

19. REGIONAL FACTORS: EMPLOYMENT, PARTICIPATION AND AGEING

Rapid growth in GDP per capita over 1998-2003 was due to a strong rise in productivity in 77% of regions. However, in 23%, the relative boost in GDP per capita was driven by a relative increase in one or more of the following variables: employment rates, participation rates and working age population.

Demographics and the labour force

Among the 20 fastest-growing regions (Figure 19.1) the increase in employment rates had the largest impact on GDP per capita in the Northwest Territories (4%) and Stredni Cechy (3%). The contribution of higher participation rates was the most significant in Campeche (14%), Murcia (4%) and Wyoming (4%). Finally, a rise in the working age population accounted for a 2% increase in GDP per capita in Balears and Madeira.

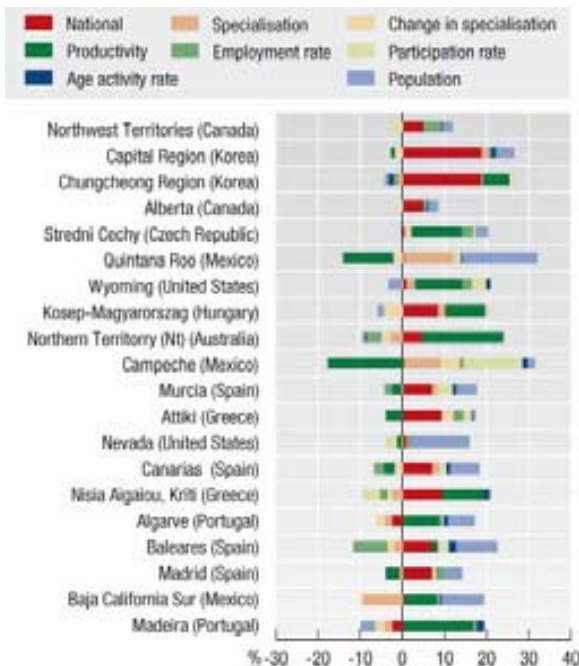
The relative decrease in GDP per capita over 1998-2003 was due to a relative decline in productivity in 80% of regions, but in the remaining 20% it was driven by a relative drop in employment rates, participation rates and/or the working age population. In general, however, the regional decrease in GDP per capita was small when it was not due to productivity decline.

Participation rates are important

Among the 20 slowest-growing regions (Figure 19.2) the decrease in employment rates had the largest impact in Moravskoslezsko (-4%), Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (-3%) and Berlin (-3%). The effect of lower participation rates was greatest in Ceuta (-24%), Melilla (-16%) and Opolskie (-9%). Finally, a reduction in the working age population was significant in Nord-Norge, Kinki, Niedersachsen, Opolskie and Ohio.

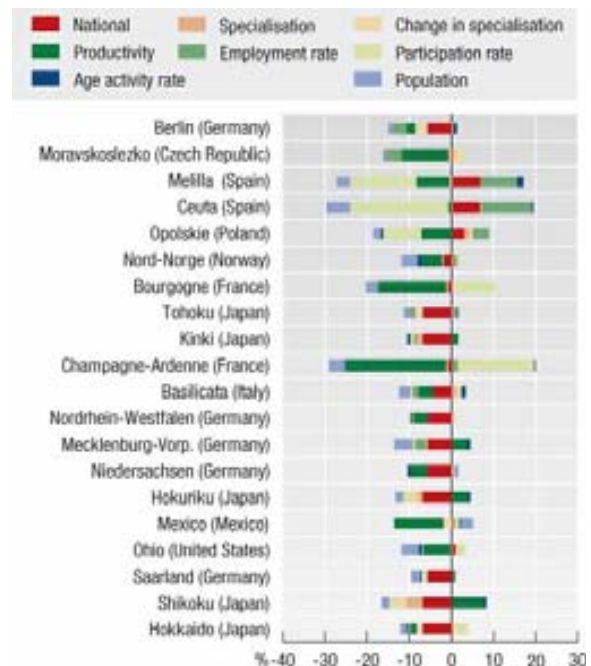
19.1. Factors explaining faster GDP growth in the top 20 OECD regions

Change in the regional GDP share of the OECD 1998-2003 (TL2) due to:



