



OECD Regional Well-Being: A user's guide

www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org

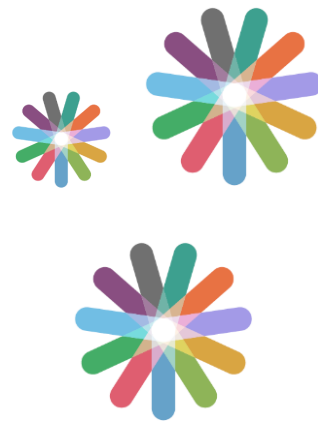
Using data to build better communities



How does your region perform when it comes to education, environment, safety and other topics important to your well-being?

The interactive website allows you to measure well-being in your region and compare it with 446 other OECD regions based on eleven topics central to the quality of our lives.

It uses several indicators to rank regions, see trends over time and understand how large disparities are across regions.



Explore the visualisation
www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org

Give your feedback
cferegionstat@oecd.org

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Introduction

Where people live matters for their well-being. Quality of life is shaped by a multitude of factors - from income and jobs to health and environment, among others. Our results show that quality of life varies greatly, not only between countries, but also within countries.

The mix between different well-being dimensions is unique to each community where people live, study, work and connect. Improving people's lives requires making where they live a better place.

Understanding personal well-being is crucial to gear public policies towards better societies. As many of the policies that bear most directly on people's lives are local or regional, more fine-grained measures of well-being will help policy-makers to enhance the design and targeting of policies. They can also empower citizens to demand place-based policy actions that respond to their specific expectations and, in turn, to restore people's trust.

The OECD publication [*How's life in your region?*](#) builds on the Better Life Initiative, that measures well-being at national level, as well as on the work carried out on regional inequalities through the [*Regions and Cities at a Glance*](#) series. *How's Life in your region?* provides:

- a conceptual framework for measuring well-being in regions and cities;
- a common set of internationally comparable indicators of well-being and a critical assessment of the statistical agenda ahead;
- guidance to policy-makers at all levels on the use of well-being metrics for improving policy results.

This Guide describes the general framework of *How's life in your region?* and the methodology used to visualise the set of regional well-being indicators found in the interactive web tool.

For further information on regional analysis, read the latest publication **OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance**, available on November 15, 2022 at:

<http://www.oecd.org/fr/regional/oecd-regions-and-cities-at-a-glance.htm>

I. Framework to measure regional and local well-being

The framework for regional and local well-being starts with the consideration that making better policies for better lives means understanding what matters to people. What do people perceive and value about their local conditions? How do they behave when they are not satisfied with one aspect or more of their life? Do local inequalities in the accessibility of services matter in shaping citizens' choices and do they have an impact on national well-being? How much does the place where we live predict our future well-being? These are some of the questions that are addressed in the OECD work on measuring regional well-being.

The OECD conceptual framework for measuring well-being in regions and cities has seven distinctive features (Figure 1):

- It measures well-being where people experience it. It focuses both on individuals and on place-based characteristics, as the interaction between the two shapes people's overall well-being.
- It concentrates on well-being outcomes that provide direct information on people's lives rather than on inputs or outputs.
- It is multi-dimensional and includes both material and non-material dimensions.
- It assesses well-being outcomes not only through averages but also by how they are distributed across regions and groups of people.
- It is influenced by citizenship, governance and institutions.
- It takes account of complementarities and trade-offs among the different well-being dimensions.
- It looks at the dynamics of well-being over time, at its sustainability and at the resilience of different regions.

