15% of the OECD youth population were not in employment, education or training (NEET) in 2015

The equivalent of about 40 million young people.

Nearly half of all young people become NEET at some point in time, and about one-fifth remain NEET for a year or more.

The richest 10% of the population in the OECD earn, on average, almost 10 times as much as the poorest 10%, up from 7 in the 1980s and 9 in the 2000s.

There has been a gradual shift in the age profile of poverty over the last decades, with young people replacing the elderly as the group most at risk of poverty.

About two thirds of OECD countries reported a decline in life satisfaction since the beginning of the crisis.

Fewer than half of all citizens of OECD countries report having confidence in national government.

On average across OECD countries, the annual alcohol consumption per adult has decreased by about two-thirds of a litre since 2000, from 9.5 litres in 2000 to 8.9 litres in 2014.

On average one in eight 15-year-olds reported smoking at least once a week.

Across OECD countries, smoking rates have decreased by about a quarter since 2000, from 26% in 2000 to 19% of adults in 2014.

Over 95% of young people across the OECD feel they have relatives or friends they can rely on. Among the over 50s, this is only the case for 87%.

On average three-fifths of all young people live with their parents across the OECD; and this share increased slightly over the recession.

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