

March 2018

# Technical annex: International comparisons of health and wellbeing in early childhood

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nuffieldtrust

In association with

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Royal College of  
Paediatrics and Child Health  
*Leading the way in Children's Health*

## About the report

This technical annex presents data on health and wellbeing for early childhood in the UK and 14 comparable countries, recognising the particular influence that a child's development in this period can have on his or her future health and quality of life.

These data tables are intended to support and be read alongside the main publication, *International comparisons of health and wellbeing in early childhood*.

### Suggested citation

Cheung R (2018) Technical annex: International comparisons of health and wellbeing in early childhood. Nuffield Trust and Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health.

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# Description of technical terms

## Incidence

Incidence reflects the number of new cases which are identified in a population during a particular time period.

## Prevalence

Prevalence measures the proportion of individuals who are affected by a particular condition at a specific point in time.

## Significance and confidence intervals

A confidence interval is a range of values that is used to quantify the imprecision in the estimate of a particular value that results from random variation in the estimation of the value.

In public health, many indicators are based on what can be considered to be complete datasets and not samples. For example, mortality rates based on death registers. In these instances, the imprecision arises not as a result of sampling variation but of 'natural' variation. Generally, in public health, it is the underlying circumstances or process that is of interest and the actual value observed gives only an imprecise estimate of this 'underlying risk'.

The width of the confidence interval depends on three things:

- the sample or population size from which the estimate is derived – larger samples give more precise estimates with smaller confidence intervals
- the degree of variability in the phenomenon being measured
- the required level of confidence – this is an arbitrary value and conventional practice is to use 95% confidence

For the purpose of this report, where possible, we have used 95% confidence limits which are denoted by a horizontal line with minimum and maximum ranges showing as small vertical lines at either end. In general, increasing the required level of confidence, results in wider limits. For a given level of confidence, the wider the confidence interval, the greater the uncertainty in the estimate is.

A significant difference is said to occur where the confidence intervals for England or the UK do not overlap the reference value. For example, where both the confidence limits for England exceed the value for another country, England is significantly higher than the other country. Where the confidence limits straddle the reference value, there is said to be no significant difference.

Uncertainty intervals provide a margin of error around the data points, similar to confidence intervals. They reflect multiple sources of uncertainty including sampling uncertainty and uncertainty arising from the empirical adjustment of self-report data.

# Data tables and metadata for indicators

The tables below include the full data which has been used to create the text and charts in this report.

## Life expectancy at birth

Table 1: Male and female life expectancy at birth, 2015 (data for Figures 1 and 2)

Country	Male	Female	Total	Notes
Australia	-	-	-	No data available from comparable source
Belgium	78.7	83.4	81.1	
Canada	-	-	-	No data available from comparable source
France	79.2	85.5	82.4	Break in time series. Data is provisional
Germany	78.3	83.1	80.7	
Greece	78.5	83.7	81.1	
Ireland	79.6	83.4	81.5	Data is provisional
Italy	80.3	84.9	82.7	
The Netherlands	79.9	83.2	81.6	
New Zealand	-	-	-	No data available from comparable source
Portugal	78.1	84.3	81.3	
Spain	80.1	85.7	83.0	
Sweden	80.4	84.1	82.2	
UK	79.2	82.8	81.0	Data is estimated
US	-	-	-	

Source: Eurostat (1).

**Table 2: Changes in male life expectancy at birth (data for Figure 3)**

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	No data available from comparable source												
Belgium	75.3	76.0	76.2	76.6	77.1	76.9	77.4	77.5	78.0	77.8	78.1	78.8	78.7
Canada	No data available from comparable source												
France	75.7	76.7	76.7	77.3	77.6	77.8	78.0	78.2	78.7	78.7	79.0	79.5	79.2
Germany	75.8	76.5	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.6	77.8	78.0	77.9	78.1	78.4	78.7	78.3
Greece	76.6	76.6	76.8	77.1	76.9	77.5	77.5	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	78.8	78.5
Ireland	75.7	76.1	76.7	76.9	77.3	77.9	77.8	78.5	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.3	79.6
Italy	77.3	78.0	78.1	78.6	78.8	78.9	79.1	79.5	79.7	79.8	80.3	80.7	80.3
The Netherlands	76.3	76.9	77.2	77.7	78.1	78.4	78.7	78.9	79.4	79.3	79.5	80.0	79.9
New Zealand	No data available from comparable source												
Portugal	74.2	75.0	74.9	75.5	75.9	76.2	76.5	76.8	77.3	77.3	77.6	78.0	78.1
Spain	76.4	77.0	77.0	77.8	77.9	78.3	78.8	79.2	79.5	79.5	80.2	80.4	80.1
Sweden	78.0	78.4	78.5	78.8	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.6	79.9	79.9	80.2	80.4	80.4
UK	76.2	76.8	77.0	77.3	77.6	77.7	78.3	78.6	79.0	79.1	79.2	79.5	79.2
US	No data available from comparable source												

Source: Eurostat (1).

