

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Greece Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

Did you know?

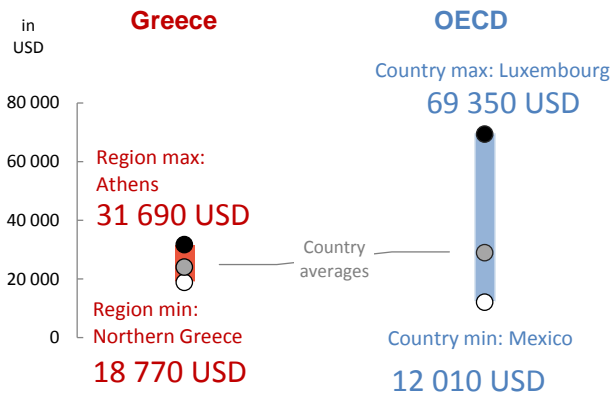
In the OECD, Greece has the 6th lowest disparities across regions in GDP per capita.

Investment carried out by sub-national governments was 0.6% of GDP, the lowest value among OECD countries.

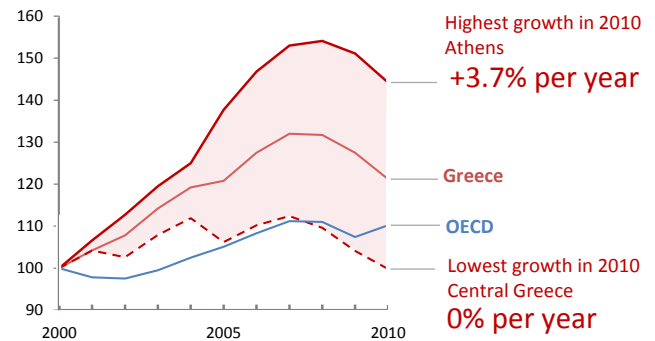
The metropolitan area of Athens alone contributed to 80% of the national GDP growth in 2000-10, the highest share among OECD countries.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

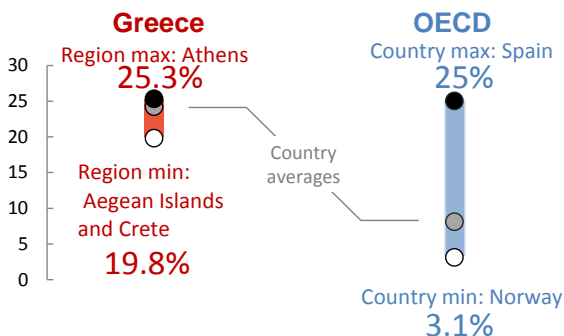


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

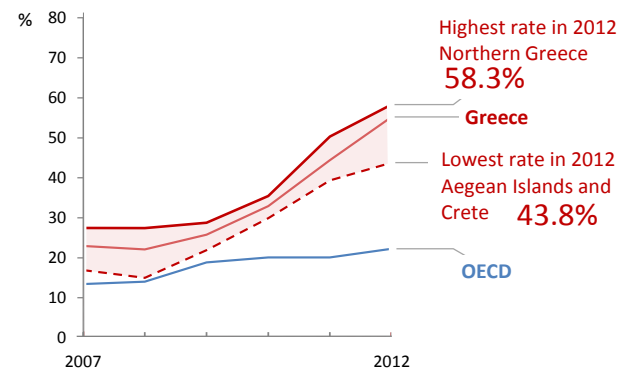


Greece had the 6th lowest regional disparities in GDP *per capita* in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade regional growth was as diverse as **+3.7%** annually in **Athens** and no growth (**0%**) in **Central Greece**.

Unemployment rate, 2012



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

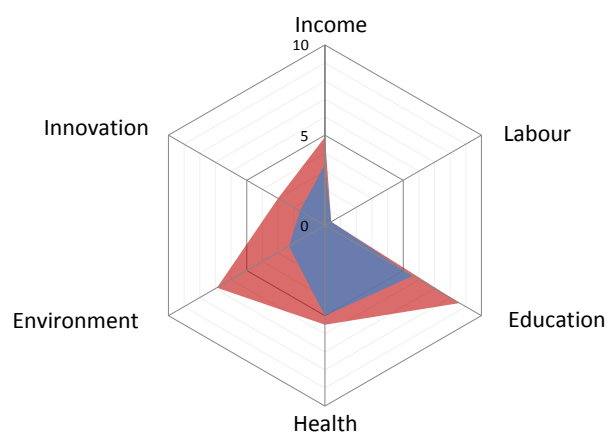


In recent years, the **unemployment rate** has soared in Greek regions such as Athens (**25%**) and the **youth unemployment rate** reached **58%** in **Northern Greece** in 2012.

