

2. SECTORAL AND ECONOMIC 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.

Definitions

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 70% 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; and 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 the Annex.

Sources

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Further information

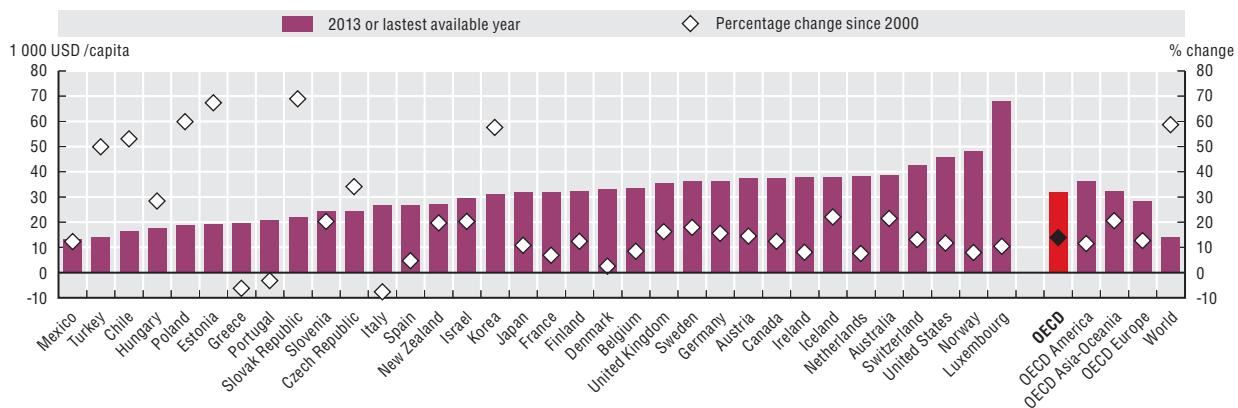
OECD (2014), *National Accounts at a Glance 2014*, OECD Publishing, Paris, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na_glance-2014-en.

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Figure 2.20. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, 2013



Source: OECD (2015), Historical Population Data and Projections (database); OECD (2015), OECD National Accounts Statistics (database); World Bank (2015), World Bank Open Data.

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Table 2.10. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

	Gross domestic product				Structure of value added		
	Total	Per capita			Agriculture	Industry	Services
		Billion USD	1 000 USD	% change			
	2013	2013	1990-2013	2000-13	2013	2013	2013
Australia	895	38.7	54.2	21.4	2.4	26.8	70.7
Austria	317	37.4	42.1	14.4	1.4	28.2	70.3
Belgium	376	33.6	31.7	8.4	0.8	22.5	76.7
Canada	1 325	37.5	34.4	12.3	1.5	27.7	70.8
Chile	288	16.4	148.7	53.0	3.4	35.3	61.3
Czech Republic	258	24.5	42.1	34.1	2.6	36.7	60.7
Denmark	185	33.2	28.5	2.5	1.4	22.9	75.8
Estonia	25	19.3	77.9	67.3	3.6	28.9	67.5
Finland	175	32.1	35.6	12.3	2.7	26.9	70.5
France	2 048	32.0	26.2	6.8	1.7	19.8	78.5
Germany	2 933	36.2	35.6	15.5	0.9	30.7	68.4
Greece	225	19.8	11.2	-6.3	3.8	13.8	82.4
Hungary	176	17.8	33.0	28.3	4.4	30.2	65.4
Iceland	12	37.7	43.1	22.0	7.7	24.5	67.8
Ireland	173	37.7	98.4	8.0	1.6	24.1	74.3
Israel	237	29.4	59.6	20.2	..	..	..
Italy	1 628	26.6	8.3	-7.7	2.3	23.3	74.4
Japan	4 071	32.0	20.6	10.7	1.2	25.6	73.2
Korea	1 558	31.0	170.5	57.6	2.3	38.6	59.1
Luxembourg	36	67.9	58.0	10.4	0.3	12.2	87.5
Mexico	1 588	13.4	36.3	12.3	3.5	34.8	61.7
Netherlands	647	38.4	38.0	7.5	2.0	22.2	75.9
New Zealand	121	27.0	42.6	19.6	7.2	23.8	69.1
Norway	245	48.2	46.2	7.9	1.5	40.8	57.7
Poland	719	18.9	128.6	59.8	3.3	33.2	63.5
Portugal	224	20.9	24.7	-3.3	2.3	21.1	76.7
Slovak Republic	118	21.8	77.4	68.9	4.0	33.2	62.7
Slovenia	50	24.2	44.6	20.2	2.1	32.0	65.8
Spain	1 233	26.8	33.0	4.7	2.8	23.3	73.9
Sweden	348	36.2	40.5	17.9	1.4	25.9	72.7
Switzerland	341	42.5	19.0	13.0	0.7	25.7	73.6
Turkey	1 057	13.9	78.8	49.8	8.5	27.1	64.4
United Kingdom	2 228	35.6	43.1	16.2	0.7	20.2	79.2
United States	14 452	45.7	38.5	11.6	1.3	21.0	77.7
OECD	40 311	32.1	38.2	13.8	1.4	23.8	74.7
OECD America	17 653	36.2	37.4	11.4	..	..	..
OECD Asia-Oceania	6 881	32.3	42.3	20.6	..	..	..
OECD Europe	15 777	28.4	34.9	12.6	..	..	..
World	99 447	14.0	58.7	37.0	..	..	..

