



Economic Playgrounds

COMPARING THE LIVES OF CHILDREN IN G20 COUNTRIES



Save the Children

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SHAPING THE FUTURE

The G20 Leaders' Summit is only six years old. In some ways, the G20 is like a growing child with uncertainty and hopes for future prosperity. On the other hand, the G20 already consists of many of the world's established economic powerhouses, along with emerging giants. As the world's premier economic forum, the G20 has the power to change the lives of billions of people currently excluded from global progress, a significant proportion of whom are children.

This year, in response to a challenge by the Australian Treasurer, G20 nations have agreed to an ambitious target to lift collective economic growth by two percent over the next five years. Save the Children applauds this ambition and we look forward to seeing country growth strategies delivered over the coming years. Robust economic growth is critical for providing the resources and opportunities for all children to thrive. Yet we know economic growth alone is not sufficient for all children to prosper. Rather, *inclusive growth* is the key to providing opportunity and benefits for all.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH

At Save the Children, inclusive growth means all children and their families:

- Have the opportunity to participate in economic growth; and
- Benefit from economic growth.

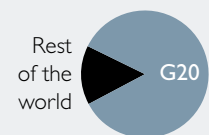
We value fairness, therefore equality of opportunity and outcomes are important goals for their own sake. Our aim is to leave no child behind.

THE WORLD'S PREMIER ECONOMIC FORUM

The G20 or 'Group of 20' (19 countries plus the European Union) was formed in 1999 as a meeting of Finance Ministers. In the wake of the Global Financial Crisis, it was elevated to a Leaders' Summit in 2008. The G20 accounts for 85 percent of the global economy. The G20 is therefore the right place to talk about the *quality* of economic growth and prosperity for the world's children.

SHARE OF GLOBAL GDP

Who ate all the pie?



Inequality is not an inevitable outcome of development progress. For example, Germany has managed to combine high income with low inequality. Save the Children works towards a world where all children are able to survive and thrive. To deliver this, we recognise the need to challenge inequality both within and between countries. To complement our focus on closing the gaps between groups and leaving no child behind, we have ranked G20 nations in terms of how well economic growth is delivering on outcomes that unlock the potential of children and young people. These outcomes include good health, quality education, a safe neighbourhood and a clean environment.

There are several global projects underway that encourage leaders to look beyond the headline numbers and *consider the quality* of economic growth (for example, OECD Initiative on Inclusive Growth, Social Progress Imperative, UNICEF Child Well-Being in Rich Countries and State of the World's Children).

However, this is the first report card to look solely at G20 economies while focusing on dimensions that affect the lives of children. We encourage leaders to set a new standard for measuring their country's progress by viewing economic growth as a means to an end – an end that delivers social, environmental and economic prosperity for all, but especially for children.

Our analysis shows that even among the world's most developed, powerful and rich economies, there is vast disparity in how children are treated and how prosperous their futures appear to be. While average rates of progress in reducing poverty have been impressive in many countries, billions of people across the world are being left behind. By focusing on inclusive growth and reducing in-country inequality, we have the power to change this dynamic.



We call on the G20 leadership to:

- Reaffirm the commitment made in 2013 to pursue *inclusive growth*; and close the gap in outcomes for children.
- Agree on how to measure inclusive growth (for example, with reference to the *OECD Initiative on Inclusive Growth*).
- Publically report actions taken to drive inclusive growth, as part of the G20 accountability process.

We also call on each G20 country to:

- Learn from the experience of high-performing countries and deliver policies that are known to promote more inclusive growth including universal education, essential health services and social safety nets.
- Measure and report outcomes in terms of children – the future drivers of the world economy.

DIMENSIONS OF PROSPERITY

Health professionals are familiar with child growth standards which identify how children should grow when provided with optimal conditions, such as good nutrition. Inspired by this theme, we have defined eight dimensions for G20 economies that we believe optimise child wellbeing and sustainability. The dimensions draw on the work of others¹ and also the judgement of Save the Children staff.

Each country is assessed by 18 indicators across eight dimensions. Some indicators should be minimised (e.g. child mortality), while others should be maximised (e.g. years of schooling). Data are taken from a point in time (2012 or latest available) to reflect cumulative progress. Measurement of outcomes for children and young people is far from comprehensive. Obtaining internationally comparable data is challenging. In some cases we use indicators that reflect the general context, but are still important for children and their families (e.g. safety). In selecting the best available indicators, we focussed on:

- Outcomes rather than inputs (e.g. quality of schooling rather than spending on education).
- Indicators used by other researchers (e.g. environmental measures).
- Measures that show variation amongst middle and high income countries (e.g. childhood obesity).
- Internationally comparable data (e.g. homicide rates).
- Standards set by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child² and Save the Children’s proposals for the post-2015 Development Goals³.

EIGHT DIMENSIONS OF CHILD PROSPERITY

| HEALTH | EDUCATION | INCOME | SAFETY | EMPLOYMENT | GENDER EQUALITY | INFRASTRUCTURE | ENVIRONMENT |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy • Child mortality • Child obesity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years of schooling • Quality of schooling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP per capita • Income inequality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homicide rates • Traffic deaths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment • Slavery index | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low gender inequality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of electricity • Access to water • Access to sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas • Air pollution • CO2 emissions |

Reflecting Save the Children’s focus on investment in human capital, especially children, the dimensions of education, health and gender are allocated double the weight of the other five dimensions (environment, infrastructure, safety, income and employment). Gender equality benefits children because when women have more control over household resources, they can enhance countries’ growth prospects by changing spending patterns to benefit children. Improvements in women’s education and health have also been linked to better outcomes for their children in many countries⁴.

Our list should not be taken as definitive or absolute. As consensus grows and internationally comparable data improves, tracking other aspects may become important. India, for example, has detailed data on crimes against children, an area that the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has flagged for much greater effort in terms of measurement and prevention⁵.

Nonetheless, we need to start somewhere and we have created this report to initiate discussion among G20 nations about a new growth standard – one that delivers benefits for all the world’s children and ensures no one is left behind.

RELATIVE PERFORMANCE

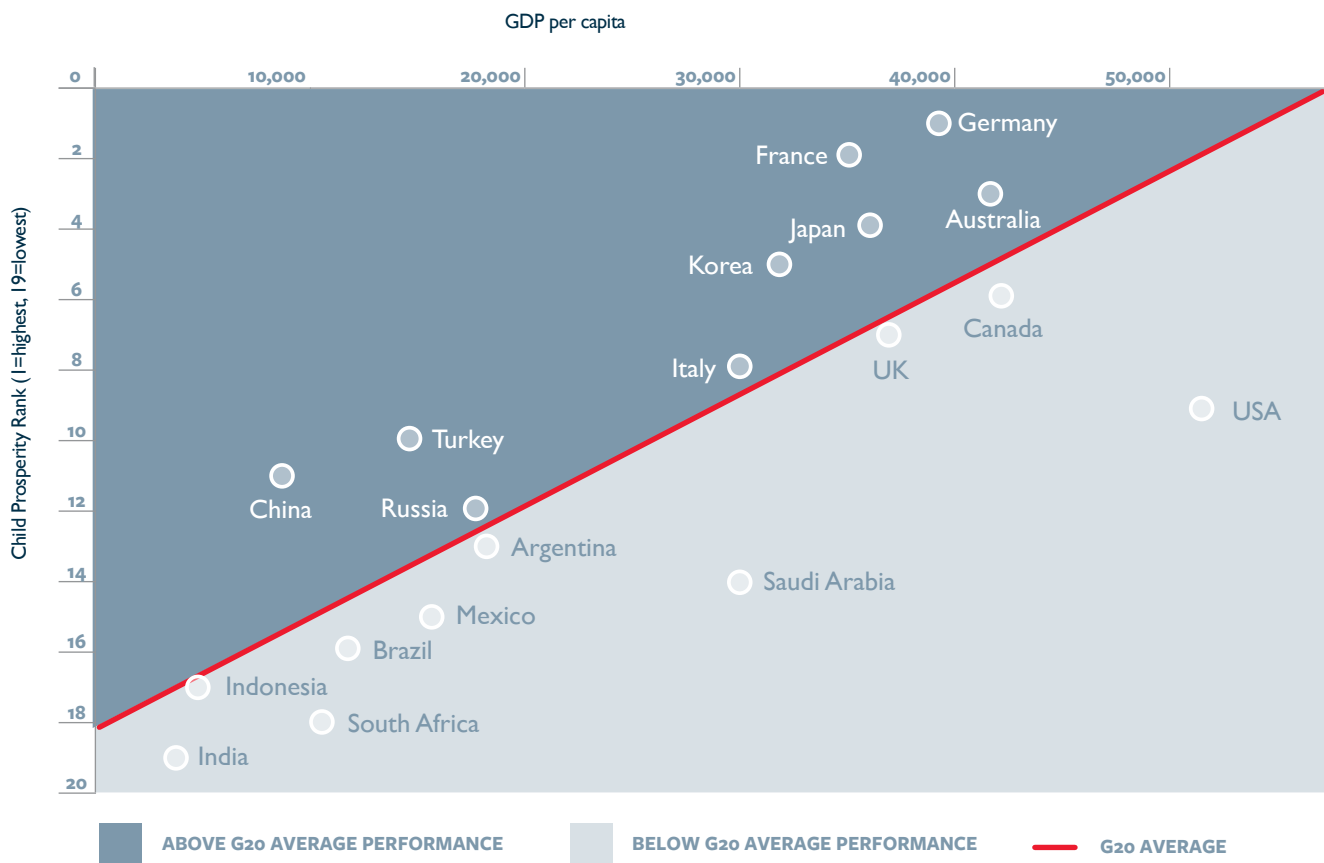
The chart below shows country performance across our eight dimensions of child prosperity against the traditional economic measure of success – GDP per capita.

Even among rich countries, some do much better than others. Countries such as Germany and France stand out as strong performers, while the US and Saudi Arabia are well below the average for G20 countries of a similar level of GDP per capita. Among middle income countries, China does much better on average than India and South Africa.

There is also a huge disparity between the results for most high income and middle income G20 countries. This is starkly illustrated where a child born in India is *around 17 times more likely* to die before their fifth birthday compared with a child born in Japan.

We recognise the results do not reflect major disparities *within* countries. Monitoring progress through average rates of change masks inequalities between different groups. For example, a baby born in the poorest households in Indonesia or India is two to three times more likely to die compared to a baby born in the richest households⁶.

In Canada and Australia, Indigenous children fall behind non-Indigenous children on practically every measure of wellbeing including education, health and family income⁷. American four year olds from low-income families are often 18 months behind other four year olds developmentally⁸. More than half of all children from struggling families in rural areas of the US are overweight or obese, compared to about a third in the rest of the nation⁹.



GDP per capita based on Purchasing Power Parity valuation of GDP in 2012, IMF World Economic Outlook Database.

While not the subject of this report, Save the Children is also focussed on challenging *within* country differences in the lead up to the post-2015 Development Goals¹⁰. Few would argue that a child's life chances should be determined before they are born. But across the world, in high and low income countries alike, children's prospects in life are largely determined by factors outside of their control – their birthplace, gender, ethnicity, socio economic group, and whether or not they have a disability. Shared prosperity hinges on shifting the trajectory of economic growth onto a more equitable pathway, ensuring all children have equal chances to survive and thrive in life.

