



# Zones métropolitaines: sources de croissance

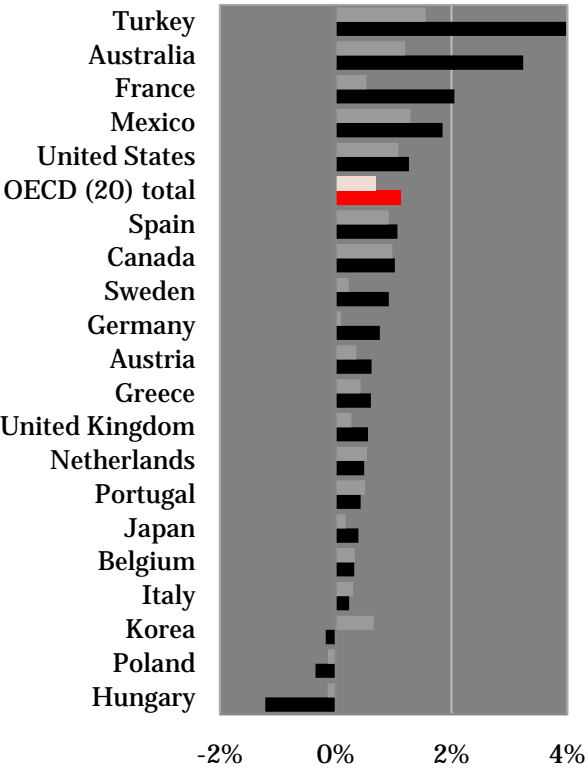
**Montreal, 7 Mai 2009**

# Concentration matters

## Urbanisation:

Percentage yearly change in total population living in large urban TL3 regions in the whole country; 1995 to 2005

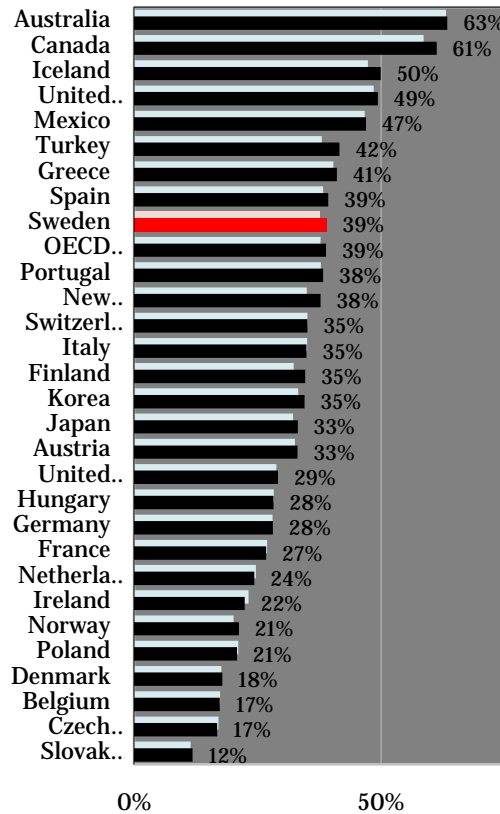
■ national ■ large urban regions



## Population concentration:

Percent of national population which lives in the 10% of TL3 regions with the largest population

