

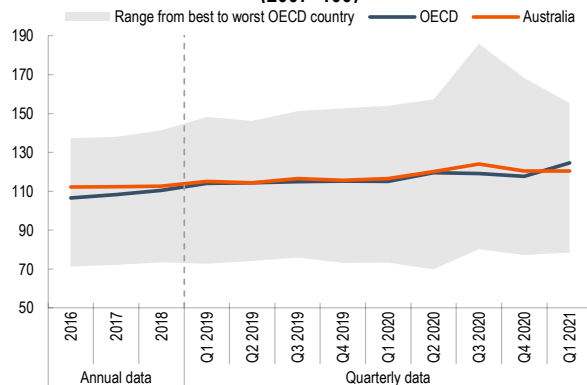
# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

## AUSTRALIA



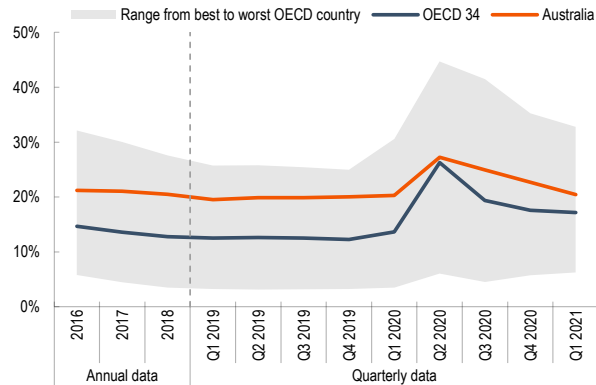
### Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 4% in Australia, and 2% for the OECD on average.

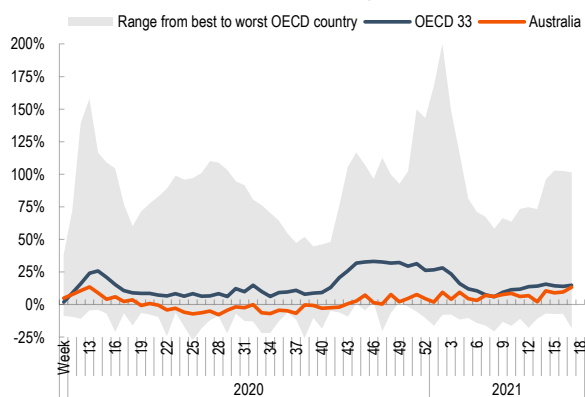
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 20% to 23% in Australia, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

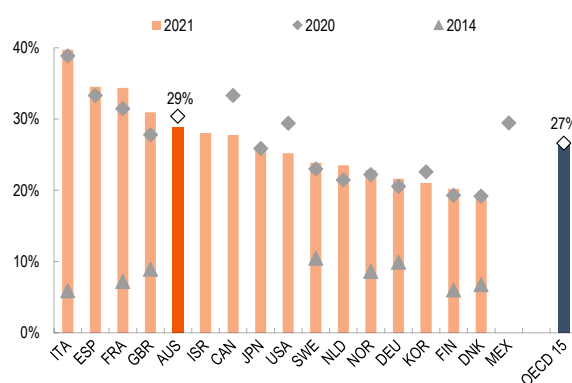
### Quality of life

Excess mortality



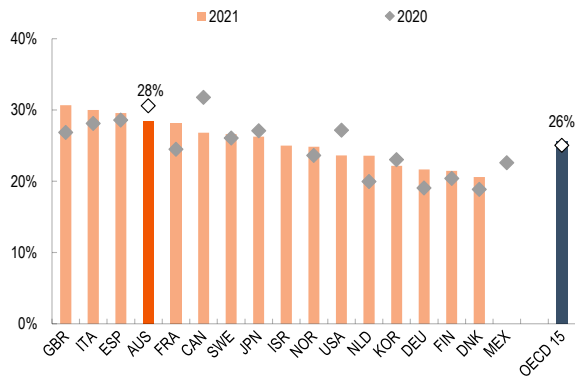
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 2% in Australia, and 16% for the OECD 33.

Share of people at risk of depression



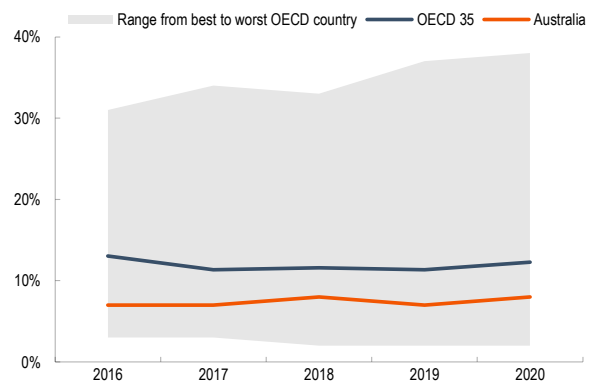
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Australia was 30% and 29% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Australia was 31% and 28% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

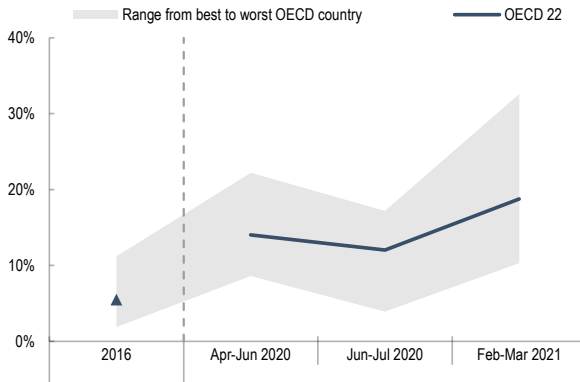
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 7% to 8% in Australia, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

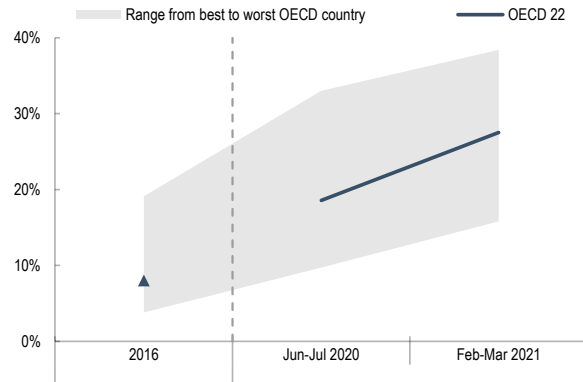
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

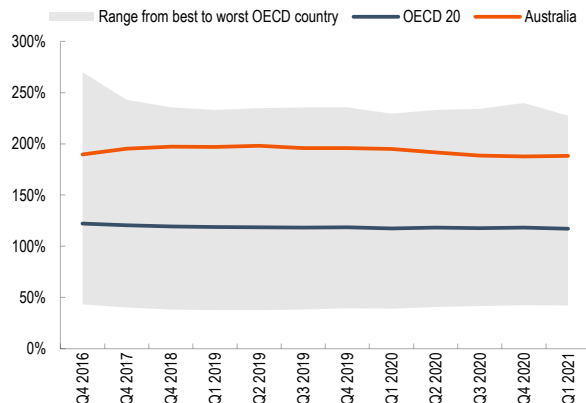
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

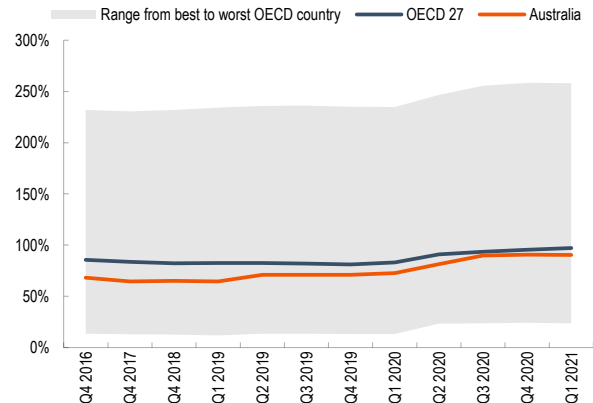
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



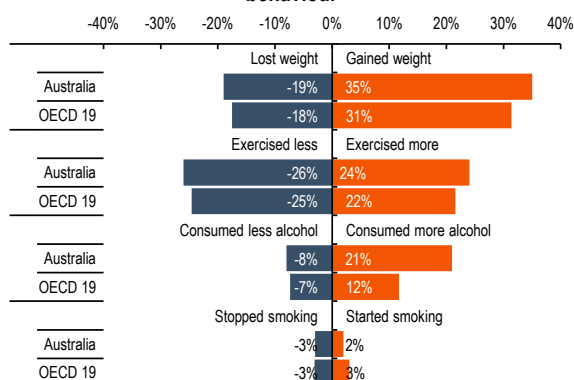
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 196% to 188% of gross household disposable income in Australia, and from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



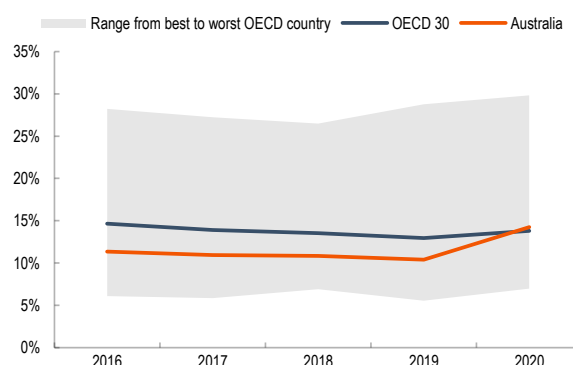
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 71% to 91% of GDP in Australia, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



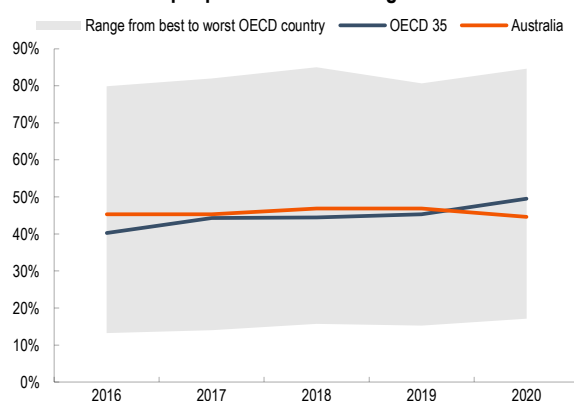
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



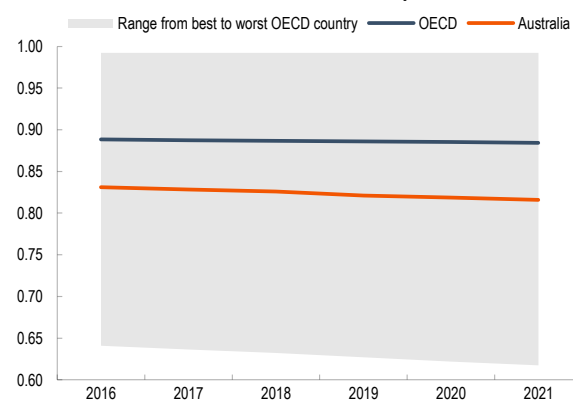
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 10% to 14% in Australia, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government decreased from 47% to 45% in Australia, and increased from 45% to 50% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.82 in Australia, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication: [www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

Find the data used in this country profile, and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology at: [www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx](http://www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx).

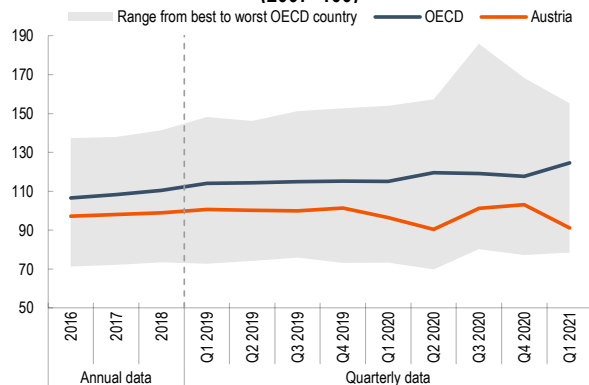
Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



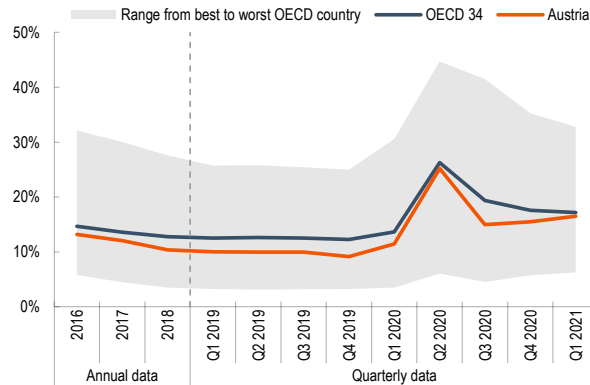
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% in Austria, and 2% for the OECD on average.

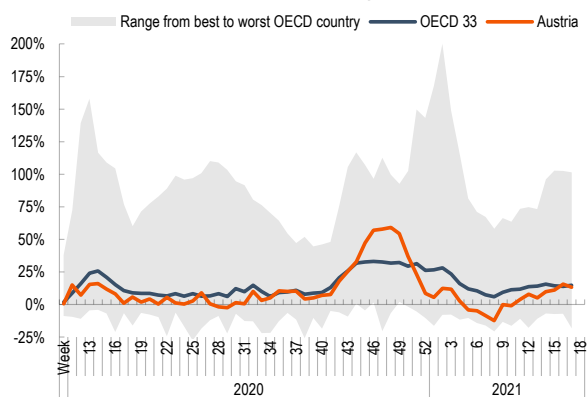
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 9% to 15% in Austria, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

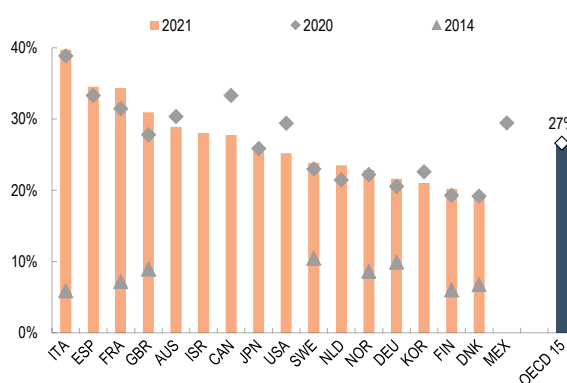
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**

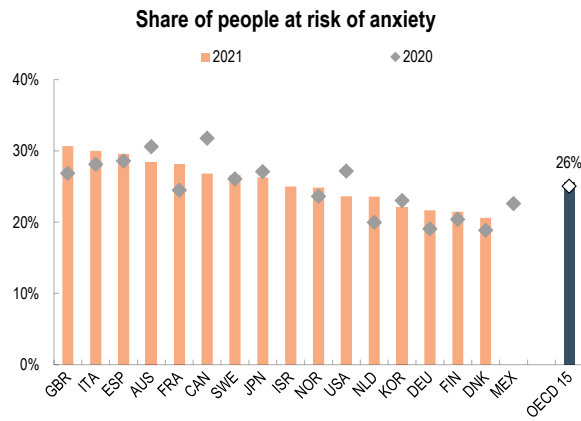


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 11% in Austria, and 16% for the OECD 33.

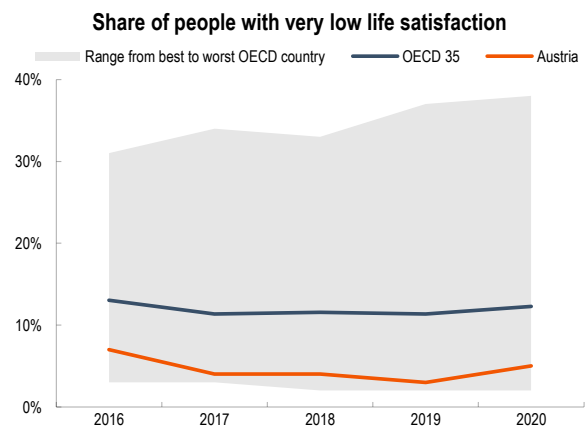
**Share of people at risk of depression**



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

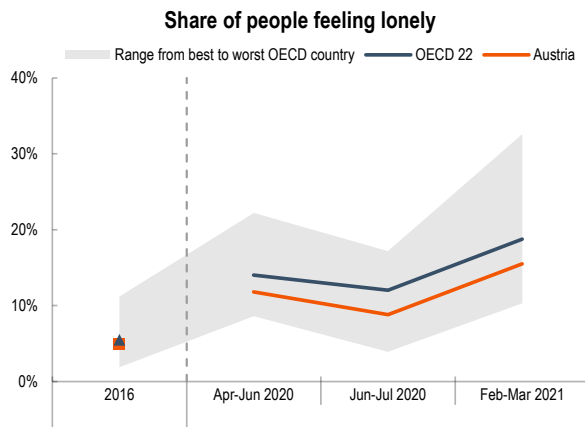


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

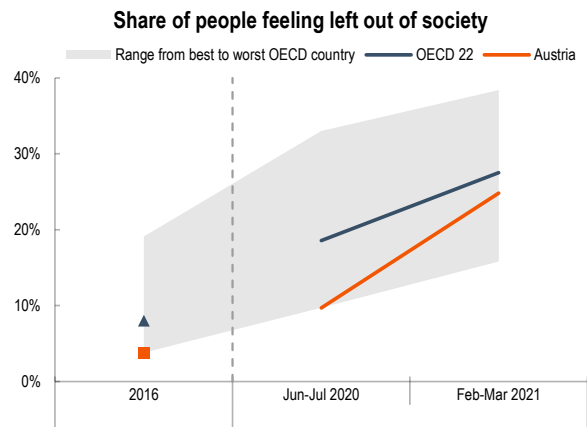


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 3% to 5% in Austria, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

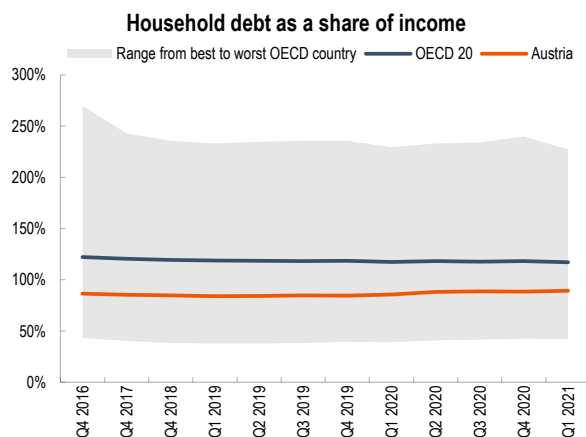


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 12% and 16% respectively in Austria, and 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 5% in Austria and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

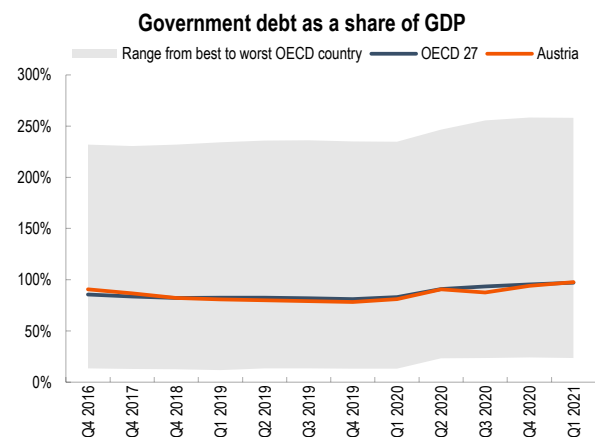


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 10% and 25% respectively in Austria, and 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 4% in Austria and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

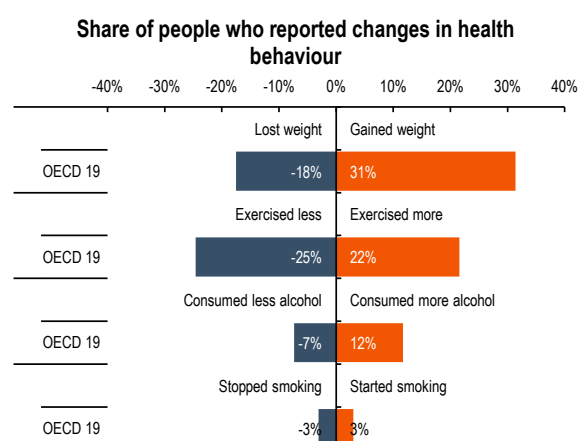
## Sustainability



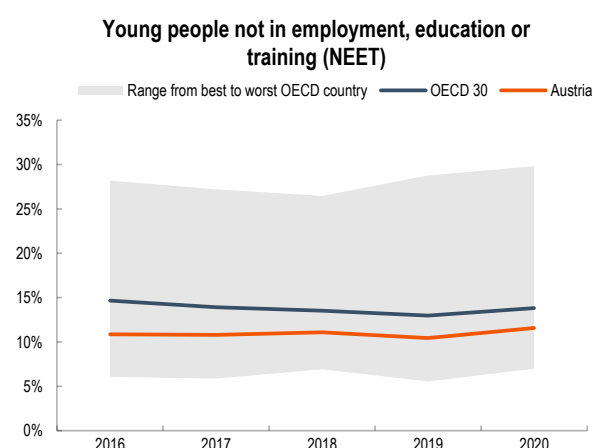
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 84% to 88% of gross household disposable income in Austria, and from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.



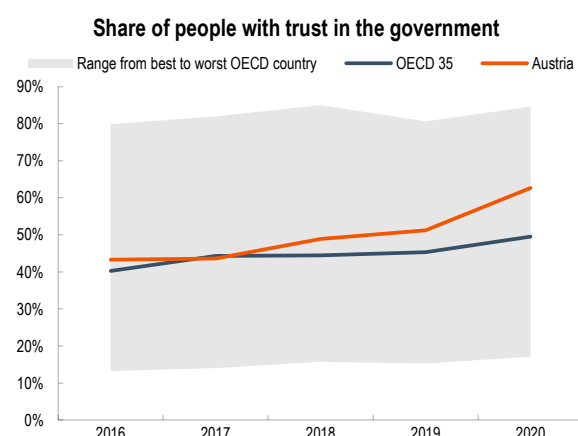
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 78% to 94% of GDP in Austria, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



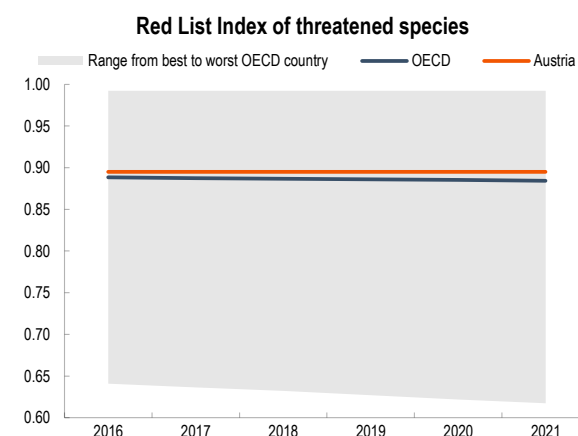
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 10% to 12% in Austria, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 51% to 63% in Austria, and from 45% to 50% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species increased from 0.89 to 0.90 in Austria, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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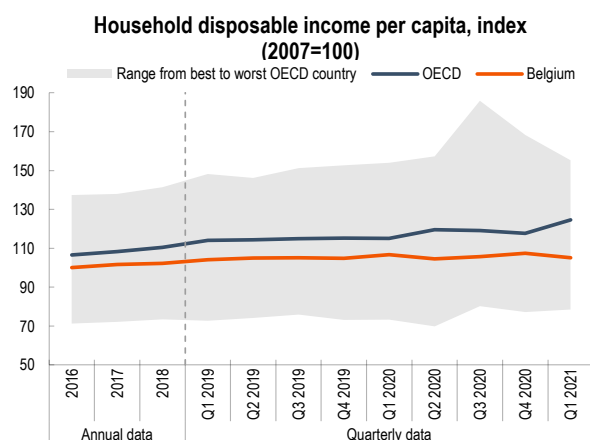
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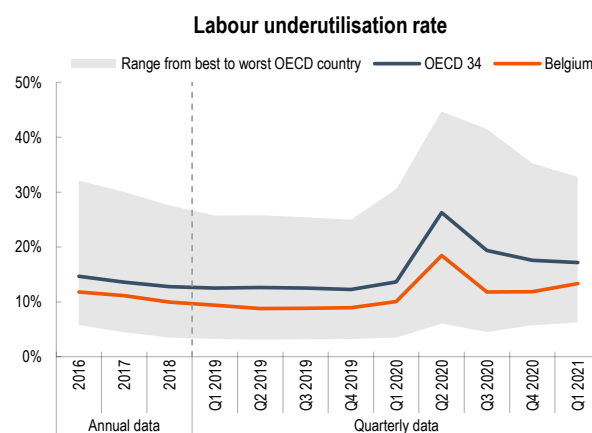
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



## Material well-being

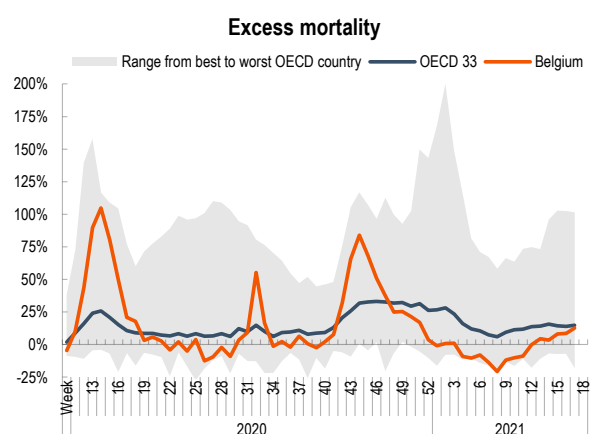


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% in Belgium, and 2% for the OECD on average.

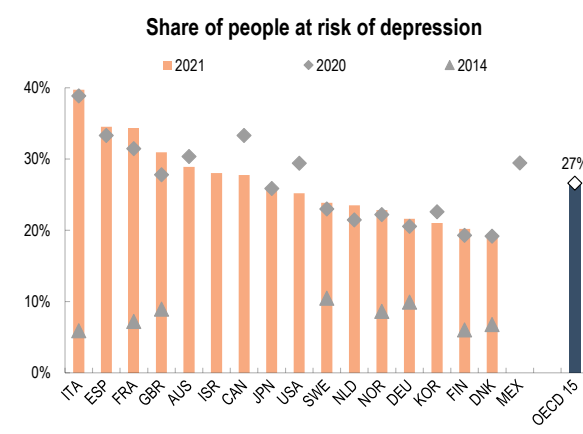


Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 9% to 12% in Belgium, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

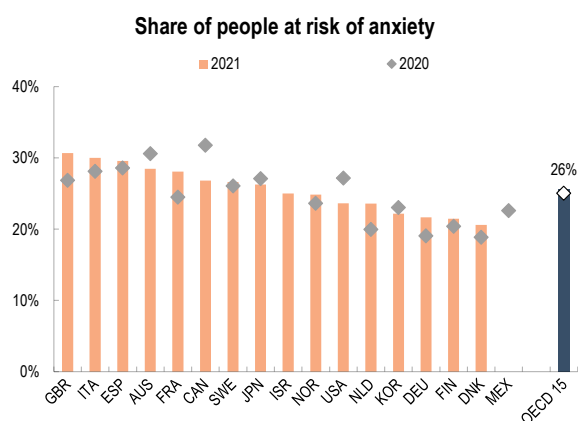
## Quality of life



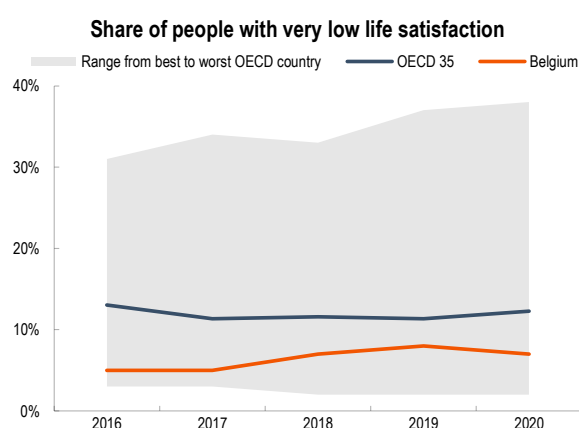
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 14% in Belgium, and 16% for the OECD 33.



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

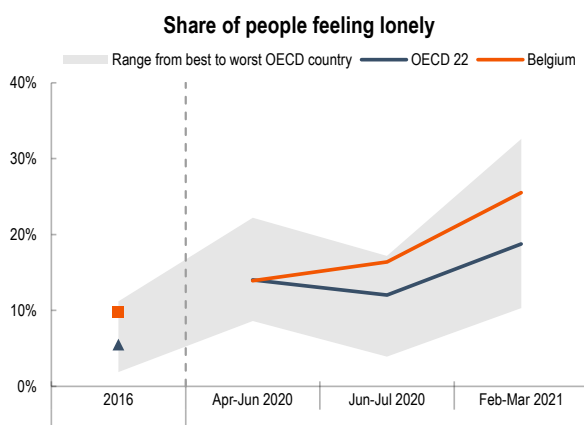


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

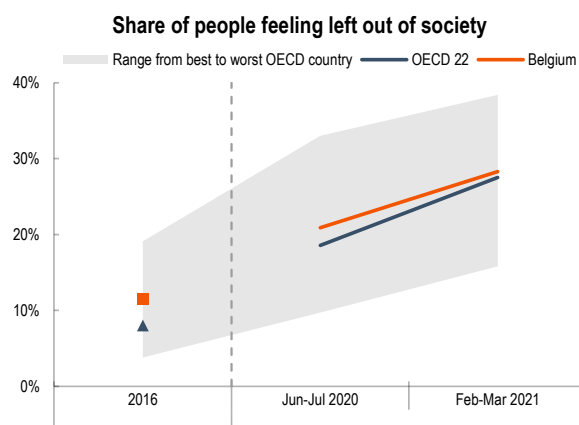


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 8% to 7% in Belgium, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

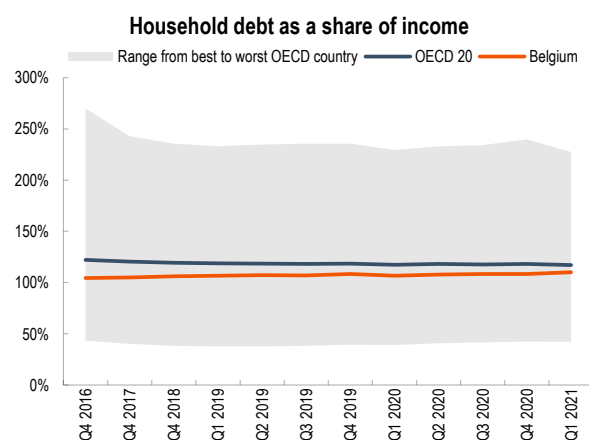


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 26% respectively in Belgium, and 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 10% in Belgium and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

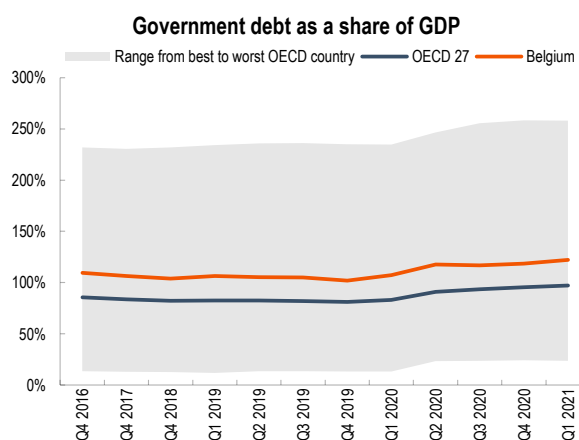


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 21% and 28% respectively in Belgium, and 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 12% in Belgium and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

## Sustainability

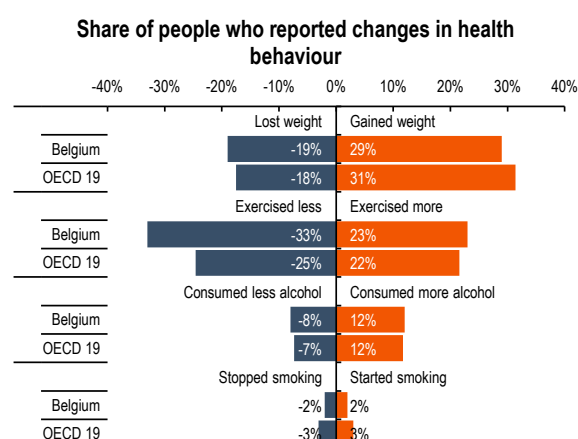


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt remained relatively stable at 108% of gross household disposable income in Belgium, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

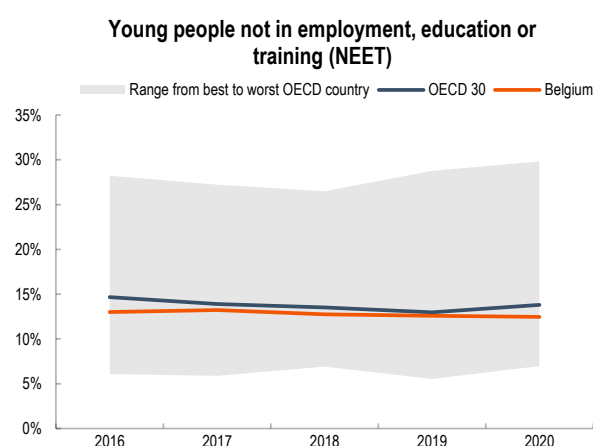


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 102% to 118% of GDP in Belgium, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

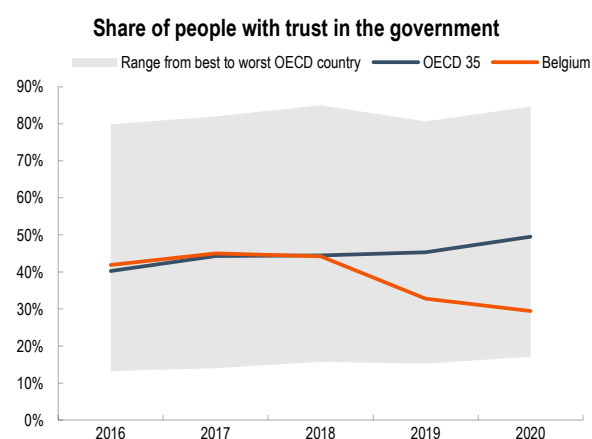




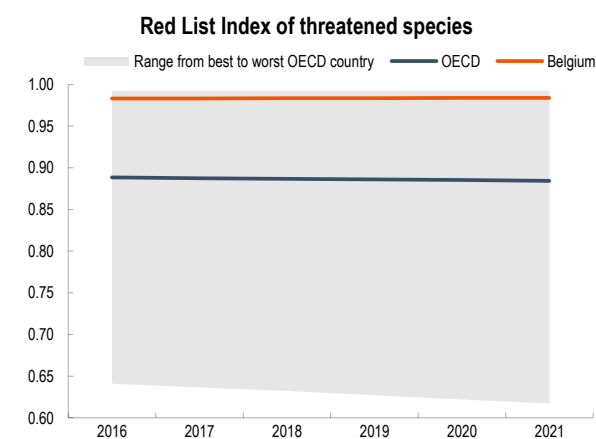
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training decreased from 13% to 12% in Belgium, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government decreased from 33% to 29% in Belgium, and increased from 45% to 50% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.98 in Belgium, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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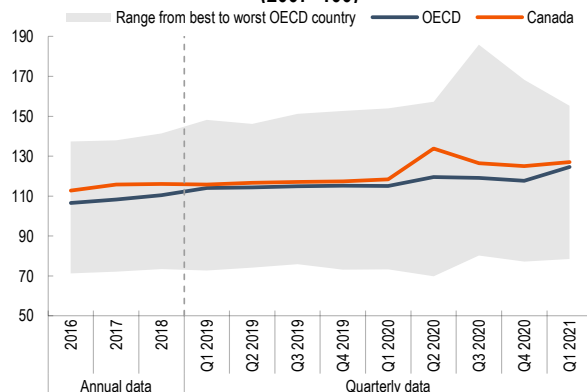
# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

# CANADA



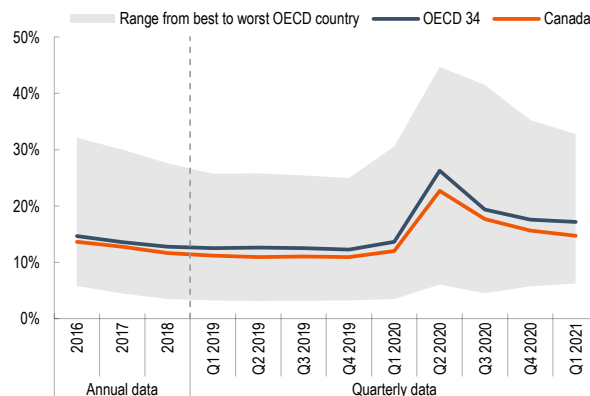
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 7% in Canada, and 2% for the OECD on average.

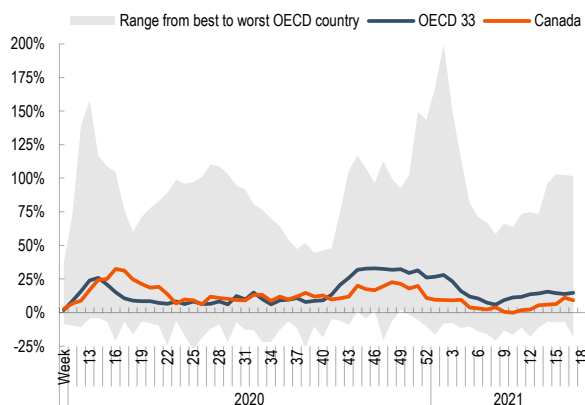
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 11% to 16% in Canada, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

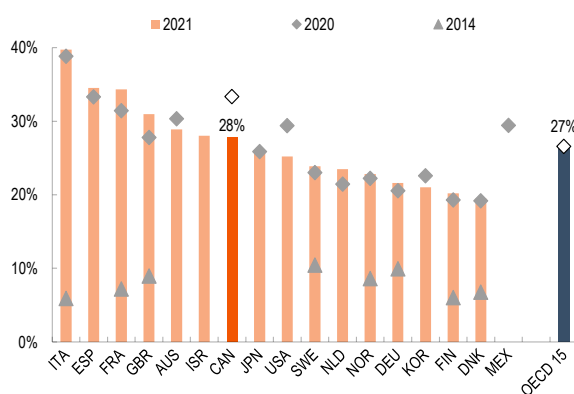
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



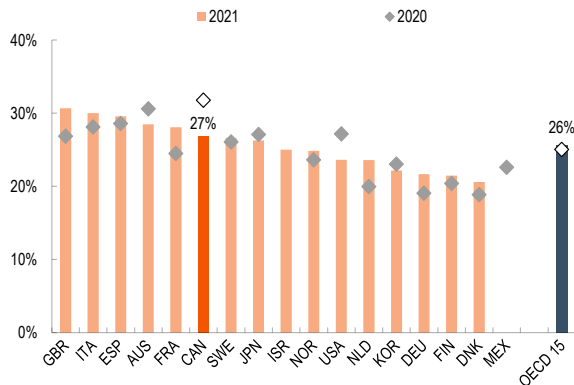
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 12% in Canada, and 16% for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



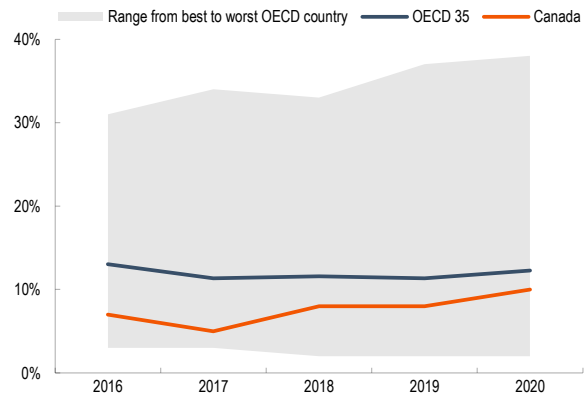
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Canada was 33% and 28% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Canada was 32% and 27% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

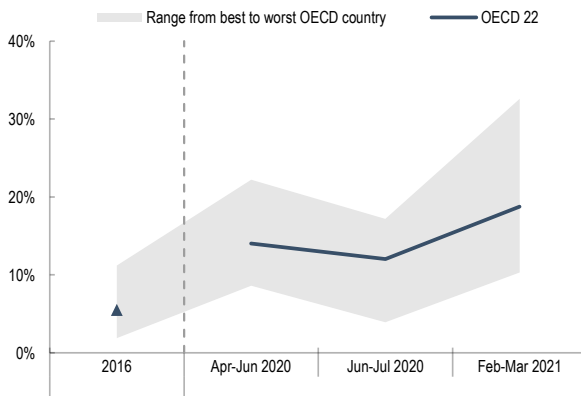
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 8% to 10% in Canada, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

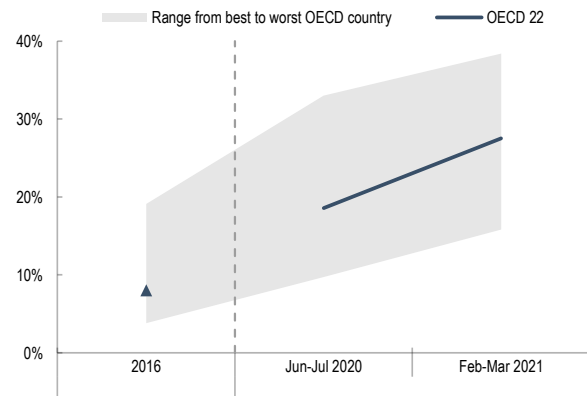
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

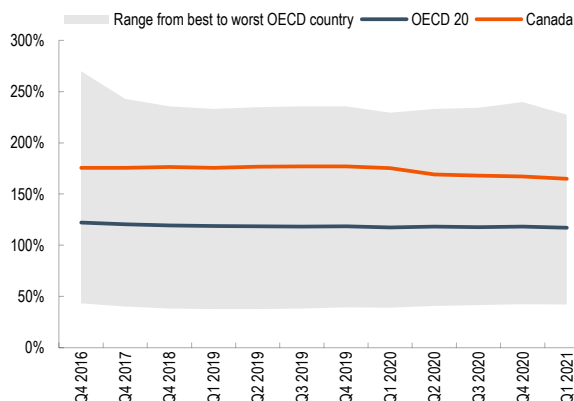
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

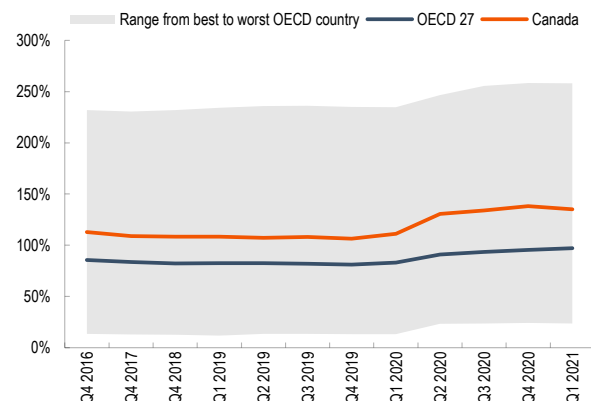
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



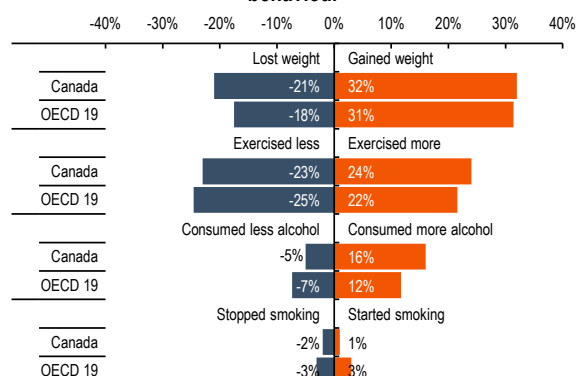
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 177% to 167% of gross household disposable income in Canada, and from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



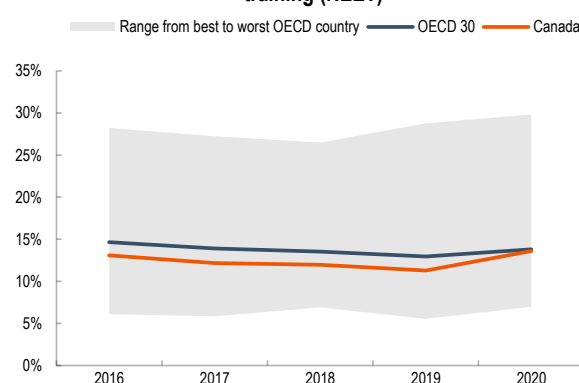
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 106% to 138% of GDP in Canada, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



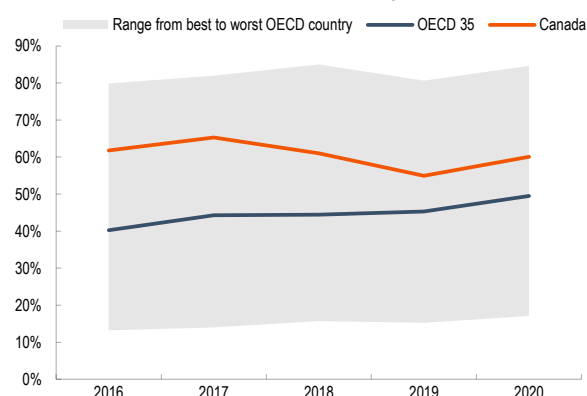
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



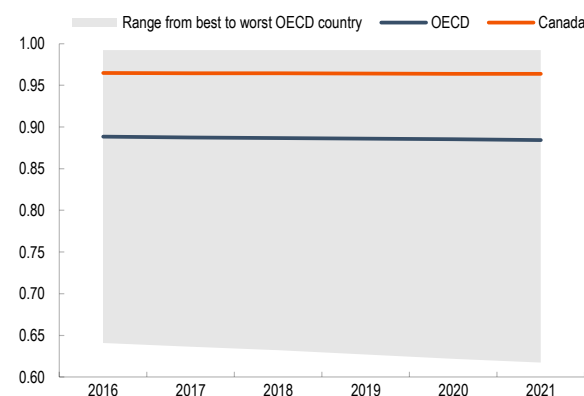
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 11% to 14% in Canada, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 55% to 60% in Canada, and from 45% to 50% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.96 in Canada, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication:

[www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

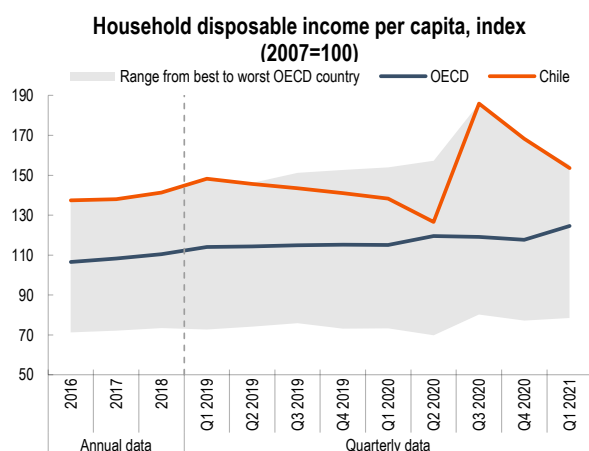
Find the data used in this country profile, and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology at: [www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx](http://www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx).

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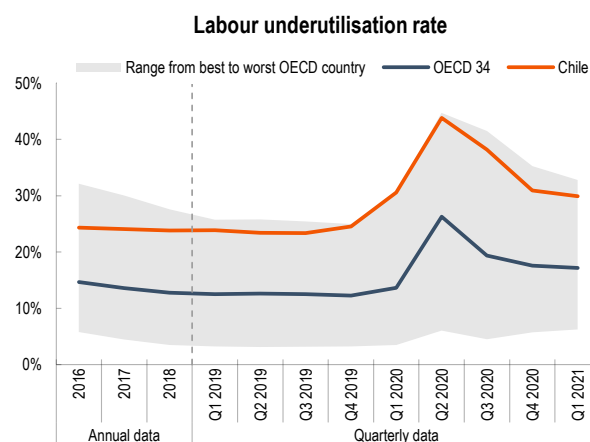
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



## Material well-being

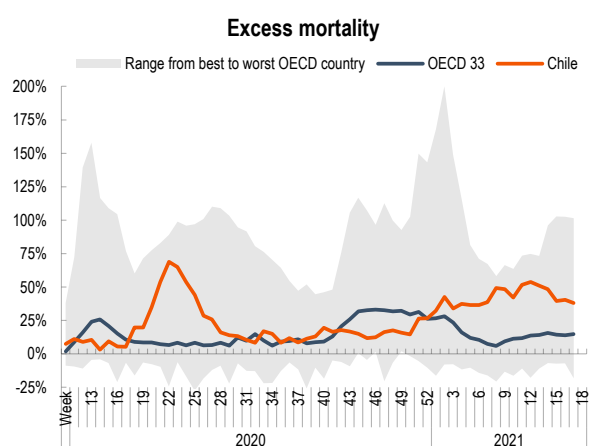


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 19% in Chile, and 2% for the OECD on average.

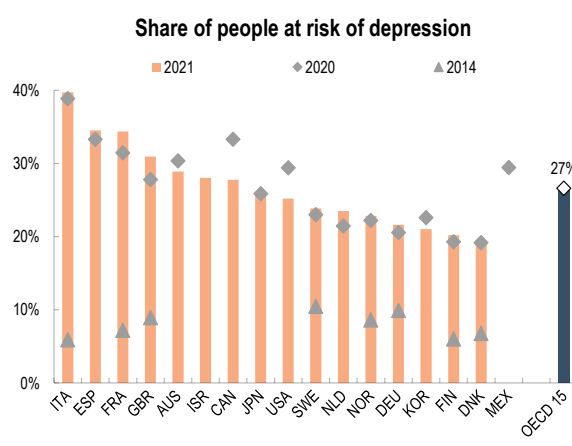


Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 25% to 31% in Chile, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

## Quality of life

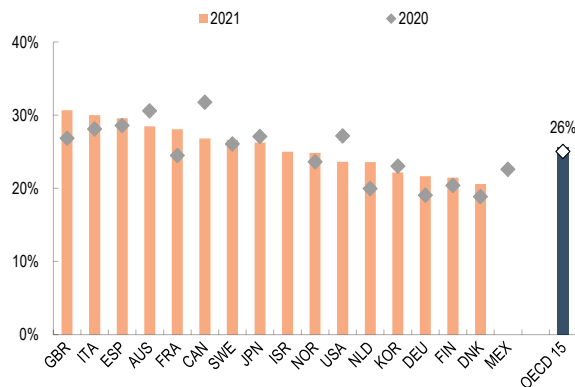


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 28% in Chile, and 16% for the OECD 33.



