

ANNEX B

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The tables refer to the years and territorial levels used in this publication.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Area

	Source
EU23 countries ¹	Eurostat: General and regional statistics, demographic statistics, population and area
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), summing up SLAs
Canada	Statistics Canada http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdwel/Table-CD-P.cfm?PR=10&T=2&SR=1&S=1&O=A
Iceland	Statistics Iceland
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics – Statistical Abstract of Israel.
Japan	Statistical Office, Area by Configuration, Gradient and Prefecture www.stat.go.jp/English/data/nenkan/1431-01.htm
Korea	Korea National Statistical Office
Mexico	Mexican Statistical Office (INEGI)
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, data come from the report “Water Physical Stock Account 1995–2005”
Norway	Statistics Norway, StatBank table: Table: 09280: Area of land and fresh water (km ²) (M)
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, ESPOP, RFP
Turkey	Eurostat: General and regional statistics, demographic statistics, population and area
United States	Census Bureau www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/density.html
Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
China	National Bureau of Statistics of China
India	Statistics India (Indiastat)
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service of Russian Federation
South Africa	Statistics South Africa

1. EU23 countries : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Age-adjusted mortality rates based on mortality data

	Source	Year	Territorial level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics; Table 3302.0	2012	2
Austria	Statistics Austria	2013	2
Belgium	Federal Public Service Economy/Statistics Belgium	2013	2
Canada ¹	Statistics Canada; CANSIM, Table 051-0002	2013	2
Chile	INE	2012	2
Czech Republic	Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic	2013	2
Denmark	Statistics Denmark; Table FOD207	2013	2
Estonia	Statistics Estonia; Table P0052	2013	3
Finland	Statistics Finland	2013	2
France	Insee	2013	2
Germany	Federal Office of Germany and the Statistical Offices of the Federal States	2013	2
Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority	2013	2
Hungary	Hungarian Central Statistical Office	2013	2
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	2013	2
Ireland	CSO; Table VSA07	2013	2
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2013	2
Italy	Istat; Table P.5	2013	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau of Japan, MIC	2013	2
Korea	Statistics Korea	2013	2
Mexico	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	2012	2
Netherlands ²	Eurostat regional statistics; Table demo_r_pjangrp3	2013	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	2013	2
Norway	Statistics Norway; Table 01222 and 08426	2013	2
Poland	Central Statistical Office of Poland	2013	2
Portugal	Statistics Portugal	2013	2
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the SR	2013	2
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia	2013	2
Spain	INE	2013	2
Sweden	Statistics Sweden	2013	2
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistical Office; Table BEVNAT	2013	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute	2013	2
United Kingdom ³	Eurostat regional statistics; Table demo_r_pjangrp3	2013	2
United States	US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	2013	2
Brazil	Ministry of Health	2013	2
Colombia	DCD	2013	2
Latvia ²	Eurostat regional statistics; Table demo_r_pjangrp3	2013	3
Peru	Ministry of Health	2013	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service	2013	2

1. Canada: Stillbirths are excluded. Data refer to the age attained at the last birthday preceding death.

2. Data refer to the age reached during the year.

3. United Kingdom: Data refer to the age in completed years.

Death rates due to diseases of the respiratory system

	Source	Years	Territorial Level
EU17 countries ¹ + Switzerland	Eurostat (2015) Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system by NUTS 2, crude death rates per 100 000 inhabitants http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database .	2010	2

1. Europe17 countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden.

Employment at place of work and gross value added by industry (ISIC rev. 4)

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU23 countries ¹	Eurostat, Regional economic accounts, Branch accounts, Employment	2000-13	2
Australia ²	Australian Bureau of Statistics, cat. no. 5220.0 – Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, and Table 6291.0.55.003 Labour Force	2000-13	2
Canada	Statistics Canada. CANSIM database, Tables 379-0028 Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices and 282-0008 Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System	2002-12	2
Chile	Banco Central de Chile	2013	2
Iceland	n.a.	-	-
Israel	n.a.	-	-
Japan	Statistics Bureau, Economically Active Population Survey & Local Area Labour Force Survey	2009-12	2
Korea	Korean National Statistical Office – KOSIS Census on basic characteristics of establishments	2004-12	2
Mexico	INEGI. Consulta interactiva de datos www.inegi.org.mx/sistemas/olap/proyectos/bd/consulta.asp?p=16859&c=17383&s=est&cl=3# .	2013	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand. Gross domestic product by industry, per region	2000-12	2
Norway	Eurostat, Regional economic accounts, Branch accounts, Employment	2013	2
Switzerland	Federal Statistical Office FSO. Gross value added (GVA) by canton and industries (je-e-04.06.02) and Swiss Labour Force Survey – SLFS	2002-2012	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat). Employment data from the Household Labour Force Survey. No regional breakdown for GVA by industry.	2009-14	2
United States	Bureau of Economic Analysis. Gross Value Added by State and employment by industry (SA25, SA25N)	2000-12	2

1. EU23 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Data availability: Last available year: 2012 for Slovak Republic, Poland, Sweden, Hungary, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Portugal, Spain, Ireland, France, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Australia, Canada, Belgium, Greece; 2011 for Portugal. First available year 2009 for Belgium. Germany and Netherlands data are not included for the productivity growth due to lack of comparable data for the period.
2. Australia: Data are derived from ANZSIC and do not match the ISIC classification.

Gini index of household disposable income (regional)

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU23 countries ¹	EU-SILC	2010-14	2
Canada	Canadian Income Survey, 2013 reference income	2013	2
Chile	Source: Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN), 2013	2013	2
Denmark	Danish Law Model System 2013	2013	2
France	ERFS, 2010 reference income	2010	2
Germany	Socio-Economic-Panel (SOEP), 2013 reference income	2013	2
Israel	Household expenditure survey 2014	2014	2
Japan	Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions, 2009	2009	2
Mexico	Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso y Gastos des Hogares 2014	2014	2
Netherlands	Income Panel Survey, 2014	2014	2
Norway	Income and Wealth Statistics for Household, 2014 reference income	2014	2
New Zealand	Household economic survey, 2011 reference income	2011	2 regions
Sweden	Swedish Household Income Survey, 2013 reference income	2013	2
Turkey	Turkish SILC, 2013 reference income	2013	2
United Kingdom	Households Below Average Income, average for 2010-2012	2010-12	2
United States	CPS ASEC (redesigned), average for 2013-14 reference income	2013-14	2

1. Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary (NUTS1), Ireland, Poland (NUTS1) and Slovak Republic: EU-SILC, 2014 wave (2013 reference income) ; Austria and Spain: EU-SILC, 3-year average 2011-13 reference income ; Slovenia and Switzerland: EU-SILC, 2011 wave (2010 reference income) ; Finland : EU-SILC, 2015 wave, 2014 reference income ; Italy: EU-SILC, 3-year average 2012-14 reference income.

Gross domestic product

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU23 countries ^{1, 3, 5}	Eurostat, Regional economic accounts	2000-13	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Australia ³	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 5220.0. Gross state product, figures based on fiscal year (July-June).	2000-13	2 and metropolitan areas
Canada ³	Statistics Canada, Provincial economic accounts	2000-13	2 and metropolitan areas
Chile ^{2, 3}	Banco central de Chile. Cuentas nacionales de Chile	2000-13	2 and metropolitan areas
Iceland ⁴	n.a.	-	-
Israel ⁴	n.a.	-	-
Japan ^{3, 5}	Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, data are based on fiscal year (April-March).	2000-13	2, 3 and metropolitan areas and metropolitan areas
Korea ³	Korean National Statistical Office	2000-13	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Mexico ³	INEGI, System of national accounts of Mexico	2000-13	2 and metropolitan areas
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	2000-13	2,3
Norway ^{3, 5}	Norwegian Regional Accounts	2008-12	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Switzerland ^{3, 5}	Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Statweb	2008-12	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), no data available after 2001	-	2
United States ³	Bureau of Economic Analysis	2000-13	2 and metropolitan areas
Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estadística (IBGE)	2000-12	2
China	National Bureau of Statistics of China	2004-12	2
Colombia	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística	2001-10	2
India	Statistics India (Indiastat)	2004-10	2
Indonesia	Statistics Indonesia.	2004-12	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service of Russian Federation	2000-12	2
South Africa	Statistics South Africa	2000-13	2

1. EU23 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Due to break in series generated by the change in SNA classification, the Secretariat made estimates for Belgium (2000-08), Germany (2000-09), Italy (2000-10) and Netherlands (2000-09) based on previous data releases from Eurostat.
2. Chile: to allow comparison across time, from 1995 to 2010 Tarapacá includes Arica Y Parinacota, and Los Lagos includes Los Rios. Data are not available in two regions.
3. Available years at metropolitan level: Austria, Germany, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland and Sweden 2000-12; Switzerland and Norway 2008-12; Japan 2001-12; United States 2001-13, Mexico 2003-13; Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, United Kingdom, Korea, Canada, Chile, Australia 2000-13. GDP estimates at metropolitan areas level were based on TL3 data with the exception of Germany where the NOG were used; Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Greece, Mexico and the Netherlands where TL2 data were used. Metropolitan figures for the United States were provided by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The methodology to estimate GDP figures at metropolitan level is described in Annex C.
4. Iceland and Israel: Data not available at the regional level.
5. Available years at TL3 level: Austria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden 2000-12; Japan 2001-12; Lithuania 2005 12; Norway and Switzerland and Norway 2008-12.

