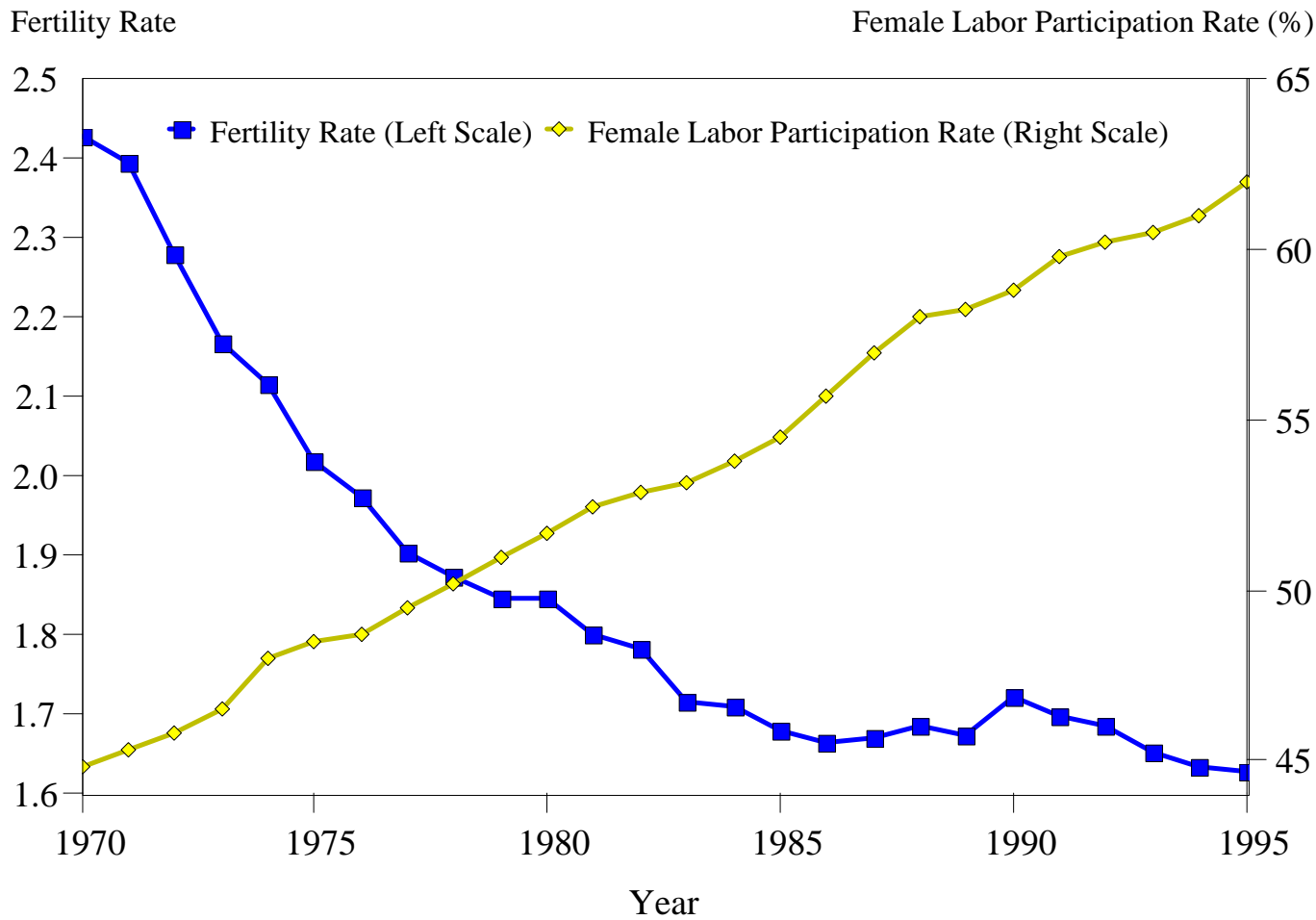
