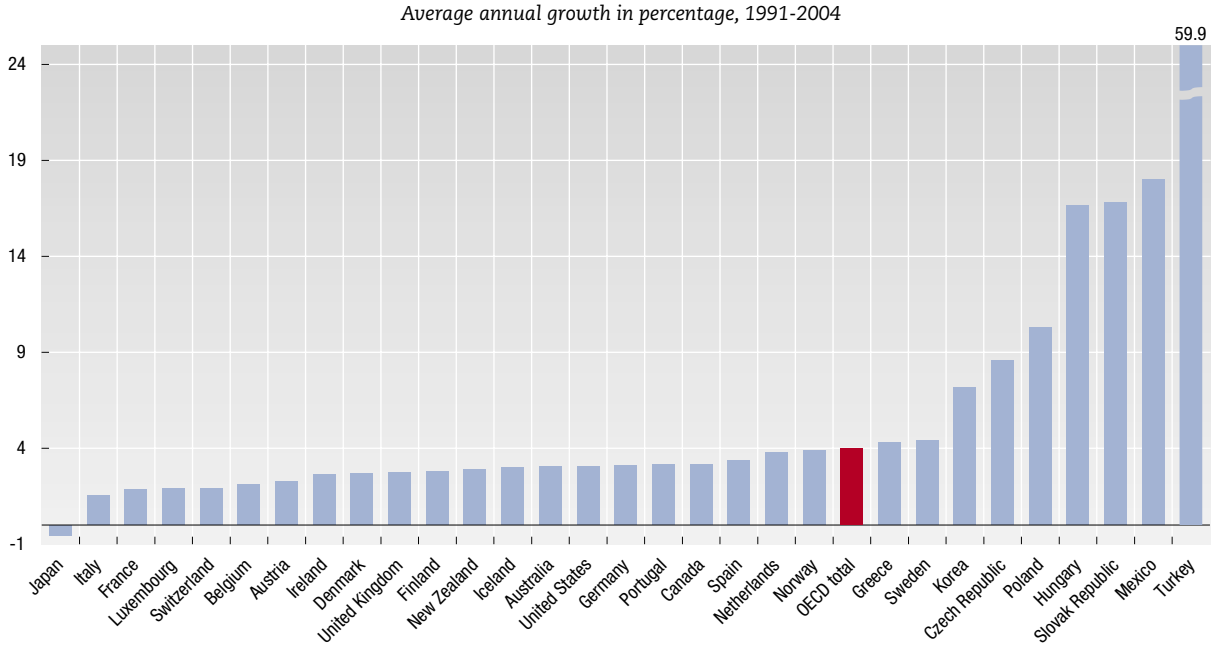
Year 2000 = 100

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	78.2	80.3	81.5	81.7	84.2	85.8	87.3	84.3	85.8	100.0	102.5	103.3	108.6	115.5
Austria	78.9	81.3	80.7	81.9	84.9	90.3	93.0	90.0	90.3	100.0	100.5	98.1	99.1	105.4
Belgium	79.1	78.3	81.0	81.8	81.2	86.0	89.4	85.6	87.3	100.0	100.5	97.4	97.3	103.7
Canada	77.9	78.1	79.0	79.5	80.5	82.9	84.9	81.4	86.1	100.0	103.2	101.2	109.2	116.5
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	58.6	67.3	83.6	88.8	100.0	106.1	108.5	109.5	113.3
Denmark	75.7	74.4	73.8	73.8	75.2	80.1	82.6	83.7	89.2	100.0	101.5	103.7	104.6	107.0
Finland	73.8	76.4	85.0	83.2	77.3	85.2	86.7	85.6	88.8	100.0	98.2	97.3	102.0	105.9
France	82.1	81.2	82.8	83.9	85.5	89.6	91.4	88.8	89.2	100.0	98.4	96.9	99.2	103.9
Germany	77.2	80.7	81.7	84.5	83.8	84.6	87.0	84.2	87.7	100.0	105.7	106.0	110.2	114.7
Greece	62.6	73.5	81.5	84.5	88.3	95.6	91.8	88.8	85.4	100.0	98.3	98.1	102.0	107.9
Hungary	17.4	22.7	26.8	29.9	41.4	53.5	67.3	77.4	86.8	100.0	105.5	108.7	115.6	128.6
Iceland	..	..	80.6	80.9	81.4	85.0	88.9	86.9	89.4	100.0	104.1	101.9	103.9	111.7
Ireland	81.0	79.7	80.0	80.5	80.9	84.0	86.9	86.4	88.0	100.0	97.4	100.7	104.8	113.6
Italy	85.7	87.1	90.9	94.5	99.0	88.6	90.2	89.0	89.6	100.0	101.8	99.0	102.2	104.4
Japan	106.9	105.9	106.1	104.2	102.4	100.0	103.1	98.8	97.2	100.0	100.5	98.1	98.0	99.4
Korea	45.9	50.8	53.7	53.7	54.7	60.2	70.5	90.9	91.3	100.0	107.0	103.6	107.4	113.2
Luxembourg	82.5	78.2	81.8	79.5	78.4	83.0	86.0	81.6	83.6	100.0	98.5	94.5	96.8	105.3
Mexico	16.1	20.7	23.3	26.0	37.2	50.5	62.4	71.9	84.9	100.0	108.6	117.4	128.4	138.4
Netherlands	74.7	74.4	71.1	73.8	74.2	79.0	85.2	85.1	87.1	100.0	107.0	109.5	114.5	120.8
New Zealand	79.7	81.6	83.1	83.1	84.9	87.2	89.2	87.7	88.8	100.0	99.2	100.7	104.9	115.4
Norway	75.0	76.2	79.2	79.2	83.7	86.7	91.1	87.5	89.7	100.0	108.4	105.9	126.8	123.4
Poland	..	..	..	..	50.5	60.1	70.5	81.2	88.1	100.0	107.0	112.2	116.9	122.1
Portugal	78.4	81.7	86.2	88.8	89.8	91.8	95.5	96.1	94.3	100.0	105.1	106.2	111.3	117.3
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	43.2	45.7	47.3	49.0	69.9	100.0	113.9	127.7	153.0	174.9
Spain	68.0	72.6	78.1	80.9	83.7	86.8	88.9	85.5	88.2	100.0	99.0	98.2	99.6	104.4
Sweden	71.8	71.6	81.3	81.7	83.1	88.5	92.9	92.9	92.7	100.0	107.1	108.6	121.8	125.5
Switzerland	77.9	75.8	80.2	79.3	81.5	84.8	87.5	82.4	85.0	100.0	98.7	93.8	95.0	99.4
Turkey	..	..	..	3.3	5.9	12.2	22.3	36.6	64.0	100.0	192.2	279.9	337.1	361.1
United Kingdom	74.6	76.5	78.5	82.0	84.8	86.9	89.5	89.8	93.5	100.0	97.4	97.0	99.8	106.1
United States	82.2	82.7	83.6	84.0	84.5	88.4	89.5	82.6	85.6	100.0	103.8	97.6	109.5	121.5
EU15	77.2	79.3	81.7	84.2	85.9	86.9	89.2	87.5	89.5	100.0	101.1	100.3	103.5	108.3
OECD total	71.5	72.2	73.3	74.1	76.1	80.6	84.8	83.5	87.4	100.0	104.4	103.0	110.6	118.5

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/177401061382

CPI: energy

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/607556288002

PRODUCER PRICE INDICES (PPI)

A variety of tools are used to measure price changes taking place in an economy. These include consumer price indices (CPI), price indices relating to specific goods and/or services, GDP deflators and producer price indices (PPI). Whereas CPIs are designed to measure changes over time in average retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services taken as representing the consumption habits of households, the purpose of PPIs is to provide measures of average movements of prices received by the producers of commodities.

Producer price indices measure changes in prices at an early stage in the production process. Because of this, they are often seen as advance indicators of price changes throughout the economy, including changes in the prices of consumer goods and services.

Definition

Producer prices are defined as "ex-factory prices" and exclude any taxes, transport and trade margins that the purchaser may have to pay. Manufacturing covers the production of semi-processed goods and other intermediate goods as well as final products such as consumer goods and capital equipment.

Comparability

The price indices shown here are intended to be producer price indices for manufacturing. In practice many countries do not calculate such indices for the manufacturing sector alone. The indices for Austria, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey all have broader coverage, usually including (in addition to manufacturing) mining, electricity, gas and water and, in some countries, agriculture.

An additional problem is that Austria and Turkey calculate wholesale price indices rather than producer price indices. Wholesale prices include taxes and transport and trade margins in addition to the ex-factory cost of the goods.

There are also differences between countries in the ways in which they adjust prices for quality changes, in the frequency with which the weights are updated, and in the price index formulae used.

Long-term trends

Compared with consumer prices, producer prices have risen more slowly throughout the period. More than half of OECD countries recorded average annual increases of under 2% and in two countries – Japan, and Switzerland – producer prices were actually lower at the end of the period than in 1991. All countries recorded unusually sharp rises in 1995 and 2000 due to sharp movements in world commodity prices, but for most of the period annual increases have been modest in the EU15 countries, in Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and the United States. However PPIs rose sharply in both Mexico and Turkey, and the four new OECD member countries from central Europe also experienced above averaged increases in their PPIs; rises were particularly large in Hungary and Poland and more moderate in the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Main Economic Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- Brook, A.M. et al. (2004), *Oil Price Developments: Drivers, Economic Consequences and Policy Responses*, OECD Economics Department Working Papers, No. 412, OECD, Paris.
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Web sites

- OECD Main Economic Indicators, *www.oecd.org/std/mei*.

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PPI: manufacturing

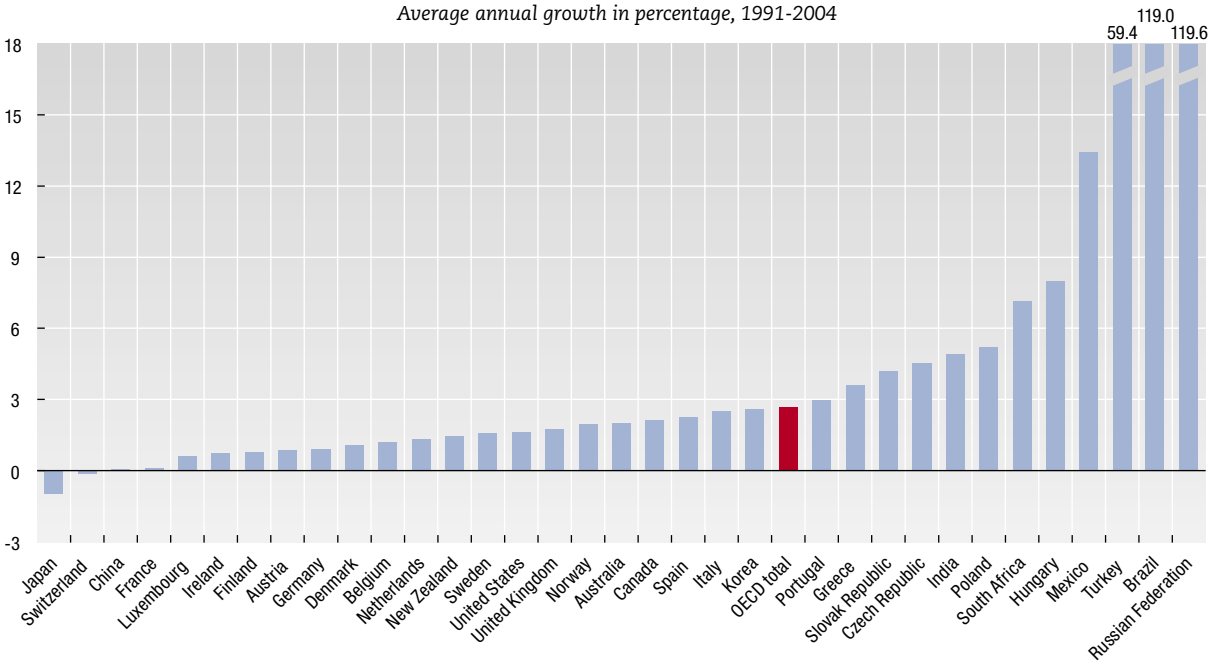
Year 2000 = 100

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	83.4	84.7	86.4	87.0	90.2	91.0	92.1	92.7	93.3	100.0	103.1	103.3	103.8	107.9
Austria	96.7	96.5	96.1	97.4	97.7	97.7	98.1	97.6	96.7	100.0	101.5	101.1	102.8	107.8
Belgium	87.9	87.9	86.5	88.0	90.0	90.7	92.4	91.0	91.1	100.0 |	99.5	99.2	98.8	102.9
Canada	78.2	78.6	81.5	86.4	92.8	93.2	93.9	94.2	95.9	100.0	101.0	101.0	99.7	102.8
Czech Republic	60.1	65.8	72.0	75.9	82.3	86.3	90.4	94.6	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.3	101.0	107.0
Denmark	91.3	91.0	90.4	90.7	93.5	94.8	96.3	95.7	96.0	100.0	102.9	103.9	104.0	105.1
Finland	85.9	88.0	91.0	92.4	94.1	92.3	93.3	91.7	91.2	100.0	98.9	96.6	95.5	95.3
France	101.0	99.9	97.6	98.9	103.9	101.1	100.5	99.6	98.0	100.0	101.2	101.0	101.3	102.5
Germany	92.5	94.0	94.0	94.7	96.7	96.8	97.4	97.2	97.0	100.0	101.3	101.5	102.1	103.9
Greece	..	..	..	..	80.0	85.3	87.9	90.4	92.3	100.0	102.9	104.8	106.3	110.2
Hungary	..	..	..	..	53.0	64.5	77.3	85.4	89.3	100.0	104.3	101.7	103.2	105.9
Ireland	82.1	83.5	87.3	88.3	89.6	89.2	89.5	91.9	93.6	100.0	101.7	100.5	92.4	90.2
Italy	77.4	78.8	81.8	84.9	91.5	93.2	94.4	94.6	94.3	100.0	101.9	102.1	103.7	106.5
Japan	109.2	108.2	106.5	104.6	103.8	102.1	102.7	101.3	99.9	100.0	97.7	95.6	94.8	95.9
Korea	75.8	77.2	78.4	79.6	83.5	85.3	88.2	101.0	97.7	100.0	97.9	96.4	98.1	105.5
Luxembourg	100.9	98.8	97.1	97.3	100.7	96.5	98.1	99.8	95.0	100.0	99.8	99.0	100.4	109.3
Mexico	24.7	27.6	29.5	31.3	44.3	59.6	69.1	78.6	90.9	100.0	103.3	107.8	115.9	126.7
Netherlands	88.3	87.2	85.6	86.2	88.1	89.4	92.1	89.9	90.1	100.0	101.0	99.8	100.5	104.7
New Zealand	87.6	90.0	93.0	93.7	93.8	93.0	91.7	92.5	93.4	100.0	104.8	105.1	103.8	105.8
Norway	81.7	81.8	81.6	83.3	84.9	86.1	86.8	87.6	90.6	100.0	100.6	97.5	99.2	105.5
Poland	..	..	..	..	69.1	76.6	83.1	88.4	92.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	102.3	109.1
Portugal	73.0	73.1	74.5	76.9	80.8	85.5	88.1	83.9	86.9	100.0	102.7	103.1	103.5	106.5
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	78.2	81.9	86.0	88.6	91.6	100.0	105.9	106.7	109.4	113.2
Spain	80.2	81.3	83.2	86.8	92.3	93.9	94.8	94.2	94.8	100.0	101.7	102.4	103.9	107.4
Sweden	82.1	81.1	85.6	89.5	98.3	96.1	96.9	96.4	95.9	100.0	101.5	100.9	99.8	100.7
Switzerland	103.2	104.0	104.5	104.0	103.9	102.0	101.3	100.1	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.0	101.2
Turkey	0.8	1.3	2.0	4.2	7.8	13.8	25.1	43.1	66.0	100.0	161.6	242.6	304.6	338.4
United Kingdom	82.9	85.5	88.8	91.1	94.8	97.2	98.1	98.1	98.5	100.0	99.7	99.8	101.3	103.8
United States	86.8	87.9	89.2	90.4	93.1	95.2	95.5	94.5	96.1	100.0	100.8	100.1	102.7	107.1
EU15	87.1	88.0	89.1	90.9	94.9	95.5	96.3	95.9	95.8	100.0	101.2	101.2	102.0	104.3
OECD total	76.2	77.8	79.4	81.8	86.7	89.7	92.1	93.6	95.4	100.0	101.5	102.0	103.9	107.6
Brazil	0.0	0.1	1.6	38.4	61.0	64.9	70.1	72.6	84.7	100.0	112.6	131.4	167.6	185.1
China	..	..	..	..	..	104.3	104.0	99.7	97.3	100.0	98.7	96.5	98.8	104.7
India	..	..	..	..	78.7	82.2	85.9	90.9	94.1	100.0	105.2	107.8	113.5	121.0
Russian Federation	0.0	0.1	1.6	6.8	23.1	34.9	40.1	42.9	68.3	100.0	118.2	130.5	151.9	187.4
South Africa	52.8	56.6	61.2	66.8	73.4	79.3	85.0	88.3	92.9	100.0	107.1	121.4	127.0	129.5

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/054807188762*

PPI: manufacturing

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/681435680347*

LONG-TERM INTEREST RATES

Long-term interest rates are one of the determinants of business investment. Low interest rates encourage investment in new equipment and high interest rates discourage it. Investment is, in turn, a major source of economic growth.

Definition

These interest rates refer to government bonds with a residual maturity of about ten years. They are not the interest rates at which the loans were issued, but the interest rates implied by the prices at which the bonds are traded on financial markets. For example if a bond was initially bought for 100 with an interest rate of 9%, but the bond is now trading at 90, the interest rate has risen to 10% ([9/90] x 100).

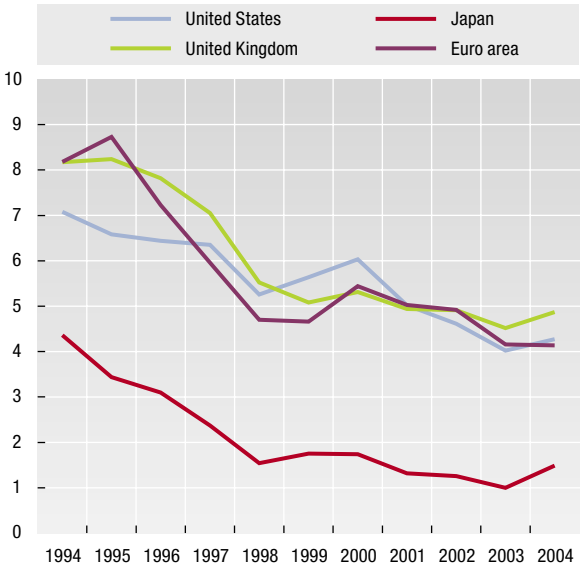
Comparability

The interest rates shown here are averages of daily rates for all countries except Japan, Australia, Iceland, Ireland and Switzerland. For these countries they are averages of rates recorded at the end of the month.

They are in all cases interest rates on bonds whose capital repayment is guaranteed by governments.

Evolution of long-term interest rates

Percentage



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/272051873830*

Long-term trends

Interest rates are determined by three factors – the price that lenders charge for postponing consumption, the risk that the borrower may not repay the capital and the fall in the real value of the capital that the lender expects to occur because of inflation during the lifetime of the loan. The interest rates shown here refer to government borrowing and the risk factor is very low. To an important extent the interest rates in this table are driven by the expected rates of inflation.

From 1991, long-term interest rates fell for a few years but edged upwards again in 1994/1995. Since then they have been falling steadily in all countries. For the 19 countries in the table for which data are available for the full period from 1991 to 2004, long-term interest rates averaged 10% in 1991 but only just over 4% by 2004. For many countries the long-term interest rates recorded in 2004 were historically low.

The most striking feature of the table is the reduction in the variance of interest rates among countries. The convergence of long-term interest rates is mostly explained by the increasing integration of financial markets – one aspect of globalisation – and was particularly pronounced among members of the euro area. Japan and Switzerland are exceptions; their interest rates have remained low but are not converging to the OECD average.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Main Economic Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *Financial Market Trends*, series, OECD, Paris.
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Long-term interest rates

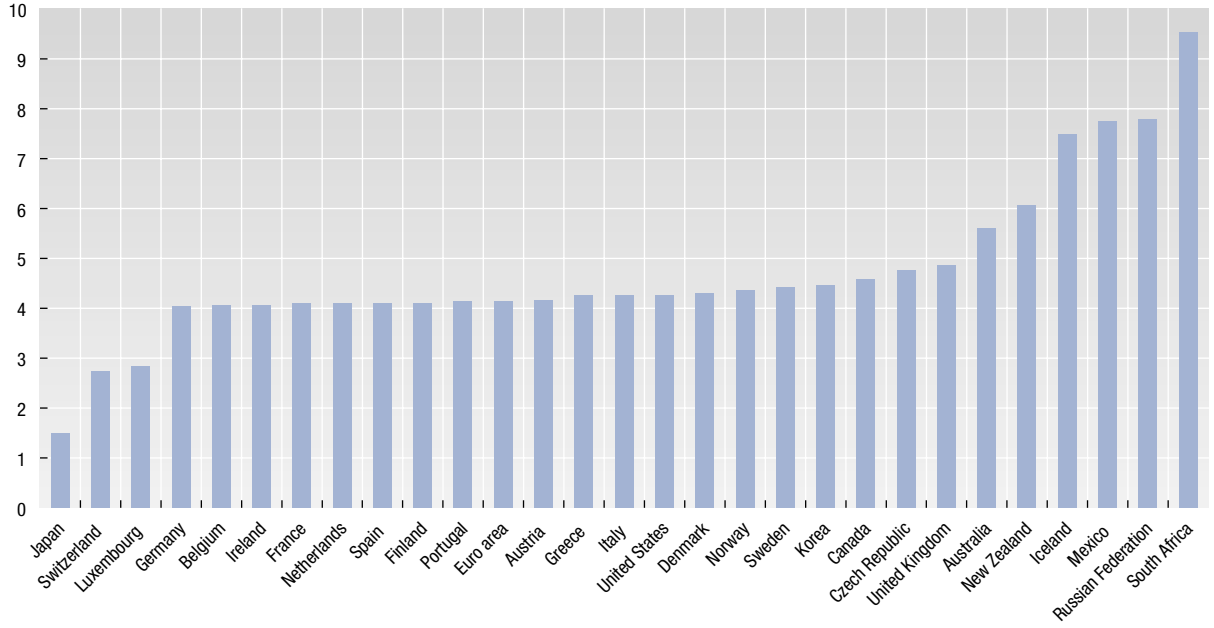
Percentage

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	10.69	9.22	7.28	9.04	9.17	8.17	6.89	5.50	6.08	6.26	5.63	5.82	5.36	5.61
Austria	8.55	8.14	6.71	7.03	7.13	6.32	5.68	4.71	4.68	5.56	5.08	4.97	4.15	4.15
Belgium	9.31	8.66	7.22	7.70	7.38	6.30	5.59	4.70	4.71	5.57	5.06	4.89	4.15	4.06
Canada	9.46	8.06	7.24	8.36	8.16	7.24	6.14	5.28	5.54	5.93	5.48	5.30	4.80	4.58
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.31	4.88	4.12	4.75
Denmark	9.26	8.99	7.30	7.83	8.27	7.19	6.26	5.04	4.92	5.66	5.09	5.06	4.31	4.30
Finland	11.71	11.97	8.83	9.04	8.79	7.08	5.96	4.79	4.72	5.48	5.04	4.98	4.14	4.11
France	9.04	8.59	6.78	7.22	7.54	6.31	5.58	4.64	4.61	5.39	4.94	4.86	4.13	4.10
Germany	8.46	7.85	6.51	6.87	6.85	6.22	5.64	4.57	4.49	5.26	4.80	4.78	4.07	4.04
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.48	6.31	6.11	5.30	5.03	4.27	4.26
Iceland	..	..	..	6.98	9.65	9.24	8.71	7.66	8.47	11.20	10.36	7.96	6.65	7.49
Ireland	9.37	9.32	7.58	8.04	8.23	7.25	6.26	4.75	4.77	5.48	5.02	4.99	4.13	4.06
Italy	..	13.27	11.19	10.52	12.21	9.40	6.86	4.88	4.73	5.58	5.19	5.03	4.30	4.26
Japan	6.34	5.33	4.32	4.36	3.44	3.10	2.37	1.54	1.75	1.74	1.32	1.26	1.00	1.49
Korea	16.46	15.08	12.08	12.30	12.40	10.90	11.72	12.81	8.73	8.50	6.67	6.48	4.95	4.46
Luxembourg	..	..	..	7.15	7.23	6.30	5.60	4.73	4.67	5.52	4.86	4.68	3.32	2.84
Mexico	19.72	16.11	15.55	13.83	..	34.38	22.45	..	24.13	16.94	13.79	8.54	7.37	7.74
Netherlands	8.74	8.10	6.36	6.86	6.90	6.15	5.58	4.63	4.63	5.41	4.96	4.89	4.12	4.10
New Zealand	10.11	8.40	6.93	7.63	7.78	7.89	7.19	6.29	6.41	6.85	6.39	6.53	5.87	6.07
Norway	10.00	9.61	6.88	7.43	7.43	6.77	5.89	5.40	5.50	6.22	6.24	6.38	5.05	4.37
Portugal	..	..	..	10.48	11.47	8.56	6.36	4.88	4.78	5.60	5.16	5.01	4.18	4.14
Spain	12.36	11.70	10.21	10.00	11.27	8.74	6.40	4.83	4.73	5.53	5.12	4.96	4.13	4.10
Sweden	10.69	10.02	8.54	9.50	10.24	8.03	6.61	4.99	4.98	5.37	5.11	5.30	4.64	4.43
Switzerland	6.24	6.40	4.55	4.96	4.52	4.00	3.36	3.05	3.04	3.93	3.38	3.20	2.66	2.74
United Kingdom	10.11	9.06	7.47	8.17	8.24	7.82	7.05	5.52	5.08	5.31	4.94	4.91	4.52	4.87
United States	7.86	7.01	5.87	7.08	6.58	6.44	6.35	5.26	5.64	6.03	5.02	4.61	4.02	4.27
Euro area	..	..	..	8.18	8.73	7.23	5.96	4.70	4.66	5.44	5.03	4.92	4.16	4.14
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87.38	35.16	19.38	15.82	8.90	7.79
South Africa	16.34	15.44	14.07	14.83	16.11	15.48	14.70	15.12	14.90	13.79	11.41	11.50	9.62	9.53

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/154182607687

Long-term interest rates

Percentage, 2004



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RATES OF CONVERSION

To compare a single country's real GDP over a period of years, it is necessary to remove any movements that are due to price changes. In the same way, in order to compare the real GDPs of a group of countries at a single point in time, it is necessary to remove any differences in their GDPs that are due to differences in their price levels. Price indices are used to remove the effects of price changes in a single country over time; purchasing power parities (PPP) are used to remove the effects of the different levels of prices within a group of countries at a single point in time.

Definition

PPPs are currency converters that equalise price levels between countries. The PPPs shown here have been calculated by comparing the prices in OECD countries of a common basket of about 2 500 goods and services. Countries are not required to price all the items in the common basket because some of the items may be hard to find in certain countries, but the common basket has been drawn up in such a way that each country can find prices for a wide range of the goods and services that are representative of their markets.

The goods and services to be priced cover all those that enter into final expenditure – household consumption, government services, capital formation and net exports. Prices for the different items are weighted by their shares in total final expenditures to obtain the GDP PPPs shown here.

Comparability

The PPPs shown here have been calculated jointly by the OECD and Eurostat using standard procedures. In consultation with their member countries, OECD and Eurostat keep their methodology under review and improvements are made regularly.

Long-term trends

Over the period 1991-2004, movements of PPPs and exchange rates were rarely similar and even when they moved in the same direction they were not of the same magnitude – see for example Ireland and Portugal.

Exchange rates are sometimes used to convert the GDPs of different currencies to a common currency. However, comparisons of GDP based on exchange rates do not reflect the real volumes of goods and services in the GDPs of the countries being compared. For many of the low income countries, the differences between GDP converted using exchange rates and real GDP converted using PPPs are considerable. The differences are illustrated in the second graph.

For Poland, for example, the difference between exchange rate-converted and PPP-converted GDP is just below 100%, *i.e.* real GDP is twice the figure obtained using exchange rates. In general, the use of exchange rates understates the real GDP of low-income countries and overstates the real GDP of high-income countries.

The price level indices in the third table are the PPPs divided by exchange rates, with the OECD set to 100. In general, there is a positive correlation between income levels and price levels; Denmark, Norway and Switzerland, three high-income countries, had the highest price levels in 2004 while the Czech Republic, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Turkey, four poorer OECD countries, had price levels around half of that of the OECD average.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures – 2002 Benchmark Year, 2004 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- Schreyer, P. and F. Koechlin (2002), "Purchasing Power Parities – Measurement and Uses", *OECD Statistics Brief*, No. 3, March, OECD, Paris, *www.oecd.org/std/statisticsbrief*.

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- OECD (2005), *Main Economic Indicators*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- Joint World Bank-OECD Seminar on Puchasing Power Parities, 2001, *www.oecd.org/std/ppp/seminar2001*.
- OECD Purchasing Power Parities, *www.oecd.org/std/ppp*.

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Purchasing power parities

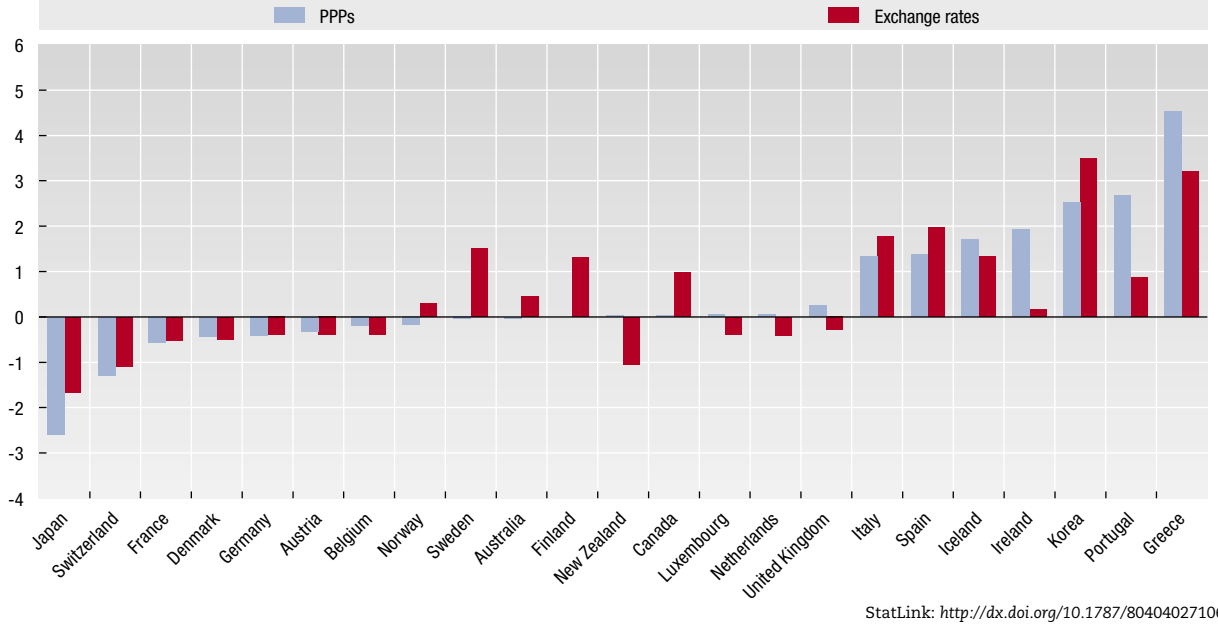
National currency units per US dollar

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	1.37	1.35	1.34	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.31	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36
Austria	0.929	0.941	0.945	0.950	0.949	0.940	0.937	0.941	0.931	0.915	0.920	0.912	0.908	0.892
Belgium	0.904	0.914	0.929	0.929	0.921	0.917	0.928	0.931	0.940	0.922	0.899	0.883	0.880	0.881
Canada	1.25	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25
Czech Republic	7.1	7.8	9.2	10.2	11.0	11.7	12.6	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.5	14.5
Denmark	8.90	8.84	8.70	8.65	8.58	8.54	8.56	8.55	8.41	8.41	8.35	8.43	8.48	8.41
Finland	0.962	0.954	0.957	0.953	0.979	0.969	0.960	0.973	0.982	0.980	0.976	0.967	0.974	0.962
France	0.983	0.979	0.974	0.968	0.959	0.949	0.932	0.929	0.928	0.916	0.900	0.900	0.904	0.914
Germany	0.985	1.011	1.025	1.028	1.026	1.009	1.007	1.007	1.004	0.982	0.976	0.959	0.949	0.932
Greece	0.393	0.441	0.494	0.538	0.579	0.611	0.639	0.666	0.681	0.685	0.694	0.678	0.683	0.700
Hungary	29	35	41	48	59	70	83	93	100	107	110	115	122	127
Iceland	74.5	75.1	74.5	74.7	75.1	75.2	76.5	79.2	81.1	83.3	88.8	92.2	93.0	93.0
Ireland	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.87	0.92	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.01
Italy	0.716	0.732	0.743	0.753	0.775	0.794	0.807	0.803	0.809	0.809	0.819	0.825	0.844	0.851
Japan	188	187	184	180	175	171	169	167	162	155	149	144	139	134
Korea	568	597	621	656	690	712	732	767	755	753	761	779	784	784
Luxembourg	0.94	0.95	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.01	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.980	0.958	0.943
Mexico	1.71	1.91	2.04	2.17	2.93	3.76	4.35	4.96	5.63	6.12	6.33	6.58	7.00	7.24
Netherlands	0.905	0.905	0.901	0.903	0.903	0.899	0.903	0.911	0.926	0.925	0.919	0.921	0.924	0.910
New Zealand	1.47	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.43	1.45	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.48
Norway	9.40	9.13	9.13	8.94	9.01	8.92	9.08	9.36	9.21	9.02	9.12	9.14	9.28	9.18
Poland	0.39	0.53	0.67	0.90	1.13	1.31	1.49	1.65	1.75	1.82	1.85	1.83	1.84	1.87
Portugal	0.503	0.547	0.575	0.604	0.612	0.625	0.636	0.647	0.649	0.651	0.658	0.658	0.710	0.709
Slovak Republic	..	9.7	10.9	12.1	13.0	13.3	14.1	14.8	15.6	16.1	16.3	16.2	17.0	17.9
Spain	0.635	0.662	0.677	0.689	0.708	0.718	0.731	0.735	0.733	0.743	0.750	0.743	0.749	0.758
Sweden	9.24	9.17	9.22	9.28	9.42	9.30	9.38	9.48	9.34	9.20	9.34	9.36	9.30	9.19
Switzerland	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.00	2.00	1.93	1.90	1.93	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.77	1.72
Turkey	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.012	0.023	0.039	0.071	0.124	0.192	0.271	0.424	0.611	0.752	0.793
United Kingdom	0.612	0.621	0.623	0.620	0.623	0.627	0.624	0.634	0.644	0.633	0.624	0.610	0.627	0.631
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/528450520365*

Changes in exchange rates and purchasing power parities

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/804040271060*

Exchange rates

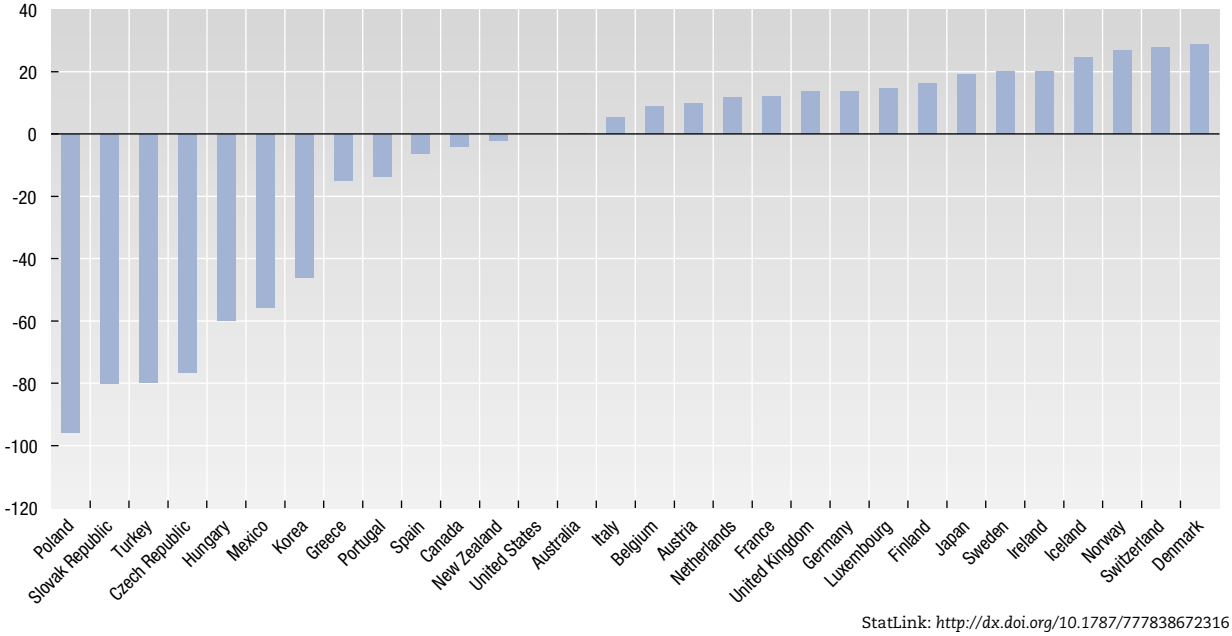
National currency units per US dollar

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	1.284	1.362	1.473	1.369	1.350	1.277	1.348	1.592	1.550	1.727	1.935	1.841	1.542	1.359
Austria	0.848	0.799	0.845	0.830	0.733	0.769	0.886	0.899	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Belgium	0.847	0.797	0.856	0.829	0.731	0.768	0.886	0.900	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Canada	1.146	1.209	1.290	1.366	1.372	1.364	1.385	1.483	1.486	1.485	1.548	1.570	1.400	1.301
Czech Republic	29.47	28.26	29.15	28.79	26.54	27.15	31.70	32.28	34.59	38.64	38.02	32.73	28.13	25.69
Denmark	6.393	6.038	6.482	6.360	5.604	5.798	6.604	6.699	6.980	8.088	8.321	7.884	6.577	5.988
Finland	0.680	0.754	0.962	0.878	0.734	0.772	0.872	0.899	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
France	0.860	0.807	0.863	0.846	0.761	0.780	0.890	0.899	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Germany	0.848	0.799	0.845	0.830	0.733	0.769	0.887	0.900	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Greece	0.534	0.559	0.672	0.711	0.680	0.706	0.801	0.867	0.897	1.069	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Hungary	74.77	78.99	91.91	105.12	125.72	152.61	186.63	214.26	237.06	282.29	286.49	257.45	224.30	202.61
Iceland	59.10	57.62	67.64	69.99	64.77	66.69	70.97	71.17	72.43	78.84	97.67	91.59	76.69	70.19
Ireland	0.789	0.746	0.868	0.850	0.793	0.794	0.839	0.893	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Italy	0.641	0.636	0.812	0.833	0.841	0.797	0.879	0.897	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Japan	134.50	126.67	111.18	102.23	94.07	108.82	121.00	130.89	113.89	107.83	121.48	125.25	115.94	108.15
Korea	733.23	780.01	802.44	804.27	771.40	804.42	950.51	1 400.48	1 186.71	1 130.64	1 290.41	1 251.05	1 190.96	1 145.20
Luxembourg	0.847	0.797	0.856	0.829	0.731	0.768	0.886	0.900	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Mexico	3.022	3.095	3.115	3.389	6.421	7.601	7.924	9.153	9.553	9.453	9.344	9.660	10.790	11.281
Netherlands	0.848	0.798	0.843	0.826	0.728	0.765	0.885	0.901	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
New Zealand	1.729	1.860	1.851	1.687	1.524	1.454	1.513	1.869	1.892	2.205	2.382	2.163	1.724	1.509
Norway	6.484	6.214	7.094	7.057	6.337	6.457	7.072	7.545	7.797	8.797	8.993	7.986	7.078	6.739
Poland	1.058	1.363	1.814	2.273	2.425	2.696	3.277	3.492	3.964	4.346	4.097	4.082	3.888	3.651
Portugal	0.720	0.672	0.801	0.828	0.748	0.769	0.874	0.899	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Slovak Republic	..	..	30.77	32.04	29.74	30.65	33.62	35.23	41.36	46.23	48.35	45.30	36.76	32.23
Spain	0.625	0.615	0.765	0.805	0.749	0.761	0.880	0.898	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Sweden	6.045	5.823	7.785	7.716	7.134	6.707	7.635	7.947	8.262	9.161	10.338	9.721	8.078	7.346
Switzerland	1.434	1.406	1.477	1.367	1.182	1.236	1.450	1.450	1.503	1.688	1.687	1.557	1.345	1.243
Turkey	0.004	0.007	0.011	0.030	0.046	0.081	0.152	0.260	0.419	0.624	1.228	1.512	1.503	1.426
United Kingdom	0.567	0.570	0.666	0.653	0.634	0.641	0.611	0.604	0.618	0.661	0.694	0.667	0.612	0.546
United States	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.939	1.085	1.117	1.061	0.885	0.805
Brazil	0.0001	0.0016	0.0322	0.6393	0.9177	1.0051	1.0780	1.1605	1.8147	1.8301	2.3577	2.9208	3.0771	2.9251
China	5.323	5.515	5.762	8.619	8.351	8.314	8.290	8.279	8.278	8.279	8.277	8.277	8.277	8.277
India	22.74	25.92	30.49	31.37	32.43	35.43	36.31	41.26	43.06	44.94	47.19	48.61	46.58	45.32
Russian Federation			1.001	2.392	4.626	5.167	5.838	9.705	24.620	28.129	29.169	31.348	30.692	28.814
South Africa	2.761	2.852	3.268	3.551	3.627	4.299	4.608	5.528	6.109	6.940	8.609	10.541	7.565	6.460

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/833123112342*

Differences in GDP when converted to US dollars using exchange rates and PPPs

PPP-based GDP minus exchange rate-based GDP as per cent of exchange rate-based GDP, 2004



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Indices of price levels

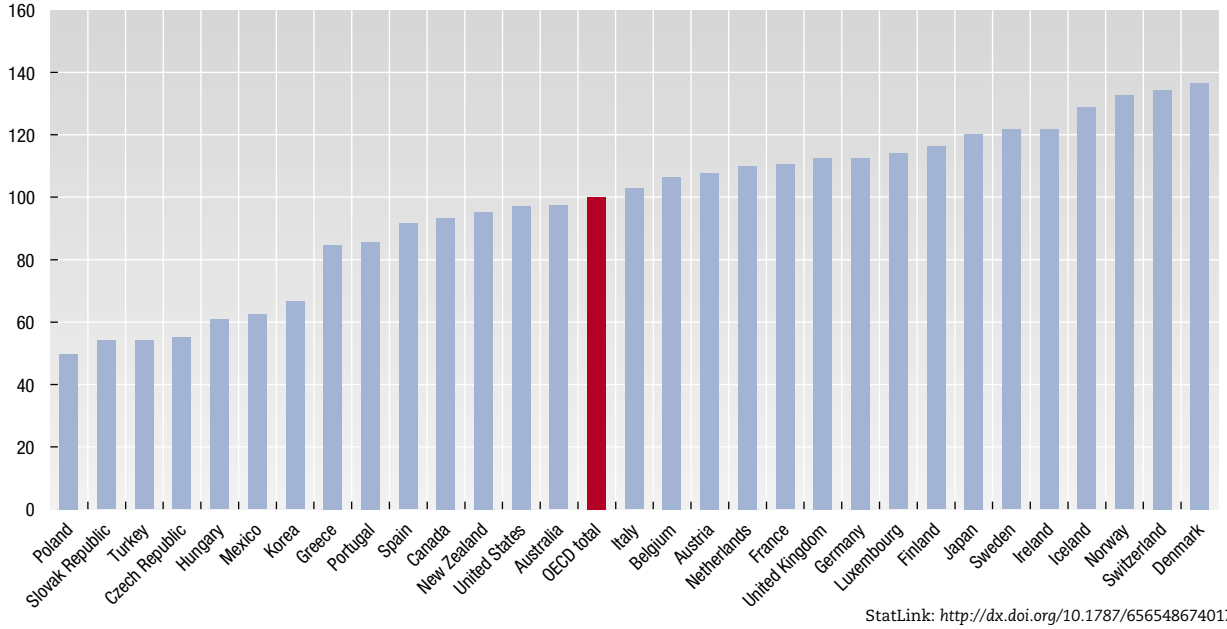
OECD = 100

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	100	91	85	89	86	95	96	84	85	81	76	80	89	97
Austria	103	108	105	106	114	112	104	106	100	89	91	95	105	108
Belgium	100	105	102	103	111	110	103	105	101	90	89	92	101	106
Canada	102	93	89	82	78	82	86	81	81	88	87	86	91	93
Czech Republic	22	25	30	33	37	40	39	44	42	39	43	48	53	55
Denmark	130	134	126	126	135	136	128	130	122	110	111	118	132	137
Finland	133	115	93	100	117	115	108	110	106	96	97	101	112	116
France	107	111	106	106	111	112	103	105	100	89	89	94	104	111
Germany	109	116	114	114	123	121	112	114	108	96	97	100	109	113
Greece	69	72	69	70	75	80	79	78	77	68	69	70	79	85
Hungary	37	40	42	42	42	42	44	44	43	40	43	49	55	61
Iceland	118	119	103	98	102	104	106	113	113	112	101	111	124	129
Ireland	93	97	88	88	91	96	98	100	99	93	98	104	118	122
Italy	105	105	86	83	81	92	90	91	87	79	81	86	97	103
Japan	131	135	155	163	164	144	137	130	144	152	136	127	122	120
Korea	73	70	72	75	79	81	76	56	64	71	65	69	67	67
Luxembourg	104	109	108	111	121	120	113	114	106	97	99	102	110	114
Mexico	53	56	61	59	40	45	54	55	60	69	75	75	66	62
Netherlands	100	104	100	101	109	108	101	103	100	90	91	96	106	110
New Zealand	80	72	74	80	84	93	95	79	77	69	69	75	87	95
Norway	136	134	121	117	125	127	127	126	119	109	112	126	134	133
Poland	34	35	35	37	41	45	45	48	44	44	50	49	48	50
Portugal	65	74	67	67	72	75	72	73	70	64	65	68	82	86
Slovak Republic	..	..	33	35	39	40	41	43	38	37	37	39	47	54
Spain	95	98	83	79	83	87	82	83	79	73	75	77	86	92
Sweden	143	144	111	111	116	128	121	121	114	106	100	106	117	122
Switzerland	133	132	129	136	149	149	131	134	130	119	125	128	134	134
Turkey	52	49	52	38	44	45	46	48	46	46	38	45	51	54
United Kingdom	101	100	88	88	87	90	101	107	105	102	100	101	105	113
United States	94	91	94	92	88	92	99	102	101	106	111	110	102	97
EU15	105	108	98	98	102	105	101	103	99	90	90	94	103	108
OECD total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/074288337255

Indices of price levels

Year 2004



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/656548674017

EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES

A broad interpretation of international competitiveness would involve comparison of the success of different countries in raising productivity, fostering innovation and improving living standards. The two competitiveness indicators shown here have a narrower objective – namely to measure changes in a country's price competitiveness in international markets based on changes in that country's exchange rate and price level (either consumer goods prices or unit labour costs in manufacturing) relative to those of its competitors. In addition, we present indices of nominal effective exchange rates. This indicator reflects only variations in market exchange rates, which is just one of the factors that enter the calculation of the two competitiveness indicators mentioned above.

Definition

The nominal effective exchange rate indices are calculated by comparing, for each country, the change in its own exchange rate against the US dollar to a weighted average of changes in its competitors' exchange rates (also against the US dollar), using the weighting matrix for the current year (based on the importance of bilateral trade).

The other two indicators, relative consumer price indices and relative unit labour costs in manufacturing, can be described as indices of real effective exchange rates. Unlike nominal effective exchange rates, they take into account not only changes in market exchange rates, but also variations in relative price levels (using, respectively, consumer prices and unit labour costs in manufacturing), and therefore can be used as indicators of competitiveness. The change in a country's index of relative consumer prices between two years is obtained by comparing the change in the country's consumer price index (converted into US dollars at market exchange rates) to a weighted average of changes in its competitors' consumer price indices (also expressed in US dollars), using the weighting matrix for the current year (based on the importance of bilateral trade). Changes in the index of relative unit labour costs in manufacturing are calculated in the same way.

Comparability

All three indices shown here are constructed using a common procedure.

Long-term trends

A rise in the indices represents a deterioration in that country's competitiveness. Note that the indices only show changes in the international competitiveness of each country over time and that differences between countries in the levels of the indices have no significance.

All three indices are rather variable from year to year, so that it is difficult to detect long-term movements. Between 2000 and 2004, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden and the United States have generally improved their international competitiveness as judged by both relative consumer price indices and unit labour costs in manufacturing, while the competitive positions of Australia, Canada, Hungary and Italy has generally deteriorated. For both groups of countries, these changes reflected in large part movements in these countries' nominal effective exchange rates. By contrast, in the case of the United States, the improvement in competitiveness in terms of unit labour costs since 2000 has been significantly larger than the change in their nominal effective exchange rate, and therefore must have been due to favourable developments in unit labour costs in manufacturing, which in turn reflected trends in productivity and wage costs.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Economic Outlook: December No. 78 – Volume 2005 Issue 2*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *Main Economic Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

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- *OECD Economic Outlook Statistics*.

Web sites

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OECD FACTBOOK 2006 – ISBN 92-64-03561-3 – © OECD 2006

Nominal effective exchange rates

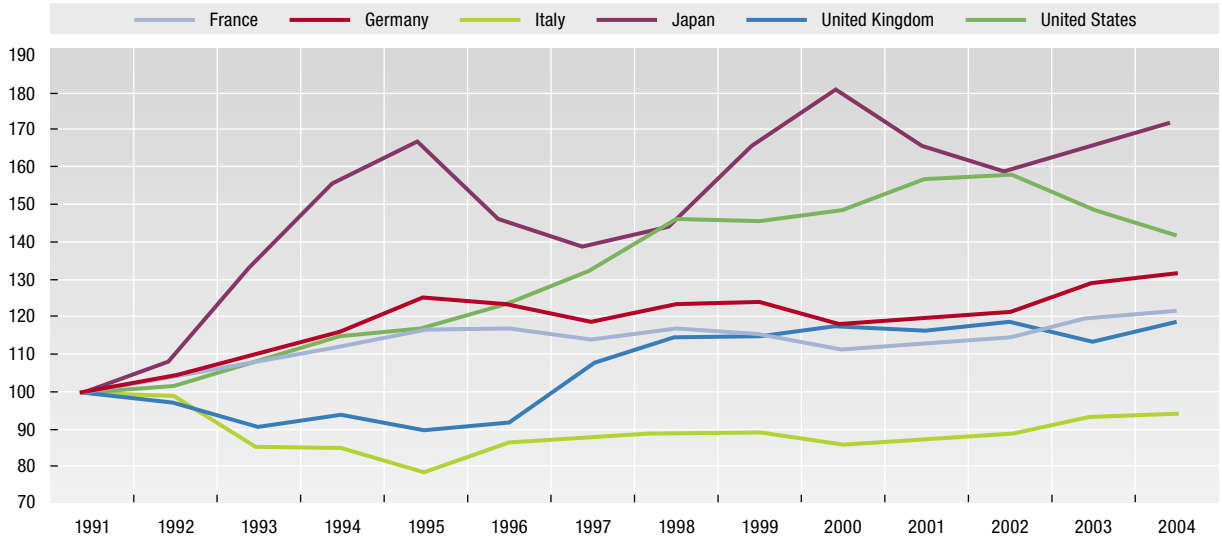
Year 2000 = 100

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	111.9	104.8	99.5	107.2	103.9	113.9	115.4	107.4	107.6	100.0	93.7	97.2	108.6	117.2
Austria	90.3	92.5	95.6	97.8	102.5	101.5	99.6	101.6	102.3	100.0	100.4	101.0	104.4	105.5
Belgium	92.9	95.8	97.9	102.2	107.9	106.2	102.0	104.4	104.1	100.0	101.2	103.0	108.3	110.2
Canada	118.9	112.9	107.7	102.8	102.0	103.9	104.3	99.4	99.1	100.0	97.0	95.5	105.5	112.0
Czech Republic	..	..	94.7	98.1	98.8	100.4	97.4	99.1	98.7	100.0	105.0	117.0	116.7	117.0
Denmark	90.9	93.8	98.2	100.5	105.7	104.7	102.3	104.9	104.2	100.0	101.8	103.3	108.1	109.5
Finland	100.6	88.3	79.5	90.1	103.6	101.1	98.9	101.7	104.7	100.0	102.1	104.3	110.3	112.4
France	89.7	93.6	97.4	100.4	104.5	104.9	102.1	104.5	103.8	100.0	100.9	102.5	107.4	109.0
Germany	84.9	89.0	93.9	98.5	106.0	104.5	100.9	104.6	104.5	100.0	101.2	103.1	109.4	111.6
Greece	137.4	129.3	120.5	115.1	113.8	111.9	109.9	106.6	107.0	100.0	101.0	102.8	107.8	109.5
Hungary	..	..	214.4	192.8	153.0	130.3	120.7	109.3	105.4	100.0	101.9	108.9	108.3	110.4
Iceland	103.5	103.1	97.1	92.9	93.3	92.8	94.8	97.4	99.0	100.0	85.2	87.9	92.1	93.2
Ireland	108.5	113.1	107.4	109.2	111.2	114.1	113.9	110.5	107.3	100.0	101.2	103.6	112.6	115.1
Italy	116.3	115.2	99.2	99.1	91.3	100.5	101.8	104.0	103.8	100.0	101.3	103.2	108.3	110.1
Japan	55.4	60.1	74.3	86.4	92.5	80.6	77.1	80.0	91.9	100.0	92.3	88.4	91.4	95.3
Korea	128.3	119.6	117.8	119.1	119.5	121.4	112.4	81.3	93.3	100.0	92.4	95.4	94.8	94.8
Luxembourg	96.5	98.6	99.2	102.0	105.4	104.2	102.0	103.0	102.8	100.0	100.4	101.5	105.0	106.2
Mexico	259.0	259.3	272.4	263.8	138.6	117.7	115.5	102.6	97.9	100.0	102.8	99.7	87.1	81.9
Netherlands	89.2	92.7	97.2	101.8	108.8	107.3	102.1	105.7	105.4	100.0	101.4	103.7	110.8	113.4
New Zealand	104.7	97.4	102.0	109.4	116.9	124.3	127.3	114.3	110.3	100.0	98.7	106.8	121.6	129.7
Norway	99.3	101.1	100.0	100.8	104.5	104.6	105.6	102.4	102.2	100.0	103.3	112.1	109.7	106.0
Poland	..	..	170.5	139.2	122.7	114.4	106.3	104.0	97.0	100.0	110.2	105.4	94.8	92.7
Portugal	100.5	106.3	102.5	101.7	104.9	104.5	103.1	103.0	102.4	100.0	100.9	102.0	104.7	105.4
Slovak Republic	..	..	98.2	97.1	100.4	101.3	106.0	105.9	98.3	100.0	97.6	98.0	103.5	108.0
Spain	125.5	124.2	111.0	105.7	106.0	107.1	102.8	104.0	103.1	100.0	101.1	102.5	106.3	107.5
Sweden	109.7	112.4	92.5	93.6	94.0	103.5	100.2	99.9	99.7	100.0	91.9	94.1	99.5	101.3
Switzerland	83.4	82.9	86.8	95.6	104.0	102.7	96.9	101.0	101.8	100.0	104.0	109.3	111.1	111.5
Turkey	10 142.8	6 053.0	4 239.0	1 719.1	990.8	581.1	345.5	207.8	137.2	100.0	56.3	41.8	36.8	35.8
United Kingdom	84.9	82.8	76.6	79.0	76.4	78.1	91.1	97.0	97.4	100.0	99.0	100.2	96.3	100.8
United States	67.1	68.3	72.7	76.9	78.5	82.9	88.8	98.0	97.6	100.0	105.3	105.8	99.6	95.1
Euro area	89.4	95.2	94.2	100.8	109.5	111.7	104.6	110.8	109.9	100.0	102.5	106.4	119.4	123.8

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/077028565443*

Nominal effective exchange rates

Year 1991 = 100



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Relative consumer price indices

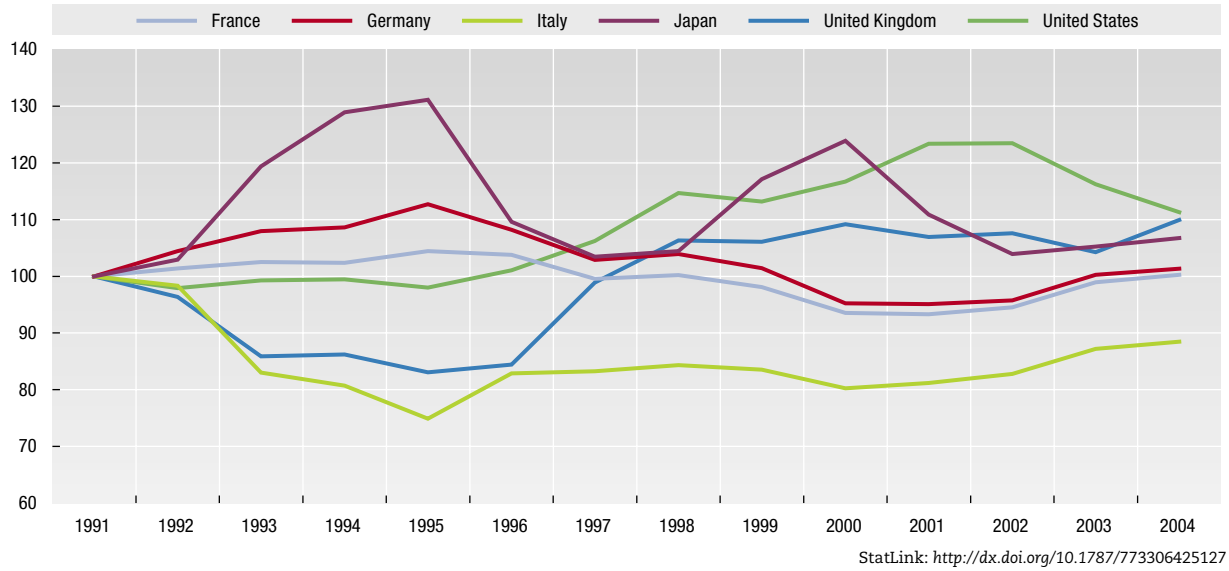
Year 2000 = 100

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	122.4	110.6	102.1	107.2	105.4	115.3	114.2	104.3	104.9	100.0	96.1	101.5	114.7	124.0
Austria	103.8	105.3	106.5	106.7	109.7	107.2	103.5	103.8	102.7	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.2	104.0
Belgium	107.2	107.9	107.8	109.5	113.1	110.4	105.0	105.7	104.2	100.0	100.8	102.0	106.6	108.2
Canada	138.0	127.5	118.8	109.2	106.9	106.9	106.2	100.2	99.4	100.0	96.9	96.0	106.7	112.4
Czech Republic	..	..	77.3	81.1	83.9	89.3	90.9	99.5	98.1	100.0	106.7	118.7	115.8	116.4
Denmark	101.1	101.7	102.6	102.3	105.9	104.3	101.6	103.7	103.8	100.0	101.4	103.3	108.1	108.7
Finland	142.2	122.8	102.7	106.6	114.4	107.7	103.7	104.8	104.6	100.0	101.3	102.4	106.6	106.3
France	106.9	108.4	109.6	109.4	111.6	110.9	106.4	107.1	104.8	100.0	99.7	101.0	105.7	107.2
Germany	105.0	109.7	113.4	114.1	118.4	113.6	108.0	109.1	106.5	100.0	99.9	100.6	105.3	106.4
Greece	97.1	99.7	100.4	101.2	104.4	107.3	108.0	106.5	106.9	100.0	100.9	103.6	109.6	111.8
Hungary	..	..	95.9	93.6	88.9	89.8	95.3	95.9	98.7	100.0	108.2	119.1	121.6	129.5
Iceland	104.8	104.7	98.6	92.3	90.9	90.3	91.7	93.9	96.5	100.0	88.7	94.8	99.4	101.9
Ireland	115.1	118.8	110.1	109.8	110.8	112.6	111.2	107.8	104.3	100.0	103.6	109.1	120.0	122.4
Italy	124.6	122.5	103.4	100.6	93.3	103.3	103.7	105.1	104.1	100.0	101.1	103.1	108.6	110.2
Japan	80.7	83.1	96.4	104.0	105.8	88.5	83.5	84.3	94.5	100.0	89.5	83.9	85.0	86.1
Korea	117.2	110.2	107.1	108.3	109.6	113.5	107.0	81.6	92.9	100.0	94.6	99.6	101.1	102.7
Luxembourg	103.6	104.6	104.5	105.7	108.3	105.8	102.6	102.9	102.2	100.0	100.6	101.9	105.5	106.8
Mexico	86.1	93.3	99.7	95.3	64.5	72.1	83.4	84.2	92.1	100.0	106.5	106.7	95.3	91.5
Netherlands	106.2	108.1	108.5	108.6	112.7	109.6	103.7	106.6	105.8	100.0	102.9	106.6	113.9	115.4
New Zealand	114.8	104.0	106.5	112.2	120.2	127.4	129.8	115.9	110.3	100.0	98.9	108.2	122.9	131.5
Norway	108.1	108.1	104.0	101.3	103.7	102.4	103.7	100.9	101.4	100.0	103.8	111.9	109.9	104.8
Poland	..	..	73.5	74.3	79.3	85.1	88.0	93.5	90.8	100.0	112.8	107.7	95.4	94.4
Portugal	95.5	104.0	100.9	99.3	102.8	102.7	101.4	102.1	102.2	100.0	102.5	104.7	108.4	109.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	85.2	84.3	86.2	86.0	90.9	91.9	90.7	100.0	101.2	102.4	115.4	126.3
Spain	121.5	121.0	107.9	103.0	104.5	106.2	101.5	102.3	102.1	100.0	102.0	104.4	109.1	111.1
Sweden	129.9	130.0	106.8	105.3	104.4	112.4	106.7	103.6	101.6	100.0	91.6	93.9	99.1	99.2
Switzerland	103.9	102.1	104.0	108.7	115.2	111.1	102.5	104.2	103.0	100.0	102.1	105.8	106.0	104.9
Turkey	87.5	84.1	90.2	66.3	71.8	72.6	77.5	85.2	89.5	100.0	81.5	88.6	96.1	100.9
United Kingdom	91.6	88.2	78.7	79.0	76.1	77.3	90.6	97.4	97.2	100.0	98.0	98.5	95.5	100.7
United States	85.7	83.9	85.1	85.2	84.0	86.6	91.0	98.2	97.0	100.0	105.7	105.8	99.6	95.4
Euro area	124.1	128.9	121.2	120.7	125.0	123.8	112.8	115.5	111.5	100.0	101.7	105.5	117.7	121.4

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/020371857644*

Relative consumer price indices

Year 1991 = 100



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Relative unit labour costs in manufacturing

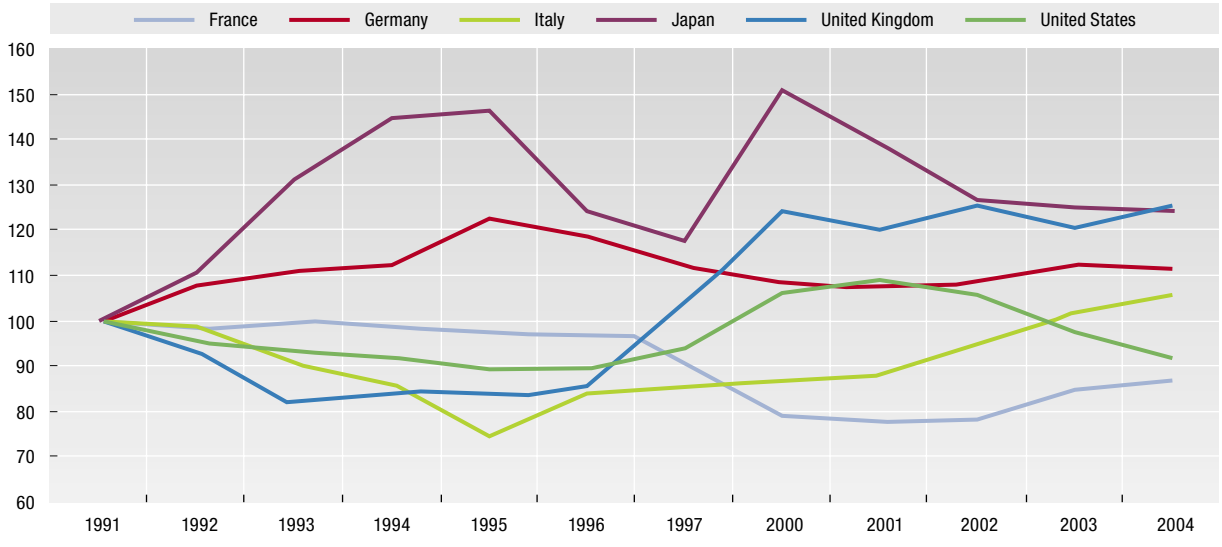
Year 2000 = 100

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	150.3	131.4	115.9	117.6	113.9	118.4	119.5	106.4	105.1	100.0	93.1	98.8	112.6	126.8
Austria	142.5	145.1	146.9	135.6	134.4	137.8	125.1	111.2	108.5	100.0	96.8	96.9	99.9	93.3
Belgium	109.2	109.5	108.6	109.2	112.5	108.0	101.1	103.4	105.7	100.0	103.1	103.1	107.3	110.5
Canada	129.3	119.7	108.2	100.8	101.6	108.3	107.3	103.0	102.0	100.0	100.5	100.3	113.1	118.8
Czech Republic	..	..	81.8	87.8	82.7	88.7	88.1	96.5	99.0	100.0	103.7	109.7	107.6	109.0
Denmark	93.0	94.9	99.7	95.1	99.3	103.5	98.6	103.1	103.4	100.0	101.7	104.5	109.8	116.8
Finland	162.9	127.8	97.6	103.2	118.9	112.4	106.6	109.1	110.2	100.0	104.5	103.6	109.3	113.1
France	126.5	124.4	126.3	124.3	122.6	122.1	113.6	108.7	105.7	100.0	98.1	98.8	107.5	110.0
Germany	92.4	99.4	102.2	103.5	113.0	109.4	103.1	106.0	105.0	100.0	98.8	100.2	103.9	102.8
Greece	98.0	94.7	88.7	92.6	100.6	103.8	107.3	102.2	104.2	100.0	100.4	103.2	108.5	116.5
Hungary	..	..	152.1	151.4	124.3	115.4	116.3	107.0	108.4	100.0	110.5	125.7	132.5	139.5
Iceland	79.9	80.6	73.6	72.3	72.6	72.2	76.3	82.6	91.8	100.0	87.2	92.8	97.7	100.5
Ireland	208.2	201.7	185.9	176.6	158.0	154.3	131.6	127.3	116.6	100.0	99.3	94.1	102.7	110.0
Italy	114.8	113.2	103.8	99.0	85.9	96.4	98.2	103.1	105.4	100.0	101.3	107.9	117.0	121.0
Japan	66.5	73.4	87.1	95.9	96.9	82.4	78.1	84.5	96.6	100.0	92.2	83.8	83.0	83.0
Korea	121.1	113.2	111.8	117.1	129.1	139.1	125.0	87.4	93.7	100.0	92.9	97.4	95.5	96.0
Luxembourg	111.5	114.7	113.6	112.0	113.2	108.6	105.3	105.1	101.3	100.0	102.8	102.1	100.1	98.2
Mexico	109.6	123.4	134.2	130.8	80.2	82.2	90.2	88.7	92.2	100.0	106.5	109.5	99.7	98.2
Netherlands	102.4	105.6	105.0	101.5	105.2	102.1	99.3	103.2	104.1	100.0	103.2	107.8	117.6	120.1
New Zealand	93.9	84.5	88.1	96.3	102.9	114.6	120.3	111.2	111.6	100.0	97.0	106.7	123.4	134.4
Norway	78.1	77.2	75.6	79.6	84.1	83.9	90.9	94.4	97.5	100.0	102.5	116.3	116.9	114.7
Poland	..	..	84.2	89.7	97.4	100.2	100.8	106.0	99.6	100.0	104.3	93.8	76.8	69.9
Portugal	92.2	101.3	92.2	95.7	100.8	92.4	94.1	95.7	98.7	100.0	103.0	105.5	109.1	111.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	67.3	78.4	83.6	92.0	100.3	103.1	99.4	100.0	97.3	99.0	105.7	114.9
Spain	100.7	103.6	94.3	91.5	92.3	96.8	96.3	98.7	99.2	100.0	102.8	105.7	109.3	112.3
Sweden	158.4	155.7	111.2	105.2	104.9	117.7	111.2	106.8	101.6	100.0	96.4	93.2	95.5	91.8
Switzerland	88.9	86.6	86.2	94.7	103.4	99.7	95.4	98.1	100.1	100.0	105.7	112.5	114.4	116.8
Turkey	131.0	113.5	109.7	71.7	61.9	60.7	67.1	73.8	87.3	100.0	73.3	72.0	71.2	79.4
United Kingdom	80.8	75.2	66.6	68.0	67.5	69.3	84.0	94.5	96.8	100.0	96.8	101.2	97.0	101.1
United States	94.2	89.4	87.5	86.9	84.0	84.3	89.0	94.8	95.4	100.0	102.4	99.6	91.9	86.3
Euro area	118.2	123.9	119.8	116.5	120.4	121.1	109.2	111.9	111.4	100.0	100.8	105.8	120.7	125.4

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/787881850245*

Relative unit labour costs in manufacturing

Year 1991 = 100



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/716734668232*

ENERGY

ENERGY SUPPLY

ENERGY SUPPLY

ENERGY SUPPLY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

ENERGY SUPPLY PER CAPITA

ELECTRICITY GENERATION

RENEWABLE ENERGY

ENERGY PRODUCTION AND PRICES

ENERGY PRODUCTION

OIL PRODUCTION

OIL PRICES

ENERGY SUPPLY

An analysis of energy problems requires a comprehensive presentation of basic supply and demand data for all fuels in a manner which will allow the easy comparison of the contribution each fuel makes to the economy and their interrelationships through the conversion of one fuel into another. This type of presentation is suitable for the study of energy substitution, energy conservation and forecasting.

Definition

The table refers to total primary energy supply (TPES). TPES equals production plus imports minus exports minus international marine bunkers plus or minus stock changes. The IEA energy balance methodology is based on the calorific content of the energy commodities and a common unit of account. The unit of account adopted by the IEA is the tonne of oil equivalent (toe) which is defined as 10^7 kilocalories (41.868 gigajoules). This quantity of energy is, within a few per cent, equal to the net heat content of 1 tonne of crude oil. The difference between the "net" and the "gross" calorific value for each fuel is the latent heat of vaporisation of the water produced during combustion of the fuel. For coal and oil, net calorific value is about 5% less than gross, for most forms of natural and manufactured gas the difference is 9-10%, while for electricity there is no difference as the concept has no meaning in this case. The IEA balances are calculated using the physical energy content method to calculate the primary energy equivalent.

Comparability

While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the data, quality is not homogeneous for all countries/regions. In some countries data are based on secondary sources, and where incomplete or unavailable, the IEA has made estimates. In general, data are likely to be more accurate for production and trade than for international marine bunkers or stock changes. Moreover, statistics for combustible renewables and waste are less accurate than traditional commercial energy data in most countries.

Long-term trends

Over the 32-year period of 1971 to 2003, the world's total primary energy supply increased by 93%, reaching 10 723 Mtoe (million tonnes of oil equivalent). This equates to a compound growth rate of 2.1% per annum. By comparison, world population grew by 1.0% and gross domestic product by 3.3% per annum over the same period.

Energy supply growth was fairly constant over the period, except in 1974-1975 and in the early 1980s as a consequence of the first two oil shocks, and in the early 1990s following the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Although the OECD is still the largest energy user, its share of total primary energy supply declined significantly from 61% in 1971 to 50% in 2003. Strong economic development in Asia led to a large increase in the share of Asia (including China) in world energy supply, from 13% in 1971 to 25% in 2003. By contrast, the combined share of the former USSR and non-OECD Europe decreased significantly in the late 1980s.

Sources

- IEA (2005), *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2005), *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- IEA (2005), *Energy Policies of IEA Countries*, series, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2005), *World Energy Outlook 2005: Middle East and North Africa Insights*, IEA, Paris.

Online databases

- *World Energy Statistics and Balances*.

Web sites

- International Energy Agency, *www.iea.org*.

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Total primary energy supply

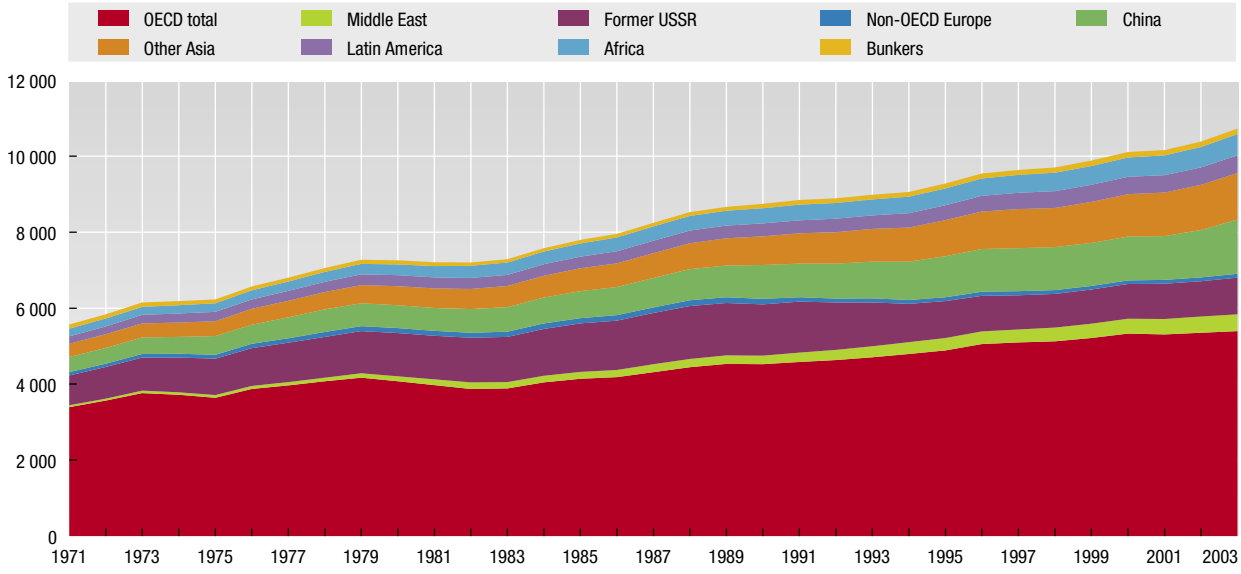
Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)

	1971	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2030
Australia	52.2	87.5	94.4	100.9	102.2	103.9	107.5	109.8	108.3	111.9	112.7	114.5	..
Austria	19.0	25.0	27.1	28.8	28.7	29.2	29.2	29.0	30.7	31.1	33.2	32.9	..
Belgium	39.9	49.1	52.3	56.3	56.9	58.2	58.4	58.9	58.6	56.5	59.2	57.5	..
Canada	141.8	209.1	231.8	237.2	239.9	238.3	245.2	251.9	248.3	249.2	260.6	260.7	..
Czech Republic	45.6	47.4	41.0	42.2	42.5	41.1	38.3	40.4	41.4	41.7	44.1	44.5	..
Denmark	19.2	17.9	20.1	22.6	21.1	20.8	20.0	19.4	20.0	19.7	20.8	20.1	..
Finland	18.4	29.2	29.6	32.1	33.1	33.5	33.4	33.0	33.8	35.6	37.6	37.6	..
France	162.2	227.3	240.8	254.3	246.7	254.8	255.1	257.5	266.3	266.0	271.3	274.5	..
Germany	307.9	356.2	342.4	353.9	351.2	349.2	341.8	343.6	353.5	346.0	347.1	348.3	..
Greece	9.2	22.2	23.5	24.2	25.1	26.4	26.6	27.8	28.7	29.0	29.9	30.3	..
Hungary	19.1	28.6	25.6	26.1	25.6	25.4	25.4	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.3	26.0	..
Iceland	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	..
Ireland	7.1	10.4	11.2	11.8	12.4	13.2	13.9	14.3	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.3	..
Italy	114.5	148.0	160.8	160.3	162.7	167.3	170.5	172.8	173.4	173.6	181.0	186.0	..
Japan	269.5	445.3	499.8	513.5	519.5	514.6	522.5	528.6	520.8	520.7	517.1	537.1	..
Korea	17.0	92.7	147.7	163.1	176.4	162.2	178.5	190.9	193.8	201.0	205.3	210.6	..
Luxembourg	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	..
Mexico	43.5	124.3	132.7	136.7	141.4	147.8	149.7	150.4	151.9	155.6	159.9	163.8	..
Netherlands	51.3	66.6	72.4	75.5	74.2	74.5	73.7	75.8	77.9	78.6	80.8	82.0	..
New Zealand	7.2	13.8	15.8	16.7	17.2	16.9	17.5	17.4	17.6	17.9	17.4	17.7	..
Norway	13.6	21.5	23.9	23.2	24.6	25.5	26.8	25.8	26.5	28.8	23.4	26.8	..
Poland	86.3	99.9	99.8	107.4	103.4	97.0	93.1	89.4	89.9	89.1	93.7	93.8	..
Portugal	6.5	17.8	20.7	20.5	21.6	23.3	25.1	25.3	25.4	26.5	25.8	26.6	..
Slovak Republic	14.2	21.4	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.6	17.7	17.8	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.0	..
Spain	43.1	91.1	103.2	101.4	107.9	113.3	118.8	124.7	127.8	131.6	136.1	142.9	..
Sweden	36.5	47.6	51.0	52.2	50.9	51.8	51.4	48.5	51.5	52.8	51.5	53.2	..
Switzerland	17.1	25.1	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.7	26.7	26.5	28.0	27.1	27.1	27.1	..
Turkey	19.5	53.0	61.9	67.3	71.0	72.2	71.0	77.5	71.6	75.6	79.0	82.5	..
United Kingdom	211.0	212.2	223.2	233.2	227.2	230.3	231.8	233.0	234.6	228.5	232.0	233.9	..
United States	1 593.2	1 927.6	2 088.5	2 140.5	2 163.8	2 182.3	2 241.1	2 304.2	2 258.6	2 289.0	2 280.8	2 324.5	..
EU25	..	..	1 592.8	1 652.8	1 640.6	1 658.4	1 653.4	1 665.1	1 703.2	1 697.5	1 737.0	..	1 989.9
OECD total	3 390.7	4 523.4	4 889.8	5 051.7	5 097.2	5 123.3	5 216.8	5 325.9	5 305.1	5 350.2	5 394.7	5 496.7	6 708.7
Brazil	69.8	133.5	154.5	162.8	171.2	176.9	182.0	185.1	186.3	191.0	193.2	..	345.1
China	391.7	879.9	1 066.6	1 112.8	1 116.6	1 110.8	1 116.1	1 140.5	1 137.4	1 231.3	1 409.4	..	2 630.7
India	182.0	365.4	441.2	456.3	473.0	480.7	503.2	516.9	524.3	538.3	553.4	..	1 032.6
Russian Federation	..	..	628.4	616.6	595.2	581.4	603.0	614.0	621.3	617.8	639.7	..	869.9
South Africa	45.3	91.2	104.1	105.8	108.2	109.5	109.5	109.1	110.7	110.6	118.6	..	..
Other	1 486.3	2 748.2	1 996.3	2 035.3	2 078.0	2 116.6	2 153.4	2 217.0	2 274.5	2 341.1	2 414.1	..	..
World	5 565.8	8 741.6	9 280.8	9 541.3	9 639.2	9 699.1	9 884.0	10 108.4	10 159.5	10 380.4	10 723.1	..	16 270.9

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/613701231630

Total primary energy supply by region

Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/726016028225

ENERGY SUPPLY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

It is not an easy task to monitor the overall trend in energy efficiency of a country, since there are numerous elements to consider such as climate change, outsourcing of goods produced by energy-intensive industries, etc. A common way to measure progress in energy intensity is to look at the changes in the ratio of energy use to GDP. Indeed, some experts look at energy intensity to derive trends of energy efficiency, but such an analysis has many limitations.

Definition

The table shows total primary energy supply (TPES) per thousand US dollars of GDP. The ratios are calculated by dividing each country's annual TPES by each country's annual GDP expressed in constant 2000 prices and converted to US dollars using purchasing power parities (PPPs) for the year 2000.

TPES consists of primary energy production adjusted for net trade and stock changes. Production of secondary energy (*e.g.* oil/coal products, electricity from fossil fuels, etc.) is not included since the "energy equivalent" of the primary fuels used to create the secondary products or electric power has already been counted. TPES is expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent (see the IEA sources below for details on how TPES is calculated).

Long-term trends

Sharp improvements in the efficiency of key end uses, shifts to electricity, and some changes in manufacturing output and consumer behaviour have occurred in many OECD countries since 1971. As a consequence, energy supply per unit of GDP fell significantly, particularly in the 1979-1990 period.

Contributing to the trend were higher fuel prices, long-term technological progress, government energy efficiency programmes and regulations. Overall growth in per capita GDP, combined with higher living standards and slow population growth, produced steadily rising demand after 1985.

The ratio of energy supply to economic growth (TPES/GDP) fell less than the ratio of energy consumption to economic growth (TFC/GDP), because of increased use of electricity. The main reason for this is that losses in electricity generating outweighed intensity improvements achieved in end uses such as household appliances.

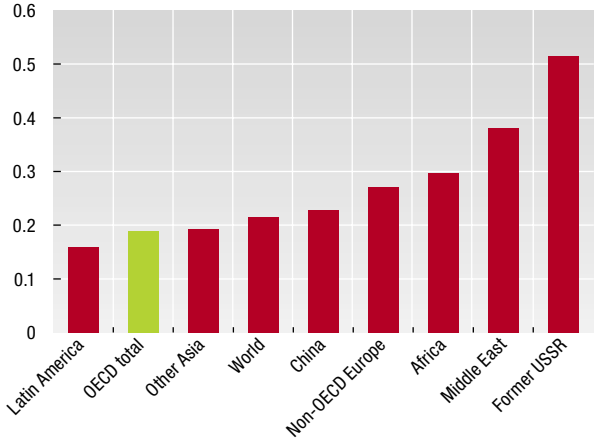
Among OECD countries, the ratio of energy consumption to GDP varies considerably. Apart from energy prices, winter weather is a key element in these variations, as are raw materials processing techniques, the distance goods must be shipped, the size of dwellings, use of private rather than public transport and other lifestyle factors.

Comparability

Care should be taken when comparing energy intensities between countries and over time. Different national circumstances such as density of population, country size, average temperatures and economic structure will affect the ratios. A decrease in the TPES/GDP ratio may be partly attributable to a restructuring of the economy by transferring energy-intensive industries such as iron and steel out of the country – *i.e.* by purchasing energy-intensive products from abroad. The harmful effects of such outsourcing may actually increase the damage to the environment if the producers abroad use less energy efficient techniques.

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP

Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per thousand 2000 US dollar of GDP calculated using PPPs, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/075723355571*

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Futher information

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- IEA (2005), *World Energy Outlook 2005: Middle East and North Africa Insights*, IEA, Paris.

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Web sites

- International Energy Agency, *www.iea.org.*

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Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP

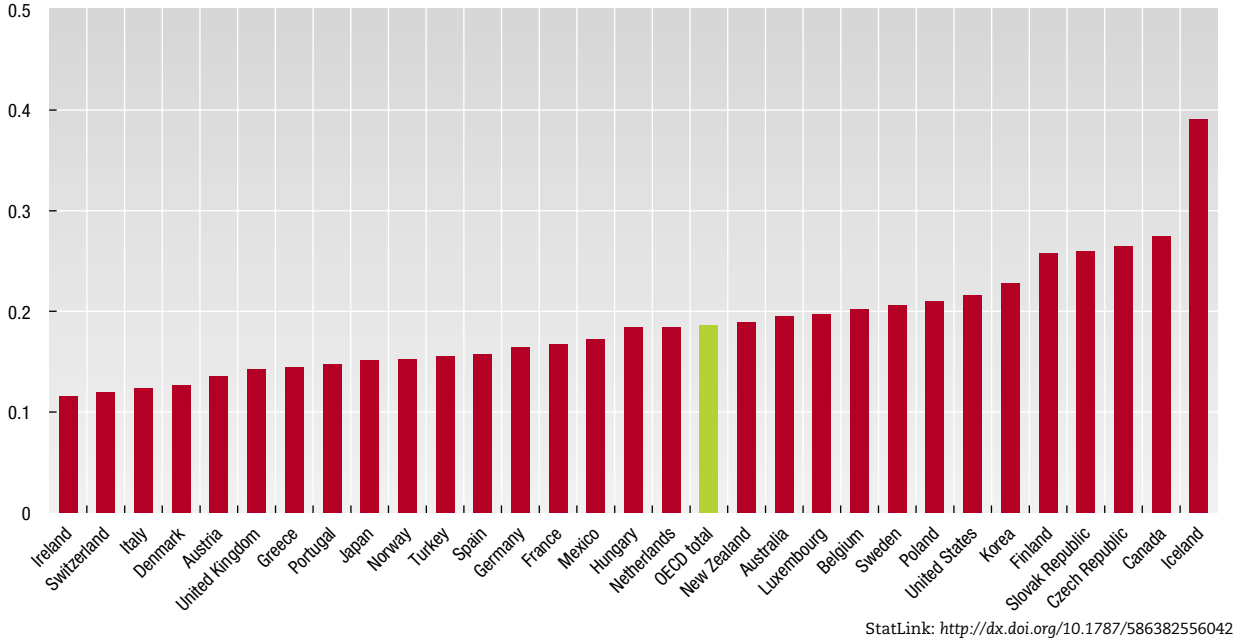
Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per thousand 2000 US dollars of GDP calculated using PPPs

	1971	1980	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2030
Australia	0.25	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	..
Austria	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	..
Belgium	0.30	0.26	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	..
Canada	0.41	0.39	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	..
Czech Republic	0.45	0.37	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	..
Denmark	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	..
Finland	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.26	..
France	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	..
Germany	0.29	0.27	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	..
Greece	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	..
Hungary	0.29	0.28	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	..
Iceland	0.35	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.39	..
Ireland	0.29	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	..
Italy	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	..
Japan	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	..
Korea	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	..
Luxembourg	0.67	0.47	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.20	..
Mexico	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	..
Netherlands	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	..
New Zealand	0.17	0.19	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.19	..
Norway	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.15	..
Poland	0.41	0.44	0.32	0.33	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	..
Portugal	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15	..
Slovak Republic	0.39	0.45	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.26	..
Spain	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	..
Sweden	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	..
Switzerland	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	..
Turkey	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	..
United Kingdom	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	..
United States	0.41	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	..
EU25	..	..	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	..	0.13
OECD total	0.30	0.26	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.10
Brazil	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	..	0.12
India	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	..	0.12
China	0.90	0.80	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.23	..	0.09
Russian Federation	..	..	0.66	0.67	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.58	0.57	0.54	0.51	..	0.30
South Africa	0.19	0.21	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.27	..	..
Other	..	..	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	..	..
World	0.31	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	..	0.14

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/020872448741

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP

Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per thousand 2000 US dollars of GDP calculated using PPPs, 2004



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/586382556042

ENERGY SUPPLY PER CAPITA

Total primary energy supply per capita is a common, albeit an imperfect measure of energy efficiency in a country. For instance, neither the impact of climate on energy use (heating, cooling) nor the size of the country and the density of the population are properly taken into account when comparing countries. Energy analysts usually prefer to compare energy use per unit of output or per unit of GDP. However, the ratio has been presented here since its use is widespread.

Definition

The table refers to total primary energy supply (TPES) per head of population. The ratio is expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per person. TPES consists of primary energy production adjusted for net trade and stock changes. Production of secondary energy (*e.g.* oil/coal products, electricity from fossil fuels, etc.) is not included since the "energy equivalent" of the primary fuels used to create the secondary products or electric power has already been counted. TPES is expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent (see the IEA sources below for details on how TPES is calculated).

Comparability

Care should be taken when comparing energy supply per capita between countries and over time. Different national circumstances such as density of population, country size, temperatures, economic structure and domestic energy resources affect the ratios.

Long-term trends

The level of energy supply on a per capita basis varied significantly across OECD countries. The countries with the highest ratios were those countries with the smallest populations. In 2004, the energy supply per capita for Iceland was 12.1 toe/capita and for Luxembourg was 10.5 toe/capita. The high ratio for Iceland is explained partly by the climate but also be the availability of cheap – and non-polluting – thermal energy from hot springs. In the case of Luxembourg, the high ratio is partly due to low sales taxes on petroleum products; motorists and other consumers from neighbouring countries – Belgium, France and Germany – buy their supplies in Luxembourg.

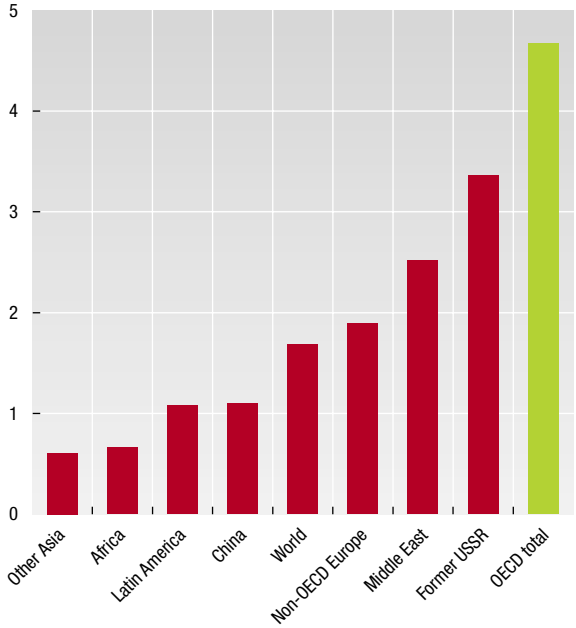
The United States and Canada are also large consumers of energy per capita, with ratios of 7.9 and 8.2 toe/capita in 2004. On the other end of the scale, the countries with the lowest TPES/capita were Turkey (1.1 toe/capita) and Mexico (1.6 toe/capita).

Between 1971 and 2004, there are striking differences in the trends of the OECD countries. Compared to 1971, TPES/capita in 2004 was eight times higher in Korea and more than doubled in Greece, Iceland, Portugal, Spain and Turkey. On the other hand, the ratio decreased in four OECD countries over this period: Luxembourg (–13%), Poland (–7%), Czech Republic (–6%) and Denmark (–4%).

In general, the TPES/capita of non-OECD countries is lower than that of the OECD countries. In 2003, the ratio for China (1.1 toe/capita) was twice as much as in 1971. South Africa (2.6 toe/capita), Brazil (1.1 toe/capita) and India (0.5 toe/capita) grew slightly more slowly.

Total primary energy supply per capita

Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per capita, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/410627844581*

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- International Energy Agency, *www.iea.org.*

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Total primary energy supply per capita

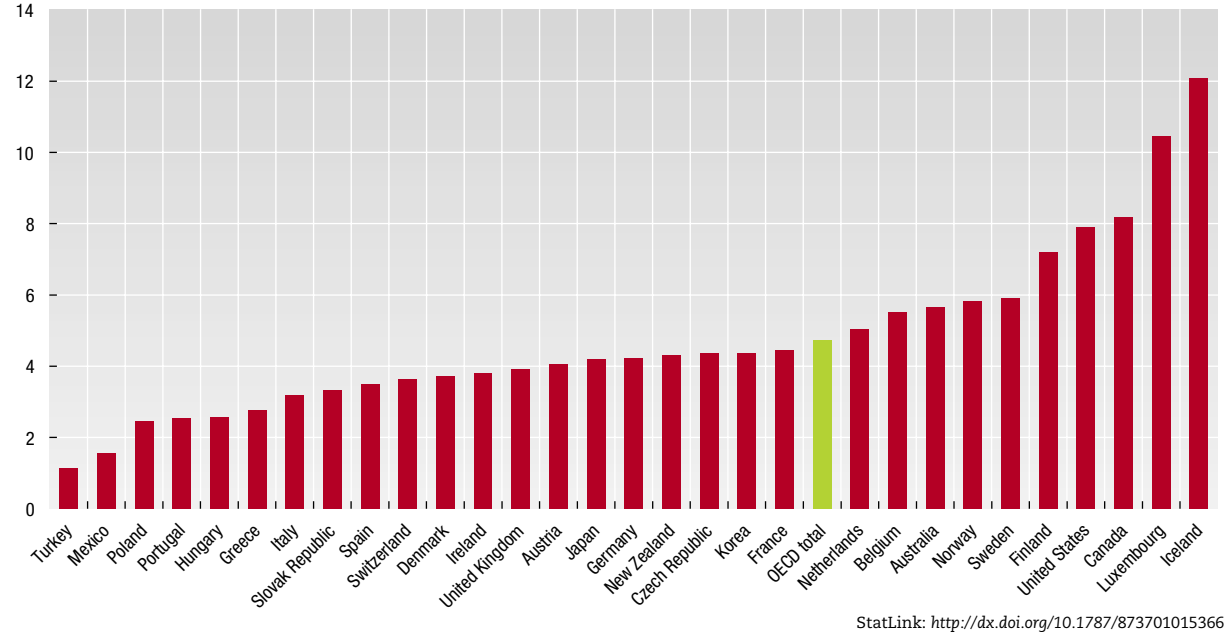
Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per capita

	1971	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2030
Australia	3.96	5.10	5.19	5.48	5.49	5.52	5.64	5.69	5.54	5.66	5.63	5.67	..
Austria	2.54	3.26	3.41	3.62	3.61	3.66	3.65	3.61	3.82	3.87	4.10	4.05	..
Belgium	4.14	4.93	5.16	5.54	5.59	5.70	5.71	5.75	5.70	5.47	5.70	5.53	..
Canada	6.46	7.55	7.91	8.01	8.02	7.90	8.07	8.21	8.01	7.95	8.24	8.19	..
Czech Republic	4.64	4.57	3.97	4.09	4.12	3.99	3.72	3.93	4.05	4.09	4.32	4.37	..
Denmark	3.88	3.47	3.84	4.30	3.99	3.92	3.76	3.64	3.73	3.67	3.85	3.73	..
Finland	4.00	5.85	5.80	6.27	6.43	6.49	6.46	6.37	6.52	6.85	7.20	7.20	..
France	3.10	3.91	4.05	4.26	4.12	4.24	4.23	4.25	4.37	4.34	4.41	4.47	..
Germany	3.93	4.49	4.19	4.32	4.28	4.26	4.16	4.18	4.29	4.20	4.21	4.22	..
Greece	1.02	2.15	2.21	2.26	2.33	2.44	2.45	2.55	2.62	2.65	2.72	2.76	..
Hungary	1.84	2.76	2.48	2.53	2.49	2.47	2.48	2.45	2.50	2.54	2.60	2.57	..
Iceland	4.79	8.52	8.72	9.23	9.34	9.85	11.15	11.55	11.80	11.79	11.72	12.08	..
Ireland	2.37	2.97	3.11	3.26	3.39	3.56	3.71	3.77	3.94	3.90	3.78	3.81	..
Italy	2.12	2.61	2.81	2.79	2.83	2.91	2.96	2.99	3.00	2.99	3.12	3.20	..
Japan	2.57	3.61	3.98	4.08	4.12	4.07	4.12	4.16	4.09	4.09	4.05	4.21	..
Korea	0.52	2.16	3.27	3.58	3.84	3.51	3.83	4.06	4.09	4.22	4.28	4.37	..
Luxembourg	12.03	9.35	8.23	8.28	8.09	7.78	8.06	8.39	8.68	9.06	9.47	10.46	..
Mexico	0.87	1.53	1.47	1.48	1.51	1.54	1.54	1.52	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.57	..
Netherlands	3.89	4.46	4.68	4.86	4.75	4.74	4.66	4.76	4.85	4.87	4.98	5.03	..
New Zealand	2.51	4.04	4.27	4.44	4.52	4.41	4.54	4.50	4.51	4.49	4.30	4.31	..
Norway	3.49	5.07	5.48	5.30	5.58	5.76	6.02	5.74	5.86	6.35	5.11	5.84	..
Poland	2.63	2.62	2.59	2.78	2.67	2.51	2.41	2.31	2.35	2.33	2.45	2.46	..
Portugal	0.76	1.79	2.06	2.04	2.14	2.30	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.55	2.47	2.55	..
Slovak Republic	3.12	4.05	3.35	3.37	3.35	3.26	3.28	3.29	3.42	3.44	3.44	3.34	..
Spain	1.26	2.34	2.63	2.58	2.74	2.87	3.00	3.12	3.18	3.25	3.34	3.48	..
Sweden	4.51	5.56	5.78	5.90	5.75	5.86	5.80	5.46	5.79	5.92	5.75	5.91	..
Switzerland	2.69	3.69	3.57	3.62	3.70	3.74	3.72	3.67	3.85	3.70	3.66	3.65	..
Turkey	0.53	0.94	1.00	1.07	1.11	1.12	1.08	1.15	1.04	1.09	1.12	1.15	..
United Kingdom	3.77	3.71	3.85	4.02	3.91	3.95	3.96	3.97	3.97	3.86	3.91	3.92	..
United States	7.67	7.71	7.83	7.94	7.93	7.90	8.02	8.16	7.92	7.94	7.84	7.91	..
EU25	..	..	3.55	3.68	3.65	3.68	3.66	3.68	3.75	3.73	3.80	..	3.63
OECD total	3.84	4.34	4.49	4.60	4.61	4.60	4.65	4.71	4.66	4.67	4.67	4.74	5.23
Brazil	0.71	0.90	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.09	..	1.57
India	0.33	0.43	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.52	..	1.82
China	0.47	0.78	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.96	1.09	..	0.73
Russian Federation	..	..	4.24	4.17	4.04	3.96	4.12	4.22	4.29	4.29	4.46	..	7.27
South Africa	2.01	2.59	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.61	2.55	2.48	2.47	2.44	2.59	..	..
Other	..	..	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.95	..	..
World	1.46	1.65	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.62	1.63	1.65	1.64	1.65	1.69	..	2.01

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/748032618604*

Total primary energy supply per capita

Tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per capita, 2004



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ELECTRICITY GENERATION

The amount of electricity generated by a country and the breakdown of the production by fuel is a reflection of its natural resources, imported energy, national policies on security of energy supply, population, electrification rate and the development and growth of the economy in general.

Definition

The table refers to electricity generation from fossil fuels, nuclear, hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, biomass, etc. It includes electricity produced in electricity-only plants and in combined heat and power plants. Both main activity producer and autoproducer plants have been included, where data are available. Main activity producers generate electricity for sale to third parties as their primary activity. Autoproducer undertakings generate electricity wholly or partly for their own use as an activity which supports their primary activity. Both types of plants may be privately or publicly owned.

Comparability

Some countries, both OECD and non-OECD, have trouble reporting electricity generation from autoproducer plants. It is also difficult to obtain information on electricity generated by combustible renewables and waste in some non-OECD countries. For example, electricity generated from waste biomass in sugar refining remains largely unreported.

Long-term trends

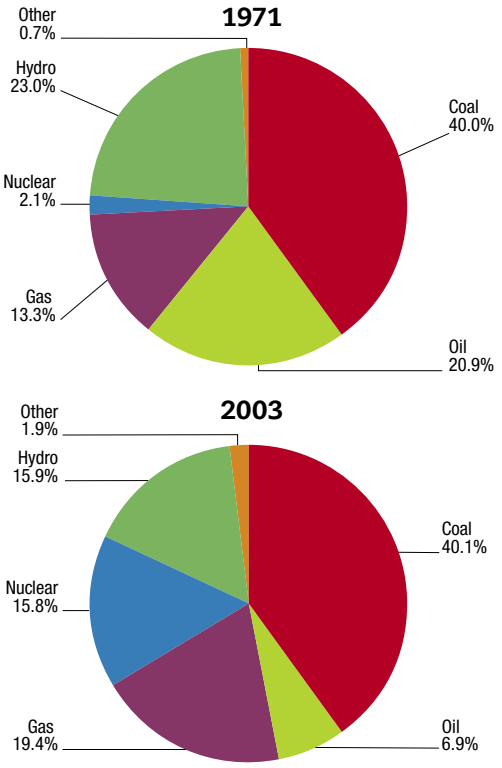
World electricity generation rose at an average annual rate of 3.7% from 1971 to 2003, greater than the 2.1% growth in total primary energy supply. This increase was largely due to more electrical appliances, development of electrical heating in several developed countries and rural electrification programmes in developing countries.

