

## ANNEX B

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## Area – Chapters 1, 2 and 7

	Notes	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 <a href="http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdwel/Table-CD-P.cfm?PR=10&amp;T=2&amp;SR=1&amp;S=1&amp;O=A">www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdwel/Table-CD-P.cfm?PR=10&amp;T=2&amp;SR=1&amp;S=1&amp;O=A</a>
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland
Israel	–	Central Bureau of Statistics- Statistical Abstract of Israel. 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.
Japan	–	Statistical Office, Area by Configuration, Gradient and Prefecture <a href="http://www.stat.go.jp/English/data/nenkan/1431-01.htm">www.stat.go.jp/English/data/nenkan/1431-01.htm</a>
Korea	–	Statistics Korea
Mexico	–	Mexican Statistical Office (INEGI)
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand, data come from the report "Water Physical Stock Account 1995–2005". <a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/water-physical-stock-account-1995-2005.htm">www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/water-physical-stock-account-1995-2005.htm</a>
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, StatBank table: 01402: Area of land and fresh water (km <sup>2</sup> ). (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 <a href="http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/density.html">www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/density.html</a>
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. 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.

## Population – Chapters 1, 2 and 19

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics, Annual average population	1995-2009	3
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 3201.0	1995-2008	3
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0036, Estimates of population	1995-2009	3
Chile	–	INE, Chile	1995-2009	3
Iceland	(2)	Statistics Iceland	1995-2008	3
Israel	–	Central Bureau of Statistics- Statistical Abstract of Israel. 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.	2008	2
Japan	(3)	Statistics Bureau, MIC	1995-2008	3
Korea	(4)	Statistics Korea	1995-2008	3
Mexico	(5)	Secretariat estimates based on Census of population (INEGI)	1995-2008	3
New Zealand	(6)	Statistics New Zealand, Estimated Resident Population	1996-2008	3
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, StatBank	1995-2008	3
Switzerland	(7)	Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Statweb	1995-2009	3
Turkey	(8)	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat)	1995-2009	3
United States	(9)	US Census Bureau, Inter censual estimates	1995-2008	3
Brazil	–	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	1995-2009	2
China	–	National Bureau of Statistics of China	2008	2
India	–	Statistics India (Indiastat)	2001-08	2
Russian Federation	–	Federal State Statistics Service of Russian Federation	2000-09	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. Estonia available years: 2005-08.
2. Iceland: Population at 1 December.
3. Japan: Population at 1 October.
4. Korea: Data for 2001-04 are based on population projections.
5. Mexico: Data for 1998 and 2003 are estimated using the exponential growth function based on the period 1995-2000 and 2000-08.
6. New Zealand: Population as of 30 June. Population estimates at 30 June 1996–2000 are based on 2001 Regional Council boundaries, whereas estimates from 2001 onwards are based on 2005 Regional Council boundaries.
7. Switzerland: Permanent resident population at the end of the year.
8. Turkey and United States: Mid-year population estimates.

## Population by age and sex – Chapters 4, 8 and 19

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 3201.0	1996-2008	3
Austria	–	Secretariat estimates based on Statistics Austria	2001-09	3
Belgium	(1)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics	1995-2008	3
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0036, Estimates of population	1995-2009	3
Chile		INE, Chile	1995-2009	2
Czech Republic	(2)	Czech Statistical Office	1995-2009	3
Denmark	(3)	Statistics Denmark, Statbank	2005-09	3
Estonia		Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics	2007-09	3
Finland	–	Statistics Finland	1995-2009	3
France	(1)	INSEE, Local population estimates	1995-2008	3
Germany	–	Regional statistics Germany, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBR	1995-2008	3
Greece	(1)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics	1995-2009	3
Hungary	(1)	KSH, Hungarian Statistical Office	1995-2009	3
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland	1997-2008	3
Ireland	–	Central Statistics Office, Ireland (Census of population).	1995-2009	3
Israel	–	Central Bureau of Statistics- Statistical Abstract of Israel. 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.	2008	2
Italy	(1)	ISTAT, Intercensal population estimates	1995-2009	3
Japan	(4)	Statistics Bureau, MIC	1995-2008	3
Korea	(5)	Statistics Korea	1995-2008	3
Luxembourg	(1)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics	1995-2009	3
Mexico	–	INEGI, (Census of population)	1995-2008	3
Netherlands	(1)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics	1995-2009	3
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand (Census of population)	1995-2008	3
Norway	(1)	Statistics Norway, Statbank	1995-2008	3
Poland	–	Central Statistical Office, Poland	2000-09	3
Portugal	–	Statistics Portugal (INE)	1995-2009	3
Slovak Republic	(2)	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic	1996-2009	3
Slovenia		Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics	2003-09	3
Spain	–	National Statistics Institute (INE)	1995-2009	3
Sweden	(6)	Statistics Sweden	1995-2009	3
Switzerland	(7)	Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Statweb	1995-2009	3
Turkey	(8)	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat)	1995-2008	3
United Kingdom	–	National Statistical Office, population estimates	1995-2008	3
United States	(9)	US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program	1995-2008	3
Brazil	–	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	1995-2009	2
China	–	National Bureau of Statistics of China	2008	2
India	–	Statistics India (Indiastat)	2008	2
Russian Federation	–	Federal State Statistics Service of Russian Federation	2000-09	2
South Africa	–	Statistics South Africa	1995-2009	2

1. Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway: Population as of 1 January.
2. Czech Republic and Slovak Republic: Population as of 31 December.
3. Denmark: Population as of 1 January. The source of the statistics is Statistic Denmark's population register, which yearly, receives partly an annual outdraw of the total population and partly a weekly outdraw which include information about the weekly events such as removals, emi-/immigrations, births and deaths from the Central Person Register (CPR).
4. Japan: Population as of 1 October.
5. Korea: Data for 2001-04 are based on population projections.
6. Sweden: Conditions on 31 December 31 for each respective year according to administrative subdivisions of 1 January of the following year.
7. Switzerland: Permanent resident population at the end of the year.
8. Turkey: Mid-year population estimates.
9. United States: Population as of 1 April.