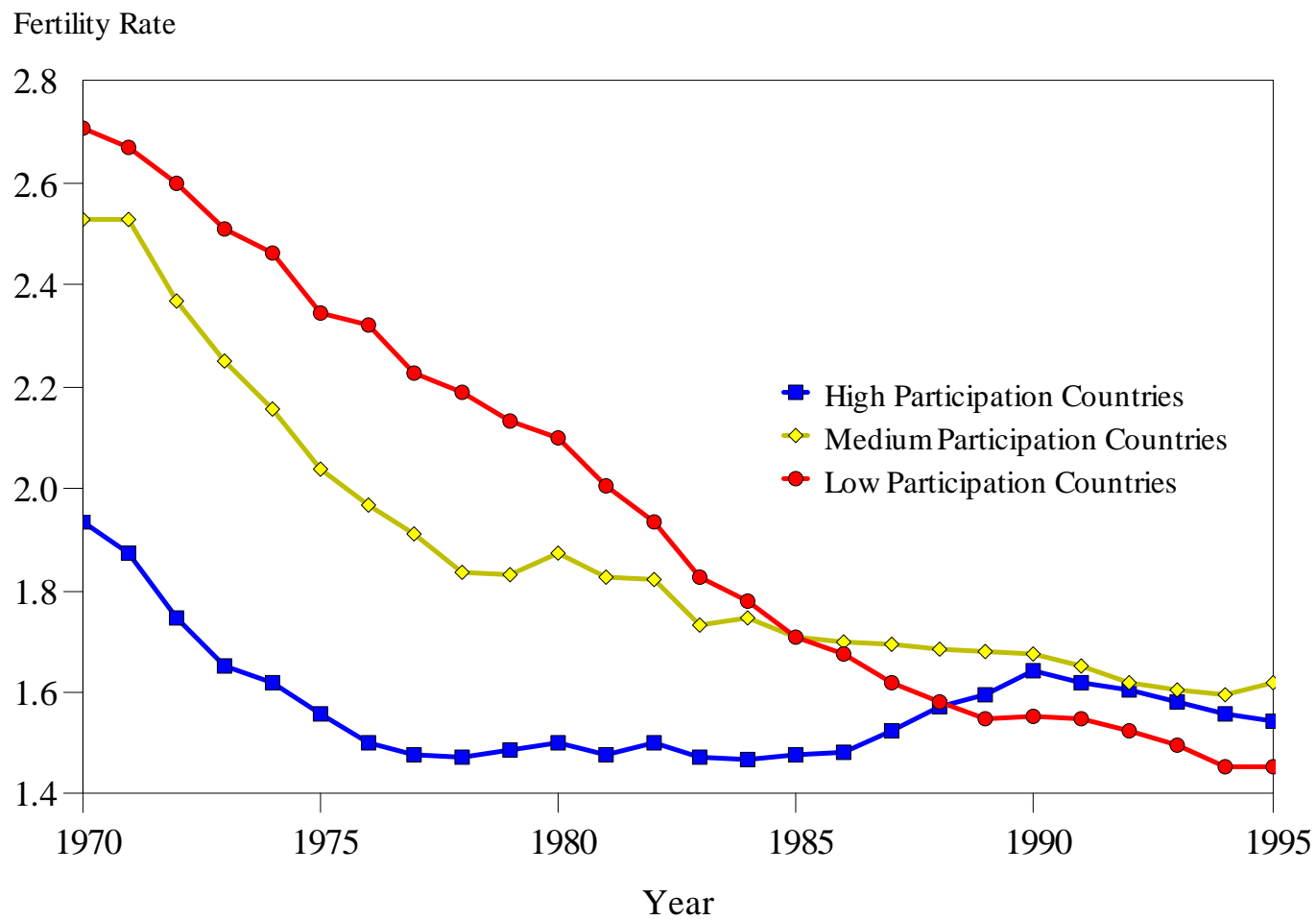


