OECD Factbook 2014

ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

TOTAL POPULATION

The size and growth of a country's population are both causes and effects of economic and social developments. The pace of population growth has slowed in all OECD countries.

Population projections, which give indications of likely changes in the future population size and structure, are a common demographic tool. They provide a basis for other statistical projections (*e.g.* service provision, employment) and as such, they are a very valuable tool for helping governments in their decision making.

Definition

Data refer to the resident population, that is, they are a measure of the population that usually lives in an area. For countries with overseas colonies, protectorates or other territorial possessions, their populations are generally excluded. Growth rates are the annual changes resulting from births, deaths and net migration during the year. Working age population is those aged 15 to 64.

Comparability

For most OECD countries, population data are based on regular, ten-yearly censuses, with estimates for intercensal years derived from administrative data. In several European countries, population estimates are based entirely on administrative records. Population data are fairly comparable.

For some countries the population figures shown here differ from those used for calculating GDP and other economic statistics on a per capita basis, although differences are normally small.

Population projections are taken from national sources where these are available, but for some countries they are based on United Nations or Eurostat projections; the projection for the world comes from the UN. 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.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Overview

In 2011, OECD countries accounted for 18% of the world's population of 7.0 billion. China accounted for 20% and India for 17%. Within the OECD, in 2011, the United States accounted for 25% of the OECD total, followed by Japan (10%), Mexico (9%), Germany (7%) and Turkey (6%).

In the three years to 2011, growth rates above the OECD population average (0.7% per year) were recorded in Israel, Mexico and Turkey (high birth rate countries) and in Australia, Canada, Chile, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States (high net immigration). New Zealand and Ireland also recorded population growth rates above the OECD total which can be attributed to both a birth rate close to the replacement fertility rate (a total fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman) and a positive net migration rate.

In Hungary and Germany, populations declined mostly due to low birth rates. In Greece, the population decrease mainly concerns the working age population due to emigration. Growth rates were also negative in Estonia, Iceland and Portugal while they were very low, although still positive, in Japan, Italy and the Slovak Republic. The population of OECD countries is expected to grow by 0.3% per year until 2050.

Sources

- For OECD member countries: national sources, United Nations and Eurostat.
- For Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and South Africa: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*.

Further information

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Online databases

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- *United Nations World Population Prospects*.

Websites

- OECD Family Database, *www.oecd.org/social/family/database*.

Population levels

Thousands

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2020	2050
Australia	19 651	19 895	20 127	20 395	20 698	21 016	21 384	21 779	22 065	22 324	22 684	25 288	33 959
Austria	8 082	8 121	8 172	8 228	8 269	8 301	8 337	8 365	8 390	8 406	8 430	8 724	9 360
Belgium	10 333	10 376	10 421	10 479	10 548	10 626	10 710	10 796	10 920	11 048	11 128	11 758	13 139
Canada	31 354	31 640	31 941	32 245	32 576	32 928	33 318	33 727	34 127	34 484	34 880	38 025	48 606
Chile	15 746	15 919	16 093	16 267	16 433	16 598	16 763	16 929	17 094	17 248	17 403	18 549	20 205
Czech Republic	10 201	10 202	10 207	10 234	10 267	10 323	10 430	10 491	10 517	10 497	10 509	10 797	10 842
Denmark	5 376	5 391	5 405	5 419	5 437	5 461	5 494	5 523	5 548	5 571	5 592	5 582	5 621
Estonia	1 368	1 362	1 356	1 351	1 346	1 342	1 340	1 338	1 337	1 335	1 329	1 328	1 250
Finland	5 201	5 213	5 228	5 246	5 266	5 289	5 313	5 339	5 363	5 388	5 414	5 606	6 084
France	59 894	60 304	60 734	61 182	61 597	61 965	62 300	62 615	62 918	63 224	63 519	66 098	72 341
Germany	82 488	82 534	82 516	82 469	82 376	82 266	82 110	81 902	81 777	81 798	81 932	79 914	69 412
Greece	10 988	11 024	11 062	11 104	11 148	11 193	11 237	11 283	11 214	11 123	11 093	11 426	10 605
Hungary	10 159	10 130	10 107	10 087	10 071	10 056	10 038	10 023	10 000	9 959	9 920	9 856	8 718
Iceland	288	289	293	296	304	311	319	319	318	319	320	345	420
Ireland	3 932	3 997	4 070	4 160	4 274	4 399	4 454	4 459	4 519	4 577	4 587	4 774	5 482
Israel	6 570	6 690	6 809	6 930	7 054	7 180	7 309	7 486	7 624	7 754	7 886	8 983	13 824
Italy	57 157	57 605	58 175	58 607	58 942	59 375	59 832	60 193	60 483	60 010	59 540	59 001	55 710
Japan	127 435	127 619	127 687	127 768	127 770	127 771	127 692	127 510	128 057	127 799	127 515	124 100	97 076
Korea	47 622	47 859	48 039	48 138	48 372	48 598	48 949	49 182	49 410	49 779	50 004	51 436	48 121
Luxembourg	446	452	458	465	473	480	489	498	507	518	531	523	644
Mexico	103 418	104 720	105 952	107 151	108 409	109 787	111 299	112 853	114 256	115 683	117 054	127 092	150 838
Netherlands	16 149	16 225	16 282	16 320	16 346	16 382	16 446	16 530	16 615	16 693	16 755	17 240	17 343
New Zealand	3 949	4 027	4 088	4 134	4 185	4 228	4 269	4 316	4 368	4 405	4 433	4 565	5 046
Norway	4 538	4 565	4 592	4 623	4 661	4 709	4 768	4 829	4 889	4 953	5 019	5 061	5 854
Poland	38 232	38 195	38 180	38 161	38 132	38 116	38 116	38 153	38 517	38 526	38 534	37 830	34 543
Portugal	10 420	10 459	10 484	10 503	10 522	10 543	10 558	10 568	10 573	10 558	10 515	10 832	10 674
Slovak Republic	5 377	5 373	5 372	5 373	5 373	5 375	5 379	5 386	5 391	5 398	5 408	5 417	4 880
Slovenia	1 995	1 996	1 997	2 000	2 007	2 010	2 021	2 040	2 049	2 053	2 057	2 142	2 115
Spain	41 314	42 005	42 692	43 398	44 116	44 879	45 556	45 909	46 071	46 175	46 147	45 249	41 768
Sweden	8 925	8 958	8 994	9 030	9 081	9 148	9 220	9 299	9 378	9 449	9 519	10 168	11 269
Switzerland	7 285	7 339	7 390	7 437	7 484	7 551	7 648	7 744	7 828	7 912	7 955	8 379	8 981
Turkey	69 304	70 231	71 151	72 065	71 105	70 138	71 052	72 039	73 142	74 224	75 176	81 699	93 469
United Kingdom	59 323	59 557	59 031	59 408	59 751	60 137	60 540	60 927	61 344	63 285	63 705	66 754	76 959
United States	287 625	290 108	292 805	295 517	298 380	301 231	304 094	306 772	309 326	311 588	313 914	333 896	399 803
EU 28	485 721	487 739	489 917	492 026	494 005	496 045	497 980	499 523	501 079	501 928	502 403	514 913	523 804
OECD	1 172 142	1 180 378	1 187 910	1 196 191	1 202 773	1 209 712	1 218 783	1 227 122	1 235 936	1 244 063	1 250 407	1 298 440	1 394 961
Brazil	176 304	178 741	181 106	183 383	185 564	187 642	189 613	191 481	193 253	194 933	196 526	207 143	215 288
China	1 295 322	1 302 810	1 310 414	1 318 177	1 326 146	1 334 344	1 342 733	1 351 248	1 359 822	1 368 440	1 377 065	1 432 868	1 384 977
India	1 076 706	1 093 787	1 110 626	1 127 144	1 143 289	1 159 095	1 174 662	1 190 138	1 205 625	1 221 156	1 236 687	1 353 305	1 620 051
Indonesia	215 038	218 146	221 294	224 481	227 710	230 973	234 244	237 487	240 677	243 802	246 864	269 414	321 377
Russian Federation	145 306	144 649	144 067	143 519	143 050	142 805	142 742	142 785	142 849	142 961	143 207	143 860	120 896
South Africa	46 188	46 869	47 553	48 235	48 919	49 603	50 267	50 890	51 452	51 949	52 386	55 131	63 405
World	6 280 854	6 357 992	6 435 706	6 514 095	6 593 228	6 673 106	6 753 649	6 834 722	6 916 184	6 997 999	7 080 073	7 716 749	9 550 945

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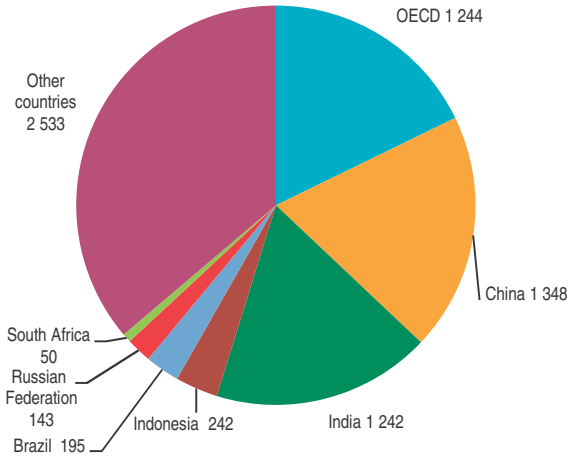
World population

Millions, 2011



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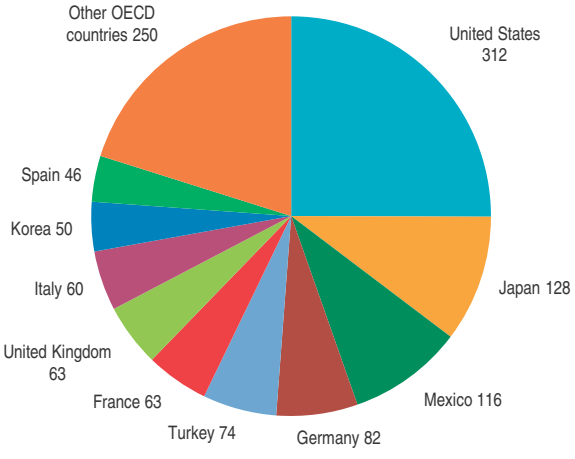
OECD population

Millions, 2011



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TRENDS IN MIGRATION

Permanent immigrant inflows are presented by category of entry which is a key determinant of immigrant results on the labour market. They cover regulated movements of foreigners as well as free movement migration.

Definition

Permanent immigrant inflows cover regulated movements of foreigners considered to be settling in the country from the perspective of the destination country. In countries such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States, this consists of immigrants who receive the right of "permanent" residence. In other countries, it generally refers to immigrants who are granted a residence permit which is indefinitely renewable, although the renewability is sometimes subject to conditions, such as the holding of a job. Excluded are international students, trainees, persons on exchange programmes, seasonal or contract workers, service providers, installers, artists entering the country to perform or persons engaging in sporting events, etc. Permits for persons in this latter group may be renewable as well, but not indefinitely.

Migrants are defined as "free movement" when they have some kind of basic rights, usually accorded through international agreements, to enter and leave a country that result in few restrictions being placed on their movements or durations of stay, such as citizens of EU states within the EU. Their movements are not always formally recorded and have sometimes had to be estimated.

Overview

Total permanent immigration increased by about 2% overall in OECD countries in 2011 relative to 2010, with the migration picture being a mixed one at the country level. About half of OECD countries showed increases, with Austria and Germany being among the countries which progressed the most but also Ireland, the country which had shown the strongest decline in immigration as a result of the Great Recession.

Migration to European countries continues to be characterised by free circulation within the European Economic Area (EEA). In Switzerland, Germany and Norway, it represents 78%, 68% and 64%, respectively, of permanent international migration.

Family and humanitarian migration within the EEA constitute 45% and 8%, respectively, of total immigration (excluding free circulation) to this area. In the rest of the OECD, the corresponding figures are 65% and 13%. By contrast, labour migration accounts for almost 40% of non-free movement migration to EEA countries covered here, but only 13% of migration to the rest of the OECD. The latter reflects the weight of the United States, Japan and Mexico, for all of which permanent labour migration is limited.

Comparability

This standardisation according to the concept of "permanent immigrant inflows" represents a considerable improvement compared with compilations of national statistics, whose coverage can vary by a factor of one to three. However, the extent to which changes in status are identified and the coverage of "permanent" free movement may vary somewhat across countries. Overall, the standardisation is applied to 23 OECD countries as well as to the Russian Federation.

The year of reference for these statistics is often the year when the permit was granted rather than the year of entry. Some persons admitted on a temporary basis are sometimes allowed to change to a permanent status. In the statistics presented here, they are counted in the year the change of status occurred.

Sources

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Further information

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- Lemaitre G. (2005), "The Comparability of International Migration Statistics: Problems and Prospects", *OECD Statistic Brief*, No. 9.

Online databases

- *OECD International Migration Statistics*.

Permanent inflows by category of entry

Thousands, 2011

	Work	Free movements	Accompanying family of workers	Family	Humanitarian	Other	Total
Australia	56.2	34.6	57.5	54.7	14.0	2.5	219.5
Austria	1.0	38.2	0.2	12.2	6.4	0.2	58.4
Belgium	9.0	39.1	-	25.5	2.9	..	76.5
Canada	64.4	-	91.8	56.4	36.1	0.1	248.7
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.6
Denmark	6.4	23.5	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.3	41.3
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	1.2	8.4	-	7.8	2.2	0.8	20.4
France	24.1	71.1	-	84.2	10.7	21.1	211.3
Germany	26.1	197.5	-	54.0	11.0	2.1	290.8
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2.6	14.5	0.6	15.9	0.1	..	33.7
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	104.1	109.1	3.6	83.4	7.2	4.8	312.2
Japan	22.4	..	-	22.0	0.3	14.4	59.1
Korea	1.4	..	3.6	30.8	0.0	21.0	56.9
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	10.3	..	-	7.7	0.3	3.4	21.7
Netherlands	11.0	61.5	-	22.4	10.7	..	105.6
New Zealand	10.2	3.7	11.4	16.4	2.7	..	44.5
Norway	3.5	38.5	-	12.9	5.4	..	60.3
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	7.3	12.1	-	14.3	0.1	3.2	36.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	135.9	148.9	-	57.1	1.0	6.5	349.3
Sweden	4.8	27.3	2.5	24.6	12.7	..	71.7
Switzerland	2.3	96.5	-	17.8	5.8	1.9	124.3
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	114.0	72.7	45.9	38.3	13.0	37.2	321.2
United States	65.3	..	74.1	688.1	168.5	65.5	1 061.4
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	273.0	-	..	93.9	1.8	44.0	412.6
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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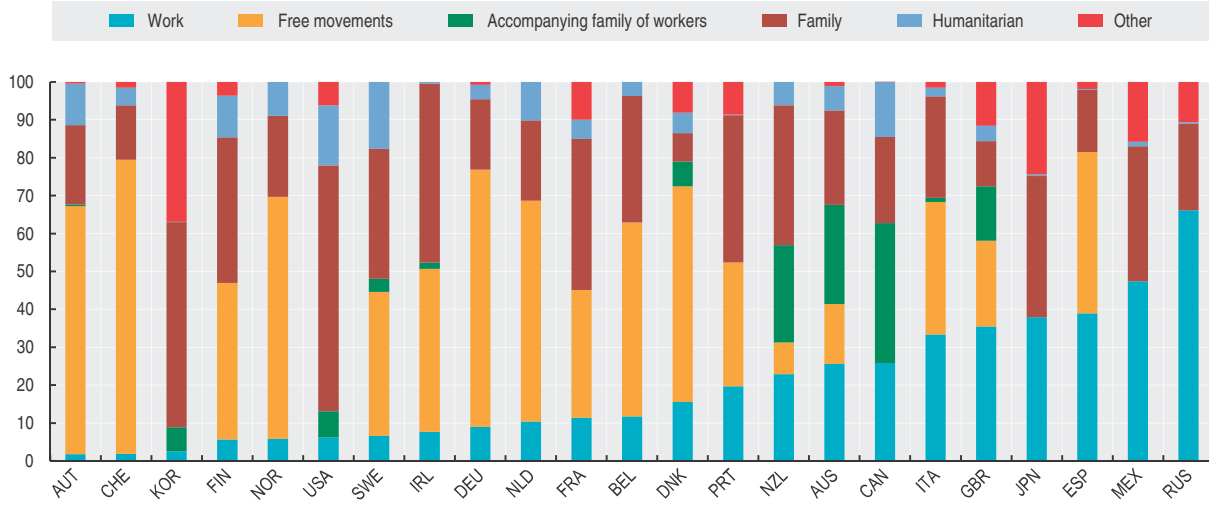
Permanent inflows by category of entry

Percentage of total permanent inflows, 2011



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SIZE OF GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the standard measure of the value of final goods and services produced by a country during a period minus the value of imports. While GDP is the single most important indicator to capture economic activity, it should not be looked upon as an all-encompassing measure for societies' well-being, as it does not include several aspects of people's material living standards let alone other aspects of people's quality of life.

GDP per capita is a core indicator of economic performance and commonly used as a broad measure of average living standards or economic well-being; despite some recognised shortcomings.

Definition

What does gross domestic product mean? "Gross" signifies that no deduction has been made for the depreciation of machinery, buildings and other capital products used in production. "Domestic" means that it relates to the output produced on the economic territory of the country. The products refer to final goods and services, that is, those that are purchased, imputed or otherwise, as: the final consumption of households, non-profit institutions serving households and government; fixed capital formation; and exports (minus imports).

Comparability

All countries compile data according to the 1993 SNA "System of National Accounts, 1993" with the exception of Australia the United States where data are compiled according to the new 2008 SNA. It's important to note however that differences between the 2008 SNA and the 1993 SNA do not have a significant impact of the comparability of the indicators presented here and this implies that data are highly comparable across countries.

For some countries, the latest year has been estimated by the Secretariat. Historical data have also been estimated for those countries that revise their methodologies but only supply revised data for some years.

For GDP per capita some care is needed in interpretation, for example Luxembourg and, to a lesser extent, Switzerland have a relatively large number of frontier workers. Such workers contribute to GDP but are excluded from the population figures.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Overview

Per capita GDP for the OECD as a whole was USD 37 010 in 2012. Four OECD countries had per capita GDP considerably in excess of USD 50 000 in 2012 – Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland and the United States. Nine OECD countries had a per capita GDP between 50 000 and 40 000 USD in 2012: Australia, Austria, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Canada, and Belgium while 12 countries had per capita GDP below USD 30 000, with Mexico, Turkey and Chile being at the bottom of the distribution.

While in 2002 per capita GDP for the United States was 45% higher than the OECD average, this has decreased to 40% in 2012. Japanese GDP per capita dropped just below the OECD average in 2012, whereas it was just above the OECD average in 2002.

The largest decreases in per capita GDP relative to the OECD average between 2002 and 2012 were observed for United Kingdom, Greece, Iceland, Italy and Israel. On the other hand, the largest increases of relative GDP per capita for this ten year time period are shown for Norway, Luxembourg, the Slovak Republic, Estonia and Chile. Also, the countries at the bottom of the distribution (Mexico, Turkey and Chile) showed increases in their relative position of GDP per capita to the OECD average.

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Websites

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GDP per capita

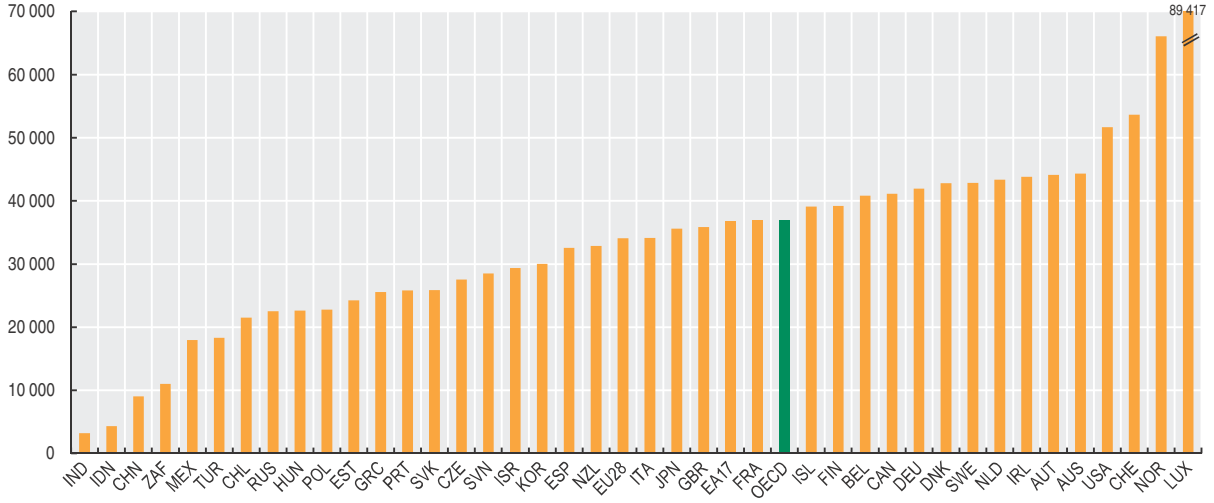
US dollars, current prices and PPPs

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	27 939	29 146	30 327	31 870	33 332	35 005	37 039	38 862	39 165	40 613	41 645	43 208	44 407
Austria	28 939	29 061	30 463	31 337	32 841	33 637	36 618	38 048	39 856	39 375	40 535	42 978	44 141
Belgium	27 697	28 560	30 054	30 311	31 176	32 204	34 284	35 619	37 035	36 927	38 273	40 093	40 838
Canada	28 509	29 364	29 911	31 278	32 826	35 106	36 926	38 324	38 985	37 692	38 917	40 220	41 150
Chile	9 544	9 969	10 280	10 762	11 705	12 690	15 273	16 504	16 171	15 925	18 295	20 216	21 486
Czech Republic	15 564	16 854	17 578	18 780	20 072	21 268	23 288	25 423	25 872	25 875	25 835	27 046	27 522
Denmark	28 860	29 469	30 756	30 448	32 275	33 196	36 080	37 672	39 841	38 635	40 927	41 843	42 787
Estonia	9 875	10 704	11 967	13 379	14 746	16 531	19 163	21 554	22 061	19 948	20 470	23 088	24 260
Finland	25 700	26 564	27 531	27 633	29 849	30 708	33 169	36 119	38 080	35 874	36 586	38 611	39 207
France	25 275	26 644	27 676	27 299	28 172	29 554	31 454	33 100	34 167	34 111	34 894	36 391	36 933
Germany	25 794	26 740	27 446	28 371	29 671	31 117	33 581	35 511	37 115	35 973	38 320	40 990	41 923
Greece	18 267	19 769	21 401	22 511	23 850	24 348	26 792	27 720	29 604	29 475	27 999	26 623	25 586
Hungary	11 896	13 410	14 669	15 353	16 180	16 975	18 314	18 907	20 430	20 441	21 135	22 413	22 635
Iceland	28 879	30 476	31 084	30 795	33 716	34 992	35 863	37 122	39 477	37 680	36 637	38 224	39 097
Ireland	28 904	30 658	33 117	34 703	36 648	38 761	42 300	44 932	42 133	40 230	41 131	42 943	43 803
Israel	23 354	23 282	23 441	22 161	23 457	23 210	23 849	25 460	25 463	25 755	26 869	28 468	29 349
Italy	25 784	27 310	26 942	27 288	27 516	28 280	30 426	32 013	33 372	32 519	32 887	33 870	34 143
Japan	25 919	26 564	27 251	27 962	29 384	30 446	31 797	33 320	33 500	31 875	33 760	34 262	35 622
Korea	17 212	18 171	19 656	20 187	21 617	22 783	24 288	26 084	26 689	26 338	28 210	29 035	30 011
Luxembourg	53 625	53 911	57 469	60 629	64 843	68 211	78 512	84 301	84 298	79 027	83 974	88 668	89 417
Mexico	10 051	10 145	10 396	10 886	11 526	12 461	13 775	14 487	15 267	14 869	15 726	17 125	17 952
Netherlands	29 444	30 821	31 943	31 724	33 182	35 111	38 122	40 681	42 929	41 382	41 587	43 150	43 348
New Zealand	21 262	22 217	22 962	23 607	24 725	25 387	27 252	28 772	29 075	30 010	30 246	31 487	32 847
Norway	36 173	37 131	37 052	38 286	42 460	47 640	53 893	55 799	61 332	55 317	57 742	61 897	66 135
Poland	10 581	10 962	11 563	11 993	13 004	13 786	15 090	16 736	18 025	18 972	20 208	21 753	22 783
Portugal	17 815	18 530	19 146	19 467	19 845	21 369	22 988	24 169	24 939	25 125	25 713	25 672	25 802
Slovak Republic	10 995	12 084	12 966	13 607	14 647	16 175	18 399	20 848	23 214	22 761	23 790	25 130	25 848
Slovenia	17 572	18 461	19 759	20 528	22 257	23 472	25 466	27 206	29 037	27 023	27 004	28 156	28 482
Spain	21 336	22 606	24 068	24 770	25 945	27 392	30 433	32 190	33 131	32 251	31 640	32 156	32 551
Sweden	27 985	28 261	29 278	30 439	32 479	32 701	35 734	38 427	39 613	37 605	39 567	41 761	42 874
Switzerland	32 436	33 103	34 354	34 265	35 577	36 648	40 572	44 303	47 552	46 970	48 733	51 582	53 641
Turkey	9 183	8 623	8 667	8 796	10 159	11 394	12 911	13 884	15 021	14 550	16 003	17 781	18 315
United Kingdom	26 389	27 875	29 048	30 101	32 032	33 318	35 580	36 249	36 588	35 103	34 524	35 091	35 671
United States	36 437	37 252	38 132	39 612	41 864	44 242	46 376	47 996	48 336	46 927	48 287	49 782	51 689
EU 28	21 977	23 115	23 996	24 586	25 748	26 932	29 172	30 814	32 059	31 393	32 093	33 413	34 064
OECD	24 765	25 553	26 307	27 098	28 560	30 057	32 047	33 557	34 339	33 436	34 580	35 919	37 010
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	2 357	2 593	2 856	3 189	3 589	4 102	4 748	5 550	6 186	6 781	7 526	8 397	9 059
India	..	..	..	..	2 048	2 276	2 530	2 819	2 928	3 222	..	..	..
Indonesia	2 421	2 531	2 650	2 796	2 978	3 207	3 448	3 724	3 985	4 152	4 336	..	..
Russian Federation	6 818	7 360	8 029	9 255	10 232	11 822	14 917	16 649	20 164	19 367	20 475	22 502	..
South Africa	6 762	6 995	7 272	7 545	8 007	8 601	9 261	9 938	10 403	10 216	10 553	11 028	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933027361

GDP per capita

US dollars, current prices and PPPs, 2012



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EVOLUTION OF GDP

Changes in the size of economies are usually measured by changes in the volume (often referred to as real) levels of GDP. Real reflects the fact that changes in GDP due to inflation are removed. This provides a measure of changes in the volume of production of an economy.

Definition

Converting nominal values of GDP to real values requires a set of detailed price indices, implicitly or directly collected. When applied to the nominal value of transactions, the corresponding volume changes can be captured. Since the *1993 System of National Accounts* it has been recommended that weights should be representative of the periods for which growth rates are calculated. This means that new weights should be introduced every year, giving rise to chain-linked (volume) indices.

Comparability

All countries compile data according to the 1993 SNA "System of National Accounts, 1993" with the exception of Australia and the United States where data are compiled according to the new 2008 SNA. It's important to note however that differences between the 2008 SNA and the 1993 SNA do not have a significant impact of the comparability of the indicators presented here and this implies that data are highly comparable across countries. However, there is generally some variability in how countries calculate their volume estimates of GDP, particularly in respect of services produced by government such as health and education.

With the exception of Mexico, all OECD countries derive their annual estimates of real GDP using annually chain-linked volume indices (that is the weights are updated every year). Mexico, like many non-OECD countries, revise their weights less frequently.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Overview

In 2012, the annual rate of growth in real GDP for the OECD as a whole was 1.5%, a slowdown from the 2.0% growth in 2011. The overall increase in GDP growth for the OECD total masks the fact that 12 out of the 34 OECD countries experienced negative growth in 2012, showing that many countries are still struggling to recover from the recent economic crisis. Growth in the Euro area contracted in 2012 by 0.7 %. The largest drop in GDP was recorded in Greece (minus 6.4%), its fifth consecutive yearly decline, followed by contractions in Portugal (minus 3.2%), Italy (minus 2.5%) and Slovenia (minus 2.5%). In contrast, the highest growth rates amongst OECD countries were recorded in Chile (5.6%), Estonia (3.9%) and Mexico (3.8%).

The average annual rate of volume GDP growth for the OECD total in the three years to 2012 was 2.2%. Turkey, Chile, and Estonia exhibited growth rates above 5%. In contrast, six OECD countries recorded negative average annual growth rates between 2010 and 2012. The largest decline occurred in Greece (minus 6.1%).

Sources

- OECD (2013), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing.
- For non-member countries: National sources.

Further information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2013), *OECD Economic Outlook*, OECD Publishing.
- OECD (2013), *Economic Policy Reforms*, OECD Publishing.
- OECD (2013), *OECD Journal: Economic Studies*, OECD Publishing.

Statistical publications

- OECD (2013), *National Accounts at a Glance*, OECD Publishing.

Online databases

- *OECD National Accounts Statistics.*
- *OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections.*

Websites

- Sources & Methods of the OECD Economic Outlook, *www.oecd.org/eco/sources-and-methods.*

Real GDP growth

Annual growth in percentage

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	1.9	3.9	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.8	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.7
Austria	3.7	0.9	1.7	0.9	2.6	2.4	3.7	3.7	1.4	-3.8	1.8	2.8	0.9
Belgium	3.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.9	1.0	-2.8	2.3	1.8	-0.1
Canada	5.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.2	0.7	-2.8	3.2	2.5	1.7
Chile	5.1	3.3	2.7	3.8	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.2	3.3	-1.0	5.8	5.9	5.6
Czech Republic	4.2	3.1	2.1	3.8	4.7	6.8	7.0	5.7	3.1	-4.5	2.5	1.8	-1.0
Denmark	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.4	3.4	1.6	-0.8	-5.7	1.4	1.1	-0.4
Estonia	9.7	6.3	6.6	7.8	6.3	8.9	10.1	7.5	-4.2	-14.1	2.6	9.6	3.9
Finland	5.3	2.3	1.8	2.0	4.1	2.9	4.4	5.3	0.3	-8.5	3.4	2.7	-0.8
France	3.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.3	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	2.0	0.0
Germany	3.1	1.5	0.0	-0.4	1.2	0.7	3.7	3.3	1.1	-5.1	4.0	3.3	0.7
Greece	4.5	4.2	3.4	5.9	4.4	2.3	5.5	3.5	-0.2	-3.1	-4.9	-7.1	-6.4
Hungary	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.9	0.1	0.9	-6.8	1.1	1.6	-1.7
Iceland	4.3	3.9	0.1	2.4	7.8	7.2	4.7	6.0	1.2	-6.6	-4.1	2.7	1.4
Ireland	10.6	5.0	5.4	3.7	4.2	6.1	5.5	5.0	-2.2	-6.4	-1.1	2.2	0.2
Israel	8.7	-0.2	-0.1	1.5	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.9	4.1	1.1	5.0	4.6	3.2
Italy	3.7	1.9	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.7	-1.2	-5.5	1.7	0.5	-2.5
Japan	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.7	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.6	2.0
Korea	8.8	4.0	7.2	2.8	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.1	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.7	2.0
Luxembourg	8.4	2.5	4.1	1.7	4.4	5.3	4.9	6.6	-0.7	-5.6	3.1	1.9	-0.2
Mexico	6.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.4	1.2	-6.0	5.3	3.9	3.8
Netherlands	3.9	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.9	1.8	-3.7	1.5	0.9	-1.2
New Zealand	2.4	3.7	5.0	4.1	3.7	3.4	1.7	3.5	-1.8	1.5	0.2	2.2	3.2
Norway	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	4.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	0.1	-1.6	0.5	1.2	3.1
Poland	4.3	1.2	1.4	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.8	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.5	1.9
Portugal	3.9	2.0	0.8	-0.9	1.6	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.0	-2.9	1.9	-1.3	-3.2
Slovak Republic	1.4	3.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.7	8.3	10.5	5.8	-4.9	4.4	3.0	1.8
Slovenia	4.3	2.9	3.8	2.9	4.4	4.0	5.8	7.0	3.4	-7.9	1.3	0.7	-2.5
Spain	5.0	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	3.5	0.9	-3.8	-0.2	0.1	-1.6
Sweden	4.5	1.3	2.5	2.3	4.2	3.2	4.3	3.3	-0.6	-5.0	6.6	2.9	0.9
Switzerland	3.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	2.7	3.8	3.8	2.2	-1.9	3.0	1.8	1.0
Turkey	6.8	-5.7	6.2	5.3	9.4	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.8	2.2
United Kingdom	4.4	2.2	2.3	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.4	-0.8	-5.2	1.7	1.1	0.1
United States	4.1	0.9	1.8	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.7	1.8	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.8	2.8
Euro area	3.8	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.7	3.3	3.0	0.4	-4.4	2.0	1.6	-0.7
EU 28	3.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.1	3.3	3.2	0.3	-4.3	2.1	1.6	-0.3
OECD	4.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.7	0.2	-3.6	3.0	2.0	1.5
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	8.4	8.3	9.1	10.0	10.1	11.3	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	9.3	9.8	4.9	9.1	..	..	..
Indonesia	4.9	3.6	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.6	6.1	..	..
Russian Federation	10.0	5.1	4.7	7.3	7.2	6.4	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4
South Africa	4.2	2.7	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.5	2.5

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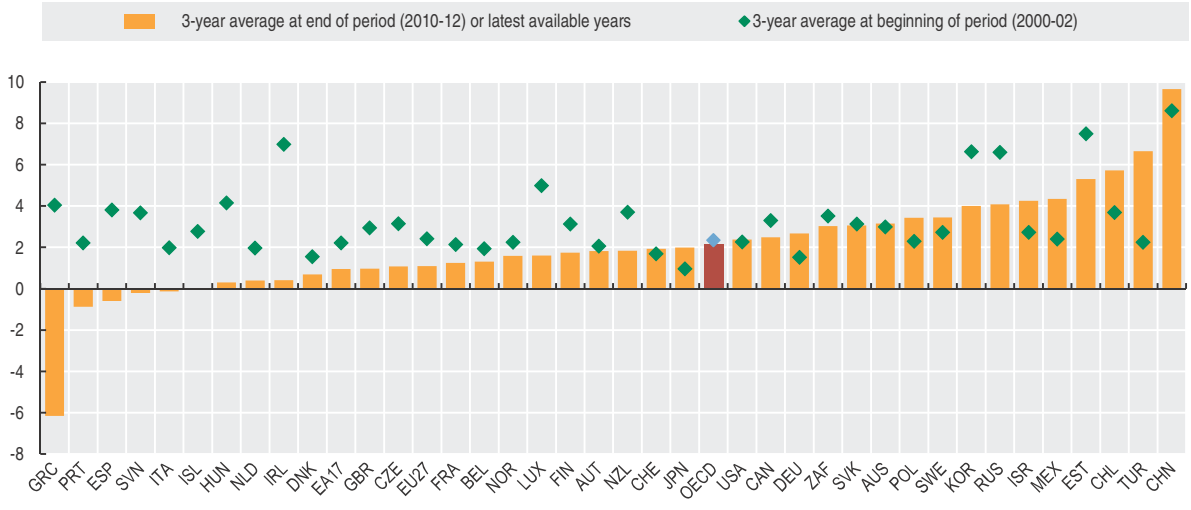
Real GDP growth

Average annual growth in percentage



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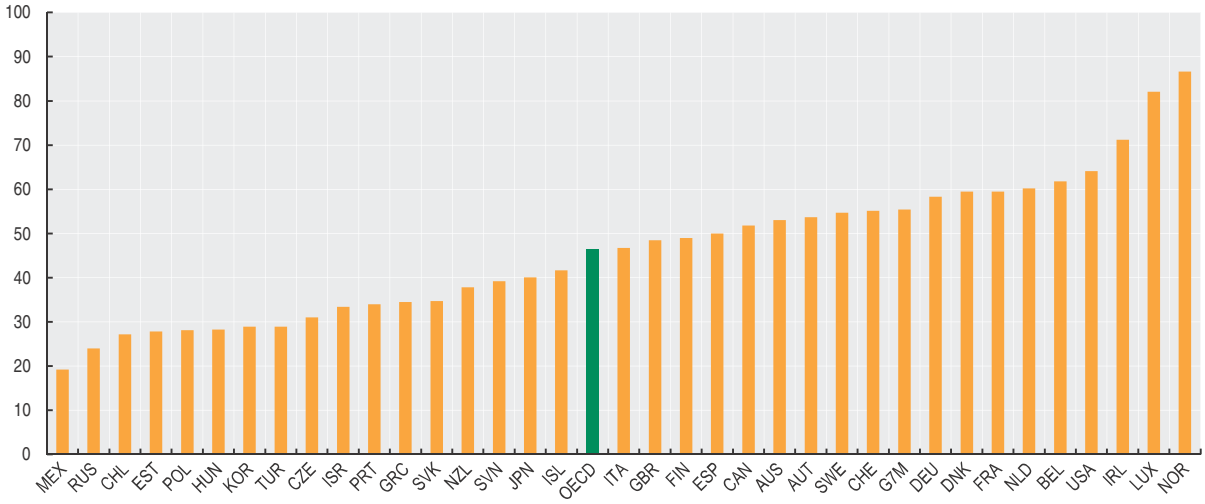
GDP per hour worked

US dollars, current prices and PPPs, 2012



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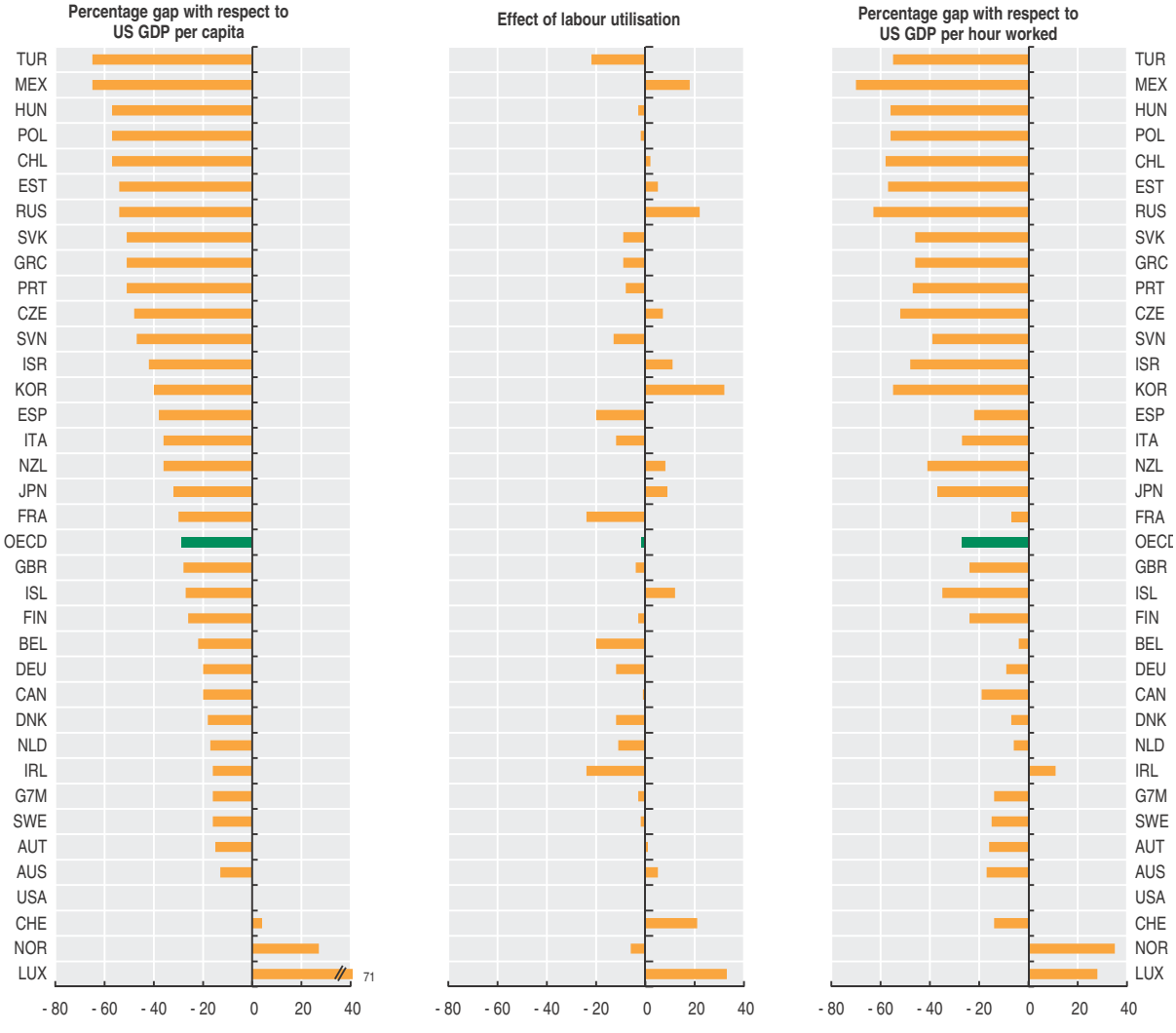
Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity

Percentage point differences with respect to the United States, 2012



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Growth in GDP per capita and its components

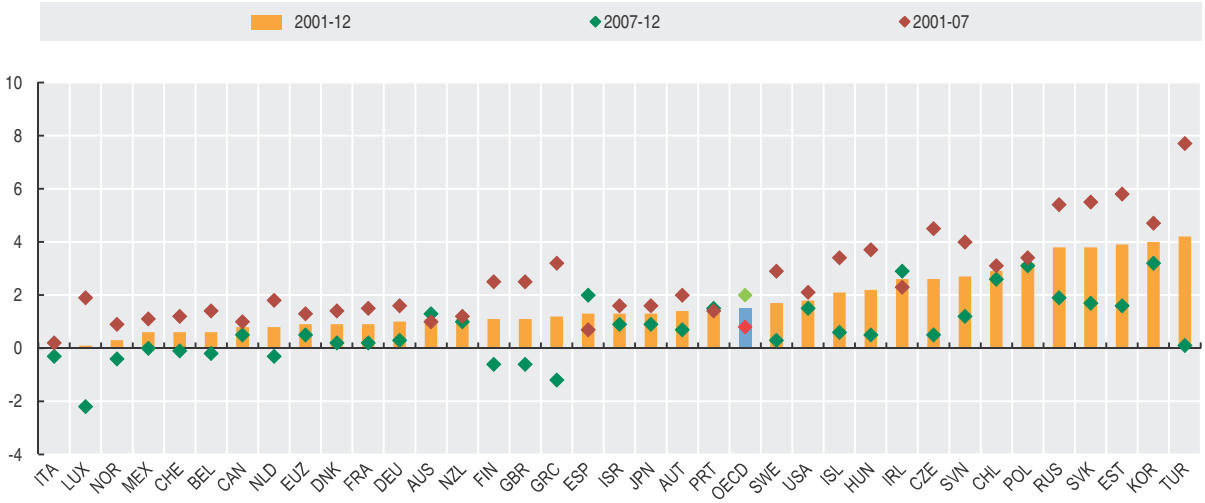
Percentage change at annual rate

	GDP per capita			GDP per hour worked			Labour utilisation		
	2001-07	2007-12	2001-12	2001-07	2007-12	2001-12	2001-07	2007-12	2001-12
Australia	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	-0.6	0.3
Austria	2.0	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.2
Belgium	1.6	-0.4	0.7	1.4	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.2	0.0
Canada	1.6	-0.1	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	-0.6	0.1
Chile	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.9	0.8	0.2	0.5
Czech Republic	4.8	0.0	2.6	4.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	-0.5	0.0
Denmark	1.4	-1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	-1.5	-0.7
Estonia	8.2	-0.7	4.0	5.8	1.6	3.9	2.3	-2.3	0.2
Finland	3.1	-1.2	1.1	2.5	-0.6	1.1	0.5	-0.5	0.1
France	1.1	-0.4	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.9	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5
Germany	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.3	1.0	-0.2	0.5	0.1
Greece	3.8	-4.6	-0.1	3.2	-1.2	1.2	0.5	-3.4	-1.3
Hungary	3.7	-0.8	1.7	3.7	0.5	2.2	0.1	-1.3	-0.6
Iceland	3.2	-1.7	0.9	3.4	0.6	2.1	-0.3	-2.3	-1.2
Ireland	2.7	-2.3	0.4	2.3	2.9	2.6	0.4	-5.1	-2.1
Israel	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.5
Italy	0.5	-1.9	-0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-1.6	-0.6
Japan	1.5	-0.1	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	-0.2	-1.0	-0.5
Korea	4.3	2.3	3.4	4.7	3.2	4.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6
Luxembourg	3.0	-2.3	0.6	1.9	-2.2	0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.5
Mexico	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Netherlands	1.6	-0.6	0.6	1.8	-0.3	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
New Zealand	2.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	-0.9	0.1
Norway	1.6	-0.7	0.6	0.9	-0.4	0.3	0.7	-0.2	0.3
Poland	4.6	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.2	1.2	0.1	0.7
Portugal	0.5	-1.1	-0.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	-0.9	-2.5	-1.6
Slovak Republic	6.6	1.9	4.4	5.5	1.7	3.8	1.0	0.2	0.6
Slovenia	4.4	-1.5	1.7	4.0	1.2	2.7	0.4	-2.6	-1.0
Spain	1.7	-1.5	0.2	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.0	-3.5	-1.1
Sweden	2.8	0.1	1.6	2.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Switzerland	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	-0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4
Turkey	5.5	1.7	3.7	7.7	0.1	4.2	-2.1	1.6	-0.4
United Kingdom	2.6	-1.4	0.8	2.5	-0.6	1.1	0.1	-0.8	-0.3
United States	1.7	0.0	0.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	-0.4	-1.5	-0.9
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	1.9	-0.3	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	-1.0	-0.4
Brazil	2.5	2.2	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	10.6	8.7	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	6.3	5.9	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	3.9	4.4	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	7.4	1.8	4.8	5.4	1.9	3.8	1.9	-0.1	1.0
South Africa	3.3	0.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933027418

Growth in GDP per hour worked

Percentage change at annual rate



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Contributions to GDP growth

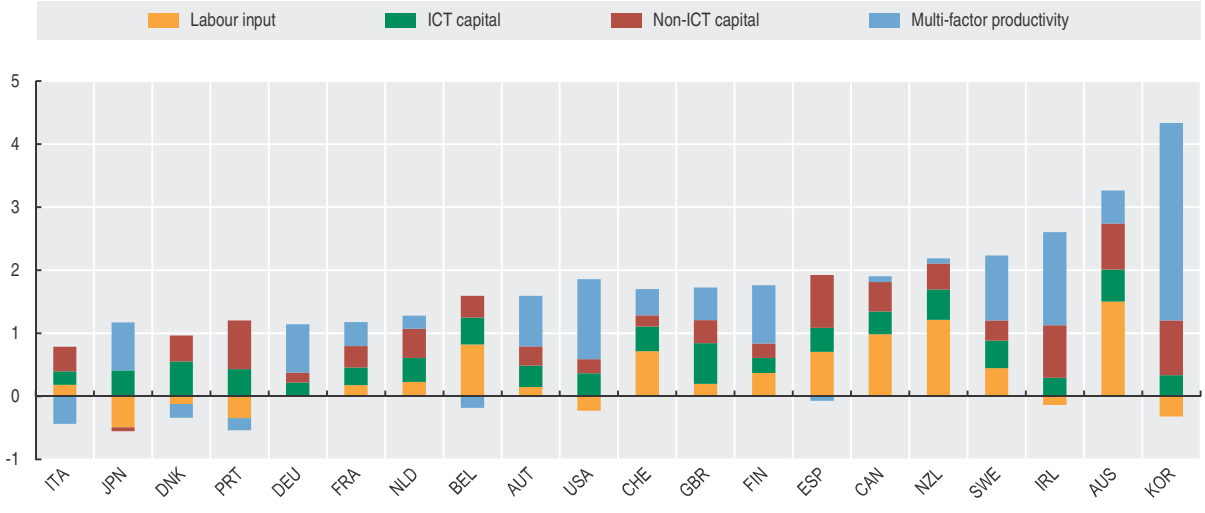
Average annual growth in percentage, 2000-11 (or closest comparable year)

	Labour input	ICT capital				Non-ICT capital	Multi-factor productivity	GDP growth
		IT equipment	Telecommunication equipment	Software	Total			
Australia	1.50	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.51	0.73	0.52	3.27
Austria	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.16	0.34	0.30	0.80	1.58
Belgium	0.82	0.26	0.04	0.12	0.43	0.35	-0.18	1.42
Canada	0.98	0.19	0.08	0.10	0.36	0.47	0.09	1.90
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	-0.12	0.38	0.02	0.15	0.55	0.41	-0.22	0.63
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	0.37	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.24	0.23	0.93	1.74
France	0.18	0.08	0.04	0.16	0.28	0.34	0.38	1.18
Germany	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.22	0.16	0.76	1.12
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	-0.14	0.16	0.05	0.09	0.30	0.83	1.48	2.47
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.21	0.39	-0.44	0.34
Japan	-0.49	0.19	0.05	0.18	0.41	-0.06	0.76	0.61
Korea	-0.32	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.33	0.87	3.13	4.02
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	0.23	0.21	0.02	0.15	0.38	0.46	0.21	1.28
New Zealand	1.21	0.19	0.17	0.13	0.48	0.41	0.08	2.19
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	-0.35	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.43	0.77	-0.19	0.67
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	0.71	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.38	0.84	-0.07	1.85
Sweden	0.45	0.17	0.01	0.25	0.44	0.32	1.03	2.23
Switzerland	0.72	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.39	0.18	0.42	1.70
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	0.20	0.31	0.10	0.24	0.65	0.37	0.52	1.72
United States	-0.23	0.15	0.08	0.14	0.36	0.22	1.27	1.63
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933027437

Contributions to GDP growth

Average annual growth in percentage, 2000-11 (or closest comparable year)



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LABOUR COMPENSATION

Average labour compensation per hour worked provides one of the building blocks for cross-country comparisons of unit labour costs and has become particularly relevant in the context of rising imbalances within the Euro area. Competitiveness within a monetary union can be eroded when wages grow faster than productivity.

Definition

Labour compensation per hour worked is defined here as total compensation of employed persons divided by total hours worked. Compensation of employed persons is the sum of gross wages and salaries and of employers' social security contributions. Data refer to the total economy and are for those countries for which time series of hours worked are available in the *OECD Annual National Accounts Database*.

Comparability

The primary data source for constructing the indicator of total compensation per hour worked is the *OECD Annual National Accounts*, where data are compiled on a similar basis across countries. This assures a fairly good degree of comparability across countries despite differences in the ways in which countries may implement international guidelines in this field.

In order to derive the measure of total compensation of all employed persons, and not only of employees, an adjustment is made for self-employment. This assumes that labour compensation per hour worked is equivalent for the self-employed and employees. The validity of this assumption will vary across different countries, economic activities, and over time, potentially affecting the comparability of the estimates.

The preferred measure of labour input is actual hours worked. These reflect regular hours worked by 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, strikes and labour disputes, bad weather, economic conditions and other reasons. In most countries, the primary source for measuring actual hours worked are labour force surveys, but several countries rely, only or in addition, on establishment surveys and administrative sources. While these different sources may affect the comparability of levels, comparisons of changes over time are likely to be less affected.

Overview

Between 2001 and 2012, and for those countries for which data are available, average labour compensation per hour increased by 3.6% per annum in OECD countries and by 3% in Euro area countries.

Comparing annual labour compensation across countries and over time can provide some insight into movements in trade balances across countries, particularly within common currency zones. As a simple rule of thumb, bilateral trade balances within the Euro area would, other things being equal, be broadly stable if annual hourly compensation in each country increased in line with average labour productivity.

On average between 2001-07 Greece and Spain exhibited wage growth which was significantly higher than labour productivity growth causing a deterioration in competitiveness with Austria, Finland and Germany, where wages rose only moderately.

Since 2007, the annual data for labour compensation per hour worked point to some rebalancing within the Euro area. Between 2007 and 2012, the average annual increase in labour compensation per hour worked was lower than productivity growth in Greece, Portugal and Spain and higher in Austria, Belgium and Finland and Germany.

Sources

- OECD (2013), Main Economic Indicators.
- OECD (2013), OECD National Accounts Database.

Further information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2013), *2013 OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators*, OECD Publishing.
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Labour compensation per hour worked: total economy

Annual growth in percentage

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	4.3	5.3	3.8	4.5	4.3	3.8	5.4	5.5	3.2	3.1	5.9	4.4	..
Austria	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.9	2.9	4.4	2.9	3.8	4.6	1.7	1.7	3.6
Belgium	1.2	4.0	4.4	1.9	1.5	2.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.7	1.2	2.7	3.8
Canada	5.4	3.2	2.4	3.1	2.9	4.8	5.0	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.0	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	7.9	13.8	8.2	8.8	7.0	3.4	7.0	6.5	4.0	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.8
Denmark	3.1	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.2	3.7	2.9	5.1	3.5	3.1	4.8	0.4	1.5
Estonia	..	9.6	9.1	10.9	11.3	9.7	14.7	24.9	11.3	4.0	-0.2	-1.7	7.8
Finland	4.3	5.1	2.0	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.7	5.3	3.0	1.5	3.2	3.3
France	5.2	3.2	6.0	3.0	1.4	3.4	4.8	1.6	2.0	3.2	1.9	2.3	2.3
Germany	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.7	2.1	3.6	0.3	2.7	3.3
Greece	5.5	3.4	11.8	6.8	4.9	4.9	3.2	5.4	2.8	6.3	-2.9	-4.9	-3.9
Hungary	15.5	17.6	12.9	11.8	9.8	6.7	5.7	5.8	7.0	-0.9	-0.3	2.5	5.8
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	5.5	4.4	0.0	-1.0	1.9	2.6	6.9	0.3	2.2	0.9	3.5	3.4	..
Italy	2.2	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.2
Japan	-0.4	0.5	-1.4	-2.3	-1.9	0.0	-1.5	-0.8	1.4	-1.1	-1.0	0.7	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	4.3	6.6	7.0	2.2	5.4	9.4	-1.4
Luxembourg	..	..	..	2.7	3.4	5.6	2.7	3.2	3.0	6.0	2.4	2.5	2.4
Mexico	19.7	12.1	3.0	9.7	3.8	1.9	5.5	5.6	4.4	8.2	..	..	..
Netherlands	5.1	5.3	5.3	3.8	3.7	1.7	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.8
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	6.1	7.6	5.4	5.1	2.8	4.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	4.9	2.6	4.5	4.2
Poland	10.9	10.1	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	4.9	9.3	4.3	4.7	5.2	8.0
Portugal	5.8	4.7	3.7	3.8	2.3	4.7	2.2	3.3	3.6	2.5	1.8	-0.3	-3.3
Slovak Republic	13.4	6.6	12.1	11.5	5.5	7.0	7.9	8.2	6.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.3
Slovenia	..	13.2	5.7	6.9	5.9	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.6	8.6	2.2	3.2	0.5
Spain	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.9	4.1	5.6	6.5	3.8	0.2	0.7	0.4
Sweden	8.6	5.8	4.5	4.3	2.4	3.4	2.2	4.4	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.1	4.0
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	6.4	5.3	3.7	5.4	5.1	2.4	5.6	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	0.7
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU 28	6.4	4.0	3.6	1.4	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	0.7	0.1	2.8	1.9	4.2
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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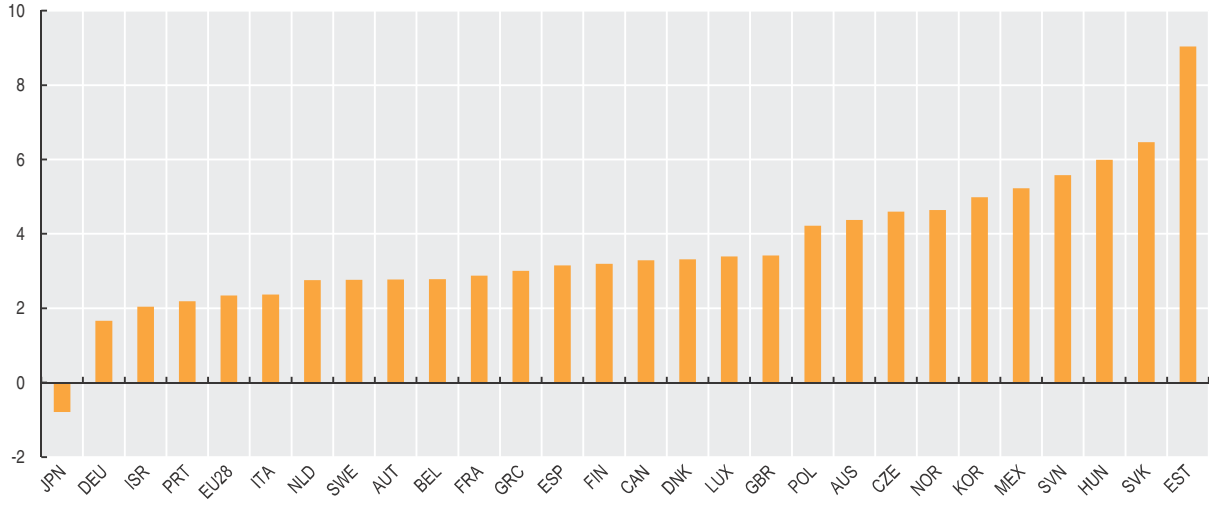
Labour compensation per hour worked: total economy

Average annual growth in percentage, 2001-12 or latest available period



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VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY

Value added reflects the contribution of labour and capital to production. The sum of value added in the economy equals GDP, so value added is also a measure of output and frequently used in productivity and structural analysis.

One of the major advantages of value added is that it avoids problems inherent in the measurement of gross output – gross in the sense that it counts the output of all production units including those that produce intermediate inputs for other units. Countries with fragmented production networks therefore will have, all other things equal, higher output than those with more consolidated networks, complicating international comparisons. This is also a temporal problem as production networks can become more or less consolidated (through outsourcing for example) within a country from one year to another.

Definition

Value added at basic prices can be simply defined as the difference between gross output (at basic prices) and intermediate consumption (at purchasers prices) and can be decomposed into the following components: Compensation of employees; Gross operating surplus; Mixed income; and Other taxes on production less Subsidies on production.

The *1993 System of National Accounts* recommends the basic price valuation for value added but it can also be measured on different price bases such as producers prices and at factor cost.

Overview

The share of agriculture in total value added within the OECD continued its long term decline. In only four countries (Turkey, Iceland, Hungary, and Estonia) agriculture accounts for more than 4% of total value added. The share of industry in total value added has also continued to decline in recent decades. However, among the countries for which data are available, the Czech Republic, Germany, Iceland, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland experienced rises over the period. The share of industry also fell in non-member countries but remains at considerably higher levels than in most OECD countries, with the share for China and Indonesia remaining close to 40%. Norway, where mining and quarrying are large contributors to activity, comes closest to these rates in the OECD.

Conversely the share of financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities increased over the period 2000-12. The share of these activities nowadays ranges from a low of just over 17% in Japan to close to 45% in Luxembourg. Also the share of other service activities, among which include health and education, shows an upward trend in most countries.

Comparability

All countries compile data according to the 1993 SNA with the exception of Australia and the United States where data are compiled according to the new 2008 SNA. It's important to note however that differences between the 2008 SNA and the 1993 SNA do not have a significant impact of the comparability of the indicators presented here and this implies that data are highly comparable across countries.

However, not all countries produce value added on the basis of basic prices. Japan uses approximately market prices. New Zealand uses producer prices, and Iceland and the United States use factor costs.

The tables and figures showing breakdowns by activity are based on the ISIC Rev. 4 industrial classification system except for Canada, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey, the United States, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and South Africa which are based on ISIC Rev.3. Countries generally collect information using their own industrial classification systems. The conversion from a national classification system to ISIC may create some comparability issues. For example, for Japan, Hotels (which form approximately 2.8-3.0% of value added) are included in Other services not wholesale, retail, etc. That said, for most countries the activities presented here are generally comparable.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Sources

- OECD (2013), *National Accounts of OECD Countries*, OECD Publishing.

Further information

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- OECD (2013), *National Accounts at a Glance*, OECD Publishing.

Online databases

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Websites

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Value added by activity

As a percentage of total value added

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing		Industry, including energy		Construction		Trade, transport; accommodation, restaurants; communication		Financial and insurance; real estate; business services		Other service activities	
	2000	2012 or latest available year	2000	2012 or latest available year	2000	2012 or latest available year	2000	2012 or latest available year	2000	2012 or latest available year	2000	2012 or latest available year
Australia	3.8	2.4	20.6	20.5	5.6	7.7	22.5	20.0	28.1	30.7	19.4	18.7
Austria	1.9	1.6	23.7	21.8	7.7	6.8	26.2	25.5	20.7	23.8	19.8	20.5
Belgium	1.3	0.7	21.9	15.9	5.2	5.9	23.1	24.0	26.6	28.5	21.8	24.9
Canada	2.3	..	28.2	..	5.0	..	20.3	..	25.0	..	19.2	..
Chile	5.4	3.6	27.9	27.7	6.6	8.3	19.5	18.4	16.4	20.1	24.3	21.9
Czech Republic	3.6	2.4	30.9	31.0	6.6	6.3	27.1	24.5	15.0	18.3	16.8	17.5
Denmark	2.5	1.4	21.1	17.0	5.5	4.8	24.4	23.7	21.1	25.7	25.4	27.3
Estonia	4.8	4.1	21.6	21.2	5.9	7.8	29.4	26.9	21.6	23.3	16.7	16.7
Finland	3.5	2.8	28.0	19.0	6.3	6.9	21.9	22.5	19.6	23.6	20.6	25.1
France	2.5	2.0	17.8	12.5	5.0	6.3	23.1	22.8	27.5	30.4	24.1	26.0
Germany	1.1	0.8	25.2	25.8	5.3	4.7	20.3	18.6	26.2	27.2	21.9	22.9
Greece	..	3.4	..	14.3	..	2.1	..	28.2	..	26.4	..	25.6
Hungary	5.9	4.7	27.1	26.8	5.3	3.8	21.5	22.9	19.2	21.8	21.0	20.0
Iceland	8.5	8.3	17.2	21.0	9.3	4.4	24.8	20.8	18.5	22.6	21.8	22.9
Ireland	3.6	1.6	28.0	26.3	7.3	1.6	25.0	25.2	21.1	25.4	15.0	19.9
Israel	1.7	1.9	19.0	15.2	5.4	5.7	18.0	16.9	31.1	36.3	24.7	24.1
Italy	2.8	2.0	22.6	18.4	5.1	5.9	26.1	24.8	24.4	28.3	18.9	20.6
Japan	1.5	1.2	24.3	20.5	7.0	5.6	20.7	24.6	15.9	17.0	30.7	31.1
Korea	4.6	2.6	31.6	33.8	6.9	5.8	21.7	18.8	19.3	19.1	15.8	19.7
Luxembourg	0.7	0.3	12.8	6.7	6.5	6.2	23.5	24.2	41.9	44.8	14.7	17.8
Mexico	4.2	3.4	29.4	29.6	6.4	6.6	29.8	28.1	19.0	18.9	12.7	13.5
Netherlands	2.5	1.7	19.1	19.4	5.7	4.9	26.1	23.2	25.6	25.5	21.0	25.3
New Zealand	8.4	..	20.8	..	4.7	..	22.1	..	26.9	..	17.1	..
Norway	2.1	1.2	37.7	36.6	4.0	5.9	21.0	16.1	15.3	18.8	20.0	21.4
Poland	4.9	3.9	23.3	24.6	7.8	7.8	29.2	30.0	18.0	17.2	16.8	16.4
Portugal	3.6	2.3	20.3	18.5	8.2	5.1	26.7	28.7	19.2	23.0	22.0	22.4
Slovak Republic	4.5	3.1	28.8	27.0	7.2	8.2	26.4	26.7	16.6	18.3	16.6	16.7
Slovenia	3.4	2.7	28.1	25.2	6.7	5.9	22.6	24.7	19.8	21.0	19.4	20.5
Spain	4.2	2.5	20.8	17.4	10.3	8.6	28.1	29.5	16.9	20.3	19.6	21.8
Sweden	2.0	1.6	24.2	19.9	4.3	5.3	22.2	23.0	22.5	23.3	24.7	26.9
Switzerland	1.3	0.7	21.2	21.3	5.2	5.5	25.7	26.0	21.3	20.3	25.1	26.2
Turkey	10.8	8.9	24.6	21.8	5.4	4.9	29.1	31.8	19.5	20.2	10.6	12.4
United Kingdom	0.9	0.7	20.8	14.5	6.0	6.0	26.8	24.6	25.4	31.3	20.1	22.8
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Euro area	2.4	1.7	22.0	19.3	5.9	5.8	23.8	23.2	24.7	26.9	21.3	23.2
EU 28	2.3	1.7	22.0	19.3	6.0	5.9	24.4	24.0	24.2	26.2	21.2	22.8
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	15.1	10.1	40.4	38.5	5.6	6.8	16.6	16.3	8.3	11.1	14.1	17.1
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	15.6	15.3	40.4	36.8	5.5	10.3	20.8	20.2	8.3	7.2	9.3	10.2
Russian Federation	6.4	3.9	31.1	29.5	6.6	6.5	33.1	28.9	4.6	16.2	18.3	15.1
South Africa	3.3	2.6	29.3	24.4	2.5	4.0	24.3	25.1	18.6	21.5	22.0	22.5

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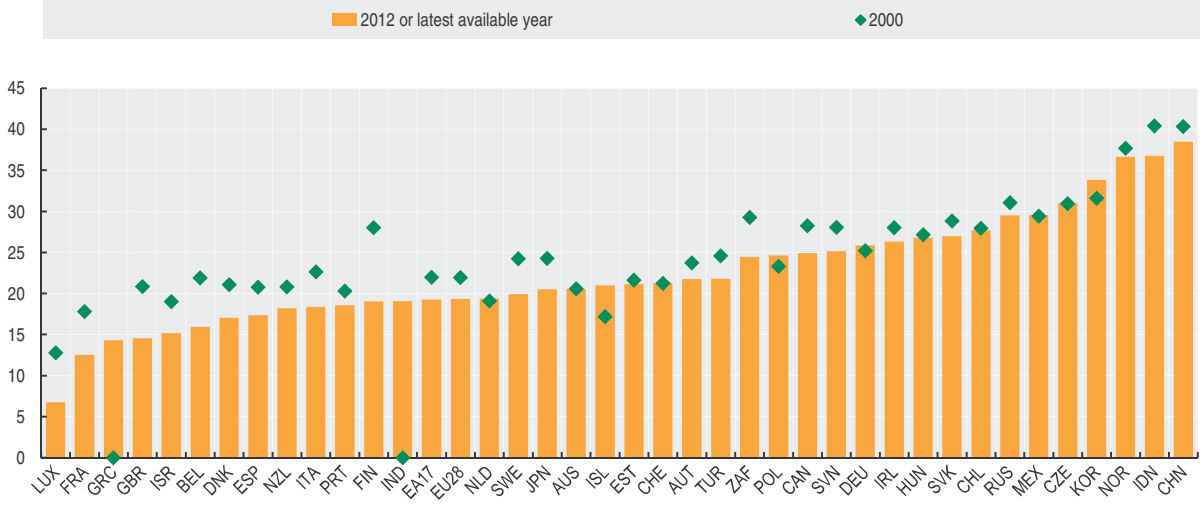
Value added in industry, including energy

As a percentage of total value added



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933024929

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

Small firms, and especially recent start-ups, can be very dynamic and innovative. A few very high-performance new and small firms can make an important contribution to employment creation and economic growth. Although the majority of small firms have more modest economic impacts individually, taken together they make an important economic and social contribution.

Definition

An enterprise is a legal entity possessing the right to conduct business on its own; for example to enter into contracts, own property, incur liabilities and establish bank accounts. It may consist of one or more establishments situated in a geographically separate area.

Employees include all persons covered by a contractual arrangement, working in the enterprise and receiving compensation for their work. Included are persons on sick leave, paid leave or vacation, while excluded are working proprietors, active business partners, unpaid family workers and home-workers.

Number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who worked in or for the concerned unit. Excluded are directors of incorporated enterprises and members of shareholders' committees, labour force made available to the concerned unit by other units and charged for, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the unit on the behalf of other units, and home-workers. It also excludes persons on indefinite leave, military leave or those whose only remuneration from the enterprise is by way of a pension.

Comparability

An area where considerable differences do arise concerns the coverage of data on enterprises/establishments. In many countries, this information is based on business registers, economic censuses or surveys that may have a size cut-off. All countries have thresholds of one sort or another, often depending on tax legislation and legal provisions reducing administrative burdens on small enterprises. For Ireland, only enterprises with three or more persons employed are reflected, while the data for Japan and Korea do not include establishments with fewer than 4 and 5 persons employed respectively.

The size-class breakdown 1-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-249, 250+ provides for the best comparability given the varying data collection practices across countries. Some countries use different conventions: the size class "1-9" refers to "1-10" for Mexico; "1-19" for Australia and Turkey; the size class "10-19" refers to "10-29" for Japan and "10-49" for Korea; the size class "20-49" refers to "20-199" for Australia, "30-49" for Japan, "50-99" for Korea, "11-50" for Mexico, and "20-99" for the United States; the size class "50-249" refers to "100-299" for Korea, "50-299" for Japan, "51-250" for Mexico and "100-499" for the United States; finally, the size class "250+" refers to "200+" for Australia, "300+" for Korea and Japan, "251+" for Mexico and "500+" for the United States.

Overview

The contribution of small enterprises to employment varies considerably across countries. In average across economies, the share of enterprises with less than 20 persons employed exceeds 80% of the total, ranging between 69% in the Russian Federation and above 95% in the United States, the Czech Republic, Ireland, the Slovak Republic, Korea and Greece. Small enterprises account for a smaller share of the total number of employees, ranging between around 1% in the Russian Federation to more than 35% in Mexico, Italy and Japan.

Sources

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Number of employees and number of enterprises in manufacturing

Breakdown by size-class of enterprise, 2010 or latest available year

	Number of persons employed									
	As a percentage of total number of employees in manufacturing					As a percentage of total number of enterprises in manufacturing				
	Less than 10	10-19	20-49	50-249	250 or more	Less than 10	10-19	20-49	50-249	250 or more
Australia	23.7	0.0	29.6	0.0	46.7	90.3	0.0	8.9	0.8	0.0
Austria	9.6	6.7	11.0	25.4	47.2	74.4	10.9	7.9	5.1	1.6
Belgium	12.8	6.8	13.2	24.4	42.7	82.8	7.0	5.9	3.3	0.8
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	68.1	14.2	11.1	5.9	0.6
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	15.4	5.6	10.0	26.7	42.4	92.3	3.0	2.4	1.8	0.5
Denmark	10.5	7.0	12.8	26.5	43.1	80.2	8.2	6.7	4.1	0.9
Estonia	13.3	8.5	17.8	37.0	23.4	72.5	9.9	10.0	6.6	1.0
Finland	10.8	6.2	11.2	23.3	48.4	82.6	7.4	5.6	3.5	0.9
France	15.3	6.0	11.1	21.3	46.3	86.4	5.5	4.6	2.6	0.7
Germany	7.1	8.5	7.7	24.6	52.1	61.6	20.7	7.8	8.0	2.0
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	12.9	6.7	10.4	26.1	43.8	85.1	6.4	4.4	3.3	0.8
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	6.4	7.7	12.5	30.0	43.3	90.4	5.3	2.6	0.2	1.5
Israel	9.8	7.3	12.5	28.3	42.1	70.8	12.1	9.4	6.5	1.2
Italy	23.6	14.4	15.5	21.4	25.1	82.0	10.5	5.0	2.1	0.3
Japan	21.8	22.2	9.6	26.0	20.5	75.6	17.6	3.2	0.3	3.2
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	84.5	12.8	1.5	0.9	0.2
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	65.7	11.3	11.0	9.3	2.7
Mexico	25.4	9.3	0.0	15.9	49.3	93.7	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.0
Netherlands	17.7	8.0	13.3	29.6	31.4	82.7	6.9	5.5	4.1	0.8
New Zealand	12.9	10.2	14.7	24.2	38.0	70.2	14.7	9.5	4.6	1.0
Norway	9.6	7.1	13.4	25.4	44.5	80.4	8.1	6.8	3.9	0.8
Poland	14.4	3.8	8.7	27.1	45.9	87.0	3.9	4.3	3.8	0.9
Portugal	19.6	12.2	19.0	29.7	19.5	82.0	8.7	6.0	3.0	0.4
Slovak Republic	18.8	6.7	7.5	24.1	42.9	93.1	3.1	1.7	1.5	0.4
Slovenia	14.8	5.9	9.2	30.7	39.4	87.4	5.1	3.5	3.3	0.7
Spain	20.1	10.6	17.0	22.7	29.5	82.9	8.3	5.9	2.4	0.4
Sweden	12.0	6.7	10.7	23.1	47.5	87.4	5.4	3.9	2.6	0.7
Switzerland	8.8	7.7	13.7	29.9	40.0	55.5	19.3	14.0	9.2	2.0
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	94.6	0.0	3.1	0.4	1.9
United Kingdom	8.7	6.6	12.5	26.3	45.9	75.9	10.4	7.6	5.0	1.1
United States	7.7	6.6	17.9	16.9	50.9	91.6	3.5	3.3	0.9	0.6
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	6.7	8.2	12.6	21.5	51.0	63.1	18.1	11.5	6.1	1.3
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	0.3	0.6	1.7	17.3	80.1	54.0	14.8	14.7	12.1	4.4
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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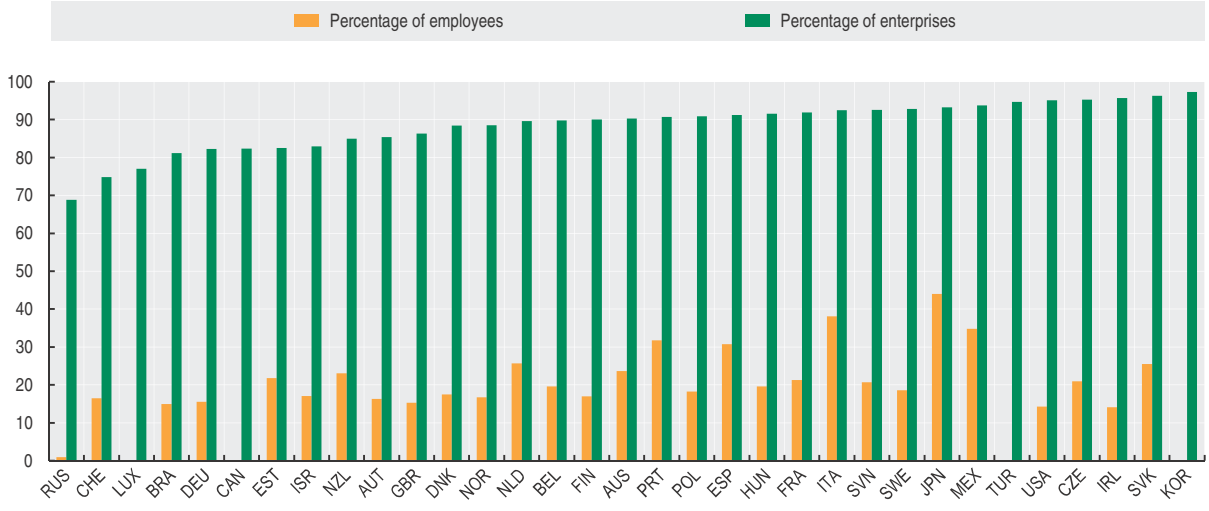
Manufacturing enterprises with less than twenty persons employed: number of employees and number of enterprises

As a percentage of total number of employees or total number of enterprises, 2010 or latest available year



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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, at least in theory, by many analysts. These are per capita Gross National Income (GNI) and Net National Income (NNI). Whereas GDP refers to the income generated by production activities on the economic territory of the country, GNI measures the income generated by the residents of a country, whether earned in the domestic territory or abroad.

Definition

GNI is defined as GDP plus receipts from abroad less payments to abroad of wages and salaries and of property income plus net taxes and subsidies receivable from abroad. NNI is equal to GNI net of depreciation.

Wages and salaries from abroad are those that are earned by residents who essentially live and consume inside the economic territory but work abroad (this happens in border areas on a regular basis) or for persons that live and work abroad for only short periods (seasonal workers) 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 are recorded in national disposable income but not national income.

Property income from/to abroad includes interest and dividends. It also includes all or part of the retained earnings of foreign enterprises owned fully or in part by residents (and *vice versa*). In this respect, it is important to note that retained earnings of foreign enterprises owned by residents do not actually return to the residents concerned. Nevertheless, the retained earnings are recorded as a receipt.

Overview

Ranking countries according to GNI per capita, shows that on average GNI per capita is usually around 14-21% higher than NNI per capita. The country rankings are not greatly affected by the choice of income measure. The only countries that would be more than one place lower in the ranking if NNI per capita were used instead of GNI are, the Czech Republic, Greece and Japan; the only countries that would be more than two places higher in the ranking if NNI per capita were used are Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation.

GNI per capita does not differ significantly from GDP per capita. Usually, the differences are (significantly) smaller than USD 3 000. There are, however, four exceptions. For Luxembourg, GNI per capita in 2012, although still highest in the OECD, is nearly USD 29 000 lower than GDP per capita. In Iceland and Ireland, GNI is respectively nearly USD 4 300-8 000 lower. On the other hand, GNI in Switzerland is higher than GDP per capita by approximately USD 1 800.

Comparability

All countries compile data according to the 1993 SNA "System of National Accounts, 1993" with the exception of Australia and the United States where data are compiled according to the new 2008 SNA. It's important to note however that differences between the 2008 SNA and the 1993 SNA do not have a significant impact of the comparability of the indicators presented here and this implies that data are highly comparable across countries.