**Table 3: Changes in female life expectancy at birth (data for Figure 4)**

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	No data available from comparable source												
Belgium	81.1	81.9	81.9	82.3	82.6	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.9	83.4
Canada	No data available from comparable source												
France	82.7	83.8	83.8	84.5	84.8	84.8	85.0	85.3	85.7	85.4	85.6	86.0	85.5
Germany	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.7	82.7	82.8	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.6	83.1
Greece	82.0	82.2	82.5	82.7	82.5	83.0	83.3	83.3	83.6	83.4	84.0	84.1	83.7
Ireland	80.7	81.1	81.3	81.7	82.1	82.4	82.7	83.1	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.4
Italy	82.8	83.7	83.6	84.1	84.2	84.2	84.3	84.7	84.8	84.8	85.2	85.6	84.9
The Netherlands	81.0	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.5	82.5	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.0	83.2	83.5	83.2
New Zealand	No data available from comparable source												
Portugal	80.8	81.8	81.5	82.5	82.5	82.7	82.8	83.2	83.8	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.3
Spain	83.0	83.7	83.6	84.4	84.4	84.6	85.0	85.5	85.6	85.5	86.1	86.2	85.7
Sweden	82.5	82.8	82.9	83.1	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.6	83.8	83.6	83.8	84.2	84.1
UK	80.5	81.1	81.3	81.6	81.8	81.8	82.4	82.6	83.0	82.8	82.9	83.2	82.8
US	No data available from comparable source												

Source: Eurostat (1).



## Factors contributing to health outcomes in children

The total fertility rate reports the number of children each woman would have over the course of her child-bearing years if she followed the general population's age-specific fertility rate for each of those child-bearing years. It does not reflect the average number of children being born in a given population (the birth rate). Such rates are closely tied to growth rates for an area.

**Table 4: Total fertility rate**

Total fertility rate	2013
Australia	1.9
Belgium	1.9
Canada	1.7
France	2.0
Germany	1.4
Greece	1.5
Ireland	2.0
Italy	1.5
The Netherlands	1.8
New Zealand	2.1
Portugal	1.3
Spain	1.5
Sweden	1.9
UK	1.9
US	2.0

Source: WHO, Global Health Observatory data repository: Total fertility rate (per woman) (Demographic and socioeconomic statistics) (2).

This indicator gives the annual number of births to women aged 15–19 years per 1000 women in that age group. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years.

**Table 5: Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years**

Country	Adolescent birth rate	Year
Australia	14.2	2013
Belgium	7.2	2013
Canada	12.6	2011
France	6.2	2014
Germany	7.8	2012
Greece	8.3	2012
Ireland	9.2	2013
Italy	5.8	2013
The Netherlands	4.5	2012
New Zealand	19.1	2014
Portugal	10.5	2013
Spain	8.4	2013
Sweden	5.1	2012
UK	19.3	2012
US	26.6	2013

Source: WHO, Global Health Observatory data repository: Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years) (Health Equity Monitor) (2).

These estimated total fertility rates for UK have been produced using birth registrations for the numerators and estimated populations from the Annual Population Survey (APS) for the denominators. The TFRs for 2012 to 2015 are calculated using the latest APS datasets reweighted in 2016, therefore the Figures for 2012 to 2014 may differ slightly from previously published estimates. Outside UK includes a small number of females who do not state their country of birth.

**Table 6: Estimated total fertility rates for women born in and outside the UK living in England and Wales, 2004 to 2015**

Country of birth	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
UK	1.67	1.67	1.73	1.76	1.81	1.80	1.84	1.86	1.87	1.77	1.76	1.76
Outside UK	2.46	2.43	2.39	2.48	2.45	2.39	2.38	2.21	2.22	2.13	2.10	2.08
Total	1.78	1.78	1.84	1.89	1.93	1.92	1.95	1.94	1.95	1.86	1.84	1.83

Source: ONS, Parents' country of birth (3).

The data in this report is based on the crude birth rate (live births per 1,000 population). Rates have been calculated using the latest available mid-year population estimates.

**Table 7: Change over time in UK live birth rate per 1,000 population (data for Figure 5)**

Year	UK live birth rate per 1,000 population
1996	12.6
1997	12.6
1998	12.3
1999	11.9
2000	11.5
2001	11.3
2002	11.3
2003	11.7
2004	11.9
2005	12.0
2006	12.3
2007	12.6
2008	12.8
2009	12.7
2010	12.9
2011	12.8
2012	12.8
2013	12.1
2014	12.0
2015	11.9

Source: ONS Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference Tables (annual data) (4).

**Table 8: Live birth rate per 1,000 population and population under 5 years  
(data for Figure 6)**

Country	Live birth rate	Population aged under 5 years	% population aged under 5 years
Australia	12.8	1,551,776	6.4
Belgium	11.1	643,739	5.7
Canada	10.9	1,909,267	5.3
France	12.2	3,922,186	6.0
Germany	8.8	3,353,343	4.0
Greece	8.5	500,012	4.6
Ireland	14.6	354,898	7.4
Italy	8.3	2,582,800	4.1
The Netherlands	10.4	885,562	5.2
New Zealand	12.7	304,696	6.7
Portugal	7.9	443,509	4.1
Spain	9.2	2,178,286	4.5
Sweden	11.9	577,303	5.9
UK	12.0	4,010,525	6.2
US	12.5	20,043,099	6.2

Source: ONS Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference Tables (annual data) (4).  
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), Global Burden of Disease Study 2015:  
Population Estimates 1970-2015. (5)

## Low birth weight

Exact definitions of low birth weight and of live births may differ slightly between countries. For more details see OECD health statistics: definitions, sources and methods.

