

OECD Regional Demographic 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.

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)
Canada	Provinces and territories (13)	Census divisions (288)
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)
United Kingdom	Regions and countries (12)	Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities or groups of unitary authorities or LECs or groups of districts (139)
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](#).

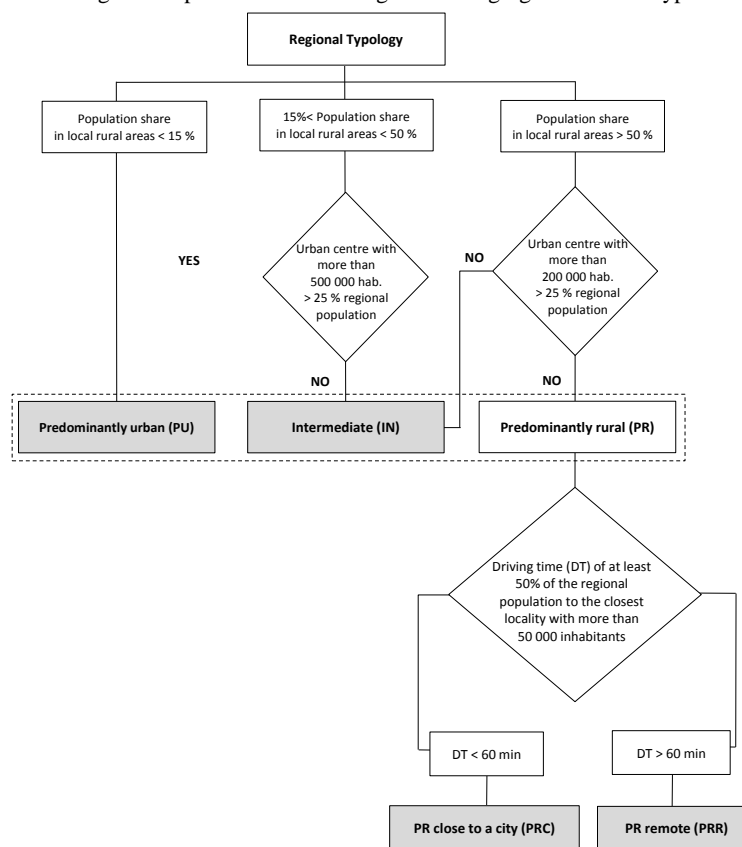
Thus, each TL3 regions have been classified as:

- 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 Demography dataset

2.1 Demography Dimensions specific to the dataset

- **Gender:** female, male, both sex

2.2 Demography Indicators

- **Regional Area and Population Density:** surface of land area in square kilometres, population density in number of person per square kilometres, population density growth index (2001=100).
- **Regional Population by Age and Sex (persons):** Population by sex and five-year age group (up to 80+ years old), and broad age: Youth Population Group (0-14), Working Age Population Group (15-64), Old Population Group (65+). Data are based on the following period:
 - *1st of January:* Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom, China, Latvia, Russian Federation.
 - *31st of December restated to 1st of January the following year by the OECD Secretariat:* Czech Republic, Germany, Israel, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.
 - *April:* Ireland.
 - *Average population over the year:* Chile, Korea, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, South Africa.
 - *30th of June:* Australia, Mexico and New Zealand.
 - *1st of July:* Canada and the United States.
 - *1st of October:* Japan.
- **Deaths by Age and Sex in Regions (persons):** Deaths by sex and five-year age group (up to 80+ years old), and broad age: Youth Group (0-14), Working Age Group (15-64), Old Group (65+).
- **Demographic Composition and Evolution:**
 - Dependency Ratio, Youth (% -15 over population 15-64)
 - Dependency Ratio, Elderly (% 65+ over population 15-64)
 - Dependency Ratio, Demographic (% -15 plus 65+ over population 15-64)
 - Dependency Ratio, Economic (% pop. outside labour force plus unemployed over employed)
 - Sex Ratio, Total Population (% population males over females)
 - Sex Ratio, Youth Population (% -15 population males over females)
 - Sex Ratio, Elderly Population (% 65+ population males over females)
 - Share of Elderly Population (% 65+ over total population)
 - Share of Very Elderly Population (% 80+ over total population)
 - Child-to-Woman Ratio (% 0-4 over females 15-49)
 - Growth/Shrinking Index of the Total Population (2001=100)
 - Growth/Shrinking Index of the 65+ Elderly Population (2001=100)
- **Regional Mortality and Life Expectancy:**
 - 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)
- **Inter-Regional Mobility (migrants from a region to another region of the same country):**
 - New residents in the region coming from another region of the same country
 - New residents in the region aged 15 to 29 coming from another region of the same country
 - Persons who left the region to reside in another region of the same country
 - Persons aged 15 to 29 who left the region to reside in another region of the same country
 - Net inter-regional migration, All Persons (inflows minus outflows)
 - Net inter-regional migration, Persons aged 15 to 29 (inflows minus outflows)
 - Inter-regional migration rate, (% migrants over population)
 - Inter-regional net flows migration rate, (% net flows over population)
 - Young migrants share (migrants 15 to 29 over total migrants)

