

Webannex WA1: Studies dealing with working poverty and the operationalisation of this concept

Authors, year	Country	Poverty yardstick	'Working'
Danziger/Gottschalk 1986	USA	Official poverty threshold (OPT)	HH heads expected to work. Persons over 65, students, the disabled and women w/ children under age 6 are excluded (% of HH heads)
Levitan/Shapiro 1988	USA	OPT	Individual worked during the previous year
Chilman 1991	USA	OPT	People who work part-time or full-time
Bane/Ellwood 1991	USA	OPT	Member of two-parent families in which at least one parent works and neither parent is ill, disabled or retired
Schwarz/Volgy 1992	USA	Own economy budget => 155% of the OPT	Full-time year-round workers
Seccombe/Amey 1995	USA	OPT	All employed adults aged 18-64
Kim 1998	USA	125% of OPT (sensitivity: 100% and 150%)	Individuals who worked at any time during the previous calendar year
Cormier/Craypo 2000	USA, 3 deindustrialised car towns in the Midwest	Applicants for financial assistance to the area's largest private charity	Applicants who live in a HH in which 1+ members work (% of applicants).
Acs et al. 2001	USA	200% of the OPT (sensitivity analysis: OPT)	Persons in families whose members work 1,000+ hours/year (sensitivity analysis: total >=2000 hours or

			average ≥ 1000)
Beverly 2001	USA	OPT & material hardship: at least 1 of 5 deprivations.	Work is defined at the HH level, sum of hours performed by adult HH members (% of individuals who live in such HH)
De Jong/Madamba 2001	USA	Weekly earnings < 125% of OPT for single individuals	Individuals who work 35 hours or more a week (% of individuals)
Iceland/Kim 2001	USA	Family income also includes near-money benefits; taxes, childcare and other work-related expenses are subtracted. Poverty line derived from consumer expenditure data + OPT.	Aggregate number of hours worked by family members during a year > 50. Families with children.
Jensen/Slack 2003	USA	Individuals whose labour market earnings during the previous year < 125% of the OPT for an individual living alone.	Individuals who worked during the previous year
Gleicher/Stevans 2005	USA	Earnings < 150 % of the OPT for a single person.	All currently employed individuals
Blank et al. 2006	USA	200% of the OPT (but also 100%)	Low-skilled who work at least 1000 hours/year
Berner et al. 2008	USA/North-East Iowa	Rely regularly on non-profit food assistance	Employed (% of clients who work)
Hong/Wernet 2007	USA	OPT	Currently employed who held a paid job during the reference period

Slack 2010	USA	OPT	Employed at least 27 weeks during the previous year, focus on heads of HH
NCW 1978	Canada	Total family income below Statistics Canada's LICOs	Families in which no member is aged 65+ and more than 50% of total family income is derived from wages/salaries or from self-employment
Nollmann 2009	US & Germany	HH income below 40/50/60/70 % of MEHHI	Focus on HH in which at least 1 member works.
Brady et al. 2010	18 affluent countries (incl. USA)	50% of MEHHI	At least 1 HH member work (% of individuals, including those who don't work)
Crettaz 2011	USA, Sweden, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy	60% of MEHHI (sensitivity analysis: 50% of MEHHI, 60% of median equivalised consumption expenditure; income gap and poverty gap)	Persons who work at least 1 hour per week
Strengmann-Kuhn 2003	Germany and 13 other EU countries	50% of mean equivalised <i>monthly</i> income (sensitivity analysis: yearly income, subjective poverty line, material deprivation)	Persons in work or HH in which someone works
Andress/Lohmann 2008	15 EU countries	60% of MEHHI	Persons who work at least 1 hour per week (ILO criterion)
Lohmann 2010	20 EU countries	60% of MEHHI	Spent at least 7 months in employment in the year prior to the interview. Individuals aged 18-64.
Fraser et al. 2011	23 EU countries	60% of MEHHI	Individuals who spent at least 7

