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APPENDICES

FOR

HEALTH DISPARITIES INDICATORS

BACKGROUND REPORT FOR
DEVELOPING HEALTH DISPARITIES INDICATORS
IN CANADA

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July 2008

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A. Extended indicator definitions and explanations

Note: Except where noted below, the following indicator definitions and explanations are from the *Social Indicators* report from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which uses the standard, international indicator definitions adopted by OECD countries.[1] The indicators OECD uses are in the text boxes. The only exception is the explanation for the Gender Equality Index, which is from Statistics Sweden.[2]

(in alphabetical order)

1. Childcare costs

> Childcare costs including benefits and tax concessions of two-earner couples at full-time earnings of 167% of average worker (AW), and lone parents at full-time earnings of 100% of AW, both with two children
>
> Childcare costs for two-earner couples with two children, at three earnings levels, both in percentage of net household income and average earnings

This indicator quantifies the out-of-pocket costs to families of purchasing centre-based childcare. These costs take into account a wide range of factors, including fees charged by childcare providers as well as childcare-related tax concessions and cash benefits available to parents. The cost figures are derived by comparing the disposable income, measured after deducting childcare expenses, of a family who does not purchase formal, centre-based childcare with that of an otherwise similar family

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[1] Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). *Society at a Glance. OECD Social Indicators. 2006 Edition*, OECD, 2007.
[2] Statistics Sweden. *Gender Equality Index - EqualX*, 2008; accessed April 2008; available from http://www.h.scb.se/scb/bor/scbboju/jam_htm_en/jamknframe.htm.

who does. Childcare cost estimates are disaggregated to identify the different policy instruments used by government to reduce such costs, and presented for different characteristics of individuals and households, with a focus on those parents whose employment decisions are particularly responsive to financial incentives to work: lone parents and second earners with young children requiring care.

2. Crime – Prisoners

Number of persons in prison (including pre-trial detainees and remand prisoners) per 100,000 of national population

Prison population rate and composition, and occupancy level – % pre-trial and remanded detainees, women and girls, youths – aged <18, foreigners, and occupancy level

Crime is not only a cause of suffering to victims and their families but also a manifestation of the extreme marginalisation from mainstream society that affects some individuals. Crime also generates high costs to society in the form of imprisonment, where these costs are normally justified by reference to a combination of three societal "needs": to inflict retribution, to deter others from behaving in a similar way, and to prevent re-offending. Data on the prison population can also be broken down according to their demographic characteristics and legal status.

3. Employment / unemployment

Employment rates

Employment-to-population ratio, persons aged 15 to 64

By age groups – 15–24, 25–54, 55–64; gender; educational attainment

Incidence of part-time employment, percentage of employment, gender

In the definition of the International Labour Organisation, a person is considered as "employed" if he or she works for pay, profit or family gain (in cash or in kind) for at least one hour per week, or is temporarily absent from work because of illness, holidays or industrial disputes. The data from labour force surveys of OECD countries used in this section rely on this definition. The basic indicator for employment used here is the employment-to-population ratio (also called employment rate), which is measured as the proportion of the population of working age (persons aged between 15 and 64) who are employed, either as a self-employed or as an employee.

Employment rates are presented for individuals grouped by age, gender and educational attainment.

The second indicator presents data on the incidence of part-time, as a percentage of total employment. Part-time employment refers to persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week in their main job, and the data include only persons answering questions about their usual hours of work.

Unemployment rates
The proportion of people out of work among the active population of working age (15 to 64); those who did not work for at least one hour, either as an employee or self-employed, in the reference week of the survey; that are currently available for work; and that have taken specific steps to seek employment in the four weeks preceding the survey.

By age groups – 15–24, 25–54, 55–64; gender; educational attainment

Persistent unemployment – Incidence rate: Those who have been unemployed for 6 months and over and those have been unemployed for 12 months and over.

The basic indicator of unemployment is the unemployment rate – the proportion of people out of work among the active population of working age (15 to 64). According to the standardised ILO definition that is used in labour force surveys, unemployed individuals are those who did not work for at least one hour, either as an employee or self-employed, in the reference week of the survey; that are currently available for work; and that have taken specific steps to seek employment in the four weeks preceding the survey.

Thus, for example, people who cannot work because of physical impairment, who are not actively seeking a job because they have little hope to find one, or are in full-time education, are not considered as unemployed.

Various breakdowns are presented: by age (15-24, 25-54 and 55-64), gender and educational attainment of the individual, and by duration of the unemployment spell.

Persistent unemployment – Incidence rate presents data on the incidence of long-term unemployment among all unemployed persons. The long-term unemployed are defined in two alternative ways: those who have been unemployed for 6 months and over, and those whose unemployment spell has lasted 12months and over.

4. Fertility rates

Total fertility rates from 1970 to 2004

Mean age of mothers at first childbirth

Share of births outside marriage and total fertility rate, 2004

The total fertility rate in a specific year is the number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and if the likelihood of her giving birth to children at each age was the currently prevailing age-specific fertility rates. It is generally computed by summing up the age-specific fertility rates defined over a five-year interval. A total fertility rate of 2.1children per woman ensures broad stability of the population, on the assumptions of no migration flows and unchanged mortality rates.

The mean age of mothers at first childbirth reflects the age at which mothers have, on average, their first child and measures the postponement of motherhood. It is computed as the mean of the different ages, weighted by the fertility rate at that age.

5. Gender Equality Index – EqualX (Sweden)[3]

The Gender Equality Index, which is used in Sweden as an indicator of health disparities, is a weighted sum based on 13 variables. Municipalities or counties are ranked for each variable according to how great the difference is between women and men. The municipality with the least differences is ranked 1 (best) and the one with the greatest differences is ranked 289 (worst). For 3 of the variables, their actual values (levels) are also measured. The index is a mean value of the 15 ranks.

Variables in the Index, which are usually presented as percentages by sex (*difference*, *level* indicates ranking method) include

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[3] Ibid., accessed.

the following:

- People with post-secondary education %, difference
- People in gainful employment %, difference
- Job seekers %, difference and level
- Average income from gainful employment, SEK [Swedish krona] 1,000's, difference
- People with low income %, (below 50% of median income), level
- Unequal sex distribution by industry (SNI1), %, difference
- Days of parental leave benefit %, difference

- Days of temporary parental leave benefit %, difference
- Sickness rates (days per year), difference and level
- Young adults (25–34 years of age) %, difference
- Women/men in municipal council %, difference
- Municipal executive board %, difference
- Entrepreneurs with at least 1 employees %, difference

6. Gender wage gap

Gender gap in median earnings of full-time employees, percentage

Gender wage gaps at the top and bottom of the earnings distribution

Gender differences in wages provide an indicator of the degree to which men and women do or do not receive equal incomes from paid work. The "gender wage gap" is measured here as the difference between male and female median full-time earnings expressed as a percentage of male median full-time earnings. It is also measured at low and high earnings levels (the 20th percentile and 80th percentile respectively).

7. Health inequalities

Standard deviation in the age at death above 10, for men and women combined

Ratio of the mortality rates between less and more educated people

Health inequalities can be described in different ways. Two indicators are used that both relate to mortality (rather than morbidity). The first is a measure of the dispersion in the ages of death – or, alternatively, in the length of life – among individuals. The specific measure of dispersion in the age of death used is the standard deviation of all deaths above the age of 10. The main advantages of this indicator are its simplicity and the fact that it provides a direct measure of health inequality between individuals. This indicator is based on data from the Human Mortality Database, and is available as a time series for most OECD and non-OECD countries, for both the total population and by gender.

The second indicator relates to the average mortality rate among people with different characteristics. These between-group inequalities can be expressed in both absolute (the difference between life expectancy of different groups) and relative terms (the ratio of life expectancies). Most studies on health inequalities between groups rely on matched data from death registries (on the number of deaths occurring in a given period within subgroups of the population) linked with census data (on the number of persons within those subgroups). While several studies have documented such inequalities for individual countries, evidence is sparse internationally, with existing measures differing in terms of individuals' characteristics (education, income, place of residence, ethnicity), reference population (often limited to the elderly), geographical coverage (often specific cities within a country) and years. Because of these differences, the magnitude of these health inequalities cannot always be directly compared between countries.

8. Housing costs

> Spending on housing, in percentage of household disposable income
>
> Different patterns of home ownership – Composition of the housing stock, in percentage – owner occupant, private rentals, social housing
>
> Rental costs in percentage of net disposable income among tenants by income quintile, percentage

Housing costs are critical determinants of the living conditions of individuals and households. The main indicator of housing costs used is the share of household income that is devoted to housing, based on data from the annual national accounts of OECD countries. Housing expenditures of households, as defined in national accounts, include actual and imputed rents (the rent-equivalent that home owners would pay for a house with similar characteristics to the one the own), spending on housing maintenance and repairs, as well as the costs for water, electricity, gas and other fuels. They exclude the interest and repayments on loans for home purchases as inclusion of these alongside imputed rents would amount to double counting.

Imputed rents are a better measure of "true" housing costs, as some part of mortgage repayments should really be seen as household savings. Information on housing costs is available through national account data and household income and expenditure surveys. The advantage of survey data is that they allow analysis of housing costs by different characteristics of households and individuals.

