

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Norway Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

Did you know?

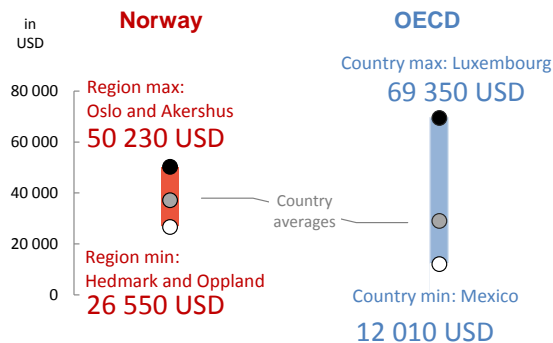
In 2012, Norway had the lowest regional disparities in unemployment rates among OECD countries.

Sub-national governments in Norway spent 27% of their budget on social protection, compared to the OECD's 12% average in 2012.

Around half of the population in Norway lives in urban areas, compared to 67% in the OECD area.

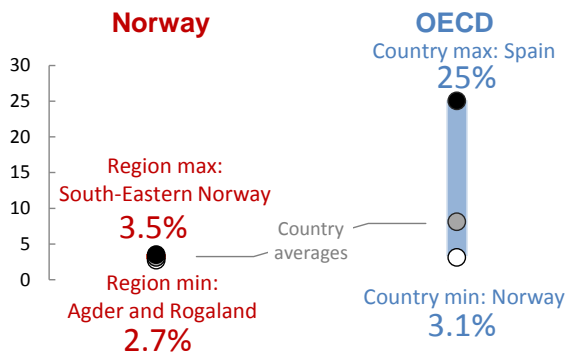
Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

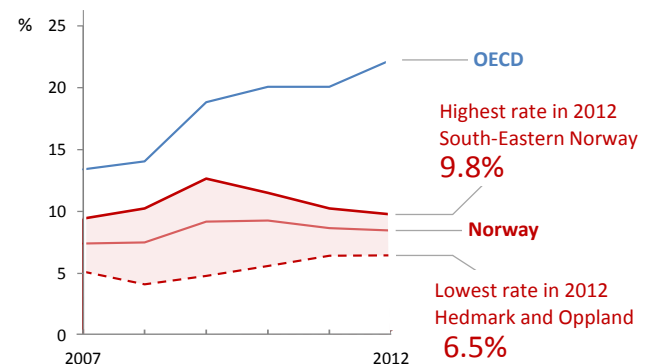


Norway had the 11th largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita**. In 2010, regional GDP per capita was the highest in **Oslo and Akershus**, and the lowest in **Hedmark and Oppland**.

Unemployment rate, 2012



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

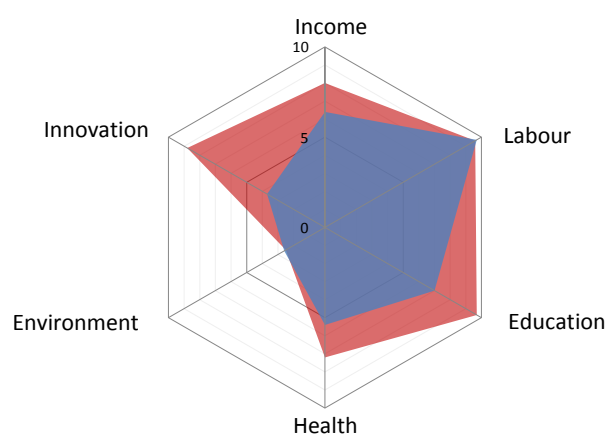


The **unemployment rates** were the lowest among OECD countries with **3.5%** as the highest value in **South-Eastern Norway**; this region had a **youth unemployment rate** of **9.8%** in 2012, far below OECD average.

Regional dynamics

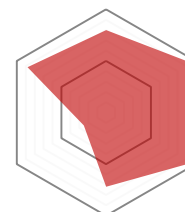


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



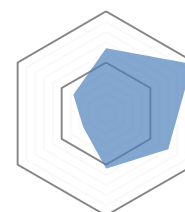
Highest GDP per capita region:

Oslo and Akershus



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Hedmark and Oppland



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.