19.2. Factors explaining slower GDP growth in the bottom 20 OECD regions

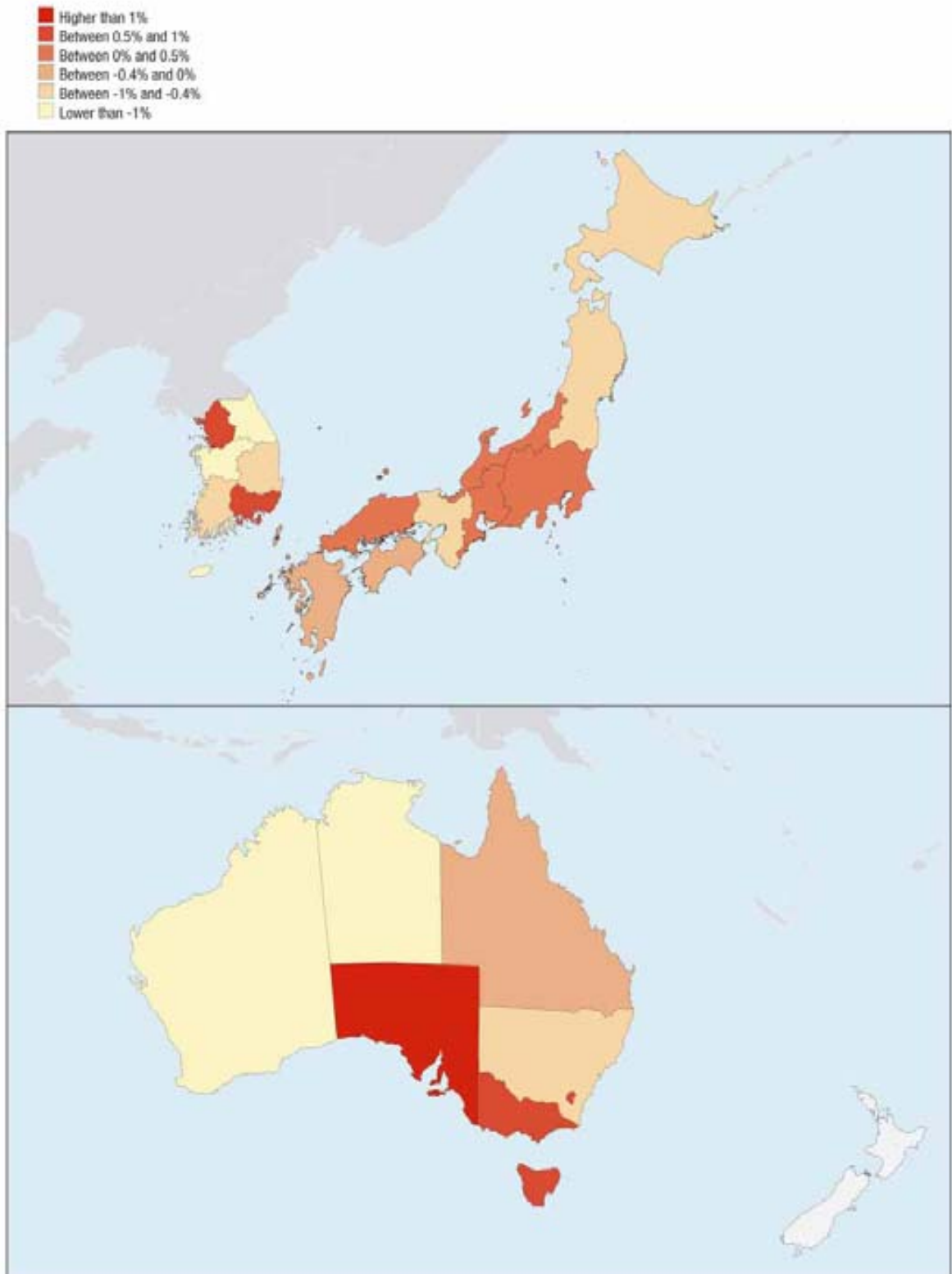
Change in the regional GDP share of the OECD 1998-2003 (TL2) due to:



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19.3. Change in the regional GDP share of the OECD due to change in employment rates:
Asia and Oceania

