

### SF1.3: Further information on the living arrangements of children

#### *Definitions and methodology*

This indicator presents further information on the living arrangements of children, building on the basic information given in Indicator SF1.2 by disaggregating across demographic and socio-economic groups. Three measures are used:

- *Distribution (%) of children (0- to 17-year-olds) by the presence and marital status of parents in the household, by child age group.* The age groups used are 0-5 year-olds, 6-11 year-olds, and 12-17 year-olds.
- *Distribution (%) of children (0- to 17-year-olds) by the presence and marital status of parents in the household, by relative income poverty status.* Children are classified as living in relative income poverty if they have an equivalised household disposable income (i.e. an income after taxes and transfers, adjusted for household size) below the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is set here at 50% of the median disposable income in each country.
- *Distribution (%) of children (0- to 17-year-olds) who live with a mother, by the presence of a father and marital status of the parents, by mother's level of educational attainment.* Educational attainment is measured here using the standard three-part ordinal variable based on the ISCED 2011 classification system: 'low education' corresponds to a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 2011 levels 0-2 (early-childhood education, primary or lower secondary education); 'medium education' reflects a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 2011 levels 3-4 (upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education); and 'high education' corresponds to a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 2011 levels 5-8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor or equivalent, master or equivalent, doctoral or equivalent). Data cover children who live with a mother only, with any children who do not live with a mother excluded.

The possible living arrangements for children are:

- *Living with two parents*, where the child lives primarily in a household with two adults that are reported as 'parents' of the child, with 'parents' generally referring to both biological parents and step- or adoptive-parents. Children are then further disaggregated into those living with two married parents – that is, with two adults that are considered parents and that are married to each other – and those that live with two cohabiting parents, that is, with two parents that are not married to each other.
- *Living with one parent*, where the child lives primarily in a household with only one adult that is reported as a 'parent'. This can be a biological parent or a step- or adoptive-parent. The household may or may not contain other adults, including grandparents and other adult relatives or unrelated adults.
- *Other*, where the child lives primarily in a household where no adult is considered a parent. This covers a variety of possible living arrangements, including the child living with grandparents, other relatives or unrelated adults, as long as none of the adults in the household are reported as a parent of the child.

Other relevant indicators: Family size and household composition (SF1.1); Children in Families (SF1.2); Share of births outside marriage (SF2.4); Childlessness (SF2.5); Marriage and Divorce rates (SF3.1) and Cohabitation rate and prevalence other forms of partnerships (SF3.3); and Child poverty (CO2.2).
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This indicator also considers the proportion of children living in ‘original’ or in ‘reconstituted’ families. There is limited comparable information on this topic, but the *Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children* (HBSC) survey has some data for children aged 11, 13 and 15 (see Inchley *et al.*, 2016). Respondents were asked whether they lived in one or two homes (i.e. two families) and which home was their ‘main’ home. The data presented concern the proportion of children who reported they were living primarily with two parents, with a single parent, in a step-family, or within some other arrangement (for example, in a foster home or with non-parental family members).

### *Key findings*

Across OECD countries, younger children are more likely to live with two parents than older children (Table SF1.3.A). On average across OECD countries with available data, 88% of 0-5 year-olds live with two parents (either married or cohabiting), compared to 75% of 12-17 year-olds. Differences in the share living with two parents across age groups are largest in Austria (where 94% of 0-5 year-olds live with two parents, falling to 73% among 12-17 year-olds) and Latvia (where the share falls from 81% among 0-5 year-olds to 59% among 12-17 year-olds). They are smallest in the Czech Republic, Italy, Poland, the Slovak Republic and the United States.

Children living in income poverty are generally less likely to live with two parents than children not in income poverty (Table SF1.3.B). On average, about 60% of children living in relative income poverty also live with two parents, compared to 85% of children *not* living in income poverty. Conversely, an average of 38% of poor children live with only one parent, compared to just 15% of non-poor children. Finland, Iceland, Ireland and Norway have the largest gaps. In these countries, the share of poor children living with two parents is at least 40 percentage points lower (and the share living with one parent at least 40 percentage points higher) than the share for non-poor children.

