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Session 5: Statistical indicators for  
regional policy monitor

## Regions at a Glance 2016, Highlights

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# Regions at a Glance 2016

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- A comprehensive picture of the level of progress in regions and metropolitan areas towards more inclusive and sustainable development
- It looks at what local resources are mobilised to increase national prosperity

A wide range of measures and levels of geography to reflect where people experience the diverse conditions

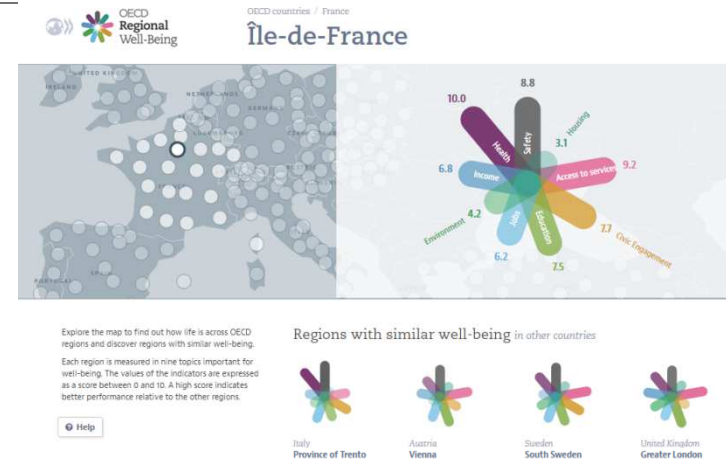




# Structure of Regions at a Glance 2016

## Chapter 1. Well-being in regions

<http://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org/>



## Chapter 2. Regions as drivers of national competitiveness

## Chapter 3. Subnational government finance and investment for regional development

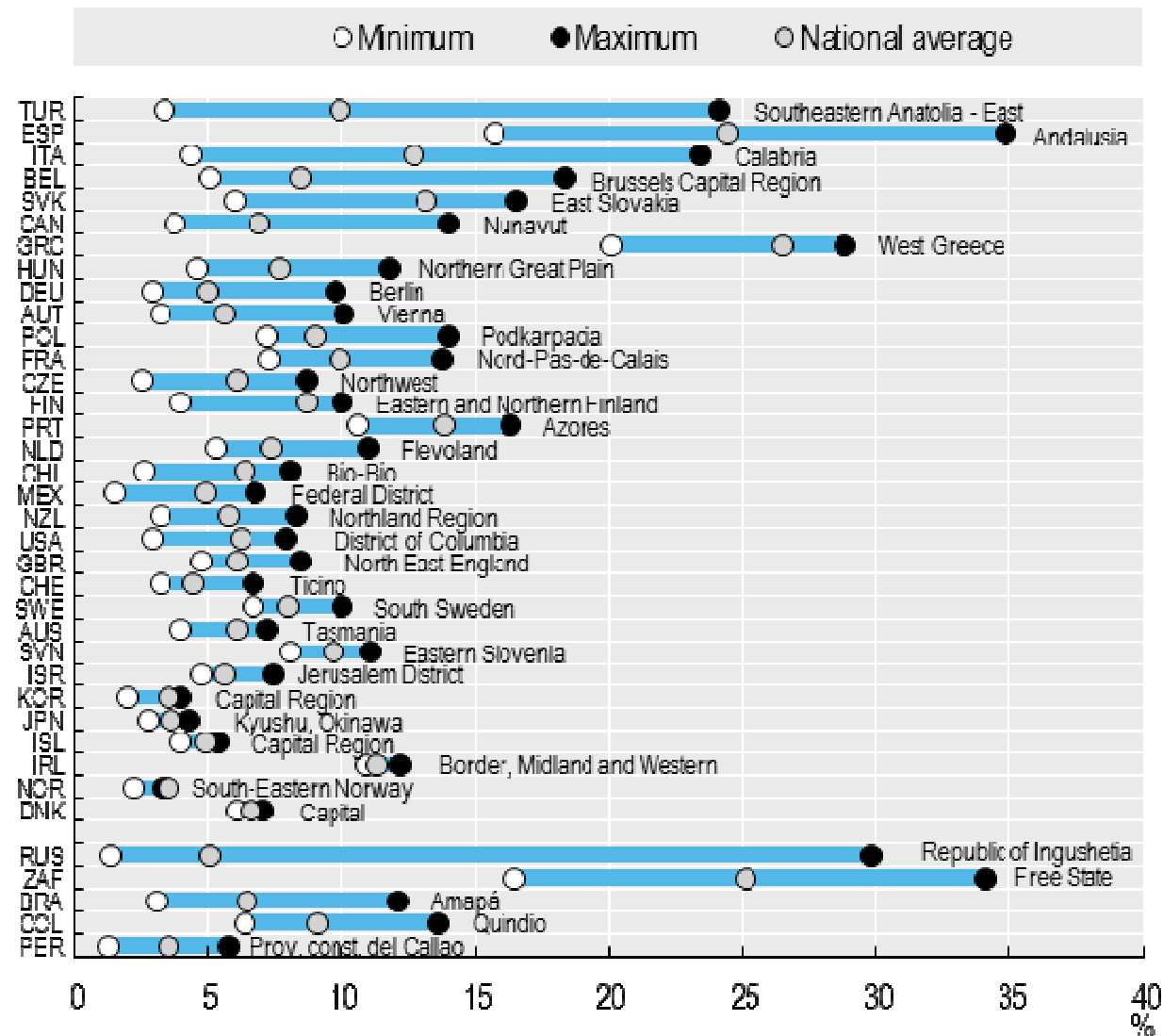
## Chapter 4. Inclusion and sustainability in regions





In Turkey, Spain and Italy regional unemployment rates differs by 20 pp comparable to the difference between the national unemployment rate in Greece and Norway in 2014

