

### Regional contribution to change in employment

During 1999-2012, differences in annual employment growth rates across OECD countries were as large as 3.5 percentage points, ranging from -0.5% in Greece to 3% in Chile (Figure 2.20).

Over the same period, differences in regional employment growth rates across regions were above 3 percentage points in almost half of the countries. Among the OECD countries, the widest differences in regional employment growth rates are found in Mexico, Canada and the United States, and, among the emerging economies, in the Russian Federation (Figure 2.21).

Relatively few regions led national employment creation: on average, 39% of the overall employment growth in OECD countries between 1999 and 2012 was accounted for by just 10% of regions. The regional contribution to national employment creation was particularly pronounced in certain countries. In Hungary, the United States (among OECD countries), the Russian Federation and South Africa, more than 50% of employment growth was spurred by 10% of regions (Figure 2.22).

In the most recent years, following the economic crisis of 2008, fewer regions concentrated most of the employment creation, while the employment losses became more regionally dispersed as more regions experienced net losses in employment than in the previous years.

#### Definition

Employed persons are all persons who during the reference week worked at least 1 hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included.

The regional concentration of employment creation increased in half of the 28 countries, resulting in higher differences in total employment among regions within a country, particularly in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia (Figure 2.22).

#### Source

OECD (2013), *OECD Regional Statistics* (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-en>.

See Annex B for data sources and country-related metadata.

#### Reference years and territorial level

1999-2012; TL2.

Chile: regions of Los Lagos and Tarapacá include Los Rios and Arica y Parina, respectively.

#### Further information

Interactive graphs and maps: <http://rag.oecd.org>.

#### Figure notes

2.20 to 2.22: Denmark, Finland and Turkey are excluded for lack of data on comparable years. First available year: Slovenia, Switzerland and Colombia 2001. Last available year 2009 for South Africa, 2010 for the Russian Federation, 2011 for Israel, Japan and Mexico. Portugal 1999-2010.

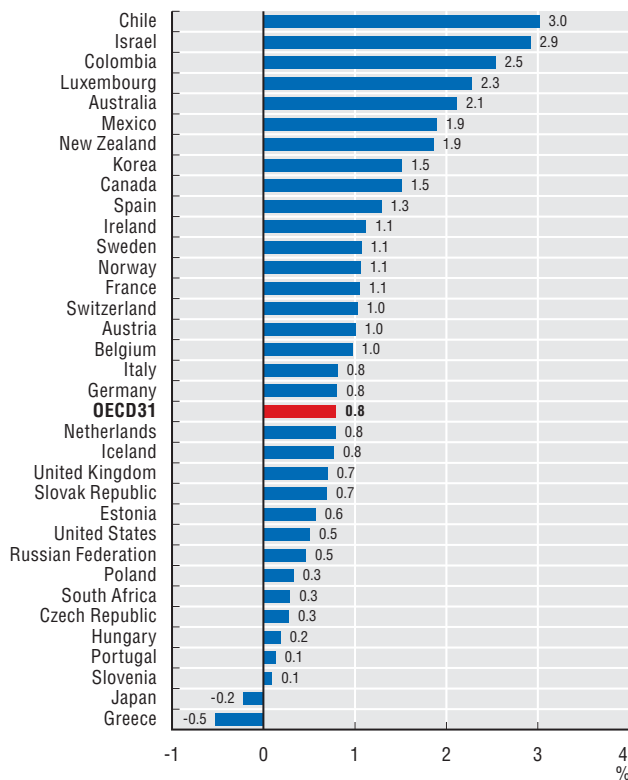
2.22: Greece and Japan are excluded due to a decrease in employment over the period 1999-2012.

