

ANNEX B

*Sources and data description***User guide: List of variables**

Variables used	Page
Area	166
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions	166
Concentration of PM ₁₀ particles	166
Concentration of NO ₂	167
Employment and gross value added by industry	167
Employment at place of work	168
Gross domestic product (GDP)	169
Infant mortality	170
Labour force, employment at place of residency, unemployment; total and by gender	171
Labour force by educational attainment	172
Land cover and changes	172
Life expectancy, total and by gender	173
Local governments in metropolitan areas	174
Long-term unemployment	175
Mortality rates due to transport accidents	175
Motor vehicle theft	176
Municipal waste and recycled waste	177
Net ecosystem productivity (NEP)	177
Number of cars	178
Number of murders	179
Number of hospital beds	180
Number of physicians	181
Part-time employment	182
PCT patent applications, total and by sector; PCT co-patent applications	182
Population; total, by age and gender	183
Population in functional urban areas	184
Population mobility among regions	185
Primary and disposable income of households	186
R&D expenditure	187
R&D personnel	188
Scientific publications and citations	188
Subnational government expenditure, revenue and debt	189
Young population neither in employment nor in education or training	189
Youth unemployment	190

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
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat: General and regional statistics, demographic statistics, population and area
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), summing up SLAs
Canada	Statistics Canada, 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%1e01.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". www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/water-physical-stock-account-1995-2005.htm
Norway	Statistics Norway, StatBank table: 01402: Area of land and fresh water (km ²), (M) (2005-07)
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 the Russian Federation
South Africa	Statistics South Africa

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.

CO₂ emissions

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries	European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). <i>Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)</i> , release version 4.1, http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu , 2010	2008	2, 3 and metropolitan areas

EDGAR Database contains country emission values by compound and sector of origin geographically allocated to grid maps with 0.1° resolution based on data such as location of energy and manufacturing facilities, road networks, shipping routes, human and animal population density and agricultural land use.

To estimate CO₂ emissions for regions and metropolitan areas, multiple datasets representing different sources of CO₂ were combined (ground transport, fuel production, industry combustion, agriculture, etc.; air transport and international navigation were excluded). See Annex C for details on the estimation.

Concentration of PM₁₀ particles

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU25 ¹	European Environmental Agency (EEA), www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps	2010	2, 3 and metropolitan areas

By interpolating ground station measurements of PM₁₀ across Europe and overlaying a LandScan (2009) population distribution grid, the average exposure of population to these health-threatening particles was estimated. PM₁₀ is defined as particles smaller than 10 and greater than 2.5 micrometres in diameter and can be of both artificial and natural origin.

1. EU25 includes: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Concentration of NO₂

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries	Tropospheric Emission Monitoring Internet Service (TEMIS), www.temis.nl/index.php	2011-12	3

TEMIS provides the Dutch OMI NO₂ (DOMINO) data product v2.0. The DOMINO data contains geo-located NO₂ columns (in units of molec/cm²). In addition to vertical NO₂ columns, the product contains intermediate results, such as the result of the spectral fit, fitting diagnostics, assimilated stratospheric NO₂ columns, the averaging kernel, cloud information, and error estimates. By combining global monthly average nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentration for the period of January 2011 to December 2012, and overlying a population distribution grid (LandScan 2009) the average exposure of population to NO₂ has been calculated.

Employment and gross value added by industry (ISIC rev. 4)

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat, regional economic accounts, branch accounts, employment	2000-10	2
Australia ²	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table 6291.0.55.003	2000-10	2
Canada	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-
Korea	Korean National Statistical Office – KOSIS Census on basic characteristics of establishments	2004-10	2
Mexico	-	-	-
New Zealand	Eurostat, regional economic accounts, branch accounts, employment	2008-10	2
Norway	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-
United States	Bureau of Economic Analysis	2000-10	2

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.

1.1. Data availability: 2004-10 for Belgium and Poland, 2005-10 for Greece, 2007-10 for France, 2008-10 for Germany, the Netherlands and Spain.

2. Australia: Data are derived from ANZSIC and do not match the ISIC classification.

Employment at place of work

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat, regional economic accounts, branch accounts, employment	2000-10	2
Australia ³	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table: 6291.0.55.003	2000-09	2
Canada	Statistics Canada, Census, employed labour force by place of work	2000-10	2
Chile	INE Chile	1990-10	2
Iceland ²	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics – LFS.	2000-10	2
Japan	Statistical Office. Table 6-7-b Establishments and Employees by Major Industry Groups and Prefecture – Employees	2001, 2006, 2009	2
Korea	Korean National Statistical Office	2004-10	2
Mexico	INEGI, LFS (national survey of occupation and employment)	2004-09	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, LEED, Annual, Table 3.5: Length of Continuous Job Tenure	2000-07	2
Norway	Statistics Norway, employees 16-64 years by region of work, by region, and period	2001, 2005-10	2
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistical Office	2008-10	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Census	2002, 2006-09	2
United States	Bureau of Labour Statistics, State and area employment (sm series)	2000-09	2
Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	2000-10	2
China ²	-	-	-
Colombia ²	-	-	-
India ²	-	-	-
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation	2005, 2008	2
South Africa	Statistics South Africa	1995-2009	2

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.

1.1. Available year: Netherlands 2001-10.

2. China, Colombia, Iceland and India: Data are not available at the regional level.

3. Australia: employment data related to place of residency taken as a proxy for employment at place of work.

Gross domestic product

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ^{1, 3}	Eurostat, regional economic accounts	1995-2010	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 5220.0, gross state product, figures based on fiscal year (July-June)	1995-2010	2
Canada ³	Statistics Canada, provincial economic accounts	1995-2010	2 and metropolitan areas
Chile ^{2, 3}	Banco central de Chile, Cuentas nacionales de Chile	1995-2010	2 and metropolitan areas
Iceland ⁴		-	-
Israel ⁴		-	-
Japan ³	Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, data are based on fiscal year (April-March)	1995-2010	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Korea ³	Korean National Statistical Office	1990-2010	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Mexico ³	INEGI, System of national accounts of Mexico	1995-2010	2 and metropolitan areas
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	2008-10	2,3
Norway ³	Norwegian Regional Accounts	1995-2007	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Switzerland ³	Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Statweb	2008-10	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), no data available after 2001	-	2
United States ³	Bureau of Economic Analysis	1995-2010	2 and metropolitan areas
Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	1995-2010	2
China	National Bureau of Statistics of China	2004-10	2
Colombia	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística	2001-10	2
India	Statistics India (Indiastat)	2004-10	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation	1996-2010	2
South Africa	Statistics South Africa	1995-2009	2

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.

