

ANNEX B

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R&D expenditures by performing sector* – Chapters 1 and 4

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

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional Science and technology Statistics, R&D expenditures and personnel, Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance and region.	2005	2
Australia	(2)	For the Business performing sector: ABS, 8104.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business.	2005	2
Canada		Statistics Canada, www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/88-221-XIE/2008001/tablesectionlist.htm . Table 2 Provincial Gross Domestic Expenditures on Research and Development, in the total sciences.	2005	2
Iceland	(4)	–	–	–
Japan	(4)	–	–	–
Korea	–	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP).	2005	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.	2005	2
Switzerland	(4)	–	–	–
Turkey	(4)	–	–	–
United States	(3)	National Science Foundation (NSF)/Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS).	2005	2

- EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - Data for Austria and France refer to the year 2004.
 - Denmark: Data not available at the regional level.
- Australia: Missing values for the Northern Territory region are estimated by the OECD secretariat subtracting from the Australian total the total of all regions including overseas. The totals are obtained summing up the regional values and do not include Overseas and Australian External Territories (AET). When the values for some regions are missing the national totals are taken from ABS: 8112.0 – Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia: www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/07E66F957A46864BCA25695400028C64?opendocument. Data refer to the Fiscal year. Data for the fiscal year 2004-05 are attributed to the year 2005 (the Australian government's fiscal year begins on July 1 and concludes on June 30 of the following year).
- 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.
- Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland and Turkey: Data not available at the regional level.

* 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 *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).

R&D personnel (headcounts) – Chapter 2

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

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region.	2005	2
Australia	(3)	–	–	–
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, Science Statistics, May 2008 edition, 88-001-X, www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/88-001-XIE/2008001/tablesectionlist.htm .	2005	2
EU countries	(2)	Eurostat, Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region.	2005	2
Iceland	(3)	–	–	–
Japan	(3)	–	–	–
Korea	–	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP).	–2005	2
Mexico	(3)	–	–	–
New Zealand	(3)	–	–	–
Norway	–	Eurostat, Total R&D personnel by sectors of performance (employment) and region.	2005	2
Switzerland	(3)	–	–	–
Turkey	(3)	–	–	–
United States	(3)	–	–	–

- EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - Data for Austria refer to the year 2004 and data for France refer to the year 2001.
 - Denmark and Sweden: Data not available at the regional level.
- Canada: Data are expressed in full-time equivalent.
- Australia, United Kingdom, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland, and Turkey: Data not available at the regional level.

Number of PCT patents applications – Chapters 3 and 4

National data: OECD REGPAT Database (corresponds to the sum of regional data).

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
All countries	(1) (2)	OECD REGPAT Database.	2005	2
Iceland	(3)	–	2005	2
New Zealand	(3)	–	2005	2

- 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 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 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.
- Iceland and New Zealand: Data not available at the regional level.

Enrolment in education institutions by educational level – Chapter 6

National Data: OECD Education Database.

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional education statistics.	2005	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics.	2005	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada. For ISCED 0-2 and 3-4 Statistics Canada, Elementary-Secondary Education Statistics Project (ESESP). Data for ISCED 5-6 come from the Centre for Education Statistics, Survey of Colleges and Institutes, Post Secondary Student Information System (PSIS).	2005	2
Iceland	(6)	–	–	–
Japan	–	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.	2005	2
Korea	–	Statistical year book of education.	2005	2
New Zealand	(6)	–	–	–
Norway		Eurostat, Regional education statistics.	2005	2
Switzerland	(4)	Federal Statistical Office.	2005	2
Turkey	–	Turkish Ministry of Education.	2005	2
United States	(5)	Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS).	2005	2

- EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - Denmark: Data obtained from Statistics Denmark, Education and culture, Number of students, Students by level of education, U11: Students by municipality of residence, education, age and sex (DISCONTINUED).
 - Germany: Data obtained from Regional statistics Germany, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBR.
- Canada: ISCED 0-2 include enrolled from junior kinder garden 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.
- Mexico: Populations aged 5 and over by State and educational level.
- 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 their studies are not taken into account).
- United States: US Census Bureau, Census ACS (American Community Survey). B14001. School enrollment by level of school for the population 3 years and over – Universe: population 3 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.
- Iceland and New Zealand: Data not available at the regional level.

Lifelong learning – Chapter 6

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional education statistics.	2005	2

Definition: Participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training. Life-long learning is defined as a learning activity undertaken throughout life, with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competencies within a personal, civic, social and/or employment-related perspective. Thus the whole spectrum of learning, formal, non-formal and informal is covered in this broad definition, as are active citizenship, personal fulfilment, social inclusion, professional/vocational and employment related aspects.

- EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - Data for Denmark are not available.

Employment in high-tech manufacturing and employment in knowledge-intensive services – Chapter 7

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (htec_emp_reg).	2005	2
Australia	(2)	–	–	–
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, special tabulation from the LFS.	2005	2
Iceland	(2)	–	–	–
Japan	(2)	–	–	–
Korea	–	Korean Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET) – Regional Statistics and Information Database (RSID).	2005	2
Mexico	(2)	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	Eurostat, Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (htec_emp_reg).	2005	2
Switzerland	–	Eurostat, Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (htec_emp_reg).	2005	2
Turkey	–	Eurostat, Employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors at the regional level, by gender (htec_emp_reg).	2006	2
United States	–	Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS), State and County Employment and Wages (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages – QCEW).	2005	2

- EU19 countries : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - Data for Austria and France refer to the year 2004.
 - Denmark: Data obtained from Statistics Denmark, Register based-labour force statistics (RAS statistics). Data for Manufacturing total, Services total and Employment total have been downloaded from the Statbank Denmark, Table RASU2.
- Australia, Iceland, Mexico and Japan: Data not available at the regional level

Area – Chapters 8, 9 and 13

	Notes	Source
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat: General and regional statistics, demographic statistics, population and area.
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, summing up SLAs.
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdown/Table-CD-P.cfm?PR=10&T=2&SR=1&S=1&O=A .
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland.
Japan	–	Statistical Office, Area by Configuration, Gradient and Prefecture, www.stat.go.jp/English/data/nenkan/1431-01.htm .
Korea	–	Korea National Statistical Office.
Mexico	–	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	–	Federal Statistical Office, 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 .

- EU19 countries : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - Data for 2006, except for Belgium (2005), Germany, Poland and United Kingdom (2004).

Population – Chapters 8, 9 and 15

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	–	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics, Annual average population.	1995-2005	3
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 3201.0.	1995-2005	3
Canada	(1)	Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0036, Estimates of population.	1995-2005	3
Iceland	(2)	Statistics Iceland.	1995-2005	3
Japan	(3)	Statistics Bureau, MIC.	1995-2005	3
Korea	(3)	Korean National Statistical Office.	1995-2005	3
Mexico	(5)	Secretariat estimates based on Census of population (INEGI).	1995-2005	3
New Zealand	(6)	Statistics New Zealand, Estimated Resident Population.	1996-2005	3
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, StatBank.	1995-2005	3
Switzerland	(7)	Federal Statistical Office, Statweb.	1995-2005	3
Turkey	(8)	Turkish Statistical Institute.	1995-2005	3
United States	(8)	US Census Bureau, Intercensal estimates.	1995-2005	3

1. Canada: Census Divisions according to Census 2001 boundaries.
2. Iceland: population at 1st of December
3. Japan: population at 1st of 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 2000-05.
6. New Zealand: population as of 30th 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 12, 19 and 24

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 3201.0.	1996-2005	3
Austria	(1)	Secretariat estimates based on Statistics Austria.	2001-05	3
Belgium	(2)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics.	1995-2005	3
Canada	(3)	Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 051-0036, Estimates of population.	1995-2005	3
Czech Republic	(4)	Czech Statistical Office.	1995-2005	3
Denmark	(5)	Statistics Denmark, Statbank.	1995-2005	3
Finland	–	Statistics Finland.	1995-2005	3
France	(2)	INSEE, Local population estimates.	1995-2005	3
Germany	–	Regional statistics Germany, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBR.	1995-2005	3
Greece	(2)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics.	1995-2005	3
Hungary	(2)	KSH, Hungarian Statistical Office.	1995-2005	3
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland.	1997-2005	3
Ireland	–	Central Statistics Office, Ireland (Census of population).	1995-2005	3
Italy	(2)	ISTAT, Intercensal population estimates.	1995-2005	3
Japan	(6)	Statistics Bureau, MIC.	1995-2005	3
Korea	(7)	Korean National Statistical Office.	1995-2005	3
Luxembourg	(2)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics.	1995-2005	3
Mexico	–	INEGI (Census of population)	1995-2005	3
Netherlands	(2)	Eurostat, Regional demographic statistics.	1995-2005	3
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand (Census of population).	1995-2005	3
Norway	(2)	Statistics Norway, Statbank.	1995-2005	3
Poland	–	Central Statistical Office, Poland.	2000-05	3
Portugal	(8)	Statistics Portugal (INE).	1995-2005	3
Slovak Republic	(4)	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.	1996-2005	3
Spain	(9)	National Statistics Institute (INE).	1995-2005	3
Sweden	(10)	Statistics Sweden.	1995-2005	3
Switzerland	(11)	Federal Statistical Office, Statweb.	1995-2005	3
Turkey	(12)	Turkish Statistical Institute.	1995-2005	3
United Kingdom	–	National Statistical Office, population estimates.	1995-2004	3
United States	(13)	US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program.	1995-2005	3