Regional dynamics



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



Highest GDP per capita region:

Athens



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Northern Greece



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.

Athens fares better than the OECD median region for environment, health and education. Northern Greece, the region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, ranks as the median region in education and health.

Dimensions	Indicators	Athens	Northern Greece	Greece	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	16 656	13 592	14 646	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	25.4	25.0	24.2	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	36.7	27.7	29.1	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	80.4	80.1	80.6	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	5.6	14.3	8.4	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	14.4	3.6	7.7	108.8

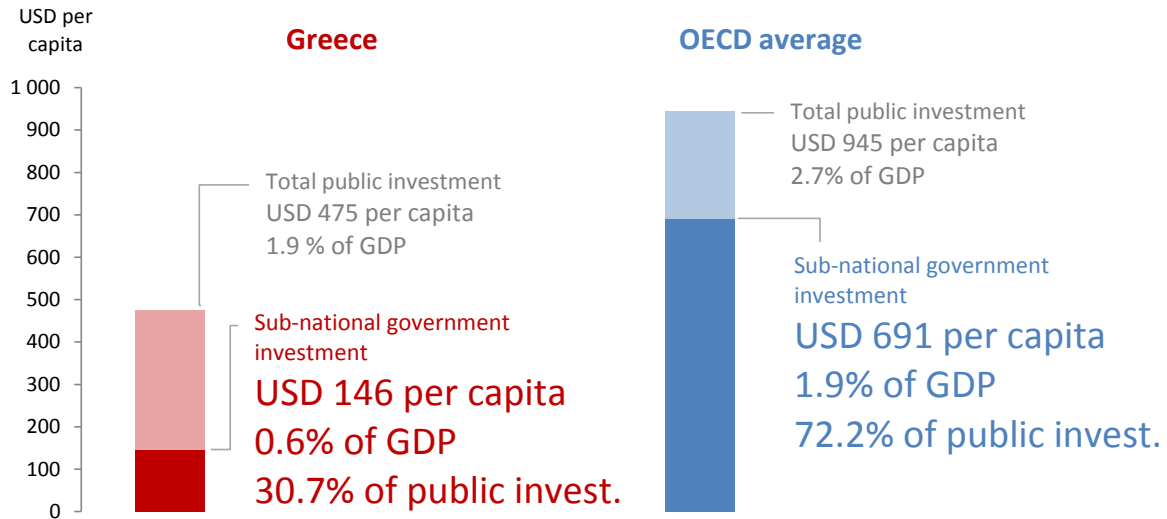
Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Greece is composed by 4 regions (Groups of development regions).

Sub-national government finance

Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

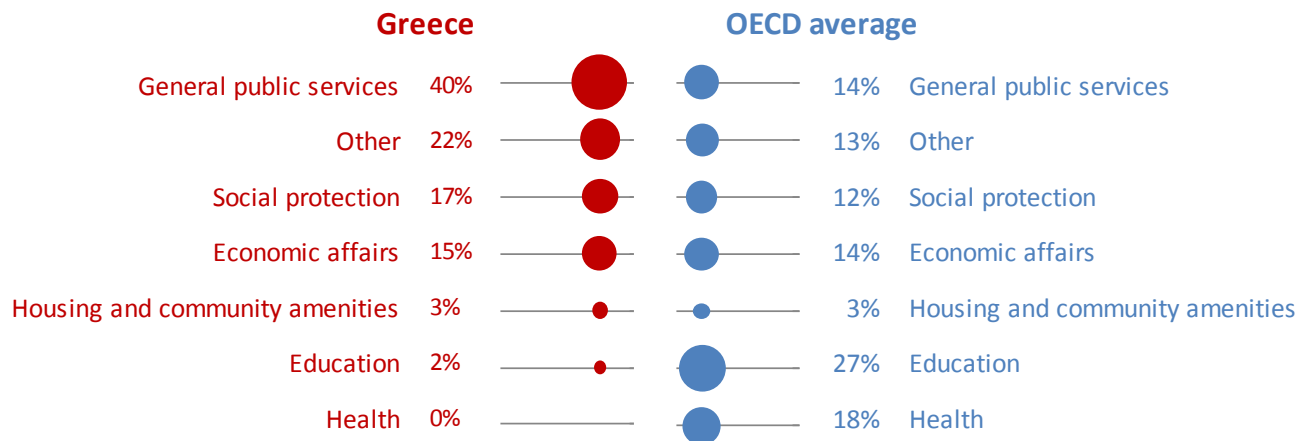
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Greece **31%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to 72% in the OECD area. SNG investment has decreased in Greece from **USD 199 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 146 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 790 (Greece) USD 6 173 (OECD average)

