

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](#).

OECD REGIONS AND CITIES AT A GLANCE - COUNTRY NOTE

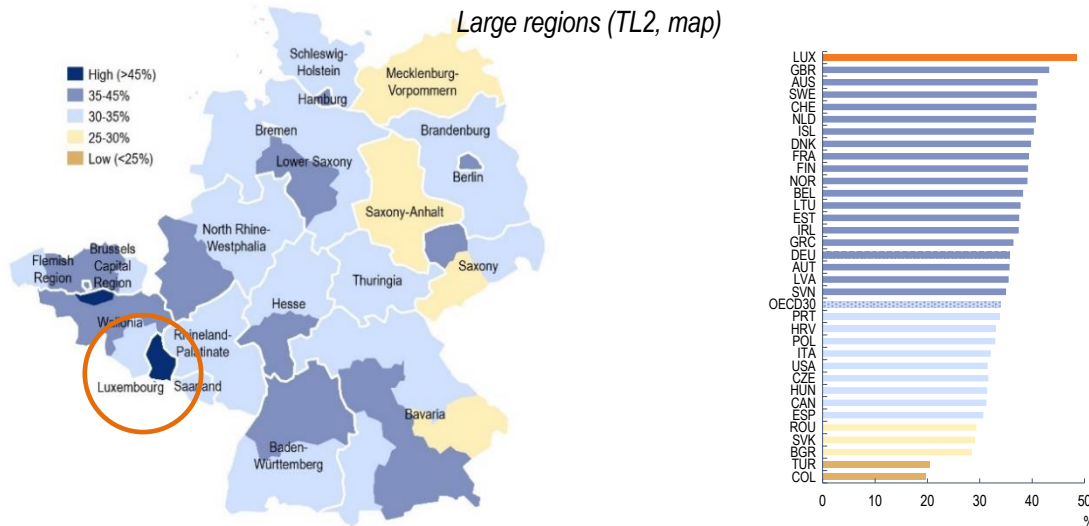
LUXEMBOURG

- A. Resilient regional societies
- B. Well-being in regions
- C. Metropolitan trends in growth and sustainability

A. Resilient regional societies

The potential for remote working in Luxembourg is among the highest among OECD regions

A1. Share of jobs amenable to remote working, 2018



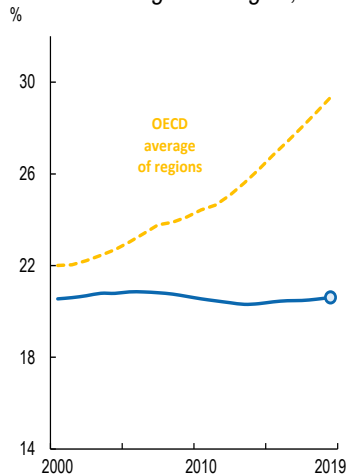
The share of jobs that can be performed remotely in Luxembourg is close to 49%, and is among the top 10 OECD regions with the highest potential for remote working among 343 regions with available data (Figure A1). The share of jobs that can be performed remotely depends on the task content of the occupations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

A3. Elderly dependency rate

Luxembourg small region, TL3



A4. Elderly dependency rate, 2019

Small regions, TL3

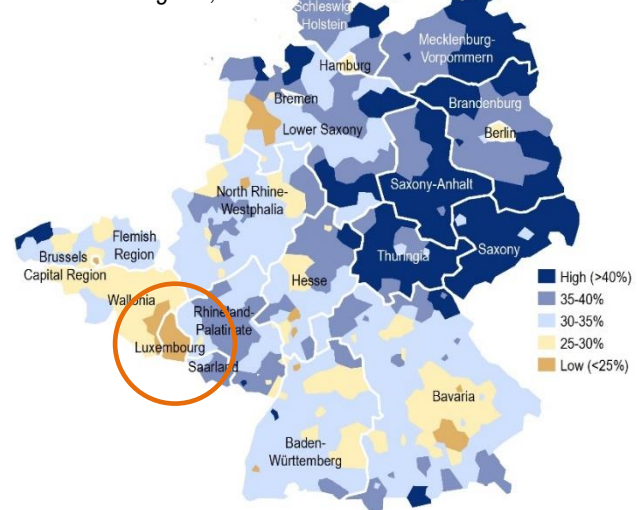
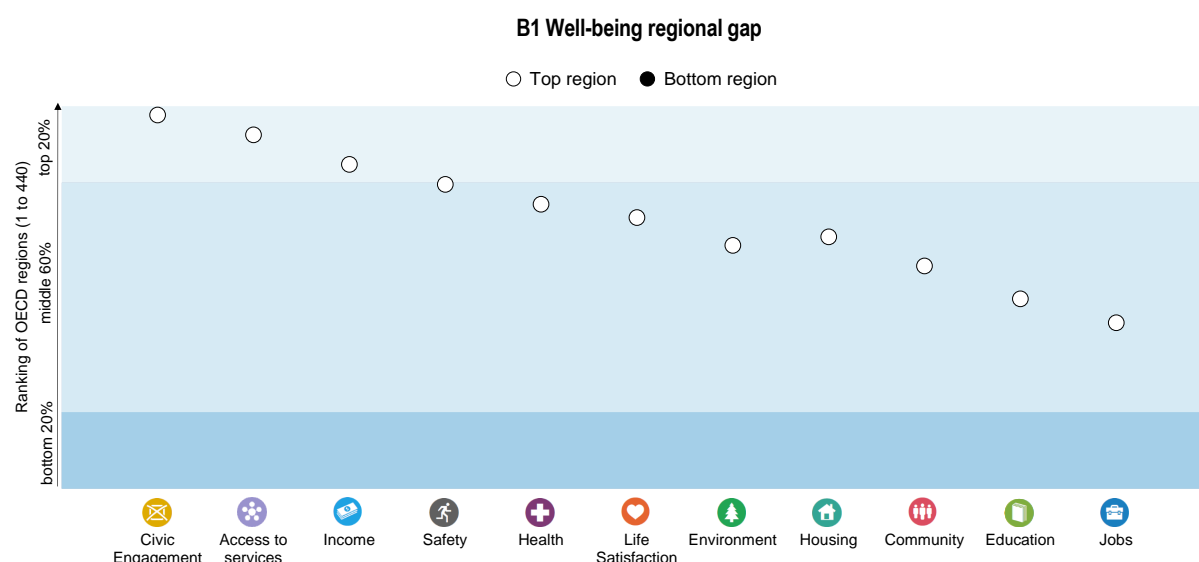


