

Corrigenda

Report Card 10. Measuring Child Poverty:

New league tables of child poverty in the world's rich countries

Data for Canada is adjusted as follows:

Fig1b

Child poverty rate (poverty line at 50%): 14.0 rather than 13.3

Fig4

Child poverty rate (poverty line at 50%): 14.0 rather than 13.3

Fig5

Child poverty rate (poverty line at 50%): 14.0 rather than 13.3

Child poverty rate (poverty line at 40%): 7.5 rather than 7.3

Child poverty rate (poverty line at 60%): 23.2 rather than 21.9

Fig7

Child poverty gap: 21.8 rather than 21.4

Fig8

Child poverty rate before taxes and transfers 25.8 rather than 25.1

Child poverty rate after taxes and transfers 14.0 rather than 13.3

Fig8a

Child poverty rate before taxes and transfers 25.8 rather than 25.1

Child poverty rate after taxes and transfers 14.0 rather than 13.3

Fig9

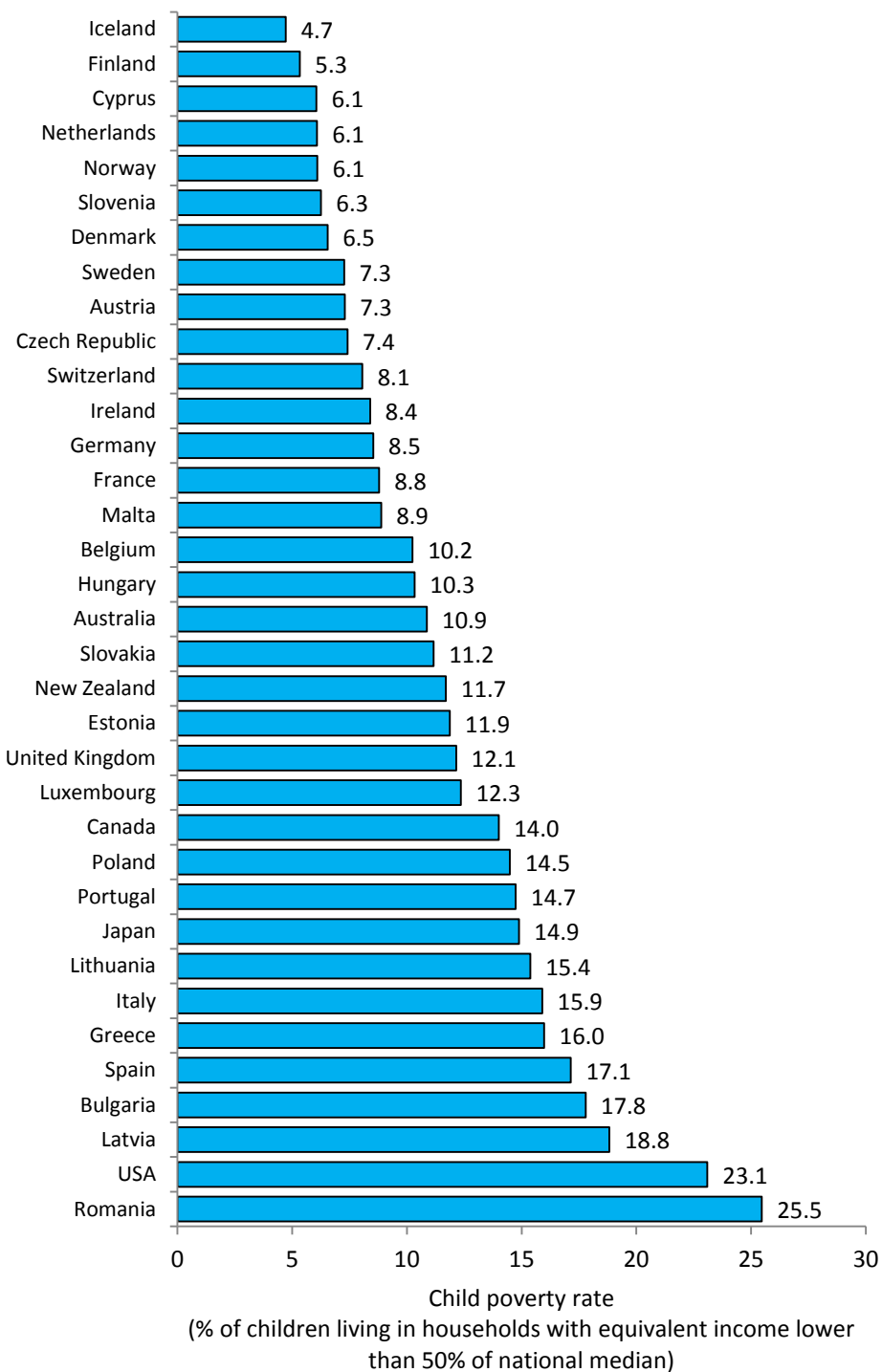
Overall Poverty rate (poverty line at 50%): 12.2 rather than 11.4

