

Regional Disparities in GDP

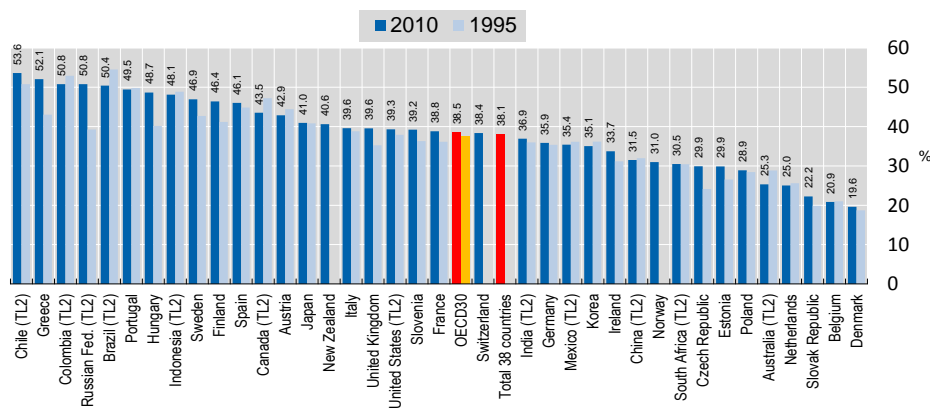
OECD Regions at a Glance 2013– The interactive edition

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Large differences persist in the contribution of regions to the national wealth and economic competitiveness. These regional differences are largely determined by a set of factors ranging from the sectoral composition of regions to the degree at which firms are linked to national and global value chains.

Within the OECD, 10 % of regions were responsible for 38% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010. In Chile and Greece, the 10% of regions with the highest output contributed half or more of the national GDP. On the other hand, GDP in Denmark, Belgium, the Slovak Republic and the Netherlands was more evenly distributed among regions, with the 10% of regions with the highest output accounting for no more than 25% of total GDP.

National GDP concentration by top 10% of TL3 regions with the largest GDP, 1995 and 2010

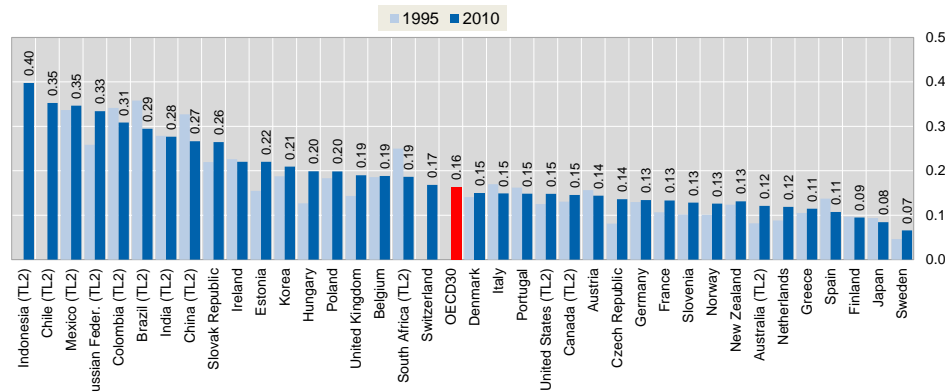


Source: OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

Regional differences in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita within countries are often larger than among OECD countries. According to the Gini index, the emerging economies – Indonesia, the Russian Federation, Colombia and Brazil – displayed the greatest disparity in GDP per capita in 2010, with Chile, Mexico, the Slovak Republic and Turkey among the OECD countries.

From 1995 to 2010 regional disparities increased in 20 out of 33 countries considered. Significant increases can be found in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Australia, Sweden and Estonia.

Gini index of inequality of GDP per capita across TL3 regions, 1995 and 2010



Source: OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

Links:

- [OECD Regions at a Glance 2013](#)
- [OECD Regional Statistics and Indicators](#)
- [Regions at a Glance interactive](#)

Definitions

GDP is the standard measure of the value of the production activity (goods and services) of resident producer units. Regional GDP is measured according to the definition of the System of National Accounts (SNA). To make comparisons over time and across countries, it is expressed at constant prices (year 2005), using the OECD deflator and then it is converted into USD purchasing power parities PPPs) to express each country's GDP in a common currency.

GDP per capita is calculated by dividing the GDP of a country or a region by its population.

The **Gini index** is a measure of inequality among all regions of a given country. The index takes on values between 0 and 1, with zero interpreted as no disparity. It assigns equal weight to each region regardless of its size; therefore differences in the values of the index among countries may be partially due to differences in the average size of regions in each country.