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OECD Regions at a Glance 2007

Source and Methodology

Territorial Grids and Regional Typology

Regional grids

In any analytical study conducted at sub-national levels, the choice of the territorial unit is of prime importance. The word "region" can mean very different things both within and between countries. For instance, the smallest OECD region (Melilla, Spain) has an area of less than 15 square kilometres whereas the largest region (Northwest Territories and Nunavut, Canada) has over 3 millions square kilometres. Similarly, population in OECD regions ranges from about 400 inhabitants in Balance ACT (Australia) to more than 47 million in Kanto (Japan).

To address this issue, the OECD has classified regions within each member country (Table 1). The classifications are based on two Territorial Levels (TL). The higher level (Territorial Level 2) consists of 335 macro-regions while the lower level (Territorial Level 3) is composed of 1 679 micro-regions.[1] This classification – which, for European countries, is largely consistent with the Eurostat classification – facilitates greater comparability of regions at the same territorial level. Indeed, these two levels, which are officially established and relatively stable in all member countries, are used by many as a framework for implementing regional policies.

Due to limited data availability, labour market indicators in Canada and Australia are presented for groups of TL3 regions. Since these groups are not part of the OECD official territorial grids, for the sake of simplicity they are labelled as Non Official Grids (NOGs) in this publication (Table 1).

Regional typology

A second important issue for the analysis of regional economies concerns the different "geography" of each region. For instance, in the United Kingdom one could question the relevance of comparing the highly urbanised area of London to the rural region of the Shetland Islands, despite the fact that both regions belong at the same territorial level. To take account of these differences, the OECD has established a regional typology according to which TL3 regions have been classified as Predominantly Urban, Predominantly Rural and Intermediate. This typology, based on the percentage of regional population living in rural or urban communities, enables meaningful comparisons between regions belonging to the same type and level (Figures 1-4).

The OECD regional typology is based on three criteria. The first criterion identifies rural communities according to population density. A community is defined as rural if its

1. Level 0 indicates the territory of the whole country and Level 1 denotes groups of macro-regions.

population density is below 150 inhabitants per square kilometre (500 inhabitants for Japan to account for the fact that its national population density exceeds 300 inhabitants per square kilometre). The second criterion classifies regions according to the percentage of population living in rural communities. Thus, a TL3 region is classified as:

- *Predominantly rural (rural)*, if more than 50% of its population lives in rural communities.
- *Predominantly urban (urban)*, if less than 15% of the population lives in rural communities.
- *Intermediate*, if the share of population living in rural communities is between 15% and 50%.

The third criterion is based on the size of the urban centres. Accordingly:

- A region that would be classified as rural on the basis of the general rule is classified as intermediate if it has a urban centre of more than 200 000 inhabitants (500 000 for Japan) representing no less than 25% of the regional population.
- A region that would be classified as intermediate on the basis of the general rule is classified as predominantly urban if it has a urban centre of more than 500 000 inhabitants (1 000 000 for Japan) representing no less than 25% of the regional population.

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Table 1. **Territorial grid of OECD member countries**

	Territorial Level 2 (TL2)	Non Official Grid (NOG)	Territorial Level 3 (TL3)
Australia	States/Territories (8)	LFS, Dissemination regions (30)	Statistical divisions (58)
Austria	Bundesländer (9)	–	Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken (35)
Belgium	Régions (3)	–	Provinces (11)
Canada	Provinces/Territories (12)	LFS, Economic areas (71)	Census divisions (288)
Czech Republic	Oblasti (8)	–	Kraje (14)
Denmark	Regions (3)	–	Amter (15)
Finland	Suuralueet/Storområden (5)	–	Maakunnat/Landskap (20)
France	Régions (22)	–	Départements (96)
Germany	Länder (16)	–	Spatial planning regions (groups of Kreise) (97)
Greece	Groups of Development regions (4)	–	Periferies (13)
Hungary	Tervezési-statisztikai régiók (7)	–	Megyék + Budapest (20)
Iceland	Regions (2)	–	landsvæi (8)
Ireland	Regions (2)	–	Regional Authority Regions (8)
Italy	Regioni (21)	–	Provincie (103)
Japan	Districts (10)	–	Prefectures (47)
Korea	Provinces (7)	–	Provinces + metropolitan cities (16)
Luxembourg	State (1)	–	State (1)
Mexico	Estados (32)	–	Groups of municipios (209)
Netherlands	Landsdelen (4)	–	Provincies (12)
New Zealand	Northern and southern Island (2)	–	Regional Councils (14)
Norway	Landsdeler (7)	–	Fylker (19)
Poland	Województwa (16)	–	Podregiony (45)
Portugal	Comissões de coordenação regional + Regiões autónomas (7)	–	Grupos de Concelhos (30)
Slovak Republic	Oblasti (4)	–	Kraje (8)
Spain	Comunidades y ciudades autónomas (19)	–	Provincias + Ceuta y Melilla (52)
Sweden	Riksområden (8)	–	Län (21)
Switzerland	Grossregionen/Grandes régions/Grandi Regioni (7)	–	Kantone/Cantons/Cantoni (26)
Turkey	Alt Bölgeler (26)	–	Iller (81)
United Kingdom	Government Office Regions; Country (12)	–	Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities (unitary authorities or districts) (133)
United States	States (51)	–	(BEA) Economic Areas (179)

Table 2. **Percentage of national population living in predominantly urban, intermediate and predominantly rural regions (TL3) and number of regions classified as such in each country**

	Percentage of population (2003*)			Number of regions (TL3)		
	Urban	Intermediate	Rural	Urban	Intermediate	Rural
Australia	55%	22%	23%	5	11	42
Australia (NOG)	–	–	–	6	7	17
Austria	23%	31%	46%	2	8	25
Belgium	83%	14%	2%	8	2	1
Canada	53%	18%	29%	27	38	223
Canada (NOG)	38%	36%	26%	6	18	47
Czech Republic	11%	84%	5%	1	12	1
Denmark	29%	32%	39%	3	4	8
Finland	26%	12%	62%	1	2	17
France	29%	40%	31%	11	30	55
Germany	49%	39%	12%	27	48	22
Greece	36%	24%	40%	1	2	10
Hungary	17%	39%	44%	1	8	11
Iceland	0%	63%	37%	0	1	7
Ireland	28%	0%	72%	1	0	7
Italy	54%	37%	10%	34	49	20
Japan	55%	31%	14%	12	21	14
Korea	52%	31%	17%	8	5	4
Luxembourg	0%	100%	0%	0	1	0
Mexico	42%	21%	38%	30	33	146
Netherlands	85%	15%	0%	7	5	0
New Zealand	43%	57%	0%	2	12	0
Norway	11%	39%	49%	1	5	13
Poland	23%	38%	40%	8	15	22
Portugal	50%	24%	26%	6	7	17
Slovak Republic	11%	63%	25%	1	5	2
Spain	35%	52%	13%	7	28	17
Sweden	21%	30%	50%	1	2	18
Switzerland	41%	50%	9%	7	12	7
Turkey	17%	48%	35%	2	31	48
United Kingdom	70%	27%	4%	81	37	15
United States	55%	21%	24%	39	25	115

* Mexico 2000.

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Figure 1. **Regional typology, OECD countries: Asia and Oceania (TL3)**

