

Society at a Glance 2016

Facts and Figures

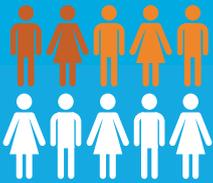


● Young NEETs



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.

● Poverty and inequality

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.

● Life satisfaction

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



● Confidence in national government

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



Level of confidence in national government



● Living arrangements

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



● Social support networks



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%.

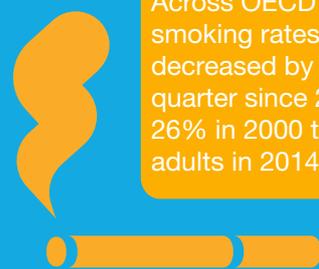
● Alcohol consumption



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.

● Smoking

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.