Child Poverty rate (poverty line at 50%): 14.0 rather than 13.3

Fig11a

Reduction achieved in relative child poverty: 45.7 rather than 47.0 (change is not perceptible in the graph)

Figure 1b. A league table of relative child poverty, 35 economically advanced countries

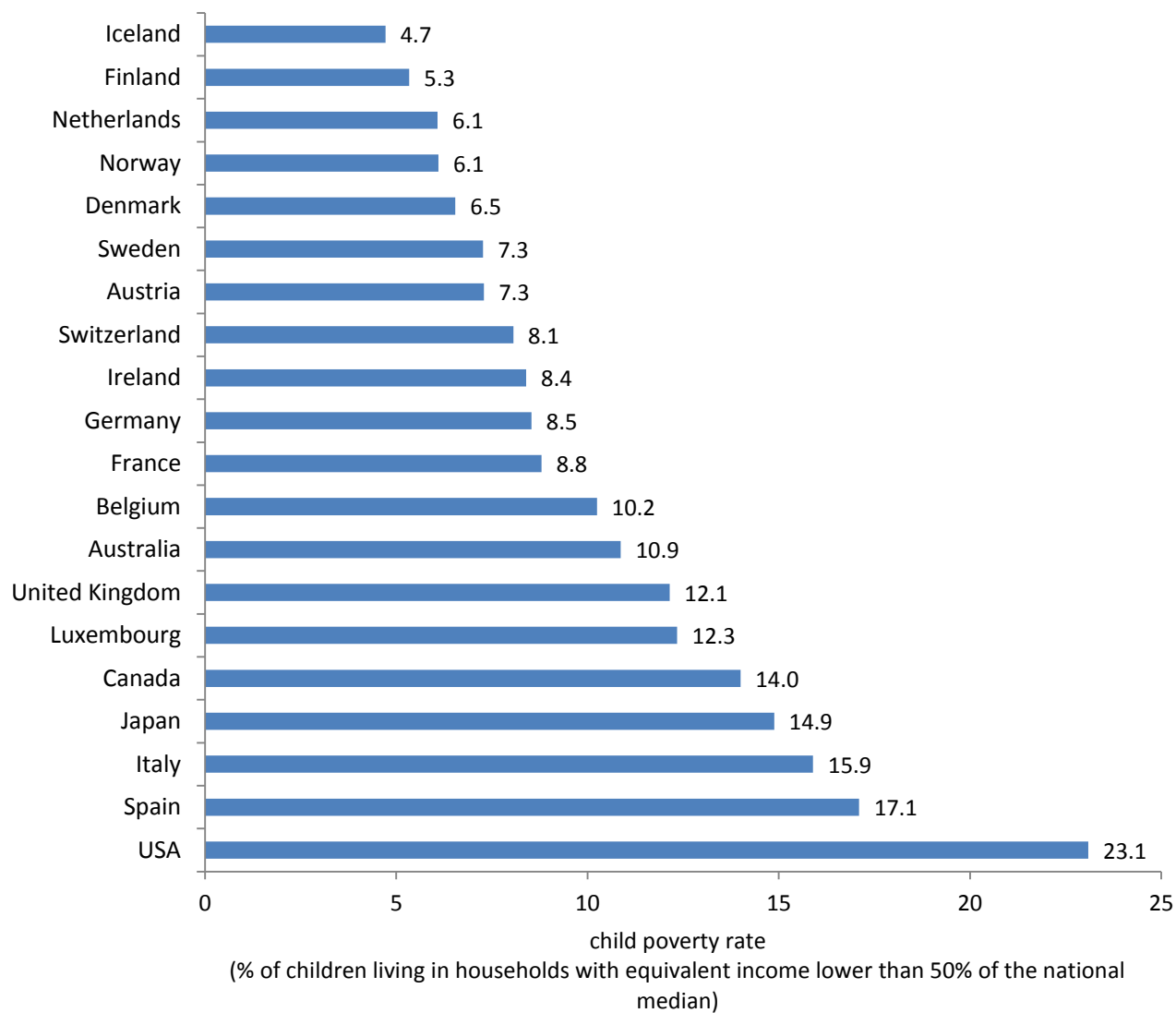


Note: Data refer to children aged 0 to 17.

