

OECD TERRITORIAL DATABASE (TDB)

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS

1. DESCRIPTION

The OECD Territorial Database (TDB) provides quantitative information on geographic, socio-economic and environmental issues in about 2200 regions within 30 OECD member countries. The database includes regional statistics on five major topics (demographics, economy, labour market, environment and spatial issues) and derived indicators on three main themes (territorial typologies, geographic concentration and territorial disparities).

2. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

The TDB has been established for the activities of the OECD Territorial Development Policy Committee and its Working Party on Territorial Indicators. Its main objective is to provide an internationally comparable database for the analysis of economic, institutional and environmental issues at the sub-national level.

3. DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is undertaken by the Territorial Statistics and Indicators Unit, in the OECD Directorate of Public Governance and Territorial Development.

Statistics are collected through the National Statistical Offices of OECD Member countries and Eurostat. Data are drawn from censuses on population and housing; labour force surveys; household surveys; social security accounts and regional accounts.

Main territorial statistics and indicators are regularly published in the OECD Territorial Outlook and are accessible on-line at the OECD Corporate Environment Data (<http://web.oecd.org/scripts/cde/>).

4. TIME PERIODS

National censuses and surveys are undertaken in different time periods and years of observation may vary between countries. In order to ensure time consistency for all countries, Territorial Statistics and Indicators are therefore organised in four *waves*: *Wave 1* (about 1980), *Wave 2* (about 1990), *Wave 3* (about 1995) and *Wave 4* (about 2000).

5. TERRITORIAL GRID

For each OECD country, data are collected at two sub-national levels:

- Territorial level 2, which refers to the 300 big regions of the OECD area.
- Territorial Level 3, which refers to the 2100 small regions of the OECD area.

6. TERRITORIAL VARIABLES

Geographic

- Territorial grids;
- Area;
- Distance from the nearest urban center.

Settlement patterns

- Predominantly Rural regions;
- Predominantly Urban regions;
- Intermediate regions.

Demographics

- Total population;
- Population by gender;
- Population by age class [0 to 4], [5 to 9], [10 to 14], [15 to 24], [25 to 54], [55-64] and [65 and over];
- Birth and death rates;
- Migration rates;
- Dependency ratios (youth, elderly and total).

Labour force

- Total labour force;
- Labour force by gender;
- Labour force by age class [15 to 24], [25 to 54], [55 to 64] and [65 and over];
- Participation rates.

Unemployment

- Total unemployment;
- Unemployment by gender;
- Unemployment by age class [15 to 24] and [25 and over];
- Long-term unemployment (unemployed for one year or more);

Employment

- Total employment at the place of residence;
- Employment at the place of residence by gender;
- Total employment at the place of work;
- Employment at the place of work by main economic activities, ISIC Rev 2, [Agriculture, ISIC 1], [Industry, ISIC 2 to ISIC 5] and [Services, ISIC 6 to ISIC 10].

Production

- Total GDP;
- Gross Value Added by main sectors [Agriculture, Industry, and Services].

Income

- Personal income.

7. TERRITORIAL GRIDS, STATISTICAL SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS BY COUNTRY

Australia

Territorial grid: 8 States/Territories; 58 Statistical Divisions.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Population: Census of Population and Housing; Australian Demographic Statistics; Population by sex, States and Territories, 1985 to 2000. Estimates of resident population.

Labour force, Unemployment: Census of Population and Housing; Labour Force Status by state, June 1985 to June 2001, employed, unemployed, not in labour force.

Employment at place of residence: Labour force employed.

Employment at place of work: Employed persons by region, dissemination region by ANZSIC Division of ABS.

Gross Domestic Product: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts; Gross State Product only. Chain volumes measures are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components of the State series concerned.

Income: Personal income by income group.

Austria

Territorial grid: 9 Bundesländer; 35 Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken.

Sources: Statistik Österreich; Austrian Institute for Regional and Rural Planning; Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at place of residence: Eurostat-Regio.

