

OECD Regional Social and Environmental indicators dataset - Metadata

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1. OECD Regional Database: General Overview (common to all regional datasets)

1.1 Objective

The Regional Database contains annual data from 1995 to the most recent available year (e.g. in July 2015, data are generally available up to 2014 for demographic and labour market data, 2013 for regional accounts, innovation and social statistics).

The data collection is undertaken by the Directorate of Public Governance and Territorial Development, within the Regional Development Policy division (GOV/RDP). Statistics are collected through an annual questionnaire sent to the delegates of the Working Party on Territorial Indicators (WPTI), and through access to the web-sites of National Statistical Offices and Eurostat.

The WPTI is responsible for developing regional (subnational) and urban statistics and providing analysis to support policy evaluations. The Regional Database includes statistics on the regional distribution of resources, regional disparities, and how regions contribute to national growth and the well-being of society. Under this framework, the Regional Database is one of the pillars for providing indicators to the publication *OECD Regions at a Glance* ([link](#)).

1.2 Datasets

The OECD Regional database is composed by five datasets:

- **Regional demography** (population and number of deaths by age and gender; population density; life expectancy; infant mortality; inter-regional migration; demographics indicators)
- **Regional economy** (regional GDP; GVA by industry; employment by industry; labour productivity; labour utilisation; primary and disposable income; growth index)
- **Regional labour** (labour force at place of residence; employment and unemployment by gender; part-time employment; long term and youth unemployment)
- **Regional innovation** (patent and co patent by technology - fractional count, by inventor and priority year ; R&D expenses and R&D employees; Labour Force and Student enrolment by ISCED level)
- **Regional social** (*Environment*: air pollution, municipality waste; *Health*: physician and hospital beds density; *Safety*: homicides, car theft, mortality due to transport; *Social inclusion*: rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), rate of early leavers from education and training, *Housing*: number of rooms per capita, housing cost as a share of household income).

1.3 Geography covered

a) Countries

The Regional Database covers subnational statistics for the 34 OECD countries, plus 10 non-OECD member countries (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, China, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia and South Africa).

b) Territorial Levels (TLs)

In order to facilitate greater comparability of regions, the OECD has classified two levels of subnational units. This classification is officially established, relatively stable in all member countries, and is used by many countries as framework for implementing regional policies:

- Territorial Level 2 (TL2): covers the first administrative tier of subnational government, consisting in 362 large regions for the OECD zone. No regions have been defined for Luxembourg.
- Territorial Level 3 (TL3): is composed by 1 802 small regions under the OECD zone. TL3 regions are available for OECD countries plus Latvia and Lithuania. During 2015, Portugal is in the process of implementing new TL3 regions, therefore both classifications are reported in the Regional Database during this process.
- Non Official Grid (NOG): labour-market indicators in Canada are presented for groups of TL3 regions, labelled as non-official grids.

Country	Territorial level 2	Territorial level 3
Australia	States/territories (8)	Statistical divisions (60)
Austria	Bundesländer (9)	Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken (35)
Belgium	Régions (3)	Provinces (11)
		Census divisions (288)
Canada	Provinces and territories (13)	For Labour statistics, Non Official Grid (NOG): Economic areas census 2011, group of TL3 (72)
Chile	Regions (15)	Provincias (54)
Czech Republic	Oblasti (8)	Kraje (14)
Denmark	Regioner (5)	Landsdeler (11)
Estonia	Region (1)	Groups of maakond (5)
Finland	Suuralueet (5)	Maakunnat (19)
France	Régions (22)	Départements (96)
Germany	Länder (16)	Spatial planning regions (96)
Greece	Groups of development regions (4)	Development regions (13)
Hungary	Planning statistical regions (7)	Counties + Budapest (20)
Iceland	Regions (2)	Landsvaedi (8)
Ireland	Groups regional authority regions (2)	Regional authority regions (8)
Israel	Districts (7)	-
Italy	Regioni (21)	Province (110)
Japan	Groups of prefectures (10)	Prefectures (47)
Korea	Regions (7)	Special city, metrop. area and province (16)
Luxembourg	State (1)	State (1)
Mexico	Estados (32)	Grupos de municipios (209)
Netherlands	Landsdelen (4)	Provinces (12)
New Zealand	Groups of regional councils (2)	Regional councils (14)
Norway	Landsdeler (7)	Fylker (19)
Poland	Wojewodztwa (16)	Podregiony (66)
Portugal	Comissaoes de coordenação e desenvolvimento regional & regioes autonomas (7)	Grupos de municipios (30)
Portugal (new TL3 regions)		Grupos de municipios (25)
Slovak Republic	Zoskupenia krajov (4)	Kraj (8)
Slovenia	Kohezijske regije (2)	Statistične regije (12)
Spain	Comunidades autonomas (19)	Provincias (59)
Sweden	Riksomraden (8)	Län (21)
Switzerland	Grandes regions (7)	Cantons (26)
Turkey	Regions (26)	Provinces (81)
		Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities or groups of unitary authorities or LECs or groups of districts (139)
United Kingdom	Regions and countries (12)	
United States	States and the District of Columbia (51)	Economic areas (179)
Brazil	Estados + distrito federal (27)	-
China	Provinces (31)	-
Colombia	Departamentos (32) and Capital District	-
Costa Rica	Provinces (7)	-
India	States and union territories (35)	-
Indonesia	Provinces (33)	-
Latvia	Region (1)	Statistical regions (6)
Lithuania	Region (1)	Counties (10)
Russian Federation	Oblast or okrug (83)	-
South Africa	Provinces (9)	-