In most OECD countries, children are less likely to live with two parents when their mother has a low level of educational attainment (Table SF1.3.C). On average across OECD countries with available data, about 78% of children who live with a mother with a low level of education attainment also live with two parents (that is, also have a father in the household), compared to 89% of children who live with a mother with a high level of education attainment. This is particularly the case in Norway, where the share of children living with two parents is about 28 percentage points lower for children living with a mother with low education than it is for those living with a mother with high educational attainment. However, there are a couple of exceptions. In Greece and Italy, among children living at least with a mother, the share living with two parents remains stable regardless of maternal education. In Switzerland, the share of children living with two parents is actually slightly higher for children living with a mother with low educational attainment (95%) than it is for those living with a mother with high educational attainment (88%).

Table SF1.3.D reports the proportion of young adolescents living primarily with both their parents, with one parent, or in a step-family. On average across OECD countries, 74% of children between 11 and 15 live with two parents, and 16% live with a single parent. The proportion of children living in a step-family varies from only 3% in Greece and Italy and 1% in the Slovak Republic to 14% in Estonia and Finland and 17% in the French-speaking region of Belgium. The likelihood of an 11-to-15-year-old living in a step-family tends to be lowest in Southern European (e.g. Greece, Italy, and Spain) and Eastern European (e.g. Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia) OECD countries, plus also Ireland and Israel, though this isn’t always the case – both the Czech Republic and Portugal both have above-average proportions of 11-to-15-year-olds living in step-families. The highest shares of children living 11-to-15-year-olds living in step-families tend to be found in a mixture of Western European (e.g. Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom) and Northern European countries (e.g. Estonia and Finland).

**Table SF1.3.A: Living arrangements of children by age**

Distribution (%) of children (0- to 17-year-olds) by the presence of parents and marital status of parents in the household, by age group, 2016 or latest available

	0-5 year-olds					6-11 year-olds					12-17 year-olds				
	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other
	Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father		Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father		Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father	
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	72.14	21.64	5.92	0.30	0.00	73.62	11.00	14.27	1.02	0.08	66.63	6.14	22.43	2.86	1.93
Belgium	52.72	33.32	11.25	1.83	0.88	55.13	20.35	19.19	4.05	1.28	57.34	10.34	24.10	7.53	0.69
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	63.16	26.29	10.10	0.09	0.36	69.94	16.72	11.90	1.13	0.31	69.40	13.62	13.64	2.09	1.25
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	50.17	41.92	7.91	0.00	0.00	52.76	29.58	16.19	1.14	0.33	56.59	20.08	20.43	1.54	1.36
Finland	67.90	23.51	8.14	0.44	0.01	70.14	17.81	9.87	1.91	0.27	68.12	12.19	14.75	3.90	1.03
France	42.72	45.62	10.15	1.29	0.22	53.09	21.85	19.29	5.29	0.48	55.80	12.77	22.15	8.21	1.08
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	96.18	0.82	2.74	0.04	0.22	90.40	0.94	7.31	0.83	0.52	87.20	0.48	9.77	1.95	0.60
Hungary	62.03	21.61	14.04	0.85	1.48	60.06	15.40	20.02	2.15	2.37	58.09	11.16	25.15	2.76	2.84
Iceland	48.65	39.14	11.31	0.55	0.34	57.53	19.73	18.00	4.25	0.50	60.80	16.44	16.08	4.91	1.76
Ireland	69.90	14.87	14.55	0.62	0.06	70.22	10.82	17.91	0.91	0.14	70.28	7.05	19.73	2.59	0.35
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	76.67	13.27	8.74	1.27	0.05	81.65	7.02	9.68	1.56	0.09	80.03	4.06	13.60	2.22	0.08
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	55.25	25.81	16.75	1.47	0.72	51.66	14.59	27.32	3.54	2.89	46.26	12.34	34.08	4.85	2.48
Lithuania	72.64	8.27	17.33	1.56	0.20	68.31	9.64	19.55	0.90	1.60	61.71	7.10	25.14	4.07	1.97
Luxembourg	79.18	12.73	6.74	0.67	0.68	80.55	5.07	12.47	1.31	0.60	72.00	4.04	18.46	3.30	2.20
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	67.84	24.37	6.92	0.25	0.62	75.38	14.26	8.84	1.46	0.05	73.20	7.60	16.48	2.48	0.25
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	48.57	34.45	14.58	1.72	0.68	55.82	21.82	16.64	5.11	0.61	58.87	12.71	20.65	5.24	2.54
Poland	67.42	24.64	7.27	0.20	0.46	69.49	19.61	9.83	0.52	0.55	69.31	17.78	11.13	0.99	0.78
Portugal	64.59	20.61	12.30	1.46	1.04	66.74	12.60	16.32	3.06	1.27	63.06	9.59	20.99	4.33	2.03
Slovak Republic	75.24	12.96	10.50	0.38	0.92	79.81	6.80	11.83	1.01	0.55	79.00	3.25	14.62	1.72	1.41
Slovenia	48.14	43.15	7.41	1.13	0.17	58.31	28.25	10.18	2.60	0.66	60.03	16.67	16.90	4.99	1.41

