

Annex

2

BASIC REFERENCE STATISTICS

Table X2.1.

Overview of the economic context using basic variables (reference period: calendar year 1999, 1999 current prices)

	Total public expenditure as a percentage of GDP	GDP per capita (in equivalent US dollars converted using PPPs)	GDP deflator (1995 =100)	Labour force participation rate ¹	Unemployment rate ¹
OECD COUNTRIES					
Australia	34.4	25 559	105.28	73.9	7.0
Austria	51.1	25 704	103.50	72.2	4.7
Belgium	50.1	24 669	105.45	65.0	8.6
Canada	m	26 462	103.68	76.9	7.6
Czech Republic	45.2	13 553	134.16	73.1	8.7
Denmark	54.6	27 679	108.60	81.1	5.1
Finland	49.5	23 429	104.72	74.0	10.2
France ²	52.2	23 155	104.00	68.1	11.8
Germany	47.8	24 627	103.30	71.8	8.7
Greece	52.1	15 799	124.29	64.1	10.8
Hungary	36.3	11 505	175.32	60.2	7.0
Iceland	40.9	27 695	114.74	89.8	2.0
Ireland	32.6	26 006	117.51	67.6	5.8
Italy	48.0	23 952	112.59	60.6	11.3
Japan	38.2	24 933	98.06	78.1	4.7
Korea	23.8	13 647	110.29	66.9	6.3
Luxembourg	42.6	43 069	110.18	63.3	2.4
Mexico	19.6	8 357	203.94	65.3	2.0
Netherlands	45.8	26 440	106.78	74.1	3.6
New Zealand	m	19 423	103.56	76.4	6.8
Norway	47.4	29 013	113.41	82.0	3.2
Poland	44.0	8 991	161.57	67.6	12.5
Portugal	43.7	17 063	114.81	74.4	4.4
Slovak Republic	31.3	11 152	124.80	m	m
Spain	39.7	19 044	111.57	64.4	15.8
Sweden	57.1	23 476	104.76	79.5	7.1
Switzerland	36.1	28 778	100.75	84.9	3.1
Turkey	m	5 966	882.32	59.2	7.3
United Kingdom	38.8	23 303	112.24	77.6	6.0
United States	m	33 725	106.73	79.5	4.2

1. Austria, Greece and the Netherlands: Reference period calendar year 1998.

2. Excluding Over Sea Departments (DOM).

Table X2.2.
Basic reference statistics (reference period: calendar year 1999, 1999 current prices)

	Gross Domestic Product reported for the calendar year (in millions of local currency) ¹	Gross Domestic Product (adjusted to the national financial year) ²	Total public expenditure (in millions of local currency)	Total population in thousands (mid-year estimates)	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
OECD COUNTRIES					
Australia ¹	629 212	629 212	216 602	18 937	1.30
Austria	2 706 068	2 706 068	1 381 502	8 092	13.01
Belgium	9 501 583	9 501 583	4 761 994	10 222	37.68
Canada	960 206	915 981	m	30 493	1.19
Czech Republic	1 887 325	1 887 325	852 242	10 285	13.54
Denmark	1 213 595	1 213 595	663 051	5 321	8.24
Finland	716 370	716 370	354 936	5 165	5.92
France ³	8 730 475	8 730 475	4 554 093	59 099	6.38
Germany	3 861 200	3 861 200	1 847 510	82 087	1.91
Greece	38 389 050	38 389 050	20 011 550	10 534	230.68
Hungary	11 393 499	11 393 499	4 140 835	10 067	98.37
Iceland	623 419	623 419	255 283	277	81.21
Ireland	70 116	70 116	22 832	3 745	0.72
Italy	2 146 350 000	2 146 350 000	1 031 140 000	57 646	1 554.48
Japan	511 837 100	514 835 375	195 575 600	126 686	162.04
Korea	482 744 175	482 744 175	114 685 126	46 858	754.89
Luxembourg	744 232	744 232	316 780	436	39.66
Mexico	4 583 762	4 583 762	898 886	97 428	5.63
Netherlands	823 446	823 446	377 144	15 809	1.97
New Zealand ¹	105 852	105 852	m	3 811	1.43
Norway	1 197 457	1 197 457	567 018	4 462	9.25
Poland	615 115	615 115	270 619	38 654	1.77
Portugal	21 694 862	21 694 862	9 475 440	9 990	127.27
Slovak Republic	815 330	815 330	255 396	5 396	13.55
Spain	94 088 400	94 088 400	37 335 000	39 626	124.68
Sweden	2 004 651	2 004 651	1 144 257	8 858	9.64
Switzerland	388 569	388 569	140 395	7 144	1.89
Turkey	77 415 272 000	77 415 272 000	m	65 819	197 156.62
United Kingdom	901 269	870 171	349 235	59 501	0.65
United States	9 206 900	9 085 225	m	272 996	1.00

