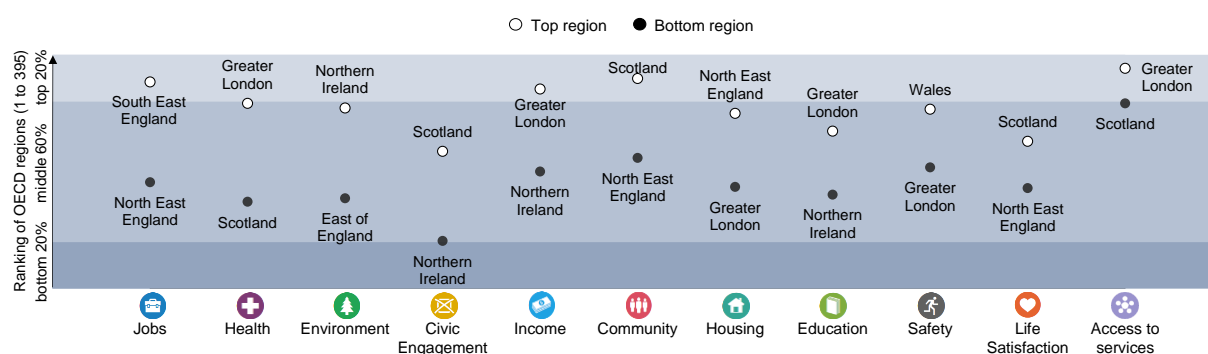


## REGIONAL WELL-BEING IN OECD COUNTRIES: UNITED KINGDOM

In 4 out of the 11 well-being dimensions, at least one British region ranks in the top 20% of the OECD regions. Greater London is the top British region in health, income, education and access to services, but the last one in safety and housing. The largest regional disparities are found in the jobs dimension, with the South East England ranking in the top 15% of the OECD regions and North East England in the bottom half.

### Relative performance of British regions by well-being dimension



Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 395 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: [www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org](http://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org)

The high performing British regions fare better than the OECD average in all the well-being indicators, and their disposable income per capita is around USD 26 700, 50% higher than the OECD average. In the low performing regions, the percentage of voters in the last election was about 62%, 6 percentage points below the OECD average, while the share of labour force with at secondary degree is 4 percentage points above the OECD average.

### How do the top and bottom regions in United Kingdom fare on the well-being indicators?

	United Kingdom regions		Country average	OECD average
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%		
<b>Jobs</b>				
Employment rate (%), 2014	77.5	69.4	73.0	66.3
Unemployment rate (%), 2014	4.9	7.5	5.6	8.6
<b>Health</b>				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2013	82.3	79.8	81.1	79.7
Age-adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2013	7.2	8.6	7.8	8.4
<b>Environment</b>				
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ), 2013	6.9	11.7	9.2	10.4
<b>Civic engagement</b>				
Voters in last national election (%), 2015	70.0	62.1	66.1	68.1
<b>Income</b>				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2013	26 710	18 653	20 950	17 916
<b>Community</b>				
Perceived social support network (%), average 2006-14	95.8	92.8	94.8	88.9
<b>Housing</b>				
Rooms per person, 2013	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8
<b>Education</b>				
Labour force with at least upper secondary education (%), 2014	85.7	78.0	81.8	74.3
<b>Safety</b>				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2013	0.8	1.3	1.0	3.4
<b>Life satisfaction</b>				
Self-evaluation of life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), average 2006-14	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.7
<b>Access to services</b>				
Households with broadband access (%), 2014	91.7	84.6	88.0	69.8

Note: Data in the first two columns refer to average values of top and bottom regions of national ranking and until the equivalent of 20% of the national population is reached.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: [www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org](http://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org)