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Doing Better for Families: reducing family poverty across the OECD

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Family policy in the OECD: a mix of outcomes and objectives beyond poverty



	Total fertility rate	Employment to population ratio	Gender pay gap	Childcare enrolment (aged <6)	PISA reading scores
	2009	Women 15-64, 2009	2008	2008	2009
OECD Average (intervals)	1.74 (+/- 0.183)	59.6 (+/- 5.52)	16 (+/- 4.1)	54.7 (+/- 7.55)	494 (+/- 11.4)
Australia	1.90	66.2	12	39.6	515
France	1.99	60.0	12	70.8	496
Germany	1.36	65.2	25	60.2	497
Japan	1.37	59.8	31	59.4	520
Korea	1.15	52.2	39	59.3	539
Mexico	2.08	43.0	-	43.0	425
Sweden	1.94	70.2	15	68.4	497
United Kingdom	1.94	65.6	21	64.4	494
United States	2.01	63.4	20	45.2	500

Above the OECD average

Around the OECD average

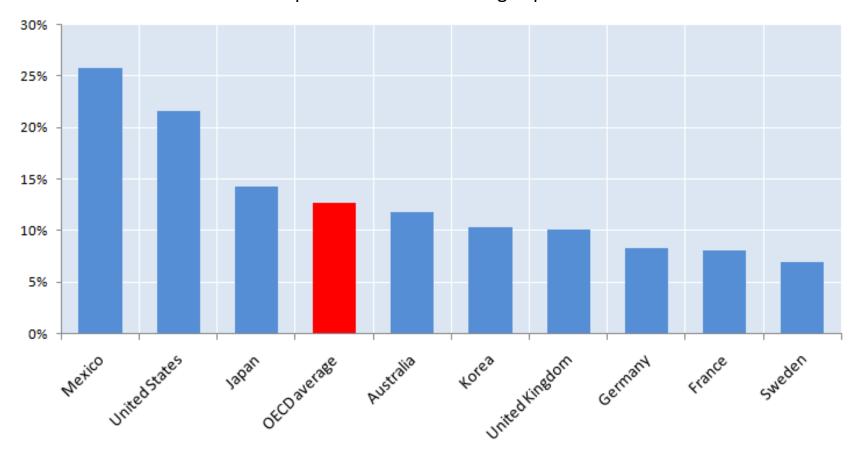
Below the OECD average

The OECD average is calculated as the unweighted average for OECD countries for which data is available; Countries are categorised in "above" or "below" groups if they are at least half a standard deviation above or below the OECD average

Across the OECD one in eight children are poor



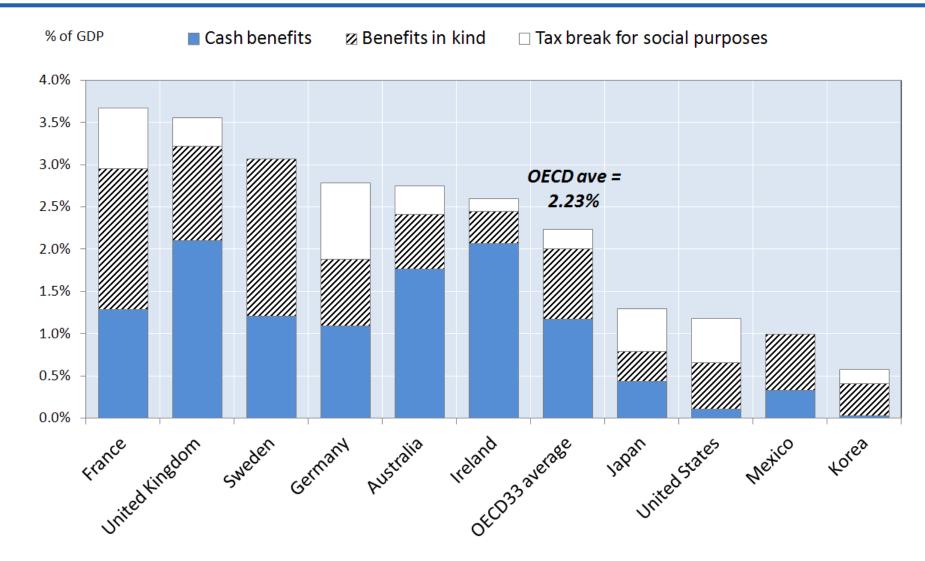
Proportion of children living in poor households*



^{*}Poverty thresholds are set at 50% of the equivalised median household income of the entire population

