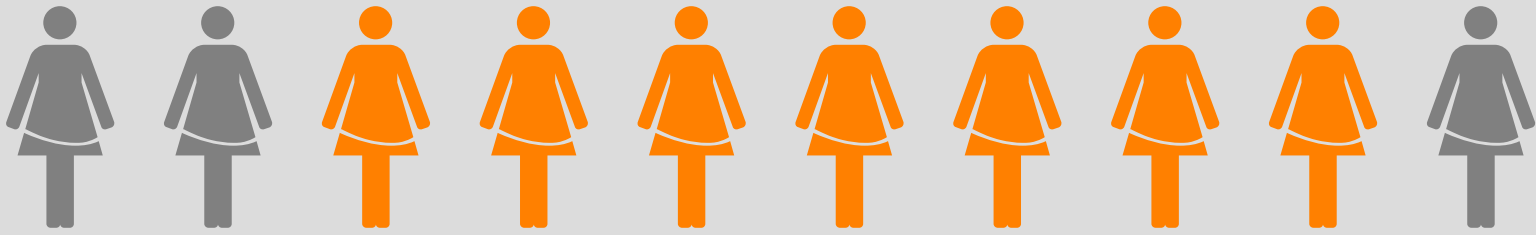
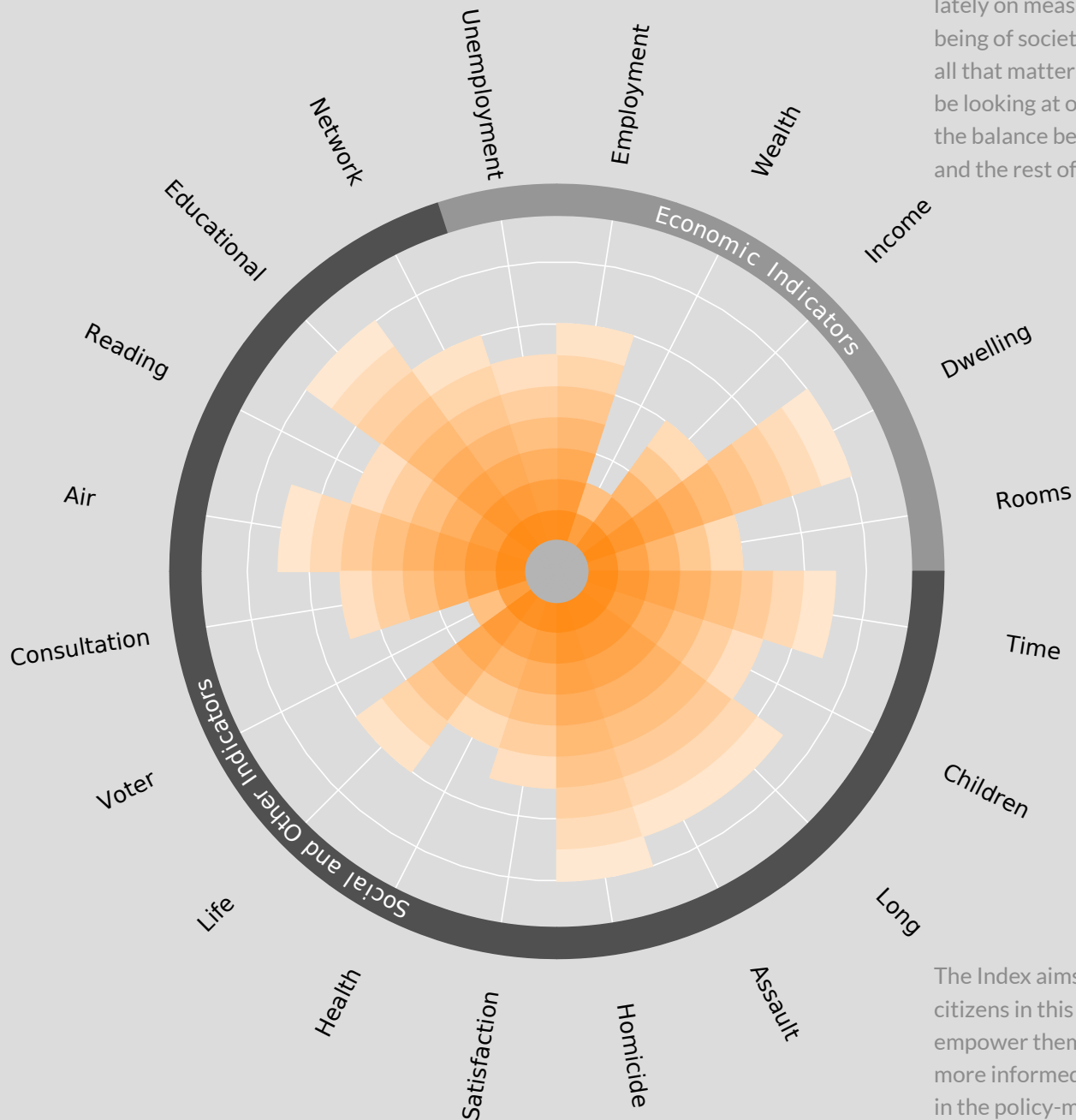


OECD Better Life Index Data for Germany



66 percent of mothers with school-age children have a paid job

There's been a lot of debate lately on measuring the well-being of societies – is wealth all that matters, or should we be looking at other things, like the balance between work and the rest of our lives?



The Index aims to involve citizens in this debate, and to empower them to become more informed and engaged in the policy-making process that shapes all our lives.

Rooms Average number of rooms shared per person in a dwelling	1,70	Employment % of the working age population (15-64)	71,10	Reading Average reading performance of students aged 15, according to PISA	497,31	Life Average number of years a person can expect to live	80,20	Assault % of people who report having been assaulted in the previous year	3,60
Dwelling % of people without indoor flushing toilets in their home	1,20	Unemployment % of people, aged 15-64, who are not working but have been actively seeking a job for over a year	3,40	Air Average concentration of particulate matter (PM10) ²	16,21	Health % of people reporting their health to be „good or very good“	64,70	Long % of employees working more than fifty hours a week on average	0,05
Income Household disposable income ¹	27664,72	Network % of people who have friends or relatives to rely on in case of need	93,50	Consultation Composite index, increasing with the number of key elements of formal consultation processes	4,50	Satisfaction Average self-evaluation of life satisfaction, on a scale from 0 to 10	6,70	Children % of mothers with school-age children who have a paid job	65,93
Wealth Household financial wealth ¹	45113,30	Educational % of people, aged 15-64, having at least an upper-secondary (high-school) degree	85,33	Voter Number of people voting as % of the registered population	77,65	Homicide Average number of reported homicides per 100 000 people	0,80	Time Average number of hours per day spent on leisure and personal care	16,14

¹USD (PPPs adjusted)

²In cities with population larger than 100 000, measured in micrograms per cubic meter.

Values have been normalised. Source: oecdbetterlifeindex.org/