1. Austria: Data are estimated using population at TL2; before 2004 the data refer to the population as of 1st January 2004. For the following years the data refer to annual average population.
2. Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway: Population as of 1st January.
3. Canada: Census Divisions according to Census 2001 boundaries.
4. Czech Republic and Slovak Republic: Population as of 31st December.
5. Denmark: Population as of 1st 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 CPR (Central Person Register).
6. Japan: Population as of 1st October.
7. Korea: Data for 2001-04 are based on population projections.
8. Portugal: Provisional Estimates of Resident Population, as of 31st December, for the period 2001-06. Definitive Estimates of Resident Population, as of 31st December, for 1991 to 2000.
9. Spain: Data for the period 1991-99 are Intercensal estimates of the population. Data for the period 2000-06 are population projections.
10. Sweden: Conditions on December 31st for each respective year according to administrative subdivisions of 1st January of the following year.
11. Switzerland: Permanent resident population at the end of the year.
12. Turkey: Midyear population estimates.
13. United States: Population as of 1st April.

Gross domestic product – Chapters 10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22 and 23

National Data: OECD, National Accounts Database.

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional economic accounts.	1995-2005	3
Australia	(2)	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 5220.0.	1995-2005	2
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, Provincial economic accounts.	1995-2005	2
Iceland	(5)	–	–	–
Japan	(3)	Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office.	1995-2005	3
Korea	–	Korean National Statistical Office.	1995-2005	3
Mexico	–	INEGI, System of national accounts of Mexico.	1995-2004	2
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand.	2000-2003	3
Norway	(4)	Norwegian Regional Accounts.	1995-2005	3
Switzerland	(5)	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute.	1995-2001	3
United States	–	Bureau of Economic Analysis.	1997-2005	2

1. EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - 1.1. Data for Euro zone former currencies are Euro/ECU series. For growth rate comparison among countries GDP is expressed in euro-fixed series in the years preceding the adoption of the euro. Data for countries which did not adopt the euro were initially obtained in millions of Euros at current prices. The OECD Secretariat recalculated the figures into millions of national currency units at current prices by utilising the annual average exchange rates between the euro and the national currencies.
 - 1.2. Italy, Poland and Germany: Due to changes in the NUTS classification, data for 2005 have been obtained from the National Statistical Offices. Poland GDP per capita data available 2000-05. Italy GDP growth rates available 2000-05.
2. Australia: Gross State Product. Figures are based on fiscal year (July-June).
3. Japan: Real GDP in millions of JPY at current prices. Figures are based on fiscal year (April-March).
4. Norway: Gross value added (GVA) data in millions of NOK at current prices. The OECD Secretariat estimates the GDP at territorial levels 2 and 3 based on national GDP.
5. Iceland and Switzerland: Data not available at the regional level.

Labour force, employment at place of residency by sex and unemployment – Chapters 11, 18, 19 and 24

National Data on Employment and Unemployment: OECD, Annual Labour Force Statistics Database.

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional labour force market statistics, LFS.	1999-2006	3
Australia	(2)	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table 6291.0.55.001.	1999-2006	NOG
Canada	(3)	Statistics Canada, LFS, CANSIM Table 282-0055.	1999-2006	NOG
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland.	1999-2005	3
Japan	–	Statistics Bureau, MIC.	1999-2006	3
Korea	–	Korean National Statistical Office.	1999-2006	3
Mexico	(4)	INEGI, LFS (National survey of occupation and employment).	2000-2006	2
New Zealand	(5)	Statistics New Zealand, LFS.	1999-2006	3
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, Statbank Table 05613.	1999-2006	3
Switzerland	(6)	Secretariat estimates based on Swiss Federal Statistical Office.	1999-2006	3
Turkey	(7)	Turkish Statistical Institute, Census.	2000, 2004-06	2
United States	(8)	Bureau of Labour Statistics, Labour force data by county.	1999-2006	3

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

- EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - 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).
 - 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).
 - Poland: Reference years 2000-06 (PL126 Warszawski and PL127 Miasto Warszawa regions data are missing in 1999).
 - Portugal: Data not available for the regions Região Autónoma dos Açores and Região Autónoma da Madeira. Labour force data are available only at TL2 level.
 - 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.
 - 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).
- 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- Switzerland: Data at TL3 are estimated from unemployment at TL2 using the share of labour force as weights.
- 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.
- 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.

