

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 - Luxembourg Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

Did you know?

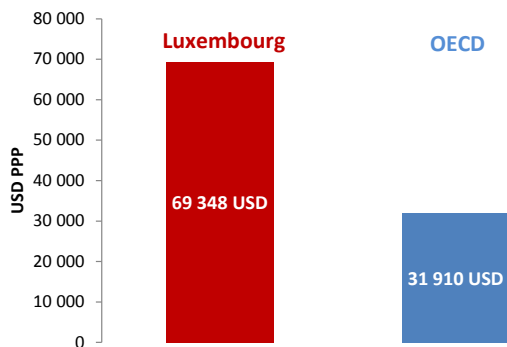
GDP per capita in Luxembourg was more than twice the OECD average in 2010.

In 2012, investment carried out by sub-national governments was 1.5 % of GDP.

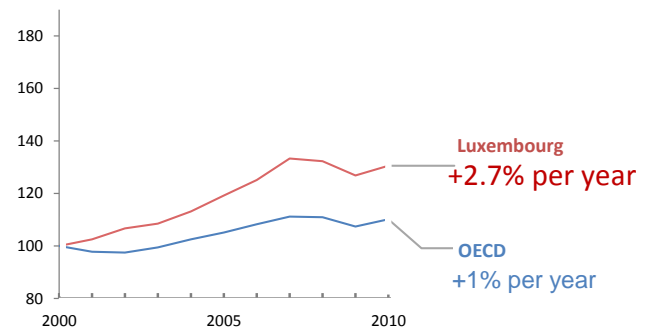
83% of the population lives in the urban area of Luxembourg.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

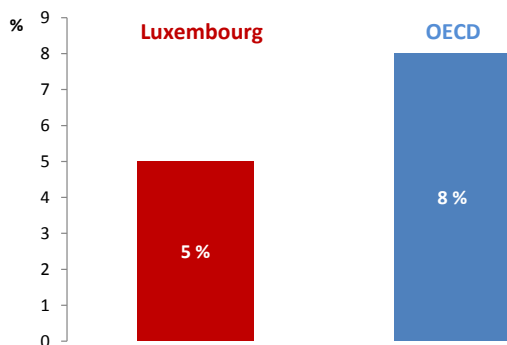


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

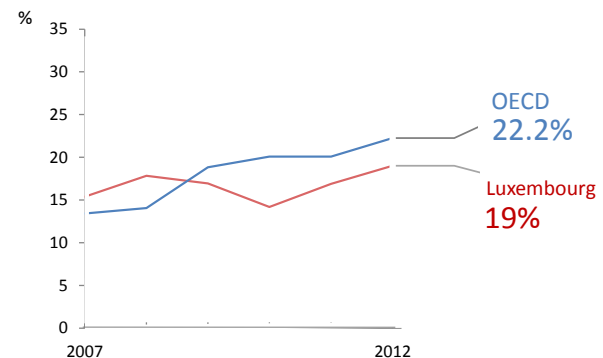


Following a yearly averaged growth rate of **2.7%**, Luxembourg's GDP per capita reached **USD 69 348** in 2010, which represents more than twice the OECD average of USD 31 910.