## Gross domestic product – Chapters 3, 5, 6, 7 and 14

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional economic accounts	1995-2007	3
Australia	(2)	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 5220.0	1995-2008	2
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, Provincial economic accounts	1995-2008	2
Chile	(3)	Banco central de Chile. Cuentas nacionales de Chile	1996-2008	2
Iceland	(5)	–	–	–
Israel	(5)	–	–	–
Japan	(4)	Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office	1995-2006	3
Korea	–	Statistics Korea	1995-2007	3
Mexico	–	INEGI, System of national accounts of Mexico	1995-2006	2
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand	2000-03	3
Norway	–	Norwegian Regional Accounts	1995-2007	3
Switzerland	(5)	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat)	2004-06	2
United States	–	Bureau of Economic Analysis	1997-2008	2
Brazil	–	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	1995-2007	2
China	–	National Bureau of Statistics of China	2004-07	2
India	–	Statistics India (Indiastat)	2001-07	2
Russian Federation	–	Federal State Statistics Service of Russian Federation	1996-08	2
South Africa	–	Statistics South Africa	1995-08	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. Poland available years: 1999-2007.
2. Australia: Gross state product. Figures are based on fiscal year (July-June).
3. Chile: Data are not available in two regions.
4. Japan: Figures are based on fiscal year (April-March).
5. Iceland, Israel and Switzerland: Data are not available at the regional level.

## Employment at place of work – Chapters 5, 6 and 7

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional economic accounts, Branch accounts, Employment	1995-2009	3
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table: 6291.0.55.003	1995-2009	2
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, Census, Employed labour force by place of work	1996-2007	2
Chile	–	INE Chile	1990-2009	2
Iceland	(2)	–	–	–
Israel	–	Central Bureau of Statistics – LFS. 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.	1999-2009	2
Japan	–	Statistics Bureau, MIC	2000; 2001-05	2
Korea	–	Statistics Korea	1996-2009	3
Mexico	–	INEGI, LFS (National survey of occupation and employment)	2000; 2004; 2009	2
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand, LEED, Annual, Table 3.5: Length of Continuous Job Tenure	1999-2009	3
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, Employees 16-64 years by region of work by region and period	1995; 1998-2001; 2005-07	3
Switzerland	(2)	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Census	2002; 2006 – 2009	2
United States	–	Bureau of Labour Statistics, State and area employment (sm series)	2000-09	2
Brazil	–	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	2004-08	2
China	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation	–	Federal State Statistics Service of 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.
2. Iceland and Switzerland: Data are not available at the regional level.

## Employment by industry (six sectors) – Chapter 11

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional economic accounts, Branch accounts, Employment	1995-2008	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table 6291.0.55.003	1995-2008	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, data sent by the delegate	1995-2007	2
Chile	–	National Statistical Office (INE)	1995-2005	
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland	1995-2005	2
Israel	–	Central Bureau Statistics (CBS). 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.	1995-2008	
Japan	–	Statistics Bureau, Establishment and Enterprise census	2005-08	2
Korea	–	Statistics Korea – Economically active population survey	2004-08	2
Mexico	–	National Statistical Office (INEGI), Economic Census	2004; 2008	2
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand	1999-2008	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway	2000-08	2
Switzerland	–	Federal Statistical Office (FSO), Census of population, table VZ0024KD	2000-08	2
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute, Number of local units and employment by economic activity branches	2006-08	2
United States	–	Bureau of Economic Analysis	2000-08	2

Industries are defined according to the Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) rev. 3.1. Due to regional data availability, industries from the Eurostat Branch Accounts are aggregated into six sectors: 1) Agriculture, fishing and forestry; 2) Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply; 3) Construction; 4) Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication; 5) Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities; 6) Public administration and defence, health and other public activities.

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 and Northwest Territories.

## Labour force, employment at place of residency by sex and unemployment – Chapters 4, 8, 22 and 23

Table B.4. **National Data on Employment and Unemployment: OECD, Annual Labour Force Statistics Database**

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional labour force market statistics, LFS	1999-2009	3
Australia	(2)	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table 6291.0.55.001	1999-2009	2
Canada	(3)	Statistics Canada, LFS, CANSIM Table 282-0055	1999-2009	NOG
Chile	–	INE Chile	1990-2009	2
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland	1999-2009	2
Israel	–	Central Bureau of Statistics – LFS. 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.	1990-2009	2
Japan	–	Statistics Bureau, MIC	1999-2009	3
Korea	–	Statistics Korea	1999-2009	3
Mexico	(4)	INEGI, LFS (National survey of occupation and employment)	2000-09	2
New Zealand	(5)	Statistics New Zealand, LFS	1999-2009	3
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, Statbank Table 05613	1999-2008	3
Switzerland	(6)	Secretariat estimates based on Swiss Federal Statistical Office	2001-09	3
Turkey	(7)	Turkish Statistical Institute, Census	2006–09	2
United States	(8)	Bureau of Labour Statistics, Labour force data by county	1999-2009	3
Brazil	–	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estadística (IBGE)	2004-08	2
China	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation	–	Federal State Statistics Service of Russian Federation	2000-08	2
South Africa	–	Statistics South Africa	1999-09	2