Employment by industry (6 sectors) – Chapter 14

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional economic accounts, Branch accounts, Employment.	1995-2005	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table 6291.0.55.003.	1995-2005	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, data sent by the delegate.	1995-2005	2
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland.	1995-2005	2
Japan	–	Statistics Bureau, Establishment and Enterprise Census.	1999, 2004, 2006	2
Korea	–	Korean National Statistical Office – KOSIS Census on basic characteristics of establishments.	1999-2004	2
Mexico	–	Economic Census.	1998-2004	2
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand.	1999-2005	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway.	2000-06	2
Switzerland	–	Federal Statistical Office (FSO), Census of population, Table VZ0024KD.	2000	2
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute, Number of local units and employment by economic activity branches.	2002	2
United States	–	Bureau of Economic Analysis.	2005	2

Industries are defined according to the Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) rev. 3.1. Due to regional data availability, industries 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. EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

1.1. Germany: 1996-2005; Netherlands: 1995-2004; Poland: 1998-2005; United Kingdom: 2003-07.

1.2. Sweden: Data from the Swedish Statistical Office, 2003-06.

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

Employment at place of work – Chapters 16 and 23

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional economic accounts, Branch accounts, Employment.	1995-2005	3
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table 6291.0.55.003.	1996, 2001, 2006	2
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, Census, Employed labour force by place of work.	1996, 2001, 2006	2
Iceland	(2)	–	–	–
Japan	–	Statistics Bureau, MIC.	1995, 2000-01, 2005-06	2
Korea	–	Korean National Statistical Office.	1996-2005	3
Mexico	–	INEGI, LFS (National survey of occupation and employment).	2000, 2005-06	2
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand, LEED, Annual, Table 3.5: Length of Continuous Job Tenure.	1999-2005	3
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, Employees 16-64 years by region of work by region and period.	1995, 1998-2001, 2005-06	3
Switzerland	(2)	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute, Census.	2000	3
United States	–	Bureau of Labour Statistics, State and area employment (sm series).	1995-2005	2

1. EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

1.1. Denmark: 1997-2005; Germany: 1995-2004; Netherlands: 1999-2005; Sweden: 1999-2005.

2. Iceland and Switzerland: Data not available at the regional level.

Employment by detailed industry (20 sectors) – Chapter 17

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Structural business statistics, Employment.	2005	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS, Table 6291.0.55.003.	2007	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, data sent by the delegate.	2004	2
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland.	2005	2
Japan	–	Statistics Bureau, Establishment and Enterprise census.	2006-	–
Korea	(3)	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	2003	–
New Zealand	(3)	–	–	–
Norway	–	Statistics Norway.	2005	2
Switzerland	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute, Number of local units and employment by economic activity branches.	2002	2
United States	–	Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce.	2005	2

1. EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - 1.1. Eurostat, Structural business statistics records regional data for employment by industry only for market services and the real economy. Therefore industries dominated by non market production, such as public administration, education, health, defence, are excluded. Similarly the financial sector is excluded. The classification aggregates the following sectors: 1) Mining and quarrying; 2) Food products, beverages and tobacco; 3) Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and tanning; 4) Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture 5) Manufacture of paper and paper products; 6) Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media; 7) Manufacture of energy products, chemicals, rubber and plastic 8) Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products; 9) Manufacture of basic metals; 10) Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment; 11) Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.; 12) Electrical and optical equipment; 13) Manufacture of transport equipment; 14) Manufacturing nec; recycling; 15) Electricity, gas and water supply; 16) Construction; 17) Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, and household goods; 18) Hotels and restaurants; 19) Transport, storage and communications; 20) Real estate, renting and business activities.
 - 1.2. Data for Belgium and the Netherlands refer to year 2004.
 - 1.3. Denmark: Data not available at the regional level.
2. Canada: Data not available for the regions Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.
3. Korea, New Zealand and Switzerland: Data not available at the regional level.