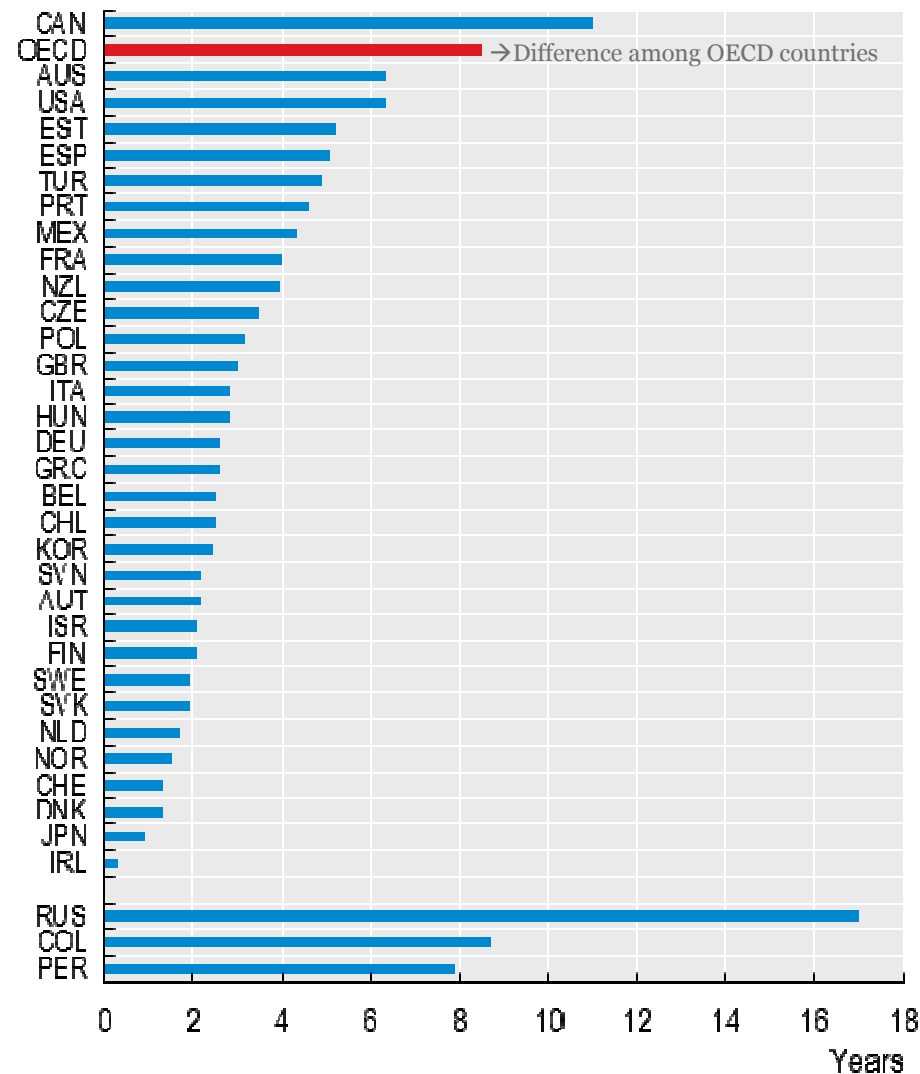
Regional variation  
in unemployment  
rate, 2014





Geography matters for longevity: Difference in life expectancy among countries is 9 years, between Canadian provinces 11 years, and 6 years between Australia or US states.

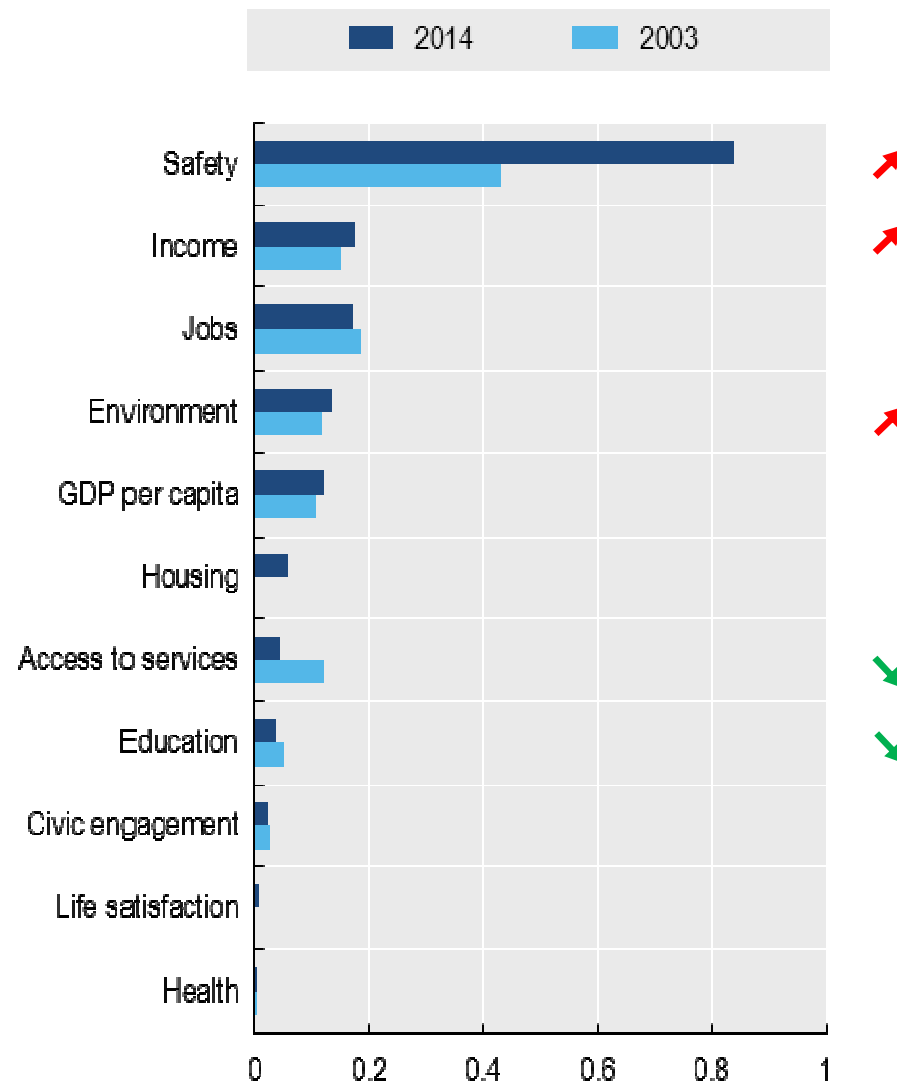
Regional difference  
in life expectancy at  
birth, 2013





Over the last decade inter-regional gaps have grown in safety, income and environment and decreased in education and access to services