1.1. Estonia available years 1996-2010.

1.2. Missing data in 1995 due to the change in NUTS-2010 classification have been estimated by the OECD Secretariat for Italian TL3 regions of Bari, Barletta Trani, Milan, Monza Brianza, Ascoli Piceno and Fermo, and for the UK regions of Calderdale and Kirklees, Wakefield, Bedford, Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall, Wolverhampton, West and North Northamptonshire, Cheshire East West and Chester.

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. A regional deflator has been used for labour productivity growth.

3. GDP estimates of metropolitan areas are derived from the regional data. The methodology is described in the Annex C.

4. Iceland and Israel: Data not available at the regional level.

Infant mortality

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU23 countries ¹	Eurostat, Regional Demographic Statistics	2010	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics; Table 3302.0	2010	2
Canada	Statistics Canada; CANSIM, Table 10-0504.	2009	2
Chile ⁵	-	-	-
Iceland ⁵	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	2008	2
Japan ⁴	Statistics Bureau, MIC	2005	2
Korea ⁵	-	-	-
Mexico ²	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	2010	2
New Zealand ⁵	-	-	2
Turkey ⁵	-	-	-
United States ³	National Center for Health Statistics	2008	2

1. EU23 refers to Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland).
1.1. No regional data available in Belgium and Finland.
2. 2007-10: CONAPO, population estimates 1990-2010, www.conapo.gob.mx; 2011-13: CONAPO, population forecast 2010-50, www.conapo.gob.mx.
3. US: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, VitalStat., www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm.
4. Korea: TL2 rates computed using information at TL3 level.
5. Chile, Iceland, Korea, New Zealand and Turkey: Data not available at the regional level.

Labour force, employment at place of residency by gender and unemployment

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ^{1, 5}	Eurostat, regional labour force market statistics, LFS	1999-2011	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Australia ²	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table 6291.0.55.001	1999-2011	2
Canada ^{3, 5}	Statistics Canada, LFS, CANSIM Table 282-0055	1999-2011	NOG and metropolitan areas
Chile ⁵	INE Chile	1999-2011	2 and metropolitan areas
Iceland	Statistics Iceland	1999-2011	2
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics – LFS	1999-2011	2
Japan ⁵	Statistics Bureau, MIC	1999-2011	3 and metropolitan areas
Korea ⁵	Korean National Statistical Office	1999-2011	3 and metropolitan areas
Mexico ⁵	INEGI, LFS (national survey of occupation and employment)	2000-09	2 and metropolitan areas
New Zealand ⁴	Statistics New Zealand, LFS	1999-2011	3
Norway ⁵	Statistics Norway, Statbank Table 05613	1999-2011	3 and metropolitan areas
Switzerland ⁵	Swiss Federal Statistical Office	2001-09	3 and metropolitan areas
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute, Turkstat Household Labour Survey	2004-11	2
United States ⁵	Bureau of Labour Statistics, labour force data by county	1999-2011	2 and metropolitan areas
Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estadística (IBGE)	2004-08	2
China	-	-	-
Colombia	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística	2001-11	2
India	-	-	-
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation	2000-08	2
South Africa	Statistics South Africa	1999-2009	2

Data for employment by gender are available only at TL2 level.

- 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.
 - Due to break in series in labour force statistics, reference years are: 1999-2010 for Portugal (TL2 regions), 2007-2011 for Denmark.
 - TL2 regions for Denmark, France, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and United Kingdom.
- Australia: Data are based on the Labour Force Dissemination Regions as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Canada: Data are based on a grouping of TL3 regions according to the Economic Regions as defined in the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Statistics Canada 2006, (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, catalogue no. 71-543, www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=71-543-G).
- New Zealand: For regions NZ015-NZ016 and NZ021-NZ022 data are aggregated in the LFS dissemination regions. Data for the merged regions have been estimated on the basis of population share.
- For the metropolitan areas only labour force, total employment and total unemployment are derived from the regional values. The methodology is described in Annex C. Portugal values for metropolitan areas are derived from estimates of labour force statistics at TL3 level produced by Eurostat for the period 2000-07.

Labour force by educational attainment

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU23 countries ¹	Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, regional education statistics	2012	2
Australia ²	Australian Bureaus of Statistics, Table 6227.0 Education and Work, LFS	2005	2
Canada ³	Statistics Canada, CANSIM (database), Table 282-0004 – Labour Force Survey Estimates (LFS), by educational attainment, gender and age group, annual	2012	2
Chile ⁴	INE Chile, New National Employment Survey	2012	2
Iceland ⁷	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	2011	2
Japan ⁷	-	-	-
Korea ²	KOSIS, Economically Active Population Survey	2006	2
Mexico ⁴	INEGI, National Population and Housing Censuses	2008	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey	2012	2
Turkey ⁵	TURKSTAT, Household Labour Force Survey Revised Results	2011	2
United States ⁶	Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates, Table S1501	2011	2

1. EU23 refers to Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland).

1.1. 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. Tertiary education includes those who attained at least an university bachelor's degree.

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. Iceland and Japan: Data are not available at regional level.

