Reader's Guide

Definitions and methodology

Budget balance	deficit/surplus is defined as the net lending/net borrowing. It measures the difference between all expenditure and revenue.
Debt	based on the SNA, gross debt includes the sum of the following liabilities: currency and deposits (AF.2) + securities other than shares, except financial derivatives (AF.33) + loans (AF.4) + insurance technical reserves (AF.6) + other accounts payable (AF.7). Most debt instruments are valued at market prices. NB: The OECD definition differs from the one defined in the Maastricht Protocol, which is restricted to the sum of AF.2 + AF.33 + AF.4 (i.e. mainly borrowing).
Direct investment	is defined as gross capital formation and acquisitions, less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets during a given period.
Expenditure	comprises current expenditure and investment expenditure (direct and indirect investment).
Expenditure by economic function	according to the 10 functions defined in the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG): general public services; defence; public order and safety; economic affairs; environmental protection; housing and community amenities; health; recreation, culture and religion; education; social protection.
Functional regions	are geographic areas defined by their economic and social integration rather than by traditional administrative boundaries. A functional region is a self-contained economic unit according to the functional criteria chosen (for example, commuting, water service or a school district).
Functional urban areas	are defined as densely populated municipalities (urban cores) and adjacent municipalities with high levels of commuting towards the densely populated urban cores (hinterland), according to the OECD-European Union (EU25) (EU) definition. Functional urban areas can extend across administrative boundaries. The OECD tracks functional urban areas of 50 000 inhabitants and more.
General government (S.13)	Includes four sub-sectors: central/federal government and their related public entities (S.1311); federated government ("states") and related public entities (S.1312); local government, i.e. regional and local governments and related public entities (S.1313) and social security funds (S.1314). Data are consolidated within S.13 as well as within each sub-sector (neutralisation of financial cross-flows).
Indirect investment	is defined as capital transfers, i.e. investment grants and subsidies in cash or in kind made by sub-national governments to other institutional units.
Investment	comprises both direct and indirect investments.
Metropolitan areas	are defined as those functional urban areas with a population of over 500 000. There are 275 metropolitan areas in the 29 OECD countries with data; of these, 77 have a population greater than 1.5 million.
OECD area	refers to the calculation of a "weighted" average at the OECD level, as opposed to an "unweighted" average between OECD countries.
Regional disparities	are measured by the difference between the maximum and the minimum regional values in a country (regional range) or by the Gini index, which gives an indication of inequality among all regions.
Regions	are classified by the OECD into two territorial levels that reflect the administrative organisation of countries. OECD's large regions (TL2) represent the first administrative tier of sub-national government, such as the Ontario region in Canada. OECD small (TL3) regions are contained within a TL2 region. For example, the TL2 region of Aquitaine in France encompasses five TL3 regions: Dordogne, Gironde, Landes, Lot-et-Garonne and Pyrénées-Atlantiques. In most cases, TL3 regions correspond to administrative regions, with the exception of Australia, Canada, Germany and the United States. TL3 regions have been classified as predominantly urban (PU), intermediate (IN), predominantly rural close to a city (PRC), and predominantly rural remote (PRR). Due to lack of information on the road network, the predominantly rural regions (PR) in Australia, Chile and Korea have not been classified as remote or close to a city.
Revenue	comprises tax revenue; transfers (current and capital grants and subsidies); tariffs and fees; property income and social contributions.
Sub-national government	is defined here as the sum of sub-sectors S.1312 (federated government) and S.1313 (local government). The data are not consolidated between the two sub-sectors.
Tax revenue	comprises taxes on production and imports (D2); current taxes on income and wealth (D5) and capital taxes (D91). It includes both own-source tax revenue (or "autonomous") and tax revenue shared between central and sub-national governments.

List of TL2 regions

For administrative boundaries, the OECD has classified two levels of geographic units within each member country. The higher level (territorial level 2 [TL2]) consists of 362 large regions, which correspond in most cases to the principal sub-national unit of government (states or provinces), while the lower (territorial level 3 [TL3]) comprises 1 802 smaller regions. For more information about OECD regional classification see *OECD Regions at a Glance 2013*.