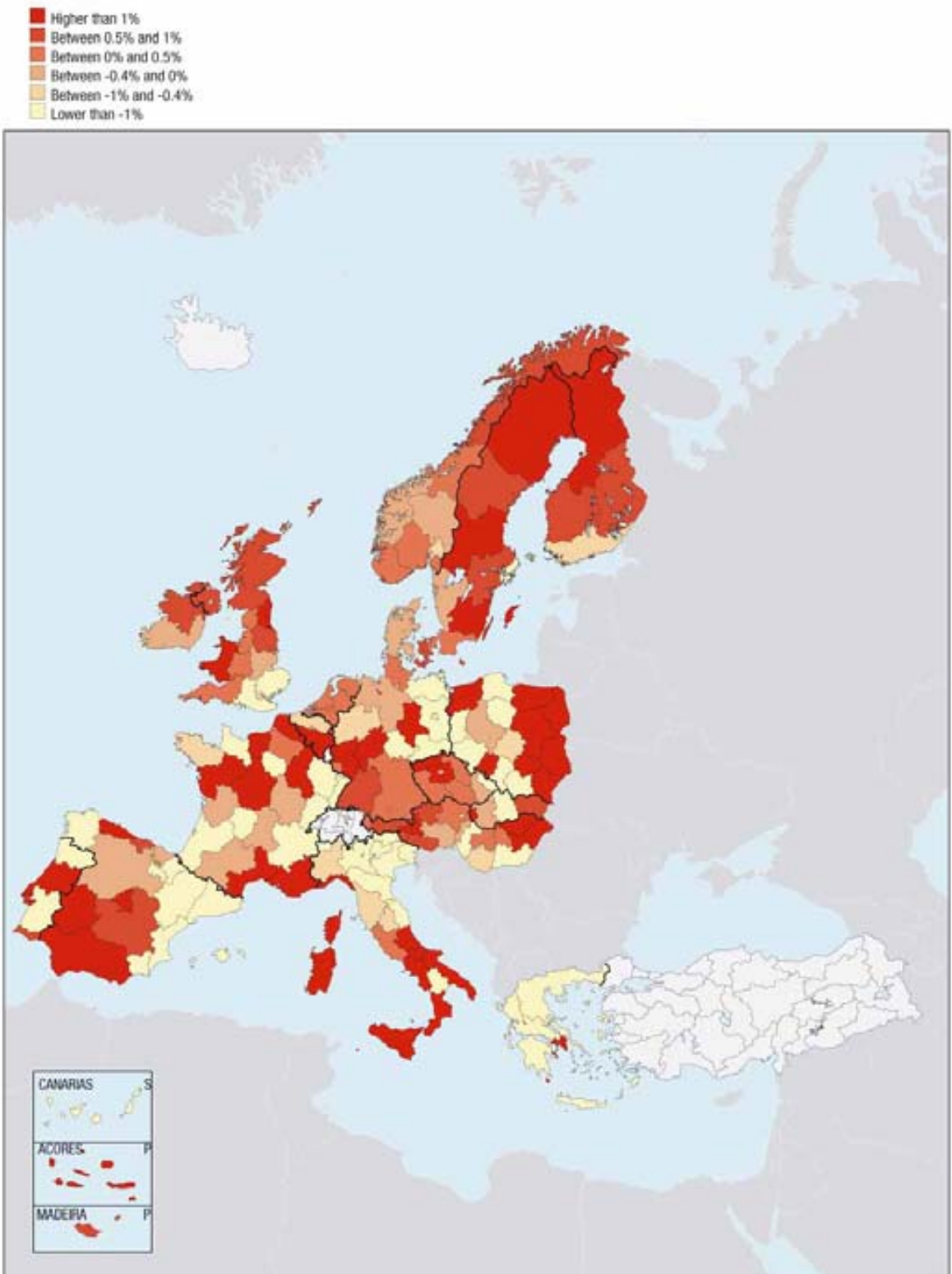
1998-2003



19. REGIONAL FACTORS: EMPLOYMENT, PARTICIPATION AND AGEING

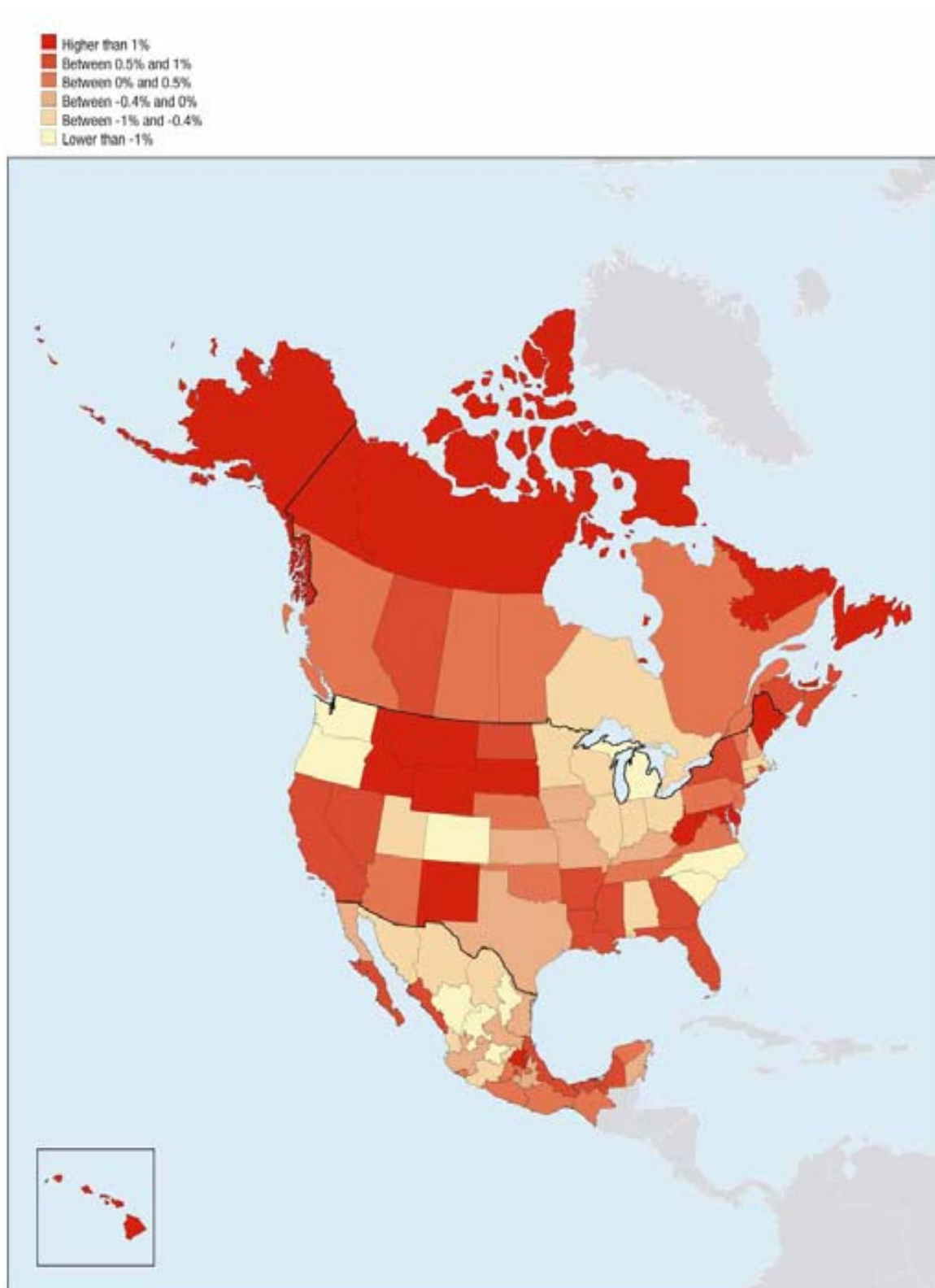
19.4. Change in the regional GDP share of the OECD due to change in employment rates: Europe


1998-2003



19.5. Change in the regional GDP share of the OECD due to change in employment rates:
North America

1998-2003



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/61351877232>





III. COMPETING ON THE BASIS OF REGIONAL WELL-BEING

20. ACCESSIBILITY: DISTANCE FROM THE CLOSEST URBAN CENTRE
21. EDUCATION: STUDENT ENROLMENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION
22. VOTER TURNOUT IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS
23. SAFETY: REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
24. SAFETY: REPORTED MURDERS
25. HOME OWNERSHIP
26. ENVIRONMENT: PRIVATE VEHICLE OWNERSHIP
27. ENVIRONMENT: MUNICIPAL WASTE

Symbols and Abbreviations

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| OECD (25) average | Unweighted average of 25 OECD countries. |
| OECD (25) total | Sum over all regions of 25 OECD countries. |
| OECD (25) | Range of variation over all regions of 25 OECD countries. |
| TL2 | Territorial Level 2. |
| TL3 | Territorial Level 3 |
| NOG | Non Official Grid |
| * | Differences in the definition of data or regions. Please check the “Sources and Methodology” section. |
| PU | Predominantly Urban |
| IN | Intermediate |
| PR | Predominantly Rural |
| PPP | Purchasing Power Parity |
| USD | United States Dollar |





I. REGIONS AS ACTORS OF NATIONAL GROWTH

1. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION
2. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION
3. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF GDP
4. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GROWTH IN NATIONAL GDP
5. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES
6. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT
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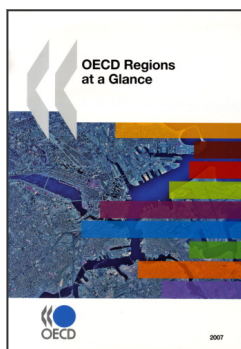
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