



Health Inequality Data Repository

INDICATOR METADATA

Health determinants (OECD)

June 2024

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About

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

This dataset contains data on determinants of health and well-being disaggregated by age, education and sex, published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The data come from the Current Well-being (HSL) dataset, which provides information on the material conditions that shape people's economic options (income and wealth, housing, work and job quality) and quality-of-life factors that encompass how well people are (and how well they feel they are), what they know and can do, and how healthy and safe their places of living are (health, knowledge and skills, environmental quality, subjective well-being, safety).

Data source

Disaggregated data were sourced from the Current Well-being (HSL) dataset of the OECD Data Explorer (<https://data-explorer.oecd.org/>). The OECD Data Explorer 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://web.archive.oecd.org/2023-11-14/214497-Table-of-Content-Metadata-OECD-Health-Statistics-2023.pdf>.

Sources and methods for Current Well-being indicators:
<https://www.oecd.org/wise/oecd-well-being-database-2022-definitions.pdf>

Dataset metadata

Date of first publication	April 2023
Date of updated publication	June 2024
Expected frequency of update	Annual
Date of data extraction	23 April 2024
Temporal coverage	2004–2022
Spatial coverage	OECD countries
Spatial granularity	National
Number of countries, territories or areas	40
Number of indicators	25
Number of dimensions of inequality	3

Inequality dimensions

Self-reported health status (OECD)

Age is categorised in three subgroups (young, middle-aged and old), whose definitions depend on the indicator and data source.

Education refers to the highest level of education attained.

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 name	Disaggregation	Definition / Further information
Adult literacy skills (average score)	Age Sex	Average score for literacy among adults. Source: OECD Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC).
Adult numeracy skills (average score)	Age Sex	Average score for numeracy among adults. Source: OECD Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC).
Deaths from suicide, alcohol or drug abuse (per 100 000 population)	Sex	The combined deaths from suicides, alcohol and drug use per 100 000 population (standardised to 2010). Source: World Health Organization Mortality database and OECD calculations or population statistics.
Employment rate (%)	Age Education Sex	The proportion of adults (25-64) who report having worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week. Source: national Labour Force Surveys compiled by the OECD Annual Labour Force Statistics.
Feeling safe at night (%)	Age Education Sex	The proportion of respondents answering "yes" to the question "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?" Source: Gallup World Poll.
Having a say in government (%)	Age Education Sex	The proportion of respondents who disagree or strongly disagree with the statement, "People like me don't have any say in what the government does." Source: OECD Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC).
Homicide rate (per 100 000 population)	Sex	Deaths due to assault per 100 000 population. Source: World Health Organization (WHO).
Job strain (%)	Age Education Sex	The proportion of employees who experience job strain, defined as a situation in which job demands exceed job resources. Source: European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) and the Work Orientations modules of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), compiled in the OECD Job Quality Database.
Labour market insecurity (%)	Age Education Sex	The average expected monetary loss that an employed person would incur upon becoming and staying unemployed, expressed as a share of previous earnings. Source: OECD Unemployment Duration Database, OECD Benefit Recipients Database, OECD Labour Market Programmes Database and OECD Taxes and Benefits Database.
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Sex	The number of years a child could expect to live. Source: OECD Health Status Database.
Life satisfaction (average score)	Age Education Sex	The average score to the question "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days", with a response scale ranging from 0 to 10, anchored by 0 ("not at all satisfied") and 10 ("completely satisfied"). Source: OECD and national statistical office calculations, based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), the Australian General Social Survey; the Canadian Community Health Survey; Colombia's National Quality of Life Survey; the Korean Social Integration Survey; the Mexican National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (Socioeconomic Conditions Module) and the New Zealand General Social Survey.
Long hours in paid work (%)	Age Sex	The proportion of employees (aged 15+) whose usual working hours are 50 hours or more per week. Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics Database.

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Long-term unemployment rate (%)	Age Education Sex	The number of people who have been unemployed for one year or more, as a share of the labour force. Source: national Labour Force Surveys compiled in the OECD Employment Outlook Database.
People having more negative than positive feelings on the previous day (%)	Age Education Sex	The proportion of respondents who report more negative than positive feelings or states on the previous day. Source: Gallup World Poll.
People reporting good or very good health (%)	Age Education Sex	The proportion of adults reporting "good" or "very good" self-reported health. Source: OECD Health Status Database.
Satisfaction with personal relationships (average score)	Age Education Sex	The average score of respondents who rate their satisfaction with their personal relationships on an 11-point scale, from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). Source: Eurostat's European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
Satisfaction with time use (average score)	Age Education Sex	The average score of respondents who rate their satisfaction with their time use on an 11-point scale, from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). Source: Eurostat's European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
Self-reported depression (%)	Age Education Sex	The proportion of people 15 years or over who report experiencing a range of depressive symptoms in the past two weeks. Source: European Health Interview Survey.
Social support (%)	Age Sex Education	The proportion of people answering "yes" to the question "If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?" Source: Gallup World Poll.
Student math skills (average score)	Education Sex	Average score for maths among 15-year-old students. Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) test scores.
Student reading skills (average score)	Education Sex	Average score for reading among 15-year-old students. Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) test scores.
Student science skills (average score)	Education Sex	Average score for science among 15-year-old students. Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) test scores.
Time spent in social interactions (hours per week)	Age Sex	The average number of hours spent in social interactions per week. Source: Public-use time use survey microdata when available, Eurostat's Harmonised European Time Use Surveys Database and tabulations from National Statistical Offices.
Voter turnout (%)	Age Education Sex	Estimated proportion of registered voters who turnout to vote. Source: Post-election self-reported survey data from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems.
Youth not in employment, education or training (%)	Sex	The proportion of youth (15-24) not in employment, education or training. Source: national Labour Force Surveys compiled in the OECD Transition from School to Work Database.