Data was not available for all countries in 2014. Where this is the case, the most recent year for which data is available has been used instead to create Figure 7. Data for Australia, France and Germany is from 2013; and for Belgium, Canada and the Netherlands from 2012. Data for all other countries comes from 2014.

**Table 9: Low birth weight infants as a proportion of total live births (data for Figures 7 and 8)**

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	-
Belgium	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	-	-
Canada	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	-	-
France	6.8	6.4	-	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.1	-
Germany	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	-
Greece	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.4	9.6	10	9.8	9.8	8.9	9.4
Ireland	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.6
Italy	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4
The Netherlands	-	-	7.0	7.0	6.3	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	5.8	-	-
New Zealand	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8
Portugal	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7
Spain	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8
Sweden	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.5
UK	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
US	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0

Source: OECD Family database (6), indicator CO1.3.

## Breastfeeding

Data looks at the percentage of infants reaching their first birthday in the given calendar year who were breastfed, at least partially, when they were six months of age (calendar year 2010).

**Table 10: Percentage of infants reaching their first birthday who were at least partially breastfed at six months of age**

Country	Percentage at least partially breastfed	Year	Notes
Australia	-	-	No data available
Belgium	-	-	No data available
Canada	-	-	No data available
France	20.0%	2010	
Germany	-	-	No data available
Greece	-	-	No data available
Ireland	-	-	No data available
Italy	-	-	No data available
The Netherlands	-	-	No data available
New Zealand	-	-	No data available
Portugal	-	-	No data available
Spain	-	-	No data available
Sweden	62.5%	2010	
UK	34.0%	2010	
US	-	-	No data available

Source: WHO European Health for All family of databases (indicator code E160602.T) (7)

This indicator is calculated by looking at the number of infants aged 0 to 5 months of age who received only breast milk during the previous day as a percentage of the total number of infants aged 0 to 5 months.

**Table 11: Percentage of infants aged 0 to 5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk (data for Figure 9)**

Country	Percentage exclusively breastfed	Year	Notes and sources
Australia	15%	2010	Australian National Infant Feeding Survey
Belgium	12%	2012	WHO
Canada	26%	2009-2010	WHO
France	-	-	No data available
Germany	22%	2003-2006	WHO
Greece	1%	2009	WHO
Ireland	15%	2006	WHO
Italy	5%	1999	WHO
The Netherlands	18%	2010	WHO
New Zealand	16%	2012	Royal New Zealand Plunket Society
Portugal	34%	2003	WHO
Spain	29%	2011-2012	WHO
Sweden	14%	2011	WHO
UK	1%	2010	WHO
US	19%	2011	WHO

Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data repository exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months (%) (2); 2010 Australian National Infant Feeding Survey (8); and Royal New Zealand Plunket Society (9).



## Childhood obesity

Table 12: Percentage of children (aged 2-19 years) classified as overweight (including obese) in 2013, by OECD country using the IOTF cut-off (data for Figure 10)

	% boys overweight	Boys 95% uncertainty intervals		% girls overweight	Girls 95% uncertainty intervals	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Australia	24.4	21.4	28.0	23.0	19.9	26.5
Belgium	20.5	17.7	23.6	18.8	16.0	21.8
Canada	25.5	22.4	28.7	22.0	19.1	25.5
France	19.9	16.8	23.3	16.0	13.3	18.7
Germany	20.5	17.4	23.8	19.4	16.3	22.5
Greece	33.7	29.6	37.7	29.1	25.3	33.1
Ireland	26.6	23.2	30.8	26.5	22.9	30.5
Italy	29.9	26.4	33.9	24.3	21.0	27.9
The Netherlands	18.3	15.7	21.3	16.1	13.4	18.9
New Zealand	29.6	26.0	33.3	28.7	25.3	32.6
Portugal	28.7	24.9	32.8	27.1	23.4	31.4
Spain	27.6	23.9	31.2	23.8	20.2	27.4
Sweden	20.4	17.5	23.4	19.3	16.5	22.5
UK	26.1	23.8	28.5	29.2	26.8	31.9
US	28.8	26.4	31.4	29.7	27.2	32.5

Source: The Lancet, Systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 (10).

**Table 13: Percentage of children (aged 2-19 years) classified as obese in 2013 by OECD country using the IOTF cut-offs (data for Figure 10)**

	% boys obese	Boys 95% uncertainty intervals		% girls obese	Girls 95% uncertainty intervals	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Australia	7.0	5.8	8.2	7.3	5.9	8.9
Belgium	4.6	3.7	5.5	4.2	3.3	5.1
Canada	10.0	8.4	11.6	8.8	7.2	10.7
France	5.8	4.7	7.0	4.7	3.8	5.9
Germany	5.5	4.5	6.7	5.3	4.2	6.5
Greece	10.5	8.7	12.3	7.9	6.5	9.6
Ireland	6.9	5.7	8.3	7.2	5.8	8.8
Italy	8.4	7.0	10.0	6.2	5.0	7.6
The Netherlands	4.1	3.4	5.0	3.8	3.0	4.7
New Zealand	9.7	8.4	11.4	9.0	7.6	10.6
Portugal	6.9	5.6	8.4	6.0	4.7	7.4
Spain	8.4	6.7	10.2	7.6	6.0	9.3
Sweden	4.3	3.6	5.3	4.0	3.2	5.0
UK	7.4	6.5	8.5	8.1	7.0	9.3
US	12.4	10.8	14.0	13.4	11.7	15.3

Source: The Lancet, Systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 (10).

