

OECD How's Life? Well-being Database

Definitions and Metadata



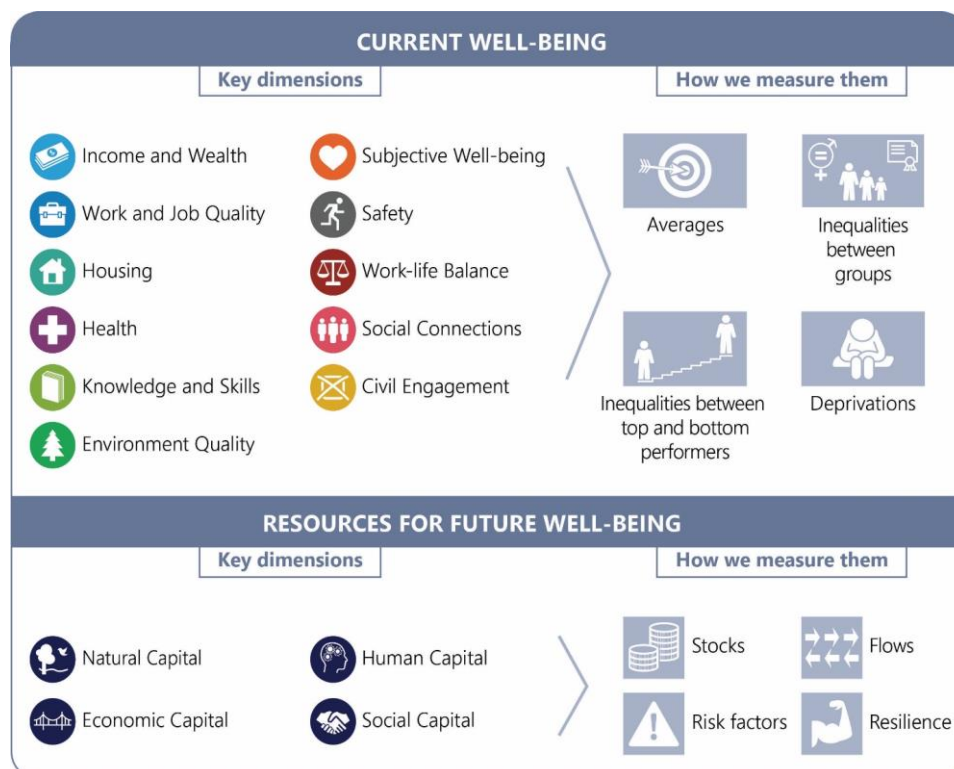
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The OECD How's Life? Well-being Database

The How's Life? Well-being Database is the one-stop shop for the 80+ indicators of the OECD Well-being Dashboard (Figure 1), providing information on current well-being outcomes, well-being inequalities and the resources and risks that underpin future well-being. The **11 dimensions of current well-being** relate to 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). Quality of life also encompasses how connected and engaged people are, and how and with whom they spend their time (Work-Life Balance, Social Connections, Civic Engagement). **The distribution of current well-being is taken into account by looking at three types of inequality:** gaps between population groups (horizontal inequalities); gaps between those at the top and those at the bottom of the achievement scale in each dimension (vertical inequalities); and deprivations (i.e. the share of the population falling below a given threshold of achievement). The **four systemic resources that underpin future well-being** over time are expressed in terms of different types of capital: Economic, Natural, Human and Social.

To access the How's Life? Well-being Database, please visit OECD.Stat:
<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=HSL>.

Figure 1. The OECD Well-being Framework



Source: OECD (2020), How's Life? 2020: Measuring Well-being, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9870c393-en>.

Breakdowns considered in the OECD How's Life? Well-being Database

Depending on the specific indicator and data availability, up to four ways of looking at an indicator are considered:

- **Country average.**
- **Deprivation:** Focus on the lower end of the distribution of outcomes, typically by measuring the share of the population falling below a given threshold of achievement.
- **Vertical inequality:** Focus on the dispersion of outcomes among individuals within a society, typically by measuring the gap between the bottom 20% and top 20%.
- **Horizontal inequality:** Focus on differences among groups that share some common traits, typically by measuring gaps by sex (female and male), age (young, middle-aged, and old), and educational attainment ("primary" which refers to below upper secondary education, "secondary" which refers to upper secondary education, and "tertiary" which refers to tertiary education):
 - Age groups generally refer to 15-24/29 years for young people, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle-aged and 50 years and over for older people. Exact age groups for each indicator are specified throughout this document.
 - Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed. In most cases, this corresponds to ISCED levels 0-2 for "below upper secondary" (i.e. less than primary, primary and lower secondary education); 3-4 for "upper secondary" (i.e. secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education); and 5-8 for "tertiary" education. For individual country level mappings to the ISCED 2011 classifications, please see <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>.
- The systemic resources that underpin future well-being over time include measures of **stocks, flows, risk factors** and **resilience factors**.

Metadata and definitions

1 Income and Wealth

Income and wealth shape households' consumption possibilities. Income after taxes and transfers indicates what households have available to spend, while direct measures of household consumption expenditure inform about "realised" material conditions (rather than possibilities). Wealth meanwhile provides a buffer that can help to smooth consumption and enable longer-term investments (such as in housing).

1.1 Household income

Indicator and unit of measurement: Household net adjusted disposable income, measured in USD at 2015 PPPs per capita

Type of indicator: Country average

Definition: Household net adjusted disposable income is obtained by summing all the (gross) income flows (earnings, self-employment and capital income, current transfers received from other sectors) paid to the (SNA) household sector and then subtracting current transfers (such as taxes on income and wealth) paid by households to other sectors of the economy. The term "adjusted", in National Accounts vocabulary, denotes the inclusion of the social transfers in-kind (such as education and health care services) that households receive from government. The measure used here

also takes into account the amount needed to replace the capital assets of households (i.e. dwellings and equipment of unincorporated enterprises), which is deducted from their income.

Source: OECD calculations based on the *OECD National Accounts (database)*, <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=NAAG>.

1.2 S80/S20 income share ratio

Indicator and unit of measurement: Ratio of average (equivalised) household disposable income of the top 20% to the average income of the bottom 20% of the income distribution (S80/S20 income share ratio).

Type of indicator: Vertical inequality

Definition: This indicator is based on the concept of household disposable income, as measured in microdata – i.e. the market income received by all household members (gross earnings, self-employment income, capital income), plus current cash transfers received, net of income and wealth taxes and social security contributions paid by workers, and net of current transfers paid to other households. Household disposable income is “adjusted” by an equivalence scale that divides household income by the square root of household size, to account for economies of scale in household needs (i.e. the notion that any additional household member needs less than a proportionate increase of household income in order to maintain a given level of welfare). Data are drawn from the OECD Income Distribution Database, which relies on estimates supplied by National Statistical Offices and other producers of official statistics (based on household surveys or tax and administrative records), or produced by the OECD based on public use data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The data comply as much as possible with the 2011 Canberra Handbook. Negative household income values are set to zero, through special treatments as described in the Terms of Reference of the OECD Income Distribution Database. Survey data can suffer from under-coverage and underreporting at both ends of the distribution.

Source: *OECD Income Distribution Database*, <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=IDD>.

1.3 Household net wealth

Indicator and unit of measurement: Household median net wealth, USD at 2019 PPPs

Type of indicator: Country average and vertical inequality

Definition: Household wealth refers to the sum of non-financial (e.g. dwellings) and financial assets (e.g. deposits, shares and equity), net of their financial liabilities (e.g. loans), held by private households resident in the country, as measured in microdata (household surveys and, more rarely, administrative records). Household wealth is reported for the median household (rather than as the mean across all households) to reduce the impact of differences across countries in measuring the top end of the distribution (where most wealth is concentrated). Values are expressed in USD using purchasing power parities (PPPs) for household private consumption; when analysing changes over time, these values are adjusted for changes in the consumer price index (CPI). The concept of household wealth used corresponds to the one presented in the OECD Guidelines for Micro Statistics on Household Wealth and excludes private and occupational pensions, whose size and distribution differ markedly across countries depending on the characteristics of their social security systems. Data are shown per household (rather than per person or per adult), with no adjustment made to reflect differences in household size. They are drawn from the OECD Wealth Distribution Database, which includes estimates that are supplied by National Statistical Offices and other producers of official statistics, or that are produced by the OECD based on public use data from the Euro-System Household Finance and Consumption Survey (for 17 European countries except the Netherlands). Differences in the extent to which rich households are oversampled in different countries (ranging from no oversampling in Australia and Austria, to large oversampling for the United States and Spain) affect cross-country differences in average wealth per household (and their inequality).

Vertical inequality in household wealth is measured by the share of household wealth held by the 10% of wealthiest households.

Source: *OECD Wealth Distribution Database*, <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=WEALTH>.

1.4 Relative income poverty

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of individuals with household disposable income below the relative income poverty line, set at 50% of the national median income.