Public spending on family benefits can be as high as 3.5% of GDP

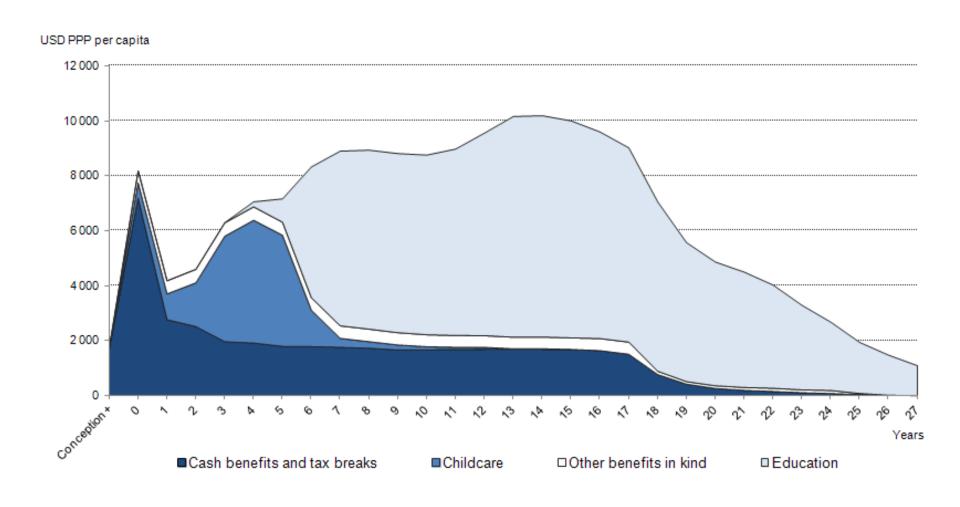




Source: OECD (2011), *Doing Better for Families*, OECD, Paris. (www.oecd.org/social/family/doingbetter)

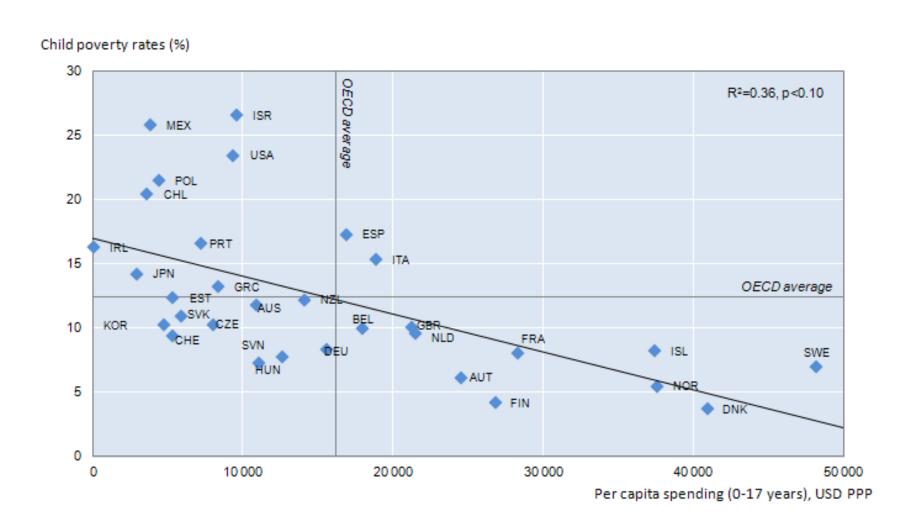
Public spending on children is largely concentrated on the years of compulsory schooling (OECD average)





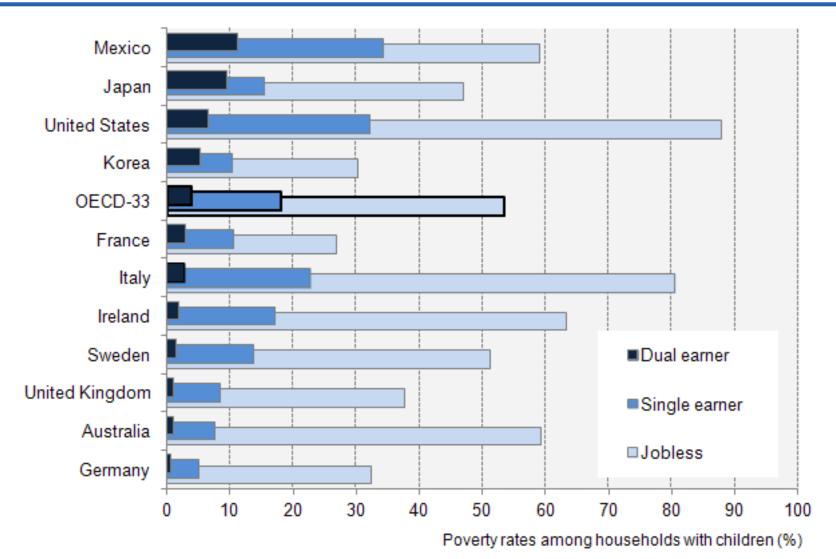
Most countries with above average spending on children have below average poverty rates





Paid work is key to reducing poverty risks





Source: OECD (2011), Doing Better for Families, OECD, Paris. (www.oecd.org/social/family/doingbetter)

Mexico's innovative social programmes



Oportunidades (conditional cash transfers)