## Vaccination and immunisations

Measles second dose estimates are provided for the age cohort according to the administration recommended in national immunization schedule. Global and regional coverage estimates are made for vaccinations by the nationally recommended age. In the UK, it is recommended that all children receive a second dose of MMR vaccine at 3 years 4 months or shortly thereafter. (11) The age at which children are vaccinated may vary between countries.

**Table 14: Uptake for two doses of measles vaccine according to the administration recommended in national immunisation schedule (data for Figures 11 and 12)**

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	87	89	80	82	88	90	91	92	93	93	94
Belgium	78	78	81	83	83	83	85	85	85	85	85
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	92	90	88	86
France	-	-	-	-	67	67	72	67	77	78	79
Germany	90	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Greece	-	77	77	77	77	77	83	83	83	83	83
Ireland	No data available										
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	83	83	83
The Netherlands	92	92	93	93	92	93	93	92	93	92	91
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	86	85	86	86	87	89
Portugal	95	95	95	95	95	96	96	96	96	95	95
Spain	94	95	94	90	92	91	90	91	93	94	95
Sweden	95	95	94	95	94	95	95	95	95	95	95
UK	75	74	75	79	84	85	87	88	89	91	89
US	No data available										

Source: World Health Organization-UNICEF estimates of MCV2 coverage (12).

**Table 15: Uptake for third dose of diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine (data for Figure 12)**

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	91	92	93	94
Belgium	98	98	99	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	98
Canada	95	94	92	91	89	87	95	91	91	91	91
France	99	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	98	98	97
Germany	96	96	96	96	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Greece	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Ireland	91	92	93	94	94	95	95	96	96	95	95
Italy	96	97	96	96	96	96	97	96	95	93	93
The Netherlands	96	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	96	95	95
New Zealand	89	88	89	92	93	95	93	92	93	92	92
Portugal	97	97	97	96	98	97	98	98	98	98	98
Spain	98	96	97	96	97	97	97	96	97	97	97
Sweden	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
UK	92	92	92	93	94	95	95	95	95	96	94
US	96	96	96	95	95	96	94	94	95	95	95

Source: World Health Organization-UNICEF estimates of DTP3 coverage (12)

**Table 16: Uptake for third dose of Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine (data for Figure 12)**

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	95	94	94	94	92	92	92	91	91	93	94
Belgium	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	97
Canada	95	93	92	90	89	87	95	91	91	91	91
France	97	97	97	97	97	98	98	98	98	97	96
Germany	93	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Greece	84	83	83	83	83	83	94	94	99	99	99
Ireland	91	92	93	93	94	95	95	95	96	95	95
Italy	96	96	96	96	95	96	96	95	94	93	93
The Netherlands	96	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	96	96	95
New Zealand	80	78	86	98	89	94	93	92	93	92	92
Portugal	97	97	97	96	97	97	98	98	98	98	98
Spain	98	96	97	96	97	97	97	96	96	97	97
Sweden	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
UK	92	92	92	93	94	95	95	95	95	96	94
US	93	93	91	84	90	94	93	93	93	93	93

Source: World Health Organization-UNICEF estimates of Hib3 coverage (12)

**Table 17: Uptake for third dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (data for Figure 12)**

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	93	94
Belgium					93	93	93	94	94
Canada	42	50	58	66	73	79	79	79	79
France			89	89	89	89	89	90	91
Germany	68	85	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Greece					32	32	96	96	96
Ireland			43	90	91	91	92	92	91
Italy	60	66	71	76	82	87	87	89	89
The Netherlands		96	96	96	96	96	95	94	94
New Zealand		87	89	92	92	93	93	93	93
Portugal				No data available					
Spain				No data available					
Sweden	60	98	98	98	97	97	97	97	97
UK			89	90	92	93	93	93	92
US	93	93	93	94	92	92	93	93	93

Source: World Health Organization-UNICEF estimates of PCV3 coverage (12).

Data below is for all laboratory confirmed cases of measles (England only). This Figure includes cases confirmed by both oral fluid IgM antibody tests and/or PCR and other laboratory reported cases. The data for 2016 is provisional.

**Table 18: Laboratory confirmed cases of measles in England and Wales**

Year	Confirmed cases of measles (all ages)	Confirmed cases of measles (0–4 years)
2006	737	318
2007	977	401
2008	1,330	450
2009	985	364
2010	371	114
2011	1,068	227
2012	1,912	571
2013	1,413	419
2014	111	51
2015	91	23
2016	531	81

Source: Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control (CIDSC), PHE (13).

## Poverty

Share (%) of the total population and of children (0 to 17 years) with an equivalised post-tax and transfer income of less than 50% of the national annual median equivalised post-tax and transfer income.

