

How does FRANCE compare on child well-being?

France is a mixed performer when it comes to child well-being. Income and housing conditions, for example, are fairly average for the OECD. **Disposable income** levels and the chances of growing up in **income poverty** are roughly similar to the OECD average, while the share of children in **overcrowded homes** and **homes lacking basic facilities** are also moderate by OECD standards. Compared to many other OECD countries, however, children in France are relatively likely to live in **jobless households** – about 11.9% of children in France live in a household where no adult works, compared to 9.6% on average across the OECD.

Health outcomes are mixed. Children in France are more likely to be **regular smokers** than their peers in many other OECD countries, and are much less likely to **regularly engage in vigorous exercise** outside school, too. Yet, **overweight and obesity rates** are low, especially among boys – only 18% of French boys (11-, 13- and 15-year-olds) are overweight or obese, compared to 24% on average across the OECD.

At school, children in France are relatively unlikely to suffer from **anxiety about school tests**, and **educational performance** at 15 (as measured by the OECD's PISA tests) is about average. However, children in France are less

likely than their peers in other OECD countries to feel at home in school. Only 41% of 15-year-olds in France say they **feel like they belong at school**, not far off half the OECD average (73%).

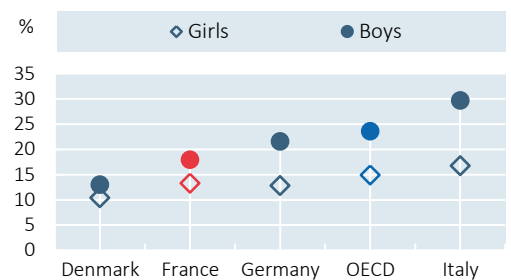
Overall, levels of self-reported **life satisfaction** are fairly high. In comparison to many other OECD countries, a relatively high proportion of 15-year-olds in France report **high levels of life satisfaction** and a relatively low proportion report **low life satisfaction**. However, as in most OECD countries, girls tend to report lower life satisfaction than boys – for example, in France, only 32% of 15-year-old girls report high levels of life satisfaction, compared to 42% of boys.

How France compares to other OECD countries on 25 key measures

	● Top third	◆ Middle third	■ Bottom third
Home and family environment	Jobs and income	Average disposable household income for children	◆
		Children in relative income poverty	◆
	Housing conditions and neighbourhood and environmental quality	Children in jobless households	■
		Children in overcrowded households	◆
		Children in households that lack basic facilities	◆
Parent-child relationships	Adolescents talking to their parents before or after school	■	
Health and safety	Infant health	Infant mortality	◆
		Low-weight births	◆
	Child and adolescent health	Adolescents skipping either breakfast or dinner	◆
		Adolescents regularly engaging in vigorous exercise	■
Risk behaviours	Children who are overweight or obese	●	
Education and school life	Educational resources at home	Children who are regular smokers	■
		Adolescents with a desk and a quiet place to study at home	●
	Educational attitudes and expectations	Adolescents with books for school work at home	◆
		Adolescents who feel anxious about school tests	●
	Quality of school life	Adolescents who expect to complete a university degree	■
		Adolescents who feel like they belong in school	■
		Adolescents who report being the victims of bullying	◆
Educational performance	Reading performance at age 15 (PISA)	◆	
	Mathematics performance at age 15 (PISA)	◆	
Activities and life satisfaction	Subjective well-being	Adolescents reporting high life satisfaction	●
		Adolescents reporting low life satisfaction	●
	Other adolescent activities and outcomes	Adolescents not in education or employment	■
		Adolescent fertility	◆

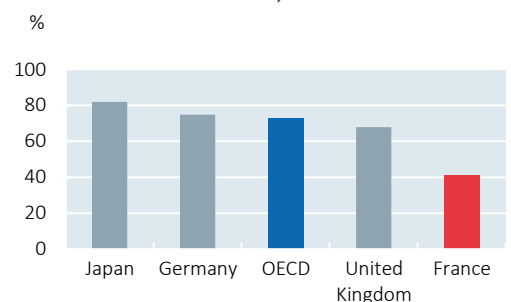
Note: Placement in top/middle/bottom third of OECD countries with available data on each measure. 'Top third' (green circle) always represents good relative performance with respect to child well-being, and 'bottom third' (red square) poor relative performance. For measures where a larger value is generally 'better' (e.g. 'adolescents reporting high life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when countries are ranked largest to smallest value down. For measures where a smaller value is better (e.g. 'adolescents reporting low life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when ranked smallest to largest.

Children (11-, 13- and 15-year-olds) who are overweight or obese, 2013/14



Note: Based on children's self-reports
Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal based on the HBSC study 2013/14

15-year-olds who say they feel like they belong at school, 2015



Note: % of 15-year-olds who, when asked to think about their school, agree or strongly agree with the statement "I feel like I belong at school"
Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal based on the PISA 2015 Database

The **Child Well-Being Data Portal (CWBDP)** gathers data on child well-being and the settings in which children grow up. It provides information on children's home and family environment, their health and safety, their education and school life, their activities and their life satisfaction, and also links to information on public policies for children. Information covers children from 0 to 17 years of age, although some information is available only for specific ages. Where possible, information is provided for different age groups, from early childhood to adolescence. The data portal also provides a unique source of information on disparities in child well-being by gender, family status, household income level, and parental background.