

Territorial Indicators

Regional and Cities Indicators

Purpose

To provide internationally comparable databases for the analysis of sub-national (regions and metropolitan areas) socio-economic statistics. Measures, data quality and comparability are discussed and approved by the OECD Working Party on territorial Indicators.

Objectives and outputs

To provide internationally comparable databases for the analysis of relevant socio-economic trends at the sub-national level:

- The Regional database contains indicators on six major topics (demography, economy, labour market, society, environment and innovation) covering 398 Large (TL2) and 2241 Small (TL3) regions for 47 countries. The Regional database provides indicators regarding urban / rural typologies.
- The Metropolitan database covers almost 300 metropolitan areas (functional cities of more than 500 000 population) across the OECD countries. It can be visualized with the web-tool <http://measuringurban.oecd.org>.
- The Regional Business Demography database presents a comparable set of regional statistics on business demography (based on firms) and employment dynamics (based on establishments) across OECD regions.
- The Regional Well-Being database provides well-being data following the OECD How's Life framework and can be visualized on the web-tool oecdregionalwellbeing.org.
- The Regional Income Distribution database presents comparable data on sub-national differences in income inequality and poverty for OECD countries. The data by region provide information on income distribution within regions (Gini coefficients and income quintiles), and relative income poverty (with poverty thresholds set in respect of the national population). These data complement international assessments of differences across regions in living conditions by documenting how household income is distributed within regions and how many people are poor relatively to the typical citizen of their country.
- The Subnational Government Structure and Finance database presents data on the institutional organisation at local and regional levels as well as on public finance. Financial data cover the general government sector and subnational government subsector (state and local government levels) in the 35 OECD member countries and in the EU. Four main dimensions are presented: expenditure (including investment), revenue, budget balance and debt.

Sub-national indicators are regularly published in "OECD Regions at a Glance" and in the "OECD Regional Outlook" series.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Lithuania, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- To publish the 2018 edition of OECD Regions at a Glance (launch in October)
- To develop a database on migrant outcomes indicators and characteristics in regions and cities for a selection of OECD countries with the objective to provide evidence on migration integration.
- To update the rural/urban typology used for TL3 Small regions
- To update the Metropolitan database using latest Census (up to 2015) to define the boundaries of the metro areas.
- To propose and apply an adaptation of the Metro areas methodology to non-OECD countries.