This indicator presents information on the ratio of rental costs to income for people at different points in the distribution of (equivalised) disposable income.

9. Income (earnings) inequality

Shown by high / low decile ratios, gross earnings of full-time employees

D9/D5 is the ratio of the upper limit of earnings of employees in the 9th decile of the earnings distribution to median earnings.

D5/D1 is the ratio of median earnings to the upper limit of earnings of employees in the 1st decile of the earnings distribution.

Earnings inequality can be assessed using a variety of statistics. The indicator used is the "decile ratios", which is obtained by comparing earnings in the top and the bottom deciles of the distribution (the 10% of workers with the highest and lowest earnings) to median earnings (the earnings level which divides employees into two groups of equal size).

D9 denotes the upper limit of the 9th decile of the earnings distribution (which is equal to the lower limit of the top decile), D1 is the upper limit of the bottom decile while D5 denotes median earnings.

The information generally refers to employees working full time. Earnings are measured on a gross basis, i.e. before deduction of income taxes and social security contributions paid by workers. They include basic wages and salaries, overtime payments, bonuses and gratuities, extra monthly payments, and regular and irregular allowances but may exclude elements of the remuneration package of managers and other executives such as stock options.

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10. Intergenerational mobility

Intergenerational earnings elasticity, income inequality and returns to education
shown as Gini coefficient of income inequality

Private returns to education (Data on private returns of education are from OECD, Education at a Glance)

Student comparison – Point differences in students' test scores in maths relative to other students, by:
- father / mother's education (high relative to low and medium);
- couples relative to single parents;
- country of origin natives relative to non-natives and first generation natives;
- the same language as country of residence spoken at home relative to different language;
  economic social and cultural index, top quarter relative to bottom quarter

Intergenerational mobility is defined as the extent to which some key characteristics and outcomes of individuals differ from those of their parents. Different strands of analysis have focused on different types of indicators. The economic literature has mainly focused on movements between income (or earnings) classes or percentiles of the distribution. The sociological literature has mainly focused on movements between occupations ranked according to their prestige or social class.

The main measure of intergenerational mobility used here is the intergenerational earnings elasticity that measures the fraction of earnings differences among fathers that is passed, on average, to their sons (the lower the elasticity, the higher intergenerational mobility).

This indicator is complemented with information on differences in literacy outcomes (in mathematics) among students aged 15according to their family background; the data used are those from the 2nd wave of the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).

11. Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth, in years, men and women

Life expectancies at 65, in years, men and women

Life expectancy is the most general and best-known measure of the health status of the population. Changes in life expectancy are related to a range of interdependent variables such as living standards, lifestyles, and access to quality health services. As underlying socio-economic factors do not change overnight, changes in life expectancy are best assessed over long periods of time.

The indicators presented here, life expectancy at birth and at age 65, are defined as the average number of years that a person could expect to live if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates prevalent in a given country in a particular year. They do not include the effect of any future decline in age-specific mortality rates.

12. Life satisfaction

Share of respondents reporting a high level of life satisfaction, by gender, age education, marital status, income

Subjective measures of life satisfaction assess the extent to which individuals evaluate favourably the overall quality of their life. Data are gathered through surveys that ask respondents "how satisfied" they are with their lives in general (and in specific domains), with respondent rating satisfaction on a scale of 1 to 10 (from lowest to highest levels of satisfaction). The indicator used in this section is the share of respondents that report a life-satisfaction score equal or higher than seven. The focus is on how life-satisfaction scores differ across groups of individuals (by gender, age, education, employment status, marital status and income) as well as on how the average score for each country correlates to a range of other social and economic outcomes.

13. Long-term care

Share of people aged 65 and over living in institutions, in % of people aged 65 and over

Share of home care recipients 65 years and older, in % of people aged 65 and over

Long-term care refers to the range of services required by persons suffering from a reduced degree of functional capacity, physical or cognitive, and who are dependent on help with basic activities of daily living, such as bathing, dressing, eating, getting in and out of bed or chair, moving around and using the bathroom. This personal care is frequently provided in combination with help with basic medical services such as help with wound dressing, pain management, medication, health monitoring, prevention, rehabilitation or services of palliative care.

Long-term care can be provided either at home or in different types of institutions, including nursing homes and long-stay hospitals. As new forms of residential care for elderly people have emerged in many OECD countries over the past 15 years, it is becoming more difficult to rely on a simple breakdown of home care versus institutional care. At the international level, the problem is compounded by the fact that the same term may refer to institutions quite different from those designated by the same name in another country. In this section, a long-term care institution is defined as a place of collective living where care and accommodation are provided as a package. Unless otherwise stated, these institutions are both public and private. Data on home-based care only refer to services for which payment are made (i.e. services provided free-of-charge within households are excluded). In general, the data relate to people aged 65 and over.

14. Material deprivation

Share of households reporting different types of material deprivation, by each type of deprivation:

Households deprived in terms of –
- Basic needs – inability to adequately heat home / inability to have a healthy diet / restricted access to health care;
- Basic leisure – having one week holiday *away* from home per year
- Consumer durables – television / telephone / personal computer
- Housing – needing repair / lacking indoor toilet / exposed to pollution
- Financial stress – arrears in bills / inability to make ends meet
- Support from others – receiver regular help from others

Measures of material deprivation provide a complementary perspective on poverty to that provided by conventional income measures. Material deprivation refers to the inability for individuals or households to afford those consumption goods and activities that are typical in a society at a given point in time, irrespective of people's preferences with respect to these items. Indicators of material deprivation are available through household surveys for several OECD countries, though income-based measures of poverty are available for more countries.

The indicator refers to the share of households declaring that they could not afford different items and activities. A simple summary indicator of material deprivation is derived in two steps. First, after having collecting data on the prevalence of several forms of deprivation within six broad categories (basic needs, basic leisure activities, availability of consumer durables, housing conditions, financial stress and depending on support from others) an average is computed for each of these six categories. Second, an overall summary index is constructed as a simple average of these six aggregates measures. Cross-country comparability is affected by different wording of survey questions, by different survey features (e.g. sample size, use of proxy respondent, etc.) and by the fact that data on some items may be lacking for some countries.

15. Minimum wage

Ratio of minimum wages to median earnings of adults working full time

The data refer to statutory minimum wages set by legislation, decree or through collective agreements or awards that are effectively national in coverage, as they apply to adult workers.

16. Mothers in paid employment

Differences in employment rates between childless women and women with one child, and between childless women and women with two or more children

Mothers' employment rates by age of youngest child (<3, 3–5, 6–14), as percentage of aged 15–64

In all OECD countries, mothers confront obstacles when they try to reconcile their family responsibility and a paid job. To illustrate the extent of these obstacles, these indicators present measures of the employment rates of mothers according to the number of children that they have (one child and two or more children) and the age of their children (less than 3, from 3 to 6, and 6 to 14) relative to those of childless women. Women employed include those working part-time, and the data are not expressed on a "full-time equivalent" basis.

Data on employment rates are taken from national labour force surveys. The data refer to women who are classified as "employed" (which includes those on maternity and other short-term leave) rather than to those counted as "being at work" (i.e. those declaring they have worked for at least one hour during the reference week of the survey). The difference between the two measures of employment rates may be especially large in countries with long-term parental leave arrangements, such as Austria, Finland and Sweden.

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17. Net national income per capita

Net national income (NNI) per capita per country

NNI per capita and shares of national income devoted to non-health social spending and total social spending

Net national income per capita is defined as gross domestic product (GDP) plus net receipts of wages, salaries and property income from abroad, minus the depreciation of fixed capital assets (dwellings, buildings, machinery, transport equipment and physical infrastructure) through wear and tear and obsolescence. According to OECD, among the different measures available in the System of National Accounts (SNA), net national income (NNI) per capita is the best indicator for comparing economic wellbeing across countries.

To be compared across countries, measures of NNI in national currencies are converted into a common metric through the use of purchasing power parities (PPPs). These reflect the amount of a national currency that is required in each country to buy the same basket of goods and services as a US dollar does in the United States. These estimates of PPPs are computed (jointly by the OECD and Eurostat) by comparing the prices of about 2,500 items in different countries. NNI per capita is obtained by dividing NNI by the size of the resident population, which includes both people living in private households and those in institutions.

18. Old age pension and replacement rates

Ratio of pre-retirement earnings / Gross replacement rates from mandatory pension programmes, in percentage of pre-retirement gross earnings

Net replacement rates by earnings level, mandatory pension programmes, in percentage of selected pre-

retirement net earnings

The old-age pension replacement rate is a measure of how effectively a pension system provides income during retirement to replace earnings, which were the main source of income prior to retirement. The indicator is the expected pension benefit for a full-career, single worker in the private sector entering the labour market at age 20. It includes all mandatory parts of the pension system, both public and private, while excluding voluntary pensions, which are important in some countries. This indicator aims to show the long-term stance of the pension system and takes account of all changes in rules and parameters that have been legislated; phased-in legislated changes will thus be fully in place by the time of retirement. Parameters are those for a person entering the labour market in 2004. A standard set of economic assumptions is used for each country.

