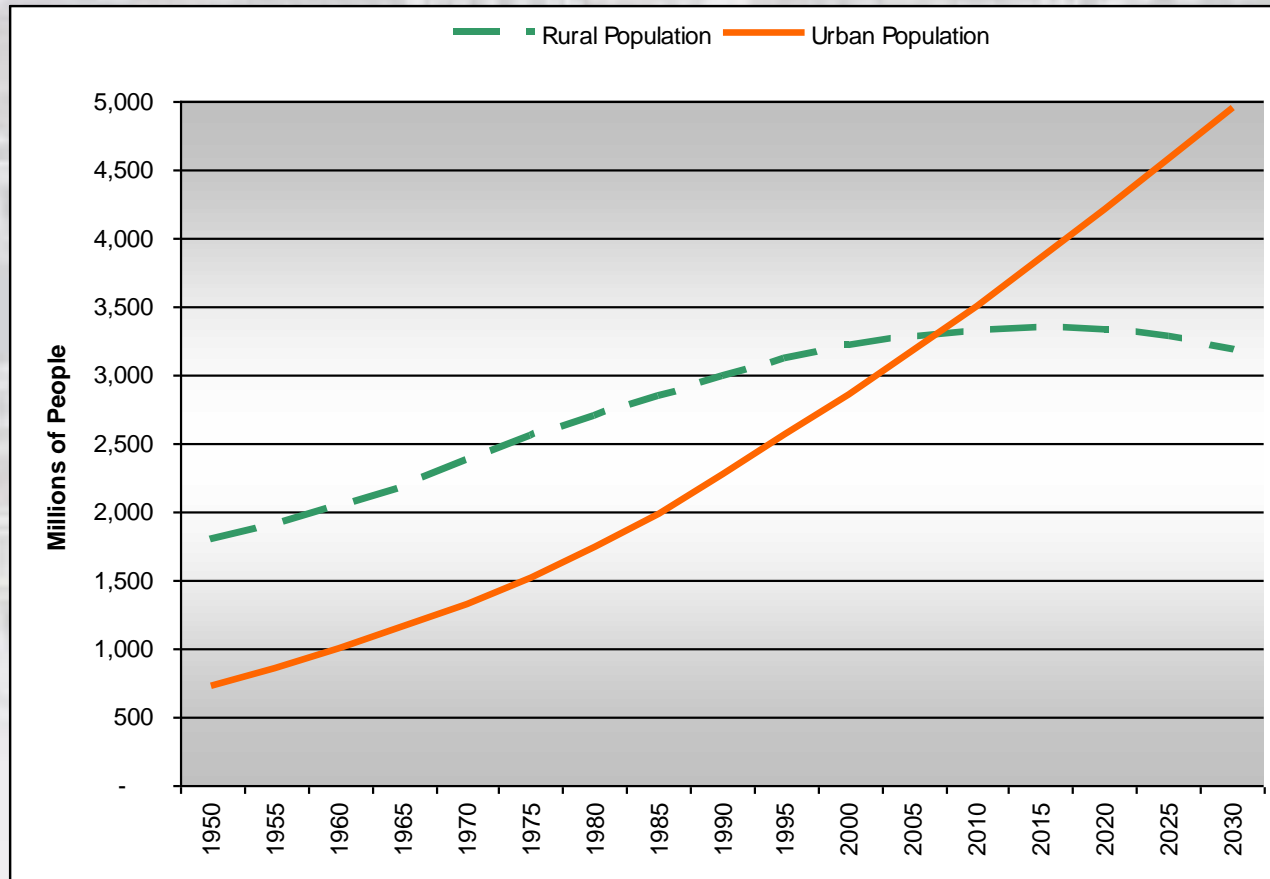


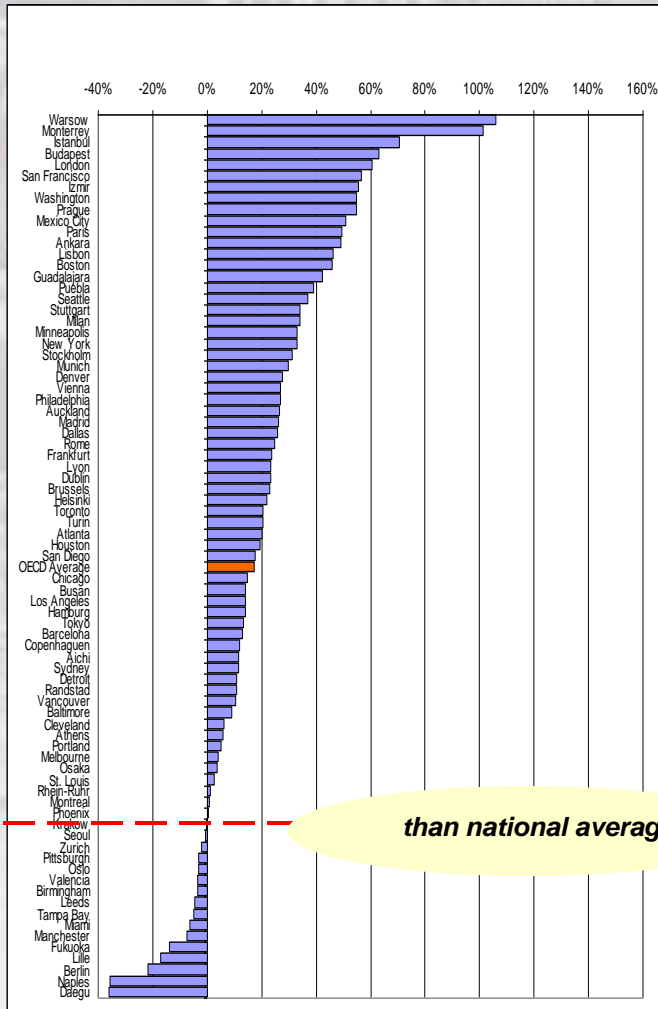
Urbanisation

Today, more than half of OECD population lives in cities.