**Table 19: Child income poverty rates, 2013 or nearest available year (data for Figure 13)**

Country	Poverty rate		Notes
	Total population	Children (0 to 17 years)	
Australia	12.8%	13.0%	Data refers to 2014
Belgium	10.0%	12.5%	
Canada	12.6%	16.5%	
France	8.0%	11.3%	
Germany	9.1%	9.8%	
Greece	15.1%	18.7%	
Ireland	8.9%	9.1%	
Italy	13.3%	17.7%	
The Netherlands	7.9%	10.5%	
New Zealand	9.9%	12.8%	Data refers to 2012
Portugal	13.6%	18.2%	
Spain	15.9%	23.4%	
Sweden	8.8%	8.5%	
UK	10.4%	9.9%	
US	17.2%	20.5%	

Source: OECD Family database (6).



## Education and employment

Tertiary education includes both theoretical programmes leading to advanced research or high skill professions such as medicine and more vocational programmes leading to the labour market. Populations with tertiary education are defined as those which have completed the highest level of education, by age group. The measure is percentage of same age population. As globalisation and technology continue to re-shape the needs of labour markets worldwide, the demand for individuals with a broader knowledge base and more specialised skills continues to rise. (14)

**Table 20: Population with tertiary education (data for Figure 14)**

Country	Percentage of population educated to a tertiary level		Notes
	Aged 25 to 34	Aged 35 to 44	
Australia	48.5	48.9	
Belgium	43.1	42.6	
Canada	59.2	62.3	
France	44.7	41.8	Data refers to 2014
Germany	29.6	29.3	
Greece	40.1	29.6	
Ireland	52.0	50.8	
Italy	25.1	20.5	
The Netherlands	45.1	39.7	
New Zealand	39.1	38.9	
Portugal	33.1	29.0	
Spain	41.0	43.2	
Sweden	46.4	47.7	
UK	49.2	49.1	
US	46.5	46.7	

Source: OECD (14).

The data below shows the percentage of children (aged 0 to 14) in all households by the employment status of adults in the household in 2014. Exceptions are noted below.

**Table 21: Children living in workless households (data for Figure 15)**

Country	Working		Jobless	Notes
	All adults working	At least one adult working, at least one adult not working	All adults not working	
Australia	58.2%	27.8%	14.0%	Data is from 2011. Data refers to the labour force status of the 'husband or head' and 'wife or partner' of the husband or head of the child's family unit only.
Belgium	62.7%	24.4%	12.9%	
Canada	-	-	-	No data available
France	61.2%	26.9%	11.9%	
Germany	62.2%	28.6%	9.2%	Data is from 2013
Greece	41.7%	47.4%	10.8%	
Ireland	50.5%	33.4%	16.0%	
Italy	46.5%	43.0%	10.5%	
The Netherlands	70.4%	21.9%	7.8%	
New Zealand	-	-	-	No data available
Portugal	61.9%	30.6%	7.5%	
Spain	48.7%	39.2%	12.2%	
Sweden	78.8%	14.5%	7.3%	Data is from 2012
UK	57.3%	27.3%	15.4%	
US	65.3%	25.7%	9.0%	Data refers to children aged 0 to 17. Data covers children living with at least one parent and refers to the labour force status of the child's parent(s) only. In both cases, the labour force status of any other adults in the household is not taken into account. Data refers to whether or not the child's parents are active in the labour force, as opposed to in employment.

Source: OECD Family database (6).

## Stillbirths and deaths in early childhood

The definitions used for stillbirth in the publication referred to are different to how we currently report a stillbirth in the UK. For this reason, rates in this report will appear lower than those published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

**Table 22: Stillbirth rates (data for Figure 16)**

Country	Stillbirth rate		2000-2015 annual rate of reduction (%)	Source of estimate
	2000	2015		
Australia	3.4	2.7	-1.4	Adjusted national data
Belgium	3.5	3.0	-1.1	Modelled estimate
Canada	3.5	3.1	-0.8	Modelled estimate
France	5.5	4.7	-1.0	Modelled estimate
Germany	2.7	2.4	-0.6	Adjusted national data
Greece	4.7	3.6	-1.9	Modelled estimate
Ireland	4.6	2.7	-3.5	Adjusted national data
Italy	4.0	3.3	-1.1	Adjusted national data
The Netherlands	5.3	1.8	-6.8	Adjusted national data
New Zealand	3.5	2.3	-2.8	Adjusted national data
Portugal	3.7	2.2	-3.5	Adjusted national data
Spain	3.3	2.9	-0.9	Adjusted national data
Sweden	3.8	2.8	-1.9	Adjusted national data
UK	3.7	2.9	-1.4	Adjusted national data
US	3.1	3.0	-0.4	Adjusted national data

Source: The Lancet Global Health, National, regional, and worldwide estimates of stillbirth rates in 2015, with trends from 2000: a systematic analysis (15).

**Table 23: Causes of stillbirth (data for Figure 17)**

Cause of stillbirth	Percentage of stillbirths in England and Wales, 2015
Unexplained	51%
Lack of oxygen or trauma just before or during birth	20%
Congenital anomalies	19%
Other specific conditions	7%
Infections	2%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Child Mortality Statistics, 2015 (16).

