



ENHANCING CHILD WELL-BEING TO PROMOTE INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Rennes, 28 juin 2018

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Motivation

- Child poverty (12%) is higher than poverty rates for the total population (10%), and has increased in 2/3 of OECD countries in the aftermath of the great recession.
- Social mobility within and across generations is low (and slowing down)
 - *Having grown-up in families with little or no wealth and having parents with poor health are two main predictors of own poor health*
 - *4 in 10 people with low-educated parents have lower secondary education themselves, and only 1 in 10 continues on to tertiary education – compared to 2/3 of children with highly educated parents.*
 - *2/3 of people with low earnings parents succeed to move to a higher status, but for half of them upward earnings mobility is limited to the next earnings group.*
- Interactive development of cognitive, social and emotional skills
 - Importance of the home learning environment and of high quality ECEC services settings



Focus of our work on Child Well-Being

- Child Data Portal
- Child poverty in OECD countries
- Mechanisms at play in the transmission of economic and/or social disadvantages from parents to children
- Policy challenges in view of new emerging family arrangements, parental work patterns, socio-demographic changes.
- Social, emotional and other skills that matter most for children's well-being and life chances
- Child well-being and SDGs / Child labour



The OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal?

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Data

- > Social policies and data
- > Families and children
 - > Children
- > Gender equality and development
- > Labour markets, human capital and inequality
- > Inclusive societies and development
- > Children

OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal

The OECD 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.

What you can find here

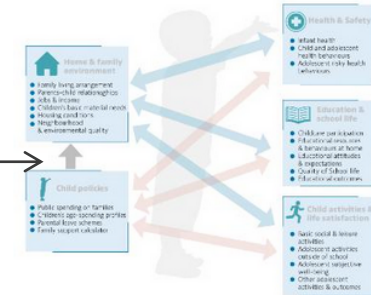
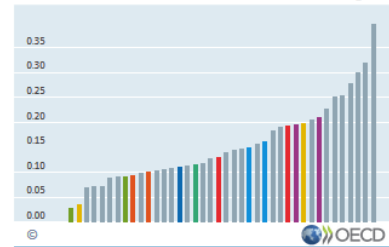


Diagram of contents

Home and Family Environment

Poverty rate 0-17 year-olds, Ratio, 2016 or latest available



Interactive charts

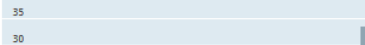
See all Home and Family Environment indicators

Links to data pages

Health and Safety

Infant mortality rates

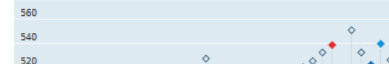
Total, Deaths/1 000 live births, 2016 or latest available



Education and School Life

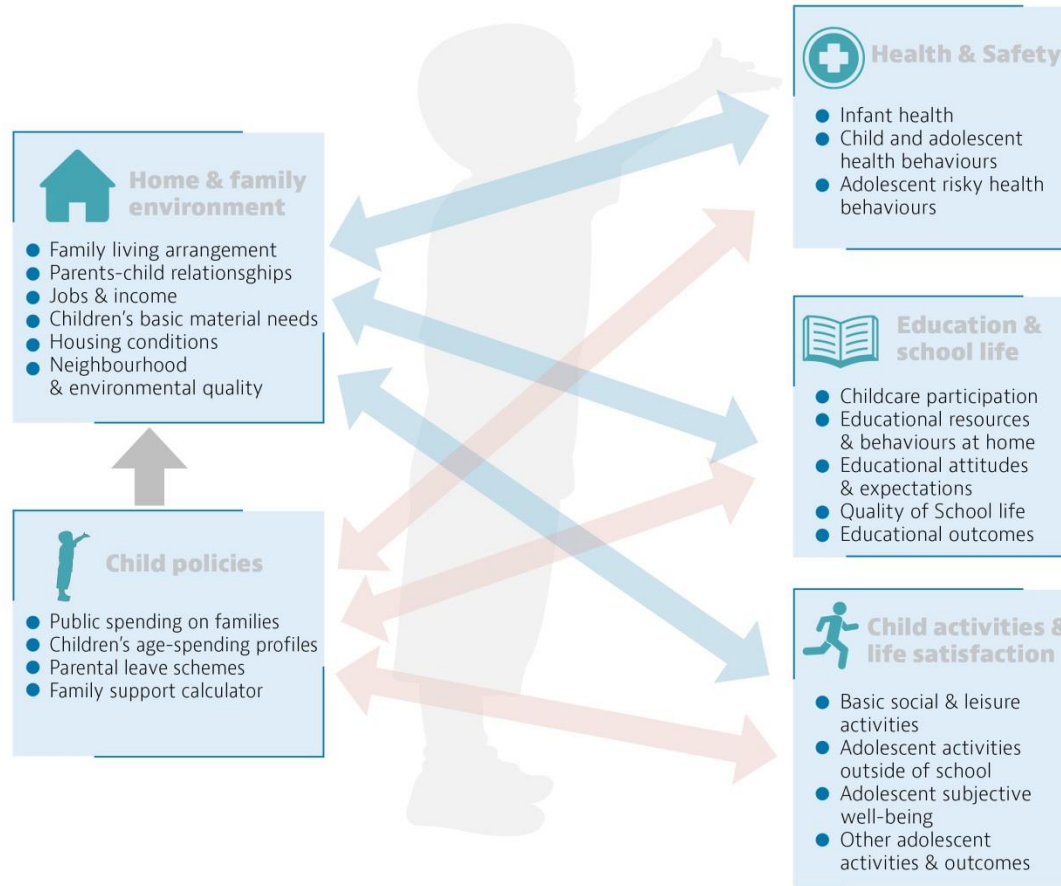
Reading performance (PISA)

