

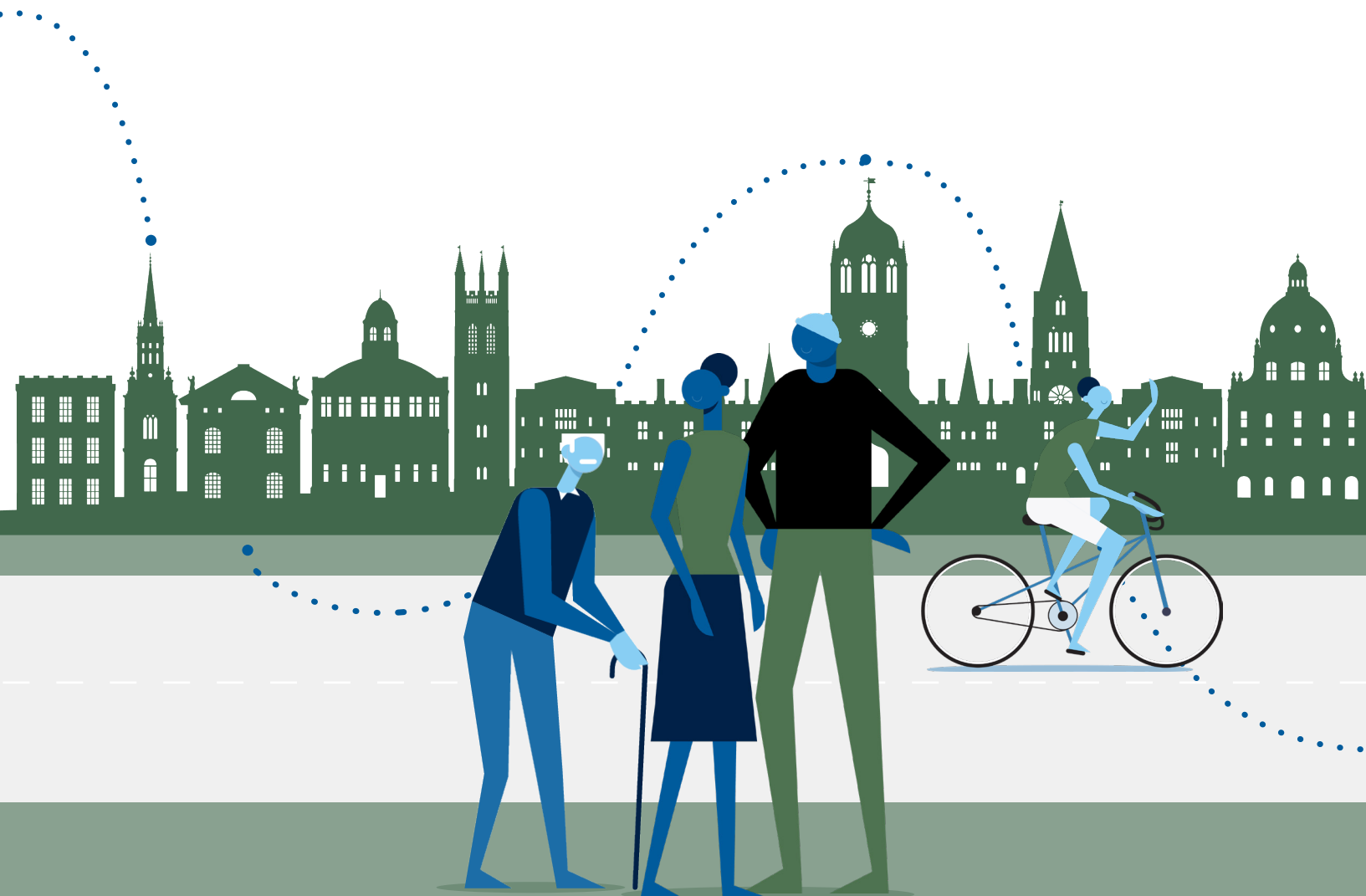
The 2025 UK Wellbeing Report

Written by Maria Cotofan, June 2025

With contributions from Prof Lord Richard Layard, Prof Jan-Emmanuel De Neve,
Sarah Cunningham and Ben Wealthy

Design by Charlotte Day

Commissioned by the World Wellbeing Movement (WWM)





World Wellbeing Movement
Harris Manchester College,
University of Oxford,
OX1 3TD

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UK Wellbeing 2025: Happiness Poverty, Flourishing, and Inequality

Foreword

As individuals, we cherish our wellbeing, the wellbeing of our loved ones and the wellbeing of those in our wider communities. For many, this pursuit of happiness sits quietly at the heart of our decisions, activities, and priorities on both a conscious and subconscious level.

But we also depend on policymakers and governments to create the conditions for wellbeing to flourish. Our quality of life is shaped by many factors, from the homes and communities we live in to the transport we rely on, the work we do, and the support we can access when life gets tough.

The wellbeing of people, particularly those facing the greatest hardship, is therefore not simply a personal matter; it is a major political and policy issue that deserves the attention of our elected representatives.

At the World Wellbeing Movement, we believe that the defining purpose of government should be to support the wellbeing of both current and future generations, going 'Beyond GDP' to focus on what truly matters in people's daily lives. Applying a wellbeing lens to policy decisions is a vital step towards addressing the greatest challenges we face as a society. Every area of policy has implications for our wellbeing, so every policy decision should be examined through a wellbeing lens to help build a healthier, happier and fairer society.

After all, wellbeing is a science: it can be measured, and it can be improved. But although the UK's Office for National Statistics has been tracking life satisfaction – the most reliable single measure of population wellbeing – since 2011, these efforts have yet to be matched by effective actions to address declining trends in population wellbeing.

The purpose of this report is to shine a light on how people across the UK are really doing, and to examine the growing wellbeing inequalities that exist both between and within our communities, and that demand urgent attention.

In our 2024 report, we revealed that a staggering 1 in 8 people in the UK were living below the 'Happiness Poverty Line (HPL)', a term we coined to describe those with a life satisfaction rating of 5 or below on a scale from 0 to 10 and a proportion roughly equivalent to those living in absolute income poverty in the UK. That inaugural report also highlighted steep wellbeing inequalities across the UK, with the proportion of people living below the HPL ranging from as few as 5% in some areas to as many as 25% – an astonishing 1 in 4 people – in others.

Sadly, this year's report paints an even bleaker picture. The proportion of people living below the HPL has increased by about 10% compared with last year, meaning we estimate an additional 650,000 UK adults are now living with alarmingly low levels of wellbeing.

To put that into perspective, imagine Wembley Stadium at full capacity. Now picture that, again and again, more than seven times. That is how many **additional** adults in the UK are estimated to be living below the Happiness Poverty Line this year compared with last year alone.

Perhaps even more stark is the total number. Around 7 million adults aged 16 and over across the UK are now estimated to be living below the HPL. That is more than the **entire** population of Scotland.

Looking back over the longer term, the gradual improvements in wellbeing levels seen across the UK before the pandemic have been erased, with average life satisfaction still lagging below pre-pandemic levels. And recent quarterly figures from the Office of National Statistics indicate that this trend persists well into 2024. Similarly, prior to 2020, the proportion of people living below the HPL was falling year on year. But since the initial recovery from the pandemic in 2022, that trend has reversed.

This is not just a statistical concern. It is a

sign that too many people are struggling in their day-to-day lives. The reality of these figures, and the human faces and stories they represent, should act as a wake-up call. If we are serious about improving lives and reducing inequality, we need to put wellbeing at the heart of decision-making in public policy.

Wellbeing is a collective endeavour and as such we want a national conversation about what can be done to improve it and, crucially, to reduce the deep inequalities which are experienced by far too many of our fellow citizens.

To the UK public, we encourage you to talk to your local Councillor and/or MP about local issues that affect your wellbeing and the wellbeing of your community. To policymakers and politicians, we ask you to promote the cause of wellbeing and consider it within policy development and implementation. We urge all political parties in the UK, whether currently in power or in opposition, to take wellbeing seriously.

Finally, we call on the current UK government to make wellbeing its defining mission.

Let’s put wellbeing first!

Prof Richard Layard
Prof Jan-Emmanuel De Neve
Sarah Cunningham
Ben Wealthy

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Abstract

Using new data and building on last year’s report we investigate how three measures of wellbeing, namely (1) average life satisfaction, the (2) share of people living with low levels of wellbeing, and the (3) share of people living with high levels of wellbeing, have evolved across UK areas and over the past decade. Using 11 waves of data from the Annual Population Survey we show how these trends

have changed across the four countries, across Local Authority Districts, in major cities, and in rural and urban areas. We find that while wellbeing has broadly stagnated at the national level, there is substantial inequality across places and the communities that live there, with some areas flourishing while others increasingly lag behind. The implications for policymakers are substantial.

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Context

Subjective wellbeing – how we think of and assess our own satisfaction with our lives – is playing an increasingly important role in the decision-making process of governments around the world. There are various reasons for why these measures have gained popularity. First of all, a growing body of academic research has shown that people’s self-reported wellbeing is a good predictor of other aspects of their lives, such as mental and

physical health¹, or behaviours such as quitting their jobs or marriages². In other words, how satisfied people report to feel with their lives correlates well with key aspects of their existence and can provide valuable information to policymakers targeting these dimensions.

Second, subjective wellbeing measures are inherently democratic and universal, enabling individuals to rate their own quality of life according to their own

¹ Clark, A., Flèche, S., Ward, G., Powdthavee, N., & Layard, R. (2019). The origins of happiness: the science of well-being over the life course. Princeton University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9781400889129>

Urry, H. L., Nitschke, J. B., Dolski, I., Jackson, D. C., Dalton, K. M., Mueller, C. J., Rosenkranz, M. A., Ryff, C. D., Singer, B. H., ... & Davidson, R. J. (2004). Making a life worth living: Neural correlates of well-being. Psychological science, 15(6), 367-372. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0956-7976.2004.00686.x>

² Idstad, M., Torvik, F. A., Borren, I., Rognmo, K., Røysamb, E., & Tambs, K. (2015). Mental distress predicts divorce over 16 years: the HUNT study. BMC public health, 15, 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-015-1662-0>

Clark, A. E. (2001). What really matters in a job? Hedonic measurement using quit data. Labour economics, 8(2), 223-242. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0927-5371\(01\)00031-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0927-5371(01)00031-8)

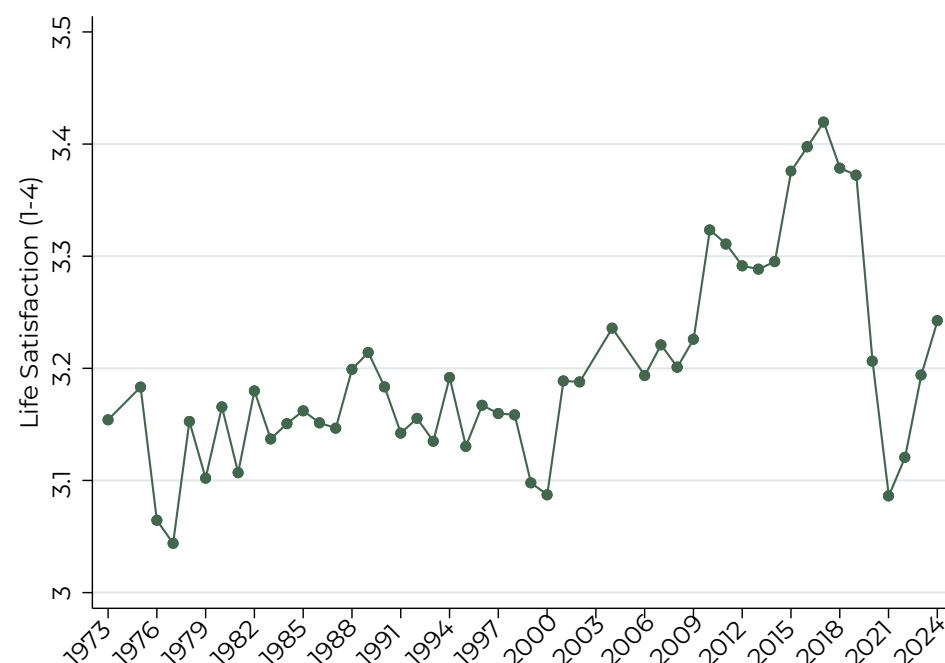
experience, cultural background, and judgement. Third, they represent a simple and low-cost approach to measuring that which is otherwise difficult to capture, namely how people feel about their life, and can be more easily incorporated into national statistics. As such, increasingly, researchers and practitioners agree that how people assess their own lives ought to be a guiding force behind policy making.

Consequently, there has been an effort in documenting these trends across countries and monitoring how subjective wellbeing evolves over time and responds to key policies, events, and major socio economic, political, and demographic changes. Here in the UK, the longest time series that can be used to track life satisfaction is produced by the Eurobarometer. Since 1973, a sample of UK respondents were asked to rate their life satisfaction on a 4-point scale, with higher numbers corresponding to a more positive assessment.

In Figure 0 below we plot this trend in the UK for just over half a century. In the first half of this time series, life satisfaction has been quite stable, fluctuating on average between 3.1 and 3.2 on a 4-point scale. But the next 25 years show a much more volatile picture. Since 2000, life satisfaction in the UK had been trending up, reaching a peak in 2017 – the only year on record when life satisfaction was above 3.4, on average. The last seven years in the series show a picture of extreme fluctuations, with the largest documented drop recorded in 2020, at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic.

To date, the recovery has been slow and incomplete: life satisfaction in the most recent wave of the Eurobarometer (up to May 2024) is yet to recover to pre-pandemic levels. And recent quarterly figures released by the Office for National Statistics³ indicate that this stagnation in happiness levels across the UK persists well into the last quarter of 2024.⁴

Figure 0: Life Satisfaction in the United Kingdom (Eurobarometer, 1973-2024)



³ Office for National Statistics. Quarterly personal well-being estimates – non-seasonally adjusted. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/datasets/quarterlypersonalwellbeingestimatesnonseasonallyadjusted>

⁴ We here use the most recent yearly figures that available to researchers at the level of the Local Authority District, and which are not subject to quarterly seasonality. As such, the most recent wave in our analysis is based on the April 2022-March 2023 data.

Documenting these trends across countries has been made possible by surveys such as the Eurobarometer (for European countries) or the Gallup World Poll (globally), and these between country comparisons have generated significant interest. However, research shows that while the inequality of subjective wellbeing globally is very large, a larger share of this inequality is explained by differences within countries rather than between countries.⁵

But assessing inequality within countries is a more difficult task, as the lack of data availability at smaller geographies has made it challenging to measure the spatial distribution of wellbeing across regions, districts, or cities.

In our previous report, we have argued that understanding the levels, the distribution, and the evolution of wellbeing across both time and geographic areas within the UK is of paramount importance not only to people living in these areas and to their broader communities, but also to policymakers and politicians looking to improve national and local wellbeing. Consequently, we took a first step in offering a comprehensive picture of the quality of life experienced by people around the country. We have focused on both average life satisfaction and on the number of people living below the Happiness Poverty Line – a term that we coined to capture those in the UK living with very low levels of wellbeing, namely with life satisfaction between 0 and 5, on a scale from 0 to 10. We have introduced this measure because, while figures on the average life satisfaction of people are highly informative for individuals and policymakers, they do not capture the wellbeing of those people who are faring particularly poorly.

And we have shown that there is substantial variation in both measures across countries, Local Authority Districts, major cities, and between rural and urban

areas. We have also investigated how the unprecedented drop in life satisfaction due to the Covid-19 pandemic (pictured in Figure 0) has impacted different areas, and how those areas have been recovering in the years since.

