

2. SECTORAL TRENDS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

GDP, population and consumption

This section provides important socio-economic background information, particularly with regard to economic growth, population and consumption.

Definition

The indicators presented here refer to:

- Economic growth. They present total GDP, expressed at 2005 price levels and purchasing power parities, and GDP per capita, and the change in GDP per capita since 1990. The structure of GDP is given as a complement. It shows value added in agriculture (hunting, forestry and fishing); industry (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, gas, electricity and water, and construction); and services. Value added excludes financial intermediation services indirectly measured.
- Population growth and density. They present changes in national resident population (all nationals present in or temporarily absent from a country, and aliens permanently settled in the country), as well as population densities (the number of residents compared to the total area of the country) and an “ageing index” (the ratios between the population over 64 and under 15).
- Private consumption, i.e. by households and private non-profit institutions serving households. They present private final consumption expenditure expressed as % of GDP and per capita, as well as the structure of private consumption. Private final consumption expenditure is the largest component of final uses of GDP, representing in general around 60% of GDP. It represents the sum of: i) the outlays of resident households on new durable and non-durable goods and services less their net sales of second-hand goods, scraps and wastes; ii) the value of goods and services produced by private non-profit institutions for own use on current account. It is expressed at 2005 price levels and purchasing power parities. Rent refers to imputed rent.
- Government consumption, presenting general government final consumption expenditure expressed as percentage of GDP and per capita. Total general government final consumption is important as a component of total GDP, and reflects the government’s direct role as a “consumer” of final goods and services. It represents the value of goods and services produced by governments for their own use on current account; and is expressed at 2005 price levels and purchasing power parities.

Comparability

The comparability of population and GDP estimates across countries is good. However, 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, which is one of the reasons why cross-country comparisons of income per capita based on gross or net national income (GDI and NNI) are often preferred.

The comparability of private consumption expenditure is good, that of general government expenditure is high.

For additional notes, see Annex B.

Sources

- OECD (2012a), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 91”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00606-en>.
- OECD (2012b), “Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00286-en>.
- OECD (2010), “Aggregate National Accounts: Gross domestic product”, OECD National Accounts Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00001-en>.
- World Bank (2012), *World Development Indicators*, <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>.

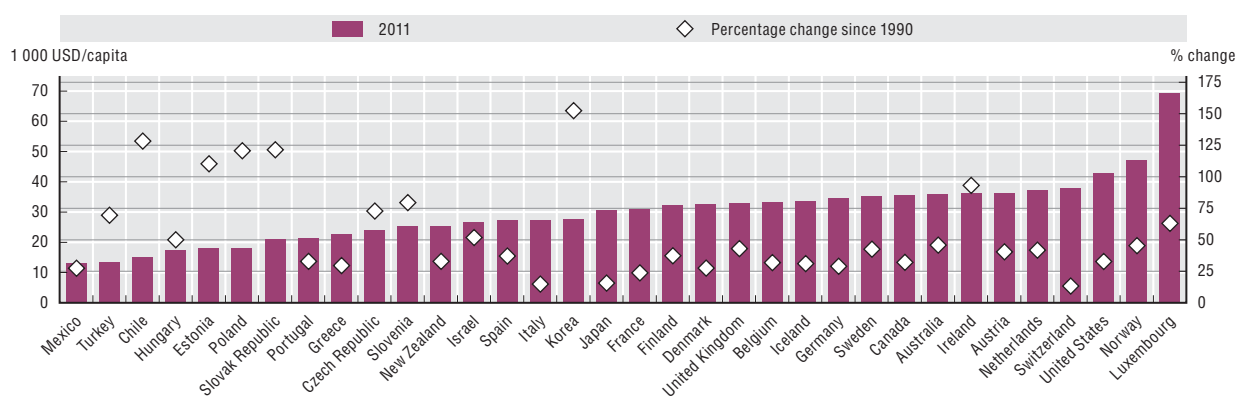
Further information

- FAO, FAOSTAT (database), <http://faostat.fao.org/>.
- FAO, www.fao.org/home/en/.
- OECD (2013), *National Accounts at a Glance*, OECD Publishing, Paris, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na_glance-2013-en.
- Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

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Figure 2.15. **Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, 2011**



Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database); OECD (2012), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 91"; OECD (2012), "Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables".