Information on data for Israel:  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

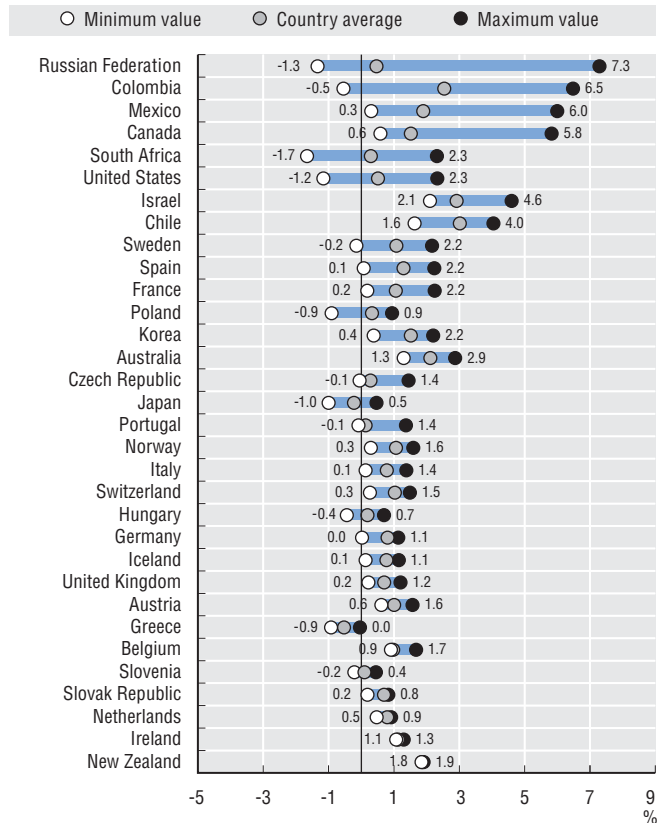
## 2. REGIONS AS DRIVERS OF NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

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**2.20. Average annual growth rate in national employment, 1999-2012**



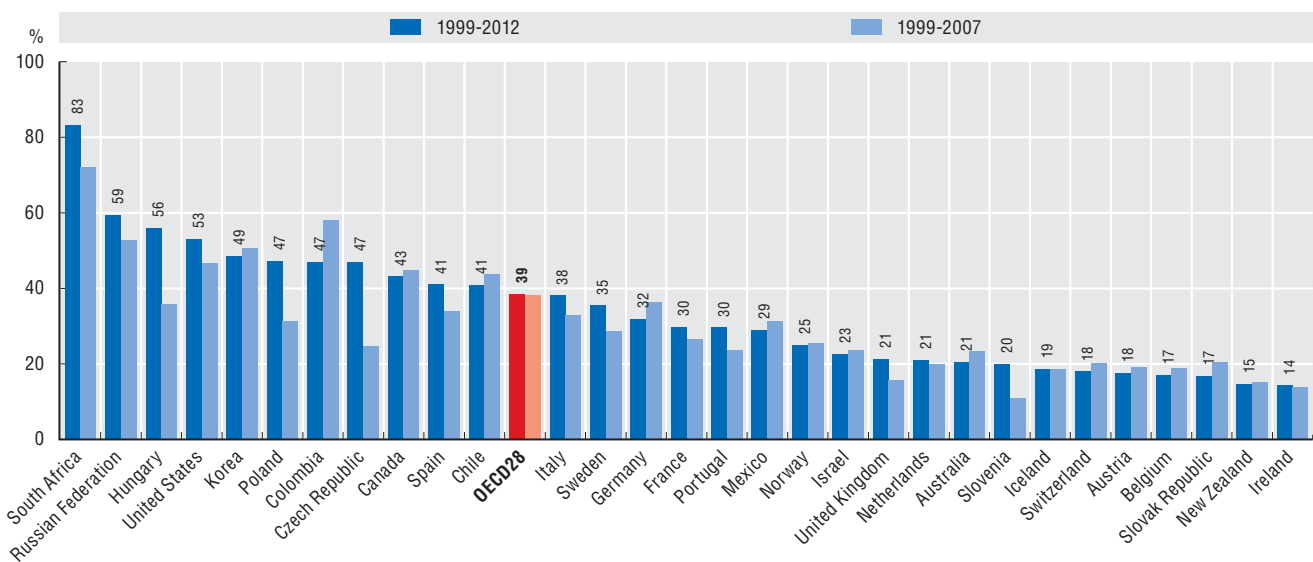
**2.21. Countries ranked by size of difference in regional annual employment growth, 1999-2012**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932913456>

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932913475>

**2.22. Per cent of national employment increase by top 10% of regions, ranked by regional increase, 1999-2012 and 1999-2007**



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932913494>



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