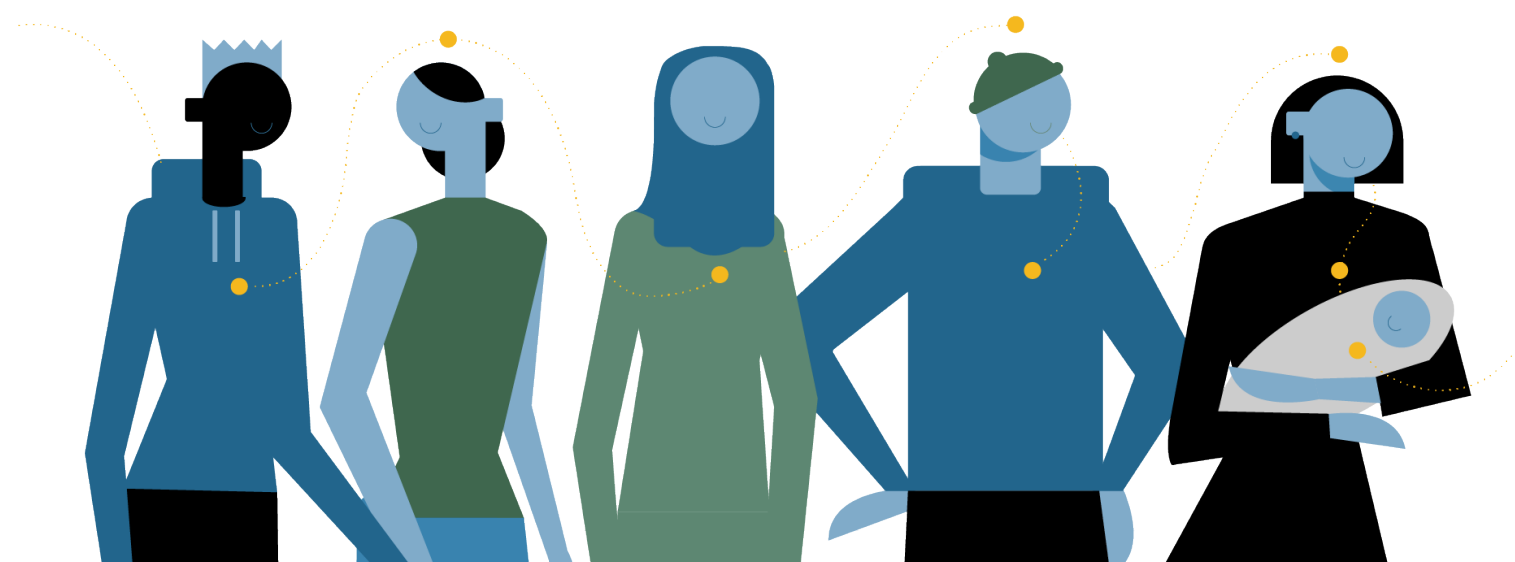
In this report we will re-visit both average **life satisfaction** and the share of people living below the **Happiness Poverty Line** to understand how these metrics have changed since our previous analysis and which areas have performed particularly well or particularly poorly in the subsequent year. In this year's report we also introduce a measure to document the share of people who are faring particularly well in terms of life satisfaction. Specifically, we will also look at those who score 9 or 10 on the 11-point life satisfaction scale used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These people, making up roughly one third of the population, are those who are thriving and flourishing in terms of subjective wellbeing. As such, we will use an emerging term – the **Flourishing Line** – capturing the share of people in any one place living with very high levels of life satisfaction.

Identifying how many individuals live below the Happiness Poverty Line (HPL henceforth), and where they live, is important as the people residing in these areas may benefit most from policies targeted at increasing life satisfaction. This can be crucially important when resources are scarce. Equally, identifying those who are living above the Flourishing Line (FL henceforth) and where they are located may help us understand why some places are better suited to help their communities thrive. But such attempts are hindered by a lack of understanding of who these people are, where they live, and how their wellbeing has evolved over the past decade. Understanding the spatial variation in terms of very low or very high levels of wellbeing is also particularly important given the failure to return to pre-pandemic levels of wellbeing, and

⁵ Helliwell, J., Layard, R., & Sachs, J. (2016). World Happiness Report 2016, Update (Vol. I). New York: Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

the broader negative trends documented across multiple measures of social and economic inequality in the UK.⁶

To summarise, in this report we present, alongside the average numbers for life satisfaction across UK areas, the numbers for people living below the HPL and above the FL. We will show how these numbers have evolved across all four countries, across Local Authority Districts, across major cities, and across rural and urban areas. Finally, we will take a deeper look at the evolution of inequality across both place and time in the UK, in order to shed more light on those areas that have thrived in recent years, and those which still lag behind in terms of happiness.



⁶ Cribb, J., Waters, T., Wernham, T., & Xu, X. (2024). Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK: 2024. Institute for Fiscal Studies. <https://doi.org/10.1920/re.ifs.2024.0329>

Data and Methods

In the United Kingdom, the **Annual Population Survey (APS)**, one of the largest representative surveys of the UK population, collects individual-level data on wellbeing, allowing the life satisfaction of people across the UK to be traced over time. This has been achieved through the introduction of the wellbeing module in national statistics – a quarterly representative sample of respondents aged 16 and older being surveyed on their life satisfaction, happiness, anxiety, and sense that things are worthwhile. The module has been administered four times each year, starting in April 2011. These individual-level data on subjective wellbeing, in combination with various geographical identifiers, allows us to track subjective wellbeing across individuals living in various areas.

The APS is a representative household study of the UK population, focusing on a broad range of topics with the purpose of providing important information on social and socio-economic variables over time and across areas. The survey is a repeated cross-section, meaning that different respondents are surveyed each wave. We will focus on figures from the past 11 years, namely between April 2012 and March 2023, allowing us to provide a comprehensive picture of wellbeing across the UK in the past decade.

While at the time of writing this report the UK Measures of National Wellbeing Dashboard compiled by the ONS does report average wellbeing levels up to December 2024, these data are not yet available to researchers working in the Secure Research Environment, thus limiting our ability to provide the most recent estimates on average life satisfaction, on those living below the Happiness Poverty Line, those above the Flourishing Line, and across areas. However, our analysis can easily be updated once these data become available, and we hope to extend this

analysis in coming years, subject to data availability.

In this report, as in our previous analysis, we will focus on one of the four questions asked in the module, namely life satisfaction, in line with much of the literature on subjective wellbeing arguing that evaluative questions such as life satisfaction are considered a more appropriate form of wellbeing measurement from a policy perspective. The life satisfaction item in the APS asks people to answer, on a scale from 0 to 10 the following question: “Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?”.

Based on this question we will present figures both in terms of averages, but also in terms of those living (1) below the Happiness Poverty Line and those living (2) above the Flourishing Line. We will define the former as those who answer 5 or below to the life satisfaction question, corresponding to roughly the bottom 13.2% of people across the UK in terms of personal wellbeing. This proportion is comparable to those living in absolute income poverty in the UK between 2021 and 2022 (namely 13% if housing costs are not accounted for or 17% if they are) – a parallel that led us to coin the term ‘*Living Below the Happiness Poverty Line*’ for our inaugural March 2024 report. We will define the latter as those who answer 9 or 10 on the life satisfaction question, equivalent to roughly the top 24.4% of people across the UK in terms of personal wellbeing.



In all of the tables and figures presented in this report, the APS wellbeing weights are used to re-weight our estimates such that they are representative of the UK population. While the wellbeing weights are meant to provide a representative picture across geographies, more caution should be used when looking at figures computed on a relatively small number of responses. These averages may be more sensitive due to small sample sizes and should be interpreted cautiously. For transparency, all of our estimates show the sample size from which these numbers

are computed. We drop all areas where estimates are based on fewer than 10 observations and, when highlighting rankings, we don't include any areas that are in the bottom decile in terms of sample sizes. And, in all cases, we suppress any averages which are computed on 10 observations or less. This is also mentioned in the notes to tables and figures, alongside other important information pertaining to the analysis and the citations and sources for the data used.

Descriptive Statistics

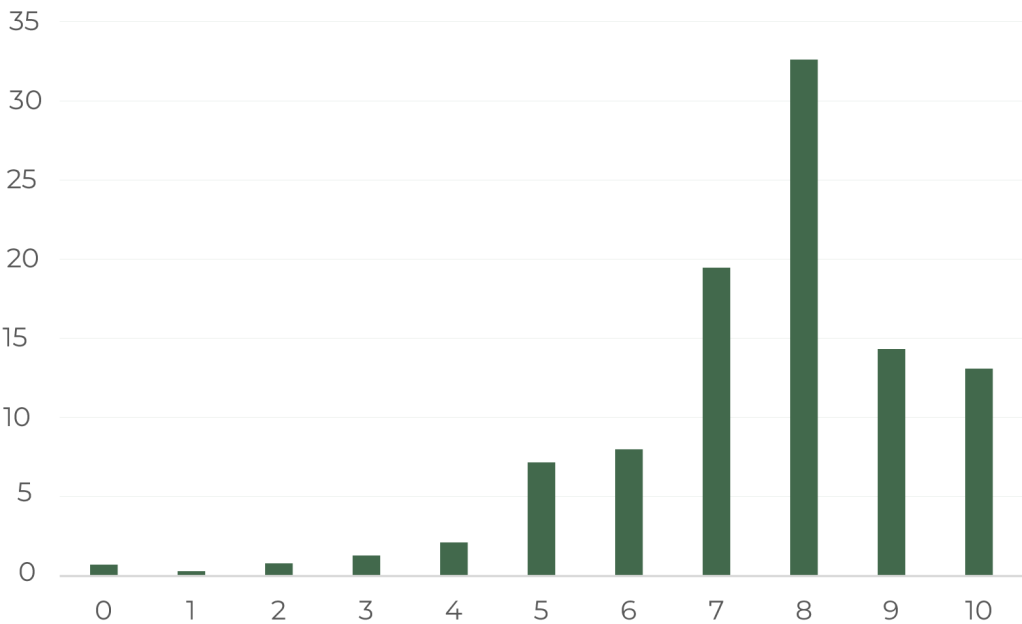
We begin the analysis by showing the distribution of life satisfaction in the UK across all of the 11 possible answers to the life satisfaction item. Specifically, we show this distribution across all 11 waves of data. Figure 1 below displays on the horizontal axis each of the possible answers to the question, ranging from 0 to 10. On the vertical axis, the share of people choosing each number is shown. The sample sizes pertaining to each of the 11 answers are provided in Table 1 below the figure.

Roughly a third of respondents across all waves choose 8 as an answer, and another third choose either 9 or 10, where the latter is equivalent to our definition of individuals living above the Flourishing Line. Correspondingly, those defined as living below the Happiness Poverty Line are those picking an answer between 0 and 5, a relatively scarce occurrence. These particularly deprived people in the UK make-up 13.2% of the population. And those individuals who are thriving and live above the Flourishing Line make up 24.4% of the population.

In the most recent wave for which area-level data is available, namely between April 2022 and March 2023, average life satisfaction in the UK was 7.45. This is slightly down from 7.54 average recorded in the previous year, namely between April 2021 and March 2022. As such, the recovery trend that we documented in our previous report has been reversed, suggesting that either the pandemic shock appears to be very persistent, or that the UK population is converging on a new, lower level of average subjective wellbeing than before 2019.

Similarly, the share of people living below the Happiness Poverty Line has increased to 13.2%, up from the previous year when it stood at 12%. Finally, 24.4% of people live above the Flourishing Line, down from last year's figure of 26%. Put simply, more people are experiencing happiness poverty and fewer are flourishing. Both of these averages suggest that the life satisfaction distribution in the UK is shifting to the left, in a broadly negative trend across both averages and the ends of the distribution.

Figure 1: The Distribution of Life Satisfaction Answers



Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated across all respondents and across all available waves. The sample sizes that the numbers in this figure are based on are presented in Table 1 below. There are no instances in which shares and averages in this Figure are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

Table 1: Sample sizes for each response category shown in Figure 0.

Life Satisfaction Response	Sample Size
0	10,229
1	5,102
2	12,200
3	19,055
4	31,071
5	112,463
6	108,071
7	267,014
8	482,698
9	222,290
10	212,237

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated across all respondents and across all available waves. The sample sizes that the numbers in Figure 1 are based on are presented in this table. There are no instances in which shares and averages pertaining to Figure 1 are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

Life Satisfaction Across Places

In this section we investigate how wellbeing in the UK differs across countries, across Local Authority Districts, across major cities, and across rural and urban areas. The analysis at the country level shows numbers for all four countries. For Local Authority Districts we present numbers for England, Wales and Scotland alone, due to area identifiers not being available for Northern Ireland, and we exclude areas with fewer than 10 observations. For similar reasons, our analysis at the city level is based on England and Wales alone, as is the analysis across rural and urban areas.

Life Satisfaction across Countries

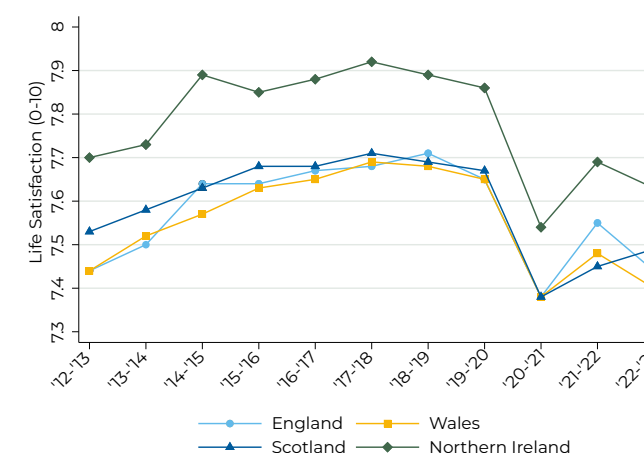
In this sub-section we show how life satisfaction and the share of people who are particularly happy or unhappy have changed over time in the UK and across the four countries – England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. These figures are based on the numbers in Table 2A, which show how the levels of wellbeing in the UK and across the four countries have changed since April 2012, and the associated sample sizes for each wave. In Appendix Figure A1 we also plot these trends at the level of the UK.

In the year ending March 2023, average life satisfaction across the UK was 7.45. Breaking this down by country, reported life satisfaction was highest in Northern Ireland, at 7.63, and lowest in Wales at 7.40. Northern Ireland also has the highest share of people living above the Flourishing Line (30.23%) and the lowest below the Happiness Poverty Line (12.31%). And while Wales also has the highest share of people living below the HPL, at 14.7%, the lowest share of respondents above the Flourishing Line live in England (24.14%).

Figures 2A, 2B, and 2C below (based on the numbers in Tables 2A) plot how life satisfaction, the share below the HPL, and the share above the FL have changed over the past 11 years across the four UK countries. These three measures tell broadly similar stories, with wellbeing increasing in the first part of the decade, flattening out in the latter half of the 2010s, dropping during the pandemic, partly recovering in 2022, and dropping again in 2023. Despite some fluctuations in between, life satisfaction has not improved significantly in any country in the past 11 years.

As Figures 2B and 2C show, the share of people living below the Happiness Poverty Line closely mirrors the trends in life satisfaction, with 2022's recovery being reversed in all countries but Scotland which continued to improve, albeit remaining at a lower level than before the pandemic. As expected, the opposite trend is observed for the share living above the Flourishing Line.

