

Socio-economic trends across OECD regions

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Agenda

- 1. Some stylized facts on regional development;
- 2. A new tool to explore and communicate regional/local information;
- 3. Policy indicators: the missing information?
- 4. Questions;



Regional policy in OECD countries

A place-based policy to foster competitiveness and wellbeing for all regions, implemented through cooperation among different levels of government;

Regional development is multidimensional.

The OECD regional indicators range from demographic characteristics to economic output, from industrial concentration to labour market performance, from innovation activities to education levels, from health status to environmental conditions

Comparative (within and across countries) statistical information on around 2,000 regions in OECD countries

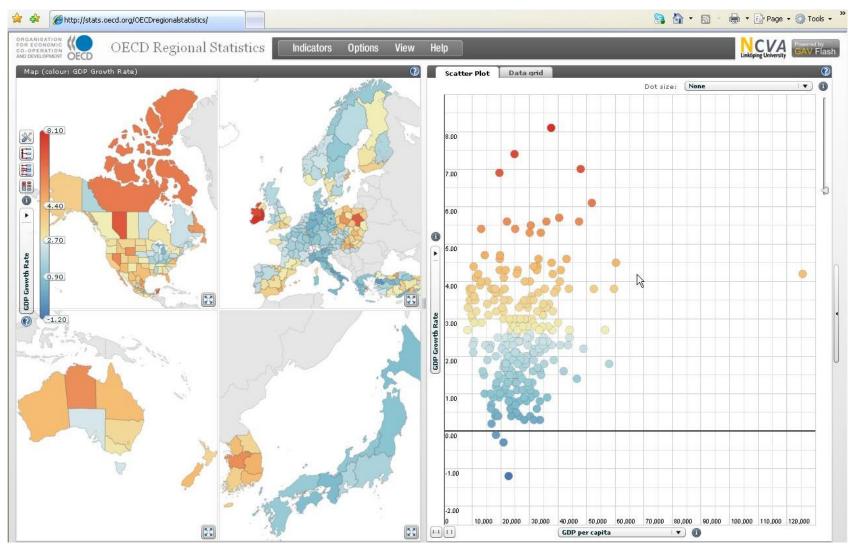
...Some stylized facts on socio-economic performance of regions



1. Some stylized facts from the OECD Regions at a Glance 2009

- 1. Local factors matter in attaining economic growth
- 2. Disparities within countries are usually larger than among countries
- 3. Regional capability to improve labour productivity and work participation
- 4. Improve access to education and workforce skills
- 5. Innovation production and adoption

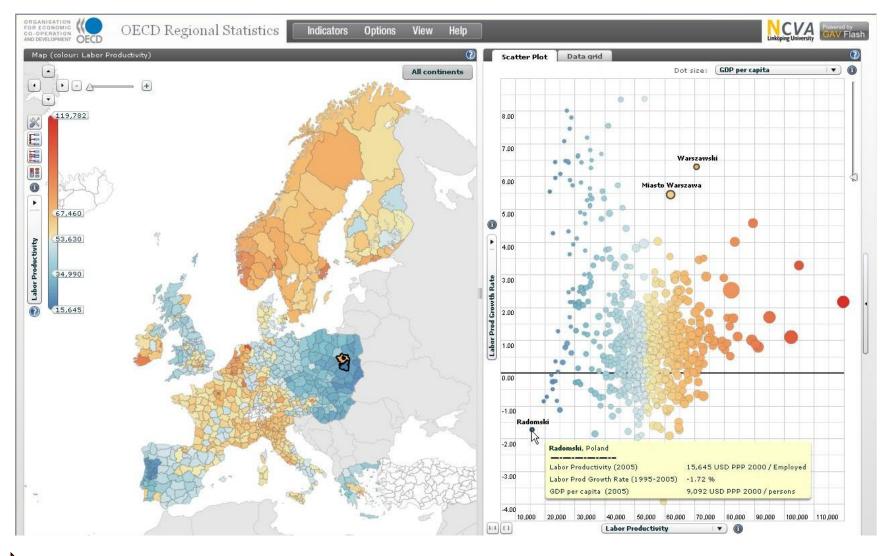
Local factors matter in attaining growth: more than 40% of GDP and employment growth in recent years are due to 10% of regions



Resources for competitiveness are many (population, age structure, education, activity rates, environmental assets etc.)...



