

How's Life in UNITED KINGDOM?

United Kingdom's current well-being, 2022 or latest available year Civic Income and Engagement Wealth Having Social Household no say in Vote income Household Connections government* turnout net wealth S80/S20 Lack of social income share support** ratio* Housing Social Housing interactions affordability Work-life ΔZ Gender gap Balance Overcrowding in hours rate* worked' Employment Time off rate Gender gap Gender wage in feeling gap Work and Job safe Safety Quality Long paid Homicides³ working hours Negative Life affect expectancy balance Gap in life Life Subjective expectancy Health satisfaction Exposure to by education Well-being Student (men) outdoor air skills Students Access to (science) pollution* with low green space skills* Environmental Knowledge and Skills Quality

This chart shows United Kingdom'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)



United Kingdom's resources for future well-being, 2010 (or earliest available year) to 2022 (or latest available year)

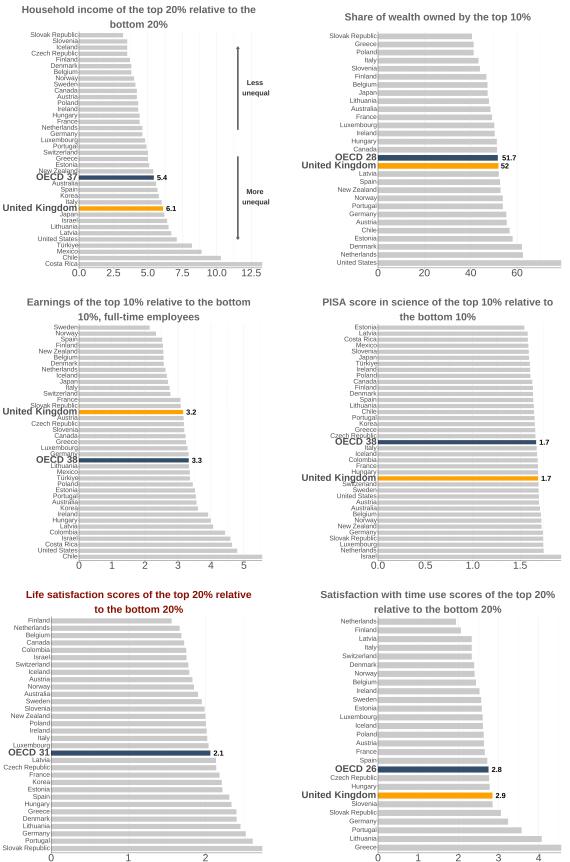
🔇 Natural Capital	
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita ↗ Tonnes per capita, CO2 equivalent, thousands	⁹ 6
Red List Index of threatened species Combined indicator of extinction risk	0.9639
Material footprint ↔ Tonnes per capita	17-18
🚭 Economic Capital	
Financial net worth of government	-6710
Household debt ↗ % of household net disposable income	158
Produced fixed assets JUSD at 2015 PPPs, per capita	814 K 8 60
Human Capital	
Premature mortality ↔ Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population	4,435 4,4
 Premature mortality Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population Labour underutilisation rate ∧ % of labour force unemployed, discouraged and underemployed 	
Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population	¹⁵ 11 86 86
 Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population Labour underutilisation rate % of labour force unemployed, discouraged and underemployed Educational attainment of young adults 	¹⁵ 1 86 86
 Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population Labour underutilisation rate % of labour force unemployed, discouraged and underemployed Educational attainment of young adults % of population aged 25-34 having completed upper secondary of the popu	¹⁵ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ⁸⁶
 Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population Labour underutilisation rate M of labour force unemployed, discouraged and underemployed Educational attainment of young adults M of population aged 25-34 having completed upper secondary Social Capital Gender parity in politics 	¹⁵ education ⁸⁶

Note: O =top-performing OECD tier, O =middle-performing OECD tier, O =bottom-performing OECD tier. \checkmark indicates consistent improvement; \leftrightarrow indicates no clear or consistent trend; \checkmark 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 United Kingdom