Boys / Girls, Mean score, 2015 or latest available





Data content



Home and Family Environment indicators

	Modify and share	Key data	Detailed data	More in the OECD Family Database
Living arrangements				
Children's living arrangements		OECD.Stat		.PDF .XLS
Jobs and income				
Children in working and in jobless households		OECD.Stat		.PDF .XLS
Average disposable household income for children		OECD.Stat		
Children in relative income poverty	Interactive chart	OECD.Stat		.PDF .XLS
Children's basic material needs				
Children deprived of basic clothing		OECD.Stat	.XLS	
Children deprived of basic nutrition		OECD.Stat	.XLS	
Parenting activities and parent-child relationships				
Parental time with children		OECD.Stat	.XLS	
Parent-child communication				
- Adolescents who report talking to their parents before or after school		OECD.Stat	.XLS	
- Adolescents whose parents report spending time "just talking to my child" every day or almost every day		OECD.Stat	.XLS	
Housing conditions				
Children in overcrowded households		OECD.Stat	.XLS	
Children in households that lack basic facilities		OECD.Stat	.XLS	
Neighbourhood and environmental quality				
Children living in areas with problems with crime or violence		OECD.Stat	.XLS	
Children living in areas with environmental problems		OECD.Stat	.XLS	

Health and Safety indicators

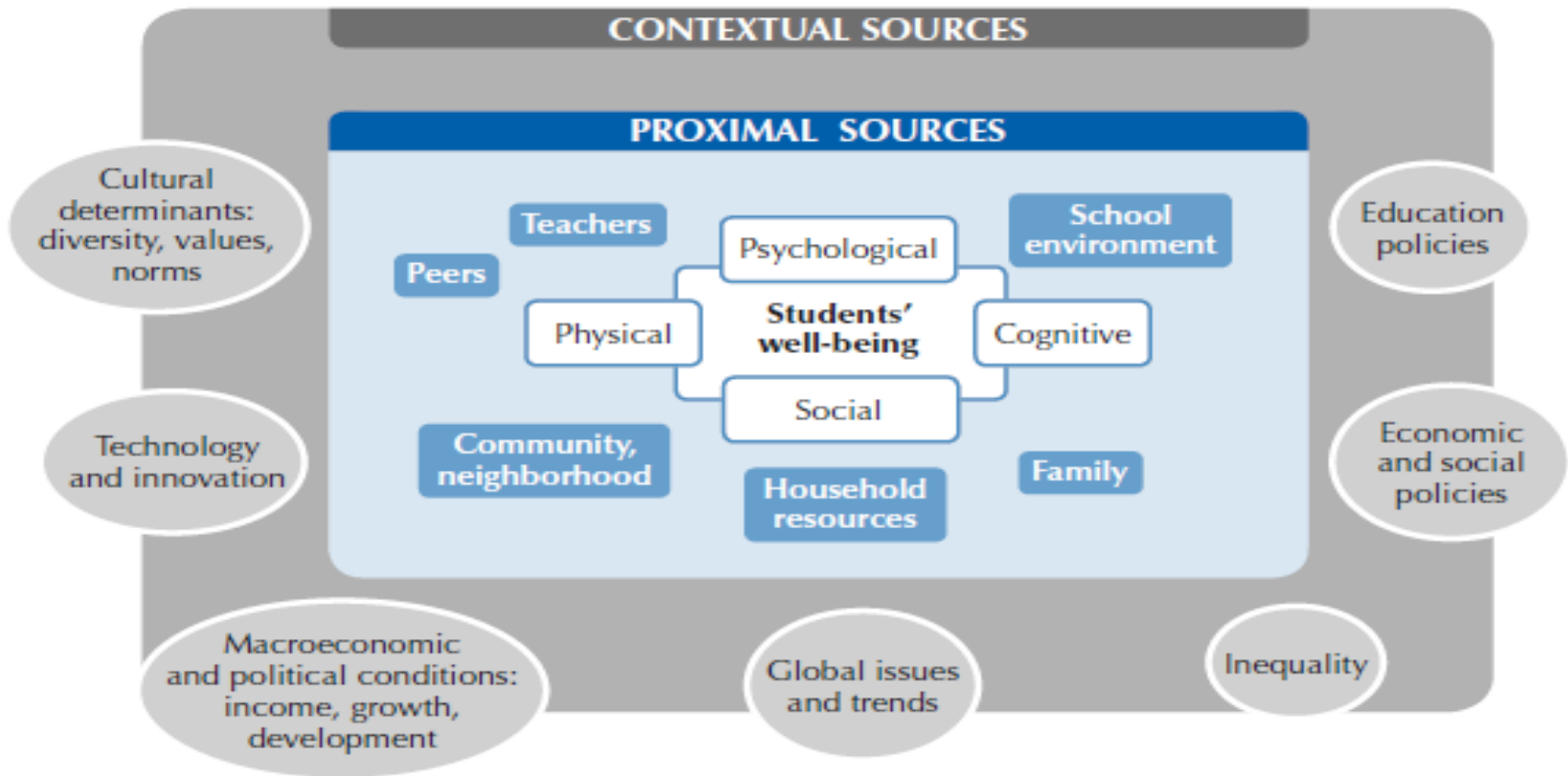
	Modify and share	Key data	Detailed data	More in the OECD Family Database	
Infant health					
Infant mortality	Interactive chart	OECD.Stat		.PDF	.XLS
Low weight births		OECD.Stat		.PDF	.XLS
Child vaccination	Interactive chart	OECD.Stat		.PDF	.XLS
Child and adolescent health					
Adolescents skipping meals		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents doing exercise					
- Adolescents who do no exercise		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
- Adolescents who do regular vigorous exercise		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Children who are overweight or obese		OECD.Stat	.XLS	.PDF	.XLS
Risk behaviours					