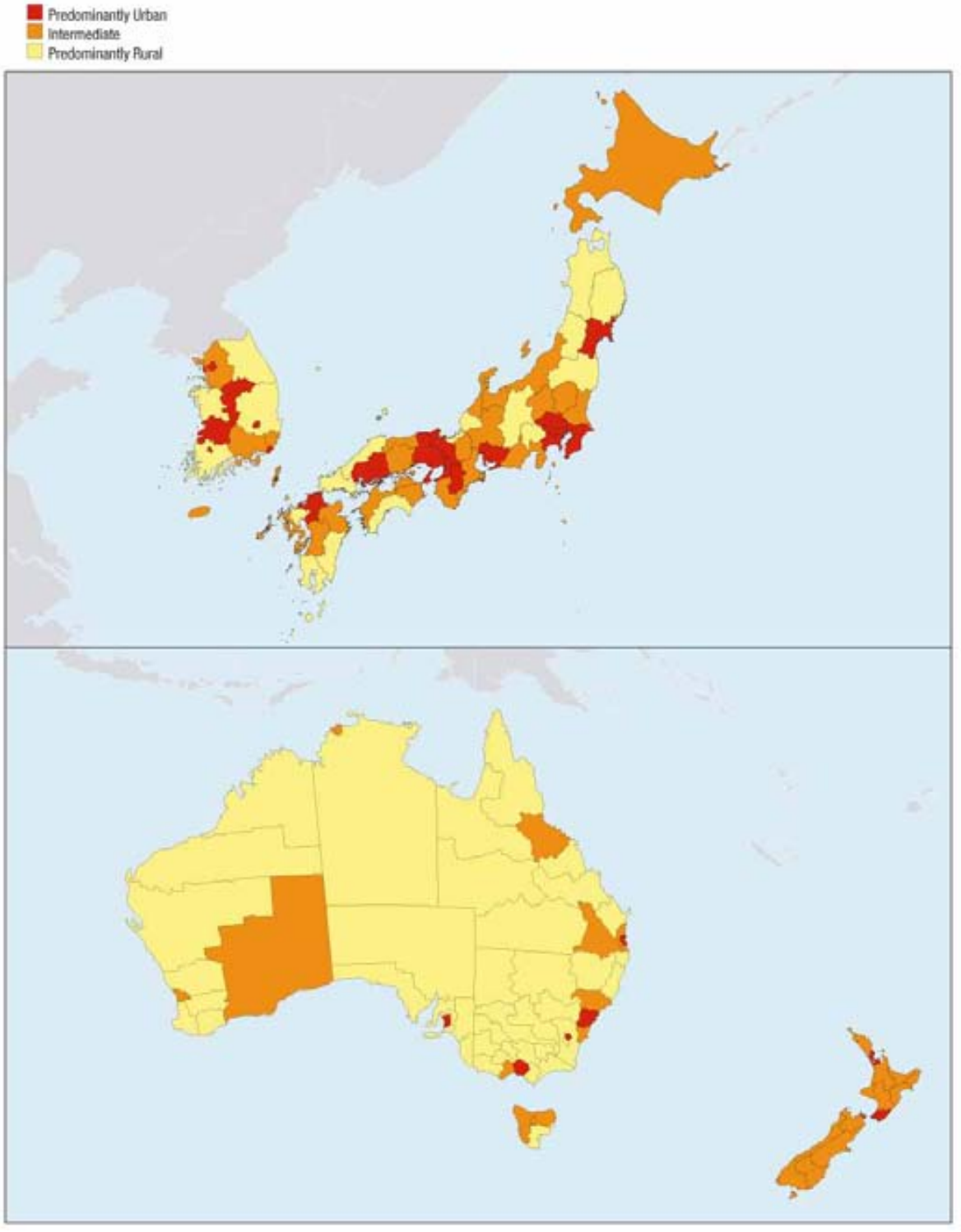

Figure 2. **Regional typology, OECD countries: Europe (TL3)**

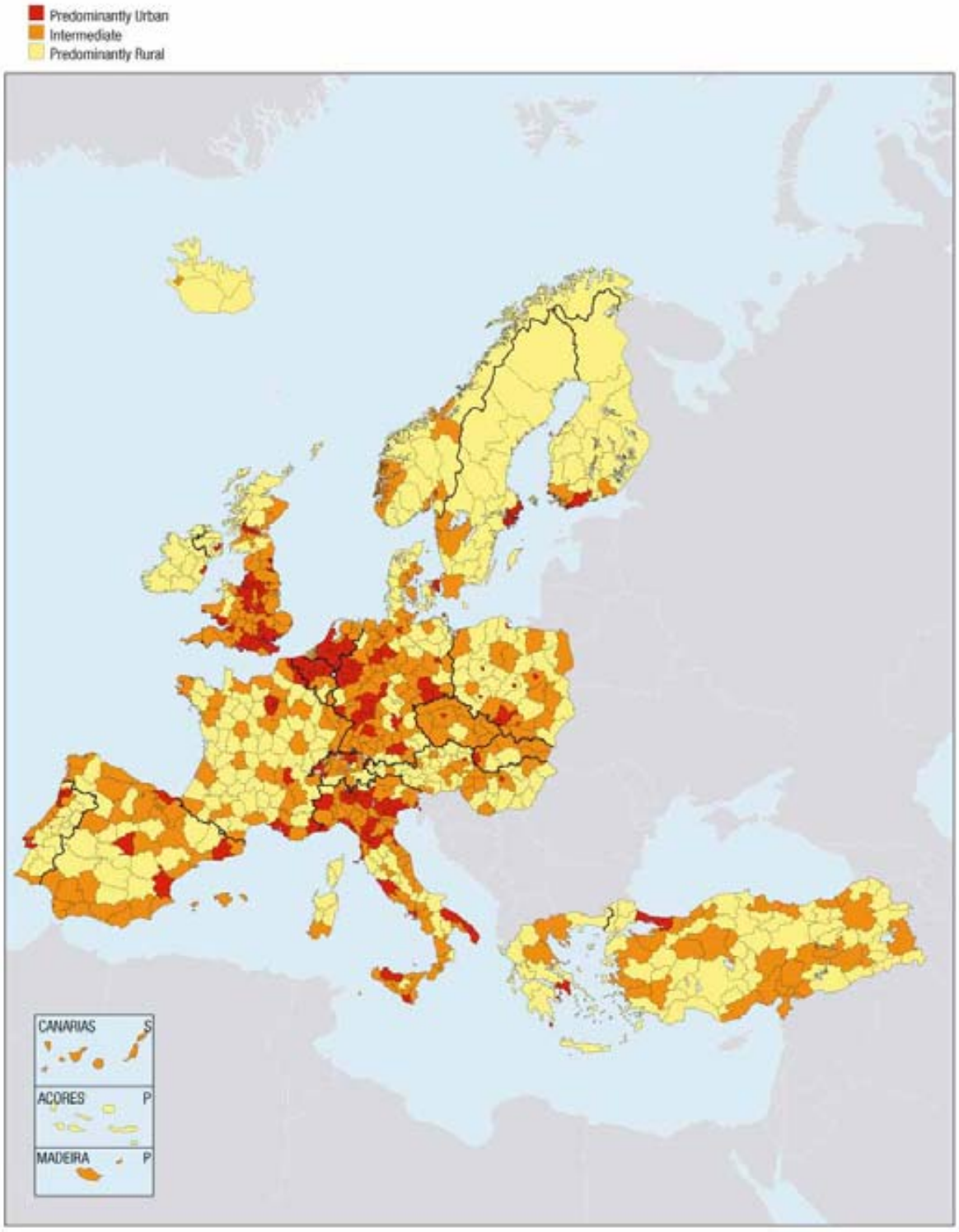

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Figure 3. **Regional typology: OECD countries: North American (TL3)**