Homicides

	Source	Years	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4510.0)	2013	2
Austria	Austria Home Office, Crime Statistics	2013	2
Belgium	Belgian Federal Police	2013	2
Canada	Statistics Canada. CANSIM database Table 253-0001 – Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics	2012	2
Chile ¹	INE, Chile. Undersecretariat of Crime Prevention, Ministry of Interior and Public Safety	2012	2
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office; Police of the Czech Republic	2013	2
Denmark ²	Statistics Denmark, StatBank Table STRAF11: Reported criminal offences, Homicide series	2013	2
Finland	Statistics Finland, Justice statistics	2013	2
France	INSEE, Etat 4001 annuel, DCPJ	2012	2
Estonia ³	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party of Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2013	3
Germany	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party of Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2010	2
Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority, Hellenic Police (offences committed)/ completed and attempted action	2013	2
Hungary	Ministry of Justice, Chief Prosecutor's Department	2013	2
Iceland	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party of Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2012	2
Ireland	CSO, StatBank Ireland, Table CJQ02: Recorded Crime Offences by Garda Region	2013	2
Israel ⁹	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2013	2
Italy ⁴	ISTAT, crimes reported by the police forces to the judicial authority	2013	2
Japan	Criminal Statistics in 2014, National Police Agency, Publications of the Police Policy Research Center	2014	2
Korea	Korean Ministry of Justice	2013	2
Mexico ⁵	Directorate General of Government of Mexico, Public Safety and Justice Statistics	2014	2
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)-STATLINE	2012	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, Annual Recorded Offences for the latest Calendar Years (ANZSOC)	2014	2
Norway	Directorate of the Police of Norway (homicides) and Statistics Norway (crime against property)	2013	2
Poland ⁶	National Police Headquarters	2011	2
Portugal ⁷	Ministry of Justice – Directorate-General for Justice Policy	2013	2
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, regional database Datacube	2013	2
Slovenia	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party of Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2012	2
Spain	INE	2013	2
Sweden	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå)	2013	2
Switzerland ⁸	Federal Statistical Office (FSO), Police crime statistics	2013	2

Homicides (cont.)

	Source	Years	Territorial Level
Turkey	General Directorate of Security, General Commandership of Gendarme	2013	2
United Kingdom	ONS, Crime and Justice, Table 04, Police Force Area Data Tables – Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending December 2013	2013	2
United States	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, Table 4	2013	2

1. Figures are people who have been the victim of murder. Data based on crimes known by one police force (Carabineros de Chile).
2. Reported criminal offences.
3. In some cases the distribution of indicators by regions is unknown. Therefore the sums of regions are not always equal with the total for Estonia.
4. In a few cases, when it's hard to identify the exact place where a crime is committed, the sum of provincial data doesn't equal the regional total data (the latter including more crimes).
5. National Census 2012 State Law Enforcement. As part of the implementation of the National Census of Law Enforcement 2011 and 2012, the figure provided for 2010 and 2011 corresponds to the data of the relevant offenses, registered preliminary enquiries initiated by the Public Prosecutor of the Common Jurisdiction in each of the federal states.
6. Data have been revised. They include ascertained crimes from the category of homicide and infanticide in any form.
7. Murders account for surveys of the judicial police coming out with proposed charges for the crime of murder consummated.
8. From 2009, police statistics on crime have been revised and are thus not comparable to the old police statistics; this translates into a break in series between 2008 and 2009.
9. The police districts are different from CBS districts, Northern district data includes Haifa District. Some files are not included in the districts data when they are managed at the national level. Homicides data includes acts of terrorism.

Hospital beds

	Source	Year	Territorial Level
EU23 countries ¹	Eurostat, available beds in hospitals (tgs00064)	2013	2
Australia ²	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), for Public Hospitals, Table 4.1. ABS; for Private Hospitals cat. no. 4390.0)	2012	2
Canada	Canadian MIS Database (CMDB), CIHI	2010	2
Chile	INE, Chile. Department of Health Statistics and Information (DEIS), Ministry of health (MINSAL)	2009	2
Iceland	n.a.	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel, Ministry of Health of Israel	2012	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau, Survey of Medical Institutions, MHLW Japan	2010	2
Korea	n.a.	-	-
Mexico	Statistics Private Health Establishments. INEGI. Bulletin of Statistical Information. Secretariat for Health (SS)	2011	2
New Zealand	n.a.	-	-
Norway	Eurostat, available beds in hospitals (tgs00064)	2013	2
Switzerland	Federal Statistical Office (FSO), Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census	2013	2
Turkey ³	Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Health Research, Health Statistics Yearbook	2013	2
United States ⁴	US Center for Disease Control and Prevention	2009	2

1. EU23 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom 2012 data for Italy and Sweden 2011 data for Greece 2010 for Belgium and Luxembourg and Netherlands 2002 data.
2. Australia: average available beds count from public hospital and private hospital. Private Hospital includes both private acute and/or psychiatric hospitals and free-standing day hospital facilities. Available beds are those immediately available (occupied and unoccupied) for the care of admitted patients as required. In the case of free-standing day hospital facilities, they include chairs, trolleys, recliners and cots and are used mainly for post-surgery recovery purposes only.
3. Turkey Health statistics have been revised for 2000 and onwards. Ministry of Defence Hospitals were not included before 2012.
4. United States data only refers to community hospitals. Community hospitals are non-federal short-term general and special hospitals whose facilities and services are available to the public.

Household disposable income

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat, Household income statistics, primary and disposable income	1995-13	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts, Household Income Account (cat. no. 5220.0 table 12). Gross disposable income series	1995-13	2 and metropolitan areas
Austria	Statistics Austria	2012	Metropolitan areas
Belgium	Statistics Belgium	2013	Metropolitan areas
Canada	Statistics Canada. CANSIM database. Table 384-0040 – Current accounts – Households, provincial and territorial	1995-13	2 and metropolitan areas
Chile ³	National Socio-economic Survey (CASEN),	1996-12	2 and metropolitan areas
Denmark	Statistics Denmark	2013	Metropolitan areas
Estonia	Statistics Estonia	2014	Metropolitan areas
Finland	Statistics Finland	2014	Metropolitan areas
France	Insee	2011	Metropolitan areas
Hungary	Hungarian Ministry for National Economy	2013	Metropolitan areas
Iceland ²	n.a.	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics- Income Survey	1996-11	2
Italy	Ministry of Economy and Finance	2013	Metropolitan areas
Japan ³	Statistics Bureau of Japan Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	2001-12 2013	2 and Metropolitan areas
Korea	Statistics Korea, KOSIS database – Korean Regional Accounts	2010-13	2
Mexico ²	INEGI, Household Income and Expenditure National Survey Socioeconomic Conditions Module (MCS)	2008-14	2 and metropolitan areas
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands	2013	Metropolitan areas
New Zealand ³	Statistics New Zealand. Household income by region	1998-13	2
Norway	Statistics Norway, Regional Accounts. Table: 09797: Households' income	2011-13	2 and metropolitan areas
Sweden	Statistics Sweden	2013	Metropolitan areas
Switzerland ²	n.a.	-	-
Turkey ²	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat)	2014	2
United Kingdom	Office for National Statistics	2012	Metropolitan areas
United States	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table SA51 Disposable Personal Income American Community Survey	1995-14 2014	2 and Metropolitan areas

The disposable income of private households is derived from the balance of primary income by adding all current transfers from the government, except social transfers in kind and subtracting current transfers from the households such as income taxes, regular taxes on wealth, regular inter-household cash transfers and social contributions.

The disposable income of households does not take into account social transfer in kind to households. A preferable measure of material condition of households at regional level could be the adjusted disposable income which additionally reallocates income from government and non-profit institutions serving the households, through expenditure on individual goods and services such as health, education and social housing (in-kind expenditure). Interregional disparities of adjusted household income could shed a light on possible areas of social exclusion, material deprivation and lack of access to essential services.

