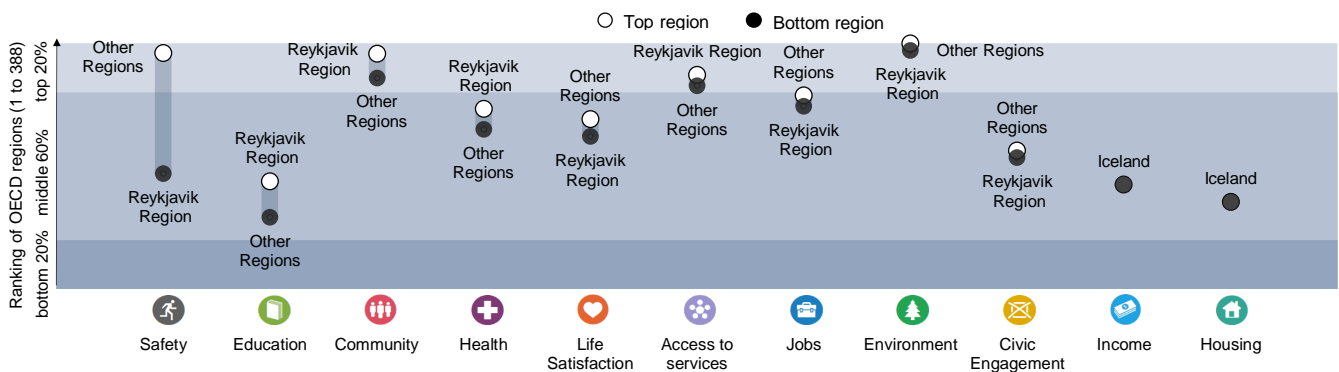


Icelandic regions are among the top 20% of OECD regions in well-being indicators on community, access to services and environment.












Subnational governments in Iceland spend 58% of their budget on education and social protection, compared to an OECD average of 39%.

## Differences in well-being across regions



Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 402 OECD regions. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

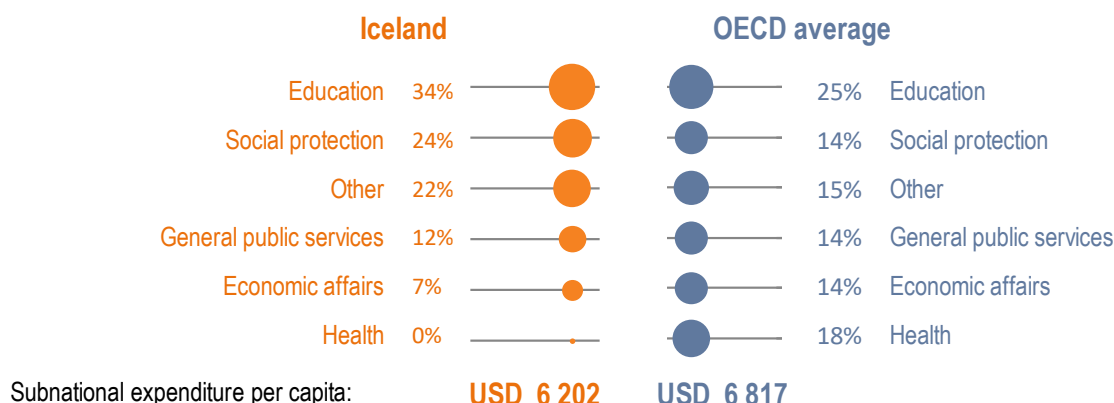
Iceland is among the top 20% of OECD regions in the well-being dimensions community, access to services (share of households with broadband access) and environment (PM 2.5 level). The best Icelandic region fare better than the OECD median region in all 11 **well-being** indicators, except for labour force with at least upper secondary education.