ISO	Region
AUT	Burgenland (AT)
AUT	Lower Austria
AUT	Vienna
AUT	Carinthia
AUT	Styria
AUT	Upper Austria
AUT	Salzburg
AUT	Tyrol
AUT	Vorarlberg
AUS	New South Wales
AUS	Victoria
AUS	Queensland
AUS	South Australia
AUS	Western Australia
AUS	Tasmania
AUS	Northern Territory (NT)
AUS	Australian Capital Territory (ACT)
BEL	Brussels Capital Region
BEL	Flemish Region
BEL	Wallonia
CAN	Newfoundland and Labrador
CAN	Prince Edward Island
CAN	Nova Scotia
CAN	New Brunswick
CAN	Quebec
CAN	Ontario
CAN	Manitoba
CAN	Saskatchewan
CAN	Alberta
CAN	British Columbia
CAN	Yukon
CAN	Northwest Territories
CAN	Nunavut
CHE	Lake Geneva Region
CHE	Espace Mittelland
CHE	Northwestern Switzerland
CHE	Zurich
CHE	Eastern Switzerland
CHE	Central Switzerland
CHE	Ticino

ISO	Region
CHL	Tarapacá
CHL	Antofagasta
CHL	Atacama
CHL	Coquimbo
CHL	Valparaíso
CHL	O'Higgins
CHL	Maule
CHL	Bío-Bío
CHL	Araucanía
CHL	Los Lagos
CHL	Aysén
CHL	Magallanes y Antártica
CHL	Santiago Metropolitan
CHL	Los Rios
CHL	Arica y Parinacota
CZE	Prague
CZE	Central Bohemian Region
CZE	Southwest
CZE	Northwest
CZE	Northeast
CZE	Southeast
CZE	Central Moravia
CZE	Moravia-Silesia
DEU	Baden-Württemberg
DEU	Bavaria
DEU	Berlin
DEU	Brandenburg
DEU	Bremen
DEU	Hamburg
DEU	Hesse
DEU	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
DEU	Lower Saxony
DEU	North Rhine-Westphalia
DEU	Rhineland-Palatinate
DEU	Saarland
DEU	Saxony
DEU	Saxony-Anhalt
DEU	Schleswig-Holstein
DEU	Thuringia
DNK	Capital (DK)

ISO	Region
DNK	Zealand
DNK	Southern Denmark
DNK	Central Jutland
DNK	Northern Jutland
EST	Estonia
ESP	Galicia
ESP	Asturias
ESP	Cantabria
ESP	Basque Country
ESP	Navarra
ESP	La Rioja
ESP	Aragon
ESP	Madrid
ESP	Castile and León
ESP	Castile-La Mancha
ESP	Extremadura
ESP	Catalonia
ESP	Valencia
ESP	Balearic Islands
ESP	Andalusia
ESP	Murcia
ESP	Ceuta
ESP	Melilla
ESP	Canary Islands
FIN	Western Finland
FIN	Helsinki-Uusimaa
FIN	Southern Finland
FIN	Eastern and Northern Finland
FIN	Åland
FRA	Ile de France
FRA	Champagne-Ardenne
FRA	Picardy
FRA	Upper Normandy
FRA	Centre (FR)
FRA	Lower Normandy
FRA	Burgundy
FRA	Nord-Pas-de-Calais
FRA	Lorraine
FRA	Alsace
FRA	Franche-Comté

ISO	Region
FRA	Pays de la Loire
FRA	Brittany
FRA	Poitou-Charentes
FRA	Aquitaine
FRA	Midi-Pyrénées
FRA	Limousin
FRA	Rhône-Alpes
FRA	Auvergne
FRA	Languedoc-Roussillon
FRA	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
FRA	Corsica
GRC	Northern Greece
GRC	Central Greece
GRC	Athens
GRC	Aegean Islands and Crete
HUN	Central Hungary
HUN	Central Transdanubia
HUN	Western Transdanubia
HUN	Southern Transdanubia
HUN	Northern Hungary
HUN	Northern Great Plain
HUN	Southern Great Plain
IRL	Border, Midland and Western
IRL	Southern and Eastern
ISR	Jerusalem District
ISR	Northern District
ISR	Haifa District
ISR	Central District
ISR	Tel Aviv District
ISR	Southern District
ISR	Judea & Samaria Area
ISL	Capital Region
ISL	Other Regions
ITA	Piedmont
ITA	Aosta Valley
ITA	Liguria
ITA	Lombardy
ITA	Abruzzo
ITA	Molise
ITA	Campania
ITA	Apulia
ITA	Basilicata
ITA	Calabria
ITA	Sicily
ITA	Sardinia
ITA	Province of Bolzano-Bozen
ITA	Province of Trento
ITA	Veneto