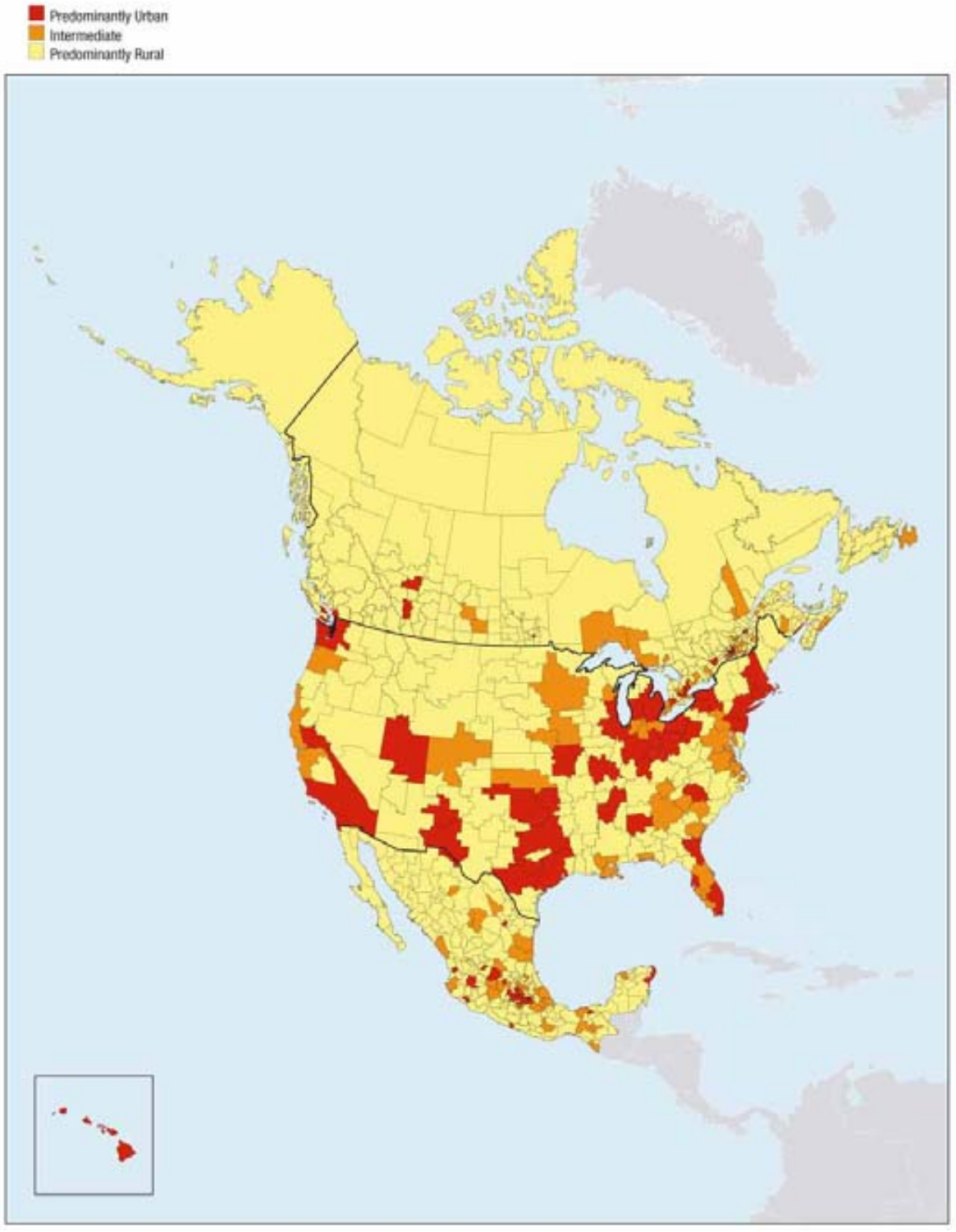

Figure 4. **Regional typology: Canada and Australia (NOG)**

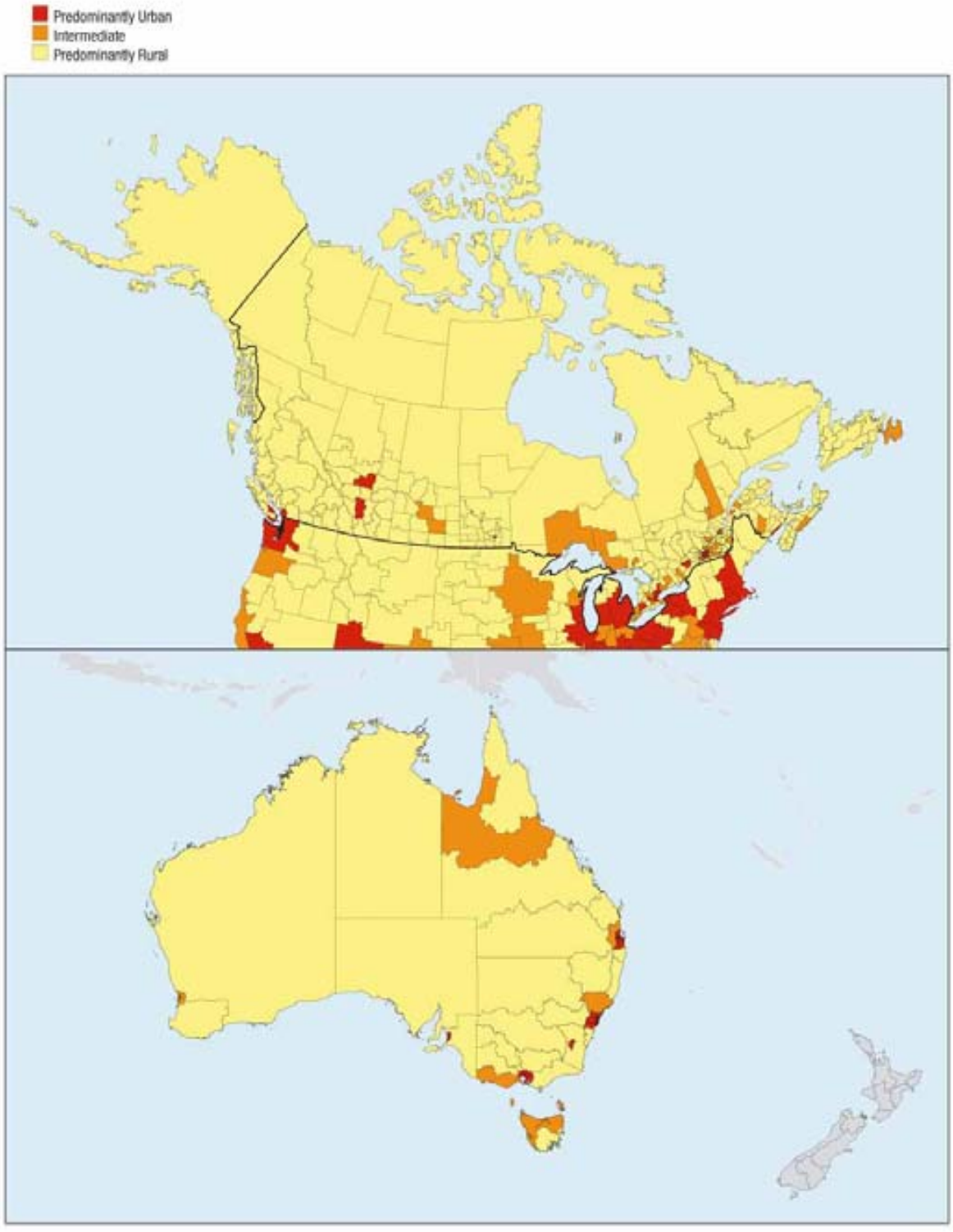

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Table 3. **User guide: list of indicators and variables by chapter**

Chapters	Indicator	Variables used	Page
Chapter 1	Geographic concentration of population	Total population	223
Chapter 2	Geographic concentration of elderly population	Population by age and sex	224
Chapter 3	Geographic concentration of GDP	Gross domestic product	226
		Total population	223
Chapter 4	Regional contribution to growth in national GDP	Gross domestic product	226
Chapter 5	Geographic concentration of industries	Employment by industry	228
Chapter 6	Regional contribution to change in employment	Employment	229
Chapter 7	Geographic concentration of patents	Patent applications	232
Chapter 8	Regional disparities in GDP per capita	Per capita gross domestic product	226
Chapter 9	Regional disparities in labour productivity	Gross domestic product	226
		Employment at place of work	231
Chapter 10	Regional disparities in specialisation	Employment by industry	228
Chapter 11	Regional disparities in tertiary educational attainments	Tertiary educational attainments	233
		Population by age and sex	224
Chapter 12	Regional disparities in unemployment rates	Unemployment	229
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		Long-term unemployment	229
Chapter 13	Regional disparities in participation rates	Labour force	229
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		Population aged 15-64	224
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Chapter 14	Factors of regional competitiveness	See chapters 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	
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Chapter 16	National factors and regional performances	Gross domestic product	226
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		Employment	229
		Employment by industry	228
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		Population by age	224
Chapter 20	Accessibility: Time distance from the closest urban centre	Time distance to the major urban centre	235
Chapter 21	Education: Student enrolment in tertiary education	Students enrolment in tertiary education	237
		Total population	223
Chapter 22	Voter turnout in national elections	Voter turnout	238
Chapter 23	Safety: Crimes against property	Crime against property	239
		Total population	223
Chapter 24	Safety: Reported murders	Number of murders	241
		Total population	223
Chapter 25	Home ownership	Number of dwellings inhabited by the owner	243
		Total number of occupied dwellings	243
Chapter 26	Environment: Private vehicles	Stock of private vehicles	244
		Total population	223
Chapter 27	Environment: Municipal waste	Volume of produced waste	245
		Total population	223
Chapter 28	Age-adjusted mortality rates	Number of deaths by age and sex	246
		Population by age and sex	224
Chapter 29	Premature mortality	Number of deaths by age and sex	246
		Population by age and sex	224
Chapter 30	Incidence of cancer	Number of new cases of cancer	248
		Total population	223
Chapter 31	Density of practicing physicians	Number of physicians	249
		Total population	223
Chapter 32	Density of practicing nurses	Number of nurses	251
		Total population	223
Chapter 33	Hospital beds	Number of hospital beds	253
		Total population	223
Chapter 34	Medical technologies	Number of CT scanners	255
		Total population	223
Chapter 35	Prevalence of smoking	Number of smokers aged 15 and over	256
		Total population	223
Chapter 36	Prevalence of obesity	Number of persons suffering from obesity	257
		Total population	223

Population – Chapters: 1, 8, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference years	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 3201.0	1998-2003	3
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0036, Estimates of population	1998-2003	3
Czech Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Denmark	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
France	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Hungary	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	1998-2003	3
Ireland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Japan	Statistics Bureau, MIC	1998-2003	3
Korea	Korean National Statistical Office	1998-2003	3
Luxembourg	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Mexico	Secretariat estimates based on Census of population (INEGI)	1998-2003	3
Netherlands	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, Estimated Resident Population	1998-2003	3
Norway	Statistics Norway, StatBank,	1998-2003	3
Poland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Portugal	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Slovak Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Statweb	1998-2003	3
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT)	1998-2003	3
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos, Annual average population	1998-2003	3
United States	US Census Bureau, Intercensal estimates	1998-2003	3

Country notes

Canada: Census divisions according to Census 2001 boundaries.

Iceland: population at 1 December.

Mexico: data for 1998 and 2003 are estimated using the exponential growth function based on the period 1995-2000 and 2000-05.

Japan: population at 1 October.

Korea: data for 2001-04 are based on population projections.

New Zealand: population ats 30 June. Population estimates at 30 June 1996–2000 are based on 2001 Regional Council boundaries, whereas estimates from 2001 onwards are based on 2005 Regional Council boundaries.

Switzerland: Permanent resident population at the end of the year.

Turkey: Mid-year population estimates.

United States: Mid-year population estimates.

Population by age and sex – Chapters: 2, 11, 13, 19, 28

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 3201.0.	1998-2003	3
Austria	Secretariat estimates based on Eurostat, New Cronos	1998-2003	3
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos	1998-2003	3
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0036, Estimates of population	1998-2003	3
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office	1998-2003	3
Denmark	Statistics Denmark, Statbank	1998-2003	3
Finland	Statistics Finland	1998-2003	3
France	INSEE, Local population estimates	1998-2003	3
Germany	Regional statistics Germany, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBR	1998-2003	3
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos	1998-2003	3
Hungary	KSH, Hungarian Statistical Office	1998-2003	3
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	1998-2003	3
Ireland	Central Statistics Office, Ireland (Census of population)	2002	3
Italy	ISTAT, Intercensal population estimates	1998-2003	3
Japan	Statistics Bureau, MIC	1998-2003	3
Korea	Korean National Statistical Office	1998-2003	3
Luxembourg	Eurostat, New Cronos	1998-2003	3
Mexico	INEGI, (Census of Population)	2000	3
Netherlands	Eurostat, New Cronos.	1998-2003	3
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand (Census of population)	2001	3
Norway	Statistics Norway, Statbank	1998-2003	3
Poland	Central Statistical Office, Poland	2000-2003	3
Portugal	National Statistics Institute (INE)	1998-2003	3
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic	1998-2003	3
Spain	National Statistics Institute (INE)	1998-2002	3
Sweden	Statistics Sweden	1998-2003	3
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Statweb	1998-2003	3
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT)	1998-2003	3
United Kingdom	National Statistical Office, population estimates	1998-2003	3
United States	US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program	1998-2003	3

Country notes

Austria: Data are estimated computing the share of working age population to total population for each TL2 region, and then applying the share of working age to total population to the population at TL3.

Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway: Population at 1 January.

Canada: Census divisions according to Census 2001 boundaries.

Czech Republic and Slovak Republic: Population at 31 December.

Denmark: Population at 1 January. The source of the statistics is Statistic Denmark's population register, which receives partly an annual outdraw of the total population and partly a weekly outdraw which include information about weekly events such as removals, emigrations and immigrations, births and deaths from CPR (Central Person Register).

Italy: Resident population at 1 January.

Japan: Population at 1 October.

Korea: data for 2001-04 are based on population projections.

Portugal: Provisional estimates of resident population at 31 December for 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. Definitive estimates of Resident population at 31 December for 1991 to 2000.

Spain: Data for the years 1991-99 are Intercensus estimates of the population. Data for years 2000-04 are population projections.

Sweden: Conditions on 31 December for each respective year according to administrative subdivisions of 1 January of the following year.

Switzerland: Permanent resident population at the end of the year.

Turkey: Mid-year population estimates.

United States: Population at 1 April.

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Gross domestic product – Chapters: 3, 4, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference years	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 5220.0	1998-2003	2
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Canada	Statistics Canada, Provincial economic accounts	1998-2003	2
Czech Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Denmark	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
France	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Hungary	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Ireland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Japan	Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office	1998-2003	3
Korea	National Statistical Office	1998-2003	3
Luxembourg	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Mexico	Inegi, System of national accounts of Mexico	1998-2003	2
Netherlands	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Norway	Norwegian Regional Accounts	1998-2002	3
Poland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Portugal	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Slovak Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
Turkey	State Institute of Statistics	1998-2001	3
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos, Economic accounts	1998-2003	3
United States	Bureau of Economic Analysis	1998-2003	2

Country notes

Australia: Gross state product, current prices in millions of AUD.

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom: GDP data were initially obtained in millions of EUR at current prices. The OECD Secretariat recalculated the figures into millions of national currency units (including former currencies of the euro zone) at current prices by utilising the annual average exchange rates between the euro and the national currencies.

Canada: GDP in millions of CAD at current prices (expenditure based estimates).

Japan: Real GDP in millions of JPY at current prices. Figures are based on fiscal year (Apr.-Mar.).

Korea: Gross regional domestic product in millions of KRW at current prices.

Mexico: GDP in thousands of MXN at current prices.

Norway: Gross value added (GVA) data in millions of NOK at current prices.

Turkey: GDP in millions of TRY at current prices.

United States: Gross state product expressed in millions of current USD.

For regional comparisons across counties (*i.e.* OECD total in Figures 3.1, 3.3, 3.8, 3.9), GDP is measured at constant PPP 2000 USD.

GDP data for Australia, Canada, Mexico and the United States are only available at TL2, where data by regional type carry a large bias; therefore Figures 3.3, 4.8, 4.9, 8.8 do not include data for these countries.