1. Australia and New Zealand: GDP calculated for the financial year.

2. For countries where GDP is not reported for the same reference period as data on educational finance, GDP is estimated as: $(wt-1) * (GDPT - 1) + (wt) * (GDPT)$, where wt and $wt-1$ are the weights for the respective portions of the two reference periods for GDP which fall within the educational financial year. Adjustments were made in Chapter B for Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

3. Excluding Over Sea Departments (DOM).

Table X2.3.
Basic reference statistics (reference period: calendar year 1995, 1995 current prices)

	Gross Domestic Product reported for the calendar year (in millions of local currency) ¹	Gross Domestic Product (adjusted to the national financial year) ²	Gross Domestic Product (1999 constant prices, base year=1995) ¹	Total public expenditure (in millions of local currency)	Total population in thousand (mid-year estimates)	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
OECD COUNTRIES						
Australia ¹	502 828	502 828	597 681	188 394	18 072	1.29
Austria	2 370 726	2 370 726	2 614 606	1 294 685	8 047	13.73
Belgium	8 161 733	8 161 733	9 010 388	4 330 957	10 137	36.74
Canada	800 334	755 180	926 160	386 082	29 354	1.18
Czech Republic	1 381 049	1 381 049	1 406 725	783 678	10 327	10.81
Denmark	1 009 756	1 009 756	1 117 464	596 033	5 222	8.42
Finland	564 566	564 566	684 100	321 141	5 108	5.86
France ³	7 662 391	7 662 391	8 401 029	4 104 369	58 020	6.46
Germany	3 523 000	3 523 000	3 737 800	1 928 460	81 661	2.02
Greece	27 235 205	27 235 205	30 885 829	14 895 505	10 454	203.08
Hungary	5 614 042	5 614 042	6 498 680	2 327 299	10 229	60.55
Iceland	451 372	451 372	543 328	186 846	267	75.87
Ireland	41 502	41 502	59 670	16 111	3 601	0.63
Italy	1 787 278 000	1 787 278 000	1 906 388 000	936 613 000	57 301	1 550.31
Japan	497 739 400	483 738 700	521 986 724	180 014 200	125 570	169.94
Korea	377 349 800	377 349 800	437 709 420	74 550 100	45 093	730.50
Luxembourg	533 300	533 300	675 464	245 719	413	38.87
Mexico	1 837 019	1 837 019	2 247 589	380 924	90 903	2.96
Netherlands	666 035	666 035	771 195	368 872	15 460	2.03
New Zealand ¹	92 679	92 679	102 215	36 441	3 656	1.47
Norway	928 745	928 745	1 055 851	457 033	4 358	9.14
Poland	308 104	308 104	380 701	147 561	38 588	1.14
Portugal	16 201 007	16 201 007	18 896 766	6 970 107	9 917	119.07
Slovak Republic	546 032	546 032	653 309	m	5 364	11.90
Spain	72 841 700	72 841 700	84 332 000	32 046 100	39 223	122.08
Sweden	1 713 316	1 713 316	1 913 547	1 098 782	8 827	9.73
Switzerland	363 329	363 329	385 666	133 827	7 041	2.01
Turkey	7 762 456 000	7 762 456 000	8 774 067 634	m	61 646	22 334.21
United Kingdom	719 176	678 972	803 019	317 104	58 612	0.65
United States	7 338 400	7 166 250	8 626 700	m	263 073	1.00

1. Australia and New Zealand: GDP calculated for the financial year.

2. For countries where GDP is not reported for the same reference period as data on educational finance, GDP is estimated as: $(wt-1) \cdot (GDPT - 1) + (wt) \cdot (GDPT)$, where wt and $wt-1$ are the weights for the respective portions of the two reference periods for GDP which fall within the educational financial year. Adjustments were made in Chapter B for Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

