

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Germany Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

Did you know?

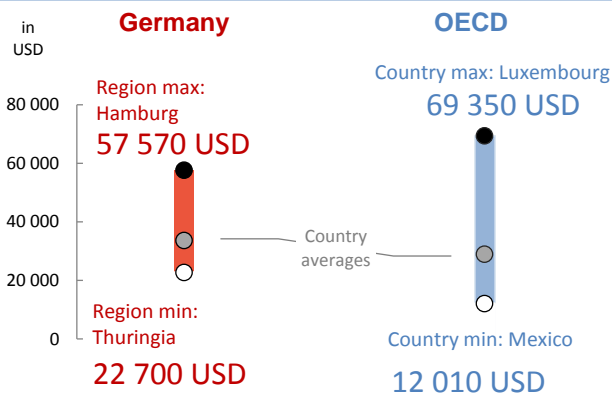
Differently from the OECD average, youth unemployment rates have decreased in almost all regions since 2007.

Public investment by sub-national governments is 76%, as compared to 72% in the OECD. This share slightly increased in the last 5 years.

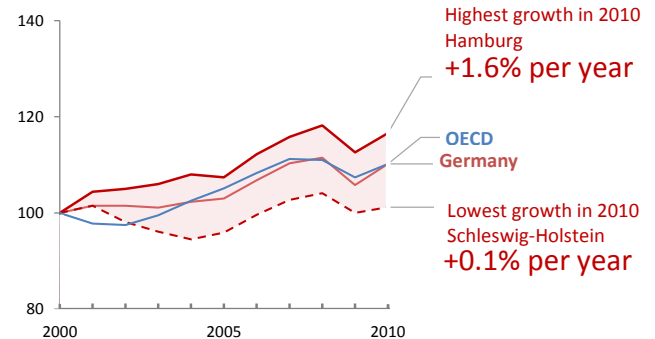
The 24 metropolitan areas contributed to 50% of the national GDP growth in 2000-10, as compared to 60% on OECD average.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

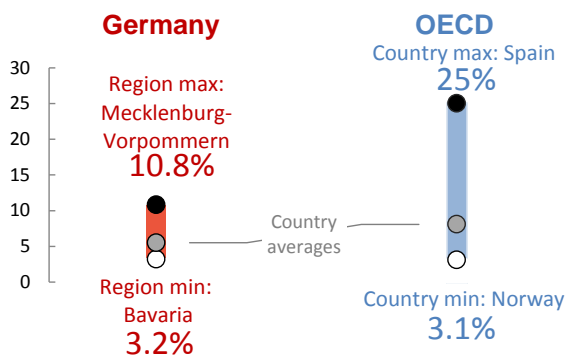


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

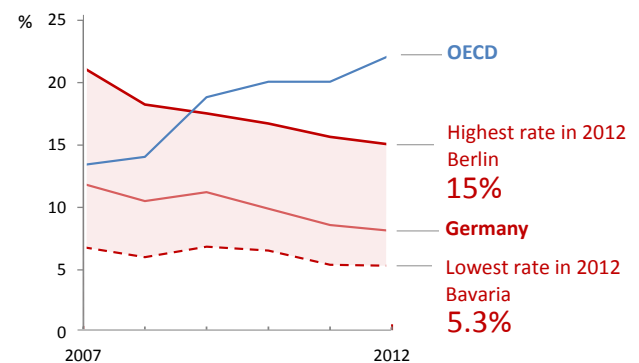


Germany had the 7th largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade regional growth range from **+1.6%** annually in **Hamburg** to **+0.1%** in **Schleswig-Holstein**.

Unemployment rate, 2012



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

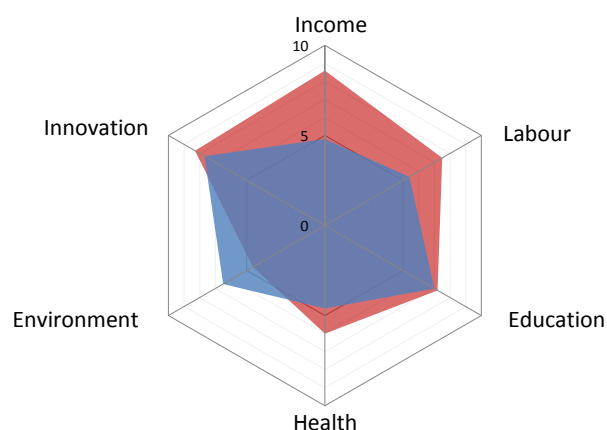


In recent years, the **unemployment rate** has reduced, with a maximum found in **Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (10.8%)**, **youth unemployment rate** in **Berlin** declined to **15%** in 2012.