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Employment by industry – Chapters: 5, 10, 18

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table: 6291.0.55.003	2003	2
Austria	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Belgium	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Czech Republic	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Denmark	Statbank Denmark, Register based-labour force statistics	2003	2
Finland	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
France	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Germany	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Greece	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Hungary	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	2003	2
Ireland	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Italy	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau, Establishment and enterprise census	2004	2
Korea	KNSO-KOSIS Census on basic characteristics of establishments, Business enterprise	2003	2
Luxembourg	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Mexico	Economic Census 1999 and 2004	2004	2
Netherlands	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Norway	StatBank Norway	2003	2
Poland	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Portugal	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Slovak Republic	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Spain	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Sweden	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2003	2
Switzerland	Federal Statistical Office (OFS), Census of population, Table: VZ0024KD	2000	2
United Kingdom	Eurostat, Branch accounts, Employment	2001	2
United States	Bureau of Economic Analysis	2003	2

For regional comparisons across countries data have been converted into ISIC Rev. 3.1. according to UN Statistics Division correspondence tables.

Country notes

EU countries: Data provided by Eurostat according to the NACE classification.

Canada: Data for regions CA60, Yukon and CA61, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are missing.

Germany: Sections g, h, m, n, o and p are missing.

Iceland: Sections c, o and p are missing.

Italy: Data for regions ITD1, Provincia autonoma di Bolzano and ITD2, Provincia Autonoma di Trento are missing.

Japan: Data provided according the 2004 Enterprise and Census Industrial Classification. Sections l, o and p are missing

Mexico: Sections l, o and p are missing.

Korea: Data provided according to the Korean Industrial Classification.

Switzerland: Data provided according to the Switzerland Economic Activity Classification.

United States: Data provided according to NAICS.

Labour force,[1] employment, unemployment and long-term unemployment[2] – Chapters: 6, 9, 12, 13, 18, 19

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference years	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table: 6291.0.55.001	1998-2003	3*
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Canada	Statistics Canada	1998-2003	3*
Czech Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Denmark	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
France	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1998-2003	3
Hungary	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	1998-2002	3
Ireland	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Japan	Statistics Bureau, MIC	1998-2003	3
Korea	National Statistical Office	1998-2003	3
Luxembourg	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Mexico	INEGI, Census of Population	2000	3
Netherlands	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, LFS	1998-2003	3
Norway	Statistics Norway.	1998-2003	3
Poland	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Portugal	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Slovak Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1998-2003	3
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
Switzerland	Secretariat estimates based on Swiss Federal Statistical Office	1998-2003	3
Turkey	TURKSTAT, LFS	2000	3
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	1999-2003	3
United States	Bureau of Labour Statistics, Labour Force data by county, Annual averages	1998-2003	3

Country notes

Australia: Data are based on the *Labour Force Dissemination Regions* as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Austria: Data for regions AT125, AT222, AT226, AT321, AT333 and AT341 are obtained multiplying labour force by the unemployment rate (Eurostat LFS data).

Canada: Data are based on a grouping of TL3 regions according to the *Economic Regions* as defined in Statistics Canada (2006), *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-543). (*www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=71-543-G*). For female participation rates observations for regions CA056 and CA057 are missing.

1. Data on Female labour force are missing for France, Iceland, Korea, Mexico, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey, for Spain they are available up to 2002, for the United States data are available at TL2 only.
2. Data for long term unemployment are at TL2 only. For Canada (CA60 and CA61 only), Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States data are not available. For Turkey data are available for 2004 only.

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Eurostat LFS data: Employment is computed by subtracting unemployment from labour force data.

Finland: For unemployment for Aland (FI200), employment is subtracted from active population (Eurostat LFS data).

Germany: Data for labour force and employment are available from the year 2000.

Iceland: Labour force data are computed with available unemployment and unemployment rate data.

New Zealand: Data are provided by Statistics New Zealand aggregated for regions nz015-nz016 and nz021-nz021. Data for the merged regions have been estimated on the basis of census data, assuming exponential growth between census years (86-91-96-01).

Norway: Unemployment is obtained by subtracting employment from labour force (employment and labour force data come from the Norwegian LFS, Statbank Table: 05613).

Poland: Data for regions from PL121 to PL127 and from PL224 to PL227 for the years 1998-2000 are estimated from TL2 data using the share of each TL3 for the year 2000.

Switzerland: Data at TL3 are estimated from unemployment at TL2 using the share of labour force as weights.

United Kingdom: Data for working age population and labour force for regions from UKM41 to UKM46 come from the Local Area Labour Force Survey (LFS), NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics. For the remaining regions whenever Eurostat data are missing, estimation are made (where possible) based on the Local Area LFS data as follows: first, aggregating Local Area LFS data from TL3 into TL2. At TL2 both the Eurostat and the Local Area LFS databases have full coverage. Than ratio of the two databases is taken and applied to the Local Area LFS data to estimate the missing Eurostat values. For female participation rates data are missing for regions UK41, UK42, UK43, UK44, UK45 and UK46.

Employment at place of work – Chapter 9

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference years	Territorial Level
Australia	ABS, Census of Population and Housing	1998-2003	2
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Canada	Statistics Canada	1998-2003	2
Czech Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Denmark	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
France	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Hungary	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Ireland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2002	3
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Japan	Statistics Bureau, MIC	1998-2003	3
Korea	National Statistical Office	1998-2003	3
Luxembourg	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Mexico	INEGI, Census of population and housing	1998-2001	2
Netherlands	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	2001-2003	3
Norway	The Databank of the Regional Model System PANDA, SINTEF Group	1998-2001	3
Poland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Portugal	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Slovak Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2003	3
Turkey	TURKSTAT, Census of Population and Housing	2000	3
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos, Branch accounts, Employment	1998-2001	3
United States	US Census Bureau, Census of population	1998-2003	2

Country notes

Netherlands: 2003 data are provisional.

Australia, Canada, United States: Data have been estimated for the years 1998-2000, 2002, 2003 by computing the ratio of employment at place of work to employment (see indicator 11) where both variables are available for a common year. The ratio has then been applied to employment data where data on employment at place of work were missing.

Japan: Data have been estimated for the years 1998, 1999, 2001-2003; the methodology is the same as for Australia, Canada and United States, see above.

Calculation of labour productivity: GDP data are at TL2 for Australia, Canada, Mexico and United States. For these countries, therefore, the labour productivity indicator is calculated at TL2 only. The indicator is not computed for Iceland, New Zealand and Switzerland because of the lack of sub-national GDP data.

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Patent applications – Chapter 7

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference years	Territorial Level
Australia	Intellectual Property Australia	1998-2003	2
Austria	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Belgium	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Canada	Canadian Intellectual Property Office, annual report.	2001-2003	2
Czech Republic	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Denmark	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	2001	2
Finland	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
France	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Germany	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Greece	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Hungary	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Ireland	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	2001	2
Italy	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Japan	Japan Patent Office	1998-2003	2
Korea	Korean Intellectual Property Office	1998-2003	2
Luxembourg	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Mexico	Mexican Institute of Industrial Property	2001-2003	2
Netherlands	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Norway	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Poland	Patent Office of the Republic of Poland	1998-2003	2
Portugal	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Slovak Republic	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Spain	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Sweden	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
Turkey	Turkish Patent Institute	1998-2003	2
United Kingdom	Eurostat, patent applications to EPO	1998-2003	2
United States	United States Patent and Trademark Office	1998-2003	2

Country notes

EU countries: Patent applications to the EPO by priority year.

Canada: Patent applications filed for residents of Canada only.

Mexico: Patent applications filed for residents of Mexico only.

United States: Number of patents granted as distributed by year of patent grant.

Educational attainments – Chapter 11

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference population	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	ABS Census of population and housing	25-64*	2001	3
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	25-64	2001	2
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	25-64	2001	3
Canada	Statistics Canada, Census of population	25-64	2001	3
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office, Census of population	25-64*	2001	3
Denmark	Statistics Denmark, Register-based labour force statistics	25-64	2001	3
Finland	Statistics Finland	25-64	2000	3
France	INSEE, Census of population and housing	25-64*	1999	3
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	25-64	2001	2
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	25-64	2001	3
Hungary	KSH	25-64*	2001	3
Ireland	Central Statistical Office, Census of population	25-64	2002	3
Italy	ISTAT Census of population and housing	25-64*	2001	3
Japan	Statistics Bureau, Census of population	25-64	2000	3
Korea	NSO	25-64	2000	3
Mexico	INEGI, Census of population	25-64*	2000	3
Netherlands	Eurostat, New Cronos, LFS	25-64	2001	3
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, Census of population	25-64	2001	3
Norway	Statistics Norway, Census of population	25-66	2001	3
Poland	Polish official statistics, Census of population	25-64*	2002	3
Portugal	INE, Census of population	25-64*	2001	3
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Census of Population	25-64	2001	3
Spain	INE, Economically active population survey	25-64*	2001	3
Sweden	Statistics Sweden, The Swedish Register of Education	25-64	2001	3
Switzerland	Federal Statistical Office, OFS	25-64*	2004	2
Turkey	TURKSTAT, Census of population	25-64	2000	3
United Kingdom	NOMIS, Local area labour force survey	25-64*	2001	3
United States	Census Bureau, Census of population	25-64*	2001	3

* OECD Secretariat Estimate, see Country notes below.

General notes

The International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED 97) is used to define the levels of education. Tertiary education comprises 3 ISCED levels: 5A, 5B and 6.

ISCED 5A programmes are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements.

ISCED 5B programmes are generally more practical/technical/occupationally specific than ISCED 5A programmes.

ISCED 6 is the second stage of tertiary education: This level is for tertiary programmes that lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research.

See the *OECD Handbook for Internationally Comparative Education Statistics* for a more detailed description of ISCED-97 educational programmes and their mappings for each country.

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Country notes

Australia, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States: Regional data on educational attainments were unavailable for the population 25-64. An estimate has been made based on the national educational attainment data for population 25-64.

Austria, Germany, Switzerland: Data are only available at TL2 grid.

Hungary: Budapest and Pest regions are merged (HU101+HU102).

Time distance from the closest urban centre – Chapter 20

Methodology

Choice of cities and urban agglomeration

In order to make a selection of major centres from which to calculate the distance in time to peripheral regions, the population threshold was generally established at a minimum of 300 000 for cities and a minimum of 500 000 for urban agglomerations (time/distance for a region hosting a centre is therefore nil). The thresholds have been calculated on the basis of the 1998 *UN Demographic Yearbook* data for cities with more than 100 000 inhabitants.

