

## 21. REGIONAL FACTORS AND PERFORMANCE

Although national (and common) factors can influence the performance of regions, the extent that a region exhibits faster growth than all other OECD regions, including those in the same country, can be ascribed to regional factors.

Among the 112 regions that increased their share in total OECD GDP during from 1999 to 2005, in more than half of them regional factors explain more than 25% of the increase in their share of total GDP. Furthermore among these 60 regions the increase due to region-specific factors was larger than the increase due to national and common factors in 76% (or 46) of regions.

During the same period 201 OECD regions experienced a decline in their share of GDP, and in half of them regional factors were responsible for no less than 25% of the decline. Among these 103 regions the decline due to region-specific factors was larger than the decline due to national and common factors in 29% (or 60) of regions. Therefore in a significant

number of cases a regions' international performance is largely determined by regional factors rather than national and common factors.

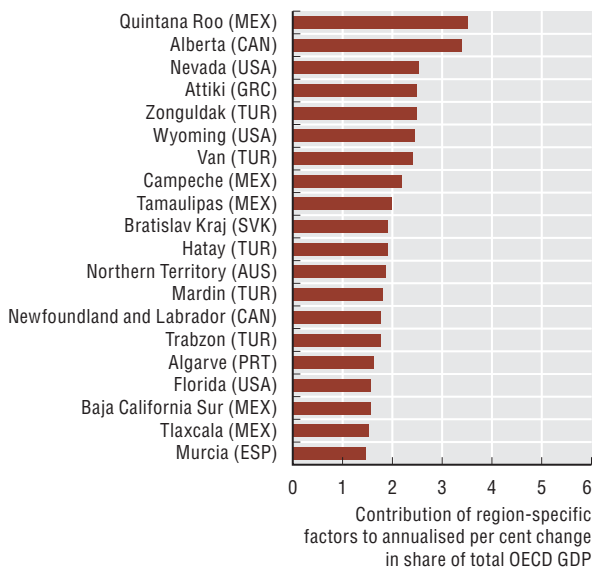
After accounting for national factors, the region with the largest increase in GDP share due to regional factors is Quintana Roo (Mexico) (Figure 21.1).

Over the same period, the region with the largest decline in its GDP share due to regional factors is Balikesir (Turkey) (Figure 21.2).

Although national and regional factors are in many cases highly correlated this is not always the case: among the 112 regions increasing their share in total OECD in 40% (or 45) of them, regional factors were negative despite positive gains in national and common factors. Similarly among the 201 regions with a declining share of total OECD GDP in approximately one-third of them – 31% or 63 regions – regional factors were positive despite the poor performance of national factors.

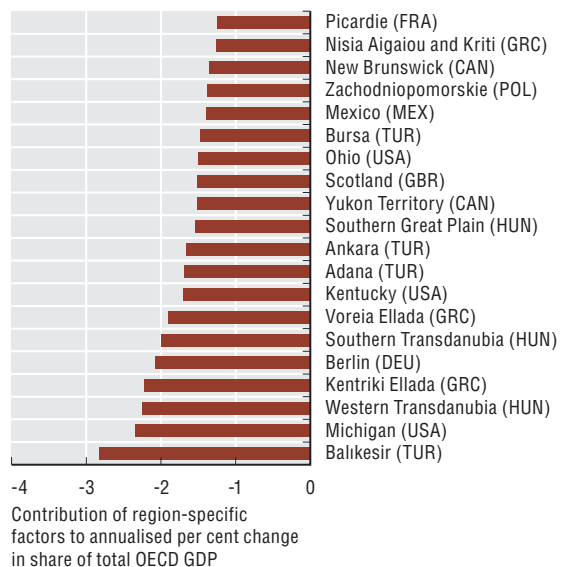
### 21.1 Increase in regional share of national GDP of the 20 TL2 fastest growing regions due to region-specific factors, 1999-2005

Among fastest-growing regions, regional factors had most influence in Quintana Roo, Mexico, and least in Murcia, Spain.



### 21.2 Decrease in regional share of national GDP in countries of the 20 TL2 slowest-growing regions due to region-specific factors, 1999-2005

Among slowest-growing regions, regional factors had most influence in Balikesir, Turkey, and least in Picardie, France.