Type of indicator: Deprivation

Definition: This indicator is based on the concept of household disposable income, as measured in microdata – i.e. the market income received by all household members (gross earnings, self-employment income, capital income), plus current cash transfers received, net of income and wealth taxes and social security contributions paid by workers, and net of current transfers paid to other households. Household disposable income is “adjusted” by an equivalence scale that divides household income by the square root of household size, to account for economies of scale in household needs (i.e. the notion that any additional household member needs less than a proportionate increase of household income in order to maintain a given level of welfare). Data are drawn from the OECD Income Distribution Database, which relies on estimates supplied by National Statistical Offices and other producers of official statistics (based on household surveys or tax and administrative records), or produced by the OECD based on public use data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The data comply as much as possible with the 2011 Canberra Handbook. Negative household income values are set to zero, through special treatments as described in the Terms of Reference of the OECD Income Distribution Database. Survey data can suffer from under-coverage and underreporting at both ends of the distribution.

Source: *OECD Income Distribution Database*, <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=IDD>.

1.5 Difficulty making ends meet

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of individuals who declare to have difficulty or great difficulty to make ends meet

Type of indicator: Deprivation

Definition: Difficulty in making ends meet refers to the share of people who report having difficulty or great difficulty in making ends meet. The question is asked to the household reference person, and the information is available at household level only. Data come from estimates provided by National Statistical Offices and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, a nationally representative survey with large samples (from around 4 000 individuals in the smallest member states, to around 16 000 in the largest) covering all members of private households aged 16 or older and available for EU countries, as well as Norway and Switzerland.

Source: *European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

1.6 Financial insecurity

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of individuals with equivalised liquid financial assets below 3 months of the annual national relative income poverty line

Type of indicator: Deprivation

Definition: Financial insecurity, a measure of wealth deprivation, refers to the share of people who are not currently income-poor, but who have liquid financial wealth below three months of the annual national relative income poverty

line. Liquid financial wealth includes cash, quoted shares, mutual funds and bonds net of liabilities. These people are considered as “financially insecure” as, in the event of a shock, their liquid financial wealth would be insufficient to support them at the level of the income poverty line for more than three months. The indicator is compiled by the OECD following the OECD Guidelines for Micro Statistics on Household Wealth. The income concept used to compute this indicator follows as much as possible that used for reporting income poverty, i.e. household disposable income. However, for most countries, information on household disposable income is not available in the data sources used for the computation of wealth statistics; for this reason, the choice made here has been to rely on the concept of gross income (i.e. the total sum of wages and salaries, self-employment income, property income and current transfers received, all recorded before payment of taxes) when information on disposable income was not available. The poverty line is hence based on household disposable income for Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Korea, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, and on household gross income for the remaining countries.

Source: *OECD Wealth Distribution Database*, <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=WEALTH>.

2 Work and Job Quality

Work refers to productive activity (whether paid or unpaid), and job quality is about both material and non-material aspects of people’s working conditions. Material aspects of working conditions include issues such as remuneration (e.g. salary), the availability of jobs, and the risk of job loss. Non-material aspects relate to the quality of the working environment, measured through workers’ self-reports about their physical safety, the content of their job, how well this matches their skills and abilities, the autonomy afforded, their learning opportunities, working time arrangements, and relationships with co-workers.

2.1 Employment rate

Indicator and unit of measurement: Employed people aged 25-64, as a share of the population of the same age

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education level and age [young=15-24 years, middle-aged=25-54, and old=55-64]).

Definition: The employment rate refers to the share of the adult population (people aged 25 to 64) who report having worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week. It also includes persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily absent from work during the reference period of the survey while having retained a formal attachment to their job (e.g. due to parental leave, sickness, or annual leave). The data come from national Labour Force Surveys (LFSs) as compiled in the OECD Annual Labour Force Statistics (ALFS) Database, and are consistent with the standards set by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=LFS_SEXAGE_I_R.

2.2 Gender wage gap

Indicator and unit of measurement: Difference between male and female median wages expressed as a share of male wages

Type of indicator: Horizontal inequality

Definition: This indicator is calculated for full-time employees (not in full-year equivalent terms, as the indicator on earnings).

Source: *OECD Indicators of Gender Equality in Employment (database)*,
https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=GENDER_EMP.

2.3 Long-term unemployment rate

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of the labour force unemployed for one year or more

Type of indicator: Deprivation and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education level and age [young=15-24 years, middle-aged=25-54, and old=55-64]).

Definition: The long-term unemployment rate refers to the number of people who have been unemployed for one year or more, as a share of the labour force (i.e. the sum of employed and unemployed persons). Unemployed persons are those who did not perform any paid work in the survey reference week, but who actively searched for work within the last 4 weeks, and would be available to start work within the next 2 weeks. The data are drawn from national Labour Force Surveys, as available in the OECD Employment Outlook Database, and are consistent with the standards set by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics (database)*,
https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=LFS_SEXAGE_I_R.

2.4 NEET

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of youth (aged 15-24) not in employment, education or training (NEET)

Type of indicator: Deprivation and horizontal inequality (data by sex)

Definition: Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) refers to the number of youth (i.e. people aged 15-24) who are not in employment, education or training, as a share of the population of the same age. The transition of younger individuals from education to working life varies with educational opportunities and social and economic contexts. In low-income countries, this indicator should be analysed in combination with the share of youth in vulnerable and informal jobs to better grasp the marginalisation of young people on the labour market. Education and training refer to courses currently being attended in the regular educational system, either during the previous four weeks or over a shorter period. Some OECD countries may include some people who are not classified as being in formal education, but who are in training (or education) for employment or for tertiary entrance examinations. The data are compiled from National Labour Force Surveys by the OECD Labour Market and Social Outcomes of Learning Network through an annual questionnaire.

Source: *OECD Transition from School to Work (database)*,
https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EAG_TRANS.

2.5 Labour market insecurity

Indicator and unit of measurement: Average expected monetary loss associated with becoming and staying unemployed, as a share of previous earnings

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education level and age [young=15-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years and old=50-64 years])

Definition: Labour market insecurity refers to the average expected monetary loss that an employed person would incur upon becoming and staying unemployed, expressed as a share of previous earnings. This loss depends on the risk of becoming unemployed, the expected duration of unemployment and the mitigation against these losses

provided by unemployment benefits (effective insurance). Data on unemployment duration are used to measure the probability of entering unemployment (people who report having been unemployed for 1 month or less are assumed to have been employed in the previous month), as well as the average expected duration of completed unemployment spells (in months). Unemployment insurance is calculated as the product of the coverage of unemployment insurance/assistance (the share of the unemployed who declare receiving an unemployment benefit) and (model-based estimates of) the replacement rates (the ratio of public transfers received by recipients of unemployment benefits and previous earnings). These replacement rates include benefits from unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance but exclude social assistance benefits; they are computed by averaging replacement rates for different configurations of earnings levels and family types. The indicator combines data from the OECD Unemployment Duration Database, the OECD Benefit Recipients Database, the OECD Labour Market Programmes Database and the OECD Taxes and Benefits Database.

Source: *OECD Job Quality (database)*, <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=JOBQ>.

2.6 Job strain

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of employees who experience a number of job demands that exceed that of job resources

Type of indicator: Deprivation and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education level and age [young=15-29 years, middle-age=30-49 years and old=50-64 years])

Definition: This indicator refers to the share of employees who experience job strain. Job strain is defined as a situation in which the job demands reported by employees (e.g. time pressure, and exposure to physical health risks) exceed their job resources (e.g. work autonomy, opportunities for learning and good workplace relationships). The data used to compute this indicator refer to three types of job demands (namely a) physical demands related to hard physical work such as carrying and moving heavy loads; b) work intensity, which relates to longer-than-average working hours; and c) working time inflexibility); and three types of job resources (namely 1) work autonomy, which includes workers' freedom to choose and change their work tasks and methods; 2) training and learning opportunities, which include training and informal learning opportunities at work; and 3) perceived opportunity for career advancement, which is linked to workers' motivation at work). Job strain refers to instances where employees report more job demands than job resources. As no single data source covers all OECD countries, the job strain index is obtained by combining data from the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) and the Work Orientations modules of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP).

Source: *OECD Job Quality (database)*, <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=JOBQ>.

2.7 Long hours in paid work

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of employees aged 15+ usually working 50+ hours per week

Type of indicator: Deprivation and horizontal inequality (data by sex and age [young=15-24 years, middle-age=25-54 years and old=65+ years])

Definition: Long hours in paid work refers to the share of employees (aged 15+) whose usual working hours are 50 hours or more per week. The threshold is set at 50 hours because, after commuting, unpaid work and basic needs (such as sleeping and eating) are taken into account, workers routinely working more than 50 hours per week are likely to be left with very few hours (one or two per day) for other activities. Moreover, in countries where there is a regulation on maximum working time, this is generally limited to 48 hours per week.

Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=LFS_SEXAGE_I_R.