Time-distance calculation

To calculate the distance in time for European countries, the Eurostat Matrix was used (weighted distance-time by road and by rail). The time-distance to go through a major centre (to go from the city limit to the centre) varies according to the size of the centre or the agglomeration (centres < 1 000 000, 35 minutes; centres 1-2 million, 40 minutes; centres 2-3 million, 45 minutes; centres 3-4 million, 50 minutes; centres 4-5 million, 55 minutes; centres 5-6 million, 60 minutes; centres 6-8 million, 65 minutes; centres 8-10 million, 70 minutes; centres > 10 million, 75 minutes).

Time-distances for Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan, Korea, Mexico and Turkey were measured with cartographic work (GIS software). A measure of speed (km/h) was used according to the type of communication, motorway (90 km/h), national road (60 km/h), maritime transport (35 km/h).

Therefore: (km motorway × 90) + (km national road × 60) + (km maritime transport × 35) = time/road.

Owing to lack of information, time/rail has not been taken into consideration for non-European countries (for Japan, it was possible to constitute a precise temporal relation between towns with the help of the train timetable but it was decided to not take rail into account).

For the United States distances were calculated with the help of the *Zip Code Distance Wizard* software. Linear distances were calculated from each county seat (city hall) to the closest major centre (city hall). Time-distances were then calculated taking 75 km/h as the average speed of motorways and national roads (about 45 miles per hour). On the map, which is presented at Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) economic areas level, average distance to the major centre was calculated for the counties belonging to an economic area.

The calculations for this variable were done in 2001 (2004 for the United States) but data on population come from the 1998 *UN Demographic Yearbook*.

Country notes

Australia, Poland: The population threshold for cities is 400 000 inhabitants.

France: The population threshold for cities is 250 000 inhabitants, the population threshold for urban agglomeration is 450 000 inhabitants

Iceland: The population threshold for cities and urban agglomerations is 100 000 inhabitants.

Ireland: Belfast is included among the selected urban units >300 000 although it has 297 300 inhabitants.

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Italy: The population threshold for urban agglomerations is 300 000 inhabitants, Venice is included among the selected urban units >300 000 although it has 297 743 inhabitants.

Japan: The population threshold for cities is 800 000 inhabitants.

Korea: The population threshold for cities is 1 million inhabitants.

Luxembourg: The population threshold for cities is 100 000 inhabitants.

Mexico: The population threshold for urban agglomerations is 800 000 inhabitants.

Turkey, United States: The population threshold for cities is 500 000 inhabitants, the population threshold for urban agglomerations is 800 000 inhabitants.

Poland: Data available at TL2 only.

Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, United States: The TL3 grid differs from the one used in the rest of this publication.

Student enrolment in tertiary education – Chapter 21

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Education and Training (SET).	2005	2
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2000	2
Canada	Statistics Canada	2003	2
Czech Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Denmark	Statistics Denmark	2003	2
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
France	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2004	2
Hungary	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	2003	2
Ireland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	2003	2
Korea	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MEHRD), Educational Statistics	2003	2
Luxembourg	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Mexico	*www.sep.gob.mx/wb2/sep/sep_Estadistica_Historica_por_Estados*	2002	2
Netherlands	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Norway	Statistics Norway – Statbank	2003	2
Poland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Portugal	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Slovak Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
Turkey	Ministry of Education	2003	2
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos, Education Statistics	2003	2
United States	Census Bureau	2003	2

Country notes

Canada: Data include all registrations in public, private and federal schools and schools for the visually and hearing impaired, as well as DND schools overseas.

Korea: Data on the following type of schools are not available at the regional level: Miscellaneous schools, schools with a curriculum similar to a formal school curriculum. (Foreign language schools and special course schools are included in miscellaneous schools.)

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Voter turnout in national elections – Chapter 22

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Electoral Commission	2004	2
Austria	Ministry of Interior, sect. III/6	2002	2
Belgium	*www.ibzdgip.fgov.be* website with electoral results	2003	2
Canada	*www.elections.ca* Elections Canada	2006	2
Finland		2003	2
France	Ministry of Interior	2002	2
Germany	Regional statistics Germany, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBR	2002	2
Hungary	National Election Office Hungary	2006	2
Ireland		1997	2
Italy	Ministry of Interior	2001	2
Japan	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication	2003	2
Mexico	Instituto Federal Electoral IFE	2006	2
Netherlands		2003	2
New Zealand	*http://2005.electionresults.govt.nz*	2005	2
Norway	Statistical Yearbook	2005	2
Poland	State Election Commission	2005	2
Portugal	Secretariat for the electoral process (STAPE), Ministry of Internal Administration	2005	2
Slovak Republic	SOSR	2006	2
Spain	*www.congreso.es*	2004	2
Sweden	Election Authority	2006	2
Switzerland	SFSO	2003	2
Turkey	TURKSTAT	2002	2
United Kingdom	*www.electoralcommission.org.uk*	2005	2
United States	*www.census.gov/compendia/statab/elections*	2004	2

Country Notes

Japan: Representatives elections.

Germany: Results for the 2005 election not published yet.

Italy: Results for the 2006 election not published yet.

Turkey: Last General Election of Representatives.

Crimes against property – Chapter 23

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	ABS – Reported Crime 4510.0	2003	2
Austria	Ministry of interior	2003	2
Belgium	Statistics Belgium, Criminalité enregistrée	2003	2
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Table 252-0013	2003	2
Denmark	The central register of reported criminal offences	2003	
Finland	Statistics Finland	2003	2
France	Ministry of Interior, Direction Générale de la Police Nationale	2002	2
Greece	Statistics Greece	2001	2
Hungary	KSH-TSTAR	2003	2
Iceland	The national commissioner of the Icelandic Police	2003	2
Ireland	Garda Síochána Annual Report	2003	2
Italy	Forze di Polizia	2003	2
Japan	National Police Agency	2003	2
Korea	The supreme public prosecutor office	2002	2
Luxembourg		2003	2
Mexico	*www.inegi.gob.mx/est/default.asp?c=5044*	2003	2
Netherlands	CBS-STATLINE	2003	2
New Zealand	*www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/table-builder/crime-tables/offences/offence-calendar.htm*	2003	2
Norway	Statistics Norway, Crime statistics	2003	2
Poland	Central Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook of the Regions	2003	2
Portugal	www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?Tema=C&subtema=09&ver=en	2003	2
Slovak Republic	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic	2003	2
Spain	Estadística Penal Común. Audiencias Provinciales y Juzgado de lo Penal	2003	2
Sweden	National Council for Crime Prevention	2001	2
Switzerland	OFS/EFPF-choros	2000	2
Turkey	TURKSTAT	2003	2
United Kingdom	National Statistical office	2003	2
United States	FBI	2003	2

Country notes

Australia: Property crime consists of the following offences: robbery; blackmail/extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; other theft.

Canada includes breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, theft over 5 000 CAD, theft 5 000 CAD and under, possession of stolen goods, fraud.

Denmark includes forgery, arson, burglary theft, fraud, robbery, theft of registered vehicles, theft of motorcycle, mopeds, theft of bicycles, malicious damage to property. A violation of the law committed by more than one person is registered as one offence only and if a violation of the law includes more than a single victim it will also be registered as one offence only. If more than one person has reported the violation of the law to the police, more than one reported criminal offences can in exceptional cases be registered.

Korea includes only the number of crimes in big cities of population ≥ 150 000 persons.

Mexico: Crimes against the property include: crimes against personal and private property (cattle thefts, burglary, damage to private property, fraud and robbery), crimes against the security of persons (robbery), and crimes against the public faith (falsification of:

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documents, currencies, certificates credit and administrative documents, seals, brands and other objects).

Poland: Ascertained crimes against property in completed preparatory proceedings.

Switzerland: The statistics on reported offences are only available for Switzerland (the whole country). On the level of cantons, data are available on the number of condemnations for each type of crime. Total offences for Switzerland are distributed proportionally by large regions.

United Kingdom: The data relate to the financial year. Offences against property include: robbery, burglary in a dwelling, theft of and theft from a vehicle. Data for Northern Ireland come from the Northern Ireland Police Service and data for Scotland are from the Scottish Executive statistics.

Number of murders – Chapter 24

Sources and year of reference

National: *UN Ninth United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (2003-2004)*, United Nations, Office on Drugs and Crime, Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_survey_ninth.html. Data refer to 2003 intentional murder rate.

Data for Austria, Belgium, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom and United States come from the *UN Eight United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (2001-2002)*. Data refer to 2002 intentional murder rate (Greece, Japan and Spain 2000).

Regional:

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	ABS – Reported Crime 4510.0	2003	2
Austria	Ministry of interior	2003	2
Belgium	Statistics Belgium, Criminalité enregistrée	2003	2
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Table 252-0013	2003	2
Finland	Statistics Finland	2000-2005	2
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office REGIONAL YEARBOOKS	2003	2
Denmark	The central register of reported criminal offences	2003	2
France	Ministry of Interior, Direction Générale de la Police Nationale	2002	2
Ireland	Garda Síochána Annual Report	2003	2
Italy	Forze di Polizia	2003	2
Japan	National Police Agency	2003	2
Mexico	*www.inegi.gob.mx/est/default.asp?c=5044*	2003	2
Netherlands	CBS-STATLINE	2003	2
New Zealand	*www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/table-builder/crime-tables/offences/offence-calendar.htm*	2003	2
Norway	Statistics Norway, Crime statistics	2003	2
Poland	Central Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook of the Regions	2003	2
Portugal	www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?Tema=C&subtema=09&ver=en	2003	2
Slovak Republic	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic	2003	2
Sweden	National Council for Crime Prevention	2001	2
Switzerland	OFS/EFPF-choros	2000	2
Turkey	TURKSTAT	2003	2
United Kingdom	Coleman, K., C. Hird and D. Povey (2006), *Violent Crime Overview, Homicide and Gun Crime 2004/2005*, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/06. London: Home Office	2003	2
United States	FBI	2003	2

Country notes (regional data)

The sum of regional data on murders do not always match the UN national data.

Finland: Data refer to the 2000-05 average.

Ireland: Homicides includes murder, manslaughter, infanticide and abortion offences.

Japan: The number of arrests includes attempted murder.

Mexico: Homicides includes murders and manslaughters.

Netherlands: Data include manslaughter.

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New Zealand: "Homicide" includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, infanticide, abortion, and aiding suicide/pact; within this, "murder" includes conspiracy to murder, and incite/counsel/attempt/ to procure murder. This variation, plus several other limitations associated with international comparisons, means that any results must be interpreted with extreme caution.

Poland: Murders in completed preparatory proceedings (include manslaughter).

Turkey: Data include manslaughter.