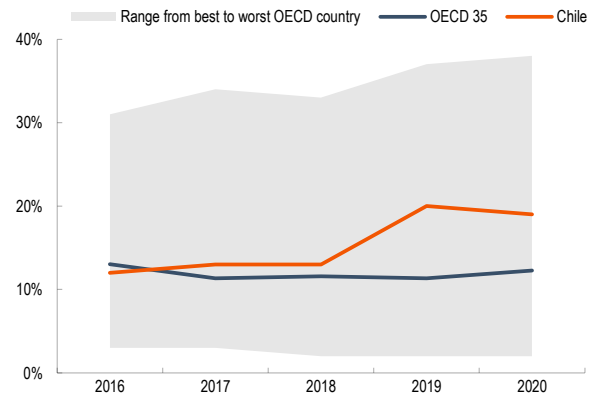
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

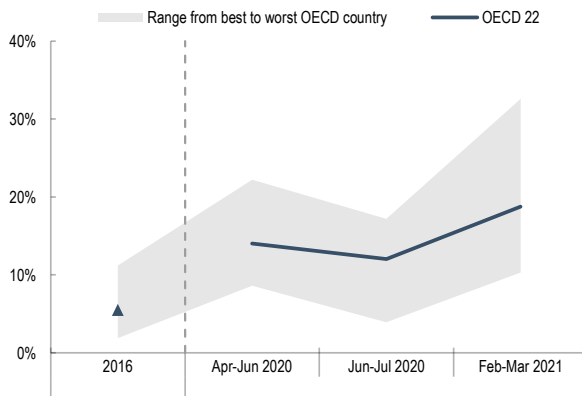
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 20% to 19% in Chile, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

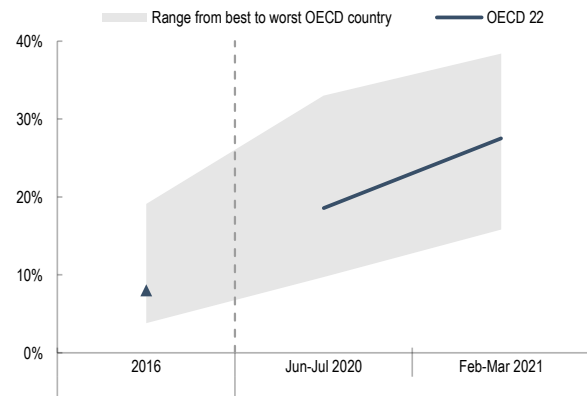
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

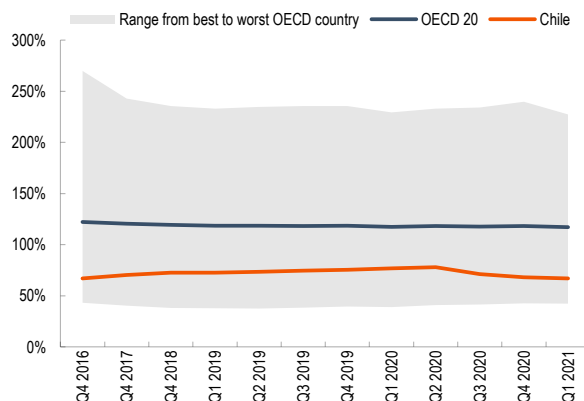
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

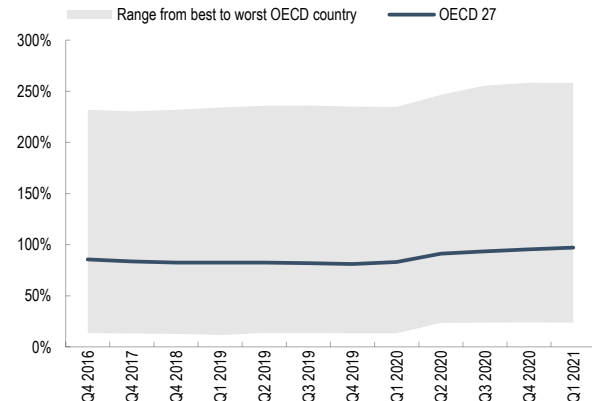
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income

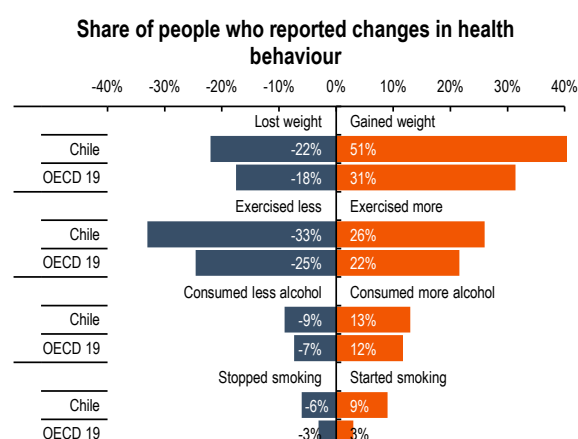


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 75% to 68% of gross household disposable income in Chile, and from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

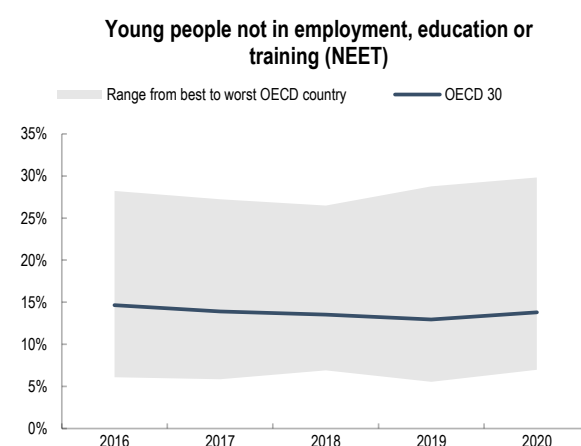
### Government debt as a share of GDP



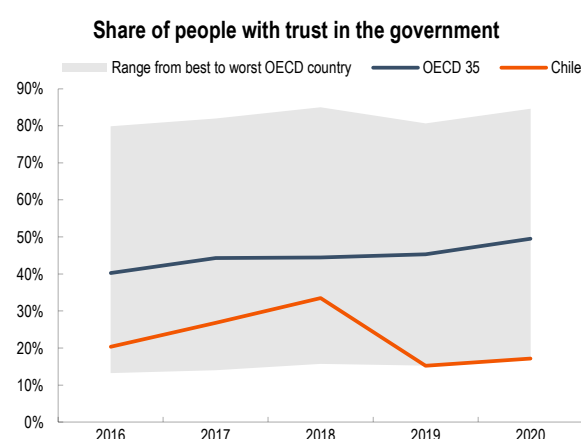
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



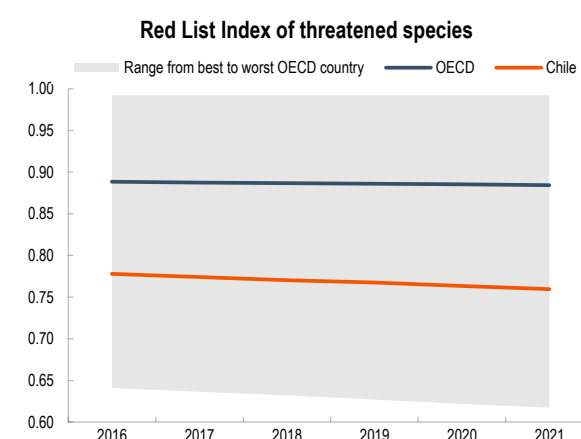
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 15% to 17% in Chile, and from 45% to 50% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species decreased from 0.77 to 0.76 in Chile, and from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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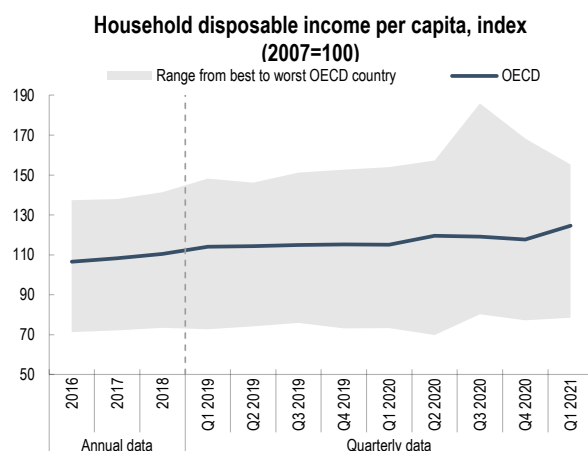
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

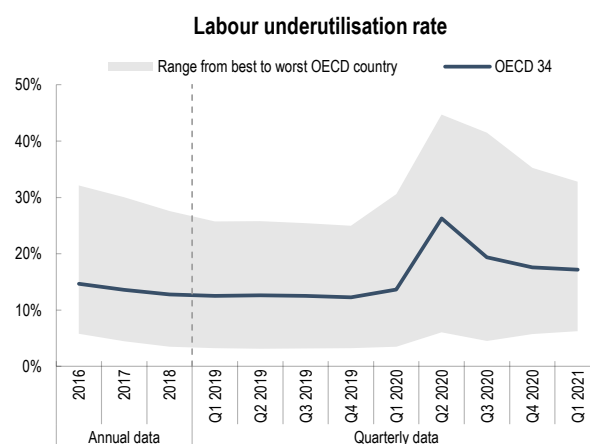
## COLOMBIA



### Material well-being

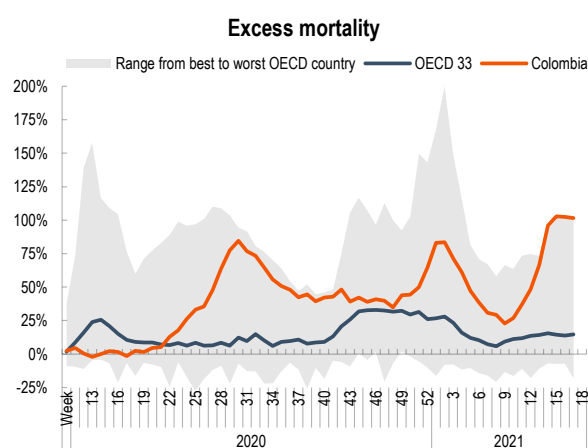


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

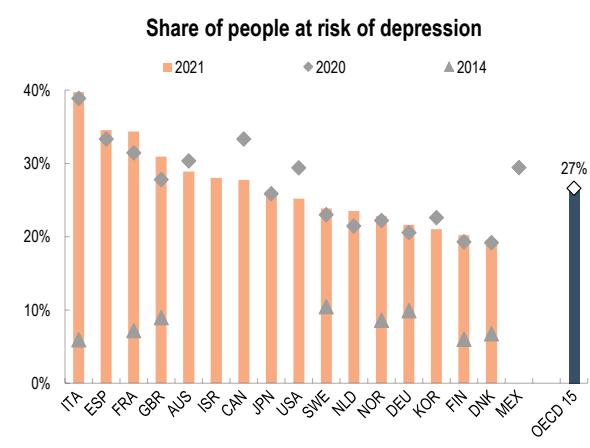


Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

### Quality of life



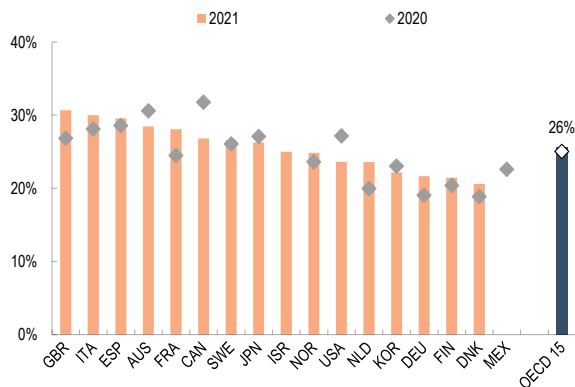
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 43% in Colombia, and 16% for the OECD 33.



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

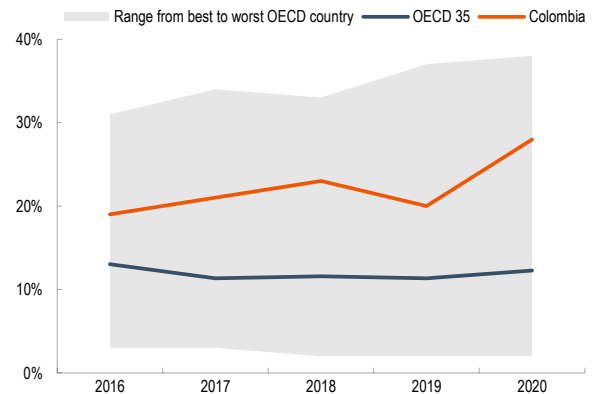


### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

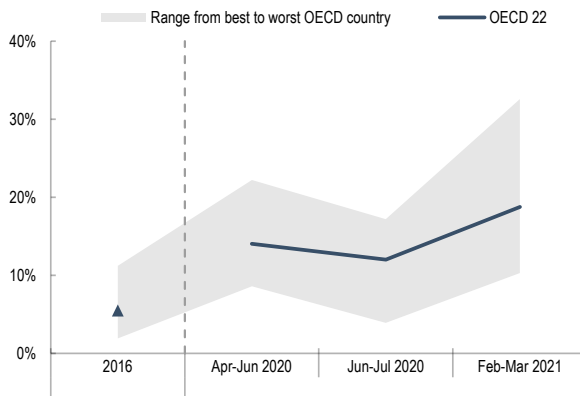
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 20% to 28% in Colombia, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

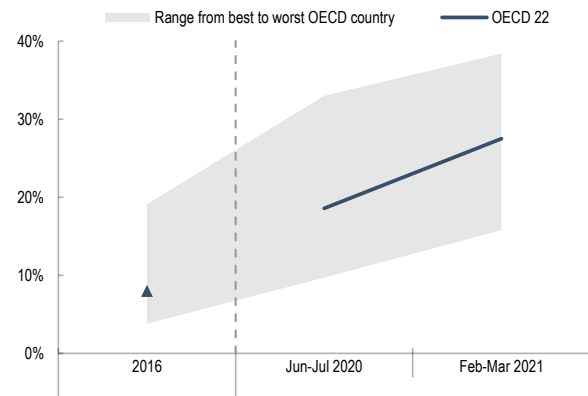
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

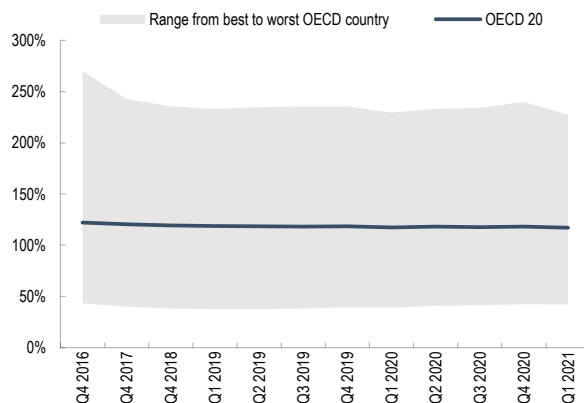
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

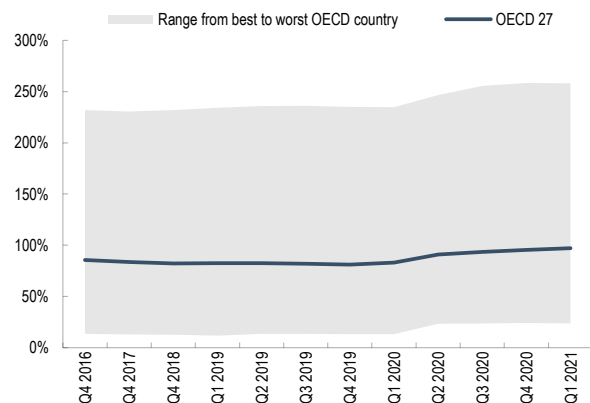
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



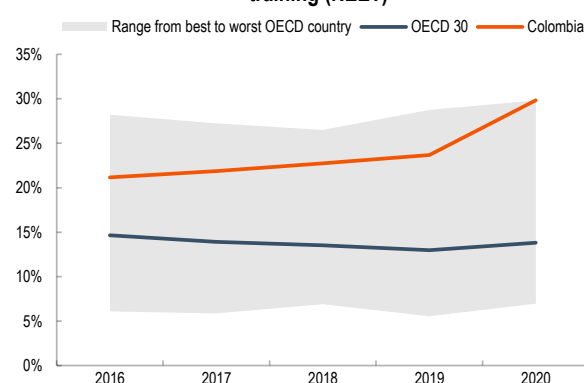
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



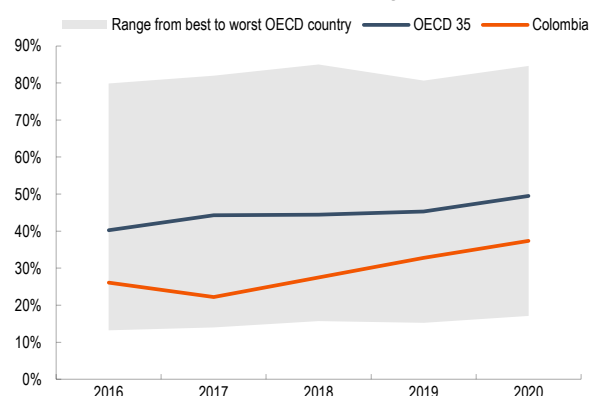
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



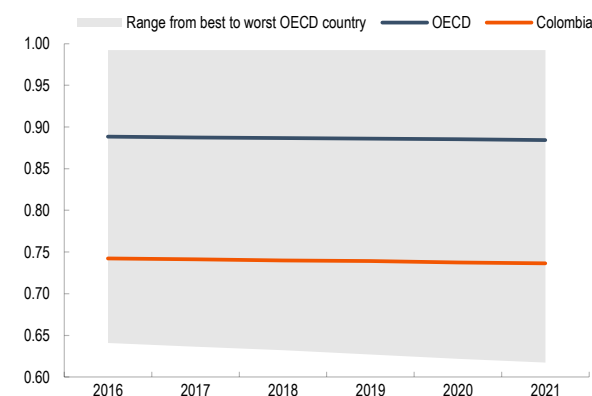
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 24% to 30% in Colombia, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 33% to 37% in Colombia, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.74 in Colombia, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

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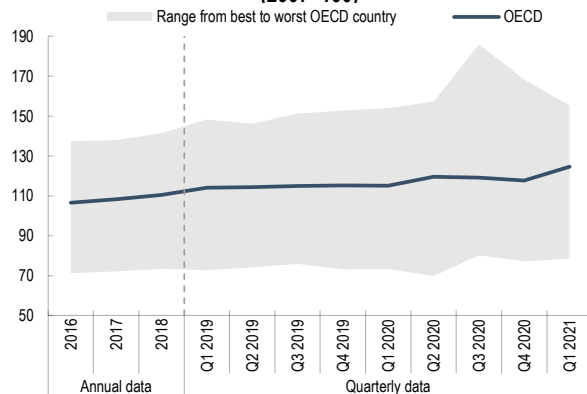
# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

## COSTA RICA



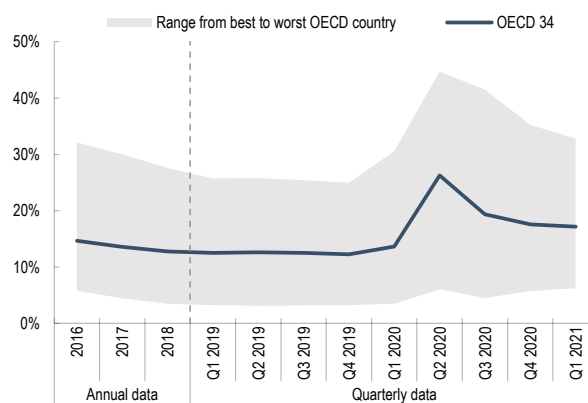
### Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

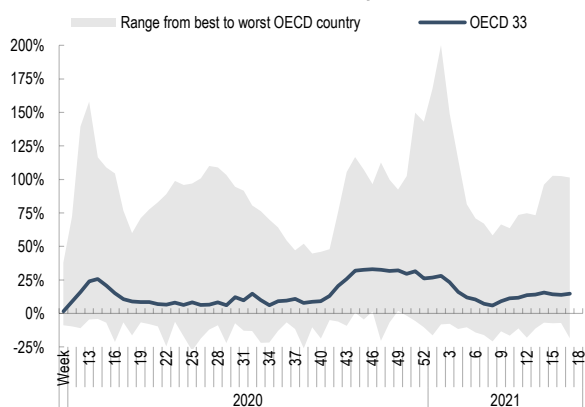
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

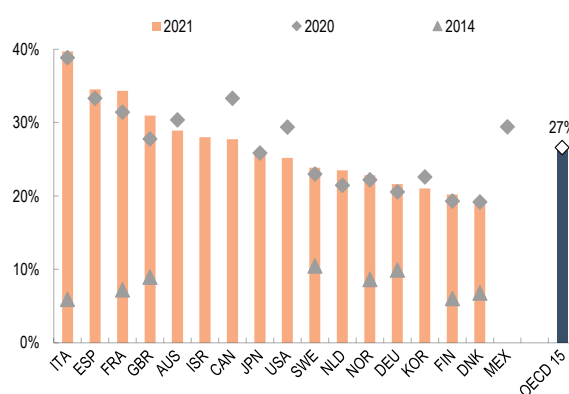
### Quality of life

Excess mortality



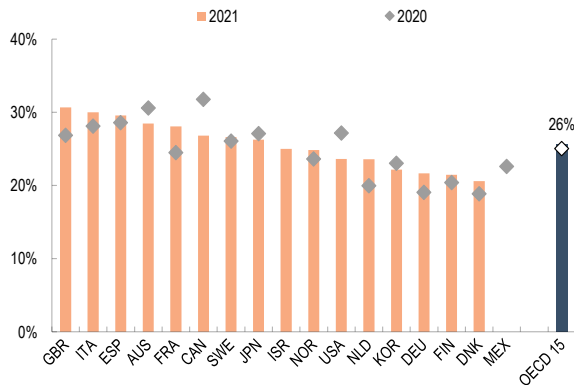
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 16% for the OECD 33.

Share of people at risk of depression



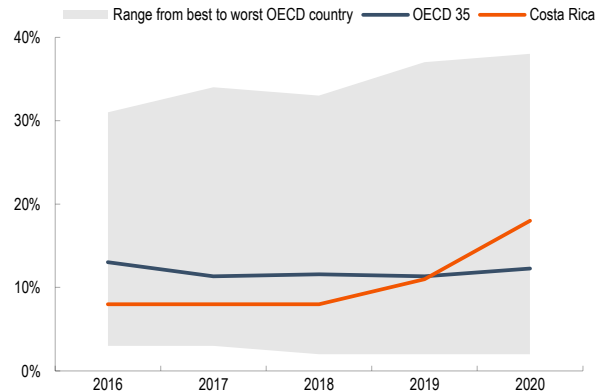
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

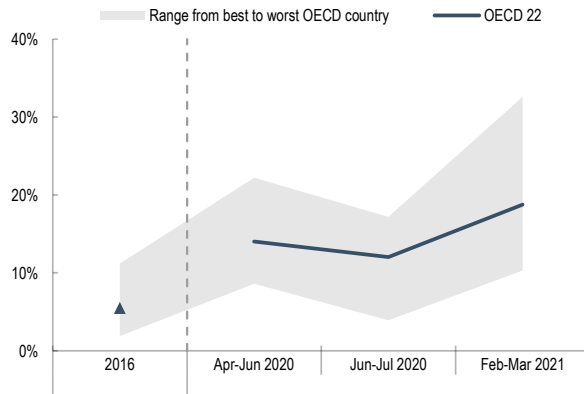
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 11% to 18% in Costa Rica, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

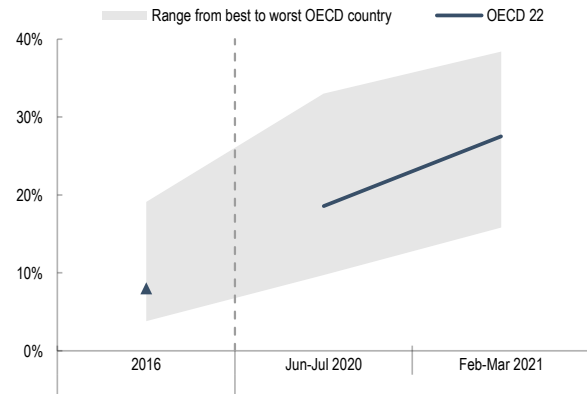
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

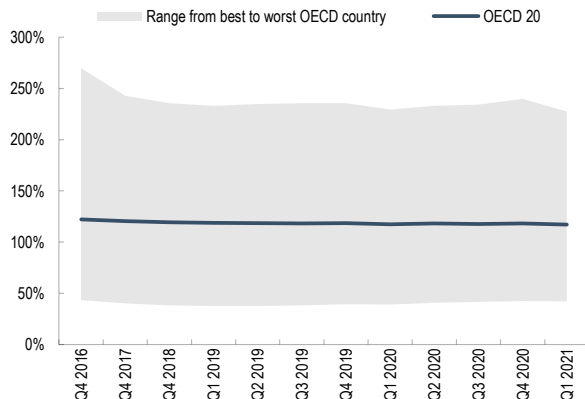
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

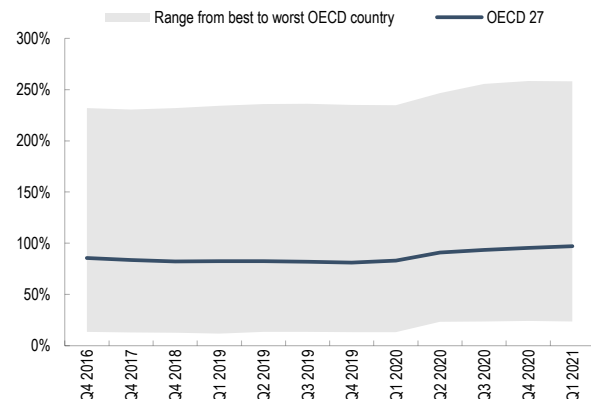
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income

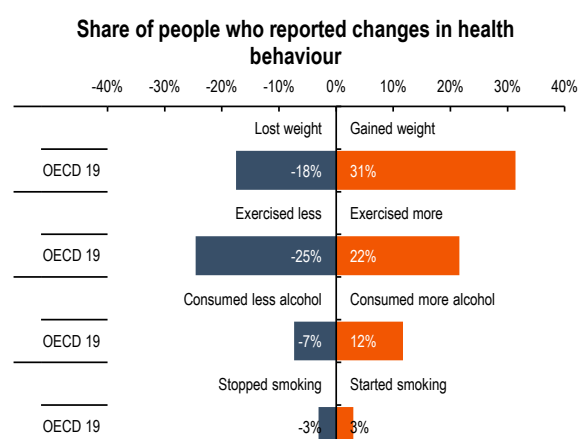


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

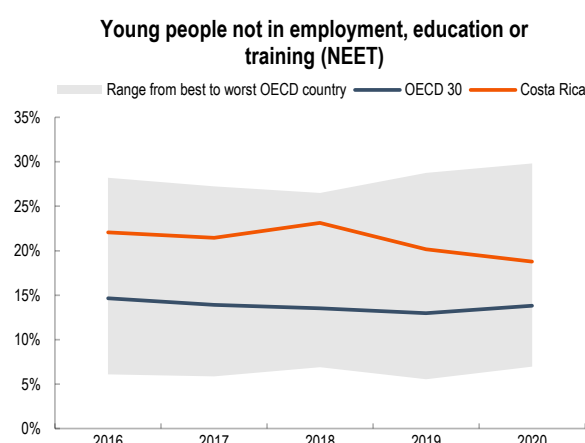
### Government debt as a share of GDP



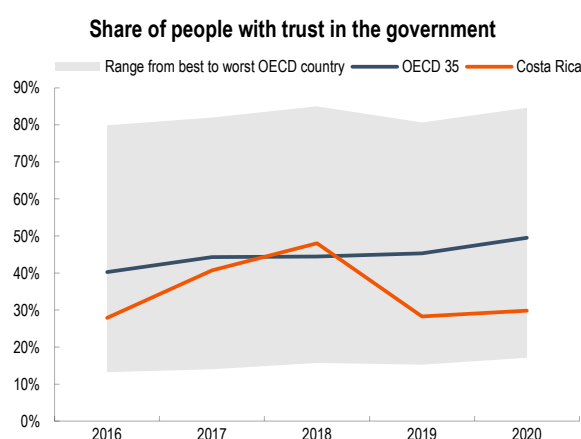
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



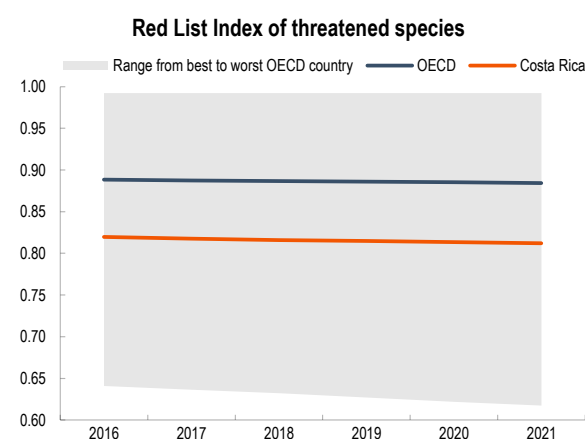
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training decreased from 20% to 19% in Costa Rica, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



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Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.81 in Costa Rica, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

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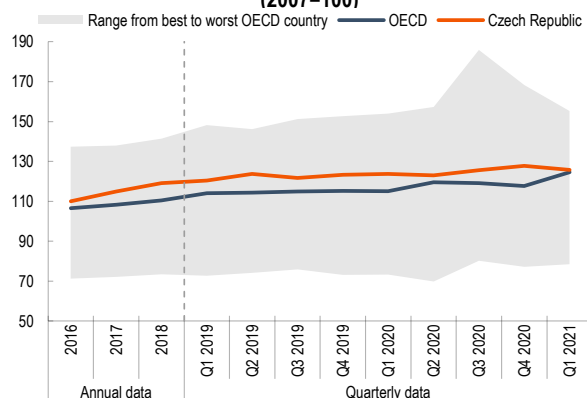
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

## THE CZECH REPUBLIC



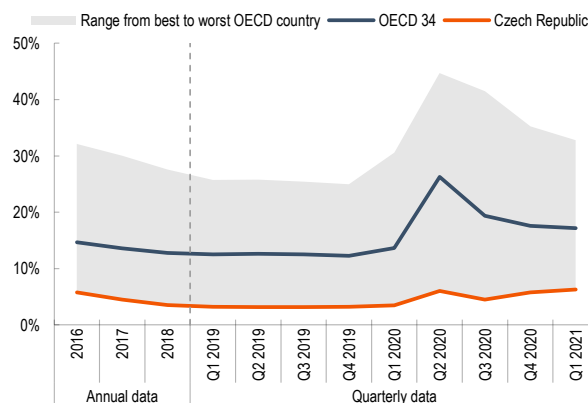
### Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 4% in the Czech Republic, and 2% for the OECD on average.

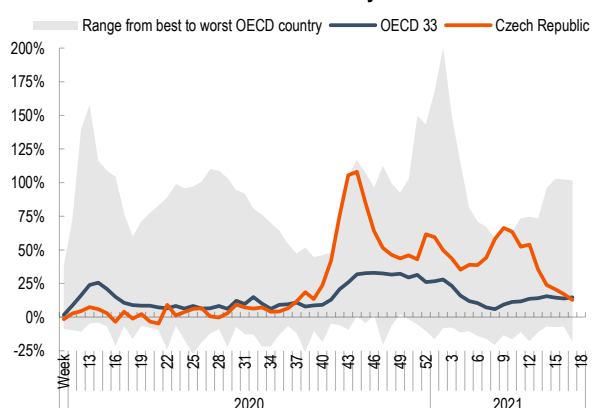
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 3% to 6% in the Czech Republic, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

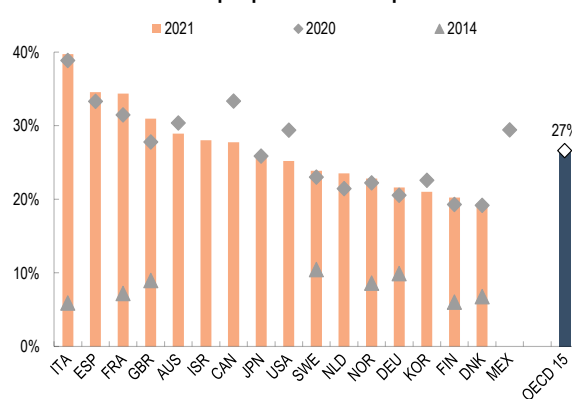
### Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



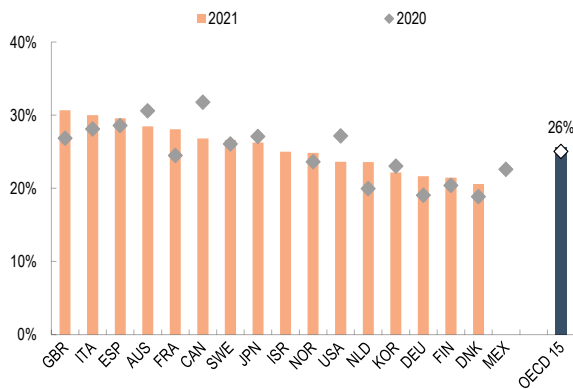
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 28% in the Czech Republic, and 16% for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



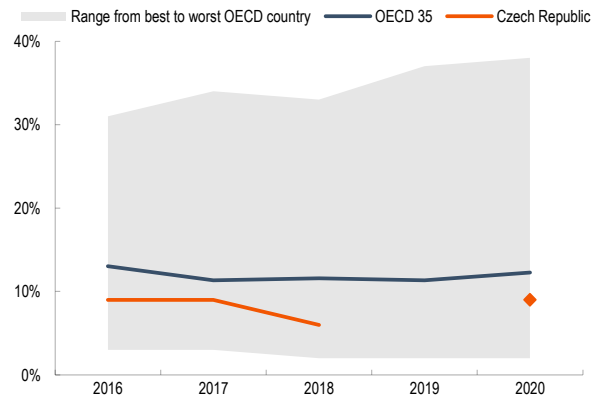
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

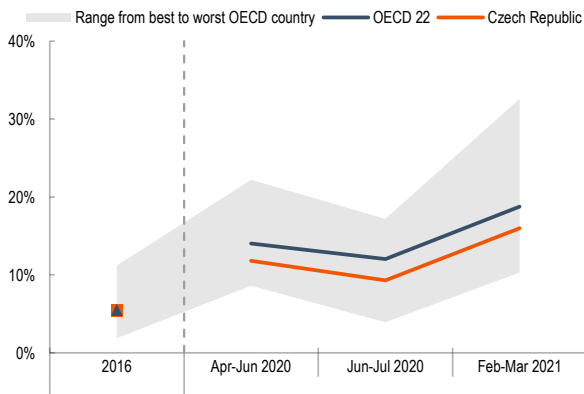
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2018 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 6% to 9% in the Czech Republic, and between 2019 and 2020 it increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

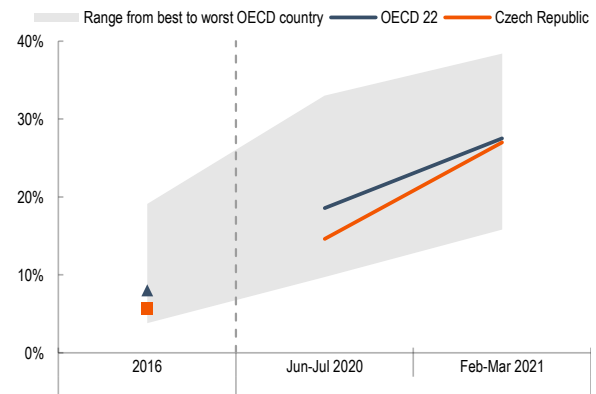
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 12% and 16% respectively in the Czech Republic, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 5% in the Czech Republic and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

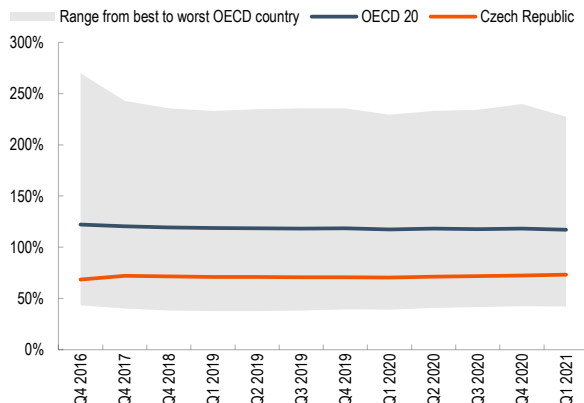
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 15% and 27% respectively in the Czech Republic, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 6% in the Czech Republic and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

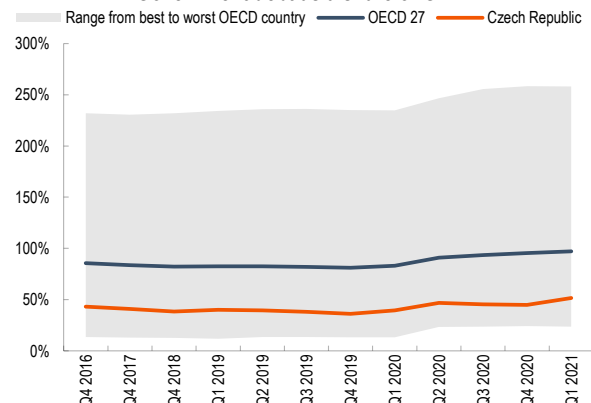
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income

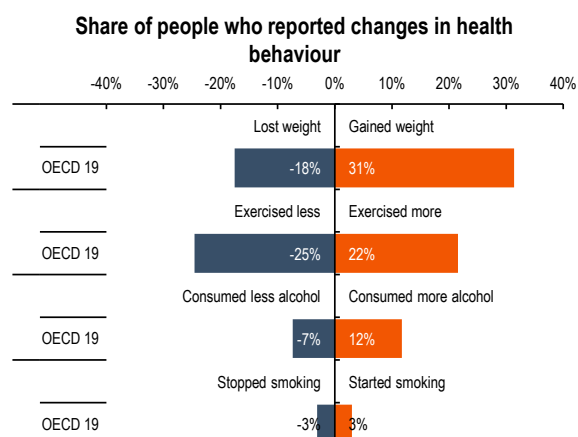


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 71% to 73% of gross household disposable income in the Czech Republic, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

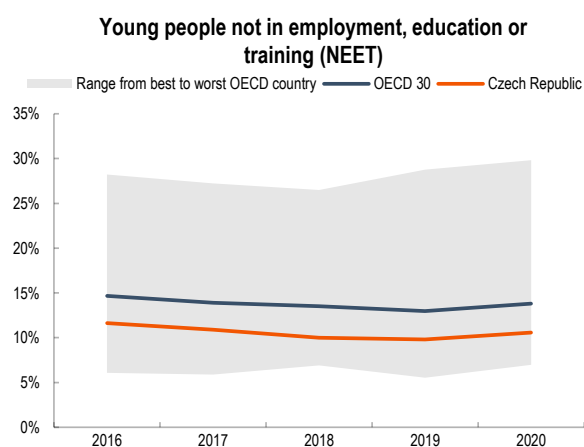
### Government debt as a share of GDP



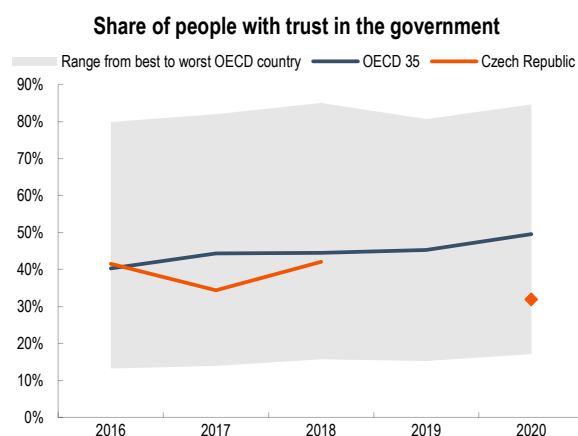
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 36% to 45% of GDP in the Czech Republic, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



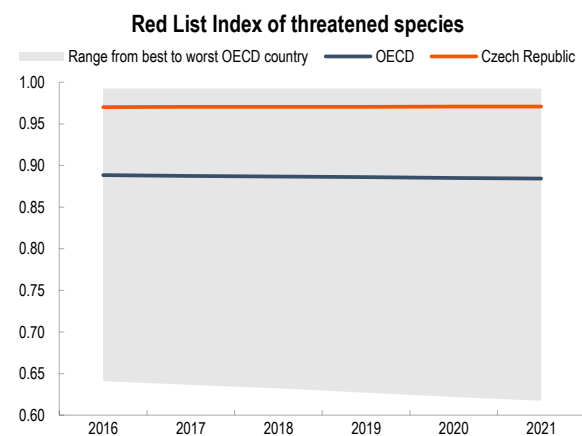
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 10% to 11% in the Czech Republic, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2018 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government decreased from 42% to 32% in the Czech Republic, and between 2019 and 2020 it increased from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.97 in the Czech Republic, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication: [www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm).

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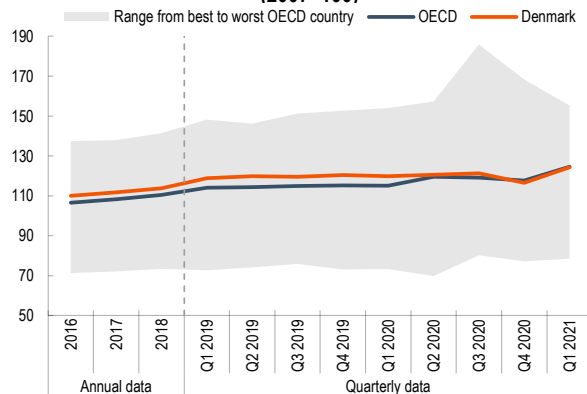
# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

## DENMARK



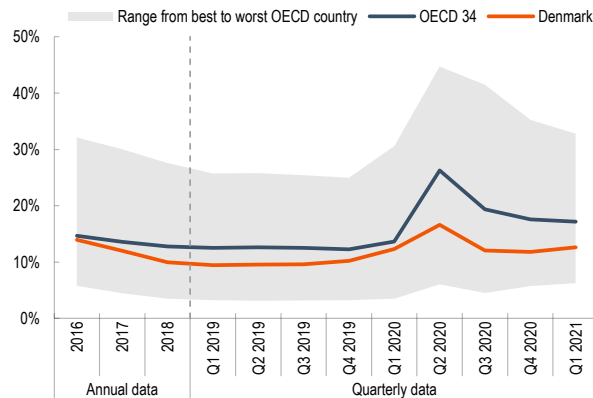
### Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita decreased cumulatively by 3% in Denmark, and increased 2% for the OECD on average.

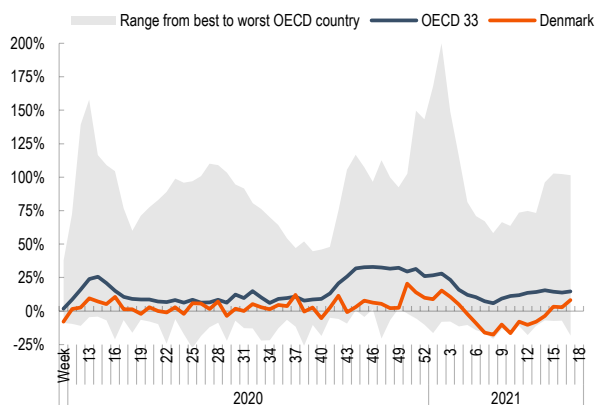
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 10% to 12% in Denmark, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

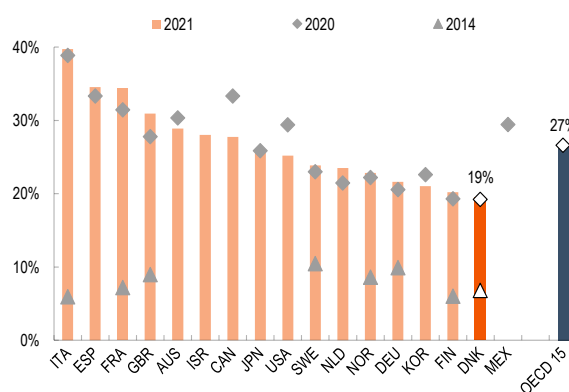
### Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



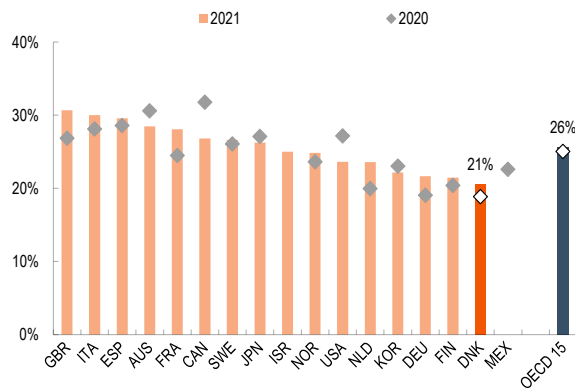
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 2% in Denmark, and 16% for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



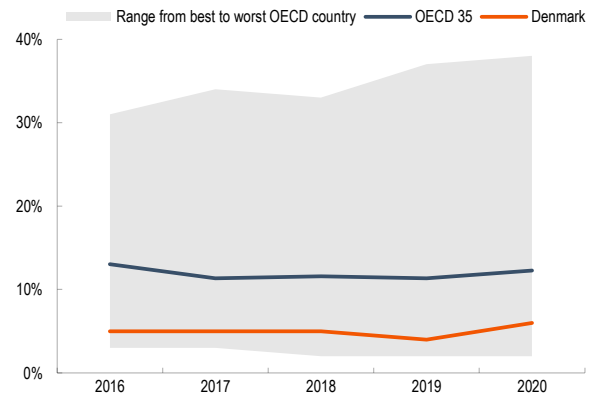
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Denmark remained relatively stable at 19%, and was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. In 2014, it was 7% in Denmark, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Denmark was 19% and 21% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

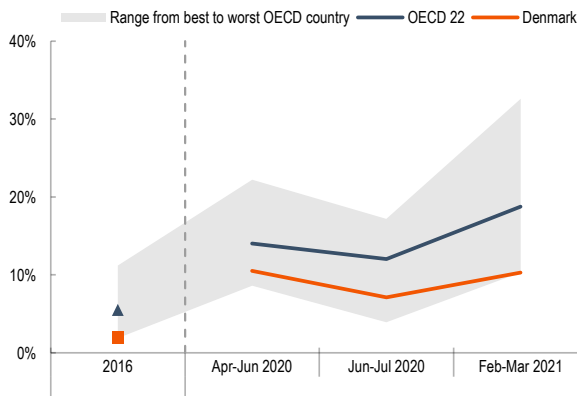
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 4% to 6% in Denmark, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

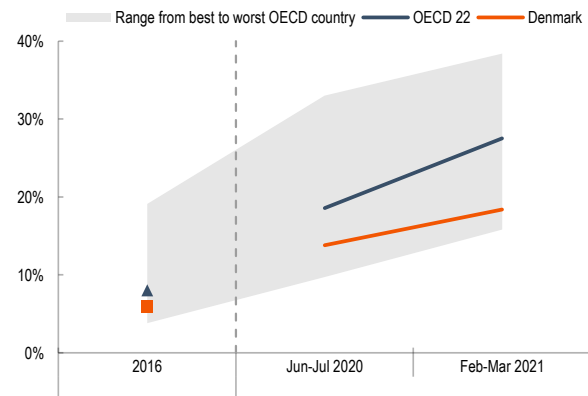
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 11% and 10% respectively in Denmark, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 2% in Denmark and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

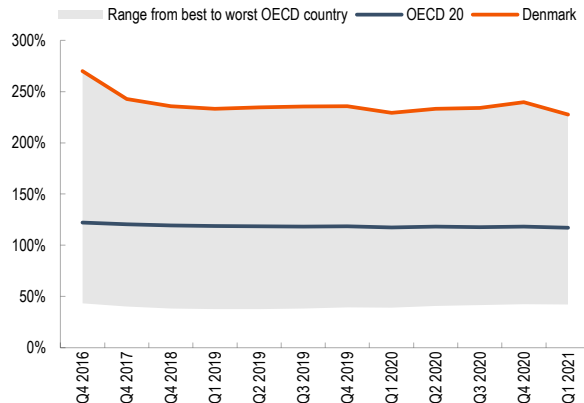
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 18% respectively in Denmark, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 6% in Denmark and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

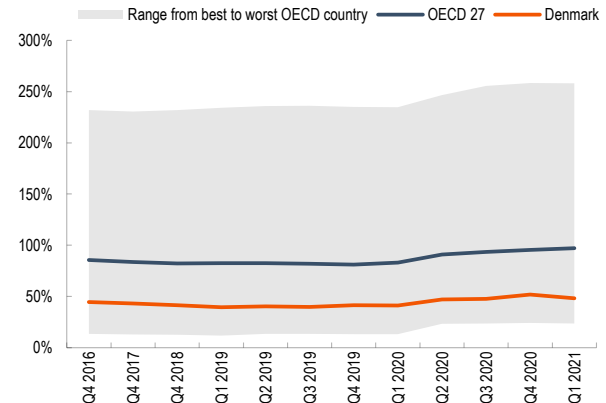
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



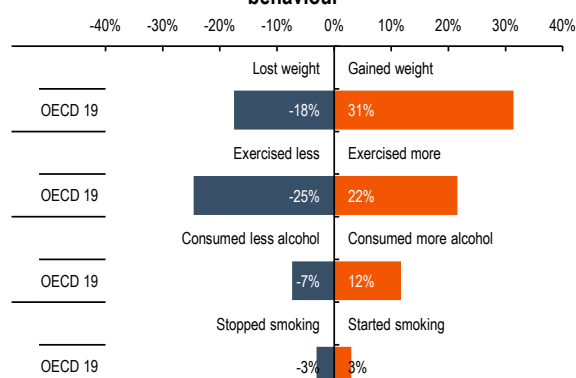
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 236% to 240% of gross household disposable income in Denmark, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



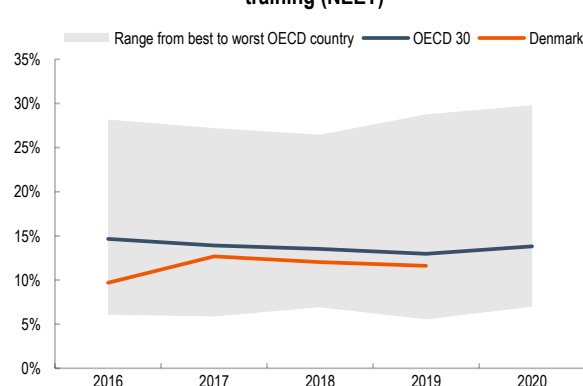
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 41% to 52% of GDP in Denmark, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



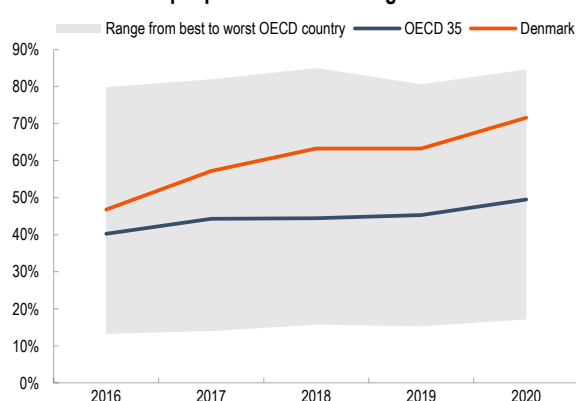
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



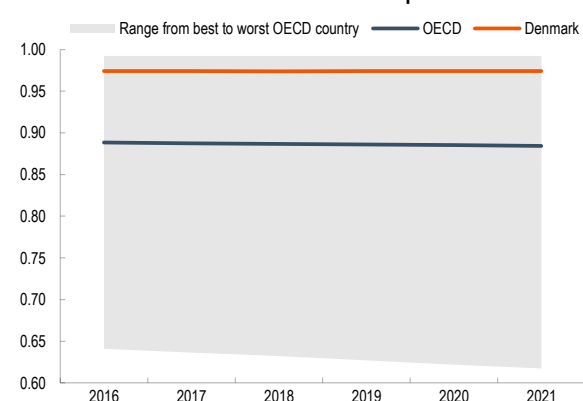
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 63% to 72% in Denmark, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.97 in Denmark, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

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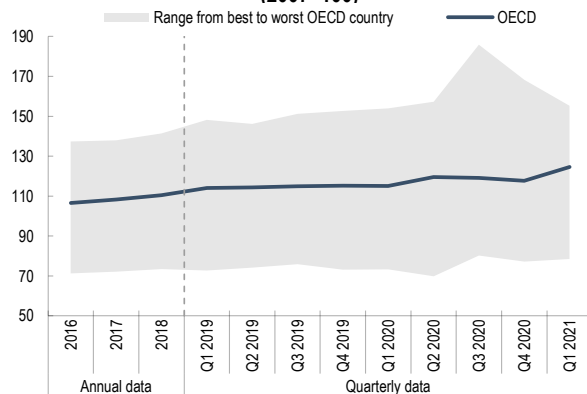
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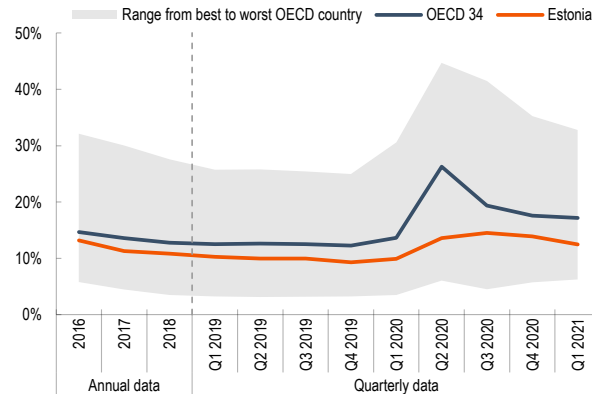
## Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

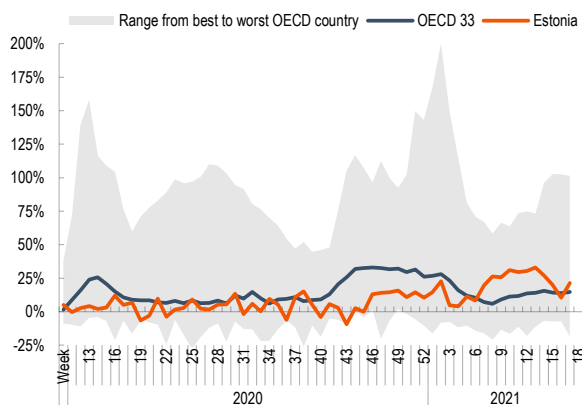
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 9% to 14% in Estonia, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

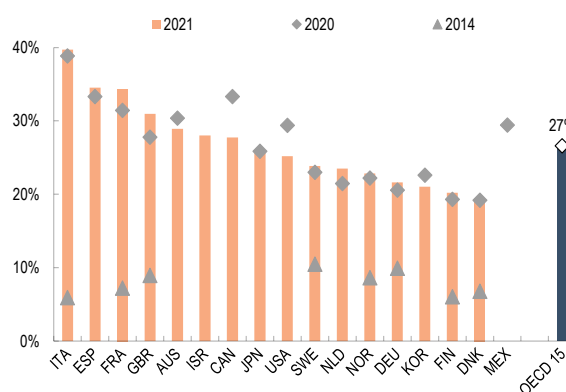
## Quality of life

Excess mortality



Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 10% in Estonia, and 16% for the OECD 33.

