# ANNEX A

The OECD has classified regions within each member country. To take account of the differences and establish meaningful comparisons between regions belonging to the same type and level, it has established a regional typology classifying regions as predominantly urban (PU), predominantly rural (PR) and intermediate (IN) using three steps (population density, degree of rurality and size of the urban centres located within a region):

- The first step consists in classifying "local units" (regions at a lower geographical level) as rural if their population density is below 150 inhabitants per square kilometre (500 inhabitants for Japan and Korea, to account for the fact that their national population density exceeds 300 inhabitants per square kilometre).
- The second step consists in aggregating this lower level (local units) into TL3 regions and classifying the latter as "predominantly urban", "intermediate" and "predominantly rural", using the percentage of population living in rural local units (local units with a population density below 150 inhabitants per square kilometre). TL3 regions are then classified as:
  - Predominantly Urban (PU), if the share of population living in rural local units is below 15%;
  - Intermediate (IN), if the share of population living in rural local units is between 15% and 50%;
  - Predominantly Rural (PR), if the share of population living in rural local units is higher than 50%.
- An additional criterion is based on the size of the urban centres contained in the TL3 regions (urban centres are defined by population density and size, not by functional criteria such as commuting):
  - A region classified as predominantly rural under Steps 1 and 2 becomes intermediate if it contains an urban centre of more than 200 000 inhabitants (500 000 for Japan and Korea) representing at least 25% of the regional population.

A region classified as intermediate under Steps 1 and 2 becomes predominantly urban if it contains an urban centre of more than 500 000 inhabitants (1 million for Japan and Korea) representing at least 25% of the regional population.

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