c) Regional Typology

The OECD has established a regional typology for small regions (TL3 level), to better take in account the different “geography” of each geographic unit. This typology, based on settlement patterns calculated on the percentage of population living in rural communities, enables meaningful comparisons between regions belonging to the same type and level.

The OECD regional typology is primarily based on a criterion which identifies rural communities according to population density. A community is defined as rural if its population density is below 150 inhabitants per km² (500 inhabitants for Japan and Korea to account for the fact that the national population density exceeds 300 inhabitants per km²). The next steps of the methodology follows the scheme presented on the right. For further information, the detailed methodology is available [here](#).

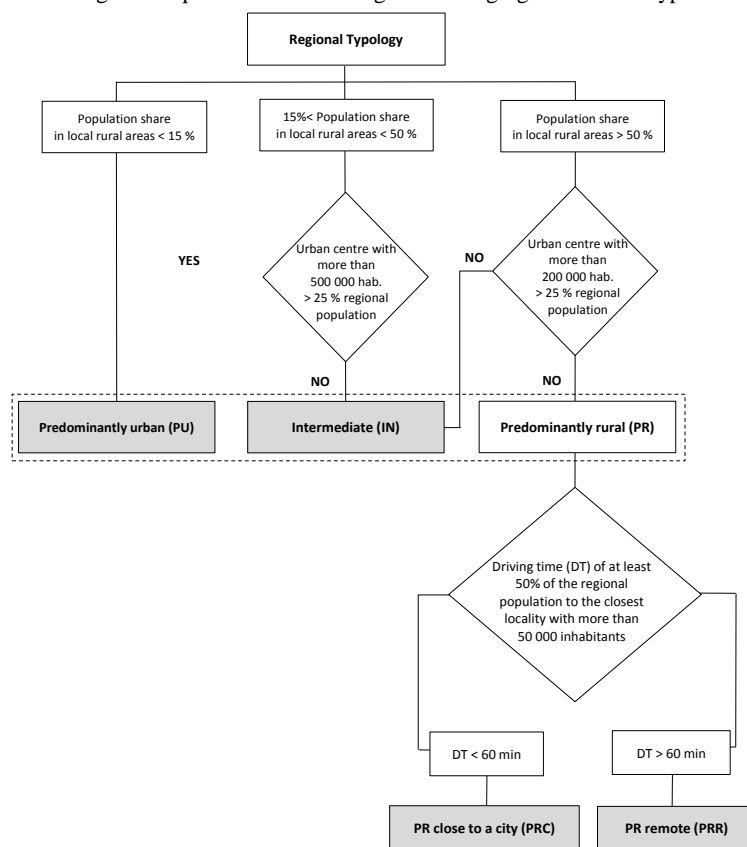
Thus, each TL3 regions have been classified as:

- Predominantly Urban (PU)
- Intermediate (IN)
- Predominantly Rural (PR)

Predominantly Rural regions are further distinguished between rural regions that are:

- Close to larger urban centres (PRC)
- Remote (PRR)

This extended typology is currently not available for Australia and Chile, and for which rural regions are therefore presented under predominantly rural (PR).