Children who are regular smokers		OECD.Stat	.XLS	.PDF	.XLS
Children who have been drunk at least twice		OECD.Stat	.XLS	.PDF	.XLS

Education and School Life indicators

	Modify and share	Key data	Detailed data	More in the OECD Family Database	
Childcare participation					
Children aged 0-2 in formal ECEC services		OECD.Stat		.PDF	.XLS
Children aged 3-5 in pre-primary education or primary school		OECD.Stat		.PDF	.XLS
Children aged 6-11 in formal centre-based OSH care services				.PDF	.XLS
Educational resources and behaviours at home					
Adolescents with access to a desk and a quiet place to study		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents with access to a computer for school work and an internet connection		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents with access to books for school work		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents with parents supportive of their education		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents who study before or after school		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Educational attitudes and expectations					
Adolescents who want top grades at school		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents who feel anxious about school tests even when well-prepared		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents who expect to complete a university degree		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Quality of school life					
Adolescents who feel like they belong in school		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents who feel like outsiders at school		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents who are victims of bullying		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Educational performance					
Reading performance at age 15 (PISA)	Interactive chart	OECD.Stat	.XLS	.PDF	.XLS
Mathematics performance at age 15 (PISA)	Interactive chart	OECD.Stat	.XLS	.PDF	.XLS
Science performance at age 15 (PISA)	Interactive chart	OECD.Stat	.XLS	.PDF	.XLS
Financial literacy at age 15 (PISA)		OECD.Stat	.XLS		