Regional dynamics

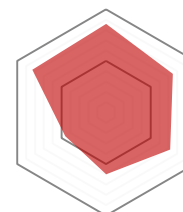


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



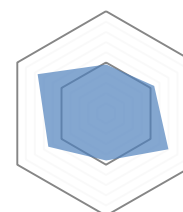
Highest GDP per capita region:

Hamburg



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Thuringia



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.

Hamburg fares better than the OECD median region in all dimensions except in environment. Thuringia, fares better than the OECD median region in education, innovation and environment.

Dimensions	Indicators	Hamburg	Thuringia	Germany	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	26 263	16 615	20 511	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	5.4	7.2	5.5	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	31.4	30.8	28.1	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	80.8	79.9	80.5	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	8.1	5.8	11.1	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	136.3	116.4	208.9	108.8

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

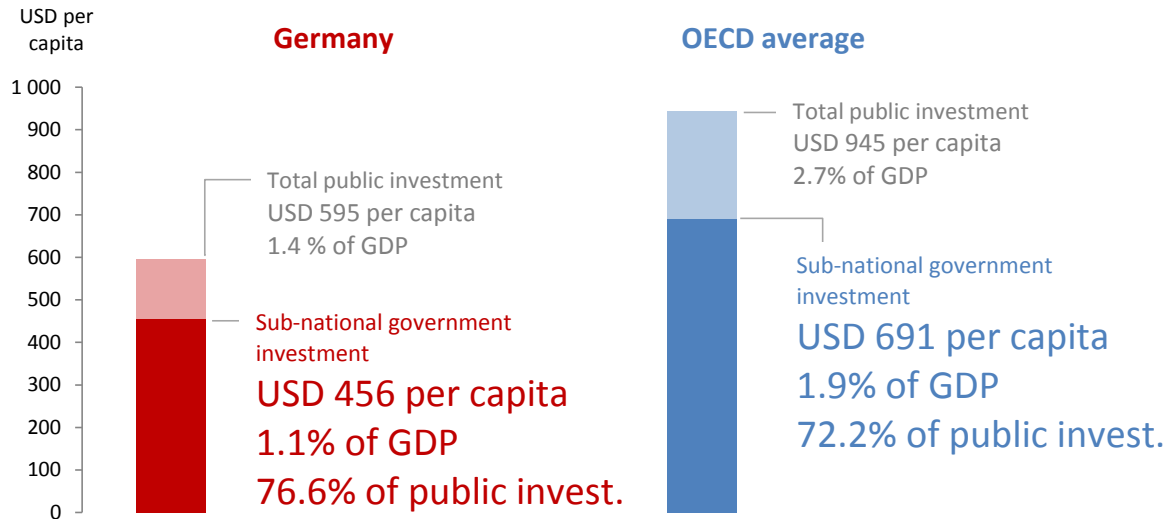
Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Germany is composed by 16 regions (Länder).

Sub-national government finance



Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

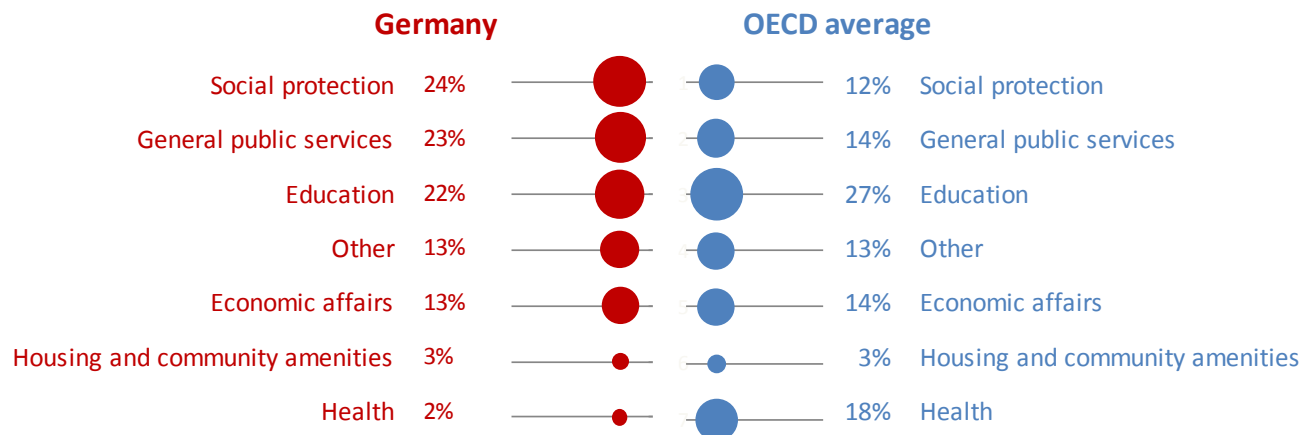
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Germany **77%** 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 Germany from **USD 422 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 456 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: **USD 8 486** **USD 6 173**

