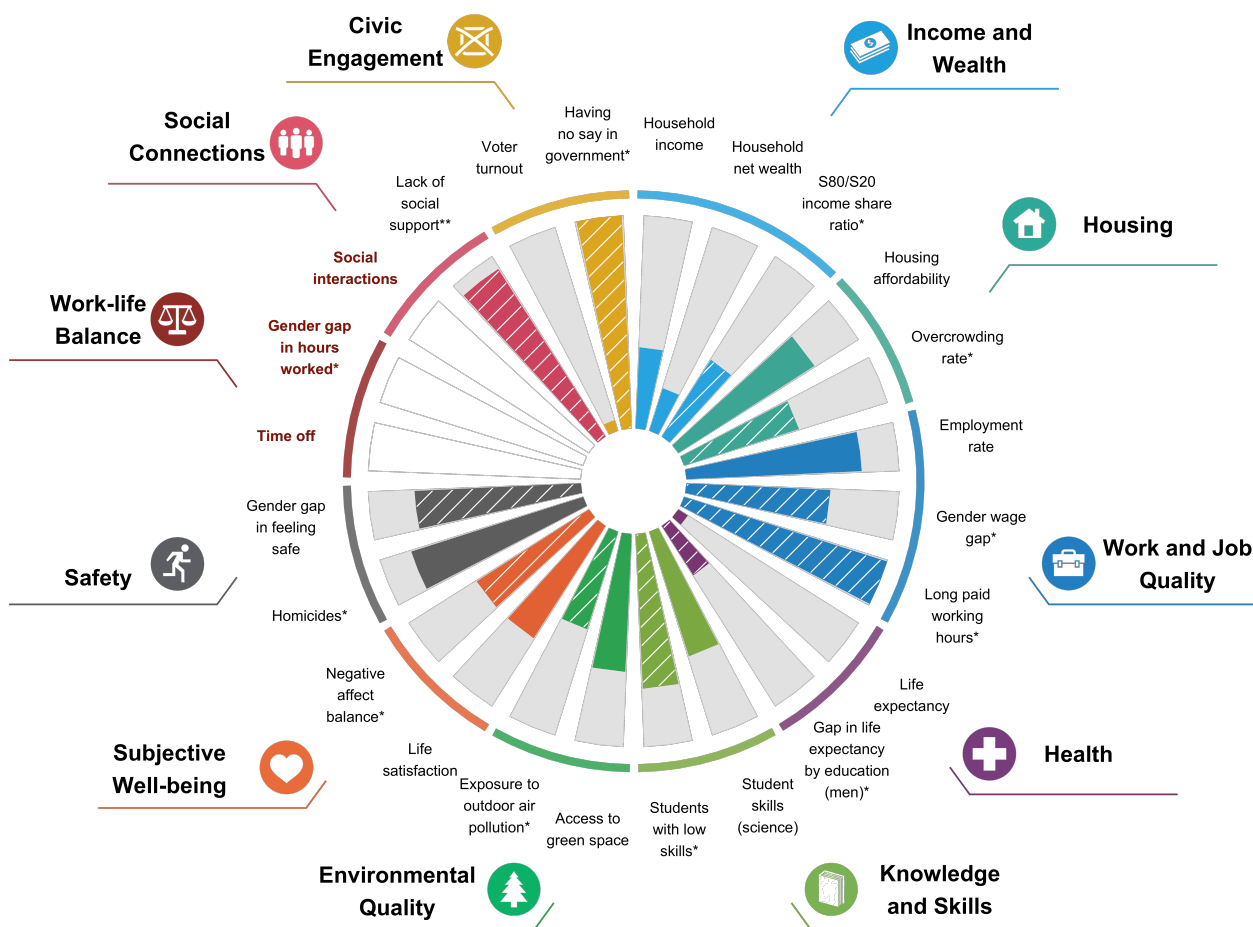# How's Life in LITHUANIA?

