# Article information:

OECD Better Life Index
<https://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/countries/finland/>

# Article summary:

1. Finland performs well in many dimensions of well-being relative to other countries in the Better Life Index.

2. The average household net-adjusted disposable income per capita is USD 33 471 a year, more than the OECD average of USD 30 490 a year.

3. In terms of health, life expectancy at birth in Finland is around 82 years, one year higher than the OECD average of 81 years.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of Finland’s performance on various indicators related to quality of life and well-being as measured by the OECD Better Life Index. The article presents data on population, visitors per year, renewable energy, education, employment, health and public sphere in a factual manner without any bias or partiality. It also provides information on household net-adjusted disposable income per capita and student scores from PISA tests which are reliable sources for such data.

However, there are some points that could be improved upon in order to make the article more comprehensive and trustworthy. For example, while it mentions gender differences in educational attainment and employment rates, it does not provide any further analysis or discussion on why these differences exist or what can be done to address them. Additionally, while it mentions atmospheric PM2.5 levels as an indicator of environmental quality, it does not provide any information on other environmental indicators such as air pollution or water quality which could give a more complete picture of Finland’s environmental performance. Furthermore, while it mentions voter turnout as an indicator of civic participation, it does not provide any information on other forms of civic engagement such as volunteering or political activism which could also be used to measure civic participation. Finally, while it mentions life satisfaction as an indicator of overall well-being, it does not provide any information on other measures such as mental health or physical health which could also be used to measure overall well-being.

In conclusion, while the article provides a good overview of Finland’s performance on various indicators related to quality of life and well-being as measured by the OECD Better Life Index with reliable sources for its data points, there are some areas where additional analysis and discussion would improve its comprehensiveness and trustworthiness.

# Topics for further research:

* Gender differences in educational attainment
* Gender differences in employment rates
* Air pollution in Finland
* Water quality in Finland
* Civic engagement in Finland
* Mental health and physical health in Finland

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/5e0e526c199ee37b9d5b7ddda9a50d4f>