

## Divided We Stand: Why Inequality Keeps Rising

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## Corrigenda

### Page 22, first paragraph, 6th line should read:

In Japan, the real incomes of those at the bottom of the income ladder actually slightly fell compared with the mid-1980s (Table 1).

### Page 23, Table 1, the figures for Israel and the United States have changed and should read:

|                     | Average annual change, in percentages |               |            |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
|                     | Total population                      | Bottom decile | Top decile |
| Australia           | 3.6                                   | 3.0           | 4.5        |
| Austria             | 1.3                                   | 0.6           | 1.1        |
| Belgium             | 1.1                                   | 1.7           | 1.2        |
| Canada              | 1.1                                   | 0.9           | 1.6        |
| Chile               | 1.7                                   | 2.4           | 1.2        |
| Czech Republic      | 2.7                                   | 1.8           | 3.0        |
| Denmark             | 1.0                                   | 0.7           | 1.5        |
| Finland             | 1.7                                   | 1.2           | 2.5        |
| France              | 1.2                                   | 1.6           | 1.3        |
| Germany             | 0.9                                   | 0.1           | 1.6        |
| Greece              | 2.1                                   | 3.4           | 1.8        |
| Hungary             | 0.6                                   | 0.4           | 0.6        |
| Ireland             | 3.6                                   | 3.9           | 2.5        |
| Israel <sup>1</sup> | 2.3                                   | 0.8           | 2.8        |
| Italy               | 0.8                                   | 0.2           | 1.1        |
| Japan               | 0.3                                   | -0.5          | 0.3        |
| Luxembourg          | 2.2                                   | 1.5           | 2.9        |
| Mexico              | 1.4                                   | 0.8           | 1.7        |
| Netherlands         | 1.4                                   | 0.5           | 1.6        |
| New Zealand         | 1.5                                   | 1.1           | 2.5        |
| Norway              | 2.3                                   | 1.4           | 2.7        |
| Portugal            | 2.0                                   | 3.6           | 1.1        |
| Spain               | 3.1                                   | 3.9           | 2.5        |
| Sweden              | 1.8                                   | 0.4           | 2.4        |
| Turkey              | 0.5                                   | 0.8           | 0.1        |
| United Kingdom      | 2.1                                   | 0.9           | 2.5        |
| United States       | 0.9                                   | 0.1           | 1.5        |
| <b>OECD-27</b>      | <b>1.7</b>                            | <b>1.4</b>    | <b>1.9</b> |

Note: Income refers to disposable household income, corrected for household size and deflated by the consumer price index (CPI). Average annual changes are calculated over the period from 1985 to 2008, with a number of exceptions: 1983 was the earliest year for Austria, Belgium, and Sweden; 1984 for France, Italy, Mexico, Turkey and the United States; 1986 for Finland, Luxembourg, and Norway; 1987 for Ireland; 1988 for Greece; 1991 for Hungary; 1992 for the Czech Republic; 1995 for Australia and Portugal and 1996 for Chile. The latest year for Chile was 2009; for Denmark, Hungary, and Turkey it was 2007; and for Japan 2006. Changes exclude the years 2000 to 2004 for Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Portugal and Spain for which surveys were not comparable.