1.4 Dimensions common to all datasets

The data selection in the datasets can be done through the following common dimensions:

- **Territorial Level and Typology:** data can be selected at different levels:
 - country level, code=[1]
 - large regions, code=[2]
 - small regions: predominantly urban [3_PU], intermediate [3_IN], predominantly rural close to a city [3_PRC], predominantly rural remote [3_PRR] (for Australia and Chile, only [3_PR] currently available for rural regions).
 - aggregation of typology at country level: predominantly urban [1_PU], intermediate [1_IN], predominantly rural [1_PR], predominantly rural close to a city [1_PRC], predominantly rural remote [1_PRR]
- **Region:** regions are presented as a tree structure, in other words, TL2 large regions are contained in their respective countries and TL3 small regions are contained under their respective TL2. There are two exceptions to this rule:
 - The United States, for which not all TL3 are contained in a single TL2, therefore the list of TL3 regions are presented below the list of TL2 regions.
 - The TL3 region 'Ost-Friesland' in Germany [code=DE12] which is contained in two TL2 regions, the 'Lower Saxony' [DE9] and 'Bremen' [DE5]. In order to ease the selection, this region has been put under 'Lower Saxony' [DE9], since more than 80% of its population is located in this TL2, and therefore, the values for these two TL2 don't correspond to the sum of the TL3 shown under their hierarchy.
- **Indicator:** the list of indicators is specific to the datasets (cf. next box).
- **Position:** this dimension allows to show the regional disparities the selection of extreme regional values within a country, by territorial level and by year. All regions can be selected through the position 'All regions' [code=ALL], which is the selection by default, or only the selection of regions that have the highest and the lowest values can be selected [codes=MAX,MIN]. This can be done only for a selection of relevant indicators, which is specific to each dataset. The highest or lowest values can return several values if more than one region have the same value. Highest and lowest values are returned without taking in account if the indicator is a 'positive indicator' like life expectancy, or a 'negative indicator' like unemployment rate.
- **Time:** reference year

In addition to these common dimensions, some datasets have specific dimensions:

- **Gender** (for Regional Demography and Labour datasets)
- **Series and Measure** (for the Regional Economy dataset)

2. Regional Social and Environmental indicators dataset

2.1 Social and Environmental Indicators

- **Regional Health Access**
 - Active Physicians (number)
 - Active Physicians Rate (physicians for 1000 population)
 - Hospital Beds (number)
 - Hospital Bed Rate (hospital beds for 10 000 population)
- **Regional Health Status (Mortality and Life Expectancy)**
 - *Data available in the Regional Demographic dataset*
 - Crude Death Rate (deaths for 100 000 population)
 - Crude Youth Death Rate (0-14 deaths for 100 000 population of same age group)
 - Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate
 - Infant Mortality Rate (less than 1 year deaths for 1 000 live births)
 - Infant Mortality Rate - Gender difference (female-male)
 - Life Expectancy at Birth
 - Life Expectancy at Birth - Gender difference in Years (female-male)
- **Safety**
 - Mortality rate due to transport accident (deaths for 100 000 population)
 - Intentional Homicides (number)
 - Intentional Homicide Rate (homicides for 100 000 population)
 - Motor Vehicle Theft Rate (number)
 - Motor Vehicle Theft Rate (vehicle theft for 10 000 population)
- **Social Exclusion**
 - Rate of Early Leavers from Education and Training (in % of the total population aged 18 to 24)
 - Rate of Early Females Leavers from Education and Training (in % of the female population aged 18 to 24)
 - Rate of Early Males Leavers from Education and Training (in % of the male population aged 18 to 24)
 - Rate of Early Leavers from Education and Training - Gender difference (female-male)
 - Rate of Young People Not in Employment and not in any Education and Training (in % of the total population aged 18 to 24)
 - Rate of Young Females Not in Employment and not in any Education and Training (in % of the female population aged 18 to 24)
 - Rate of Young Males Not in Employment and not in any Education and Training (in % of the male population aged 18 to 24)
 - Rate of Early Leavers from Education and Training - Gender difference (female-male)
- **Housing**
 - Average number of rooms per inhabitant (rooms per capita)
 - Share of Housing Cost (in % of household disposable income)
- **Environment**
 - Municipal Waste (in kilo-tonnes)
 - Municipal Waste Rate (kilos per capita)
 - Air Pollution in PM2.5 (average level in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ experienced by the population)
 - Air Pollution in PM10 < 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (number of inhabitants exposed to particles)
 - Air Pollution in PM10 > 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (number of inhabitants exposed to particles)
 - CO2 Emissions (in kilo tonnes)
 - CO2 Emissions Rate (in tonnes per capita)
 - CO2 Emissions Share from the Energy Sector (in % of total emissions)
 - CO2 Emissions Share from the Transport Sector (in % of total emissions)
 - NO2 Emissions (in 10^n molecules/cm²)
 - Net Ecosystem Productivity measured by CO2 Sequestration or Release (in g/m²)
 - Vegetation Coverage Share (in % of regional land)
 - Private Vehicles (number)
 - Private Vehicles Rate (number of vehicles for 100 population)
- **Civic Engagement**
 - Voters Turnout to General Elections (in % of registered voters who voted)

