

Council of Europe
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European Union
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Partnership between the European Commission
and the Council of Europe in the field of Youth

FACTSHEET

ON LIVING CONDITIONS AND

LIFESTYLES

IN UNITED KINGDOM



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1. Social Networks

1.1 Family

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who are married or are in a civil partnership	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	9.78
Percentage (%) of respondents who have never been married and never in a civil partnership	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	88.83
Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever given birth or fathered a child	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	10.77
Percentage (%) of respondents who still live with their parents	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	-
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they can't afford to move out	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	38.00
Percentage (%) of respondents, who are living with parents because there aren't enough affordable housing available	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	44.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they want to have home comforts without responsibilities	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	12.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they get married later than used to	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	1.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they financially support their parents	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	2.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living with parents	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	19.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living with parents	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	12.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living alone	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	33.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living alone	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	14.00

Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as childless couple	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	22.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as childless couple	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	36.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as couple with children	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	8.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as couple with children	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	19.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are lone parent	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	1.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are lone parent	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	13.00
Maternity and paternity leave			Annex	

1.2 Friends

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who weekly spend time with their friends	World Values Survey	1999-2000	15-29	-
Percentage (%) of respondents to whom friends are very and rather important in life	World Values Survey	1999-2000	15-29	-
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree with the statement that they have someone to discuss intimate and personal matters with	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	94.49

2 Housing

2.1 Quality of Housing

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 18–24	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 23	2006	18-24	2.20
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 25–34	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 23	2006	25-34	2.40
Percentage (%) of young people living independently	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 29	2006	18-24	46.00
Percentage (%) of 18–24 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 33	2006	18-24	19.00
Percentage (%) of 25–34 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 33	2006	25-34	32.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 18–24)	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 44	2006	18-24	2.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 25–34)	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 44	2006	25-34	-
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 18–24 years olds	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 56	2006	18-24	36.00
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 25–34 years olds	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 56	2006	25-34	50.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who personally have a mobile phone	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	95.04

2.2 Homelessness

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Amount of young homeless persons				-

3. Health

3.1 State of Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (males)	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	2646
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (females)	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	1012
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered male deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	70.40
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered female deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	27.80
Percentage of people who self assessed their state of health as bad or very bad	EurLIFE Database	2004	16-29	1.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who subjectively state their general health to be good or very good	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	86.74

3.2 Physical Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of girls who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of boys who think they are too fat	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of girls who think they are too fat	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of boys report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of girls who report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73	2005-2006	15	-
Work Related Injuries				-

3.3 Mental Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Suicides crude death rate per 100 000 persons	Eurostat	2006	15-19	3.40
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves depressed most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	5.80
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves lonely most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	7.73
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves anxious most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	9.70
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves tired most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	31.40
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165	2005-2006	15	-

3.4 Use of Intoxicants

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who has drunken any alcohol during last 12 months	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	91.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who has been drunk during last 12 months	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	68.00
Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-34	11.10
Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-16	4.00
Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-34	42.30

Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-16	38.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever used or tried cannabis	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	38.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who have used any other drug than cannabis	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	9.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who has ever smoked a cigarette	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	58.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who have smoked in last 30 days	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	29.00

3.5 Nutrition

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat breakfast every school day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat breakfast every school day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat fruit every day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat fruit every day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who drink soft drinks daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who drink soft drinks daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95	2005-2006	15	-

3.6 Health Behaviour

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who brush their teeth more than once a day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 99	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who brush their teeth more than once a day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 99	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who engage in weight reduction behaviour	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 103	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who engage in weight reduction behaviour	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 103	2005-2006	15	-

3.7 Sexual Behaviour and Teenage Pregnancies

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old boys who have had sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 144	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old girls who have had sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 144	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 148	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 148	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 152	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 152	2005-2006	15	-
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, total numbers all births	European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate	2005	15-19	50160
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, percentage of all births	European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate	2005	15-19	6.94
Abortion		2006	20-24	-
HIV / Aids				-
Chlamydia		2007	15-25	-

4. Leisure Time

4.1 General Leisure Time Issues

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly go for walk, bike ride, sport during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	36.30
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly read during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	19.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly meet friends, go dancing, go out to eat/drink during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	36.50
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "I seldom have time to do things I really enjoy"	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	47.37