United Kingdom: Offences currently recorded as homicide, as at 28 November 2005. Figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, as further information becomes available. Data refer to the financial year.

Number of dwellings inhabited by the owner; total number of occupied dwellings – Chapter 25

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	ABS Census of Population and Housing	2001	2
Austria	Statistik Austria	2001	2
Canada	Census of population	1996	2
Czech Repubic	Czech Statistical Office, Census	2001	2
Denmark	Statistics Denmark	2003	2
Finland	Statistics Finland	2001	2
France	INSEE Census	1999	2
Greece	Statistics Greece, Census	2001	2
Ireland	Statistics Ireland, Census	2002	2
Italy	General census of population and housing	2001	2
Japan	Housing and land survey	1998	2
Mexico	INEGI Census	2000	2
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands, Census	2001	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, Census	2001	2
Norway	Statistics Norway	2001	2
Poland	Central Statistical office	2003	2
Portugal	INE Census, definitive results	2001	2
Slovak Republic	Population and Housing Census	2002	2
Spain	INE	2001	2
Switzerland	OFS	2000	2
Turkey	Census of Population, SIS	2003	2
United Kingdom	NSO, Census (England and Wales)	2003	2
United States	Census Bureau	2001	2

Country notes

Poland: Data are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census 2002, on the balances of dwelling stocks and on current reporting.

Greece, Netherlands, Japan, and Turkey: The percentage of occupied dwellings is the ratio of dwellings inhabited by the owner to the total number of dwellings (not the total number of occupied dwellings).

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Number of private vehicles – Chapter 26

Sources and year of reference

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	BSD Motor Vehicle Census	2003	2
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Canada	Statistics Canada (road motor vehicle registration – annual survey)	2003	2
Czech Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Denmark	Statistics Denmark	2003	2
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
France	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Hungary	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	2003	2
Ireland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2003	2
Korea	KNSO	2002	2
Luxembourg	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Mexico	INEGI	2003	2
Netherlands	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Norway	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Poland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Portugal	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Slovak Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2001	2
Turkey	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos, Transport and Energy Statistics	2003	2
United States	US Census Bureau	2003	2

Country notes

Australia: ABSD Motor Vehicle Census comprises: sedans, station wagons, and forward control passenger vehicles, campervans, and utilities panel vans. Motor vehicle census: 9309.0

Volume of produced waste – Chapter 27

Sources and year of reference

National: OECD, *OECD Environmental Data: Compendium 2004*. Data on municipal waste refer to the year 2002.

Regional:

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	ABS 8698.0, Waste management survey.	2002-03	2
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	2004	2
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	1996	2
Canada	Statistics Canada	2002	2
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office, REGIONAL YEARBOOKS	2003	2
France	Observatoire des territoires	1996	2
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	1996	2
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	1996	2
Hungary	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	1998	2
Ireland	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	1998	2
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	1998	2
Japan	Ministry of Environment	2003	2
Luxembourg	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	1999	2
Mexico	INEGI. Con base en SEDESOL. DGOT	2003	2
Netherlands	–	2003	2
Norway	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics		2
Poland	Central Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook of the Regions	2003	2
Portugal	INE, Environment Statistics	2001	2
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic	2003	2
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	2000	2
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos, Regional waste statistics	1998	2
United Kingdom	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – Municipal Waste Management Survey, Scotand data – Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, Northern Ireland data – Environment and Heritage Service, Wales data – Welsh Assembly Government	2003	2

Country notes

The sum of collected regional data on waste does not always match the OECD national data (OECD Environmental Data: Compendium 2004).

Australia: Regional data refers to the financial year.

Canada: National data refer to the year 1990.

When interpreting the results of this analysis it should be borne in mind that the definitions and survey methods employed by member countries in the collection of data on municipal waste may vary considerably.

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Death by age and sex: Chapters 28, 29

Source and year of reference

National: OECD Health Data, 2006.

Regional:

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	ABS, Demographic Summary, Statistical areas	2001	2
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Canada	Statistics Canada	2003	2
Czech republic	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Denmark	WHO, Eurostat, New Cronos	2001	2
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
France	Eurostat, New Cronos, INSEE	2003	2
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Greece	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Hungary	KSH	2003	2
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	2003	2
Ireland	CSO, WHO, Eurostat, New Cronos	2001	2
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos	2002	2
Japan	WHO, Vital Statistics of Japan	2001	2
Korea	Korea NSO, Population and Housing Census	2003	2
Luxembourg	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Mexico	WHO, INEGI, *Estadísticas Vitales*	2001	2
Netherlands	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
New Zealand	WHO, New Zealand Statistics	2001	2
Norway	Statistics Norway, StatBank	2003	2
Poland	Central Statistical Office	2003	2
Portugal	National Institute of Statistics, demographic statistics	2003	2
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic	2003	2
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Switzerland	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
United Sates	Population Estimates Program, US Bureau of the Census, NBER Vital Statistics NCHS's Multiple Causes of Death Data, 1959-2003	2003	2

Country notes

Australia: Data presented in this ABS product refer to deaths registered during the year shown. Death statistics are presented on the basis of the state or territory of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred overseas are not included. Deaths in Australia of persons usually resident overseas are included in these statistics and are classified according to the state or territory in which the death was registered.

Canada: The geographical breakdown of deaths is based on the usual place of residence of the deceased. The data for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories (excluding Nunavut) are presented separately. As the only data available are deaths by 5-year age groups between the ages of 1 and 15, the indicator is based on the assumption that the breakdown of deaths is uniform within each age group.

Eurostat regional data: Deaths by age and sex: age reached during the year.

Ireland: Number of regional deaths by sex is estimated based on the regional share in 2004 under the assumption that regional mortality rates by sex are proportional to mortality rates for both sexes.

Korea: Deaths abroad and of unknown age were excluded.

New Zealand: Death data at regional level by sex have been estimated using the assumption that regional mortality rates by sex are proportional to mortality rates for both sexes.

Norway: Subject: 02 Population, table, tables 05377: Deaths by gender and age and 03026: Population, by gender and 10-year age groups, as of 1 January. The indicator is not based on age as in other countries but by age groups, taking the average age of death for each age group.

Poland: Estimates from the 2002 Census.

Portugal: The national figure includes all deaths in Portugal of Portuguese residents (regardless of country of birth or nationality). Deaths in Portugal of persons resident abroad are not included. Deaths of persons whose place of residence is unknown are included.

United States: Deaths by gender and age, mortality data by cause of death for any death in the United States based on death certificates in each state and the District of Columbia. (Multiple Cause-of-Death Mortality Data from the National Vital Statistics System of the National Center for Health Statistics).

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Number of new cases of cancer – Chapter 30

Sources and reference years

National: OECD Health Data, 2006.

Regional:

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Cancer in Australia. Canberra: AIHW	2001	2
Canada	Statistics Canada – Canadian Cancer Registry	2004	2
France	FNORS	2000	2
Iceland	Icelandic Cancer Registry	2004	2
Slovak Republic	National Health Information Centre	2002	2
United States	State Cancer Registry and the National Program of Cancer Registries Cancer Surveillance System (NPCR-CSS), CDC	2003	2

Country notes

Australia: Incidence per 100 000 population, or the number of new cases averaged over five years (*e.g.* 1993-97 = 1997).

Canada: The 1976-2000 cancer age-standardised rates are based on cancer incidence data from the Canadian Cancer Registry (CCR) Database (November 2003 file), the National Cancer Incidence Reporting System and Demography Division (population estimates) of Statistics Canada. The 2001-04 age-standardised rates are estimates produced by Health Canada through extrapolation of cancer incidence data from the National Cancer Incidence Reporting System (NCIRS, 1969-91) and the Canadian Cancer Registry. Source: Statistics Canada, Table 103-0104, last update: 22/12/2005.

United States: Some data are unavailable for reasons of confidentiality and reliability. Source: *State Cancer Registry and the National Program of Cancer Registries Cancer Surveillance System* (NPCR-CSS), CDC, submitted in January 2005, as published in *United States Cancer Statistics,* November 2005 (*www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov*).

France: The age-standardised incidence rate (number of new cases per 100 000 population) is the rate that would be found in the region if it had the same age structure as the European population. Cancers include all types except non-melanoma skin cancer.

Iceland: The age-standardised incidence rate (number of new cases per 100 000 population) is the rate that would be found in the region if it had the same age structure as the Segi standard world population. The cancers considered are Codes C00-C96 (not C00-C97) in IDC-10, namely all malignant neoplasms with the exception of malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites.

Number of physicians – Chapter 31

Sources and reference year

Nationa:l OECD Health Data, 2006.

Regional:

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2005. Medical labour force 2003. AIHW Cat No HWL 32. Canberra: AIHW	2003	2
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos	2004	2
Canada	The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI): Scott's Medical Database (formerly Southam Medical Database) (SMDB)	2004	2
Czech Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos (data available for one region only)	2002	2
France	ADELI index, Direction de la recherche, des études, de l'évaluation et des statistiques (DREES), Ministry of Health	2004	2
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos	2004	2
Greece	National Statistical Service Of Greece	2003	2
Hungary	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (KSH)	2004	2
Iceland	Directorate of Health: Register of Physicians	2002	2
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Japan	Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Survey of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists; Report on Public Health Administration	2002	2
Korea	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Health Resources Division	2001	2
Mexico	INAFED, Instituto Nacional para el Federalismo y Desarrollo Municipal	2000	2
Netherlands	Nivel	2002	2
New Zealand	New Zealand Health Information Service	2002	2
Norway			
Poland	Ministry of Health	2004	2
Portugal	National Statistics Institute, health statistics	2004	2
Slovak Republic	National Health Information Centre	2004	2
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos	2001	2
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos	2000	2
Switzerland	OFAS; OFS, Statistics yearbook 2002	2002	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT)	2002	2
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos	2000	2
United States	American Medical Association (AMA)	2003	2

Country notes

Australia: Data from survey of medical practitioners.

Canada: Number of active civilian general practitioners, family practitioners and medical specialists on 31 December of the reference year.

France: Metropolitan France; the data refer to both salaried and self-employed physicians, and include locums but not full-time hospital practitioners (PHTP) practising on a self-employed basis in hospitals. Figures refer to the number of professionals registered as of 1 January in the reference year.

Regional data from Eurostat for Spain, Finland and Italy refer to physicians entitled to practice (ENPAM data for Italy), irrespective of whether they are in activity. For Germany, Belgium and United Kingdom the figures refer to data on physicians with a medical practice, and those without a medical practice in industry, administration, research, etc.