1. EU21 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Denmark, Austria: 2000-13; Slovenia: 1999-2012; Belgium, France, Netherlands and Spain: 1995-2011; Finland, Hungary and Sweden: 2000-12; Ireland: 1996-2012; Germany and Italy: 1995-2012; Poland: 2010-12; Portugal: 2000-11; United Kingdom: 1997-2013; Estonia: 2008-13; Slovak Republic: 1996-2012.
2. Iceland and Switzerland: data are not available at the regional level.
3. Chile, Greece, Japan and New Zealand: primary income of households are not available at the regional level.

Households with broadband connection

	Source	Year	Territorial Level
EU14 countries ¹	Eurostat, Regional information society statistics, Households with broadband access, table isoc_r_broad_h	2014	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 8146.0), Financial year	2013	2
Belgium	Statistics Belgium, ICT indicators for households and individuals (2005-13)	2014	2
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM (database), Table 203 00272 Survey of household spending (SHS)	2012	2
Chile	INE, Chile, National Statistical Institute	2012	2
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office CZSO, Information technology survey	2014	2
Hungary	HCSO, Hungarian Central Statistical Office	2014	2
Iceland	Statistics Iceland. Internet connections and access devices in households 2003-12, broadband connection	2012	2
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel, Household expenditure survey, Table 16	2013	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan	2011	2
Korea	Korean Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning – Survey on the Internet Usage (MSIP, KISA)	2014	2
Mexico	INEGI-Módulo, Availability and Use of Information Technologies in Households (MODUTIH)	2014	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand: The household Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Survey	2012	2
Poland	Central Statistical Office of Poland	2014	2
Portugal	Statistics Portugal (INE), Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Private Households	2014	2
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the SR, ICT usage in households and by individuals	2014	2
Spain	INE	2014	2
Switzerland	Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland (FSO). 2006-11 : Enquête sur le budget des ménages (EBM) Société de l'information – Internet haut débit – Indicateur 30107 ; 2014 Omnibus TIC	2014	2
Turkey	Eurostat, Regional information society statistics, Households with broadband access, table isoc_r_broad_h	2013	2
United States	Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates, table S1501	2011	2

1. EU14 refers to Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Housing expenditures as a share of household disposable income

	Source	Year	Territorial level
Australia	Australia Bureau Statistics; Table 4130.0	2011	2
Austria	Statistics Austria, EU-SILC	2013	2
Belgium	Household Budget Survey	2012	2
Canada	Statistics Canada; CANSIM, Table 203-0022	2012	2
Chile ¹	n.a.	-	-
Czech Republic ¹	n.a.	-	-
Denmark	Statistics Denmark; Household Budget Survey, Table FU5	2012	2
Finland	Statistics Finland; Table 140_ktutk_tau_104	2012	2
France ¹	n.a.	-	-
Germany ¹	n.a.	-	-
Greece ¹	n.a.	-	-
Hungary	Hungarian Central Statistical Office	2013	2
Iceland ¹	n.a.	-	-
Ireland	Household Budget Survey	2010	2
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2013	2
Italy	OECD estimates based on ISTAT – Household Budget Survey	2013	2
Japan	OECD estimates based on Monthly spending on housing data, Table 11	2013	2
Korea ¹	n.a.	-	-
Mexico ¹	n.a.	-	-
Netherlands ¹	n.a.	-	-
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	2013	North/South Islands
Norway	OECD estimates based on Statistics Norway – Survey on Consumer Expenditure	2012	2
Poland	Household Budget Survey	2013	2
Portugal	Statistics Portugal, Household Budget Survey	2011	2
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the SR, Household Budget Survey	2012	2
Slovenia ¹	n.a.	-	-
Spain	OECD estimates based on INE - Household Budget Survey; Table-10722	2011	2
Sweden ¹	n.a.	-	-
Switzerland	Household Budget Survey 2009-11 (3-year-pooled sample)	2010	2
Turkey	Household Budget Survey	2013	2
United Kingdom	Office for National Statistics; Table A35	2012	2
United States ¹	n.a.	-	-

1. Chile, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden and United States: data not available at the regional level.

Individuals with unmet medical needs

	Source	Year	Territorial Level
EU9 countries ¹	European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)	2013	2
Chile	Ministry of Social Development, Government of Chile, Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (Casen)	2013	2
Mexico	Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública (INSP), Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición (ENSANUT)	2013	2
New Zealand	Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey	2013	2
Turkey	European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)	2013	2

1. EU9 refers to Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Labour force, employment at place of residence by gender, unemployment (total and growth)

	Source	Year	Territorial level
Australia ⁵	Australian Bureau of Statistics; Table 6291.0.55.001	2001-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Austria ^{2, 5}	Statistics Austria, Labour Force Statistics Survey	2000-13	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Belgium ^{1, 5}	Eurostat, Labour Force	2000-14	2 and metropolitan areas
Canada ^{1, 5}	Statistics Canada; CANSIM, Table 282-0002	2001-14	2, NOG and metropolitan areas
Chile ^{1, 5}	INE, New National Employment Survey	2000-14	2 and metropolitan areas
Czech Republic ^{2, 5}	Czech Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey	2000-13	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Denmark ⁵	Statistics Denmark; Table RASA1	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Estonia ⁵	Statistics Estonia; Table ML243 (employment), Table ML4645 (labour force) and Table ML50 (unemployment)	2000-14	3 and metropolitan areas
Finland ⁵	Statistics Finland	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
France ^{5, 6}	Eurostat, Labour Force statistics for TL2 and Insee for TL3	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Germany ^{2, 5}	Federal Employment Agency	2001-14	2, NOG and metropolitan areas
Greece ^{2, 5}	Hellenic Statistical Authority, Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Hungary ⁵	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Iceland ¹	Statistics Iceland	2000-14	2
Ireland	Eurostat, Labour Force statistics for Labour force and employment; CSO Table QNQ22 for unemployment	2000-14	2 and 3
Israel ^{1, 2, 3}	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2000-14	2
Italy ⁵	ISTAT, Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Japan ⁵	Statistics Bureau of Japan, Labour Force Survey	2001-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Korea ⁵	Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey & Local Area Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Luxembourg	Eurostat, Labour Force	2000-13	2
Mexico ^{1, 5}	INEGI, National Survey of Occupation and Employment	2000-14	2 and metropolitan areas
Netherlands ^{2, 5}	Eurostat, Labour Force	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
New Zealand ^{4, 5}	Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2 and 3
Norway ^{1, 5}	Statistics Norway	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Poland ^{2, 5}	Central Statistical Office of Poland, Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Portugal ^{1, 5}	Statistics Portugal, Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2 and metropolitan areas
Slovak Republic ⁵	Statistical Office of the SR, Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Slovenia ^{2, 5}	Eurostat, Labour Force	2001-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Spain ⁵	INE, Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Sweden ⁵	Statistics Sweden, Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Switzerland ^{1, 5}	Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland, Structural Labour Force Survey	2000-14	2 and metropolitan areas
Turkey ¹	TURKSTAT, Household Labour Force Survey Revised Results	2000-14	2

**Labour force, employment at place of residence by gender,
unemployment (total and growth) (cont.)**

	Source	Year	Territorial level
United Kingdom ⁵	Office for National Statistics	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
United States ⁵	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics program	2000-14	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Brazil	IBGE, National Survey by Household Sampling	2004-13	2
Colombia	DANE, Great integrated Household Survey	2001-12	2
Latvia ²	Eurostat, Labour Force Statistics	2000-14	3
Lithuania ²	Eurostat, Labour Force Statistics	2000-14	3
Peru	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, National Household Survey	2001-14	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service, Labour force Survey	2000-14	2
South Africa	Statistics South Africa; Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Table P0211	2000-14	2

1. Belgium, Canada, Chile, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey: data not available at the territorial level 3.
2. Labour market statistics by urban-rural typology (urt_lmk) for unemployment at TL3
3. Israel: Data not available at the regional level.
4. New Zealand: Gisborne/Hawke's Bay combined (NZ016 included in NZ015), Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough/West Coast combined (NZ022 included in NZ021).
5. Available years at metropolitan level: Australia, Austria and the Czech Republic 2000-13; Slovenia 2001-11; Germany 2001-14; Denmark 2007-14; Switzerland 2007-13; Belgium, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Slovak Republic, United Kingdom, Mexico, Korea, Japan, Canada, United States and Chile 2000-14. Metropolitan labour figures are estimates based on labour data at TL3 level except for Belgium, Chile, Greece, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland and Portugal were TL2 data are used and NOG for Canada and Germany. Australia and United States figures are provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics respectively. The methodology to estimate labour figures at metropolitan level is described in Annex C.
6. Regional values derived from the Labour Force Survey in France should be taken with caution due to the relatively small sample size.

