

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 - Sweden Profile

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Did you know?

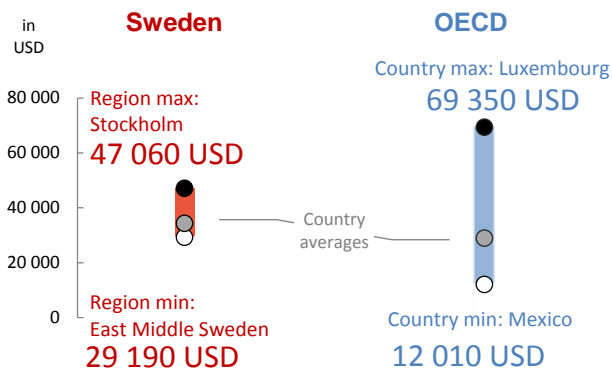
Even the less affluent region in Sweden ranks above the OECD average region for quality of environment, health, education and innovation.

Sub-national governments in Sweden spent 54% of their budget on health and social protection, compared to the OECD's 30% average in 2012.

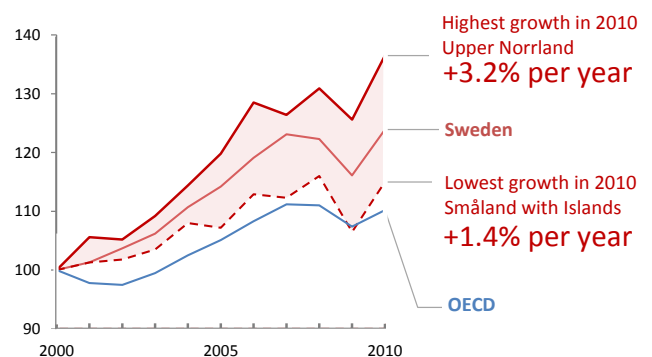
Metropolitan areas in Sweden accounted for half of the national GDP growth in the period 2000-10.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

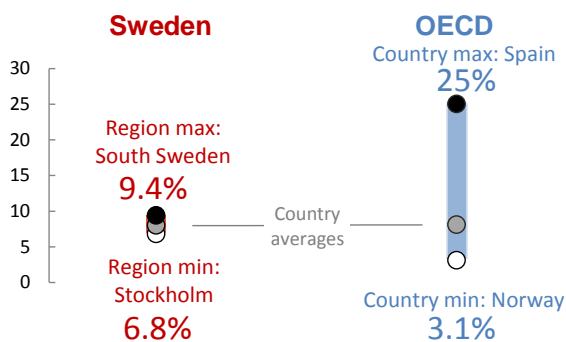


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

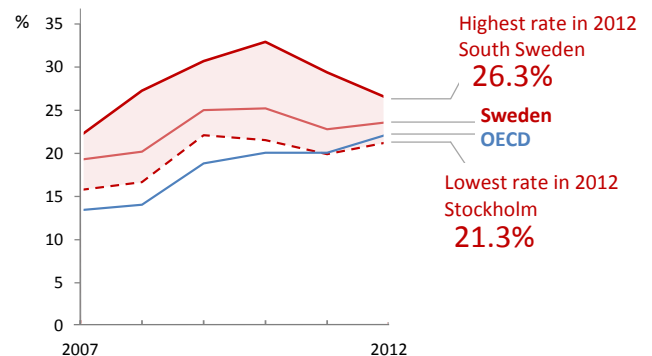


GDP per capita levels in Swedish regions were above OECD average in 2010. In the past decade, **GDP growth** in Swedish regions was above the OECD average; with the largest difference observed between **Upper Norrland (3.2% annually)** and **Småland (1.4% annually)**.

Unemployment rate, 2012



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

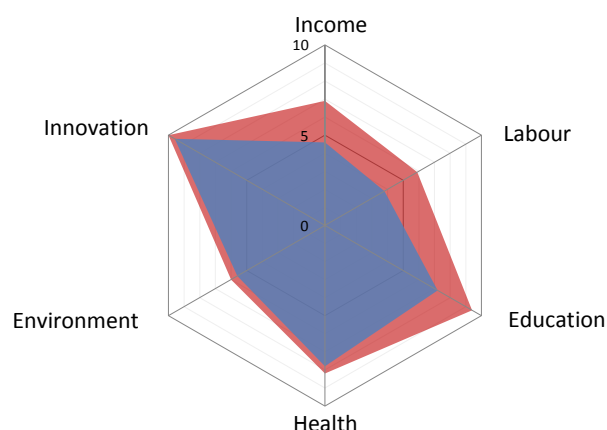


In 2012, **South Sweden** records the highest **unemployment rate (9.4%)**, as well as the highest **youth unemployment rate (26.3%)**.