Share of people at risk of depression



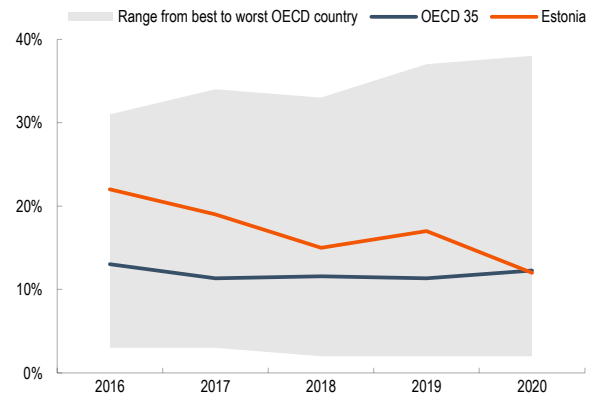
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

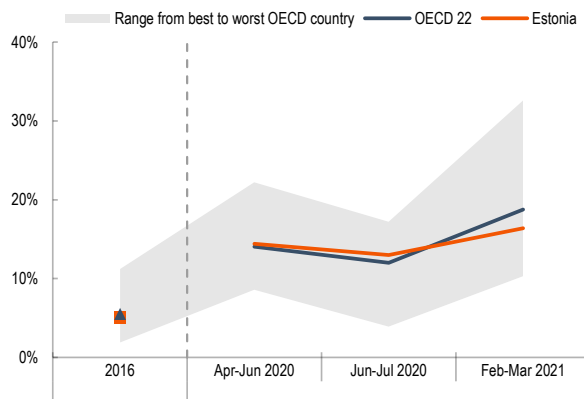
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 17% to 12% in Estonia, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

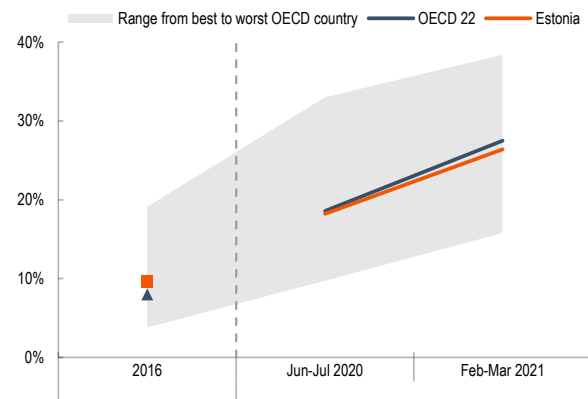
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 16% respectively in Estonia, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 5% in Estonia and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

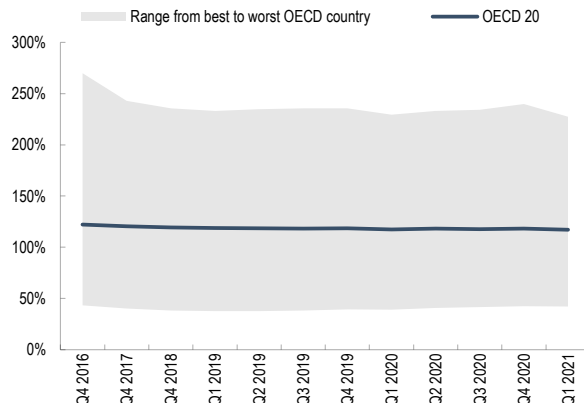
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 18% and 26% respectively in Estonia, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 10% in Estonia and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

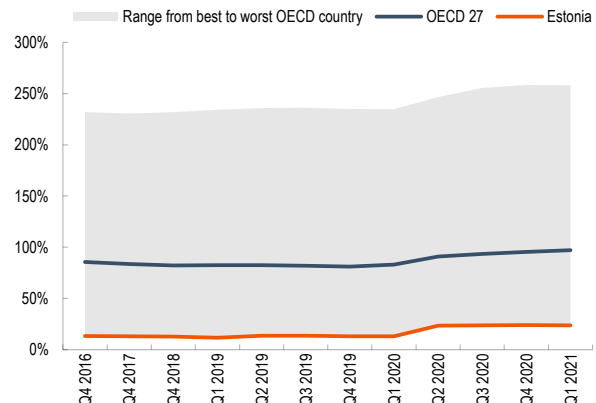
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



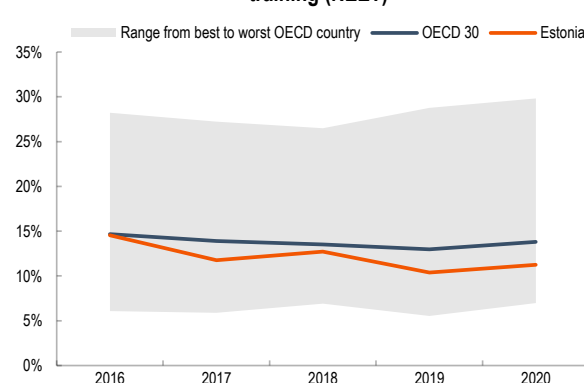
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 13% to 24% of GDP in Estonia, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



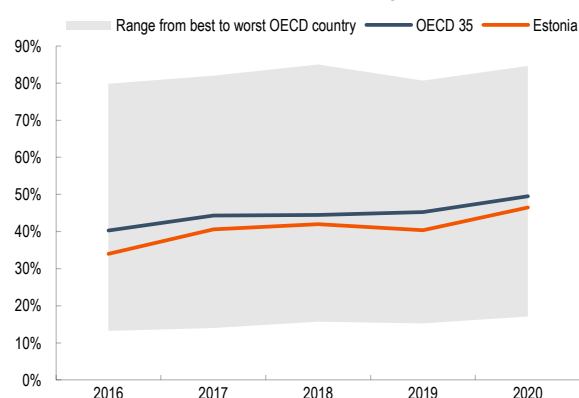
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



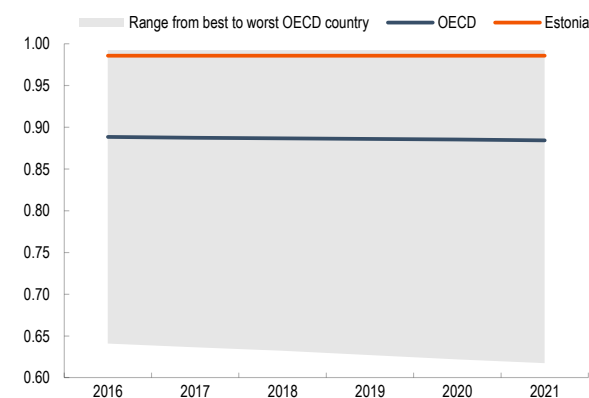
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 10% to 11% in Estonia, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 40% to 46% in Estonia, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.99 in Estonia, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

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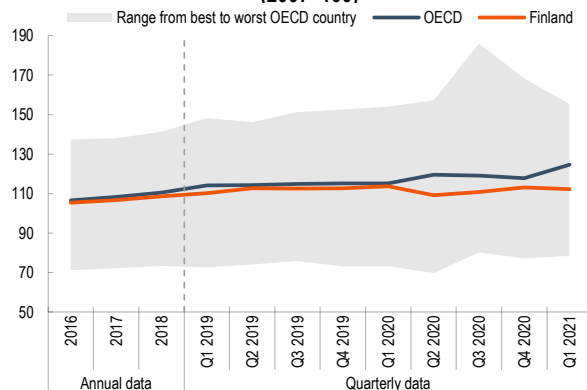
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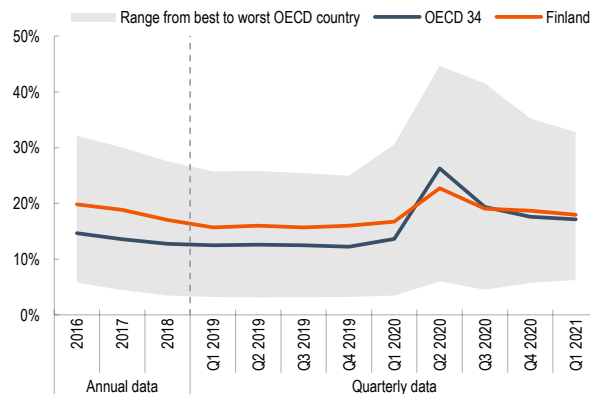
## Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 0.5% in Finland, and 2% for the OECD on average.

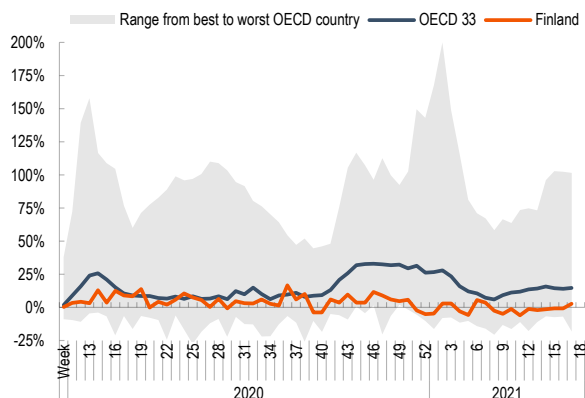
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 16% to 19% in Finland, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

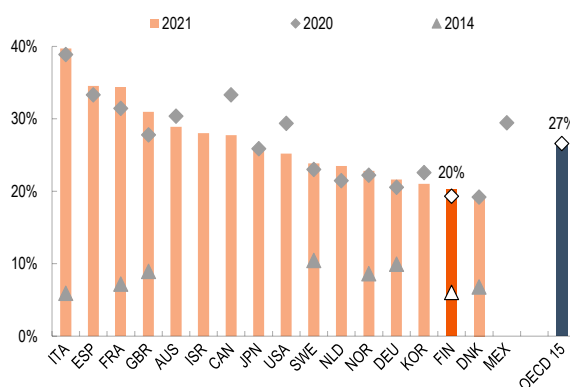
## Quality of life

Excess mortality



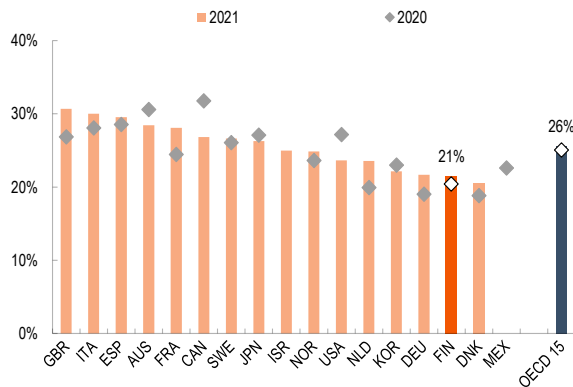
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 3% in Finland, and 16% for the OECD 33.

Share of people at risk of depression



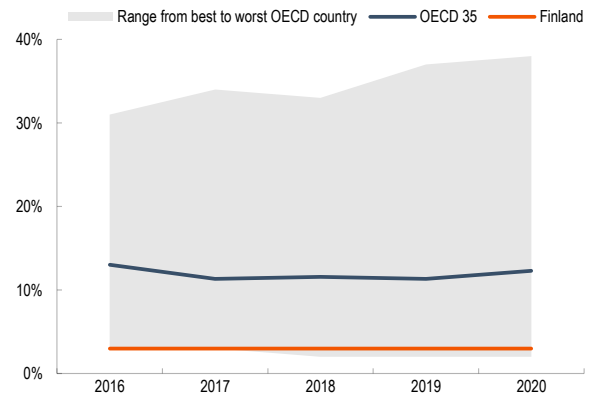
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Finland was 19% and 20% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. In 2014, it was 6% in Finland, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Finland was 20% and 21% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

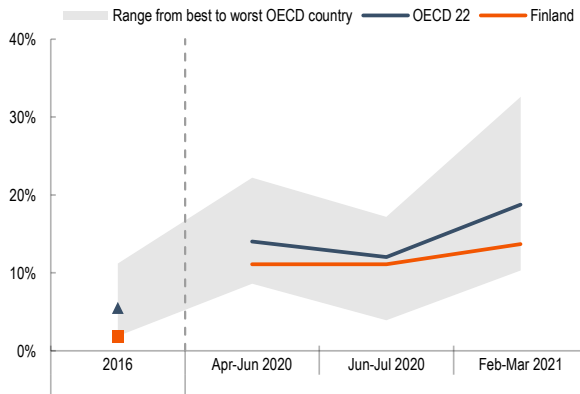
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction remained relatively stable at 3% in Finland, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

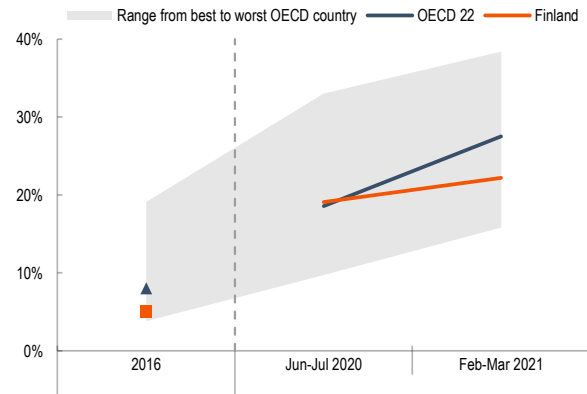
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 11% and 14% respectively in Finland, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 2% in Finland and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

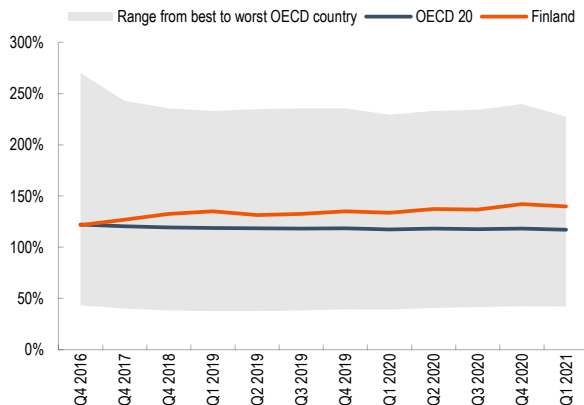
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 22% respectively in Finland, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 5% in Finland and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

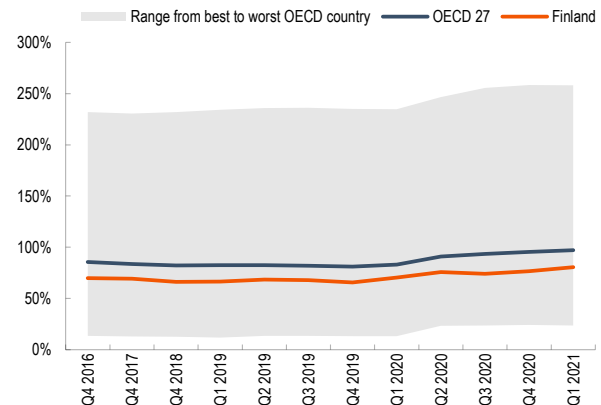
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



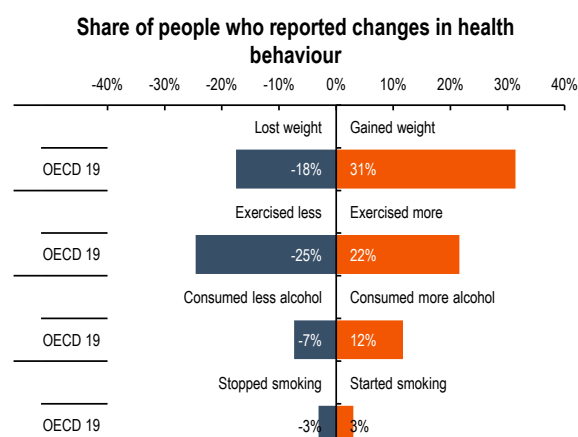
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 135% to 142% of gross household disposable income in Finland, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP

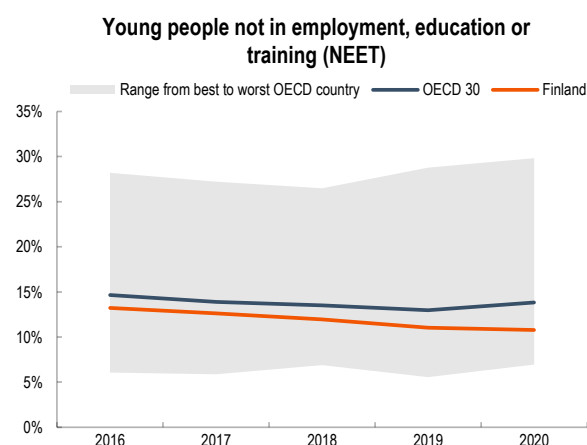


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 66% to 77% of GDP in Finland, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

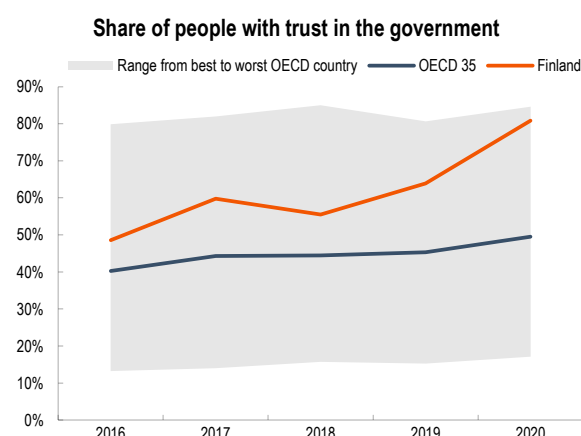




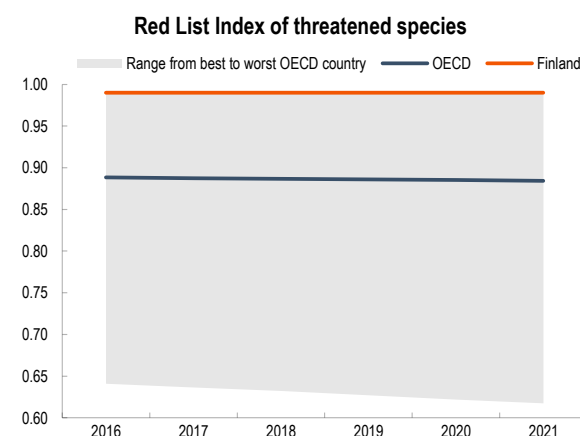
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 11% in Finland, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 64% to 81% in Finland, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.99 in Finland, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication: [www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm).

Find the data used in this country profile, and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology at: [www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx](http://www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx).

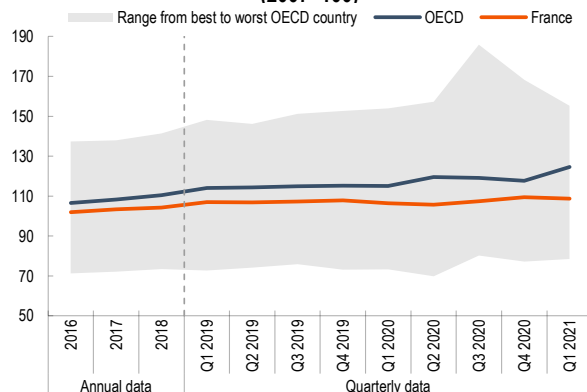
Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



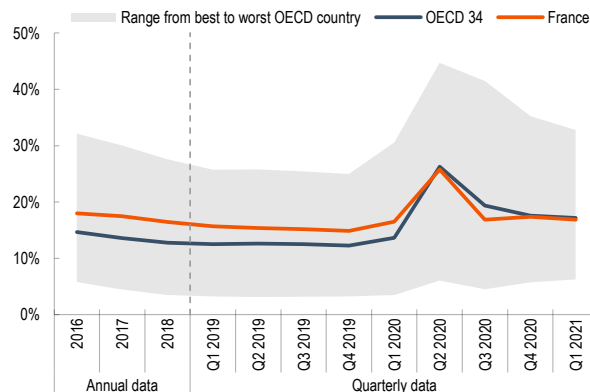
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 1% in France, and 2% for the OECD on average.

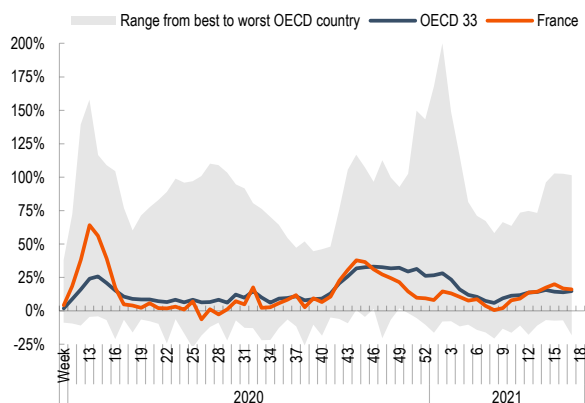
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 15% to 17% in France, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

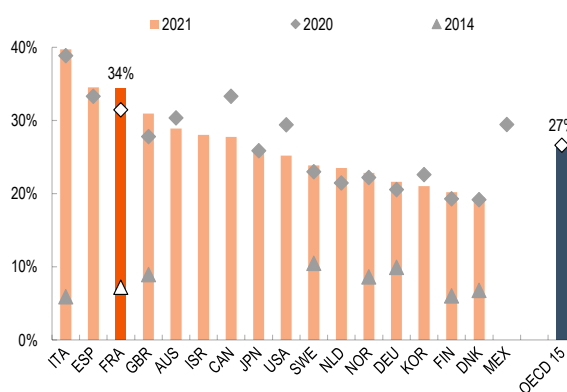
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**

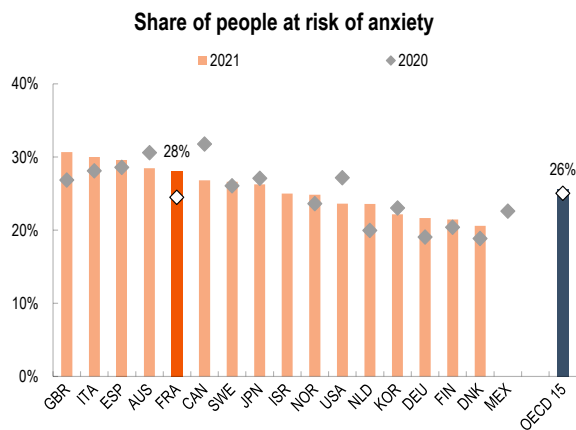


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 13% in France, and 16% for the OECD 33.

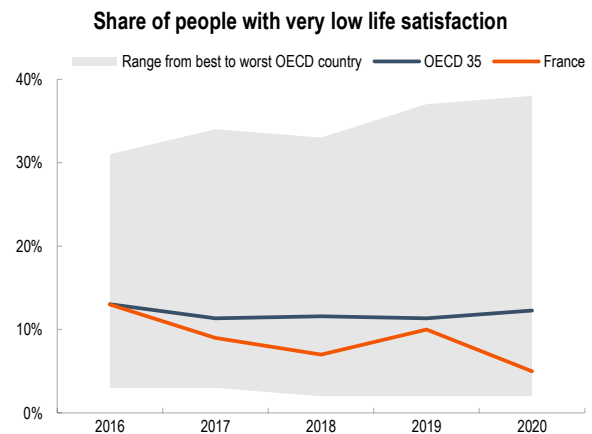
**Share of people at risk of depression**



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in France was 31% and 34% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. In 2014, it was 7% in France, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

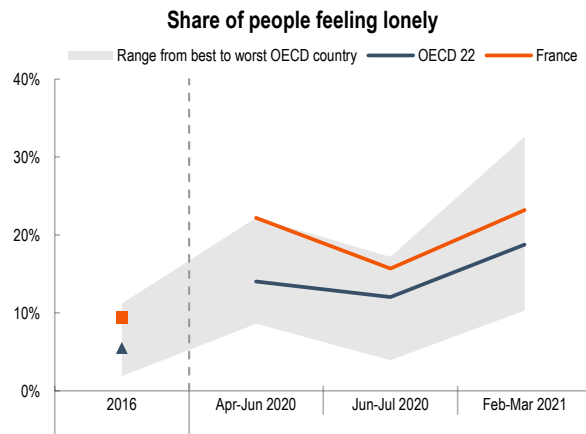


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in France was 24% and 28% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

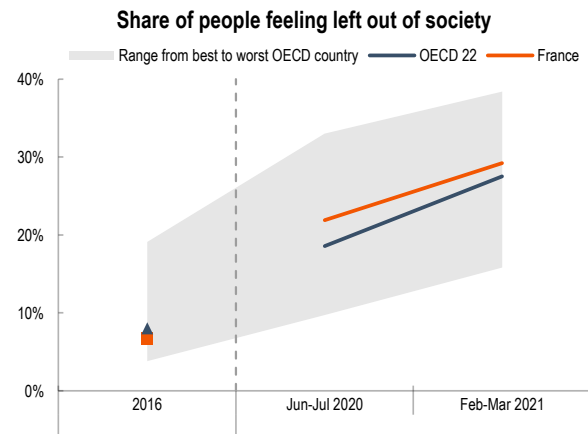


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 10% to 5% in France, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

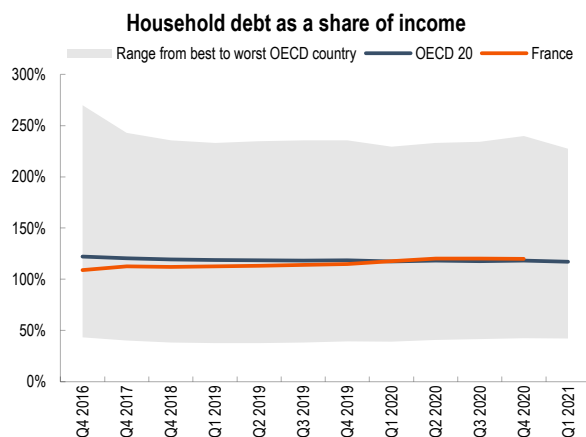


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 22% and 23% respectively in France, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 9% in France and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

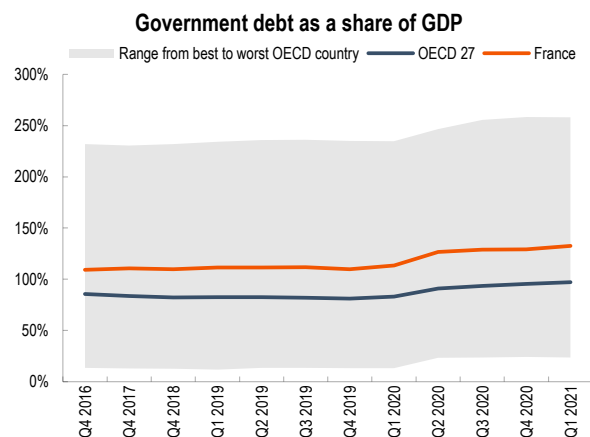


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 22% and 29% respectively in France, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 7% in France and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

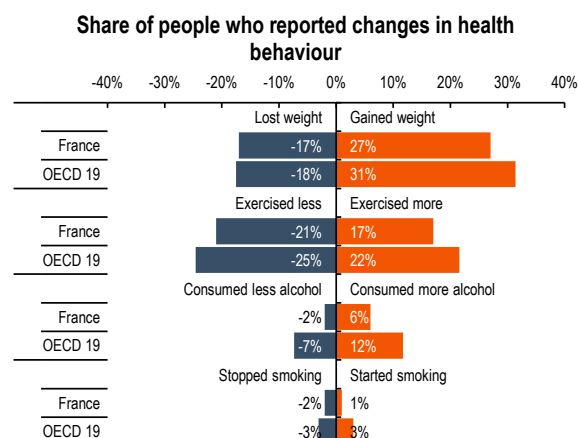
## Sustainability



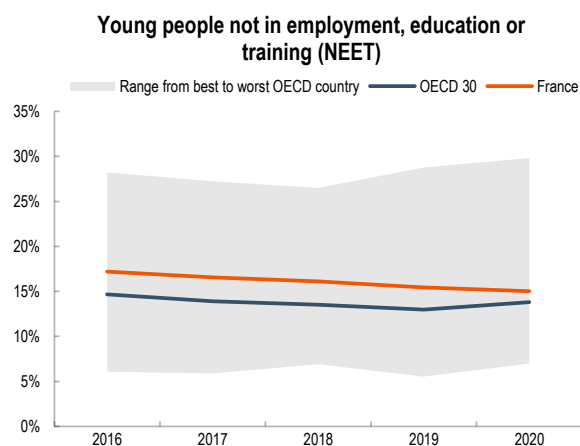
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 115% to 120% of gross household disposable income in France, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.



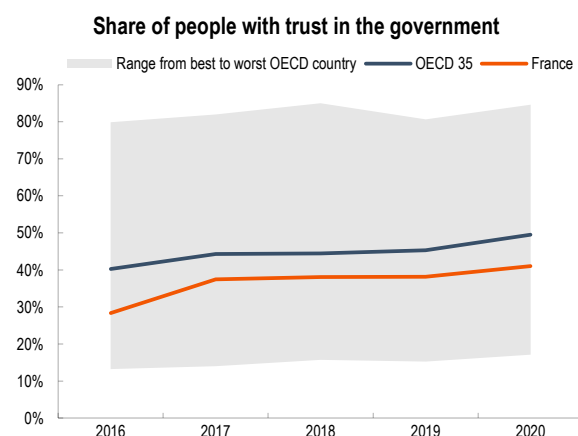
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 110% to 129% of GDP in France, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



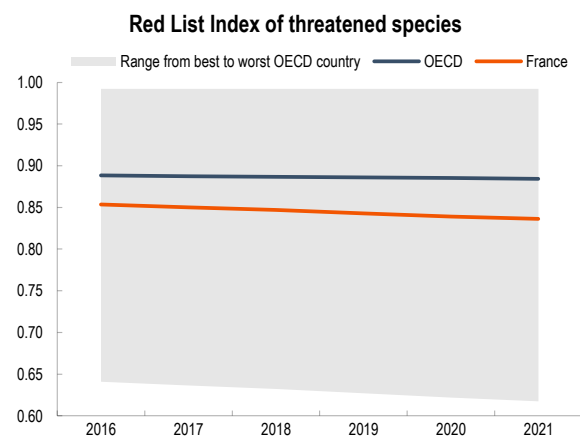
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 15% in France, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 38% to 41% in France, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.84 in France, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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[www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

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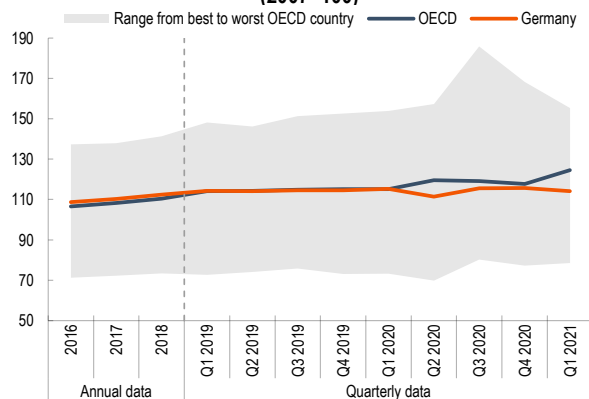
Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



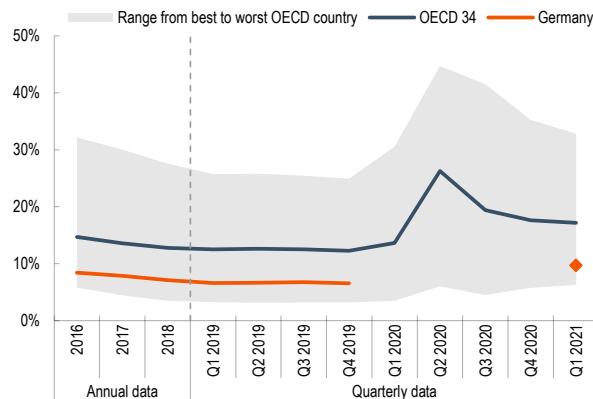
## Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 1% in Germany, and 2% for the OECD on average.

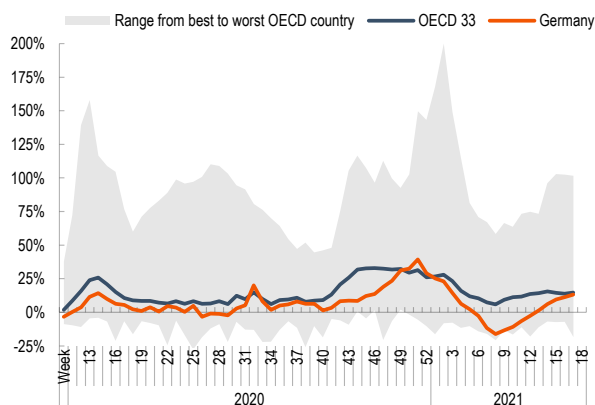
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average. In Germany, 2021 data are not comparable to data from 2019 and earlier due to changes in survey methodology.

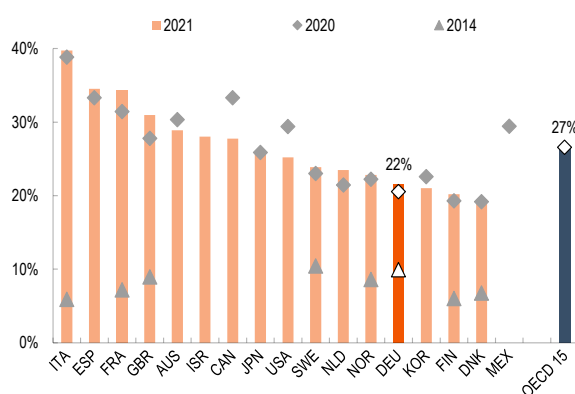
## Quality of life

Excess mortality



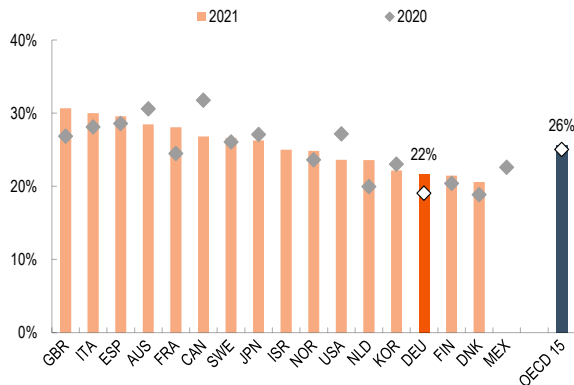
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 7% in Germany, and 16% for the OECD 33.

Share of people at risk of depression



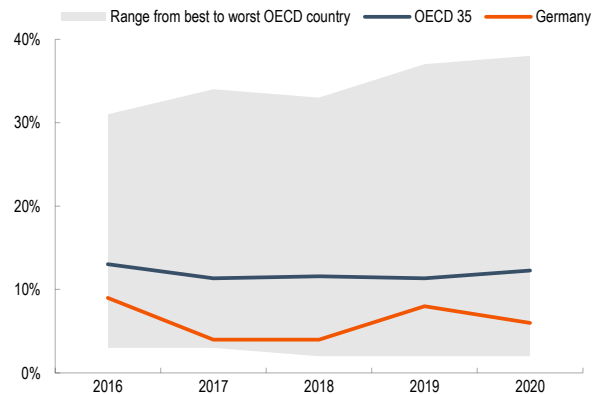
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Germany was 21% and 22% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. In 2014, it was 10% in Germany, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Germany was 19% and 22% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

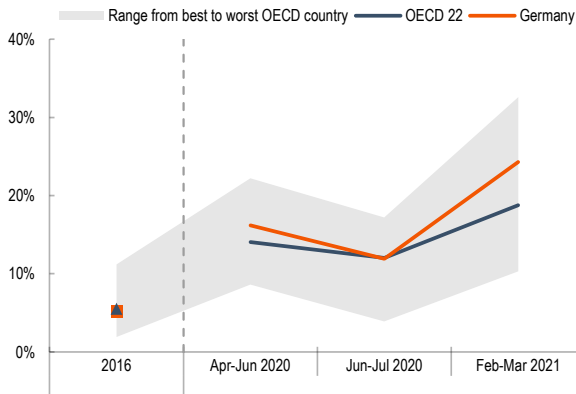
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 8% to 6% in Germany, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

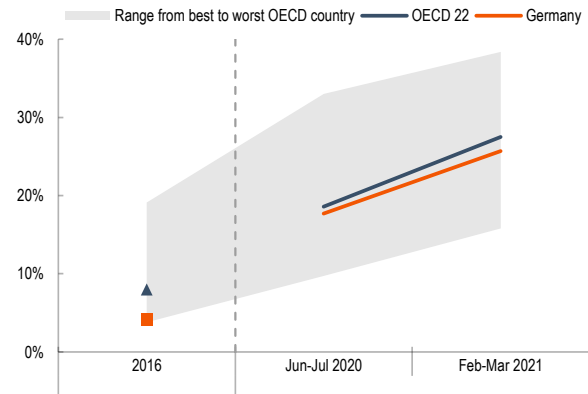
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 16% and 24% respectively in Germany, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 5% in Germany and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

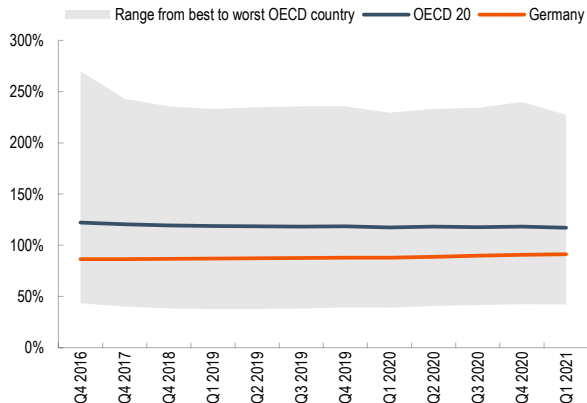
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 18% and 26% respectively in Germany, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 4% in Germany and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

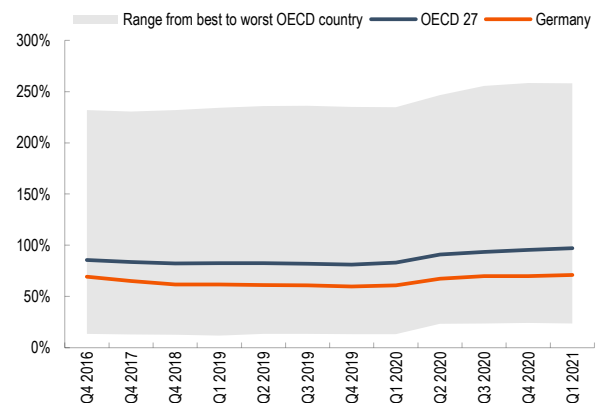
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



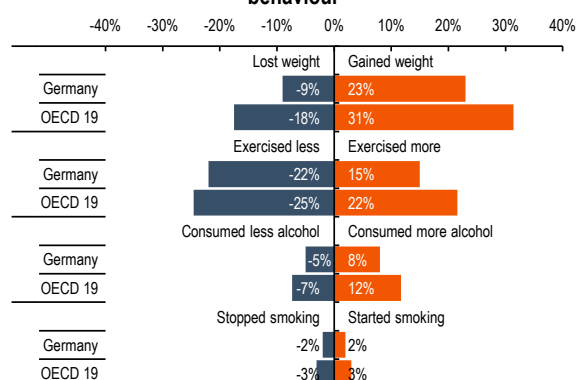
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 88% to 91% of gross household disposable income in Germany, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



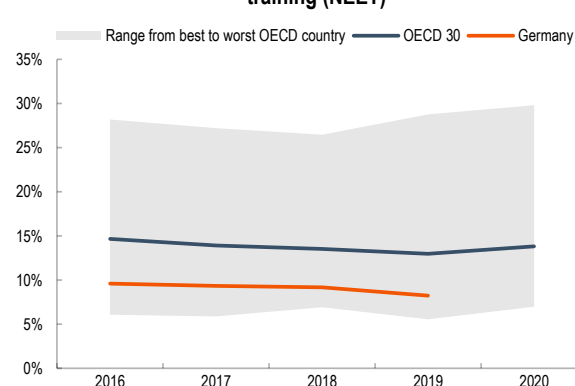
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 60% to 70% of GDP in Germany, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



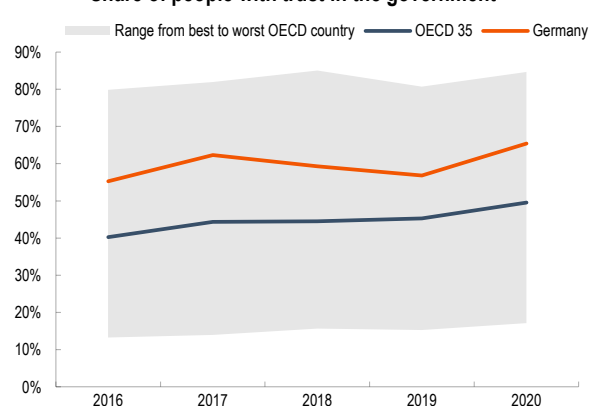
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



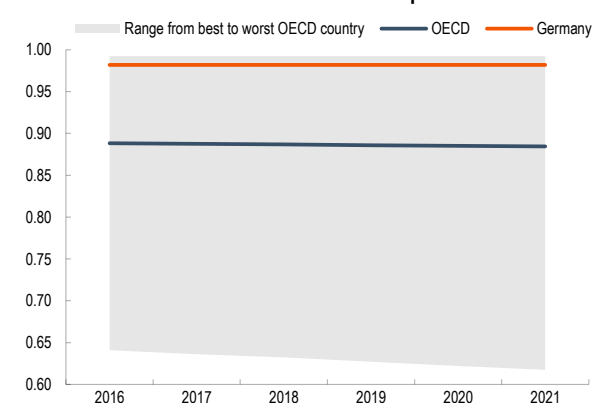
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 57% to 65% in Germany, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.98 in Germany, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

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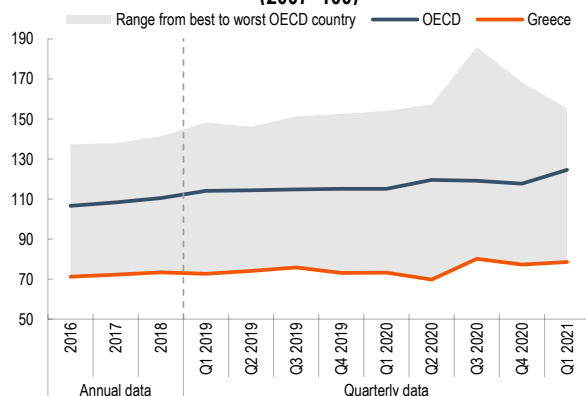
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Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



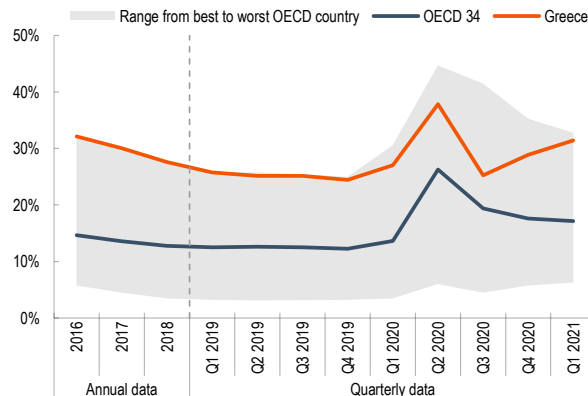
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 6% in Greece, and 2% for the OECD on average.

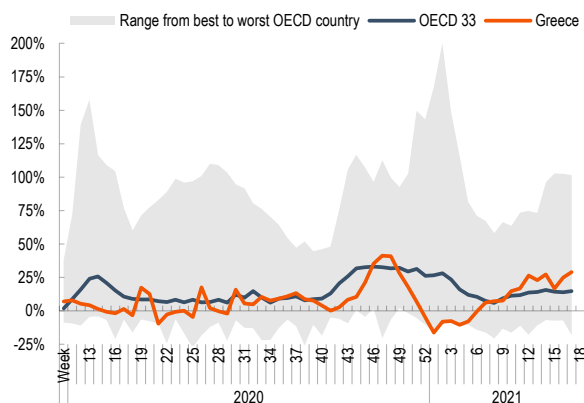
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 24% to 29% in Greece, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

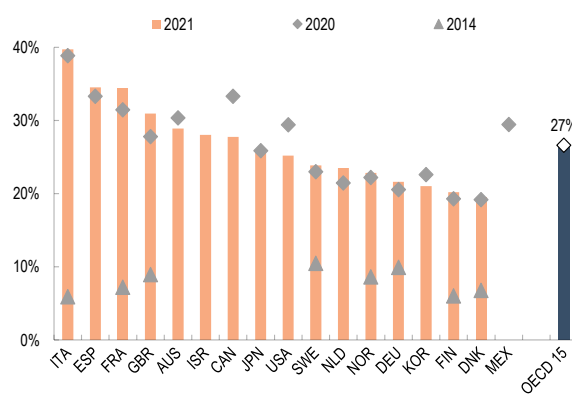
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 8% in Greece, and 16% for the OECD 33.

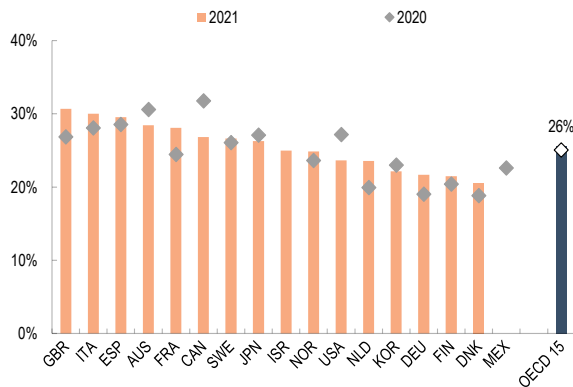
**Share of people at risk of depression**



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

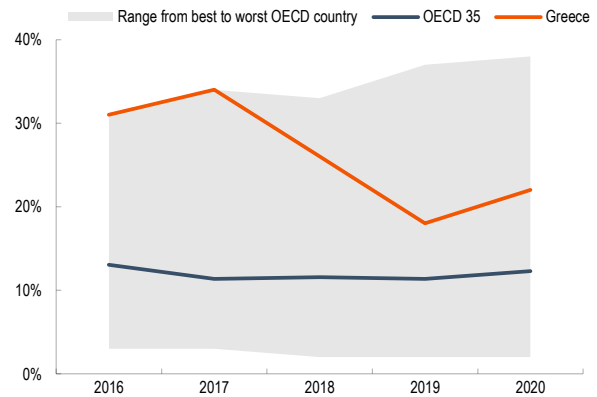


### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

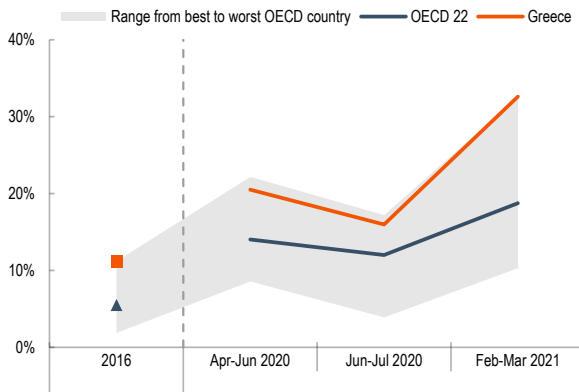
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 18% to 22% in Greece, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

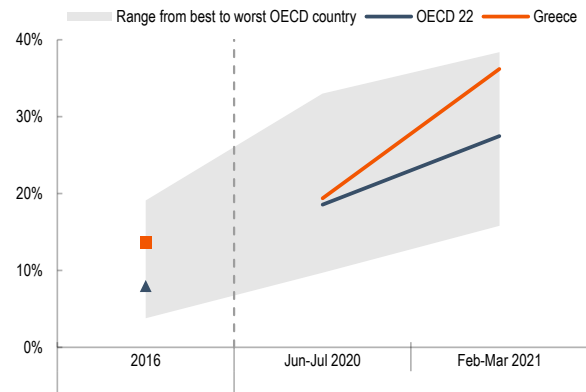
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 21% and 33% respectively in Greece, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 11% in Greece and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

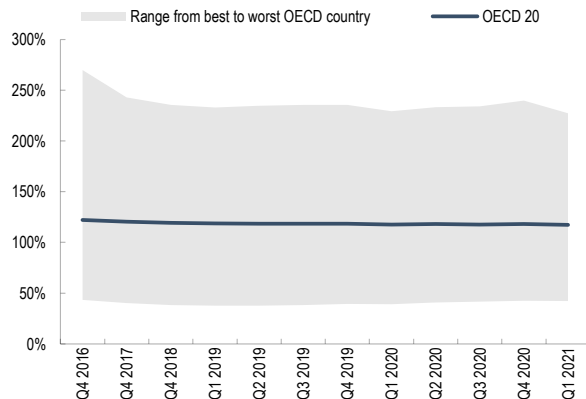
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 36% respectively in Greece, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 14% in Greece and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

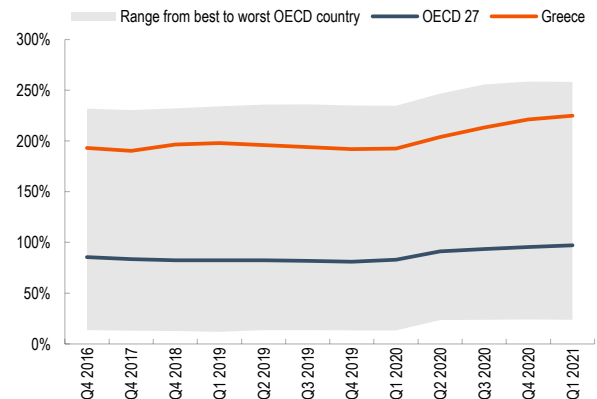
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



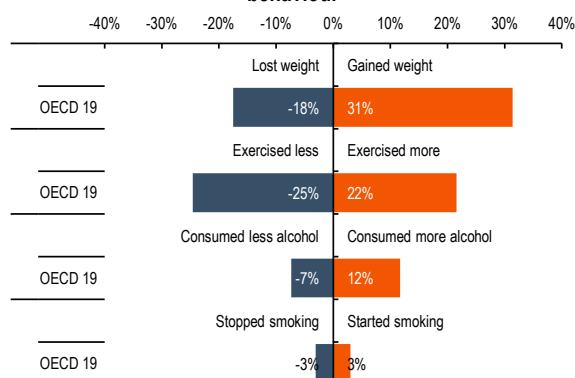
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



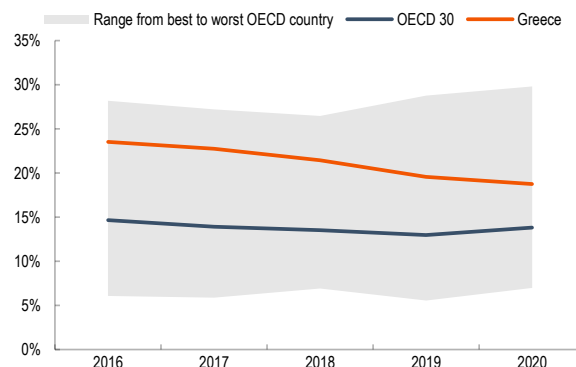
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 192% to 221% of GDP in Greece, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



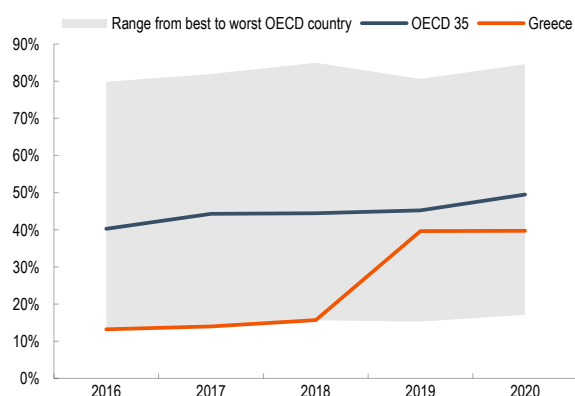
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



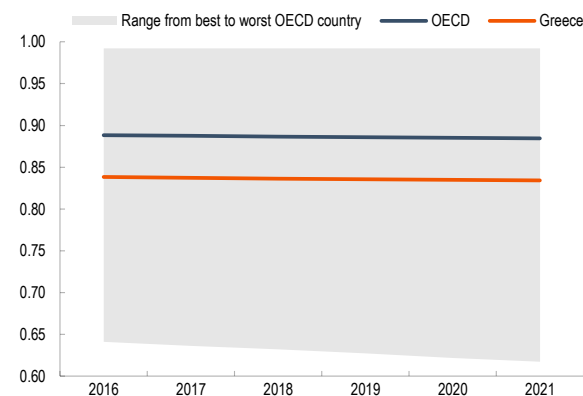
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training decreased from 20% to 19% in Greece, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government remained relatively stable at 40% in Greece, and increased from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species decreased from 0.84 to 0.83 in Greece, and from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication:

[www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

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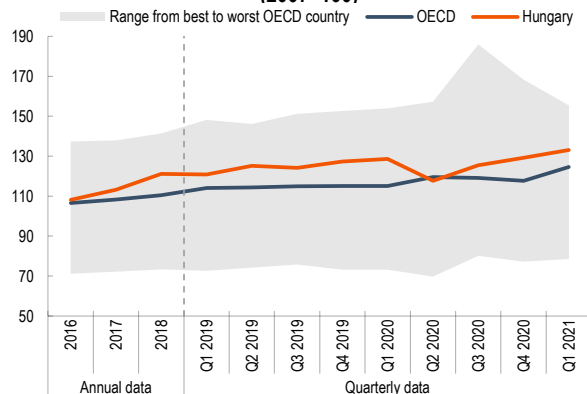
Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



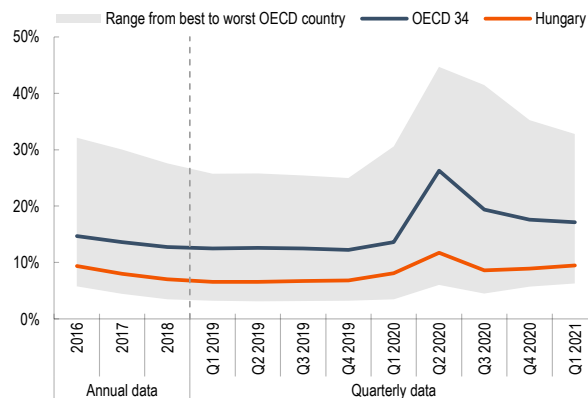
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 1% in Hungary, and 2% for the OECD on average.

