

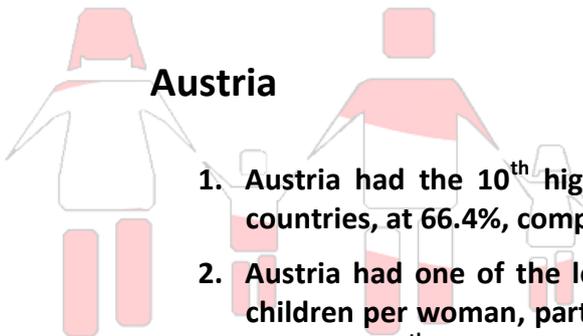
FIVE FAMILY FACTS

AUSTRALIA	2
AUSTRIA	2
BELGIUM	3
CANADA.....	3
CHILE.....	4
CZECH REPUBLIC	4
DENMARK	5
ESTONIA.....	5
FINLAND	6
FRANCE.....	6
GERMANY	7
GREECE	7
HUNGARY.....	8
ICELAND	8
IRELAND	9
ISRAEL.....	9
ITALY.....	10
JAPAN	10
KOREA.....	11
LUXEMBOURG	11
MEXICO.....	12
THE NETHERLANDS	12
NEW ZEALAND.....	13
NORWAY.....	13
POLAND	14
PORTUGAL	14
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	15
SLOVENIA.....	15
SPAIN	16
SWEDEN	16
SWITZERLAND	17
TURKEY	17
UNITED KINGDOM.....	18
UNITED STATES	18



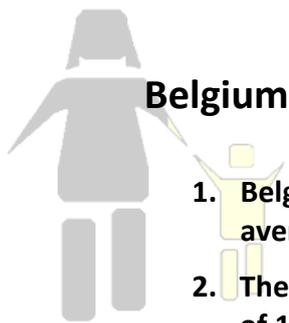
Australia

1. The female employment rate in Australia in 2009 was 66.2%, slightly above the OECD average of 59.6%. This is the 11th highest female employment rate among the OECD countries.
2. Australia's fertility rate in 2009 was just above the OECD average of 1.74, at 1.90 children per woman, and close to the rate of 2.1 required to replace the total population.
3. In Australia 11.8% of children live in poverty. This is just lower than the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. The average household size in Australia is 2.53, close to the OECD average of 2.63.
5. Part-time work is an important feature of female employment in Australia. The proportion of women (of all working women) that work part-time in Australia is 33.9% compared to an OECD average of 21.7%. This is the 6th highest among OECD countries.



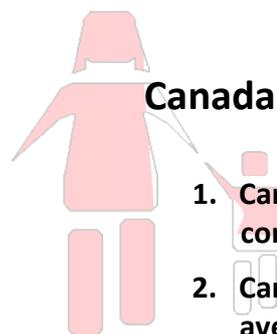
Austria

1. Austria had the 10th highest female employment rate in 2009 among OECD countries, at 66.4%, compared with an OECD average of 60.4%
2. Austria had one of the lowest fertility rates in the OECD in 2009 at just 1.39 children per woman, partly due to many women not having any children at all. This is the 6th lowest among OECD countries and well below the OECD average of 1.74.
3. Austria has one of the lowest child poverty rates among OECD countries (4th lowest) with just 6.2% children living in poverty compared with the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. Austria's average household size is 2.3 compared with the OECD average of 2.6.
5. Austria has the 8th highest public spending on family benefit, at 3.1% of GDP, well above the OECD average of 2.2%. Spending on cash benefits is particularly high, at 2.2% of GDP, which is the 3rd highest among OECD countries.



Belgium

1. Belgium's female employment rate in 2009 was 56.0%, below the OECD average of 59.6%. This is the 12th lowest female employment rate in the OECD.
2. The fertility rate in Belgium was 1.83 in 2009, slightly above the OECD average of 1.74, but still below the population replacement rate (2.1).
3. Around 1 in 10 children in Belgium live in poor households (the child poverty rate is 10.0%). This is below the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. The average family size in Belgium is 2.3, below the OECD average of 2.6.
5. Belgium's public spending on family benefits is 3.1% compared with an OECD average of 2.2%. This is the 6th highest among OECD countries.