The region of Oslo and Akershus fares better than the OECD median region value in all the dimensions with the exception of environment. Hedmark and Oppland, the region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, fares better than the OECD median region for income, labour, education, and health.

Dimensions	Indicators	Oslo and Akershus	Hedmark and Oppland	Norway	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	22 545	18 781	20 327	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	3.2	3.0	3.1	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	49.0	30.9	37.4	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	81.5	80.3	81.2	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	13.6	13.3	8.2	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	195.8	27.8	137.2	108.8

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

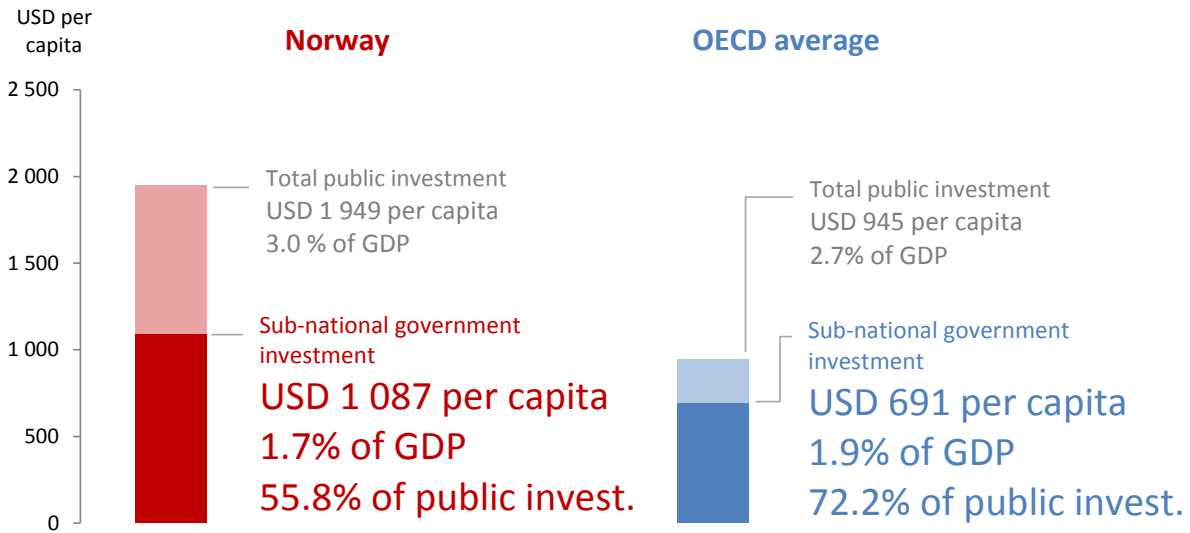
Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Norway is composed by 7 regions (Landsdeler).

Sub-national government finance



Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

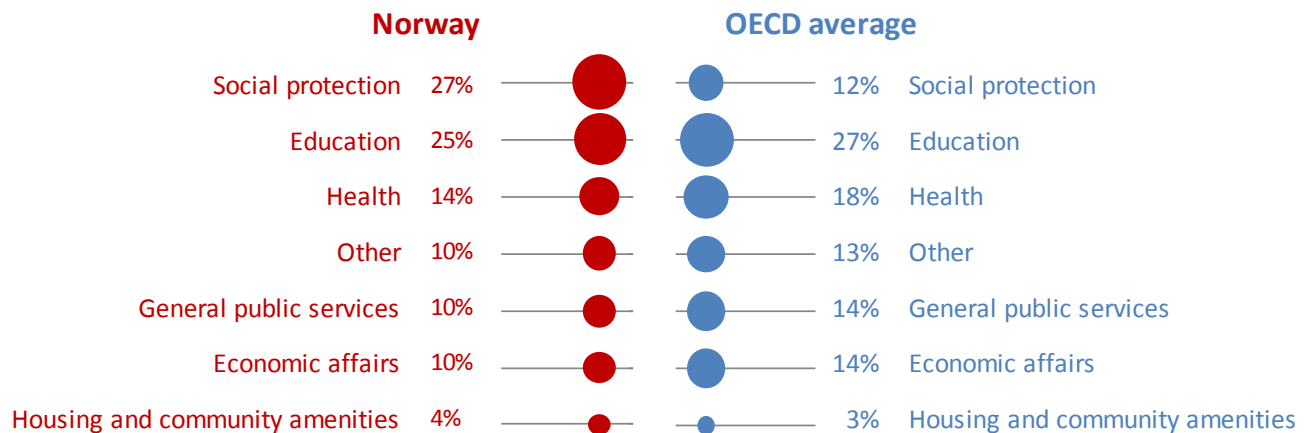
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Norway **56%** 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 Norway from **USD 1 067** per capita in 2007 to **USD 1 087** per capita in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 9 727 (Norway) USD 6 173 (OECD average)