Youth unemployment – Chapter 18

	Notes	Source	Reference population	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional labour market statistics, unemployment.	15-24	1999-2006	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, youth unemployment, Cat. 4102.0.	15-24	1999-2006	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Table 109-5304.	15-24	2001-07	2
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	Statistics Bureau, MIC.	15-24	2006	2
Korea	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	(3)	Statistics Norway, Employees 16-64 years by region of work by region and period.	15-24	1999-2006	2
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute, LFS.	15-24	2004-06	2
United States	–	–	–	–	–

1. EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - 1.1. Denmark: Data not available at the regional level.
 - 1.2. Italy: Data not available for the region Valle d'Aosta.
 - 1.3. Netherlands: 1999-2005; Sweden: 1999-2005.
2. Canada: Data not available for the regions Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.
3. Norway: Data not available for the regions Hedmark og Oppland and Trondelag.

Long-term unemployment – Chapter 18

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional labour market statistics, Regional unemployment.	1999-2006	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, LFS.	1993-2007	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, LFS.	1990-2007	2
Iceland	(3)	–	–	–
Japan	(3)	–	–	–
Korea	(3)	–	–	–
Mexico	(3)	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	1991-2006	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway.	1999-2006	2
Switzerland	(3)	–	–	–
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute, LFS.	2004-06	2
United States	(3)	–	–	–

- EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - Denmark: Data not available at the regional level.
- Canada: Data not available for the regions Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.
- Iceland, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Switzerland and United States: Data not available at regional level.

Age-adjusted mortality rate – Chapter 25

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat. Regional demographic statistics.	2005	2
Australia	–	Australian Bureau Statistics, Demographic Summary, Statistical Areas.	2004	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, 2005. Table 102-0503.	2005	2
Denmark	–	Statbank Denmark.	2005	2
Iceland	–	Statistics Iceland.	2005	2
Japan	–	Vital Statistics of Japan.	2005	2
Korea	–	Korea National Statistical Office. Population and Housing Census.	2000	2
Mexico	–	INEGI. Mortality statistics.	2005	2
New Zealand	(3)	–	–	–
Norway	–	Eurostat. Regional demographic statistics.	2005	2
Switzerland	–	Eurostat. Regional demographic statistics.	2005	2
Turkey	(3)	–	–	–
United States	–	National Centre for Health Statistics.	2005	2

- EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - Data refer to the age reached during the year, except for Belgium, Ireland and United Kingdom for which the data refer to the age in completed years.
 - Data for Italy and Ireland refer to the year 2004.
- Canada: Death refer 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.
- New Zealand and Turkey: Data not available at the regional level.

Number of physicians – Chapter 26

National Data: OECD, Health Database.

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat. Regional health statistics.	2005	2
Australia	(2)	AIHW, Medical labour force survey.	2005	2
Canada	(3)	Canadian Institute of Health Information (CIHI).	2005	2
Denmark	(7)	–	–	–
Iceland	–	Directorate of Health, Register of Physicians.	2002	2
Ireland	(7)	–	–	–
Japan	(4)	Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.	2004	2
Korea	(7)	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	Eurostat. Regional health statistics.	2004	2
Mexico	(5)	Ministry of Health (SSA). Bulletin of statistical information, Vol. I, No. 23, 24 and 25.	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		Eurostat. Regional health statistics.	2003	2
United Kingdom	–	Eurostat. Regional health statistics.	2000	2
United States	(6)	American Medical Association.	2005	2

- EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - Data for Portugal refer to the year 2003; data for Luxembourg and the Netherlands refer to the year 2004; data for the United Kingdom refer to the year 2000.
- Australia: The data refers to the number of employed medical practitioners, including clinicians and non-clinicians.
- 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 December 31, 2005. http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=AR_14_E.
- Japan: Data are based on the Survey of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists and the Report on Public Health Administration.
- Mexico: The data for public practitioners are based on the population forecasted by the CONAPO. Total values include information regarding the National Health Institutes and the Federal Reference Hospitals (Hospitales Federales de Referencia) that cannot be divided by state.
- United States: Excludes doctors of osteopathy, and physicians with addresses unknown and who are inactive. Includes all physicians not classified according to activity status.
- Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Korea: Data not available at the regional level.

