

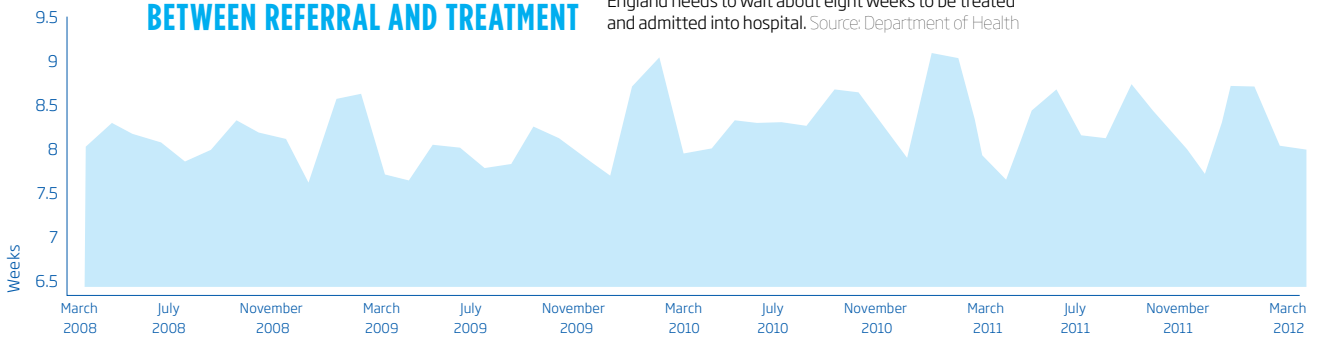
BRITAIN IN FACTS AND FIGURES

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WELLBEING

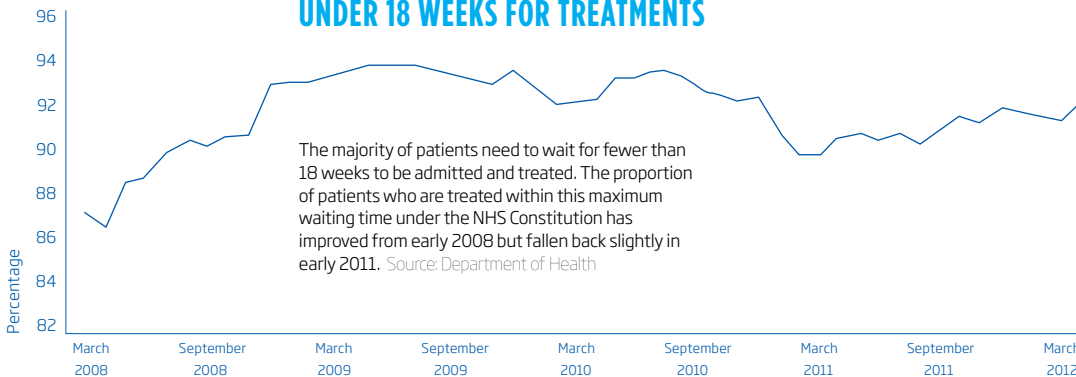
MEDIAN PATIENT WAITING TIMES BETWEEN REFERRAL AND TREATMENT

After the initial referral, the average (median) patient in England needs to wait about eight weeks to be treated and admitted into hospital. Source: Department of Health



PERCENTAGE OF PATIENTS WAITING FOR UNDER 18 WEEKS FOR TREATMENTS

The majority of patients need to wait for fewer than 18 weeks to be admitted and treated. The proportion of patients who are treated within this maximum waiting time under the NHS Constitution has improved from early 2008 but fallen back slightly in early 2011. Source: Department of Health

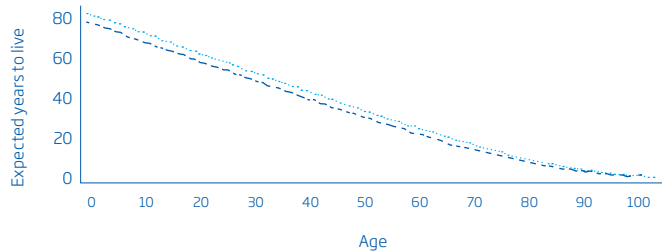


LIFE EXPECTANCY BY AGE AND GENDER

Women have higher life expectancy than men. A baby girl born today can expect to live to an age of **82 years**, compared to 78 years for a baby boy. A man retiring at the age of 65 today can expect to live a further 18 years. Source: ONS

82

YEARS



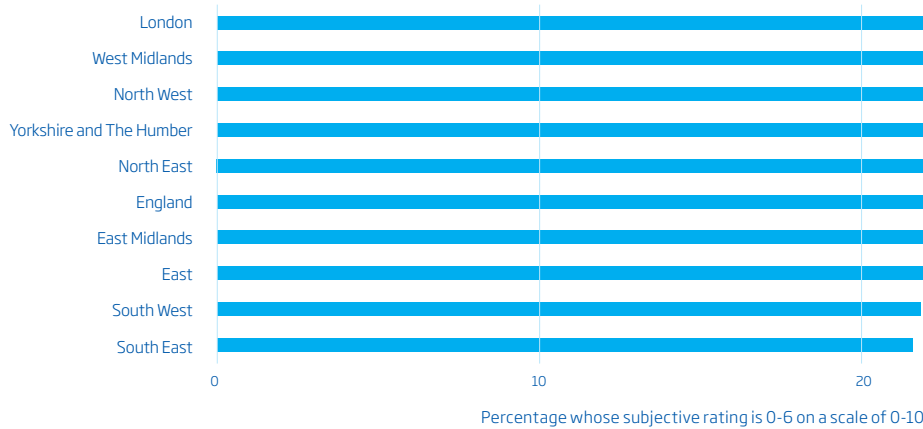
- MALE
- FEMALE

GETTY

WELLBEING

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE REPORTING LOW LIFE SATISFACTION

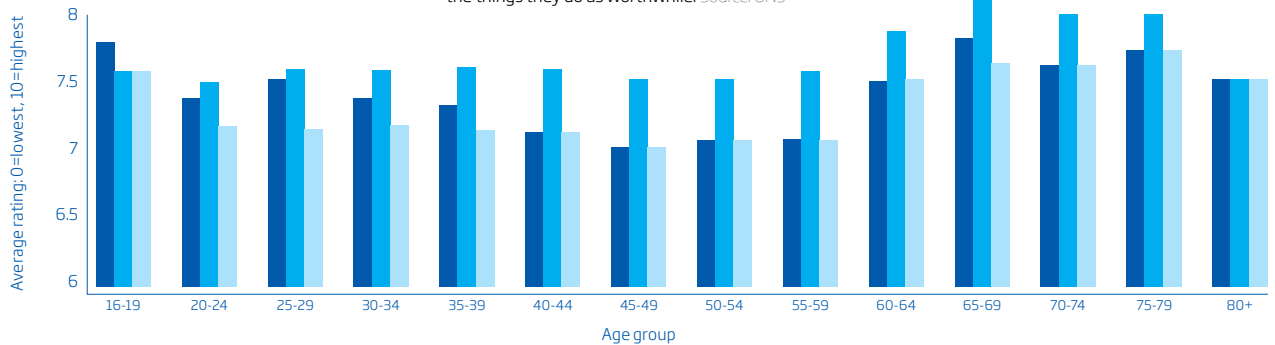
Twenty-seven per cent of people living in London are not satisfied with their lives (reporting a rating below 7 on a scale of 0-10). The South East has the lowest proportion of people with low life satisfaction. Source: ONS



AVERAGE SUBJECTIVE RATINGS OF WELLBEING BY AGE GROUP

On average, middle-aged people tend to feel less happy and less satisfied with their lives than both younger and older people. This U-shaped pattern is less prominent when it comes to the 'worthwhile' question. People aged between 60 and 80 are more likely to consider the things they do as worthwhile. Source: ONS

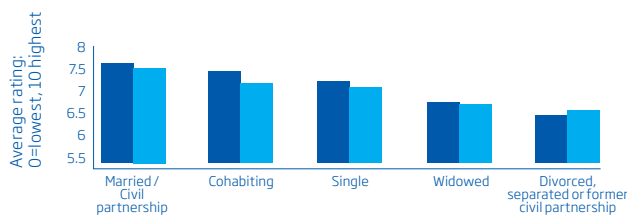
- HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE NOWADAYS?
- TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU FEEL THE THINGS YOU DO IN YOUR LIFE ARE WORTHWHILE?
- HOW HAPPY DID YOU FEEL YESTERDAY?