Sources: Calculations based on EU-SILC 2009, HILDA 2009, SLID 2009, SHP 2009, PSID 2007.

Results for New Zealand are from Perry (2011). Results for Japan are from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011).

Figure 4. A league table of relative child poverty, selected OECD countries



Note: Data refer to children aged 0 to 17.

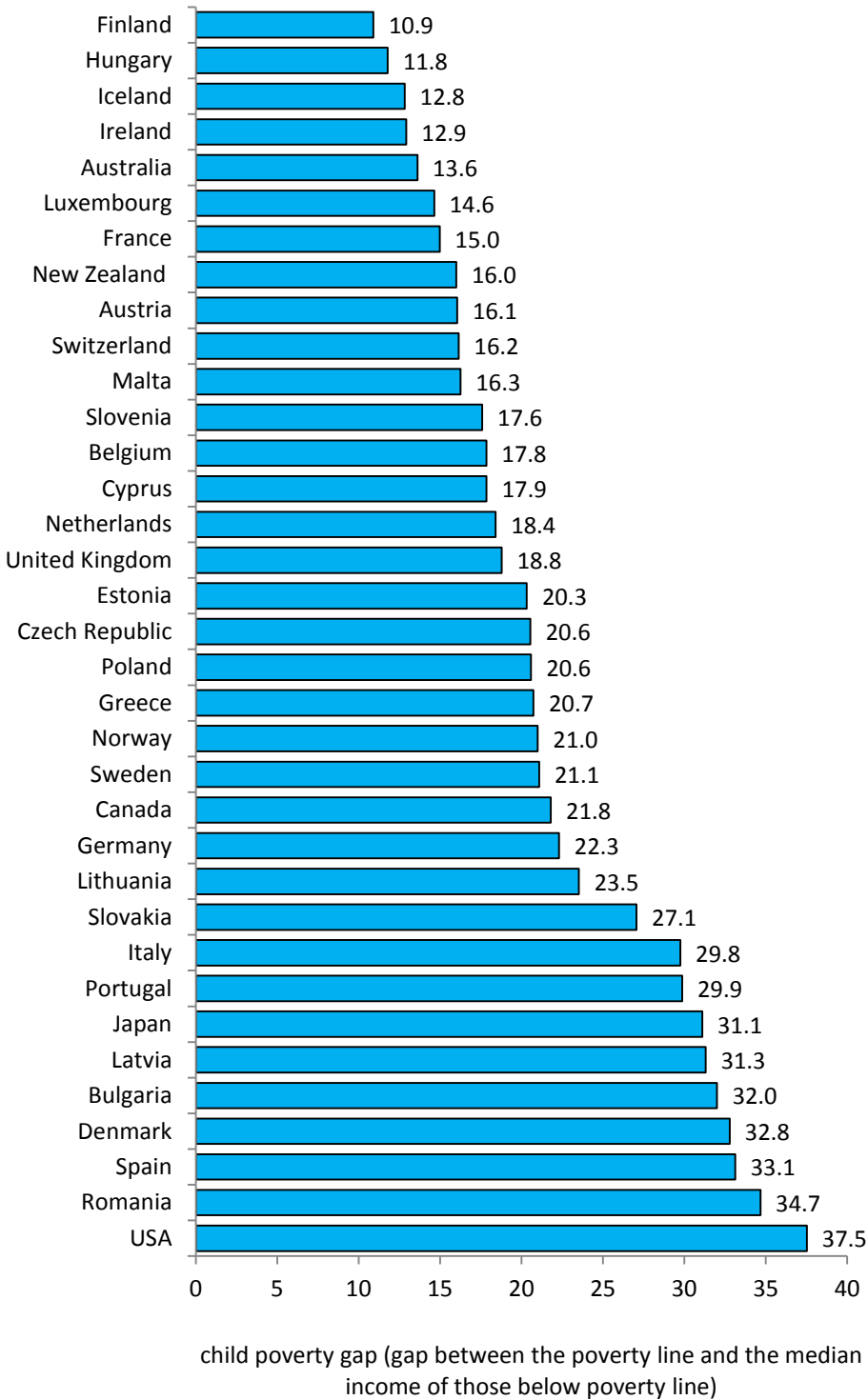
Sources: Calculations based on EU-SILC 2009, HILDA 2009, SLID 2009, SHP 2009, PSID 2007. Results for Japan are from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011).