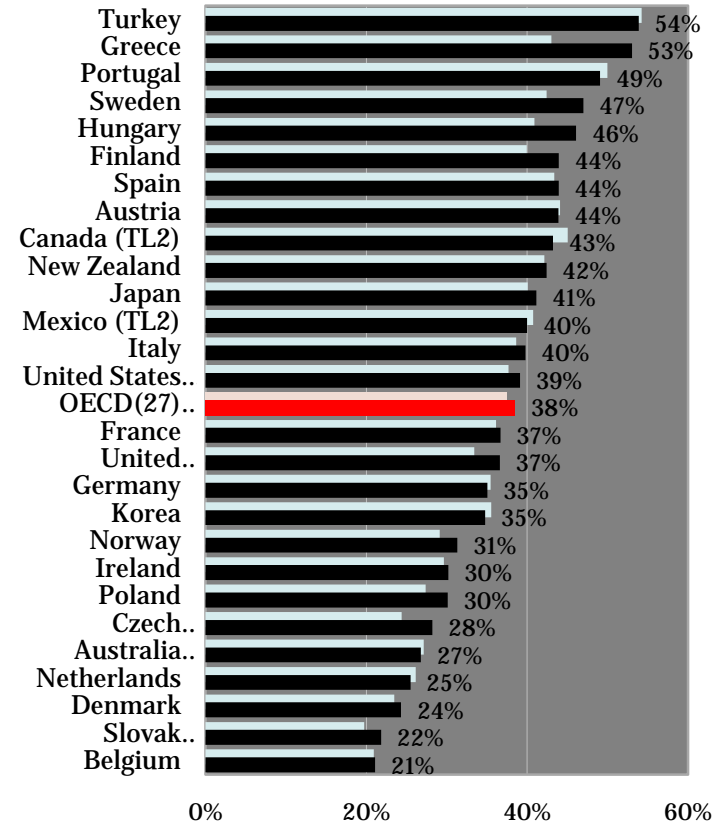
■ 1995 ■ 2005



## Economic concentration:

Percent of national GDP in the 10% TL3 regions with largest GDP

■ 1995 ■ 2005



Concentration is a fact of life:

- Countries –even in OECD- are increasingly being urbanised.
- People are constantly concentrating
- Economic activity is often concentrated in a few places

# Benefits of Agglomeration

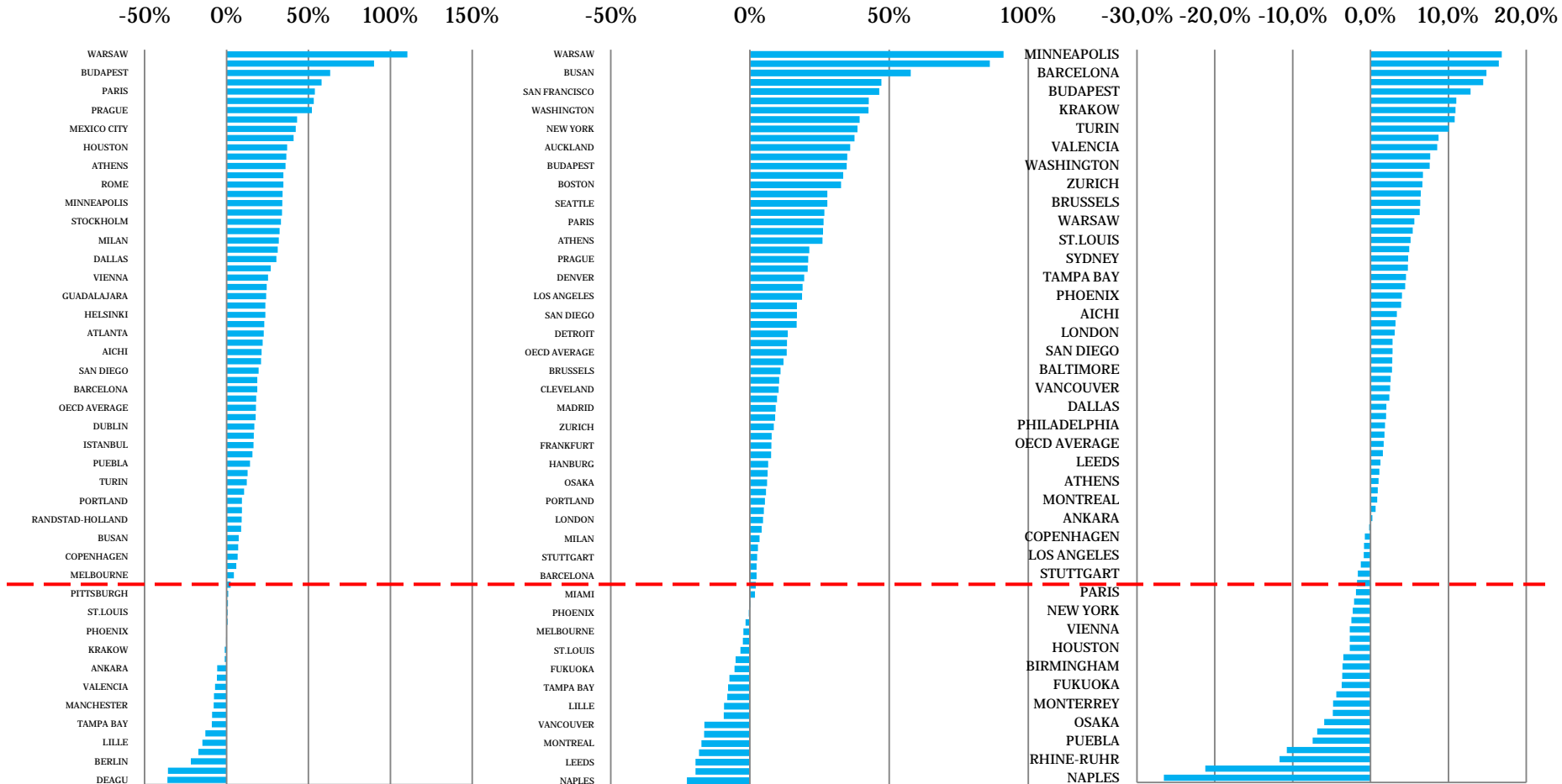
**Cities are key engines of national economies. Most of the largest OECD metro-regions have a higher GDP per capita than their national average, a higher labour productivity level, and many of them tend to have faster growth rates than their countries.**