(*) Age-adjusted mortality rates eliminate the difference in mortality rates due to a population's age profile and are comparable across countries and regions. Age-adjusted mortality rates are calculated by applying the age-specific death rates of one region to the age distribution of a standard population. Here, the standard population by five years age class is represented by the OECD area population in 2010.

2.3 Demography Data specificities

a) Data sources

Data for regional population by 5-years age and sex, deaths by 5-years age and sex, infant mortality rates and life expectancy are collected from the National Statistical Offices, and in particular, through the network of Delegates participating to the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. Regarding EU countries, data for infant mortality rates are collected from Eurostat, and in addition, due to time lags that may occurs in the data collection, some variables are complemented with the latest year available from Eurostat.

The OECD calculates all other demographic indicators for all regions of the countries.

b) Break in series

Population data:

- *Denmark*: break in series in 2007 due to change in municipality borders. In order to keep longer times series, historical data (Statistics Denmark, table BEF1A) before 2007 have been bridged by OECD Secretariat to the table FOLK1 at municipal level.
- *Mexico*: break in series in 2011 due to different sources used: the population data for 2010 come from the Population and Housing Census (source INEGI). As from 2011 data are based on population projection (source: CONAPO. Proyecciones de la Población de México 2010-2030). Due to the different data sources used, there is an important break between 2010 and 2011 in the series.
- *Korea*: as from 2012, a new province have been: Sejong Province, near by Daejeon [KR051], Chungcheongnam-do [KR053] and in Chungcheong Region [KR05]. In reason of limited data availability for other variables than population, Sejong data have been aggregated in Chungcheongnam-do [KR053].
- *Poland*: population data source is the Central Statistical Office of Poland. Break in series in 2000 and 2011: the balance of population is based for the period 1991-1999 on the National Population Census 1988; for the period 2000-2010 on the National Population and Housing Census 2002, and since 2011 on the Population and Housing Census 2011.
- *Slovenia*: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia is using a new statistical definition of population after 1 January 2008, i.e. since 2009, are not directly comparable to the data as of previous years.
- *Switzerland*: break in the population time series 2010 onwards (restated to 2011 onwards by OECD) due to a change in the definition of the permanent resident population.

c) Data transformation

- Population data are collected up to the age 85+, but some countries have only a breakdown of their population up to the age 80+ (Chile, Colombia, Korea before 2000, and Japan for 2001 and 2006 years). Therefore in order to allow comparability across countries, the two last age range (80-84 and 85+) have been sum up into 80+.
- Data are collected at regional level, the Secretariat calculate aggregation of typology at country level.

d) Data estimates

- *Mexico*: the data source is the INEGI, mid-year estimates from the Population and Housing Census 2010 1990,1995,2000,2005,2010. The OECD Secretariat estimates inter-census years.
- *Hungary TL3*: population data have been estimated by OECD Secretariat for the period 1996-2000 based on the Compound Average Growth Rate between the years 1995 and 2001.

e) Data consistency

- Differences with National figures can occur due to difference of the reference period used: National values present average population, whereas in the Regional Demography, it has been preferred to keep to original reference period submitted in order to better identify and track break in series (cf. in point 2.2, the different reference periods reported by country). However, for the Regional Economy dataset, an average population have been computed in order to calculate per capita economic measures.
- France data: regions for France do not include French Overseas Departments and Territories, whereas these regions are included in National demographic values and as well as in EU Regional Demography.