Figure 5. Child poverty rates by different relative poverty lines

| | poverty line at 50% | poverty line at 40% | poverty line at 60% |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Iceland | 4.7 | 1.9 | 10.1 |
| Finland | 5.3 | 1.5 | 11.9 |
| Cyprus | 6.1 | 1.8 | 12.1 |
| Netherlands | 6.1 | 2.9 | 15.4 |
| Norway | 6.1 | 3.1 | 11.3 |
| Slovenia | 6.3 | 2.9 | 11.1 |
| Denmark | 6.5 | 3.6 | 11.4 |
| Sweden | 7.3 | 3.7 | 12.7 |
| Austria | 7.3 | 3.2 | 13.6 |
| Czech Republic | 7.4 | 3.8 | 13.0 |
| Switzerland | 8.1 | 3.2 | 17.9 |
| Ireland | 8.4 | 3.5 | 18.9 |
| Germany | 8.5 | 4.6 | 14.9 |
| France | 8.8 | 3.7 | 16.8 |
| Malta | 8.9 | 2.9 | 20.3 |
| Belgium | 10.2 | 4.1 | 16.6 |
| Hungary | 10.3 | 3.0 | 20.6 |
| Australia | 10.9 | 4.3 | 17.6 |
| Slovakia | 11.2 | 6.6 | 17.0 |
| New Zealand | 11.7 | | 19.4 |
| Estonia | 11.9 | 6.1 | 20.6 |
| United Kingdom | 12.1 | 5.6 | 20.8 |
| Luxembourg | 12.3 | 4.2 | 22.4 |
| Canada | 14.0 | 7.5 | 23.2 |
| Poland | 14.5 | 7.5 | 22.9 |
| Portugal | 14.7 | 9.6 | 22.7 |
| Japan | 14.9 | 9.6 | 20.5 |
| Lithuania | 15.4 | 8.8 | 24.3 |
| Italy | 15.9 | 9.7 | 24.2 |
| Greece | 16.0 | 8.1 | 23.5 |
| Spain | 17.1 | 11.5 | 23.6 |
| Bulgaria | 17.8 | 12.2 | 24.4 |
| Latvia | 18.8 | 12.8 | 25.0 |
| USA | 23.1 | 16.6 | 31.1 |
| Romania | 25.5 | 17.8 | 32.3 |

Note: The shading in the last three 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. Sources: 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. Results for Japan are from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011).

