

The Clearinghouse on International Developments in Child, Youth and Family Policies at
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Table 3.27a: Changes in Family Life, Labor Market Conditions and Government Policies

	Countries with Falling Child Poverty Rates									
	United Kingdom		United States		Norway		Luxembourg		Belgium	
	1991	1999	1991	2000	1991	2000	1991	2000	1988	1997
1. Family and Demographic Factors										
Average age of parents	36.7	37.9	37.2	38.4	36.8	37.8	38.8	38.9	35.0	38.1
Children living with fathers with a university degree (per cent)	N/A	N/A	24.4	28.8	27.3	34.4	7.0	16.4	11.9	13.1
Children living with mothers with a university degree (per cent)	N/A	N/A	16.4	23.2	19.5	33.9	3.7	7.3	5.3	6.8
Average number of children per household	2.2	2.3	2.37	2.36	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Children living with a single parent (per cent)	17.8	23.8	23.4	23.2	23.7	17.3	10.0	7.1	5.3	10.7
2. Labour Market Factors										
Children living with father in paid employment (per cent)	57.4	55.3	67.0	70.6	76.2	77.5	79.3	84.9	86.3	67.7
Children living with mother in paid employment (per cent)	48.4	52.2	61.7	66.8	73.4	83.2	37.1	50.5	50.4	52.0
Change in annual earnings of parents:										
Fathers on average (per cent change)		7.0		27.4		21.0		14.8		5.3
Fathers among lowest paid 10% (per cent change)		-8.2		11.2		5.8		-0.8		7.2
Fathers among lowest paid 25% (per cent change)		1.6		5.6		10.5		-6.9		8.0
Mothers on average (per cent change)		28.2		28.0		84.4		5.8		11.1
Mothers among lowest paid 10% (per cent change)		29.2		59.9		95.7		81.9		7.2
Mothers among lowest paid 25% (per cent change)		34.2		36.1		51.9		22.2		8.2
3. Social Transfers										
Change in average amount received by children in households receiving government transfers (per cent)		39.1		-6.4		33.6		-60.3		19.1

Note: The table summarizes the data available on key aspects of family life, labor market conditions and government policies for selected OECD countries during the 1990s.

Source: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, *Report Card No. 6*, 2005, p. 16.