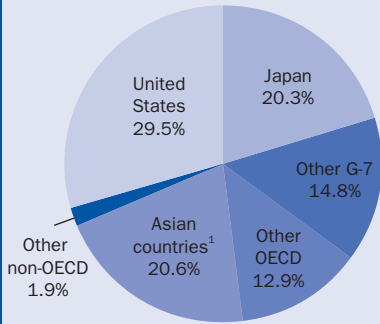
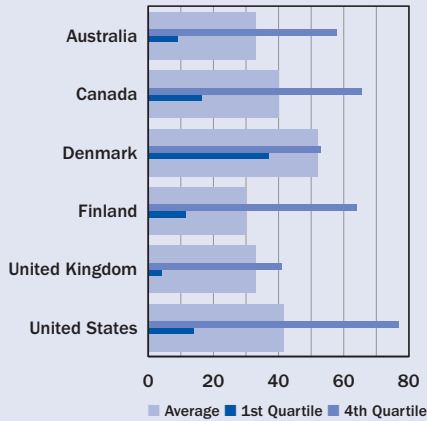


**World ICT-Sector Production by Region (% , 1999)**



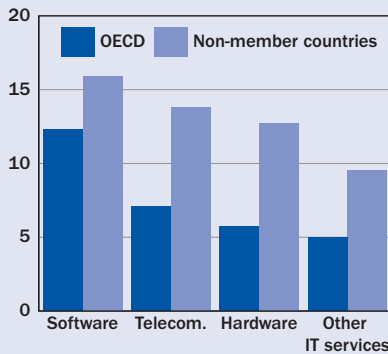
Note: 1. Includes China, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

**Home Internet Access Among Households by Income Level (% , 2000)**



Note: For Denmark and the United Kingdom, access to the Internet via a home computer; for the other countries access to the Internet through any device (e.g. computer, phone, TV, etc.).

**ICT Market Growth (% , 1992-2001)**



Source: OECD Information Technology Outlook: ICTs and the Information Economy 2002, OECD, Paris, 2002.

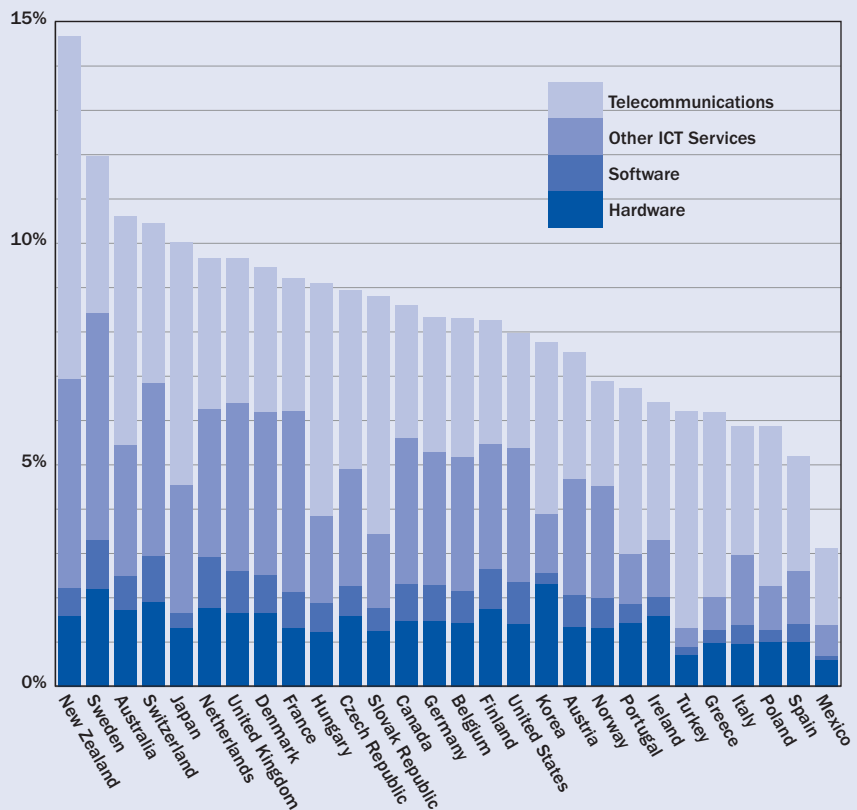
## Tech Outlook

Despite a severe downturn that began in late 2000, prospects for the information and communications technology (ICT) industry remain strong, according to OECD's latest *Information Technology Outlook*. New products and services such as broadband will continue to drive demand from firms, households and governments. Falling costs and technical developments will underpin this demand.