However, there are 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, GNI is theoretically superior.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

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Further information

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Online databases

- *OECD National Accounts Statistics.*
- *OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections.*

Websites

- Sources & Methods of the OECD Economic Outlook, *www.oecd.org/eco/sources-and-methods.*

Gross national income per capita

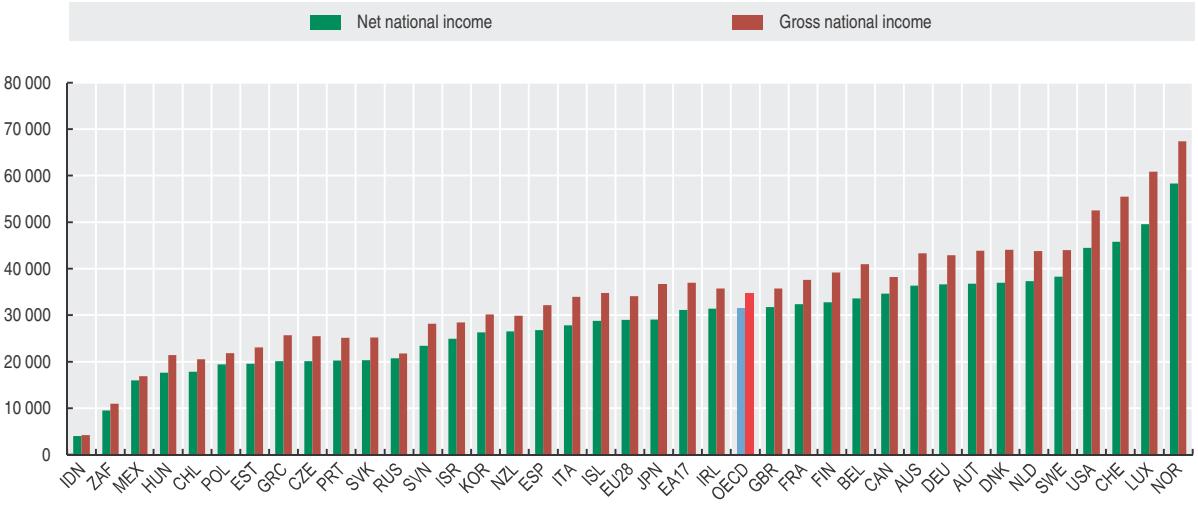
US dollars, current prices and PPPs

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	27 155	28 354	29 473	30 961	32 093	33 644	35 388	37 276	37 797	39 035	40 049	41 974	43 372
Austria	28 450	28 444	30 086	31 035	32 596	33 310	36 225	37 590	39 764	38 997	40 565	42 686	43 869
Belgium	28 329	29 017	30 461	30 772	31 520	32 415	34 577	35 976	37 566	36 696	38 942	40 466	40 949
Canada	27 767	28 533	29 162	30 541	32 157	34 448	36 564	37 834	38 493	37 108	38 241	..	..
Chile	9 206	9 636	9 880	10 139	10 781	11 629	13 460	14 706	15 009	14 894	17 065	19 078	20 472
Czech Republic	15 297	16 383	16 926	18 126	19 120	20 372	22 092	23 609	24 659	24 151	23 893	25 224	25 483
Denmark	28 250	29 053	30 393	30 262	32 423	33 659	36 753	38 077	40 472	39 245	41 872	42 976	44 079
Estonia	9 552	10 268	11 475	12 686	14 037	15 902	18 162	20 124	20 954	19 325	19 332	21 871	23 103
Finland	25 504	26 527	27 577	27 423	30 075	30 849	33 484	36 134	38 244	36 446	37 130	38 711	39 159
France	25 634	27 006	27 862	27 571	28 541	30 017	32 016	33 677	34 769	34 741	35 604	37 166	37 567
Germany	25 522	26 438	27 077	28 131	29 925	31 469	34 265	36 123	37 547	36 870	39 155	41 917	42 924
Greece	18 339	19 918	21 485	22 406	23 710	23 994	26 177	26 927	28 636	28 757	27 213	25 850	25 712
Hungary	11 306	12 736	13 906	14 639	15 335	16 058	17 327	17 586	19 120	19 552	20 135	21 236	21 419
Iceland	28 080	29 519	31 033	30 312	32 347	33 731	33 770	35 290	30 968	30 338	30 209	32 803	34 775
Ireland	24 941	25 940	27 499	29 696	31 417	33 418	37 070	38 936	36 522	33 536	34 577	34 847	35 767
Israel	21 789	22 233	22 492	21 275	22 707	22 966	23 722	25 425	24 944	25 064	26 240	27 809	28 430
Italy	25 588	27 126	26 759	27 098	27 420	28 288	30 518	31 996	33 008	32 369	32 732	33 668	33 920
Japan	26 300	27 005	27 690	28 426	29 932	31 156	32 705	34 446	34 622	32 760	34 668	35 331	36 752
Korea	17 124	18 128	19 668	20 204	21 681	22 762	24 325	26 132	26 888	26 455	28 246	29 111	30 178
Luxembourg	46 726	47 887	47 657	46 995	56 649	58 577	59 714	67 817	66 583	52 146	58 034	61 018	60 888
Mexico	9 815	9 935	10 214	10 694	11 366	12 228	13 506	14 215	15 041	14 638	15 546	16 875	..
Netherlands	30 080	31 054	32 235	32 085	34 071	35 281	39 147	41 357	42 017	40 382	40 949	43 288	43 757
New Zealand	19 999	21 031	21 770	22 432	23 286	23 704	25 346	26 625	26 979	28 897	28 723	29 872	..
Norway	35 685	37 164	37 166	38 524	42 541	48 169	53 932	55 624	61 049	55 630	58 422	62 244	67 440
Poland	10 543	10 935	11 523	11 877	12 635	13 516	14 706	16 138	17 662	18 315	19 436	20 851	21 826
Portugal	17 447	18 057	18 840	19 280	19 633	21 052	22 294	23 401	24 048	24 102	24 832	24 737	25 172
Slovak Republic	10 934	12 081	12 918	12 932	14 058	15 717	17 831	20 197	22 728	22 571	23 174	24 576	25 238
Slovenia	17 583	18 500	19 649	20 370	22 007	23 290	25 180	26 641	28 280	26 567	26 656	27 852	28 169
Spain	21 156	22 241	23 705	24 483	25 599	27 003	29 923	31 439	32 244	31 646	31 235	31 508	32 172
Sweden	27 750	28 056	29 163	30 814	32 473	32 936	36 193	39 302	40 995	38 323	40 457	42 700	43 967
Switzerland	34 773	34 558	35 425	36 746	38 025	40 027	43 889	44 664	44 368	48 026	51 925	52 053	55 465
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	26 281	27 952	29 417	30 496	32 504	33 916	35 775	36 685	37 355	35 538	34 787	35 560	35 571
United States	36 903	37 825	38 544	39 887	42 193	44 672	47 325	48 349	48 578	47 171	48 813	50 790	52 547
Euro area	24 516	25 643	26 384	26 882	28 080	29 343	31 853	33 510	34 654	34 030	34 946	36 386	36 964
EU 28	21 872	22 994	23 871	24 507	25 792	26 996	29 260	30 837	32 021	31 391	32 117	33 452	34 075
OECD	24 820	25 623	26 338	27 121	28 645	30 193	32 328	33 659	34 390	33 494	34 729	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	2 329	2 555	2 827	3 169	3 579	4 073	4 739	5 563	6 225	6 770	7 493	8 316	..
India	..	..	..	..	2 034	2 260	2 511	2 808	2 910	3 204	..	..	..
Indonesia	2 260	2 437	2 571	2 689	2 842	3 051	3 301	3 571	3 843	4 007	4 214	..	..
Russian Federation	6 641	7 258	7 876	8 973	10 010	11 527	14 476	16 256	19 572	18 737	19 821	21 792	..
South Africa	6 601	6 774	7 089	7 338	7 849	8 429	9 079	9 599	10 090	9 954	10 351	10 953	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933027551

Gross and net national income per capita

US dollars, current prices and PPPs, 2012 or latest available year



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933024986

HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

Disposable income, as a concept, is closer to the concept of income generally understood in economics, than either national income or GDP. At the total economy level it differs from national income in that additional income items are included, mainly other current transfers such as remittances. For countries where these additional items form significant sources of income the importance of focusing on disposable income in formulating policy is clear. Another important difference between national income and disposable income concerns the allocation of income across sectors. At this level significant differences arise, reflecting the reallocation of national income. Disposable income can be seen as the maximum amount that a unit can afford to spend on the consumption goods or services without having to reduce its financial or non-financial assets or by increasing its liabilities.

Definition

Household disposable income is the sum of household final consumption expenditure and savings (minus the change in net equity of households in pension funds). It also corresponds to the sum of wages and salaries, mixed income, net property income, net current transfers and social benefits other than social transfers in kind, less taxes on income and wealth and social security contributions paid by employees, the self-employed and the unemployed.

The indicator for the household sector includes the disposable income of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

Comparability

All countries compile data according to the 1993 SNA "System of National Accounts, 1993" with the exception of Australia and the United States where data are compiled according to the new 2008 SNA. It's important to note however that differences between the 2008 SNA and the 1993 SNA do not have a significant impact of the comparability of the indicators presented here and this implies that data are highly comparable across countries.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Overview

On average over the period 2010-12, household disposable income in real terms increased for 17 out of 30 OECD countries for which data is available. Chile (7.3%), Australia (4.2%), and Norway (3.5%) showed the highest growth rates. In contrast, Greece's household disposable income fell by 11% and the household disposable income for Spain, Ireland and Italy fell by 2-4% in the three year period.

Across OECD countries, comparisons of growth of real household disposable income over the three years to 2012 compared to growth in the three years to 2002 show a rather consistent picture, with most countries showing slower growth. In fact, in the three years to 2002 no country recorded declines in real incomes whereas 13 countries recorded declines in the three years to 2012.

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Online databases

- *OECD Social Expenditure Statistics*.

Real household disposable income

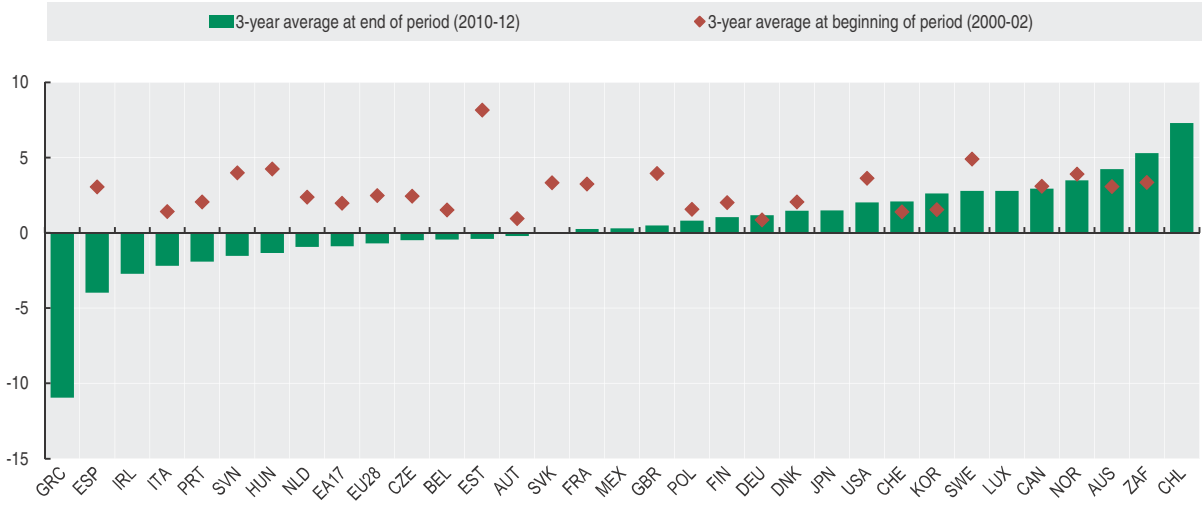
Annual growth in percentage

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	4.6	3.0	1.7	4.5	4.8	3.2	6.1	5.6	7.1	1.3	4.3	..	1.1
Austria	1.9	-0.5	1.5	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	0.7	0.1	-0.5	-1.3	1.1
Belgium	1.8	3.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.6	-1.3	-1.1	..
Canada	4.8	2.8	1.8	2.1	3.8	2.5	5.7	3.8	4.2	1.1	3.5	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	6.4	9.2	-1.3
Czech Republic	2.0	2.3	3.0	4.0	1.8	5.1	5.6	3.8	2.1	2.7	0.4	-0.6	..
Denmark	0.5	3.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.8	0.1	-0.2	0.0	3.6	0.9	-3.8
Estonia	11.7	5.9	7.0	7.3	2.0	11.0	10.8	11.8	-0.1	-5.5	-1.9	4.8	0.0
Finland	0.6	3.2	2.2	6.0	4.8	1.0	2.7	3.6	2.4	1.9	2.8	0.4	-0.7
France	3.1	3.1	3.5	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.4	3.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.7
Germany	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.9	-0.5	1.0	1.7	-10.8
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	7.3	-2.3	-0.4	-11.4	-10.7	-4.6
Hungary	1.2	5.2	6.4	5.5	4.0	3.6	1.7	-3.0	-1.8	-4.4	-2.1	2.8	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.7
Ireland	..	..	..	2.3	5.3	8.5	4.3	6.2	7.0	1.0	-2.7	-3.7	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-4.9
Italy	0.1	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	-1.4	-3.0	-0.8	-0.8	..
Japan	..	..	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	-1.2	1.3	2.6	0.6	2.0
Korea	0.4	0.9	3.4	4.9	4.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.6	4.1	1.7	2.4
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	4.6	1.0	4.2	1.8	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	4.0	4.6	5.5	3.6	1.2	-7.7	4.2	5.0	-2.3
Netherlands	2.2	5.6	-0.6	-2.5	0.6	-0.3	0.5	2.6	-0.3	-1.1	-0.2	-0.4	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4
Norway	3.8	0.0	8.0	4.6	3.3	7.8	-6.4	6.3	4.0	4.1	2.7	4.4	-0.1
Poland	1.7	4.1	-1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.8	2.2	0.4	-3.2
Portugal	3.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.7	-0.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	-4.2	-1.7
Slovak Republic	2.0	3.0	5.1	-0.7	3.9	6.2	3.4	9.1	5.0	1.2	3.2	-1.5	-4.6
Slovenia	4.5	4.5	3.0	0.4	3.4	4.4	2.9	4.3	1.8	-0.7	-0.6	0.6	-5.1
Spain	..	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	1.8	-4.5	-2.3	3.5
Sweden	5.1	6.5	3.1	0.9	1.3	1.9	3.6	5.5	2.3	2.0	1.6	3.3	..
Switzerland	2.7	2.9	-1.3	-0.8	2.3	2.2	3.7	4.1	0.1	1.5	1.9	2.8	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
United Kingdom	5.2	4.9	1.8	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.2	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	-1.3	2.1
United States	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.5	1.3	3.9	1.9	1.8	-0.3	1.4	2.6	-1.8
Euro area	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-1.2
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	7.7	9.4	11.9	13.6	14.1	8.0	-2.0	8.6	4.4	4.6
South Africa	3.7	2.8	3.5	4.0	5.8	5.0	6.9	5.2	0.6	1.4	5.7	5.6	-

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933027570

Real household disposable income

Average annual growth in percentage



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933025005

HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

Household saving is the main domestic source of funds to finance capital investment, which is a major impetus for long-term economic growth. Household saving rates vary considerably between countries because of institutional, demographic and socio-economic differences. For example, government provisions for old-age pensions and the demographic age structure of the population will all influence the rate at which populations save (older persons tend to run down their financial assets during their retirement to the detriment of saving). Equally the availability and price of credit, as well as attitudes towards debt, may also influence choices made by individuals regarding whether to spend or save.

Definition

Household saving is estimated by subtracting household consumption expenditure from household disposable income plus the change in net equity of households in pension funds.

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

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 and the production of goods for own-final use such as agricultural products; the values of which are also included in income.

The household saving rate is calculated as the ratio of household saving to household disposable income.

Comparability

All countries compile data according to the 1993 SNA "System of National Accounts, 1993" with the exception of Australia and the United States where data are compiled according to the new 2008 SNA. It's important to note however that differences between the 2008 SNA and the 1993 SNA do not have a significant impact of the comparability of the indicators presented here and this implies that data are highly comparable across countries.

Saving rates may be measured on either a net or a gross basis. Net saving rates are measured after deducting consumption of fixed capital (in respect of assets used in unincorporated enterprises and in respect of owner-occupied dwellings), from saving and from the disposable income of households, so that both saving and disposable income are shown on a net basis.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Overview

Household saving rates differ significantly across countries. In 2012 or the most recent available year (2011 in most cases), saving rates of above 10% were recorded in Luxembourg, Switzerland, Sweden, France, and Germany. Savings rates were negative in Estonia and Greece (minus 14.6%) in 2012. Nearly three-fourths of the 28 countries where data is available for 2012 or 2011, saw decreases in their savings rate compared to 2009.

Considering the years covered, household saving rates in Japan decreased from 2001 to 2008. Then in 2009, returned to their 2004 level. Saving rates also decreased in Canada, although to a much lesser extent. Rates have remained broadly stable in Germany and France, at rather high levels of 10-12% and 11-13%, respectively. The United States saw a rather stable development of its household saving rate in the period 1999-2007; after that year, the household saving rate started to pick up and is now above 5%.

Sources

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Household net saving rates

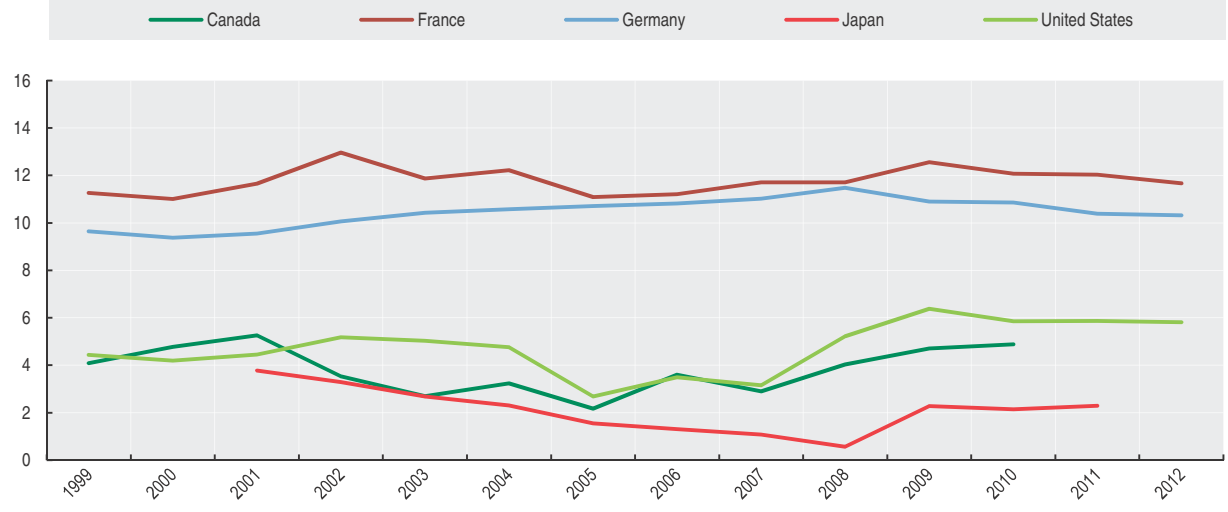
As a percentage of household disposable income

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	2.8	3.9	0.3	1.0	2.1	1.6	2.5	4.6	10.7	9.8	11.0	11.7	10.5
Austria	9.3	7.6	7.9	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.4	11.6	11.5	11.2	8.9	6.7	7.4
Belgium	12.5	13.8	13.1	12.3	10.7	9.9	10.7	11.3	11.5	13.2	9.9	8.4	9.6
Canada	4.8	5.3	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.7	4.9	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	12.3	8.9	8.7	..
Czech Republic	5.8	5.2	5.2	4.1	2.9	4.8	6.1	5.7	4.8	6.8	6.2	5.1	5.9
Denmark	-4.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	-1.3	-4.2	-2.3	-4.0	-3.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	-0.7
Estonia	-3.0	-4.0	-6.4	-7.1	-12.8	-10.8	-13.1	-8.2	-4.1	4.7	4.4	6.0	-1.1
Finland	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	2.7	0.9	-1.1	-0.9	-0.3	4.2	3.6	1.3	1.1
France	11.0	11.7	13.0	11.9	12.2	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.7	12.6	12.1	12.0	11.7
Germany	9.4	9.5	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.5	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.3
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	-1.7	-1.0	2.5	-4.1	-2.9	-8.8	-12.5	-14.6
Hungary	6.2	6.7	5.3	2.9	5.4	6.7	7.2	3.3	2.7	4.8	5.4	5.4	1.9
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	-0.7	0.4	1.2	2.2	-0.4	-0.5	6.0	11.5	8.5	6.4	5.2
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	7.9	9.9	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.5	7.1	4.9	4.3	3.6
Japan	..	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	..
Korea	9.3	5.2	0.4	5.2	9.2	7.2	5.2	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.8
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	4.3	9.5	12.1	13.0	13.6	13.7
Mexico	..	..	..	11.4	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.2	..
Netherlands	6.9	9.7	8.7	7.6	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.9	5.9	5.6	3.3	4.9	4.1
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	4.3	3.1	8.2	8.8	6.9	9.6	-0.5	0.8	3.7	6.9	5.6	7.1	8.2
Poland	10.0	11.9	8.3	7.7	5.5	5.9	6.5	4.6	-0.3	6.9	6.1	-0.2	2.6
Portugal	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.7	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	3.2	2.4	1.7	3.9
Slovak Republic	6.0	3.8	3.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	2.2	1.1	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	7.8	9.7	10.3	7.8	8.6	10.6	10.8	9.0	8.6	8.0	6.1	5.2	4.7
Spain	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.7	5.2	4.7	3.9	4.0	7.8	12.2	7.9	6.8	4.4
Sweden	3.1	7.3	7.1	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.9	7.2	9.0	11.0	8.3	10.4	12.2
Switzerland	10.6	11.2	9.9	8.6	8.0	8.8	10.7	12.5	11.7	11.4	11.4	12.8	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	0.1	1.4	-0.2	-0.5	-1.5	-2.3	-2.2	-3.7	-2.7	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.4
United States	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	2.7	3.5	3.2	5.2	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.8
Euro area	8.2	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.2	8.6	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.5	8.0	7.4	7.0
EU 28	6.2	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.7	7.8	6.3	5.6	5.5
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	12.4	12.1	10.1	13.1	15.5	13.9	..
South Africa	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.8	-1.2	-1.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	0.0

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933027589

Household net saving rates

As a percentage of household disposable income



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SHARE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GDP

In today's increasingly globalised world, exports and imports are key aggregates in the analysis of a country's economic situation. Whenever an economy slows down or accelerates, all other economies are potentially affected.

Definition

Exports of goods and services consist of sales, barter or gifts or grants, of goods and services (included in the production boundary of GDP) from residents to non-residents. Equally, imports reflect the same transactions from non-residents to residents.

Not all goods need to physically enter a country's border to be recorded as an export or import. Transportation equipment, goods produced by residents in international waters sold directly to non-residents, and food consumed in ships or planes are but a few examples of transactions which may be recorded as exports or imports without physically crossing borders.

Equally not all goods that enter a country's borders are necessarily imports or exports. Transportation equipment, goods sent abroad for minor processing (or which enter and leave a country in their original state and ownership) are examples of goods that cross borders but are not recorded as imports or exports.

Comparability

Goods (merchandise trade) reflect the bulk of import and exports, and these are generally well covered and afford good comparability across countries; although discrepancies between total imports and exports of traded goods at the global level reveal that measurement in practice is not trivial. Growth in trade through the Internet has increased measurement difficulties.

The comparability of trade in services is greater affected by practical measurement issues however; even if the conceptual approach, as it is for goods, is the same for all OECD countries.

Until recently, exports and imports of services mainly consisted of transport services (sea, air) and insurance. But increases in outsourcing, merchanting, processing services and transactions in intellectual property, such as software and artistic originals, have increased the difficulties inherent in the measurement of trade in services.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Overview

Before the recent economic crisis international trade in goods and services, both for imports and exports, showed a steady increase throughout the OECD area, with the OECD total increasing (on average) by between 5 and 6 percentage points for both measures between 2004 and 2008, with imports slightly outpacing exports. In 2009 however, in the midst of the recent crisis, the ratio for both imports and exports in GDP fell markedly, wiping out nearly all of the increases recorded after 2004. The GDP ratio for exports in 2009 at 24.5%, was significantly below the one for 2008 (27.7%). This pattern was mirrored by the import-to-GDP ratio for the OECD total, which decreased on average from 29.2% in 2008 to 24.9% in 2009. In 2010, the shares of both imports and exports regained partly their previous losses. These increases continued in 2011, for almost all countries for which data are available. A majority of these countries has now shares of imports and exports that are larger than the pre-crisis levels.

Looking at the balance of exports and imports, Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland and Ireland show large and consistent surpluses of more than 10% of GDP, whereas the Netherlands, Hungary, Iceland, Germany, Sweden, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic have surpluses of more than 5%. On the other hand Turkey, Greece, the United States, France and the United Kingdom have persistent deficits of more than 2% of GDP.

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International trade in goods and services

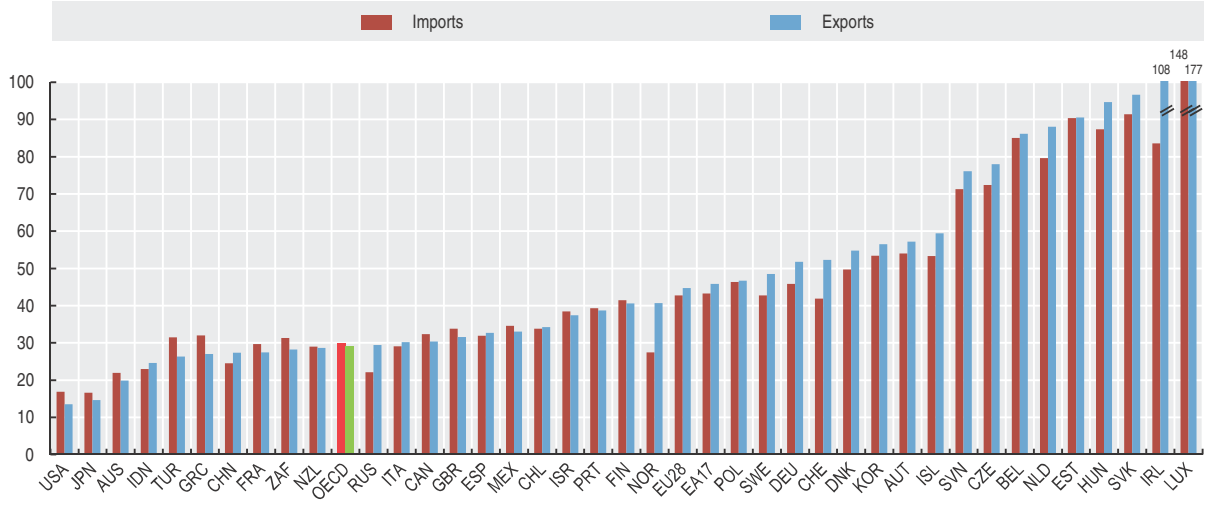
As a percentage of GDP

	Imports						Exports					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	22.0	22.1	20.0	19.7	21.1	22.0	19.9	22.6	19.6	21.2	21.4	19.9
Austria	53.2	53.5	45.6	50.0	54.3	54.0	58.9	59.3	50.1	54.4	57.3	57.2
Belgium	78.7	83.6	71.0	77.7	84.2	85.0	82.5	84.4	73.7	79.8	85.0	86.1
Canada	33.0	33.6	30.4	31.3	32.3	32.4	35.0	35.1	28.7	29.4	31.1	30.4
Chile	31.9	39.5	29.6	31.8	34.7	33.9	45.2	41.5	37.2	38.1	38.0	34.2
Czech Republic	65.6	62.1	54.9	63.2	68.7	72.4	68.2	64.4	59.0	66.6	72.9	78.0
Denmark	49.9	51.6	43.7	44.9	48.4	49.7	52.2	54.7	47.6	50.4	53.7	54.8
Estonia	76.3	75.1	58.3	72.3	86.8	90.3	67.1	71.0	63.9	79.2	90.5	90.6
Finland	40.7	43.1	35.7	39.0	41.7	41.4	45.8	46.8	37.3	40.4	41.0	40.6
France	28.4	29.1	25.2	27.8	29.9	29.7	26.9	26.9	23.4	25.5	26.9	27.4
Germany	40.2	41.9	37.5	42.0	45.4	45.9	47.2	48.2	42.5	47.6	50.6	51.8
Greece	37.9	38.6	30.7	31.5	33.1	32.0	23.8	24.1	19.3	22.2	25.1	27.0
Hungary	80.4	81.2	72.7	79.4	85.2	87.3	81.3	81.7	77.6	85.1	91.6	94.7
Iceland	45.3	47.2	44.2	46.3	50.7	53.3	34.6	44.4	52.9	56.4	59.1	59.4
Ireland	71.4	74.3	74.2	81.2	81.1	83.6	80.4	83.3	90.2	99.8	102.7	107.8
Israel	44.1	41.6	32.3	34.9	37.8	38.5	42.6	40.5	35.0	37.2	37.3	37.4
Italy	29.1	29.3	24.3	28.5	30.2	29.1	28.9	28.5	23.7	26.6	28.8	30.2
Japan	16.1	17.5	12.3	14.0	16.1	16.6	17.7	17.7	12.7	15.2	15.1	14.7
Korea	40.4	54.2	46.0	49.7	54.0	53.4	41.9	53.0	49.7	52.3	56.0	56.5
Luxembourg	143.6	151.8	131.0	140.0	148.0	148.2	175.9	181.8	162.0	170.8	178.3	177.3
Mexico	29.6	30.4	29.2	31.6	32.9	34.6	28.0	28.1	27.7	30.4	31.7	33.0
Netherlands	66.0	68.0	61.6	70.6	75.3	79.6	74.2	76.3	68.6	78.7	83.9	88.0
New Zealand	29.2	32.6	26.7	28.3	29.4	29.0	28.4	31.4	28.3	29.8	30.3	28.6
Norway	30.5	29.5	27.7	28.5	28.2	27.5	44.1	46.8	40.0	40.5	41.5	40.7
Poland	43.6	43.9	39.4	43.4	46.2	46.4	40.8	39.9	39.4	42.2	45.1	46.7
Portugal	40.2	42.5	35.4	39.0	40.1	39.3	32.2	32.4	28.0	31.3	35.7	38.7
Slovak Republic	88.0	85.9	71.1	80.6	89.0	91.4	86.9	83.5	70.6	80.4	89.5	96.6
Slovenia	71.2	70.4	57.2	65.3	71.5	71.3	69.5	67.9	59.4	66.8	73.0	76.1
Spain	33.6	32.3	25.8	29.5	31.9	31.9	26.9	26.5	23.9	27.4	30.8	32.7
Sweden	44.4	46.8	41.5	43.3	44.3	42.7	51.9	53.5	48.0	49.5	49.9	48.5
Switzerland	44.4	43.2	39.3	41.0	40.9	41.9	54.4	54.3	50.4	51.7	51.3	52.3
Turkey	27.5	28.3	24.4	26.8	32.6	31.5	22.3	23.9	23.3	21.2	24.0	26.4
United Kingdom	29.2	31.6	30.0	32.3	33.6	33.8	26.6	29.4	28.4	30.1	32.1	31.6
United States	16.4	17.4	13.7	15.8	17.2	16.9	11.5	12.5	11.0	12.3	13.5	13.5
Euro area	40.1	41.1	35.5	40.0	42.9	43.2	41.5	42.0	36.9	41.3	44.3	45.8
EU 28	39.5	41.1	35.9	39.8	42.6	42.7	40.1	41.3	36.9	40.8	43.7	44.7
OECD	27.6	29.2	24.9	27.6	29.9	29.8	26.4	27.7	24.5	26.9	28.8	29.2
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	29.6	27.3	22.3	25.6	25.9	24.5	38.4	35.0	26.7	29.4	28.5	27.3
India	24.4	28.9	25.0	..	..	..	20.4	23.8	19.8	..	..	..
Indonesia	25.4	28.8	21.4	23.0	..	..	29.4	29.8	24.2	24.6	..	..
Russian Federation	21.5	22.1	20.5	21.1	21.8	22.1	30.2	31.3	27.9	29.2	30.4	29.4
South Africa	34.2	38.9	28.2	27.6	29.9	31.3	31.5	35.9	27.3	27.4	29.3	28.3

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933027703

International imports and exports in goods and services

As percentage of GDP, 2012 or latest available year



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933025138

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

Since its creation, the OECD has sought to promote international trade, considering it an effective way of enhancing economic growth and rising 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 (as imports) or leaving (as exports) its economic territory. Goods being transported through a country or temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except for goods for inward or outward processing) are not included in merchandise trade statistics.

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.

Comparability

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. Canada, however, reports imports at f.o.b. values.

The introduction by the European Union of the single market in 1993 resulted in some loss of accuracy for intra-EU trade because custom 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 Community definitions, and are not strictly comparable with those reported here.

The OECD aggregate includes all 34 member economies only from 1999. The EU28 aggregate excludes Croatia.

Overview

For all countries, merchandise trade has grown steadily over the long term. However between 2008 and 2009, the impact of the global financial crisis on merchandise trade is manifest. The impact of the crisis on imports was in relative terms more moderate for China, Switzerland, India and Australia as imports fell by less than 20%. It was more severe for the Russian Federation and Iceland as imports of these countries contracted by more than 35%. After 2 years of growth in 2010 and 2011, imports fell again in 2012 for most European OECD countries, for example by more than 10% for Portugal, Spain and Italy.

Exports were also affected by the crisis between 2008 and 2009 as they collapsed, for instance, by more than 35% in Finland and the Russian Federation. However, they fell by less than 15% in India, Ireland, Korea, Chile and Switzerland. Exports decreased again in 2012 for most European OECD countries and by more than 16% in the case of Luxembourg.

The deficit of the merchandise trade balance has grown in several OECD countries over the period presented here. It was, for instance, the case for the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Japan and Turkey. However, Germany, China and the Russian Federation have continued running a merchandise trade surplus.

Of note, is the sharp deterioration in the Japanese merchandise trade balance in 2011 and 2012 resulting in Japan's annual trade deficit for these years after 30 years of surplus. This reversal is related to energy imports rise in recent years in the aftermath of the tsunami and earthquake in 2011.

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International trade in goods

Billion US dollars

	Trade balance				Imports				Exports			
	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012
Australia	-4.0	-12.8	18.6	5.8	67.8	118.9	193.3	250.5	63.8	106.0	211.8	256.2
Austria	-5.2	-2.2	-5.7	-10.8	67.4	120.0	150.6	169.7	62.3	117.7	144.9	158.8
Belgium	10.8	13.8	21.0	9.0	177.0	320.2	390.1	437.9	187.8	334.0	411.1	446.9
Canada	37.6	46.1	-5.5	-9.0	240.0	314.4	392.1	462.4	277.6	360.6	386.6	453.4
Chile	1.6	9.0	11.5	-1.2	16.6	32.9	59.4	79.5	18.2	42.0	70.9	78.3
Czech Republic	-3.2	1.7	6.5	16.7	32.2	76.5	125.7	139.7	29.1	78.2	132.1	156.4
Denmark	5.2	8.3	12.3	13.4	44.4	75.0	84.5	92.1	49.6	83.3	96.8	105.6
Estonia	-1.2	-2.8	-0.4	-1.6	5.1	11.0	13.2	19.8	3.8	8.2	12.8	18.2
Finland	11.6	6.8	1.4	-3.1	33.9	58.5	68.8	76.1	45.5	65.2	70.1	73.0
France	-8.5	-41.6	-87.5	-106.7	304.0	476.0	599.2	663.3	295.6	434.4	511.7	556.6
Germany	54.8	197.3	204.3	242.9	495.4	779.8	1 066.8	1 173.3	550.2	977.1	1 271.1	1 416.2
Greece	-18.8	-37.4	-41.8	-27.2	29.8	54.9	63.3	62.3	11.0	17.5	21.6	35.2
Hungary	-4.0	-3.6	7.3	8.7	32.1	65.9	87.4	94.3	28.1	62.3	94.7	103.0
Iceland	-0.7	-1.9	0.7	0.3	2.6	5.0	3.9	4.8	1.9	3.1	4.6	5.1
Ireland	25.6	39.7	57.8	55.2	50.6	70.3	60.5	63.1	76.3	110.0	118.3	118.3
Israel	-4.3	-2.3	-0.8	-10.0	35.7	45.0	59.2	73.1	31.4	42.8	58.4	63.1
Italy	1.9	-11.9	-39.9	12.4	238.1	384.8	486.6	489.1	239.9	373.0	446.8	501.5
Japan	99.6	79.1	75.7	-87.3	379.7	515.9	694.1	885.8	479.2	594.9	769.8	798.6
Korea	11.8	23.2	41.2	28.3	160.5	261.2	425.2	519.6	172.3	284.4	466.4	547.9
Luxembourg	-2.8	-4.9	-6.5	-10.3	10.6	17.6	20.4	24.0	7.9	12.7	13.9	13.7
Mexico	-13.1	-7.6	-3.2	0.1	179.4	221.8	301.5	370.7	166.3	214.2	298.3	370.8
Netherlands	5.4	36.9	52.7	53.5	174.7	283.2	440.0	501.1	180.1	320.1	492.6	554.7
New Zealand	-0.6	-4.5	0.8	-1.0	13.9	26.2	30.2	38.1	13.3	21.7	30.9	37.1
Norway	25.5	48.3	54.1	73.7	34.4	55.5	77.3	87.3	59.9	103.8	131.4	161.0
Poland	-17.2	-12.2	-17.1	-11.8	48.8	101.5	174.1	191.4	31.6	89.4	157.1	179.6
Portugal	-15.6	-23.1	-26.5	-13.9	39.9	61.2	75.2	72.3	24.4	38.1	48.8	58.4
Slovak Republic	-0.9	-2.4	-0.4	3.1	12.7	34.2	64.4	77.7	11.8	31.9	64.0	80.8
Slovenia	-1.4	-1.7	-2.2	-1.3	10.1	19.6	26.4	28.4	8.7	17.9	24.2	27.1
Spain	-39.5	-96.8	-70.6	-39.9	152.9	289.6	318.2	325.8	113.3	192.8	247.6	285.9
Sweden	14.2	18.9	9.6	9.9	73.1	111.4	148.8	162.7	87.4	130.3	158.4	172.6
Switzerland	-2.0	4.4	19.3	28.2	82.5	126.6	176.3	197.8	80.5	130.9	195.6	225.9
Turkey	-26.7	-43.3	-71.6	-84.0	54.5	116.8	185.5	236.5	27.8	73.5	114.0	152.5
United Kingdom	-56.6	-131.4	-156.6	-207.9	339.4	515.8	562.4	689.1	282.9	384.4	405.8	481.2
United States	-477.7	-828.0	-689.4	-788.2	1 258.1	1 732.3	1 966.5	2 333.8	780.3	904.3	1 277.1	1 545.6
EU 28	..	-157.8	-204.7	-134.6	..	1 465.1	1 990.5	2 301.1	..	1 307.3	1 785.8	2 166.4
OECD	-398.4	-738.8	-630.7	-854.1	4 898.0	7 499.6	9 590.9	11 093.1	4 499.6	6 760.7	8 960.2	10 239.0
Brazil	-0.7	44.9	16.9	19.4	55.9	73.6	180.5	223.1	55.1	118.5	197.4	242.6
China	24.1	102.0	181.8	230.6	225.1	660.0	1 396.0	1 818.2	249.2	762.0	1 577.8	2 048.8
India	-10.6	-40.5	-129.6	-199.4	52.9	140.9	350.0	489.0	42.4	100.4	220.4	289.6
Indonesia	28.6	28.0	22.1	-1.7	33.5	57.7	135.7	191.7	62.1	85.7	157.8	190.0
Russian Federation	69.2	142.7	168.2	208.6	33.9	98.7	228.9	316.2	103.1	241.5	397.1	524.8
South Africa	-0.5	-8.0	-8.7	-14.9	26.8	55.0	80.1	101.6	26.3	47.0	71.5	86.7

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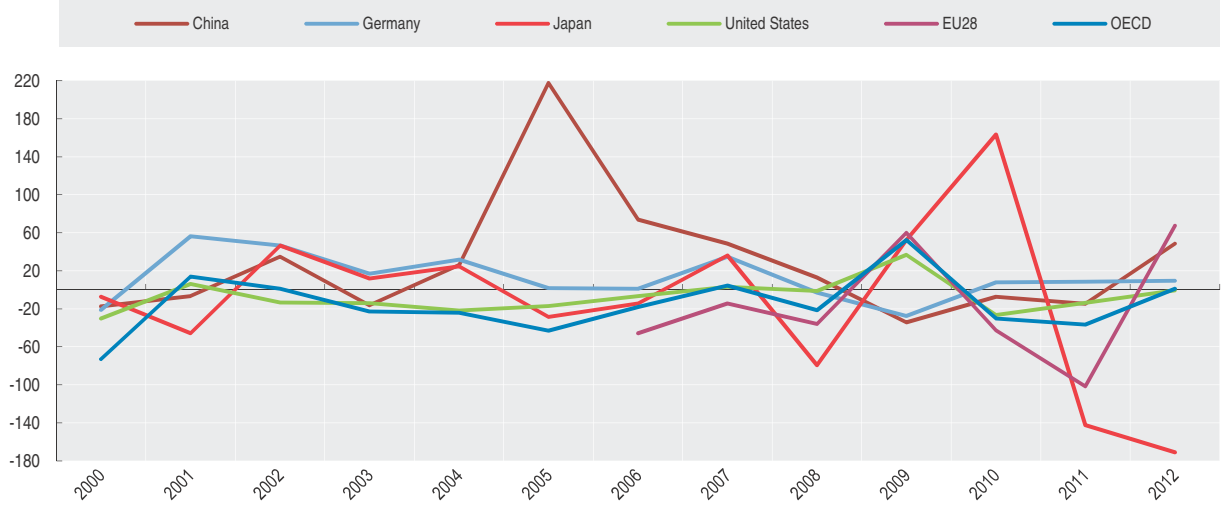
Evolution of the merchandise trade balance

Annual growth rate in percentage



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INTERNATIONAL 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, insurance on merchandise trade, and travel – account for about half of international trade in services, but trade in newer types of services, particularly those that can be conducted via the Internet, is growing rapidly.

Definition

International trade in services is defined according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) *Balance of Payments Manual*. 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 license 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

In 1993 the fifth Balance of Payments Manual was issued and countries began implementation. All OECD countries now report international trade in services broadly according to the BPM5 framework. Data for Australia, Canada, Chile and Korea (partly) are already updated and presented according to the new BPM6 standard. By end 2014, most OECD countries will have made the transition from BPM5 to BPM6.

A change affecting in particular trade in services under BPM6, and a consequence of the stricter application of the change of ownership principle, is that goods for processing will be excluded from exports and imports in the goods accounts. Instead, the exchange of processing fees will be recorded under services in the economies concerned: the outward processing economy recording payment of fees as imports of services, the inward processing economy recording the receipt of fees as exports of services.

Also under BPM6, the merchant's margin will be recorded in the goods account of the economy of the merchant as a "net export of goods under merchanting". Purchase of goods under merchanting would be registered as negative exports and resales of goods under merchanting would be registered as exports of goods. Merchanting was previously recorded in the service account.

