

27. ENVIRONMENT: MUNICIPAL WASTE

Waste has an economic impact because waste disposal represents a significant cost for local authorities. It also has an environmental impact because waste is usually buried in landfills or burned in incinerators, often resulting in groundwater pollution, poor air quality and other forms of environmental degradation. Waste also has a social impact related to the location of waste disposal facilities. Concerns include odours, increased traffic and potential health risks. Anecdotal evidence indicates that poor and minority communities may be burdened with more than their fair share of waste disposal facilities.

Iceland produces the most waste per capita

Figure 27.1 shows average national amounts of municipal waste per 100 000 population. Iceland produces the most waste (73 kilo-tonnes [Kt]) per inhabitant, while the Czech Republic and the

Slovak Republic produce the least (28 and 32 Kt, respectively). The OECD average is 54 Kt.

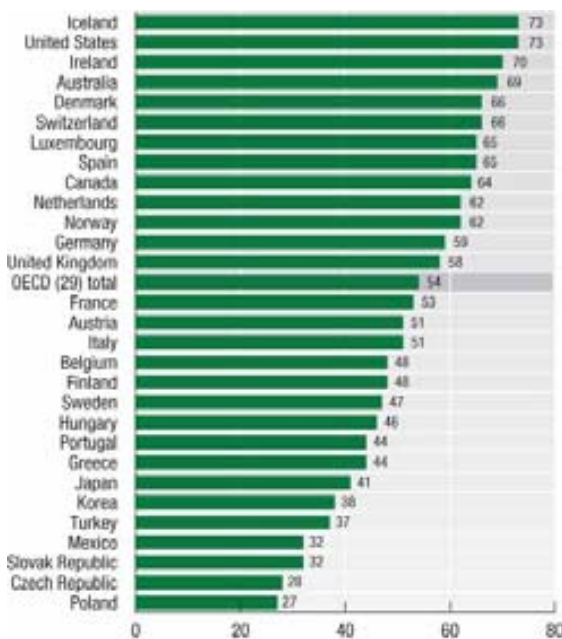
Regional variations are substantial

The volume of municipal waste per inhabitant varies significantly among regions across countries (Figure 27.2). The regions with the lowest volume of waste per capita in Australia (64) and the Netherlands (59) produce more waste than the regions with the highest in Austria (56), Japan (48), Hungary and Sweden (46), Germany (44), the Slovak Republic (39) and Poland (33).

Regional differences are also large within countries. The Czech Republic has the largest variation (19 to 100 Kt), followed by Australia (64 to 138 Kt) and France (26 to 89 Kt). Regional variations are very small in Ireland, the United Kingdom and Japan.

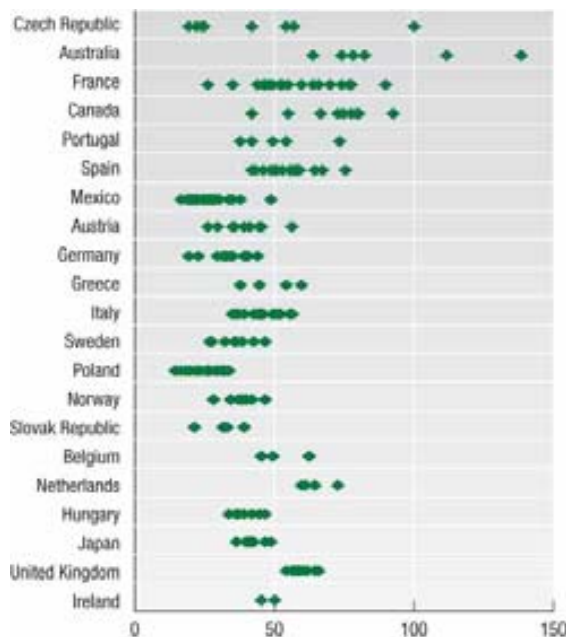
27.1. Iceland has the highest volume of municipal waste per inhabitants

Municipal waste per 100 000 population in Ktonnes, 2002



27.2. The Czech Republic displays the largest regional variation in municipal waste per capita

Range variation in volume of municipal waste per 100 000 population, Ktonnes (TL2)