AVERAGE SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING RATINGS BY RELATIONSHIP STATUS

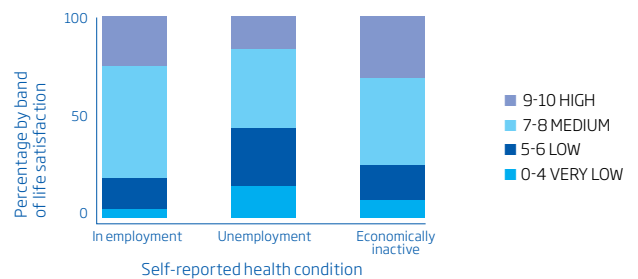
On average, people with partners are happier and more satisfied with their lives than single people; widowed and divorced people are less happy and satisfied than single people. Source: ONS

- LIFE SATISFACTION
- HAPPY YESTERDAY



LIFE SATISFACTION BY WORK STATUS

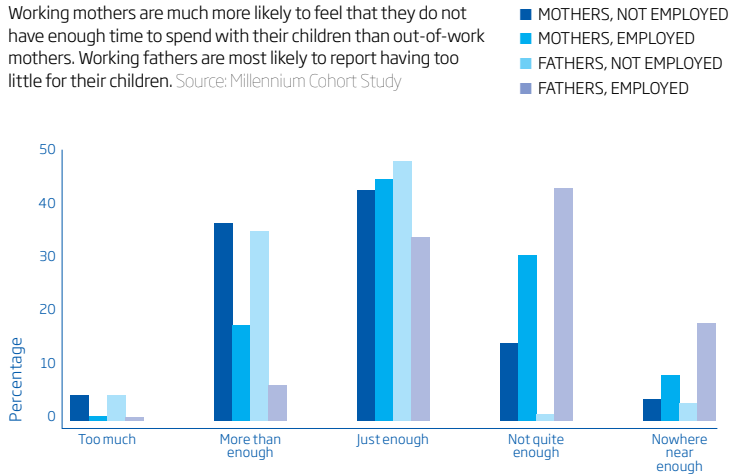
Almost half of unemployed people have low or very low levels of life satisfaction, compared to 20 per cent of those in employment. A higher proportion of economically inactive people (including pensioners, students, the disabled, etc) are more highly satisfied with their lives than those in employment, but the former group also has a higher proportion with very low life satisfaction. Source: ONS



FAMILY

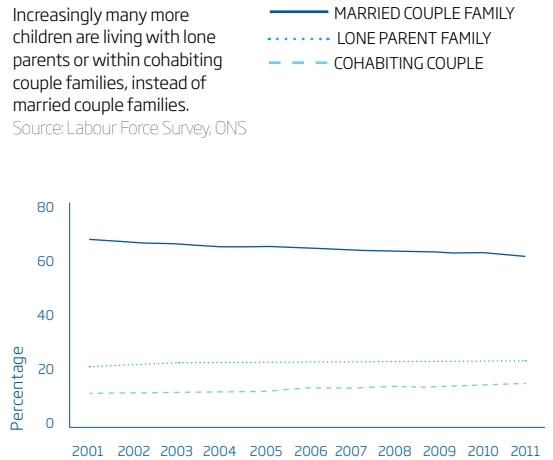
HAVE ENOUGH TIME FOR YOUR CHILDREN?

Working mothers are much more likely to feel that they do not have enough time to spend with their children than out-of-work mothers. Working fathers are most likely to report having too little for their children. Source: Millennium Cohort Study



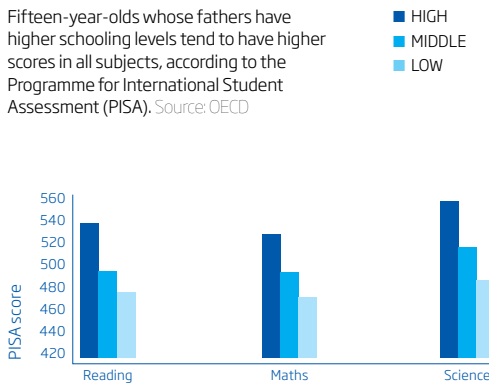
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE

Increasingly many more children are living with lone parents or within cohabiting couple families, instead of married couple families. Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS



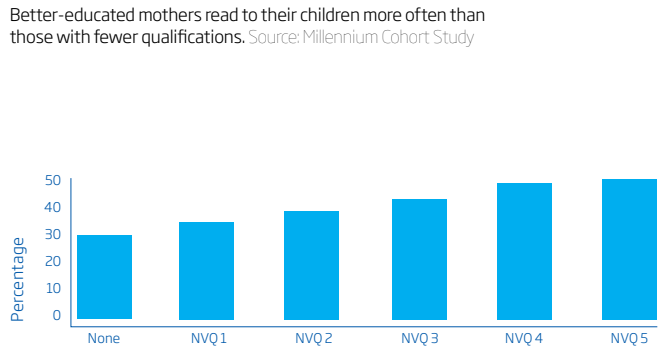
AVERAGE PISA SCORES BY FATHER'S EDUCATION

Fifteen-year-olds whose fathers have higher schooling levels tend to have higher scores in all subjects, according to the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). Source: OECD

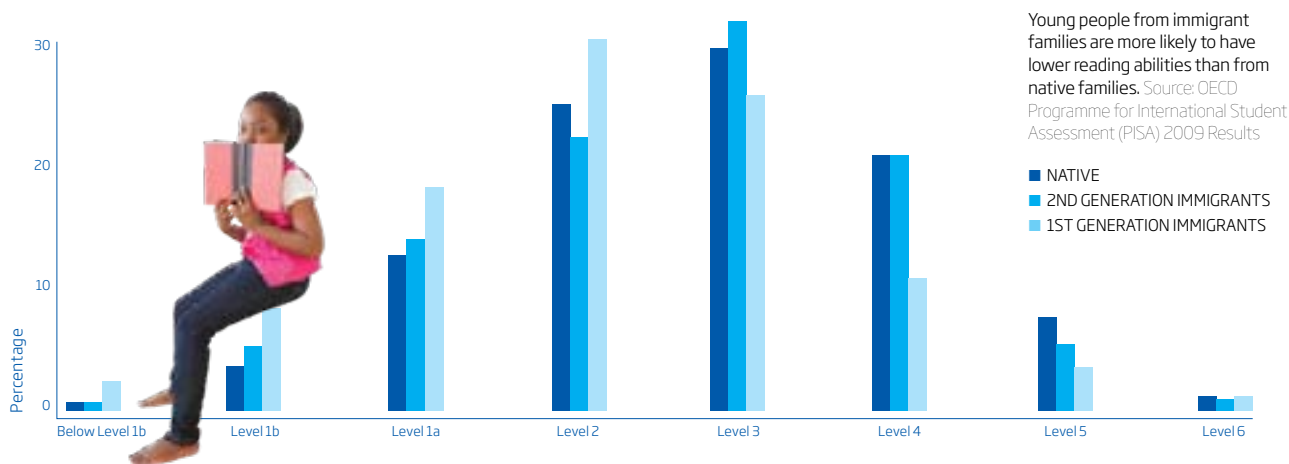
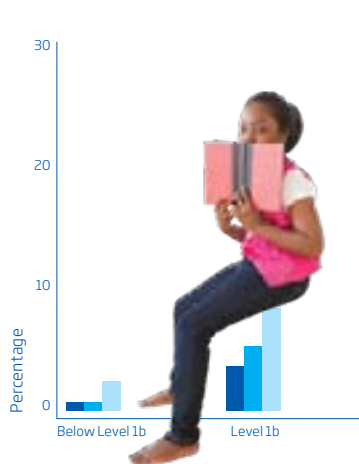