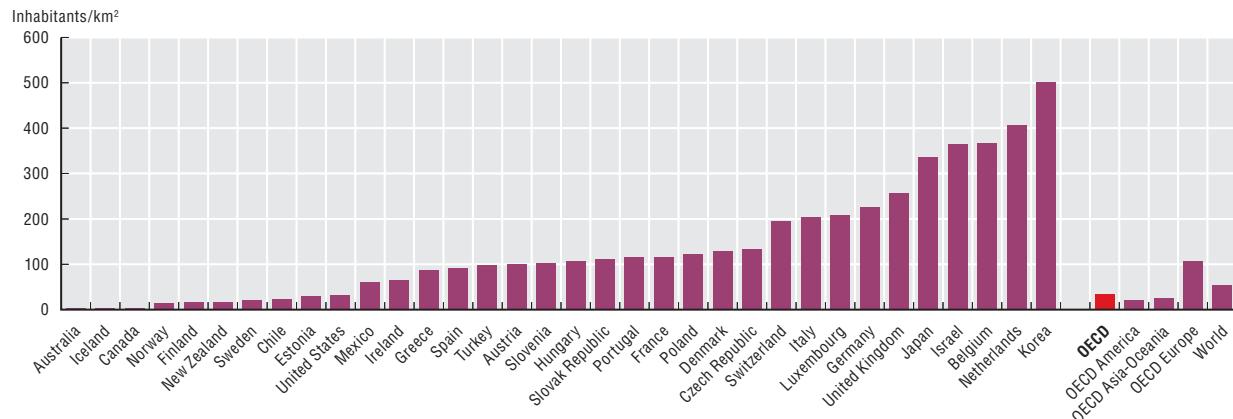
Source: OECD (2015), OECD Historical Population Data and Projections (database); OECD (2015), OECD National Accounts Statistics (database); World Bank (2015), World Bank Open Data.

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Figure 2.21. Population density, 2013



Source: OECD (2015), OECD Historical Population Data and Projections Statistics (database); FAO (2015), FAOSTAT (database).

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Table 2.11. Population density and ageing

	Total	Change	Change	Density	Ageing index		
	1 000 inhabitants	%	%	Inh./km ²	Pop. > 64/pop. < 15		
	2013	1990-2013	2000-13	2013	1990	2000	2013
Australia	23 132	36	22	3	50	60	76
Austria	8 469	10	6	101	85	91	127
Belgium	11 196	12	9	367	82	95	104
Canada	35 317	28	15	4	55	65	93
Chile	17 557	33	14	23	20	26	46
Czech Republic	10 520	2	2	133	58	84	115
Denmark	5 582	9	5	130	91	80	102
Estonia	1 320	-16	-4	29	52	85	115
Finland	5 440	9	5	16	69	82	116
France	64 046	13	8	117	70	85	99
Germany	81 059	2	-1	227	93	105	163
Greece	11 361	12	4	86	71	109	139
Hungary	9 887	-5	-3	106	66	90	120
Iceland	322	26	15	3	43	50	62
Ireland	4 593	31	21	65	42	51	56
Israel	8 057	73	28	365	29	34	38
Italy	61 178	8	7	203	90	128	149
Japan	127 296	3	0	337	66	119	195
Korea	50 220	17	7	501	20	34	83
Luxembourg	537	41	23	207	77	74	87
Mexico	118 395	36	17	60	11	15	23
Netherlands	16 851	13	6	406	70	73	100
New Zealand	4 472	32	16	17	49	52	71
Norway	5 080	20	13	13	86	76	86
Poland	38 056	0	-1	122	41	63	97
Portugal	10 723	7	4	116	66	99	125
Slovak Republic	5 416	2	1	110	41	59	88
Slovenia	2 085	4	5	103	52	88	117
Spain	46 046	19	14	91	69	114	116
Sweden	9 610	12	8	21	99	94	121
Switzerland	8 018	19	12	194	85	88	128
Turkey	76 055	36	13	97	13	23	31
United Kingdom	62 571	9	6	257	83	83	97
United States	316 129	27	12	32	58	58	73
OECD	1 256 596	18	9	35	52	64	86
OECD America	487 398	29	14	22	40	43	57
OECD Asia-Oceania	213 176	11	5	25	50	82	137
OECD Europe	556 022	11	6	108	63	79	100
World	7 162 120	35	17	53	..	..	..