The share of thermal electricity production has gradually fallen, from just under 75% in 1971 to 66% in 2003. This decrease was due to a progressive move away from oil, which fell from 20.9% to 6.9%.

Oil for power generation has been displaced in particular by dramatic growth in nuclear electricity generation, which rose from 2.1% in 1971 to 15.8% in 2003. The share of coal remained stable, at 40% while that of natural gas increased from 13.3% to 19.4%. The share of hydro-electricity decreased from 23.0% to 15.9%. Due to large programmes to develop wind and solar energy in several OECD countries, the share of new and renewable energies, such as solar, wind, geothermal, biomass and waste increased. However, these energy forms remain limited: in 2003, they accounted for only 1.9% of total electricity production.

World electricity generation by fuel

As a percentage of world electricity generation



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/600538301078*

Sources

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Web sites

- International Energy Agency, *www.iea.org*.

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Electricity generation

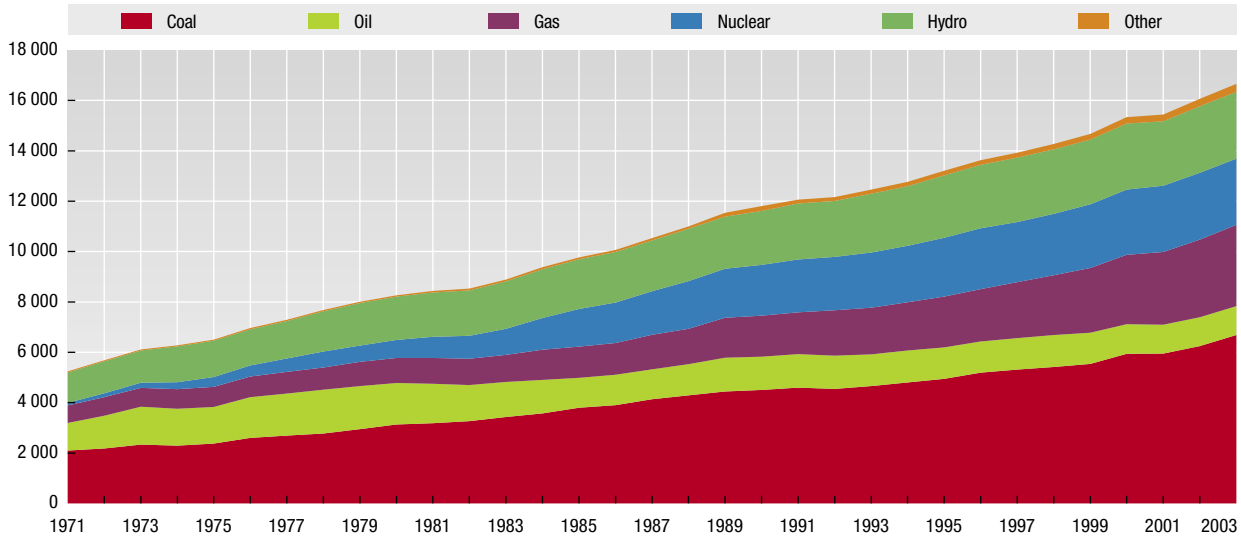
Terawatt hours (TWh)

	1971	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	53.1	154.4	173.0	177.3	182.8	195.6	203.0	207.4	216.8	226.2	227.9	238.8
Austria	28.2	49.3	55.2	53.6	55.7	55.9	59.3	60.2	60.7	60.4	61.2	61.8
Belgium	33.2	70.3	73.5	75.1	77.9	82.1	83.4	82.8	78.6	80.9	83.6	84.8
Canada	221.8	481.9	559.9	572.8	573.5	561.5	578.8	605.5	589.7	601.0	586.9	590.3
Czech Republic	36.4	62.6	60.6	63.8	64.2	64.6	64.2	72.9	74.2	76.0	82.8	83.8
Denmark	18.6	26.0	36.7	53.7	44.4	41.2	39.0	36.2	37.8	39.3	46.3	40.3
Finland	21.7	54.4	63.2	69.4	69.2	70.2	69.5	70.0	74.5	74.9	84.2	85.7
France	155.9	417.8	491.1	509.4	501.1	507.4	519.8	536.5	545.7	553.9	561.7	567.1
Germany	327.3	547.7	532.8	550.7	548.0	552.4	550.3	567.1	581.8	566.9	594.3	599.8
Greece	11.6	34.8	41.3	42.4	43.3	46.2	49.4	53.4	53.1	54.0	57.9	58.8
Hungary	15.0	28.4	34.0	35.1	35.4	37.2	37.8	35.2	36.4	36.2	34.2	33.7
Iceland	1.6	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.6	6.3	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.6
Ireland	6.3	14.2	17.6	18.9	19.7	20.9	21.8	23.7	24.6	24.8	24.9	24.7
Italy	123.9	213.2	237.4	239.4	246.5	253.7	259.3	270.0	271.9	277.5	283.4	292.9
Japan	382.9	834.5	959.5	980.4	1 004.0	1 009.8	1 027.6	1 048.4	1 030.0	1 048.9	1 037.7	1 028.4
Korea	10.5	105.4	181.1	202.6	222.4	216.4	235.9	263.7	281.4	330.4	344.9	365.6
Luxembourg	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.8	2.9
Mexico	31.0	122.7	152.6	162.5	175.2	181.8	192.3	204.4	209.6	215.2	218.7	256.2
Netherlands	44.9	72.0	81.0	85.2	86.6	91.2	86.9	89.7	93.8	96.0	96.8	98.5
New Zealand	15.5	32.3	35.3	36.3	35.9	36.3	38.2	39.2	39.4	41.1	41.1	42.4
Norway	63.5	121.6	122.1	104.4	110.8	116.1	122.3	139.6	119.2	130.3	106.7	110.1
Poland	69.5	134.4	137.0	141.2	140.9	140.8	140.0	143.2	143.7	142.5	150.0	152.5
Portugal	7.9	28.4	33.2	34.4	34.1	38.9	42.9	43.4	46.2	45.7	46.5	44.7
Slovak Republic	10.9	23.4	26.0	25.0	24.5	25.2	27.4	30.3	31.9	32.2	31.0	30.3
Spain	61.6	151.2	165.6	173.4	189.2	193.4	205.9	222.2	233.2	241.6	257.9	277.5
Sweden	66.5	146.0	148.3	140.6	149.2	158.8	154.8	145.2	161.6	146.7	135.6	155.8
Switzerland	31.2	54.7	62.3	56.0	61.6	61.7	68.5	66.0	70.6	64.9	64.9	63.8
Turkey	9.8	57.5	86.3	94.9	103.3	111.0	116.4	124.9	122.7	129.4	140.6	150.0
United Kingdom	255.8	317.8	332.5	349.3	349.2	361.1	365.3	374.4	382.3	384.9	395.9	381.3
United States	1 703.4	3 202.8	3 558.4	3 651.2	3 672.2	3 804.5	3 873.5	4 025.7	3 838.6	4 026.1	4 054.4	4 125.2
EU25	..	..	2 610.3	2 706.4	2 725.2	2 791.2	2 821.0	2 899.3	2 979.6	2 987.5	3 084.0	..
OECD total	3 820.7	7 564.5	8 462.7	8 704.5	8 826.8	9 042.4	9 241.0	9 589.0	9 458.5	9 759.1	9 862.9	1 0056.0
Brazil	51.6	222.8	275.6	291.3	308.1	321.9	334.8	349.2	327.9	345.6	364.9	..
China	138.4	621.2	1 007.7	1 080.0	1 134.5	1 166.2	1 239.3	1 355.6	1 471.7	1 640.5	1 907.4	..
India	60.9	289.4	417.8	436.0	464.8	496.9	534.5	560.8	579.1	596.5	633.3	..
Russian Federation	..	..	859.0	846.2	833.2	826.2	845.4	876.5	889.3	889.3	914.3	..
South Africa	54.7	165.4	186.6	198.1	203.6	198.9	197.5	205.4	208.2	215.7	229.2	..
Other	1 113.1	2 939.8	1 995.9	2 070.2	2 155.3	2 222.4	2 283.0	2 404.3	2 502.6	2 614.0	2 749.5	..
World	5 239.3	11 803.0	13 205.3	13 626.3	13 926.2	14 274.9	14 675.3	15 340.8	15 437.3	16 060.8	16 661.4	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/632761856871

World electricity generation by fuel

Terawatt hours (TWh)



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/487804604111

RENEWABLE ENERGY

More and more governments are recognising the importance of promoting sustainable development and combating climate change when setting out their energy policies. As energy use has increased, greenhouse gas emissions have spiraled up and their concentration in the atmosphere has increased. One way to reduce emissions is to replace energy from fossil fuels by energy from renewables.

Definition

The table refers to the contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (TPES) in OECD countries. Renewables include the primary energy equivalent of hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave. It also includes solid biomass, liquid biomass, biogas, industrial waste and municipal waste. Biomass is defined as any plant matter used directly as fuel or converted into fuels (*e.g.* charcoal) or electricity and/or heat. Included here are wood, vegetal waste (including wood waste and crops used for energy production), ethanol, animal materials/wastes and sulphite lyes. Municipal waste comprises wastes produced by the residential, commercial and public service sectors that are collected by local authorities for disposal in a central location for the production of heat and/or power.

Long-term trends

In OECD countries, total renewables supply grew by 2.3% per annum between 1971 and 2004 as compared to 1.5% per annum for total primary energy supply. Annual growth for hydro (1.2%) was lower than for other renewables such as geothermal (6.2%), combustible renewables and waste (2.5%). Due to a very low base in 1971, solar and wind experienced the most rapid growth in OECD member countries, especially where government policies have stimulated expansion of these energy sources.

For total OECD, the contribution of renewables to energy supply increased from 4.7% in 1971 to 6.0% in 2004. The contribution of renewables varied greatly by country. On the high end, renewables represented 71% in Iceland and 41% in Norway. On the low end, renewables contributed only 1% to 2% of supply for Belgium, Ireland, Korea, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

In general, the contribution of renewables to the energy supply in non-OECD countries is higher than in OECD countries. In 2004, renewables contributed 40% to the supply of Brazil, 39% in India, 17% in China, 11% in South Africa and 3% in Russian Federation.

Comparability

Biomass and waste data are often based on small sample surveys or other incomplete information. Thus, the data give only a broad impression of developments and are not strictly comparable between countries. In some cases, complete categories of vegetal fuel are omitted due to lack of information.

Source

- IEA (2005), *Renewables Information: 2005 Edition*, IEA, Paris.

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Web sites

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Contribution of renewables to energy supply

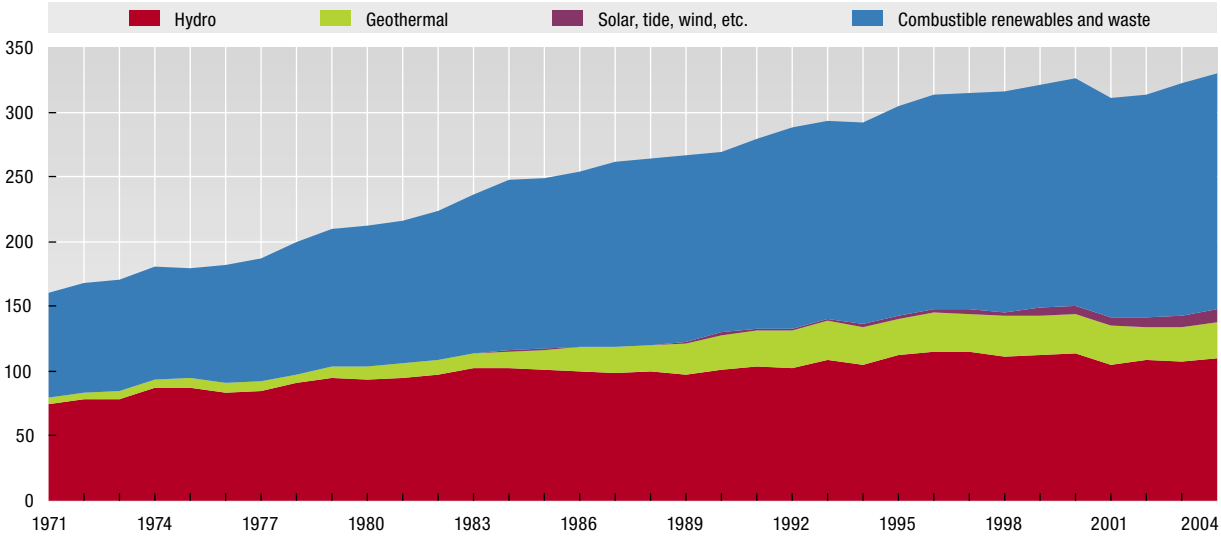
As a percentage of total primary energy supply

	1971	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	8.7	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.4
Austria	10.9	20.8	22.4	21.1	21.6	21.1	23.3	23.2	22.6	22.4	20.9	22.3
Belgium	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3
Canada	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.0	16.7	16.4	16.8	16.8	15.9	16.8	15.7	15.7
Czech Republic	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2
Denmark	1.7	6.7	8.0	7.6	8.7	9.2	10.1	11.3	11.7	12.8	13.4	15.1
Finland	26.9	18.8	20.7	19.7	20.9	22.2	22.2	24.3	23.0	22.5	21.7	23.8
France	8.4	7.0	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.3
Germany	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.5
Greece	7.4	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.3
Hungary	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.7
Iceland	42.4	64.5	67.0	64.9	66.4	67.0	70.9	71.3	72.9	72.4	72.6	70.5
Ireland	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9
Italy	5.1	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.4
Japan	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5
Korea	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Luxembourg	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5
Mexico	16.6	11.1	11.4	11.3	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.9
Netherlands	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8
New Zealand	30.8	34.7	32.7	30.2	28.8	31.1	31.8	28.6	26.3	28.4	28.2	30.1
Norway	39.9	53.3	48.5	43.4	43.5	43.9	44.6	51.6	44.2	43.7	45.5	40.5
Poland	1.6	2.4	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.4
Portugal	18.8	18.5	16.1	18.5	17.4	16.0	13.4	15.2	16.1	13.8	16.8	14.5
Slovak Republic	2.4	1.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.5	3.9
Spain	6.4	6.9	5.5	7.1	6.4	6.2	5.3	5.7	6.5	5.4	6.9	6.4
Sweden	20.2	24.7	25.8	23.4	27.3	27.7	27.7	31.6	28.9	26.5	26.1	25.5
Switzerland	14.9	14.6	18.0	15.7	16.9	16.9	18.9	18.4	19.1	17.8	17.8	17.4
Turkey	31.1	18.2	17.4	16.7	15.8	15.9	15.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	12.7	13.2
United Kingdom	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
United States	3.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
EU25	..	..	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	..
OECD total	4.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
Brazil	56.1	44.1	40.5	38.7	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.0	35.4	37.1	39.5	..
China	40.0	24.0	20.9	20.1	20.2	20.5	20.7	20.5	21.1	19.7	17.3	..
India	67.7	49.8	44.2	43.1	42.1	42.1	40.8	40.3	40.3	39.7	39.4	..
Russian Federation	..	..	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	..
South Africa	10.4	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.2	..
Other	19.7	16.1	23.6	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.6	23.5	23.4	..
World	13.9	13.4	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/515408230612

OECD renewable energy supply

Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/144247238185

ENERGY PRODUCTION

Energy production is a function of the natural resources of a country and the economic incentives to exploit those resources. Countries will also take into consideration energy security and environmental protection when making decisions on how much and what type of energy to produce.

Definition

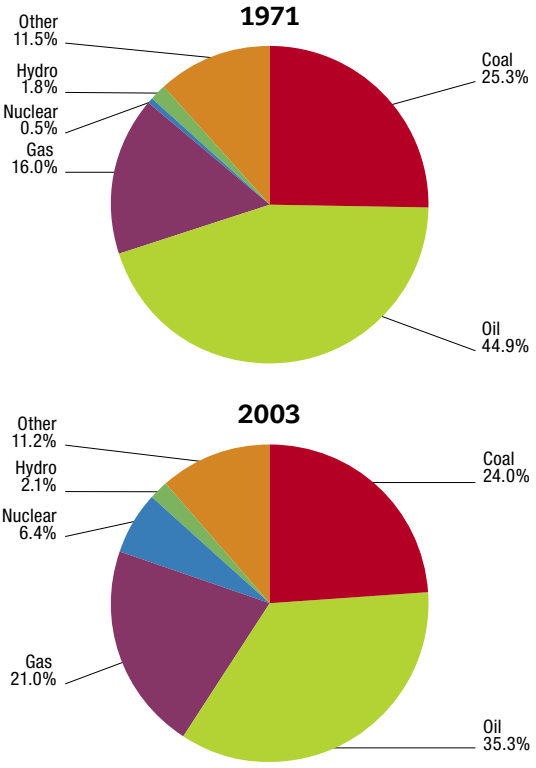
Production refers to the quantities of fuels extracted from the ground after the removal of inert matter or impurities (*e.g.* sulphur from natural gas). For non-combusted energy such as nuclear, hydro and solar, the primary energy equivalent is calculated using the physical energy content method.

Comparability

In general, data on energy production are of high quality. In some instances, information has been based on secondary sources or estimated by the IEA.

Total energy production by product

As a percentage of total energy production



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/675362416584*

Long-term trends

World energy production increased by 89% between 1971 and 2003, reaching 10 709 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe). The OECD, with a 36% share of the global production, was the main energy producing region in 2003. The United States accounted for 15% of world energy production, the Middle East region and China for 13% each and Russian Federation for 10%. Since 1971, the shares of the OECD, Middle East and Former USSR decreased, while Latin America and non-OECD Europe remained stable. On the other hand, energy production in China (as well as the rest of Asia) increased dramatically since 1971.

The energy mix has changed significantly between 1971 and 2003. Nuclear energy, which experienced an annual average growth of 10% since 1971, increased its share of production from 0.5% to 6.4%. Renewable energy also experienced a high growth rate over the last 32 years, but its share was very low in 1971, making this growth less meaningful. The share of natural gas in total production increased from 16.0% in 1971 to 21.0% in 2003, causing the share of oil to fall from 44.9% to 35.3%. The share of coal production remained at around 25%.

Sources

- IEA (2005), *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2005), *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2005), *World Energy Outlook 2005: Middle East and North Africa Insights*, IEA, Paris.

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Online databases

- *World Energy Statistics and Balances*.

Web sites

- International Energy Agency, *www.iea.org*.

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Total production of energy

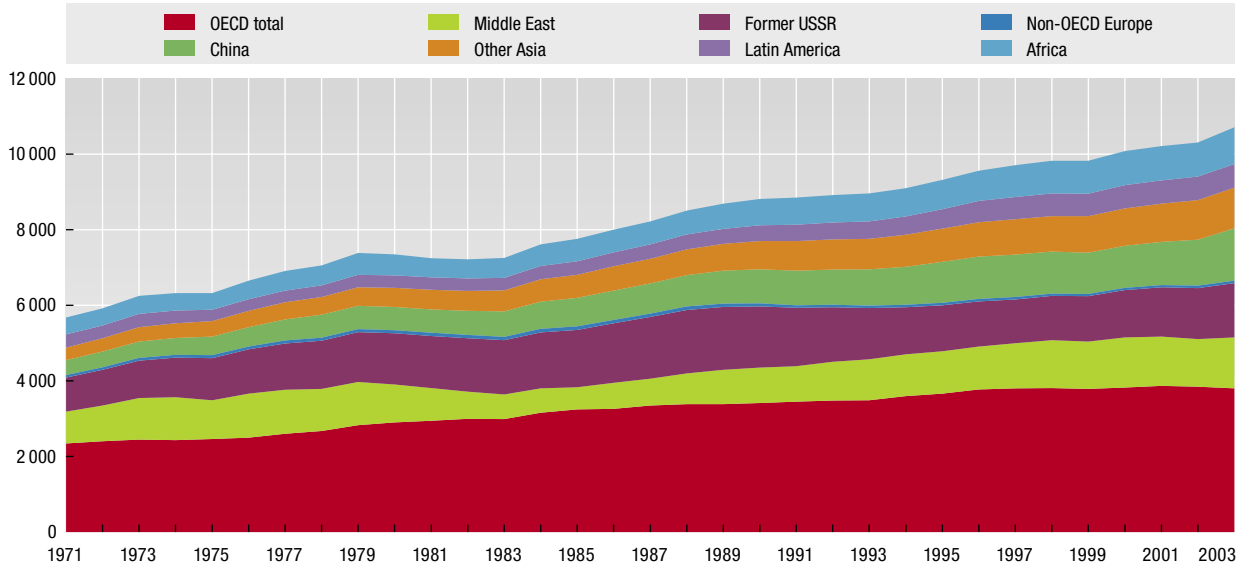
Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)

	1971	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	53.9	157.7	186.9	189.8	199.9	213.4	212.3	232.3	248.9	254.5	253.5	256.1
Austria	7.4	8.1	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.2
Belgium	6.8	13.1	11.8	12.2	13.3	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.8
Canada	155.7	273.7	349.0	358.5	365.1	365.6	364.3	372.4	376.8	384.1	385.3	395.7
Czech Republic	40.0	38.5	31.8	32.4	32.8	30.8	28.0	29.9	30.5	30.7	33.0	32.6
Denmark	0.3	10.0	15.7	17.8	20.3	20.5	23.9	27.8	27.2	28.7	28.5	31.1
Finland	5.0	12.1	13.2	13.6	15.0	13.6	15.4	15.1	15.2	16.1	16.0	15.8
France	47.7	111.9	127.9	131.8	128.9	126.0	127.8	131.2	132.8	134.5	136.3	137.1
Germany	175.2	186.2	145.0	143.2	143.6	135.9	137.1	135.3	134.7	134.9	134.5	137.1
Greece	2.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.2	9.9	10.4
Hungary	11.9	14.3	13.4	13.1	12.8	12.0	11.6	11.3	10.9	11.2	10.4	10.1
Iceland	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Ireland	1.4	3.5	4.2	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1
Italy	19.6	25.3	29.5	30.3	30.5	30.4	29.3	28.2	26.9	27.5	27.7	28.6
Japan	35.7	75.7	99.2	102.4	106.9	109.8	105.3	106.5	105.5	97.7	84.6	96.5
Korea	6.4	21.9	21.0	22.7	24.1	27.7	31.3	33.4	34.2	34.1	36.9	37.3
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mexico	43.4	194.8	202.3	213.3	223.2	228.5	223.0	226.1	230.1	230.0	242.5	247.7
Netherlands	37.4	60.5	66.2	73.9	65.8	63.0	59.0	57.2	61.0	60.5	58.5	67.8
New Zealand	3.4	12.0	13.0	14.0	14.8	13.9	14.6	14.3	14.1	14.5	13.2	13.1
Norway	6.0	120.3	186.5	209.6	215.1	208.0	211.7	229.0	226.4	234.2	233.2	237.7
Poland	99.3	99.4	99.3	102.4	100.0	87.6	83.9	79.6	80.3	80.2	80.6	79.3
Portugal	1.4	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.6	4.3	3.9
Slovak Republic	2.7	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2
Spain	10.5	34.6	31.5	32.7	31.7	32.3	30.7	31.7	33.5	31.8	33.0	33.1
Sweden	7.4	29.8	32.0	32.1	32.6	34.2	33.9	30.8	34.3	32.5	31.7	34.4
Switzerland	2.9	9.8	11.0	10.6	11.1	11.3	11.8	11.8	12.4	11.9	12.0	11.8
Turkey	13.8	25.9	26.5	27.1	28.0	29.1	27.5	26.7	25.1	24.6	23.6	24.2
United Kingdom	109.8	208.0	257.5	268.9	268.3	271.9	281.7	272.5	262.0	257.9	246.4	223.2
United States	1 435.8	1 650.5	1 662.3	1 686.8	1 684.9	1 698.1	1 679.6	1 676.4	1 698.5	1 666.0	1 632.0	1 646.0
EU25	..	..	916.6	947.1	937.6	913.5	917.7	907.1	906.6	905.1	896.8	..
OECD total	2 343.0	3 416.7	3 664.8	3 771.2	3 800.0	3 808.3	3 790.3	3 827.4	3 868.9	3 845.9	3 802.0	3 845.3
Brazil	49.4	97.6	105.1	111.1	118.2	126.5	135.4	143.0	146.9	161.5	171.1	..
China	394.2	902.7	1 085.2	1 123.3	1 124.6	1 109.8	1 090.9	1 107.7	1 138.7	1 220.8	1 380.8	..
India	166.5	336.8	388.7	395.9	407.7	407.3	412.3	421.7	430.7	440.9	455.3	..
Russian Federation	..	..	954.0	947.4	921.7	928.4	950.6	966.5	996.2	1 034.5	1 106.9	..
South Africa	37.8	114.5	133.7	133.9	142.0	143.5	144.1	144.7	144.4	143.0	154.5	..
Other	2 687.4	3 942.5	2 984.5	3 079.5	3 190.5	3 299.0	3 300.3	3 466.8	3 486.5	3 462.9	3 638.4	..
World	5 678.2	8 810.7	9 315.9	9 562.3	9 704.6	9 822.7	9 823.9	10 077.7	10 212.2	10 309.5	10 709.0	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/185135551035*

Total energy production by region

Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/206576604003*

OIL PRODUCTION

The Middle East and North Africa are exceptionally well-endowed with energy resources, holding 61% of the world's proven oil reserves. Current oil production is relatively low in comparison to these reserves and further development of them will be critical to meeting global energy needs in the coming decades.

Definition

Crude oil production refers to the quantities of oil extracted from the ground after the removal of inert matter or impurities. It includes crude oil, natural gas liquids (NGLs) and additives. Crude oil is a mineral oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons of natural origin, being yellow to black in colour, of variable density and viscosity. NGLs are the liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons produced in the manufacture, purification and stabilisation of natural gas. Additives are non-hydrocarbon substances added to or blended with a product to modify its properties, for example, to improve its combustion characteristics (*e.g.* MTBE and tetraethyl lead).

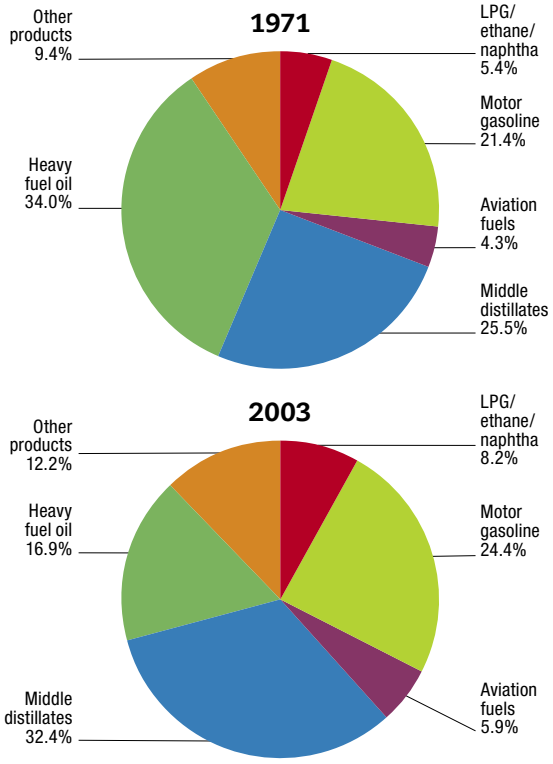
Refinery production refers to the output of secondary oil products from an oil refinery.

Comparability

In general, data on oil production are of high quality. In some instances, information has been based on secondary sources or estimated by the IEA.

Share of refinery production by product

As a percentage of refinery production



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/805730748284*

Long-term trends

World crude oil production increased by 56% over the 33-year period from 1971 to 2004. In 2004, the production reached 3 888 million tonnes or about 81 million barrels per day. Growth was not constant over the period as production declined in the aftermath of two oil shocks.

In 2004, the Middle East region's share of supply was 30% of the world total. However, both production and share varied significantly over the period, with the Middle East representing 32% in 1971 falling to less than 19% in 1985. Increased production in the 1980s and 1990s put the OECD on par with the Middle East during that period, but in 2004, the share of oil production by the OECD had fallen to 25%.

Refinery production of secondary oil products changed significantly between 1971 and 2003. The share of heavy fuel oil in the refinery mix fell from 34% in 1971 to 17% in 2003 whereas the share of middle distillates increased from 25% to 32%.

Sources

- IEA (2005), *Oil Information*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2005), *World Energy Outlook 2005: Middle East and North Africa Insights*, IEA, Paris.

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- International Energy Agency, *www.iea.org*.

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Production of crude oil

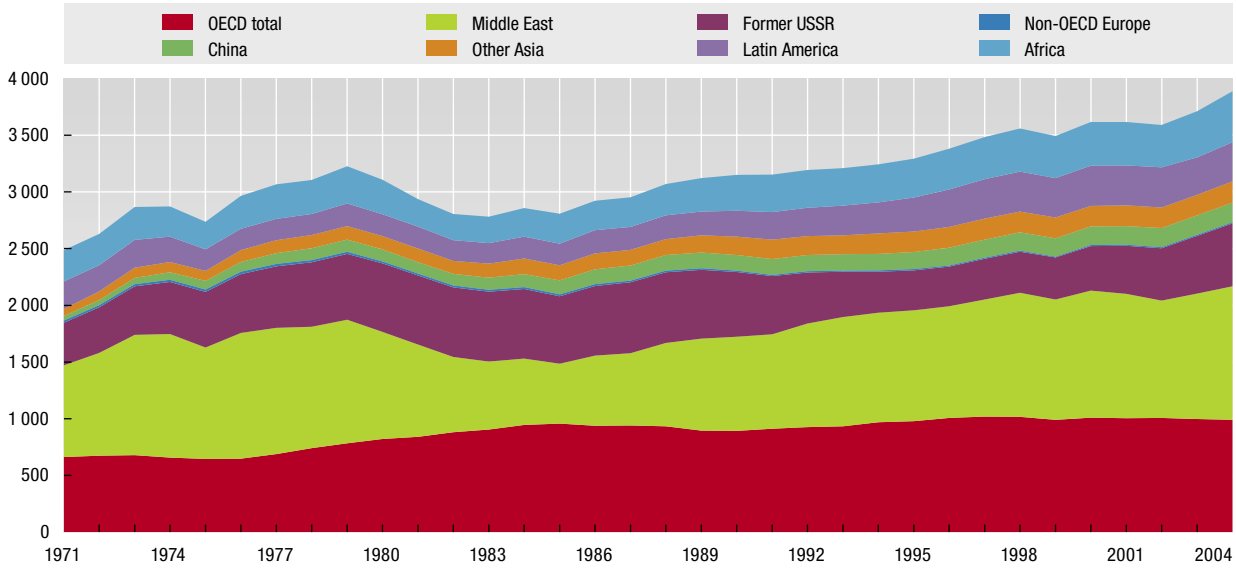
Million tonnes

	1971	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	14.3	27.5	26.9	26.4	26.7	29.4	23.7	32.1	33.1	31.3	29.1	24.7
Austria	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	70.6	91.6	110.3	113.5	119.0	124.7	119.9	124.8	126.6	132.9	140.4	145.8
Czech Republic	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Denmark	0.0	6.0	9.2	10.1	11.2	11.4	14.5	17.8	16.9	18.1	18.1	19.3
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
France	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Germany	7.6	5.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.3
Greece	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hungary	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	1.3	4.7	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.2	5.8	5.9	6.7
Japan	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	25.4	151.1	153.6	160.4	169.0	171.9	166.9	169.3	175.5	178.3	189.3	191.7
Netherlands	1.7	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
New Zealand	0.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1
Norway	0.3	82.1	138.5	156.8	156.5	149.8	149.4	161.0	162.5	156.7	151.2	150.9
Poland	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spain	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
United Kingdom	0.2	91.6	130.5	130.1	128.4	132.5	137.2	126.4	116.8	116.1	106.2	95.4
United States	527.7	413.3	383.4	382.5	380.8	369.8	354.1	353.1	349.8	347.9	338.5	337.4
EU25	..	..	160.9	160.4	159.5	163.3	169.7	162.3	151.1	154.2	144.4	135.7
OECD total	661.1	892.6	979.2	1 006.2	1 018.7	1 015.2	989.3	1 008.1	1 003.6	1 005.9	997.2	990.3
Brazil	8.4	32.4	35.7	40.3	43.8	50.6	57.2	64.3	67.4	75.6	77.9	77.3
China	39.4	138.3	150.0	157.3	160.7	161.2	160.2	163.2	164.2	167.2	169.8	174.0
India	7.3	34.6	38.4	36.2	37.4	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.2	37.4	37.7	38.6
Russian Federation	..	..	305.1	299.5	303.9	301.4	303.2	321.7	345.8	377.2	418.6	456.3
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	1 770.8	2 053.3	1 784.1	1 841.4	1 918.7	1 994.2	1 946.2	2 022.8	2 000.2	1 927.3	2 010.4	2 150.8
World	2 487.1	3 151.1	3 292.9	3 381.4	3 483.6	3 559.3	3 492.8	3 616.8	3 617.6	3 590.8	3 711.9	3 887.6

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/303243883563

Production of crude oil by region

Million tonnes



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/404022167644

OIL PRICES

The price of crude oil, from which petroleum products such as gasoline are derived, is influenced by a number of factors beyond the traditional movements of supply and demand, notably geopolitics. Some of the lowest cost reserves are located in sensitive areas of the world. There is not one price for crude oil but many. World crude oil prices are established in relation to three market traded benchmarks (West Texas Intermediate [WTI], Brent, Dubai), and are quoted at premiums or discounts to these prices.

Definition

Crude oil import prices come from the crude oil import register. Information is collected according to type of crude and average prices are obtained by dividing value by volume as recorded by customs administrations for each tariff position. Values are recorded at the time of import and include cost, insurance and freight (CIF) but exclude import duties.

The nominal crude oil spot price from 1985 to 2005 is for Dubai and from 1970 to 1984 for Arabian Light. The real price was calculated using the deflator for GDP at market prices and was rebased with base year 1970 = 100.

Long-term trends

The 1973 Arab oil embargo had a major price impact as Arabian Light prices surged from USD 1.84/barrel in 1972 to USD 10.77 in 1974.

The first spike after 1973 came in 1981, in the wake of the Iranian revolution, when prices rose to a high of nearly USD 40. Prices declined gradually after this crisis. They dropped considerably in 1986 when Saudi Arabia increased its oil production substantially.

The first Gulf crisis in 1990 brought a new peak. In 1997, crude oil prices started to decline due to the impact of the Asian financial crisis.

Prices started to increase again in 1999 with OPEC target reductions and tightening stocks. A dip occurred in 2001 and 2002, but the expectation of war in Iraq raised prices to over USD 30 in the first quarter of 2003. Prices remained high in the latter part of 2003 and in 2004. Crude oil prices hit an all-time high in late August 2005 after Hurricane Katrina hit the eastern coast of the US Gulf of Mexico. The price of Dubai climbed to USD 59.18/barrel and WTI topped USD 70.00/barrel.

After the 1986 oil price decrease, the real price of crude oil (adjusted for inflation) has remained relatively stable until the sharp increase in crude oil prices in August 2005.

Comparability

Average crude oil import prices are affected by the quality of the crude oil that is imported into a country. High quality crude oils such as UK Forties, Norwegian Oseberg and Venezuelan Light will be more expensive than lower quality crude oils such as Canadian Heavy and Venezuelan Extra Heavy. For a given country, the mix of crude oils imported each month will affect the average monthly price.

Sources

- IEA (2005), *Energy Prices and Taxes*, IEA, Paris.
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Crude oil import prices

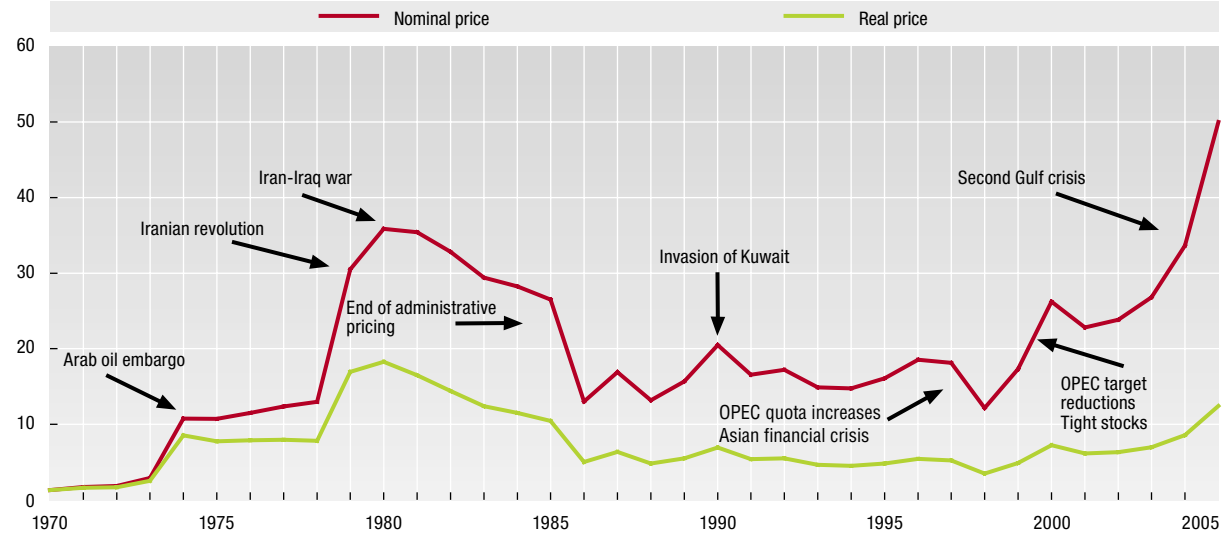
US dollars per barrel, average unit value, CIF

	1976	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	..	24.21	18.53	21.81	21.78	14.60	18.38	30.79	26.61	25.80	31.24	40.93
Austria	12.85	24.58	18.78	22.06	21.31	14.34	17.54	29.39	25.32	24.64	29.59	38.21
Belgium	12.64	21.11	16.94	20.53	18.65	11.97	17.33	27.87	24.20	24.35	27.72	35.35
Canada	..	24.15	17.76	21.26	20.59	13.15	17.85	29.10	24.87	24.97	29.53	38.13
Czech Republic	..	..	15.60	..	..	..	..	26.59	23.74	23.37	28.13	34.82
Denmark	12.98	23.18	17.49	21.25	20.15	13.49	17.71	29.66	24.82	24.88	29.68	38.78
Finland	..	..	17.83	21.69	19.44	12.80	18.31	28.13	23.49	24.51	27.72	36.09
France	..	..	17.14	20.82	18.99	12.43	17.45	28.18	24.13	24.63	28.87	37.61
Germany	13.27	23.17	17.07	20.68	19.01	12.48	17.51	28.09	24.15	24.40	28.44	36.65
Greece	12.13	22.42	16.54	20.08	18.45	11.66	16.64	26.95	23.22	24.08	27.17	34.53
Hungary	..	..	16.08	19.32	16.74	10.77	16.05	26.22	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	25.55	17.65	21.19	19.99	13.55	17.14	29.88	25.31	25.52	29.66	39.24
Italy	12.41	23.23	16.90	20.53	18.88	12.21	17.10	27.77	23.87	24.34	28.58	36.60
Japan	12.59	22.64	18.02	20.55	20.55	13.68	17.38	28.72	25.01	24.96	29.26	36.59
Korea	..	..	17.32	20.11	20.34	13.72	16.91	28.22	24.87	24.12	28.80	36.15
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	13.06	21.83	16.92	20.39	18.37	11.98	16.97	27.59	23.48	23.99	27.67	35.02
New Zealand	..	21.97	18.73	21.86	21.65	14.63	18.16	29.95	26.14	25.89	31.00	41.71
Norway	..	18.46	16.41	21.62	16.71	12.23	17.46	28.91	23.43	24.46	30.41	39.20
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	12.14	22.75	17.22	20.35	18.95	12.21	17.38	28.20	24.02	24.27	28.72	37.89
Slowak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	12.54	21.88	16.96	20.45	18.34	11.80	16.99	27.16	23.32	23.95	28.13	36.03
Sweden	13.22	23.02	17.23	20.86	18.90	12.61	17.68	28.13	24.03	23.86	28.60	36.47
Switzerland	13.87	24.23	17.69	21.71	20.50	13.38	18.35	29.53	25.04	25.34	30.26	38.73
Turkey	..	23.11	16.78	20.25	18.79	11.99	16.07	26.61	22.98	23.57	27.05	34.90
United Kingdom	12.57	22.92	17.29	21.08	19.32	12.64	18.01	28.45	24.45	24.58	29.13	37.75
United States	13.48	21.07	16.74	20.16	18.34	12.02	17.06	27.54	22.07	23.52	27.66	35.86

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/072704048500

Crude oil spot prices

US dollars per barrel



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LABOUR MARKET

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT RATES BY GENDER
EMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUP
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
SELF-EMPLOYMENT
HOURS WORKED

UNEMPLOYMENT

STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT RATES BY GENDER

These rates show the percentage of persons of working age who are in employment. In the short term, these rates are sensitive to the economic cycle, but in the longer term they are significantly affected by government policies with regard to higher education and income support and by policies that facilitate employment of women.

Employment rates for men and women differ both between countries and over time in individual countries. Employment rates are here shown for total employment and for men and women separately.

Definition

Employment rates are calculated as the ratio of the employed to the working age population. To calculate this employment rate, the population of working age is divided into two groups: those who are employed and those who are not. Employment is generally measured through household labour force surveys and, according to the ILO Guidelines, employed persons are defined as those aged 15 or over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week. Those not in employment consist of persons who are out of work but seeking employment, students and all others who have excluded themselves from the labour force for one reason or another, such as incapacity or the need to look after young children or elderly relatives.

Working age is generally defined as persons in the 15 to 64 age bracket although in some countries working age is defined as 16 to 64.

Comparability

All OECD countries use the ILO Guidelines for measuring employment, but the operational definitions used in national labour force surveys vary slightly in Iceland, Mexico and Turkey. Employment levels are also likely to be affected by changes in the survey design and/or the survey conduct, but employment rates are likely to be fairly consistent over time.

For the denominators – the population in each age group – the data are taken from labour force surveys.

Long-term trends

Over the period shown in the tables, total employment rates (men and women) have fallen in 13 countries and risen in 17. Particularly large falls were recorded in Turkey, Poland, Sweden, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic and particularly large increases occurred in Ireland, Spain and the Netherlands.

Growth in employment rates was very different for men and women. Employment rates for men decreased in 19 countries during the period with an annual fall of more than 0.5% in Poland, Turkey, Sweden and Germany. For women, on the other hand, employment rates grew in 23 countries with increases of 1% per year or more recorded for Ireland, Spain, Netherlands, Greece, Italy, Belgium, Mexico, Luxembourg and New Zealand.

Clearly, these differences in the growth of employment rates are leading to convergence in the rates for women and men although differences remain large in many countries.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Employment Outlook*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

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Statistical publications

- OECD (2004), *Quarterly Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.
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Online databases

- *Employment Statistics*.

Web sites

- OECD Labour Statistics Database, *www.oecd.org/statistics/labour*.
- Putting More Women to Work: A Colloquium on Employment, Child Care and Taxes, *www.oecd.org/employment/colloquium/women*.

OECD FACTBOOK 2006 – ISBN 92-64-03561-3 – © OECD 2006

Employment rates: total

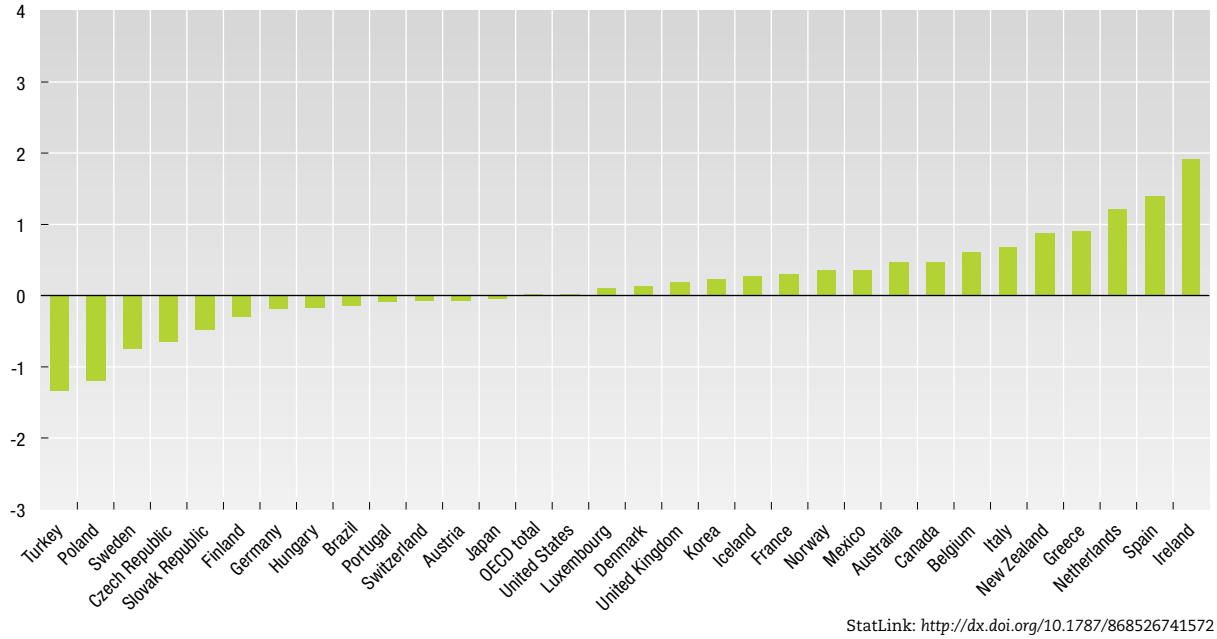
Share of persons of working age (15 to 64 years) in employment

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	65.4	64.7	64.1	65.7	67.5	67.3	66.3	67.4	67.8	69.2	68.7	69.2	69.3	69.5
Austria	..	..	..	68.3	68.6	67.7	67.7	67.7	68.2	68.2	68.0	68.5	68.7	67.8
Belgium	55.9	56.5	56.0	55.7	56.3	56.3	57.0	57.3	58.9	60.9	59.7	59.7	59.3	60.5
Canada	68.2	66.8	66.4	67.0	67.4	67.2	67.8	68.8	69.9	70.9	70.8	71.4	72.2	72.6
Czech Republic	..	..	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.3	68.7	67.5	65.9	65.2	65.3	65.7	64.9	64.2
Denmark	74.6	74.5	72.4	72.4	73.9	74.0	75.4	75.3	76.5	76.4	75.9	76.4	75.1	76.0
Finland	69.9	64.7	60.6	59.9	61.1	61.9	62.8	64.1	66.1	67.0	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.2
France	60.0	59.7	59.1	58.4	59.1	59.2	58.9	59.4	59.8	61.1	62.0	62.2	62.5	62.4
Germany	67.1	66.2	65.1	64.5	64.6	64.3	63.8	64.7	65.2	65.6	65.8	65.3	64.6	65.5
Greece	53.1	53.6	53.5	54.1	54.5	54.9	54.8	55.6	55.4	55.9	55.6	57.7	58.9	59.6
Hungary	..	58.0	54.5	53.5	52.9	52.7	52.7	53.8	55.7	56.0	56.2	56.2	57.0	56.8
Iceland	79.9	79.2	78.2	78.5	80.5	80.4	80.0	82.2	84.2	84.6	84.6	82.8	84.1	82.8
Ireland	51.2	50.7	50.9	51.9	54.1	55.0	56.3	59.6	62.5	64.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.5
Italy	52.6	52.3	52.5	51.5	51.2	51.4	51.6	52.2	52.9	53.9	54.9	55.6	56.2	57.4
Japan	69.2	69.6	69.5	69.3	69.2	69.5	70.0	69.5	68.9	68.9	68.8	68.2	68.4	68.7
Korea	61.7	61.9	61.8	62.8	63.5	63.7	63.7	59.2	59.6	61.5	62.1	63.3	63.0	63.6
Luxembourg	60.8	61.5	60.9	60.2	58.5	59.1	59.9	60.2	61.6	62.7	63.0	63.6	62.7	61.6
Mexico	58.0	58.7	59.3	58.7	58.2	59.1	61.0	61.3	61.2	60.9	60.1	60.1	59.6	60.8
Netherlands	62.9	63.8	63.8	63.9	65.1	66.2	68.1	69.8	71.3	72.1	72.8	73.2	72.7	..
New Zealand	65.7	65.4	66.1	68.0	70.1	71.1	70.6	69.6	70.1	70.7	71.8	72.4	72.5	73.5
Norway	72.1	71.6	71.3	72.2	73.5	75.3	77.0	78.3	78.0	77.9	77.5	77.1	75.8	75.6
Poland	..	59.9	58.9	58.3	58.1	58.4	58.8	58.9	57.5	55.0	53.5	51.7	51.4	51.9
Portugal	68.6	66.5	64.9	64.0	63.2	63.6	64.7	66.8	67.4	68.3	68.6	68.1	67.1	67.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	59.8	60.2	61.9	61.1	60.5	58.1	56.8	56.9	56.9	57.7	57.0
Spain	51.8	50.5	48.0	47.4	48.3	49.3	50.7	52.4	55.0	57.4	58.8	59.5	60.7	62.0
Sweden	81.0	77.2	72.6	71.5	72.2	71.6	70.7	71.5	72.9	74.2	75.2	74.9	74.3	73.5
Switzerland	78.2	78.0	77.3	76.1	76.7	77.0	76.9	78.0	78.4	78.3	79.1	78.9	77.9	77.4
Turkey	54.9	53.7	50.0	52.4	52.4	52.5	51.3	51.4	50.8	48.9	47.8	46.7	45.5	46.1
United Kingdom	70.9	69.0	68.2	68.7	69.2	69.7	70.6	71.0	71.5	72.2	72.5	72.3	72.6	72.7
United States	71.0	70.8	71.2	72.0	72.5	72.9	73.5	73.8	73.9	74.1	73.1	71.9	71.2	71.2
EU15	62.0	61.1	60.2	59.9	60.3	60.5	60.8	61.7	62.5	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.4	64.6
OECD total	65.0	64.3	63.9	64.0	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.1	64.9	65.1
Brazil	..	60.5	60.7	..	61.1	59.4	59.7	59.0	59.2	..	59.3	59.9	59.5	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/860138188207

Employment rates: total

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/868526741572

Employment rates: men

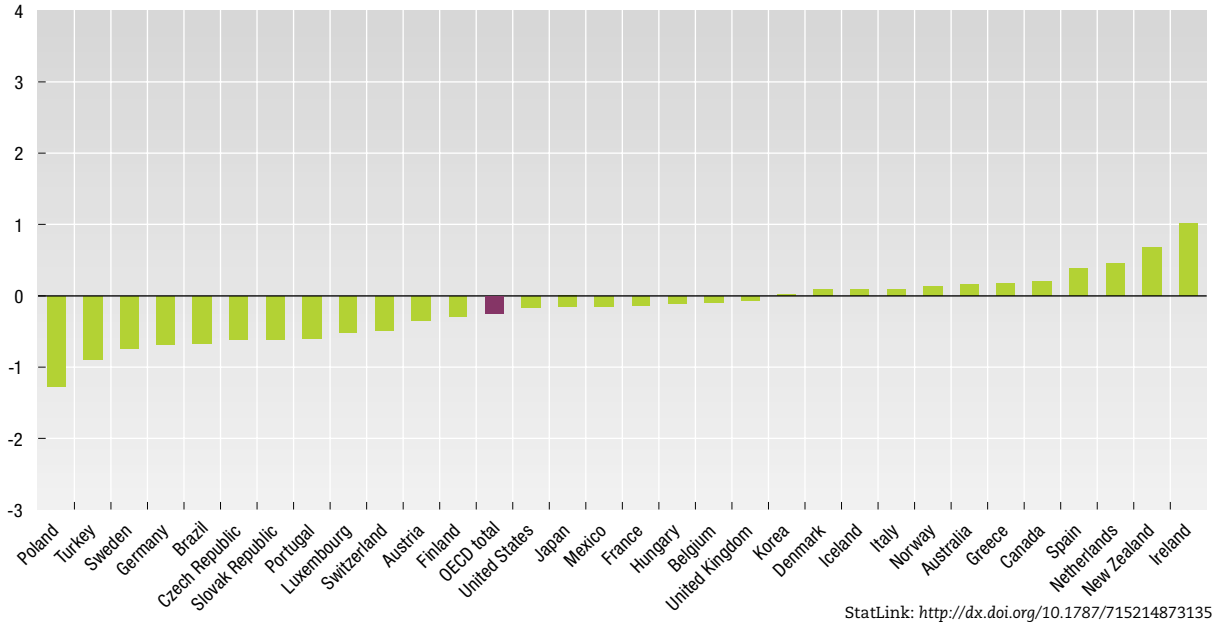
Share of men of working age (15 to 64 years) in employment

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	74.8	73.7	73.1	74.8	76.1	75.9	74.7	75.3	76.2	76.6	75.9	76.4	76.4	76.4
Austria	..	..	..	77.5	78.1	77.0	76.8	76.6	77.0	76.8	76.2	75.9	76.0	74.9
Belgium	68.7	68.4	67.0	66.5	66.9	66.8	67.1	67.0	67.5	69.8	68.5	68.1	67.1	67.9
Canada	74.6	72.6	72.3	72.9	73.3	73.0	73.7	74.2	75.4	76.1	75.7	75.9	76.4	76.7
Czech Republic	..	..	77.6	77.5	77.9	78.1	77.4	76.3	74.3	73.6	73.6	74.2	73.4	72.4
Denmark	79.1	78.5	75.9	77.6	80.7	80.5	81.3	80.2	81.2	80.7	80.2	80.2	79.7	79.9
Finland	71.5	65.6	61.5	61.1	63.1	64.2	65.2	66.8	68.4	69.4	70.0	69.2	69.0	68.8
France	69.3	68.6	67.2	66.1	66.7	66.8	66.3	66.6	66.8	68.1	69.0	68.6	68.5	68.1
Germany	77.6	76.4	74.9	74.0	73.7	72.8	72.1	72.9	72.8	72.9	72.8	71.7	70.4	71.0
Greece	72.3	72.3	71.7	72.2	72.2	72.6	71.9	71.6	70.9	71.3	70.9	72.5	73.5	74.0
Hungary	..	64.0	60.0	59.6	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.6	62.6	62.7	63.0	62.9	63.4	63.1
Iceland	85.2	84.3	82.3	82.4	84.0	84.3	84.2	86.0	88.2	88.2	88.0	85.7	86.8	86.2
Ireland	65.9	64.2	63.5	64.8	66.7	66.6	67.8	71.0	73.5	75.6	76.0	74.7	74.5	75.2
Italy	68.9	68.3	69.3	67.8	67.0	66.9	66.8	67.1	67.6	68.2	68.7	69.2	69.7	69.7
Japan	81.6	82.2	82.3	81.9	81.9	82.1	82.4	81.7	81.0	80.9	80.5	79.9	79.8	80.0
Korea	75.0	75.5	75.2	76.3	76.8	76.7	76.2	71.3	71.3	73.1	73.5	74.9	75.0	75.2
Luxembourg	77.4	76.3	76.6	74.9	74.3	74.4	74.3	74.6	74.4	75.0	74.9	75.5	73.3	72.4
Mexico	84.1	84.2	84.3	82.9	81.0	82.7	84.3	84.7	84.6	84.0	83.4	82.6	82.0	82.5
Netherlands	76.0	76.3	75.2	74.9	76.0	76.9	78.4	79.9	80.8	81.4	81.6	81.5	80.2	..
New Zealand	74.0	73.5	74.4	76.2	78.6	79.0	78.6	77.3	77.4	78.2	79.1	79.8	79.4	80.8
Norway	77.1	76.4	75.8	76.8	78.1	80.0	81.7	82.8	82.1	81.7	81.0	80.2	78.7	78.4
Poland	..	66.9	65.9	64.9	64.7	65.2	66.1	65.8	63.6	61.2	59.2	57.0	56.7	57.4
Portugal	80.1	77.3	74.9	73.5	72.1	72.0	72.5	75.6	75.6	76.3	76.5	75.7	73.9	74.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	67.2	67.6	69.2	68.4	67.8	64.3	62.2	62.1	62.5	63.4	63.2
Spain	71.3	68.5	64.4	63.3	64.0	64.7	66.1	68.3	70.8	72.7	73.8	73.9	74.5	74.9
Sweden	82.7	78.2	73.1	72.2	73.5	73.2	72.4	73.6	74.8	76.2	76.9	76.4	75.7	75.0
Switzerland	90.0	88.9	88.2	86.6	87.4	86.8	85.9	87.2	87.2	87.3	87.6	86.2	85.1	84.5
Turkey	76.3	75.5	74.2	74.6	74.6	74.9	74.8	74.3	72.7	71.7	69.3	66.9	65.9	67.9
United Kingdom	79.6	76.2	74.8	75.3	76.1	76.3	77.4	78.0	78.3	78.9	79.1	78.6	78.9	78.9
United States	78.9	78.3	78.7	79.0	79.5	79.7	80.1	80.5	80.5	80.6	79.4	78.0	76.9	77.2
EU15	74.1	72.5	71.1	70.5	70.7	70.6	70.8	71.6	72.1	72.9	73.2	72.9	72.6	72.4
OECD total	77.4	76.1	75.6	75.3	75.5	75.7	76.0	76.1	76.1	76.3	75.8	75.1	74.6	74.9
Brazil	..	83.8	83.7	..	83.1	80.8	80.7	79.5	78.7	..	78.2	78.7	77.9	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/744203441447*

Employment rates: men

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/715214873135*

Employment rates: women

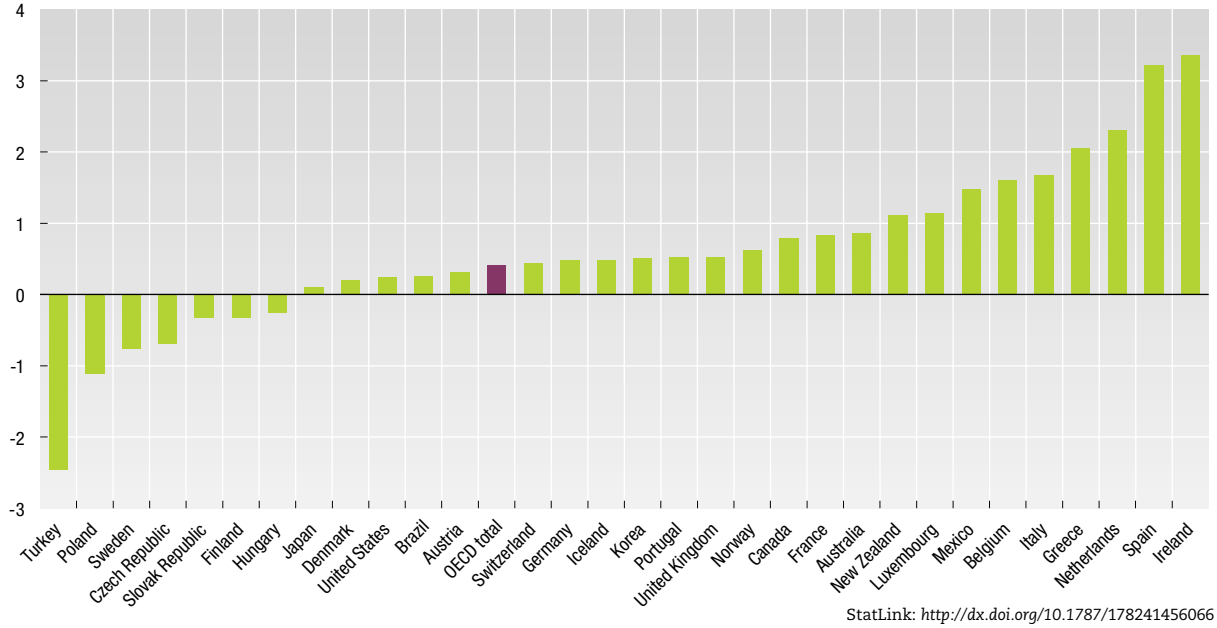
Share of women of working age (15 to 64 years) in employment

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	55.9	55.5	55.1	56.4	58.9	58.7	57.8	59.4	59.4	61.8	61.6	62.1	62.2	62.6
Austria	..	..	..	58.8	58.9	58.2	58.4	58.5	59.3	59.4	59.8	61.0	61.5	60.7
Belgium	43.0	44.6	44.9	44.8	45.4	45.6	46.7	47.5	50.2	51.9	50.7	51.1	51.4	53.0
Canada	61.8	60.9	60.5	61.0	61.5	61.4	61.9	63.3	64.5	65.6	65.9	67.0	67.9	68.4
Czech Republic	..	..	60.4	61.0	61.0	60.6	59.9	58.7	57.4	56.9	57.0	57.1	56.3	56.0
Denmark	70.1	70.4	68.7	67.1	67.0	67.4	69.4	70.3	71.6	72.1	71.4	72.6	70.5	72.0
Finland	68.4	63.8	59.7	58.7	59.0	59.5	60.4	61.3	63.6	64.5	65.4	66.1	65.7	65.5
France	50.8	50.8	51.1	50.8	51.6	51.8	51.7	52.4	53.0	54.3	55.2	55.8	56.5	56.7
Germany	56.3	55.7	55.1	54.7	55.3	55.5	55.3	56.3	57.4	58.1	58.7	58.8	58.7	59.9
Greece	34.9	36.2	36.4	37.1	38.0	38.5	39.1	40.3	40.7	41.3	41.2	43.1	44.5	45.5
Hungary	..	52.3	49.3	47.8	45.9	45.5	45.5	47.3	49.0	49.6	49.8	49.8	50.9	50.7
Iceland	74.5	74.0	74.0	74.6	76.8	76.5	75.6	78.3	80.2	81.0	81.1	79.8	81.2	79.4
Ireland	36.3	37.1	38.2	38.9	41.5	43.3	44.7	48.2	51.3	53.3	54.0	55.2	55.4	55.8
Italy	36.5	36.5	35.8	35.4	35.4	36.0	36.4	37.3	38.3	39.6	41.1	42.0	42.7	45.2
Japan	56.6	56.9	56.6	56.5	56.4	56.8	57.6	57.2	56.7	56.7	57.0	56.5	56.8	57.4
Korea	48.8	48.7	48.8	49.8	50.5	51.1	51.6	47.3	48.1	50.1	51.0	52.0	51.1	52.2
Luxembourg	43.6	46.2	44.8	44.9	42.2	43.6	45.4	45.6	48.5	50.0	50.8	51.5	52.0	50.6
Mexico	34.2	35.1	36.0	36.2	37.0	37.4	39.9	40.1	39.8	40.1	39.4	39.9	39.4	41.3
Netherlands	49.3	51.0	52.0	52.6	53.9	55.2	57.6	59.4	61.6	62.6	63.9	64.7	64.9	..
New Zealand	57.5	57.5	58.0	59.9	61.7	63.4	62.8	62.1	63.0	63.5	64.8	65.3	65.7	66.5
Norway	67.0	66.7	66.6	67.5	68.8	70.4	72.2	73.6	73.8	74.0	73.8	73.9	72.7	72.7
Poland	..	53.1	52.1	51.9	51.8	51.8	51.8	52.2	51.6	48.9	47.8	46.4	46.2	46.4
Portugal	57.6	56.1	55.3	55.0	54.8	55.6	57.2	58.3	59.5	60.5	61.0	60.8	60.6	61.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	52.6	53.0	54.6	54.0	53.5	52.1	51.5	51.8	51.4	52.2	50.9
Spain	32.5	32.5	31.5	31.5	32.5	33.8	35.2	36.5	39.1	42.0	43.8	44.9	46.8	49.0
Sweden	79.3	76.2	72.1	70.7	70.9	69.9	68.9	69.4	70.9	72.2	73.5	73.4	72.8	71.8
Switzerland	66.4	67.0	66.5	65.6	66.0	67.2	67.8	68.8	69.6	69.3	70.6	71.5	70.7	70.3
Turkey	33.7	31.9	25.8	30.4	30.2	30.3	28.0	28.5	28.9	26.2	26.3	26.6	25.2	24.3
United Kingdom	62.2	61.9	61.8	62.1	62.5	63.3	64.0	64.2	65.0	65.6	66.0	66.3	66.4	66.6
United States	63.3	63.5	64.0	65.2	65.8	66.3	67.1	67.4	67.6	67.8	67.1	66.1	65.7	65.4
EU15	49.9	49.7	49.3	49.4	49.9	50.4	50.9	51.8	53.0	54.2	55.1	55.6	56.1	56.7
OECD total	52.7	52.7	52.4	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.2	54.5	54.9	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.3	55.6
Brazil	..	51.4	51.6	..	53.1	50.3	50.7	50.1	51.2	..	51.3	52.9	52.9	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/180707813562

Employment rates: women

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/178241456066

EMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUP

These rates show the percentage of persons of working age who are in employment, broken down into three age groups. The youngest age group contains persons who are just entering the labour market, the second group those in their prime working lives, and the third group those who are approaching retirement.

Employment rates in these different age groups are significantly affected by government policies with regard to higher education, pensions and retirement age.

Definition

To calculate the employment rate for a given age group, the total population in that age group is divided between those in employment and those who are not. The numbers in employment are then expressed as a percentage of the total numbers in that age group.

Long-term trends

In general, employment rates for those in the prime age group – 25 to 54 – are very similar between countries with ratios for most countries over 70% in 2004. Rates are most variable between countries for those in the youngest age group where, in 2004, they ranged from under 30% in Poland, Luxembourg, Hungary, France, Slovak Republic, Italy, Greece, Belgium and the Czech Republic to over 60% in United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Iceland. Employment rates for the oldest age group also vary considerably between countries, with more than 60% of this age group in employment in 2004 in Iceland, Sweden, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, Japan and Denmark but less than 30% employed in the Slovak Republic, Poland and Austria.

Over the period shown in the tables, employment rates for the youngest age group have been falling for the OECD as a whole. This partly reflects government policies to encourage young people to increase their educational qualifications, but the falls have been most marked in countries where total employment rates have been falling, such as the Czech Republic, Poland and Turkey; when the labour market is tight, young people have particular difficulties in finding employment. For those in the prime working age group – 25 to 54 – employment rates have remained stable for the OECD as a whole, but there were significant falls in the employment rates for Poland, Sweden and Turkey and large gains in Ireland, the Netherlands and Spain. Persons in the top age group have fared particularly well overall, with the largest increases in employment rates for Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Czech Republic, Australia, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Employment is generally measured through household labour force surveys and, according to the ILO Guidelines, employed persons are defined as those aged 15 or over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week. Those not in employment consist of persons who are out of work but seeking employment, students and all others who have excluded themselves from the labour force for one reason or another, such as incapacity or the need to look after young children or elderly relatives.

Comparability

All OECD countries use the ILO Guidelines for measuring employment, but the operational definitions used in national labour force surveys vary slightly in Iceland, Mexico and Turkey. Employment levels are also likely to be affected by changes in the survey design and/or the survey conduct, but employment rates are likely to be fairly consistent over time.

For the denominators – the population in each age group – the data are taken from labour force surveys.

Source

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Employment rates for age group 15-24

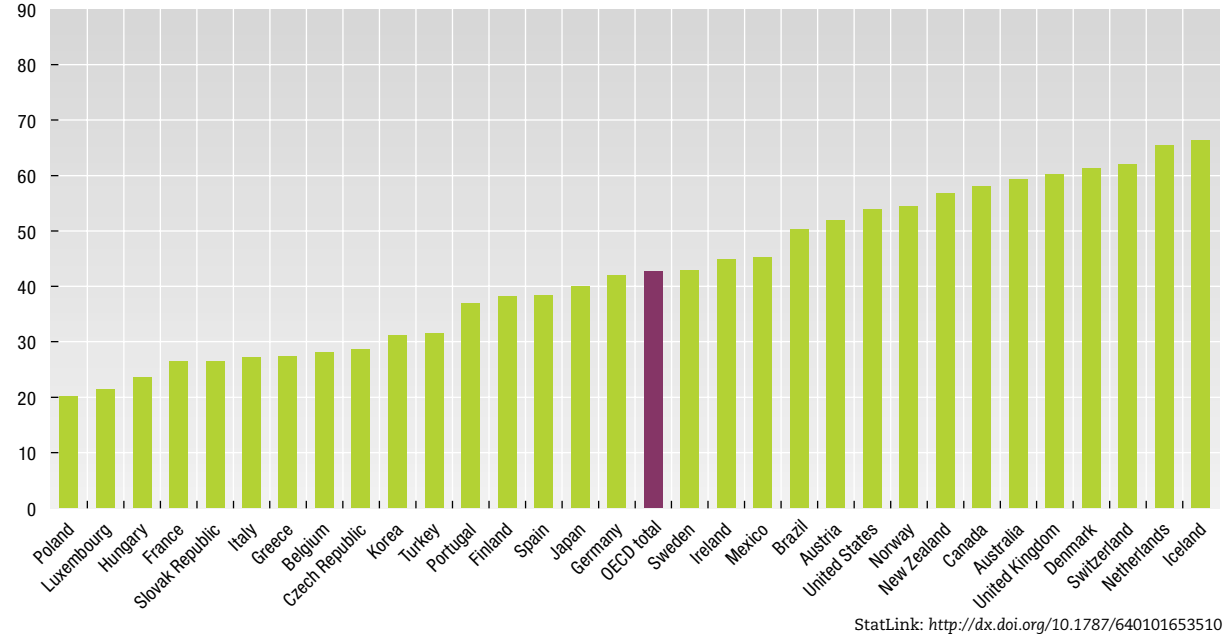
Persons in employment as a percentage of population in that age group

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	56.0	55.0	54.4	57.3	59.5	59.7	56.2	58.0	59.3	60.4	60.1	59.6	59.9	59.4
Austria	..	..	..	59.5	57.3	55.7	54.8	54.1	54.0	53.1	52.0	52.1	51.5	51.9
Belgium	31.4	31.4	28.1	27.5	26.6	26.1	25.2	26.0	25.5	30.3	28.5	28.5	27.1	28.1
Canada	57.3	54.7	53.3	53.8	53.7	52.6	51.5	52.5	54.6	56.3	56.4	57.5	58.2	58.1
Czech Republic	..	..	46.9	47.5	46.6	45.8	44.2	43.0	40.1	38.3	36.1	33.7	31.4	28.5
Denmark	64.8	63.1	60.3	62.1	65.9	66.0	68.2	66.4	66.0	67.1	61.7	64.0	59.4	61.3
Finland	44.6	35.3	30.1	27.9	29.0	29.8	33.3	34.9	38.8	39.8	40.3	39.4	38.5	38.1
France	27.5	26.7	24.2	22.0	21.8	21.3	19.9	20.8	20.7	23.2	24.3	24.1	26.7	26.4
Germany	57.5	55.2	52.7	51.4	49.1	47.0	45.8	46.7	47.1	47.2	47.0	44.8	42.4	41.9
Greece	29.1	28.4	27.5	26.7	26.5	25.4	24.5	28.1	26.8	26.9	26.0	26.8	26.2	27.4
Hungary	..	35.4	31.5	30.8	31.3	30.4	31.3	35.3	35.7	32.5	30.7	28.5	26.7	23.6
Iceland	56.6	54.5	52.4	51.7	54.9	54.8	55.7	61.6	65.1	68.2	66.8	59.4	68.1	66.3
Ireland	38.1	35.9	34.4	33.5	37.3	36.4	38.3	43.0	46.4	48.2	47.0	45.3	45.8	44.8
Italy	29.2	27.8	30.0	28.3	27.3	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.8	27.4	26.7	26.0	27.2
Japan	43.4	44.6	44.8	45.0	44.7	45.0	45.3	44.6	42.9	42.7	42.0	41.0	40.3	40.0
Korea	34.6	34.6	33.6	34.5	34.6	33.7	32.2	27.1	27.6	29.4	30.1	31.5	30.8	31.2
Luxembourg	51.9	49.3	45.7	42.8	38.2	36.9	34.7	33.1	31.7	31.8	32.3	32.3	26.4	21.4
Mexico	49.3	50.5	51.6	50.3	48.6	48.9	49.7	50.9	50.5	49.6	47.7	46.0	44.7	45.2
Netherlands	55.6	56.9	55.5	55.4	56.3	58.3	61.1	62.4	66.0	66.5	67.0	66.9	65.4	..
New Zealand	55.0	53.7	53.9	56.5	59.4	59.5	58.2	55.7	54.6	54.6	55.8	56.6	56.3	56.8
Norway	50.3	48.9	47.8	48.4	49.2	52.3	55.1	57.9	57.8	58.1	56.5	56.9	55.3	54.4
Poland	..	32.3	29.5	28.0	27.3	27.9	28.8	28.6	24.3	24.5	22.1	20.0	19.6	20.0
Portugal	53.5	48.0	43.1	40.5	37.6	37.1	39.2	42.8	42.6	42.0	42.7	41.9	38.4	36.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	34.4	34.8	36.8	36.4	35.0	31.0	29.0	27.9	27.2	27.6	26.5
Spain	37.8	34.8	29.5	28.3	28.6	28.3	29.4	31.0	34.4	36.3	37.1	36.6	36.8	38.4
Sweden	60.7	52.1	42.4	41.3	42.5	40.3	39.7	41.6	43.8	46.1	47.8	46.5	45.1	42.8
Switzerland	69.3	67.5	67.9	63.9	62.6	63.3	62.9	63.3	64.7	65.0	64.0	65.4	63.5	62.0
Turkey	46.9	44.3	39.5	43.0	41.0	42.0	40.3	39.5	39.7	37.0	35.3	33.0	30.5	31.6
United Kingdom	66.0	61.4	58.8	58.8	59.0	60.2	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.5	61.0	60.9	59.7	60.1
United States	57.2	56.7	57.2	58.1	58.3	57.6	58.0	59.0	59.0	59.7	57.7	55.7	53.9	53.9
EU15	44.3	41.9	39.8	39.0	38.3	37.8	37.8	38.8	39.5	40.7	40.8	40.2	39.6	38.8
OECD total	48.1	46.6	45.6	45.7	45.2	45.0	45.0	45.4	45.4	45.7	44.8	43.7	42.7	42.7
Brazil	..	54.3	54.1	..	53.5	52.1	52.0	50.9	50.8	..	50.6	50.8	50.2	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/133285884516*

Employment rates for age group 15-24

Persons in employment as a percentage of population in that age group, 2004 or latest year available



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Employment rates for age group 25-54

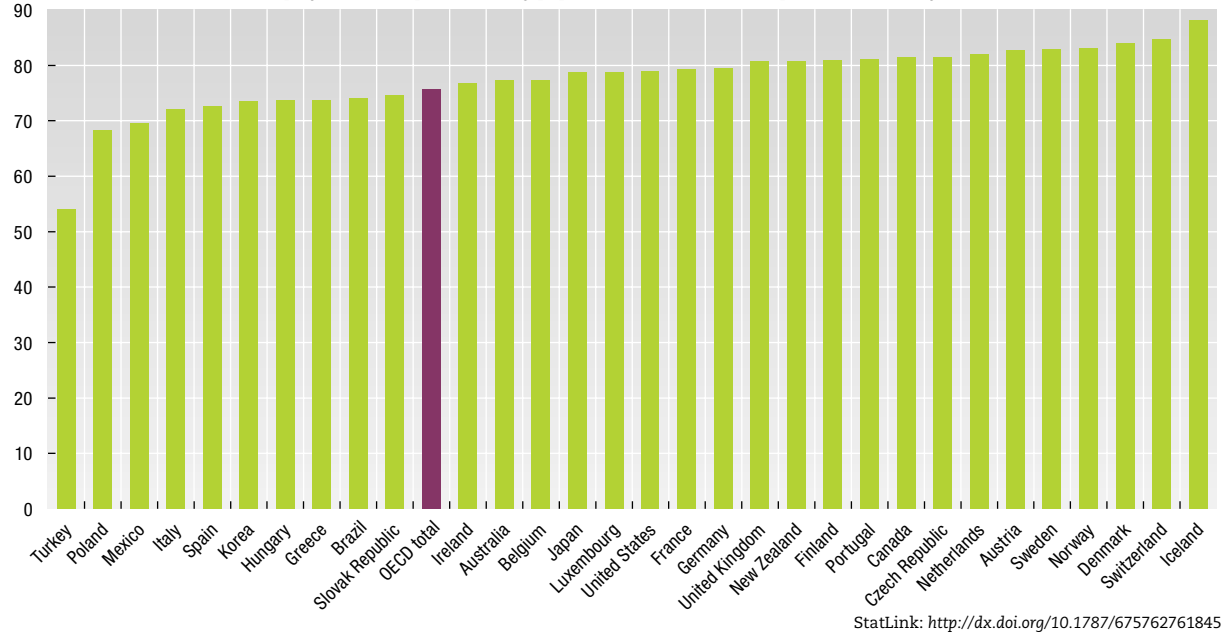
Persons in employment as a percentage of population in that age group

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	74.2	73.3	72.8	73.6	75.3	74.7	74.4	75.1	75.3	76.6	76.3	77.1	76.9	77.2
Austria	..	..	..	79.5	80.4	80.1	80.6	80.7	81.6	82.2	82.4	83.2	83.7	82.6
Belgium	73.2	73.6	73.6	73.1	73.8	73.9	74.6	74.4	76.4	77.9	76.6	76.6	76.1	77.3
Canada	76.3	74.9	74.9	75.4	76.1	76.0	77.1	78.2	79.1	79.8	79.8	80.3	80.8	81.4
Czech Republic	..	..	86.3	86.3	86.3	85.8	85.0	83.7	81.9	81.6	82.1	82.5	81.7	81.4
Denmark	83.1	83.1	80.8	80.5	81.7	82.2	82.8	83.4	84.4	84.3	84.5	84.7	83.5	84.0
Finland	84.0	79.3	75.0	74.9	76.1	76.8	77.5	79.0	80.4	80.9	81.5	81.6	81.1	81.0
France	77.9	77.4	77.0	76.3	77.0	76.9	76.4	76.8	77.0	78.3	79.3	79.4	79.2	79.3
Germany	78.8	77.7	76.8	76.2	76.8	76.8	76.7	78.0	78.7	79.3	79.3	78.8	78.2	79.5
Greece	66.6	67.6	67.8	68.6	68.8	69.5	69.7	69.9	70.0	70.2	70.4	71.9	73.1	73.7
Hungary	..	75.7	72.5	71.7	70.7	70.4	70.2	70.3	72.3	73.0	73.1	73.0	73.7	73.6
Iceland	88.1	88.0	87.0	87.5	89.1	89.3	88.2	88.9	90.9	90.6	90.7	90.0	89.2	88.0
Ireland	59.8	60.1	60.9	62.7	64.7	66.3	67.4	70.6	73.2	75.3	76.4	76.6	76.0	76.7
Italy	68.4	68.3	66.7	65.8	65.5	65.7	65.8	66.3	67.1	68.0	69.2	70.1	70.8	72.1
Japan	79.9	80.2	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.6	79.9	79.2	78.7	78.6	78.6	78.0	78.3	78.6
Korea	73.4	73.1	73.0	73.6	74.2	74.7	74.8	70.2	70.3	72.2	72.6	73.4	73.1	73.4
Luxembourg	72.8	74.1	73.3	73.5	71.9	73.2	74.4	74.7	76.7	78.2	78.7	79.1	78.8	78.7
Mexico	64.4	64.7	65.1	65.0	65.1	66.2	68.5	68.4	67.9	68.3	67.8	68.4	68.1	69.6
Netherlands	72.7	73.3	73.8	73.7	75.0	75.8	77.5	79.3	80.4	81.1	81.9	81.9	82.1	..
New Zealand	74.8	74.7	74.9	76.2	77.6	78.4	77.8	76.8	77.6	78.6	79.3	79.6	79.8	80.8
Norway	81.7	81.2	80.7	81.3	82.4	83.7	85.0	85.8	85.5	85.3	85.1	84.4	82.9	83.1
Poland	..	74.8	74.4	73.8	74.2	74.6	74.7	75.0	73.7	70.9	69.3	67.5	67.6	68.3
Portugal	80.2	79.6	79.5	78.7	78.7	78.7	79.3	80.1	80.6	81.8	82.2	81.5	81.0	81.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	78.4	78.7	80.3	79.3	78.5	76.1	74.7	74.8	75.1	76.0	74.7
Spain	61.7	60.5	58.7	58.4	59.5	60.6	62.0	63.6	66.1	68.4	69.5	70.1	71.3	72.7
Sweden	89.8	86.8	83.2	81.9	82.6	81.8	80.7	81.3	82.5	83.8	84.6	84.2	83.5	82.9
Switzerland	84.5	84.3	83.2	82.8	83.8	83.6	83.4	84.9	85.2	85.4	86.1	86.0	84.8	84.7
Turkey	61.6	61.0	58.0	59.8	60.5	60.1	59.0	59.2	58.2	56.7	55.5	54.6	54.0	54.1
United Kingdom	77.8	76.6	76.3	76.5	77.1	77.4	78.3	79.0	79.6	80.2	80.5	80.3	80.7	80.7
United States	78.6	78.3	78.5	79.2	79.7	80.2	80.9	81.1	81.4	81.5	80.5	79.3	78.8	79.0
EU15	74.6	73.9	72.9	72.7	73.2	73.4	73.7	74.6	75.5	76.4	77.0	77.1	77.2	77.6
OECD total	75.2	74.8	74.3	74.5	74.9	75.2	75.6	75.6	75.8	76.1	75.9	75.5	75.3	75.7
Brazil	..	73.4	73.9	..	75.0	72.8	73.3	72.8	73.1	..	73.1	74.2	74.0	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/322638240117*

Employment rates for age group 25-54

Persons in employment as a percentage of population in that age group, 2004 or latest year available



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/675762761845*

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Employment rates for age group 55-64

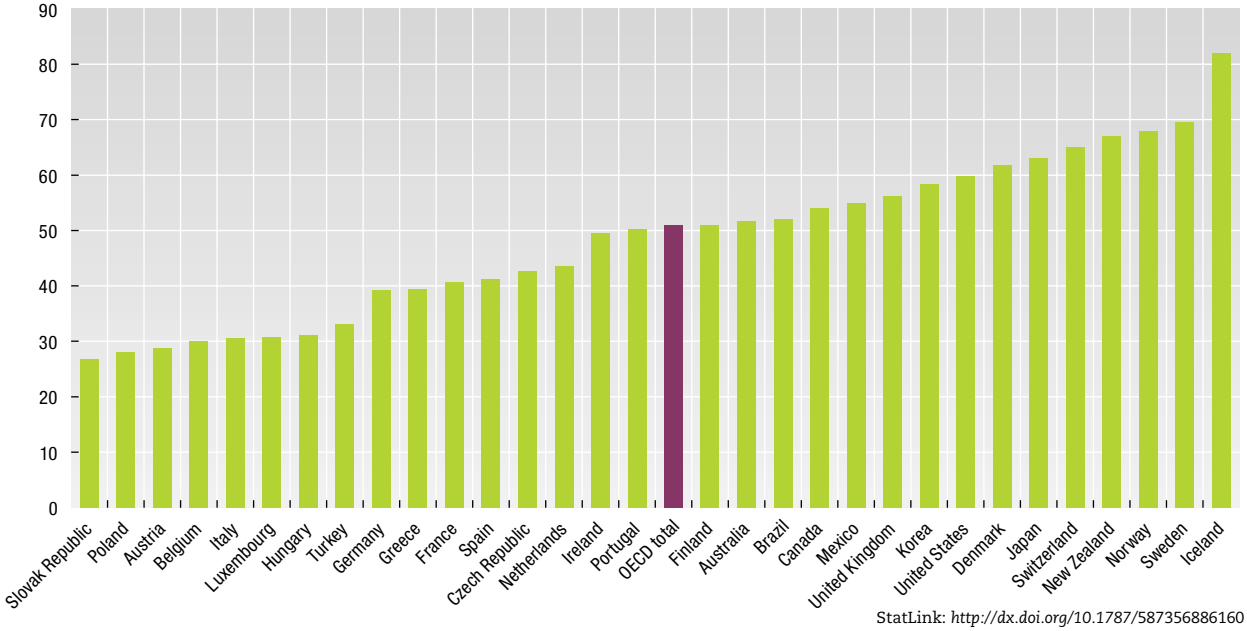
Persons in employment as a percentage of population in that age group

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	41.8	39.3	38.9	37.6	39.9	41.4	42.3	41.9	43.8	44.3	46.9	46.3	48.2	50.1	51.8
Austria	..	..	..	..	28.4	30.4	29.2	28.6	29.0	29.6	28.1	28.2	29.1	30.1	28.8
Belgium	21.4	21.6	22.4	21.9	22.4	23.3	21.8	22.0	22.5	24.7	25.0	25.2	25.8	28.1	30.1
Canada	46.1	44.4	43.7	43.0	43.5	43.0	43.3	44.2	45.0	46.6	48.1	48.2	50.1	52.9	54.0
Czech Republic	..	..	..	31.3	32.3	34.8	37.3	38.3	37.1	37.5	36.3	37.1	40.8	42.3	42.6
Denmark	53.6	51.7	52.3	51.3	50.2	49.3	47.5	51.4	50.4	54.2	54.6	56.5	57.3	60.7	61.8
Finland	42.8	40.6	37.3	34.8	33.5	34.4	35.6	35.7	36.2	39.2	42.3	45.9	47.8	49.9	51.0
France	35.6	34.8	33.9	33.9	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.0	34.2	34.3	36.5	39.3	40.3	40.6
Germany	36.8	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	37.4	38.0	38.3	38.4	37.8	37.6	37.9	38.6	39.0	39.2
Greece	40.8	39.0	39.4	38.8	39.5	40.5	40.7	40.7	39.1	38.4	39.0	38.0	38.9	41.0	39.4
Hungary	..	..	22.9	19.1	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.3	16.6	19.4	21.9	23.5	25.6	29.0	31.1
Iceland	..	85.4	83.0	83.2	84.7	85.1	83.8	83.7	86.7	85.9	84.2	85.6	87.2	83.3	82.0
Ireland	38.6	38.9	38.3	38.9	39.5	39.4	40.3	40.2	41.6	43.8	45.2	46.6	48.0	49.3	49.5
Italy	32.6	32.1	31.4	30.4	29.4	28.4	28.7	28.0	27.9	27.6	27.7	28.0	28.9	30.3	30.5
Japan	62.9	64.4	64.6	64.5	63.7	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.8	63.4	62.8	62.0	61.6	62.1	63.0
Korea	61.9	61.2	62.2	61.5	62.9	63.6	63.2	63.8	58.7	58.2	57.8	58.3	59.5	57.8	58.5
Luxembourg	28.2	23.2	24.7	26.1	23.2	24.0	22.6	23.7	25.0	26.3	27.2	24.8	27.9	30.0	30.8
Mexico	..	54.1	53.9	53.8	52.4	50.4	52.1	54.8	53.6	55.0	52.8	52.1	53.1	53.8	55.0
Netherlands	29.7	28.0	28.7	28.2	29.0	29.4	30.5	31.7	33.4	35.1	37.9	38.8	41.8	43.5	..
New Zealand	41.8	41.6	41.6	44.5	47.3	50.4	53.9	54.5	55.7	56.9	57.2	60.7	63.4	64.3	67.2
Norway	61.5	61.2	60.9	60.7	61.6	63.1	64.6	66.0	67.2	67.3	67.1	67.4	68.4	68.6	68.0
Poland	..	..	35.4	35.1	34.4	33.8	33.0	33.6	32.3	32.5	28.4	29.0	27.9	28.6	28.0
Portugal	47.0	49.3	47.2	44.9	45.9	44.6	46.2	47.1	49.7	50.4	50.8	50.0	50.9	51.1	50.3
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	21.3	21.7	22.8	21.4	22.8	22.3	21.3	22.3	22.9	24.6	26.8
Spain	36.9	36.4	36.1	34.5	32.7	32.4	33.2	34.1	35.1	35.1	37.0	39.2	39.7	40.8	41.3
Sweden	69.5	69.4	66.9	63.4	61.9	62.0	63.4	62.7	63.1	64.0	65.1	67.0	68.4	69.0	69.5
Switzerland	..	63.1	63.7	63.3	61.6	62.0	63.5	63.8	64.5	64.7	63.3	67.1	64.6	65.7	65.1
Turkey	42.7	43.4	42.4	37.7	40.8	41.7	41.6	40.5	41.1	39.3	36.4	35.9	35.3	32.7	33.1
United Kingdom	49.2	49.0	47.8	46.6	47.4	47.5	47.8	48.5	48.3	49.4	50.4	52.1	53.1	55.4	56.2
United States	54.0	53.2	53.4	53.8	54.4	55.1	55.9	57.2	57.7	57.7	57.8	58.6	59.5	59.9	59.9
EU15	38.5	37.8	37.3	36.5	36.1	36.4	36.8	37.1	37.3	37.7	38.3	39.3	40.6	42.0	42.3
OECD total	48.0	47.8	46.9	46.3	46.1	46.4	46.9	47.6	47.7	48.0	47.9	48.4	49.4	50.3	50.9
Brazil	..	..	53.6	52.6	..	53.3	50.7	51.1	51.0	52.2	..	51.2	52.7	52.1	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/463854527081

Employment rates for age group 55-64

Persons in employment as a percentage of population in that age group, 2004 or latest year available



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PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Part-time work accounted for a substantial share of overall employment growth in many OECD countries between 1990 and 2004. Part-time work has been an important factor behind employment growth of groups that are often under-represented in the labour force, such as women, youths and, to a lesser extent, older workers.

Recent surveys in a large number of OECD countries show that most people who work part-time do so from choice. This suggests that countries with little part-time employment could foster increased employment by policies that promote the availability of part-time positions. This would particularly benefit women with young children.

Definition

Part-time employment refers to persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week in their main job. Both employees and the self-employed may be part-time workers.

Employment is generally measured through household labour force surveys and, according to the ILO Guidelines, employed persons are defined as those aged 15 or over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week. The rates shown here refer to the numbers of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week as a percentage of the total number of those in employment.

Comparability

All OECD countries use the ILO Guidelines for measuring employment, but the operational definitions used in national labour force surveys vary slightly in Iceland, Mexico and Turkey. Employment levels are also likely to be affected by changes in the survey design and/or the survey conduct, but employment rates are likely to be fairly consistent over time. Information on the number of hours worked is collected in household labour force surveys and the rates shown here are considered to be of good comparability.

Long-term trends

For the OECD as a whole, part-time employment increased by more than one-third between 1990 and 2004. Part-time employment rates grew considerably in Austria, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg and Spain but they also fell in several countries including Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Mexico and, particularly, Turkey.

The chart shows great variation between countries in part-time employment in 2004. For the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan, Australia and Netherlands, over 24% of all those in employment were working part-time while part-time employment rates were under 10% in the Slovak Republic, Czech Republic, Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Korea and Portugal. The average rate of part-time employment for the OECD as a whole was a little over 15% in 2004 and was two percentage points higher in the EU15 countries.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Employment Outlook*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (1999), *Implementing the OECD Jobs Strategy: Assessing Performance and Policy*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2002-2004), *Babies and Bosses – Reconciling Work and Family Life*, series, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2003), *The Sources of Economic Growth in OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.

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- OECD (2005), *Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Labour Statistics Database, *www.oecd.org/statistics/labour*.
- OECD Productivity Database, *www.oecd.org/statistics/productivity*.

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Part-time employment rates

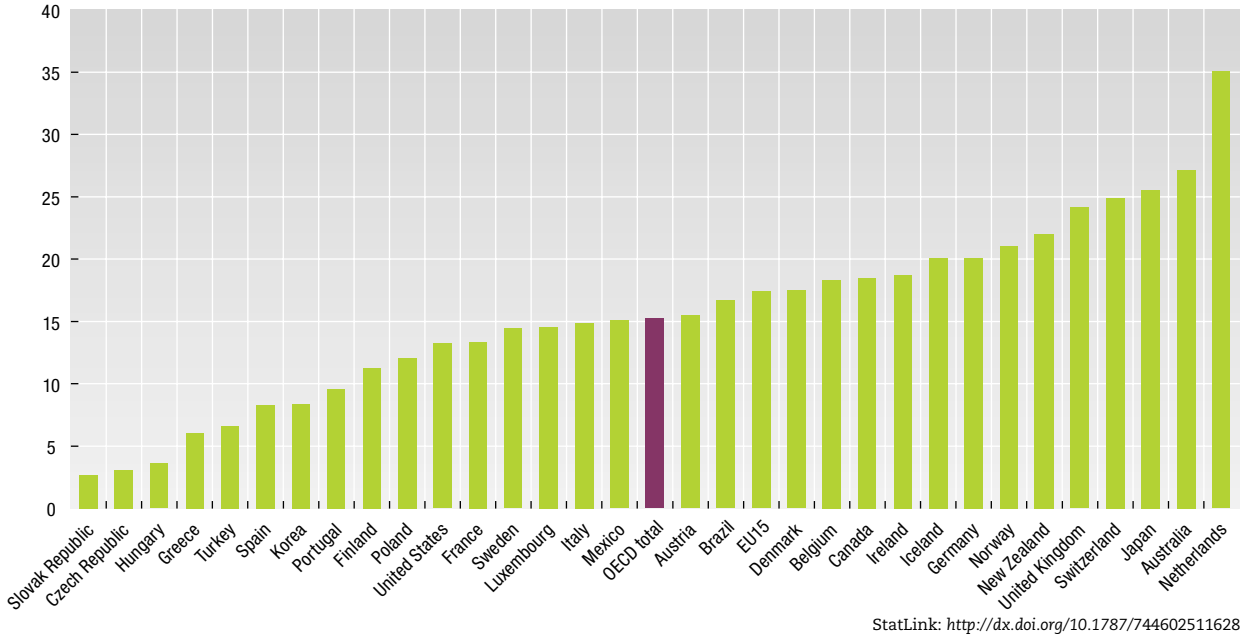
As a percentage of total employment

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	23.9	24.9	24.3	24.4	25.0	25.2	26.0	25.9	26.1	26.2	27.2	27.5	27.9	27.1
Austria	..	..	..	..	11.1	10.9	10.8	11.5	12.3	12.2	12.4	13.6	13.6	15.5
Belgium	14.6	14.3	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.6	19.9	19.0	17.0	17.2	17.7	18.3
Canada	18.2	18.6	19.2	19.0	18.8	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.4	18.1	18.1	18.8	18.9	18.5
Czech Republic	..	..	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.1
Denmark	18.7	18.9	19.0	17.3	16.9	16.6	17.2	17.1	15.3	16.1	14.7	16.2	15.8	17.5
Finland	7.9	8.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5	9.3	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.3	11.3
France	12.0	12.6	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.0	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.7	12.9	13.4
Germany	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.5	14.2	14.9	15.8	16.6	17.1	17.6	18.3	18.8	19.6	20.1
Greece	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.3	9.1	8.0	5.5	4.9	5.6	5.6	6.0
Hungary	..	..	..	..	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.6
Iceland	22.2	22.1	22.4	22.6	22.5	20.9	22.4	23.2	21.2	20.4	20.4	20.1	..	..
Ireland	10.4	11.3	13.1	13.5	14.3	14.2	15.0	17.6	17.9	18.1	17.9	18.1	18.8	18.7
Italy	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	11.3	11.2	11.8	12.2	12.2	11.9	12.0	14.9
Japan	20.0	20.4	21.1	21.4	20.1	21.8	23.3	23.6	24.1	22.6	24.9	25.1	26.0	25.5
Korea	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	5.0	6.7	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.4
Luxembourg	8.8	9.5	9.8	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.0	12.6	12.1	12.4	13.3	12.6	13.3	14.6
Mexico	..	..	..	..	16.6	14.9	15.5	15.0	13.7	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.4	15.1
Netherlands	28.6	27.3	27.9	28.9	29.4	29.3	29.1	30.0	30.4	32.1	33.0	33.9	34.5	35.0
New Zealand	20.6	21.1	20.8	21.0	20.9	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.0
Norway	22.0	22.1	22.0	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.0	20.8	20.7	20.2	20.1	20.6	21.0	21.1
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.9	11.8	14.0	12.8	11.6	11.7	11.5	12.0
Portugal	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.5	8.6	9.2	10.2	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.7	10.0	9.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.7
Spain	4.4	5.3	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	8.3
Sweden	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.8	15.1	14.8	14.2	13.5	14.5	14.0	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.4
Switzerland	22.1	22.7	23.2	23.2	22.9	23.7	24.0	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.8	25.1	24.9
Turkey	11.2	11.6	8.9	8.8	6.4	5.4	6.1	6.0	7.7	9.4	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.6
United Kingdom	20.7	21.5	22.1	22.4	22.3	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.9	23.0	22.7	23.0	23.3	24.1
United States	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.2
EU15	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.6	17.4
OECD total	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.1	14.6	14.8	15.2
Brazil	..	14.7	15.7	..	15.8	14.9	15.5	15.7	16.4	..	15.6	16.6	16.7	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/563384614650*

Part-time employment rates

As a percentage of total employment, 2004 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/744602511628*

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Self-employment may be seen either as a survival strategy for those who cannot find any other means of earning an income or as evidence of entrepreneurial spirit and a desire to be one's own boss. The self-employment rates shown in this section reflect these various motives.

Definition

Employment is generally measured through household labour force surveys and, according to the ILO Guidelines, employed persons are defined as those aged 15 or over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week.

Self-employed persons include employers, own-account workers, members of producers' co-operatives, and unpaid family workers. The last of these are unpaid in the sense that they do not have a formal contract to receive a fixed amount of income at regular intervals, but they share in the income generated by the enterprise; unpaid family workers are particularly important in farming and retail trade. Note that all persons who work in corporate enterprises, including company directors, are considered to be employees.

The rates shown here are the percentages of the self-employed in total civilian employment *i.e.*, total employment less military employees.

Comparability

All OECD countries use the ILO Guidelines for measuring employment, but the operational definitions used in national labour force surveys vary slightly in Iceland, Mexico and Turkey. Employment levels are also likely to be affected by changes in the survey design and/or the survey conduct, but employment rates are likely to be fairly consistent over time.

Note that the composition of the self-employed with regard to the four categories listed above varies considerably among countries. In particular, countries with relatively large numbers of small farms, Mexico and Turkey, for example, will have relatively large numbers of unpaid family workers.

Long-term trends

In 2004, the total self-employment rates (men and women together) ranged from under 8% in Luxembourg, Norway and the United States to well over 30% in Korea, Mexico, Greece and Turkey. In general, self-employment rates are highest in countries with low per capita income although Italy, with a self-employment rate of 27.5%, is a striking exception. Ireland and Spain are also countries with both high per capita incomes and high self-employment rates.

Over the period shown in the table, self-employment rates have been falling in most countries although there have been small increases in Sweden and Germany and much larger increases in Mexico, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

The levels and changes in total self-employment rates conceal significant differences between men and women. In more than half of the countries, over 15% of all men in employment were self-employed; the corresponding figure for women was under 10% (figures for 2004).

Growth rates have also differed. Self-employment rates for men rose in nine countries – by small amounts in Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Mexico and Sweden and by significant amounts in Germany, the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic. For women, self-employment grew only in five countries – marginally in Canada and New Zealand and by larger amounts in the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic and Mexico.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2000), "The Partial Renaissance of the Self-Employed", *OECD Employment Outlook*, Chapter 5, OECD, Paris, pp. 155-199.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Employment Outlook*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD SME and Entrepreneurship Outlook – 2005 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2004), *Quarterly Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *Employment Statistics*.

Web sites

- OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, *www.oecd.org/els*.
- OECD Entrepreneurship at Local Level, *www.oecd.org/tds/leed/entrepreneurship*.