OECD Family Database [www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm](http://www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm)  
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	0-5 year-olds					6-11 year-olds					12-17 year-olds				
	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other
	Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father		Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father		Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father	
Spain	71.52	17.68	9.31	0.77	0.73	74.01	9.43	13.66	1.74	1.16	71.63	4.29	20.62	2.60	0.85
Sweden	55.77	34.21	6.61	3.04	0.37	55.03	22.61	13.88	7.81	0.67	54.61	18.80	16.52	8.46	1.61
Switzerland	80.95	13.09	5.80	0.16	0.00	81.48	5.74	11.09	1.58	0.11	77.80	5.32	14.74	1.62	0.52
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	60.88	21.10	17.54	0.48	0.00	63.09	12.85	22.20	1.85	0.00	60.12	9.82	24.95	3.52	1.60
United States	64.94	6.66	21.41	3.58	3.41	64.92	3.37	23.59	4.27	3.85	64.07	1.68	24.44	5.04	4.77
<b>OECD average</b>	<b>64.61</b>	<b>23.27</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>67.16</b>	<b>14.31</b>	<b>15.24</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>65.68</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>19.26</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>1.50</b>
Bulgaria	54.53	32.77	10.54	1.74	0.42	61.16	23.34	11.84	2.11	1.55	61.39	15.55	16.45	3.75	2.86
Croatia	90.14	4.20	5.37	0.00	0.28	90.57	2.43	6.08	0.67	0.26	85.35	2.89	9.35	1.76	0.65
Cyprus	85.74	7.12	6.31	0.05	0.78	87.82	1.07	9.63	1.36	0.12	78.80	0.62	15.54	4.61	0.44
Malta	79.00	3.97	15.96	0.90	0.17	75.48	1.17	19.37	3.18	0.80	78.54	0.36	17.02	3.35	0.73
Romania	77.25	11.80	6.87	0.81	3.27	78.10	9.12	7.62	1.03	4.13	77.75	4.31	9.55	3.57	4.81
<b>EU average</b>	<b>67.44</b>	<b>21.60</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>69.77</b>	<b>13.39</b>	<b>13.87</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>68.02</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>17.94</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>1.41</b>

Notes: Data for Malta refer to 2014, and for Iceland to 2015. Children living with married parents are defined as those living in the same household as a mother and a father who both report their marital status as "married" and identify each other as as their spouse or partner. Children living with cohabiting parents are defined as those living in the same household who do not both report their marital status as married and/or identify each other as as their spouse or partner.

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Sources: OECD estimates based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) for European countries, and the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the U.S.

**Table SF1.3.B: Living arrangements of children by relative income poverty status**

Distribution (%) of children (0- to 17-year-olds) by the presence and marital status of parents in the household, by relative income poverty status, 2016 or latest available