3. Annex - Data availability by country - selection of indicators

3.1 Regional Population

ISO	Country	Data source	Coverage period		Notes
			TL2	TL3	
AUS	Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics, cat. no. 3235.0, Population Estimates by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (ASGS 2011)	1982-2013	2001-2013	Population at 30th of June
AUT	Austria	Statistics Austria, Population statistics.	1990-2014	1995-2014	Population at 1st of January
BEL	Belgium	Federal Public Service (FPS) Economy / Statistics Belgium. Official count of the resident population	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
CAN	Canada	Statistics Canada. CansimTable 051-0062. Population Estimates based on Standard Geographical Classification 2011	1980-2014	1996-2013	Population at 1st of July
CHL	Chile	INE, Chile. Population projection and estimates by sex and age. 1990-2020	1990-2014	1990-2014	Average annual population
CZE	Czech republic	Czech Statistical Office CZSO. Population of territorial units of the Czech Republic	1992-2014	1992-2014	Population at 31st of December restated at 1st of January the following year by OECD
DNK	Denmark	Statistics Denmark - StatBank, (FOLK1)	1979-2014	2008-2014	Population at 1st of January
EST	Estonia	Statistics Estonia. Statistical database - table PO022	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
FIN	Finland	Statistics Finland, Population Statistics, Population structure	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
FRA	France	Insee - Estimations de population pour la France métropolitaine	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
DEU	Germany	Spatial Monitoring System of the Federal Institute for Building (BBSR). Statistical Offices of the Federal States. Table 173-21-5-B	1990-2014	1991-2014	Population at 31st of December restated at 1st of January the following year by OECD
GRC	Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority. Population statistics	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
HUN	Hungary	HCSO, Hungarian Central Statistical Office	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
ISL	Iceland	Statistics Iceland. Population at 1st of January by municipality	1998-2015	1998-2015	Population at 1st of January
IRL	Ireland	CSO, StatBank Ireland, Population estimates: PEA07 Estimated Population, by Regional Authority Area and Year	1997-2014	1997-2014	Population in April. 2014 data collected from Eurostat
ISR	Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	1996-2014	2010-2014	Population at 31st of December restated at 1st of January the following year by OECD
ITA	Italy	National Institute for Statistics (Istat). Intercensal resident population estimates (1991-2001 and 2002-2010) and population projection for reference year 2011 onwards	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January. 2014 data collected from Eurostat
JPN	Japan	Statistics Bureau, Current Population Estimates as of October 1st	1990-2013	1990-2013	Population at 1st of October
KOR	Korea	Statistics Korea, KOSIS database. Yearly average projected population by age	1990-2014	1990-2014	Average annual population
LUX	Luxembourg	Eurostat regional statistics, Population on 1 January by five year age group, sex and NUTS 3 region, table demo_r_pjangrp3	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
MEX	Mexico	INEGI, mid-year estimates, Population and Housing Census (1990,95,00,05,2010), OECD estimates for intercensal years. As from 2011 data are based on population projection.	1990-2010(B) 2011-2014	1990-2010	Population at 30th of June. Break in series between 2010 and 2011 due to the different data sources used,
NLD	Netherlands	Eurostat regional statistics, Population on 1 January by five year age group, sex and NUTS 3 region, table demo_r_pjangrp3	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January. 2014 data collected from Eurostat