Unemployment rate, 2012



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

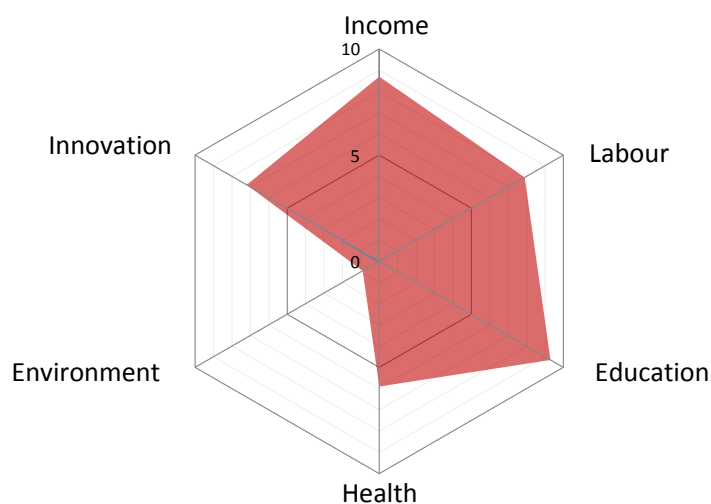


In 2012, the **unemployment rate** of Luxembourg was **5%**, compared to **8%** in the OECD area. During the period 2007 – 12, Luxembourg's **youth unemployment rate** ranged from **14%** to **19%**.

Regional dynamics



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



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.

Compared to the other OECD regions, Luxembourg ranks above the median region in terms of income, employment opportunities, education, health of the population, and innovation; while it only ranks below for quality of environment.

Dimensions	Indicators	Luxembourg	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	26 524	18 779
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	5.1	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	41.3	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	80.7	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	22.4	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	100.9	108.8

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

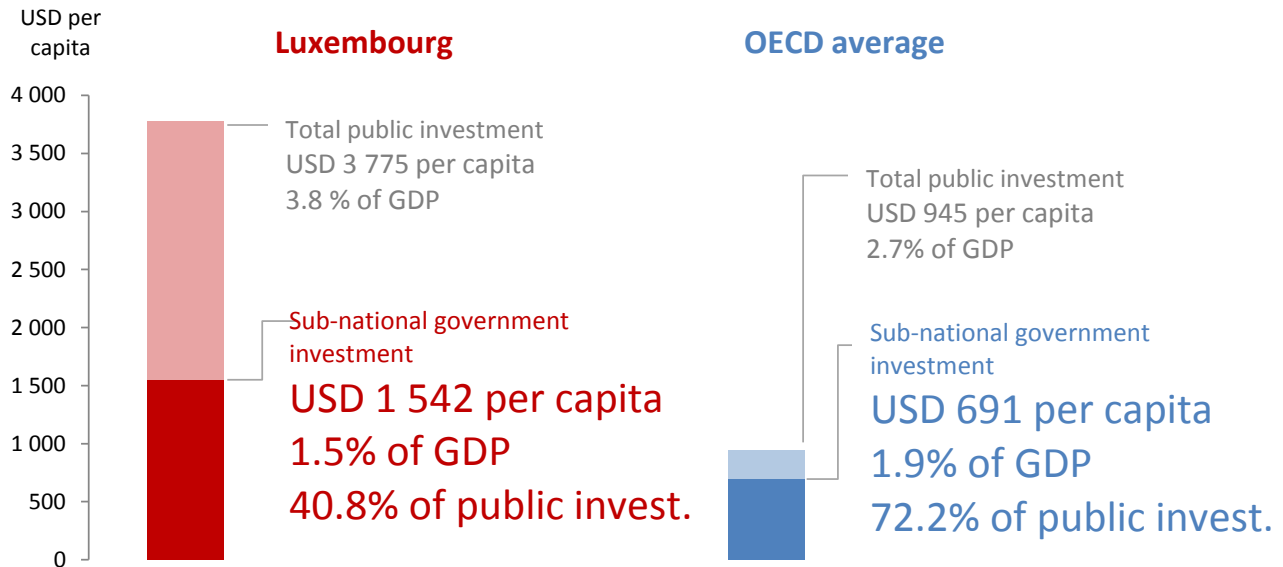
Note: The OECD regional level in Luxembourg corresponds to the entire country.



