Regions and Cities at a Glance 2020 provides a comprehensive assessment of how regions and cities across the OECD are progressing in a number of aspects connected to economic development, health, well-being and net zero-carbon transition. In the light of the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the report analyses outcomes and drivers of social, economic and environmental resilience. Consult the full publication here.

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OECD REGIONS AND CITIES AT A GLANCE - COUNTRY NOTE

LUXEMBOURG

A. Resilient regional societies

B. Well-being in regions

C. Metropolitan trends in growth and sustainability
The potential for remote working in Luxembourg is among the highest among OECD regions.

The share of jobs that can be performed remotely in Luxembourg is close to 49%, and is among the top 10 OECD regions with the highest potential for remote working among 343 regions with available data (Figure A1). The share of jobs that can be performed remotely depends on the task content of the occupations in the region, which can be amenable to remote working to different extents.

Ageing in Luxembourg is low and stable compared to OECD regions

The elderly dependency rate has been stable in Luxembourg (21%) and lower than the OECD average, which has also increased significantly since 2000 (Figure A3). Elderly dependency rate in Luxembourg is lower compared to most neighbouring small regions (Figure A4). Even if compared to the average of OECD metropolitan regions (26 elderly for every 100 persons in their working-age), elderly dependency rate in Luxembourg was lower in 2019.
Luxembourg is among the top 20% of OECD regions in civic engagement, access to services (share of households with broadband access), income and safety.

Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 440 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

Luxembourg fares better than the OECD top 20% regions in 3 out of 13 well-being indicators (voter turnout, broadband access, and income) (Figure B2).

B2. How do the top and bottom regions fare on the well-being indicators?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Civic Engagement</th>
<th>Access to services</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Safety</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top region</td>
<td><strong>91.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>95.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>32 597</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>82.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>90.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>67.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom region</td>
<td><strong>84.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>91.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>26 617</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>82.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>94.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>76.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.3</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD Top 20% regions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Country Average

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2); Luxembourg is composed of one state - region. Visualisation: https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org.
C. Metropolitan trends in growth and sustainability

While Luxembourg as a higher amount of built-up area per capita than the OECD average of metropolitan areas, such amount has declined significantly since 2000.

Built-up area per capita in the metropolitan area of Luxembourg is higher than the average of OECD metropolitan areas with at least half a million inhabitants. However, population has grown faster than built-up area in the metropolitan area of Luxembourg since 2000, with a consequent decline in the amount of built-up area per capita (Figure C1).

Luxembourg is among the top OECD metropolitan area of more than 500 000 inhabitants in terms of GDP per capita.

GDP per capita in Luxembourg is among the highest among OECD metropolitan areas of at least half a million inhabitants. Since 2001, GDP per capita in the metropolitan area of Luxembourg has grown by 1% per year, slightly less than the neighbouring metropolitan area of Saarbrucken (Germany), and similar than Liege (Belgium).