Thus, as with goods for processing, there will be a difference between the balance of payments and the physical movement of goods recorded in merchandise trade statistics

Overview

Between 2008 and 2012, the United States has by far the largest services surplus, followed by the United Kingdom, Spain, Switzerland and France.

In 2012, services exports were highest in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Over the same period, the United States is the largest importer of services followed by Germany whereas the United Kingdom has overtaken France.

As a percentage of GDP, averaged over the 3 years ending 2012, 7 OECD countries, Luxembourg, Estonia, Switzerland, Greece, the United Kingdom, Austria and Portugal, have recorded trade in services surpluses of more than 5% of GDP. Canada, Norway, Mexico and Ireland experienced deficits over 1% of GDP for this period.

It should be noted that the total services trade deficit for Ireland fell from an average of 8.4% of GDP in period 2000-02 to a surplus average of 0.3% of GDP in period 2010-12 as Irish services exports expanded faster than imports, in particular due to dynamic computer services.

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International trade in services

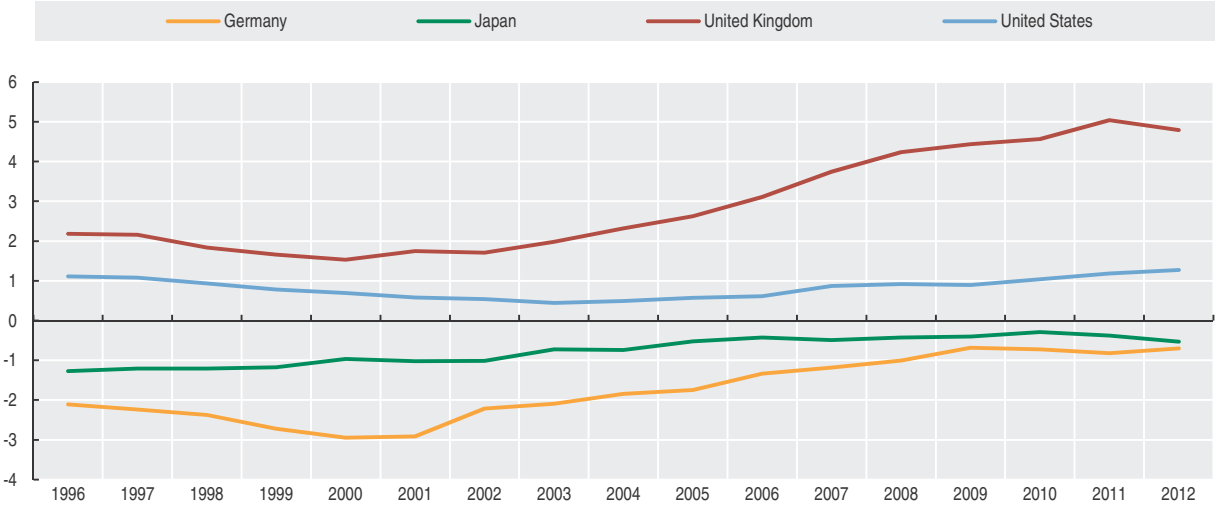
Billion US dollars

	Trade balance				Imports				Exports			
	2000	2009	2011	2012	2000	2009	2011	2012	2000	2009	2011	2012
Australia	0.6	-2.4	-10.1	-11.6	19.3	42.2	61.8	64.5	19.9	39.9	51.7	52.9
Austria	6.5	17.6	19.0	18.1	16.5	37.1	42.3	42.3	23.0	54.5	61.2	60.5
Belgium	2.1	12.2	9.3	10.0	32.3	75.7	88.9	91.6	34.3	87.8	98.1	101.5
Canada	-2.8	-14.2	-22.9	-24.2	43.0	83.0	107.6	108.4	40.2	68.8	84.8	84.1
Chile	..	-2.0	-2.6	-2.4	..	10.5	15.7	15.1	..	8.5	13.2	12.6
Czech Republic	1.4	3.9	3.3	2.6	5.4	15.5	19.9	19.6	6.9	19.3	23.2	22.1
Denmark	2.4	3.9	7.6	7.7	22.1	52.2	59.2	57.4	24.5	56.1	66.8	65.2
Estonia	0.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	0.9	2.5	3.7	3.9	1.5	4.5	5.5	5.5
Finland	-1.7	0.4	0.2	-1.9	9.4	27.2	28.8	30.1	7.7	27.6	29.0	28.3
France	17.2	25.5	43.8	41.9	65.7	165.3	191.8	174.4	82.8	190.7	235.6	216.3
Germany	-55.0	-22.0	-24.2	-25.3	138.2	261.2	298.1	295.9	83.2	239.3	273.9	270.5
Greece	8.3	18.1	20.5	19.0	11.4	19.9	19.5	15.9	19.8	38.1	40.0	34.9
Hungary	0.8	2.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	15.8	17.6	16.0	5.6	18.6	22.0	20.4
Iceland	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.0	2.3	3.0	3.0
Ireland	-12.8	-9.6	-2.4	4.1	32.8	103.5	115.6	111.9	20.0	93.9	113.3	116.1
Israel	3.7	4.9	6.6	9.9	12.1	17.6	20.6	21.1	15.8	22.5	27.1	31.0
Italy	1.1	-11.7	-7.9	-1.0	55.4	105.9	115.5	106.1	56.5	94.2	107.6	105.2
Japan	-45.8	-20.4	-22.1	-31.2	115.0	148.7	167.8	176.7	69.2	128.2	145.7	145.5
Korea	-2.2	-6.0	-6.0	5.8	33.7	79.6	101.2	105.7	31.6	73.6	95.2	111.5
Luxembourg	6.8	24.5	29.5	30.0	13.2	33.5	42.4	42.2	20.0	57.8	71.8	72.2
Mexico	-3.6	-10.2	-14.8	-14.6	17.1	25.0	30.4	30.7	13.5	14.8	15.6	16.1
Netherlands	-2.1	7.9	12.2	9.8	51.4	85.0	94.9	94.6	49.3	92.9	107.1	104.4
New Zealand	-0.1	0.2	-0.6	-0.7	4.5	8.4	11.8	12.1	4.5	8.7	11.3	11.4
Norway	2.7	-1.9	-6.8	-9.0	15.0	36.6	46.2	47.5	17.7	34.4	39.7	38.2
Poland	1.4	4.8	5.7	6.0	9.0	24.2	31.9	31.9	10.4	29.0	37.6	37.9
Portugal	2.0	8.3	10.7	11.2	7.0	14.4	16.0	13.4	9.1	22.7	26.6	24.5
Slovak Republic	0.4	-1.4	-0.5	0.4	1.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	2.2	6.0	6.6	7.2
Slovenia	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.7	4.4	4.7	4.3	2.2	6.0	6.7	6.6
Spain	19.4	34.8	48.2	47.5	33.2	88.8	95.2	90.2	52.6	123.3	143.3	137.8
Sweden	-1.5	11.3	16.6	16.6	24.6	44.7	54.4	54.5	23.1	55.8	71.0	71.1
Switzerland	17.9	42.3	49.7	43.9	12.8	34.1	45.3	46.8	30.7	76.5	95.3	91.0
Turkey	11.4	18.6	20.1	22.6	8.1	17.1	20.5	20.5	19.5	35.7	40.7	43.2
United Kingdom	22.7	92.9	123.2	118.9	102.1	177.4	188.0	186.6	124.8	274.5	310.0	297.9
United States	69.6	126.9	187.3	206.8	218.4	381.8	429.7	442.5	288.0	508.7	617.0	649.3
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	70.1	365.8	503.0	520.7	1 130.0	2 251.9	2 596.9	2 585.8	1 200.1	2 617.7	3 099.8	3 106.5
Brazil	-7.2	-19.2	-38.0	..	16.7	47.0	76.2	..	9.5	27.7	38.2	..
China	-5.6	-29.4	-61.7	-89.8	36.0	158.9	247.6	281.2	30.4	129.5	186.1	191.5
India	-2.5	12.2	..	..	19.2	80.9	..	..	16.7	93.0	..	..
Indonesia	-10.4	-9.7	-10.6	-10.8	15.6	22.9	31.3	33.9	5.2	13.2	20.7	23.1
Russian Federation	-6.6	-19.8	-35.9	..	16.2	61.4	90.0	..	9.6	41.5	54.0	..
South Africa	-0.8	-2.8	-4.8	..	5.8	14.8	19.7	..	5.0	12.0	14.8	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933027741

Services trade balance: exports of services minus imports of services

As a percentage of GDP



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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 shifts have occurred 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.

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 (as imports) or leaving (as exports) its economic territory. Goods being transported through a country or temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except for goods for inward or outward processing) are not included in merchandise trade statistics.

The data shown here refer to total imports and exports declared by all 34 Member countries of the OECD. It shows merchandise trade both within the OECD area and with selected countries of the rest of the world.

Comparability

OECD countries follow common definitions and procedures in compiling their merchandise trade statistics. These statistics are therefore 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 a fall in the reliability of merchandise trade statistics for trade between the EU countries.

Since the partner data compiled on the basis of the country of origin (for imports) and the country of last known destination (for exports) are very often not comparable and in view of the needs for internationally comparable partner data for analytical purposes as well as for trade data reconciliation studies, IMTS 2010 recommends (para 6.26) that country of consignment be recorded for imports as the second partner country attribution, alongside country of origin.

Considering in the case of exports, that countries often do not differentiate the country of last known destination and the country of consignment and that their separate recording could create a significant additional data-reporting and data-processing burden, the compilation of export statistics on the country of consignment basis is only encouraged, depending on a country's needs and circumstances. IMTS 2010 recognizes that the compilation of country of consignment for exports may be considered by some countries as a longer-term objective.

The EU28 aggregate excludes Croatia.

Overview

Since 2000, there has been a steady decline in the share of OECD imports and exports among OECD member countries. In 2000, imports from OECD countries accounted for about 75% of total OECD imports; by 2012, this share had fallen to 63%. For exports, the share of OECD exports directed to OECD countries also declined from 81% in 2000 to 70% in 2012.

OECD imports from non-OECD countries have risen from 25% to 37% of the total over the same period, while exports to these countries have increased from 19% to 30%. A large change occurred in trade between OECD countries and China. In 2000, China supplied only 6% of total OECD imports but by 2012 this share had risen to 12%. China's importance as a destination for OECD exports has also increased, rising from 2% in 2000 to 7% in 2012.

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Partner countries of OECD merchandise trade

	Imports from OECD and BRIICS economies As a percentage of total OECD merchandise imports				Exports from OECD and BRIICS economies As a percentage of total OECD merchandise exports				Total merchandise trade (Imports+Exports) from OECD and BRIICS economies As a percentage of total OECD merchandise trade			
	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012
Australia	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Austria	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Belgium	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8
Canada	5.7	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.6	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.7
Chile	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Czech Republic	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1
Denmark	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
Estonia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finland	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
France	5.2	4.9	4.3	3.9	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.5
Germany	9.3	10.4	9.6	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.7	9.2	8.8
Greece	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Hungary	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9
Israel	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Italy	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.0
Japan	6.4	4.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	5.0	3.7	3.1	3.1
Korea	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Luxembourg	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mexico	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.7	3.0
Netherlands	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
New Zealand	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norway	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
Poland	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.4
Portugal	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
Slovenia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Spain	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.0
Sweden	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Switzerland	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9
Turkey	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
United Kingdom	4.9	4.1	3.3	3.1	6.1	5.7	5.0	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.0
United States	12.8	8.8	8.3	8.5	18.5	15.4	12.3	12.6	15.5	11.9	10.2	10.5
EU 28	40.1	42.3	39.6	37.5	44.4	47.5	43.9	41.6	42.2	44.8	41.7	39.5
OECD	74.8	69.6	64.8	63.3	80.8	78.0	71.3	70.1	77.6	73.6	67.9	66.5
Brazil	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2
China	5.5	9.4	12.5	12.2	2.2	4.1	6.9	7.0	3.9	6.9	9.8	9.7
India	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.2
Indonesia	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Russian Federation	1.4	2.1	2.7	3.1	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.5
South Africa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

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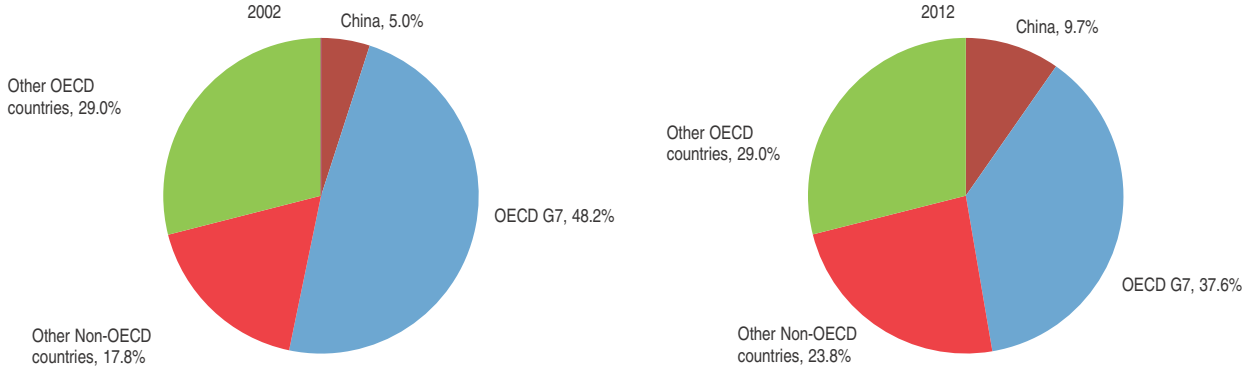
Partner countries of OECD merchandise trade

As a percentage of total OECD merchandise trade



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TRADE IN VALUE ADDED

Trade in value added data are statistical estimates of the source(s) of the value (by country and industry) that is added in producing goods and services for export (and import). It recognises that growing global value chains mean that a country's exports increasingly rely on significant intermediate imports (and, so, value added by industries in upstream countries). The consequence of the significant growth in global value chains is a multiple counting of trade in intermediates that may distort trade policy analysis.

The joint OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA) initiative addresses this issue by considering the value added by each country in the production of goods and services that are consumed worldwide.

Definition

The OECD-WTO database includes a number of indicators that help to better understand the nature of global value chains and how value and where value is created. The indicators presented are derived using a global input-output table and estimate the total upstream foreign value-added that is generated by domestic final demand and total upstream domestic value added generated by foreign final demand.

The share of foreign value added embedded in exports reflects how much of a country's gross exports contains value added that is produced outside the domestic economy (and imported).

Domestic value added embodied in foreign final demand shows how much domestic value added is included, via direct final exports and via indirect exports of intermediates through other countries, in the demand of foreign final consumers (households, charities, government, and as investment).

Foreign value added embodied in final domestic demand shows how much value added in final goods and services (purchased by households, government, non-profit institutions serving households and as investment) originates from abroad.

Overview

The foreign value added content of exports has generally increased over the past two decades, up to an unweighted OECD average of 29%. Yet economies differ significantly in this respect. The share of foreign value added in exports clearly depends on economies' size and pattern of specialisation. Smaller economies tend to have higher shares of foreign value added embodied in their exports; larger economies have a wider variety of domestically sourced intermediate goods available and are therefore less reliant on foreign imports of intermediaries.

In particular, for Asian countries like China, India and Korea, but also for Poland, Hungary, Turkey and Luxembourg, the share of foreign value added in exports has increased substantially since the mid-1990s. The strong effects of the economic crisis has had on international trade is also evident from the table, from the decline of the share of foreign value added in gross exports from 2008 to 2009.

Comparability

It is important to stress that the indicators presented in the TiVA database are estimates. Official gross statistics on international trade produced by national statistics institutions result in inconsistent figures for total global exports and total global imports; inconsistencies which are magnified when bilateral partner country positions are considered. The global input-output tables from which TiVA indicators are derived, necessarily eliminate these inconsistencies, such as those that reflect different national treatments of re-exports and transit trade (e.g. through hubs such as the Netherlands and Hong Kong), to achieve a coherent picture of global trade. For the countries for which data is presented, total exports and imports are consistent with official national accounts estimates, however bilateral trade positions presented here and those published by national statistics institutions may differ.

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Foreign value added as a share of gross exports

Percentage

	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009
Australia	11.8	13.5	13.0	13.9	12.5
Austria	27.2	31.8	32.3	35.3	31.6
Belgium	39.0	42.7	42.2	40.4	35.0
Canada	23.5	30.9	25.1	21.3	19.5
Chile	15.1	18.0	17.6	20.7	18.5
Czech Republic	32.1	39.2	40.6	39.8	39.4
Denmark	30.1	26.2	32.0	33.9	32.0
Estonia	37.2	50.1	47.9	38.2	33.2
Finland	26.5	31.4	34.1	36.7	33.8
France	17.8	24.5	24.8	27.3	24.8
Germany	18.7	24.4	25.6	27.8	26.6
Greece	13.3	25.3	24.0	25.8	23.2
Hungary	26.6	46.2	49.1	45.0	39.9
Iceland	33.2	37.2	38.9	35.7	36.6
Ireland	38.4	50.6	47.0	45.6	42.3
Israel	28.6	33.8	38.0	34.9	30.6
Italy	21.9	25.3	27.1	22.8	20.1
Japan	6.9	9.9	13.8	19.4	14.8
Korea	23.7	32.9	37.7	43.4	40.6
Luxembourg	42.8	55.5	56.9	59.5	58.9
Mexico	26.5	31.8	30.7	30.6	30.3
Netherlands	34.7	38.2	34.4	36.7	35.9
New Zealand	17.4	20.2	19.6	21.4	18.4
Norway	19.3	14.7	14.5	14.8	15.3
Poland	15.4	23.3	30.7	30.6	27.9
Portugal	28.9	27.1	26.4	35.5	32.4
Slovak Republic	35.6	48.3	48.0	48.4	44.4
Slovenia	30.7	37.5	41.1	39.0	34.4
Spain	20.6	27.0	27.8	24.9	20.7
Sweden	27.8	31.6	32.8	35.0	33.6
Switzerland	23.2	27.8	29.3	30.4	28.5
Turkey	11.2	15.3	20.8	26.3	21.8
United Kingdom	20.7	18.4	20.3	18.9	17.3
United States	8.4	8.9	11.1	14.6	11.3
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	9.7	11.5	13.0	11.5	9.0
China	11.9	18.8	36.4	33.3	32.6
India	9.7	12.8	19.5	23.7	21.9
Indonesia	14.7	19.3	17.8	17.4	14.4
Russian Federation	10.7	12.5	8.2	7.4	6.9
South Africa	11.8	16.1	16.6	21.1	16.5

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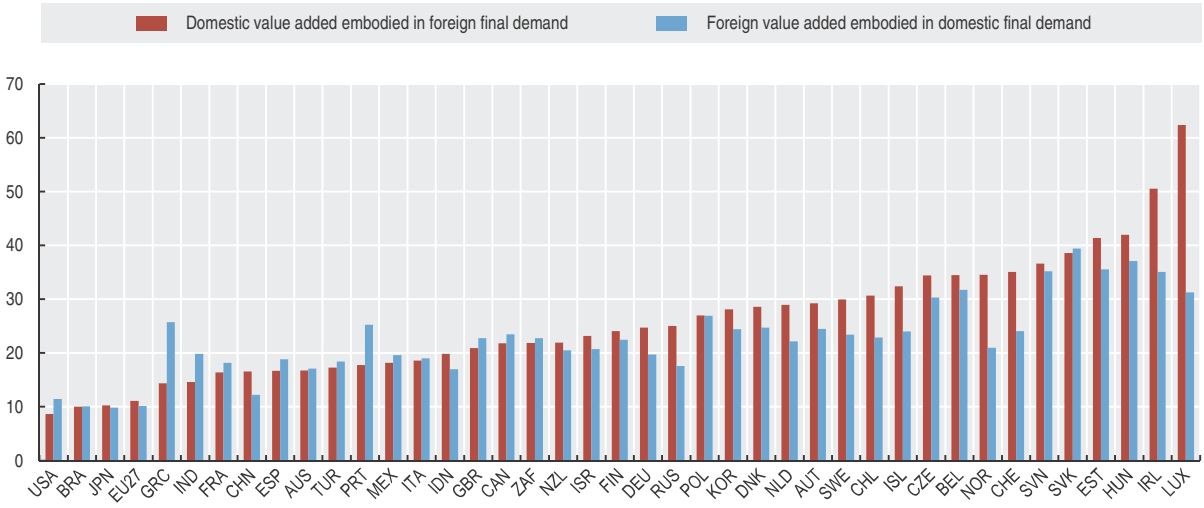
Value added in domestic and foreign final demand

As a percentage of GDP, 2009



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BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The current account balance is the difference between current receipts from abroad and current payments to abroad. When the current account is positive, the country can use the surplus to repay foreign debts, to acquire foreign assets 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

Current account transactions consist of exports and imports of goods; exports and imports of services such as travel, international freight and passenger transport, insurance and financial services; income flows consisting of wages and salaries, dividends, interest and other investment income (i.e. property income in *System of National Accounts*); and current transfers such as government transfers (i.e. international cooperation), worker's remittances and other transfers such as gifts, inheritances and prizes won from lotteries.

Overview

Current account balances as a percentage of GDP have been negative throughout the period since 2000 for the following OECD countries: Australia, the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. This is partly due to the way in which earnings of direct investment enterprises are treated, but also a result of the global financial crisis and its ongoing effects on world trade flows. The portfolio investment balance, as well as the balance on goods, had a significant impact on trends in current account balances up to the recent crisis that affected the world economy. OECD countries which have recorded current account surpluses throughout the crisis period (from 2007) include Austria, Denmark, Germany, Israel, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Current account balances, as a percentage of GDP and averaged over the three years to 2012, recorded deficits of 5% of GDP or more in Greece, Iceland, Portugal and Turkey. Surpluses in excess of 5% were recorded by Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the Russian Federation.

For the emerging economies, 2012 saw Indonesia record its first current deficit since the series began in 2000. South Africa has recorded a current account deficit since 2002, while since 2000 both China and the Russian Federation have maintained current account surpluses, signalling in the case of the Russian Federation its high exports of natural resources and for China its large manufacturing export sector.

Investment income includes retained earnings (i.e. profits not distributed as dividends to the direct investor) of foreign subsidiaries. In general, earnings of direct investment enterprises are treated as if they were remitted abroad to the direct investor, with the part that is actually retained in the country where the direct investment enterprises are located shown as direct investment income-reinvested earnings (debit) in the current account and (with the opposite sign) as inward direct investment in the financial account.

Comparability

The data are taken from balance of payments statistics compiled according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) *Balance of Payments Manual* (BPM5). Data for Australia, Canada, Chile and Korea (partly) are already updated and presented according to the new BPM6 standard. By end 2014, most OECD countries will have made the transition from BPM5 to BPM6. 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 relatively good comparability across countries.

Because all earnings of direct investment enterprises are treated as though they are remitted to the direct investor even though a large part may in practice be retained by the direct investment enterprise in the countries where they are located, the existence of direct investment enterprises in an economy will tend to reduce its current account balance.

It should also be noted that portfolio income plays a role of growing importance for current account balances.

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Current account balance

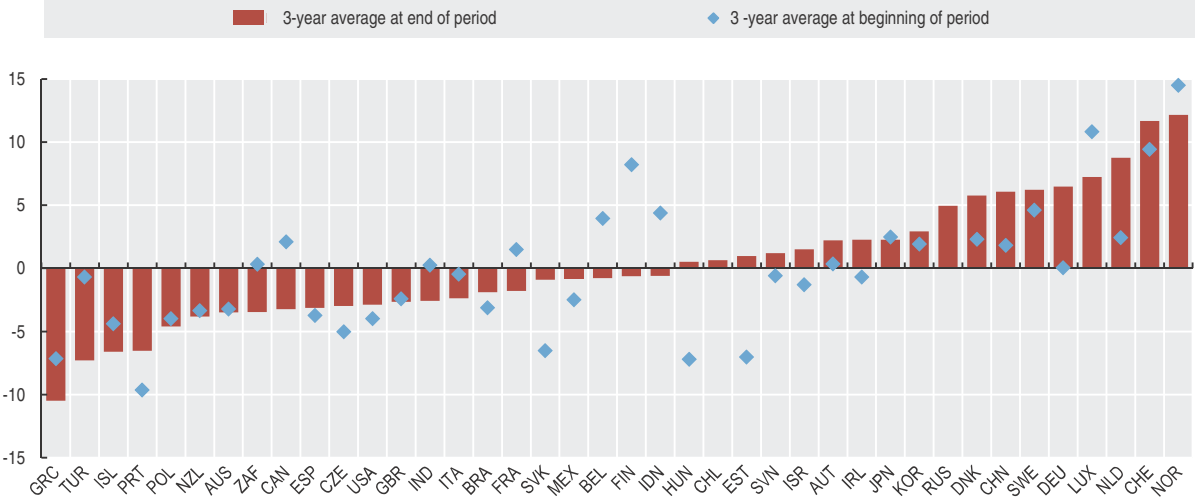
As a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	-3.9	-2.1	-3.7	-5.4	-6.2	-5.9	-5.8	-6.7	-4.9	-4.6	-3.5	-2.8	-4.1
Austria	-0.7	-0.8	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.9	2.7	3.4	1.6	1.6
Belgium	4.0	3.4	4.5	3.4	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	-1.3	-0.7	1.1	-1.2	-2.2
Canada	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.1	-2.9	-3.5	-2.8	-3.4
Chile	..	..	..	-1.2	2.6	1.5	4.6	4.2	-3.4	1.9	1.4	-1.3	-3.5
Czech Republic	-4.6	-5.1	-5.4	-6.0	-5.2	-1.0	-2.0	-4.3	-2.1	-2.3	-3.8	-2.7	-2.4
Denmark	1.6	2.5	2.8	3.4	2.2	4.3	3.0	1.3	2.6	3.4	5.9	5.6	5.7
Estonia	-5.3	-5.1	-10.6	-11.3	-11.2	-9.9	-15.3	-16.0	-9.1	2.9	2.8	1.9	-1.8
Finland	7.7	8.4	8.5	4.8	6.0	3.4	4.1	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.4	-1.5	-1.8
France	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-1.8	-1.3	-1.4	-1.8	-2.2
Germany	-1.8	0.0	2.0	1.9	4.6	5.0	6.2	7.5	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.1
Greece	-7.8	-7.2	-6.5	-6.6	-5.8	-7.6	-11.4	-14.6	-14.9	-11.3	-10.2	-10.0	-2.5
Hungary	-8.6	-6.1	-6.9	-8.0	-8.6	-7.4	-7.4	-7.2	-7.3	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9
Iceland	-10.1	-4.6	1.5	-4.8	-9.8	-16.2	-23.9	-16.1	-24.6	-11.8	-8.0	-6.4	-5.4
Ireland	-0.4	-0.7	-1.1	0.0	-0.6	-3.5	-3.6	-5.4	-5.6	-2.3	1.1	1.2	4.4
Israel	-1.5	-1.5	-0.9	0.6	1.4	3.1	4.2	3.5	1.3	3.3	3.3	1.0	0.1
Italy	-0.5	-0.1	-0.8	-1.3	-0.9	-1.7	-2.6	-2.4	-2.9	-2.0	-3.5	-3.1	-0.5
Japan	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.8	3.3	2.9	3.7	2.0	1.1
Korea	2.8	1.7	1.3	2.4	4.7	2.2	1.4	2.1	0.6	3.7	2.7	2.3	3.8
Luxembourg	13.5	8.8	10.2	8.3	12.1	11.3	10.1	10.0	5.4	7.3	7.9	6.9	6.9
Mexico	-2.9	-2.6	-2.0	-1.1	-0.9	-1.0	-0.8	-1.4	-1.8	-0.9	-0.3	-1.0	-1.2
Netherlands	2.0	2.6	2.6	5.5	7.6	7.4	9.3	6.7	4.3	5.2	7.4	9.5	9.4
New Zealand	-4.5	-2.0	-3.5	-3.7	-5.5	-7.8	-8.1	-7.9	-8.7	-3.1	-3.1	-3.7	-4.7
Norway	14.9	16.1	12.6	12.3	12.7	16.5	16.4	12.5	15.9	11.7	11.9	12.8	14.3
Poland	-6.0	-3.1	-2.8	-2.5	-5.3	-2.4	-3.8	-6.2	-6.5	-4.0	-5.1	-5.0	-3.7
Portugal	-10.4	-10.3	-8.2	-6.4	-8.3	-10.3	-10.7	-10.1	-12.6	-10.9	-10.6	-7.0	-2.0
Slovak Republic	-3.4	-8.3	-7.9	-6.0	-7.8	-8.5	-7.9	-5.2	-6.0	-2.6	-3.7	-3.8	4.8
Slovenia	-2.9	0.1	1.0	-0.8	-2.5	-1.7	-1.7	-4.1	-5.5	-0.5	0.0	0.5	3.2
Spain	-4.0	-4.0	-3.3	-3.5	-5.3	-7.4	-9.0	-10.0	-9.6	-4.8	-4.5	-3.8	-1.1
Sweden	4.2	5.0	4.7	6.9	6.6	6.8	8.7	9.3	9.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.0
Switzerland	11.7	8.0	8.5	12.9	13.0	13.6	14.4	8.6	1.7	10.6	15.0	8.9	11.1
Turkey	-3.7	2.0	-0.3	-2.5	-3.6	-4.4	-6.0	-5.8	-5.4	-1.9	-6.1	-9.6	-6.2
United Kingdom	-2.9	-2.3	-2.1	-1.7	-2.0	-1.8	-2.8	-2.2	-0.9	-1.4	-2.7	-1.5	-3.8
United States	-4.0	-3.7	-4.2	-4.5	-5.1	-5.6	-5.8	-4.9	-4.6	-2.6	-3.0	-2.9	-2.7
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	-3.8	-4.2	-1.3	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.2	-1.7	-1.4	-2.2	-2.1	..
China	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.6	3.6	5.9	8.5	10.1	9.3	4.9	4.0	1.9	2.3
India	-1.0	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.2	-1.2	-1.0	-0.6	-2.5	-1.9	-3.2	..	..
Indonesia	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.5	0.6	0.1	3.0	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	-2.7
Russian Federation	..	..	..	8.4	10.0	11.1	9.7	6.0	6.2	3.8	4.7	5.2	..
South Africa	-0.1	0.3	0.8	-1.0	-3.0	-3.4	-5.3	-7.0	-7.2	-4.1	-2.8	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933027874

Current account balance

As a percentage of GDP



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933025309

ENERGY SUPPLY

An analysis of energy problems requires a comprehensive presentation of basic supply and demand data for all fuels in a manner which allows the easy comparison of the contribution that each fuel makes to the economy and their interrelationships through the conversion of one fuel into another.

Definition

The data presented here refers to total primary energy supply (TPES). TPES equals production plus imports minus exports minus international bunkers plus or minus stock changes. The International Energy Agency (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 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 one 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. The IEA balances are calculated using the physical energy content method to calculate the primary energy equivalent.

Comparability

Data quality is not homogeneous for all countries and 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 bunkers or stock changes. Moreover, statistics for biofuels and waste are less accurate than those for traditional commercial energy data.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Overview

Between 1971 and 2011, the world's total primary energy supply more than doubled, reaching 13 114 Mtoe (million tonnes of oil equivalent). This equates to a compound growth rate of 2.2% per year. By comparison, world population grew by on average by 1.5% and gross domestic product by 3.0% per year in real terms over the same period.

Energy supply growth was fairly constant over the period, except in 1974-75 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. With the economic crisis in 2008/2009, world energy supply declined by 1% in 2009. However, energy supply rebounded in 2010, increasing by 6% and kept growing by 2% in 2011.

The share of OECD in world primary energy supply decreased from 61% in 1971 to 40% in 2011. Strong economic development in Asia led to a large increase in the share of non-OECD Asia (including China) in world energy supply, from 13% to 33% over the same period. By contrast, the combined share of non-OECD Europe and Eurasia (which includes the Former Soviet Union) decreased significantly in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

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Total primary energy supply

Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)

	1971	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	51.6	86.2	109.5	110.8	112.7	113.5	115.0	118.7	122.5	122.1	122.5	122.9	133.7
Austria	18.8	24.8	30.4	32.2	32.7	33.8	33.8	33.4	33.5	32.0	34.2	33.0	32.9
Belgium	39.7	48.3	56.4	59.2	58.9	58.7	58.1	57.0	58.6	57.1	60.9	59.1	57.3
Canada	141.4	208.6	248.2	262.0	267.6	272.2	268.3	271.7	264.7	251.3	251.0	251.8	252.7
Chile	8.7	14.0	25.6	25.8	27.5	28.4	29.5	30.6	30.3	29.5	30.9	33.6	32.7
Czech Republic	45.4	49.6	42.5	44.4	45.5	44.9	45.9	45.8	44.9	42.0	44.0	43.4	42.8
Denmark	18.5	17.4	19.0	20.1	19.4	18.9	20.3	19.8	19.2	18.4	19.3	18.0	17.0
Estonia	..	9.9	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.7
Finland	18.2	28.4	34.8	36.7	37.1	34.3	37.3	36.8	35.3	33.3	36.4	34.7	33.5
France	158.6	224.0	261.2	265.9	269.8	270.7	266.8	263.5	264.8	253.5	261.2	252.8	251.7
Germany	305.0	351.1	338.6	338.1	340.7	335.2	340.5	330.7	334.6	313.2	329.8	311.8	307.4
Greece	8.7	21.4	28.3	29.1	29.7	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.4	29.4	27.6	26.7	26.0
Hungary	19.0	28.8	25.6	26.1	26.2	27.6	27.3	26.7	26.5	24.9	25.7	25.0	23.5
Iceland	0.9	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.0
Ireland	6.7	9.9	14.7	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.6	15.1	14.9	14.4	14.2	13.2	13.3
Israel	5.7	11.5	18.8	19.7	19.2	18.5	20.4	20.7	22.9	21.5	23.2	23.3	24.1
Italy	105.4	146.6	172.4	179.4	182.0	183.9	181.8	179.6	176.0	164.9	170.2	167.4	158.6
Japan	267.5	439.3	510.4	506.2	522.5	520.5	519.8	515.2	495.4	472.2	499.1	461.5	451.5
Korea	17.0	93.1	198.7	202.7	208.3	210.2	213.6	222.1	226.9	229.2	250.0	260.4	263.0
Luxembourg	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1
Mexico	43.0	122.5	150.8	153.7	159.3	170.3	172.3	176.7	181.9	175.8	178.9	186.2	191.9
Netherlands	50.9	65.7	75.7	78.0	79.1	78.8	76.8	79.3	79.6	78.2	83.4	77.4	78.2
New Zealand	6.9	12.9	17.1	16.8	17.4	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.5	18.3	18.2	18.6
Norway	13.3	21.0	24.9	27.0	26.4	26.8	27.1	27.5	29.8	29.8	32.3	28.1	29.8
Poland	86.1	103.1	88.9	91.1	91.4	92.4	97.2	96.8	97.9	94.0	101.5	101.3	96.5
Portugal	6.3	16.7	25.8	25.1	25.8	26.5	24.7	25.3	24.4	24.2	23.5	23.1	21.9
Slovak Republic	14.3	21.3	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.8	18.6	17.9	18.3	16.7	17.8	17.3	16.7
Slovenia	..	5.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1
Spain	42.6	90.1	128.8	133.2	139.0	141.9	141.7	143.8	139.0	127.7	127.7	125.6	124.7
Sweden	36.0	47.2	51.8	50.6	52.6	51.6	50.2	50.1	49.6	45.4	51.3	49.0	48.9
Switzerland	16.4	24.4	25.9	26.0	26.1	25.9	27.1	25.8	26.8	27.0	26.2	25.4	25.5
Turkey	19.5	52.8	74.2	77.8	80.9	84.4	93.0	100.0	98.5	97.7	105.1	112.5	115.7
United Kingdom	208.7	205.9	218.3	222.1	221.6	222.6	219.0	211.0	208.2	196.5	201.8	188.1	192.4
United States	1 587.5	1 915.0	2 256.0	2 261.2	2 307.8	2 318.9	2 296.7	2 337.0	2 277.0	2 164.5	2 215.5	2 191.2	2 132.4
EU 28	..	1 635.7	1 719.9	1 755.8	1 775.1	1 777.0	1 778.6	1 757.6	1 750.1	1 650.3	1 715.7	1 654.0	..
OECD	3 372.3	4 522.5	5 310.4	5 373.3	5 479.8	5 511.7	5 505.7	5 548.1	5 472.6	5 224.6	5 406.2	5 304.8	5 237.9
Brazil	69.8	140.2	195.8	199.0	210.0	215.3	222.8	235.5	248.6	240.5	265.9	270.0	..
China	391.6	870.7	1 253.8	1 427.6	1 639.9	1 775.7	1 938.9	2 044.6	2 120.8	2 286.1	2 516.7	2 727.7	..
India	156.5	316.7	477.5	489.5	519.2	539.4	567.2	604.7	633.0	698.4	723.7	749.4	..
Indonesia	35.1	98.6	164.9	165.4	176.2	179.5	183.7	182.9	186.6	199.8	211.3	209.0	..
Russian Federation	..	879.2	623.1	645.3	647.4	651.7	670.7	672.6	688.5	646.9	702.3	731.0	..
South Africa	45.4	91.0	109.9	117.4	128.7	128.2	127.3	136.6	146.8	142.8	142.3	141.4	..
World	5 530.6	8 781.9	10 362.3	10 717.3	11 246.3	11 532.0	11 840.9	12 121.4	12 279.7	12 217.8	12 904.8	13 113.4	..

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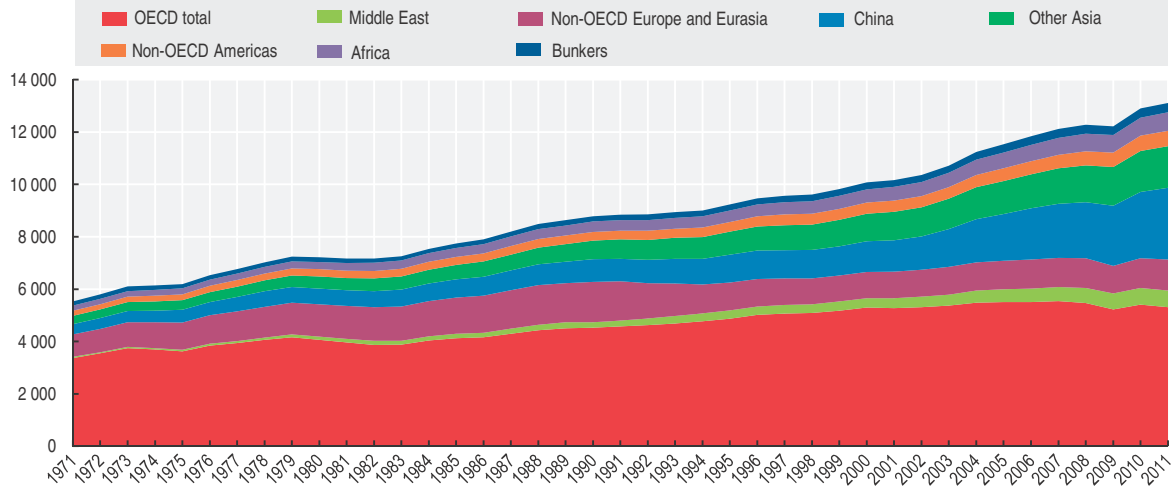
Total primary energy supply by region

Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933025461

ELECTRICITY GENERATION

The amount of electricity generated by a country, and the breakdown of that production by type of fuel, reflects the natural resources, imported energy, national policies on security of energy supply, population size, electrification rate as well as the stage of development and rate of growth of the economy in each country.

Definition

Shown here are data on electricity generation from fossil fuels, nuclear, hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, biofuels, etc. It includes electricity produced in electricity-only plants and in combined heat and power plants. Both main activity producer and autoproducer plants are included, where data are available. Main activity producers generate electricity for sale to third parties as their primary activity. Autoproducers 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.

Electricity generation is measured in terawatt hours, which expresses the generation of 1 terawatt (10^{12} watts) of electricity for one hour.

Overview

World electricity generation rose at an average annual rate of 3.7% from 1971 to 2011, greater than the 2.2% growth in total primary energy supply. This increase was largely due to more electrical appliances, the development of electrical heating in several developed countries and of rural electrification programmes in developing countries.

The share of electricity production from fossil fuels has gradually fallen, from 74% in 1971 to 68% in 2011. This decrease was due to a progressive move away from oil, which fell from 21% to 5%.

Oil for world electricity generation has been displaced in particular by dramatic growth in nuclear electricity generation, which rose from 2% in 1971 to 18% in 1996. However, the share of nuclear has been falling steadily since then and represented 12% in 2011.

The share of coal remained stable, at 40-41%, while that of natural gas increased from 13% in 1971 to 22% in 2011. The share of hydro-electricity decreased from 23% to 16% over the same time range.