Figure note [A1]: This assessment does not consider the specific regulations or arrangements that each country applies to remote working and which affect the actual share of people working remotely. For example, limitations in the days of remote working for cross-border workers are not reflected in the estimates presented here. Further reading: OECD (2020), Capacity to remote working can affect lockdown costs differently across places. <http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/capacity-for-remote-working-can-affect-lockdown-costs-differently-across-places-0e85740e/>

B. Well-being in regions

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 is among the top 20% of OECD regions in civic engagement, access to services (share of households with broadband access), income and safety, whereas it ranks below the OECD median in terms of jobs (employment and unemployment rates) (Figure B1). 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?

	Country Average	OECD Top 20% regions
Civic engagement		
Voters in last national election (%), 2019 or latest year	91.2	84.2
Access to services		
Households with broadband access (%), 2019	95.0	91.3
Income		
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2018	32 597	26 617
Safety		
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016-18	0.7	0.7
Health		
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2018	82.1	82.6
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2018	7.1	6.6
Life Satisfaction		
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2014-18	7.0	7.3
Environment		
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2019	12.3	7.0
Housing		
Rooms per person, 2018	2.0	2.3
Community		
Perceived social network support (%), 2014-18	90.9	94.1
Education		
Population with at least upper secondary education, 25-64 year-olds (%), 2019	79.3	90.3
Jobs		
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	67.9	76.0
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	5.6	3.3

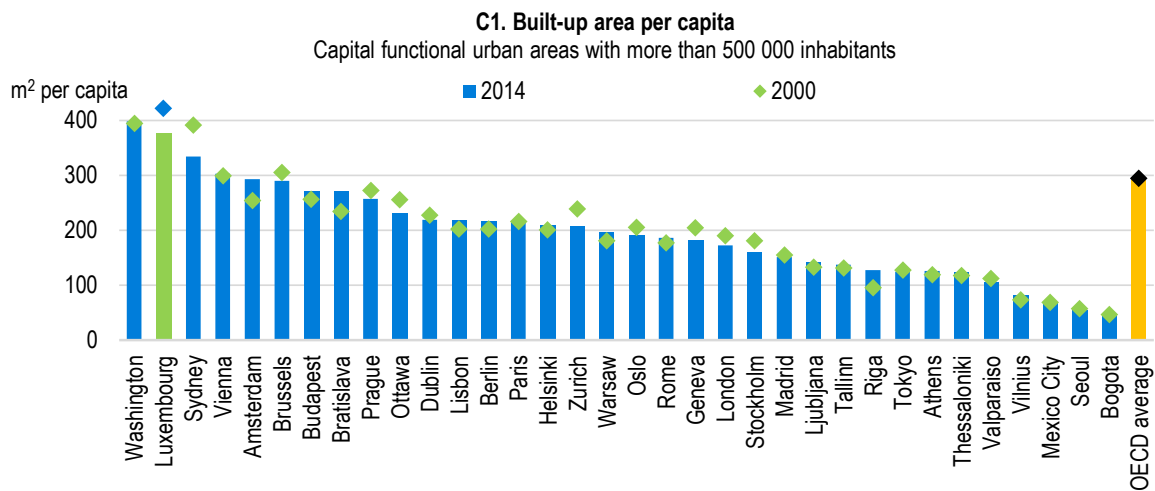
Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2); Luxembourg is composed of one state - region. Visualisation: <https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org>.



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 Saarbrücken (Germany), and similar than Liege (Belgium).

C2. Trends in GDP per capita in metropolitan areas
Functional urban areas above 500 000 people, Luxembourg and surrounding OECD countries