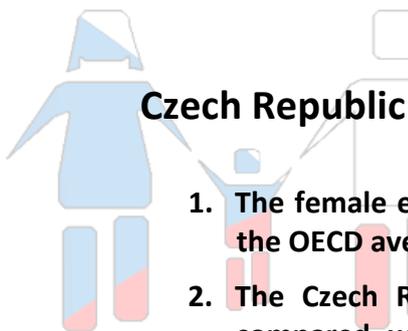
Canada

1. Canada had the 7th highest female employment rate in 2009, at 69.1%, compared with an OECD average of 59.6%.
2. Canada's fertility rate is 1.66 children per women, which is just below the OECD average of 1.74, and well below the population replacement rate (2.1).
3. Canada has the 11th highest child poverty rate among OECD countries, at 14.8%, which is above the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. The size of the average household in Canada is 2.5, just below the OECD average of 2.6 persons per household.
5. Canada performs well in PISA's reading literacy scale among 15 year olds, and had the 3rd highest score among OECD countries in 2009, at 524 points.



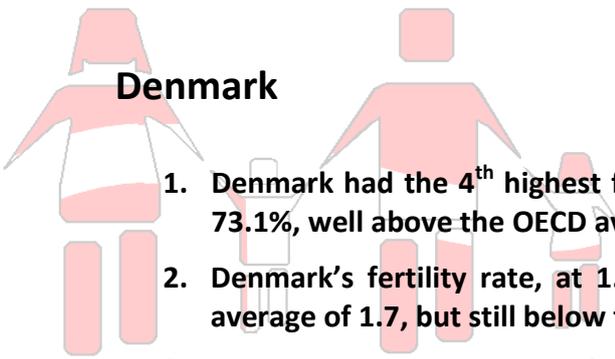
Chile

1. In 2008, Chile had the 2nd lowest female employment rate among OECD countries, at 42.2%, well below the OECD average of 59.6%.
2. Chile's fertility rate in 2009 was 2.0, close to the replacement rate of 2.1 children born per woman required to replace the whole population. This is well above the OECD average of 1.7.
3. Chile has the 5th highest child poverty rate among the OECD countries, at 20.5% (more than 1 in 5 children). The OECD average is 12.7%.
4. The average household size in Chile is 3.7, which is more than 1 person higher than the OECD average of 2.6.
5. Chile has the second lowest public spending on family benefits among OECD countries. Family spending in Chile amounts to 0.8% of GDP compared to an OECD average of 2.2%.



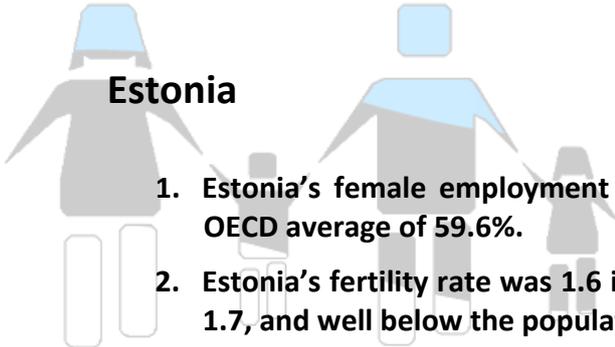
Czech Republic

1. The female employment rate in the Czech Republic in 2009 was 56.7%, below the OECD average of 59.6%
2. The Czech Republic's fertility rate is 1.5 children per woman; this is low compared with the OECD average of 1.7, and well below the population replacement rate (2.1).
3. The child poverty rate in the Czech Republic is 10.3%, which is below the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. The average household size in the Czech Republic is 2.5, just below the OECD average of 2.6 persons per household.
5. The Czech Republic has one of the lowest proportions of men and women with tertiary education. Just 20% of women and 16% of men aged 25-34 years have a university degree, well below the OECD average 40% and 32% respectively.



