

Child deprivation levels in at-risk groups

Country	deprivation 2 + more items	Deprivation rate for children living in single parent families	Deprivation rate for children living in families with low parental education (none, primary and lower secondary)	Deprivation rate for children living in families with low work intensity (no adult in paid employment)	Deprivation rate for children living in migrant families
Iceland	0.9	4.4	3.9	17.9	3.6
Sweden	1.3	4.3	6.5	11.8	2.7
Norway	1.9	4.1	5.9	14.6	3.4
Finland	2.5	6.8	2.5	26.2	11.8
Denmark	2.6	10.1	11.7	23.2	7.9
Netherlands	2.7	14.9	13.8	20.1	7.8
Luxembourg	4.4	23.4	9.9	29.3	5.0
Ireland	4.9	13.0	12.0	19.4	3.1
United Kingdom	5.5	12.2	19.3	13.3	7.4
Cyprus	7.0	34.3	22.6	54.1	14.4
Spain	8.1	15.3	19.2	33.5	19.4
Slovenia	8.3	17.3	32.9	43.6	15.5
Austria	8.7	16.9	19.2	40.7	17.9
Czech Republic	8.8	29.7	59.5	50.0	18.8
Germany	8.8	23.8	35.6	42.2	16.7
Malta	8.9	31.2	15.8	38.1	10.1
Belgium	9.1	20.0	26.7	40.4	19.6
France	10.1	21.5	34.0	45.6	20.5
Estonia	12.4	22.3	29.4	55.5	16.6
Italy	13.3	17.6	27.9	34.3	23.7
Greece	17.2	24.3	50.8		42.2
Slovakia	19.2	23.1	83.8	78.8	
Lithuania	19.8	32.7	54.7	51.0	31.5
Poland	20.9	42.6	61.0	46.8	
Portugal	27.4	46.5	37.9	73.6	33.6
Latvia	31.8	50.6	67.6	60.8	28.9
Hungary	31.9	47.3	74.5	64.4	
Bulgaria	56.6	76.0	89.6	85.2	
Romania	72.6	85.4	92.4	95.8	

Source: Authors' calculations based on EU SILC 2009. **Notes:** Data refer to children 1-16 years old. The shading in the columns indicates whether a country ranks in the top third (light blue), middle third (mid-blue), or bottom third (dark blue) of the relevant league table

Percentage of children lacking each item in deprivation list

	Food			Clothing		Education			Social			Leisure		
	Fruit	Three meals	Meat	Clothes	Shoes	Internet	Books	Homework	Festivity	Friends	School trips	Equipment	Leisure	Games
Austria	1.0	0.1	2.2	3.0	1.0	3.9	1.5	3.1	3.7	5.3	3.0	2.4	10.5	1.4
Belgium	1.6	2.1	2.7	5.9	3.4	5.4	3.2	5.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	7.2	1.8
Bulgaria	35.1	7.4	31.0	35.1	43.5	24.7	26.7	16.6	26.1	44.0	33.1	44.7	47.7	34.0
Cyprus	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	5.8	2.8	3.5	4.6	2.3	0.7	2.9	6.7	2.3
Czech Republic	2.2	0.1	3.9	4.9	2.1	7.4	1.8	5.5	2.1	2.6	3.2	5.9	4.5	2.5
Denmark	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.4	1.4	0.7	1.4	2.5	0.6
Estonia	9.8	0.5	5.8	5.1	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.1	4.0	4.3	3.9	6.3	5.5	2.2
Finland	0.5	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.3
France	4.7	0.3	2.1	5.2	5.5	4.9	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.1	2.0	6.7	1.1
Germany	2.4	1.1	4.9	3.1	3.7	3.0	2.4	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.3	6.7	0.9
Greece	1.4	0.3	4.4	0.6	0.9	15.2	6.1	11.0	10.0	4.7	6.3	5.6	10.2	3.9
Hungary	17.0	0.9	12.4	22.0	5.1	17.2	12.2	6.0	8.9	28.0	11.6	17.9	23.4	13.0
Iceland	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.0
Ireland	0.7	0.5	1.9	2.6	3.8	9.9	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.1	3.6	1.2	5.2	0.4
Italy	2.5	1.2	4.4	6.2	2.6	5.0	6.0	9.3	6.1	6.7	6.1	4.0	12.2	4.6
Latvia	15.1	5.1	10.6	24.4	10.6	11.1	12.0	4.1	13.9	19.9	12.2	18.8	22.0	11.6
Lithuania	8.6	1.3	8.5	14.1	1.0	11.4	7.8	4.9	10.2	9.2	7.3	9.7	14.8	6.9
Luxembourg	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.5	2.1	0.6	5.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.7	1.0
Malta	2.1	4.6	4.3	6.0	2.6	3.0	1.0	3.1	3.8	4.0	0.9	4.7	3.9	1.5
Netherlands	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.4	2.5	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.3	0.2
Norway	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.4
Poland	6.9	0.9	5.2	3.6	3.0	14.1	8.4	4.0	11.3	7.5	10.3	9.3	19.2	7.7
Portugal	4.3	2.1	4.7	14.1	4.6	14.8	12.0	12.3	11.6	19.7	11.5	7.4	26.6	10.8
Romania	24.2	4.0	29.2	25.4	19.0	32.9	32.9	21.7	34.2	37.0	48.2	57.8	64.4	52.7
Slovakia	10.2	3.1	13.5	12.9	7.0	13.1	9.4	6.9	7.5	11.7	10.7	11.3	6.9	6.3
Slovenia	1.6	0.2	2.1	9.9	2.1	2.7	1.0	4.3	2.4	1.8	1.4	0.5	7.9	0.8
Spain	0.6	0.3	0.5	3.1	1.4	12.1	0.7	2.6	5.0	3.8	4.4	2.4	4.3	1.3
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2
United Kingdom	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.8	2.5	4.6	0.4	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.4	6.5	0.7