**Agglomeration economies. The concentration of jobs and firms can be beneficial: pooled labour markets, backward and forward linkages among firms, and knowledge spill-overs can lead to higher productivity growth.**

## Higher GDP per capita...

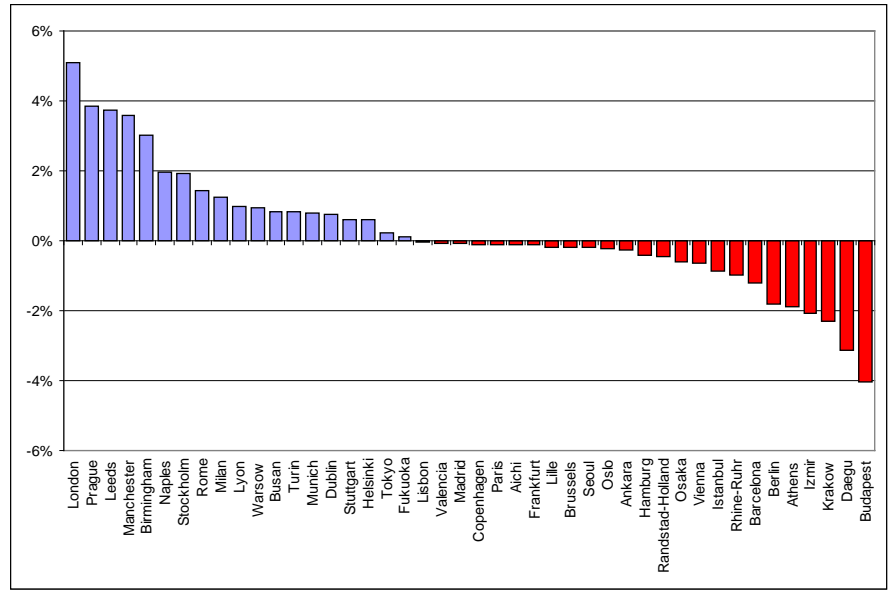
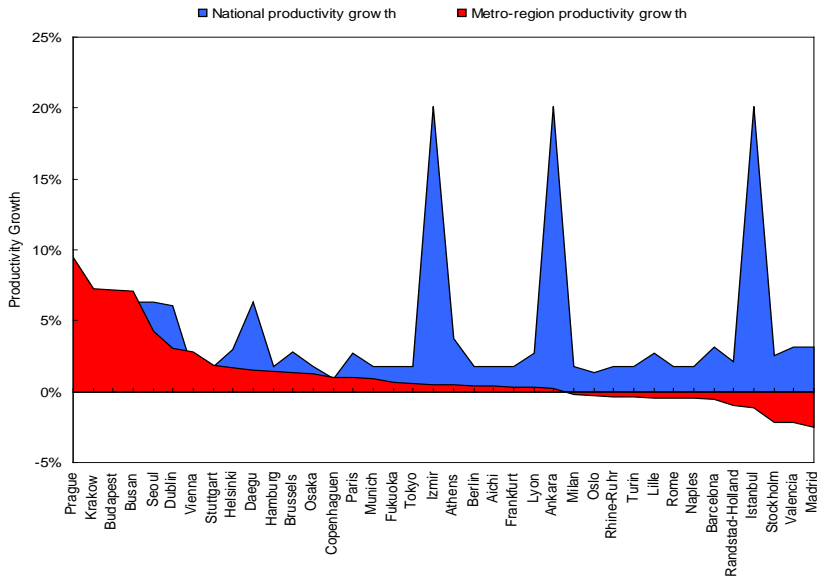
## Higher Productivity...