Due to large development programmes in several OECD countries, the share of new and renewable energies, such as solar, wind, geothermal, biofuels and waste increased. However, these energy forms remain of limited importance: in 2011, they accounted for only around 4.5% of total electricity production for the world as a whole.

Comparability

Some countries, both OECD member and non-member countries, have trouble reporting electricity generation from autoproducer plants. In some non-member countries it is also difficult to obtain information on electricity generated by biofuels and waste. For example, electricity generated from waste biofuel in sugar refining remains largely unreported in a number of countries.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Sources

- IEA (2013), *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2013), *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.

Further information

Analytical publications

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- OECD (2013), *Taxing Energy Use, A Graphical Analysis*, OECD Publishing.
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- IEA (2013), *World Energy Outlook*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2011), *IEA Scoreboard 2011: Implementing Energy Efficiency Policy: Progress and challenges in IEA member countries*, IEA, Paris.

Online databases

- *IEA Electricity Information Statistics.*
- *IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances.*

Websites

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

Electricity generation

Terawatt hours (TWh)

	1971	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	53.0	154.3	227.4	221.9	229.6	228.3	232.7	243.0	243.1	248.7	252.1	252.6	252.3
Austria	28.2	49.3	60.7	58.1	61.9	64.1	62.1	62.6	64.5	66.3	67.9	62.2	64.5
Belgium	33.2	70.3	80.9	83.6	84.4	85.7	84.3	87.5	83.6	89.8	93.8	89.0	77.3
Canada	221.8	482.0	601.2	589.5	599.9	626.0	613.4	638.9	640.9	613.9	601.9	636.9	645.7
Chile	8.5	18.4	43.7	46.8	51.2	52.5	55.3	58.5	59.7	60.7	60.4	65.7	68.4
Czech Republic	36.4	62.3	76.0	82.8	83.8	81.9	83.7	87.8	83.2	81.7	85.3	86.8	86.9
Denmark	18.6	26.0	39.3	46.2	40.4	36.2	45.6	39.3	36.6	36.4	38.8	35.2	30.4
Estonia	..	17.4	8.6	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.7	12.2	10.6	8.8	13.0	12.9	12.0
Finland	21.7	54.4	74.9	84.3	85.8	70.6	82.3	81.2	77.4	72.1	80.7	73.5	70.4
France	155.8	417.2	553.9	561.8	569.1	571.5	569.3	564.2	569.2	530.8	564.3	556.9	555.1
Germany	327.2	547.7	582.0	601.5	608.5	613.4	629.4	629.5	631.2	584.3	622.0	602.4	610.9
Greece	11.6	34.8	53.9	57.9	58.8	59.4	60.2	62.7	62.9	61.1	57.4	59.2	57.6
Hungary	15.0	28.4	36.2	34.1	33.7	35.8	35.9	40.0	40.0	35.9	37.4	36.0	34.4
Iceland	1.6	4.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.9	12.0	16.5	16.8	17.1	17.2	17.5
Ireland	6.3	14.2	24.8	24.9	25.2	25.6	27.1	27.8	29.9	28.0	28.4	27.7	27.5
Israel	7.6	20.9	45.5	47.0	47.3	48.6	50.6	53.8	57.0	55.0	58.6	59.6	60.7
Italy	123.9	213.1	277.5	286.3	295.8	296.8	307.7	308.2	313.5	288.3	298.8	300.6	294.4
Japan	382.9	835.5	1 049.0	1 038.4	1 068.3	1 089.9	1 094.8	1 125.5	1 075.5	1 043.4	1 108.7	1 042.7	1 025.8
Korea	10.5	105.4	329.8	343.2	366.6	387.9	402.3	425.9	443.9	451.7	496.7	520.1	528.4
Luxembourg	1.3	0.6	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7
Mexico	31.0	115.8	215.9	213.7	232.6	243.8	249.5	257.3	261.9	261.0	271.1	295.8	296.0
Netherlands	44.9	71.9	95.9	96.8	102.4	100.2	98.4	105.2	107.6	113.5	118.1	113.0	102.2
New Zealand	15.5	32.3	40.6	40.8	42.5	43.0	43.6	43.8	43.8	43.5	44.9	44.5	44.3
Norway	63.5	121.6	130.2	106.7	110.1	137.2	121.2	136.1	141.2	131.0	123.2	126.9	146.8
Poland	69.5	134.4	142.5	150.0	152.6	155.4	160.8	158.8	154.7	151.1	157.1	163.1	161.6
Portugal	7.9	28.4	45.7	46.5	44.8	46.2	48.6	46.9	45.5	49.5	53.7	51.9	45.5
Slovak Republic	10.9	25.5	32.2	31.0	30.5	31.4	31.3	27.9	28.8	25.9	27.5	28.3	28.3
Slovenia	..	12.4	14.6	13.8	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.0	16.4	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.5
Spain	61.6	151.2	239.9	257.3	276.7	289.4	295.6	301.8	311.0	291.9	298.3	289.0	293.5
Sweden	66.5	146.0	146.7	135.4	151.7	158.4	143.3	148.8	149.9	136.6	148.5	150.3	165.4
Switzerland	31.2	55.0	65.5	65.4	63.9	57.8	62.1	66.4	67.0	66.7	66.1	62.9	68.0
Turkey	9.8	57.5	129.4	140.6	150.7	162.0	176.3	191.6	198.4	194.8	211.2	229.4	239.5
United Kingdom	255.8	317.8	384.6	395.5	391.3	395.4	393.4	393.0	384.9	373.1	378.6	364.9	360.2
United States	1 703.4	3 202.8	4 026.4	4 054.6	4 148.1	4 268.9	4 275.0	4 323.9	4 343.0	4 165.4	4 354.4	4 326.6	4 281.7
EU 28	..	2 567.8	3 097.7	3 187.4	3 254.1	3 275.5	3 319.3	3 333.7	3 339.7	3 172.3	3 314.7	3 250.7	..
OECD	3 836.9	7 629.3	9 886.6	9 978.0	10 245.7	10 500.7	10 573.9	10 780.3	10 796.2	10 397.1	10 855.2	10 802.2	10 771.3
Brazil	51.6	222.8	345.7	364.3	387.5	403.0	419.3	445.1	463.1	466.2	515.8	531.8	..
China	138.4	621.2	1 654.9	1 911.7	2 204.7	2 502.5	2 869.8	3 287.5	3 482.0	3 742.0	4 208.1	4 715.7	..
India	66.4	289.4	597.3	634.0	666.6	698.2	753.3	813.9	841.7	906.8	959.9	1 052.3	..
Indonesia	1.8	32.7	108.2	114.5	120.2	127.4	133.1	142.2	149.4	155.6	168.7	182.4	..
Russian Federation	..	1 082.2	889.3	914.3	929.9	951.2	993.9	1 013.4	1 038.4	990.0	1 036.1	1 053.0	..
South Africa	54.6	165.4	218.6	231.2	240.9	242.1	250.9	260.5	255.5	246.8	256.6	259.6	..
World	5 245.8	11 818.5	16 132.5	16 701.1	17 490.5	18 251.1	18 946.4	19 803.8	20 203.2	20 136.8	21 437.6	22 125.8	..

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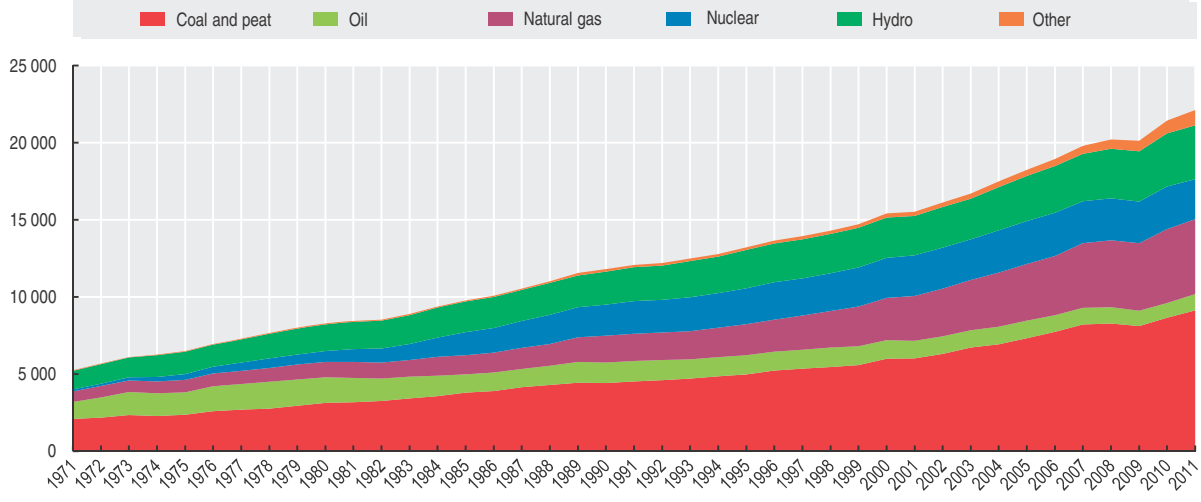
World electricity generation by source of energy

Terawatt hours (TWh)



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NUCLEAR ENERGY

Nuclear energy expanded rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s, but in the last 20 years only small numbers of new nuclear power plants have entered operation. The role of nuclear energy in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and in increasing energy diversification and security of supply has been increasingly recognised over the last few years, leading to renewed interest in building new nuclear plants in several countries. However, the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in Japan following a major earthquake and tsunami in March 2011 has led some countries to review their nuclear programmes. Belgium, Germany and Switzerland decided to hasten the phase out of nuclear power while others conducted safety checks of nuclear facilities causing a delay in nuclear development programmes. With successful completion of these safety reviews no other countries decided to exit nuclear power, development plans were resumed and, as a result, global nuclear capacity is expected to increase over the next few years.

Much of the future growth in nuclear capacity is expected to be in non-OECD economies. China in particular has begun a rapid expansion of nuclear capacity, with a total of 27 units under construction as of 1 June 2013. India and the Russian Federation also have several new plants under construction. Among OECD countries, Finland, France, Japan, Korea, the Slovak Republic and the United States all presently have one or more nuclear plants under construction, while Turkey is finalising plans for the construction of its first two nuclear power plants (a total of four reactors each) and Poland is actively planning its first nuclear units. However, there remains uncertainty on the role of nuclear power in Japan since all but 2 operational units were idled as of 1 June 2013 and the number that will be re-started is not clear.

Overview

In 2011, nuclear energy provided nearly 20% of total electricity supply in OECD countries (and 12% of the world's electricity). However, the use of nuclear energy varies widely. In all, 18 of the 34 OECD countries use nuclear energy at present, with eight generating one-third or more of their power from this source in 2011. Collectively, OECD countries produce about 80% of the world's nuclear energy. The remainder is produced in 12 non-OECD economies.

The analysis in the International Energy Agency's (IEA) *Energy Technology Perspectives 2012*, indicates that, as part of a scenario to limit global temperature rise to two degrees, nuclear generating capacity should rise from about 370 GW at present to around 1 100 GW by 2050, supplying almost 20% of global electricity. This would be a major contribution to cutting the emissions of greenhouse gases from the electricity supply sector. However, uncertainties remain concerning the successful construction and operation of the next generation of nuclear plants, public and political acceptance of nuclear energy in the wake of the Fukushima Daiichi accident, and the extent to which other low-carbon energy sources are successfully developed. As pointed out in the IEA's *Tracking Clean Energy Progress 2013* report, the current level of development of nuclear energy is lagging behind these projections, with recent annual capacity additions only a third of what is required to meet the two degree scenario objectives by 2025.

Definition

Shown is nuclear electricity generation in terawatt hours (TWh) and the percentage share of nuclear in total electricity generation. The table also provides information on the number of nuclear power plants in operation and under construction as of 1 June 2013.

Comparability

Some generation data are provisional and may be subject to revision. Generation data for Japan are for the fiscal year.

Sources

- Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) (2013), *Nuclear Energy Data*, OECD Publishing.
- Data for non-OECD countries provided by the *International Atomic Energy Agency* (IAEA).

Further information

Analytical publications

- International Energy Agency (IEA) (2013), *Tracking Clean Energy Progress 2013*, IEA, Paris.
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Websites

- Nuclear Energy Agency, *www.oecd-nea.org*.

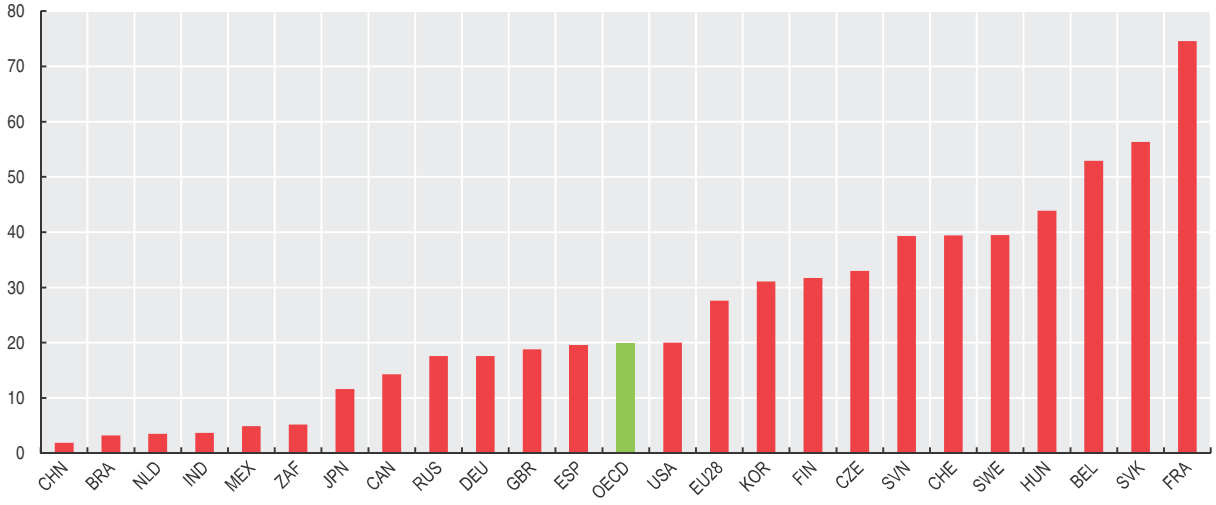
Nuclear electricity generation and nuclear plants

	2011		Number as at 1 June 2013	
	Terawatt hours	As a percentage of total electricity generation	Plants connected to the grid	Plants under construction
Australia	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-
Belgium	45.9	52.9	7	-
Canada	88.3	14.3	19	-
Chile	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	26.7	33.0	6	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-
Finland	22.3	31.7	4	1
France	404.9	74.6	58	1
Germany	102.0	17.6	9	-
Greece	-	-	-	-
Hungary	14.7	43.9	4	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-
Japan	96.7	11.6	50	4
Korea	154.7	31.1	23	5
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-
Mexico	9.7	4.9	2	-
Netherlands	3.9	3.5	1	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	14.3	56.3	4	2
Slovenia	5.9	39.3	1	-
Spain	55.1	19.5	8	-
Sweden	58.0	39.5	10	-
Switzerland	26.0	39.4	5	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	69.0	18.8	16	-
United States	790.0	20.0	102	3
EU 28	858.8	27.6	132	4
OECD	1 988.1	19.9	329	16
Brazil	14.8	3.2	2	1
China	82.6	1.9	17	27
India	29.0	3.7	20	7
Indonesia	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	162.0	17.6	33	10
South Africa	12.9	5.2	2	-
World	2 518.0	12.3	435	68

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028083

Nuclear electricity generation

As a percentage of total electricity generation, 2011



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933025518

RENEWABLE ENERGY

More and more governments are recognising the importance of promoting sustainable development and combating climate change when setting out their energy policies. Higher energy use has contributed to higher greenhouse gas emissions and higher concentration of these gases in the atmosphere. One way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while diversifying the energy portfolio, 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 and Key Partner (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa and the Russian Federation) countries. Renewables include the primary energy equivalent of hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave. It also includes energy derived from solid biofuels, biogasoline, biodiesels, other liquid biofuels, biogases, and the renewable fraction of municipal waste. Biofuels are defined as fuels derived directly or indirectly from biomass (material obtained from living or recently living organisms). 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.

Overview

In OECD countries, total renewables supply grew on average by 2.5% per year between 1971 and 2012 as compared to 1.1% per year for total primary energy supply. Annual growth for hydro (1.2%) was lower than for other renewables such as geothermal (5.6%) and biofuels and waste (2.7%). 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 the OECD as a whole, the contribution of renewables to energy supply increased from 4.8% in 1971 to 8.5% in 2012. The contribution of renewables varied greatly by country. On the high end, renewables represented 85% of energy supply in Iceland and 47% in Norway. On the low end, renewables contributed less than 5 to the energy supply for Japan, Korea, Luxembourg the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

For the OECD Key Partner countries, in 2011 renewables contributed 43% to the energy supply of Brazil, 34% in Indonesia, 27% in India, 11% in China, 11% in South Africa and 2% in the Russian Federation.

Comparability

Biofuels 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.

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Sources

- IEA (2013), *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2013), *Energy Balances of OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.

Further information

Analytical publications

- IEA (2013), *Medium-Term Renewable Energy Market Report*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2012), Solar Heating and Cooling,*IEA Technology Roadmaps*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2011), *Deploying Renewables, Best and Future Policy Practice*, IEA, Paris.
- IEA (2011), *Harnessing Variable Renewables: A Guide to the Balancing Challenge*, IEA, Paris.

Statistical publications

- IEA (2013), *Renewables Information*, IEA, Paris.

Online databases

- *IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances*.

Websites

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

Contribution of renewables to energy supply

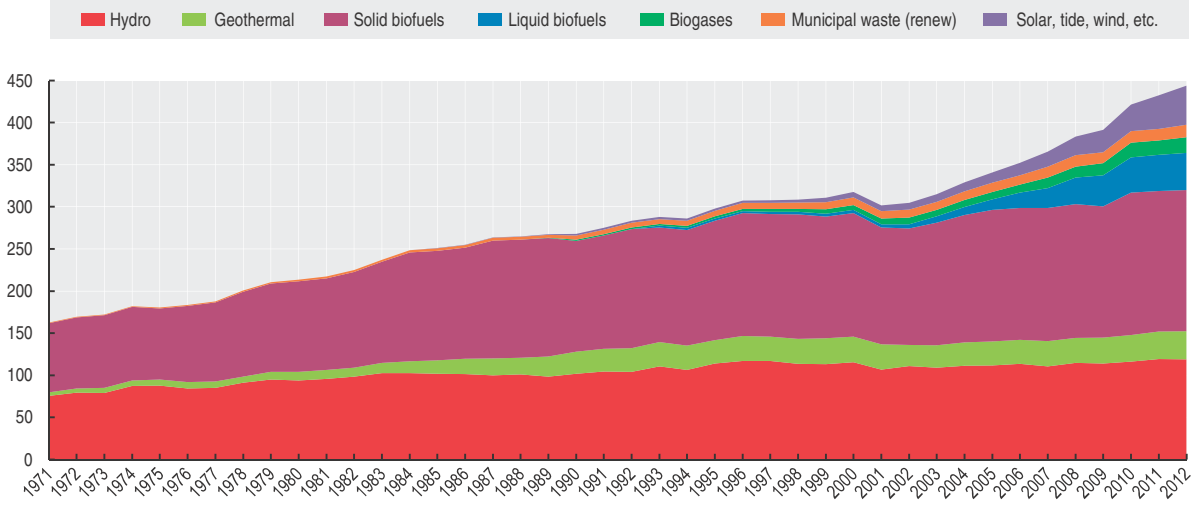
As a percentage of total primary energy supply

	1971	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	8.8	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.6
Austria	11.0	20.3	21.3	18.7	19.7	21.0	22.1	24.1	25.3	27.8	27.2	26.6	29.5
Belgium	-	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.1
Canada	15.3	16.1	16.9	15.6	15.6	15.9	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.5	17.1	18.0	17.9
Chile	20.8	27.8	26.2	24.8	24.2	25.1	25.3	23.5	24.4	26.1	22.0	23.1	24.1
Czech Republic	0.2	1.8	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.8	6.3	6.9	7.5
Denmark	1.8	5.9	11.0	11.9	13.6	15.0	14.2	16.1	16.7	17.8	20.0	22.2	24.4
Estonia	..	1.9	11.7	11.2	11.4	11.4	10.5	10.7	11.9	15.2	15.3	14.8	14.5
Finland	27.3	19.3	22.4	21.3	23.4	23.6	23.3	23.5	25.8	24.0	25.4	26.1	29.1
France	8.6	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.2	7.9
Germany	1.2	1.5	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.8	7.9	8.0	8.8	9.9	10.0	10.7
Greece	7.8	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.4	7.7	7.9	8.7
Hungary	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.1	6.0	7.4	7.6	7.6	8.0
Iceland	46.7	67.0	75.0	75.2	74.8	75.9	78.4	81.6	81.3	81.8	82.5	83.8	84.7
Ireland	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.6	4.7	6.2	6.1
Israel	-	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
Italy	5.6	4.4	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.9	6.7	7.7	9.7	10.6	11.9	13.2
Japan	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.2
Korea	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Luxembourg	-	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.2
Mexico	16.8	12.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.3	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.5	9.8	9.3	8.7
Netherlands	-	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.3
New Zealand	32.0	32.8	29.8	29.7	31.3	31.6	32.0	32.2	32.9	35.8	38.9	40.4	38.3
Norway	40.9	54.3	49.5	38.2	40.0	48.5	42.6	46.5	44.9	40.9	36.1	42.8	46.9
Poland	1.4	1.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.7	6.7	7.2	7.8	8.8
Portugal	19.6	19.6	13.7	16.9	14.7	13.1	17.1	17.7	17.7	19.9	23.3	22.3	21.2
Slovak Republic	2.3	1.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.1	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.6
Slovenia	..	9.1	10.5	10.3	11.5	10.6	10.5	10.1	11.0	14.2	14.7	13.1	13.9
Spain	6.5	6.9	5.4	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.6	9.7	11.7	11.7	11.9
Sweden	20.4	24.4	25.3	24.5	25.0	28.8	28.7	30.5	31.5	34.8	33.9	32.1	35.6
Switzerland	15.5	14.9	16.8	16.8	16.4	16.0	15.5	17.8	17.8	17.8	19.0	18.1	20.5
Turkey	31.0	18.3	13.5	12.9	13.3	12.0	11.1	9.6	9.5	10.2	11.1	10.0	10.2
United Kingdom	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.5
United States	3.7	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.3
EU 28	..	4.3	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.2	9.2	10.0	10.2	..
OECD	4.8	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.5
Brazil	56.4	46.7	39.4	42.0	42.3	42.9	43.3	44.4	44.5	45.8	44.0	42.7	..
China	40.1	24.3	18.4	16.2	14.5	13.7	12.8	12.5	12.6	12.1	11.4	10.7	..
India	62.8	44.1	33.2	32.9	31.7	31.2	30.4	29.9	28.9	26.8	26.5	26.5	..
Indonesia	75.3	46.6	37.3	37.4	35.5	34.9	34.7	35.3	36.2	34.8	33.9	33.6	..
Russian Federation	..	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	..
South Africa	10.4	11.5	12.1	11.3	10.5	10.7	11.0	10.2	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.5	..
World	13.2	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.0	13.0	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028102

OECD renewable energy supply

Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)



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OIL PRODUCTION

The Middle East and North Africa are exceptionally well-endowed with energy resources, holding about 68% of the world's proven conventional oil reserves at the end of 2011. 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. Unconventional oil (e.g. oil shale and sands, liquid supplies based on coal and biomass, and liquids arising for the chemical processing of natural gas) is also expected to play an increasing role in meeting world demand.

Definition

Crude oil production refers to the quantities of oil extracted from the ground after the removal of inert matter or impurities. For the purpose of this indicator, 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 International Energy Agency (IEA).

EU28 does not include Croatia.

Overview

World crude oil production has increased by 66% over the 41 years from 1971 to 2012. In 2012, production reached 4 142 million tonnes or about 91 million barrels per day. Growth was not constant over the period as production declined in the aftermath of two oil shocks in the early and late 1970s.

In 2012, the Middle East region's share of oil production was 32% of the world total. However, both the level of production and its share in the world total varied significantly over the period, from 38% of the world total in 1974 to 19% in 1985. Increased production in the 1980s and 1990s put the OECD on par with the Middle East during that period, but by 2012, the share of OECD oil production had fallen to 22%.

Refinery production of secondary oil products changed significantly between 1971 and 2011. The share of fuel oil in the refinery mix fell from 34% in 1971 to 13% in 2011, whereas the share of middle distillates increased from 25% to 35%.

Sources

- IEA (2013), *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*, IEA, Paris.
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- IEA (2013), *Oil Information*, IEA, Paris.

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Analytical publications

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- IEA (2013), *Medium-Term Oil Market Report*, IEA, Paris.

Online databases

- *IEA World Energy Statistics and Balances*.

Websites

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

Production of crude oil

Million tonnes

	1971	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	14.3	27.5	31.3	30.5	27.1	24.4	22.0	24.6	22.6	23.3	22.7	21.9	21.8
Austria	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	70.6	91.6	132.9	140.4	145.4	143.5	151.3	158.0	153.8	152.6	159.4	169.4	182.2
Chile	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Czech Republic	-	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Denmark	-	6.0	18.1	18.1	19.3	18.5	16.8	15.2	14.0	12.9	12.2	10.9	10.3
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
France	2.5	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Germany	7.6	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.8
Greece	-	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hungary	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1.3	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.8
Japan	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Korea	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	25.4	151.1	178.3	189.3	191.4	187.6	183.2	172.5	156.9	146.0	144.7	143.4	142.9
Netherlands	1.7	4.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
New Zealand	-	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0
Norway	0.3	82.1	157.8	153.7	144.0	133.0	123.8	119.5	114.6	110.0	99.6	94.2	87.5
Poland	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
United Kingdom	0.2	91.6	116.1	106.2	95.5	84.7	76.6	76.6	71.7	68.2	63.0	52.0	44.5
United States	527.7	413.3	348.1	338.4	325.9	310.0	304.4	304.0	299.4	321.7	330.0	343.2	387.0
EU 28	..	129.0	161.5	151.7	140.7	129.0	118.1	116.6	109.1	102.3	95.6	83.0	75.0
OECD	668.6	893.8	1 007.6	1 001.7	973.3	926.1	901.5	896.1	858.3	858.3	854.7	857.4	898.3
Brazil	8.5	32.7	75.4	77.9	77.1	85.1	90.3	92.2	95.5	102.1	107.4	110.6	108.3
China	39.4	138.3	167.1	169.7	175.9	181.4	184.9	186.4	190.6	189.6	203.2	203.0	206.3
India	7.3	34.6	37.4	37.7	38.3	36.3	38.1	37.9	37.5	37.7	41.9	42.2	42.0
Indonesia	44.1	73.2	61.9	56.7	53.5	52.4	49.3	46.7	48.3	47.3	47.5	45.3	43.6
Russian Federation	-	523.7	377.2	418.6	456.3	466.4	475.8	487.7	486.2	491.2	504.1	512.4	519.8
South Africa	-	-	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
World	2 488.7	3 170.4	3 597.9	3 735.0	3 904.8	3 959.1	3 982.0	3 961.9	3 993.4	3 901.7	3 978.7	4 030.3	4 141.8

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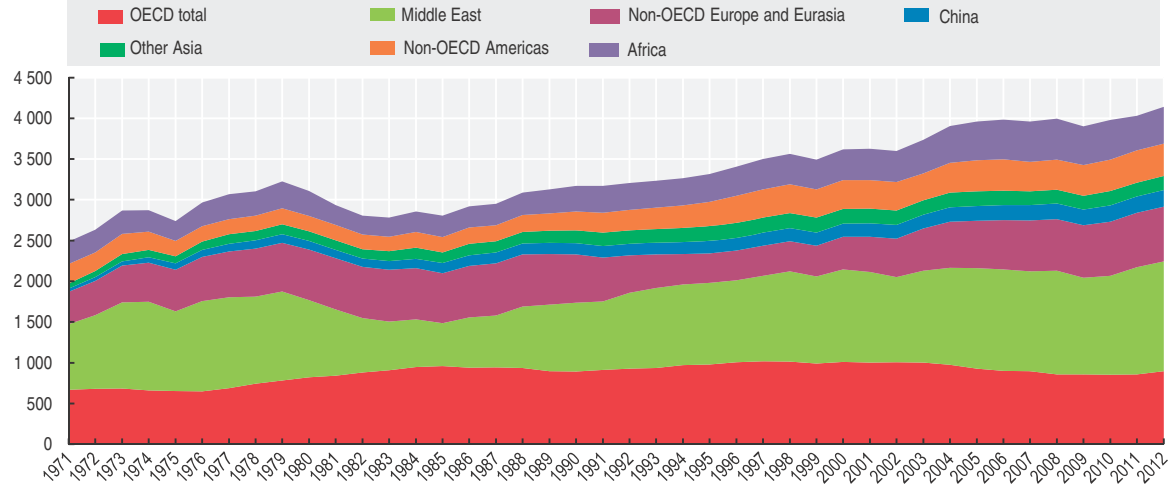
Production of crude oil by region

Million tonnes



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OIL PRICES

The price of crude oil, from which oil 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. In addition, technological advances can have a significant influence on crude oil prices, for example by making new oil fields profitable to exploit or by providing substitute energy sources such as biofuels. So far though, the transport sector, driving global oil demand, remains heavily dependent on oil products. Therefore, demand for oil and consequently oil prices are closely linked to economic cycles.

There is not one price for crude oil but many (see "Comparability" below for more details). World crude oil prices are established in relation to three market traded benchmarks (West Texas Intermediate [WTI], Brent [or North Sea], Dubai), and are often seen quoted at premiums or discounts to these prices.

Overview

The 1973 Arab oil embargo had a major price impact as Arabian Light prices surged from USD 1.84/barrel in 1972 to USD 10.98 in 1974. The next 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 increased dramatically in late August 2005 after Hurricane Katrina hit the US coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Prices continued to increase throughout 2006 as the demand for oil in emerging economies, especially China, put pressure on the supply/demand balance, averaging 24 per cent higher than in the previous year. In 2007, the increase continued with Dubai hitting USD 89/barrel at the beginning of November and WTI climbing to USD 97/barrel.

In early 2008, prices crossed the symbolic USD 100/barrel threshold and reached a new peak of just under USD 150/barrel in July 2008; this brought the real price of oil in 2008 to an record high. At the beginning of 2009, prices fell to USD 40/barrel as the impact of high prices and the onset of the global financial crisis sharply curbed oil demand. Later in the year, prices ranged between USD 70 and 80/barrel.

Crude oil prices increased steadily throughout 2010 and 2011 with the post-recession demand rebound, tightening stocks and low spare capacity. After reaching a peak of USD 122/barrel in March 2012, prices fell to USD 94/barrel in June 2012. Prices then fluctuated around the USD 105/barrel mark until April 2013, falling to USD 100/barrel in May and June 2013.

Definition

Crude oil import prices come from the IEA's Crude Oil Import Register. Information is collected from national agencies according to the type of crude, by geographic origin and by quality of crude. 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 (c.i.f.) but exclude import duties. The nominal crude oil spot price from 2003 to 2011 is for Dubai and from 1970 to 2002 for Arabian Light. These nominal spot prices are expressed in US dollars per barrel of oil. The real price was calculated using the deflator for GDP at market prices and rebased with reference year 1970 = 100.

Comparability

Average crude oil import prices depend on the quality of the crude oil imported. High quality crude oils such as UK Forties, Norwegian Oseberg and Venezuelan Light can be significantly more expensive than lower quality crude oils such as Canadian Heavy and Venezuelan Extra Heavy. High quality crudes command a higher premium because, amongst other factors, they are easier, being less corrosive, to transport and process, and produce higher yields of quality oil products. For any given country, the mix of crude oils imported each month will directly influence the average monthly price.

Sources

- IEA (2013), *Energy Prices and Taxes*, IEA, Paris.

Further information

Analytical publications

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Online databases

- *IEA Energy Prices and Taxes Statistics*.

Websites

- International Energy Agency, *www.iea.org*.
- Oil Market Report, *www.oilmarketreport.org*.

Crude oil import prices

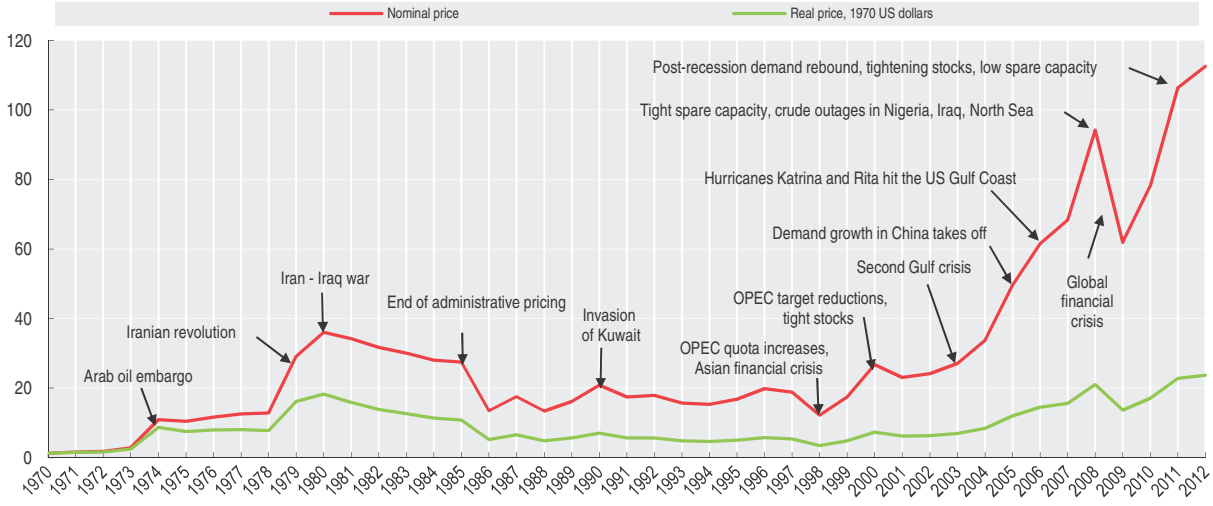
US dollars per barrel, average unit value, c.i.f.

	1976	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	..	24.21	25.80	31.24	40.93	56.71	66.71	77.13	107.83	63.40	82.60	115.66	117.78
Austria	12.85	24.58	24.64	29.59	38.21	53.15	64.44	71.86	103.05	60.69	80.00	110.92	112.50
Belgium	12.64	21.11	24.35	27.72	35.35	50.06	61.06	70.35	96.01	61.77	79.65	110.50	110.83
Canada	..	24.15	24.97	29.53	38.13	52.37	64.33	70.04	101.41	60.29	79.14	110.80	110.61
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	23.37	28.13	34.82	51.28	62.05	68.54	97.71	60.77	79.04	110.42	112.33
Denmark	12.98	23.18	24.88	29.68	38.78	54.40	66.92	74.94	96.48	62.87	80.40	112.77	107.90
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	..	..	24.51	27.72	36.09	51.12	63.37	70.48	94.79	61.01	79.10	109.23	110.47
France	..	..	24.63	28.87	37.61	52.74	63.69	72.22	97.63	61.64	79.78	111.78	112.01
Germany	13.27	23.17	24.40	28.44	36.65	52.30	63.29	71.60	96.70	61.18	78.49	110.63	112.21
Greece	12.13	22.42	24.08	27.17	34.53	50.33	60.97	69.93	93.60	60.10	78.97	109.41	111.92
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	25.55	25.52	29.66	39.24	55.24	66.38	74.16	100.39	62.61	80.95	113.92	115.64
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	12.41	23.23	24.34	28.58	36.60	51.33	62.50	70.20	96.67	60.69	79.29	110.23	112.18
Japan	12.59	22.64	24.96	29.26	36.59	51.57	64.03	70.09	100.98	61.29	79.43	109.30	114.75
Korea	..	..	24.12	28.80	36.15	50.19	62.82	70.01	98.11	61.12	78.72	108.63	113.24
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	13.06	21.83	23.99	27.67	35.02	50.00	61.47	68.74	97.89	60.54	78.55	109.19	111.54
New Zealand	..	21.97	25.89	31.00	41.71	56.07	67.36	73.84	105.80	65.85	80.62	112.38	117.70
Norway	..	18.46	24.46	30.41	39.20	53.08	58.83	70.16	80.22	69.08	81.06	111.18	108.23
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.02	60.83	77.89	109.58	109.97
Portugal	12.14	22.75	24.27	28.72	37.89	51.94	62.77	70.23	98.83	62.49	79.13	112.33	112.21
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.97	90.49	59.37	78.72	108.90	109.83
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	12.54	21.88	23.95	28.13	36.03	50.54	60.99	68.66	94.86	59.78	77.84	108.50	109.48
Sweden	13.22	23.02	23.86	28.60	36.47	51.78	62.50	70.13	95.09	60.58	79.00	110.67	112.36
Switzerland	13.87	24.23	25.34	30.26	38.73	55.81	66.76	74.92	101.03	63.27	80.92	112.51	111.30
Turkey	..	23.11	23.57	27.05	34.90	50.65	61.48	68.59	98.07	61.27	78.26	109.81	111.70
United Kingdom	12.57	22.92	24.58	29.13	37.75	53.79	65.00	73.80	99.34	62.39	80.60	113.49	112.62
United States	13.48	21.07	23.52	27.66	35.86	48.82	59.17	66.77	94.97	58.83	76.02	102.43	101.16
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028140

Crude oil spot prices

US dollars per barrel



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EMPLOYMENT RATES

Employment rates are a measure of the extent of utilisation of available labour resources. 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 and disadvantaged groups.

Definition

Employment rates are calculated as the ratio of the employed to the working age population. Employment is generally measured through household labour force surveys. 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 or who had a job but were absent from work during the reference week. Those not in employment consist of persons who are classified as either unemployed or inactive, in the sense that they are not included in the labour force for reasons of experiencing difficulty to find a job, study, incapacity or the need to look after young children or elderly relatives or personal choice.

The working age population refers to persons aged 15 to 64.

Comparability

All OECD countries use the ILO Guidelines for measuring employment. Operational definitions used in national labour force surveys may vary slightly from country to country. Employment levels are also likely to be affected by changes in the survey design, the survey scope and the survey conduct. Despite these changes, the employment rates shown here are fairly consistent over time.

There are two breaks in series due a major redesign of the national labour force survey in Chile between 2009 and 2010 and in Israel between 2011 and 2012. For Israel there was a change from a quarterly to a monthly survey as well as a change in concept from “civilian” to “total” labour force.

Overview

Employment rates for men are higher than those for women in all OECD countries with an average OECD difference of 16.1 percentage points in 2012. However, there are large cross country differences in the employment gaps, which range from less than 4 percentage points in Finland, Iceland, Sweden and Norway, to more than 20 percentage points in Korea, Chile, Mexico and Turkey. The employment gap has closed significantly since 2000 by about 5 percentage points in the OECD area due to an increase in women’s employment rates while those of men declined since the onset of the crisis in late 2007 and in particular in countries hard hit by the crisis. The increase in employment rates for women was widespread before the crisis, exceeding 5 or more percentage points in 13 countries, in particular in Ireland, Greece and Spain.

Despite the recent increase, Turkey has by far the lowest women’s employment rate, at 28.7% in 2012, with Iceland remaining the highest, at 78.5%. Other than Turkey, eleven countries have below OECD average employment rates for women despite increases over the last decade, while those for men declined in eight of these countries following the onset of the crisis. By contrast, 9 countries have below OECD average employment rates for men and above OECD average employment rates for women. Among those countries, Ireland, Portugal and the United States had above OECD average employment rates for men in 2000.

In the emerging economies, employment rates of men are markedly higher than those of women, by more than 12 percentage points in South Africa and by more than 8 percentage points in the Russian Federation.