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Self-employment rates: total

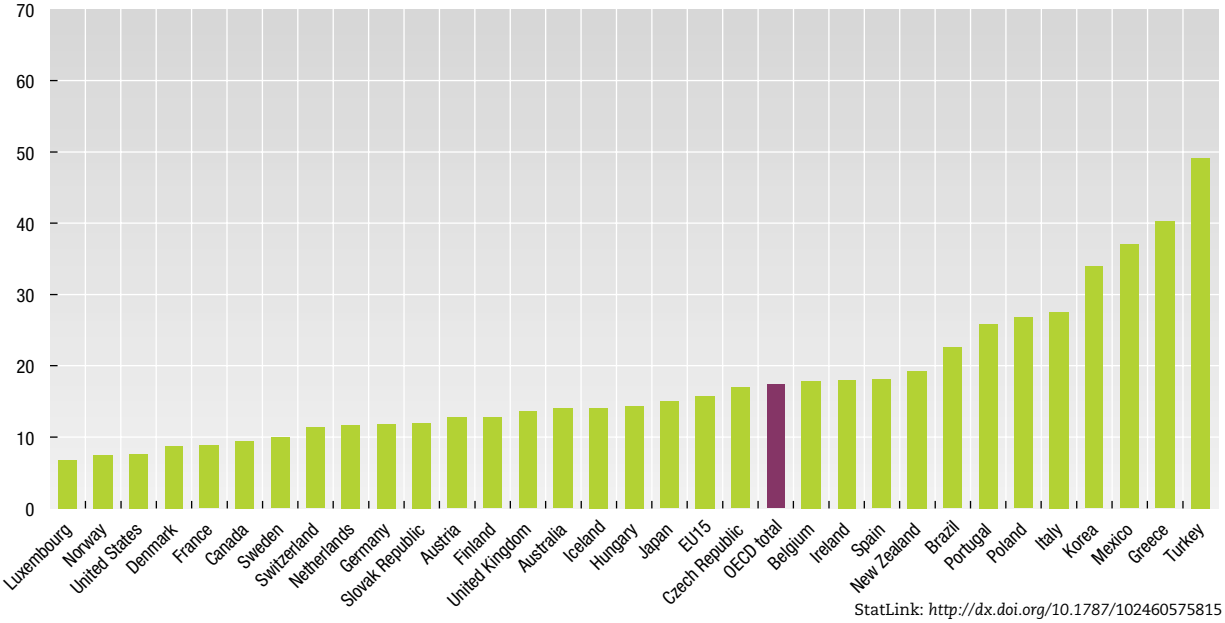
As a percentage of total civilian employment

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	15.9	15.7	16.7	16.9	16.5	15.9	14.9	16.0	14.5	15.6	14.5	14.2	14.3	13.4	14.0
Austria	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.1	13.8	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.8	..
Belgium	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.2	17.8	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.6	11.1	11.5	11.8	11.4	10.6	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.5
Czech Republic	..	..	..	9.4	10.6	12.0	12.3	12.4	13.8	14.5	15.2	15.2	16.1	17.3	16.9
Denmark	11.7	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.7
Finland	15.6	15.3	15.7	16.0	16.3	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8
France	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Germany	10.9	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.8
Greece	47.7	46.9	47.4	46.7	46.7	46.1	45.7	45.2	44.7	43.4	43.2	41.2	40.5	40.3	..
Hungary	..	..	20.4	18.1	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.4	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.5	13.9	13.5	14.3
Iceland	15.1	20.3	19.3	18.0	18.4	19.7	18.2	17.7	17.9	17.7	18.0	16.8	16.6	13.9	14.1
Ireland	24.9	23.3	23.9	23.4	22.7	22.2	20.9	20.8	20.3	19.2	18.9	18.1	17.8	17.5	18.0
Italy	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.9	29.0	29.3	29.3	29.1	29.1	28.6	28.5	28.2	27.7	27.5	..
Japan	22.3	21.2	20.2	19.1	18.6	18.3	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.2	16.6	15.9	15.4	15.1	14.9
Korea	39.5	37.3	37.3	37.9	37.1	36.8	36.7	36.8	38.3	37.6	36.8	36.7	36.0	34.9	34.0
Luxembourg	9.4	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.8	..
Mexico	31.9	44.0	43.9	43.8	43.7	40.9	40.4	39.9	38.8	37.9	36.4	36.8	37.2	37.1	37.0
Netherlands	11.6	11.2	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	11.8	11.3	12.0	11.5	11.6	..	..
New Zealand	19.7	20.4	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.9	20.9	20.1	20.4	21.2	20.8	19.9	19.4	19.4	19.2
Norway	11.3	10.8	10.3	10.2	9.7	9.3	8.7	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4
Poland	27.2	30.0	30.2	31.2	30.9	29.7	29.5	28.3	27.2	26.9	27.4	28.0	28.1	27.3	26.7
Portugal	29.4	30.6	25.7	26.3	27.6	27.9	28.6	28.9	28.1	27.0	26.1	26.8	26.6	26.7	25.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.8	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.7	12.0
Spain	25.8	25.1	25.5	25.9	25.8	25.2	24.7	23.5	22.7	21.3	20.2	19.8	19.0	18.3	18.1
Sweden	9.2	9.1	9.8	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.9
Switzerland	..	11.7	11.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.4	13.8	14.0	14.0	13.2	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.3
Turkey	61.0	62.0	60.3	57.8	59.1	58.5	57.2	55.4	55.4	55.0	51.4	52.8	50.2	49.4	49.2
United Kingdom	15.1	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.6	14.0	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.7	13.6
United States	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6
EU15	18.0	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.7	16.4	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.7
OECD total	19.3	20.1	19.9	19.7	19.8	19.4	19.2	18.9	18.7	18.3	17.7	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.4
Brazil	..	..	20.2	20.5	..	22.0	21.4	22.1	22.5	22.8	..	22.5	22.6	22.6	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/301158123500*

Self-employment rates: total

As a percentage of total civilian employment, 2004 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/102460575815*

Self-employment rates: men

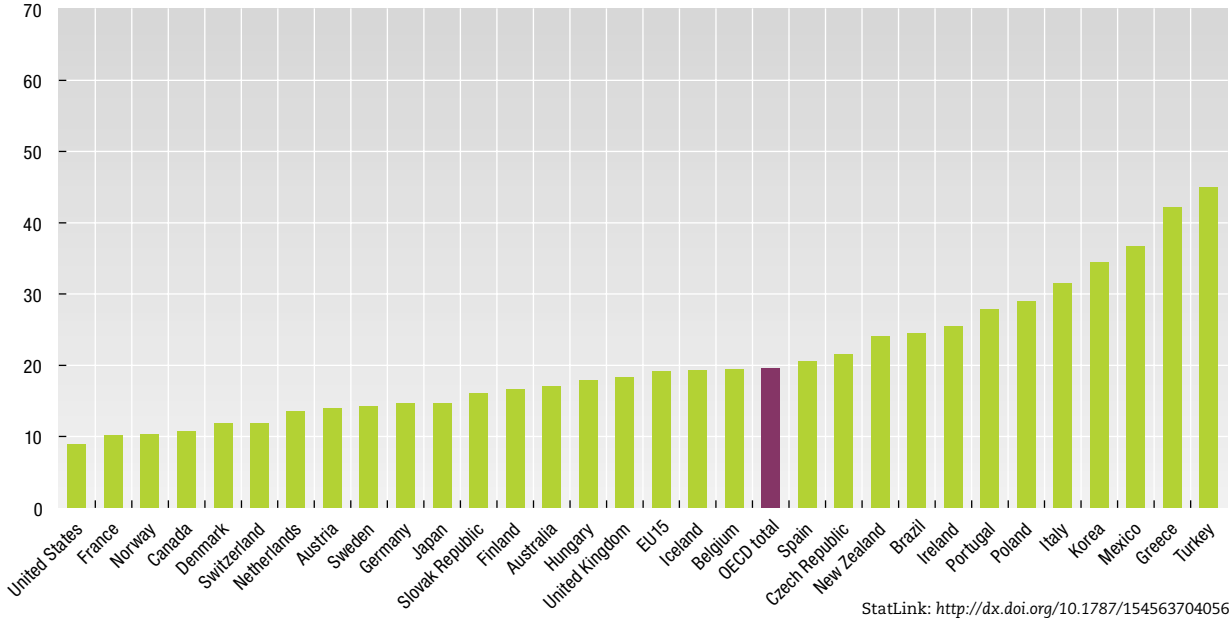
As a percentage of total male civilian employment

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	18.1	18.0	19.2	19.6	19.1	18.8	17.2	18.4	17.0	18.4	17.3	17.0	17.1	16.1	17.0
Austria	14.1	14.1	..	..	..	..	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.0	..
Belgium	18.5	18.8	18.9	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.9	19.6	19.4	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	10.8	11.4	11.6	12.1	12.1	11.8	12.2	12.5	12.9	12.6	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.8
Czech Republic	..	..	..	12.0	13.7	15.1	15.7	15.9	17.3	18.4	19.1	19.1	20.3	21.7	21.5
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	12.4	12.4	..	12.4	12.2	11.7	12.4	12.5	11.9	11.9
Finland	19.5	19.6	20.5	21.0	21.1	20.2	19.7	19.0	18.2	18.1	17.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.7
France	14.8	14.5	14.0	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.1
Germany	12.1	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.6	14.0	14.6
Greece	47.5	47.7	48.2	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.9	46.8	45.9	44.9	44.9	43.3	42.6	42.1	..
Hungary	..	..	23.9	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.6	21.5	19.9	19.5	19.2	18.1	17.3	17.1	17.9
Iceland	..	27.1	25.6	24.3	25.6	27.6	23.9	23.2	23.9	23.7	24.0	23.0	23.6	19.2	19.2
Ireland	32.3	30.4	31.5	30.9	30.3	29.9	28.1	28.1	27.4	26.1	25.8	25.2	25.2	24.7	25.4
Italy	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.6	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.1	32.3	32.2	31.7	31.5	..
Japan	18.9	18.0	17.3	16.6	16.4	16.1	15.8	15.9	15.6	15.8	15.5	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.7
Korea	36.9	34.7	34.9	35.4	34.7	34.3	34.4	34.7	36.3	36.1	35.7	36.0	35.7	35.3	34.4
Mexico	35.5	46.8	45.9	45.0	44.2	41.4	41.0	39.8	38.9	38.1	36.8	37.2	37.3	37.1	36.7
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	13.8	14.0	13.3	12.7	13.4	13.0	13.5	..	..
New Zealand	24.6	25.2	26.2	26.2	25.7	25.4	25.8	24.9	25.5	26.4	25.8	24.9	24.5	24.6	24.0
Norway	14.6	14.3	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.1	11.4	10.9	11.0	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.3
Poland	..	..	31.2	32.2	32.4	31.4	31.1	30.0	29.1	29.2	29.5	29.9	30.4	29.8	28.9
Portugal	..	..	26.8	27.3	28.9	29.9	30.3	30.0	29.4	28.2	27.5	28.4	28.1	28.2	27.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.3	9.1	10.4	10.8	11.4	11.9	13.0	16.0
Spain	25.8	25.3	26.1	26.8	26.9	26.2	26.1	25.3	24.4	23.2	22.2	21.9	21.3	20.7	20.5
Sweden	12.9	13.0	14.3	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.3
Switzerland	0.0	11.5	11.4	12.4	12.5	13.3	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.6	13.8	13.6	13.0	12.4	11.9
Turkey	53.5	54.2	53.3	52.8	52.7	52.1	50.5	49.8	49.8	48.9	46.5	47.5	45.1	44.5	45.0
United Kingdom	19.9	19.4	19.3	19.2	19.5	19.4	18.6	18.1	17.2	16.8	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.6	18.3
United States	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.9
EU15	20.3	19.5	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.8	19.4	19.1	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.7	19.1
OECD total	20.8	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.9	20.7	20.4	20.1	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.4	19.5
Brazil	..	..	21.4	21.8	..	23.4	23.1	23.9	24.5	25.1	..	24.5	24.5	24.6	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/236810132835*

Self-employment rates: men

As a percentage of total male civilian employment, 2004 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/154563704056*

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Self-employment rates: women

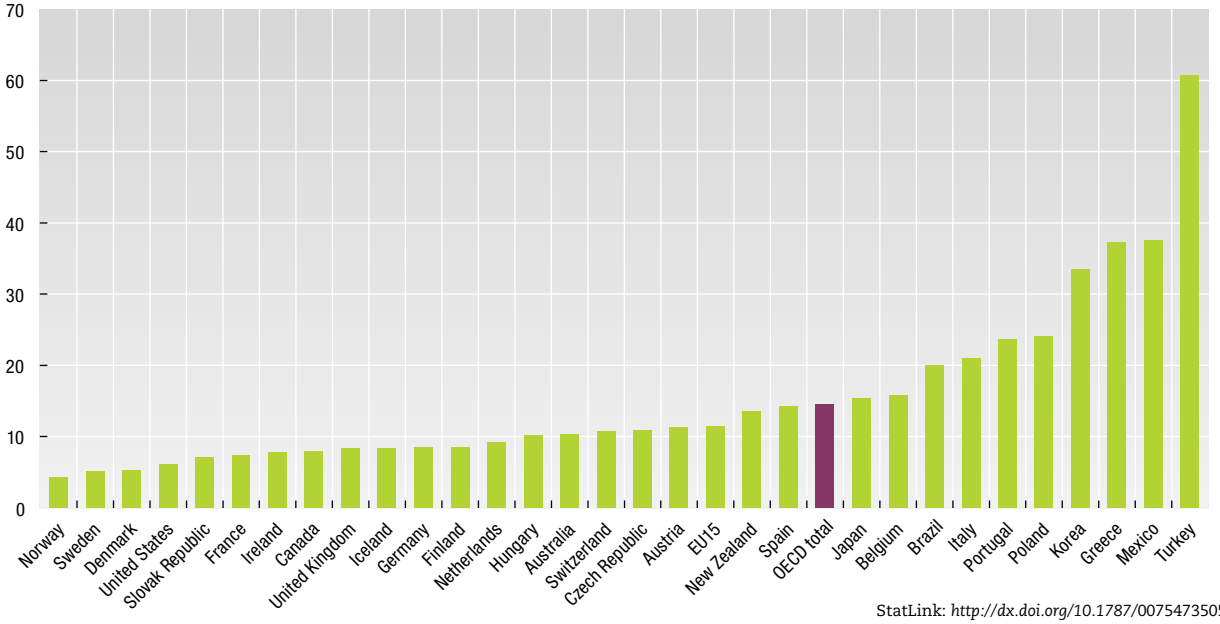
As a percentage of total female civilian employment

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	12.8	12.5	13.3	13.3	12.9	12.1	11.8	13.0	11.2	11.8	10.9	10.6	10.8	9.9	10.2
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.8	13.2	13.1	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.3	..
Belgium	17.5	17.7	17.7	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.4	16.9	16.2	15.7	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	7.8	7.9	8.4	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.0	9.3	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.0
Czech Republic	..	..	..	6.2	6.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.7	11.5	10.9
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	6.1	..	5.8	5.6	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.2
Finland	11.3	10.9	10.7	10.8	11.1	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.6
France	11.0	10.4	9.8	9.2	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.4
Germany	9.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.5
Greece	48.0	45.4	45.9	44.9	45.2	43.8	43.7	42.4	42.6	40.7	40.5	37.7	37.2	37.3	..
Hungary	..	..	16.4	13.7	13.0	13.0	12.7	12.4	11.6	11.1	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.2	10.1
Iceland	..	12.0	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0	9.8	8.7	8.1	8.3
Ireland	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.8
Italy	24.1	23.8	23.6	24.3	24.2	23.8	23.6	23.2	23.0	22.6	22.0	21.6	21.2	21.1	..
Japan	27.4	25.7	24.4	22.8	22.0	21.5	20.4	19.9	19.8	19.3	18.3	17.2	16.3	15.8	15.3
Korea	43.2	41.1	41.0	41.7	40.7	40.4	40.1	39.8	41.4	39.7	38.4	37.6	36.5	34.4	33.4
Mexico	20.4	37.8	39.3	41.0	42.6	39.8	39.1	40.1	38.6	37.6	35.7	36.0	37.1	37.2	37.6
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.6	10.7	9.8	9.4	10.2	9.5	9.1	..	..
New Zealand	13.3	14.3	14.8	14.7	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.1	14.3	15.0	14.7	14.0	13.3	13.2	13.6
Norway	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3
Poland	..	..	29.0	29.9	29.2	27.7	27.5	26.3	25.0	24.1	24.8	25.7	25.4	24.3	24.1
Portugal	..	..	24.2	25.0	26.0	25.5	26.5	27.5	26.5	25.6	24.4	24.8	24.7	24.8	23.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.9	7.0
Spain	25.9	24.7	24.4	24.2	23.6	23.2	21.9	20.2	19.6	17.8	16.6	16.2	15.1	14.5	14.3
Sweden	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.2
Switzerland	0.0	12.0	12.4	13.1	13.0	11.9	12.6	13.6	13.2	13.2	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.7
Turkey	78.4	79.9	76.7	72.3	74.6	74.0	73.6	70.0	69.9	70.0	64.7	66.8	63.0	61.9	60.7
United Kingdom	8.9	8.7	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.8	8.3
United States	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1
EU15	13.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.5
OECD total	17.0	17.5	17.2	16.7	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.1	15.0	14.7	14.5	14.5
Brazil	..	..	18.5	18.6	..	20.1	19.1	19.5	19.7	19.7	..	19.8	20.0	20.0	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/425177626423

Self-employment rates: women

As a percentage of total female civilian employment, 2004 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/007547350572

HOURS WORKED

Governments of some OECD countries have pursued policies to make it easier for parents to reconcile work and family, and some of these policies also tend to reduce working time. Examples include the extension of annual paid leave, maternity/parental leave and workers' options for working part-time schedules or, albeit less frequently, the reduction of the full-time workweek.

Definition

For this table, the total numbers of hours worked over the year are divided by the average numbers of people in employment.

Employment is generally measured through household labour force surveys and, according to the ILO Guidelines, employed persons are defined as those aged 15 years or over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week.

Estimates of the hours actually worked are based on household labour force surveys in most countries, while the rest use establishment surveys, administrative sources or a combination of sources. They reflect regular work hours of full-time and part-time workers, over-time (paid and unpaid), hours worked in additional jobs and time not worked because of public holidays, annual paid leave, time spent on illness and maternity leave, strikes and labour disputes, bad weather, economic conditions and several other minor reasons.

Comparability

National statisticians and the OECD secretariat work to ensure that these data are as comparable as possible, but they are based on a range of different sources of varying reliability. For example, for several EU countries, the estimates are made by the OECD using results from the Spring European Labour Force Survey. The results reflect a single observation in the year and the survey data have to be supplemented by information from other sources for hours not worked due to public holidays and annual paid leave. Annual working hours reported for the remaining countries are provided by national statistical offices and are estimated using the best available sources. The data are intended for comparisons of trends over time and are not fully suitable for inter-country comparisons because of differences in their sources and other uncertainties about their international comparability.

Data for Korea refer to hours worked by dependent employees only; data for other countries cover dependent and self-employed workers.

Long-term trends

In the large majority of OECD countries, hours worked have fallen over the period from 1990 to 2004. However, this decline was not particularly large in most countries, as compared to the decline in earlier decades and some of the decline in average hours between these two years may reflect transitory business cycle effects, since labour markets generally were more buoyant in 1990 (near the end of a long expansion in many OECD countries) than in 2004.

The average hours worked per year per employed person fell from 1 790 in 1990 to 1 740 in 2004; this is equivalent to a reduction in hours worked of more than one 40-hour workweek. The table shows that working hours fell in a majority of countries; hours increased in only Denmark, Greece, Hungary (more markedly), Mexico, New Zealand and Sweden. Reductions in hours worked were most marked in France, Ireland, Japan, Korea and Portugal. With the exception of France, these were all countries that had rather high numbers of hours worked at the beginning of the period.

Although one should exercise caution when comparing across countries, it is clear from the table and chart that actual hours worked in the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Korea, Poland and the Slovak Republic are above the average for OECD countries as a whole and that actual hours worked are relatively low in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Norway.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Employment Outlook*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

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- Evans, J., D. Lippoldt and P. Marianna (2001), *Trends in Working Hours in OECD Countries*, OECD Labour Market and Social Policy Occasional Papers, No. 45, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- OECD (2004), "Clocking In (and Out): Several Facets of Working Time", *OECD Employment Outlook*, Chapter 1, see also Annex I.A1, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Labour Statistics Database, *www.oecd.org/statistics/labour*.

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Actual hours worked

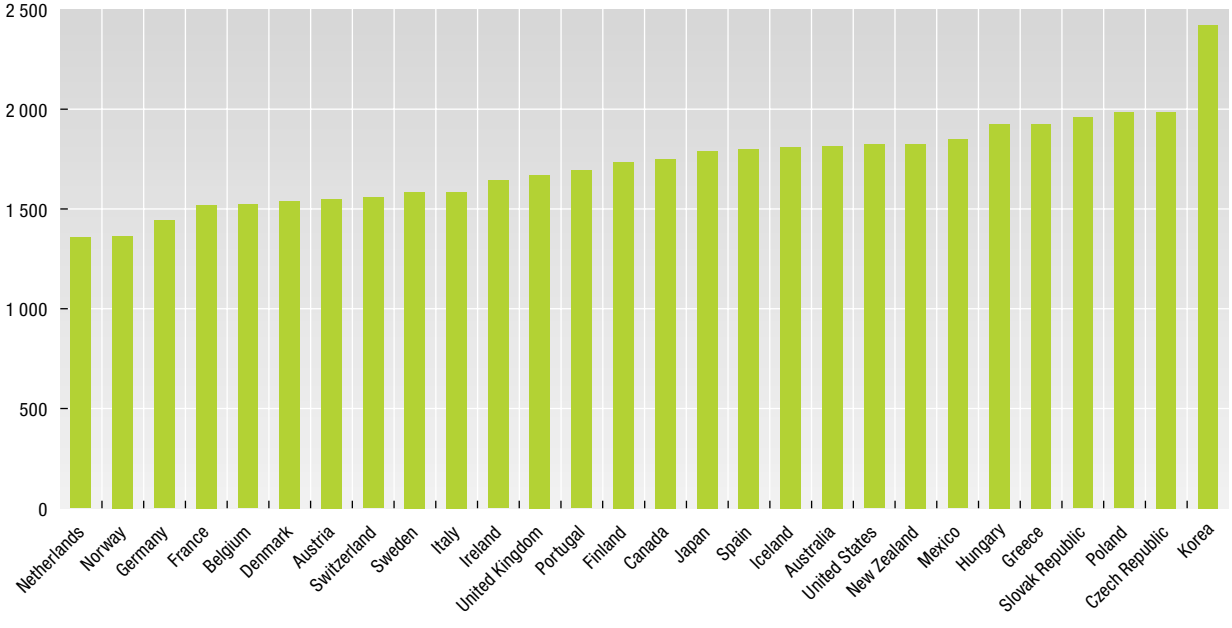
Hours per year per person in employment

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	1 866	1 853	1 845	1 870	1 875	1 872	1 862	1 861	1 856	1 860	1 855	1 837	1 824	1 814	1 816
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	1 587	1 591	1 600	1 561	1 572	1 582	1 593	1 563	1 550	..
Belgium	1 601	1 590	1 594	1 552	1 551	1 549	1 547	1 566	1 555	1 545	1 545	1 547	1 548	1 542	1 522
Canada	1 757	1 737	1 729	1 732	1 749	1 744	1 753	1 765	1 766	1 772	1 768	1 758	1 740	1 733	1 751
Czech Republic	..	..	..	2 064	2 043	2 064	2 066	2 067	2 075	2 088	2 092	2 000	1 980	1 972	1 986
Denmark	1 518	1 513	1 532	1 532	1 494	1 500	1 495	1 512	1 528	1 539	1 554	1 562	1 556	1 555	1 540
Finland	1 771	1 749	1 755	1 756	1 777	1 776	1 775	1 771	1 761	1 765	1 750	1 734	1 727	1 718	1 736
France	1 677	1 669	1 670	1 656	1 650	1 626	1 631	1 625	1 613	1 606	1 567	1 554	1 512	1 509	1 520
Germany	..	1 541	1 557	1 537	1 536	1 520	1 502	1 496	1 489	1 479	1 463	1 450	1 439	1 441	1 443
Greece	1 919	1 920	1 947	1 965	1 935	1 926	1 944	1 928	1 937	1 951	1 926	1 932	1 930	1 936	1 925
Hungary	1 842	1 812	1 771	1 771	1 895	1 902	1 894	1 912	1 907	1 922	1 916	1 863	1 883	1 894	1 925
Iceland	..	1 843	1 859	1 828	1 813	1 832	1 860	1 839	1 817	1 873	1 885	1 847	1 812	1 807	1 810
Ireland	1 911	1 882	1 843	1 823	1 824	1 823	1 826	1 783	1 713	1 692	1 688	1 679	1 666	1 646	1 642
Italy	1 656	1 649	1 636	1 622	1 607	1 616	1 617	1 617	1 620	1 617	1 613	1 601	1 599	1 591	1 585
Japan	2 031	1 998	1 965	1 905	1 898	1 884	1 892	1 864	1 842	1 810	1 821	1 809	1 798	1 801	1 789
Korea	2 688	2 672	2 650	2 667	2 651	2 658	2 648	2 592	2 496	2 502	2 520	2 506	2 465	2 434	2 423
Mexico	..	1 822	..	1 821	..	1 863	1 900	1 930	1 879	1 923	1 888	1 864	1 888	1 857	1 848
Netherlands	1 456	1 425	1 402	1 373	1 362	1 344	1 389	1 382	1 370	1 350	1 368	1 368	1 338	1 354	1 357
New Zealand	1 810	1 793	1 800	1 854	1 849	1 842	1 833	1 821	1 825	1 838	1 830	1 817	1 817	1 813	1 826
Norway	1 432	1 429	1 437	1 434	1 432	1 414	1 407	1 402	1 400	1 398	1 380	1 362	1 345	1 338	1 363
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 988	1 974	1 979	1 984	1 983
Portugal	1 858	1 787	1 768	1 756	1 744	1 799	1 753	1 723	1 720	1 732	1 691	1 696	1 697	1 678	1 694
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	1 975	2 003	2 023	2 055	2 034	2 022	2 017	2 026	1 979	1 931	1 958
Spain	1 824	1 833	1 825	1 816	1 816	1 815	1 811	1 813	1 834	1 817	1 815	1 817	1 798	1 800	1 799
Sweden	1 561	1 548	1 565	1 582	1 621	1 626	1 635	1 639	1 638	1 647	1 625	1 603	1 580	1 563	1 585
Switzerland	..	1 648	1 652	1 657	1 671	1 640	1 619	1 603	1 609	1 624	1 603	1 573	1 555	1 556	..
United Kingdom	1 767	1 768	1 729	1 723	1 736	1 734	1 733	1 731	1 725	1 713	1 701	1 703	1 684	1 672	1 669
United States	1 861	1 851	1 853	1 860	1 864	1 873	1 864	1 875	1 874	1 873	1 858	1 836	1 830	1 822	1 824

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/515842736154*

Actual hours worked

Hours per year per person in employment, 2004 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/660852244605*

STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Most OECD countries publish unemployment rates that are based on the numbers of persons who are registered as unemployed at government labour offices. Because they are available soon after the end of the month or quarter to which they refer, the numbers of registered unemployed are treated as the "headline" unemployment figures by many countries. However, the rules for registering at labour offices vary from country to country, so that unemployment statistics based on this source are not comparable between countries. The unemployment rates shown here use ILO Guidelines that provide common definitions of unemployment and of the labour force.

Definition

Unemployed persons are defined as those who report that they are without work, that they are available for work and that they have taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks. The ILO Guidelines specify what actions count as active steps to find work and these include answering vacancy notices, visiting factories, construction sites and other places of work, and placing advertisements in the press as well as registering with labour offices.

The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labour force, where the latter consists of the unemployed plus those in civilian employment, which are defined as persons who have worked for one hour or more in the last week.

When unemployment is high, some persons become discouraged and stop looking for work. They are then excluded from the labour force so that the unemployment rate may fall, or stop rising, even though there has been no underlying improvement in the labour market.

Comparability

All OECD countries use the ILO Guidelines for measuring unemployment, but the operational definitions used in national labour force surveys vary slightly in Iceland, Mexico and Turkey. Unemployment levels are also likely to be affected by changes in the survey design and/or the survey conduct, but unemployment rates are likely to be fairly consistent over time.

Long-term trends

In almost all countries, unemployment rates rose in the early part of the 1990s but have been falling since then. Falls have been particularly marked in Finland, Ireland, Spain and Sweden.

There is no obvious pattern in the differences in unemployment rates for men and women. Unemployment rates for women are usually higher than for men, but in several countries unemployment rates for women are lower – Canada, Hungary, Korea, Sweden and the United Kingdom, for example. This is also true in Japan for the recent years. Part of the reason may be that women are more easily discouraged than men and so withdraw in larger numbers from the labour force when unemployment rises.

The charts shows unemployment rates averaged over the last decade. As regards total unemployment rates, countries can be divided into three groups: a low unemployment group with rates below 5% (Luxembourg to Japan); a middle group with unemployment rates between 5% and 8.5% (United States to Germany); and a high unemployment group with average rates of 10% and above (Italy to the Slovak Republic).

Source

- OECD (2005), *Main Economic Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

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- OECD Labour Statistics Database, *www.oecd.org/statistics/labour*.

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Standardised unemployment rates: total

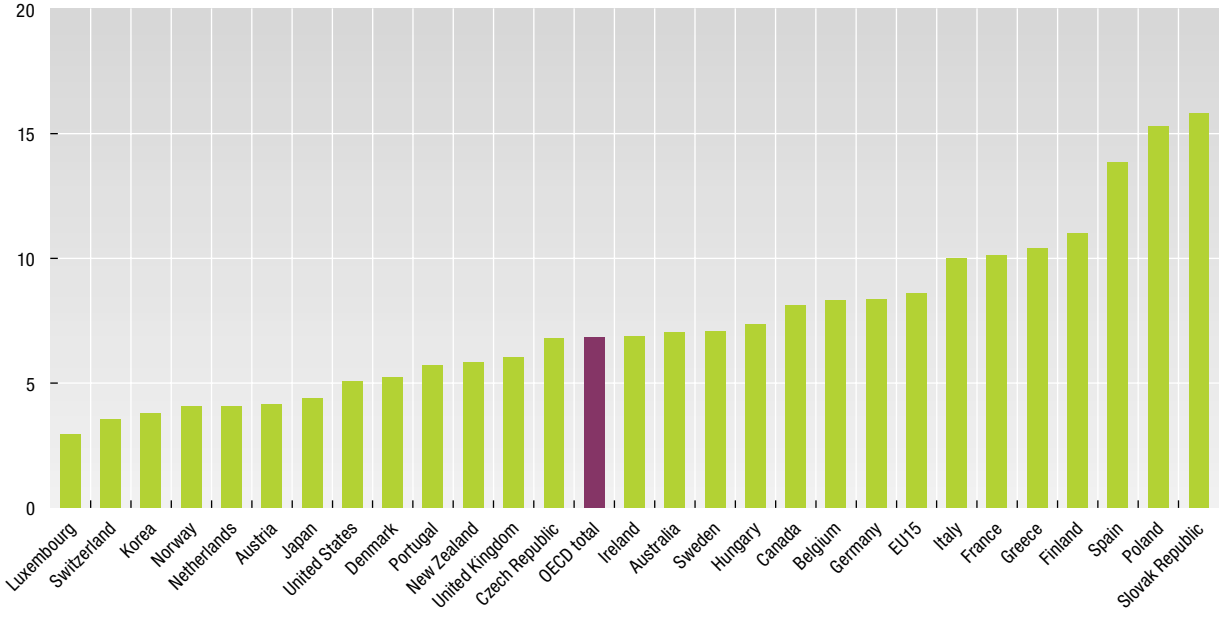
As a percentage of civilian labour force

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	9.3	10.5	10.6	9.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5
Austria	..	..	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.9
Belgium	6.4	7.1	8.6	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.3	8.6	6.9	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.9
Canada	10.3	11.2	11.4	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.2	8.4	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.2
Czech Republic	..	..	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.8 |	6.4	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.3
Denmark	7.9	8.6	9.6	7.7	6.8	6.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.6	5.4
Finland	6.7	11.6	16.4	16.8	15.4	14.6	12.7	11.3	10.2	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
France	9.0	9.9	11.1	11.7	11.1	11.6	11.5	11.1	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.9	9.5	9.6
Germany	4.2	6.4	7.7	8.3	8.0	8.5	9.2	8.8	7.9	7.2	7.4	8.2	9.1	9.5
Greece	6.9	7.8	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.7	9.6	11.1	12.0	11.3	10.8	10.3	9.7	10.5
Hungary	..	9.9	12.1 |	11.0	10.4 |	9.6	9.0	8.4	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.0
Ireland	14.7	15.4	15.6	14.3	12.3	11.7	9.9	7.5	5.7	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.5
Italy	8.5	8.8	9.8	10.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.0	10.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.0
Japan	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.7
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7
Luxembourg	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.7	4.8
Netherlands	5.5	5.3	6.2	6.8	6.6	6.0	4.9	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.6
New Zealand	10.3	10.4	9.5	8.1	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.0	5.3	5.2	4.6	3.9
Norway	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.4
Poland	..	..	14.0	14.4	13.3	12.3 |	10.9	10.2	13.4	16.4	18.5	19.8	19.2	18.8
Portugal	4.2	4.3	5.6	6.9	7.3	7.3	6.8 |	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	5.0	6.2	6.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	13.7	13.1	11.3	11.9	12.6 |	16.8	18.7	19.4	18.7	17.5	18.2
Spain	13.2	14.9	18.6	19.8	18.8	18.2	17.0	15.3	12.9	11.4	10.8	11.5	11.5	10.9
Sweden	3.1	5.6	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	8.2	6.7	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.6	6.4
Switzerland	1.9	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.2	4.2	4.4
United Kingdom	8.6	9.7	10.2	9.3	8.5	7.9	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7
United States	6.8	7.5	6.9 |	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2 |	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5
EU15	7.9	8.7	10.0	10.4	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.3	8.5	7.6	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.1
OECD total	..	..	..	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.9

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/608840722017

Standardised unemployment rates: total

As a percentage of civilian labour force, average 1995-2004



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/272311555166

Standardised unemployment rates: men

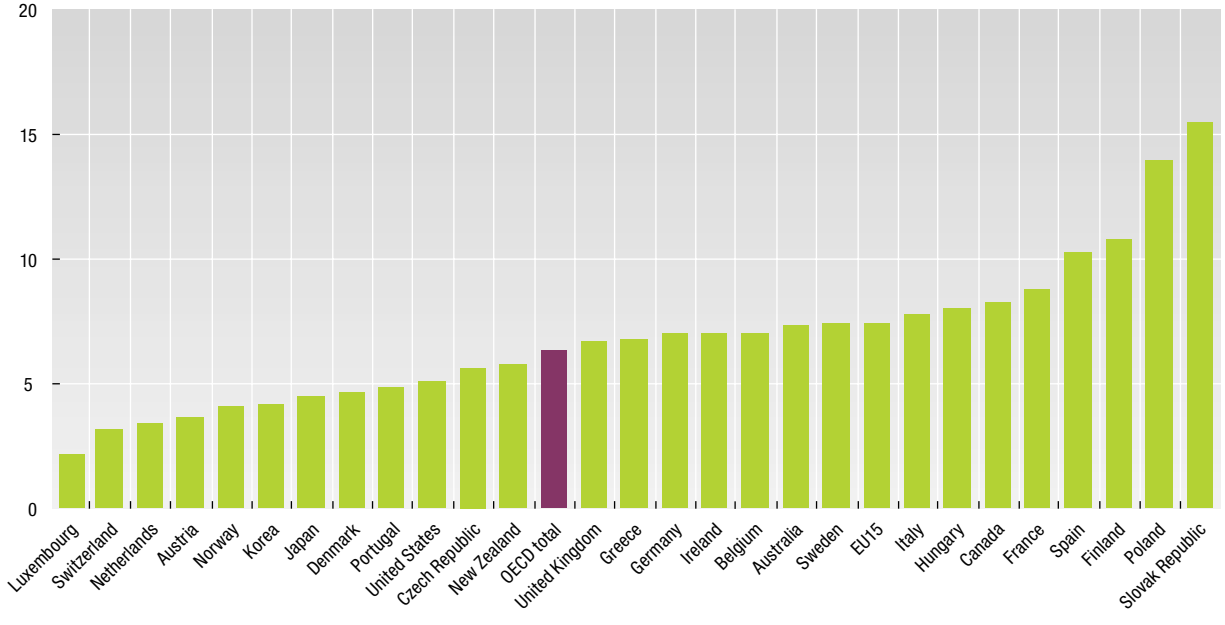
As a percentage of male civilian labour force

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	9.6	11.2	11.4	9.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.1	7.2	6.5	7.1	6.6	5.9	5.5
Austria	..	..	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.0	4.4
Belgium	4.2	5.1	6.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.1	5.6	5.9	6.7	7.6	7.5
Canada	10.8	12.0	11.9	10.9	9.8	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	6.9	7.5	8.1	7.9	7.5
Czech Republic	..	..	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	4.0 |	5.0	7.2	7.3	6.7	5.9	6.2	7.1
Denmark	7.2	8.0	9.3	7.1	5.6	5.3	4.4	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.1
Finland	8.0	13.6	18.1	18.1	15.7	14.3	12.3	10.9	9.8	9.1	8.6	9.1	9.2	8.7
France	7.0	8.0	9.6	10.1	9.4	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.0	7.6	7.0	7.9	8.6	8.7
Germany	..	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.8	6.6	7.3	7.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	7.1	8.2	8.7
Greece	4.4	5.0	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.9	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.2	6.6
Hungary	..	11.0	13.5 |	12.3	11.8 |	10.2	9.7	9.0	7.5	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1
Ireland	14.2	15.1	15.4	14.2	12.2	11.5	9.9	7.7	5.7	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.9
Italy	6.0	6.3	7.5	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4
Japan	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.5	4.9
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.9
Luxembourg	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.0	3.3
Netherlands	3.9	4.1	5.4	6.0	5.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.5	4.3
New Zealand	10.9	11.0	10.1	8.5	6.2	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.0	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.3	3.5
Norway	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.0	5.2	4.7	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.9	4.8
Poland	..	..	12.7	13.1	12.1	11.0 |	9.1	8.5	11.8	14.4	16.9	19.1	19.0	18.2
Portugal	2.8	3.6	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.1 |	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.2	4.1	5.4	5.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	13.3	12.6	10.2	11.1	12.2 |	16.3	18.9	19.8	18.6	17.4	17.4
Spain	9.9	11.7	15.5	16.2	14.9	14.4	13.2	11.3	9.1	8.0	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.1
Sweden	3.4	6.6	10.7	10.8	9.7	10.1	10.2	8.4	6.6	5.9	5.2	5.3	6.0	6.5
Switzerland	1.4	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.9	4.0
United Kingdom	9.6	11.5	12.1	11.0	9.9	9.2	7.6	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.0
United States	7.2	7.9	7.2 |	6.2	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.1 |	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.3	5.6
EU15	6.7	7.4	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.2	6.4	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.2
OECD total	..	..	..	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.6

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/814540438321*

Standardised unemployment rates: men

As a percentage of male civilian labour force, average 1995-2004 or latest period available



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/213536834040*

Standardised unemployment rates: women

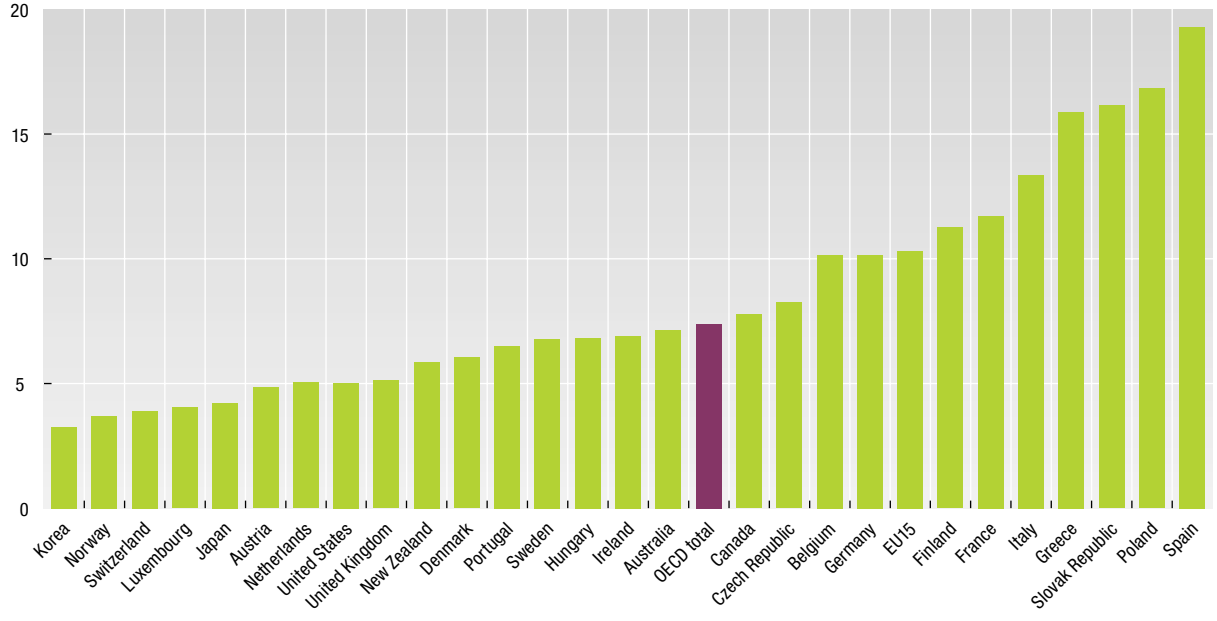
As a percentage of female civilian labour force

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	8.7	9.5	9.8	9.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.7
Austria	..	..	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.3
Belgium	9.8	10.0	11.5	12.7	12.7	12.5	11.9	11.6	10.3	8.5	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.5
Canada	9.7	10.2	10.7	9.8	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.9
Czech Republic	..	..	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.9 |	8.1	10.3	10.3	9.7	9.0	9.9	9.9
Denmark	8.6	9.2	9.9	8.5	8.1	7.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	6.1	6.0
Finland	5.1	9.6	14.4	14.8	15.1	14.9	13.0	12.0	10.7	10.6	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.9
France	11.4	12.2	13.0	13.6	13.1	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.2	10.9	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.5
Germany	..	8.2	10.9	11.4	10.9	11.0	11.6	11.1	9.9	8.7	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.5
Greece	11.9	12.9	13.6	13.7	14.1	15.2	15.2	16.7	18.1	17.2	16.2	15.6	15.0	16.2
Hungary	..	8.7	10.4 |	9.4	8.7 |	8.8	8.1	7.8	6.3	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.1
Ireland	15.8	16.0	16.0	14.6	12.5	11.8	9.9	7.3	5.6	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1
Italy	12.9	13.0	14.5	14.6	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.8	13.6	12.2	11.5	11.3	10.5
Japan	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.4
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.4
Luxembourg	2.3	2.8	3.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.8	4.7	6.8
Netherlands	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.7	6.6	5.0	4.4	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.9	4.8
New Zealand	9.6	9.5	8.8	7.6	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.4	6.5	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.4
Norway	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.0
Poland	..	..	15.6	16.0	14.7	13.9 |	13.0	12.2	15.3	18.1	19.8	20.9	20.4	19.9
Portugal	5.9	5.1	6.7	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.6 |	6.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	6.0	7.2	7.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	14.1	13.8	12.7	12.8	13.1 |	16.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	17.7	19.2
Spain	19.5	21.0	24.1	26.1	25.3	24.4	23.4	21.9	18.8	16.8	15.6	16.4	16.0	15.0
Sweden	2.8	4.4	7.3	7.8	7.8	9.0	9.5	8.0	6.8	5.3	4.5	4.6	5.2	6.1
Switzerland	2.6	3.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.9
United Kingdom	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2
United States	6.4	7.0	6.6 |	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.3 |	4.1	4.7	5.6	5.7	5.4
EU15	9.7	10.2	11.8	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.3	10.4	9.3	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.3
OECD total	..	..	..	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.4

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/122757651858

Standardised unemployment rates: women

As a percentage of female civilian labour force, average 1995-2004 or latest period available



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/306524010803

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

Long-term unemployment is here measured as those who have been unemployed for 12 months or more as a percentage of the total number of persons unemployed. Clearly, long-term unemployment is of particular concern to policy makers. Quite apart from the mental stress caused to the unemployed and their families, high rates of long-term unemployment indicate that labour markets are operating inefficiently and, in countries which pay generous unemployment benefits, the existence of long-term unemployment is a significant burden on government finances.

Definition

Long-term unemployment is conventionally defined either as those unemployed for 6 months or more or, as here, those unemployed for 12 months or more.

Unemployment is defined in most OECD countries according to the ILO Guidelines. Unemployment is usually measured by household labour force surveys and the unemployed are defined as those persons who report that they have worked in gainful employment for less than one hour in the previous week, who are available for work and who have taken actions to seek employment in the previous four weeks. The ILO Guidelines specify the kinds of actions that count as seeking work.

Comparability

All OECD countries use the ILO Guidelines for measuring unemployment, but the operational definitions used in national labour force surveys vary slightly in Iceland, Mexico and Turkey. Unemployment levels are also likely to be affected by changes in the survey design and/or the survey conduct, but unemployment rates are likely to be fairly consistent over time.

In comparing rates of long-term unemployment, it is important to bear in mind differences in institutional arrangements between countries. Rates of long-term unemployment will generally be higher in countries where unemployment benefits are relatively generous and are available for long periods of unemployment. In countries where the benefits are low and of limited duration, unemployed persons will more quickly lower their salary expectations or consider taking jobs that are in other ways less attractive than those which they formerly held.

Long-term trends

In 2004, rates of long-term unemployment varied from 10% or less in Canada, Korea, Mexico and Norway to 50% or more in the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece and the Slovak Republic. Lower rates of long-term unemployment are generally found in countries that have enjoyed relatively high rates of economic growth in recent years. There appears to be a two-way causal relationship here – on the one hand, jobs are easier to find in a fast growing economy and, on the other, economies may grow faster by making unemployment an unattractive proposition.

Over the period shown in the table, long-term unemployment rates have been relatively stable for the OECD as a whole, but there have been some sharp rises in several countries and equally sharp falls in others. Rates of long-term unemployment have more than doubled in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Finland and the United States (albeit from low levels) and have also risen sharply in Iceland (although from very low levels), Japan and Switzerland. On the other hand, there have been large falls in the long-term unemployment rates in Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Spain. It is noticeable that, since 1990, the share of long-term unemployed has halved in Korea, Norway, Luxembourg, Ireland and New Zealand.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2002), "The Ins and Outs of Long-term Unemployment", *OECD Employment Outlook*, Chapter 4, OECD, Paris, pp. 187-243.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Employment Outlook*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2004), *Quarterly Labour Force Statistics*, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *Employment Statistics*.

Web sites

- OECD Employment Outlook, *www.oecd.org/els/employmentoutlook*.
- OECD Labour Statistics Database, *www.oecd.org/statistics/labour*.

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Long-term unemployment

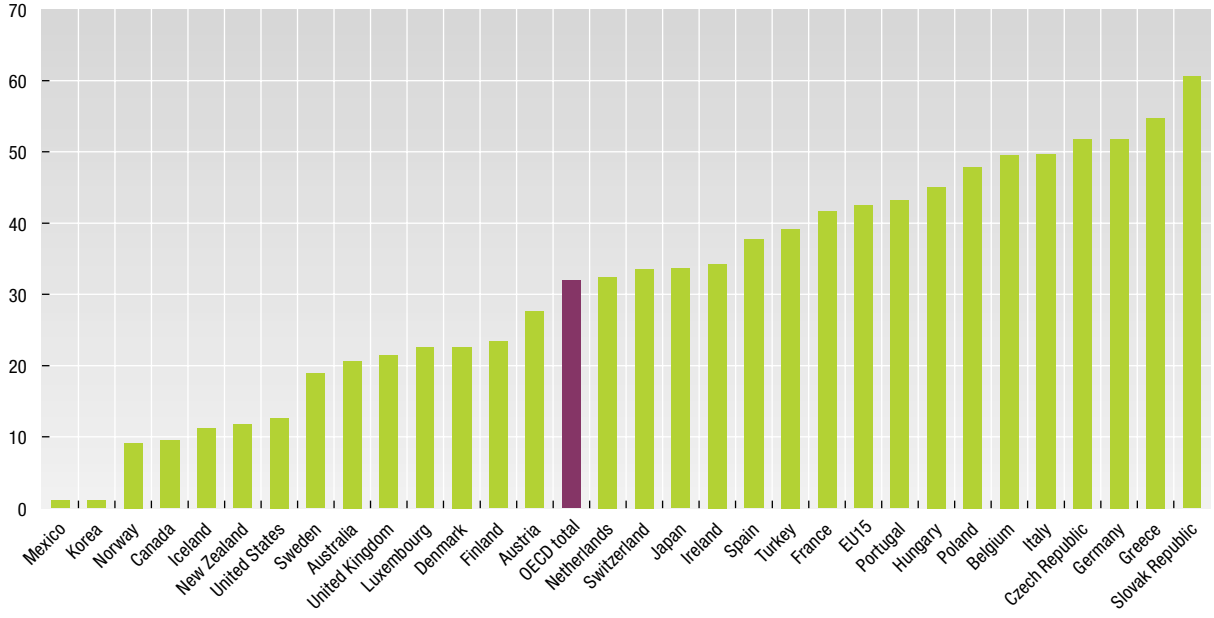
Persons unemployed for 12 months or more as a percentage of total unemployed

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	21.6	24.9	34.5	36.5	36.3	30.8	28.4	30.7	34.5	30.2	29.1	21.2	22.1	22.5	20.7
Austria	..	..	..	..	18.4	29.1	24.9	27.5	30.3	29.2	25.8	23.3	19.2	24.5	27.6
Belgium	68.5	62.9	59.1	53.0	58.3	62.4	61.3	60.5	61.7	60.5	56.3	51.7	49.6	46.3	49.6
Canada	7.3	9.0	13.5	16.5	17.9	16.8	16.8	16.2	13.9	11.7	11.3	9.5	9.6	10.0	9.5
Czech Republic	..	..	..	18.5	22.3	31.2	31.3	30.5	31.2	37.1	48.8	52.7	50.7	49.9	51.8
Denmark	29.9	31.9	27.0	25.2	32.1	27.9	26.5	27.2	26.9	20.5	20.0	22.2	19.7	19.9	22.6
Finland	..	9.2	..	30.6	..	37.6	34.5	29.8	27.5	29.6	29.0	26.2	24.4	24.7	23.4
France	38.1	37.3	36.2	34.2	38.5	42.5	39.6	41.4	44.2	40.4	42.6	37.6	33.8	42.9	41.6
Germany	46.8	31.6	33.5	40.3	44.3	48.7	47.8	50.1	52.6	51.7	51.5	50.4	47.9	50.0	51.8
Greece	49.8	47.7	49.6	50.9	50.5	51.4	56.7	55.7	54.9	55.3	56.4	52.8	52.7	56.3	54.7
Hungary	..	..	20.4	33.5	41.3	50.6	54.4	51.3	49.8	49.5	49.0	46.6	44.8	42.2	45.1
Iceland	..	6.7	6.8	12.2	15.1	16.8	19.8	16.3	16.1	11.7	11.8	12.5	11.1	8.1	11.2
Ireland	66.0	61.5	58.8	59.1	64.3	61.6	59.5	57.0	..	55.3	..	33.1	29.4	35.5	34.3
Italy	69.8	68.1	58.2	57.7	61.5	63.6	65.6	66.3	59.6	61.4	61.3	63.4	59.2	58.2	49.7
Japan	19.1	17.9	15.9	15.6	17.5	18.1	19.3	21.8	20.3	22.4	25.5	26.6	30.8	33.5	33.7
Korea	2.6	4.2	3.8	2.6	5.4	4.4	3.8	2.6	1.5	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.6	1.1
Luxembourg	47.4	31.3	14.3	31.6	29.6	23.2	27.6	34.6	31.3	32.3	22.4	28.4	27.4	24.9	22.6
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1
Netherlands	49.3	46.1	43.9	52.4	49.4	46.8	50.0	49.1	47.9	43.5	..	..	26.7	29.2	32.5
New Zealand	21.8	23.8	31.7	33.3	32.7	25.7	20.8	19.3	19.3	20.9	19.3	16.7	14.5	13.5	11.7
Norway	20.4	20.2	23.5	27.2	28.8	24.2	14.2	12.4	8.3	7.1	5.3	5.5	6.4	6.4	9.2
Poland	..	..	34.7	39.1	40.4	40.0	39.0	38.0	37.4	34.8	37.9	43.1	48.4	49.7	47.9
Portugal	44.9	38.7	30.9	43.5	43.4	50.9	53.1	55.6	44.7	41.2	42.9	38.1	35.5	32.8	43.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	42.6	54.1	52.6	51.6	51.3	47.7	54.6	53.7	59.8	61.1	60.6
Spain	54.0	51.0	47.4	50.1	56.2	57.1	55.9	55.7	54.3	51.2	47.6	44.0	40.2	39.8	37.7
Sweden	12.1	11.2	13.5	15.8	25.7	27.8	30.1	33.4	33.5	30.1	26.4	22.3	21.0	17.8	18.9
Switzerland	..	17.0	20.0	20.3	29.0	33.6	25.6	28.2	34.8	39.6	29.0	29.9	21.8	26.3	33.5
Turkey	47.0	40.9	44.2	46.8	45.9	36.4	44.3	41.6	40.3	28.2	21.1	21.3	29.4	24.4	39.2
United Kingdom	34.4	28.8	35.4	42.5	45.4	43.6	39.8	38.6	32.7	29.6	28.0	27.8	23.1	23.0	21.4
United States	5.5	6.3	11.1	11.5	12.2	9.7	9.5	8.7	8.0	6.8	6.0	6.1	8.5	11.8	12.7
EU15	49.5	43.5	41.7	44.1	48.4	50.3	49.4	50.2	49.2	47.5	46.9	45.3	41.4	43.4	42.4
OECD total	31.2	27.6	28.8	31.9	35.5	34.2	34.4	35.1	33.3	31.8	31.6	29.7	29.6	31.0	32.0

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/802404666788*

Long-term unemployment

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more as a percentage of total unemployed, 2004



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/555467250475*

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates vary significantly among OECD countries but large international differences hide even larger differences among regions. In 2003, regional differences in unemployment rates were above 10 percentage points in more than one third of OECD countries.

Definition

Unemployed persons are defined as those who report that they are without work, that they are available for work and that they have taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks. The ILO Guidelines specify what actions count as active steps to find work and these include answering vacancy notices, visiting factories, construction sites and other places of work, and placing advertisements in the press as well as registering with labour offices.

The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labour force, where the latter consists of the unemployed plus those in civilian employment, which are defined as persons who have worked for one hour or more in the last week.

When unemployment is high, some persons become discouraged and stop looking for work. They are then excluded from the labour force so that the unemployment rate may fall, or stop rising, even though there has been no underlying improvement in the labour market.

The Gini index offers a more precise picture of regional disparities. It looks not only at the regions with the highest and the lowest GDP per capita but also at the differences among all regions. The index ranges between 0 and 1: the higher its value, the larger the regional disparities. Regional disparities tend to be underestimated when the size of regions is large. This may be the case for Australia, Canada, Mexico and the United States, where GDP figures are only available for TL2 regions (see Regional population).

Comparability

As for the other regional statistics, the comparability of unemployment rates is affected by differences in the meaning of the word *region* (see Regional population) and the different *geography* of rural and urban communities (see Regional GDP), both within and among countries.

For Mexico, Turkey and Iceland, the data are from national sources and are not fully comparable.

Overview

In 2003, Italy was the country with the largest disparity in unemployment rates, the Gini index being 0.43. Regional disparities according to the Gini index were also large in Canada, Iceland and Germany. In most other countries, regional disparities were close to the OECD average (0.18). The Netherlands was the country with the lowest disparity in the unemployment rate.

The percentages of the labour force located in regions where unemployment rates are above the national average provide information about the share of the national workforce that is affected by regional disparities in unemployment rates. In 2003, 46% of the OECD labour force was based in regions with unemployment rates above the national rate.

Significant international differences in unemployment rates hide even larger differences among regions. In Canada, Italy and Poland, differences in regional unemployment rates were greater than 20 percentage points. In Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, the Slovak Republic and Turkey, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom these differences were smaller but still large (above 10 percentage points). Only in Ireland, Korea, Mexico and the Netherlands, did unemployment rates reflect a more even regional pattern.

Source

- *OECD Regional Database*.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2001), *OECD Territorial Outlook, 2001 Edition*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2003), *Geographic Concentration and Territorial Disparity in OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Local Governance and the Drivers of Growth*, OECD, Paris.
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Web sites

- OECD Regional Database, *www.oecd.org/gov/territorialindicators*.

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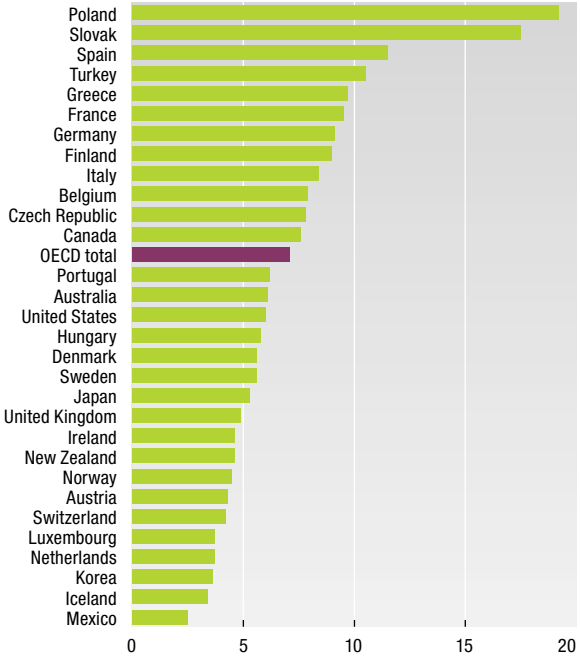
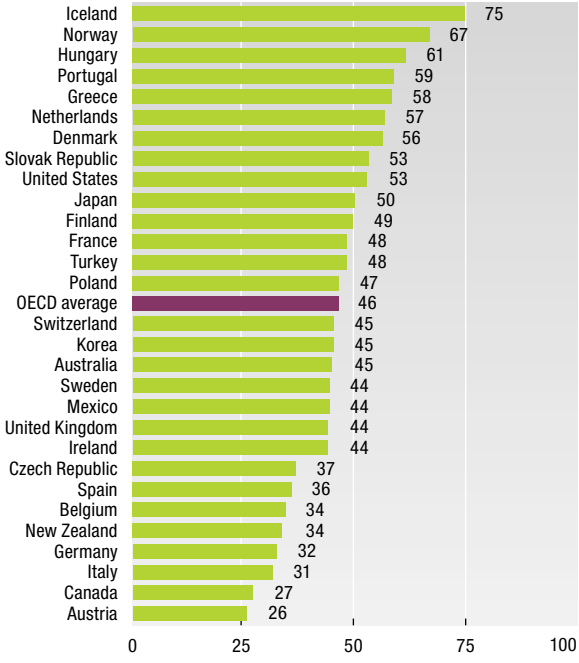
Unemployment rate

As a percentage of civilian labour force, 2003



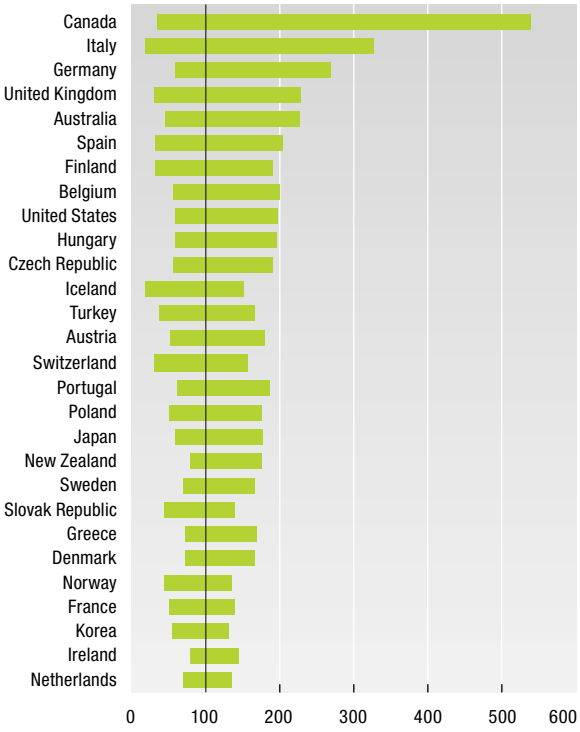
Percentage of the labour force living in regions with an unemployment rate above the national average

Percentage, 2003



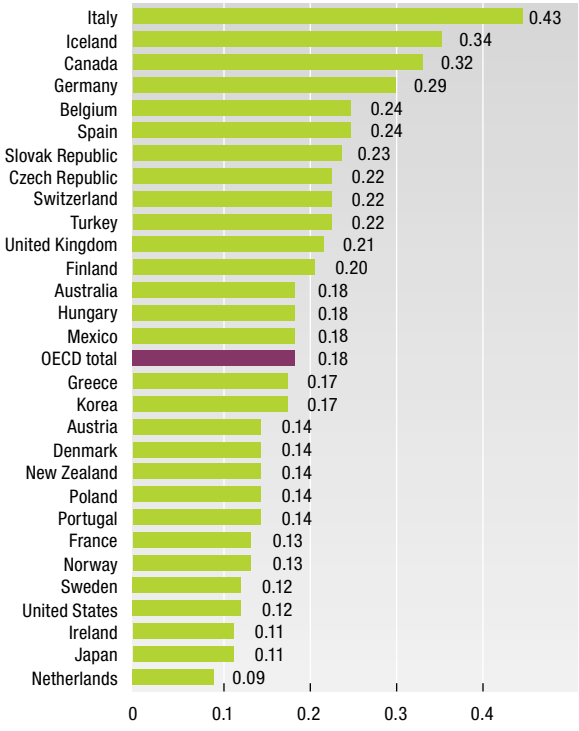
Variation of regional unemployment rates

Minimum and maximum regional rates, as a percentage of national rates, 2003



Gini index of regional disparities in unemployment rates

Year 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/861213454633*

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

EXPENDITURE ON R&D

INVESTMENT IN KNOWLEDGE

RESEARCHERS

PATENTS

ICT

SIZE OF THE ICT SECTOR

INVESTMENT IN ICT

COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS BY HOUSEHOLDS

COMMUNICATIONS

EXPORTS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

TELEPHONE ACCESS

EXPENDITURE ON R&D

Expenditure on research and development (R&D) is a key indicator of government and private sector efforts to obtain competitive advantage in science and technology. In 2003, research and development amounted to 2.3% of GDP for the OECD as a whole.

Definition

Research and development (R&D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. R&D is a term covering three activities: basic research, applied research, and experimental development. *Basic research* is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundation of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view. *Applied research* is also original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge. It is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective. *Experimental development* is systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and/or practical experience, that is directed to producing new materials, products or devices, to installing new processes, systems and services, or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.

The main aggregate used for international comparisons is gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD). This consists of the total expenditure (current and capital) on R&D by all resident companies, research institutes, university and government laboratories, etc. It excludes R&D expenditures financed by domestic firms but performed abroad.

Comparability

The R&D data shown here have been compiled according to the guidelines of the *Frascati Manual*. It should, however, be noted that over the period shown, several countries have improved the coverage of their surveys of R&D activities in the services sector (Japan, Netherlands, Norway and United States) and in higher education (Finland, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, Spain and the United States). Other countries, including especially Italy, Japan and Sweden, have worked to improve the international comparability of their data. Some of the changes shown in the table reflect these methodological improvements as well as the underlying changes in R&D expenditures.

For Korea, social sciences and humanities are excluded from the R&D data. For the United States, capital expenditure is not covered.

Data for Brazil and India are not completely according to Frascati Manual guidelines, and were compiled from national sources. Data for Brazil, India and South Africa are underestimated, as are the data for China before 2000.

Long-term trends

Since 2000, R&D expenditure relative to GDP (R&D intensity) has increased in Japan and, to a lesser extent, in the EU, and it has decreased slightly in the United States.

In 2003, Sweden, Finland, and Japan were the only three OECD countries in which the R&D-to-GDP ratio exceeded 3%, well above the OECD average of 2.3%. Since the mid-1990s, R&D expenditure (in real terms) has been growing the fastest in Iceland, Turkey and Portugal, all of which had average annual growth rates above 10%.

R&D expenditure for China has been growing even faster than GDP, resulting in a rapidly increasing R&D intensity, growing from 1.0% in 2000 to 1.4% in 2004.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Main Science and Technology Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics on CD-ROM*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- OECD (2003), *Frascati Manual 2002: Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development*, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *STAN: OECD Structural Analysis Statistics – online database*, ANBERD: R&D Expenditure in Industry.

Web sites

- OECD Science, Technology and Industry, *www.oecd.org/sti*.

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Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

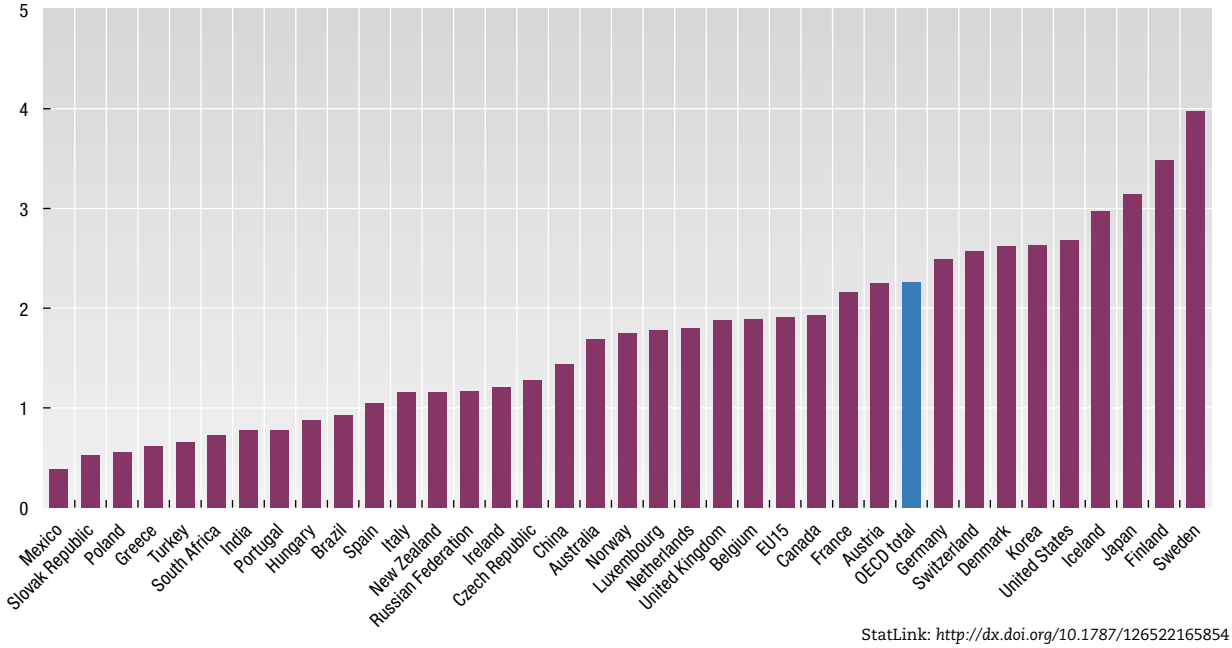
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	..	1.52	..	1.59	..	1.67	..	1.51	..	1.56	..	1.69	..	..
Austria	1.44	1.42	1.44	1.51	1.54	1.59	1.69	1.77	1.88	1.91	2.03	2.12	2.19	2.26
Belgium	1.62	..	1.70	1.69	1.72	1.80	1.87	1.90	1.96	2.00	2.11	1.96	1.89	..
Canada	1.60	1.64	1.70	1.76	1.72	1.68	1.68	1.79	1.82	1.93	2.08	1.97	1.95	1.93
Czech Republic	1.90	1.62	1.14	1.03	0.95	0.98	1.09	1.17	1.16	1.23	1.22	1.22	1.26	1.28
Denmark	1.61	1.64	1.72	..	1.82	1.84	1.92	2.04	2.18	..	2.39	2.53	2.62	..
Finland	2.02	2.11	2.14	2.26	2.26	2.52	2.69	2.86	3.21	3.38	3.38	3.43	3.48	..
France	2.33	2.33	2.37	2.32	2.29	2.27	2.19	2.14	2.16	2.15	2.20	2.23	2.18	2.16
Germany	2.47	2.35	2.28	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.24	2.27	2.40	2.45	2.46	2.49	2.52	2.49
Greece	0.36	..	0.47	..	0.49	..	0.51	..	0.67	..	0.65	..	0.62	..
Hungary	1.06	1.04	0.97	0.88	0.73	0.65	0.72	0.68	0.69	0.80	0.95	1.02	0.95	0.88
Iceland	1.18	1.36	1.37	1.41	1.58	..	1.89	2.08	2.39	2.76	3.08	3.14	2.97	..
Ireland	0.93	1.04	1.17	1.27	1.28	1.32	1.29	1.25	1.19	1.14	1.11	1.12	1.19	1.21
Italy	1.23	1.18	1.13	1.05	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.11	1.16	..	..
Japan	2.76	2.71	2.63	2.58	2.69	2.78	2.84	2.95	2.96	2.99	3.07	3.12	3.15	..
Korea	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.32	2.37	2.42	2.48	2.34	2.25	2.39	2.59	2.53	2.63	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.71	..	..	1.78	..
Mexico	..	..	0.22	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.43	0.37	0.39	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.97	1.90	1.93	1.97	1.99	2.01	2.04	1.94	2.02	1.90	1.88	1.80	1.84	..
New Zealand	0.98	1.00	1.01	..	0.96	..	1.10	..	1.01	..	1.15	..	1.16	..
Norway	1.64	..	1.72	..	1.70	..	1.64	..	1.65	..	1.60	1.67	1.75	..
Poland	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.71	0.65	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.66	0.64	0.58	0.56	..
Portugal	0.57	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.69	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.80	0.78	..
Slovak Republic	2.13	1.78	1.38	0.90	0.93	0.92	1.09	0.79	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.58	0.58	0.53
Spain	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.87	0.86	0.91	0.92	0.99	1.05	..
Sweden	2.72	..	3.17	..	3.35	..	3.54	..	3.65	..	4.29	..	3.98	..
Switzerland	..	2.59	..	..	..	2.67	..	..	..	2.57	..	..	..	..
Turkey	0.53	0.49	0.44	0.36	0.38	0.45	0.49	0.50	0.63	0.64	0.72	0.66	..	..
United Kingdom	2.07	2.03	2.06	2.01	1.95	1.88	1.81	1.80	1.87	1.86	1.87	1.89	1.88	..
United States	2.71	2.64	2.52	2.42	2.51	2.55	2.58	2.62	2.66	2.74	2.76	2.65	2.68	2.68
EU15	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.80	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.84	1.87	1.90	1.91	1.91	..
OECD total	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.06	2.08	2.10	2.13	2.15	2.19	2.23	2.28	2.24	2.26	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.99	1.02	0.98	0.95	0.93
China	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.68	0.70	0.83	1.00	1.07	1.22	1.31	1.44
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.61	0.67	0.72	0.78	..	..	..
Russian Federation	1.43	0.74	0.77	0.84	0.85	0.97	1.04	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.18	1.25	1.29	1.17
South Africa	0.84	..	0.61	..	..	..	0.60	..	..	..	0.73	..	..	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/315080082477

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

As a percentage of GDP, 2004 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/126522165854

INVESTMENT IN KNOWLEDGE

"Investment in knowledge" is a synthetic indicator designed to compare member countries' expenditures on their "knowledge base" which are aimed at bringing future returns.

Definition

Investment in knowledge is defined and calculated as the sum of expenditure on R&D, on total higher education (public and private) and on software. Simple summation of the three components would lead to overestimation of the investment in knowledge owing to overlaps (R&D and software, R&D and education, software and education). Therefore, data reported here have been adjusted to exclude the overlaps between components.

Note that as the term is used here, "investment" has a broader connotation than its usual meaning in economic statistics. It includes current expenditures, such as on education and R&D, as well as capital outlays, such as purchases of software and construction of school buildings.

Comparability

The OECD is the source of the data on R&D, education and software. In previous years, the software component of investment in knowledge was estimated from a private source. However, the OECD has recently developed a capital services database, which includes software investment data. Software data from the OECD's capital services database are used here, and the figures reported here differ from those of previous years.

Long-term trends

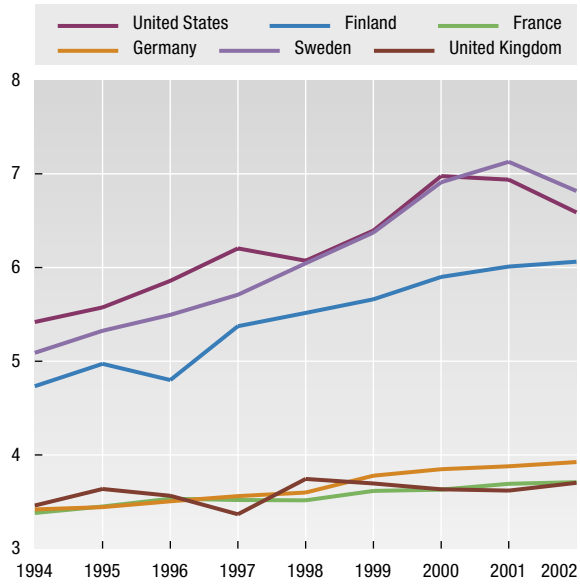
The United States and Japan are moving more rapidly towards a knowledge-based economy than the EU: since 1994, their investment in knowledge-to-GDP ratios have grown at a higher rate than that of the EU. For all the countries, except Ireland, the ratio of investment in knowledge-to-GDP was higher in 2002 than in 1994.

For most countries, increases in software expenditure were the major source of increased investment in knowledge. Notable exceptions are Finland (where R&D was the main source of increase) and Greece (where higher education and software were the main sources of increase).

In 2002, investment in knowledge amounted to 5.2% of GDP in the OECD area, a share that has increased over time. In 2002, the United States invested 6.6% of GDP in knowledge, Japan 5.0% and the European Union 3.8%. Like the United States, Sweden and Finland also invested more than 6% of GDP in knowledge in 2002, while less than 2% of GDP was invested in knowledge in Portugal and Greece.

Investment in knowledge for selected countries

As a percentage of GDP



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/573252125823*

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- Ahmad, N. (2003), *Measuring Investment in Software*, OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers, No. 2003/6, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *Main Science and Technology Indicators*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics on CD-ROM*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- Kahn, M. (2001), "Investment in Knowledge", *STI Review No. 27*, OECD, Paris.
- Kahn, M. (2005), "Estimating the level of Investment in Knowledge across OECD countries", *Intellectual Capital for Community – Nations, Regions, and Cities edited by Ahmed Bounfor and Leif Edvinsson*, Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann, Amsterdam; Boston.

Web sites

- OECD Measuring Science and Technology, *www.oecd.org/sti/measuring-scitech*.
- OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard, *www.sourceoecd.org/scoreboard*.

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Investment in knowledge

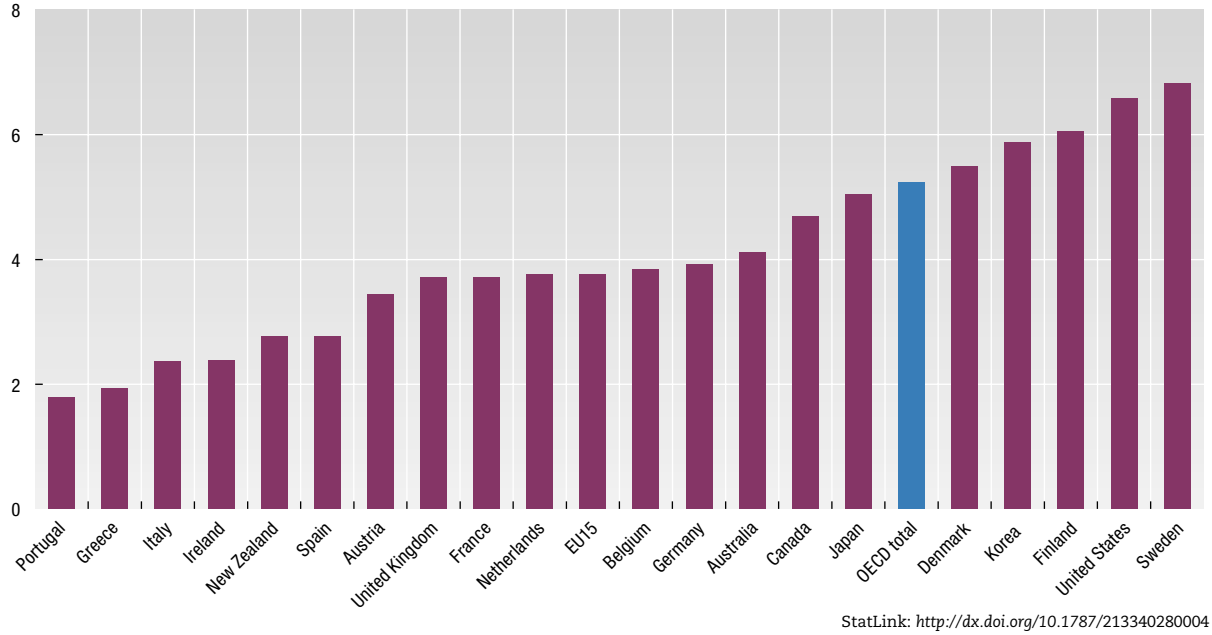
As a percentage of GDP

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
Austria	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8
Canada	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.7
Denmark	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5
Finland	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1
France	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Germany	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Greece	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	..
Ireland	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
Italy	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	..
Japan	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0
Korea	..	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.9
Netherlands	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8
Portugal	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Spain	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Sweden	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.8
United Kingdom	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
United States	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.9	6.6

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/554030183064*

Investment in knowledge

As a percentage of GDP, 2002 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/213340280004*

RESEARCHERS

Researchers are the central element of the research and development system. In 2002, approximately 3.6 million persons in the OECD area were employed in research and development and approximately two-thirds of these were engaged in the business sector.

Definition

Researchers are defined as professionals engaged in the conception and creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems as well as those who are directly involved in the management of projects. They include researchers working in both civil and military research in government, universities, research institutes as well as in the business sector.

Comparability

The number of researchers is expressed in full-time equivalent (FTE) on R&D (*i.e.* a person working half-time on R&D is counted as 0.5 person-year) and includes staff engaged in R&D during the course of one year. The data have been compiled on the basis of the methodology of the *Frascati Manual*, but comparability over time is affected to some extent by improvements in the coverage of national R&D surveys and efforts by countries to improve the international comparability of their data.

For the United States, the total researchers figure for 2000-2002 is an OECD estimate, and data since 1985 exclude military personnel.

Data for Brazil and India are not completely according to *Frascati Manual* guidelines, and were compiled from national sources. Data for Brazil, India and South Africa are underestimated, as are the data for China before 2000.

Long-term trends

In 2002, there were about 8.3 researchers per thousand employees in the OECD area, compared with 5.7 per thousand in 1991. The number of researchers has steadily increased over the last two decades. Among the major OECD regions, Japan has the highest number of researchers relative to total employment, followed by the United States and the European Union.

Finland, Japan, New Zealand and Sweden have the highest number of research workers per thousand persons employed. Rates are also high in the United States, Denmark, France and Australia. Research workers per thousand employees are low in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Portugal.

Among the major non-member countries, growth has been steady in China, although, at 1.2 in 2004, it still remains well below the OECD average. The rate for the Russian Federation has been falling since 1994, but was still above 7 researchers per thousand employed in 2004.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Main Science and Technology Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics on CD-ROM*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- OECD (2003), *Frascati Manual 2002: Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Measuring Science and Technology, *www.oecd.org/sti/measuring-scitech*.
- OECD Science, Technology and Industry, *www.oecd.org/sti*.
- OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard, *www.sourceoecd.org/scoreboard*.

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Researchers

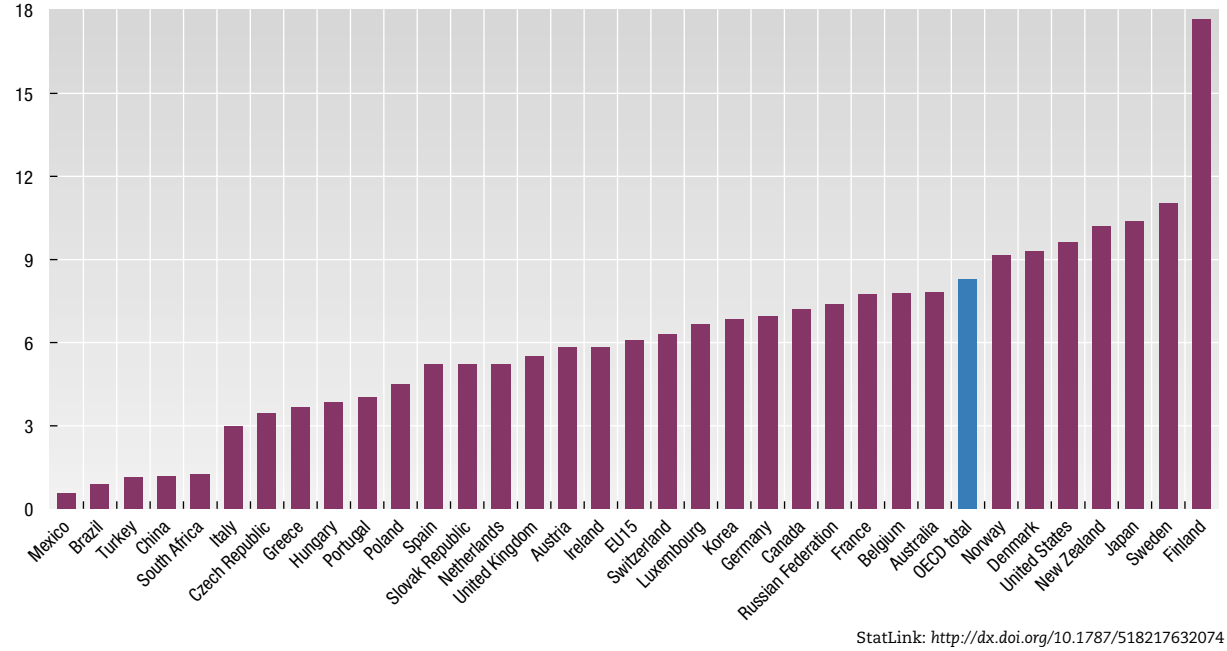
Per thousand employed, full-time equivalent

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	..	6.8	..	7.0	..	7.3	..	7.3	..	7.3	..	7.8	..	..
Austria	..	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	..	..	5.8	..	..
Belgium	4.7	..	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.8	..	..	..
Canada	5.1	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.2	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5
Denmark	4.6	5.0	5.3	..	6.1	6.3	6.5	..	6.9	..	7.0	9.2	9.3	..
Finland	6.0	..	7.4	..	8.2	..	12.3	13.9	14.5	15.1	15.8	16.4	17.7	..
France	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	..
Germany	6.3	..	..	..	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	..
Greece	1.7	..	2.2	..	2.5	..	2.9	..	3.7	..	3.7	..	..	..
Hungary	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
Ireland	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8
Italy	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	..	..
Japan	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.9	9.7	10.2	9.9	10.4	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	6.3	6.4	6.8	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	..	..	6.6	..
Mexico	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.2	..	..
New Zealand	4.0	5.1	5.3	..	4.7	..	6.2	..	6.2	..	9.1	..	10.2	..
Norway	6.6	..	7.2	..	7.5	..	7.9	..	8.0	..	8.7	..	9.1	..
Poland	..	..	..	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.5	..
Portugal	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.2
Spain	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	..
Sweden	5.9	..	7.2	..	8.2	..	9.2	..	9.6	..	10.6	..	11.0	..
Switzerland	..	4.4	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	..
Turkey	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	..	..
United Kingdom	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	8.1	..	8.2	..	8.1	..	8.8	..	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	..	..
EU15	4.7	4.8	4.9	..	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	..
OECD total	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.3	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	0.9	..	1.0
China	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	9.1	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.1
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/645704204605*

Researchers

Per thousand employed, full-time equivalent, 2004 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/518217632074*

PATENTS

Patent-based indicators provide a measure of the output of a country's R&D, *i.e.* its inventions. However, the methodology used can influence the results. Simple counts of patents filed at an intellectual property office are affected by various kinds of bias, such as weaknesses in international comparability (home advantage for patent applications) and highly heterogeneous patent values. The OECD has developed a patents indicator using what are here called *triadic patent families*. This indicator is designed to capture all important inventions and to be internationally comparable.

Definition

A patent family is defined as a set of patents taken in various countries (*i.e.* patent offices) to protect the same invention. Triadic patent families are a set of patents taken at all three of these major patent offices – the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

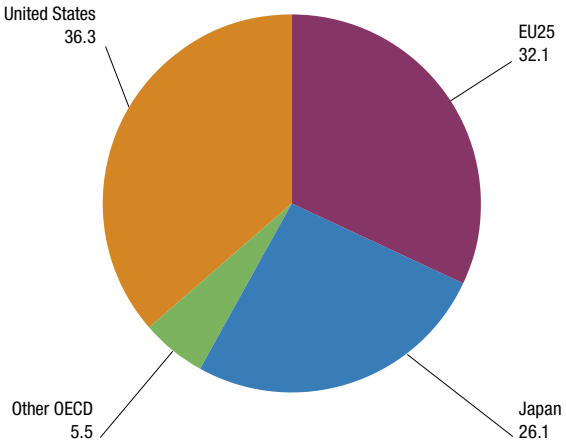
Triadic patent family counts are attributed to the country where the patent is first registered.

Comparability

The concept of triadic patent families has been developed in order to improve the international comparability and quality of patent-based indicators.

Share of countries in triadic patent families

Percentage, Year 2002



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/677743873822*

Long-term trends

In 2002, there were 50 494 patent families in the OECD area, a 55% increase from 1990. The United States accounted for 36% of the OECD total, followed by the European Union (32%) and Japan (26%). Over the 1990s, the European Union's share of patent families converged towards that of the United States, while that of Japan declined.

The graph shows patent families per million population. Sweden, Japan, Finland and Switzerland had the highest propensities to patent among OECD countries.

In 2002, Switzerland had 126 patent families per million population and Finland had 114. Japan (104) and Sweden (100) also had a high propensity to patent. In contrast, China, Turkey and Mexico had low propensities to patent.

The numbers of triadic patent families are still insignificant for the five non-member countries shown in the table, although the numbers are growing quite rapidly in China and, to a lesser extent, in India.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- Dernis, H., D. Guellec and B. van Pottelsberghe (2001), "Using Patent Counts for Cross-country Comparisons of Technology Output", *STI Review No. 27*, OECD, Paris.
- Johnson, D. (2002), *The OECD Technology Concordance (OTC): Patents by Industry of Manufacture and Sector of Use*, OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers, No. 2002/5, OECD, Paris.
- Lichtenberg, F. and S. Virabhak (2002), *Using Patents Data to Map Technical Change in Health-Related Areas*, OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers, No. 2002/16, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- Dernis, H. and M. Khan (2004), *Triadic Patent Families Methodology*, OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers, No. 2004/2, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *OECD Patent Database*.

Web sites

- OECD Intellectual Property Rights, *www.oecd.org/sti/ipr*.
- OECD Work on Patents, *www.oecd.org/sti/ipr-statistics*.

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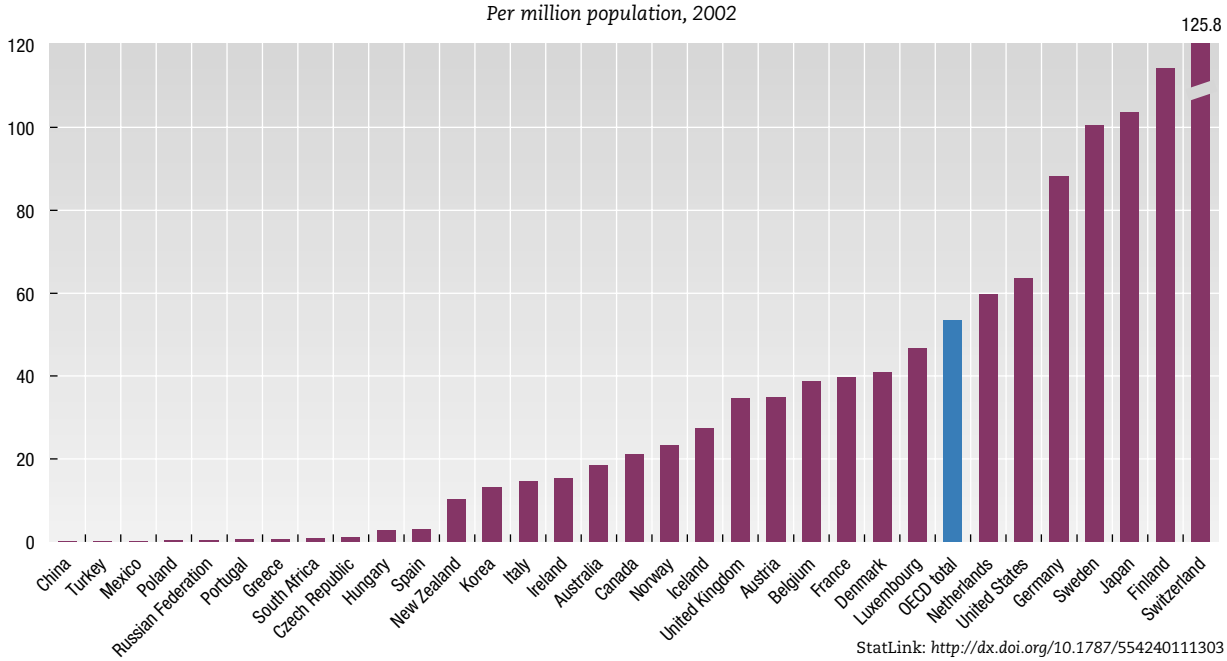
Number of triadic patent families

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	186	156	179	192	231	228	226	260	274	325	356	361	367
Austria	171	174	147	173	209	220	213	251	268	272	276	276	282
Belgium	224	240	295	329	348	372	352	415	403	416	436	424	397
Canada	289	274	271	297	357	384	432	525	546	603	640	670	661
Czech Republic	7	9	7	7	5	3	10	10	14	11	11	12	12
Denmark	127	106	135	160	176	189	220	209	225	228	246	228	216
Finland	150	162	225	243	340	312	353	441	442	482	524	579	594
France	1 919	1 784	1 651	1 697	1 874	1 907	2 121	2 167	2 310	2 380	2 454	2 451	2 447
Germany	4 115	3 681	3 874	4 001	4 361	4 823	5 464	5 562	6 097	6 361	7 156	7 302	7 271
Greece	4	5	6	3	4	1	13	10	8	4	6	5	7
Hungary	30	22	19	23	20	25	25	32	18	35	32	28	27
Iceland	1	3	0	1	3	6	7	4	5	7	8	7	8
Ireland	27	27	23	19	28	30	29	34	33	56	58	58	60
Italy	646	663	579	629	622	610	688	724	790	792	821	848	840
Japan	9 940	8 894	8 196	8 495	8 263	9 487	10 490	11 025	11 257	11 844	12 355	12 937	13 195
Korea	65	93	121	167	213	327	325	386	466	501	532	593	630
Luxembourg	17	9	9	14	7	13	15	16	20	20	19	22	21
Mexico	7	6	6	6	5	12	9	12	12	11	14	15	15
Netherlands	591	569	614	594	649	727	787	810	846	874	918	931	966
New Zealand	9	19	26	13	23	20	32	39	44	35	39	40	41
Norway	52	59	73	71	80	87	76	92	93	100	106	100	106
Poland	5	9	5	12	4	5	10	9	4	7	10	9	9
Portugal	1	3	4	4	2	3	3	7	4	4	8	8	6
Slovak Republic	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	3	5	3	..
Spain	73	70	65	73	85	88	87	107	121	117	119	121	120
Sweden	432	391	517	500	631	701	795	848	994	1 053	1 033	967	896
Switzerland	788	723	716	708	713	748	798	805	856	913	949	951	924
Turkey	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	7	4	6	7	9
United Kingdom	1 454	1 254	1 306	1 363	1 465	1 520	1 608	1 580	1 596	1 955	2 078	2 093	2 045
United States	11 171	10 237	10 610	10 520	11 095	12 100	12 921	14 008	12 915	16 353	17 534	18 213	18 324
EU15	9 950	9 139	9 449	9 804	10 801	11 517	12 750	13 181	14 156	15 014	16 154	16 313	16 167
EU25	9 994	9 186	9 492	9 854	10 836	11 561	12 807	13 244	14 214	15 083	16 231	16 375	16 217
OECD total	32 503	29 644	29 679	30 319	31 816	34 952	38 114	40 395	40 669	45 765	48 750	50 259	50 494
Brazil	11	6	13	19	13	17	18	28	27	28	33	35	36
China	12	12	16	17	18	20	22	43	44	75	92	133	144
India	12	9	5	8	6	11	15	23	31	32	52	69	78
Russian Federation	21	38	45	33	52	62	58	65	88	74	84	65	59
South Africa	13	17	32	33	20	26	29	32	35	33	38	38	38
World	32 753	29 964	30 020	30 675	32 189	35 388	38 655	41 035	41 419	46 614	49 698	51 263	51 502

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/326527586012*

Number of triadic patent families

Per million population, 2002



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/554240111303*

SIZE OF THE ICT SECTOR

Information and communication technologies (ICT) have been at the heart of economic changes for more than a decade. ICT-producing sectors play an important role, notably by contributing to rapid technological progress and productivity growth.

Definition

In 1998, the OECD countries reached agreement on an industry-based definition of the ICT sector based on Revision 3 of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 3). The principles underlying the definition are the following.

For manufacturing industries, the products of a candidate industry must be intended to fulfill the function of information processing and communication including transmission and display, must use electronic processing to detect, measure and/or record physical phenomena or control a physical process.

For services industries, the products of a candidate industry must be intended to enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means.

Long-term trends

The ICT sector grew strongly in OECD countries over the 1990s. The share of ICT services has grown most in the Czech Republic, Finland, Korea and Sweden. In Finland, the ICT manufacturing sector's share of manufacturing value added doubled over 1995-2001 and now represents 23% of total manufacturing value added. In 2001, the ICT manufacturing sector represented between 2.2% and 22.9% of total manufacturing value added in OECD countries. The average share for the 25 OECD countries for which data are available was about 7% and was slightly lower in the European Union.

The ICT services sector is largest, at over 12% of business services value added in the Czech Republic, Finland, Ireland and Sweden. It is smallest in Mexico, Japan and the Slovak Republic.

In most OECD countries, ICT services have increased their relative share of business services value added, owing to the increasing importance of telecommunication services and software in OECD countries and, more broadly, a general shift towards a services economy. For example, most OECD countries already have a well-developed telecommunication services sector, which makes a sizeable contribution to ICT value added. At the same time, there has been a noticeable increase in the contribution of computer and related services, mainly software services.

Comparability

The existence of a widely accepted definition of the ICT sector is the first step towards making comparisons across time and countries possible. However, the definition is not as yet consistently applied and data provided by member countries have been combined with different data sources to estimate ICT aggregates compatible with national accounts totals. For this reason, statistics presented here may differ from figures contained in national reports and in previous OECD publications.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2003), *ICT and Economic Growth: Evidence from OECD countries, industries and firms*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Guide to Measuring the Information Society*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Communications Outlook*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Information Technology Outlook*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2004), *Understanding Economic Growth A Macro-level, Industry-level, and Firm-level Perspective*, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *Telecommunications Database*.

Web sites

- OECD Science, Technology and Industry, *www.oecd.org/sti*.
- OECD Telecommunications and Internet Policy, *www.oecd.org/sti/telecom*.

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Share of ICT in value added, 2001

Share of ICT in services
As a percentage of total business services value added

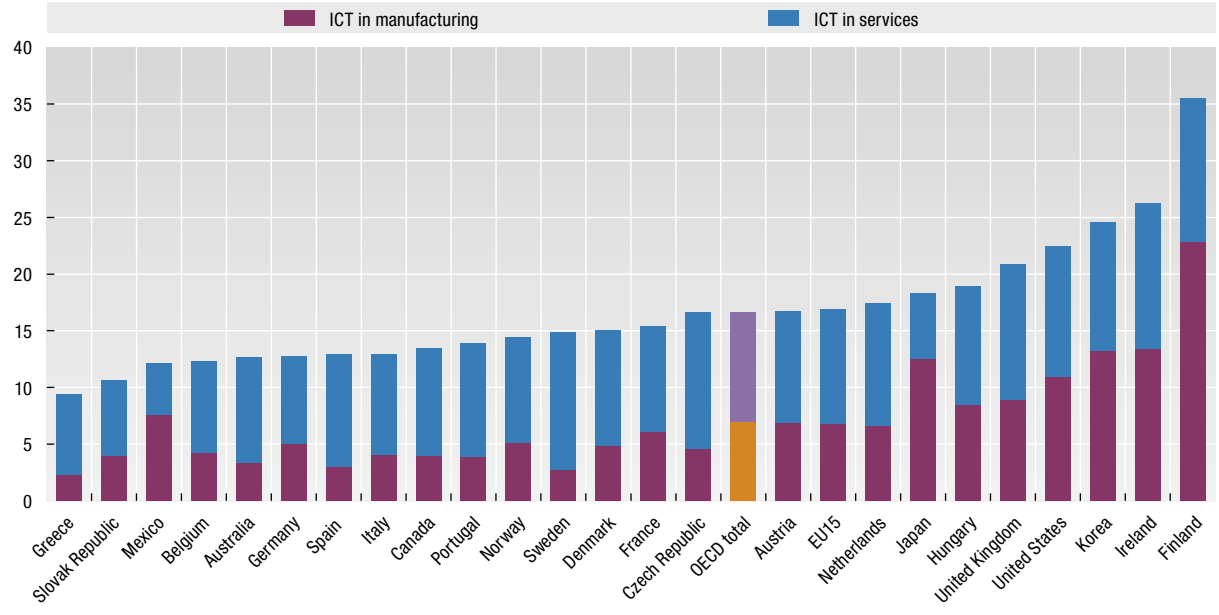
Share of ICT in manufacturing
As a percentage of total manufacturing value added

	Telecommunication services	Computer and related services	Other ICT services	Total	Change in the share 1995-2001, percentage	Computer and office equipment	Other ICT manufacturing	Total	Change in the share 1995-2001, percentage
Australia	4.9	2.4	2.0	9.3	..	0.6	2.7	3.3	..
Austria	3.2	2.8	3.8	9.8	1.2	0.3	6.6	6.8	- 0.3
Belgium	3.6	3.0	1.4	8.0	2.1	0.1	4.1	4.2	0.1
Canada	4.3	3.1	2.1	9.5	2.1	0.8	3.2	4.0	- 1.3
Czech Republic	9.1	2.9	0.0	12.0	6.4	0.3	4.3	4.6	1.9
Denmark	2.9	3.3	4.0	10.1	0.5	0.5	4.4	4.9	0.5
Finland	5.9	4.0	2.7	12.6	4.9	0.1	22.8	22.9	13.4
France	3.0	4.3	2.0	9.3	0.7	0.9	5.2	6.1	- 0.6
Germany	3.5	4.2	0.0	7.7	1.6	0.7	4.3	5.1	0.1
Greece	6.7	0.5	0.0	7.1	1.3	0.1	2.2	2.2	1.4
Hungary	6.8	2.6	1.1	10.4	0.4	1.6	6.9	8.4	- 0.5
Ireland	0.0	7.1	5.7	12.8	..	6.0	7.4	13.4	..
Italy	3.6	3.7	1.6	8.8	2.0	0.3	3.8	4.1	- 0.1
Japan	3.5	2.0	0.2	5.8	1.3	2.4	10.2	12.5	- 0.2
Korea	1.5	2.3	7.6	11.3	5.1	2.7	10.5	13.3	- 4.9
Mexico	3.4	0.2	1.0	4.5	0.5	2.6	4.9	7.6	2.3
Netherlands	2.2	4.1	4.6	10.8	1.4	0.7	5.9	6.6	- 0.5
Norway	3.3	4.0	2.0	9.3	1.4	0.2	5.0	5.2	0.9
Portugal	6.1	1.3	2.6	10.0	0.7	0.1	3.8	3.8	- 0.4
Slovak Republic	4.8	1.9	0.0	6.7	1.2	0.3	3.6	3.9	0.7
Spain	5.8	2.7	1.5	10.0	2.8	0.6	2.4	2.9	- 0.7
Sweden	3.9	6.2	2.0	12.1	3.6	0.8	2.0	2.8	- 5.1
United Kingdom	4.2	5.0	2.7	11.9	1.7	1.8	7.1	8.9	0.6
United States	4.7	5.6	1.2	11.5	1.3	2.0	8.9	10.9	- 0.8
EU15	3.9	3.7	2.5	10.1	1.9	0.9	5.8	6.8	0.6
OECD total	4.2	3.3	2.2	9.7	2.0	1.1	5.9	7.0	0.3

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/258771878113

Share of ICT in value added

As a percentage of total business services and total manufacturing value added, 2001



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/035705556043

INVESTMENT IN ICT

Investment in physical capital is important for growth. It is a way to expand and renew the capital stock and enable new technologies to enter the production process. Information and communication technology (ICT) has been the most dynamic component of investment in recent years.