Since 1990, trade in ICT goods has increased at twice the rate of all other goods. In the OECD area, the ICT sector accounted for 8.3% of GDP in 2001 compared with less than 6% in 1992. Growth has occurred even more rapidly in non-member countries such as China and Brazil, which are now among the world's ten largest ICT markets. Software still represents less than 10% of the total ICT market, but is growing the fastest, at almost 16% annually since 1992. In 2000, over 55% of OECD exports of software goods were produced in Ireland and the United States. E-commerce remains virtually unused as a means to buy and sell goods, with Internet sales ranging from 0.4% and 1.8% of total sales in 2000 in the few countries in which it is measured.

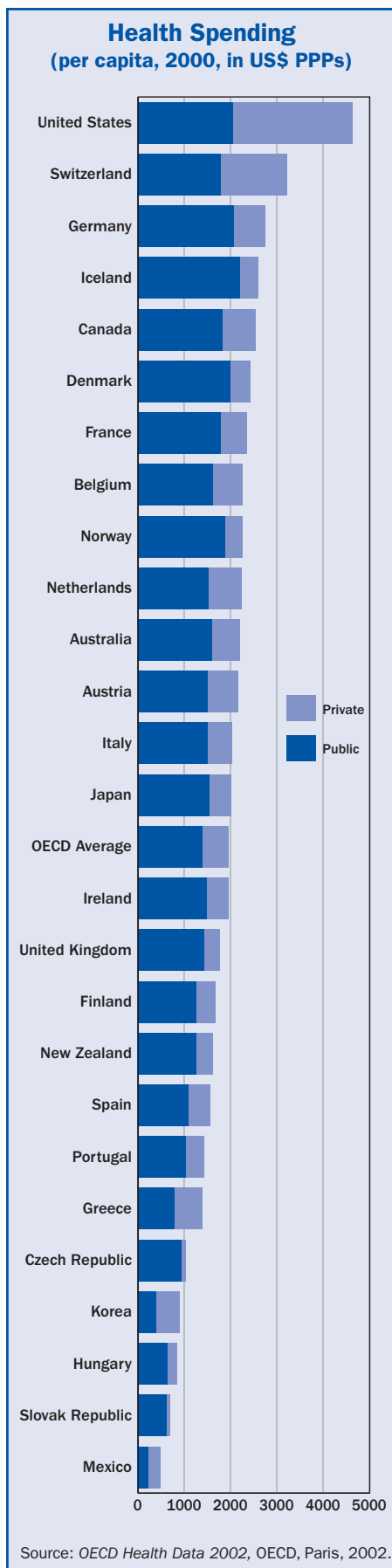
OECD, Paris (2002) *OECD Information Technology Outlook: ICTs and the Information Economy 2002*, ISBN: 9264-19754-0, \$66.00.

**ICT Intensity in OECD Countries, 2001**



Note: ICT intensity is defined as ICT markets/GDP

Source: OECD Information Technology Outlook: ICTs and the Information Economy 2002, OECD, Paris, 2002.



