OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 - Canada Profile

http://rag.oecd.org

Did you know?

In Canada, youth unemployment rate was lower than the OECD average in all regions in 2012.

Sub-national government in Canada carried out 91% of the total public investment, the highest share in OECD countries.

The share of GDP, population and employment in metropolitan areas was above 50% in 2010, the sixth highest in OECD countries.

Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010, in USD PPP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>GDP per capita (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>78,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>69,350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GDP growth (year 2000=100)

- Highest growth in 2010: Nunavut +7.1% per year
- Lowest growth in 2010: Ontario +1.2% per year

Canada had the 3rd largest regional disparities in GDP per capita in OECD countries in 2010. In the past decade regional growth was as diverse as +7.1% annually in Nunavut and +1.2% in Ontario.

Unemployment rate, 2012

- Canada: Region max: Nunavut 15%
- OECD: Country max: Spain 25%

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

- OECD: Highest rate in 2012: Newfoundland and Labrador 18.9%
- Canada: Lowest rate in 2012: Alberta 8.9%

In 2012, the unemployment rate was the highest in Nunavut (15%) and the lowest in Alberta (4.6%). The youth unemployment rate was below the OECD average but it remained high in Newfoundland and Labrador (19%).

Source: OECD Regional database. GDP per capita and GDP growth are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).
Regional dynamics

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

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.

Northwest Territories fares better than the majority of OECD regions in terms of income, but it ranks below the OECD median region in the remaining dimensions. Prince Edward Island, the region with the lowest GDP per capita in the country, fares better than the median region in innovation and below in the other dimensions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Northwest Territories</th>
<th>Prince Edward Island</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>OECD average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)</td>
<td>28 133</td>
<td>17 738</td>
<td>20 876</td>
<td>18 775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Share of student enrolment in tertiary education, 2010 (%)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Life expectancy, 2006 (years)</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>CO₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)</td>
<td>114.2</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>No. of patents per million people, 2010</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>108.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005). Notes: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; Canada is composed by 13 regions (Provinces and territories). The high value of CO₂ per capita in the Northwest Territories is likely to be driven by the different industrial base and the small population of the region.
In Canada, 91% of the total public investment was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) the highest among OECD countries, compared to 72% in the OECD area. SNG investment has increased in Canada from USD 1,129 per capita in 2007 to USD 1,474 per capita in 2012.

Source: OECD National Accounts database.
In Canada, 73% 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 56% compared to 49% in the OECD area.

Metropolitan areas in Canada concentrate 57% of national GDP and 58% of employment. In 2000-10 they accounted for 54% 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