Definition

Investment is defined in accordance with the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. It covers the acquisition of equipment and computer software that is used in production for more than one year. ICT has three components: information technology equipment (computers and related hardware), communications equipment and software. Software includes acquisition of pre-packaged software, customised software and software developed in house.

The investment shares shown in the table and graph are percentages of each country's gross fixed capital formation, excluding residential construction.

Comparability

Correct measurement of ICT investment in both nominal and volume terms is crucial for estimating the contribution of ICT to economic growth and performance. Data availability and measurement of ICT investment based on national accounts vary considerably across OECD countries, especially as regards the measurement of investment in software, the methods of deflation, the breakdown by institutional sector and the length of time series.

Expenditure on software has only recently been treated as investment in the national accounts, and methodologies still vary across countries. The United States is among the few countries that produces estimates of expenditure on the three separate software components; other countries usually provide estimates for some software components only. To tackle the specific problems relating to software in the national accounts, a joint OECD-EU task force on the measurement of software in the national accounts has developed recommendations concerning the capitalisation of software.

Note that ICT components that are incorporated in other products, such as motor vehicles or machine tools, are included in the value of those other products and are excluded from ICT investment as defined here.

Long-term trends

ICT shares in total non-residential investment doubled, and in some cases, even quadrupled between 1980 and 2003. In 2002/2003, ICT shares were particularly high in Sweden, Finland, Australia and the United States.

Software has been the fastest growing component of ICT investment. In many countries, its share in non-residential investment multiplied several times between 1980 and 2003. Software's share in total investment is highest in Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the United States.

Source

- *OECD Productivity Database*.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2003), *ICT and Economic Growth: Evidence from OECD countries, industries and firms*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Communications Outlook*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Information Technology Outlook*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *STAN Industry Structural Analysis Database on CD-Rom*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- Ahmad, N. (2003), *Measuring Investment in Software*, OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers, No. 2003/6, OECD, Paris.
- Lequillier, F. et al. (2003), *Report of the OECD Task Force on Software Measurement in the National Accounts*, OECD Statistics Working Papers, No. 2003/1, OECD, Paris.
- Schreyer, P., P.-E. Bignon and J. Dupont (2003), *OECD Capital Services Estimates*, OECD Statistics Working Papers, No. 2003/6, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *STAN: OECD Structural Analysis Statistics – online database*.

Web sites

- OECD Productivity Database, *www.oecd.org/statistics/productivity*.

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Shares of ICT investment in non-residential fixed capital formation

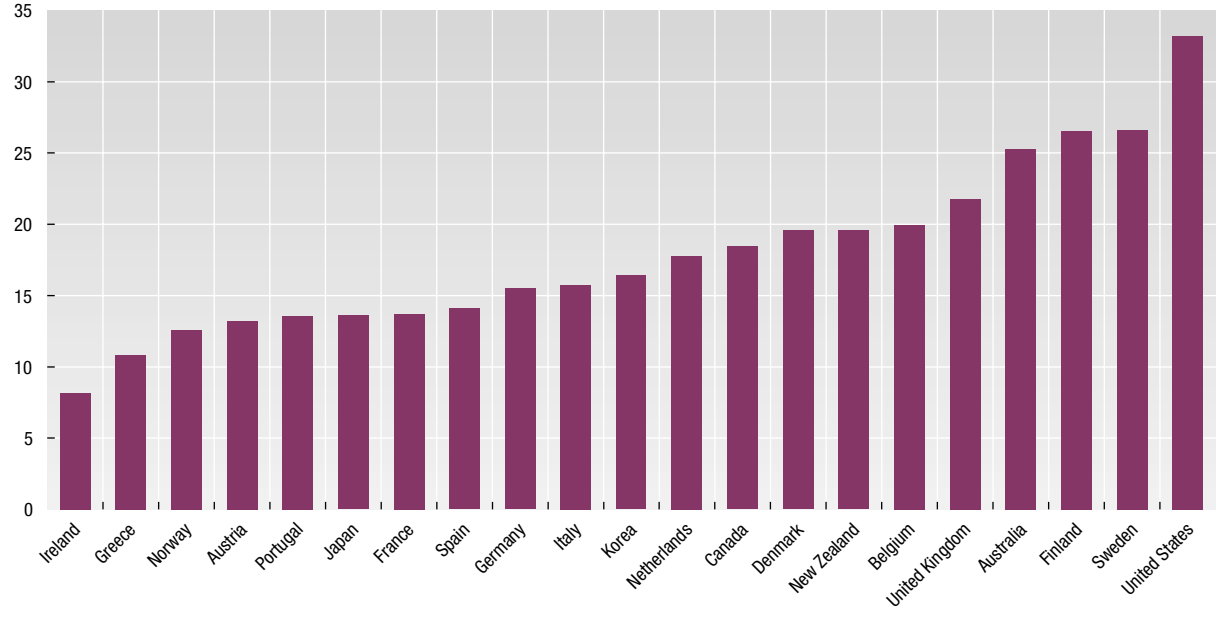
As a percentage of total non-residential fixed capital formation, total economy

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	15.6	17.6	19.2	19.3	18.9	19.1	20.3	21.9	22.7	25.7	28.6	26.7	25.3	..
Austria	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	13.0	12.4	11.8	11.9	13.8	14.3	13.7	15.1	14.0	13.2
Belgium	17.7	17.8	18.8	15.9	16.9	18.0	18.4	19.4	21.5	21.7	24.2	23.3	20.3	19.9
Canada	13.2	14.2	16.1	16.9	16.4	16.8	18.0	17.5	18.8	19.9	20.6	20.1	19.3	18.4
Denmark	16.6	17.0	17.6	19.3	17.5	19.1	19.1	19.6	19.1	20.2	19.5	18.8	19.4	19.6
Finland	12.4	14.8	18.5	22.9	25.7	25.8	20.2	25.1	25.2	26.4	26.3	25.9	27.6	26.6
France	7.8	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.8	11.0	11.9	12.2	12.8	13.2	13.7	..
Germany	13.9	13.7	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	14.2	14.7	15.3	16.5	17.4	17.8	16.9	15.5
Greece	7.5	9.3	9.3	13.2	11.7	10.0	10.9	11.0	12.4	11.7	12.8	14.3	11.5	10.8
Ireland	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.7	9.6	8.7	8.2	9.6	10.9	14.2	11.4	9.6	8.1
Italy	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	15.1	14.8	15.1	16.3	15.9	15.4	16.1	16.9	15.7	15.8
Japan	8.2	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	10.3	12.5	12.4	12.9	14.2	14.7	14.7	13.6	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	12.2	12.7	13.5	15.2	18.1	20.8	20.0	18.8	16.4
Netherlands	12.7	12.4	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.1	14.0	15.5	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.7	16.8	17.8
New Zealand	16.7	17.6	17.7	15.8	16.0	14.9	15.3	16.2	18.9	18.1	21.0	19.5	19.6	..
Norway	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.4	9.3	9.9	9.8	10.0	9.6	10.9	11.8	12.5	12.6	..
Portugal	9.7	11.3	10.6	10.7	11.4	12.2	12.2	12.0	13.0	13.4	12.4	13.1	11.9	13.6
Spain	13.9	12.6	11.7	12.7	13.0	12.7	14.6	14.4	14.7	15.6	16.0	15.3	14.1	..
Sweden	15.7	16.9	19.4	24.6	23.8	23.5	22.7	24.2	26.3	27.9	30.5	27.8	25.5	26.6
United Kingdom	14.3	14.8	15.6	17.2	19.1	21.7	22.7	21.3	24.3	23.7	25.0	23.4	22.0	21.8
United States	24.7	26.5	28.0	27.2	26.8	27.6	28.5	29.6	30.1	32.4	34.2	32.9	32.4	33.2

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/664638322102*

Shares of ICT investment in non-residential fixed capital formation

As a percentage of total non-residential fixed capital formation, total economy, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/038634684230*

COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS BY HOUSEHOLDS

Computers are increasingly present in homes in OECD countries, both in countries that already have high penetration rates and in those where adoption has lagged.

Definition

The table shows the number of households that reported having at least one personal computer in working order. The second part of the table shows the percentage of households who reported that they had access to the Internet. In almost all cases, this access is via a personal computer, either using a dial-up, DSL, fibre optic and other broadband access.

Comparability

Over a very short period, national statistical offices have made great progress in providing indicators of the use of information and communication technology. From an international perspective, the major drawback of official statistics on ICT use is that they remain based on different standards and measure rapidly changing behaviour at different points in time. Most countries use existing surveys, such as labour force, time use, household expenditure or general social surveys. Others rely on special surveys.

Another issue for international comparability is the choice between households and individuals as the survey unit. Household surveys generally provide information on both the household and the individuals in the household. Person-based data typically provide information on the number of individuals with access to a technology, those using the technology, the location at which they use it and the purpose of use.

Statistics on ICT use by households may run into problems of international comparability because of structural differences in the composition of households. On the other hand, statistics on individuals may use different age groups, and age is an important determinant of ICT use. Household-based and person-based measures yield different figures in terms of levels and growth rates. Such differences complicate international comparisons and make benchmarking exercises based on a single indicator of Internet access or use misleading, since country rankings change according to the indicator used.

The OECD and Eurostat have addressed issues of international comparability by developing a model survey on ICT use in households/by individuals. The model survey is designed to be flexible; it uses modules addressing different topics so that additional components can be added as technologies reflecting usage practices and policy interests change.

In the case of Korea, data for 2000 to 2003 includes Internet access only via computer. In the 2004 survey, Internet access through mobile phone was also included. The value for 2004 excluding mobile phone access is 72.2%.

Long-term trends

Penetration rates are high in Iceland, Denmark, Korea, Japan and Norway, where more than 70% of households had access to a home computer by 2004. On the other hand, shares in the Czech Republic, Greece, Mexico and Turkey were below 30%. Between 2000 and 2004, the percentages of households with access to a home computer increased particularly sharply in Austria, France and Japan.

The picture with regard to Internet access is similar. In Korea, Iceland, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway and Germany, more than 60% of households had Internet access by 2004. In the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Mexico and Turkey, on the other hand, only about one-fifth or less had Internet access by 2004.

Data on Internet access by household composition – with or without dependent children – are available for most OECD countries. In general, they show that households with children were more likely to have Internet access at home in 2004.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2004), *Access Pricing in Telecommunications*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Communications Outlook*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- Eurostat (2005), *Eurostat community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals*, May 2005, Eurostat, Luxemboug.
- OECD (2003), *OECD Telecommunications Database*, CD-Rom, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Science, Technology and Industry, *www.oecd.org/sti*.
- OECD Telecommunications and Internet Policy, *www.oecd.org/sti/telecom*.

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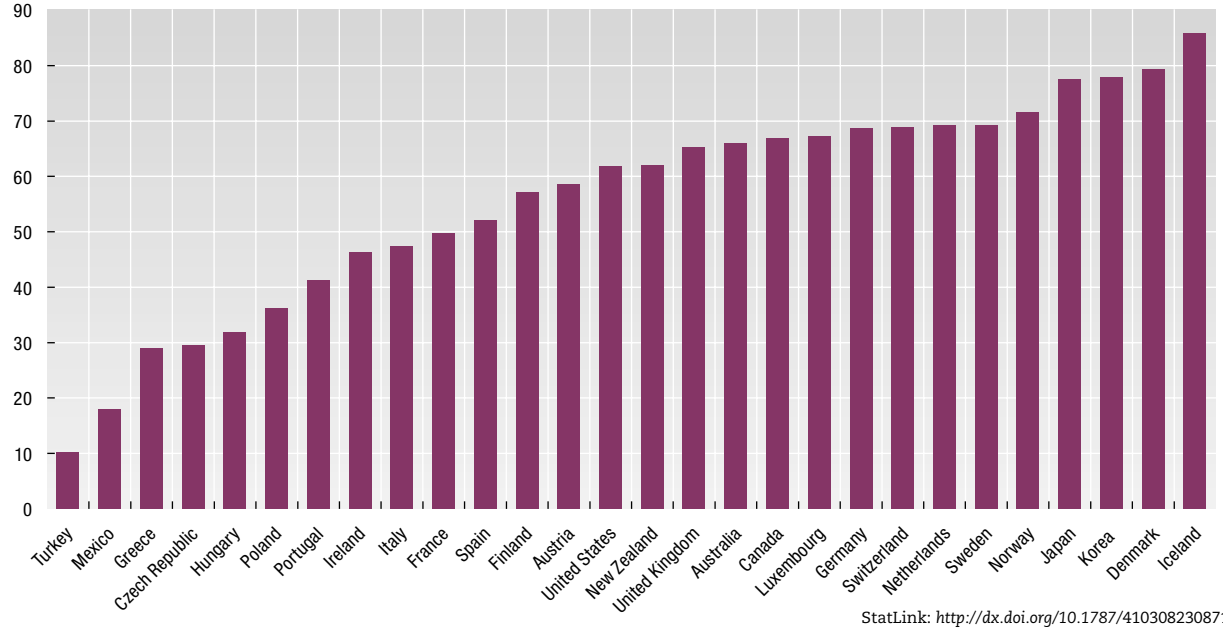
Households with access to home computers and the Internet

	Percentage of households with access to a home computer					*Percentage of households with access to the Internet*				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	53.0	58.0	61.0	66.0	..	32.0	42.0	46.0	53.0	..
Austria	34.0	..	49.2	50.8	58.6	19.0	..	33.5	37.4	44.6
Canada	54.9	59.9	63.9	66.8	..	40.1	48.7	51.4	54.5	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	23.8	29.5	..	..	..	14.8	19.4
Denmark	65.0	69.6	72.2	78.5	79.3	46.0	59.0	55.6	64.2	69.4
Finland	47.0	52.9	54.5	57.4	57.0	30.0	39.5	44.3	47.4	50.9
France	27.0	32.4	36.6	45.7	49.8	11.9	18.1	23.0	31.0	33.6
Germany	47.3	53.0	61.0	65.2	68.7	16.4	36.0	46.1	54.1	60.0
Greece	..	..	25.3	28.7	29.0	..	..	12.2	16.3	16.5
Hungary	..	..	..	..	31.9	..	..	..	..	14.2
Iceland	..	..	..	..	85.7	..	..	..	..	80.6
Ireland	32.4	..	..	42.2	46.3	20.4	..	..	35.6	39.7
Italy	29.4	..	39.9	47.7	47.4	18.8	..	33.7	32.1	34.1
Japan	50.5	58.0	71.7	78.2	77.5	..	..	48.8	53.6	55.8
Korea	71.0	76.9	78.6	77.9	77.8	49.8	63.2	70.2	68.8 |	86.0
Luxembourg	..	..	52.6	58.0	67.3	..	..	39.9	45.4	58.6
Mexico	..	11.6	15.2	..	18.0	..	6.1	7.4	..	8.7
Netherlands	..	..	69.0	69.2	..	41.0	..	58.0	58.9	..
New Zealand	..	46.6	..	62.0	..	37.4	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	71.2	71.5	..	..	..	60.5	60.1
Poland	..	..	..	..	36.1	..	..	..	..	26.0
Portugal	27.0	39.0	..	38.3	41.3	8.0	18.0	16.0	21.7	26.2
Spain	30.4	..	..	47.1	52.1	..	..	17.4	27.5	33.6
Sweden	59.9	69.2	..	..	..	48.2	53.3	..	..	..
Switzerland	61.3	64.2	66.8	68.9	..	36.5	54.7	61.9	64.4	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	10.2	6.9	..	..	..	7.0
United Kingdom	38.0	49.0	57.9	63.2	65.3	19.0	40.0	49.7	55.1	55.9
United States	51.0	56.2	..	61.8	..	41.5	50.3	..	54.6	..

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/714767423678

Households with access to a home computer

Percentage of all households, 2004 or latest available year



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EXPORTS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Exports of communication equipment accounted for much of the growth in trade over the past decade. In all OECD countries, they grew more rapidly than total manufacturing exports. This is especially the case for high-technology exports.

Definition

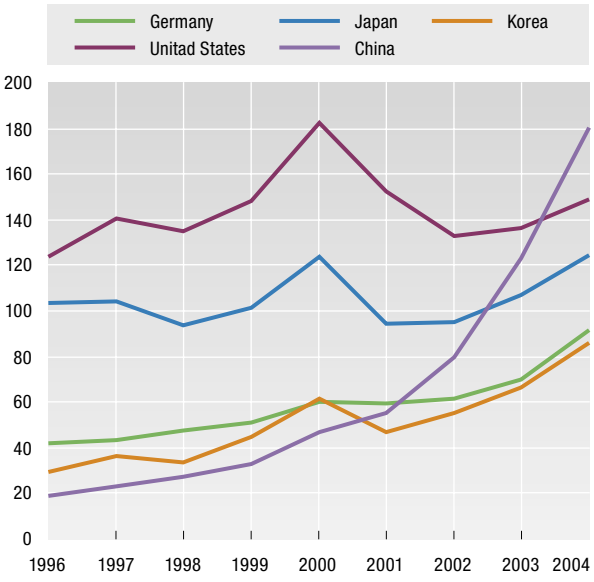
The OECD has developed a commodity-based definition of the ICT sector based on the CPC (Central Product Classification) and the Harmonised System (HS). The definition of ICT goods includes the following broad categories: telecommunications equipment; computer and related equipment; electronic components; audio and video equipment; and other ICT goods.

Comparability

The data for this table are taken from the statistics on international trade. These are compiled according to internationally agreed standards and are generally considered to be of good comparability. Note, however, that the data for Hungary, Mexico, the Netherlands and Spain in the graph refer to 2003 and not 2004.

Exports of ICT equipment

Millions of US dollars



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Long-term trends

Growth of exports has been particularly high for the countries that started with a low base in 1996 – Hungary, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, Poland, Turkey and Iceland. In the United States, Japan, United Kingdom and France, ICT exports were substantial at the beginning of the period and have grown only moderately since then. Germany and especially Korea stand out as countries which started the period with substantial ICT exports and which have seen them grow rapidly between 1996 and 2004.

By the end of the period, the OECD countries could be divided into three groups – United States, Korea, Japan and Germany with high exports of ICT equipment, a middle group consisting of Ireland, France, Mexico, United Kingdom and the Netherlands and the remainder with relatively low values of ICT exports. As noted above, however, some of these, such as the four Central European countries, are rapidly increasing the value of their ICT exports.

Among the five non-member countries, growth of ICT exports has been slow and steady for all except China which has experienced spectacular growth in exports of ICT equipment. Between 1996 and 2004, the value of ICT exports from China have been growing at an average rate of over 30% per year and in 2004, China's ICT exports surpassed those of the United States.

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Exports of ICT equipment

Millions of US dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	2 110	2 133	1 733	1 754	1 976	1 900	1 678	1 948	2 129
Austria	3 025	3 568	4 074	4 547	5 436	5 723	6 204	6 625	7 862
Belgium	8 463	8 344	9 373	9 547	11 456	12 209	10 561	12 487	13 581
Canada	12 080	14 913	14 573	15 730	22 636	15 011	12 018	12 016	14 225
Czech Republic	885	962	1 513	1 339	2 128	3 201	4 790	5 922	9 104
Denmark	3 548	3 805	3 961	4 016	4 306	4 138	5 435	5 136	5 823
Finland	5 935	6 920	8 656	9 353	11 630	9 414	9 822	11 086	11 506
France	25 892	28 156	32 249	32 768	35 715	31 534	27 827	28 191	32 579
Germany	41 631	43 701	47 466	50 793	60 373	59 104	61 365	70 251	91 308
Greece	160	219	257	306	480	381	397	456	585
Hungary	664	3 298	4 763	5 943	7 776	7 511	8 939	11 975	..
Iceland	2	3	4	5	12	9	13	17	18
Ireland	13 271	16 224	18 638	23 523	26 352	30 794	27 198	22 609	23 673
Italy	13 046	11 697	11 890	11 781	12 790	12 829	11 278	12 547	14 453
Japan	103 213	104 229	93 612	101 359	123 542	94 518	95 018	106 655	124 238
Korea	29 171	36 248	33 906	45 061	61 525	46 793	55 021	66 545	86 099
Luxembourg	..	..	..	1 110	1 118	1 517	1 300	1 103	1 229
Mexico	16 410	20 412	24 776	30 432	38 312	38 055	36 154	35 906	..
Netherlands	25 022	27 981	31 591	35 395	41 218	35 768	31 583	45 505	..
New Zealand	232	232	299	178	184	168	189	365	464
Norway	1 301	1 432	1 513	1 502	1 430	1 526	1 345	1 522	1 670
Poland	648	917	1 296	1 272	1 424	1 771	2 190	2 690	3 341
Portugal	1 369	1 383	1 465	1 781	1 893	2 065	2 012	2 716	2 899
Slovak Republic	..	310	386	409	461	573	624	1 035	1 811
Spain	4 969	5 115	5 793	6 055	6 137	6 161	5 897	7 585	..
Sweden	11 164	12 513	13 224	15 098	16 657	9 353	10 250	11 375	14 807
Switzerland	4 141	3 919	4 090	4 337	4 652	4 298	3 604	4 132	4 750
Turkey	504	647	1 045	924	1 115	1 188	1 714	2 125	3 096
United Kingdom	41 844	43 340	47 693	49 226	56 019	53 684	51 657	43 329	43 678
United States	123 802	140 814	135 108	148 465	182 262	152 150	132 614	136 637	149 273
OECD total	494 501	543 435	554 950	614 009	741 016	643 345	618 696	670 491	..
Brazil	..	1 176	1 190	1 479	2 571	2 633	2 413	2 322	2 272
China	18 584	23 194	27 419	32 663	46 996	55 305	79 377	123 303	180 422
India	659	545	317	444	714	880	939	1 262	..
Russian Federation	..	917	609	755	799	980	928	896	1 137
South Africa	..	..	..	..	521	545	493	615	760

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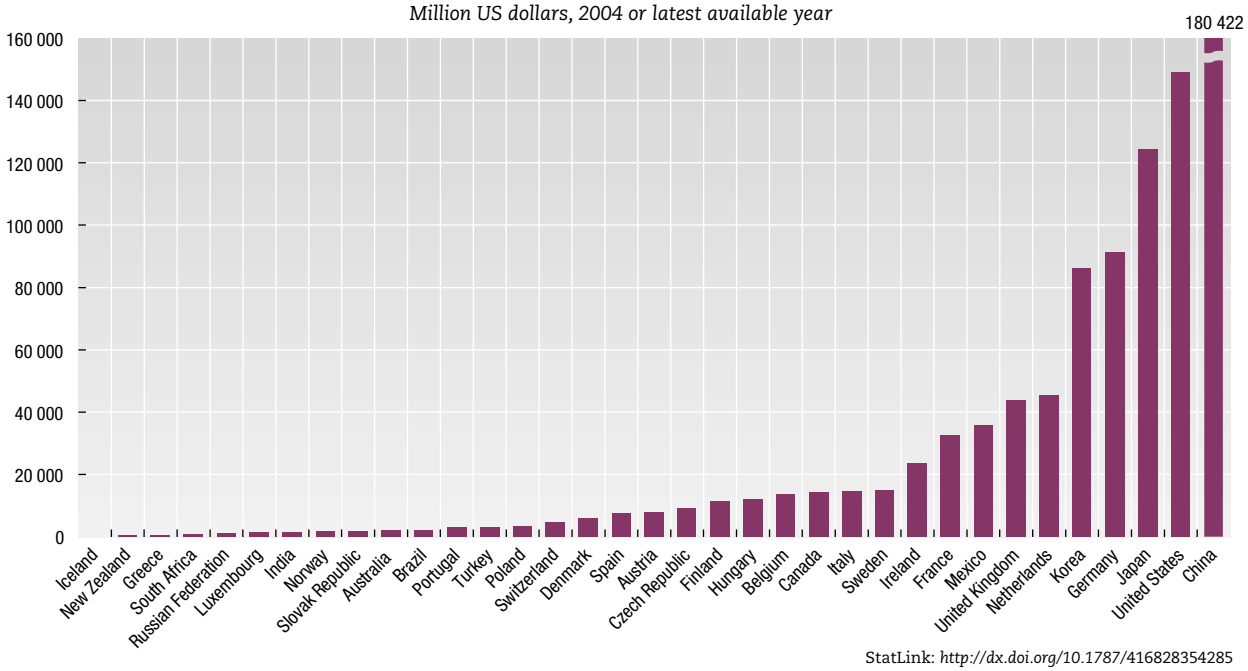
Exports of ICT equipment

Million US dollars, 2004 or latest available year



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TELEPHONE ACCESS

The number of telephone connections – more precisely the number of fixed and mobile telecommunications access paths – has increased dramatically in OECD countries. This is associated both with growing use of the Internet and, particularly in recent years, with the growing popularity of cellular mobile telephones.

Definition

For the OECD member countries, *access paths* are the total of fixed lines (standard analogue access lines and ISDN channels) plus the number of mobile telephone subscribers. For Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation and South Africa, *access paths* are the sum of main telephone lines in operation, ISDN channels and cellular mobile telephone subscribers.

Comparability

For OECD countries, the data are collected according to agreed definitions and are highly comparable. The data shown for the five large non-OECD countries are reported by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). The definition used by the ITU is slightly narrower than that used by the OECD, although data reported for the two sets of countries can be regarded as broadly comparable.

Long-term trends

Access to communications networks continues to expand in all OECD countries. At the end of 2003, the total number of fixed and mobile telecommunications paths had increased to more than 1.4 billion. This represented a 6.7% increase over 2002 and an average increase of more than 12% in each year since 1998.

For the first time, however, growth was not occurring across all access paths. The number of cellular mobile communication subscribers continues to climb. An additional 69 million mobile subscribers were added in 2003. By way of contrast, some segments of the fixed connection market have begun to decrease. The number of fixed access lines decreased in both 2002 and 2003 and will most likely continue to do so over the coming years.

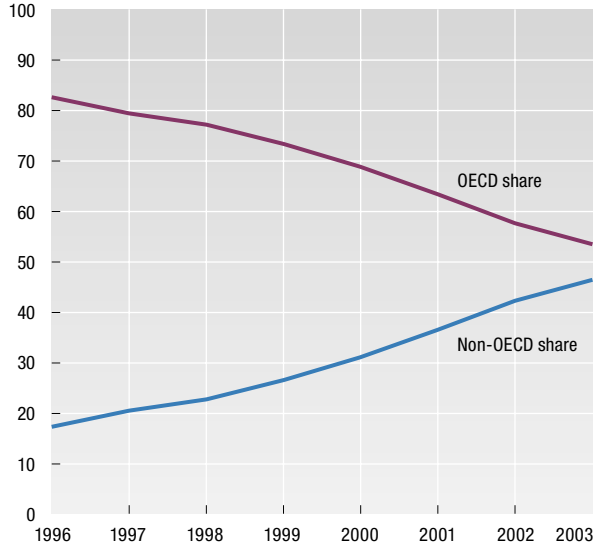
Since 1991, growth in access paths per inhabitant has been particularly high in those countries that started from a low base – Hungary, the Czech Republic and Mexico – and somewhat slower in those where the number of access paths per inhabitant were already quite high, such as Canada and the United States.

By 2003, all but four OECD countries – Mexico, the Slovak Republic, Turkey and Poland – had more than one telecommunications access path per inhabitant and eight countries reported more than one and a half per inhabitant – Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Among the five non-OECD countries, growth has been spectacular in China, which had less than one access path per 100 inhabitants in 1991 but more than 40 in 2003. For four of the five non-members, access paths per inhabitant are between 40 and 50, with India as the exception. Although there has been steady growth over the period, there were still only about 6 access paths per 100 inhabitants of India in 2003.

Mobile cellular subscribers

OECD and non-OECD share in the world total, 1996-2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/838120828061*

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Telephone access

Telecommunication access paths per 100 inhabitants

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	49.5	51.4	53.7	57.3	62.7	74.4	78.7	82.9	91.8	104.5	117.2	125.0	133.0
Austria	44.2	46.2	47.6	49.3	52.0	55.0	61.4	75.5	102.2	125.5	130.6	131.8	135.6
Belgium	41.5	43.1	44.3	46.3	48.8	52.7	60.7	66.8	82.6	107.5	125.0	128.3	132.9
Canada	59.2	60.9	63.0	66.0	68.8	72.5	77.7	83.7	89.7	97.8	105.0	106.7	108.2
Czech Republic	16.6	17.7	19.1	21.1	23.7	29.3	36.8	45.8	56.4	81.2	108.4	124.7	135.9
Denmark	60.7	62.2	66.0	70.0	77.8	88.0	89.4	101.1	117.0	134.0	145.5	152.6	156.1
Finland	60.4	61.4	63.7	68.0	75.9	86.0	100.6	117.0	127.6	139.8	147.6	152.9	154.2
France	52.0	54.0	54.2	56.3	59.7	58.4	64.2	75.1	90.4	105.2	116.7	118.7	122.8
Germany	43.0	45.9	49.4	54.1	56.0	61.0	65.0	73.6	87.2	119.7	131.7	136.7	144.3
Greece	..	..	45.2	48.4	51.1	54.8	59.2	70.3	88.3	109.0	129.3	142.5	151.5
Hungary	11.0	12.7	15.2	18.8	24.1	30.7	37.7	44.5	52.0	67.3	85.5	103.9	114.0
Iceland	57.5	59.5	61.0	64.0	67.2	75.8	85.0	103.0	129.9	145.4	149.8	157.3	163.2
Ireland	30.6	32.6	34.3	36.8	40.1	46.3	54.9	69.5	89.0	100.5	120.0	128.2	134.2
Italy	41.6	43.1	44.5	46.9	50.6	55.3	65.8	81.2	99.1	120.2	136.8	140.9	146.3
Japan	46.7	48.0	49.3	..	..	72.4	82.6	90.9	100.6	111.2	116.6	119.9	122.9
Korea	34.0	36.3	38.8	41.7	45.6	50.8	60.5	75.3	108.9	115.1	118.8	126.3	128.5
Luxembourg	49.5	52.5	55.3	58.5	62.9	71.4	78.9	85.9	110.4	142.8	176.5	185.6	216.3
Mexico	7.4	8.3	9.1	..	..	10.7	11.7	13.9	19.2	26.8	35.6	43.3	48.2
Netherlands	48.4	49.8	51.3	53.2	56.0	61.5	72.7	70.8	103.8	132.9	133.9	134.9	142.9
New Zealand	45.8	47.3	47.8	52.6	56.2	58.3	64.8	78.8	85.7	101.6	107.0	109.2	117.8
Norway	56.9	59.4	62.7	68.9	79.1	87.9	100.2	113.7	132.7	147.9	156.9	160.1	162.3
Poland	..	10.3	11.5	13.1	15.0	17.5	21.5	27.0	35.0	46.3	58.7	68.6	78.5
Portugal	27.4	31.0	33.8	36.6	39.5	44.4	54.5	71.0	87.5	107.4	120.1	124.3	130.4
Slovak Republic	..	..	16.8	18.9	21.1	23.7	29.6	37.2	43.2	56.1	70.1	82.6	95.0
Spain	34.4	35.8	37.2	38.6	40.9	47.4	52.6	60.4	82.4	107.0	120.7	130.8	142.2
Sweden	75.7	76.2	77.5	83.9	91.3	97.5	106.0	118.0	131.6	147.4	156.0	162.7	170.1
Switzerland	62.6	64.1	65.7	68.3	71.9	71.9	80.6	91.6	113.3	137.0	146.3	151.5	155.5
Turkey	14.4	16.3	20.6	22.5	23.7	24.1	27.2	31.6	39.3	49.6	54.5	60.9	66.4
United Kingdom	46.6	47.9	51.2	56.0	61.2	64.4	69.0	79.3	99.2	127.9	136.3	143.5	147.5
United States	58.3	60.2	62.2	66.5	71.6	77.7	84.0	90.4	98.6	106.9	112.2	113.9	116.8
OECD average	43.6	44.1	45.1	49.4	53.4	57.4	64.4	74.2	89.8	107.4	119.0	125.6	132.5
Brazil	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.4	9.3	11.2	13.5	16.5	23.8	31.9	38.5	42.4	48.5
China	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.4	3.6	5.0	6.7	8.9	12.0	17.8	24.9	32.8	41.3
India	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.4	5.2	6.4
Russian Federation	15.0	15.4	15.9	16.3	17.0	17.7	19.5	20.4	21.9	24.0	28.0	36.2	50.2
South Africa	9.5	9.4	9.6	10.7	11.5	13.0	15.9	20.3	25.4	31.3	36.3	42.0	48.2

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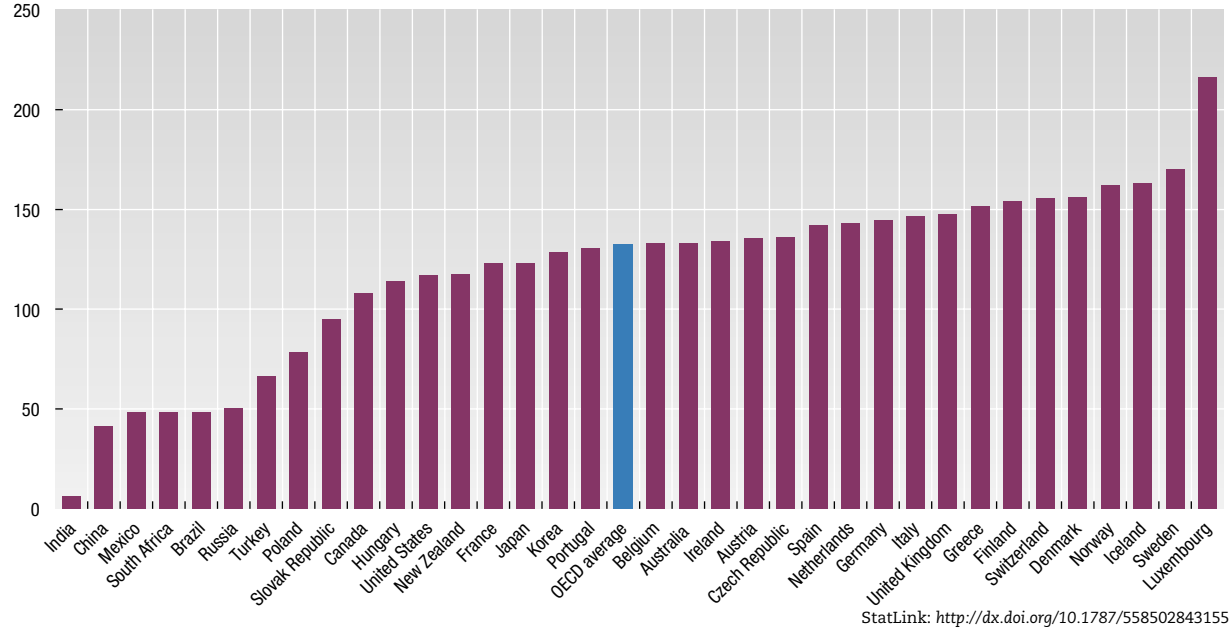
Telephone access

Number of telecommunication access paths per 100 inhabitants, 2003



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/558502843155

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

AIR, WATER AND LAND

EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2)

WATER CONSUMPTION

MUNICIPAL WASTE

NUTRIENT USE IN AGRICULTURE

NATURAL RESOURCES

FISHERIES

FORESTS

EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2)

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) makes up the largest share of "greenhouse gases". The addition of man-made greenhouse gases to the atmosphere disturbs the earth's radiative balance. This is leading to an increase in the earth's surface temperature and to related effects on climate, sea level rise and world agriculture.

Definition

The table refers to emissions of CO_2 from burning oil, coal and gas for energy use. Carbon dioxide also enters the atmosphere from burning wood and waste materials and from some industrial processes such as cement production. Emissions of CO_2 from these sources are a relatively small part of global emissions and are not included in these statistics. The *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (see below) provide a fuller, technical definition of how CO_2 emissions have been estimated for this table.

Comparability

These emissions estimates are affected by the quality of the underlying energy data. For example, some countries, both OECD and non-OECD, have trouble reporting information on bunker fuels and incorrectly define bunkers as fuel used abroad by their own ships and planes. Since emissions from bunkers are excluded from the national totals, this affects the comparability across countries. On the other hand, since the estimates have been made using the same method and emission factors for all countries, in general, the comparability across countries is quite good.

Long-term trends

Global emissions of carbon dioxide have risen by 77% since 1971 and are projected to rise by another 50% by 2030. In 1971, the current OECD countries were responsible for 66% of the total. As a consequence of rapidly increasing emissions in the developing world, the OECD contributed 51% to the total in 2003, but this is expected to fall to 41% by 2030. By far, the largest increases in non-OECD countries occurred in Asia, where emissions in China doubled over the period and emissions in the rest of Asia quadrupled. The use of coal in China increased levels of CO_2 by 2.3 billion tonnes over the 32-year period.

Two significant downturns can be seen in OECD CO_2 emissions, following the oil shocks of the mid-1970s and early 1980s. Emissions from the economies in transition declined over the last decade, helping to offset the OECD increases between 1990 and the present. However, this decline did not stabilise global emissions as emissions in developing countries grew.

Disaggregating the emissions data shows substantial variations within individual sectors. In the early part of the period, electricity generation accounted for the majority of the increase. More recently, transport has been the fastest growing sector in terms of emissions.

Fossil fuel shares in overall emissions changed slightly during the period. The relative weight of coal in global emissions has remained at approximately 40% since the early 1970s. The share of natural gas has increased from 15% in 1971 to 20% in 2003. Oil's share decreased from 49% to 41%. Fuel switching and the increasing use of non-fossil energy sources reduced the CO_2/total primary energy supply (TPES) ratio by 8% over the past 32 years.

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CO_2 emissions from energy use

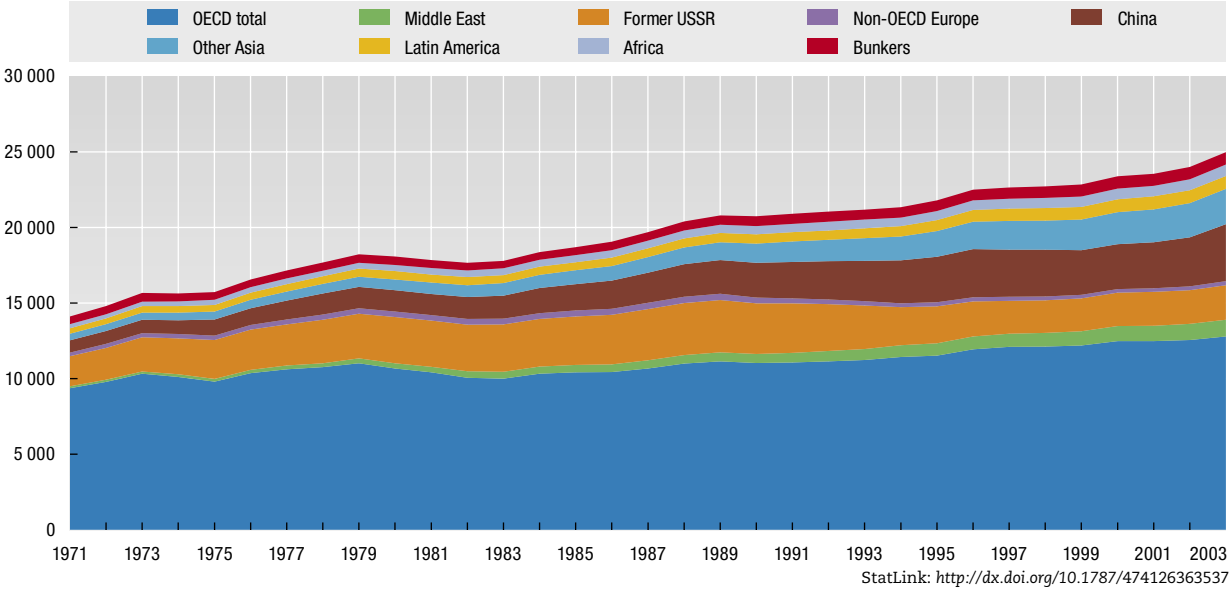
Million tonnes

	1971	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2030
Australia	143	260	280	296	303	319	324	329	342	347	347	..
Austria	49	57	60	65	64	65	64	64	68	69	75	..
Belgium	118	109	114	122	119	121	117	118	120	113	120	..
Canada	340	430	461	477	493	498	508	531	523	532	553	..
Czech Republic	151	154	121	124	120	113	109	118	118	115	117	..
Denmark	56	51	58	71	61	57	54	50	52	51	56	..
Finland	40	55	56	64	61	57	56	55	60	64	73	..
France	435	355	358	372	365	388	381	380	389	380	390	..
Germany	984	966	874	902	875	867	839	834	851	841	854	..
Greece	25	71	73	76	79	84	83	88	90	90	94	..
Hungary	62	71	59	60	57	58	58	56	56	56	58	..
Iceland	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..
Ireland	22	30	32	34	36	38	39	41	43	42	41	..
Italy	295	400	413	410	414	424	423	427	428	435	453	..
Japan	743	1 013	1 098	1 121	1 137	1 100	1 144	1 159	1 149	1 185	1 201	..
Korea	51	226	362	392	418	363	397	428	441	439	448	..
Luxembourg	15	11	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	9	10	..
Mexico	97	293	313	319	332	352	344	361	360	366	374	..
Netherlands	130	158	172	179	175	174	169	173	179	179	185	..
New Zealand	14	22	25	27	28	27	29	30	32	32	33	..
Norway	24	29	33	34	36	37	39	34	34	33	36	..
Poland	298	349	333	348	339	316	305	293	292	281	293	..
Portugal	15	40	49	47	49	54	61	60	59	63	59	..
Slovak Republic	39	55	41	42	42	40	39	38	39	38	39	..
Spain	121	207	236	225	243	250	268	280	287	303	313	..
Sweden	83	52	54	60	53	54	52	50	50	52	54	..
Switzerland	39	42	42	43	42	44	44	43	44	43	44	..
Turkey	42	129	155	172	181	182	181	204	185	194	203	..
United Kingdom	627	560	533	546	524	532	527	526	542	528	540	..
United States	4 297	4 842	5 112	5 294	5 441	5 489	5 535	5 707	5 630	5 665	5 729	..
EU25	..	..	3 705	3 816	3 746	3 760	3 710	3 714	3 789	3 768	3 884	4 219
OECD total	9 357	11 036	11 529	11 930	12 095	12 111	12 198	12 485	12 473	12 548	12 794	15 341
Brazil	91	192	239	258	276	284	294	304	312	310	303	626
China	800	2 256	2 977	3 146	3 075	3 061	2 918	2 935	2 992	3 207	3 719	7 173
India	199	598	796	844	887	882	937	979	989	1 020	1 050	2 283
Russian Federation	..	..	1 589	1 562	1 451	1 433	1 473	1 513	1 516	1 503	1 527	2 003
South Africa	174	255	277	286	300	310	291	298	281	295	318	..
Other	3 491	6 398	4 385	4 474	4 567	4 641	4 734	4 876	4 981	5 113	5 273	9 945
World	14 112	20 736	21 791	22 500	22 651	22 723	22 846	23 391	23 545	23 996	24 983	37 372

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/764474158165

World CO_2 emissions from energy use, by region

Million tonnes



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/474126363537

WATER CONSUMPTION

Freshwater resources are of major environmental and economic importance. Their distribution varies widely among and within countries. In arid regions, freshwater resources may at times be limited to the extent that demand for water can be met only by going beyond sustainable use in terms of quantity.

Freshwater abstractions, particularly for public water supplies, irrigation, industrial processes and cooling of electric power plants, exert a major pressure on water resources, with significant implications for the quantity and quality of water resources. Main concerns relate to the inefficient use of water and to its environmental and socio-economic consequences: low river flows, water shortages, salinisation of freshwater bodies in coastal areas, human health problems, loss of wetlands, desertification and reduced food production.

Definition

Water abstractions refer to freshwater taken from ground or surface water sources, either permanently or temporarily, and conveyed to the place of use. If the water is returned to a surface water source, abstraction of the same water by the downstream user is counted again in compiling total abstractions.

Mine water and drainage water are included. Water used for hydroelectricity generation is an *in situ* use and is excluded.

Comparability

It should be borne in mind that the definitions and estimation methods employed by member countries may vary considerably and may have changed over time. In general, data availability and quality is best for abstractions for public supply, representing about 15% of the total water abstracted in OECD countries.

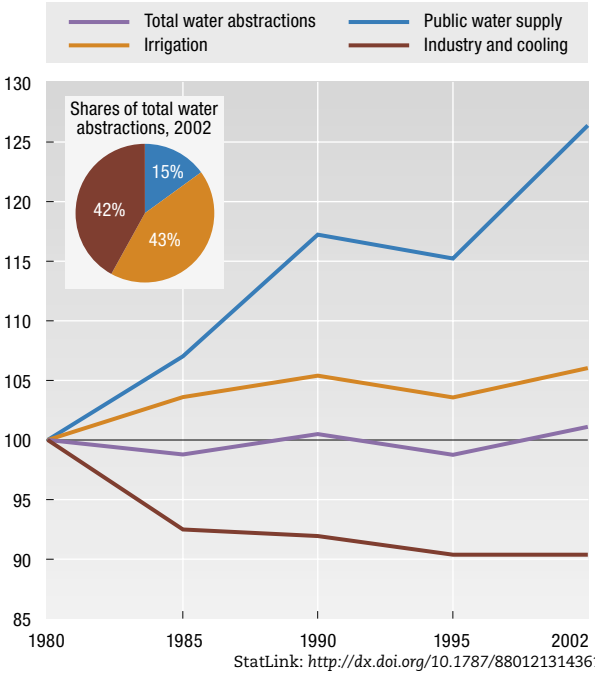
Long-term trends

Most OECD countries increased their water abstractions over the 1960s and 1970s in response to demand by the agricultural and energy sectors. Since the 1980s, some countries have stabilised their abstractions through more efficient irrigation techniques, the decline of water-intensive industries (*e.g.* mining, steel), increased use of cleaner production technologies and reduced losses in pipe networks. However, the effects of population growth have led to increases in total abstractions, in particular for public supply.

At world level, it is estimated that water demand rose by more than double the rate of population growth in the last century, with agriculture being the largest user of water.

Water abstractions in OECD countries

Year 1980 = 100



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/880121314361*

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Water abstractions

Total gross abstractions
Million m^3

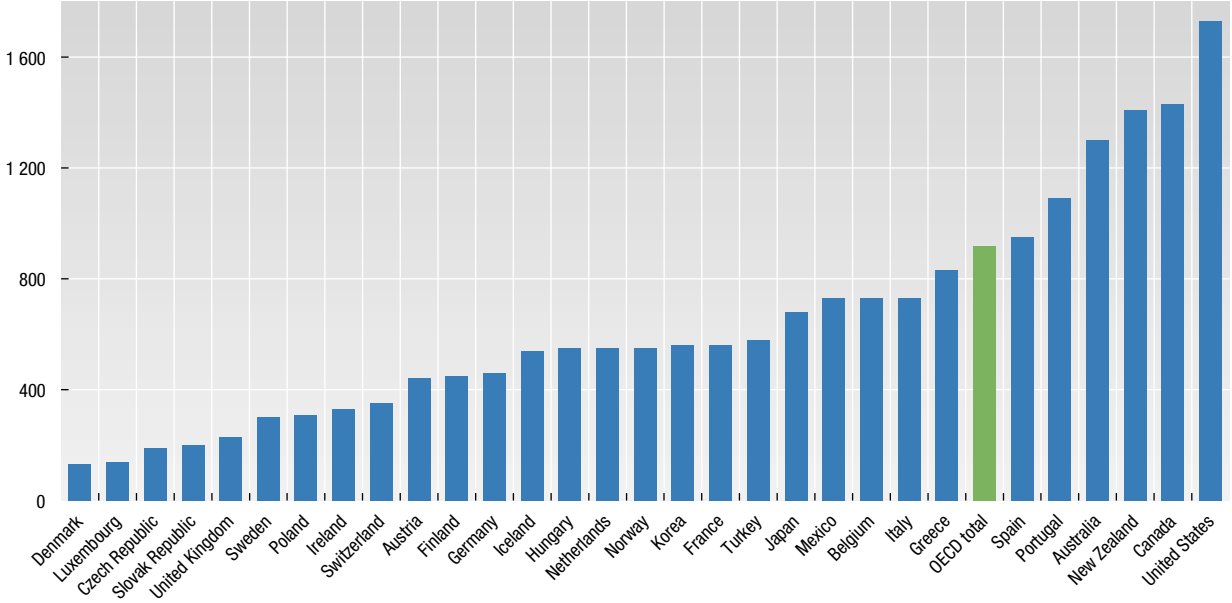
Per capita abstractions
m^3/capita

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2002 or latest available year	2002 or latest available year
Australia	10 900	14 600	..	15 055	24 071	1 300
Austria	3 342	3 363	3 734	3 368	3 561	440
Belgium	..	..	..	8 149	7 442	730
Canada	37 594	42 383	45 096	..	42 214	1 420
Czech Republic	3 622	3 679	3 623	2 743	1 908	190
Denmark	1 205	..	974	933	707	130
Finland	3 700	4 000	2 347	2 586	2 346	450
France	30 972	34 887	37 687	40 671 |	33 164	560
Germany	42 206	41 216 |	47 873	43 374	38 006	460
Greece	5 040	5 496	7 030	..	8 695	830
Hungary	4 805	6 267	6 293	5 976	5 591	550
Iceland	108	112	167	164	156	540
Ireland	1 070	..	..	1 176	1 176	330
Italy	..	..	..	..	41 982	730
Japan	86 000	86 357	88 009	88 202	86 104	680
Korea	12 800	..	21 300	23 700	26 000	560
Luxembourg	..	67	59	57	60	140
Mexico	56 003	..	..	73 672	72 564	730
Netherlands	9 198	9 349	7 984	7 919	8 889	560
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	5 410	1 410
Norway	..	2 025	..	2 420	2 420	550
Poland	15 131	16 409	15 164	12 924	11 728	300
Portugal	10 500	..	8 600	10 849	11 090	1 090
Slovak Republic	2 232	2 061	2 116	1 386	1 094	200
Spain	39 920	46 250	36 900	33 288	38 544	960
Sweden	4 106	2 970	2 968	2 725	2 689	300
Switzerland	2 589	2 646	2 665	2 571	2 539	350
Turkey	16 200	19 400	28 073	30 112	39 780	580
United Kingdom	13 514	11 533	12 052	9 547	12 375	230
United States	517 720	467 335	468 620	470 514	476 800	1 730
OECD total	992 500	976 800	990 500	990 800	1 016 400	920

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/130633506236

Water abstractions

m^3 per capita, 2002 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/302666883218

MUNICIPAL WASTE

The amount of municipal waste generated in a country is related to the rate of urbanisation, the types and patterns of consumption, household revenue and lifestyles. While municipal waste is only one part of total waste generated, its management and treatment often absorbs more than one third of the public sector's financial efforts to abate and control pollution.

The main environmental concerns relate to the potential impact from inappropriate waste management on human health and the environment (soil and water contamination, air quality, land use and landscape).

Kilogrammes of municipal waste per capita – or "waste generation intensities" – are broad indicators of potential environmental pressure. They should be complemented with information on waste management practices and costs, and on consumption levels and patterns.

Definition

Municipal waste is waste collected and treated by or for municipalities. It covers waste from households, including bulky waste, similar waste from commerce and trade, office buildings, institutions and small businesses, yard and garden waste, street sweepings, the contents of litter containers, and market cleansing waste. The definition excludes waste from municipal sewage networks and treatment, as well as municipal construction and demolition waste.

Comparability

The definition of municipal waste and the surveying methods used vary from country to country.

The main problems relate to the coverage of household-like waste from commerce and trade, and of separate waste collections, carried out by private companies.

Data for Canada and New Zealand refer to household waste only.

OECD total does not include the Czech Republic, Hungary, Korea, Poland and the Slovak Republic.

Long-term trends

The quantity of municipal waste generated in the OECD area has been rising since 1980 and exceeded 590 million tonnes in recent years (570 kg per capita). Generation intensity – *i.e.* kilogrammes per capita – has risen mostly in line with private final consumption expenditure and GDP, but there has been a slowdown in the rate of growth in recent years.

The amount of municipal waste also depends on national waste management practices. Only a few countries have succeeded in reducing the quantity of solid waste to be disposed of. In most countries for which data are available, increased affluence, associated with economic growth and changes in consumption patterns, tends to generate higher rates of waste per capita.

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- OECD Waste Prevention and Management, *www.oecd.org/env/waste*.

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Municipal waste generation

Total amounts generated
Thousand tonnes

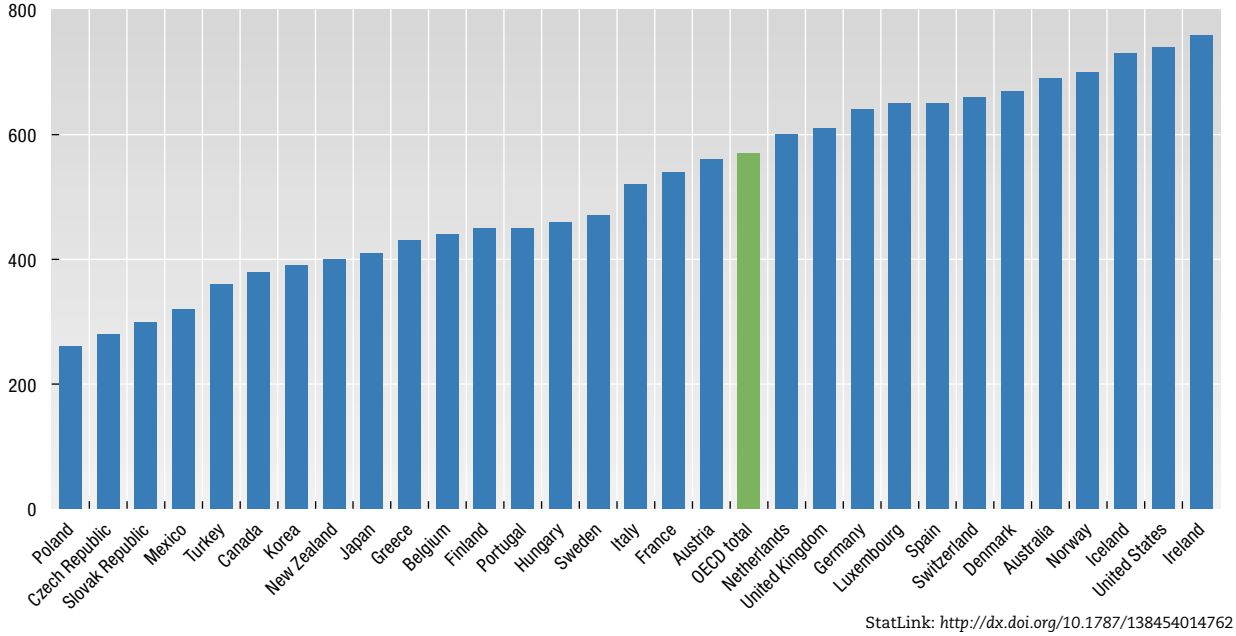
Generation intensities
kg/capita

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2003 or latest available year	2003 or latest available year
Australia	10 000	..	12 000	..	13 200	690
Austria	..	..	3 204	3 476	4 502	560
Belgium	2 853	3 267	3 674	4 612	4 615	440
Canada	..	..	8 925 |	7 030	12 008	380
Czech Republic	..	2 600	..	3 200	2 857	280
Denmark	2 046	2 430	..	2 960	3 634	670
Finland	..	..	..	2 100	2 344	450
France	..	..	26 220	28 253	33 467	540
Germany	..	..	..	44 390 |	52 627	640
Greece	2 500	3 000	3 000	3 200	4 710	430
Hungary	..	..	5 500	4 752	4 696	460
Iceland	..	..	..	166	209	730
Ireland	640	1 100	..	1 848	3 001	760
Italy	14 041	15 000	20 000	25 780	30 038	520
Japan	43 995	43 450	50 441	50 694	52 097	410
Korea	..	20 994	30 646 |	17 438	18 519	390
Luxembourg	128	131	224 |	240	295	650
Mexico	..	..	21 062 |	30 510	33 758	320
Netherlands	7 050	6 933	7 430	8 469	9 656	600
New Zealand	880	..	1 140	1 431	1 541	400
Norway	1 700	1 968	2 000	2 722	3 170	700
Poland	10 055	11 087	11 098	10 985	9 925	260
Portugal	1 980	2 350	3 000	3 855	4 701	450
Slovak Republic	..	1 901	1 600	1 620 |	1 599	300
Spain	..	..	..	..	26 596	650
Sweden	2 510	2 650	3 200	3 555	4 211	470
Switzerland	2 790	3 398	4 101	4 200	4 838	660
Turkey	12 000	18 000	22 315	20 910	25 611	360
United Kingdom	..	..	27 100	28 900	36 841	610
United States	137 568	149 189	186 167	193 869	214 253	740
OECD total	369 000	399 000	481 000	522 000	594 000	570

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/554442687156

Municipal waste generation

kg per capita, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/138454014762

NUTRIENT USE IN AGRICULTURE

Inputs of nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, are essential to agricultural production and integral to raising productivity. If soils are farmed and nutrients not replenished, this can lead to declining soil fertility and may impair agricultural sustainability through "soil mining" of nutrients. At the same time, a surplus of nutrients in excess of immediate crop needs can be a source of potential environmental damage to surface and ground water (eutrophication) and to air quality (acidification) and contribute to global warming (greenhouse effect). Many OECD countries have established goals to reduce nutrient emissions from agriculture. These are closely linked to the need for agriculture to comply with national standards for nitrate and phosphate emissions into aquatic environments. A number of international conventions and agreements also have the objective of limiting and reducing transboundary emissions into the environment, including nutrient emissions from agriculture into water and the atmosphere.

Definition

At the present time, the OECD Agricultural Nutrient Balance Indicator measures only the soil surface nitrogen balance. The indicator measures the difference between the nitrogen available to an agricultural system (mainly from livestock manure and chemical fertilisers) and the uptake of nitrogen by agriculture (largely by crops and forage). A persistent surplus indicates potential environmental pollution, while a persistent deficit indicates potential agricultural sustainability problems. The nitrogen surplus is measured in kilograms per hectare of all land used for agriculture.

Comparability

The indicator provides information on the potential loss of nitrogen to the soil, the air, and to surface or groundwater, using a comparable and consistent methodology across OECD countries. However, nitrogen loss through the volatilisation of ammonia to the atmosphere from livestock housing and stored manure is excluded from the calculation.

While the indicator is derived by an internationally harmonised methodology, nitrogen conversion coefficients can differ between countries for a number of reasons, such as differing agro-ecological conditions, varying livestock weights yield, and differences in the methods used to estimate these coefficients. Also one part of the calculation is the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen which is mostly independent from agricultural activities.

Note that no data are available for Luxembourg and that the data shown for Iceland for the period 1995-97 actually refers to 1995.

Long-term trends

The trend with regard to surpluses in national nitrogen soil surface balances over the last decade is downward or constant for most OECD countries, which suggests that the potential environmental impact from agricultural nitrogen emissions is decreasing or stable. Some countries with a relatively high nitrogen surplus have reported significant reductions, although, for a few countries, surpluses have risen. The spatial variation of nitrogen surpluses within a country can be considerable. Regional data suggests that even in countries with a relatively low national nitrogen surplus, nitrate pollution is experienced in some localities, while soil nutrient deficits occur in others.

Source

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Soil surface nitrogen balance estimates

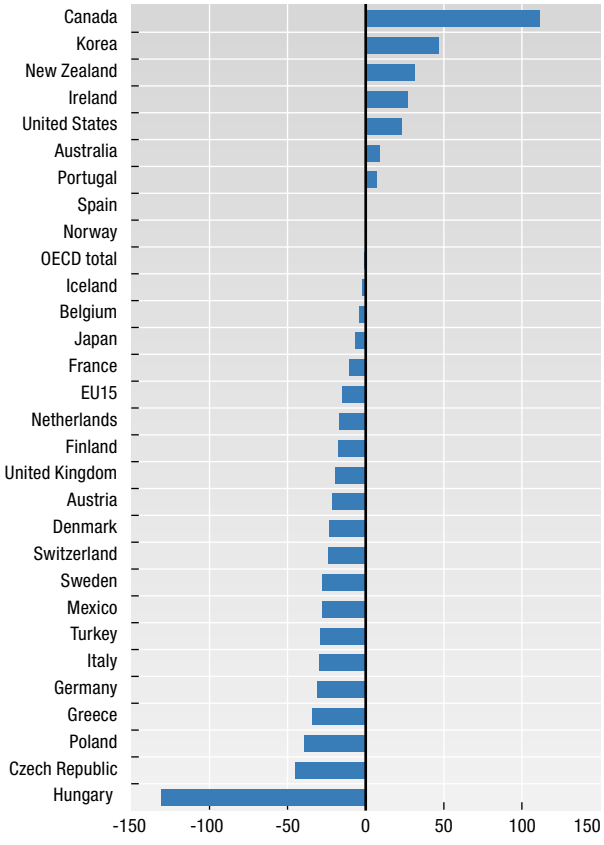
Nitrogen kg/ha of total agricultural land, 1985-87 to 1995-97

	1985-87	1995-97	% change
Australia	6.54	7.11	8.75
Austria	34.88	27.42	–21.40
Belgium	189.18	181.00	–4.33
Canada	6.19	13.08	111.31
Czech Republic	98.96	54.47	–44.96
Denmark	154.06	118.10	–23.34
Finland	77.86	64.07	–17.70
France	59.23	53.03	–10.47
Germany	88.22	60.75	–31.14
Greece	57.88	38.17	–34.07
Hungary	47.04	–14.64	–131.12
Iceland	7.11	6.97	–1.99
Ireland	62.27	78.98	26.83
Italy	44.45	31.21	–29.78
Japan	144.68	134.89	–6.76
Korea	172.78	253.30	46.60
Mexico	27.77	20.05	–27.79
Netherlands	314.16	261.95	–16.62
New Zealand	4.67	6.13	31.47
Norway	72.44	73.02	0.80
Poland	47.51	28.80	–39.39
Portugal	62.25	66.44	6.74
Spain	40.19	40.59	1.00
Sweden	46.95	34.00	–27.58
Switzerland	80.17	60.82	–24.15
Turkey	17.20	12.23	–28.90
United Kingdom	107.25	86.44	–19.40
United States	25.28	31.16	23.24
EU15	68.76	58.39	–15.07
OECD total	23.41	23.27	–0.62

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/587080830251*

Change in the nitrogen balance between 1985-87 and 1995-97

Percentage



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/280335360673*

FISHERIES

Fisheries make an important contribution to sustainable income, employment opportunities and overall food protein intake. In certain countries, including at least two OECD countries – Iceland and Japan – fish is the main source of protein intake.

Definition

The figures refer to the tonnages of landed catches of marine fish, and cultivated fish and crustaceans taken from inland waters and sea tanks. Landed catches of marine fish for each country cover landings in both foreign and domestic ports. The table distinguishes between marine capture fisheries and aquaculture because of their different production systems and growth rates.

Long-term trends

The total production by OECD countries has decreased by more than 10% during the past decade. As the world fish production increased during the same period, the relative contribution of OECD countries dropped from 26% (in 1995) to 21% (in 2003). The decrease of the overall OECD production masks various tendencies. While aquaculture production increased by around 8% between 1995 and 2003, marine capture fisheries production dropped by 19%. This latter evolution mainly reflects both the worrying state of some major fish stocks, especially in the northern hemisphere, and changes in bilateral or international fishing arrangements regarding access to fish stocks in third countries' waters. Worldwide, it is estimated that around 25% of the stocks are overexploited, while around 50% of the stocks are fully exploited.

Marine captures fell particularly sharply in Denmark, Greece, Japan and Spain between 1995 and 2003; in these countries, the annual decline exceeded 5%. A few countries did, however, increase captures – Canada, the Netherlands and Iceland all raised their tonnages by an average of 2% or more per year between 1995 and 2003. Japan and the United States remained the largest producers despite their catches declining by 5% and 1% a year, respectively.

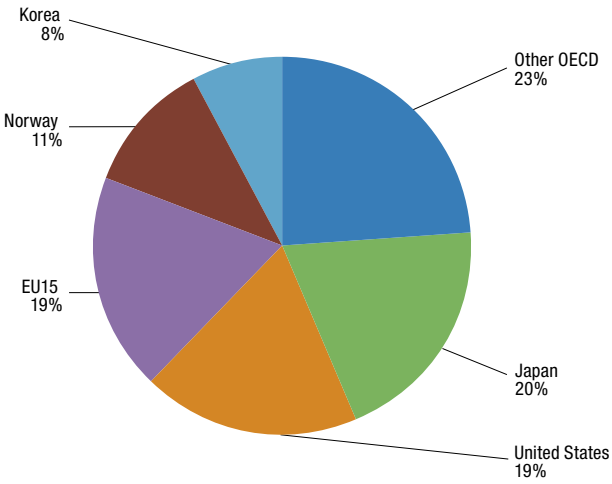
Most countries increased their aquaculture production, with annual growth of over 10% in Turkey, Greece, Canada and Ireland. Aquaculture production fell rather sharply in Mexico, Finland and Denmark but, by 2003, aquaculture accounted for over 16% of total tonnages of fish production – up from 13% in 1995.

Comparability

The time series presented are relatively comprehensive and consistent across the years, but some of the variation over time may reflect changes in national reporting systems. In a few cases, the data shown are estimated by OECD.

Fish landings in domestic and foreign ports

As a percentage of OECD total, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/824706380120*

Source

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Marine capture and aquaculture production

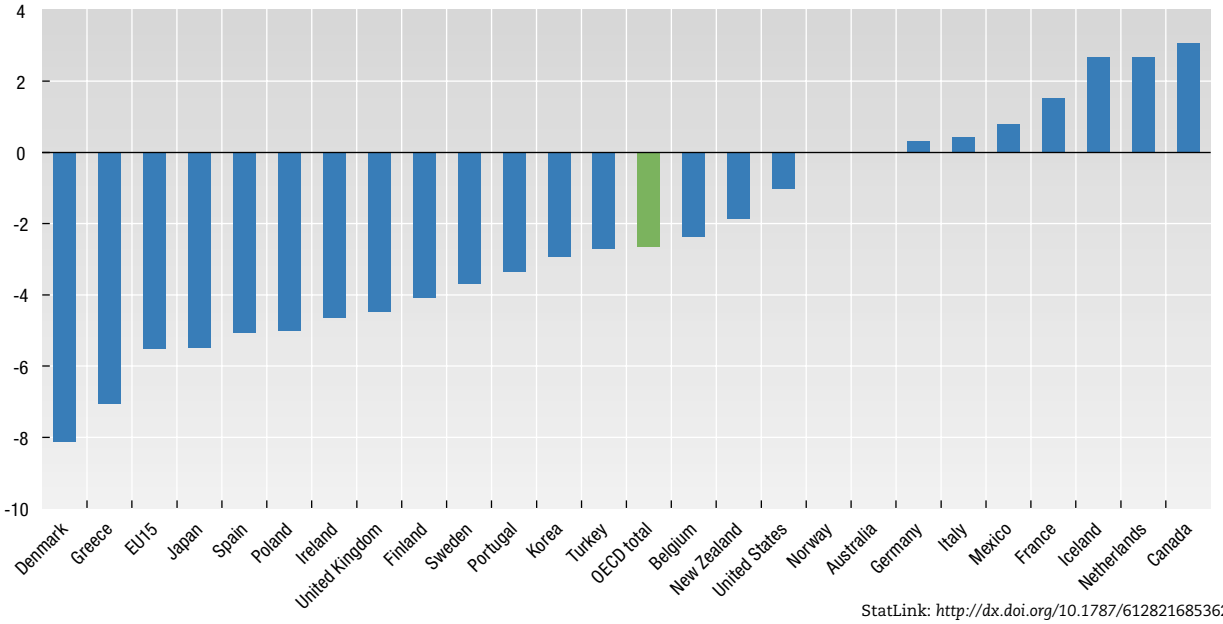
Thousand tonnes

	Fish landings in domestic and foreign ports								*Aquaculture*							
	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	201	194	210	210	185	187	187	201	24	27	28	34	37	40	44	44
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	29	27	27	26	27	27	26	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..
Canada	854	941	975	1 005	1 008	1 060	1 042	1 088	66	82	92	113	127	153	177	156
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	17	18	19	19	20	19	20
Denmark	2 025	1 845	1 543	1 415	1 524	1 501	1 433	1 028	45	39	42	43	44	42	37	36
Finland	106	119	106	85	92	96	95	76	17	16	16	15	15	16	15	13
France	616	475	552	588	682	665	690	695	281	268	266	266	267	253	250	245
Germany	241	225	234	234	194	179	182	247	40	39	37	34	45	43	50	65
Greece	153	153	113	34	93	91	94	85	33	55	60	76	88	95	101	105
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	1 603	2 224	1 682	1 760	1 930	1 942	2 132	1 979	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	6
Ireland	379	308	337	269	291	305	281	259	27	39	42	44	41	54	53	63
Italy	301	301	292	265	387	339	304	312	225	191	217	217	228	264	260	192
Japan	7 450	6 071	5 394	5 311	5 092	4 814	4 495	4 743	1 390	1 340	1 291	1 315	1 292	1 311	1 385	1 301
Korea	2 322	2 423	2 247	2 306	2 090	2 142	1 867	1 831	1 017	336	797	777	667	668	794	844
Mexico	1 222	1 222	954	1 096	1 193	1 251	1 295	1 303	158	169	160	48	46	75	71	70
Netherlands	463	329	342	404	404	404	467	573	84	100	92	92	92	92	92	..
New Zealand	567	653	577	544	536	501	512	488	69	75	83	83	87	76	76	..
Norway	2 701	2 856	2 851	2 627	2 894	2 862	2 923	2 701	278	368	413	476	492	511	554	582
Poland	241	381	287	235	200	207	204	160	25	29	31	33	32	34	33	32
Portugal	242	211	215	190	172	173	181	184	5	7	8	6	8	8	8	..
Spain	1 075	1 026	1 097	1 102	1 002	941	747	..	224	240	315	321	312	313	328	313
Sweden	379	350	401	329	341	308	284	281	8	7	6	6	6	8	6	7
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	577	551	551	524	461	484	523	463	22	43	53	63	79	67	61	80
United Kingdom	912	888	898	835	748	738	685	631	92	127	138	144	144	150	150	..
United States	4 783	4 635	4 350	4 428	4 245	4 434	4 407	4 402	413	349	358	382	373	371	393	420
EU15	6 920	6 255	6 157	5 775	5 957	5 734	5 474	4 395	1 087	1 130	1 240	1 266	1 290	1 339	1 346	1 039
OECD total	29 442	28 405	26 233	25 820	25 791	25 587	24 612	23 754	4 567	3 970	4 566	4 612	4 544	4 671	4 922	4 594

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/677460280070

Fish landings in domestic and foreign ports

Average annual growth in percentage, 1995-2003



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FORESTS

Forests are among the most diverse and widespread ecosystems on earth, and have many functions: they provide timber and other commercial products; they deliver recreational benefits and ecosystem services including regulation of soil, air and water; they are reservoirs for biodiversity; and they absorb carbon dioxide, thus slowing global warming.

The impact from human activities on forest health and on natural forest growth and regeneration raises widespread concern. Many forest resources are threatened by overexploitation, fragmentation, degradation of environmental quality and conversion to other types of land uses. The main pressures result from human activities: they include agriculture expansion, transport infrastructure development, unsustainable forestry, air pollution and intentional burning of forests.

Definition

According to the UN-ECE/FAO *Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment 2000* (TBFRA 2000), a forest is defined as land with tree crown cover of more than 10 per cent and an area of more than 0.5 ha. Land predominantly used for agricultural practices is excluded.

Comparability

Percentages present national averages that may conceal important variations among forests.

For certain countries the definition of forest may refer to land with a tree cover of more than 20 per cent of the area, and not used primarily for purposes other than forestry.

Changes shown in the table may be due to changes in definitions or measurement methods.

Long-term trends

The percentage of land covered by forest and other wooded land varies widely from country to country: from shares of over 60% in Finland, Sweden, Japan and Korea to 10% or less in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Ireland and Iceland.

Long time series are required to capture changes in forest areas. Increases are generally due to active government policies of land afforestation while decreases may be caused by fires, clear-felling of forests without replanting, and conversion of forest land to residential, agricultural and other uses.

The area of forests and wooded land has remained stable or has slightly increased at national level in most OECD countries and has remained stable in the OECD as a whole. However, forest areas have been decreasing at the world level due in part to continued deforestation in tropical countries.

Sources

- OECD (2005), *OECD Environmental Data Compendium 2004*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2006), *Environment at a Glance: OECD Environmental Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

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- OECD (2005), *Issues Brief – Forests and Violent Conflict*, OECD, Paris.

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Forest and other wooded land

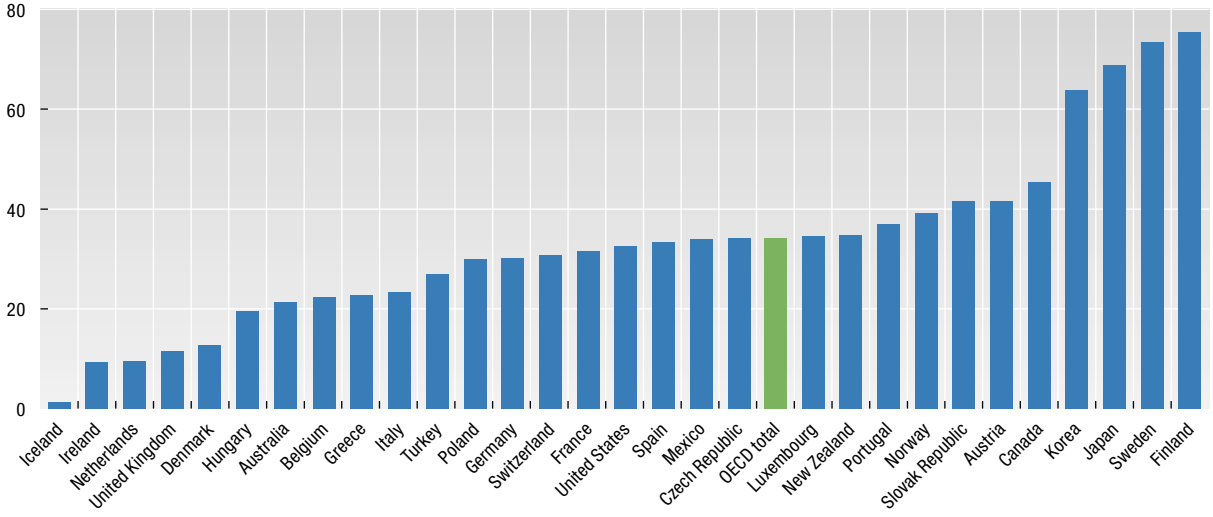
Area in km² | *As a percentage of land area*

	1970	1980	1990	1995	Early 2000s or latest year available	Latest year available
Australia	1 377 000	1 458 840	1 491 750	1 568 770	1 642 900	21.4
Austria	33 640	33 770	34 350	34 830	34 330	41.6
Belgium	6 590	6 730	6 730	6 720	6 790	22.4
Canada	4 431 020	4 358 930	4 175 850	4 175 840	..	45.3
Czech Republic	26 060	26 230	26 290	26 300	26 370	34.1
Denmark	5 190	5 190	5 380	..	..	12.7
Finland	223 690	233 210	233 670	231 860	230 090	75.5
France	156 420	163 130	165 330	168 740	170 930	31.6
Germany	101 180	102 730	103 220	104 540	105 310	30.2
Greece	29 670	29 510	29 400	..	..	22.8
Hungary	14 710	15 870	16 740	17 190	17 870	19.5
Iceland	1 100	1 100	1 250	1 280	1 310	1.3
Ireland	3 030	3 900	4 810	5 910	6 500	9.4
Italy	61 620	63 550	67 560	68 210	68 550	23.3
Japan	252 630	252 790	252 120	251 460	251 170	68.9
Korea	61 920	64 840	63 330	63 030	62 970	63.8
Luxembourg	830	820	890	890	890	34.5
Mexico	681 540	616 120	608 370	638 130	646 730	33.9
Netherlands	2 980	2 940	3 100	3 110	3 230	9.5
New Zealand	73 310	78 120	89 270	90 400	92 550	34.7
Norway	114 000	119 200	119 200	120 000	120 000	39.2
Poland	86 110	87 540	88 840	89 580	91 310	30.0
Portugal	28 340	29 760	32 290	33 240	33 810	36.9
Slovak Republic	18 480	19 550	19 890	19 920	20 010	41.6
Spain	142 000	155 980	158 070	163 910	166 410	33.3
Sweden	270 760	274 130	280 990	302 590	..	73.5
Switzerland	11 700	12 550	12 630	12 720	..	30.8
Turkey	201 990	203 510	205 680	206 760	207 630	27.0
United Kingdom	19 000	21 950	24 200	24 890	27 940	11.6
United States	3 021 030	2 994 940	2 973 210	2 981 350	..	32.6
OECD total	11 202 370	11 254 340	11 294 400	11 446 950	11 542 890	34.4

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/183464231703

Forest and other wooded land

As a percentage of land area, latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/578217712743

EDUCATION

OUTCOMES

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT

TERTIARY ATTAINMENT

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

EXPENDITURE ON TERTIARY EDUCATION

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT

How effective are school systems at providing young people with a solid foundation of knowledge and skills that will equip them for life and learning beyond school? OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) assesses student knowledge and skills in mathematics, science, reading and cross-curricular competencies at age 15, *i.e.* towards the end of compulsory education.

PISA 2003 also asked students about their access to computers and how often they used them. These questions were asked in 25 OECD countries and the results are also reported on the following pages.

Definition

The PISA survey covers mathematics, reading, science and problem solving. For the 2003 round of PISA, three and a half hours of testing time was in mathematics, plus one hour each for reading, science and problem solving. Each student spent two hours on the assessment items.

Mathematical literacy is defined as students' capacity to identify, understand and engage in mathematics as well as to make well-founded judgments about the role that mathematics plays in an individual's current and future life as a constructive, concerned and reflective citizen.

Scientific literacy is defined as students' capacity to use scientific knowledge and to draw evidence-based conclusions in order to understand and help make decisions about the natural world and human interactions with it.

Reading literacy is defined as students' capacity to access, manage, interpret and reflect on written texts in order to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate effectively in society.

Frequent users of computers are defined as all students who responded that they use computers either "Almost every day" or "A few times each week". Other possible answers for students were: "Between once a week and once a month", "Less than once a month" or "Never".

Comparability

Leading experts in participating countries advise on the scope and nature of the assessments and final decisions on this are taken by OECD governments. Substantial efforts and resources are devoted to achieving cultural and linguistic breadth and balance in the assessment materials and stringent quality assurance mechanisms are applied in translation, sampling and data collection.

Over a quarter of a million 15-year-old students in the 41 participating countries were assessed for PISA 2003. Because the results are based on probability samples, it is possible to calculate the standard errors of the estimates and these are shown in the tables.

Overview

PISA results for 2000 (the first round of PISA) and for 2003 are shown in the table for reading and science. Where no figures are shown for a country, either that country did not participate in the round or the response rates were too low to give reliable results. The graph shows the 2003 results for mathematics in terms of differences from the OECD average score (500). For Austria, Germany, Ireland and the Slovak Republic the mathematics scores are not significantly different from the OECD average.

There is large variation in the number of years that students reported having had access to computers. In eight countries 50% of students reported that they had been using a computer for at least the last five years – *i.e.* since the age of about ten. Australia, Canada and the United States reported the highest percentages. At the other extreme, less than 25% of students in seven countries, including Italy and Japan, reported using computers for five or more years.

Use of computers is much more common at home than at school. In most OECD countries, more than 70% of students frequently use computers at home, although in Japan, Mexico and Turkey, less than 50% of students report frequent use.

Sources

- OECD (2001), *PISA Knowledge and Skills for Life – First Results from PISA 2000*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), *PISA Learning for Tomorrow's World: First Results from PISA 2003*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2006), *Are Students Ready for a Technology-Rich World? What PISA Studies Tell Us*, OECD, Paris.

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- OECD (2003), *PISA Literacy Skills for the World of Tomorrow – Further Results from PISA 2000*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *PISA Problem Solving for Tomorrow's World First Measures of Cross-Curricular Competencies from PISA 2003*, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *OECD PISA Database.*

Web sites

- PISA Web site, *www.pisa.oecd.org.*

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Mean scores on the reading and science scales in PISA 2000 and PISA 2003

Reading scale *Science scale*

	PISA 2000		PISA 2003		PISA 2000		PISA 2003	
	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.
Australia	528	(3.5)	525	(2.1)	528	(3.5)	525	(2.1)
Austria	507	(2.4)	491	(3.8)	519	(2.6)	491	(3.4)
Belgium	507	(3.6)	507	(2.6)	496	(4.3)	509	(2.5)
Canada	534	(1.6)	528	(1.7)	529	(1.6)	519	(2.0)
Czech Republic	492	(2.4)	489	(3.5)	511	(2.4)	523	(3.4)
Denmark	497	(2.4)	492	(2.8)	481	(2.8)	475	(3.0)
Finland	546	(2.6)	543	(1.6)	538	(2.5)	548	(1.9)
France	505	(2.7)	496	(2.7)	500	(3.2)	511	(3.0)
Germany	484	(2.5)	491	(3.4)	487	(2.4)	502	(3.6)
Greece	474	(5.0)	472	(4.1)	461	(4.9)	481	(3.8)
Hungary	480	(4.0)	482	(2.5)	496	(4.2)	503	(2.8)
Iceland	507	(1.5)	492	(1.6)	496	(2.2)	495	(1.5)
Ireland	527	(3.2)	515	(2.6)	513	(3.2)	505	(2.7)
Italy	487	(2.9)	476	(3.0)	478	(3.1)	486	(3.1)
Japan	522	(5.2)	498	(3.9)	550	(5.5)	548	(4.1)
Korea	525	(2.4)	534	(3.1)	552	(2.7)	538	(3.5)
Luxembourg	441	(1.6)	479	(1.5)	443	(2.3)	483	(1.5)
Mexico	422	(3.3)	400	(4.1)	422	(3.2)	405	(3.5)
Netherlands	..	..	513	(2.9)	..	..	524	(3.1)
New Zealand	529	(2.8)	522	(2.5)	528	(2.4)	521	(2.4)
Norway	505	(2.8)	500	(2.8)	500	(2.8)	484	(2.9)
Poland	479	(4.5)	497	(2.9)	483	(5.1)	498	(2.9)
Portugal	470	(4.5)	478	(3.7)	459	(4.0)	468	(3.5)
Slovak Republic	..	..	469	(3.1)	..	..	495	(3.7)
Spain	493	(2.7)	481	(2.6)	491	(3.0)	487	(2.6)
Sweden	516	(2.2)	514	(2.4)	512	(2.5)	506	(2.7)
Switzerland	494	(4.3)	499	(3.3)	496	(4.4)	513	(3.7)
Turkey	..	..	441	(5.8)	..	..	434	(5.9)
United Kingdom	523	(2.6)	..	..	532	(2.7)	..	..
United States	504	(7.1)	495	(3.2)	499	(7.3)	491	(3.1)
OECD total	499	(2.0)	488	(1.2)	502	(2.0)	496	(1.1)
OECD average	500	(0.6)	494	(0.6)	500	(0.7)	500	(0.6)

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/488527435785

Performance on the mathematics scale in PISA 2003

Standard errors are indicated on the graph by the figures in brackets

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/083176165732

Computer usage by 15-year-old students

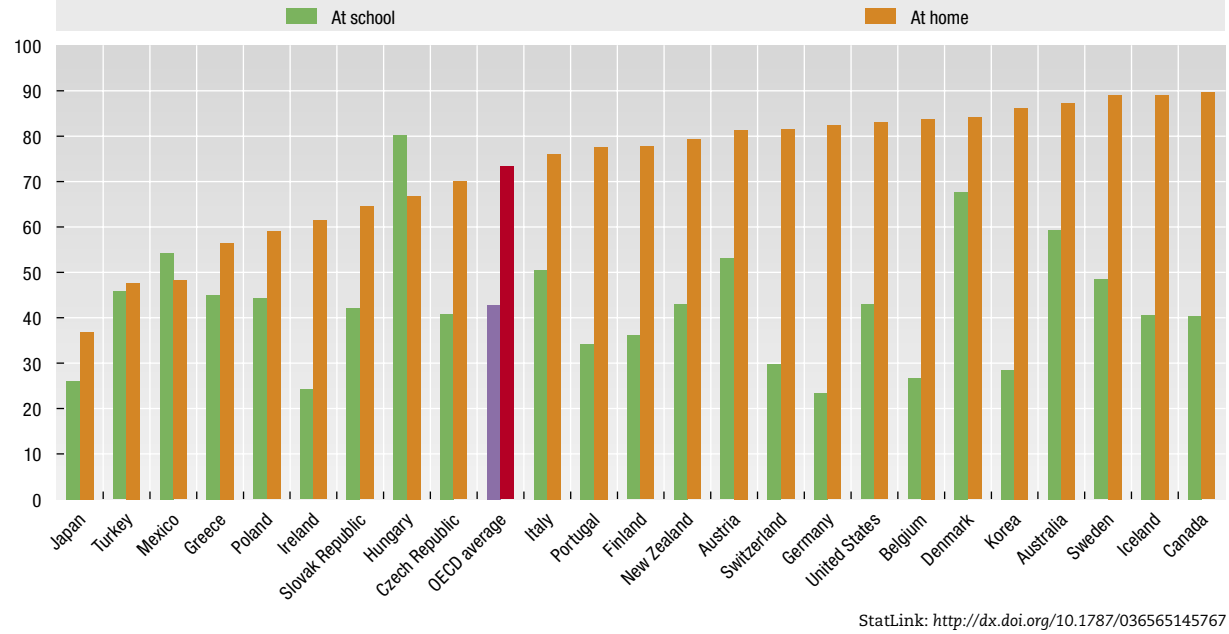
Percentage of 15-year-old students using computers frequently, 2003

	At school		At home	
	Percentage	Standard error	Percentage	Standard error
Australia	59	(1.0)	87	(0.5)
Austria	53	(2.0)	81	(0.8)
Belgium	27	(0.9)	84	(0.5)
Canada	40	(0.9)	90	(0.3)
Czech Republic	41	(1.6)	70	(0.9)
Denmark	68	(1.6)	84	(0.7)
Finland	36	(1.5)	78	(0.6)
Germany	23	(1.2)	82	(0.6)
Greece	45	(2.4)	57	(1.2)
Hungary	80	(1.2)	67	(1.0)
Iceland	41	(0.8)	89	(0.6)
Ireland	24	(1.4)	61	(0.9)
Italy	51	(2.0)	76	(0.8)
Japan	26	(2.3)	37	(1.2)
Korea	28	(1.9)	86	(0.6)
Mexico	54	(1.9)	48	(1.8)
New Zealand	43	(1.2)	79	(0.7)
Poland	44	(1.8)	59	(1.1)
Portugal	34	(1.5)	78	(0.9)
Slovak Republic	42	(1.5)	65	(1.0)
Sweden	48	(1.5)	89	(0.5)
Switzerland	30	(1.4)	81	(0.6)
Turkey	46	(3.5)	48	(2.1)
United States	43	(1.4)	83	(0.7)
OECD average	43	(0.3)	73	(0.2)

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/324132055277*

Computer usage of 15-year-old students

Percentage of 15-year-old students using computers frequently, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/036565145767*

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Percentage of 15-year old students using computers

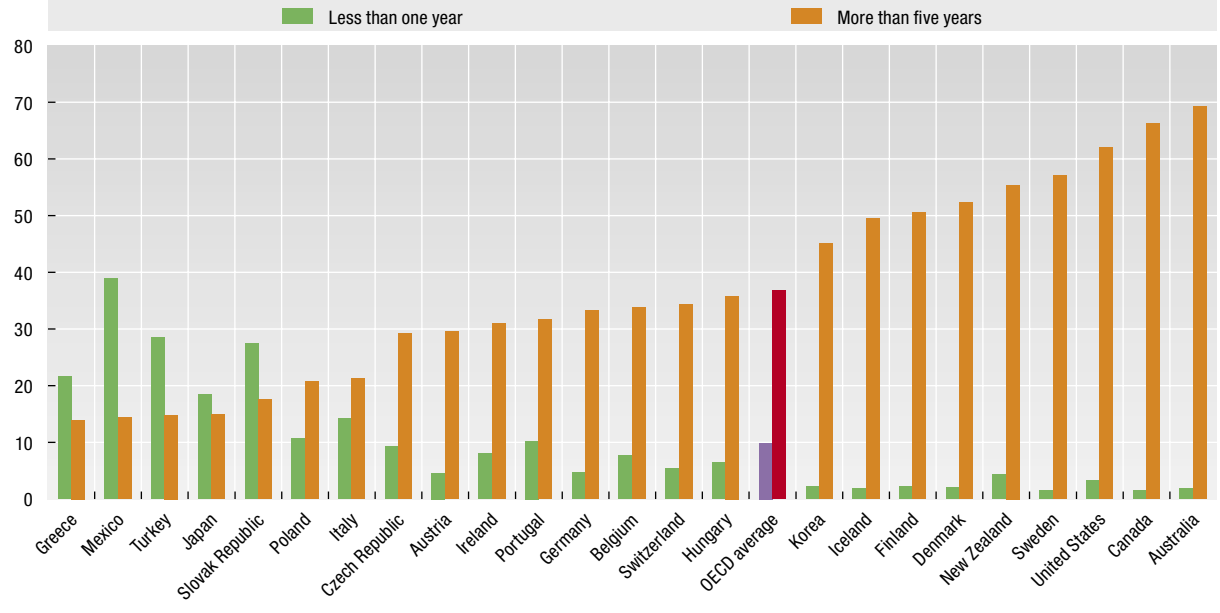
By number of years of usage, 2003

	Less than one year		One to three years		Three to five years		More than five years	
	Percentage	Standard error	Percentage	Standard error	Percentage	Standard error	Percentage	Standard error
Australia	1.8	(0.1)	7.9	(0.4)	21.0	(0.4)	69.3	(0.5)
Austria	4.6	(0.4)	30.2	(1.0)	35.7	(0.9)	29.5	(0.7)
Belgium	7.7	(0.4)	30.2	(0.7)	28.2	(0.6)	33.9	(0.7)
Canada	1.6	(0.1)	10.0	(0.3)	22.2	(0.4)	66.2	(0.5)
Czech Republic	9.2	(0.6)	32.1	(0.8)	29.4	(0.7)	29.2	(0.9)
Denmark	2.0	(0.2)	17.5	(0.6)	28.2	(0.8)	52.3	(0.9)
Finland	2.2	(0.2)	17.3	(0.6)	30.0	(0.7)	50.5	(0.9)
Germany	4.7	(0.4)	30.3	(0.9)	31.7	(0.8)	33.3	(0.9)
Greece	21.5	(1.0)	40.8	(1.0)	23.7	(0.9)	14.0	(1.0)
Hungary	6.5	(0.5)	25.3	(0.7)	32.4	(0.8)	35.8	(0.7)
Iceland	1.9	(0.3)	18.7	(0.7)	29.9	(0.7)	49.5	(0.9)
Ireland	8.0	(0.6)	28.1	(0.9)	32.9	(0.7)	31.0	(1.1)
Italy	14.2	(0.6)	41.1	(0.7)	23.4	(0.6)	21.3	(0.6)
Japan	18.4	(0.9)	41.2	(0.9)	25.4	(0.8)	15.0	(0.6)
Korea	2.2	(0.2)	17.9	(0.7)	34.8	(0.8)	45.1	(1.1)
Mexico	38.8	(1.8)	33.2	(1.0)	13.6	(0.8)	14.4	(1.8)
New Zealand	4.4	(0.4)	16.1	(0.7)	24.1	(0.7)	55.4	(0.9)
Poland	10.7	(0.7)	44.1	(1.0)	24.5	(0.9)	20.7	(1.0)
Portugal	10.2	(0.6)	25.5	(0.8)	32.5	(0.8)	31.8	(1.0)
Slovak Republic	27.5	(1.0)	36.2	(0.7)	18.7	(0.5)	17.6	(0.7)
Sweden	1.4	(0.2)	11.7	(0.6)	29.7	(0.9)	57.1	(1.0)
Switzerland	5.4	(0.4)	28.8	(0.7)	31.5	(0.7)	34.3	(0.7)
Turkey	28.5	(1.8)	37.5	(1.4)	19.1	(0.9)	14.8	(1.3)
United States	3.3	(0.3)	12.6	(0.5)	22.0	(0.6)	62.1	(1.0)
OECD average	9.9	(0.1)	26.4	(0.2)	26.9	(0.1)	36.8	(0.2)

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/085251008406*

Percentage of 15-year old students using computers

By number of years of usage, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/851170665358*

TERTIARY ATTAINMENT

The share of the population that has attained qualifications at the tertiary level is a key indicator of how well countries are placed to profit from technological and scientific progress. Differences between tertiary attainment of younger and older age groups is a measure of progress in the provision of higher education.

Definition

For each age group shown below, those who have completed tertiary education are shown as a percentage of all persons in that age group. Tertiary education includes both tertiary-type "A programmes", which are largely theoretically-based and designed to provide qualifications for entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements, as well as tertiary-type "B programmes" which are classified at the same level of competencies as tertiary-type A programmes but are more occupationally-oriented and lead to direct labour market access. The tertiary attainment profiles are based on the percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 that has completed that level of education.

Comparability

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) is used to define the levels of education. See the *OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics* for a description of ISCED-97 education programmes and attainment levels and their mappings for each country.

Long-term trends

OECD countries have seen significant increases in the proportion of the adult population attaining tertiary education over the last decades. In 2003, for the 25-64 year-old population, 16 countries out of 30 are grouped together within a range of 10 points between 23 and 33% of the population having attained the tertiary level. Three of them are performing remarkably high: Canada, Japan and the United States. Conversely, three countries are significantly below this average percentage in tertiary attainment where less than 11% of the population attain tertiary qualifications: Italy, Portugal and Turkey.

In the youngest age group, 25 to 34 years old, the OECD country mean for tertiary attainment increased from 20 to 29% between 1991 and 2003. In three countries – Canada, Japan and Korea – over 45% of this age group in 2003 obtained a tertiary qualification.

An indication of longer term trends can be obtained by comparing the current attainment levels of younger and older age cohorts. For instance, comparing the tertiary attainment levels of 25-34 year olds with those of 55-64 year olds indicates that in Korea, there has been an increase in tertiary attainment over the past 30 years of 37 percentage points, some 24 percentage points higher than the OECD average increase over this period. In contrast, some OECD countries (the Czech Republic, Germany and Hungary) have only seen increases of less than 3 percentage points over the same period.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Education at a Glance*, OECD, Paris.

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Web sites

- OECD Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI), *www.oecd.org/edu/ceri*.
- OECD Education at a Glance, *www.oecd.org/edu/eag2005*.