ISO	Region
ITA	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
ITA	Emilia-Romagna
ITA	Tuscany
ITA	Umbria
ITA	Marche
ITA	Lazio
JPN	Hokkaido
JPN	Tohoku
JPN	Northern-Kanto, Koshin
JPN	Southern-Kanto
JPN	Hokuriku
JPN	Toukai
JPN	Kansai region
JPN	Chugoku
JPN	Shikoku
JPN	Kyushu, Okinawa
KOR	Capital Region (KR)
KOR	Gyeongnam Region
KOR	Gyeonbuk Region
KOR	Jeolla Region
KOR	Chungcheong Region
KOR	Gangwon Region
KOR	Jeju
LUX	Luxembourg
MEX	Aguascalientes
MEX	Baja California Norte
MEX	Baja California Sur
MEX	Campeche
MEX	Coahuila
MEX	Colima
MEX	Chiapas
MEX	Chihuahua
MEX	Federal District (MX)
MEX	Durango
MEX	Guanajuato
MEX	Guerrero
MEX	Hidalgo
MEX	Jalisco
MEX	Mexico
MEX	Michoacán
MEX	Morelos
MEX	Nayarit
MEX	Nuevo León
MEX	Oaxaca
MEX	Puebla
MEX	Queretaro
MEX	Quintana Roo
MEX	San Luis Potosí

ISO	Region
MEX	Sinaloa
MEX	Sonora
MEX	Tabasco
MEX	Tamaulipas
MEX	Tlaxcala
MEX	Veracruz
MEX	Yucatán
MEX	Zacatecas
NLD	North Netherlands
NLD	East Netherlands
NLD	West Netherlands
NLD	South Netherlands
NOR	Oslo and Akershus
NOR	Hedmark and Oppland
NOR	South-Eastern Norway
NOR	Agder and Rogaland
NOR	Western Norway
NOR	Trøndelag
NOR	Northern Norway
NZL	North Island (NZ)
NZL	South Island (NZ)
POL	Lódźkie
POL	Mazovia
POL	Lesser Poland
POL	Silesia
POL	Lublin Province
POL	Podkarpacia
POL	Swiętokrzyskie
POL	Podlaskie
POL	Greater Poland
POL	West Pomerania
POL	Lubusz
POL	Lower Silesia
POL	Opole region
POL	Kuyavian-Pomerania
POL	Warmian-Masuria
POL	Pomerania
PRT	North (PT)
PRT	Algarve
PRT	Central Portugal
PRT	Lisbon
PRT	Alentejo
PRT	Azores (PT)
PRT	Madeira (PT)
SWE	Stockholm
SWE	East Middle Sweden
SWE	Småland with Islands
SWE	South Sweden

ISO	Region
SWE	West Sweden
SWE	North Middle Sweden
SWE	Central Norrland
SWE	Upper Norrland
SVN	Eastern Slovenia
SVN	Western Slovenia
SVK	Bratislava Region
SVK	West Slovakia
SVK	Central Slovakia
SVK	East Slovakia
TUR	Istanbul
TUR	Tekirdag, Edirne, Kirklareli
TUR	Balikesir, Çanakkale
TUR	Izmir
TUR	Aydin, Denizli, Mugla
TUR	Manisa, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Usak
TUR	Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik
TUR	Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova
TUR	Ankara
TUR	Konya, Karaman
TUR	Antalya, Isparta, Burdur
TUR	Adana, Mersin
TUR	Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Osmaniye
TUR	Kirikkale, Aksaray, Nigde, Nevşehir, Kirşehir
TUR	Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat
TUR	Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartin
TUR	Kastamonu, Çankiri, Sinop
TUR	Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya
TUR	Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüshane
TUR	Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt
TUR	Agri, Kars, Igdir, Ardahan
TUR	Malatya, Elazig, Bingöl, Tunceli