Labour force by educational attainment

	Source	Year	Territorial Level
EU21 countries ^{1, 8, 9} plus Norway and Switzerland ⁸	Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, Regional education statistics	2000-14	2
Australia ²	Australian Bureaus of Statistics, Table 6227.0 Education and Work, LFS	2010-14	2
Canada ³	Statistics Canada. CANSIM (database), Table 282-0004 – Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by educational attainment, gender and age group, annual	2000-13	2
Chile ⁴	INE Chile, New National Employment Survey	2010-14	2
Estonia ¹	Statistics Estonia, Labour Force by county and educational level (ML123)	2000-13	3
Iceland ⁷	Statistics Iceland Labour force survey. Educational attainment of the population 25-64 year old, 2003-12	2003-12	2
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2000-13	2
Japan ⁷	Statistics Bureau, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Population Census	2000-10	2
Korea ²	KOSIS, Economically Active Population Survey	2000-14	2
Mexico ⁴	INEGI, National Population and Housing Censuses	2000-10	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand. Household Labour Force Survey	2000-12	2
Turkey ⁵	TURKSTAT, Household Labour Force Survey Revised Results	2006-14	2
United States ⁶	Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates, table S1501	2000-13	2
Brazil ⁷	IBGE, Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios – PNAD	2004-13	2
Colombia	DANE, Great integrated household survey (GEIH for its acronym in Spanish)	2005-14	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), Labour force Survey, population in age 15-72 years old	2000-14	2

1. EU20 refers to Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland). Data refer to the labour force aged 15 and over.
2. Australia and Korea: Data refer to total labour force.
3. Canada: Data refer to the labour force aged 15 and over.
4. Chile and Mexico: Data refer to the population aged 15 and over.
5. Turkey: Illiterate people are included in the ISCED 0-2.
6. United States: Data refer to the population aged 18 and over.
7. Total labour force educational attainment includes persons not classified by level of education.
8. First year available: Slovenia and Switzerland 2001; Finland 2005; Denmark 2007.
9. Last year available: Estonia 2013.

Life expectancy at birth, total and by gender

	Source	Year	Territorial level
EU9 ¹	Eurostat, Regional Demographic Statistics	2013	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics; Table 3302.0	2013	2
Austria	Statistics Austria	2013	2
Canada ²	Statistics Canada; CANSIM, Table 102-0512	2011	2
Chile	INE/OECD estimates	2012	2
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office	2013	2
Denmark	Statistics Denmark; Table HISBR	2013	2
Estonia	Statistics Estonia; Table P00452	2013	3
Finland	Statistics Finland	2013	2
Germany	Federal Office of Germany and the Statistical Offices of the Federal States	2013	2
Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority	2013	2
Hungary	Hungarian Central Statistical Office	2013	2
Iceland ³	n.a.	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics	2013	2
Italy	Istat; Table P.5	2013	2
Japan ⁴	Statistics Bureau of Japan, MIC	2010	2
Korea	OECD estimates based on provincial population weighted average	2013	2
Mexico ⁵	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	2013	2
New Zealand ⁶	Statistics New Zealand	2013	2
Poland	Central Statistical Office of Poland	2013	2
Portugal	Statistics Portugal	2013	2
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the SR	2013	2
Spain	INE	2013	2
Turkey	Eurostat, Regional Demographic Statistics	2013	2
United States ⁷	Measure of America	2010	2
Colombia	DANE	2013	2
Peru	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	2013	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service	2013	2

1. EU9 refers to Belgium, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland).
2. Canada: Rates used in this table for the calculation of life expectancy are calculated with data that exclude: births to mothers not resident in Canada, births to mothers resident in Canada, province or territory of residence unknown, deaths of non-residents of Canada, deaths of residents of Canada whose province or territory of residence was unknown and deaths for which age or gender of decedent was unknown. Rates used in this table for the calculation of life expectancy are based on data tabulated by place of residence. Life expectancy for the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut should be interpreted with caution due to small underlying counts.
3. Iceland: Data not available at the regional level.
4. Japan: TL2 data computed as the average value of TL3 regions.
5. Mexico: 2011-13: CONAPO. Population forecast 2010-50, www.conapo.gob.mx.
6. New Zealand: Life expectancy data presented for each year is based on registered deaths in the three years centred on that year. New Zealand life expectancy from abridged life tables. This may differ to data from complete life tables.
7. United States: 2010 data source is Measure of America calculations using mortality counts from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Mortality – All County Micro-Data File, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Population counts are from the CDC WONDER Database.

Life satisfaction

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries ^{1, 2}	Gallup World Poll www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx		
	Average 2006-14	TL2	

1. Life satisfaction is expressed as the mean score on an 11-point scale (based on the Cantril ladder measure). It is measured using a survey question in which respondents are asked "Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time?"
2. Regional estimates are derived by micro-data pooling the yearly surveys 2006-14. TL3 regions for Estonia. Estimates are not available for the following regions: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon (Canada); Helsinki-Uusimaa, Aland (Finland).

Local governments in metropolitan areas

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics , Local Government Areas (LGA)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Austria	Eurostat, Gemeinden (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Belgium	Eurostat, Gemeenten/Communes (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Canada	Statistics Canada (Statcan), Census Subdivisions (towns, villages, etc) (CSD)	2006	Metropolitan areas
Chile	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) Chile, Comunas	2002	Metropolitan areas
Czech Republic	Eurostat, Obce (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Denmark	Eurostat, Kommuner (LAU1)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Estonia	Eurostat, Vald, linn (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Finland	Eurostat, Kunnat/Kommuner (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
France	Eurostat, Communes (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Germany	Eurostat, Gemeinden (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Greece	Eurostat, Demotiko diamerisma/Koinotiko dimerisma (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Hungary	Eurostat, Települések (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Iceland ¹	n.a.	-	-
Ireland	Eurostat, Local governments (LAU1)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Israel ¹	n.a.	-	-
Italy	Eurostat, Comuni (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Japan	National Land Numerical Information Service of Japan, Shi (city), Machi or Cho (town) and Mura or Son (village)	2006	Metropolitan areas
Korea	Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS), Si (city), Gun (county), Gu (district)	2014	Metropolitan areas
Luxemburg	EUROSTAT, Communes (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Mexico	Instituto Naconal de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), Municipios	2011	Metropolitan areas
Netherlands	Eurostat, Gemeenten (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
New Zealand ¹	n.a.	-	-
Norway	Eurostat, Municipalities (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Poland	Eurostat, Gminy (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Portugal	Eurostat, Freguesias (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Slovak Republic	Eurostat, OBCE (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Slovenia	Eurostat, Obèine (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Spain	Eurostat, Municipios (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Sweden	Eurostat, Kommuner (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Switzerland	Eurostat, Municipalities (LAU2)	2011	Metropolitan areas
Turkey ¹	n.a.	-	-
United Kingdom	UK Office for National Statistics, Country Councils.	2001	Metropolitan areas
United States	U.S. Census Bureau (2002) Census of Governments, Municipalities or Townships	2000	Metropolitan areas

1. The functional urban areas, and by extension the metropolitan areas, have not been identified in Iceland, Israel, New Zealand and Turkey.

Metropolitan population: Total, by age

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics	2001-11	Metropolitan areas
Austria	Statistics Austria	2001-11	Metropolitan areas
Belgium	Statistics Belgium	2001-11	Metropolitan areas
Canada	Statistics Canada, Census Canada	2000-11	Metropolitan areas
Chile	INE Chile	2002-10	Metropolitan areas
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office	2001-10	Metropolitan areas
Denmark	Statistics Denmark	2001-11	Metropolitan areas
Estonia	Statistics Estonia, Population database	2000-11	Metropolitan areas
Finland	Statistics Finland	2000-12	Metropolitan areas
France	INSEE, Demographic Census	1999-09	Metropolitan areas
Germany	Regionaldatenbank Deutschland	2001-10	Metropolitan areas
Greece	National Statistical Service of Greece	2001-11	Metropolitan areas
Hungary	Hungarian Central Statistical Office	2001-11	Metropolitan areas
Iceland ¹	n.a.	-	-
Ireland	Central Statistics Office of Ireland	2002-11	Metropolitan areas
Israel ¹	n.a.	-	-
Italy	ISTAT, Demography in Figures	2001-11	Metropolitan areas
Japan	Statistical Office, Population and Households data	2000-10	Metropolitan areas
Korea	Korea National Statistical Office	2000-10	Metropolitan areas
Luxemburg	STATEC – Statistical Portal	2001-12	Metropolitan areas
Mexico	INEGI, Demographic Census	2000-10	Metropolitan areas
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands	2001-10	Metropolitan areas
New Zealand ¹	n.a.	-	-
Norway	Statistics Norway	2001-11	Metropolitan areas
Poland	Central Statistical Office of Poland	2002-10	Metropolitan areas
Portugal	INE, Demographic Census	2001-11	Metropolitan areas
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic	2001-10	Metropolitan areas
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia	2002-10	Metropolitan areas
Spain	INE, Demographic Census	2001-10	Metropolitan areas
Sweden	Statistics Sweden	2000-10	Metropolitan areas
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistics Office	2000-10	Metropolitan areas
Turkey ¹	n.a.	-	-
United Kingdom	Office for National Statistics	2001-10	Metropolitan areas
United States	U.S. Census Bureau	2000-10	Metropolitan areas

1. The functional urban areas, and by extension the metropolitan areas, have not been identified in Iceland, Israel, New Zealand and Turkey.

