

### Introduction

The league tables on these pages present the latest available data on child poverty across the world's rich nations.

Figure 1a, made available here for the first time, shows the proportion of

children in each country who are deprived – i.e. 'lacking two or more' of 14 items considered normal and necessary for a child in an economically advanced country (see opposite for the full list).

Figure 1b shows the percentage of children living in relative poverty, defined as living in a household whose income, when adjusted for family size and composition, is less than 50% of the median income for the country in which they live.

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

Figure 1b shows the percentage of children (aged 0 to 17) who are living in relative poverty, defined as living in a household in which disposable income, when adjusted for family size and composition, is less than 50% of the national median income.



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).

Some OECD countries – Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States – are included in the league table of relative child poverty (Figure 1b) but could not be included in the league table of child deprivation (Figure 1a) because relevant data are not available. Child deprivation data are drawn from the *European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions* and are therefore only available for the 27 EU countries plus Iceland and Norway.