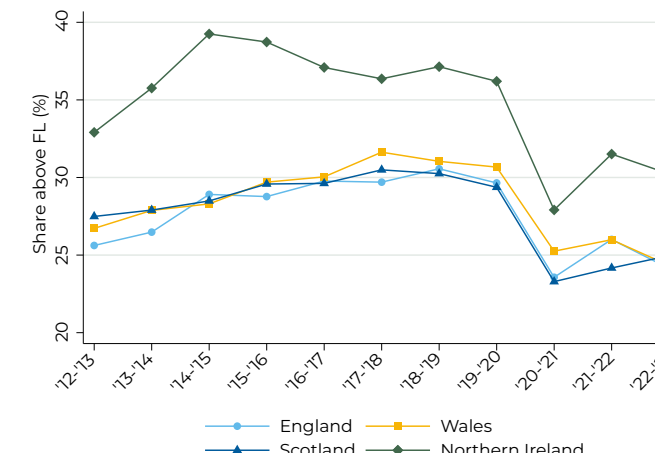
Figure 2A: Trends in Life Satisfaction Across the United Kingdom



Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023)
<https://doi.org/10.57906/0qpl-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this figure are aggregated across all respondents in each wave. The sample sizes that these trends are based on are presented in Table 2A. There are no instances in which the averages in this figure are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

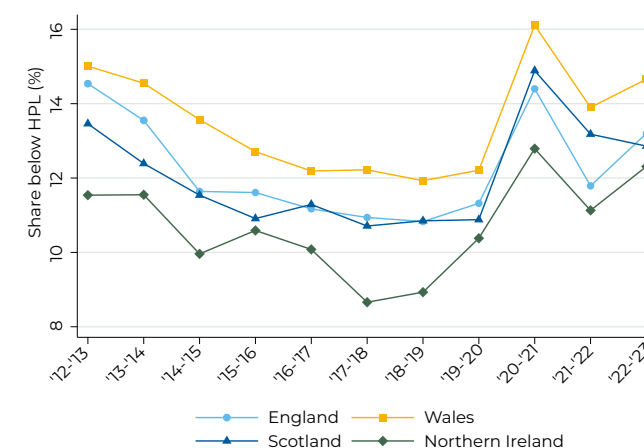
Figure 2C: Trends in Flourishing Across the United Kingdom



Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023)
<https://doi.org/10.57906/0qpl-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this figure are aggregated across all respondents in each wave. The sample sizes that these trends are based on are presented in Table 2A. There are no instances in which the averages in this figure are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

Figure 2B: Trends in Happiness Poverty Across the United Kingdom



Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023)
<https://doi.org/10.57906/0qpl-6k77>

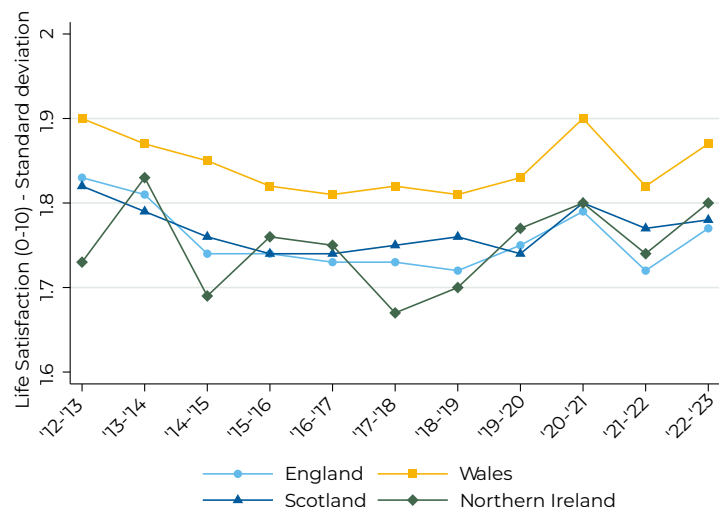
Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this figure are aggregated across all respondents in each wave. The sample sizes that these trends are based on are presented in Table 2A. There are no instances in which the averages in this figure are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

While these numbers show how the UK has fared in terms of average wellbeing, they do not show how unequally wellbeing is distributed across the nation. In light of rising inequality across many economic and social measures in the past decade, we here also show how inequality in terms of life satisfaction has evolved over time and across local areas. To do so, we focus on a simple yet intuitive measure of inequality, namely the standard deviation of life satisfaction.

These figures are based on the numbers presented in Table 2B, which show standard deviations in terms of life satisfaction in the UK and across the four countries since 2012, as well as the associated sample sizes for each wave. Figure 2D plots this trend.

While inequality had been on a downward trend since 2012, the pandemic led to an increase across all nations. Our analysis shows that inequality is marginally rising again following a one-off post-pandemic correction in 2022.

Figure 2D: Standard Deviation Trends in Life Satisfaction Across the United Kingdom



Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this figure are aggregated across all respondents in each wave. The sample sizes that these trends are based on are presented in Table 2A. There are no instances in which the averages in this figure are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

Table 2A: Averages in Life Satisfaction, Happiness Poverty, and Flourishing

Country	Year	Life Satisfaction	Share HPL (%)	Share FL (%)	Sample Size
United Kingdom	2012	7.46	14.39	26.03	165687
United Kingdom	2013	7.51	13.45	26.92	166372
United Kingdom	2014	7.64	11.62	29.26	91262
United Kingdom	2015	7.65	11.57	29.16	158557
United Kingdom	2016	7.68	11.20	29.97	149425
United Kingdom	2017	7.69	10.92	30.04	151967
United Kingdom	2018	7.71	10.83	30.74	147128
United Kingdom	2019	7.66	11.30	29.86	140482
United Kingdom	2020	7.39	14.48	23.75	111525
United Kingdom	2021	7.54	11.99	26.01	108898
United Kingdom	2022	7.45	13.22	24.38	91127
England	2012	7.44	14.54	25.62	120008
England	2013	7.50	13.55	26.48	120813
England	2014	7.64	11.64	28.91	72693
England	2015	7.64	11.61	28.77	116031
England	2016	7.67	11.17	29.77	109408
England	2017	7.68	10.94	29.70	110398
England	2018	7.71	10.83	30.56	105974
England	2019	7.65	11.32	29.65	99975
England	2020	7.38	14.40	23.57	82138
England	2021	7.55	11.79	26.01	80271
England	2022	7.44	13.20	24.14	65161
Wales	2012	7.44	15.01	26.72	19515
Wales	2013	7.52	14.55	27.88	19696
Wales	2014	7.57	13.57	28.30	6563
Wales	2015	7.63	12.71	29.70	18734
Wales	2016	7.65	12.19	30.04	17044
Wales	2017	7.69	12.22	31.63	17566
Wales	2018	7.68	11.93	31.04	16906
Wales	2019	7.65	12.21	30.67	16044
Wales	2020	7.38	16.11	25.25	12210
Wales	2021	7.48	13.90	25.99	12077

Country	Year	Life Satisfaction	Share HPL (%)	Share FL (%)	Sample Size
Wales	2022	7.40	14.66	24.33	9889
Scotland	2012	7.53	13.46	27.49	23323
Scotland	2013	7.58	12.39	27.90	23143
Scotland	2014	7.63	11.54	28.49	9491
Scotland	2015	7.68	10.91	29.58	21277
Scotland	2016	7.68	11.29	29.62	20071
Scotland	2017	7.71	10.71	30.49	20828
Scotland	2018	7.69	10.85	30.25	20123
Scotland	2019	7.67	10.88	29.37	19244
Scotland	2020	7.38	14.89	23.29	13787
Scotland	2021	7.45	13.18	24.17	12287
Scotland	2022	7.49	12.86	24.96	11128
Northern Ireland	2012	7.70	11.54	32.91	2841
Northern Ireland	2013	7.73	11.55	35.76	2720
Northern Ireland	2014	7.89	9.96	39.25	2515
Northern Ireland	2015	7.85	10.59	38.73	2515
Northern Ireland	2016	7.88	10.08	37.09	2902
Northern Ireland	2017	7.92	8.66	36.36	3175
Northern Ireland	2018	7.89	8.93	37.14	4125
Northern Ireland	2019	7.86	10.38	36.20	5219
Northern Ireland	2020	7.54	12.79	27.91	3390
Northern Ireland	2021	7.69	11.13	31.51	4263
Northern Ireland	2022	7.63	12.31	30.23	4949

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated across all respondents in each pertaining wave. There are no instances in which shares and averages displayed in this table are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

Table 2B: Standard Deviations in Life Satisfaction

Country	Year	Life Satisfaction	Sample Size
United Kingdom	2012	1.83	165687
United Kingdom	2013	1.82	166372
United Kingdom	2014	1.74	91262
United Kingdom	2015	1.74	158557
United Kingdom	2016	1.74	149425
United Kingdom	2017	1.74	151967
United Kingdom	2018	1.73	147128
United Kingdom	2019	1.76	140482
United Kingdom	2020	1.80	111525
United Kingdom	2021	1.73	108898
United Kingdom	2022	1.78	91127
England	2012	1.83	120008
England	2013	1.81	120813
England	2014	1.74	72693
England	2015	1.74	116031
England	2016	1.73	109408
England	2017	1.73	110398
England	2018	1.72	105974
England	2019	1.75	99975
England	2020	1.79	82138
England	2021	1.72	80271
England	2022	1.77	65161
Wales	2012	1.90	19515
Wales	2013	1.87	19696
Wales	2014	1.85	6563
Wales	2015	1.82	18734
Wales	2016	1.81	17044
Wales	2017	1.82	17566
Wales	2018	1.81	16906
Wales	2019	1.83	16044
Wales	2020	1.90	12210
Wales	2021	1.82	12077

Country	Year	Life Satisfaction	Sample Size
Wales	2022	1.87	9889
Scotland	2012	1.82	23323
Scotland	2013	1.79	23143
Scotland	2014	1.76	9491
Scotland	2015	1.74	21277
Scotland	2016	1.74	20071
Scotland	2017	1.75	20828
Scotland	2018	1.76	20123
Scotland	2019	1.74	19244
Scotland	2020	1.80	13787
Scotland	2021	1.77	12287
Scotland	2022	1.78	11128
Northern Ireland	2012	1.73	2841
Northern Ireland	2013	1.83	2720
Northern Ireland	2014	1.69	2515
Northern Ireland	2015	1.76	2515
Northern Ireland	2016	1.75	2902
Northern Ireland	2017	1.67	3175
Northern Ireland	2018	1.70	4125
Northern Ireland	2019	1.77	5219
Northern Ireland	2020	1.80	3390
Northern Ireland	2021	1.74	4263
Northern Ireland	2022	1.80	4949

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated across all respondents in each pertaining wave. There are no instances in which shares and averages displayed in this table are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

Table 3A below shows how these measures of wellbeing across the UK and the four countries have evolved over the past 11 years. England has performed the best, remaining constant, while Northern Ireland has performed the worst with the biggest drop since 2012 at 0.07 points. For context, a 0.1-point increase in life satisfaction is equivalent to 6% of a standard deviation at the individual level, but 42% of a standard deviation in wellbeing at the level of the Local Authority District, making it a sizable increase. These trends are also reflected in changes to the tails of the distribution: England saw the biggest drop in the share of people living below the HPL and the smallest drop in the number of people living above the FL. The reverse is observed in Northern Ireland which performed the worst at the end of the distribution too.

Table 3A: Averages in Life Satisfaction Across Regions

Country	Life Satisfaction	Change	Share HPL	Change	Share FL	Change
United Kingdom	7.45	-0.01	13.22	-1.17	24.38	-1.65
England	7.44	0.00	13.20	-1.34	24.14	-1.48
Northern Ireland	7.63	-0.07	12.31	0.78	30.23	-2.69
Scotland	7.49	-0.04	12.86	-0.59	24.96	-2.52
Wales	7.40	-0.05	14.66	-0.35	24.33	-2.40

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents aged 16 years old and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated at the level of the country in the year ending March 2023. The changes are calculated on the interval between April 2012 and March 2023. The sample sizes that the numbers are based on are presented in the last column of Table 2A. There are no instances in which shares and averages in this Table are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

In Table 3B we investigate how inequality has changed throughout this period using our measure of life satisfaction. In line with our methodology, we focus on the standard deviation in life satisfaction as a measure of inequality.

The highest inequality in terms of life satisfaction is recorded in Northern Ireland, and the lowest in England, but with minor changes over the past 11 years.

Table 3B: Standard Deviations in Life Satisfaction Across Regions

Country	Life Satisfaction	Change
United Kingdom	1.78	-0.05
England	1.77	-0.06
Northern Ireland	1.87	-0.03
Scotland	1.78	-0.04
Wales	1.80	0.07

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents aged 16 years old and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated at the level of the country in the year ending March 2023. The changes are calculated on the interval between April 2012 and March 2023. The sample sizes that the numbers are based on are presented in the last column of Table 3B. There are no instances in which shares and averages in this Table are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

Life Satisfaction across Local Authority Districts

We now turn to results at the Local Authority District level, covering roughly 350 districts in England, Wales, and Scotland. Table 4 shows the correlations between our three measures of wellbeing (life satisfaction, share below HPL, and share above FL). As expected, higher life satisfaction in one area is strongly and positively correlated with the share of people living above the Flourishing Line (0.73) and strongly and negatively correlated with the share living below the Happiness Poverty Line (-0.74). However, the correlation between the share below HPL and the share above FL, while negative as expected, is relatively weak (-0.26). This indicates that areas where many people are flourishing are not necessarily also areas with very few people living in happiness poverty, and vice-versa. In other words, the UK may have both areas with high levels of inequality in terms of wellbeing and some with relatively little dispersion. In this section, we further investigate these relationships.

Table 4: Correlations across wellbeing measures

Correlation	Life Satisfaction	Share Below HPL	Share Above FL
Life Satisfaction	1.00		
Share Below HPL	-0.74	1.00	
Share Above FL	0.73	-0.26	1.00

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated across all respondents in the wave ending in March 2023. The sample sizes that these numbers are based on are presented in Table A.1 in the Appendix. These numbers are based on areas in England, Wales, and Scotland.

Table A.1 in the Appendix shows the average life satisfaction and the share of people living below the Happiness Poverty Line and above the Flourishing Line in each area from the most recent wave, namely between April 2022 and March 2023. It also displays the changes in these three measures over the past decade, as well as the sample sizes on which the numbers are calculated. Similarly, Table A.2 in the Appendix shows the standard deviation of life satisfaction at the Local Authority District level, as well as the change in these standard deviations over the 11 years since 2012.

Again, we caution that these estimates are based on relatively small sample sizes and, consequently, they should be interpreted cautiously. While we want to avoid highlighting any particular local authority due to this reason, we do find that life satisfaction differs substantially across places in all three countries. For example, there is a gap of roughly 1.75 life satisfaction points between the happiest and the least happy locations in our sample, showing that there is sizable variation across Local Authority Districts in terms of wellbeing.

There are also stark differences across local authorities in terms of changes in life satisfaction over the past decade. Some areas have seen substantial progress, with large improvements in the region of 0.5 life satisfaction points since the first data were collected. On the other hand, over the same time period, some places have lagged behind substantially, with some of the largest drops in average life satisfaction

ranging between 0.5 and 1 life satisfaction points. In other words, while at the country level we see little movement in terms of average life satisfaction since 2012, when we disaggregate these data by smaller areas there are clear geographical differences, as well as sizable changes over time.

If we perform the same exercise in terms of the share of the population living below the Happiness Poverty Line, we again find an extraordinary level of geographical variation. Some places have very few people who are deprived in terms of wellbeing, with less than 5% of the local population reporting to have a life satisfaction between 0 and 5 on an 11-point scale. But in other local authorities, more than 1 in 4 people are classified as living below the Happiness Poverty Line, implying that happiness deprivation is very prevalent. And here too, we document substantial changes over time: in some of the worst affected areas, 15% more people live below the HPL as compared to a decade ago. However, some local authorities have made significant progress, such that today up to 15% fewer people live below the HPL as compared to a decade ago.

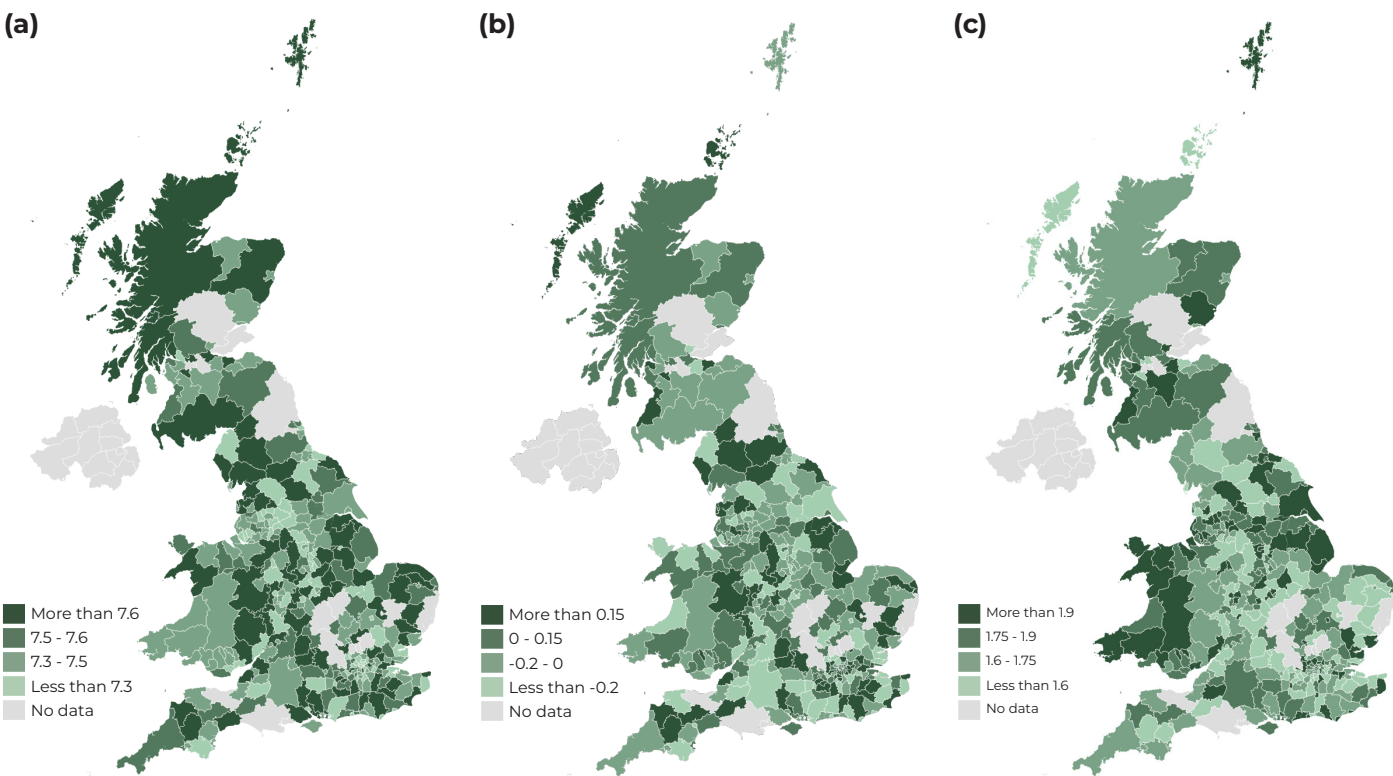
Finally, we also show that there are very stark differences across districts in terms of the share of people living above the Flourishing Line. In some Local Authority Districts, almost 1 in 2 people report to have a life satisfaction of 9 or above on the 11-point scale. But in a significant number of places, those who thrive in terms of happiness are few and far between, with less than 15% of respondents in these communities flourishing. Changes in this metric have been stark too: in some areas, 1 in 4 people who were not flourishing a decade ago, have now moved above the threshold. On the other hand, there are also places where 1 in 4 have dropped below the threshold over the past decade.