2.8 Earnings

Indicator and unit of measurement: Average annual gross earnings per full-time employee, USD at 2020 PPPs

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation and vertical inequality

Definition: Earnings refer to the average gross annual earnings of employees working in all sectors of the economy and in all types of dependent employment, expressed on a full-time and full-year equivalent basis. The earnings concept used, which is sourced from the National Accounts, includes employees' gross remuneration (i.e. including employers' social security contributions) before any deductions are made by the employer in respect of taxes, contributions to social security and pension schemes, life insurance premiums, union dues and other employee obligations. This value ("Wages and salaries") is divided by the number of full-time equivalent employees in the economy (obtained by multiplying data on the number of employees by the ratio of hours worked by all employees and by those working full-time, in order to correct for the prevalence of part-time work). This indicator hence combines data from the OECD National Accounts Database, the OECD Earnings Distribution Database and the OECD Average Annual Earnings per Full-time and Full-year Equivalent Dependent Employee Database, which are based on data from the National Accounts, Labour Force Surveys, establishment/employer surveys, household income surveys and administrative registers from tax files. Earnings are expressed in US dollars (USD) using purchasing power parities (PPPs) for private consumption and are deflated using a price deflator for private final consumption expenditures in 2020 prices.

Deprivation refers the share of full-time workers earning less than two-thirds of gross median earnings of all full-time workers.

Vertical inequality is measured by the gap between earnings of the top 10% relative to the bottom 10% of full-time employees.

Source: *OECD Average Annual Wages (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=AV_AN_WAGE.

3 Housing

Housing provides shelter, safety, privacy and personal space. The area where people live also determines their access to many different services. Different aspects of housing conditions include the quality of housing, housing affordability, and the amenities and characteristics of neighbourhoods.

3.1 Overcrowding rate

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of households living in overcrowded conditions

Type of indicator: Deprivation

Definition: The overcrowding rate (the share of households living in overcrowded conditions) adopts the EU-agreed definition, which takes into account different needs for living space according to the age and gender composition of the household. A household is considered as living in overcrowded conditions if less than one room is available in each household: for each couple in the household; for each single person aged 18 or more; for each pair of people of the same gender between 12 and 17; for each single person between 12 and 17 not included in the previous category; and for each pair of children under age 12. Data are sourced from the OECD Affordable Housing Database, which uses household survey data.

Source: *OECD Affordable Housing (database)*, <http://oecd.org/social/affordable-housing-database>.

3.2 Housing affordability

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of household gross adjusted disposable income remaining, after deductions for housing rents and maintenance

Type of indicator: Country average

Definition: Housing affordability refers to the share of household gross adjusted disposable income that remains available to the household after deducting housing costs. Housing costs include rent (including imputed rentals for housing held by owner-occupiers) and maintenance (expenditure on the repair of the dwelling, including miscellaneous services, water supply, electricity, gas and other fuels, as well as expenditure on furniture, furnishings, household equipment and goods and services for routine home maintenance). Data are sourced from the OECD National Accounts database, and refer to both households and non-profit institutions serving households. For Chile, Mexico, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United States no information on subsidized tenants due to data limitations. In Chile, Mexico, Korea and the United States gross income is used due to data limitations.

Source: Calculations based on *OECD National Accounts (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE5

3.3 Housing cost overburden

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution spending more than 40% of their disposable income on housing costs

Type of indicator: Deprivation

Definition: Housing cost overburden refers to the share of households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution devoting more than 40% of their disposable income to housing costs, where the latter 40% threshold is based on the methodology used by Eurostat for EU member countries. Housing costs include actual rents and mortgage costs (both principal repayment and mortgage interest); in contrast to the housing affordability measure sourced from National Accounts, no imputed rentals for owner-occupied homes are included. No data on mortgage principal repayments are available for Denmark. For Chile, Mexico, Korea and the United States, gross income instead of disposable income is used. Data are drawn from the OECD Affordable Housing Database, which is sourced from household survey data.

Source: *OECD Affordable Housing (database)*, <http://oecd.org/social/affordable-housing-database>.

3.4 Poor households without access to sanitary facilities

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of households below 50% of median equivalised disposable household income without indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household

Type of indicator: Deprivation

Definition: Poor households lacking access to basic sanitary facilities refers to the share of households with equivalised disposable household income below 50% of the national median without an indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of the household. Flushing toilets exclude toilets outside the dwelling, but include flushing toilets in a room where there is also a shower unit or a bath. For Chile, Mexico, Korea and the United States, gross income instead of disposable income is used. Data for Korea refer to a flushing toilet regardless of the type of toilet (Asian or European style). Data are drawn from the OECD Affordable Housing Database, which is sourced from household survey data.

Source: *OECD Affordable Housing (database)*, <http://oecd.org/social/affordable-housing-database>.

3.5 Households with high-speed internet

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of households with broadband internet subscription at home

Type of indicator: Country average

Definition: Broadband internet is defined as subscriptions with a download speed of at least 256 Kbit/s.

Source: *OECD ICT Access and Usage by Households and Individuals (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=ICT_HH2.

4 Work-life balance

Work-Life Balance is about being able to combine family commitments, leisure, and work.

4.1 Time off

Indicator and unit of measurement: Time allocated to leisure and personal care, hours per day, people in full-time employment

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex and age [young=15-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years, and old=50+ years]).

Definition: Time off is measured by hours per day and refers to people in full-time employment. It is the sum of personal care time (i.e. the amount of time spent sleeping, eating and drinking, on other personal care activities and on travel time associated with personal care) and leisure time (i.e. the amount of time spent practicing sports, interacting with friends and relatives, attending or participating in events, watching TV or listening to music, on other leisure activities, and on travel time associated with leisure). Only time spent on main or primary activities is included and as such, it is likely to underestimate especially the time spent on leisure activities, which are often performed in combination with other tasks (e.g. chatting on the phone with a friend while cooking). Time off is measured through Time Use Surveys (TUS), in which participants record, in a diary, the nature and the duration of the activities they have performed over 24 hours.

Source: OECD calculations based on public-use time use survey microdata when available; *Eurostat's Harmonised European Time Use Surveys (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/time-use-surveys>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

4.2 Long unpaid working hours

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of the total working-age population who usually work more than 60 hours per week, of which at least 30 hours involve unpaid work

Type of indicator: Country average

Definition: Long unpaid working hours corresponds to the share of the working-age (15-64) population who usually work more than 60 hours in total (paid and unpaid work) per week, of which at least 30 hours is unpaid work. 60 hours per week is the equivalent of two full-time jobs when the lower bound definition of full-time employment is considered (30 hours per week). This indicator captures long unpaid working hours both for people whose primary activity is domestic production and for those who face a "double day" burden of both paid work and long unpaid working hours. Unpaid work includes routine housework, shopping for goods and services (mainly food, clothing and items related to accommodation), caring for household members (children and adults) and non-household members, volunteering,

travel related to household activities and other unpaid work. Paid work, on the other hand, includes time spent in all jobs and all commuting time. Time spent commuting to and from the workplace and to and from school could not be separated out in a number of countries, and thus time spent commuting includes both work- and school-related commuting.

Source: OECD calculations based on public-use time use survey microdata when available; *Eurostat's Harmonised European Time Use Surveys (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/time-use-surveys>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

4.3 Gender gap in hours worked

Indicator and unit of measurement: Extra minutes of total time spent working (paid and unpaid) that women work, relative to men (aged 15-64), minutes per day

Type of indicator: Horizontal inequality

Definition: The gender gap in total hours worked refers to the extra time, in minutes per day, that women work relative to men (total time spent working: paid and unpaid). The data for this indicator have been restricted to the working-age population (15-64). Unpaid work includes routine housework, shopping for goods and services (mainly food, clothing and items related to accommodation), caring for household members (children and adults) and non-household members, volunteering, travel related to household activities and other unpaid work. Paid work, on the other hand, includes time spent in all jobs and all commuting time. Time spent commuting to and from the workplace and to and from school could not be separated out in a number of countries, and thus time spent commuting includes both work- and school-related commuting.

Source: *OECD Time Use (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TIME_USE.

4.4 Satisfaction with time use

Indicator and unit of measurement: Mean average satisfaction with time use on an 11-point scale, with responses ranging from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied)

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, vertical and horizontal inequality (by sex, education and age [young=16-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years and old=50+ years])

Definition: Satisfaction with time use is a measure of how individuals (aged 16/18 + depending on the country) rate their satisfaction with time use on an 11-point scale, from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). The average indicator refers to the mean values. Respondents are asked to provide a broad, reflective appraisal of all areas of their time use.

Deprivation refers to the share of people reporting a score equal to or below 4.

Vertical inequality for this indicator are measured by the ratio of satisfaction with time use scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%.

Source: OECD calculations based on *Eurostat's European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>, and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

5 Health

Health is about being and feeling well: a long life unencumbered by physical or mental illness, and the ability to participate in activities that people value.