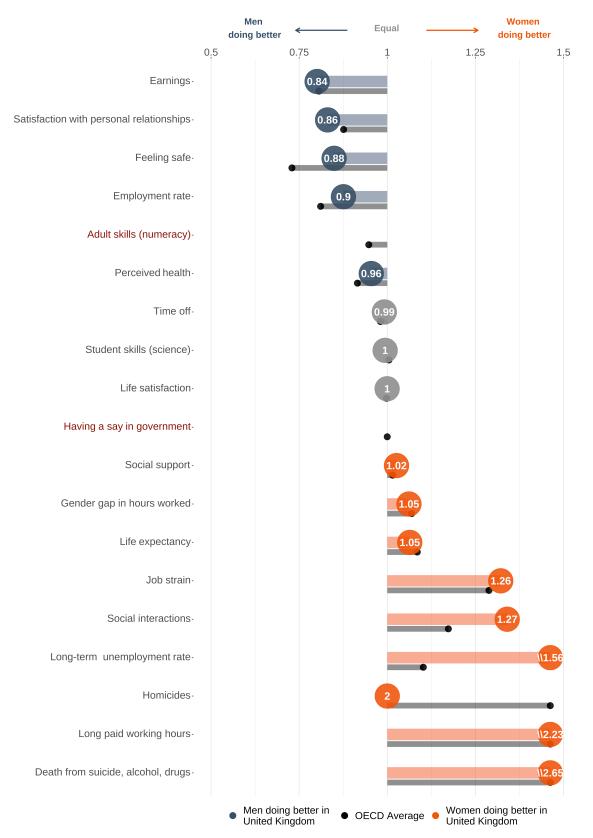
Vertical inequalities for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



Note: For all figures, countries are ranked from bottom (less unequal) to top (more unequal). 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 United Kingdom

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

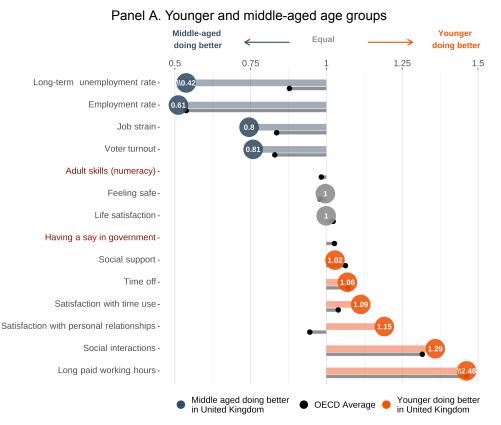


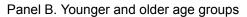
Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available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

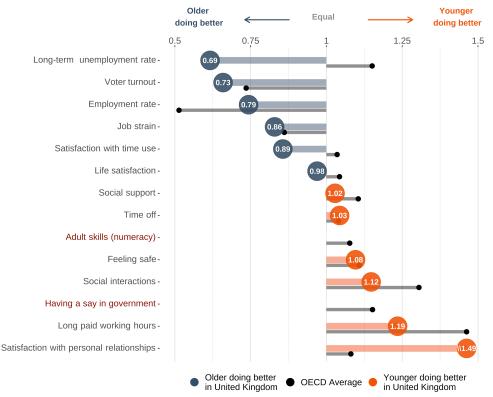


Inequalities between age groups in United Kingdom

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





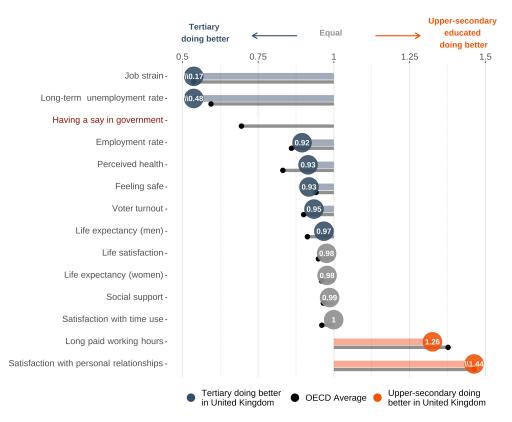


Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator: they generally refer to 15-24/29 years for the young age group, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle age group and 50 years and over for older age group. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). 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 United Kingdom

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.