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Tertiary attainment for age group 25-64

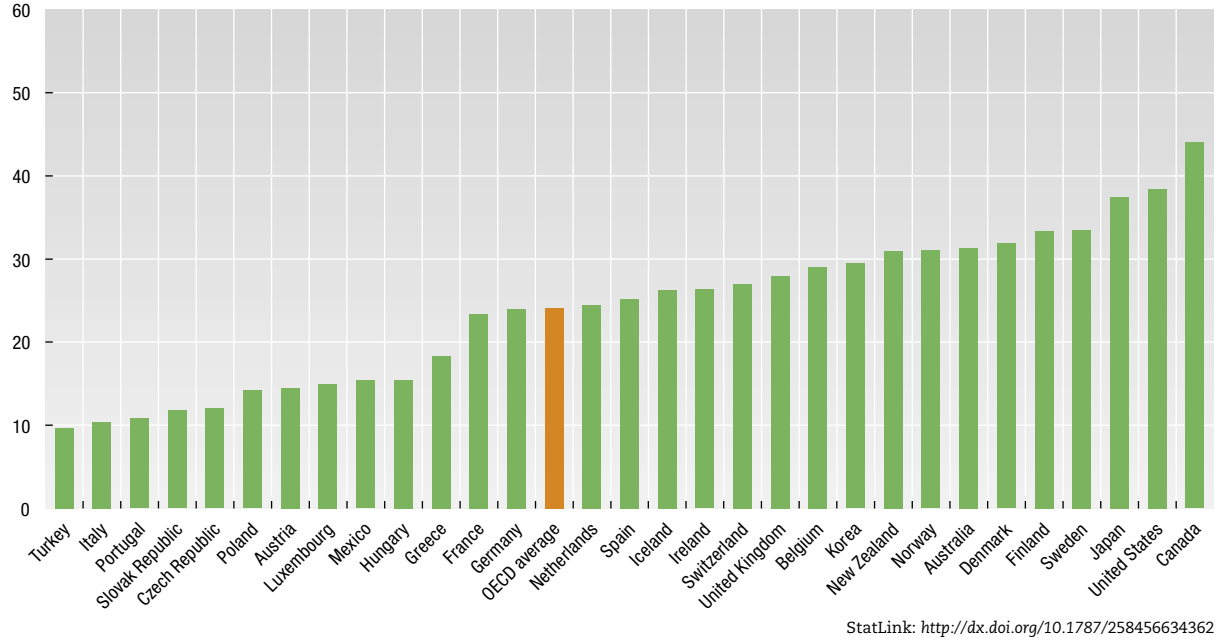
As a percentage of the population of that age group

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	21.8	..	22.5	23.1	24.3	24.8	24.3	25.4	26.7	27.5	29.0	30.8	31.3
Austria	6.7	6.9	..	7.7	7.9	8.1	10.6	10.9	10.9	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.5
Belgium	19.6	20.2	..	22.3	24.6	23.9	25.1	25.3	26.7	27.1	27.6	28.1	29.0
Canada	29.9	30.8	..	34.2	34.9	35.6	37.3	38.1	39.2	40.0	41.6	42.6	44.0
Czech Republic	..	..	..	10.1	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.0
Denmark	18.3	19.2	..	19.6	20.4	20.9	..	25.4	26.5	25.8	26.5	27.4	31.9
Finland	25.0	25.9	..	26.8	27.7	28.4	29.4	30.2	31.3	32.0	32.3	32.6	33.3
France	15.2	16.0	17.1	17.8	18.6	19.2	20.0	20.6	21.5	22.0	23.0	24.0	23.4
Germany	20.5	20.1	..	20.4	22.2	21.8	22.6	23.0	22.9	23.5	23.2	23.4	24.0
Greece	..	..	..	17.9	17.4	18.9	15.5	16.8	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.3	18.3
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	12.2	13.2	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.2	15.4
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	20.8	20.9	21.0	22.4	23.2	24.6	26.3	26.3
Ireland	15.9	17.0	..	18.6	19.9	22.6	22.8	21.1	20.5	21.8	23.7	25.4	26.3
Italy	6.1	6.4	..	7.5	7.9	8.1	..	8.6	9.3	9.4	10.0	10.4	10.4
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.4	30.4	31.6	33.4	33.8	36.3	37.4
Korea	14.4	16.1	17.5	17.8	18.6	19.6	19.8	22.5	23.1	23.9	25.0	26.0	29.5
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	18.1	19.0	..	..	18.3	18.3	18.1	18.6	14.9
Mexico	..	..	..	..	11.9	13.2	13.8	13.6	13.4	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.4
Netherlands	19.6	20.9	..	21.4	22.0	22.5	..	24.2	22.6	23.4	23.2	24.4	24.4
New Zealand	22.9	23.6	..	23.2	25.3	..	25.8	26.6	27.0	28.0	29.2	29.8	30.9
Norway	24.8	25.3	..	27.4	28.6	26.9	25.8	27.4	27.5	28.4	30.2	31.0	31.0
Poland	..	..	..	..	9.9	..	10.2	10.9	11.3	11.4	11.9	12.6	14.2
Portugal	6.7	..	..	10.7	11.0	10.9	..	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	10.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	11.3	11.1	11.5	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.9	11.0	11.8
Spain	9.9	13.1	..	15.0	16.1	17.5	18.6	19.7	21.0	22.6	23.6	24.4	25.2
Sweden	25.2	25.8	..	27.0	28.3	27.4	27.5	28.0	28.7	30.1	31.6	32.6	33.4
Switzerland	20.3	21.0	..	21.4	21.1	21.9	22.2	22.9	23.6	24.2	25.4	25.2	27.0
Turkey	6.3	4.8	..	7.0	8.4	..	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.4	9.1	9.7
United Kingdom	16.3	18.5	..	21.3	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.7	24.8	25.7	26.1	26.9	28.0
United States	30.1	30.2	..	32.2	33.3	33.9	34.1	34.9	35.8	36.5	37.3	38.1	38.4
OECD average	17.9	19.0	..	19.2	19.3	20.1	20.8	20.7	21.2	21.9	22.6	23.4	24.1

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/380018442476

Tertiary attainment for age group 25-64

As a percentage of the population of that age group, 2003



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/258456634362

Tertiary attainment for age group 25-34

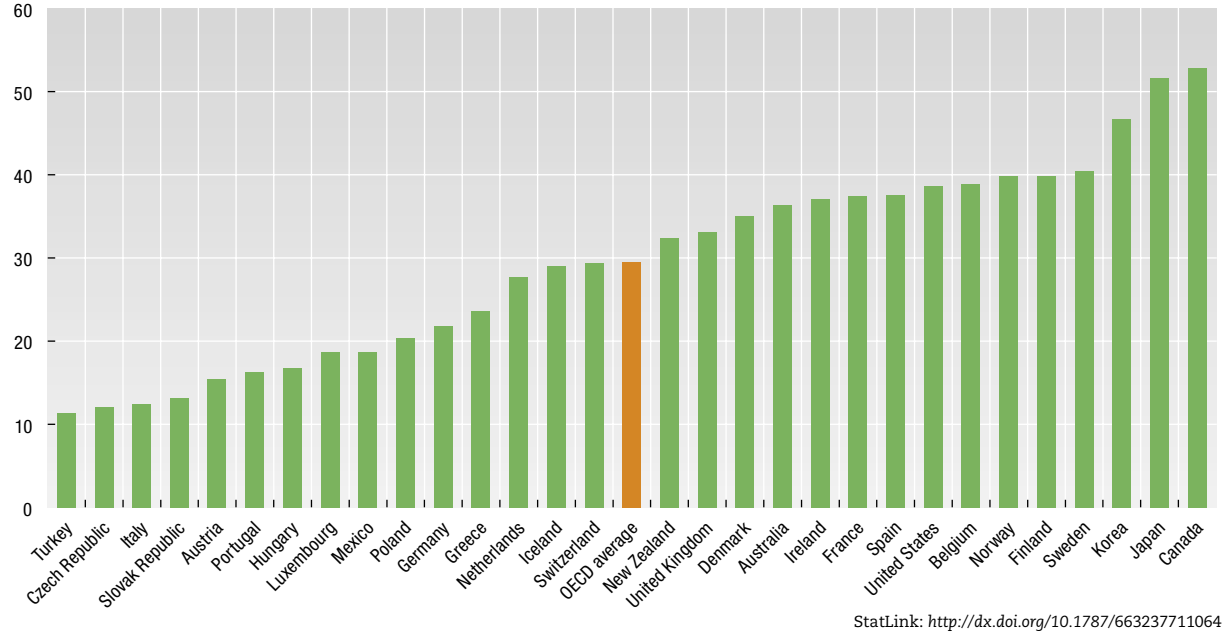
As a percentage of the population in that age group

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	22.8	..	22.8	23.6	24.7	25.3	25.7	28.1	29.0	31.4	33.5	35.8	36.3
Austria	7.9	7.9	..	8.8	8.7	9.2	12.4	12.5	12.7	15.0	14.3	14.8	15.4
Belgium	26.8	27.2	..	30.0	32.9	32.2	33.1	33.8	34.4	36.0	37.5	37.6	38.9
Canada	32.9	34.2	..	37.8	39.3	40.6	44.1	45.5	46.8	48.3	50.5	51.2	52.8
Czech Republic	..	..	..	12.5	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.3	12.3	12.1
Denmark	18.7	19.5	..	19.7	20.3	20.7	..	26.8	28.6	29.3	29.1	30.6	35.1
Finland	33.3	33.5	..	34.1	35.0	35.2	36.4	36.0	37.4	37.6	38.2	39.2	39.8
France	20.1	21.6	23.1	24.3	25.4	26.0	27.8	29.6	30.9	32.4	34.2	36.1	37.4
Germany	19.6	18.8	..	18.7	20.8	20.3	21.0	21.5	21.5	22.3	21.8	21.7	21.8
Greece	..	..	..	25.0	26.0	28.2	22.3	24.3	24.6	24.3	24.0	24.1	23.7
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	12.4	13.9	13.7	14.7	14.8	15.0	16.8
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	23.7	23.0	24.2	27.6	27.8	26.5	29.1	29.1
Ireland	19.7	21.2	..	24.4	27.2	31.3	32.5	29.5	28.1	30.3	33.4	36.3	37.1
Italy	6.6	6.8	..	7.9	8.2	8.3	..	9.0	10.0	10.4	11.8	12.5	12.5
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.2	45.4	45.1	47.2	47.7	50.3	51.6
Korea	21.0	23.9	26.8	27.7	29.2	30.6	30.9	33.8	34.8	36.9	39.2	41.2	46.6
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.2	22.9	23.4	22.6	18.7
Mexico	..	..	..	..	16.3	17.1	17.3	16.7	16.6	17.4	18.0	18.4	18.7
Netherlands	22.2	23.6	..	23.9	24.5	25.1	..	27.5	25.1	26.6	26.5	27.7	27.7
New Zealand	23.2	23.2	..	21.1	24.2	..	25.4	26.4	26.0	27.2	28.5	29.3	32.4
Norway	27.1	28.2	..	30.7	32.1	30.0	29.9	32.8	34.7	34.9	37.9	39.7	39.8
Poland	..	..	..	..	9.9	..	10.3	11.8	12.3	14.2	15.2	16.8	20.4
Portugal	8.5	..	..	13.2	13.5	14.4	..	11.5	12.2	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.3
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	12.5	11.6	12.4	10.4	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.9	11.9	13.2
Spain	16.3	22.5	..	25.2	26.6	28.6	30.3	32.0	33.5	34.1	35.5	36.7	37.5
Sweden	27.0	26.5	..	27.3	28.6	28.4	29.3	30.7	31.7	33.6	36.9	39.2	40.4
Switzerland	21.3	21.3	..	22.0	21.5	22.5	24.7	25.0	25.9	25.6	25.6	26.5	29.4
Turkey	6.1	5.6	..	6.6	7.5	..	7.3	7.8	8.7	8.9	9.1	10.5	11.4
United Kingdom	18.5	20.6	..	23.1	23.3	24.3	24.7	25.9	27.3	28.6	29.5	31.2	33.1
United States	30.2	30.2	..	32.0	33.6	35.2	35.7	36.2	37.4	38.1	39.1	39.3	38.7
OECD average	20.5	21.9	..	22.2	22.4	23.8	24.9	24.8	25.3	26.4	27.3	28.4	29.5

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/647776415672*

Tertiary attainment for age group 25-34

As a percentage of the population of that age group, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/663237711064*

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Tertiary attainment for age group 55-64

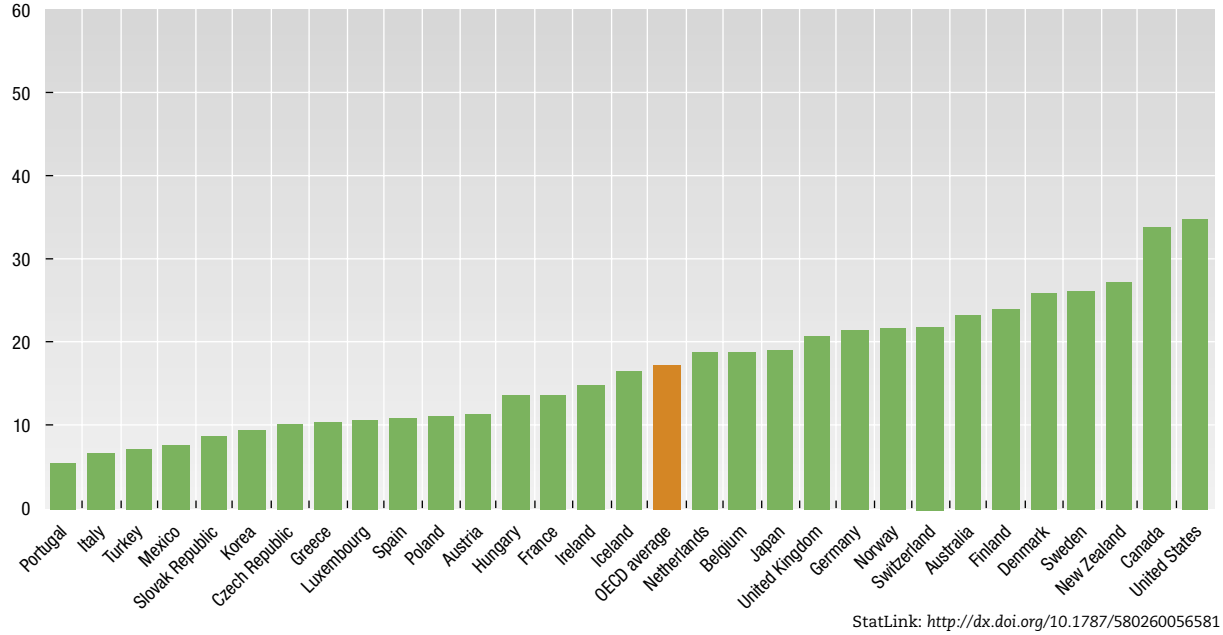
As a percentage of population in that age group

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	13.4	..	13.5	14.7	17.2	16.9	17.1	17.0	17.5	19.1	21.1	22.5	23.3
Austria	3.8	3.3	..	3.6	4.2	4.7	6.3	6.5	6.5	9.9	10.6	11.0	11.3
Belgium	8.6	9.2	..	11.1	13.1	12.7	13.7	13.8	15.7	16.8	17.1	18.2	18.9
Canada	18.8	19.2	..	23.0	23.6	25.1	24.3	25.7	27.4	28.3	30.1	32.1	33.8
Czech Republic	..	..	..	7.6	8.3	7.5	7.9	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.3	10.6	10.3
Denmark	11.9	12.6	..	13.2	13.8	14.3	..	19.3	19.0	18.2	20.2	24.2	25.9
Finland	12.2	12.8	..	13.9	15.5	17.0	17.9	19.3	20.7	22.7	23.4	23.4	24.2
France	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.9	9.6	10.5	11.2	12.4	13.3	14.1	15.2	13.9
Germany	16.0	15.7	..	16.5	17.5	17.5	18.4	19.3	19.4	20.2	20.2	20.6	21.6
Greece	..	..	..	9.1	7.8	8.4	7.5	7.8	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.7	10.6
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	8.9	8.5	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.5	12.6	13.8
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	9.5	11.6	10.8	11.3	13.5	14.8	16.7	..
Ireland	9.6	10.4	..	11.3	11.0	12.6	12.5	11.4	12.6	13.3	13.5	14.4	15.0
Italy	3.3	3.5	..	4.2	4.4	4.6	..	4.8	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.7	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	13.2	14.3	15.1	15.1	18.0	19.2
Korea	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.5	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.5
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	13.0	13.5	14.4	10.6
Mexico	..	..	..	..	4.4	4.6	5.7	4.9	5.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.6
Netherlands	12.2	13.2	..	14.4	14.2	15.6	..	16.9	16.9	17.7	17.4	18.8	..
New Zealand	..	17.1	..	17.9	21.1	..	21.2	23.1	23.1	24.2	24.1	26.2	27.4
Norway	14.0	14.2	..	17.7	18.0	16.9	17.5	18.9	18.8	20.4	21.5	21.7	21.7
Poland	..	..	..	..	8.2	..	9.1	9.9	10.4	9.9	10.2	10.5	11.1
Portugal	3.4	..	..	5.6	5.9	6.2	..	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	7.0	7.5	7.2	6.1	6.7	6.9	7.8	8.6	8.6	8.9
Spain	4.2	5.2	..	5.6	6.0	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.7	10.3	10.5	11.0
Sweden	15.5	16.5	..	19.4	20.2	18.5	19.3	19.9	21.3	23.0	24.4	25.2	26.3
Switzerland	15.5	17.0	..	16.9	17.4	16.8	16.5	18.0	17.8	18.3	20.2	21.3	21.9
Turkey	4.6	1.7	..	4.3	5.9	..	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.9	5.9	6.3	7.3
United Kingdom	10.9	13.6	..	15.5	16.2	16.9	16.3	17.2	18.5	18.9	19.1	19.8	20.8
United States	21.9	21.9	..	23.6	24.3	25.6	26.2	27.2	28.0	29.7	30.6	33.2	34.7
OECD average	10.6	11.6	..	12.1	12.4	12.5	13.1	13.4	13.9	14.8	15.4	16.4	17.3

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/053644858652*

Tertiary attainment for age group 55-64

As a percentage of the population of that age group, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/580260056581*

EXPENDITURE ON TERTIARY EDUCATION

Policy makers must balance the importance of improving the quality of educational services with the desirability of expanding access to educational opportunities, notably at the tertiary level. The comparative review of how trends in educational expenditure per student have evolved shows that in many OECD countries the expansion of enrolments, particularly in tertiary education, has not always been paralleled by changes in educational investment.

Definition

The indicator shows direct public and private expenditure on educational institutions in relation to the number of tertiary full-time equivalent students enrolled in these institutions. Public subsidies for students' living expenses have been excluded to ensure international comparability of the data.

Expenditure on education per student is obtained by dividing the total expenditure on educational institutions by the number of full-time equivalents students. Only those educational institutions and programmes are taken into account for which both enrolment and expenditure data are available.

Comparability

Expenditure in national currency for 2002 is converted to US dollars by PPP exchange rates. The PPP exchange rate is used because the market exchange rate is affected by many factors (interest rates, trade policies, expectations of economic growth, etc.) that have little to do with relative purchasing power of currencies in different countries.

The changes in expenditure on educational institutions per student are based on data from 1995 and 2002. The data on expenditure for 1995 were obtained by a special survey conducted in 2003. OECD countries were asked to collect the 1995 data according to the definitions and the coverage of a joint UNESCO-OECD-Eurostat data collection programme. All expenditure data have been adjusted to 2002 prices using the GDP price deflator.

Long-term trends

In 2002, the level of expenditure per tertiary student on average in OECD countries was 10 655 US dollars converted using PPPs. This average masks a considerable variation of spending at tertiary level with three countries (Greece, Poland and the Slovak Republic) spending less than 5 000 US dollars per student rising up to a level of spending of more than 20 000 US dollars in Switzerland and the United States. OECD countries in which most R&D is performed by tertiary educational institutions tend to report higher expenditure per tertiary student than countries in which a large part of R&D is performed in other public institutions or by industry.

On average, for the countries where data are available, expenditure on tertiary education per student increased by 12% over the period 1995 to 2002. Despite this average increase however, there was a marked decrease in expenditure in five out of 23 OECD countries (Australia, the Czech Republic, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Sweden) which was largely due to a rapid increase in the number of tertiary students enrolled in the same period. On the other hand, expenditure per tertiary student rose significantly in Greece, Ireland and Mexico despite a growth in enrolment of 81, 31 and 42%, respectively. Austria and France were the only OECD countries in which the number of tertiary students declined.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Education at a Glance*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2004), *Internationalisation and Trade in Higher Education: Opportunities and Challenges*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), *Quality and Recognition in Higher Education: The Cross-border Challenge*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Education Policy Analysis, 2004 Edition*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Higher Education Management and Policy*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Reviews of National Policies for Education*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- OECD (2004), *OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics: Concepts, Standards, Definitions and Classifications*, OECD, Paris.
- UIS, OECD and Eurostat (2002), *UOE Data Collection – 2002 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Education at a Glance, *www.oecd.org/edu/eag2005*.

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Expenditure per student in tertiary education

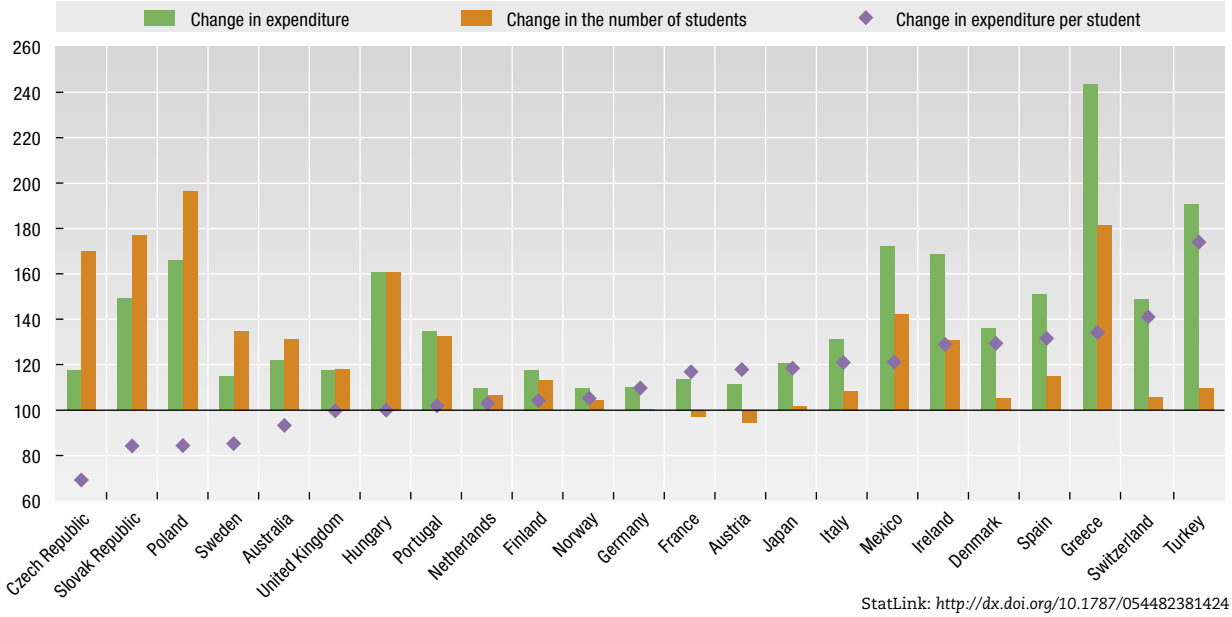
Year 2002

	Index of change, year 1995 = 100			Expenditure per student in 2002 constant prices (US dollars)
	Expenditure	Number of students	Expenditure per student	
Australia	122	131	93	12 416
Austria	111	94	118	12 448
Belgium	..	..	..	12 019
Czech Republic	118	170	69	6 236
Denmark	136	105	129	15 183
Finland	118	113	104	11 768
France	114	97	117	9 276
Germany	110	100	110	10 999
Greece	243	181	134	4 731
Hungary	161	161	100	8 205
Iceland	..	..	..	8 251
Ireland	169	131	129	9 809
Italy	131	108	121	8 636
Japan	120	102	118	11 716
Korea	..	158	..	6 047
Mexico	172	142	121	6 074
Netherlands	110	107	103	13 101
New Zealand	106	..	..	..
Norway	110	104	105	13 739
Poland	166	197	84	4 834
Portugal	135	132	102	6 960
Slovak Republic	149	177	84	4 756
Spain	151	115	132	8 020
Sweden	115	135	85	15 715
Switzerland	149	106	141	23 714
Turkey	191	110	174	..
United Kingdom	118	118	100	11 822
United States	..	117	..	20 545
OECD average	..	..	112	10 655

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/382646046811*

Changes in real expenditure on educational institutions in tertiary education

Year 1995 = 100, 2002



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/054482381424*

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on education is an investment that can help to foster economic growth, enhance productivity, contribute to personal and social development, and reduce social inequality. The proportion of total financial resources devoted to education is one of the key choices made in each country by governments, enterprises and individual students and their families.

Definition

This indicator covers expenditure on schools, universities and other public and private institutions involved in delivering or supporting educational services. Expenditure on institutions is not limited to expenditure on instructional services but also includes public and private expenditure on ancillary services for students and families, where these services are provided through educational institutions. At the tertiary level, spending on research and development can also be significant and is included in this indicator, to the extent that the research is performed by educational institutions.

In principle, public expenditure includes public subsidies to households attributable for educational institutions and direct expenditure on educational institutions from international sources. However, public subsidies for educational expenditure outside educational institutions (*e.g.* textbooks purchased by families, private tutoring sought for students, student living costs) are excluded. At the tertiary level, student living costs and forgone earnings can also account for a significant proportion of the costs of education.

Comparability

The broad definition of institutions outlined above ensures that expenditure on services, which are provided in some OECD countries by schools and universities and in others by agencies other than schools, are covered on a comparable basis. Additionally, to ensure comparability over time the data on expenditure for 1995 were obtained by a special survey in 2003; expenditure for 1995 was adjusted to the methods and definitions used in the 2003 data collection.

Long-term trends

In 2002, taking into account both public and private sources of funds, OECD countries as a whole spend 6.1% of their collective GDP on their educational institutions. The highest spending on educational institutions can be observed in Denmark, Iceland, Korea and the United States, with more than 7% of GDP. Eight out of 28 OECD countries for which data are available, however, spend less than 5% of GDP on educational institutions.

In most of the countries, public and private expenditure on education increased by 5% or more between 1995 and 2002 in real terms. However, the increase in spending on education between 1995 and 2002 tended to fall behind the growth in national income in around half of the 21 OECD countries. Most notable differences are observed in Austria, the Czech Republic, Ireland, the Slovak Republic and Spain where the proportion of GDP spent on education decreased by 0.4 or more in percentage points between 1995 and 2002.

It should be noted that growth in GDP masks the fact that there was a significant increase in real terms in spending on educational institutions in almost all of the OECD countries from 1995 to 2002. In addition, the size of the school age population shapes the demand for education and training, and national levels of teachers' salaries also affect the share of expenditure on education.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Education at a Glance*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Methodological publications

- OECD (2004), *OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics: Concepts, Standards, Definitions and Classifications*, OECD, Paris.
- UIS, OECD and Eurostat (2002), *UOE Data Collection – 2002 Data Collection on Education Systems: Definitions, Explanations and Instructions*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Education at a Glance, *www.oecd.org/edu/eag2005*.

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Expenditure on educational institutions for all levels of education

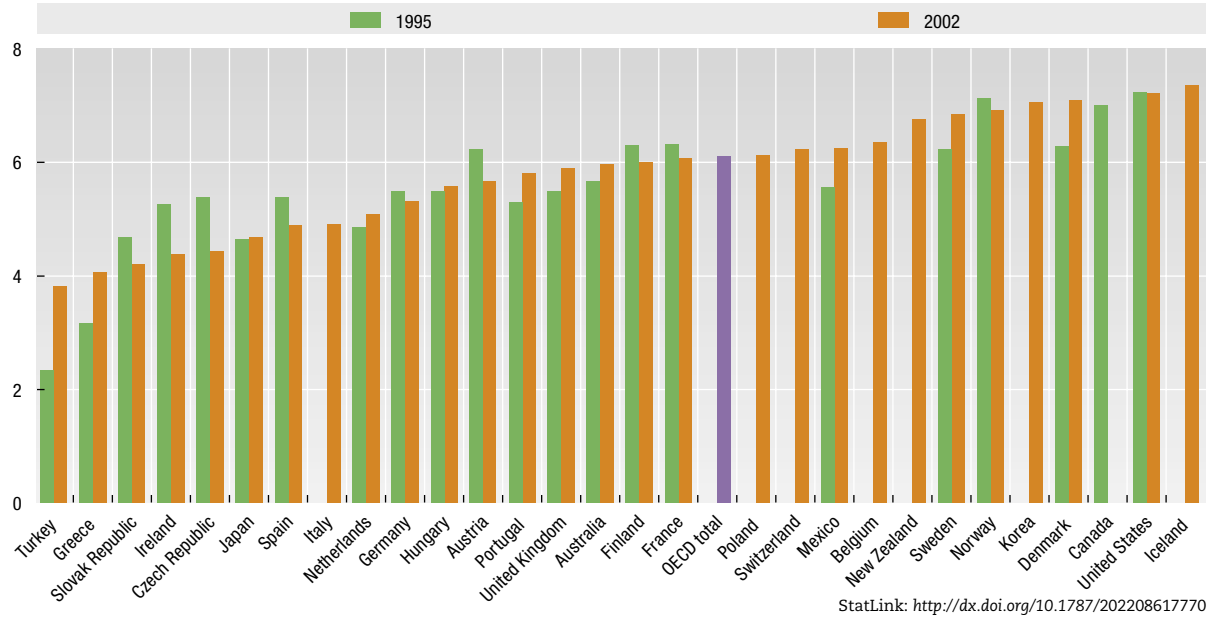
As a percentage of GDP

	1995			2002		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Australia	4.5	1.2	5.7	4.4	1.5	6.0
Austria	5.9	0.3	6.2	5.4	0.3	5.7
Belgium	..	..	..	6.1	0.3	6.4
Canada	6.2	0.8	7.0	..	..	..
Czech Republic	4.7	0.7	5.4	4.2	0.2	4.4
Denmark	6.1	0.2	6.3	6.8	0.3	7.1
Finland	6.2	..	6.3	5.9	0.1	6.0
France	5.9	0.4	6.3	5.7	0.4	6.1
Germany	4.5	1.0	5.5	4.4	0.9	5.3
Greece	3.1	..	3.2	3.9	0.2	4.1
Hungary	4.9	0.6	5.5	5.0	0.6	5.6
Iceland	..	..	..	6.8	0.6	7.4
Ireland	4.7	0.5	5.3	4.1	0.3	4.4
Italy	4.7	..	..	4.6	0.3	4.9
Japan	3.5	1.1	4.6	3.5	1.2	4.7
Korea	..	..	..	4.2	2.9	7.1
Mexico	4.6	1.0	5.6	5.1	1.1	6.3
Netherlands	4.5	0.4	4.9	4.6	0.5	5.1
New Zealand	4.8	..	..	5.6	1.2	6.8
Norway	6.8	0.4	7.1	6.7	0.3	6.9
Poland	5.7	..	..	5.5	0.7	6.1
Portugal	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.7	0.1	5.8
Slovak Republic	4.6	0.1	4.7	4.0	0.2	4.2
Spain	4.5	0.9	5.4	4.3	0.5	4.9
Sweden	6.1	0.1	6.2	6.7	0.2	6.9
Switzerland	5.4	..	..	5.7	0.5	6.2
Turkey	2.3	0.0	2.3	3.4	0.4	3.8
United Kingdom	4.8	0.7	5.5	5.0	0.9	5.9
United States	5.0	2.2	7.2	5.3	1.9	7.2
OECD average	..	..	..	5.1	0.7	5.8
OECD total	..	..	..	4.9	1.2	6.1

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/812883473141*

Total expenditure on educational institutions for all levels of education

As a percentage of GDP



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/202208617770*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GOVERNMENT DEFICITS AND DEBT

GOVERNMENT DEFICITS

GOVERNMENT DEBT

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND AID

SOCIAL EXPENDITURE

LAW, ORDER AND DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT ESTIMATES

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR FISHING

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

TAXES

TOTAL TAX REVENUE

TAXES ON THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION WORKER

GOVERNMENT DEFICITS

Government deficits or surpluses are commonly assessed using the net borrowing (or net lending) figures of the general government sector in the national accounts. During the period since 1991, governments in most OECD countries have recorded deficits. Government deficits have to be met by borrowing from residents or foreigners.

Definition

The net borrowing/net lending of the general government is the balancing item of the non-financial accounts (according to the 1993 *System of National Accounts*). It is also equal to the difference between total revenue and total expenditure, including capital expenditure (in particular, gross fixed capital formation). The main revenue of general government consists of tax, social contributions, dividends and other property income. The main expenditure items consist of the compensation of civil servants, social benefits, interest on the public debt, subsidies and gross fixed capital formation.

The data in the table are on a national accounts basis and may differ from the numbers reported to the European Commission under the excessive deficit procedure (EDP) for some EU countries and for some years

Comparability

Data in this table are based on the 1993 *System of National Accounts* so that all countries are using a common set of definitions. In several OECD countries the accounts for 2000, 2001 or 2002 were affected by the sale of mobile telephone licences, recorded in national accounts as a negative expenditure (the sale of an asset) thereby reducing the deficit.

The averages shown for OECD are weighted averages.

Long-term trends

Government deficits are sensitive to the economic cycle as well as to government taxation and spending policies. For the OECD as a whole, deficits as a percentage of GDP reached a peak in 1993 but then fell steadily over the next six years and had turned into surpluses (net lending) at the peak of the economic cycle in 2000. Since then, deficits have been growing and the deficit to GDP ratio had become high in 2003 for most of the larger member countries including France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and, especially, Japan. In 2004 the deficit to GDP ratios were reduced in most countries.

In the run-up to monetary union, EU countries that expected to adopt the Euro followed fiscal policies aimed at reducing government deficits. Deficit reduction policies were successfully implemented in several other countries, including New Zealand (since 1994), Australia (since 1997) and Sweden (since 1998). Korea is the only country which has recorded surpluses throughout the period, although Luxembourg and Norway have both had surpluses in most years since 1990.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Economic Outlook: December No. 78 – Volume 2005 Issue 2*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *OECD Economic Surveys*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.

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- *OECD Economic Outlook Statistics*.

Web sites

- OECD Economic Outlook – Sources and Methods, *www.oecd.org/eco/sources-and-methods*.

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Government net borrowing/net lending[1]

As a percentage of GDP

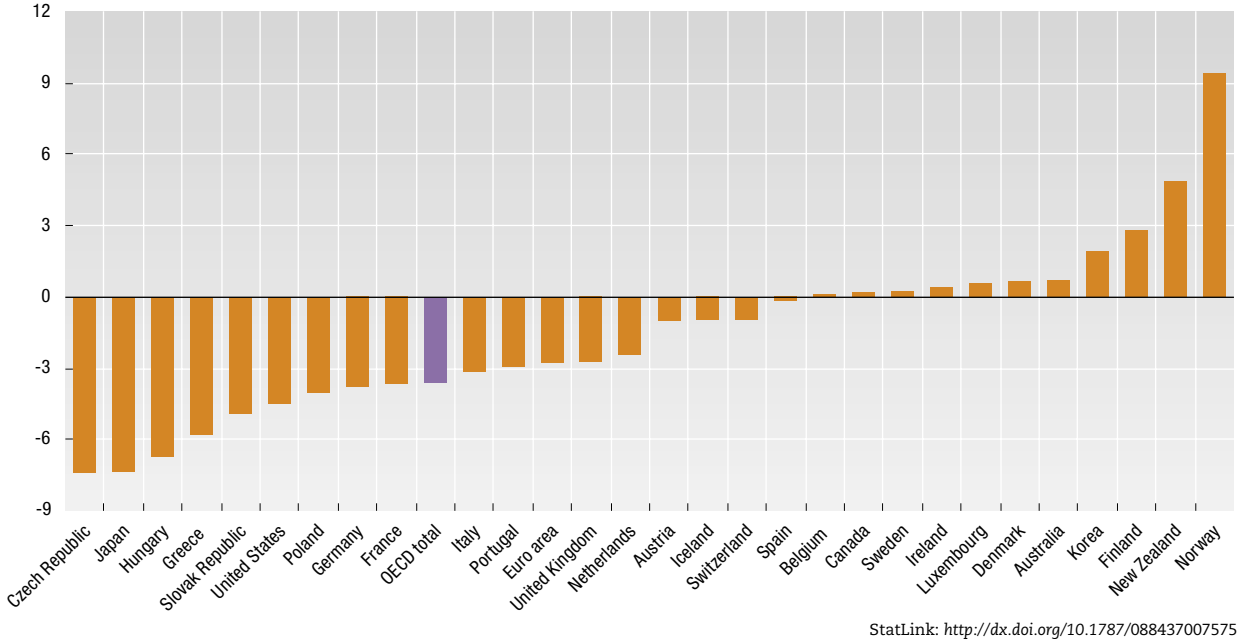
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	–1.74	–4.25	–6.37	–5.85	–4.84	–3.86	–2.19	–0.42	0.71	2.10	0.92	–1.06	0.28	0.79	1.00
Austria	–2.53	–2.93	–1.99	–4.38	–4.83	–5.75	–4.02	–1.85	–2.41	–2.28	–1.63	–0.05	–0.62	–1.32	–1.09
Belgium	–6.65	–7.26	–7.91	–7.18	–4.94	–4.26	–3.72	–1.92	–0.65	–0.40	0.15	0.56	0.07	0.30	–0.02
Canada	–5.83	–8.35	–9.13	–8.71	–6.70	–5.33	–2.80	0.19	0.08	1.61	2.94	0.66	–0.10	0.00	0.68
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	–13.39	–3.08	–2.44	–5.02	–3.65	–3.65	–5.92	–6.75	–12.45	–2.97
Denmark	–1.28	–2.91	–2.56	–3.78	–3.28	–2.85	–1.93	–0.50	–0.01	1.40	2.27	1.18	0.32	–0.02	1.67
Finland	5.39	–1.00	–5.50	–7.16	–5.65	–3.83	–2.92	–1.24	1.63	2.16	7.06	5.16	4.24	2.32	1.90
France	–1.81	–2.29	–3.95	–5.76	–5.40	–5.48	–4.06	–2.98	–2.62	–1.74	–1.48	–1.56	–3.17	–4.20	–3.65
Germany	–1.97	–2.85	–2.47	–3.01	–2.30	–3.20	–3.33	–2.64	–2.18	–1.46	1.31	–2.82	–3.70	–3.99	–3.68
Greece	–15.72	–11.05	–12.24	–13.37	–9.25	–10.16	–7.44	–6.60	–4.28	–3.47	–4.18	–6.05	–5.02	–5.80	–6.52
Hungary	..	–2.99	–7.15	–6.62	–11.13	–7.56	–5.87	–7.24	–8.04	–5.62	–3.01	–3.55	–8.41	–6.37	–5.36
Iceland	–3.28	–2.91	–2.81	–4.48	–4.72	–2.97	–1.60	–0.02	0.49	2.38	2.47	0.17	–0.84	–2.06	–0.05
Ireland	–2.78	–2.83	–2.93	–2.70	–1.95	–2.05	–0.11	1.45	2.27	2.39	4.40	0.82	–0.39	0.19	1.44
Italy	–11.77	–11.70	–10.67	–10.30	–9.29	–7.59	–7.10	–2.70	–3.10	–1.77	–0.67	–3.20	–2.89	–3.26	–3.31
Japan	2.05	1.81	0.79	–2.38	–3.76	–4.71	–5.07	–3.79	–5.53	–7.22	–7.47	–6.12	–7.94	–7.68	–6.46
Korea	3.13	1.74	1.38	2.23	2.85	3.78	3.42	3.25	1.63	2.69	5.42	4.62	5.39	0.41	0.02
Luxembourg	4.75	0.89	–0.45	1.55	2.76	2.59	2.25	3.00	3.34	3.49	6.08	6.07	2.11	0.20	–0.62
Netherlands	–5.10	–2.55	–4.03	–2.72	–3.31	–3.99	–1.75	–1.07	–0.73	0.63	2.11	–0.25	–1.99	–3.16	–2.08
New Zealand	–4.34	–3.85	–3.27	–1.26	2.46	3.04	2.89	2.00	0.40	–0.41	1.23	2.07	3.85	5.33	5.48
Norway	2.22	0.11	–1.87	–1.44	0.27	3.41	6.52	7.72	3.56	6.25	15.56	13.55	9.27	7.61	11.43
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	–3.82	–4.65	–4.47	–3.93	–3.12	–2.37	–3.74	–3.31	–4.84	–3.94
Portugal	–6.38	–7.31	–4.58	–7.78	–7.44	–5.27	–4.60	–3.43	–3.04	–2.77	–2.95	–4.30	–2.85	–2.91	–3.02
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	–6.13	–0.86	–7.40	–6.18	–3.77	–7.14	–12.31	–6.58	–7.76	–3.78	–3.15
Spain	–3.87	–4.55	–3.65	–6.93	–6.46	–6.29	–4.68	–2.87	–2.96	–0.93	–0.89	–0.52	–0.29	–0.05	–0.15
Sweden	3.42	–0.08	–9.04	–11.41	–9.27	–6.93	–2.79	–1.02	1.92	2.35	5.03	2.58	–0.52	–0.09	1.38
Switzerland	0.59	–1.14	–2.40	–2.68	–1.95	–1.24	–1.39	–2.40	–1.49	0.03	2.37	0.88	0.07	–1.46	–1.45
United Kingdom	–1.59	–3.11	–6.45	–7.93	–6.78	–5.84	–4.20	–2.20	0.06	1.03	3.80	0.72	–1.68	–3.34	–3.21
United States	–4.24	–4.92	–5.77	–4.94	–3.56	–3.14	–2.18	–0.79	0.43	0.85	1.62	–0.39	–3.79	–4.95	–4.72
Euro area	–4.53	–4.91	–4.95	–5.65	–4.95	–4.94	–4.23	–2.61	–2.29	–1.32	0.05	–1.88	–2.54	–3.01	–2.74
OECD total	–2.95	–3.70	–4.57	–4.94	–4.17	–3.95	–3.12	–1.69	–1.25	–0.79	0.26	–1.29	–3.21	–4.03	–3.57

1. A negative figure indicates a deficit.

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/416850311646

Government net borrowing/net lending

As a percentage of GDP, average 2002-2004



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/088437007575

GOVERNMENT DEBT

There are two standard ways to measure the extent of government debt – by reference to gross financial liabilities or by reference to net financial liabilities – the latter being measured as gross financial liabilities minus financial assets. Gross financial liabilities as a percentage of GDP is the most commonly used government debt ratio and is shown here.

Definition

For most countries, gross financial liabilities refer to the liabilities (short and long-term) of all the institutions in the general government sector, as defined in the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). However, for some EU countries (Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg), the definition of debt applied under the Maastricht Treaty has been used. The Maastricht definition of debt essentially differs from the SNA definition in two respects. First, gross debt according to the Maastricht definition excludes trade credits and advances, as well as shares and insurance technical reserves. Second, government bonds are valued at nominal values instead of at market value or issue price plus accrued interest as required by the SNA rules. The United States and Canada also value governement bonds at nominal value.

In principle, debts within and between different levels of government are consolidated; a loan from one level of government to another represents both an asset and an equal liability for the government as a whole and so it cancels out (is "consolidated") for the general government sector.

Comparability

The comparability of data can be affected in two ways. First, national differences in implementing SNA/ESA definitions can affect the comparability of government debt across countries. Second, changes in implementing SNA/ESA definitions can affect the comparability of data within a country over time.

Long-term trends

From 1990 to 1996, government gross financial liabilities were rising in most countries. Since then, government debt has been decreasing as a percentage of GDP in many of the 27 countries in the table. There are, however, exceptions: government debt ratios continued to increase particularly fast in Japan and Korea and significantly in France, Germany and Greece. Korea's government debt ratio rose by over 7% per year from 1990 to 2003 but this is measured from a very low initial rate and by 2003, Korea's government debt ratio was still among the lowest in the OECD.

In 2004, government debt ratios exceeded 100% in Greece, Italy and Japan and was close to 100% in Belgium. Most countries were in a band between 40% and 70%, with three countries reporting debt ratios of under 20% – Luxembourg, Korea and Australia.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Economic Outlook: December No. 78 – Volume 2005 Issue 2*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2002), *Debt Management and Government Securities Markets in the 21st Century*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Economic Surveys*, OECD, Paris.

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- OECD (2005), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.

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Web sites

- OECD Economic Outlook – Sources and Methods, *www.oecd.org/eco/sources-and-methods*.

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General government gross financial liabilities

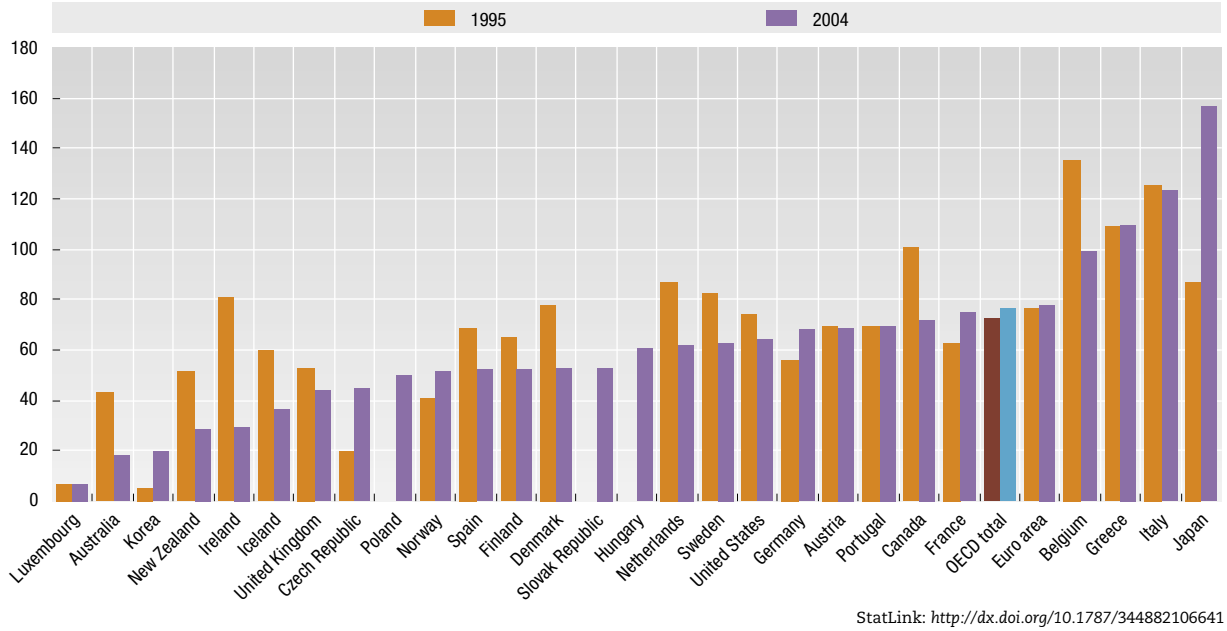
As a percentage of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	22.6	23.8	28.2	31.6	41.4	43.4	40.4	38.7	33.3	27.9	24.3	21.5	20.1	18.9	17.8
Austria	57.6	57.6	57.3	62.0	65.1	69.6	69.7	67.3	67.5	69.8	69.5	70.2	71.7	69.4	69.0
Belgium	126.2	127.8	136.9	140.7	137.7	135.2	133.5	127.7	122.6	119.1	113.4	111.6	108.1	103.2	98.7
Canada	74.5	82.1	89.9	96.9	98.2	100.8	100.3	96.2	93.9	91.2	82.7	82.9	80.5	75.7	72.2
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	19.3	18.2	17.5	18.9	25.5	26.6	36.9	38.4	46.8	44.6
Denmark	68.5	69.4	73.4	87.7	81.4	77.6	73.9	69.8	66.6	60.8	53.7	53.3	54.1	55.5	52.8
Finland	16.5	24.9	44.7	57.8	60.3	65.1	66.0	64.3	60.8	55.5	52.9	50.9	50.4	52.0	52.5
France	38.6	39.7	43.9	51.0	60.2	62.6	66.3	68.4	69.9	66.5	65.2	63.8	66.6	71.7	74.7
Germany	41.5	37.9	41.0	46.3	46.7	55.8	58.9	60.4	62.2	60.8	59.9	59.3	61.6	64.6	67.9
Greece	79.6	82.2	87.8	110.1	107.9	108.7	111.3	108.2	105.8	105.2	114.0	114.4	111.6	108.8	109.3
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.9	65.5	66.3	60.1	58.0	57.8	58.1	60.7
Iceland	36.4	38.6	46.5	53.4	56.0	59.4	56.8	54.1	48.9	44.1	41.5	47.3	43.5	41.4	36.3
Ireland	93.2	94.6	91.6	94.2	88.7	81.2	72.8	64.0	53.0	48.1	37.9	35.3	32.0	31.1	29.4
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	125.5	131.3	133.3	135.0	129.5	124.9	124.5	123.5	121.4	123.0
Japan	68.6	64.8	68.6	74.7	79.7	87.0	93.8	100.3	112.1	125.7	134.0	142.3	149.4	154.0	156.3
Korea	7.8	6.7	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.9	7.5	13.1	15.6	16.3	17.4	16.6	18.6	19.6
Luxembourg	5.4	4.6	5.5	6.8	6.3	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6
Netherlands	84.2	85.3	89.0	93.7	83.9	87.0	86.0	81.0	79.5	71.1	63.7	59.5	60.3	61.9	62.3
New Zealand	..	..	..	64.8	57.8	51.7	45.2	42.6	42.7	39.9	37.9	35.7	34.0	32.0	29.0
Norway	29.3	27.5	32.2	40.5	36.9	40.5	35.9	32.0	31.3	30.9	34.3	33.2	40.1	50.4	51.2
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.4	47.6	43.6	38.3	52.0	52.1	50.2
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	69.9	69.2	65.3	61.6	60.2	59.9	62.5	65.1	66.6	69.5
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.2	52.0	58.9	58.8	51.5	49.7	53.0
Spain	47.7	49.6	51.9	65.4	64.0	68.8	75.6	74.5	74.4	68.5	65.9	61.6	59.7	54.8	52.0
Sweden	46.8	55.5	74.0	79.0	83.5	82.2	84.7	82.9	81.7	71.8	64.4	63.4	60.3	59.8	62.5
United Kingdom	33.0	33.6	39.8	49.6	47.8	52.7	52.5	53.2	53.7	48.7	45.7	41.1	41.3	41.9	44.2
United States	66.6	71.3	73.7	75.4	74.6	74.2	73.4	70.9	67.7	64.1	58.1	58.0	60.3	63.4	64.0
Euro area	49.6	49.0	52.9	59.9	61.7	76.1	80.1	81.2	81.9	78.4	76.1	74.8	75.6	76.6	78.1
OECD total	56.8	58.4	62.0	66.6	67.6	72.8	74.5	74.5	74.5	73.3	70.8	71.1	73.2	75.3	76.3

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/762454762761

General government gross financial liabilities

As a percentage of GDP



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/344882106641

SOCIAL EXPENDITURE

Social expenditures as a percentage of GDP are a measure of the extent to which governments assume responsibility for supporting the standard of living of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

Definition

Public social expenditure comprises cash benefits, direct "in-kind" provision of goods and services, and tax breaks with social purposes. To be considered "social", benefits have to address one or more social goals. Benefits may be targeted at low-income households, but they may also be for the elderly, disabled, sick, unemployed, or young persons. Programmes regulating the provision of social benefits have to involve: *a)* redistribution of resources across households, or *b)* compulsory participation. Social benefits are regarded as public when general government (that is central, state, and local governments, including social security funds) controls relevant financial flows. The expenditures shown here refer only to public social benefits and exclude similar benefits provided by private charities.

Comparability

For cross-country comparisons, the most commonly used indicator of social support is gross (before tax) public social expenditure related to GDP. Measurement problems do exist, particularly with regard to spending by lower tiers of government, which may be underestimated in some countries. As noted above, similar social benefits provided by private charities are excluded.

Long-term trends

In 2001, on average, public social expenditure amounted to 21% of GDP, although there are significant cross-country variations. In Sweden and Denmark, public social spending is about 30% while it is 5-6% in Mexico and Korea.

Changes in gross public social expenditures over time are also significant. After having almost doubled in the 20 years to 1980, the expansion of gross public expenditure continued at a reduced rate with the OECD average peaking at 22% in 1993. Since then, gross public social expenditure had declined – on average – by around 1 percentage point of GDP by 2001, with all the decline accounted for by non-health expenditures.

It is convenient to divide expenditures according to their social purposes to better analyse policy focus and trends. Broadly speaking, the three biggest groups of social transfers are pensions (on average 8% of GDP), health (6%) and income transfers to the working-age population (5%). Public spending on other social services only exceeds 5% of GDP in the Nordic countries, where the public role in providing services to the elderly, the disabled and families is the most extensive.

Public support for families with children is nearly 2% of GDP on average, but this has increased in most countries since 1980. Family support exceeds 3% of GDP in the Nordic countries and Austria, as they have the most comprehensive public system of child allowances, paid leave arrangements and childcare. Moreover, governments also help families through the tax system; examples include the "quotient familial"; in France and "income splitting" in Germany.

Social insurance spending related to work incapacity (disability, sickness and occupational injury benefits) has declined in as many countries as it has increased since 1980. Particularly large declines were found in Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal.

Source

- *Social Expenditure Database*.

Futher information

Analytical publications

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Public social expenditure

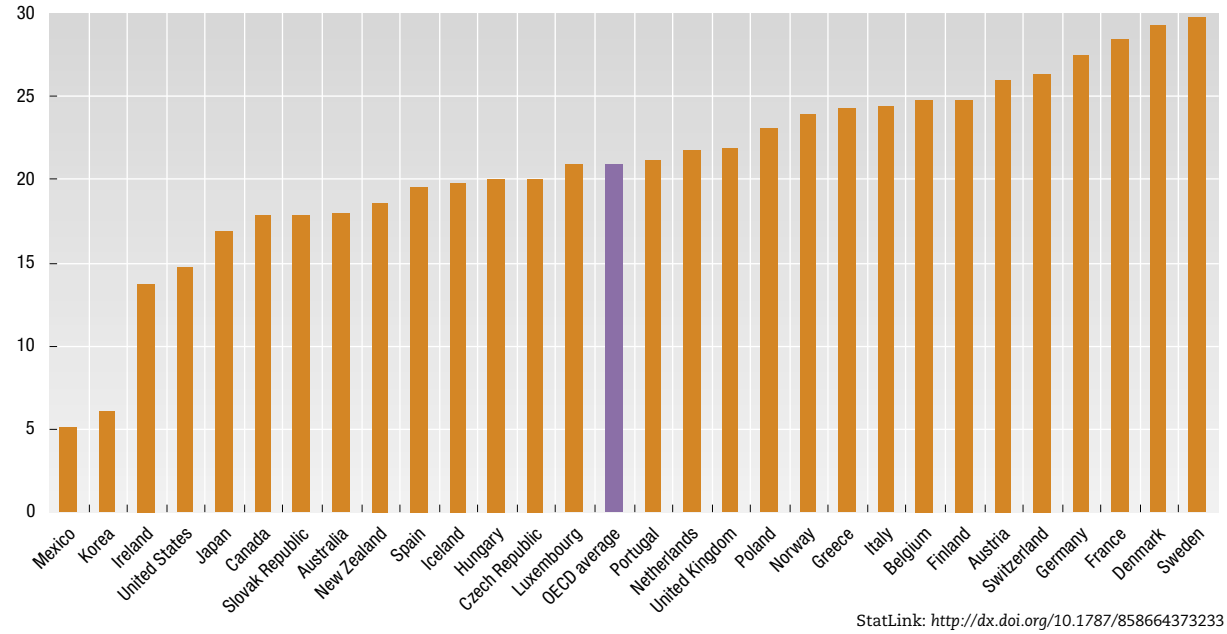
As a percentage of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Australia	14.22	15.31	16.31	16.50	16.21	17.83	17.97	17.74	17.78	17.47	18.56	18.00
Austria	24.10	24.37	25.03	26.60	27.29	26.64	26.71	25.96	25.67	26.10	26.02	25.96
Belgium	25.35	26.10	26.46	27.50	26.81	25.93	26.45	25.11	24.93	24.71	24.25	24.72
Canada	18.61	21.13	21.78	21.61	20.55	19.62	18.81	18.29	18.36	17.44	17.33	17.81
Czech Republic	17.03	18.34	18.70	19.19	19.21	18.88	18.81	19.70	19.55	19.80	20.32	20.09
Denmark	29.32	30.17	30.72	32.35	33.06	32.40	31.69	30.66	30.17	29.84	28.89	29.22
Finland	24.75	29.89	33.88	33.89	33.05	31.10	30.91	28.66	26.47	26.09	24.50	24.80
France	26.61	27.23	28.03	29.48	29.27	29.24	29.38	29.42	28.96	28.91	28.34	28.45
Germany	22.80 |	24.87	26.37	26.94	26.91	27.46	28.09	27.62	27.37	27.37	27.17	27.39
Greece	20.90	20.07	20.20	21.14	21.16	21.37	22.07	22.09	22.79	23.57	23.58	24.34
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.82	20.04	20.07
Iceland	16.45	17.14	17.77	18.21	18.42	18.98	18.78	18.53	18.72	19.64	19.69	19.83
Ireland	18.65	19.46	20.37	20.31	19.99	19.35	18.17	16.82	15.55	14.20	13.63	13.75
Italy	23.26	23.50	24.32	24.72	24.36	23.02	23.54	24.16	23.75	24.15	24.07	24.45
Japan	11.20	11.32	11.82	12.45	13.04	13.50	13.67	13.78	14.50	15.14	16.13	16.89
Korea	3.13	2.94	3.22	3.31	3.36	3.64	3.87	4.24	5.94	6.91	5.61	6.12
Luxembourg	21.86	22.38	22.77	23.13	22.98	23.81	23.86	22.61	21.72	21.55	20.03	20.84
Mexico	3.84	4.33	4.61	4.92	5.44	5.43	4.91	4.97	4.89	4.96	4.97	5.10
Netherlands	27.65	27.73	28.32	28.55	27.20	25.58	24.41	23.98	23.01	22.51	21.77	21.75
New Zealand	21.92	22.32	22.18	20.40	19.40	18.88	18.79	19.78	20.05	19.54	19.21	18.53
Norway	24.68	25.73	26.82	26.69	26.43	25.98	24.95	24.11	25.70	25.77	23.00	23.90
Poland	15.55	22.10	26.22	25.58	24.43	23.75	23.88	23.26	21.99	22.18	21.94	23.03
Portugal	13.90	14.91	15.63	17.18	17.30	18.03	19.10	18.88	19.15	19.84	20.50	21.10
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	19.23	19.13	18.67	18.97	18.93	18.26	17.90
Spain	19.55	20.33	21.44	22.47	21.99	21.39	21.57	20.94	20.29	19.93	19.91	19.57
Sweden	30.78	32.40	35.34 |	36.77	35.35	33.20	32.68	31.34	31.10	30.60	29.48	29.78
Switzerland	17.92	19.31	21.29	23.01	23.18	23.88	24.95	25.96	25.90	26.13	25.40	26.41
Turkey	7.64	8.16	8.53	8.28	7.89	7.52	9.67	10.80	11.12	13.20	..	..
United Kingdom	19.55	21.13	23.11	23.66	23.22	23.01	22.78	22.02	21.49	21.25	21.69	21.82
United States	13.37	14.42	15.11	15.34	15.35	15.40	15.22	14.86	14.44	14.19	14.19	14.73
EU15 average	23.27	24.30	25.47	26.31	26.00	25.44	25.43	24.68	24.16	24.04	23.59	23.86
OECD average	19.09	20.25	21.30	21.79	21.53	21.24	21.28	20.94	20.76	20.82	20.48	20.77

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/267407076644

Public social expenditure

As a percentage of GDP, 2001



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LAW, ORDER AND DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Two essential tasks of a government are to protect the state from external aggression and maintain law and public order within its frontiers. Over the period considered here, the collapse of the Soviet Union led to a reduction in defence expenditures in many OECD countries, while the terror attacks in the United States led to increases in government expenditures on internal security. The figures shown here reflect these opposing influences.

Definition

The table is taken from national accounts sources, and the data conform to the definitions of the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. The expenditures covered here are confined to current outlays and exclude purchases of capital assets. In the case of *defence*, expenditures on weapons, tanks, warships, fighter aircraft, ballistic missiles and similar kinds of armaments are considered to be current outlays and so are included in the figures shown here; on the other hand, defence expenditures on "civilian-type" equipment such as unarmed transport vehicles, military barracks, military schools and hospitals, computers and office equipment are defined as capital assets and excluded.

Law and order covers the police forces, intelligence services, prisons and other correctional facilities, the judicial system, and ministries of internal affairs. Note that the figures shown here do not include the costs of government-mandated security arrangements at airports, seaports and other border crossings. Nor, of course, do they include the provision of security in shopping-malls, football matches, concerts and other public gatherings, all of which have certainly increased in recent years.

Comparability

Data are taken from national accounts sources and have been compiled according to the *Classification of the Functions of Government* (COFOG). The distinction between current and capital expenditures in the case of defence expenditures has not proved easy to apply in some countries, but, in general, the data are broadly comparable.

Long-term trends

Within the total, the shares of the two components – *law and order* and *defence* – vary considerably between countries with high shares for *defence* expenditures in the United States, United Kingdom, Greece, Norway and Sweden and high shares for *law and order* in Luxembourg, Portugal, Germany, Belgium and Austria. On average, the share of expenditures on *law and order* has generally been growing faster than *defence* and now accounts for more than half of the total for the countries shown in the table.

In 2003 – the latest year for which most countries can supply data – expenditure was highest in the United States and the United Kingdom, and lowest in Luxembourg, Iceland and Ireland. In the majority of countries the shares of expenditures on defence, law and order in GDP have been falling since 1995 with particularly large falls in Ireland, Finland, Norway, France, the United Kingdom and Sweden.

Source

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Futher information

Analytical publications

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Methodological publications

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Online databases

- *National Accounts*.

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Law, order and defence expenditure

As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Austria	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	..
Belgium	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	4.0	..
Denmark	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Finland	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	..
France	..	..	..	..	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	..
Germany	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ireland	..	..	..	..	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	..	..
Italy	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	..
Japan	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	..	..
Luxembourg	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	..
Norway	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	..
Portugal	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	..
United Kingdom	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	..
United States	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.3

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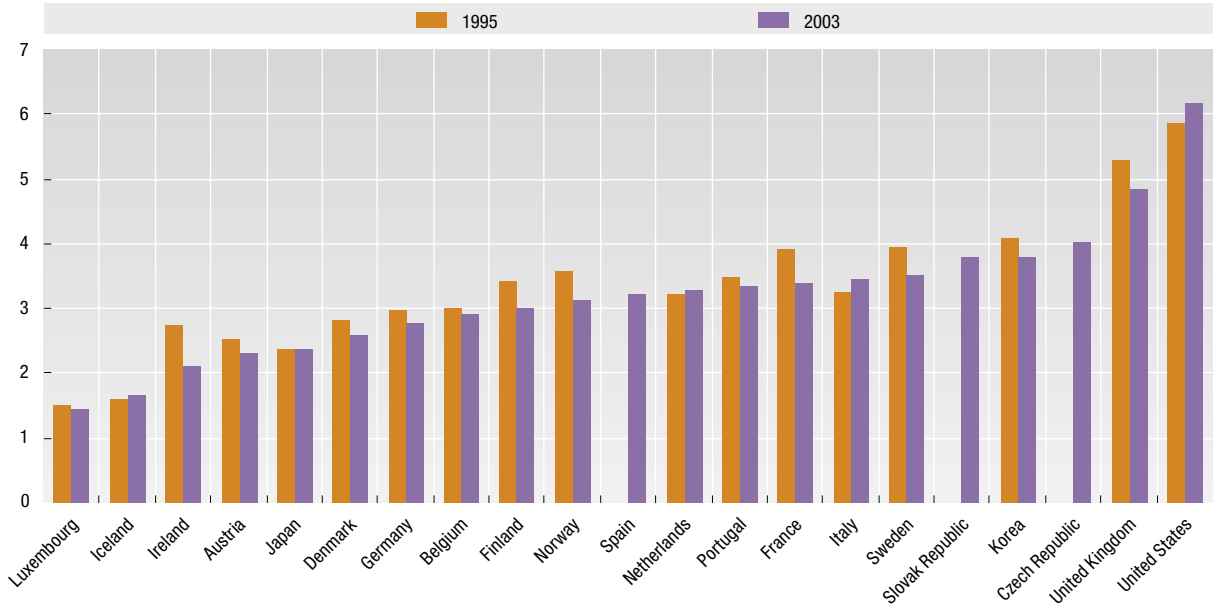
Law, order and defence expenditure

As a percentage of GDP



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AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT ESTIMATES

During the mid-1980s, when the Uruguay Round of agricultural trade negotiations was getting underway, the OECD undertook to measure and codify support to the farm sector arising from agricultural policies. This led to the development of the producer support estimate (PSE), an indicator that is available on a timely and comprehensive basis for all 30 of the OECD's member countries (EU15 is treated as a single entity) and selected non-members. The measure includes budgetary transfers financed by taxpayers but also includes the implicit tax on consumers that arises from policies – border protection, and administered pricing – that raise farm prices above the levels that would otherwise prevail. The measure is agreed by OECD member countries and is widely recognised as the only available internationally comparable indicator.

Definition

The OECD PSE is an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farmgate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income. It can be expressed as a total monetary amount, per hectare or per farmer but is more usually quoted as a percentage of gross farm receipts (%PSE). This is the measure used here.

Comparability

Continuous efforts are made to ensure consistency in the treatment and completeness of coverage of policies in all OECD countries through the annual preparation of the Monitoring and Evaluation report. Each year, the provisional estimates are subject to review and approval by representatives of OECD's member countries, as are all methodological developments. The %PSE is the most appropriate and widely used measure to compare support across countries, commodities and time.

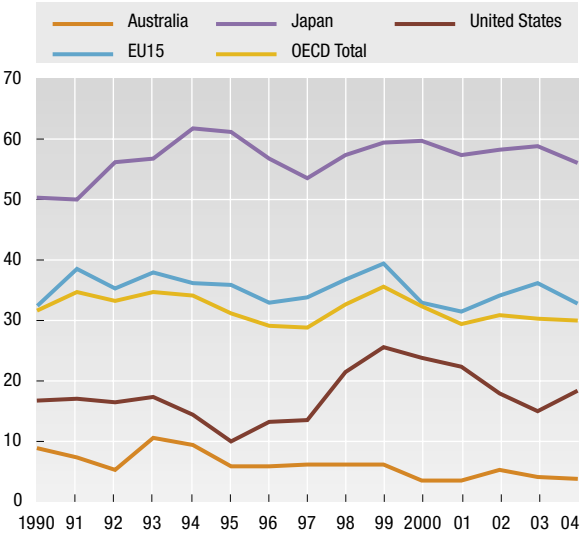
In the table, data for Austria, Finland and Sweden are available separately until 1994 and data for the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are available until 2003. These countries are included in EU25 from 2004 (EU15 from 1995 to 2003) and in OECD total for the entire period. In the chart, data for the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic refer to 1991-93 and 2001-03; for Brazil, China and Russian Federation, data refer to 1995-1997 and 2001-2003.

Long-term trends

There are large and increasing differences in the levels of support among OECD countries. Producer support estimates as a percentage of gross farm receipts (%PSE) currently range from almost zero to 71%. These differences reflect among other things, variations in policy objectives, different historical uses of policy instruments, and the varying pace and degrees of progress in agricultural policy reform. Over the longer term, the level of producer support has fallen in most OECD countries. The average %PSE in 2002-04 at 30% is lower than the 1986-88 average of 37% and has fallen in all countries, except two. There has also been some change in the way support is delivered to the sector. Support known to be the most distorting in terms of production and trade is less dominant than in the past – 75% of total support during the 2002-2004 period compared to over 90% in 1986-1988. The level of support in major non-members remains significantly below the OECD average.

Producer support estimate for selected countries

As a percentage of gross farm receipts



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/540768815542*

Source

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Producer support estimate by country

As a percentage of value of gross farm receipts

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	7.44	5.23	10.52	9.35	5.77	5.94	6.12	6.09	6.26	3.62	3.48	5.25	4.01	3.77
Austria	53.59	57.39	58.55	60.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	35.46	28.46	24.67	20.33	19.53	15.59	14.52	16.86	18.20	19.95	15.78	20.71	25.13	20.97
Czech Republic	47.11	20.16	24.55	16.42	10.94	11.45	6.38	26.17	23.15	16.55	23.23	25.02	28.56	..
Finland	71.52	66.18	64.11	69.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	10.77	17.98	20.46	21.94	13.19	10.61	10.95	24.62	23.74	22.33	22.15	33.03	28.05	..
Iceland	78.43	72.70	66.09	62.30	61.88	61.28	61.85	68.65	69.24	61.13	56.74	70.23	71.64	69.08
Japan	50.02	56.10	56.78	61.81	61.15	56.91	53.45	57.47	59.38	59.71	57.28	58.16	58.77	56.21
Korea	74.02	72.32	72.75	73.06	72.02	64.07	63.07	56.53	65.47	66.57	61.97	65.33	61.42	62.55
Mexico	25.47	28.56	29.83	22.63	–4.98	4.95	14.84	17.72	18.22	23.87	19.43	26.09	19.42	16.59
New Zealand	2.37	1.75	1.60	2.26	2.59	2.00	2.07	1.55	1.58	0.97	0.60	1.62	2.46	2.72
Norway	72.23	69.43	69.05	69.02	64.82	65.94	68.98	71.13	71.93	67.17	66.97	74.26	71.76	67.97
Poland	6.99	9.07	16.71	22.12	15.98	20.88	18.57	28.93	26.62	11.91	15.06	18.72	8.12	..
Slovak Republic	32.47	21.82	30.10	25.23	11.79	0.15	13.91	32.26	25.70	25.28	15.67	21.36	25.43	..
Sweden	63.30	58.49	53.67	51.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	74.99	67.57	72.84	73.78	65.51	68.67	69.69	70.61	74.89	72.39	71.11	72.68	70.62	68.31
Turkey	29.21	26.86	22.50	13.90	12.30	15.23	24.94	25.88	23.06	21.37	3.78	20.43	28.53	26.57
United States	17.07	16.40	17.41	14.40	9.98	13.20	13.48	21.46	25.65	23.94	22.47	18.01	14.96	18.18
EU25	38.61	35.38	37.88	36.29	35.81	32.98	33.69	36.67	39.30	33.08	31.62	34.03	36.05	32.85
OECD total	34.74	33.30	34.64	34.01	31.08	29.00	28.78	32.59	35.47	32.41	29.48	30.76	30.38	29.91
Brazil	..	..	..	..	–1.21	1.10	0.66	6.24	1.42	4.15	2.64	3.21	4.03	3.15
China	..	..	–13.54	0.55	5.86	1.32	1.42	0.73	–2.83	3.01	5.27	7.02	8.29	..
Russian Federation	58.53	–123.41	–33.49	–20.43	12.84	23.87	34.45	23.43	8.34	4.95	8.69	9.41	0.89	..

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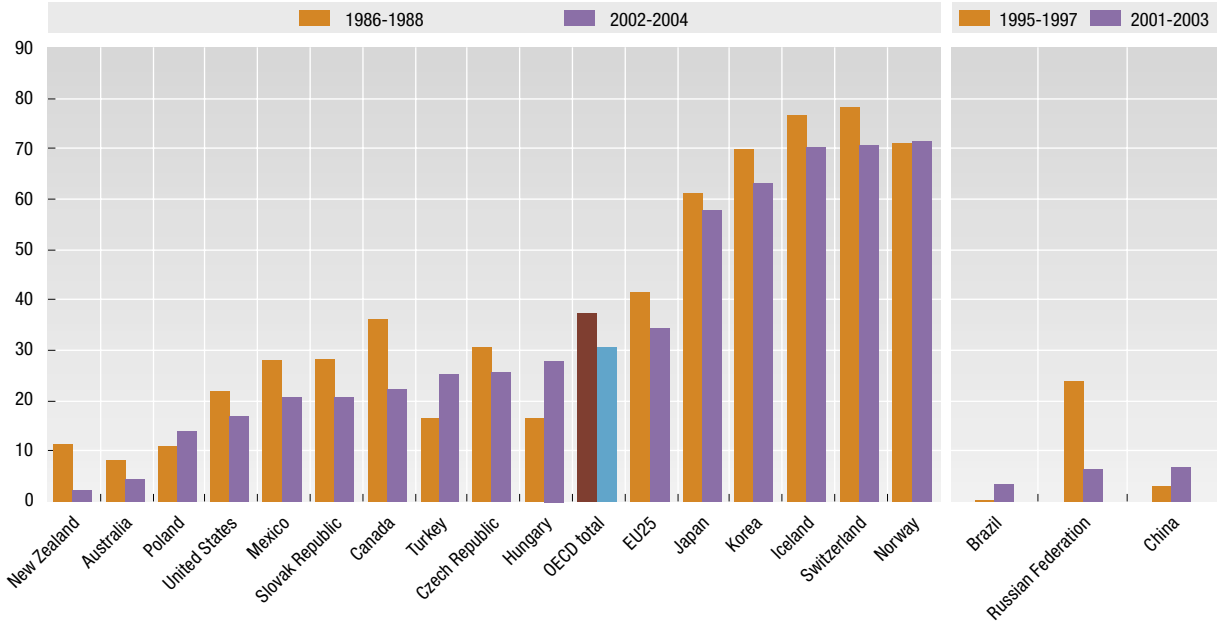
Producer support estimate by country

As a percentage of value of gross farm receipts



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GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR FISHING

Catches from sea fishing have been declining both because of falling stocks due to over-fishing and because of national and international measures to preserve the remaining fish resources. This has been particularly marked in the Northern Hemisphere and has led governments in many OECD countries to provide financial support to the fishing industry.

Definition

The time series *government financial transfers* (GFT) provides an indicator of the financial support received by the fishery sector. GFTs consist of direct revenue enhancing transfers (direct payments), transfers that reduce the operating costs, and the costs of general services provided to the fishing industry. These general services consist mainly of fishery protection services but also include the costs of local area weather forecasting and the costs of navigation and satellite surveillance systems designed to assist fishing fleets.

Comparability

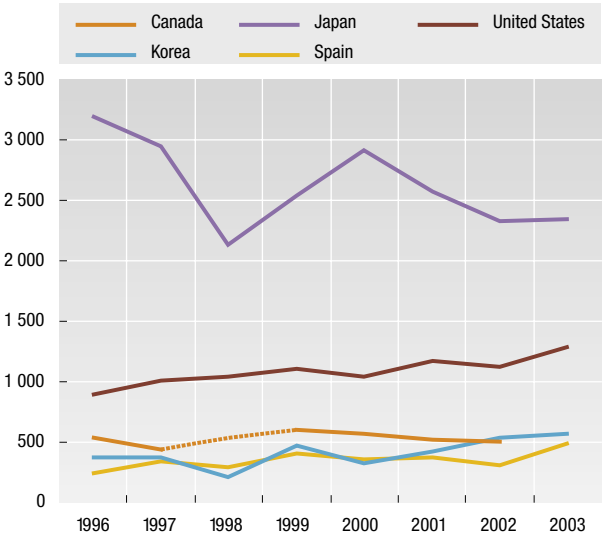
The data are relatively comprehensive and consistent across the years, but some year-to-year variations must be interpreted with caution, as they may reflect changes in national statistical systems. Note too that the general services provided by government may contain large and irregular capital investments. For example, the GFTs for Greece in 2001 and in particular for 2002 include the implementation cost of a satellite control system.

Long-term trends

Overall transfers to the fishing industry have been fluctuating at around USD 6 billion during the last decade. This represents around 20% of the value of the total catch from maritime capture. Most of the GFTs cover general services, which represent approximately 75% of the total GFTs. The remaining spending consists of direct payments (around 12% of total GFTs) and cost reducing transfers (around 13% of total GFTs).

GFT for selected countries

Million US dollars



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/836328483581*

Source

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Web sites

- OECD Fisheries, *www.oecd.org/agr/fish*.

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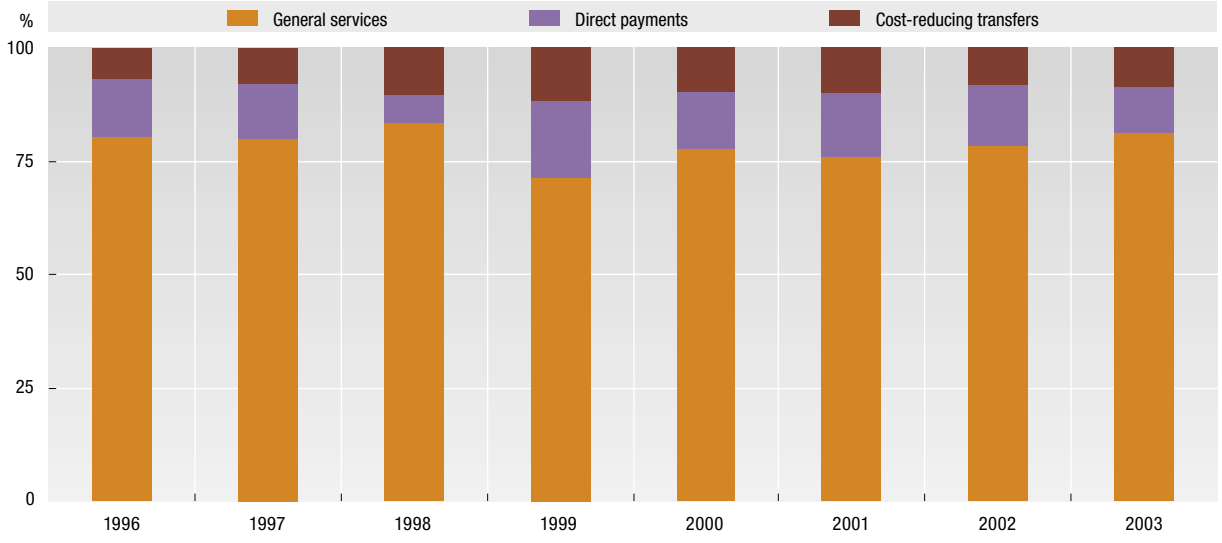
Government financial transfers for fishing

Thousand US dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	37 391	41 230	..	..	82 272	75 902	78 038	95 558
Belgium	4 970	4 949	..	4 473	6 849	2 830	1 607	1 202
Canada	545 301	433 309	..	606 443	564 497	521 355	497 771	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	269	241	223	235	..
Denmark	85 771	82 030	90 507	27 765	16 316	..	68 769	..
Finland	28 978	26 198	26 888	19 236	13 908	16 510	16 025	12 372
France	158 203	140 807	..	71 665	166 147	141 786	155 283	178 764
Germany	81 567	63 215	16 488	31 276	29 834	28 988	28 208	..
Greece	52 308	46 958	26 908	43 030	87 315	86 957	88 334	138 181
Iceland	43 770	38 678	36 954	39 763	41 978	28 310	28 955	32 768
Ireland	112 673	98 880	..	143 184	..	..	63 632	69 978
Italy	162 625	91 811	..	200 470	217 679	231 680	159 630	199 349
Japan	3 186 363	2 945 785	2 135 946	2 537 536	2 913 149	2 574 086	2 323 601	2 342 255
Korea	367 793	378 994	211 927	471 556	320 449	428 313	538 695	569 969
Mexico	14 201	16 808	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	39 927	35 849	..	..	1 389	12 779	12 443	6 567
New Zealand	37 241	40 397	29 412	29 630	27 273	15 126	18 981	18 605
Norway	172 694	163 437	153 046	180 962	104 564	99 465	156 340	131 483
Poland	8 148	7 927	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	71 847	65 077	..	28 674	25 578	25 066	24 899	26 927
Spain	246 473	344 581	296 642	399 604	364 096	376 614	301 926	489 970
Sweden	62 320	53 452	26 960	31 053	25 186	22 505	24 753	33 379
Turkey	28 665	15 114	..	1 277	26 372	17 721	16 167	20 801
United Kingdom	115 359	128 066	90 833	75 968	81 394	73 738	60 986	60 295
United States	891 160	1 002 580	1 041 000	1 103 100	1 037 710	1 169 590	1 130 810	1 290 440

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/786737621135

OECD total government financial transfers by category



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/566526666662

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The promotion of economic and social development in non-member countries has been a principal objective of the OECD since its foundation. The share of national income devoted to official development assistance (ODA) is widely regarded as a test of a country's commitment to international development, and there is a long-standing United Nations target for developed countries to devote 0.7% of their gross national income (GNI) to ODA. The tables in this section show total ODA as shares of GNI as well as the geographical distribution of bilateral ODA.

Definition

Official development assistance is defined as government aid to developing countries designed to promote the economic development and welfare of recipient countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. The aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or it may be channelled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank.

Aid includes grants, "soft" loans, and the provision of technical assistance. Soft loans are those where the grant element is at least 25%. ODA is usually measured on a net basis, *i.e.* after subtracting loan repayments from the gross aid flows. Data on the geographical distribution of aid are presented on a gross basis to show the level of new aid provided during the period.

Long-term trends

The weighted average shown in the graph is the total ODA provided by DAC members as a percentage of their total GNI. Over the period shown, this has fallen from 0.33% of GNI in 1990 to 0.26% in 2004. The unweighted average measures "average country effort". This has also fallen over the period from 0.45% in 1990 to 0.42% in 2004. The decline in both the weighted and unweighted averages has been halted and reversed in the last three or four years, as DAC members increase their aid following the commitments they made at the Monterrey 2002 Financing for Development Conference.

ODA shares of GNI declined to their lowest point in 1997 but, since 2002, have been increasing again. If DAC members meet the commitments they made at the G8 Summit in Gleneagles to double aid to Africa, ODA/GNI ratios are expected to rise further. Sixteen of the 22 DAC members have committed to remain at or to attain the 0.7% target.

The OECD maintains a list of developing countries and territories, and only aid to these countries counts as ODA. The list is periodically updated and currently contains 150 countries or territories. All except Bahrain had per capita incomes of less than USD 9 206 in 2001 (by comparison, per capita income in OECD countries averaged over USD 25 000 in that year). Note that of the 30 member countries of the OECD, only the 22 shown in the table are members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), along with the European Commission.

Comparability

Statistics on ODA are compiled according to a set of directives drawn up by the DAC and each country's statistics are subject to regular peer reviews by other DAC members. Data for Greece are available only since 1996 as Greece joined the DAC in 1999.

Sources

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Net official development assistance

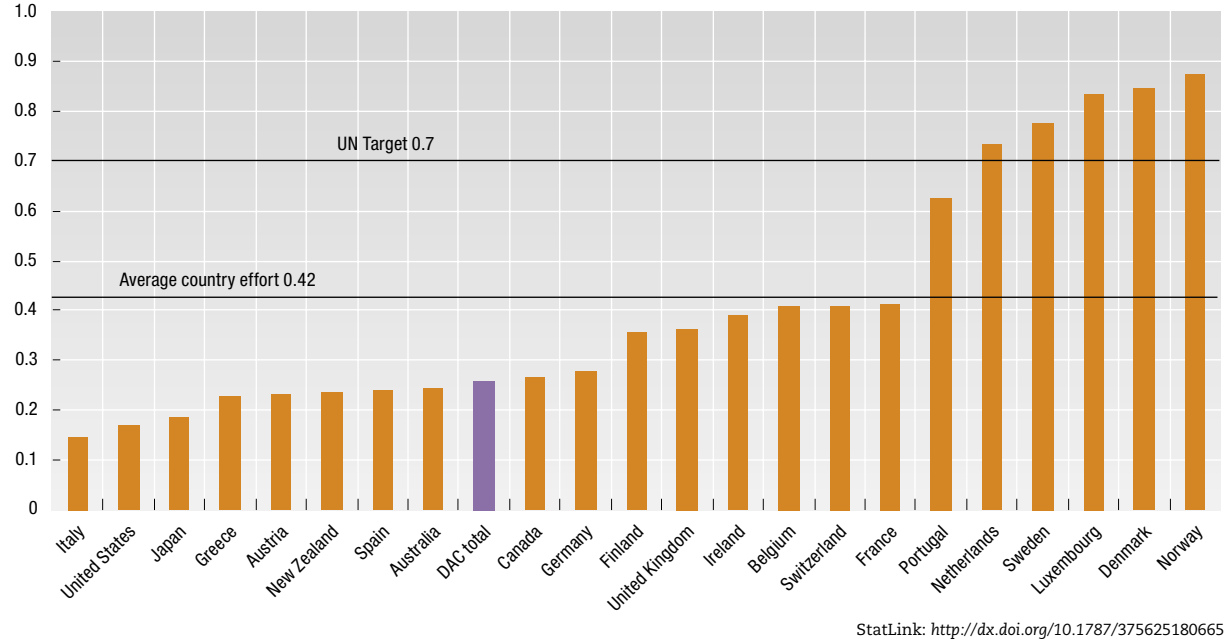
As a percentage of gross national income

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	0.34	0.38	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25
Austria	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.27	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.34	0.26	0.20	0.23
Belgium	0.46	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.32	0.38	0.34	0.31	0.35	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.43	0.60	0.41
Canada	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.38	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.27
Denmark	0.94	0.96	1.02	1.03	1.03	0.96	1.04	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.06	1.03	0.96	0.84	0.85
Finland	0.65	0.80	0.64	0.45	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.35
France	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.55	0.48	0.44	0.38	0.38	0.30	0.31	0.37	0.40	0.41
Germany	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.23
Ireland	0.16	0.19	0.16	0.20	0.25	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39
Italy	0.31	0.30	0.34	0.31	0.27	0.15	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.15
Japan	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.20	0.21	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.19
Luxembourg	0.21	0.33	0.26	0.35	0.40	0.36	0.44	0.55	0.65	0.66	0.71	0.76	0.77	0.81	0.83
Netherlands	0.92	0.88	0.86	0.82	0.76	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.82	0.81	0.80	0.73
New Zealand	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.23
Norway	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.01	1.05	0.86	0.83	0.84	0.89	0.88	0.76	0.80	0.89	0.92	0.87
Portugal	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.28	0.34	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.63
Spain	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.24
Sweden	0.91	0.90	1.03	0.99	0.96	0.77	0.84	0.79	0.72	0.70	0.80	0.77	0.84	0.79	0.78
Switzerland	0.32	0.36	0.45	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.39	0.41
United Kingdom	0.27	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.36
United States	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17
DAC total	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.26
of which:															
EU members	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.35

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/067412731766

Net official development assistance

As a percentage of gross national income, 2004



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/375625180665

Major recipients by region of total gross bilateral ODA from DAC countries

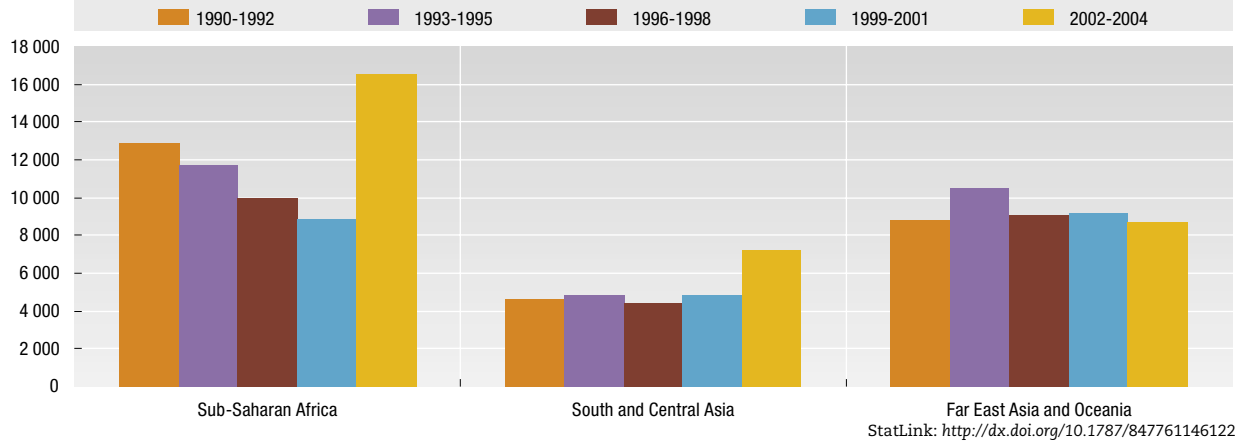
Million US dollars, 3-year averages, 1990 to 2004

	Sub-Saharan Africa		South and Central Asia		Far East Asia and Oceania	
1990-1992	Mozambique	940	India	1 728	Indonesia	2 307
	Tanzania	884	Bangladesh	1 099	China	1 720
	Kenya	863	Pakistan	798	Philippines	1 374
	Zambia	747	Sri Lanka	435	Thailand	818
	Côte d'Ivoire	589	Nepal	271	Malaysia	452
	Senegal	585			New Caledonia	334
	Cameroon	534			Papua New Guinea	334
	Ghana	520				
	Ethiopia	506				
	Congo, Democratic Republic	501				
	Total	**12 893**	**Total**	**4 603**	**Total**	**8 817**
1993-1995	Côte d'Ivoire	859	India	1 689	China	2 592
	Mozambique	837	Bangladesh	904	Indonesia	2 302
	Tanzania	695	Pakistan	802	Philippines	1 377
	Zambia	537	Sri Lanka	440	Thailand	861
	Ethiopia	522	Nepal	267	Vietnam	500
	Cameroon	493			New Caledonia	425
	Senegal	475			French Polynesia	401
	Kenya	469				
	Somalia	418				
	Uganda	376				
	Total	**11 700**	**Total**	**4 831**	**Total**	**10 512**
1996-1998	Tanzania	663	India	1 600	China	1 902
	Mozambique	657	Bangladesh	774	Indonesia	1 795
	Côte d'Ivoire	551	Pakistan	661	Philippines	1 004
	Cameroon	427	Sri Lanka	372	Thailand	914
	Madagascar	411	Nepal	238	Vietnam	638
	Uganda	404			French Polynesia	412
	Ethiopia	397			New Caledonia	395
	South Africa	383				
	Senegal	382				
	Ghana	369				
	Total	**9 922**	**Total**	**4 458**	**Total**	**9 073**
1999-2001	Tanzania	793	India	1 479	Indonesia	2 088
	Mozambique	744	Bangladesh	810	China	1 960
	Uganda	462	Pakistan	718	Thailand	1 099
	Ghana	402	Sri Lanka	375	Vietnam	1 051
	Zambia	388	Nepal	252	Philippines	958
	Cameroon	370			Papua New Guinea	243
	South Africa	366			Cambodia	229
	Senegal	361				
	Ethiopia	359				
	Côte d'Ivoire	335				
	Total	**8 890**	**Total**	**4 806**	**Total**	**9 212**
2002-2004	Congo, Democratic Republic	2 243	India	1 721	China	2 220
	Mozambique	1 069	Afghanistan	1 306	Indonesia	1 475
	Tanzania	1 024	Pakistan	1 082	Philippines	1 033
	Ghana	924	Bangladesh	866	Vietnam	1 020
	Ethiopia	863	Sri Lanka	434	Thailand	833
	Cameroon	716			Cambodia	299
	Uganda	609			Malaysia	297
	Zambia	584				
	Angola	560				
	Côte d'Ivoire	539				
	Total	**16 520**	**Total**	**7 251**	**Total**	**8 692**

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/745075244534*

Major aid recipients by region

Sub-Saharan Africa, South and Central Asia, Far East Asia and Oceania, million US dollars



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/847761146122*

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Major recipients by region of total gross bilateral ODA from DAC countries

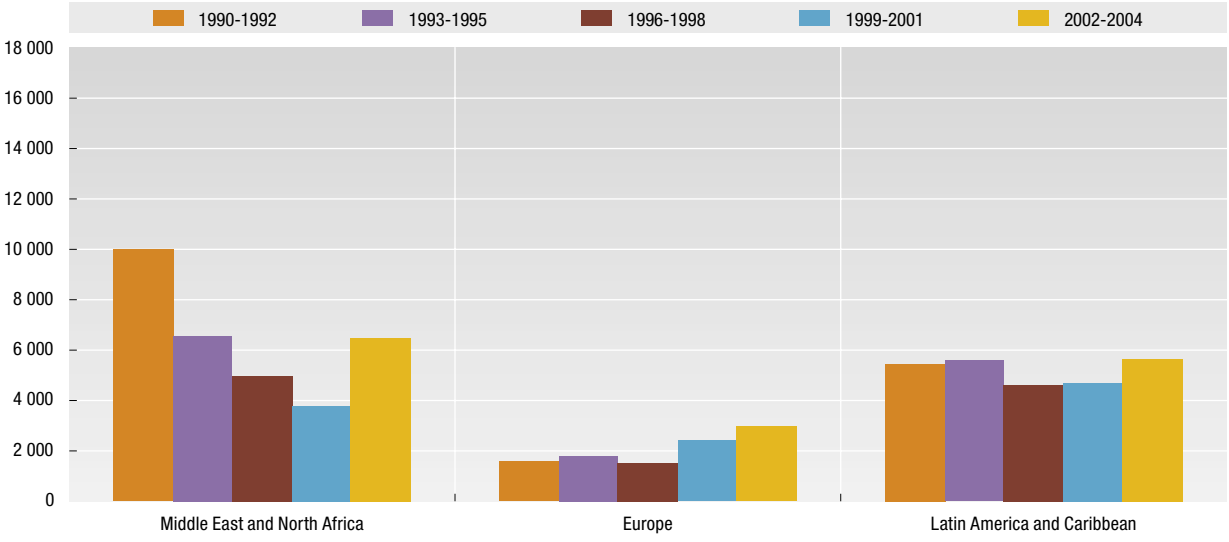
Million US dollars, 3-year averages, 1990 to 2004

	Middle East and North Africa		Europe		Latin America and Caribbean	
1990-1992	Egypt	5 275	Turkey	886	Nicaragua	574
	Israel	1 864	States Ex-Yugoslavia Unspecified	418	Bolivia	564
	Morocco	726	Albania	175	Peru	482
	Jordan	506			Honduras	421
	Tunisia	378			Jamaica	360
	Total	**9 976**	**Total**	**1 620**	**Total**	**5 446**
1993-1995	Egypt	2 810	States Ex-Yugoslavia Unspecified	667	Bolivia	496
	Israel	1 130	Turkey	483	El Salvador	468
	Morocco	526	Bosnia	342	Peru	465
	Jordan	370			Mexico	441
	Algeria	331			Nicaragua	418
	Total	**6 544**	**Total**	**1 762**	**Total**	**5 596**
1996-1998	Egypt	1 738	Bosnia	574	Bolivia	510
	Israel	809	Turkey	314	Nicaragua	499
	Morocco	495	Albania	109	Peru	426
	Jordan	352			Brazil	330
	Palestinian Administered Areas	308			El Salvador	219
	Total	**4 957**	**Total**	**1 498**	**Total**	**4 610**
1999-2001	Egypt	1 414	Serbia and Montenegro	631	Peru	526
	Morocco	481	Bosnia	511	Nicaragua	485
	Jordan	395	Turkey	304	Bolivia	458
	Palestinian Administered Areas	304			Honduras	371
	Tunisia	289			Brazil	354
	Total	**3 793**	**Total**	**2 431**	**Total**	**4 718**
2002-2004	Iraq	2 191	Serbia and Montenegro	1 122	Bolivia	836
	Egypt	1 351	Turkey	396	Nicaragua	675
	Jordan	721	Bosnia	312	Colombia	627
	Morocco	543			Peru	596
	Palestinian Administered Areas	502			Brazil	380
	Total	**6 498**	**Total**	**2 942**	**Total**	**5 682**

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/141138448516*

Major aid recipients by region

Middle East and North Africa, Europe, Latin America and Caribbean, million US Dollars



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TOTAL TAX REVENUE

Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP indicates the share of a country's output that is collected by the government through taxes. It can thus be regarded as one measure of the degree to which the government controls the economy's resources. Taxes on incomes and profits as a percentage of GDP represents the amount of resources collected by government directly from the incomes of people and companies. Taxes on goods and services as a percentage of GDP represents the amount of resources the government collects from people as they spend their income on goods and services.

Definition

Taxes are defined as compulsory, unrequited payments to general government. They are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.

Taxes on incomes and profits cover taxes levied on the net income or profits (gross income minus allowable tax reliefs) of individuals and enterprises. They also cover taxes levied on the capital gains of individuals and enterprises, and gains from gambling.

Taxes on goods and services covers all taxes levied on the production, extraction, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods, and the rendering of services, or on the use of goods or permission to use goods or to perform activities. They consist mainly of value added and sales taxes.

Note that the sum of taxes on goods and services and taxes on income and profits do not equal total tax revenues, which also includes payments by employers and employees made under compulsory social security schemes as well as payroll taxes, payroll taxes, taxes related to the ownership and transfer of property, and other taxes.

Comparability

The data are collected in a way that makes them as internationally comparable as possible. Country representatives have agreed on the definition of each type of tax and how they should be measured in all OECD countries, and they are then responsible for submitting data that conform to these rules. The rules are set out in "The OECD Interpretative Guide" at the end of each edition of *Revenue Statistics*.

Long-term trends

Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP followed a slow upward trend in almost all OECD countries during the 1990s. However, in 2000, the upward trend stopped, and, since 2001, tax revenues as a percentage of GDP have fallen in the majority of OECD countries.

Taxes on income and profit as a percentage of GDP showed no overall trend in the first half of the 1990s. However, from 1996, there was an upward trend in most countries until 2000, after which it has fallen back.

Taxes on goods and services as a percentage of GDP have been remarkably stable since 1990. There was a slight upward trend in the first half of the 1990s, followed by an even slower decline.