In Figures 3, 4, and 5 we plot these numbers across all areas in England, Scotland, and Wales where sample sizes permit. Specifically, in Figure 3 the first map plots average life satisfaction in 2023, the second map plots changes in average life satisfaction over the past 11 years, and the final map plots the standard deviation in each area in 2023. We repeat the same exercise and show both the share and the change for people living below the HPL in Figure 4 and for people living above the FL in Figure 5.

Figure 3: (a) Average Life Satisfaction (2023), (b) Changes in Life Satisfaction (2012-2023), and (c) the Dispersion of Life Satisfaction (2023)

Note: A **darker** shade indicates a **better** outcome

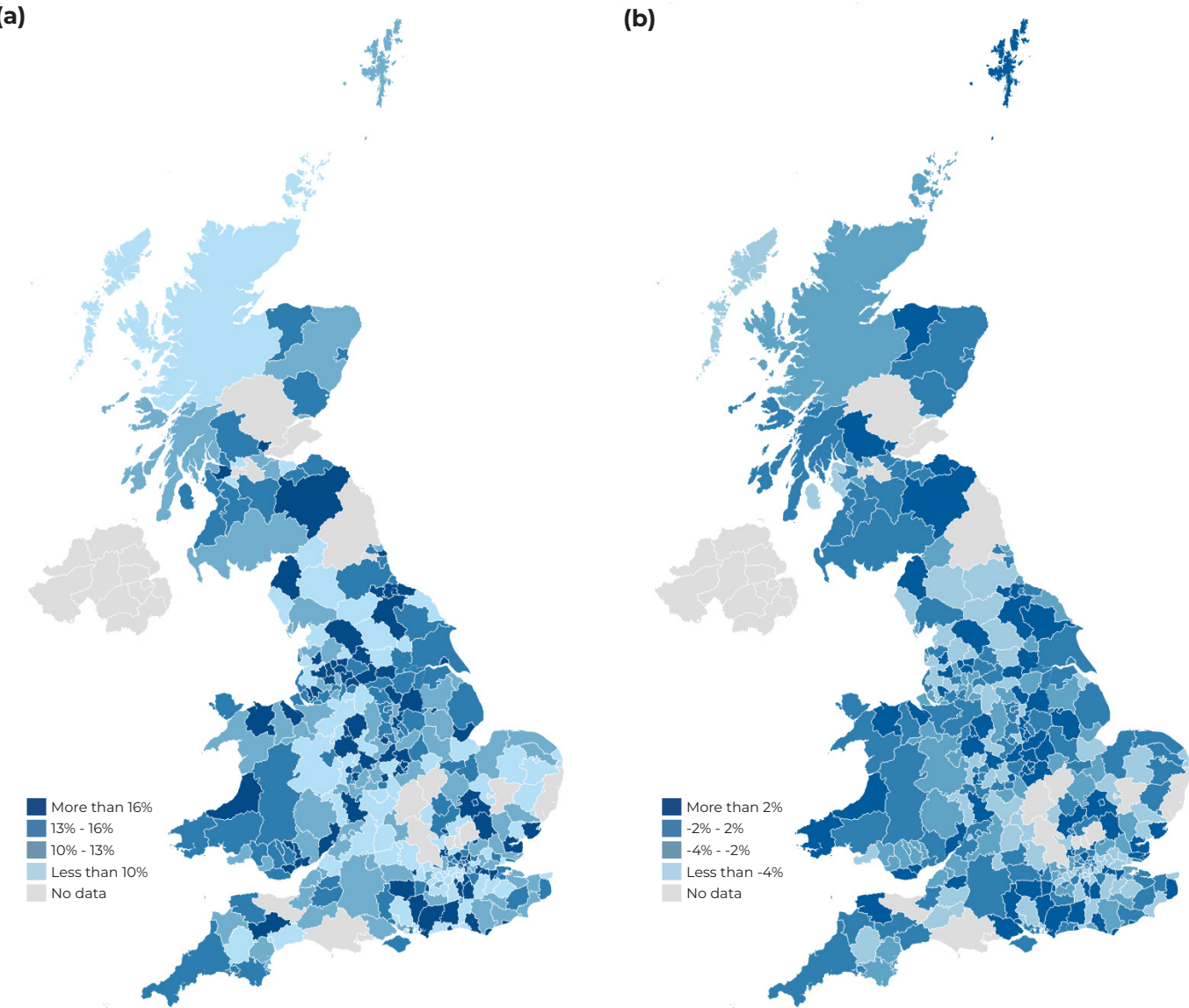


Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this figure are aggregated across all respondents in an area. The sample sizes that these numbers are based on are presented in Table A.1 in the Appendix. There are no instances in which the numbers in this Figure are calculated on less than 10 observations. These numbers are based on areas in England, Scotland, and Wales.

Figure 4: (a) Share Living Below Happiness Poverty Line (2023) and (b) Changes in Happiness Poverty Line (2012-2023)

Note: A **darker** shade indicates a **worse** outcome

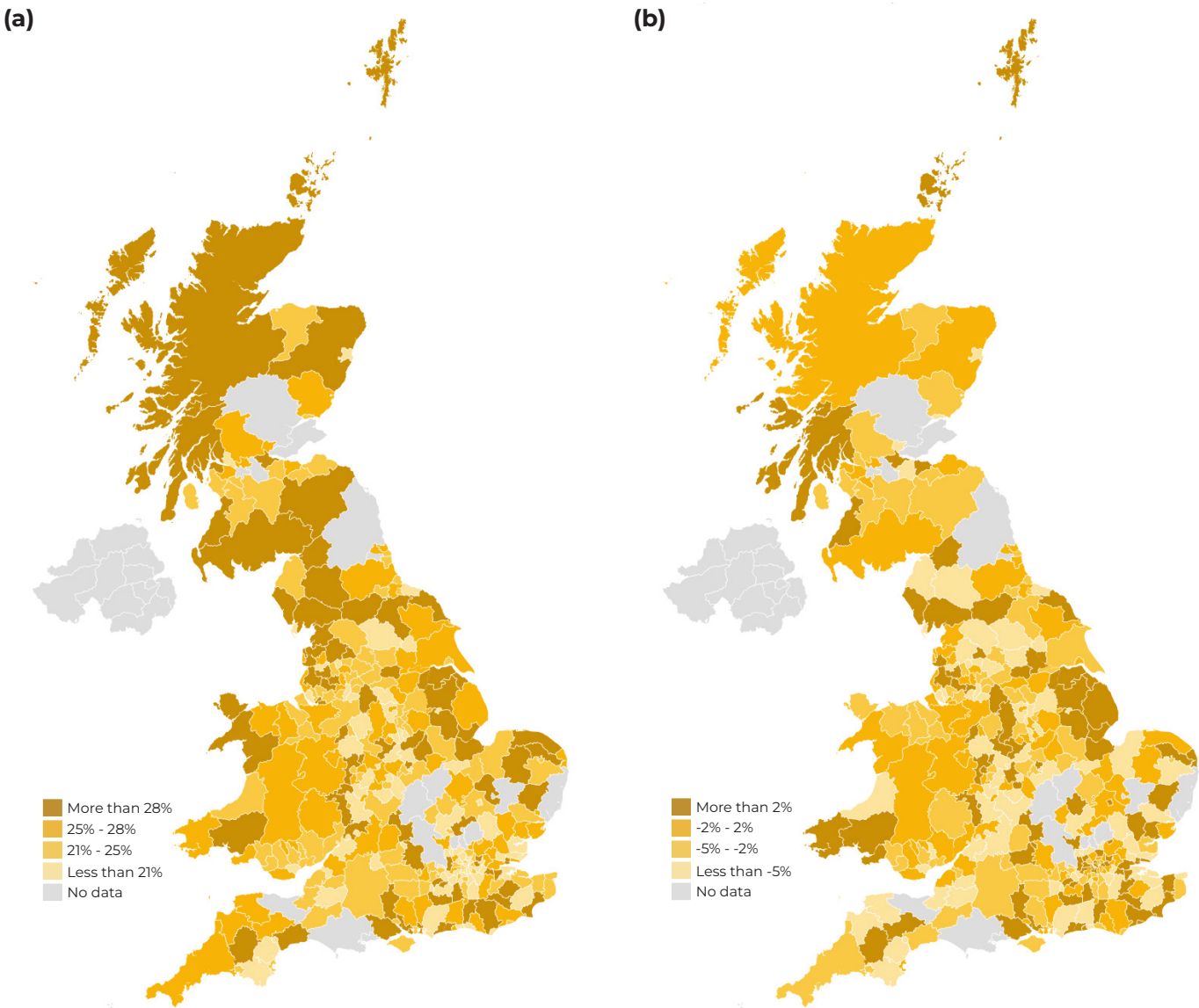


Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this figure are aggregated across all respondents in an area. The sample sizes that these numbers are based on are presented in Table A.1 in the Appendix. There are no instances in which the numbers in this Figure are calculated on less than 10 observations. These numbers are based on areas in England, Scotland, and Wales.

Figure 5: (a) Share Living Above Flourishing Line (2023) and (b) Changes in Flourishing Line (2012-2023)

Note: A **darker** shade indicates a **better** outcome



Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this figure are aggregated across all respondents in an area. The sample sizes that these numbers are based on are presented in Table A.1 in the Appendix. There are no instances in which the numbers in this Figure are calculated on less than 10 observations. These numbers are based on areas in England, Scotland, and Wales.

Life Satisfaction across Cities

In this section we perform the same exercise across major cities in England and Wales. Table A.3 in the Appendix provides the wellbeing measures for the full list of major cities, as well as the corresponding sample sizes for each area.

There are major differences across cities, with the happiest place scoring above 8 points on average in terms of life satisfaction, but with many areas scoring well below 7. With over 1.5 life satisfaction points separating the happiest cities from the least happy, there is also significant variation in wellbeing at this level of disaggregation.

Life satisfaction has increased by large margins in many cities showing that some of the highest-ranking cities in terms of life satisfaction today were ranked much lower a decade ago. On the other hand, some cities have seen an enormous drop in their life satisfaction since 2012. While these averages do not show how people fare at the tails of the distribution, our two additional measures, namely the HPL and the FL, provide some further insight. In a number of cities in England and Wales, nearly 1 in 3 respondents live in happiness poverty but some cities perform much better, such that less than 1 in 10 do.

Movements above and below the Happiness Poverty Line have also been significant in the last decade. In the places with the highest improvements, there has been a drop of nearly 15% in the share of people living in happiness poverty, but in the cities with the largest drops, there have been increases of up to 20% in the share of people living below the Happiness Poverty Line.

A similar picture is shown when looking at the Flourishing Line. In the best ranked areas according to this measure, more than 1 in 3 people are flourishing. However, in some cities, only few people consider themselves very happy as defined by our threshold, with numbers as low as 1 in 10. And generally, cities where many thrive in 2023 have improved markedly over the past decade while those where people don't have moved down the ranks substantially.



Life Satisfaction across Rural and Urban areas

Finally, we investigate how figures look across urban and rural areas. Overall, life satisfaction in the most recent wave is lower in urban areas than in rural areas, with a difference of roughly 0.4 points on the life satisfaction scale. Similarly, the share living below the Happiness Poverty Line is higher in urban than in rural areas and, in a similar vein, the share living above the Flourishing Line is higher in rural parts.

The gap between these areas is fairly constant in terms of life satisfaction with no clear patterns in terms of either levels, or in terms of movements below or above the Happiness Poverty Line or the Flourishing Line.

Table 5: Life Satisfaction Across Rural and Urban Areas

Rural and urban areas	Life Satisfaction	Change	Share below HPL (%)	Change	Share Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting	7.30	-0.29	16.46	2.68	27.68	-0.84	709
Urban major conurbation	7.34	0.03	14.10	-2.36	22.16	-1.32	18240
Urban minor conurbation	7.34	-0.06	14.17	-2.08	22.65	-2.62	2397
Urban city and town	7.42	-0.03	13.72	-0.40	23.78	-1.96	34535
Urban city and town in a sparse setting	7.62	0.05	13.19	0.07	29.11	0.68	272
Rural town and fringe	7.62	0.03	10.86	-2.17	27.29	-1.44	7171
Rural village and dispersed in a sparse setting	7.68	-0.05	12.66	1.88	33.12	1.78	1518
Rural village and dispersed	7.73	0.00	9.97	-0.45	29.49	-1.60	5510

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qpl-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents aged 16 years old and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated at the level of the rural or urban classification in the year ending March 2023. The changes are calculated on the interval between April 2012 and March 2023. The sample sizes that the numbers are based on are presented in the last column. There are no instances in which shares and averages in this Table are calculated on fewer than 10 observations. These numbers pertain to areas in England and Wales.

Conclusions

This report has investigated how subjective wellbeing is distributed across the UK. It has done so by using more than a decade of data on life satisfaction and by analysing various patterns across areas in terms of levels, changes, and inequality. We used three measures of subjective wellbeing: average life satisfaction, the share of people living below the Happiness Poverty Line, and the share living above the Flourishing Line. We have defined the HPL as those with life satisfaction between 0 and 5, equivalent to the bottom 13.2% of the distribution, and the FL as those with life satisfaction between 9 and 10, equivalent to the top 24.4% of the population. While average life satisfaction figures have been produced yearly across UK regions and areas, little was known about the geographical distribution of people with very low levels of wellbeing or those with particularly high levels.

We have shown that the trends in average life satisfaction are broadly mirrored in the trends in the number of people living below the HPL or above the FL. While the share below the HPL was shrinking between April 2012 and the mid-2010s and the share above the FL was increasing over the same period, numbers in both categories had stagnated in the second part of the decade and then worsened markedly during the pandemic. And while 2022 has shown a partial recovery, the most recent data available to us shows a reversal of this trend, confirming that more people are being pushed into happiness poverty and prevented from flourishing. Overall, at the national level, we show that happiness has been stagnating over the past decade.

However, these broad national trends mask a large amount of inequality across local areas. In this report we have shown a complete list of Local Authority Districts in England, Scotland, and Wales, of major cities in England and Wales,

and of rural and urban areas in England and Wales ranked according to average life satisfaction, happiness poverty, and flourishing. We have also investigated how each location has fared since 2012 and how wellbeing inequality has changed in these areas. While investigating why some areas perform particularly well and others particularly poorly is beyond the scope of this report, findings in this report offer a powerful indication of where investment might be needed or where success stories can offer important lessons. We believe this to be of great importance to individuals, to communities, and to policy makers across the UK interested in the state of wellbeing and wellbeing-deprivation across the nation.



Notes and Disclosure

This work contains statistical data from ONS which is Crown Copyright. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates. The analysis was carried out in the Secure Research Service, part of the Office for National Statistics. This analysis is based on the Annual Population Survey - UK.