**Table 24: Trends in infant and neonatal mortality rates per 1,000 live births in UK  
(data for Figure 18)**

Year	Infant mortality rate	Infant deaths	Neonatal mortality rate	Neonatal deaths
1995	6.2	4,512	4.2	3,050
1996	6.1	4,496	4.1	3,000
1997	5.9	4,277	3.9	2,825
1998	5.7	4,059	3.8	2,709
1999	5.8	4,059	3.9	2,733
2000	5.6	3,813	3.9	2,629
2001	5.5	3,691	3.7	2,445
2002	5.3	3,538	3.5	2,373
2003	5.3	3,686	3.6	2,513
2004	5.1	3,659	3.5	2,488
2005	5.1	3,672	3.5	2,521
2006	5	3,737	3.5	2,607
2007	4.8	3,740	3.3	2,551
2008	4.7	3,745	3.2	2,562
2009	4.6	3,677	3.2	2,513
2010	4.3	3,504	3	2,414
2011	4.3	3,502	3	2,450
2012	4.1	3,347	2.9	2,318
2013	3.9	3,065	2.7	2,110
2014	3.9	3,014	2.7	2,103
2015	3.9	3,020	2.7	2,117

Source: ONS Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference Tables (4).

**Table 25: Infant mortality rates (data for Figure 19)**

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Belgium	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.4		
Canada	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	
France	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3		
Germany	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	
Greece	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.9	Missing	3.7		
Ireland	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.3	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3		
Italy	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	-	-	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3		
The Netherlands	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	
New Zealand	6.3	5.6	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.7	5	5.7		
Portugal	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.2	3.9	-	-	3.5	3.3	3.7	2.6	3.1	3.4	3	2.9		
Spain	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.7	
Sweden	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	
UK	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	
US	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6	5.8	5.9	

For the WHO indicator E070100.T, this indicator is a measure of the yearly rate of deaths in children less than one year old (infant deaths per 1,000 live births). The denominator is the number of live births in the same year. Infant mortality rate =  $\frac{\text{Number of deaths in a year of children less than 1 year of age}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1000$  (ICD-10). Unfortunately, some countries are not able to ensure complete registration of all death cases and births.

Sources: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and UK – WHO, European Health for All family of databases (indicator E070100.T) (7).

Australia – Australian Bureau of Statistics, Infant deaths and infant mortality rates (17). Canada – Statistics Canada, deaths and mortality rates (18). New Zealand – New Zealand Ministry of Health (19).

US – National Center for Health Statistics, US Department of Health and Human Resources (20).

Neonatal mortality rates are calculated based on the number of infant deaths aged under 28 days per 1,000 live births.

**Table 26: Neonatal mortality rates (data for Figure 20)**

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australia	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Belgium	3.0	3.0	2.7	-	2.5	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3
Canada	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8
France	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
Germany	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Greece	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.5	-	1.9	Missing	2.6	2.6	2.6
Ireland	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Italy	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.8	-	-	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	-	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
The Netherlands	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5
New Zealand	3.8	3.0	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.1
Portugal	3.4	3.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Spain	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Sweden	-	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
UK	-	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
US	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4	3.9	3.9	3.9

Sources: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden - WHO, European Health for All family of databases indicator E070101.T) (7).

UK - WHO, European Health for All family of databases, except 2013-2015 data which uses ONS, Vital Statistics: Population and Health Reference tables. Australia - Australian Bureau of Statistics, Infant deaths and infant mortality rates (17). Canada - Statistics Canada, deaths and mortality rates (18). New Zealand - New Zealand Ministry of Health (19).

US - National Center for Health Statistics, US Department of Health and Human Resources (20).

**Table 27: Child (aged 1 to 4) mortality rates per 1,000 live births, 2016 (data for Figure 21)**

Country	Rate per 1,000 live births	Lower confidence interval	Upper confidence interval
Italy	0.5	0.4	0.7
Sweden	0.5	0.4	0.6
Germany	0.6	0.5	0.8
Greece	0.6	0.5	0.8
Ireland	0.6	0.5	0.7
The Netherlands	0.6	0.5	0.7
Portugal	0.6	0.6	0.7
Spain	0.6	0.5	0.8
Canada	0.7	0.6	0.9
Australia	0.7	0.6	0.8
France	0.7	0.5	0.8
UK	0.7	0.6	0.8
Belgium	0.8	0.6	0.9
New Zealand	0.9	0.8	1.1
US	1	1	1.1

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 (GBD 2016): stillbirths, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality 1980-2016 (21).



Rates are published per million person-years as the countries have registry data from varying time periods; this method is a way of being able to compare rates. The rates are calculated as recorded incidence in the time period over the population in the same time period.

**Table 28: Incidence of cancer in 0 to 4 year olds (data for Figure 22)**

Country	Incidence rates per million person-years	Time period	Notes
Australia	213.6	1992 - 2014	
Belgium	246.3	2004 - 2013	
Canada	229.3	1992 - 2013	Data from 9 registries
France	208.0	2000 - 2012	
Germany	218.5	1996 - 2012	
Greece	-	-	No data available
Ireland	203.6	1994 - 2012	
Italy	259.2	1998 - 2011	Data from 2 paediatric registries
The Netherlands	201.6	1993 - 2013	
New Zealand	207.0	1993 - 2012	
Portugal	210.0	1991 - 2012	
Spain	210.0	1991 - 2013	Data from 2 paediatric registries
Sweden	214.2	1990 - 2011	
UK	189.8	2000 - 2011	
US	225.9	1998 - 2012	

Source: International Incidence of Childhood Cancers (IICC) (22).