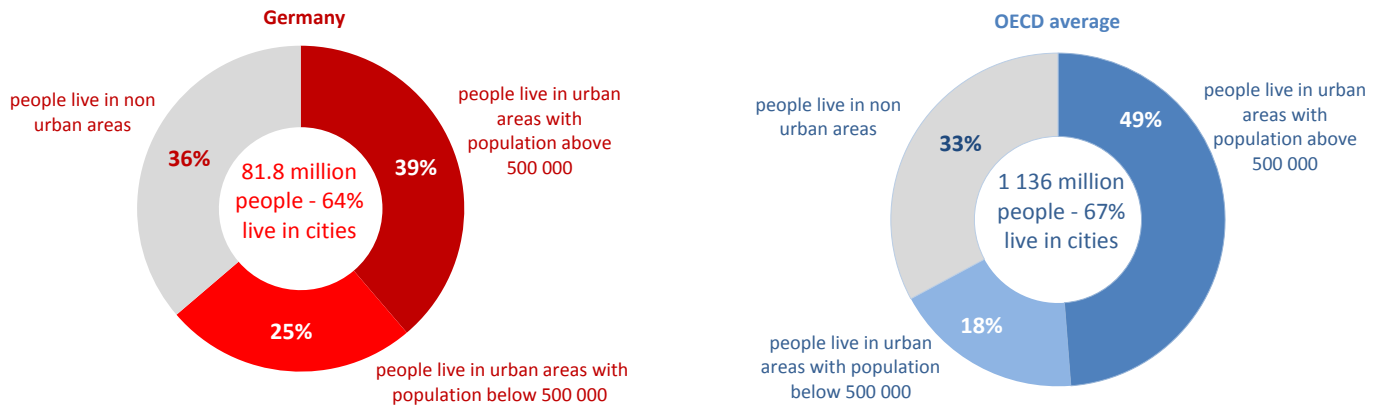
Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **46%** of the **total public expenditure** and **21%** of **GDP** in Germany, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 8 486 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Social protection and general public services are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Germany: together they represent **47%** of sub-national expenditure compared to 26% in the OECD area.

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

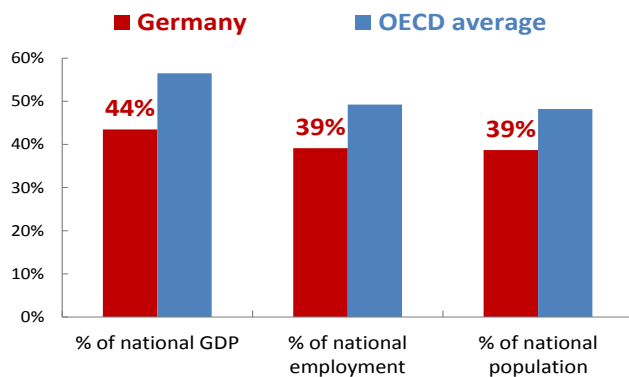
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



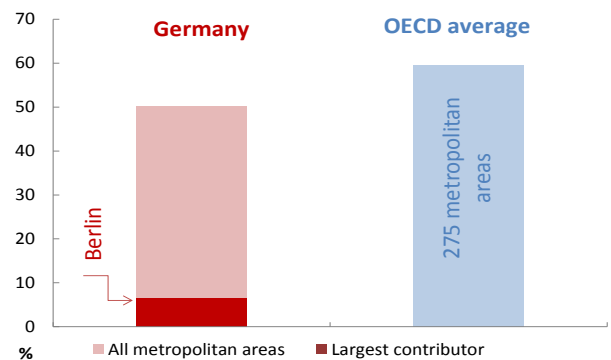
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 109 in Germany and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Germany, **64%** 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 **39%** 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): 24 in Germany compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Germany concentrate **44%** of national **GDP** and **39%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for **50%** of **GDP growth**, as compared to 60% on OECD average.

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

