

Life in the UK Wales 2026

Ipsos

collective wellbeing Carnegie UK

The Life in the UK Index

Background

Carnegie UK's Life in the UK wellbeing index measures collective wellbeing across the UK. It is based on what people in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales tell us about their lives.

The purpose of this index is to demonstrate to governments and other decision makers the value of focussing their attention on the things that really matter to people. It offers a way of understanding whether we are collectively living better or worse over time, helps identify where progress is being made, and points to the areas of our lives that require new or sustained policy intervention.

There have been many changes globally and, in the UK, since the 2025 edition of Life in the UK. Of particular relevance to the 2026 survey is the fact that fieldwork was conducted two weeks after parliamentary elections in Wales.

Method

- The evidence for the 2026 index was collected via a 26-question survey of 6,731 respondents across the UK using Ipsos' KnowledgePanel, a random probability survey panel with selection based on a random sample of UK households. The fieldwork was carried out between 21st and 27th May 2026.
- The survey has been running since 2023 with similar sample sizes, with fieldwork always conducted at a comparable time each year, in May. The Wales sample sizes for each year are as follows:
  - 2023: 531
  - 2024: 531
  - 2025: 686
  - 2026: 519
- Samples were stratified to achieve a reasonable representation of respondents by age, education and ethnicity. In particular, the number of minority ethnic individuals was boosted to facilitate analysis by ethnicity at the UK level.
- Questions are categorised into four domains to measure people's social, economic, environmental, and democratic wellbeing. The average of these scores results in the overall collective wellbeing score.
- The overall collective wellbeing index score and the wellbeing domain scores have a value of between 0 and 100. It should be noted these index scores are derived scores and not percentages.

- The collective wellbeing scores, domain scores, and individual questions were all analysed to compare aspects of life for different groups of people in different parts of the UK.
- Regression analysis is used to help understand which demographic characteristics are most associated both with collective wellbeing overall and with social, economic, environmental and democratic wellbeing, specifically. Throughout the report, the lists of demographic factors that are associated with wellbeing are ordered by the strength of the regression co-efficient, with strongest first.
- This year additional groups are included in the regression analysis that were not included in this analysis in previous years. These are: religion, sexual orientation, educational qualification level, and working status. Where this additional analysis finds differences that align with statistical testing, these are shown. In some cases, the additional analysis has changed the strength of associations between demographic factors and wellbeing scores, so these should not be compared directly to previous years' results.
- Throughout the report, statistical significance testing has been carried out, tested to 95%, which means that we can have a high level of confidence that any changes represent meaningful shifts over time or differences between groups of people.
- The graphs do not show statistical significance, nor do they show all question response options meaning percentages do not always add up to 100%. This more detailed information can be found within the data dashboard via our website.

Carnegie UK has been working with leading social research agency Ipsos since the inception of Life in the UK, with Ipsos conducting the fieldwork and analysis of the survey. More information on the methodology used to create the index and the full technical report are available here.

Carnegie UK is committed to following the principles of the Code of Practice for Statistics in the production of our Life in the UK index. We outline how we adhere to these principles in our Voluntary Statement of Compliance.

Carnegie UK works to put wellbeing at the heart of decision making. This report provides an independent and authoritative overview of our collective wellbeing in the UK in 2026. We hope it makes the case for better measures of social progress and highlights where policy intervention is urgently required.






HANDMADE









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Introduction: Life in the UK - Wales 2026

This is the latest edition of our Life in the UK - Wales index, and with four years' worth of data trends from our index we are able to take a slightly longer-term view of how people across Wales are living.

Out of a possible score of 100, Wales' collective wellbeing in 2026 is **61**, similar to 2025. This year also saw no meaningful changes to the social, economic, environmental, or democratic wellbeing of people in Wales.

There have, however, been changes underneath the broader domain scores, some positive and some negative. There has been a worrying increase over time in the proportion of people who reported that they had experienced discrimination in the past year, which is 11 percentage points higher than three years ago.

The level of satisfaction with local job opportunities has almost halved in the same period. People do, however, have higher trust in their governments and feel more able to influence the decisions that affect them.

Our mission at Carnegie UK is to ensure that everyone in the UK and Ireland has what they need to live well together now and into the future. We hope that this index points to where change and policy intervention are most needed in Wales to help make progress towards that goal. Above all, we hope that it will inspire those with decision-making responsibility to embed effective wellbeing measurement in their own practice, and to use that data to help deliver meaningful improvements to people's lives.

A new government in Cardiff offers the opportunity for renewed and sustained action to put the long-term wellbeing of people in Wales at the heart of policy making. We know that with this kind of strategic governance focus, progress is possible.

Sarah Davidson
CEO, Carnegie UK



Our collective wellbeing in Wales 2026

Collective wellbeing is about everyone having what they need to live well now and into the future. It goes beyond individual happiness or health. Instead, it looks at the holistic, bigger picture: how our society, economy, environment and democracy work together to support people and communities.

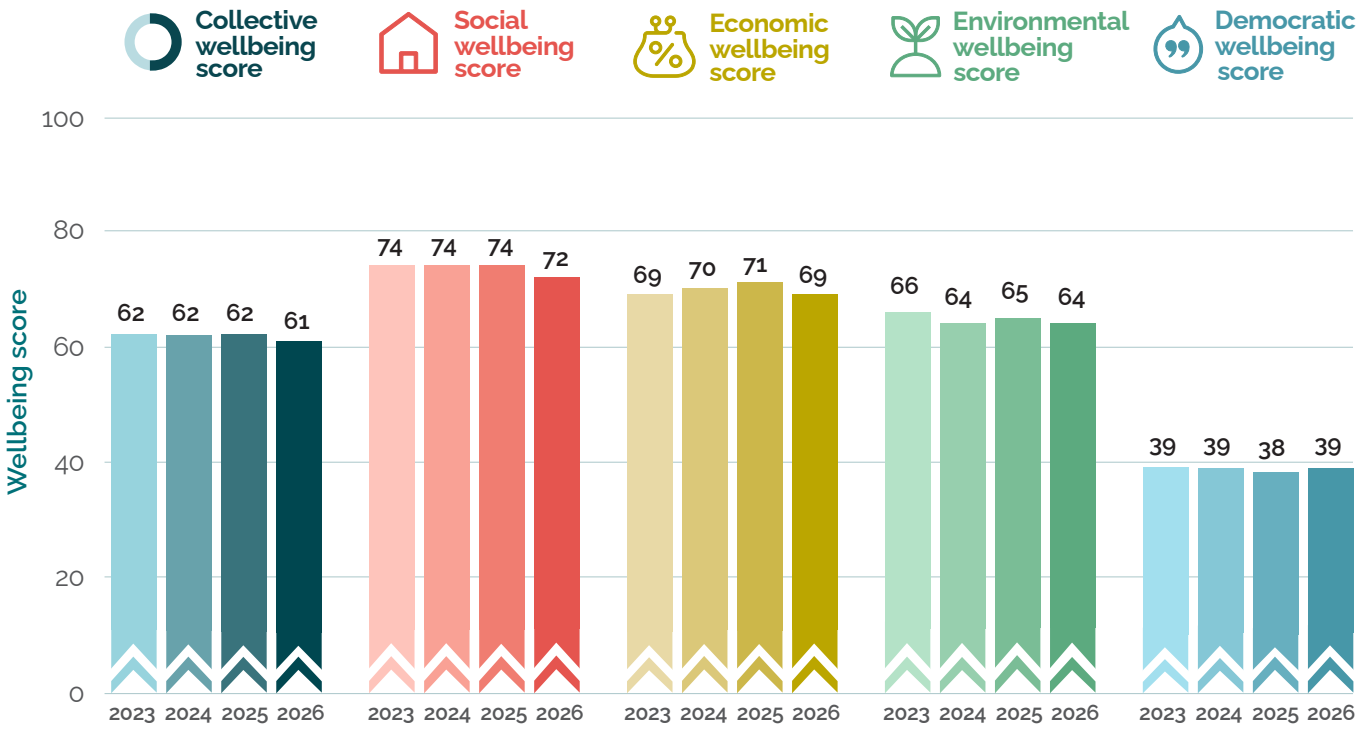


The overall score for collective wellbeing in Wales in 2026 is **61** out of a possible 100.

While each score has fluctuated over time, none of these changes have been statistically significant in Wales.

Collective wellbeing and each domain are shaped by a wide range of factors, many of which take time to influence outcomes. Our findings show that meaningful positive progress across domains is yet to be made in Wales.

Figure 1: Life in the UK Wales results since 2023



While scores have shifted a little over time, none of these changes have been statistically significant at the 95% level.

Understanding what influences collective wellbeing

The lack of statistically significant change in scores this year points to a picture of stagnation for collective wellbeing in Wales.

The index tells us that people experience very different levels of wellbeing depending on their circumstances, and that life in Wales is still shaped by inequalities between and within communities.

In 2026 the following factors stand out as particularly significant in predicting a lower or higher collective wellbeing score in Wales:

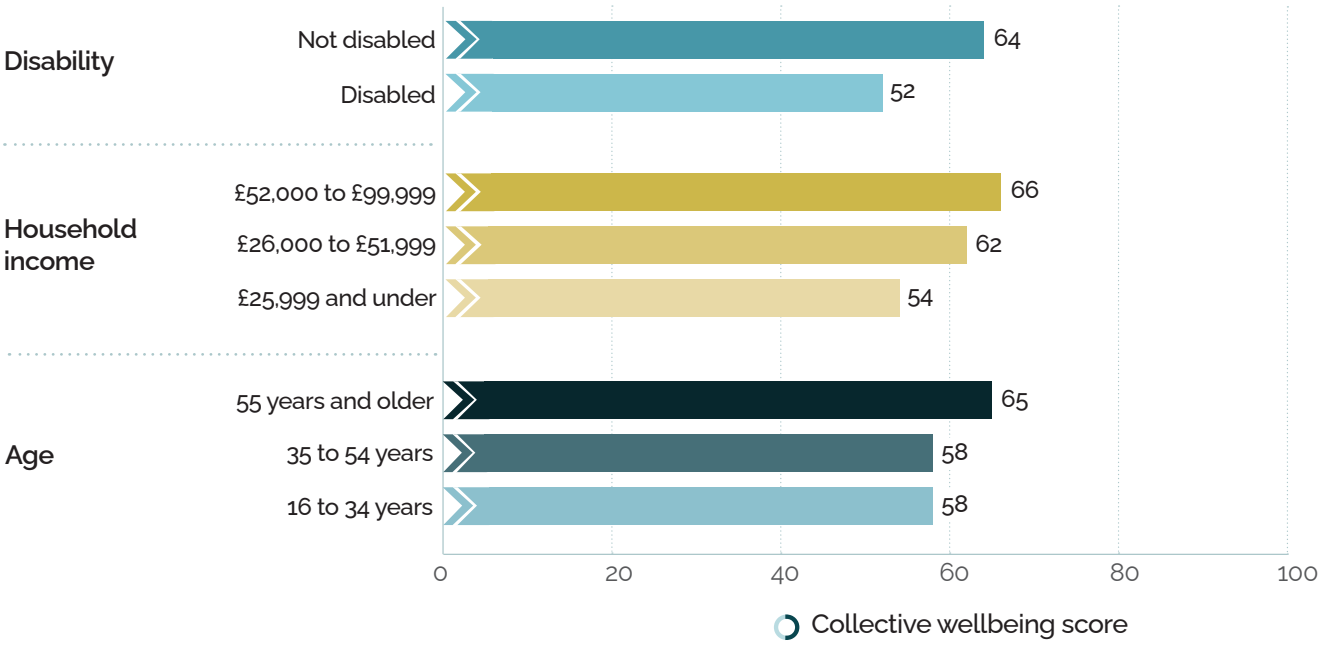
- **Being disabled.** Disabled people have a collective wellbeing score of **52**, 12 points lower than for people who are not disabled (**64**).
- **Having a lower household income.** People with annual household incomes of under £26,000 a year have a collective wellbeing score of **54**, 12 points lower than for those whose annual household income is between £52,000 and £99,999 (**66**).
- **Being 55 or over.** People aged 55 and over have a collective wellbeing score of **65**, seven points higher than for those aged 16 to 34 (**58**).[1]
- **Being a graduate.** Graduates have a collective wellbeing score of **65**, six points higher than for non-graduates (**59**).