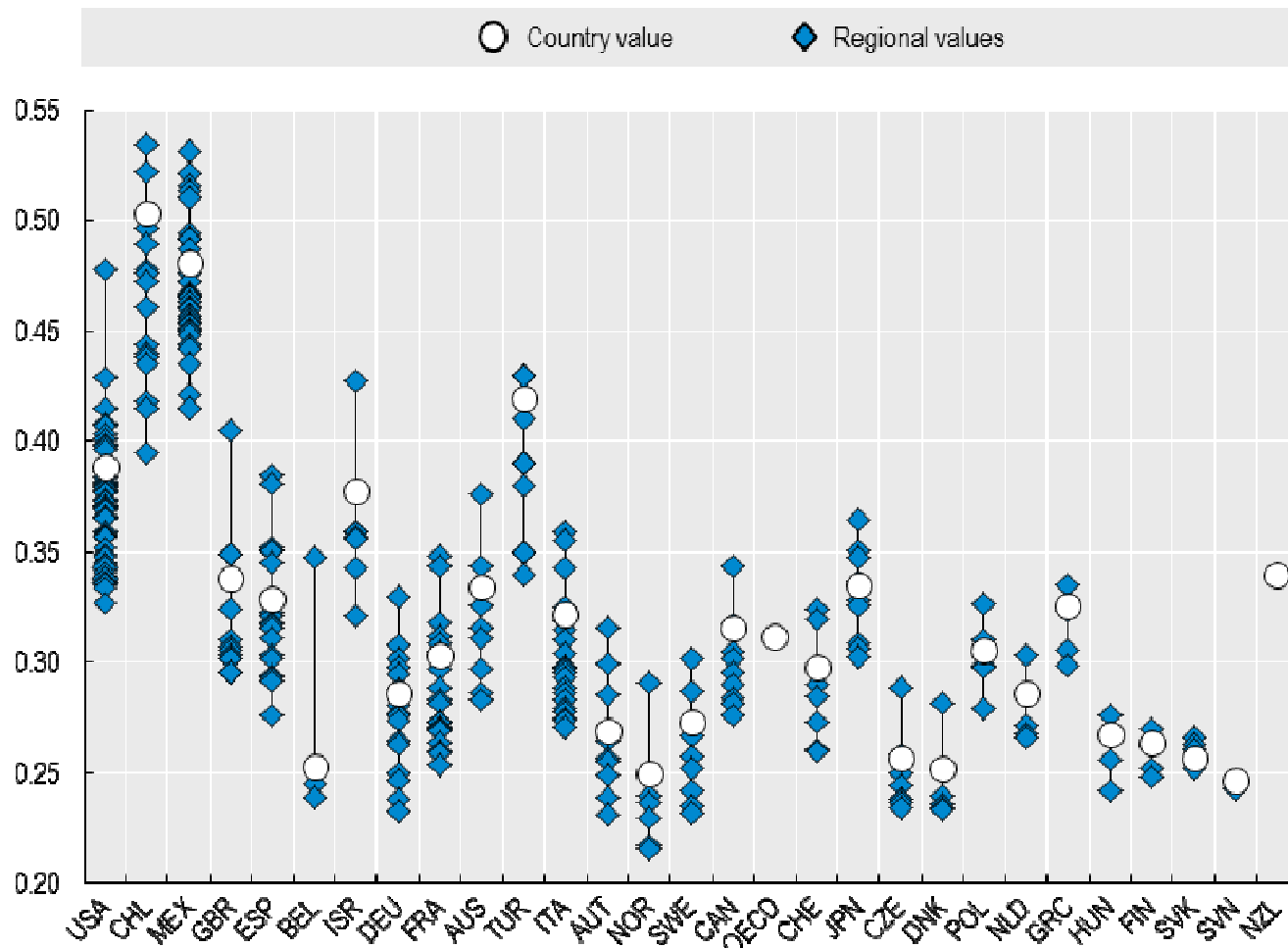
Regional gaps in well-being outcomes (Theil index)





Beyond inter-regional disparities, income inequality is high *within* regions: in some states in Mexico and United States and in Chilean provinces Gini is much higher than the one in the country as a whole

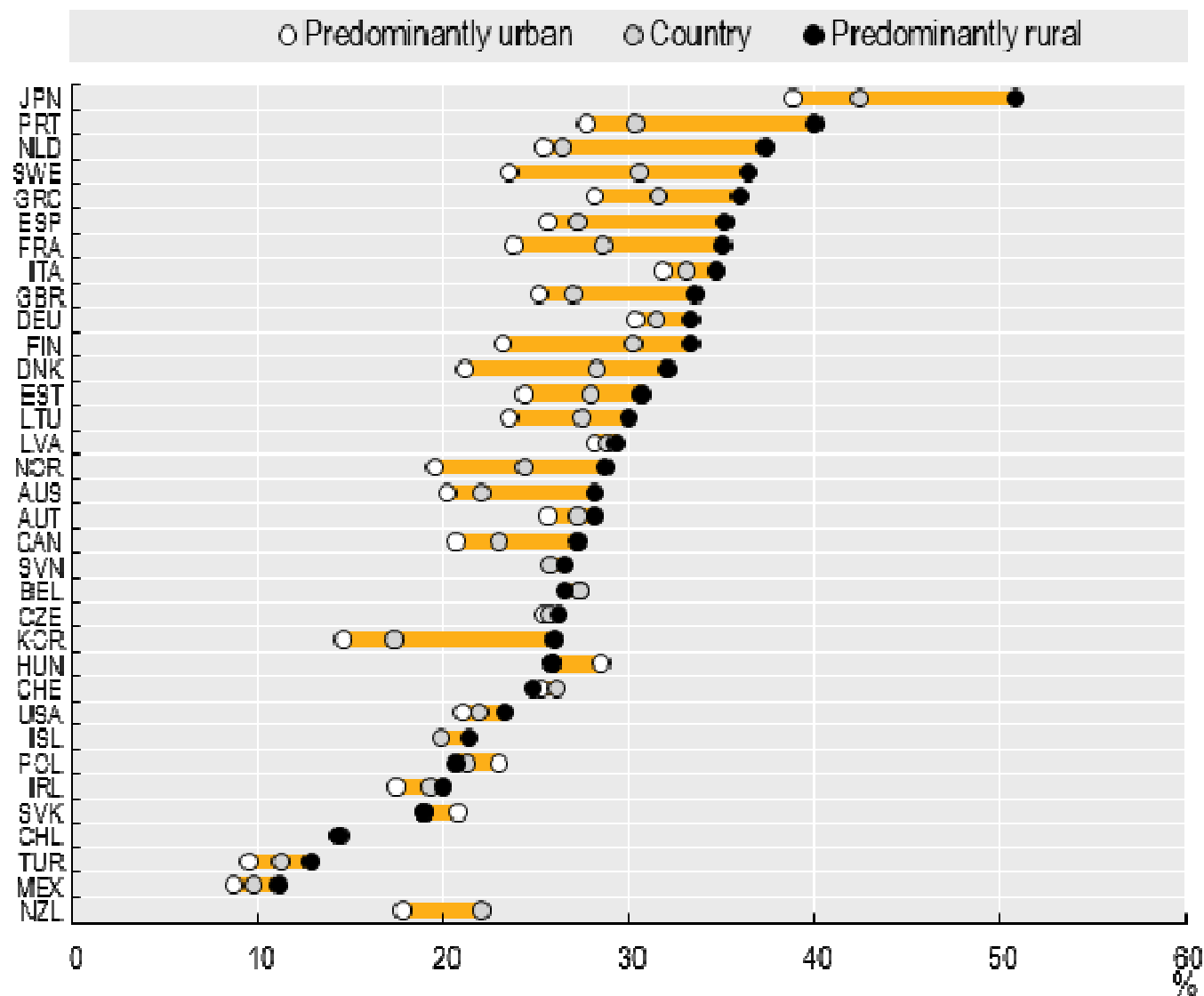
Gini index in disposable income  
(each point is the Gini index of disposable income of a region)





