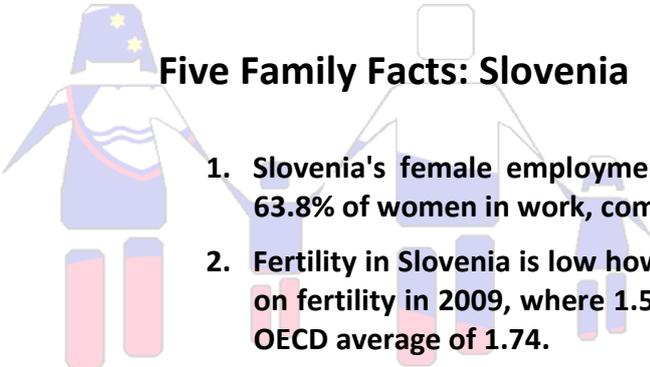




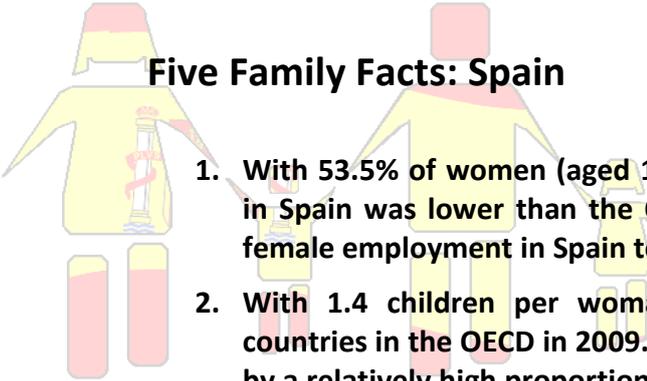
## Five Family Facts: The Slovak Republic

1. The Slovak Republic ranks low in terms of female employment rates (26 out of 34 OECD countries). Just over half of Slovak women (52.8%) are in work compared to an OECD average of 59.6%.
2. The number of children born per woman in the Slovak Republic is also low, at 1.41, compared to an OECD average of 1.74. Only 9 other OECD countries have lower fertility rates.
3. Child poverty rates in the Slovak Republic are just below the OECD average of 12.8%, at 10.9%. Children in poverty live on incomes lower than half of the national median level.
4. Families in the Slovak Republic are larger than most. At 2.9 persons per household, there is on average one person more per Slovak household than in the country with the smallest households in the OECD (2.0 in Sweden).
5. Marriage is popular amongst young couples in Slovakia. 40.5% of the population aged 20-34 years are married in the Slovak Republic, compared to 31.6 in the OECD on average. Only Poland ranks higher.



## Five Family Facts: Slovenia

1. Slovenia's female employment rate is above most other OECD countries, at 63.8% of women in work, compared to an OECD average of 59.6 %.
2. Fertility in Slovenia is low however. Slovenia ranks 21 out of 34 OECD countries on fertility in 2009, where 1.53 children were born per woman compared to an OECD average of 1.74.
3. Slovenia is a high performer in terms of low child poverty rates, with a rate of 7.8% of children living in poverty, almost 5% points below the OECD average.
4. The proportion of young adults still living with their parents in Slovenia is second highest for 23 countries with data. 57% of 20-34 year olds live with mum and dad compared to 37% in the OECD on average.
5. In 2008 there were more 2 earner couple families in Slovenia than in 21 other OECD countries with data. 69% of families had two-earners compared to 58% in the OECD on average. Perhaps unsurprisingly, Slovenia had the lowest rate of one-earner families (18.3%) in 2008.



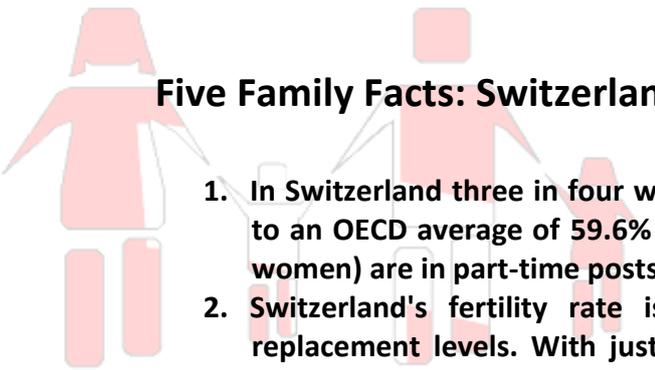
## Five Family Facts: Spain

1. With 53.5% of women (aged 15-64) in the labour market, female employment in Spain was lower than the OECD average of 59.6%. The largest increases in female employment in Spain took place during the last two decades.
2. With 1.4 children per woman, Spain was among the lowest-low fertility countries in the OECD in 2009. The low fertility rate in Spain is in part explained by a relatively high proportion of women remaining childless (over 20%) and by an increase in age of childbearing.
3. Child poverty rate in Spain was 17.3%, well above the OECD average of 12.7%. Spain ranks 28 out of 34 OECD countries in this indicator. Poverty rates among Spanish children are predicted to have increased in 2010.
4. Families in Spain are somewhat large compared to the OECD average household. Spanish households have on average 2.83 persons compared to an OECD average of 2.63.
5. At 1.6% of GDP, Spain's public spending on family benefits was below the OECD average of 2.23%. Social spending per child in Spain is also lower (EUR 98 700) than the OECD average (EUR 108 400) and concentrated in mid and late childhood.