Land cover and changes

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries ¹	MODIS Land Cover Type (MCD12Q1) product distributed by the Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center (LP DAAC), located at the US Geological Survey (USGS) Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center (<i>lpdaac.usgs.gov</i>). MODIS 500m Map of Global Urban Extent, SAGE at University of Wisconsin-Madison, www.sage.wisc.edu/mapsdatamodels.html . Schneider, A., M. Friedl and D. Potere (2009), "A new map of global urban extent from MODIS data", <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , Vol. 4, article 044003. Schneider, A., M. Friedl and D. Potere (2010), "Monitoring urban areas globally using MODIS 500m data: New methods and datasets based on urban eco-regions", <i>Remote Sensing of Environment</i> , Vol. 114, p. 1733-1746.	2008	2, 3
EU23 countries ^{1, 2, 3}	Corine land cover	2000-06	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
Japan ³	Japan National Land Service Information Data	1997-2006	2, 3 and metropolitan areas
United States ³	National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) versions 2001 and 2006	2000-06	2, 3 and metropolitan areas

A new classification to calculate the statistics for regions and metropolitan areas is derived from the different sources. It consists of six newly defined classes: 1) Water (lakes, river, lagoons, etc.); 2) Agriculture (annual crops, rice fields, orchards, pastures, etc.); 3) Forest (coniferous, broad-leaved, mixed, etc.); 4) Other non-forest; natural vegetation (natural grasslands, shrub lands, sparsely vegetated areas, etc.); 5) Urban (residential, industrial, major transportation, green urban areas, etc.); 6) Other (bare lands, wetlands, glaciers).

When considering land cover, the source of data is MODIS for all countries. Class 2 (agriculture), 3 (forest) and 4 (other natural vegetation) are considered together as one class (vegetation) in the chapter referring to vegetation in regions. For the metropolitan areas the urban class refers circa to year 2001-02. For the metropolitan areas, green areas are computed as residual of built-up areas.

When considering changes in land cover the three dataset for Europe, Japan and United States are used reclassified in the six classes.

See Annex C for a description of the estimation techniques.

1. Data are derived from medium spatial resolution satellite imagery and should be taken as rough estimates.

2. EU23 refers to Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland).

3. Dataset with changes in land use are available only for EU23, Japan and the United States from three different sources.

Life expectancy, total and by gender

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU23 ¹	Eurostat, Regional Demographic Statistics	2010	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Table 3302.0	2010	2
Canada ²	Statistics Canada; CANSIM, Table 102-0511	2006	2
Chile ⁸	-	-	-
Iceland ⁸	-	-	-
Israel ⁷	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	2005-09	2
Japan ⁶	Statistics Bureau, MIC	2005	2
Korea ⁸	-	-	-
Mexico ³	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	2010	2
New Zealand ⁴	Statistics New Zealand, Table DRL001AA	2006	2
Turkey ⁸	-	-	-
United States ⁵	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)	2009	2

1. EU23 refers to Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, 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 descendent 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. Mexico: 2007-10: CONAPO, population estimates 1990-2010, www.conapo.gob.mx; 2011-13: CONAPO, population forecast 2010-50, www.conapo.gob.mx.
4. New Zealand: Life expectancy data presented for each year is based on registered deaths in the three years centred on that year. For example, life expectancy data presented for 1996 is based on deaths registered in 1995-97. New Zealand life expectancy from abridged life tables. This may differ to data from complete life tables.
5. US: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), United States Adult Life Expectancy by State and County 1987-2009, Seattle, United States: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2012.
6. Japan: TL2 data computed as the average value of TL3 regions.
7. Data for Israel refers to the period 2005-09.
8. Chile, Iceland, Korea, and Turkey: Data not available at the regional level.

Local governments in metropolitan areas

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia ³	-	-	-
Austria	EUROSTAT, Gemeinden (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Belgium	EUROSTAT, Gemeenten/Communes (LAU2)	2001	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)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Denmark	EUROSTAT, Sogne (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Estonia	EUROSTAT, Vald, linn (LAU2)	2000	Metropolitan areas
Finland	EUROSTAT, Kunnat / Kommuner (LAU2)	2000	Metropolitan areas
France	EUROSTAT, Communes (LAU2)	1999	Metropolitan areas
Germany	EUROSTAT, Gemeinden (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Greece	EUROSTAT, Demotiko diamerisma/Koinotiko diamerisma (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Hungary	EUROSTAT, Települések (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Iceland ³	-	-	-
Ireland	EUROSTAT, Local governments (LAU1)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Israel ³	-	-	-
Italy	EUROSTAT, Comuni (LAU2)	2001	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	Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS), Eup, Myeon, Dong'	2009	Metropolitan areas
Luxembourg	EUROSTAT, Communes (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Mexico	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), Municipios	2010	Metropolitan areas
Netherlands	EUROSTAT, Gemeenten (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
New Zealand ³	-	-	-
Norway	EUROSTAT, Municipalities (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Poland	EUROSTAT, Gminy (LAU2)	2002	Metropolitan areas
Portugal	EUROSTAT, Freguesias (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Slovak Republic	EUROSTAT, Obce (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Slovenia	EUROSTAT, Obèine (LAU2)	2002	Metropolitan areas
Spain	EUROSTAT, Municipios (LAU2)	2001	Metropolitan areas
Sweden	EUROSTAT, Kommuner (LAU2)	2000	Metropolitan areas
Switzerland	EUROSTAT, Municipalities (LAU2)	2000	Metropolitan areas
Turkey ³	-	-	-
United Kingdom ¹	UK Office of National Statistics, County Councils.	2001	Metropolitan areas
United States ²	U.S. Census Bureau (2002) Census of Governments, Municipalities or Townships.	2000	Metropolitan areas

The local governments used in this report were identified on the basis of the following criteria:

Have only one level of local government per country, notably the lowest tier (even if more than one level of government may have relevant responsibilities over the same territory).

Identify only general-purpose local governments, excluding the specific function governments (for example, school district, health agencies, etc.).

1. United Kingdom: For those areas where the County Councils were abolished the local authority (either a Metropolitan District Council or a Unitary District Council) is used. For London, the Borough Councils are used.
2. United States: In the geographic areas where municipalities or townships do not represent a general purpose government, the county governments were considered.
3. No functional urban areas were identified in Australia, Iceland, Israel, New Zealand and Turkey.