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Table 2.7. **Gross domestic product (GDP)**

	Gross domestic product			Structure of GDP, value added as % of GDP		
	Total	Per capita		Agriculture	Industry	Services
	Billion USD	1 000 USD	% change	%	%	%
	2011	2011	1990-2011	2010	2010	2010
Australia ¹	808	35.7	45.8	2.8	27.8	69.4
Austria	306	36.3	40.4	1.5	29.0	69.4
Belgium	365	33.1	31.9	0.7	21.7	77.7
Canada	1 231	35.7	32.1	1.9	32.0	66.1
Chile ¹	261	15.1	128.3	3.4	39.1	57.5
Czech Republic ¹	253	24.1	72.8	2.3	36.2	61.5
Denmark	181	32.4	27.5	1.2	21.8	77.0
Estonia ¹	24	17.9	110.3	3.5	28.9	67.6
Finland	174	32.2	37.4	2.9	29.2	67.9
France ¹	1 955	30.9	23.8	1.8	19.1	79.2
Germany ¹	2 811	34.4	29.0	0.9	27.9	71.2
Greece ¹	255	22.6	29.5	3.1	18.0	78.9
Hungary ¹	173	17.3	50.1	3.5	31.0	65.4
Iceland ¹	11	33.6	31.1	7.2	25.1	67.7
Ireland ¹	162	36.1	93.1	1.0	31.9	67.1
Israel ¹	208	26.7	51.8	2.1	21.3	76.6
Italy	1 646	27.3	14.9	1.9	25.2	72.9
Japan ¹	3 917	30.7	15.7	1.2	27.4	71.5
Korea	1 371	27.5	152.4	2.7	39.2	58.1
Luxembourg	35	69.2	63.1	0.3	13.4	86.3
Mexico	1 466	12.9	27.4	3.5	34.3	62.2
Netherlands	622	37.3	41.7	2.0	23.9	74.2
New Zealand ¹	112	25.5	32.9
Norway	233	47.0	45.3	1.6	40.2	58.2
Poland	691	18.1	120.6	3.5	31.6	64.8
Portugal	227	21.5	32.9	2.4	23.1	74.5
Slovak Republic ¹	113	20.9	121.4	3.9	34.9	61.2
Slovenia ¹	51	25.2	79.5	2.5	31.6	65.9
Spain	1 251	27.1	37.2	2.7	26.1	71.2
Sweden	331	35.1	42.6	1.8	26.3	71.8
Switzerland	300	37.9	13.3	0.8	26.2	73.0
Turkey	991	13.4	69.4	9.1	27.9	63.0
United Kingdom	2 034	32.9	43.0	0.7	21.6	77.7
United States	13 314	42.7	32.8	1.2	20.0	78.8
OECD	37 881	30.5	32.3	1.4	24.1	74.4

