

## OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Finland Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

### Did you know?

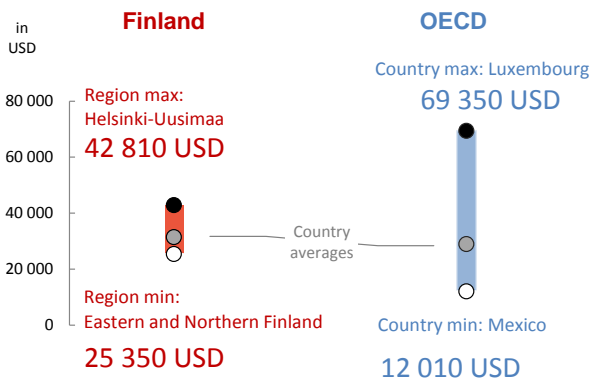
In the OECD, Finland has the 11<sup>th</sup> lowest disparities across regions in youth unemployment rates.

Sub-national governments spent 54% of their budget on health and social protection compared to 30% in the OECD area.

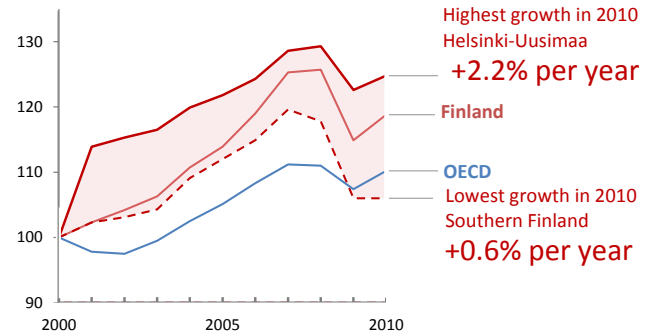
Helsinki metropolitan area concentrates 27% of the national population and 37% of GDP.

### Regional dynamics

#### GDP per capita, 2010

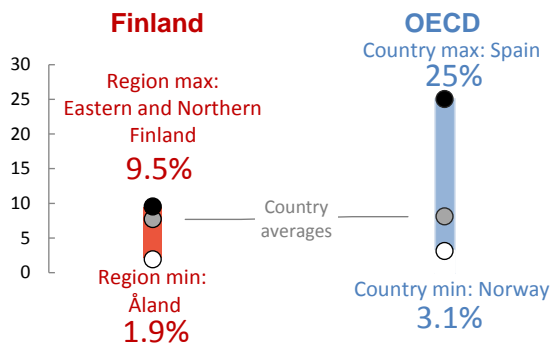


#### GDP growth (year 2000=100)

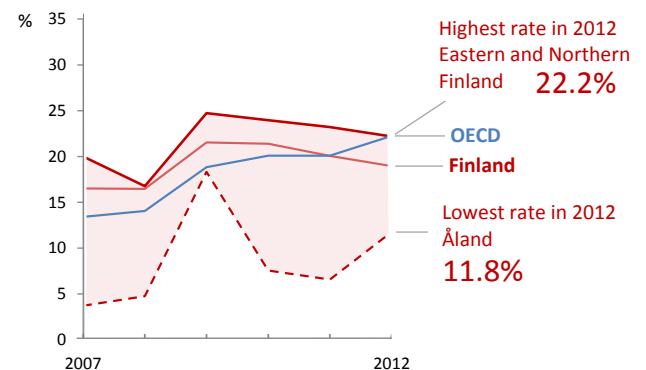


Finland had the 17<sup>th</sup> largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade regional growth range from **+2.2%** annually in **Helsinki-Uusimaa** to **+0.6%** in **Southern Finland**.

#### Unemployment rate, 2012



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

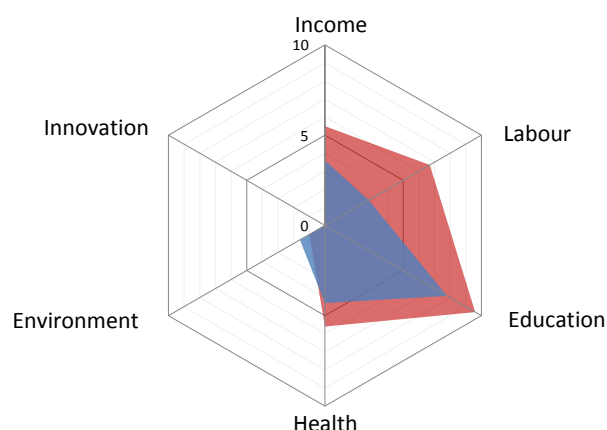


In 2012, the highest **unemployment rate** is found in **Eastern and Northern Finland (9.5%)** which has also the highest **youth unemployment rate (22.2%)**.