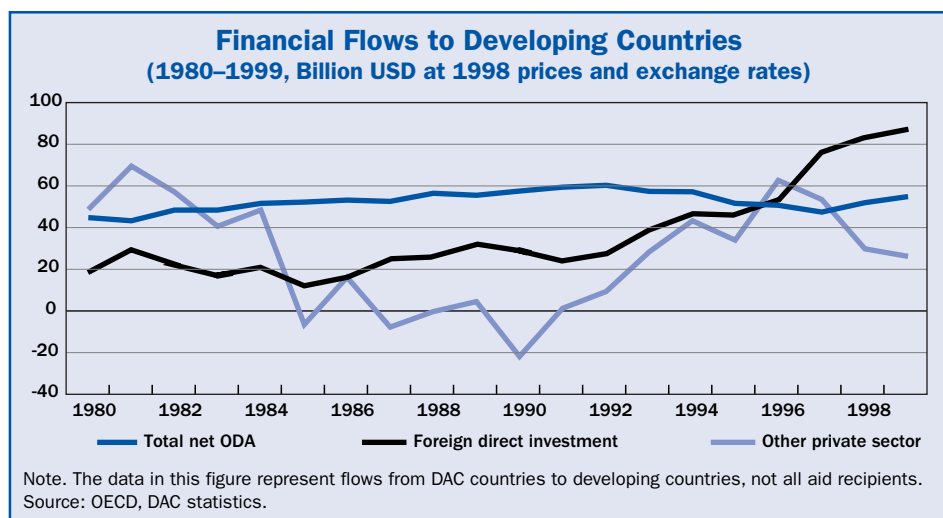
## Health Spending Outpaces Economic Growth

Over the past decade the annual increase in per capita spending on healthcare has outpaced overall economic growth per capita by about 50% across OECD countries. Furthermore, the United States continues to spend far more on healthcare than any other country. In 2000 the United States spent over \$4,600 per person on healthcare - more than twice the OECD average of \$1,964 according to the annual *OECD Health Data* database. The United States also spent the highest share of GDP on health with expenditure equaling 13% of GDP. Following the United States were Switzerland and Germany, spending 10.7% and 10.6%, respectively. At the other end of the scale, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico and the Slovak Republic spent just 5-6% in 2000. Despite the high health spending in the United States, American life expectancy at birth and infant mortality are comparable to the OECD average.

OECD, Paris (2002) *OECD Health Data 2002*, ISBN 9264-09858-5 (single user), Non-Profit \$200, For Profit \$295.

See [www.oecd.org/health/healthdata](http://www.oecd.org/health/healthdata) for more information.

## OECD in Johannesburg



Meeting the social and economic needs of the present without compromising future ability to do so has become a crucial issue in today's globalized world. During September's World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the OECD released a free publication entitled *Working Together Towards Sustainable Development: The OECD Experience*. Progress towards sustainable development has been made, but many pressing challenges remain, especially in decoupling environmental pressures from economic growth. Although they make up only 18% of the world's population, OECD countries account for about 80% of world GDP and consume 50% of the world's energy supplies and therefore have a special responsibility for leadership in sustainable development. By providing the right framework to encourage private financial flows and increasing the effectiveness of foreign aid, the OECD can support the ability of developing countries to generate sustainable growth.

More information, including the free publication *Working Together Towards Sustainable Development: the OECD Experience* is available at [www.oecd.org/sustainabledevelopment](http://www.oecd.org/sustainabledevelopment).