1. See Annex B for country notes.

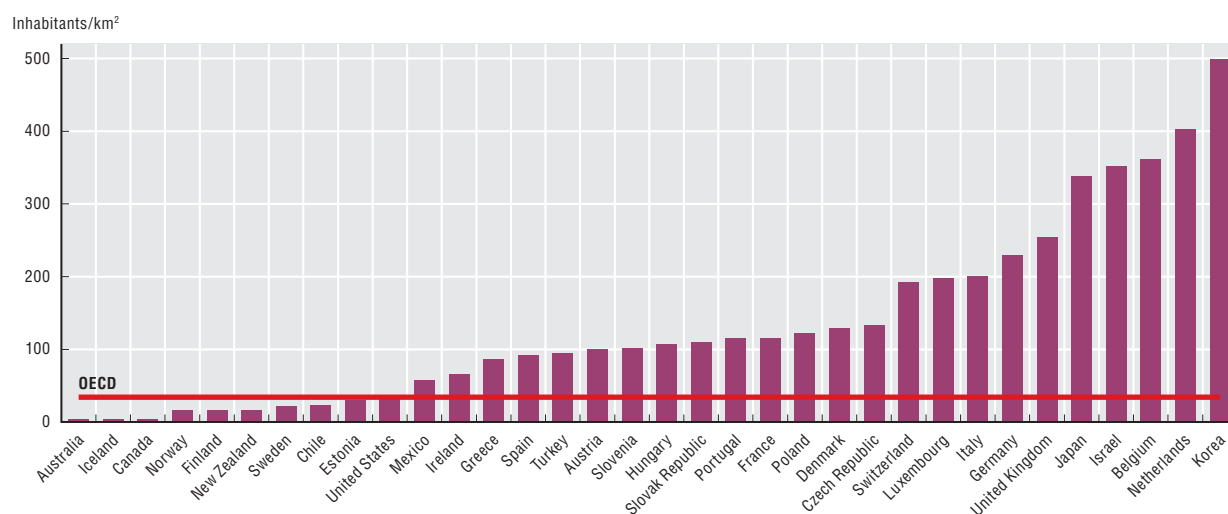
Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database); OECD (2012), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 91"; OECD (2012), "Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables".

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Figure 2.16. Population density, 2011



Source: FAO, FAOSTAT (2012) (database); OECD (2012), "Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables".

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Table 2.8. Population density and ageing

	Total	% change	Density	Ageing index	
	1 000 inhabitants		Inh./km ²	Pop. > 64/pop. < 15	
	2011	1990-2011	2011	1990	2011
Australia	22 621	32.6	3	50	73
Austria	8 421	9.1	100	85	121
Belgium ¹	11 021	10.6	361	82	103
Canada	34 483	24.5	3	55	90
Chile	17 248	30.9	23	20	42
Czech Republic	10 496	1.6	133	59	109
Denmark	5 567	8.3	129	91	94
Estonia	1 340	-14.6	30	52	111
Finland	5 388	8.1	16	69	108
France ¹	63 294	11.6	115	70	94
Germany ¹	81 755	3.0	229	93	157
Greece ¹	11 300	11.3	86	71	136
Hungary	9 974	-3.9	107	66	114
Iceland	319	25.2	3	43	60
Ireland	4 486	28.1	64	42	58
Israel	7 766	66.6	352	29	36
Italy ¹	60 328	6.3	200	90	149
Japan ¹	127 799	3.4	338	66	178
Korea	49 779	16.1	498	20	73
Luxembourg ¹	512	33.1	198	77	83
Mexico	113 190	34.8	58	11	22
Netherlands ¹	16 693	11.6	402	70	89
New Zealand	4 405	31.0	16	49	66
Norway	4 953	16.8	15	86	82
Poland	38 196	0.4	122	41	92
Portugal ¹	10 557	5.7	115	66	130
Slovak Republic	5 398	1.9	110	41	88
Slovenia	2 035	1.7	100	52	119
Spain	46 125	18.7	91	69	118
Sweden	9 449	10.4	21	99	120
Switzerland	7 912	17.9	192	85	123
Turkey	73 950	34.2	94	15	31
United Kingdom	61 761	7.9	254	83	92
United States	311 592	24.8	32	58	68
OECD¹	1 240 114	18.3	34	52	82

1. See Annex B for country notes.

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT (2012) (database); OECD (2012), "Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables".