5.1 Life expectancy

Indicator and unit of measurement: Life expectancy at birth, years

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex, and sex and education combined)

Definition: Life expectancy at birth is a summary measure of mortality rates, and refers to the number of years a child born today could expect to live based on the age-specific death rates currently prevailing. It is only an estimate of the expected life span of a given cohort, as the age-specific death rates of a particular birth cohort cannot be known in advance.

Source: Data for the country average and by sex are drawn from the *OECD Health Status (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=HEALTH_STAT. Data by sex and education are obtained from: Murtin, F. and C. Lübker (2022), "Educational inequalities in longevity among OECD countries around 2016", OECD Papers on Well-being and Inequalities, No. 8, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/5faaa751-en>, and Murtin, F., et al. (2017), "Inequalities in longevity by education in OECD countries: Insights from new OECD estimates", OECD Statistics Working Papers, No. 2017/02, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/6b64d9cf-en>.

5.2 Perceived health

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of the population 16 years or over reporting "good" or "very good" health

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=15-24 years, middle-aged=25-64 years and old=65+ years])

Definition: Perceived health refers to people's overall self-reported health status. Averages in perceived health refer to the share of adults reporting "good" or "very good" health. Data are based on general household surveys or on more detailed health interviews. The indicator is based on questions such as: "How is your health in general?", with answers usually classified as "very good", "good", "not very good" and "poor" – although in some non-European countries (Australia, Canada, Chile, Israel, New Zealand, the United States) different response scales are used, which may lead to an upward bias in the estimates. In the OECD Health Status database, the response categories from different surveys are rescored to fit into three broad categories of "good/very good" (all positive response categories), "fair" (neither good nor bad), "bad/very bad" (all negative response categories). Respondents are generally 16 years or over, though the specific age range varies across countries. Data are based on general household surveys or on more detailed health interviews.

Deprivation in perceived health is measured as the share of adults reporting "bad" or "very bad" health.

Source: *OECD Health Status (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=HEALTH_STAT.

5.3 Deaths from suicide, alcohol abuse and drug overdose

Indicator and unit of measurement: Combined deaths from suicide, acute alcohol abuse and drug overdose, per 100 000 population (age-standardised based on the 2015 OECD population structure)

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex)

Definition: Suicide, alcohol- and drug-related deaths is an objective measure of severe mental illness and addiction. The indicator reported here is drawn from official death registries obtained from the WHO Mortality Database and

OECD calculations of population statistics, and refers to combined deaths from suicides, alcohol and drug abuse per 100 000 population (standardised to 2010). The following ICD-10 codes are used to calculate this indicator: X40-X45 (Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances: nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics; antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified; narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens], not elsewhere classified; other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system; other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances; alcohol), X60-X84 (Intentional self-poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances), Y10-Y15 (Event of undetermined intent: poisoning by and exposure to drugs, medicaments and biological substances, undetermined intent; alcohol, undetermined intent), Y87.0 (Sequelae of intentional self-harm), E24.4 (Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome), F10-16 (Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance abuse of alcohol; opioids; cannabinoids; sedatives or hypnotics; cocaine; other stimulants, including caffeine; hallucinogens), F18-F19 (Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of volatile solvents; multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances), G31.2 (Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol), G62.1 (Alcoholic polyneuropathy), G72.1 (Alcoholic myopathy), I42.6 (Alcoholic cardiomyopathy), K29.2 (Alcoholic gastritis), K70 (Alcoholic liver disease), K73 (Chronic hepatitis, not elsewhere classified), K74.0-K74.2 (Hepatic fibrosis, Hepatic sclerosis, Hepatic fibrosis with hepatic sclerosis), K74.6 (Other and unspecified cirrhosis of liver), K85.2 (Alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis), K86.0 (Alcohol induced chronic pancreatitis), Q86.0 (Fetal induced alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)), and R78.0 (Findings of alcohol not normally found in blood).

Source: Calculations based on official mortality statistics included in the *WHO Mortality Database*, <https://www.who.int/data/data-collection-tools/who-mortality-database>; and OECD calculations of population statistics.

5.4 Depressive symptoms

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of the population 15 years and over reporting having experienced a range of depressive symptoms in the past two weeks

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=15-24 years, middle aged=25-64 years, and old=65+ years])

Definition: Self-reported depressive symptoms as measured by the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ, version 8) is a measure of mental (ill)health. It refers to the share of people 15 years or over who report experiencing a range of depressive symptoms in the past two weeks: little interest or pleasure in doing things; feeling down, depressed or hopeless; trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much; feeling tired or having little energy; poor appetite or overeating; feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down; trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television; moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed, or being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual. In line with the criteria of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), a respondent is characterised as having depressive symptoms if one of the first two items (little interest or pleasure in doing things, feeling down, depressed or hopeless) and five or more of the total list (major depression) or one of the first two items and two to four of the total list (other depressive symptoms) are reported for at least half of the reference period.

Source: *European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-health-interview-survey>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

5.5 Symptoms of anxiety (to be added in the next wave of database updates)

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of the population 15 years and over reporting having experienced symptoms of generalized anxiety in the past two weeks

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=15-24 years, middle aged=25-64 years, and old=65+ years])

Definition: This indicator, most likely either the GAD-2 or GAD-7, will be added in the next wave of database updates.

Source: Estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

6 Knowledge and Skills

Knowledge and skills are about what people know and can do.

6.1 Student skills (reading)

Indicator and unit of measurement: Cognitive skills of 15-year-old students in reading (mean score)

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, vertical and horizontal inequality (data by sex and education)

Definition: Student cognitive skills are measured using the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) test scores. PISA assessments are conducted once every three years, with the focal subject cycling between mathematics, reading and science. PISA assessments are normalised such that the OECD average is 500 points, with a standard deviation of 100 points. Normalisation is established in the first year a subject is a focal subject, implying that the value of the OECD average in any given year may not be equal to 500. Because PISA assessments are conducted within schools, they capture the cognitive ability only of 15-year-olds who are currently enrolled in school. These tests thus do not include drop-outs, or home-schooled students.

Deprivation refers to low achievers, which are those with cognitive skills below Level 2 in all three subjects.

Vertical inequality is measured by the ratio of cognitive skills among top performers (those above the 90th percentile) to bottom performers (those below the 10th percentile), for each of the three PISA subject areas. The closer the ratio is to 1, the lower the gap between top and bottom students.

Source: *OECD Programme for International Student Assessments (PISA)* in reading, mathematics and science, <https://doi.org/10.1787/5f07c754-en>.

6.2 Student skills (maths)

Indicator and unit of measurement: Cognitive skills of 15-year-old students in maths (mean score)

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, vertical and horizontal inequality (data by sex and education)

Definition: Student cognitive skills are measured using the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) test scores. PISA assessments are conducted once every three years, with the focal subject cycling between mathematics, reading and science. PISA assessments are normalised such that the OECD average is 500 points, with a standard deviation of 100 points. Normalisation is established in the first year a subject is a focal subject, implying that the value of the OECD average in any given year may not be equal to 500. Because PISA assessments

are conducted within schools, they capture the cognitive ability only of 15-year-olds who are currently enrolled in school. These tests thus do not include drop-outs, or home-schooled students.

Deprivation refers to low achievers, which are those with cognitive skills below Level 2 in all three subjects.

Vertical inequality is measured by the ratio of cognitive skills among top performers (those above the 90th percentile) to bottom performers (those below the 10th percentile), for each of the three PISA subject areas. The closer the ratio is to 1, the lower the gap between top and bottom students.

Source: *OECD Programme for International Student Assessments (PISA)* in reading, mathematics and science, <https://doi.org/10.1787/5f07c754-en>.

6.3 Student skills (science)

Indicator and unit of measurement: Cognitive skills of 15-year-old students in science (mean score)

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, vertical and horizontal inequality (data by sex and education)

Definition: Student cognitive skills are measured using the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) test scores. PISA assessments are conducted once every three years, with the focal subject cycling between mathematics, reading and science. PISA assessments are normalised such that the OECD average is 500 points, with a standard deviation of 100 points. Normalisation is established in the first year a subject is a focal subject, implying that the value of the OECD average in any given year may not be equal to 500. Because PISA assessments are conducted within schools, they capture the cognitive ability only of 15-year-olds who are currently enrolled in school. These tests thus do not include drop-outs, or home-schooled students.

Deprivation refers to low achievers, which are those with cognitive skills below Level 2 in all three subjects.

Vertical inequality is measured by the ratio of cognitive skills among top performers (those above the 90th percentile) to bottom performers (those below the 10th percentile), for each of the three PISA subject areas. The closer the ratio is to 1, the lower the gap between top and bottom students.

Source: *OECD Programme for International Student Assessments (PISA)* in reading, mathematics and science, <https://doi.org/10.1787/5f07c754-en>.