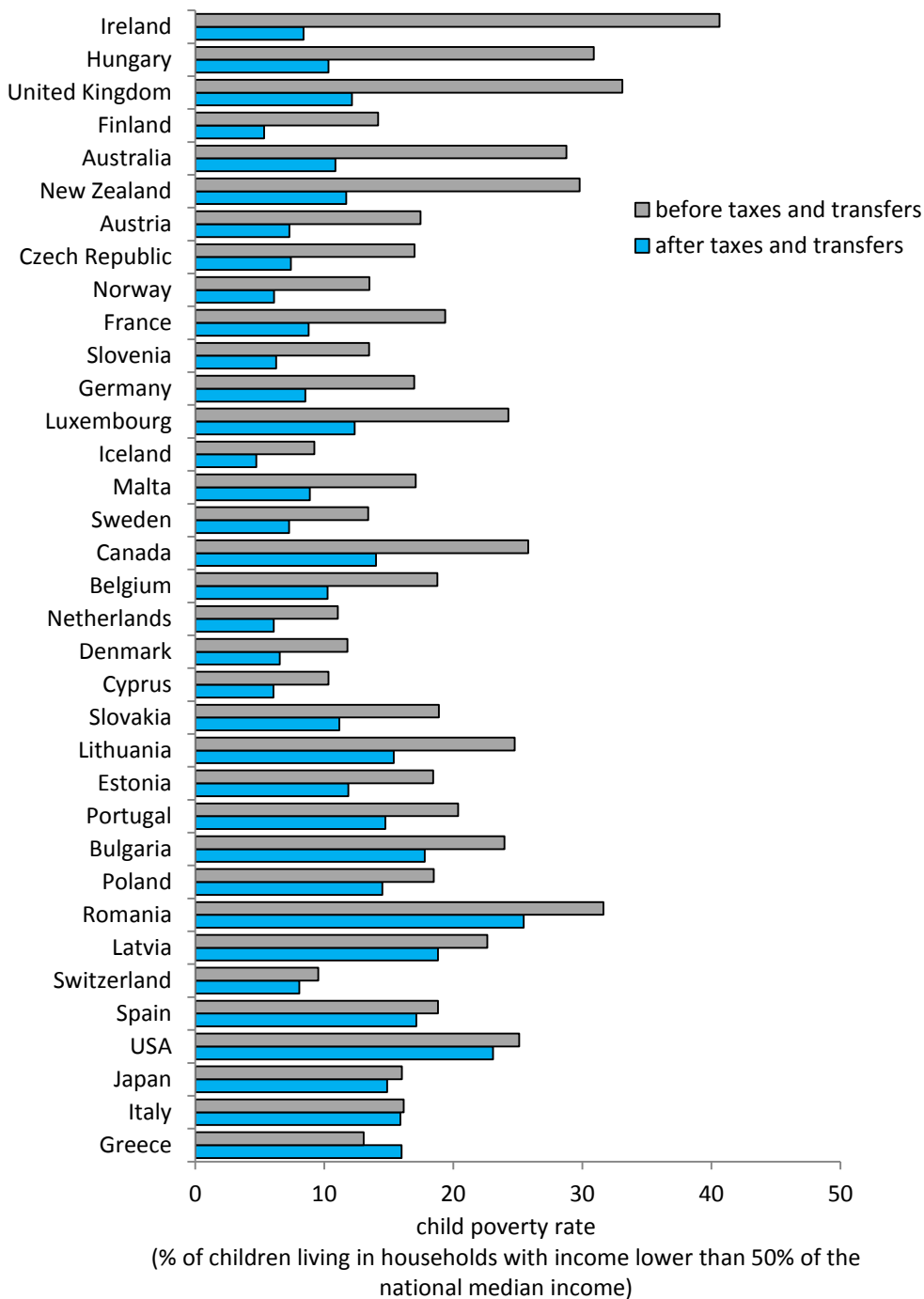
Figure 7. The poverty gap



Notes: The poverty gap is the distance between the poverty line and the median income of those below the poverty line (expressed as a percentage of the poverty line). Calculations are based on a poverty line set at 50% of the national median income. Countries are ranked by increasing levels of the child poverty gap.

Sources: 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. Results for Japan are from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011).

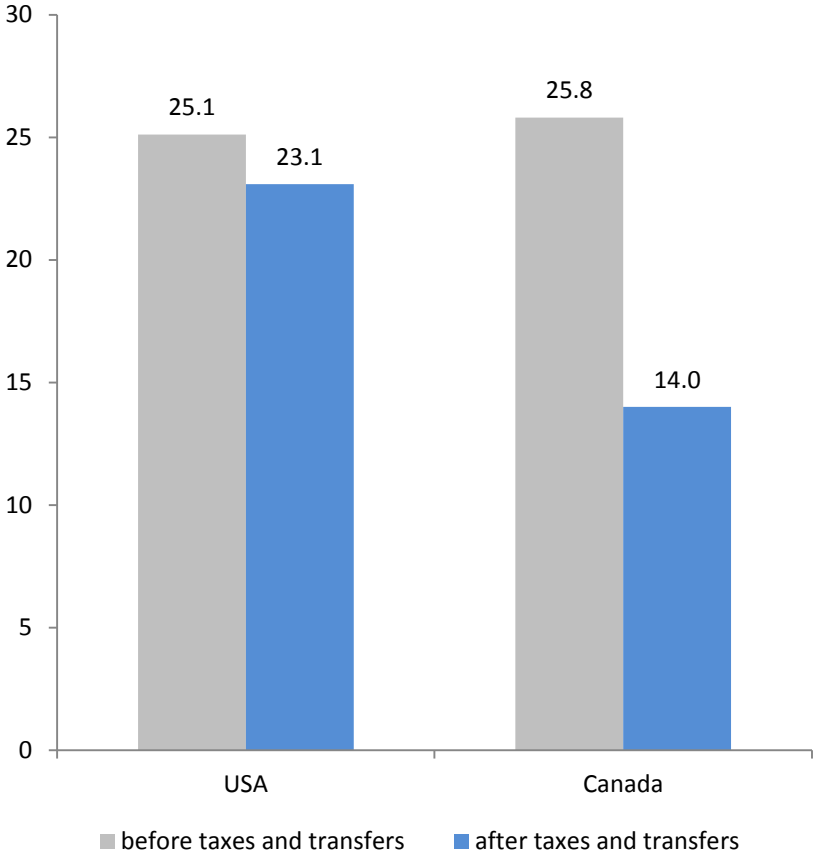
Figure 8. Child poverty rate before taxes and transfers (market income) and after taxes and transfers (disposable income)