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There are no data for the following regions: North East, East Midlands, Eastern, Wales or Scotland.

Mexico: Municipal data have been aggregated to levels TL2. The total number of physicians corresponds to the sum of general practitioners, specialists and physicians classed as "other" (undefined).

Poland: Physicians working in health care services of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. The data do not include persons who are engaged only in private practice. The data on specialists and general practitioners concern persons working in health-care services of the Ministry of Health only.

Portugal: Physicians entitled to practise, irrespective of whether they are in activity, according to place of residence, not declared at their place of practice.

Switzerland: Density of physicians covers only the density of physicians in private practice in 1990-2002 (Indicator BADAC, data from Table 14.2.2.2. of the *Statistics Yearbook 2002*).

Turkey: The data do not include physicians working in public/university administration. Health-care personnel working for the Ministry of Defence are included in the total numbers for Turkey.

Number of nurses – Chapter 32

Sources and reference year

National: OECD Health Data, 2006.

Regional:

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2005. Nursing and midwifery labour force 2003	2003	2
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos	2004	2
Canada	The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI): Registered Nurses Database (RNDB)	2004	2
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
France	ADELI index, Direction de la recherche, des études, de l'évaluation et des statistiques (DREES), Ministry of Health	2004	2
Hungary	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (KSH)	2004	2
Italy	Ministry of Health	2002	2
Japan	Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Survey of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists; Report on Public Health Administration)	2002	2
Mexico	INAFED, Instituto Nacional para el Federalismo y Desarrollo Municipal	2000	2
Netherlands	Nivel	2001	2
Poland	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Portugal	National statistics institute, Health statistics	2004	2
Slovak Republic	National Health Information Center	2004	2
Czech Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos	2000	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT)	2002	2

Country notes

Australia: Data are for employed nurse clinicians and clinical nurse managers, based on a survey of re-registering nurses.

Belgium: Includes midwives.

Canada: Includes registered nurses (RNs) and licensed practical nurses (LPNs) and registered psychiatric nurses (RPNs), but excludes part-time midwives. In the case of RNs and LPNs, the data on Nunavut are not available prior to 2001 and are combined, in 2004, with those on the Northwest Territories. The figures indicate the number of nurses as of 31 December of the reference year (*http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/Nurse_practitioners.pdf*).

Spain: No data on the Madrid region.

France:The data refer to metropolitan France, and cover both self-employed and salaried nurses; they also include replacements. The numbers are as of 1 January of the reference year, *i.e.* the number of nurses registered as of that date, and entitled to practise during the year, not full-time equivalents.

Japan: Number in relation to the population estimated by OECD/GOV/SIU (*i.e.* average population 2000-03). TL2 data are based on TL3 aggregates.

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Mexico: Municipal data have been aggregated at TL2. The total number of nurses is the sum of general, specialised and other (undefined) nurses.

Portugal: Data from the College of Nurses, nursing staff registered with the College of Nurses, whether or not in activity, by place of work, in relation to the resident population as of 31 December estimated by the National Statistics Institute.

Slovak Republic: Number of nurses reported by the *National Health Information Center* in relation to the Eurostat population. Since 1999, the number has included midwives.

United Kingdom: The number does not include second-level nurses (private nursing homes only). There are no data on the following regions: North East, North West (including Merseyside), Yorkshire and The Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, Eastern, London, South East, or South West.

Turkey: Includes midwives. Health-care staff working for the Ministry of Defence are included in the total.

Number of hospital beds – Chapter 33

Sources and reference year (national and regional data)

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2006. Australian Hospital Statistics 2004-05. Canberra: AIHW	2004	2
Austria	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Belgium	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Canada	The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI): Canadian MIS Database (CMDB)	2003	2
Czech Republic	Eurostat, New Cronos	2002	2
Finland	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
France	SAE file, DREES, Ministry of Health	2003	2
Germany	Eurostat, New Cronos	2003	2
Greece	National Statistical Service Of Greece for total beds and Centre of Planning et Economic Research-KEPE for acute-care beds	2000	2
Hungary	KSH	2004	2
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	2003	2
Italy	Eurostat, New Cronos for total, Istat: data from the Ministry of Health on long-term and acute care	2003	2
Mexico	INEGI, Recursos materiales seleccionados en instituciones del Sistema Nacional de Salud por entidad federativa, 2003 y 2004	2004	2
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands	2002	2
Poland	Ministry of Health	2004	2
Portugal	National Statistics Institute, Health Statistics, Hospital survey data	2004	2
Slovak Republic	National Health Information Center	2004	2
Spain	Eurostat, New Cronos	2004	2
Sweden	Eurostat, New Cronos	2000	2
Switzerland	OFS, Statistics yearbook 2002. BADAC Indicator: Density of beds and hospital stays	2004	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT)	2003	2
United Kingdom	Eurostat, New Cronos	2000	2

Country notes

Germany, Austria, Spain, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Mexico and Turkey: No data on long-term care beds.

European Union, source Eurostat: Data for Germany include only beds used for full in-patient accommodation and not include care or rehabilitation centres. Data are annual averages. In Sweden, beds in the private sector are excluded. Beds in elderly care institutions under the responsibility of municipalities are not included either. In Spain, beds in emergency services, ambulatory haemodialysis, and beds for new-born babies are excluded.

Italy: Excludes military hospital, day hospital and nursing home beds. (cf. *Eurostat, European regional and urban statistics – Reference guide, ed. 2005*).

France: Series collected throughout France, in public and private healthcare establishments. Elles sont données au 31 décembre de l'année (définitions disponibles dans Eco-Santé Régional de l'IRDES, voir *www.ecosante.fr/DEPAFRA/3025.html* et *www.ecosante.fr/DEPAFRA/2303.html*).

Iceland and Switzerland: Long-term care beds only. Iceland: for this indicator, the regional data available do not fully match OECD regional boundaries. TL2 region "IS01: Capital

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Region" covers TL3 regions "IS01: Capital Region" and "IS021: Suournes". The OECD usually includes the latter in other IS02 regions. Switzerland: Average number of hospital beds and "semi-hospital" (one-day) beds over the year (Table 14.2.3.1.2).

Australia: Data are for available or licensed beds in public acute and psychiatric hospitals, private free-standing day hospitals and other private hospitals.

Canada: The total number of beds includes the number of beds from organisations that do not submit their data to their provincial ministry of health. Includes beds staffed and in operation reported in all types of hospitals (including general, specialty, long-stay psychiatric, rehabilitation and long-term care hospitals). The total number of long-term care beds includes beds in non-acute care hospitals (including long-stay psychiatric, rehabilitation and long-term care hospitals) outside Quebec, where beds for psychiatric care are included as the average length of stay in those beds is about 40 days. Acute-care beds include paediatric and short-stay psychiatric hospitals. For long-term and acute-care beds, some provinces report beds staffed while other provinces report beds approved by the provincial health authorities.

Mexico: The data include rooms used by general practitioners, specialists, odontologists and emergency medical staff, excluding data from "IMSS-Oportunidades". The overall total does not correspond to the federal entity total. Source: SSA. *Boletín de Información Estadística. Recursos y Servicios*, 2003. Vol. I. No. 23. Mexico, D.F., 2004, *www.inegi.gob.mx, site consulté le 29 août 2006*.

Sweden: Excludes private sector beds, and beds in geriatric care homes run by municipal authorities.

Netherlands: Long-term nursing care is now provided in nursing homes instead of hospitals. Some acute-care beds are occupied by patients who should be in nursing homes, but the percentage is unknown.

Poland: Number of hospital beds of health-care services of the Ministry of Health excluding health-care services of the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of the Interior and Administration.

Portugal: Number of hospital beds: all hospitals; number of long-term beds: psychiatric care beds and post-detox beds for alcohol/substance-abuse care beds; number of acute-care beds: all hospital beds excluding psychiatric care beds and post-detox beds for alcohol/substance-abuse.

Turkey: Total includes Ministry of Defence hospital beds.

Number of CT scanners and MRI units – Chapter 34

Sources and reference year

National: OECD Health Data, 2006.

Regional:

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Department of Health and Ageing	2004	2
Canada	The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI): Medical Imaging In Canada Report, 2004	2004	2
France	SAE file, DREES, Ministry of Health, available on the FNORS site – Score santé (MRI only)	2002	2
Greece	Centre of Planning and Economic Research-KEPE	1999	2
Iceland	Radiation Protection Institute	2004	2
Italy	Istat: Ministry of Health data	2003	2
Poland	Ministry of Health	2004	2
Portugal	National Statistics Institute, Health Statistics, Hospital survey data	2004	2
Slovak Republic	National Health Information Centre	2004	2
Turkey	Ministry of Health	2003	2

Country notes

Australia: the data are only for units that are Medicare-eligible.

Canada: The 2005 National Survey of Selected Medical Imaging Equipment collected data from all identifiable health-care facilities (public and private) in each province and territory in Canada that had one or more of seven specific types of equipment. The types of medical imaging equipment that were included in the scope of the survey were magnetic resonance imaging scanners, computerised tomography scanners, positron emission tomography scanners, angiography suites, catheterisation laboratories and nuclear medicine cameras. Data were also collected on a seventh type of equipment, lithotripters. The survey was carried out between 9 May 2005, and 31 July 2005, with follow-up to the end of October 2005. Participants were asked to identify the technologies, described above, which were installed and operational prior to 1 January 2005 (cf. Table 2, p. 53 of the "Medical Imaging In Canada Report, 2004" *http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/MedImag05_e.pdf*).

France: Number of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) units as of 31 December in both the public and private sectors.

Poland: Data concern medical equipment of health care services of the Ministry of Health excluding health care services of the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of the Interior and Administration.

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Number of smokers aged 15 and over – Chapter 35

Sources and reference year

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. National Drug Strategy Household Survey: State and territory supplement	2004	2
Hungary	OEK (National epidemiology centre)	2003	2
Iceland	Iceland Institute of Public Health	2004	2
Italy	ISTAT	2003	2
Norway	Statistics Norway (StatBank)	2004	2
Poland	Central Statistical Office	2004	2
Portugal	Ministry of Health, National health institute (INSA)	1999	2
Spain	Encuesta Nacional de Salud	2003	2
Switzerland	OFS, Swiss health surveys, 1997 and 2002	2002	2
United States	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	2004	2

Country notes

Australia: Data are for population aged 14 years and over (rather than 15).

Spain: The national health survey is conducted every two years (1997, 2001 and 2003). The regions of Ceuta and Melilla have been grouped together.

United States: Data reported by the *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention* (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004.

Iceland: Data from a three-year survey conducted annually on the 15-89 age group.