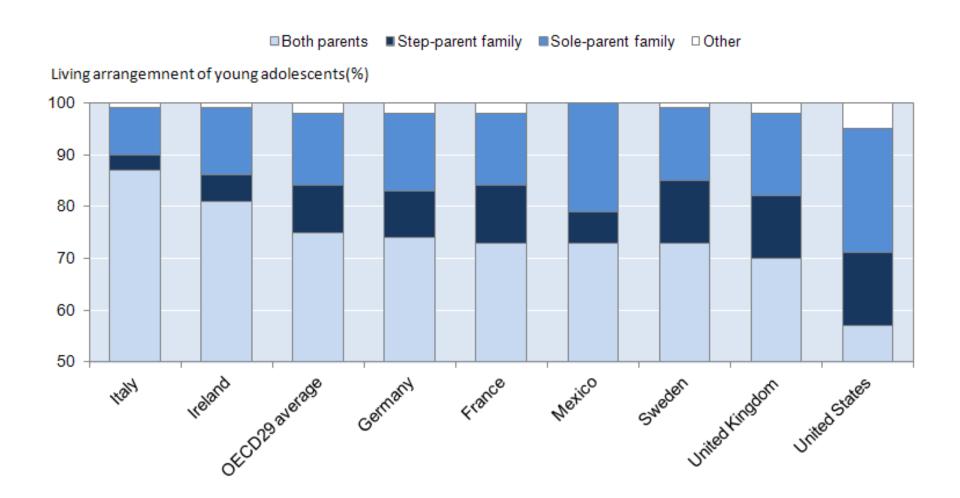
 Anti-poverty programme, which covers around 5 million families (and 1 out of 4 Mexicans), and which had largest effect on education in especially in rural areas.

Daycare Center Programme to Help Working Mothers (PEI)

- Supporting supply and demand of formal childcare :
- Supply: financial support to providers
- Demand: monthly subsidies to eligible families towards fess
- Coverage: 9 000 day-care centres and 270 000 children

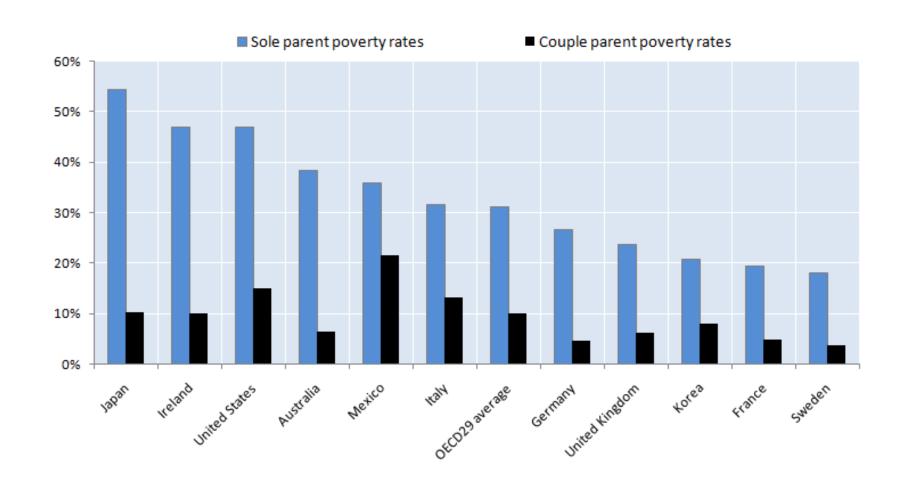
Nowadays, many children live in soleparent families





Children in sole-parent households are more likely to be living in poverty



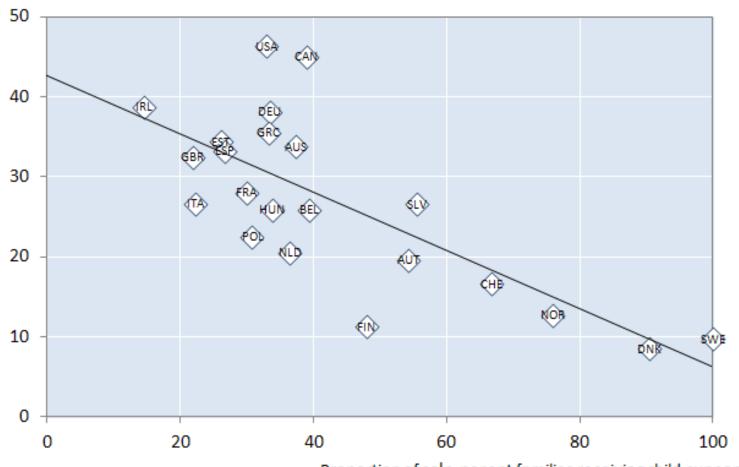


Source: OECD (2011), Doing Better for Families, OECD, Paris. (www.oecd.org/social/family/doingbetter)

Child support can help protect against poverty among sole-parent families



Child poverty in sole-parent families after child-support payments



Proportion of sole-parent families receiving child support

Supporting families is worth it!



- Start spending early and sustain it throughout childhood.
- Spend smart: Ensure that work pays for both parents and help parents to provide for their own children through a range of work/family supports.
- Fighting family poverty will help address a range of other issues as mobilising labour supply, promoting gender equity and enhancing child well-being and development.

More information:



www.oecd.org/els/social

OECD Family Database
 www.oecd.org/social/family/database