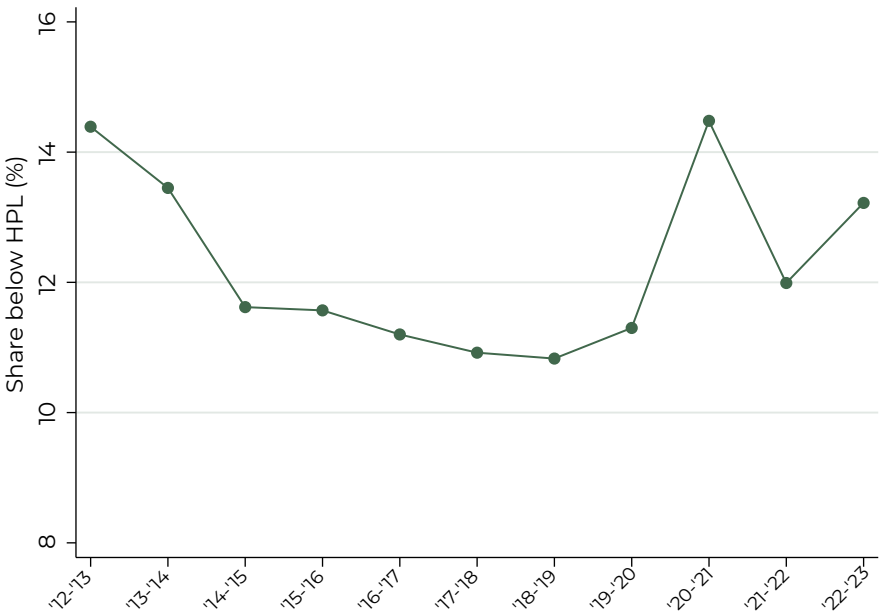
Appendix

Figure A1: (a) Life Satisfaction in the UK; (b) Share below Happiness Poverty Line in the UK; (c) Share above Flourishing Line in the UK.

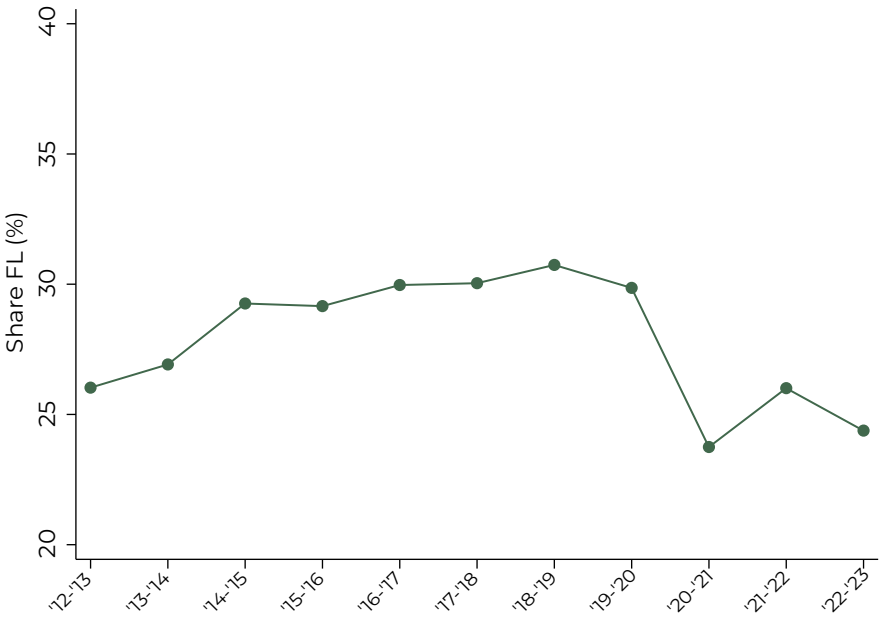
(a)



(b)



(c)



Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents of age 16 years and older. All numbers in this figure are aggregated across all respondents in each wave. The sample sizes that these trends are based on are presented in Table 2A. There are no instances in which the averages in this figure are calculated on fewer than 10 observations.

Table A.1: Averages in Life Satisfaction, Happiness Poverty, and Flourishing Across All Local Authority Districts (LAD)

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
England	Cambridge	6.46	-1.00	26.04	15.56	19.88	2.85	125
England	Eastbourne	6.68	-0.67	21.56	4.38	20.06	-4.47	100
England	Lincoln	6.70	-0.65	22.18	6.22	10.04	-18.60	65
England	Rushmoor	6.71	-0.96	29.86	18.06	11.63	-18.62	58
England	Nuneaton and Bedworth	6.75	-0.95	24.77	15.78	15.02	-11.19	151
England	Three Rivers	6.84	-0.59	22.15	7.36	18.24	-11.06	74
England	Hyndburn	6.89	-0.22	27.34	7.82	14.07	-13.70	56
England	Hastings	6.93	-0.25	28.99	9.76	23.34	3.26	80
England	Barnet	6.95	-0.34	20.14	8.07	17.54	0.06	212
England	Maldon	6.96	-0.64	22.18	11.10	20.81	-3.00	46
England	Worthing	6.97	-0.28	21.86	6.23	26.45	6.77	95
England	Haringey	6.97	-0.20	20.00	0.35	20.55	-0.97	228

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
England	Croydon	6.97	-0.05	19.28	-4.61	14.86	-3.44	246
England	Manchester	6.97	-0.19	15.35	-3.31	14.46	-7.17	341
England	Craven	6.98	-0.59	20.49	2.54	21.49	-14.69	63
England	Ashfield	7.00	-0.09	30.89	9.18	21.12	-1.05	122
England	Westminster	7.00	0.00	18.80	0.51	18.31	2.18	157
England	Burnley	7.02	-0.48	31.73	15.61	21.25	-7.52	49
England	Epsom and Ewell	7.07	-0.77	19.17	10.84	17.09	-13.91	34
England	Brent	7.09	-0.19	15.02	-0.81	14.64	-4.35	109
England	North West Leicestershire	7.10	-0.35	19.33	5.03	15.53	-14.09	88
England	Liverpool	7.10	-0.21	15.50	-2.59	13.62	-12.73	337
England	Watford	7.11	-0.34	16.14	2.60	13.60	-12.17	77
England	South Hams	7.11	-0.27	15.98	-2.14	15.91	-10.67	89
England	Uttlesford	7.14	-0.75	16.50	11.38	20.49	-13.75	93
England	Hackney	7.14	0.07	20.02	2.27	15.90	-1.44	128
England	Harlow	7.15	0.36	23.82	-1.65	23.38	6.93	50
England	Rochdale	7.15	-0.03	19.29	-2.68	21.34	-2.90	410
Wales	Cardiff	7.15	-0.25	16.22	2.07	17.05	-8.87	383
England	Forest of Dean	7.16	-0.29	20.20	6.08	23.36	-0.85	96
England	Mendip	7.16	-0.21	14.86	-4.12	20.77	-7.06	115
England	Waltham Forest	7.16	-0.08	16.12	-4.40	23.02	1.26	189
England	Stoke-on-Trent	7.16	-0.05	20.60	2.48	23.19	1.97	416
England	Mansfield	7.18	-0.21	22.31	5.52	24.32	-4.91	66
England	Chichester	7.18	-0.45	22.34	9.05	20.65	-10.55	98
England	Dover	7.18	-0.25	15.84	4.44	22.43	-4.22	124
England	Allerdale	7.18	-0.50	18.22	7.81	22.20	-11.64	180
England	Spelthorne	7.20	-0.21	6.98	-8.11	12.26	-9.52	85
England	Stafford	7.20	-0.49	17.04	7.82	19.23	-8.87	91
England	Charnwood	7.20	-0.01	17.54	2.77	17.65	-2.95	156
England	Bradford	7.20	-0.19	17.91	1.15	21.66	-3.48	413
England	Knowsley	7.21	0.03	16.38	-5.56	21.07	-5.32	288
England	Oldham	7.21	-0.09	20.93	1.14	23.52	-2.99	345
England	Fenland	7.22	-0.03	15.27	-2.75	23.12	-1.23	72
England	Hambleton	7.22	-0.46	20.33	4.42	31.64	-2.90	82
England	North East Derbyshire	7.22	-0.45	13.17	0.92	16.66	-13.34	86
England	Southwark	7.23	0.03	16.15	-1.78	20.59	0.21	164
England	Southampton	7.23	-0.15	14.31	2.61	21.59	1.15	431

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
England	Wychavon	7.24	-0.38	17.45	7.20	16.26	-10.93	120
England	Kensington and Chelsea	7.24	-0.46	16.70	5.53	24.67	-6.06	163
England	Blackburn with Darwen	7.24	-0.03	17.85	-2.90	23.56	-2.17	285
England	Nottingham	7.24	-0.18	15.96	2.61	19.71	-1.94	531
England	Birmingham	7.24	0.03	12.87	-5.98	16.03	-6.91	676
England	Blaby	7.25	-0.43	16.60	5.38	22.18	-4.44	92
England	Broxtowe	7.25	-0.57	12.45	3.83	16.78	-18.60	122
England	Islington	7.25	0.11	17.50	1.73	15.87	0.14	177
England	Slough	7.25	-0.08	14.47	-2.04	20.42	-4.99	198
England	Wolverhampton	7.25	0.25	17.61	-1.60	24.71	8.91	321
England	Peterborough	7.25	-0.17	15.58	-1.06	18.55	-7.09	346
England	Redcar and Cleveland	7.25	-0.28	16.60	1.28	19.97	-11.39	531
Scotland	West Dunbartonshire	7.25	-0.04	13.47	-2.71	18.80	-4.40	419
England	Basingstoke and Deane	7.26	-0.28	16.45	3.41	23.83	-4.96	143
England	St. Helens	7.26	-0.12	19.52	2.81	24.97	-4.85	357
England	Kirklees	7.27	-0.10	17.22	1.66	21.98	-2.91	441
Wales	Newport	7.27	0.03	18.50	0.08	23.19	-2.92	462
England	Ealing	7.28	0.06	15.51	-1.23	21.40	2.63	126
England	Calderdale	7.28	-0.17	15.86	0.75	21.02	-5.12	405
England	South Tyneside	7.28	0.06	16.73	-2.30	21.80	-2.11	465
England	Sheffield	7.28	-0.11	13.01	-2.98	20.15	-4.73	529
England	Camden	7.29	0.05	13.57	0.15	21.00	6.68	159
England	Bexley	7.29	-0.13	18.62	2.85	19.94	-7.50	224
England	Medway	7.29	0.00	14.24	-2.91	19.46	-5.68	351
England	Hartlepool	7.29	-0.03	14.03	-2.86	21.53	-4.43	496
England	Oadby and Wigston	7.30	-0.53	17.04	3.44	20.76	-19.37	56
England	Erewash	7.30	-0.10	14.94	-4.17	20.33	-0.58	97
England	Norwich	7.30	-0.15	9.59	-6.31	22.31	-4.81	106
England	Luton	7.30	-0.02	16.27	0.92	24.51	-0.46	376
England	Sunderland	7.30	-0.02	15.73	-1.90	22.70	-1.92	512
Scotland	East Ayrshire	7.30	-0.02	15.82	-1.68	21.90	-4.22	389
England	Ashford	7.31	-0.25	13.65	0.25	20.67	-8.96	92
England	Bristol, City of	7.31	-0.03	12.48	-2.01	18.68	-4.01	542
Wales	Flintshire	7.31	-0.22	18.96	4.70	23.45	-3.47	388

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
England	Tower Hamlets	7.32	0.00	13.52	-1.35	23.91	2.91	164
England	Central Bedfordshire	7.32	-0.32	14.54	3.36	20.99	-7.34	334
England	Wirral	7.32	-0.07	13.25	-2.97	23.75	-0.61	359
England	Tameside	7.32	0.05	13.98	-4.33	21.22	-2.68	477
England	Darlington	7.32	-0.15	17.17	2.21	23.38	-4.92	537
Wales	Blaenau Gwent	7.32	0.05	17.52	-2.97	27.50	0.45	269
Wales	Ceredigion	7.32	-0.30	17.08	5.49	24.36	-5.29	408
England	Braintree	7.33	-0.05	12.38	-2.47	27.35	6.62	134
England	Gedling	7.33	-0.18	13.04	-1.55	23.02	-6.21	140
England	Bromley	7.33	-0.28	13.59	1.21	18.45	-6.31	246
England	Richmond upon Thames	7.33	-0.07	9.64	-3.09	18.85	-1.36	252
England	Stockton-on-Tees	7.33	-0.20	17.30	4.74	26.36	0.94	420
Scotland	Renfrewshire	7.33	-0.08	16.95	0.53	26.11	-1.73	333
Wales	Conwy	7.33	-0.22	18.15	4.38	25.68	-2.53	511
England	Tendring	7.34	-0.01	16.85	6.10	25.16	-1.13	144
Scotland	North Ayrshire	7.34	0.07	14.87	-4.84	21.08	-3.85	440
Wales	Caerphilly	7.34	-0.05	13.50	-2.68	22.88	-3.74	489
England	Barrow-in-Furness	7.35	-0.03	12.19	-2.05	11.60	-11.15	121
England	Lewes	7.35	-0.35	16.87	4.23	27.99	1.89	124
England	Walsall	7.35	-0.23	15.64	0.74	26.65	-3.94	311
England	Middlesbrough	7.35	-0.04	17.26	-1.17	23.76	-4.24	469
England	Coventry	7.35	-0.01	13.72	0.35	23.95	3.79	560
Scotland	Aberdeen City	7.35	-0.16	14.35	0.74	20.86	-6.95	339
Wales	Neath Port Talbot	7.35	-0.14	13.77	-2.48	24.32	-3.60	467
England	Runnymede	7.36	0.02	3.82	-10.20	9.32	-9.54	44
England	Exeter	7.36	-0.43	4.86	-3.15	6.79	-27.14	122
England	Leicester	7.36	-0.04	18.55	3.27	29.49	4.32	392
England	Southend-on-Sea	7.36	0.03	14.95	-1.69	25.91	2.90	461
England	Derby	7.36	-0.07	17.72	1.56	25.11	-1.08	461
England	Chorley	7.37	-0.26	20.72	8.38	36.48	3.94	110
England	Salford	7.37	0.07	13.93	-2.47	27.31	4.35	287
England	Rotherham	7.37	-0.09	18.20	2.29	26.12	-2.26	369
England	Barnsley	7.37	0.11	13.42	-6.71	23.10	-1.02	491
Wales	Torfaen	7.37	0.03	16.05	-2.82	21.37	-7.06	417
England	Bassetlaw	7.38	-0.30	20.91	6.42	23.30	-13.10	78
England	Bromsgrove	7.38	-0.17	10.73	-1.92	15.09	-12.29	102
England	Preston	7.38	-0.19	24.08	9.47	26.98	-0.07	112

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
England	Kingston upon Hull, City of	7.38	0.04	16.56	-1.10	24.13	-1.70	350
England	Bath and North East Somerset	7.38	-0.30	13.95	3.04	24.82	-5.09	456
England	Portsmouth	7.38	-0.01	15.09	1.03	22.09	-0.94	467
Scotland	West Lothian	7.38	-0.28	11.46	0.58	21.86	-5.70	344
England	Brighton and Hove	7.39	-0.03	9.27	-3.85	19.68	-3.21	411
England	Wakefield	7.39	0.00	17.40	2.33	30.38	4.42	500
Scotland	South Lanarkshire	7.39	-0.18	13.93	1.34	24.45	-2.81	399
Wales	Rhondda Cynon Taf	7.39	0.05	14.14	-2.56	23.62	-0.45	417
England	Tandridge	7.40	-0.19	19.47	10.78	20.81	-3.03	75
England	East Riding of Yorkshire	7.40	-0.23	15.37	1.72	26.49	-3.22	625
Scotland	Dundee City	7.40	0.03	12.61	-5.23	21.86	-5.79	388
Scotland	Angus	7.40	-0.12	15.53	1.33	25.67	-2.92	456
England	Boston	7.41	0.24	20.73	-2.79	33.11	4.87	50
England	Reigate and Banstead	7.41	-0.43	17.99	12.88	23.09	-3.79	84
England	Cheltenham	7.41	-0.23	11.37	-0.93	19.94	-5.77	120
England	Enfield	7.41	0.16	13.66	-0.61	23.33	4.96	163
England	South Cambridgeshire	7.41	-0.09	16.28	5.32	24.52	-0.49	215
England	Sandwell	7.41	0.03	16.72	-1.22	24.85	-4.18	273
England	Bolsover	7.42	-0.10	10.35	-6.13	24.11	-5.27	50
England	Rochford	7.42	-0.46	12.99	2.39	18.70	-15.00	54
England	Swale	7.42	-0.26	12.08	-0.33	21.77	-8.86	103
England	Basildon	7.42	0.10	13.17	-4.86	16.64	-12.13	129
England	Sefton	7.42	0.04	15.07	0.67	25.67	-1.09	403
England	Isle of Wight	7.42	0.03	14.78	-0.81	24.03	-3.13	549
England	Torbay	7.42	0.07	12.83	-3.57	23.65	0.91	575
Scotland	Clackmannanshire	7.42	-0.27	18.01	3.58	26.61	-7.04	232
England	Reading	7.43	0.05	16.71	4.29	22.74	1.82	272
England	Swindon	7.43	-0.05	10.49	-4.29	20.58	-4.39	416
Scotland	East Lothian	7.43	-0.18	13.53	3.26	23.20	-1.85	304
Wales	Powys	7.43	-0.10	13.96	0.14	27.63	-1.04	402
England	North Devon	7.44	-0.41	13.54	4.99	25.51	-10.29	112
England	Gloucester	7.44	-0.10	8.70	-7.61	17.45	-15.63	161
England	Cheshire West and Chester	7.44	0.00	12.48	0.65	26.21	1.83	242