The following factors are also notable influences on collective wellbeing:

- **Living in the most deprived areas**. People who live in the most deprived areas (IMD1) have a collective wellbeing score of **53**, 15 points lower than for those who live in the least deprived areas (**68**).[2]
- **Having children in the household.** People who have one or more children under the age of 16 in their household have a collective wellbeing score of **56**, seven points lower than for those with no children in the household (**63**).[3]

1 The base size for 16- to 34-year-olds was smaller than for other groups at 56 people, so findings should be treated with caution.
2 Indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small, fixed geographic areas of the UK. IMD classifies these areas into five quintiles based on relative disadvantage, with quintile 1 ('IMD1') being the most deprived and quintile 5 ('IMD5') being the least deprived. The base sizes for those in IMD1 (98) and IMD5 (97) were smaller than for other groups, so findings should be treated with caution.
3 The base size for people with children in the household was smaller than for other groups at 78 people, so findings should be treated with caution.

Figure 2. Factors that have the biggest impact on collective wellbeing





Social wellbeing in Wales 2026

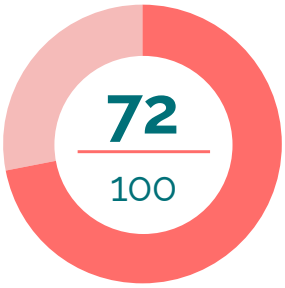
We all have the support and services we need to thrive.



72

100





Wales scores 72 out of a possible 100 for social wellbeing.

Social wellbeing is about everyone being able to achieve their potential and contribute to society because they have their basic needs met. Our basic needs include feeling healthy, having access to services, feeling safe in and connected with our communities, and being free from discrimination.

To determine trends in social wellbeing across Wales, we asked questions about access to services, community relationships, safety and community cohesion, and self-reported health and mental health.

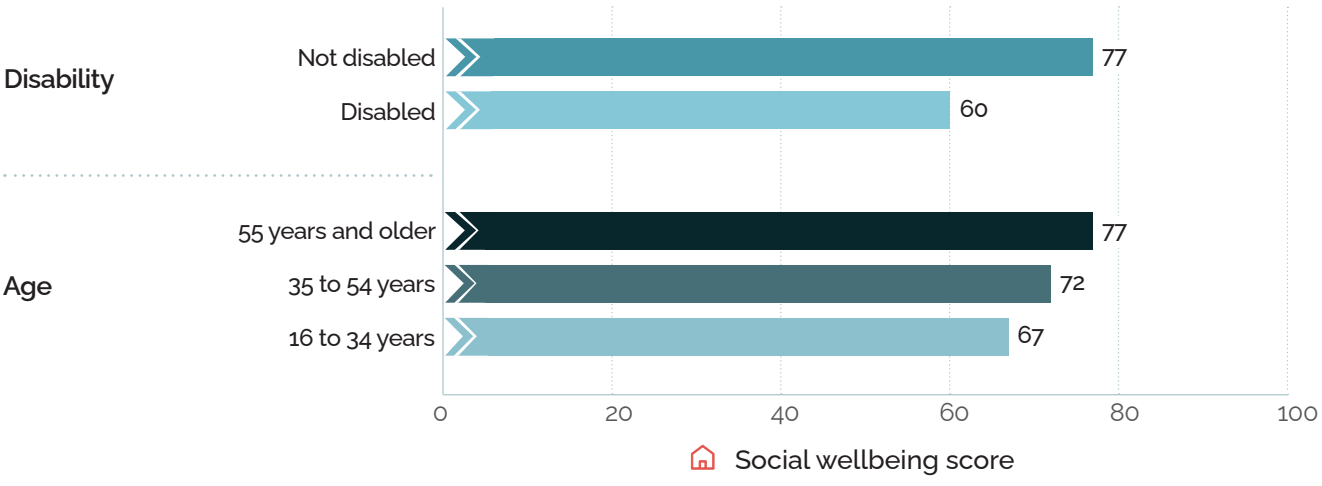
The groups most likely to experience **high** levels of social wellbeing in Wales in 2026 are:

- People aged 55 and over, who have a social wellbeing score of **77**, 10 points higher than for those aged 16 to 34 (**67**).

The groups most likely to experience **low** levels of social wellbeing in Wales in 2026 are:

- People who are disabled, who have a social wellbeing score of **60**, 17 points lower than for those who are not disabled (**77**).

Figure 3. Factors that have the biggest impact on social wellbeing

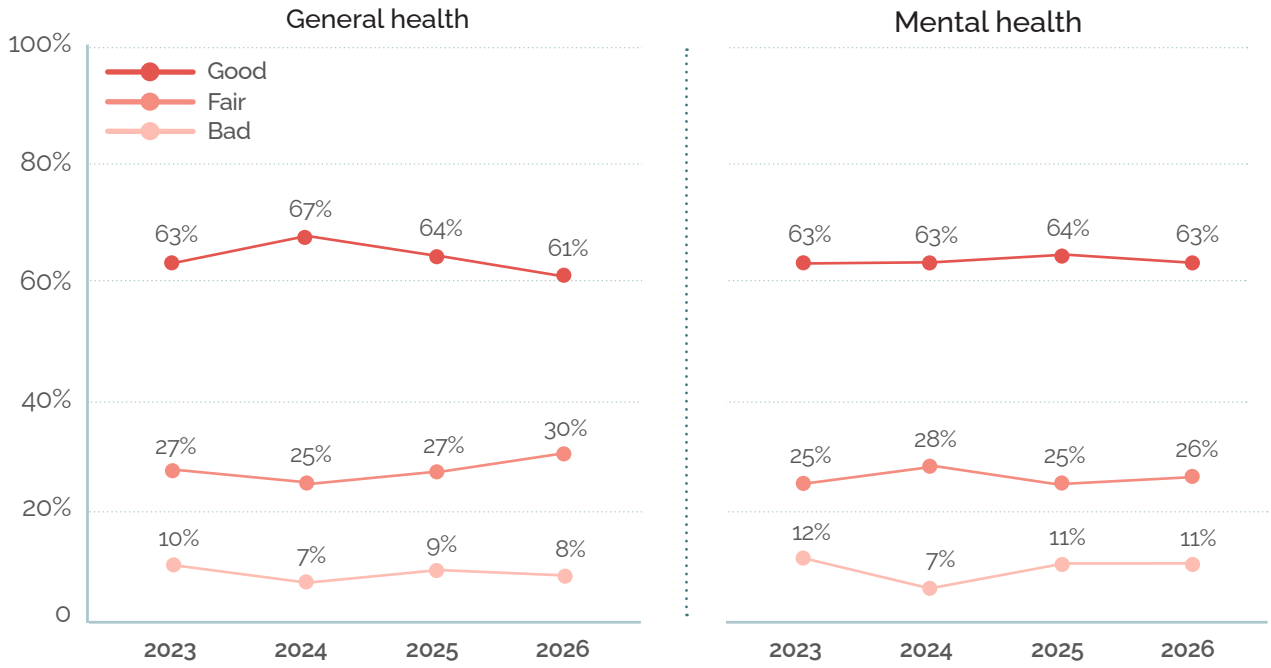


Social wellbeing: breakdown of results

Experiences of discrimination have risen over the last three years, and perceptions of community safety remain higher than the UK average.

The figures below show the trends since 2023 in the questions we ask around social wellbeing.

Figure 4. Perceptions of general and mental health

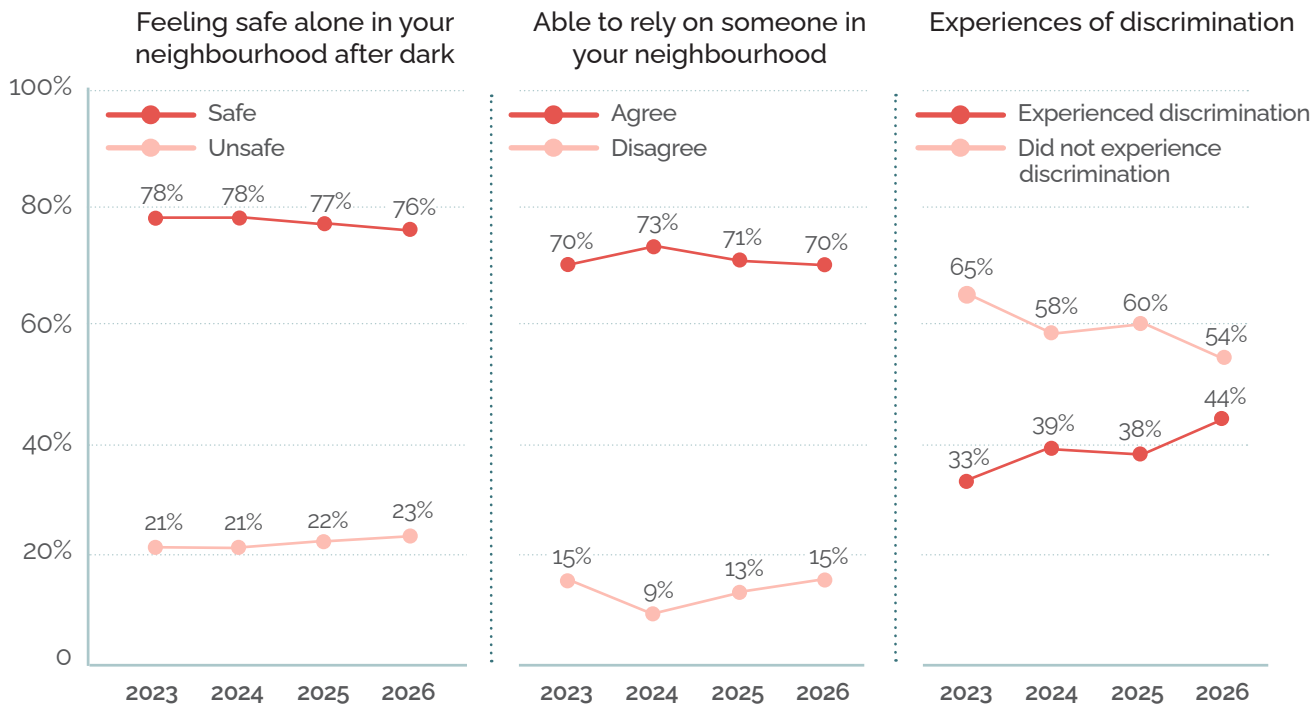


Qs: How is your health in general? And how would you describe your mental health in general?

- Six in ten (61%) people say that their general health is good, six percentage points lower than the UK average.
- One in ten (11%) people say that their mental health is bad, similar to 2025 but four percentage points higher than in 2024.