Motor vehicle theft

	Source	Year	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Recorded Crime Victims, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4510.0)	2013	2
Austria	Statistics Austria, Crime Statistics	2013	2
Belgium	Belgian Federal Police	2013	2
Canada ¹	Statistics Canada. CANSIM database, Table 252-0051	2011	2
Chile ²	INE, Chile. Undersecretariat of Crime Prevention, Ministry of Interior and Public Safety	2013	2
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office CZSO, Police of the Czech Republic	2013	2
Germany ⁸	n.a.	-	-
Denmark	Statistics Denmark, StatBank Table STRAF11	2013	2
Estonia ⁸	n.a.	-	-
Finland	Statistics Finland, Justice statistics	2013	2
France ³	INSEE, Etat 4001 annuel, DCPJ	2012	2
Greece ⁸	n.a.	-	-
Hungary	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party of Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2013	2
Ireland	CSO, StatBank Ireland. Table CJQ02	2011	2
Iceland ⁸	n.a.	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2013	2
Italy	National Statistical Institute, ISTAT	2013	2
Japan	National Police Agency. Publications of the Police Policy Research Center: Crime in Japan in 2014	2014	2
Korea ⁸	n.a.	-	-
Luxembourg ⁸	n.a.	-	-
Mexico ⁴	National Statistical Institute, INEGI	2011	2
New Zealand ⁵	New Zealand Police	2014	2
Netherlands ⁸	n.a.	-	-
Norway ⁸	n.a.	-	-
Poland	National Police Headquarters	2011	2
Portugal	Ministry of Justice of Portugal – Directorate-General for Justice Policy, motor vehicle theft crimes recorded by the police	2013	2
Slovak Republic ⁶	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, regional database	2013	2
Slovenia	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party of Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2012	2
Spain	INE	2013	2
Sweden	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå)	2014	2
Switzerland ⁷	Federal Statistical Office (FSO). Police crime statistics	2013	2
Turkey	General Directorate of Security, General Commandership of Gendarmerie	2013	-
United Kingdom ⁸	n.a.	-	-
United States	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States. Table 4, by Region, Geographic Division and State	2013	2

1. Canada: total theft of motor vehicle, actual incidents.
2. Chile: data based on crimes known by police (called “casos policiales” in Spanish). Do not include motor attempted theft of vehicles.
3. France: data includes car theft (index 35), theft of motor vehicles with two wheels (index 36) and theft of vehicles with cargo (index 34). Some motor vehicle thefts are recorded by the corresponding national institutions (such as central offices) of the police and gendarmerie. These thefts are not registered in a particular TL3 region, thus the national total does not fully correspond with the sum of the TL3 regions.
4. Mexico: National Census 2012 State Law Enforcement. As part of the implementation of the National Census of Law Enforcement 2011 and 2012, the figure provided for 2010 and 2011 corresponds to the data of the relevant offenses, registered preliminary inquiries initiated by the Public Prosecutor of the Common Jurisdiction in each of the federal states.
5. New Zealand: the number of offences police recorded for theft or unlawful taking of a motor vehicle. This includes instances where a vehicle is taken for a joy ride and later recovered, as well as instances where vehicles are taken permanently.
6. Slovak Republic: since 2005, data on NUTS 1 level need not to be equal to the sum of NUTS 2 level data because NUTS 1 data also includes regionally unspecified offences recorded by Railway Police, Military Police, Corps of Prison and Court Guard, and Customs Director.
7. Switzerland: from 2009, police statistics on crime have been revised and are thus not comparable to the old police statistics; this translates into a break in series between 2008 and 2009.
8. Germany, Estonia, Greece, Iceland, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, and United Kingdom: data not available at the regional level.

Municipal waste and recycled waste

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries ^{1, 2, 3}	OECD Regional Database Regional municipal data were provided by the individual member countries through the annual OECD regional data questionnaire	1995-13	2

National data: OECD (2015), *Environment at a Glance 2015: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264235199-en>.

1. No municipal waste data at regional level are available for Australia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Last year available: Canada (2008), Mexico (2009), Ireland (2010), France and the United Kingdom (2011), Chile, Spain and Turkey 2012.
2. No municipal waste recycling data at regional level are available for Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United States. Last year available: France and United Kingdom (2011), Germany 2012.
3. National data: last available year: Australia and Chile 2009, Japan 2010, Austria, Greece, Ireland, Korea, Mexico and United States 2012. First year available: Australia and Israel 2000.

Number of rooms per person

	Source	Year	Territorial level
Australia	Australia Bureau Statistics, table 4130.0	2011	2
Austria	Statistics Austria, Microcensus Housing Survey	2013	2
Belgium	Eurostat, Regional Statistics	2012	2
Canada	Statistics Canada	2011	2
Chile	n.a.	-	-
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office, EU SILC	2013	2
Denmark	OECD Regional Questionnaire/information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators	2014	2
Finland	Statistics Finland,	2012	2
France	Insee, Population census	2010	2
Germany	Eurostat, Regional Statistics	2013	2
Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority, Population – Housing Census	2013	NUTS 1
Hungary	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Population micro-census	2011	2
Iceland	n.a.	-	-
Ireland	Eurostat, Regional Statistics	2012	2
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2013	2
Italy	ISTAT, Population and housing Census	2011	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau of Japan	2013	2
Korea	Statistics Korea, Housing Census General	2010	2
Mexico	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	2010	2
Netherlands	Eurostat, Regional Statistics	2012	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	2013	2
Norway	Eurostat, Regional Statistics	2012	2
Poland	OECD estimates based on Central Statistical Office – dwelling stock by location	2012	2
Portugal	Statistics Portugal, Population and housing census	2011	2
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the SR, Household Budget Survey	2013	2
Slovenia	Eurostat, Regional Statistics	2013	2
Spain	INE	2012	2
Sweden	Eurostat, Regional Statistics	2012	2
Switzerland	Federal Statistical Office, GWS	2013	2
Turkey	Information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators	2012	2
United Kingdom ¹	Eurostat, Regional Statistics	2011	2
United States	American Community Survey	2012	2

1. United Kingdom: Regional values available except for Scotland.

Part-time employment total and by gender

	Source	Year	Territorial level
EU23 countries ¹	Eurostat, Employment by full-time/part-time, table lfst_r_lfe2eftpt	2014	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Labour Force, (cat. no. 6291.55.001): EM3 – Employed Person by Usual Hours Worked	2014	2
Canada ^{2, 6}	Statistics Canada. CANSIM database, Table 282-0002 – Labour force survey estimates (LFS)	2014	2
Chile	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party of Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2014	2
Iceland	n.a.	-	-
Israel ³	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2013	2
Japan	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party of Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2014	2
Korea	n.a.	-	-
Mexico	INEGI. Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE)	2014	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	2012	2
Norway	Statistics Norway	2013	2
Switzerland	Eurostat, Employment by full-time/part-time (lfst_r_lfe2eftpt)	2014	2
Turkey ⁴	TURKSTAT, Household Labour Force Survey Revised Results	2014	2
United States ⁵	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics program. Current Population Survey, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, table 22	2013	2
Brazil	IBGE, Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios – PNAD	2013	2
Colombia	DANE – Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares – GEIH – (Labour Household survey)	2012	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), Labour force Survey, population in age 15-72 years old	2014	2

The definition of part-time work varies considerably across OECD member countries. The OECD defines part-time working in terms of usual working hours fewer than 30 per week. At regional level there does not exist a harmonised definition of part-time employment. Indeed, for some countries, the number of hours defining the number of part-time employees in a region differs from the OECD definition. This makes regional values to differ from national estimates relying on a harmonised definition. However, for European TL2 regions, the distinction between full-time and part-time work is based on a spontaneous response by the respondent; except in the Netherlands, Iceland and Norway were part-time is determined if the usual hours are fewer than 35 hours.