Fortunately, G20 countries are making progress in many areas. The table on page 15 shows changes in select indicators across the key dimensions of health, education and gender equality over the last decade. All G20 countries are headed in the right direction – from India showing progress on education (increased years of schooling) and health (reduced child mortality) to Italy and Germany advancing gender equality. Nonetheless, this is not a time to be complacent; we need stronger action to deliver prosperity for all, sooner rather than later, and especially for children.

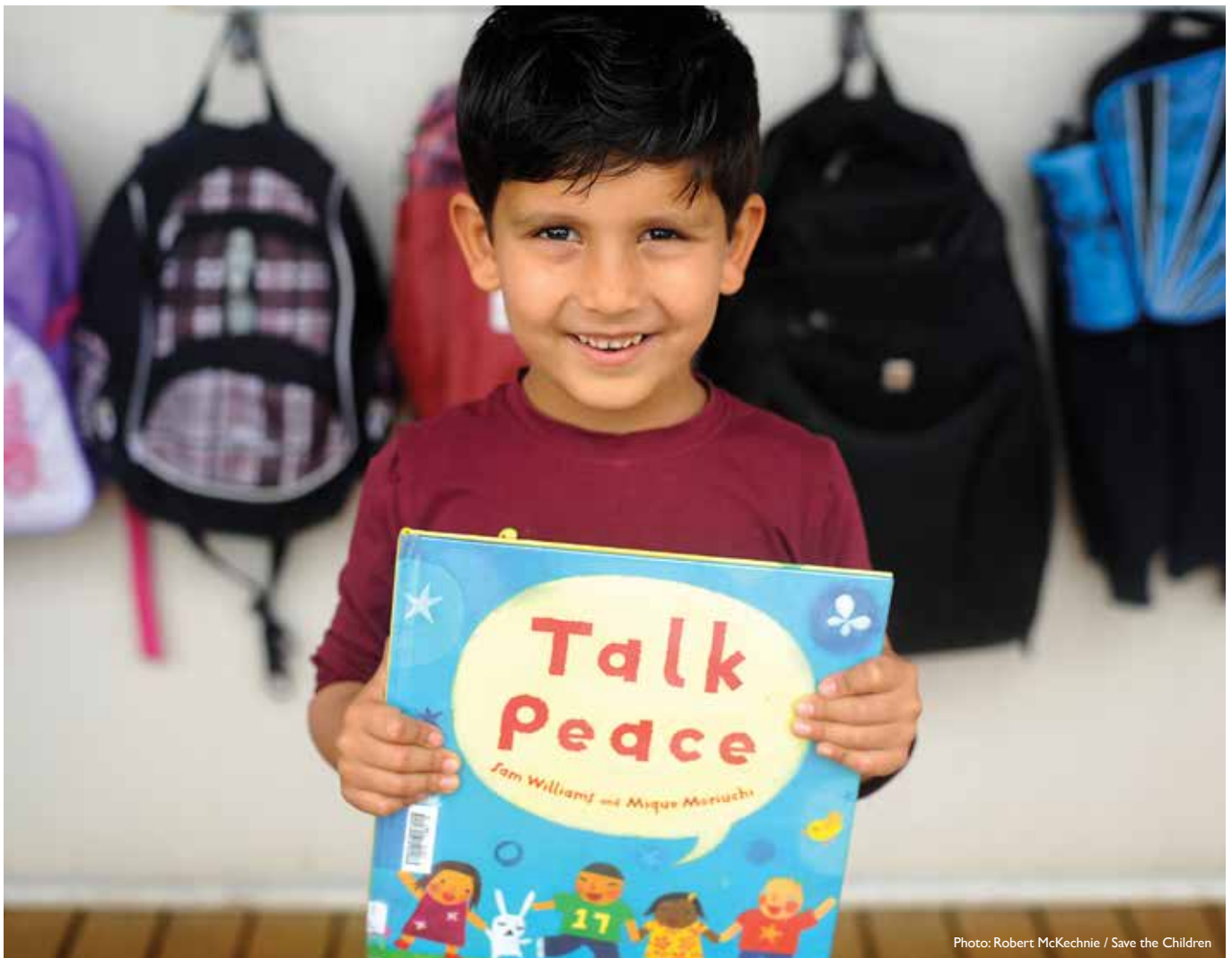


Photo: Robert McKechnie / Save the Children

KEY FINDINGS

The table presents the overall rank for each G20 country based on performance across the eight dimensions: health, education, income, safety, employment, gender equality, infrastructure and the environment. Note that the G20 is comprised of 19 countries plus the European Union. Only the 19 countries are included in this analysis.

Overview:

- At the top of the table, Germany is ranked first across four dimensions (gender, education, employment and income) and second in two (environment and safety).
- At the other end, India is ranked last across four dimensions (gender, infrastructure, education and employment).
- Gender equality is closely associated with overall performance. Germany performed best on gender equality and India performed worst on gender equality.
- High income countries rank at the top of the league table with a few notable exceptions – Russia and Saudi Arabia rank below several middle income countries.

The second half of this publication splits the countries into high and middle income countries and looks at how each performs relative to its peers (see country report cards on page 16). In terms of performance, both economic conditions *and* political will to invest in children and young people are important here.

The following section looks at each of the eight dimensions and contains graphs of select indicators.

| COUNTRY | RANK |
|----------------|------|
| Germany | 1 |
| France | 2 |
| Australia | 3 |
| Japan | 4 |
| Korea | 5 |
| Canada | 6 |
| United Kingdom | 7 |
| Italy | 8 |
| United States | 9 |
| Turkey | 10 |
| China | 11 |
| Russia | 12 |
| Argentina | 13 |
| Saudi Arabia | 14 |
| Mexico | 14 |
| Brazil | 16 |
| Indonesia | 17 |
| South Africa | 18 |
| India | 19 |



Photo: Suzanne Lee/Save the Children

Health

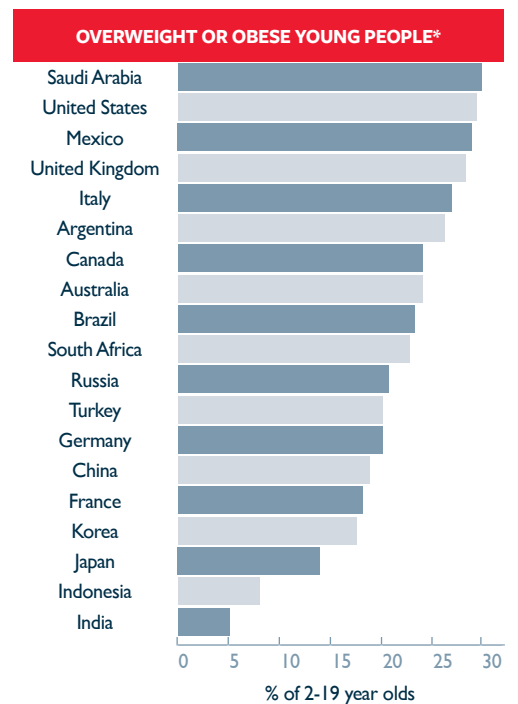
The health dimension is measured by: life expectancy, child mortality and childhood obesity. The highest ranked countries for health are Japan, France and Korea. The lowest ranked are Mexico, India and South Africa.

Life expectancy reflects one's ability to lead a long and healthy life and care for one's children. It also reflects the efficacy and affordability of a country's health system (in the absence of other international standard indicators).

A high rate of child mortality lowers a country's ranking. Most child deaths are preventable. Around the world, three-quarters of under-five deaths occur in Africa and South Asia. But under fives die needlessly in developed countries too. Children are at greater risk of dying before age five if they are born in rural areas, in poor households, or to a mother denied basic education.

Malnutrition is a pressing problem, again particularly in Africa and South Asian countries such as India. Malnutrition is an underlying factor in up to one third of child deaths and for millions more children, contributes to failures in cognitive and educational development¹¹.

However, childhood obesity is another emerging challenge that affects both poor and rich countries alike. According to the World Health Organisation, childhood obesity is one of the most serious public health challenges of the 21st century. Childhood obesity is associated with a higher chance of premature death and disability in adulthood. The adjacent chart shows the highest prevalence of obesity among young people is in rich countries including Saudi Arabia and the United States. But, middle income countries such as Mexico and Argentina also face a double health burden of over and under nutrition.



*Source: University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

| HEALTH RANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|--------|-------|----|-------|-----------|--------|----|--------|--------|-----------|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|
| Japan | France | Korea | Germany | Australia | Canada | Italy | UK | China | Indonesia | Turkey | US | Russia | Brazil | Argentina | Saudi Arabia | Mexico | India | South Africa |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

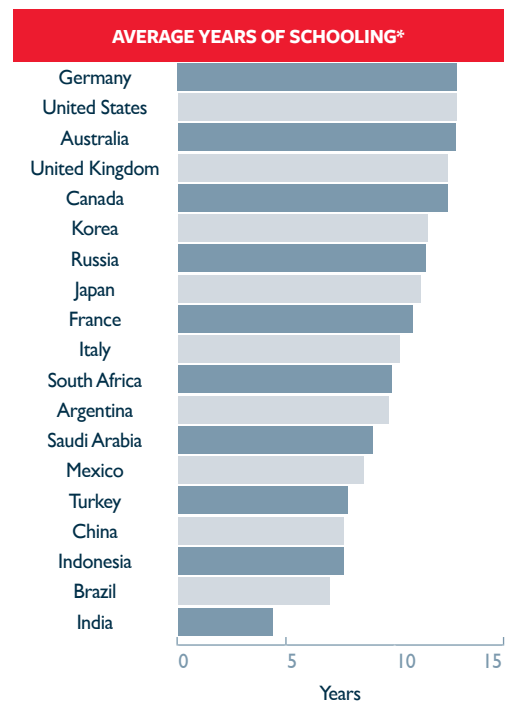


Education

The education dimension is measured by years and quality of schooling. The highest ranked countries across these two aspects are Germany, Korea and Australia. Among the lowest ranked are Brazil, Indonesia and India.

Education is the cornerstone of a child's opportunity to prosper. By 2015, the world is aiming that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. However, in an increasingly competitive global economy, higher education is also important. The adjacent chart shows that Germany and the US lead the G20 in terms of high average years of schooling (12.9 years), creating a huge gap for countries like India (currently 4.4 years) to close.

Attending school is important, but even more critical is for children to learn something when they are there. All young people should have literacy, numeracy and life skills to become active citizens with decent employment prospects. The OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) tests competency in maths, reading and science among 15 year olds in 65 countries. In terms of PISA, the Asian G20 countries (China, Korea, Japan) perform the best, followed by France, Canada and Germany.



*Source: UNDP Human Development Index

| EDUCATION RANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|----|----|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Germany | Korea | Australia | Canada | Japan | US | UK | France | Russia | China | Italy | Turkey | Argentina | South Africa | Mexico | Saudi Arabia | Brazil | Indonesia | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |



Photo: Save the Children

\$ Income

The income dimension incorporates GDP per capita and a measure of inequality (Gini). The highest ranked countries across these two aspects (relatively high income and low inequality) are Germany, Canada and Australia. Among the lowest ranked are Mexico, Brazil and South Africa.

National income is important for providing the resources and opportunities for children to grow and thrive. GDP per capita provides a first pass indication of income levels for each person. But average income does not reveal potentially deep disparities. High income inequality therefore lowers a country's ranking. When there is high inequality, it becomes impossible for all children to have an equal start in life. They simply won't have access to the same opportunities or resources.