Source

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Total tax revenue

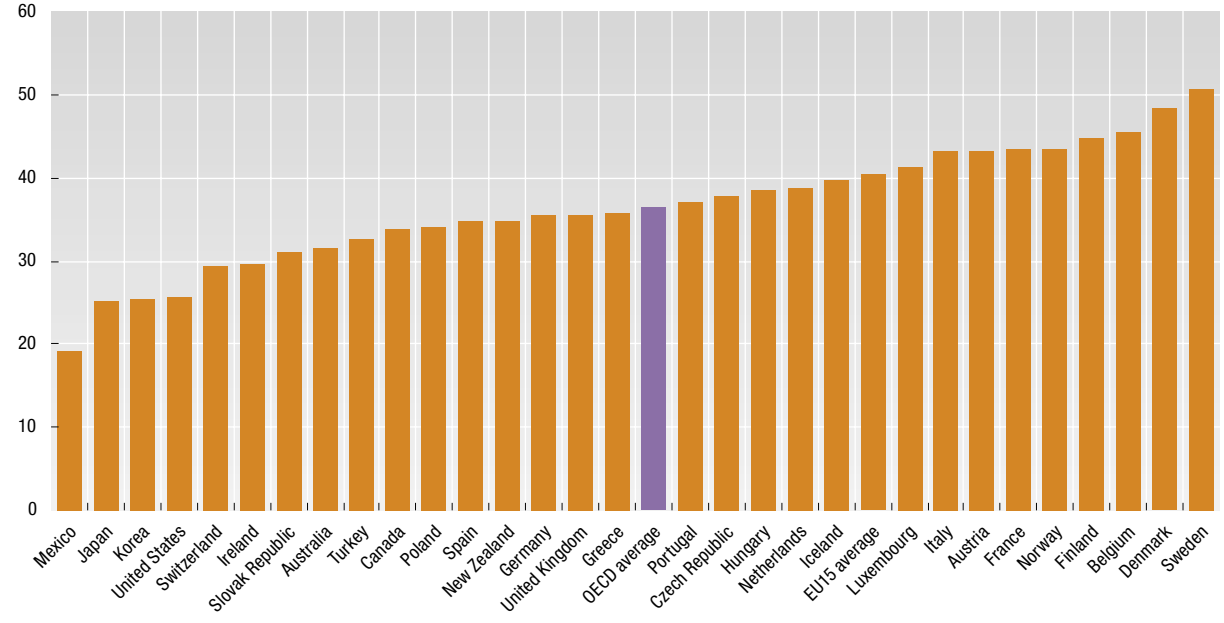
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	27.7	27.2	27.8	28.9	29.8	30.4	30.2	30.9	31.6	32.1	30.5	31.4	31.6
Austria	40.0	41.4	41.9	41.7	41.1	42.4	43.9	43.9	43.5	42.6	44.6	43.6	43.1
Belgium	43.4	43.0	44.5	44.8	44.8	45.0	45.4	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	46.2	45.4
Canada	36.4	36.0	35.4	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.7	36.7	36.4	35.6	34.9	34.0	33.8
Czech Republic	..	..	40.4	38.9	37.5	36.5	36.9	35.5	36.5	36.0	36.2	37.0	37.7
Denmark	47.1	47.6	48.6	49.5	49.5	49.8	49.6	49.8	50.5	50.1	49.1	48.7	48.3
Finland	46.0	45.5	44.9	47.0	46.0	47.3	46.5	46.4	46.8	48.0	46.0	45.8	44.8
France	42.6	42.0	42.3	42.8	42.9	44.1	44.3	44.2	45.2	44.4	44.0	43.4	43.4
Germany	36.0	37.0	37.0	37.2	37.2	36.5	36.2	36.4	37.1	37.2	36.1	35.4	35.5
Greece	29.4	30.4	30.9	31.2	32.4	40.2	34.0	35.9	36.9	38.2	36.6	37.1	35.7
Hungary	45.9	45.7	46.5	44.0	42.4	40.7	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.5
Iceland	32.1	33.0	31.9	31.5	32.1	33.3	33.2	36.7	39.5	39.4	37.7	38.5	39.8
Ireland	34.1	34.4	34.4	35.5	32.8	32.9	32.2	31.7	31.9	32.2	30.0	28.7	29.7
Italy	39.3	41.7	43.4	41.4	41.2	42.7	44.2	42.5	43.3	43.2	43.0	42.5	43.1
Japan	28.7	27.0	27.0	26.0	26.7	26.5	26.8	26.3	25.8	26.5	26.8	25.8	25.3
Korea	18.5	18.5	19.0	19.4	19.4	20.0	21.0	21.1	21.5	23.6	24.1	24.4	25.3
Luxembourg	39.1	39.6	41.9	42.0	42.3	42.6	41.7	40.3	40.7	40.6	40.8	41.3	41.3
Mexico	17.3	17.6	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.7	17.5	16.6	17.3	18.5	18.8	18.1	19.0
Netherlands	45.3	45.1	45.4	43.4	41.9	41.6	41.9	40.0	41.4	41.2	39.8	39.2	38.8
New Zealand	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	35.0	35.3	33.7	33.7	33.9	33.3	35.0	34.9
Norway	41.4	40.7	39.8	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.8	42.7	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.8	43.4
Poland	34.8	35.7	39.7	37.8	37.0	36.8	36.0	35.3	33.0	32.5	34.4	34.7	34.2
Portugal	30.3	32.4	30.9	31.7	33.6	34.4	34.7	34.9	36.0	36.4	35.7	36.5	37.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.3	35.9	34.3	32.9	33.0	31.1
Spain	32.4	33.4	32.5	32.5	31.8	31.5	32.5	32.9	33.9	34.8	34.4	34.8	34.9
Sweden	50.7	48.1	46.9	47.3	48.5	50.4	51.7	52.1	52.4	53.9	51.8	50.1	50.6
Switzerland	25.7	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.8	28.3	27.9	28.9	29.1	30.5	30.1	30.1	29.5
Turkey	21.0	22.4	22.7	22.2	22.6	25.4	27.9	28.4	31.3	32.3	35.1	31.1	32.8
United Kingdom	35.3	34.3	33.2	33.8	35.1	34.7	35.3	36.5	36.8	37.5	37.2	35.6	35.6
United States	27.1	26.9	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.3	29.4	29.9	28.8	26.3	25.6
EU15 average	39.4	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.1	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.5	41.7	41.0	40.6	40.5
OECD average	35.1	35.3	35.7	35.7	35.7	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.8	37.1	36.7	36.4	36.3

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/323080420142*

Total tax revenue

As a percentage of GDP, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/352874835867*

Taxes on income and profits

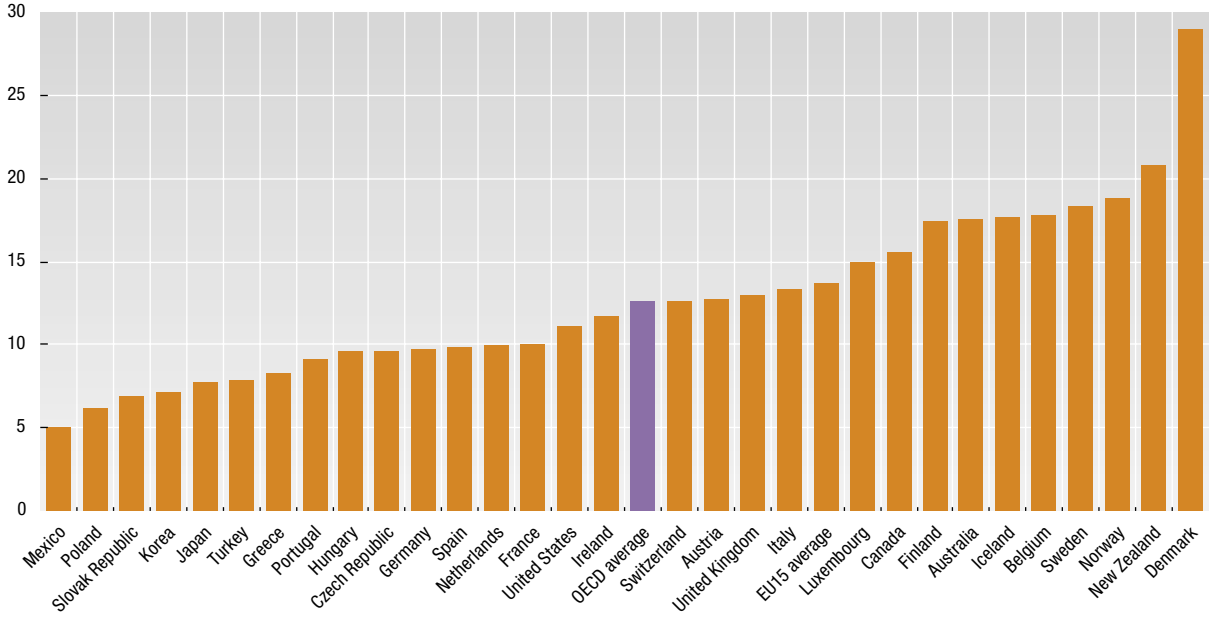
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	15.5	15.1	15.0	15.7	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.6	18.4	18.1	16.7	17.3	17.5
Austria	10.6	11.1	11.3	10.3	10.9	11.9	12.7	12.9	12.5	12.2	14.0	12.9	12.8
Belgium	16.0	15.4	16.5	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.7	18.3	17.7	17.9	18.2	18.2	17.7
Canada	17.1	16.1	15.7	15.8	16.5	16.9	17.9	17.7	18.1	17.8	16.7	15.8	15.5
Czech Republic	..	..	10.3	9.7	9.4	8.2	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.6
Denmark	28.4	29.0	29.6	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.2	29.8	29.9	30.2	29.1	29.1	29.0
Finland	17.5	16.4	15.2	16.4	16.6	18.3	17.8	18.3	18.2	20.7	18.8	18.6	17.3
France	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.4	8.1	10.2	10.8	11.1	11.2	10.4	10.1
Germany	11.5	11.9	11.4	11.0	11.3	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.2	10.4	9.9	9.7
Greece	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.6	9.1	9.5	10.4	9.0	8.9	8.3
Hungary	12.7	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.7	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.2	9.5
Iceland	9.4	9.8	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.6	11.9	13.9	15.4	15.9	16.5	16.8	17.6
Ireland	13.0	13.4	13.8	14.3	12.8	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.3	13.4	12.4	11.3	11.7
Italy	14.2	15.7	16.0	14.4	14.5	14.8	15.6	13.9	14.7	14.3	14.7	13.8	13.3
Japan	14.0	12.0	11.5	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.9	8.9	8.3	9.2	9.0	7.9	7.7
Korea	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.5	6.4	5.3	6.8	6.4	6.2	7.1
Luxembourg	14.3	13.5	15.4	15.8	16.7	16.9	16.5	15.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	15.1	15.0
Mexico	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0
Netherlands	15.1	14.1	14.8	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.6	9.9
New Zealand	20.9	21.1	21.2	22.4	22.6	20.8	21.1	19.5	19.5	20.4	19.7	20.9	20.8
Norway	14.9	13.3	13.4	14.3	14.4	14.9	15.8	15.8	16.0	19.3	19.4	19.0	18.8
Poland	7.8	11.5	12.6	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.7	6.2
Portugal	8.4	9.4	8.5	8.3	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.8	8.8	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9
Spain	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.7	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.7	10.1	9.8
Sweden	18.8	18.3	19.2	20.1	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.3	20.9	21.7	19.4	17.6	18.3
Switzerland	11.9	12.4	12.0	12.5	12.0	12.4	12.0	12.6	12.2	13.4	12.7	13.0	12.6
Turkey	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.6	9.4	9.8	9.5	10.1	7.7	7.8
United Kingdom	13.1	12.3	11.6	12.0	12.8	12.7	13.0	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.0
United States	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.8	13.5	14.0	14.4	14.6	15.1	14.1	11.6	11.1
EU15 average	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.7
OECD average	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.6

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/248700681436*

Taxes on income and profits

As a percentage of GDP, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/553500773430*

Taxes on goods and services

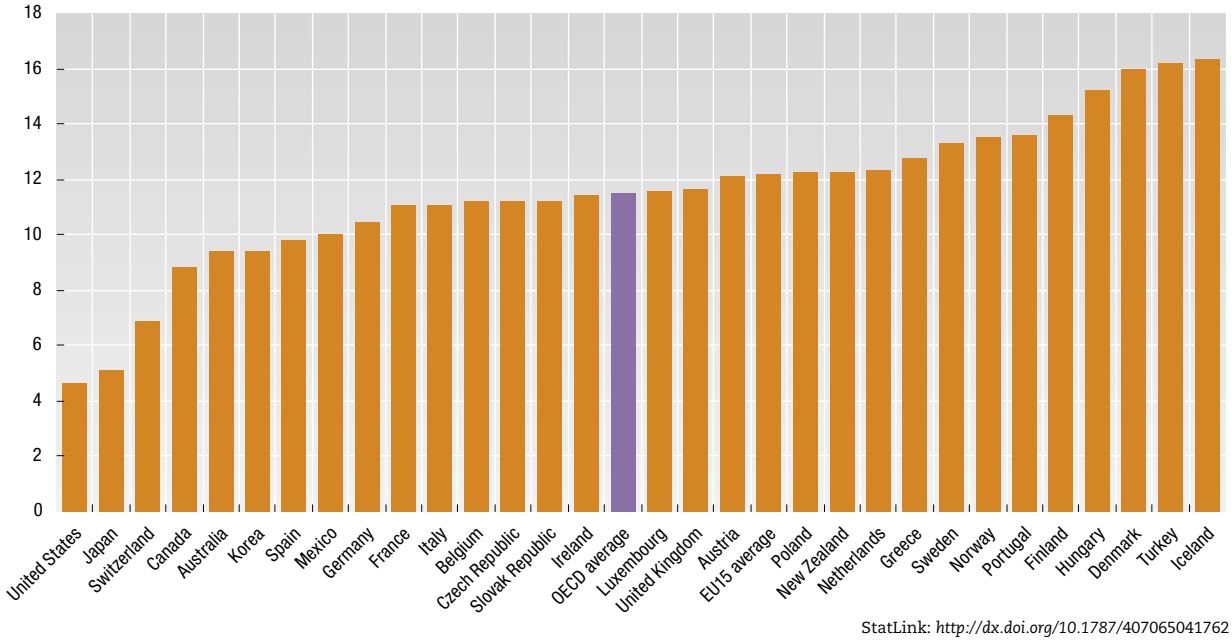
As a percentage of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	8.1	7.7	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.4
Austria	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.9	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.1
Belgium	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.8	12.0	11.3	11.7	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.2
Canada	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8
Czech Republic	..	..	..	13.5	13.0	12.1	12.0	11.4	11.0	11.7	11.4	11.0	11.0	11.2
Denmark	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.3	15.8	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.7	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.0
Finland	14.4	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.4	13.9	14.0	14.6	14.2	14.5	13.9	13.6	13.8	14.3
France	12.0	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.7	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.4	11.1	11.1	11.1
Germany	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.4
Greece	13.1	13.6	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.4	13.7	13.5	13.9	13.7	12.8
Hungary	..	15.2	16.4	17.3	16.3	17.2	16.6	15.3	15.1	15.8	15.8	15.1	14.6	15.2
Iceland	16.3	16.4	16.4	15.9	15.4	15.6	16.1	15.7	17.4	18.5	17.6	15.5	15.7	16.3
Ireland	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.2	13.9	13.4	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	11.2	11.3	11.4
Italy	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.7	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.1
Japan	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1
Korea	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.8	9.0	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.4
Luxembourg	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.3	10.8	11.0	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.8	11.3	11.6
Mexico	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.0	9.3	9.4	8.3	8.6	9.8	9.7	8.9	10.0
Netherlands	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.1	12.3
New Zealand	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.0	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.3
Norway	14.8	14.5	15.2	15.3	15.8	15.9	15.6	15.5	16.0	15.7	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.5
Poland	..	9.1	10.8	13.6	13.5	13.0	13.2	12.3	12.1	12.4	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.2
Portugal	12.8	12.7	14.0	13.2	14.1	13.1	13.4	13.2	13.6	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.7	13.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.9	12.7	12.4	11.5	11.8	11.2
Spain	9.1	9.2	9.5	8.7	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.2	9.8	9.8	9.8
Sweden	13.3	13.4	12.5	12.8	12.2	13.5	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3
Switzerland	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9
Turkey	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.2	8.3	8.5	9.7	10.3	10.2	11.2	13.6	14.1	14.6	16.2
United Kingdom	11.3	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.6
United States	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
EU15 average	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.2
OECD average	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.5

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/371211821313*

Taxes on goods and services

As a percentage of GDP, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/407065041762*

TAXES ON THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION WORKER

This series, taxes on a single production worker, measures the difference between the salary cost of a single average production worker to their employer and the amount of disposable income (net wage) that they receive. This "tax wedge" represents the extent to which the tax system discourages employment.

Definition

The taxes included in the measure are personal income taxes, employees' social security contributions and employers' social security contributions. For the few countries that have them, it also includes payroll taxes. The amount of these taxes paid in relation to employing one average production worker is expressed as a percentage of their labour cost (gross wage plus employers' social security contributions and payroll tax).

An average production worker (APW) is defined as somebody who earns the average income of full-time production workers in the manufacturing sector of the country concerned. The average production worker is single, meaning that he or she does not receive any tax relief in respect of a spouse, unmarried partner or child.

Comparability

The types of taxes included in the measure are fully comparable across countries, as they are based on common definitions agreed by all OECD countries and published in *Revenue Statistics*.

The income levels of the production workers are different in each country, but they are each equal to the average income of full-time production workers in the manufacturing sector. Thus, they can be regarded as income levels that correspond to comparable types of work in each country.

The information on the APW income level is supplied by the ministries of finance in all OECD countries and is based on national statistical surveys. The amount of taxes paid by the single production worker is calculated by applying the tax laws of the country concerned. Thus, the tax rates are the result of a modeling exercise rather than direct observation of taxes actually paid.

Data for Australia from 1996 to 2001 have been revised to include payroll taxes and so produce a consistent series. Data for earlier years are not available on the same basis.

Long-term trends

On average, the taxes on a production worker increased until 1997 and have since declined, in both the European Union and the OECD as a whole. However, there are important differences between countries. Those that have experienced an overall increase in the taxes on a production worker include Austria, Germany, Japan and Korea. Countries that have experienced an overall decline include Denmark, France, Ireland and Mexico.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Taxing Wages 2003/2004 – 2004 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

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- Immervoll, H. (2004), *Average and Marginal Effective Tax Rates Facing Workers in the EU: A Micro-Level Analysis of Levels, Distributions and Driving Factors*, OECD Social Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 19, OECD, Paris.
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- OECD (2006), *OECD Tax Policy Studies: No. 11: The Taxation of Employee Stock Options*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *Revenue Statistics 1965-2004 – 2005 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Benefits and Wages, *www.oecd.org/els/social/workingincentives*.
- OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, *www.oecd.org/ctp*.
- OECD Tax Policy Analysis, *www.oecd.org/ctp/tpa*.

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Taxes on the average production worker

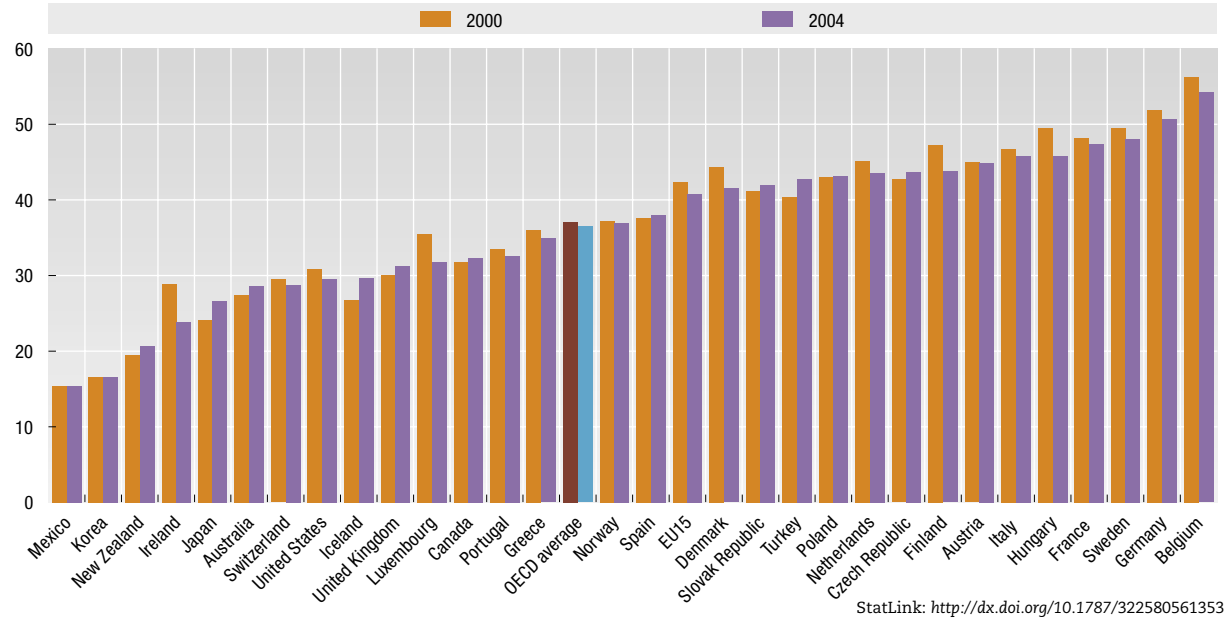
As a percentage of labour cost

	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	..	..	..	..	29.3	29.6	30.2	30.4	27.4	27.8	28.3	28.3	28.6
Austria	39.1	40.0	39.7	41.2	41.5	45.6	45.8	45.9	44.9	44.5	44.7	45.0	44.9
Belgium	53.7	54.6	54.6	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	56.2	55.6	55.1	54.6	54.2
Canada	29.0	30.8	31.4	31.5	32.1	32.3	31.7	31.1	31.8	30.4	32.2	32.4	32.3
Czech Republic	..	42.6	42.8	43.2	42.6	42.9	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.6	42.9	43.2	43.6
Denmark	46.7	47.0	45.2	45.2	44.8	45.2	43.7	44.5	44.4	43.6	42.7	42.7	41.5
Finland	44.5	49.3	50.5	51.2	50.3	48.9	48.8	47.4	47.3	45.9	45.2	44.4	43.8
France	..	..	51.6	49.1	49.7	48.7	47.6	48.1	48.2	48.3	48.2	48.3	47.4
Germany	46.4	46.4	48.3	50.2	51.2	52.3	52.2	51.9	51.8	50.8	51.1	51.9	50.7
Greece	33.0	35.3	35.1	35.6	35.8	35.8	36.1	35.7	36.0	35.7	34.6	34.4	34.9
Hungary	..	..	..	51.4	52.0	52.0	51.6	50.7	49.6	49.0	49.0	45.6	45.8
Iceland	20.1	22.0	22.9	23.1	24.5	24.4	25.9	26.0	26.7	27.5	28.8	29.4	29.7
Ireland	39.8	40.0	38.4	36.9	36.1	33.9	33.0	32.4	28.9	25.8	24.5	24.2	23.8
Italy	48.8	49.2	49.9	50.3	50.8	51.5	47.5	47.2	46.7	46.1	46.1	45.4	45.7
Japan	21.5	21.2	21.6	19.5	19.4	20.7	19.6	24.0	24.1	24.2	29.8	26.7	26.6
Korea	..	..	..	6.9	6.3	12.4	14.7	16.1	16.5	16.6	16.1	16.3	16.6
Luxembourg	33.9	34.9	35.1	34.3	34.5	35.2	33.8	34.6	35.5	33.9	31.3	31.5	31.9
Mexico	24.4	26.6	26.5	27.2	25.4	20.8	21.9	14.1	15.4	14.4	16.1	17.2	15.4
Netherlands	46.5	45.7	45.6	44.8	43.8	43.6	43.5	44.3	45.1	42.3	35.5	35.2	43.6
New Zealand	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5	22.3	21.6	20.0	19.4	19.5	19.5	20.1	20.3	20.7
Norway	41.2	36.8	36.9	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.2	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9
Poland	..	44.1	..	44.7	44.7	43.9	43.2	43.0	43.0	42.7	42.8	42.9	43.1
Portugal	33.2	33.3	34.1	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.4	33.5	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.2	41.7	41.1	41.4	42.0
Spain	36.5	38.0	38.8	38.5	38.8	39.0	39.0	37.5	37.6	37.9	38.2	37.7	38.0
Sweden	46.0	45.6	46.8	49.3	50.2	50.7	50.7	50.5	49.5	48.5	47.6	47.9	48.0
Switzerland	27.3	28.7	28.7	30.6	30.4	30.0	30.0	29.8	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.0	28.8
Turkey	41.2	40.0	36.1	35.3	38.3	40.7	39.8	30.3	40.4	43.6	42.5	42.2	42.7
United Kingdom	33.2	32.6	33.3	33.4	32.6	32.0	32.0	30.8	30.1	29.5	29.5	31.0	31.2
United States	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.8	29.8	29.7	29.5	29.6
EU15 average	41.5	42.3	43.1	43.3	43.4	43.5	43.0	42.7	42.4	41.4	40.5	40.4	40.8
OECD average	36.6	37.6	38.0	37.7	37.5	37.7	37.4	36.8	37.0	36.6	36.4	36.3	36.5

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/735628115141*

Income tax plus employee and employer contributions

As a percentage of labour cost



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/322580561353*

QUALITY OF LIFE

HEALTH

LIFE EXPECTANCY
INFANT MORTALITY
OBESITY
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH EXPENDITURE

LEISURE

TOURISM: HOTEL NIGHTS
RECREATION AND CULTURE

SOCIETY

YOUTH INACTIVITY
INCOME INEQUALITY

CRIME

PRISON POPULATION
VICTIMISATION RATES

TRANSPORT

ROAD NETWORK
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES AND ROAD FATALITIES

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth remains one of the most frequently quoted indicators of health status.

Gains in life expectancy in OECD countries in recent decades have been due to a number of important factors affecting mortality rates, including rising living standards, improved lifestyle and better education, as well as advances in access to care and the efficacy of medicine. Other factors, such as better nutrition, sanitation and housing also played a role, particularly in countries with developing economies.

Long-term trends

In 2003, the country with the highest life expectancy was Japan, with 81.8 years for the entire population, followed by Iceland, Spain, Switzerland, Australia and Sweden, where life expectancy also reached 80 years or more. On average, across OECD countries, life expectancy at birth for the entire population reached 77.8 years in 2003, up from 68.5 in 1960.

Gains in life expectancy were steady over the past four decades in most countries, averaging 1.8 years in the 1960s, and 2.3 years in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. Increases in life expectancy have been particularly pronounced in countries that started with relatively low levels. In Turkey, life expectancy at birth increased by over 20 years between 1960 and 2003, rapidly catching up with the OECD average. Similarly, in Mexico, life expectancy increased by more than 17 years since 1960. A significant reduction in infant mortality rates has contributed to these gains.

The gender gap in life expectancy stood at 5.8 years on average across OECD countries in 2003, with life expectancy reaching 74.9 years for men and 80.7 years for women. This gender gap increased by less than one year on average across countries over the entire period from 1960 to 2003. But this result hides different trends between earlier and later decades. While the gender gap in life expectancy increased substantially in many countries during the 1960s and the 1970s, it narrowed during the past two decades, as gains in life expectancy for men exceeded those for women in several OECD countries. The narrowing of the gender gap in life expectancy in many countries over the past two decades has been attributed partly to the narrowing in risk factor behaviours, especially smoking, between men and women, accompanied by falls in mortality rates from cardiovascular disease among men.

It is difficult to estimate the relative contribution of the numerous non-medical and medical factors that might affect variations in life expectancy over time and across countries. Higher national income (as measured by GDP per capita) is generally associated with higher life expectancy at birth across OECD countries, although the relationship is less pronounced at higher levels of income.

Definition

Life expectancy measures how long on average people would live based on a given set of age-specific death rates. However, the actual age-specific death rates of any particular birth cohort cannot be known in advance. If age-specific death rates are falling (as has been the case over the past decades in OECD countries), actual life spans will be higher than life expectancy calculated with current death rates.

Comparability

Each country calculates its life expectancy according to methodologies that can vary somewhat. These differences in methodology can affect the comparability of reported life expectancy estimates as different methods can change a country's estimates by a fraction of a year.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Health Data 2005*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2002), *Measuring Up: Improving Health System Performance in OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.
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Online databases

- *OECD Health Data*.

Web sites

- OECD Health Data, *www.oecd.org/health/healthdata*.

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Life expectancy at birth: total

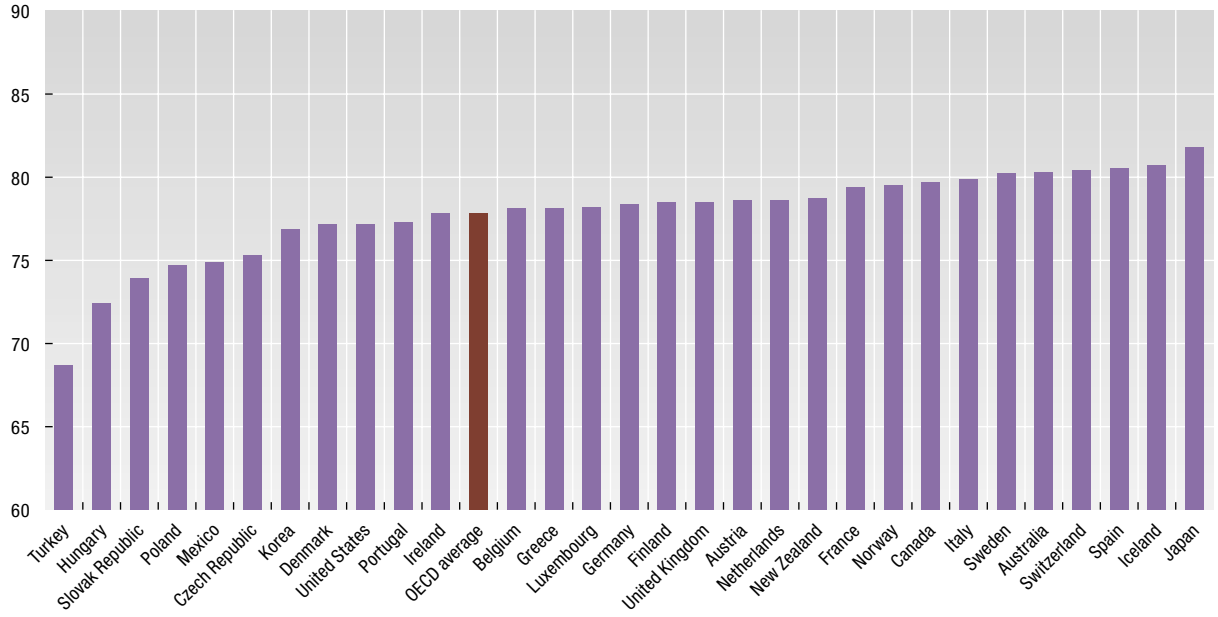
Number of years

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	70.9	70.8	74.6	77.0	77.9	79.3	79.7	80.0	80.3
Austria	68.7	70.0	72.6	75.5	76.6	78.1	78.6	78.8	78.6
Belgium	70.6	71.0	73.4	76.1	76.8	77.7	78.0	78.1	78.1
Canada	71.3	72.9	75.3	77.6	78.1	79.3	79.6	79.7	79.7
Czech Republic	70.7	69.6	70.3	71.5	73.2	75.1	75.3	75.4	75.3
Denmark	72.4	73.3	74.3	74.9	75.3	76.9	77.0	77.2	77.2
Finland	69.0	70.8	73.4	74.9	76.5	77.6	78.1	78.2	78.5
France	70.3	72.2	74.3	76.9	77.9	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.4
Germany	69.6	70.4	72.9	75.2	76.5	78.0	78.5	78.3	78.4
Greece	69.9	72.0	74.5	77.1	77.7	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1
Hungary	68.0	69.2	69.1	69.4	69.9	71.7	72.3	72.6	72.4
Iceland	72.9	74.3	76.7	78.0	78.0	79.7	80.2	80.5	80.7
Ireland	70.0	71.2	72.9	74.9	75.7	76.5	77.2	77.8	77.8
Italy	69.8	72.0	74.0	76.9	78.1	79.6	79.8	79.9	79.9
Japan	67.8	72.0	76.1	78.9	79.6	81.2	81.5	81.8	81.8
Korea	52.4	62.6	65.4	71.0	73.5	75.5	76.4	76.9	76.9
Luxembourg	69.4	70.3	72.5	75.4	76.6	78.0	78.0	78.2	78.2
Mexico	57.5	60.9	67.2	71.2	72.7	74.1	74.4	74.6	74.9
Netherlands	73.5	73.7	75.9	77.0	77.5	78.0	78.3	78.4	78.6
New Zealand	71.3	71.5	73.2	75.4	77.1	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.7
Norway	73.6	74.2	75.8	76.6	77.8	78.7	78.9	79.0	79.5
Poland	67.8	70.0	70.2	71.5	72.0	73.8	74.3	74.6	74.7
Portugal	64.0	67.5	71.5	73.9	75.2	76.6	76.9	77.2	77.3
Slovak Republic	70.6	69.8	70.6	71.0	72.4	73.3	73.7	73.9	73.9
Spain	69.8	72.0	75.6	76.8	77.9	79.1	79.3	79.7	80.5
Sweden	73.1	74.7	75.8	77.6	78.8	79.7	79.9	79.9	80.2
Switzerland	71.6	73.8	76.2	77.4	78.5	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.4
Turkey	48.3	54.2	58.1	66.5	67.2	68.1	68.3	68.6	68.7
United Kingdom	70.8	71.9	73.2	75.7	76.6	77.9	78.1	78.2	78.5
United States	69.9	70.9	73.7	75.3	75.7	76.8	77.1	77.2	77.2
OECD average	68.5	70.3	72.6	74.9	75.9	77.2	77.5	77.7	77.8

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/621720482528*

Life expectancy at birth: total

Number of years, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/240613616868*

Life expectancy at birth: men

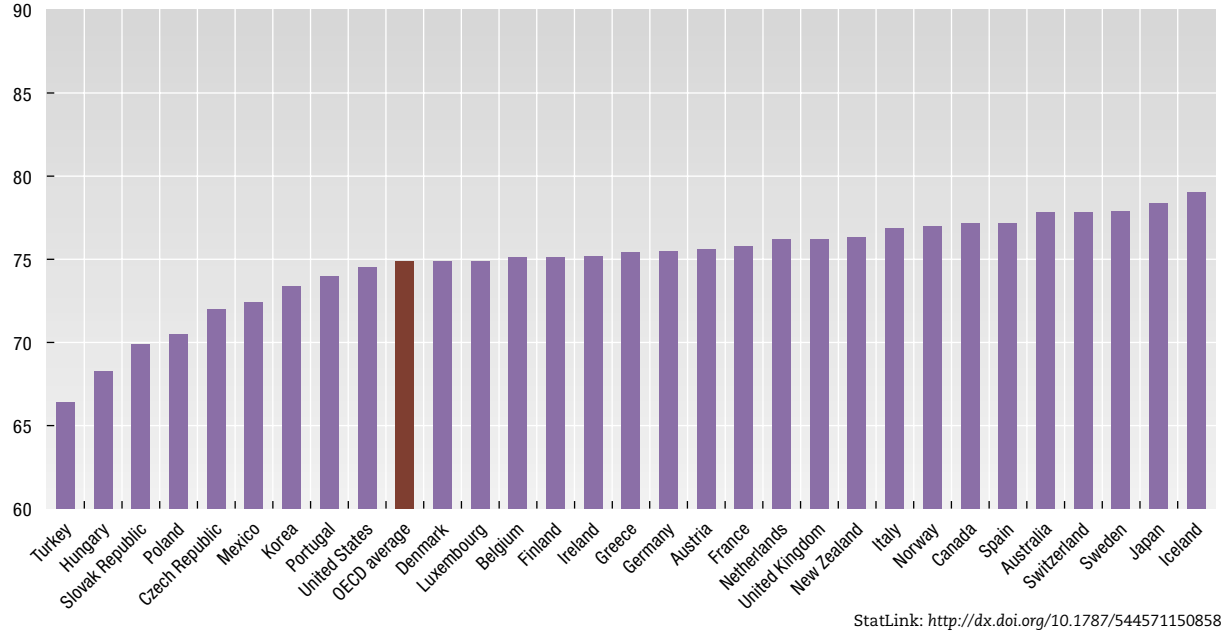
Number of years

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	67.9	67.4	71.0	73.9	75.0	76.6	77.0	77.4	77.8
Austria	65.4	66.5	69.0	72.2	73.3	75.1	75.6	75.8	75.6
Belgium	67.7	67.8	70.0	72.7	73.4	74.6	74.9	75.1	75.1
Canada	68.4	69.3	71.7	74.4	75.1	76.7	77.0	77.2	77.2
Czech Republic	67.9	66.1	66.8	67.6	69.7	71.7	72.1	72.1	72.0
Denmark	70.4	70.7	71.2	72.0	72.7	74.5	74.7	74.8	74.9
Finland	65.5	66.5	69.2	70.9	72.8	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.1
France	67.0	68.4	70.2	72.8	73.9	75.3	75.5	75.8	75.8
Germany	66.9	67.2	69.6	72.0	73.3	75.0	75.6	75.4	75.5
Greece	67.3	70.1	72.2	74.6	75.0	75.5	75.4	75.4	75.4
Hungary	65.9	66.3	65.5	65.1	65.3	67.4	68.1	68.4	68.3
Iceland	70.7	71.2	73.7	75.4	75.9	78.0	78.1	78.4	79.0
Ireland	68.1	68.8	70.1	72.1	72.9	73.9	74.7	75.2	75.2
Italy	67.2	69.0	70.6	73.6	74.9	76.6	76.7	76.8	76.9
Japan	65.3	69.3	73.4	75.9	76.4	77.7	78.1	78.3	78.4
Korea	51.1	59.0	61.3	66.8	69.6	71.7	72.8	73.4	73.4
Luxembourg	66.5	67.1	69.1	72.3	73.0	74.8	75.2	74.9	74.9
Mexico	55.8	58.5	64.1	68.3	70.0	71.6	71.9	72.1	72.4
Netherlands	71.5	70.8	72.5	73.8	74.6	75.5	75.8	76.0	76.2
New Zealand	68.7	68.3	70.0	72.4	74.4	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3
Norway	71.3	71.0	72.3	73.4	74.8	76.0	76.2	76.4	77.0
Poland	64.9	66.6	66.0	66.7	67.6	69.7	70.2	70.4	70.5
Portugal	61.2	64.2	67.7	70.4	71.6	73.2	73.5	73.8	74.0
Slovak Republic	68.4	66.7	66.8	66.6	68.4	69.2	69.6	69.9	69.9
Spain	67.4	69.2	72.5	73.3	74.3	75.7	75.6	75.8	77.2
Sweden	71.2	72.2	72.8	74.8	76.2	77.4	77.6	77.7	77.9
Switzerland	68.7	70.7	72.8	74.0	75.3	76.9	77.4	77.8	77.8
Turkey	46.3	52.0	55.8	64.2	64.9	65.8	66.0	66.2	66.4
United Kingdom	67.9	68.7	70.2	72.9	74.0	75.5	75.7	75.9	76.2
United States	66.6	67.1	70.0	71.8	72.5	74.1	74.4	74.5	74.5
OECD average	66.0	67.2	69.3	71.6	72.7	74.2	74.5	74.7	74.9

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/761860583104*

Life expectancy at birth: men

Number of years, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/544571150858*

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Life expectancy at birth: women

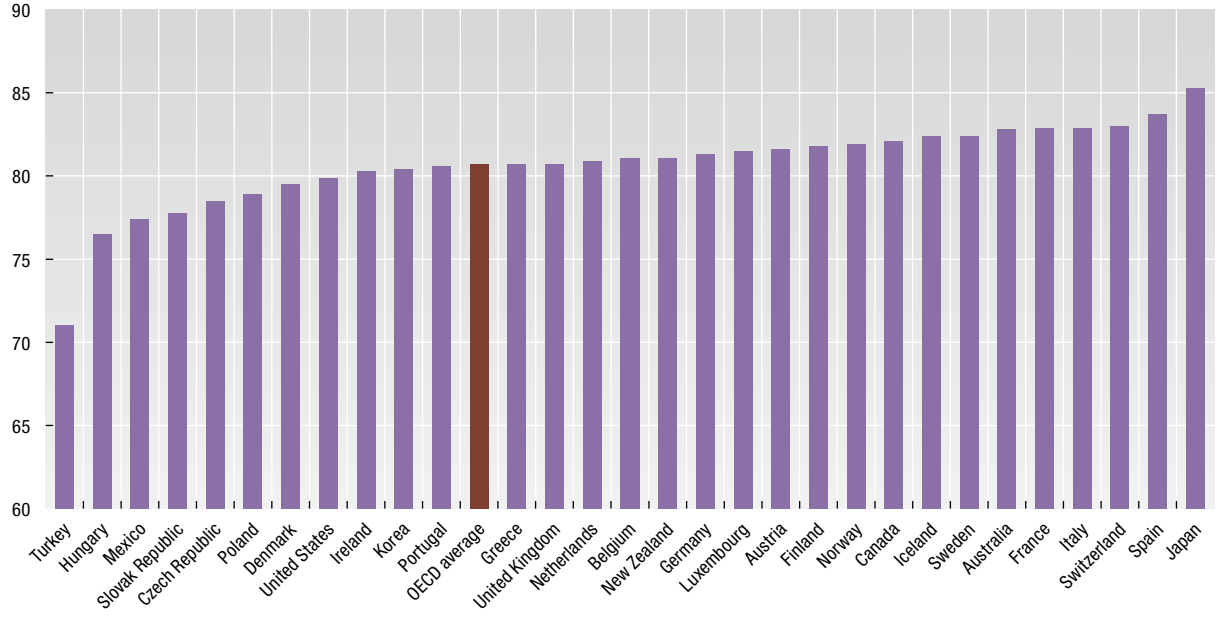
Number of years

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	73.9	74.2	78.1	80.1	80.8	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.8
Austria	71.9	73.4	76.1	78.8	79.9	81.1	81.5	81.7	81.6
Belgium	73.5	74.2	76.8	79.4	80.2	80.8	81.1	81.1	81.1
Canada	74.2	76.4	78.9	80.8	81.1	81.9	82.1	82.1	82.1
Czech Republic	73.4	73.0	73.9	75.4	76.6	78.4	78.5	78.7	78.5
Denmark	74.4	75.9	77.3	77.7	77.8	79.3	79.3	79.5	79.5
Finland	72.5	75.0	77.6	78.9	80.2	81.0	81.5	81.5	81.8
France	73.6	75.9	78.4	80.9	81.8	82.7	82.9	83.0	82.9
Germany	72.4	73.6	76.1	78.4	79.7	81.0	81.3	81.2	81.3
Greece	72.4	73.8	76.8	79.5	80.3	80.6	80.7	80.7	80.7
Hungary	70.1	72.1	72.7	73.7	74.5	75.9	76.4	76.7	76.5
Iceland	75.0	77.3	79.7	80.5	80.0	81.4	82.2	82.6	82.4
Ireland	71.9	73.5	75.6	77.6	78.4	79.1	79.7	80.3	80.3
Italy	72.3	74.9	77.4	80.1	81.3	82.5	82.8	82.9	82.9
Japan	70.2	74.7	78.8	81.9	82.9	84.6	84.9	85.2	85.3
Korea	53.7	66.1	69.5	75.1	77.4	79.2	80.0	80.4	80.4
Luxembourg	72.2	73.4	75.9	78.5	80.2	81.1	80.7	81.5	81.5
Mexico	59.2	63.2	70.2	74.1	75.3	76.5	76.8	77.1	77.4
Netherlands	75.4	76.5	79.2	80.1	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.7	80.9
New Zealand	73.9	74.6	76.3	78.3	79.7	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1
Norway	75.8	77.3	79.2	79.8	80.8	81.4	81.5	81.5	81.9
Poland	70.6	73.3	74.4	76.3	76.4	77.9	78.3	78.8	78.9
Portugal	66.8	70.8	75.2	77.4	78.7	80.0	80.3	80.5	80.6
Slovak Republic	72.7	72.9	74.3	75.4	76.3	77.4	77.7	77.8	77.8
Spain	72.2	74.8	78.6	80.3	81.5	82.5	82.9	83.5	83.7
Sweden	74.9	77.1	78.8	80.4	81.4	82.0	82.1	82.1	82.4
Switzerland	74.5	76.9	79.6	80.7	81.7	82.6	83.0	83.0	83.0
Turkey	50.3	56.3	60.3	68.7	69.4	70.4	70.6	70.9	71.0
United Kingdom	73.7	75.0	76.2	78.5	79.2	80.2	80.4	80.5	80.7
United States	73.1	74.7	77.4	78.8	78.9	79.5	79.8	79.9	79.9
OECD average	71.0	73.4	76.0	78.2	79.1	80.2	80.4	80.6	80.7

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/530655752103*

Life expectancy at birth: women

Number of years, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/313230314510*

INFANT MORTALITY

Numerous studies have focused on infant mortality rates as an indicator of the importance of medical and non-medical determinants of health. Those studies generally put most weight on how health care resources are allocated and the balance between healthcare and non-healthcare spending to explain differences between OECD countries. The fact that some countries with a high level of health expenditure, such as the United States, do not necessarily exhibit low levels of infant mortality has led to the conclusion that more health spending is not necessarily required to obtain better results. A whole body of research suggests that many factors outside of the quality and efficiency of the health system, such as income inequality, the social environment, and the individual lifestyles and attitudes are all factors influencing infant mortality rates.

Long-term trends

All OECD countries have seen remarkable progress in reducing infant mortality rates from the levels of 1970, when the average was approaching 30 deaths per 1 000 live births. The average in 2003 stood at about 6 deaths per 1 000 live births, which equates to an average reduction of over 75%. Portugal has seen its infant mortality rate reduced by over 90% since 1970, going from the country with the highest rate in Europe to one with an infant mortality rate among the lowest in the OECD in 2003. Large reductions in infant mortality rates are also seen in some of the other southern European countries, such as Italy, Spain and Greece.

Around two-thirds of the deaths that occur during the first year of life are neonatal deaths (*i.e.* during the first four weeks). Congenital malformations, low birth weight of pre-term infants and other conditions arising during pregnancy are the principal factors contributing to neonatal mortality in OECD countries. With an increasing number of women deferring childbearing and the rise in multiple births linked with fertility treatments, the number of pre-term births has tended to increase. For some countries with historically low infant mortality rates, such as the Nordic countries and Western Europe, this has contributed to a leveling-off or reversal of the downward trend in infant mortality rates over the past few years. Indeed, the increase in the birth of very small infants was also cited as the major reason for the first increase since the 1950s in infant mortality rates in the United States between 2001 and 2002. For deaths beyond a month (post neonatal mortality), there tends to be a greater range of causes – the most common being birth defects, SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome), infections and accidents.

Infant mortality rates, the rate at which babies of less than one year of age die, reflect the effect of economic and social conditions on the health of mothers and newborns as well as the effectiveness of health systems.

Definition

Infant mortality is the number of deaths of children under one year of age expressed per 1 000 live births.

Comparability

Some of the international variation in infant and neonatal mortality rates may be due to variations among countries in registering practices of premature infants (whether they are reported as live births or fetal deaths). In several countries, such as in the United States, Canada and the Nordic countries, very premature babies with relatively low odds of survival are registered as live births, which increases mortality rates compared with other countries that do not register them as live births.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Health Data 2005*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2002), *Measuring Up: Improving Health System Performance in OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), *The OECD Health Project: Towards High-Performing Health Systems*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), *The OECD Health Project: Towards High-Performing Health Systems – Policy Studies*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *Health at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *OECD Health Data*.

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Infant mortality

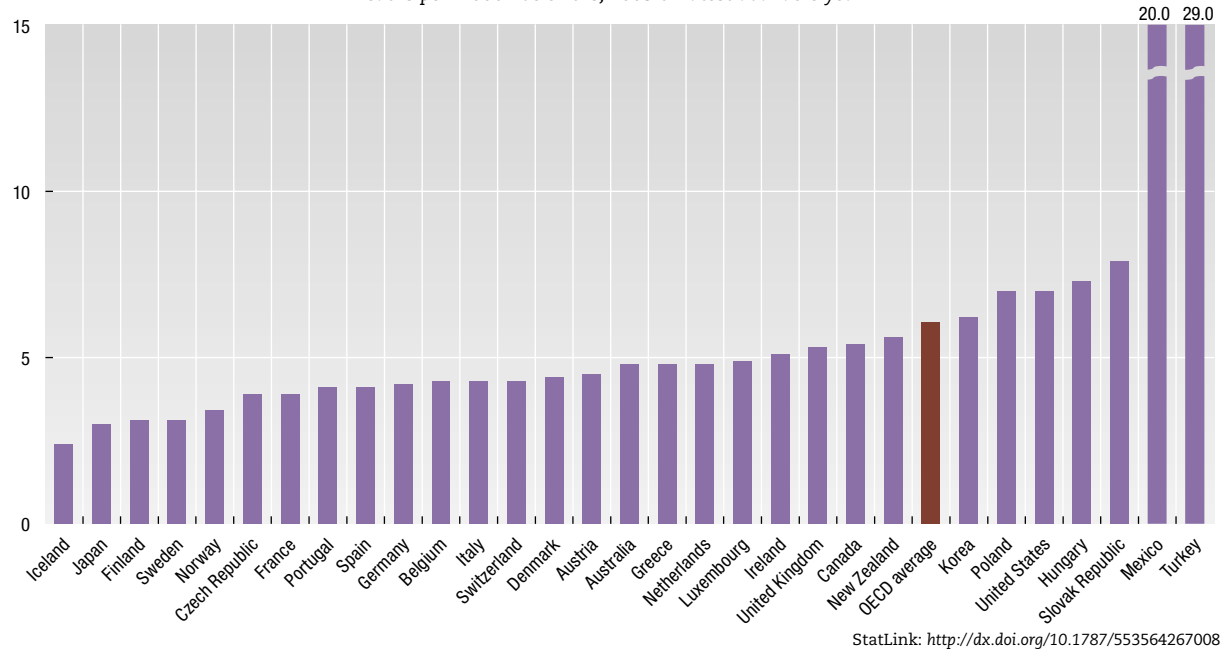
Deaths per 1 000 live births

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	17.9	10.7	8.2	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8
Austria	25.9	14.3	7.8	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.5
Belgium	21.1	12.1	8.0	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3
Canada	18.8	10.4	6.8	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4
Czech Republic	20.2	16.9	10.8	7.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9
Denmark	14.2	8.4	7.5	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.4
Finland	13.2	7.6	5.6	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.1
France	18.2	10.0	7.3	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.9
Germany	22.5	12.4	7.0	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
Greece	29.6	17.9	9.7	8.1	5.9	5.1	5.1	4.8
Hungary	35.9	23.2	14.8	10.7	9.2	8.1	7.2	7.3
Iceland	13.2	7.7	5.9	6.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.4
Ireland	19.5	11.1	8.2	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.1
Italy	29.6	14.6	8.2	6.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.3
Japan	13.1	7.5	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Korea	45.0	17.0	12.0	7.7	6.2	..	..	..
Luxembourg	24.9	11.4	7.3	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.1	4.9
Mexico	79.3	50.9	36.1	27.5	23.3	22.4	21.4	20.1
Netherlands	12.7	8.6	7.1	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.8
New Zealand	16.7	13.0	8.4	6.7	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.6
Norway	12.7	8.1	7.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.4
Poland	36.7	25.5	19.3	13.6	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.0
Portugal	55.5	24.3	11.0	7.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.1
Slovak Republic	25.7	20.9	12.0	11.0	8.6	6.2	7.6	7.9
Spain	28.1	12.3	7.6	5.5	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.1
Sweden	11.0	6.9	6.0	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.1
Switzerland	15.1	9.1	6.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.3
Turkey	145.0	117.5	57.6	45.6	41.9	40.6	39.4	29.0
United Kingdom	18.5	13.9	7.9	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.3
United States	20.0	12.6	9.2	7.6	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0
OECD average	28.1	17.9	11.2	8.5	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.1

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/835718066076*

Infant mortality

Deaths per 1 000 live births, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/553564267008*

OBESITY

Obesity is a known risk factor for several diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, respiratory problems (asthma) and musculoskeletal diseases (arthritis). At an individual level, several factors can lead to obesity, including excessive calorie consumption, lack of physical activity, genetic predisposition and disorders of the endocrine system.

Because obesity is associated with higher risks of chronic illnesses, it is linked to significant additional health care costs.

Definition

The most frequently used measure of overweight and obesity is based on the body mass index (BMI), which is a single number that evaluates an individual's weight status in relation to height (weight/height^2, with weight in kilograms and height in meters). Based on the WHO current classification, individuals with a BMI between 25 and 30 are defined as overweight, and those with a BMI over 30 as obese.

Comparability

The BMI classification may not be suitable for all ethnic groups, who may have equivalent levels of risk at lower BMI (for example, Asians) or higher BMI. It is also not suitable to measure overweight and obesity among children.

For most countries, data on obesity are self-reported through population-based health interview surveys. The exceptions are Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, where the data are derived from health examinations whereby actual measures are taken of people's height and weight. These differences in data collection methodologies seriously limit data comparability. Estimates from health examinations are generally higher and more reliable than those coming from health interviews.

Long-term trends

More than 50% of adults are now defined as either being overweight or obese in no less than 10 OECD countries: the United States, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Australia, the Slovak Republic, Greece, New Zealand, Hungary, Luxembourg and the Czech Republic. By comparison, overweight and obesity rates are much lower in the OECD's two Asian countries (Japan and Korea) and in some European countries (France and Switzerland), although overweight and obesity rates are also increasing in these countries. Focusing only on obesity, the prevalence of obesity among adults varies from a low of 3% in Japan and Korea to a high of 31% in the United States.

Based on consistent measures of obesity over time, the rate of obesity has more than doubled over the past twenty years in the United States, while it has almost tripled in Australia and more than tripled in the United Kingdom. The obesity rate in many Western European countries has also increased substantially over the past decade.

Gender differences are striking. In all countries, more men are overweight than women, but in just over half of OECD countries, more women are obese than men. Taking overweight and obesity together, the rate for women exceeds that for men in only two countries – Mexico and Turkey.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Health Data 2005*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2004), *The OECD Health Project: Towards High-Performing Health Systems*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *Health at a Glance: OECD Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Health Data, *www.oecd.org/health/healthdata*.
- Session on Obesity and Health at the OECD Forum 2004, *www.oecd.org/forum2004*.

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Overweight and obese population aged 15 or more by gender

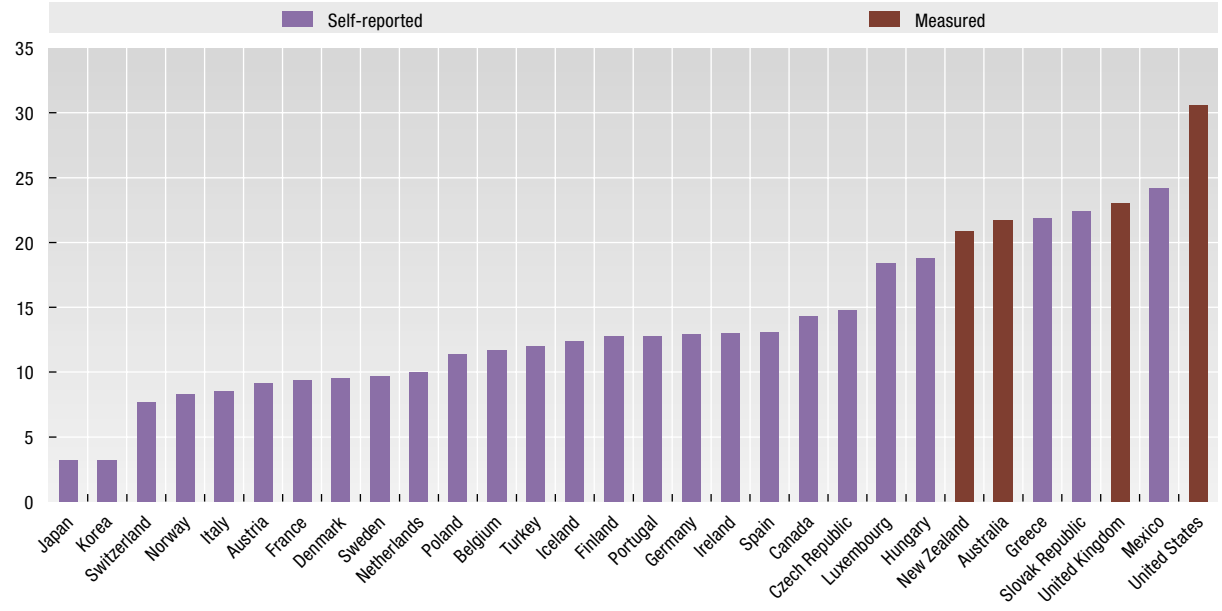
2003 or latest year available

		Females			Males			Total		
	Year	Overweight	Obese	Overweight and obese	Overweight	Obese	Overweight and obese	Overweight	Obese	Overweight and obese
Australia	1999	28.2	21.4	49.6	45.3	21.9	67.2	36.7	21.7	58.4
Austria	1999	21.3	9.1	30.4	54.3	9.1	63.4	37.0	9.1	46.1
Belgium	2001	25.7	12.2	37.9	39.8	11.1	50.9	32.7	11.7	44.4
Canada	2003	24.8	13.3	38.2	39.6	15.4	54.9	32.1	14.3	46.5
Czech Republic	2002	30.7	16.1	46.7	42.5	13.4	55.9	36.2	14.8	51.1
Denmark	2000	24.9	9.1	34.0	39.8	9.8	49.6	32.3	9.5	41.7
Finland	2003	26.2	11.7	37.9	39.5	14.0	53.5	32.2	12.8	45.0
France	2002	22.3	9.1	31.3	34.0	9.7	43.6	28.1	9.4	37.5
Germany	2003	28.9	12.3	41.2	44.1	13.6	57.7	36.3	12.9	49.2
Greece	2003	29.9	18.2	48.1	41.1	26.0	67.1	35.2	21.9	57.1
Hungary	2003	29.8	18.0	47.8	38.7	19.6	58.3	34.0	18.8	52.8
Iceland	2002	28.0	12.4	40.4	44.7	12.4	57.1	35.9	12.4	48.8
Ireland	2002	25.0	12.0	37.0	41.0	14.0	55.0	34.0	13.0	47.0
Italy	2002	25.4	8.3	33.7	42.2	8.8	51.0	33.5	8.5	42.0
Japan	2003	18.7	3.7	22.4	25.2	2.6	27.8	21.6	3.2	24.9
Korea	2001	25.9	3.5	29.4	29.6	2.8	32.4	27.4	3.2	30.6
Luxembourg	2003	25.2	18.2	43.4	40.5	18.6	59.1	34.4	18.4	52.8
Mexico	2000	35.8	28.6	64.4	40.6	19.2	59.8	38.1	24.2	62.3
Netherlands	2002	28.0	11.0	39.0	42.0	9.0	51.0	35.0	10.0	45.0
New Zealand	2003	28.4	21.7	50.2	42.1	20.1	62.2	35.2	20.9	56.2
Norway	2002	27.0	8.2	35.2	41.7	8.4	50.1	34.4	8.3	42.7
Poland	1996	26.5	12.4	38.8	37.5	10.3	47.8	31.7	11.4	43.1
Portugal	1999	31.8	14.0	45.8	42.3	11.4	53.7	36.8	12.8	49.6
Slovak Republic	2002	27.9	25.4	53.3	43.9	18.8	62.7	35.2	22.4	57.6
Spain	2003	27.6	13.4	41.0	43.5	12.9	56.4	35.3	13.1	48.4
Sweden	2003	26.8	9.4	36.2	39.4	10.0	49.4	33.1	9.7	42.8
Switzerland	2002	21.8	7.5	29.3	37.5	7.9	45.4	29.4	7.7	37.1
Turkey	2003	28.9	14.5	43.4	33.6	9.7	43.3	31.6	12.0	43.4
United Kingdom	2003	33.4	23.4	56.8	44.4	22.9	67.3	39.0	23.0	62.0
United States	2002	28.1	33.3	61.4	42.2	27.8	70.0	35.1	30.6	65.7

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/341527146806*

Obesity

Percentage of population aged 15 and above with a BMI greater than 30, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/114436723474*

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH EXPENDITURE

In most OECD countries, expenditures on health are large and are growing as a share of both public and private expenditure. The level of health spending varies widely across countries, reflecting different market and social factors as well as the different financing and organisational structures of the health system in each country.

Long-term trends

In terms of total health spending per capita, the United States spends almost 50% more than the next highest-spending countries, Norway and Switzerland, and well over double the unweighted average of all OECD countries. At the other end of the scale, the Slovak Republic, Poland, Mexico and Turkey spend well below half the OECD average.

Over the last two decades, health expenditure has grown in real terms by around 3% per year on average across OECD countries, although this growth has not been constant. For example, between 1997 and 2003, health expenditure increased by 4.3% per year on average, twice the overall economic growth rate. This compares with the previous period (1992-1997), when the growth rate of health expenditure was 2.6% – only slightly above that of overall economic growth.

Behind the OECD averages, however, considerable variations across countries can be observed in health spending growth over time. Focusing on the 1992 to 2003 period, several countries (*e.g.*, the Czech Republic, Korea, Ireland and Turkey) with lower income and lower health expenditure per capita in the early 1990s experienced exceptionally high growth in health expenditure, narrowing the gap with the OECD average. By contrast, other countries (*e.g.*, Finland, Germany and Italy) experienced slow growth, both in total and public expenditure on health, following the introduction of cost-containment measures in the early 1990s. In 2003, expenditure on health per capita in these countries was only around 10-20% higher than in 1992 in real terms.

In 2003, the public sector continued to be the main source of health financing in all OECD countries apart from the United States, Mexico and Korea. On average, the public share of health spending was 72%. In the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, many of the Nordic states, the United Kingdom and Japan, public financing accounted for over 80% of all health expenditure.

Definition

Total expenditure on health measures the final consumption of health care goods and services (*i.e.* current health expenditure) plus capital investment in health care infrastructure. This includes spending by both public and private sources (including households) on medical services and goods, public health and prevention programmes and administration. Excluded are health-related expenditure such as medical training and research and development. The two major components of total current health expenditure are expenditure on personal health care and expenditure by governments on collective services.

Comparability

The definition of total health expenditure can vary among countries: particular areas affecting the comparability are the treatment of long-term care, the degree of inclusion of expenditure of non-profit institutions and corporations, and the coverage of capital formation. For Australia, Japan and the United Kingdom, data shown for 2003 actually refer to 2002. The 1990 data for Germany refer to 1992 and to 1991 for Hungary.

Health expenditure per capita, converted to US dollars using purchasing power parities (PPP), can be used to compare the overall level of consumption of health goods and services across countries. The economy-wide PPPs for GDP are used as these are the most available and reliable conversion rates.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Health Data 2005*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2004), *The OECD Health Project: Private Health Insurance in OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), *The OECD Health Project: Towards High-Performing Health Systems*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *The OECD Health Project: Health Technologies and Decision Making*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

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Methodological publications

- OECD (2000), *A System of Health Accounts*, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *OECD Health Data*.

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Total and public expenditure on health

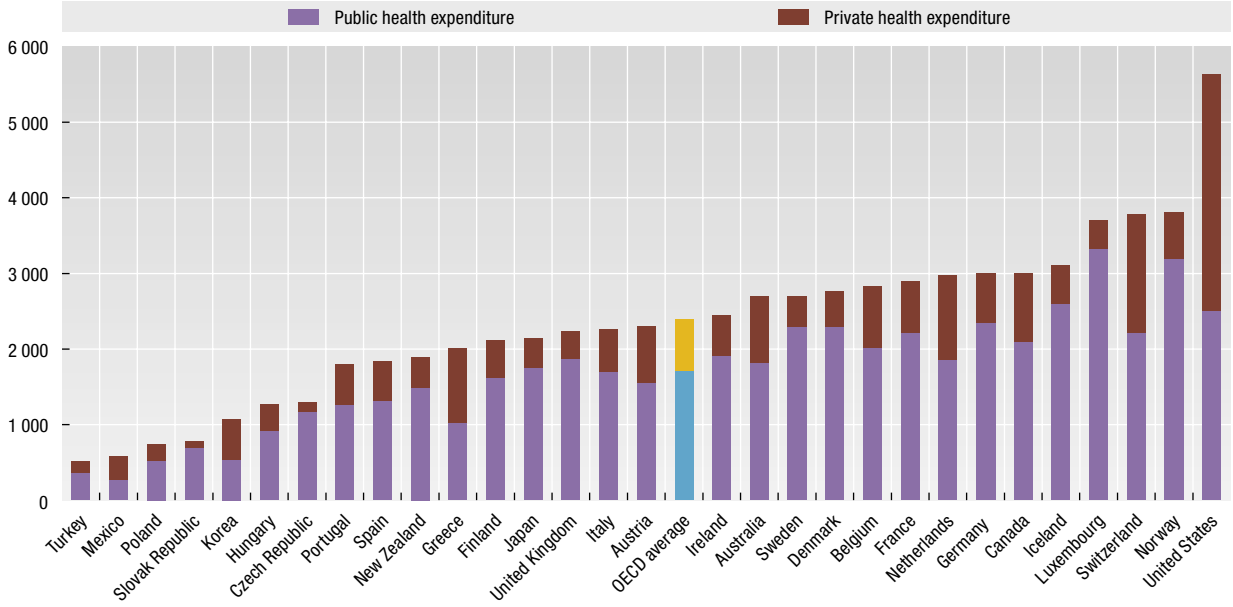
US dollars calculated using PPPs — *As a percentage of the OECD average*

	Public expenditure on health per capita			Total expenditure on health per capita			Public expenditure on health per capita			Total expenditure on health per capita		
	1990	2000	2003	1990	2000	2003	1990	2000	2003	1990	2000	2003
Australia	877	1 646	1 821	1 307	2 403	2 699	101	116	106	110	121	113
Austria	984	1 473	1 557	1 338	2 161	2 302	113	104	91	113	109	96
Belgium	1 158	1 620	2 009	1 345	2 279	2 827	133	115	117	114	115	118
Canada	1 295	1 760	2 098	1 737	2 502	3 001	149	125	122	147	126	125
Czech Republic	541	879	1 170	555	962	1 298	62	62	68	47	48	54
Denmark	1 296	1 963	2 292	1 567	2 382	2 763	149	139	134	132	120	115
Finland	1 151	1 290	1 622	1 422	1 718	2 118	132	91	95	120	86	88
France	1 201	1 862	2 214	1 568	2 456	2 903	138	132	129	133	124	121
Germany	1 593	2 098	2 343	1 748	2 671	2 996	183	148	137	148	134	125
Greece	451	850	1 032	840	1 617	2 011	52	60	60	71	81	84
Hungary	523	606	919	586	857	1 269	60	43	54	50	43	53
Iceland	1 398	2 168	2 602	1 614	2 625	3 115	161	153	152	136	132	130
Ireland	570	1 321	1 911	793	1 804	2 451	65	93	111	67	91	102
Italy	1 100	1 507	1 697	1 391	2 049	2 258	126	107	99	118	103	94
Japan	865	1 602	1 743	1 115	1 971	2 139	99	113	102	94	99	89
Korea	139	356	531	377	771	1 074	16	25	31	32	39	45
Luxembourg	1 440	2 665	3 329	1 547	2 985	3 705	165	189	194	131	150	155
Mexico	119	232	270	293	499	583	14	16	16	25	25	24
Netherlands	965	1 425	1 856	1 438	2 259	2 976	111	101	108	122	114	124
New Zealand	820	1 252	1 484	995	1 605	1 886	94	89	87	84	81	79
Norway	1 156	2 543	3 188	1 396	3 083	3 807	133	180	186	118	155	159
Poland	271	411	520	296	587	744	31	29	30	25	30	31
Portugal	439	1 107	1 253	670	1 594	1 797	50	78	73	57	80	75
Slovak Republic	..	533	687	..	597	777	..	38	40	..	30	32
Spain	689	1 092	1 306	875	1 525	1 835	79	77	76	74	77	77
Sweden	1 418	1 929	2 304	1 579	2 273	2 703	163	136	134	133	114	113
Switzerland	1 065	1 770	2 213	2 033	3 182	3 781	122	125	129	172	160	158
Turkey	101	284	364	166	452	513	12	20	21	14	23	21
United Kingdom	824	1 482	1 860	986	1 833	2 231	95	105	108	83	92	93
United States	1 085	2 008	2 503	2 738	4 539	5 635	125	142	146	231	228	235
OECD average	871	1 414	1 714	1 183	1988	2 394	100	100	100	100	100	100

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/137756436701

Public and private expenditure on health

US dollars per capita, calculated using PPPs, 2003 or latest year available



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/834782733231

TOURISM: HOTEL NIGHTS

Arrivals of non-resident tourists is the standard measure of international tourism activity. It excludes tourists who take their holidays in their own country.

Definition

This statistic refers to the number of non-residents who arrive at the frontier and intend to stay at least one night in a hotel or similar establishment such as apartment-hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs, boarding houses, and similar accommodation providing limited hotel services. Note that arrivals of non-resident tourists does not show the number of travellers. When a person visits the same country several times a year, each visit is counted as a separate arrival and if a person visits several countries during the course of a single trip, his/her arrival in each country is recorded as a separate arrival. Same day visitors are excluded as are tourists who stay with friends or relatives.

Comparability

Several OECD countries cannot provide statistics according to the standard definition given above. Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States report the number of non-residents arriving at their borders who intend to stay for at least one night, whether or not in a hotel or similar establishment. The figures for Korea and New Zealand are similar except that they also include same day visitors (very few in both countries).

Long-term trends

Over the period as a whole, the United States recorded the largest number of arrivals in hotels and similar establishments followed by France, Italy and Spain. In general, the larger countries record the highest number of arrivals, although Austria and Greece are relatively small countries with a high number of arrivals, and Japan and Mexico are large countries but record relatively low numbers.

The 9/11 terrorist attacks resulted in sharp falls in arrivals in the United Kingdom and the United States but did not noticeably affect arrivals in most other countries. Countries in central and eastern Europe have recorded strong increases in arrivals since 1990. The graph shows annual growth in arrivals of non-residents averaged over the period since 1998. Arrivals declined in the United Kingdom, Greece, Switzerland, Norway and the United States but grew at 6% per year or more in Turkey, Japan, Iceland, the Slovak Republic and New Zealand. Among the five non-members, growth was particularly high in Russian federation and China.

Tourism 2020 Vision is the World Tourism Organization's (WTO-OMT) long-term forecast and assessment of the development of tourism up to the first 20 years of the new millennium. Although the evolution of tourism in the last few years has been irregular, WTO-OMT maintains its long-term forecast for the moment. The underlying structural trends of the forecast are believed not to have significantly changed. Experience shows that in the short term, periods of faster growth (1995, 1996, 2000) alternate with periods of slower growth (2001 and 2002).

WTO-OMT's *Tourism 2020 Vision* forecasts that international arrivals will reach over 1.56 billion by the year 2020. East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, the Middle East and Africa are forecasted to record growth at rates of over 5% per year, compared with the world average of 4.1%. The more mature tourism regions, Europe and the Americas, are expected to show lower than average growth rates. Europe will maintain the highest share of world arrivals, although there will be a decline from 60% in 1995 to 46% in 2020.

Sources

- *The Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat).*
- *World Tourism Organization (WTO-OMT).*

Futher information

Statistical publications

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Methodological publications

- UN, Eurostat, OECD, WTO (2001), *Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- Eurostat, *http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/*.
- World Tourism Organization, *www.world-tourism.org*.

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Arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments and at borders

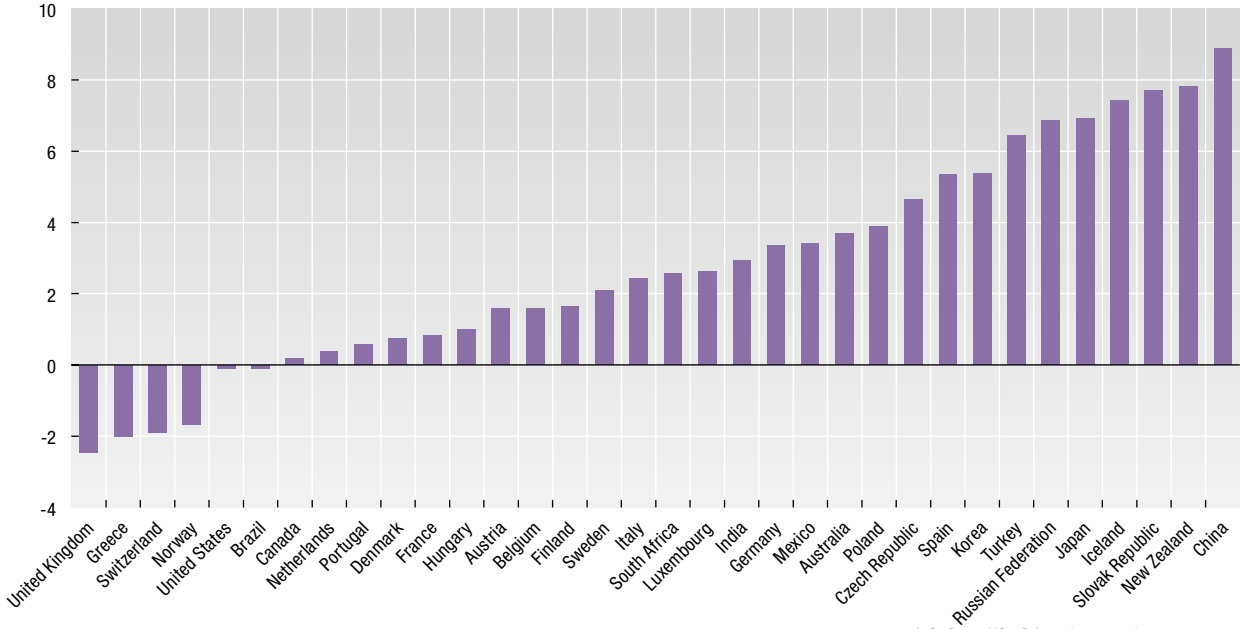
Thousands

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	2 215	2 370	2 603	2 996	3 362	3 726	4 165	4 318	3 825	4 109	4 530	4 435	4 420	..	..
Austria	13 827	13 616	13 664	13 032	12 878	12 464	12 533	12 329	12 803	12 755	13 240	13 279	13 487	13 748	14 075
Belgium	..	..	3 861	3 719	3 947	4 138	4 469	4 710	4 859	4 983	5 163	5 117	5 323	5 261	..
Canada	15 209	14 912	14 741	15 105	15 972	16 932	17 286	17 669	18 870	19 411	19 627	19 679	20 057	17 534	19 095
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	2 448	2 891	3 696	4 013	4 067	4 141	3 863	4 439	4 314	4 485	5 346
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 307	1 317	1 305	1 268	1 347	1 310	1 284	1 294	1 363
Finland	..	..	..	1 447	1 633	1 587	1 537	1 618	1 655	1 613	1 751	1 774	1 796	1 800	1 825
France	25 768	25 238	28 402	26 270	27 121	27 018	27 096	29 625	32 339	34 267	36 474	35 097	36 093	32 520	33 988
Germany	14 421	13 045	13 292	12 071	12 269	12 683	13 042	13 745	14 457	14 965	16 719	15 754	15 672	15 979	17 620
Greece	6 363	5 027	6 208	6 209	6 659	6 250	5 973	6 785	7 276	7 229	7 767	6 946	6 654	6 574	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	2 122	2 116	2 202	2 188	2 472	2 401	2 604	2 669	2 659	2 599	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	354	400	431	451	465	513	569	615
Ireland	1 652	1 673	1 598	1 643	1901	..	..	..	3 077	3 343	5 491	3 577	..	..	..
Italy	17 924	17 061	17 366	17 919	21 074	23 467	24 929	25 133	25 927	26 530	28 797	29 138	29 340	28 174	29 916
Japan	3 236	3 533	3 582	3 410	3 468	3 345	3 837	4 218	4 106	4 438	4 757	4 772	5 239	5 212	6 138
Korea	2 959	3 196	3 231	3 331	3 580	3 753	3 684	3 908	4 250	4 660	5 322	5 147	5 347	4 754	5 818
Luxembourg	530	520	492	507	492	496	461	508	525	580	589	577	599	581	613
Mexico	4 882	5 032	4 805	5 174	5 159	6 718	7 491	8 155	8 157	9 501	9 867	9 410	7 869	8 556	9 972
Netherlands	3 903	3 687	3 900	3 778	4 456	4 797	4 999	6 163	7 432	7 550	7 738	7 445	7 433	6 931	7 602
New Zealand	976	963	1 056	1 157	1 323	1 409	1 529	1 497	1 485	1 607	1 787	1909	2045	2 104	2 334
Norway	1955	2 114	2 375	2 556	2 830	2 880	2 746	2 702	2 829	2 857	2 787	2 686	2 561	2 439	2 556
Poland	..	1939	2 210	2 315	2 540	2 792	3 020	2 919	2 695	1982	2 505	2 488	2 536	2 701	3 385
Portugal	3 632	3 913	3 672	3 372	3 809	4 000	4 069	4 314	4 974	4 911	5 119	4 934	5 060	4 906	5 152
Slovak Republic	674	507	371	536	680	735	758	660	701	767	836	927	1 041	1 043	1 094
Spain	12 259	11 984	12 483	12 914	15 310	16 286	17 008	18 250	20 199	26 799	27 150	27 012	26 611	27 249	27 620
Sweden	1 697	1 580	1 572	1 629	1 830	1995	2091	2 143	2 304	2 320	2 465	2 586	2 577	2 552	2 610
Switzerland	7 963	7 400	7 528	7 225	7 358	6 946	6 730	7 039	7 185	7 154	7 821	7 455	6 868	6 530	..
Turkey	3 789	2 372	3 700	4 072	3 716	4 617	6 440	9 382	7 539	4 805	6 789	8 769	9 859	8 983	10 962
United Kingdom	12 931	12 293	13 306	14 259	14 927	17 118	16 890	17 110	16 304	17 019	17 019	17 019	14 176	14 397	..
United States	39 539	42 986	47 262	45 779	44 753	43 490	46 636	47 875	46 377	48 510	51 237	46 927	43 582	41 218	46 085
Brazil	1 091	1 228	1 692	1 641	1 853	1991	2 666	2 850	4 818	5 107	5 313	4 773	3 783	4 133	4 794
China	10 484	12 464	16 512	18 982	21 070	20 034	22 765	23 770	25 073	27 047	31 229	33 167	36 803	32 970	41 761
India	1 707	1 678	1 868	1 765	1 886	2 124	2 288	2 374	2 359	2 482	2 649	2 537	2 384	2 726	..
Russian Federation	..	..	3 009	5 896	4 643	..	..	..	..	..	7 030	7 400	7 943	8 521	9 164
South Africa	1 029	1 710	2 703	3 358	3 897	4 488	4 915	4 976	5 732	5 890	5 872	5 787	6 430	6 505	6 678

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/608578628027*

Arrivals of non-resident tourists staying in hotels and similar establishments

Average annual growth in percentage, 1998-2004 or latest available year



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RECREATION AND CULTURE

In general, percentages of GDP spent on recreation and culture are positively correlated with per capita income – the richer the country, the higher the percentage expenditure on culture and recreation – but there are some striking exceptions. Ireland (rich) spends relatively little on recreation and culture while the Czech Republic (poor) spends a rather high share.

Definition

Household expenditure on recreation and culture includes purchases of audio-visual, photographic and computer equipment, CDs and DVDs, musical instruments, camper vans, caravans, sports equipment, toys, domestic pets and related products, gardening tools and plants, tickets to football matches, cinemas and theatres, service charges on lottery tickets and other forms of gambling and newspapers. It excludes expenditures on restaurants, hotels, travel and holiday homes but includes package holidays.

Government expenditures include administration of sporting, recreational and cultural affairs as well as the maintenance of zoos, botanical gardens, public beaches and parks, support of broadcasting services and, in some countries, support of provision for religious services. Also included are grants to artists, performers, orchestras and opera companies. Capital outlays such as the construction of sports stadiums, public swimming pools, national theatres and opera houses are included.

Comparability

The data in these tables are all taken from the OECD's national accounts database and are compiled according to a common set of definitions.

Long-term trends

In most countries, household expenditures on recreation and culture have remained fairly stable at around 5% of GDP over the last decade. Exceptions were Norway, New Zealand, the United States, the United Kingdom and Greece where household expenditures grew somewhat faster than average. In Ireland and Mexico, expenditures declined as shares of GDP. By the end of the period, household expenditures were well above the OECD average in New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom and below it in Mexico and Ireland.

Data on government expenditures on recreation, culture and religion are available for fewer countries. In most of these countries, government expenditure amounts to between 1 and 2% of GDP. By the end of the period, government expenditures were much higher than average in Luxembourg, Denmark and (particularly) Iceland and below 0.5% of GDP in Japan, the United States and Greece. Over the period covered, they have grown quite rapidly in Greece, Belgium, Korea, Luxembourg and Portugal but have fallen in Norway, Germany and Sweden.

The third table shows the combination of private and public expenditures on recreation and culture. As shares of GDP they are between 5 and 7% in most countries but somewhat higher in the Czech Republic, Austria, the United Kingdom and Iceland and substantially lower in Ireland and Greece.

Source

- OECD (2005), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *Culture and Local Development*, OECD, Paris.

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Household expenditure on recreation and culture

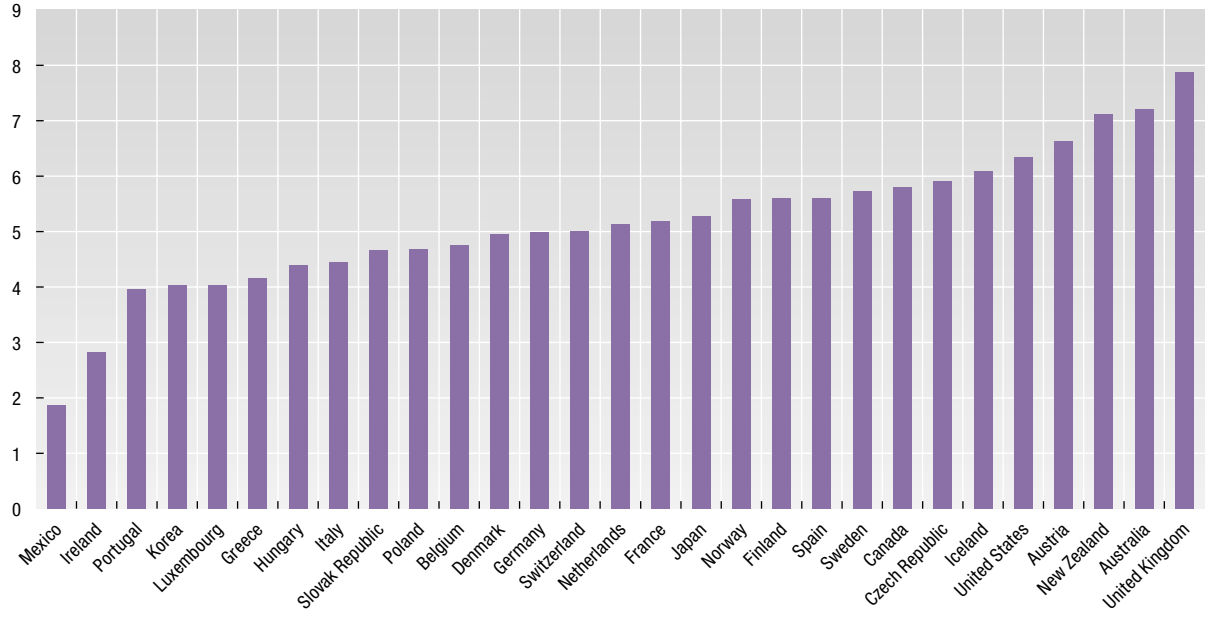
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	..
Austria	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	..
Canada	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	..
Denmark	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
Finland	..	..	..	..	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6
France	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Germany	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	..
Greece	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
Hungary	..	..	..	..	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	..
Iceland	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
Ireland	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	..
Italy	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
Japan	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	..
Korea	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	..
Luxembourg	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	..
Mexico	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	..
Netherlands	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.1	..
New Zealand	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.1	..	..	..
Norway	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.6	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.7	..
Portugal	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Sweden	..	..	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	..
Switzerland	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
United Kingdom	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9
United States	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/153006814755

Household expenditure on recreation and culture

As a percentage of GDP, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/116260178722

Government expenditure on recreation and culture

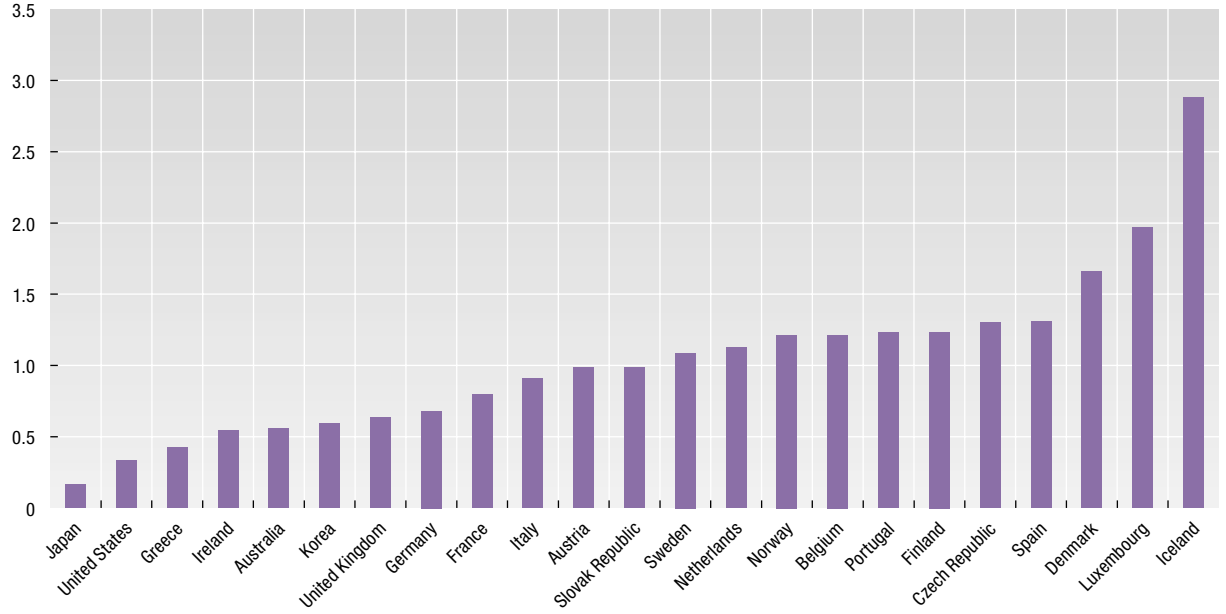
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	..
Belgium	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.3	..
Denmark	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Finland	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	..
France	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	..
Germany	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	..
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	..
Iceland	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9
Ireland	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	..	..
Italy	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	..
Japan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	..	..
Luxembourg	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	..
Norway	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	..
Portugal	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	..
United Kingdom	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	..
United States	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/714154211144*

Government expenditure on recreation and culture

As a percentage of GDP, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/667132534207*

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Household and government expenditure on recreation and culture

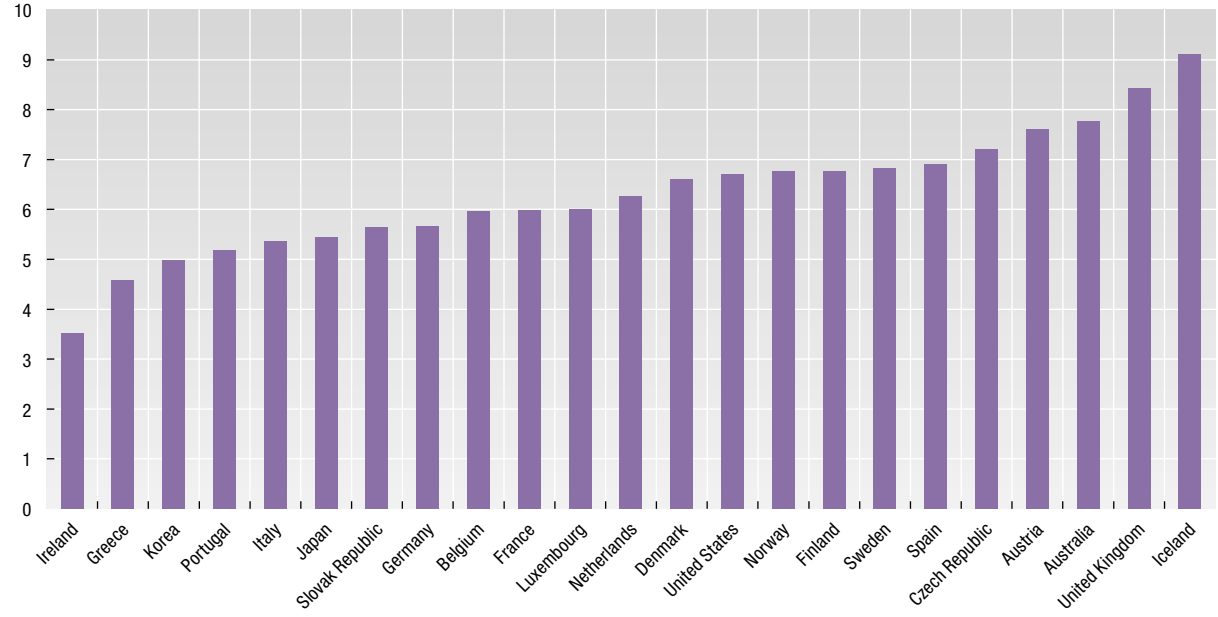
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.6	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	7.2	..
Denmark	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8
Finland	..	..	..	..	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	..
France	..	..	..	..	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	..
Germany	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	..
Greece	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	..
Iceland	8.3	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0
Ireland	..	..	..	..	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	..	..
Italy	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	..
Japan	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.0	..	..
Luxembourg	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	..
Norway	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.8	..	..
Portugal	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	7.0	6.9	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	..
United Kingdom	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	..
United States	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/110023554123*

Household and government expenditure on recreation and culture

As a percentage of GDP, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/088648070082*

YOUTH INACTIVITY

If young people are not in employment and not at school, there are good reasons to be concerned about their current well-being and their future prospects. Low educational attainments and the growing importance of educational attainment for successful integration into the workforce make it difficult for those leaving school without adequate qualifications to move into jobs with good career prospects. The shares of young persons who are neither in employment nor in education is an indicator of those who are candidates to later become the "socially excluded" – persons with incomes below or at the poverty-line and who lack the skills to improve their economic situation.

Long-term trends

On average, across the countries for which data are available, around 8% of teenagers were neither in school nor at work in 2003. Differences across countries are large: in Denmark, Luxembourg, Poland and Norway less than 4% were in this situation while the shares exceeded 10% in Austria, the Slovak Republic, Mexico, Turkey and, if 2003 data were available, probably in Italy also.

For the OECD as a whole, there has been a decline in the percentages of all teenagers who are neither in employment nor education, but the decline has been most marked for females. The fact that young people, and particularly females, spend more time in education than they did a decade ago has contributed to this.

Several features of the labour markets and training systems affect the ease of transition from school to work. OECD reviews of youths' transition from school to work have identified Nordic and English-speaking countries as those where this process is smoother than in countries in Continental and Southern Europe countries. Beyond waste of human capital and risks of marginalisation in the labour markets, delays in settling into jobs will lead many youths to live longer with their parents and defer the formation of independent families, further compounding fertility declines.

Definition

The indicator presents the proportion of youths aged 15 to 19 who are not in education, training or employment as a percentage of the total number of all in that age group. Youths in education include those attending part-time as well as full-time education, but exclude those in non-formal education and educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have worked for monetary gain for at least one hour in the week previous to the enquiry date.

Comparability

Standard definitions are specified for both "being in education" and "being in employment" and countries try to apply these criteria correctly. The main problem of comparability is that in some countries, youths performing compulsory military service are neither recorded as being in employment nor in education; they are therefore included in the numerator of the ratio although they could reasonably be considered to be both in training and in employment. However, in countries where there is still conscription, the duration of military services is quite short and reallocation of military conscripts to the employment/education category would not much change the figures given here.

Source

- OECD (2005), *Society at a Glance: OECD Social Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2000), *From Initial Education to Working Life: Making Transitions Work*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Employment Outlook*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Society at a Glance: OECD Social Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- Youth Employment Summit, *www.yesweb.org*.

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Youths aged between 15 and 19 who are not in education nor in employment

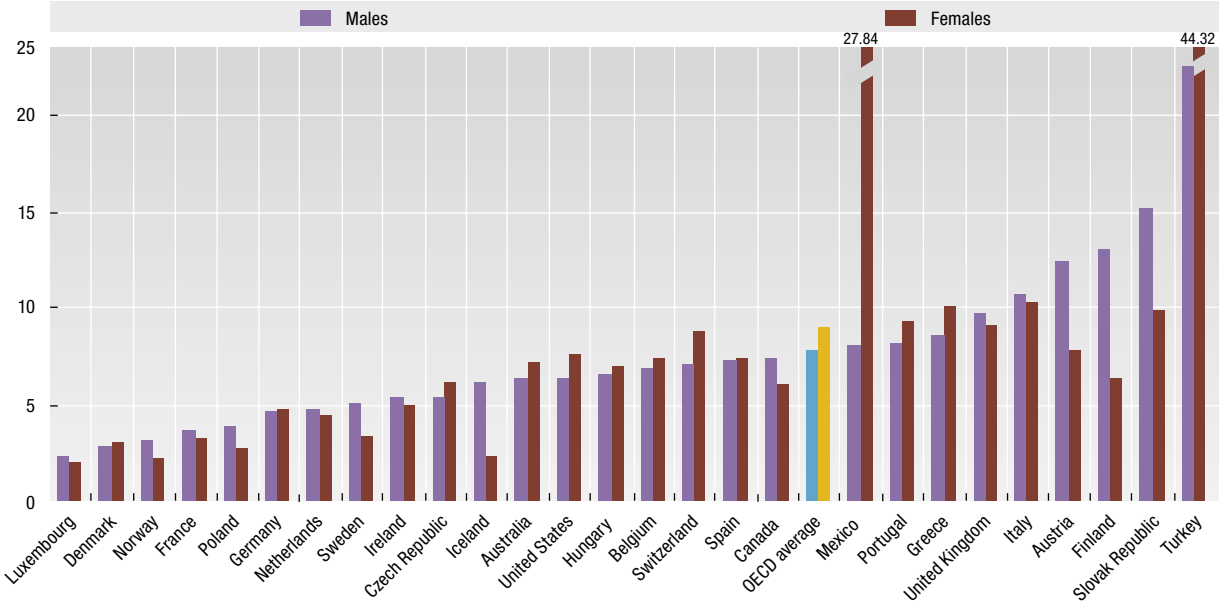
As percentage of persons in that age group

	Males							Females						
	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	9.2	9.0	7.3	6.4	7.9	6.9	6.4	10.6	8.7	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2
Austria	..	5.6	12.1	11.7	13.0	8.1	12.4	..	7.7	8.0	11.7	9.4	4.4	7.8
Belgium	9.9	10.8	6.3	6.7	6.0	7.3	6.9	11.2	10.8	7.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.4
Canada	7.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.3	5.4	5.7	6.0
Czech Republic	6.0	6.7	10.2	7.3	6.4	5.8	5.4	6.9	7.7	9.1	8.5	7.3	6.3	6.2
Denmark	1.9	1.5	4.2	1.9	4.7	2.4	2.9	4.1	2.1	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.4	3.1
Finland	..	13.6	12.2	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.0	..	5.5	5.2	4.6	6.1	5.3	6.4
France	2.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	14.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	13.2
Germany	..	3.1	4.2	5.2	4.9	4.3	4.7	..	3.7	4.9	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.8
Greece	6.7	7.0	8.1	6.9	5.7	5.2	8.6	14.1	12.7	12.6	11.1	9.8	7.5	10.1
Hungary	11.8	12.4	11.8	8.6	8.8	8.3	6.6	9.7	11.1	11.3	8.6	7.8	7.8	6.9
Iceland	14.8	2.8	0.4	1.0	2.0	6.2	..	14.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	1.0	2.3	..
Ireland	..	..	5.0	4.5	4.3	5.2	5.3	..	..	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.5	5.0
Italy	..	14.5	14.0	12.2	12.1	10.8	..	..	15.9	15.6	14.1	13.0	10.3	..
Luxembourg	7.3	6.4	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.4	8.8	5.8	6.3	1.7	2.0	4.3	2.0
Mexico	12.0	7.5	6.3	7.6	7.2	7.4	8.1	34.4	30.8	28.9	29.0	28.2	27.4	27.8
Netherlands	..	2.6	2.8	3.8	3.8	4.7	..	..	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.5	4.4	..
Norway	..	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.3	3.7	3.1	..	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.2
Poland	7.3	4.7	5.2	5.0	6.2	3.5	3.8	5.1	4.9	3.9	4.0	5.4	2.6	2.7
Portugal	8.7	6.9	6.7	6.2	5.4	7.7	8.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.5	6.8	9.4
Slovak Republic	17.4	21.7	22.5	27.8	27.9	17.7	15.2	14.3	14.9	18.1	24.7	24.9	13.5	9.9
Spain	11.2	10.1	9.4	7.7	6.6	6.9	7.3	11.9	9.6	9.3	8.2	7.3	7.5	7.4
Sweden	8.0	6.4	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.9	5.1	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.4
Switzerland	22.9	4.0	8.0	7.3	6.4	5.8	7.1	25.5	5.7	7.1	8.5	7.2	5.8	8.8
Turkey	14.3	14.2	14.5	17.8	19.2	21.7	22.6	41.6	42.7	41.5	46.5	47.0	45.6	44.3
United Kingdom	..	..	..	8.2	8.3	8.2	9.7	..	..	..	7.9	8.0	8.9	9.2
United States	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.9	6.4	..	9.3	8.2	8.7	7.3	8.0	7.5	..
OECD average	9.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.8	12.9	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.2	9.0

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/672117874630

Percentage of youths aged between 15 and 19 who are not in education nor in employment

2003 or latest available year



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/715576365614

INCOME INEQUALITY

The distribution of incomes within a country is important for at least two reasons. Inequalities may create incentives for people to improve their situation through work, innovation or acquiring new skills. On the other hand, crime, poverty and social exclusion are often seen as linked to inequalities of income distribution.

Definition

Income is here defined as *household disposable income,* broadly following the definitions of the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. It consists of earnings from work, property income such as interest and dividends, and pensions and other social security benefits; income taxes and social security contributions paid by households are deducted.

The equality of disposable incomes among individuals is measured here by the *Gini Coefficient*. This is a common measure of equality and ranges from 0 in the case of "perfect equality" (each share of the population gets the same share of income) to 100 in the case of "perfect inequality" (all income goes to the share of the population with the highest income). Household income is adjusted to take account of household size. See Sources, below, for a detailed definition of the Gini Coefficient and of the adjustment for household size.

Comparability

"2000" data refer to the year 2000 in all countries except for Australia, Austria and Greece (1999); for Germany, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Switzerland (2001); and for the Czech Republic, Mexico and Turkey (2002). "Mid-1990s" data refer to the year 1995 in all countries except for Austria (1993); for Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Mexico and Turkey (1994); and for the Czech Republic and New Zealand (1996). "Mid-1980s" data refer to the year 1983 in Austria, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden; 1984 in Australia, France, Italy and Mexico; 1985 in Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom; 1986 in Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Norway; 1987 in Ireland and Turkey; 1988 in Greece; and 1989 in the United States.

Data were provided by national experts using common definitions. In many cases, however, countries have had to make several adjustments to their source data. Small changes between periods and small differences across countries are usually not significant.

Long-term trends

There is considerable variation in levels of income inequality across OECD countries. For years around 2000, the Gini coefficient of income inequality is lowest in Denmark and Sweden, and highest in Mexico and Turkey – the two OECD countries with lowest per capita income. On average, across the 20 countries for which data are available since the mid-1980s, the Gini coefficient of income inequality increased from 29 to 31 but this increase may be within the margin of error for statistics on income distribution. The safest conclusion is that, for these 20 countries as a whole, there was little or no change.

There were, however, some striking changes for several countries when years around 2000 are compared with the mid-1980s. Household income distribution became markedly more equal in Spain and Ireland, and there were smaller reductions in inequality in Australia, Denmark and France.

At the other end of the scale, the Gini coefficients increased (greater inequality) by 10-20% in Norway, Japan, Italy and the United Kingdom and by over 20% in Sweden, New Zealand and Finland. Note, however, that despite the large increase in Sweden, the Gini coefficient is still one of the lowest in the OECD area.

Source

- Förster, M. and M. Mira d'Ercole (2005), *Income Distribution and Poverty in OECD Countries in the Second Half of the 1990s*, OECD Social Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 22, OECD, Paris.

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Web sites

- OECD Social and Welfare Statistics, *www.oecd.org/statistics/social*.

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Distribution of household disposable income among individuals

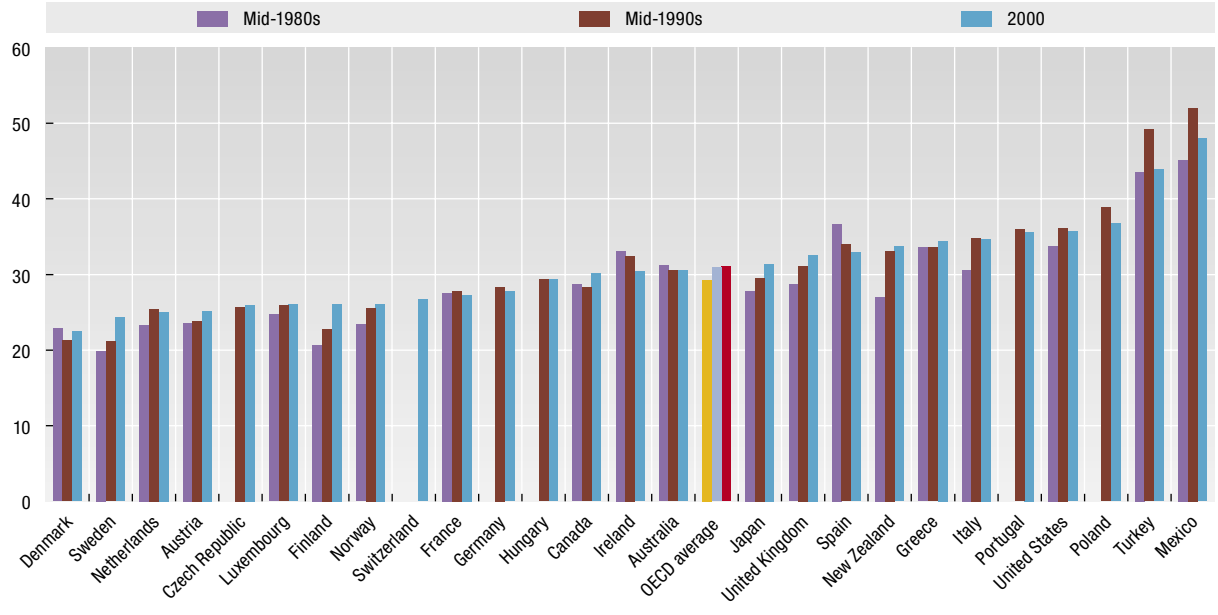
Gini coefficients, mid-1980s to years around 2000

	Mid-1980s	Mid-1990s	2000
Australia	31.2	30.5	30.5
Austria	23.6	23.8	25.2
Canada	28.7	28.3	30.1
Czech Republic	..	25.7	26.0
Denmark	22.8	21.3	22.5
Finland	20.7	22.8	26.1
France	27.6	27.8	27.3
Germany	..	28.3	27.7
Greece	33.6	33.6	34.5
Hungary	..	29.4	29.3
Ireland	33.1	32.4	30.4
Italy	30.6	34.8	34.7
Japan	27.8	29.5	31.4
Luxembourg	24.7	25.9	26.1
Mexico	45.1	52.0	48.0
Netherlands	23.4	25.5	25.1
New Zealand	27.0	33.1	33.7
Norway	23.4	25.6	26.1
Poland	..	38.9	36.7
Portugal	..	35.9	35.6
Spain	36.7	33.9	32.9
Sweden	19.9	21.1	24.3
Switzerland	..	..	26.7
Turkey	43.5	49.1	43.9
United Kingdom	28.6	31.2	32.6
United States	33.8	36.1	35.7
OECD average	29.3	30.9	31.0

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/871325216167*

Distribution of household disposable income among individuals

Measured by Gini coefficients



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888760201461*

PRISON POPULATION

Crime causes great suffering to victims and their families, but the costs associated with imprisonment can also be considerable. These costs are normally justified by reference to a combination of three societal "needs": to inflict retribution; to deter others from behaving in a similar way; and to prevent re-offending.

Definition

Not everyone in prison has been found guilty of a crime, especially those awaiting trial or adjudication. The indicator here considers only those sentenced to incarceration, excluding pre-trial and non-guilty offenders. The numbers of prisoners are shown per 100 000 population.

Long-term trends

Since the 1970s, OECD countries have experienced steady increases in prison population, with the exception of Finland where the rate has continued to decline. Over the last ten years, Portugal has recorded one of the largest increases together with Spain among European countries. However levels in both countries remain far below the United States where the prison population has witnessed a huge jump that bears no historical comparison, with a population in 2000 four times as high as in the early 1970s. Differences across countries have, surprisingly, only little to do with the prevalence and development of crimes but more likely to do with political factors and responses to the increasing belief in certain countries that prison is preferable to other alternatives.

When comparing prison populations in 2000, the United States again stands far above the norm with an incarceration rate five times as high as the OECD average and three times larger than the Czech Republic, ranking second. More than 1.2 million convicted American adults are in gaol (a little less than 2 million when pre-trial and non-guilty offenders are included), and this may have a significant distorting role on the labour market for young males. Rising prison populations, unless fully resourced, generally reduce the effectiveness of criminal re-education. Upward trends can pull down the staff-prisoner ratio, a key component for achieving effective prevention of re-offending and promoting reintegration in the community. Moreover, prison overcrowding tends to exacerbate already high levels of tensions and violence, raising the risks of self-injury, suicide and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. Overcrowded prisons are also more likely to act as "universities of crime".

Comparability

The data are collected for a typical day that can be considered representative of the whole year. This information is collected by the United Nations as part of its work on the operation of criminal justice systems.

Source

- United Nations (2002), *Seventh Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1998-2000)*, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, *www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_surveys.html*.

Futher information

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- OECD (2003), *Society at a Glance: OECD Social Indicators, 2002 Edition*, OECD, Paris.
- Walmsley, R. (2003), "Global Incarceration and Prison Trends", *Forum on Crime and Society*, UNODC, Vienna, Vol. 3.

Web sites

- OECD Social and Welfare Statistics, *www.oecd.org/statistics/social*.