Figure 5. Community cohesion



Q: How safe do you feel walking alone in your local neighbourhood after dark?

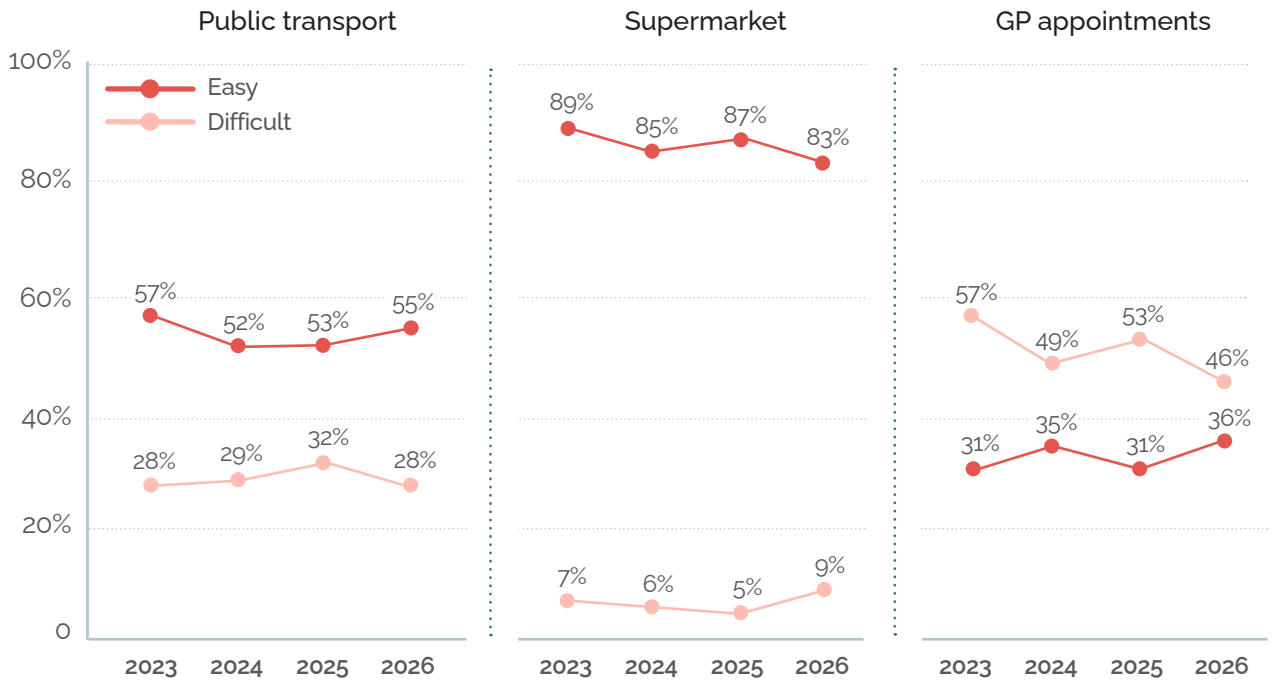
Q: To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If I was alone and needed help, I could rely on someone in this neighbourhood to help me.

Q: How much, if at all, have you personally been unfairly treated or discriminated against in the last 12 months?

- Three-quarters (76%) of people feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, five percentage points higher than the UK average.
- One in seven (15%) people do not feel that they could rely on someone in their neighbourhood to help them, similar to last year but higher than in 2024.
- 44% of people reported experiencing discrimination in the 12 months before the survey, 11 percentage points higher than in 2023.



Figure 6. Access to services[4]



Qs: Thinking of physical access, distance, opening hours and the like, how easy or difficult is it for you to: Access public transport (bus, metro, tram, train, etc.) that can get you to where you want to go; access a grocery shop or supermarket in person; get a GP appointment at a time when you need one.

- 28% of people find it difficult to access public transport that gets them where they need to go, 10 percentage points higher than the UK average.
- Nearly one in ten people (9%) find it difficult to access a grocery shop or supermarket in person, four percentage points higher than last year.
- Just under half (46%) of people find it difficult to get a GP appointment at a time when they need one, an eleven percentage-point improvement since 2023.

4 The questions pertaining to access to public transport and GP appointments do not contribute to the overall social wellbeing score. See the technical report for more detail.

Summary

Wales' social wellbeing score of **72** out of 100 in 2026 is similar to that seen in previous years. Although it is two points lower than we saw in 2023, 2024, and 2025, this is not a statistically significant drop and is one we will continue to monitor. Wales' social wellbeing score is also no longer higher than the UK average, which has been the case in previous years.

There have been few changes to many of the underlying factors behind social wellbeing. General health remains lower than the UK average, but has not seen any sustained improvements or declines, and mental health too is largely reflective of previous years' scores. On a positive note, fewer people find it difficult to access a GP appointment at a time when they need one compared to 2023.

However, there has been an increase in the proportion of people who experience discrimination since Life in the UK first reported in 2023. Similarly, there has been a decline in how easy people find it to access a grocery shop or supermarket in person.

Figure 7. Social wellbeing scores over time

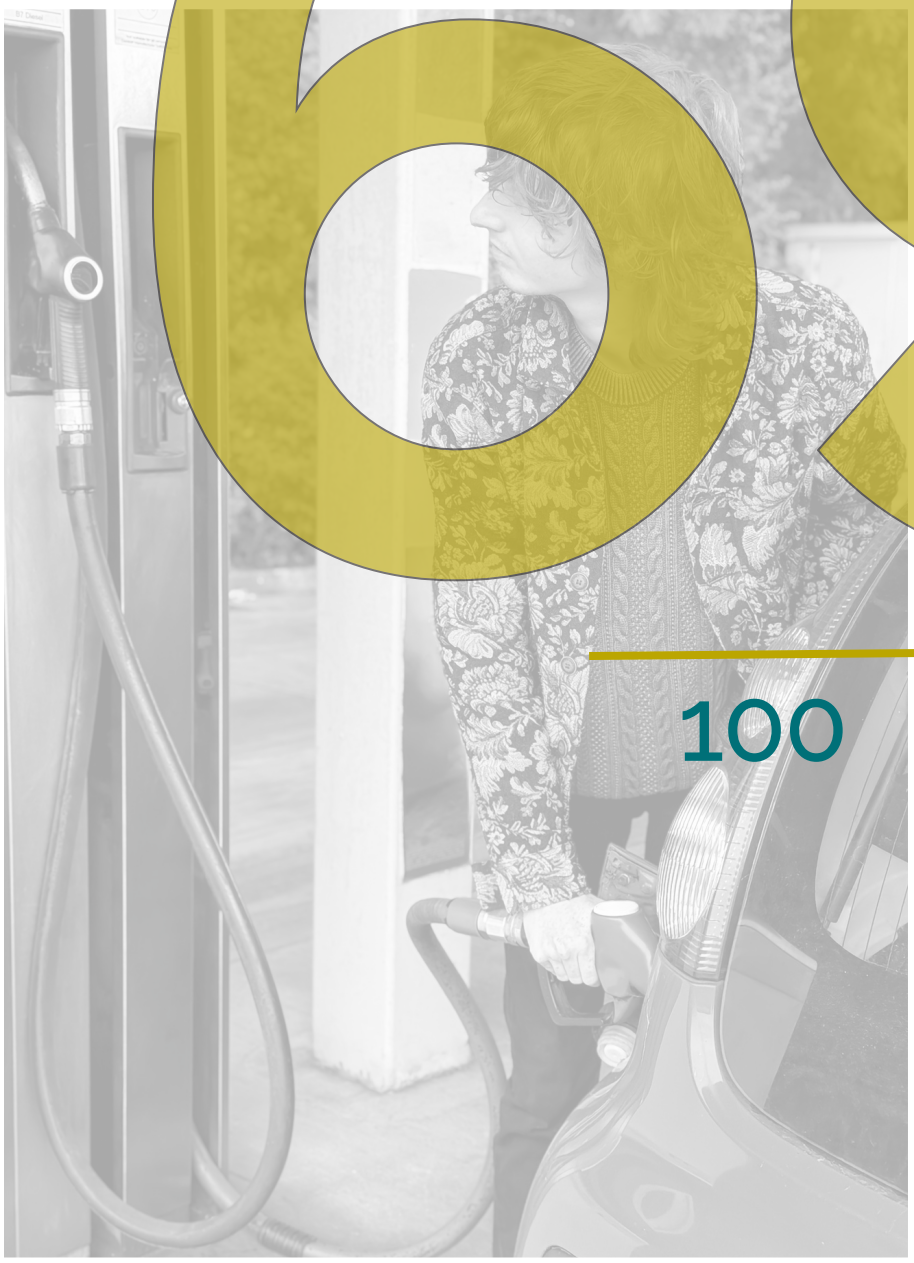




Economic wellbeing in Wales 2026

We all have a decent minimum living standard.

69





100





Wales scores 69 out of a possible 100 for economic wellbeing.

Economic wellbeing means that everyone has a decent minimum living standard and can absorb financial shocks. This includes access to a decent income, affordability, financial resilience, job opportunities and skills.

To determine trends in economic wellbeing across Wales, we asked questions about skills and job availability, and the affordability of essential items like food and fuel.

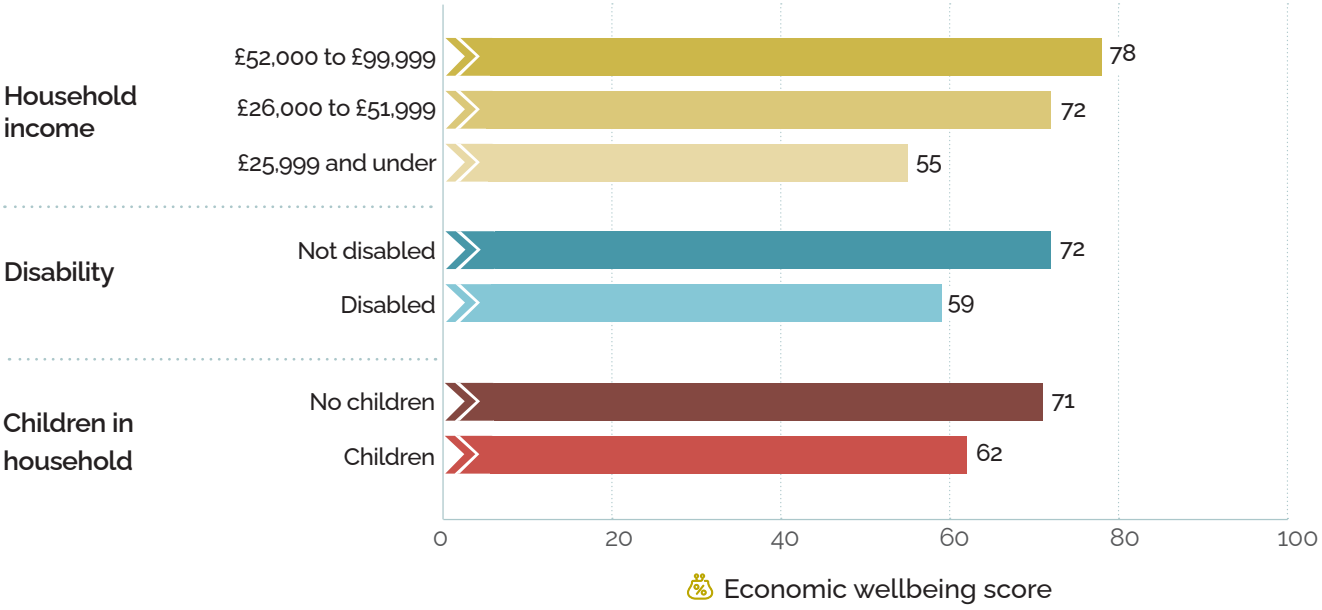
The people most likely to experience **high** levels of economic wellbeing in Wales in 2026 are:

- People aged 55 and over, who have an economic wellbeing score of **75**, 11 points higher than for those aged 16 to 34 (**64**).
- Graduates, who have an economic wellbeing score of **75**, nine points higher than for non-graduates (**66**).
- Men, who have an economic wellbeing score of **70**, two points higher than for women (**68**).