In 2014, the elderly dependency rate across OECD regions was generally higher in rural regions than in urban ones, especially in Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, Australia and Korea

Elderly  
dependency  
rate, 2014

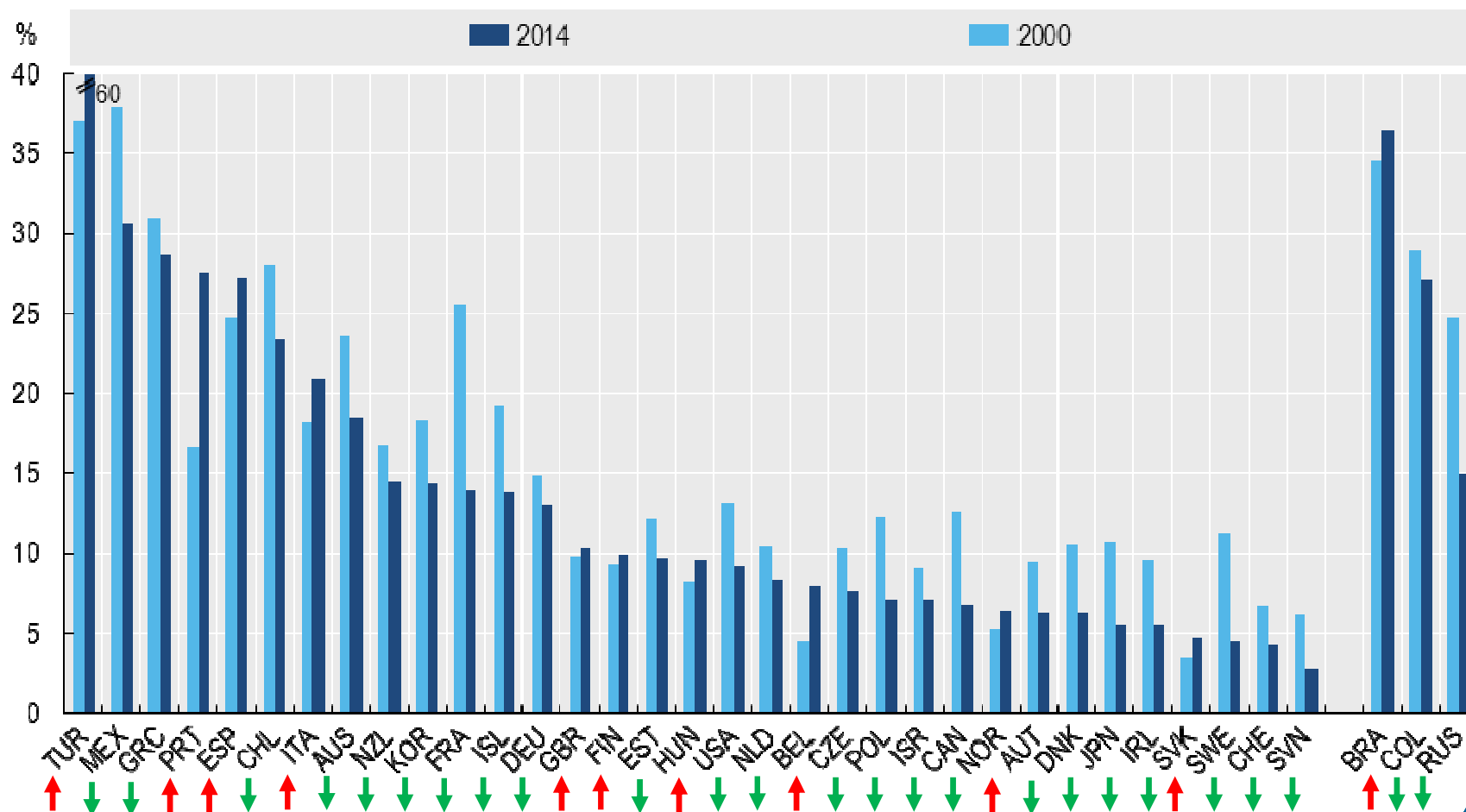






In 23 out of 33 OECD countries, the educational attainment of workforce in lagging regions has narrowed the gaps with advanced regions in the past 15 years