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Employment rates by gender

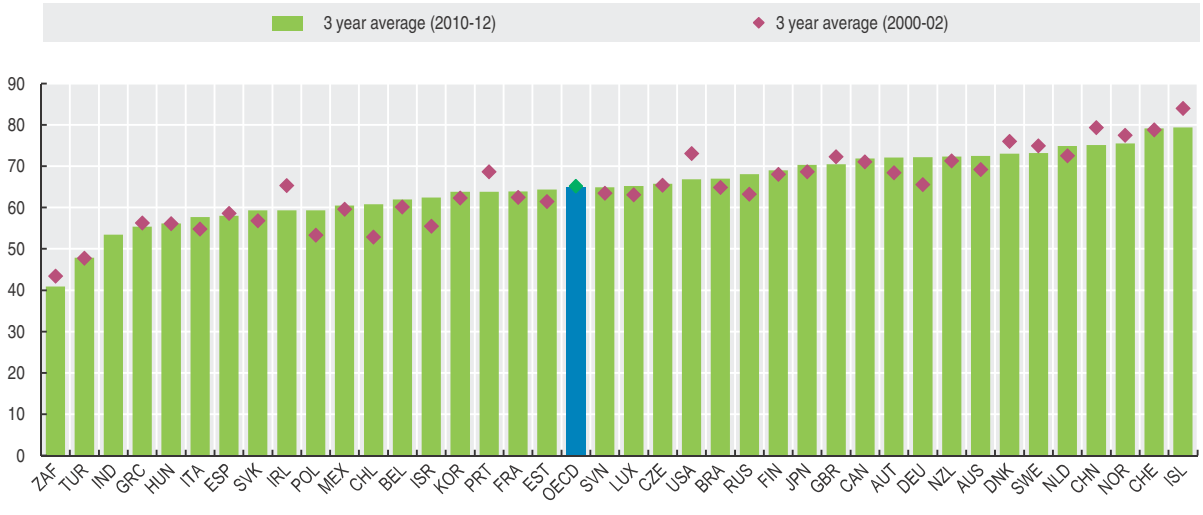
Share of persons of working age in employment

	Women				Men				Total			
	2000	2008	2010	2011	2000	2008	2010	2011	2000	2008	2010	2011
Australia	61.4	66.2	66.7	66.6	77.1	78.6	78.7	78.1	69.3	72.4	72.7	72.3
Austria	59.4	66.4	66.5	67.3	77.3	77.1	77.8	77.8	68.3	71.7	72.1	72.5
Belgium	51.9	56.5	56.7	56.8	69.8	67.4	67.1	66.9	60.9	62.0	61.9	61.8
Canada	65.6	68.8	68.9	69.2	76.2	74.2	75.0	75.2	70.9	71.5	72.0	72.2
Chile	35.1	46.7	49.1	50.2	71.9	72.1	73.6	73.6	53.3	59.3	61.3	61.8
Czech Republic	56.9	56.3	57.2	58.2	73.6	73.5	74.0	74.6	65.2	65.0	65.7	66.5
Denmark	72.1	71.1	70.4	70.0	80.7	75.6	75.9	75.2	76.4	73.3	73.1	72.6
Estonia	57.0	60.5	62.7	64.6	65.4	61.5	67.8	69.9	61.0	61.0	65.2	67.2
Finland	64.5	66.9	67.5	68.2	70.5	69.7	70.9	70.9	67.5	68.3	69.2	69.5
France	54.8	59.7	59.7	60.0	68.8	68.2	68.2	68.0	61.7	63.9	63.9	63.9
Germany	58.1	66.1	67.7	68.0	72.9	76.1	77.4	77.6	65.6	71.2	72.6	72.8
Greece	41.3	48.1	45.1	41.9	71.3	70.9	65.9	60.6	55.9	59.6	55.6	51.3
Hungary	49.6	50.6	50.6	52.1	62.7	60.4	61.2	62.5	56.0	55.4	55.8	57.2
Iceland	81.0	77.0	77.3	78.5	88.2	80.6	80.8	81.9	84.6	78.9	79.0	80.2
Ireland	53.7	56.0	55.6	55.2	76.3	63.9	62.8	62.4	65.1	60.0	59.2	58.8
Israel	50.9	56.9	57.5	62.4	61.4	63.4	64.3	70.7	56.1	60.2	60.9	66.5
Italy	39.6	46.8	47.2	47.8	68.2	68.7	68.5	67.5	53.9	57.7	57.8	57.6
Japan	56.7	60.1	60.3	60.7	80.9	80.0	80.2	80.3	68.9	70.1	70.3	70.6
Korea	50.0	52.6	53.1	53.5	73.1	73.9	74.5	74.9	61.5	63.3	63.9	64.2
Luxembourg	50.0	57.2	56.9	59.0	75.0	73.1	72.1	72.5	62.7	65.2	64.6	65.8
Mexico	39.6	43.8	43.4	45.3	82.8	78.5	77.8	78.9	60.1	60.3	59.8	61.3
Netherlands	62.7	69.4	69.9	70.4	81.2	80.0	79.8	79.7	72.1	74.7	74.9	75.1
New Zealand	63.2	66.7	67.2	67.0	77.9	78.2	78.2	77.5	70.4	72.3	72.6	72.1
Norway	74.0	73.3	73.4	73.8	81.7	77.4	77.2	77.7	77.9	75.4	75.3	75.8
Poland	48.9	52.6	52.7	53.1	61.2	65.3	66.0	66.3	55.0	58.9	59.3	59.7
Portugal	60.5	61.1	60.4	58.7	76.3	70.1	68.1	64.9	68.3	65.6	64.2	61.8
Slovak Republic	51.5	52.3	52.7	52.7	62.2	65.2	66.3	66.7	56.8	58.8	59.5	59.7
Slovenia	..	62.6	60.9	60.5	..	69.6	67.7	67.4	..	66.2	64.4	64.1
Spain	42.0	53.0	52.8	51.3	72.7	65.6	64.1	61.0	57.4	59.4	58.5	56.2
Sweden	72.2	69.7	71.3	71.8	76.3	74.5	75.8	75.6	74.3	72.1	73.6	73.8
Switzerland	69.4	72.5	73.3	73.6	87.3	84.6	85.4	85.2	78.4	78.6	79.3	79.4
Turkey	26.2	26.2	27.8	28.7	71.7	66.7	69.3	69.2	48.9	46.3	48.4	48.9
United Kingdom	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.7	78.9	75.3	75.5	76.1	72.2	70.3	70.4	70.9
United States	67.8	62.4	62.0	62.2	80.6	71.1	71.4	72.3	74.1	66.7	66.6	67.1
EU 28	..	58.1	58.4	58.5	..	70.0	70.0	69.6	..	64.0	64.2	64.1
OECD	55.0	56.7	56.8	57.2	76.1	72.8	73.0	73.2	65.4	64.6	64.8	65.1
Brazil	..	..	55.2	55.7	..	..	79.3	79.3	..	..	66.8	67.2
China	73.8	68.0	..	..	84.6	82.0	..	..	79.3	75.1	..	..
India	..	28.5	..	27.3	..	77.3	..	78.5	..	53.6	..	53.3
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	58.9	63.3	64.0	64.7	67.2	71.6	72.4	73.6	62.9	67.3	68.0	69.0
South Africa	..	34.4	34.6	34.9	..	47.7	47.4	47.5	..	40.8	40.8	41.0

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028216

Employment rates: total

Share of persons of working age in employment



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EMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUP

Labour markets differ in how employment opportunities are allocated among people of different ages. Employment rates for people of different ages are significantly affected by government policies with regard to higher education, pensions and retirement age.

Definition

The employment rate for a given age group is measured as the number of employed people of a given age as a ratio of the total number of people in that same age group.

Employment is generally measured through national labour force surveys. In accordance with the ILO Guidelines, employed persons are those aged 15 or over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week or who had a job but were absent from work in the reference week. Those not in employment consist of persons who are classified as either unemployed or inactive, in the sense that they are not included in the labour force for reasons of experiencing difficulty to find a job, study, incapacity or the need to look after young children or elderly relatives or personal choice.

Employment rates are shown for three age groups: persons aged 15 to 24 are those just entering the labour market following education; persons aged 25 to 54 are those in their prime working lives; persons aged 55 to 64 are those who have passed the peak of their career and are approaching retirement.

Comparability

Employment levels are likely to be affected by changes in the survey design, the survey scope, the survey conduct and adjustments to the population controls based on census results and intercensal population estimates between censuses. Despite these changes, the employment rates shown here are fairly consistent over time.

Overview

Employment rates for people aged 25 to 54 (prime-age) are relatively similar between OECD countries, with rates in all countries except Turkey ranging between 64.1% and 86.7% in 2012. Ten countries have prime-age rates below the OECD average whereas the rates are 8 percentage points above the average in six countries. Cross country differences are larger when looking at the youngest age group (aged 15-24) where, in 2012, employment rates ranged between less than 26% in eleven countries – Greece, Hungary, Spain, the Slovak Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Korea, Poland, the Czech Republic and Belgium – and over 60% in just three countries – Switzerland, the Netherlands and Iceland. Employment rates for the oldest age group (aged 55-64) also vary considerably, between 70% or more in five countries – Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand and Iceland - and less than 40% in seven countries – Turkey, Slovenia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, and Belgium. In the emerging economies, employment rates for youth are above the OECD average in Brazil and China, and only in China for older workers, while those for people of prime working age exceed the OECD average by around 10 percentage points in China and the Russian Federation.

As a consequence of the ongoing jobs crisis, prime-age employment rates have fallen quite significantly in a few countries by 5 percentage points or more in Greece, Ireland, Spain and Portugal and by 2 to 4 percentage points in the United States and Denmark. The employment rates for older workers increased by 8 percentage points on average in the OECD area, even during the jobs crisis, with the largest increases of more than 10 percentage points recorded in Germany, the Netherlands, the Slovak Republic, Chile and Austria.

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Employment rates by age group

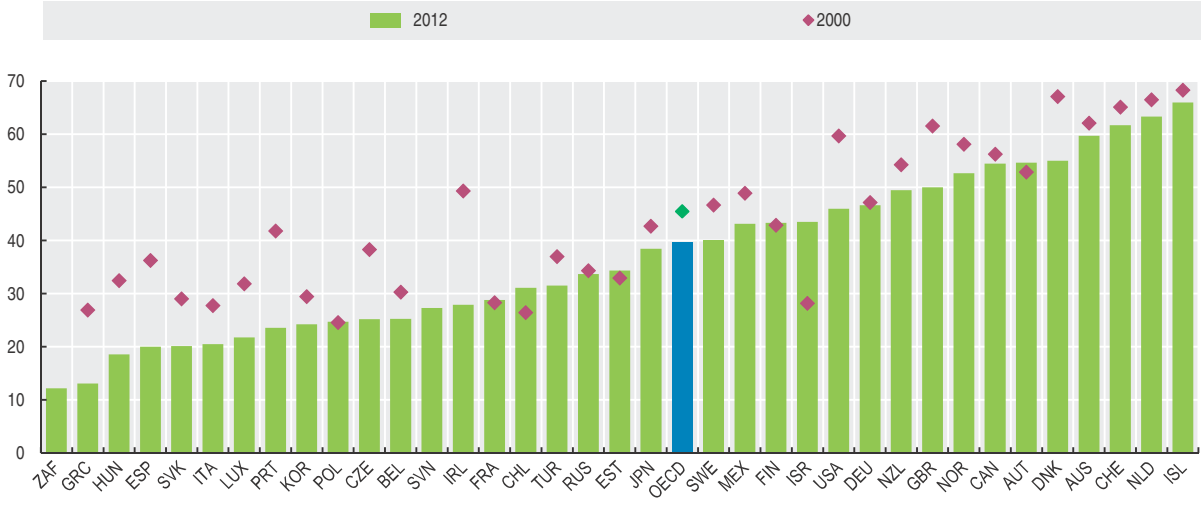
As a percentage of population in that age group

	Persons 15-24 in employment				Persons 25-54 in employment				Persons 55-64 in employment			
	1990	2000	2005	2012 or latest available year	1990	2000	2005	2012 or latest available year	1990	2000	2005	2012 or latest available year
Australia	62.7	62.1	63.3	59.7	76.0	76.3	78.8	79.5	41.5	46.2	53.5	61.4
Austria	..	52.8	53.1	54.6	..	82.5	82.6	85.4	..	28.3	31.8	43.1
Belgium	30.4	30.3	27.5	25.3	71.7	77.9	78.3	79.3	21.4	25.0	31.8	39.5
Canada	61.3	56.2	57.7	54.5	78.1	79.9	81.3	81.4	46.2	48.1	54.7	59.8
Chile	..	26.4	25.4	31.1	..	65.0	67.5	74.5	..	47.5	51.0	62.7
Czech Republic	..	38.3	27.3	25.2	..	81.6	82.0	82.9	..	36.3	44.6	49.4
Denmark	65.0	67.1	62.3	55.0	84.0	84.3	84.5	81.9	53.6	54.6	59.5	60.8
Estonia	51.7	32.9	29.8	34.3	91.8	75.7	79.3	79.2	60.4	44.0	55.7	60.5
Finland	55.2	42.9	42.1	43.3	87.9	80.9	81.7	82.0	42.8	42.3	52.6	58.2
France	35.7	28.3	30.2	28.8	77.3	78.4	80.7	80.8	30.7	29.3	38.5	44.5
Germany	56.4	47.2	42.6	46.6	73.6	79.3	77.4	83.2	36.8	37.6	45.5	61.5
Greece	30.3	26.9	25.0	13.1	68.5	70.2	74.0	64.1	40.8	39.0	41.6	36.4
Hungary	..	32.5	21.8	18.6	..	73.0	73.7	74.6	..	21.9	33.0	36.9
Iceland	..	68.2	71.6	66.0	..	90.6	88.2	85.1	..	84.2	84.8	79.2
Ireland	41.4	49.3	47.8	27.9	60.0	75.5	77.8	69.4	38.6	45.3	51.7	49.5
Israel	23.6	28.2	26.6	43.5	66.5	70.4	70.6	76.8	48.5	46.6	52.4	63.1
Italy	29.8	27.8	25.5	20.5	68.2	68.0	72.2	70.3	32.6	27.7	31.4	40.4
Japan	42.2	42.7	40.9	38.5	79.6	78.6	79.0	80.5	62.9	62.8	63.9	65.4
Korea	32.5	29.4	29.9	24.2	73.2	72.2	73.4	74.7	61.9	57.8	58.7	63.1
Luxembourg	43.3	31.8	24.9	21.7	71.8	78.2	80.7	83.1	28.2	27.2	31.7	41.0
Mexico	..	48.9	43.7	43.1	..	67.4	68.8	71.1	..	51.7	52.6	55.6
Netherlands	54.5	66.5	61.7	63.3	71.2	81.0	81.5	83.8	29.7	37.6	44.8	58.6
New Zealand	59.1	54.2	56.4	49.5	76.3	78.3	81.6	79.8	41.8	56.9	69.5	73.9
Norway	53.4	58.1	52.9	52.7	82.2	85.3	83.2	84.6	61.5	67.1	67.6	70.9
Poland	..	24.5	20.9	24.7	..	70.9	69.5	77.2	..	28.4	29.1	38.7
Portugal	51.2	41.8	36.1	23.6	77.4	81.8	80.8	75.4	47.6	50.7	50.5	46.5
Slovak Republic	..	29.0	25.6	20.1	..	74.7	75.3	76.4	..	21.3	30.4	43.1
Slovenia	..	..	34.1	27.3	..	..	83.8	83.3	..	..	30.7	32.9
Spain	38.3	36.3	41.9	20.0	61.4	68.4	74.4	66.3	36.9	37.0	43.1	43.9
Sweden	66.1	46.7	43.3	40.0	91.6	83.8	83.9	85.2	69.5	65.1	69.6	73.1
Switzerland	..	65.1	59.9	61.7	..	85.4	85.1	86.7	..	63.3	65.1	70.5
Turkey	45.9	37.0	30.2	31.5	61.6	56.7	53.0	58.3	42.7	36.4	28.0	31.9
United Kingdom	70.1	61.5	58.7	50.0	79.1	80.2	81.1	80.3	49.2	50.4	56.7	58.1
United States	59.8	59.7	53.9	46.0	79.7	81.5	79.3	75.7	54.0	57.8	60.8	60.7
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	49.1	45.5	42.7	39.7	75.8	75.9	75.8	75.6	47.7	47.6	51.7	55.6
Brazil	..	..	52.7	50.0	..	..	75.9	76.3	..	..	54.1	52.7
China	..	61.9	..	53.7	..	88.0	..	85.8	..	59.2	..	59.0
India	..	..	..	33.1	..	..	..	65.3	..	..	..	53.8
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	34.3	33.1	33.7	..	79.6	82.9	85.7	..	34.6	45.9	47.1
South Africa	..	..	15.0	12.2	..	..	59.3	56.9	..	..	42.2	38.0

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028235

Employment rates for age group 15-24

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



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933025670

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

The unemployment rate is one measure of the extent of labour market slack, as well as being an important indicator of economic and social well-being. Breakdowns of unemployment by gender show how women are faring compared to men.

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; 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 labour force, where the latter consists of the unemployed plus those in paid or self-employment.

When unemployment is high, some persons become discouraged and stop looking for work; they are then excluded from the labour force. This implies 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 in their national labour force surveys. The operational definitions used in national labour force surveys may, however, vary slightly across countries. Unemployment levels are also likely to be affected by changes in the survey design and the survey conduct. Despite these limits, the unemployment rates shown here are of good international comparability and fairly consistent over time.

The unemployment rates shown here differ from rates derived from registered unemployed at labour offices that are often published in individual countries. Data on registered unemployment have limited international comparability, as the rules for registering at labour offices vary from country to country.

Overview

When looking at total unemployment rates averaged over the three years ending 2012, countries can be divided into three groups: a low unemployment group with rates below 5% (Austria, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands and Switzerland); a middle group with unemployment rates between 5% and 10%; and a high unemployment group with unemployment rates of 10% and above (Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, the Slovak Republic and South Africa).

In most OECD countries, unemployment rates grew over the period from 2008 to 2011, with marked increases in Estonia, Greece, Ireland and Spain. In 2012, the OECD rate was stable, masking different patterns between the European Union, where the rate continued to increase and most non-European countries where it fell.

The breakdown of unemployment by gender shows that, in line with the overall rate, the OECD unemployment rates for both men and women was significantly higher in 2011 than in 2008. The unemployment rate for men, which had been lower than the rate for women, rose considerably faster and by 2009 was higher than the rate for women. This is first explained by the fact that job losses over the first stage of the crisis were particularly severe in sectors which traditionally have been occupied by men – namely construction, manufacturing, mining and quarrying. Between 2009 and 2010, the rise in the overall OECD unemployment rates decelerated faster for men and the men to women unemployment ratio has now begun to decrease in about two third of the countries, but in 2012, the rate for men was still higher than the rate for women in half of the countries.

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- OECD Employment database, *www.oecd.org/employment/database*.
- Employment policies and data, *www.oecd.org/els/employment*.
- Labour statistics, *www.oecd.org/std/labour-stats*.

Unemployment rates

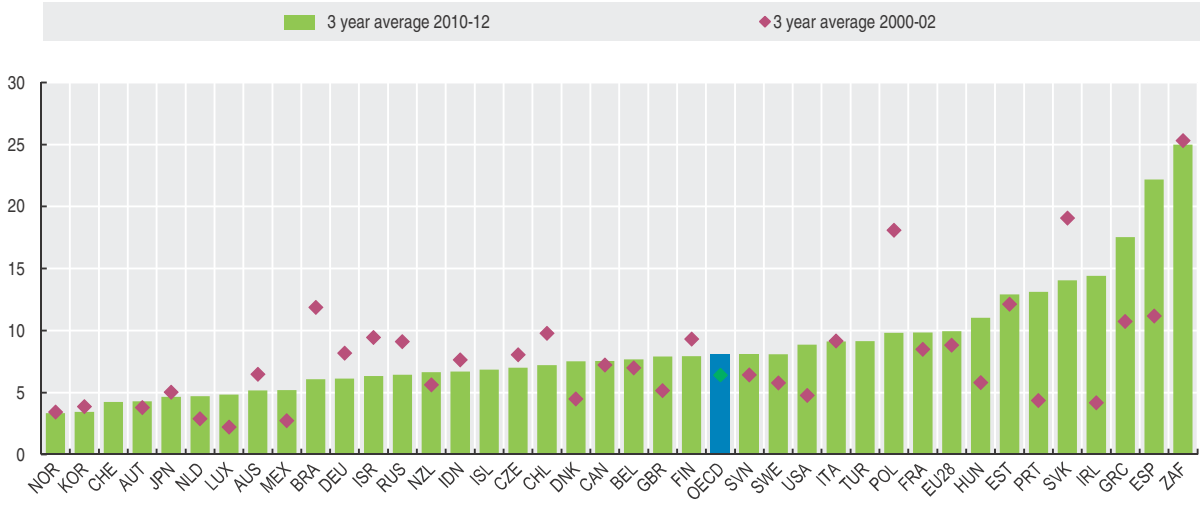
As a percentage of labour force

	Women				Men				Total			
	2000	2008	2011	2012	2000	2008	2011	2012	2000	2008	2011	2012
Australia	6.1	4.6	5.3	5.3	6.5	4.0	4.9	5.2	6.3	4.2	5.1	5.2
Austria	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.3
Belgium	8.5	7.6	7.2	7.4	5.6	6.5	7.1	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.5
Canada	6.7	5.7	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.8	7.7	6.8	6.1	7.5	7.2
Chile	10.3	9.5	8.7	7.9	9.3	6.8	6.1	5.4	9.7	7.8	7.1	6.4
Czech Republic	10.6	5.6	7.9	8.2	7.3	3.5	5.8	6.0	8.8	4.4	6.7	7.0
Denmark	4.8	3.8	7.4	7.6	3.9	3.2	7.7	7.5	4.3	3.5	7.6	7.5
Estonia	12.6	5.2	11.9	9.2	14.5	5.9	13.2	11.0	13.6	5.5	12.4	10.0
Finland	10.6	6.7	7.1	7.1	9.1	6.1	8.4	8.3	9.8	6.4	7.8	7.7
France	10.8	8.4	10.2	10.4	7.5	7.2	9.1	10.1	9.0	7.5	9.2	9.8
Germany	8.4	7.7	5.7	5.2	7.8	7.4	6.2	5.7	8.0	7.5	6.0	5.5
Greece	17.1	11.4	21.4	28.1	7.4	5.1	15.0	21.4	11.2	7.7	17.7	24.3
Hungary	5.6	8.1	10.9	10.7	6.8	7.6	11.0	11.2	6.3	7.8	11.0	10.9
Iceland	..	2.6	6.2	5.7	..	3.3	7.9	6.4	..	3.0	7.1	6.0
Ireland	4.1	4.9	10.8	11.0	4.3	7.6	17.8	17.7	4.2	6.4	14.7	14.7
Israel	9.2	6.5	5.6	7.0	8.4	5.7	5.6	6.8	8.8	6.1	5.6	6.9
Italy	13.6	8.5	9.6	11.9	7.7	5.5	7.5	9.9	10.1	6.7	8.4	10.7
Japan	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.9	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.4
Korea	3.7	2.6	3.1	3.0	5.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.4	3.2	3.4	3.2
Luxembourg	2.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	1.8	4.1	3.9	4.5	2.2	4.9	4.8	5.1
Mexico	..	4.1	5.3	5.0	..	3.9	5.2	4.9	2.5	4.0	5.2	5.0
Netherlands	3.9	3.4	4.4	5.2	2.4	2.8	4.5	5.3	3.1	3.1	4.5	5.3
New Zealand	6.0	4.2	6.7	7.3	6.3	4.1	6.4	6.5	6.2	4.2	6.5	6.9
Norway	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.2
Poland	18.2	7.9	10.4	10.9	14.4	6.4	9.0	9.5	16.1	7.0	9.7	10.1
Portugal	5.0	9.0	13.2	15.8	3.2	6.6	12.7	16.0	4.0	7.7	12.9	15.9
Slovak Republic	18.7	11.0	13.7	14.5	19.1	8.4	13.7	13.5	18.9	9.6	13.7	14.0
Slovenia	7.0	4.8	8.2	9.4	6.5	4.0	8.2	8.4	6.7	4.4	8.2	8.9
Spain	17.0	13.0	22.2	25.4	8.2	10.1	21.2	24.7	11.7	11.3	21.6	25.1
Sweden	5.3	6.5	7.7	7.7	5.9	5.9	7.8	8.2	5.6	6.2	7.8	8.0
Switzerland	..	..	4.4	4.5	..	..	3.7	3.9	..	..	4.0	4.2
Turkey	..	10.0	10.1	9.4	..	9.6	8.3	7.6	..	9.7	8.8	8.2
United Kingdom	4.8	5.1	7.3	7.4	5.9	6.1	8.7	8.3	5.4	5.7	8.0	7.9
United States	4.1	5.4	8.5	7.9	3.9	6.1	9.4	8.2	4.0	5.8	9.0	8.1
EU 28	10.1	7.6	9.8	10.6	7.9	6.7	9.6	10.5	8.9	7.0	9.6	10.5
OECD	..	6.1	8.0	8.1	..	5.9	7.9	7.9	6.1	5.9	7.9	7.9
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.7	7.9	6.0	5.5
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.1	8.4	6.7	6.2
Russian Federation	10.4	6.1	6.2	5.3	10.6	6.6	7.0	6.0	10.5	6.4	6.5	5.5
South Africa	26.5	26.3	27.9	27.8	20.4	20.0	22.4	22.9	23.3	22.9	24.9	25.1

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028311

Unemployment rates: total

As a percentage of labour force



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RESEARCHERS

Researchers are key actors in the research and development system. On average, in OECD countries, labour costs account for half of the R&D expenditure. Researchers represent around 60% of total R&D personnel.

Definition

Researchers are 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 for such purposes. They include researchers working in both civil and military research in government, universities and research institutes as well as in the business sector.

Researchers are part of human resources devoted to R&D. Other categories of R&D personnel are technicians (and equivalent staff) who participate in R&D by performing scientific and technical tasks, and other supporting staff (skilled and unskilled craftsmen, secretarial and clerical staff participating in R&D projects).

The number of researchers is measured in full-time equivalents (i.e. a person working half-time on R&D is counted as 0.5 person-year) and expressed per thousand people employed in each country. The number of researchers includes staff engaged in R&D during the course of one year.

Comparability

The data on researchers have been compiled on the basis of the methodology of the OECD *Frascati Manual*. Comparability over time is affected to some extent by improvements in the coverage of national R&D surveys and by the efforts of countries to improve the international comparability of their data.

For the United States, the total numbers of researchers are OECD estimates. Data for the United States exclude military personnel in the government sector. For China, from 2009 researcher data are collected according to the OECD *Frascati Manual* definition of researcher.

Overview

In the OECD area, around 4.3 million persons were employed as researchers in 2011. There were about 7.7 researchers per thousand of employed people, compared with 5.3 per thousand employed in 1995. This indicator has steadily increased over the last two decades.

The Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) top the table for the numbers of researchers per thousand persons employed, with Finland the highest in the group, and the OECD, recording 16.1 researchers per thousand persons employed in 2012. Among the remaining OECD countries, rates are highest in Israel (15.0), Korea (11.9) and Portugal (11.0). Conversely, researchers per thousand of employed people are low in Chile and Mexico. Other countries with low rates, below 5.0 researchers per thousand of employed people, include Italy, Poland and Turkey.

In 2011, in the OECD, about 2.6 million researchers were engaged in the business sector. This represents approximately 60% of the total although there are differences across countries: two out of three researchers work in the business sector in the United States, about three out of four in Japan and Korea, but less than one out of two in the EU. Chile, Mexico, and South Africa have a low intensity of business researchers (less than one per 1 000 employees in industry). In these countries, the business sector plays a much smaller role in the national R&D system than the higher education and government sectors.

Sources

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Online databases

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Websites

- Frascati Manual: Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development, 6th edition (supplementary material), *www.oecd.org/sti/frascatimanual*.
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- Research and Development Statistics, *www.oecd.org/sti/rds*.

Researchers

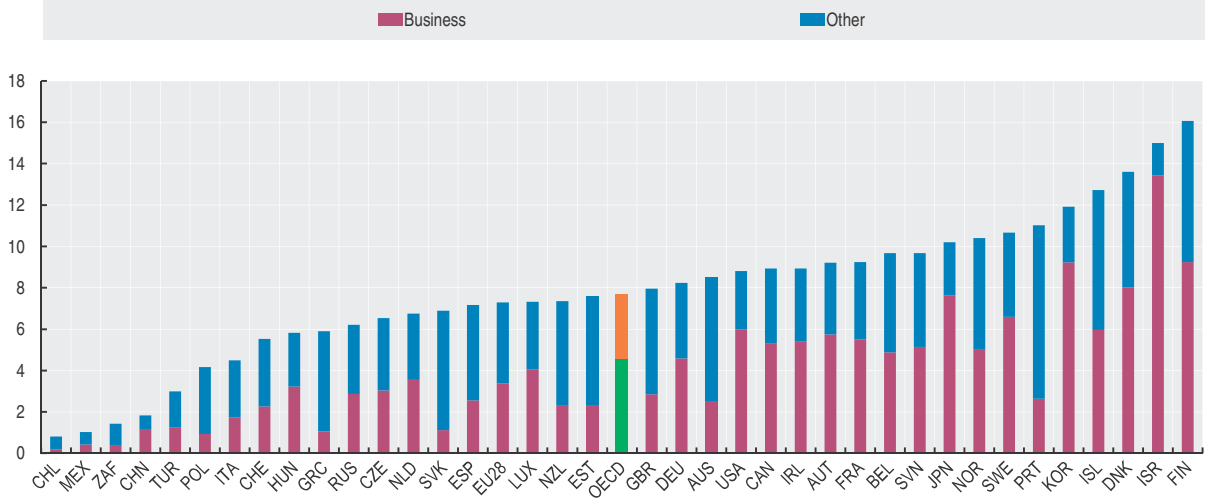
Per thousand employed, full-time equivalent

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	7.3	..	7.8	..	8.3	..	8.4	..	8.5	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	6.4	..	6.8	7.4	7.5	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.2
Belgium	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.7
Canada	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.9	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	..	..
Czech Republic	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.5
Denmark	..	7.0	9.2	9.0	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.4	12.1	12.9	13.5	13.7	13.6
Estonia	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.2	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.6
Finland	15.2	15.9	16.5	17.8	17.4	16.6	16.6	15.7	16.0	16.4	16.7	15.9	16.1
France	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.2	..
Germany	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2
Greece	..	3.3	..	3.5	..	4.2	4.2	4.4	..	..	..	5.5	5.9
Hungary	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.8
Iceland	..	11.7	..	12.2	..	13.4	14.2	12.5	12.9	17.0	..	12.7	..
Ireland	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.9	7.4	7.7	8.4	8.9
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0	..
Italy	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5
Japan	9.7	9.8	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	..
Korea	5.1	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.9	8.6	9.5	10.0	10.4	11.1	11.9	..
Luxembourg	6.2	..	..	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.3	..	..
Mexico	..	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	..
Netherlands	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.8	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.4	6.2	6.7	6.7
New Zealand	..	5.6	..	6.3	..	6.2	..	6.7	..	7.4	..	7.4	..
Norway	..	8.5	..	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.4
Poland	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2
Portugal	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8	5.5	7.9	8.8	9.4	10.4	11.0
Slovak Republic	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.6	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.9
Slovenia	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.3	5.6	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.6	8.0	9.3	9.7
Spain	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.2
Sweden	..	10.5	..	11.0	11.2	12.7	12.6	10.1	11.0	10.6	11.0	10.6	10.7
Switzerland	6.3	..	..	..	6.0	..	..	..	5.5	..	..	..	..
Turkey	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	..
United Kingdom	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0
United States	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.8	..
EU 28	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.3
OECD	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.7	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2
South Africa	..	1.2	..	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028368

Researchers

Per thousand employed, full-time equivalent, 2012 or latest available year



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933025917

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT

How effective are school systems in providing young people with a solid foundation in the knowledge and skills that will equip them for life and learning beyond school? The OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) assesses student knowledge and skills at age 15, i.e. toward the end of compulsory education. The PISA 2012 survey covers mathematics, reading, science and problem-solving. For the first time, PISA 2012 also included an assessment of the financial literacy of young people and an optional computer-based assessment of mathematics.

Definition

PISA is a triennial survey of 15-year-old students around the world. The survey examines how well students can extrapolate from what they have learned and can apply that knowledge in unfamiliar settings, both in and outside of school. The PISA survey covers 3 main subjects: mathematics, reading and science and in each round, one of these subjects is the major domain and the other two are minor domains. In PISA 2012 the major domain was mathematics.

For PISA, mathematical literacy means the capacity to formulate, employ and interpret mathematics in a variety of contexts to describe, predict and explain phenomena. It assists individuals in recognising the role that mathematics plays in the world and to make the well-founded judgments and decisions needed by constructive, engaged and reflective citizens. Reading literacy is the capacity to understand, use and reflect on written texts in order to achieve one's goals, develop one's knowledge and potential, and participate in society. Scientific literacy is the capacity to use scientific knowledge to identify questions, acquire new knowledge, explain scientific phenomena, and draw evidence-based conclusions about science-related issues.

Comparability

Leading experts in countries participating in PISA provide advice on the scope and nature of the assessments, with final decisions taken by the PISA Governing Board. Substantial efforts and resources are devoted to achieving cultural and linguistic breadth and balance in the assessment materials. Stringent quality assurance mechanisms are applied in the item development and translation, sampling, data collection, scoring and data management stages to ensure comparability of the results.

Around 510 000 15-year-old students in 65 participating countries or economies were assessed in PISA 2012. Because the results are based on probability samples, standard errors (S.E.) are normally shown in the tables.

Overview

Shown are scores in mathematics, reading and science from the PISA 2012 results. The average score across OECD countries: 494 score points for mathematics, 496 score points for reading and 501 score points for science. Korea has the highest score in mathematics, with a mean score of 554 points, while Japan shows the highest scores in reading and science, with mean scores of 538 and 547 respectively.

Marked gender differences in mathematics performance – in favour of boys – are observed in 27 countries presented. Only in Iceland do girls outperform boys in mathematics. Across OECD countries, boys outperform girls with an 11 score-point difference. By contrast, girls outperform boys in reading everywhere. Across OECD countries, the difference in favour of girls is about 38 score points. In science, boys outperform girls in eight countries, while in five countries girls outperform boys. Across OECD countries, the gender differences in science tend to be smaller than in mathematics and reading, with only one score point in favour of boys.

Sources

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Further information

Analytical publications

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Methodological publications

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Online databases

- *OECD PISA Database*.

Websites

- Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), *www.oecd.org/pisa*.

Mean scores by gender in PISA

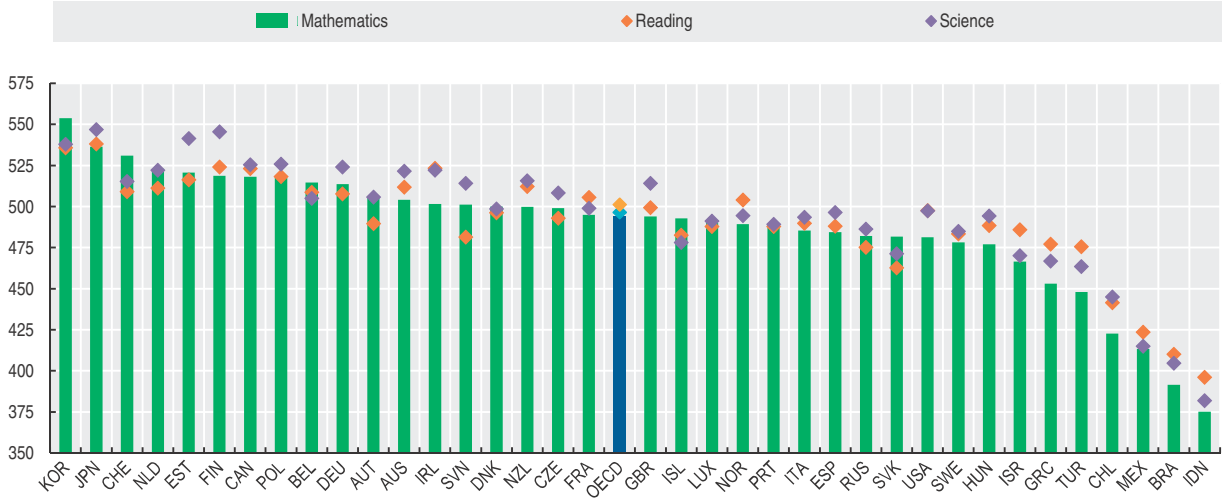
2012

	Mathematics scale				Reading scale				Science scale			
	Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males	
	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.	Mean score	S.E.
Australia	498	2.0	510	2.4	530	2.0	495	2.3	519	2.1	524	2.5
Austria	494	3.3	517	3.9	508	3.4	471	4.0	501	3.4	510	3.9
Belgium	509	2.6	520	2.9	525	2.7	493	3.0	503	2.6	507	3.0
Canada	513	2.1	523	2.1	541	2.1	506	2.3	524	2.0	527	2.4
Chile	411	3.1	436	3.8	452	2.9	430	3.8	442	2.9	448	3.7
Czech Republic	493	3.6	505	3.7	513	3.4	474	3.3	508	3.5	509	3.7
Denmark	493	2.3	507	2.9	512	2.6	481	3.3	493	2.5	504	3.5
Estonia	518	2.2	523	2.6	538	2.3	494	2.4	543	2.3	540	2.5
Finland	520	2.2	517	2.6	556	2.4	494	3.1	554	2.3	537	3.0
France	491	2.5	499	3.4	527	3.0	483	3.8	500	2.4	498	3.8
Germany	507	3.4	520	3.0	530	3.1	486	2.9	524	3.5	524	3.1
Greece	449	2.6	457	3.3	502	3.1	452	4.1	473	3.0	460	3.8
Hungary	473	3.6	482	3.7	508	3.3	468	3.9	493	3.3	496	3.4
Iceland	496	2.3	490	2.3	508	2.5	457	2.4	480	2.9	477	2.7
Ireland	494	2.6	509	3.3	538	3.0	509	3.5	520	3.1	524	3.4
Israel	461	3.5	472	7.8	507	3.9	463	8.2	470	4.0	470	7.9
Italy	476	2.2	494	2.4	510	2.3	471	2.5	492	2.4	495	2.2
Japan	527	3.6	545	4.6	551	3.6	527	4.7	541	3.5	552	4.7
Korea	544	5.1	562	5.8	548	4.5	525	5.0	536	4.2	539	4.7
Luxembourg	477	1.4	502	1.5	503	1.8	473	1.9	483	1.7	499	1.7
Mexico	406	1.4	420	1.6	435	1.6	411	1.7	412	1.3	418	1.5
Netherlands	518	3.9	528	3.6	525	3.5	498	4.0	520	3.9	524	3.7
New Zealand	492	2.9	507	3.2	530	3.5	495	3.3	513	3.3	518	3.2
Norway	488	3.4	490	2.8	528	3.9	481	3.3	496	3.7	493	3.2
Poland	516	3.8	520	4.3	539	3.1	497	3.7	527	3.2	524	3.7
Portugal	481	3.9	493	4.1	508	3.7	468	4.2	490	3.8	488	4.1
Slovak Republic	477	4.1	486	4.1	483	5.1	444	4.6	467	4.2	475	4.3
Slovenia	499	2.0	503	2.0	510	1.8	454	1.7	519	1.9	510	1.9
Spain	476	2.0	492	2.4	503	1.9	474	2.3	493	1.9	500	2.3
Sweden	480	2.4	477	3.0	509	2.8	458	4.0	489	2.8	481	3.9
Switzerland	524	3.1	537	3.5	527	2.5	491	3.1	512	2.7	518	3.3
Turkey	444	5.7	452	5.1	499	4.3	453	4.6	469	4.3	458	4.5
United Kingdom	488	3.8	500	4.2	512	3.8	487	4.5	508	3.7	521	4.5
United States	479	3.9	484	3.8	513	3.8	482	4.1	498	4.0	497	4.1
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	489	0.5	499	0.6	515	0.5	478	0.6	500	0.5	502	0.6
Brazil	383	2.3	401	2.2	425	2.2	394	2.4	404	2.3	406	2.3
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	373	4.3	377	4.4	410	4.3	382	4.8	383	4.1	380	4.1
Russian Federation	483	3.1	481	3.7	495	3.2	455	3.5	489	2.9	484	3.5
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028577

Performance in mathematics, reading and science, PISA 2012

Mean score



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933026202

INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF ADULT COMPETENCIES

The technological revolution that began in the last decades of the 20th century has affected every aspect of life in the 21st. These transformations have changed the demand for skills as well. With manufacturing and low-skill tasks increasingly becoming automated, the need for routine and craft skills is declining, while the demand for information-processing and high-level skills is growing. Workers in the 21st century must also have a stock of information-processing and generic skills, including interpersonal communication, self-management, and the ability to learn, to help them weather the uncertainties of a rapidly changing labour market.

Definition

The Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) was designed to provide insights into the availability of some of these key skills in society and how they are used at work and at home. It directly measures proficiency in several information-processing skills – namely literacy, numeracy and problem solving in technology-rich environments.

The Survey of Adult Skills focuses on how adults develop their skills, how they use those skills, and what benefits they gain from using them. To this end, the Survey of Adult Skills collects information on how skills are used at home, in the workplace and in the community; how these skills are developed, maintained and lost over a lifetime; and how these skills are related to labour market participation, income, health, and social and political engagement.