Lithuania's current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

This chart shows Lithuania's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher well-being), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

For more information

Whenever data are available for fewer than 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33). Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

Find out more:

- About the Well-being framework OECD How's Life? Well-being Database: Definitions and Metadata

- About the underlying dataset, select the How's Life? Well-being database

- About the latest edition of the How's Life? publication series

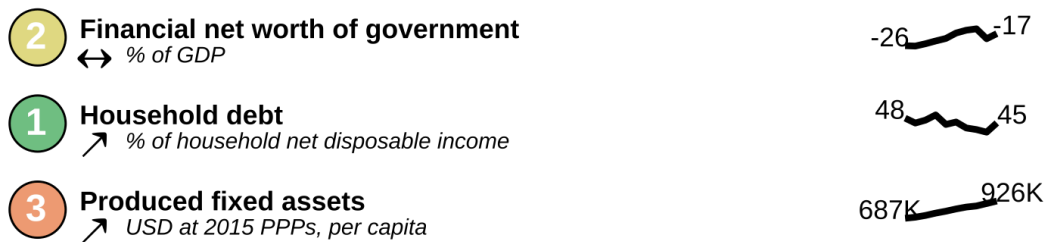- About the Well-being Centre, Centre on Well-being, Inclusion, Sustainability and Equal Opportunity (WISE)

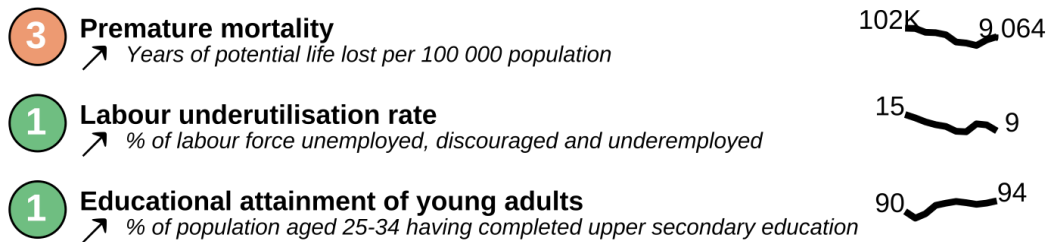**Lithuania's resources for future well-being, 2010 (or earliest available year) to 2022 (or latest available year)**
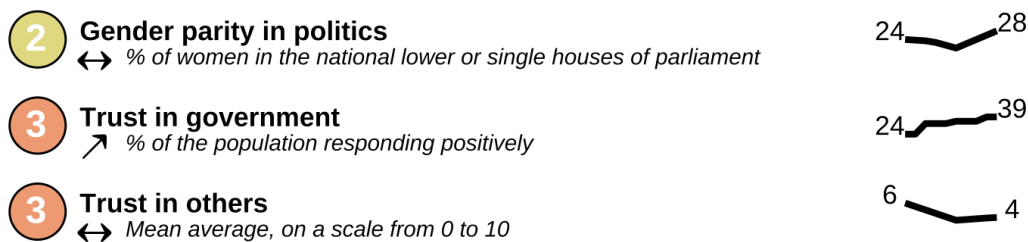
🌍 Natural Capital

2	**Greenhouse gas emissions per capita** ↘ *Tonnes per capita, CO2 equivalent, thousands*	7 — 7
1	**Red List Index of threatened species** ↔ *Combined indicator of extinction risk*	0.989 — 0.989
3	**Material footprint** ↔ *Tonnes per capita*	34 — 40

🌉 Economic Capital

2	**Financial net worth of government** ↔ *% of GDP*	-26 — -17
1	**Household debt** ↗ *% of household net disposable income*	48 — 45
3	**Produced fixed assets** ↗ *USD at 2015 PPPs, per capita*	687K — 926K

🧠 Human Capital

3	**Premature mortality** ↗ *Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population*	102K — 9 064
1	**Labour underutilisation rate** ↗ *% of labour force unemployed, discouraged and underemployed*	15 — 9
1	**Educational attainment of young adults** ↗ *% of population aged 25-34 having completed upper secondary education*	90 — 94

🤝 Social Capital

2	**Gender parity in politics** ↔ *% of women in the national lower or single houses of parliament*	24 — 28
3	**Trust in government** ↗ *% of the population responding positively*	24 — 39
3	**Trust in others** ↔ *Mean average, on a scale from 0 to 10*	6 — 4

Note: ①=top-performing OECD tier, ②=middle-performing OECD tier, ③=bottom-performing OECD tier. ↗ indicates consistent improvement; ↔ indicates no clear or consistent trend; ↘ indicates consistent deterioration, and "..." indicates insufficient time series to determine trends since 2010. Data refer to 2022 or latest available year.