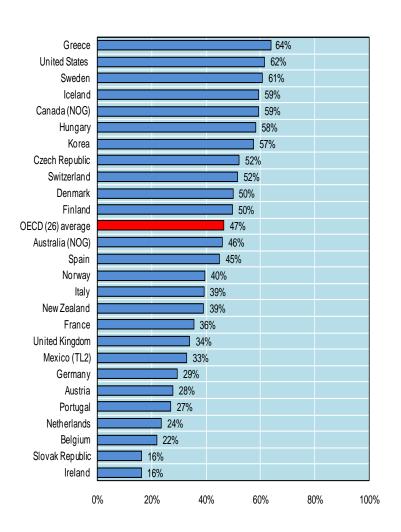
Regional differences in economic output, labour productivity, job creation within countries have been at least twice as much among countries



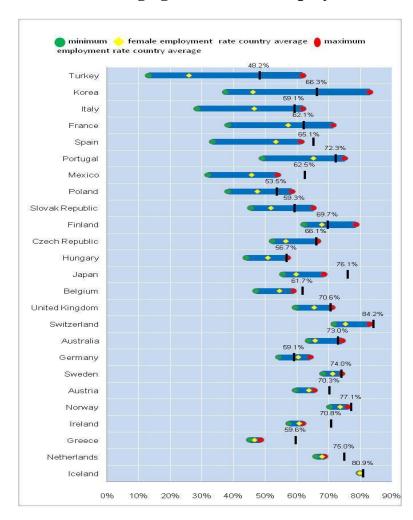


Improve regional competitiveness through the supply and utilization of the labour force

Between 1999-2006 almost half of employment was created in 10% of OECD regions...

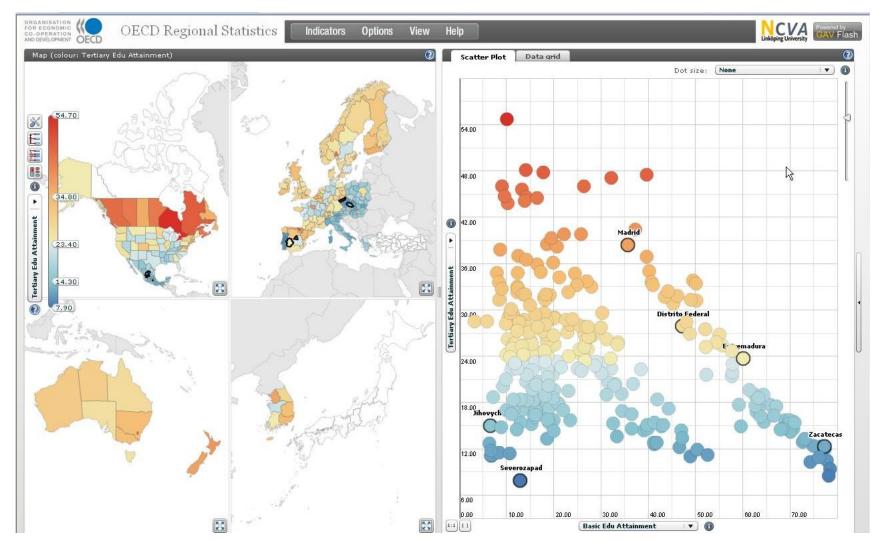


and in 2006 in 15% of OECD regions less than 40% of working age women are employed