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
England	Dudley	7.44	-0.14	15.33	4.11	26.85	0.67	276
England	Wiltshire	7.44	-0.21	11.87	0.78	23.90	-4.96	595
Scotland	Moray	7.44	-0.15	14.34	2.23	22.57	-4.99	338
England	Rossendale	7.45	-0.07	16.73	3.53	25.83	-1.59	67
England	Staffordshire Moorlands	7.45	-0.11	16.47	8.41	20.81	-2.47	75
England	Hart	7.45	-0.67	15.99	7.97	21.58	-20.71	94
England	Wandsworth	7.45	0.20	9.25	-4.15	20.93	4.15	185
England	Warrington	7.45	-0.07	13.92	0.46	23.41	-3.10	313
England	Plymouth	7.45	-0.04	14.29	-0.27	23.02	-4.18	422
Wales	Carmarthenshire	7.45	0.01	14.32	-0.32	28.43	2.78	652
England	Hertsmere	7.46	-0.36	8.72	-1.64	19.10	-19.13	81
England	West Lancashire	7.46	0.07	9.33	-9.38	31.44	4.22	86
England	Redditch	7.46	0.10	13.42	-2.44	25.68	0.04	94
England	Teignbridge	7.46	-0.06	11.43	-2.24	18.94	-8.16	157
England	Canterbury	7.46	0.10	12.42	-0.73	23.08	4.70	158
England	Stroud	7.46	-0.16	10.38	0.39	16.63	-5.95	170
England	Bedford	7.46	0.13	13.87	1.47	24.51	4.84	210
England	Sutton	7.46	0.18	8.83	-6.21	21.06	-1.14	249
England	Bolton	7.46	0.07	18.37	0.24	29.64	1.05	331
England	Trafford	7.46	-0.06	11.19	-1.62	21.21	-6.41	407
England	Leeds	7.46	-0.01	7.37	-6.67	21.07	-5.88	622
Scotland	Midlothian	7.46	-0.03	13.28	1.17	22.61	-3.02	261
England	Merton	7.47	0.29	8.28	-8.79	16.55	-4.55	173
England	Havering	7.47	0.11	12.21	-4.47	25.09	1.53	262
Wales	Merthyr Tydfil	7.47	0.16	15.72	-2.92	27.30	-0.36	246
Wales	Swansea	7.47	0.14	11.44	-4.60	25.80	2.12	618
England	Gravesham	7.48	-0.05	20.34	5.34	31.97	2.10	60
England	Rugby	7.48	-0.16	5.19	-2.95	16.33	0.17	130
England	Barking and Dagenham	7.48	0.39	9.30	-10.12	20.17	-1.78	144
England	Lewisham	7.48	0.25	11.60	-6.14	21.97	-0.55	181
England	Greenwich	7.48	0.33	10.65	-8.54	19.00	-1.66	211
Wales	Pembrokeshire	7.48	-0.08	15.91	4.32	27.61	2.41	634
England	Lichfield	7.49	-0.21	17.55	6.81	25.00	-5.67	75
England	Chesterfield	7.49	0.11	13.97	-1.77	27.04	0.05	82
England	Sedgemoor	7.49	-0.15	11.54	-0.35	23.70	-9.77	154
England	Halton	7.49	0.11	14.07	-3.30	28.45	0.83	325

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
England	Telford and Wrekin	7.49	0.05	13.80	-2.98	27.18	1.36	360
England	Doncaster	7.49	0.04	14.91	-3.48	27.68	-0.70	366
England	Bury	7.49	0.02	12.19	-2.35	25.37	1.04	425
England	Blackpool	7.49	0.15	14.75	-2.94	26.90	1.09	476
Wales	Bridgend	7.49	0.08	12.70	-3.30	22.31	-3.82	353
England	Worcester	7.50	0.47	13.11	-7.31	27.85	8.38	73
England	Tonbridge and Malling	7.50	0.15	8.29	-4.38	24.65	2.73	91
England	West Berkshire	7.50	-0.07	12.91	1.56	22.94	-3.98	374
England	Newcastle upon Tyne	7.50	0.11	14.43	-0.24	26.00	0.97	449
Wales	Vale of Glamorgan	7.50	-0.03	15.06	2.31	26.50	0.31	409
Wales	Isle of Anglesey	7.50	-0.28	13.09	1.74	31.56	-3.40	537
England	Hammersmith and Fulham	7.51	0.30	9.72	-9.50	23.22	2.55	153
England	North Tyneside	7.51	0.07	12.05	-2.27	25.74	-1.82	478
England	Milton Keynes	7.51	0.10	9.22	-6.05	23.85	-1.27	514
Scotland	Inverclyde	7.51	0.16	12.92	-5.58	30.05	1.95	316
England	Amber Valley	7.52	-0.15	13.13	-0.34	26.28	-3.40	142
England	South Norfolk	7.52	-0.20	9.95	-1.63	24.21	-7.76	170
England	Dartford	7.53	-0.22	16.54	6.36	29.59	3.28	62
England	Rother	7.53	-0.05	10.66	-0.82	27.11	3.36	101
England	Cotswold	7.53	-0.24	9.15	-2.81	26.09	-6.50	113
England	East Lindsey	7.53	0.11	15.32	-1.35	26.18	2.44	127
England	Warwick	7.53	-0.05	8.06	-2.36	18.35	-7.88	182
England	Stockport	7.53	-0.06	7.76	-3.25	20.79	-7.14	425
England	Cornwall	7.53	-0.12	13.01	-0.27	25.33	-4.83	565
Wales	Wrexham	7.53	0.07	12.03	-2.50	22.49	-4.14	420
England	Great Yarmouth	7.54	0.25	7.89	-7.83	27.08	5.53	79
England	Ryedale	7.54	-0.10	15.81	2.15	27.46	0.04	81
England	Mid Devon	7.54	0.24	16.30	-0.07	26.10	3.44	116
England	Huntingdonshire	7.54	0.13	11.70	-2.99	25.55	-4.89	188
England	Selby	7.55	-0.22	15.00	7.97	27.49	2.75	73
England	Newcastle-under-Lyme	7.55	-0.05	8.06	-1.48	29.29	5.80	84
England	Chelmsford	7.55	-0.12	10.76	-3.75	25.66	-6.64	130
England	Harrow	7.55	0.18	13.13	-2.51	27.66	3.28	181
England	Bracknell Forest	7.55	0.08	10.33	-2.40	23.76	1.52	498

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
Wales	Denbighshire	7.55	0.00	12.98	-1.69	27.06	-3.09	503
England	Broxbourne	7.56	-0.17	14.86	2.15	27.90	-9.45	57
England	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	7.56	-0.14	10.04	-0.45	23.36	-5.14	129
England	Hillingdon	7.56	0.18	12.15	-2.89	30.98	7.23	151
England	County Durham	7.56	0.25	14.29	-4.17	25.82	-0.85	662
Scotland	Stirling	7.56	-0.14	15.27	4.88	27.92	-2.58	423
England	Adur	7.57	0.10	8.77	-10.41	13.89	-18.97	56
England	Guildford	7.57	0.22	8.63	-2.78	19.57	-1.29	73
England	Cherwell	7.57	0.13	10.47	-4.62	30.84	4.81	84
England	Arun	7.57	-0.08	8.07	0.48	32.25	7.01	115
England	Wokingham	7.57	-0.19	9.36	0.74	25.54	-4.92	411
England	York	7.57	-0.09	7.40	-3.62	18.28	-9.06	512
England	East Hampshire	7.58	-0.21	16.41	8.30	27.46	1.00	103
England	South Ribble	7.58	-0.04	8.84	-4.97	20.91	-11.33	104
England	South Kesteven	7.58	-0.16	10.68	1.93	24.63	-4.89	116
England	South Somerset	7.58	0.27	10.71	-6.20	21.30	-3.30	170
England	Kingston upon Thames	7.58	0.41	7.68	-8.61	22.39	0.75	218
Scotland	Scottish Borders	7.58	-0.19	16.78	5.28	30.76	-2.87	409
Scotland	South Ayrshire	7.58	0.18	14.01	-1.56	32.73	6.99	431
England	Crawley	7.59	0.16	11.17	-5.89	27.41	-0.14	67
England	Horsham	7.59	-0.22	16.67	5.49	26.95	-7.96	97
England	Elmbridge	7.59	0.01	9.33	-0.71	20.95	-4.98	116
England	Redbridge	7.59	0.29	14.39	-4.86	30.37	4.20	215
England	Wigan	7.59	0.20	11.44	-4.42	28.23	2.78	364
England	Windsor and Maidenhead	7.59	0.00	7.05	-3.62	22.70	-3.42	554
England	Wyre Forest	7.60	0.02	12.28	-0.93	31.73	-0.84	81
England	Dacorum	7.60	0.10	7.80	-4.28	25.75	3.94	102
England	Epping Forest	7.60	-0.02	11.35	-2.85	27.45	-0.69	106
England	Harborough	7.60	-0.14	12.26	3.00	23.84	-8.15	110
England	Solihull	7.60	0.02	11.26	-0.81	26.86	-1.76	530
England	Tamworth	7.61	0.05	10.43	-2.72	19.75	-10.45	70
England	Havant	7.61	0.00	9.85	-4.61	30.25	-2.57	98
England	North Hertfordshire	7.61	0.10	8.34	-1.51	28.60	0.83	102
England	Thanet	7.61	0.16	7.32	-9.74	23.64	-5.54	110
England	Melton	7.62	0.03	15.59	4.08	31.02	1.81	63

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
England	Newark and Sherwood	7.62	-0.04	13.07	0.36	27.21	-1.00	83
England	East Staffordshire	7.62	0.32	6.41	-10.67	24.87	2.39	93
England	Ipswich	7.62	-0.12	9.83	1.93	25.15	-8.04	97
England	Tewkesbury	7.62	0.07	12.76	-0.07	28.08	-0.65	111
England	Hounslow	7.62	0.27	9.83	-5.25	27.66	4.16	146
England	North Somerset	7.62	0.24	10.70	-3.83	24.64	1.95	538
Scotland	Falkirk	7.62	0.11	12.12	1.23	30.19	5.02	350
England	Lancaster	7.63	-0.02	9.35	-4.17	28.92	-1.27	135
England	Lambeth	7.63	0.56	7.43	-13.01	20.61	0.33	168
Wales	Monmouthshire	7.63	0.09	11.24	-1.37	24.76	-1.52	448
Wales	Gwynedd	7.63	0.04	11.87	-0.90	29.52	0.10	456
England	North Warwickshire	7.64	0.71	10.58	-9.31	25.70	17.98	66
England	Wealden	7.64	0.28	12.67	-3.82	28.77	0.51	178
England	Thurrock	7.64	0.33	11.46	-6.13	27.97	5.30	391
England	Herefordshire, County of	7.64	0.12	11.95	-3.53	27.58	-2.56	518
England	Cheshire East	7.65	0.09	8.63	-1.86	23.63	-1.10	298
England	South Gloucestershire	7.65	0.12	9.89	-3.17	27.32	-0.95	585
England	North Lincolnshire	7.66	0.20	13.44	-1.98	31.36	4.58	431
Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway	7.66	-0.10	12.63	1.16	33.18	0.49	358
England	North Norfolk	7.67	-0.07	11.83	0.72	35.58	1.91	107
England	Rushcliffe	7.67	-0.08	11.74	2.05	30.43	-0.24	125
England	Derbyshire Dales	7.68	0.45	10.13	-3.01	25.69	9.14	61
England	Gosport	7.68	-0.08	8.31	0.17	29.90	1.25	70
England	Babergh	7.68	0.25	10.15	-8.54	21.85	-6.00	85
England	Stratford-on-Avon	7.68	0.03	6.76	-5.86	23.40	-6.12	173
Scotland	East Dunbartonshire	7.68	0.14	9.83	-2.40	25.69	-1.25	534
Scotland	Edinburgh, City of	7.69	0.18	9.77	-1.58	25.72	2.76	426
England	Harrogate	7.70	-0.03	6.71	-5.38	19.70	-14.37	173
England	Torridge	7.71	0.18	12.22	-1.90	27.08	-5.72	65
England	North East Lincolnshire	7.71	0.35	11.35	-7.32	30.55	3.17	442
England	Winchester	7.72	0.09	7.39	-4.07	26.10	-4.38	114
England	Sevenoaks	7.73	0.10	7.04	-8.03	26.11	-5.09	87
England	Vale of White Horse	7.73	0.15	6.56	-1.79	21.16	2.29	89
England	Fareham	7.73	0.14	11.23	-0.19	28.23	2.93	130
Scotland	East Renfrewshire	7.73	0.24	8.29	-3.43	24.50	-0.35	262

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Below HPL (%)	Change	Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
England	Tunbridge Wells	7.74	0.30	10.47	-3.46	37.19	13.02	75
England	South Holland	7.74	0.18	5.03	-8.29	32.69	4.95	91
England	Rutland	7.74	0.01	7.74	-2.94	25.30	-4.10	148
England	Breckland	7.75	0.09	8.27	-6.14	28.94	0.69	113
England	Shropshire	7.75	0.16	9.88	-2.76	27.65	-0.64	454
Scotland	Argyll and Bute	7.75	0.10	11.69	-0.88	33.09	2.17	402
Scotland	Aberdeenshire	7.77	0.05	10.06	-1.24	30.41	-0.22	348
England	Wyre	7.78	0.31	11.13	-1.99	29.51	0.17	109
England	Colchester	7.78	0.74	3.40	-14.45	25.39	3.69	127
England	North Kesteven	7.79	0.13	11.95	2.97	34.65	11.76	113
England	South Lakeland	7.79	0.03	11.78	0.81	38.64	10.68	180
England	East Devon	7.79	0.11	7.33	-1.87	28.17	-2.15	196
England	Oxford	7.80	0.26	4.53	-5.82	20.85	2.08	74
England	West Lindsey	7.81	0.17	10.57	-2.02	38.91	5.92	85
England	South Oxfordshire	7.81	0.19	3.54	-7.11	28.13	-0.21	87
England	New Forest	7.81	-0.07	10.47	2.63	35.98	4.15	202
England	Hinckley and Bosworth	7.82	0.10	8.91	-0.54	27.04	-3.99	117
England	Eastleigh	7.82	0.26	6.81	-6.28	29.12	3.64	132
England	Fylde	7.83	0.42	6.27	-5.40	30.66	5.46	78
England	Castle Point	7.85	0.54	7.67	-7.96	28.23	11.86	61
England	Broadland	7.85	0.20	10.10	-1.44	32.11	2.94	126
Scotland	Highland	7.87	0.02	8.52	-2.69	33.04	-1.43	275
England	Waverley	7.88	0.08	10.14	1.92	37.18	8.71	89
England	Brentwood	7.89	0.76	1.75	-13.63	25.60	-0.67	55
England	High Peak	7.89	0.57	9.16	-10.33	35.55	8.96	100
England	Malvern Hills	7.90	0.30	9.88	-5.65	35.32	9.16	80
England	South Derbyshire	7.90	0.28	10.19	-0.80	35.56	10.33	98
England	Test Valley	7.90	0.21	13.86	2.40	40.77	8.91	117
England	Newham	7.91	0.68	4.11	-16.42	37.35	12.79	143
England	Maidstone	7.92	0.39	5.15	-9.09	29.54	1.46	120
England	Ribble Valley	7.93	0.31	10.44	-7.31	31.34	-5.18	50
England	Scarborough	7.93	0.41	5.32	-3.96	30.48	6.96	135
Scotland	Shetland Islands	7.93	-0.19	12.08	4.96	43.02	6.18	54
England	West Oxfordshire	7.94	0.37	6.02	-6.30	27.46	-2.93	72
England	Pendle	7.95	0.93	8.39	-11.96	38.82	19.81	67
England	Cannock Chase	7.95	0.47	6.57	-7.04	41.72	10.06	74
England	Mid Suffolk	7.95	0.47	8.62	-0.33	39.07	18.02	83

England	Carlisle	7.97	0.36	6.72	-3.31	31.10	2.83	126
England	Surrey Heath	8.03	0.36	1.16	-6.90	34.23	8.62	54
England	East Cambridgeshire	8.04	0.20	3.42	-8.87	36.57	-1.52	64
England	Mole Valley	8.05	0.43	3.72	-6.09	39.43	10.78	60
England	Eden	8.06	0.28	4.73	-4.90	29.12	-6.20	93
England	West Devon	8.08	0.61	5.74	-6.42	46.76	27.16	50
England	Folkestone and Hythe	8.08	0.65	10.27	-4.88	43.64	23.07	74
England	South Staffordshire	8.11	0.44	4.09	-8.51	34.16	5.05	69
England	Mid Sussex	8.14	0.40	5.31	-4.23	39.95	7.19	102
England	Woking	8.21	0.48	12.78	0.97	52.30	24.95	85
England	Copeland	8.23	0.50	7.78	-4.11	45.72	13.58	119
Scotland	Na h-Eileanan Siar	8.24	0.20	5.91	-4.37	41.19	0.27	194
Scotland	Orkney Islands	8.27	0.32	4.06	-2.87	42.42	8.71	35
England	Richmondshire	8.41	0.67	0.00	-6.40	37.59	13.68	46

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents aged 16 years old and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated at the level of the Local Authority District in the year ending March 2023. The changes are calculated on the interval between April 2012 and March 2023. The sample sizes that the numbers are based on are presented in the last column. There are no instances in which shares and averages in this Table are calculated on less than 10 observations. As a consequence, the City of London has been dropped from the analysis. These numbers pertain to areas in England, Wales, and Scotland.

