

Did you know?

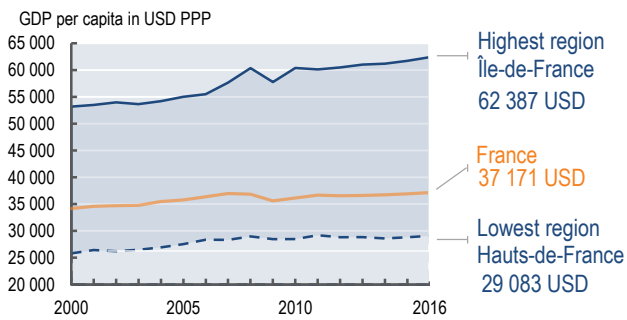
Differences in productivity levels have increased since 2000 due to the capital region Île-de-France outperforming all other regions in France.

Youth unemployment is above the OECD average in all French regions, varying by up to 12 percentage points across regions.

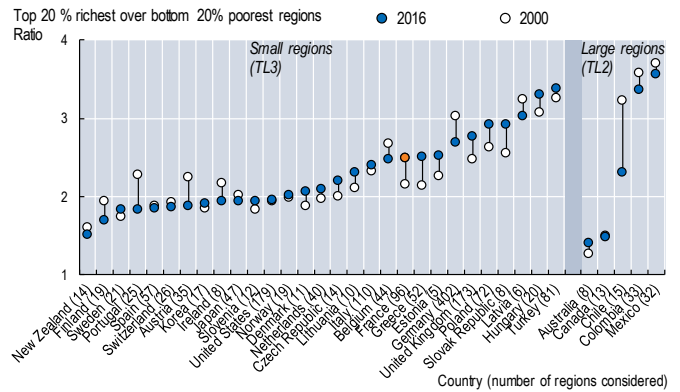
Total public expenditure per capita by subnational governments in France is more than 30% below the OECD average.

Economic trends in regions

Regional gap in GDP per capita, 2000-16



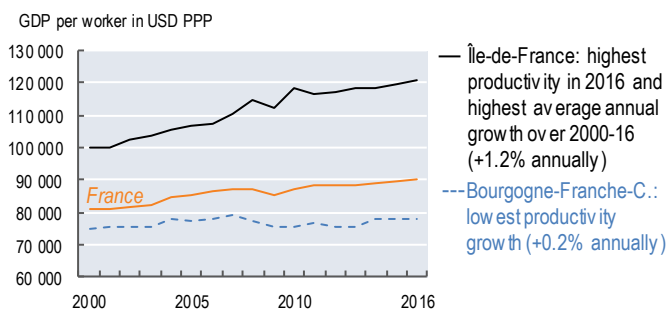
Index of regional disparity in GDP per capita, 2016



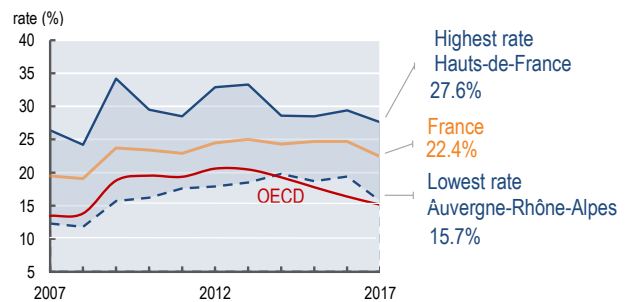
The regional gap in GDP per capita increased in France over the last sixteen years. The faster economic growth of Île-de-France drove this trend. Since 2012, GDP per capita in Île-de-France has grown 0.55 percentage points per year faster than in Hauts-de-France, the region with the lowest GDP per capita. **In 2016, France had the tenth highest regional disparities in GDP per capita among 30 OECD countries with comparable data.**

Île-de-France is not only the French region with the highest productivity levels, but also the region with the **highest productivity growth** in the country – 1.2% per year over the period 2000-16. As a consequence, there has been no convergence between French regions in terms of labour productivity since 2000. **Youth unemployment** is above the OECD average of 15.1% in all regions, ranging from 15.7% in Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes to 27.6% in Hauts-de-France.