**Table 29: Leukaemia incidence**

Country	Incidence rates per million person-years	Time period	Notes
Australia	85.2	1992 - 2014	
Belgium	72.4	2004 - 2013	
Canada	86.5	1992 - 2013	Data from 9 registries
France	65.2	2000 - 2012	
Germany	82.0	1996 - 2012	
Greece	85.2	1996 - 2014	
Ireland	72.9	1994 - 2012	
Italy	86.9	1998 - 2011	Data from 2 paediatric registries
The Netherlands	73.7	1993 - 2013	
New Zealand	82.4	1993 - 2012	
Portugal	59.6	1991 - 2012	
Spain	68.3	1991 - 2013	Data from 2 paediatric registries
Sweden	81.9	1990 - 2011	
UK	71.0	2000 - 2011	
US	80.0	1998 - 2012	

Source: International Incidence of Childhood Cancers (IICC) (22).

This data represents the five-year age-standardised survival and average annual reduction in mortality from childhood cancers diagnosed in Europe from 1999 to 2007.

**Table 30: Five-year age-standardised survival from childhood cancers diagnosed in Europe from 1999 to 2007 (data for Figure 23)**

All cancers	Number (1995– 2007)	% survival (95% confidence interval)			
		1999–2001		2005–07	
Northern Europe	5,091	78.4	(75.9–80.7)	81.2	(78.8–83.3)
UK and Ireland	18,107	74.4	(73.1–75.7)	77.8	(76.5–79.1)
Central Europe	29,654	78.8	(77.7–79.8)	81.0	(80.0–82.0)
Southern Europe	4,601	79.2	(76.5–81.6)	82.1	(79.6–84.3)
Eastern Europe	8,363	65.2	(63.1–67.3)	70.2	(67.9–72.3)
All Europe	65,816	76.1	(74.4–77.7)	79.1	(77.3–80.7)

Northern Europe - Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Central Europe - Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland and The Netherlands.

Southern Europe - Croatia, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.

Eastern Europe - Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia.

Source: The Lancet Oncology, Childhood cancer survival in Europe 1999-2007: results of EURO CARE-5 - a population-based study (23).

**Table 31: Five-year % survival for patients diagnosed with childhood cancers 2000–2007**

Age	Percentage of children surviving		
	%	Lower confidence interval	Upper confidence interval
<1 year	77.9	76.4	79.4
1 to 4 years	79.3	78.4	80.0
5 to 9 years	77.6	76.6	78.5
10 to 14 years	76.6	75.7	77.5

Source: The Lancet Oncology, Childhood cancer survival in Europe 1999-2007: results of EUROCORE-5 - a population-based study (23).

**Table 32: UK cancer mortality per 1,000,000 for children aged 0 to 4 years  
(data for Figure 24)**

Year	Male	Female
1994	35.7	28.9
1995	30.2	20.4
1996	37.8	26.1
1997	24.7	30.3
1998	36.3	25.2
1999	39.0	25.6
2000	30.8	20.8
2001	29.1	23.5
2002	32.9	29.8
2003	32.6	26.4
2004	33.2	25.2
2005	27.2	18.4
2006	30.7	28.7
2007	33.1	22.8
2008	18.3	20.3
2009	16.7	22.3
2010	22.7	23.8
2011	21.4	21.4
2012	22.6	23.2
2013	27.5	19.4

Source: WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer. Department of Information, Evidence and Research, mortality database (24).

**Table 33: Mortality rates by cancer type in children aged 0 to 4 years, 2007-2012\* (data for Figures 25, 26 and 27)**

Country	Rates per 1,000,000					
	All cancers		Leukaemia		CNS	
	Rate	95% CI	Rate	95% CI	Rate	95% CI
Australia	21.5	(18.3-24.5)	4.4	(3.0-5.8)	6.7	(4.9-8.4)
Belgium	22.5	(17.7-27.2)	5.6	(3.1-7.9)	9.8	(6.6-12.)
Canada*	23.9	(20.7-27.0)	6.2	(4.5-7.7)	6.5	(4.8-8.1)
France	20.1	(18.3-21.9)	6.2	(5.1-7.2)	8.5	(7.3-9.7)
Germany	25.1	(22.9-27.2)	6.1	(4.9-7.1)	7.4	(6.2-8.5)
Greece	35.9	(29.4-42.3)	6.0	(3.3-8.6)	16.0	(11.6-20.2)
Ireland	22.5	(16.1-28.9)	4.7	(1.7-7.6)	9.9	(5.6-14.)
Italy	27.0	(24.4-29.4)	8.6	(7.1-9.9)	5.6	(4.4-6.7)
The Netherlands	28.4	(23.9-32.8)	7.4	(5.1-9.6)	11.0	(8.2-13.)
New Zealand	35.0	(26.4-43.4)	9.7	(5.2-14.)	11.3	(6.4-16.)
Portugal	28.5	(22.4-34.5)	7.3	(4.2-10.)	8.3	(5.0-11.)
Spain	25.1	(22.5-27.6)	8.2	(6.7-9.6)	6.5	(5.1-7.7)
Sweden	28.6	(22.8-34.3)	9.9	(6.5-13.)	7.8	(4.8-10.)
UK	22.3	(20.4-24.2)	6.2	(5.1-7.1)	6.5	(5.4-7.5)
US	21.5	(20.7-22.5)	6.8	(6.3-7.2)	5.8	(5.4-7.5)

Source: WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer. Department of Information, Evidence and Research, mortality database (24). \* data for Canada relates to 2007-2011. 'CNS' stands for central nervous system.