The replacement rate is defined as pension entitlement divided by pre-retirement earnings. It is shown here at 0.50, 0.75, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 of average earnings levels, using the newly defined OECD "average worker" concept. Indicators of expected replacement rates from old-age pensions are presented both on a gross (i.e. pre-tax) and net basis (i.e. taking account of the taxes and social security contributions paid on earnings when working and on pension when retired).

19. Out of work benefits

Average of net replacement rates over a period of 60 months of unemployment, for four family types and two earnings levels, in percentage

Average effective tax rates (AETR) for short-term unemployed persons re-entering employment, in percentage

The measure of out-of-work benefits compares the net income of a person when out of work to that when in work. The main indicator shown here is the net replacement rate, defined as ratio of net household income when the household head is out of work to that it previously enjoyed when its head was employed. Marginal effective tax rates present similar information in a different way, by considering the financial consequences of taking up or increasing the amount of paid work (i.e. they measure the percentage of additional earnings that are "taxed away" through a combination of reduced benefits and

higher income taxes). The indicator of effective tax rates shown here refers to a person who has been unemployed for less than 60 months as they re-enter employment at different earnings levels.

These estimates of out-of-work replacement rates and effective tax rates are based on OECD tax-benefit models for individual countries, applied to persons in a variety of "typical" settings. Different family types are considered: persons living alone and in a couple family, with and without children (two children aged 4 and 6), under the assumptions that the spouse neither works nor receives unemployment benefits, and not considering childcare benefits and costs. Out-of-work replacement rates may vary according to the length of time spent receiving benefit. By averaging these replacement rates across durations of unemployment and different family types an overall indicator is calculated: this synthetic measure is a simple average of net replacement rates, with each month of benefit receipt over a five-year period weighted equally, across four family types and two levels of previous earnings (100% and 66.7% of the earnings of an "average worker", AW). Estimates are shown separately for individuals entitled and not entitled to additional social assistance benefits.

20. Poverty persistence

> Duration of the poverty spell over a three-year period, for different income thresholds, e.g., 50% and 60% of median income [in Canada, Low income cut offs – LICOs]
>
> Shown as average of poverty rates over three years / poor only once / recurrent poor / persistent poor

Poverty persistence can be measured by looking at those individuals whose income is below a fixed threshold (usually a proportion of median disposable income) over a three-year period. This measure is computed on the basis of special tabulations from surveys that follow individuals over time. A number of different definitions of persistent poverty are possible. One is to measure the share of individuals who are always poor over the three years (i.e "the persistent poor"). Others include how many people are poor in two out of the three years ("recurrent poor") and how many are poor only once over this period ("poor only once"). The income concept used is that of yearly disposable income (i.e. after transfers and payments of income taxes and social security contributions) of households, where each person is attributed the "equivalised" income of the

household where he or she lives, based on a commonly used factor to adjust for differences in household size (the squared root elasticity). In Canada, based on data from the Cross National Equivalent File of the Survey of Labor and Income Dynamics (SLID).

21. Public social spending

> Gross public social expenditure by broad policy area, in percentage of GDP
>
> Includes:
> - Cash benefits: Income support to the working-age population, and Pensions (old age and survivors)
> - Services: Health, and All social services except health

Social support to individuals and households in need is provided by a range of people and institutions (relatives and friends, public and private entities) through a variety of means. In developed market economies, much of this support takes the form of social expenditures, which comprises both financial support (through cash benefits and tax advantages) and "in-kind" provision of goods and services.

To be included in social spending, benefits have to address one or more contingencies, such as low income, old age, unemployment and disability. Programmes regulating the provision of social benefits involve either redistribution of resources across households or compulsory participation. Social expenditure is classified as public when general government (i.e. central administration, local governments and social security institutions) controls the relevant financial flows. For example, sickness benefits financed by compulsory contributions from employers and employees to social insurance funds are considered "public", whereas sickness benefits paid directly by employers to their employees are classified as "private". For cross-country comparisons, the most commonly used indicator of social spending refers to public spending as a share of GDP at market prices. The spending flows shown here are recorded on a "gross" basis, i.e. before deduction of direct and indirect tax payments levied on these benefits and before addition of tax expenditures provided for social purposes.

22. Student performance

Mean scores on the mathematics, reading and science scales, PISA 2003 and 2000

Average performance in mathematics and inequality in students' scores in mathematics, 2003

Average performance in mathematics and expenditure on educational institutions up to age 15, 2003

Students' performance can be assessed through results from the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). According to OECD, it is the most comprehensive and rigorous international effort to date to measure the knowledge and skills of students who are reaching the end of compulsory education. More than a quarter of a million 15-year-old students in 41 countries took these tests in 2003. Tests are administered under independently supervised conditions in order to assess students' competencies in different areas and to assure cross-country comparability.

For the 2003 round of PISA, each participating student devoted 3 1⁄2 hours of testing time to mathematics, and 1 1⁄2 hour each to reading, science and problem solving. PISA tests are not tied to specific national curricula; instead, students are asked to apply knowledge acquired in school to situations they might encounter in the real word, such as planning a route, interpreting the instructions for an electrical appliance, or taking information from a chart or graph. All results are standardised so that, for each area, the average score across OECD countries is 500 points. PISA results from the 2003 wave in the areas of reading and science can be compared to those from the 2000 wave, although differences between surveys should be taken with care. In addition to the mean test scores for students in each country in three literacy areas (mathematics, reading and science), this section presents a measure of inequality in test scores in mathematics, defined as the ratio between the average test score of students in the top quarter of the achievement scale relative to those in the bottom quarter.

23. Tax wedge on labour

National tax wedge on labour rate, defined as:
> the sum of income tax plus compulsory social security contributions paid by both employees and employers, for a single person earning as an "average worker". This tax wedge is expressed in percentage of labour costs.

Composition of tax wedge on labour: Income taxes / employees / employers social security contributions, in percentage of labour costs, for a single person on average earnings

Tax burden: Tax wedge on labour, in percentage of labour costs, and total government revenues as a share of GDP

The measure of the tax wedge on labour is also defined as the difference between the salary costs of a single "average worker" to their employer and the amount of net income ("take-home-pay") that the worker receives. The taxes included are personal income taxes, compulsory social security contributions paid by both employees and employers, as well as payroll taxes for the few countries that have them.

The amount of these taxes is expressed as a percentage of the total labour costs for firms, i.e. the sum of gross earnings, employers' social security contributions and payroll taxes. The "average worker" is taken to represent a full-time worker in industry sectors C-K of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities, Revision 3.

24. Total social spending

> 1. From gross to net public social spending, percentage of GDP at factor costs (rather than to GDP at market prices)
>
> Gross public social expenditure:
> − Direct taxes and social contributions on benefit income
> − Indirect taxes on goods and services consumed by benefit recipients
> + Tax breaks towards non-pension social policy spending
> = Net public social expenditure
> Memorandum item:
> Tax breaks towards pensions
>
> 2. Total (public + private) social expenditure, percentage of GDP at factor costs

Total social spending is a comprehensive account of the total amount of resources that each OECD country devotes to social support, rather than to GDP at market prices. It has to account for both public and private social expenditures, and the extent to which the tax system alters the effective amount of support provided.

To capture the effect of the tax system on "gross" (i.e. before tax) social expenditures, account has to be taken of the government "clawback" on social spending through the direct taxation of benefit income and the indirect taxation of the goods and services consumed by benefit recipients. Moreover, governments can pursue social goals by awarding tax advantages for social purposes (e.g. child tax allowances).

From the perspective of society, "net" (i.e. after tax) social expenditure, from both public and private sources, gives a better indication of the resources used to pursue social goals. From the perspective of individuals, "net social expenditure" reflects the proportion of an economy's production on which benefit recipients lay claim. Measuring the impact of the tax system on social expenditure often requires estimates derived from microdata sets and microsimulation models, as administrative data are frequently not available. Also, central recording of private social spending is not always available. Hence, relevant information is of lower quality than data on gross public social expenditure. Since adjustments are required for indirect taxation, net social spending is related to GDP at factor costs rather than to GDP at market prices.

25. Trust in political institutions

Share of respondents reporting high levels of trust in different entities – government / parliament / civil service

Percentage of respondents that are either "very" or "fairly" satisfied with the democratic process, 1975-2005

Trust in political institutions refers to the extent to which individuals have a high degree of confidence in the institutions (government and parliament) and public administration of the country where they live. Data on these variables are derived from the 1999–2004 wave of the World Values Survey, which ask individuals to rate their confidence in a number of organisations, with responses grouped in four categories (a great deal of confidence, quite a lot, not very much and no confidence at all). The indicators presented below refer to respondents that indicate either "a great deal" or "quite a lot of confidence" in government, parliament and civil service, as a percentage of all respondents.

This section also presents data on trends in the satisfaction of individuals about the way democracy works in their country. The indicator used refers to the percentage of respondents that are either "very" or "fairly" satisfied with the democratic process.