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

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. Finland: 2006 Employment data for regions FI191 Satakunta, FI192 Pirkanmaa, FI193 Keski-Suomi, FI194 Etelä-Pohjanmaa and FI195 Pohjanmaa are estimated with data collected at the Statistics Finland website ([www.stat.fi/til/tyti/2008/03/tyti\\_2008\\_03\\_2008-04-22\\_tau\\_031\\_fi.html](http://www.stat.fi/til/tyti/2008/03/tyti_2008_03_2008-04-22_tau_031_fi.html)).
  - 1.2. Germany and Italy: due to changes in the NUTS classification, data have been collected from the delegates (Germany: Statistics of the Federal Agency of Labour Market, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBR, without self-employed).
  - 1.3. Poland: Reference years 2000-06 (PL126 Warszawski and PL127 Miasto Warszawa regions data are missing in 1999).
  - 1.4. Portugal: Labour force data are available only at TL2 level.
  - 1.5. Sweden: data for 2006 at TL3 level are estimated with data from Statistics Sweden (Befolkningen 16-64 år (AKU), 1000-tal efter region, arbetskraftstillhörighet, kön) and adjusted with data from Eurostat at TL2.
  - 1.6. United Kingdom: 2006 missing data from Eurostat have been estimated with data from the Office for National Statistics (Nomis) and the Annual Population Survey in Scotland. Data not available for the regions Caithness and Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Comhairle Nan Eilan (Western Isles).
2. Australia: Data are based on the Labour Force Dissemination Regions as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
3. 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](http://www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=71-543-G)).
4. Mexico: Data at TL3 level are available only for the year 2000 from the Census (Censo general de población y vivienda 2000) and employed is for the class age 12 years and over.
5. New Zealand: For regions NZ015-NZ016 and NZ021-NZ021 data are aggregated in the LFS dissemination regions. Data for the merged regions have been estimated on the basis of population share.
6. Switzerland: Data at TL3 are estimated from unemployment at TL2 using the share of labour force as weights.
7. Turkey: Data at TL2 come from the Census of Population for the year 2000 and from Turkstat Household labour survey for the years 2004-06. At TL3 data are available only for the year 2000.
8. United States: US117 New Orleans-Metairie-Bogalusa (Louisiana) figure is estimated for 2006 due to missing values in some Local Area Unemployment Statistics components of this region. Data expressed as annual averages.

## Youth unemployment – Chapter 22

	Notes	Source	Reference population	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional labour market statistics, unemployment	15-24	1999-2009	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, youth unemployment, cat. 4102.0	15-24	1999-2009	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 109-5304	15-24	2001-09	2
Chile	(4)	–	–	–	–
Iceland	(4)	–	–	–	–
Israel		Central Bureau of Statistics – LFS. 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.	15-24	1990-2009	2
Japan	–	Statistics Bureau, MIC	15-24	2006	2
Korea	(4)	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	INEGI, Employment and Occupation National Survey	15-24	2000-09	2
New Zealand	(4)-	–	–	–	–
Norway	(3)	Statistics Norway, Employees 16-64 years by region of work by region and period	15-24	2000-09	2
Switzerland	(4)	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute, LFS	15-24	2004-09	2
United States		Bureau of Labour Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics		1999-2008	3

- 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.
  - Italy: Data are not available for the region Valle d'Aosta.
  - Netherlands: 1999-2005; Sweden: 1999-2005.
- Canada: Data are not available for the regions Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.
- Norway: Data are not available for the regions Hedmark og Oppland and Trondelag.
- Chile, Iceland, Korea, New Zealand and Switzerland: Data are not available at regional level.

## Long-term unemployment– Chapter 22

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional labour market statistics, Regional unemployment	1999-2009	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS	2001-09	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, LFS	1999-2009	2
Chile	(3)	–	–	–
Iceland	(3)	–	–	–
Israel		Central Bureau of Statistics – LFS. 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.	1990-2009	2
Japan	(3)	–	–	–
Korea	(3)	–	–	–
Mexico	(3)	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	1999-2009	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway	1999-2009	2
Switzerland	(3)	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute, LFS	2004-09	2
United States	(3)	–	–	–

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

## Employment in high-tech manufacturing; Employment in knowledge-intensive services – Chapters 9 and 12

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level (htec_emp_reg)	1995-2008	2
Australia	(2)	-	-	-
Canada	-	Statistics Canada, special tabulation from the LFS	1995-2008	2
Chile	-	-	-	-
Iceland	(2)	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	Statistics Bureau, MIC	1995-2006	-
Korea	(3)	Korean Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET) – Regional Statistics and Information Database (RSID)	1995-2008	2
Mexico	(2)	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	Eurostat, Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (htec_emp_reg)	1995-2008	2
Switzerland	-	Eurostat, Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (htec_emp_reg)	1995-2008	2
Turkey	-	Eurostat, Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (htec_emp_reg)	1995-2008	2
United States	-	Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS), State and County Employment and Wages (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages – QCEW)	1995-2008	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. Poland, Sweden and Slovak Republic, latest available year: 2007.
2. Australia, Iceland, Mexico and New Zealand: Data are not available at the regional level.
3. Korea data on KIS employment are not available at regional level.