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Convicted adults admitted to prisons

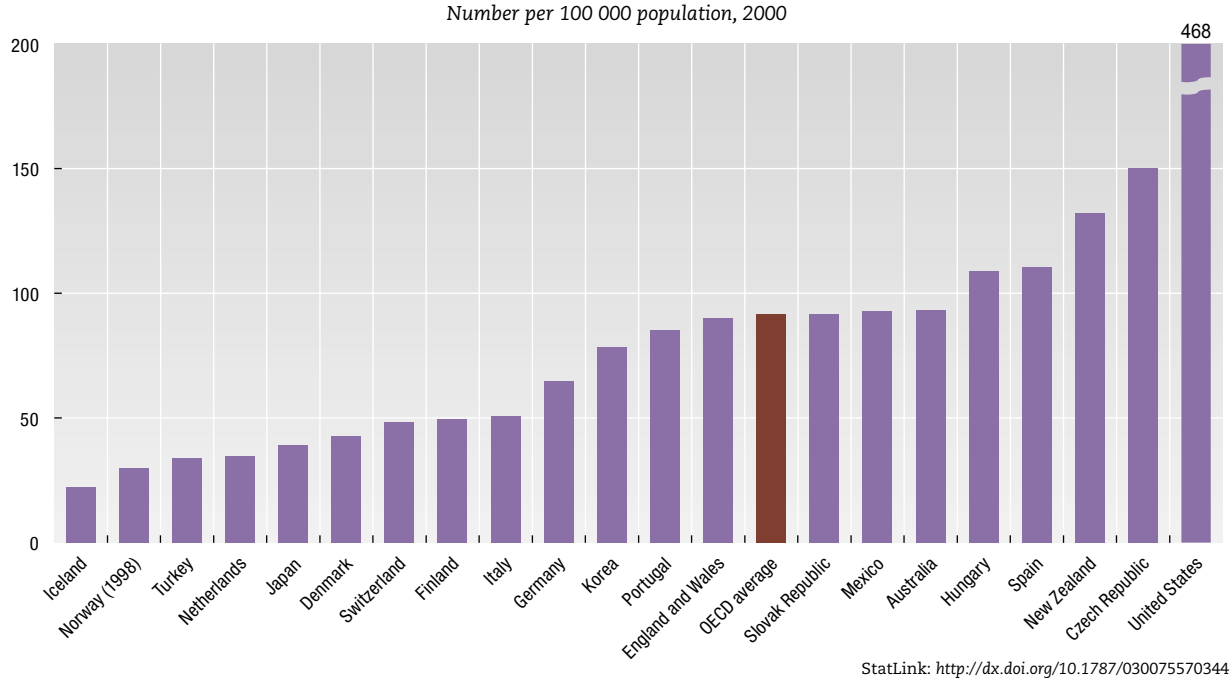
Number per 100 000 population

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Australia	133.5	149.6	160.6	148.0	133.2	85.4	86.8	89.3	91.1	96.5	93.4
Austria	56.1	52.6	58.0	55.6	62.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	30.6	27.6	35.2	37.5	37.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	38.2	69.1	75.7	82.8	94.6	109.6	124.4	132.5	143.5	155.3	150.1
Denmark	45.2	48.4	44.7	46.3	49.6	48.5	44.6	44.9	42.7	44.5	42.9
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.7	88.1	90.2
Finland	55.9	54.9	56.6	52.3	49.2	56.1	47.6	46.3	47.9	46.4	49.6
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	50.9	53.3	55.9	61.3	64.0	65.0
Greece	34.0	32.4	38.2	44.2	36.2	34.1	31.2	..	..	..	..
Hungary	80.9	94.1	105.8	87.1	83.3	..	85.2	91.6	97.7	103.7	109.0
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	35.5	36.7	32.4	31.0	29.6	22.1
Ireland	51.2	52.8	52.2	52.0	..	51.9	52.9	59.1	..	..	..
Italy	19.4	24.6	34.6	39.2	44.4	45.2	46.5	46.6	46.3	49.0	50.8
Japan	32.3	30.5	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.8	32.1	33.1	34.3	35.7	39.3
Korea	67.7	70.6	72.1	75.6	75.8	71.1	69.8	71.7	75.9	79.7	78.6
Luxembourg	68.1	71.8	65.5	73.4	75.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	44.4	47.7	50.4	51.3	50.2	..	..	..	78.3	84.2	92.9
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	43.0	48.0	46.6	39.4	38.5	34.8
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	..	131.2	128.0	128.0	132.3
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	36.1	35.2	32.0	29.8	..	..
Poland	81.6	104.1	114.9	114.6	113.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	61.6	46.4	58.5	67.6	62.1	72.1	85.8	96.9	100.6	85.2	85.4
Slovak Republic	52.2	85.7	91.8	97.2	99.9	108.9	110.0	104.4	90.9	90.2	91.6
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	84.2	77.5	77.1	107.4	108.4	110.7
Sweden	49.3	49.0	50.7	53.8	58.5	50.5	48.0	41.3	..	..	..
Switzerland	55.4	56.3	56.5	60.5	63.4	60.1	59.1	58.5	45.4	45.7	48.4
Turkey	51.3	18.5	21.8	25.4	33.5	41.9	49.8	55.4	58.2	61.9	33.8
United States	143.2	..	160.0	..	..	..	..	..	452.9	469.1	468.5

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/716272175306

Convicted adults admitted to prisons

Number per 100 000 population, 2000



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/030075570344

VICTIMISATION RATES

Definition

Using official records of crimes reported to the authorities may not be a very useful way of comparing crime rates across countries because of differences in policy on registering "trivial crime" between judicial systems. There are also differences in the willingness of victims to report criminal acts which they believe are not likely to be pursued. For crimes with an individual as opposed to a corporate victim, a more effective approach may be to ask people whether they have been victims of crime over a given period. A number of OECD countries participate in just such a study – the International Crime Victims Survey.

Comparability

Comparing the survey results with reported crime figures suggests that thefts of cars and burglaries both have about 80% reporting rates, on average. However, assault and especially sexual offences are heavily under-reported in most countries.

The International Crime Victims Survey uses standard questionnaires and survey methods in all participating countries. The results are broadly comparable.

Long-term trends

For those countries where comparable information is available, a majority have shown an increase in the proportion of people who were victims of a crime over the previous 12 months. Particularly large increases took place in England and Wales and Japan. However, there are a number of exceptions; most notably, four of the countries with particularly high crime rates in the late 1980s have experienced declines of some sort since then: Canada, the Netherlands, Poland and (especially) the United States. Across countries for which data are available, Australia, England and Wales and the Netherlands had the highest proportion (over 25%) of respondents that reported themselves as having been victims of crime over the preceding 12 months. Rates for Japan, Northern Ireland and Portugal barely exceeded 15% in 2000.

These high rates of people reporting themselves as victims of crime reflect, in large part, high rates of vehicle-related crimes – particularly vandalism: more than 5% of the population experience car vandalism in OECD countries, other than the Nordic countries, Japan and Switzerland. Thefts from cars are also very common in some countries.

People are particularly fearful of contact crime (robbery, assault and sexual assault). Such crimes are least common in Japan and Portugal. Over 6% of the population experience assaults and threats in Australia and the Great Britain. Indeed, Australia has one of the highest rates of contact crimes. The incidence of sexual incidents is highest in Australia, Austria and the Netherlands.

Source

- *International Crime Victims Surveys*, March 2002, *www.unicri.it/icvs*.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- Alvazzi del Frate, A. (2003), "The Voice of Victims of Crime: Estimating the True Level of Conventional Crime", *Forum on Crime and Society*, UNODC, Vienna, Vol. 3.
- OECD (2003), *Society at a Glance: OECD Social Indicators, 2002 Edition*, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD Social and Welfare Statistics, *www.oecd.org/statistics/social*.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *www.unodc.org*.

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Population victimised at least once

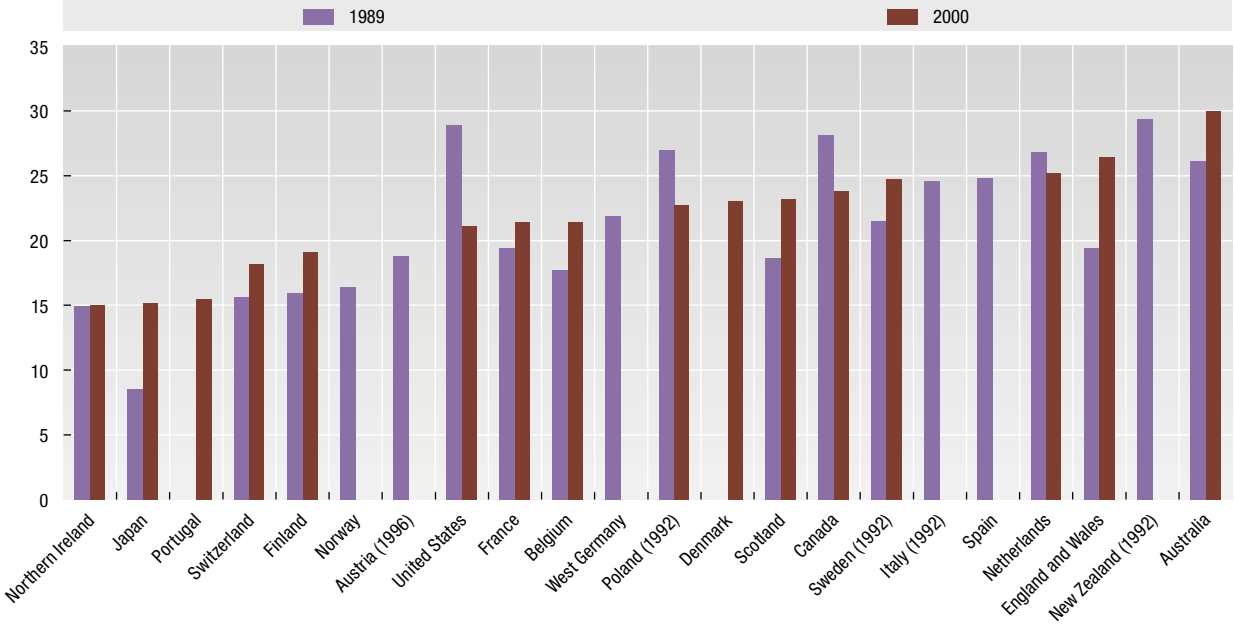
As a percentage of total population, 2000 or latest available year

	Vehicle-related crimes				Contact crimes and burglaries			
	Car theft	Theft from car	Motorcycle theft	Bicycle theft	Assaults and threats	Sexual incidents	Burglaries	Robberies
Australia	1.9	6.8	0.1	2.0	6.4	4.0	3.9	1.2
Austria	0.1	1.6	0.0	3.3	2.1	3.8	0.9	0.2
Belgium	0.7	3.6	0.3	3.5	3.2	1.1	2.0	1.0
Canada	1.4	5.4	0.1	3.5	5.3	2.1	2.3	0.9
Denmark	1.1	3.4	0.7	6.7	3.6	2.5	3.1	0.7
England and Wales	2.1	6.4	0.4	2.4	6.1	2.7	2.8	1.2
Finland	0.4	2.9	0.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	0.3	0.6
France	1.7	5.5	0.3	1.8	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
West Germany	0.4	4.7	0.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	1.3	0.8
Italy	2.7	7.0	1.5	2.3	0.8	1.7	2.4	1.3
Japan	0.1	1.6	1.0	6.6	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.1
Netherlands	0.4	3.9	0.6	7.0	3.4	3.0	1.9	0.8
New Zealand	2.7	6.9	0.3	4.4	5.7	2.7	4.3	0.7
Northern Ireland	1.2	2.7	0.0	1.4	3.0	0.6	1.7	0.1
Norway	1.1	2.8	0.3	2.8	3.0	2.2	0.7	0.5
Poland	1.0	5.5	0.1	3.6	2.8	0.5	2.0	1.8
Portugal	0.9	4.9	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.1
Scotland	0.7	4.2	0.1	2.0	6.1	1.1	1.5	0.7
Spain	1.4	9.6	0.8	1.1	3.1	2.3	1.6	3.1
Sweden	1.3	5.3	0.4	7.2	3.8	2.6	1.7	0.9
Switzerland	0.3	1.7	0.2	4.7	2.4	2.1	1.1	0.7
United States	0.5	6.4	0.3	2.1	3.4	1.5	1.8	0.6

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/387846521047*

Percentage of persons victimised

Persons victimised once or more in the year preceding the survey, 1989 and 2000



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ROAD NETWORK

Motorways impact on the quality of life in several ways. Primarily, they make journeys by passenger cars both safer and easier. On the other hand, motorways may detract from the quality of life of those who live near them, and their construction may have harmful effects on the environment.

Definition

A motorway is defined as a road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which:

- is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means ;
- has no intersections with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath ;
- is specially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

In calculating the length of motorways, entry and exit lanes are included irrespectively of the location of the sign-posts. Urban motorways are also included.

Comparability

The data on motorways are regarded as broadly comparable for most countries. However, the figures for Canada are expressed in two-lane equivalent kilometres, the figures for Mexico refer to toll roads only, and Spain classifies some express roads as motorways although they do not exactly meet the definition given above. For several other countries, the data are reported for financial rather than calendar years.

Long-term trends

Motorway networks have been growing in all OECD countries for which data are available.

OECD countries fall into three groups when the annual growth rates are considered. There are six countries where motorway networks have been growing at 6% or more each year: Korea, Spain, Finland, Portugal, Ireland and Turkey. With the exception of Spain, all these countries had relatively small networks at the beginning of the 1990s so that rapid growth was easy to achieve. There is a middle group of ten countries which recorded growth rates of 3 to 5% each year; this group includes Japan, France and the Scandinavian countries. At the lower end, there are ten countries with growth rates of less than 2% per year; this group includes Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and the United States, where the motorway network was already mature at the beginning of the period, having been built up over several decades.

The size of a country's motorway network is generally correlated with a country's size, but the United Kingdom and Turkey are exceptions in having relatively small motorway networks, while in Germany, France and Spain the motorway networks are extensive relative to their size, whether size is defined by population or by surface area.

Source

- ECMT (2005), *Trends in the Transport Sector*, ECMT, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- ECMT (2005), *ECMT Annual Report 2004*, ECMT, Paris.

Methodological publications

- UNECE, ECMT, Eurostat (2003), *Glossary for Transport Statistics*, ECMT, Paris.

Web sites

- European Conference of Ministers of Transport, *www.cemt.org*.

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Length of the motorway network

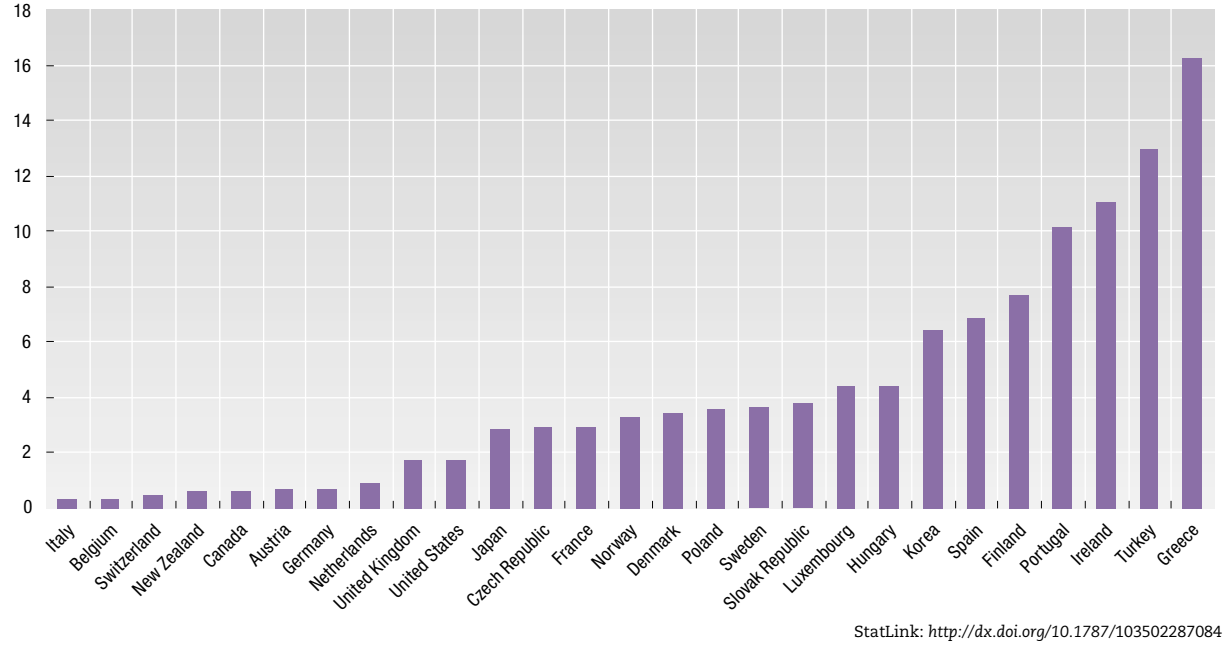
Kilometers

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Austria	1 463	1 532	1 554	1 567	1 589	1 596	1 607	1 613	1 613	1 634	1 633	1 644	1 644	1 670	1 677
Belgium	1 631	1 666	1 658	1 665	1 666	1 666	1 674	1 679	1 682	1 691	1 702	1 727	1 729	1 747	1 747
Canada	..	15 516	15 983	15 983	15 983	15 983	15 983	15 983	15 983	15 983	15 983	16 600	16 900	16 900	16 900
Czech Republic	356	356	356	356	390	425	487	487	499	499	499	517	518	518	518
Denmark	601	653	696	737	786	796	825	900	902	922	953	971	1 009	1 009	1 009
France	6 850	7 110	7 440	7 645	8 030	8 247	8 596	8 864	9 303	9 626	9 766	10 068	10 230	10 390	10 390
Finland	225	249	318	337	388	394	431	444	473	512	549	591	603	653	653
Germany	10 854	10 955	11 013	11 080	11 143	11 190	11 190	11 246	11 309	11 427	11 515	11 712	11 786	12 037	12 037
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	357	444	636	742	742	880	880
Hungary	267	267	269	269	293	335	365	382	448	448	448	448	468	468	468
Ireland	8	32	32	51	68	70	70	70	94	94	103	125	125	125	125
Italy	6 185	6 214	6 289	6 352	6 401	6 473	6 473	6 473	6 473	6 478	6 478	6 478	6 478	6 478	6 478
Japan	..	..	..	5 054	5 410	5 410	5 932	6 114	6 402	6 455	6 617	6 851	6 915	6 915	6 915
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 107	2 425	2 477	2 567	3 060	3 060	3 060
Luxembourg	78	84	95	100	121	123	115	118	118	114	114	115	126	135	147
Netherlands	2 092	2 105	2 134	2 167	2 178	2 208	2 222	2 236	2 250	2 268	2 265	2 281	2 372	2 359	2 359
New Zealand	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	184	226	167	169	169	169
Norway	404	437	437	512	524	527	560	570	570	589	606	636	629	664	664
Poland	240	257	257	231	245	246	258	264	268	317	358	336	369	405	405
Portugal	315	473	520	579	587	687	710	797	1 252	1 441	1 482	1 659	1 659	1 659	1 659
Slovak Republic	..	..	200	198	198	198	215	219	292	295	296	296	296	313	313
Spain	4 435	5 065	6 209	6 577	6 485	6 962	7 295	7 750	8 569	8 893	9 049	9 571	9 739	10 406	12 009
Sweden	969	968	991	1 044	1 145	1 262	1 350	1 428	1 437	1 484	1 501	1 529	1 545	1 544	1 544
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 258	1 262	1 267	1 270	1 305	1 304	1 304	1 304
Turkey	281	387	757	1 070	1 167	1 246	1 493	1 500	1 528	1 726	1 749	1 749	1 851	1 886	1 886
United Kingdom	2 692	2 783	2 785	2 756	2 839	3 200	3 200	3 300	3 300	3 400	3 500	3 500	3 500	3 476	3 476
United States	72 544	72 856	73 198	73 274	73 274	73 274	73 274	73 274	88 915	89 232	89 426	89 996	89 848	91 287	91 287

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/645513584243*

Growth of the motorway network

Average annual growth in percentage, 1991-2004



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ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES AND ROAD FATALITIES

The number of road motor vehicles is high and rising among OECD countries, and reducing road accidents is a concern in all countries. The tables in this section show the numbers of road motor vehicles per thousand inhabitants and two indicators of road safety – the number of road fatalities per million inhabitants and the number of road fatalities per million vehicles.

Definitions

A road motor vehicle is a vehicle running on wheels and intended for use on roads with an engine providing its sole means of propulsion and which is normally used for carrying persons or goods or for drawing, on the road, vehicles used for the carriage of persons or goods. Thus buses, coaches, freight vehicles and motor cycles are included as well as passenger motor cars. Motor vehicles running on rails are excluded.

Road fatality means any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of a road accident.

Comparability

Road motor vehicles are attributed to the countries where they are registered while deaths are attributed to the countries in which they occur. As a result, ratios of fatalities to million inhabitants and of fatalities to million vehicles cannot strictly be interpreted as indicating the proportion of a country's population that is at risk of suffering a fatal road accident or the likelihood of a vehicle registered in a given country being involved in a fatal accident. In practice, however, this is not considered to be a serious problem because discrepancies between the numerators and denominators tend to cancel out.

The numbers of vehicles entering the existing stock is usually accurate but information on the numbers of vehicles withdrawn from use is less certain.

Long-term trends

In 2004, ratios of motor vehicles to population range from 768 per thousand inhabitants in the United States to 125 in Turkey. Over the periods shown in the table, ratios of vehicles to population increased in all countries except in the United States and Austria. The ratios almost doubled in Turkey and sharp increases also occurred in Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic and Poland.

In 2004, road fatalities per million inhabitants ranged from over 240 per million inhabitants in Russian Federation to 53 in Sweden. Over the periods shown in the table, rates have decreased in all other countries with particularly sharp falls in Portugal, New Zealand, Hungary, Luxembourg and France.

Road fatality rates per million inhabitants are an ambiguous indicator of road safety since the number of accidents depends to a great extent on the number of vehicles in each country. The last chart shows the number of fatalities per million vehicles together with fatalities per million inhabitants. Both ratios refer to 2004. Rates per million vehicles are affected by driving habits, traffic legislation and the effectiveness of its enforcement, road design and other factors over which governments may exercise control. In 2004, fatality rates per million vehicles were less than 110 in the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and the United Kingdom, but exceeded 400 in Poland, Hungary, Korea, Turkey and 1200 in Russian Federation. Note that low fatality rates per million inhabitants may be associated with very high fatality rates per million vehicles. For example, a country with a small vehicle population may show a low fatality rate per million inhabitants but a high fatality rate per vehicle.

Source

- ECMT (2005), *Trends in the Transport Sector*, ECMT, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- ECMT (2004), *Road Safety Performance: National Peer Review: Lithuania*, ECMT, Paris.
- ECMT (2005), *ECMT Annual Report 2004*, ECMT, Paris.

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- ECMT (2003), *Statistical Report on Road Accidents*, ECMT, Paris.

Methodological publications

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Web sites

- European Conference of Ministers of Transport, *www.cemt.org*.

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Road motor vehicles

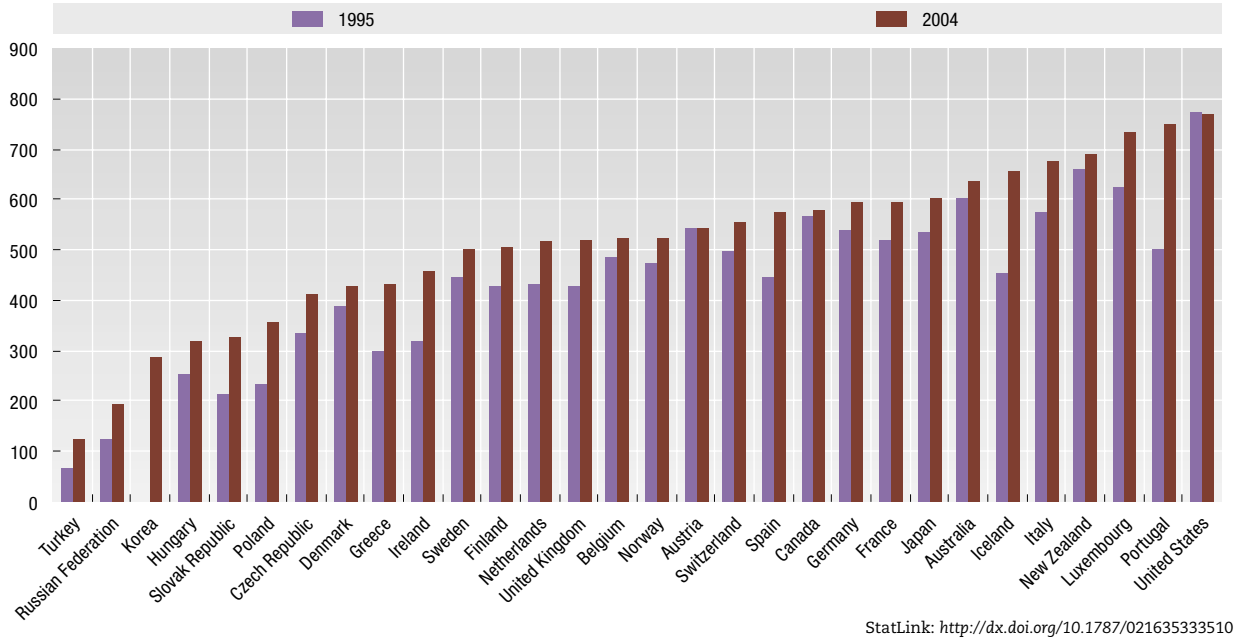
Per thousand population

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	603	599	591	626	629	623	625	634	643	635
Austria	462	463	503	515	528	543	495	509	529	544	555	563	535	542	543
Belgium	432	442	441	454	464	487	494	482	490	500	511	517	520	524	523
Canada	600	619	627	595	569	565	565	564	580	568	574	573	582	585	580
Czech Republic	..	..	..	434	455	333	383	383	369	373	373	383	394	409	410
Denmark	371	367	370	373	374	386	398	406	411	420	421	425	428	428	427
France	503	504	505	509	518	520	526	532	548	559	573	583	587	598	595
Finland	447	441	445	425	422	427	434	436	451	465	476	481	488	503	504
Germany	527	527	427	478	523	540	547	551	556	564	570	582	589	592	592
Greece	248	246	257	271	283	298	313	328	351	378	406	428	450	433	432
Hungary	211	208	216	232	239	253	257	262	255	261	270	283	300	317	318
Iceland	484	475	465	457	433	453	467	554	574	609	636	629	645	657	655
Ireland	279	283	286	295	305	318	348	367	387	409	425	442	445	458	458
Italy	557	556	556	562	562	573	581	586	603	622	632	656	660	674	675
Japan	482	479	493	507	520	537	566	575	580	586	592	596	600	601	600
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	236	237	243	243	290	289
Luxembourg	532	549	542	580	580	625	669	675	671	666	693	719	728	736	733
Netherlands	411	412	414	419	426	430	443	450	464	461	478	496	504	516	516
New Zealand	..	..	..	645	649	658	654	636	643	659	679	684	688	699	690
Norway	460	457	458	461	465	474	467	491	498	503	511	516	521	527	525
Poland	168	192	203	210	222	232	246	261	272	286	309	325	347	357	357
Portugal	310	370	407	439	438	501	533	569	610	654	698	711	756	748	748
Slovak Republic	..	..	222	248	247	213	217	232	245	253	259	291	291	326	326
Spain	372	394	412	422	419	447	464	481	502	526	541	557	567	561	573
Sweden	457	456	452	444	442	447	450	456	468	481	494	497	500	504	502
Switzerland	489	494	494	487	492	498	504	511	518	528	536	545	551	556	554
Turkey	57	47	53	61	64	68	97	105	111	116	124	148	148	127	125
United Kingdom	443	433	453	441	439	428	448	458	474	486	493	516	533	521	520
United States	842	718	779	725	719	771	783	784	792	765	754	759	766	775	768
Russian Federation	..	..	..	98	111	124	139	145	154	161	174	182	191	194	194

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/627465072352*

Road motor vehicles

Per thousand population



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/021635333510*

Road fatalities

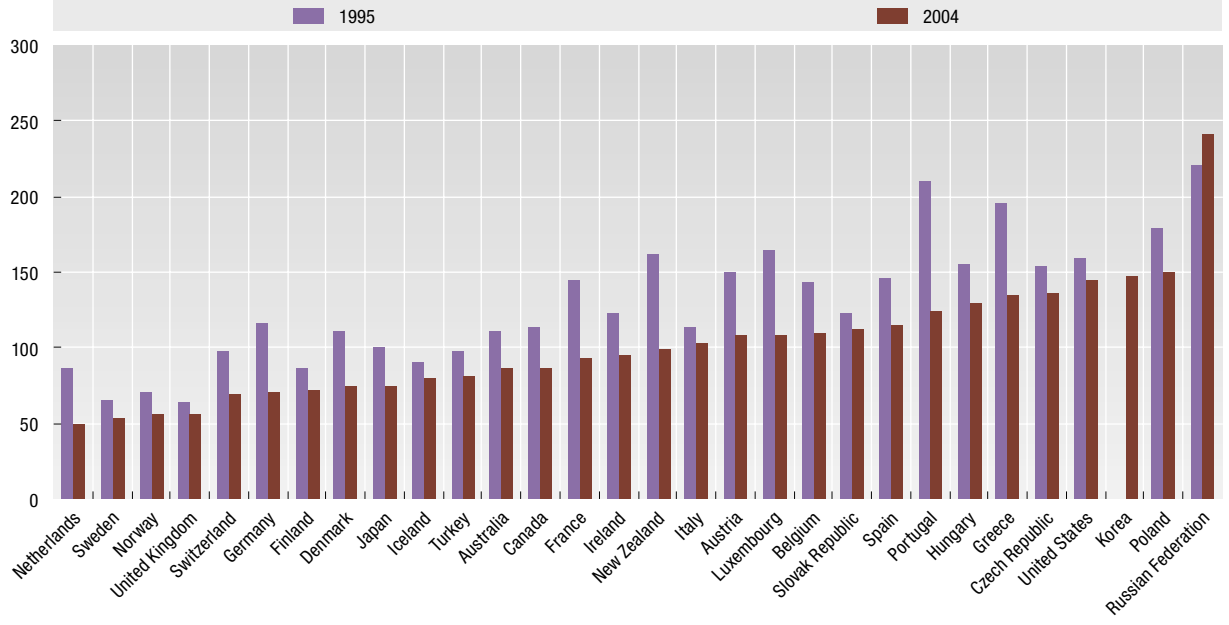
Per million population

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	137	123	113	111	109	111	108	95	94	93	95	90	88	87	86
Austria	200	199	177	161	167	150	127	137	121	135	122	119	118	114	108
Belgium	199	187	166	165	167	143	134	134	147	136	143	144	131	118	109
Canada	150	135	128	125	111	113	103	101	97	98	95	90	93	87	87
Czech Republic	125	129	150	147	158	154	155	155	132	141	145	130	140	142	136
Denmark	123	117	111	108	105	111	98	93	94	97	93	80	86	80	74
France	182	168	158	157	147	144	138	136	143	136	129	130	121	101	92
Finland	130	126	119	95	94	86	79	85	78	83	76	83	80	73	72
Germany	176	176	131	123	121	116	107	104	95	95	91	85	83	80	71
Greece	195	197	193	193	199	195	198	204	207	201	193	178	154	146	135
Hungary	235	195	193	163	152	155	135	137	136	130	118	122	141	131	129
Iceland	96	94	92	91	89	90	37	55	98	75	113	84	101	80	79
Ireland	139	126	118	122	113	122	125	129	124	110	110	107	96	84	95
Italy	115	130	129	116	115	114	108	108	110	116	115	117	117	112	103
Japan	90	89	92	106	102	100	93	89	85	82	82	79	75	75	75
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	232	218	171	149	148	147
Luxembourg	185	208	188	191	186	165	172	132	134	133	172	159	140	118	109
Netherlands	92	85	84	82	84	86	76	74	68	69	68	62	61	63	49
New Zealand	217	191	188	172	164	162	141	144	132	134	121	118	103	101	99
Norway	91	76	76	65	65	70	58	69	79	68	76	61	69	62	56
Poland	192	206	181	165	175	179	165	189	183	174	163	143	152	148	150
Portugal	234	251	240	210	195	210	241	222	213	200	186	161	165	148	124
Slovak Republic	137	134	131	109	118	123	115	146	152	122	120	116	116	121	113
Spain	179	174	154	163	146	147	139	142	150	144	143	135	129	128	115
Sweden	90	86	88	72	67	65	61	61	60	65	67	65	63	59	53
Switzerland	141	126	121	104	97	98	87	83	84	81	82	75	70	74	69
Turkey	125	109	106	108	97	97	86	81	76	69	58	58	58	73	80
United Kingdom	94	82	78	68	65	64	63	63	59	59	59	60	60	62	57
United States	188	165	154	156	156	159	158	158	155	153	149	148	149	147	145
Russian Federation	238	252	245	250	239	221	199	188	198	203	203	213	228	248	241

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/231110144626*

Road fatalities

Per million population



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/847657578225*

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Road fatalities

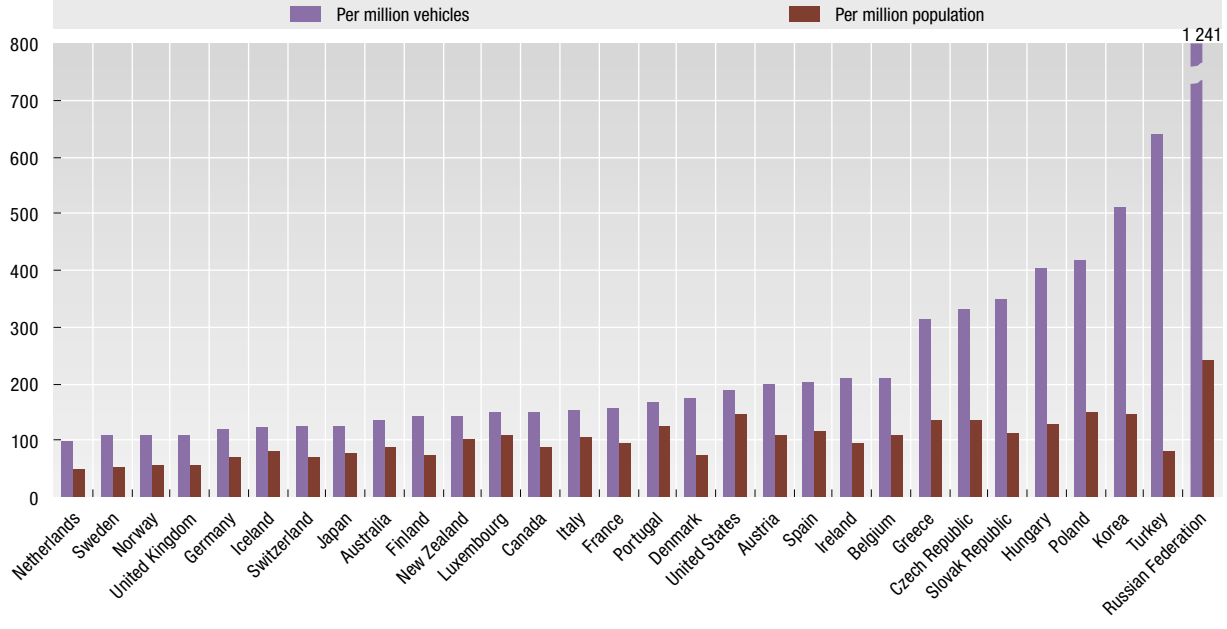
Per million vehicles

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	183.9	179.9	161.5	149.5	147.7	152.8	143.2	138.4	134.8	134.8
Austria	433.0	428.8	352.8	311.9	315.5	277.0	257.1	269.0	228.1	247.7	219.3	210.9	220.5	211.2	199.1
Belgium	459.3	423.0	376.5	362.2	359.8	293.6	270.2	278.0	299.9	272.7	280.5	279.0	251.0	225.6	208.5
Canada	250.1	218.8	205.0	209.5	195.8	200.1	182.1	178.9	166.9	172.9	166.1	156.3	160.5	149.6	149.6
Czech Republic	..	..	..	339.6	348.2	461.4	404.4	404.4	358.5	379.5	388.4	338.9	356.2	346.8	331.2
Denmark	332.1	320.1	300.7	288.6	280.6	287.1	245.6	228.2	228.0	230.5	221.0	189.1	201.1	187.4	173.1
France	361.5	333.6	312.6	307.4	284.1	277.7	262.7	255.5	261.1	242.6	226.0	223.1	206.1	169.6	154.8
Finland	290.6	284.9	267.0	224.5	223.2	202.2	181.2	195.4	171.7	179.4	160.6	173.2	163.4	144.3	142.7
Germany	334.6	335.1	307.3	257.1	230.6	214.1	195.5	188.9	170.9	167.7	159.9	145.5	140.8	135.3	119.5
Greece	787.2	798.3	753.1	715.1	704.4	656.3	630.7	622.4	591.3	531.7	476.0	414.4	341.7	337.7	312.2
Hungary	1 114.1	936.4	895.2	702.7	635.7	613.5	523.9	523.3	532.8	498.9	436.5	430.1	469.6	414.1	404.7
Iceland	198.3	198.3	198.3	198.3	205.1	198.3	79.4	100.0	170.9	123.5	177.8	131.9	155.9	121.1	121.1
Ireland	495.9	445.9	411.7	414.8	371.0	384.3	359.5	350.9	319.7	269.5	258.0	242.3	215.8	183.7	207.8
Italy	206.4	233.7	231.7	207.2	205.1	198.5	185.5	184.7	182.6	186.5	181.9	178.8	177.0	165.7	153.1
Japan	186.5	185.9	186.2	209.7	196.4	186.3	163.9	155.0	147.2	139.6	138.4	132.5	125.2	124.9	124.9
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	891.8	983.4	919.5	702.9	612.7	509.9	509.9
Luxembourg	348.3	379.1	346.0	329.0	320.3	263.6	257.1	195.8	199.3	200.0	248.4	221.5	192.0	160.6	148.5
Netherlands	223.1	207.5	203.9	194.6	197.5	200.8	171.3	165.1	145.7	148.9	141.6	124.5	120.8	122.6	95.9
New Zealand	..	..	..	267.4	253.4	246.7	216.0	225.7	205.7	202.6	177.6	172.8	149.1	144.2	144.2
Norway	197.1	165.7	165.7	141.5	140.1	147.6	124.2	139.6	159.1	134.9	148.1	117.7	132.0	117.3	106.9
Poland	1 146.1	1 075.0	890.3	783.6	789.0	770.4	668.7	723.6	672.0	609.3	526.6	440.5	438.9	413.5	418.7
Portugal	757.5	677.0	590.9	479.1	444.3	419.5	452.1	390.7	349.7	305.3	265.7	226.9	217.6	198.0	165.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	588.7	441.4	477.7	577.9	527.8	629.9	620.0	481.3	463.2	396.8	396.8	372.1	346.4
Spain	480.4	442.7	373.7	385.8	347.8	327.8	300.7	295.6	298.7	273.1	264.5	242.3	227.1	228.2	200.4
Sweden	196.7	188.9	194.3	162.8	151.7	144.7	134.9	134.0	128.2	136.2	134.7	131.6	125.3	117.3	106.4
Switzerland	289.2	254.5	244.5	213.1	196.7	196.1	172.6	161.9	161.8	154.2	153.2	137.5	127.2	133.5	124.7
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	886.6	770.8	680.5	596.4	469.4	391.0	391.0	574.5	641.5
United Kingdom	211.4	189.0	172.3	153.5	147.0	148.5	140.6	137.1	125.5	121.9	119.2	117.1	113.4	118.4	109.0
United States	223.1	229.4	197.5	214.7	217.3	206.1	202.2	201.0	196.1	200.0	197.2	195.1	194.9	189.2	189.2
Russian Federation	..	..	..	2 555.6	2 166.2	1 785.3	1 427.9	1 294.2	1 285.9	1 261.4	1 165.4	1 172.1	1 195.9	1 280.8	1 241.4

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/604332468451

Road fatalities

Per million vehicles and per million population, 2004



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/862382573233

SPECIAL FOCUS

ECONOMIC GLOBALISATION

TRADE

SHARE OF TRADE IN GDP
IMPORT PENETRATION
TRADE IN GOODS
TRADE IN SERVICES
HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS
TRADING PARTNERS
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT

FDI FLOWS AND STOCKS
ACTIVITIES OF MULTINATIONALS

TSUNAMI AID

SHARE OF TRADE IN GDP

International trade in goods and services is a principal channel of economic integration. A convenient way to measure the importance of international trade is to calculate the share of trade in GDP.

International trade tends to be more important for countries that are small (in terms of size or population) and surrounded by neighbouring countries with open trade regimes than for large, relatively self-sufficient countries or those that are geographically isolated and thus penalised by high transport costs. Other factors also play a role and help explain differences in trade-to-GDP ratios across countries, such as history, culture, trade policy, the structure of the economy (especially the weight of non-tradable services in GDP), re-exports and the presence of multinational firms, which leads to much intra-firm trade.

Long-term trends

In 2004, the unweighted average of the trade-to-GDP ratios for all OECD countries was about 44% and over 48% for the EU15. For the reasons noted above, there were large differences in these ratios across countries. The ratios exceeded 50% for small countries – Belgium, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Slovak Republic – but were under 15% for the two largest OECD countries – Japan and the United States.

Between 1991 and 2004, trade-to-GDP ratios for both the OECD as a whole and the EU15 increased by 11 percentage points. For both groups, the ratios peaked in 2000 and have declined slightly since then. The ratios were almost stable in Norway and Portugal. On the other hand, substantial increases in trade-to-GDP ratios were recorded for the four new member countries from Central Europe – Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and, especially, for Turkey and Mexico.

As a share of GDP, trade in services rose faster than trade in goods in several OECD countries in the 1990s. Growth in the trade-to-GDP ratio in services was very high for Greece, Hungary, Ireland and Turkey. It was negative for the Czech Republic, France, Mexico, Norway and the Slovak Republic.

Definition

The rates shown in this table correspond to the average of imports and exports (of both goods and services) at current prices as a percentage of GDP. The data are taken from national accounts statistics compiled according to the 1993 *System of National Accounts*. Goods consist of merchandise imports and exports. Services cover transport, insurance, travel, banking and insurance, other business services, cultural and recreational services and government services.

Comparability

The ratios shown in this table are compiled using common standards and definitions and are highly comparable.

The trade-to-GDP ratio is often called the "trade openness ratio". However, the term openness may be somewhat misleading. In fact, a low ratio for a country does not necessarily imply high tariff or non-tariff obstacles to foreign trade, but may be due to the factors mentioned above, especially size and geographic remoteness from potential trading partners.

Please note that the trade-to-GDP ratio shown by WTO, IMF and OECD trade indicators refers to the *sum of the imports and exports* and not to the *average*, as is the case here.

Source

- OECD (2005), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *International Trade by Commodity Statistics*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Main Economic Indicators*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Monthly Statistics of International Trade*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Statistics in International Trade in Services*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- Lindner, A., et al. (2001), "Trade in Goods and Services: Statistical Trends and Measurement Challenges", *OECD Statistics Brief*, No 1, October, OECD, Paris, *www.oecd.org/std/statisticsbrief*.
- UN, EC, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD and the WTO (2002), *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services*, United Nations, New York.

Web sites

- OECD International Trade Statistics, *www.oecd.org/std/its*.

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Trade in goods and services

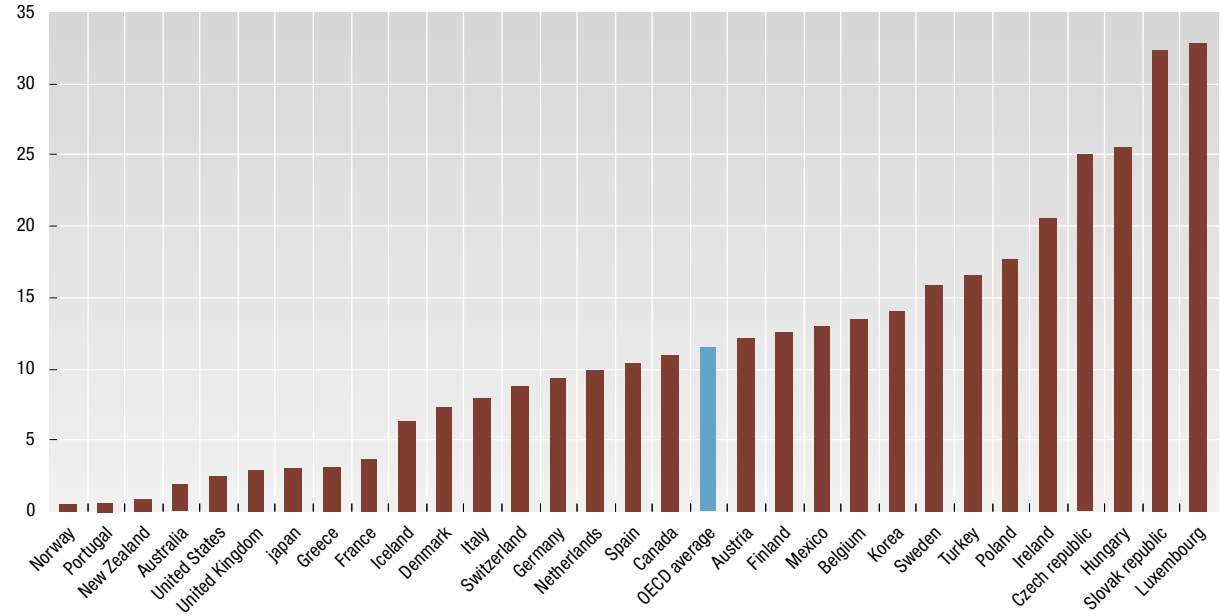
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	17.1	18.3	18.9	19.7	20.0	19.8	20.8	20.2	21.4	23.0	21.6	20.8	19.1	19.4
Austria	36.3	34.9	32.8	34.0	35.2	36.3	39.6	41.0	41.8	44.7	46.6	46.3	46.6	48.5
Belgium	68.2	66.2	62.7	65.1	66.9	68.6	72.5	73.3	73.5	84.0	84.0	81.5	79.6	82.3
Canada	25.7	27.6	30.6	33.8	36.1	36.8	39.0	40.9	41.9	43.2	41.2	39.7	36.5	36.5
Czech Republic	46.5	51.2	51.4	48.9	52.9	52.5	55.4	55.6	57.1	66.0	67.8	62.5	63.3	71.5
Denmark	35.8	34.7	34.0	35.1	35.6	35.5	37.0	37.2	38.2	43.6	44.0	44.6	42.4	43.2
Finland	22.2	25.6	29.5	31.8	32.5	33.4	34.6	33.9	33.3	38.2	35.7	34.3	33.8	35.1
France	22.2	21.5	20.6	21.4	22.2	22.4	24.2	24.9	25.1	28.1	27.5	26.3	25.2	25.8
Germany	26.0	24.3	22.3	23.0	23.7	24.4	26.8	28.0	29.0	33.2	33.8	33.4	33.7	35.6
Greece	22.1	22.3	21.2	20.8	21.3	21.5	23.4	24.0	26.7	30.8	27.9	25.0	24.3	25.2
Hungary	41.4	39.3	37.9	40.0	44.2	47.8	54.1	62.1	65.1	75.8	73.5	65.3	64.9	67.3
Iceland	32.5	30.9	31.8	33.8	34.4	36.7	36.7	37.9	36.9	38.0	40.4	38.2	37.1	38.6
Ireland	55.0	56.6	60.2	65.3	70.3	71.2	72.8	80.8	82.0	91.8	92.1	84.8	75.7	75.5
Italy	18.6	19.1	20.6	22.1	25.0	23.4	24.3	24.6	24.5	27.8	27.7	26.5	25.5	26.2
Japan	9.2	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.4	9.5	10.2	9.8	9.3	10.1	10.1	10.6	11.0	12.2
Korea	27.7	27.2	26.3	27.0	29.4	29.6	32.7	39.7	35.7	39.2	36.7	34.6	36.8	41.9
Luxembourg	102.7	99.2	98.6	100.9	103.0	105.5	112.6	119.9	127.9	141.4	144.4	134.3	128.1	135.4
Mexico	17.8	17.8	17.2	19.2	29.1	31.1	30.4	31.8	31.6	32.0	28.6	27.7	28.7	31.0
Netherlands	52.7	50.8	49.7	51.9	54.5	55.0	58.1	58.2	58.1	64.9	62.6	60.2	59.0	62.7
New Zealand	27.9	30.3	29.3	29.9	28.9	28.0	28.1	29.6	31.3	35.1	34.1	31.6	29.0	29.1
Norway	36.0	34.5	34.8	35.1	34.9	36.3	37.3	36.8	35.7	38.0	37.2	34.3	34.5	36.6
Poland	22.9	21.4	21.0	21.1	22.6	23.5	25.9	28.9	27.6	31.1	29.5	31.3	35.7	40.0
Portugal	33.6	31.3	30.1	31.8	33.3	33.1	34.3	35.3	34.9	37.2	35.7	33.9	33.3	34.5
Slovak Republic	46.1	69.7	58.9	57.0	57.0	59.4	61.6	65.1	63.6	72.0	77.5	75.3	78.4	78.1
Spain	17.7	17.9	18.5	20.8	22.4	23.4	25.9	26.8	27.6	30.6	29.8	28.3	27.5	27.8
Sweden	26.6	26.4	30.1	33.2	35.9	34.6	37.8	39.4	39.6	43.2	42.7	40.8	40.4	42.3
Switzerland	33.6	33.5	33.0	32.9	32.9	33.7	37.1	37.8	38.9	42.8	43.0	40.5	40.1	42.5
Turkey	15.2	15.9	16.5	20.9	22.1	24.7	27.5	26.1	25.0	27.8	32.5	30.0	29.0	31.8
United Kingdom	23.7	24.2	26.0	26.9	28.6	29.6	28.7	27.3	27.3	29.0	28.8	27.7	26.9	26.7
United States	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.9	11.7	11.8	12.2	11.9	12.2	13.2	12.1	11.7	11.9	12.7
EU15 average	37.6	37.0	37.1	38.9	40.7	41.2	43.5	45.0	46.0	51.2	50.9	48.5	46.8	48.5
OECD average	32.4	33.1	32.8	34.1	35.8	36.6	38.7	40.3	40.8	45.2	45.0	42.7	41.9	43.9

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/354323508453*

Trade to GDP ratios

Difference between 2004 and 1991 ratios in percentage points



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/813507052107*

IMPORT PENETRATION

Import penetration ratios show the extent to which the demand for goods or services is being met by foreign producers rather than from domestic production.

Import penetration ratios are sometimes interpreted as indicators of trade protection policies: low import penetration ratios are seen as indicating that a country is using high import duties or non-tariff barriers to protect domestic producers, to the detriment of consumers who may prefer to purchase lower-priced goods or services from abroad. In reality, trade protection may be less important than other factors in determining penetration ratios. These other factors include the size of the economy – large countries like the United States or Japan have less need to purchase imports than small countries like Luxembourg or Ireland. Another important factor is geographical proximity to other industrialised countries. Australia, for example, has a relatively open trade regime but very low import penetration.

Definition

Import penetration ratios are defined here as the ratio between the value of imports as a percentage of total domestic demand. The import penetration rate shows to what degree domestic demand D is satisfied by imports M. It is calculated as M/D, where the domestic demand is the GDP minus exports plus imports *i.e.* [D = GDP-X+M)].

Concerning goods, the figures shown here are taken from national accounts and balance of payments statistics. They may, therefore, be different from export/import figures of international merchandise trade statistics as compiled by customs. These differences are mostly due to timing differences and the different valuation of imports (c.i.f. *vs.* f.o.b.).

International trade in services is defined according to the 5th edition of the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual*. Imported services include transport, travel, communications services, construction services, insurance and financial services, computer and information services, royalties and licence fees, other business and professional services, cultural and recreational services and government services not included in the list above.

Comparability

Since all variables are taken from the national accounts statistics compiled by member countries according to the 1993 *System of National Accounts*, the data should be of good comparability although most countries have more difficulty in accurately recording international trade in services than in goods.

Long-term trends

Import penetration ratios vary widely across countries. The size of economies is clearly an important factor, with large countries generally having low ratios and small countries having high ratios, but there are several exceptions: Greece, Portugal, Finland and New Zealand are small countries with relatively low import penetration ratios; Netherlands and Australia have about the same GDP but the Netherlands's ratio is among the highest and Australia's among the lowest.

Between the mid-1990s and 2004, import penetration ratios for goods and services increased for all member countries, with particularly sharp rises in Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. The ratios increased as these countries integrated their economies with Western Europe.

The general – and sometimes strong – increase in the share of domestic demand met by imports also seems to indicate a stronger exposure to international competition in a globalised world.

Source

- OECD (2005), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- Lindner, A., et al. (2001), "Trade in Goods and Services: Statistical Trends and Measurement Challenges", *OECD Statistics Brief*, No 1, October, OECD, Paris, *www.oecd.org/std/statisticsbrief*.
- UN, EC, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD and the WTO (2002), *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services*, United Nations, New York.

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Import penetration for goods and services

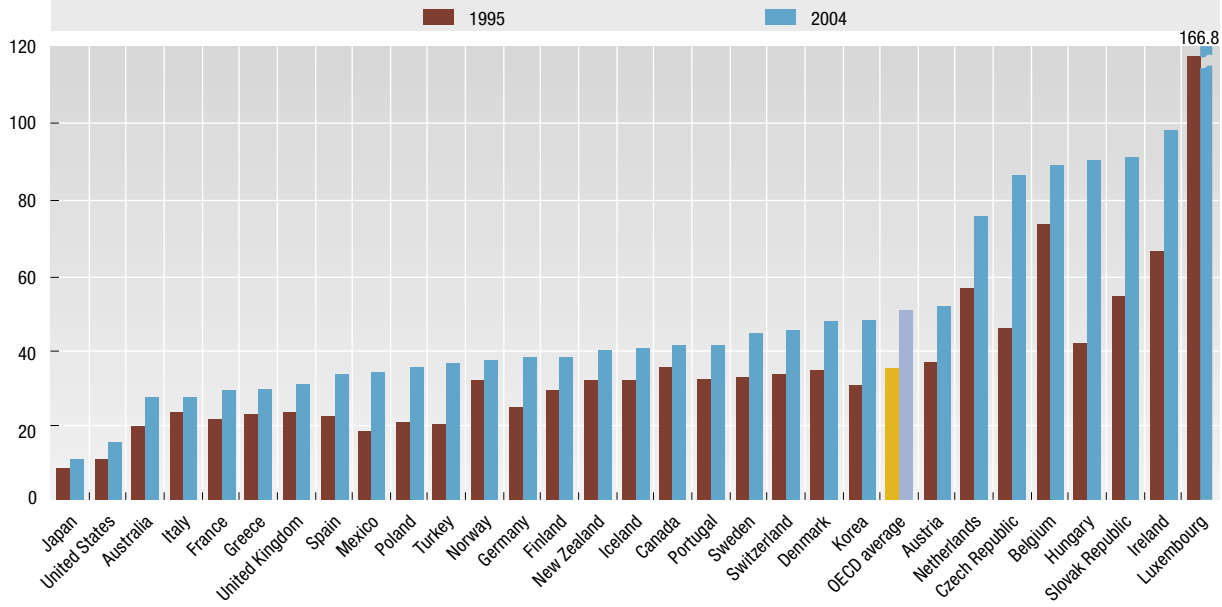
Imported goods and services as a percentage of domestic demand

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	16.8	17.3	17.9	19.6	19.8	21.0	21.7	21.5	23.2	22.9	22.3	23.8	25.1	27.2
Austria	34.8	34.5	33.0	34.9	36.3	37.2	39.8	41.1	41.8	44.7	47.1	47.5	48.7	51.2
Belgium	65.8	67.3	67.7	70.9	72.7	74.0	75.9	79.1	80.5	84.2	84.0	83.5	85.3	88.4
Canada	28.9	30.3	32.1	33.6	34.9	36.3	39.0	40.0	41.4	42.8	40.1	39.4	39.2	40.7
Czech Republic	24.5	30.8	37.5	40.2	45.2	47.3	51.1	56.5	58.7	65.5	71.3	72.2	75.1	85.9
Denmark	32.2	31.6	31.5	33.3	34.2	34.5	36.1	37.8	39.4	43.2	44.0	46.4	45.7	47.0
Finland	22.4	23.9	25.4	27.7	28.9	29.5	31.2	32.3	32.7	37.1	36.6	37.0	36.9	37.8
France	19.3	19.4	19.1	20.3	21.3	21.6	23.1	24.7	25.4	27.9	28.0	28.1	27.9	28.8
Germany	23.4	23.3	22.4	23.6	24.6	25.4	27.2	29.1	30.8	33.1	33.7	33.9	35.4	37.7
Greece	20.7	21.0	21.4	21.5	22.6	23.4	25.8	27.0	29.9	32.6	30.1	28.1	28.0	29.3
Hungary	28.1	29.2	32.4	34.5	41.3	45.0	52.8	60.4	65.2	74.8	77.2	77.9	81.5	89.8
Iceland	32.6	32.1	30.5	31.1	31.4	34.3	34.9	38.1	38.1	38.8	36.3	36.6	37.9	39.9
Ireland	47.8	51.5	54.8	60.2	65.7	68.5	72.5	84.2	88.0	98.3	101.7	99.3	95.1	98.0
Italy	20.2	21.5	20.1	21.4	23.0	22.7	24.4	25.7	26.3	27.6	27.3	26.9	26.9	27.3
Japan	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.4	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.9	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.6
Korea	24.2	24.3	24.6	27.0	30.2	32.0	33.0	31.1	35.1	38.9	36.0	38.6	42.3	47.5
Luxembourg	106.1	107.6	108.2	113.0	117.2	120.1	128.9	138.9	149.8	165.6	164.3	160.2	158.3	166.8
Mexico	14.3	16.1	16.2	18.7	18.3	21.3	23.9	26.3	28.8	32.3	31.6	31.8	31.8	33.7
Netherlands	48.1	48.1	49.1	52.5	56.0	56.9	59.9	62.0	62.9	67.8	68.0	68.5	70.0	74.9
New Zealand	27.6	29.0	29.2	31.3	31.7	32.4	32.9	33.5	35.0	34.9	34.7	35.7	37.1	39.6
Norway	30.4	30.3	30.8	31.4	31.7	33.3	35.2	36.1	35.3	35.5	35.6	35.1	35.7	36.7
Poland	15.5	15.6	16.7	17.7	20.6	24.1	26.8	29.9	28.8	32.3	31.0	31.6	33.7	35.0
Portugal	27.4	29.4	29.0	31.1	32.1	32.6	34.2	36.6	37.5	38.5	38.3	38.3	39.3	41.1
Slovak Republic	..	54.6	53.4	52.9	53.8	54.9	60.3	65.6	65.0	71.5	74.0	74.6	85.8	90.7
Spain	18.0	19.0	18.6	20.4	22.0	23.5	25.7	27.8	29.7	31.2	31.4	31.5	32.2	33.5
Sweden	26.7	27.6	28.3	30.9	32.4	33.1	36.7	39.1	39.7	42.6	41.5	40.4	41.8	43.9
Switzerland	31.2	30.7	30.9	32.3	33.2	34.2	36.8	38.0	39.5	42.4	42.7	41.8	42.2	44.8
Turkey	15.4	16.1	19.5	17.1	20.0	22.5	25.3	25.6	25.6	29.3	26.2	27.8	32.5	35.9
United Kingdom	20.4	21.6	21.8	22.2	23.0	24.5	26.0	27.1	28.1	29.5	30.0	30.4	30.2	30.8
United States	8.6	8.9	9.3	10.0	10.6	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.4	14.5	14.0	14.2	14.4	15.2
OECD average	28.9	30.7	31.3	33.0	34.8	36.2	38.7	41.2	42.8	46.3	46.3	46.4	47.5	50.3

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/818713670863*

Import penetration for goods and services

Imported goods and services as a percentage of domestic demand



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TRADE IN GOODS

Since its creation, the OECD has sought to promote international trade, considering it an effective way of enhancing economic growth and raising living standards. Member countries benefit from increased trade as do OECD's trade partners in the rest of the world.

Definition

According to United Nations guidelines, international merchandise trade statistics record all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country or goods temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except for goods for inward or outward processing) are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics.

Comparability

All OECD countries use the United Nations guidelines so far as their data sources allow. There are some, generally minor, differences across countries in the coverage of certain types of transactions such as postal trade, imports and exports of military equipment under defence agreements, sea products traded by domestic vessels on the high seas and goods entering or leaving bonded customs areas.

Exports are usually valued *free on board* (f.o.b.), with the exception of the United States which values exports *free alongside ship* (f.a.s.), which is lower than f.o.b. by the cost of loading the goods on board. Imports are valued by most countries at *cost, insurance and freight* (c.i.f.) *i.e.* the cost of the goods plus the costs of insurance and freight to bring the goods to the borders of the importing country. The following countries, however, report their imports at f.o.b. values: Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Mexico and the Slovak Republic. The trade balances shown in the table are, therefore, not strictly comparable because imports are not valued in the same way by all countries.

The introduction by the European Union of the single market in 1993 resulted in some loss of accuracy for intra-EU trade because customs documents were no longer available to record all imports and exports. Note that while the OECD data mostly follow the UN recommendations, trade statistics reported by Eurostat follow the Community definitions. As a result, OECD trade statistics for European Union countries are not strictly comparable with those reported by Eurostat.

OECD total includes Hungary and Poland from 1992, the Czech Republic from 1993, Korea from 1994 and the Slovak Republic from 1997.

Long-term trends

Over the ten-year period from 1995 to 2004, relative import growth (*i.e.* growth in a single country divided by growth for all OECD countries) was low in Japan and Switzerland while relative import growth in some new member countries – Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland – was particularly high.

Over the same period, relative growth rates of exports of goods were again high for Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Turkey. Japan, Greece, the United States and Switzerland were among the countries with below average growth rates.

The United States' negative trade balance has been large throughout the period and growing in most years. Greece, Spain and the United Kingdom also recorded high negative trade balances for goods, while Germany and Japan both had large trade surpluses.

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Futher information

Analytical publications

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Methodological publications

- Lindner, A., et al. (2001), "Trade in Goods and Services: Statistical Trends and Measurement Challenges", *OECD Statistics Brief*, No 1, October, OECD, Paris, *www.oecd.org/std/statisticsbrief*.
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Online databases

- *ITCS International Trade by Commodity Statistics*.
- *Monthly International Trade*.

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Trade balance: exports of goods minus imports of goods

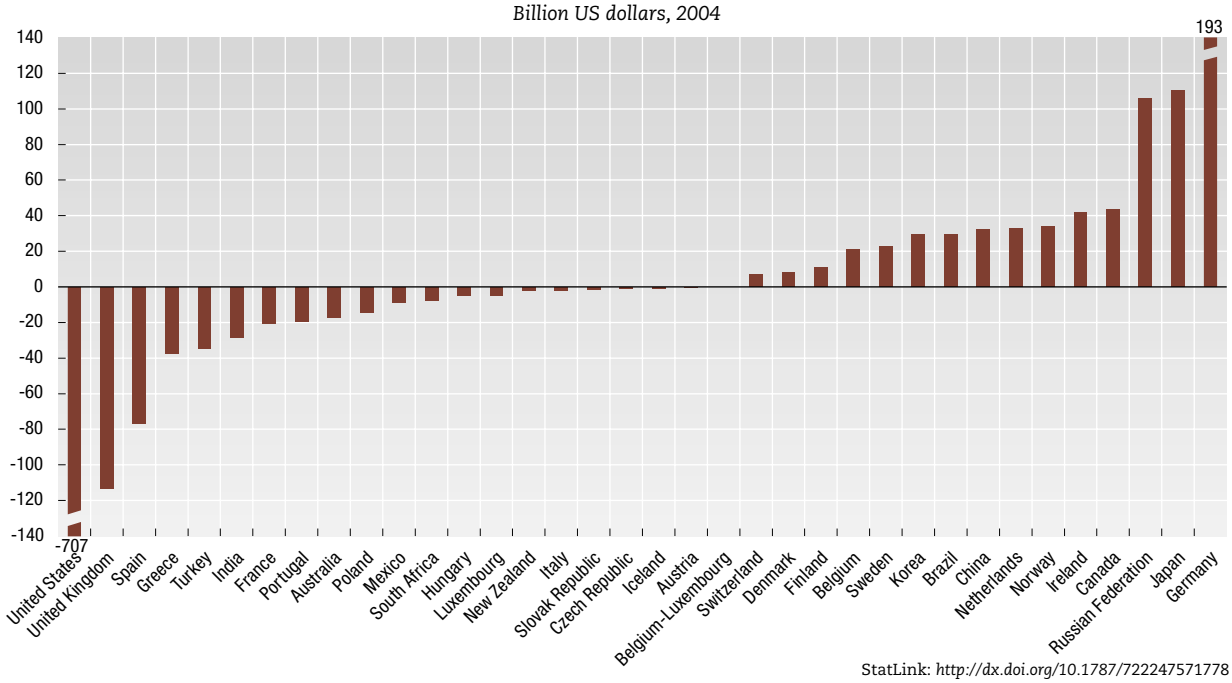
Billion US dollars

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	2.9	1.9	0.1	–2.7	–4.4	–1.2	1.0	–5.0	–9.5	–4.0	2.4	–4.5	–14.6	–17.3
Austria	–9.6	–9.7	–8.7	–10.2	–8.5	–10.1	–6.9	–6.2	–6.2	–5.2	–4.4	–0.1	–2.3	–0.3
Belgium	..	..	11.4	13.3	15.4	11.4	12.3	14.4	14.3	13.5	11.6	17.7	20.7	21.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	–2.8	–2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	2.6	5.3	5.9	7.7	16.5	19.2	18.1	13.3	23.2	37.6	39.4	30.2	31.8	43.4
Czech Republic	..	..	0.2	–0.9	–3.9	–5.8	–4.4	–2.2	–2.0	–3.2	–3.1	–2.2	–2.5	–0.9
Denmark	3.5	5.7	6.5	5.8	4.7	5.7	3.7	1.7	4.7	5.2	5.8	6.4	8.4	7.9
Finland	1.4	2.8	5.5	6.4	10.9	9.7	10.0	10.8	10.2	11.7	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.7
France	–17.4	–6.8	6.2	5.0	10.6	6.2	16.8	14.7	9.5	–8.5	–4.4	1.1	–4.5	–20.5
Germany	13.6	22.0	37.4	45.6	59.6	68.3	67.1	72.3	69.3	54.8	85.7	125.6	146.8	193.6
Greece	–13.0	–15.3	–14.0	–11.7	–15.0	–15.7	–15.8	–19.4	–18.8	–18.8	–17.9	–21.8	–31.2	–37.6
Hungary	..	–0.4	–3.6	–4.2	–2.6	–3.1	–2.1	–2.7	–3.0	–4.0	–3.2	–3.3	–4.7	–4.8
Iceland	–0.2	–0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	–0.1	–0.2	–0.6	–0.5	–0.7	–0.3	0.0	–0.4	–0.8
Ireland	3.3	6.1	7.2	8.2	11.5	12.4	14.4	19.9	24.0	25.6	26.4	36.0	38.7	42.0
Italy	–13.0	–10.2	22.2	22.1	27.2	43.9	29.9	26.5	14.7	1.8	8.1	7.7	2.0	–1.9
Japan	77.8	106.9	120.6	121.6	107.1	61.8	82.2	107.5	107.2	99.6	54.0	79.1	88.5	110.5
Korea	..	..	..	–6.5	–10.4	–19.6	–8.5	39.0	23.9	11.8	9.3	10.4	15.0	29.4
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	–2.8	–2.8	–2.9	–2.9	–3.7	–4.6
Mexico	–11.5	–16.0	–13.6	–18.7	6.8	6.2	0.5	–8.0	–5.7	–5.8	–7.6	–5.7	–5.6	–8.8
Netherlands	7.6	5.5	17.2	15.3	19.6	16.5	15.5	10.9	2.7	5.4	5.6	11.9	18.3	32.8
New Zealand	0.8	0.2	0.6	–0.1	–0.7	–0.6	–0.8	–0.6	–2.4	–1.2	0.0	–1.2	–2.0	–2.2
Norway	8.5	9.1	7.9	7.3	9.0	14.0	12.8	2.9	11.3	25.5	26.0	24.7	29.0	33.8
Poland	..	–2.7	–4.7	–4.4	–6.1	–12.7	–16.5	–18.8	–18.5	–17.3	–14.2	–14.1	–14.4	–14.4
Portugal	–10.1	–12.0	–8.8	–9.1	–10.2	–10.6	–11.1	–12.8	–15.3	–15.6	–15.4	–14.2	–15.3	–19.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	–2.1	–2.4	–1.1	–0.9	–2.1	–2.2	–0.7	–1.5
Spain	–34.4	–34.9	–18.7	–19.0	–23.0	–21.0	–18.2	–25.8	–36.4	–39.5	–38.8	–40.0	–53.4	–76.5
Sweden	5.2	6.0	7.5	9.4	15.8	18.9	18.3	16.4	16.3	14.2	12.8	15.9	18.2	22.8
Switzerland	–5.0	0.0	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	0.2	–1.2	0.4	–2.0	–2.1	4.2	4.2	6.8
Turkey	–7.5	–8.2	–14.1	–5.2	–14.1	–20.4	–22.3	–19.0	–14.1	–26.7	–10.1	–15.5	–22.1	–34.4
United Kingdom	–27.6	–35.3	–28.0	–31.3	–25.9	–28.7	–26.3	–46.9	–53.2	–56.6	–58.9	–63.1	–79.4	–113.1
United States	–87.5	–106.2	–138.4	–176.7	–187.9	–194.8	–210.5	–263.9	–366.4	–477.7	–449.1	–509.1	–581.4	–707.4
EU15	–93.2	–78.7	42.8	49.7	92.7	106.8	109.8	76.4	33.0	–14.7	23.9	91.2	74.4	57.0
OECD total	–112.2	–88.9	6.2	–30.4	3.7	–48.7	–43.0	–85.1	–224.0	–383.7	–336.6	–318.1	–405.4	–511.6
Brazil	8.6	13.6	11.4	8.0	–7.2	–9.0	–12.1	–9.7	–3.7	–3.6	–0.3	10.6	22.3	29.7
China	8.1	4.4	–12.2	5.4	16.7	12.2	40.4	43.6	29.2	24.1	22.5	30.4	25.5	32.1
India	–1.6	–3.7	–1.1	–2.3	–4.9	–5.6	–6.6	–9.2	–13.0	–6.1	–7.6	–8.6	–14.2	–28.4
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	27.6	19.7	15.2	34.2	57.6	59.1	58.3	76.3	105.9
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	–0.5	3.7	–3.1	–2.9	–7.6

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/677400847851*

Trade balance: exports of goods minus imports of goods

Billion US dollars, 2004



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/722247571778*

Imports of goods

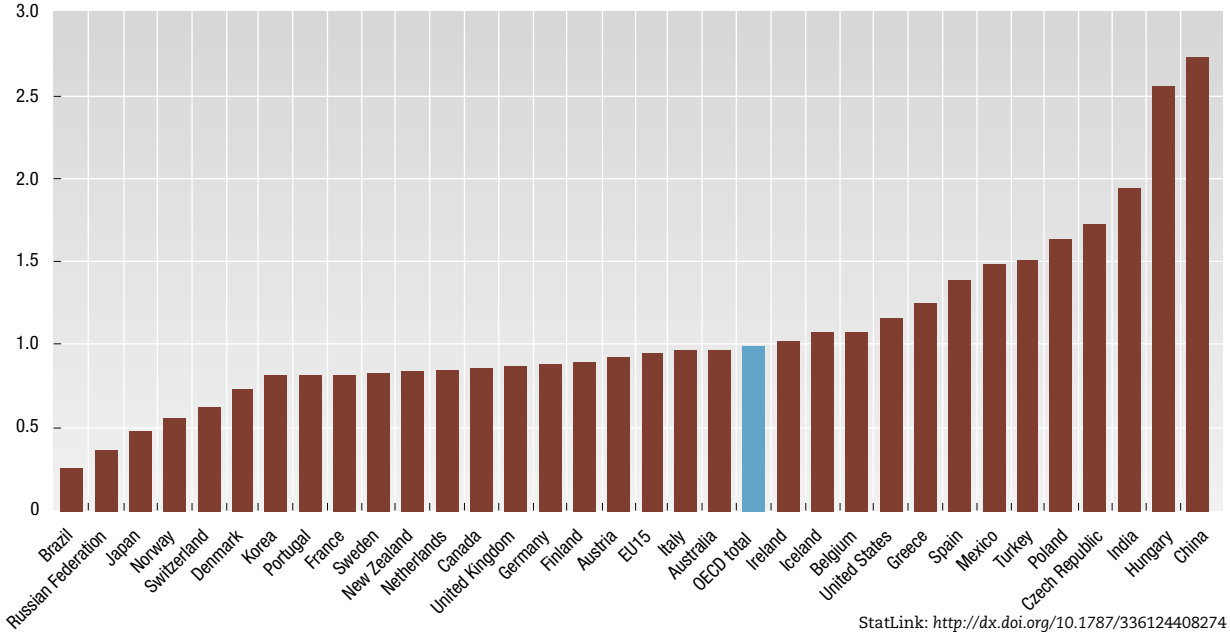
Billion US dollars

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	38.6	40.7	42.4	49.9	57.4	61.4	61.8	60.8	65.5	67.8	60.9	69.5	84.8	103.8
Austria	50.7	54.1	50.4	55.2	66.3	67.1	63.6	67.1	68.7	67.4	69.0	71.4	91.5	111.2
Belgium	..	..	114.8	127.6	152.3	159.4	158.3	164.9	164.6	171.7	178.7	198.1	234.8	285.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	121.2	125.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	118.2	122.6	131.7	148.4	164.5	171.0	197.1	201.3	215.6	240.0	221.6	222.4	240.2	273.4
Czech Republic	..	..	12.7	14.9	20.8	27.4	27.2	30.5	28.8	32.2	36.5	40.7	51.2	68.1
Denmark	34.3	35.7	31.0	36.5	45.6	45.0	44.5	46.2	44.3	44.4	44.3	49.3	56.2	66.9
Finland	21.7	20.7	18.0	23.3	29.5	30.9	31.0	32.4	31.6	34.1	32.2	33.6	41.6	50.1
France	230.8	238.9	210.1	228.3	273.5	277.7	266.6	285.8	292.8	304.0	304.2	303.8	362.4	434.4
Germany	389.1	408.2	342.6	381.7	464.3	444.4	445.3	471.6	473.5	495.4	486.3	490.1	601.8	718.2
Greece	21.7	25.2	22.8	20.9	25.9	27.0	27.0	30.3	29.5	29.8	28.2	32.5	44.9	52.8
Hungary	..	11.1	12.5	14.9	15.5	16.2	21.2	25.7	28.0	32.1	33.7	37.6	47.7	60.2
Iceland	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.6
Ireland	20.9	22.5	21.8	25.9	32.3	35.8	39.2	44.4	46.5	50.7	51.1	52.3	54.2	62.3
Italy	182.4	188.7	157.6	167.9	204.0	208.2	208.1	215.6	220.3	237.3	236.1	246.6	297.4	351.1
Japan	236.7	233.5	241.7	276.1	336.1	349.2	338.8	280.6	309.9	379.7	348.6	337.6	383.5	455.2
Korea	..	..	..	103.1	137.9	144.1	144.6	93.3	119.8	160.5	141.1	152.1	178.8	224.5
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.6	10.6	11.2	11.5	13.6	16.8
Mexico	38.1	61.9	65.3	79.3	72.5	89.5	109.8	125.3	142.0	171.1	165.1	165.7	170.5	196.8
Netherlands	125.9	134.5	129.8	130.5	157.7	162.5	158.3	156.8	167.9	174.7	169.9	163.4	209.0	257.7
New Zealand	8.5	9.2	9.3	11.9	13.9	14.7	14.5	12.5	14.3	13.9	13.3	15.0	18.6	23.3
Norway	25.5	26.1	24.0	27.4	33.0	35.6	35.8	37.5	34.2	34.4	33.0	34.9	41.2	48.5
Poland	..	15.9	18.8	21.6	28.9	37.1	42.3	47.0	45.9	48.9	50.2	55.1	68.0	88.2
Portugal	26.4	30.6	24.2	27.1	33.6	35.2	35.1	37.0	39.8	39.9	39.5	40.0	47.1	54.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7	13.1	11.1	12.7	14.7	16.6	22.6	29.1
Spain	93.0	99.7	79.7	91.0	116.5	123.6	124.4	137.2	147.9	152.9	155.0	165.9	209.7	259.3
Sweden	49.9	50.0	46.7	52.0	61.6	64.0	63.2	68.6	68.5	73.1	63.5	67.1	84.2	100.5
Switzerland	66.5	65.7	62.0	67.9	80.2	78.2	75.9	80.1	79.9	82.5	84.2	83.7	96.4	110.0
Turkey	21.0	22.9	29.4	23.3	35.7	43.6	48.6	45.9	40.7	54.5	41.4	51.3	69.3	97.5
United Kingdom	209.8	222.5	209.4	234.0	268.2	287.6	307.5	320.3	323.8	339.4	346.5	351.7	399.5	461.3
United States	509.2	553.5	603.2	689.0	770.8	817.6	898.0	944.4	1 059.2	1 258.1	1 180.1	1 202.3	1 305.1	1 525.3
EU15	1 577.8	1 656.4	1 458.8	1 601.7	1 931.3	1 968.4	1 972.0	2 078.1	2 130.3	2 225.6	2 215.6	2 277.3	2 747.8	3 282.8
OECD total	2 642.0	2 821.2	2 713.3	3 130.9	3 700.2	3 856.2	4 001.4	4 078.5	4 327.7	4 816.4	4 642.3	4 764.1	5 528.7	6 590.4
Brazil	23.0	22.3	27.3	35.5	53.7	56.7	65.1	60.8	51.7	58.9	58.5	49.7	50.8	65.3
China	63.8	80.6	104.0	115.6	132.1	138.8	142.4	140.2	165.7	225.1	243.6	295.2	412.8	561.2
India	19.5	24.5	23.3	28.7	36.6	39.1	41.4	42.4	49.7	51.4	51.9	61.1	77.2	108.3
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	61.1	67.6	59.0	40.4	45.5	41.5	42.1	57.4	75.0
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.6	24.2	26.2	34.5	47.8

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/023066306757*

Relative growth of imports of goods

Growth over the period 1996-2004, OECD total = 1



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Exports of goods

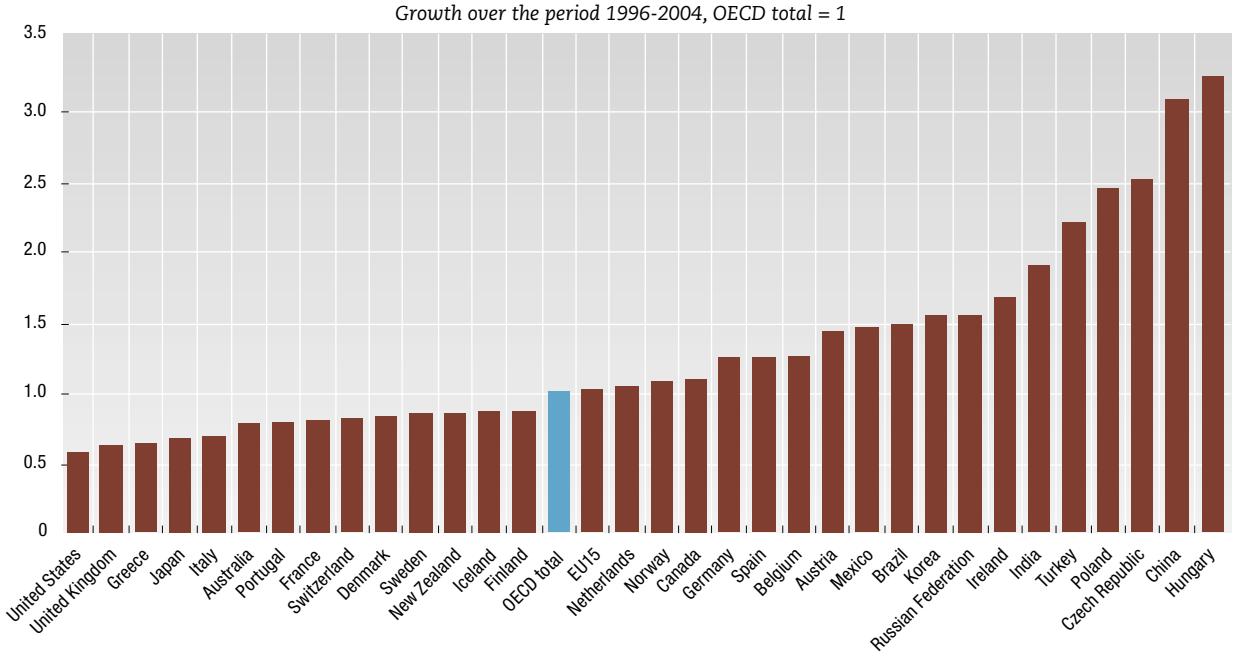
Billion US dollars

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	41.4	42.6	42.5	47.3	53.0	60.2	62.8	55.8	56.0	63.8	63.3	65.0	70.2	86.4
Austria	41.1	44.4	41.6	45.0	57.8	57.1	56.7	60.9	62.4	62.3	64.7	71.3	89.2	110.8
Belgium	..	..	126.1	140.9	167.7	170.8	170.7	179.3	178.9	185.2	190.3	215.8	255.5	306.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	118.4	122.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	120.9	127.9	137.6	156.1	181.0	190.2	215.1	214.6	238.9	277.6	261.1	252.6	272.1	316.9
Czech Republic	..	..	12.9	14.0	16.8	21.7	22.7	28.3	26.8	29.1	33.4	38.5	48.7	67.2
Denmark	37.7	41.4	37.5	42.3	50.3	50.7	48.2	47.9	49.0	49.6	50.1	55.7	64.6	74.8
Finland	23.1	23.5	23.5	29.8	40.4	40.6	41.0	43.2	41.8	45.8	42.8	44.7	52.5	60.8
France	213.4	232.1	216.2	233.3	284.1	283.9	283.4	300.5	302.3	295.6	299.8	304.9	357.9	413.9
Germany	402.7	430.2	380.0	427.3	523.9	512.7	512.4	543.8	542.8	550.2	572.0	615.6	748.5	911.8
Greece	8.7	9.8	8.8	9.2	11.0	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.3	10.8	13.7	15.2
Hungary	..	10.7	8.9	10.7	12.9	13.1	19.1	23.0	25.0	28.1	30.5	34.3	43.0	55.5
Iceland	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8
Ireland	24.2	28.5	29.0	34.1	43.8	48.2	53.6	64.2	70.5	76.3	77.4	88.3	92.9	104.3
Italy	169.4	178.5	179.8	190.0	231.3	252.1	238.0	242.1	235.1	239.1	244.2	254.3	299.4	349.1
Japan	314.5	340.5	362.3	397.7	443.3	410.9	421.0	388.1	417.1	479.2	402.6	416.7	472.0	565.7
Korea	..	..	..	96.6	127.5	124.5	136.2	132.3	143.7	172.3	150.4	162.5	193.8	253.8
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.6	10.0	12.2
Mexico	26.7	45.9	51.7	60.6	79.3	95.7	110.2	117.3	136.3	165.3	157.5	160.0	164.9	188.0
Netherlands	133.5	139.9	147.0	145.8	177.4	179.0	173.8	167.6	170.5	180.1	175.5	175.3	227.3	290.5
New Zealand	9.3	9.4	9.9	11.8	13.3	14.2	13.7	11.9	11.9	12.7	13.3	13.8	16.5	21.1
Norway	34.0	35.1	31.9	34.8	42.0	49.6	48.5	40.4	45.5	59.9	59.0	59.6	70.3	82.2
Poland	..	13.2	14.1	17.2	22.9	24.4	25.7	28.2	27.4	31.6	36.1	41.0	53.5	73.8
Portugal	16.4	18.6	15.4	18.0	23.4	24.6	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.4	24.1	25.8	31.8	35.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.6	10.7	10.1	11.8	12.6	14.5	22.0	27.6
Spain	58.6	64.8	61.1	71.9	93.5	102.6	106.2	111.4	111.5	113.3	116.1	125.9	156.3	182.7
Sweden	55.1	56.0	54.1	61.3	77.4	82.9	81.5	85.0	84.8	87.4	76.3	82.9	102.4	123.2
Switzerland	61.5	65.7	64.5	70.3	81.6	79.7	76.2	78.9	80.3	80.5	82.1	87.9	100.7	116.8
Turkey	13.6	14.7	15.3	18.1	21.6	23.2	26.2	27.0	26.6	27.8	31.3	35.8	47.3	63.1
United Kingdom	182.2	187.1	181.4	202.7	242.2	258.9	281.2	273.4	270.7	282.9	287.6	288.6	320.1	348.2
United States	421.7	447.3	464.8	512.3	583.0	622.8	687.5	680.4	692.8	780.3	731.0	693.2	723.7	817.9
EU15	1 484.5	1 577.7	1 501.6	1 651.4	2 024.0	2 075.2	2 081.8	2 154.5	2 163.4	2 210.9	2 239.5	2 368.5	2 822.2	3 339.8
OECD total	2 529.8	2 732.3	2 719.5	3 100.5	3 703.9	3 807.5	3 958.4	3 993.4	4 103.7	4 432.7	4 305.7	4 446.0	5 123.3	6 078.8
Brazil	31.6	36.0	38.7	43.6	46.5	47.7	53.0	51.1	48.0	55.3	58.2	60.4	73.1	95.0
China	71.8	84.9	91.7	121.0	148.8	151.0	182.8	183.8	194.9	249.2	266.1	325.6	438.2	593.3
India	17.9	20.7	22.2	26.3	31.7	33.5	34.8	33.2	36.7	45.2	44.3	52.5	63.0	79.8
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	88.7	87.4	74.2	74.7	103.0	100.7	100.4	133.7	180.9
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.1	27.9	23.1	31.6	40.2

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/156680300765*

Relative growth of exports of goods

Growth over the period 1996-2004, OECD total = 1



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TRADE IN SERVICES

International trade in services is growing in importance both among OECD countries and with the rest of the world. Traditional services – transport and insurance on merchandise trade as well as travel – account for about half of total international trade in services, but trade in newer types of services, particularly those that can be conducted via the Internet, are growing rapidly.

Definition

International trade in services is defined according to the 5th edition of the *IMF Balance of Payments Manual* (BPM5). Services include transport (both freight and passengers), travel (mainly expenditure on goods and services by tourists and business travellers), communications services (postal, telephone, satellite, etc.), construction services, insurance and financial services, computer and information services, royalties and licence fees, other business services (merchanting, operational leasing, technical and professional services, etc.), cultural and recreational services (rents for films, fees for actors and other performers, but excluding purchases of films, recorded music, books, etc.) and government services not included in the list above.

Comparability

BPM5 was issued in 1993 and countries began to implement it in the next two or three years. Prior to that, services were defined according to BPM4. The main difference between them is that BPM5 makes a clear distinction between transactions in services and payments of income. In the 4th edition, labour and non-financial property incomes were included with services. In BPM4, labour income included non-resident workers' expenditures, in addition to the workers' earnings; in BPM5, workers' earnings are classified under compensation of employees in the income category and their expenditures are classified under travel services. Countries have tried to preserve continuity by revising earlier figures in line with BPM5 but this has not always been possible.

Long-term trends

Between 1995 and 2004, growth of service imports was highest in Ireland and was also well above average in Iceland and Luxembourg. Imports of services grew relatively slowly in Japan and Finland.

In the same period, the growth rate of service exports for Ireland was again well above the average and relatively high growth was also recorded for Luxembourg and Denmark. Rather low relative growth occurred in Poland, Finland and France.

Averaged over the last four years, trade in services was relatively balanced for most countries but large surpluses were recorded for Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Spain and the United States and substantial deficits occurred in Germany and Japan.

The fastest growing services – for both exports and imports – are now insurance and computer and information services. Imports of government services not included elsewhere (n.i.e.) and exports of personal cultural and recreational services have also grown relatively rapidly over recent years. For both OECD exports and imports, construction services have been contracting in the recent period.

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Trade balance: exports of services minus imports of services

Billion US dollars

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	–2.5	–2.6	–1.5	–1.3	–1.0	0.0	–0.4	–1.1	–0.9	0.2	–0.3	–0.2	–0.3	–0.8
Austria	..	9.4	7.5	7.4	4.6	4.6	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	2.7
Belgium	..	..	..	..	–0.1	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	3.4
Canada	–10.0	–10.0	–10.5	–8.5	–7.4	–6.7	–6.4	–4.3	–4.5	–3.9	–5.0	–4.9	–8.1	–9.7
Czech Republic	..	..	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Denmark	2.8	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.3	–0.3	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.3	3.5	3.3
Finland	–3.6	–2.9	–2.2	–1.8	–2.2	–1.7	–1.6	–1.1	–1.1	–2.3	–2.3	–1.5	–2.1	–2.4
France	..	..	..	..	14.3	15.1	16.7	17.4	18.6	19.8	17.8	17.1	15.8	12.8
Germany	–24.1	–34.4	–36.8	–44.4	–51.4	–49.8	–46.2	–49.5	–55.8	–52.7	–51.9	–43.0	–50.1	–53.1
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.0	7.6	8.2	7.9	9.7	13.0	19.2
Hungary	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.1	–1.1	–0.5
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–0.1	–0.1	0.0	0.0	–0.1	–0.2
Ireland	–2.0	–3.0	–3.0	–4.1	–6.3	–7.7	–9.0	–9.9	–10.8	–12.8	–11.9	–13.0	–12.5	–12.1
Italy	3.2	0.8	3.3	5.2	6.3	7.2	7.8	4.9	1.2	1.1	0.0	–2.9	–2.7	1.9
Japan	–41.9	–44.0	–43.0	–47.9	–57.3	–62.3	–54.1	–49.3	–54.0	–47.6	–43.7	–42.0	–35.5	–39.0
Korea	–2.2	–2.9	–2.1	–1.8	–3.0	–6.2	–3.2	1.0	–0.7	–2.8	–3.9	–8.2	–7.4	–8.8
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.2	5.4	6.8	6.4	8.1	9.9	12.4
Mexico	–1.8	–2.3	–2.1	–2.0	0.7	0.4	–0.7	–0.9	–1.8	–2.3	–3.6	–4.0	–4.6	–4.6
Netherlands	–0.8	–0.1	–0.1	0.2	1.1	2.0	3.3	2.5	2.6	–2.1	–2.5	–1.0	0.0	4.3
New Zealand	–0.8	–0.9	–0.6	–0.3	–0.2	–0.3	–0.7	–0.7	–0.2	–0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.8
Norway	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.0
Poland	..	..	..	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	4.2	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0
Portugal	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.8	5.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Spain	12.1	12.4	11.7	14.8	17.4	19.0	18.2	19.7	20.5	19.4	20.6	21.1	26.2	27.6
Sweden	0.0	–2.3	0.1	0.2	–0.4	–0.9	–1.3	–1.6	–1.3	–1.5	–0.6	–0.8	8.3	13.3
Switzerland	11.0	11.4	12.1	12.0	13.4	13.1	13.8	14.3	15.3	16.2	13.9	14.9	18.4	21.9
Turkey	5.2	5.8	6.7	7.1	9.6	6.7	10.9	13.5	7.5	11.4	9.1	7.9	10.5	12.8
United Kingdom	7.4	9.1	9.8	9.7	13.4	16.1	21.6	23.0	22.1	21.0	19.8	22.9	27.5	39.0
United States	45.8	57.7	62.1	67.3	77.8	86.9	89.8	81.7	82.6	74.1	64.5	61.1	52.5	47.8
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	–7.9	–5.5	0.1	15.5	22.1	34.5
OECD total	..	..	..	..	..	..	82.1	84.2	64.5	64.4	50.0	53.5	72.1	100.8
Brazil	–3.9	–3.3	–5.6	–5.3	–7.5	–8.1	–9.3	–9.0	–7.0	–7.2	–7.8	–5.0	–4.9	–4.8
China	2.9	–0.2	–0.8	0.3	–6.1	–2.0	–3.4	–2.8	–5.3	–5.6	–5.9	–6.8	–8.6	–9.7
India	–1.0	–1.8	–1.4	–2.2	–3.5	–3.9	–3.3	–2.8	–2.8	–2.5	–2.8	–1.6	–2.3	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	–7.0	–9.6	–5.4	–5.9	–4.1	–4.3	–6.7	–9.3	–9.9	–10.9	–13.4
South Africa	–0.6	–1.0	–1.4	–1.3	–1.4	–0.7	–0.6	–0.3	–0.5	–0.8	–0.6	–0.7	–0.5	–1.0

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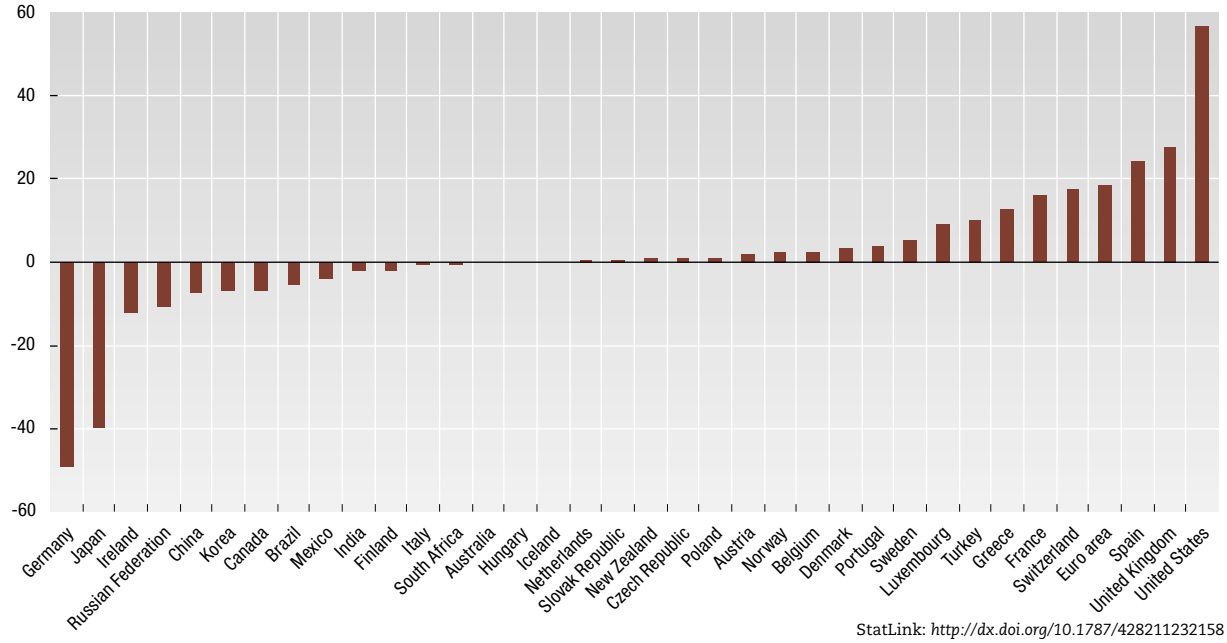
Trade balance: exports of services minus imports of services

Billion US dollars, average 2001-2004



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Imports of services

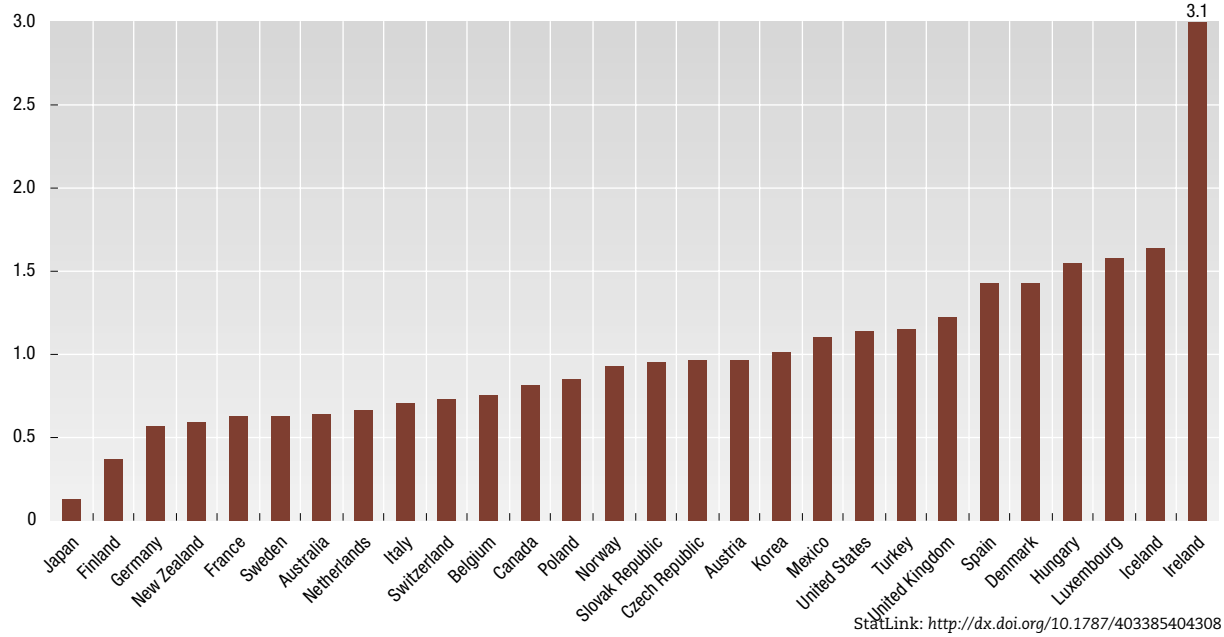
Billion US dollars

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	13.5	13.8	13.4	15.4	17.1	18.6	18.8	17.3	18.3	18.4	16.9	18.1	21.4	26.2
Austria	..	17.9	19.2	20.6	24.6	25.4	26.7	27.1	29.5	29.8	31.5	34.8	41.1	46.3
Belgium	..	..	..	..	29.7	29.0	27.8	30.0	31.2	32.3	33.6	35.7	42.9	49.0
Canada	30.3	30.8	32.4	32.5	33.5	35.9	38.0	38.1	40.6	44.1	43.8	44.6	50.6	57.3
Czech Republic	..	..	3.7	4.7	4.9	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.4	7.3	9.2
Denmark	10.3	10.9	10.6	11.8	13.2	13.9	14.1	15.6	18.4	21.1	22.0	24.3	27.9	33.3
Finland	7.7	7.5	6.6	7.3	9.6	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.6	8.4	8.1	8.0	10.0	12.3
France	..	..	..	..	64.5	66.8	64.2	67.5	63.1	60.8	62.4	68.7	82.9	97.6
Germany	90.2	104.1	102.0	111.6	133.4	135.3	130.7	135.6	141.9	138.2	142.7	145.1	173.0	194.5
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	4.5	9.7	11.5	11.6	9.6	11.2	14.0
Hungary	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	6.8	9.1	10.4
Iceland	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8
Ireland	5.7	7.1	6.7	8.4	11.3	13.4	15.2	23.9	27.7	32.8	37.5	42.8	54.5	64.5
Italy	40.1	53.2	45.6	45.7	51.1	53.4	54.2	59.1	57.7	55.6	57.8	63.0	74.3	82.0
Japan	86.7	93.0	96.2	106.2	122.8	130.0	123.4	111.7	114.9	116.8	108.2	107.8	108.8	133.7
Korea	12.2	13.6	15.1	18.6	25.8	29.6	29.5	24.5	27.2	33.4	32.9	36.6	40.4	50.2
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	7.5	8.5	8.7	9.9	11.5	13.2	13.3	12.3	15.4	20.8
Mexico	10.5	11.5	11.5	12.3	9.0	10.2	11.8	12.4	13.5	16.0	16.2	16.7	17.1	18.6
Netherlands	33.8	38.3	38.0	41.1	44.8	45.3	45.8	47.2	49.5	51.4	53.8	57.0	63.6	69.5
New Zealand	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.6	7.0
Norway	..	..	..	12.0	13.1	13.4	14.3	14.8	14.9	15.5	15.1	16.7	20.0	24.1
Poland	..	..	..	3.9	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.6	7.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	10.6	12.5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.8	8.2	9.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.4
Spain	17.2	21.3	18.9	18.9	22.9	25.5	25.6	28.6	32.0	33.2	35.2	38.8	48.0	57.4
Sweden	..	18.3	12.7	14.0	16.8	18.4	19.7	21.4	23.0	24.2	23.6	24.0	22.8	25.4
Switzerland	9.5	10.4	10.1	11.3	13.2	13.8	12.3	13.2	14.0	13.7	14.6	15.4	16.9	21.4
Turkey	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.0	5.3	6.7	8.8	10.2	9.3	9.0	6.9	6.9	8.5	11.3
United Kingdom	49.0	54.5	52.4	59.8	65.4	72.8	78.2	88.0	96.5	99.2	99.9	109.8	125.4	144.6
United States	118.5	119.6	123.8	133.1	141.4	152.6	166.5	181.4	199.9	225.4	224.0	233.7	256.7	296.1
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279.3	281.2	288.7	297.6	349.9	407.2
OECD total	..	..	..	..	..	..	975.8	1 021.1	1 083.4	1 137.4	1 145.4	1 207.5	1 378.8	1 603.7
Brazil	7.2	7.4	9.6	10.3	13.6	12.7	15.3	16.7	14.2	16.7	17.1	14.5	15.4	17.2
China	4.1	9.4	12.0	16.3	25.2	22.6	28.0	26.7	31.6	36.0	39.3	46.5	55.3	72.1
India	5.9	6.7	6.5	8.2	10.3	11.2	12.4	14.5	17.3	19.2	20.1	21.0	25.7	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	15.4	20.2	18.7	20.0	16.5	13.4	16.2	20.7	23.5	27.1	33.7
South Africa	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.1	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.3	8.0	9.3

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/582646117381*

Relative growth in imports of services

Growth over the period 1997-2004, OECD total = 1



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Exports of services

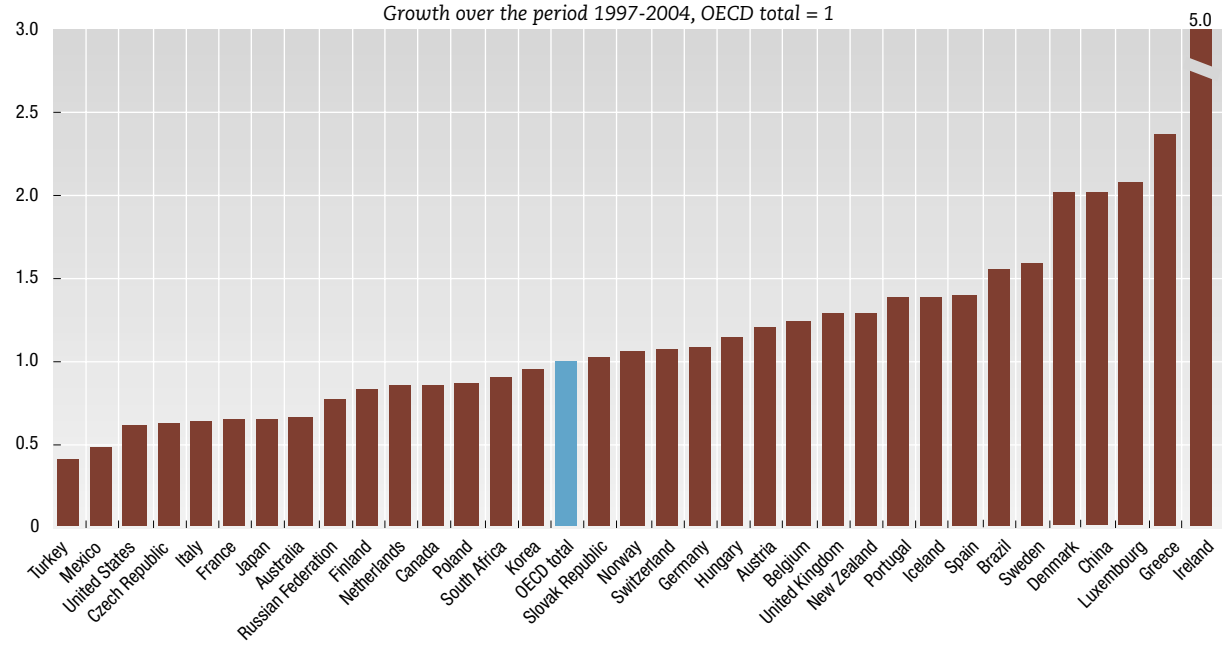
Billion US dollars

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	11.0	11.2	11.9	14.2	16.1	18.6	18.4	16.1	17.4	18.6	16.7	17.9	21.1	25.4
Austria	..	27.2	26.7	28.0	29.2	30.0	27.7	29.5	31.3	31.4	33.3	35.3	43.0	49.0
Belgium	..	..	..	..	29.6	29.3	29.1	30.8	32.6	34.3	35.4	37.7	44.6	52.5
Canada	20.3	20.8	21.9	24.0	26.1	29.2	31.6	33.9	36.1	40.2	38.8	39.7	42.5	47.5
Czech Republic	..	..	4.7	5.2	6.7	8.2	7.2	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.8	9.7
Denmark	13.1	13.2	12.2	12.3	13.9	15.1	14.4	15.3	20.4	23.9	25.0	26.5	31.4	36.6
Finland	4.1	4.6	4.4	5.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.5	7.9	9.9
France	..	..	..	..	78.9	81.9	80.9	84.8	81.7	80.6	80.2	85.8	98.7	110.4
Germany	66.1	69.8	65.2	67.2	82.0	85.5	84.5	86.1	86.1	85.5	90.9	102.1	122.9	141.4
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.2	11.5	17.4	19.6	19.5	19.2	24.2	33.2
Hungary	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.1	4.3	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.6	6.9	8.0	9.9
Iceland	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6
Ireland	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.7	6.2	14.1	16.9	20.0	25.6	29.8	42.0	52.4
Italy	43.4	54.0	48.9	50.9	57.5	60.6	62.0	64.0	58.9	56.7	57.9	60.1	71.6	83.9
Japan	44.9	49.0	53.2	58.3	65.5	67.7	69.3	62.4	60.9	69.2	64.5	65.7	73.3	94.7
Korea	10.0	10.7	13.0	16.8	22.8	23.4	26.3	25.6	26.5	30.5	29.1	28.4	33.0	41.4
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	10.7	12.0	12.7	14.2	16.9	20.0	19.8	20.4	25.3	33.2
Mexico	8.8	9.2	9.4	10.3	9.7	10.6	11.1	11.5	11.7	13.7	12.7	12.7	12.5	13.9
Netherlands	33.0	38.2	37.9	41.4	45.9	47.2	49.0	49.7	52.1	49.3	51.3	56.0	63.5	73.7
New Zealand	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.2	6.5	7.8
Norway	..	..	..	12.2	13.7	14.8	15.7	15.5	15.9	17.4	17.6	18.6	21.7	26.1
Poland	..	..	..	6.7	10.7	9.7	8.9	10.8	8.4	10.4	9.8	10.0	11.2	13.5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	7.9	7.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.7	12.0	14.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.7
Spain	29.3	33.7	30.6	33.6	40.3	44.5	43.9	48.4	52.5	52.6	55.8	59.9	74.2	85.0
Sweden	..	15.9	12.8	14.2	16.4	17.5	18.4	19.7	21.7	22.7	23.0	23.3	31.1	38.8
Switzerland	20.5	21.8	22.2	23.2	26.6	26.9	26.0	27.5	29.3	29.9	28.5	30.3	35.3	43.3
Turkey	8.4	9.6	10.9	11.1	14.9	13.4	19.7	23.7	16.8	20.4	16.0	14.8	19.0	24.0
United Kingdom	56.5	63.6	62.2	69.4	78.8	88.9	99.9	111.0	118.6	120.2	119.6	132.7	152.9	183.5
United States	164.3	177.3	185.9	200.4	219.2	239.5	256.3	263.1	282.5	299.5	288.4	294.9	309.2	343.9
Euro area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271.4	275.7	288.8	313.1	372.0	441.7
OECD total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 057.9	1 105.3	1 147.8	1 201.7	1 195.5	1 261.0	1 450.9	1 704.5
Brazil	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.9	6.1	4.7	6.0	7.6	7.2	9.5	9.3	9.6	10.4	12.4
China	7.0	9.2	11.2	16.6	19.1	20.6	24.6	23.9	26.2	30.4	33.3	39.7	46.7	62.4
India	4.9	4.9	5.1	6.0	6.8	7.2	9.1	11.7	14.5	16.7	17.3	19.5	23.4	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	8.4	10.6	13.3	14.1	12.4	9.1	9.6	11.4	13.6	16.2	20.3
South Africa	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.7	7.5	8.3

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/566006221534

Relative growth in exports of services

Growth over the period 1997-2004, OECD total = 1



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HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS

Technology-intensive exports, and high-technology exports in particular, accounted for much of the growth in trade over the past decade. In all OECD countries, they grew more rapidly than total manufacturing exports. Japan is the only country in which total manufacturing exports grew faster over the 1994-2003 period than high-technology exports.