Child poverty levels in at-risk groups

Country	Poverty rate	Level of poverty for children living in single parent families	Level of poverty for children living in large families with three or more children	Level of poverty for children living in families with low parental education (ISCED 0-2)	Level of poverty for children living in families with low work intensity (WI≤ 0.2)
Iceland	4.7	9.7	6.7	4.3	20.7
Finland	5.3	12.0	8.1	17.2	36.5
Cyprus	6.1	26.5	15.2	11.8	68.3
Netherlands	6.1	12.0	7.9	16.3	30.2
Norway	6.1	16.8	8.5	21.2	29.7
Slovenia	6.3	13.3	10.3	30.5	67.8
Denmark	6.5	11.2	12.6	6.9	30.3
Sweden	7.3	16.7	11.0	19.7	49.3
Austria	7.3	17.3	9.4	21.4	46.1
Czech Republic	7.4	20.2	16.7	55.2	65.4
Switzerland	8.1	18.7	14.3	22.5	19.6
Ireland	8.4	13.0	11.4	14.9	20.5
Germany	8.5	24.9	10.6	41.7	49.9
France	8.8	20.0	13.7	23.3	59.5
Malta	8.9	24.1	14.6	15.1	44.2
Belgium	10.2	22.9	14.8	35.7	60.1
Hungary	10.3	13.0	18.3	38.9	50.8
Australia	10.9	23.7	13.2	23.7	44.1
Slovakia	11.2	22.9	26.4	68.9	80.0
New Zealand	11.7	18.4	18.5	23.0	
Estonia	11.9	26.0	22.7	30.1	55.6
United Kingdom	12.1	15.9	20.4	22.9	26.7
Luxembourg	12.3	36.6	12.7	31.2	50.9
Canada	13.3	25.4	20.0	38.5	33.0
Poland	14.5	24.8	26.3	36.6	44.5
Portugal	14.7		35.5	21.3	63.4
Japan	14.9	37.5	20.1	41.9	
Lithuania	15.4	30.6	27.5	68.6	67.2
Italy	15.9	30.0	28.6	31.4	67.6
Greece	16.0	22.8	18.8	36.6	41.3
Spain	17.1	27.1	39.6	32.1	61.6
Bulgaria	17.8	34.5	53.6	57.1	76.9
Latvia	18.8	27.8	36.5	53.3	76.6
USA	23.1	44.3	33.8	58.0	72.0
Romania	25.5	24.8	43.4	53.3	63.1

Source: Authors' calculations based on EU SILC 2009, HILDA 2009, SLID 2009, SHP 2009, PSID 2007. Results for New Zealand are from Perry (2011) and refer to 2010, while for Japan the data are derived from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011). **Notes:** Data refer to children 0-17 years old. The shading in the columns indicates whether a country ranks in the top third (light blue), middle third (mid-blue), or bottom third (dark blue) of the relevant league table.