Denmark

1. Denmark had the 4th highest female employment rate in the OECD in 2009, at 73.1%, well above the OECD average of 59.6%.
2. Denmark's fertility rate, at 1.8 children per woman, is just above the OECD average of 1.7, but still below the population replacement rate (2.1).
3. Denmark has the lowest child poverty rate among all OECD countries, at just 3.7%, compared with the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. The average household size in Denmark is just 2.1, well below the OECD average of 2.6 persons per household.
5. At 3.6% of GDP, Denmark has the 2nd highest public spending on family benefits. This well above the OECD average of 2.2% of GDP.

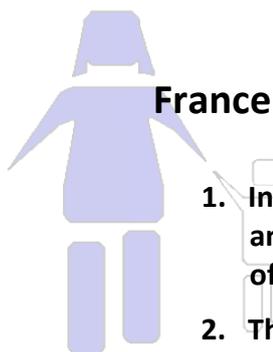


Estonia

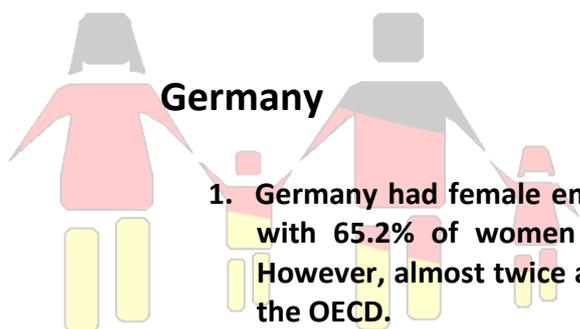
1. Estonia's female employment rate in 2009, at 63.0%, was slightly above the OECD average of 59.6%.
2. Estonia's fertility rate was 1.6 in 2009, which is just below the OECD average of 1.7, and well below the population replacement rate (2.1).
3. The child poverty rate in Estonia is 12.4%, which is similar to the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. Estonia's public spending on family benefits in 2007 was 1.7% of GDP, below the OECD average of 2.2%.
5. Estonia has made large gains in the PISA reading literacy score among 15 year olds. In 2000, Estonia's score was 29th highest among OECD country, and it jumped to 10th in 2009 with a score of 501.



1. Finland had the 8th highest female employment rate in 2009, with 67.9% of women in employment compared to an OECD average of 59.6%.
2. Finnish fertility rate in 2009 was above the OECD average of 1.74, at 1.86 children per woman.
3. In Finland, only 4.2% of children live in poverty. This is well below the OECD average of 12.7%, and bettered only by Denmark.
4. Finnish households are amongst the smallest in the OECD. Finland has just 2.14 persons per household, compared to an OECD average of 2.63.
5. Finland spent \$50 900 per child aged 0-5 on average in 2007, which is well above the OECD average at \$36 000.

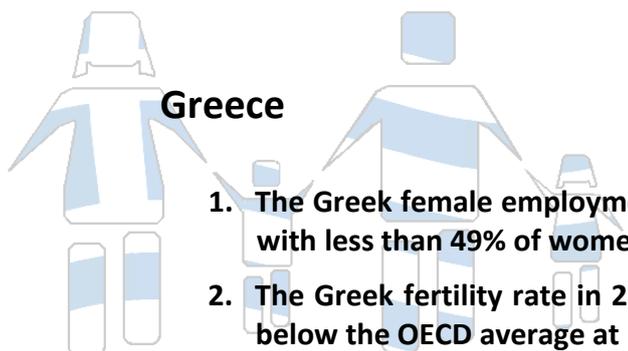


1. In France, the female employment rate (60%) is at the OECD average (59.6%), and well below the Nordic countries and the Netherlands. However, four fifths of employed women work full-time.
2. The French fertility rate in 2009 was above the OECD average of 1.74, at 1.99 children per woman.
3. In France, only 8% of children live in poverty. This is well below the OECD average of 12.7%, and bettered only by 7 countries.
4. The average size of French households is at 2.38 persons per household, much lower than the OECD average of 2.63. Ten countries have larger families on average.
5. France is one of the top spenders on families, with expenditures adding to 3.7% of GDP in 2007, compared to an OECD average at 2.2%.