6.4 Adult skills (numeracy)

Indicator and unit of measurement: PIAAC mean scores in numeracy

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, vertical and horizontal inequality (data by sex and age [young=26-24 years, middle-aged=25-44 years, and old=45-64 years])

Definition: Adult cognitive skills are measured using the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) assessments in literacy and numeracy. The first cycle of PIAAC comprised three rounds, running from 2011 to 2017, covering over 220 000 adults in 38 countries. Adults are administered assessments of numeracy, literacy and problem-solving skills, with possible scores ranging from 0 to 500 (unlike PISA, PIAAC results are not normalised, meaning that the highest possible score is 500). Data for Belgium are limited to Flanders, and those for the United Kingdom to England and Northern Ireland.

Deprivation for this indicator refer to the share of adults scoring at or below Level 1 of the literacy and numeracy assessment.

Vertical inequality for this indicator is measured by the ratio of cognitive skills among top performers (those above the 90th percentile) to bottom performers (those below the 10th percentile), for each of the two PIAAC assessment areas. The closer the ratio is to 1, the lower the gap between top and bottom performers.

Source: OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), <https://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/>.

6.5 Adult skills (literacy)

Indicator and unit of measurement: PIAAC mean scores in literacy

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, vertical and horizontal inequality (data by sex and age [young=26-24 years, middle-aged=25-44 years, and old=45-64 years])

Definition: Adult cognitive skills are measured using the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) assessments in literacy and numeracy. The first cycle of PIAAC comprised three rounds, running from 2011 to 2017, covering over 220 000 adults in 38 countries. Adults are administered assessments of numeracy, literacy and problem-solving skills, with possible scores ranging from 0 to 500 (unlike PISA, PIAAC results are not normalised, meaning that the highest possible score is 500). Data for Belgium are limited to Flanders, and those for the United Kingdom to England and Northern Ireland.

Deprivation for this indicator refer to the share of adults scoring at or below Level 1 of the literacy and numeracy assessment.

Vertical inequality for this indicator is measured by the ratio of cognitive skills among top performers (those above the 90th percentile) to bottom performers (those below the 10th percentile), for each of the two PIAAC assessment areas. The closer the ratio is to 1, the lower the gap between top and bottom performers.

Source: OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), <https://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/>.

7. Social connections

Social Connections capture the quantity of social interactions (e.g., frequency and amount of time individuals spend with household members, their family, friends, colleagues, and other known persons), their quality (e.g. satisfaction with social interactions, perceived loneliness), and the support (e.g. emotional and financial) provided by these connections.

7.1 Social support

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of people who report having friends or relatives whom they can count on in times of trouble

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=15-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years, and old=50+ years])

Definition: Social support is measured by the share of people answering "yes" to a (yes/no) 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?". The source for these data is the Gallup World Poll, which samples around 1 000 people per country, per year. The sample is ex ante designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 or over (including rural areas).

Due to the low sample size, data for horizontal inequalities (differences between population groups) refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. For horizontal inequalities by age, data for young people (15-29 years) include less than 1 000 observations for Australia, Finland, Iceland, Japan and Switzerland. For horizontal inequalities by education, the following countries have a sample size lower than 1 000 observations for primary education: Belgium, France,

Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovakia and Slovenia; for secondary education: Iceland; and for tertiary education: Spain, Slovenia and South Africa.

Deprivation in social support refer to the share of people answering "no" to the question mentioned above.

Source: *Gallup World Poll*, <https://gallup.com/analytics/232838/world-poll.aspx>.

7.2 Social interactions

Indicator and unit of measurement: Time spent interacting with friends and family as primary activity, hours per week

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex and age [young=15-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years, and old=50+ years])

Definition: Time spent in social interactions refers to the average number of hours spent in social interactions per week. This includes the amount of time allocated to interacting with friends or relatives as a primary activity (e.g. talking with family members or going out with friends) in a typical day (the averages in this chapter were converted into weekly estimates). Therefore, country averages do not exclude people who did not spend any time in social interactions during the surveyed day. Since only the time spent interacting with family and friends as the main or primary activity is considered, time estimates presented in this chapter are likely to underestimate the total amount spent on social activities, as they exclude those interactions that occur alongside a primary activity (e.g. talking around the dinner table, or chatting on the phone while performing unpaid work).

Source: OECD calculations based on public-use time use survey microdata when available; *Eurostat's Harmonised European Time Use Surveys (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/time-use-surveys>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

7.3 Satisfaction with personal relationships

Indicator and unit of measurement: Mean average satisfaction with personal relationships on an 11-point scale, with responses ranging from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied)

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, vertical and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=16-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years, and old=50+ years])

Definition: Satisfaction with personal relationships refers to the mean score of survey respondents who rate their satisfaction with their personal relationships on an 11-point scale, from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). The variable refers to the respondent's opinion/feeling about the degree of satisfaction with his/her personal relationships. The respondent is expected to make a broad, reflective appraisal of all areas of his/her personal relationships (e.g. relatives, friends, colleagues from work etc.) in a particular point in time (these days). This indicator refers to individuals aged 16 or more, except for Canada (15 or more) and Mexico (18 or more).

Deprivation for this indicator refer to the share of people answering 4 or below.

Source: OECD calculations based on public-use time use survey microdata when available; *Eurostat's Harmonised European Time Use Surveys (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/time-use-surveys>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

7.4 Loneliness (to be added in the next wave of database updates)

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of people feeling lonely most or all of the time in the past four weeks

Type of indicator: Deprivation and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=16-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years, and old=50+ years])

Definition: Loneliness refers to the share of people who report feeling lonely “all of the time” and “most of the time” in the past four weeks. The following question is asked to the household reference person: “How much of the time over the past four weeks have you been feeling lonely?”, with response categories: “all of the time”, “most of the time”, “some of the time”, “a little of the time”, and “none of the time”. This indicator most likely will be added in the next wave of database updates.

Source: *European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-andliving-conditions>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

8 Civic Engagement

Civic Engagement is about whether people can and do take part in a range of important civic activities that enable them to shape the society they live in.

8.1 Having a say in government

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of people aged 16-65 who feel they have a say in what the government does

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=16-24 years, middle-aged=25-44 years, and old=45+ years])

Definition: Having a say in what the government does is measured through a question in the OECD Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC), which asks respondents to what extent they agree with the statement, “People like me don’t have any say in what the government does”. Response options are “strongly disagree, disagree, neither agree nor disagree, agree, or strongly agree”. Having a say in government refers to the share of respondents who either disagree or strongly disagree with this statement.

Deprivation (not having a say) refer to the share of respondents who either agree or strongly agree.

Source: *OECD Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) in literacy and numeracy*, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264258051-en>.

8.2 Voter turnout

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of votes cast among the population registered to vote

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=16-24 years, middle-aged=25-54 years, and old=55+ years])

Definition: Voter turnout is measured as the number of votes cast, as a share of the population registered to vote (i.e. the number of people listed in the electoral register). This information is gathered from National Statistical Offices and electoral management bodies, compiled by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, and

refers to major national elections. National elections refer to presidential elections in Chile, Colombia, France, Korea, Lithuania, Mexico, Poland, the Russian Federation, Türkiye, and the United States, and to parliamentary elections for other countries. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Luxembourg and Türkiye enforce compulsory voting.

Estimates of the distribution of voter turnout by population group are obtained through post-election self-reported survey data from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. This is measured by the share of people answering “yes” to a (yes/no) question: “Did respondent cast a ballot (in current election)?”. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Luxembourg and Türkiye enforce compulsory voting.

Source: For country average data: *Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) (database)*, <https://www.idea.int/>; and for horizontal inequality data: *Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (database)*, <https://cses.org/>.

9 Environmental Quality

Environmental Quality affects human health through the quality of air, water and soil, which is related to the presence and density of hazardous substances. Environmental Quality also matters intrinsically to people who value natural beauty and the amenities that affect their life choices (e.g. a place to live). Finally, people benefit from environmental services and assets.

9.1 Access to green space

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of urban population with access to green space within a 5 minutes' walk

Type of indicator: Country average

Definition: Access to recreational green space in urban areas refers to the share of the urban population with access to recreational green space within 5 minutes' walking distance from their home (equivalent to 400 meters). Public green areas for predominantly recreational use such as gardens, playgrounds, zoos, parks, castle parks and cemeteries. Suburban natural areas that have become and are managed as urban parks. Forests or green areas extending from the surroundings into urban areas are mapped as green urban areas when at least two sides are bordered by urban areas and structures, and traces of recreational use are visible. The underlying method consists of determining an area of easy walking distance – around 5 minutes' walking time or a walking distance from home equal to 400 meters (with an average speed of 5 km per hour) – around an inhabited European Urban Atlas polygon.

