

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – Denmark Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

Did you know?

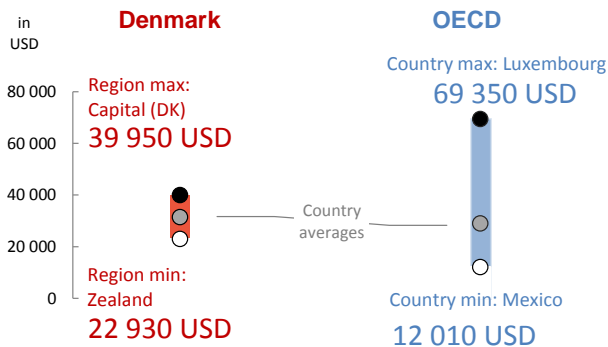
All Danish regions had GDP growth rates below the OECD average in 2000-10.

In Denmark, 78% of total investment by sub-national governments was allocated to social protection, compared to 29% in the OECD area.

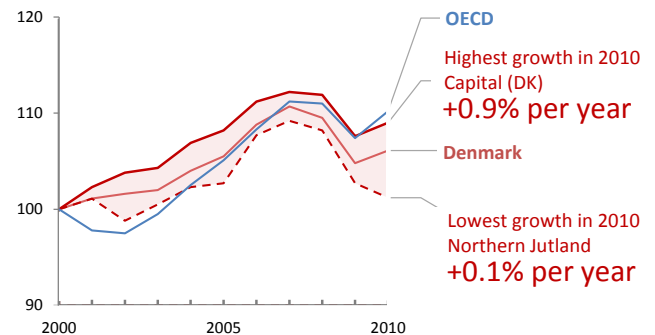
In Denmark, 55% of total population lived in cities of different sizes in 2012, compared to 67% in the OECD area.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

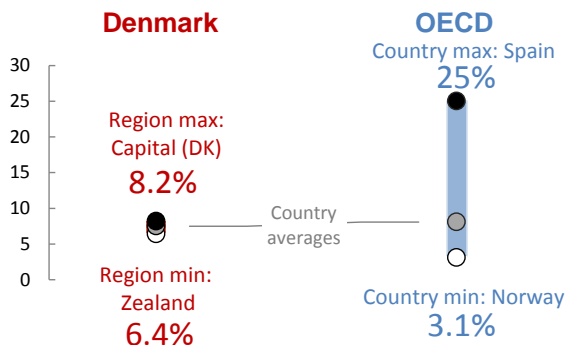


GDP growth (year 2000=100)

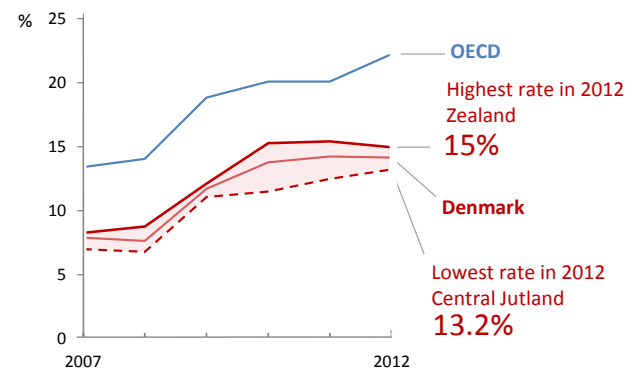


Denmark had the **19th** largest regional disparities in **GDP per capita** in OECD in 2010. In the past decade regional growth was below the OECD average and ranged from **+0.9%** annually in **Capital Region** to **+0.1%** in **Northern Jutland**.

Unemployment rate, 2012



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

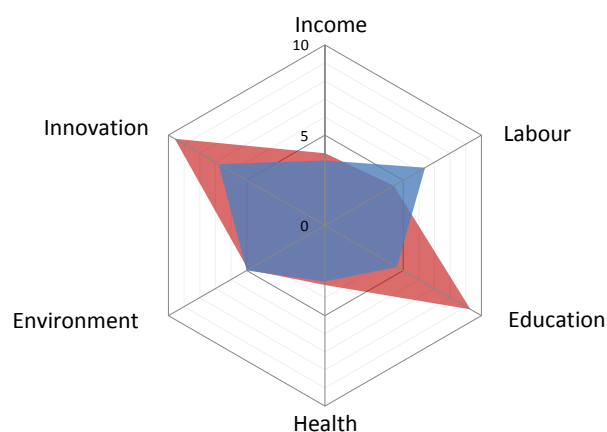


In Denmark, the Capital Region had the highest **unemployment rate (8.2%)** in 2012. As for the OECD average trend, the **youth unemployment rate** has increased and reached the value of **15%** in the **Zealand Region** in 2012.