Table A.2: Standard Deviations in Life Satisfaction Across All Local Authority Districts

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
England	Cambridge	2.78	1.45	125
England	Eastbourne	2.36	0.42	100
England	Lincoln	1.91	0.03	65
England	Rushmoor	1.91	0.31	58
England	Nuneaton and Bedworth	2.17	0.72	151
England	Three Rivers	2.28	0.26	74
England	Hyndburn	2.16	0.17	56
England	Hastings	2.02	0.25	80
England	Barnet	2.01	0.47	212
England	Maldon	2.01	0.35	46
England	Worthing	2.41	0.74	95
England	Croydon	1.93	-0.06	246
England	Manchester	1.74	-0.23	341
England	Haringey	1.93	0.04	228
England	Craven	2.40	0.38	63

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
England	Westminster	1.83	-0.03	157
England	Ashfield	1.86	0.02	122
England	Burnley	1.78	-0.28	49
England	Epsom and Ewell	1.51	-0.30	34
England	Brent	1.78	-0.02	109
England	Liverpool	1.75	-0.32	337
England	North West Leicestershire	2.01	0.07	88
England	South Hams	1.73	-0.27	89
England	Watford	1.53	-0.11	77
England	Hackney	1.82	-0.06	128
England	Uttlesford	1.69	0.04	93
Wales	Cardiff	1.85	0.02	383
England	Harlow	1.76	-0.15	50
England	Rochdale	1.95	-0.04	410
England	Forest of Dean	1.96	0.25	96
England	Stoke-on-Trent	2.14	0.23	416
England	Mendip	2.05	0.16	115
England	Waltham Forest	1.99	0.20	189
England	Chichester	1.85	0.21	98
England	Dover	2.01	0.02	124
England	Allerdale	1.70	-0.04	180
England	Mansfield	1.97	-0.06	66
England	Spelthorne	1.42	-0.25	85
England	Bradford	2.03	0.15	413
England	Stafford	1.69	0.07	91
England	Charnwood	1.54	-0.40	156
England	Oldham	1.99	0.00	345
England	Knowsley	1.92	-0.25	288
England	North East Derbyshire	1.96	0.19	86
England	Fenland	1.74	-0.06	72
England	Hambleton	2.57	0.68	82
England	Southwark	1.90	-0.01	164
England	Southampton	1.81	0.17	431
England	Nottingham	1.76	0.04	531
England	Kensington and Chelsea	1.92	0.23	163
England	Birmingham	1.74	-0.20	676
England	Blackburn with Darwen	1.97	-0.07	285
England	Wychavon	1.65	-0.19	120

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
England	Wolverhampton	2.04	0.32	321
England	Redcar and Cleveland	1.90	-0.08	531
England	Broxtowe	1.56	0.04	122
England	Islington	1.69	-0.06	177
England	Blaby	1.93	0.35	92
Scotland	West Dunbartonshire	1.87	-0.08	419
England	Peterborough	1.89	-0.02	346
England	Slough	1.91	-0.05	198
England	St. Helens	2.02	-0.04	357
England	Basingstoke and Deane	1.87	0.16	143
England	Kirklees	1.86	-0.05	441
Wales	Newport	1.93	-0.18	462
England	South Tyneside	1.82	-0.22	465
England	Ealing	1.89	0.17	126
England	Calderdale	1.85	-0.03	405
England	Sheffield	1.86	-0.01	529
England	Bexley	1.72	-0.08	224
England	Medway	1.73	-0.24	351
England	Hartlepool	1.86	-0.17	496
England	Camden	1.77	0.22	159
Scotland	East Ayrshire	1.80	-0.23	389
England	Luton	1.94	0.06	376
England	Oadby and Wigston	1.77	-0.12	56
England	Norwich	1.62	-0.22	106
England	Erewash	1.81	0.16	97
England	Sunderland	1.98	-0.03	512
Wales	Flintshire	1.94	0.13	388
England	Bristol, City of	1.64	-0.14	542
England	Ashford	1.81	0.02	92
Wales	Ceredigion	1.80	-0.02	408
England	Wirral	1.93	-0.02	359
England	Darlington	1.79	-0.14	537
Wales	Blaenau Gwent	2.05	-0.12	269
England	Tameside	1.74	-0.29	477
England	Central Bedfordshire	1.76	0.08	334
England	Tower Hamlets	1.77	0.07	164
Wales	Conwy	1.92	0.11	511
England	Gedling	1.64	-0.15	140

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
Scotland	Renfrewshire	1.91	-0.05	333
England	Stockton-on-Tees	1.96	0.16	420
England	Bromley	1.57	-0.06	246
England	Richmond upon Thames	1.66	0.01	252
England	Braintree	2.07	0.36	134
England	Tendring	2.00	0.15	144
Scotland	North Ayrshire	1.77	-0.28	440
Wales	Caerphilly	1.87	-0.04	489
England	Middlesbrough	1.83	-0.19	469
Scotland	Aberdeen City	1.71	-0.21	339
England	Barrow-in-Furness	1.57	-0.21	121
Wales	Neath Port Talbot	1.94	-0.02	467
England	Lewes	2.20	0.52	124
England	Walsall	1.96	0.05	311
England	Coventry	1.88	0.24	560
England	Derby	1.89	-0.03	461
England	Exeter	1.03	-0.53	122
England	Runnymede	1.36	-0.30	44
England	Leicester	2.11	0.26	392
England	Southend-on-Sea	1.75	-0.09	461
England	Rotherham	1.82	-0.18	369
England	Chorley	2.40	0.69	110
England	Barnsley	1.92	-0.09	491
Wales	Torfaen	1.74	-0.36	417
England	Salford	1.77	-0.13	287
England	Bassetlaw	1.99	0.04	78
England	Bromsgrove	1.22	-0.69	102
England	Preston	1.93	0.20	112
England	Portsmouth	1.75	-0.05	467
England	Bath and North East Somerset	1.83	0.13	456
England	Kingston upon Hull, City of	1.92	-0.14	350
Scotland	West Lothian	1.91	0.24	344
Wales	Rhondda Cynon Taf	1.82	-0.09	417
Scotland	South Lanarkshire	1.94	0.07	399
England	Brighton and Hove	1.69	-0.11	411
England	Wakefield	2.09	0.14	500
England	East Riding of Yorkshire	1.97	0.13	625

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
Scotland	Angus	1.93	0.05	456
Scotland	Dundee City	1.74	-0.31	388
England	Tandridge	1.64	0.13	75
England	Cheltenham	1.69	0.07	120
England	South Cambridgeshire	1.77	0.16	215
England	Sandwell	1.92	-0.06	273
England	Reigate and Banstead	1.81	0.37	84
England	Boston	2.30	-0.02	50
England	Enfield	1.76	0.06	163
England	Isle of Wight	1.87	-0.11	549
England	Rochford	1.34	-0.22	54
England	Torbay	1.74	-0.13	575
England	Swale	1.53	-0.26	103
England	Basildon	1.60	-0.47	129
England	Sefton	1.93	-0.06	403
England	Bolsover	1.55	-0.64	50
Scotland	Clackmannanshire	1.90	-0.05	232
Wales	Powys	1.95	0.06	402
England	Swindon	1.68	-0.13	416
Scotland	East Lothian	1.67	0.10	304
England	Reading	1.70	0.05	272
England	Cheshire West and Chester	1.84	0.02	242
England	North Devon	1.69	-0.06	112
England	Gloucester	1.56	-0.60	161
Scotland	Moray	1.78	0.07	338
England	Wiltshire	1.75	0.01	595
England	Dudley	1.75	0.06	276
England	Hart	1.65	0.15	94
Wales	Carmarthenshire	2.05	0.19	652
England	Wandsworth	1.61	-0.05	185
England	Warrington	1.79	-0.02	313
England	Plymouth	1.71	-0.09	422
England	Staffordshire Moorlands	1.72	0.14	75
England	Rossendale	1.76	-0.09	67
England	Teignbridge	1.50	-0.20	157
England	Redditch	1.91	0.04	94
England	Bedford	1.78	0.05	210
Scotland	Midlothian	1.68	-0.01	261

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
England	Sutton	1.53	-0.40	249
England	Stroud	1.54	0.06	170
England	Hertsmere	1.64	-0.24	81
England	Trafford	1.55	-0.31	407
England	Leeds	1.52	-0.37	622
England	West Lancashire	1.80	-0.22	86
England	Canterbury	1.56	-0.06	158
England	Bolton	1.84	-0.19	331
Wales	Swansea	1.78	-0.14	618
England	Merton	1.50	-0.43	173
England	Havering	1.81	0.00	262
Wales	Merthyr Tydfil	2.01	-0.11	246
England	Lewisham	1.64	-0.27	181
Wales	Pembrokeshire	2.01	0.19	634
England	Rugby	1.31	0.04	130
England	Gravesham	1.92	0.05	60
England	Barking and Dagenham	1.53	-0.49	144
England	Greenwich	1.46	-0.42	211
England	Blackpool	1.86	-0.08	476
England	Bury	1.69	-0.07	425
England	Telford and Wrekin	1.72	-0.14	360
England	Lichfield	1.67	-0.03	75
England	Doncaster	1.86	-0.17	366
England	Chesterfield	2.06	0.23	82
England	Halton	1.85	-0.10	325
Wales	Bridgend	1.62	-0.31	353
England	Sedgemoor	1.73	-0.09	154
Wales	Vale of Glamorgan	1.78	0.00	409
England	Tonbridge and Malling	1.38	-0.44	91
England	Worcester	1.59	-0.17	73
England	Newcastle upon Tyne	1.84	-0.03	449
Wales	Isle of Anglesey	2.01	0.20	537
England	West Berkshire	1.63	-0.05	374
England	Hammersmith and Fulham	1.64	-0.21	153
England	Milton Keynes	1.63	-0.16	514
England	North Tyneside	1.76	-0.13	478
Scotland	Inverclyde	1.83	-0.30	316
England	Amber Valley	1.80	0.17	142

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
England	South Norfolk	1.54	-0.14	170
England	Dartford	2.27	0.64	62
England	Cornwall	1.71	-0.13	565
England	Warwick	1.52	-0.18	182
England	Rother	1.65	-0.10	101
Wales	Wrexham	1.66	-0.16	420
England	Stockport	1.55	-0.14	425
England	Cotswold	1.73	-0.02	113
England	East Lindsey	1.91	-0.09	127
England	Great Yarmouth	1.76	-0.16	79
England	Ryedale	1.80	0.10	81
England	Mid Devon	1.83	-0.05	116
England	Huntingdonshire	1.72	-0.36	188
England	Harrow	1.90	0.06	181
England	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2.08	0.48	84
England	Chelmsford	1.75	0.02	130
Wales	Denbighshire	1.87	0.03	503
England	Selby	1.65	0.08	73
England	Bracknell Forest	1.69	0.06	498
England	Broxbourne	1.62	-0.21	57
England	County Durham	1.73	-0.30	662
Scotland	Stirling	1.84	0.11	423
England	Hillingdon	1.96	0.19	151
England	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1.67	0.08	129
England	Adur	1.27	-0.70	56
England	Arun	1.98	0.42	115
England	Cherwell	1.76	-0.13	84
England	York	1.47	-0.19	512
England	Guildford	1.67	0.09	73
England	Wokingham	1.47	-0.11	411
England	South Kesteven	1.58	-0.12	116
England	East Hampshire	1.80	0.28	103
England	South Somerset	1.59	-0.40	170
Scotland	Scottish Borders	1.76	-0.03	409
England	South Ribble	1.43	-0.38	104
Scotland	South Ayrshire	1.91	-0.05	431
England	Kingston upon Thames	1.39	-0.57	218
England	Crawley	1.93	0.01	67

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
England	Elmbridge	1.60	-0.10	116
England	Windsor and Maidenhead	1.48	-0.17	554
England	Redbridge	1.82	-0.25	215
England	Horsham	1.61	0.01	97
England	Wigan	1.64	-0.23	364
England	Epping Forest	1.73	-0.04	106
England	Wyre Forest	1.82	-0.11	81
England	Solihull	1.72	-0.04	530
England	Harborough	1.58	-0.17	110
England	Dacorum	1.66	0.16	102
England	Havant	2.04	0.17	98
England	Thanet	1.51	-0.41	110
England	North Hertfordshire	1.59	-0.09	102
England	Tamworth	1.57	-0.33	70
England	North Somerset	1.66	-0.07	538
England	Hounslow	1.66	-0.19	146
England	Newark and Sherwood	1.66	-0.08	83
England	Tewkesbury	1.75	0.04	111
Scotland	Falkirk	1.81	0.09	350
England	Ipswich	1.56	-0.13	97
England	Melton	1.98	0.44	63
England	East Staffordshire	1.55	-0.29	93
England	Lambeth	1.42	-0.50	168
Wales	Gwynedd	1.90	0.02	456
England	Lancaster	1.70	-0.04	135
Wales	Monmouthshire	1.67	-0.13	448
England	Thurrock	1.74	-0.19	391
England	North Warwickshire	1.81	-0.06	66
England	Wealden	1.74	-0.36	178
England	Herefordshire, County of	1.72	-0.16	518
England	South Gloucestershire	1.53	-0.22	585
England	Cheshire East	1.51	-0.15	298
England	North Lincolnshire	1.85	-0.08	431
Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway	1.86	0.13	358
England	Rushcliffe	1.71	-0.03	125
England	North Norfolk	1.86	-0.03	107
Scotland	East Dunbartonshire	1.48	-0.27	534
England	Gosport	1.65	0.14	70

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
England	Babergh	1.52	-0.46	85
England	Stratford-on-Avon	1.42	-0.28	173
England	Derbyshire Dales	1.40	-0.53	61
Scotland	Edinburgh, City of	1.57	-0.04	426
England	Harrogate	1.31	-0.52	173
England	North East Lincolnshire	1.85	-0.18	442
England	Torridge	1.79	-0.22	65
England	Winchester	1.63	-0.13	114
England	Sevenoaks	1.67	-0.22	87
Scotland	East Renfrewshire	1.42	-0.44	262
England	Vale of White Horse	1.22	-0.24	89
England	Fareham	1.72	0.07	130
England	Rutland	1.35	-0.16	148
England	South Holland	1.66	-0.13	91
England	Tunbridge Wells	1.64	-0.07	75
England	Breckland	1.41	-0.34	113
England	Shropshire	1.62	-0.17	454
Scotland	Argyll and Bute	1.85	0.10	402
Scotland	Aberdeenshire	1.76	0.07	348
England	Colchester	1.38	-0.79	127
England	Wyre	1.61	-0.32	109
England	East Devon	1.68	-0.03	196
England	North Kesteven	1.62	-0.03	113
England	South Lakeland	1.70	0.23	180
England	Oxford	1.25	-0.16	74
England	South Oxfordshire	1.32	-0.23	87
England	West Lindsey	1.90	0.05	85
England	New Forest	1.64	0.03	202
England	Eastleigh	1.63	-0.14	132
England	Hinckley and Bosworth	1.58	0.03	117
England	Fylde	1.57	-0.23	78
England	Broadland	1.55	-0.18	126
England	Castle Point	1.67	-0.01	61
Scotland	Highland	1.71	0.08	275
England	Waverley	1.52	0.18	89
England	High Peak	1.53	-0.63	100
England	Brentwood	1.18	-1.18	55
England	South Derbyshire	1.77	0.28	98

Country	LAD Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
England	Test Valley	1.82	0.05	117
England	Malvern Hills	1.45	-0.34	80
England	Newham	1.36	-0.54	143
England	Maidstone	1.37	-0.39	120
Scotland	Shetland Islands	2.02	0.49	54
England	Ribble Valley	1.52	-0.41	50
England	Scarborough	1.43	-0.08	135
England	West Oxfordshire	1.40	-0.48	72
England	Mid Suffolk	1.58	-0.03	83
England	Pendle	1.61	-0.39	67
England	Cannock Chase	1.59	-0.51	74
England	Carlisle	1.61	-0.37	126
England	Surrey Heath	1.18	-0.47	54
England	East Cambridgeshire	1.41	-0.24	64
England	Mole Valley	1.38	-0.46	60
England	Eden	1.23	-0.45	93
England	Folkestone and Hythe	1.85	0.14	74
England	West Devon	1.35	-0.08	50
England	South Staffordshire	1.33	-0.48	69
England	Mid Sussex	1.54	-0.11	102
England	Woking	1.67	0.17	85
England	Copeland	1.70	0.03	119
Scotland	Na h-Eileanan Siar	1.53	-0.24	194
Scotland	Orkney Islands	1.32	-0.22	35
England	Richmondshire	1.13	-0.18	46

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qpl-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents aged 16 years old and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated at the level of the Local Authority District in the year ending March 2023. The changes are calculated on the interval between April 2012 and March 2023. The sample sizes that the numbers are based on are presented in the last column. There are no instances in which shares and averages in this Table are calculated on less than 10 observations. As a consequence, the City of London has been dropped from the analysis. These numbers pertain to areas in England, Wales, and Scotland.