## Higher Employment...



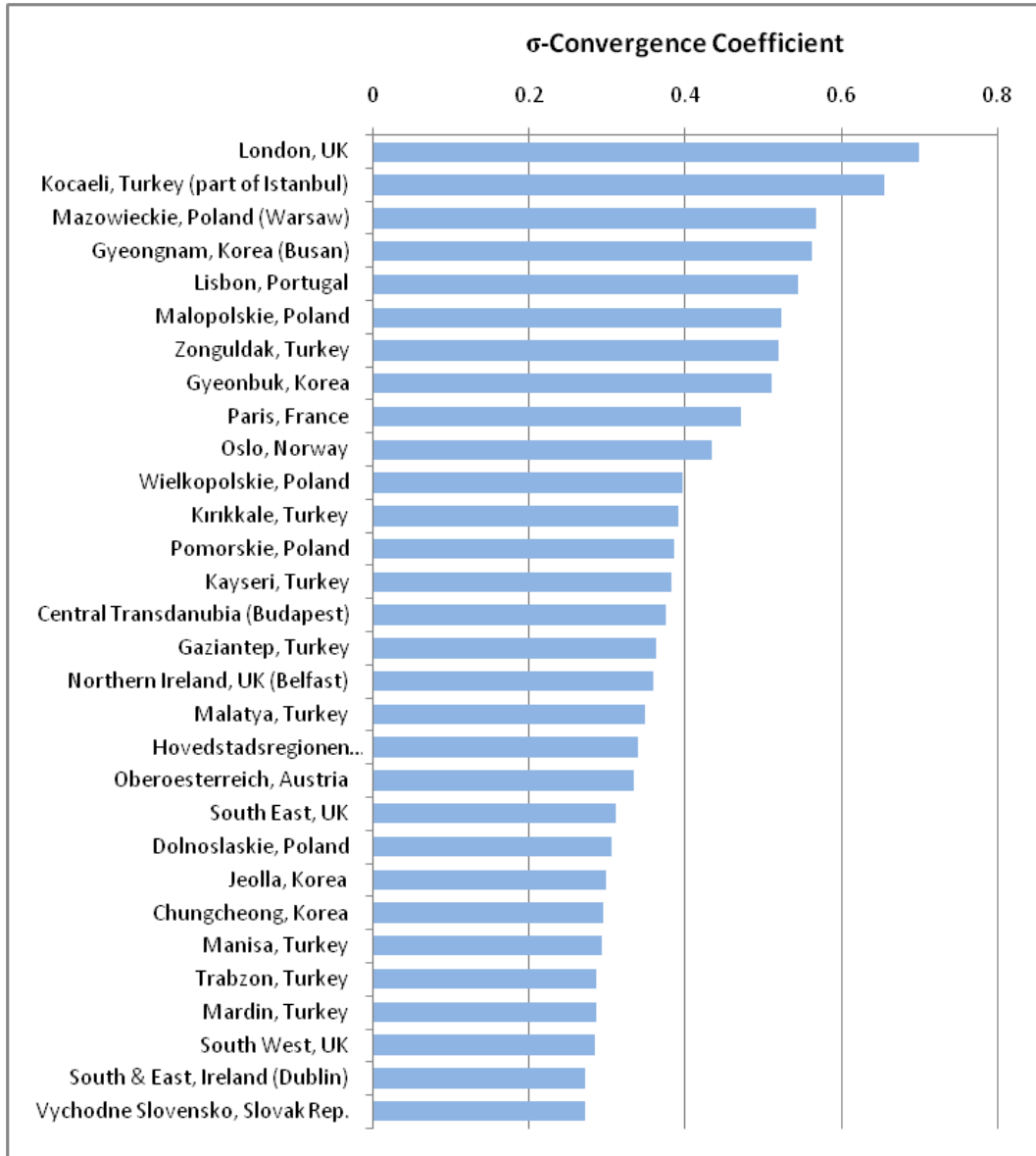
# Challenges of Agglomeration

**• Success should not be taken for granted. Diseconomies can emerge due to negative externalities including congestion, environmental degradation and social disorder (declining neighbourhoods, criminality).**