Regional dynamics

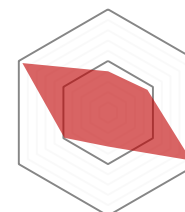


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



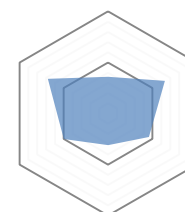
Highest GDP per capita region:

Capital (DK)



Lowest GDP per capita region:

Zealand



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 Capital region ranks at the top of the distribution in terms of education and innovation, but below the OECD median region in terms of income and health. Zealand, the region with the lowest GDP per capita, ranks above for innovation and employment opportunities and below the median region in terms of health and income.

Dimensions	Indicators	Capital (DK)	Zealand	Denmark	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	14 985	13 946	14 159	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	8.2	6.4	7.5	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	41.5	25.7	31.7	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2010 (years)	78.9	78.5	79.3	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	7.7	7.7	8.8	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	308.5	88.1	191.6	108.8

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

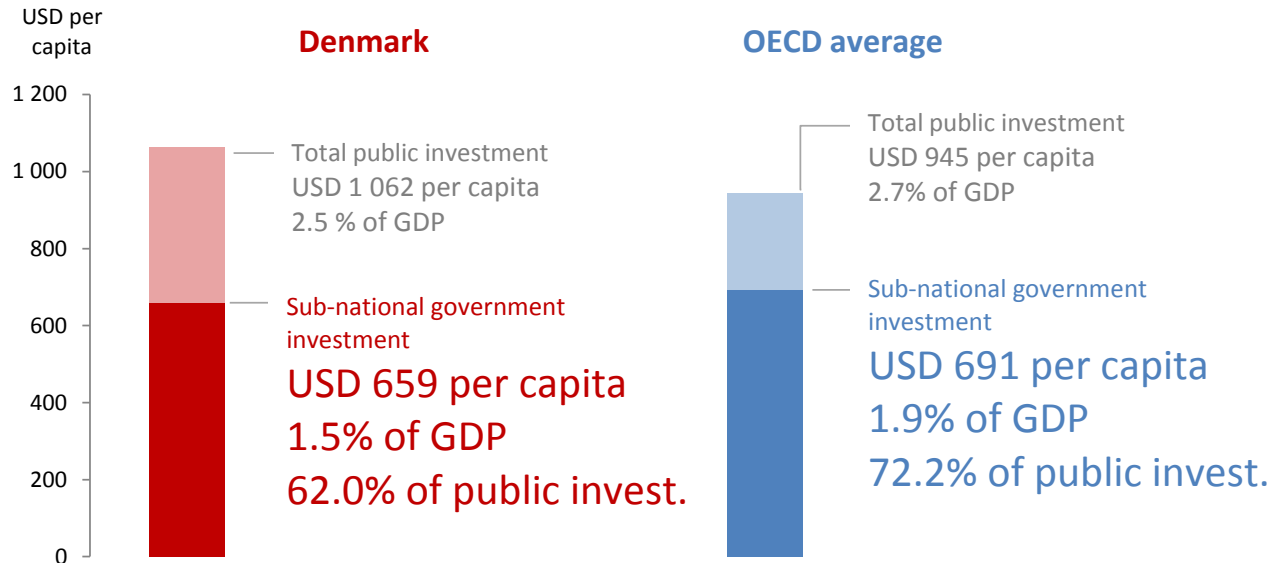
Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Denmark is composed by 5 regions (Regioner).



Sub-national government finance

Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

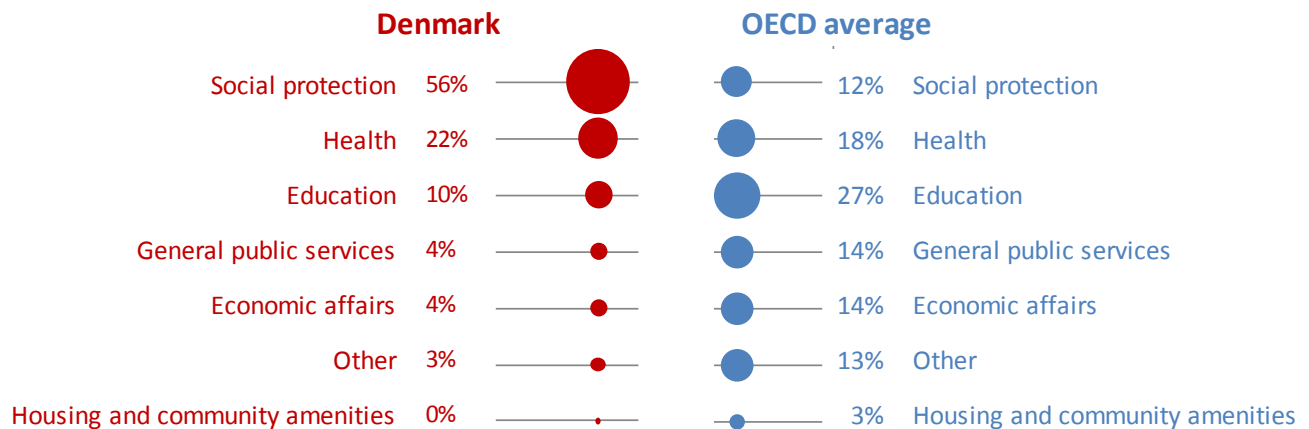
Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2012



In Denmark **62%** 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 Denmark from **USD 546 per capita** in 2007 to **USD 659 per capita** in 2012.