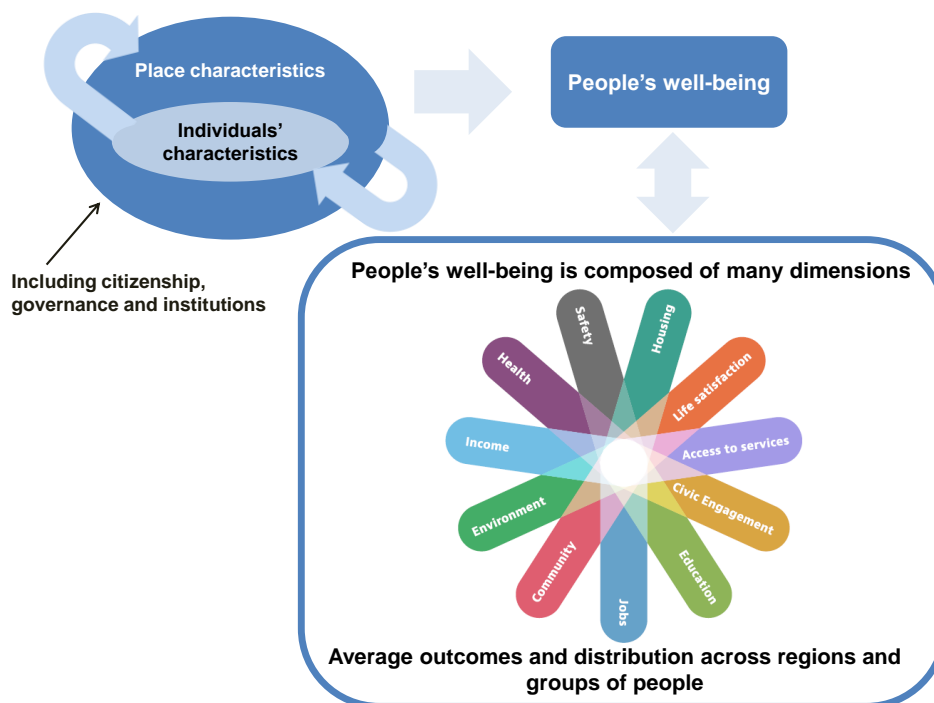
Eleven well-being dimensions are identified and a set of indicators developed for the 447 OECD regions.¹ This set of indicators can also serve as a common reference for regions that aim to develop their own metrics of well-being. The availability of indicators comparable across regions and countries can be useful not only for benchmarking the relative position of a place, but also as a catalyst for policy-makers, to spur public support for action and to create a mechanism for prioritising resources.

The conceptual framework to measure regional well-being builds on over ten years of OECD work focusing on measures of people's well-being and societal progress which led to the creation of the [Better Life Initiative](#). The OECD Framework for Measuring Well-Being and Progress, developed as part of the *Better Life Initiative*, proposes to measure well-being through a multi-dimensional approach expanding on the work done by the Commission on the measurement of economic performance and social progress (Stiglitz et al., 2009). The publications *How's Life?* (OECD 2015) and the Better Life Index web tool identify eleven

¹ The OECD defines regions as the first tier of sub-national government (for example states in the United States, provinces in Canada, or "régions" in France). See "IV. Defining Regions" to learn more.

dimensions that play a key role in individuals' well-being and provide a set of indicators to measure them, allowing cross-countries comparison.

Figure 1: Regional well-being conceptual framework



A second important inspiration behind the conceptual framework for regional well-being is the [OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance](#) series. This work has shown that disparities within and among regions in jobs, income, quality of life and sustainability still characterise most OECD countries.

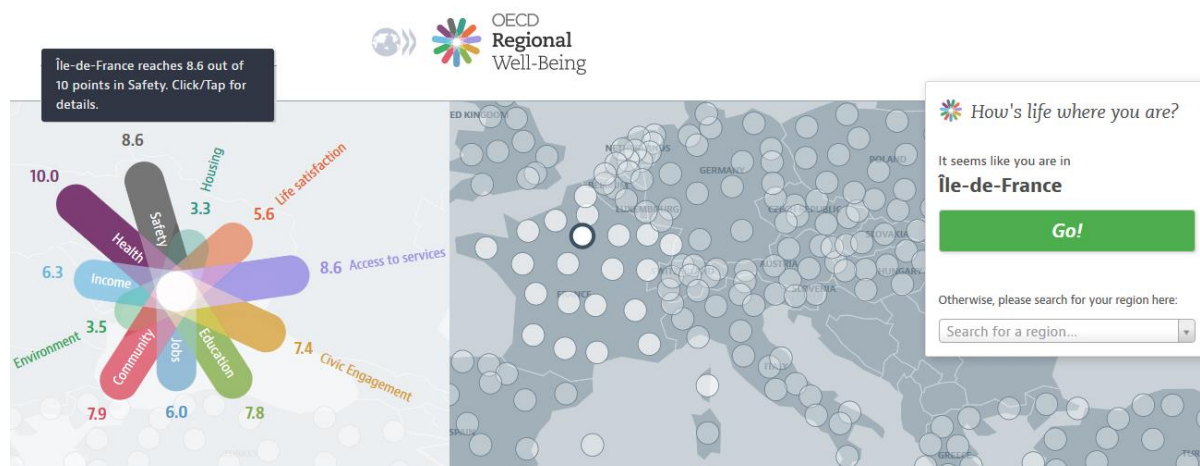
Sub-national data offer a clearer picture of how life is lived than national averages do, allowing people to recognise their own experience more easily. A closer look at regional data shows that well-being in a region may differ widely according to the dimension considered. No country appears to have regions that enjoy simultaneously high or low levels of well-being in every dimension. For instance, a region may enjoy a satisfactory level of employment but suffer from poor environmental conditions; in another region, an increase in public transport may improve job outcomes, making it easier to commute to work, as well as improve air quality.