Notes: For each country and for both income definitions, poverty calculations are based on a poverty line set at 50% of the national median disposable income. Countries are ordered by decreasing percentage of poverty reduction achieved. 'Taxes and transfers' takes into account all income taxes paid by households and all benefits that directly affect household incomes (i.e. not including in-kind or near-cash benefits).

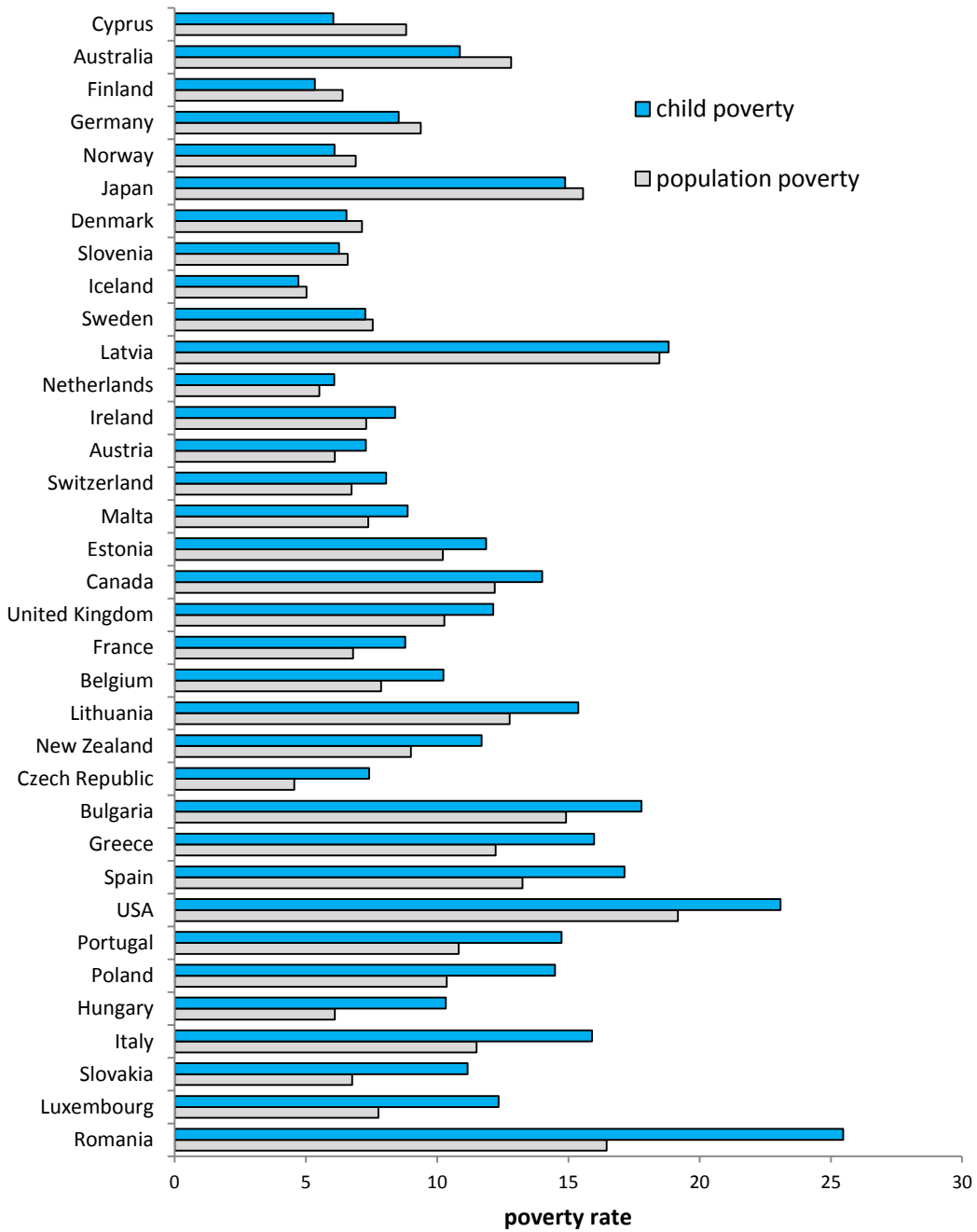
Sources: Calculations based on EU-SILC 2009, HILDA 2009, SLID 2009, SHP 2009 and PSID 2007. Results for New Zealand are from Perry (2011) and refer to 2010. Results for Japan are from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011).