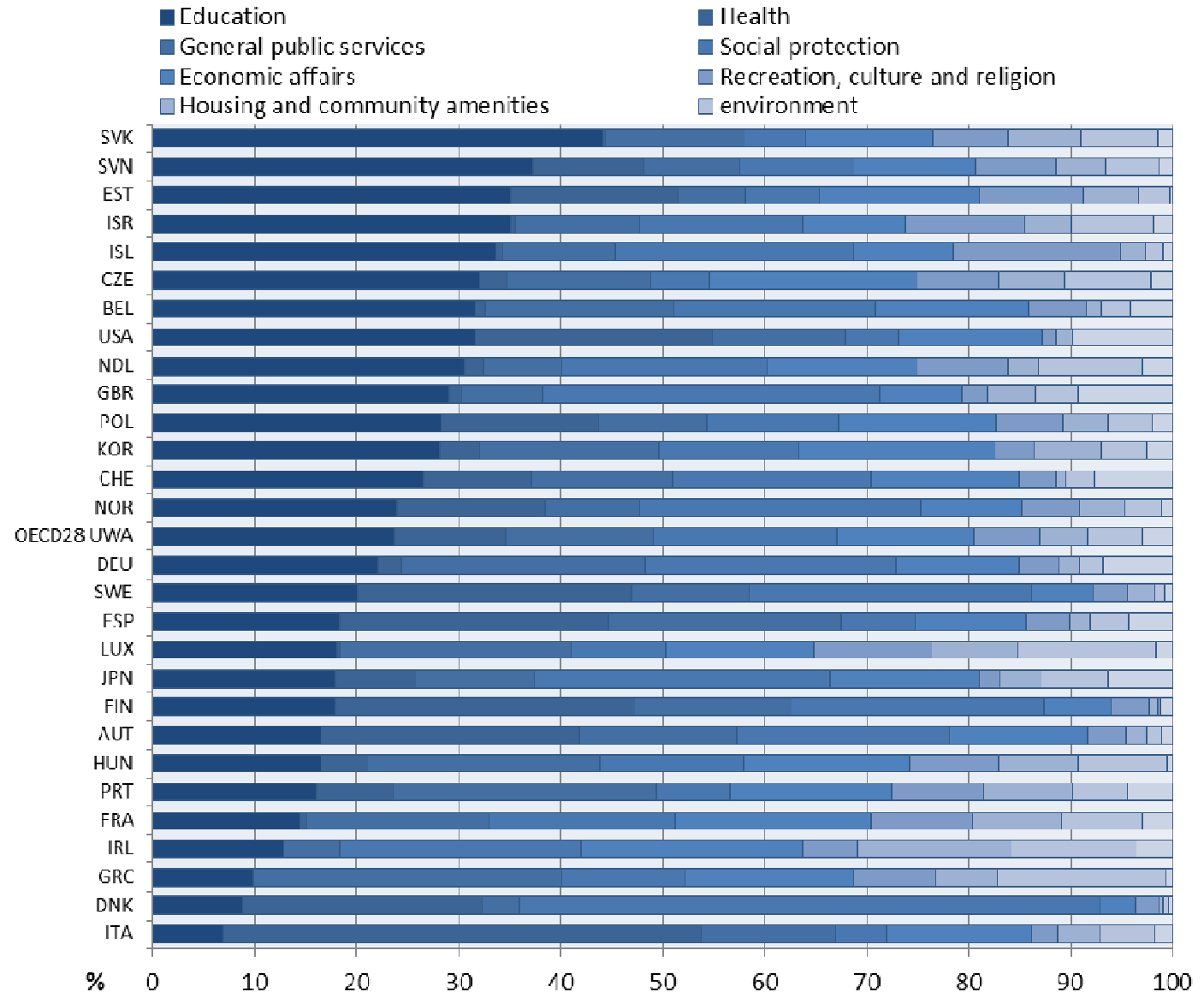
Regional difference between the highest and lowest regional share of the workforce with at least secondary education, 2000 and 2014





Economic affairs (mainly transport) and education are the priority sectors for SNG investment, accounting for 39% and 22% of SNG investment on average in the OECD

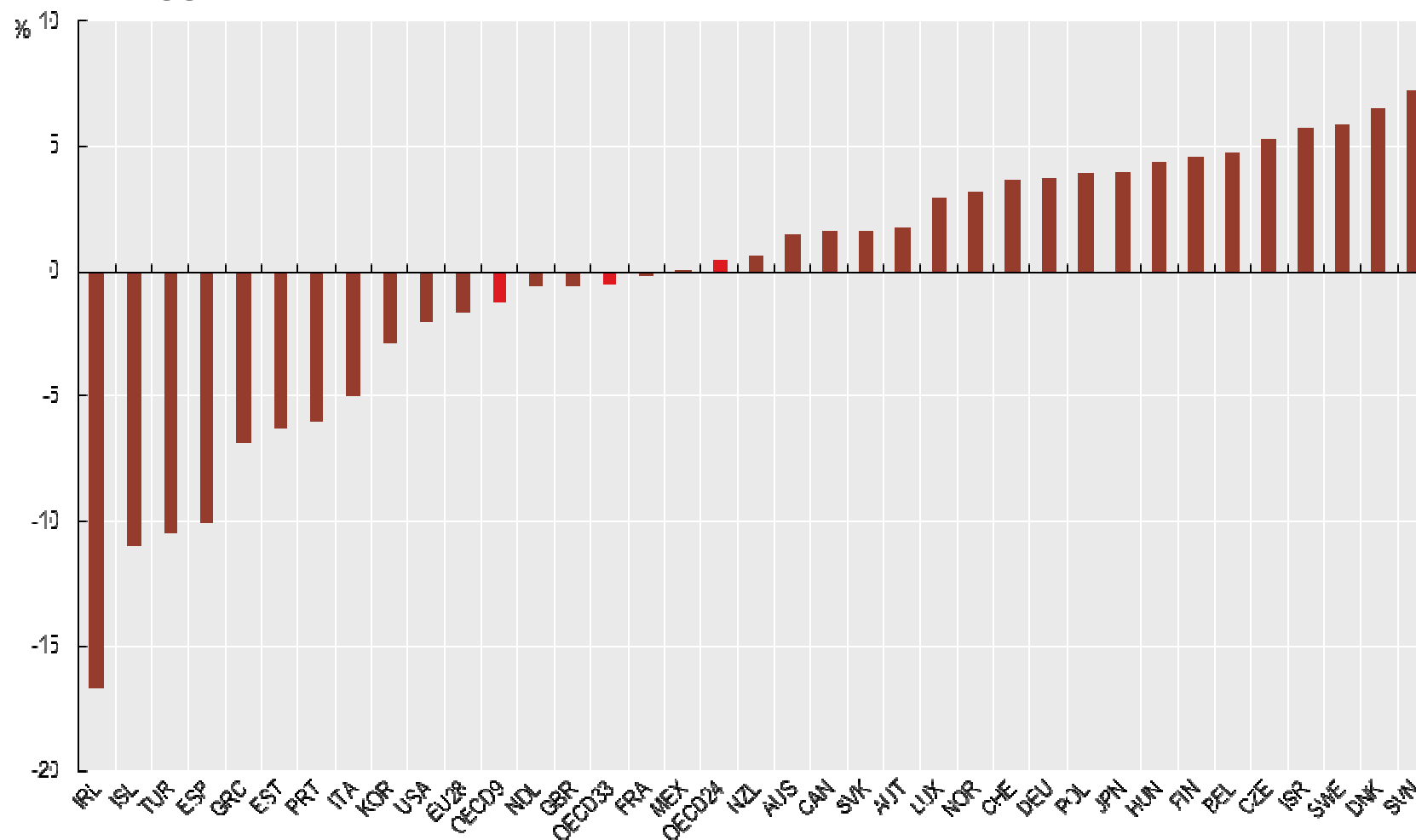
Breakdown of subnational government expenditure by economic function, 2013 (%)