Note: See the Annex for country notes.

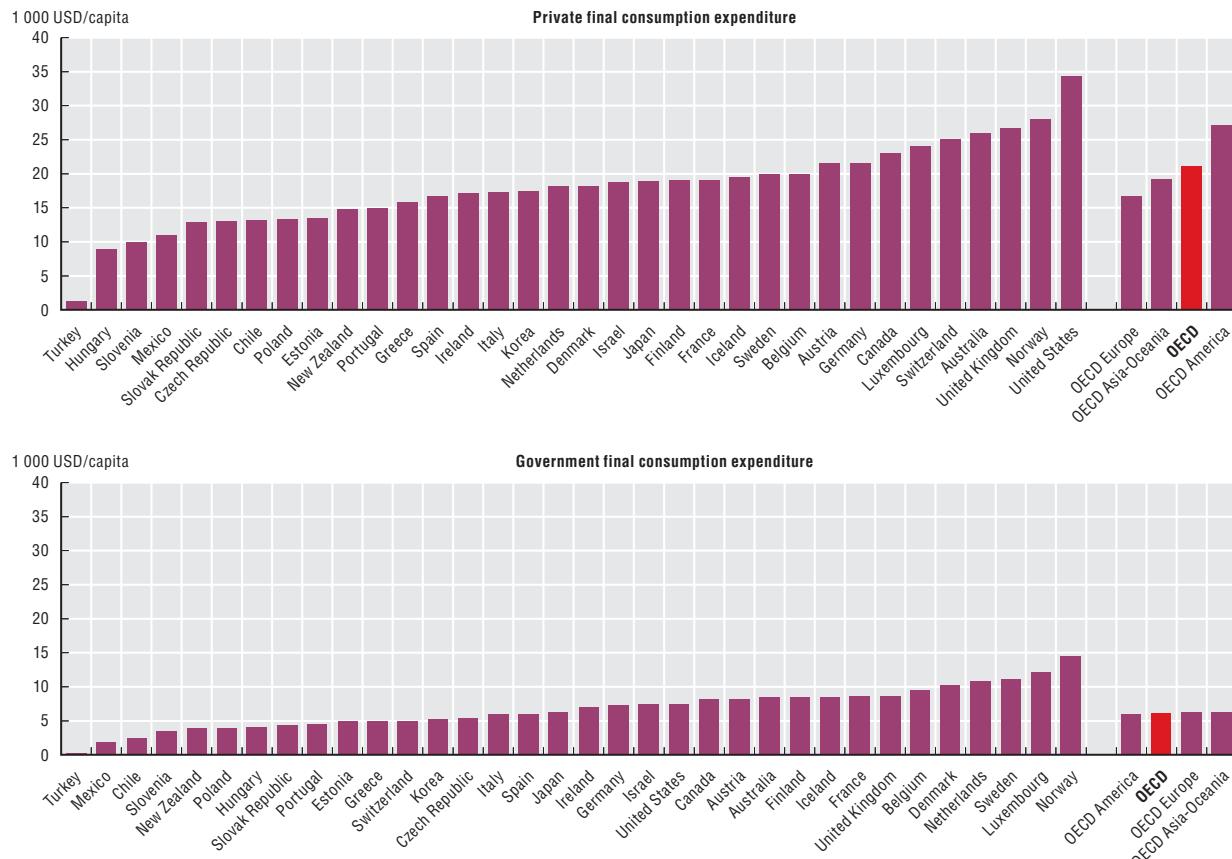
Source: OECD (2015), OECD Historical Population Data and Projections Statistics (database); FAO (2015), FAOSTAT (database).