## Regional dynamics

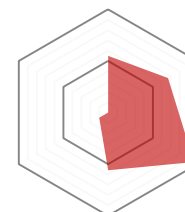


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



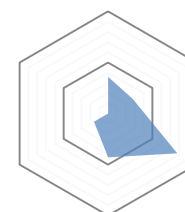
Highest GDP per capita region:

**Helsinki-Uusimaa**



Lowest GDP per capita region:

**Eastern and Northern Finland**



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.

Helsinki-Uusimaa fares better than the OECD median region in all dimensions, except for environment. In contrast, Eastern and Northern Finland, the Finnish region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, fares better than the median region in education.

Dimensions	Indicators	Helsinki-Uusimaa	Eastern and Northern Finland	Finland	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	17 681	14 002	15 444	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	6.3	9.5	7.7	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	45.9	33.8	38.2	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	80.5	79.7	80.2	79.8
Environment	CO <sub>2</sub> per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	21.9	17.5	20.0	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	..	..	282.1	108.8

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

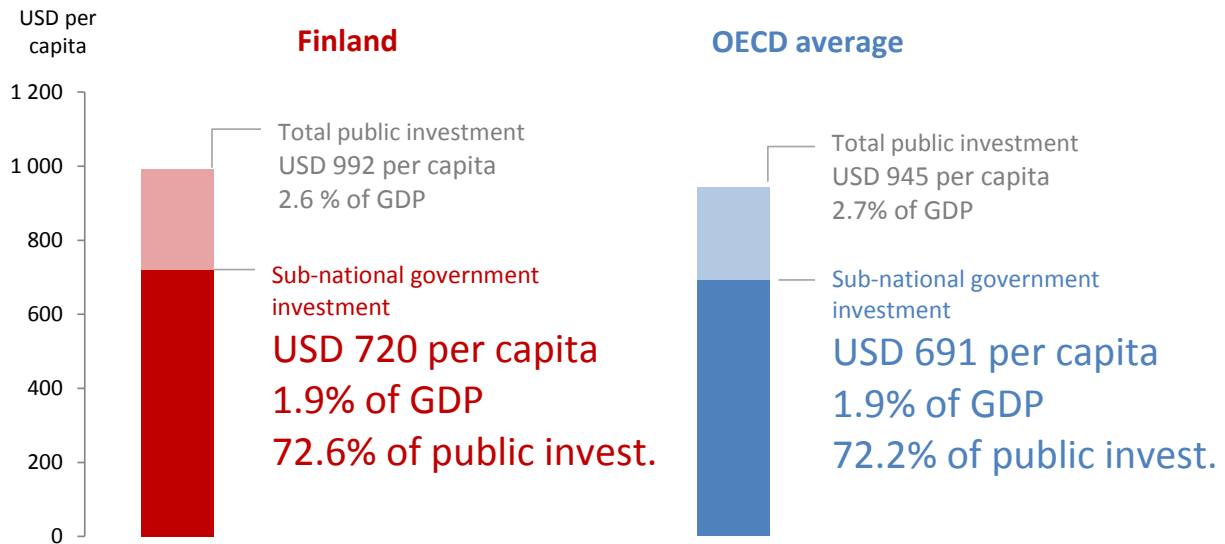
Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Finland is composed by 5 regions (Suuralueet).



## Sub-national government finance

### Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

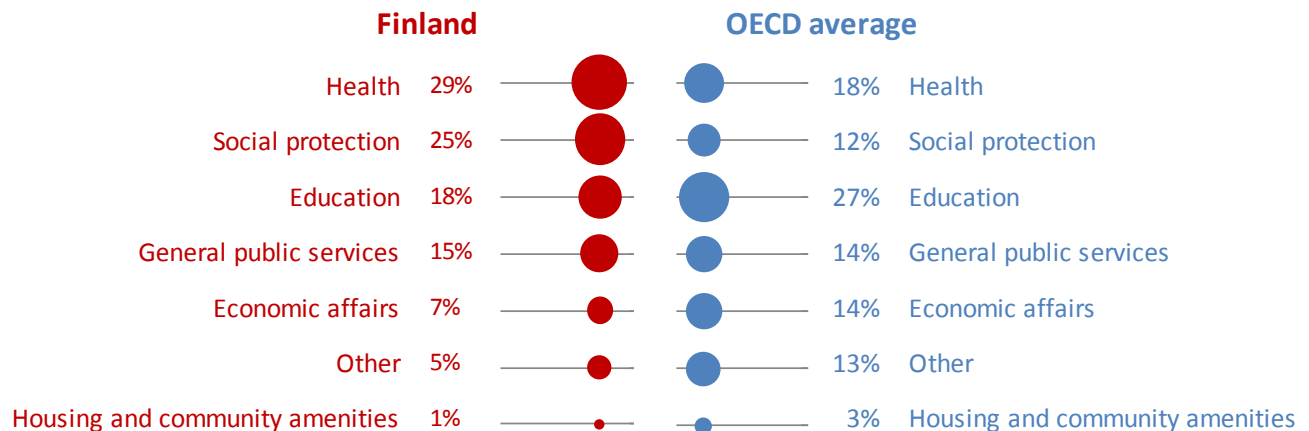
*Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012*



In Finland **73%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to **72%** in the **OECD area**. SNG investment has increased in Finland from **USD 617 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 720 per capita** in 2012.

### Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

*As a share of total SNG expenditure*



**Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 8 906 (Finland) USD 6 173 (OECD average)**

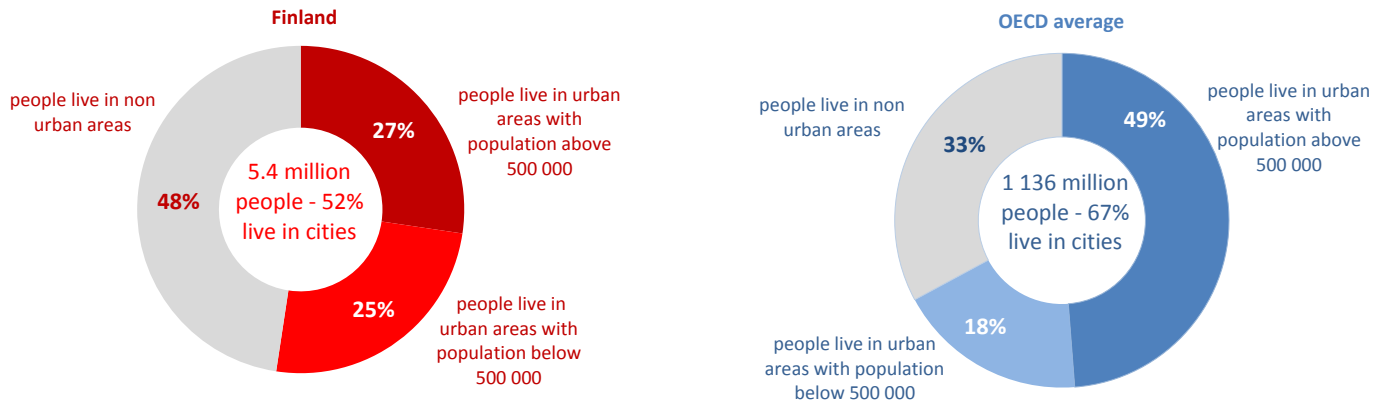
Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **41%** of the **total public expenditure** and **23%** of **GDP** in Finland, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 8 906 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Health and social protection are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Finland: together they represent **54%** of sub-national expenditure compared to **30%** in the **OECD area**.

# Metropolitan areas in the national economy



## OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

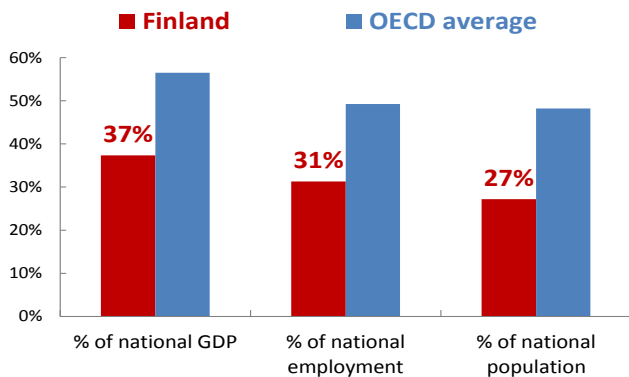
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



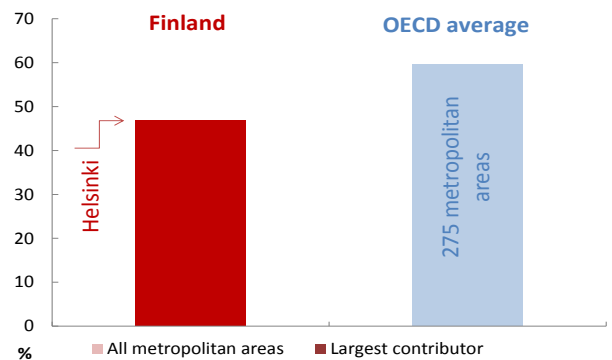
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 7 in Finland and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Finland, **52%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of population in the metropolitan area of Helsinki (the only urban area with more than 500 000 people) is **27%** 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): 1 in Finland compared to 275 in the OECD.

The metropolitan area of Helsinki in Finland concentrates **37%** of national **GDP** and **31%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 it accounted for over **47%** 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](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en)

