

PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR LEADING COUNTRIES, 1969

RATES OF INCREASE FOR G.D.P., PER CAPITA G.D.P., AND POPULATION

COUNTRY	POPULATION INCREASE — AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE 1963-69									
	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT — AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE AT CONSTANT PRICES, 1960-1969									
	PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN U.S.A. DOLLARS, 1969 AND AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE AT CONSTANT PRICES, 1960-1969									
	\$500	\$1000	\$1500	\$2000	\$2500	\$3000	\$3500	\$4000	\$4500	\$5000
1 KUWAIT	6.6%									\$4850.
2 U.S.A.	1.2%	4.9%	3.5%							\$4574.
3 SWEDEN	0.8%	4.6%	3.8%							\$3548.
4 CANADA	1.8%	5.7%	3.8%							\$3473.
5 SWITZERLAND	1.3%	4.0%	2.3%							\$2902.
6 DENMARK	0.7%	4.5%	3.7%							\$2843.
7 FRANCE	0.9%	5.6%	4.5%							\$2781.
8 AUSTRALIA	2.0%	5.4%	3.4%							\$2708.
9 NORWAY	0.8%	5.0%	4.2%							\$2537.
10 FED. REP. OF GERMANY	1.0%	4.4%	3.4%							\$2514.
11 BELGIUM	0.6%	4.5%	3.9%							\$2356.
12 LUXEMBOURG	0.7%									\$2324.
13 NETHERLANDS	1.2%	5.2%	3.9%							\$2148.
14 FINLAND	0.6%	3.8%	3.3%	YEARS 1965-1969						\$1961.
15 NEW ZEALAND	1.6%			YEAR 1968						\$1958.
16 UNITED KINGDOM	0.6%	2.9%	2.2%							\$1951.
17 ICELAND	1.5%	5.1%	3.4%							\$1919.
18 PUERTO RICO	1.3%	7.5%	5.7%							\$1770.
19 LIBYA	3.7%	27.2%	22.7%	YEARS 1962-1968						\$1768.
20 AUSTRIA	0.5%	4.3%	3.8%							\$1733.
21 JAPAN	1.1%	10.6%	9.4%							\$1631.
22 ISRAEL	2.9%	7.7%	4.2%	YEARS 1960-1968						\$1627.
23 ITALY	0.8%	5.2%	4.4%							\$1537.
24 NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	1.3%	-0.7%	-2.1%	YEARS 1960-1967						\$1231.
25 IRELAND	0.4%	3.9%	3.5%							\$1166.
26 VENEZUELA	3.5%	5.9%	2.3%							\$1038.
27 ARGENTINA	1.5%	4.0%	2.4%							\$943.
28 GREECE	0.7%	7.3%	6.6%							\$933.
29 SPAIN	1.0%	7.4%	6.4%							\$877.
30 SINGAPORE	2.1%									\$825.

RATES OF CHANGE

Decrease

INCREASE

less than 1%

1 - 1.9%

2 - 2.9%

3 - 3.9%

4 - 4.9%

5 - 5.9%

6 - 6.9%

7 - 7.9%

more than 8%

Data not obtained

NOTE:

The United Nations' *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics 1970*, upon which the graph on this page is based, lists estimates of the Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Gross Domestic Product for 132 countries, but data for 1969 and various other years are missing in many cases. It is therefore not possible to rank the Per Capita Gross Domestic Product for all the countries with confidence, however, with the exception noted below for centrally planned economies, the rank ordering in the graph is judged to be correct. It is to be noted, however, that data subsequently published by individual countries may disagree with data published by the United Nations.

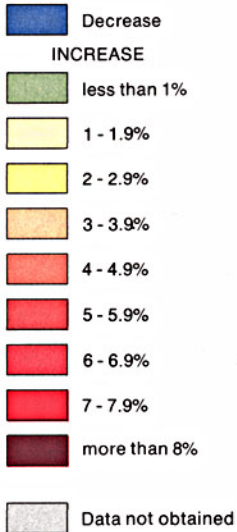
It is highly probable that the German Democratic Republic, U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia would warrant inclusion in the rank order of the graph but the Gross Domestic Product for these countries is not available. The available measure of Product for these and other countries with centrally planned economies is the Net Material Product which excludes values for economic activities that are deemed not to contribute directly to material production; activities such as public administration and defence, personal and professional services and other similar activities, are excluded. There is at present no reliable method of extrapolating from the Net Material Product to obtain an equivalent to the Gross Domestic Product. For this reason it has not been possible to place the Product of the countries with centrally planned economies in the rank order of the graph.

The Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the value of output of all economic activities that occur within the territorial boundaries of a country during a specified period of time, usually a year.

The Gross National Product differs from the Gross Domestic Product in being a measure of the output of the nation - "nation" being understood as the corporations, institutions and people defined as being normally resident in the country. The Gross National Product includes some income to residents of Canada from production that occurs in other countries, interest and dividends for example, and excludes income to persons defined as resident in other countries from production that occurs in Canada.

To express the proportional contribution of industries to total production in Canadian territory the Gross Domestic Product rather than the Gross National Product must be taken as 100% because, as described in the foregoing the Gross National Product includes some values of foreign production and excludes some value of Canadian production. For the same reason the Gross Domestic Product is the required measurement when comparing the production of countries as defined by their territorial boundaries.

RATES OF CHANGE



NOTE: The United Nations' Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics 1970, upon which the graph on this page is based, lists estimates of the Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Gross Domestic Product for 132 countries, but data for 1969 and various other years are missing in many cases. It is therefore not possible to rank the Per Capita Gross Domestic Product for all the countries with confidence, however, with the exception noted below for centrally planned economies, the rank ordering in the graph is judged to be correct. It is to be noted, however, that data subsequently published by individual countries may disagree with data published by the United Nations.

It is highly probable that the German Democratic Republic, U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia would warrant inclusion in the rank order of the graph but the Gross Domestic Product for these countries is not available. The available measure of Product for these and other countries with centrally planned economies is the Net Material Product which excludes values for economic activities that are deemed not to contribute directly to material production; activities such as public administration and defence, personal and professional services and other similar activities, are excluded. There is at present no reliable method of extrapolating from the Net Material Product to obtain an equivalent to the Gross Domestic Product. For this reason it has not been possible to place the Product of the countries with centrally planned economies in the rank order of the graph.

The Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the value of output of all economic activities that occur within the territorial boundaries of a country during a specified period of time, usually a year.

The Gross National Product differs from the Gross Domestic Product in being a measure of the output of the nation - "nation" being understood as the corporations, institutions and people defined as being normally resident in the country. The Gross National Product includes some income to residents of Canada from production that occurs in other countries, interest and dividends for example, and excludes income to persons defined as resident in other countries from production that occurs in Canada.

To express the proportional contribution of industries to total production in Canadian territory the Gross Domestic Product rather than the Gross National Product must be taken as 100% because, as described in the foregoing the Gross National Product includes some values of foreign production and excludes some value of Canadian production. For the same reason the Gross Domestic Product is the required measurement when comparing the production of countries as defined by their territorial boundaries.

INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF SELECTED COUNTRIES