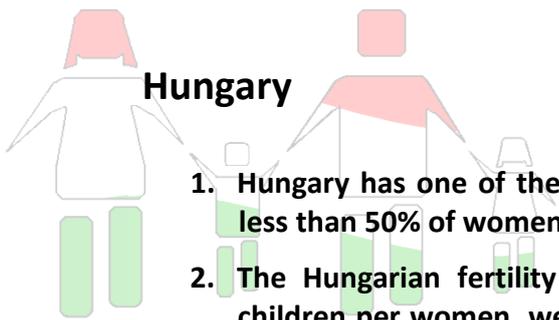
Germany

1. Germany had female employment rate well above the OECD average in 2009, with 65.2% of women in employment compared to an average of 59.6%. However, almost twice as many German women work part- than on average in the OECD.
2. The German fertility rate in 2009 was very low at 1.36 children per women, the 4th lowest of the OECD.
3. In Germany, only 8.3% of children live in poverty. This is below the OECD average of 12.7%, and close to poverty rate in France.
4. German households are amongst the smallest in the OECD. Finland has just 2.09 persons per household, compared to an OECD average of 2.63.
5. Germany spent 2.8% of GDP on families in 2007, which is well above the OECD average at 2.2%. However, only 0.8% was spent on childcare services.



Greece

1. The Greek female employment rate is amongst the lowest in the OECD in 2009, with less than 49% of women in employment compared to an average of 59.6%.
2. The Greek fertility rate in 2009 was also low at 1.53 children per women, well below the OECD average at 1.74.
3. In Greece, 13.2% of children live in poverty, which is close to the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. Greek households are amongst the largest in the OECD, with 2.73 persons per household, compared to an OECD average of 2.63.
5. Greece is amongst the lowest spender on families, with expenditures adding to 0.9% of GDP in 2007, compared to an OECD average at 2.2%.



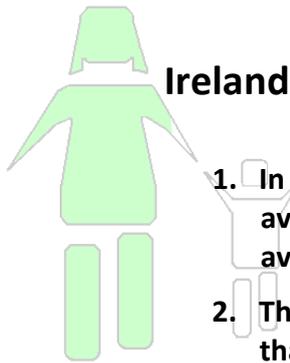
Hungary

1. Hungary has one of the lowest rate of female employment in the OECD, with less than 50% of women in employment compared to an average of 59.6%.
2. The Hungarian fertility rate in 2009 was also amongst the lowest at 1.33 children per women, well below the OECD average at 1.74; only two countries were experiencing a lower rate.
3. In Hungary, 7.2% of children live in poverty, which is well below the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. Hungarian households are slightly smaller than the OECD average, with 2.53 persons per household, compared to an OECD average of 2.63.
5. In Hungary, parental leave can last up to 3 years, compared with 1.5 years on average across the OECD.



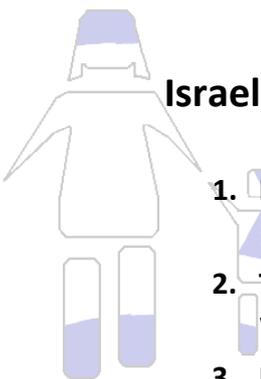
Iceland

1. Iceland had the highest rate of female employment in the OECD in 2009, with more than 77% of women in employment compared to an OECD average of 59.6%.
2. The Icelandic fertility rate in 2009 was also amongst the highest at 2.22 children per women, well above the OECD average at 1.74 and above the rate that guarantees the replacement of the population.
3. In Iceland, 8.2% of children live in poverty, which is well below the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. Icelandic households are slightly smaller than the OECD average, with 2.57 persons per household, compared to an OECD average of 2.63.
5. Iceland is the top spender on families, with expenditures adding to 3.7% of GDP in 2007, compared to an OECD average at 2.2%.



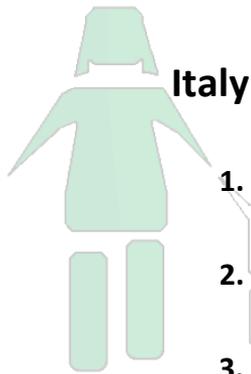
Ireland

1. In Ireland, the female employment rate in 2009 was slightly lower than the average in the OECD, with 57.8% of women in employment compared to an average of 59.6%.
2. The Irish fertility rate in 2009 was at 2.07 children per women close to the rate that guarantees the replacement of the population, and well above the OECD average of 1.74.
3. In Ireland, 16.3% of children live in poverty, which is well above the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. Irish households are larger than in the OECD on average, with 2.85 persons per household, compared to an OECD average of 2.63.
5. Ireland spent 2.6% of GDP on families in 2007, which is above the OECD average at 2.2%. However, only 0.4% was spent on childcare services.