	Children living in relative income poverty					Children not living in relative income poverty				
	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other
	Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father		Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father	
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	67.12	3.47	27.10	1.69	0.62	70.93	13.68	13.20	1.44	0.75
Belgium	28.24	15.59	47.27	6.46	2.45	58.17	21.64	15.09	4.32	0.78
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	29.54	29.58	37.56	2.38	0.94	71.82	17.85	8.84	0.91	0.58
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	41.98	26.25	30.19	0.33	1.25	54.47	31.95	12.26	0.91	0.41
Finland	32.93	13.30	38.92	12.61	2.24	70.11	17.91	9.89	1.71	0.37
France	32.00	15.66	43.50	6.71	2.13	52.67	27.51	14.56	4.82	0.44
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	85.64	2.10	10.05	1.38	0.83	92.23	0.44	6.07	0.89	0.37
Hungary	40.02	21.87	32.78	2.99	2.33	62.41	15.37	18.21	1.80	2.22
Iceland	21.46	17.26	48.02	9.51	3.74	58.49	25.43	12.65	2.79	0.63
Ireland	32.61	11.07	50.74	5.58	0.00	74.78	10.85	13.29	0.87	0.20
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	73.70	6.69	18.47	1.11	0.03	80.93	7.98	9.15	1.85	0.08
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	27.40	17.18	46.55	2.38	6.49	54.47	17.67	23.05	3.38	1.42
Lithuania	37.33	19.47	39.29	3.17	0.74	74.74	5.71	16.24	1.93	1.39
Luxembourg	55.51	8.05	32.91	2.00	1.53	80.59	7.17	9.42	1.72	1.10
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	57.67	3.78	33.68	1.74	3.13	73.73	15.22	9.48	1.52	0.05
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	19.47	4.64	65.33	2.57	8.00	57.59	23.87	13.52	4.26	0.77
Poland	62.81	20.06	15.89	0.81	0.43	69.63	21.00	8.25	0.50	0.61
Portugal	44.79	17.38	31.16	3.08	3.59	68.46	13.16	14.23	3.05	1.09

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Children living in relative income poverty

Children not living in relative income poverty

	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other	Living with two parents		Living with one parent		Other
	Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father		Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Father	
Slovak Republic	65.94	13.14	18.01	1.90	1.02	80.31	6.25	11.53	0.95	0.96
Slovenia	35.38	28.11	27.85	6.10	2.55	57.09	29.59	10.11	2.62	0.60
Spain	60.24	12.08	23.94	2.45	1.30	75.93	10.04	11.73	1.48	0.81
Sweden	44.98	12.26	27.91	10.49	4.35	56.43	26.79	10.39	5.95	0.44
Switzerland	65.26	8.20	25.44	1.11	0.00	81.62	7.91	9.09	1.15	0.23
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	40.12	15.02	38.25	5.59	1.01	63.92	14.93	19.32	1.41	0.42
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>OECD average</b>	<b>45.92</b>	<b>14.26</b>	<b>33.78</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>68.40</b>	<b>16.25</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>0.70</b>
Bulgaria	28.89	42.34	21.64	4.56	2.57	69.17	16.94	10.46	1.99	1.44
Croatia	76.68	5.77	13.86	2.49	1.20	90.31	2.72	6.05	0.63	0.29
Cyprus	62.38	7.58	27.71	1.95	0.37	86.88	2.60	8.18	1.88	0.47
Malta	60.02	2.82	32.79	2.01	2.36	80.40	1.51	15.12	2.66	0.32
Romania	64.65	20.38	9.21	2.92	2.84	82.99	2.61	7.90	1.70	4.80
<b>EU average</b>	<b>50.05</b>	<b>14.86</b>	<b>29.52</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>71.15</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.84</b>

Notes: Data for Malta refer to 2014, and for Iceland to 2015. "Children living in relative income poverty" are defined as those with an equivalised household disposable income (i.e. an income after taxes and transfers, adjusted for household size) below the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is set here at 50% of the median disposable income in each country. Children living with married parents are defined as those living in the same household as a mother and a father who both report their marital status as "married" and identify each other as their spouse or partner. Children living with cohabiting parents are defined as those living in the same household who do not both report their marital status as married and/or identify each other as their spouse or partner.

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Sources: OECD estimates based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)

**Table SF1.3.C: Living arrangements of children by mother's level of educational attainment**

Distribution (%) of children (0- to 17-year-olds) who live with a mother, by the presence of a father and marital status of the parents, by mother's level of educational attainment, 2016 or latest available