Sub-national government finance

Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

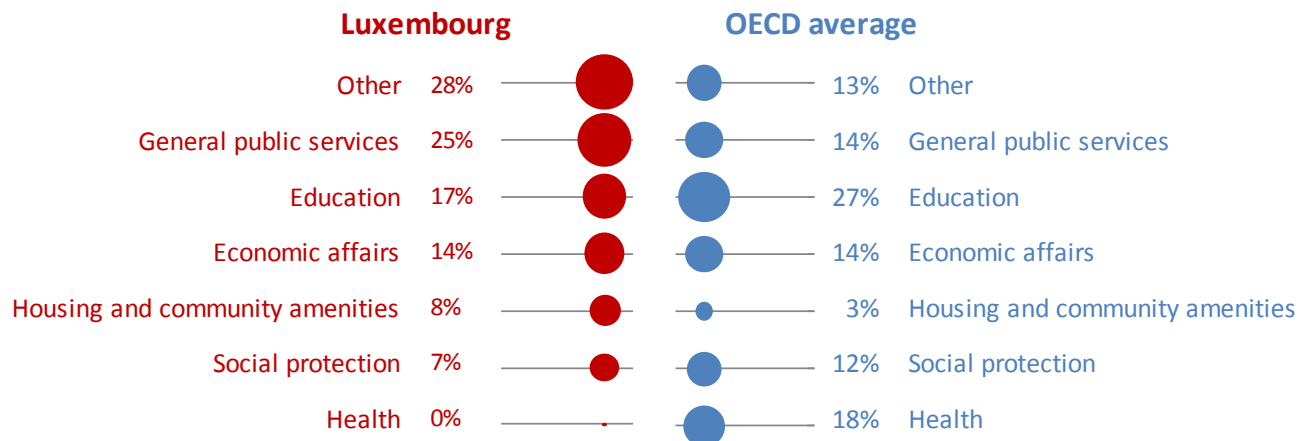
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Luxembourg **41%** 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 Luxembourg from **USD 1 451** per capita in 2007 to **USD 1 542** per capita in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 5 283 (Luxembourg) USD 6 173 (OECD average)

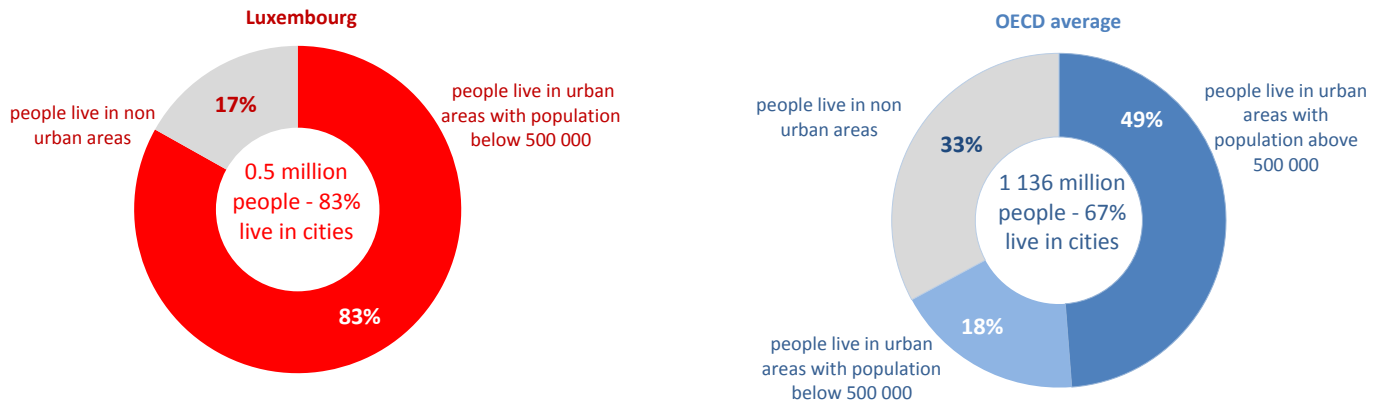
Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **12%** of the **total public expenditure** and **5%** of **GDP** in Luxembourg, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 5 283 per capita** and USD 6 170 in the OECD area. Other and general public services are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Luxembourg: together they represent **53%** of sub-national expenditure compared to **27%** in the **OECD area**.

Metropolitan areas contribution to 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: 1 in Luxembourg and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Luxembourg, **83%** of the population lives in the urban area of Luxembourg.

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