26. Voter turnout

The number of individuals that cast a ballot during the last federal election as a share of the voting-age population

Voter turnout by selected socio-economic characteristics, ratios relative to different groups:
- gender – women relative to men;
- age – persons 65> relative to aged 15–24, 25–50, 51–64;
- educational attainment – university relative to less than secondary, and secondary;
- self-reported main status of respondents – employed relative to unemployed, students, retirees, disabled, housewives and others;
- income – high relative to low and medium income

Voting is one dimension of people's participation in the life of their community. The indicator measures the participation of individuals to the electoral process. Data about voter turnout are extracted from the international database organised by the Institute for Democratic and Electoral Assistance (IDEA).

The second indicator presents data on the turnout of voters by selected socio-demographic characteristics. These data, based on surveys of individuals undertaken after major elections, are based on the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES), an international research programme that collects comparable data on elections.

27. Work absences, sickness-related

Average number of days lost per year due to sickness, full-time employees –
whole week / part week / gender

Percent of population of those indicating "sickness and disability" as the main reason for their
inactivity in the labour force, for
all inactives / sickness and disability,
by gender and age group (15–64, 25–49, 50–64)

Measures of sick-related absences from work are important in several respects. They inform about the labour-supply loss (i.e. forgone output) and the expenditure pressures arising from sickness absences from work; and they provide evidence about workers' health, the extent of their job satisfaction and integration into the workplace. There is no internationally agreed definition of sickness absences nor a unique data source to be used for international comparisons. Those based on records from health insurance or company registers, while providing the main source of information for each country, are affected by different national practices in the recording of such absences. A better alternative is represented by self-reported sick absences measured through household surveys, although these may be affected by small sample sizes, differences in the frequency of surveys and in the wording of questions.

Two indicators are used for sick-related absences from work based on labour force surveys (the European
Labour Force Survey for 22 European countries and national surveys for other countries).

The first indicator, for full-time employees, refers to employed people who declare themselves to be temporarily absent from their job in the reference week of the survey due to sickness. The data from European countries identify sick-related absences from work that last for both the entire week and for only part of it, while those for some non-EU countries are often limited to the first category. The indicator shown is the average number of days lost per year by each worker.

The second indicator, for people classified as being out of the labour force, refers to those indicating "sickness and disability" as the main reason for their inactivity; the indicator shown is the share of the population in that condition.

28. Work accidents

Compensated and Reported:

Frequency of fatal and non-fatal work accidents – the number of work accidents during 12 consecutive months per 100,000 workers

Severity of workplace injuries – the number of workdays lost due to work accidents per 100,000 workers

Non-fatal work accidents by industry – agriculture, manufacturing, construction, transport

Work accidents are sudden and sometimes violent events occurring during the execution of work leading to health damage or loss of life of the worker. International comparisons of work accidents are difficult, because of differences in record-keeping – e.g. statistics sometimes only record "compensated" accidents in workplaces of a sufficient size and exclude minor injuries – and in data-sources – insurance companies, social security registers, labour inspectorates, establishment censuses and special surveys. Comparability has however improved since the adoption of an ILO Resolution on "Statistics on occupational injuries resulting from accidents at work" in 1998, which sets out standards for data collection and presentation. The Resolution recommends capturing data on all work-related accidents causing an absence from work of at least one day (excluding the day of the event) during a given reference period (usually one year).

The reporting of non-fatal injuries is limited to injuries causing absences from work of more than three days in European countries and Japan, of six or more days in Australia, and of one or more days in other countries; and in all countries it excludes absences causing lower working hours rather than an outright absence from the workplace.

B. Variables used to construct Indices of Deprivation in New Zealand, Australia, United Kingdom, and Quebec, Canada

Variables	NZDep 2006	NZiDep	AU – IRSD	Indices of Deprivation United Kingdom				QUE DepIndex
	NEW ZEALAND		AUSTRALIA	ENG	N. IRE	SCOT	WALES	QUEBEC
FAMILY COMPOSITION								
Living in a single parent family (aged <65)	√		√					√
Persons living alone								√
Persons aged 15 and over separated or divorced			√					√
INCOME								
Average income								√
Receiving social assistance, (aged 18–64)	√	√		√	√	√	√	
Living in (income equivalized) households with income below an income threshold	√		√	√				

Variables	NZDep 2006	NZiDep	AU – IRSD	Indices of Deprivation United Kingdom				QUE DepIndex
	NEW ZEALAND		AUSTRALIA	ENG	N. IRE	SCOT	WALES	QUEBEC
Children with parents having income below an income threshold			√	√				
EMPLOYMENT								
Unemployed (aged 18–64, if not student)	√		√	√	√	√	√	
Ratio of employment to population								√
Occupational classification			√					
Receiving unemployment or disability benefits				√	√	√	√	
Out of work for more than one month		√						
Participating in government employment programs				√	√	√	√	
EDUCATION								
Not having any (training) qualifications (aged 18–64)	√		√	√	√	√	√	

Variables	NZDep 2006	NZiDep	AU – IRSD	Indices of Deprivation United Kingdom				QUE DepIndex
	NEW ZEALAND		AUSTRALIA	ENG	N. IRE	SCOT	WALES	QUEBEC
Persons who have no education or less than secondary education			√	√	√	√		√
Secondary school absence rate			√	√	√	√	√	
Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education				√	√	√	√	
HOUSING AND LIVING STANDARDS								
Household crowding	√		√	√	√	√	√	
Not living in own home (renting)	√		√	√				
Households without central heat				√	√	√	√	
No access to a telephone	√							
No access to a car	√		√					
Buy cheap food to make ends meet		√						
Use food banks/ grants		√						
Go without fresh fruit and vegetables		√						

Variables	NZDep 2006	NZiDep	AU – IRSD	Indices of Deprivation United Kingdom				QUE DepIndex
	NEW ZEALAND		AUSTRALIA	ENG	N. IRE	SCOT	WALES	QUEBEC
Feel cold to save heating costs		√						
Have to wear shoes with holes		√						
Receive help from a community organization		√		√	√			
Indigenous status			√					
Lacking fluency in English			√					
ENVIRONMENT / OUTDOOR ISSUES								
Air quality				√			√	
Air emissions							√	
Proportion of population living within 1 km of a waste disposal site							√	
Proportion of population living within 1 km of a significant industrial source							√	
Proportion of population living in an area with a significant risk							√	

Variables	NZDep 2006	NZiDep	AU – IRSD	Indices of Deprivation United Kingdom				QUE DepIndex
	NEW ZEALAND		AUSTRALIA	ENG	N. IRE	SCOT	WALES	QUEBEC
of flooding								
Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists				√				
ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES								
Road distance to various services such as GP, hospital, and other medical services, shopping facilities, school, post office				√	√			
Driving time / public transport travel time to various services such as GP, hospital, and other medical services, shopping facilities, school, post office						√		
Walking and bus time to various services such as GP, hospital, and other medical services, shopping facilities, school, post office							√	
HEALTH OUTCOMES								
Potential years of life lost (PYLL)				√	√			

Variables	NZDep 2006	NZiDep	AU – IRSD	Indices of Deprivation United Kingdom				QUE DepIndex
	NEW ZEALAND		AUSTRALIA	ENG	N. IRE	SCOT	WALES	QUEBEC
Age standardized rates per 100,000 population all cause deaths for all ages						√	√	
Comparative illness and disability ratio				√	√	√		
Emergency admissions to hospital				√		√		
Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders				v	√	√		
Low birth weight						√		
Cancer standardized incidence ratio					√		√	
Hospital episodes related to alcohol use						√		
CRIME								
Burglary rates				√	√	√		
Theft, including vehicle theft				√	√			

Variables	NZDep 2006	NZiDep	AU – IRSD	Indices of Deprivation United Kingdom				QUE DepIndex
	NEW ZEALAND		AUSTRALIA	ENG	N. IRE	SCOT	WALES	QUEBEC
Criminal damage				√	√			
Violence, including robbery and public order				√	√	√		
Malicious and deliberate primary fires					√			
Drug offences						√		
Disturbances, including vandalism and minor assault					√	√		

Notes: For comparison purposes, the table represents categories used in the indices and is not an exact replication of the actual definitions of the variables.

'Equivalized' refers to methods taken to control for household composition. Variables refer to percentage of people. In some cases, variable names used in the indices are slightly different from the general categories reported in the Table.

In Great Britain, the additive approach, with weighting decided by professional opinion, was used to combine the indicators. New Zealand, Australia, and Quebec, Canada used the factorial approach, which determines the weight assigned to each indicator from the statistical relationships that exist among the indicators with the geographic area to be used. In the case of Quebec, this is the enumeration area (EA), which is the smallest geographic unit for which census data are available in Canada. The average EA has a population of approximately 750 persons. Deprivation scores were obtained for each EA, which were then divided into quintiles, from the most deprived quintile areas to the least deprived areas. The postal code conversion file was then used to establish a link between information on EAs, obtained by applying the Deprivation Index, and the population in each geographical area. Statistics Canada can weight the population by postal codes.

Abbreviations and sources:

NZDep2006 – New Zealand (small area) Salmond, Clare, Peter Crampton, and June Atkinson. *NZDep2006 Index of Deprivation*, Department of Public Health, Wellington School of Medicine and Health Sciences. Wellington: New Zealand, 2007; accessed March 2008; available from http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/pagesmh/4623/$File/nzdep2006-report.pdf.