NZL	New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand, Population Statistics. Boundaries at 1 January 2013. NZ.DOTSTAT (Tablecode 7501)	1996-2014	1996-2014	Population at 30th of June
NOR	Norway	Statistics Norway	1986-2014	1986-2014	Population at 1st of January. . 2014 data collected from Eurostat
POL	Poland	Central Statistical Office of Poland. Local Data Bank (Population and Vital statistics - Population by sex and age group (NTS-5)	2000-2014	2000-2014	Population at 31st of December restated at 1st of January the following year by OECD
PRT	Portugal	Statistics Portugal (INE), Demographic Statistics	1992-2014	1992-2014	Population at 1st of January
SVK	Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic	1996-2014	1996-2014	Population at 1st of January
SVN	Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. SI-STAT Data Portal.	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January. 2014 data collected from Eurostat
ESP	Spain	INE - INEBASE Population data historical series, 1971 to 2014	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
SWE	Sweden	Statistics Sweden	1991-2015	1991-2015	Population at 31st of December restated at 1st of January the following year by OECD
CHE	Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistical Office: from Dec-2010 onwards (Population and Households Statistics (STATPOP) ; Dec-1990 to Dec-2009: Annual Population Statistics (ESPOP)	1990-2010(B)/ 2011-2014	1990-2010(B)/ 2011-2014	Population at 31st of December restated at 1st of January the following year by OECD. Break in series between 2010 and 2011
TUR	Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat). The source of 2007-2014 data is Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) and de jure population	2001-2007(B)/ 2008-2015	2001-2007(B)/ 2008-2015	Population at 31st of December restated at 1st of January the following year by OECD
GBR	United Kingdom	Office for National Statistics, ONS, Nomis database	1991-2014	2009/2010(B) 2014	Population at 1st of January for TL2. 2014 data collected from Eurostat
USA	United States	United States Census Bureau - State and County Population Estimates, Table PEPAGESEX. Historical series, before 2000: State and County Intercensal Estimates by Demographic Characteristics (1990-1999).	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of July
BRA	Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE, census 1991, 2000, 2010	1991,2000,2010, 2011-2014	..	Population at 1st of July
CHN	China	China Statistical database - Age composition and dependency ratio of population table	1999-2015	..	Population at 1st of January
COL	Colombia	DANE. Estimation of population 1985-2005 and projection of population 2005-2020 by department.	1990-2014	..	Population at 30th of June
CRI	Costa Rica	Costa Rica Población total estimada al 30 de junio por grupos de edades, según provincia y sexo	2000-2014	..	Population at 30th of June
IND	India	Estimated mid-year population by states/UTs	2001-2012	..	Average annual population
IDN	Indonesia	Statistics Indonesia - Population of Indonesia by Province	2010	..	Average annual population
LVA	Latvia	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia. Population by statistical region.	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
LTU	Lithuania	Eurostat regional statistics, Population on 1 January by five year age group, sex and NUTS 3 region, table demo_r_pjangrp3	1990-2014	1990-2014	Population at 1st of January
RUS	Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat). Number of de-jure (resident) population on subjects of the Russian Federation	1990-2014	..	Population at 1st of January
ZAF	South Africa	Statistics South Africa, population estimates for the period 2002-2014 based on 2011 Census	1996-2014	..	Average annual population