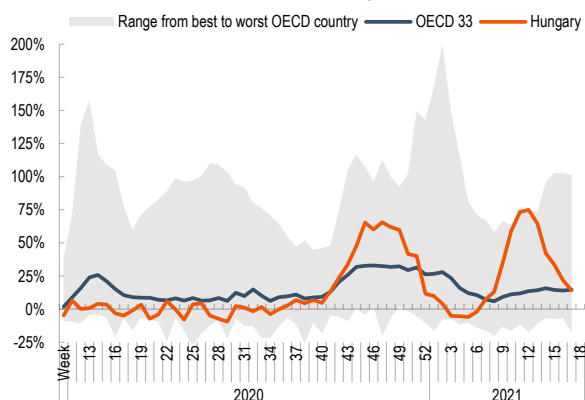
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 7% to 9% in Hungary, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

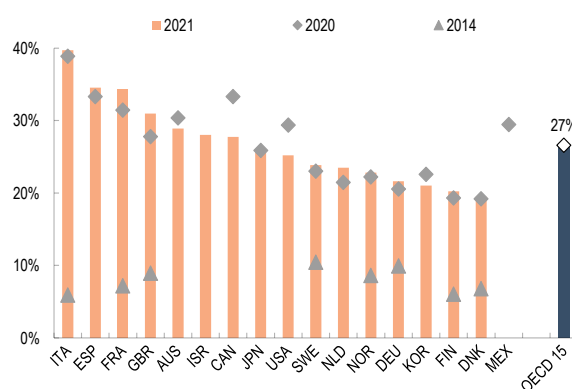
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



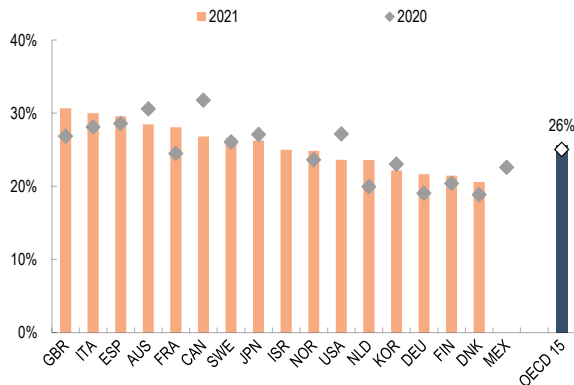
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 16% in both Hungary and for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



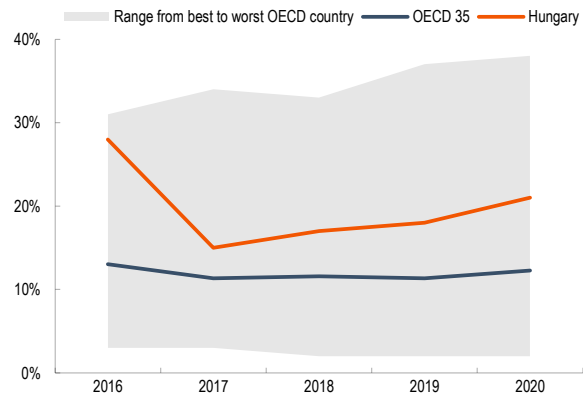
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

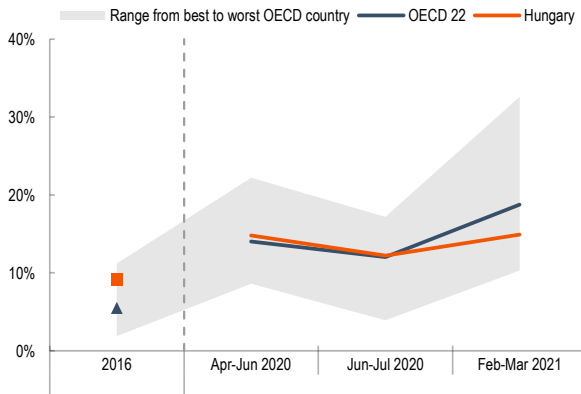
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 18% to 21% in Hungary, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

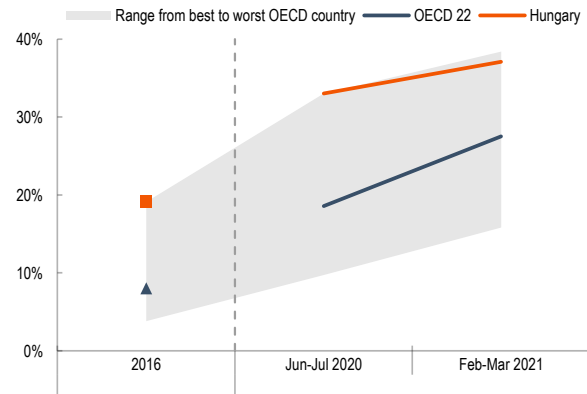
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was relatively stable at 15% in Hungary, and it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 9% in Hungary and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

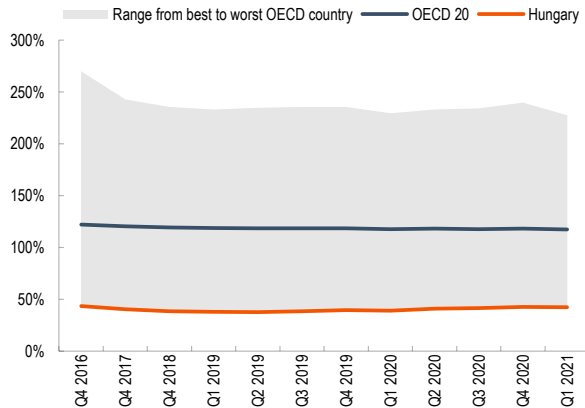
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 33% and 37% respectively in Hungary, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 19% in Hungary and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

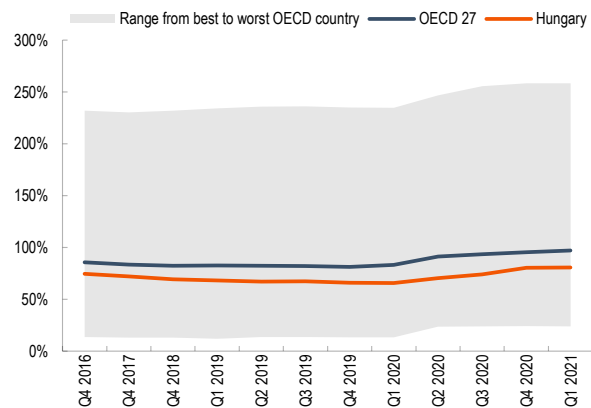
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income

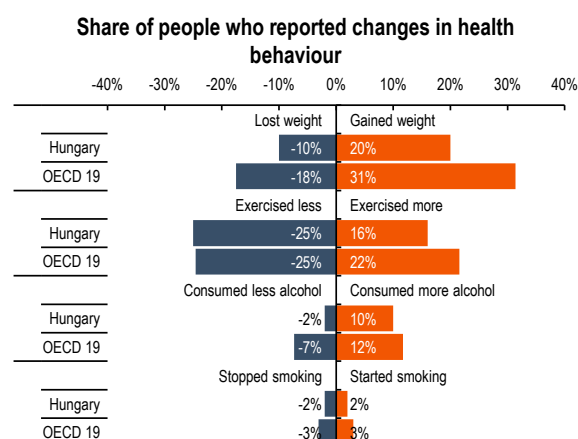


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 39% to 43% of gross household disposable income in Hungary, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

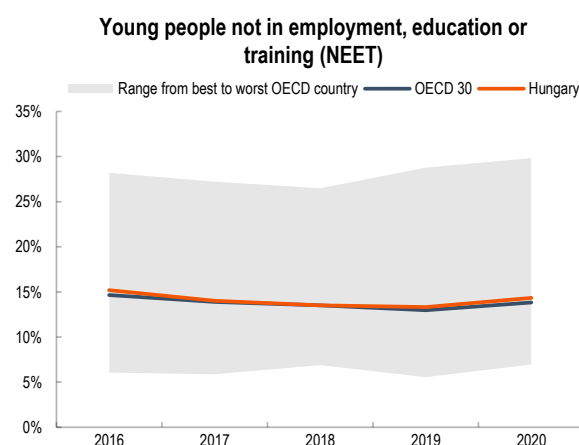
### Government debt as a share of GDP



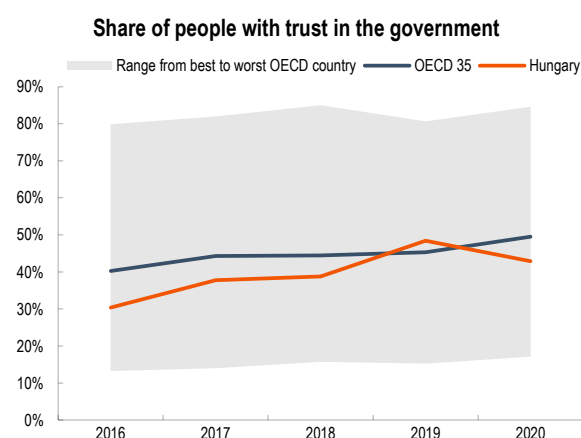
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 66% to 80% of GDP in Hungary, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



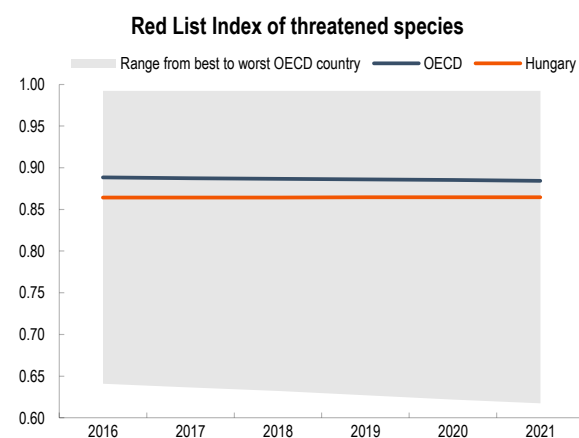
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% in both Hungary and for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government decreased from 48% to 43% in Hungary, and increased from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.86 in Hungary, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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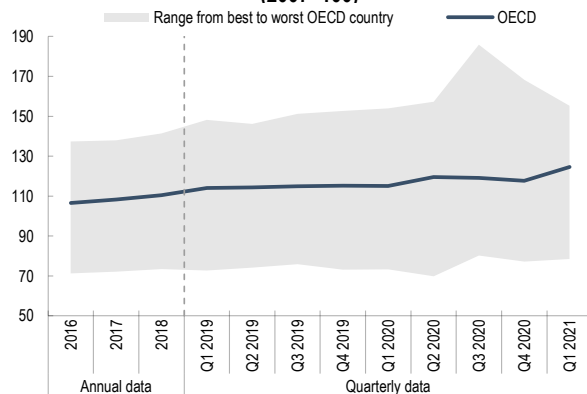
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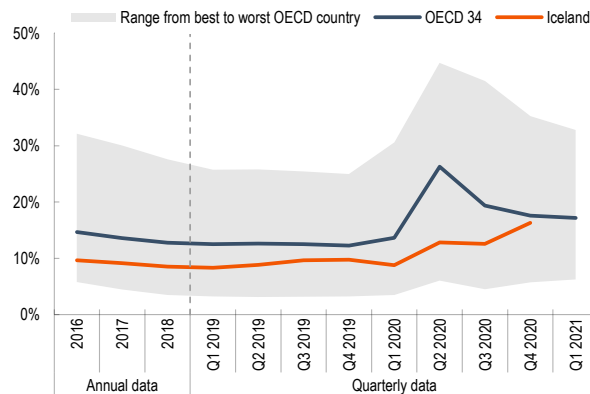
## Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

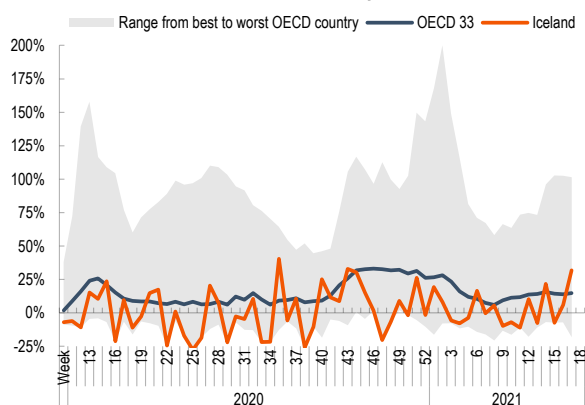
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 10% to 16% in Iceland, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

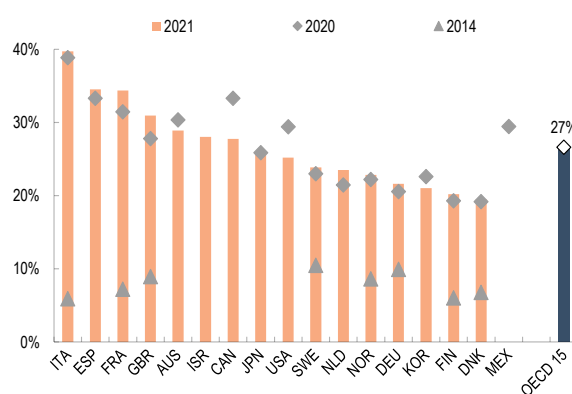
## Quality of life

Excess mortality

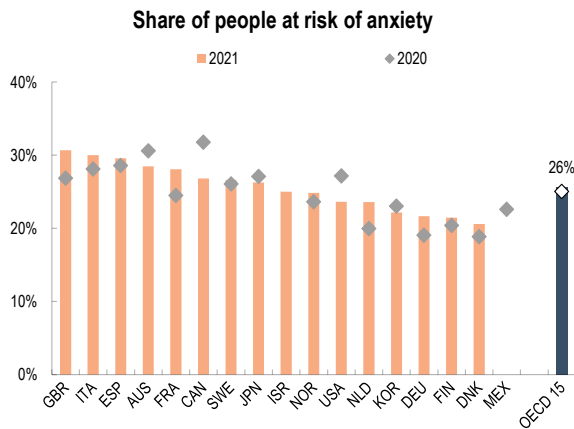


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 2% in Iceland, and 16% for the OECD 33.

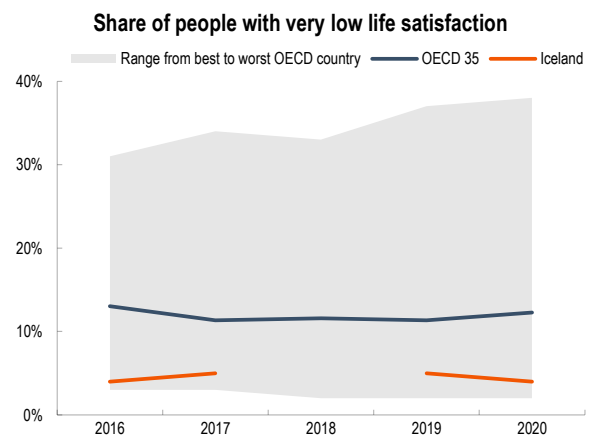
Share of people at risk of depression



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

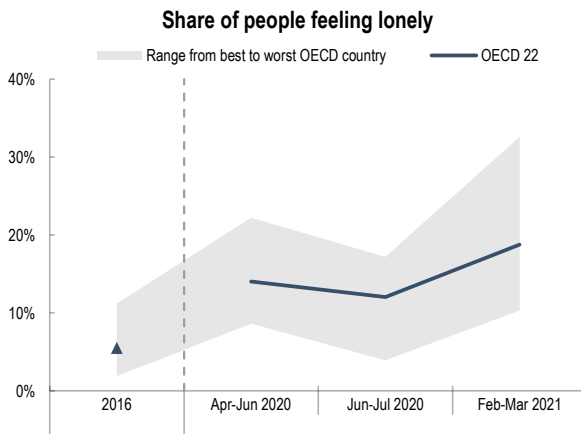


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

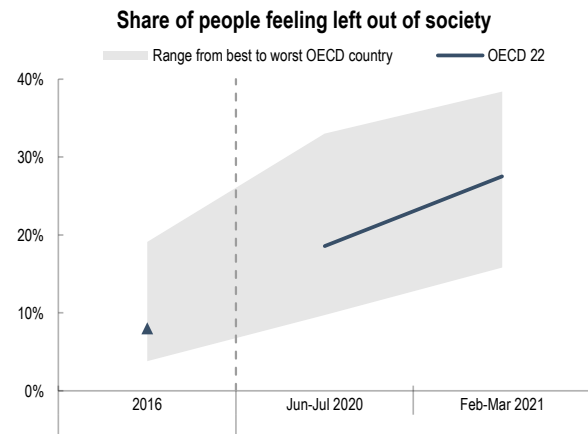


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 5% to 4% in Iceland, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

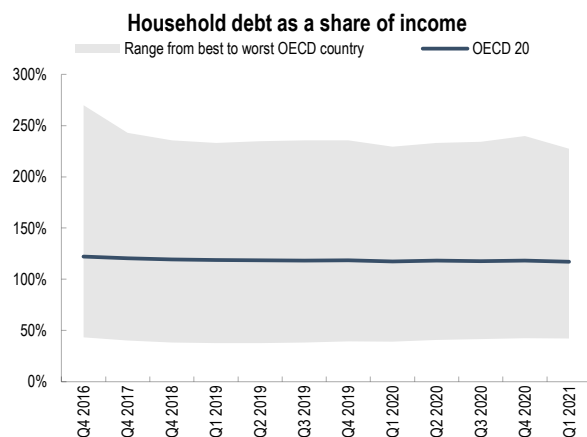


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

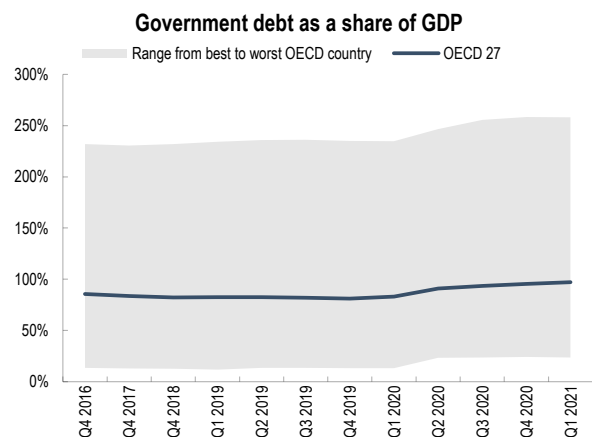


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

## Sustainability

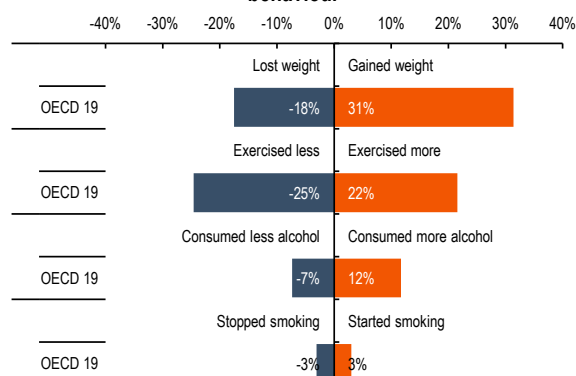


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.



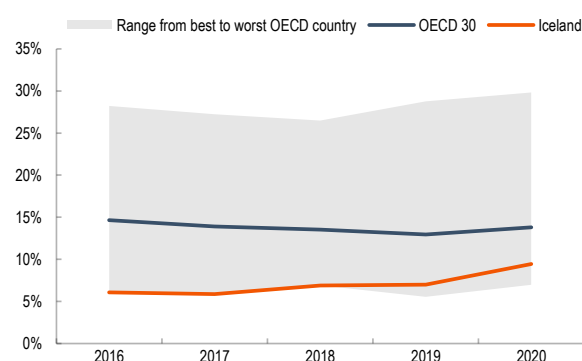
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



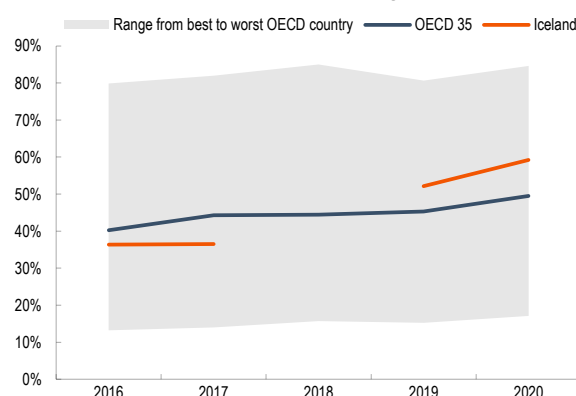
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



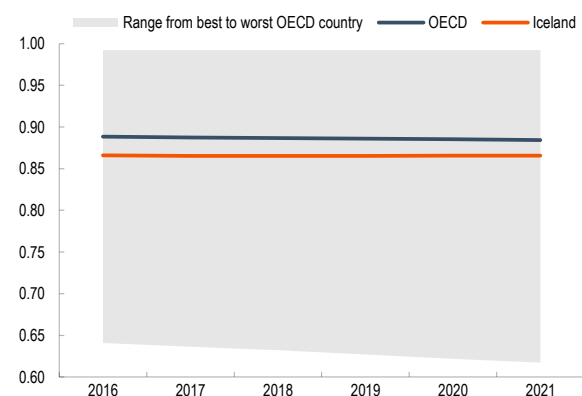
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 7% to 9% in Iceland, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 52% to 59% in Iceland, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.87 in Iceland, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

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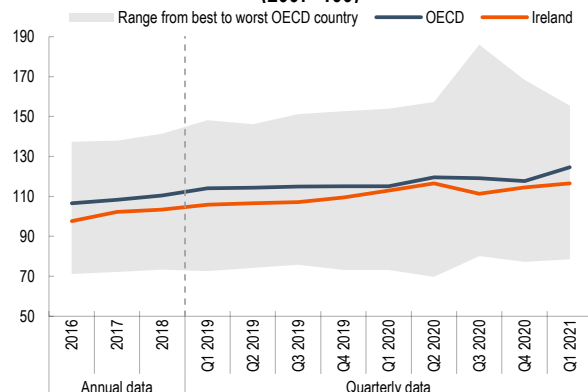
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.





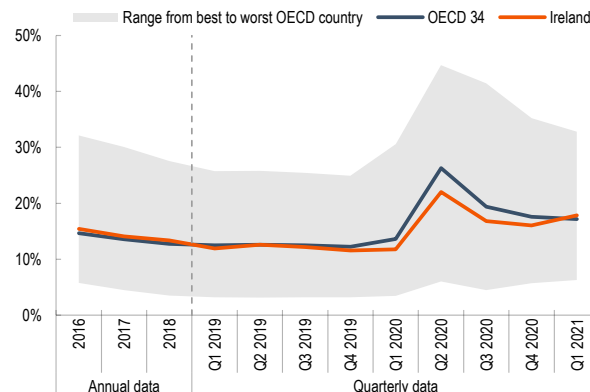
## Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 5% in Ireland, and 2% for the OECD on average.

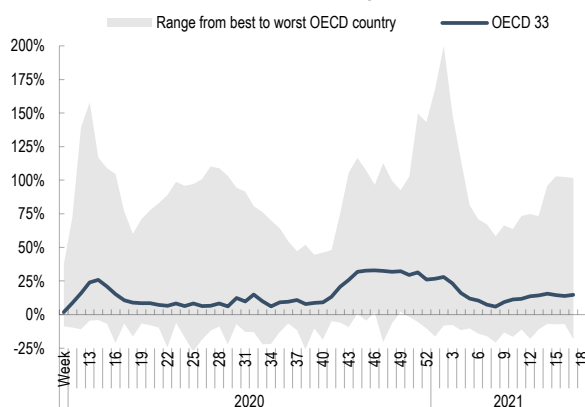
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 12% to 16% in Ireland, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

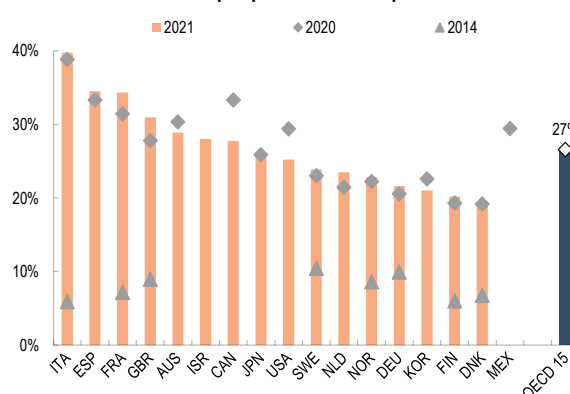
## Quality of life

Excess mortality



Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 16% for the OECD 33.

Share of people at risk of depression



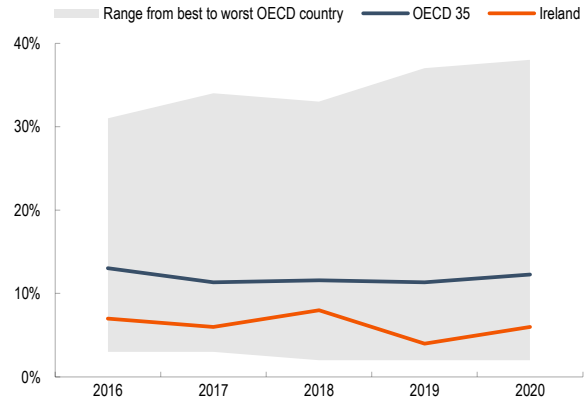
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

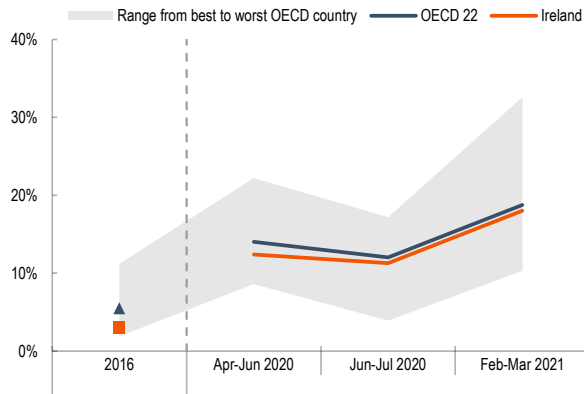
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 4% to 6% in Ireland, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

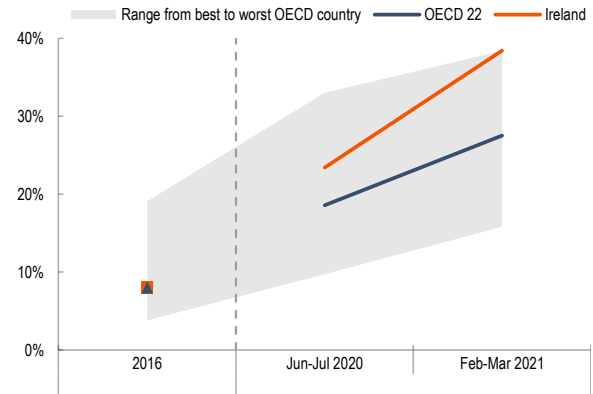
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 12% and 18% respectively in Ireland, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 3% in Ireland and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

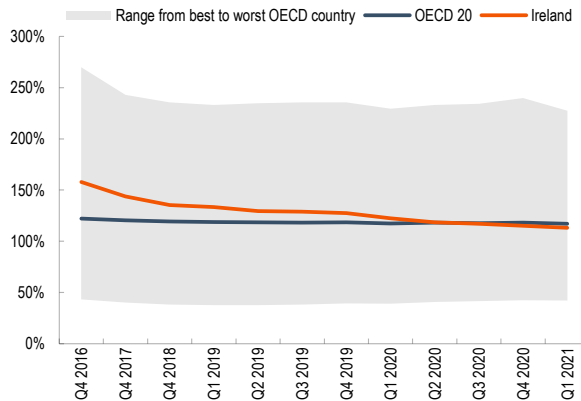
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 23% and 38% respectively in Ireland, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% in both Ireland and for the OECD 35 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

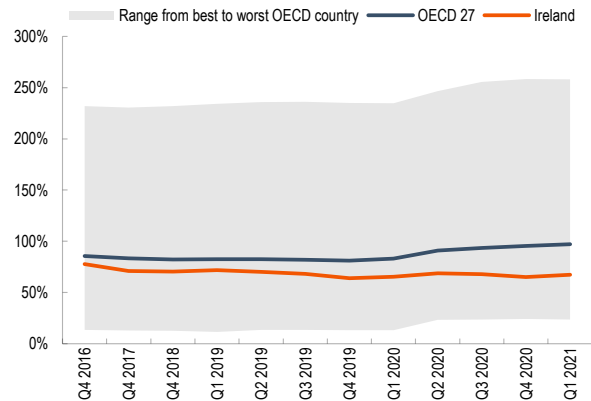
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income

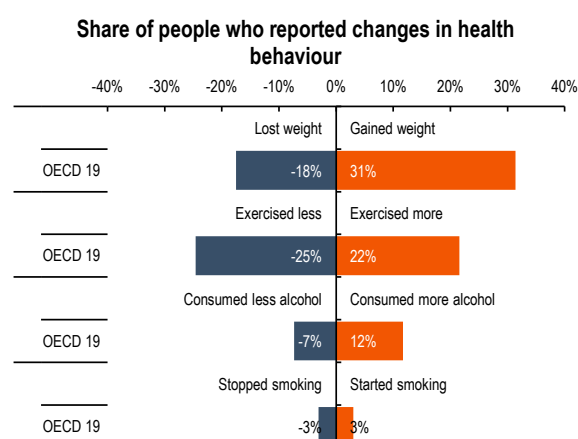


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 127% to 115% of gross household disposable income in Ireland, and from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

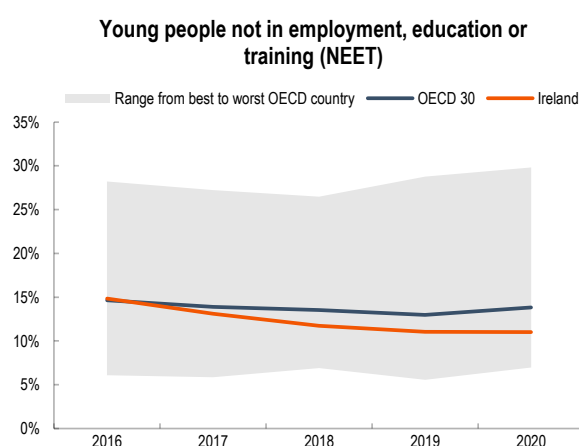
### Government debt as a share of GDP



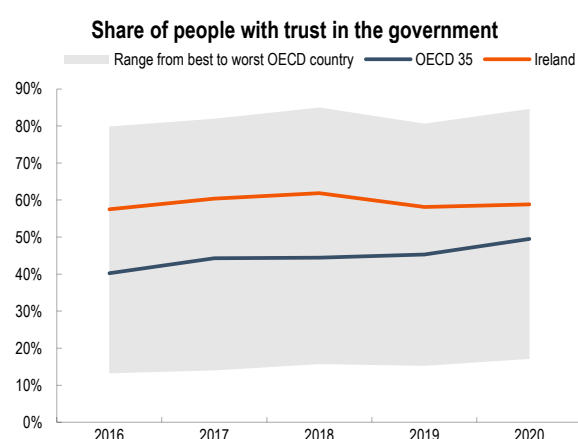
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 64% to 65% of GDP in Ireland, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



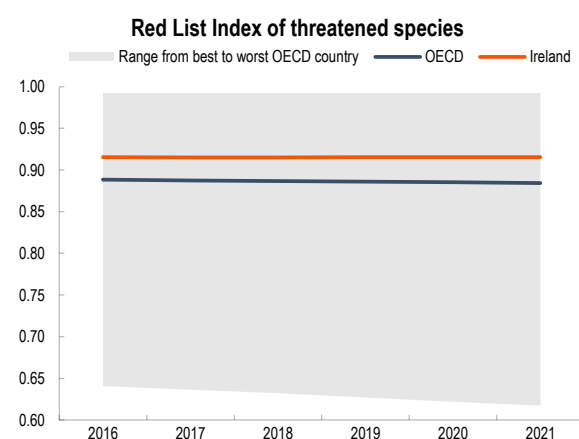
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 11% in Ireland, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 38% to 41% in Ireland, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.92 in Ireland, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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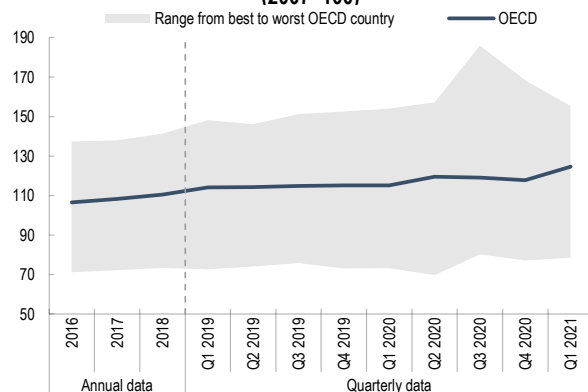
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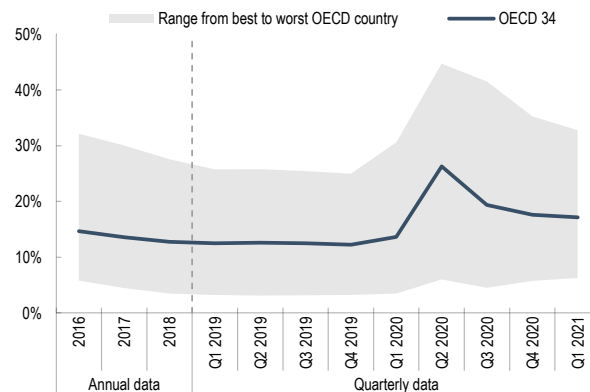
## Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

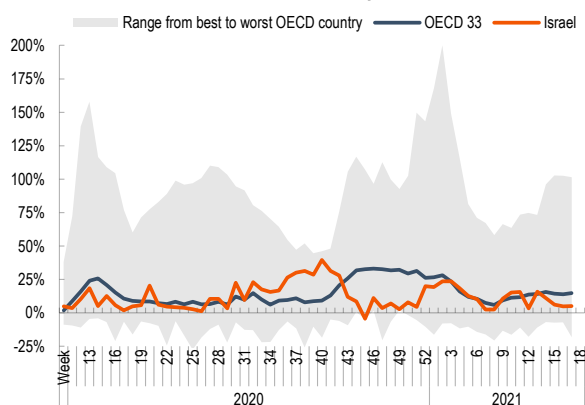
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

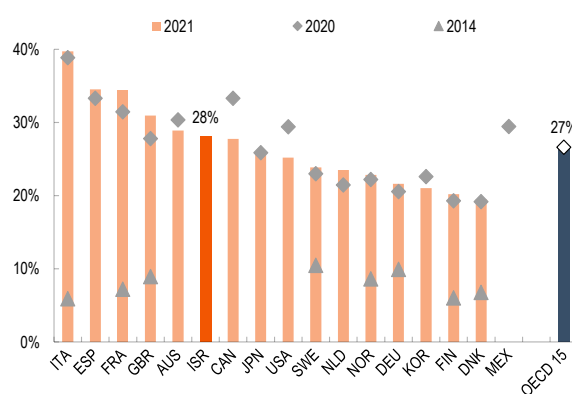
## Quality of life

Excess mortality

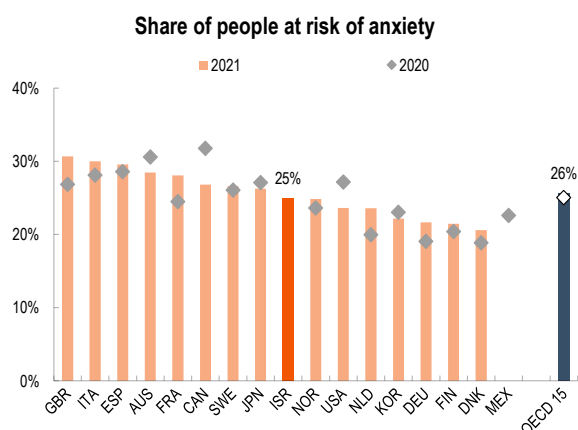


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 12% in Israel, and 16% for the OECD 33.

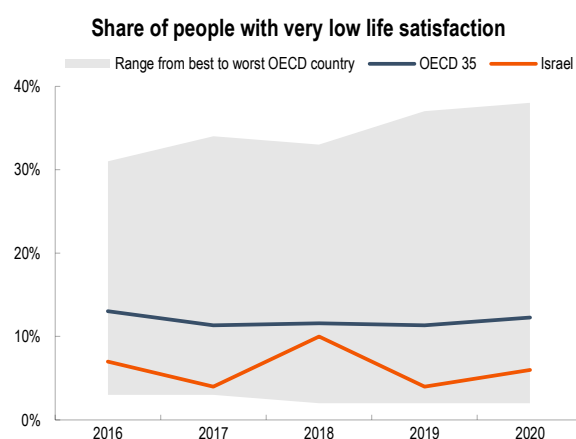
Share of people at risk of depression



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Israel was 28%, and 27% for both 2020 and 2021 for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

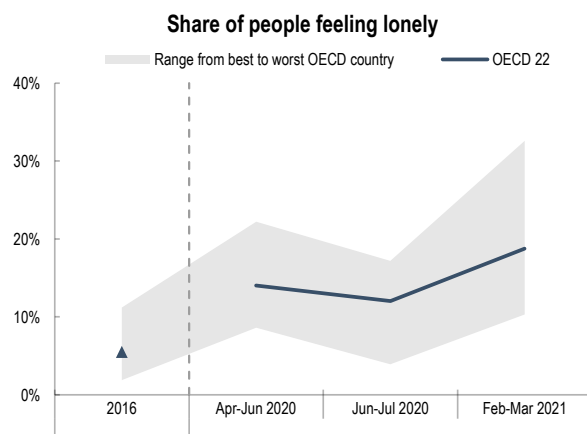


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Israel was 25%, and in 2020 and 2021 it was 25% and 26% respectively, for the OECD 15 on average.

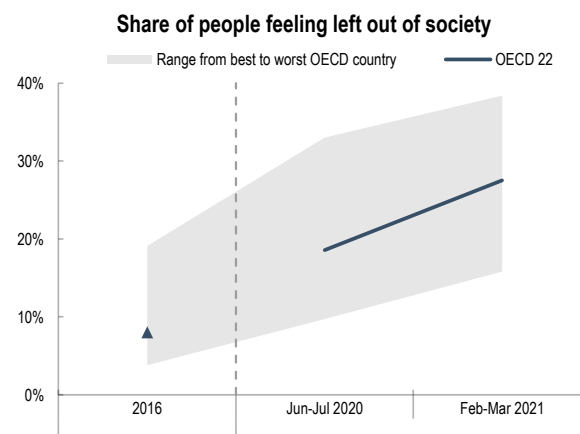


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 4% to 6% in Israel, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

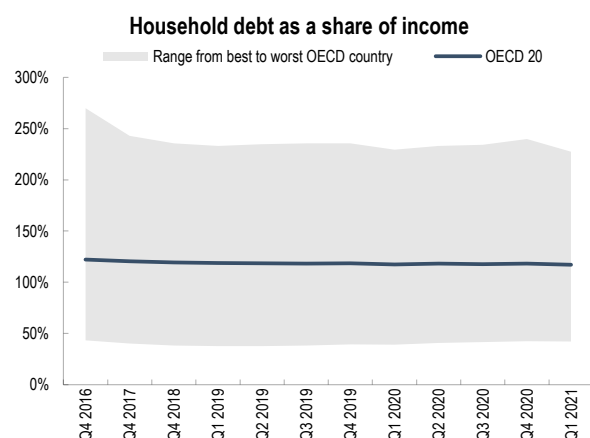


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

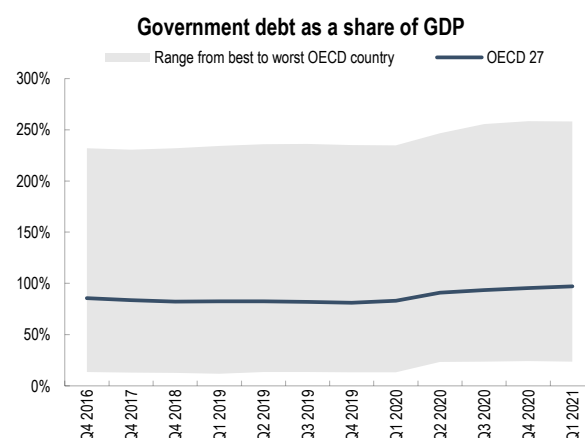


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

## Sustainability



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.



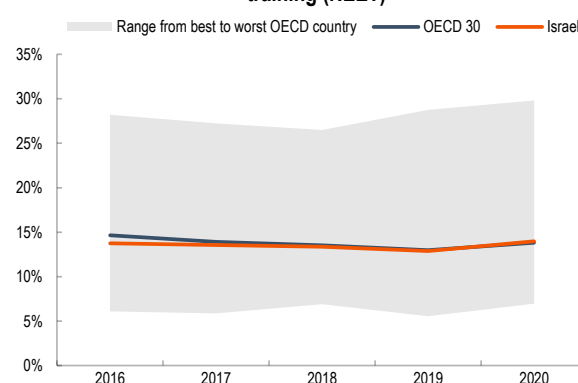
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



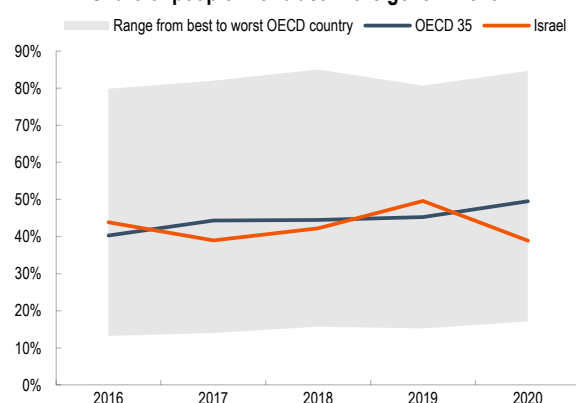
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



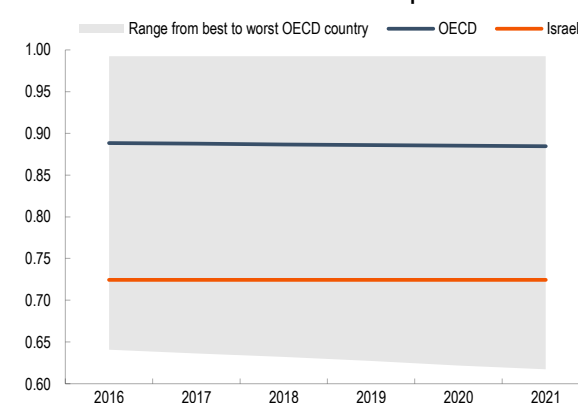
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% in Israel, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government decreased from 50% to 39% in Israel, and increased from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.72 in Israel, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication:

[www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

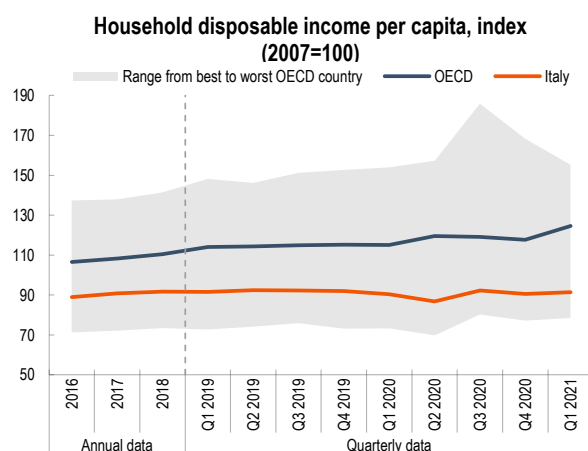
Find the data used in this country profile, and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology at: [www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx](http://www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx).

Whenever data are available for fewer than all 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).

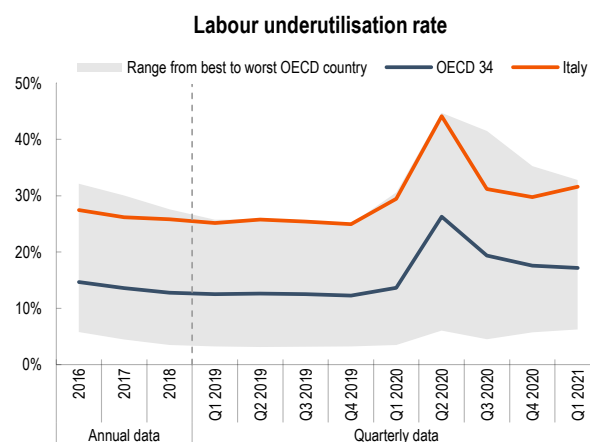
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



## Material well-being

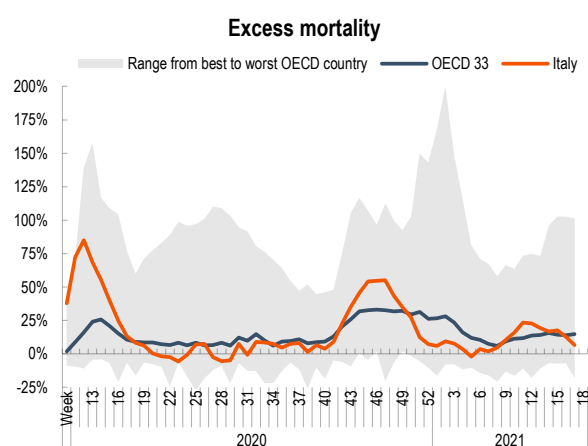


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita decreased cumulatively by 2% in Italy, and increased 2% for the OECD on average.

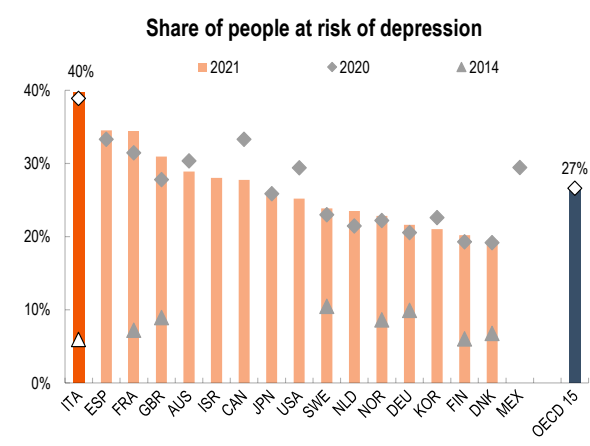


Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 25% to 30% in Italy, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

## Quality of life

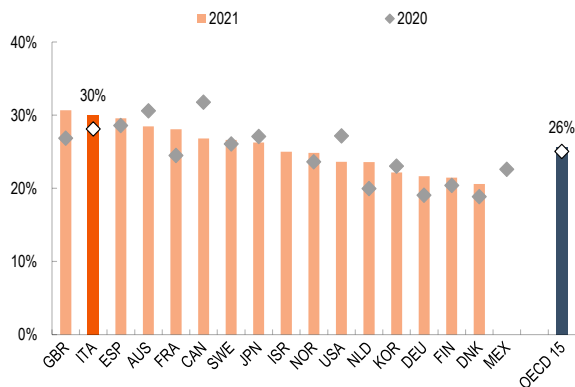


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 17% in Italy, and 16% for the OECD 33.