NZiDep – New Zealand (individuals); Salmond, Clare, Peter Crampton, Peter King, and Charles Waldegrave. "NZiDep: A New Zealand Index of Socioeconomic Deprivation for Individuals," *Social Science and Medicine*, 2006, vol. 62: 1474-1485.

AU – IRSD – Australia, Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (small areas); Turrell, G., L. Stanley, M. de Looper, and B. Oldenburg. *Health Inequalities in Australia: Morbidity, Health Behaviours, Risk Factors and Health Service Use*, Health Inequalities Monitoring Series No. 2, AIHW Cat. No. PHE 72. Canberra: Queensland University of Technology and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2006; accessed March 2008; available from http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/10272.

United Kingdom Indices of Deprivation – U.K. National Statistics. *Similarities and Differences between the Indices of Deprivation across the UK*, 2007; accessed March 2008; available from http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do;jsessionid=ac1f930dce67e12bf61edbf421283af87ee7311d350.e38OaNuRbNuSbi0LaNqQaxqTaxz0n6jAmljGr5XDqQLvpAe?page=Indices_of_deprivation.htm&bhcp=1.

U.K. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. *The English Indices of Deprivation 2004: Summary (Revised)*, 2004; accessed March 2008; available from http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131206.

QUE DepIndex – Quebec (Canada) Deprivation Index for Health and Welfare Planning, Pampalon, Robert, and Guy Raymond. "A Deprivation Index for Health and Welfare Planning in Quebec," *Chronic Diseases in Canada*, 2000, vol. 21, no. 3. accessed March 2008; available from http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cdic-mcc/21-3/b_e.html.

C. Notes for the Compendium of Health Disparities Indicators

The "Compendium of Health Disparities Indicators," which includes indicators used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the European Union, and various countries follows in Table 3 below. Not all indicators are used in every system. If the indicator is used by the organization or country, a symbol has been inserted in the indicator row / country column. The symbols used are listed below.

Symbols used in the Compendium of Health Disparities Indicators

Symbol	Definition
*	Indicator is described more fully in the alphabetical list (in Section A above)
M	Main indicator – Indicator is used in the country as an indicator of central importance, and has a particularly good validity for a connection with health outcomes.
H	Headline indicator – suggested
√	General indicator used; in Canada, raw data are available from which data needed to populate the indicator can be derived.
G	In Canada, there is a gap in data availability or it is not clear if the data is available
REC	Indicator has been included in the Suggested health disparities indicator list (Table 11 of report); in some cases, the suggested indicator was

recommended from sources that are not illustrated on the Compendium list.

TBD   To be developed – plans have been made in the particular country for the indicator to eventually be included in the indicator system, and development work is in process.

EQ   Equity – This symbol is used by the OECD to flag the indicator as being especially relevant to health equities or health disparities.

OECD   Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development

EU Laeken   European Union, Laeken Common Indicators

ENG   England

SWE   Sweden

NZ   New Zealand – Ministry of Health

NZ Social   New Zealand – Ministry of Social Development

Dep Indices Combines variables used in 8 deprivation indices that come from New Zealand, Australia, the four U.K. countries, and Quebec, Canada (see Table 1 above)

Comparison between the indicators:

- To compare the indicators, it was necessary to change their titles or descriptions in some cases to more clearly correspond with the Canadian system. For example, different countries use different designations for high school and these were changed to represent rates for high school drop outs – early school leavers.

- All of the countries use different frameworks to present the indicators. Therefore, for comparison purposes, the indicators were placed within the WHO–Commission on the Social Determinants of Health framework that was described in Section 3 of this report.

- For most of the indicators, the inequality measures presented are the absolute and relative gaps between the most disadvantaged group and a reference group (i.e., the least disadvantaged group and/or the whole population) – e.g., the group with the lowest income is compared with the group with the highest income, and in some cases, the whole population.

Data stratification:

- Most country data are stratified by gender, age group, geographic area (e.g. urban/ rural), income, education, and less often by occupation. OECD disaggregates data by age group, gender, income, area, and family type.

- The most and least disadvantaged groups are identified using socioeconomic measures (area deprivation, social class, income) or suitable proxy measures (vulnerable households, eligibility for free school meals – FSM). Limitations of data availability mean it is not possible to identify the comparison groups in the same way for all the indicators.

Indicator definitions:

- Indicator definitions for some of the indicators are included in alphabetical order in Section A above. The standard definitions come from the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development's (OECD), *Society at a Glance: OECD Social Indicators. 2006 Edition* (OECD, 2007). The definition / explanation for the Swedish Gender Equality Index, which is also included, comes from Statistics Sweden.

Numbers of indicators:

- The number of indicators each country / organization uses varies. For example, England uses two main target indicators, 12 main indicators, and 70 sub-indicators. Sweden uses 36 main indicators, and 47 sub-indicators. In the Compendium, a few indicators that were extremely specific to the particular country were left off the list, although for the most part, these indicators were included in a related, generic category.

- Some indicators that the specific country uses have multiple sections. In these cases, some of the multi-indicators were either combined into one indicator, or split into two or more indicators. Therefore, for comparison purposes, the number of indicators for a specific country does not always correspond exactly to the number of indicators in the compendium list. However, this procedure was done for only a few indicators, and for the most part, the indicator lists are accurate representations of the specific indicator systems.

Compendium Sources:

OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). *Society at a Glance. OECD Social Indicators. 2006 Edition*, OECD, 2007.

EU Laeken – European Union, Laeken Common Indicators
European Commission. *Portfolio of Overarching Indicators and Streamlined Social Inclusion, Pensions, and Health Portfolios*, 2006; accessed April; available from http://www.eurochild.org/fileadmin/user_upload/files/indicators_en.pdf.

Nolan, Brian. "Social Indicators in the European Union." Paper presented at the "Measuring Government Performance" Statistics Users' Conference, London, 13 Nov 2003; available from http://www.statistics.gov.uk/events/suc/downloads/Nolan_paper.doc.

Ottone, Ernesto, Ana Sojo, Ernesto Espíndola, Juan Carlos Feres, Martín Hopenhayn, Arturo León, Andras Uthoff, and Carlos Vergara. "Measuring and   Evaluating Social Cohesion: A Preliminary Perspective," in *Social Cohesion: Inclusion and a Sense of Belonging in Latin America and the Caribbean*. United Nations. Economic Commission for Latin America and the

Caribbean (ECLAC), 2007; accessed March 2008; available from
http://www.cepal.org.ar/publicaciones/xml/0/29030/Chapter2_SocialCohesion.pdf.

ENG – England: U.K. Department of Health. *Tackling Health Inequalities: Status Report on Programme for Action*, 2005; accessed March 2008; available from
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4117696.

SWE – Sweden Indicator matrix, sent by email from Bernt Lundgren, Public Health Policy Expert, Director-General's Office and Department of Policy Analysis and Monitoring, Swedish National Institute of Public Health, personal communication with Karen Hayward, GPIAtlantic, May 9, 2008.

NZ – New Zealand Ministry of Health: Tobias, Martin. *Indicators of Inequality: Classification and Selection of Ethnic Health Disparity Indicators*, Public Health Intelligence Occasional Bulletin No 5, New Zealand Ministry of Health, 2001; accessed March 2008; available from http://www.lho.org.uk/Download/Public/7701/1/IndicatorsofInequality_4.pdf.

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New Zealand Ministry of Social Development. *Reducing Inequalities: Summary of Indicators and Initiatives*, 2004; accessed April 2008; available from http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/govt-indicator-reports.htm.

NZL Social – New Zealand Ministry of Social Development. *The Social Report*, New Zealand Ministry of Social Development, 2007; accessed April 2008; available from http://www.socialreport.msd.govt.nz/documents/Social-Report-2007.pdf.

Crothers, Charles. *The Development of Indicators in New Zealand: Indicatorisation*, School of Social Sciences, Auckland University of Technology, 2006; accessed April 2008; available from
http://www.soc.duke.edu/resources/sinet/papers06/Crothers.pdf.

Dep Indices – The indices and sources are:

NZDep2006 – New Zealand (small area) Salmond, Clare, Peter Crampton, and June Atkinson. *NZDep2006 Index of Deprivation*, Department of Public Health, Wellington School of Medicine and Health Sciences. Wellington: New Zealand, 2007; accessed March 2008; available from http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/moh.nsf/pagesmh/4623/$File/nzdep2006-report.pdf.

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AU – IRSD – Australia, Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (small areas); Turrell, G., L. Stanley, M. de Looper, and B. Oldenburg. *Health Inequalities in Australia: Morbidity, Health Behaviours, Risk Factors and Health Service Use*, Health Inequalities Monitoring Series No. 2, AIHW Cat. No. PHE 72. Canberra: Queensland University of Technology and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2006; accessed March 2008; available from http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/10272.

United Kingdom Indices of Deprivation – U.K. National Statistics. *Similarities and Differences between the Indices of Deprivation across the UK*, 2007; accessed March 2008; available from http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do;jsessionid=ac1f930dce67e12bf61edbf421283af87ee7311d350.e38OaNuRbNuSbi0LaNqQaxqTaxz0n6jAmljGr5XDqQLvpAe?page=Indices_of_deprivation.htm&bhcp=1.