Long-term unemployment

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat, regional labour market statistics, regional unemployment	2011	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS	2011	2
Canada ²	Statistics Canada, LFS	2011	2
Chile	National Institute of Statistics, INE	2011	2
Iceland ³	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics – LFS	2011	2
Japan ³	-	-	-
Korea ³	-	-	-
Mexico ³	-	-	-
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey	2011	2
Norway	Statistics Norway	2011	2
Switzerland	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute, LFS	2011	2
United States ³	-	-	-

Long-term unemployed are those who declare to have been out of work and looking for a job in the last 12 months.

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. Canada: Data are not available for the regions Yukon Territory, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.
3. Iceland, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and United States: Data are not available at regional level.

Mortality rates due to transport accidents

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat, regional health statistics	2010	2
Australia ²	-	-	-
Canada	Statistics Canada; CANSIM, Table 102-0552	2009	2
Chile ²	-	-	-
Iceland ²	-	-	-
Israel ²	-	-	-
Japan ²	-	-	-
Korea ²	-	-	-
Mexico	National Statistical Institute, INEGI	2008	2
New Zealand ²	-	-	-
Norway	Eurostat, regional health statistics	2010	2
Switzerland	Eurostat, regional health statistics	2010	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute, TURKSTATS	2010	2
United States	U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	2009	2

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. Data for the Czech Republic refer to 2008. No data available for the Italian regions of Province of Bolzano-Bozen, Province of Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia – Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche and Lazio. No data available for Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Netherlands, and United Kingdom.
2. Australia, Chile, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Korea, and New Zealand: data not available at the regional level.

Motor vehicle theft

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia ⁸	-	-	-
Austria	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Belgium	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2010	2
Canada ¹	Statistics Canada, CANSIM database, Table 252-0051	2011	2
Chile ²	Under-secretariat of Crime Prevention, Ministry of Interior and Public Safety	2011	2
Czech Republic ⁸	-	-	-
Germany ⁸	-	-	-
Denmark	Statistic Denmark, STRAF11	2011	2
Estonia ⁸	-	-	-
Finland	Statistics Finland, justice statistics	2011	2
France ³	INSEE, Etat 4001 annuel, DCPJ	2011	2
Greece ⁸	-	-	-
Hungary	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Ireland	CSO, StatBank Ireland, Table CJQ02	2011	2
Iceland ⁸	-	-	-
Israel	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Italy	National Statistical Institute, ISTAT	2010	2
Japan	National Police Agency, Publications of the Police Policy Research Center: Crime in Japan in 2010	2011	2
Korea ⁸	-	-	-
Luxembourg ⁸	-	-	-
Mexico ⁴	National Statistical Institute, INEGI	2010	2
New Zealand ⁵	New Zealand Police	2011	2
Netherlands ⁸	-	-	-
Norway ⁸	-	-	-
Poland	National Police Headquarters	2011	2
Portugal ⁸	-	-	-
Slovak Republic ⁶	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic	2011	2
Slovenia	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Spain	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Sweden	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå).	2011	2
Switzerland ⁷	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Turkey ⁸	-	-	-
United Kingdom ⁸	-	-	-
United States	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, Table 4, by Region, Geographic Division and State, 2010 – 11	2011	2

1. Canada: Total theft of motor vehicle, actual incidents.
2. Chile: Data based on crimes known by police (called “casos policiales” in Spanish). Does not include attempted motor vehicle theft.
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 authorities (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 to 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 NUTS1 level need not to be equal to the sum of NUTS2 level data because NUTS1 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. Australia, Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Iceland, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and United Kingdom: Data not available at the regional level.

Municipal waste and recycled waste

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries ^{1, 2}	<i>OECD Regional Database</i> Regional municipal data were provided by the individual member countries through the annual OECD regional data questionnaire.	2010	2

National data: OECD Environmental Statistics.

1. Australia, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Switzerland and United States: Data on municipal waste not available at the regional level.
2. Recycled waste: Data at the regional level are available only in Austria, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden.

Net ecosystem productivity

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries	Climate scenario CO ₂ fluxes from the NASA-CASA model predictions 2006-2011, http://geo.arc.nasa.gov/sge/casa/cquestwebsite . Potter, C. et. al. (2012), "Terrestrial Ecosystem Carbon Fluxes Predicted from MODIS Satellite Data and Large-Scale Disturbance Modelling", <i>International Journal for Geo Science</i> , http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ijg.2012 .	2006-11	2, 3

Net ecosystem production (NEP) quantifies the net amount of atmospheric carbon fixed by plants through biomass accumulation and released from the soil. The net ecosystem production is a significant factor lowering the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere. The measure of net ecosystem productivity used is based on the improved MOD17 collection (improvements over the global MODIS NEP algorithm) produced by Potter et al. and colleagues at the Biospheric Branch at NASA's Ames Research Centre.

Number of cars

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia ⁸	-	-	-
Austria	Statistics Austria	2011	2
Belgium	Eurostat Regional Transport Statistics	2011	3
Canada ¹	Statistics Canada, CANSIM database, Table 405-00042 – Road motor vehicles, registrations	2011	2
Chile ⁸	-	-	-
Czech Republic ²	Czech Statistical Office and the Motor Vehicle Registry of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic	2011	3
Denmark ³	Eurostat, regional transport statistics	2011	3
Finland	Statistics Finland, transport and tourism statistics	2011	3
France ⁴	MEDDTL (CGDD/SOeS), Fichier central des automobiles	2010	3
Estonia ⁸	-	-	-
Germany ⁵	Federal Motor Transport Authority, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR	2011	3
Greece	Eurostat regional transport statistics	2011	2
Hungary	Central office for administrative and electronic public services	2011	3
Iceland	Iceland road traffic directorate (<i>www.us.is/umferdarstofa</i>), private vehicles	2011	3
Ireland	Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport, Irish Bulletin of Vehicle and Driver Statistics, Table 5a.	2011	3
Israel	The data are based on the Vehicles File that is received from the Licencing Department in the Ministry of Transport	2010	3
Italy	Automobile club d'Italia	2011	3
Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	2011	2
Korea	Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs	-	-
Luxembourg ⁸	-	-	-
Mexico ⁸	-	-	-
Netherlands	Eurostat Regional Transport Statistics	2011	2
New Zealand ⁸	-	-	-
Norway	Statistics Norway	2011	3
Poland	Central Vehicle Register kept by the Ministry of the Interior	2011	3
Portugal ⁶	Vehicle registration offices	2011	3
Slovak Republic	Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development	2011	3
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, SI-STAT Data Portal, road vehicles at the end of the year (31.12.) by type of vehicle and statistical region, Slovenia, annually	2011	3
Spain	Gobierno de España, Ministerio del Interior, Dirección General de Tráfico, Parque de vehículos por provincias y tipos	2010	3
Sweden	Trafikanalys Sweden	2011	3
Switzerland	Statistique des véhicules routiers	2011	3
Turkey	Eurostat, regional transportation statistics	2011	3
United Kingdom	United Kingdom Ministerial Department for Transport Statistics	2011	3
United States ⁷	Federal Highway Administration, State Motor-Vehicle Registrations	2010	2
Russian Federation	Russian Interior Ministry		2