## In 13 out of 32 countries, the SNG investment has decreased between 2007 and 2014

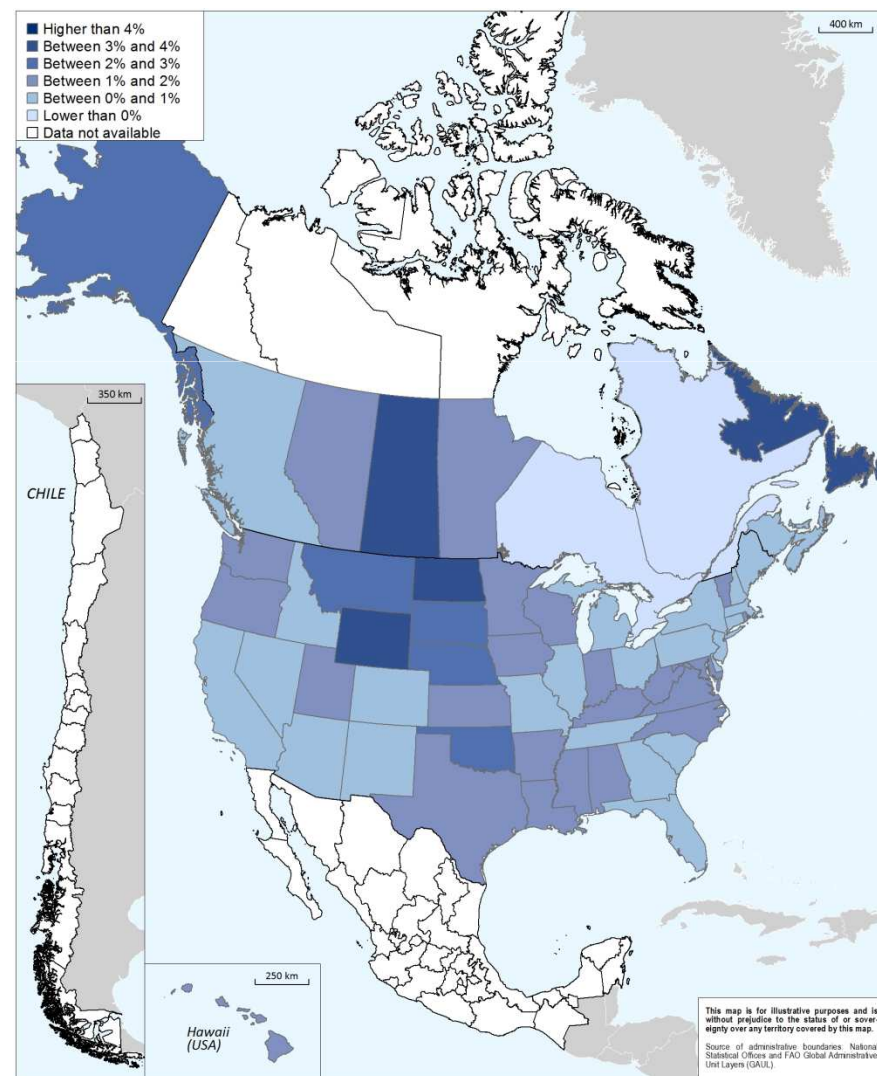
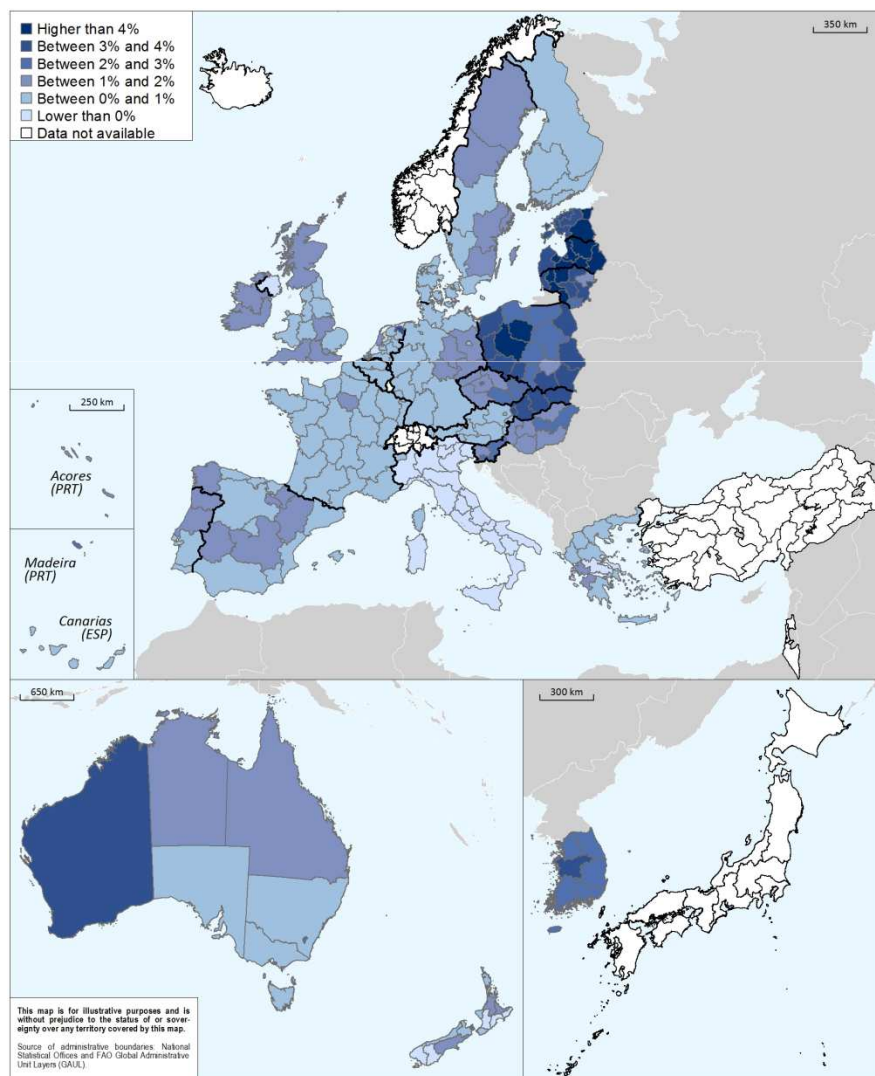
Annual average change in subnational government investment,  
2007-14