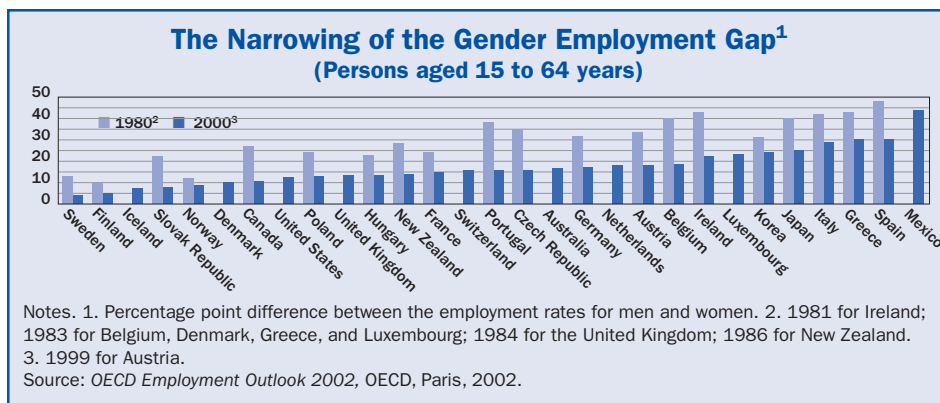
## Investment Falls Sharply

Between 2000 and 2001, flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) into OECD countries recorded their largest drop in recent decades. Total FDI inflows in the OECD area fell by about 56%, from \$1.27 trillion (an all-time high) to \$566 billion. Furthermore, preliminary data for the first half of 2002 indicates that the decline has continued, albeit at a reduced rate. This could represent a “return to normal” following the extremely high transactions of the late 1990s and in 2000, and so the end of a recent mini-boom in FDI. The boom of previous years was spurred by an apparent stock market overvaluation, especially in the telecom and high-tech sectors. Record-high equity prices boosted companies’ liquidity and ability to buy while at the same time provided previous owners with incentives to sell. Cross-border takeovers were further fed by a wave of utilities privatizations in OECD countries and beyond in the late 1990s. In the United States, the decline may also have been influenced by a gradual loss of confidence in corporate financial reporting.

OECD, Paris (2002) “Trends and Recent Developments in Foreign Direct Investment”, *OECD International Investment Perspective*, ISBN 9264-19814-8, forthcoming.

The referenced article is available free of charge at: [www.oecdwash.org/DATA/online.htm](http://www.oecdwash.org/DATA/online.htm).

## Women Making Progress in Labor Market, But...



One of the most profound labor market developments in OECD countries over the post-war period has been the continued progress made by women. Female participation and employment have expanded considerably and the wage gap relative to men has narrowed as more women pursue careers. However, despite this progress, women continue to earn less than men and a substantial gender employment gap remains in many countries according to the latest *OECD Employment Outlook*. While in Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal, the gap has narrowed by more than 20 percentage points, in Mexico, Spain, Greece and Italy the gap still exceeds 25 percentage points. Two main factors that influence the job market situation for women are their level of education and whether they have children. Less educated women and mothers of two or more children are less likely to be employed. Once employed, these women are more concentrated in a few, female-dominated occupations.

OECD, Paris (2002) *OECD Employment Outlook 2002*, ISBN 9264-19778-8, \$58.00.

Please see: [www.oecd.org/employment](http://www.oecd.org/employment) for more information.

FDI Inflows (Billions of US\$)		
	2000	2001
United States	307.7	130.8
Netherlands	54.3	55.6
United Kingdom	119.7	53.8
France	42.9	52.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	243.3	51.0
Germany	195.2	31.8
Canada	63.3	27.6
Mexico	14.7	24.7
Spain	37.5	21.8
Japan	29.0	17.9
Italy	13.4	14.9
Sweden	23.4	12.9
Switzerland	16.3	10.0
Ireland	24.1	9.8
Poland	9.3	6.8
Austria	8.8	5.9
Australia	11.9	5.1
Czech Republic	5.0	4.9
Denmark	14.5	4.1
Finland	8.8	3.6
Portugal	6.4	3.3
Turkey	1.7	3.3
Korea	10.1	3.2
New Zealand	1.3	3.2
Hungary	1.6	2.4
Norway	6.0	2.2
Greece	1.1	1.6
Slovak Republic	2.1	0.6
Iceland	0.2	0.2

Source: *International Direct Investment Database*, OECD, 2002.

# OECD in Figures

The 2002 edition of *OECD in Figures* contains key data on OECD countries, ranging from economic growth and employment to education and migration. For added perspective and comparability, *OECD in Figures* includes a selection of graphs, giving snapshots on subjects such as sustainable development and development aid, taxation, unemployment and literacy.

The PDF version is available online at: [www.oecdwash.org/DATA/online.htm](http://www.oecdwash.org/DATA/online.htm)