Reported crime against property – Chapter 27

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	(1)	Australian Bureau Statistics – Reported Crime 4510.0.	2005	2
Austria	–	Ministry of Interior, Criminal statistics, Sect. II 3-4.	2005	2
Belgium	–	Statistics Belgium, Criminalité enregistrée.	2005	2
Canada	(2)	Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Table 252-0013.	2005	2
Czech Republic	–	Police Headquarters of the Czech Republic.	2005	2
Denmark	(3)	Statistics Denmark, STRAF1: Reported criminal offences by region and type of offence.	2005	2
Finland	–	Statistics Finland.	2005	2
France	–	INSEE.	2005	2
Germany	(9)	–	–	–
Greece	–	National Statistical Service of Greece (ESYE)	2005	2
Hungary	–	Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement.	2005	2
Iceland	(4)	Statistics Iceland; The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police.	2005	2
Ireland	–	Central Statistics Office Ireland.	2004	2
Italy	–	ISTAT, Statistiche giudiziarie; Ministero dell'interno, Sistema informativo dell'interno (SDI).	2006	2
Japan	–	National Police Agency.	2005	2
Korea	(9)	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	Luxembourg Statistical Portal.	2005	–
Mexico	(5)	INEGI. Estadísticas judiciales en materia penal. Delitos de los presuntos delincuentes.	2005	2
Netherlands	–	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)-STATLINE.	2005	2
New Zealand	–	Statistics New Zealand.	2005	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, Offences reported to the police, by group of offence and scene of crime (county).	2005	2
Poland	(6)	Central Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook of the Regions.	2005	2
Portugal	–	INE, clasificación de los delitos por provincias y naturaleza del delito.	2005	2
Slovak Republic	–	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.	2005	2
Spain	–	Estadística Penal Común. Audiencias Provinciales y Juzgado de lo Penal.	2004	2
Sweden	–	National Council for Crime Prevention.	2005	2
Switzerland	(7)	Federal Statistical Office/EFPF-choros	2005	2
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute.	2005	2
United Kingdom	(8)	National Statistical office	2004	2
United States	–	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).	2005	2

1. Australia: Crime against the property consists in the following offences: robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft, other theft.
2. Canada: Crime against the property includes breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, and theft over 5000 CAD, theft CAD 5 000 and under, possession of stolen goods, fraud.
3. Denmark: Crime against the property includes forgery, arson, burglary theft, fraud, robbery, and theft of registered vehicles, theft of motorcycles, mopeds, theft of bicycles, malicious damage to property. A violation of the law committed by more than one person is registered as one offence only and if a violation of the law includes more than a single victim it will also be registered as one offence only. If more than one person has reported the violation of the law to the police, more than one reported criminal offence can be registered.
4. Iceland: Data were obtained by adding up the following variables: Forgery, Offences of Acquisition, and Offences against Property.
5. Mexico: Crime against the property includes: crimes against personal and private property (cattle theft, burglary, damage to private property, fraud and robbery), crimes against the security of persons (robbery) and crimes against the public faith (falsification of documents, currencies, certificates, credit and administrative documents, seals, brands and other objects).
6. Poland: Ascertain crimes against property in completed preparatory proceedings.
7. Switzerland: Data at the regional level refer to the number of condemnations by type of crime. Total offences for Switzerland are distributed proportionally by large regions.
8. United Kingdom: Data refer to the financial year. Offences against property include: robbery, burglary in a dwelling, theft of and from a motor vehicle. Data for Northern Ireland come from the Northern Ireland Police Service and for Scotland from Scottish Executive Statistics.
9. Germany and Korea: Data not available at the regional level.

Number of murders – Chapter 28

National Data: UN, Ninth UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Eurostat.

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics – Reported Crime 4510.0	2005	2
Austria	(1)	Ministry of Interior, data source on criminal statistics, Ministry of Interior, Sect. II 3-4.	2005	2
Canada	–	Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Table 252-0013.	2005	2
Czech Republic	–	Police Headquarters of the Czech Republic.	2005	2
Denmark	–	Statistics Denmark.	2005	–
Finland	–	Statistics Finland.	2005	2
France	–	INSEE, data sent by the delegate.	2005	2
Germany	(7)		2005	–
Greece	–	National Statistical Service of Greece (ESYE). Data sent by the delegate.	2005	2
Hungary	–	Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement.	2005	–
Iceland	(7)	–	–	–
Ireland	–	Garda Síochána Annual Report.	2005	2
Italy	–	ISTAT, Statistiche giudiziarie; Ministero dell'interno, Sistema informativo dell'interno (SDI).	2005	2
Japan	–	National Police Agency.	2005	2
Korea	(8)	Analytical Report on Crimes 1999-2006.	2005	–
Luxembourg	–	–	2005	–
Mexico	–	INEGI. Estadísticas judiciales en materia penal. Delitos de los presuntos delincuentes.	2005	2
Netherlands	–	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)-STATLINE.	2005	2
New Zealand	(2)	Statistics New Zealand.	2005	2
Norway	–	Statistics Norway, Crime statistics Offences reported to the police.	2005	2
Poland	(3)	Central Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook of the Regions.	2005	2
Portugal	–	Statistics Portugal (INE).	2005	2
Slovak Republic	(4)	Administrative data, The Presidium of Police Force under Ministry of Interior of the SR.	2005	2
Spain	(5)	National Statistics Institute.	2005	2
Sweden	(7)	National Council for Crime Prevention.	2005	2
Switzerland	(6)	FSO/EFPP-choros.	2005	2
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute.	2005	2
United Kingdom	–	Coleman, K., C. Hird and D. Povey (2006), <i>Violent Crime Overview, Homicide and Gun Crime 2004/2005</i> , Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/06: Home Office.	2004	2
United States	–	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).	2005	2