Employment at place of work: Census of population, Employment at place of work by activity; Hauptverband der Sozialversicherungsträger/Employees social security contributions.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Income: Hauptverband der Sozialversicherungsträger; Average and median income in each Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken.

Belgium

Territorial grid: 3 Régions; 11 Provinces.

Sources: Institut National de Statistique; Eurostat.

Population; labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence; Employment at the place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Canada

Territorial grid: 12 Provinces; 288 Census Divisions.

Sources: Statistics Canada.

Population: CANSIM, Census of Population 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, (Persons unless otherwise noted); Estimates of population for Census Divisions (component method).

Labour force, Unemployment: Census of Population 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001; Number of persons classified by labour force activity, employed, unemployed.

Employment at place of residence: Census of Population, Labour force activity, persons employed.

Gross Domestic Product: Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry at factor cost, 1992 constant Canadian dollars; The provincial data are the sum for all industries, the estimates for each province do not sum to the Canadian totals.

Income: Census of Population (20% sample database); Number of persons (non-institutional residents) classified by income; Average total income includes earned income, investment income, social transfer and other incomes.

Czech republic

Territorial grid: 8 Groups of Kraje; 14 Kraje.

Sources: Český statistický úřad (CSO); Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence: Eurostat-Regio.

Employment at the place of work: CSO, Regional Accounts, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA95.

Denmark

Territorial grid: 3 Regions; 15 Amter.

Sources: Danmarks Statistik; Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence; Employment at the place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Finland

Territorial grid: 6 Suuralueet; 20 Maakunnat.

Sources: Tilastokeskus; Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence; Employment at the place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

France (without DOM-TOM)

Territorial grid: 22 Régions; 96 Départements.

Sources: Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE); Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence; Employment at the place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Germany

Territorial grid: 16 Länder; 49 Regierungsbezirke (modified).

Sources: Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland; Spatial Monitoring System of the BfLR; Eurostat.

Population: Average monthly figures.

Labour force: Employment at the place of work (employees with social insurance) plus unemployed persons.

Unemployment: ILO definitions.

Employment at the place of work: Survey on person's activity, not enterprise; Employees with social insurance.

Gross Domestic product: The regional gross value added is based on data of the 16 German Länder. These data have been regionalised at NUTS 3 level and adjusted to EU standards.

Income: yearly average income of households calculated by dividing the absolute regional amount of income by the number of households.

Greece

Territorial grid: 4 Groups of Development regions; 13 Development regions.

Sources: National Statistical Service; Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Hungary

Territorial grid: 7 Tervezesi-statisztikai regio; 20 Megyek (+Budapest).

Sources: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (HCSO); Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence: Eurostat-Regio.

Employment at the place of work: HCSO/Regional data/Survey on employment and earnings, Total employees by industry.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Iceland

Territorial grid: 1 State; 8 Landsvaedi.

Source: Statistics Iceland.

Population: Census of population; resident population.

Labour force, Unemployment: Icelandic Labour force surveys; ILO definitions.

Employment at place of work: Icelandic Labour force surveys; Estimated number of man-years.

Income: Average labour income per capita.

Ireland

Territorial grid: 2 Groups Regional Authority Regions; 8 Regional Authority Regions.

Sources: Central Statistics Office; Eurostat.

Population (mid-April population); Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at place of residence; Employment at place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Italy

Territorial grid: 20 Regioni; 103 Province.

Sources: Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; Eurostat (ISTAT).

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence: Eurostat-Regio.

Employment at the place of work: ISTAT; Employees by economic sectors (Occupati per settore di attività).

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Japan

Territorial grid: 10 Groups of prefectures; 47 Prefectures.

Sources: Japanese Statistics Bureau.

Population: Census of population.

Labour force, Unemployment: Census of population, Labour force employed, unemployed.

Employment at the place of residence: Census of population, Labour force employed.

Gross Domestic Product: Gross Prefectural Domestic Product, by expenditure, at factor cost.

Income: Income by prefectures.