Plus de dimensions couvertes dans PISA 2015



Activities and Life Satisfaction indicators

	Modify and share	Key data	Detailed data	More in the OECD Family Database	
Basic social and leisure activities					
Children not participating in basic social activities		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Children not participating in basic leisure activities		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescent activities outside of school					
Adolescents who watch TV or play video games		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents who use the internet and social networks		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents who are high or extreme internet users		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents who do paid work		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents who do unpaid work in the home		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents and young adults who participate in voluntary work and who are members of organisations				.PDF	.XLS
Adolescent subjective well-being					
Adolescent's life satisfaction					
Adolescents reporting high life satisfaction		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Adolescents reporting low life satisfaction		OECD.Stat	.XLS		
Other adolescent activities and outcomes					
Adolescents not in education or employment	Interactive chart	OECD.Stat		.PDF	.XLS
Adolescent fertility rates		OECD.Stat		.PDF	.XLS
Adolescent suicide rates				.PDF	.XLS



Child Policies indicators

[Modify and share](#) [Key data](#) [Detailed data](#) [More in the OECD Family Database](#)

Public spending on family benefits

Public spending on total family benefits

[Interactive chart](#)

[OECD.Stat](#)

[.PDF](#)

[.XLS](#)

Public spending on cash benefits for families

[OECD.Stat](#)

Public spending on services and in-kind benefits for families

[OECD.Stat](#)

Public spending on tax breaks for families

[OECD.Stat](#)

Public spending on children by age

[.PDF](#)

[.XLS](#)

Paid parental leave

[.PDF](#)

[.XLS](#)

Paid maternity and parental leave available to mothers

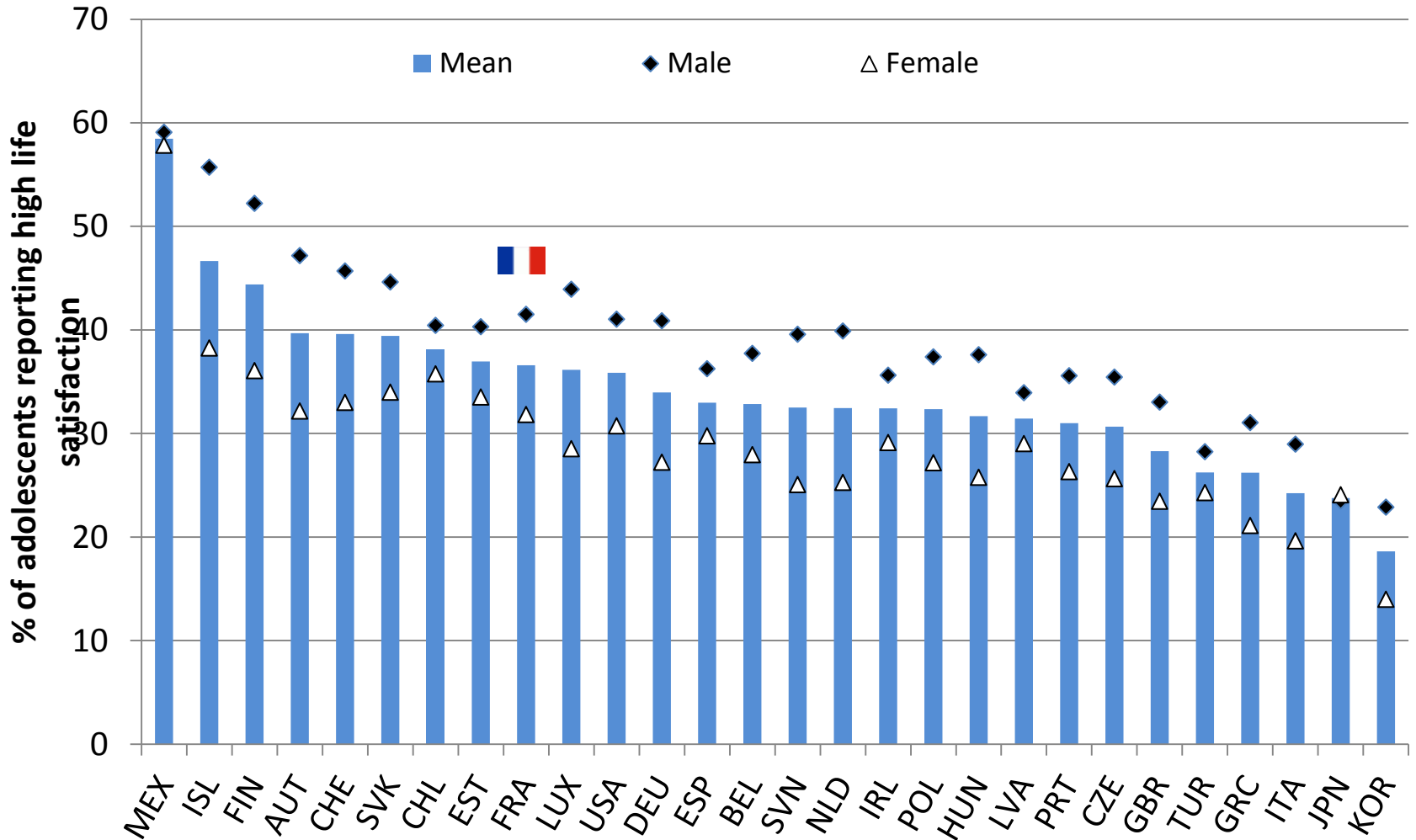
[OECD.Stat](#)