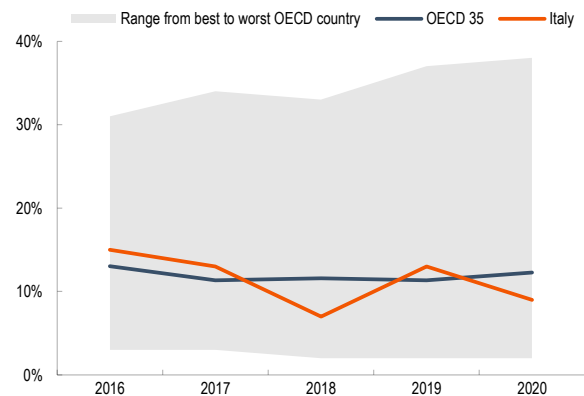
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Italy was 39% and 40% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. In 2014, it was 6% in Italy, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Italy was 28% and 30% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

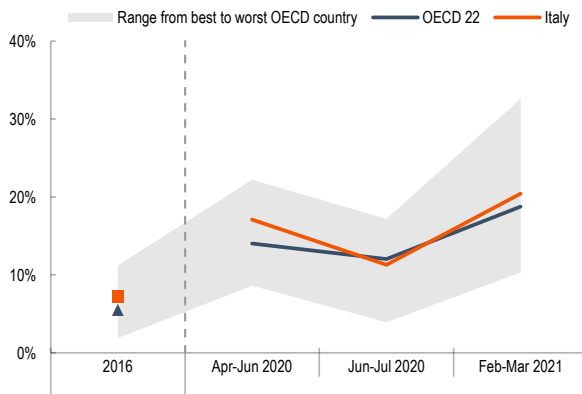
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 13% to 9% in Italy, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

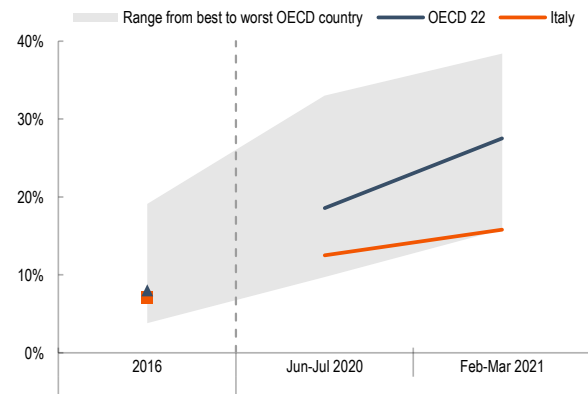
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 17% and 20% respectively in Italy, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 7% in Italy and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

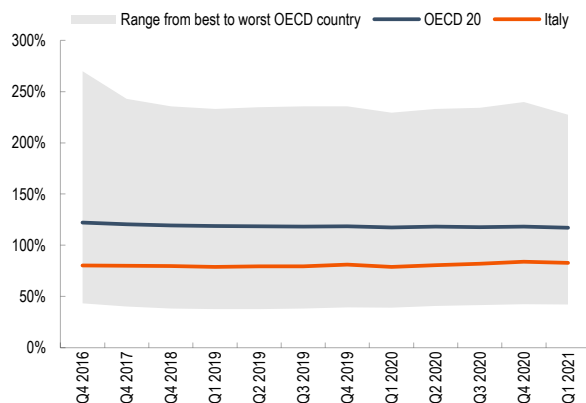
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 13% and 16% respectively in Italy, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 7% in Italy and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

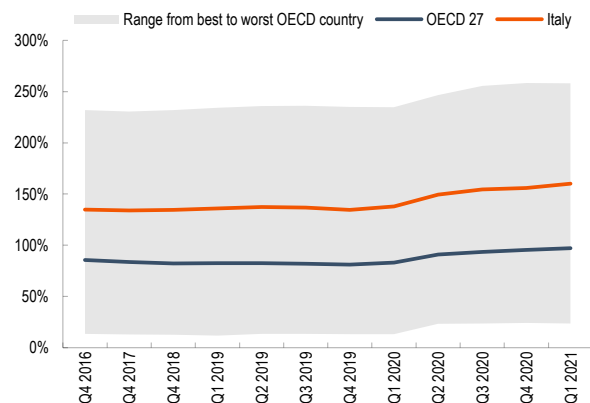
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



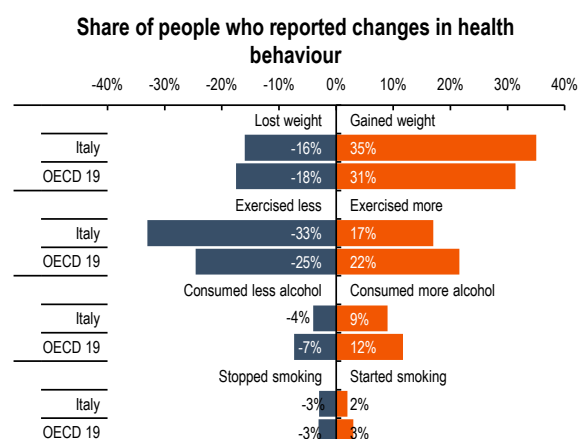
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 81% to 84% of gross household disposable income in Italy, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP

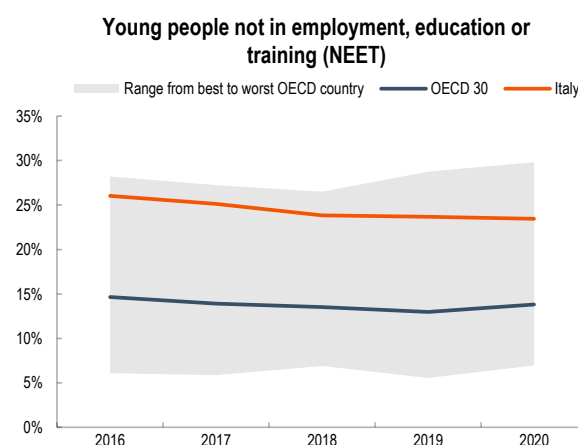


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 135% to 156% of GDP in Italy, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

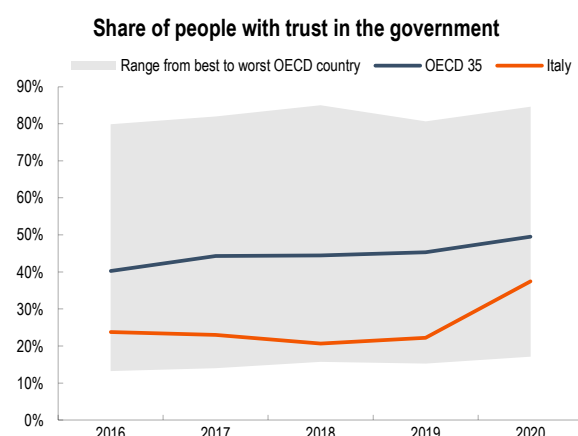




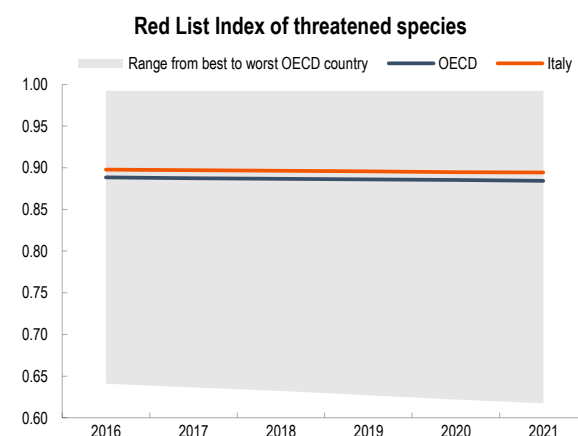
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training decreased from 24% to 23% in Italy, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 22% to 37% in Italy, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species decreased from 0.90 to 0.89 in Italy, and from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

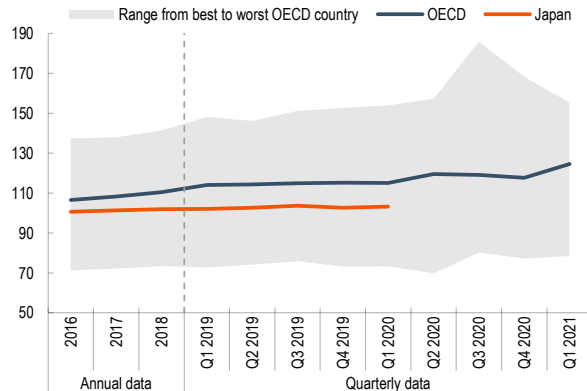
# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

## JAPAN



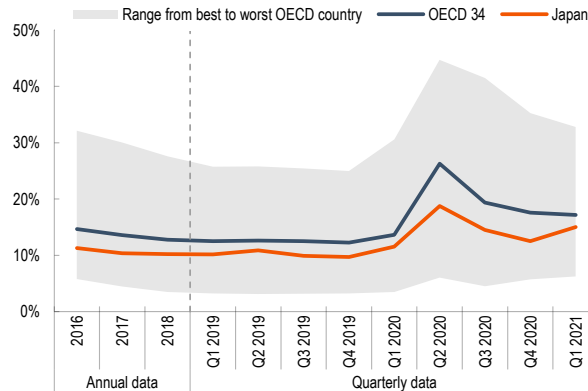
### Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

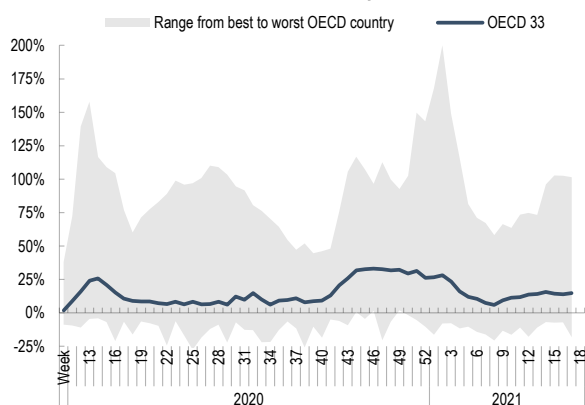
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 10% to 13% in Japan, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

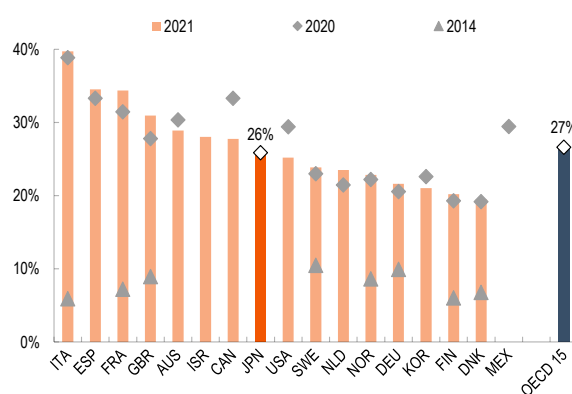
### Quality of life

Excess mortality

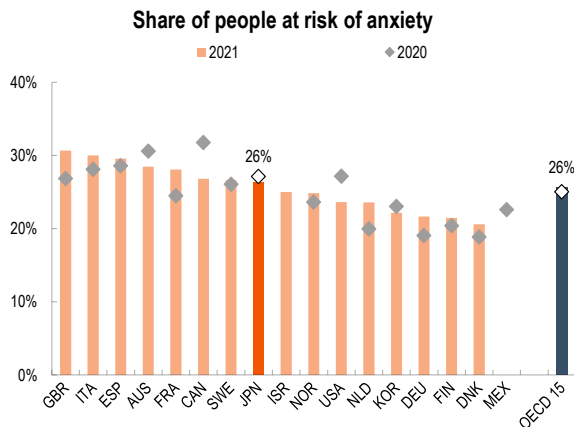


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 16% for the OECD 33.

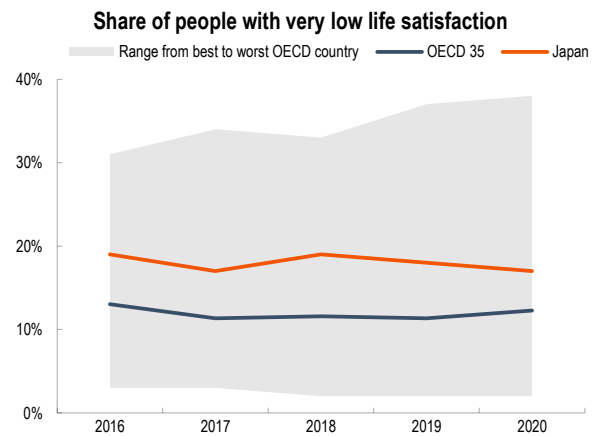
Share of people at risk of depression



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Japan was 26% for both years, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

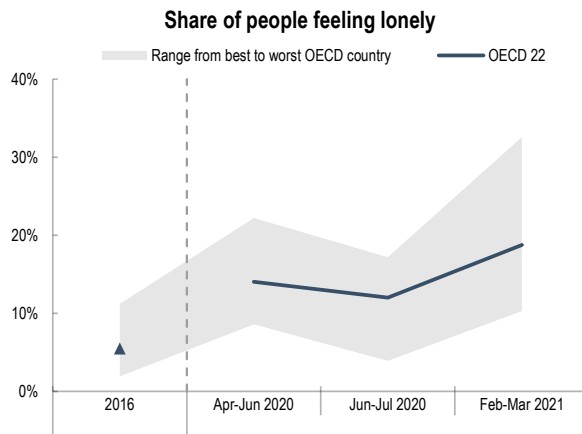


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Japan was 27% and 26% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

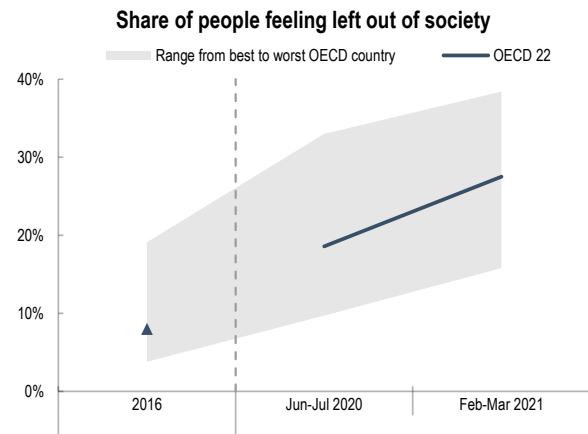


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 18% to 17% in Japan, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

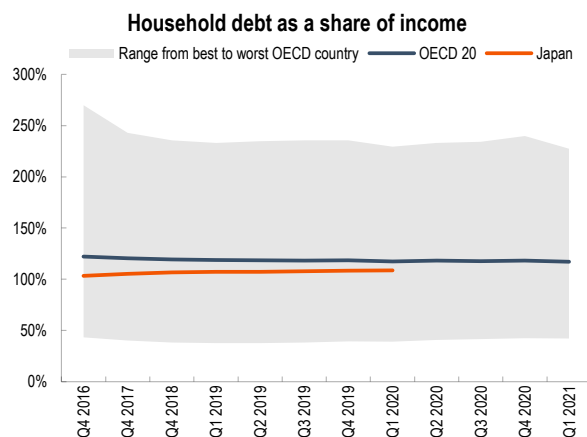


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

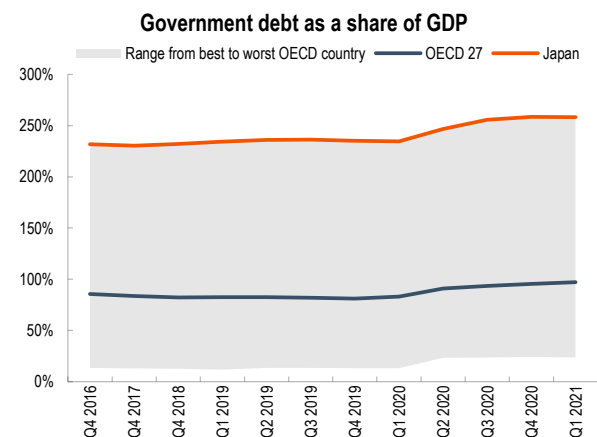


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

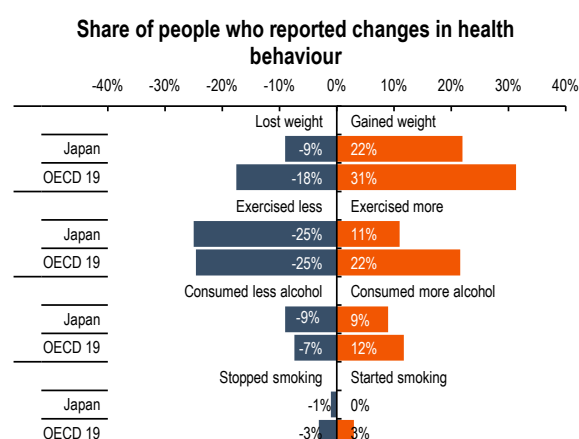
## Sustainability



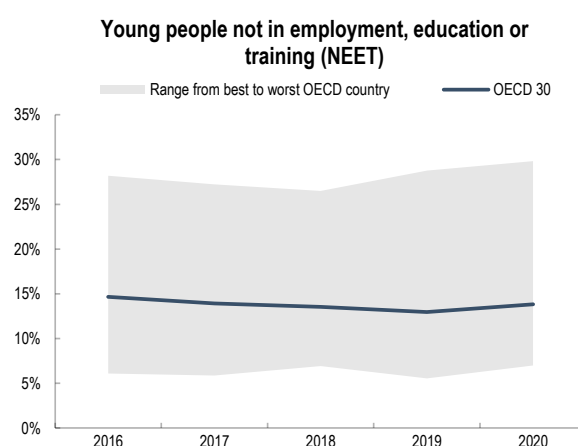
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.



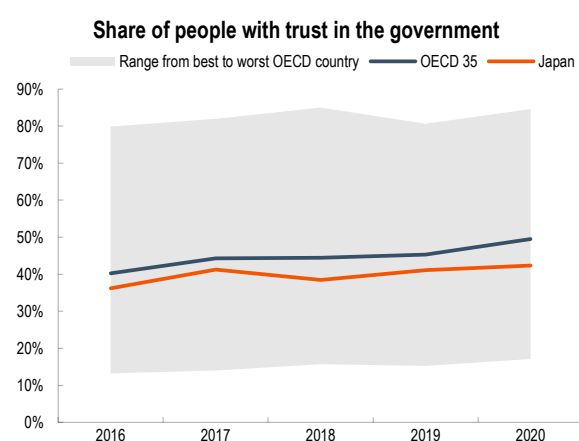
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 235% to 258% of GDP in Japan, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



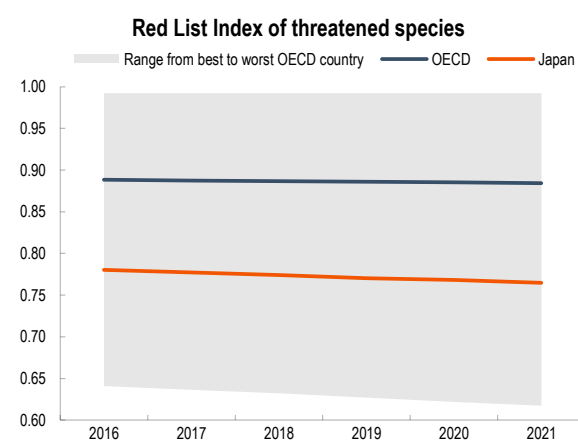
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 41% to 42% in Japan, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species decreased from 0.77 to 0.76 in Japan, and from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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[www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

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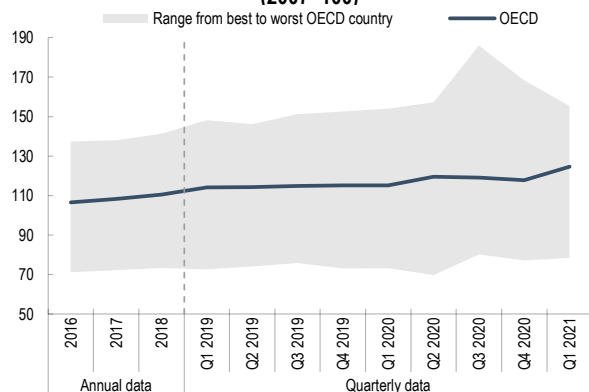
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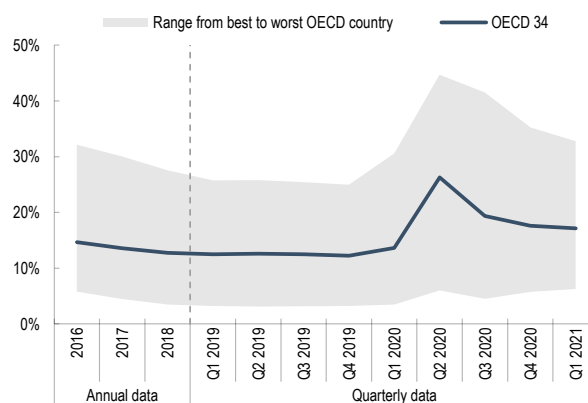
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

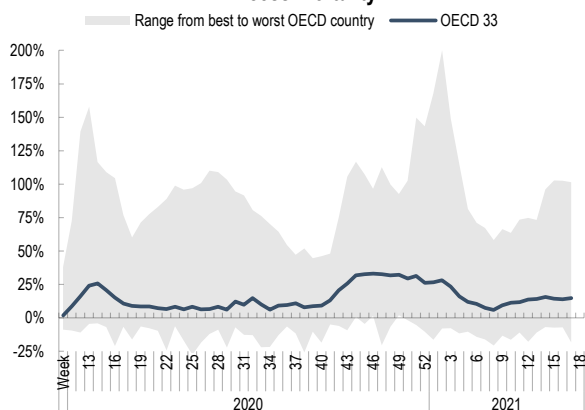
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

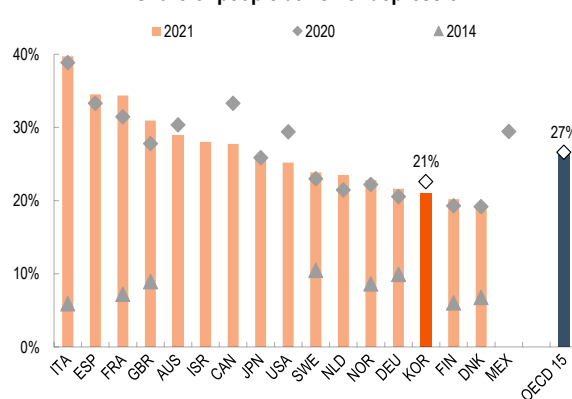
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



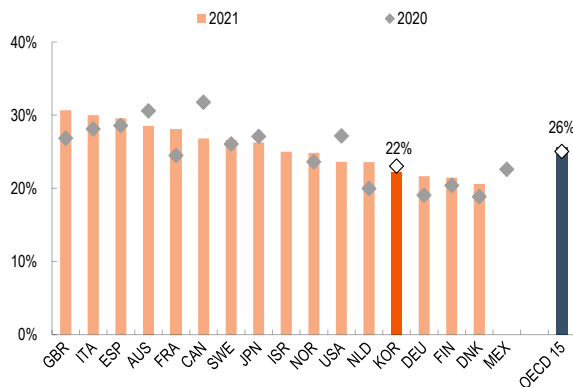
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 16% for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



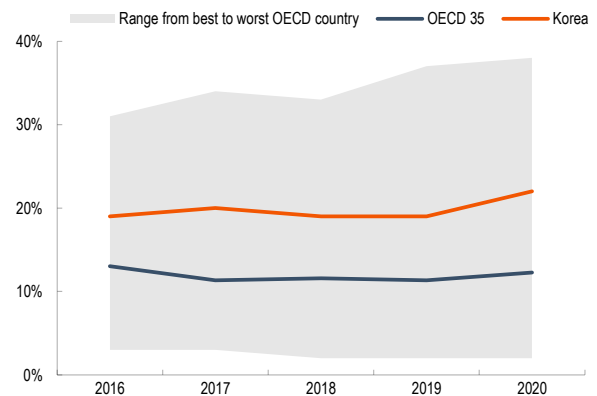
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Korea was 23% and 21% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Korea was 23% and 22% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

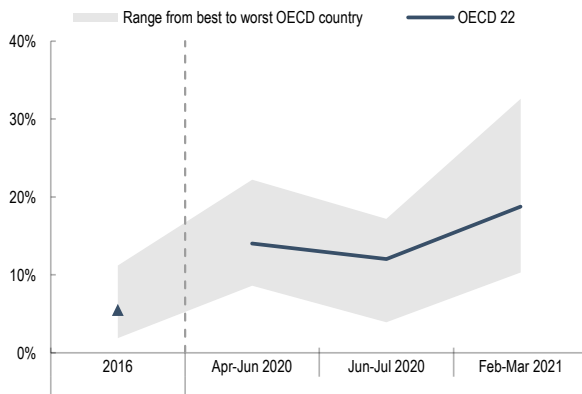
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 19% to 22% in Korea, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

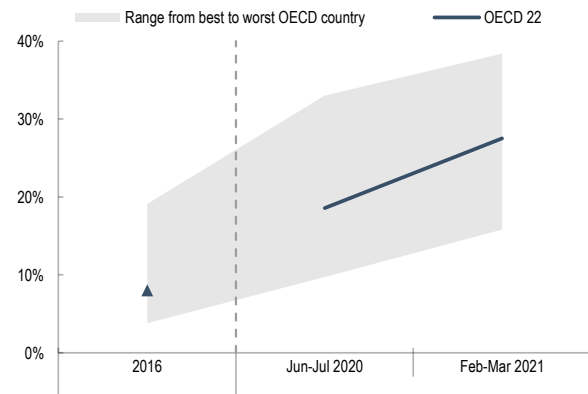
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

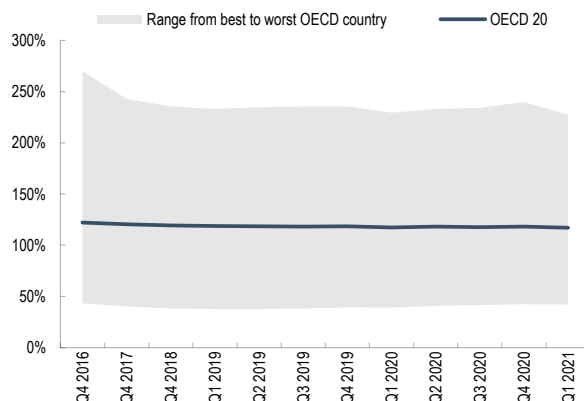
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

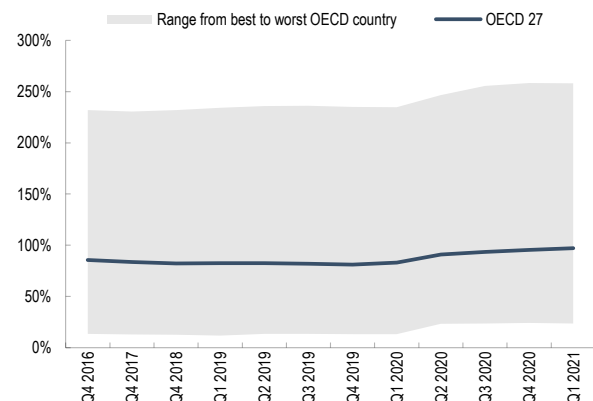
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income

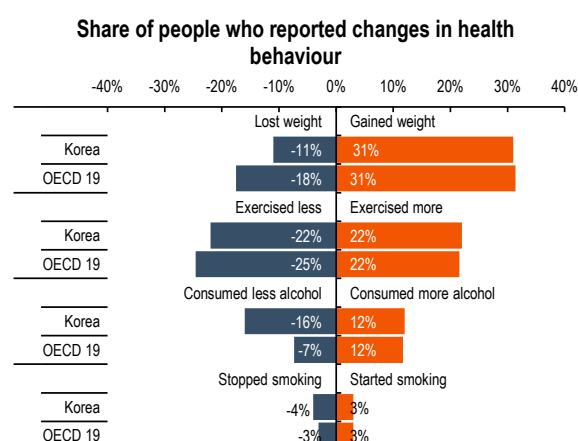


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

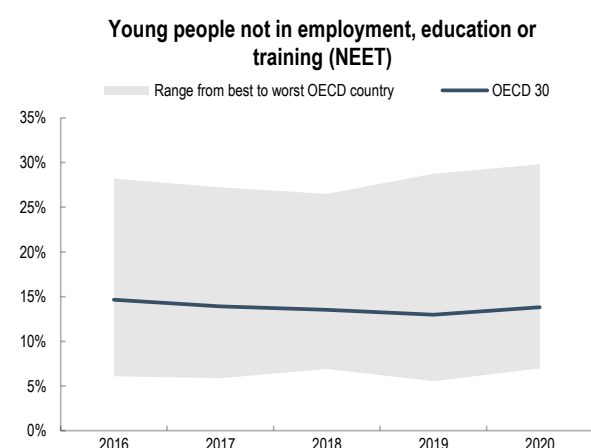
### Government debt as a share of GDP



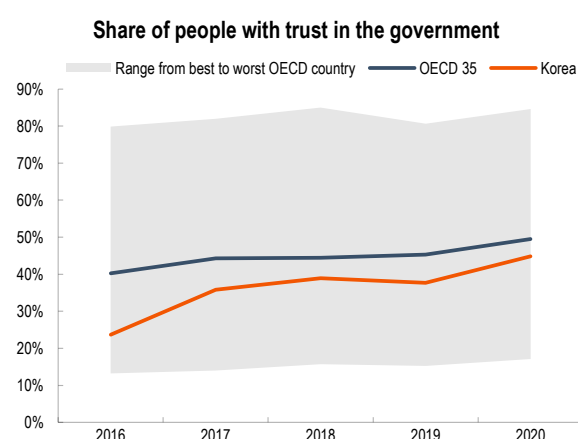
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



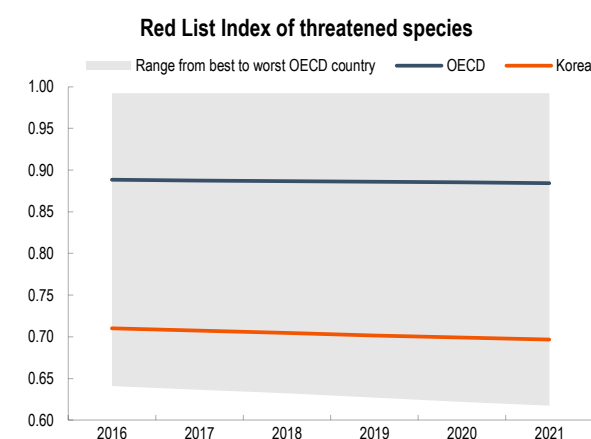
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 38% to 45% in Korea, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.70 in Korea, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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[www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm).

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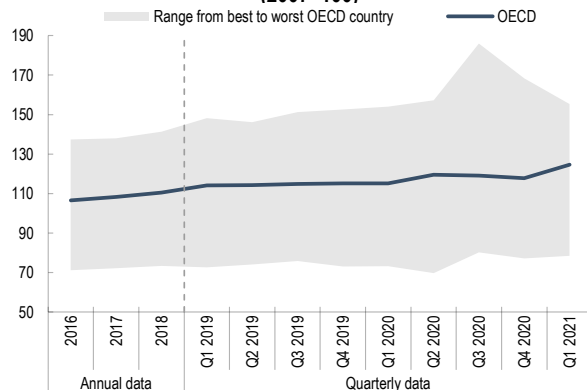
Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



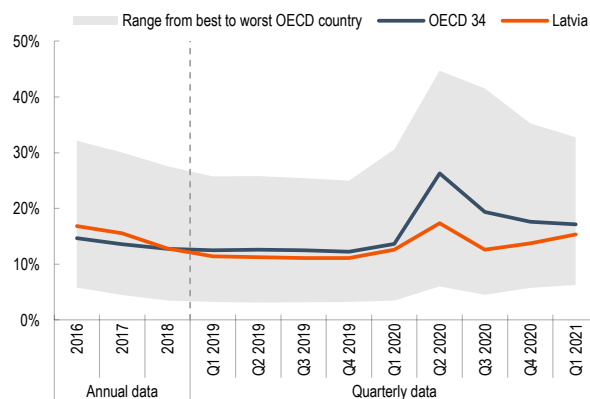
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

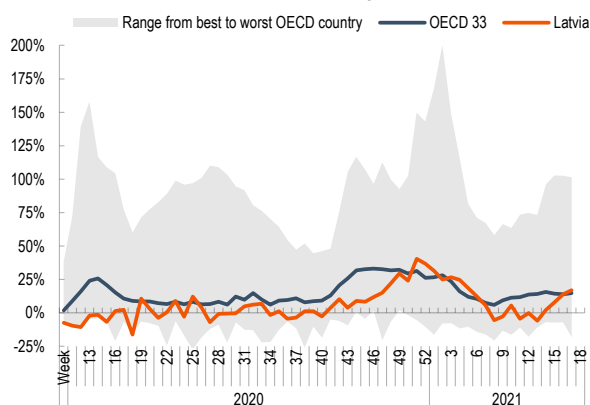
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 11% to 14% in Latvia, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

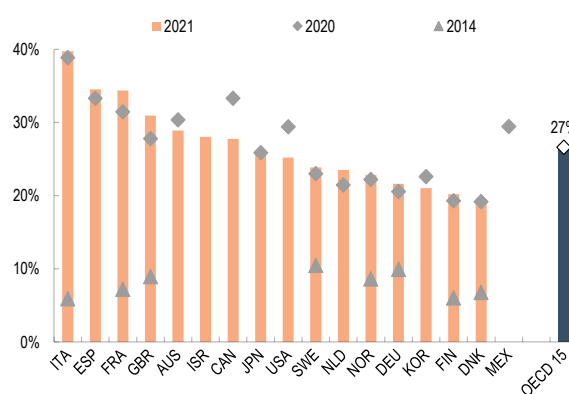
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 6% in Latvia, and 16% for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

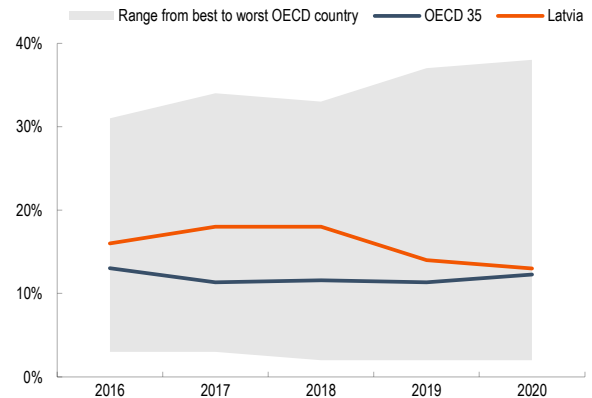


### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

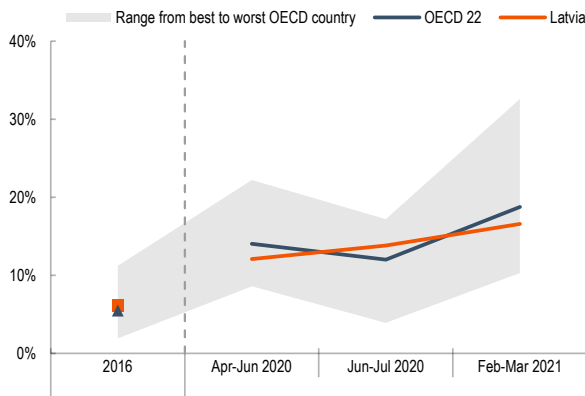
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 14% to 13% in Latvia, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

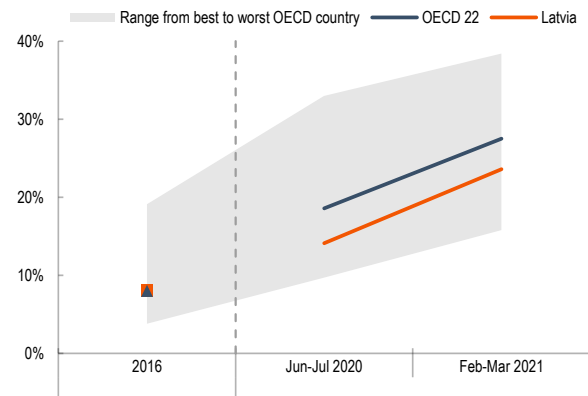
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 12% and 17% respectively in Latvia, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% in both Latvia and for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

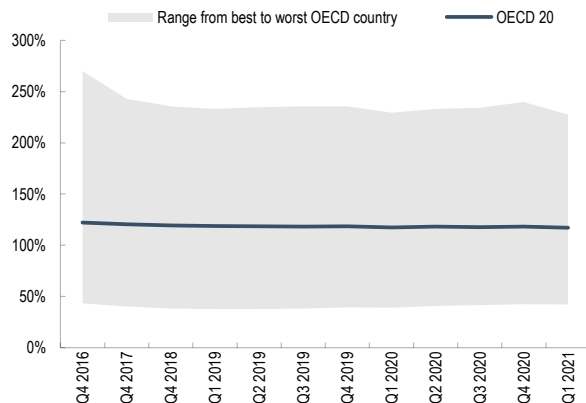
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 24% respectively in Latvia, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% in both Latvia and for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

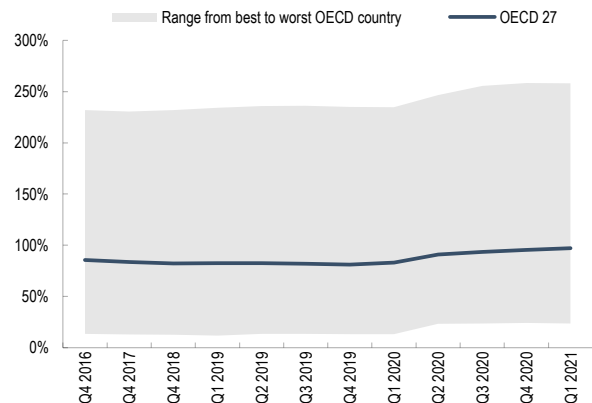
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



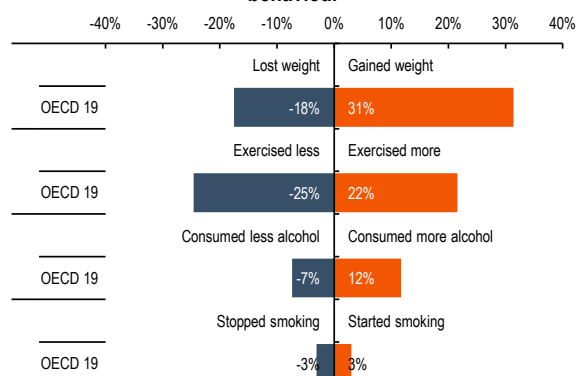
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



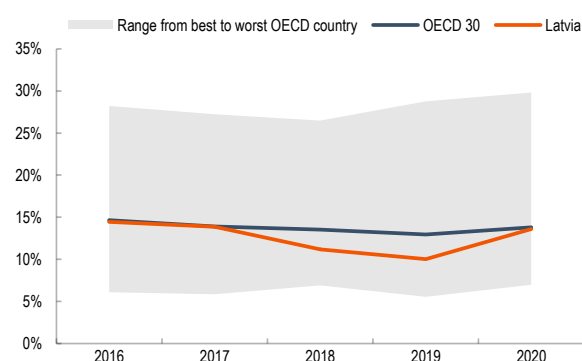
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



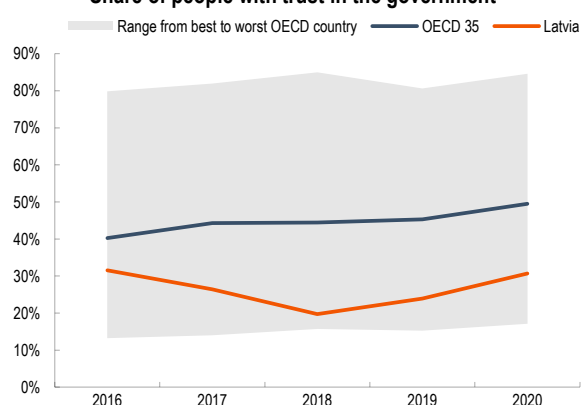
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



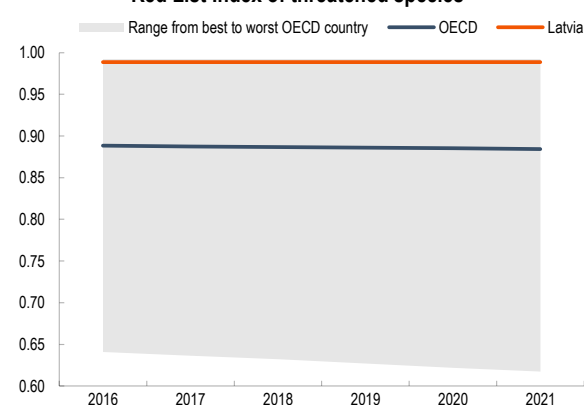
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 10% to 14% in Latvia, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 24% to 31% in Latvia, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.99 in Latvia, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

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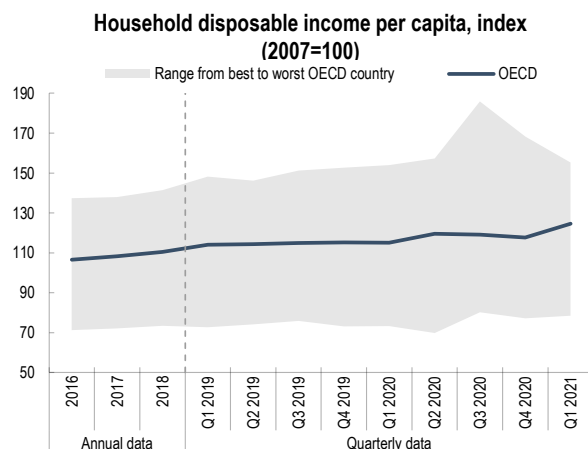
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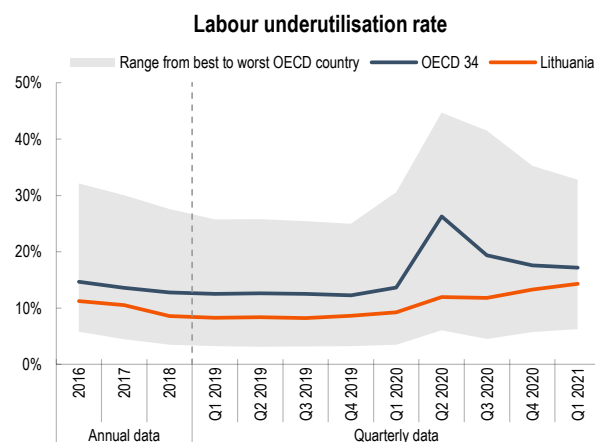
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



## Material well-being

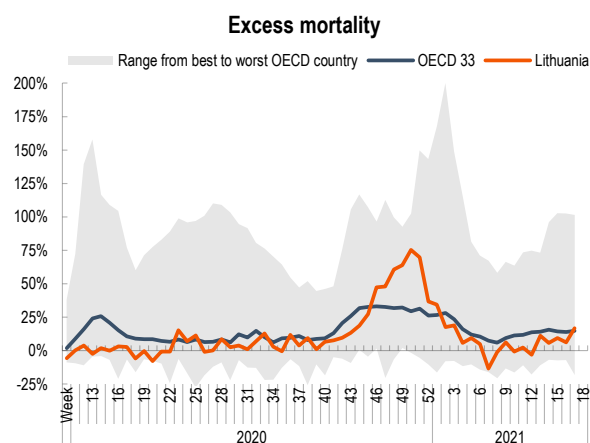


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

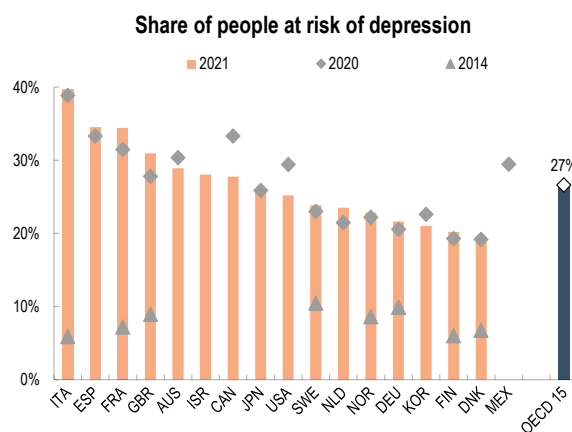


Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 9% to 13% in Lithuania, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

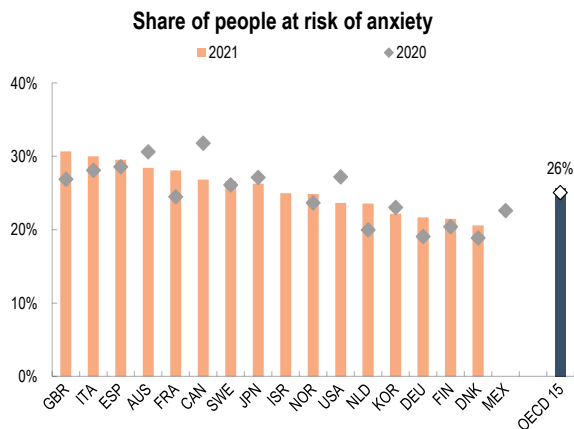
## Quality of life



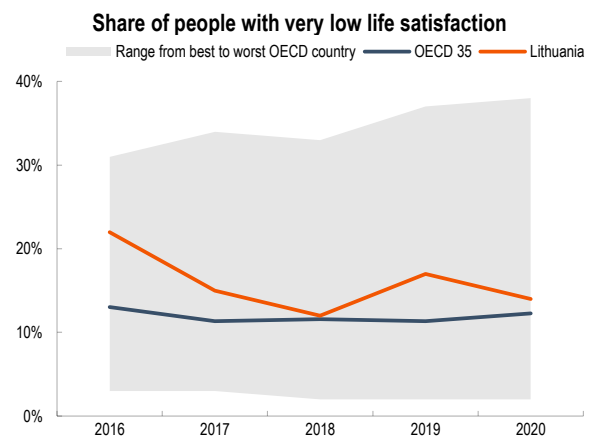
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 12% in Lithuania, and 16% for the OECD 33.



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

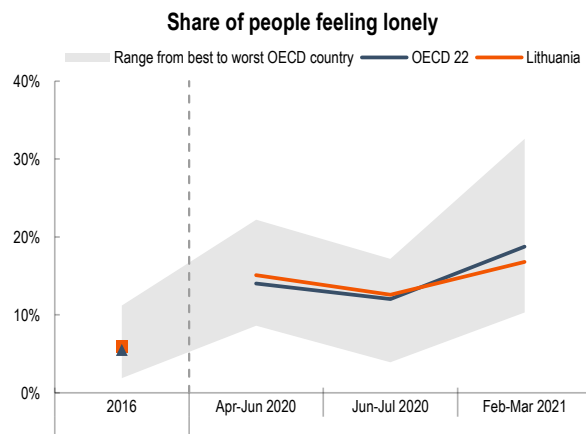


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

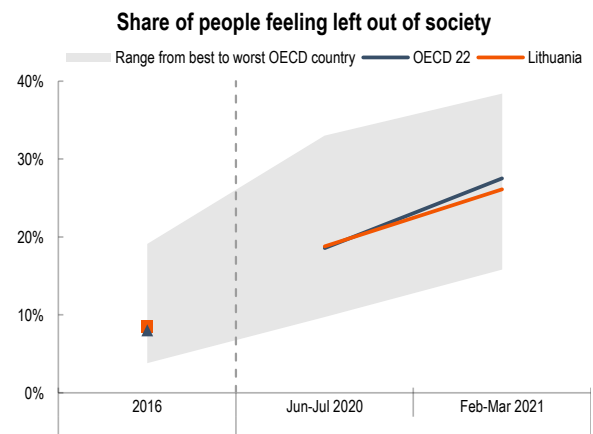


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 17% to 14% in Lithuania, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

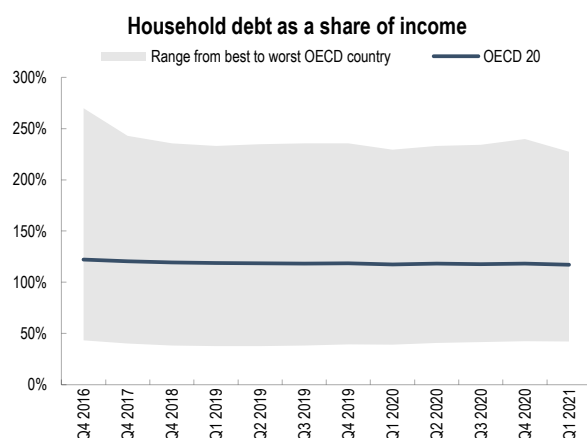


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 15% and 17% respectively in Lithuania, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% in both Lithuania and for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

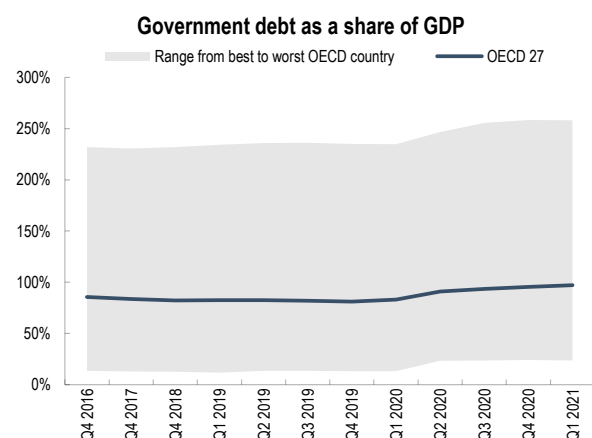


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 26% respectively in Lithuania, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 9% in Lithuania and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

## Sustainability



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.



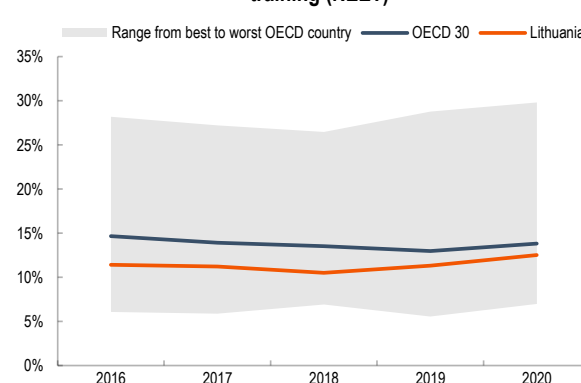
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



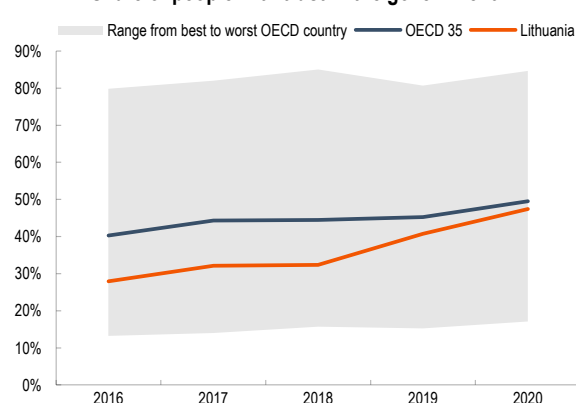
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



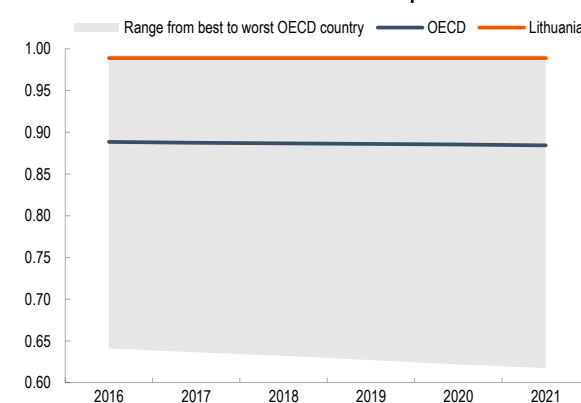
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 11% to 13% in Lithuania, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 41% to 47% in Lithuania, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.99 in Lithuania, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

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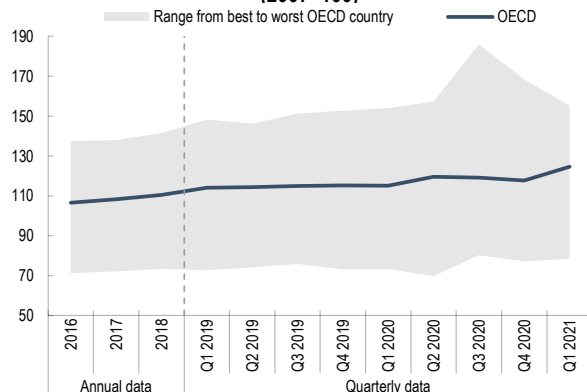
# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

## LUXEMBOURG



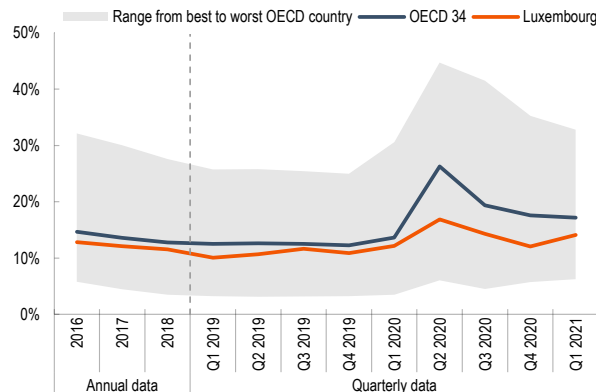
### Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

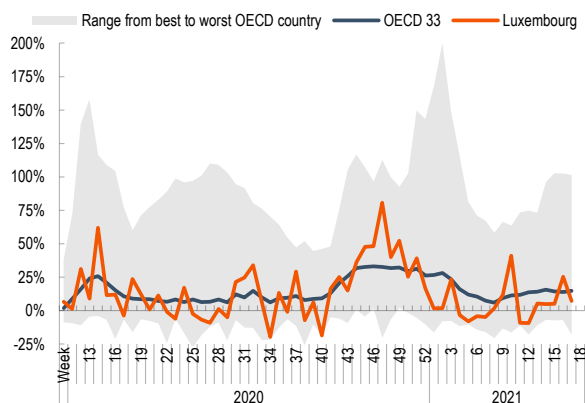
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 11% to 12% in Luxembourg, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

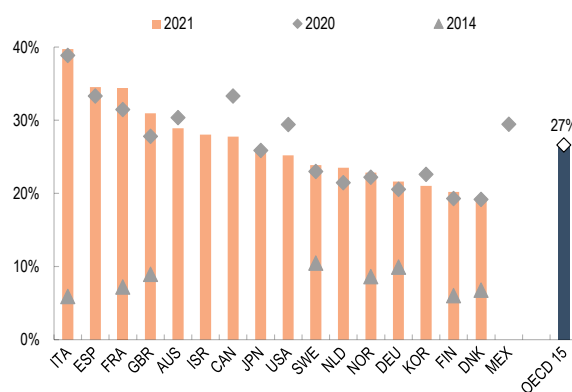
### Quality of life

Excess mortality



Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 13% in Luxembourg, and 16% for the OECD 33.