Report Card 10 *Measuring Child Poverty*

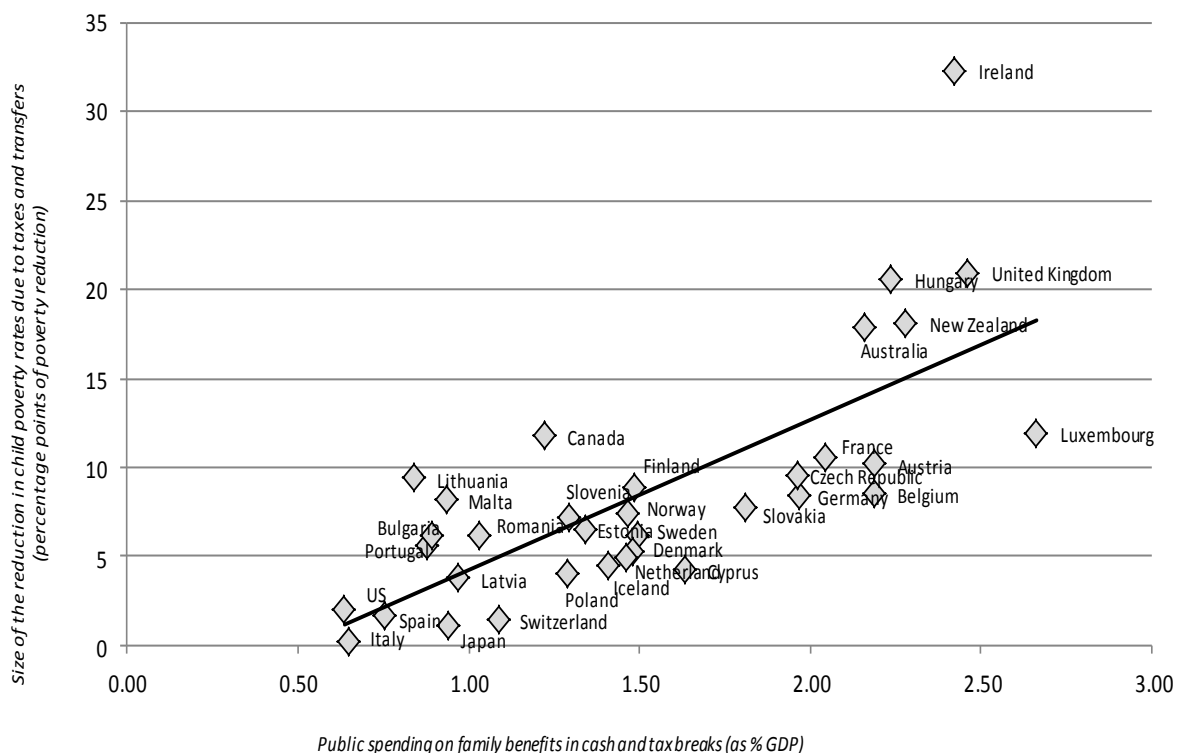
Child poverty and government effort

Country Name	child poverty after taxes and transfers	child poverty before taxes and transfers	% of poverty reduction achieved	poverty gap
Iceland	4.7	9.2	48.9	12.8
Finland	5.3	14.2	62.3	10.9
Netherlands	6.1	11	44.9	18.4
Norway	6.1	13.5	54.8	21
Cyprus	6.1	10.3	41.3	17.9
Slovenia	6.3	13.5	53.6	17.6
Denmark	6.5	11.8	44.5	32.8
Sweden	7.3	13.4	45.7	21.1
Austria	7.3	17.5	58.2	16.1
Czech Republic	7.4	17	56.4	20.6
Switzerland	8.1	9.5	15.5	16.2
Ireland	8.4	40.6	79.3	12.9
Germany	8.5	17	49.7	22.3
France	8.8	19.4	54.6	15
Malta	8.9	17.1	48.1	16.3
Belgium	10.2	18.8	45.4	17.8
Hungary	10.3	30.9	66.5	11.8
Australia	10.9	28.8	62.2	13.6
Slovak Republic	11.2	18.9	40.9	27.1
New Zealand	11.7	29.8	60.7	16
Estonia	11.9	18.4	35.6	20.3
Un. Kingdom	12.1	33.1	63.3	18.8
Luxembourg	12.3	24.3	49.1	14.6
Canada	13.3	25.1	47	21.4
Poland	14.5	18.5	21.7	20.6
Portugal	14.7	20.4	27.6	29.9
Japan	14.9	16	7.1	31.1
Lithuania	15.4	24.8	37.9	23.5
Italy	15.9	16.2	1.6	29.8
Greece	16	13.1	-22.4	20.7
Spain	17.1	18.8	8.9	33.1
Bulgaria	17.8	24	25.8	32
Latvia	18.8	22.6	16.8	31.3
United States	23.1	25.1	8	37.5
Romania	25.5	31.6	19.5	34.7

Source: Authors' calculations based on EU SILC 2009, HILDA 2009, SLID 2009, SHP 2009, PSID 2007. Results for New Zealand are from Perry (2011) and refer to 2010, while for Japan the data are derived from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011). **Notes:** Data refer to children 0-17 years old. The shading in the columns indicates whether a country ranks in the top third (light blue), middle third (mid-blue), or bottom third (dark blue) of the relevant league table.