The groups most likely to experience **low** levels of economic wellbeing in Wales in 2026 are:

- People with an annual household income of below £26,000, who have an economic wellbeing score of **55**, 23 points lower than for those with an annual income of £52,000 and over (**78**).
- Disabled people, who have an economic wellbeing score of **59**, 13 points lower than for those who are not disabled (**72**).
- People with one or more children under the age of 16 in their household, who have an economic wellbeing score of **62**, nine points lower than for those with no children in their household (**71**).
- People who live in the most deprived areas (IMD1), who have an economic wellbeing score of **58**, 19 points lower than for those in the least deprived areas (**77**).

Figure 8. Factors that have the biggest impact on economic wellbeing

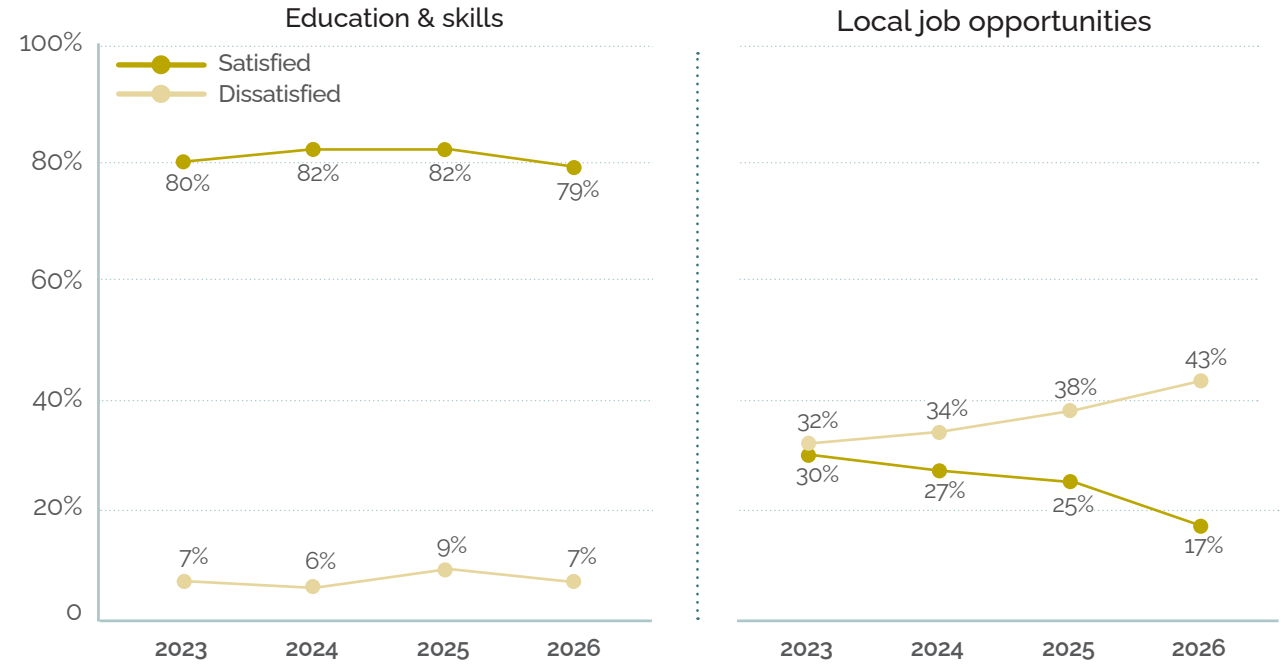


Economic wellbeing: breakdown of results

The questions which underpin economic wellbeing are largely unchanged. However, satisfaction with local job opportunities has reached the lowest level yet recorded by Life in the UK in Wales.

The figures below show the trends since 2023 in the questions we ask around economic wellbeing.

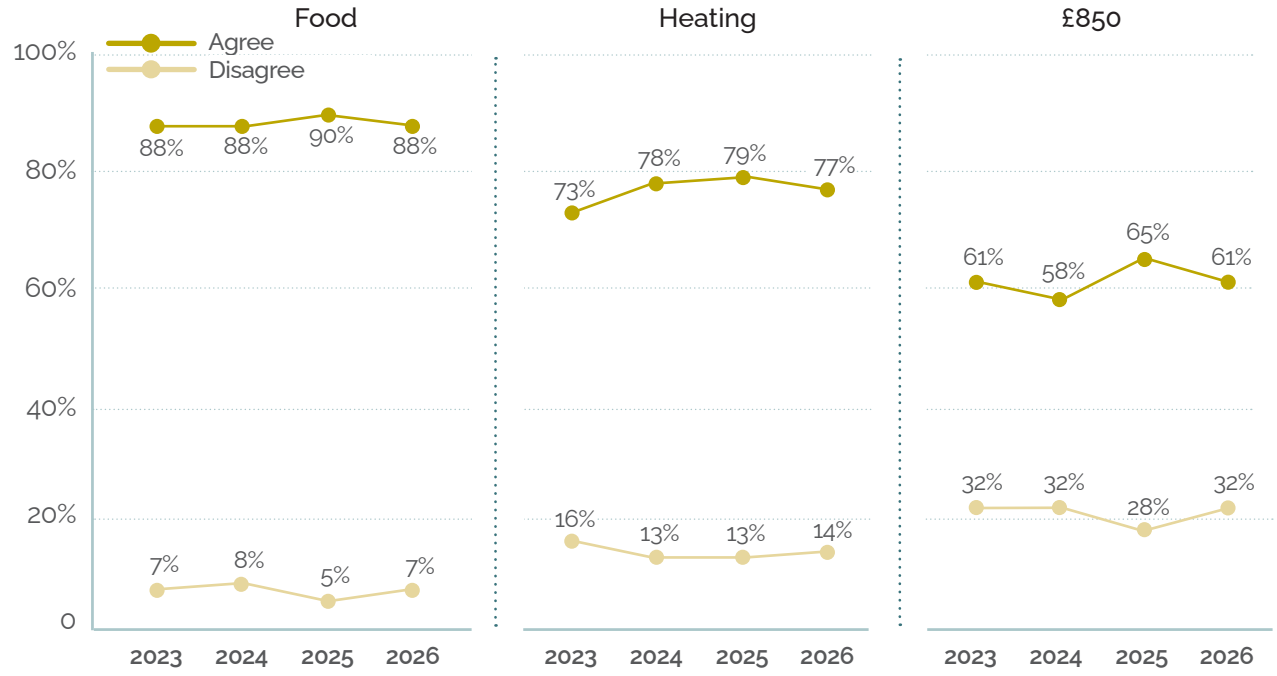
Figure 9. Perceptions of education, skills and local job opportunities



Q: How satisfied are you with your education and skills?
Q: Leaving aside whether you personally are looking for a job, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the availability of job opportunities for people in your local area?

- Four in five (79%) people in Wales are satisfied with their education and skills, similar to previous years.
- Fewer than one in five (17%) people in Wales are satisfied with the availability of jobs in their local area. This is eight percentage points lower than last year, thirteen percentage points lower than 2023 and five percentage points lower than the UK average.

Figure 10. Affordability of essential items



Qs: There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? My household can afford to buy enough food for everyone in the household; My household can afford to keep our home adequately warm (including in the winter months); My household can afford to pay an unexpected, but necessary, expense of £850.

- 7% of people in Wales cannot afford to buy enough food for everyone in the household, similar to previous years and the UK average.
- One in seven (14%) people in Wales cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm, similar to previous years and the UK average.
- Almost a third of people in Wales (32%) say that they cannot afford to pay an unexpected but necessary expense of £850, similar to previous years.

Figure 11. Affordability of leisure activites



Qs: There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? My household can afford to socialise with friends or family outside of the home once a month if we want to; My household can afford to pay for a week's annual holiday away from home (not staying with relatives).

- Four in five (80%) people in Wales agree that they can afford to socialise outside their home once a month if they want to, similar to previous years.
- A quarter (24%) of people cannot afford to pay for a week's annual holiday away from home, similar to previous years.



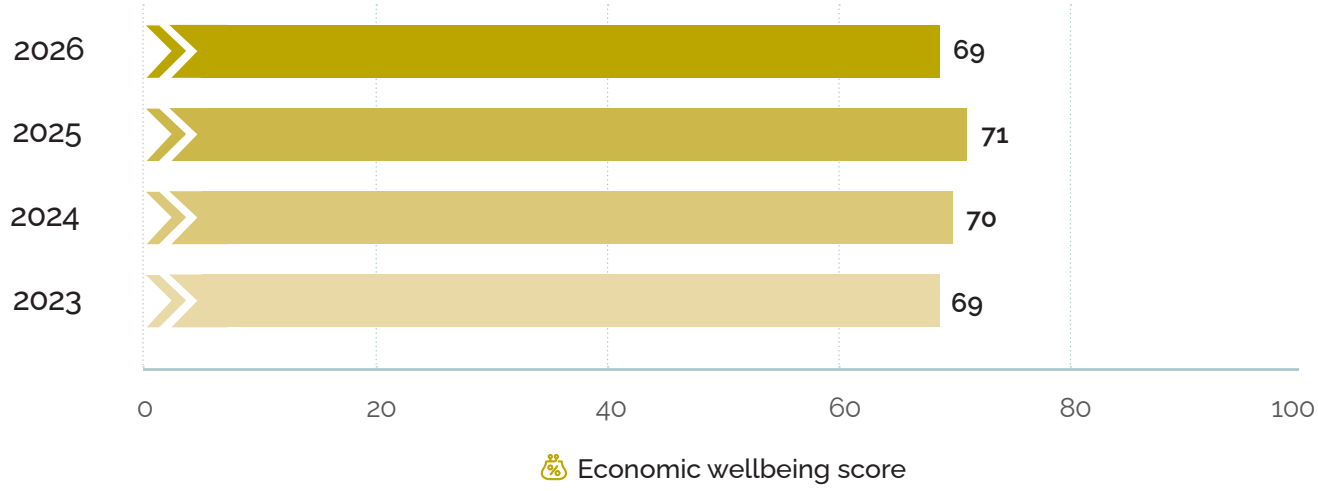
Summary

Economic wellbeing in Wales remains similar to previous years. As with social wellbeing, the large majority of the factors behind economic wellbeing remain stable or saw only minor fluctuations this year.

In general, economic wellbeing in Wales also largely aligns with that of the UK overall, with few differences across areas like people's ability to afford life's basics, and satisfaction with education and skills.

The exception relates to satisfaction with job opportunities, which has followed a downward trend since Life in the UK began reporting in 2023 and has fallen more sharply since 2025. Now, just 17% of people in Wales are satisfied with the availability of job opportunities for people in their local area, compared to 30% three years ago. This is a pattern mirrored across much of the UK, but seen more acutely in Wales.

