

17. REGIONAL FACTORS: GDP PER CAPITA AND POPULATION

Over 1998-2003, about one-third of OECD regions – 34% or 101 regions – increased their share in total OECD GDP owing to region-specific factors. The increase was due to a relative increase in population in 37% of these regions, a relative rise in GDP per capita in 22% and relative growth in both components in the other 41%.

Population Growth is important

The relative increase in population was the main source of fast growth in a number of the 20 top-performing regions (Figure 17.1). This was the case of the Capital region (Korea), Quintana Roo and Baja California Sur (Mexico), Nevada (United States), Canaries, Baleares and Madrid (Spain), where the (relative) increase in population was large enough to offset the (relative) decrease in GDP per capita.

Despite population decline, some top-performing regions, particularly Chungcheong (Korea), Wyoming (United States), Kosep-Magyarország (Hungary), Northern Territory (Australia) and Madeira (Portugal), owe their success entirely to faster growth in GDP per capita.

During 1998-2003, 38% of regions (112 regions) decreased their share in total OECD GDP owing to specific factors. This was due to a relative decrease in population in 18%, a relative decrease in GDP per capita in 22%, and a relative increase in both components in the remaining 60%.

Poor performances are due to GDP per capita

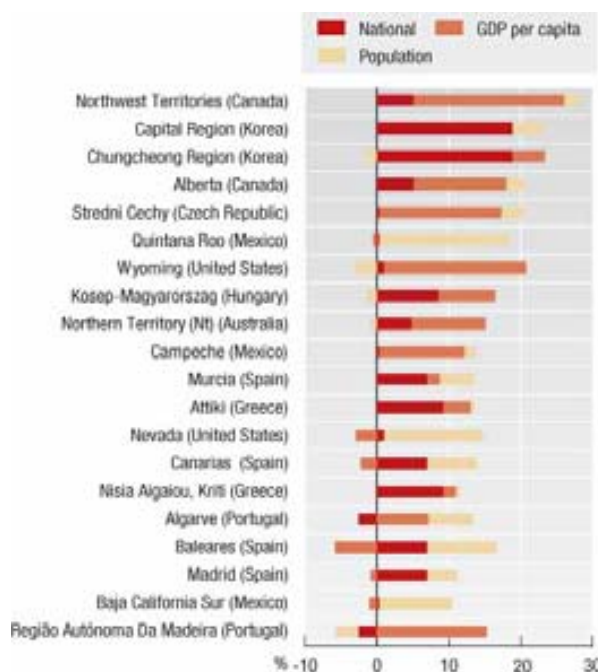
In general, the regional decrease in the share of OECD GDP was small when it was due exclusively to population decline (Figure 17.2). This was the single cause of low GDP growth in just three of the 20 bottom performing regions: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Germany), Shikoku and Hokkaido (Japan).

The state of Mexico (Mexico), Niedersachsen and Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) were the only regions where faster population growth was associated with a significant decline in the share of OECD GDP (above –8%) because of a relative decrease in GDP per capita.

The large majority of low-performing regions, therefore, registered a relative decrease in both GDP per capita and population.

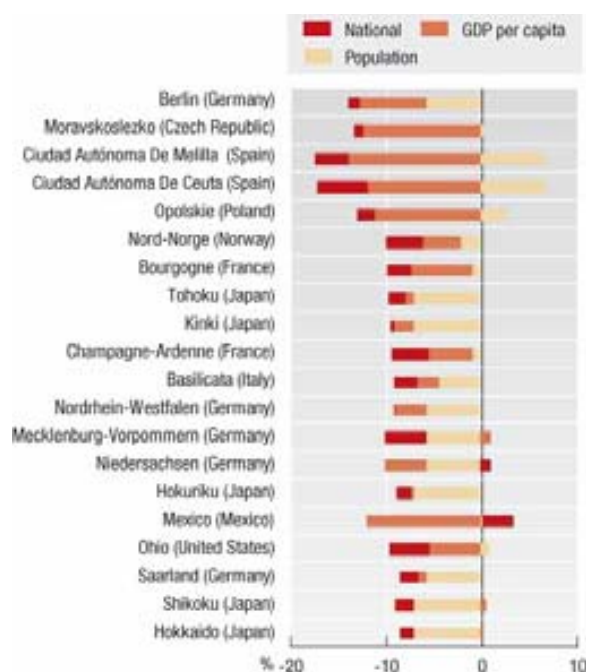
17.1. Factors explaining faster GDP growth in the top 20 OECD regions