1. Canada: Vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilogrammes.

2. Czech Republic: Years 2007-10.

3. Denmark: Includes passenger cars for private use, for taxis and for rental.

4. France: Private vehicles less than 15 years old.

5. Germany: Private cars only.

6. Portugal: New light passenger vehicles sold and registered (flow indicator). It includes road motor vehicles, other than motorcycle, sinterded for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than 9 persons (including the driver). Sales of vehicles are attributed to municipalities according to the owner's place of residence.

7. US: Private and commercial automobiles (including taxis).

8. Australia, Chile, Estonia, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand: data not available at regional level.

Number of murders

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS 4510.0 – Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia	2011	2
Austria	Austria Home Office, Crime Statistics	2011	2
Belgium	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2009	2
Canada ¹²	-	-	-
Chile ¹	Under-secretariat of Crime Prevention, Ministry of Interior and Public Safety	2011	2
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office; Police of the Czech Republic	2011	2
Denmark ²	Statistics Denmark	2011	2
Finland ¹²	-	-	-
France	INSEE, data sent by the delegate	2011	2
Estonia ³	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Germany ¹²	-	-	-
Greece	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2009	2
Hungary	Ministry of Justice, Chief Prosecutor's Department	2011	2
Iceland ¹²	-	-	-
Ireland	CSO, StatBank Ireland, Table CJQ02: Recorded Crime Offences by Garda Region	2011	2
Israel	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Italy ^{3, 4}	National Statistical Institute, ISTAT	2011	2
Japan	National Police Agency	2011	2
Korea	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Luxembourg	Rapports d'activités 2000-2011 de la Police Grand-Ducale	2011	2
Mexico ⁵	National Statistical Institute, INEGI	2011	2
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)-STATLINE	2009	2
New Zealand	New Zealand Police	2011	2
Norway ⁶	Directorate of the Police of Norway	2011	2
Poland ⁷	National Police Headquarters	2011	2
Portugal ⁸	Ministry of Justice – Directorate-General for Justice Policy	2011	2
Russian Federation	OECD Regional Questionnaire	2009	2
Slovak Republic ⁹	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic	2011	2
Slovenia ¹²	-	-	-
Spain	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Sweden	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå).	2011	2
Switzerland ¹⁰	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute	2008	2
United Kingdom	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2008	2
United States	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, Table 4	2011	2
Russian Federation ¹¹	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)	2009	2

1. Figures are people who have been victims of murder. Data based on crimes known by one police force (Carabineros de Chile)
2. Reported criminal offences
3. In some cases, the exact location of the crime is unknown and is attributed to regions arbitrarily resulting in a discrepancy between the total at regional level and that at provincial or national level.
4. Data on international reported murders and vehicles thefts are available only for 103 provinces; data are missing for four of Sardinia's provinces.
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 inquiries initiated by the Public Prosecutor of the Common Jurisdiction in each of the federal states.
6. The number of murders in 2011 does not include the terror attack in Oslo and Utøya (Buskerud), with 77 victims.
7. Data have been revised. They include ascertained crimes from the category of homicide and infanticide in any form.
8. Murders account for surveys of the judicial police coming out with proposed charges for the crime of murder consummated.
9. Since 2005, data on NUTS1 level need not be equal to the sum of NUTS2 level data because NUTS1 data also include regionally unspecified offences recorded by railway police, military police, corps of prison and court guard, and customs director.
10. 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.
11. Data include the number of reported murders and attempted murders.
12. Canada, Finland, Germany, Iceland and Slovenia: Data not available at the regional level.

Number of hospital beds

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat, regional health statistics	2011	2
Australia ²	AIHW 2011, Australian Hospital Statistics 2009-10, Health Services Series No. 40. Cat. No. HSE 107, Canberra: AIHW	2011	2
Canada ³	Canadian MIS Database (CMDB), CIHI	2011	2
Chile	Department of Health Statistics and Information, Ministry of Health	2011	2
Iceland ⁷	-	-	-
Israel	Ministry of Health, Department of Health Information	2011	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau, MIC	2010	2
Korea ⁷	-	-	-
Mexico ⁴	Ministry of Health, Directorate General for Health Information, Statistical Information Bulletin, Vol I, 2000-06.	2010	2
New Zealand ⁷	-	-	-
Norway	Eurostat, regional health statistics	2010	2
Switzerland	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Turkey ⁵	General Directorate of Curative Services under the Ministry of Health	2011	2
United States ⁶	National Center for Health Statistics, United States, 2011: Special Feature on Socioeconomic Status and Health, Hyattsville, MD. 2012	2005	2