Fig 8a. Child poverty rates before taxes and transfers (market income) and after taxes and transfers, selected countries



Sources: Calculations based on SLID 2009 and PSID 2007.

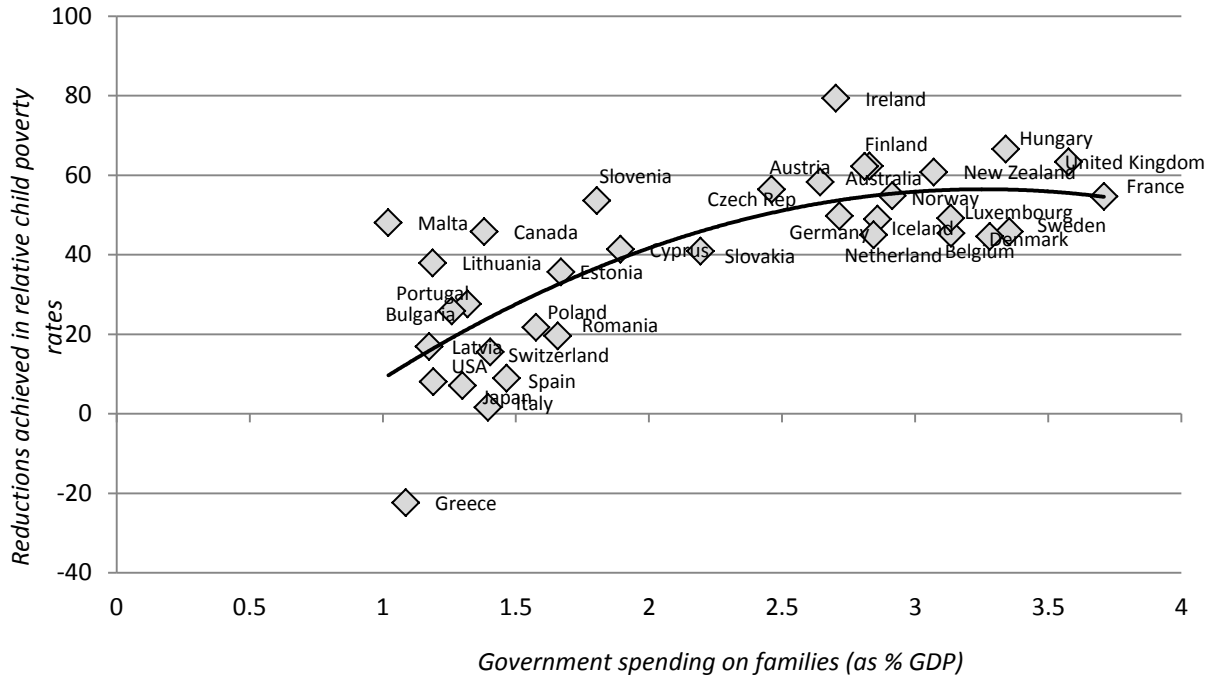
Figure 9. Child poverty rate and overall poverty rate



Notes: For each country, poverty calculations are based on a poverty line set at 50% of the national median income. Countries are ordered by increasing gap between child poverty and overall population poverty (the first ten countries are those where children are not relatively disadvantaged compared to the overall population in terms of poverty; at the bottom are the countries where poverty is particularly concentrated among children).

Sources: 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. Results for Japan are from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011).

Fig 11a. Government spending on families and children compared to reductions achieved in relative child poverty due to taxes and transfers



Source: Data for public spending are from the OECD Family Database, around 2007. 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. Results for Japan are from Cabinet Office, Gender Equality Bureau (2011).