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date : 2016/03/12,2016/04/12, 2016/04/30, 2016/05/08, 2016/05/24,

2016/07/28: Suicide, female employment, The average length of stay in hospitals,

Hopital beds (本コードブックの末尾参照)

2016/09/22 :

2019

2020/12/04 改訂 : OECDSOCX データ取得

既存データセットからの引用の場合は明記してある。

の変数は次のデータセットより抽出(変数の定義の記述も同様)

David Brady, Evelyne Huber, and John D. Stephens, Comparative Welfare States Data Set, University of North Carolina and WZB Berlin Social Science Center, 2014.

### Pen World Table8.1(PWT 8.1)

Feenstra, Robert C., Robert Inklaar and Marcel P. Timmer (2015), "The Next Generation of the Penn World Table" forthcoming *American Economic Review*, available for download at [www.ggdnet.net/pwt](http://www.ggdnet.net/pwt)

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Country

idn            Numeric country identification:  
Australia=1,Austria=2,Belgium=3,Canada=4,Chile=5,Czech  
Republic=6,Denmark=7,Estonia=8,Finland=9,France=10,Germany=11,  
Greece=12,Hungary=13,Iceland=14,Ireland=15,Israel=16,Italy=17,Japan  
=18,Korea=19,Luxembourg=20,Mexico=21,Netherlands=22,New  
Zealand=23,Norway=24,Poland=25,Portugal=26,Slovak  
Republic=27,Slovenia=28,Spain=29,Sweden=30,Switzerland=31,Turkey  
=32,United Kingdom=33,United States=34,

id is based on OECD

year            1960 to 2013 .

hlpub            Public expenditure on health care, in millions of national currency units.  
This variable synthesizes several versions of health data from the OECD,  
and efforts have been made to harmonize the series, primarily for earlier

years. Sources: OECD, *Health Care Systems in Transition*, 1990, Table 2; OECD, *Health Data*, 1995, 1998, 2003, OECD, *Health Data* (database), doi: 10.1787/health-data-en [accessed 7 Apr 2013]. Years covered: 1960-2011.

**totheal** Total expenditure on health care in millions of national currency units. Sources: see hlpub. Years covered: see 1960-2011.

**hlpub\_pc** Public expenditure on health care in USD per capita (using PPP). Sources: OECD (2016), Health spending (indicator). doi: 10.1787/8643de7e-en (Accessed on 24 May 2016)  
Years covered:

**totheal\_pc** Total expenditure on health care in USD per capita (using PPP). Sources: OECD (2016), Health spending (indicator). doi: 10.1787/8643de7e-en (Accessed on 24 May 2016)  
Years covered:

**total\_soexp** Total public social expenditure, as percentages of GDP. Source: OECD, *Social Expenditure Statistics* (database), Years covered: 1980-2013(Japan 1980-2011).

**soexp\_health** Total public expenditure on health care, as a percentage of GDP. Source: OECD, *Social Expenditure Statistics* (database), Years covered: 1980-2013(Japan 1980-2011).

#### **このデータ改訂**

**soexp\_health** Total public expenditure on health care, as a percentage of GDP. Source: OECD, *Social Expenditure Statistics* (database), Years covered: 1980-2013(Japan 1980-2011).

**Incapacity\_related\_cash** . Public expenditure on Incapacity related cash benefits, as a percentage of GDP. Source: OECD, *Social Expenditure Statistics* (database), Years covered: 1980-2013(Japan 1980-2011).

Incapacity\_related\_inkind . Public expenditure on Incapacity related benefits in kind  
Source: OECD, *Social Expenditure Statistics* (database), Years covered:  
1980-2013(Japan 1980-2011).

oldage\_cash Public expenditure on old-age cash benefits as percentages of GDP.  
Source: OECD, *Social Expenditure Statistics* (database), Years covered:  
1980-2013(Japan 1980-2011).

oldage\_inkind Public expenditure on old-age benefits in kind as percentages of GDP.  
Source: OECD, *Social Expenditure Statistics* (database), Years covered:  
1980-2013(Japan 1980-2011).