## Labour force by educational attainment– Chapters 9 and 24

	Notes	Source	Year	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Labour force survey	2008	2
Australia	(2)	Australian Bureaus of Statistics, Table 6227.0 Education and Work, LFS	2005	2
Canada	(3)	Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey	2006	2
Chile	-	INE Chile	2007	2
Iceland	(6)	-	-	-
Japan	(6)	-	-	-
Korea	(2)	KOSIS, Economically Active Population Survey,	2006	2
Mexico	-	INEGI, Conteo de Población y Vivienda, 2005	2008	2
New Zealand	-	Statistics New Zealand	2006	2
Norway	-	Eurostat, Labour force survey	2008	2
Switzerland	-	Federal Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey	2007	2
Turkey	(4)	Turkish Statistical Institute	2008	2
United States	(5)	Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)	2008	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 refer to the labour force aged 15 and over.
  - 1.2. Denmark: Data refer to the labour force aged 25-64. Data obtained from the Register based labour force statistics. Data compiled by the Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy and Published by Statistics Denmark.
  - 1.3. Sweden: The data obtained from Statistics Sweden.
2. Australia and Korea: Data refer to total labour force.
3. Canada: Data refer to the labour force aged 25-64.
4. Turkey: Data available only for secondary and tertiary education attainments.
5. United States: Data refer to the population aged 18 and over.
6. Iceland and Japan: Data not available at the regional level.



## Enrolment in education institutions by educational level – Chapter 9

	Notes	Source	Year	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional education statistics	2005-07	2
Australia	–			2
Canada				2
Iceland	(6)	–	–	–
Japan	–	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	2005-07	2
Korea	–	Statistical year book of education	2005-07	2
Mexico	(3)	INEGI, Census 2005.	2005-07	2
New Zealand	(6)	–	–	–
Norway		Eurostat, Regional education statistics	2005-07	2
Switzerland	(4)	Federal Statistical Office	2005-07	2
Turkey	–	Turkish Ministry of Education	2005-07	2
United States	(5)	Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)	2005-07	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. Denmark: Data obtained from the Register-based labour force statistics. Data compiled by the Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy and Published by Statistics Denmark.
  - 1.2. Germany: Data obtained from Regional Statistics Germany, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBR.
2. Canada: ISCED 0-2 include enrolled from junior kindergarden to grade 9 included. ISCED 3-4 include enrolled in grade 10 to 12 included. Data for ISCED 5-6 is the sum of enrolled in public colleges and institutes and enrolled in universities.
3. Mexico: Populations aged five and over by state and educational level.
4. Switzerland: Before beginning tertiary education, ISCED 5-6 students are distributed among regions according to their place of residence. This results in an underestimation of the number of people in this educational level (students living abroad before the beginning of theirs studies are not taken into account).
5. United States: US Census Bureau, Census ACS (American Community Survey). B14001. School enrollment by level of school for the population three years and over – universe: population three years and over. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. Data have been translated into ISCED in the following way: Enrolled in nursery school, preschool + Enrolled in kindergarten + Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4 + Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8 = ISCED 0-2, Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12 = ISCED 3-4, Enrolled in college, undergraduate years + Graduate or professional school = ISCED 5-6.
6. Australia, Iceland and New Zealand: Data are not available at the regional level.

## Regional capital expenditure – Chapter 13

### National Data: OECD, General Government Accounts

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics	1990-2009	2
Canada	–	Statistics Canada	1981-2006	2
Chile	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	–	Ministry of Finance (data from the Regional Statistical Bureaus)	2005-08	2 and 3
Finland	–	Statistics Finland	1980-2007	2 and 3
Germany	–	Federal Office of Statistics (for municipality-level data); Federal Ministry of Finance (for state-level data)	2001-09	2
Hungary	(1)	Statistics Hungary	2001-05	2
Israel	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	Ministry for Economic Development, Department for Development Policy and Cohesion	1996-2008	2
Japan	–	System of Prefecture Accounts, Cabinet Office Website	1996-2007	2 and 3
Mexico	2	INEGI, National Institute for Statistics and Geography	1994-2003	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway	2003-09	2 and 3
Spain	–	Ministry of Finance	2002-08	2
Sweden	–	Statistics Sweden	1995-2007	2
Switzerland	(1)	Federal Statistical Office	2005-07	2 and 3
United Kingdom	(1)	HM Treasury	2002-08	2
United States	(1)	US Census Bureau	1991-2008	2

1. Capital expenditure is not broken down into gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and capital transfers.
2. Data on GFCF by state is derived from states' shares of total national GFCF.