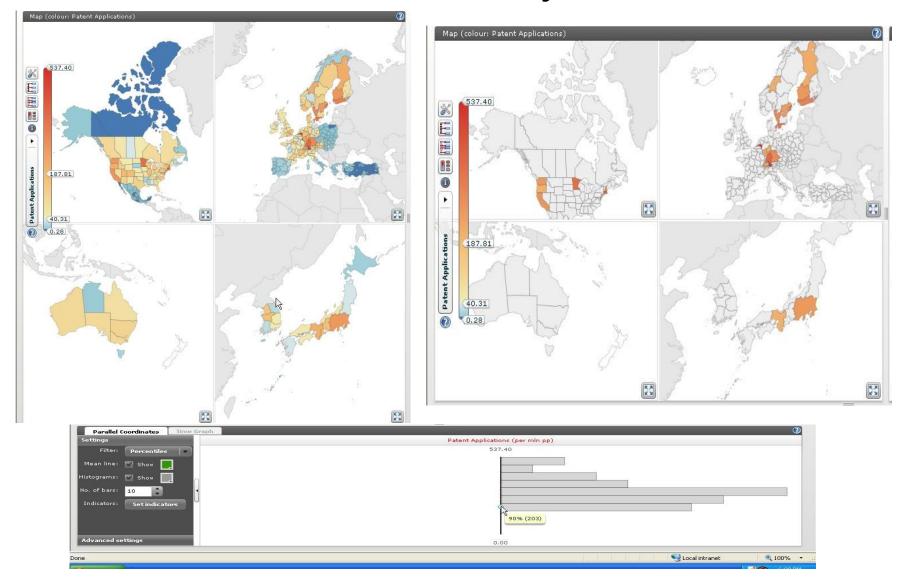


... Through improvement of human capital in the knowledge based economy and increased access to education

Almost one third of OECD countries the regional difference in tertiary education varied from 150% to 70% the national value ... and almost one fourth of the OECD labour force in 2006 had received only basic education

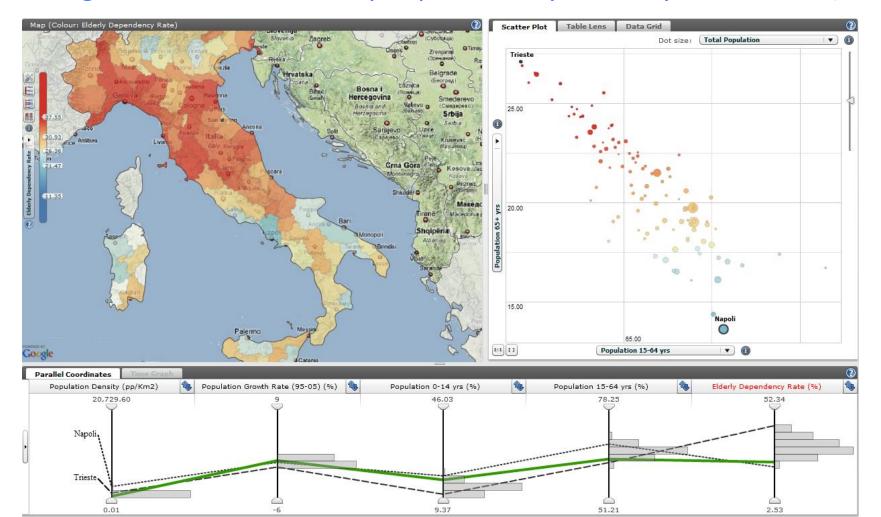


Factors for innovation are geographically concentrated; interaction between business and non business innovation activities as well as cooperation among regions are crucial for national innovation objectives:



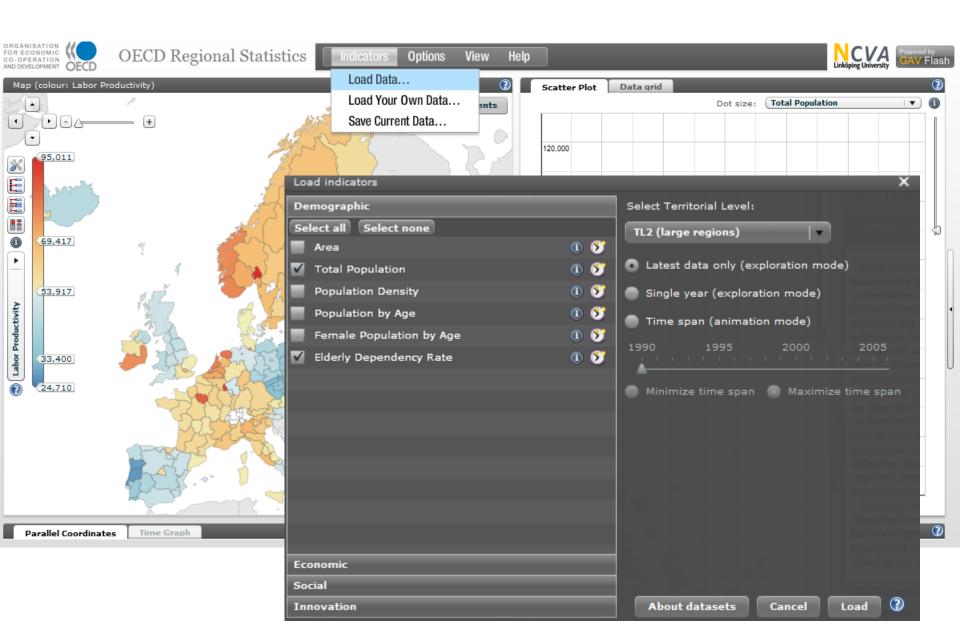
2. A new tool to explore and communicate regional/local information: OECD explorer

