



# Situation of families

## Development and family structure

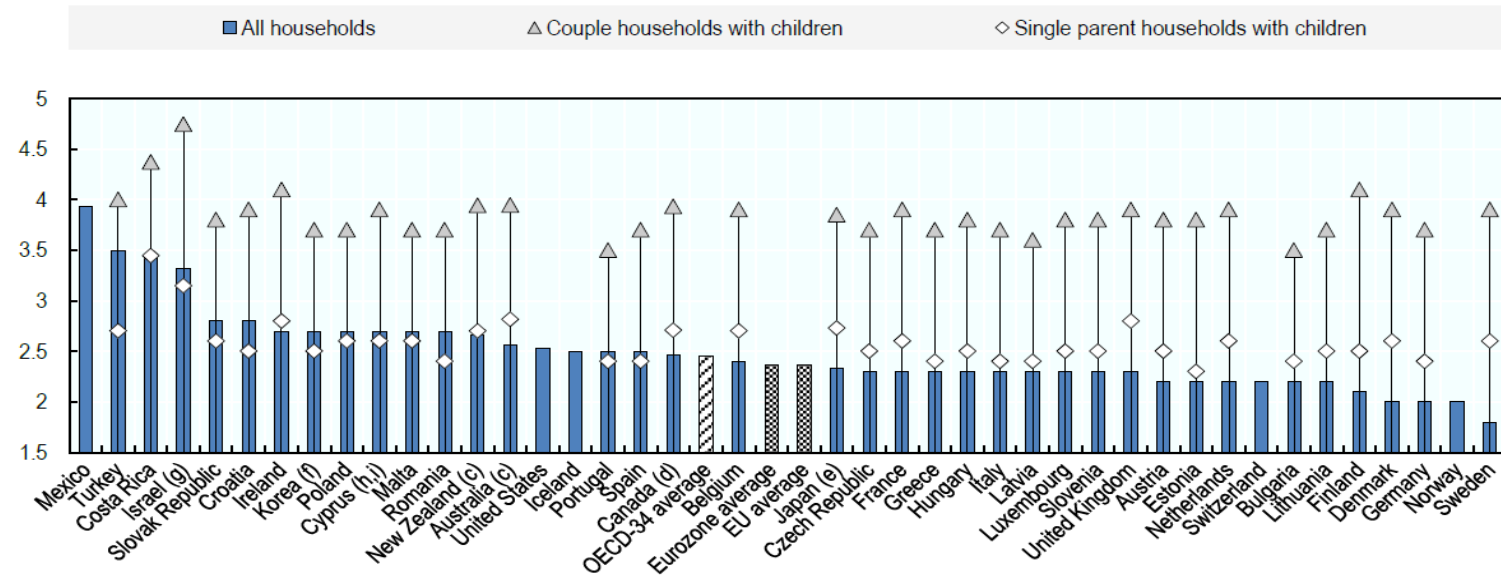
- Family and Health - Project

Key-note  
Univ.-Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Mazal



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

**Chart SF1.1.A. Average size of households by household type, 2015<sup>a</sup>**  
 Mean average number of people per household, by household type<sup>b</sup>



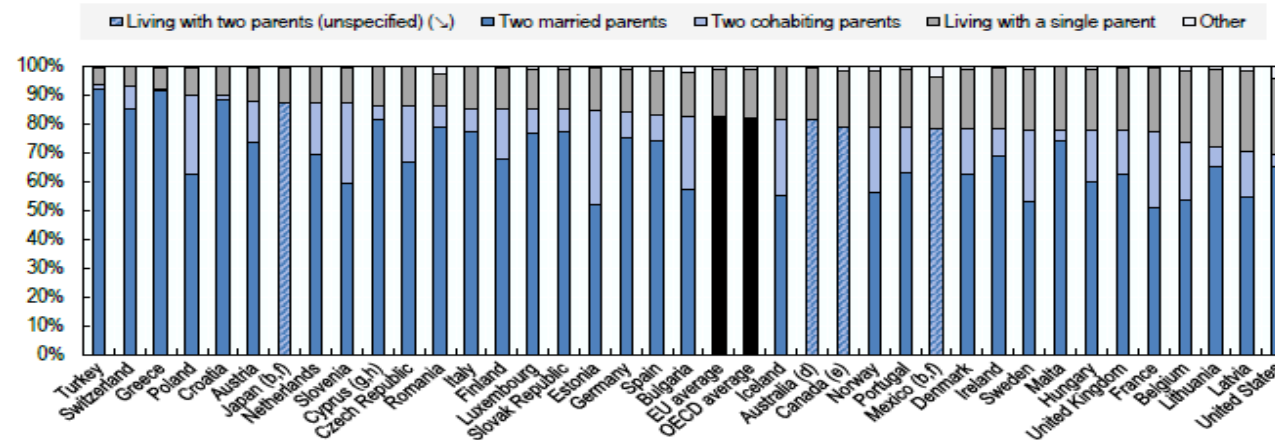
Countries are ranked in descending order according to the mean average number of people per household in all households

a) Data for Korea and Mexico refer to 2010, for Australia, Canada and Costa Rica to 2011, for New Zealand to 2013, for Switzerland to 2014, and for the United States to 2016

b) 'Couple households with children' refer to households with two partnered adults (either married or in a civil or registered partnership, or cohabiting) and at least one child. 'Single parent households with children' are households with a single adult and at least one child. People living in all other types of households, including households with several unrelated cohabiting members and households shared by two or more family units, are not covered in these two categories. 'Children' in this instance are generally defined as dependent resident children under 25, and include both biological children and step- or adopted children, though exact definitions do vary across countries.

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

**Chart SF1.2.A. Living arrangements of children, 2018<sup>a</sup>**  
 Distribution (%) of children (aged 0-17<sup>b</sup>) by presence and marital status of parents in the household<sup>c</sup>

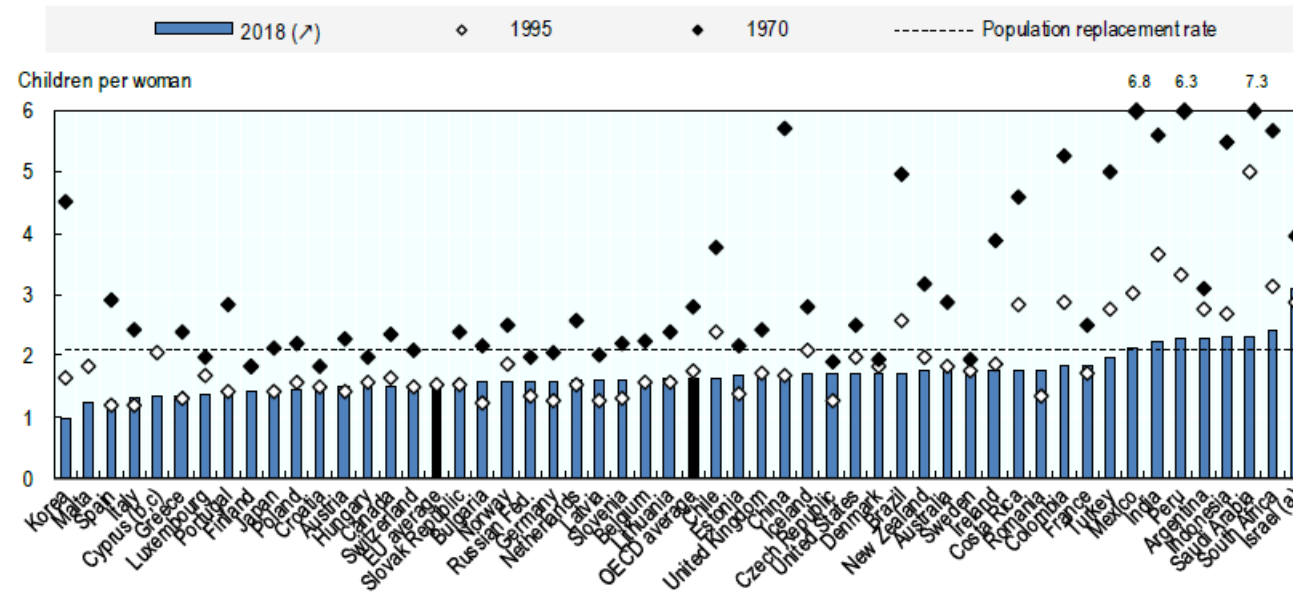


- a) Data for Mexico refer to 2010, for Australia to 2012, for Japan to 2015, for Canada and Iceland to 2016, and for France, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Turkey, Slovak Republic, and Switzerland refer to 2017.
- b) For Japan and Mexico, children aged 0-14
- c) 'Parents' generally refers to both biological parents and step-, adoptive parents. 'Living with two married parents' refers to situations where a child lives in a household with two adults that are considered parents and these parents are married to each other. 'Living with two cohabiting parents' refers to situations where a child lives in a household with two adults that are considered parents and these parents are not married to each other. 'Living with a single parent' refers to situations where a child lives in a household with only one adult that is considered a parent. 'Other' refers to a situation where the child lives in a household where no adult is considered a parent.
- d) For Australia, 'living with two parents' refers to children living in all types of 'couple' family, including 'intact' couple families (that is, a couple family containing at least one child aged 0-17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no child aged 0-17 years who is the step child of either member of the couple), 'step' couple families (that is, a couple family containing one or more children aged 0-17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the step child of either member of the couple) and 'blended' couple families (that is, a couple family containing two or more children aged 0-17 years, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either member of the couple). 'Living with a single parent' refers to children living in a one parent families, that is, a family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
- e) For Canada, 'living with two parents' refers to children living in families 'with two parents present'. 'Living with two married parents' refers to those living in two-parent married couple families, and 'living with two cohabiting parents' refers to those living in two-parent common-law couple families. 'Living with one parent' refers to children living in families 'with one parent present'.
- f) For Japan and Mexico, proportion among valid cases (i.e. cases with missing information on the presence of parents in the household are excluded from the calculation).
- g) 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";
- h) 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: for European countries and Turkey, Eurostat; for Australia, Australian Bureau of Statistics; for Canada, Statistics Canada; for Japan, Statistics Japan; for Mexico, INEGI; for the United States, US Census Bureau

## Chart SF2.1.A. Total fertility rate, 1970, 1995 and 2018

Average number of children born per woman over a lifetime given current age-specific fertility rates and assuming no female mortality during reproductive years



a. 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.

b. 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";

c. 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.

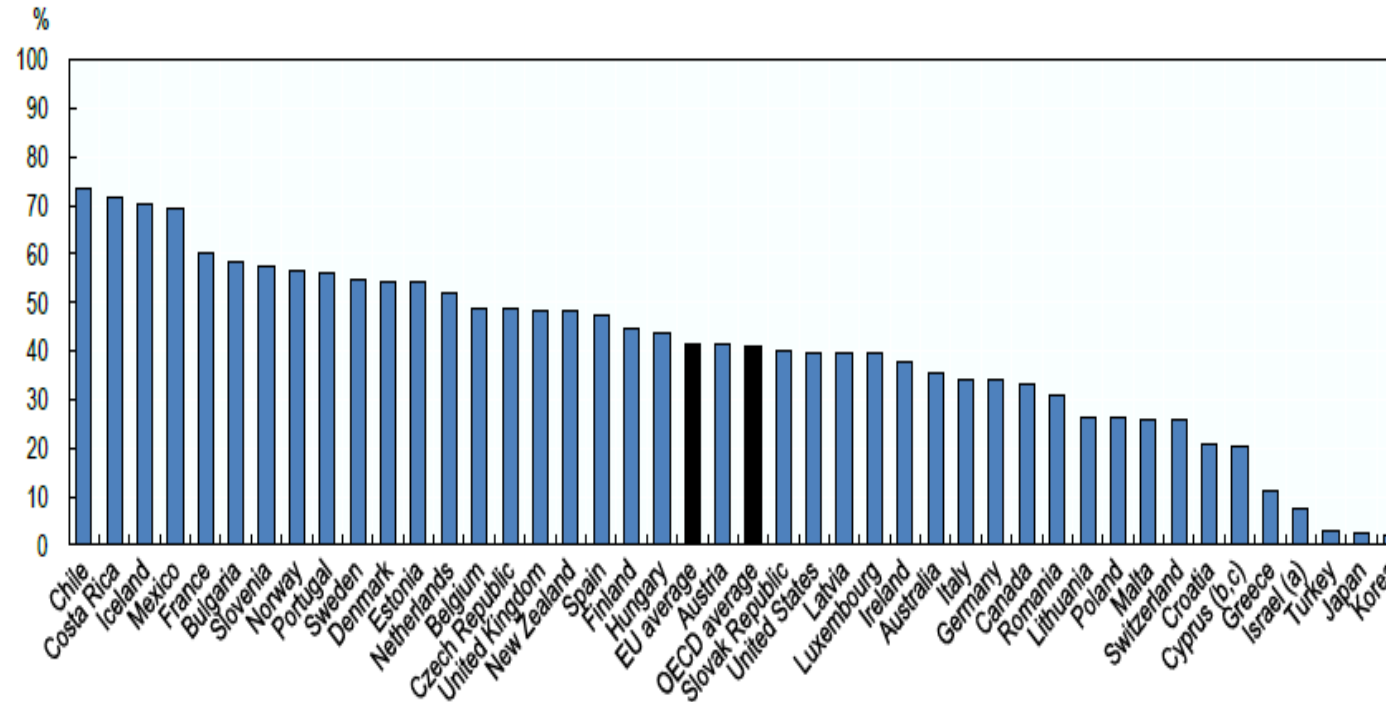
Source: Eurostat Database, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; World Bank World Development Indicators, <https://databank.worldbank.org/>; and national statistical offices. See the accompanying data file ([here](#)) for detailed sources.



## Chart SF2.4.A. Share of births outside of marriage

# Figure 4

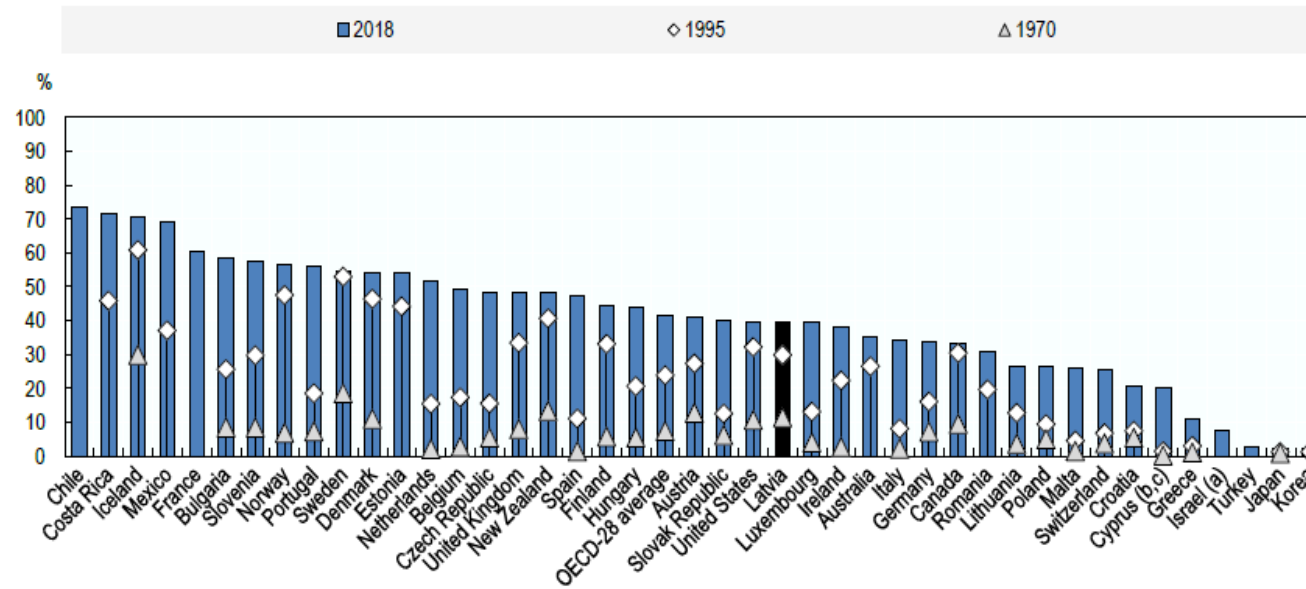
Proportion (%) of all births where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married, 2018



Note: Data for Australia, Japan, Korea and New Zealand refer to ex-nuptial/out-of-wedlock births, that is, where the child's parents are not registered as married to each other (or, for New Zealand only, in a civil union with each other) at the time of the birth. For all other countries, data refer to births to mothers where the mother's marital status at the time of birth was other than married. For Canada, births to mothers whose marital status is other than married as a proportion of births where the mother's marital status is recorded. In 2018, the mother's marital status was not recorded on 8% of births. For Mexico, births to mothers whose civil status is other than married as a proportion of births where the mother's civil status is recorded. In 2018, the mother's civil status was not recorded on 8% of births. Data for Malta refer to 2013, for Belgium to 2016, and for Chile, Israel, the United Kingdom and Cyprus to 2017

## Chart SF2.4.B. Share of births outside of marriage over time

Proportion (%) of all births where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married, 1970, 1995 and 2018



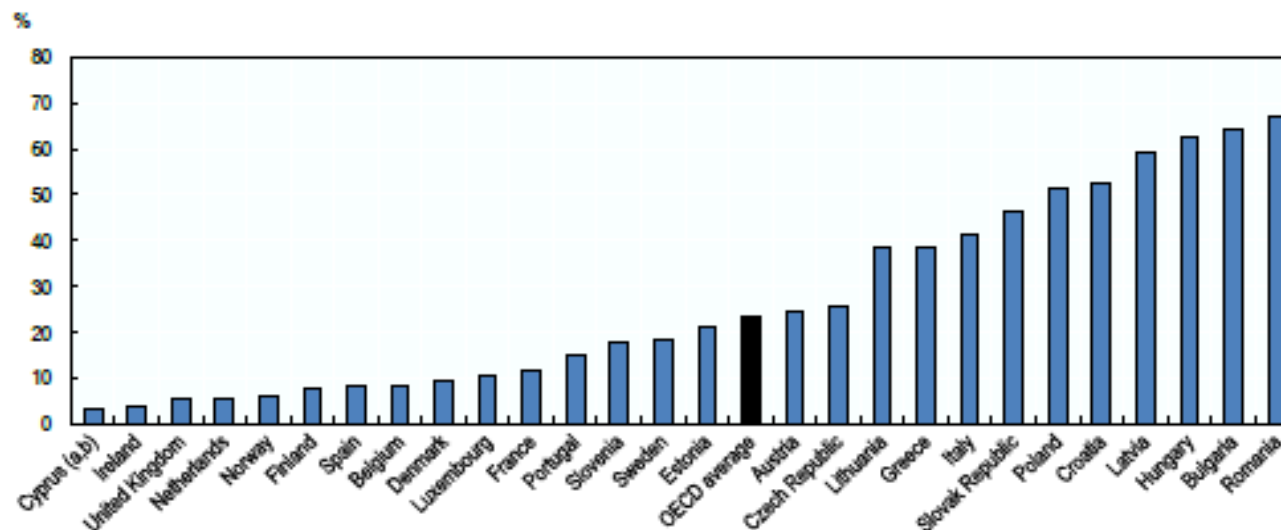
Note: Data for Australia, Canada (1970 only), Japan, Korea and New Zealand refer to ex-nuptial/out-of-wedlock births, that is, where the child's parents are not registered as married to each other (or, for New Zealand only, in a civil union with each other) at the time of the birth. For all other countries, data refer to births to mothers where the mother's marital status at the time of birth was other than married. For Canada, births to mothers whose marital status is other than married as a proportion of births where the mother's marital status is recorded. In 2018, the mother's marital status was not recorded on 8% of births. For Mexico, births to mothers whose civil status is other than married as a proportion of births where the mother's civil status is recorded. In 2018, the mother's civil status was not recorded on 8% of births. For the United States, data for 1970 are based on estimates. Data for Malta refer to 2013, for Belgium to 2016, and for Chile, Israel, the United Kingdom and Cyprus to 2017.

- a. See note a to Chart SF2.4.A
- b. See note b to Chart SF2.4.A
- c. See note c to Chart SF2.4.A

Source: <!!Add the source here. If you do not need a source, please delete this line!!>

Chart SF1.5.A. Children in overcrowded households, 2017

Percent of children (0-17) in overcrowded households



Note: Values in bold represent statistically significant differences across groups at  $p < 0.05$ . The definition of 'overcrowded' households follows the Eurostat definition of overcrowding. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to: one room for the household; one room per adult couple in the household; one room for each single person aged 18 and over; one room per pair of single persons of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age; one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category; one room per pair of children under 12 years of age.

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";

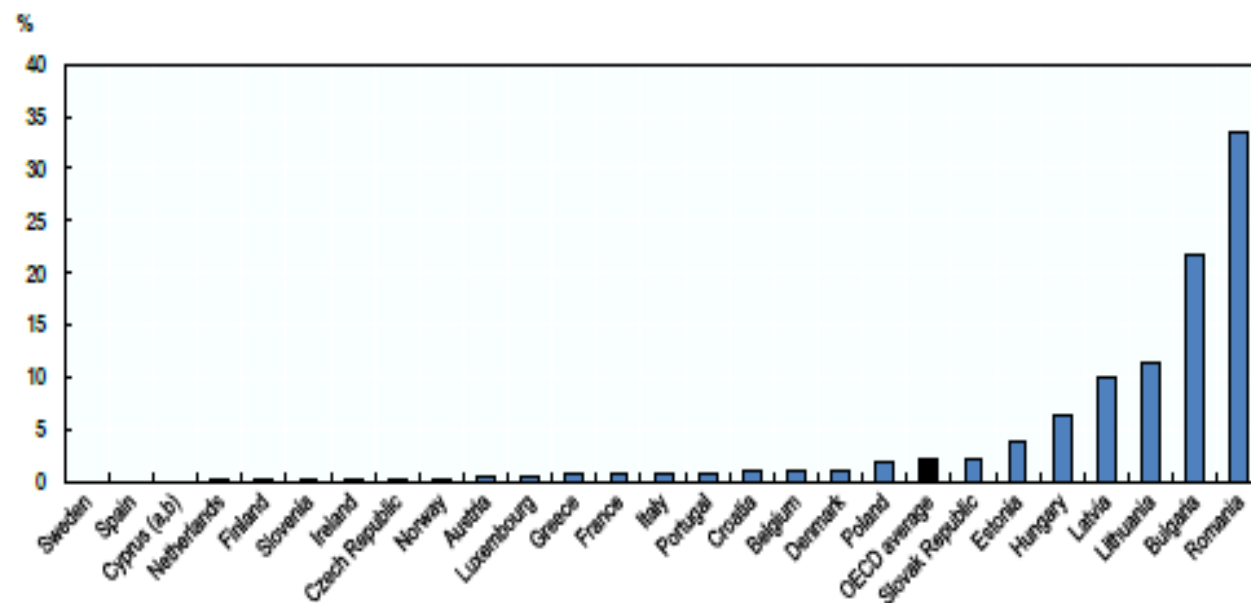
b. Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the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

Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal (<http://www.oecd.org/els/family/child-well-being/data/>), based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) survey 2017

# Figure 7

Chart SF1.5.B. Children in households that lack basic facilities, 2017

Percent of children (0-17) in households that lack either a bath or shower or an indoor flushing toilet



a. see note a. in Chart SF1.5.A

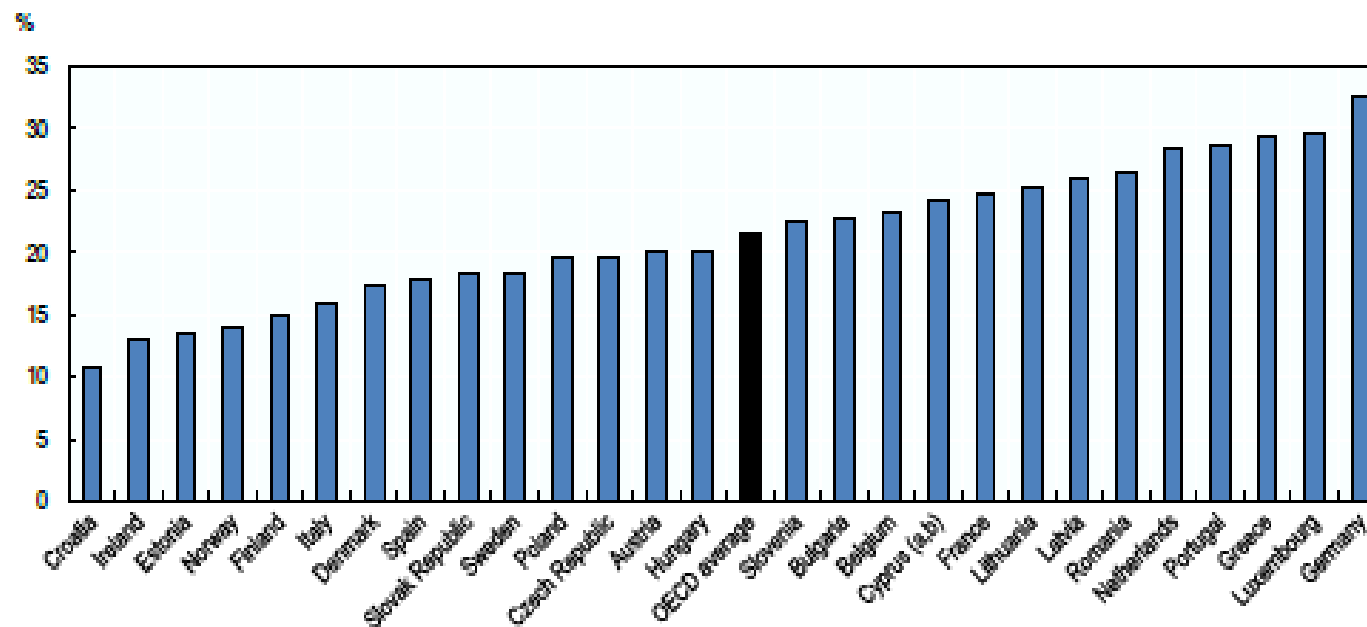
b. see note b. in Chart SF1.5.A

Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal (<http://www.oecd.org/els/family/child-well-being/data/>), based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) survey 2017



Chart SF1.5.C. Children living in areas with environmental problems, 2017

Percent of children (0-17) who live in households with self-reported environmental problems in the local area



a. see note a. in Chart SF1.5.A

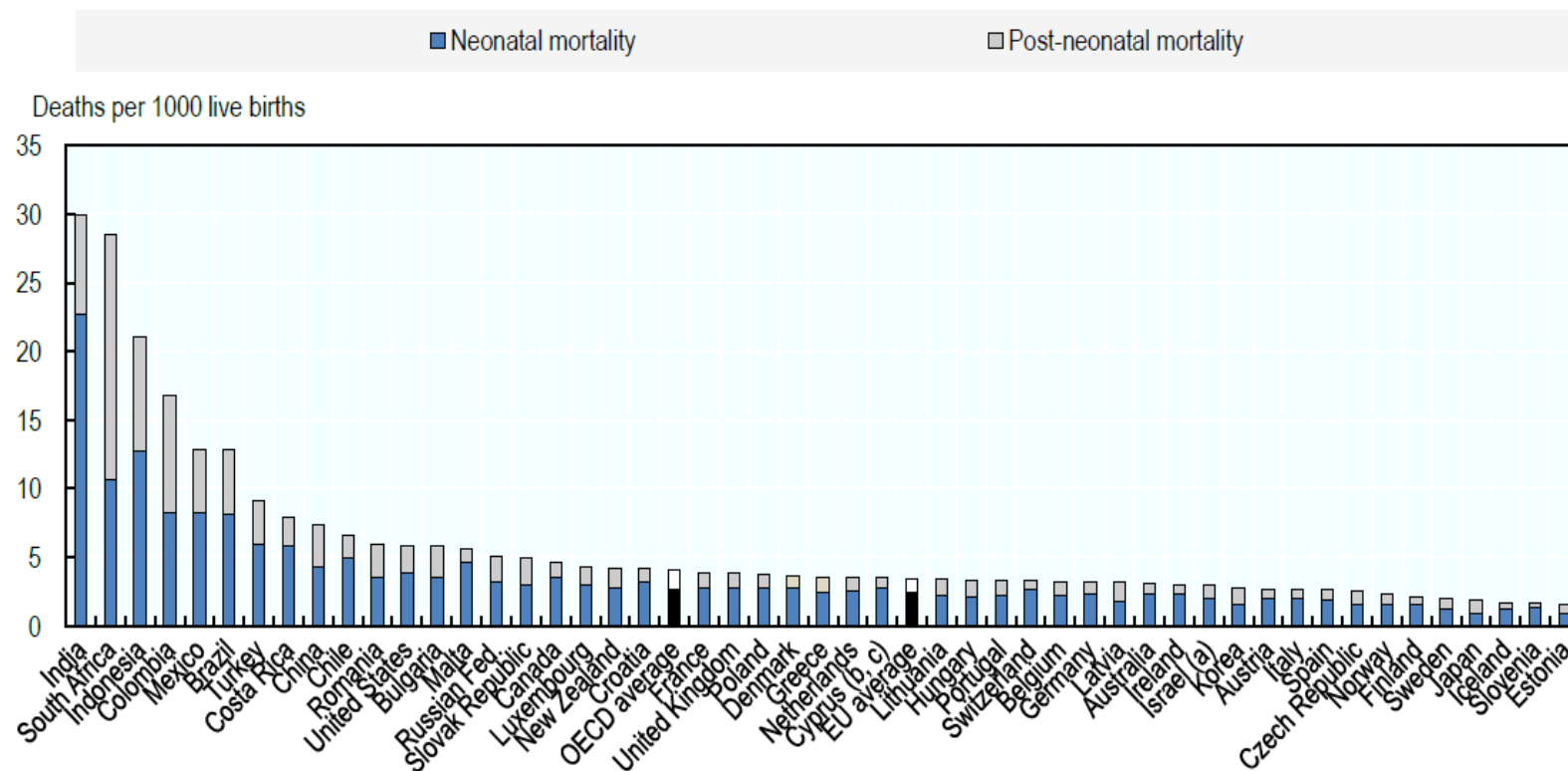
b. see note b. in Chart SF1.5.A

Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal (<http://www.oecd.org/els/family/child-well-being/data/>), based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) survey 2017



**Chart CO1.1.A. Infant mortality, neonatal mortality, and post-neonatal infant mortality rates, 2018 c latest available**

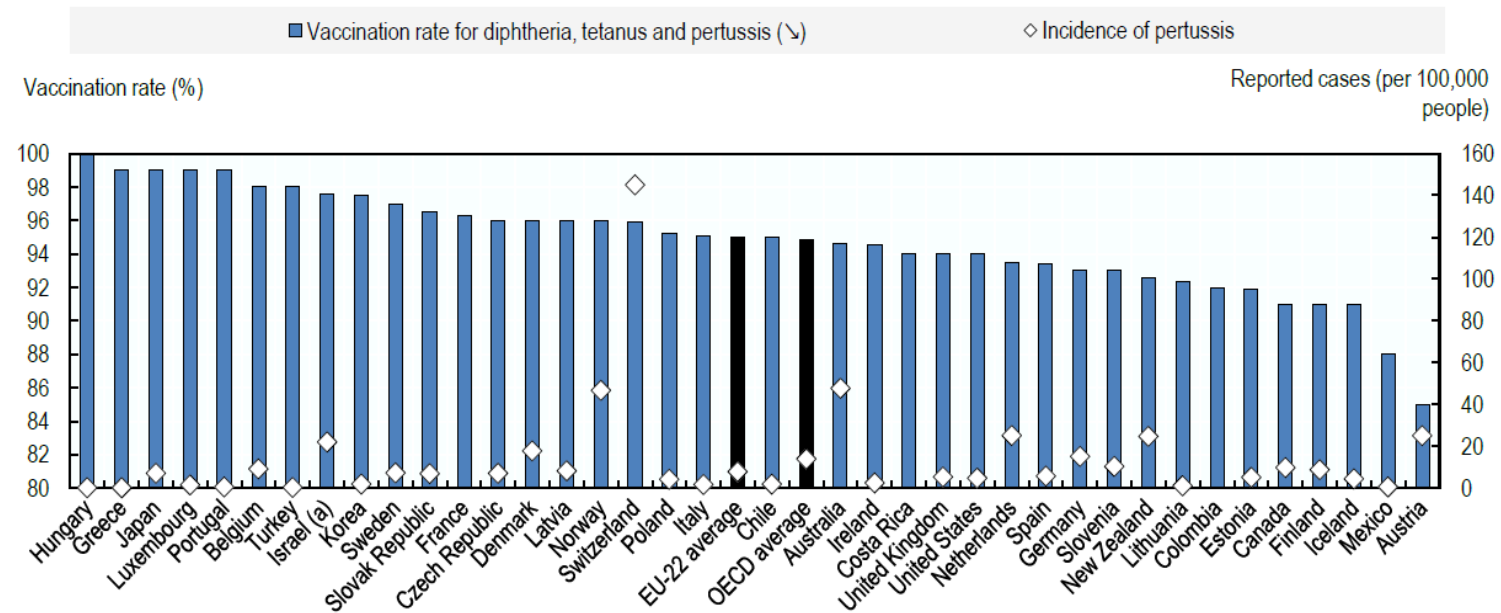
Deaths per 1000 live births (no minimum threshold of gestation period or birthweight)





**Chart CO1.4.A. Vaccination rates for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, and the incidence of pertussis, 2018 or closest available**

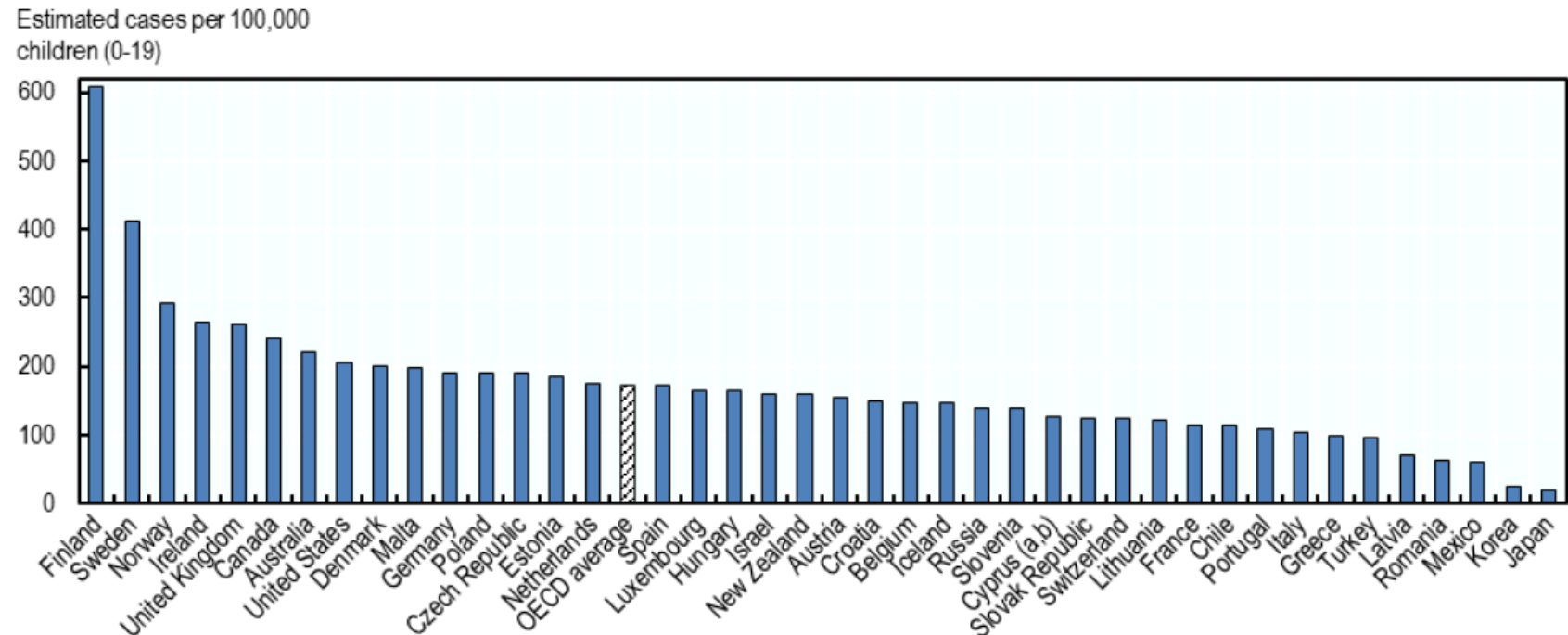
Proportion (%) of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in the given year, and the number of reported cases of pertussis in the given year per 100 000 people



Notes: Data on vaccination rate for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis refer to 2018 for all countries. Data on the incidence of pertussis refer to 2014 for Switzerland, to 2017 for Belgium and Japan, and to 2018 for Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States. For all other countries, incidence rates refer to 2019.



**Chart LMF1.2.A. Estimated prevalence of type 1 diabetes in children, 2017**  
 Estimated number of children (0-19) per 100,000 with type 1 diabetes

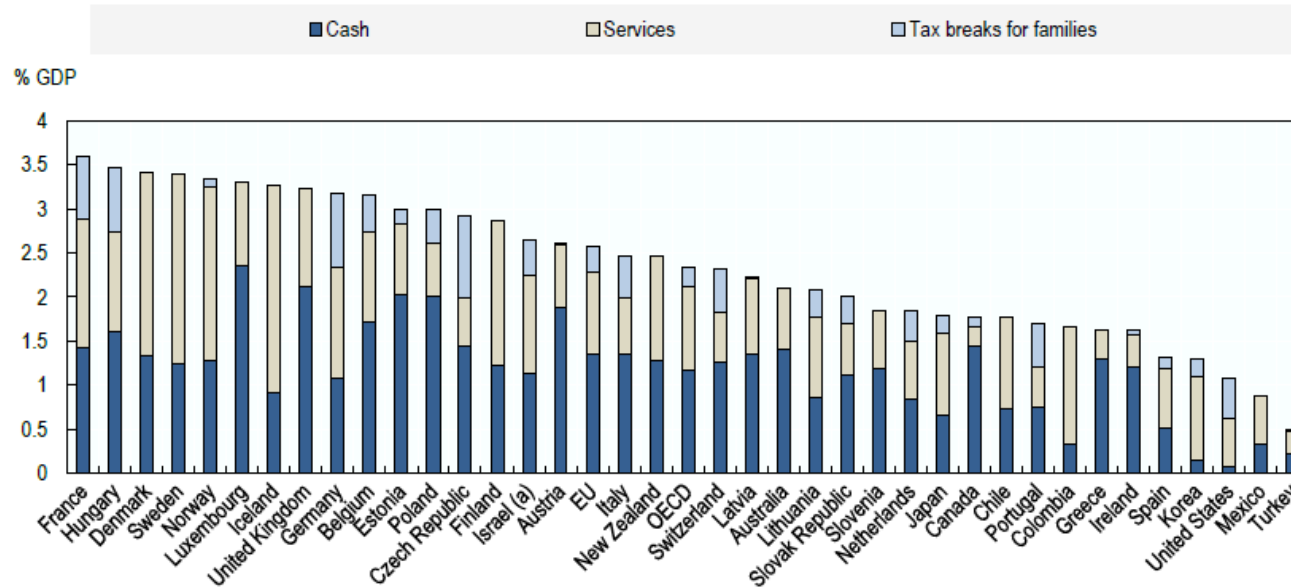


a) Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting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



**Chart PF1.1.A. Public spending on family benefits**

Public expenditure on family benefits by type of expenditure, in per cent of GDP, 2017 and latest available



Note: Public spending accounted for here concerns public support that is exclusively for families (e.g. child payments and allowances, parental leave benefits and childcare support), only. Spending in other social policy areas such as health and housing support also assists families, but not exclusively, and is not included here. Coverage of spending on family and community services in the OECD Social Expenditure data may be limited as such services are often provided and/or co-financed by local governments. The latter may receive general block grants to finance their activities, and reporting requirements may not be sufficient for central statistical agencies to have a detailed view of the nature of local spending. In Nordic countries (where local government is heavily involved in service delivery), this does not lead to large gaps in the measurement of spending, but it does for some countries with a federal structure, for example, Canada and Switzerland. Data for Iceland and Poland are estimates by the OECD. For Japan, the value of Tax Breaks towards families concern 2015 data. National authorities provided estimates on the value of tax breaks for Switzerland. Spending for the United Kingdom is likely to be underestimated as information on the tax part of the WTC and CTC are no longer available.

a) The 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: OECD Social Expenditure Database, <http://www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm>



## ■ Kontakt

- Univ.-Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Mazal
- Institut für Arbeits- und Sozialrecht
- der Universität Wien
- 1010 Wien, Schenkenstrasse 8-10/3
- Tel/Phone: +43 1 4277 35609
- 
- Institut für Familienforschung
- an der Universität Wien
- 1010 Wien, Grillparzerstrasse 7/9
- Tel/Phone: +43 1 4277 48902
  
- Email: [wolfgang.mazal@univie.ac.at](mailto:wolfgang.mazal@univie.ac.at)
- Web: [www.mazal.at](http://www.mazal.at)