Report Card 10 *Measuring Child Poverty*

Reduction in child poverty rates by government family spending on cash benefits and tax allowances

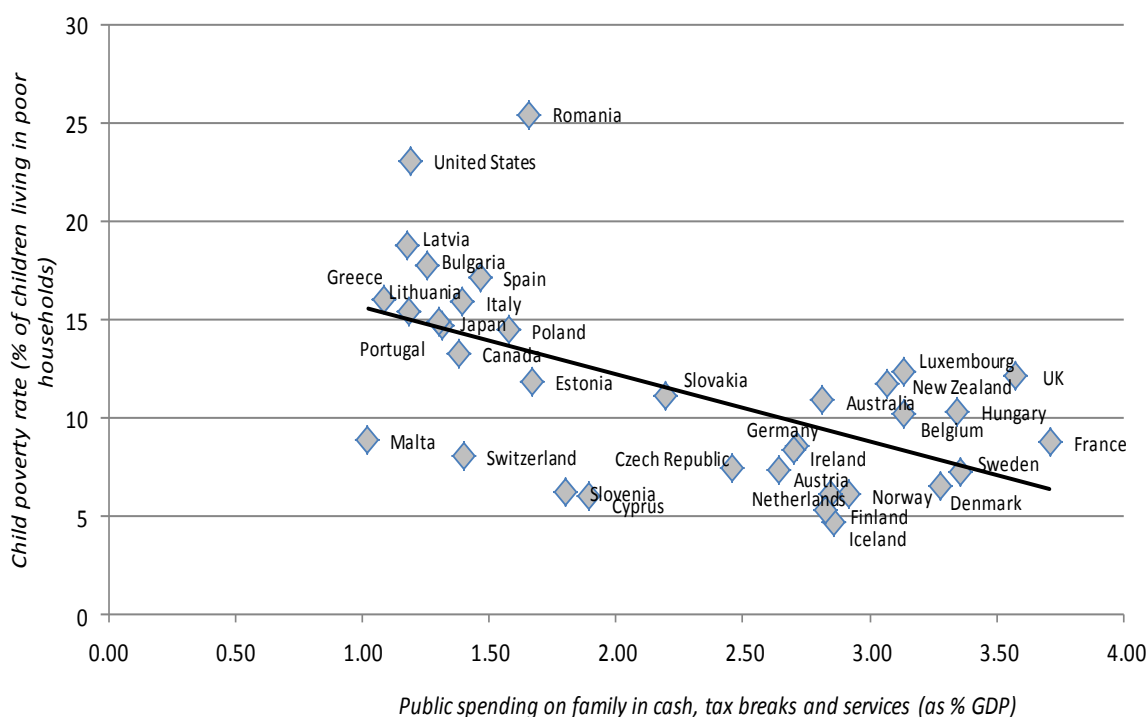


Source: Authors' calculations based on EU SILC 2009, HILDA 2009, SLID 2009, SHP 2009 and PSID 2007. Results for New Zealand are from Perry (2011) and refer to 2010, while for Japan the data are derived from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011).

Data for public spending are from the OECD Family Database and they refer to around 2007.

Notes: Data on expenditure on family benefits and data on poverty are not for the same year and the relation emerging from the scatter should be considered only indicative. Public spending data include only spending on family benefits and tax breaks. Unlike those presented in figure 13, they do not include expenditure on family services. Trend line is obtained by linear regression.

Child poverty rates and public spending on families



Source: Authors' calculations based on EU SILC 2009, HILDA 2009, SLID 2009, SHP 2009 and PSID 2007. Results for New Zealand are from Perry (2011) and refer to 2010, while for Japan the data are derived from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011). Data for public spending come from OECD Family Database and they refer to 2007.

Notes: Data on expenditure on family benefits and data on poverty are not for the same year and the relation emerging from the scatter should be considered only indicative. Public spending data include only public support that is exclusively for families (e.g. child payments and allowances, parental leave benefits and childcare support). Spending in other social policy areas such as health and housing also assists families, but not exclusively, and is therefore not included here. Trend line is obtained by linear regression.