.. : Regional data are not available.

3.2 Life expectancy in regions

ISO	Country	Data source	Coverage period		Notes
			TL2	TL3	
AUS	Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Deaths statistics, Life expectancy (cat. no. 3302.0)	2003-2013(M/F)	..	Total life expectancy is estimated by OECD secretariat
AUT	Austria	Statistics Austria	1990-2013(M/F)	2002-2013	Total life expectancy is estimated by OECD secretariat
BEL	Belgium	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp)	1990-2013	1990-2013	..
CAN	Canada	Statistics Canada, CANSIM - Table 102-0512 Life expectancy, at birth and at age 65, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (years)	1995-2006,2011	..	..
CHL	Chile	INE, Chile.	2000;20003; 2006;2012	..	..
CZE	Czech republic	Czech Statistical Office CZSO	1992-2013	1992-2013	For higher reliability, data are the average of the last 2 years
DNK	Denmark	Statistics Denmark - StatBank. HISBR: Life expectancy for new born babies by region and sex	2000-2013	2000-2013	..
EST	Estonia	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp) for TL2. Statistics Estonia, Life expectancy (PO0452) for TL3	1990-2013	2007-2012	...
FIN	Finland	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp) for TL2. Statistics Finland for TL3	1990-2013	1992;2012(M/F)	3 years-average (1991-1933 and 2011-2013) for TL3. Total life expectancy is estimated by OECD
FRA	France	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp) for TL2. Insee, État Civil, Estimations de population for TL3	1990-2013	2011-2013 (M/F)	Data at TL2 and TL3 come from different sources (respectively Eurostat and INSEE). Total life expectancy is estimated by OECD secretariat.
DEU	Germany	Federal Office of Germany and the Statistical Offices of the Federal States, Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR	2000-2013	2000-2013	..
GRC	Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority	1990-2013	1990-2013	..
HUN	Hungary	HCSO, Hungarian Central Statistical Office	1995-2013 (M/F)	1995-2013 (M/F)	..
ISL	Iceland	..	..	..	..
IRL	Ireland	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by age, sex and NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp)	1997-2013	2002;2006 (M/F)	..
ISR	Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics Israel	1996-2013	2007	..
ITA	Italy	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by age, sex and NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp)	1990-2013	2002-2013 (M/F)	..
JPN	Japan	Statistics Bureau, 1990,1995, 2000,2005 and 2010 Population Census	90,95,2000,05,10	90,95,2000, 2005,2010	..
KOR	Korea	Life expectancy at birth (Province) (Life expectancy at birth).	2005,2008,2011	2005;2008;2011 (M/F)	Data are only compiled at TL3 (16 provinces). TL2 are OECD estimates
LUX	Luxembourg	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by age, sex and NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp)	1990-2013	1990-2013	..
MEX	Mexico	CONAPO: Proyecciones de población 2010-2050	1990-2014	..	..
NLD	Netherlands	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp)	2001-2013	2001-2013	..
NZL	New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand. Infoshare database, Demography Subnational Life Expectancy - DRL	2001;2006;2011	2001;2006	..
NOR	Norway	Eurostat, Life expectancy by NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp) for TL2	1990-2013	93;98,2003;2008	Norway life expectancy by county for the period 2006-2010, allocated to 2008 year.
POL	Poland	Central Statistical Office of Poland	1991-2013	2007-2013 (M/F)	..
PRT	Portugal	Statistics Portugal (INE), Demographic Statistics as from 2001, based on 2007 methodology	1992-00(E)/01-2013	2005-2012	Break in series in 2001: data source as from 2001 is INE, Before 2001, data are estimated by OECD
SVK	Slovak Republic	Statistical Office of the SR	2001-2013 (M/F)	2001-2013 (M/F)	Life expectancy for both sexes are estimates from Eurostat
SVN	Slovenia	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by age, sex and NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp)	1990-2013	..	..
ESP	Spain	INE, Mortality tables for the population of Spain by year, province, sex, age and function	1990-2013	1991-2013	..
SWE	Sweden	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by age, sex and NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp). Statistics Sweden for TL3	1990-2012	1978-2012 (M/F)	4 year averages for TL3, e.g. 2012 data represent life expectancy average for the period (2010-2014)
CHE	Switzerland	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by age, sex and NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp)	1991-2013	..	..
TUR	Turkey	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by age, sex and NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp) for TL2. Turkstat, Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) and Central Civil Registration System (MERNIS) for TL3	2011	2013	..
GBR	United Kingdom	Eurostat(*), Life expectancy by age, sex and NUTS 2 region (demo_r_mlifexp)	1993-2013(EC)	..	..
USA	United States	2000 data source is the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010 data source is Measure of America	2000, 2010	..	..
BRA	Brazil	..	..	..	..
CHN	China	National Bureau of Statistics China	1990 ; 2000	..	..
COL	Colombia	DANE - Population projections	1990-2014	..	Amazon Group: Includes the departments of Amazonas, Guanía, Guaviare, Vaupes and Vichada
CRI	Costa Rica	..	..	..	..
IND	India	..	..	..	..
IDN	Indonesia	..	..	..	..
LVA	Latvia	..	..	..	..
LTU	Lithuania	..	..	..	..
RUS	Russian Federation	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), registration of acts of civil status on deaths	1990-2013	..	..
ZAF	South Africa	..	..	..	..

(*) Eurostat, Life expectancy by NUTS 2 region table(demo_r_mlifexp) accessed the 4th of May 2015.

(M/F): data have been collected for distinct male / female life expectancy, total life expectancy is estimated by OECD

.. : Regional data are not available.