By 2050, likely to reach two thirds.

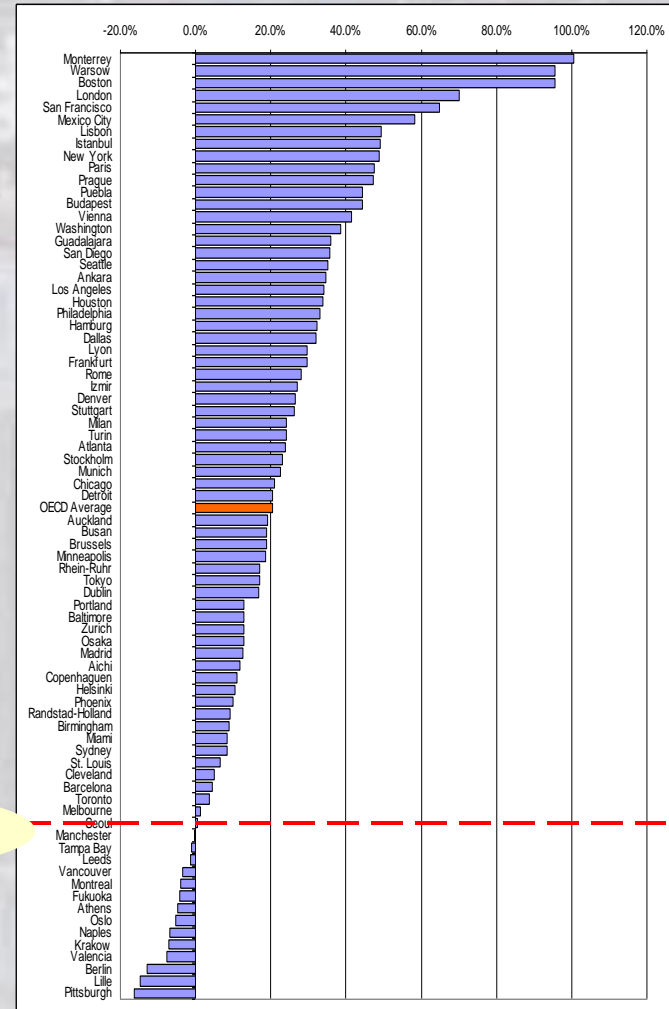


Cities often act as engines of national growth

Higher GDP per capita...