			months in the labour market in the previous year (sensitivity analysis: ILO criterion)
Lagarenne/Legendre 2000	France	50% of MEHHI	In the labour force at least 6 months during previous year, including unemployed who have worked at least for 1 month
Vecernik 2004	Czech Republic	OPT (called the living minimum) and 60% of MEHHI	Persons who live in HH w/ no pensioner. Self-employed not included.
Brown et al. 2007	UK	Two-thirds of MEHHI; Foster/Greer/Thorbecke index with aversion factor =1, 2 or 3	Male employees 18-65 (% of underemployed individuals).
Gardiner 2006	UK	60% of MEHHI	Low-paid employees (<2/3 of median hourly wage).
García/Ibáñez 2007	Spain	60% of MEHHI	At least 7 months in the labour market & at least 15 hours a week
Bruckmeier et al. 2008	Germany	Recipients of the SGB II – benefit (social assistance) + 50% and 60% of MEHHI.	Persons who work over a given period w/o interruption. Self-employed excluded.
Smith et al. 2008	Slovakia (Bratislava) and Poland (Krakow)	60% of the regional MEHHI	Persons who hold a job, including in the informal economy.
Giesselmann 2009	Germany	60% of MEHHI	Individuals age 17-64 who work at least 1 hours/week. Persons under 28 in education are excluded.
Verwiebe/Fritsch 2011	Austria	60% of MEHHI	Work at least 35 hours/week,

			aged 16-65 years, based on current situation.
Eardley 1998	Australia	Income below Henderson poverty line (HPL). Also 110% of the HPL.	Low-paid employees (< 2/3 of median hourly wage).
Payne 2009	Australia	50% of MEHHI	WP HH are HH in which at least one member aged 15+ is employed. HH with self-employed are excluded.
Tokuda et al. 2009	Japan	Annual equivalent income below official threshold set at 1.48m ¥	Workers aged 20-65

Webannex WA2: the main risk groups brought to the forefront in the literature

Authors, year	Country	Risk groups
Danziger/Gottschalk 1986	USA	Workers w/ earnings < OPT for a family of 4, worked less than 48 weeks, large HH, female heads of HH, Hispanic and non-Whites.
Levitan/Shapiro 1988	USA	Low-skilled workers, live in nonmetropolitan region or central city neighbourhood, low-skilled service sector and agriculture, large families, low-wage (LW) workers, self-employed, involuntary part-time (P-T) employment, migrants.
Chilman 1991	USA	Youth, low skilled, Blacks, Hispanics, female-headed families, families w/ only 1 employed member, those in central cities or depressed nonmetropolitan areas, LW workers.
Bane/Ellwood 1991	USA	LW workers, P-T workers, did not work full year.
Schwarz/Volgy 1992	USA	Low educational level, Blacks, low academic skills (test results), under 25 years old
Seccombe/Amey 1995	USA	Women, young, unmarried, racial or ethnic minorities, living in nonmetropolitan areas. Low educational level, P-T workers, not member of a union, works in small company, those w/ less work experience, and some industries are much more exposed.

Kim 1998	USA	Single parents w/ young children, disabled persons, work less than 10 hours a week or less than 13 weeks per year, LW workers, elderly, involuntary P-T workers.
Cormier/Craypo 2000	USA, 3 deindustrialised car towns in the Midwest	Young adults, female, unmarried, non-white, few if any formal education credentials, works in services industries, retail trade or manufacturing, temporary employment, low wage.
Acs et al. 2001	USA	Single parents, workers w/ three or more children, low labour force attachment, time at current employer < 1 year, low-skilled service sector jobs and labourers, wholesale and retail trade.
Beverly 2001	USA	P-T workers (less than 1820 hours/year). Medical need is more common among workers than among nonworking poor.
De Jong/Madamba 2001	USA	Black males, Hispanic males, Asian immigrant females, self-employed, not fluent in English, disabled, men working in agriculture or mining, work in service sector or trades, has administrative tasks, farm jobs, skilled & unskilled task in production.
Iceland/Kim 2001	USA	Families that are Hispanic, female-headed, or with young and less-educated householders.
Gleicher/Stevans 2005	USA	Lowly educated, women, non-White, Hispanics vs. non-Hispanics, in non-managerial position, work in