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. Data for Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Poland refer to 2010. No regional data are available in Finland and the United Kingdom.
2. The average number of available beds presented here may differ from the counts published elsewhere. For example counts based on numbers of beds on a specified date may differ from the average number of available beds over the reporting period. Comparability of bed numbers can be affected by the range and type of patients treated by a hospital (casemix), with, for example, different proportions of beds being available for special and more general purposes. Public and private hospital bed numbers are based on different definitions (see Appendix 1: www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=10737418863).
3. These figures represent the beds and cribs available and staffed to provide hospital services to inpatients/residents at the required type and level of service on 1 April 2010. Bassinets set up outside the nursery and used for infants other than newborns are included. These figures reflect beds and cribs staffed and in operation for the provision of hospital services only; beds of residential care facilities that are integrated with hospital facilities are not included. The beds and cribs staffed and in operation are divided into the following seven groups of functional centres: Intensive Care, Obstetrics, Paediatrics, Psychiatric, Rehabilitation, Long-term Care, and Other Acute. Other Acute includes services provided within medical nursing functional centres, surgical nursing functional centres, combined medical/surgical nursing functional centres and all other acute nursing inpatient functional centres. Data from Quebec and Nunavut is unavailable at this time.
4. Data include only beds from State hospitals.
5. Hospitals of other public institutions and local governmental offices are covered. Figures may show certain variance due to hospital mergers and closures. MoD hospitals are not covered. Data for TL2 regions were computed using TL3 values.
6. Data refer only to community hospitals. Community hospitals are non-federal short-term general and special hospitals whose facilities and services are available to the public. Original data expressed as beds by 1 000 population; number of beds computed using population data from the *OECD Regional Database*.
7. Iceland, Korea and New Zealand: Data not available at the regional level.

Number of physicians

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat, regional health statistics	2011	2, 3
Australia ²	AIHW, Medical Labour Force Survey	2011	2
Canada ³	Canadian Institute of Health Information (CIHI)	2011	2
Chile	Department of Health Statistics and Information (DEIS), Ministry of Health (Minsal)	2011	2
Iceland ⁵	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistic (CBS)	2011	2
Japan	Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	2010	2, 3
Korea	Korea National Statistical Office	2011	2, 3
Mexico	Ministry of Health	2008	2
New Zealand	Medical Council, The New Zealand Medical Force in 2010	2010	2
Norway	Eurostat, regional health statistics	2010	2, 3
Switzerland	FSO, Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel; Swiss Medical Association (FMH), Bern; Medical Statistics of Physicians, yearly census	2011	2, 3
Turkey	National Statistics Agency, TURKSTAT	2011	2
United States ⁴	American Medical Association	2010	2

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.
 - 1.1. No regional data available in Ireland.
 - 1.2. TL3 values are available in Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Slovak Republic and Sweden.
2. Australia: The data refer 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, http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=AR_14_E.
4. United States: Excludes doctors of osteopathy, and physicians with addresses unknown and who are inactive. Includes all physicians not classified according to activity status.
5. Iceland: Data not available at the regional level.

Part-time employment

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat, regional labour market statistics	2012	2
Australia ⁴	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 6291.0.55.001 Labour Force	2011	2
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM database, Table 282-0002	2011	2
Chile	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Iceland ²	-	-	-
Israel	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Japan	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2011	2
Korea ²	-	-	-
Mexico ²	-	-	-
New Zealand ²	-	-	-
Norway	Eurostat, regional labour market statistics	2011	2
Switzerland	Eurostat, regional labour market statistics	2011	-
Turkey ³	TURKSTAT, Household Labour Force Survey Revised Results	2011	2
United States 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 results in regional values differ in from national estimates relying on a harmonised definition.

- 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. 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 where part-time is determined if the usual hours are fewer than 35.
 - Data for Italy refer to 2011.
- Iceland, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey and United States: Data not available at the regional level.
- 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 the 30 hour threshold.
- Australia: part-time employment refers to labour working less than 35 hours per week..

PCT patents applications

	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries ^{1, 2, 3}	OECD REGPAT Database	1995-2010	2 and 3
OECD16 ^{1, 2, 4}	OECD REGPAT Database	2008	Metropolitan areas

- 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.
- 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 organisation. Under such regional systems, an applicant requests protection for the invention in one or more countries, and each country decides as to 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 can be found here: www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/pct/en/basic_facts/faqs_about_the_pct.pdf.
- Patent counts are provided for selected technology areas such as information and communication technology (ICT), biotechnology, nanotechnology and for technologies related to the environment. 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.
- OECD (16) refers to Denmark, France, Norway, Belgium, United States, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Mexico, Japan and Estonia. Only for these 16 countries it was possible to link the addresses of the applicants and inventors to the zip codes of municipalities belonging to the metropolitan area.

Population: Total, by age and gender

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Table 3235.0, ASGC 2011 classification, estimated resident population on 30 June.	1996-2011	3
Austria	Statistics Austria, population statistics at the beginning of the year	1995-2012	3
Belgium	Statistics Belgium, FPS Economie	1995-2012	3
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0036, estimates of population	1996-2012	3
Chile	INE, Chile, population projection and estimates by sex and age	1995-2012	2
Czech Republic ¹	Czech Statistical Office, preliminary data for 2012	1995-2012	3
Denmark	Statistics Denmark, Statbank (FOLK1), population at the beginning of the year	2008-12	3
Estonia	Statistics Estonia, Statistical database – Table P0022: population by gender, age and county, 1 January	1995-2012	3
Finland	Statistics Finland, population statistics as of 1 January.	1995-2012	3
France	INSEE, Local population estimates, preliminary data for 2012	1995-2012	3
Germany ¹	Regional statistics Germany, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR	1995-2012	3
Greece	Eurostat, regional demographic statistics	1995-2012	3
Hungary	KSH, Hungarian Statistical Office, 1995-2000 data are based on the 1990 Census, 2001-12 data are based on the Census conducted 1 February 2001.	1995-2012	3
Iceland ¹	Statistics Iceland; before 1998, population by municipalities, gender and age 1 December; 1998-2010: population by municipalities, gender and age 1 January –Current municipalities (Table MAN02001); 2011-13: urban nuclei and zip codes dataset, population by gender and age 1 January.	1995-2012	3
Ireland	Central Statistics Office, Ireland, StatBank Ireland, population estimates: PEA07 Estimated Population (Persons in April) by Age Group, Gender, Regional Authority Area	1995-2012	3
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics- Statistical Abstract of Israel	1996-2012	2
Italy	ISTAT, Intercensal population estimates	1995-2009	3
Japan	Statistics Bureau, MIC, current population estimates on 1 October	1995-2012	3
Korea	Korean National Statistical Office	1995-2012	3
Luxembourg	Eurostat, regional demographic statistics	1995-2012	3
Mexico	INEGI, Census of population	2000, 2005, 2010	3
Netherlands	Eurostat, regional demographic statistics	1995-2012	3
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, estimated resident population nr 30 June 2012 based on boundaries on 1 January 2013	1995-2012	3
Norway	Statistics Norway, Statbank	1995-2012	3
Poland ¹	Central Statistical Office, Poland	1995-2012	3
Portugal ¹	Statistics Portugal (INE), Demographic Statistics, Estimates of Resident Population	1995-2012	3
Slovak Republic ¹	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, regional database RegDat	2002-12	3
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, SI-STAT data portal	1995-2012	3
Spain	National Statistics Institute (INE)	1995-2012	3
Sweden ¹	Statistics Sweden	1995-2012	3
Switzerland ¹	Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Statweb	1995-2012	3
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), mid-year population estimates, 2000 data based on Census of 22 October, 2000; 2008-2012 data are based on the Address Based Population Registration System	1995-2012	3
United Kingdom	National Statistical Office, population estimates	1995-2012	3
United States	US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program	1995-2012	3
Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	1995-2012	2
China	National Bureau of Statistics of China	1998-2011	2
Colombia	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística. estimation of population 1985-2005 and projection of population 2005-2020 by department, 30 June.	1995-2012	2
India	Statistics India (Indiastat), mid-year population estimates	2001-12	2
Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat)	1995-2012	2
South Africa	Statistics South Africa, Table P0302 – mid-year population estimate	1995-2011	2