PROPORTION OF MOTHERS WHO READ TO CHILDREN EVERY DAY BY MOTHER'S QUALIFICATION LEVEL

Better-educated mothers read to their children more often than those with fewer qualifications. Source: Millennium Cohort Study



DISTRIBUTION OF READING ABILITY BY IMMIGRANT STATUS



Young people from immigrant families are more likely to have lower reading abilities than from native families. Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 Results

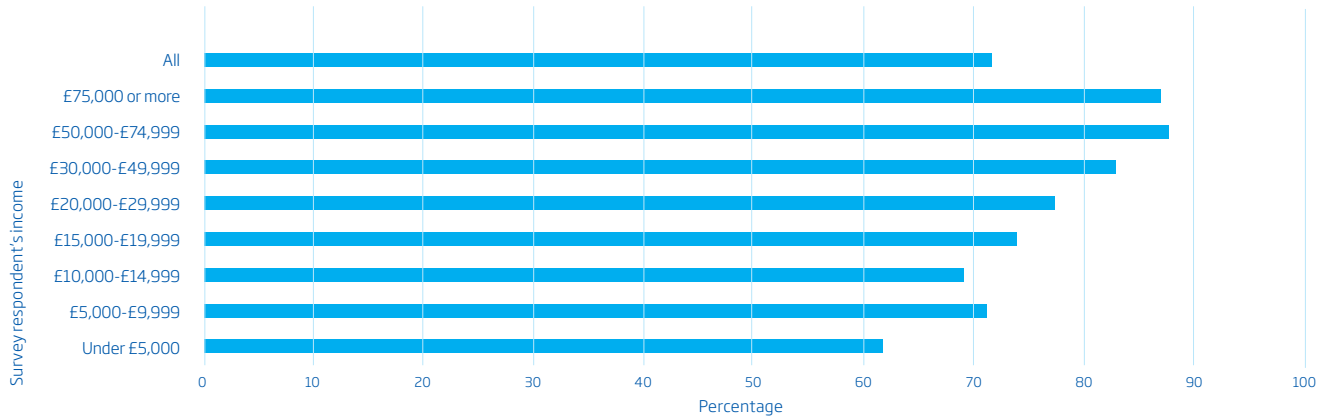
■ NATIVE
■ 2ND GENERATION IMMIGRANTS
■ 1ST GENERATION IMMIGRANTS

CHARITY

PERCENTAGE WHO GIVE TO CHARITY

72%

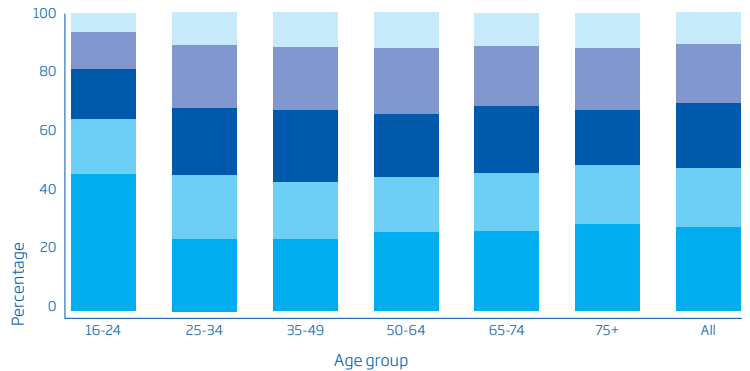
Seventy-two per cent of people have given to charity in a given four weeks. High-income individuals are more likely to give to charity, but even among the poorest, more than 60 per cent gave to charity. Source: DCLG 2009-10 Citizenship Survey: Community Action Topic Report



DONATION AMOUNTS BY AGE GROUP

Around half of all donations to charity are less than £10. Compared to other age groups, the donations from young people are more likely to be under £5. Source: DCLG 2009-10 Citizenship Survey: Community Action Topic Report

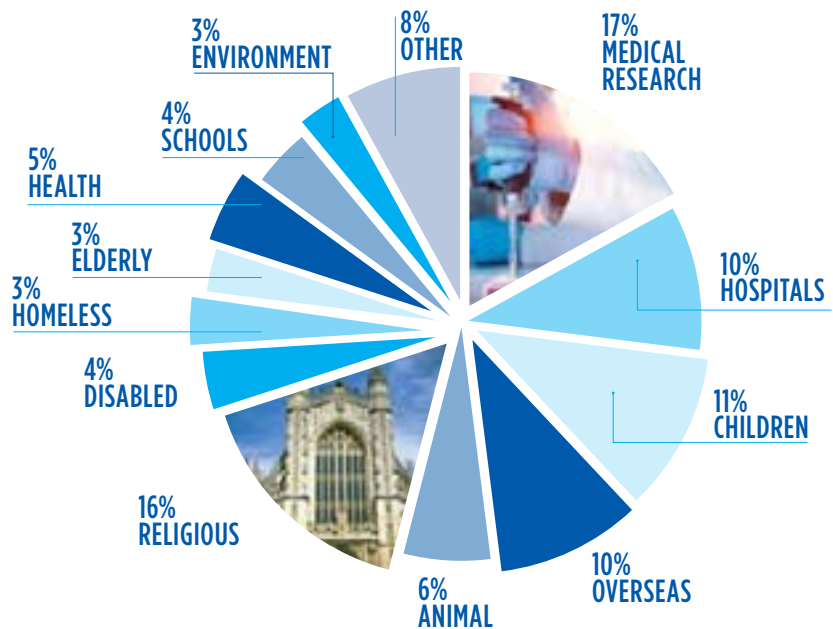
- £50 OR MORE
- £20 TO £49
- £10 TO £19
- £5 TO £9
- LESS THAN £5



SHARE OF TOTAL DONATIONS BY CAUSE

17%

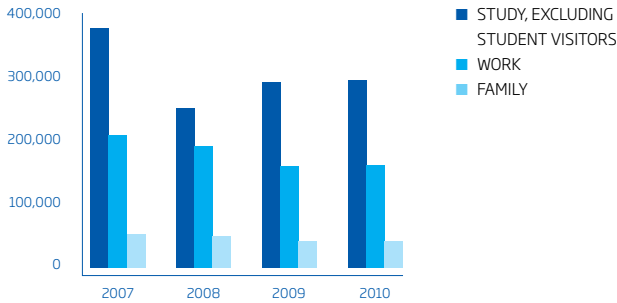
Medical research attracted **17 per cent** of all charitable donations in 2010-11 in the UK, followed closely by religious causes. Charities for children or young people received 11 per cent of total donations. Source: UK Giving 2011: An overview of charitable giving in the UK, 2010/11 published by National Council for Voluntary Organisations and Charities Aid Foundation



IMMIGRATION

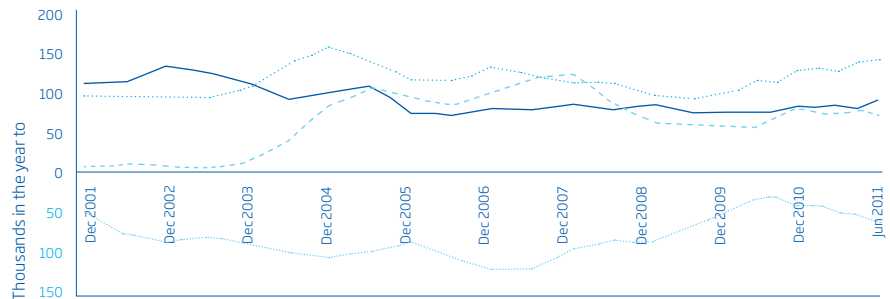
NUMBER OF PASSENGERS GIVEN LEAVE TO ENTER THE UK, EXCLUDING EEA AND SWISS NATIONALS

Hundreds of thousands of people enter the UK every year to work, study or get married. The number of entries for work has been declining in recent years. Note: The figures include dependants and exclude those who return to the UK after a temporary absence (eg, students gone home for holiday). The chart doesn't include tourists, business visitors, refugees, etc. Source: Home Office