Table A.3: Averages in Life Satisfaction, Happiness Poverty, and Flourishing Across All Major Cities

City Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Share Below HPL (%)	Change	Share Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
Nuneaton	6.60	-1.18	28.79	22.24	14.55	-10.14	107
Watford	6.66	-0.71	23.64	8.83	13.29	-11.87	104

City Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Share Below HPL (%)	Change	Share Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
Cambridge	6.66	-0.77	23.76	13.44	18.59	1.16	158
Lincoln	6.72	-0.64	22.49	7.42	10.91	-16.00	68
Eastbourne	6.73	-0.72	20.93	4.79	20.57	-6.49	113
Chatham	6.82	-0.35	23.13	0.79	16.30	-8.20	80
Hastings	6.93	-0.25	28.99	9.76	23.34	3.26	80
Birkenhead	6.97	-0.21	15.38	-5.86	17.96	-5.12	79
Halifax	6.97	-0.44	19.23	2.85	14.76	-12.66	137
Worthing	6.98	-0.27	21.73	5.89	26.90	6.75	96
Burnley	7.02	-0.48	32.02	15.10	20.85	-9.36	45
Basingstoke	7.03	-0.22	19.68	0.34	21.96	-3.56	91
St Helens	7.03	-0.25	18.92	-0.07	16.34	-13.56	188
Rochdale	7.05	-0.04	21.56	-2.52	20.82	-4.95	200
Dudley	7.07	-0.29	23.15	11.19	19.59	-2.13	50
Walsall	7.09	-0.58	14.35	-0.11	21.74	-13.23	60
Manchester	7.09	-0.14	14.60	-3.68	16.27	-7.21	424
Oldham	7.10	-0.18	19.88	-0.64	19.19	-7.41	147
Huddersfield	7.10	-0.16	16.23	-1.41	19.05	-2.02	184
Cardiff	7.12	-0.26	16.61	2.07	16.97	-9.12	359
Liverpool	7.12	-0.18	15.41	-3.03	14.98	-11.30	493
Rotherham	7.13	-0.29	15.52	-1.41	19.74	-8.03	132
West Bromwich	7.14	-0.27	25.40	4.51	29.67	-1.95	58
Harlow	7.15	0.36	24.80	-1.07	24.15	7.44	44
Blackburn	7.15	-0.05	20.93	-1.65	23.30	-2.39	188
Stoke-on-Trent	7.16	-0.09	20.36	3.19	22.38	0.49	433
Newport	7.19	-0.01	19.96	0.69	22.49	-4.17	408
Bath	7.20	-0.47	17.46	6.07	22.29	-7.04	215
Bradford	7.20	0.01	19.61	-0.42	24.54	3.48	218
Sunderland	7.22	-0.17	18.68	2.23	25.79	-0.11	279
Mansfield	7.23	-0.18	21.28	4.52	23.87	-3.99	53
Salford	7.23	0.01	13.80	-3.48	27.58	4.01	94
Birmingham	7.24	0.04	13.46	-5.71	15.95	-7.06	759
Peterborough	7.25	-0.15	15.08	-1.38	18.77	-7.06	290
Luton	7.25	-0.09	17.16	2.46	24.81	-0.46	385
Sheffield	7.25	-0.17	13.59	-1.83	19.96	-5.17	482
Nottingham	7.25	-0.13	15.26	1.56	18.89	-1.53	487
Hartlepool	7.26	-0.04	14.69	-2.43	21.46	-3.72	470

City Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Share Below HPL (%)	Change	Share Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
Wakefield	7.27	0.00	23.56	8.42	30.55	7.20	144
Slough	7.27	-0.09	14.14	-1.02	20.30	-4.07	195
Darlington	7.30	-0.14	16.89	1.29	22.38	-5.79	439
Preston	7.31	-0.26	25.57	9.95	25.10	-2.23	98
Wolverhampton	7.31	0.31	16.28	-2.37	24.75	8.70	297
Leicester	7.32	-0.10	18.36	3.48	28.05	3.09	452
Basildon	7.33	0.21	16.37	-7.81	16.04	-11.97	85
Brighton and Hove	7.33	-0.09	9.14	-3.97	17.47	-4.81	333
South Shields	7.34	0.22	14.82	-5.71	22.64	-0.54	246
Stockton-on-Tees	7.35	-0.30	18.50	7.05	26.74	-1.14	170
Milton Keynes	7.35	0.03	9.58	-6.79	20.32	-3.60	300
Southampton	7.35	-0.02	13.43	1.64	24.50	4.46	451
Coventry	7.35	0.00	13.58	0.05	23.88	3.49	573
London	7.35	0.10	13.60	-3.04	21.88	0.86	5880
Exeter	7.36	-0.46	4.86	-3.49	6.79	-28.60	120
South-end-on-Sea	7.36	0.03	14.95	-1.69	25.91	2.90	461
Middlesbrough	7.36	-0.02	16.57	-2.39	24.36	-3.89	582
Kingston upon Hull	7.37	0.01	16.37	-0.99	23.54	-1.55	390
Scunthorpe	7.38	0.08	19.55	1.75	27.43	3.01	157
Bristol	7.38	-0.01	11.91	-2.15	20.74	-3.72	771
Gillingham	7.39	0.03	10.98	-4.30	20.35	-4.91	131
Swindon	7.39	-0.08	9.85	-5.53	18.66	-6.31	334
Swansea	7.40	0.12	12.70	-4.14	26.22	3.31	434
Derby	7.40	-0.03	17.21	1.25	26.37	0.22	470
Cheltenham	7.41	-0.23	11.37	-0.93	19.94	-5.77	120
Gloucester	7.41	-0.04	10.46	-6.76	18.68	-12.93	182
Burton upon Trent	7.43	0.42	7.75	-15.24	17.29	-2.00	48
Stockport	7.43	0.08	8.04	-5.88	15.69	-4.73	140
Plymouth	7.43	-0.07	14.58	0.19	22.94	-4.50	423
Portsmouth	7.43	0.04	14.81	0.77	23.86	0.72	484
Bedford	7.44	0.18	14.08	2.25	25.65	10.56	103
Barnsley	7.44	0.23	10.64	-11.66	21.90	-2.68	187
Warrington	7.45	-0.05	14.39	1.01	22.89	-3.31	239
Bracknell	7.45	0.08	11.53	-2.48	20.70	0.08	346

City Name	Life Satisfaction	Change	Share Below HPL (%)	Change	Share Above FL (%)	Change	Sample Size
Norwich	7.46	0.03	9.07	-7.17	24.49	-2.10	168
Leeds	7.47	0.18	6.66	-9.60	21.32	-2.85	348
Harrogate	7.48	-0.24	6.50	-6.95	11.33	-23.20	69
Southport	7.48	0.17	13.49	0.17	25.97	2.27	158
Bolton	7.48	0.10	17.55	-2.30	28.70	-0.73	189
Reading	7.48	0.02	14.66	3.04	23.04	-0.42	464
Worcester	7.49	0.42	12.98	-7.17	27.59	7.11	74
Redditch	7.49	0.12	11.97	-4.02	25.80	-0.04	92
Newcastle upon Tyne	7.50	0.10	14.85	0.35	26.44	1.21	421
Blackpool	7.50	0.17	14.37	-3.52	26.22	0.36	480
Weston-Super-Mare	7.51	0.35	13.80	-4.71	22.99	4.13	181
Bury	7.52	0.13	11.27	-5.40	23.85	-1.38	173
York	7.53	-0.07	7.52	-4.52	18.08	-8.56	370
Telford	7.54	0.12	12.30	-5.00	27.18	1.64	296
Grimsby	7.55	0.36	13.44	-6.45	27.87	3.80	252
Guildford	7.58	0.27	7.79	-3.91	23.34	7.19	42
Crawley	7.59	0.16	11.17	-5.89	27.41	-0.14	67
Chesterfield	7.59	0.20	13.80	-1.47	29.52	1.84	73
Sutton Coldfield	7.60	0.03	7.44	-6.16	29.04	-1.72	106
Shrewsbury	7.60	0.30	14.76	-2.34	24.14	0.63	117
Doncaster	7.60	0.29	10.98	-10.96	23.58	-3.62	118
Chelmsford	7.61	0.10	7.85	-9.68	26.33	-0.23	73
Hemel Hempstead	7.63	0.25	8.09	-6.41	24.51	3.81	64
Solihull	7.64	0.02	8.83	-3.61	25.87	-3.79	279
Chester	7.65	0.19	7.23	-1.67	16.95	-5.07	85
Wigan	7.66	0.17	11.54	-3.65	33.09	7.01	94
Ipswich	7.66	-0.07	8.86	0.94	22.66	-9.33	101
Colchester	7.67	0.79	3.20	-15.79	22.82	2.39	88
Newcastle-under-Lyme	7.80	0.20	5.87	-1.96	33.69	8.33	42
Oxford	7.81	0.25	4.27	-5.70	20.02	1.20	80
Maidstone	7.83	0.30	3.13	-11.23	25.35	-3.84	80
Carlisle	7.94	0.39	8.20	-2.94	28.68	-0.65	84
Woking	8.23	0.39	12.02	2.33	51.89	22.84	87

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qpl-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents aged 16 years old and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated at the level of major cities in the year ending March 2023. The changes are calculated on the interval between April 2012 and March 2023. The sample sizes that the numbers are based on are presented in the last column. There are no instances in which shares and averages in this Table are calculated on less than 10 observations. As a consequence, Stevenage has been dropped from the analysis. These numbers pertain to areas in England and Wales.

Table A.4: Standard Deviations in Life Satisfaction Across All Major Cities

City	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
Nuneaton	2.33	0.95	107
Cambridge	2.60	1.23	158
Watford	2.05	0.24	104
Lincoln	1.92	0.08	68
Eastbourne	2.31	0.38	113
Chatham	2.07	0.07	80
Hastings	2.02	0.25	80
Halifax	1.90	-0.06	137
Birkenhead	2.21	0.10	79
Worthing	2.41	0.74	96
Burnley	1.78	-0.33	45
St Helens	1.94	-0.21	188
Basingstoke	1.97	0.13	91
Rochdale	2.00	-0.12	200
Dudley	1.69	0.01	50
Walsall	2.05	0.12	60
Manchester	1.73	-0.24	424
Oldham	1.84	-0.25	147
Huddersfield	1.96	0.09	184
Liverpool	1.78	-0.31	493
Cardiff	1.86	0.02	359
Rotherham	1.73	-0.31	132
West Bromwich	2.18	0.11	58
Blackburn	2.04	-0.07	188
Harlow	1.77	-0.16	44
Stoke-on-Trent	2.10	0.22	433
Newport	1.96	-0.20	408
Bradford	2.07	0.11	218
Bath	1.95	0.20	215
Sunderland	2.11	0.13	279
Mansfield	1.93	-0.08	53
Salford	1.95	0.04	94

City	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
Birmingham	1.75	-0.21	759
Nottingham	1.72	0.00	487
Luton	2.02	0.16	385
Peterborough	1.90	-0.03	290
Sheffield	1.88	0.03	482
Hartlepool	1.89	-0.15	470
Slough	1.89	0.00	195
Wakefield	2.24	0.31	144
Darlington	1.74	-0.21	439
Wolverhampton	1.99	0.28	297
Preston	1.91	0.15	98
Leicester	2.09	0.26	452
Basildon	1.74	-0.43	85
Brighton and Hove	1.66	-0.14	333
South Shields	1.80	-0.32	246
London	1.75	-0.06	5880
Southampton	1.83	0.17	451
Coventry	1.87	0.23	573
Stockton-on-Tees	2.07	0.30	170
Milton Keynes	1.67	-0.18	300
Southend-on-Sea	1.75	-0.09	461
Exeter	1.03	-0.55	120
Middlesbrough	1.80	-0.24	582
Kingston upon Hull	1.93	-0.07	390
Scunthorpe	2.12	0.06	157
Bristol	1.63	-0.15	771
Swindon	1.66	-0.17	334
Gillingham	1.64	-0.30	131
Swansea	1.87	-0.08	434
Derby	1.90	-0.01	470
Gloucester	1.70	-0.47	182
Cheltenham	1.69	0.07	120
Plymouth	1.72	-0.07	423
Burton upon Trent	1.43	-0.50	48
Stockport	1.51	-0.33	140
Portsmouth	1.79	-0.02	484
Bedford	1.85	0.26	103
Barnsley	1.89	-0.13	187
Warrington	1.71	-0.06	239

City	Life Satisfaction	Change	Sample Size
Bracknell	1.67	-0.05	346
Norwich	1.61	-0.29	168
Leeds	1.51	-0.47	348
Reading	1.63	-0.04	464
Bolton	1.76	-0.36	189
Southport	1.84	-0.09	158
Harrogate	1.16	-0.68	69
Redditch	1.90	0.01	92
Worcester	1.59	-0.20	74
Newcastle upon Tyne	1.85	-0.03	421
Blackpool	1.84	-0.14	480
Weston-Super-Mare	1.79	0.03	181
Bury	1.58	-0.26	173
York	1.48	-0.24	370
Telford	1.66	-0.23	296
Grimsby	1.94	-0.17	252
Guildford	1.60	0.11	42
Chesterfield	2.00	0.19	73
Crawley	1.93	0.01	67
Sutton Coldfield	1.72	-0.13	106
Shrewsbury	1.65	-0.25	117
Doncaster	1.50	-0.66	118
Chelmsford	1.78	-0.05	73
Hemel Hempstead	1.65	0.05	64
Solihull	1.53	-0.23	279
Chester	1.26	-0.57	85
Wigan	1.64	-0.21	94
Ipswich	1.48	-0.20	101
Colchester	1.40	-0.91	88
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1.79	0.13	42
Oxford	1.21	-0.19	80
Maidstone	1.27	-0.54	80
Carlisle	1.68	-0.37	84
Woking	1.66	0.18	87

Source: Annual Population Survey (April 2012- March 2023) <https://doi.org/10.57906/0qp1-6k77>

Notes: Sample restricted to respondents aged 16 years old and older. All numbers in this table are aggregated at the level of major cities in the year ending March 2023. The changes are calculated on the interval between April 2012 and March 2023. The sample sizes that the numbers are based on are presented in the last column. There are no instances in which shares and averages in this Table are calculated on less than 10 observations. As a consequence, Stevenage has been dropped from the analysis. These numbers pertain to areas in England and Wales.

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