1. Czech Republic, Germany, Iceland, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Sweden and Switzerland: population as of 31 December, restated to 1 January the following year by the OECD Secretariat.

Population in functional urban areas

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

1. The functional urban areas have not been identified in Australia, Iceland, Israel, New Zealand and Turkey. The population in functional urban areas is computed for the two Census years (circa 2000 and 2011) and estimated for the years between the Census.

Population mobility among regions

	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia ¹	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Migration, Table 3412.0	1999-2011	2
Austria	Statistics Austria, Migration statistics	2002-11	3
Belgium	FPS Economie/Statistics Belgium	2011	3
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0012	2010-12	2
Chile ⁶	-	-	-
Czech Republic	Czech Central Population Register Regional Yearbooks	2003-11	3
Denmark	Statistics Denmark, StatBank, Table FLY66	2006-11	3
Estonia	Estonian Ministry of the Interior, Regional Development Department	2004-11	3
Finland	Statistics Finland	1999-2011	3
France ⁶	-	-	-
Germany	Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR	1999-2010	3
Greece		2001	3
Hungary	KSH Hungarian Statistical Office	1999-2011	3
Iceland	Statistics Iceland; internal migration between regions	2010-12	3
Ireland ⁶	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics	2010-11	2
Italy	ISTAT	1999-2011	3
Japan	Statistics Japan E-STAT, migrants by prefecture	1999-2011	3
Korea ⁶	-	-	-
Mexico ⁶	-	-	-
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands on Statline	2002-10	3
New Zealand ²	Statistics New Zealand	2006	3
Norway	Statistics Norway, Statbank, Table 01222, Population Change	2008-12	3
Poland	Statistics Poland, Regional Databank	1999-2011	3
Portugal ³	Statistics Portugal (INE)	2001-11	3
Slovak Republic	National Statistics Reg-Dat database	2001-11	3
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, SI-STAT data portal	1999-2011	3
Spain	National Statistics Institute (INE)	1999-2011	3
Sweden	Statistics Sweden Population Registers	1999-2012	3
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistical Office	1999-2011	3
Turkey	Ministry of Development of Turkey, Monitoring, Evaluation and Analysis Department	2009-11	3
United Kingdom ⁴	National Statistical Office, Population Estimates	2006-08	3
United States ⁵	IRS Individual Master File system	2008-10	3

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: Data are an aggregation of quarterly ABS estimates of migration flows, for the six states and two main territories.
2. New Zealand: OECD annualised estimates based on numbers of internal migrants who were usually resident in a different New Zealand region five years earlier.
3. Portugal: Data based on 2001 and 2011 Census micro-data. Data for 2001 refer to flows between 31 December 1999 and 12 March 2001 and data for 2011 refer to flows between 31 December 2009 and 12 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, Korea and Mexico regional data are not included for lack of comparability with the other countries.

Primary and disposable income of households

	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries ¹	Eurostat, household income statistics, primary and disposable income	1995-2009	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Income Account and Per Capita, cat. 5220.0	1995-2010	2
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Table 384-0012	1996-2010	2
Chile ³	National Socio-economic Survey (CASEN)	1996; 1998; 2000; 2003; 2006; 2009	2
Iceland ²	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics, Income Survey.	1996-2010	2
Japan ³	Statistics Bureau of Japan	2001-10	-
Korea	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	2001-10	
Mexico ²			
New Zealand ³	Statistics New Zealand, household income by region	1998-2010	2
Norway	Statistics Norway	2004-10	2
Switzerland ²	-	-	-
Turkey ²			
United States	Bureau of Economic Analysis, CA30 – regional economic profiles, and CA35 – personal current transfer receipts	1995-2010	2

The primary income of private households is defined as the income generated directly from market transactions, i.e. the purchase and sale of factors of production and goods. These include in particular the compensation of employees. Private households can also receive income on assets (interest, dividends and rents) and from operating surplus and self-employment. Interest and rents payable are recorded as negative items for households.

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). Inter-regional 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.

1.1. Denmark: 2000-09; Hungary: 2000-09; Spain: 1995-1999 (data not available for the regions Ceuta and Melilla); Slovak Republic: 1996-2009.