Productivity trends, most and least dynamic regions, 2000-16



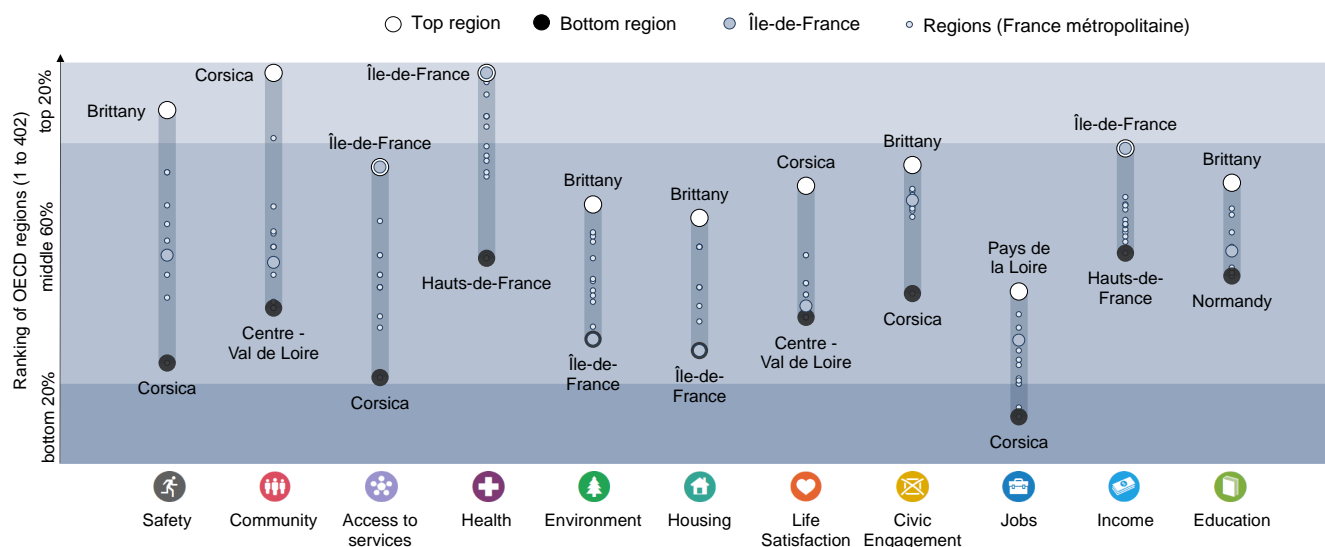
Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-17



Source: OECD Regional Database.

Notes: (1) Figure on regional gap in GDP per capita: OECD regions refer to the administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2); France is composed of 13 large regions. (2) Figure on index of regional disparity: top (bottom) 20% regions are defined as those with the highest (lowest) GDP per capita until the equivalent of 20% of national population is reached, this indicator provides a harmonised measure to rank OECD countries, using data for small regions (Territorial Level 3) when available. (3) Productivity is measured as GDP per employee at place of work in constant prices, constant Purchasing Power Parities (reference year 2010).

Differences in well-being across regions



Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 402 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

Eight French regions rank in the top 20% of OECD regions in terms of **health**, with residents in the capital region having the highest life expectancy in the country and one of the highest in the entire OECD. The largest regional disparities are observed for safety, with Corsica being in the bottom 25% of the OECD regions and Brittany in the top 20%. On the other hand, Corsica ranks first among the French regions in community and self-evaluation of life satisfaction.

The top performing regions in France fare better than the OECD median region for all the **well-being** indicators, except for employment rate. In the regions with the worst outcomes, the unemployment rate is 5 percentage points higher and the employment rate 8 percentage points lower than the OECD median region, respectively.

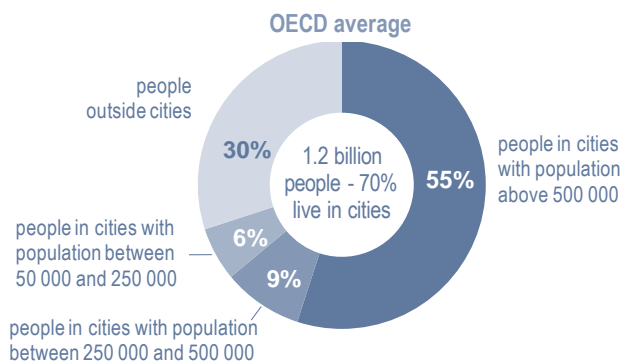
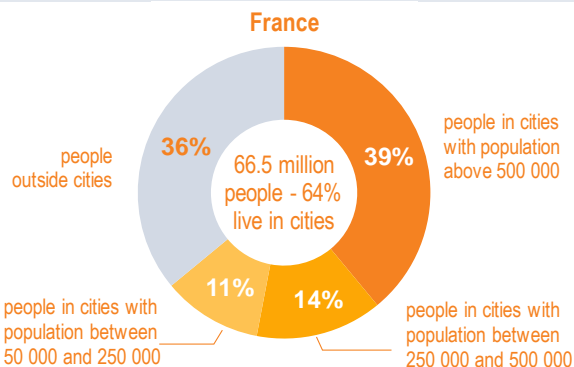
	Country Average	OECD median region	French regions	
			Top 20%	Bottom 20%
Safety				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.4
Community				
Perceived social network support (%), 2013	92.3	91.4	94.3	90.4
Access to services				
Households with broadband access (%), 2017	79.0	78.0	86.6	75.0
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2016	82.7	80.4	83.9	81.4
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2016	6.8	8.1	6.1	7.2
Environment				
Level of air pollution in PM2.5 (µg/m³), 2015	13.3	12.4	10.6	15.9
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2016	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5
Life Satisfaction				
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2013	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.5
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2017 or lastest year	77.8	70.9	82.3	78.2
Jobs				
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2017	63.5	67.7	66.9	60.2
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2017	9.6	5.5	7.4	11.1
Income				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2016	20 480	17 695	23 986	18 758
Education				
Labour force with at least upper secondary education (%), 2017	82.8	81.7	86.1	80.6