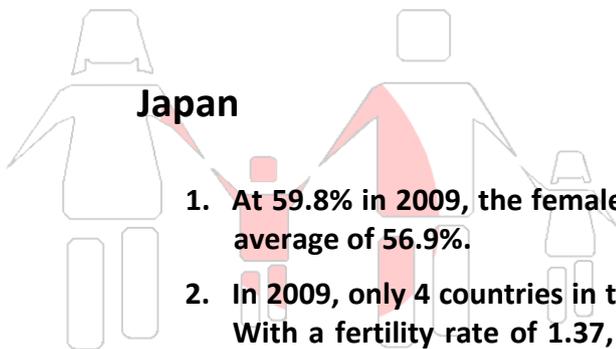
Israel

1. In Israel, the female employment rate was at 55.6% in 2009, well below the OECD average of 59.6%.
2. The fertility rate in Israel is the highest in the OECD with 2.96 children per women, compared to an OECD average of 1.74.
3. In Israel, 26.6% of children live in poverty, which is the highest rate of the OECD and more than twice the average of 12.7%.
4. In Israel, 49% of women aged 25 to 34 had completed tertiary education in 2008, which is above the OECD average at 40%.
5. There is no entitlement to paid parental leave in Israel, while parents can take such paid leave in 22 OECD countries.



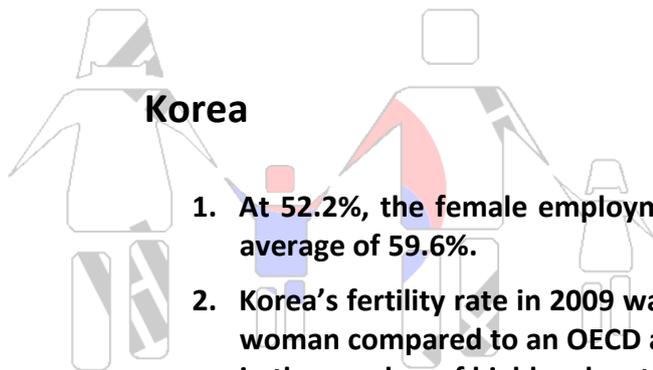
Italy

1. Italy has one of the lowest rates of female employment in the OECD, with 46,3% of women in employment in 2009 compared to an average of 59.6%.
2. The Italian fertility rate in 2009 was also amongst the lowest at 1.41 children per women, well below the OECD average at 1.74.
3. In Italy, 15.3% of children live in poverty, which is above the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. The average size of Italian households is at 2.58 persons per household close the OECD average of 2.63.
5. In Italy, spending for families has added to 1.4% of GDP in 2007, which is well below the OECD average at 2.2%.



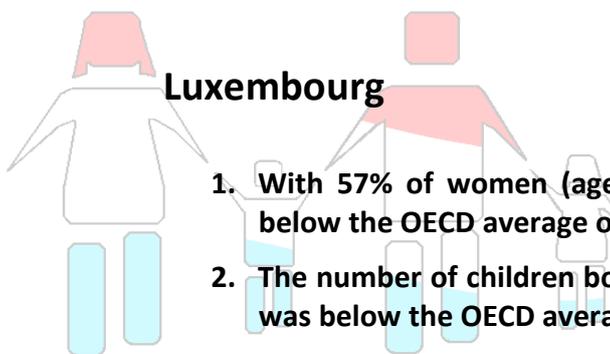
Japan

1. At 59.8% in 2009, the female employment rate in Japan was close to the OECD average of 56.9%.
2. In 2009, only 4 countries in the OECD had fewer babies per woman than Japan. With a fertility rate of 1.37, compared to 1.74 on average in the OECD, Japan was among the "lowest-low" fertility countries.
3. The Child poverty rate in 2006 in Japan was 14.2%. This was above the OECD average of 12.7%, and ranks 23rd out of 34 OECD countries. This figure is high considering the income levels in Japan.
4. With 2.71 persons per household, Japanese households are slightly larger than the OECD average of 2.63.
5. Japanese men on average spend the least time in unpaid work per day (59 minutes) in the OECD (the average is 138 minutes per day), and their contribution to childcare, on average, is limited.