1. EU23 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.
2. Canada: Part-time employment consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job. Estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred.
3. Israel: part-time employment consists of persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week.
4. Turkey: Total figures may not be exact due to the rounding of the numbers. Sample size is too small for reliable estimates for figures less than two thousand persons in each cell. Full time/part time distinction is made by the usual hours worked in the main job using 30 hours threshold.
5. United States: a part-time schedule in the U.S. is officially defined as 1–34 hours per week. To approximate the OECD definition of less than 30 hours per week, the first two categories from the persons at work by hours of work table were added up. Hence, the universe for the data below excludes persons who were not at work during the Current Population Survey reference week. (Nationally in 2013, about 3.5 per cent of employed persons were not at work in an average week).
6. Canada and Finland: no data on part time employment by gender.

Perception of corruption

Country	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries ^{1, 2, 3}	Gallup World Poll www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx .	Average 2006-14	TL2

1. Perception of corruption is measured using a survey question in which respondents are asked to rank from 0 to 10: “Is corruption widespread throughout the government in (this country), or not?”.
2. Regional estimates are derived by micro-data pooling the yearly surveys 2006-14. Estimates are TL2 except for New Zealand for which data is available only for North Island and South Island and TL3 regions for Estonia.
3. Further details in Brezzi, M. and M. Díaz Ramírez (2016), “Building subjective well-being indicators at the subnational level: A preliminary assessment in OECD regions”, *OECD Regional Development Working Papers*, No. 2016/03, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jm2hhcjtvh-en>.

PCT patents applications

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries	OECD REGPAT Database	1995-2013	2 and 3
OECD 19 ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	OECD REGPAT Database	2012	Metropolitan areas

1. The OECD REGPAT Database presents patent data that have been linked to regions according to the addresses of the applicants and inventors. For more information on the database, see: www.oecd.org/dataoecd/22/19/40794372.pdf.
2. A patent is generally granted by a national patent office or by a regional office that does the work for a number of countries, such as the European Patent Office and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. Under such regional systems, an applicant requests protection for the invention in one or more countries, and each country decides whether to offer patent protection within its borders. In this publication the patent data comes from the WIPO-administered Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) which provides for the filing of a single international patent application which has the same effect as national applications filed in the designated countries. An applicant seeking protection may file one application and request protection in as many signatory states as needed. More info on PCT: www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/pct/en/basic_facts/faqs_about_the_pct.pdf.
3. Patent counts are provided for selected technology areas such as information and communication technology (ICT), biotechnology, nanotechnology and for technologies related to the environment and health. For more information, see www.oecd.org/dataoecd/5/19/37569377.pdf. For classifications of environmental related technologies see www.oecd.org/env/consumption-innovation/indicator.htm.
4. OECD (19) refers to Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. Only for these 19 countries was it possible to link the addresses of the applicants and inventors to the post codes of municipalities belonging to the metropolitan area.

Physicians

	Source	Years	Territorial Level
EU23 countries ¹	Eurostat, health personnel by NUTS 2 regions (hlth_rs_prsrg)	2013	2
Australia ²	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Medical Workforce 2012	2012	2
Canada ³	Canadian Institute of Health Information (CIHI) Canadian Institute for National Health Information (CIHI). Physician Database, table A.1.5	2011	2
Chile	Department of Health Statistics and Information (DEIS), Ministry of Health (Minsal)	2011	2
Iceland	n.a.	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistic (CBS)	2012	2
Japan	Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	2012	2
Korea	Korea National Statistical Office	2013	2
Mexico	Ministry of Health	2013	2
New Zealand	Medical Council, The New Zealand Medical Force in 2010	2010	2
Norway	Eurostat, Regional health statistics	2013	2
Switzerland	FSO Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census	2013	2
Turkey	National Statistics Agency, TURKSTAT	2013	2
United States ⁴	American Medical Association	2011	2
China ⁵	National Bureau of Statistics China	2013	2
Peru	Ministerio de Salud-Oficina de Estadística e Informática-Registro Nacional de Establecimientos de Salud	2012	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)	2013	2

1. EU23 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom. 2012 data for Belgium, Denmark, Italy and Sweden, 2011 data for Luxembourg, 2010 for United Kingdom. No regional data available in Ireland.
2. Australia: the data refers to the number of employed medical practitioners, including clinicians and non-clinicians.
3. Canada: includes physicians in clinical and/or non-clinical practice. Excludes residents and unlicensed physicians who requested that their information not be published as of 31 December 2005.
4. United States: excludes doctors of osteopathy, and physicians with unknown addresses and who are inactive. Includes all physicians not classified according to activity status.
5. China: physicians data include licensed (assistant) doctors.

PM_{2.5} particles concentration

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries	van Donkelaar, A., et al. (2014) "Use of Satellite Observations for Long-Term Exposure Assessment of Global Concentrations of Fine Particulate Matter", Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 123(2).	2012-14	2 and metropolitan areas

The methodology is described in the Annex C.

Population: Total, by age and gender

	Source	Years	Territorial Level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, cat. no. 3235.0, Population Estimates by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (ASGS 2011), population at 30 June	2001-14	3
Austria	Statistics Austria, Population statistics, population at 1 January	2000-14	3
Belgium	Federal Public Service (FPS) Economy/Statistics Belgium. Official count of the resident population, population at 1 January	2000-14	3
Canada	Statistics Canada. CansimTable 051-0062. Population Estimates based on Standard Geographical Classification 2011, population at 1 July	2000-14	3
Chile	INE, Chile. Population projection and estimates by sex and age. 1990-2020, average annual population	2000-14	3
Czech republic ¹	Czech Statistical Office CZSO. Population of territorial units of the Czech Republic	2000-14	3
Denmark	Statistics Denmark – StatBank, (FOLK1), population at 1 January	2008-14	3
Estonia	Statistics Estonia. Statistical database – table P0022, population at 1 January	2000-14	3
Finland	Statistics Finland, Population Statistics, Population structure, population at 1 January	2000-14	3
France	Insee – Estimations de population pour la France métropolitaine, population at 1 January	2000-14	3
Germany	Spatial Monitoring System of the Federal Institute for Building (BBSR). Statistical Offices of the Federal States, table 173-21-5-B	2000-14	3
Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority, Population statistics, population at 1 January	2001-14	3
Hungary	HCSO, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, population at 1 January	2000-14	3
Iceland	Statistics Iceland, population at 1st of January by municipality	2000-14	3
Ireland	CSO, StatBank Ireland, population estimates: table PEA07, population in April; 2014 data collected from Eurostat	2000-14	3
Israel ^{1, 3}	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2000-14	2
Italy	National Institute for Statistics (Istat). Intercensal resident population estimates (1991-2001 and 2002-2010) and population projection for reference year 2011 onwards. Population at 1 January; 2014 data collected from Eurostat	2000-14	3
Japan	Statistics Bureau, Current Population Estimates as of 1 October	2001-14	3
Korea	Statistics Korea, KOSIS database, yearly average projected population by age, population at 1 October	2001-14	3
Luxembourg	Eurostat regional statistics, table demo_r_pjangrp3, population at 1 January	2000-14	3
Mexico	INEGI, mid-year estimates, Population and Housing Census (1990,95,00,05,2010), OECD estimates for inter-census years. As from 2011 data are based on population projection, population at 30 June	2000-10	3
Netherlands	Eurostat regional statistics, table demo_r_pjangrp3, population at 1 January	2003-14	3
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, Population Statistics. Boundaries at 1 January 2013. NZ.DOTSTAT (Tablecode 7501), population at 30 June	2000-14	3
Norway	Statistics Norway, population at 1 January; 2014 data collected from Eurostat	2000-14	3
Poland ¹	Central Statistical Office of Poland. Local Data Bank (Population and Vital statistics – Population by sex and age group (NTS-5)	2000-14	3
Portugal	Statistics Portugal (INE), Demographic Statistics, population at 1 January	2000-14	3
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, population at 1 January	2000-14	3
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. SI-STAT Data Portal. population at 1 January; 2014 data collected from Eurostat	2000-14	3
Spain	INE-INEBASE Population data historical series, 1971 to 2014, population at 1 January	2000-14	3

Population: Total, by age and gender (cont.)