Source: OECD Regional Database. Visualisation: <https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org>. Notes: (1) OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2); France is composed of 13 large regions. (2) Household income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2010).

Metropolitan areas in the national economy



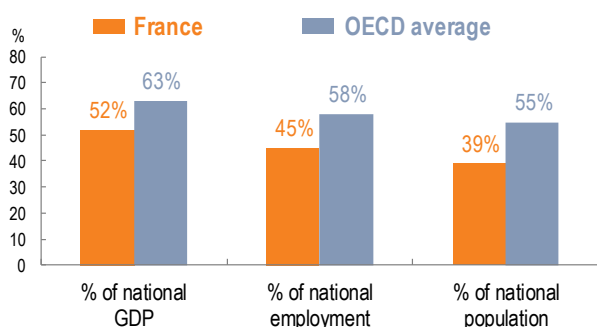
OECD population is concentrated in cities* Percentage of population in cities, 2016



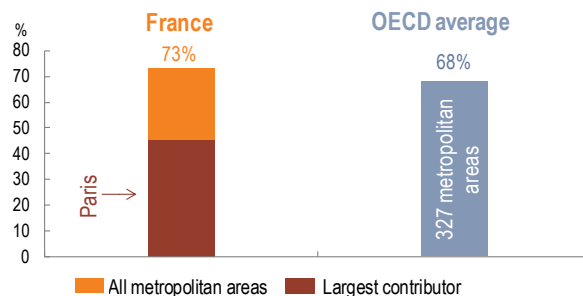
Source: OECD Metropolitan Database. Number of cities: 85 in France and 1 138 in the OECD.

In France, **64% of the population lives in cities** of more than 50 000 inhabitants. The share of population in cities with more than 500 000 people is **39%** compared to 55% in the OECD area.

Importance of metropolitan areas Cities above 500 000 people, 2016



Contribution of metropolitan areas to GDP growth Cities above 500 000 people, 2000-16

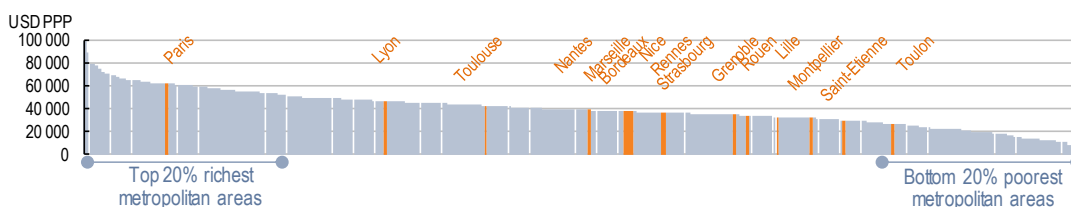


Metropolitan areas in France accounted for **52%** of national **GDP** and **45%** of **employment**. Between 2000 and 2016, they generated **73%** of national **GDP growth**, with the metropolitan area of **Paris alone accounting for 45%** of such growth.

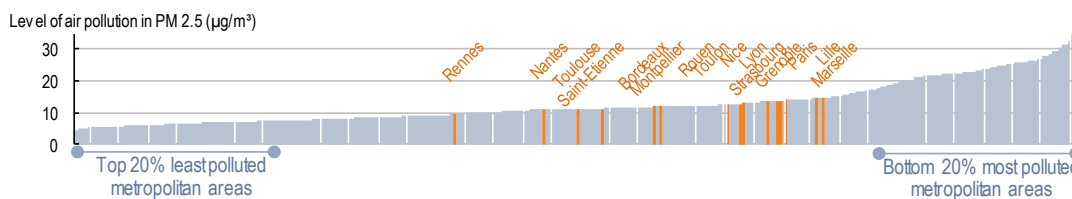
In terms of **GDP per capita**, **Paris** ranks among the 20% richest among the 327 OECD Metropolitan areas. In OECD countries, **Lille and Marseille** are among the 25% of metropolitan areas with the highest **air pollution**, as measured in terms of people's exposure to PM 2.5.