1. Data for Austria and Sweden include manslaughter.
2. New Zealand: the specific offence of Murder is defined in Section 172 of the Crimes Act (1961). Statistics reported within the police "Offence Type" "Murder" cover a broader range of murder-related offences, including inciting, counselling or attempting to procure murder (Section 174), conspiracy to murder (Section 175) and accessory after the fact to murder (Section 176).
3. Poland: Crime against life and health refers to ascertained crimes in completed preparatory proceedings. Data include manslaughter.
4. Slovak Republic: Data on criminality is surveyed within the Registration Statistical System of Criminality.
5. Spain: The data takes into account the number of condemned under the category of "Homicides and Types" used by the National Statistics Institute.
6. Switzerland: These data only takes into account the type of homicide considered as "Vollendete Tötungsdelikte".
7. Belgium, Germany and Iceland: Data not available at the regional level.
8. Korea: Data available for metropolitan cities only.

Volume of produced municipal waste – Chapter 29

National data: OECD Environmental data – Compendium (2007).

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	–	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 8698.0, Waste management survey.	2003	2
Austria	–	Austrian Environmental Agency (UBA).	2005	2
Belgium	(2)	–	–	–
Canada	–	Statistics Canada.	2002	2
Czech Republic	–	Statistical Office of the Czech Republic.	2005	2
Denmark	(2)	–	–	–
Finland	(2)	–	–	–
France	–	Eurostat. Regional waste statistics.	2004	2
Germany	–	Federal Statistical Office.	2007	2
Greece	–	Eurostat. Regional waste statistics.	2001	2
Hungary	–	Eurostat. Regional waste statistics.	1998	2
Iceland	(2)	–	–	–
Ireland	–	Eurostat. Regional waste statistics.	1998	2
Italy	–	Apat, Annuario dei dati ambientali e Rapporto rifiuti, 2006.	2005	2
Japan	–	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication.	2004	2
Korea	(2)	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	Eurostat. Regional waste statistics.	1999	2
Mexico	–	INEGI. Con base en SEDESOL. DGOT. Subdirección de Asistencia Técnica a Organismos Operadores Urbanos Regionales.	2005	2
Netherlands	–	Statistics Netherlands.	2005	2
New Zealand	(2)	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	2005	2
Poland	–	Central Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook of the Regions.	2005	2
Portugal	–	Statistics Portugal (INE), Environment Statistics for 1998-2001 data and Municipal waste statistics for 2002-05 data.	2005	2
Slovak Republic	–	Statistical survey of the Statistical Office of the SR. Annual reports on municipality waste are collected from municipalities and processed.	2005	2
Spain	–	Eurostat. Regional waste statistics.	2005	2
Sweden	–	Eurostat. Regional waste statistics.	1998	2
Switzerland	(2)	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	2004	2
United Kingdom	(1)	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – Municipal Waste Management Survey.	2004	2
United States	(2)	–	–	–

1. United Kingdom: Within the United Kingdom, data come from the following sources: Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (Scotland); Welsh Assembly Government (Wales); Environment and Heritage Service (Northern Ireland).
2. Belgium, Iceland, Korea, New Zealand, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland and United States: Data not available at the regional level.

Number of private vehicles – Chapter 30

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU countries	(1)	Eurostat, Regional transport statistics.	2005	2
Australia	(2)	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Motor Vehicle Census 9309.0.	2005	2
Canada	(3)	Statistics Canada, Canadian Vehicle Survey 2005.	2005	2
Iceland	–	Statistical Iceland.	2003	2
Japan	–	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.	2005	2
Korea	–	Korean National Statistical Office.	2005	2
Mexico	–	INEGI, Statistics of motor-vehicles in operation.	2005	2
New Zealand	(4)	–	–	–
Norway	–	Statistics Norway.	2005	2
Switzerland	–	Federal Statistical Office.	2005	2
Turkey	–	Eurostat, Regional transport statistics.	2005	2
United States	–	US Department of Transportation.	2005	2

1. EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
1.1. Portugal: Data not available at the regional level.
2. Australia: ABSD Motor Vehicle Census comprises: sedans, station wagons, and forward control passenger vehicles, campervans, and utilities panel vans.
3. Canada: Number of vehicles on the registration lists. Following the Canadian classification used in the CVS, the data takes into account light vehicles with gross vehicle weights below 4.5 tonnes. Catalogue No. 53-223-XIE.
4. New Zealand: Data not available at the regional level.