Source: Calculations based on Poelman (2018), “A walk to the park? Assessing access to green areas in Europe's cities, update using completed Copernicus urban atlas data”, European Commission, Regional and urban policy, https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/work/2018_01_green_urban_area.pdf; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

9.2 Exposure to outdoor air pollution

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of population exposed to more than 10 µg/m³ of PM^{2.5}

Type of indicator: Country average

Definition: Exposure to outdoor air pollution refers to the share of the population exposed to more than 10 µg/m³ of PM^{2.5}, i.e. living in areas with annual concentrations of fine particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter exceeding the WHO Air Quality Guideline value of 10 micrograms per cubic metre.

Source: *OECD Exposure to PM^{2.5} in countries and regions (database)*, http://dotstat.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EXP_PM2_5.

10 Safety

Safety is about freedom from harm, whether that harm comes in the form of crime, conflict, violence, terrorism, oppression, accidents or natural disasters.

10.1 Homicides

Indicator and unit of measurement: Death due to assault, age-standardised rate, per 100 000 population

Type of indicator: Country average and horizontal inequality (data by sex)

Definition: Homicides refer to deaths due to assault (rate per 100 000 population). Data come from civil registration systems, compiled by national authorities, and collated by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Only medically certified causes of death are included.

Source: *OECD Health Status (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=HEALTH_STAT.

10.2 Feeling safe at night

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of people declaring that they feel safe when walking alone at night in the city or area where they live

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=15-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years, and old=50+ years])

Definition: Feelings safe at night is measured by the share of people answering "yes" to a (yes/no) question: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?". The source for these data is the Gallup World Poll, which samples around 1 000 people per country, per year. The sample is ex ante designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 or over (including rural areas).

Due to the low sample size, data for horizontal inequalities (differences between population groups) refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. For horizontal inequalities by age, data for young people (15-29 years) include less than 1 000 observations for Australia, Finland, Iceland, Japan and Switzerland. For horizontal inequalities by education, the following countries have a sample size lower than 1 000 observations for primary education: Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovenia and Sweden; for secondary education: Iceland; and for tertiary education: Slovenia.

Deprivation in feeling safe at night refers to the share of people answering "no" to the (yes/no) question mentioned above.

Source: *Gallup World Poll*, <https://gallup.com/analytics/232838/world-poll.aspx>.

10.3 Road deaths

Indicator and unit of measurement: Road deaths, rate per 100 000 population

Type of indicator: Country average

Definition: Road deaths (rate per 100 000 population) refers to persons killed immediately or dying within 30 days because of a road accident, excluding suicides.

Source: *International Traffic Safety Data and Analysis Group (IRTAD) (database)*, <https://itf-oecd.org/irtad-road-safety-database>.

11 Subjective Well-being

Subjective Well-being is about good mental states, and how people experience their lives.

11.1 Life satisfaction

Indicator and unit of measurement: Mean values on an 11-point scale, with responses ranging from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (fully satisfied)

Type of indicator: Country average, deprivation, vertical and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=16-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years, and old=50+ years])

Definition: Life satisfaction is measured through survey questions concerning overall satisfaction with life. Averages refer to mean scores. Consistent with the OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being, the question format typically used in OECD countries is: “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”). Despite progress in harmonisation, there are minor differences in the question wording across OECD countries, such as the scale anchors used (e.g. “very dissatisfied” to “very satisfied” in Canada; “completely dissatisfied” and “completely satisfied” in New Zealand) as well as more substantial methodological differences (e.g. identification of the scale mid-point, 5, as “neutral” in Korea). Differences in the population sampled also limit comparability. In the majority of OECD countries, data refer to the population 16 years and older, with minor variations in Australia, Canada, Colombia and New Zealand (where data refer to those aged 15 and older), and Mexico (those aged 18 and older). In Korea, a significantly narrower age range (19-69 years) is considered.

Deprivation refers to the share of the population reporting a life satisfaction of 4 or below.

Vertical inequality refers to the ratio of life satisfaction scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%.

Source: *European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-andliving-conditions>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

11.2 Negative affect balance

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of population reporting more negative than positive feelings and states in a typical day

Type of indicator: Deprivation and horizontal inequality (data by sex, education and age [young=15-29 years, middle-aged=30-49 years and old=50+])

Definition: Negative affect balance is measured through a battery of items, to which respondents indicate “yes” or “no” to having felt a lot of each emotion or state on the previous day. The negative items considered here relate to anger, sadness and worry, and the positive affect items to enjoyment, feeling well-rested and laughing or smiling. The indicator refers to the share respondents who report more negative than positive feelings or states on the previous day. Data are sourced from the Gallup World Poll, which samples around 1 000 people per country, each year. The sample is ex ante designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 and over (including rural areas); the sample data are weighted to the population using weights supplied by Gallup.

Due to the low sample size, data for the horizontal inequalities (differences between population groups) refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. For horizontal inequalities by age, data for young people (15-29 years) include less than 1 000 observations for Iceland. For horizontal inequalities by education, the following countries have a sample size

lower than 1 000 observations for primary education: Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia; for secondary education: Iceland; and for tertiary education: Spain, Slovenia and South Africa.

Source: *Gallup World Poll*, <https://gallup.com/analytics/232838/world-poll.aspx>.

12 Social capital

Social Capital is about the social norms, shared values and institutional arrangements that foster co-operation among population groups.

12.1 Trust in others

Indicator and unit of measurement: Mean average, on a scale from 0 (you do not trust any other person) to 10 (most people can be trusted)

Type of indicator: Stock and horizontal inequality

Definition: Mean score in interpersonal trust on a scale from 0 to 10. Trust in others is based on a variant of the survey question: "And now a general question about trust. In general, how much do you trust most people?" Respondents answer using an 11 point scale, ranging from 0 ("Not at all") to 10 ("Completely"). Comparable data for the population aged 16 or above is available for European countries via Eurostat's EU-SILC ad hoc modules on well-being and for New Zealand via Stats NZ's General Social Survey.

Source: *European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-andliving-conditions>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

12.2 Trust in the police

Indicator and unit of measurement: Mean score on a scale from 0 (no trust at all) to 10 (complete trust)

Type of indicator: Stock and horizontal inequality

Definition: Mean score in trust in the police on a scale from 0 to 10. Trust in the police is based on a variant of the survey question: "How much do you personally trust each of the following institutions...the police", which respondents answer using an 11 point scale, ranging from 0 ("Not at all") to 10 ("Completely"). Comparable data for the population aged 16 or above is available for European countries via Eurostat's EU-SILC ad hoc modules on well-being and via Stats NZ's General Social Survey.

Source: *European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (database)*, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-andliving-conditions>; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

12.3 Trust in government

Indicator and unit of measurement: Proportion of the population responding "yes" to a question about confidence in the national government

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Trust in government is based on the survey question: "In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? ... How about national government?" The data shown reflect the share of respondents answering "yes" (the other response categories being "no", and "don't know"). Information is sourced via the annual Gallup World

Poll, which samples around 1 000 people per country each year. The sample is ex ante designed to be nationally representative of the population aged 15 and over.

Source: *Gallup World Poll*, <https://gallup.com/analytics/232838/world-poll.aspx>.

12.4 Government stakeholder engagement

Indicator and unit of measurement: Government stakeholder engagement when developing primary laws and subordinate regulations, from 0 (no engagement) to 4 (maximum engagement) scale

Type of indicator: Resilience factor

Definition: Government stakeholder engagement measures whether countries have adopted stakeholder engagement practices and require them to be consulted when developing new regulations. Data comes from responses to the OECD's Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance questionnaire, which asks government officials about four aspects of stakeholder engagement (systematic adoption of stakeholder engagement requirements, consultation methodology, transparency, oversight and quality control). For both primary laws and subordinate regulations, a composite indicator with a maximum score of four (maximum score of one for each aspect) is computed - the indicator reported here is the simple average of the primary laws and subordinate regulations composite indicators.

Source: *OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) (database)*, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.

12.5 Gender parity in politics

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of women in the national lower or single houses of parliament

Type of indicator: Resilience factor

Definition: Gender parity in politics refers to the share of women among elected members of the national lower or single houses of parliament.

Source: *OECD International Development Statistics: Gender, Institutions and Development (database)*, https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/data/oecd-international-development-statistics/gender-institutions-and-development-edition-2019_ba5dbd30-en.

12.6 Corruption

Indicator and unit of measurement: Corruption Perception Index score on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: Corruption is measured via Transparency International's annual Corruption Perception Index (CPI), which ranks countries based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be by experts and business executives. The CPI is a composite index that combines information from 13 surveys and expert assessments from 12 independent institutions specialising in governance and business climate analysis to arrive at a score from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

Source: *Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (database)*, <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020/index>.

12.7 Volunteering through organisations

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of the working-age population who declared having volunteered through an organisation at least once a month over the preceding year

Type of indicator: Flow

Definition: Volunteering through organisations refers to the share of the working-age population who declared having volunteered through an organisation at least once a month over the preceding year. It is measured through a single question in the OECD Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) which asks respondents, "In the last 12 months, how often, if at all, did you do voluntary work, including unpaid work for a charity, political party, trade union or other non-profit organisation?" with response categories "never", "less than once a month", "less than once a week but at least once a month", "at least once a week but not every day" and "every day".