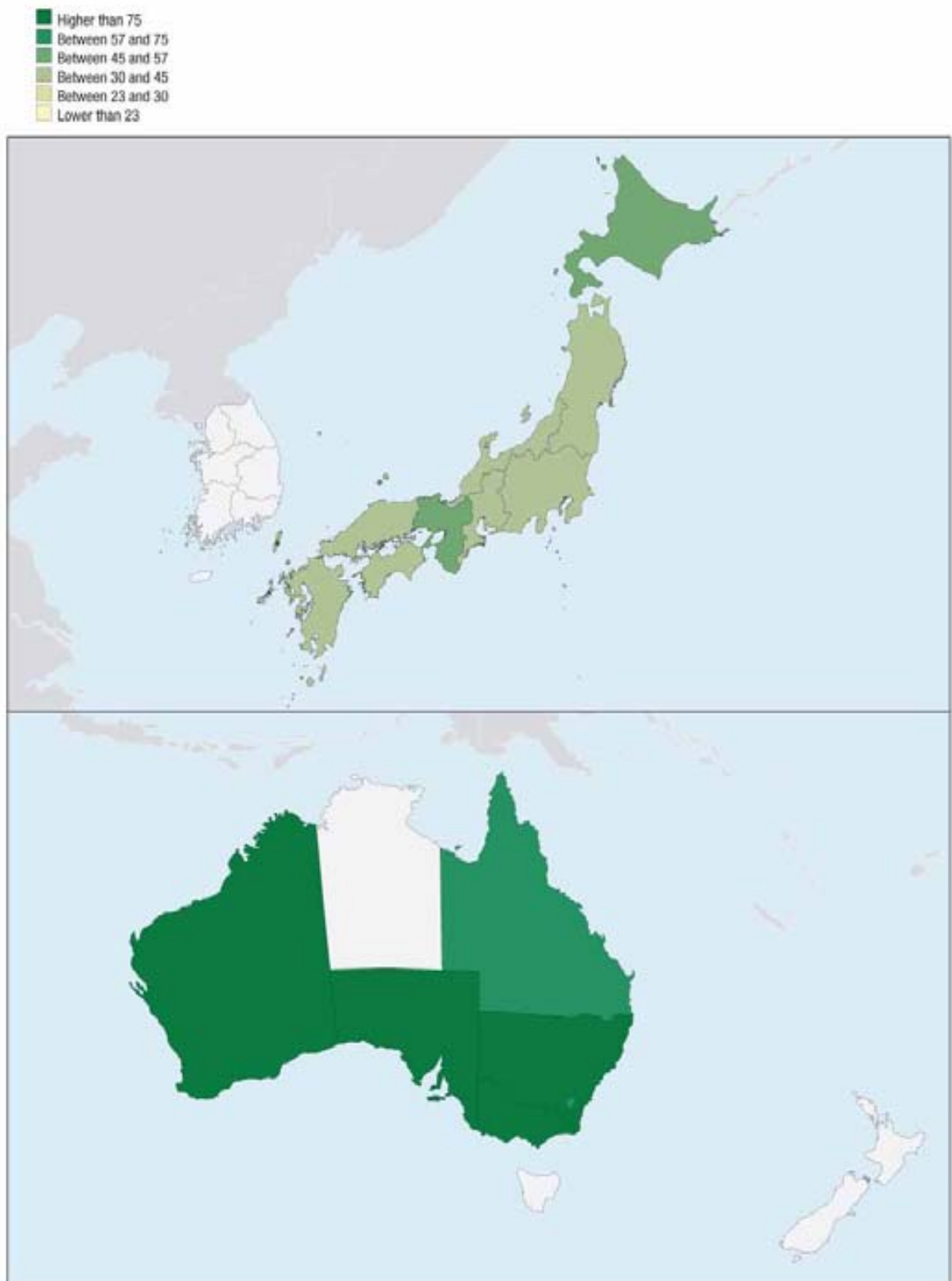
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Definition

Total amount of municipal waste collected by or on behalf of municipalities. Waste refers to materials that are not prime products (i.e. products produced for the market), for which the generator has no further use for own purpose of production, transformation or consumption, and which he or she discards, or intends or is required to discard.

