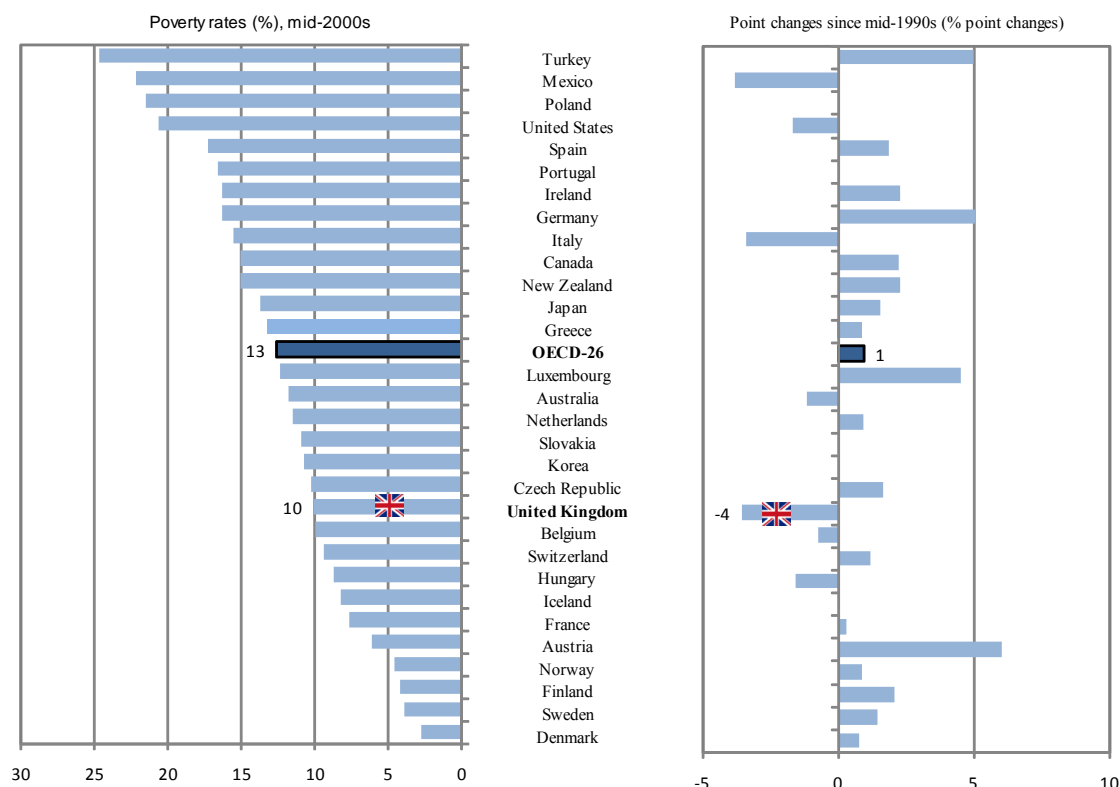


KEY FINDINGS: UNITED KINGDOM

Child poverty: Child poverty in the UK is declining. The fall in child poverty rates in the United Kingdom between the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s was the second largest in the OECD after Mexico. The United Kingdom was bucking a trend: on average, child poverty in the OECD rose slightly over the same period. [\[PDF\]](#) [\[XLS\]](#) [\[HTML\]](#)



Age of mothers at first birth: Mothers in the United Kingdom have their first child at a later age than anyone else in the OECD. The average age at first childbirth is 29.8 years, compared to an OECD average of 27.7 years. [\[PDF\]](#) [\[XLS\]](#) [\[HTML\]](#)

Obesity rates: Obesity rates in the United Kingdom are the third highest in the OECD, after Mexico and the United States. The obesity rate has tripled over the past 20 years to reach one in four of the adult population. [\[PDF\]](#) [\[XLS\]](#) [\[HTML\]](#)

Teen drinking: Underage drinking is a big problem in the United Kingdom. Although rates have fallen since 2001/2002, in 2005/2006 one in three girls aged between 13 and 15 said they got drunk regularly in the United Kingdom, more than anywhere else. Boys of the same age were only just behind (32%), second only to Denmark (34%). [\[PDF\]](#) [\[XLS\]](#) [\[HTML\]](#)

Youth with nothing to do: With around one in ten male teenagers not in education, employment or training, the United Kingdom has the second highest rate in the OECD, after Italy. The rate for females aged between 15 and 19 is lower only than in Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Spain. [\[PDF\]](#) [\[XLS\]](#) [\[HTML\]](#)