Inequalities often stem from historical patterns of discrimination that have systematically deprived particular groups of economic, social and political opportunities over time¹². Addressing inequities requires strong political will and peer encouragement through forums such as the G20.

While the US has the highest income per capita, it also has a high degree of income inequality. By contrast, Germany has managed to combine relatively low inequality with high income per capita.

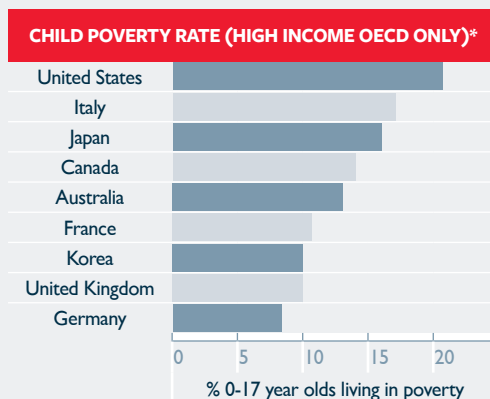
| INCOME RANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----------|----|--------|-------|-------|----|--------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|
| Germany | Canada | Australia | US | France | Korea | Japan | UK | Saudi Arabia | Italy | Russia | India | Turkey | Argentina | Indonesia | China | Mexico | Brazil | South Africa |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

SPOTLIGHT ON CHILD POVERTY

Due to data comparability issues, a child poverty indicator is not included in our overall index. Nonetheless, within the global push towards poverty reduction, child poverty needs to be addressed as an urgent and distinct priority.

Children are by far the most vulnerable to poverty's effects. Damage suffered in childhood is very hard to reverse in later life; deprivations arising from poverty have major costs not only for the children and young people affected but also for their whole societies; and poverty's effects in childhood are powerfully transmitted to future generations. The elimination of poverty among children cannot be safely left to the forces of economic growth. Particularly in unequal societies, rising average incomes do not automatically translate directly into gains for the poorest children, while even expanding basic services often fail to reach the most deprived. Specific, strongly-targeted interventions for the poorest families and children are required.

Inequality in children's life chances is not a problem confined solely to developing countries. The OECD notes that child poverty has been on the rise in many high income countries¹³. For example, according to the US Census Bureau, nearly one in four children in the US are living in (relative) poverty¹⁴. In the UK, progress in reducing child poverty has stalled in recent years, with 3.5 million children living in relative poverty in 2012¹⁵. Disparities also persist between groups within countries. In Canada, around 40 percent of Indigenous children are estimated to be living below the national poverty line¹⁶. In developing countries, the World Bank notes that (absolute) poverty rates are most high among children where one-third of all extremely poor people are aged 0-12 years old¹⁷. Clearly this is an area for greater attention by world leaders.



*Source: OECD StatExtracts, Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line of 50% of median national income.

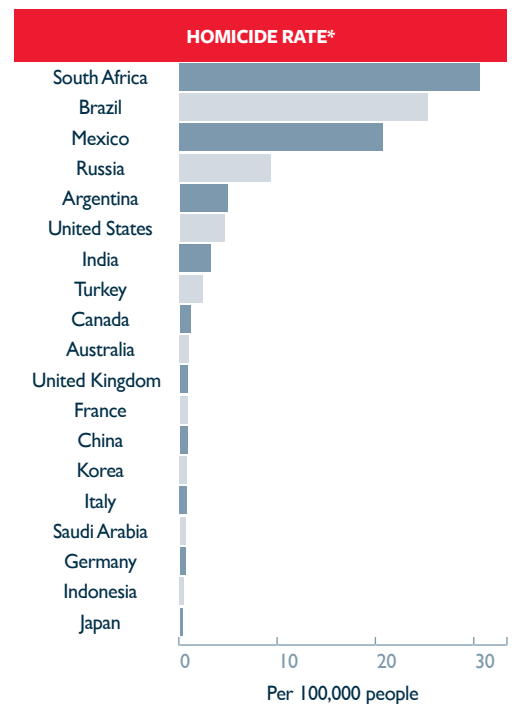
Safety

The safety dimension is measured by the homicide rate and road traffic death rate. The highest ranked countries (lowest death rates) are the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan. Among the lowest ranked are Mexico, Brazil and South Africa.

Every child has the right to live and thrive in a safe and caring family environment, free from all forms of violence, including sexual violence. Children who are exposed to or witness violence can experience acute and long-term damage to their physical, cognitive, social and emotional development. The consequences can be lifelong and intergenerational, and lead to reduced economic productivity¹⁸.

As noted in *Hidden in Plain Sight* (UNICEF, 2014), information on violence against children world-wide remains sketchy in coverage and scope. As one general measure of the level of safety for children and their caregivers within a country, the homicide rate is used. The adjacent chart shows high rates of intentional deaths in South Africa, Brazil and Mexico compared with Japan, Germany and even Indonesia. The majority of homicide victims are male adults, often depriving families of the main breadwinner. For children and young people, Brazil is a particularly dangerous place with a homicide rate of 17 per 100,000 population aged 0-19 years which is more than double the rate for South Africa (8 per 100,000)¹⁹.

Safety for children and young people also extends to accidental injury and death. Road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death among young people aged 15 to 29 years old²⁰ and a leading cause of child disability²¹. Additionally, road traffic deaths deprive children of their parents, particularly fathers²². The road traffic death rate tends to mirror the homicide death rate with notable exceptions – for example, China and Saudi Arabia have a low homicide rate but very high road traffic death rate.



*Source: UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Global Study on Homicide

| SAFETY RANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| UK | Germany | Japan | Australia | France | Italy | Canada | Turkey | Korea | US | Argentina | Indonesia | China | India | Saudi Arabia | Russia | Mexico | Brazil | South Africa |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |



Photo: Robert McKechnie/Save the Children

Employment

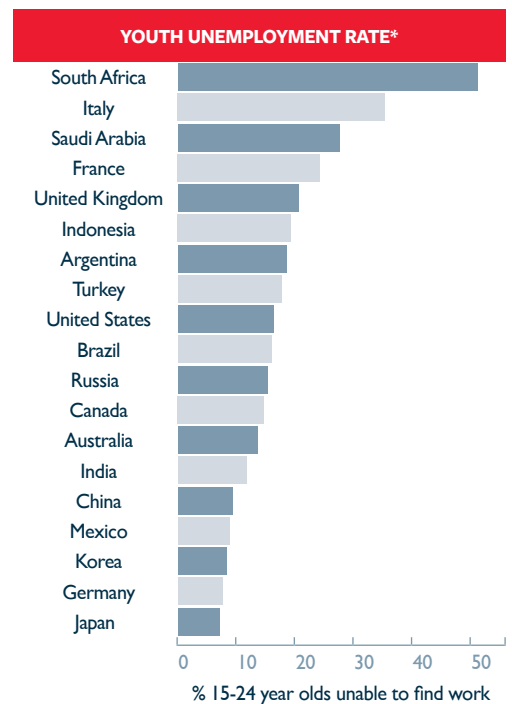


Photo: Mikko Takkenen/Save the Children

The employment dimension is measured by youth unemployment and the global slavery index. The highest ranked countries (low youth unemployment and slavery) are Germany, Korea and Japan. The lowest ranked are Saudi Arabia, South Africa and India.

A job is important not only as a way to earn income but also for self-esteem and social connectedness. Globally, a disproportionate share of unemployed people are young people. Millions of adolescents, particularly from poor and marginalised families, now form part of a growing bubble of young people who are struggling to make successful transitions from learning to gainful employment. As shown in the adjacent chart, in South Africa, the youth unemployment rate is staggering at around 50 percent. Even in countries where it is relatively low, the youth unemployment rate is typically twice or more the national average²³. In addition the rate does not capture underemployment or discouraged workers that have dropped out of the labour force or moved into the informal sector.

Not all forms of work are acceptable. Save the Children advocates for decent work for all people, protected by core labour standards and access to a reasonable wage. At the other extreme, modern slavery includes human trafficking, forced labour, slavery or slavery-like practices (e.g. debt bondage, forced marriage and sale or exploitation of children including in armed conflict). Children may be victims of slavery or their parents. The Global Slavery Index ranks countries based on the estimated prevalence of modern slavery by population, child marriage, and human trafficking. India has the highest absolute number of enslaved people world-wide (around 14 million people), particularly through debt bondage and bonded labour.



*Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators
National estimates and ILO modelled estimates where national figures not available

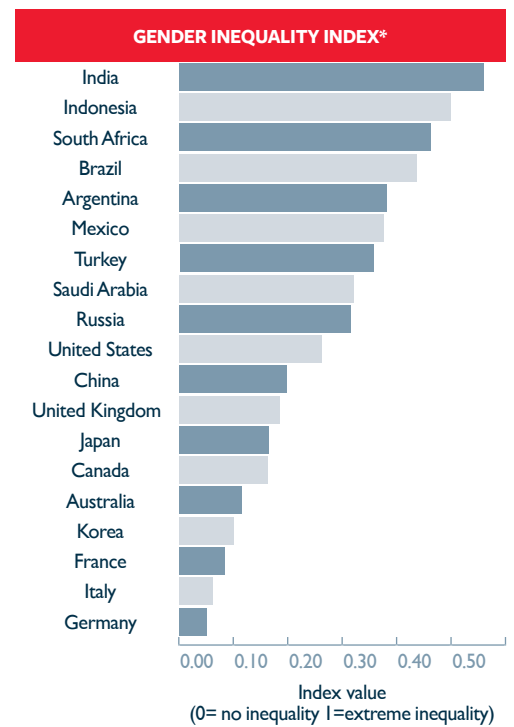
| EMPLOYMENT RANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|----|----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Germany | Korea | Japan | Australia | Canada | Mexico | US | UK | China | Argentina | Brazil | France | Indonesia | Turkey | Russia | Italy | Saudi Arabia | South Africa | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

Gender equality

Gender equality is measured by the UNDP Gender Inequality Index and reflects three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation.

As shown in the adjacent chart, the highest ranked countries (low gender inequality) are Germany, Italy and France. All have a low maternal mortality ratio, low adolescent fertility rate, relatively high share of seats occupied by women in national parliament, and a relatively low gap between female/male secondary education and workforce participation. The lowest ranked countries are South Africa, Indonesia and India – all of which have a very high maternal mortality ratio and mixed performance across the other indicators.

Gender equality is an important development goal in its own right alongside the transformational impact it can have on economic development. Empowered women and girls are better able to look after their own health and the health of their families and participate in education, income generation and civic life.



*Source: Source: UNDP Human Development Report

| GENDER RANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|----|-------|----|--------|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| Germany | Italy | France | Korea | Australia | Canada | Japan | UK | China | US | Russia | Saudi Arabia | Turkey | Mexico | Argentina | Brazil | South Africa | Indonesia | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |



Photo: Robert McKechnie/Save the Children



Photo: Save the Children

Infrastructure

The infrastructure dimension is measured by quality of electricity and access to water and sanitation. The highest ranked countries overall are the UK, France and Canada. Among the lowest ranked are China, Indonesia and India.