Paid paternity and parental leave reserved for fathers

[OECD.Stat](#)



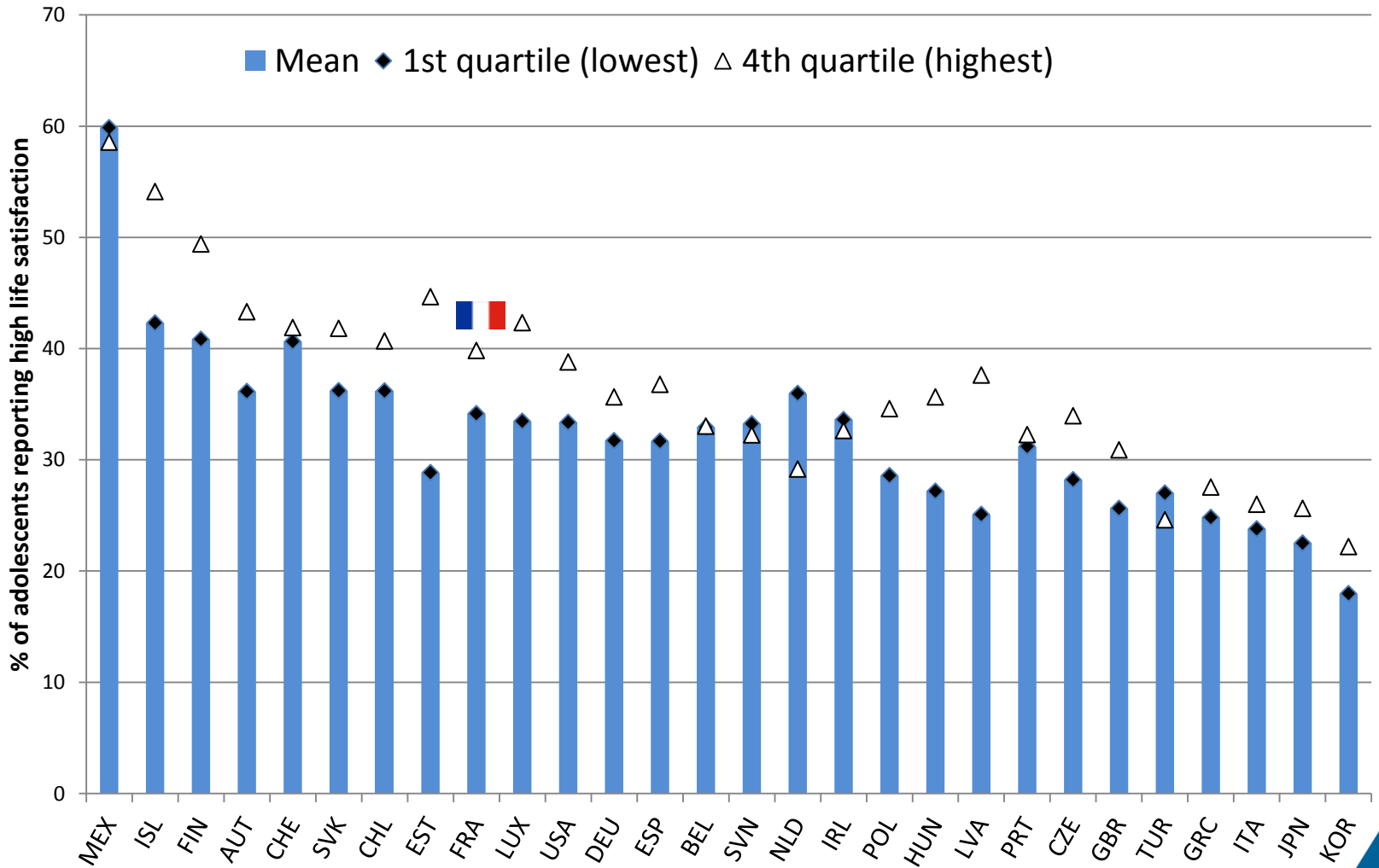
Gender differences are strong in many dimensions of CWB, including life satisfaction



Source: PISA 2015



Differences by socio-economic status are often large too





How France compares to other OECD countries on 25 key measures

UK

● High Performer

◆ Moderate Performer

■ Low Performer

		● High Performer	◆ Moderate Performer	■ Low Performer	
Home and family environment	Jobs and income	Average disposable household income for children	◆	◆	◆
		Children in relative income poverty	◆	◆	◆
		Children in jobless households	■	■	■
	Housing conditions and neighbourhood and environmental quality	Children in overcrowded households	●	●	●
		Children in households that lack basic facilities	◆	◆	◆
		Children in areas with problems with crime or violence	■	■	■
		Adolescents talking to their parents before or after school	■	●	●
	Parent-child relationships				





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	■	
		Children who are overweight or obese	●	
	Risk behaviours	Children who are regular smokers	■	
Education and school life	Educational resources at home	Adolescents with a desk and a quiet place to study at home	●	■
		Adolescents with books for school work at home	◆	●
	Educational attitudes and expectations	Adolescents who feel anxious about school work	●	■
		Adolescents who expect to complete a university degree	■	◆
	Quality of school life	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)	◆	◆

UK



FRA

UK

Activities and
life
satisfaction

Subjective well-being

Other adolescent activities
and outcomes

Adolescents reporting high life satisfaction



Adolescents reporting low life satisfaction



Adolescents not in education or employment



Adolescent fertility





Poverty and material deprivation for school-aged children in France

	Total	Non income-poor children	Income-poor children
Housing conditions	28.4	23.6	51.4
Clothing	12.7	8.8	31.2
Nutrition	10.2	8.4	22.2
Education materials and opportunities	13.0	9.4	30.1
Leisure opportunities	30.2	24.0	59.8
Social opportunities	7.8	5.1	20.8
Neighbourhood quality	25.7	23.0	38.7



Most poor children (7 in 10 in France) experience multiple deprivation

	Group 1 Heavily deprived children	Group 2 Housing deprived children	Group 3 Clothing and leisure deprived
Prevalence of the group (% of income poor children)	20%	35%	14%
INDICATOR			
Housing	85%	94%	03%
Clothing	70%	19%	60%
Nutrition	59%	07%	46%
Educational materials and opportunities	89%	19%	47%
Leisure activity	93%	46%	82%
Social opportunities	71%	07%	27%
Neighbourhood quality	49%	49%	23%