	Country Average	OECD median region	Icelandic regions	
			Top 20%	Bottom 20%
 <b>Safety</b>				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.4
 <b>Education</b>				
Labour force with at least upper secondary education (%), 2017	73.4	81.7	78.1	64.7
 <b>Community</b>				
Perceived social network support (%), 2013	96.9	91.4	97.6	95.6
 <b>Health</b>				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2016	82.2	80.4	82.2	82.2
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2016	7.4	8.1	7.2	7.8
 <b>Life Satisfaction</b>				
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2013	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.1
 <b>Access to services</b>				
Households with broadband access (%), 2017	93.0	78.0	93.0	91.0
 <b>Jobs</b>				
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2017	80.9	67.7	71.2	70.8
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2017	3.1	5.5	2.4	3.3
 <b>Environment</b>				
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2015	1.8	12.4	1.7	2.9
 <b>Civic engagement</b>				
Voters in last national election (%), 2017 or lastest year	75.7	70.9	76.3	74.7
 <b>Income</b>				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2016	16 290	17 695	..	..
 <b>Housing</b>				
Rooms per person, 2016	1.6	1.8	..	..

Source: OECD Regional Database. Visualisation: <https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org>. OECD regions refer to the administrative tier of subnational government, Iceland is composed of two regions; (2) Household income per capita data are based on USD constant Purchasing Power Parities, constant prices (year 2010).



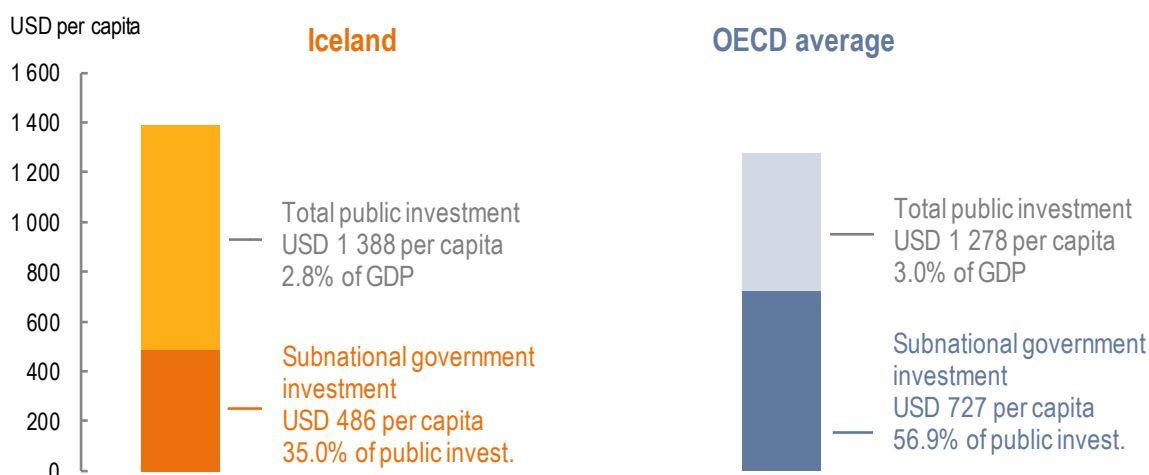
## Subnational government expenditure by function As a share of total subnational government expenditure, 2016



**Subnational government expenditure** amounts to **USD 6 202 per capita** in Iceland compared to an OECD average of USD 6 817. In Iceland, this is equivalent to **27.2% of total public expenditure** and to **12.4% of GDP**. In comparison, across the OECD, subnational government expenditure accounts for 40.4% of total public expenditure and for 16.2% of GDP. Education and social protection are the two largest spending items for subnational governments in Iceland. Together, they represent **58%** of subnational expenditure compared to 39% in the OECD area.

In Iceland, subnational governments carried out **35% of total public investment**, more than 20 percentage points less than the OECD average of 56.9%.

## Role of subnational governments in public investment Subnational government public investment per capita, 2016



Source: OECD Subnational Government Structure and Finance Database.

Note: the function 'Other' includes housing and community amenities, recreation, culture and religion; environment; public order and safety.

## OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance 2018

The 2018 edition of OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

Consult this publication on line: <https://oe.cd/pub/2n9>