A key focus of the G20 is infrastructure. Roads, ports and airports are important for commerce and labour mobility. But other infrastructure is vitally important for households and children. Water is a basic human need and sometimes freely available through rainwater and groundwater sources. But, access to clean water often requires infrastructure. Similarly, hygienic sanitation largely requires infrastructure. Children pay a very high price for unsafe water and sanitation. Worldwide, diarrhoea (a waterborne disease) is the second leading cause of death in under fives (after pneumonia) and a leading cause of malnutrition. Although, on average, most G20 countries have reasonably good coverage of water, disparities within countries persist. For example, in Canada more than half of all water systems on First Nation reserves pose a risk to those using them²⁴. Sanitation is a pressing need among several middle-income G20 countries. In India, only one in three people have access to improved sanitation.

Electricity is vital for economic growth and also creates opportunities²⁵. Electricity provides heating, cooling, and lighting so students can learn. Electricity powers refrigeration for vaccines, sterilises and powers equipment, and provides light for procedures such as emergency childbirth in health facilities. Importantly businesses, households, hospitals and other premises need a reliable electricity supply. Most high income G20 countries have 100 percent (or close to) coverage of electricity on average, but France and the UK top the rankings in terms of reliability. Although India ranks last at present, it has invested significantly in alternative electricity and power sources along with incentives to ensure light, fuel and heating needs are met in remote areas which bodes well for the future.



Photo: Robert McKechnie/Save the Children

| INFRASTRUCTURE RANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|-------|----|-------|--------------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| UK | France | Canada | Australia | Germany | Japan | US | Italy | Saudi Arabia | Korea | Turkey | Brazil | Argentina | Mexico | Russia | South Africa | China | Indonesia | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

Environment



Photo: Robert McKechnie/Save the Children



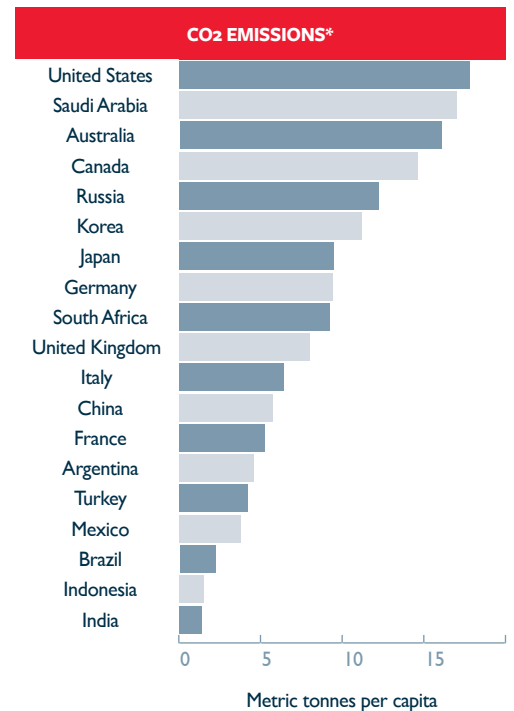
Photo: Robert McKechnie/Save the Children

The environment dimension is measured by protected areas, air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions per capita. The highest ranked countries (low air pollution and CO₂ emissions and large protected areas) are Brazil, Germany and France. The lowest ranked are India, China and Korea.

Ecosystems and biodiversity are important for their intrinsic value and also their critical link with human capital – natural systems provide the resources people need to survive and live healthy lives. Germany has by far the greatest percentage of protected areas (marine and land), and Turkey the least.

Air pollutants, particularly fine particles can travel deep into the lungs and bloodstream causing lung and heart problems. Young children, pregnant women and elderly people are especially vulnerable. China has the highest average proportion of the population exposed to air pollution levels above World Health Organisation standards, and Australia the least.

Carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas), is contributing to climate change with devastating impacts. Children are physiologically less able to adapt to increasing temperatures, are more affected by water-related diseases, and are more likely than adults to be injured or killed during extreme weather events. The adjacent chart shows major the CO₂ polluters are the US and Saudi Arabia, whereas countries such as India and Indonesia contribute the least CO₂ emissions per capita.



*Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

| ENVIRONMENT RANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------|----|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|--------------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|-----------|----|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brazil | Germany | France | UK | Indonesia | Mexico | Argentina | Italy | South Africa | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Japan | Russia | Australia | US | Canada | India | China | Korea |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

Progress across three key dimensions over the last decade: Select indicators

| EDUCATION | | | | HEALTH | | | | GENDER | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|------------|----------------------|------|------|------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Mean years of schooling | | | | Child mortality rate | | | | Gender inequality index | | | |
| | 2000 | 2012 | % increase | | 2002 | 2012 | % decrease | | 2005 | 2013 | % decrease |
| Turkey | 5.5 | 7.6 | 37% | China | 31.6 | 14.0 | -56% | Italy | 0.175 | 0.067 | -62% |
| Brazil | 5.6 | 7.2 | 28% | Saudi Arabia | 19.2 | 8.6 | -55% | Germany | 0.117 | 0.046 | -60% |
| Mexico | 6.7 | 8.5 | 26% | Turkey | 31.5 | 14.2 | -55% | Saudi Arabia | 0.685 | 0.321 | -53% |
| Germany | 10.5 | 12.9 | 23% | Russia | 20.7 | 10.3 | -50% | France | 0.157 | 0.080 | -49% |
| India | 3.6 | 4.4 | 23% | Brazil | 28.7 | 14.4 | -50% | Turkey | 0.518 | 0.360 | -31% |
| Italy | 8.4 | 10.1 | 20% | South Africa | 79.1 | 44.6 | -44% | Australia | 0.139 | 0.113 | -19% |
| Saudi Arabia | 7.4 | 8.6 | 16% | Korea | 6.5 | 3.8 | -42% | Korea | 0.116 | 0.101 | -13% |
| China | 6.6 | 7.5 | 14% | India | 84.7 | 52.0 | -39% | Mexico | 0.428 | 0.376 | -12% |
| France | 9.8 | 11.1 | 14% | Indonesia | 47.7 | 31.0 | -35% | Russia | 0.351 | 0.314 | -11% |
| South Africa | 8.8 | 9.9 | 13% | Mexico | 22.5 | 16.2 | -28% | UK | 0.216 | 0.193 | -11% |
| Indonesia | 6.7 | 7.5 | 12% | Japan | 4.1 | 3.0 | -27% | India | 0.621 | 0.563 | -9% |
| Korea | 10.6 | 11.8 | 11% | Argentina | 19.2 | 14.2 | -26% | Indonesia | 0.551 | 0.500 | -9% |
| Canada | 11.1 | 12.3 | 10% | Italy | 5.0 | 3.8 | -24% | South Africa | 0.507 | 0.461 | -9% |
| Argentina | 9.1 | 9.8 | 8% | UK | 6.3 | 4.8 | -24% | United States | 0.288 | 0.262 | -9% |
| Australia | 11.9 | 12.8 | 8% | Germany | 5.1 | 4.1 | -20% | China | 0.219 | 0.202 | -8% |
| Japan | 10.8 | 11.5 | 6% | France | 5.1 | 4.1 | -20% | Japan | 0.149 | 0.138 | -7% |
| UK | 11.6 | 12.3 | 6% | Australia | 6.0 | 4.9 | -18% | Brazil | 0.473 | 0.441 | -7% |
| Russia | 11.3 | 11.7 | 4% | Canada | 6.2 | 5.3 | -15% | Canada | 0.141 | 0.136 | -4% |
| United States | 12.7 | 12.9 | 2% | United States | 8.2 | 7.1 | -13% | Argentina | 0.381 | 0.381 | 0% |

Mean years of schooling and gender inequality index, UNDP Human Development Report Data <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>
 Child mortality rate (under-five deaths per 1,000 live births), World Bank <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>
 For India, child mortality in 2012 taken from SRS Survey

COUNTRY REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

Germany #1

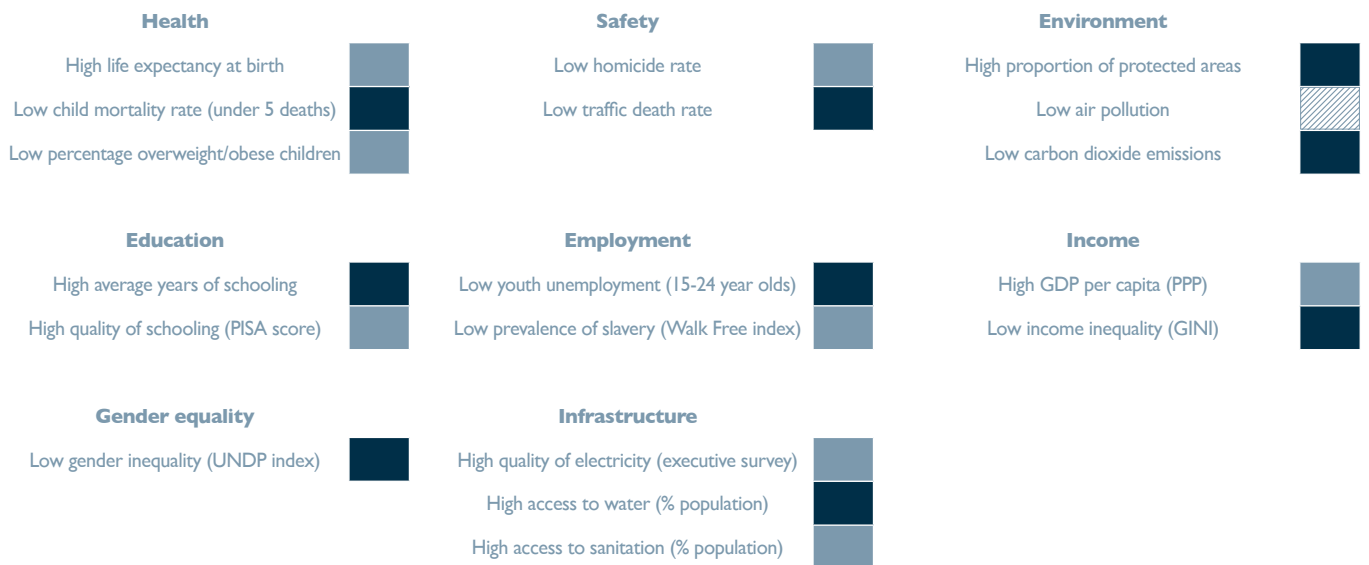


Photo: Tatjana Borjaski/Save the Children

OVERALL RANK: 1

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 80 | Population aged 0-19 | 19% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 3,428 |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank):
Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia



Above average Average Below average

REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

France #2



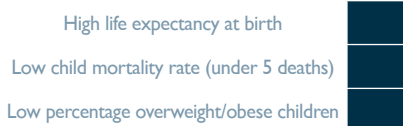
Photo: freemages.com

OVERALL RANK: 2

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 66 | Population aged 0-19 | 24% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 2,613 |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank):
Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia

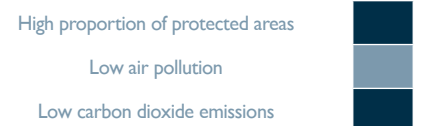
Health



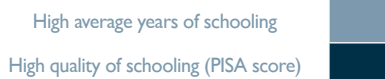
Safety



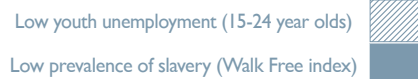
Environment



Education



Employment



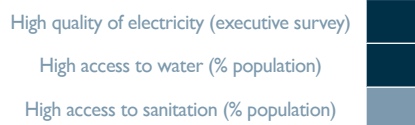
Income



Gender equality



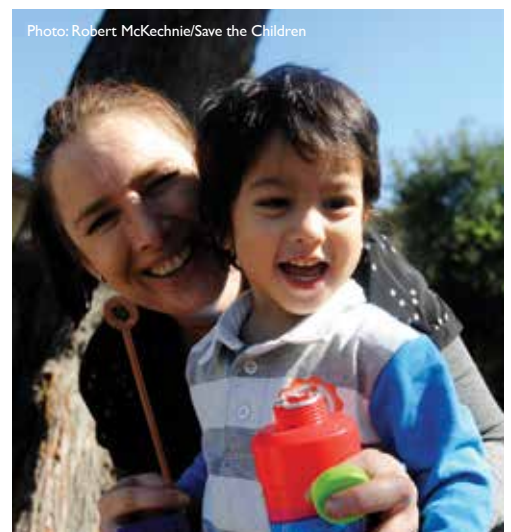
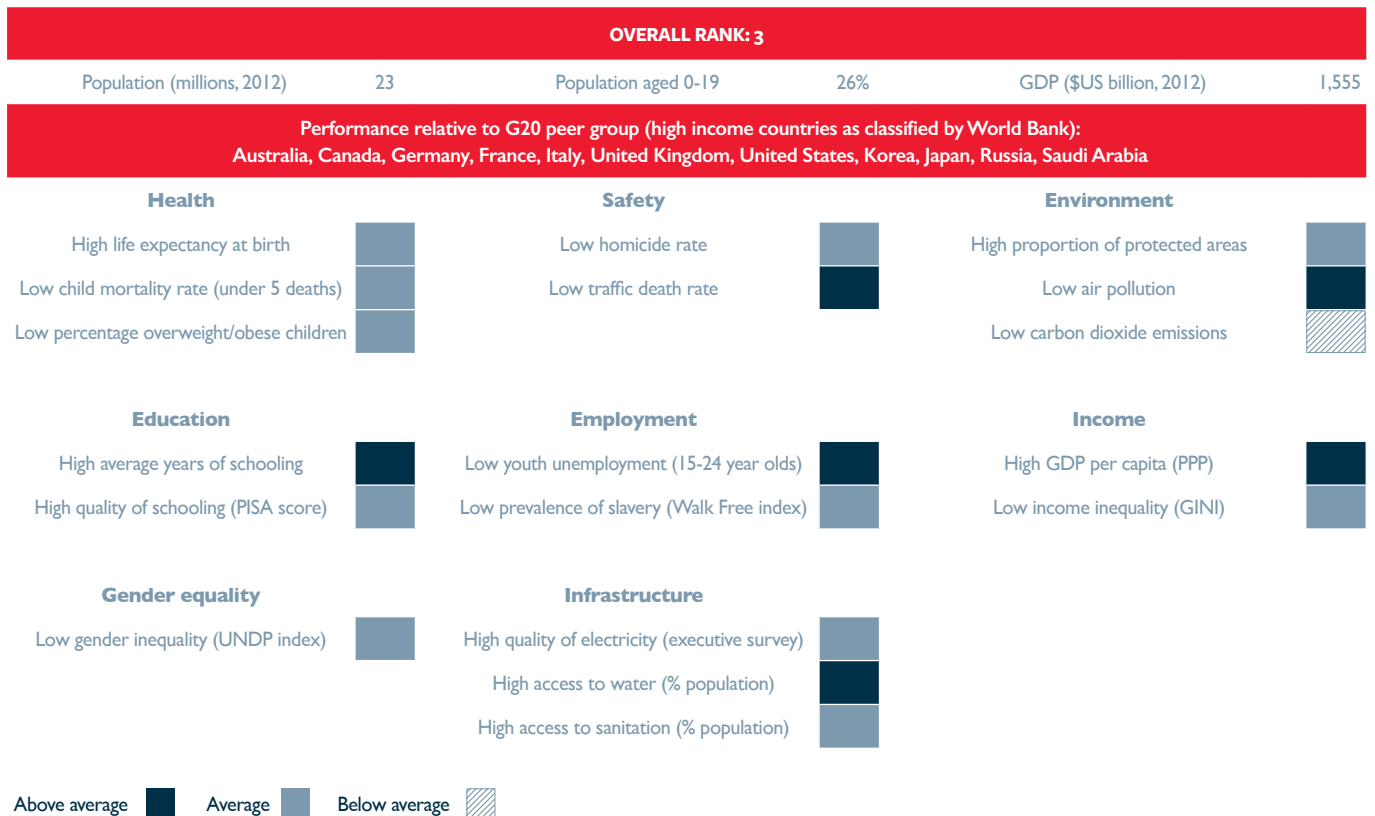
Infrastructure



Above average Average Below average

REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

Australia #3



REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

Japan #4

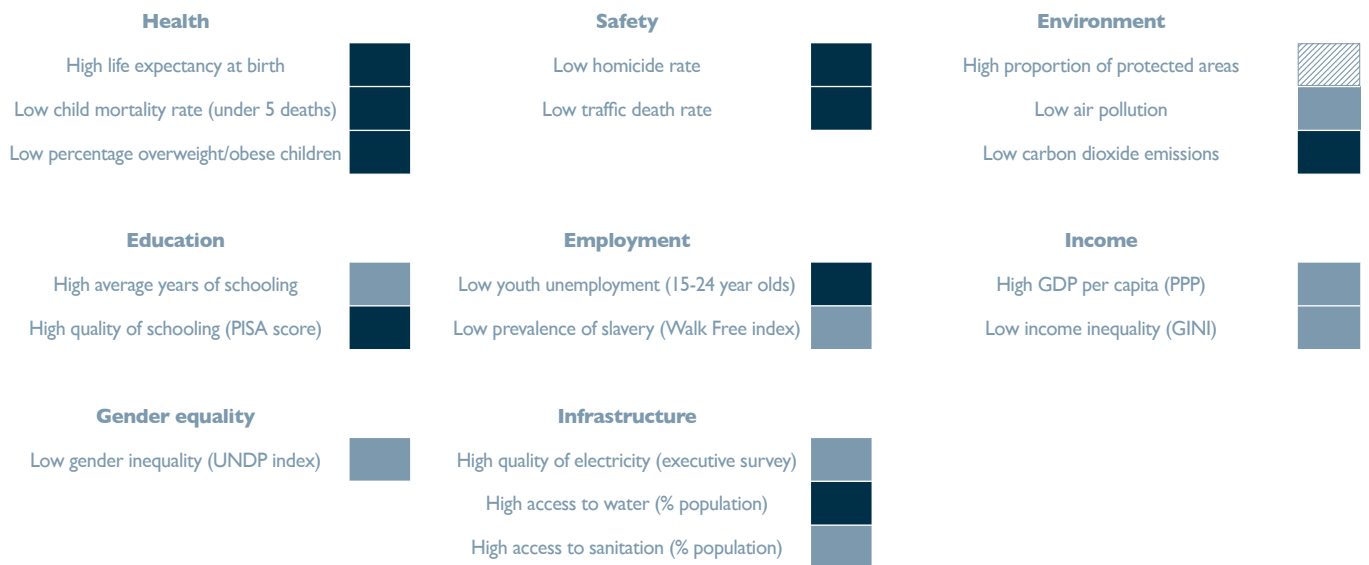


Photo: Annie Bodmer-Roy/Save the Children

OVERALL RANK: 4

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 128 | Population aged 0-19 | 18% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 5,938 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank):
Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia



Above average Average Below average

REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

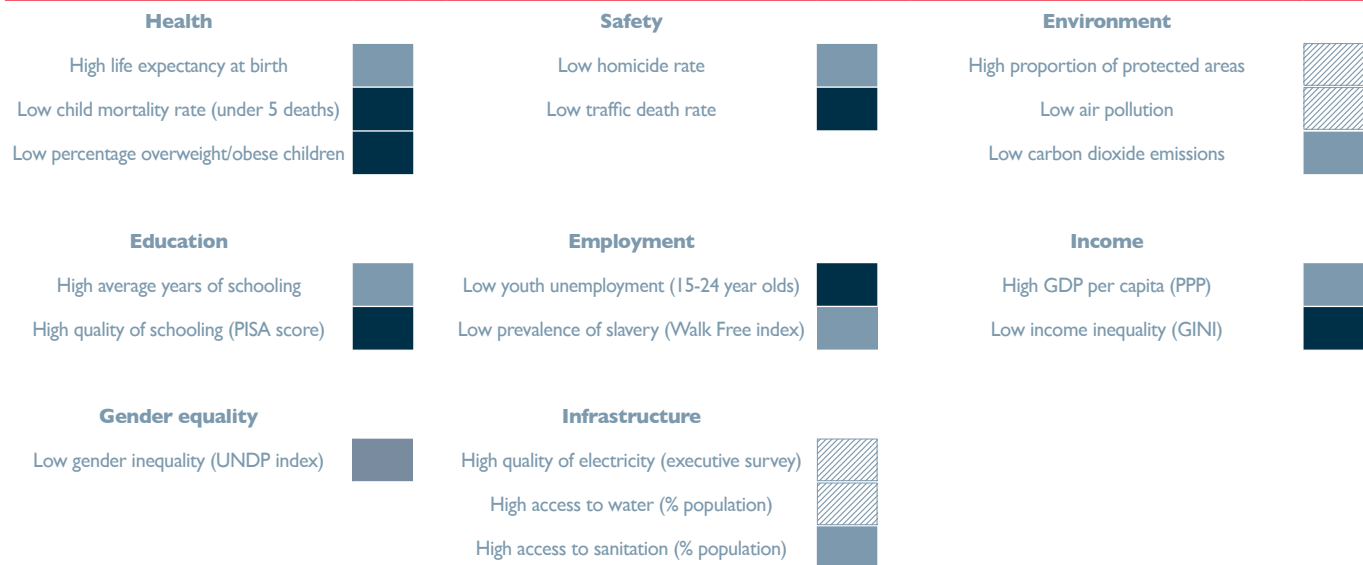
Korea #5



OVERALL RANK: 5

Population (millions, 2012) 50 Population aged 0-19 23% GDP (\$US billion, 2012) 1,130

Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank):
Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia



Above average ■ Average ■ Below average ▨



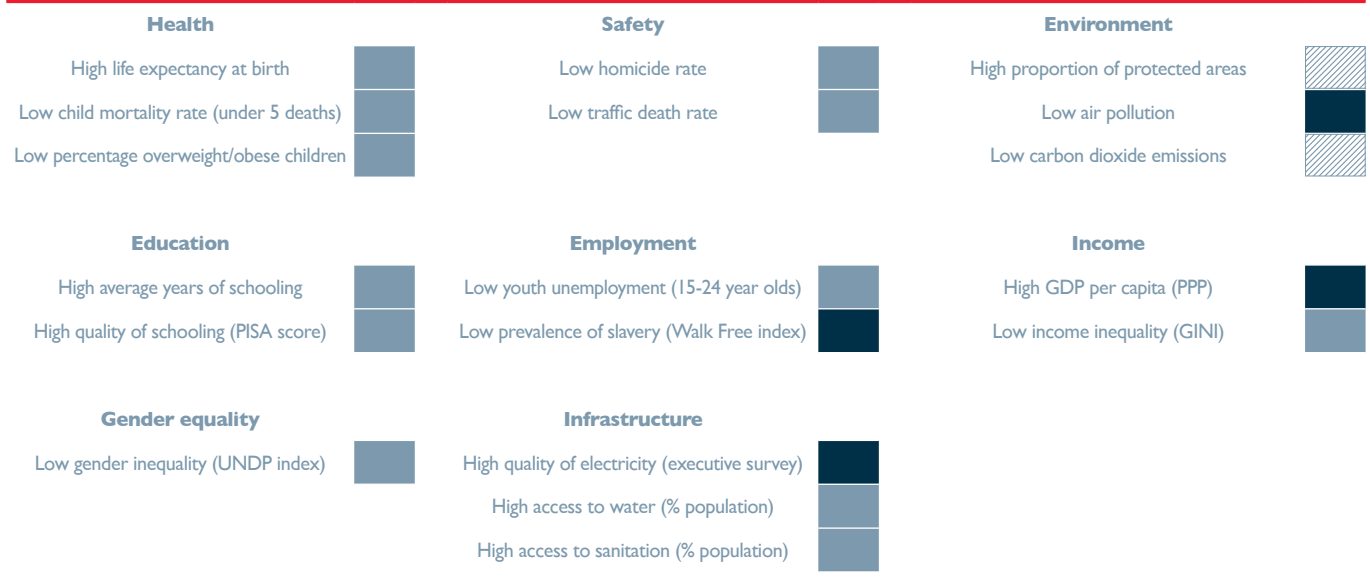
REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

Canada #6

OVERALL RANK: 6

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 35 | Population aged 0-19 | 23% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 1,821 |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank):
Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia



Above average Average Below average



Photo: freemages.com

REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

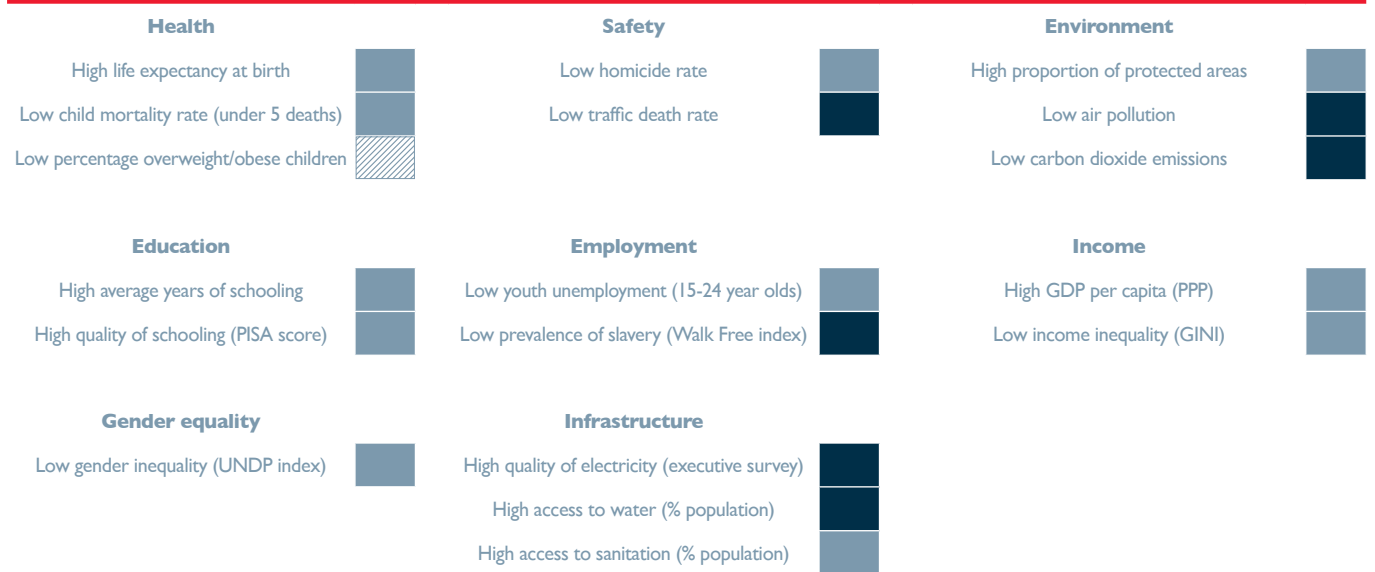
United Kingdom #7



OVERALL RANK: 7

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 64 | Population aged 0-19 | 24% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 2,484 |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank):
Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia



Above average ■ Average ■ Below average ▨

REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

Italy #8



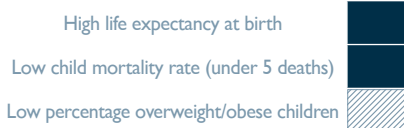
Photo: freemages.com

OVERALL RANK: 8

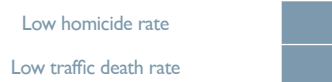
| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 60 | Population aged 0-19 | 19% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 2,014 |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank):
Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia

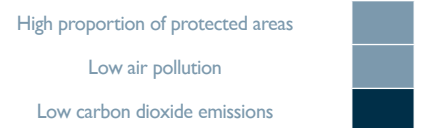
Health



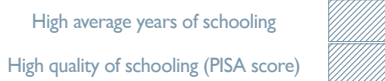
Safety



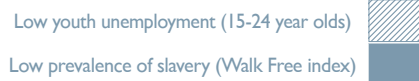
Environment



Education



Employment



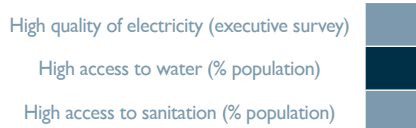
Income



Gender equality



Infrastructure



Above average Average Below average



REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

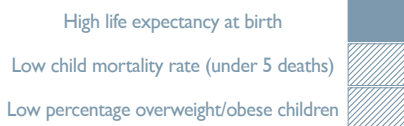
United States #9

OVERALL RANK: 9

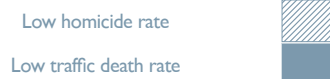
Population (millions, 2012) 314 Population aged 0-19 27% GDP (\$US billion, 2012) 16,245

Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank):
Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia

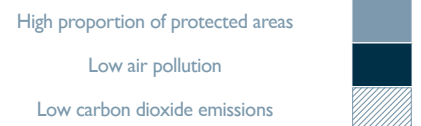
Health



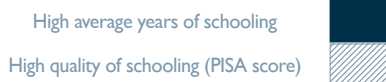
Safety



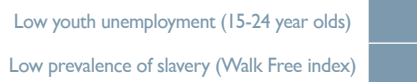
Environment



Education



Employment



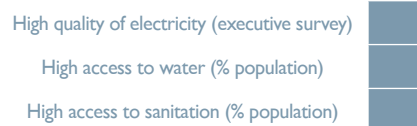
Income



Gender equality



Infrastructure



Above average Average Below average



REPORT CARDS – MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY

Turkey #10



OVERALL RANK: 10

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 74 | Population aged 0-19 | 35% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 788 |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (middle income countries as classified by World Bank):
India, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey

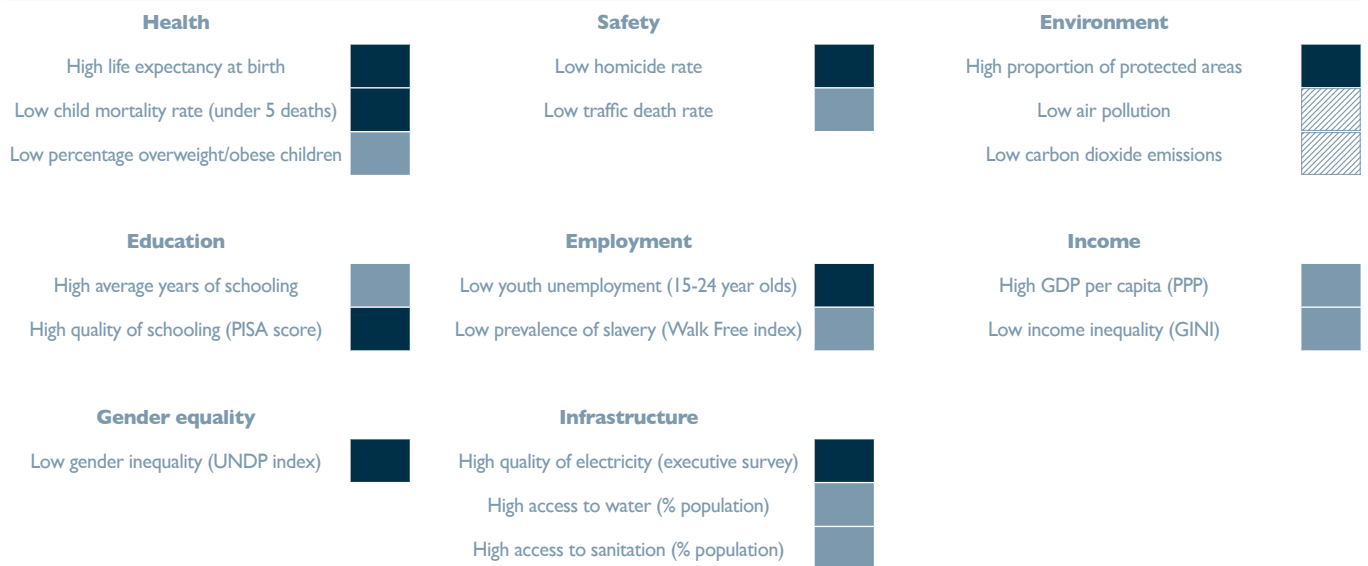


Above average Average Below average

REPORT CARDS – MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY

China #11

| OVERALL RANK: 11 | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 1,351 | Population aged 0-19 | 26% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 8,229 |
| Performance relative to G20 peer group (middle income countries as classified by World Bank): India, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey | | | | | |



Above average Average Below average





REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

Russia #12

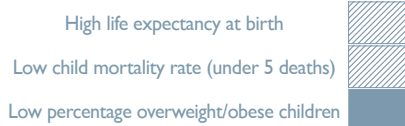


OVERALL RANK: 12

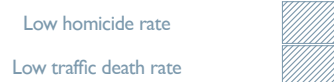
| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 144 | Population aged 0-19 | 21% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 2,004 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank):
Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia

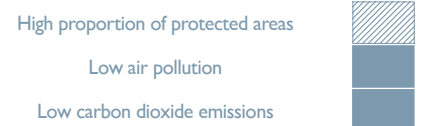
Health



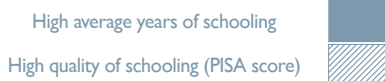
Safety



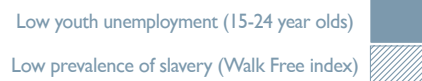
Environment



Education



Employment



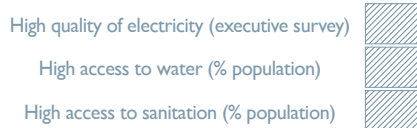
Income



Gender equality



Infrastructure



Above average Average Below average



REPORT CARDS – MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY

Argentina #13



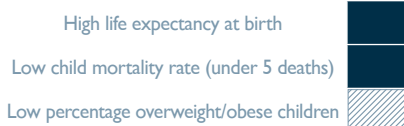
Photo: conceptbrc via freemages.com

OVERALL RANK: 13

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 41 | Population aged 0-19 | 33% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 475 |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (middle income countries as classified by World Bank):
India, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey

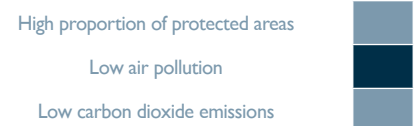
Health



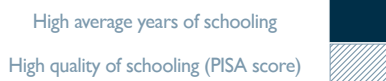
Safety



Environment



Education



Employment



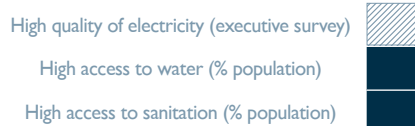
Income



Gender equality



Infrastructure

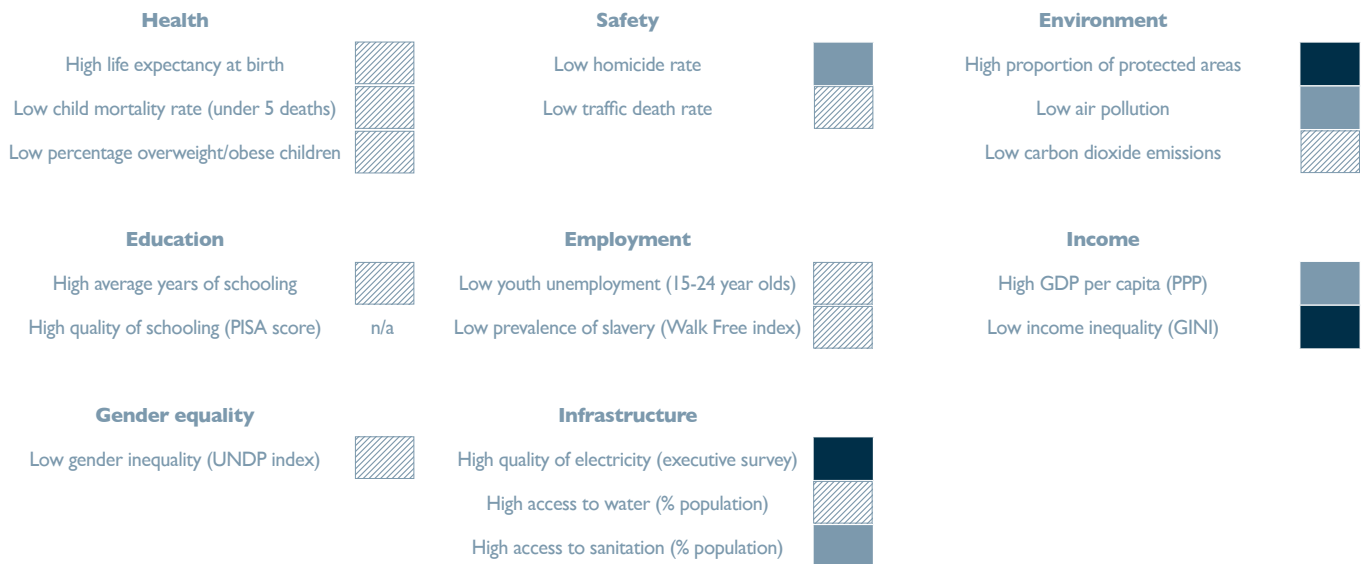


Above average Average Below average

REPORT CARDS – HIGH INCOME ECONOMY

Saudi Arabia #14

| OVERALL RANK: 14 | | | |
|---|----|--------------------------|-----|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 28 | Population aged 0-19 | 39% |
| | | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 734 |
| Performance relative to G20 peer group (high income countries as classified by World Bank): Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Korea, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia | | | |



Above average Average Below average





REPORT CARDS – MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY

Mexico #15



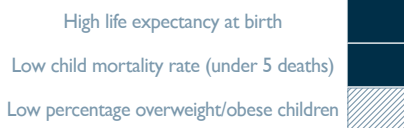
Photo: Alfonso Daniels/Save the Children

OVERALL RANK: 15

Population (millions, 2012) 121 Population aged 0-19 40% GDP (\$US billion, 2012) 1,184

Performance relative to G20 peer group (middle income countries as classified by World Bank):
India, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey

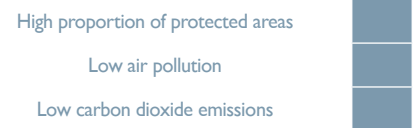
Health



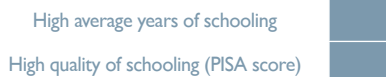
Safety



Environment



Education



Employment



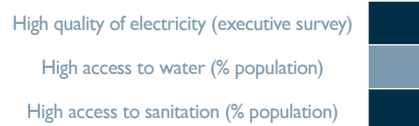
Income



Gender equality



Infrastructure



Above average Average Below average



REPORT CARDS – MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY

Brazil #16

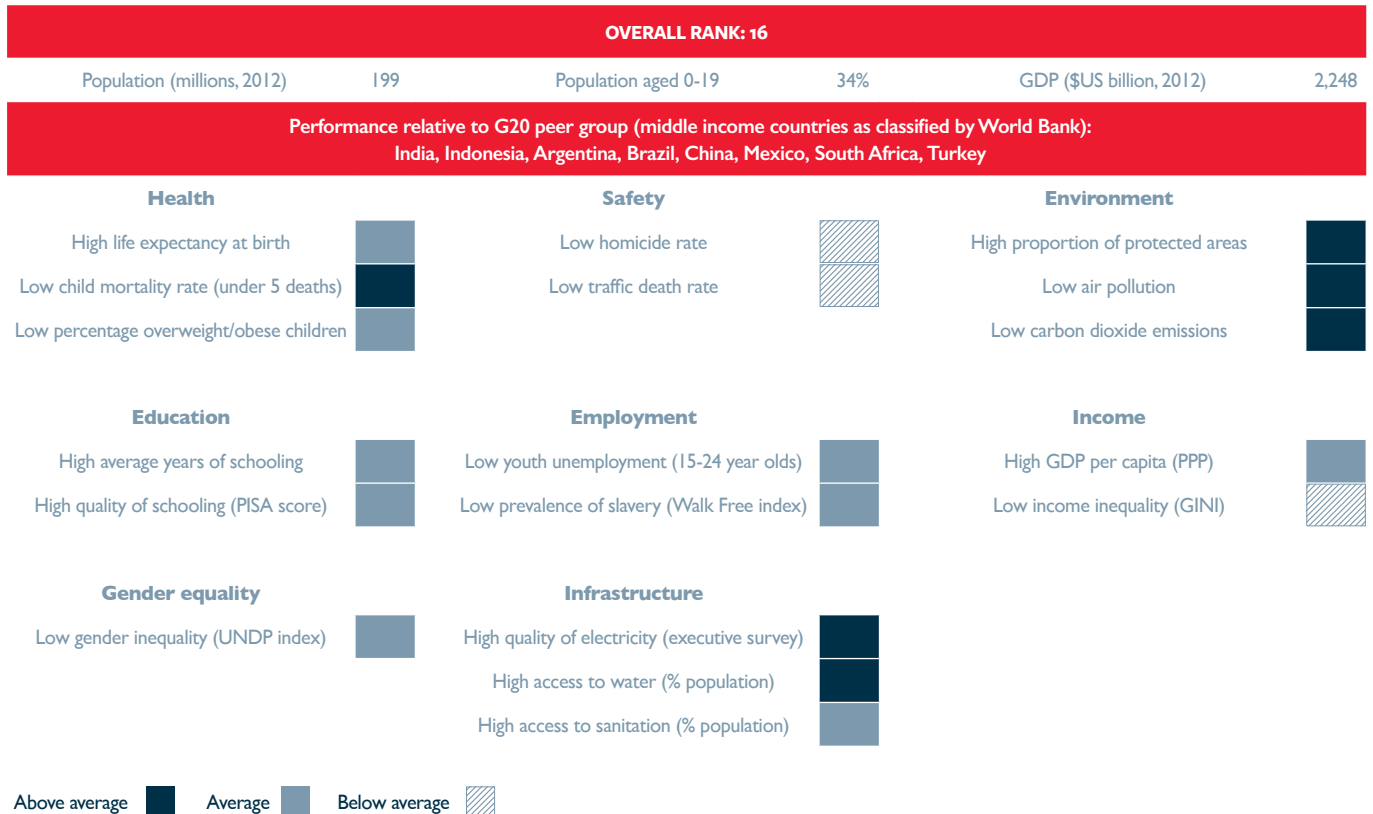


Photo: Genna Naccache/Save the Children



REPORT CARDS – MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY

Indonesia #17

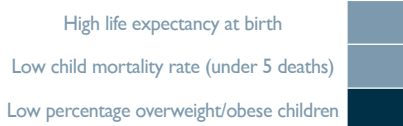


OVERALL RANK: 17

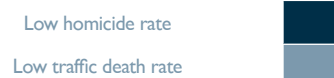
| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 247 | Population aged 0-19 | 39% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 878 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (middle income countries as classified by World Bank):
India, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey

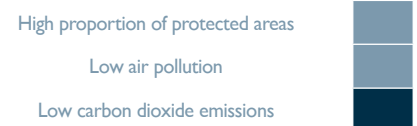
Health



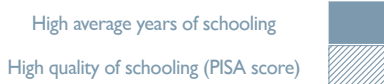
Safety



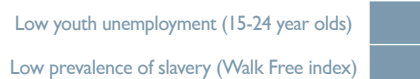
Environment



Education



Employment



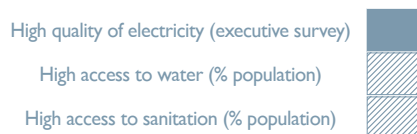
Income



Gender equality



Infrastructure



Above average Average Below average

REPORT CARDS – MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY

South Africa #18

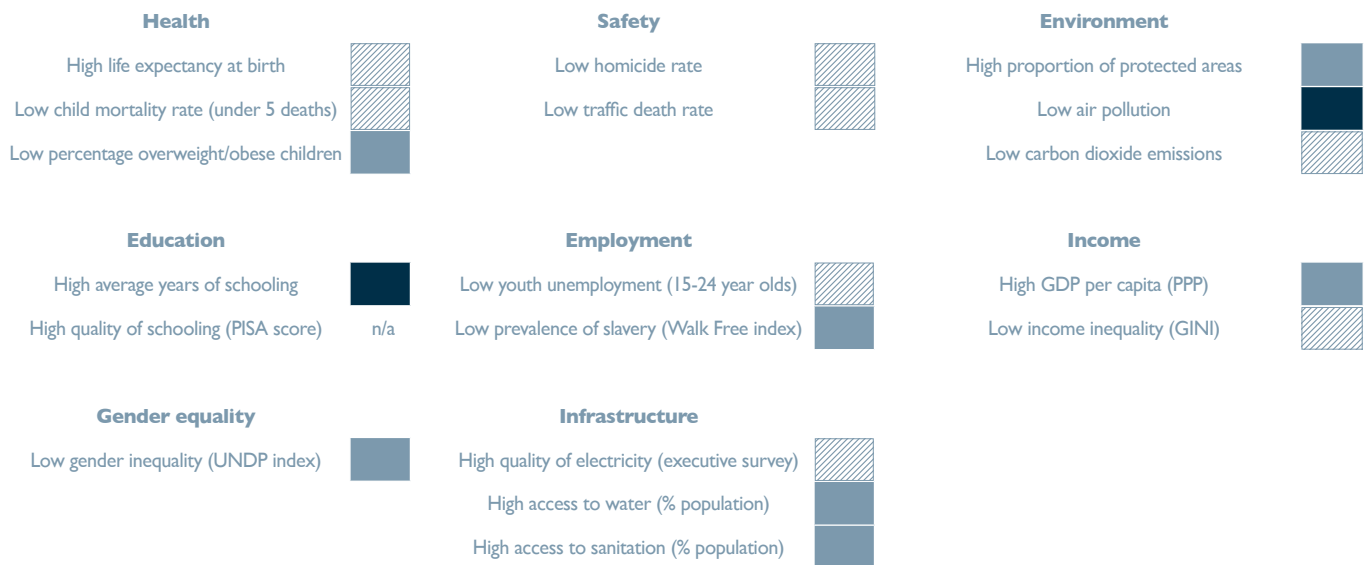


Photo: Adam Hinton/Save the Children

OVERALL RANK: 18

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Population (millions, 2012) | 52 | Population aged 0-19 | 39% | GDP (\$US billion, 2012) | 382 |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|