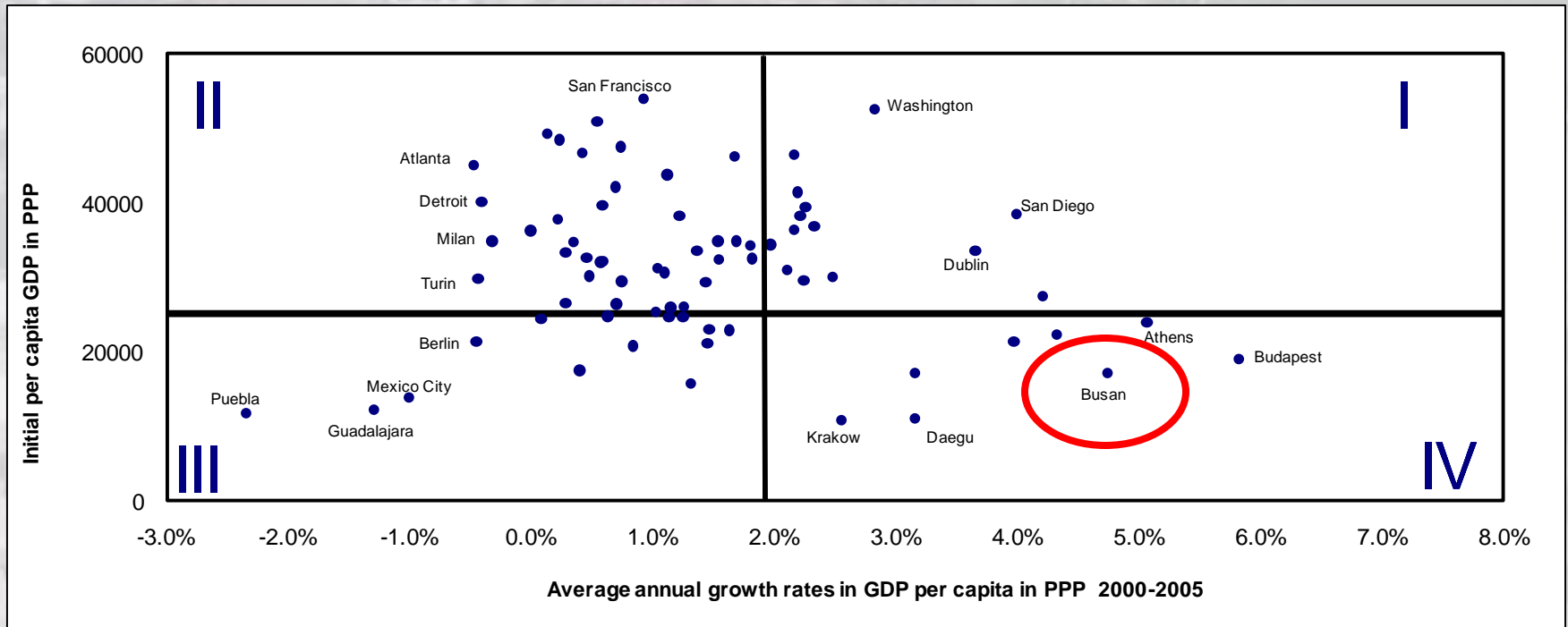


Higher productivity...