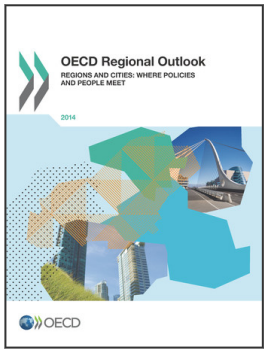
ISO	Region
TUR	Van, Mus, Bitlis, Hakkari
TUR	Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Kilis
TUR	Sanliurfa, Diyarbakir
TUR	Mardin, Batman, Sirnak, Siirt
GBR	North East England
GBR	North West England
GBR	Yorkshire and the Humber
GBR	East Midlands
GBR	West Midlands
GBR	East of England
GBR	Greater London
GBR	South East England
GBR	South West England
GBR	Wales
GBR	Scotland
GBR	Northern Ireland
USA	Alabama
USA	Alaska
USA	Arizona
USA	Arkansas
USA	California
USA	Colorado
USA	Connecticut
USA	Delaware
USA	District of Columbia
USA	Florida
USA	Georgia
USA	Hawaii
USA	Idaho
USA	Illinois
USA	Indiana
USA	Iowa
USA	Kansas
USA	Kentucky

ISO	Region
USA	Louisiana
USA	Maine
USA	Maryland
USA	Massachusetts
USA	Michigan
USA	Minnesota
USA	Mississippi
USA	Missouri
USA	Montana
USA	Nebraska
USA	Nevada
USA	New Hampshire
USA	New Jersey
USA	New Mexico
USA	New York
USA	North Carolina
USA	North Dakota
USA	Ohio
USA	Oklahoma
USA	Oregon
USA	Pennsylvania
USA	Rhode Island
USA	South Carolina
USA	South Dakota
USA	Tennessee
USA	Texas
USA	Utah
USA	Vermont
USA	Virginia
USA	Washington
USA	West Virginia
USA	Wisconsin
USA	Wyoming

Acronyms and abbreviations

BRT	Bus rapid transit
BSOL	Budgetary Stability and Financial Sustainability (Spain)
CAF	Council for the Australian Federation
CBA	Cost-benefit analysis
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
DATAR	*Délégation interministérielle à l'aménagement du territoire et à l'attractivité régionale* Inter-ministerial delegation to promote regional attractiveness and development (France)
DOT	Department of Transportation (United States)
EC	European Commission
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (United States)
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
EU	European Union
EUR	Euros
FUA	Functional urban area
GBP	British pound sterling
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFCF	Gross fixed capital formation
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIACC	Global Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Centre
GNOCDC	Greater New Orleans Community Data Center (United States)
GVA	Gross value added
HDI	Human Development Index
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services (United States)
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development (United States)
HVHR	High value high risk
IAB	Institute for Employment Research (Germany)
IN	Intermediate (region)
INEGI	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Mexico)
LDR	Less developed regions
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credit (United States)
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDR	More developed regions
MOT	*Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière* Service to cross-border region areas (France)
MPO	Metropolitan planning organization (United States)
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PIMP	Public Investment Management Performance
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
$PM_{10/}$ $PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter (concentration of fine particles in the air)
PMR	Product market regulation
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PR	Predominantly rural (region)
PRC	Predominantly rural (region) close to a city

PRR	Predominantly rural remote (region)
PU	Predominantly urban (region)
R&D	Research and development
S&L	State and local
SMEs	Small and medium enterprises
SNCF	*Société nationale des chemins de fer français* French national railway company
SNG	Sub-national government
SUBDERE	Sub-secretariat for Regional and Administrative Development (Chile)
TDPC	Territorial Development Policy Committee
TFP	Total-factor productivity
TGV	*Train à Grande Vitesse* French high-speed train
TIGER	Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (United States)
TL2	Territorial level 2
TL3	Territorial level 3
TODs	Transit-oriented developments
URGD	Urban-rural growth differential
USD	American dollar
USPLS	US Public Land Survey
WHO	World Health Organisation
WUP	World Urbanization Prospects



From:

OECD Regional Outlook 2014

Regions and Cities: Where Policies and People Meet

Access the complete publication at:

https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264201415-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2014), “Reader's Guide”, in *OECD Regional Outlook 2014: Regions and Cities: Where Policies and People Meet*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264201415-2-en

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d’exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.