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



17.2. Factors explaining slower GDP growth in bottom 20 OECD regions

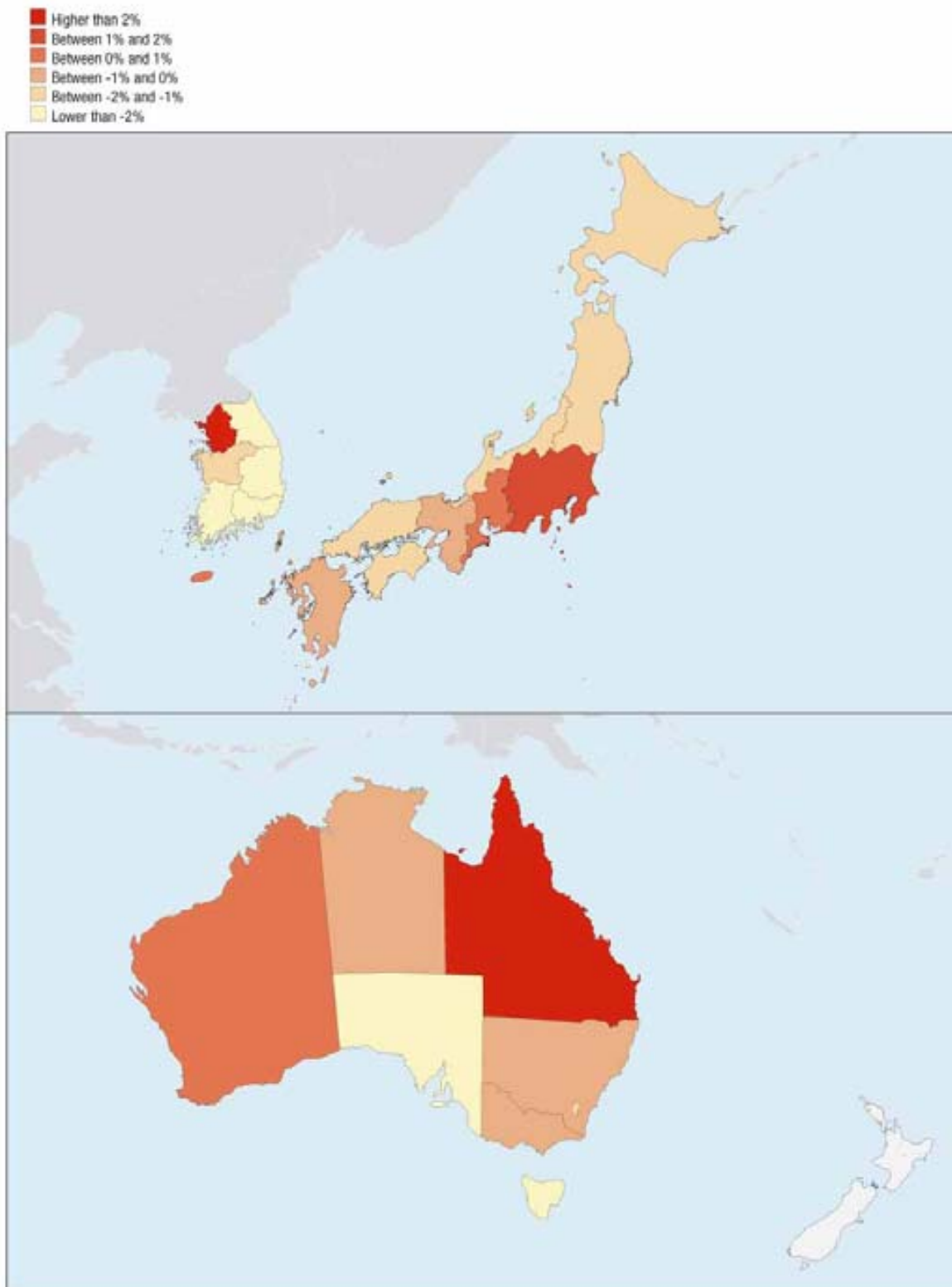
Change in the regional GDP share of the OECD 1998-2003 (TL2) due to:



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17.3. Change in the regional GDP share of the OECD due to change in population:
Asia and Oceania

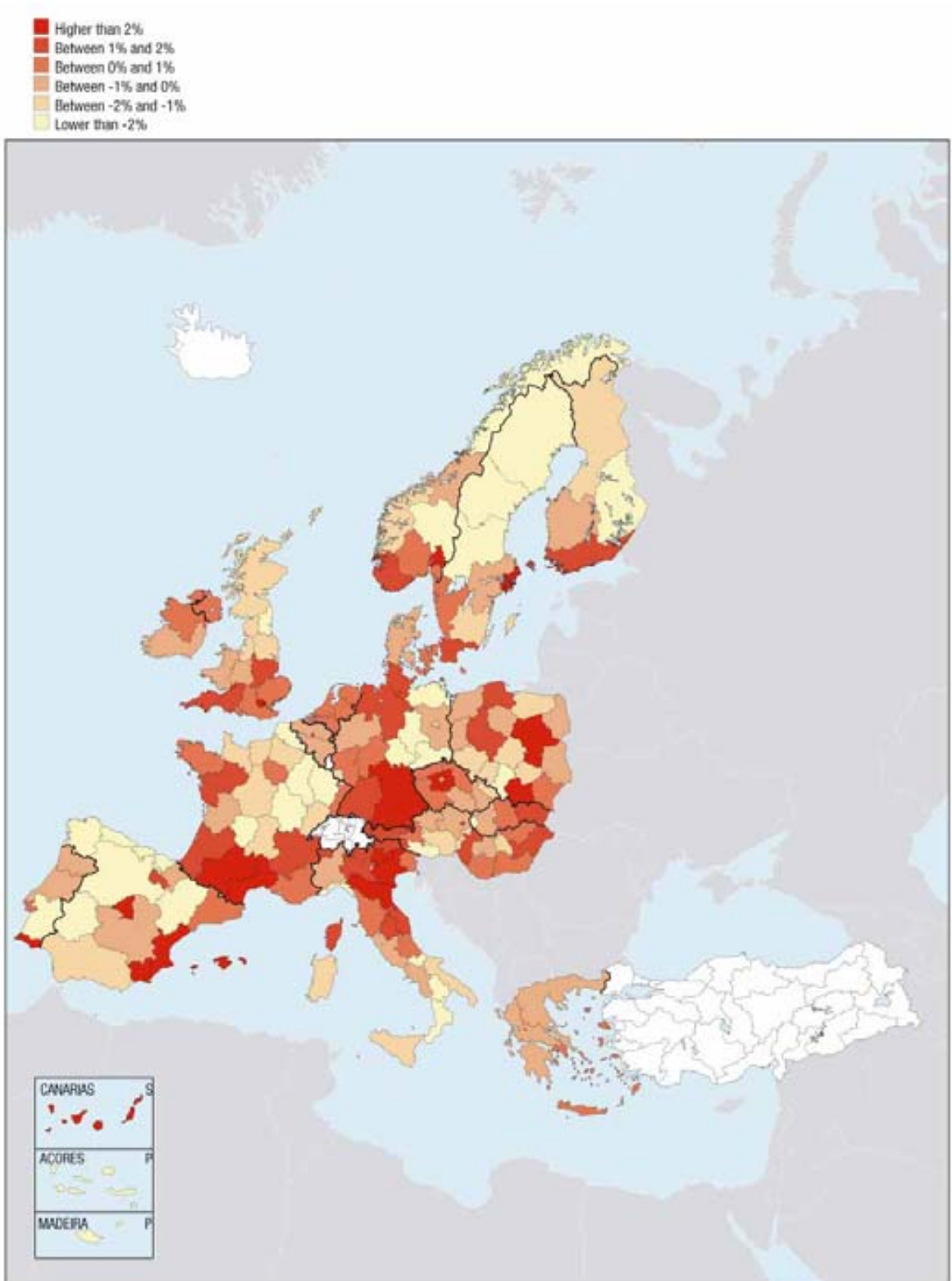
1998-2003



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17.4. Change in the regional GDP share of the OECD due to change in population: Europe