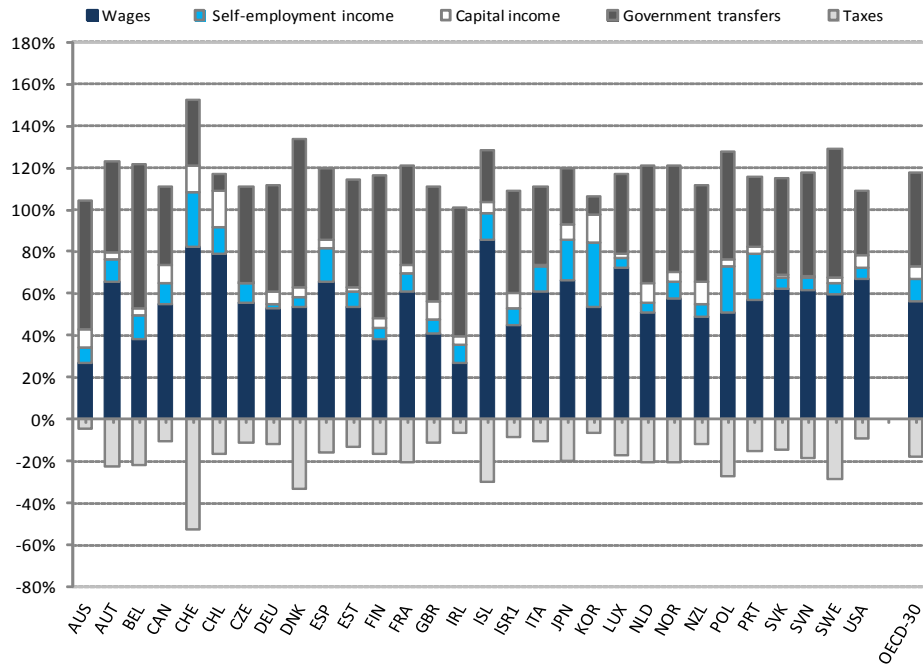
1. Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

Source: OECD Database on Household Income Distribution and Poverty.

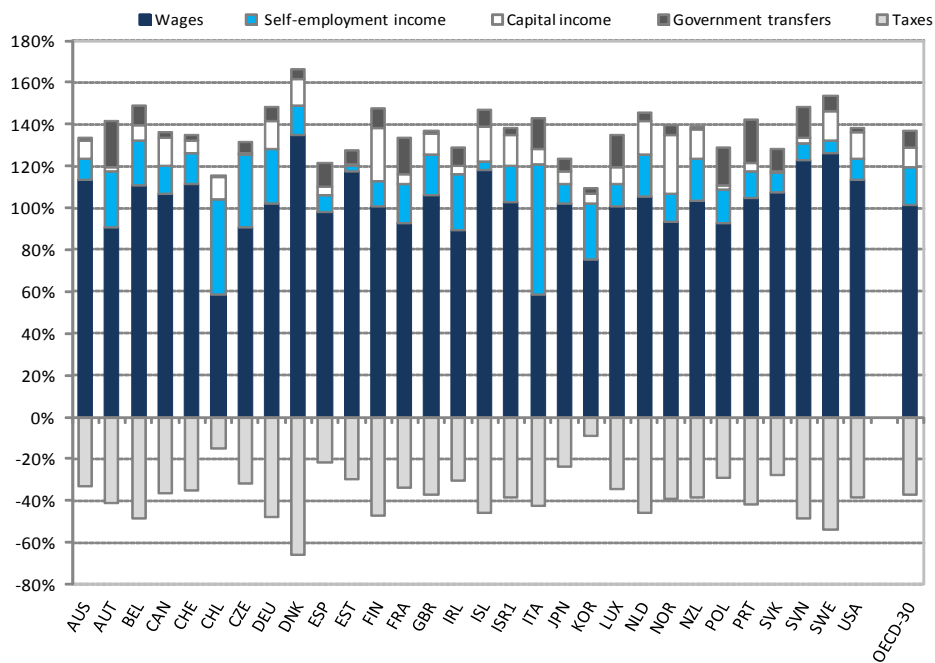
Page 233, Figure 6.4, Panel A should read as follows:

Figure 6.4. Shares of income components in lower and higher income groups, mid-2000s

Panel A. Bottom quintile



Panel B. Top quintile



Note: Bottom and top quintile defined according to disposable income. OECD-30 average excludes Greece, Hungary, Mexico and Turkey (no information on taxes available).

Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>.

Source: OECD Database on Household Income Distribution and Poverty.

Page 265, Figure 7.1, Panel B and Panel C should read as follows:

Figure 7.1. Overall amounts of taxes paid and benefits received in the mid-2000s



Note: Countries are ranked by the impact of the redistribution system on household income, i.e., by net taxes (taxes minus benefits). Information on data for Israel: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932315602>. Source: Calculations from OECD Database on Household Income Distribution and Poverty ([www.oecd.org/els/social/inequality](http://www.oecd.org/els/social/inequality)).