NET MIGRATION BY CITIZENSHIP

Every year tens of thousands of British nationals emigrate abroad, while larger numbers of EU nationals, Commonwealth citizens and other foreigners migrate to the UK. Source: ONS, Home Office, Central Statistics Office (CSO) Ireland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)

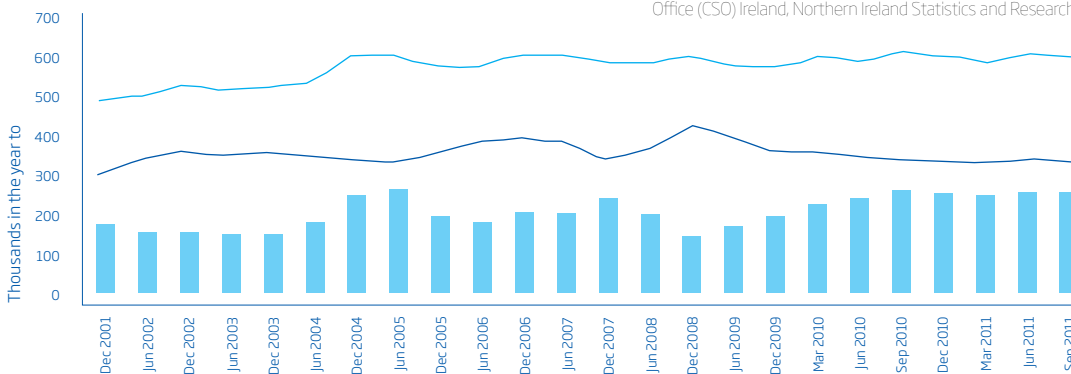


LONG-TERM INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (ALL CITIZENSHIPS)

600,000

Net long-term migration to the UK in the year to September 2011 was around 250,000, not far below the highest record in the year to June 2005. Long-term international immigration into the UK has been stable since 2004 at just below **600,000** per year; while long-term emigration out of the UK peaked in 2008 and has fallen back to its pre-recession level around 350,000. Source: ONS, Home Office, Central Statistics Office (CSO) Ireland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)

- INFLOW
- OUTFLOW
- NET IMMIGRATION

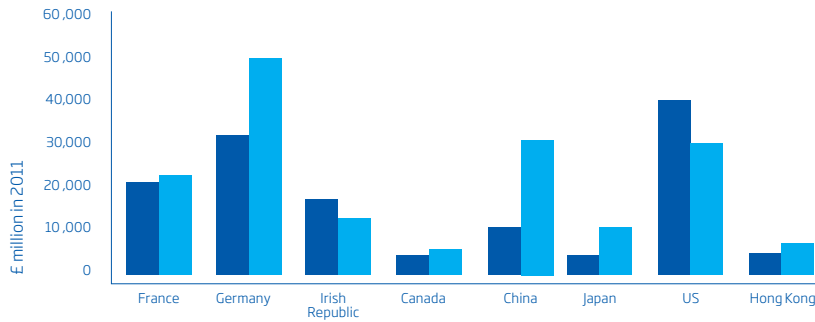


TRADE

VALUE OF TRADE IN GOODS BY SELECTED COUNTRIES

In 2011, the UK's biggest export market was the US. Germany was the most important source of imports. Source: ONS

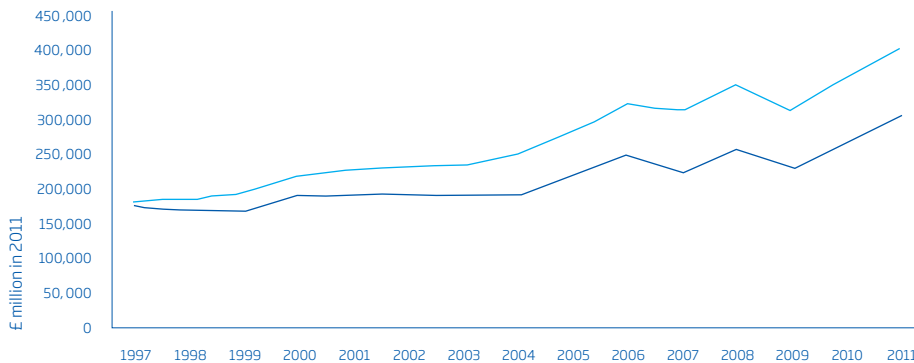
■ EXPORTS
■ IMPORTS



£50
BILLION
IMPORTS FROM
GERMANY

VALUE OF TRADE IN GOODS

£300 BILLION



In 2011, the UK exported approximately **£300 billion** worth of goods and imported **£400 billion** worth. The UK has been importing more goods than exporting every year for the past decade. Source: ONS

■ EXPORT GOODS
■ IMPORT GOODS

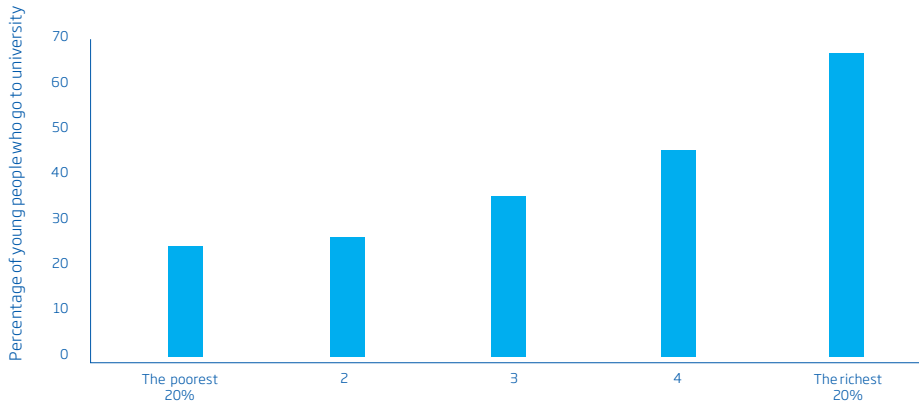
VALUE OF TRADE IN GOODS BY COMMODITIES



The UK is a net importer of food, beverages and tobacco, basic materials and fuels. Source: ONS

HIGHER EDUCATION

FAMILY INCOME AND HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION



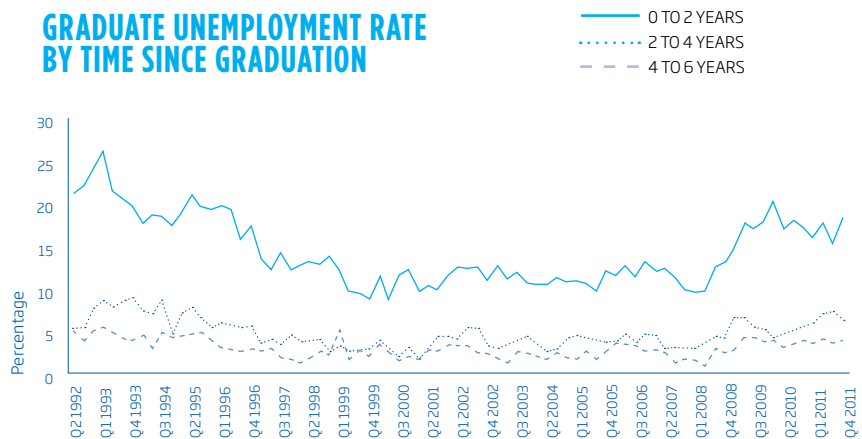
20%

Two out of three of young people from the richest **20 per cent** of families go to university, compared to one out of four of those from the poorest 20 per cent of families. Source: J. Anders 2012 The Link between Household Income, University Applications and University Attendance, *Fiscal Studies*, vol.33, issue 2

19%

Unemployment of those who graduated 0-2 years ago stood at **19 per cent** by the final quarter of 2011, well above the rate for slightly older graduates. Source: ONS