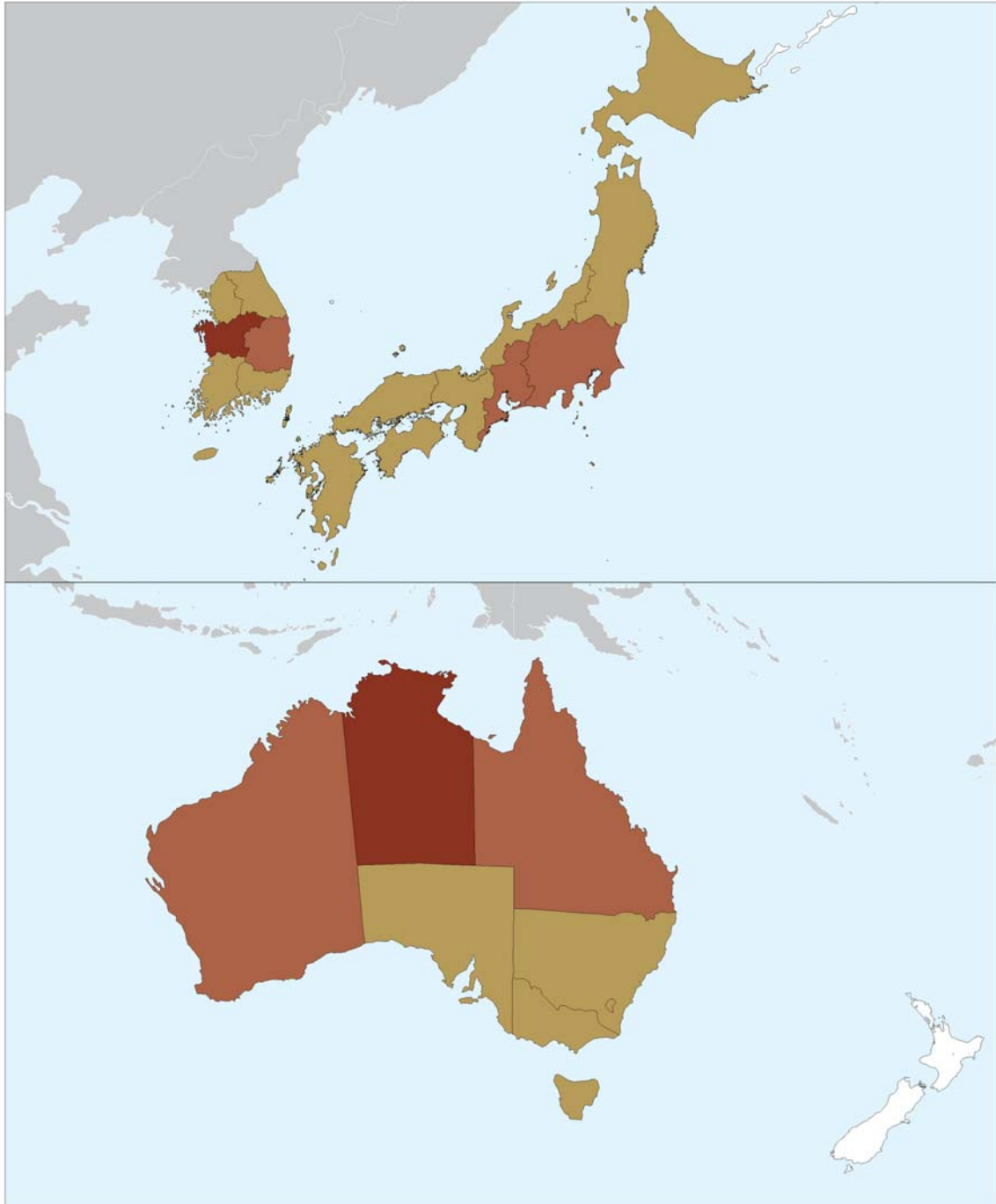


StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/524147010074>

### 21.3 Change in the GDP share of the OECD due to change in the GDP share of regions in their countries: Asia and Oceania

TL2 regions, annual change 1999-2005

- Higher than 5%
- Between 1% and 5%
- Between 0% and 1%
- Between -2% and 0%
- Between -5% and -2%
- Lower than -5%
- Data not available



Australia and Korea 1995-2005; Japan 1997-2005.