	Low education			Medium education			High education		
	Living with two parents		Living with one parent	Living with two parents		Living with one parent	Living with two parents		Living with one parent
	Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Married	Cohabiting	Mother
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	75.09	6.83	18.08	71.38	14.19	14.44	74.76	13.80	11.44
Belgium	48.73	19.87	31.39	55.17	20.82	24.01	64.22	23.75	12.02
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	41.37	37.64	20.99	68.66	18.88	12.47	80.04	13.10	6.85
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	36.65	46.16	17.19	51.28	30.84	17.88	59.41	28.64	11.95
Finland	53.44	23.43	23.13	62.39	22.57	15.04	77.02	15.31	7.67
France	56.08	19.90	24.01	50.01	29.15	20.84	61.01	27.65	11.34
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	92.25	1.48	6.27	91.73	0.21	8.06	93.62	0.69	5.69
Hungary	43.95	30.85	25.20	61.27	14.94	23.80	81.07	7.57	11.36
Iceland	49.56	28.69	21.75	52.61	29.14	18.25	63.70	23.26	13.04
Ireland	57.55	13.78	28.67	64.30	13.24	22.46	79.16	9.23	11.61
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	84.60	6.33	9.06	77.97	8.75	13.27	81.70	8.56	9.74
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	26.92	34.61	38.47	48.92	19.53	31.55	66.42	13.67	19.91
Lithuania	47.37	28.21	24.42	64.73	9.59	25.68	79.06	3.62	17.32
Luxembourg	70.85	9.87	19.28	80.42	6.20	13.38	86.17	6.63	7.20
Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	73.72	7.25	19.02	74.66	14.12	11.22	73.79	17.91	8.31
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	41.24	20.84	37.92	52.26	25.79	21.95	66.20	23.45	10.36
Poland	63.43	13.40	23.17	73.41	16.47	10.13	80.10	14.16	5.74
Portugal	61.61	15.50	22.89	67.50	16.31	16.19	78.34	11.20	10.46
Slovak Republic	60.21	15.51	24.28	79.66	6.17	14.17	85.77	7.77	6.45

OECD Family Database [www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm](http://www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm)  
 OECD - Social Policy Division - Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs

	Low education			Medium education			High education		
	Living with two parents		Living with one parent	Living with two parents		Living with one parent	Living with two parents		Living with one parent
	Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Married	Cohabiting	Mother	Married	Cohabiting	Mother
Slovenia	71.04	18.50	10.46	51.56	33.65	14.79	61.76	29.30	8.94
Spain	68.51	12.85	18.63	71.68	11.48	16.84	83.48	7.49	9.03
Sweden	54.03	15.78	30.19	55.78	32.54	11.68	65.09	26.01	8.90
Switzerland	88.14	7.23	4.63	79.09	8.64	12.27	80.38	7.64	11.98
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	46.29	20.90	32.80	51.69	20.33	27.98	78.63	8.97	12.40
United States	58.11	7.76	34.12	61.04	5.83	33.13	81.91	1.88	16.21
<b>OECD average</b>	<b>59.77</b>	<b>18.28</b>	<b>21.95</b>	<b>66.41</b>	<b>15.26</b>	<b>18.33</b>	<b>77.17</b>	<b>12.20</b>	<b>10.63</b>
Bulgaria	33.77	49.20	17.02	70.31	15.86	13.83	81.24	9.25	9.51
Croatia	84.93	5.96	9.11	90.67	2.24	7.09	90.12	3.75	6.13
Cyprus	74.27	9.58	16.15	84.09	2.98	12.93	91.58	1.75	6.67
Malta	74.03	1.35	24.63	87.72	1.96	10.32	87.89	2.49	9.62
Romania	75.84	13.64	10.52	87.57	5.14	7.28	91.88	0.44	7.67
<b>EU average</b>	<b>61.75</b>	<b>18.23</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>70.49</b>	<b>13.58</b>	<b>15.94</b>	<b>79.44</b>	<b>10.77</b>	<b>9.80</b>

*Notes:* Data for Malta refer to 2014, and for Iceland to 2015. Children living with married parents are defined as those living in the same household as a mother and a father who both report their marital status as "married" and identify each other as as their spouse or partner. Children living with cohabiting parents are defined as those living in the same household who do not both report their marital status as married and/or identify each other as as their spouse or partner. Educational attainment is measured on a three-part ordinal variable (low education, medium education and high education), with distinctions between the three levels corresponding to the usual ISCED classification system: 'low education' corresponds to a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 2011 levels 0-2 (early-childhood education, primary or lower secondary education); 'medium education' reflects a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 2011 levels 3-4 (upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education); and 'high education' corresponds to a highest level of educational attainment at ISCED 2011 levels 5-8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor or equivalent, master or equivalent, doctoral or equivalent). Children living just with a father and with no parents living in the same household are not included.

a. Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue";

b. Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

*Sources:* OECD estimates based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) for European countries, and the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the U.S.