Source: *OECD Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)*, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264258051-en>.

13 Natural Capital

Natural Capital consists of naturally occurring assets and ecosystems, from tradable items such as minerals and timber through to oceans and the atmosphere. The scope of Natural Capital is vast: indicators selected for this chapter represent a small headline set of all the possible stocks, flows, and risk and resilience factors of relevance.

13.1 Natural and semi-natural land cover

Indicator and unit of measurement: Natural and semi-natural vegetated land cover (tree-covered area, grassland, wetland, shrubland and sparse vegetation) as a percentage of total land area

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Natural and semi-natural land cover is defined as the percentage of total land area composed of tree cover, grassland, wetland, shrubland and sparse vegetation.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=LAND_COVER_CHANGE.

13.2 Loss of natural and semi-natural land cover

Indicator and unit of measurement: Percentage of loss of natural and semi-natural land cover

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Loss of natural and semi-natural vegetated land is the percentage of tree cover, grassland, wetland, shrubland and sparse vegetation converted to (from) any other land cover type (e.g. agricultural, built-up area). The denominator used is the "stock" of natural and semi-natural land at the start of the reference period.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=LAND_COVER_CHANGE.

13.3 Gain of natural and semi-natural land cover

Indicator and unit of measurement: Percentage of the gain of natural and semi-natural land cover

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Gain of natural and semi-natural vegetated land is the percentage of tree cover, grassland, wetland, shrubland and sparse vegetation converted to (from) any other land cover type (e.g. agricultural, built-up area). The denominator used is the “stock” of natural and semi-natural land at the start of the reference period.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*,

https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=LAND_COVER_CHANGE.

13.4 Intact forest landscapes

Indicator and unit of measurement: Intact forest landscapes, square kilometres

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Intact forest landscape (in square kilometres) refers to an unbroken expanse of natural ecosystem within the current forest extent, with no remotely detected signs of human activity, and large enough that all native biodiversity, including viable populations of wide-ranging species, could be maintained. These forests are defined as larger than 500 km² and wider than 10 km, and must be free of settlements or infrastructure and unaffected by industrial activity, agricultural clearing or other anthropogenic disturbance in the last 70 years. Treeless areas within these forests such as lakes, ice or patches of grassland are included. Identification of intact forest landscapes is based on a map of global forests, with all the forest patches that do not meet the criteria above excluded through visual identification of disturbance using satellite images and other sources of information like thematic maps (roads, settlements, etc.).

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*,

https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=INTACT_FOREST_LANDSCAPES.

13.5 Protected areas (terrestrial)

Indicator and unit of measurement: Percentage of total land that has been designated as protected

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Protected terrestrial areas refer to the share of total land that has been designated as protected using national, regional (e.g. the European Natura 2000 networks) or international frameworks (e.g. Wetlands of International Importance, known as Ramsar sites). They include strict natural reserves, wilderness areas, national parks, natural monuments, habitat or species management areas, protected landscapes or seascapes, and protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=PROTECTED_AREAS

13.6 Protected areas (marine)

Indicator and unit of measurement: Percentage of total exclusive economic zones that have been designated as protected

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Protected marine areas refer to the share of total exclusive economic zones that have been designated as protected using national, regional (e.g. the European Natura 2000 networks) or international frameworks (e.g. Wetlands of International Importance, known as Ramsar sites). They include strict natural reserves, wilderness areas,

national parks, natural monuments, habitat/species management areas, protected landscapes/ seascapes, and protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=PROTECTED_AREAS.

13.7 Red List Index of threatened species

Indicator and unit of measurement: Red List Index, where 1.0 = all species qualifying as “Least Concern”, 0 = all species having gone extinct

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: The Red List Index (drawn from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) shows trends in the overall extinction risk of species within a country. It is a combined indicator of extinction risk for birds, mammals, amphibians, cycads and corals. A value of 1.0 implies that all species qualify as Least Concern (i.e. not expected to become extinct in the near future), while a value of 0 equates to all species having gone extinct.

Source: *UN DESA Global SDG Indicator Database*, indicator 15.5.1, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>.

13.8 Greenhouse gas emissions

Indicator and unit of measurement: Total greenhouse gas emissions from domestic production, excluding those from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), tonnes per capita, CO₂ equivalent, thousands

Type of indicator: Risk factors

Definition: Greenhouse gas emissions from domestic production are total per capita greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from domestic production, excluding those from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), in tonnes per capita, CO₂ equivalent. This indicator concerns man-made emissions of six different gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂, including emissions from energy use and industrial processes, e.g. cement production); methane (CH₄, including methane emissions from solid waste, livestock, mining of hard coal and lignite, rice paddies, agriculture and leaks from natural gas pipelines); nitrous oxide (N₂O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). Emissions of each type of gas are weighted by their “warming potential” and expressed in tonnes per capita of CO₂ equivalent.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=AIR_GHG.

13.9 Carbon footprint

Indicator and unit of measurement: Carbon dioxide emissions embodied in domestic final demand, tonnes per capita

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: Carbon footprint (tonnes per capita) is an estimate of the total per capita emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) associated with domestic consumption, including both CO₂ emitted and consumed domestically and CO₂ emitted abroad and embodied in imports. Emissions embodied in the domestic consumption of a country increase global GHG concentrations even when there are no increases in emissions from domestic production.

Source: *OECD Structural Analysis (STAN) (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=IO_GHG_2021.

13.10 Renewable energy

Indicator and unit of measurement: Renewable energy as a percentage of total primary energy supply

Type of indicator: Resilience factors

Definition: Renewable energy supply refers to the share of the total primary energy supply (TPES) from renewable sources. Renewables include hydro, geothermal, solar (thermal and PV), wind and tide/wave/ocean energy, as well as renewables from the combustion of solid biomass, liquid biomass, biogas and renewable municipal waste. TPES comprises production, plus imports, less exports, less energy in international marine bunkers and international aviation bunkers, plus changes in energy stocks.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, <https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=77867>.

13.11 Soil nutrient balance

Indicator and unit of measurement: Nutrient surplus (nitrogen), kilograms per hectare of agricultural land

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: Nitrogen balance (nitrogen surplus, kilograms per hectare of agricultural land) is calculated as the difference between the total quantity of nitrogen inputs entering an agricultural system (mainly fertilisers, livestock manure) and the quantity of nitrogen outputs leaving the system (mainly uptake of nutrients by crops and grassland). Gross nitrogen balances are expressed in kg of nutrient surplus (when positive) or deficit (when negative) per hectare of agricultural land. This indicator is used as a proxy to reveal the status of environmental pressures, such as declining soil fertility (in the case of a nutrient deficit) or the risk of polluting soil, water and air (in the case of a nutrient surplus).

Source: *OECD Agriculture and Fisheries (database)*, https://stats2.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=AEI_NUTRIENTS.

13.12 Water stress (internal)

Indicator and unit of measurement: Gross abstractions as a percentage of internal resources

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: Water stress (internal) is expressed as the ratio of total gross abstractions of freshwater as a percentage of total internal renewable freshwater resources (precipitation net of evapotranspiration). Water stress is categorised as either “low” (less than 10%), implying no major stress on the available resources; “moderate” (10-20%), when water availability is becoming a constraint on development and significant investment is needed to provide adequate supplies; “medium-high” (20-40%), requiring management of both supply and demand, and a need to resolve conflicts among competing uses of water; and “high” (more than 40%), indicating serious scarcity and (usually) unsustainable water use, which can become a limiting factor in social and economic development. Note that data for the United Kingdom include freshwater abstractions only in England and Wales.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=WATER_ABSTRACT.

13.13 Water stress (total)

Indicator and unit of measurement: Gross abstractions as a percentage of total renewable resources

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: Water stress (total) is expressed as the ratio of total gross abstractions of freshwater as a percentage of total available renewable freshwater resources (including inflows from neighbouring countries). Water stress is

categorised as either “low” (less than 10%), implying no major stress on the available resources; “moderate” (10-20%), when water availability is becoming a constraint on development and significant investment is needed to provide adequate supplies; “medium-high” (20-40%), requiring management of both supply and demand, and a need to resolve conflicts among competing uses of water; and “high” (more than 40%), indicating serious scarcity and (usually) unsustainable water use, which can become a limiting factor in social and economic development. Note that data for the United Kingdom include freshwater abstractions only in England and Wales.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=WATER_ABSTRACT.

13.14 Material footprint

Indicator and unit of measurement: Used raw material extracted to meet the economy's final demand per capita, tonnes per capita

Type of indicator: Flow

Definition: Material footprint is expressed in tonnes per capita, and refers to the global allocation of used raw material extracted to meet the final demand of an economy, thus including materials used in the production of imported products. These data refer to material resources, i.e. materials originating from natural resources that form the material basis of the economy: metals (ferrous, non-ferrous) non-metallic minerals (construction minerals, industrial minerals), biomass (wood, food) and fossil energy carriers.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MATERIAL_RESOURCES.

