

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 - Canada Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

Did you know?

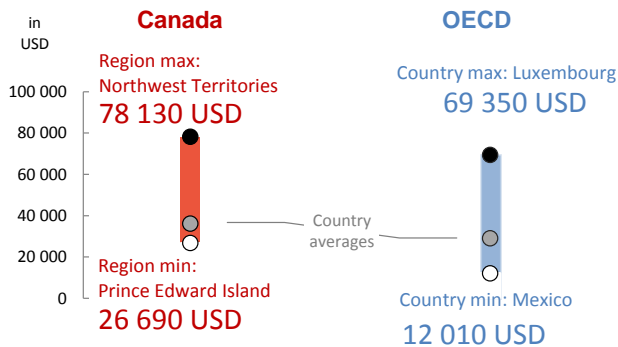
In Canada, youth unemployment rate was lower than the OECD average in all regions in 2012.

Sub-national government in Canada carried out 91% of the total public investment, the highest share in OECD countries.

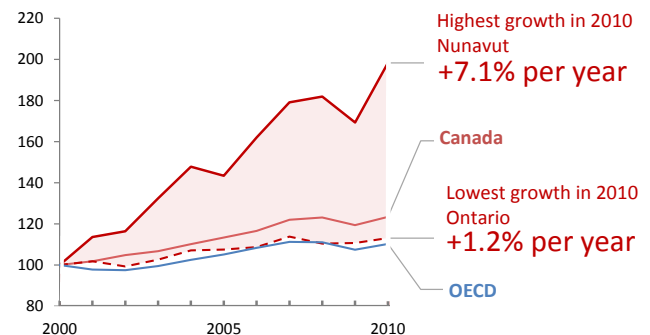
The share of GDP, population and employment in metropolitan areas was above 50% in 2010, the sixth highest in OECD countries.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010, in USD PPP

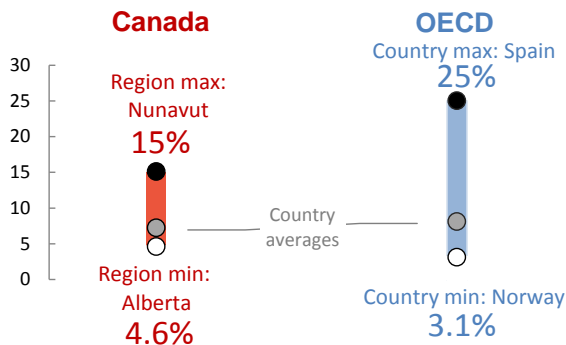


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

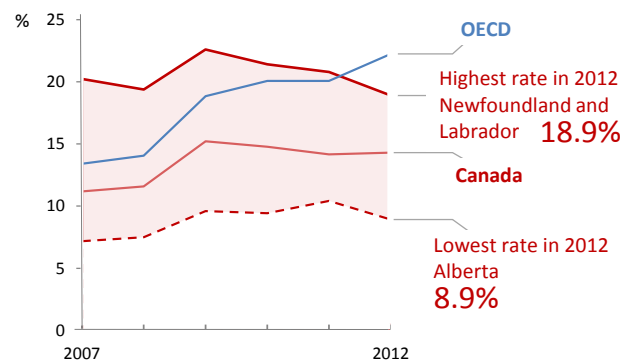


Canada had the 3rd largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade regional growth was as diverse as **+7.1%** annually in **Nunavut** and **+1.2%** in **Ontario**.