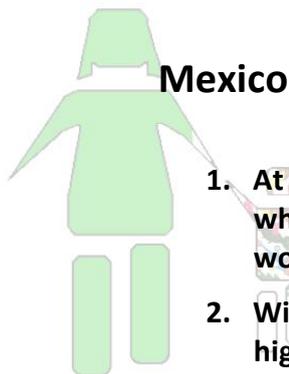
Korea

1. At 52.2%, the female employment rate in Korea in 2009 was below the OECD average of 59.6%.
2. Korea's fertility rate in 2009 was the lowest in the OECD, with 1.15 children per woman compared to an OECD average of 1.74. This is in part explained by a rise in the number of highly educated women remaining single.
3. The child poverty rate in 2008 in Korea was 10.3%, somewhat below the OECD average of 12.7%. This figure is low relative to Korea's low expenditure on family benefits.
4. Korean households are amongst the largest in the OECD area. Korea has 2.97 persons per household, compared to an OECD average of 2.63. This is because of a high proportion of multigenerational households in Korea.
5. With just over 0.5% of GDP on family benefits, public spending on families and children in Korea is the lowest in the OECD area.



Luxembourg

1. With 57% of women (aged 15-64) in the labour market, Luxembourg is just below the OECD average of 59.6%.
2. The number of children born per woman in 2009 in Luxembourg was 1.59. This was below the OECD average of 1.74.
3. Luxembourg's child poverty rate is 12.4%, close to the OECD average of 12.7%. This figure is relatively high considering Luxembourg's income level and its public expenditure on family benefits.
4. With 2.50 persons per household, Luxembourg's household size is somewhat lower than the OECD average household size of 2.63 persons.
5. Luxembourg spends more than 3% of GDP on family benefits, making it one of the top spenders in the OECD area. What is more, Luxembourg is the country with the highest spending on young children (0 to 5 years) among OECD countries.



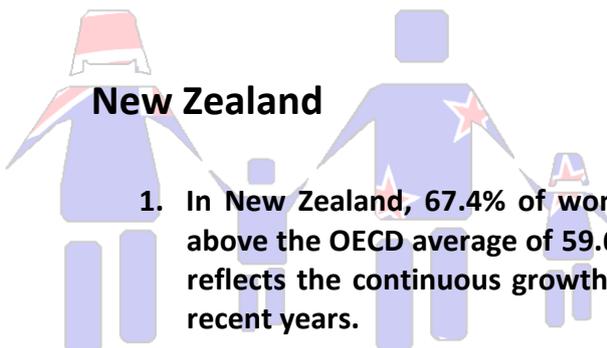
Mexico

1. At just 43%, female employment in Mexico is one of the lowest in the OECD, where the average female employment rate is of 60%. Many Mexican women work in the informal sector and have no entitlements to work-related benefits.
2. With 2.08 children per woman, Mexico's fertility rate in 2009 was amongst the highest in the OECD area. Mexican women are having almost 3 children less per woman now than in the early 1980s. This is the steepest decline in fertility rates in the OECD during the last 3 decades.
3. Mexico, together with Israel, has the highest child poverty rate in the OECD. In 2008, more than 1 in 4 Mexican children lived in poor households (25.8%); well above the OECD average of 1 in 8 (12.7%) children.
4. After Turkey, Mexican households are the largest in the OECD area. Mexico has 4.03 persons per household, well above the OECD average of 2.63.
5. Mexico spends less than 1% of GDP on families, and together with Chile and Korea, less than half the OECD average of around 2.2% of GDP. Mexico spends less per child than most other OECD countries at all stages of the child lifecycle.