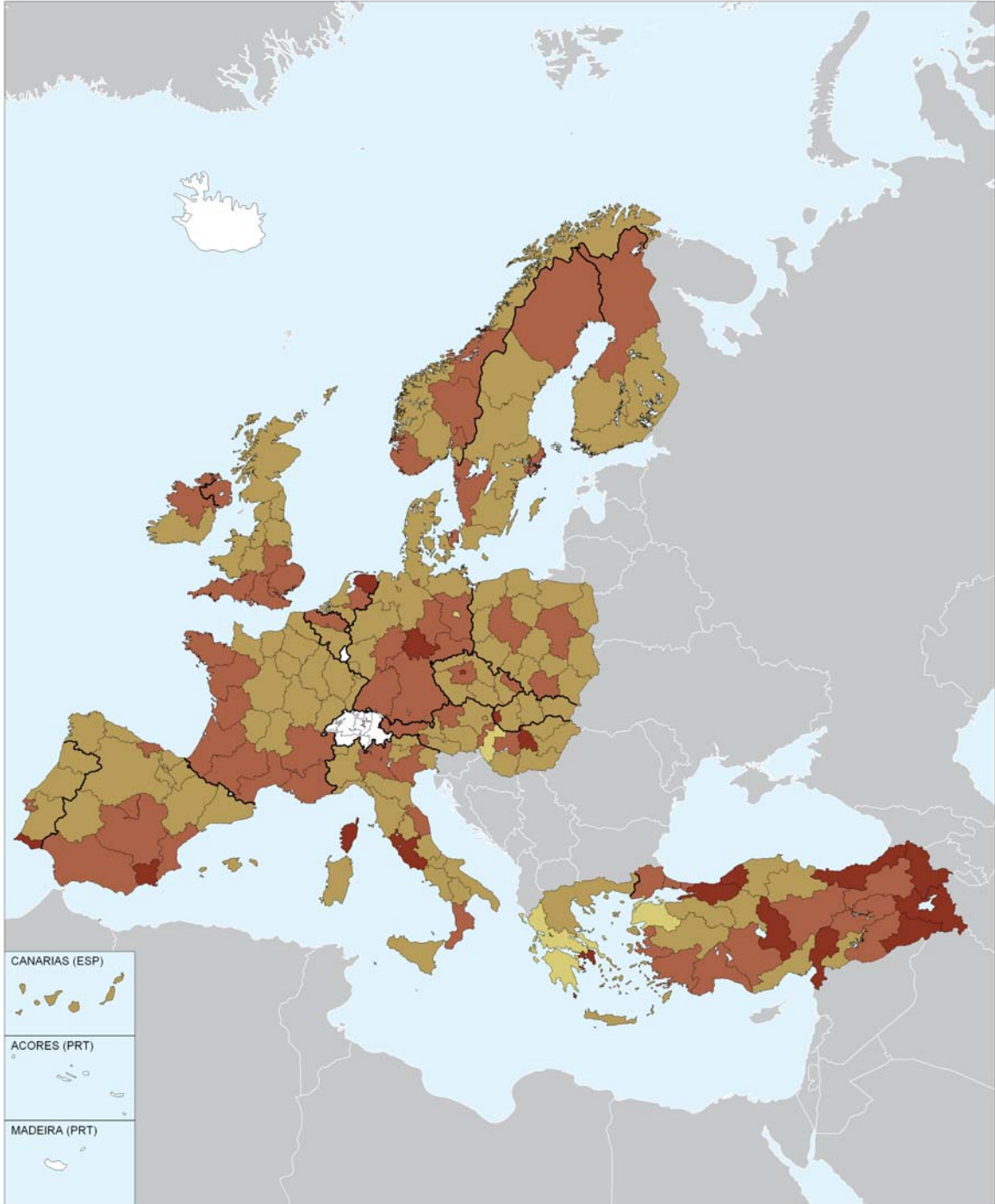
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### 21.4 Change in the GDP share of the OECD due to change in the GDP share of regions in their countries: Europe

TL2 regions, annual change 1999-2005

- Higher than 5%
- Between 1% and 5%
- Between 0% and 1%
- Between -2% and 0%
- Between -5% and -2%
- Lower than -5%
- Data not available