Data on disparities among and within regions might also capture the well-being of groups of people more accurately than national data do, especially when these groups are not distributed evenly across space. For example, health outcomes are likely to be influenced by the demographic characteristics of rural and urban populations.

Spatial analysis may also help to shed light on the impact of perceived distribution inequalities on subjective well-being. Evidence shows that individuals assign great importance to the inequalities they experience in their local living context when assessing their own well-being and forming expectations about returns of education and skills, and fairness and efficiency of service delivery.

II. The Interactive web tool at a glance www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org

* Website design and production by Moritz Stefaner and Dominikus Baur with support from Raureif GmbH



The interactive website is a means to initiate a conversation on well-being on what people know best – their home region. The web tool localises the region where the user is and shows how the region fares on eleven well-being topics (for example Ile-de-France in the figure).

For each topic, a score on a scale from 0 to 10 is attributed to the region, based on one or more indicators. A higher score indicates better performance in a topic relative to all the other regions.

The regional well-being is assessed by looking at the different topics represented by the eleven branches of the illustration. The length of each branch reflects the performance (the score) of the region relative to the other OECD regions.

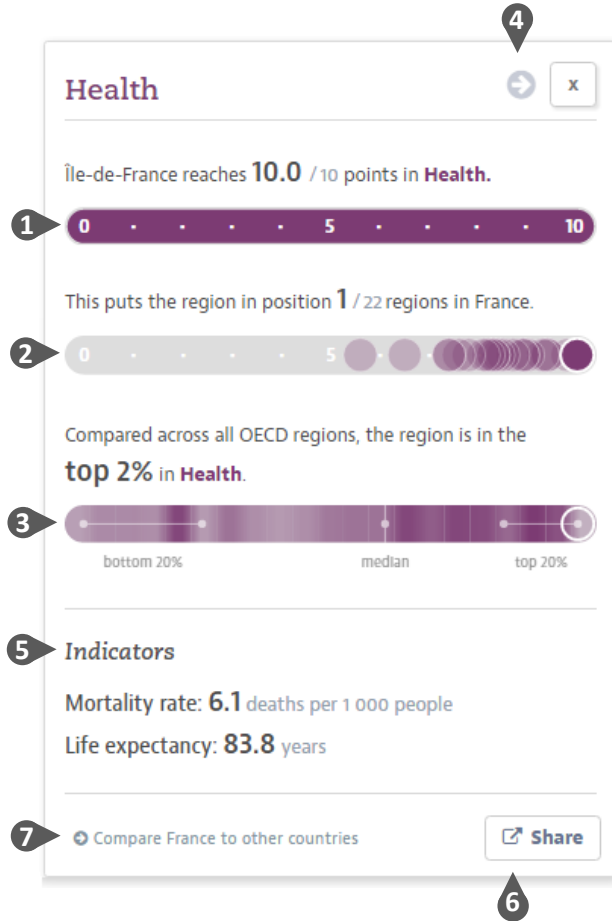
The web tool does not include a regional composite well-being index. The trade-off between a composite index (which conveys a single unified view, but may dilute information) and a range of indicators (which offers detailed information, but is more difficult to communicate) is widely debated. As OECD (2014) underlines, translating a composite index into concrete policy messages and actions has proven to be a complex task in practice for regional policy makers. Therefore in the web tool we do not make a single statement about the overall well-being in a region. Instead, we present the information in such a way that users can consider the relative importance of each topic and bring their own personal evaluations to these questions.

