Health Inequality Data Repository

INDICATOR METADATA

Development indices and indicators (Global Data Lab)

April 2023

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About

This dataset is from the WHO Health Inequality Data Repository.

This dataset contains data for development indices (Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, International Wealth Index, Gini coefficient and Theil-T) (*gdl1*) and the development indicators used to create them (*gdl2*) disaggregated by economic status, place of residence, poverty status and subnational region, published by the Global Data Lab (GDL).

The GDL is an independent data and research centre at the Nijmegen School of Management of Radboud University. GDL performs research and develops specialist databases as well as indices and instruments for monitoring and analysing the status and progress of societies.

Data source

Data were downloaded from the GDL website (https://globaldatalab.org/) for the "Area Database" and the "Subnational Human Development Database".

The GDL indicators are originally derived from:
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) International
- Barometer Surveys: Afrobarometer, AmericasBarometer, Arab Barometer, Asia Barometer
- Other data sources: Chinese Household Income Project, Chinese Household Finance Survey, Indian Human Development Survey, PAPFAM survey

Data sources used in the GDL Area Database are detailed here:
https://globaldatalab.org/areadata/sources/

Methodology

The GDL indicators are created by aggregation from household survey datasets. Further detailed on general methods are available here: https://globaldatalab.org/methods/

Further information about the construction of the Subnational Human Development Index and Subnational Gender Development Index are available here: https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/about/

Further information about the construction of the International Wealth Index are available here: https://globaldatalab.org/iwi/

Dataset metadata

Date of first publication	April 2023
Date of updated publication	n/a
Expected frequency of update	Annual
Date of data extraction	18 January 2023

Development indices and indicators (Global Data Lab)

Temporal coverage	1990–2021
Spatial coverage	Global
Spatial granularity	National
Number of countries	164
Number of indicators	Development indices: 10 Development indicators: 18
Number of dimensions of inequality	4

Inequality dimensions

Economic status was determined using a wealth index. Country-specific indices were based on owning selected assets and having access to certain services and constructed using principal component analysis. For wealth quartiles, within each country the index was divided into four equal subgroups that each account for 25% of the population.

Place of residence was based on country-specific criteria for the definition of urban and rural areas.

Poverty status was determined using the International Wealth Index values to categorise the population as 'poor' and 'nonpoor'.

Subnational region was based on the geographic information that is present in the survey datasets. The available regional coding is often, but not always, based on official administrative subdivisions used in the countries.

Disclaimer

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

Copyright

The development indicators available at the GDL website can be freely downloaded and used by any interested person or party, provided that the Global Data Lab is mentioned as the source of the indicators and a link to the GDL website including the data and version of the download are clearly referenced.

Development indices and indicators (Global Data Lab)
Indicator metadata

Indicator name	Disaggregation	Definition / Further information	Notes
Development indices			
Human Development Index (HDI)	Subnational region	HDI measures average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living.	Further information: https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/about/
Human Development Index - Education Component	Subnational region	The education component of HDI is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age.	
Human Development Index - Health Component	Subnational region	The health component of HDI is assessed by life expectancy at birth.	
Human Development Index - Standard of Living Component	Subnational region	The standard of living component of HDI is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI.	
Gender Development Index (GDI)	Subnational region	GDI measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth); education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and female and male mean years of schooling for adults ages 25 years and older); and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated earned income).	
International Wealth Index (IWI)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence	The IWI is an asset-based wealth index that runs from 0 (no assets) to 100 (all assets).	Further information: https://globaldatalab.org/iwi/
Wealth inequality (Gini Coefficient)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence	The Gini coefficient measures the inequality in income. A Gini coefficient of 0 reflects perfect equality, where all income or wealth values are the same, while a Gini coefficient of 1 (or 100%) reflects maximal inequality among values.	
Wealth inequality (Theil-T)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence	The Theil-T index measures economic inequality, where 0 represents equal distribution and any other (higher) value represents higher levels of disproportion. The Theil-T can be decomposed in a within- and between- component by subgroups.	
Wealth inequality between groups (THeil-T)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Wealth inequality within groups (THeil-T)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		

Development indices and indicators (Global Data Lab)

Indicator name	Disaggregation	Definition / Further information	Notes
Development indicators			
Life expectancy (years)	Subnational region	Used in the calculation of the Human Development Index	Further information: https://globaldatalab. org/shdi/about/
Expected years of schooling (children aged 6)	Subnational region		
Mean years of schooling (population aged 25+)	Subnational region		
Gross National Income per capita in thousands of US Dollars (2011 PPP)	Subnational region		
Life expectancy (years) - Male	Subnational region	Used in the calculation of the Gender Development Index	
Life expectancy (years) - Female	Subnational region		
Expected years of schooling (children aged 6) - Female	Subnational region		
Expected years of schooling (children aged 6) - Male	Subnational region		
Mean years of schooling (population aged 25+) - Male	Subnational region		
Mean years of schooling (population aged 25+) - Female	Subnational region		
Log Gross National Income per capita - Female	Subnational region		
Log Gross National Income per capita - Male	Subnational region		
Households with a refrigerator (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence	Used in the calculation of the International Wealth Index	Further information: https://globaldatalab. org/iwi/
Households with a cellphone (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with a phone (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with a TV (%)	Economic status Subnational region		

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Indicator name	Disaggregation	Definition / Further information	Notes
	Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with a computer (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with a washing machine (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with internet access (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with a motorbike (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with access to electricity (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with a natural floor (earth, sand, dung, etc) (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households cooking on wood, straw, grass, dung, etc. (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with a flush toilet (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with piped water (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		

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Indicator name	Disaggregation	Definition / Further information	Notes
Households with none or one sleeping room (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with two sleeping rooms (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		
Households with three or more sleeping rooms (%)	Economic status Subnational region Poverty status Place of residence		