This data is based on data from full member registries from 2011 to 2015 for all countries apart from Spain and Sweden (2011-2014). Not all registries are complete or have full country coverage so these Figures need to be looked at with the understanding that this is not necessarily the complete picture (Belgium (27.0% population coverage), France (14.9%), Germany (3.0%), Ireland (62.7%), Italy (12.7%), The Netherlands (9.7%), Portugal (18.4%), Spain (28.2%), Sweden (100%) and the UK (25.8%)).

**Table 34: Prevalence per 10,000 births of congenital heart defects, from 2011–2015 (data for Figure 28)**

Country	Prevalence per 10,000 births	Lower confidence interval	Upper confidence interval
Belgium	67.9	63.8	72.3
France	89.7	86.9	92.4
Germany	135.2	128.0	142.7
Ireland	48.9	45.2	52.8
Italy	78.9	75.9	81.9
The Netherlands	78.0	72.0	84.3
Portugal	32.8	29.1	36.9
Spain	51.6	49.7	53.6
Sweden	97.5	94.6	100.4
UK	62.7	61.2	64.3

Source: EUROCAT, prevalence tables (25).

This data is based on data from full member registries from 2011 to 2015 for all countries apart from Spain and Sweden (2011-2014). Not all registries are complete or have full country coverage so these Figures need to be looked at with the understanding that this is not necessarily the complete picture (Belgium (27.0% population coverage), France (14.9%), Germany (3.0%), Ireland (62.7%), Italy (12.7%), The Netherlands (9.7%), Portugal (18.4%), Spain (28.2%), Sweden (100%) and the UK (25.8%)).

**Table 35: Prevalence per 10,000 births of neural tube defects, from 2011–2015 (data for Figure 29)**

Country	Prevalence per 10,000 births	Lower confidence interval	Upper confidence interval
Belgium	6.3	5.0	7.7
France	13.7	12.7	14.9
Germany	9.2	7.4	11.3
Ireland	8.8	7.3	10.6
Italy	5.7	4.9	6.6
The Netherlands	10.5	8.4	13.0
Portugal	4.5	3.2	6.2
Spain	4.0	3.5	4.6
Sweden	7.0	6.3	7.8
UK	12.8	12.1	13.5

Source: EUROCAT, prevalence tables (25).



This data is based on data from full member registries from 2011 to 2015 for all countries apart from Spain (2011-2014) and Sweden (2011-2012).

This data is based on data from full member registries from 2011 to 2015. Not all registries are complete or have full country coverage so these Figures need to be looked at with the understanding that this is not necessarily the complete picture (Belgium (27.0% population coverage), France (14.9%), Germany (3.0%), Ireland (62.7%), Italy (12.7%), The Netherlands (9.7%), Portugal (18.4%), Spain (28.2%), Sweden (100%) and the UK (25.8%)).

**Table 36: Prevalence per 10,000 births of Down syndrome, from 2011–2015 (data for Figure 30)**

Country	Prevalence per 10,000 births	Lower confidence interval	Upper confidence interval
Belgium	19.1	16.9	21.5
France	29.4	27.8	31.0
Germany	20.2	17.5	23.3
Ireland	29.4	26.5	32.4
Italy	22.5	21.0	24.2
The Netherlands	18.1	15.3	21.3
Portugal	13.2	10.9	15.8
Spain	19.3	18.0	20.6
Sweden	36.2	33.7	38.8
UK	24.6	23.6	25.5

Source: EUROCAT, prevalence tables (25).

The indicator code for the data taken from the WHO is E110104.T. In this context, SDR is the age-standardized death rate calculated using the direct method. In other words, it represents what the crude rate would have been if the population had the same age distribution as the standard European population. The ICD-10 codes used in the analysis are: V00-V99, W00-W99, X00-X99, Y00-Y99.

**Table 37: Under-5 death rates due to external causes of injury and poisoning per 100,000 population, 2012 (data for Figure 31)**

Country	Rate per 100,000	Notes and sources
Australia	-	No data available
Belgium	10.0	WHO
Canada	6.7	Statistics Canada
France	5.5	WHO
Germany	4.1	WHO
Greece	3.0	WHO
Ireland	1.1	WHO
Italy	2.1	WHO
The Netherlands	4.0	WHO
New Zealand	11.4	New Zealand Ministry of Health
Portugal	3.5	WHO
Spain	3.4	WHO
Sweden	1.4	WHO
UK	3.5	WHO
US	16.7	CDC

Sources: WHO European Health for All family of databases (indicator E110104.T) (7), Statistics Canada (26), New Zealand Ministry of Health (19, 27), CDC (US) (28).

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