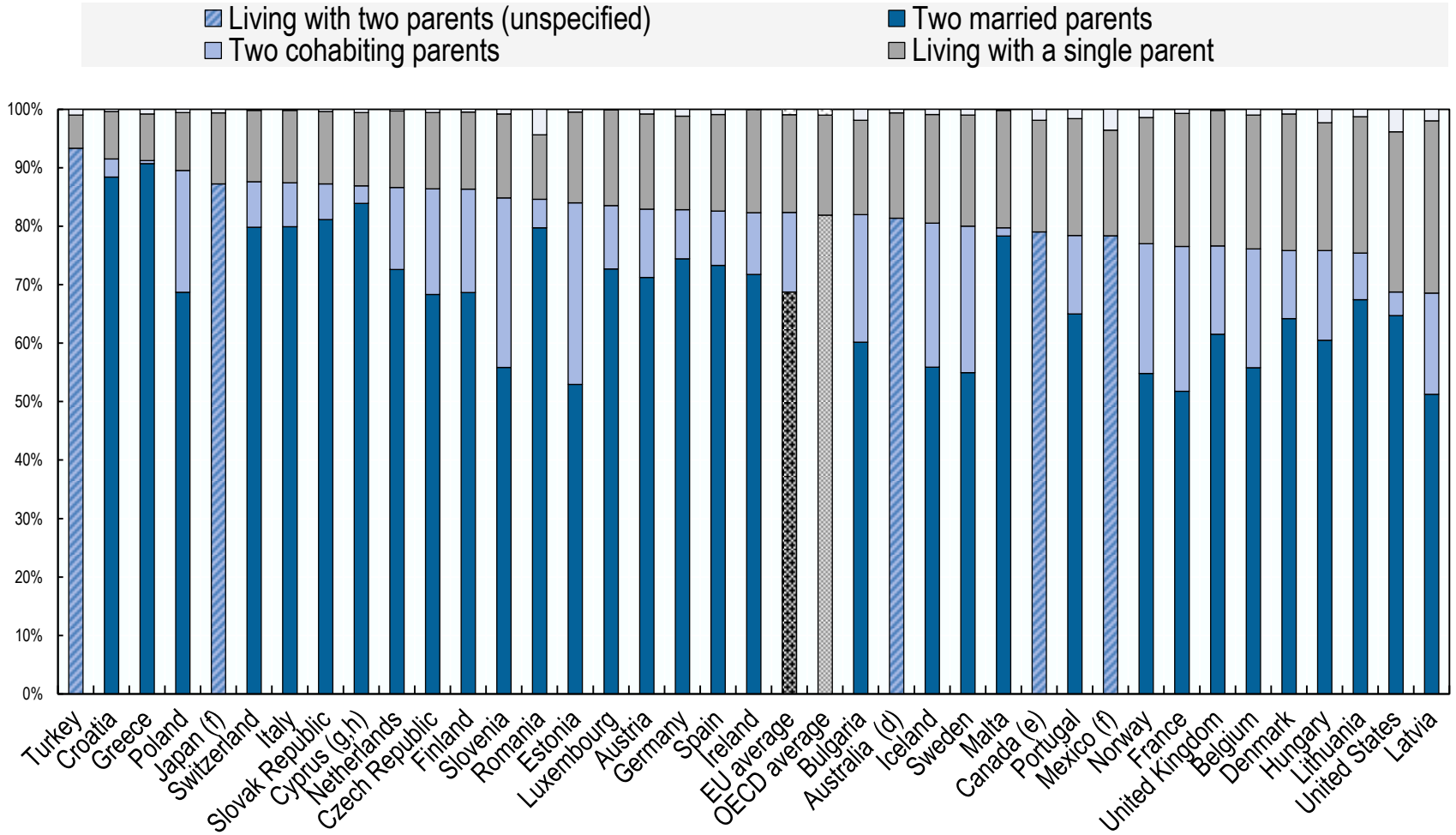


Policy challenges due to diversification of family forms/living arrangements

- A growing number of children live with non-married parents, and sometimes with complex and transitory family living arrangements.
- Increasingly complex to measure the standard of living of single-parent families, stepfamilies, blended families.
- Do children with non-married parents have the same (social) protection against life events as children with married parents?