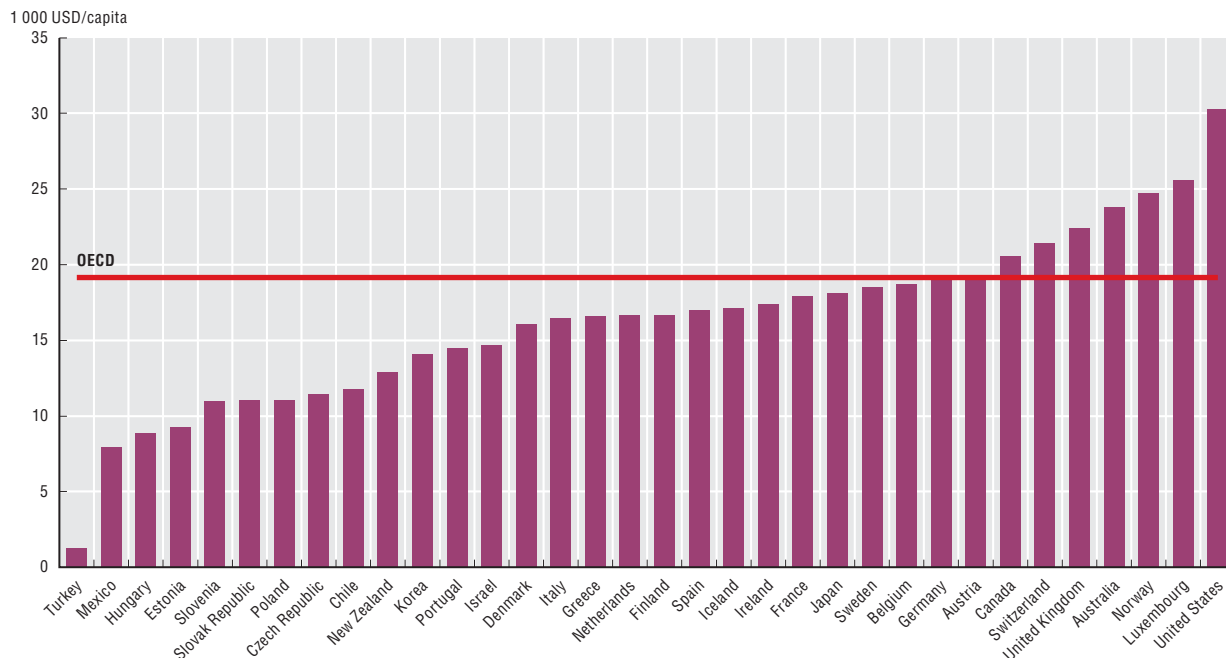
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Figure 2.17. **Private final consumption expenditure, 2011 or latest available year**