Inequalities between top and bottom performers in Lithuania

Vertical inequalities for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

Household income of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%

Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Iceland
Czech Republic
Finland
Denmark
Belgium
Norway
Sweden
Canada
Austria
Poland
Ireland
Hungary
France
Netherlands
Germany
Luxembourg
Portugal
Switzerland
Greece
Estonia
New Zealand
OECD 37 — 5.4
Australia
Spain
Korea
Italy
United Kingdom
Japan
Israel
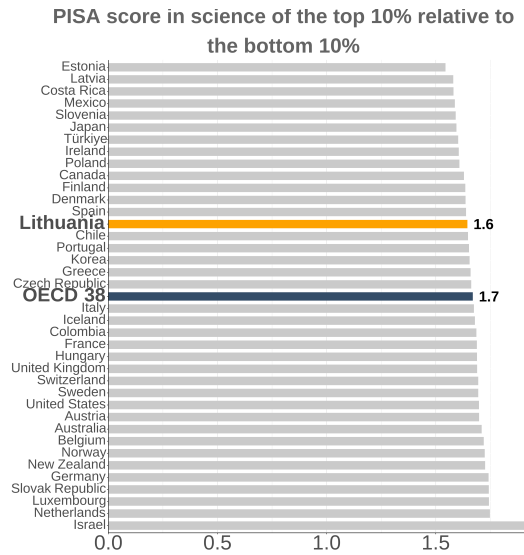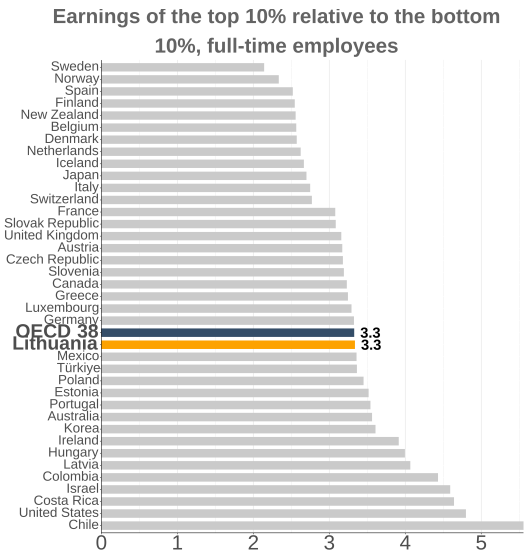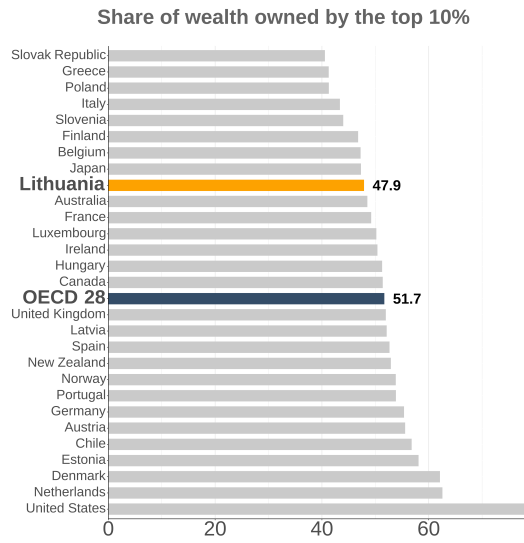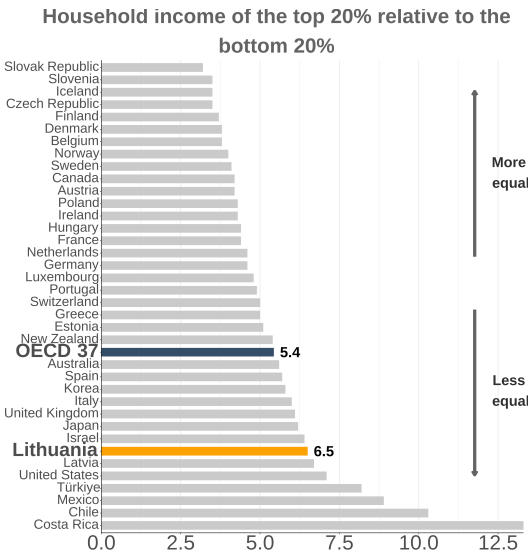**Lithuania** — 6.5
Latvia
United States
Türkiye
Mexico
Chile
Costa Rica