Share of people at risk of depression



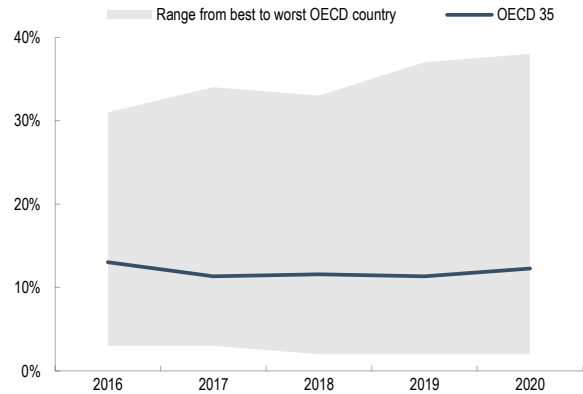
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

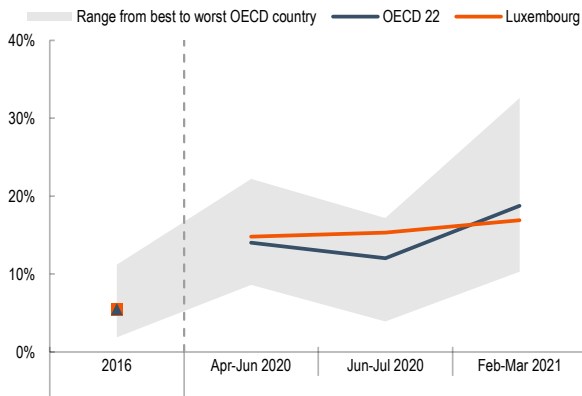
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

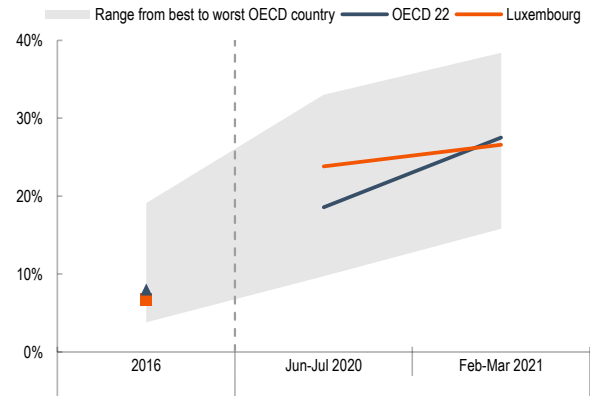
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 15% and 17% respectively in Luxembourg, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% in both Luxembourg and for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

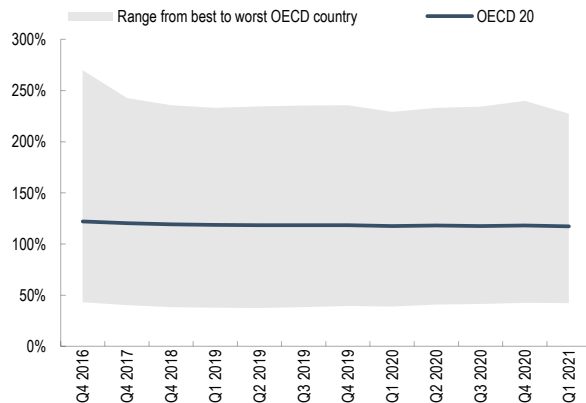
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 24% and 27% respectively in Luxembourg, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 7% in Luxembourg and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

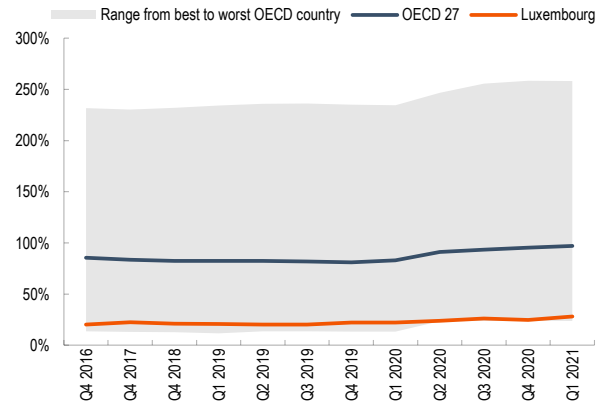
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



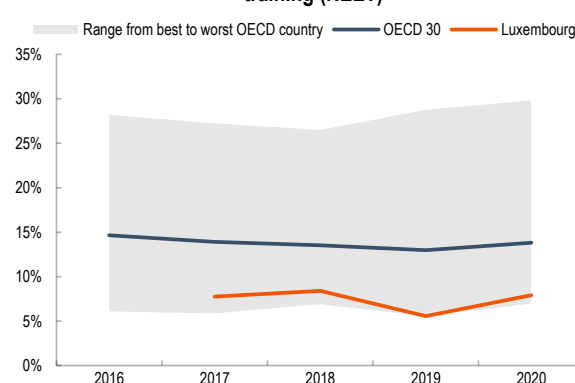
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 22% to 25% of GDP in Luxembourg, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



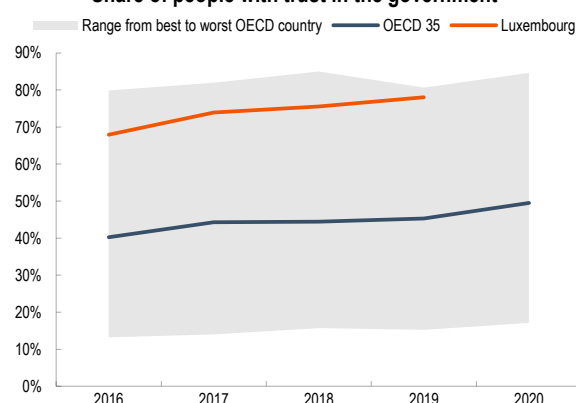
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



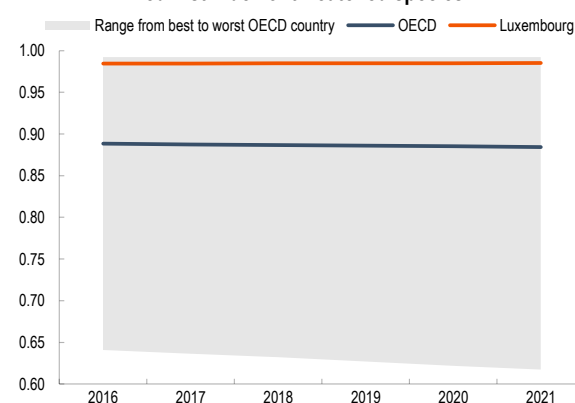
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 6% to 8% in Luxembourg, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species increased from 0.98 to 0.99 in Luxembourg, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

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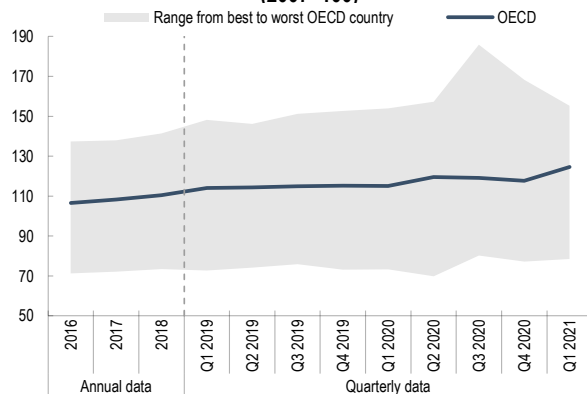
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.





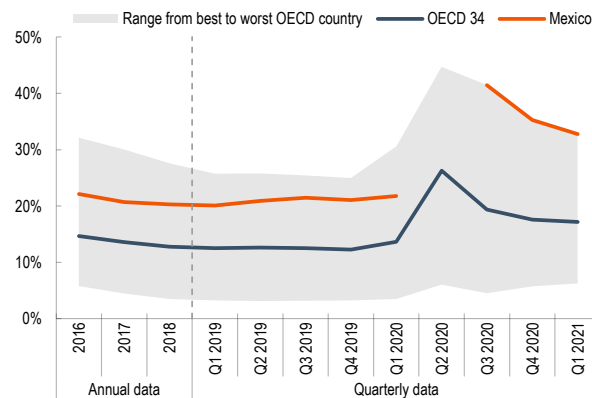
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

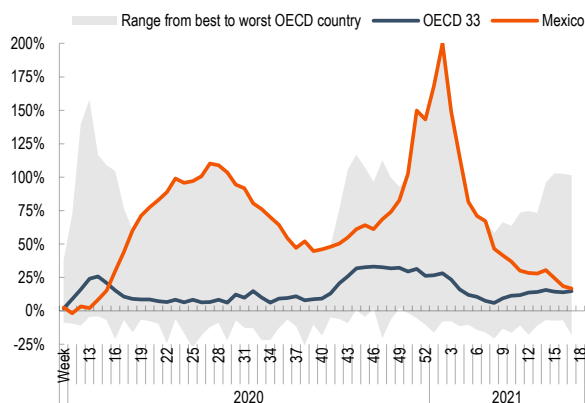
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 21% to 35% in Mexico, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

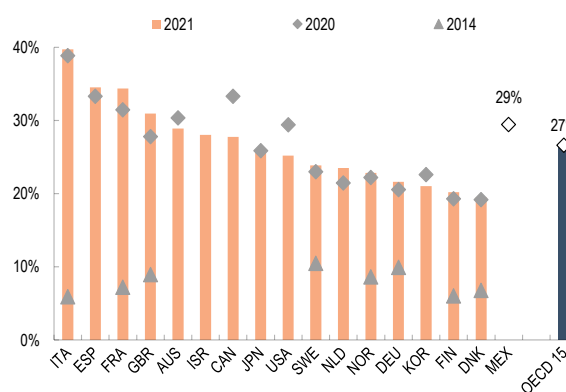
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



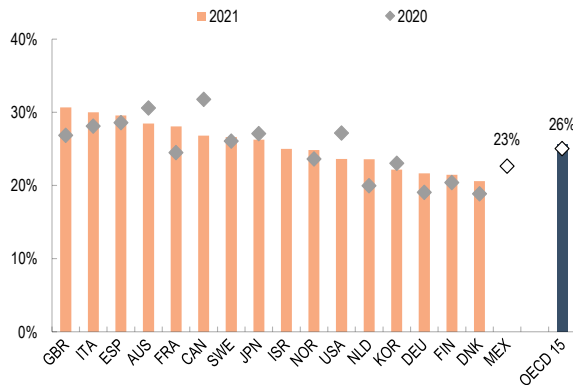
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 69% in Mexico, and 16% for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



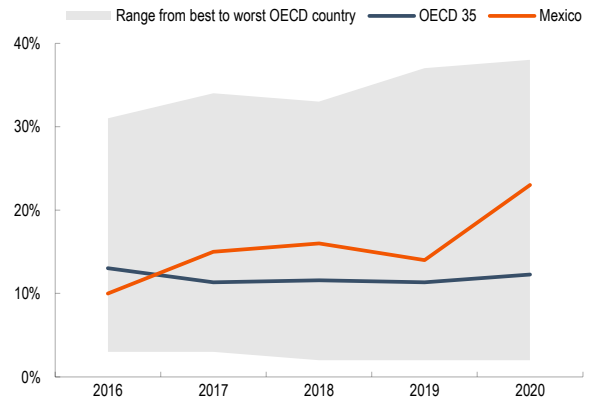
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020, the share of people at risk of depression in Mexico was 29%, and 27% for both 2020 and 2021 for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Mexico was 23%, and in 2020 and 2021 it was 25% and 26% respectively, for the OECD 15 on average.

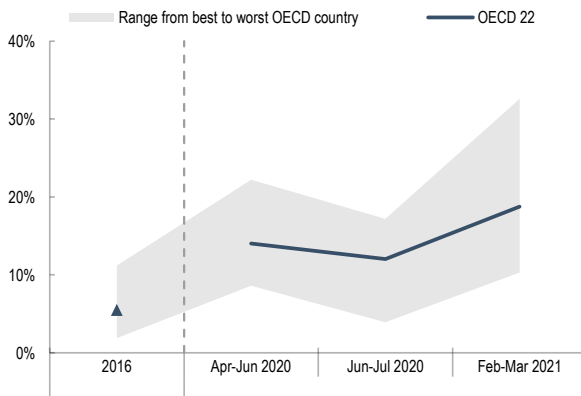
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 14% to 23% in Mexico, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

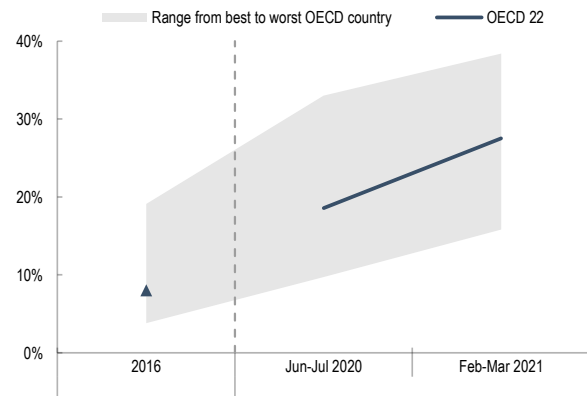
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

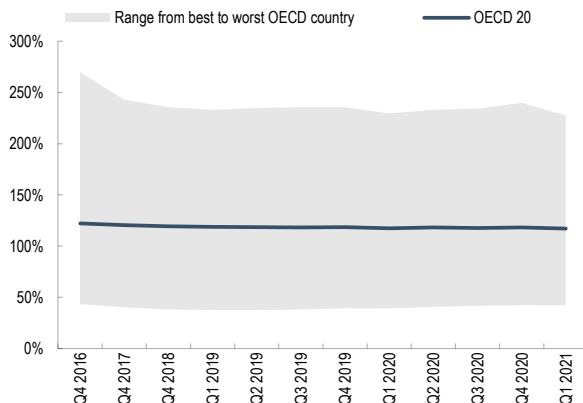
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

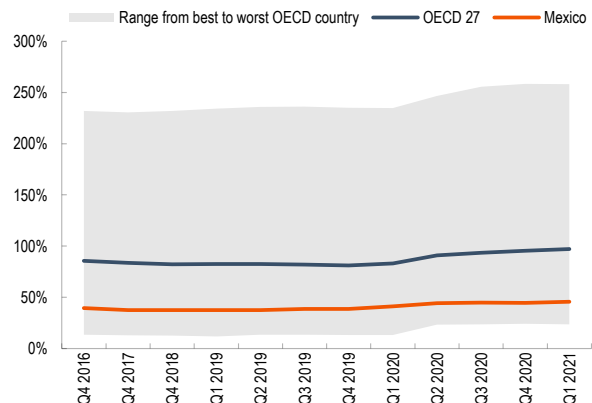
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income

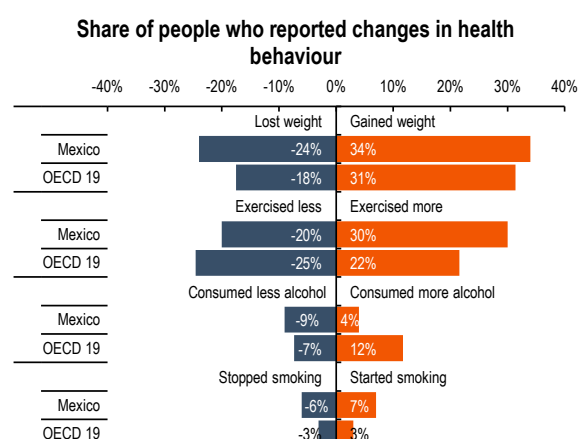


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

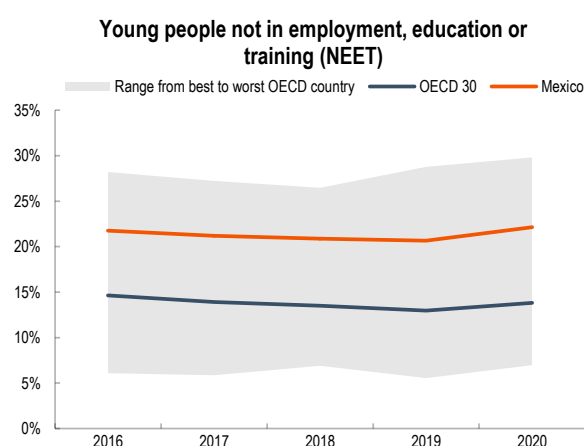
### Government debt as a share of GDP



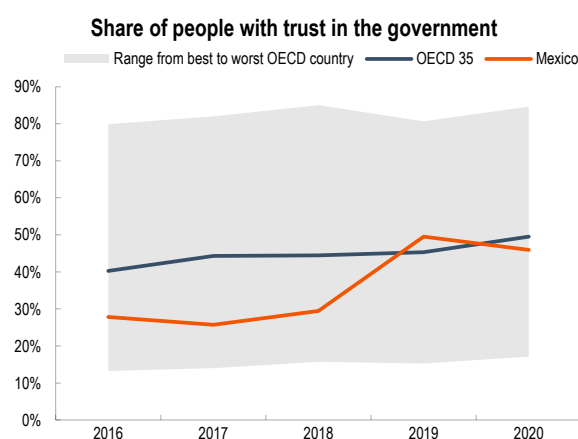
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 39% to 45% of GDP in Mexico, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.



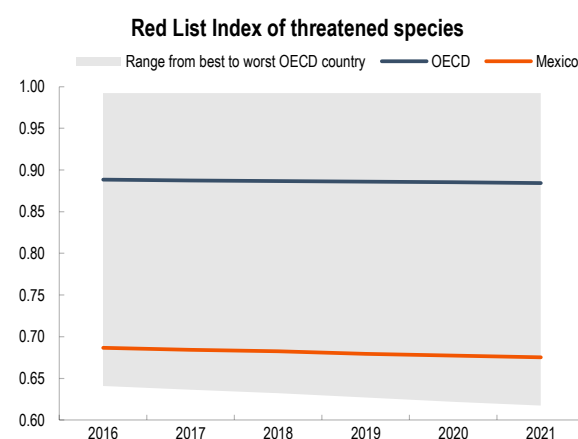
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 21% to 22% in Mexico, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government decreased from 50% to 46% in Mexico, and increased from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.68 in Mexico, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication:  
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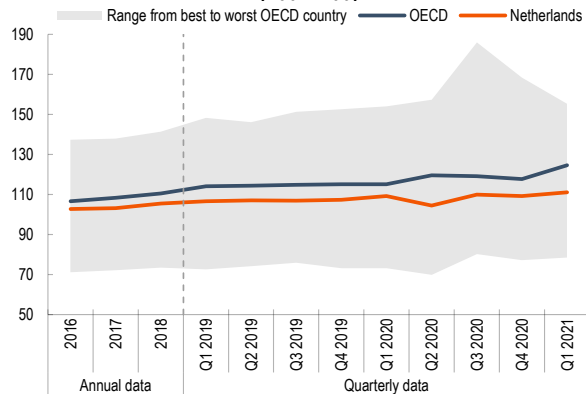
# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

## THE NETHERLANDS



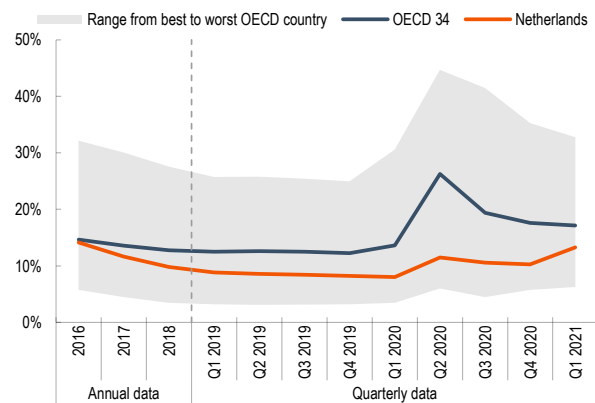
### Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% in both the Netherlands and for the OECD on average.

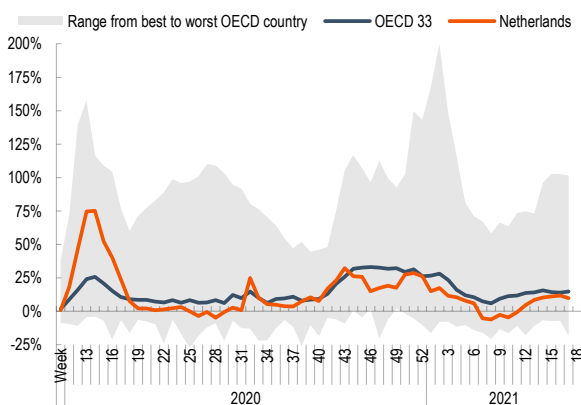
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 8% to 10% in the Netherlands, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

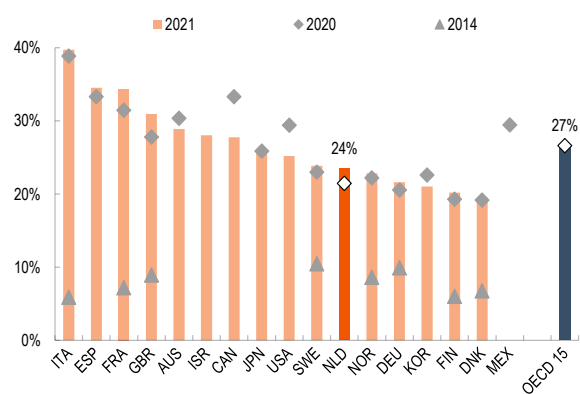
### Quality of life

**Excess mortality**

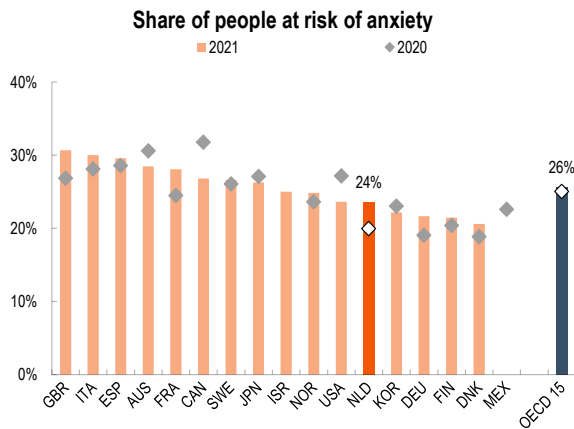


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 14% in the Netherlands, and 16% for the OECD 33.

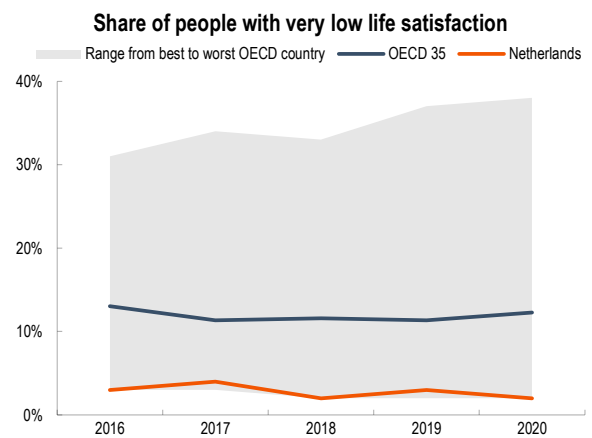
**Share of people at risk of depression**



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in the Netherlands was 21% and 24% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

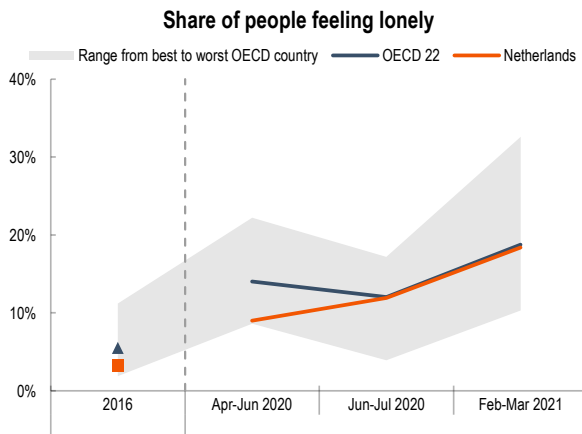


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in the Netherlands was 20% and 24% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

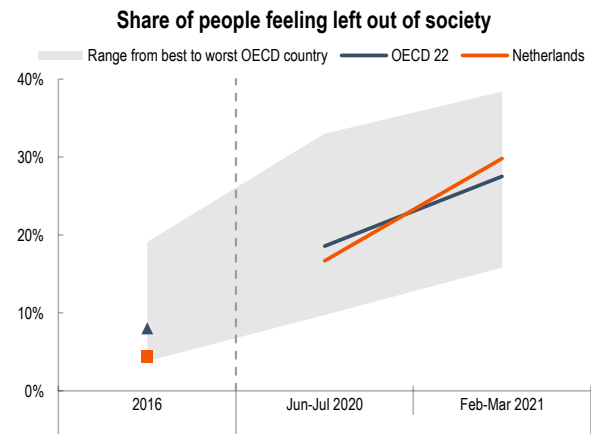


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 3% to 2% in the Netherlands, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

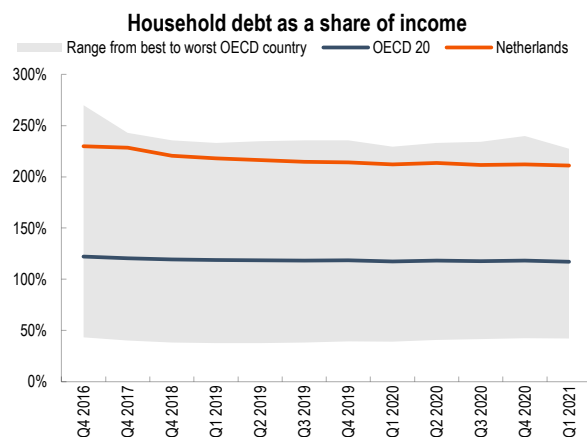


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 9% and 18% respectively in the Netherlands, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 3% in the Netherlands and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

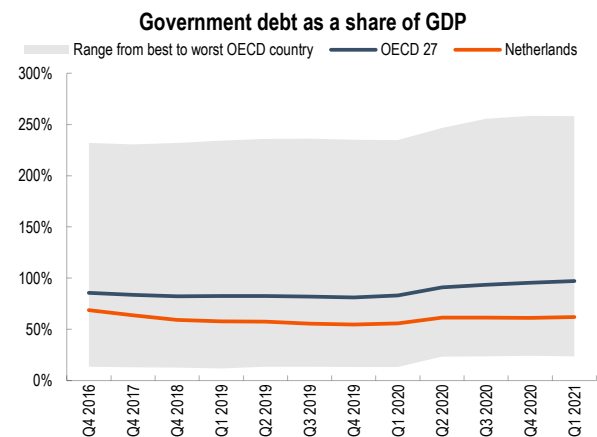


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 17% and 30% respectively in the Netherlands, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 4% in the Netherlands and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

## Sustainability

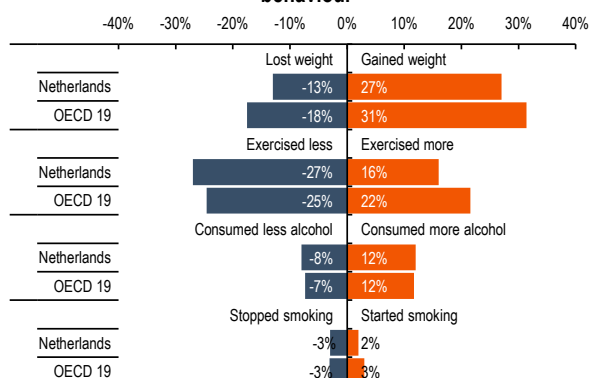


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 214% to 212% of gross household disposable income in the Netherlands, and from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.



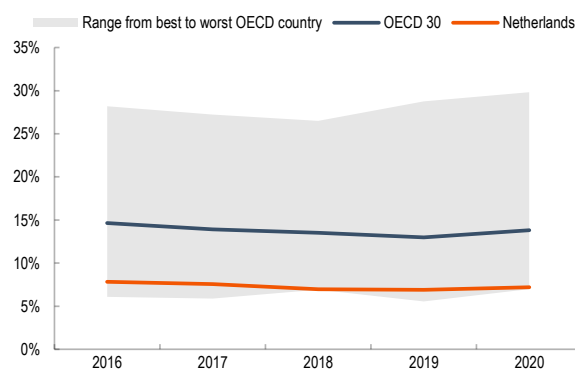
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 55% to 61% of GDP in the Netherlands, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



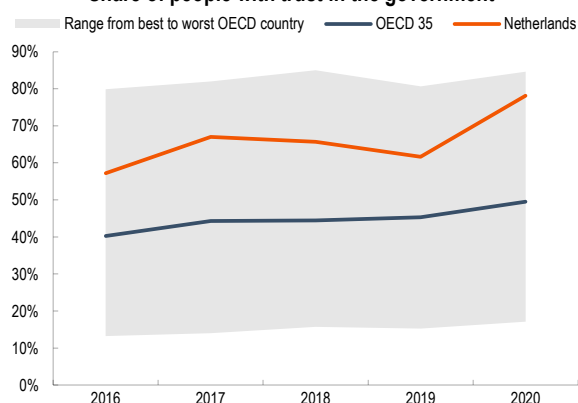
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



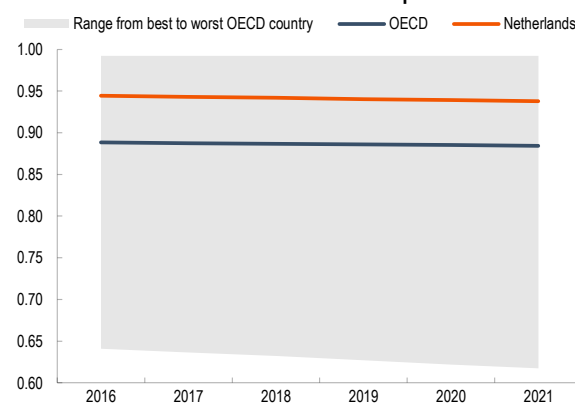
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 7% in the Netherlands, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 62% to 78% in the Netherlands, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.94 in the Netherlands, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

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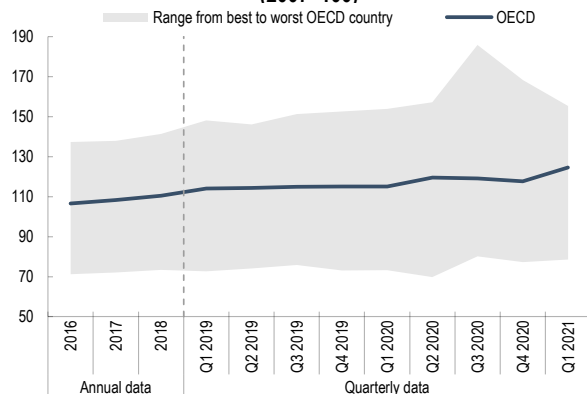
# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

## NEW ZEALAND



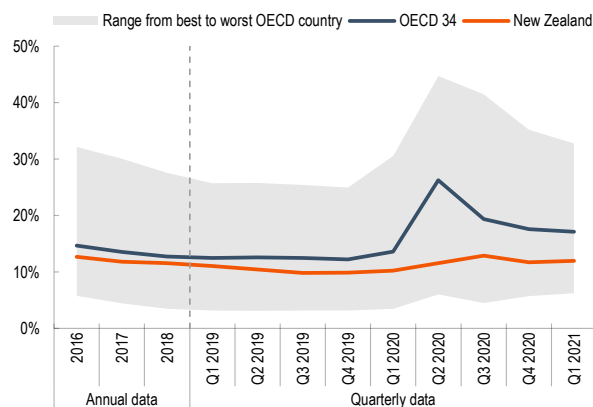
### Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

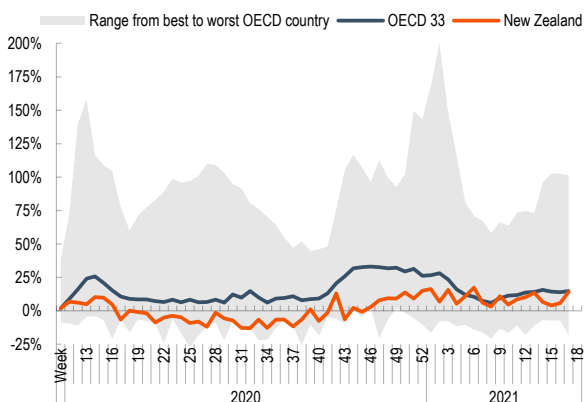
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 10% to 12% in New Zealand, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

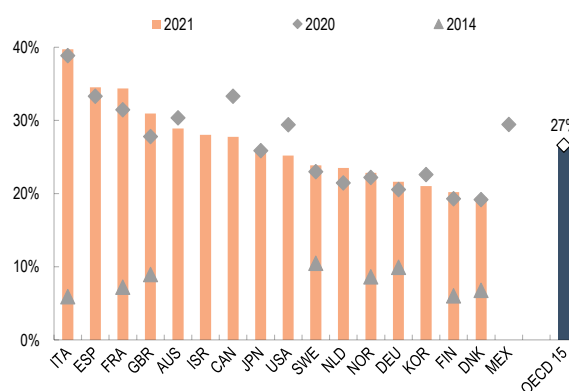
### Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



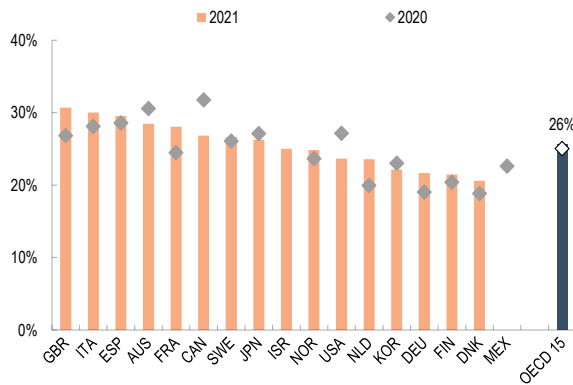
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 2% in New Zealand, and 16% for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



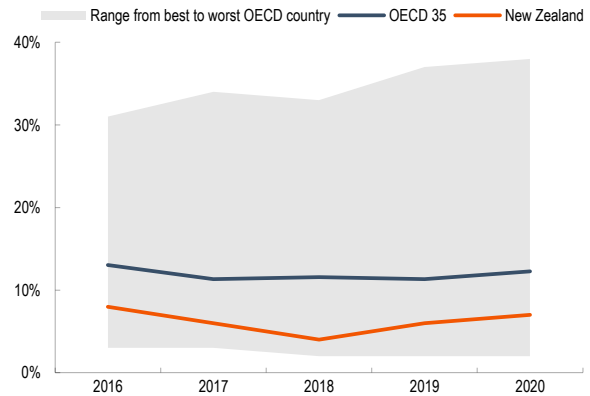
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

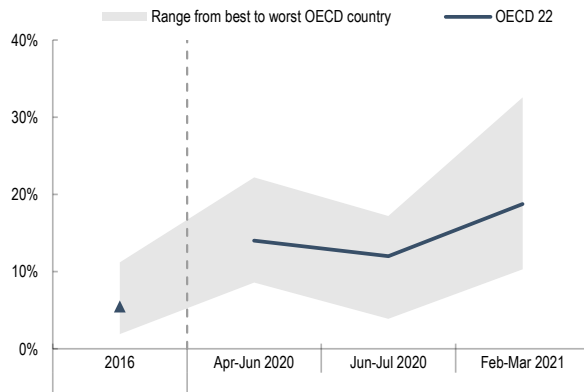
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 6% to 7% in New Zealand, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

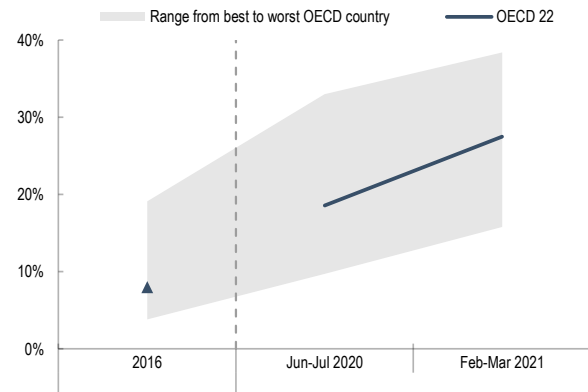
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

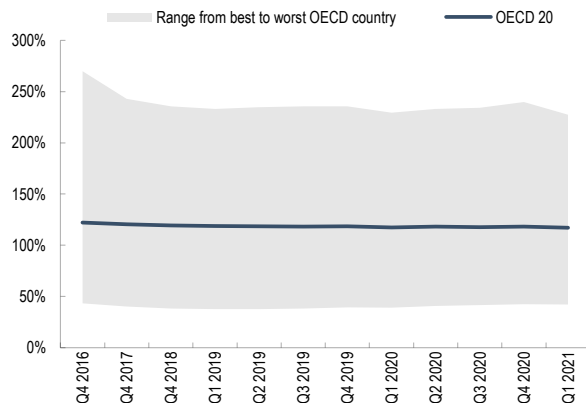
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

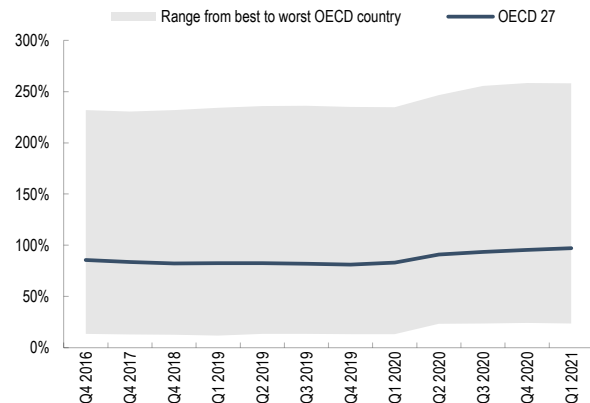
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



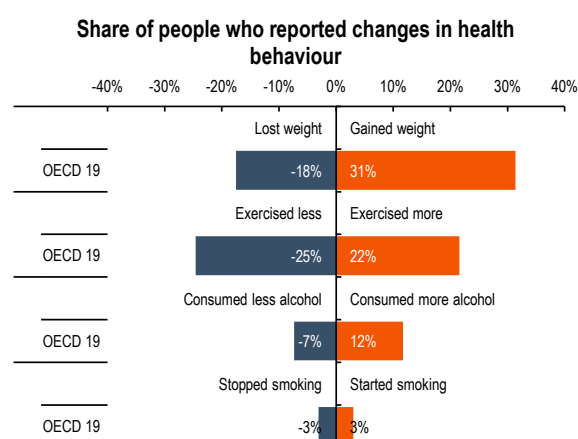
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP

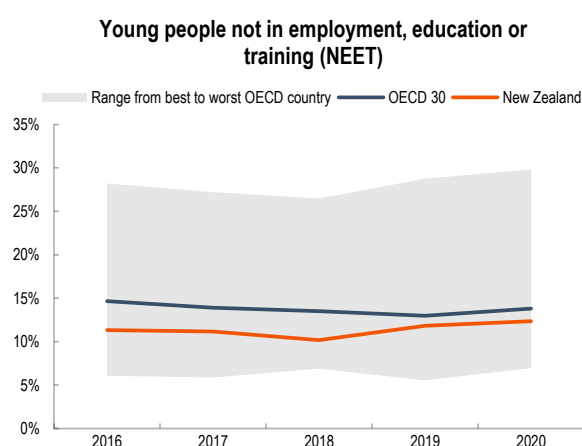


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

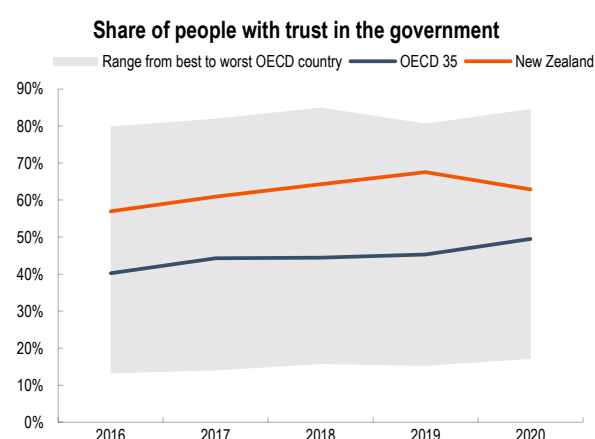




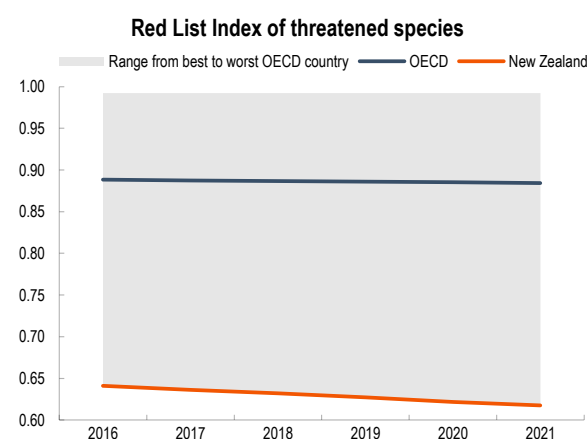
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 12% in New Zealand, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government decreased from 68% to 63% in New Zealand, and increased from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species decreased from 0.63 to 0.62 in New Zealand, and from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

## For more information

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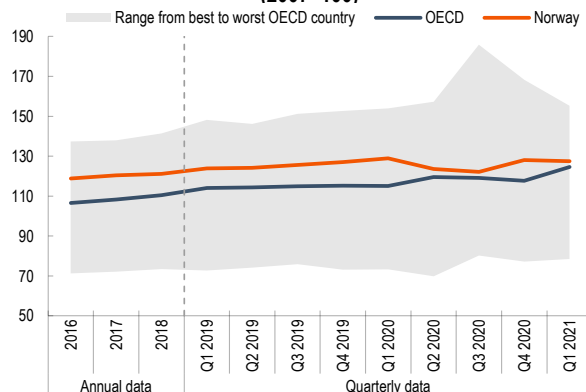
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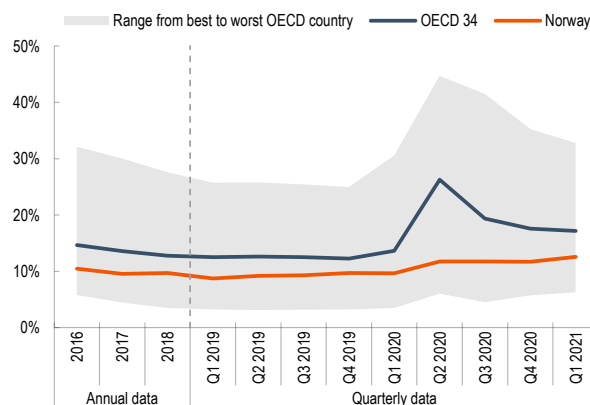
## Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 1% in Norway, and 2% for the OECD on average.

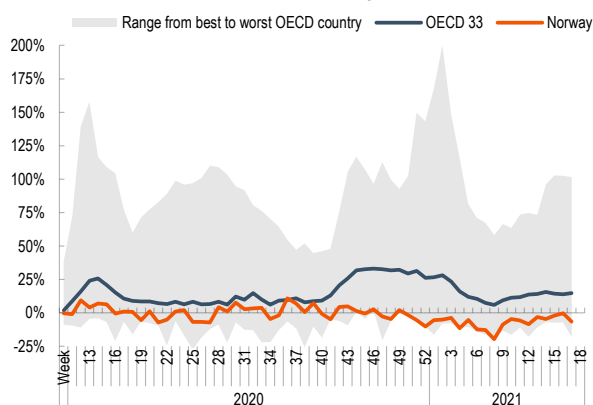
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 10% to 12% in Norway, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

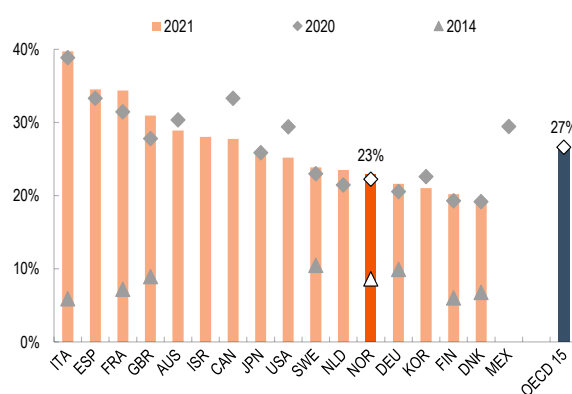
## Quality of life

Excess mortality

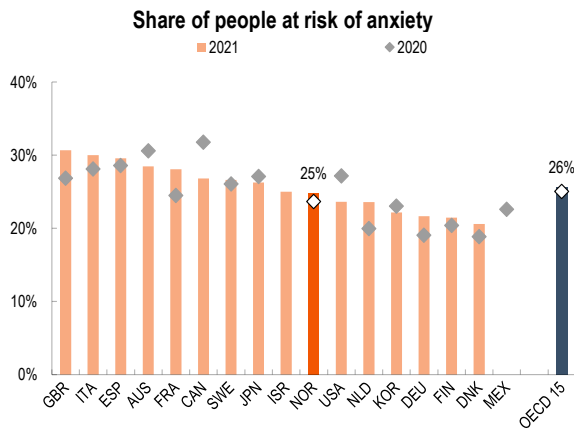


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged -2% in Norway, and 16% for the OECD 33.

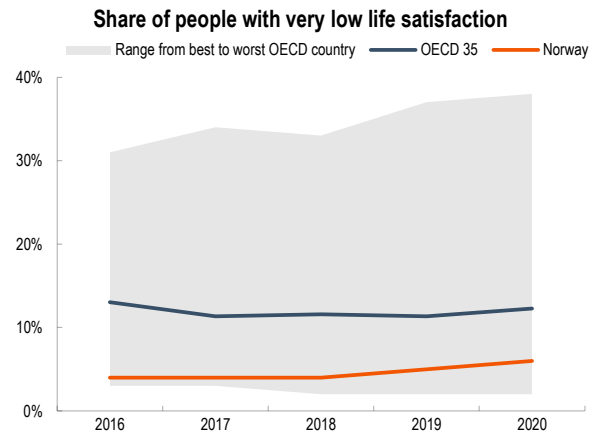
Share of people at risk of depression



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Norway was 22% and 23% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. In 2014, it was 9% in Norway, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

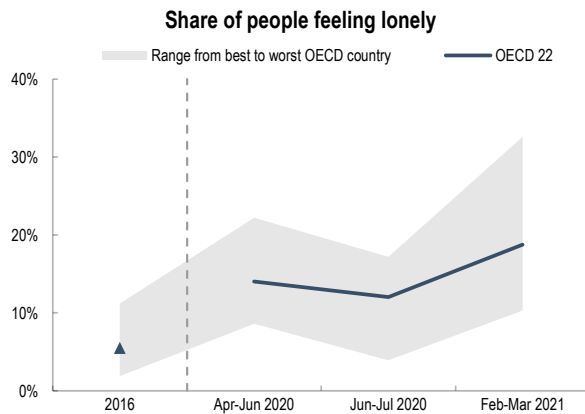


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Norway was 24% and 25% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

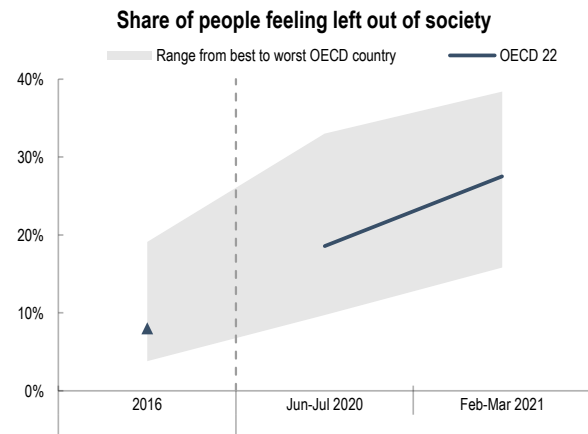


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 5% to 6% in Norway, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

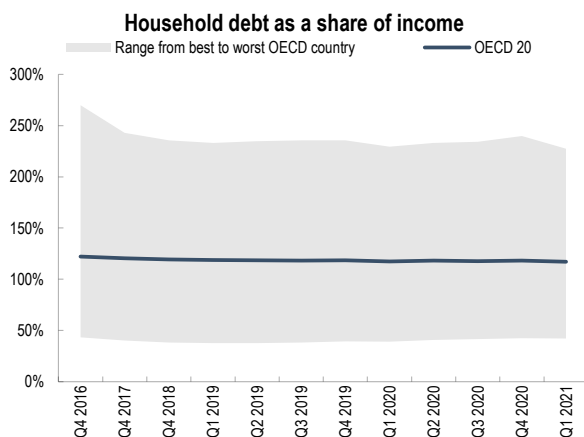


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

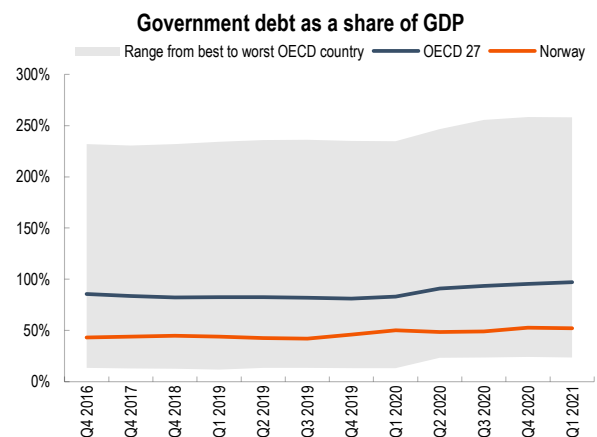


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

## Sustainability

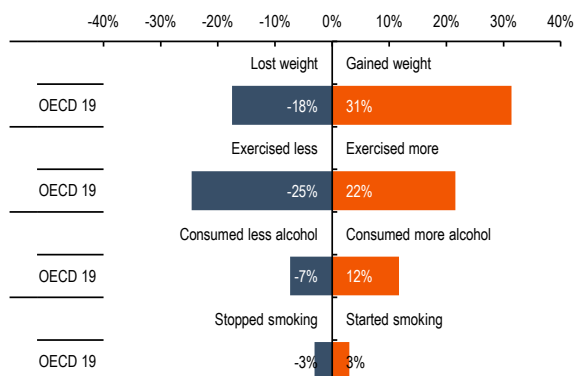


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.



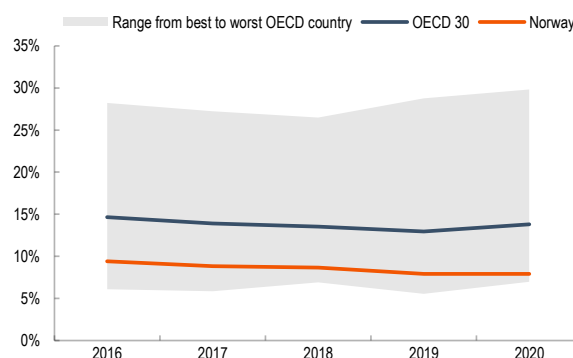
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 46% to 53% of GDP in Norway, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



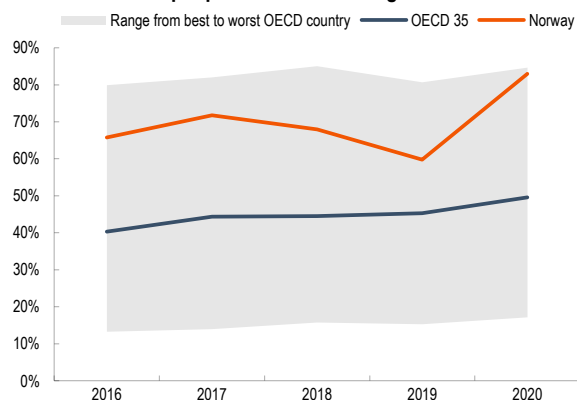
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



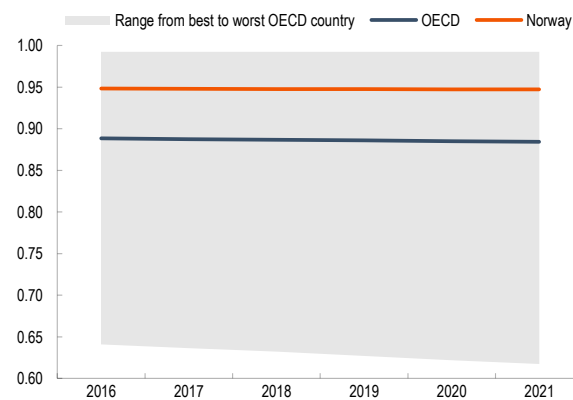
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained stable at 8% in Norway, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 60% to 83% in Norway, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.95 in Norway, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication:

[www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

Find the data used in this country profile, and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology at: [www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx](http://www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx).

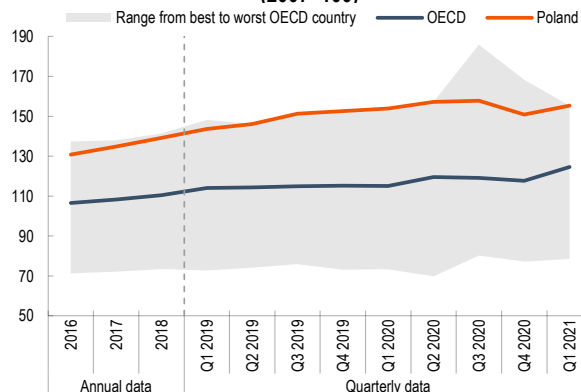
Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



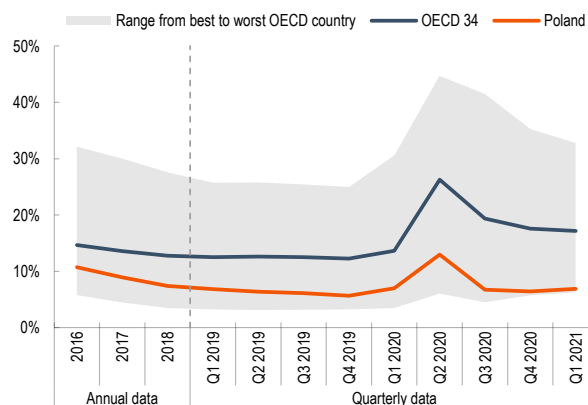
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita decreased cumulatively by 1% in Poland, and increased by 2% for the OECD on average.

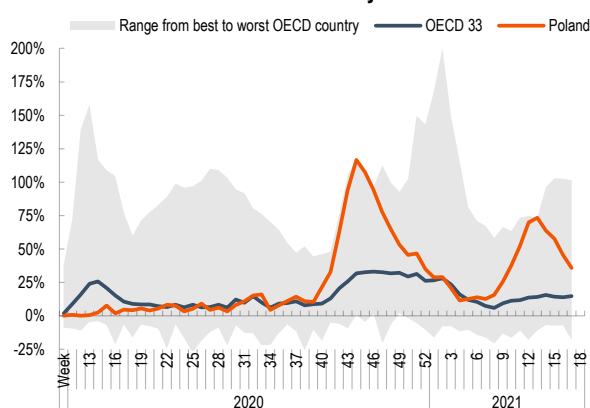
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate remained relatively stable at 6% in Poland, and increased from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

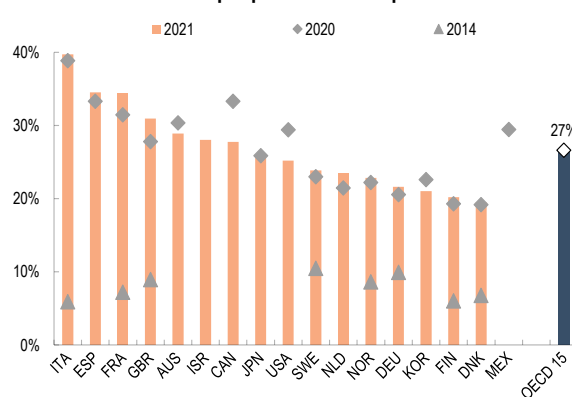
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**

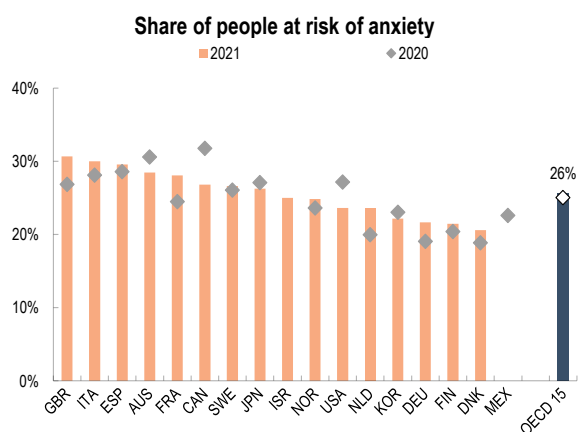


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 28% in Poland, and 16% for the OECD 33.