**Cities can falter. A group of cities systematically performs below their national averages, for almost all types of socio-economic indicators. In many cities, wealth creation does not produce enough job creation (more than one-third of the largest metro-regions have above national average unemployment rates) and activity rate is lower than other types of regions.**

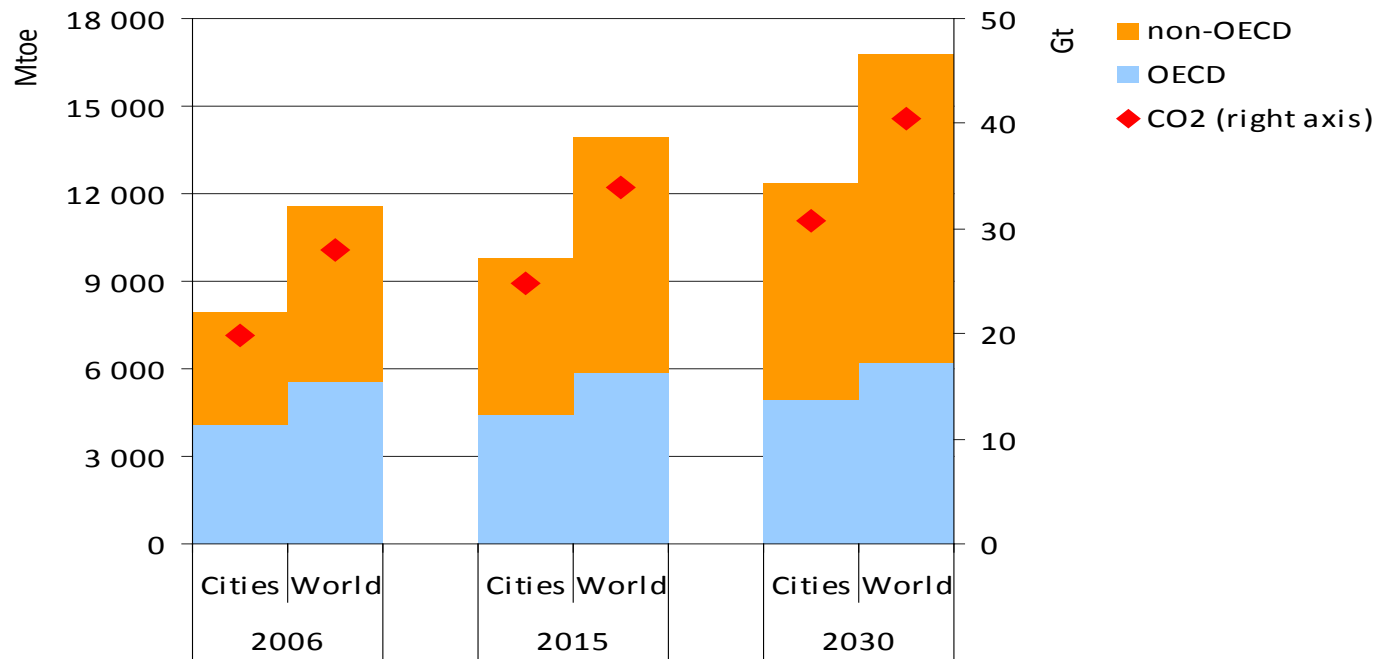
# Cities and Disparities



In many cases intra-regional disparities are widest in large metro-regions in the OECD.

# Cities and Climate Change

Cities concentrate half of the world population but responsible for 2/3 of total energy and CO2 emissions (IEA World Energy Outlook 2008)



81% of projected growth in city energy use from non-OECD countries