Figure 1.1: Fertility and Female Labor Participation Rate



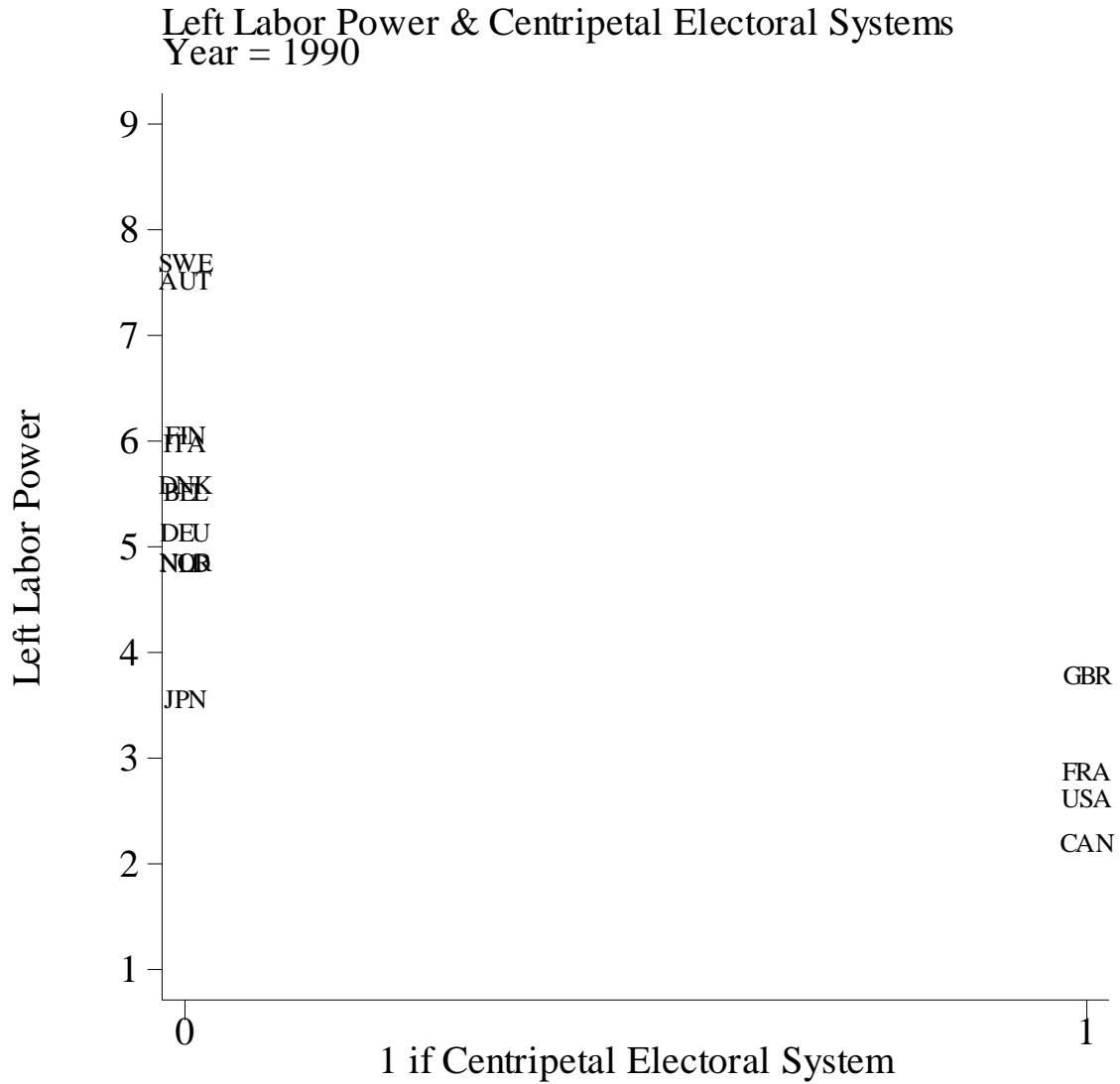
Source: OECD (2000) *Labour Force Statistics*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 1.2: Fertility Rate by the Level of Female Labor Participation Rate