Sub-national government expenditure by function, 2012

As a share of total SNG expenditure



Sub-national expenditure per capita: USD 16 069 (Denmark) USD 6 173 (OECD average)

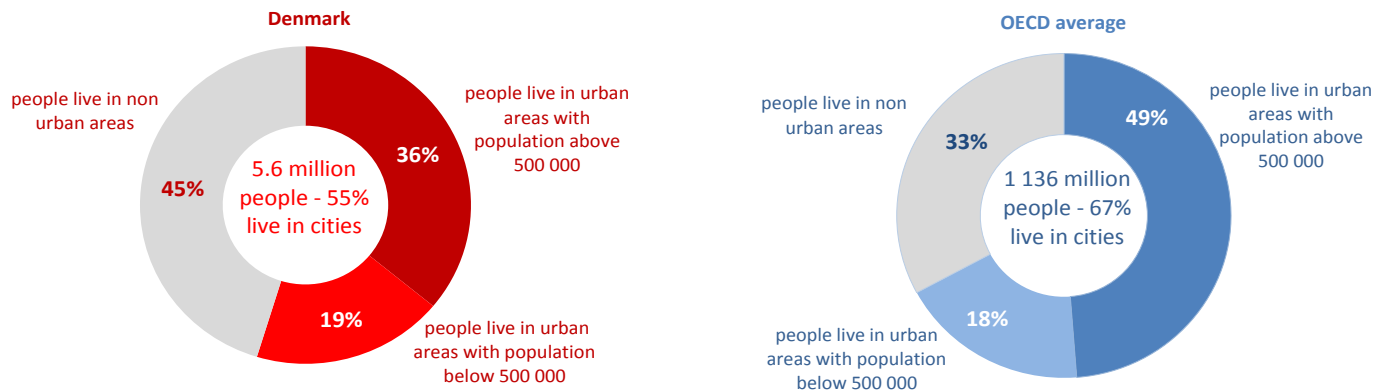
Sub-national government expenditure accounts for **63%** of the **total public expenditure** and **38%** of **GDP** in Denmark, compared to 40% and 17% respectively, in the OECD area. It corresponds to **USD 16 069 per capita** and USD 6 173 in the OECD area. Social protection and health are the two largest spending items for SNGs in Denmark: together they represent **78%** of sub-national expenditure compared to 29% in the OECD area.

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



OECD population is increasingly concentrated in cities, 2012

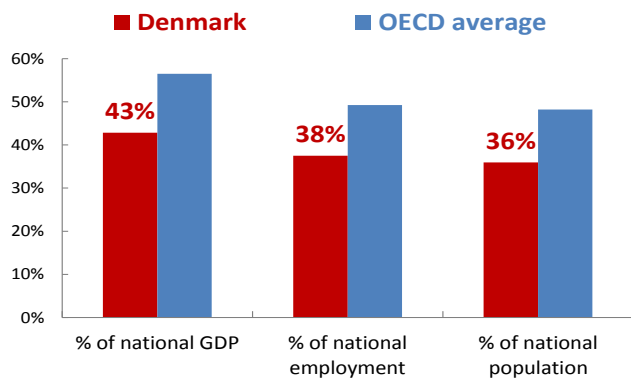
Percentage of population in cities of different sizes and in non-urban areas



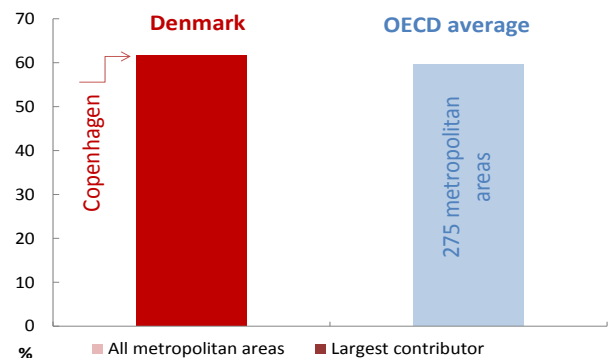
Source: OECD Metropolitan areas database. Number of urban areas: 4 in Denmark and 1 175 in the OECD.

In Denmark, **55%** of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of population in the metropolitan area of Copenhagen (the only urban area with more than 500 000 people) is **36%** 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): 1 in Denmark compared to 275 in the OECD.

The metropolitan area of Copenhagen in Denmark concentrates **43%** of national **GDP** and **38%** of **employment**. In 2000-10 it accounted for **62%** 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