“The user experience of the website is centred around the measurement of single regions in their context. Reflecting your own region in context provides a natural starting point for further explorations. For example, the option “regions with similar well-being” visualise other regions with the same level of well-being all over the world. Who knew that Massachusetts and Hamburg are actually not that far apart, when it comes to well-being? Or that Bavaria has a similar profile to Northern Norway?” (M. Stefaner – Information designer for oecdregionalwellbeing.org)

Regions with similar well-being *in other countries*



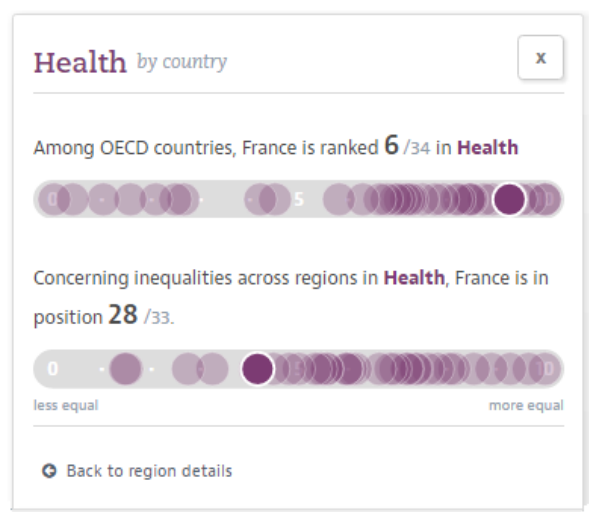
Below the findings for each region, users can also visualise regions from other countries with a similar combination of well-being outcomes.



Each region’s well-being can be compared with that of the other regions.

When selecting a specific topic of interest – for example health – the score for the region is presented ①, as well as the relative position of the region compared to the other regions in the same country ②, its relative position compared to all of the OECD regions ③, and the trend, whether the region has increased or decreased its relative ranking in the past decade ④. Values of well-being indicators expressed in their original units (percentage, dollars, etc.) are at the bottom of the card ⑤, and you can share the card to your social network ⑥.

You can also compare countries ⑦ on the basis of their average score in each topic² ⑧ and on the disparities of well-being outcomes across regions of the same country ⑨. Regional disparities in a topic are measured by looking at the difference between the top and bottom 20% regional values in that specific topic compared to the other OECD countries.



² The country average scores may differ from those obtained through the BLI since the underlying set of indicators may be different. National comparisons ought to be done with the BLI rather than with the regional well-being indicators as the BLI selection of indicators better reflects the national perspective

III. Defining Scores and Trends

1. Regional well-being scores

Well-being indicators are expressed in different units, for example the household disposable income per capita is expressed in USD whereas voter turnout is the percentage of registered voters who voted at the most recent national election. In order to compare indicators on a same scale, they have been normalised using the min-max method (OECD, 2008), a statistical formula that range values from 0 to 10. Three steps are followed to transform the regional value of an indicator into a well-being score:

1. Identify the regions with the minimum and the maximum values of the indicator across OECD regions;
2. Normalise each indicator with the min-max formula; and
3. Aggregate scores, when a topic contains more than one indicator.

First, for each indicator, the 447 regions have been sorted from the region with the lowest value to the region with the highest value. In order to reduce the skewness of the distribution, a threshold has been applied to eliminate the values that are below the 4th percentile and above the 96th percentile. Imposing a threshold on extreme values allows to obtain well-being scores that are more evenly distributed and avoids cases where (as e.g. in the homicides rate) almost all regions would be comprised between 9 and 10. Secondly, the min-max formula is applied, the extreme values identified in the first step are assigned to the scores of 0 and 10, and other regions are assigned to a score \hat{x}_i . Indicators that correspond to lower well-being outcomes (unemployment rate, mortality rate, air pollution and homicide rate) are inversely coded \check{x}_i :

$$\hat{x}_i = \left(\frac{x_i - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \right) \times 10 \qquad \check{x}_i = \left(\frac{\max(x) - x_i}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \right) \times 10$$

Finally, when a topic of well-being is measured by two indicators, like job which is composed by employment and unemployment rates, the score is defined by the arithmetic mean of the normalised value of the respective indicators.