Scale: 0.0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0, 12.5

More equal / Less equal

Share of wealth owned by the top 10%

Slovak Republic
Greece
Poland
Italy
Slovenia
Finland
Belgium
Japan
Lithuania — 47.9
Australia
France
Luxembourg
Ireland
Hungary
Canada
OECD 28 — 51.7
United Kingdom
Latvia
Spain
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Germany
Austria
Chile
Estonia
Denmark
Netherlands
United States

Scale: 0, 20, 40, 60

Earnings of the top 10% relative to the bottom 10%, full-time employees

Sweden
Norway
Spain
Finland
New Zealand
Belgium
Denmark
Netherlands
Iceland
Japan
Italy
Switzerland
France
Slovak Republic
United Kingdom
Austria
Czech Republic
Slovenia
Canada
Greece
Luxembourg
Germany
OECD 38 — 3.3
Lithuania — 3.3
Mexico
Türkiye
Poland
Estonia
Portugal
Australia
Korea
Ireland
Hungary
Latvia
Colombia
Israel
Costa Rica
United States
Chile

Scale: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

PISA score in science of the top 10% relative to the bottom 10%

Estonia
Latvia
Costa Rica
Mexico
Slovenia
Japan
Türkiye
Ireland
Poland
Canada
Finland
Denmark
Spain
Lithuania — 1.6
Chile
Portugal
Korea
Greece
Czech Republic
OECD 38 — 1.7
Italy
Iceland
Colombia
France
Hungary
United Kingdom
Switzerland
Sweden
United States
Austria
Australia
Belgium
Norway
New Zealand
Germany
Slovak Republic
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Israel

Scale: 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5

Life satisfaction scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%

Finland
Netherlands
Belgium
Canada
Colombia
Israel
Switzerland
Iceland
Austria
Norway
Australia
Sweden
Slovenia
New Zealand
Poland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
OECD 31 — 2.1
Latvia
Czech Republic
France
Korea
Estonia
Spain
Hungary
Greece
Denmark
Lithuania — 2.5
Germany
Portugal
Slovak Republic

