

How does GERMANY compare on child well-being?

In comparison to other OECD countries, Germany tends to perform moderate to well on many measures of child well-being. Material conditions for children, for example, are fairly good. **Average disposable incomes** for children are slightly above the average for OECD countries, and the share of children in **jobless households** (9.2%) is a little below the average (9.6%). At 9.5%, the **child relative income poverty rate** is also lower than in many other OECD countries (the OECD average is 13.4%).

Germany's performance on health is a little mixed. Both **infant mortality rates** and **low birth weight rates** are moderate. The share of 15-year-olds **skipping either breakfast or dinner** is a little above the OECD average (30%, compared

to an average of 25%), as also is the share of 11-15 year-olds that are **regular smokers**, but **overweight and obesity rates** are lower than in several other countries – based on self-reported data, roughly 17% of 11-15 year-olds in Germany are **overweight and obese**, about 2 percentage points lower than the OECD average (19%).

Germany tends to perform comparatively well on many measures of well-being in education and at school. For example, teenagers in Germany are more likely than their peers in several other OECD countries to live in homes with educational resources like **books to help with school work** and a **desk and quiet place to study**, and performance on the OECD's **PISA reading and mathematics tests** is relatively good. Only a

fairly moderate share of 15-year-olds report **feeling like they 'belong' at school** (75%, compared to an OECD average of 73%), but the share of 15-year-olds reporting being the **victim of bullying** at least a few times a month (16%) is lower than the OECD average (19%), and the share who say they feel **anxious about school tests** even when well-prepared is very low (42%, compared to an average of 55%).

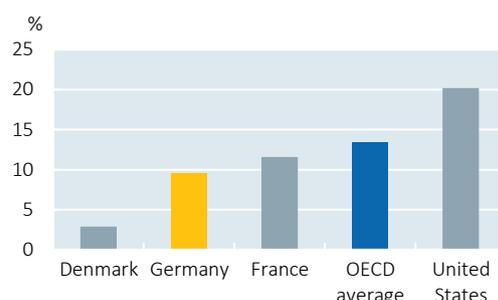
Overall, self-reported life satisfaction among teenagers in Germany is relatively moderate. Roughly 34% of 15-year-olds in Germany report **high levels of life satisfaction** (the same as the OECD average) while 11% report **low levels of life satisfaction** – just very slightly lower than the OECD average (12%).

How Germany compares to other OECD countries on 22 key measures

	● Top third	◆ Middle third	■ Bottom third
Home and family environment	Average disposable household income for children		
	Jobs and income		
	Children in relative income poverty		
	Children in jobless households		
Health and safety	Adolescents talking to their parents before or after school		
	Infant health		
	Infant mortality		
	Low-weight births		
Education and school life	Adolescents skipping either breakfast or dinner		
	Child and adolescent health		
	Adolescents regularly engaging in vigorous exercise		
	Children who are overweight or obese		
Activities and life satisfaction	Children who are regular smokers		
	Subjective well-being		
	Adolescents with a desk and a quiet place to study at home		
	Adolescents with books for school work at home		
Other adolescent activities and outcomes	Adolescents who feel anxious about school tests		
	Adolescents who expect to complete a university degree		
	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)		
	Adolescents reporting high life satisfaction		
	Adolescents reporting low life satisfaction		
Quality of school life	Adolescents not in education or employment		
	Adolescent fertility		

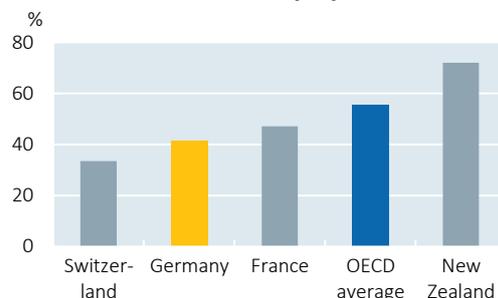
Note: Placement in top/middle/bottom third of OECD countries with available data on each measure. 'Top third' (green circle) always represents good relative performance with respect to child well-being, and 'bottom third' (red square) poor relative performance. For measures where a larger value is generally 'better' (e.g. 'adolescents reporting high life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when countries are ranked largest to smallest value down. For measures where a smaller value is better (e.g. 'adolescents reporting low life satisfaction'), 'top third' means the country is in the top third when ranked smallest to largest.

Child relative income poverty rates, 2014



Note: Poverty threshold at 50% of the median disposable income
Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal based on the OECD Income Distribution Database

15-year-olds who feel anxious about school tests even when well-prepared, 2015



Note: % who "agree" or "strongly agree" with the statement "even if I am well prepared for a test, I feel very anxious"
Source: OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal based on the PISA 2015 Database

The **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.