2. Trends

Well-being trends compare the score of the region from the most recent year to its score in 2010 or the closest year available before 2010. It shows if the region has progressed in the topic, relatively to the other regions. The main constraint to assess trends is related to the missing data in the earliest period, where some missing regions can jeopardise the comparability of the score across time. In order to overcome this issue, the indicators were normalised in the two periods using only the sample of regions for which values are available in the earliest period. Evolution of the score above +5% or below -5% over the period is considered respectively as an improvement (increasing arrow) or a decline (decreasing arrow), otherwise as a stable situation (horizontal arrow).

3. Regions with similar well-being profiles in other countries

The interactive web tool presents regions from other countries that have a similar level of well-being outcomes as the selected region. The calculation to identify similar regions is based on the sum of the absolute differences in the topics scores, the so-called Manhattan distance. If one value in a topic is not available, the difference is set at 5 by default. The top four regions from different countries with the lowest distance to the selected region are displayed.

4. Regional disparities in a topic within a country

Low regional disparities (or regional similarities) within a country indicates the degree to which well-being outcomes are similar between regions belonging to the same country.

International comparability of regional disparities is limited by the fact that indexes are very sensitive to the size and number of regions. In fact, as the size of regions increases (or the number of regions decreases), territorial differences tend to be averaged out and disparities decrease. This effect can be reduced – but not totally be eliminated – by comparing the performance of top 20% regional values with the bottom 20% regional values.

An index to measure regional disparities in a country for each topic has been computed comparing the ratio between top and bottom 20% regional values of a country to the ratio of top and bottom 20% regional values in the OECD area. The index is then expressed in terms of similarity rather than disparities so that higher values of the index correspond to better territorial cohesion in the country: it ranges between 0 and 10, where 0 means the country has large regional disparities relatively to the other countries and 10 means that the country has small disparities relatively to the other countries.

$$\bar{X} = \left(1 - \frac{\left(\frac{top(X)}{bottom(X)} \right) - bottom(OECD)}{top(OECD) - bottom(OECD)} \right) \times 10$$

where top and bottom refer to the regional share in each indicator and corresponding to 20% of the national population.

IV. Defining Regions

There are many ways to identify a region within a country: according to its administrative boundaries, whether it represents an electoral district, according to the space where people travel to work, according to the geographical features or instead economic functions, etc.

For analytical purposes, the OECD classifies regions as the first administrative tier of sub-national government (for example States in the United States, Provinces in Canada, or Régions in France). This classification is used by National Statistical Offices to collect information and it represents in many countries the framework for implementing regional policies.

While the number of regions (so called Territorial Level 2 or TL2 in the [OECD Territorial Grid](#)) varies from country to country, the international comparability is ensured by the fact that these administrative regions are officially established in countries. No regions are defined in Luxembourg, while for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania smaller regions (Territorial Level 3) are included in the interactive web tool. The well-being topics and indicators are shown for the 447 regions (Table 1).

The OECD series [Regions and Cities at a Glance](#) also documents, when possible, well-being in smaller administrative regions (more than 2 400 regions) and in the 281 metropolitan areas (functional urban areas with more than 250 000 population).

While the regional classification is being extended to non-OECD countries, the regional well-being indicators are currently available only for the 38 OECD countries.

Table 1: Number of regions in OECD countries defined for the well-being tool

Country	Territorial level 2 (number of regions)
Australia	States/territories (8)
Austria	Bundesländer (9)
Belgium	Régions (3)
Canada	Provinces and territories (13)
Chile	Regions (15)
Colombia	Departamentos + Capital District (33)
Costa Rica	Planning regions (6)
Czech Republic	Oblasti (8)
Denmark	Regioner (5)
Estonia	Groups of maakond (5, TL3)
Finland	Suuralueet (5)
France	Régions (13)
Germany	Länder (16)
Greece	Regions - Perifereies (13)
Hungary	Planning statistical regions (8)
Iceland	Regions (2)
Ireland	Groups regional authority regions (3)
Israel	Districts (6)
Italy	Regioni (21)
Japan	Groups of prefectures (10)