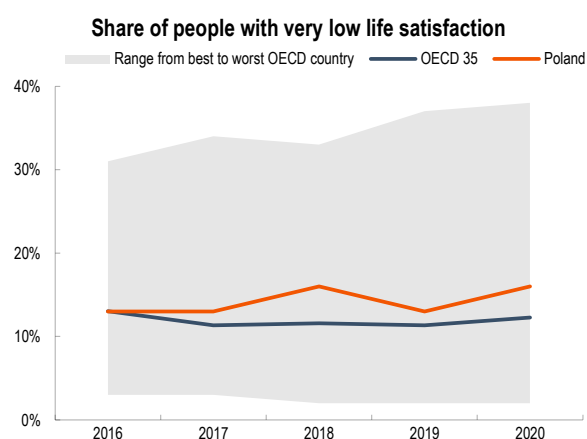
**Share of people at risk of depression**



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

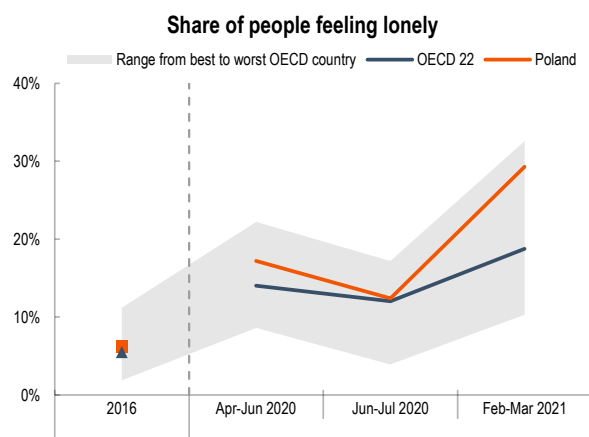


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

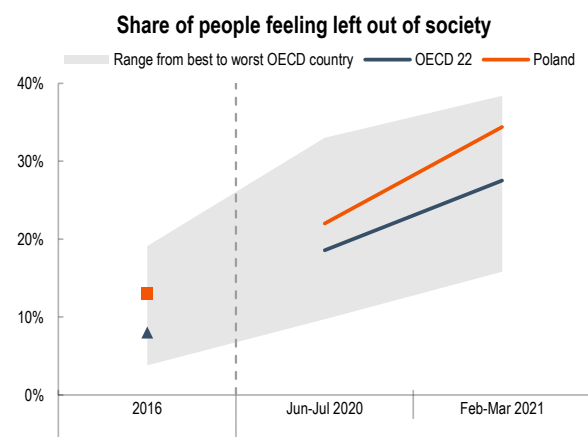


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 13% to 16% in Poland, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

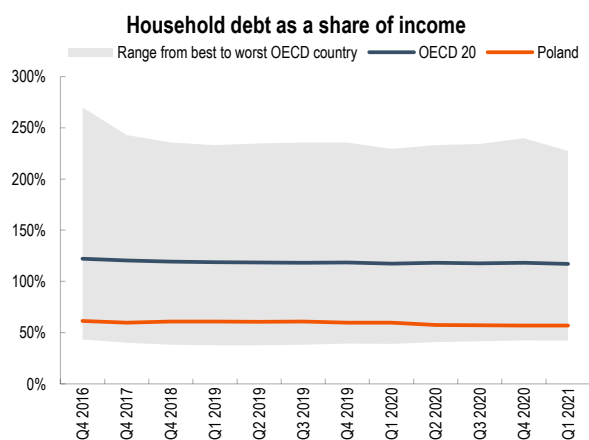


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 17% and 29% respectively in Poland, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% in both Poland and for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

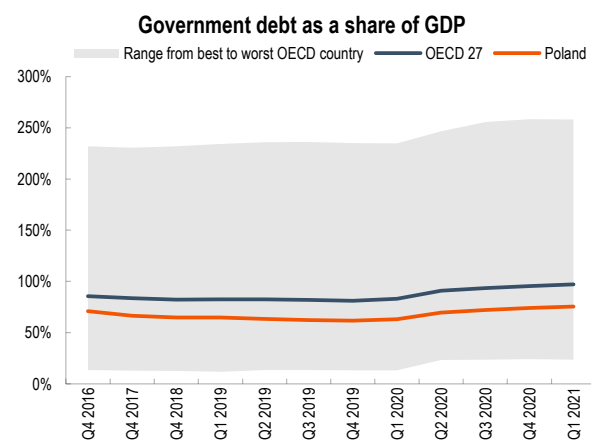


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 22% and 34% respectively in Poland, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 13% in Poland and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

## Sustainability

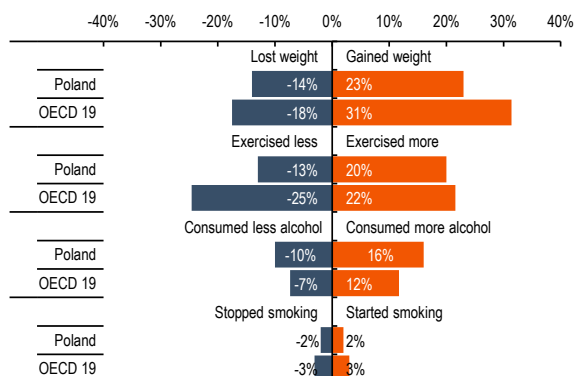


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 60% to 57% of gross household disposable income in Poland, and from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.



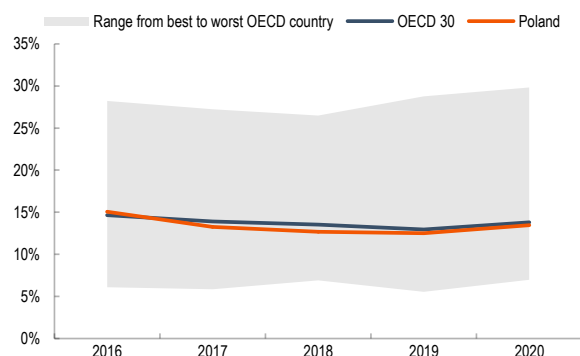
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 62% to 74% of GDP in Poland, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



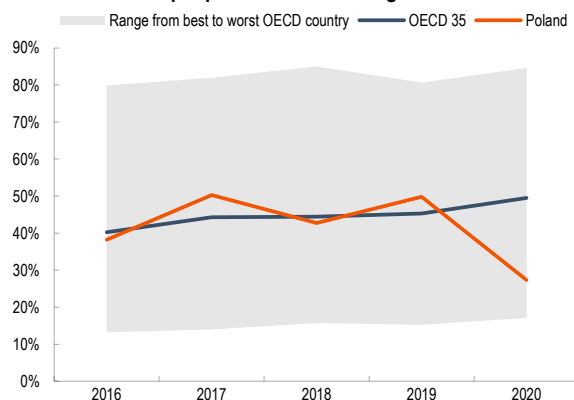
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



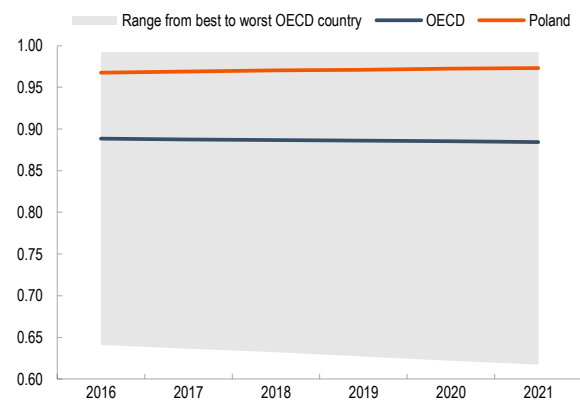
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 13% in Poland, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government decreased from 50% to 27% in Poland, and increased from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.97 in Poland, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication: [www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm).

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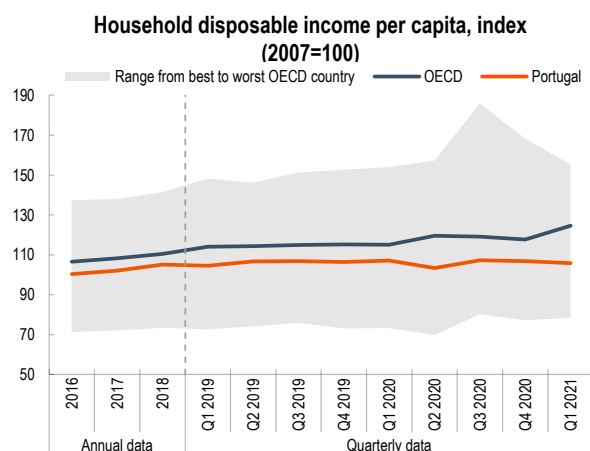
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

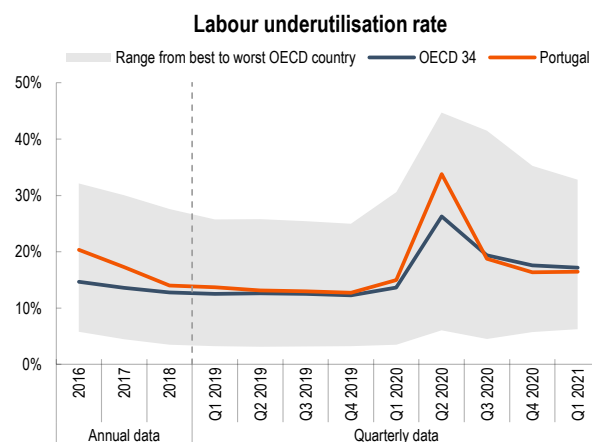
## PORTUGAL



### Material well-being

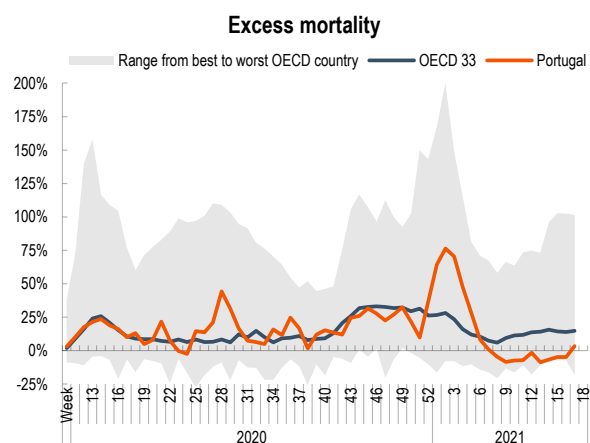


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 1% in Portugal, and 2% for the OECD on average.

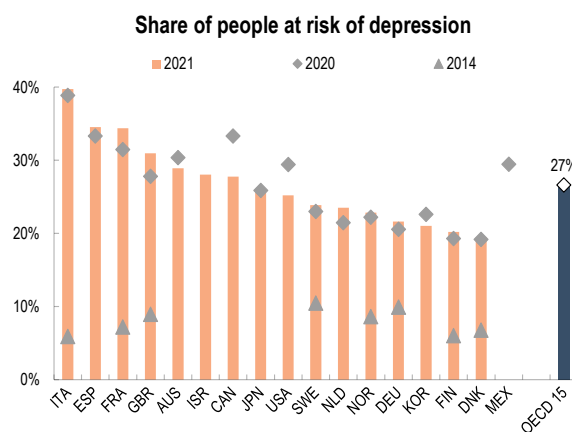


Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 13% to 16% in Portugal, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

### Quality of life



Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 16% for both Portugal and for the OECD 33.



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

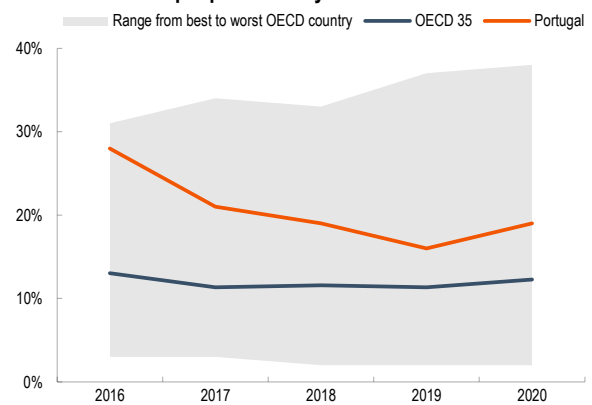


### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

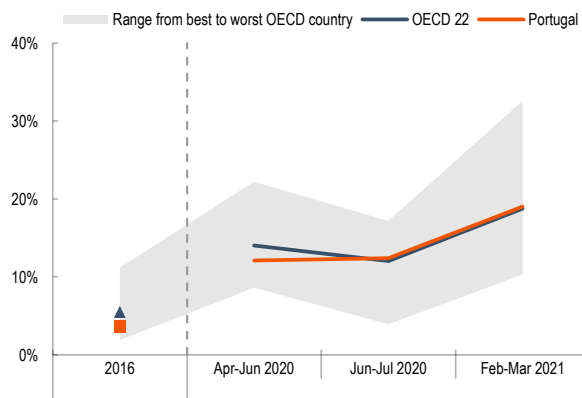
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 16% to 19% in Portugal, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

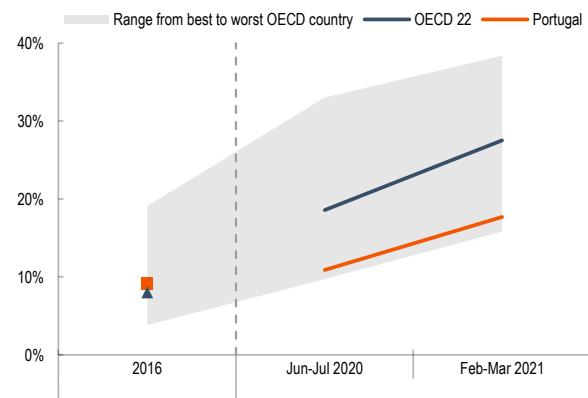
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 12% and 19% respectively in Portugal, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 4% in Portugal and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

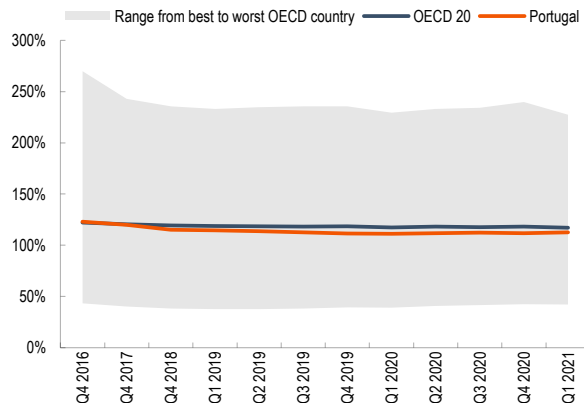
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 11% and 18% respectively in Portugal, and 11% and 18% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 9% in Portugal and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

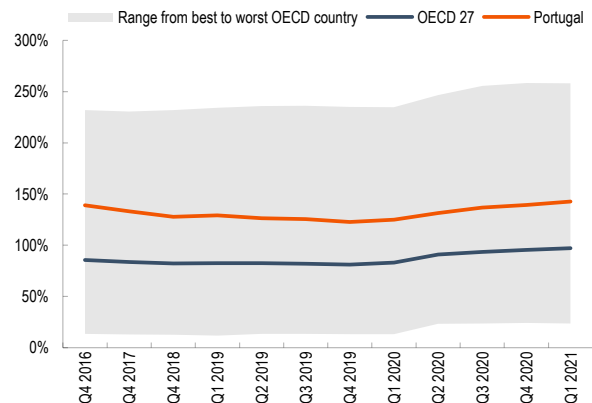
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



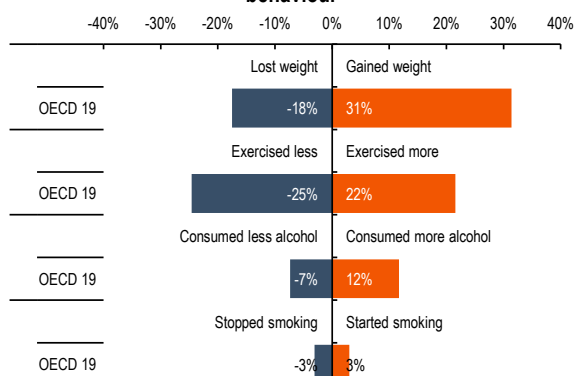
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt remained stable at 112% of gross household disposable income in Portugal, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



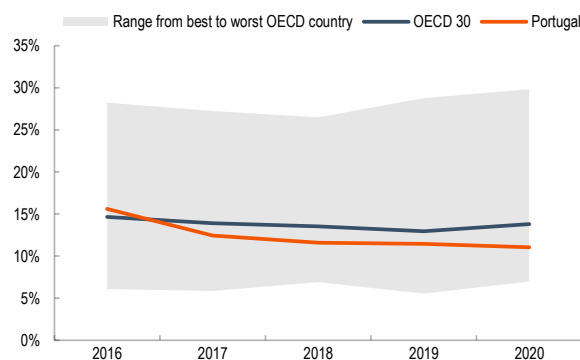
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 123% to 139% of GDP in Portugal, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



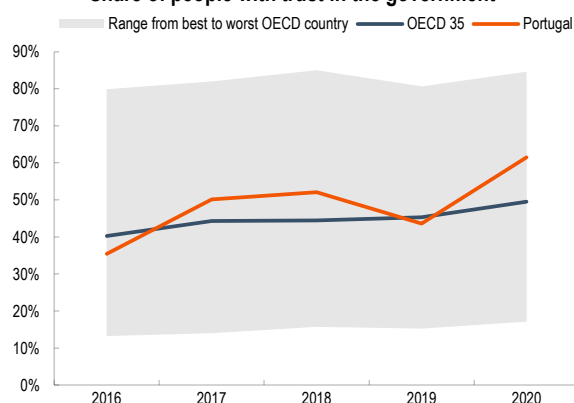
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



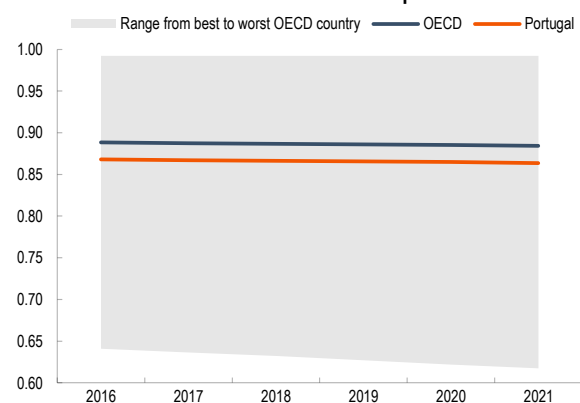
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 11% in Portugal, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 44% to 61% in Portugal, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species decreased from 0.87 to 0.86 in Portugal, and from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication: [www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

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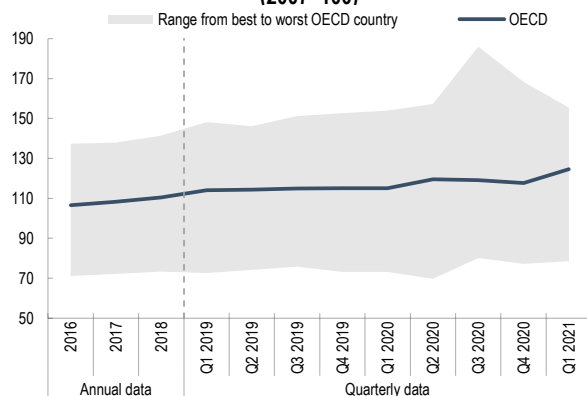
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

## THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC



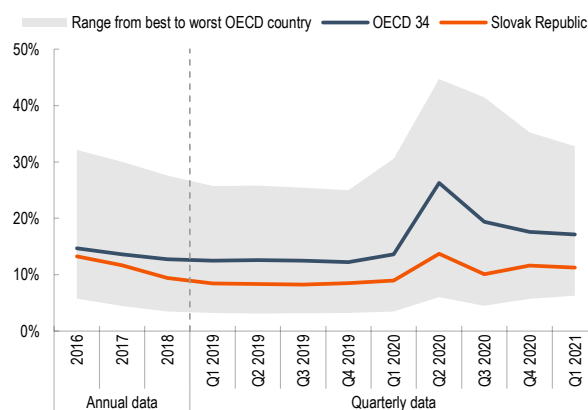
### Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

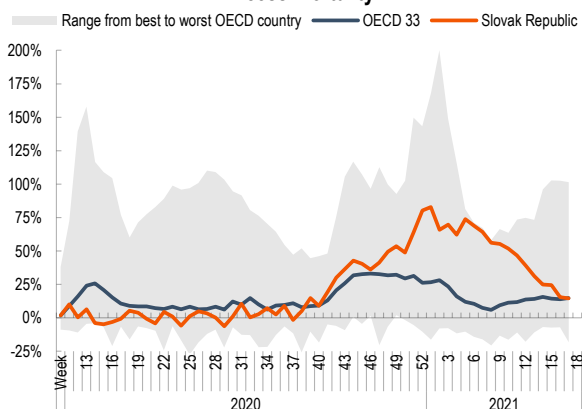
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 8% to 12% in the Slovak Republic, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

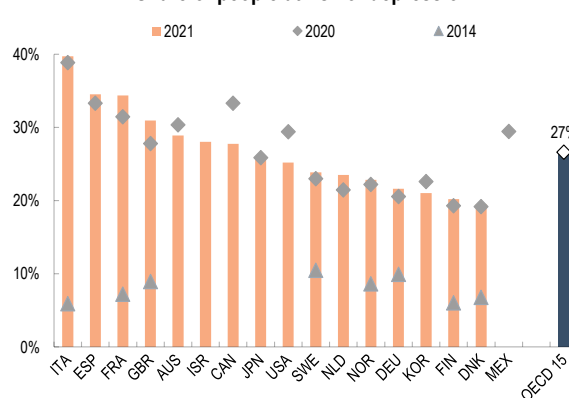
### Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 26% in the Slovak Republic, and 16% for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



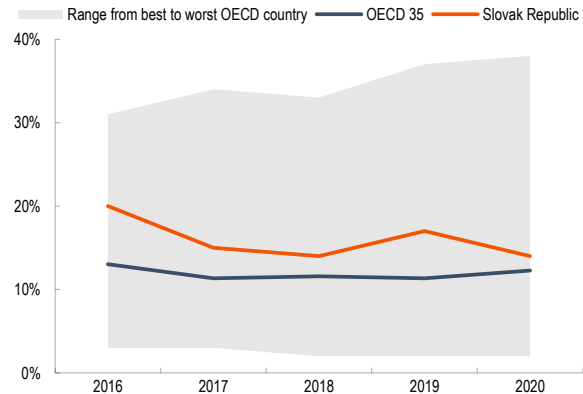
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

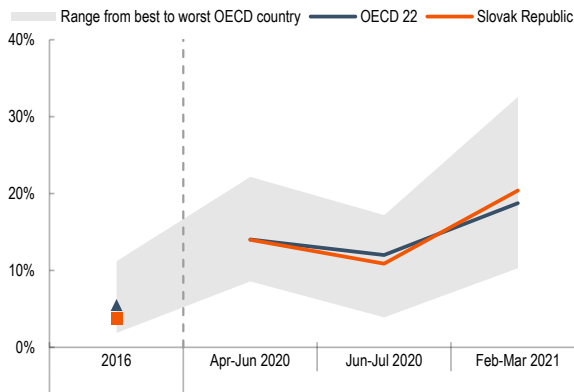
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 17% to 14% in the Slovak Republic, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

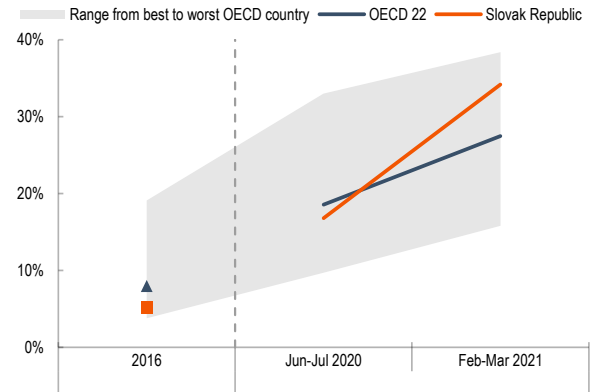
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 20% respectively in the Slovak Republic, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 4% in the Slovak Republic and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

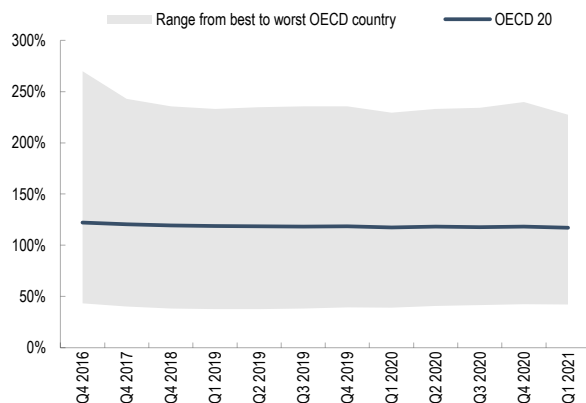
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 17% and 34% respectively in the Slovak Republic, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 5% in the Slovak Republic and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

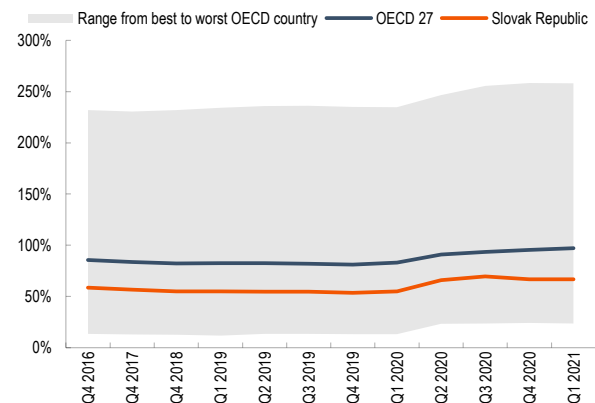
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



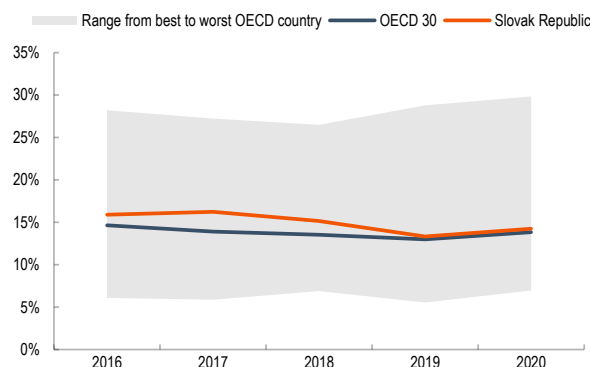
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 54% to 67% of GDP in the Slovak Republic, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



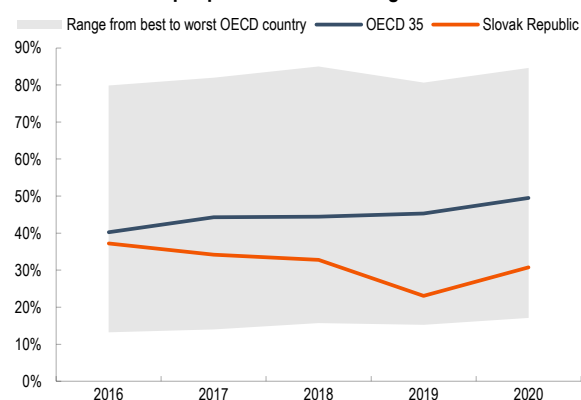
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



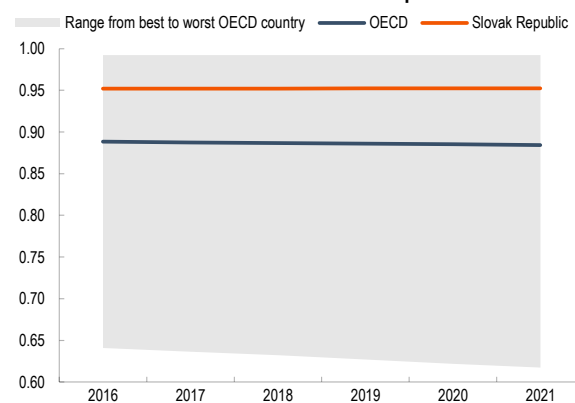
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% both in the Slovak Republic and for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 23% to 31% in the Slovak Republic, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.95 in the Slovak Republic, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication: [www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm).

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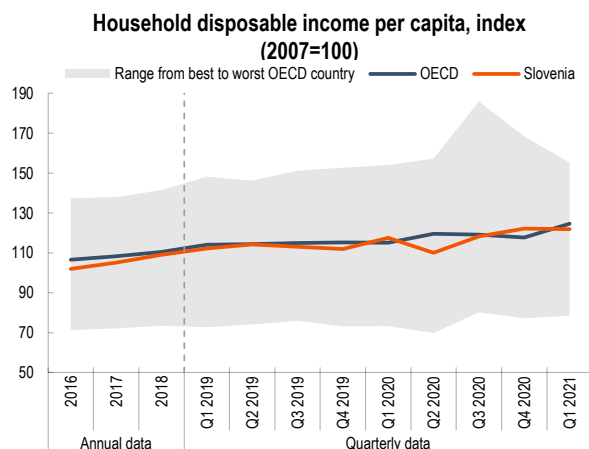
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

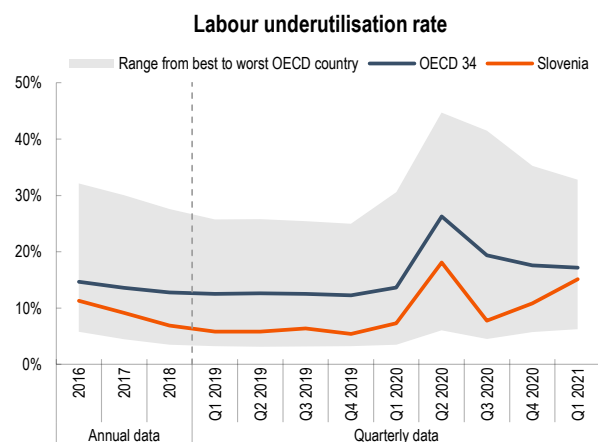
## SLOVENIA



### Material well-being

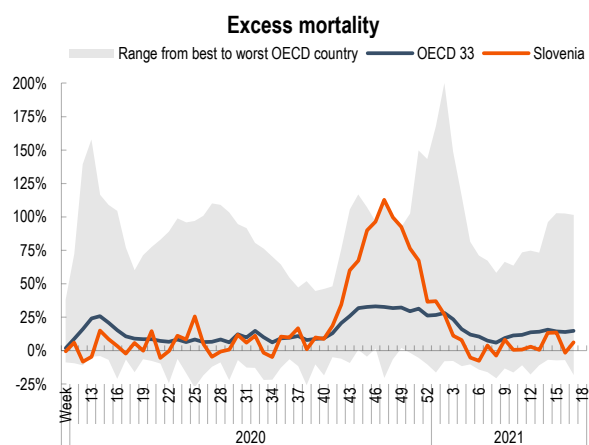


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 9% in Slovenia, and 2% for the OECD on average.

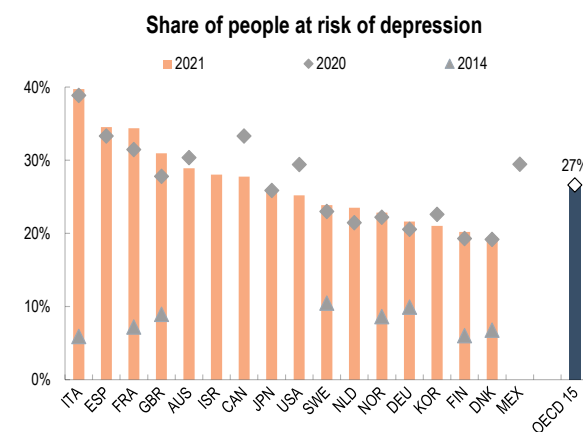


Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 5% to 11% in Slovenia, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

### Quality of life

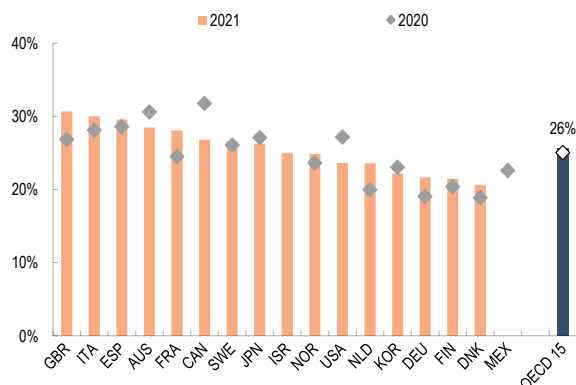


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 19% in Slovenia, and 16% for the OECD 33.



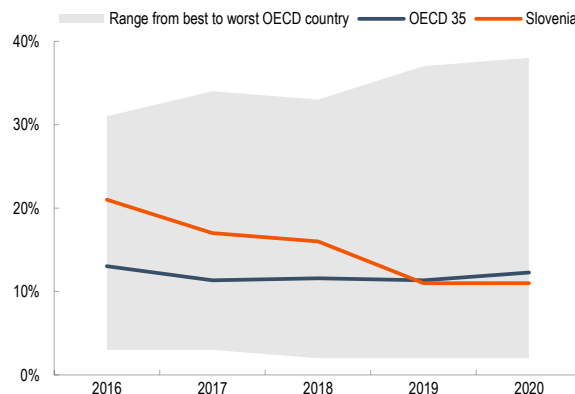
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

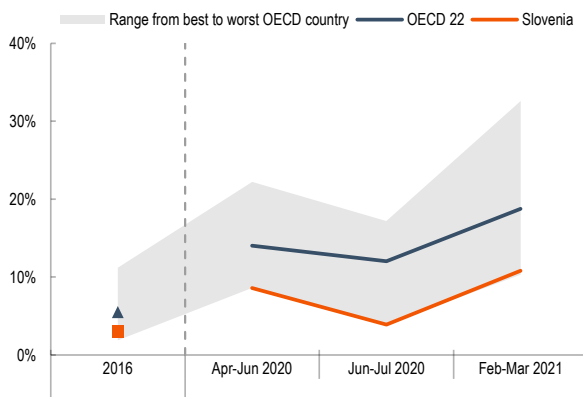
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction remained stable at 11% in Slovenia, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

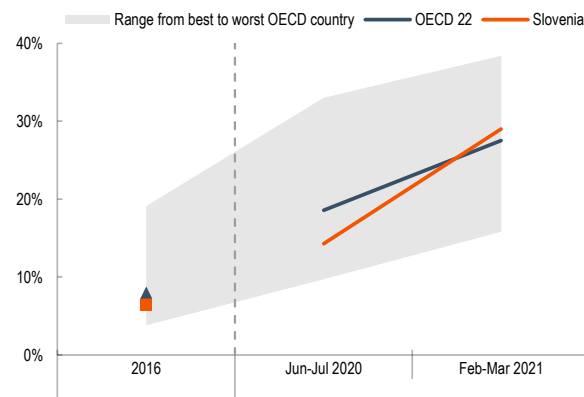
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 9% and 11% respectively in Slovenia, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 3% in Slovenia and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

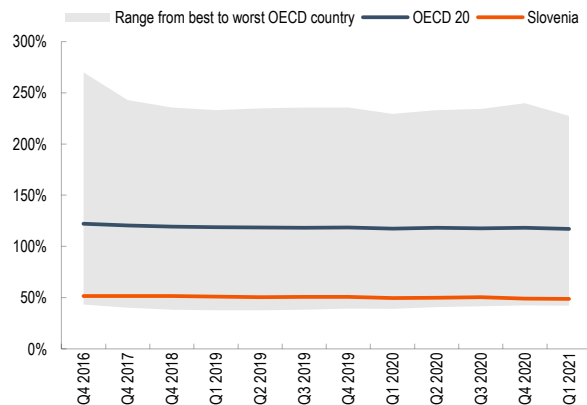
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 29% respectively in Slovenia, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 7% in Slovenia and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

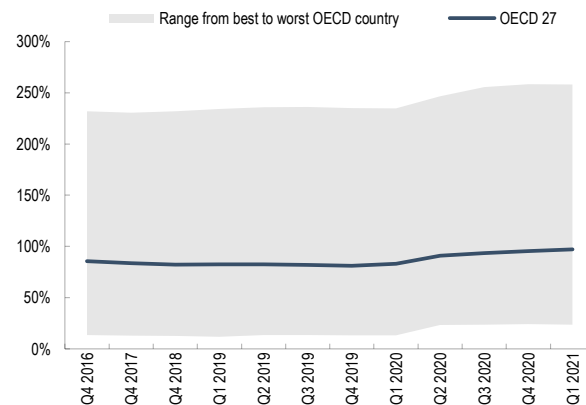
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



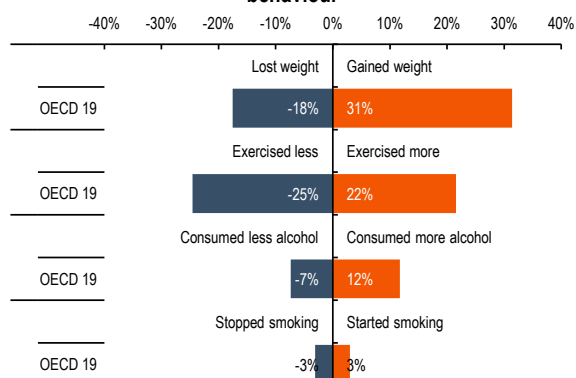
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 51% to 49% of gross household disposable income in Slovenia, and from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



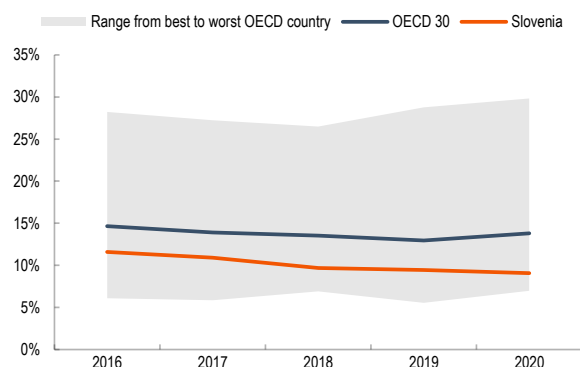
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



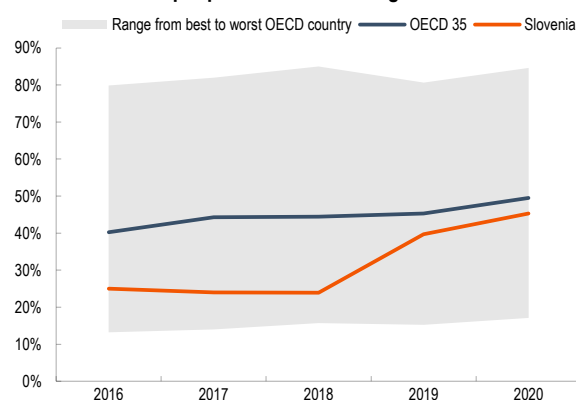
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



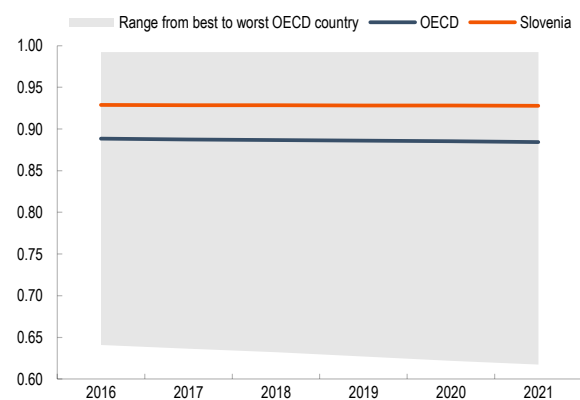
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 9% in Slovenia, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 40% to 45% in Slovenia, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.93 in Slovenia, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication: [www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm).

Find the data used in this country profile, and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology at: [www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx](http://www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx).

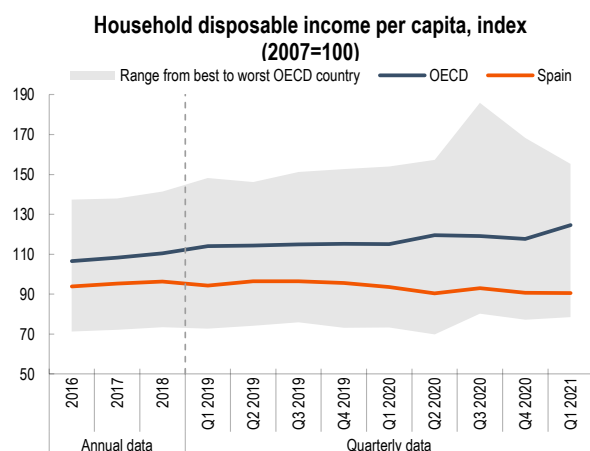
Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

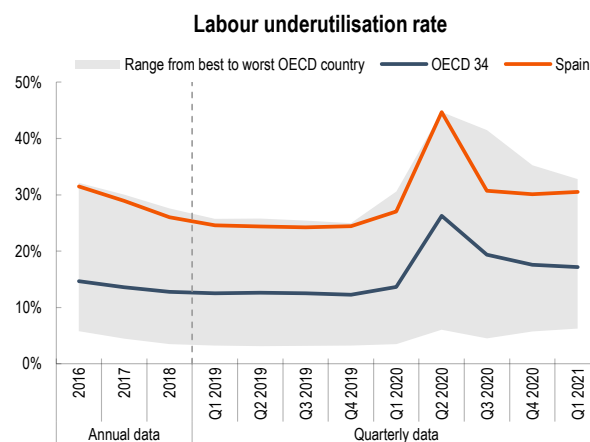




## Material well-being

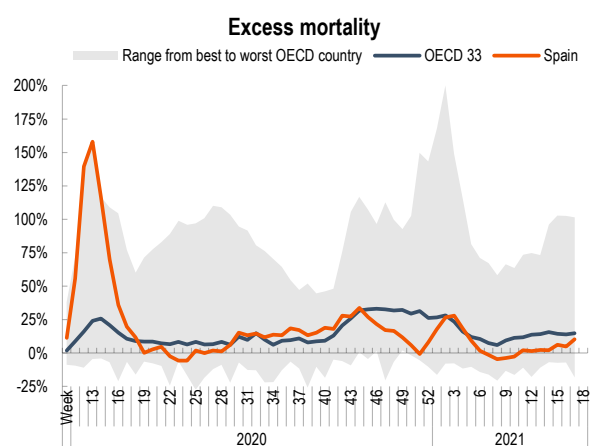


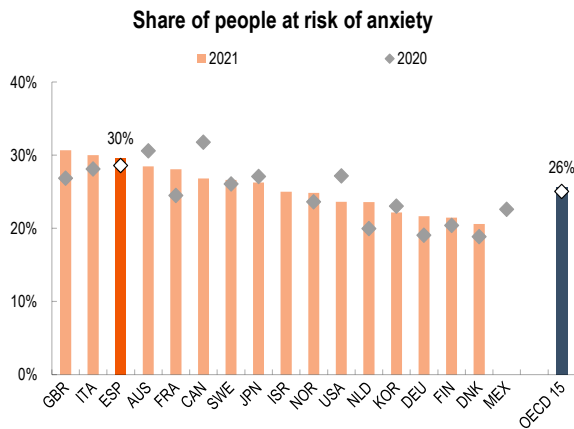
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita decreased cumulatively by 5% in Spain, and increased by 2% for the OECD on average.



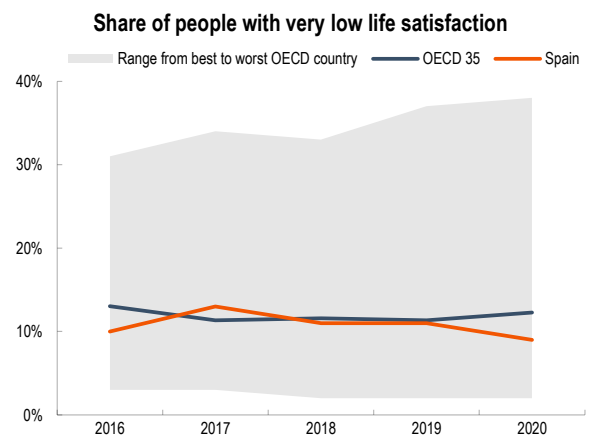
Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 24% to 30% in Spain, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

## Quality of life



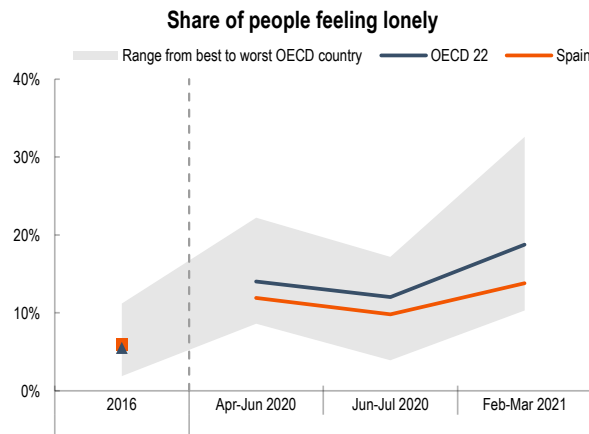


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Spain was 29% and 30% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

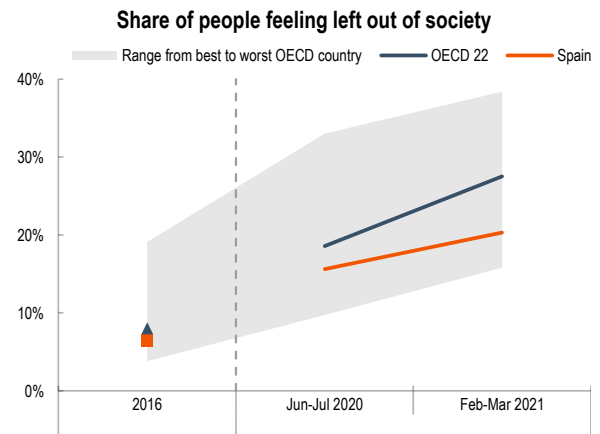


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 11% to 9% in Spain, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

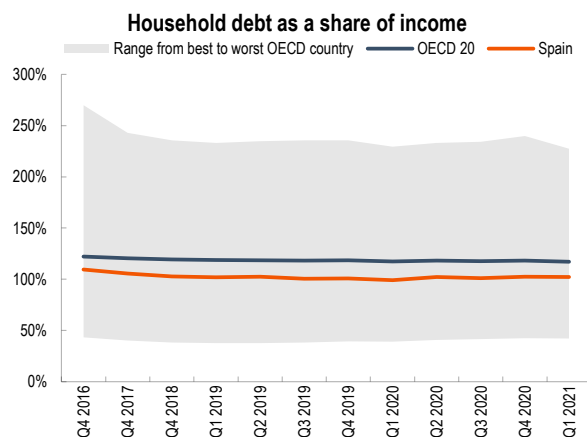


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 12% and 14% respectively in Spain, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% both in Spain and for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

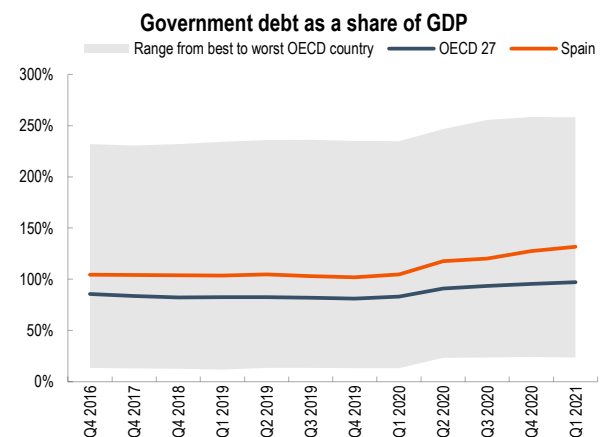


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 16% and 20% respectively in Spain, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 6% in Spain and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

## Sustainability



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 101% to 102% of gross household disposable income in Spain, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.



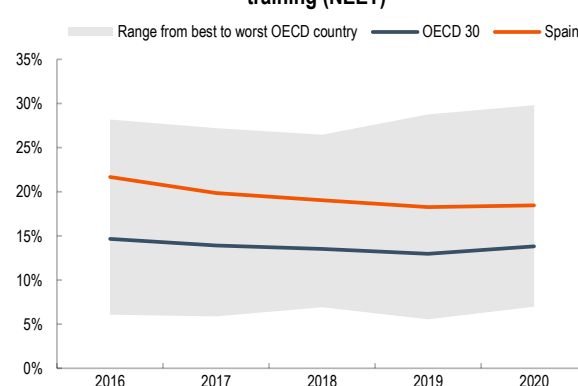
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 102% to 127% of GDP in Spain, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



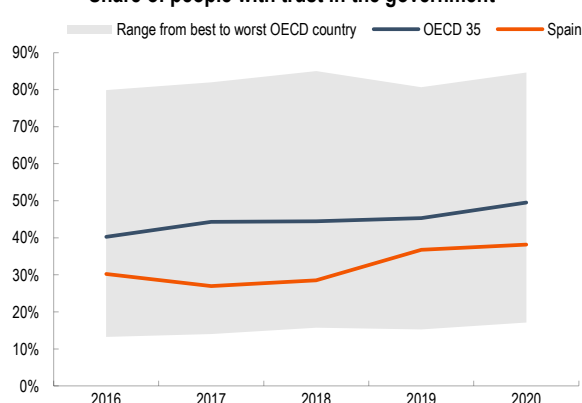
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



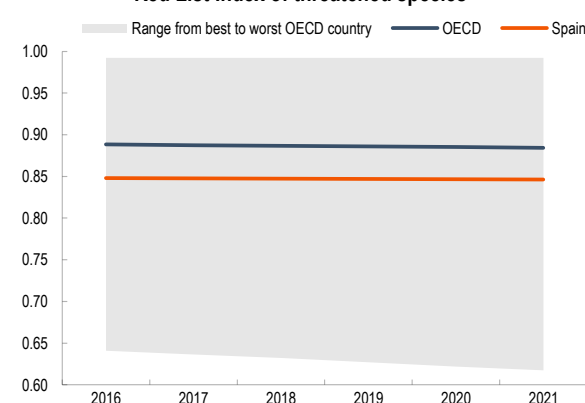
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 18% in Spain, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 37% to 38% in Spain, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.85 in Spain, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication: [www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

Find the data used in this country profile, and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology at: [www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx](http://www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx).

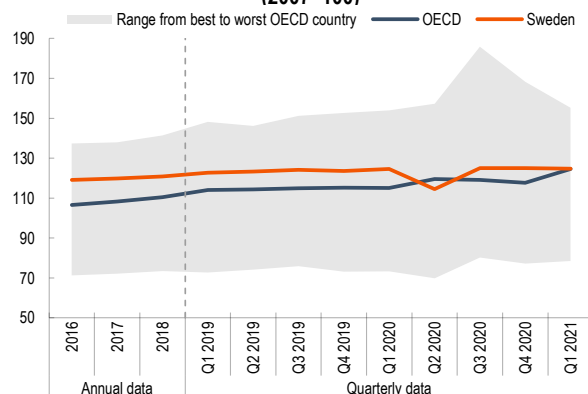
Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



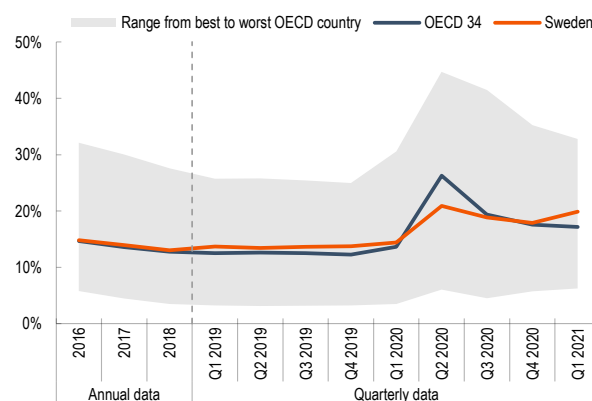
## Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 1% in Sweden, and 2% for the OECD on average.

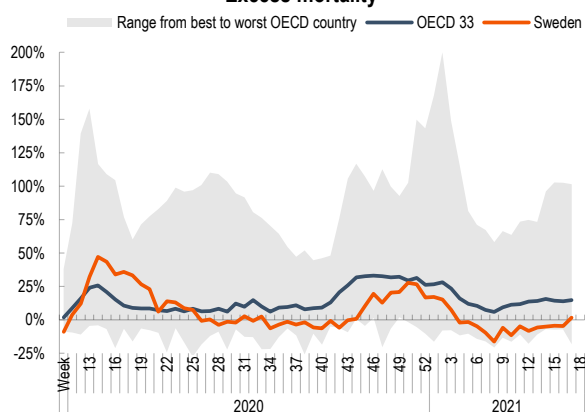
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 14% to 18% in Sweden, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

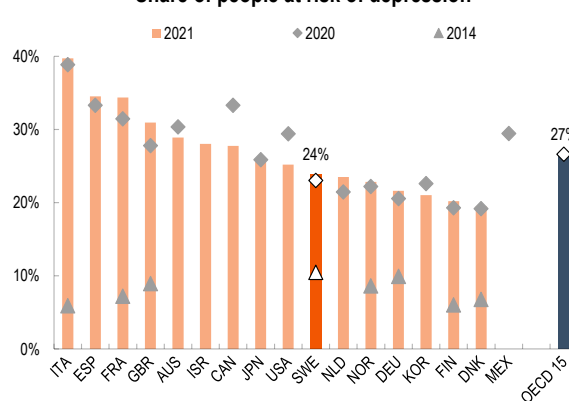
## Quality of life

Excess mortality



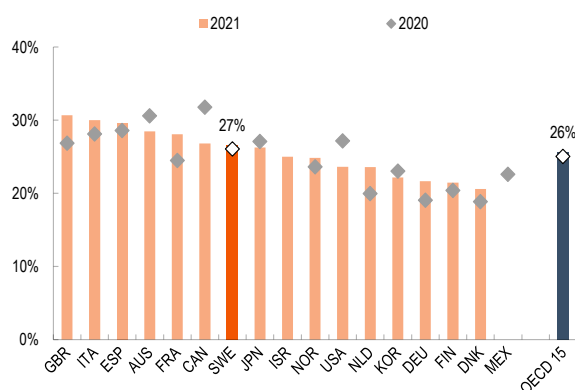
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 7% in Sweden, and 16% for the OECD 33.