Unemployment rate, 2012



Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

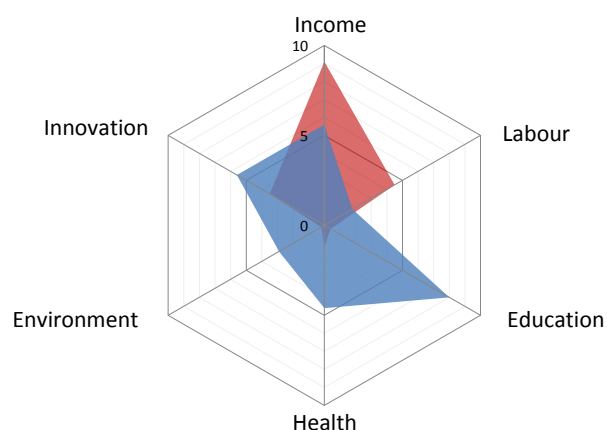


In 2012, the unemployment rate was the highest in **Nunavut (15%)** and the lowest in **Alberta (4.6%)**. The **youth unemployment rate** was below the OECD average but it remained high in **Newfoundland and Labrador (19%)**.

Regional dynamics

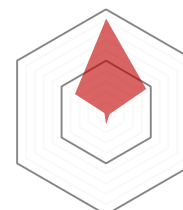


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



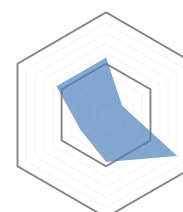
Highest GDP per capita region:

Northwest Territories



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Prince Edward Island



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

Northwest Territories fares better than the majority of OECD regions in terms of income, but it ranks below the OECD median region in the remaining dimensions. Prince Edward Island, the region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, fares better than the median region in innovation and below in the other dimensions.

Dimensions	Indicators	Northwest Territories	Prince Edward Island	Canada	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	28 133	17 738	20 876	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	8.1	11.3	7.2	8.1
Education	Share of student enrolment in tertiary education, 2010 (%)	5.8	26.7	28.7	20.0
Health	Life expectancy, 2006 (years)	75.1	79.9	81.1	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	114.2	12.6	16.7	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	22.8	62.7	78.4	108.8

Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

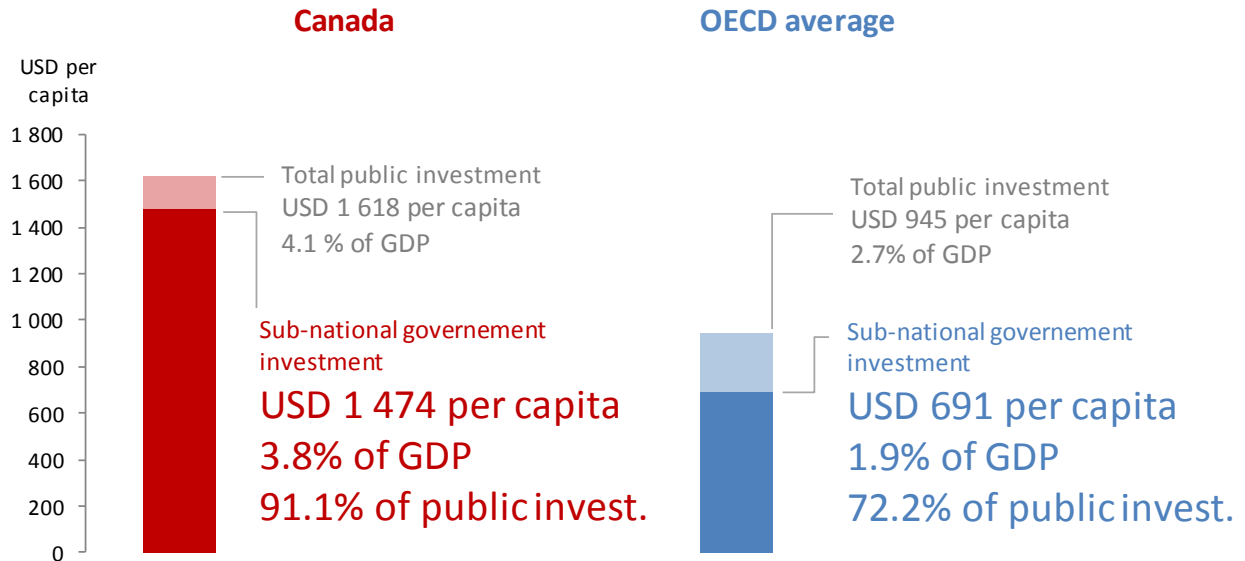
Notes: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Canada is composed by 13 regions (Provinces and territories). The high value of CO₂ per capita in the Northwest Territories is likely to be driven by the different industrial base and the small population of the region.