Korea	Regions (7)
Latvia	Statistical regions (6, TL3)
Lithuania	Counties (10, TL3)
Luxembourg	State (1)
Mexico	Estados (32)
Netherlands	Provinces (12)
New Zealand	Regional councils (14)
Norway	Landsdeler (7)
Poland	Vojewodztwa (17)
Portugal	Comissaoes de coordenaçao e des. regional + regioes autonomas (7)
Slovak Republic	Zoskupenia krajov (4)
Slovenia	Kohezijske regije (2)
Spain	Comunidades autonomas (19)
Sweden	Riksomraden (8)
Switzerland	Grandes regions (7)
Turkey	Regions (26)
United Kingdom	Regions and countries (12)
United States	States and the District of Columbia (51)

V. Well-being Topics and Indicators



A set of indicators to measure the different topics of well-being has been developed for the 447 OECD regions. These indicators, comparable across OECD countries, come from official sources in most of the cases and are available over different years. They are publicly available in the [OECD Regional Well-Being Database](#). At present, regional measures are available for OECD countries in eleven well-being topics: income, jobs, housing, education, health, environment, safety, civic engagement and governance, access to services, community, and life satisfaction (Table 2).

Regional measures, comparable across countries, are not currently available on work-life balance, which is instead included in the [OECD Better Life Initiative](#) at the national level. The OECD plans to include this indicator in future releases.

For each topic, one or two indicators have been selected (Table 2). Improvements in the way we measure the well-being topics in regions are underway: for example, additional measures of access to services or indicators that measure other environmental performance are being developed. A larger set of indicators is available in the OECD publication *Regions and Cities at a Glance*, including measures of income inequalities within regions.

Table 2: Well-Being topics selected for visualisation

	Topics	Indicators
Material conditions	Income	♦ Household disposable income per capita (in real USD PPP)
	Jobs	♦ Employment rate (%) ♦ Unemployment rate (%)
	Housing	♦ Number of rooms per person (ratio)
Quality of life	Health	♦ Life expectancy at birth (years) ♦ Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people)
	Education	♦ Share of labour force with at least secondary education (%)
	Environment	♦ Estimated average exposure to air pollution in PM2.5 (µg/m ³), based on satellite imagery data
	Safety	♦ Homicide rate (per 100 000 people)
	Civic engagement	♦ Voter turnout (%)
	Accessibility of services	♦ Share of households with broadband access (%) ♦ Internet download speed: deviation from OECD average (%)
Subjective well-being	Community	♦ Percentage of people who have friends or relatives to rely on in case of need
	Life satisfaction	♦ Average self-evaluation of life satisfaction on a scale from 0 to 10

Reference years: see details in section VII.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database.

VI. Topics and indicators in the OECD Better Life Index and in the Regional well-being tool

The OECD regional well-being work makes use of the same topics and similar indicators as in the [Better Life Initiative](#) at the national level, whenever data are available in a suitable format. Applying the framework used for the Better Life Initiative at the regional level has required some adjustments to bring in aspects that have special importance for regional policy-makers, for example the topic *Access to services*. For some topics of the Better Life Initiative, regional indicators are not currently available. More regional well-being indicators are available in the publication *OECD Regions at a Glance*. (OECD, 2016).

Dimensions	Regional well-being indicators in the interactive web tool	National indicators in the Better Life Initiative
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household disposable income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household net adjusted disposable income Household net financial wealth
Jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment rate Unemployment rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment rate Long-term unemployment rate Average annual earnings per employees Job tenure
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rooms per person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rooms per person Housing expenditure Dwellings without basic facilities
Health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth Age adjusted mortality rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth Self-reported health status
Education and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational attainment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational attainment Students cognitive skills (PISA) Years in education
Environmental quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality Satisfaction with water quality
Personal security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homicide rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homicide rate Self-reported victimization
Civic engagement and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voter turnout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voter turnout Consultation on rule making
Accessibility of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadband connection Internet download speed 	N/A
Work-life balance	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees working very long hours Time devoted to leisure
Social connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social network support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social network support
Subjective well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life satisfaction

VII. Sources and References

a. Data source and period

Data source: OECD Regional Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-en>
Data and detailed data sources are available in the excel file downloadable on the site.