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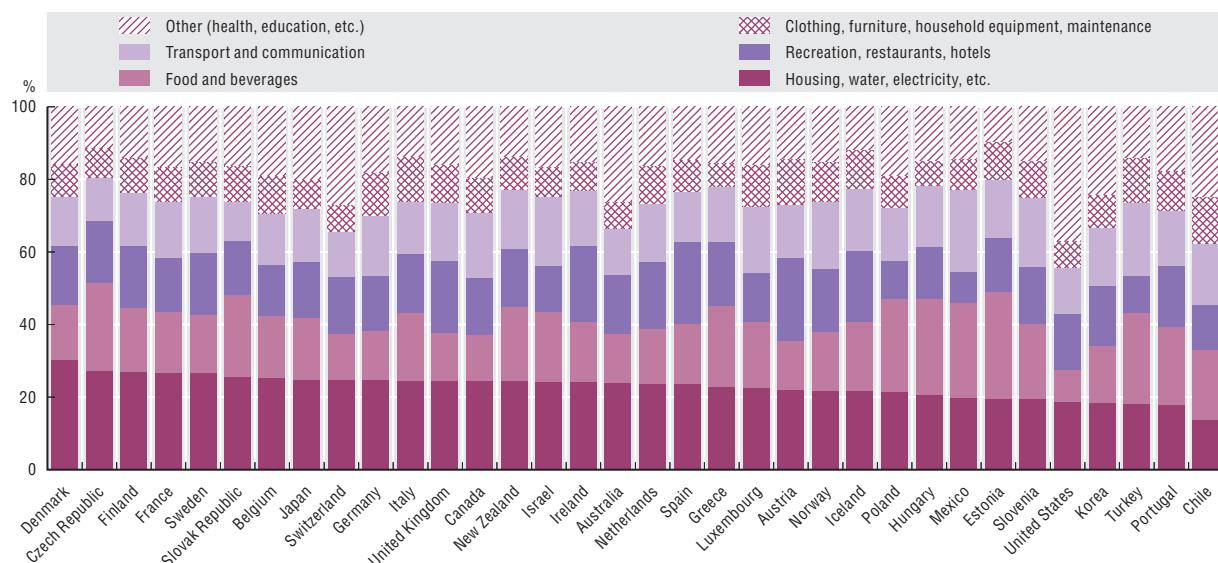
Figure 2.22. Private and government final consumption expenditure, 2013 or latest available year



Source: OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 95", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database), OECD (2015), OECD Historical Population Data and Projections Statistics (database).

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Figure 2.23. Private final consumption expenditure by type, 2013 or latest available year



Source: OECD (2015), OECD National Accounts Statistics (database).

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Table 2.12. Private and government final consumption expenditure

	Private final consumption expenditure				Government final consumption expenditure			
	Total	Per capita			Total	Per capita		
	% GDP	1 000 USD	% change	% change	% GDP	1 000 USD	% change	% change
2013		2013	1990-2013	2000-13	2013	2013	1990-2013	2000-13
Australia	54	26	58	27	17	8	44	21
Austria	54	21	30	10	20	8	40	13
Belgium	51	20	22	6	24	9	28	11
Canada	56	23	48	27	21	8	12	17
Chile	64	13	124	88	13	2	70	55
Czech Republic	48	13	51	29	19	5	27	21
Denmark	49	18	29	11	27	10	38	14
Estonia	52	13	166	77	19	5	49	51
Finland	55	19	39	25	25	8	16	11
France	55	19	28	10	24	9	30	15
Germany	55	22	27	12	19	7	40	19
Greece	71	16	12	-3	19	5	15	1
Hungary	51	9	43	23	19	4	21	27
Iceland	53	19	34	6	24	8	33	13
Ireland	46	17	76	9	16	7	59	13
Israel	56	19	42	23	23	7	7	5
Italy	61	17	7	-9	19	6	1	-2
Japan	60	19	26	13	20	6	63	23
Korea	50	17	128	42	15	5	136	73
Luxembourg	31	24	27	4	18	12	67	26
Mexico	68	11	46	23	12	2	8	5
Netherlands	45	18	24	-4	26	11	52	32
New Zealand	57	15	56	36	18	4	32	26
Norway	41	28	87	42	22	14	59	26
Poland	60	13	155	55	18	4	102	44
Portugal	65	15	31	-2	19	4	35	0
Slovak Republic	57	13	105	54	18	4	55	48
Slovenia	53	10	..	14	19	3	..	18
Spain	59	17	25	1	19	6	70	30
Sweden	47	20	38	22	26	11	14	7
Switzerland	53	25	16	9	11	5	9	5
Turkey	70	1	76	47	15	0	103	54
United Kingdom	64	27	57	17	20	9	37	22
United States	67	34	51	18	15	7	2	4
OECD	65	21	..	17	19	6	..	14
OECD America	73	27	..	19	16	6	..	5
OECD Asia-Oceania	58	19	..	21	19	6	..	30
OECD Europe	58	17	..	10	22	6	..	17

Note: See the Annex for country notes.

Source: OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 95", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database), OECD (2015), OECD Historical Population Data and Projections Statistics (database).

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