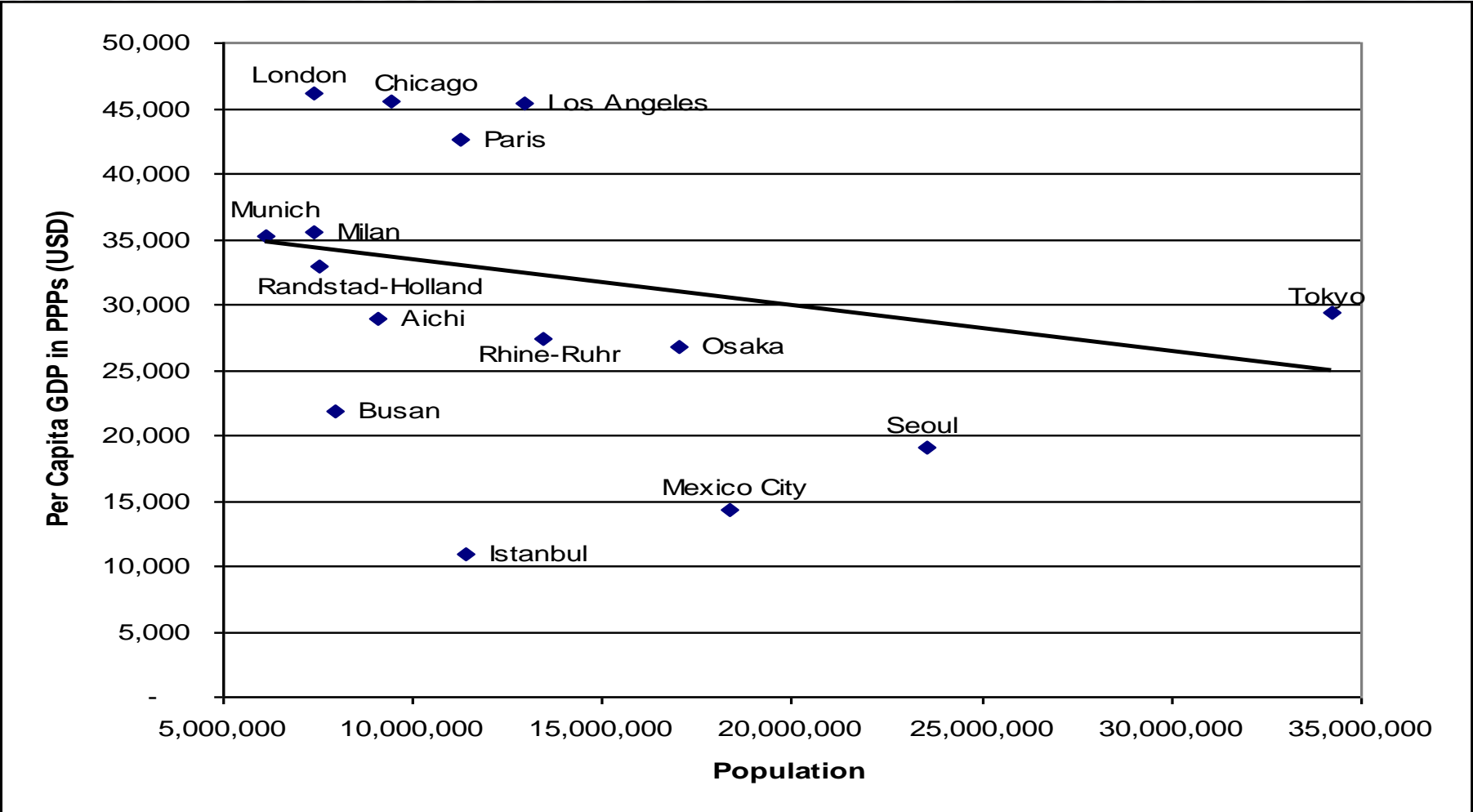
But metropolitan regions are not always synonymous with success

Initial GDP per capita and annual average growth rates in GDP per capita among 78 metro-regions, 1995 and 2005