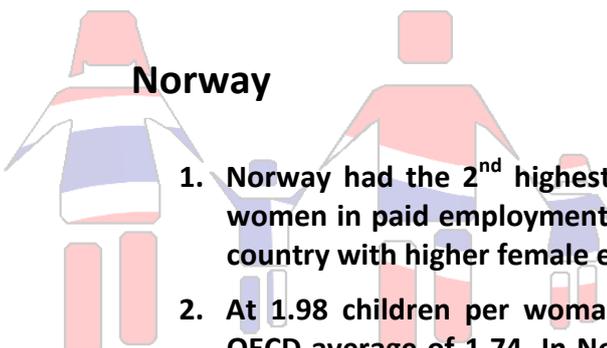
The Netherlands

1. The Netherlands had the 5th highest female employment rate in 2009, with 70.6% of women in employment compared to an OECD average of 60.4%. Although for many Dutch women, work is part-time.
2. The Netherlands fertility rate in 2009 was just above the OECD average of 1.74, at 1.79 children per woman.
3. In the Netherlands 9.6% of children live in poverty. This is lower than the OECD average of 12.7%, and bettered only by 11 other countries.
4. Dutch households are amongst the smallest in the OECD. The Netherlands has just 2.28 persons per household, compared to an OECD average of 2.63.
5. Dutch social spending on children increases as children get older, and totals EUR 167 000 up to age 18, which is above the OECD average (EUR 128 000).



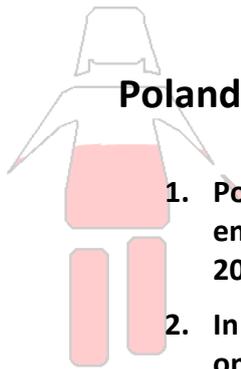
New Zealand

1. In New Zealand, 67.4% of women were in paid employment in 2009. This is above the OECD average of 59.6%, and bettered only by 8 countries. This figure reflects the continuous growth of female employment in New Zealand during recent years.
2. New Zealand had the 3rd highest fertility rate in the OECD in 2009, with 2.14 children per woman compared with an OECD average of 1.74.
3. Child poverty rate in 2008 in New Zealand was 12.2%. Just below the OECD average of 12.7%.
4. With 2.65 persons per household, the size of New Zealand's households is around the OECD average of 2.63 persons.
5. New Zealand is 1 of 15 OECD countries where the physical punishment of children is illegal.



Norway

1. Norway had the 2nd highest female employment rate in 2009, with 74.4% of women in paid employment compared to an OECD average of 59.6%. The only country with higher female employment rate than Norway was Iceland (77.2%).
2. At 1.98 children per woman, Norway's fertility rate in 2009 was above the OECD average of 1.74. In Norway, at least 30% of women have three or more children.
3. With 5.5% of children in poverty, Norway had the 3rd lowest child poverty rate in the OECD, well below the OECD average of 12.7%. This figure was bettered only by Denmark and Finland.
4. Norwegian households are relatively small. At 2.1 persons per household, Norwegian families have on average 2 persons less than families in Turkey (4.1 persons per household), the country with the largest household size in the OECD.
5. Norway's public spending on education and family policies is the second highest in the OECD. With NOK 2 315 000 per child up to the age of 18, spending on children is almost twice the OECD average of NOK 1 308 000.



Poland

1. Poland ranks low (27 out of 34 OECD countries) in terms of female employment. Just above half (52.8%) of Polish women were in employment in 2009, compared with the OECD average of 59.6%.
2. In Poland, the number of children born per woman is low. Polish women have on average 1.40 children compared to the OECD average of 1.74. Only 6 other OECD countries have lower fertility rates than Poland.
3. Child poverty in Poland is high. At 21.5%, it is well above the OECD average of 12.7%. Only 4 other OECD countries have higher child poverty rates than Poland.
4. Families in Poland are relatively large. Polish households have on average 2.84 persons compared to an OECD average of 2.63. This is almost one person more than households in Sweden (1.99), the OECD country with the smallest household size.
5. Polish social spending on children up to age 18 is low (PLN 116 200) compared to the OECD average (PLN 275 300).