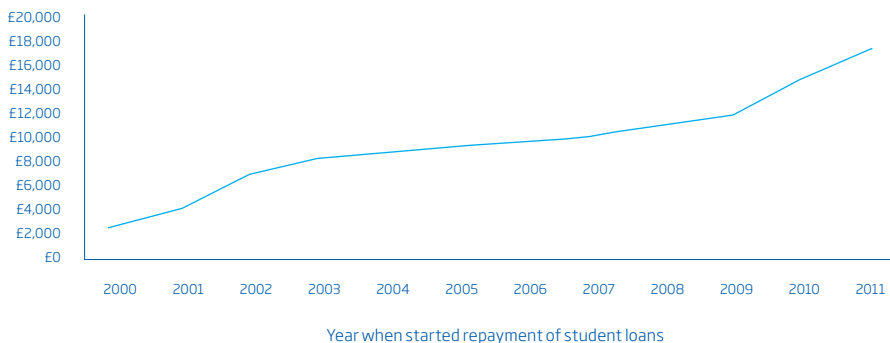
GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY TIME SINCE GRADUATION



AVERAGE DEBT WHEN STARTED REPAYMENT

Graduates who started loan repayment in 2011 had an average debt of **£17,240**, which was 17 per cent higher than the average debt of the previous cohort who started repayment in 2010 and more than six times the average debt of the 2000 cohort (in cash terms). Source: Student Loans Company

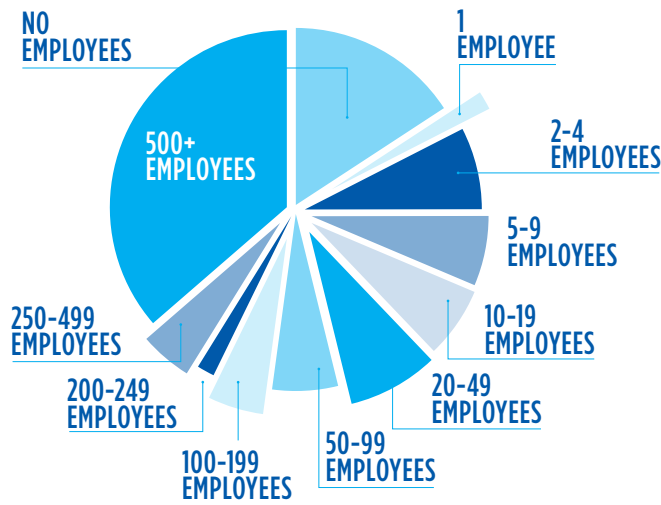
£17,240



ECONOMY

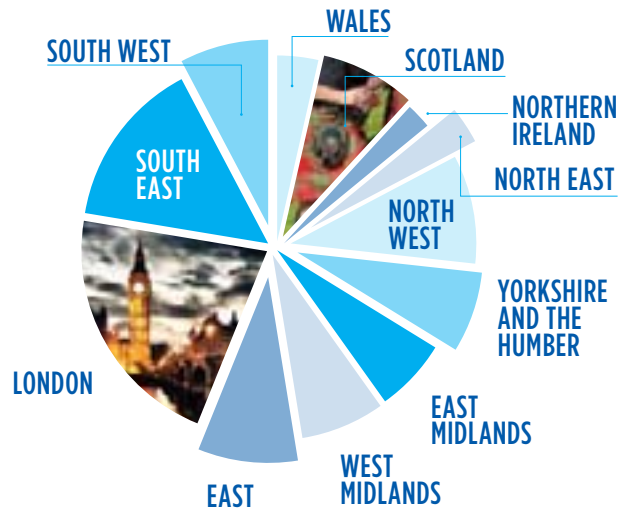
PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SHARE BY SIZE OF ENTERPRISE

Nearly 16 per cent of all private-sector employment in the UK comes from self-employment. Overall, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs, defined as having fewer than 250 employees) accounted for nearly 60 per cent of total private-sector employment. Source: BIS



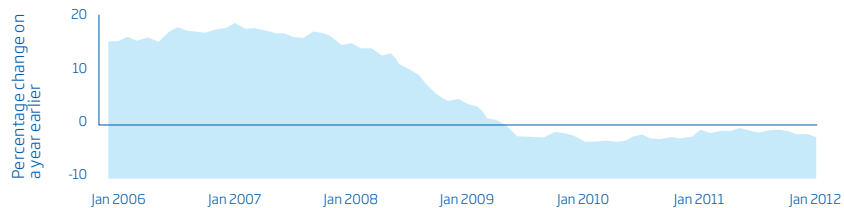
SHARE OF GROSS VALUE-ADDED BY REGION

Workplaces in London accounted for 21.5 per cent of the total value-added in production taking place in the UK. Note: GVA is allocated across regions according to the workplace where economic activity took place in 2010. The shares are very stable over time. Source: ONS

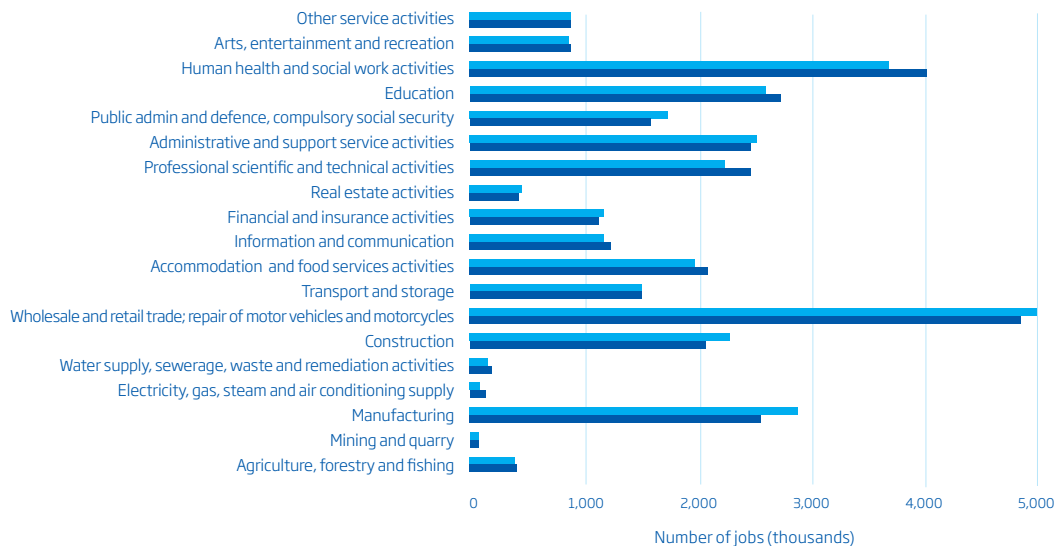


LENDING TO BRITISH BUSINESS

Growth in lending to British business has slowed since 2008 and remained negative since mid-2009. Source: Bank of England



NUMBER OF JOBS BY INDUSTRY



2.2 MILLION CONSTRUCTION

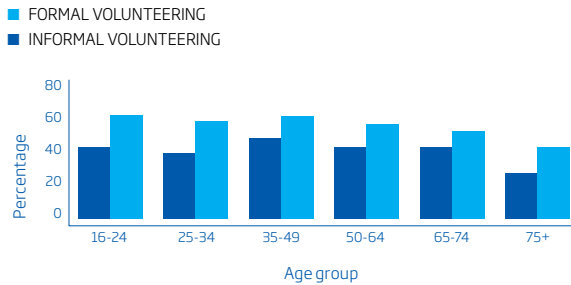
■ MARCH 2008
■ MARCH 2012

While significant numbers of jobs have been lost in manufacturing, construction, and wholesale and retail trade since the recession, industries such as human health, education, and professional scientific activities have held up. Sources: Employer surveys, ONS Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