U.K. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. *The English Indices of Deprivation 2004: Summary (Revised)*, 2004; accessed March 2008; available from http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131206.

QUE DepIndex – Quebec (Canada) Deprivation Index for Health and Welfare Planning, Pampalon, Robert, and Guy Raymond. "A Deprivation Index for Health and Welfare Planning in Quebec," *Chronic Diseases in Canada*, 2000, vol. 21, no. 3. accessed March 2008; available from http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cdic-mcc/21-3/b_e.html.

D. Categories used in the Compendium of Health Disparities Indicators

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION
SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT AND POSITION (Policies and Society)	
DIFFERENTIAL EXPOSURE HEALTH DETERMINANTS (Social and Physical Environment)	
ENVIRONMENT	
EMPLOYMENT	
INCOME / POVERTY	
HOUSING / HOMELESSNESS	
FOOD SECURITY	
ADULT EDUCATION / LITERACY / HEALTH LITERACY	
HEALTH BEHAVIOURS	
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION
DIFFERENTIAL VULNERABILITY **POPULATION GROUPS** **(Indicators in all areas can be used to estimate health disparities in each disadvantaged group)**	
CHILDREN	
YOUTH	
SENIORS	
GENDER	
DISABLED	
ABORIGINAL PEOPLES	
DIFFERENTIAL HEALTH OUTCOMES **Individual or Area levels** **(If possible, all outcomes should be stratified by:** **place (urban / rural), income, education, gender, age, and Aboriginal status)**	
SUMMARY MEASURES	
MORTALITY	
MENTAL HEALTH	

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION
MORBIDITY	
DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES **Impact of health disparities on the economy, community, and individual wellbeing** **(Social inclusion / exclusion)**	

E. Compendium of Health Disparities Indicators

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT AND POSITION **(Policies and Society)**										
Policy effectiveness	Extent that policies, programs, and interventions have widened or reduced health disparities								G	H
Interventions	Extent of interventions to reduce health disparities and the cost-effectiveness of interventions over time								G	√
Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	Percentage of established and mainstream policies that have been examined with HIA, and proportion of policies that are contributing to health disparities								G	√
*Tax wedge on labour	Income taxes, employees and employers social	M								

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	security contributions, in % of labour costs, for a single person on average earnings. Tax wedge on labour, in percentage of labour costs, and total government revenues as a share of GDP.									
*Minimum wage	Ratio of minimum wages to median earnings of adults working full time	EQ					√			
*Public social spending	Gross public social expenditure by broad policy area, in % of GDP, incl income support – working-age pop, old age/survivor's pensions, health, and all social services except health	M – EQ							√	√
*Total social spending	Public social expenditure/public & private social expenditure, as Percentage of GDP at factor costs, rather than	M – EQ								

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	market prices.									
Healthcare expenditure	Public and private spending of health, in percentage of GDP.	**M**								
Relation between healthcare spending and health outcome	Variation between health spending and health outcome – Health care spending per capita and life expectancy at birth.	√							G	√
Workplace environment policies	*Systematic work environment promotion index (SAM index)[SWE]				√					
Rehabilitation measures	Policies to prevent work accidents/ diseases				TBD					
Commitment of governmental departments to promote health in policies	Incidence of health orientation as a strategy for more effective health and medical care				TBD				G	√
Participation in population-oriented health promotion interventions	Incidence of governmental participation in health promotion interventions				TBD					

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
interventions										
DIFFERENTIAL EXPOSURE **HEALTH DETERMINANTS** **(Social and Physical Environment)**										
*Material / multiple deprivation	Share of households declaring that they could not afford different items and activities. Based on a simple summary indicator, or Index of multiple deprivation (full index)	√		√				√	G	√
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT										
Air pollution	Number of days per year when air pollution is moderate or higher for PM10			√			√	√		
	Nitrogen dioxide levels – annual rate, area			√	M					
	Ground-level ozone levels, number of days per year when rate is moderate/high, rural/urban			√	√					

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	rural/urban Particle levels				√					
Drinking water safety	Water quality, boil water advisories						√			
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)	POPs in breast milk				M				G	√
	POPs in food for human consumption				√					
UV radiation	Number of skin cancer cases				√					
Noise	Road traffic noise			TBD	M					
	High noise levels – The percentage of residents surveyed who are concerned with different types of noise in their local area				√					
Radon	Radon levels in schools, preschools and housing				√					
Second-hand smoke	Self-reported exposure to second-hand smoke				√				√	H

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
Neighbourhood environment	Proportion of the population living within 1 km of a significant industrial source, waste disposal site, or area with significant risk of flooding							√		
EMPLOYMENT										
*Employment status	Employment-to-population ratio, aged 15–64, % active and inactive	M	√	√	M		√			
Regional cohesion	Comparison of regional employment rates		√							
Work opportunity	The percentage increase or decrease in the number of local jobs, urban/rural			√						
Workers at-risk-of-poverty – Working poor	Employed persons whose total wages/ salary do not allow the persons to rise above the poverty line		√						√	H
Immigrant employment	Percentage point difference between		√							

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
gap	employment rate for immigrants and non-immigrants									
Employment security	Threat of redundancy/dismissal				√					
Employment insecurity	Proportion of temporary employed				√					
Work / life balance	Average time spent in paid work, unpaid work, personal care, and leisure, – Recovery in between work shifts, SES, self-reported stress level				M	√			√	√
Work mastery/sense of control	Requirements/control/support index [SWE]				M					
*Unemploy-ment	Unemployment rate, age 15-64, Proportion of the economically active population	M	√	√	M			√		
Jobless households	Adults aged 18–59 living in jobless households		√							

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
*Persistent unemployment	Incidence -persons unemployed for 12 months >, %, aged 15 >	√	√	√			√	√	√	H
Very long term unemployment	% unemployed for at least 24 months		√							
Job-seekers	Proportion of long-term unemployed and long-term job-seekers (registered at the employment agency				M			√		
INCOME / POVERTY										
Income inequality	Ratio based on Gini coefficient or related measure		√				√		√	H
*Income distribution	High/ low income quintile ratios, gross earnings of full-time employees	EQ	√		M				√	H
Market income per person							√			
Median household equalized						√				

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
disposable income										
Poverty or at-risk-of-poverty rate (after tax)	Proportion of population below the standard poverty line (Canada–Low-Income Cut-Off; EU–below 60% of national equivalized median income, based on equivalent household inc After transfers and taxes; by household type; by work intensity of household members; by most frequent activity status; by housing tenure status		√				√	√	√	H
Poverty or at-risk-of-poverty rate (before tax)	% of persons below the poverty line based on before-tax and transfer income		√							
Dispersion around the low-income poverty line	% of persons living in households where the total equalized household income was below 40, 50, 60, and 70 percent of the median national		√							

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	equivalized income									
Baseline low income rate	Relative low-income rate where income is calculated as: 1. Relative low-income rate in 1997, 2. Relative low-income rate in 1995 multiplied by the inflation factor of 1994/95		√							
Low income threshold	Value of poverty line compared to stand of purchasing power in local currency		√							
*Persistence of low income	Proportion of persons aged 0+ with an equivalized disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years	EQ	√							
Depth of poverty	Relative median poverty risk gap – difference between the median equivalized income of persons aged 0+ below								√	√

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	the poverty line and the poverty line itself, expressed as % of poverty line									
Social Assistance	% households on long-term financial benefit				√			√		
HOUSING / HOMELESSNESS										
Media access	Television and internet access in the home						√	√	√	H
Housing tenure	Proportion who rent/ own house		√					√		
*Housing affordability	Spending on housing, based on spending more than 30% of household disposable income on housing (including utilities)	EQ		√			√		√	H
	Rental costs in percentage of net disposable income among tenants by income quintile, percentage									
Homelessness	Number of homeless families with children in			M					√	√

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	families with children in temporary accommodation, arranged by local authorities, by type of accommodation									
Access to housing	Housing market situation per municipality									
Access to services	Access to various services such as GP, hospital, and other medical services, shopping facilities, school, post office–based on road distance, driving or public transport travel time, or walking time			TBD				√		
Living space	Proportion of people living in overcrowded accommodation				√		√	√	√	√
	Non-decent housing, by sector/vulnerable household status/non-vulnerable status, ethnic identity			M				√		
	Proportion of									

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	schoolchildren who have their own room									
Housing stock	Number of social sector homes that fall below the decent homes standard			TBD				√		
Access to housing	Housing market situation per municipality				√					
FOOD SECURITY										
Food insecurity	Proportion of the population who experience multiple food deprivation issues, such a use of food banks, going without fresh fruit and vegetables, and buying cheap food to make ends meet.							√	√	H
Food safety	Incidence of reported campylobacter and salmonella infections				M					
	Number of reported outbreaks transmitted in drinking water				√					
	Levels of persistent				√					