Korea

Territorial grid: 1 State; 16 Special city, Metropolitan area and Province.

Sources: Korean National Statistical Office, Statistical DB KOSIS.

Population: KOSIS, Census of population.

Labour force, Unemployment: KOSIS, Census of labour force, economically active, employed, unemployed, Soldiers, auxiliary police, defence corps, prisoners, foreigners are excluded.

Employment at the place of residence: KOSIS, Census of labour force, employed full and part time.

Employment at the place of work: KOSIS, Census on basic characteristics of establishments, business enterprises: number of workers.

Gross domestic product: National accounts, Gross regional product in current prices and at 1995 constant prices.

Luxembourg

Territorial grid: 1 State; 1 Grand Duché du Luxembourg.

Sources: Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence; Employment at the place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Mexico

Territorial grid: 5 Mesos regiones; 32 Estados.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)

Population: Censo General de Población y Vivienda; Conteo de Población y Vivienda; Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica.

Labour force, Unemployment: Censo General de Población y Vivienda, Labour force employed, unemployed.

Employment at the place of residence: Censo General de Población y Vivienda, Labour force employed.

Employment at the place of work: Enumeración Urbana de Establecimientos 1993, Enumeración Integral 1998. México, 1999.

Gross domestic product: Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales de México, Producto Interno Bruto por Entidad Federativa.

Income: Household average monthly income.

Netherlands

Territorial grid: 4 Landsdelen; 12 Provinces.

Sources: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; Eurostat.

Population (1st July registered population); Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence; Employment at the place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

New-Zealand

Territorial grid: 2 Groups of regional Councils; 14 Regional Councils.

Sources: Statistics New Zealand.

Population: Census Usually Resident Population Count, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Labour force, Unemployment: Census Usually Resident Population Count, Labour force employed, unemployed.

Employment at the place of residence: Census Usually Resident Population Count; Labour force by statutes, employed full time and part-time and unemployed.

Employment at the place of work: Census Usually Resident Population Count Aged 15 Years and Over, Gainfully Employed (Full-time and part-time, paid employees, employers, self-employed and without employees, unpaid family workers).

Income: personal income (including: wages, salary, commissions, bonuses paid by the employer; Self-employment or business; Interest, dividends, rent, other investments; Regular payments from ACC or a private work accident insurer; New Zealand superannuation or veterans pension; Other superannuation, pensions, annuities; Community wage - Job seeker; Community wage - Sickness benefit; Domestic purposes benefit; Invalids benefit; Student allowance; Other government benefits, Government income support payments, or War pensions; Other sources of income, including support payments from people living in other households.

Norway

Territorial grid: 7 Landsdeler; 19 Fylker

Sources: Statistisk sentralbyrå.

Population: Census of population.

Labour force, Unemployment: Labour Force Sample Survey; Estimated number of employed persons at the place of work and the place of living, unemployed persons and total labour force by county.

Employment at the place of residence: Labour Force Sample Survey; Estimated number of employed persons at the place of living.

Employment at the place of work: Labour Force Sample Survey; Estimated number of employed persons at the place of work.

Gross domestic product: Norwegian Regional Accounts; Gross value added (GVA) in million NOK, per county and economic sector (AGR=ISIC1, IND=ISIC2-5, SERV=ISIC6-9). "Extra county" excepted (petroleum sector, embassies etc., activity at Svalbard).

Poland

Territorial grid: 16 Voivodships; 45 Subregions.

Sources: Polska Statystyka Publiczna; Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Income: Household average monthly income per capita, including hired work, private farm, self-employment, social transfer, at territorial level 2 only.

Portugal

Territorial grid: 5 Comissaoes de coordenação regional + 2 Regioes autonomas; 30 Grupos de Concelhos.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística; Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence; Employment at the place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Income: Household gross income at territorial level 2 only.

Slovak republic

Territorial grid: 4 Zoskupenia Karajov; 8 Kraj.