VOLUNTEERING

VOLUNTEERING PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP

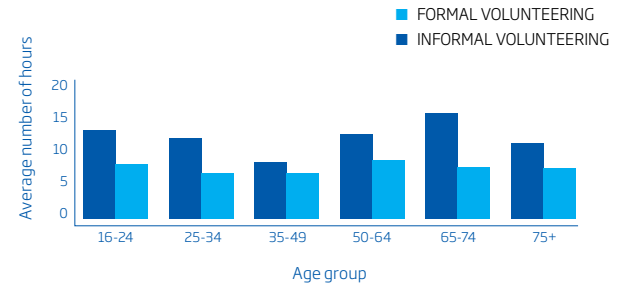
Fifty-eight per cent of 16-24-year-olds have participated in informal volunteering at least once a year. Source: DCLG 2009-10 Citizenship Survey - Community Action Topic Report



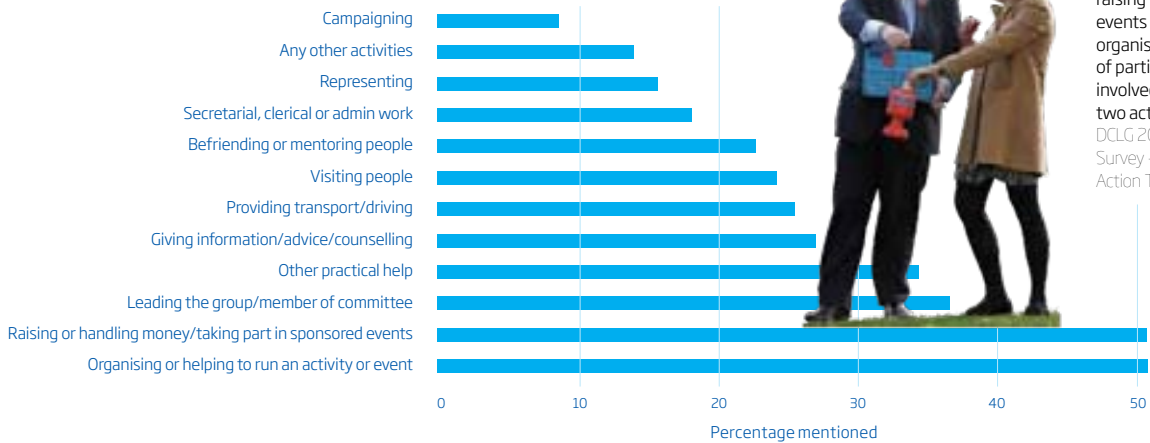
AVERAGE VOLUNTEERING HOURS IN A MONTH

Conditional on participation, the average hours spent is higher for formal volunteering than for informal volunteering.

Source: DCLG 2009-10 Citizenship Survey - Community Action Topic Report

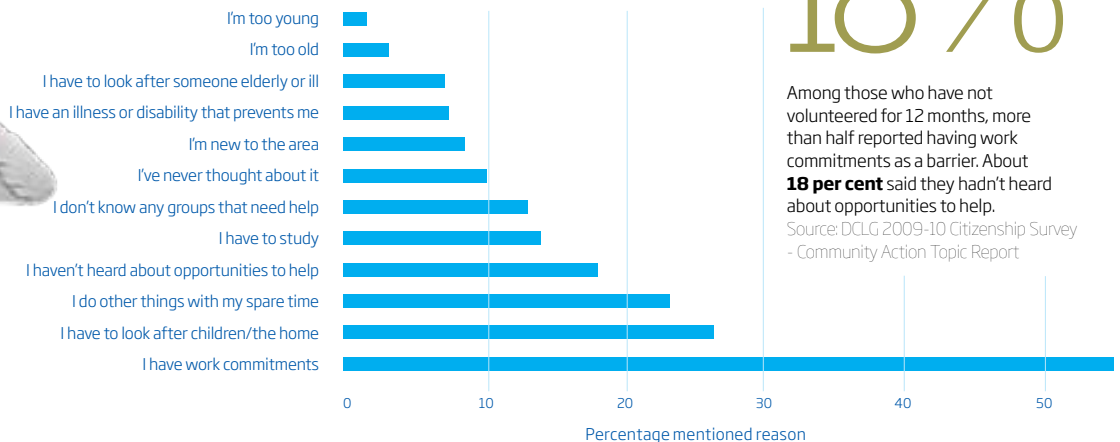
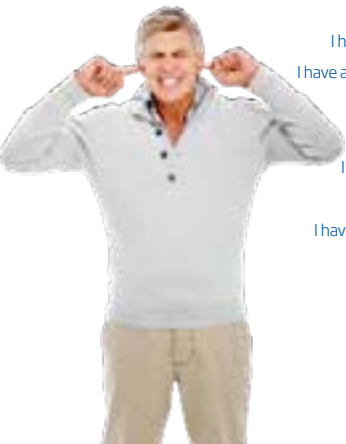


POPULARITY OF FORMAL VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITIES



The most popular volunteering activities are raising money/sponsored events and help with organising events. Half of participants have been involved in each of the two activities. Source: DCLG 2009-10 Citizenship Survey - Community Action Topic Report

WHY SOME PEOPLE DO NOT VOLUNTEER



18%

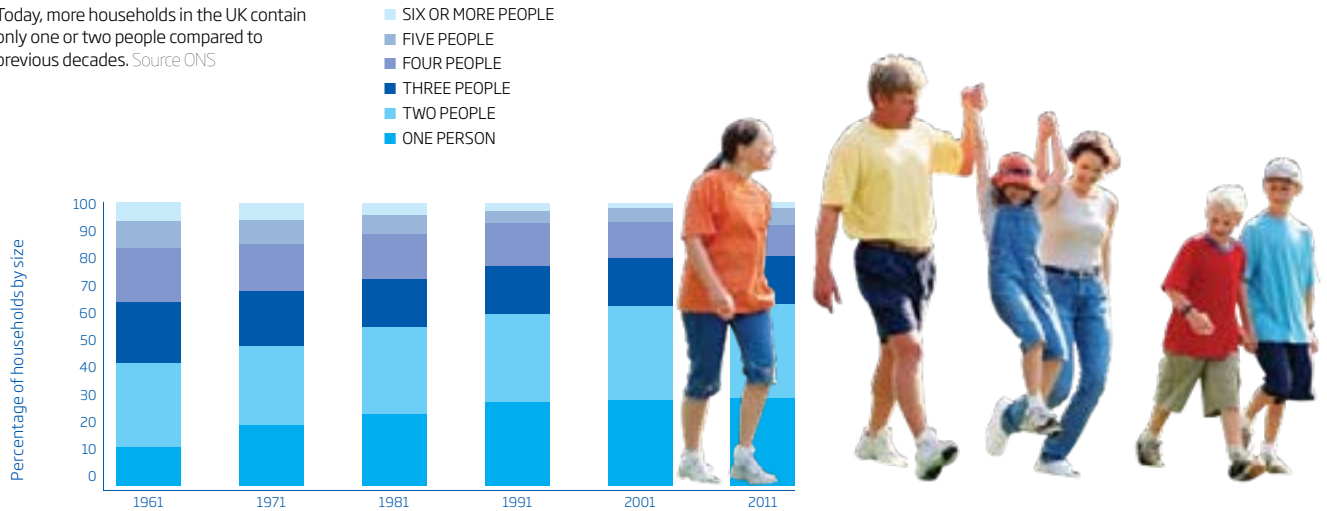
Among those who have not volunteered for 12 months, more than half reported having work commitments as a barrier. About **18 per cent** said they hadn't heard about opportunities to help.