Figure 12. Economic wellbeing scores over time



Environmental wellbeing in Wales 2026

We all live within the planet's natural resources.



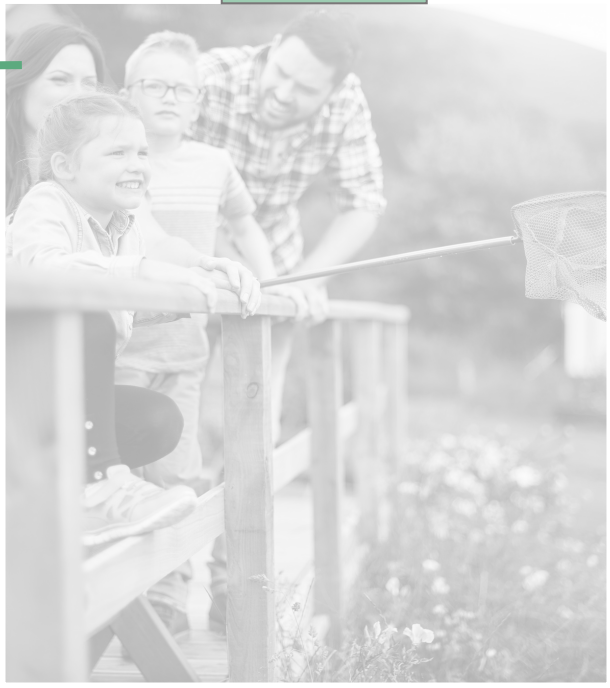
64

100











Wales scores 64 out of a possible 100 for environmental wellbeing.

Environmental wellbeing means that everyone has access to green and blue spaces and collectively we live within the planet's natural resources, protecting the environment for future generations.

To determine trends in environmental wellbeing across Wales, we asked questions about access to and the quality of local parks, rivers and other green and blue spaces, and about noise pollution, air pollution, and litter in local areas. We also asked about levels of satisfaction with efforts to preserve the environment.

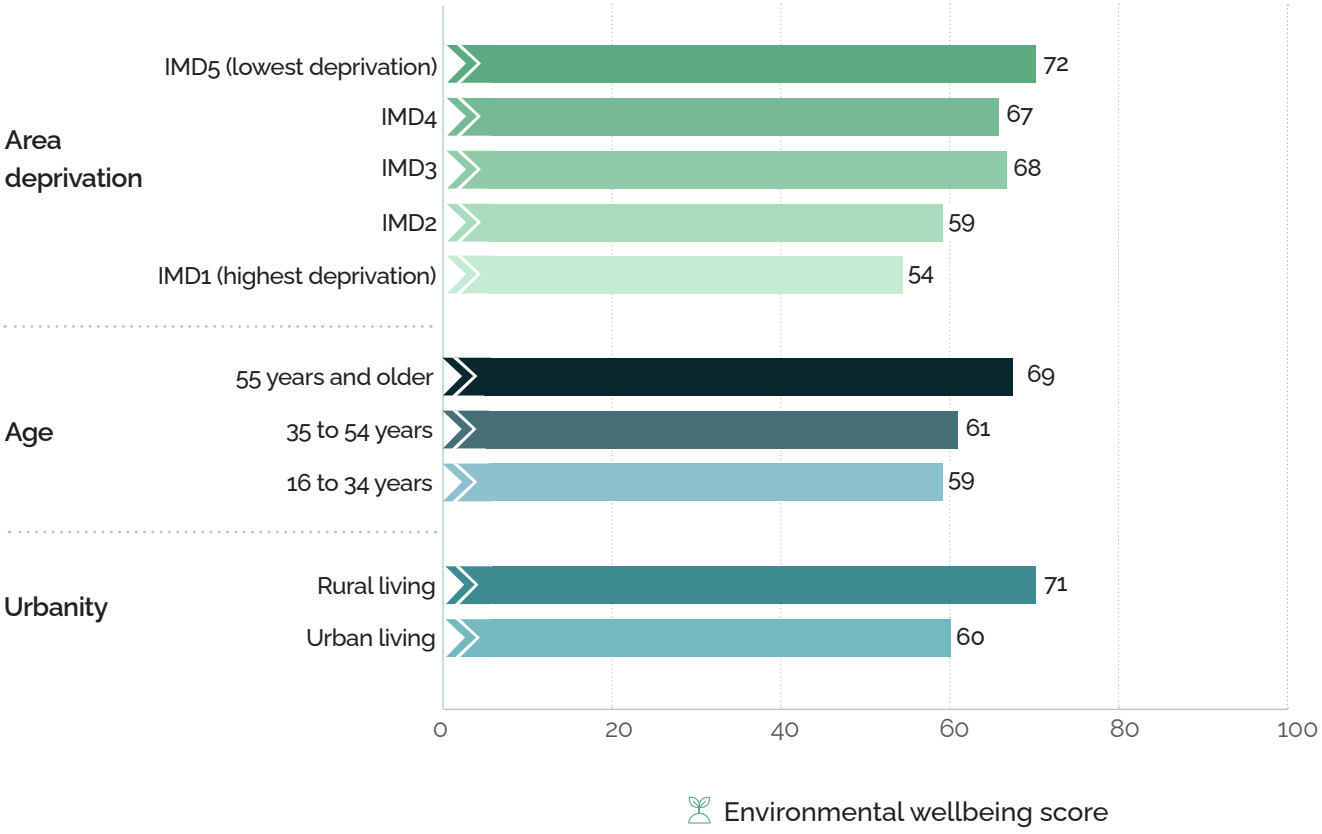
The people most likely to experience **high** levels of environmental wellbeing in Wales in 2026 are:

- People in the least deprived areas (IMD5), who have an environmental wellbeing score of **72**, 18 points higher than for those in the most deprived areas (**54**).
- People aged 55 and above, who have an average environmental wellbeing score of **69**, 10 points higher than for people aged 16 to 34 (**59**). People aged 35 to 54 also have a higher environmental wellbeing score of **61**.
- People who live in a rural area, who have an environmental wellbeing score of **71**, 11 points higher than for those in urban areas (**60**).

The groups most likely to experience **low** levels of environmental wellbeing in Wales in 2026 are:

- Disabled people, who have an environmental wellbeing score of **56**, 11 points lower than for people who are not disabled (**67**).

Figure 13. Factors that have the biggest impact on environmental wellbeing



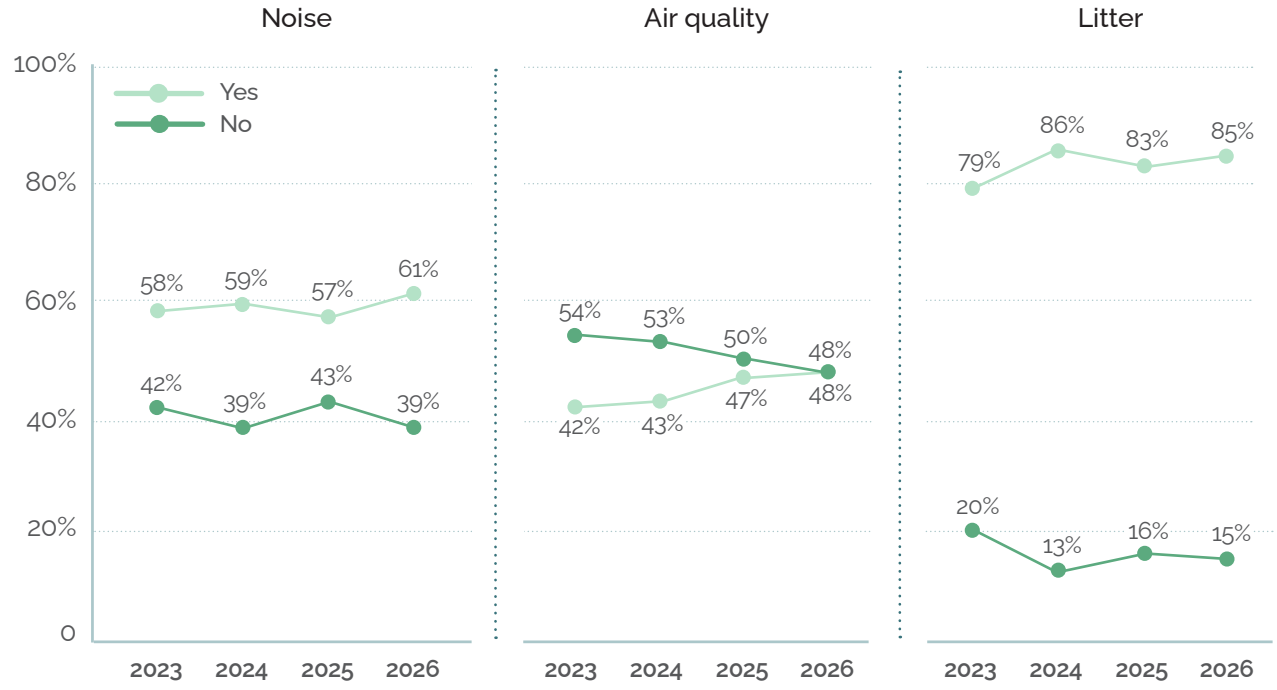


Environmental wellbeing: breakdown of results

The questions which underpin environmental wellbeing have remained largely unchanged in Wales, though issues remain prevalent and outcomes still differ from other parts of the UK.

The figures below show the trends since 2023 in the questions we ask around environmental wellbeing.

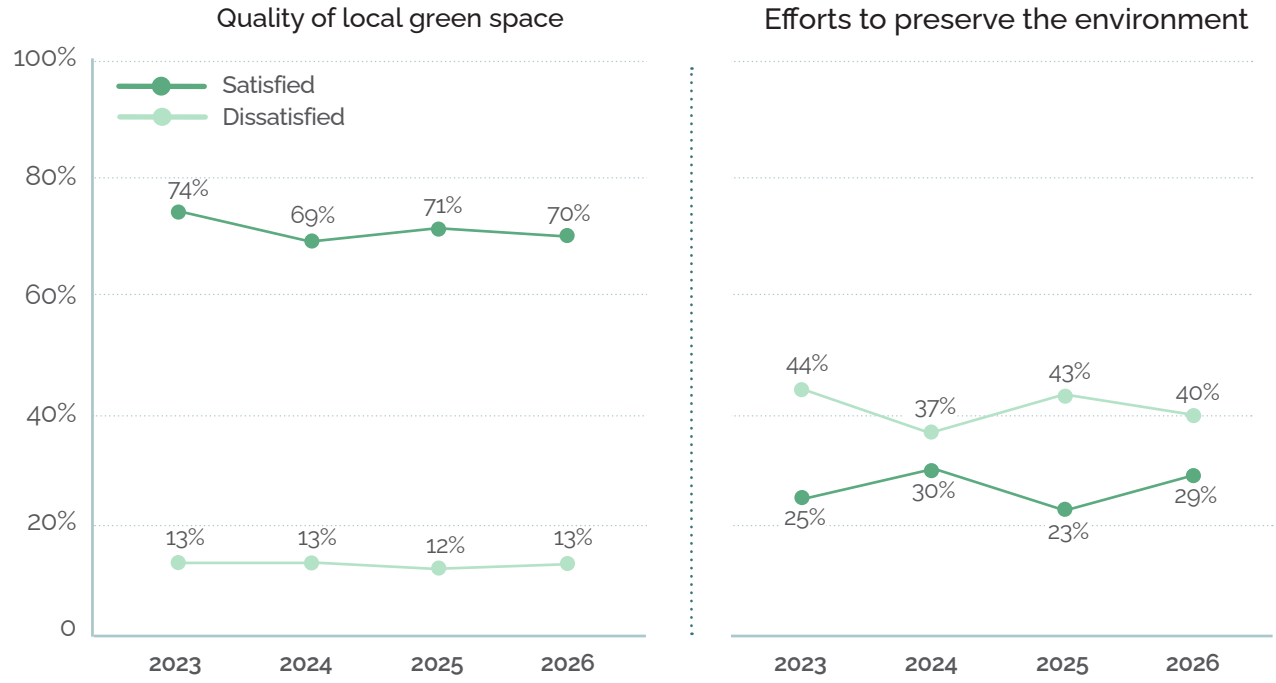
Figure 14. Issues with quality of local environment



Qs: Please think about your local neighbourhood. Do you have major, moderate, minor or no problems with the following? Noise; air quality; litter or rubbish on the street. Major, moderate and minor problems equate to yes; no problems equates to no.