Norway: Table 04814 of Subject 03 Health, social conditions, social services and crime, Statistics Norway (*http://statbank.ssb.no*). The data for 2004 represent the average for 2000-04.

Portugal: Data from National Health Survey, 1998-99. Prevalence of smoking: percentage of the population aged 15 and over. This indicator is only available for 1998-99 and for the five health administrations on the mainland (Azores and Madeira regions excluded), which are the regional level of health policy implementation (including health service delivery) and do not correspond to TL2 units. The health administration units are based on district aggregates, while TL2 units (equal to NUTS II regions) are based only on municipality aggregates.

Number of people suffering from obesity – Chapter 36

Sources and reference year

	Source	Reference year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics National Health Survey; Summary of results. ABS Cat. No. 4364.0	2004	2
Canada	Statistics Canada	2003	2
Hungary	OEK	2003	2
Iceland	Iceland Institute of Public Health, National Survey on Nutrition 2002	2002	2
Italy	ISTAT	2003	2
Poland	Central Statistical Office	2004	2
Portugal	Ministry of Health, National Health Institute (INSA)	1999	2
Spain	Encuesta Nacional de Salud	2003	2
Switzerland	OFS, Swiss health surveys, 1997 and 2002	2002	2
United States	BRFSS	Average 1997-2003	2

Country notes

Australia: Obesity estimates are self-reported and refer to those aged 18 and over (rather than 15 and over).

Canada: The data exclude persons under 18 years of age, pregnant women, and those measuring less than 3 feet (0.914 metres) or more than 6 feet 11 inches (2.108 metres) in height. The definition for BMI was modified in 2004 to respect the latest guidelines from Health Canada. Table 105-4009, Statistics Canada; Canadian Community Health Survey (*www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/*, 3226: CCHS,), National Population Health Survey (3236: NPHS, household), National Population Health Survey (5004: NPHS, North component).

Spain: The data refer to the share of the population aged 20 and over with a BMI over 30. The national health survey is conducted every two years (1997, 2001 and 2003). The regions of Ceuta and Melilla have been grouped together.

United States: Self-reported obesity among adults aged 20 and over by state: 1997-2003. Source: BRFSS, Author: CDC/NCHS.

Iceland: The survey relates to the 15-80 age group with a BMI over 30.

Portugal: Data from National Health Survey, 1998-1999. Prevalence of obesity: percentage of the population with a BMI over 30. This indicator is only available for 1998-99, and refers to the five health administrations on the mainland (Azores and Madeira regions excluded), which are the regional level of health policy implementation (including health service delivery) and do not correspond to TL2 units. The health administration units are based on district aggregates while TL2 units (equal to NUTS II regions) are based only on municipality aggregates.

Switzerland: The survey relates to those over 18 years of age with a BMI over 30.

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Indexes and Formulas

Geographic Concentration Index

Definition: The Geographic concentration index for the variable y (*e.g.* population, GDP, etc.) is defined as:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left|y_i - a_i\right| \Big/ 2\right) * 100$$

where y_i is the share of region *i* to the national total, a_i is the area of region *i* as a percentage of the country area, *N* stands for the number of regions and **| |** indicates the absolute value.

The index lies between 0 (no concentration) and 100 (maximum concentration) in all countries and is suitable for international comparisons of geographic concentration.

Interpretation: The value of the index is affected by the size of regions. Therefore, differences in geographic concentration between two countries may be partially due to differences in the average size of regions in each country.

Gini Index

Definition: Regional disparities are measured by an unweighted Gini index. The index is defined as:

$$GINI = \frac{2}{N-1} * \sum_{i=1}^{N-1}(F_i - Q_i)$$

where: *N* is the number of regions, $F_i = \frac{i}{N}$, $Q_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{i} y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} y_j}$ and y_j is the value of variable y (*e.g.* GDP per capita, unemployment rate, etc.) in region *j* is ranked from low (y_1) to high (y_N) among all regions within a country.

The index ranges between 0 (perfect equality: y is the same in all regions) and 1 (perfect inequality: y is nil in all region except one).

Interpretation: The value of the index is affected by the size of regions. Therefore, differences in the degree of regional disparities between two countries may be partially due to differences in the average size of regions in each country.

Specialisation Index

Definition: Specialisation is measured according to the Balassa-Hoover index, which measures the ratio between the weight of an industry in a region and the weight of the same industry in the country:

$$BH_i = \frac{Y_{ij}/Y_j}{Y_i/Y}$$

where Y_{ij} is total employment of industry *i* in region *j*, Y_j is total employment in region *j* of all industries, Y_i is the national employment in industry *i*, and *Y* is the total national employment of all industries. A value of the index above 1 shows specialisation in an industry and a value below 1 shows lack of specialisation.

The average degree of specialisation in region *j* is measured by averaging the sum of the absolute deviations from 1 of the Balassa-Hoover indexes over all industries:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} |BH_i - 1| \Big/ N$$

where: BH_i is the Balassa-Hoover index of industry *i*

Interpretation: The value of the specialisation index decreases with the level of aggregation of industries. Therefore, the specialisation index based on a 1-digit industry (*e.g.* manufacturing) would underestimate the degree of specialisation in all 2-digit industries belonging to it (*e.g.* textile, chemistry, etc.).

Potential Years of Life Lost

Definition: The calculation of potential years of life lost (PYLL) involves summing up deaths occurring at each age and multiplying this by the number of remaining years to live up to a selected age limit (70 years).

$$\mathrm{PYLL}_{it} = \sum_{a=0}^{l-1} (l-a) \times \left(d_{ait} \Big/ P_{ait} \right) \times \left(P_a \Big/ P_o \right) \times 100000$$

where:

i : geographical area (in terms of TL2 and TL3: region, department, county, etc.)
a : age
l : upper age limit (here 70 years),
d_{ait} : number of deaths at age a at time t
P_{ait} : number of persons aged a in region i at time t
P_a : number of persons aged a in the reference (national) population
P_o : total number of persons in the reference (national) population

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Age-adjusted mortality rates

Definition: Regional age-adjusted mortality rates are defined as the ratio of the observed number of deaths in a given regions to the expected number of deaths:

$$MR_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_{i_g}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{c_g} * pop_{i_g}}$$

where MR_i is the age adjusted mortality rate in region i, d_{i_g} is the observed number of deaths in region i for age group g, M_{c_g} is the age-specific mortality rate in the standard population of country c for persons in age group g, pop_{i_g} is the total population in region i in age group g.

The drivers of regional growth

The factors of regional competitiveness

The share of region *i* in the total GDP of the *OECD* can be written as:

1. $$\frac{GDP_i}{GDP_{OECD}} = \frac{GDP_j}{GDP_{OECD}} * \frac{GDP_i}{GDP_j}$$

where *j* denotes the country of region *i*. The GDP share of region *i* in country *j* is then equal to:

2. $$\frac{GDP_i}{GDP_j} = \frac{GDP_i / E_i}{GDP_j / E_j} * \frac{E_i / LF_i}{E_j / LF_j} * \frac{LF_i / WA_i}{LF_j / WA_j} * \frac{WA_i / P_i}{WA_j / P_j} * \frac{P_i}{P_j}$$

where P, E, LF and WA stand, respectively, for population, employment, labour force and working age (15-64) population. Therefore, the GDP share of region *i* in country *j* is a function of its GDP per worker (GDP_i/E_i), employment rate (E_i/LF_i), participation rate (LF_i/WA_i), age-activity rate (WA_i/P_i) and population (Pi), relative to, respectively, the GDP per worker (GDP_j/E_j), employment rate (E_j/LF_j), participation rate (LF_j/WA_j), age-activity rate (WA_j/P_j) and population (P_j) of its country.

By substituting equation 2 into equation 1, taking the logarithm and differentiating it, one obtains:

3.

$$(g_i - g_{oecd}) = (g_j - g_{oecd}) + (g_{\Pi,i} - g_{\Pi,j}) + (g_{e,i} - g_{e,j}) + (g_{lf,i} - g_{lf,j}) + (g_{wa,i} - g_{wa,j}) + (g_{p,i} - g_{p,j})$$

or, equivalently

Growth in the GDP share of region *i* in the OECD	=	Difference in GDP growth between country *j* and the OECD	+	Growth difference in GDP per worker between region *i* and country *j*	+	Growth difference in the employment rate between region *i* and country *j*	+	Growth difference in the participation rate between region *i* and country *j*	+	Growth difference in the activity rate between region *i* and country *j*	+	Growth difference in population between region *i* and country *j*

Labour productivity and industry specialization

Average GDP per worker in region *i* is equal to a weighted average of sectoral GDP per worker:

4. $$\frac{GDP_i}{E_i} = \sum_k \frac{E_{ik}}{E_i} * \frac{GDP_{ik}}{E_{ik}}$$

where *k* indicates the sector. A similar equation defines GDP per worker in country *j*:

5. $$\frac{GDP_j}{E_j} = \sum_k \frac{E_{jk}}{E_j} * \frac{GDP_{jk}}{E_{jk}}$$

By taking the logarithm of 4 and 5 and differentiating, one obtains:

6.

$$\left(g_{p,i} - g_{p,j}\right) = \sum_k \frac{GDP_{jk} / E_{jk}}{GDP_j / E_j} * \left(\Delta \frac{E_{ik}}{E_i} - \Delta \frac{E_{jk}}{E_j}\right) + \sum_k \frac{\Delta\left(GDP_{jk} / E_{jk}\right)}{GDP_j / E_j} * \left(\frac{E_{ik}}{E_i} - \frac{E_{jk}}{E_j}\right) +$$
$$+ \sum_k \Delta \frac{E_{ik}}{E_i} * \left(\frac{GDP_{ik} / E_{ik}}{GDP_i / E_i} - \frac{GDP_{jk} / E_{jk}}{GDP_j / E_j}\right) + \sum_k \frac{E_{ik}}{E_i} * \left(\frac{\Delta GDP_{ik} / E_{ik}}{GDP_i / E_i} - \frac{\Delta GDP_{jk} / E_{jk}}{GDP_j / E_j}\right)$$

or, equivalently:

Growth difference in labour productivity between region *i* and country *j*	=	Change in regional specialisation towards high-productivity sectors	+	Regional specialisation in sectors with high productivity growth	+	Change in specialisation towards sectors where the region is less productive than the country	+	Specialisation in industries where productivity growth in the region is lower than in the country

The first two components on the right-hand of equation 6 measure the growth difference in GDP per worker due to regional specialisation; the third and forth components measure differences due to lower growth in regional GDP per worker across all sectors.

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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

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