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	organic pollutants in breast milk							G	√	
ADULT EDUCATION / LITERACY / HEALTH LITERACY										
Educational attainment	Proportion of adult population (aged 25 >) in different groups who did not complete high school	√	√	M	√	√	√	√	√	H
Training	Proportion of adult population aged 18–64 who do not have any training qualifications							√	√	√
Literacy / health literacy among adults	Proportion who can read at basic levels	√				√			√	√
Tertiary education	Participation or completion rates						√			
Adult education	Number of enrolments in adult education courses provided by local authority per 1,000 population.			√						

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
HEALTH BEHAVIOURS										
Tobacco										
Tobacco use	Self-reported tobacco use, age group, high/low SES groups			M	M	√	√		√	H
Smoking cessation	Proportion of people who have set a quit date and remain quit at 4 weeks, at one year			√						
Alcohol / illicit drugs										
Harmful alcohol consumption	Total consumption (estimated and self-reported), high level of consumption, % of population			TBD	M	√				
Use of illicit drugs	Self-reported use of illicit drugs				M					
Cannabis	Regular cannabis use, prevalence, age adjusted					√				
Gambling										

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
Excessive gambling (gambling addiction)	Extent of gambling addiction in accordance with internationally accepted methods Extent of High-risk problem gambling				M					
Diet										
	Fruit/vegetable consumption (proportion of adult population who eat at least 500 g fruit and/or vegetables per day), high/low income quintile, gender			M	M	√			√	H
Sweets consumption	Consumption of pastries, soft drinks, chocolate and confectionery				√					
Obesity / overweight										
Body Mass Index (BMI)	Proportion of overweight adults in the population (BMI = 25-29.9)			TBD	M				√	H

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	Proportion of obese adults (BMI≥30) in the population				M	√	√			
					√					
	Proportion of underweight, overweight and obese young people aged 16-24 in the population				√					
	Proportion of older underweight, overweight and obese older people in the population									
Physical activity										
Physical activity level	Proportion of adults who are physically active on at least a moderately intensive level at least 30 minutes per day (m)				M				√	H
					√					
	Proportion of adults with a sedentary leisure time					√	√			

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM										
Preventable mortality	The health service - total preventive and treatment measures				M					
Disease prevention / screening	Incidence of measures taken, gender			√	TBD					
Substance abuse programs	Percent of substance abusers completing treatment programs, SES			√						
Health promotion	Incidence of health-promoting measures				TBD					
Knowledge translation / communication	Incidence of active knowledge dissemination on diseases and health determinants and how these can be influenced				TBD					
Primary care services personnel	Number of full-time equivalent general practitioners per 100,000 weighted population			M						

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
Physician/ hospital use	Proportion of physician / hospital use, by low/ high SES								√	H
Emergency admissions	Emergency admissions to hospital for people of all ages per 1000 people			√				√		
Wait times	Wait times for various surgeries and self-reported wait times, by SES								√	√
DIFFERENTIAL VULNERABILITY POPULATION GROUPS (Indicators in all areas can be used to estimate health disparities in each disadvantaged group)										
Discrimination	Self-perceived discrimination				√		√			
Racial incident	Number of recorded racial incidents per 100,000 population (applies to all in authority's services including schools and to employment by the authority)			√						

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
IMMIGRANTS										
Immigrants	Foreign-born population, as a percentage of the total population Yearly average net migration rates, per 1000 population	√								
Immigrant language	Language retention and fluency in English/ and/or French (in Canada)						√	√		
ABORIGINAL PEOPLES										
Aboriginal peoples	Summary indicator of socioeconomic differentials in premature mortality, Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal. Important indicators to compare Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal population include: self-reported mental and physical health, life expectancy, infant						√		G	H

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	mortality, youth and adult premature mortality, accidental injury, suicide, infectious diseases (esp. HIV/AIDs and TB), diabetes, CVD, cancers, smoking, education, income, housing and neighbourhood quality									
Aboriginal peoples language retention	% of Aboriginal peoples who are fluent in their native language						√			
CHILDREN										
Child poverty	Proportion of children living in low-income households, for both relative and absolute low-income measures and across all low-income thresholds, and on both before and after housing cost measures, trends (ENG-Child Poverty Index)	√		M	√			√	√	H
Vulnerable households	Proportion of children in households with no one...			TBD						

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
households	households with no one in work, lone mothers compared with two parent families									
Infant mortality	SES gap in infant mortality (deaths per 1, 000 live births	√		TBD		√			√	H
Low birth weight	Proportion of newborns weighting less than 2 500g, by high/low parental income quintiles. Numbers of low birth weight infants per 1,000 live births,	√		√		√		√	√	√
Maternal smoking during pregnancy	Percent of mothers who smoke throughout pregnancy, as proportion of total maternities, by SES			√					√	√
Breastfeeding frequency	Proportion of infants exclusively and partially breastfeeding up to four and six months of age respectively;			TBD	M				√	√

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	& of mothers who initiate breastfeeding at birth									
Child vaccination	Percentage of MMR vaccinated 2-year-olds among children born between 1999 and 2001; Percentage of MMR vaccinated 2-, 3, and 4-year-olds			√	M					
Early childhood learning	Proportion of children participating in ECL programs, by SES			√			√		√	H
Child Protection	Percentage of children registered during the year on the Child Protection Register who had been previously registered			√						
Home environment	Child-parent relationship				M		√			
Preschool environment – Level of education among	Percentage of year-employees in the preschool with a tertiary-level qualification in education/teaching,				M					

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
employees	education/teaching,									
School environment	Children's and young people's influence – attitude to school How pupils are treated by teachers, other adults and fellow pupils (e.g., bullied)				M M					
Children's and young people's skills	Complete set of grades in compulsory school				M					
Child abuse	Abused or neglected children notification rate					√				
Respiratory infections, asthma	Number of emergency admissions of children aged under 16 with lower respiratory infections, per 100,000 resident children (age sex standardised)			√					√	√
Dental care	% of children with active dental decay			√		√			√	√
Hearing	Hearing failure rate at school entry					√				

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
ADHD	Proportion of children who have been diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, by SES								√	√
YOUTH										
High school drop outs (Early school leavers)	% of persons aged 18–24 who left school before completing high school (and are not in continuing education or training)		√	√		√		√	√	H
High school completion rate	% of persons aged 18–24 who completed high school						√			
Education/ employment	The proportion of young people (aged 18-24) in full time education or employment			√						
School attendance	Percentage of unauthorized half/ full days missed from prim/secondary schools			√				√		
Youth physical activity /	Percentage of school children who spend a			M	M				√	√

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
physical education (PE)	minimum of two hours each week on high-quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum, by SES									
Youth physical inactivity	Proportion of youth who are physically inactive, gender, SES	√				√	√		√	√
Youth smoking	Prevalence of smoking in those aged 11–15, and 16+			TBD		√	√		√	H
Diet	Dietary intakes					√			√	√
Alcohol consumption	Hazardous drinking prevalence, age-adjusted (or youth)					√				
Drug use	Regular cannabis use, prevalence, age-adjusted					√				
Obesity	Obesity prevalence, age-adjusted					√	√			
Juvenile crime	Percentage of violent crime committed by youth, by SES									

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
Diseases spread through sexual conduct	Incidence of chlamydia infection in the 15–29 year age group HIV/AIDs				M				√	√
Condom use	Condom use among young people 16-24 years A: used a condom during the last month B: had sex without a condom "on the first night" during the last twelve months			TBD	√					
Teenage pregnancy	Number of births and abortions/ 1,000 women 15-19 years			M	M	√			√	H
Teenage mothers education	Percentage of teenage mothers participating in education and obtaining qualification at high school graduation level or above			√						
Traffic injuries	Youth road traffic injury hospitalization rate					√				

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
Youth suicide	Proportion of suicides, ratio – high/ low income					√			√	√
*Students' performance	OECD: Inequality in PISA test scores in mathematics defined as the ratio between the average test score of students in the top quarter of the achievement scale relative to those in the bottom quarter. Laeken: % of 15-year olds who are at Level 1 or below of the PISA combined reading literacy scale.	√	√							
Intergeneration al mobility – student comparisons*	Point differences in students' test scores in maths relative to other students based on parent's educ, & other factors	EQ							√	√
Age-dependency	Share of population aged less than 20 and more	M								

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
dependency ratio	less than 20 and more than 64 as a percentage of the 20-64population									
SENIORS										
Age at retirement	Comparison by SES status	√							√	√
*Old-age pension & replacement rates	Gross replacement rates from mandatory pension programmes, in percentage of pre-retirement gross earnings	EQ								
Long-term care	Share of people aged 65 and over living in institutions, in % of people aged 65 and over	√								
Home care	Share of home care recipients 65 years and older, in % of people aged 65 and over			√					√	H

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
Caregivers	Number of carers receiving a formal break from caring, % unpaid and paid			√						
Flu vaccinations	Percentage uptake of flu vaccinations among seniors (aged 65+)			M						
Hypothermia/ falls	Admissions to hospital of people aged 75 or over due to hypothermia or injury caused by a fall per 1,000 population aged 75 and over, gender, SES			√					√	√
GENDER (Disparities between women of different SES, and between women and men)										
*Gender equality	*Gender equality index [SWE]				M				√	√
*Fertility rates	Total fertility rates below replacement levels (2.1children per woman)	√			M					
Maternal age	Mean age of mothers at first childbirth	√			√					