- Just over three-fifths (61%) of people say they have experienced issues with noise pollution in their local area. This is 10 percentage points higher than in Scotland, and eight percentage points higher than in Northern Ireland.
- Nearly half (48%) of people experience problems with air quality, 12 percentage points higher than in Scotland but seven percentage points lower than in England. People in Wales are now as likely as not to experience problems with air quality.
- 85% of people in Wales experience problems with litter in their local area, similar to the UK average.

Figure 15. Perception of local public, green or open space and efforts to preserve the environment in the UK



Q: Please think about the public, green or open space in your local area that is nearest to your home, for example a park, countryside, wood, play area, canal path, riverside or beach. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of the space? This might include how well it meets your needs, whether it is safe, attractive, free of litter or other mess, and the quality of the facilities if there are any.

Q: How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with efforts to preserve the environment in the UK?

- Seven in ten (70%) people in Wales are satisfied with the quality of the public, green or open space in their local area.
- Three in ten (29%) people in Wales say they are satisfied with efforts to preserve the environment in the UK.

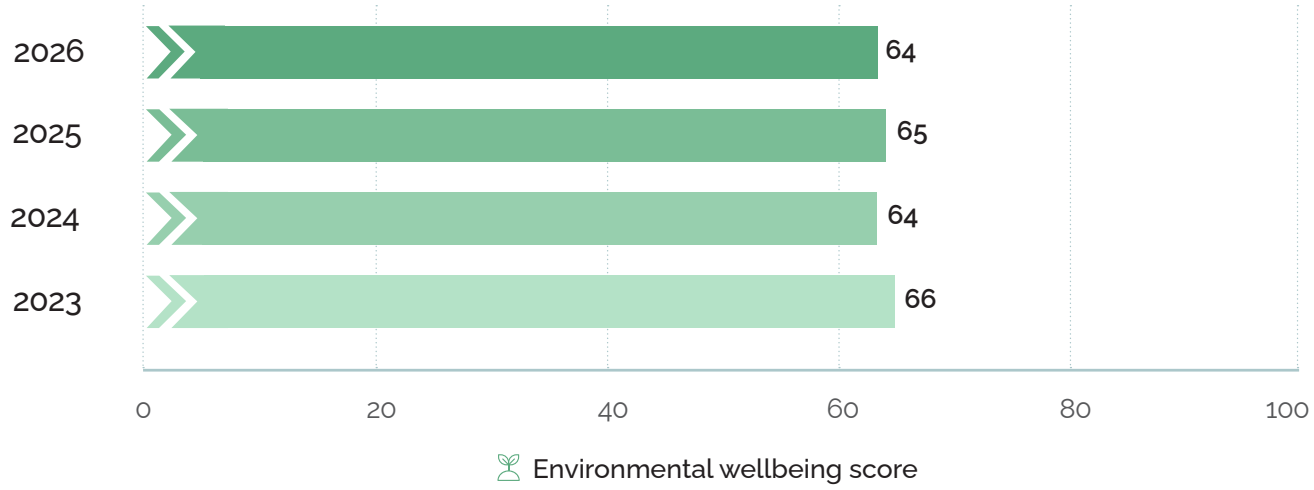


Summary

At **64**, environmental wellbeing in Wales has stayed relatively stable since Life in the UK began reporting in 2023. However, whereas in previous years Wales showed higher environmental wellbeing than the UK average, small deteriorations mean that this is no longer the case in 2026.

Problems with issues like noise pollution, air quality, and litter or rubbish in people's local areas remain prevalent, and more people are dissatisfied than satisfied with efforts to preserve the environment in the UK. The majority of people are, however, satisfied with the quality of their local public, green, or open space.

Figure 16. Environmental wellbeing scores over time



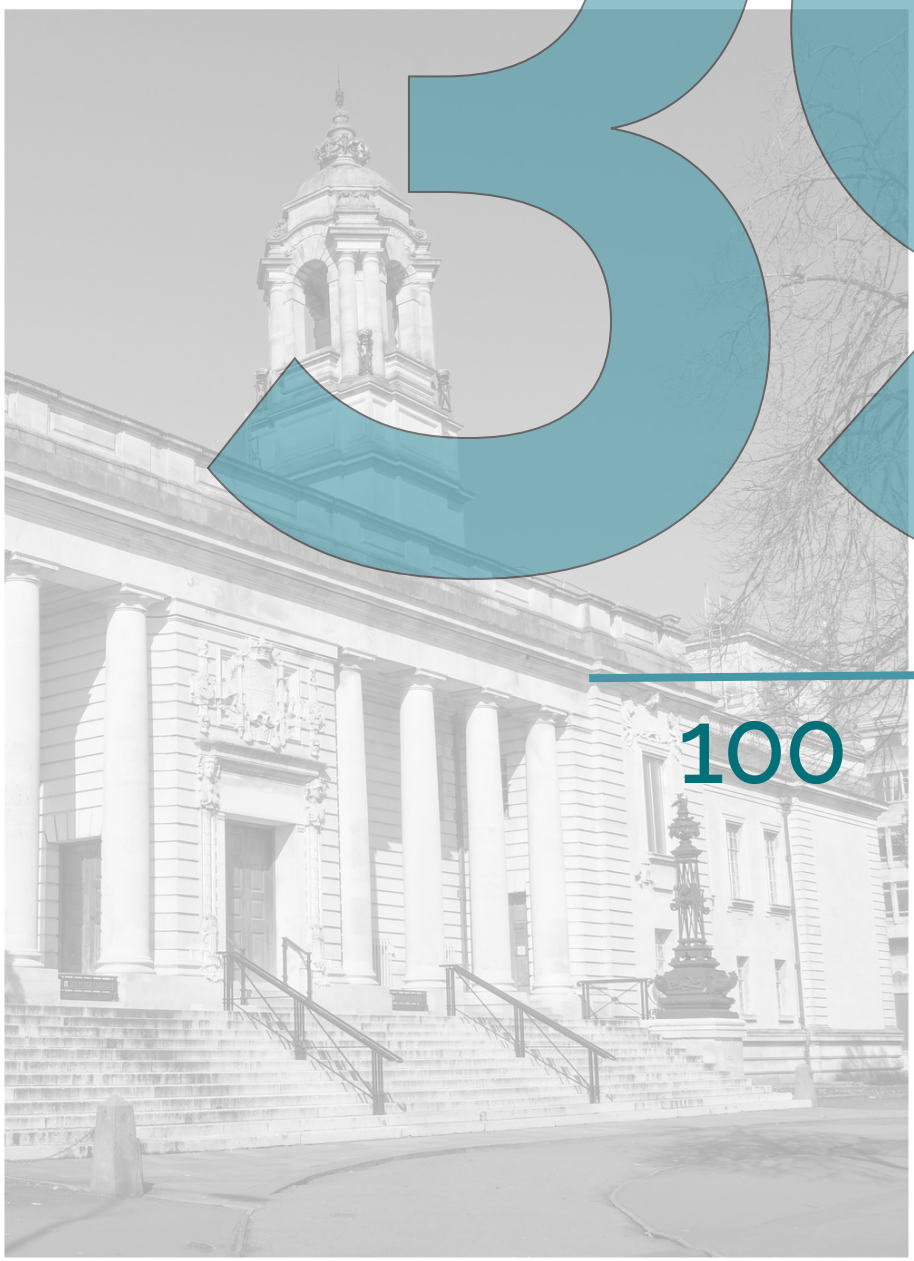


Democratic wellbeing in Wales 2026

We all have a voice in decisions that affect us.



100







Wales scores 39 out of a possible 100 for democratic wellbeing.

Democratic wellbeing is about everyone having a voice in decisions that affect them. This means having local and national leaders who support participation, foster trust, and encourage diversity.

To understand democratic wellbeing in Wales in 2026, we asked questions about levels of trust in local, regional and national government(s) as well as other national institutions, and perceptions of personal ability to influence decisions.

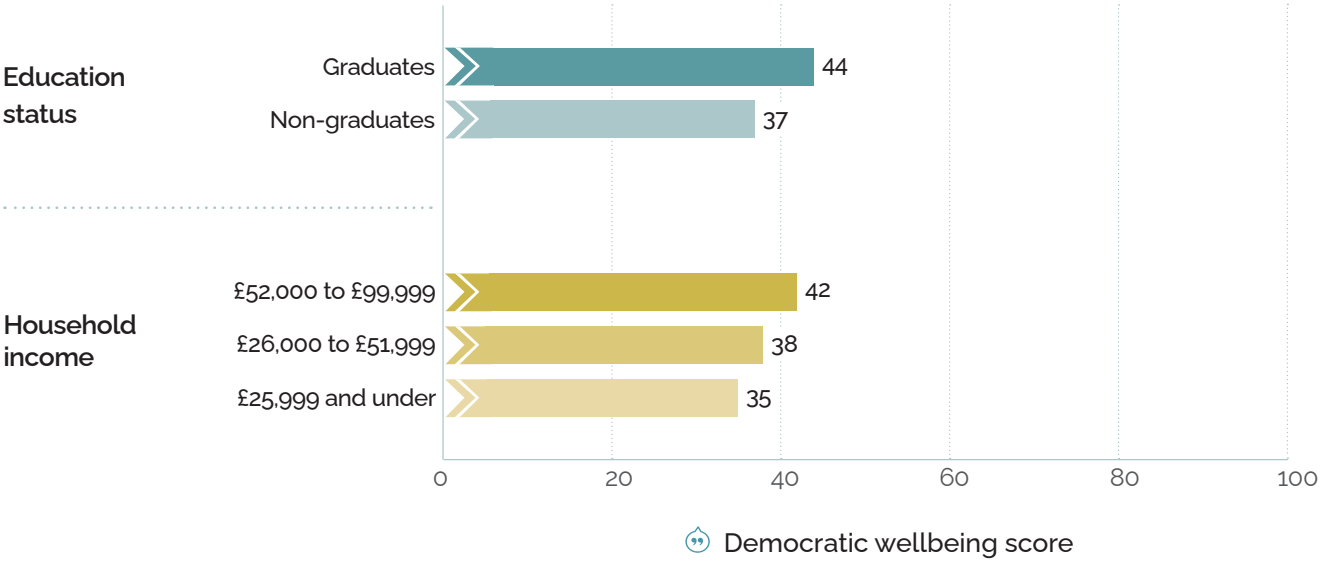
While markedly low across the board, and the lowest of any of our four wellbeing domains, the people with the **highest** levels of democratic wellbeing in Wales in 2026 are:

- Graduates, who have an average democratic wellbeing score of **44**, seven points higher than for non-graduates (**37**).