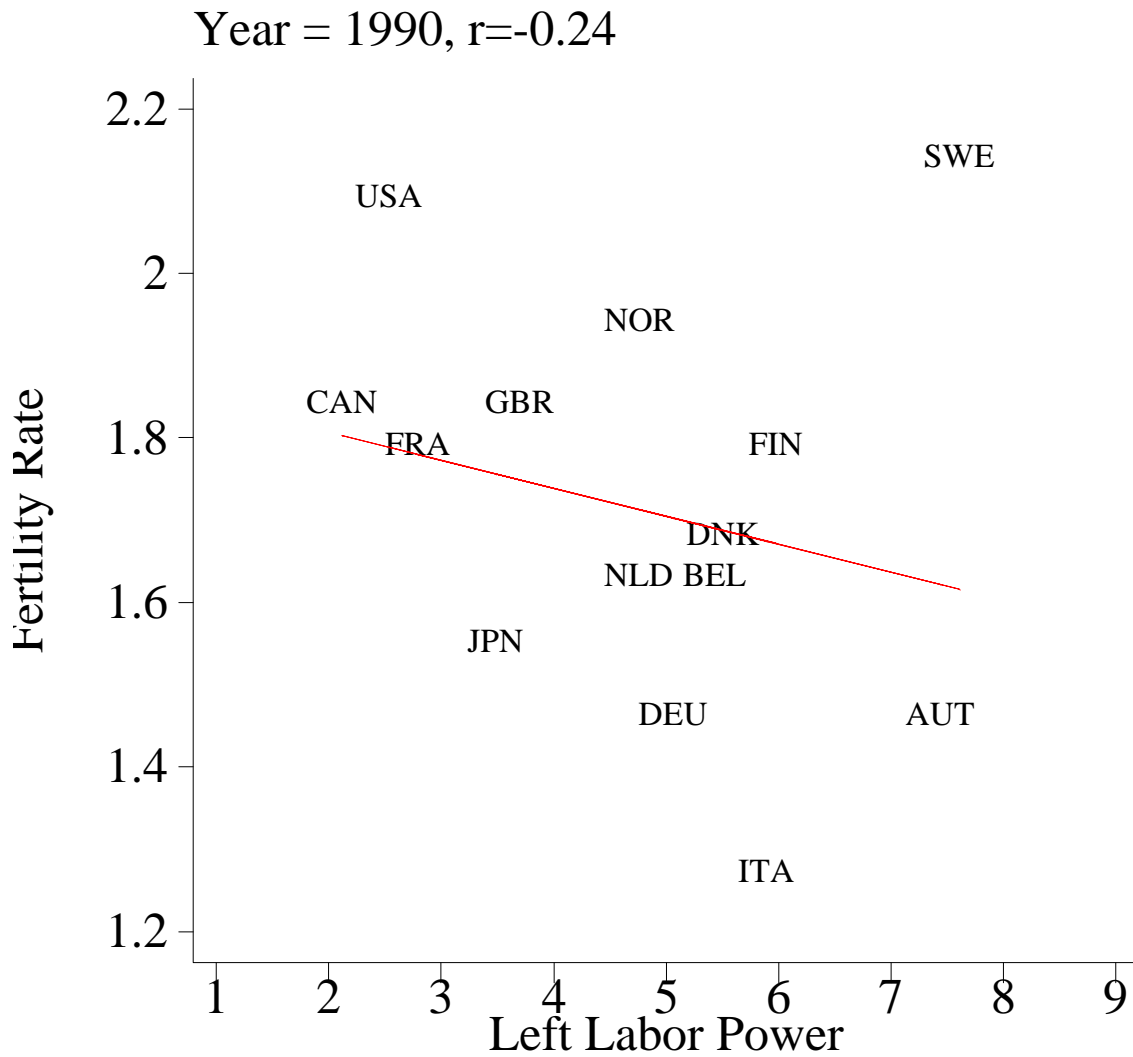
Source: OECD (2000) *Labour Force Statistics*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 2.1.3: Electoral System and Left-Labor Power