OECD Metropolitan areas ranking Cities with a population of over 500 000

GDP per capita, 2016



Air pollution (PM2.5), 2017

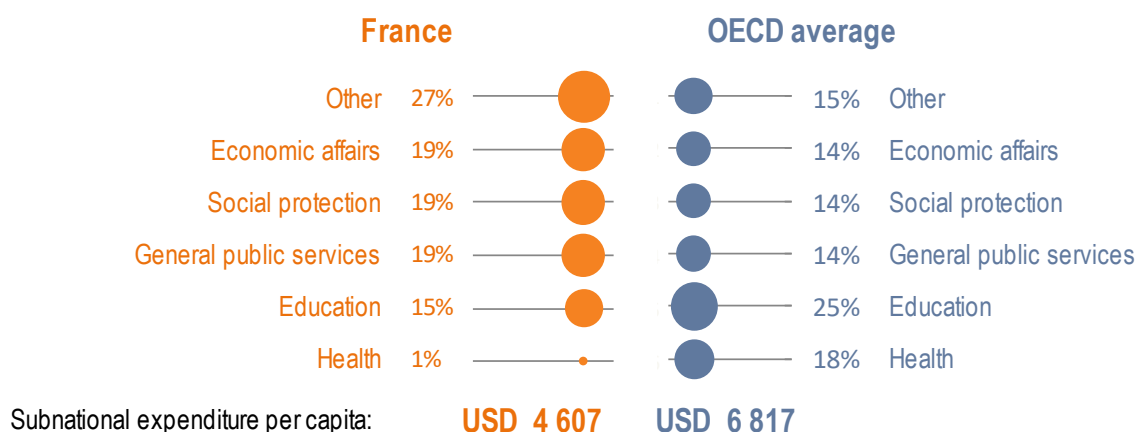


Source: OECD Metropolitan Database. Number of metropolitan areas with a population of over 500 000: 15 in France compared to 327 in the OECD.

* Note: Cities are defined here as functional urban areas, which are composed by high-density urban centres of at least 50 000 people and their areas of influence (commuting zone). For more information, see: <http://www.oecd.org/cfe/regional-policy/functionalurbanareasbycountry.htm>.



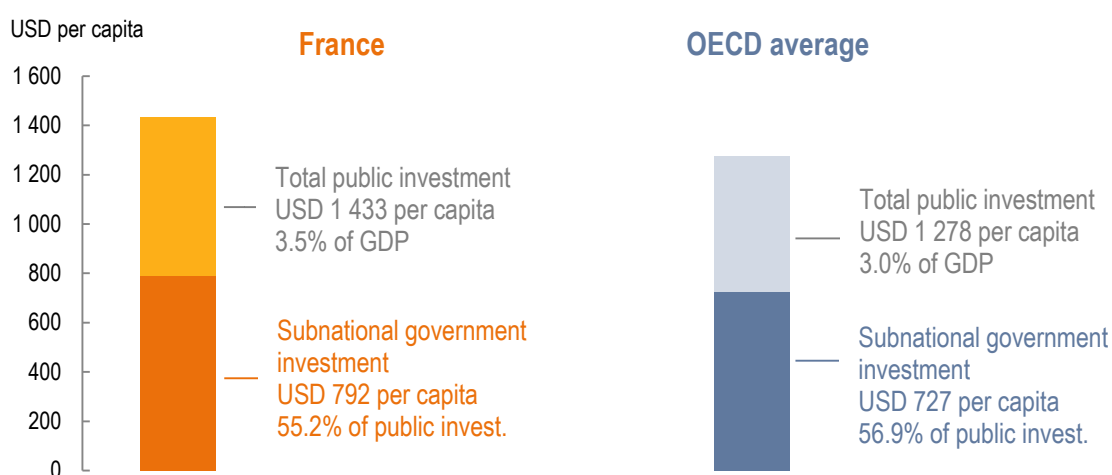
Subnational government expenditure by function As a share of total subnational government expenditure, 2016



Subnational government expenditure amounts to **USD 4 607 per capita** in France compared to an OECD average of USD 6 817. In France, this is equivalent to **19.8% of total public expenditure** and to **11.1% of GDP**. In comparison, across the OECD, subnational government expenditure accounts for 40.4% of total public expenditure and for 16.2% of GDP. The function 'Other' (housing and community amenities, recreation, culture and religion; environment; public order and safety) and economic affairs are the two largest spending items for subnational governments in France: together they represent **46%** of subnational expenditure compared to 29% in the OECD area.

In France, **55.2% of total public investment** was carried out by subnational governments compared to an OECD average of 56.9%.

Role of subnational governments in public investment Subnational government public investment per capita, 2016



Source: OECD Subnational Government Structure and Finance Database.

OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance 2018

The 2018 edition of OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

Consult this publication on line: <https://oe.cd/pub/2n9>