27.3. Municipal waste per 100 000 inhabitants: Asia and Oceania

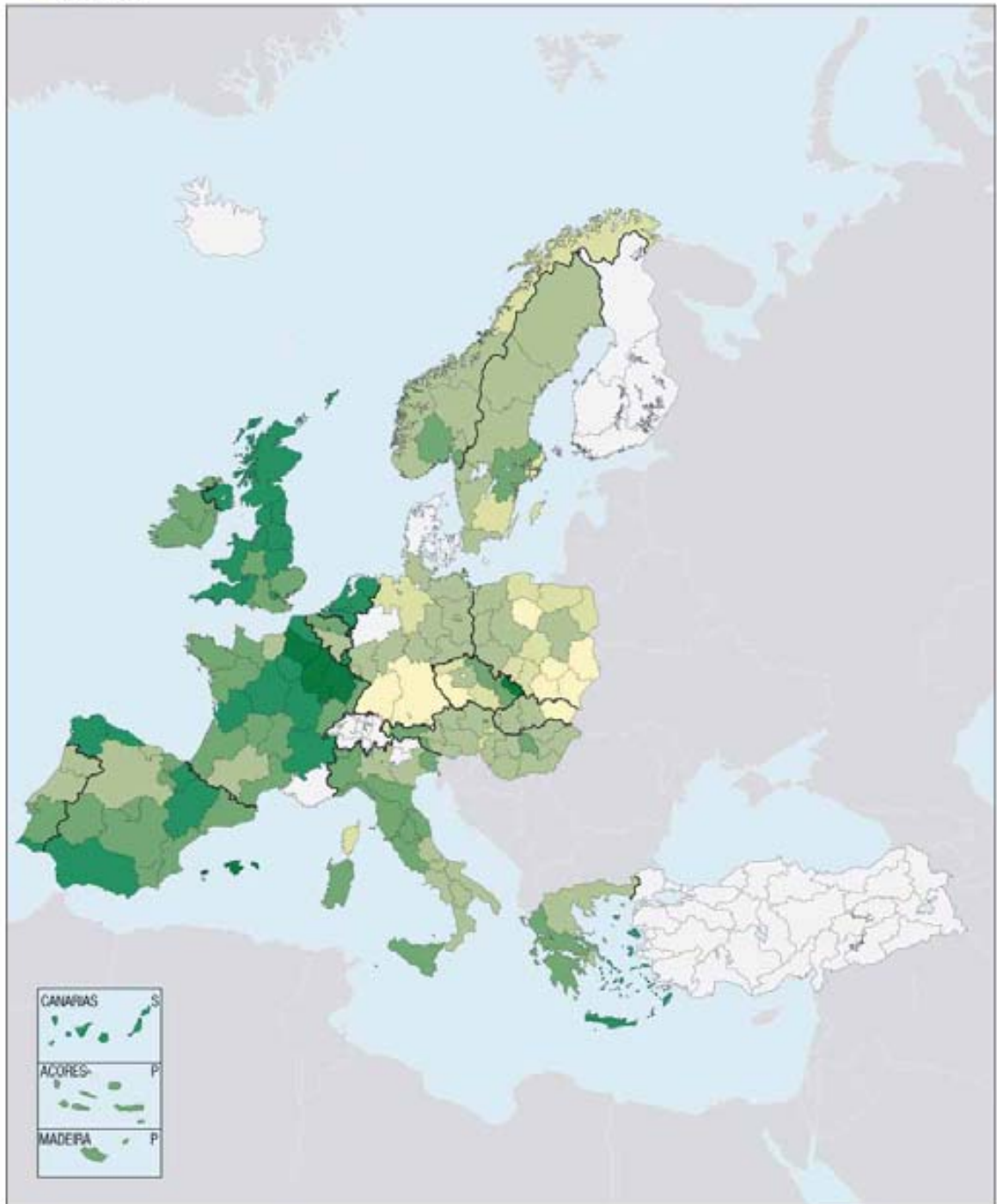
Kilo-tonnes, latest available year

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/106157461070>

27.4. Municipal waste per 100 000 inhabitants: Europe

Kilo-tonnes, latest available year

- Higher than 75
- Between 57 and 75
- Between 45 and 57
- Between 30 and 45
- Between 23 and 30
- Lower than 23



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/106157461070>

27.5. Municipal waste per 100 000 inhabitants: North America

Kilo-tonnes, latest available year



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/106157461070>





IV. REGIONAL FOCUS ON HEALTH

28. HEALTH: AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE
29. HEALTH STATUS: PREMATURE MORTALITY
30. HEALTH STATUS: INCIDENCE OF CANCER
31. HEALTH RESOURCES: NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS
32. HEALTH RESOURCES: DENSITY OF PRACTISING NURSES
33. HEALTH RESOURCES: HOSPITAL BEDS
34. HEALTH RESOURCES: MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY
35. NON-MEDICAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH: PREVALENCE OF SMOKING
36. NON-MEDICAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH: PREVALENCE OF OBESITY

Symbols and Abbreviations

OECD (25) average	Unweighted average of 25 OECD countries.
OECD (25) total	Sum over all regions of 25 OECD countries.
OECD (25)	Range of variation over all regions of 25 OECD countries.
TL2	Territorial Level 2.
TL3	Territorial Level 3
NOG	Non Official Grid
*	Differences in the definition of data or regions. Please check the “Sources and Methodology” section.
PU	Predominantly Urban
IN	Intermediate
PR	Predominantly Rural
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
USD	United States Dollar





I. REGIONS AS ACTORS OF NATIONAL GROWTH

1. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION
2. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION
3. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF GDP
4. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GROWTH IN NATIONAL GDP
5. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES
6. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT
7. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF PATENTS

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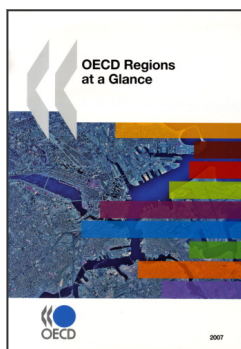
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