The groups most likely to experience **low** levels of democratic wellbeing in Wales in 2026 are:

- People with an annual household income of below £26,000, who have a democratic wellbeing score of **35**, seven points lower than for those with an annual household income of £52,000 and over (**42**).

Figure 17. Factors that have the biggest impact on democratic wellbeing



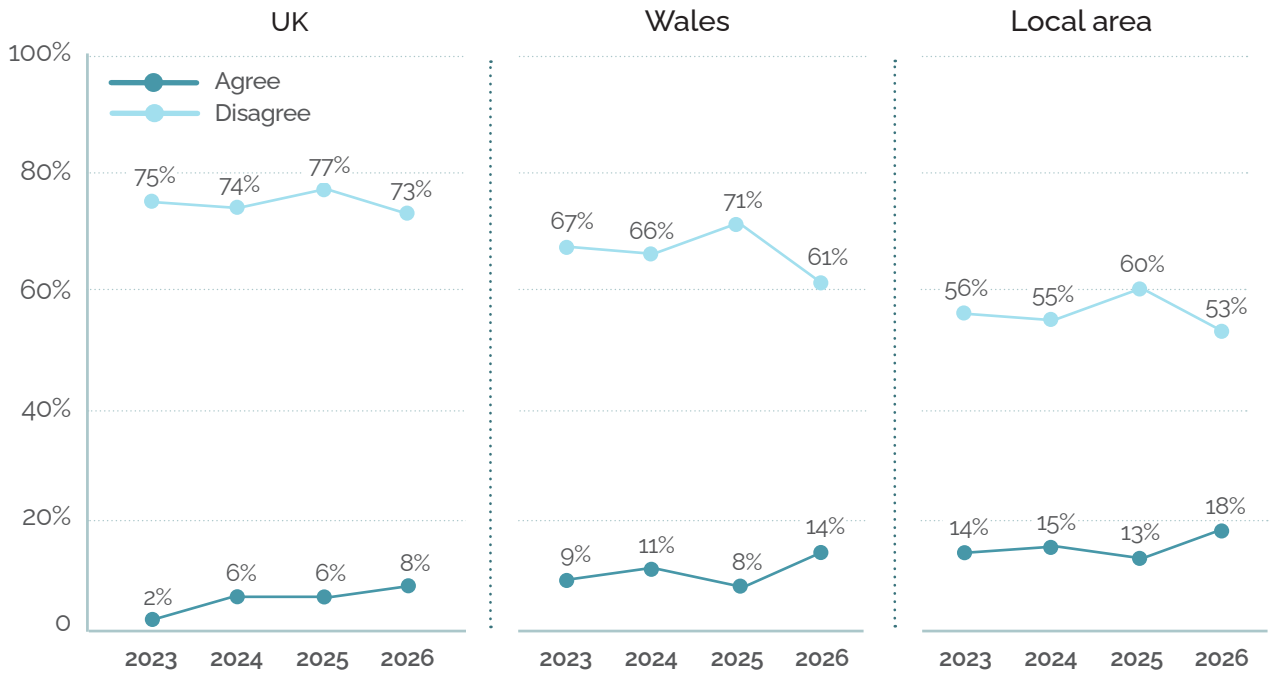


Democratic wellbeing: breakdown of results

While low, trust in government and perceptions of people's ability to influence decisions have improved, but trust in some other institutions is falling.

The figures below show the trends since 2023 in the questions we ask around democratic wellbeing.

Figure 18. Perceptions of ability to influence decisions[5]

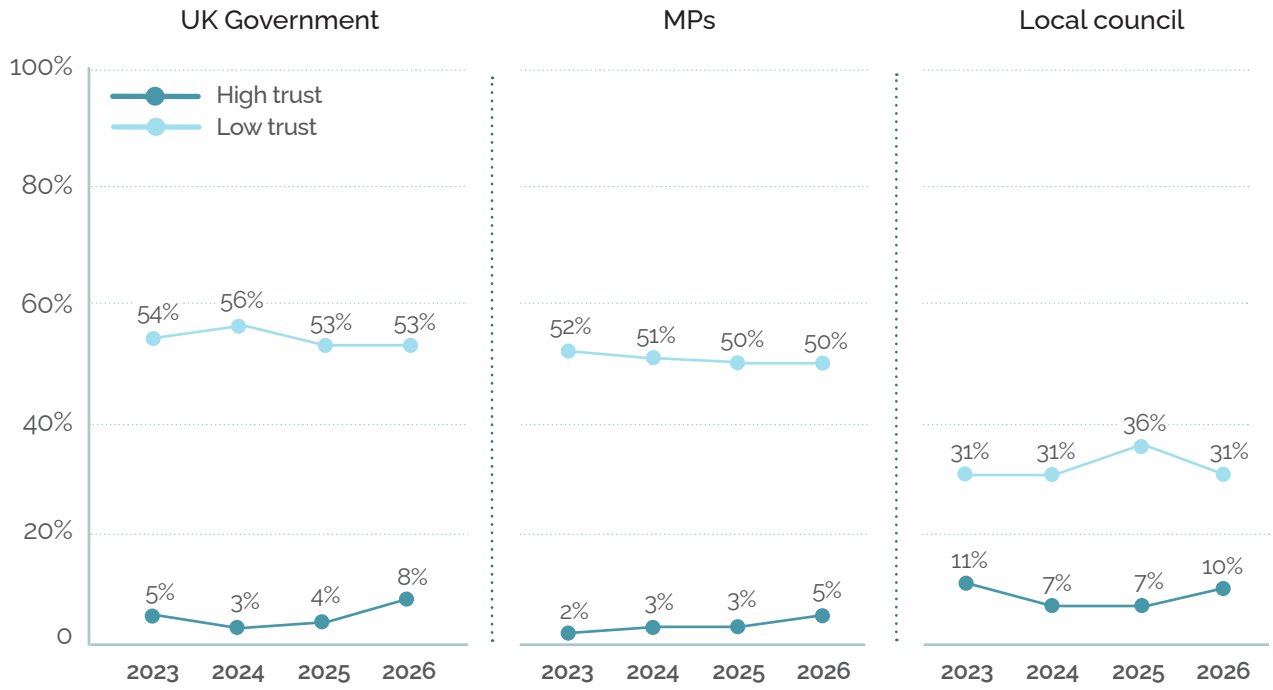


Qs: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? I can influence decisions affecting the UK as a whole; I can influence decisions affecting Wales; I can influence decisions affecting my local area.

- Only 8% of people agree that they can influence decisions affecting the UK, although this is six percentage points higher than in 2023.
- Only 14% of people believe that they can influence decisions affecting Wales, although this is six percentage points higher than last year.
- People are a little more likely to feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area, although still only just under one in five (18%) agree, similar to previous years.

5 The question pertaining to influence in Wales does not contribute to the overall democratic wellbeing score. See the technical report for more detail.

Figure 19. Trust in governments and politicians[6]



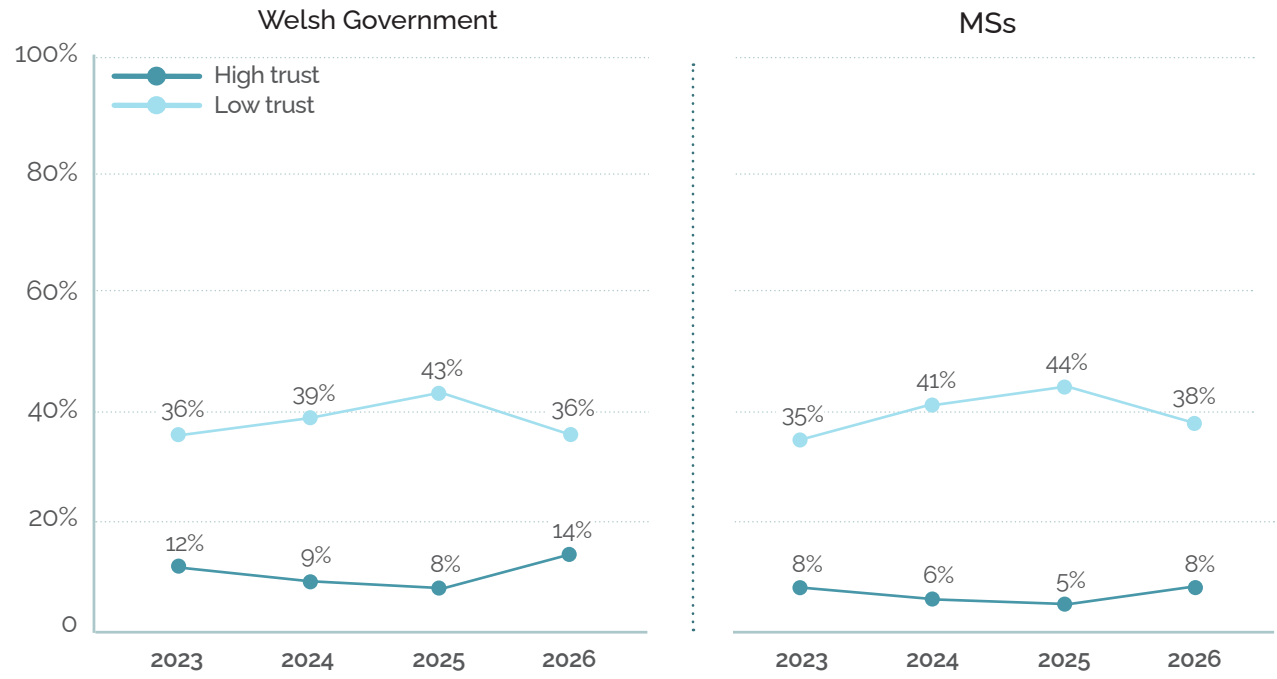
Qs: On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all and 10 is completely, how much do you trust each of the following? UK Government; MPs; the local council for your area. Scores of 1 to 3 equate to low trust; 4 to 7 to medium trust; 8 to 10 to high trust.

- Over half (53%) of people in Wales have low trust in the UK Government, the same as last year, though the proportion with high trust has increased since 2024.
- Although only 5% of people in Wales have high trust in MPs, this has increased since 2023.
- Just under a third (31%) of people in Wales have low trust in their local council.



6 The question pertaining to trust in MPs does not contribute to the overall democratic wellbeing score. See the technical report for more detail.