## Foreign-born population, by duration of stay and educational attainment – Chapters 10 and 21

### OECD Database on Immigrants (DIOC)

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	–	Census	2006	3
Austria	–	Microcensus	2004-06	2
Belgium	–	Labour Force Survey	2004-06	2
Canada	–	Census	2006	3
Chile	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	Population Register	2005	3
Estonia	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	Population Register	2005	3
France	–	Census	2006	3
Germany	–	Micro-census	2005-07	2
Greece	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	Labour Force Survey	2004-06	2
Iceland	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	Census 2006	2006	3
Israel	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	Labour Force Survey	2004-06	2
Japan	–	–	–	–
Korea	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	Labour Force Survey	2005-07	2
Netherlands	–	Labour Force Survey	2004-06	2
New Zealand	–	Census	2006	3
Norway	–	Population Register	2005	3
Poland	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	Labour Force Survey	2005-06	2
Slovak Republic	–	Labour Force Survey	2004-06	2

## OECD Database on Immigrants (DIOC) (cont.)

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Slovenia	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	Labour Force Survey	2004-06	2
Sweden	–	Population Register	2005	3
Switzerland	–	Labour Force Survey	2004-06	2
Turkey	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	Labour Force Survey	2006	2
United States	–	American Community Survey	2005-07	2

## R&amp;D expenditures by performing sector – Chapters 14 and 15

## National data: OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators Database

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(2)	Eurostat, Regional Science and technology Statistics, R&D expenditures and personnel, Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance and region.	2007	2
Australia	(3)	For the business performing sector: ABS, 8104.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business.	2007	2
Canada		Statistics Canada. <a href="http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/88-221-XIE/2008001/tablesectionlist.htm">www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/88-221-XIE/2008001/tablesectionlist.htm</a> Table 2 Provincial Gross Domestic Expenditures on Research and Development, in the total sciences.	2006	2
Chile	(4)	–	–	–
Iceland	(4)	–	–	–
Israel		Central Bureau of Statistics. 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.	2007-08	2
Japan	(4)	–	–	–
Korea	–	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP)	2006	2
Mexico	(4)	–	–	–
New Zealand	(4)	–	–	–
Norway		Eurostat, Regional Science and technology Statistics, R&D expenditures and personnel, Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance and region.	2007	2
Switzerland	(4)	–	–	–
Turkey	(4)	–	–	–
United States	(5)	National Science Foundation (NSF)/Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS)	2007	2

- Sectors include: 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 the *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 the *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 the *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 the *Frascati Manual*, Section 3.6).
- 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 France refer to the year 2004 and Greece 2005.
- Australia: Values only for business R&D expenditure.
- Chile, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland and Turkey: Data are not available at the regional level.
- United States: State totals differ from US totals reported elsewhere for four reasons: (1) some R&D expenditures cannot be allocated to 1 of 50 states or District of Columbia; (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.

## R&D personnel (headcounts) – Chapter 14

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region	2007	2
Australia	(3)	-	-	-
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, Science Statistics, May 2008 edition, 88-001-X, <a href="http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/88-001-XIE/2008001/tablesectionlist.htm">www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/88-001-XIE/2008001/tablesectionlist.htm</a>	2007	2
Chile	(3)	-	-	-
Iceland	(3)	-	-	-
Israel	(4)	Central Bureau of Statistics. 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.	2007-08	2
Japan	(3)	-	-	-
Korea	-	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP)	2007	2
Mexico	(3)	-	-	-
New Zealand	(3)	-	-	-
Norway	-	Eurostat, Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region	2007	2
Switzerland	(3)	-	-	-
Turkey	(3)	-	-	-
United States	(3)	-	-	-

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. Data for France refer to the year 2004. Greece 2005.
3. Canada: Data are expressed in full-time equivalent.
4. Australia, Chile, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom: Data not available at the regional level.
5. Israel: Data available only for business and HEI expenditure. Data are expressed in full-time equivalent.

## PCT patents applications – Chapters 16, 17 and 32

### National data: OECD REGPAT Database

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries	(1), (2), (3)	OECD REGPAT Database	1995-2007	2 and 3

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](http://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 as to whether to offer patent protection within its borders. In this publication the patent data comes from the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation 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](http://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. For more information, see [www.oecd.org/dataoecd/5/19/37569377.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/5/19/37569377.pdf). For classifications of green and renewable energy patents, see [www.oecd.org/environment/innovation/indicator](http://www.oecd.org/environment/innovation/indicator).

## Primary and disposable income of households – Chapter 18

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Household income statistics, primary and disposable income	1995-2007	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Income Account and Per Capita, cat. 5220.0	1990-2010	2
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0012	1990-2009	2
Chile	(3)	Mideplan. Household income data	1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006	2
Iceland	(2)	–	–	–
Israel	(3)	Central Bureau of Statistics- Income Survey. 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.	1995-2009	2
Japan	–	Cabinet Office, Government of Japan, Gross Prefectural Products	1996-2007	2
Korea	(2)			
Mexico	(2)			
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand. Household income by region	1998-2010	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway	1995-2007	2
Switzerland	(2)			
Turkey	(2)			
United States	–	Bureau of Economic Analysis. CA30 – Regional economic profiles and CA35 – Personal current transfer receipts	1990-2008	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. Denmark: 2000-07.
  - 1.2. Hungary: 2000-07.
  - 1.3. Spain: From 1995 to 1999 data not available for the regions Ceuta and Melilla.
  - 1.4. France: 1995, 2001-07.
2. Iceland, Korea, Mexico, Switzerland, and Turkey: Data are not available at the regional level.
3. Chile and Israel: Primary income of households are not available at the regional level.