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **6%** of the **total public expenditure** and **3%** of **GDP** in Greece, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 790 per person** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. General public services are the largest spending item for SNGs in Greece: it represents **40%** of sub-national expenditure compared to 14% in the OECD area.

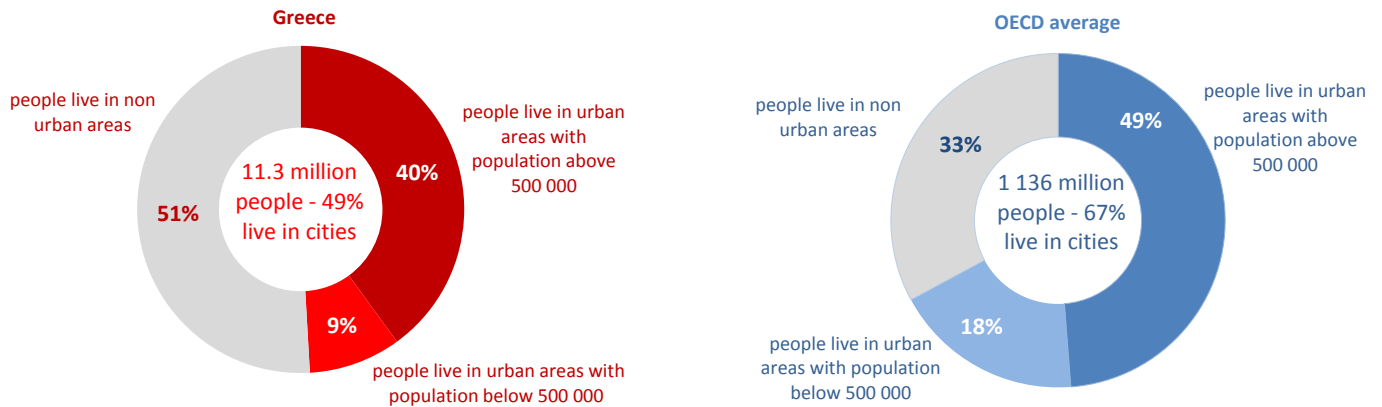
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

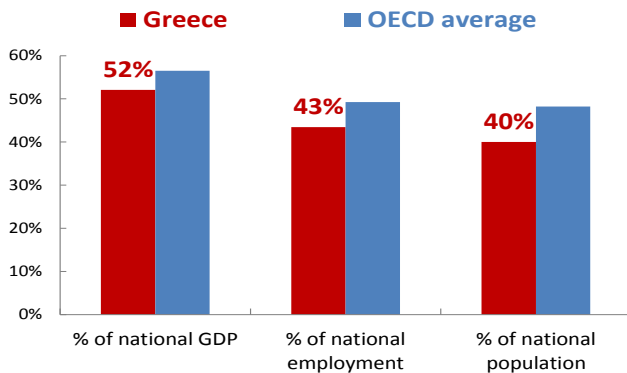
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



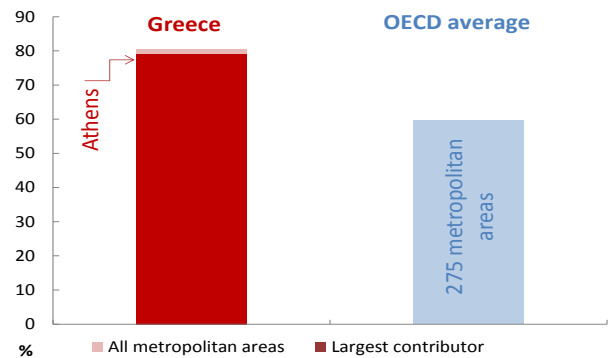
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 9 in Greece and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Greece, **49%** 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 **40%** 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): 2 in Greece compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Greece concentrate **52%** of national **GDP** and **43%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for over **80%** 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