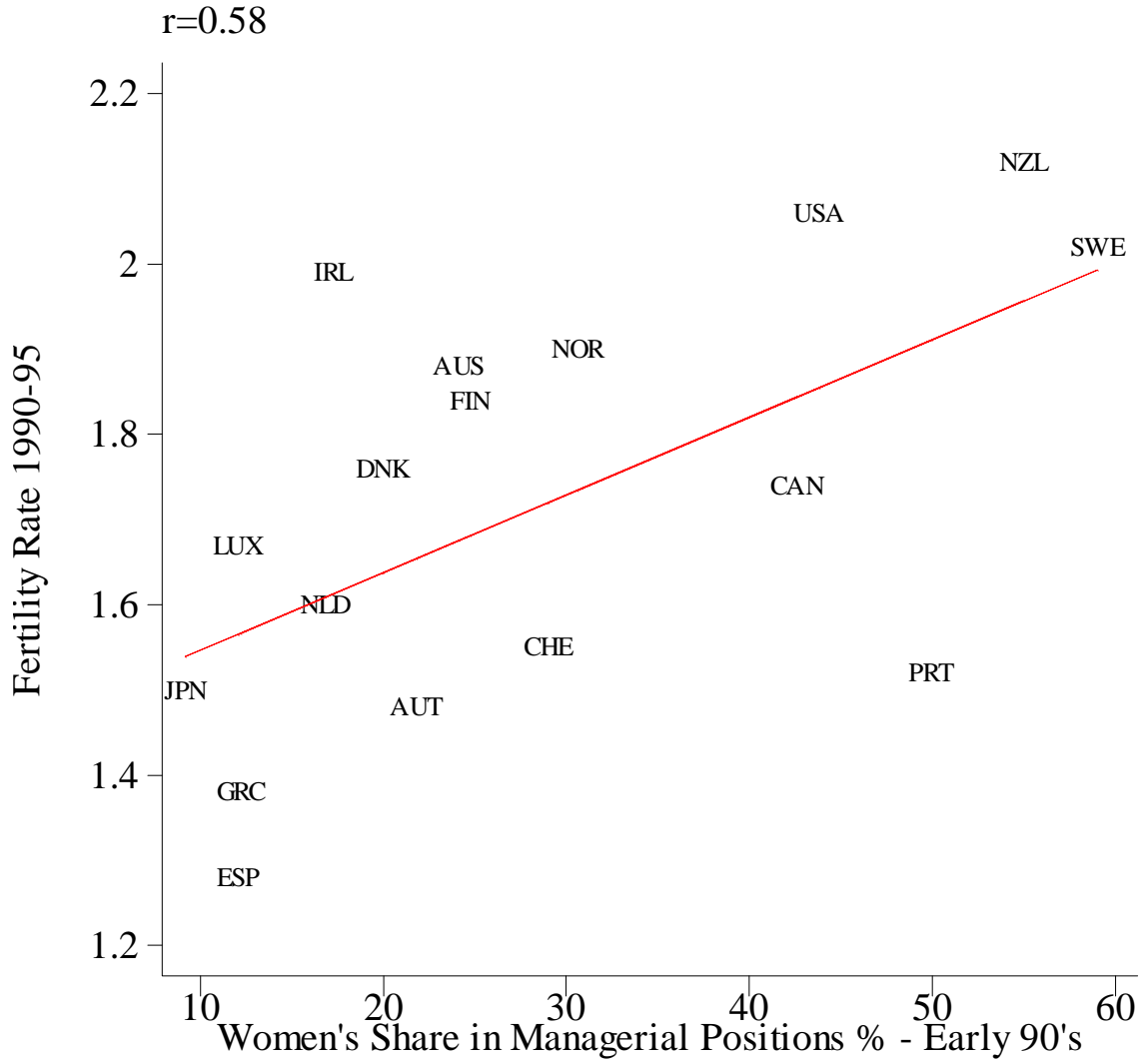
Source: Dataset for Geoffrey Garrett (1998) *Partisan Politics in the Global Economy*. New York: Cambridge University Press (downloaded on June 30, 2001 from <http://pantheon.yale.edu/~gmg8/>).