Source: DCLG 2009-10 Citizenship Survey - Community Action Topic Report

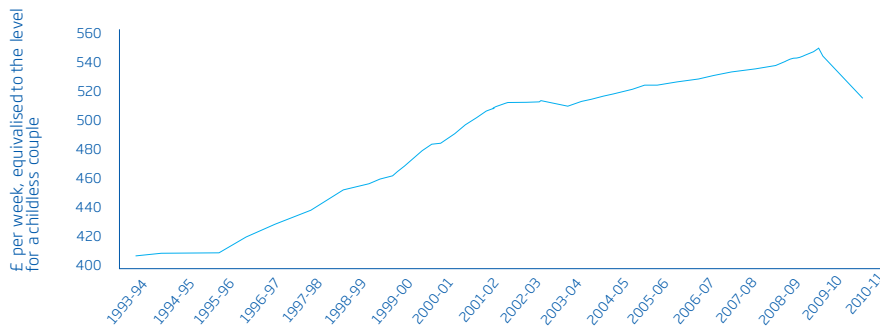
HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN THE UK

Today, more households in the UK contain only one or two people compared to previous decades. Source: ONS



AVERAGE NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN BRITAIN

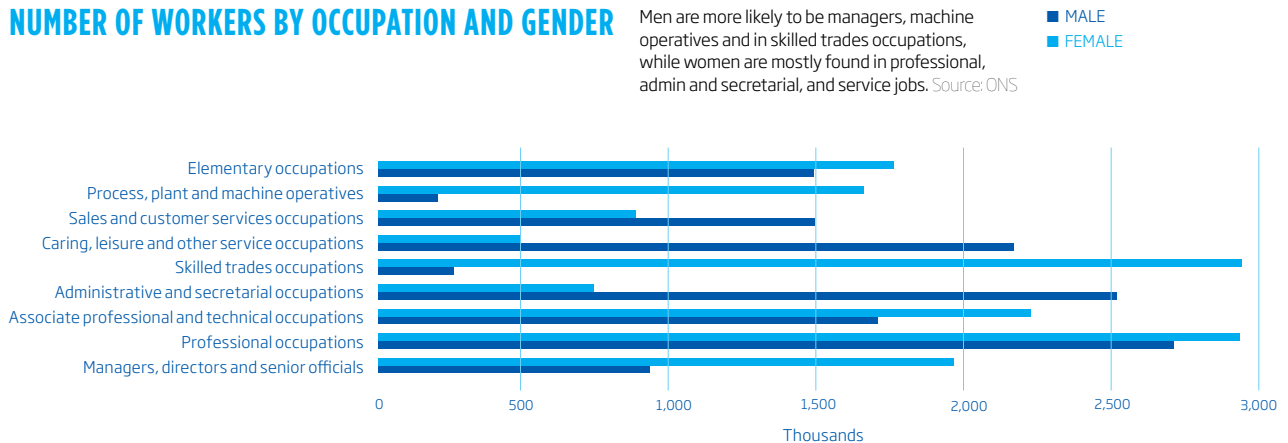


After taxes and benefits, average household income in Great Britain grew steadily every year until 2009-10 and fell sharply in 2010-11. Source: Institute for Fiscal Studies

£515
PER WEEK
IN 2010-11

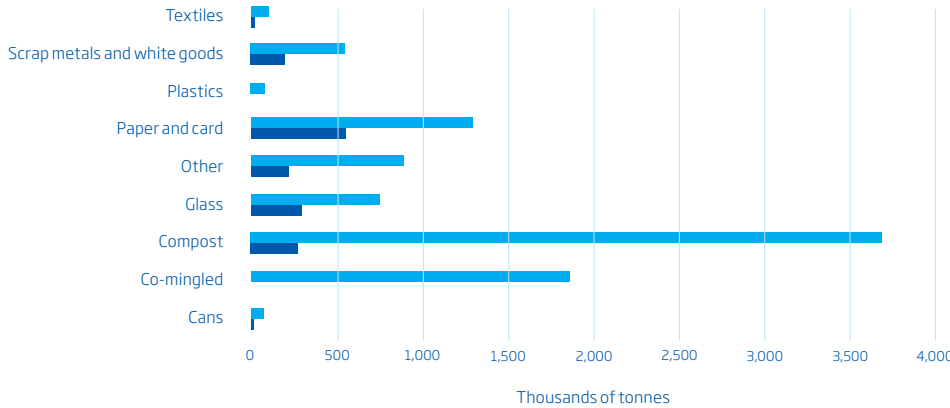
NUMBER OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATION AND GENDER

Men are more likely to be managers, machine operatives and in skilled trades occupations, while women are mostly found in professional, admin and secretarial, and service jobs. Source: ONS



RECYCLING

HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING BY MATERIAL



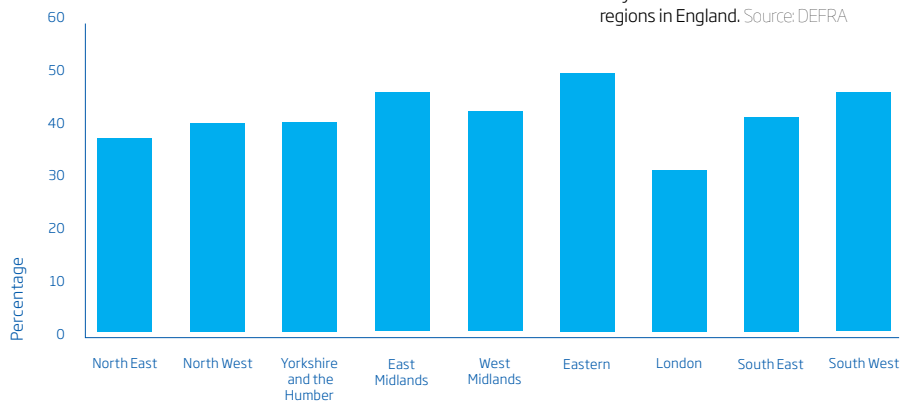
3.7
MILLION
TONNES COMPOST

Paper and card used to be the biggest component of recycled waste in 1996/97, but there have been significant increases in the shares of compost and co-mingled waste. Source: DEFRA

■ 2009/10
■ 1996/97

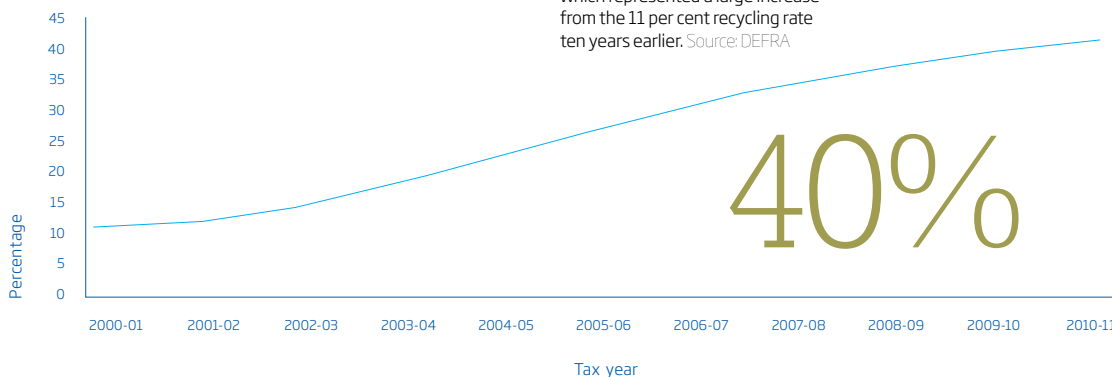


HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING RATE BY REGION



In 2010-11, about 30 per cent of total household waste in London was recycled. This was the lowest of all regions in England. Source: DEFRA

HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING RATE IN ENGLAND



More than **40 per cent** of household waste was recycled in the tax year 2010-11 in England, which represented a large increase from the 11 per cent recycling rate ten years earlier. Source: DEFRA