Overview

If there is one central message emerging from this new Survey of Adult Skills, it is that what people know and what they can do with what they know has a major impact on their life chances. For example, the median hourly wage of workers who can make complex inferences and evaluate subtle truth claims or arguments in written texts is more than 60% higher than for workers who can, at best, read relatively short texts to locate a single piece of information. Those with low literacy skills are also more than twice as likely to be unemployed.

The survey also shows that how skills are distributed across a population has significant implications on how economic and social outcomes are distributed within the society. In fact, per capita incomes are higher in countries with larger proportions of adults who reach the highest levels of literacy or numeracy proficiency and with smaller proportions of adults at the lowest levels of proficiency. At the same time, if large proportions of adults have low reading and numeracy skills, introducing and disseminating productivity-improving technologies and work-organisation practices can therefore be hampered.

Comparability

Around 166 000 adults aged 16-65 were surveyed in 22 OECD Member countries and the Russian Federation. The language of assessment was the official language or languages of each participating country. In some countries, the assessment was also conducted in widely spoken minority or regional languages.

The data from the Russian Federation are preliminary and may be subject to change. Readers should note that the sample for the Russian Federation does not include the population of the Moscow municipal area. The data published, therefore, do not represent the entire resident population aged 16-65 in Russia but rather the population of Russia excluding the population residing in the Moscow municipal area.

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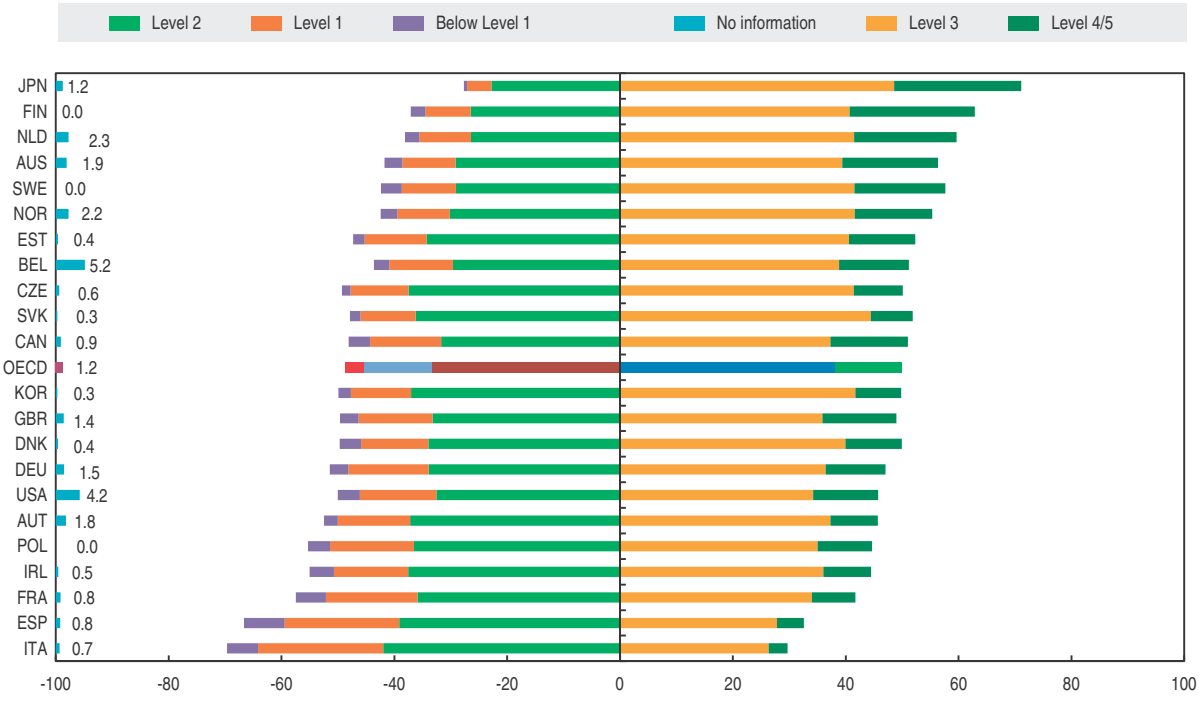
Literacy proficiency among 16-65 year-olds

Percentage of adults scoring at each proficiency level in literacy



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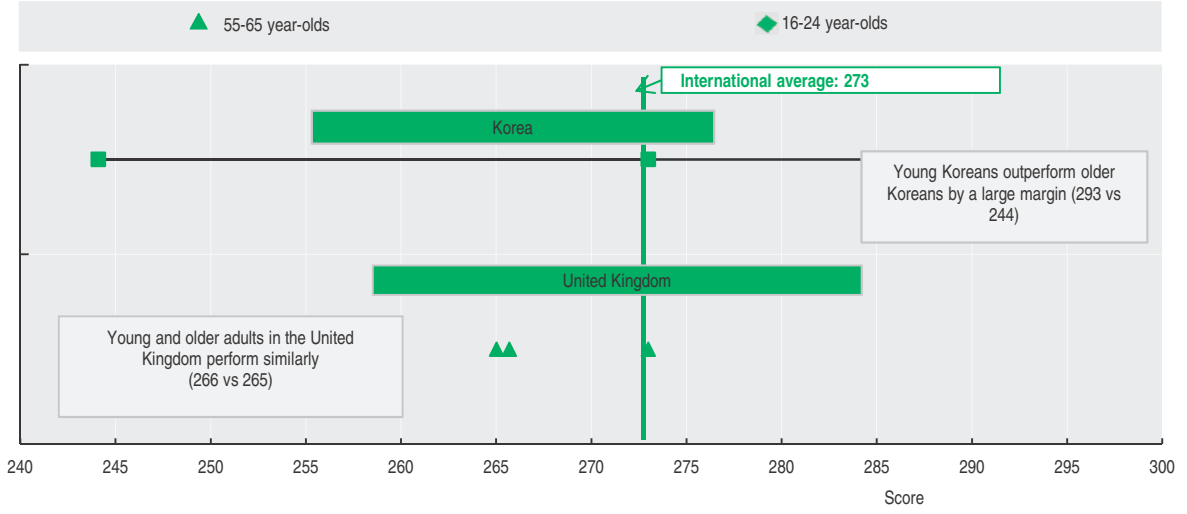
Literacy skills gap between older and younger generations

Mean scores in literacy



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YOUTH INACTIVITY

Young people who are neither in employment nor in education and training (the "NEET" population) are at risk of becoming socially excluded – individuals with income below the poverty-line and lacking the skills to improve their economic situation. To improve the transition from school to work, regardless of the economic climate, education systems should work to ensure that individuals have the skills that are needed in the labour market, and reduce the proportion of young adults who are neither in school nor in work.

Definition

The indicator presents the share of young people who are neither in education and training nor in employment, as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group. Young people in education include those attending part-time as well as full-time education, but exclude those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey or were temporarily absent from such work.

Comparability

The length and the quality of the schooling individuals receive have an impact on students' transition from education to work; so do labour-market conditions, the economic environment and demographics. National traditions also play an important role. For example, in some countries, young people traditionally complete schooling before they look for work; in others, education and employment are concurrent. In some countries, there is little difference between how young women and men experience their transitions from school to work, while in other countries, significant proportions of young women raise families full-time after leaving the education system and do not enter employment. The ageing of the population in OECD countries should favour employment among young adults, as, theoretically, when older people leave the labour market, their jobs are made available to the young. However, during recessionary periods, high general unemployment rates make the transition from school to work substantially more difficult for young people, as those with more work experience are favoured over new entrants into the labour market. In addition, when labour-market conditions are unfavourable, younger people often tend to stay in education longer, because high unemployment rates drive down the opportunity costs of education.

Overview

On average across OECD countries, 18.4% of the 20-24 year-olds and 8.3% of the 15-19 year-olds were neither in school nor at work in 2011. For OECD countries as a whole, the proportion of the 20-24 year-olds who were neither in employment nor in education increased by 2.4 percentage points between 2008 and 2011, whereas it decreased by 1.6 percentage points between 2000 and 2008. The share of 15-19 year-olds who were not in employment nor in education also declined between 2000 and 2008 (by 1.5 percentage points), while between 2008 and 2011 it increased by only 0.5 percentage points.

Differences across countries are large: in Luxembourg and the Netherlands less than 9% of young people in the age group 20-24 belonged to the NEET population. The ratio is substantially higher in Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico and Spain, where this figure exceeded 25%, and in Turkey, where the share reaches almost 40%. The ageing of the population and the declining size of the population of 15-19 year-olds in OECD countries should favour employment among young adults.

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Youth who are not in education nor in employment

As a percentage of persons in that age group

	Youth aged between 15 and 19						Youth aged between 20 and 24					
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	6.8	6.5	6.3	8.3	8.1	7.8	13.3	10.7	10.7	11.6	11.2	11.7
Austria	..	5.3	5.6	6.5	5.3	5.5	..	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.6	10.5
Belgium	6.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	16.0	15.4	14.1	16.1	18.0	17.1
Canada	8.2	7.3	7.3	8.1	8.2	7.7	15.7	13.7	13.0	15.2	15.3	14.6
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	21.4	..	..	..	..	..	24.9
Czech Republic	7.9	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	20.3	11.0	10.6	13.1	13.6	12.8
Denmark	2.7	4.1	4.0	5.0	5.5	5.3	6.6	8.0	8.2	10.1	12.1	11.9
Estonia	..	5.7	4.9	8.0	6.1	6.4	..	15.3	10.7	19.8	22.4	15.8
Finland	..	3.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	..	13.3	12.0	15.1	15.8	14.3
France	7.0	6.3	5.8	6.8	7.9	7.1	17.6	17.9	16.6	20.0	20.6	20.3
Germany	5.7	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	16.9	15.2	14.0	13.7	13.7	12.6
Greece	9.3	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.5	8.3	25.9	17.7	17.1	18.2	21.6	24.3
Hungary	8.6	5.0	5.7	5.6	4.6	4.8	22.0	16.9	18.4	20.9	21.5	22.4
Iceland	..	..	..	..	5.5	..	..	6.4	..	9.4	10.5	8.5
Ireland	4.4	5.1	8.5	11.0	10.4	9.4	9.7	12.1	14.6	20.8	26.4	26.4
Israel	..	25.7	22.2	24.7	22.5	24.2	..	39.6	37.5	37.5	36.9	37.4
Italy	13.1	10.2	9.6	11.2	12.5	11.4	27.5	22.6	22.0	24.8	27.1	28.4
Japan	8.8	7.6	7.4	8.5	9.9	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	7.0	7.0	8.5	8.7	..	..	22.2	23.0	23.5	23.3
Luxembourg	..	2.9	2.1	2.7	6.3	2.3	8.2	9.2	9.8	8.7	7.5	8.5
Mexico	18.3	17.5	17.8	18.4	18.7	18.9	27.1	26.5	26.5	27.6	26.9	27.2
Netherlands	3.7	3.6	2.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	8.2	6.9	5.6	7.9	7.4	6.9
New Zealand	..	7.5	7.0	9.5	8.6	8.6	..	13.6	14.1	17.7	17.8	16.5
Norway	..	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.2	8.0	8.8	7.0	9.4	9.0	10.4
Poland	4.5	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.9	30.8	18.3	15.6	16.4	17.7	18.7
Portugal	7.7	8.6	7.1	6.9	7.4	8.0	11.0	15.2	13.5	15.7	16.4	18.7
Slovak Republic	26.3	5.4	5.7	4.5	4.6	5.3	33.1	19.9	16.6	17.1	22.1	21.4
Slovenia	..	4.3	4.4	2.5	3.2	3.4	..	10.4	10.3	11.4	9.3	11.3
Spain	8.0	10.9	10.5	13.4	12.8	12.0	15.0	17.2	19.4	26.3	27.4	29.2
Sweden	3.6	5.4	4.4	5.5	5.4	4.2	10.7	13.1	12.9	16.5	14.3	12.9
Switzerland	7.9	8.2	9.4	7.9	4.8	5.0	5.9	10.4	9.1	10.7	11.1	10.7
Turkey	31.2	34.5	37.1	28.7	25.6	24.8	44.2	46.3	46.1	46.1	43.7	39.6
United Kingdom	8.0	10.7	9.8	9.6	10.0	9.5	15.4	18.1	18.3	19.1	19.3	19.1
United States	7.0	6.3	7.2	8.8	7.6	7.1	14.4	16.2	17.2	20.1	19.4	18.5
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	9.4	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.2	17.7	16.1	15.7	17.8	18.5	18.5
Brazil	..	14.7	13.8	14.0	..	13.1	..	23.4	22.5	23.3	..	24.3
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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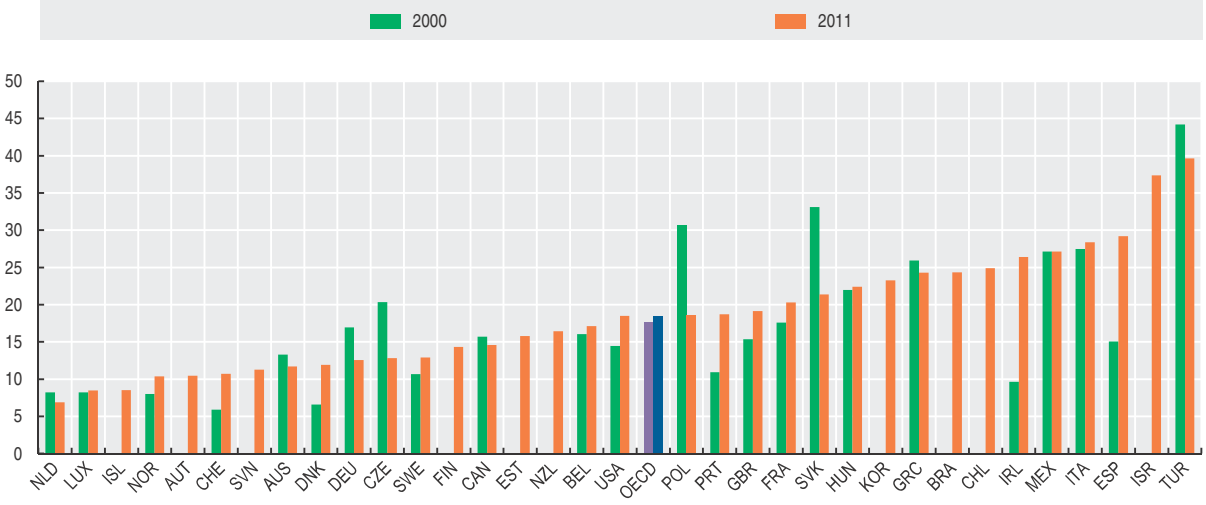
Youth aged between 20 and 24 who are not in education nor in employment

As a percentage of persons in that age group



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EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is a commonly used proxy for the stock of human capital – say, the skills available in the population and the labour force. As globalisation and technology continue to re-shape the needs of labour markets worldwide, the demand for individuals with a broader knowledge base and more specialised skills, e.g. advanced analytical capacities, and complex communication skills, continues to rise. As a result, more individuals are pursuing higher levels of education now than in previous generations, leading to significant shifts in attainment levels over time within countries.

Definition

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed by a person, 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 tertiary-type B programmes, which are generally not intended to lead to further university-level degrees, but rather directly to the labour market. Upper secondary education typically follows completion of lower secondary schooling. Lower secondary education completes provision of basic education, usually in a more subject-oriented way and with more specialised teachers.

Comparability

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) is used to define the levels of education in a comparable way across countries. The OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics describes ISCED-97 education programmes and attainment levels and their mappings for each country.

In recent decades the education landscape has seen more efforts than ever before to build and invest in education systems worldwide. Educational attainment trends have been changing and countries that once had important deficiencies have seen their attainment rates increase at a solid pace. However, changes in attainment rates vary greatly between age groups. The differences in tertiary attainment rates between 25-34 year-olds and 55-64 year-olds can range from over 50 percentage points in Korea to the inverse (i.e. as many younger adults as older adults with tertiary attainment) in Israel.

Overview

An indication of long-term trends in educational attainment can be obtained by comparing the current attainment levels of younger and older adults. Tertiary attainment levels have increased considerably over the past 30 years. On average across OECD countries, 39% of 25-34 year-olds have a tertiary attainment, compared with 24% of 55-64 year-olds. Canada, Japan, Korea and the Russian Federation lead the OECD and G20 countries in the proportion of young adults (25-34 year-olds) with a tertiary attainment, with 55% or more having reached this level of education. In France, Ireland, Japan, Korea and Poland, there is a difference of 24 percentage points or more between the proportion of young adults and older adults who have attained this level of education.

In 2011, over 30% of the population aged between 25 and 64 has attained tertiary level education in more than half of the OECD countries. On average across OECD countries, 25% of adults now have only primary or lower secondary levels of education, 44% have upper secondary education and 32% have a tertiary qualification. Over the past decade most of the changes in educational attainment have occurred at the low and high ends of the attainment distribution. Between 2000 and 2011 the share of those who had not attained an upper secondary education decreased by 9 percentage points while the proportion with tertiary education increased by 10 percentage points across OECD countries. This largely reflects the fact that older workers with low levels of education have moved out of the labour force, and that many countries have expanded their focus on higher education in recent years.

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Educational attainment

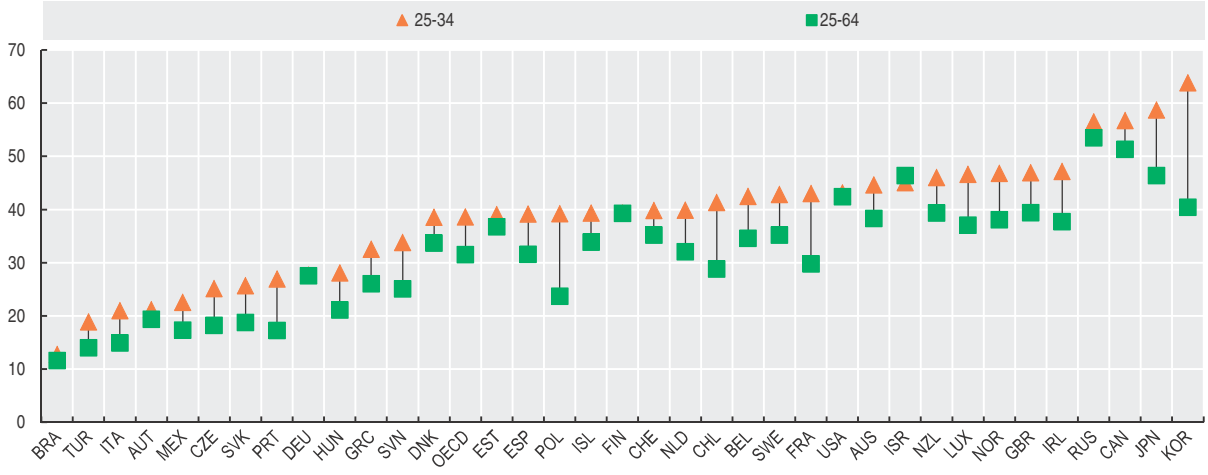
As a percentage of total population in that age group

	Population aged 25-34						Population aged 25-64					
	Below upper secondary		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary		Tertiary		Below upper secondary		Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary		Tertiary education	
	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011
Australia	31.7	15.6	36.9	39.8	31.4	44.6	41.2	25.9	31.7	15.6	27.5	38.3
Austria	16.2	11.8	16.2	11.8	14.5	21.2	23.9	17.5	16.2	11.8	13.9	19.3
Belgium	24.7	18.1	24.7	18.1	36.0	42.5	41.5	28.7	24.7	18.1	27.1	34.6
Canada	11.8	7.5	11.8	7.5	48.4	56.7	19.3	11.2	11.8	7.5	40.1	51.3
Chile	..	12.2	..	12.2	..	41.3	..	27.7	..	12.2	..	28.8
Czech Republic	7.6	5.7	7.6	5.7	11.2	25.1	14.1	7.7	7.6	5.7	11.0	18.3
Denmark	13.1	19.7	13.1	19.7	29.3	38.6	20.2	23.1	13.1	19.7	25.8	33.7
Estonia	9.0	14.2	9.0	14.2	31.3	39.1	15.3	11.1	9.0	14.2	28.9	36.8
Finland	13.7	9.8	13.7	9.8	38.7	39.4	26.8	16.3	13.7	9.8	32.6	39.3
France	23.6	16.7	23.6	16.7	31.4	43.0	37.8	28.4	23.6	16.7	21.6	29.8
Germany	15.1	13.2	15.1	13.2	22.3	27.7	18.3	13.7	15.1	13.2	23.5	27.6
Greece	31.3	19.9	31.3	19.9	23.9	32.5	50.7	32.9	31.3	19.9	17.7	26.1
Hungary	18.7	12.7	18.7	12.7	14.7	28.1	30.8	18.2	18.7	12.7	14.0	21.1
Iceland	37.3	25.3	37.3	25.3	29.5	39.4	44.2	29.3	37.3	25.3	23.8	33.9
Ireland	27.0	15.0	27.0	15.0	29.8	47.2	42.7	26.6	27.0	15.0	21.6	37.7
Israel	..	10.3	..	10.3	..	45.0	..	17.0	..	10.3	..	46.4
Italy	40.9	28.7	40.9	28.7	10.5	21.0	54.8	44.0	40.9	28.7	9.6	14.9
Japan	5.8	..	5.8	0.0	47.8	58.7	17.1	..	5.8	0.0	33.6	46.4
Korea	6.7	2.0	6.7	2.0	36.9	63.8	31.7	18.6	6.7	2.0	23.9	40.4
Luxembourg	31.8	16.6	31.8	16.6	22.9	46.6	39.1	22.7	31.8	16.6	18.3	37.0
Mexico	62.9	56.0	62.9	56.0	17.5	22.5	70.9	63.7	62.9	56.0	14.7	17.3
Netherlands	25.0	18.2	25.0	18.2	27.1	39.9	33.9	27.7	25.0	18.2	24.1	32.1
New Zealand	31.3	19.6	31.3	19.6	28.9	46.0	36.8	25.9	31.3	19.6	28.9	39.3
Norway	6.6	16.2	6.6	16.2	34.9	46.8	14.8	18.1	6.6	16.2	28.4	38.1
Poland	10.6	5.9	10.6	5.9	14.2	39.2	20.1	10.9	10.6	5.9	11.4	23.7
Portugal	68.2	44.3	68.2	44.3	12.9	26.9	80.6	65.0	68.2	44.3	8.8	17.3
Slovak Republic	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.9	11.2	25.7	16.2	8.7	6.3	5.9	10.4	18.8
Slovenia	14.6	6.0	14.6	6.0	19.3	33.8	25.2	15.5	14.6	6.0	15.7	25.1
Spain	44.6	35.2	44.6	35.2	34.1	39.2	61.7	46.0	44.6	35.2	22.6	31.6
Sweden	12.7	9.1	12.7	9.1	33.6	42.9	22.4	13.0	12.7	9.1	30.1	35.2
Switzerland	10.2	10.9	10.2	10.9	25.6	39.8	16.1	14.4	10.2	10.9	24.2	35.2
Turkey	72.3	56.5	72.3	56.5	8.9	18.9	76.7	67.9	72.3	56.5	8.3	14.0
United Kingdom	33.2	15.7	33.2	15.7	28.9	46.9	37.4	23.2	33.2	15.7	25.7	39.4
United States	11.8	11.0	11.8	11.0	38.1	43.1	12.6	10.7	11.8	11.0	36.5	42.4
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	24.3	17.7	24.3	17.7	26.4	38.6	34.2	25.2	24.3	17.7	22.0	31.5
Brazil	..	43.3	..	43.3	..	12.7	..	56.7	..	43.3	..	11.6
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	6.0	..	6.0	..	56.5	..	5.9	..	6.0	..	53.5
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028634

Population that has attained tertiary education

Percentage, 2011



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933026335

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, REVENUES AND DEFICITS

Net lending reflects the fiscal position of government after accounting for capital expenditures. Positive net-lending means that government is providing financial resources to other sectors and negative net-lending means that government requires financial resources from other economic sectors.

While general government and net lending is an important concept in the *System of National Accounts* (SNA) accounting framework and provides the basis for sound international comparisons, net lending is not necessarily the key fiscal measure targeted by governments. Some countries for example manage their budgets using broader notions that incorporate the positions of public corporations and others focus on more narrow concepts such as central government.

Definition

Total general government expenditures (GGE) include the following items: intermediate consumption; compensation of employees, subsidies, social benefits and social transfers in kind (via market producers); other current transfers; property income; capital transfers (payable); the adjustment for the net equity of households in pension funds reserves; gross capital formation; and net acquisition of non-financial non-produced assets. It also includes taxes on income and wealth and other taxes on production that governments may be required to pay.

Revenues include taxes (on corporations and households, and those on income, wealth, production and imports), social security contributions, property income and other income.

Overview

Over the last ten years, the fiscal balance in the OECD as a whole has been typically in deficit. This, however, masks diversified levels and trends among the OECD countries. Following the global recession of 2008-09, the OECD deficit increased to record levels in 2009 and 2010. In 2010, deficits larger than 10% of GDP were recorded for Ireland, the United States, Greece, the United Kingdom and Iceland. The large deficit in Ireland of 30.6% partly reflected one-off payments to support the financial system. In contrast, Norway had a surplus of 11.1%. In 2012, the fiscal balance in most OECD countries for which data are available, improved.

As with the fiscal balance, there is a big variation in the shares of expenditure and revenues in GDP across the OECD countries and over time. Looking at the revenues in 2012, the lowest government revenues as a percentage of GDP were reported for the United States (30.8%) and the Slovak Republic (33.2%). Amongst OECD countries, Mexico shows the lowest revenues as a percentage of GDP, 21.8% in 2010. On the other hand, the Scandinavian countries all reported revenues over 50% of GDP.

Comparability

The biggest issue affecting comparability across countries concerns the scope of the government sector. In many countries, hospitals, for example, are classified outside of the government sector and are instead recorded as public corporations on the grounds that they charge market prices for their services. EU countries have adopted a 50% rule, i.e. sales should cover at least 50% of the operating costs to qualify the relevant units as market producers outside government.

Another potential area where comparability may be affected relates to the determination of public ownership. The SNA requires that "control" be the determining factor for recording a non-market producer inside or outside government, and describes a number of criteria that can be used to assess this requirement. Recognising that this is non-trivial it includes a practical recommendation that a 50% rule relating to ownership should be adopted.

Generally however, the comparability of the figures presented here for countries is very high. For most general government expenditures there is little scope for ambiguity in treatment and the quality of underlying data is very good, so the level of comparability is generally good. Data for all countries are on a consolidated basis, except Canada (which consolidates only current transfers) and New Zealand.

Unlike previous years, all data for this indicator is now sourced from the *OECD Annual National Accounts* database.

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General government revenues and expenditures

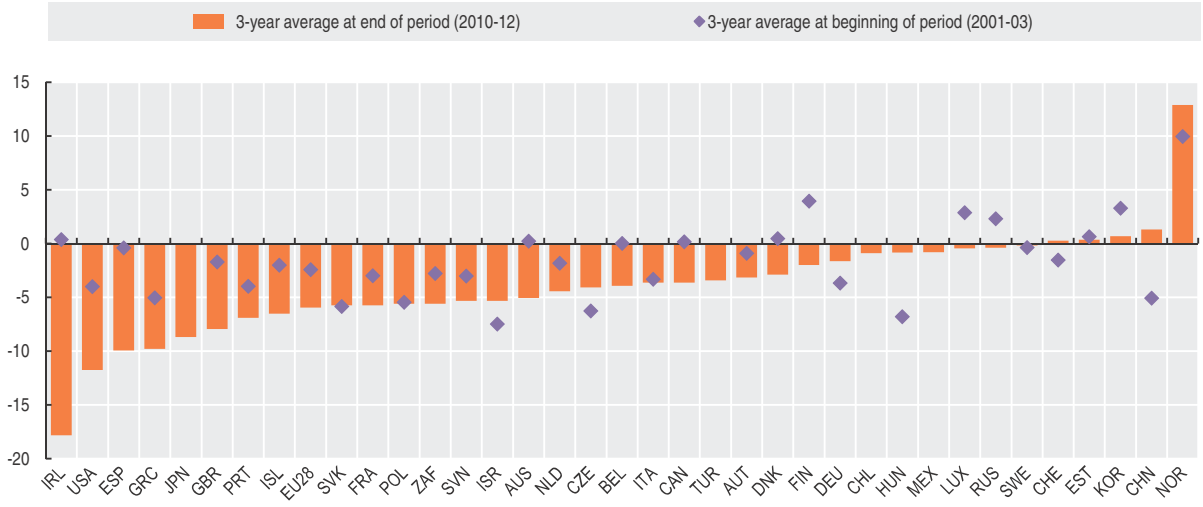
As a percentage of GDP

	Net lending				Revenues				Expenditures			
	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012	2000	2005	2010	2012
Australia	-1.1	1.5	-5.0	-2.3	34.7	35.6	31.4	30.0	35.7	34.1	36.4	32.3
Austria	-1.8	-1.8	-4.5	-2.5	50.1	48.2	48.3	49.2	51.9	50.0	52.8	51.7
Belgium	-0.1	-2.6	-3.9	-4.1	49.0	49.3	48.7	51.0	49.1	51.9	52.6	55.0
Canada	2.9	1.5	-5.6	..	42.6	39.3	37.4	37.2	39.7	37.6	42.3	40.6
Chile	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	-3.6	-3.2	-4.7	-4.4	38.0	39.8	39.1	40.1	41.6	43.0	43.7	44.5
Denmark	2.2	5.0	-2.7	-3.9	55.8	57.8	55.0	55.5	53.7	52.8	57.7	59.4
Estonia	-0.2	1.6	0.2	-0.2	35.9	35.2	40.6	39.2	36.1	33.6	40.5	39.5
Finland	7.0	2.7	-2.8	-2.2	55.4	53.0	53.0	54.5	48.3	50.3	55.8	56.7
France	-1.5	-3.0	-7.1	-4.8	50.2	50.6	49.5	51.8	51.7	53.6	56.6	56.6
Germany	1.1	-3.3	-4.2	0.1	46.2	43.6	43.7	44.8	45.1	46.9	47.9	44.7
Greece	..	-5.6 |	-10.8	-9.0	..	39.0	40.6	44.6	..	44.6	51.4	53.6
Hungary	-3.1	-7.9	-4.4	-2.1	44.7	42.2	45.6	46.6	47.8	50.1	50.0	48.7
Iceland	1.7	4.9	-10.1	-3.8	43.6	47.1	41.5	43.6	41.9	42.2	51.6	47.4
Ireland	4.9	1.6	-30.6	-8.1	36.1	35.6	34.9	34.5	31.1	33.9	65.5	42.6
Israel	..	..	-4.6	-5.1	..	..	37.6	36.5	..	..	42.3	41.7
Italy	-0.9	-4.5	-4.3	-2.9	45.0	43.4	46.1	47.7	45.9	47.9	50.4	50.6
Japan	..	-4.8	-8.3	..	31.3	31.6	32.4	33.3	38.8	36.4	40.7	42.0
Korea	5.4	3.4	1.3	..	27.9	30.0	31.4	..	22.4	26.6	30.1	..
Luxembourg	6.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.6	43.6	41.5	42.7	43.7	37.6	41.5	43.5	44.3
Mexico	..	0.4	-1.4	..	..	21.2	23.0	24.4	..	19.0	23.1	24.7
Netherlands	2.0	-0.3	-5.0	-4.0	46.1	44.5	46.3	46.4	44.2	44.8	51.3	50.4
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	15.4	15.0	11.1	13.9	57.7	56.8	56.3	57.2	42.3	41.8	45.2	43.3
Poland	-3.0	-4.1	-7.9	-3.9	38.1	39.4	37.5	38.3	41.1	43.4	45.4	42.2
Portugal	-3.3	-6.5	-9.9	-6.5	38.3	40.1	41.6	40.9	41.6	46.6	51.5	47.4
Slovak Republic	-12.3	-2.8	-7.7	-4.5	39.9	35.2	32.3	33.2	52.1	38.0	40.0	37.8
Slovenia	-3.7	-1.5	-5.9	-3.8	42.8	43.6	43.6	44.2	46.5	45.1	49.4	48.1
Spain	-1.0	1.3	-9.6	-10.6	38.2	39.7	36.7	37.1	39.2	38.4	46.3	47.8
Sweden	3.6	1.9	0.0	-0.5	58.7	55.8	52.3	51.4	55.1	53.9	52.3	52.0
Switzerland	-0.4	-1.1	0.3	-0.2	35.2	34.1	34.1	33.8	35.6	35.2	33.9	34.1
Turkey	..	..	-2.9	..	..	..	37.3	..	..	..	40.2	..
United Kingdom	3.5	-3.4	-10.1	-6.1	39.9	40.0	39.8	41.8	36.4	43.4	49.9	47.9
United States	0.8	-4.2	-12.0	-9.2	34.5	32.2	30.6	30.8	33.7	36.4	42.6	40.0
Euro area	-0.1	-2.5	-6.2	-3.7	46.0	44.8	44.8	46.3	46.2	47.3	51.0	49.9
EU 28	0.5	-2.5	-6.5	-3.9	45.2	44.2	44.1	45.4	44.7	46.7	50.6	49.3
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	-7.0	-0.2	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	6.0	-1.2	..	..	40.2	38.5	..	..	34.2	39.7	..
South Africa	-3.3	-2.0	-6.0	-6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028710

General government net lending

As a percentage of GDP



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GOVERNMENT DEBT

The accumulation of government debt is a key factor for the sustainability of government finance. Apart from net acquisitions of financial assets, changes in government debt over time reflect the impact of government deficits.

The government debt-to-GDP ratio, calculated as the amount of total gross government debt of a country as a percentage of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is one of the indicators of the health of an economy.

Definition

Debt is commonly defined as a specific subset of liabilities identified according to the types of financial instruments included or excluded. Generally, debt is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future.

Consequently, all debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt. Debt is thus obtained as the sum of the following liability categories, whenever available/applicable in the financial balance sheet of the general government sector: currency and deposits; securities other than shares, except financial derivatives; loans; insurance technical reserves; and other accounts payable. Most debt instruments are valued at market prices.

Comparability

Across OECD countries, the comparability of data on general government debt can be affected by the delineation of the government sector. The degree of consolidation within the government sector may also have an impact on the international comparability of data across OECD countries. The indicator is derived from consolidated data for all OECD countries, except: Chile, Japan, and Korea.

The status and treatment of government liabilities in respect of their employee pension plans in the national accounts is diverse across countries, making international comparability of government debts difficult. In particular, according to the 1993 SNA, only the funded component of the government employee pension plans should be reflected in its liabilities. However, the 2008 SNA recognises the importance of the liabilities of employers' pension schemes, regardless of whether they are funded or unfunded. For pensions provided by government to their employees, countries have some flexibility in the recording of the unfunded liabilities. A few OECD countries, such as Australia, Canada, Iceland, Sweden and the United States, record some unfunded liabilities of government employee pension plans in the general government debt data. For those countries, an adjusted general government debt-to-GDP ratio is calculated by excluding from the gross debt, these unfunded pension liabilities, to achieve a better comparability across OECD countries.

All countries compile data according to the 1993 SNA with the exception of Australia, Canada and the United States who compile the data according to the 2008 SNA.

Overview

In 2012, 17 OECD countries recorded debt-to-GDP ratios above 60% compared to 12 countries in 2007. In 2012, the highest recorded debt ratios were Greece (164%), Italy (142%), and Portugal (128%). Japan recorded the highest debt ratio at 228% in 2011, the latest year available. In 2012, the lowest debt-to-GDP ratios were found in Estonia (13%) and Chile (19%).

Ireland recorded the highest increase in its debt-to-GDP ratio between 2007 and 2012 (97 percentage points), reaching a level of 125.8% in 2012. Other countries with a considerable increase of more than 50 percentage points in the period 2007-12 were the United Kingdom (54.1 percentage points), Portugal (52.3 percentage points) and Spain (50.0 percentage points). In contrast, Norway's government debt, as a percentage of GDP, declined by 22.2 percentage points between 2007 and 2012.

The rapid rise in debt from 2007 reflects the effects of the crisis on governments worldwide, including reduced tax revenues, increases in government budget deficits and the cost of interventions to support the financial system.

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- *OECD Financial Dashboard*
- *OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections.*

Websites

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General government debt

As a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	36.2	34.7	33.6	30.9	29.0	27.7	26.8	25.8	27.8	35.5	39.5	43.9	56.5
Austria	70.8	71.7	72.8	71.1	70.6	70.6	66.0	62.4	67.2	73.1	78.0	79.8	85.3
Belgium	113.6	111.9	108.2	103.3	98.2	95.9	91.6	87.9	92.7	99.8	99.6	102.1	104.2
Canada	104.7	105.1	103.7	98.7	94.2	93.0	91.4	86.3	90.8	104.6	106.2	109.9	112.3
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	17.4	14.1	12.2	12.4	13.4	15.6	18.3	18.6
Czech Republic	25.1	29.3	31.5	33.2	33.0	32.7	32.5	30.9	34.3	40.8	44.7	47.8	55.7
Denmark	..	..	..	56.6	53.6	45.4	41.0	34.3	41.4	49.3	53.1	59.9	59.3
Estonia	6.8	6.7	7.6	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.0	7.3	8.5	12.6	12.4	9.6	13.3
Finland	52.5	50.1	49.7	51.1	51.3	48.5	44.7	40.4	39.7	51.5	57.0	58.6	64.4
France	67.9	67.2	70.7	75.2	77.1	78.9	73.9	73.0	79.2	91.4	95.5	99.2	109.3
Germany	60.9	60.2	62.6	66.0	69.1	71.7	69.8	65.7	69.8	77.4	86.0	85.6	88.5
Greece	116.3	118.4	116.9	110.7	113.1	114.9	120.4	117.8	121.3	137.9	130.2	108.8	164.2
Hungary	62.0	59.9	60.9	61.9	65.2	68.5	72.1	73.0	76.5	86.0	87.4	86.5	89.7
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	40.2	37.1	35.4	34.1	32.7	32.7	28.7	28.4	49.2	70.1	87.3	102.3	125.8
Israel	..	97.4	101.6	107.0	104.9	102.3	90.4	88.1	87.6	89.9	86.7	84.2	..
Italy	123.9	123.1	121.8	119.3	119.7	122.5	121.3	116.4	118.8	132.1	130.8	123.8	141.7
Japan	141.5	151.4	161.8	172.3	178.8	180.2	180.0	180.0	184.2	207.3	210.6	228.0	..
Korea	..	..	19.2	19.7	23.3	25.5	28.6	28.7	29.9	33.3	34.2	35.8	37.6
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	11.3	19.3	19.2	26.1	26.3	30.2
Mexico	31.1	31.2	33.2	32.7	31.0	31.2	28.9	28.2	30.1	37.7	..	..	..
Netherlands	63.9	59.4	60.3	61.4	61.9	60.7	54.5	51.5	64.8	67.6	71.9	76.2	82.7
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	32.6	31.9	39.4	48.8	50.7	47.6	58.7	56.6	55.2	49.0	49.3	33.9	34.4
Poland	45.4	43.8	55.0	55.6	53.3	54.1	54.2	50.4	55.5	57.6	61.4	61.6	63.0
Portugal	62.4	64.2	68.0	70.2	73.5	77.7	77.5	75.5	80.8	94.0	98.1	97.2	127.9
Slovak Republic	58.6	57.2	49.9	48.3	45.9	37.4	35.0	33.5	32.2	40.4	45.9	48.3	56.9
Slovenia	..	33.6	34.7	34.1	34.9	34.0	33.8	29.5	28.8	43.3	47.5	51.0	61.1
Spain	66.6	62.0	60.4	55.4	53.5	50.8	46.3	42.4	47.8	62.8	67.8	78.2	92.4
Sweden	64.0	62.0	61.8	60.4	59.9	60.6	54.0	49.2	47.8	51.5	48.8	49.2	48.7
Switzerland	56.0	55.3	61.5	60.5	61.0	59.1	52.8	52.8	48.3	47.4	46.1	46.2	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	45.8	41.0	41.7	42.0	44.2	46.4	46.0	46.9	57.3	72.1	81.6	97.0	101.0
United States	61.5	63.9	70.5	71.4	79.1	78.1	75.6	75.8	91.9	105.0	115.3	120.6	122.5
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028729

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities)

As a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	19.7	18.1	16.8	13.9	13.2	11.9	11.1	11.1	12.8	17.7	21.6	26.4	30.7
Canada	85.9	87.7	86.8	82.4	78.5	77.8	76.8	72.0	76.7	89.6	91.6	95.8	98.4
Sweden	63.7	61.7	61.5	60.1	58.7	59.4	52.7	47.7	46.1	49.6	46.8	47.0	46.3
United States	53.0	53.0	55.4	58.5	65.5	64.9	63.6	64.0	72.8	86.0	94.8	99.0	102.4

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028748

TAXES ON THE AVERAGE WORKER

Taxes on the average worker measure the ratio between the amount of taxes paid by the worker and the employer on the country average wage and the corresponding total labour cost for the employer. This tax wedge measures the extent to which the tax system on labour income 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 the employment of one average worker is expressed as a percentage of their labour cost (gross wage plus employers' social security contributions and payroll tax).