## Sectoral Contributions to Gross Value Added<sup>1</sup>

	Agriculture		Manufacturing Industry		Services <sup>2</sup>	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Australia	3.8	3.5	13.6	12.8	67.2	70.4
Austria	3.8	2.2	23.2	22.1	62.1	64.5
Belgium	2.3	1.4	20.9 <sup>f</sup>	19.6	65.2	70.9
Canada <sup>3</sup>	2.9	2.6 <sup>a</sup>	17.2	18.8 <sup>a</sup>	65.3	66.7 <sup>a</sup>
Czech Republic	8.4	4.1	26.9	28.8	42.9	54.5
Denmark	4.5	2.6	18.1	16.8	69.0	70.2
Finland	6.7	3.7	23.3	26.4	59.5	62.1
France	3.8	2.9	21.0	18.9 <sup>c</sup>	66.5	70.9
Germany	1.7	1.2	28.5 <sup>o</sup>	24.0	59.7	67.3
Greece	10.3	7.6	13.4 <sup>f</sup>	11.6	63.6	71.2
Hungary	8.5 <sup>o</sup>	4.4	23.6 <sup>f</sup>	25.5	55.9 <sup>o</sup>	61.4
Iceland	12.3	10.1 <sup>b</sup>	17.2	17.8 <sup>b</sup>	57.5	60.5 <sup>b</sup>
Ireland	9.2	3.6	28.2	32.7	55.4	55.0
Italy	3.6	2.9	24.7	21.4	62.5	67.9
Japan	2.5	1.4	26.8	21.7	58.0	66.6
Korea <sup>4</sup>	8.9	4.8	30.0	32.7	46.3	50.8
Luxembourg	1.2 <sup>f</sup>	0.7	16.2 <sup>f</sup>	12.7	73.2 <sup>f</sup>	78.4
Mexico	7.9	4.7 <sup>c</sup>	20.8	21.1 <sup>c</sup>	63.7	66.5 <sup>c</sup>
Netherlands	4.5	2.7	18.5 <sup>f</sup>	17.2 <sup>c</sup>	65.1	70.1
New Zealand	7.0	7.5 <sup>d</sup>	18.8	18.0 <sup>d</sup>	65.1	65.7 <sup>d</sup>
Norway	3.6	1.9	13.2	12.8 <sup>b</sup>	61.0	55.2
Poland	7.1 <sup>g</sup>	3.8	28.1 <sup>g</sup>	20.6	49.3 <sup>g</sup>	61.3
Portugal	8.6	3.8	21.6	19.3 <sup>c</sup>	59.7	65.7
Slovak Republic	5.0 <sup>h</sup>	4.5	22.4 <sup>h</sup>	24.3 <sup>c</sup>	55.9 <sup>h</sup>	60.8
Spain	7.2	3.7	19.5 <sup>f</sup>	18.9 <sup>c</sup>	59.9	66.0
Sweden	3.4	1.8	n/a	22.1 <sup>d</sup>	64.5	70.2
Switzerland <sup>4,5</sup>	n/a	1.6 <sup>a</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.3 <sup>a</sup>
Turkey <sup>4,5,6</sup>	18.1	15.1	n/a	n/a	49.0	55.3
United Kingdom	1.9	1.1	22.9	17.8	62.9	70.1
United States <sup>3</sup>	2.1	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	19.6	17.4 <sup>c</sup>	69.9 <sup>j,k</sup>	73.7 <sup>cj,k</sup>

Notes: 1. According to the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) and the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Revision 3 (1990). Value added is estimated at basic prices and excludes FISIM (see note 2). 2. Excluding financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). 3. Value added is estimated at factor cost. 4. Value added is estimated at producer's prices. 5. According to 1968 SNA. 6. According to ISIC Rev.2. a. 1998. b. 1997. c. 1999. d. 1996. e. 1991. f. 1995. g. 1992. h. 1993. j. Sanitary and similar services are included under industry. k. Includes government enterprises. Source: *OECD in Figures 2002*, OECD, Paris, 2002.



ORGANIZATION FOR  
ECONOMIC COOPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

### OECD Washington Center

2001 L Street, N.W., Suite 650  
Washington, DC 20036-4922  
Phone (202) 785-6323  
Fax (202) 785-0350  
Book Orders Only (800) 456-6323

### OECD Washington Center Contacts

Press & Information Contacts:

Sandra Wilson (202) 822-3866  
sandra.wilson@oecd.org

Joachim Doll (202) 887-3466  
joachim.doll@oecd.org

Susannah Holmes (202) 822-3873  
susannah.holmes@oecd.org

Kristen Ross, Intern  
Yu Song, Intern

### OECD Member Countries

Australia	Korea
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
Czech Republic	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
Finland	Poland
France	Portugal
Germany	Slovak Republic
Greece	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland
Ireland	Turkey
Italy	United Kingdom
Japan	United States

OECD in Washington

OECD Washington Center  
2001 L Street, N.W., Suite 650  
Washington, DC 20036-4922