## Five Family Facts: Sweden

1. Sweden has one of the highest rates of female employment in the OECD, 70.2% of women work compared to an OECD average of 59.6%. Although a very slight fall has been seen in the ten years since 1999.
2. Sweden's fertility rate is in the top third of OECD countries. In Sweden 1.94 children are born per woman compared to an OECD average of 1.74.
3. Swedish child poverty rates are low. Sweden's child poverty rate is just 7% compared to an OECD average of 12.7%. Based on employment rates an increase as high as 3% points is predicted.
4. Sweden has the smallest average household size in the OECD. With fewer than 2 people (1.99) per household, it is well below the OECD average of 2.63.
5. Sweden spent \$63 100 per child aged 0-5 on average in 2007, which is well above the OECD average at \$36 000, and fourth highest in the OECD.



## Five Family Facts: Switzerland

1. In Switzerland three in four women are in work (73.8% in 2009) this compares to an OECD average of 59.6% of women in work. Almost half (47% of working women) are in part-time posts.
2. Switzerland's fertility rate is below the OECD average, and well below replacement levels. With just 1.5 children born per woman compared to an average of 1.74 OECD-wide.
3. In Switzerland the number of children living in poverty is 9.4%. This is well below the OECD average of 12.7, and one of 13 OECD countries with a rate below 10%.
4. Household sizes are small in Switzerland. There are on average 2.24 persons per Swiss household, compared to an OECD average of 2.63.
5. In 2008 there were more childless households in Switzerland (74%) than anywhere else in the OECD (the average is 60%).



## Five Family Facts: Turkey

1. Turkey has the lowest female employment rate in the OECD. Less than one-quarter of Turkish women work (24.4%) compared to over half in the OECD on average (59.6%). Moreover, in the ten years since 1999, Turkish female labour market participation has fallen.
2. In contrast, Turkey has one of the highest fertility rates in the OECD. The average number of births per woman in Turkey is 2.12 compared to an OECD average of 1.74. Only 3 countries have higher rates.
3. Child poverty is a concern in Turkey. Nearly one in every four children lives in poverty (24.6%). The OECD average poverty rate is half the size (12.7%).
4. One contributor to high poverty is large families. Turkey ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in average household size in the OECD. The average Turkish household has 4.11 persons, in the OECD it is 2.63 persons.
5. In 20 years Turkey has reduced the infant mortality rate from 71 deaths per 1000 births in 1987 to 21 per 1000 in 2007. Nonetheless, the OECD average is much lower at just 5 deaths per 1000 births.



## Five Family Facts: The United Kingdom

1. Female employment in the UK is high, 65.6% of women are in work compared to an OECD average of 59.6% of women.
2. The United Kingdom has the 11<sup>th</sup> highest fertility rate in the OECD. In the UK on average 1.94 children are born per woman. In the OECD the average is 1.74.
3. The most recent poverty figures show that the UK is mid-range. In the United Kingdom around 10% of children are living in poverty compared to an OECD average of 12.7%. Since the crisis the UK child poverty rate is predicted to have risen.
4. In 2005 the UK had one of the smallest average household sizes in the OECD (higher only than two other countries). On average 2.12 people live in each UK household, the OECD average is 2.63 persons per household.
5. In 2007 the United Kingdom was the fourth highest spending OECD country on cash transfers to families (spending 2.1% of GDP). The 8<sup>th</sup> highest spender on services (1.1% of GDP) and 11<sup>th</sup> highest spender on tax breaks (0.3% of GDP).



## Five Family Facts: The United States

1. The rate of working women, at 63.4%, in the United States is higher than most other OECD countries (the average is 59.6%). A fall of 4% in the ten years since 1999.
2. The fertility rate in the US is also high. The United States ranks 7 out of 34 OECD countries on this measure. Just over 2 children are born per woman in the US, compared to an OECD average of 1.74.
3. Child poverty in the United States is amongst the highest in the OECD. 21.6% of children live in poverty, compared to an OECD average of 12.7%.
4. In the United States the average size of households is 2.57 persons. This value is mid-range, being slightly below the OECD average of 2.63 persons per household.
5. The United States transferred 0.1% of GDP to families in cash benefits. This is 12 times lower than the OECD average cash spend, and 5 times lower than the US expenditure of family tax breaks.