3. Excluding Over Sea Departments (DOM).

Table X2.4.
Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries

	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (1999/2000) ¹	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (2000) ²	Gross Domestic Product (in millions of local currency, calendar year 2000)	Total population in thousands (calendar year 2000)	GDP per capita (in equivalent US dollars converted using PPPs, calendar year 2000)	Reference year for salary data	Adjustments for inflation
OECD COUNTRIES							
Australia	1.30	1.31	672 796	19 157	26 800	2000	0.978
Austria	13.53	13.48	2 818 695	8 110	25 788	1998/1999	1.012
Belgium (Fl.)	36.92	36.77	10 017 934	10 254	26 570	1999/2000	1.000
Belgium (Fr.)	36.92	36.77	10 017 934	10 254	26 570	1999/2000	1.000
Czech Republic	13.44	13.38	1 959 479	10 272	14 262	1999/2000	1.000
Denmark	8.60	8.66	1 315 526	5 338	28 448	April 1 2000	0.991
England	0.65	0.65	934 924	59 766	23 966		1.000
Finland	6.17	6.20	782 876	5 176	24 414	2000	0.984
France	6.59	6.55	9 214 720	60 431	23 276	1999/2000	1.000
Germany	1.96	1.93	3 961 600	82 168	24 931	1999/2000	1.000
Greece	240.21	241.44	41 406 732	10 558	16 244	1999	1.017
Hungary	103.61	106.48	13 075 210	10 024	12 251	1999/2000	1.000
Iceland	86.09	86.74	673 660	281	27 608	1999	1.015
Ireland	0.73	0.74	81 489	3 787	28 895	1999/2000	1.000
Italy	1 601.18	1 602.74	2 257 066 000	57 728	24 395	1999/2000	1.000
Japan ³	155.19	152.27	511 835 900	126 919	26 484	1999	1.000
Korea ³	631.57	620.22	517 096 590	47 275	17 636	2000	1.000
Mexico	5.85	6.09	5 426 786	97 221	9 164		1.000
Netherlands	2.00	2.01	883 884	15 920	27 662	1999/2000	1.000
New Zealand	1.47	1.47	111 776	3 831	19 808	1999/2000	1.000
Norway	10.16	10.82	1 423 864	4 491	29 311	1999	1.078
Portugal	129.45	130.15	22 860 162	10 005	17 556	1999/2000	1.000
Scotland	0.65	0.65	934 924	59 766	23 966	1999/2000	1.000
Spain	131.27	132.17	101 293 600	39 927	19 194	1999	1.017
Sweden	9.72	9.66	2 082 748	8 871	24 308	1999/2000	1.000
Switzerland	1.89	1.88	404 392	7 185	29 892	1998/1999	1.011
Turkey	229 780.57	273 987.20	124 982 454 000	66 835	6 825	1999	1.227
United States	1.00	1.00	9 839 200	275 423	35 724	1999/2000	1.000

1. Used in the calculation of teachers' salaries at starting, mid and top levels.
2. Used in the calculation of teachers' salaries relative to GDP per capita.
3. No adjustment for inflation.

General notes

Definitions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the producers' value of the gross outputs of resident producers, including distributive trades and transport, less the value of purchasers' intermediate consumption plus import duties. GDP is expressed in local money (in millions). For countries which provide this information for a reference year that is different from the calendar year (such as Australia and New Zealand), adjustments are made by linearly weighting their GDP between two adjacent national reference years to match the calendar year.

The **GDP deflator** is obtained by dividing the GDP expressed at current prices by the GDP expressed at constant prices. This provides an indication of the relative price level in a country. Data are based on the year 1995.

GDP per capita is the Gross Domestic Product (in equivalent US dollars converted using PPPs) divided by the population.

Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates (PPP) are the currency exchange rates that equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money when converted into different currencies at the PPP rates will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. In other words, PPPs are the rates of currency conversion which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries. Thus, when expenditure on GDP for different countries is converted into a common currency by means of PPPs, it is, in effect, expressed at the same set of international prices so that comparisons between countries reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services purchased.

Total public expenditure as used for the calculation of the education indicators, corresponds to the non-repayable current and capital expenditure of all levels of government. Current expenditure includes final consumption expenditure (*e.g.*, compensation of employees, consumption intermediate goods and services, consumption of fixed capital, and military expenditure), property income paid, subsidies, and other current transfers paid (*e.g.*, social security, social assistance, pensions and other welfare benefits). Capital expenditure is spending to acquire and/or improve fixed capital assets, land, intangible assets, government stocks, and non-military, non-financial assets, and spending to finance net capital transfers.

The **unemployment rate** is calculated as the percentage of unemployed people in the labour force, where unemployment is defined according to the guidelines of the International Labour Office (ILO). The **labour force participation** rate for a particular age group relates to the percentage of individuals in the population of that age group who are either employed or unemployed, where these terms are defined according to the ILO guidelines. Rates for age groups are defined correspondingly.

Sources

The 2002 edition of the National Accounts of OECD countries: Main Aggregates, Volume I

The theoretical framework underpinning national accounts has been provided for many years by the United Nations' publication *A System of National Accounts*, which was released in 1968. An updated version was released in 1993 (commonly referred to as SNA93).

OECD Analytical Data Base, January 2002