**Table SF1.3.D: Living arrangements of young adolescents, 2013-14**  
 Distribution (%) of children aged 11-15 by type of parental living arrangement in main home

	Two parents	Single parent	Step-family	Other
Australia	..	..	..	..
Austria	75.00	16.00	7.00	2.00
Belgium (Flemish)	71.00	14.00	14.00	1.00
Belgium (French)	66.00	15.00	17.00	2.00
Canada	68.00	17.00	10.00	5.00
Chile	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	68.00	18.00	12.00	2.00
Denmark	72.00	17.00	10.00	1.00
Estonia	66.00	19.00	14.00	2.00
Finland	70.00	14.00	14.00	1.00
France	69.00	16.00	13.00	2.00
Germany	74.00	15.00	10.00	2.00
Greece	84.00	12.00	3.00	1.00
Hungary	69.00	18.00	10.00	3.00
Iceland	69.00	16.00	13.00	1.00
Ireland	77.00	16.00	6.00	1.00
Israel (b)	84.00	11.00	4.00	1.00
Italy	82.00	13.00	3.00	2.00
Japan	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	..	..	..
Latvia	64.00	21.00	11.00	4.00
Luxembourg	71.00	15.00	12.00	3.00
Mexico	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	76.00	15.00	9.00	1.00
New Zealand	..	..	..	..
Norway	75.00	14.00	10.00	1.00
Poland	78.00	14.00	6.00	2.00
Portugal	73.00	16.00	9.00	2.00
Slovak Republic	76.00	22.00	1.00	1.00
Slovenia	79.00	13.00	6.00	2.00
Spain	79.00	14.00	6.00	2.00
Sweden	69.00	18.00	10.00	3.00
Switzerland	77.00	14.00	8.00	1.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..
UK (England)	70.00	18.00	11.00	2.00
UK (Scotland)	65.00	21.00	12.00	3.00
UK (Wales)	61.00	24.00	11.00	4.00
United States	..	..	..	..
<b>OECD-25 average (a)</b>	<b>73.76</b>	<b>15.76</b>	<b>8.68</b>	<b>1.92</b>
Russian Fed.	67.00	20.00	10.00	2.00
Bulgaria	74.00	16.00	5.00	5.00
Croatia	84.00	10.00	4.00	2.00
Cyprus	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	70.00	18.00	9.00	3.00
Malta	85.00	11.00	1.00	3.00
Romania	75.00	17.00	4.00	5.00
<b>EU average</b>	<b>74.36</b>	<b>15.76</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>2.28</b>

Eurozone average	74.71	15.65	7.88	2.00
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Note: Respondents were asked about their parental living arrangements, whether they had 'one' or 'two' homes, and which household was their 'main' home. The data shown here reflect arrangements in the respondent's 'main' home only, and show the proportions who reported living primarily with both parents, within a stepfamily, single-parent family or some other arrangement. "Other" includes foster homes or children living with non-parental family members only.

a) The Eurozone average excludes Belgium, and the OECD-25 and EU averages exclude Belgium and the United Kingdom

b) The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Sources: [Health Behaviour in School-aged Children \(HBSC\) study 2013/14, accessed through the European Health Information Gateway](#)

### *Comparability and data issues*

Indicators SF1.1 and SF1.2 already reported difficulties with identifying the different forms of living arrangements because of their transitory nature and because children can live in more than one household. Double-counting may lead to some over-estimation of those living with a single and/or in a step-family. Some parents may also be reluctant to declare that their child is also "usually living" with a former partner (Tables SF1.3.A-SF1.3.C). This issue is at least partly addressed by asking children directly on their living arrangements (in Table SF1.3.D).

The number of children living with their father may be underestimated in Tables SF1.3.A-SF1.3.C as children who "usually" alternate between father's and mother's residences are most likely to be counted as living with their mother only.

*Sources and further reading:* Inchley, J. et al. (2013). *Growing up unequal: gender and socioeconomic differences in young people's health and well-being*. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study: international report from the, 2014. World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen. Europe; Eurostat (2016), *The European Union Labour Force Survey*, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview>