

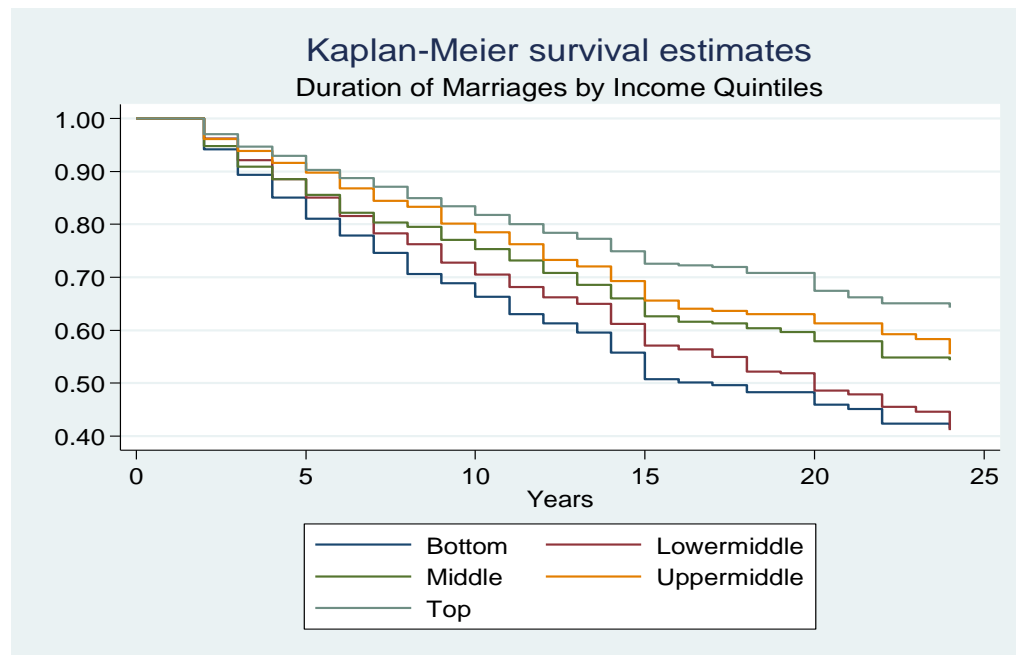
| Gender egalitarian countries | Fertility: | Gender traditional countries | Fertility: |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Denmark | 1.8 | Germany | 1.4 |
| Norway | 1.9 | Italy | 1.3 |
| Sweden | 1.9 | Portugal | 1.3 |
| U.S. | 2.0 | <i>Spain</i> | <i>1.3</i> |

Childlessness and Second Births
(Kaplan Mayer hazard rate estimation)

| | Percent Women Childless at age 40 | Probability of 2nd Child within 5 years |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Denmark | 12 | 38 |
| France | 9 | 42 |
| Germany | 15 | 26 |
| Italy | 17 | 25 |
| Netherlands | 20 | 51 |
| <i>Spain</i> | <i>17</i> | <i>24</i> |
| UK | 17 | 43 |

| | Marriage Rate 1980 | Marriage Rate 2009 | | Divorce Rate 1990 | Divorce Rate 2008 |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>España</i> | 7 | 3.8 | | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| Denmark | 5 | 5.2 | | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| OECD | 7 | 4.5 | | 2.0 | 2.3 |

Figure 2.2. Marital Survival Rates. US



Data source: PSID (Population Study of Income Dynmaics) waves 1980-2003

Cost to government :Two Kids. Euros

2 years in creche

+ 3 years in pre-school

Total

72.850

Gains to mother:

(a) 5 years with full earnings

=114.300

**(b) wage gain from no
interruption**

= 200.100

Total

= 314.400

Gains to Exchequer:

additional revenue from (a)

= 40.000

additional revenue from (b)

= 70.000

Total

=110.000

Net return to Exchequer

(110.000-72.850)

= 37.150

Table 1.
Men's Share of Housework and Child Care in Couples (Working days)

| | Husband's share of husband's and wife's housework | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| | Mean | | Zero | < 10% | < 20% | 40%-plus |
| | | | Per cent | | | |
| Denmark | 41 | | 8 | 16 | 27 | 43 |
| Britain | 32 | | 12 | 20 | 33 | 35 |
| Spain | 18 | | 32 | 49 | 65 | 14 |
| | | | | | | |

Sources: Danish 2001 Time Use Survey (N=922); Spanish 2003 Time Use Survey (N=1875); British 2000 Time Use Survey (N=895).

Children Care for Old Parents

| | Incidence (%) | Intensity (Hrs/week) |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Denmark | 20 | 2.6 |
| France | 12 | 9.3 |
| Italy | 12 | 28.8 |
| <i>Spain</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>16.0</i> |

Grandparents Care for Grandchildren

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Denmark | 60 | 7.3 |
| France | 50 | 14.3 |
| Italy | 44 | 27.8 |
| <i>Spain</i> | <i>40</i> | <i>25.7</i> |

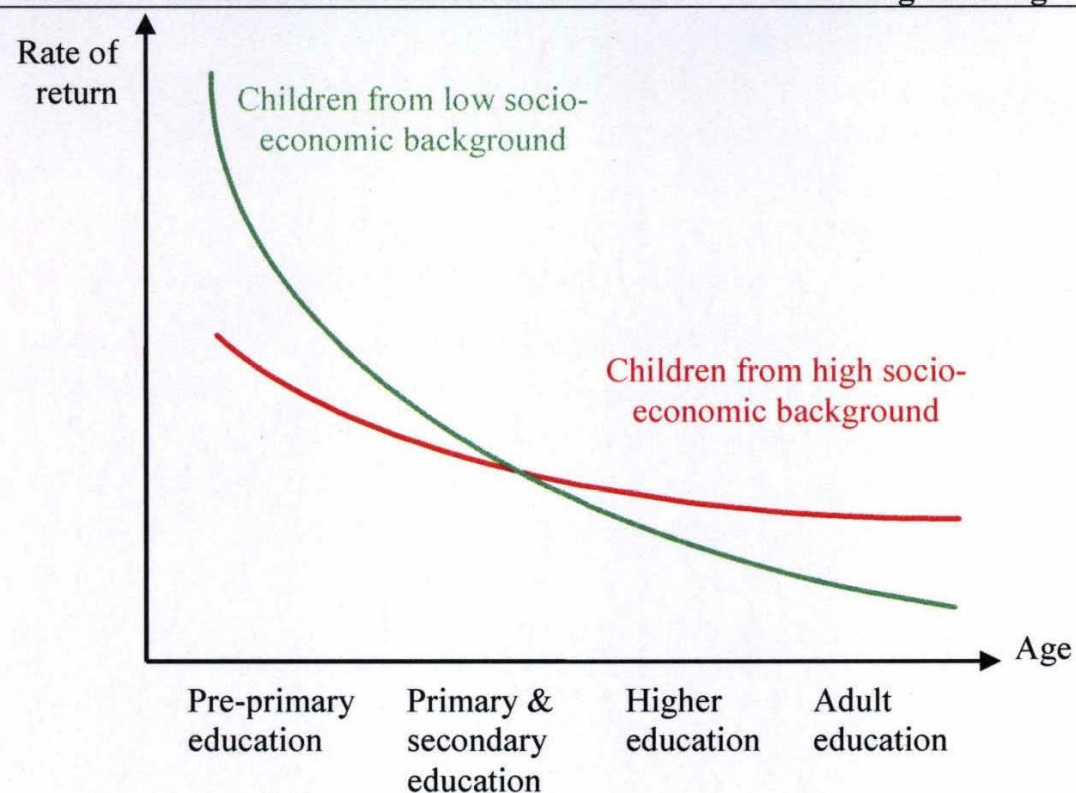
Table 4.1. A Skill Profile of Tomorrow's Workforce in Representative OECD countries.

| | % with only ISCED 1-2 (age 20-24) | Mean Math score (native born) | % below PISA minimum (Math) | %Pisa Elite (Math) |
|--------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Denmark | 4 | 526 | 5 | 4 |
| Finland | 8 | 547 | 7 | 19 |
| France | 14 | 507 | 7 | 4 |
| Germany | 15 | 527 | 9 | 5 |
| Spain | 31 | 487 | 19 | 4 |
| Sweden | 10 | 518 | 12 | 11 |
| UK | 8 | 511 | 13 | 16 |
| USA *) | 20 | 499 | 18 | 12 |
| | | | | |

ISCED data from OECD (2003: Table C5.2). PISA data directly from raw data files. PISA elite refers to the percent scoring in the top 5th level (in mathematics).

*) The US figure refers to those who did not complete highschool (12%) plus those who obtained only GED diplomas (8%) (Haveman et.al., 2004: Table 4.8).

Chart 4-2 Returns to investment at different levels of lifelong learning



Source: Cunha et al. (2006) adapted by European Expert Network on Economics of Education (EENEE), www.education-economics.org