Definition

The OECD has developed a four-way classification of exports – high, medium-high, medium-low and low-technology. The classification is based on the importance of expenditures on research and development relative to the gross output and value added of different types of industries that produce goods for export. Examples of *high-technology* industries are aircraft, computers, and pharmaceuticals; *medium-high-technology* includes motor vehicles, electrical equipment and most chemicals; *medium-low-technology* includes rubber, plastics, basic metals and ship construction; *low-technology* industries include food processing, textiles, clothing and footwear.

Comparability

The methodology to define industries according to their level of technology was developed by the OECD Secretariat at the beginning of the 1980s and this methodology was adopted by member countries and other international organisations. For more details concerning definition and comparability see the methodological publications below.

OECD total excludes Czech Republic, Korea, Luxembourg and Slovak Republic. EU15 excludes Luxembourg.

Long-term trends

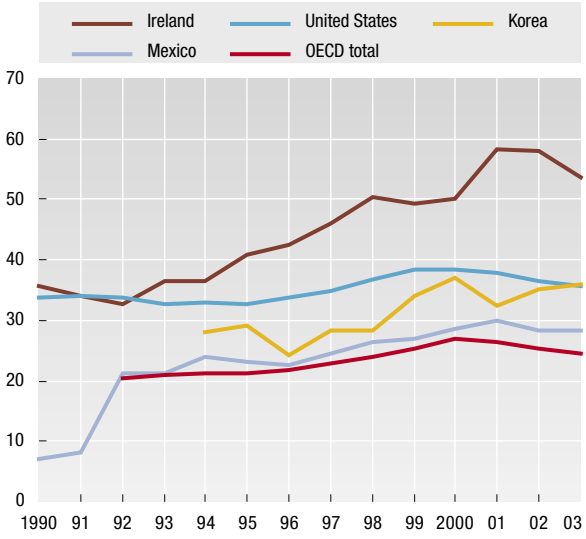
Industries of high and medium-high-technology intensity accounted for over two-thirds of total OECD manufacturing exports in 2003. Differences among countries are substantial; the share of high and medium-high-technology industries ranges from over 80% in Japan and Ireland to less than 10% in Iceland.

High-technology industries accounted for over 50% of all manufacturing exports in Ireland, and for over 30% of exports in Switzerland, Korea, the United States, the United Kingdom, Hungary and the Netherlands. In Japan and Germany, medium-high-technology industries accounted for the bulk of total exports.

Technology exports grew very rapidly in Iceland, Turkey and the eastern European countries, although most of these countries, with Hungary and the Czech Republic as exceptions, still focus primarily on low and medium-low-technology exports. The shares in total OECD technology exports of Mexico, Ireland, Belgium and Korea have increased considerably, at the expense of the United States, Japan and the large European technology suppliers. With almost 17% of total OECD technology exports, Germany had the largest share of the technology market in 2003, closely followed by the United States.

Export shares of high-technology industries in selected OECD countries

As a percentage of total manufacturing exports of goods



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/255168657250*

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2001), *Non-Tariff Measures in the ICT Sector: A Survey*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Communications Outlook*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *OECD Information Technology Outlook*, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2005), *Trade and Structural Adjustment: Embracing Globalisation*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2005), *International Trade by Commodity Statistics*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- Hatzichronoglou, T. (1997), *Revision of the High-Technology Sector and Product Classification*, OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers, No. 1997/2, OECD, Paris.

Web sites

- OECD International Trade portal, *www.oecd.org/std/trade*.
- OECD Science, Technology and Industry, *www.oecd.org/sti*.

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Exports of high-technology industries

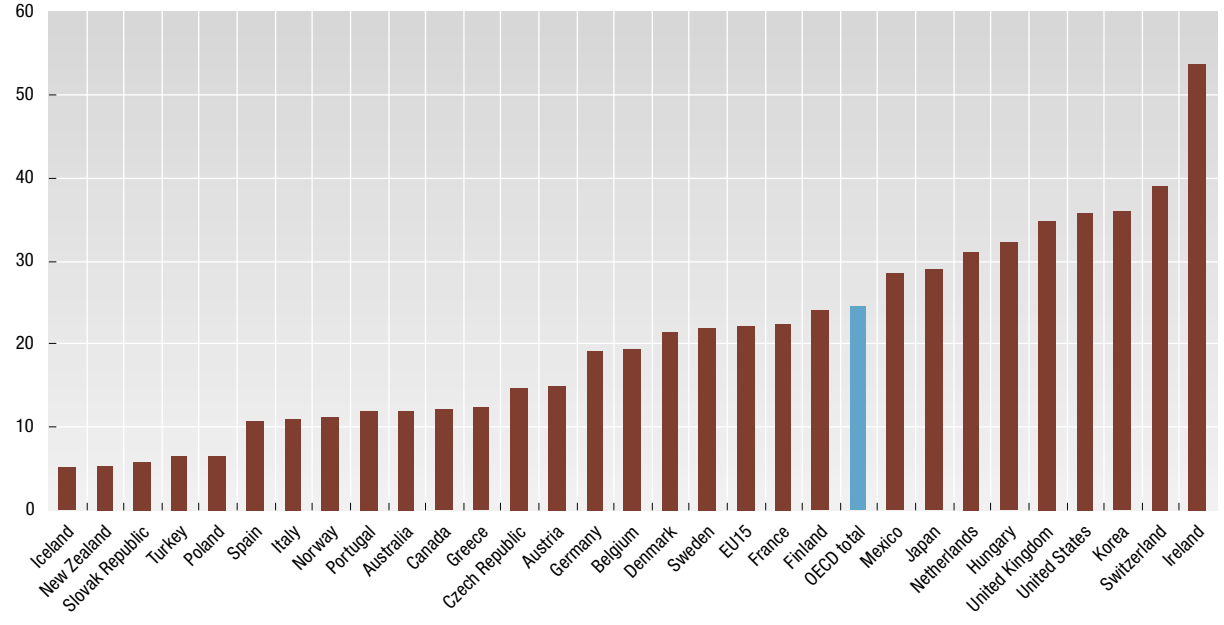
As a percentage of total manufacturing exports of goods

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	9.5	9.9	10.7	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.7	12.6	13.2	13.5	13.5	11.8
Austria	10.4	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.3	12.3	12.4	13.9	15.7	15.6	16.3	14.9
Belgium	8.1	8.4	9.6	9.3	9.8	10.6	11.0	12.0	12.9	14.0	15.3	19.4	19.4
Canada	12.5	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.9	11.4	12.7	13.3	13.0	16.1	14.3	12.2	12.1
Czech Republic	..	..	4.8	4.8	4.1	6.9	7.5	8.6	8.8	9.5	12.1	14.8	14.7
Denmark	13.1	13.4	13.6	14.7	15.1	15.9	17.1	18.1	19.0	20.7	20.7	22.1	21.5
Finland	8.5	9.7	11.5	13.3	15.0	16.3	18.7	21.9	24.1	27.3	24.4	24.6	24.0
France	18.3	18.3	18.8	18.8	19.4	20.2	21.7	23.2	24.0	25.6	25.5	24.1	22.5
Germany	15.0	14.8	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.3	16.5	17.3	18.7	20.2	20.6	19.4	19.1
Greece	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.4	4.3	6.7	7.6	9.7	9.0	10.4	12.5
Hungary	..	8.1	10.3	12.2	10.1	9.1	21.2	23.4	26.3	30.6	28.3	30.0	32.1
Iceland	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.4	5.0	5.1
Ireland	34.1	32.7	36.5	36.6	40.7	42.6	46.0	50.3	49.2	50.2	58.2	57.9	53.6
Italy	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	10.1	10.7	11.6	11.8	12.0	11.0
Japan	30.6	30.1	30.5	31.2	31.9	31.1	31.2	30.7	31.3	33.0	30.8	29.1	28.9
Korea	..	..	..	28.0	29.2	24.3	28.5	28.4	34.2	37.1	32.4	35.1	36.1
Mexico	8.3	21.2	21.2	24.0	23.2	22.5	24.5	26.4	26.9	28.7	29.9	28.4	28.4
Netherlands	15.7	16.6	19.7	19.9	21.3	22.8	25.1	27.5	30.3	32.6	29.8	28.6	31.1
New Zealand	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	4.0	3.2	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	5.4
Norway	7.5	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.6	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.3	12.0	13.9	11.2
Poland	..	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	5.0	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.6
Portugal	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.9	8.1	7.0	7.3	7.6	9.0	10.3	11.2	10.1	11.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.2	6.0	5.5	5.7
Spain	9.2	9.3	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.2	8.9	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	11.0	10.8
Sweden	17.1	17.6	18.4	18.9	21.5	23.7	25.6	26.2	27.9	28.8	23.4	23.6	22.0
Switzerland	26.9	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.6	30.0	30.2	31.5	34.6	33.8	37.1	37.7	39.0
Turkey	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.8	5.5	6.8	7.9	6.6	6.2	6.5
United Kingdom	26.4	25.7	27.6	27.7	28.5	29.7	29.7	32.4	33.8	37.4	40.3	38.5	34.7
United States	34.0	33.8	32.8	32.9	32.6	33.9	35.0	36.9	38.3	38.4	37.9	36.4	35.8
EU15	15.5	15.5	16.4	16.6	17.0	17.7	18.9	20.3	21.5	23.3	23.6	23.2	22.1
OECD total	..	20.3	21.0	21.2	21.3	21.7	23.0	24.0	25.2	26.9	26.4	25.5	24.5

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/171788307136*

Exports of high-technology industries

As a percentage of total manufacturing exports of goods, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/651222852132*

Exports of medium/high-technology industries

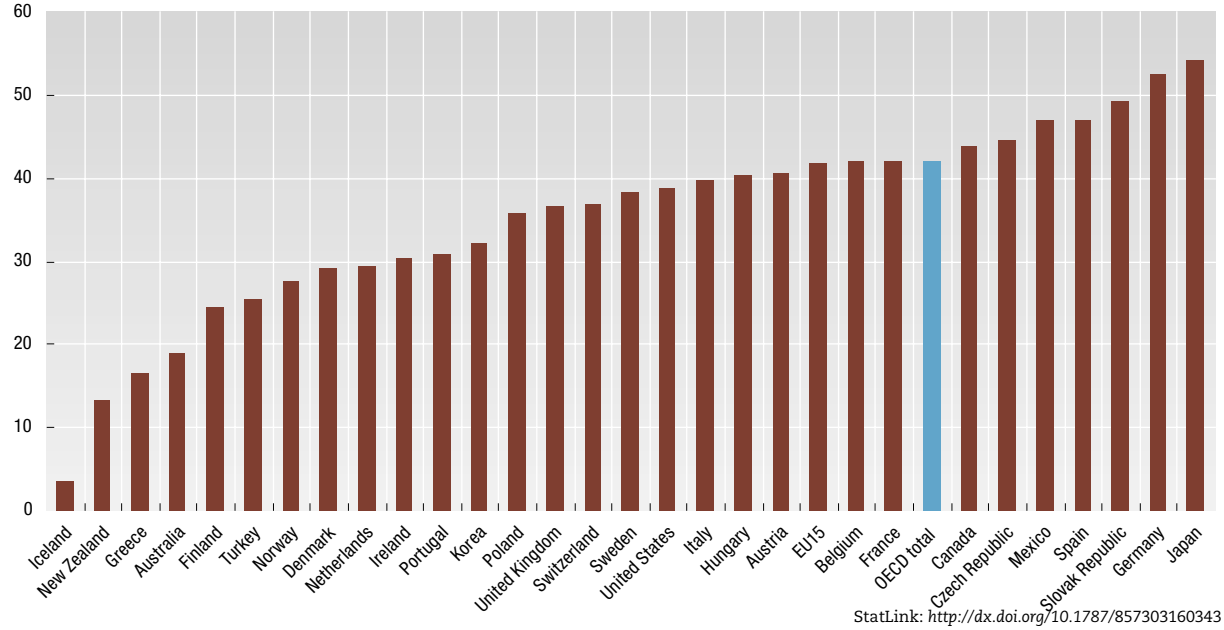
As a percentage of total manufacturing exports of goods

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	14.3	15.3	15.2	16.7	16.9	18.3	19.5	19.5	17.5	18.9	19.0	19.8	19.9	18.9
Austria	39.7	40.3	41.2	41.5	41.4	40.5	42.4	41.5	41.1	41.4	40.3	40.5	40.2	40.7
Belgium	40.0	39.5	40.0	40.5	42.7	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	41.4	42.0	41.0	42.1
Canada	42.8	42.0	43.0	44.8	45.5	43.4	42.5	43.1	44.2	46.2	43.0	43.4	44.6	43.8
Czech Republic	..	..	..	36.2	36.0	37.0	39.3	42.7	45.2	45.2	45.5	45.0	43.9	44.7
Denmark	27.9	26.8	26.6	26.1	26.1	27.0	27.2	27.0	27.9	28.1	27.9	29.0	28.8	29.1
Finland	27.1	24.9	25.4	24.7	25.3	25.2	26.4	26.6	25.6	24.5	23.8	25.4	25.3	24.5
France	40.6	40.0	40.1	39.6	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.6	39.4	39.9	41.1	42.1
Germany	53.0	51.6	52.3	51.9	52.6	52.9	53.8	53.0	52.9	52.3	51.1	51.1	51.8	52.5
Greece	8.6	8.2	8.9	10.5	10.6	12.2	12.7	13.8	14.1	14.1	14.4	15.1	16.0	16.5
Hungary	..	..	28.6	30.3	29.6	32.9	32.1	36.8	40.0	40.7	39.5	40.5	40.0	40.5
Iceland	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.5
Ireland	20.8	21.9	21.7	21.8	23.0	21.3	23.4	26.8	26.9	30.0	31.0	23.8	27.5	30.3
Italy	37.7	38.0	37.3	37.1	37.6	38.6	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.9	38.8	38.8	38.6	39.8
Japan	51.4	51.2	51.9	51.4	51.1	50.5	51.4	51.3	51.4	51.4	50.9	52.2	53.7	54.2
Korea	..	..	..	..	26.0	28.5	31.0	28.5	26.5	26.5	26.6	29.3	30.1	32.2
Mexico	53.0	56.4	50.1	50.6	49.4	48.7	49.8	46.5	46.1	47.2	47.1	46.7	47.0	46.9
Netherlands	31.5	30.9	30.1	28.5	29.7	30.8	32.4	31.9	31.7	28.3	27.3	29.0	30.1	29.5
New Zealand	8.0	8.8	8.8	9.8	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.0	12.5	13.4
Norway	24.1	23.4	24.5	24.9	25.2	26.2	27.1	26.0	28.1	26.7	25.7	25.8	27.5	27.5
Poland	..	..	27.4	23.8	22.3	24.6	25.2	26.1	27.5	29.4	34.2	33.3	34.0	35.7
Portugal	20.7	20.3	20.9	21.2	21.8	25.8	30.9	30.6	32.0	31.9	31.4	31.6	33.0	30.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.9	42.6	44.0	44.7	42.7	43.5	49.2
Spain	43.3	45.4	46.9	44.7	46.1	47.4	46.8	46.0	47.4	47.3	46.9	46.8	46.2	47.0
Sweden	36.9	36.2	36.1	35.4	36.4	34.9	35.2	33.9	36.3	35.5	33.7	36.8	36.4	38.4
Switzerland	44.0	43.4	42.7	42.2	43.0	43.8	43.9	43.2	42.3	39.3	38.9	38.0	37.7	36.8
Turkey	13.6	13.1	13.8	13.4	14.9	16.7	18.4	16.7	16.9	19.6	20.6	22.5	23.8	25.5
United Kingdom	38.1	37.9	38.4	36.8	36.9	36.6	37.9	36.6	37.3	36.9	35.3	33.2	34.8	36.6
United States	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.8	39.5	39.7	39.1	39.0	37.8	37.0	37.0	37.1	38.7	38.8
EU15	41.4	40.8	41.0	40.1	41.0	41.1	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.3	40.1	40.2	40.9	41.8
OECD total	..	..	41.6	41.3	41.8	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.6	41.5	40.7	40.7	41.6	42.1

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/222854513041*

Exports of medium/high-technology industries

As a percentage of total manufacturing exports of goods, 2003



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Exports of low-technology industries

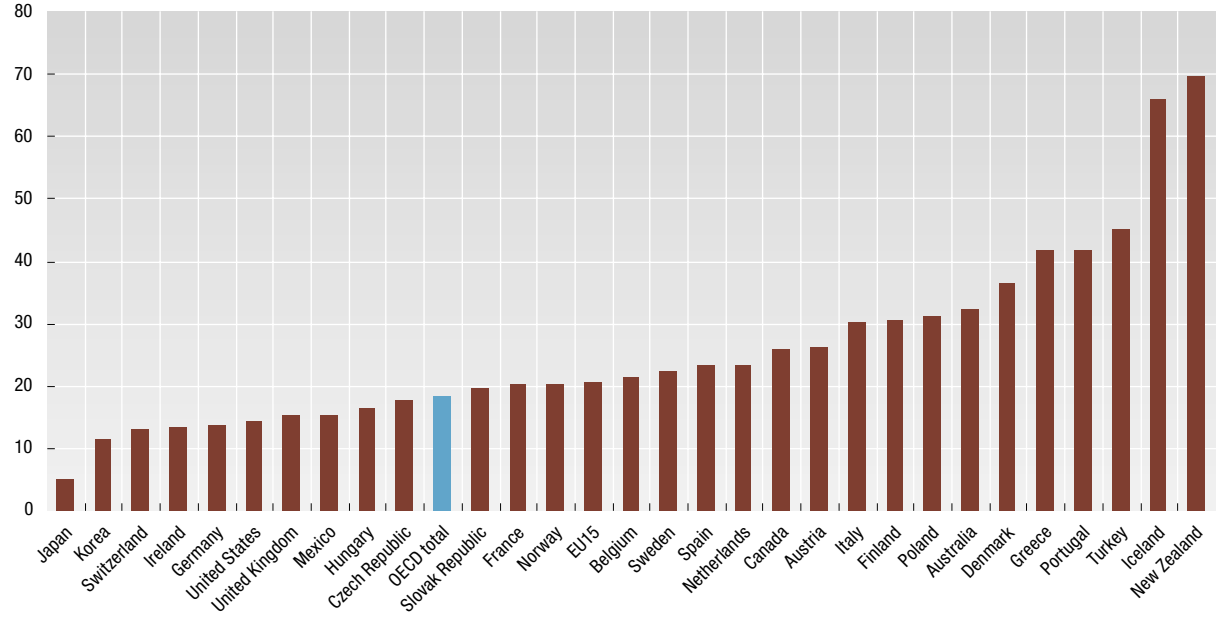
As a percentage of total manufacturing exports of goods

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	34.6	33.8	34.2	33.9	34.8	32.1	31.3	33.0	31.8	33.7	32.9	34.2	34.6	32.4
Austria	27.6	27.3	27.0	26.5	26.4	27.1	26.6	27.0	26.4	26.7	25.2	25.7	25.9	26.2
Belgium	28.0	29.0	29.3	29.2	27.8	27.2	27.5	27.6	27.2	26.2	24.9	24.6	23.0	21.5
Canada	27.5	26.8	27.2	27.2	26.9	28.3	27.4	26.5	26.2	25.8	25.2	25.7	25.7	25.7
Czech Republic	..	..	..	27.6	28.1	27.0	25.8	23.5	22.1	21.5	20.5	19.5	18.3	17.7
Denmark	43.6	45.1	44.3	44.8	43.8	42.5	41.7	41.4	40.2	38.9	37.5	37.4	36.2	36.3
Finland	45.6	45.8	43.8	42.4	42.4	40.9	36.8	36.6	35.4	34.3	31.5	31.3	31.1	30.4
France	24.7	24.1	24.4	24.8	24.4	23.8	23.0	22.4	21.4	21.0	19.8	19.7	20.1	20.2
Germany	16.6	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.0	14.6	14.0	13.7	14.0	13.8
Greece	57.6	58.0	62.5	58.2	52.7	54.4	53.3	51.6	50.6	48.7	40.1	41.1	42.0	41.8
Hungary	..	..	43.5	39.2	39.4	37.3	39.2	27.5	23.8	21.6	18.6	20.0	19.2	16.4
Iceland	81.6	85.6	84.9	83.8	81.0	78.2	79.6	76.9	77.6	71.5	67.8	66.0	66.7	66.0
Ireland	35.2	35.7	38.2	35.4	34.6	32.8	29.3	22.9	19.3	17.7	15.9	15.0	12.0	13.5
Italy	33.4	33.2	33.5	33.5	33.7	32.7	32.7	32.4	31.7	31.4	30.9	31.1	31.1	30.2
Japan	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.1
Korea	..	..	..	..	26.1	21.0	21.0	19.2	18.1	17.2	15.2	15.4	13.6	11.4
Mexico	14.6	15.0	15.4	14.9	14.8	15.4	16.2	17.7	17.3	16.7	15.9	15.3	15.7	15.3
Netherlands	30.8	31.8	33.3	32.5	31.7	30.0	27.5	26.1	25.6	25.8	22.8	23.9	24.6	23.4
New Zealand	76.1	76.3	76.6	75.4	73.0	71.6	71.6	71.1	69.5	70.9	70.8	73.1	72.9	69.6
Norway	22.2	23.7	23.3	24.3	25.5	26.0	25.1	23.8	25.2	25.0	23.1	22.9	22.7	20.2
Poland	..	..	33.3	39.2	40.4	39.5	40.4	41.7	38.8	37.6	33.7	32.8	31.5	31.1
Portugal	60.2	61.4	59.6	59.2	56.8	52.5	49.8	49.2	48.0	46.3	44.1	43.8	42.7	41.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.3	21.7	21.9	20.6	22.1	22.5	19.6
Spain	24.0	23.0	22.0	22.4	23.2	23.3	23.3	24.2	23.8	23.2	22.4	23.8	24.2	23.2
Sweden	27.5	27.2	26.9	25.6	25.1	25.5	23.6	23.2	21.7	21.2	20.9	22.6	22.9	22.4
Switzerland	18.1	17.8	17.2	18.1	17.1	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.1	13.6	13.2	12.9	13.1	13.0
Turkey	56.0	58.1	59.3	59.0	57.9	59.3	57.5	58.0	57.1	53.3	50.8	47.8	47.0	45.0
United Kingdom	18.0	18.4	19.4	19.1	19.2	17.6	17.6	17.3	16.4	15.8	14.4	13.9	14.5	15.2
United States	16.9	16.6	17.2	16.9	17.1	17.0	16.2	15.4	15.0	14.5	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.4
EU15	25.1	25.4	25.7	25.8	25.2	24.5	23.9	23.3	22.4	22.0	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.5
OECD total	..	..	21.9	21.6	21.3	21.1	20.8	20.2	19.8	19.3	18.1	18.5	18.6	18.5

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/800427816707

Exports of low-technology industries

As a percentage of total manufacturing exports of goods, 2003



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TRADING PARTNERS

The pattern of OECD merchandise trade – where imports come from and where exports go to – has undergone significant shifts over the last decade. These are in response to changes in the distribution of global income and to globalisation – in particular, the outsourcing of manufacturing from OECD countries to the rest of the world.

These tables refer to total OECD imports and exports and show merchandise trade both within the OECD area and with countries in the rest of the world.

Definition

NAFTA is the North American Free Trade Area and consists of Canada, Mexico and the United States. OECD Asia and Pacific includes Australia and New Zealand as well as Japan and Korea. Non-OECD America covers the Caribbean, Latin America and Central America, except Mexico. Near and Middle East covers Israel, Jordan, Iran, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Gulf States.

The definitions of merchandise imports and exports are explained under "Trade in goods".

Long-term trends

Since 1988, there has been a steady decline in the share of OECD imports and exports among OECD member countries. In 1988, imports from OECD countries accounted for 80% of total OECD imports but by 2004 this had fallen to 70%. For exports the fall in intra-OECD trade was less marked – down from 81% in 1988 to 77% in 2004.

Outside the OECD area, the trade shares with Africa have fallen, they have risen with non-OECD America and have remained virtually unchanged with the Near and Middle East. Other (non-OECD) Asia covers the Indian sub-continent, China and South East Asia. OECD imports from these countries have risen from 7% to 16.5% over the period and exports to them from 7.5% to 12%. A large change occurred in trade between OECD and China. In 1988 China supplied a little over 1% of total OECD imports but by 2004 this had risen to more than 8%. China's importance as a destination for OECD countries has increased less sharply, rising from 1% in 1988 to 4% in 2004.

Comparability

OECD countries follow common definitions and procedures in compiling their merchandise trade statistics which are comparable and of good quality. The removal of customs frontiers following the creation of a common market in Europe required EU countries to adopt a system of recording trade flows through sample surveys of exporters and importers. This led to some fall in the reliability of merchandise trade statistics for trade between the EU countries. Statistics on trade between EU countries and non-EU countries, however, was not affected.

Source

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- *ITCS International Trade by Commodity Statistics.*
- *Monthly International Trade.*

Web sites

- OECD International Trade Statistics, *www.oecd.org/std/its*.

OECD FACTBOOK 2006 – ISBN 92-64-03561-3 – © OECD 2006

Partner countries and regions of OECD merchandise trade

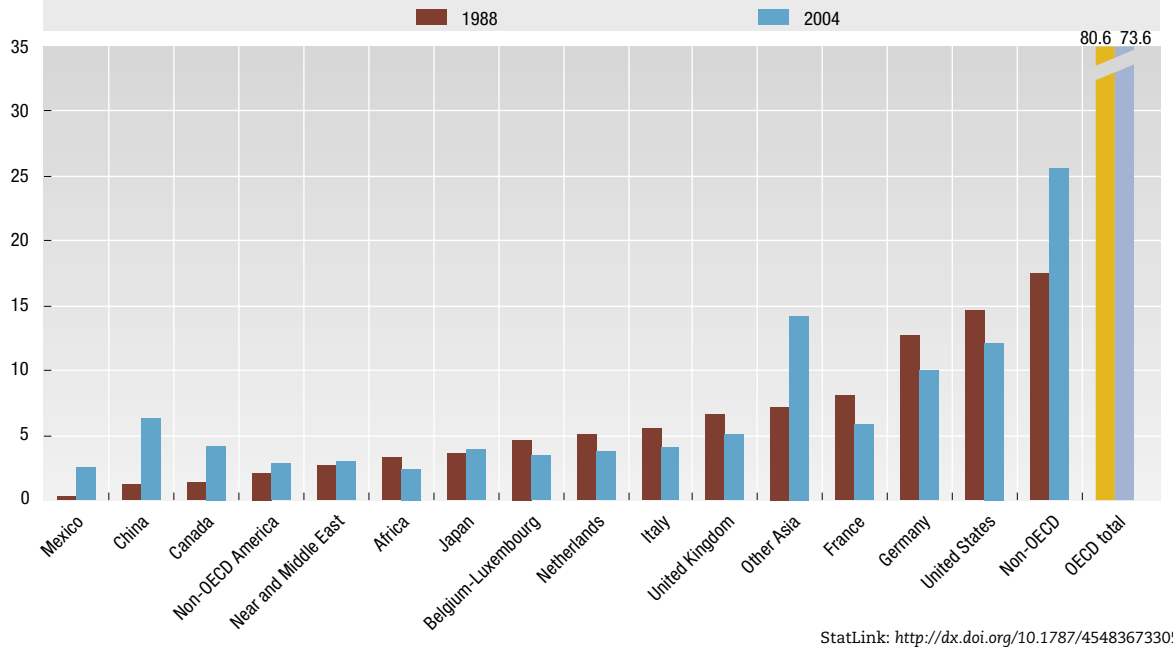
As a percentage of total OECD merchandise trade

	1988	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
OECD	80.6	78.6	76.3	76.1	76.1	75.7	75.6	77.4	77.7	75.9	75.7	75.4	74.5	73.6
G7	52.2	51.2	50.4	50.3	49.5	49.0	49.1	50.1	50.4	49.2	48.7	47.7	46.1	44.9
NAFTA	16.3	17.5	19.7	20.2	19.0	19.7	21.2	21.7	22.7	23.8	23.0	22.2	19.9	18.9
Canada	1.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.2
Mexico	0.3	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.5
United States	14.7	11.6	13.0	13.5	12.7	13.1	14.0	14.3	14.9	15.4	14.8	14.3	12.8	12.1
OECD Asia and Pacific	6.5	8.7	8.6	9.1	8.9	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.8
Japan	3.6	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8
Korea	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
OECD Europe	57.8	52.4	48.1	46.7	48.1	47.5	46.4	48.3	47.2	44.1	45.4	46.1	47.8	47.9
Switzerland	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
EU15	52.8	47.7	43.2	42.1	43.2	42.4	41.1	42.8	42.0	39.0	40.0	40.5	41.7	41.7
Austria	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
France	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Germany	12.7	11.5	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.9	10.0
Italy	5.5	5.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Netherlands	5.1	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Spain	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8
Sweden	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
United Kingdom	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1
Non-OECD	17.6	19.9	22.1	22.4	22.5	22.9	23.4	21.6	21.3	23.1	23.1	23.3	24.3	25.6
Europe	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1
Russian Federation	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5
Africa	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4
South Africa	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
America	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8
South America	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
Brazil	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Near and Middle East	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0
Other Asia	7.2	9.1	11.3	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.6	11.4	11.8	12.8	12.4	13.0	13.5	14.2
China	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.3
Chinese Taipei	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
India	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/081035380754

Partner countries and regions of OECD merchandise trade

As a percentage of total OECD merchandise trade



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/454836733054

Partner countries and regions of OECD merchandise imports

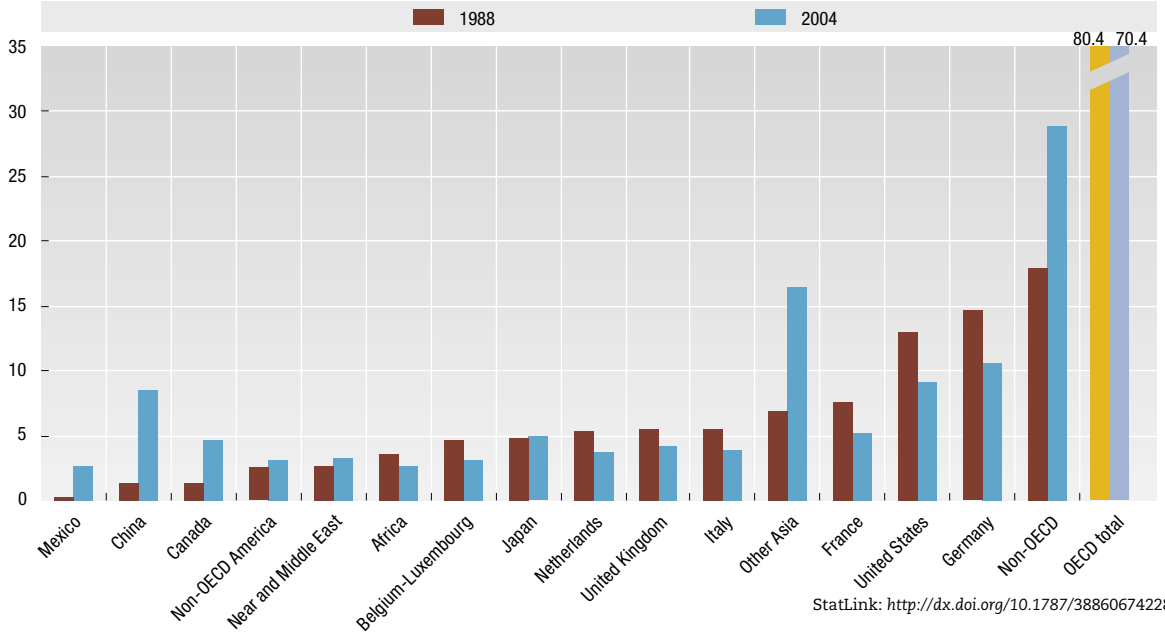
As a percentage of total OECD merchandise imports

	1988	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
OECD	80.4	77.9	76.1	75.9	76.3	75.6	75.4	76.8	75.9	73.1	73.1	72.8	71.5	70.4
G7	52.4	52.1	51.4	51.3	50.7	50.2	50.0	50.5	49.8	47.5	46.8	45.8	44.0	42.7
NAFTA	14.7	17.1	18.7	19.4	18.9	19.7	20.8	20.7	21.1	21.7	21.1	20.0	17.6	16.5
Canada	1.3	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.6
Mexico	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.7
United States	13.0	11.1	11.9	12.3	11.9	12.4	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.2	11.5	9.9	9.2
OECD Asia and Pacific	7.8	10.2	10.4	10.8	10.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.4	8.5	8.3	7.9	7.9
Japan	4.7	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9
Korea	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
OECD Europe	58.0	50.7	46.9	45.8	47.3	46.7	45.5	47.1	45.6	42.0	43.5	44.6	46.0	46.0
Switzerland	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
EU15	53.3	46.3	42.3	41.3	42.5	41.8	40.6	42.1	40.6	37.1	38.2	39.0	40.1	39.9
Austria	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
France	7.6	7.0	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Germany	14.6	11.8	10.8	10.4	10.9	10.6	10.0	10.5	10.2	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.5	10.7
Italy	5.6	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9
Netherlands	5.3	4.5	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8
Spain	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Sweden	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
United Kingdom	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1
Non-OECD	18.0	20.9	22.6	22.8	22.5	23.3	23.9	22.4	23.1	26.0	25.7	25.9	27.3	28.9
Europe	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1
Russian Federation	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8
Africa	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7
South Africa	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
America	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2
South America	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5
Brazil	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Near and Middle East	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.4
Other Asia	6.9	9.6	11.8	12.3	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.1	13.7	14.6	14.4	15.2	15.8	16.5
China	1.3	2.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.5
Chinese Taipei	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
India	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/854870673320

Partner countries and regions of OECD merchandise imports

As a percentage of total OECD merchandise imports



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/388606742280

Partner countries and regions of OECD merchandise exports

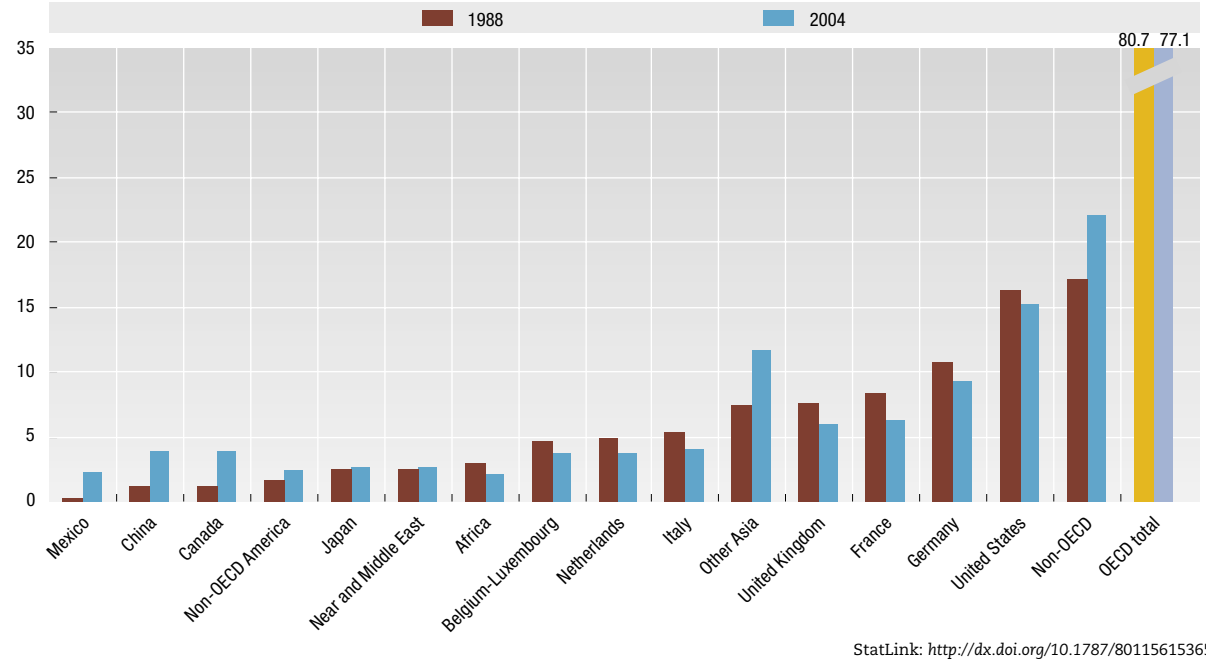
As a percentage of total OECD merchandise exports

	1988	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
OECD	80.7	79.3	76.6	76.3	75.8	75.7	75.8	77.9	79.6	79.0	78.5	78.2	77.7	77.1
G7	52.0	50.4	49.5	49.3	48.3	47.8	48.2	49.7	51.1	51.0	50.6	49.8	48.5	47.4
NAFTA	17.9	18.0	20.6	21.1	19.2	19.7	21.6	22.6	24.5	26.1	25.1	24.6	22.4	21.4
Canada	1.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.9
Mexico	0.3	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3
United States	16.3	12.1	14.1	14.6	13.5	13.7	14.8	15.6	17.1	18.3	17.6	17.4	15.9	15.2
OECD Asia and Pacific	5.3	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.0	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
Japan	2.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.6
Korea	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
OECD Europe	57.5	54.1	49.3	47.7	49.0	48.4	47.2	49.6	49.0	46.4	47.5	47.8	49.6	50.1
Switzerland	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
EU15	52.4	49.2	44.1	43.0	43.9	42.9	41.6	43.7	43.4	41.0	42.0	42.1	43.5	43.7
Austria	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8
France	8.4	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3
Germany	10.7	11.3	10.5	10.0	10.3	9.9	9.3	9.7	9.4	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.2	9.2
Italy	5.4	4.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1
Netherlands	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Spain	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.4
Sweden	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
United Kingdom	7.6	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0
Non-OECD	17.2	18.8	21.5	22.0	22.5	22.4	23.0	20.8	19.3	20.0	20.3	20.5	21.0	22.1
Europe	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1
Russian Federation	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
Africa	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
South Africa	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
America	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5
South America	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4
Brazil	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Near and Middle East	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other Asia	7.5	8.6	10.8	11.8	12.3	12.0	12.0	9.7	9.8	10.9	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.7
China	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.9
Chinese Taipei	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
India	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/682081560014

Partner countries and regions of OECD merchandise exports

As a percentage of total OECD merchandise exports



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/801156153651

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The current account balance is the difference between current receipts from abroad and current payments to abroad. When the current account of the balance of payments is positive, the country can use the surplus to repay foreign debts or to lend to the rest of the world. When the current account balance is negative, the deficit will be financed by borrowing from abroad or by liquidating foreign assets acquired in earlier periods.

Definition

The current account balance is the difference between a country's current transactions with the rest of the world and its current payments to the rest of the world. Current transactions consist mainly of exports and imports of goods, exports and imports of services such as tourism, international freight and passenger transport, insurance and financial services, and income transfers consisting of wages and salaries, dividends, interest and other property income.

Note that property income includes retained earnings of foreign-owned subsidiaries. All earnings of foreign-owned subsidiaries are treated as if they were remitted abroad and the part which is actually retained in the country where the subsidiary is located is then shown as a re-investment flow in the capital account.

Comparability

The data in this table are taken from balance of payments statistics complied according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) *Balance of Payments Manual* (BPM5). The IMF closely monitors balance of payments statistics reported by its member countries through regular meetings of balance of payments compilers. As a result, there is good comparability across countries.

Because all earnings of foreign-owned subsidiaries are treated as though they are remitted even though a large part may in practice be retained by the subsidiaries in the countries where they are located, the existence of foreign-owned subsidiaries will tend to reduce the current account balance.

Long-term trends

Current account balances as a percentage of GDP have been negative throughout the period since 1991 in Australia, Mexico, New Zealand, the United States and the United Kingdom; this is partly due to the way in which earnings of foreign owned-subsidiaries are treated. Countries which have recorded current account surpluses throughout the period include Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland.

Since 1991, current account balances have generally moved from deficit to surplus in Canada, Finland, Korea and Sweden.

The chart shows current account balances averaged over the last three years. Deficits averaged 5% or more of GDP in Hungary, Greece, Portugal, the Czech Republic and Australia. Surpluses in excess of 5% were recorded by Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Norway and the Russian Federation.

Sources

- For member countries and South Africa: OECD (2005), *Main Economic Indicators*, OECD, Paris.
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Current account balance of payments

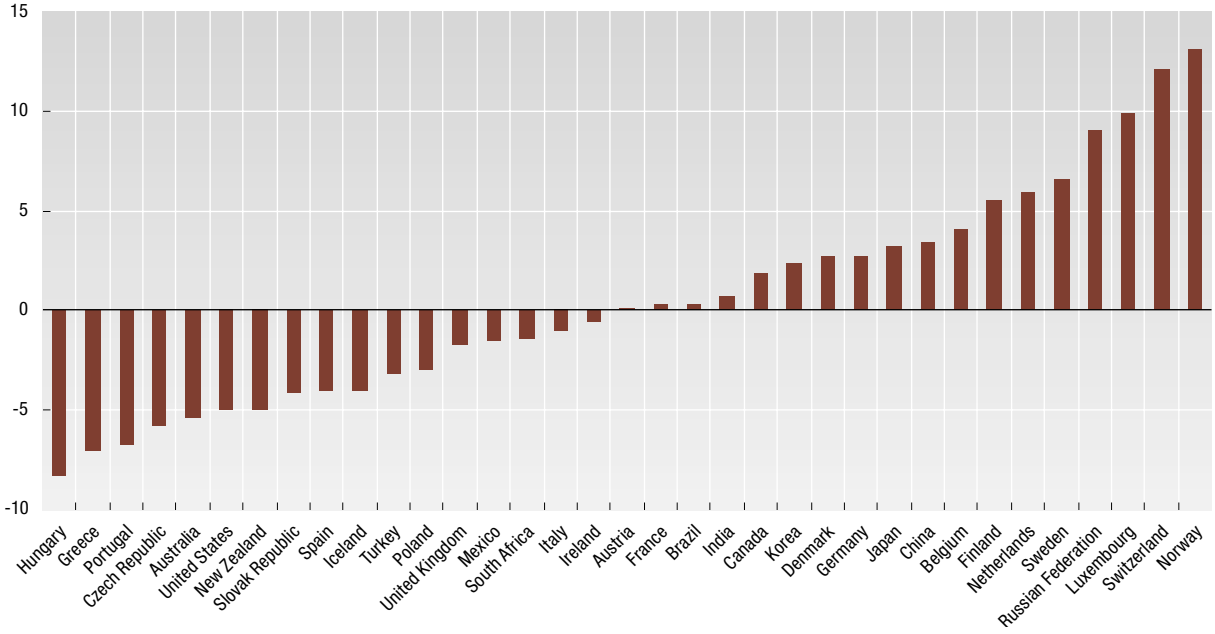
As a percentage of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	–3.5	–3.6	–3.2	–4.9	–5.2	–3.8	–3.0	–4.9	–5.5	–3.9	–2.3	–4.2	–5.8	–6.2
Austria	..	–0.4	–0.8	–1.6	–2.6	–2.3	–3.1	–2.4	–3.2	–2.5	–1.9	0.3	–0.2	0.2
Belgium	..	..	..	..	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	3.9	3.9	4.8	4.2	3.4
Canada	–3.8	–3.7	–3.9	–2.3	–0.8	0.6	–1.3	–1.3	0.3	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.3
Czech Republic	..	..	1.2	–1.8	–2.5	–6.7	–6.3	–2.1	–2.5	–4.9	–5.4	–5.6	–6.3	–5.2
Denmark	0.9	2.1	2.8	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.6	–0.9	1.9	1.4	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.3
Finland	–5.4	–4.6	–1.3	1.1	4.1	4.0	5.5	5.6	6.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	4.0	5.1
France	..	..	..	..	0.7	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.9	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	–0.4
Germany	–1.3	–1.1	–0.9	–1.4	–1.2	–0.6	–0.4	–0.7	–1.2	–1.6	0.2	2.2	2.1	3.8
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	–4.4	–3.1	–4.2	–8.8	–8.1	–7.5	–7.2	–6.4
Hungary	0.8	0.8	–8.9	–9.3	–3.4	–3.9	–4.4	–7.2	–7.8	–8.6	–6.2	–7.1	–8.8	–8.8
Iceland	–4.0	–2.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	–1.8	–1.7	–6.9	–6.9	–10.3	–4.5	1.4	–5.0	–8.4
Ireland	0.6	1.1	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.3	0.8	0.3	–0.4	–0.7	–0.9	0.0	–0.8
Italy	–2.1	–2.4	0.8	1.2	2.3	3.2	2.9	1.9	0.7	–0.5	–0.1	–0.8	–1.3	–0.9
Japan	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.4	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.7
Korea	–2.7	–1.2	0.2	–1.0	–1.7	–4.1	–1.6	11.7	5.5	2.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	4.1
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	13.9	12.7	11.0	9.4	8.9	13.7	9.0	11.6	6.8	11.1
Mexico	–4.7	–6.7	–5.8	–7.0	–0.6	–0.8	–1.9	–3.8	–2.9	–3.2	–2.8	–2.1	–1.3	–1.1
Netherlands	2.4	2.1	4.1	5.0	6.2	5.2	6.6	3.3	3.9	2.0	2.5	2.6	5.7	9.4
New Zealand	–2.7	–4.1	–3.8	–3.9	–5.1	–5.8	–6.5	–4.0	–6.2	–5.2	–2.8	–4.0	–4.3	–6.5
Norway	..	..	..	3.0	3.5	6.9	6.3	0.0	5.3	15.0	15.4	12.8	12.8	13.7
Poland	..	..	..	0.9	0.6	–2.1	–3.7	–4.1	–7.6	–6.0	–2.9	–2.6	–1.9	–4.3
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	–3.8	–5.7	–6.9	–8.5	–10.7	–9.5	–6.8	–5.5	–7.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	–4.5	4.9	2.6	–9.4	–8.5	–8.9	–4.8	–3.5	–8.4	–8.0	–0.8	–3.5
Spain	–3.5	–3.4	–1.1	–1.2	–0.3	–0.4	–0.1	–1.2	–2.9	–4.0	–3.9	–3.3	–3.6	–5.3
Sweden	..	–2.8	–1.3	1.1	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	7.5	8.3
Switzerland	4.3	5.9	7.8	6.4	6.6	7.1	9.4	9.4	11.1	12.5	8.0	8.3	13.4	14.6
Turkey	0.2	–0.6	–3.6	2.0	–1.4	–1.3	–1.4	1.0	–0.7	–4.9	2.3	–0.8	–3.4	–5.1
United Kingdom	–1.8	–2.1	–1.9	–1.0	–1.3	–1.0	–0.2	–0.5	–2.7	–2.6	–2.2	–1.6	–1.5	–2.0
United States	0.0	–0.8	–1.3	–1.7	–1.5	–1.6	–1.7	–2.5	–3.3	–4.3	–3.9	–4.6	–4.8	–5.7
Brazil	–0.4	1.6	–0.2	–0.3	–2.6	–3.0	–3.8	–4.2	–4.7	–4.0	–4.6	–1.7	0.8	1.9
China	3.3	1.3	–2.0	1.4	0.2	0.9	3.3	3.1	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.8	3.2	4.2
India	–0.4	–1.9	–0.5	–1.2	–1.8	–1.3	–1.5	–1.1	–1.2	–0.6	0.8	1.4	1.9	–1.0
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	0.0	0.1	12.6	18.0	11.1	8.4	8.2	10.3
South Africa	1.2	1.5	2.1	0.0	–1.6	–1.2	–1.5	–1.6	–0.5	–0.1	0.1	0.7	–1.6	–3.3

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/830512045466*

Current account balance of payments

As a percentage of GDP, average 2002-2004



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/246650515775*

FDI FLOWS AND STOCKS

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a key element in the rapidly evolving process of international economic integration. FDI creates direct, stable and long-lasting links between economies. FDI encourages the transfer of technology and know-how between countries, and it allows the host economy to promote its products more widely in international markets. Finally, FDI is an additional source of funding for capital investment.

Definition

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined as investment by a resident entity in one economy with the objective of obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy. The *lasting interest* means the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence by the direct investor on the management of the direct investment enterprise. Absolute control by the foreign investor is not required, and ownership of 10% of the ordinary shares or voting stock is the criterion used.

Inward stocks are the direct investments held by non-residents; *outward stocks* are the investments held in other economies.

The stock tables also show the distribution of stocks according to industry (mainly manufacturing) and services.

Long-term trends

Both inflows and outflows of FDI worldwide dropped drastically in 2001. following the spectacular investment boom of the late 1990s. FDI into the OECD area continued to decline for the fourth consecutive year in 2004 when inflows dropped by 11%. The United States regained the role as principal destination for direct investment while inward direct investment to the two largest European economies fell sharply. FDI outflows from the OECD have, on the contrary, picked up for the first time since 2001 increasing by 13%. FDI outflows from the United States reached an all-time record. Overall, OECD countries' traditional role as net FDI providers to the rest of the world became even more pronounced in 2004. As in earlier years, China and several Asian financial centres remain the largest recipients. FDI flows to Russian Federation, India and a large part of South America have also increased.

Comparability

International standards call for FDI stocks to be valued at market prices but most OECD countries report their FDI stocks using book values as recorded in the balance sheets of direct investors. Book values may be very different from market values and the rules for establishing book values also vary between countries.

Despite improvements in recent years, there are also methodological differences between countries as regards the inward and outward flow of FDI. For more details, see the joint IMF/OECD analysis of how countries apply the international standards (see the methodological publications below).

Totals for OECD and EU are only for the countries for which data are available. Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional.

Source

- OECD (2005), *International Direct Investment Statistics Yearbook*, OECD, Paris.

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Outward and inward FDI stocks

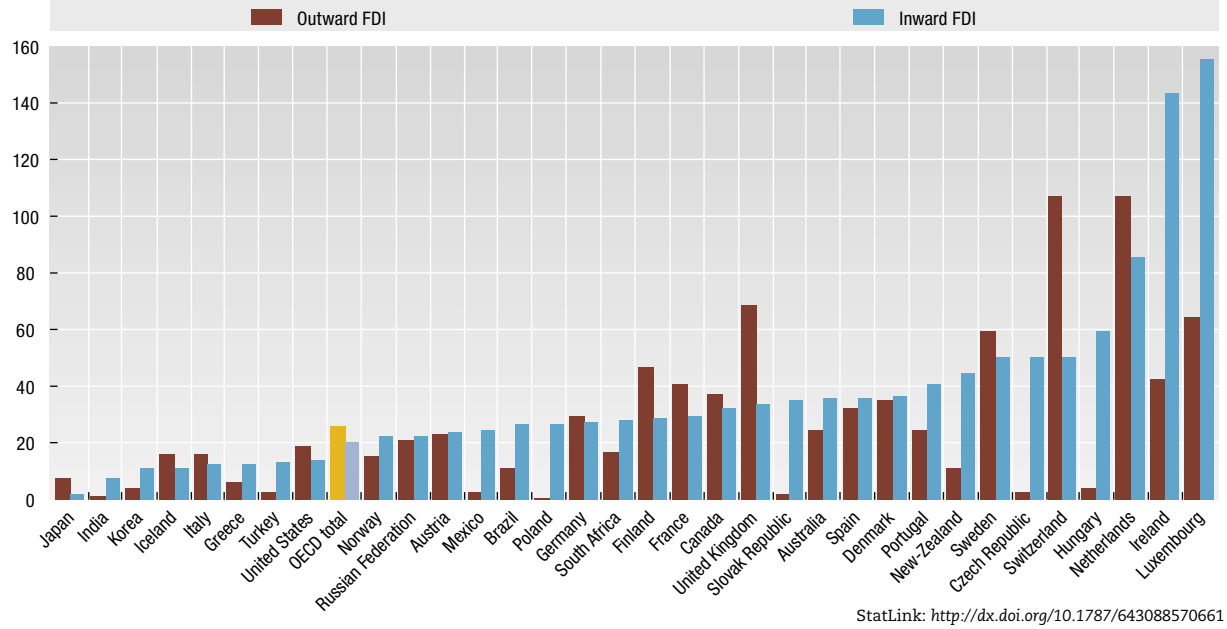
Millions of US dollars

	Outward direct investment stocks							Inward direct investment stocks						
	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	30 495	53 009	89 584	85 385	92 232	93 086	126 874	73 615	104 074	120 626	111 138	107 997	134 751	186 764
Austria	4 747	11 832	19 127	24 820	28 511	42 483	58 730	10 972	19 721	23 472	30 431	34 328	43 507	60 624
Canada	84 813	118 106	201 447	237 647	250 691	274 363	312 185	112 850	123 182	175 001	212 723	213 755	224 195	274 286
Czech Republic	..	345	698	738	1 136	1 473	2 284	..	7 350	17 550	21 647	27 093	38 672	45 286
Denmark	..	24 703	41 237	60 450	62 604	63 996	73 844	..	23 801	35 569	59 416	60 715	64 924	77 552
Finland	11 227	14 993	33 850	52 109	52 224	63 921	76 128	5 132	8 465	18 320	24 272	24 070	34 006	46 225
France	110 121	204 430	334 103	445 087	508 842	586 307	720 209	84 931	191 433	244 672	259 773	295 308	385 187	520 242
Germany	130 760	233 107	412 881	486 750	550 307	615 885	718 081	74 067	104 367	290 457	462 529	416 826	522 821	659 547
Greece	..	..	3 935	6 094	7 020	9 001	11 271	..	..	15 890	14 113	13 941	15 560	21 576
Hungary	..	278	924	1 279	1 554	2 166	3 538	569	11 304	23 260	22 856	27 378	36 213	48 325
Iceland	75	177	452	663	840	1 255	1 716	147	149	478	491	676	797	1 214
Ireland	..	..	25 232	27 925	40 819	54 025	64 457	..	..	72 817	127 088	134 051	178 566	217 164
Italy	60 195	106 319	181 856	180 274	182 373	194 488	238 888	60 009	65 347	108 641	121 169	113 434	130 814	180 891
Japan	201 440	238 452	248 778	278 444	300 116	304 234	335 503	9 850	33 508	46 115	50 323	50 320	78 143	89 728
Korea	..	..	..	..	19 967	20 735	24 986	..	..	..	..	53 208	62 658	66 070
Luxembourg	..	4 703	8 468	7 927	8 810	16 446	17 381	0	18 503	20 362	23 492	26 347	34 839	41 737
Mexico	..	..	..	..	12 077	12 900	17 185	22 424	41 130	78 060	97 170	140 376	154 344	154 344
Netherlands	106 896	172 675	263 761	305 459	332 151	398 612	544 350	68 729	116 051	192 592	243 730	282 879	349 955	433 409
New Zealand	..	7 676	7 006	6 065	7 609	7 495	9 059	..	25 728	32 861	28 070	22 087	27 744	35 550
Norway	10 889	22 521	31 871	33 651	..	..	33 651	12 404	19 836	29 433	30 261	32 590	42 649	48 967
Poland	..	539	1 024	1 018	1 156	1 457	1 855	109	7 843	26 075	34 227	41 247	48 320	55 268
Portugal	..	4 406	10 685	17 256	21 642	22 173	35 615	..	18 973	23 923	28 696	34 062	42 404	58 924
Slovak Republic	..	139	346	379	507	486	633	..	1 297	3 228	4 679	5 730	8 531	11 284
Spain	..	36 227	112 804	159 958	184 460	224 101	281 297	..	109 111	116 233	144 848	165 290	236 290	314 547
Sweden	50 720	73 143	106 274	123 234	123 268	146 510	179 230	12 636	31 089	73 313	93 972	91 584	119 542	150 206
Switzerland	66 087	142 481	194 599	233 385	253 552	293 346	342 567	34 245	57 064	76 000	86 810	88 766	124 812	161 829
Turkey	..	..	..	3 668	4 581	5 847	6 138	..	..	..	19 209	19 677	18 732	32 455
United Kingdom	229 307	304 865	686 420	897 845	869 700	994 136	1 235 898	203 905	199 772	385 146	438 631	506 686	523 319	608 965
United States	616 655	885 506	1 414 355	1 531 607	1 686 635	1 839 995	2 069 013	505 346	680 066	1 101 709	1 421 017	1 513 514	1 505 171	1 553 955
OECD total	1 714 427	2 660 632	4 431 717	5 209 116	5 605 386	6 290 920	7 491 533	1 291 940	2 019 163	3 351 801	4 212 782	4 543 933	5 187 466	5 960 852
of which:														
Manufacturing	39%	39%	30%	25%	24%	22%	22%	39%	33%	30%	26%	25%	24%	23%
Services	49%	52%	57%	61%	62%	62%	65%	45%	52%	56%	59%	60%	61%	63%
Brazil	..	..	..	..	49 689	54 423	54 892	..	..	..	..	121 948	100 847	132 799
India	..	..	1 859	2 615	4 006	5 825	7 079	..	..	17 517	20 326	25 418	31 221	39 104
Russian Federation	..	2 420	1 076	20 141	44 219	62 348	90 873	..	345	731	32 204	52 919	70 884	96 729
South Africa	15 010	23 301	32 990	32 325	17 580	21 980	27 185	9 210	15 014	51 772	43 451	30 569	29 611	45 699

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/863245140464*

FDI stocks

As a percentage of GDP, 2003



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/643088570661*

Inflows of foreign direct investment

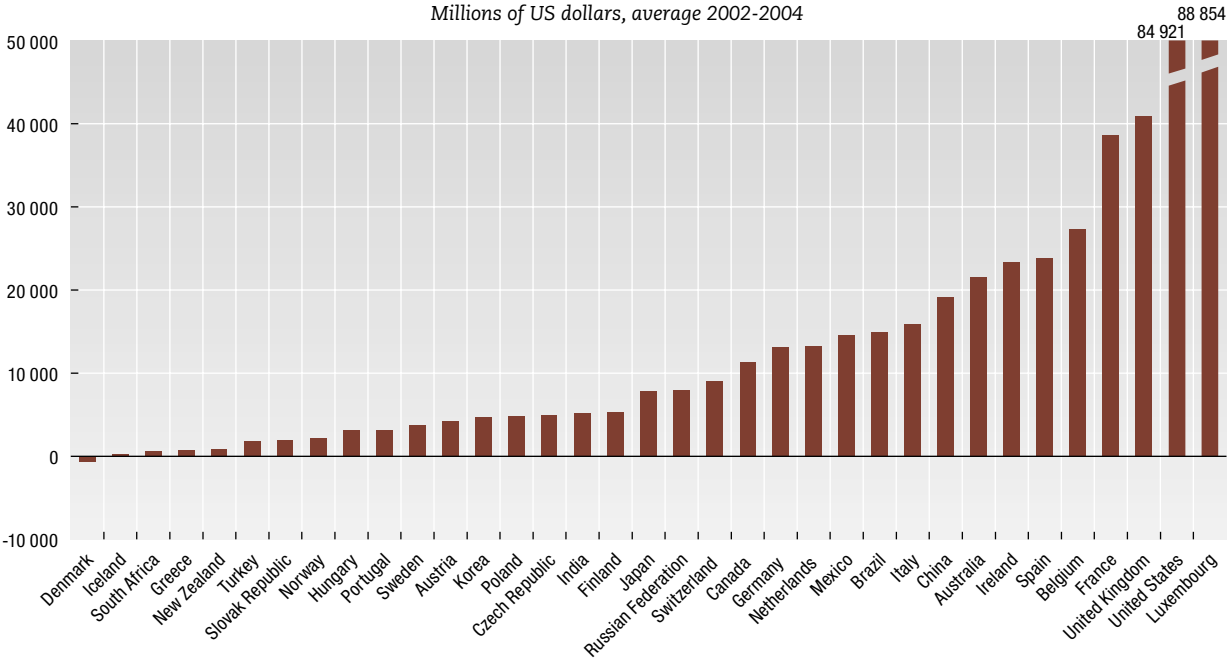
Millions of US dollars

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	4 302	5 720	4 282	5 025	11 963	6 111	7 633	6 003	3 268	13 950	4 628	15 626	6 843	42 221
Austria	351	1 433	1 137	2 103	1 904	4 429	2 656	4 534	2 975	8 842	5 921	357	7 359	4 868
Belgium/Luxembourg	8 919	10 957	10 468	8 313	10 894	13 924	16 510	30 147	142 512	220 988	84 718	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 641	32 127	34 387
Canada	2 880	4 722	4 730	8 204	9 255	9 633	11 522	22 803	24 747	66 796	27 670	21 497	6 352	6 292
Czech Republic	..	..	653	868	2 562	1 428	1 301	3 716	6 326	4 980	5 645	8 483	2 109	4 464
Denmark	1 460	1 015	1 669	4 898	4 180	768	2 799	7 726	14 657	31 306	11 587	6 856	2 699	–11 418
Finland	–247	406	864	1 578	1 063	1 109	2 116	12 141	4 610	8 836	3 732	7 927	3 299	4 651
France	15 171	17 849	16 443	15 574	23 679	21 960	23 171	30 984	46 546	43 258	50 485	49 079	42 538	24 332
Germany	4 729	–2 089	368	7 134	12 025	6 573	12 243	24 597	56 077	198 313	26 419	50 564	27 290	–38 581
Greece	1 718	1 589	1 244	1 166	1 198	1 196	1 089	72	561	1 108	1 589	50	661	1 351
Hungary	1 474	1 477	2 446	1 144	5 102	3 300	4 171	3 337	3 313	2 763	3 936	2 994	2 162	4 169
Iceland	18	–13	0	–2	9	83	148	148	67	170	173	91	341	435
Ireland	1 361	1 458	1 068	856	1 442	2 616	2 710	8 856	18 210	25 783	9 653	29 008	26 913	14 068
Italy	2 481	3 211	3 751	2 236	4 816	3 535	4 962	4 280	6 911	13 377	14 873	14 558	16 430	16 824
Japan	1 286	2 755	207	890	43	230	3 223	3 194	12 740	8 319	6 248	9 243	6 322	7 819
Korea	1 180	728	588	809	1 776	2 325	2 844	5 412	9 333	9 283	3 528	2 392	3 526	8 189
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117 109	92 419	57 034
Mexico	4 762	4 393	4 389	15 067	9 667	10 076	14 234	12 402	13 337	16 910	27 721	15 325	11 664	16 602
Netherlands	5 779	6 169	6 443	7 158	12 307	16 660	11 137	36 925	41 206	63 866	51 937	25 060	19 349	–4 608
New Zealand	1 696	1 089	2 212	2 616	2 850	3 922	1 917	1 826	940	1 344	4 219	–530	670	2 581
Norway	–49	810	1 461	2 778	2 408	3 168	3 946	4 354	7 062	6 908	2 009	679	3 803	2 159
Poland	359	678	1 715	1 875	3 659	4 498	4 908	6 365	7 270	9 343	5 714	4 131	4 123	6 159
Portugal	2 292	1 904	1 516	1 255	660	1 344	2 362	3 005	1 157	6 637	6 299	1 769	6 564	1 112
Slovak Republic	..	..	179	273	241	396	231	707	429	2 383	1 584	4 127	594	1 107
Spain	12 445	13 351	9 572	9 276	6 285	6 821	6 388	11 798	15 759	37 530	28 010	35 940	25 649	9 850
Sweden	6 356	41	3 845	6 350	14 447	5 437	10 967	19 843	60 929	23 245	11 900	11 734	1 285	–1 852
Switzerland	2 643	411	–83	3 368	2 223	3 078	6 642	8 942	11 714	19 266	8 859	6 284	16 566	4 481
Turkey	810	844	636	608	885	722	805	940	783	982	3 266	1 038	1 694	2 568
United Kingdom	14 849	15 475	14 821	9 255	19 968	24 441	33 245	74 349	87 973	118 824	52 650	24 052	20 380	78 454
United States	23 171	19 823	51 362	46 121	57 776	86 502	105 603	179 045	289 444	321 274	167 021	80 841	67 091	106 832
EU15	79 499	74 924	78 203	81 310	126 433	120 434	142 965	283 382	517 422	821 382	376 652	409 438	333 951	206 372
OECD total	122 197	116 206	147 987	166 794	225 287	246 284	301 482	528 449	890 858	1 286 584	631 993	561 925	458 824	406 550
Brazil	1 103	2061	1 292	3 072	4 859	11 200	19 650	31 913	28 576	32 779	22 457	16 590	10 144	18 166
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 765	24 578	61 924	23 776	9 682	13 624	34 035
India	74	277	550	973	2 144	2 426	3 577	2 635	2 169	3 584	5 472	5 626	4 585	5 264
Russian Federation	..	..	..	690	2065	2 579	4 864	2 764	3 309	2 713	2 748	3 461	7 958	12 479
South Africa	254	3	11	374	1 248	816	3 811	550	1 503	969	7 270	735	770	475

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/367076478226*

Inflows of foreign direct investment

Millions of US dollars, average 2002-2004



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/223526002074*

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Outflows of foreign direct investment

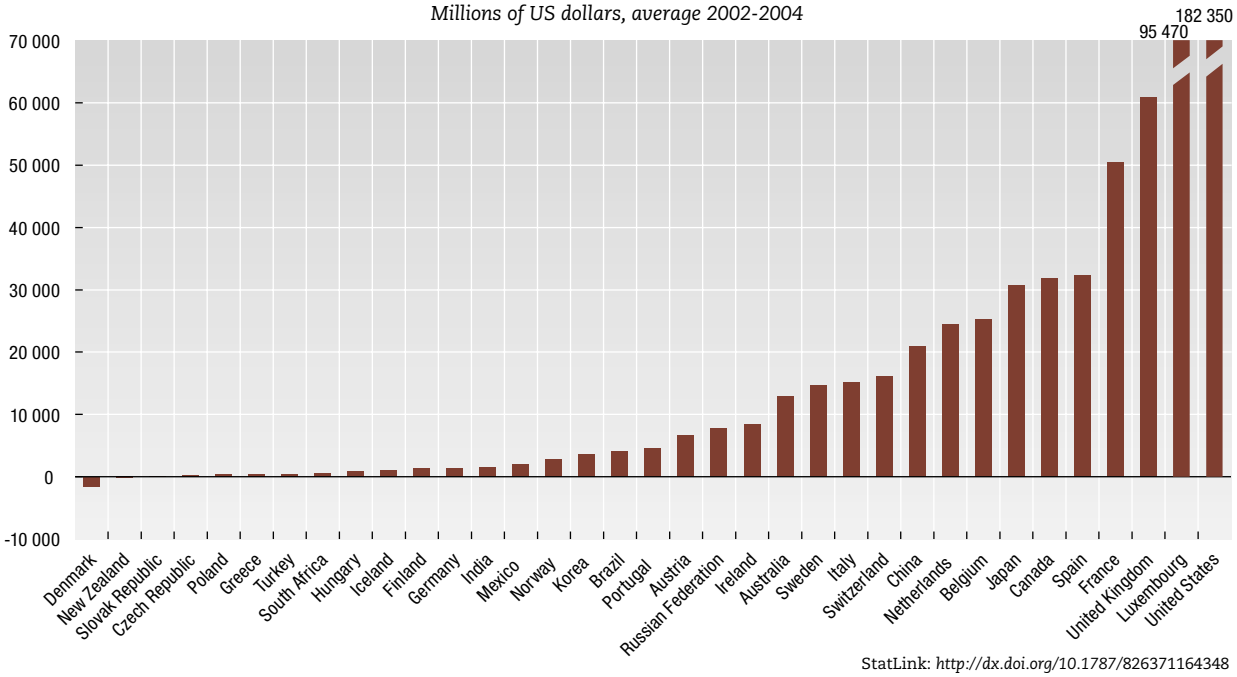
Millions of US dollars

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	1 199	5 267	1 947	2 817	3 282	7 088	6 428	3 345	–421	3 158	12 072	7 873	14 306	16 708
Austria	1 285	1 697	1 190	1 257	1 131	1 935	1 988	2 745	3 301	5 741	3 138	5 812	6 783	7 169
Belgium/Luxembourg	6 066	10 956	3 850	1 205	11 728	7 811	7 884	29 108	132 326	218 364	100 625	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 705	36 933	26 141
Canada	5 832	3 589	5 700	9 294	11 462	13 094	23 059	34 349	17 250	44 678	36 037	26 746	21 464	47 446
Czech Republic	..	..	90	120	37	153	25	127	90	43	165	206	207	546
Denmark	2 052	2 236	1 261	3 955	3 063	2 519	4 207	4 477	16 434	23 093	11 615	5 180	1 271	–11 067
Finland	–124	–752	1 407	4 298	1 497	3 597	5 292	18 642	6 616	24 035	8 372	7 629	–2 592	–1 028
France	25 138	30 407	19 736	24 372	15 758	30 419	35 581	48 613	126 859	177 482	86 783	50 486	53 197	47 830
Germany	22 947	18 595	17 196	18 858	39 052	50 806	41 794	88 837	108 692	56 567	39 691	15 185	–3 573	–7 271
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	–276	552	2 137	616	655	47	607
Hungary	..	..	11	48	59	–4	462	278	250	620	368	278	1 647	538
Iceland	29	6	14	24	25	63	56	74	123	393	342	320	353	2 447
Ireland	193	214	218	436	820	728	1 014	3 902	6 109	4 630	4 066	10 342	3 546	11 415
Italy	7 326	5 949	7 231	5 109	5 731	6 465	12 245	16 078	6 722	12 318	21 476	17 138	9 079	19 273
Japan	31 688	17 305	13 914	18 116	22 632	23 415	25 992	24 158	22 750	31 540	38 352	32 283	28 799	30 963
Korea	1 489	1 162	1 340	2 461	3 552	4 670	4 449	4 740	4 198	4 999	2 420	2 617	3 426	4 792
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126 219	101 147	59 045
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 404	930	1 784	3 490
Netherlands	12 826	12 697	10 063	17 554	20 176	32 098	24 522	36 475	57 611	75 649	47 977	33 932	37 814	1 459
New Zealand	1 472	391	–1 389	2 008	1 783	–1 240	–1 566	401	1 073	609	912	–1 225	–93	857
Norway	1 824	394	933	2 172	2 856	5 892	5 015	3 201	5 504	7 614	–1 323	4 201	2 140	1 867
Poland	..	13	18	29	42	53	45	316	31	16	–90	230	196	806
Portugal	474	684	107	283	685	709	2 092	4 029	3 191	8 134	6 244	155	7 333	6 182
Slovak Republic	..	..	13	18	43	63	95	147	–377	29	65	11	13	152
Spain	4 424	2 171	3 174	4 111	4 158	5 590	12 547	18 938	42 085	54 685	33 100	31 540	23 395	42 000
Sweden	7 058	409	1 358	6 701	11 214	5 025	12 648	24 379	21 929	40 667	6 375	10 630	21 260	11 947
Switzerland	6 543	6 058	8 765	10 798	12 214	16 151	17 748	18 769	33 264	44 698	18 247	7 868	15 114	25 220
Turkey	27	65	14	49	113	110	251	367	645	870	497	175	499	859
United Kingdom	16 412	17 741	26 063	32 206	43 560	34 056	61 620	122 861	201 437	233 488	58 885	50 347	66 726	65 436
United States	37 889	48 266	83 950	80 167	98 750	91 885	104 803	142 644	224 934	159 212	142 349	154 460	140 579	252 012
EU15	106 076	103 018	92 986	120 559	158 754	182 024	224 060	419 675	733 856	937 696	429 471	378 681	364 427	281 178
OECD total	194 067	185 522	208 175	248 465	315 423	343 153	410 296	651 722	1 043 175	1 235 468	683 780	614 928	592 798	667 839
Brazil	1 014	137	491	1 037	1 384	–467	1 042	2 721	1 690	2 282	–2 258	2 482	249	9 471
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 985	19 369	59 352	11 345	17 463	5 492	39 753
India	..	..	..	83	117	239	113	48	79	510	1 398	1 678	1 324	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	281	605	922	3 186	1 268	2 206	3 177	2 533	3 533	9 727	10 347
South Africa	206	1939	292	1 261	2 494	1 048	2 324	1 634	1 584	277	–3 515	–402	565	1 583

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/823670425856

Outflows of foreign direct investment

Millions of US dollars, average 2002-2004



StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/826371164348

ACTIVITIES OF MULTINATIONALS

Firms in OECD countries increasingly adopt global strategies and establish overseas sales, marketing, production and research units to cope with new competitive pressures. Indicators on the activity of affiliates under foreign control are thus an important complement to information on FDI when analysing the weight and economic contribution of such firms in host countries.

Definition

An affiliate under foreign control is defined as one in which a single investor holds more than 50% of the shares with voting rights. Control may be direct or indirect.

Employment and *Research and development expenditures* are defined in earlier sections. *Turnover* usually means sales plus increase in stocks of finished goods but for some countries, turnover means only sales.

Comparability

Fewer countries are able to supply estimates of employment and turnover in service affiliates than in manufacturing affiliates. For employment and turnover in services, the main problem in comparability is that financial institutions are excluded by Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Long-term trends

The shares of foreign affiliates in manufacturing employment show considerable variation across OECD countries ranging from under 10% in Switzerland, Turkey and Portugal to 30% or more in Belgium, Sweden, Hungary, Luxembourg and Ireland. Employment in service sector foreign affiliates is lower in all countries although as noted above, comparability is affected in several countries by the exclusion of employment in banking and insurance services.

In the period from 1996 to 2003, employment in foreign-controlled manufacturing affiliates grew or remained stable in all countries for which data are available except Germany, where the rate fell. Particularly sharp increases were recorded by the Czech Republic, Finland, Norway, Poland and Sweden.

Shares of FDI turnover also vary considerably, with Japan, Turkey, Finland, Portugal and Germany at the low end and Canada, Belgium Hungary and Ireland at the top. The same rankings apply to both manufacturing and services. Growth has occurred in almost all countries but has been particularly strong in Norway, Poland and Sweden.

Foreign affiliates have a high propensity to spend on R&D. Foreign affiliates' expenditure on R&D is particularly important in the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Hungary and Ireland. Growth in R&D expenditure occurred in most countries but was particularly strong in the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Source

- OECD (2005), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard*, OECD, Paris.

Futher information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2005), *Measuring Globalisation: OECD Economic Globalisation Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2002), *Measuring Globalisation: The Role of Multinationals in OECD Economies*, OECD, Paris.

Methodological publications

- OECD (2005), *Measuring Globalisation: OECD Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators*, OECD, Paris.

Online databases

- *Measuring Globalisation Statistics.*

Web sites

- OECD Measuring Globalisation, *www.oecd.org/sti/measuring-globalisation.*
- OECD Science, Technology and Industry, *www.oecd.org/sti.*

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Employment in affiliates under foreign control

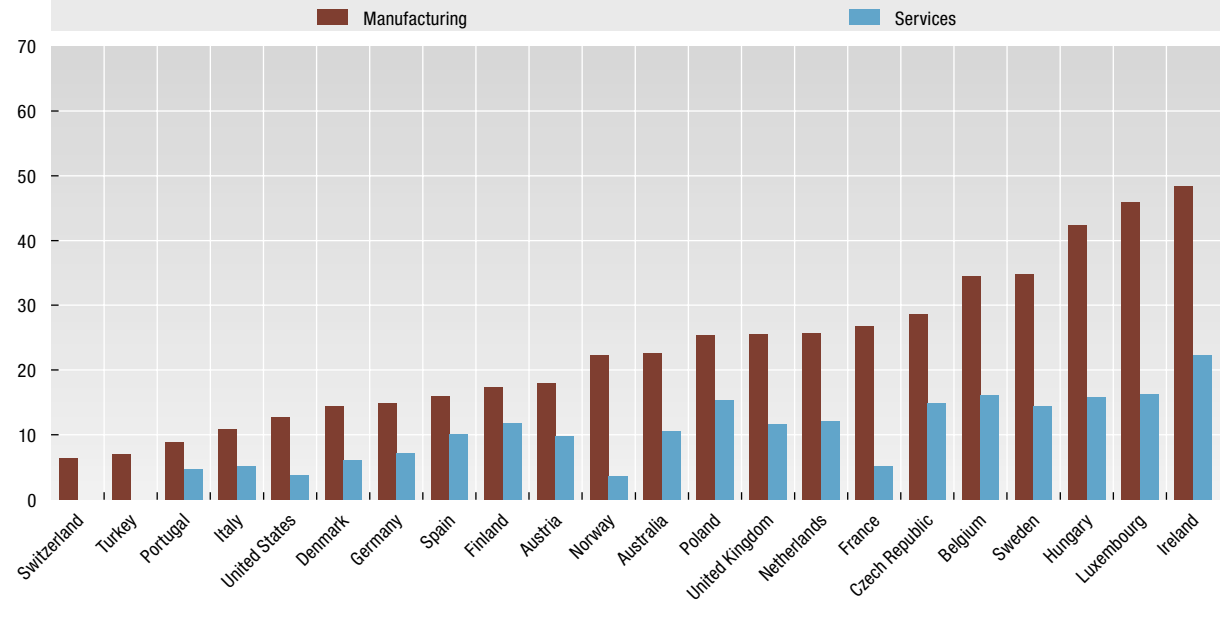
As a percentage of total employment

	Share of employment in manufacturing							Share of employment in services						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	..	..	..	22.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..
Austria	18.95	18.64	..	19.57	18.04	..	..	7.9	8.7	..	..	9.7	..	..
Belgium	19.07	..	..	..	..	32.34	34.48	24.4	..	..	..	..	17.2	16.2
Czech Republic	10.71	13.17	16.18 |	24.73	28.93	27.25	28.63	..	9.7	..	14.2	..	14.4	14.8
Denmark	..	..	10.17 |	15.14	14.07	14.40	..	..	..	6.1	..	..	..	..
Finland	12.36	13.83	15.91	15.95	17.15	17.40	..	..	8.9	9.0	11.1	11.9	..	..
France	27.45	27.79	28.46 |	30.12	30.78 |	26.38	26.80	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.2	..
Germany	6.70	6.02	6.15	6.04	5.83 |	14.80	14.96	..	..	..	3.2	2.9 |	7.2	..
Hungary	41.17	45.01	46.49	44.48	45.20	43.57	42.39	..	14.6	..	15.2	15.1	14.8	15.9
Ireland	47.81	47.47	49.05	48.11	49.19	48.37	..	15.2	..	..	..	..	22.3	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	10.86	10.97	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	..	..
Luxembourg	42.75	46.30	41.35	45.92	..	..	..	..	16.3	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	19.71	21.89	18.87	18.25	21.01	25.68	..	8.8	..	..	8.7	9.1	12.1	..
Norway	14.23	17.42	19.92	21.44	23.13	22.25	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	12.52	14.76	18.62	20.95	21.92	24.08	25.40	..	7.4	..	..	13.4	15.3	15.3
Portugal	8.30	8.77	8.92	10.10	9.46	8.87	..	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.7	..	..
Spain	..	..	16.45	16.80	16.35	15.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7	10.0
Sweden	19.04	21.07	24.14	29.10	32.71	34.76	..	11.0	11.8	14.0	14.5	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	5.32	5.44	5.59	6.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	5.32	5.50	5.42	5.70	7.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	17.77	16.96	17.72	19.58	24.03	24.62	25.63	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	11.6
United States	11.17	12.08	12.13	12.57	12.05	12.77	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	3.8	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/805531812875*

Employment in manufacturing and services in affiliates under foreign control

As a percentage of total employment, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/065310265835*

Turnover of affiliates under foreign control

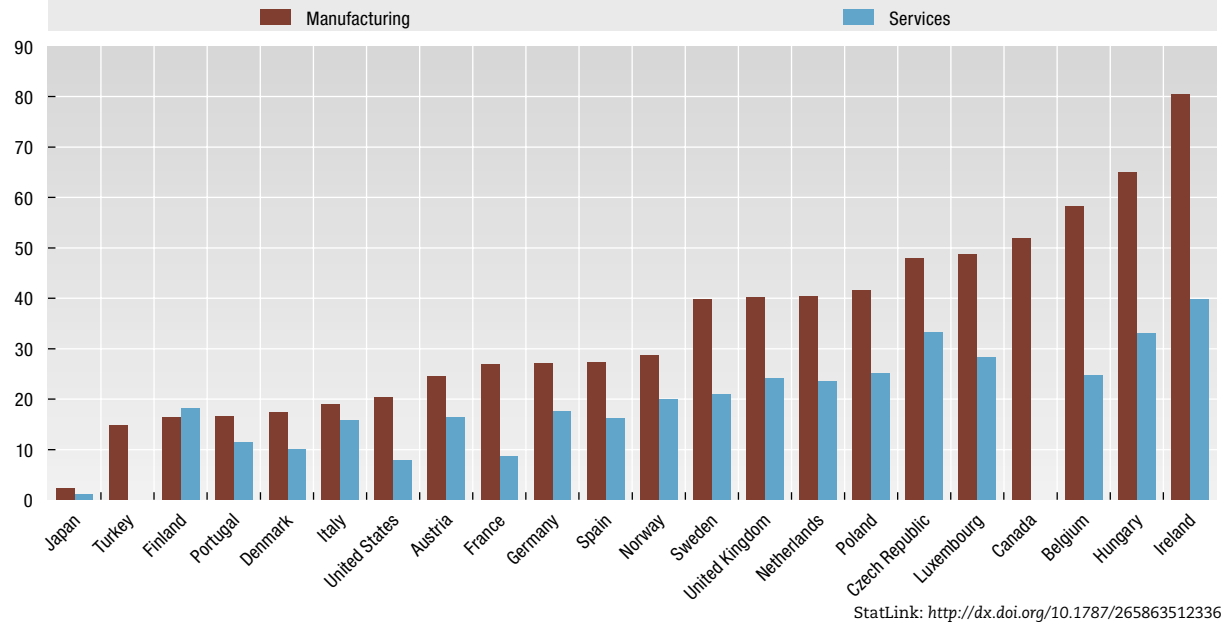
As a percentage of total turnover

	Share of turnover in manufacturing							Share of turnover in services						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Austria	26.29	26.14	..	27.10	24.46	..	..	14.4	14.5	..	..	16.3	..	..
Belgium	47.46	..	..	..	..	57.17	58.27	26.6	..	..	..	..	29.1	24.7
Canada	49.64	50.26	51.38	49.97	51.93	52.32	51.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	17.80	21.69	27.12 |	39.18	43.33	45.64	47.86	..	18.0	..	24.5	28.9	30.4	33.2
Denmark	..	..	12.01 |	17.94	16.84	17.46	..	..	..	10.0	..	..	..	..
Finland	13.73	14.26	16.17	14.43	16.18	16.30	..	..	15.3	16.2	17.5	18.1	..	..
France	32.01	31.66	33.59 |	34.99	35.93 |	26.38	26.80	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.7	8.6	..
Germany	12.53	10.79	10.06	9.38	8.27 |	25.23	27.13	..	..	..	9.0	8.7	17.6	..
Hungary	66.12	70.07	72.97	64.74	72.54	71.55	65.06	..	31.0	..	33.4	32.9	33.2	32.9
Ireland	69.18	72.32	75.93	78.20	79.45	80.40	..	23.8	..	..	..	..	39.7	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	22.32	18.91	..	..	..	..	..	15.8	..	..
Japan	1.62	1.76	2.49	2.51	2.62	2.30	..	0.7	..	..	0.9	0.9	1.0	..
Luxembourg	49.40	52.43	52.93	48.78	..	..	..	..	28.3	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	30.45	32.13	30.82	24.35	35.35	40.33	..	16.8	..	..	12.2	20.8	23.4	..
Norway	19.88	23.93	27.46	28.10	29.70	28.65	..	19.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	19.36	26.06	33.79	34.68	35.18	38.95	41.63	..	11.2	..	..	23.9	26.7	25.1
Portugal	15.43	16.35	15.93	17.40	15.87	16.44	..	8.1	8.3	11.2	11.9	11.4	..	..
Spain	..	..	29.90	29.73	28.52	27.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	16.1
Sweden	19.59	21.89	28.98	33.40	39.30	39.66	..	19.1	17.4	19.0	20.9	..	..	..
Turkey	12.27	11.64	12.49	14.03	14.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	31.40	31.01	32.84	33.84	37.10	38.49	40.10	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	24.1
United States	17.64	21.08	22.24	23.16	23.67	20.29	..	8.0	..	..	..	..	7.8	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/855412267786*

Turnover in manufacturing and services of affiliates under foreign control

As a percentage of total turnover, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/265863512336*

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Share of R&D expenditure in manufacturing of affiliates under foreign control

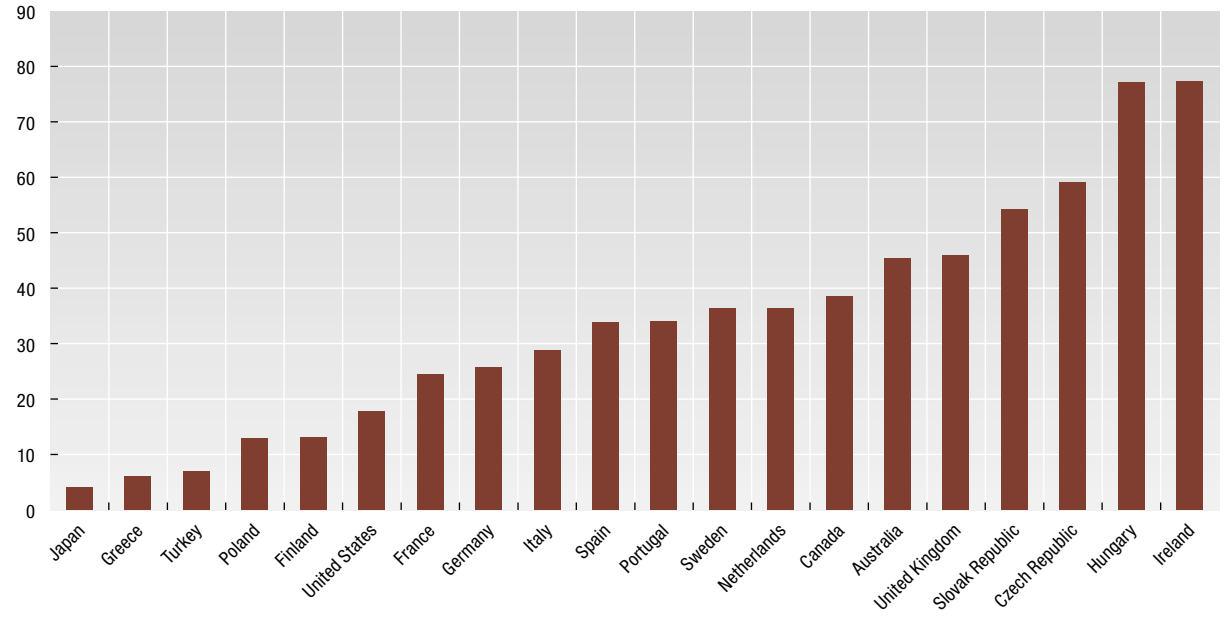
As a percentage of total manufacturing R&D expenditure

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	..	..	..	..	37.56	..	..	..	45.42	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	38.66	37.17	37.81	39.03	36.06	34.22	30.97	32.53	37.90	38.53
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.38	37.67	36.14	49.91	60.12	59.04	59.03
Finland	..	..	..	..	12.15	..	11.49	11.29	14.11	11.86	13.10	..	..
France	..	..	..	15.71	19.36	18.56	..	18.55	18.76	..	22.26	21.42	24.52
Germany	..	..	16.45	..	16.42	..	18.13	..	19.00	..	25.58	..	..
Greece	11.05	..	10.10	..	6.35	5.12	5.56	..	6.09	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	77.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	65.70	..	70.95	..	69.77	..	71.83	..	71.89	..	74.16	..	77.31
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.29	28.70	..
Japan	0.86	4.48	0.86	1.51	1.35	0.95	1.31	1.79	4.28	3.94	3.78	4.00	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.40	22.64	32.36	24.87	22.23	36.31	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.92	16.05	29.55	17.37	6.54	11.93	12.92
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.53	..	48.75	..	34.00
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	2.52	0.13	5.29	..	..	..	33.06	33.00	41.46	54.22
Spain	47.96	49.19	..	..	32.70	..	42.71	..	39.50	..	42.62	38.56	33.84
Sweden	15.51	17.26	13.72	9.07	18.97	18.66	14.11	16.00	35.34	35.83	41.16	36.29	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	3.06	18.34	31.92	35.70	22.57	18.59	10.08	8.19	12.72	..	6.97	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	29.10	..	30.85	..	31.07	31.54	..	41.02	38.68	45.90
United States	11.83	12.98	13.34	13.75	14.40	12.56	11.33	14.98	16.31	16.20	15.87	17.69	..

StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/526421311016*

Share of R&D expenditure in manufacturing of affiliates under foreign control

As a percentage of total R&D expenditure, 2003 or latest available year



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/247624008444*

TSUNAMI AID

The year 2005 was one of extreme humanitarian challenges. The Indian Ocean tsunami was by far the greatest in terms of lives lost and destruction of property. Donors responded generously, but they agree there is no room for complacency. The response to other disasters such as the Kashmir earthquake, hurricanes in North and Central America, a food crisis in Niger, and ongoing emergencies in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo has been slower and less adequate.

Definition

The chart shows official aid flows as these have been defined by the 22 OECD countries that belong to the Organisation's Development Aid Committee (DAC). Note that private donations made to non-governmental organisations are excluded so that the total amount of assistance provided by DAC countries to tsunami victims is larger than shown in the chart below.

The chart distinguishes between commitments and disbursements. A *commitment* is a firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by an official donor to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organisation. A *disbursement* is the release of funds to, or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient. Disbursements thus record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor.

Overview

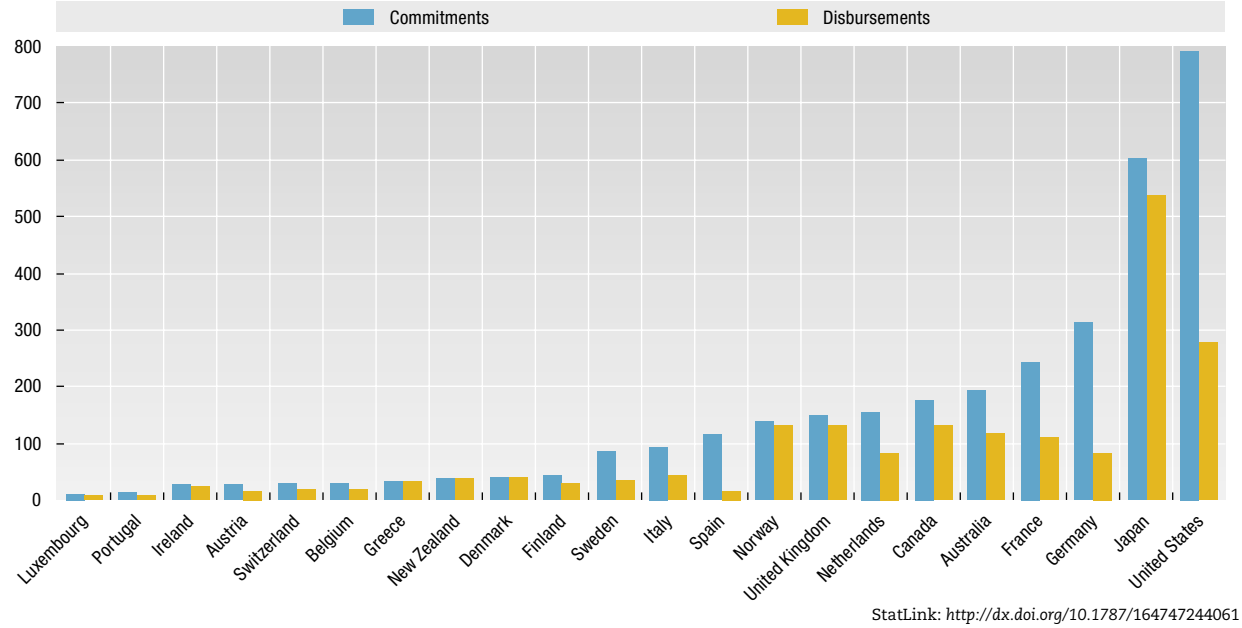
The unprecedented humanitarian response to the Indian Ocean tsunami prompted governments, international organisations, private individuals, charities and companiesto pledge USD 13.6 billion to the affected countries. Of that, USD 5.3 billion was from OECD member governments, and a further amount from private citizens in OECD countries.

Donor governments and the European Commission have committed USD 1.7 billion to emergency aid and USD 1.9 billion to longer-term reconstruction projects, to be spent by 2009. More than 90% of the emergency aid – nearly USD 1.6 billion – was spent in the nine months immediately following the disaster. For reconstruction, USD 473 million has been spent, leaving USD 1.4 billion committed and in the pipeline for spending over the coming years.

Together, Indonesia and Sri Lanka have received more than 60% of the funds committed so far.

DAC member country responses to the tsunami disaster

Millions of US dollars



StatLink: *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/164747244061*

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Analytical index

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OECD PUBLICATIONS, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16
PRINTED IN FRANCE
(30 2006 01 1 P) ISBN 92-64-03561-3 – No. 54517 2006

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ISBN 92-64-03561-3
30 2006 01 1 P

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