13.15 Recycling rate

Indicator and unit of measurement: Municipal waste recycled or composted as a percentage of all treated waste

Type of indicator: Resilience factors

Definition: Municipal waste material recovery refers to waste recycled or composted, expressed as a percentage of all waste treated. Recycling is defined as any reprocessing of material in a production process that diverts it from the waste stream, except reuse as fuel. It includes reprocessing both as the same type of product and for different purposes. Direct recycling within industrial plants at the place of generation is excluded. Composting is defined as a biological process that submits biodegradable waste to anaerobic or aerobic decomposition and that results in a product that is recovered. Waste treated includes recycling, composting, incineration and landfill disposal.

Source: *OECD Environment (database)*, <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MUNW>.

14 Human Capital

Human Capital refers to the skills, competencies (including education and tacit knowledge) and health status of individuals. Many researchers and institutions are currently using definitions of human capital that emphasise its value to economic production and income generation, particularly regarding the importance of the quality of labour. Beyond technical skills, the concept of human capital has since been expanded to include aspects of motivation and behaviour, as well as the physical, emotional and mental health of individuals. Both health and education are also outcomes of intrinsic value in their own right, as well as contributing extensively to the production of other well-being outcomes.

14.1 Educational attainment among young adults

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of people aged 25-34 who have attained at least an upper secondary education

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Educational attainment among young adults is measured as the share of people aged 25 to 34 that have attained at least upper secondary education. Upper secondary education uses the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) definition, of education at or above level 3. This includes both general programmes geared towards preparation for higher education, as well as vocational education and training (VET) programmes.

Source: *OECD Education at a Glance (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EAG_NEAC; and estimates provided by National Statistical Offices.

14.2 Labour underutilisation

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of unemployed, discouraged (persons not in the labour force who did not actively look for work during the past four weeks but who wish and are available to work) and underemployed (full-time workers working less than usual during the survey reference week for economic reasons and part-time workers who wanted but could not find full-time work) workers in the total labour force

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: The labour underutilisation rate (the share of unemployed, discouraged workers and underemployed workers in the total labour force) aims to capture the permanent effects of labour market slack in reducing the skills and learning opportunities available to people. It includes in the numerator the unemployed, the discouraged (i.e. persons not in the labour force who did not actively look for work during the past four weeks but who wish and are available to work) and underemployed workers (i.e. full-time workers working less than usual during the survey reference week for economic reasons and part-time workers who wanted but could not find full-time work), expressed as a ratio of the labour force. It therefore provides a wider view of joblessness and unrealised potential, beyond unemployment rates.

Source: *OECD Household Dashboard (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=HH_DASH.

14.3 Premature mortality

Indicator and unit of measurement: Potential years of life lost due to a range of medical conditions and fatal accidents, years of potential life lost per 100 000 population (age standardised)

Type of indicator: Country average

Definition: Premature mortality (years of potential life lost due to a range of medical conditions and fatal accidents per 100 000 population) refers to deaths occurring before the age of 75. The indicator is calculated by subtracting the selected age of premature mortality (75 years in OECD calculations) from the actual age of death of each person, then multiplying this by the number of deaths at each age, and finally adding up the numbers across all age groups to come up with an overall total. Implicit in this approach is that deaths occurring at a younger age are weighted more heavily than deaths at an older age (e.g. in the case of an infant dying in its first year of life, PYLL is $75 - 1$, i.e. 74, while for someone dying at 74, PYLL is $75 - 74$, i.e. 1). The indicator takes into account differences in population structure by age across OECD countries (by applying the OECD population structure) to avoid reporting higher scores for countries that have the same age-specific death rates as others but a younger population structure (i.e., data are age standardised).

Source: *OECD Health Statistics (database)*, https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/potential-years-of-life-lost/indicator/english_193a2829-en.

14.4 Smoking prevalence

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of people aged 15 or over who report smoking every day

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: Smoking prevalence is defined as the share of the population aged 15 or over that smokes tobacco daily. This indicator takes into account neither the quantity of tobacco smoked, beyond one cigarette per day nor the exposure to second-hand smoke; it also excludes the use of smokeless tobacco products (such as chewing tobacco).

Source: *OECD Health Statistics (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=HEALTH_STAT.

14.5 Obesity prevalence

Indicator and unit of measurement: Share of the population aged 15 or older who are obese, either self-reported or measured through health interviews

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: This indicator captures the share of the population aged 15 or older who are obese, either self-reported or measured through health interviews. Obesity is defined using the body mass index (BMI), a single number that takes into account an individual's height and weight. Based on WHO standards, an adult with a BMI of 30 or above is considered obese. While BMI is the most commonly-used metric for defining obesity, it is not without limits (e.g. different ethnic groups may have equivalent levels of health risks at different BMI values).

Source: *OECD Health Statistics (database)*, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=HEALTH_STAT.

15 Economic Capital

Economic Capital consists of produced and financial capital. Produced capital refers to man-made tangible assets such as roads, railways, buildings and machinery; intellectual property such as Research and Development expenditure, computer software and art works; and inventories of final and intermediate goods. Financial capital includes financial assets such as currency and deposits, equity, securities and derivatives, and liabilities in the form of loans and debt securities.

15.1 Produced fixed assets

Indicator and unit of measurement: Produced fixed assets, USD at 2015 PPPs, per capita

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Produced fixed assets are expressed in USD per capita at 2015 PPPs. This indicator refers to the value of a country's stock of produced economic assets, including dwellings, buildings, structures, machinery and equipment; cultivated assets such as livestock for breeding and vineyards; intangible assets such as computer software and entertainment, literary or artistic originals; and inventories. It reflects the reduction in their value due to physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.

Source: OECD calculations based on *OECD National Accounts (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE9B.

15.2 Intellectual property assets

Indicator and unit of measurement: Intellectual property assets, USD at 2015 PPPs, per capita

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Intellectual property assets are expressed in USD per capita at 2015 PPPs. The indicator refers to a country's knowledge capital (e.g. research and development, software and databases, mineral exploration and evaluation, and entertainment, artistic and literary originals). ICT equipment is included in Korea, while ownership costs are excluded in Australia, and artistic originals are excluded in Canada.

Source: OECD calculations based on *OECD National Accounts (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE9B.

15.3 Gross fixed capital formation

Indicator and unit of measurement: Gross fixed capital formation, annual growth rates

Type of indicator: Flow

Definition: Gross fixed capital formation refers to the investment in both produced fixed assets (such as dwellings, buildings and other structures, transport equipment, other machinery and equipment, cultivated assets) and intangible fixed assets (such as intellectual property, computer software and art works) within a country. Data are expressed as annual growth rates at constant prices.

Source: OECD calculations based on *OECD National Accounts*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1.

15.4 Investment in R&D

Indicator and unit of measurement: Investment in R&D, percentage of GDP

Type of indicator: Flow

Definition: Investment in Research and Development, expressed as percentage of GDP, refers to the expenditure undertaken by resident producers on creative work carried out on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

Source: OECD calculations based on *OECD National Accounts*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE8A.

15.5 Financial net wealth of total economy

Indicator and unit of measurement: Financial net worth of total economy, USD per capita at current PPPs

Type of indicator: Stock

Definition: Financial net worth of the total economy, expressed in USD per capita at current PPPs, captures the net foreign asset position of a country with respect to the rest of the world. The financial assets include currency, deposits,

debt securities, loans, equity and investment fund shares/units, financial derivatives and employment stock options, and other accounts receivable.

Source: OECD calculation based on *OECD National Accounts (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE720R.

15.6 Household debt

Indicator and unit of measurement: Household debt as a share of household disposable income

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: Household debt, expressed as a share of household net disposable income, refers to the total outstanding debt of households (including non-profit institutions serving households), which includes loans (primarily mortgage loans and consumer credit) and other accounts payable.

Source: *OECD National Accounts (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=FIN_IND_FBS.

15.7 Financial net wealth of general government

Indicator and unit of measurement: Adjusted financial net worth of general government as a percentage of GDP

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: Financial net worth of the general government, expressed in USD per capita at current PPPs, refers to the total value of financial assets held by the general government (i.e. central, state and local governments, as well as social security funds), less the total value of its outstanding liabilities.

Source: *OECD National Accounts (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=FIN_IND_FBS.

15.8 Banking sector leverage

Indicator and unit of measurement: Ratio of selected assets to banks' own equity

Type of indicator: Risk factor

Definition: Banking sector leverage (also known as equity multiplier ratio or financial leverage) is the ratio between the total financial assets of the banking sector and the market value of its equity (excluding investment fund shares). The banking sector includes the central bank and monetary financial institutions.

Source: *OECD National Accounts (database)*, http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=FIN_IND_FBS.