		agriculture/health & education/leisure & hospitality/manufacturing/wholesale & retail trade, disabled, no spouse present, non-US citizen, P-T workers.
Berner et al. 2006	USA/North-East Iowa	Work in food service (restaurants, food processing plants), healthcare industries (hospitals, nursing homes), farm-work jobs.
Hong/Wernet 2007	USA	Low educational level, didn't receive job training, work-preventing condition, LW workers, jobs w/o benefits, youths, non-white workers, high number of children, small number of earners in HH.
Slack 2010	USA	Non-metropolitan workers, head of HH not working full-time year-round, low number of working HH members.
NCW 1978	Canada	Live in small towns and rural areas, unattached individuals, large families, persons under 25, low educational level, single mothers, women, self-employed workers, works in agriculture/fishing or hotels/restaurants/laundries/..., one-earner couples, below-average labour force attachment.
Nollmann 2009	US & Germany	Few HH members work, those in low-productivity jobs, HH headed by persons under 26 or over 64, single parents, large families.
Brady et al. 2010	18 affluent countries (incl. USA)	Lowly educated, single mothers, head of HH 18-24 or elderly, large number of

		children, children 5-17, single-earner HH, LW workers.
Crettaz 2011	USA, Sweden, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy	Under 25, singles, single parents, couples w/ 3+ children, low educational level, low degree of labour force attachment, LW workers, migrants. Conclusions vary from country to country regarding: gender, number of children, and the age of the median working poor.
Strengmann-Kuhn 2003	Germany and 13 other EU countries	P-T workers, unemployed or inactive partner, precarious job, self-employed workers (especially w/o employees), workers under 26, foreigners, low educational level, LW workers, single parents, single women, parents of young children.
Andress/ Lohmann 2008	15 EU countries	Low educational level, divorced/separated, P-T workers, large families, LW workers, self-employed, agricultural workers, service workers, labourers, operators, small number of working HH members, young workers, temporary jobs. In country chapters, conclusions vary regarding : gender, number of children, couples w/ children, singles, age brackets
Lohmann 2010	20 EU countries	Young and older workers, migrants, low-skilled workers, divorced women (or separated), families w/ children, self-employed, P-T workers, did not work

		year-round, ISCO 5 to 9.
Fraser et al. 2011	23 EU countries	Migrants, single parents, low labour intensity at HH level, low educational level, LW workers, P-T workers, bad health, families w/ 3+ children, one-earner families, temporary jobs, self-employed, works in agriculture/ hotels & restaurants. Conclusions vary from country to country regarding: young workers, number of children, gender.
Lagarenne/ Legendre 2000	France	Workers under 25, low educational level, live in rural region, single parents, of foreign descent and migrants, little work experience, self-employed workers, short-term contracts, experienced unemployment, LW workers.
Vecernik 2004	Czech Republic	Number of unemployed in the HH, number of active earners & number of dependent children, low educational level, LW workers.
Brown et al. 2007	UK	Underemployed male.
Gardiner 2006	UK	Single parents, couples w/ children, P-T workers, do not get benefits.
García/ Ibáñez 2007	Spain	Self-employed, middle-aged, single parents, couples w/ children, low degree of labour force attachment, work in agriculture/construction/personal services/cleaning, unskilled workers, work in small companies, fixed-term contract, low educational level, men.

Bruckmeier et al. 2008	Germany	Lives alone, couples w/ 3 children or more, weak labour force attachment,
Smith et al. 2008	Slovakia (Bratislava) and Poland (Krakow)	Those in low-pay, low-skilled service sector occupations, and elementary occupations, women, young workers, unstable career path.
Giesselmann 2009	Germany	Live in the Eastern part of Germany, labour market entrants, re-enter labour market after unemployment spell, low level of education, unemployed partner, single parents, workers in agriculture/retail/services to companies.
Verwiebe/ Fritsch 2011	Austria	Women, low educational level, little work experience, lower ISCO categories, works in small company, works in agriculture/retail/hotel - restaurants/government, migrants.
Eardley 1998	Australia	Worked less than 3/4 of the year.
Payne 2009	Australia	Low work volume and low number of wage-earners at HH level, couples w/ children, lone parents, reference person has a low educational level.