Figure 20. Trust in Welsh Government and politicians[7]

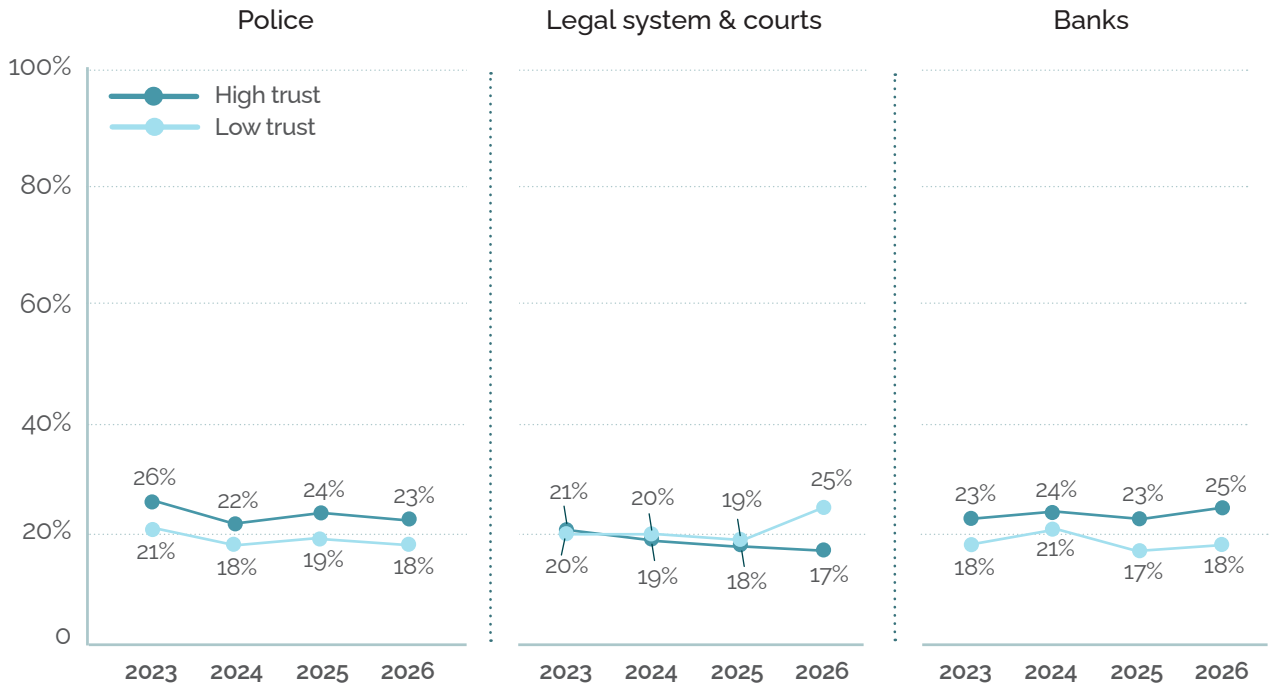


Qs: On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all and 10 is completely, how much do you trust each of the following? Welsh Government; MSs. Scores of 1 to 3 equate to low trust; 4 to 7 to medium trust; 8 to 10 to high trust.

- Just over a third (36%) of people have low trust in the Welsh Government, a seven percentage-point improvement since last year but the same as in 2023.
- Just under 1 in 10 (8%) people have high trust in Welsh Parliament members (MSs), similar to previous years.

7 The question pertaining to trust in Welsh Government and MSs do not contribute to the overall democratic wellbeing score. See the technical report for more detail.

Figure 21. Trust in institutions

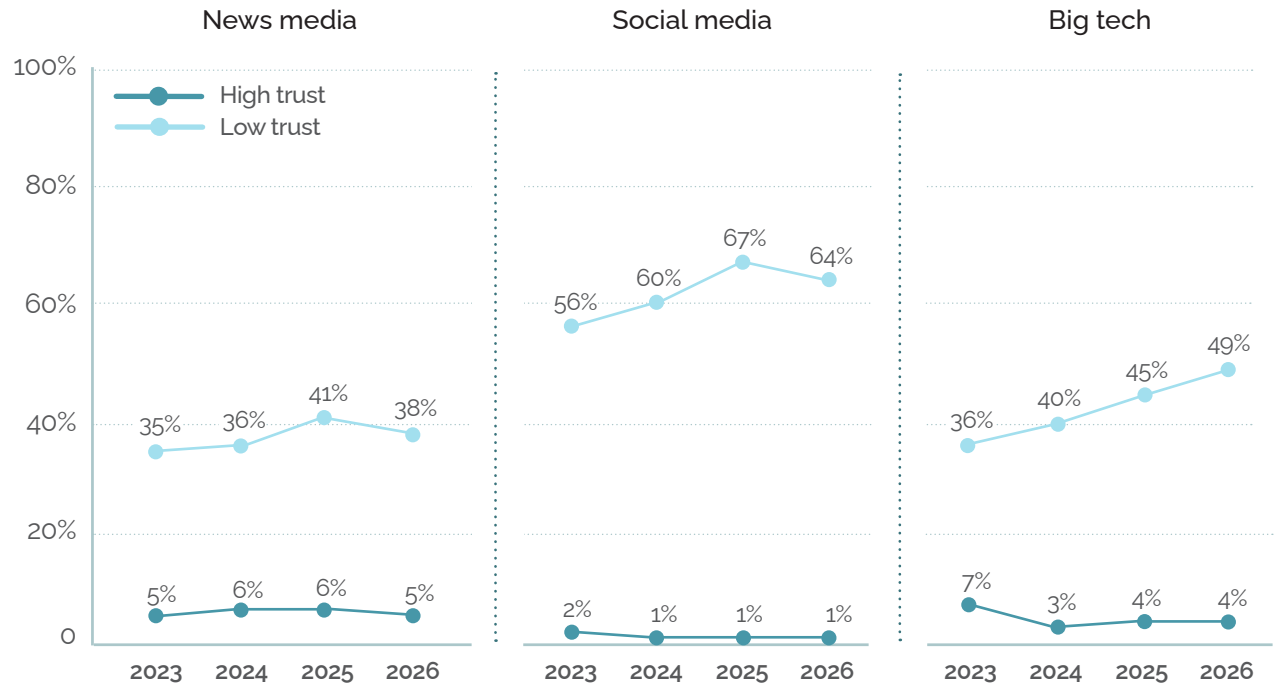


Qs: Where 1 is not at all and 10 is completely, how much do you trust each of the following? The police; the legal system and courts; banks. Scores of 1 to 3 equate to low trust; 4 to 7 to medium trust; 8 to 10 to high trust.

Trust in civil institutions has remained broadly similar since the survey began, with almost one in five (18%) reporting low trust in the police and banks, and one in four (25%) citing low trust in the legal system and courts.



Figure 22. Trust in media and tech[8]



Qs: On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all and 10 is completely, how much do you trust each of the following? The news media (e.g. TV, radio, newspapers); social media (e.g. Facebook, Instagram, X, YouTube, TikTok); big tech companies (e.g. Google, Apple). Scores of 1 to 3 equate to low trust; 4 to 7 to medium trust; 8 to 10 to high trust.

- Just under two in five (38%) people have low trust in the news media, similar to previous years and the UK average.
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of people have low trust in social media, eight percentage points higher than in 2023. Just 1% of people have high trust.
- Half (49%) of people have low trust in big tech companies (e.g. Google or Apple), thirteen percentage points higher than in 2023.

8 The questions pertaining to trust in social media and big tech do not contribute to the overall democratic wellbeing score. See the technical report for more detail.

Summary

As in previous years and as in other jurisdictions, at 39 democratic wellbeing continues to be far lower than for the other domains we measure. However, despite seeing no overall changes at the domain level, there have been improvements in some areas of democratic wellbeing.

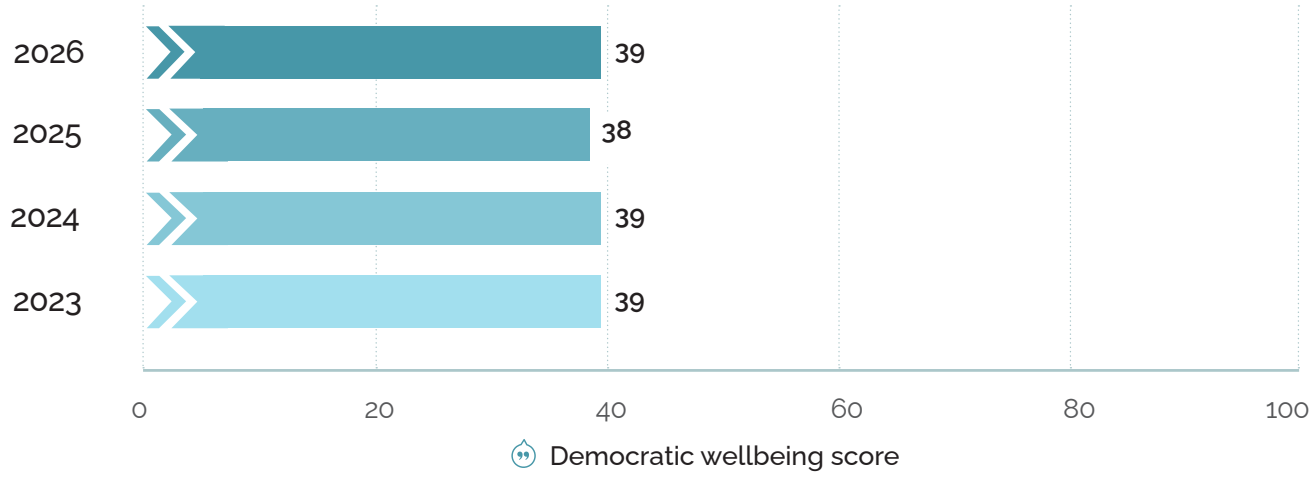
It remains true that few people feel able to influence decisions that affect them, but there have been small improvements both at the Wales and UK-wide levels. Similarly, while high trust in the UK Government and Welsh Government remains uncommon (8% and 14%, respectively), there have been some improvements.

Trust in local councils is unchanged, with around a third of people reporting low trust, and a similar proportion to previous years feeling that they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

There has been an increase in the proportion of people who do not trust big tech companies compared to 2023 and 2024, and trust in social media is even lower. Many people also have low trust in the news media.

Trust in civil institutions like the police and banks is higher than for the other institutions we ask about, with around a quarter of people having high trust in each.

Figure 23. Democractic wellbeing scores over time



Collective wellbeing in 2026: Scoring summary



72
100
Social wellbeing

69
100
Economic wellbeing

64
100
Environmental wellbeing

39
100
Democratic wellbeing

61
100

The collective wellbeing score for Wales in 2026 is 61 out of a possible 100.

Summary table of domain scores by key demographic characteristics

		Collective wellbeing	Social wellbeing	Economic wellbeing	Environmental wellbeing	Democratic wellbeing
	Total	**61**	**72**	**69**	**64**	**39**
Disability	Not disabled	64	77	72	67	41
	Disabled	52	60	59	56	34
Age	16-34 years	58	67	64	59	41
	35-54 years	58	72	64	61	36
	55 years & over	65	77	75	69	40
Household Income	£25,999 and under	54	67	55	60	35
	£26,000 to £51,999	62	75	72	64	38
	£52,000 to £99,999	66	77	78	67	42
Area deprivation	IMD1 (highest deprivation)	53	65	58	54	35
	IMD2	59	71	67	59	38
	IMD3	63	76	70	68	39
	IMD4	62	72	72	67	37
	IMD5 (lowest deprivation)	68	78	77	72	45
Gender	Women	61	72	68	65	40
	Men	61	73	70	62	38
Children	No children	63	74	71	66	40
	One or more children in household	56	67	62	57	37
Urbanity	Urban living	59	70	67	60	38
	Rural living	65	76	72	71	40
Education	Graduate	65	76	75	66	44
	Non-graduate	59	71	66	63	37
Religion	Religious	62	74	70	65	40
	No religion	60	72	68	63	38
Working	Full-time	62	75	71	64	39
	Not working full-time	60	71	68	64	39

The base sizes for people aged 16 to 34 (56), IMD1 (98), IMD5 (97), and for people with children in their household (78) were smaller than for other groups, so should be treated with caution. The Wales base size for social and private tenants, for people from an ethnic minority (including white minority) background, and for people who are LGB+ were below the threshold for inclusion in statistical analysis.


HMV







Life in the UK Wales 2026









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