An average worker is defined as somebody who earns the average income of full-time workers of the country concerned in Sectors B-N of the *International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC Rev. 4). The average worker is considered single without children, 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. They are based on common definitions agreed by all OECD countries.

While the income levels of workers in Sectors B-N differ across countries, they can be regarded as corresponding to comparable types of work in each country.

The information on the average worker's 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 worker is calculated by applying the tax laws in each country. These tax wedge measures are therefore derived from a modelling exercise rather than from the direct observation of taxes actually paid by workers and their employers.

Overview

In 2012, taxes on an average worker, on average, represented around 36% of their total labour costs across OECD countries. This tax wedge ranged between 7% in Chile to 56% in Belgium.

On average, taxes on an average worker for the OECD as a whole have decreased by around 1 percentage point since 2000. However, there are important differences between countries. Of the 34 OECD member countries, 8 countries experienced an overall increase in the taxes on an average worker since 2000. The countries with the largest increases were Iceland, Japan and Mexico. Of the 25 countries that have experienced an overall decline, the largest decreases were for Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Israel and Sweden.

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Taxes on the average worker

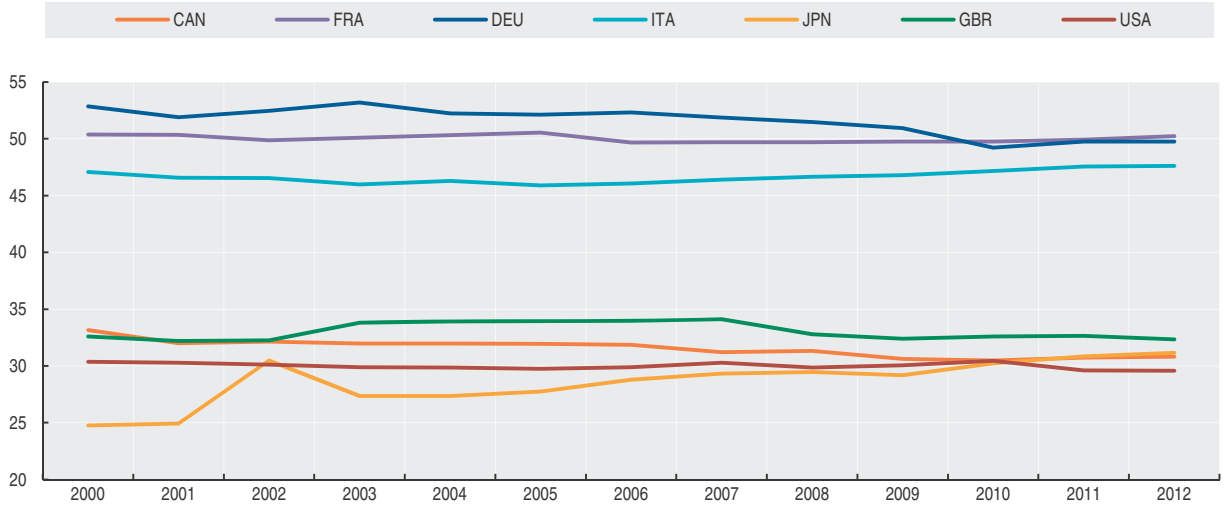
As a percentage of labour cost

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	27.6	28.0	28.2	28.2	28.5	28.3	27.7	26.9	26.7	26.8	26.7	27.2
Austria	46.9	47.1	47.4	48.3	48.1	48.5	48.8	49.0	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.9
Belgium	56.7	56.3	55.7	55.4	55.5	55.5	55.6	55.9	55.7	55.9	56.1	56.0
Canada	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.2	31.3	30.6	30.5	30.7	30.8
Chile	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Czech Republic	42.6	43.0	43.2	43.5	43.7	42.5	42.9	43.4	42.0	42.1	42.6	42.4
Denmark	43.3	42.4	42.4	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.9	39.5	38.3	38.4	38.6
Estonia	41.0	42.1	42.3	41.5	39.9	39.0	39.0	38.4	39.2	40.1	40.3	40.4
Finland	46.4	45.9	45.0	44.5	44.6	44.0	43.9	43.8	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.5
France	50.3	49.9	50.1	50.3	50.6	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.8	49.8	49.9	50.2
Germany	51.9	52.5	53.2	52.2	52.1	52.3	51.9	51.5	50.9	49.2	49.8	49.8
Greece	38.2	39.3	39.9	41.4	41.2	42.3	41.8	41.0	40.7	39.2	42.4	41.9
Hungary	55.8	53.7	50.8	51.7	51.1	51.9	54.5	54.1	53.1	46.6	49.5	49.4
Iceland	29.3	30.9	31.5	31.9	32.1	31.8	30.5	30.9	30.5	33.4	34.1	34.5
Ireland	25.9	24.4	24.4	24.1	23.5	23.0	22.2	22.3	24.7	25.8	25.8	25.9
Israel	29.5	30.0	27.1	25.3	24.9	23.5	24.1	21.7	20.2	19.4	19.4	19.2
Italy	46.6	46.6	46.0	46.3	45.9	46.1	46.4	46.6	46.8	47.2	47.6	47.6
Japan	24.9	30.5	27.4	27.3	27.7	28.8	29.3	29.5	29.2	30.2	30.8	31.2
Korea	16.5	16.1	16.4	17.0	17.3	18.2	19.7	20.0	19.5	20.1	20.5	21.0
Luxembourg	35.7	32.9	33.5	33.9	34.7	35.3	36.3	34.7	33.9	34.3	36.2	35.8
Mexico	13.1	15.8	16.7	15.2	14.7	15.0	15.9	15.1	15.3	15.5	18.7	19.0
Netherlands	37.4	37.4	37.2	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.7	39.2	38.0	38.1	38.0	38.6
New Zealand	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.7	20.0	20.4	21.1	20.5	18.1	17.0	15.9	16.4
Norway	39.2	38.6	38.1	38.1	37.2	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.3	37.3	37.6	37.6
Poland	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.2	34.7	34.1	34.2	34.3	35.5
Portugal	36.4	37.6	37.4	37.4	36.8	37.5	37.3	36.9	36.5	37.1	38.0	36.7
Slovak Republic	42.5	42.1	42.5	42.2	38.0	38.3	38.4	38.8	37.7	37.9	38.8	39.6
Slovenia	46.2	46.1	46.2	46.3	45.6	45.3	43.3	42.9	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.3
Spain	38.9	39.1	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.0	38.3	39.7	40.0	41.4
Sweden	49.1	47.8	48.2	48.4	48.1	47.8	45.3	44.8	43.2	42.8	42.8	42.8
Switzerland	22.4	22.4	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.9	21.5
Turkey	43.6	42.5	42.2	42.8	42.8	42.7	42.7	39.9	37.4	37.9	38.2	38.2
United Kingdom	32.2	32.3	33.8	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.1	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.3
United States	30.3	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.9	30.3	29.8	30.1	30.5	29.6	29.6
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	36.4	36.5	36.3	36.3	36.1	36.1	36.1	35.6	35.1	35.0	35.5	35.6
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028957

Taxes on the average worker

As a percentage of labour cost



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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 be regarded as one measure of the degree to which the government controls the economy's resources.

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. The data on total tax revenue shown here refer to the revenues collected from taxes on income and profits, social security contributions, taxes levied on goods and services, payroll taxes, taxes on the ownership and transfer of property, and other taxes.

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 cover 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 is less than the figure for total tax revenues.

Comparability

The tax revenue data are collected in a way that makes them as internationally comparable as possible. Country representatives have agreed on the definitions of each type of tax and how they should be measured in all OECD countries, and they are then responsible for submitting data to the OECD that conform to these rules.

Overview

The tax burden continued to rise in OECD countries in 2012, increasing by 0.5 percentage points to an average 34.6% of GDP. The increase is calculated by applying the unweighted average percentage change for 2012 in the 30 countries providing data for that year to the overall average tax to GDP ratio in 2011. The rate of increase was higher than in 2011 and 2010 when the average tax burdens were 34.1% and 33.8%. Of those 30 countries, the total tax revenues as a percentage of GDP rose in 21 and fell in 9 compared with 2011. However in most cases, changes in the total tax to GDP ratio for countries were very small.

The slow upward trend in this ratio recorded in almost all OECD countries during the 1990s stopped in 2000. Since then, the total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP for all OECD countries has fallen but by less than 1 percentage point.

Revenue collected from taxes on income and profit accounted for 11.4% of GDP on average in 2011. This ratio showed an upward trend in the second half of the 1990s reaching a peak in 2000. After declining slightly in the following years, the average ratio in 2007 rose above the 2000 peak but has now fallen back again.

The OECD average for tax revenues on goods and services has declined by 0.3 percentage point since 2005 but at the same time has been remarkably stable since 1995 at a level of around 11% of GDP.

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Total tax revenue

As a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	30.4	28.9	29.8	30.0	30.3	30.0	29.6	29.7	27.1	25.8	25.6	26.5	..
Austria	43.0	44.9	43.6	43.5	43.0	42.1	41.5	41.8	42.8	42.4	42.2	42.3	43.2
Belgium	44.7	44.6	44.7	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.1	43.6	44.0	43.1	43.5	44.1	45.3
Canada	34.9	34.3	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.3	32.6	32.3	31.6	31.4	30.6	30.4	30.7
Chile	18.8	19.0	19.0	18.7	19.1	20.7	22.0	22.8	21.4	17.2	19.5	21.2	20.8
Czech Republic	34.0	34.1	34.9	35.8	36.3	36.1	35.6	35.9	35.0	33.8	33.9	34.9	35.5
Denmark	49.4	48.5	47.9	48.0	49.0	50.8	49.6	48.9	47.8	47.8	47.4	47.7	48.0
Estonia	31.0	30.2	31.0	30.8	30.6	30.6	30.7	31.4	31.9	35.3	34.0	32.3	32.5
Finland	47.2	44.8	44.7	44.1	43.5	43.9	43.8	43.0	42.9	42.8	42.5	43.7	44.1
France	44.4	44.1	43.5	43.3	43.6	44.1	44.4	43.7	43.5	42.5	42.9	44.1	45.3
Germany	37.5	36.3	35.6	35.8	35.0	35.0	35.7	36.1	36.5	37.4	36.2	36.9	37.6
Greece	34.3	33.2	33.9	32.3	31.5	32.1	31.6	32.5	32.1	30.5	31.6	32.2	33.8
Hungary	39.3	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.7	37.3	37.3	40.3	40.1	39.9	38.0	37.1	38.9
Iceland	37.2	35.4	35.3	36.7	37.9	40.7	41.5	40.6	36.7	33.9	35.2	36.0	37.2
Ireland	30.9	28.8	27.7	28.1	29.6	30.1	31.6	31.1	29.2	27.6	27.4	27.9	28.3
Israel	37.0	37.0	36.3	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	36.4	33.8	31.3	32.4	32.6	31.6
Italy	42.0	41.7	41.1	41.5	40.8	40.6	42.1	43.2	43.0	43.4	43.0	43.0	44.4
Japan	26.6	26.8	25.8	25.3	26.1	27.3	28.1	28.5	28.5	27.0	27.6	28.6	..
Korea	22.6	23.0	23.2	24.0	23.3	24.0	25.0	26.5	26.5	25.5	25.1	25.9	26.8
Luxembourg	39.1	39.8	39.3	38.1	37.3	37.6	35.9	35.6	37.3	39.0	37.3	37.0	37.8
Mexico	16.9	17.1	16.5	17.4	17.1	18.1	18.2	17.7	20.9	17.4	18.9	19.7	..
Netherlands	39.6	38.1	37.4	36.9	37.2	38.4	39.1	38.7	39.2	38.2	38.9	38.6	..
New Zealand	32.9	32.3	33.6	33.4	34.5	36.4	35.7	34.5	33.6	31.1	31.1	31.5	32.9
Norway	42.6	42.9	43.1	42.3	43.1	43.2	43.5	42.9	42.1	42.0	42.6	42.5	42.2
Poland	32.8	32.6	33.1	32.6	31.7	33.0	34.0	34.8	34.2	31.7	31.7	32.3	..
Portugal	30.9	30.7	31.2	31.5	30.3	31.1	31.8	32.5	32.5	30.7	31.2	33.0	32.5
Slovak Republic	34.1	33.1	33.2	33.1	31.7	31.5	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.1	28.3	28.7	28.5
Slovenia	37.3	37.5	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.3	37.7	37.1	37.0	38.1	37.1	37.4
Spain	34.3	33.9	34.4	34.0	34.9	36.0	36.9	37.3	33.1	30.9	32.5	32.2	32.9
Sweden	51.4	49.4	47.5	47.8	48.1	48.9	48.3	47.4	46.4	46.6	45.4	44.2	44.3
Switzerland	29.3	28.5	28.9	28.2	27.8	28.1	27.9	27.7	28.1	28.7	28.1	28.6	28.2
Turkey	24.2	26.1	24.6	25.9	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.1	24.2	24.6	26.2	27.8	27.7
United Kingdom	36.4	36.2	34.8	34.4	34.9	35.4	36.3	35.7	35.8	34.2	34.9	35.7	35.2
United States	28.4	27.4	25.1	24.5	24.7	26.0	26.8	26.9	25.4	23.3	23.8	24.0	24.3
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	35.2	34.7	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.8	35.0	35.0	34.5	33.6	33.8	34.1	..
Brazil	30.1	31.0	31.7	31.2	32.1	33.1	33.1	33.8	34.0	32.6	33.2	34.9	36.3
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028976

Total tax revenue

As a percentage of GDP

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933026734

Taxes on income and profits

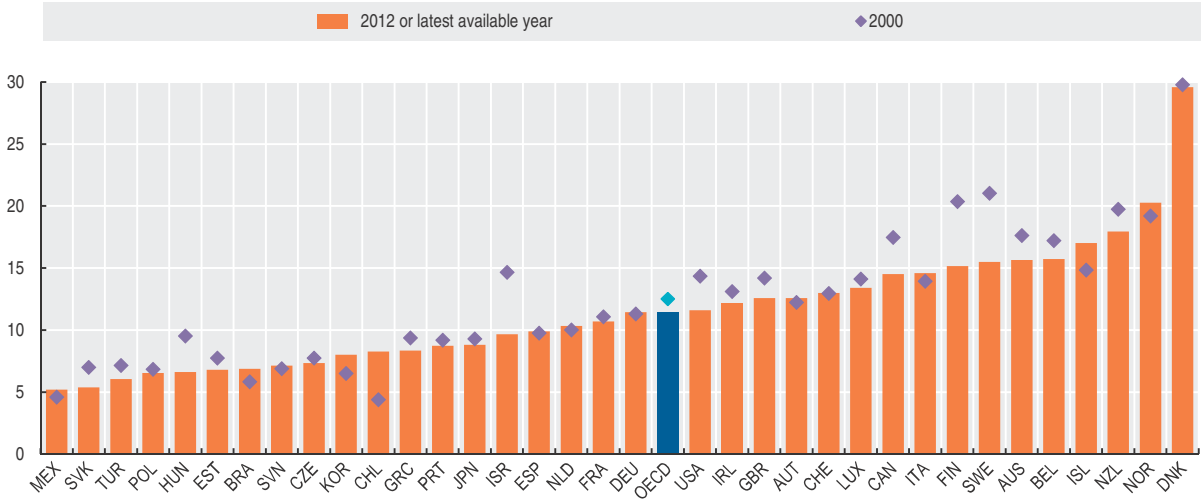
As a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	17.6	16.3	16.7	16.9	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.7	16.0	14.4	14.6	15.7	..
Austria	12.2	14.0	12.9	12.7	12.5	11.9	12.0	12.5	13.2	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.6
Belgium	17.2	17.4	17.2	16.8	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.8	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.7
Canada	17.5	16.4	14.8	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.8	15.8	15.5	14.9	14.3	14.3	14.5
Chile	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.7	7.5	10.0	10.4	8.0	5.4	7.5	8.5	8.3
Czech Republic	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	7.9	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.3
Denmark	29.8	28.8	28.6	28.8	29.6	31.2	29.9	29.3	28.9	29.2	29.0	29.1	29.6
Estonia	7.7	7.2	7.5	8.0	7.9	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.8
Finland	20.4	18.3	18.1	17.1	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.9	16.7	15.4	15.2	15.5	15.2
France	11.1	11.2	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.8	10.4	10.5	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.7
Germany	11.3	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.9	10.8	11.3	11.5	10.8	10.3	10.9	11.4
Greece	9.4	8.1	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	8.4
Hungary	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.4	8.9	8.8	9.2	10.2	10.4	9.8	7.8	6.1	6.6
Iceland	14.8	15.3	15.3	16.0	16.1	17.6	18.3	18.4	17.8	16.0	15.6	16.4	17.0
Ireland	13.1	12.1	11.0	11.2	11.8	11.6	12.5	12.2	11.0	10.1	10.0	11.4	12.1
Israel	14.7	14.6	12.8	12.0	11.7	12.1	13.3	13.3	11.2	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.7
Italy	13.9	14.2	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.9	14.6	14.8	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.6
Japan	9.3	9.0	7.9	7.7	8.3	9.2	9.9	10.4	9.6	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.8
Korea	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.4	8.4	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.8	8.0
Luxembourg	14.1	14.4	14.4	13.9	12.4	12.9	12.5	12.4	13.5	13.9	13.7	13.3	13.4
Mexico	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2
Netherlands	10.0	10.1	10.2	9.4	9.2	10.7	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.3	..
New Zealand	19.7	19.1	20.1	19.9	21.1	22.9	22.2	21.7	20.3	17.7	16.7	16.9	18.0
Norway	19.2	19.3	18.8	18.5	20.0	21.3	21.8	20.5	21.2	19.2	20.1	20.5	20.3
Poland	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.4	7.0	8.0	8.1	6.9	6.5	6.5	..
Portugal	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.2	9.1	9.3	8.6	8.4	9.4	8.7
Slovak Republic	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.4
Slovenia	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.1
Spain	9.8	9.6	10.2	9.5	9.9	10.6	11.4	12.5	10.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.9
Sweden	21.0	18.7	17.0	17.6	18.3	19.1	19.1	18.4	16.8	16.4	16.2	15.5	15.5
Switzerland	13.0	12.2	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.3	13.5	12.9	13.2	13.0
Turkey	7.1	7.5	6.1	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.0
United Kingdom	14.2	14.3	13.3	12.6	12.8	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	13.2	13.1	13.2	12.6
United States	14.3	13.3	11.1	10.6	10.8	12.2	12.9	13.1	11.6	9.6	10.2	11.2	11.6
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.6	11.7	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	..
Brazil	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.6	7.3
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933028995

Taxes on income and profits

As a percentage of GDP



StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933026753

Taxes on goods and services

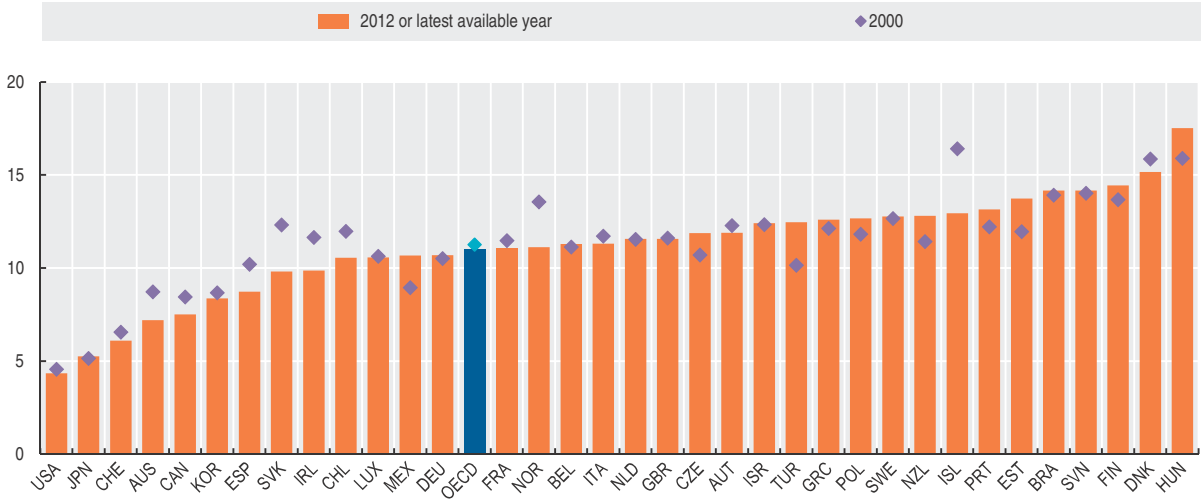
As a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	8.7	8.8	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	..
Austria	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.9
Belgium	11.1	10.7	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.3
Canada	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5
Chile	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.3	10.8	10.7	9.5	10.0	10.8	9.6	10.0	10.5	10.6
Czech Republic	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.6	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.9
Denmark	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.3	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.2
Estonia	11.9	12.0	12.2	11.8	11.8	12.9	13.1	13.1	11.8	14.4	13.7	13.4	13.7
Finland	13.7	13.3	13.5	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.6	12.9	12.9	13.4	13.4	14.3	14.4
France	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0
Germany	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.6	11.1	10.6	10.8	10.7
Greece	12.1	12.6	12.4	11.5	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.9	11.6	10.9	12.3	12.7	12.6
Hungary	15.9	14.9	14.3	14.9	15.4	14.8	14.3	15.2	14.9	15.9	16.2	15.9	17.5
Iceland	16.4	14.3	14.4	15.1	16.0	17.1	17.6	16.4	13.6	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.9
Ireland	11.6	10.4	10.7	10.6	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.9
Israel	12.3	12.2	13.0	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.4	13.0	12.9	12.4
Italy	11.7	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.8	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.6	11.1	11.2	11.3
Japan	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
Korea	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.4
Luxembourg	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	11.2	10.9	10.1	9.8	10.4	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.6
Mexico	8.9	8.8	8.1	9.1	9.5	10.2	10.3	9.4	12.4	8.7	9.9	10.7	10.6
Netherlands	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.6	..
New Zealand	11.4	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	10.9	11.3	11.4	12.3	12.5	12.8
Norway	13.5	13.3	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.0	11.9	12.2	10.9	11.7	11.8	11.3	11.1
Poland	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.7	13.3	13.0	13.0	11.7	12.5	12.7	..
Portugal	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.4	13.7	13.2	13.0	11.6	12.4	12.9	13.1
Slovak Republic	12.3	11.2	11.4	12.0	12.3	12.6	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.7	9.8
Slovenia	14.0	13.6	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.5	13.9	14.2
Spain	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.0	9.4	8.2	7.2	8.7	8.4	8.7
Sweden	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.5	13.4	12.9	12.8
Switzerland	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1
Turkey	10.1	10.5	11.5	12.8	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.0	11.2	12.5	12.6	12.5
United Kingdom	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.3	9.9	10.7	11.5	11.6
United States	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
EU 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.0	..
Brazil	13.9	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.7	15.2	14.1	14.8	15.4	14.3
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933029014

Taxes on goods and services

As a percentage of GDP



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OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

The rise in overweight and obesity is a major public health concern. Obesity is a known risk factor for numerous health problems, including hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory problems (asthma), musculoskeletal diseases (arthritis) and some forms of cancer. Because obesity is associated with higher risks of chronic illnesses, it is linked to significant additional health care costs. There is a time lag between the onset of obesity and related health problems, suggesting that the rise in obesity over the past two decades will mean higher health care costs in the future. Mortality also increases sharply once the overweight threshold is crossed.

Overview

Based on latest available surveys, more than half (53%) of the adult population in the OECD report that they are overweight or obese. In countries where height and weight were measured (as opposed to self-reported), the proportion was even greater, at 56%. The prevalence of overweight and obesity among adults exceeds 50% in no less than 20 of the 34 OECD countries. In contrast, overweight and obesity rates are much lower in Japan and Korea and in some European countries (France and Switzerland), although even in these countries rates have been increasing.

The prevalence of obesity, which presents even greater health risks than overweight, varies nearly tenfold in OECD countries, from a low of 4% in Japan and Korea, to over 32% in Mexico and the United States. On average across OECD countries, 18% of the adult population are obese. Average obesity rates among men and women are similar in most countries. However, in South Africa, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Chile and Mexico, a greater proportion of women are obese, while the reverse is true in Iceland and Norway.

The prevalence of obesity has increased over the past decade in all OECD countries. In 2011, at least one in five adults was obese in ten OECD countries, compared to five a decade ago. Since 2000, obesity rates have increased by a third or more in 16 countries. The rapid rise occurred regardless of where levels stood a decade ago.

The rise in obesity has affected all population groups, regardless of sex, age, race, income or education level, but to varying degrees. Evidence from Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Italy, Korea, Spain and the United States shows that obesity tends to be more common in disadvantaged socio-economic groups, especially in women. There is also a relationship between the number of years of education and obesity, with the more educated displaying lower rates.

Definition

Overweight and obesity are defined as excessive weight presenting health risks because of the high proportion of body fat. The most frequently used measure is based on the body mass index (BMI), which is a single number that evaluates an individual's weight in relation to height (weight/height^2, with weight in kilograms and height in metres). Based on the WHO classification, adults 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 or higher BMI. The thresholds for adults are also not suitable to measure overweight and obesity among children.

For most countries, overweight and obesity rates are self-reported through estimates of height and weight from population-based health interview surveys. However, around one-third of OECD countries derive their estimates from health examinations. These differences limit data comparability. Estimates from health examinations are generally higher and more reliable than estimates from health interviews.

The following countries use measured data: Australia, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Sources

- OECD (2013), *OECD Health Statistics* (Database).

Further information

Analytical publications

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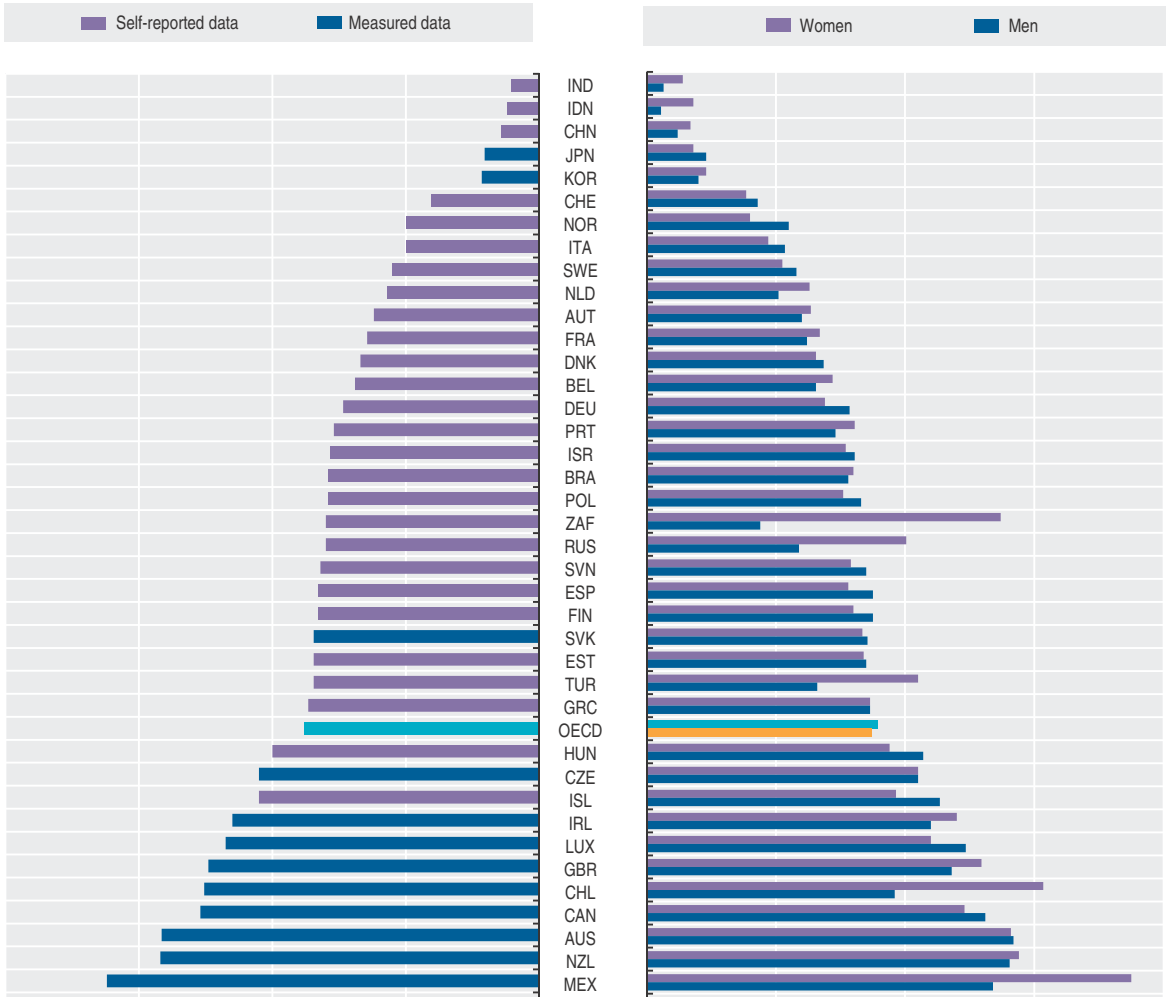
Obesity rates among the adult population

Percentage of population aged 15 and over, 2011 or latest available year



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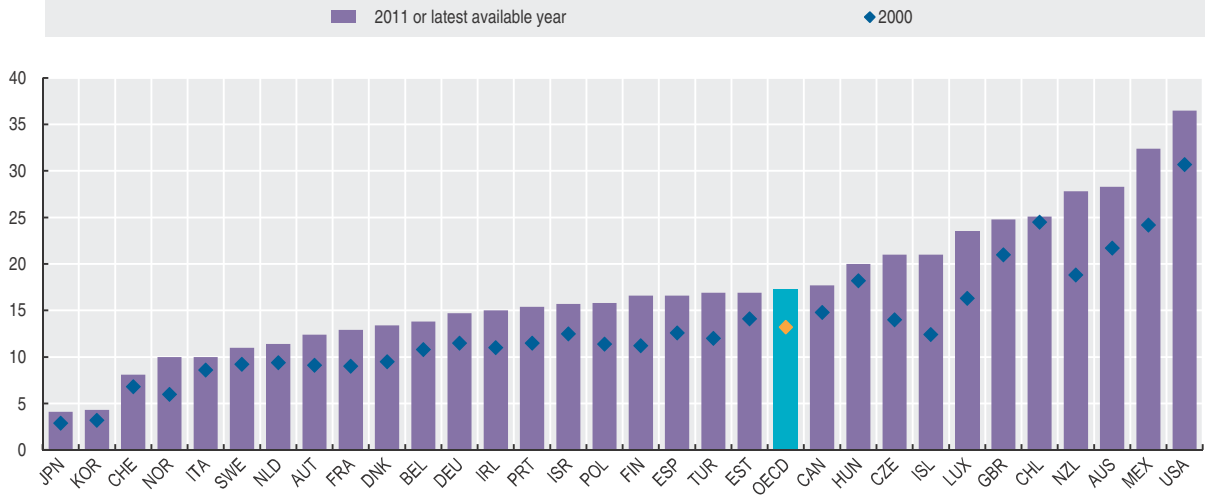
Increasing obesity rates among the adult population

Percentage of population aged 15 and over



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HEALTH EXPENDITURE

In most OECD countries, spending on health is a large and growing share of both public and private expenditure. Health spending as a share of GDP had been rising over recent decades but has stagnated or fallen in many countries in the last couple of years as a consequence of the global economic downturn. The financial resources devoted to health care vary widely across countries, reflecting the relative priority assigned to health as well as the diverse financing and organisational structures of the health system in each country.

Definition

Total expenditure on health measures the final consumption of health care goods and services plus capital investment in health care infrastructure. It includes spending by both public and private sources (including households) on curative, rehabilitative and long-term care as well as medical goods such as pharmaceuticals, public health and prevention programmes, and on administration. Medical services can be provided in inpatient and outpatient settings or in some cases in day care facilities or at the home of the patient.

For a more comprehensive assessment of health spending, the health spending to GDP ratio should be considered together with per capita health spending. Countries having a relatively high health spending to GDP ratio might have relatively low health expenditure per capita, while the converse also holds.

Overview

Trends in the health spending to GDP ratio are the result of the combined effect of changes in GDP and health expenditure. In most OECD countries, health spending grew more quickly than GDP between 2000 and 2009. As a result, the average share of GDP allocated to health across OECD countries climbed to 9.6% up from 7.8% in 2000. This ratio dropped to 9.4% of GDP in 2010 and fell again to 9.3% in 2011. These decreases were mainly driven by slower or negative growth in public spending in the wake of the 2008 financial and economic crises when many countries such as Greece, Ireland and Portugal implemented a range of measures to reduce government health spending as part of broader efforts to reduce large budgetary deficits and public debt.

There remain large variations in how much OECD countries spend on health as a share of GDP. In 2011, the share of GDP allocated to health was the largest by far in the United States (17.7%), followed by the Netherlands (11.9%) and France (11.6%). Estonia, Mexico and Turkey spent around 6% of their GDP on health.

China and India spent 5.2% and 3.9% of their GDP on health respectively in 2011, while South Africa and Brazil allocated 8.5% and 8.9% of GDP to health, close to the OECD average (9.3%).

The share of public expenditure on health to GDP also varies among OECD countries from around 4% or below in Mexico, Chile and Korea to more than 9% in Denmark and the Netherlands.

In 2011, public spending was the main source of financing of health expenditure in all OECD countries with the exception of Chile, Mexico and the United States. Private health spending was also the dominant financing source in India, Brazil, Indonesia and South Africa.

Comparability

OECD countries are at varying stages of reporting health expenditure data according to the definitions proposed in the 2011 manual *A System of Health Accounts* (SHA). While the comparability of health expenditure data has improved recently, some limitations do remain, in particular on the measurement of long-term care expenditure and administrative services.

In the Netherlands, it is not possible to clearly distinguish the public and private share for the part of health expenditure related to investments. In Belgium and New Zealand, total expenditure excludes investments. Estonia, Greece, Israel and Poland report expenditure financed from the rest of the world or other financing schemes which are reported under private financing. In Luxembourg, health expenditure is for the insured population rather than the resident population.

Sources

- OECD (2013), *OECD Health Statistics* (Database).
- For non-OECD member countries: World Health Organization (WHO), *Global Health Observatory Data Repository* (database).

Further information

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Online databases

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Websites

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Public and private expenditure on health

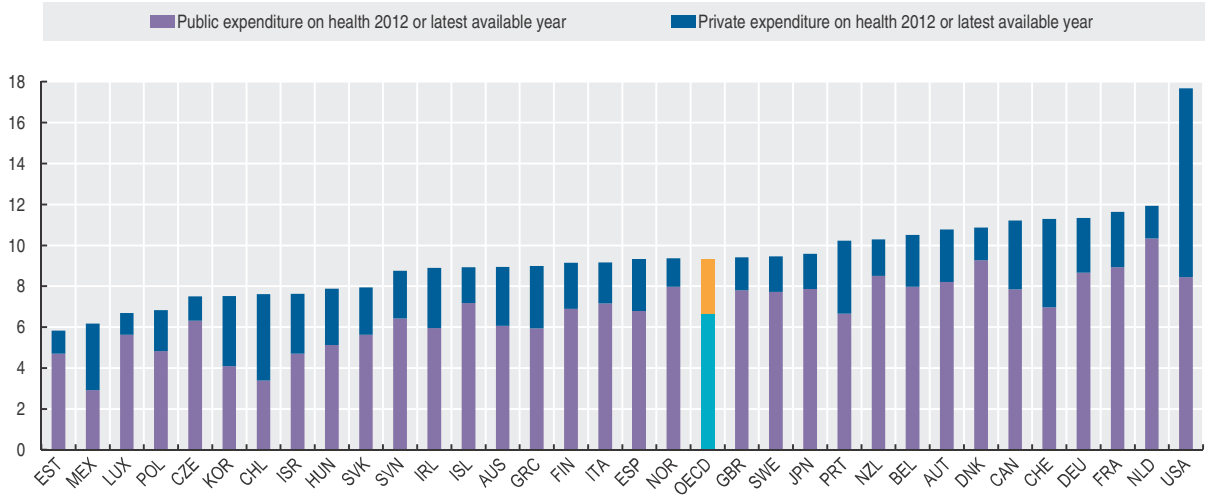
As a percentage of GDP

	Public expenditure				Private expenditure				Total			
	1980	1990	2000	2011 or latest available year	1980	1990	2000	2011 or latest available year	1980	1990	2000	2011 or latest available year
Australia	3.9	4.5	5.4	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	6.1	6.8	8.1	8.9
Austria	5.1	6.1	7.6	8.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	7.5	8.4	10.0	10.8
Belgium	..	..	6.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.5	6.3	7.2	8.1	10.5
Canada	5.3	6.6	6.2	7.9	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.3	7.0	8.9	8.8	11.2
Chile	..	..	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.0	..	..	6.4	7.5
Czech Republic	..	4.3	5.7	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	..	4.4	6.3	7.5
Denmark	7.9	6.9	7.3	9.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	8.9	8.3	8.7	10.9
Estonia	..	..	4.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	..	..	5.3	5.9
Finland	5.0	6.3	5.1	6.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.2	6.3	7.7	7.2	9.0
France	5.6	6.4	8.0	8.9	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.7	7.0	8.4	10.1	11.6
Germany	6.6	6.3	8.3	8.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.7	8.4	8.3	10.4	11.3
Greece	3.3	3.6	4.8	5.9	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.9	6.7	8.0	9.1
Hungary	..	..	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.8	..	..	7.2	7.9
Iceland	5.5	6.8	7.7	7.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.8	6.3	7.8	9.5	9.0
Ireland	6.7	4.3	4.6	6.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.9	8.1	6.0	6.1	8.9
Israel	..	..	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.0	7.7	7.1	7.5	7.7
Italy	..	6.1	5.8	7.2	0.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	..	7.7	7.9	9.2
Japan	4.5	4.5	6.1	7.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.7	6.4	5.8	7.6	9.6
Korea	0.8	1.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.3	7.4
Luxembourg	4.8	5.0	6.4	5.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	5.2	5.4	7.5	6.6
Mexico	..	1.8	2.4	2.9	0.0	2.6	2.7	3.3	..	4.4	5.1	6.2
Netherlands	5.1	5.4	5.0	..	2.3	2.6	2.9	..	7.4	8.0	8.0	11.9
New Zealand	5.1	5.6	5.9	8.5	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.8	5.8	6.8	7.6	10.3
Norway	5.9	6.3	6.9	7.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	7.0	7.6	8.4	9.3
Poland	..	4.4	3.9	4.8	0.0	0.4	1.7	2.0	..	4.8	5.5	6.9
Portugal	3.3	3.7	6.2	6.7	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.6	5.1	5.7	9.3	10.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	4.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.3	..	..	5.5	7.9
Slovenia	..	..	6.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.3	..	..	8.3	8.9
Spain	4.2	5.1	5.2	6.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.5	5.3	6.5	7.2	9.3
Sweden	8.2	7.4	6.9	7.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.7	8.9	8.2	8.2	9.5
Switzerland	..	4.2	5.5	7.1	0.0	3.8	4.4	3.9	7.2	8.0	9.9	11.0
Turkey	0.7	1.6	3.1	..	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.7	4.9	..
United Kingdom	5.0	4.9	5.6	7.8	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.6	5.6	5.8	7.0	9.4
United States	3.7	4.9	5.9	8.5	5.3	7.5	7.8	9.2	9.0	12.4	13.7	17.7
EU 28	..	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	8.6
OECD	4.8	5.0	5.5	6.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.6	6.6	6.9	7.8	9.4
Brazil	..	..	2.9	3.1	..	..	4.3	5.8	..	..	7.2	8.9
China	..	..	1.8	1.6	..	..	2.9	3.5	..	..	4.6	5.2
India	..	..	1.1	1.1	..	..	3.2	2.8	..	..	4.3	3.9
Indonesia	..	..	0.7	1.0	..	..	1.2	1.8	..	..	2.0	2.7
Russian Federation	..	..	3.2	3.3	..	..	2.2	2.9	..	..	5.4	6.2
South Africa	..	..	3.4	3.5	..	..	4.9	5.1	..	..	8.3	8.5

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933029052

Public and private expenditure on health

As a percentage of GDP, 2011 or latest available year



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