	Source	Years	Territorial Level
Sweden ¹	Statistics Sweden	2000-14	3
Switzerland ¹	Swiss Federal Statistical Office: from Dec-2010 onwards (Population and Households Statistics (STATPOP) ; Dec-1990 to Dec-2009: Annual Population Statistics (ESPOP); break in series between 2010 and 2011	2000-14	3
Turkey ^{1, 3}	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat). The source of 2007-14 data is Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) and de jure population	2001-13	3
United Kingdom	Office for National Statistics, ONS, Nomis database, population at 1 January for TL2; 2014 data collected from Eurostat	2000-14	3
United States	United States Census Bureau – State and County Population Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX, population at 1 July	2000-14	3
Brazil ²	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE, census 1991, 2000, 2010	2004-14	2
China	China Statistical database – Age composition and dependency ratio of population table	2000-14	2
Colombia	DANE. Estimation of population 1985-2005 and projection of population 2005-2020 by department	2000-14	2
India	Estimated mid-year population by states/UTs	2001-13	2
Indonesia	Statistics Indonesia – Population of Indonesia by Province	2000-14	2
Latvia	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, population by statistical region	2000-14	3
Lithuania	Eurostat regional statistics, population on 1 January, table demo_r_pjangrp3	2000-14	3
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat). Number of de-jure (resident) population on subjects of the Russian Federation	2000-14	2
South Africa	Statistics South Africa, population estimates for the period 2002-2014 based on 2011 Census	2002-14	2

1. Population at 31 December restated at 1 January the following year by OECD.
2. First available year for population by age: 2004.
3. Last available year for population by age: 2013.

Population mobility among regions (total and young)

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia ¹	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), ABS.Stat	2011-13	3
Austria	Statistics Austria, Migration statistics	2011-13	3
Belgium	FPS Economie/Statistics Belgium	2011-13	3
Canada	Statistics Canada. Cansim Table 051-0012	2011-13	2
Chile ⁶	n.a.	-	-
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office CZSO	2011-13	3
Denmark	Statistics Denmark, StatBank, table FLY55	2011-13	3
Estonia	Statistics Estonia, Statistical database, table POR06	2011-13	3
Finland	Statistics Finland, Population Statistics, Migration	2011-13	3
France ⁶	n.a.	-	-
Germany ⁷	Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR. Periodic update of population statistics by the Federal Office of Germany and the Statistical Offices of the Federal States	2011-12	3
Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority. Population-Housing Census (2001, 2011)	2011	3
Hungary	HCSO, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Internal migration statistics based on the registration system of home addresses	2011-13	3
Iceland	Statistics Iceland, Internal migration	2011-13	3
Ireland ⁶	n.a.	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2011-13	2
Italy	Istat, Iscrizioni e cancellazioni anagrafiche (changes of residence from/to Italian municipalities)	2011-13	3
Japan ⁷	Statistics Bureau, Migrants by prefecture derived from the Basic Resident Registers	2011-13	3
Korea ²	Statistics Korea, KOSIS database – Internal Migration Statistics	2011-13	3
Mexico	INEGI. Censo de población y vivienda 2010	2010	3
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands on Statline	2010	2
New Zealand ⁶	n.a.	-	-

Population mobility among regions (total and young) (cont.)

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Norway	Statistics Norway. Statbank, table 01222: Population change (M)	2011-13	3
Poland	Central Statistical Office of Poland, PESEL register	2011-13	3
Portugal ³	Statistics Portugal (INE), Census 2001 and 2011	2011	3
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the SR	2011-13	3
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior – Central Population Register, Ministry of the Interior – Administrative Internal Affairs Directorate	2011	3
Spain	INE – Data provided by the delegate of the OECD Working Party on Territorial Indicators	2011-13	3
Sweden	Statistics Sweden, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services registration system	2011-13	3
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistical Office, 1990 to 2010: Annual Population Statistics (ESPOP), from 2011 onwards: Population and Households Statistics (STATPOP)	2011-13	3
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Address Based Population Registration System	2011-13	3
United Kingdom ⁴	National Statistical Office, Population Estimates	2011-13	3
United States ⁵	Secretariat's calculation using Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Individual Master File, Statistics of Income.	2011	3
Brazil	IBGE, 1991, 2000 e 2010 Census, 2004-13: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios – PNAD	2011-13	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) calculations based on Federal Migration Service data	2011-13	2

Data refer to domestic migration: inflows and outflows of population from one region to another region of the same country. They do not include international immigration and outmigration.

1. Australia: Regional internal migration covers the movement of people from one location to another within Australia. Regional internal migration estimates (RIME) are prepared for sub-state regions and captures moves over each financial year on an annual basis.
2. Korea: Sejong Province, new province created as from August 2012. Due to limited data availability, Sejong data have been aggregated in Chungcheongnam-do (KR053).
3. Portugal: 2011 census micro-data refer to flows between 31 December 2009 and 21 March 2011.
4. United Kingdom: data do not include Scotland and Northern Ireland.
5. United States: Secretariat's computation of inflows and outflows at TL3 level by aggregating county-to-county bilateral migration data from the IRS Individual Master File system, based on tax filing units. www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-County-to-County-Migration-Data-Files.
6. France and Ireland data not available at regional level. Chile and New Zealand regional data are not included for lack of comparability with the other countries.
7. Young immigrants data available for the period 2009-12 for Germany and 2010-13 for Japan.

Research and development (R&D) expenditure

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 ¹	Eurostat, Regional Science and technology Statistics, R&D expenditures and personnel, Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sector of performance and region	2001-13	2
Australia ²	Australian Bureau of Statistics 8104.0 – Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia, 2010-11 8109.0 – Research and Experimental Development, Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia, 2008-09 8111.0 – Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, 2010	2000-12	2
Canada	Statistics Canada. CANSIM database, Table 358-0001 – Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by performer sector	2000-13	2
Chile	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) Chile, Survey of Expenditure and Personnel in R&D	2009-12	2
Iceland	n.a.	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics	2007-08	2
Japan	n.a.	-	-
Korea	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP)	2000-13	2
Mexico	n.a.	-	-
New Zealand	n.a.	-	-
Norway	Eurostat, Regional Science and Technology Statistics, R&D expenditures and personnel, Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sector of performance and region	2001-13	2
Switzerland ³	Eurostat, Regional Science and Technology Statistics, R&D expenditures and personnel, Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sector of performance and region	2008-12	2
Turkey	n.a.	-	-
United States	National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics. Science and Engineering State Profiles www.nsf.gov/statistics/states/#ui-tabs-4 .	2000-13	2

Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD) is the total intramural expenditure on R&D performed in the region or country during a given period. GERD is disaggregated in four sectors: business enterprise, government, higher education and private and non-profit. The Business Enterprise sector is comprehensive of all firms, organizations and institutions whose primary activity is the market production of goods or services (other than higher education) for sale to the general public at an economically significant price. It also includes the private non-profit institutions mainly serving the above mentioned firms, organizations and institutions (See Frascati Manual section 3.4). The Government sector is comprehensive of all departments, offices and other bodies which furnish, but normally do not sell to the community, those common services, other than higher education, which cannot otherwise be conveniently and economically provided, as well as those that administer the state and the economic and social policy of the community. (Public enterprises are included in the business enterprise sector). It also includes non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government, but not administered by the higher education sector (see Frascati Manual section 3.5). The higher education sector is comprehensive of all universities, colleges of technology and other institutions of post-secondary education, whatever their source of finance or legal status. It also includes all research institutes, experimental stations and clinics operating under the direct control of or administered by or associated with higher education institutions (see Frascati Manual section 3.7). The Private non-profit sector is comprehensive of Non-market, private non-profit institutions serving households (i.e. the general public) and private individuals or households (see Frascati Manual section 3.6).

Source: OECD (2015), *Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development, The Measurement of Scientific, Technological and Innovation Activities*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264239012-en>.

First available year: 2001 for Czech Republic and Sweden; 2002 for Austria, Belgium and Ireland; 2003 for Germany and Slovenia, 2005 for Netherlands and United Kingdom; 2007 for Denmark. Only 2011 data for Greece.

1. EU21 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

2. Australia: 2012 R&D Business expenditures for Australia refer to 2013-14 fiscal year.

3. Switzerland: only Business R&D expenditure.

Research and development (R&D) personnel (headcounts)

	Source	Years	Territorial Level
EU21 ¹	Eurostat, Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region	2001-13	2
Australia ³	n.a.	-	-
Canada ²	Statistics Canada. CANSIM database Table 358-0160 Provincial distribution of personnel engaged in research and development, by performing sector and occupational category	2013	2
Chile	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) Chile, Survey of Expenditure and Personnel in R&D	2009-12	2
Iceland ³	n.a.	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics	2007-08	2
Japan ³	n.a.	-	-
Korea	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP)	2000-13	2
Mexico ³	n.a.	-	-
New Zealand ³	n.a.	-	-
Norway	Eurostat, Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region	2001-13	2
Switzerland ⁵	Eurostat, Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region	2008-12	2
Turkey ³	n.a.	-	-
United States ⁴	National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics; Science and Engineering State Profiles www.nsf.gov/statistics/states/#ui-tabs-4	2008-13	2

1. EU21: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom. R&D personnel by sectors for France: 2001.
First available year: 2001 for Czech Republic, Greece and Sweden; 2002 for Austria, Belgium and Ireland; 2003 for Germany and Slovenia; 2005 for Netherlands and the United Kingdom; 2007 for Denmark; 2009 for Finland.
2. Canada: Data are expressed in full-time equivalent.
3. Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand: Data not available at the regional level. Data available for Israel are Higher Education and Business R&D personnel, and for Japan, total Government R&D personal.
4. United States: total R&D personnel estimate: based on employed science, engineering, or health (SEH) doctorate holders.
5. Switzerland: only Business R&D personnel.