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **34%** of the **total public expenditure** and **15%** of **GDP** in Norway, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 9 727 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Social protection and education are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Norway: together they represent **53%** of sub-national expenditure compared to 39% in the **OECD area**.

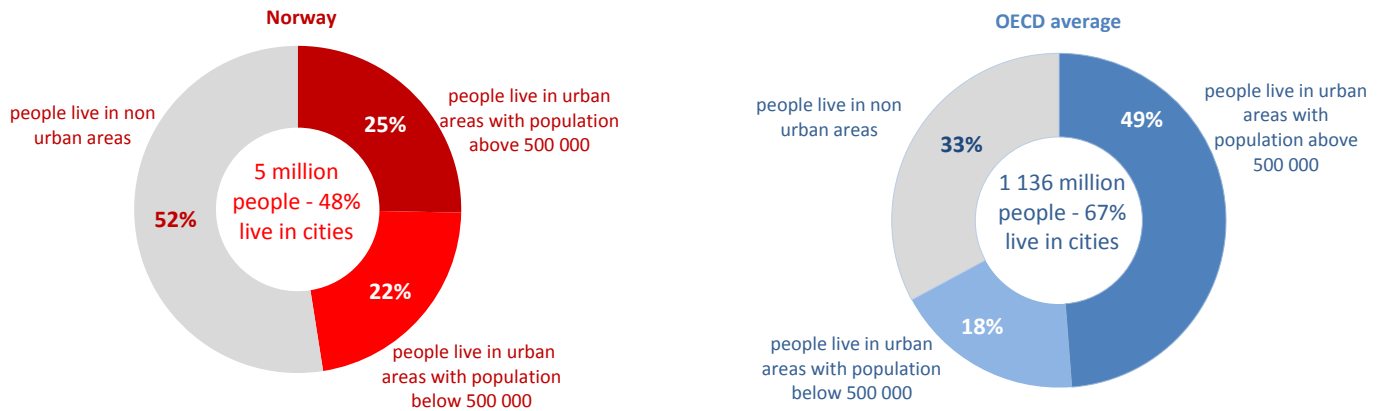
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

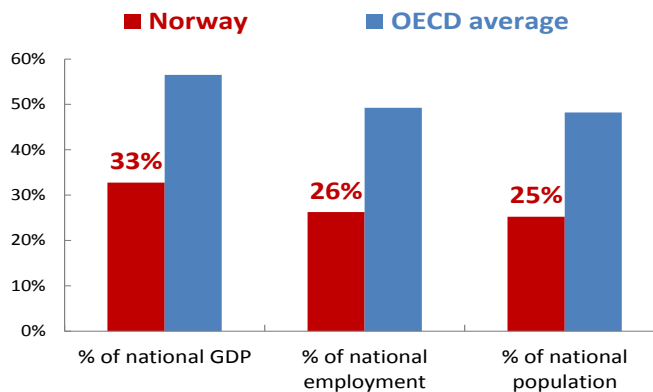
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 6 in Norway and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Norway, **48%** 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 **25%** compared to 49% in the OECD area.

Concentration in metropolitan areas, 2010



Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of metropolitan areas (urban areas with a population of over 500 000): 1 in Norway compared to 275 in the OECD.

The metropolitan area of Oslo in Norway concentrates **33%** of national **GDP** and **26%** of **employment**.

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