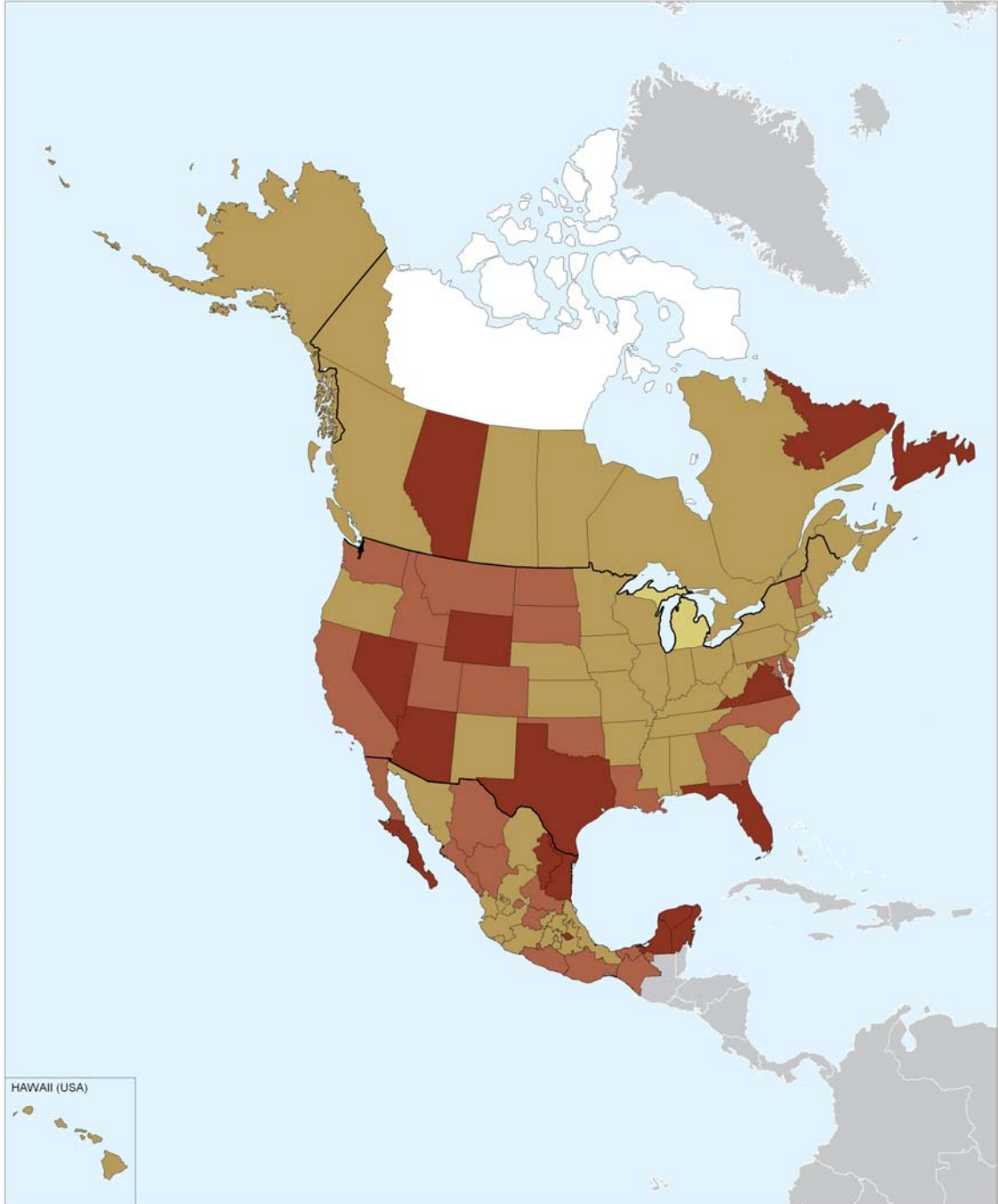
Germany and Greece 1995-2005; Norway 1997-2005 and Turkey 1995-2001.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/524823107826>

### 21.5 Change in the GDP share of the OECD due to change in the GDP share of regions in their countries: North America

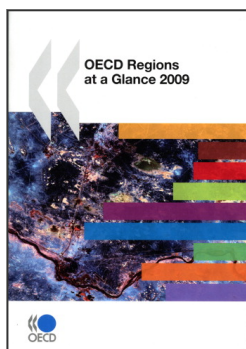
TL2 regions, annual change 1999-2005

- Higher than 5%
- Between 1% and 5%
- Between 0% and 1%
- Between -2% and 0%
- Between -5% and -2%
- Lower than -5%
- Data not available



Canada 1995-2005, Northwest Territories and Nunavut is excluded for lack of data for comparable years; the United States 1997-2005 and Mexico 1998-2004.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/524823107826>



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