Sources: Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Spain (without Canaries and Ceuta y Melilla)

Territorial grid: 16 Comunidades autonomas; 48 Provincias.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE); Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence; Employment at the place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Income: Household gross income.

Sweden

Territorial grid: 8 Riksomraden; 21 Län.

Sources: Statistiska centralbyrån; Eurostat.

Population; Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at place of residence; Employment at place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

Switzerland

Territorial grid: 7 Grandes régions/Grossregionen; 16 Bassins d'Emploi/Arbeitsmarkt.

Sources: Office Fédéral de la Statistique/Bundesamt für Statistik; Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne.

Population: Census of population.

Labour force, Unemployment: Population Census, Full-time and part-time employment.

Employment at the place of residence: Population Census, Full-time and part-time employment.

Turkey

Territorial grid: 7 regions; 80 provinces.

Sources and data collection: under development.

United-Kingdom

Territorial grid: 12 Government Office Regions + Countries; 133 Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities or groups of unitary authorities or LECs or groups of districts.

Sources: National Statistics; Eurostat.

Population: Eurostat-Regio. Population also includes foreign armed forces personnel.

Labour force; Unemployment; Employment at the place of residence; Employment at the place of work: Eurostat-Regio.

Gross Domestic Product: Eurostat-Regio, ESA.

United-States

Territorial grid: 51 States; 765 Commuting zones.

Sources: US Census Bureau; USDA, Economic Research Service.

Population: Bureau of Labour Statistics; Census of population and housing.

Labour force, Unemployment: Bureau of Labour Statistics; Census of population and housing; Labour force employed, unemployed.

Employment at the place of residence: Bureau of Labour Statistics; Census of population and housing; Labour force employed, unemployed.

Employment at the place of work: USDA/Bureau of Economic Analysis; Total jobs includes part-time, part year; wage and salary and self-employment.

Gross domestic product: State GDP allocated to counties on the basis of earnings and aggregated to commuting zones.

Income: Total earnings, wage, salary and self-employment.

Eurostat-Regio definitions

Source: European Regional Statistics Reference Guide, European Communities 2002.
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/datashop>

Population

The population statistics refer to resident population. In accordance with this concept, persons normally resident in a country but temporarily absent on business or holidays, etc., are included; whilst foreigners temporarily resident in the country for similar reasons are excluded. Nationality is not taken into consideration and foreigners whose usual place of residence is in that country are included along the citizens of that country. Armed forces personnel and members of the diplomatic corps of that country and their family who happen to be abroad are considered as normally resident. Whereas foreign armed forces personnel and members of foreign diplomatic corps and their families are excluded. Merchant seamen who have their domicile in that country and who are working on ships trading abroad are included.

Data are annual average population (except for Germany, Ireland, United-Kingdom and Netherlands).

Labour force

The results of labour force survey (LFS) refer exclusively to private households. The Community labour force survey is conducted on a sample basis. The LFS divides population of working age (15 years and above) into three exclusive and exhaustive groups: persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons. The definitions are in conformity with the ILO recommendations.

Labour force (or active or working population) was defined as comprising persons in employment and the unemployed. All those persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as inactive.

Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who during the reference period of interview, were aged 15 years and over, without work, available for work within the next two weeks and has used an active method of seeking work at some time during the previous four weeks.

Employment

Employment at the place of residence: Community labour force survey on private households, Employed persons full and part time.

Employment at the place of work: Employment by NACE-Clio-R3 from 1980 to 1990; by NACE-Rev.1-A3 from 1995.

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic product and Gross value Added by Activity: Eurostat-European System of national and regional accounts (ESA79 and ESA95), European System of Integrated economic Accounts (ESA) and Regional accounts methods on Gross value added and households accounts. GDP is expressed at market prices in million of euros and in current Purchasing Power standard; GVA expressed at current prices.

Gross domestic product at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. (ESA 1995, 8.89) It corresponds to the economy's output of goods and services less intermediate consumption, plus VAT on products and net taxes (i.e. taxes less subsidies) linked to imports.