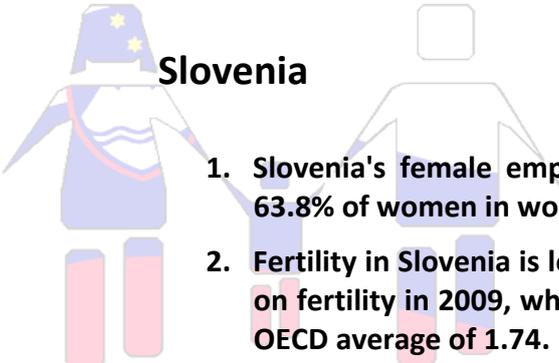
Portugal

1. At 61.6%, female employment rates in 2009 in Portugal were just above the OECD average of 59.6%. The share of Portuguese couples with both parents in paid work (65.3%) is one of the highest in the OECD (average of 57.2%).
2. After Korea, the number of children born per woman in Portugal is the lowest in the OECD area. With 1.32 children per woman, the Portuguese fertility rate in 2009 was well below the OECD average of 1.74.
3. In Portugal, 16.5% of children live in poverty. This is above the OECD average of 12.7%. Child poverty rates in Portugal have increased in recent years at the same time as income inequality.
4. Portugal's household size is 2.79 persons per household, above the OECD average of 2.63.
5. Portugal spends less than the OECD average at each stage of childhood. Spending on children is particularly low during the early years (0 to 5), less than half of the OECD average (EUR 11 500 per child in Portugal compared to the OECD average of EUR 24 900).



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.



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.



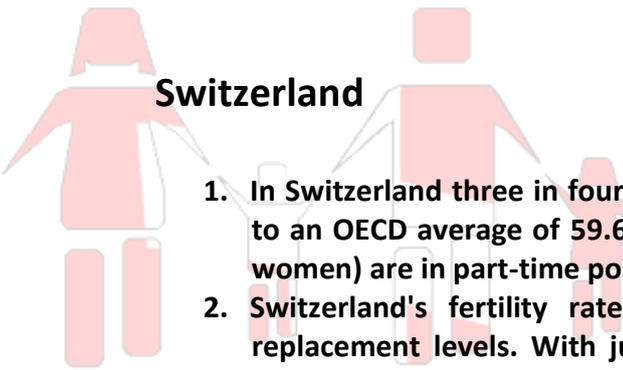
Spain

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.



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.



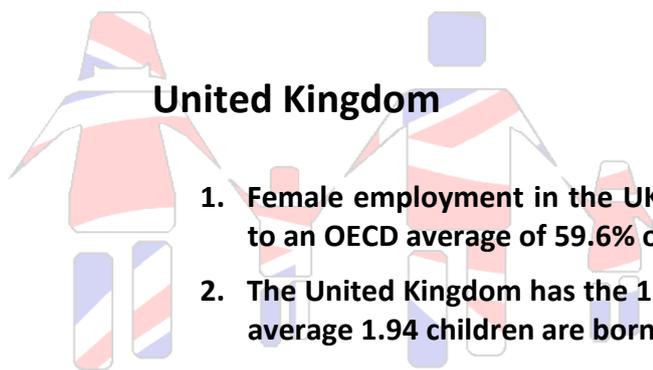
Switzerland

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%).



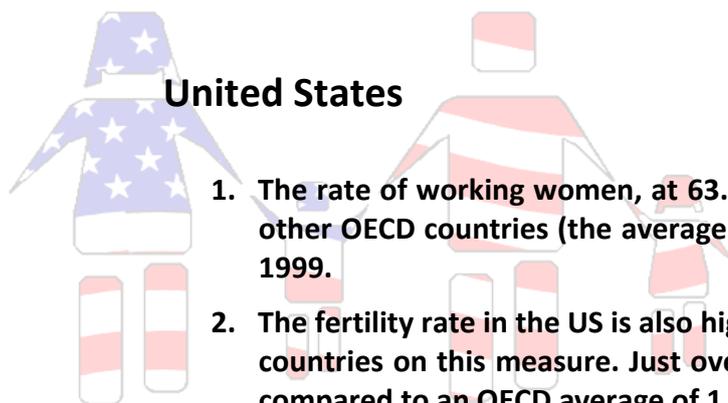
Turkey

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 1st 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.



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 11th 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 8th highest spender on services (1.1% of GDP) and 11th highest spender on tax breaks (0.3% of GDP).



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.