- Interactive maps with socio-economic indicators for OECD regions;
- Available on the OECD website
 - http://stats.oecd.org/OECDregionalstatistics
- Regions are simultaneously explored in dynamically linked views;

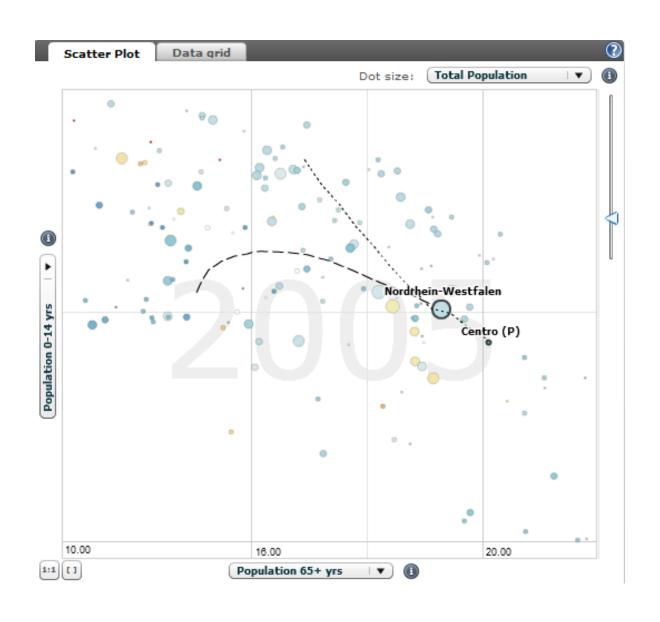




OECD regional database is prelodaded

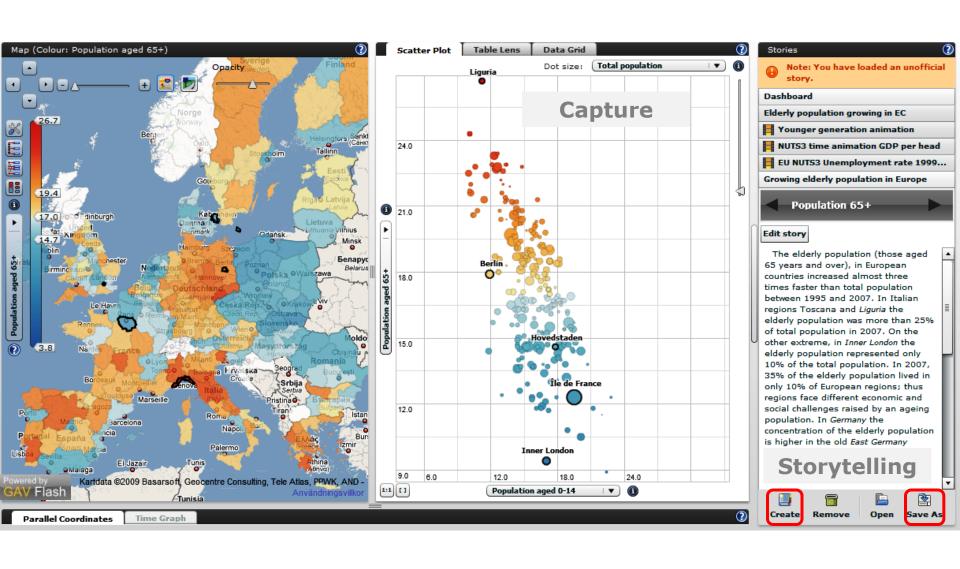


Advanced Scatter Plot – Time Animation



Capture, Share and Communicate discovery and knowledge

The Story and its Chapters are saved to XML





3. Policy indicators: the missing information?

Way forward: To include policy variables and then link them to the variables of the regional database

Current work:

- expenditure and public investment in regions;
- indicators on the governance of water policy;
- on the green economy;

Upcoming projects:

- System of indicators for policy on innovation
- •financial indicators for addressing tax competition issues and fiscal decentralization reforms



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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www.oecd.org/gov/ regional

QUESTIONS?