Social network support

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries	Gallup World Poll www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx	Average 2006-14	TL2

Perceived social network support is based on the survey question: "If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?"

Regional estimates are derived by micro-data pooling the yearly surveys 2006-14 and they show the percentage of the regional sample responding "Yes" to the survey question. TL3 regions for Estonia. Estimates are not available for the following regions: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon (Canada); Helsinki-Uusimaa, Aland (Finland).

Subnational government expenditure, revenue, investment and debt

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}	OECD National Accounts	2014	-

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 subnational governments. NB: the SNA 2008 has introduced some changes concerning the classification of some shared tax revenues. In several countries, certain tax receipts have been recently reclassified as transfers and no longer as shared taxes.

1. Data at country level are derived mainly from the OECD National Accounts harmonised according to the new standards of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, implemented by most OECD countries since December 2014 (exceptions are, at the time of this publication: Chile, Japan and Turkey which are still under SNA 1993). They are complemented by data from Eurostat, IMF (Chile) and national statistical institutes for some countries or indicators (in particular, territorial organisation). Data were extracted in January 2016. Subnational government: is defined here as the sum (non-consolidated) of subsectors S 1312 (federated government) and S 1313 (local government).
2. Total public expenditure comprises: current expenditure (compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, social expenditure, subsidies and other current transfers, taxes, financial charges, adjustments) and capital expenditure (investments plus capital transfers (i.e. investment grants and subsidies in cash or in kind made by subnational governments to other institutional units).
3. Total public revenue comprises tax revenue (see below), transfers (current and capital grants and subsidies), tariffs and fees, property income and social contributions;
4. Public investment includes gross capital formation and acquisitions, less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets. Gross fixed capital formation (or fixed investment) is the main component of investments. NB: since the new standards of the SNA 2008, expenditures on research and development and weapons systems are included in gross fixed capital formation.
5. The General Government gross debt definition based on the SNA 2008, includes the sum of the following liabilities: currency and deposits + debt securities + loans + Insurance pension and standardised guarantees + other accounts payable. Most debt instruments are valued at market prices. NB: OECD definition differs from the one defined in the EU Maastricht protocol which is restricted to the sum of the first three items (i.e. mainly borrowing).

Voter turnout

	Source	Last Year	Territorial level
Australia	Australian Electoral Commission. Federal election	2013	2
Austria	Austrian Federal ministry of interior, parliamentary elections	2013	2
Belgium	Federal Portal of Belgium. Parliamentary elections	2013	2
Canada	Elections Canada, Election Results 19 October 2015 – enr.elections.ca	2015	2
Chile	INE, Chile. Electoral service (Servel)	2013	2
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office CZSO, Results of Election to the Chamber of Deputies of the parliament	2013	2
Denmark	Danish general election – http://electionresources.org/dk/data/	2015	2
Estonia	Estonian parliamentary election – http://rk2015.vvk.ee/detailed.html	2015	3
Finland	Statistics Finland, Presidential elections, second round	2012	2
France	BEEP – Ministère de l'intérieur	2012	2
Germany	Data sent by the German delegate of the OECD Working Party on Territorial Indicators, German Federal election	2013	2
Greece	Ministry of Interior, Parliamentary Elections 2012 – www.ypes.gr/en/Elections/	2012	2
Hungary	Hungarian National Election Office	2014	2
Iceland	Results of general elections – www.statice.is/statistics/population/elections/general-elections/	2003	2
Ireland	Houses of the Oireachtas – www.oireachtas.ie	2011	2
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2013	2
Italy	Ministero dell'interno, Dipartimento per gli Affari Interni e Territoriali. Servizi Elettorali	2013	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau (2014: Representatives elections)	2014	2
Korea	Korean National Election Commission	2014	2
Mexico	INEGI, general elections	2012	2
Netherlands	Dutch Electoral Council (Kiesraad) – www.kiesraad.nl/	2012	2
New Zealand	New Zealand Electoral Commission, general election	2014	2
Norway	Statistics Norway	2013	2
Poland	Central Statistical Office of Poland, National Election Commission	2015	2

Voter turnout (cont.)

	Source	Last Year	Territorial level
Portugal	Ministry of Internal Administration of Portugal- Directorate-General of Internal Administration	2015	2
Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the SR	2014	2
Slovenia	Republic of Slovenia Early elections for deputies to the National Assembly	2014	2
Spain	INE	2015	2
Sweden	Swedish Election Authority	2014	2
Switzerland	Statistique suisse – www.politik-stat.ch/nrw2015wb_fr.html	2015	2
Turkey	Data sent by the Turkish delegate of the OECD Working Party on Territorial Indicators	2011	2
United Kingdom	Data sent by the UK delegate of the OECD Working Party on Territorial Indicators	2015	2
United States	US Census. Reported Voting and Registration of the Citizen Voting-Age Population	2012	2

Young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET)

	Source	Reference population	Year	Territorial level
EU21 ¹	Eurostat, Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex and NUTS 2 regions (NEET rates) [edat_ifse_22]	15-24	2014	2
Australia	n.a.	-	-	-
Canada	n.a.	-	-	-
Chile	n.a.	-	-	-
Iceland	n.a.	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	15-24	2013	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau	15-24	2014	2
Korea	n.a.	-	-	-
Mexico	n.a.	-	-	-
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand. Infoshare database, Household Labour Force Survey	15-24	2014	2
Norway	Eurostat, Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex and NUTS 2 regions (NEET rates) [edat_ifse_22]	15-24	2014	2
Switzerland	Eurostat, Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex and NUTS 2 regions (NEET rates) [edat_ifse_22]	15-24	2014	2
Turkey	TURKSTAT, Household Labour Force Survey Revised Results	15-24	2014	2
United States	n.a.	-	-	-
Brazil	IBGE, Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios – PNAD	15-24	2013	2
Colombia	DANE	15-24	2014	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), Labour force survey	15-24	2014	2
South Africa	Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2002-13	15-24	2013	2

The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) corresponds to the percentage of the population 18-24 who are not employed and not involved in further education or training. The numerator of the indicator refers to persons who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. The denominator in the total population consists of the same age group and gender, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question “participation to regular education and training”, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

1. EU21 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

Youth unemployment

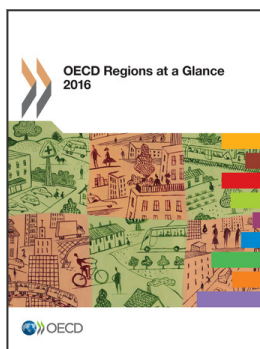
	Source	Reference population	Year	Territorial level
EU23 ¹	Eurostat, Regional labour market statistics, unemployment	15-24	2008-14	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Labour Force, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001	15-24	2008-14	2
Canada ²	Statistics Canada. CANSIM database, Table 282-0002 – Labour force survey estimates (LFS)	15-24	2008-14	2
Chile	National Institute of Statistics, INE	15-24	2010-14	2
Iceland	n.a.	15-24	2008-11	2
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics – LFS	15-24	2008-13	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau, MIC	15-24	2008-14	2
Korea	n.a.	-	-	-
Mexico	National Institute of Statistics, INEGI, Employment and Occupation National Survey	15-24	2010-14	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand – Household Labour Force Survey	15-24	2008-12	North/South Islands
Norway	Statistics Norway	15-24	2008-14	2
Switzerland	Eurostat, Regional labour market statistics, unemployment	15-24	2009-14	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute, LFS	15-24	2008-14	2
United States	Bureau of Labour Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics	15-24	2008-14	2
Brazil	IBGE, Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios – PNAD	15-24	2008-13	2
Colombia	DANE – Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares – GEIH – (Labour Household survey)	15-24	2008-14	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), Labour force survey	15-24	2008-14	2

1. EU23 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

Austria: no data for Salzburg (AT32) and Vorarlberg (AT34). Germany: 2010 data for Bremen (DE5) and 2013 for Saarland (DEC).

First available year: 2012 for Portugal, 2010 for France, 2009 for Slovak Republic and Greece.

2. Canada: Data are not available for the regions Yukon Territory, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.



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