Figure 3.2.1 Fertility and Left Labor Power (1990)



Source: Fertility - Source: United Nations (1999) *The Women's Indicators and Statistics Database*, New York: United Nations; Left-Labor Power – Same as Figure 2.1.3.

Figure 3.2.2 Fertility and Share of Women in Managerial Positions



Source: United Nations (1999) *The Women's Indicators and Statistics Database*, New York: United Nations

Table 3.1.1: Parental Leave Policies among Selected OECD Countries

Country	Duration of maternity leave entitlement (days)	Percentage of wage replaced in the covered period
Australia	1 year (365)	0
Austria	16 weeks (112)	100
Belgium	15 weeks (105)	82% for 30 days, 75% thereafter
Canada	17-18 weeks (119 - 126)	55 for 15 weeks
Denmark	18 weeks (126)	100
Finland	105 days	80
France	16-26 weeks (112 - 182)	100
Germany	14 weeks (98)	100
Greece	16 weeks (112)	75
Iceland	2 months (60)	Flat rate
Ireland	14 weeks (98)	70% or fixed rate
Italy	5 months (150)	80
Japan	14 weeks (98)	60
Luxembourg	16 weeks (112)	100
Netherlands	16 weeks (112)	100
New Zealand	14 weeks (98)	0
Norway	18 weeks (126)	100, and 26 extra paid weeks by either parent
Portugal	98 days	100
Spain	16 weeks (112)	100
Sweden	14 weeks (98)	450 days paid parental leave: 75%, 360 days; 90 days, flat rate
Switzerland	8 weeks (56)	100
United Kingdom	14-18 weeks (98 - 126)	90 for 6 weeks, flat rate after
United States	12 weeks (84)	0

Source: United Nations (1999) *The Women's Indicators and Statistics Database*, New York: United Nations; OECD (2001) *Starting Strong*. Paris: OECD, p.32.

Table 3.1.2: Early Child Education and Care among Selected OECD Countries

Country	Age of Children Covered	Nature of Entitlement
Australia	4 - 6	No legal right to preschool
Belgium	2.5 - 6	Legal right to universal preschool
Denmark	0.5 - 6	Most municipalities guarantee places for all children
	6 - 7	Legal right to a place in kindergarten classes
Finland	0-7	Legal right to a place in center- or home-based ECEC
	6-7	Legal right to a place in preschool classes
Germany	0-3	No legal entitlement
Italy	3-6	Legal right to a place in school-based ECEC
Japan	0-5	No legal entitlement, means-tested subsidy
Netherlands	4-6	Legal right to a place in primary schools
Norway	0-6	No legal right to services, though 80% enrollment has been reached.
Portugal	5-6	Legal right to free jardim
Sweden	1-12	Legal obligation to provide a place for children of working or studying parents.
	3-6	Legal right to free preschool for bilingual children
	6-7	Legal right to a place in free, preschool class in primary schools
United Kingdom	4-5	Legal right to a place in nursery education
United States	4-5	Georgia and New York pledged universal pre-kindergarten. Pre-kindergarten for children at risk in some states.
	5-6	Most school districts offer free kindergarten class

Source: OECD (2001) *Starting Strong*. Paris: OECD, p.50.

Table 3.2.1: Fertility and Strength of Left-Labor

		Fertility	
		Low	High
Strength of Left-Labor	High	Germany	Sweden
	Low	Japan	U.S.