データ改訂

fullemp\_th Full-time employment, in thousands. Source: OECD  
Years covered

partemp\_th Part-time employment, in thousands. Source: OECD

fullemp\_w\_th Femlae full-time employment, in thousands. Source: OECD  
Years covered.

partemp\_w\_th Female part-time employment, in thousands. Source: OECD

tcomp Civilian employment, in thousands. Source: see tlabfo. Years covered:  
1960-2011.

agempn Agricultural employment, in thousands. Source: see tlabfo. Years  
covered: 1960-2011.

inempn Industrial employment, in thousands. Source: see tlabfo. Years covered:  
1960-2011.

srempn	Service employment, in thousands. Source: see tlabfo. Years covered: 1960-2011.
agriculture	Civilian employment in agriculture as % of civilian employment. Source: OECD, <i>Employment and Labour Force Statistics</i> (database). Years covered: 1960-2011.
industry	Civilian employment in industry as % of civilian employment Source: OECD, <i>Employment and Labour Force Statistics</i> (database). Years covered: 1960-2011.
services	Civilian employment in services as % of civilian employment. Service employment, in thousands. Source: OECD, <i>Employment and Labour Force Statistics</i> (database). Years covered: 1960-2011.
pop_th	Population, in thousands. Source: OECD, <i>Employment and Labour Force Statistics</i> (database). Years covered: 1960-2013.
pop80plus_share	Share (80+) in all ages population. Source: see pop_th. Years covered: 1960-2013.
pop_85plus	Population (hist5) 85+, in persons. Source: see pop_th . Years covered: 1960-2013.
pop80_84_persons	Population (hist5) 80-84, in persons. Source: see pop_th. Years covered: 1960-2013.
pop75_79_persons	Population (hist5) 75-79, in persons. Source: see pop_th. Years covered: 1960-2013.
pop70_74_persons	

Population (hist5) 70-74, in persons. Source: see pop\_th. Years covered: 1960-2013.

pop65\_69\_persons

Population (hist5) 65-69, in persons. Source: see pop\_th. Years covered: 1960-2013.

**female** Female population, in thousands. Source: Years covered: 1960-2011.

**tlabfo** Size of civilian labor force, in thousands. Source: OECD, *Employment and Labour Force Statistics* (database), doi: 10.1787/lfs-lfs-data-en [accessed 2 Apr 2013]. Years covered: 1960-2011.

**flabfo** Female labor force, in thousands. Source: see tlabfo. Years covered: 1960-2011.

**fcvemp** Female civilian employment, in thousands. Source: see tlabfo. Years covered: 1960-2011

child\_persons Population aged under 15 years, in thousands. Source: OECD, *Employment and Labour Force Statistics* (database). Years covered: 1960-2013.

child Population under 15 as % population. Source: OECD, *Employment and Labour Force Statistics* (database). Years covered: 1960-2013.

elderly\_persons Population aged 65 and older, in thousands. Source: OECD, *Employment and Labour Force Statistics* (database). Years covered: 1960-2013.

elderly Population 65 and over as % population. OECD, *Employment and Labour Force Statistics* (database). Years covered: 1960-2013.

**tfr** Total fertility rate, births per woman. Source: World dataBank, *World Development Indicators* (WDI) (database), <http://databank.worldbank.org/> [accessed 24 Apr 2013]. Years covered: 1960-2011.

**cpi** Inflation rate, as a percentage change in consumer prices from the prior year to the current year. Source: OECD, *Main Economic Indicators*

(database), doi: 10.1787/mei-data-en [accessed 17 Apr 2013]. Years covered: 1960-2011.

**cpi2**

Consumer price index, with 2005 as the base year (2005=100). Source: see cpi. Years covered: 1960-2011.

**\*\*GDP, World development indicators\*\***

**gdp\_growth** Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. This description is taken from World development indicators.  
Source: *World development indicators*. Years covered: 1960-2013.

**gdp\_pc\_growth**

GDP per capita growth (annual %). Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.  
Source: see gdp\_growth. Years covered: 1960-2013.

**gdp\_pc\_clcu**

GDP per capita (current LCU). GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus

any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current local currency.

Source: see gdp\_growth. Years covered: 1960-2013.

#### gdp\_pc\_conlcu

GDP per capita (constant LCU). GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant local currency.

Source: see gdp\_growth. Years covered: 1960-2013.

#### gdp\_pc\_consUS

GDP per capita (constant 2005 US\$). GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.

Source: see gdp\_growth. Years covered: 1960-2013.