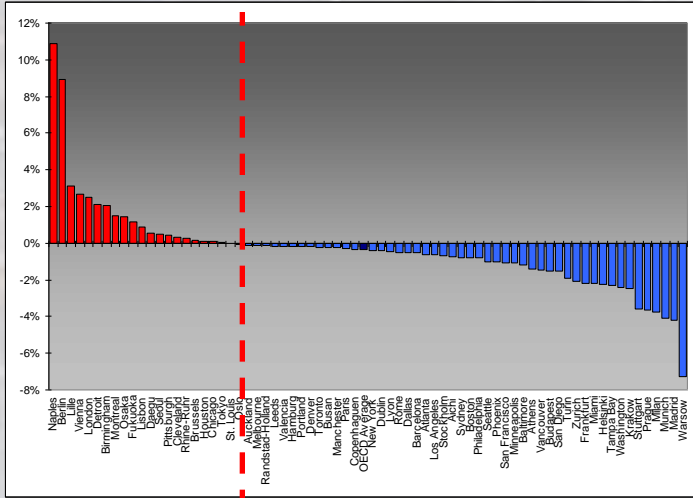
Source: OECD Metropolitan Database

Bigger means richer... but less true after 6-7 million inhabitants



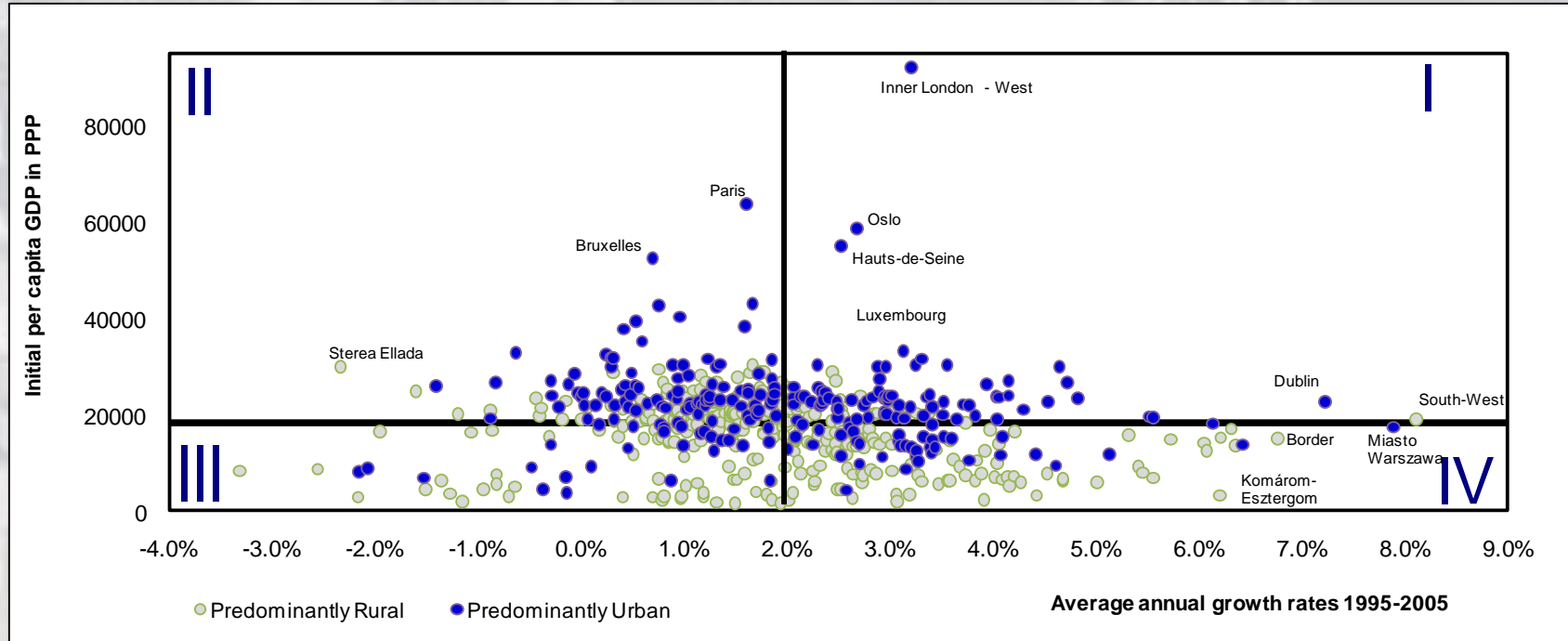
One third of metro-regions have higher unemployment rates than their national averages

- Persistence of high pockets of unemployment
- High level of poverty and social exclusion (e.g. about 50% in Mexico City, 22% in Rotterdam, 15% in Paris)
- Climate change (cities consume between 60% and 80% of global energy)



Some rural regions grow faster than urban regions

Initial GDP per capita and annual average growth rates in GDP per capita in urban and rural regions, 1995 and 2005



Source: OECD Regional Database