## Interregional flows of population – Chapter 20

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	(1)	Australian Bureau of Statistics	1996-2009	2
Austria	–	Statistics Austria, Database for population statistics (POPREG)	1996-2009	3
Belgium	–	–	–	–
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada's E-STAT database Table 051-0019.	1998-2007	NOG
Chile	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	–	Czech Central Population Register Regional Yearbooks	2003-08	3
Denmark	–	Statistics Denmark, StatBank, table FLY66	1990-2009	3
Estonia	–	–	–	–
Finland	(3)	Statistics Finland	1997-2008	3
France	(4)	INSEE	2006	3
Germany	–	Regional Statistics Germany	1996-2007	3
Greece	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	KSH Hungarian Statistical Office	1996-2008	3
Iceland	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	ISTAT Demo	1998-2007	3
Japan	–	Statistics Japan E-STAT	1991-2008	3
Korea	–	Statistics Korea KOSIS database	1995-2009	3
Luxembourg	–	–	–	3
Mexico	–	Consejo Nacional de Población CONAPO	1996-2008	2
Netherlands	–	Statistics Netherlands on Statline	2002-07	3
New Zealand	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	Statistics Norway	1994-2008	3
Poland	–	Statistics Poland, Regional Databank	1995-2008	3
Portugal	(5)	Statistics Portugal (INE)	1995 and 2001	3
Slovak Republic	–	National Statistics Reg-Dat database	2001-08	3
Slovenia	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	National Statistics Institute (INE)	1998-2008	3
Sweden	–	Statistics Sweden Population Registers	1997-2009	3
Switzerland	–	Swiss Federal Statistical Office	1996-2008	3
Turkey	–	–	1996-2008	3
United Kingdom	–	National Statistical Office, Population Estimates	1999-2008	3
United States	(6)	IRS Individual Master File system <a href="http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=212695,00.html">www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=212695,00.html</a>	2000-08	3

1. Australia: Data are aggregation of quarterly ABS estimates of migration flows, for the six states and two main territories.
2. Canada: Data are inter-censal estimation, see [www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=4101&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=4101&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2).
3. Finland: Data from 1990 to 2005 refer to the old regional classification in 16 regions. From 2005 data refer to the current one in 11 TL3 regions.
4. France: France interregional flows, registered in the 2006 census, refer to change of residence with respect to the previous 2001 census, thus covering mobility over five years.
5. Portugal: Data based on 2001 census micro-data. Data for 1995 refer to flows between 31 December 1995 and 12 March 2001 and data for 2000 refer to flows between 31 December 1999 and 12 March 2001.
6. 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.

## Early school leavers – Chapter 24

	Notes	Source	Year	Territorial level
EU-21 countries	(1) (2)	Eurostat, Labour Force Survey statistics	2008-09	2

**Definition:** Early school leavers are defined as the young adults (aged 18-24) who have at most attained a lower secondary school diploma and are not currently following any training.

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment\\_unemployment\\_lfs/publications/results](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/publications/results)

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. In some regions data are not available or not reliable due to very small sample size.

## Age-adjusted mortality rate – Chapters 25

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics	2009	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau Statistics, Demographic Summary, Statistical Areas	2009	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, 2005, Table 102-0503	2008	2
Denmark	–	Statbank Denmark.	2009	2
Japan	–	Vital Statistics of Japan	2009	2
Korea	–	Statistics Korea. Population and Housing Census	2009	2
Israel		Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). 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.	2009	2
Mexico	–	INEGI, Mortality statistics.	2009	2
New Zealand	(3)	Statistics New Zealand	2008	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway	2008	2
Switzerland	–	Eurostat. Regional demographic statistics	2009	2
Turkey	(3)	–	–	–
United States	–	National Centre for Health Statistics.	2007	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 refer to the age reached during the year.
2. Canada: Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after a live birth has taken place. Stillbirths are excluded. Age attained at the last birthday preceding death.
3. Turkey: Data are not available at the regional level.

## Number of physicians – Chapter 25

### National Data: OECD, Health Database

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial Level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional health statistics	2009	2
Australia	(2)	AIHW, Medical labour force survey	2008	2
Canada	(3)	Canadian Institute of Health Information (CIHI)	2008	2
Denmark		Eurostat, Regional health statistics	–	–
Iceland	(5)			
Ireland	(5)	–	–	–
Israel		Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). 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.	2009	2
Japan		Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	2008	2
Korea		Statistics Korea	2009	–
Luxembourg	–	Eurostat, Regional health statistics	2004	2
Mexico		National Population Council (Conapo)	2005	2
New Zealand		Medical Council, The New Zealand Medical Force in 2005	2005	2
Norway	–	Eurostat, Regional health statistics	2005	2
Switzerland	–	OFAS; FSO, Statistics yearbook 2002	2002	2
Turkey		Ministry of Health	2009	2
United Kingdom	–	Eurostat, Regional health statistics	2000	2
United States	(4)	American Medical Association	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.
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, [http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw\\_page=AR\\_14\\_E](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 and Ireland: Data are not available at the regional level.



## Access to piped water, electricity, sewage and fixed telephone – Chapter 26

	Notes	Source	Years	Administrative Level
Argentina	(1)	Data from National Company of Hydraulic and Sewerage Works (ENOHSA) provided by CEPAL and Census data from National Institute of Statistics and Censuses included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1991, 2001, 2008	Department
Bolivia	–	Census data from National Institute of Statistics included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1992, 2001	Province
Brazil	(2)	IBGE, Household Survey data provided by CEPAL and Census data from the Institute of Geography and Statistics included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1991, 2000, 2009	State
Chile	(3)	MIDEPLAN, Socioeconomic Characterization Survey provided by CEPAL and Census data from the National Institute of Statistics included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1992, 2002, 2009	Region
Colombia	–	Census data from the National Administrative Department of Statistics provided by CEPAL and included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1993, 2005	Region
Costa Rica	–	Census data from National Institute of Statistics and Censuses included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1984, 2000	Province
Ecuador	–	Census data from National Institute of Statistics and Censuses included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1990, 2001	Province
India	–	National Sample Survey Report No. 535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July 2008-June 2009	2009	State
Mexico	–	Census data from National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Informatics included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1995, 2005	State
Panama	–	Census data from Census and Statistics Directorate included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1990, 2000	Province
Peru	–	Census data from National Institute of Statistics and Informatics provided by CEPAL and included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1993, 2007	Department
South Africa	–	Census data from Statistics South Africa included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1996, 2007	Province
Venezuela	–	Census data from National Institute of Statistics included in the Minnesota Population Center Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)	1990, 2001	State