#### gdp\_pc\_curUS

GDP per capita (current US\$). GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Source: see gdp\_growth. Years covered: 1960-2013.

gdp\_pc\_pppcon

GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$). GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

. Source: see gdp\_growth. Years covered: 1960-2013.

gdp\_pc\_ppp

GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$). GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

. Source: see gdp\_growth. Years covered: 1960-2013.

fe\_pop\_ILO

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Source: *World development indicators*. Years covered:1960-2013.

fe\_pop\_n

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national estimate). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Source: *World development indicators*. Years covered:1960-2013.



lfpr\_fe\_of\_fpop\_ILO: Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+ (modeled ILO estimate).  
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.  
Source: *World development indicators*. Years covered:1960-2013.

lfpr\_fe\_of\_fpop\_n: Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (national estimate).  
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.  
Source: *World development indicators*. Years covered:1960-2013.

flf\_of\_tlf Labor force, female (% of total labor force).  
Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.  
Source: *World development indicators*. Years covered:1960-2013.

fpop\_of\_tot Population, female (% of total).  
Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.  
Source: *World development indicators*. Years covered:1960-2013.

- Other residential long-term care facilities (HP.2.9)

Exclusion

- Beds in hospitals (HP.1) dedicated to long-term care

- Beds in residential settings such as adapted housing that can be considered as people's home

Source: *OECD Health Statistics*. Years covered:1980-2013.

**\*\*Real GDP, employment and population levels(PW8.1)\*\***

**Pen World Table8.1(PWT 8.1)**

Feenstra, Robert C., Robert Inklaar and Marcel P. Timmer (2015), "The Next Generation of the Penn World Table" forthcoming *American Economic Review*, available for download at [www.ggd.net/pwt](http://www.ggd.net/pwt)

rgdpe	Expenditure-side real GDP at chained PPPs (in mil. 2005US\$) Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
rgdpo	Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs (in mil. 2005US\$) Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
pop	Population (in millions) Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
emp	Number of persons engaged (in millions) Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
avh	Average annual hours worked by persons engaged Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
hc	Index of human capital per person, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2012) and returns to education (Psacharopoulos, 1994) Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011

**Current price GDP, capital and TFP(PW8.1)**

ccon	Real consumption of households and government, at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US\$). Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
cda	Real domestic absorption, (real consumption plus investment), at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US\$). Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
cgdpe	Expenditure-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US\$) .Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
cgdpo	Output-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US\$) .Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
ck	Capital stock at current PPPs (in mil. 2005US\$) .Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
ctfp	TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) .Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011
cwtfp	Welfare-relevant TFP levels at current PPPs (USA=1)

.Source: Penn World Table 8.1 Years covered:1960-2011

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\*\*\*\*\* FLF by age group (aged 25-54, aged 55-64 )\*\*\*\*\*

OECD, Incidence of FTPT employment - national definitions

By age 15 to 24 55 to 64 65+

Employment rate by age group

Def “The employment rate for a given age group is measured as the number of employed people of a given age as a ratio of the total number of people in that same age group” (OECD, Factbook)

wtf\_25to54age Full-time employment for women, age group 25 - 54, in thousands.

wtf\_55to64age Full-time employment for women, age group 55 - 64, in thousands

wtp\_25to54age Partl-time employment for women, age group 25 - 54, in thousands

wtp\_55to64age Partl-time employment for women, age group 55 - 64, in thousands

Labour force participation rate:

The labour force participation rates is calculated as the labour force divided by the total working-age population. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64. This indicator is broken down by age group and it is measured as a percentage of each age group.

OECD (2016), "Labour Market Statistics: Labour force statistics by sex and age: indicators", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database).

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00310-en>

(Accessed on 22 September 2016)

Employment/population ratio

The employment rate for a given age group is measured as the number of employed people of a given age as a percentage of the total number of people in that same age group. Employed people are defined as those aged 15 and over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week or who had a job but were absent from work during the reference week while having a

formal job attachment. Employment rates are shown for three age groups: people aged 15 to 24 (those just entering the labour market following education); people aged 25 to 54 (those in their prime working lives); people aged 55 to 64 (those passing the peak of their career and approaching retirement). This indicator is seasonally adjusted and it is measured as a percentage in same age group.

OECD (2016), "Labour Market Statistics: Labour force statistics by sex and age: indicators", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database).

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00310-en>

(Accessed on 22 September 2016)