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	first childbirth									
Early abortions	Percentage distribution of performed abortions by length of pregnancy, all ages				√					
Marriage/ Divorce rates*	Per 1,000 population	√						√		
Cohabitation rates relative to married and single people.	Share of adults that are married, cohabiting or single	√								
Lone mothers	Proportion of lone mothers living below poverty line	√						√	√	H
*Mothers in paid employment	Mothers' employment rates by age of youngest child, as % of 15-64 persons	M								
Childcare access	The number of childcare places available per 1,000 population			√						

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
*Childcare costs	Childcare cost faced by parents (% of household net income)- 2 earner family; lone parents	√							√	√
Gender wage gaps*	Gender gap in median earnings of full-time employees, percentage Gender wage gaps at the top and bottom of the earnings distribution	EQ								
Women in government	Proportion of women in government						√			
DISABLED										
Disability rates	Proportion of population with limiting long term illness			TBD				√	√	H
Disability housing accessibility	Proportion of persons with disabilities who do not need to go up and down stairs to go out/come into their homes				√					
Access to disabled	Ability of persons with disabilities to use the road									

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
transportation	transport system									
Working age disabled	Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits (e.g., Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance)			√				√		
DIFFERENTIAL HEALTH OUTCOMES **Individual or Area levels** **(If possible, all outcomes should be stratified by:** **place (urban / rural), income, education, gender, age, and Aboriginal status)**										
SUMMARY MEASURES										
Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth, in years, between men and women, in 1960 and 2004 Life expectancies at 65, in years, between men and women, in 2004 Relative gap between lowest quintile	√ √	√	√		√	√	√	H	

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	districts/nation, gender			M						
Health adjusted life expectancy HALE	At birth and aged 65>	√		TBD					√	√
DALEo	Disability adjusted life expectancy at birth					√				
DFLE	Disability-free life expectancy, also called Independent life expectancy at birth, or Healthy life years. Number of years that a person at birth, at 45, and 65 is expected to live in a healthy state					√	√			
DALY rate	Disability adjusted life year, all-cause					√				
PYLL	Potential Years of Life Lost, all-cause	√				√		√	√	H
SF-36–PCS, Short Form 36 physical component						√				

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
score										
MORTALITY (Note: Individual mortality rates are not available by SES, which can be captured in small-area rates with linked data.)										
*Health inequalities	Standard deviation in the age at death above 10, for men and women combined	√							√	H
	Ratio of the mortality rates between less and more educated people (CAN-no data)								G	√
Infant mortality	% SES gap in infant mortality (deaths per 1, 000 live births) (also included in "child" category)	√		M					G	H
Avoidable mortality by cause of death:	Age-standardized premature rates per 100,000 population					√		√		
Unintentional injury	Age-standardised mortality rate (direct standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population) for			√					√	H

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	unintentional injury (excluding motor vehicles) collisions)									
Alcohol-related	Alcohol-related diseases or injuries				M			√		
Illicit-drugs	Illicit-drug use related				M					
Motor vehicle collisions	Motor vehicle collisions, aged 0–15, and all ages			M			√			
Pedestrians	Number of pedestrian casualties per 100,000 population, by SES			√				√		
Assault	Intentional assault mortality						√			
Chronic diseases	Premature mortality rate comparisons between groups for AMI, stroke, cancers, and diabetes (NZ – Ischaemic heart disease, stroke)			M		√			√	√
MENTAL HEALTH										
Mental health Index	SF36-MCS, Short Form 36 mental component					√			√	√

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
Index	36 mental component score									
Depression, anxiety	Proportion of adults suffering from depression, mood or anxiety disorders, SES							√	√	H
Life stress	Self-reported life-stress levels by SES (In Canada, based on a series of 18 questions in CCHS)								√	H
Psychiatric admission rate (general and neuroses)	Age standardised hospital episode rates for neuroses per 100,000 population, by gender, age, SES; NZ – general psychiatric admission rate					√				
Psychiatric admission rate (schizophrenia)	Age-standardised hospital episode rates for schizophrenia per 100,000 population, by gender, age, SES			√						
MORBIDITY										
Self-rated health	By SES, across groups	√		TBD		√	√		√	H

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
health										
Functional health	Health Utility Index, Population aged 12> reporting measures of overall functional health based on 8 dimensions of functioning (vision, hearing, speech, mobility, dexterity, feelings, cognition and pain), SES								√	H
Smoking related disease	Age standardised admission rate for smoking related diseases			TBD						
Chronic disease incidence	Cancer, CVD, asthma, etc. standardized incidence ratio							√	√	H
Injuries	Directly age-standardised hospital episode rates for serious accidental injury requiring a stay exceeding 3 days per 100,000 population			√					√	H
Workplace injury	Number of claims						√			

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
Work-related health outcomes	Self-rated, work-related ill-health (e.g., stress) Strain injury index (SWE) – accumulated strain				M √				√	√
Injuries that can be related to physical environments	Number of injured persons reported (dead and needing medical treatment) in different environments									
Incapacity rate	Sum of days of sickness periods and days of receiving temporary disability pension or disability pension in				M					
Incidence of drug-resistant infectious matter	Incidence of antimicrobial resistance Total sales of antibiotics				M					
Injuries related to different products/prod-	Number of persons injured / sickened				√					

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
uct groups										
Notifiable (infectious) diseases	Incidence of selected notifiable infectious diseases, by SES, gender, age			√ (TB)	M				√	H
	Newly notified HIV infections				√					
	Tuberculosis				√					
	Clinically notified cases of chlamydia				√					
	Number of reported cases of acute hepatitis B infections									
	Number of reported cases of legionnaire's disease									
DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES **Impact of health disparities on the economy, community, and individual wellbeing** **(Social inclusion / exclusion)**										
*Net national income per capita	GDP minus the depreciation of fixed capital assets	M								
*Intergenera-tional mobility	Intergenerational earnings elasticity, income	EQ							√	H

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
tional mobility	elasticity, income inequality and returns to education									
Potential years of life lost	Potential years of life lost (PYLL) – (also in summary measure category)	√				√		√	√	√
Labour market productivity	Effects of ill-health in lower socioeconomic groups on labour participation, productivity, and national income								√	√
*Voter turn-out	The number of individuals that cast a ballot during the last federal election as a share of the voting-age population	√			M		√			
	Youth voter turnout (first-time voters) by selected socio-economic characteristics, ratios relative to different groups	√			√					

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
Low-income relief benefits	% of residents claiming governmental relief benefits (e.g., heating supplements)			√						
Security in the local environment and fear of crime	Safe and secure surroundings (a) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local authority area (b) Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local authority area Fear of crime			TBD	√		√		√	H
Social cohesion	Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together			TBD						
*Crime–	Prison population rate, per 100,000 population	√								

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
prisoners	per 100,000 population Prison population rate and composition, and occupancy level									
Crime rates	Per 1000 population, committed by and victimization rate by high/low income, youth/adults: Number of robberies Vehicle crimes Violent offences Domestic burglaries			√ √ √ √			√	√		
Sexual violence and coercion	Reported sexual crime (all ages), n/100,000 inhabitants Reported rapes of persons ≥ 15 years, n/100,000 inhabitants				√ √					
Suicides	Suicide rate per 100,000	M		√			√		√	H

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	persons, by gender									
Work absences, sickness-related	Average number of days lost per year due to sickness, full-time employees, whole week, part week, gender	√								
*Work Accidents	Fatal and non-fatal accidents per 100, 000 workers, lost workdays per worker involved in	√							√	H
*Strikes	Number of work days lost per 1,000 salaried employees, Intensity, Duration, Incidence	√								
*Trust in political institutions	Share of respondents reporting high levels of trust in different entities– parliament, government, civil service, Percentage of respondents that are either "very" or "fairly" satisfied with the democratic process, 1975–2005						√			

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	Perceived corruption in government									
*Life satisfaction	Share of respondents reporting a high level of life satisfaction, by gender, age, education, marital status, income Average life satisfaction depends on a range of features – trust in people, trust in parliament, inflation rates, annual hours worked	√							√	H
Leisure time	Satisfaction with leisure time						√			
Participation in cultural activities	Percentage of population who have participated in/done cultural activities				√		√			
Television programming	Local content on country's television						√			
Social participation	Social participation				√					

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
participation										
Community belonging	Proportion of population who feel a strong sense of community belonging, by SES								√	H
Social support	Receipt / giving of emotional and practical support				√				√	√
Regular contact with family/friends							√			
Trust in others							√			
Loneliness							√			
Helping others	The extent of informal volunteering (a) Percentage of people surveyed who have done any of a specified list of actions, unpaid, for someone who is not a relative in the past 12 months (b) Percentage of people surveyed who have received any of a			TBD					√	√

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	OECD	EU Laeken	ENG	SWE	NZ	NZ Social	Dep Indices	CND raw data available	REC HDI
	specified list of actions, unpaid, by someone who is not a relative in the past 12 months									
Economic costs	Economic costs of health disparities for government, business, the healthcare system, and individuals								G	√
Interventions	Extent of interventions to reduce health disparities and the cost-effectiveness of initiatives over time								G	√