Share of people at risk of depression



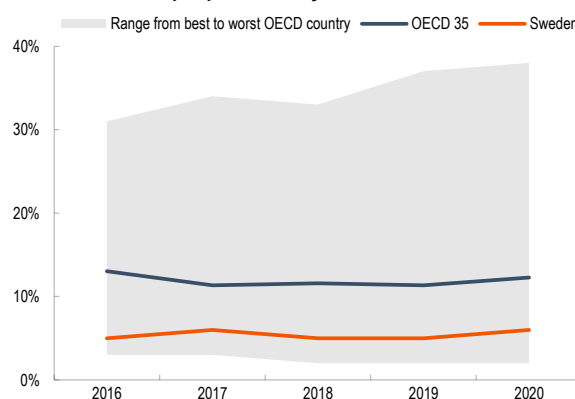
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Sweden was 23% and 24% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. In 2014, it was 10% in Sweden, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Sweden was 26% and 27% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

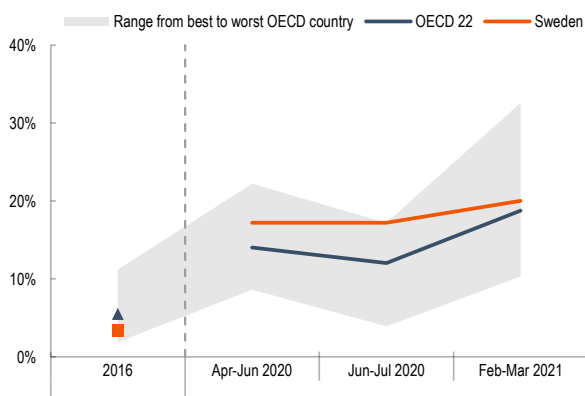
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 5% to 6% in Sweden, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

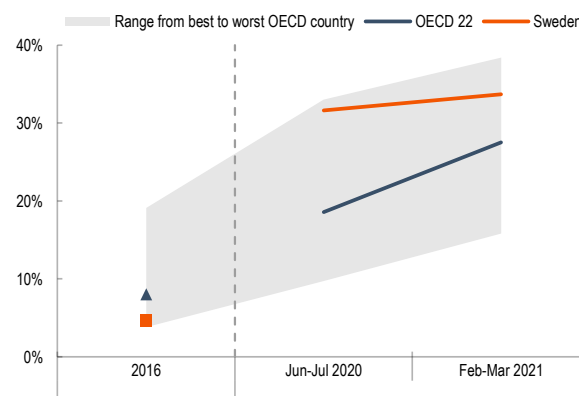
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 17% and 20% respectively in Sweden, and 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 3% in Sweden and 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

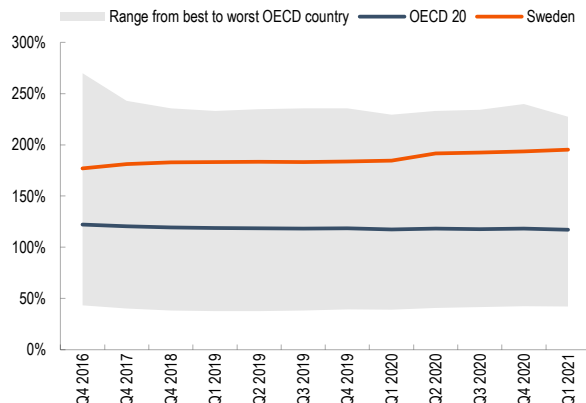
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 32% and 34% respectively in Sweden, and 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 5% in Sweden and 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

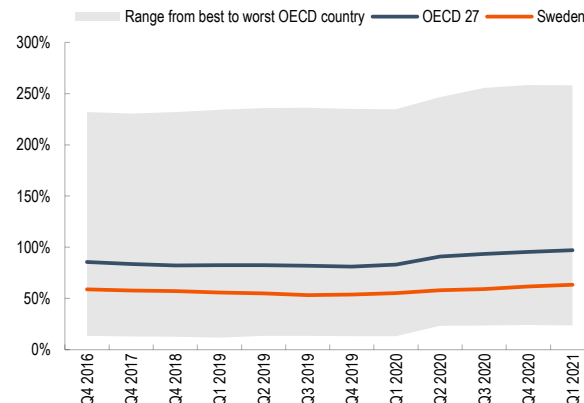
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



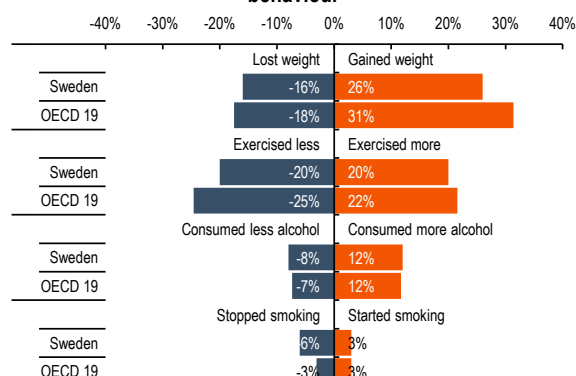
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 184% to 194% of gross household disposable income in Sweden, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



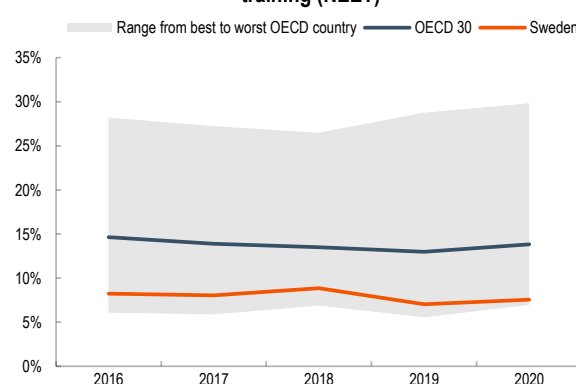
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 54% to 62% of GDP in Sweden, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



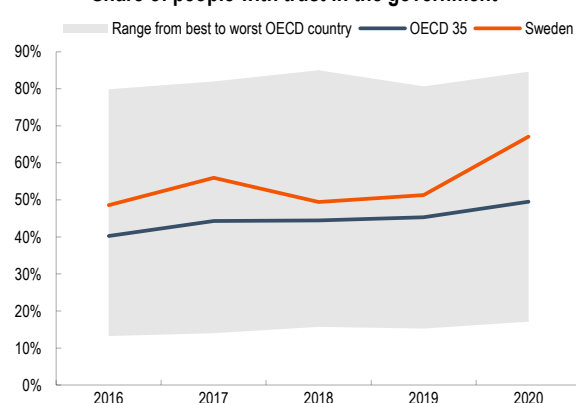
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



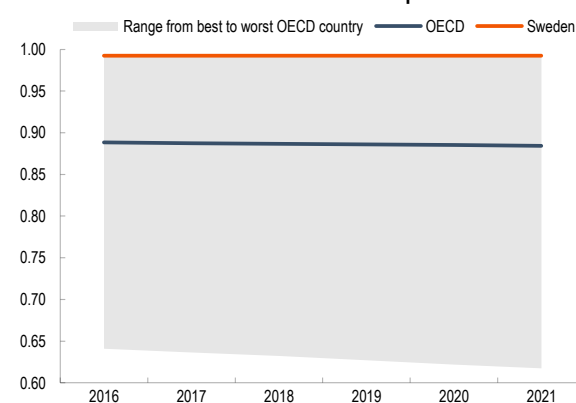
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 7% to 8% in Sweden, and from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 51% to 67% in Sweden, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.99 in Sweden, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

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Find the data used in this country profile, and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology at: [www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx](http://www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx).

Whenever data are available for fewer than all 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).

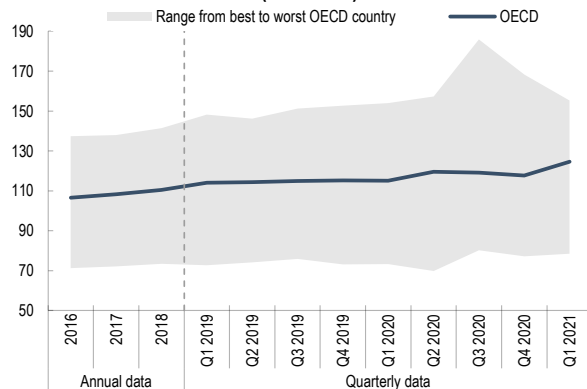
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

# COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic SWITZERLAND



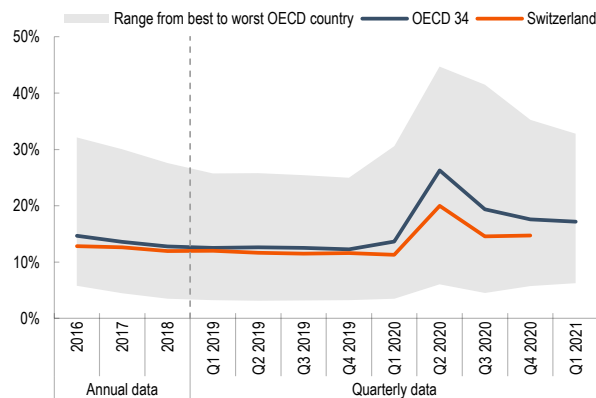
## Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index  
(2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

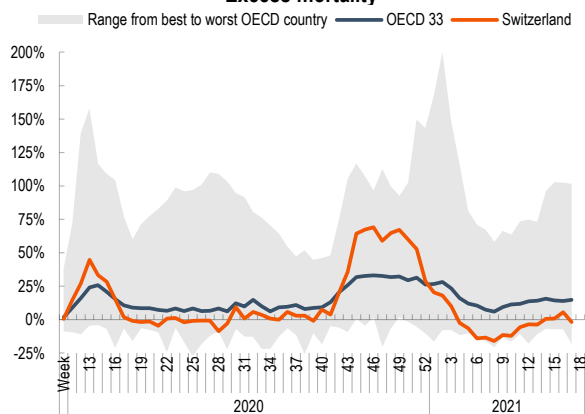
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 12% to 15% in Switzerland, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

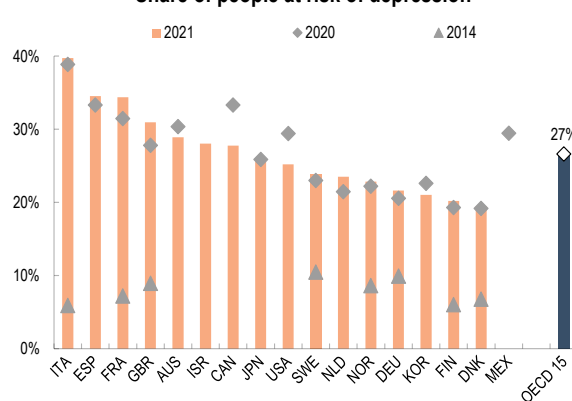
## Quality of life

Excess mortality



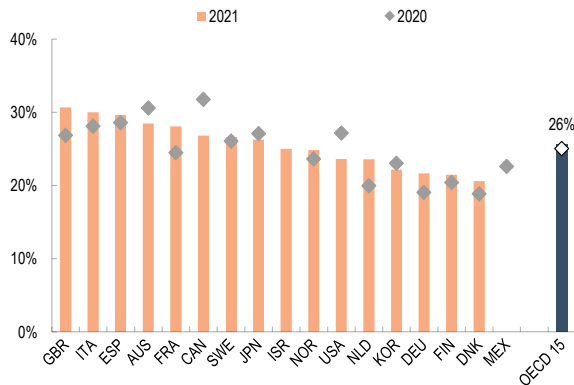
Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 13% in Switzerland, and 16% for the OECD 33.

Share of people at risk of depression



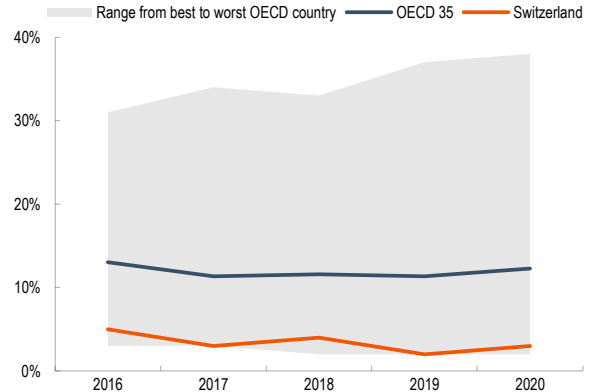
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

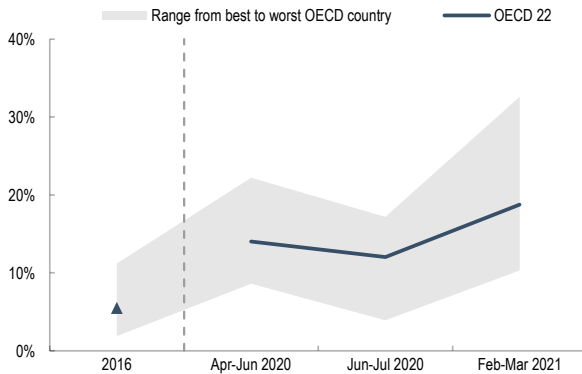
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 2% to 3% in Switzerland, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

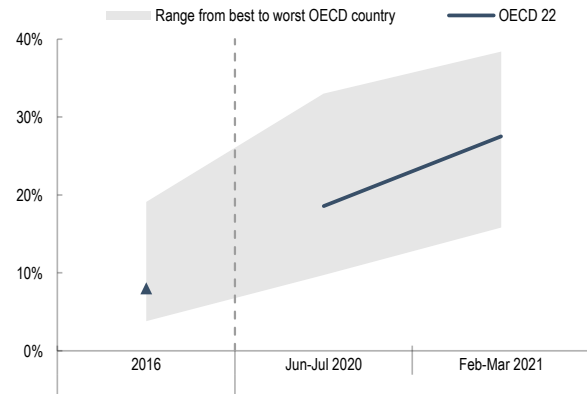
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

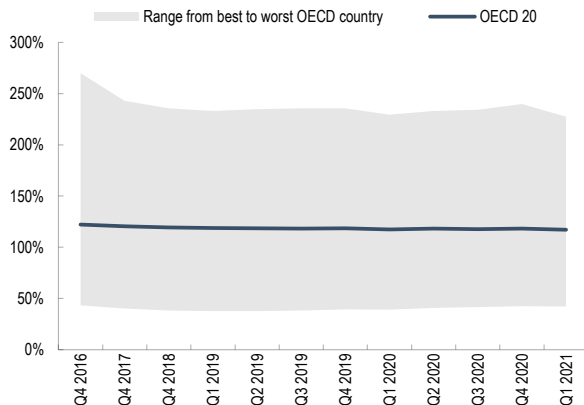
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

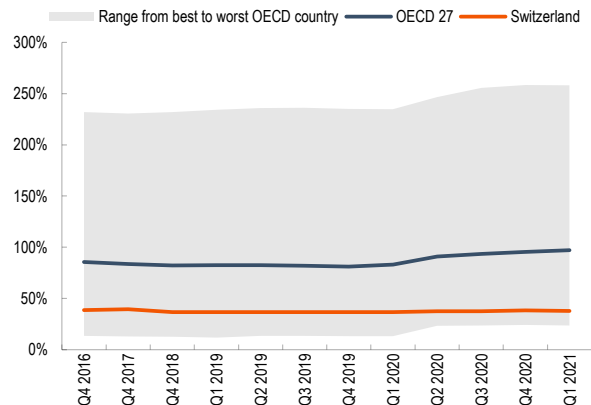
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.

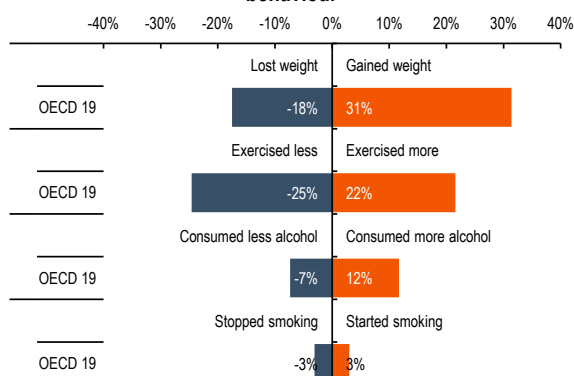
### Government debt as a share of GDP



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 37% to 39% of GDP in Switzerland, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

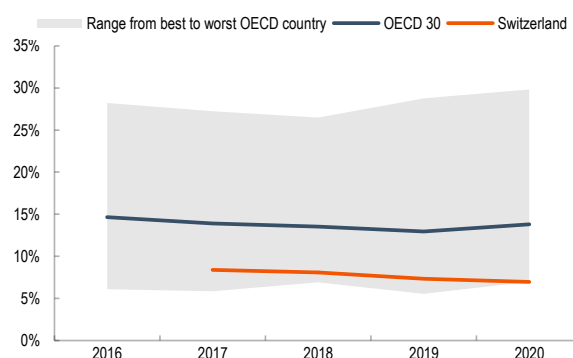


### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



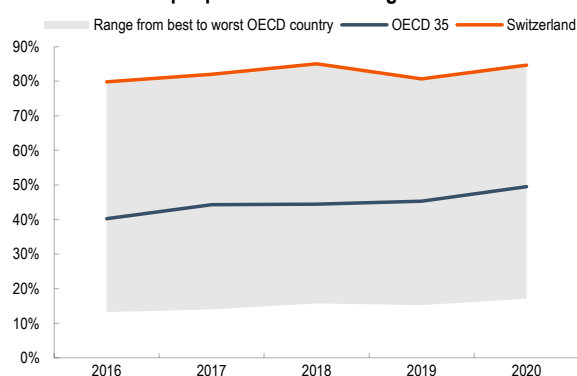
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



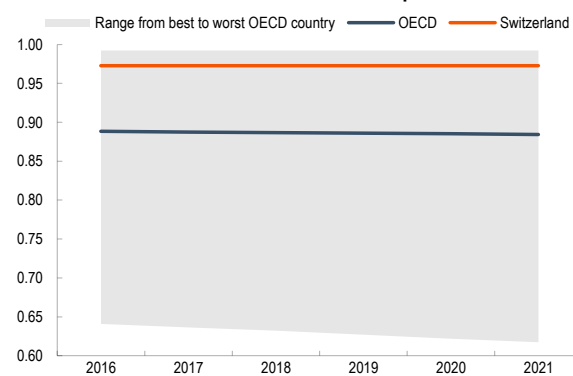
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 7% in Switzerland, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 81% to 85% in Switzerland, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.97 in Switzerland, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication: [www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm](http://www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm)

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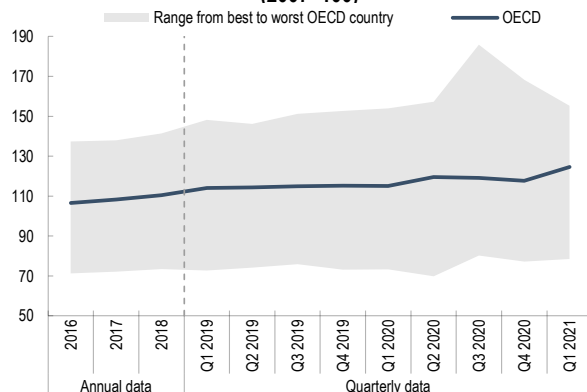
Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.



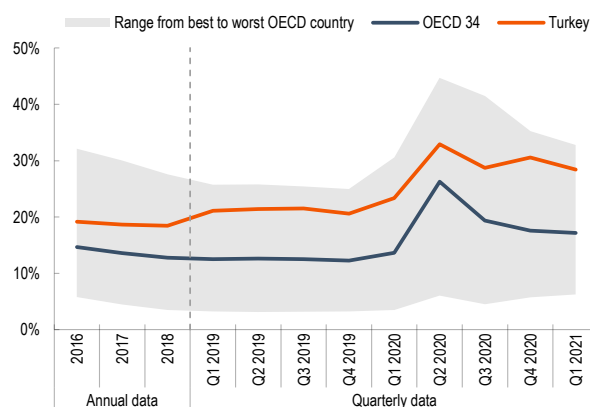
## Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

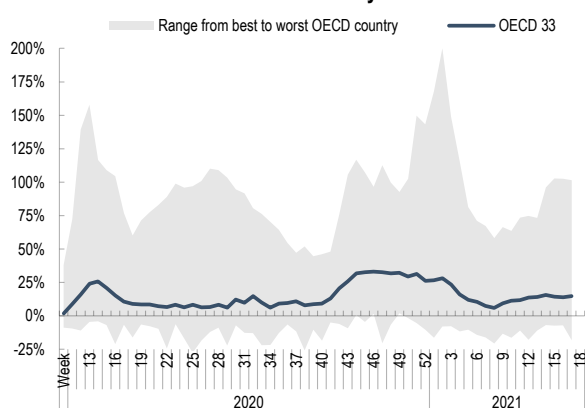
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 21% to 31% in Turkey, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

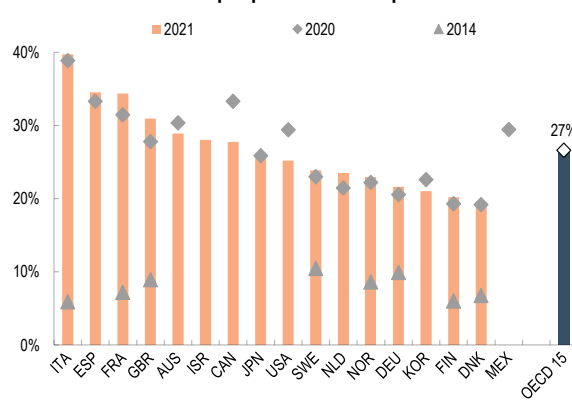
## Quality of life

**Excess mortality**

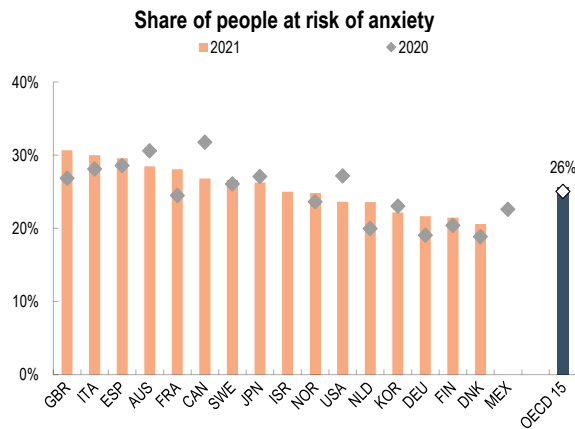


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 16% for the OECD 33.

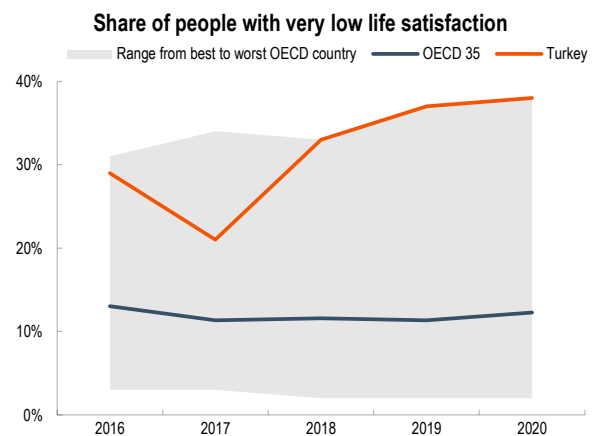
**Share of people at risk of depression**



Note: Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression was 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

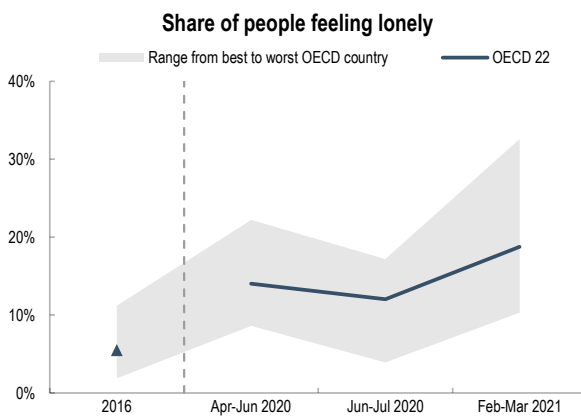


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety was 25% and 26% respectively for the OECD 15 on average.

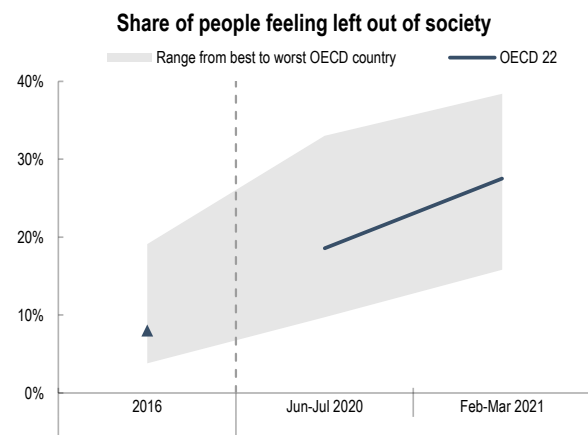


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 37% to 38% in Turkey, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

## Community relations

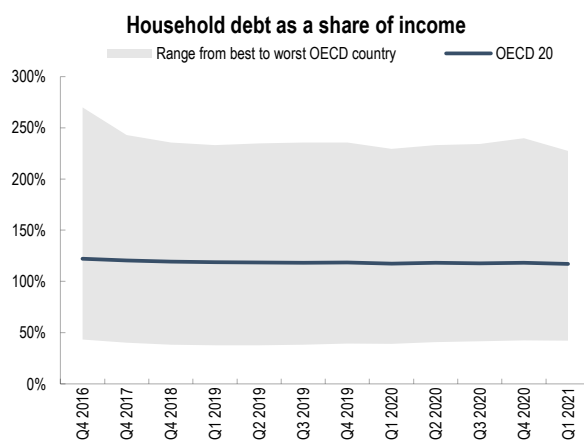


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

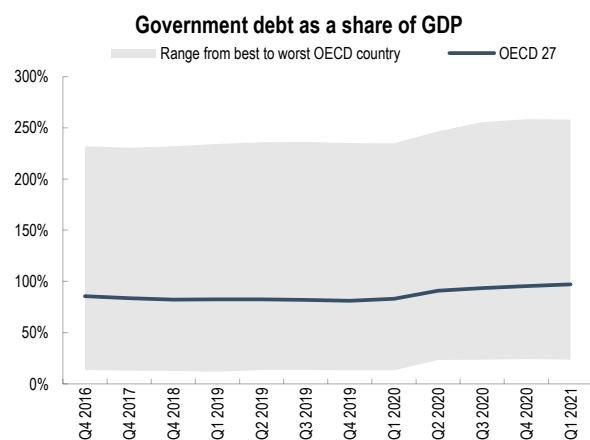


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

## Sustainability

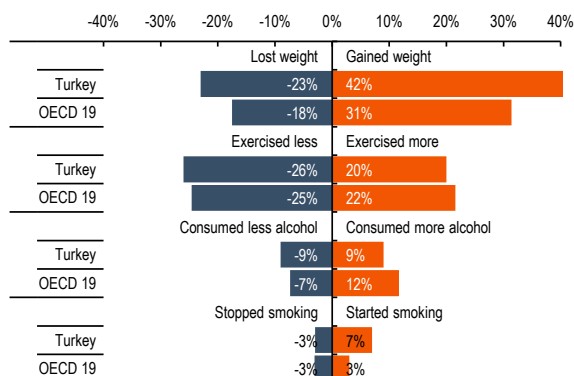


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.



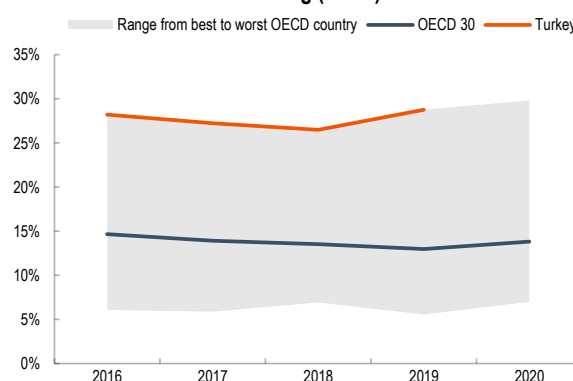
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



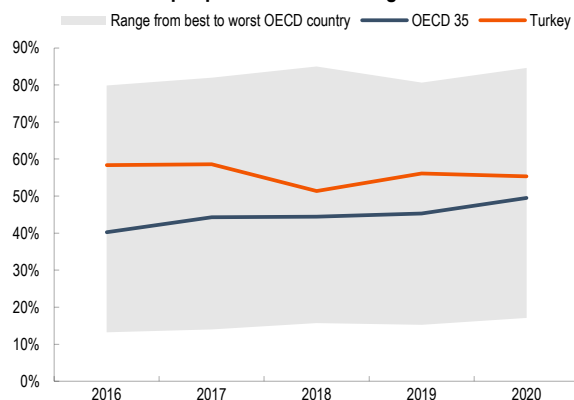
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



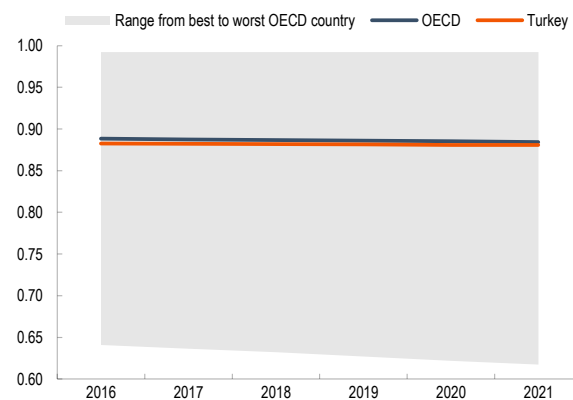
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average. In 2019, it was 29% in Turkey.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government decreased from 56% to 55% in Turkey, and increased from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.88 in Turkey, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

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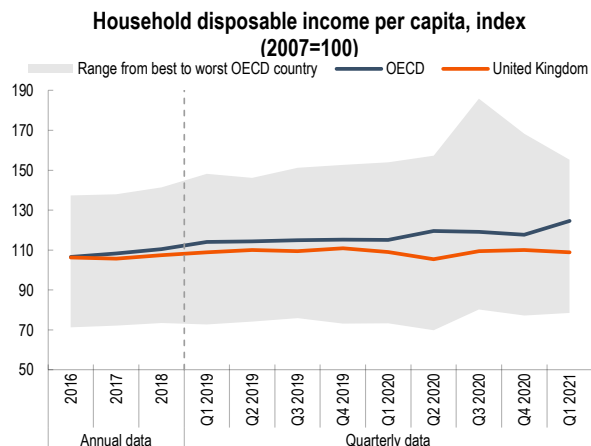
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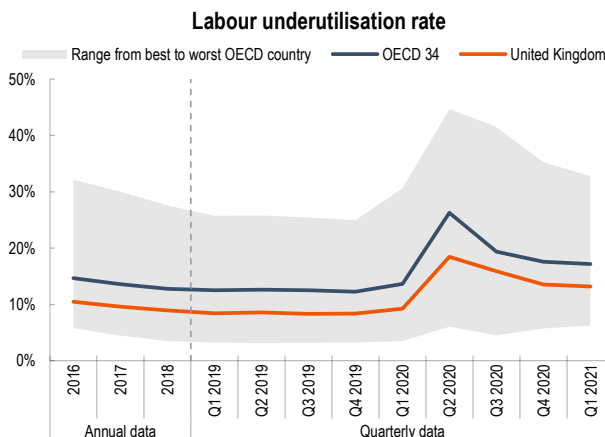
## THE UNITED KINGDOM



### Material well-being

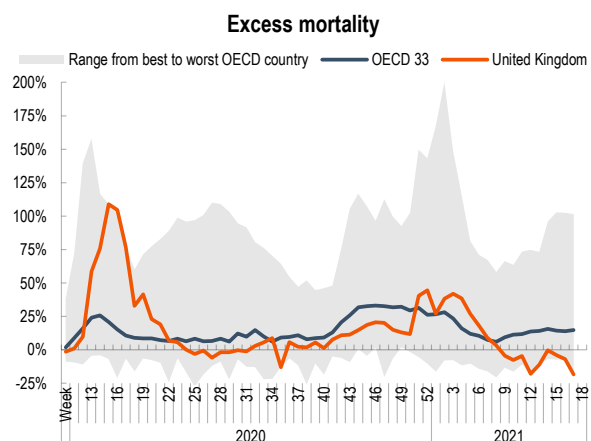


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita decreased cumulatively by 1% in the United Kingdom, and increased by 2% for the OECD on average.

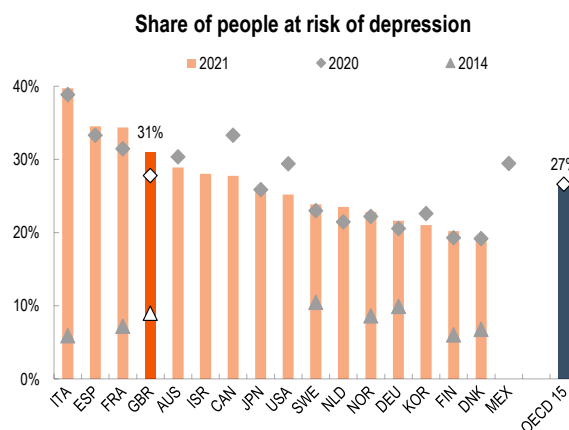


Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 8% to 14% in the United Kingdom, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

### Quality of life

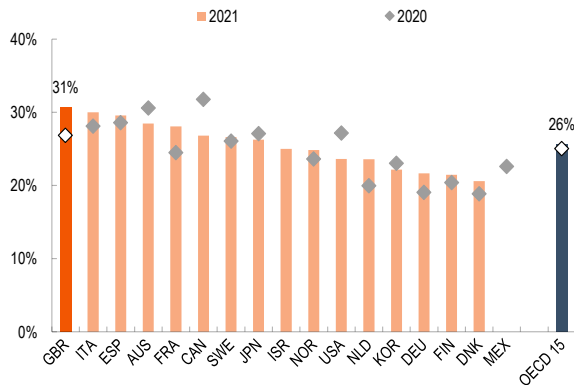


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 18 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 15% in the United Kingdom, and 16% for the OECD 33.



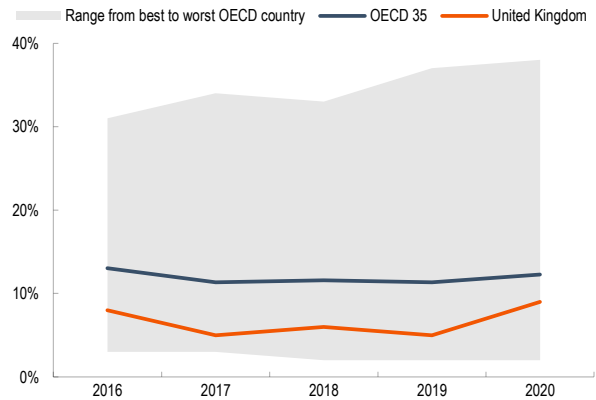
Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in the United Kingdom was 28% and 31% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. In 2014, it was 9% in the United Kingdom, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in the United Kingdom was 27% and 31% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

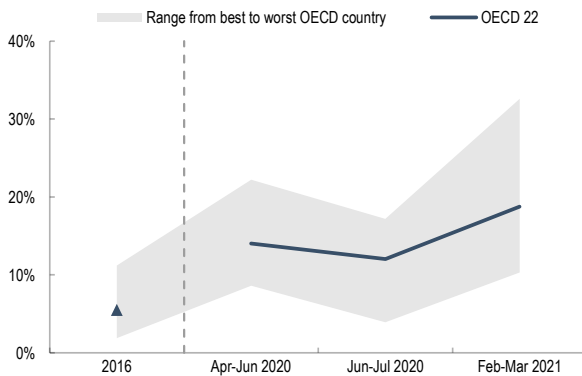
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 5% to 9% in the United Kingdom, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

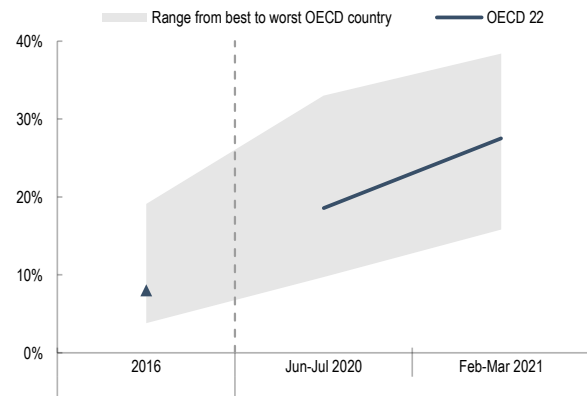
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

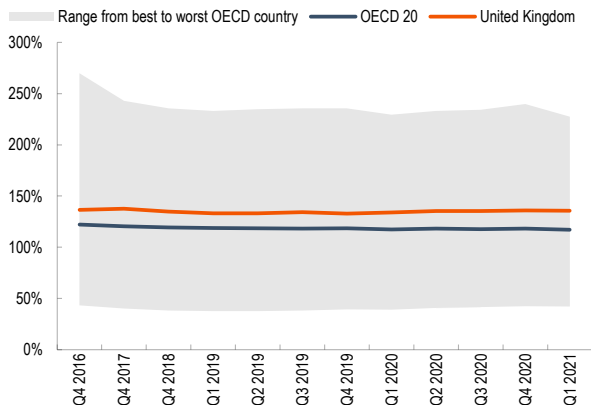
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

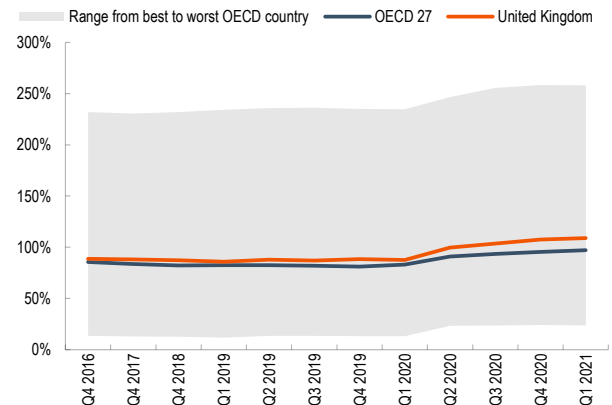
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



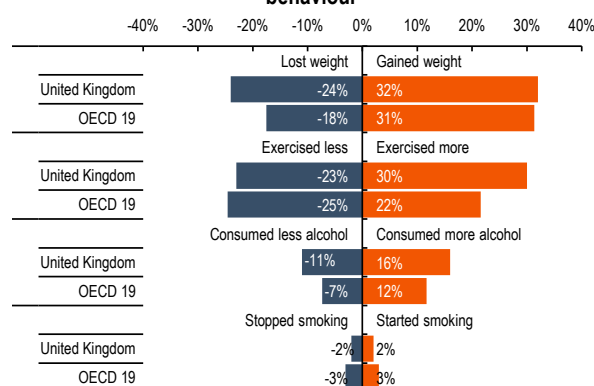
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt increased from 133% to 136% of gross household disposable income in the United Kingdom, and decreased from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



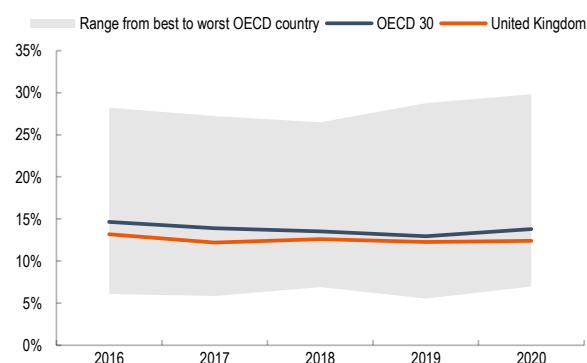
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 88% to 108% of GDP in the United Kingdom, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



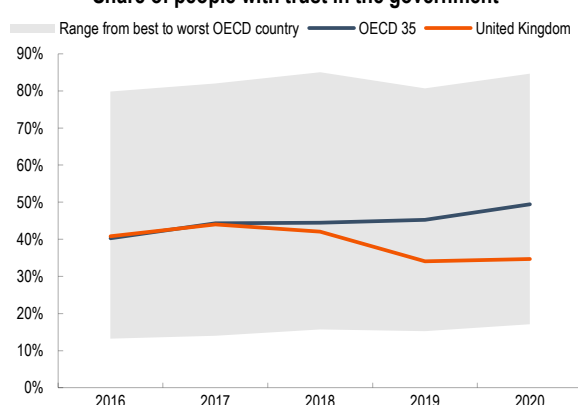
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



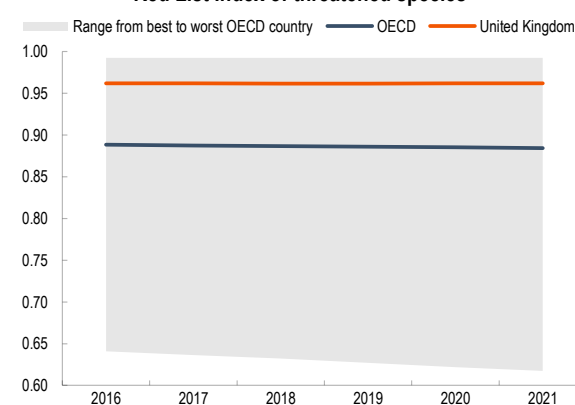
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained relatively stable at 12% in the United Kingdom, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 34% to 35% in the United Kingdom, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.96 in the United Kingdom, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

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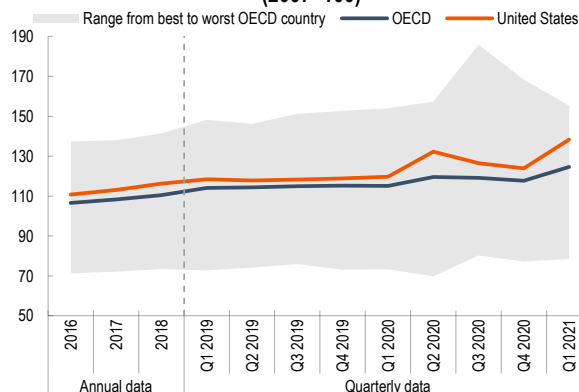
Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

## THE UNITED STATES



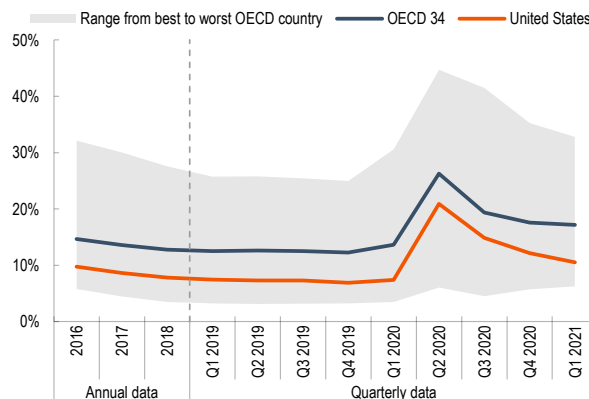
### Material well-being

**Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)**



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased by 4% in the United States, and by 2% for the OECD on average.

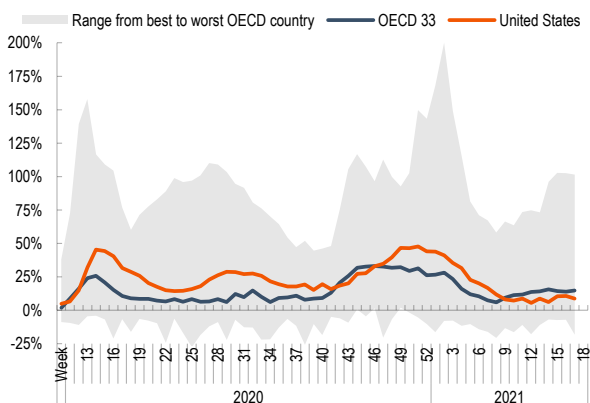
**Labour underutilisation rate**



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 7% to 12% in the United States, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

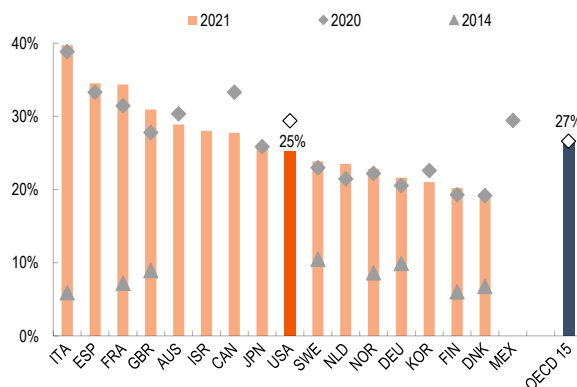
### Quality of life

**Excess mortality**



Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 23% in the United States, and 16% for the OECD 33.

**Share of people at risk of depression**



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in the United States was 29% and 25% respectively, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

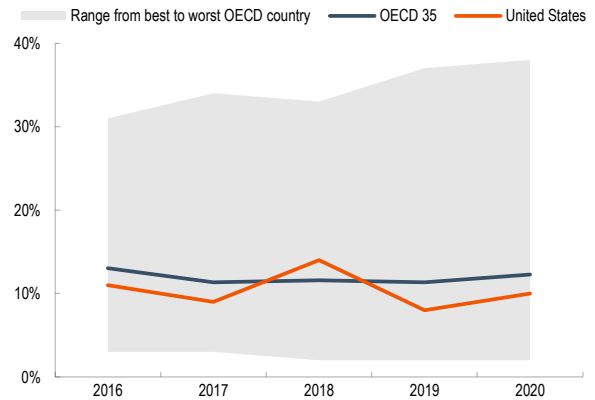


### Share of people at risk of anxiety



Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in the United States was 27% and 24% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

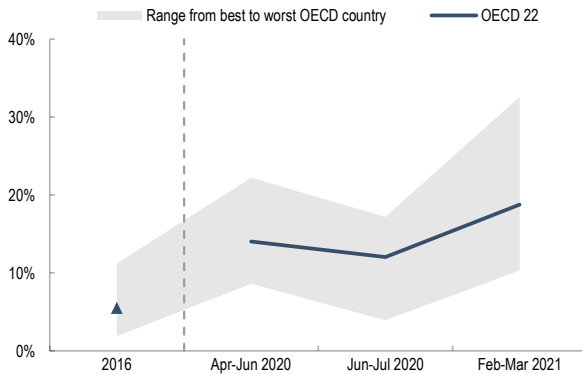
### Share of people with very low life satisfaction



Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction increased from 8% to 10% in the United States, and from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

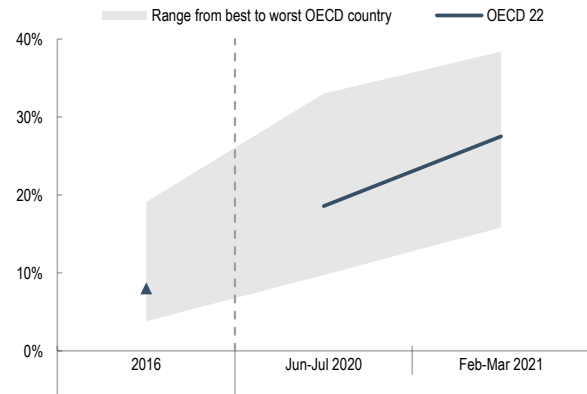
## Community relations

### Share of people feeling lonely



Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

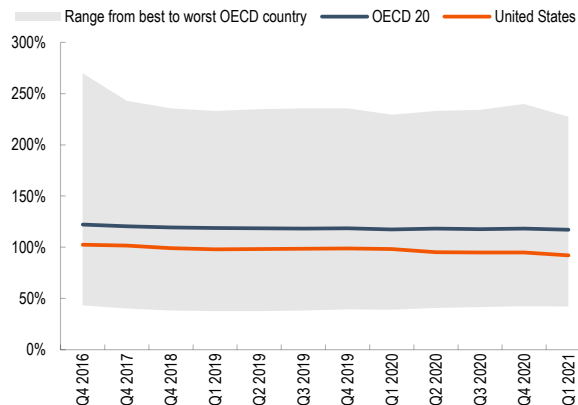
### Share of people feeling left out of society



Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% respectively for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

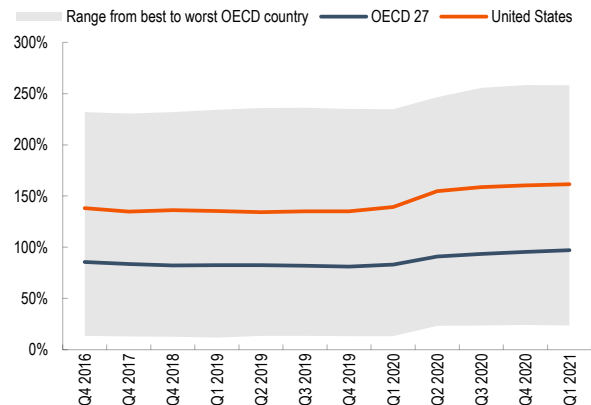
## Sustainability

### Household debt as a share of income



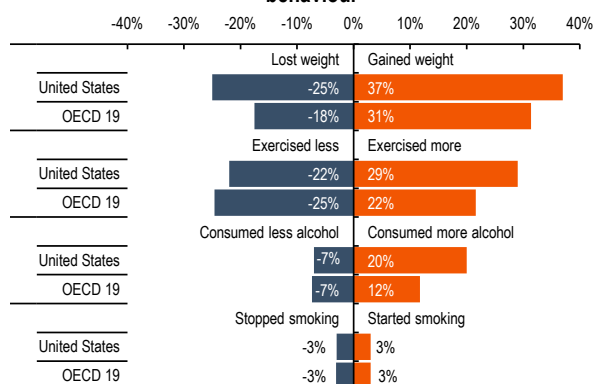
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 99% to 95% of gross household disposable income in the United States, and from 119% to 118% for the OECD 20 on average.

### Government debt as a share of GDP



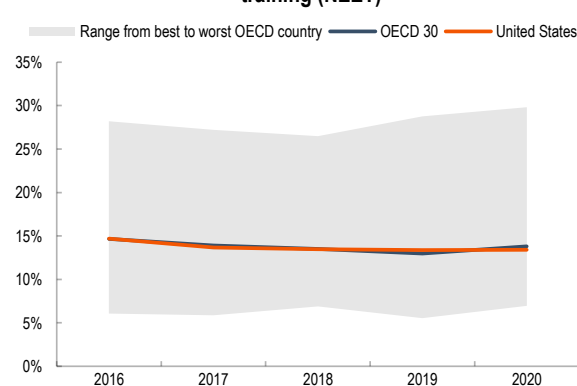
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 135% to 160% of GDP in the United States, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

### Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



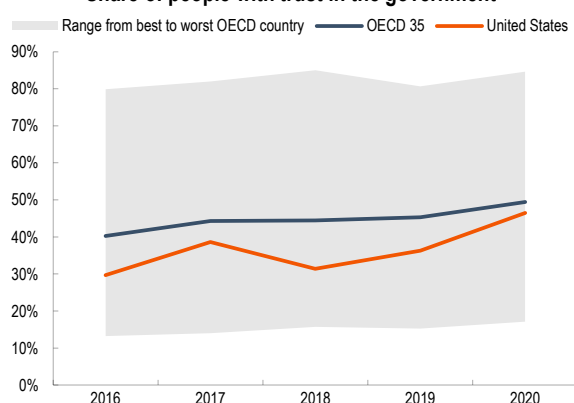
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

### Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



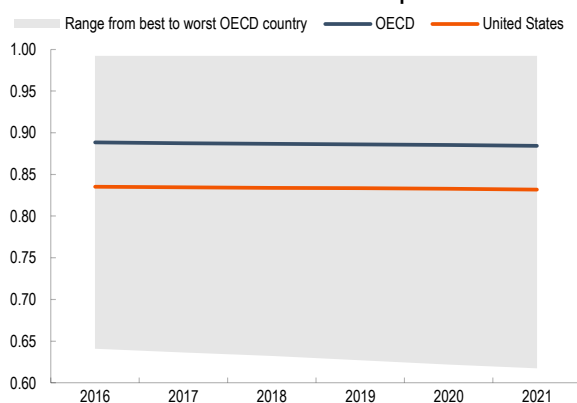
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training remained stable at 13% in the United States, and increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

### Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 36% to 46% in the United States, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

### Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species remained stable at 0.83 in the United States, and decreased from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

### For more information

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