Performance relative to G20 peer group (middle income countries as classified by World Bank):
India, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey



Above average Average Below average



REPORT CARDS – MIDDLE INCOME ECONOMY

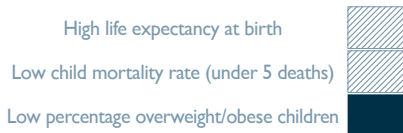
India #19

OVERALL RANK: 19

Population (millions, 2012) 1,237 Population aged 0-18 40% GDP (\$US billion, 2012) 1,859

Performance relative to G20 peer group (middle income countries as classified by World Bank):
India, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey

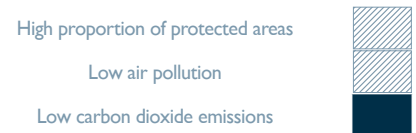
Health



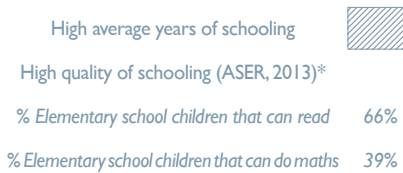
Safety



Environment



Education



Employment



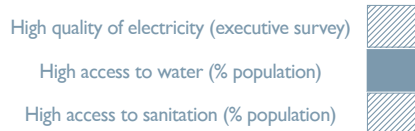
Income



Gender equality



Infrastructure



*Annual Status of Education (Rural) Report, Provisional January 2014. Results not directly comparable with OECD PISA and provided for information only.

Above average  Average  Below average 





TECHNICAL NOTE

The ranking method draws upon the work of UNICEF's Office of Research: Measuring Child Wellbeing in Rich Countries.

The overall country rankings are built up by assigning a rank for each of the eight dimensions (health, education, income, safety, employment, gender equality, infrastructure and the environment) and then taking a weighted average. Reflecting Save the Children's focus on investment in human capital, especially children, the three dimensions of education, health and gender are allocated double the weight of the other five dimensions (environment, infrastructure, safety, income, employment). That is, the dimensions that have indicators that more closely reflect the wellbeing of children are weighted more heavily than those that indirectly affect a child's wellbeing.

To compute the rank for each dimension, the indicators are normalised using z scores. A z score indicates the distance of each observation from the mean by the number of standard deviations. It takes into account the degree of dispersion and accords a higher (or lower) score to those countries that significantly exceed (or fall well below) the average for the G20. The rank for each dimension is then computed as the average of the z scores for each indicator within the dimension. Rankings can be sensitive to the method of normalisation. In this case, the same rankings are also obtained using the Minimum-Maximum method.

For the report cards, the countries were split into either a high income or middle income group. Z scores were then computed separately for each income group. A country with an observation more than half a standard deviation above the group average was rated 'above average', more than half a standard deviation below the group average rated 'below average, or otherwise rated 'average' compared to its G20 peers.

The indicators were chosen due to country comparability and availability. In a few limited cases it was necessary to fill in missing data based on judgement and secondary sources²⁶. Sensitivity tests were carried out to test the stability of the rankings. In the end, the final selection of indicators was based on judgement about its importance to the world in which children live.



INDICATORS

| DIMENSION | INDICATOR | SOURCE |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Health | Life expectancy at birth | Life expectancy at birth (years) World Bank, World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN |
| Health | Child mortality rate | Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) World Bank, World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT |
| Health | Percentage overweight/obese children | Overweight and obesity prevalence (Body Mass Index ≥ 25) for children (2-19). University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation http://vizhub.healthdata.org/obesity |
| Education | Years of schooling | Mean years of schooling UNDP Human Development Index 2014, Table 1 http://hdr.undp.org/en/data |
| Education | Quality of schooling | Average of maths, reading and science scores under the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment test results for 15 year old students ²⁷ http://www.oecd.org/pisa/keyfindings/pisa-2012-results.htm |
| Gender equality | Gender inequality index | Gender Inequality Index – A composite index across three dimensions: reproductive health (maternal mortality ratio, adolescent fertility rate), empowerment (share of seats in parliament, secondary education) and labour market participation. UNDP Human Development Report, 2014 http://hdr.undp.org/en/data |
| Income | Income per capita | GDP per capita (PPP, Current) IMF World Economic Outlook 2014 Database http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/index.aspx |
| Income | Income inequality | GINI – Measures the extent to which the distribution of income deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A GINI coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality (every person has the same income), while an index of 1 implies perfect inequality (one person has all income). OECD countries: OECD, StatExtracts http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=IDD (GINI, disposable income post taxes and transfers) Other countries: World Bank, World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI |
| Employment | Youth unemployment | Youth unemployment (% of total labour force ages 15-24) National estimates where available, otherwise ILO modelled estimate. World Bank, World Development Indicators http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/variableSelection/selectvariables.aspx?source=world-development-indicators |

INDICATORS

| DIMENSION | INDICATOR | SOURCE |
|----------------|------------------------------|--|
| Employment | Slavery index | A combined measure of three variables: estimated prevalence of modern slavery in each country (accounting for 95% of the total); a measure of the level of human trafficking to and from each country (accounts for 2.5%); and a measure of the level of child and early marriage in each country (accounts for 2.5%), scaled from 1 (low slavery) to 100 (high slavery). Walk Free Foundation, Global Slavery Index http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/findings/#rankings |
| Safety | Homicide rate | Unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person. Homicide rate per 100,000 population http://www.unodc.org/gsh/en/data.html |
| Safety | Traffic deaths | Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100,000 population) World Health Organization, Global Health Data Repository http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A997?lang=en |
| Infrastructure | Access to water & sanitation | Access to improved water source (% population). That is, the percentage of the population that can access at least 20 litres of water per day from an improved source within 1km. Improved sources are: household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, rainwater collection. Access to adequate sanitation (% population). That is, the percentage of the population with access to correctly constructed and well maintained excreta disposal facilities that can prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities include protected pit latrines and flush toilets. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables |
| Infrastructure | Infrastructure | World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey ²⁸ In your country, how would you assess the reliability of the electricity supply (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? [1 = not reliable at all; 7 = extremely reliable] World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2013-14 http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-competitiveness-report-2013-2014 |
| Environment | Environment | Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area). World Bank, World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.PTD.TOTL.ZS |
| Environment | Environment | Average proportion of the population whose exposure to PM2.5 ²⁹ is above the World Health Organization thresholds http://epi.yale.edu/downloads (Air Quality Raw Data File) |
| Environment | Environment | CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) World Bank, World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC |

All data accessed 1 August 2014. Most data are for the year 2012 (otherwise, latest available)

END NOTES

1. For example: Social Progress Index; Social and Economic Development Assessment (Boston Consulting Group); Human Development Index (UNDP), Where to Be Born Index (The Economist), Child Well-Being in Rich Countries (UNICEF)
2. All G20 countries except for the United States are signatories to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
3. Save the Children (2014) Framework for the Future, Ending Poverty Within a Generation
4. World Bank (2012) World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development
5. UNICEF (2014) Hidden in Plain Sight: A Statistical Analysis of Violence Against Children
6. Save the Children (2014) Ending Newborn Deaths: Ensuring Every Baby Survives
7. Assembly of First Nations, Fact Sheet: The Reality for First Nations in Canada; Council of Australian Governments, Closing the Gap In Indigenous Disadvantage
8. National Center for Children in Poverty (2007) Promoting Effective Early Learning: What Every Policymaker and Educator Should Know, Columbia University
9. Save the Children and Tufts University (2009) CHANGE for Children in Rural America
10. Save the Children (forthcoming) Leaving No One Behind: Embedding Equity in the Post-2015 Framework Through Stepping Stone Targets
11. Save the Children (2013) Food for Thought: Tackling Child Malnutrition to Unlock Potential and Boost Prosperity
12. Kabber, N. (2010) Can the MDGs provide a pathway to social justice? The Challenges of Intersecting Inequalities. UN MDG Achievement Fund and Institute of Development Studies
13. OECD (2014), Society at a Glance 2014: OECD Social Indicators
14. US Census Bureau (2012)
15. After housing costs have been paid. Child poverty is defined in the UK as children living in households with less than 60% of median income. Department for Work and Pensions (2013) Households below average income: 1994-95 to 2011-12
16. Based on data from the 2006 Census, Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives and Save the Children (2013) Poverty or Prosperity: Indigenous Children in Canada
17. World Bank (2013) The State of the World's Poor, Economic Premise, October 2013, Number 125
18. United Nations (2013), Towards a World Free from Violence: Global Survey of Violence Against Children, Report of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children
19. UNICEF (2014) Hidden in Plain Sight, A Statistical Analysis of Violence Against Children, September 2014
20. World Health Organisation (2013) Road Traffic Injuries Fact Sheet No. 358, March 2013
21. World Health Organisation (2008) World Report on Child Injury Prevention
22. More than three-quarters of all road traffic deaths are among young males. World Health Organisation (2013) Status Report on Road Traffic Safety
23. World Bank (2013) World Development Report 2013: Jobs
24. Auditor General of Canada (2011) Status Report: Chapter 4: Programs for First Nations on Reserves
25. Examples taken from United Nations Foundation Five Reasons to Care About Access to Electricity. Blog post, 22 August 2013 <http://www.unfoundation.org/blog/5-reasons-electricity.html>
26. The limited cases were PISA scores for India, South Africa and Saudi Arabia (see footnote no.2) and inequality indicator (Gini) for Saudi Arabia
27. It was necessary to impute scores for three countries: India, South Africa and Saudi Arabia. Cross-referencing against national level surveys and commentary on education quality, each was allocated the minimum score across the range of other G20 countries for the purpose of the index
28. Captures the opinions of over 13,000 business leaders in 144 economies. Although the experience of households and other users may differ to businesses in some cases, this is the best cross country comparison currently available
29. PM2.5, also known as fine particulate matter; refers to particles or droplets in the air that are 2.5 microns or less in width. Although it is invisible to the naked human eye as individual particles, PM2.5 can reduce visibility and cause the air to appear hazy when PM2.5 levels are elevated



Front cover photo: Rob McKechnie/Save the Children

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