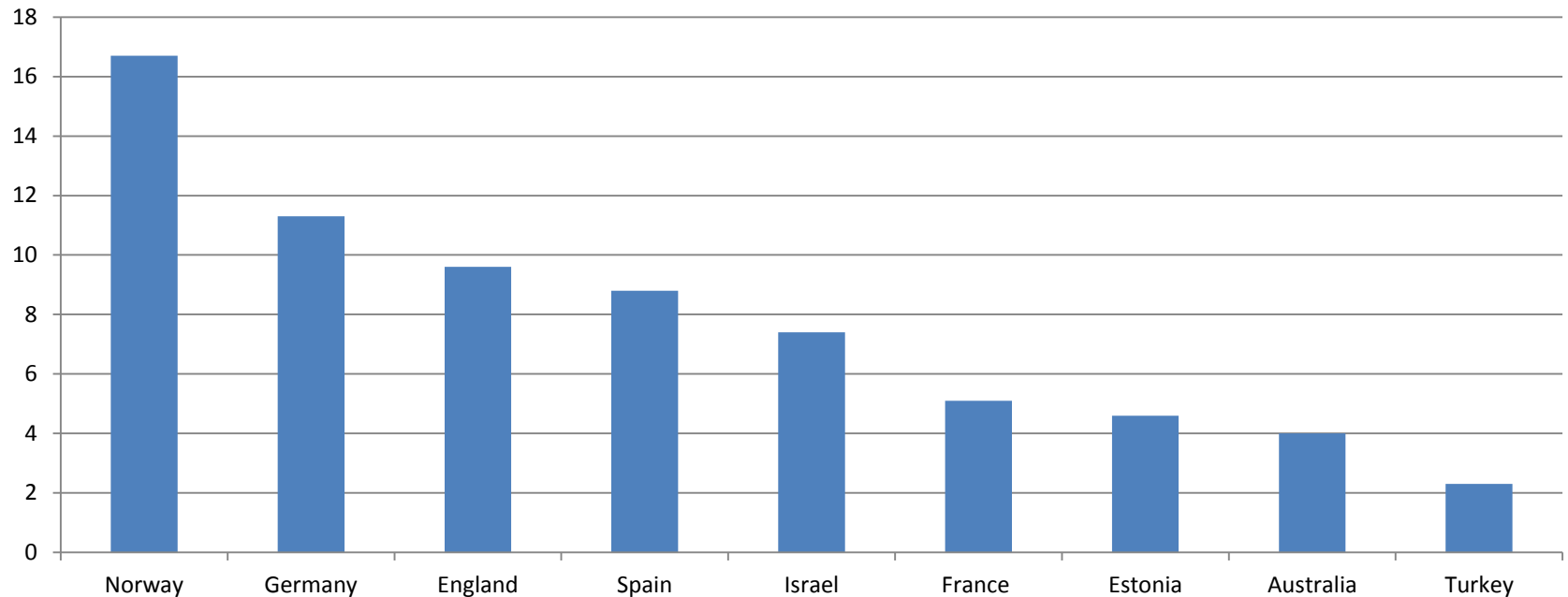
1 in 5 children live with a single parent





Young adolescents commuting between the two homes of their separated parents

Percentage of children aged 10 and 12



Source: Children's Worlds: The International Survey of Children's Well-Being; French EU-SILC for France; HILDA for Australia, as in Toulemon and Penneec (2010)



Do children with non-married parents benefit from same social protection rights as children with married parents?

- LawAndFamilies Database (<https://www.lawsandfamilies.eu/>, K. Waaldijk et al.(eds.), 2017)
 - Information on legal rights for married couples / registered partnerships / cohabiting couples
 - Different and same-sex couples
 - 21 countries (23 jurisdictions, 18 OECD countries)
- The majority of countries do not offer registered partnerships to different sex-couples but do recognize “de facto” cohabitation under certain circumstances. Recognition criteria may be objective, such as having lived together for a specified length of time, or subjective, referring to the “family bonds”, etc.
- Demographics, constitutional and legal systems, political developments, and/or changing social norms are possible catalysts for the extension of rights to non-traditional family forms (Perelli-Harris & Sánchez Gassen, 2015).



Social protection issues covered

1. Access to **State benefits**, which includes questions on lower income tax and social benefits.
2. **Parental Rights**, with regard to decision-making, adoption, and benefits. This measure includes questions on legal parenthood, parental authority, access to different types of adoption, and parental leave.
3. Protections in the case of **death**, which includes questions on tenancy continuation, property at death, pension, as well as a host of questions on inheritance rights.
4. Protections in the case of **union dissolution**, which includes questions concerning property, alimony and parental authority
5. Protections in the case of **health shock**, which includes questions on health insurance, care between partners and next of kin.



Thank you!



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