Scale: 0, 1, 2

Satisfaction with time use scores of the top 20% relative to the bottom 20%

Netherlands
Finland
Latvia
Italy
Switzerland
Denmark
Norway
Belgium
Ireland
Sweden
Estonia
Luxembourg
Iceland
Poland
Austria
France
Spain
OECD 26 — 2.8
Czech Republic
Hungary
United Kingdom
Slovenia
Slovak Republic
Germany
Portugal
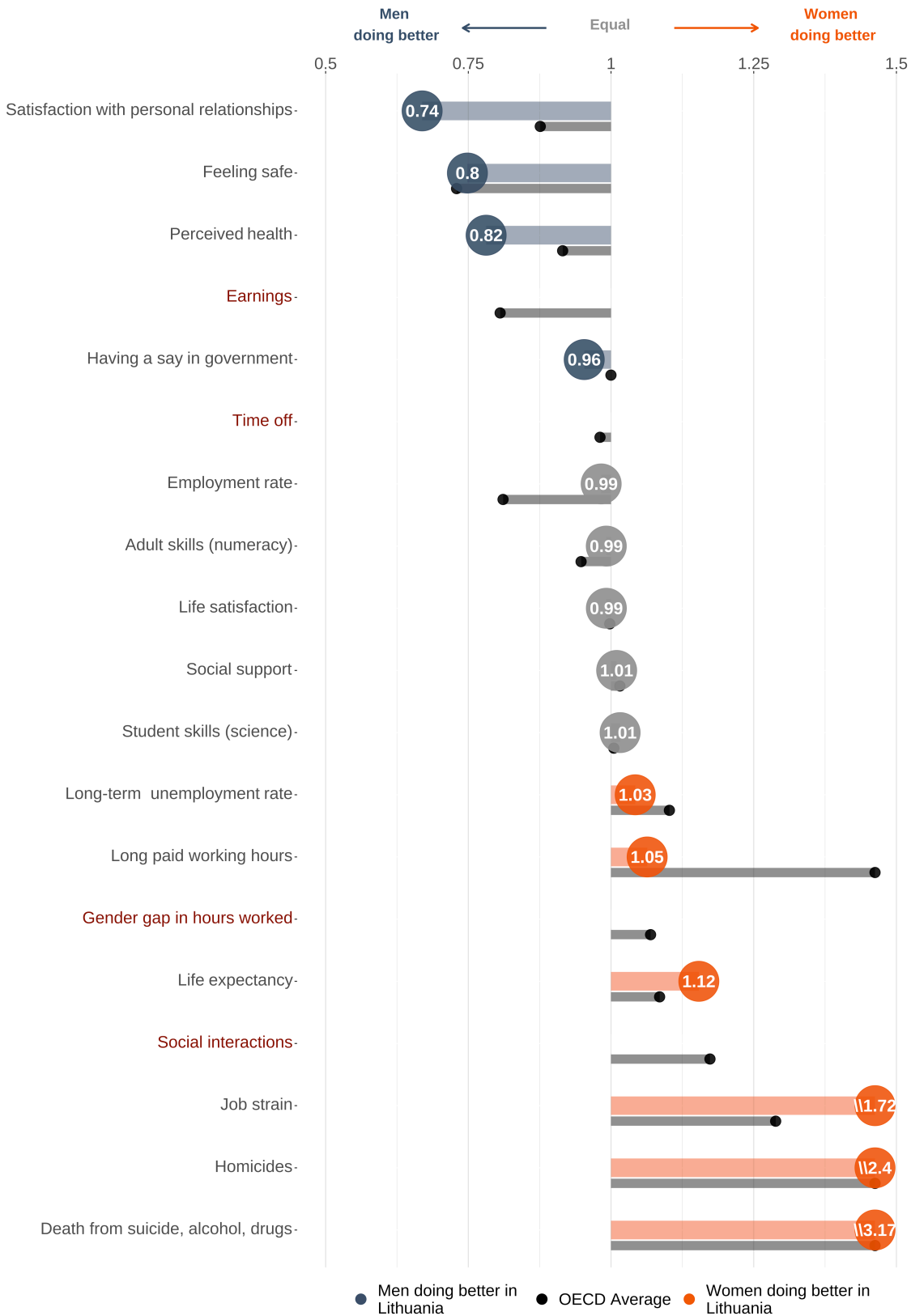**Lithuania** — 4.1
Greece

Scale: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

Note: For all figures, countries are ranked from bottom (more equal) to top (less equal). Indicators whose title are in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

Inequalities between men and women in Lithuania

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

Men doing better ← Equal → Women doing better

Indicator	Value
Satisfaction with personal relationships	0.74
Feeling safe	0.8
Perceived health	0.82
Earnings	
Having a say in government	0.96
Time off	
Employment rate	0.99
Adult skills (numeracy)	0.99
Life satisfaction	0.99
Social support	1.01
Student skills (science)	1.01
Long-term unemployment rate	1.03
Long paid working hours	1.05
Gender gap in hours worked	
Life expectancy	1.12
Social interactions	
Job strain	\\1.72
Homicides	\\2.4
Death from suicide, alcohol, drugs	\\3.17

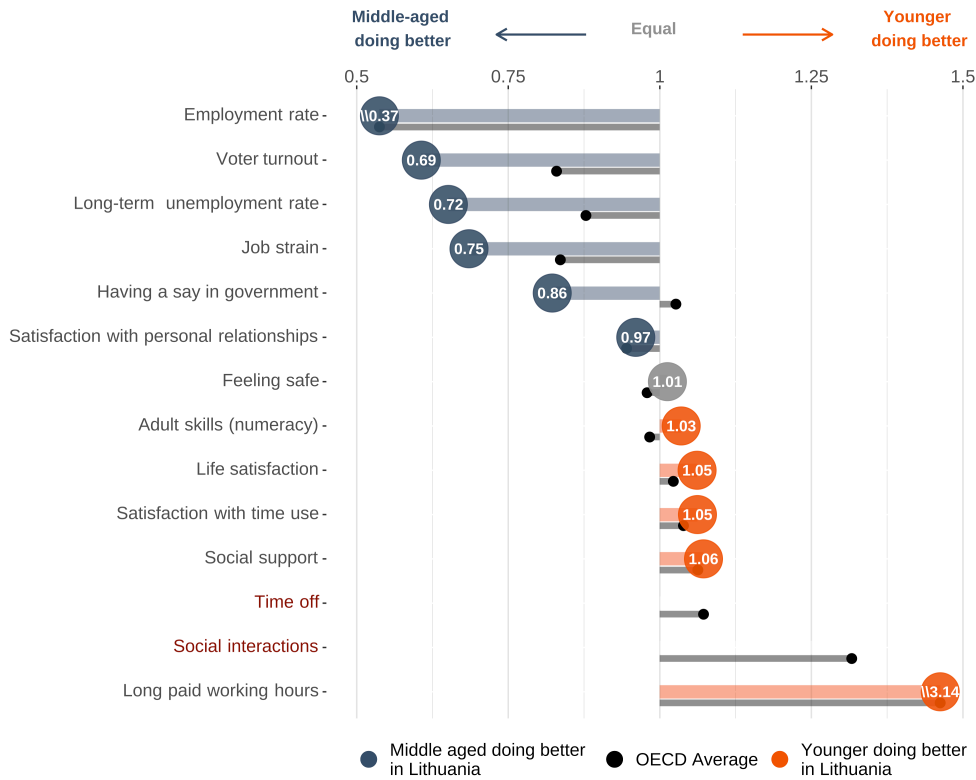● Men doing better in Lithuania   ● OECD Average   ● Women doing better in Lithuania

Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.
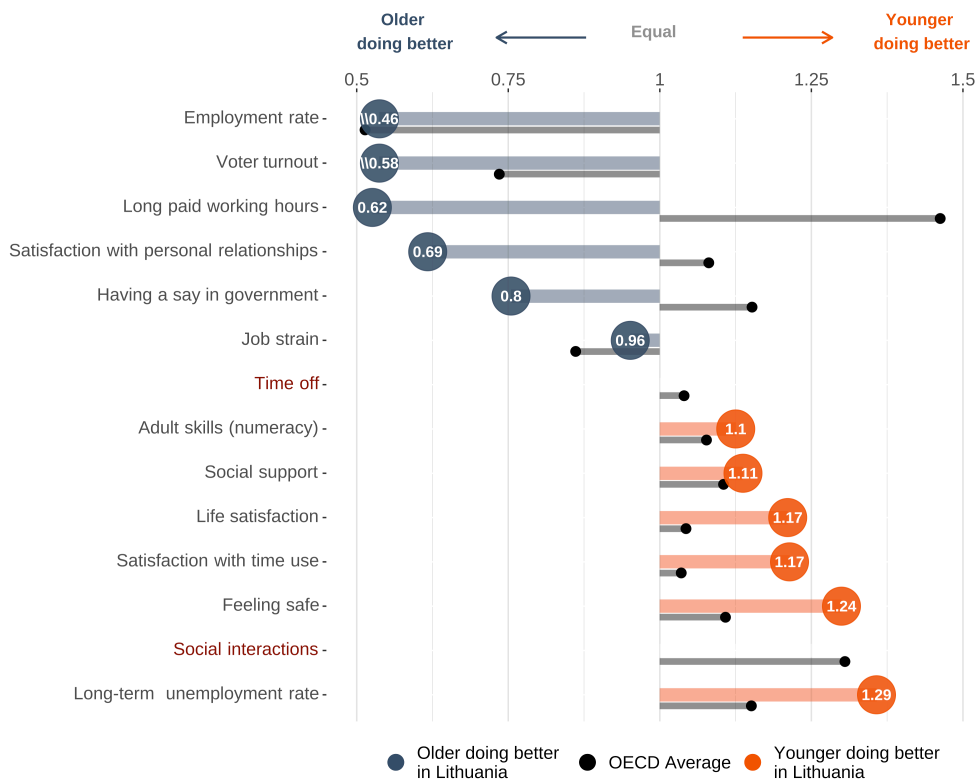
Inequalities between age groups in Lithuania
Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

Panel A. Younger and middle-aged age groups

Middle-aged doing better ←	**Equal** → **Younger doing better**

Indicator	Value
Employment rate	\\0.37
Voter turnout	0.69
Long-term unemployment rate	0.72
Job strain	0.75
Having a say in government	0.86
Satisfaction with personal relationships	0.97
Feeling safe	1.01
Adult skills (numeracy)	1.03
Life satisfaction	1.05
Satisfaction with time use	1.05
Social support	1.06
Time off	
Social interactions	
Long paid working hours	\\3.14

● Middle aged doing better in Lithuania   ● OECD Average   ● Younger doing better in Lithuania

Panel B. Younger and older age groups

Older doing better ←	**Equal** → **Younger doing better**

Indicator	Value
Employment rate	\\0.46
Voter turnout	\\0.58
Long paid working hours	0.62
Satisfaction with personal relationships	0.69
Having a say in government	0.8
Job strain	0.96
Time off	
Adult skills (numeracy)	1.1
Social support	1.11
Life satisfaction	1.17
Satisfaction with time use	1.17
Feeling safe	1.24
Social interactions	
Long-term unemployment rate	1.29

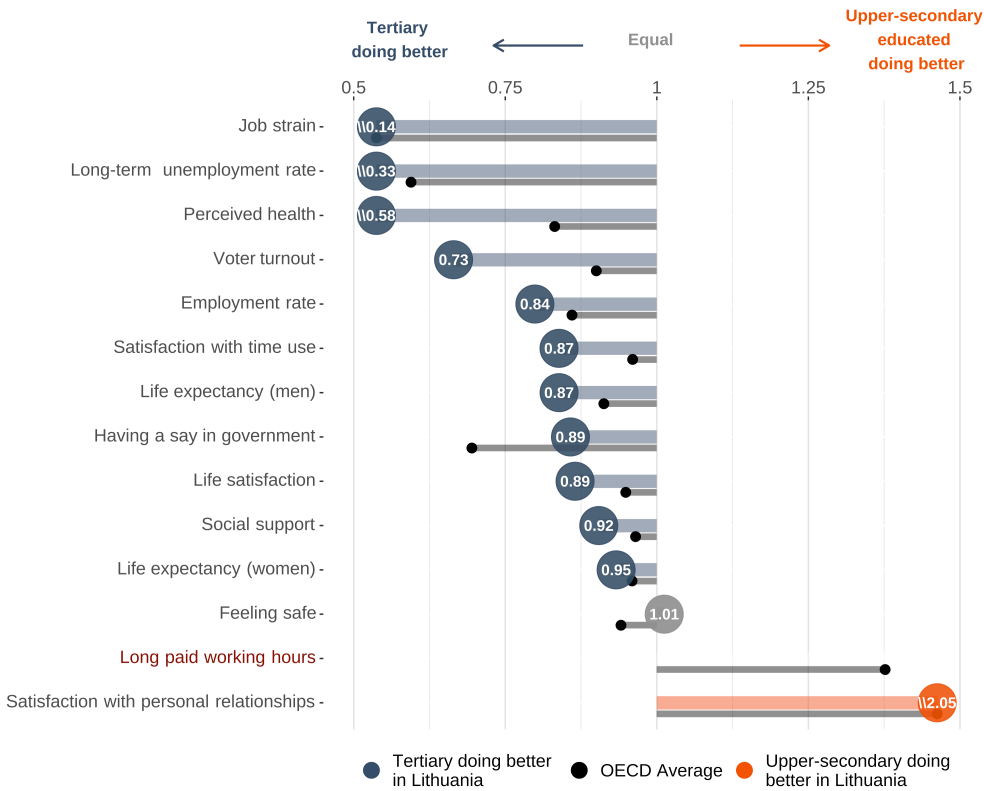● Older doing better in Lithuania   ● OECD Average   ● Younger doing better in Lithuania

Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator: they generally refer to 15-24/29 years for the young age group, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle age group and 50 years and over for older age group. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Lithuania
Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022.Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.