In 30% of regions, productivity growth has been below 0.5% per year in 2000-13

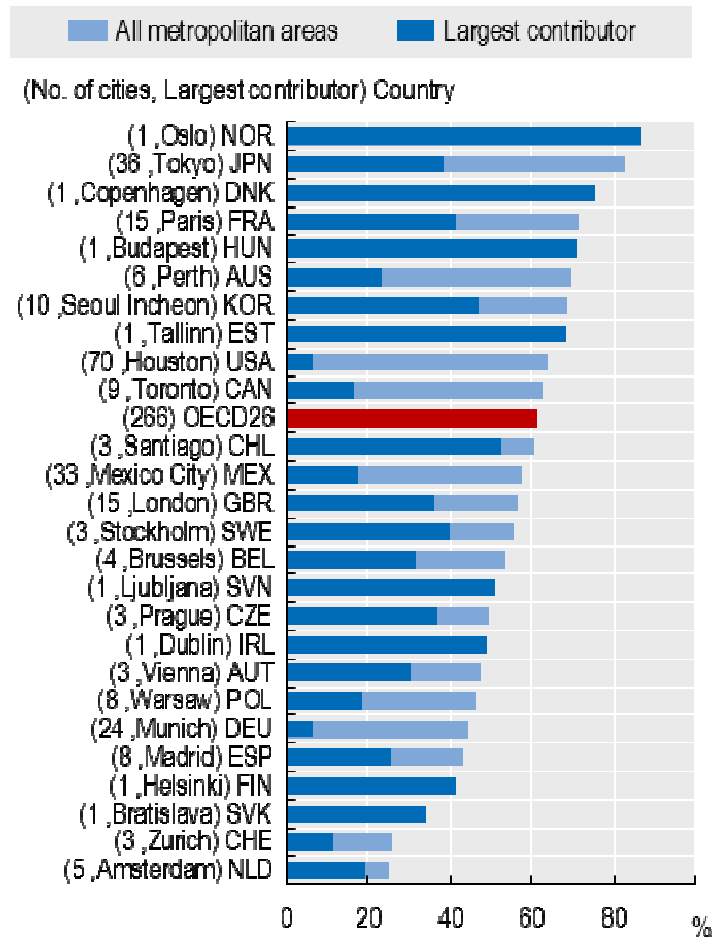
## Annual growth of regional productivity, 2000-13 (GDP per worker)



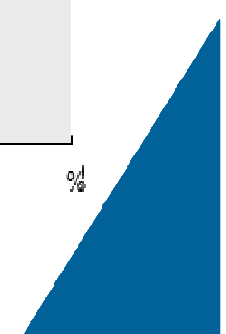
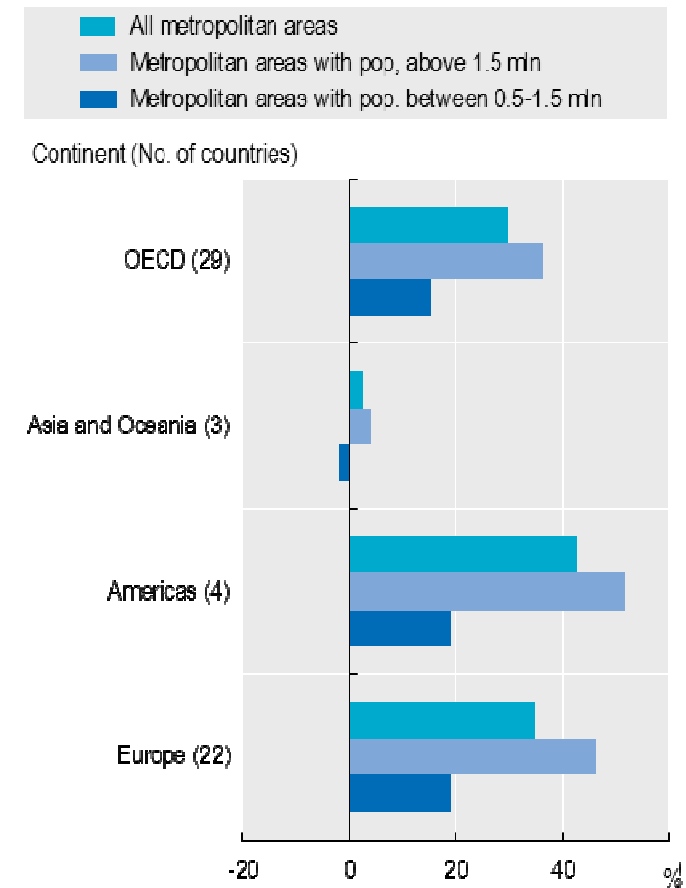


# Metropolitan areas contributed to more than 60% national GDP growth and are usually more productive than the rest of the economy

% of national GDP growth contributed by metro areas, 2000-13

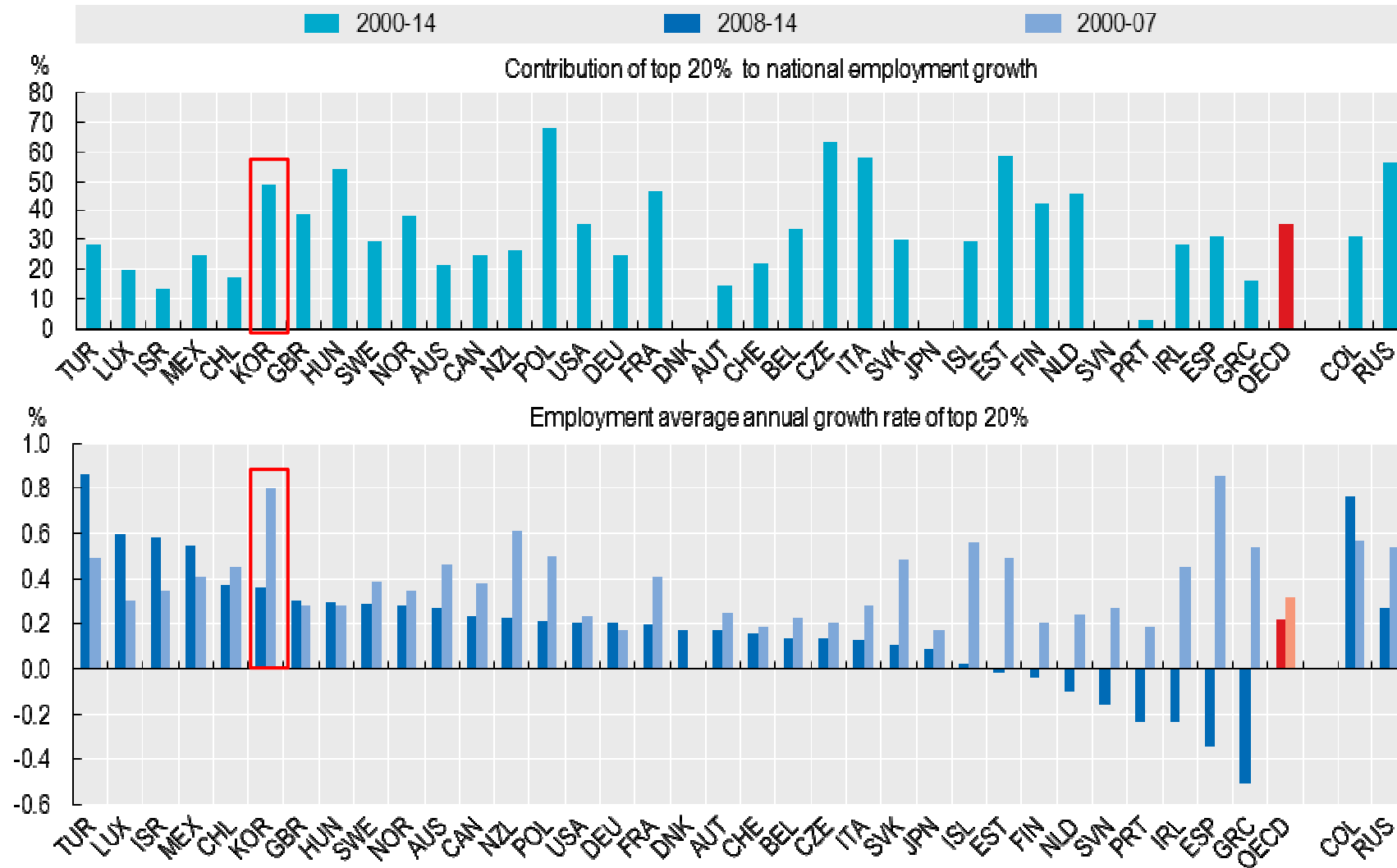


Ratio between productivity in metro areas and rest of economy, 2013





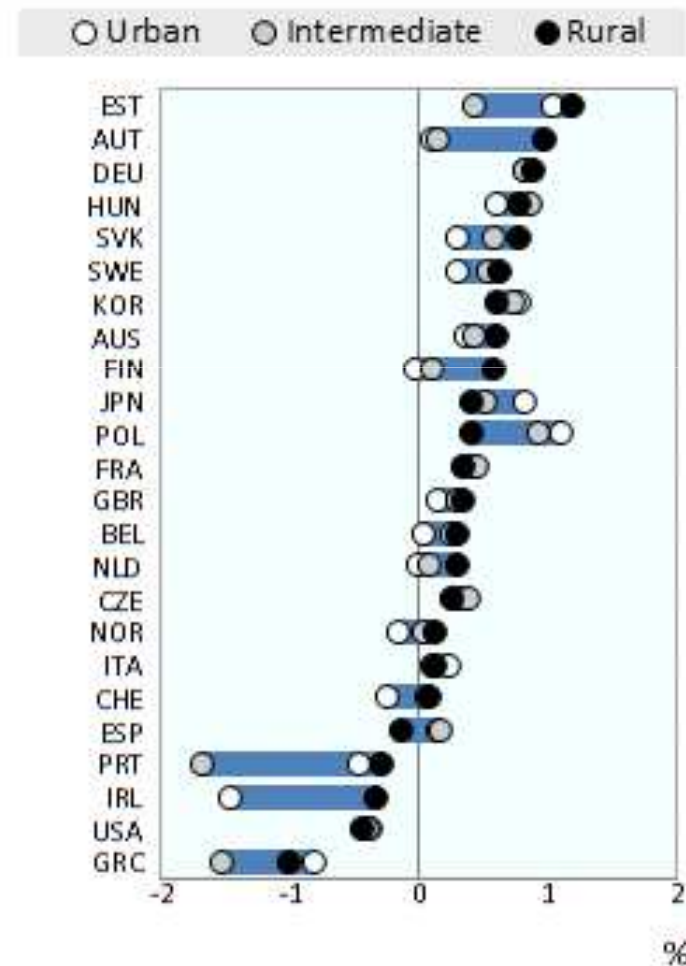
Since 2008 employment growth has slowed down also in the most dynamic regions





Employment growth is not specific to urban regions: in 2000-14, for 12 out of 24 countries, the employment growth was higher in predominantly rural regions than in predominantly urban regions

Employment  
average annual  
growth, by type of  
region, 2000-14





In the period 2000-13, for 22 out of 27 OECD countries, lagging regions have increased the share of tertiary educated labour force faster than advanced regions, in contrast to R&D personnel share for which the gap widened in 12 out of 19 countries

