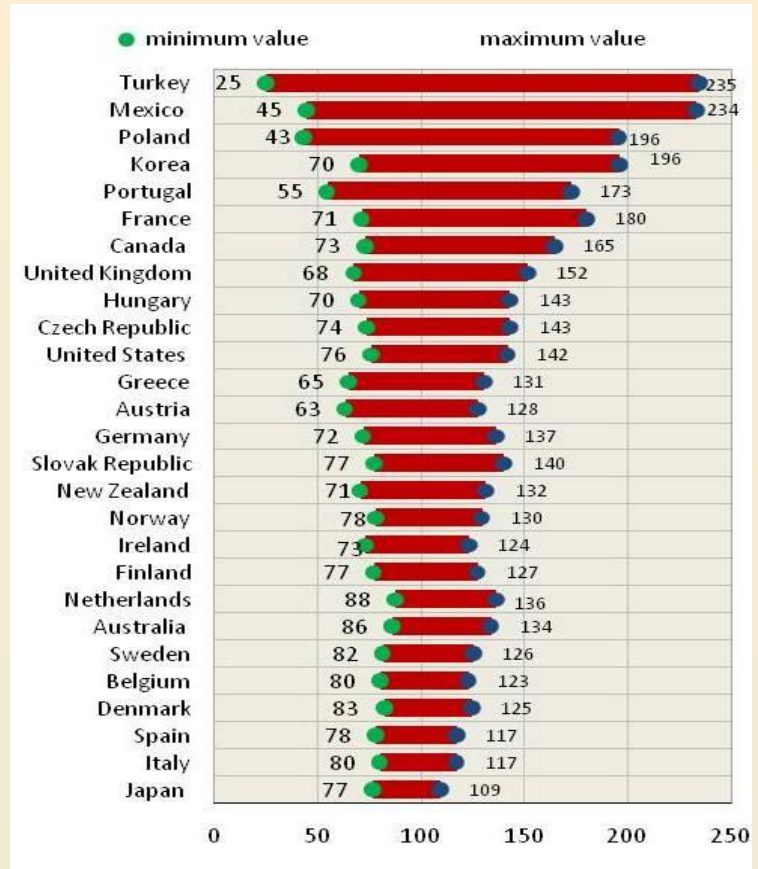


# Regional Indicators

## Key Facts

- **National economic performance often hides wide regional differences.** While differences in economic growth between countries have declined in recent years, those within countries have not. For a large part these disparities can be attributed to differences in labour productivity and labour market participation.
- **Local factors matter in attaining sustainable growth.** Around 40% of OECD output and job creation are generated by only 10% of regions.
- **OECD regional indicators identify those regions that outperform and those that lag behind.** Regional growth is mainly driven by the availability of skilled human capital, infrastructure and innovative capacity, but more importantly, an integrated approach is needed since factors reinforce each other.
- **Regional development is multi-dimensional.** The OECD regional indicators range from population characteristics to economic output, from industrial concentration to labour market performance, from innovation activities to education levels, from health status to environmental conditions.

*Labour productivity varies across OECD countries, but the variation is even greater among regions of the same country*



*Range in GDP per worker across regions as a per cent of the national average, 2005*

## What the OECD provides



- The OECD Regional Database provides yearly time-series for around 40 socio-economic indicators on about 2000 regions among the 30 OECD countries
- A handy reference to the performance of each sub-national region across the OECD and a comparative analysis of trends and disparities across sub-national regions, based on sound information.
- A unique Forum to analyse regional competitiveness: the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI), with international experts from all OECD countries, carries out statistical work on the measurement of regional economies.

# Regional Indicators

## Activities

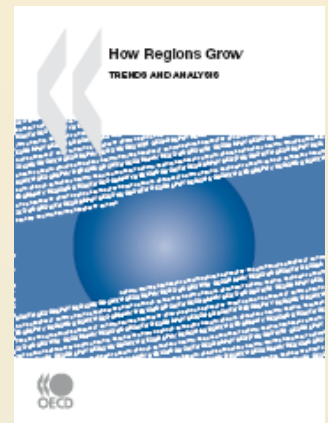


### OECD Regions at a Glance 2009

A one-stop guide for understanding regional competitiveness and performance, relying on comparative statistical information at the sub-national level, graphs and maps. This third edition provides the latest comparable data and trends across regions in OECD countries, including a special focus on the spatial dimension for innovation.

### How Regions Grow: Trends and Analysis

This report illustrates which factors and in what combinations are associated with regional growth.



### OECD eXplorer

Interactive graphical web-tool to analyse regional statistics through maps and other visual presentations and to explore trends over time



## New activities

- Selecting and interpreting sets of regional indicators, revealing the diversity of regional development as well as specific measures for rural and urban areas and their links;
- Measuring innovation processes at local level and the associations between knowledge generation and diffusion;
- Better understanding of the information used by countries and regions to define their strategies and to prioritize investments and service delivery.