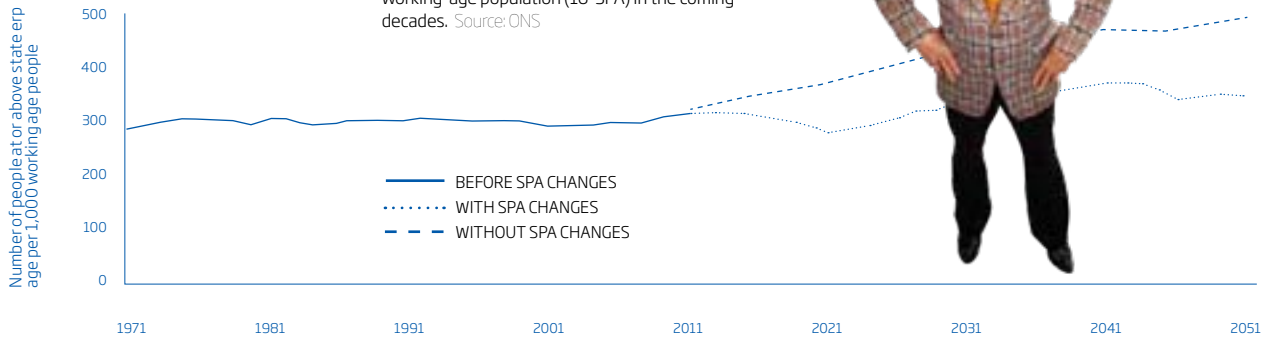
40%



PENSIONS

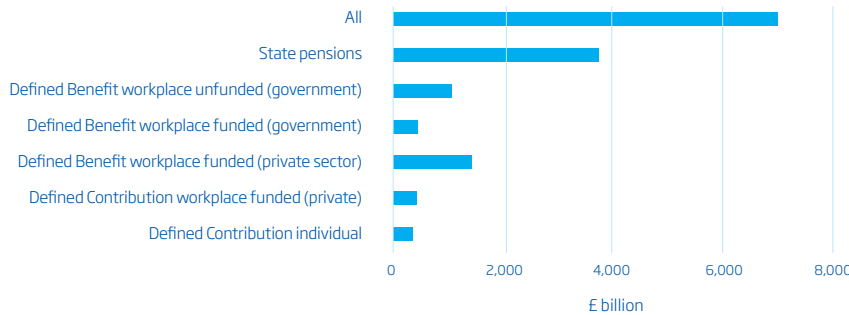
OLD AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

Without the proposed increases of State Pension Age (SPA), we will see a rapid growth in the number of people above SPA relative to the working-age population (16-SPA) in the coming decades. Source: ONS



TOTAL UK PENSION LIABILITIES

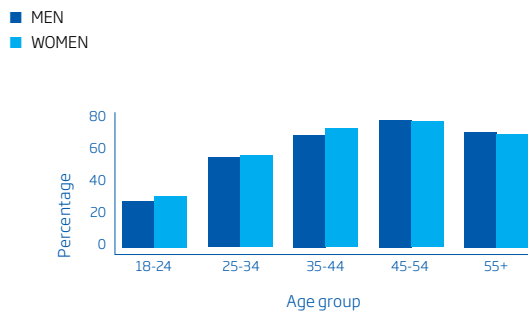
The total UK pension liabilities stood at around **£7,000 billion** in 2010. More than half of it was the government's liability to pay out state pensions. Source: ONS



£7,000
BILLION

PERCENTAGE OF FULL-TIME WORKERS WITH ANY PENSION SCHEME MEMBERSHIP

Young workers are much less likely to be a member of any pension scheme than older generations. Source: ONS



PERCENTAGE OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES WITH AN EMPLOYER-SPONSORED PENSION SCHEME

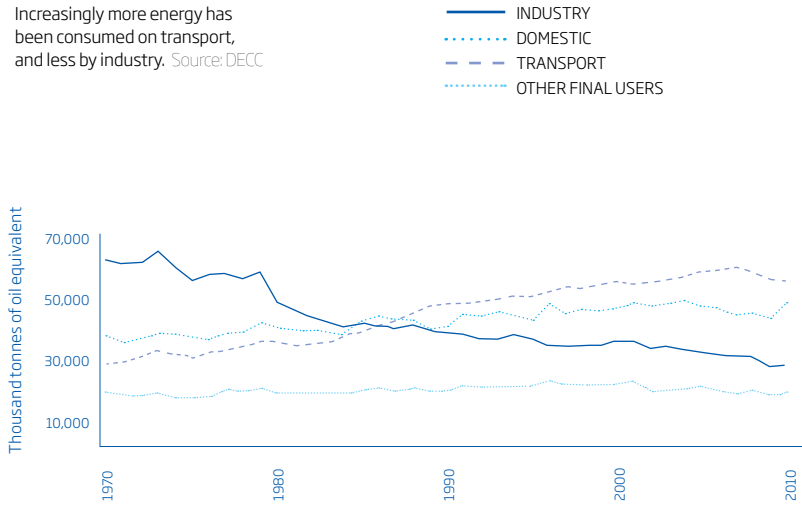
High earners are more likely to have an employer-sponsored pension scheme than low earners. Within any earnings band, a greater proportion of women have employer-sponsored pension schemes than men. Source: ONS



WATER AND ENERGY

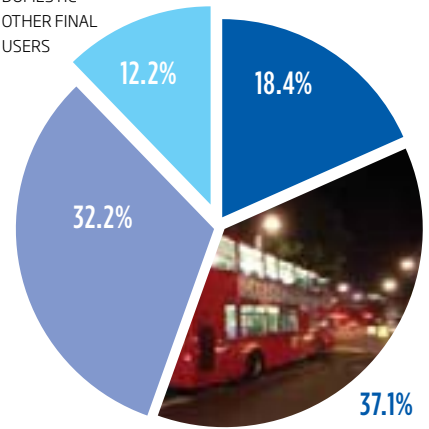
ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY END USER

Increasingly more energy has been consumed on transport, and less by industry. Source: DECC



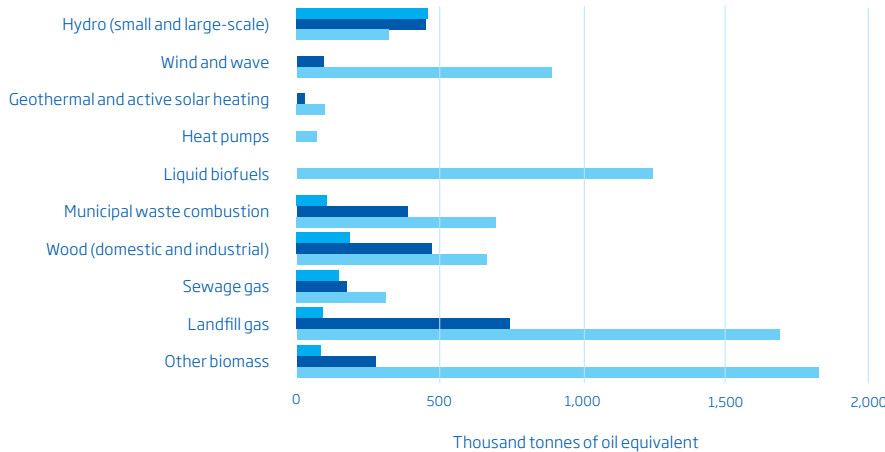
ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY END USER

INDUSTRY
DOMESTIC
OTHER FINAL USERS



Transport accounted for 37 per cent of all energy consumed in the UK in 2010. Source: DECC

USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

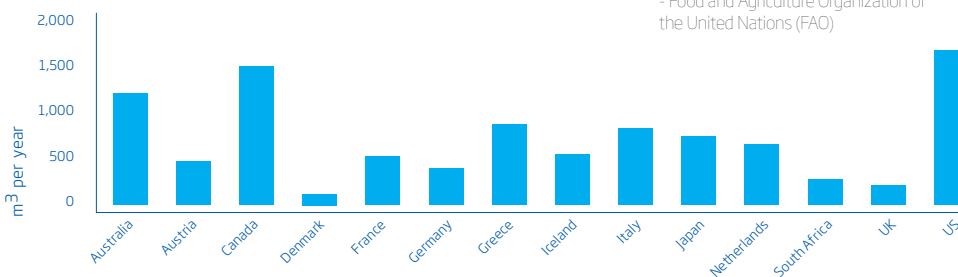


1,200

Most types of renewable energy (except Hydro) have seen great increases in their use in the last two decades. Liquid biofuels, landfill gas and other biomass are the most important sources. Liquid biofuels, for example, have gone from no usage to **1,200** tonnes of oil equivalent in a decade. Source: DECC

1990
2000
2010

ANNUAL FRESH WATER WITHDRAWAL PER CAPITA



The amount of fresh water withdrawn per person is significantly lower in the UK than in many other developed countries. Source: AQUASTAT database - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