Per capita

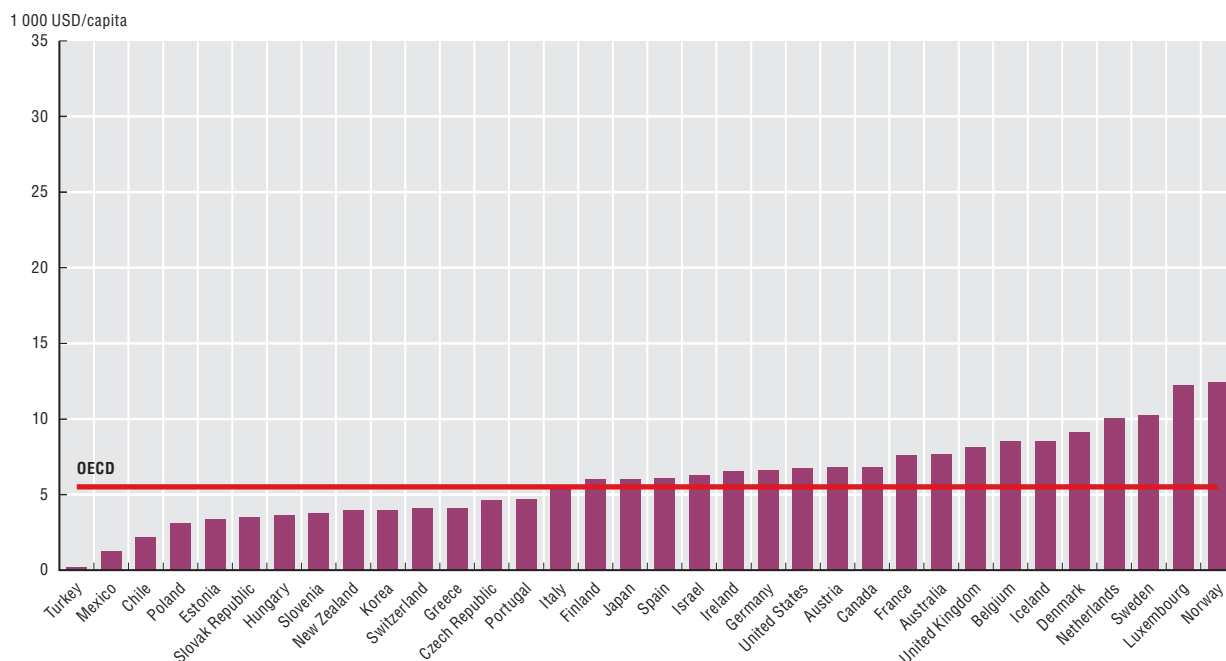


Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database); OECD (2012), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 91".

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932977543>

Figure 2.18. **Government final consumption expenditure, 2011 or latest available year**

Per capita



Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database); OECD (2012), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 91".

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932977562>

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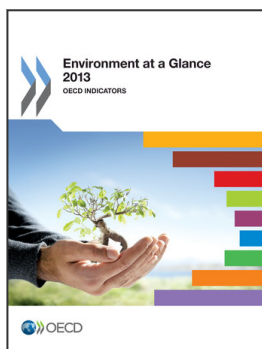
Table 2.9. **Private and government final consumption expenditure**

	Private final consumption expenditure			Government final consumption expenditure		
	Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita	
	% of GDP	1 000 USD	% change	% of GDP	1 000 USD	% change
	2011	2011	1990-2011	2011	2011	1990-2011
Australia ¹	56	24	52	18	8	37
Austria	53	19	28	19	7	38
Belgium	52	19	24	24	8	26
Canada	63	21	42	21	7	18
Chile ¹	65	12	96	12	2	65
Czech Republic ¹	47	11	47	19	5	27
Denmark	50	16	28	28	9	35
Estonia ¹	52	9	134	19	3	40
Finland	54	17	40	19	6	15
France	58	18	25	25	8	24
Germany ¹	56	19	19	19	7	34
Greece ¹	74	17	31	18	4	25
Hungary ¹	51	9	42	21	4	14
Iceland	51	17	21	25	9	31
Ireland	49	17	67	19	7	60
Israel ¹	55	15	32	23	6	2
Italy	60	16	17	21	6	10
Japan ¹	59	18	21	20	6	57
Korea	51	14	117	14	4	109
Luxembourg	37	26	32	18	12	69
Mexico	69	8	36	11	1	3
Netherlands	45	17	26	27	10	52
New Zealand ¹	61	13	36	19	4	33
Norway ¹	45	25	71	23	12	49
Poland	61	11	140	17	3	106
Portugal ¹	65	14	42	21	5	51
Slovak Republic ¹	53	11	102	17	4	42
Slovenia ¹	56	11	42	19	4	52
Spain	57	17	33	20	6	75
Sweden	48	19	33	26	10	12
Switzerland ¹	58	21	12	11	4	10
Turkey	69	1	70	10	0	76
United Kingdom	63	22	45	23	8	32
United States	71	30	42	16	7	7
OECD	63	19	3	18	6	5

1. See Annex B for country notes.

Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics (database); OECD (2012), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 91".

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932978512>



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