2.3 Social and Environmental Data specificities

a) Data sources

Social indicators

The data sources of Social indicators are the National Statistical Offices, and provided to the OECD Secretariat through the Delegates participating to the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. Regarding EU countries, due to time lags that may occurs in the data collection, some variables are complemented with the latest year available from Eurostat.

Data are collected at regional level, the Secretariat calculate aggregation of typology at country level.

Environmental indicators

CO2 emissions: European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)/Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR), release version 4.1. <http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu>T

Concentration of PM10 particles: European Environmental Agency (EEA), <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps>

Concentration of NO2: Tropospheric Emission Monitoring Internet Service (TEMIS), <http://www.temis.nl/index.php>

Level of PM2.5: OECD estimates from van Donkelaar, A., R. V. Martin, M. Brauer and B. L. Boys, Use of Satellite Observations for Long-Term Exposure Assessment of Global Concentrations of Fine Particulate Matter, Environmental Health Perspectives, in press. doi: 10.1289/ehp.1408646.

b) Data definitions

Regional Health Access

- *Physicians*: number of physicians, general practitioners and specialists, actively practicing medicine in a region during the year, in both public and private institutions.
- *Hospital beds*: total hospital beds are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. They include beds in all hospitals, including general hospitals, mental health and substance abuse hospitals, and other specialty hospitals; occupied and unoccupied beds. They do not include surgical tables, recovery trolleys, emergency stretchers, beds for same-day care, cots for healthy infants; beds in wards which were closed for any reason; provisional and temporary beds; and beds in nursing and residential care facilities.

Safety

- *Motor vehicles theft* is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surfaces and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles include sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Motor vehicle theft does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded from this definition.
- *Homicide* is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, more explicitly wilful murder.

Social Exclusion

- *Rate of young people not in employment and not in any education and training (NEET)*: rate of young NEET generally refers to persons aged 18 to 24, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 18 to 24.
- *Rate of early leavers from education and training by gender*: early leavers generally refers to persons aged 18 to 24 who have finished no more than a lower secondary education and are not involved in further education or training. The early leavers' rate is expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 18 to 24.
- *Number of road motor vehicle*, other than a motorcycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons including the driver. The term passenger car therefore covers micro-cars (do not need a permit to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats. This category may also include pick-ups.

Housing

- *Rooms per capita*: average number of rooms per inhabitant in occupied dwellings.
- *Cost of housing as a share household disposable income*: this indicator considers the expenditure of households in housing and maintenance of the house, as defined in the SNA (P31CP040: Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; P31CP050: Furnishings, households' equipment and routine maintenance of the house). It includes actual and imputed rentals for housing, expenditure in maintenance and repair of the dwelling (including miscellaneous services), in water supply, electricity, gas and other fuels, as well as the expenditure in furniture and furnishings and households equipment, and goods and services for routine maintenance of the house as a percentage of the household gross adjusted disposable income. Data refer to the sum of households and non-profit institution serving households.

Civic Engagement

- *Voters turnout*: percentage of voters to national election, ratio between the number of persons who voted at the last national election and the number of persons with voting rights.