1.2. Data are not available at regional level for Finland.

2. Iceland, Mexico, Switzerland, and Turkey: Data are not available at the regional level.

3. Chile, Japan and New Zealand: Primary income of households are not available at the regional level.

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.	2010	2
Australia	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	2009	2
Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM database, Table 358-0001 – Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by performer sector	2010	2
Chile	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) Chile, Survey of Expenditure and Personnel in R&D	2010	2
Iceland ²	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics.	2008	2
Japan ²	-	-	-
Korea	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP)	2010	2
Mexico ²	-	-	-
New Zealand ²	-	-	-
Norway	Eurostat, regional science and technology statistics, R&D expenditures and personnel, Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sector of performance and region	2010	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	2
Turkey ²	-	-	-
United States ⁴	National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics. 2012. National Patterns of R&D Resources: 2009 data update, NSF 12-321, Arlington, VA., www.nsf.gov/statistics/nsf12321/	2010	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, organisations 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, organisations 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).

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.

1.1. 2009 data for France, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Belgium; 2011 data for Czech Republic and Slovak Republic, 2005 data for Greece.

2. Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and Turkey: Data not available at the regional level.

3. Switzerland: Values only for business R&D expenditure.

4. United States: The sum of the R&D expenditure by state differs from U.S. total reported elsewhere for four reasons: (1) some R&D expenditure cannot be allocated to the state's expenditure; (2) non-federal sources of other non-profit R&D expenditures could not be allocated by state; (3) state-level U&C data have not been adjusted to eliminate double counting of funds passed through from one academic institution to another; and (4) state-level R&D data are not converted from fiscal years to calendar years.

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	2007	2
Australia ³	-	-	-
Canada ²	Statistics Canada, CANSIM database Table 358-0160 provincial distribution of personnel engaged in research and development, by performing sector and occupational category	2010	2
Chile ³	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) Chile, Survey of Expenditure and Personnel in R&D	2010	2
Iceland ³	-	-	-
Israel ³	-	-	-
Japan ³	-	-	-
Korea ³	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP)	2010	2
Mexico ³	-	-	-
New Zealand ³	-	-	-
Norway ³	Eurostat, total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region	2010	2
Switzerland ³	-	-	-
Turkey ³	-	-	-
United States ³	-	-	-

- EU21: 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.
 - 2001 for France, 2009 data for Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Belgium; 2011 data for Czech Republic and Slovak Republic, 2005 data for Greece
- Canada: Data are expressed in full-time equivalent.
- Australia, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, Turkey and United States: Data not available at the regional level.

Scientific publications and citations

	Source	Years	Territorial level
OECD countries ¹	<i>OECD Scopus Custom Data</i> , Elsevier version 5.2012	2000-10	2 and 3

- The *OECD Scopus Database* presents publication data that have been linked to regions according to the address of the institution to which the author is affiliated.

Subnational expenditure, revenue, investment and debt

Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} <i>OECD National Accounts</i>	2007-12	-

- Data refer to the subnational government finance data included in the *OECD National Accounts* harmonised according to the System of National Accounts (SNA93), see www.oecd.org/std/na/. Subnational government is defined as the sum of the two subsectors of the general government data: Federated government and related public entities (S.1312); and local government and related public entities (S.1313).
- Total public expenditure comprises:
 - Current expenditure: intermediate consumption + compensation of employees + subsidies + current transfers + financial interest + taxes + social benefits and social transfers in kind + adjustment for the net equity of households in pension funds reserves;
 - Capital expenditure: capital transfers + gross capital formation and acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets.
- Total public revenue comprises:
 - Tax revenue: Taxes on production and imports, current taxes on income, wealth, etc. and capital taxes. Tax revenue include both own-source tax revenue (or "autonomous") and tax revenue shared between central and subnational governments.
 - Grants and subsidies: current and capital transfers and subsidies.
 - Tariffs and fees: total sales (market output and output for own final use) and payments for non-market output.
 - Property income.
 - Social contributions.
- Public investment is given by the sum of direct investment (gross fixed capital formation and acquisitions, less disposals of non-financial non produced assets during a given period) and indirect investment (capital transfers). Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from production processes that are used repeatedly, or continuously, for more than one year. This covers in particular machinery and equipment, vehicles, dwelling, buildings and some intangible fixed assets, such as mineral exploration, computer software and entertainment, literary or artistic originals intended to be used for more than one year. Gross fixed capital formation consists of both positive and negative values.
- The General Government Gross Debt definition includes the sum of the following liabilities: currency and deposits (AF.2); securities other than shares (AF.33); loans (AF.4); insurance technical reserves (AF.6); other accounts payable (AF.7). Some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not included in this definition. According to the SNA, most debt instruments are valued at market prices. Data on gross debt are not always comparable across countries due to different definitions or treatment of debt components (e.g. pensions) or valuation (market vs. nominal prices). The SNA definition of gross debt differs from the one applied under the Maastricht Protocol. The "Maastricht debt" excludes not only financial derivatives, shares and other equity, but also insurance technical reserves and other accounts payable. It corresponds roughly to borrowing. The debt according to the Maastricht definition is valued at nominal prices and not at market prices.

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

Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 ¹ Eurostat, Labour Force Survey statistics	2012	2

The indicator on **young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET)** corresponds to the percentage of the population 18-24 who is 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://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/>.

- 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.

Youth unemployment

	Source	Reference population	Years	Territorial level
EU21 ¹	Eurostat, regional labour market statistics, unemployment	15-24	2011	2
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, youth unemployment, Cat. 4102.0	15-24	2007	2
Canada ²	Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 109-5304	15-24	2011	2
Chile	National Institute of Statistics, INE	15-24	2011	2
Iceland ³	-	-	-	-
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics, LFS	15-24	2011	2
Japan	Statistics Bureau, MIC	15-24	2011	2
Korea ³	-	-	-	-
Mexico	National Institute of Statistics, INEGI, Employment and Occupation National Survey	15-24	2011	2
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey	15-24	2011	2
Norway	Statistics Norway, employees 16-64 years by region of work, by region, and period	15-24	2011	2
Switzerland	OECD Regional Questionnaire; information provided by the delegate of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI)	15-24	2011	2
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute, LFS	15-24	2011	2
United States	Bureau of Labour Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics	15-24	2011	2

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. Canada: Data are not available for the regions Yukon Territory, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.
3. Iceland and Korea: Data are not available at regional level.



From:
OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

Access the complete publication at:
https://doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2013), "Sources and data description", in *OECD Regions at a Glance 2013*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-48-en

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

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

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