Regional dynamics

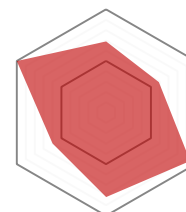


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



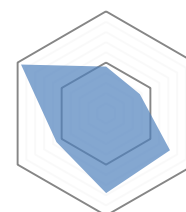
Highest GDP per capita region:

Stockholm



Lowest GDP per capita region:

East Middle Sweden



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.

Stockholm, the Swedish region with the highest GDP per capita in the country, fares better than the OECD median region in all the well-being dimensions considered. East Middle Sweden, the Swedish region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, ranks above the median region for health, education, innovation and environment, while it ranks below for income and labour.

Dimensions	Indicators	Stockholm	East Middle Sweden	Sweden	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	19 627	16 168	16 914	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	6.8	8.6	8.0	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	42.1	31.4	34.0	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	82.0	81.8	81.6	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	6.4	6.8	7.0	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	489.6	308.2	294.7	108.8

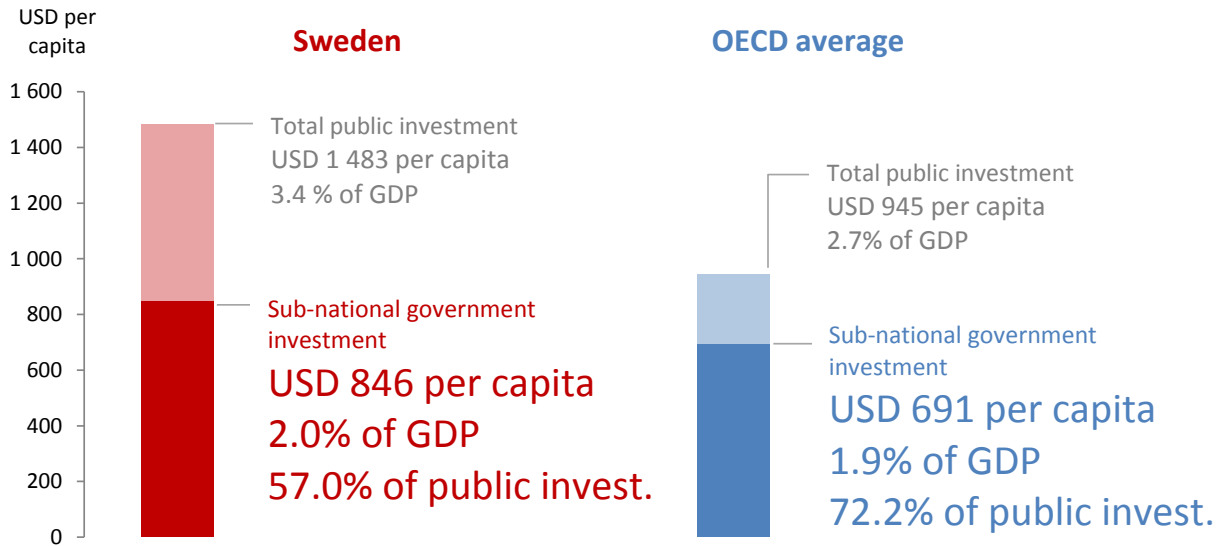
Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Sweden is composed by 8 regions (Riksomraden).

Sub-national government finance

Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

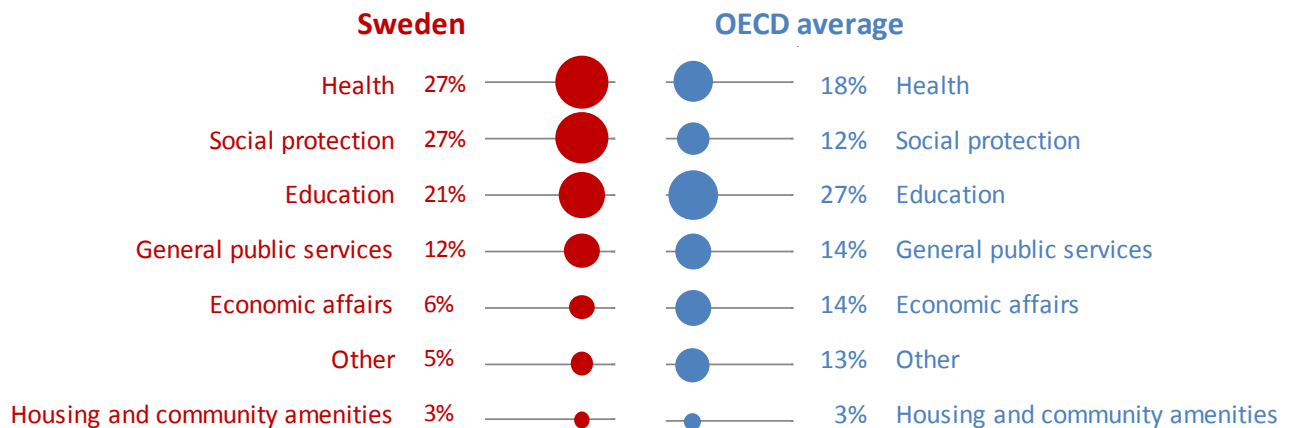
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Sweden **57%** 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 Sweden from **USD 657 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 846 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 11 021 (Sweden) USD 6 173 (OECD average)

Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **49%** of the **total public expenditure** and **26%** of **GDP** in Sweden, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 11 021 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Health and social protection are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Sweden: together they represent **54%** of sub-national expenditure compared to 30% in the OECD area.

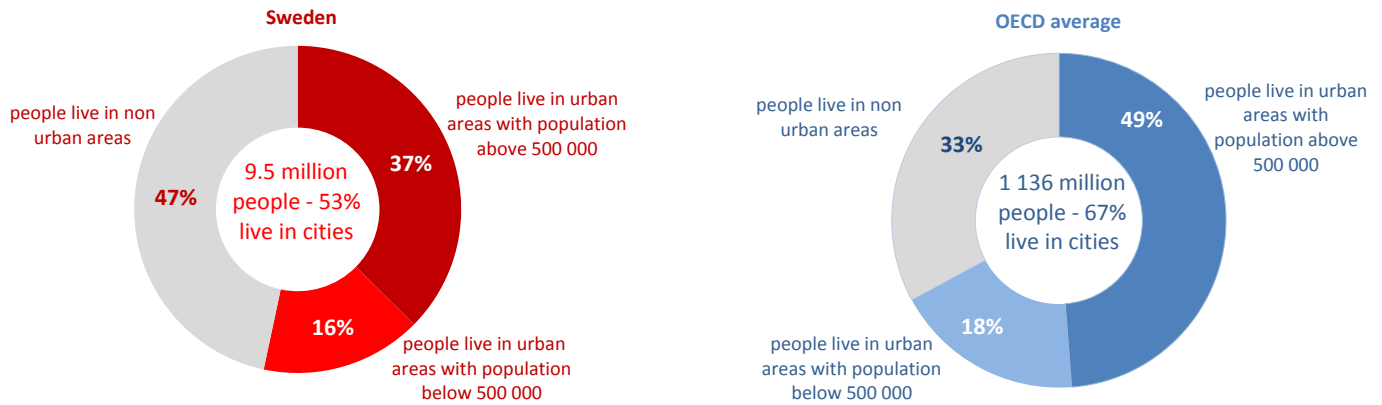
Source: OECD National Accounts database.

Metropolitan areas contribution to national



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

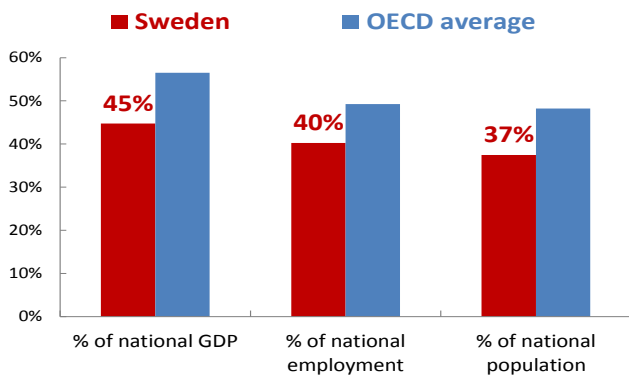
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



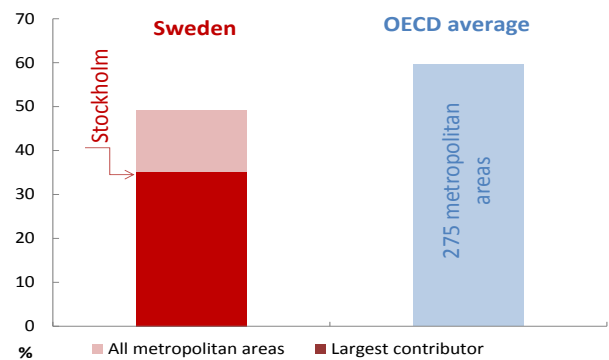
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 12 in Sweden and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Sweden, **53%** 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 **37%** 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): 3 in Sweden compared to 275 in the OECD.

Metropolitan areas in Sweden concentrate **45%** of national **GDP** and **40%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 they accounted for over **50%** 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