Sub-national government finance



Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Canada, **91%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) the highest among OECD countries, compared to 72% in the OECD area. SNG investment has increased in Canada from **USD 1 129 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 1 474 per capita** in 2012.

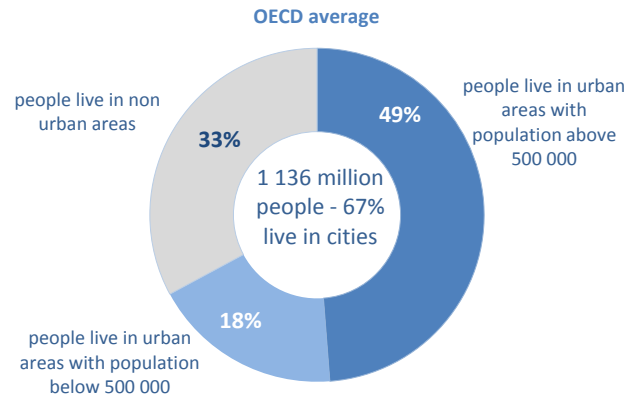
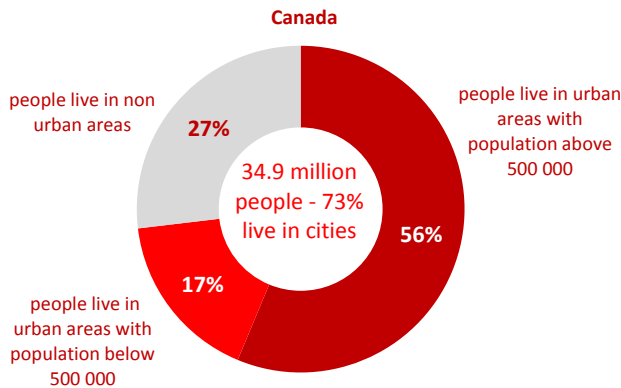
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

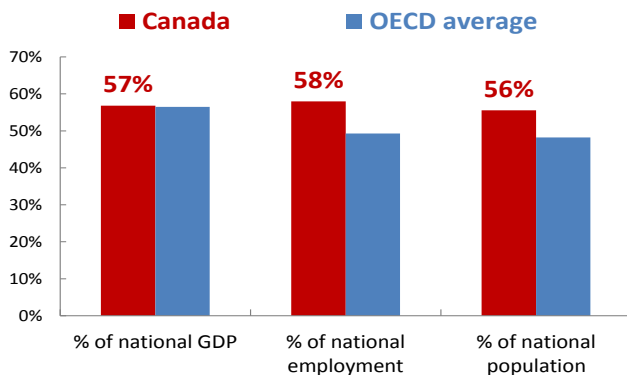
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



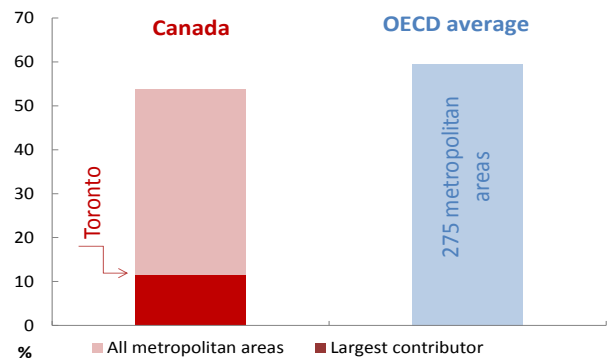
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas internationally comparable according to OECD definition: 34 in Canada and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Canada, **73%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 people) is **56%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



Metropolitan areas' contribution to national GDP growth, 2000-10



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 9 in Canada compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Canada concentrate **57%** of national **GDP** and **58%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for **54%** of **GDP growth**.

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions 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.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en