- Figure 26.1 uses 2008 data provided by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC-UN), measuring population with access to drinking water network service. Figure 26.2 uses 2001 IPUMS data. Changes in Figure 26.1 are calculated using 1991 as initial year and 2001 as final year.
- Figure 26.1 uses 2009 data provided by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC-UN), measuring the existence of general network of water supply. Figure 26.2 uses 2000 IPUMS data. Changes in Figure 26.3 are calculated using 1991 as initial year and 2000 as final year.
- Figure 26.1 uses 2009 data provided by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC-UN), measuring the existence of drinking water public network inside dwelling. Figure 26.2 uses 2002 IPUMS data. Changes in Figure 26.3 are calculated using 1992 as initial year and 2002 as final year.

## Global urban land cover and changes – Chapters 27 and 28

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries		MODIS 500m Map of Global Urban Extent, SAGE at University of Wisconsin-Madison, available at <a href="http://www.sage.wisc.edu/mapsdatamodels.html">www.sage.wisc.edu/mapsdatamodels.html</a> Schneider, A., Friedl, M., Potere, D., 2009, A new map of global urban extent from MODIS data. Environmental Research Letters, Vol. 4, article 044003. Schneider, A., Friedl, M., Potere, D., 2010, Monitoring urban areas globally using MODIS 500m data: New methods and datasets based on “urban ecoregions”. Remote Sensing of Environment, Vol. 114, p. 1733-1746.	2001	
Europe	(1)	Corine land cover	2000-2006	TL3
United States	(1)	National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD).	2000-2006	TL3
Japan	(1)	Japan National Land Service Information data.	1997-2006	TI3

(1) For the changes in land use, three data set were utilized.

The final classification used to calculate the statistics for regions consists of newly defined six 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, shrublands, sparsely vegetated areas, etc.); 5) Urban (residential, industrial, major transportation, green urban areas, etc.); 6) Other (bare lands, wetlands, glaciers).

In Chapter 28, Classes 3 (forest) and 4 (other natural vegetation) are considered together as one class (natural vegetation). Transitions between the two classes are much more extensive than the others as a result of forest harvest and re-growing. Also, because of specificity of the Japanese dataset, the definition of Class 4 is much more narrow in this country than in Europe and the United States.

## Global forest land cover – Chapter 28

Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
	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 ( <a href="http://lpdaac.usgs.gov">lpdaac.usgs.gov</a> ).	2008	2

This is the latest available version of one of the most detailed global land cover datasets from satellite observation. It is produced at 500 m spatial resolution. It was overlaid with administrative boundary layers at the territorial level 2 to calculate the share of forest in each region in OECD countries and emerging economies. MODIS Land Cover uses IBGP classification, of which the first five classes were considered as forest for the calculation: 1) Evergreen Needleleaf forest; 2) Evergreen Broadleaf forest; 3) Deciduous Needleleaf forest; 4) Deciduous Broadleaf forest; 5) Mixed forest.

## Net primary productivity – Chapter 28

Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
	MODIS GPP/NPP project MOD17, Net primary productivity, 2000-06 annual mean. Zhao, M. and S.W. Running (2010), "Drought-Induced Reduction in Global Terrestrial Net Primary Production from 2000 Through 2009", <i>Science</i> 20 August, Vol. 329, No. 5994, pp. 940-943. <a href="ftp://ntsg.umd.edu/pub/MODIS/Mirror/MOD17A3.305/Improved_MOD17A3_C5.1_GEOTIFF_1km">ftp://ntsg.umd.edu/pub/MODIS/Mirror/MOD17A3.305/Improved_MOD17A3_C5.1_GEOTIFF_1km</a>	2000-06	–

Net primary production (NPP) quantifies the amount of atmospheric carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass (Zhao *et al.*, 2010). The net primary production is the initial step of the carbon cycle and is a significant factor slowing the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the atmosphere. The measure of net primary productivity used in Chapter 9 is based on the improved MOD17 collection (improvements over the global MODIS NPP algorithm) produced by Maosheng Zhao and colleagues at the University of Montana. The current version is limited to the period from 2000 to 2006 due to inconsistencies in one data input used for the modelling (daily meteorological driver). Updates are expected for the end of 2011.

## Concentration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> particles – Chapter 29

Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
	Satellite-Derived Surface PM <sub>2.5</sub> concentration dataset, 2001-2006 annual mean. van Donkelaar, A., <i>et al.</i> (2010), "Global Estimates of Exposure to Fine Particulate Matter Concentrations from Satellite-based Aerosol Optical Depth", <i>Environmental Health Perspective</i> 118(6), <a href="http://fizz.phys.dal.ca/~atmos/g47.swf">http://fizz.phys.dal.ca/~atmos/g47.swf</a> .	2001-06	2

By combining global datasets estimating surface PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations on the basis of satellite measurements (0.1° degree grid) and even finer population distribution grid (from LandScan 2009) the average exposure of population to these health-threatening particles was estimated. PM<sub>2.5</sub> is defined as particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers in diameter and can be of both artificial and natural origin.