Voter turnout in national elections – Chapter 31

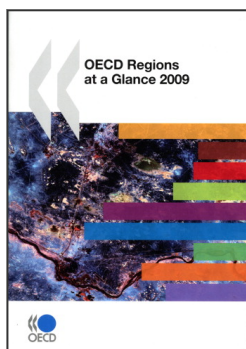
	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
Australia	–	Australian Electoral Commission.	2004	2
Austria	–	Statistics Austria, Statistical Yearbook 2008, p. 498, 36.08.	2006	2
Belgium	–	Electoral results – www.ibzdgip.fgov.be website.	2003	2
Canada	–	Elections Canada – www.elections.ca .	2006	2
Czech Republic	–	–	2004	2
Denmark	(4)	–	–	–
Finland	–	Ministry of Interior.	2003	2
France	–	Ministry of Interior.	2007	2
Germany	–	Regional Statistics Germany, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBR.	2005	2
Greece	(1)	Ministry of Interior.	2007	2
Hungary	–	National Election Office Hungary.	2006	2
Iceland	(4)	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	1997	2
Italy	–	Ministry of Interior.	2006	2
Japan	(1)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication.	2005	2
Korea	(4)	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	2004	2
Mexico	–	Federal Electoral Institute, Federal Election Statistics 2006.	2006	2
Netherlands	–	Statistics Netherlands.	2003	2
New Zealand	–	General Elections, http://2005.electionresults.govt.nz .	2005	2
Norway	–	Statistical Yearbook.	2005	2
Poland	–	State Election Commission.	2005	2
Portugal	(2)	Secretariat for the electoral process (STAPE), Ministry of Internal Administration.	2005	2
Slovak Republic	–	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.	2004	2
Spain	–	Spanish Congress, www.congreso.es .	2006	2
Sweden	–	Election Authority.	2006	2
Switzerland	–	Federal Statistical Office.	2007	2
Turkey	–	Turkish Statistical Institute.	2007	2
United Kingdom	–	The Electoral Commission, www.electoralcommission.org.uk .	2005	2
United States	(3)	US Census Bureau, www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html .	2004	2

1. Japan: representatives elections.
2. Portugal: data refers to elections to parliament.
3. United States: the ratio is estimated dividing the total voted by the total citizen population.
4. Denmark, Iceland and Korea: Data not available at the regional level.

Labour force by educational attainment – Chapters 6 and 32

	Notes	Source	Years	Territorial level
EU19 countries	(1)	Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.	1999-2006	2
Australia	(2)	Australian Bureaus of Statistics, Table 6227.0 Education and Work, LFS.	2001-05	2
Canada	(3)	Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.	1999-2006	2
Iceland	(10)	–	–	–
Japan	(10)	–	–	–
Korea	(4)	KOSIS, Economically Active Population Survey.	2000-06	2
Mexico	(5)	INEGI, Censo de Población y Vivienda, 2005.	2000; 2005	2
New Zealand	(6)	Statistics New Zealand.	1999-2006	2
Norway	(7)	Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.	1999-2006	2
Switzerland	(8)	Federal Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey.	1999-2006	2
Turkey	(10)	–	–	–
United States	(9)	Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS).	1999-2006	2

1. EU19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - 1.1. Data refer to the labour force aged 15 and over.
 - 1.2. For Germany, Ireland and the United Kingdom the “Non respondent” value has been allocated according to the proportion of the year 2006 to the ISCED 02, 34, and 56. The sum of the 3 ISCED levels is now equal to the total labour force.
 - 1.3. 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.
 - 1.4. Sweden: The data obtained from Statistics Sweden.
2. Australia: Data refer to total labour force.
3. Canada: Data refer to the labour force aged 25-64.
4. Korea: Data refer to total labour force.
5. Mexico: Data refer to the total population.
6. New Zealand: The “Non respondent” value has been allocated according to the proportion of the year 2006 to the ISCED 02, 34, and 56. The sum of the 3 ISCED levels is now equal to the total labour force.
7. Norway: Data refer to the labour force aged 15 and over.
8. Switzerland: Data refer to total labour force. Break in series from 2004 due to ISCED changes regarding 3C short.
9. United States: Data refer to the population aged 18 and over.
10. Iceland, Japan and Turkey: Data not available at the regional level.



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