



Health Inequality Data Repository

INDICATOR METADATA

Self-reported health status (OECD)

July 2023

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About

This dataset is from the [WHO Health Inequality Data Repository](#).

This dataset contains data on self-reported health status disaggregated by age, economic status, education and sex, published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Data source

Disaggregated data were sourced from the Health Status (HEALTH_STAT) dataset of the OECD data warehouse, OECD.Stat (<https://stats.oecd.org/>). OECD.Stat contains data and metadata for OECD countries and selected non-member economies. Data originate from various sources, detailed in the links to indicator metadata.

Methodology

OECD data originate from various sources, with the definitions, sources and methods available here: <https://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Table-of-Content-Metadata-OECD-Health-Statistics-2022.pdf>.

There is not yet full standardisation of the measurement of perceived health status across OECD countries. In Europe, a standard health interview survey instrument has been recommended to measure this variable (the European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)). Not all countries have adopted this standardised instrument. Differences in the questions and response categories used in national health surveys from this standardised instrument are listed in the following resource: <http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/fileview2.aspx?IDFile=b5ada8c0-1093-4e1a-a9b7-09ad357dd7bf>

Dataset metadata

Date of first publication	April 2023
Date of updated publication	July 2023
Expected frequency of update	Annual (July each year)
Date of data extraction	17 July 2023
Temporal coverage	1980–2022
Spatial coverage	OECD countries
Spatial granularity	National
Number of countries, territories or areas	41
Number of indicators	3
Number of dimensions of inequality	4

Inequality dimensions

Age was categorised in four groups between 15 and 65+.

Economic status is based on wealth quintiles. If data come from health surveys and relate to individual income, the individual's income was used to assign them to income quintiles. If data come from household surveys and relate to household income, an equivalisation of income for persons within the household was used (a common method divides household income by the square root of the household size).

Education is the highest completed level of education, defined according to the latest International Standard Classification of Education, ISCED-2011.

Sex (male and female).

Disclaimer

The estimates presented may differ from, and should not be regarded as, the official national statistics of individual WHO Member States or official WHO estimates.

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Indicator metadata

Indicator name	Disaggregation	Definition / Further information
Adults aged 15+ rating their health as bad or very bad (%)	Sex	http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/fileview2.aspx?IDFile=b5ada8c0-1093-4e1a-a9b7-09ad357dd7bf
Adults aged 15+ rating their health as fair (%)	Sex	
Adults aged 15+ rating their health as good or very good (%)	Age Economic status Education Sex	http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/fileview2.aspx?IDFile=8a7730a3-44ce-46d0-b736-e8dc255d654d