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions – Chapter 29

Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
	European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR), release version 4.1. <a href="http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu">http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu</a> , 2010	2005	2

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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for regions, multiple datasets representing different sources of CO<sub>2</sub> were combined (ground transport, fuel production, industry combustion, agriculture, etc.; air transport and international navigation were excluded).

## Volume of produced waste – Chapter 30

### National Data: OECD Key Environmental Indicators (2008)

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial Level
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 8698.0, Waste management survey	2003	2
Austria	–	Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environment Agency) - Inventory of waste management in Austria	2008	2
Belgium	(1)	–	–	–
Canada	–	Statistics Canada	2006	2
Chile	(1)	–	–	–
Czech Republic	–	Data provided by the delegate	2008	2
Denmark	(1)	–	–	–
Finland	(1)	–	–	–
France	–	Data provided by the delegate	2004	2
Germany	–	Regional Statistics Germany, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR	2008	2
Greece	–	Ministry of Statistics (EL.STAT)	2008	2
Hungary	–	Central Statistical Office (KSH)	2007	2
Iceland	(1)	–	–	–
Ireland	(1)	–	–	–
Israel	–	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	2008	2
Italy	–	Ministry of Statistics (Istat)	2008	2
Japan	–	Ministry of Environment	2008	2
Korea	–	National Waste Generation and Disposal Statistics 2008	2007	2
Luxembourg	(1)	–	–	–
Mexico	–	INEGI. Con base en SEDESOL. DGOT. Subdirección de Asistencia Técnica a Organismos Operadores Urbanos Regionales.	2008	2
Netherlands	–	Statistics Netherlands	2008	2
New Zealand	(1)	–	–	–
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, Statbank	2008	2
Poland	–	Central Statistical Office, M-09 report	2008	2
Portugal	–	Statistics Portugal (INE)	2006	2
Slovak Republic	–	Statistical survey of the Statistical Office of the SR. Annual reports on municipality waste are collected from municipalities.	2008	2
Spain	–	Ministerio Economía y Hacienda	2006	2
Sweden	(1)	–	–	–
Switzerland	(1)	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Data provided by the delegate	2008	2
United Kingdom	–	Data provided by the delegate	2008	2
United States	(1)	–	–	–

1. Data not available at the regional level.

## Recycled waste – Chapter 30

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial Level
EU21 countries	(1) (2) (3)	Eurostat Regional environment statistics	2008-09	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 are available for Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom.
2. Last available data in Austria, Norway and United Kingdom is 2009.
3. Germany and the United Kingdom data are available for nationally defined regions that do not correspond to the OECD Territorial Level 2 or 3. Source of data for Italy: ISTAT Banca dati territoriale per le politiche di sviluppo.

## Access to broadband – Chapter 31

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial Level
EU21 countries	(1)	Eurostat. Regional information society statistics	2009	2
Australia	–	ABS: TABLE 8146.0 - Household Use of Information Technology, Australia	2009	2
Canada	(2)	–	–	–
Chile	(2)	–	–	–
Japan	(2)	–	–	–
Korea	(2)	–	–	–
Israel	(2)	–	–	–
Mexico	(2)	–	–	–
New Zealand	(3)	Statistics New Zealand: The Household Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Survey	2009	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway	2009	2
Switzerland	(2)	–	–	–
Turkey	(2)	–	–	–
United States	–	Current Population Survey (CPS) Internet Use 2009	2009	2
South Africa	–	Statistics South Africa	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.
2. Data not available.
3. Data for New Zealand only available for TL3 regions or groups of TL3 regions: Northland; Auckland; Waikato; Bay of Plenty; Gisborne / Hawke's Bay; Taranaki; Manawatu-Wanganui; Wellington; Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast; Canterbury; Otago; and Southland

## Road network density – Chapter 31

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial Level
EU21 countries	(1)	Regional Transport Statistics	2009	2
Australia	(2)	–	–	–
Canada	–	Road Network File 2010, Statistics Canada	2009	2
Chile	(2)	–	–	–
Japan	(2)	–	–	–
Korea	(2)	–	–	–
Israel	(2)	–	–	–
Mexico	–	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)	2009	2
New Zealand	(2)	–	–	–
Norway	–	Regional Transport Statistics	2009	2
Switzerland	–	Regional Transport Statistics	2009	2
Turkey	–	Regional Transport Statistics	2009	2
United States	–	National Transportation Atlas Database, 2010	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.
2. Data not available.

## Sources of administrative and regional boundaries – Maps

	Source
European regions	Eurostat GISCO reference geodata ©Eurogeographics
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Brazil	The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
Canada	Geography division, Statistics Canada
Japan	Japan Statistics Bureau ( <a href="http://www.e-stat.go.jp">www.e-stat.go.jp</a> )
Korea	Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
Mexico	Mexican National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)
New Zealand	New Zealand Bureau of Statistics
United States	US Census Bureau, TIGER database
Russian Federation, China, India, Chile, South Africa and Israel regions	FAO Global administrative unit layers (GAUL)
International boundaries	FAO Global administrative unit layers (GAUL)



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