1998-2003

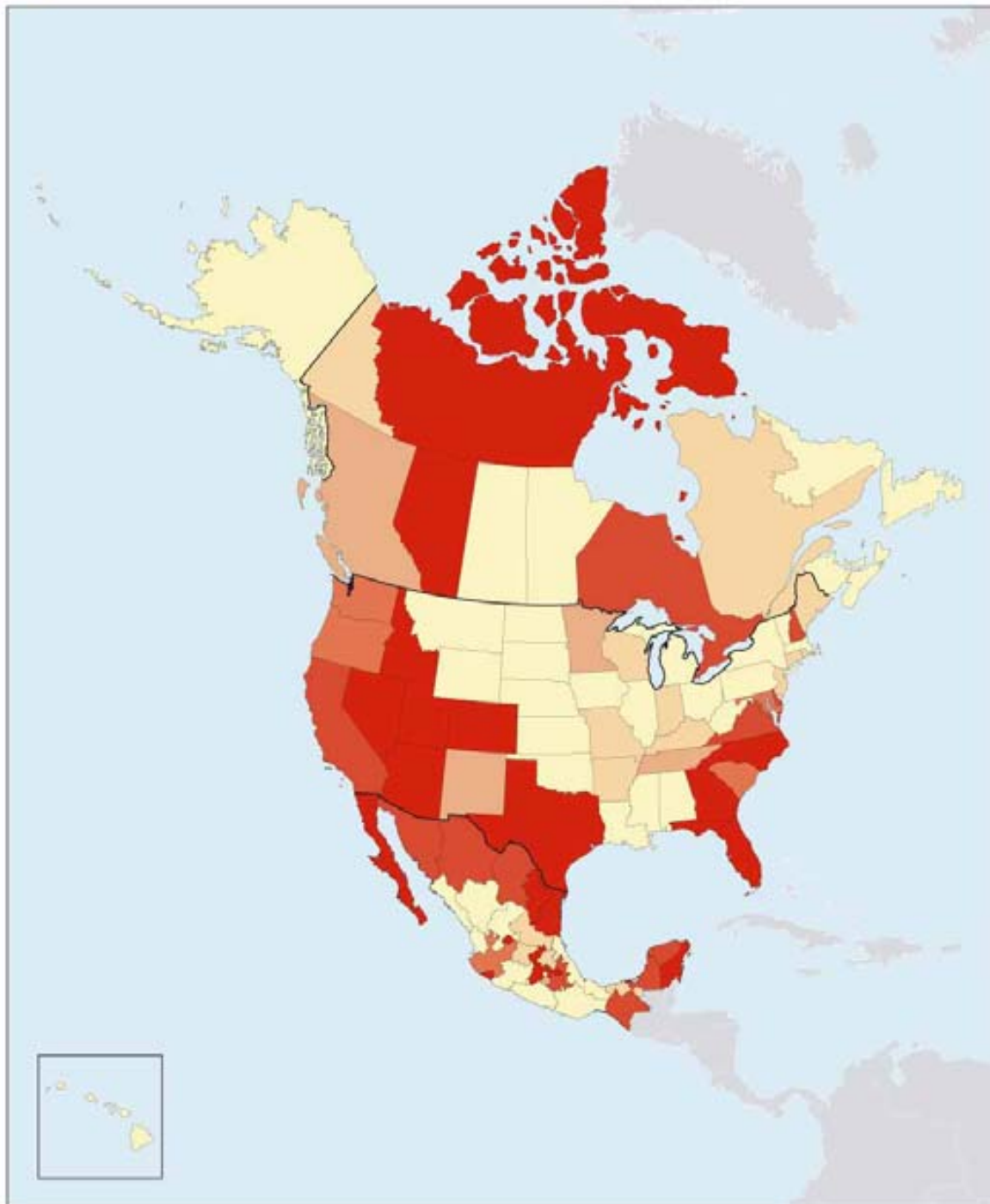



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/721173138253>

17.5. Change in the regional GDP share of the OECD due to change in population:
North America

1998-2003

- Higher than 2%
- Between 1% and 2%
- Between 0% and 1%
- Between -1% and 0%
- Between -2% and -1%
- Lower than -2%



StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/721173138253>

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
7. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF PATENTS

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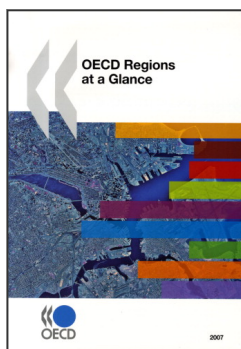
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