4.2 Sports

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage of people aged between 16 and 25 who regularly play sports during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	44.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "My life involves a lot of physical activity"	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	60.50
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 107	2005-2006	15	-
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 107	2005-2006	15	-

4.3 Media Usage

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	93.00

Percentage (%) of girls aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	88.00
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total TV watching time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	51.66
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total radio listening time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	29.36
Percentage (%) of respondents who read newspaper on average weekday	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	72.65
Percentage (%) of respondents who use internet/email/www every day	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	46.96

4.4 Cultural Activities

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited library (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	51.70
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited library at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	48.30
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited museum in their own country (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	69.60
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited museum at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	30.40

Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited ballet/dance (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	89.50
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited ballet/dance at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	10.40

5. Mobility

5.1 Migration

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Immigration	Statistics Sweden	2007	15-29	
Emigration	Statistics Sweden	2007	15-29	

5.2 Tourism

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Number of tourists (persons participating in tourism)	Eurostat		15-24	3985000

6. Youth delinquency

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Number of minors among suspected offenders	3rd Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003	2003	18 or less	232723
Number of minors convicted of criminal offences	3rd Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003	2003	18 or less	92541

7. Source of Income

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: My regular job	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	55.80
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was Training allowance or educational grant	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	11.40
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: Relatives, partner	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	13.80

MATERNITY LEAVE

Scope: An employee is entitled to ordinary maternity leave and additional maternity leave. Employee means the individual who has entered into or works under (or, where the employment has ceased, worked under) a contract of employment.

Qualifying conditions: An employee is entitled to statutory maternity leave (ordinary maternity leave and additional maternity leave) provided that she satisfies the following conditions:(a) she notifies her employer no later than the end of the fifteenth week before her expected week of childbirth; or, if that is not reasonably practicable, as soon as is reasonably practicable, she notifies her employer of -(i) her pregnancy;(ii) the expected week of childbirth, and(iii) the date on which she intends her ordinary maternity leave period to start; and (b) if requested by her employer, she produces for his/her inspection a certificate from a registered medical practitioner, or a registered midwife, stating the expected week of childbirth. An employee who has notified her employer of the date on which she intends her ordinary maternity leave period to start may subsequently vary that date, provided that she notifies her employer of the variation at least 28 days before the date varied, or 28 days before the new date, whichever is the earlier, or, if that is not reasonably practicable, as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Normal duration: All pregnant employees are entitled to take up to one year's (52 weeks) maternity leave, regardless of length of service with the employer. Maternity leave is a single continuous period and is made up of: 26 weeks' Ordinary Maternity Leave, during which the contract of employment continues, and during which the employee must continue to receive all her contractual benefits except (unless agreed otherwise) wages or salary and 26 weeks' Additional Maternity Leave, during which the contract of employment continues, but only certain terms of that contract apply. Employers and employees may agree between themselves for other terms to continue, although this is not required by law. During both ordinary and additional maternity leave, the employee who intends to return to work before the end of her full maternity leave period (this will normally be the end date the employer confirmed to her before she went on leave), must give her employer eight weeks' notice of her return to work.

Compulsory leave: No less than two weeks after childbirth.

Extension: An employee who qualifies for ordinary maternity leave will also qualify for additional maternity leave without any additional length of service requirement. Additional maternity leave ends 26 weeks from the day on which it commenced. Additional Maternity Leave follows Ordinary Maternity Leave and there must be no gap between the two.

PATERNITY LEAVE

An employee is entitled to be absent from work for the purpose of caring for a child or supporting the child's mother if he has been continuously employed for a period of not less than 26 weeks ending with the week immediately preceding the 14th week before the expected week of the child's birth and has complied with the notice requirements. The employee has to be either the father of the child or married to or the partner of the child's mother, but not the child's father. An employee may choose to take either one week's leave or two consecutive weeks' leave in respect of a child; however leave may only be taken within 56 days of the child's birth or placement with the adopter. An employee who takes paternity leave is entitled, during the period of leave, to the benefit of all of the terms and conditions of employment which would have applied if he had not been absent.

Length: Either one week's leave or two consecutive week's leave.

Source: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/condtrav/database/index.htm>