Table 3: Reference years for data: Last year (first year)

	Disposable income per capita	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Number of rooms per capita	Population with at least secondary education	Life expectancy	Mortality rate	Air quality (PM2.5)	Homicide rate	Voter turnout	Households broadband access	Internet speed	Perceived social network support	Life satisfaction	
AUS	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2016 (06)	2021 (..)	2019 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (10)	2017 (10)	2021	2018	2018	AUS
AUT	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (08)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	AUT
BEL	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (01)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	BEL
CAN	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2016 (06)	2020 (..)	2019 (10)	2019 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2019 (08)	2019 (10)	2021	2018	2018	CAN
CHL	2017 (09)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (02)	2020 (09)	2021 (10)	2019 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2017 (10)	2017 (10)	2021	2018	2018	CHL
COL	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (..)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2019 (10)	2020 (..)	2021	2018	2018	COL
CRI	2021 (..)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	..	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (..)	2018 (..)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	CRI
CZE	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2017 (10)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	CZE
DNK	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (07)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	DNK
EST	2018 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2017 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2019 (03)	2017 (10)	2021	2018	2018	EST
FIN	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2012 (05)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2018 (06)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	FIN
FRA	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2016 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2017 (07)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	FRA
DEU	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2016 (..)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2017 (10)	2020 (10)	2018 (..)	2021 (09)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	DEU
GRC	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (01)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (10)	2019 (00)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	GRC
HUN	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2018 (10)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	HUN
ISL	2018 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2015 (10)	2020 (09)	2012 (08)	2021	2018	2018	ISL
IRL	2020 (10)	2021 (..)	2021 (..)	2021 (..)	2021 (..)	2020 (..)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (..)	2021 (..)	2021	2018	2018	IRL
ISR	2018 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (10)	2017 (..)	2019 (10)	2019 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (10)	2019 (09)	2018 (10)	2021	2018	2018	ISR
ITA	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2018 (08)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	ITA
JPN	2018 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2018 (08)	..	2015 (10)	2019 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (..)	2021	2018	2018	JPN
KOR	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	KOR
LVA	2018 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2018 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (..)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2014 (10)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	LVA
LTU	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (..)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (07)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	LTU
LUX	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2012 (..)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2017 (10)	2018 (09)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	LUX
MEX	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2017 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (09)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	MEX
NLD	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (09)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2010 (10)	2017 (10)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	NLD
NZL	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2013 (..)	2020 (..)	2018 (06)	2016 (10)	2020 (10)	2014 (10)	2017 (..)	2012 (09)	2021	2018	2018	NZL
NOR	2019 (..)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (09)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	NOR
POL	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (02)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (10)	2019 (07)	2021 (..)	2021	2018	2018	POL
PRT	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2018 (06)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (09)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	PRT
SVK	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	SVK
SVN	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (..)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2018 (07)	2021 (..)	2021	2018	2018	SVN
ESP	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2019 (08)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	ESP
SWE	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2018 (10)	2021 (10)	2021	2018	2018	SWE
CHE	2016 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2020 (10)	2021 (10)	2019 (07)	2021 (..)	2021	2018	2018	CHE
TUR	2021 (..)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2014 (05)	2020 (10)	2019 (10)	2019 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2015 (07)	2021 (..)	2021	2018	2018	TUR
GBR	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2011 (05)	2021 (10)	2018 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (10)	2019 (09)	2021	2018	2018	GBR
USA	2019 (10)	2021 (10)	2021 (10)	2016 (05)	2019 (10)	2019 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2020 (10)	2019 (10)	2021	2018	2018	USA

Note: last year (first year). “..” means that regional data are not available for this indicator.

b. Statistics for Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

c. Country codes

AUS	Australia	FIN	Finland	LVA	Latvia
AUT	Austria	FRA	France	MEX	Mexico
BEL	Belgium	GBR	United Kingdom	NLD	Netherlands
CAN	Canada	GRC	Greece	NOR	Norway
CHE	Switzerland	HUN	Hungary	NZL	New Zealand
CHL	Chile	IRL	Ireland	POL	Poland
COL	Colombia	ISL	Iceland	PRT	Portugal
CRI	Costa Rica	ISR	Israel	SVK	Slovak Republic
CZE	Czech Republic	ITA	Italy	SVN	Slovenia
DEU	Germany	JPN	Japan	SWE	Sweden
DNK	Denmark	KOR	Korea	TUR	Türkiye
ESP	Spain	LTU	Lithuania	USA	United States
EST	Estonia	LUX	Luxembourg		

d. References

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