

Index

- Adema, Willem 49–50, 58, 67, 102, 203
Alderson, Arthur S. 31
arbitrary definitions, official definitions
and useful typologies 11–24
absolute versus relative poverty
12–14, 28
defining labour market participation:
who is working? 20–24
incidence, depth and severity of
poverty 19–20
income, living conditions and
perceptions of one's financial
situation 14–15
poverty indicators used in this book
20
poverty lines 16–18
what is poverty in rich countries? 11
Armington, Klaus 76
Atkinson, Anthony B. 11, 33
Australia
childcare 146
employment-conditional benefits 51
minimum wages 40, 149
poverty 166
Austria
childcare 63
family cash benefits 57, 58
Barber, David 62–3
Baumol, William J. 29, 192
Bazen, Stephen 42
Belgium
childcare 63–5, 147
dual-earner households 35
family cash benefits 57, 58
productivity 29
social security contributions 51, 88,
134
tax credits 51, 134, 202
Blank, Rebecca M. 39
Bonoli, Giuliano 66, 76
Bourdieu, Pierre 13, 15
Bourgois, Philip 9
Boyer, Robert 29–30
Calmfors, Lars 43
Canada
childcare 63–5, 146
family cash benefits 140
tax credits 47, 51
Card, David 42, 115, 118, 120
causes of working poverty *see* three
mechanisms that lead to working
poverty
Chicago School 47–8, 68
childcare services 3, 62–7, 183, 202–3,
205
antipoverty effect 144–5, 148
expected antipoverty effect 67
employment effects 143–4, 145–8
expected employment effects
62–7
meta-analysis *see under*
meta-analytical approach
and mothers working 58
reducing costs of 50, 203
see also under individual countries
children 3
child allowances *see* family cash
benefits, child allowances/
benefits
childcare *see* childcare services
extra needs as a result of more
children 18, 23, 36–7, 159, 173,
194
lowering of parental expectations
18, 20, 36
in single-parent household 34
whether the number of children
results from choice 18
poverty 34, 36–7, 175–82
adverse effects of 61

- and social transfers 49, 50, 58
 - working poverty/children relative to working-age adults 175–82, 186–7
- see also under* individual countries
- Cooper, Harris 107
- Cyprus 57, 71
- Czech Republic 71, 72
 - poverty 16
- Danziger, Sheldon 27–8, 45–6
- De Neubourg, Chris 79, 85, 94
- defining and measuring working poverty 106, 155, 190–191
 - absolute versus relative poverty 12–14, 28
 - consumption poverty lines 14, 20, 166–71, 191
 - debt and indebtedness 14
 - depth of poverty 19–20, 163–5, 191
 - equivalence scales 17–18, 20
 - incidence, depth and severity of poverty 19–20, 163–5, 191
 - income gap 19
 - monetary indicators of poverty 8–9, 14–15, 44–5, 163–5, 191
 - robustness checks with a consumption poverty line 166–71
 - no consensus on measuring poverty 6
 - non-monetary indicators to measure poverty 8, 14–15, 191
 - Orshanky poverty line 16, 87
 - poverty gap 19, 20, 191
 - poverty indicators in this book 20
 - poverty lines 16–18, 191
 - ‘poverty’ in rich countries 11
 - poverty rate/headcount ratio 19
 - relative definition of poverty 13, 26
 - relative poverty lines 16–17, 20
 - sociocultural subsistence level 13
 - squared poverty gap 19, 191
 - subjective indicators 8, 15, 18, 20
 - working poverty in post-industrial economies 5–6, 11, 13
- see also* working poverty
- definitions *see* arbitrary definitions, official definitions and useful typologies; defining and measuring working poverty
- deindustrialization effects 30, 68
 - Germany 91–4
 - Spain 99–100
 - Sweden 77–9
 - United States 84–5
- Del Boca, Daniela 147
- Denmark 209
 - childcare 62–5, 207
- developing countries 1, 26, 28, 32
- dilemmas and puzzles of the fight against working poverty 1–10
 - analytical approach and methodology 2–7
 - analytical limits 8–10
 - main arguments of this book 7–8
 - research questions 2
- divorce
 - divorce rates increasing 33, 192
 - increasing needs after 3, 33–4, 36–7, 159, 194
- Drifill, John 43
- dual-earner households 3–4, 49
 - growth of 1, 69
 - setting norm in terms of consumption/living standards 1
- see also* household and families; women
- Durand, Jean-Pierre 29–30
- Earned Income Tax Credit *see under* United States
- economic factors *see* no such thing as ‘the working poor’ or a one-size-fits-all solution; three mechanisms that lead to working poverty
- education 8, 29, 153
 - impact on outcomes 30, 35, 41, 84, 157–8, 160, 168–70, 194–5
 - Germany 160, 165
 - Spain 99, 160, 165, 199
 - Sweden 160–161, 165
 - United States 29, 82, 85, 160, 165
- and marriage 34
- employment *see* labour force
 - attachment; labour markets; work and workers
- Employment Premium (PPE) *see under* France

- Esping-Anderson, Gosta 3–4, 39, 43, 66, 68–9, 72
- Estonia 71, 72
family cash benefits 57
- Europe
social transfers and employment effects 48–9
temporary and contingent work 27
- European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions 44, 70–72
- European Union
skilled and high-skill jobs 30, 32
poor workers and low pay 44
trade 32
- Eurostat Survey on Income and Living Conditions 14
definition of in-work poverty 23
- Fagnani, Jeanne 58
- families *see* households and families
- family cash benefits, child allowances/
benefits 3, 57–9, 183, 203–4, 205
antipoverty effects 58–9, 139, 141
employment effects 138–9, 140–141
expected employment effects 57, 58
see also social transfers
- Finland
childcare 62–5
family cash benefits 57
minimum wages 123
tax credits 51, 132–3
working poor 195
- Fitzpatrick, Maria D. 146
- France
childcare 34, 62–6, 147
dual-earner households 35
family cash benefits 57, 58
long-term unemployment and social exclusion 13
minimum wages 40, 125, 133–4, 150, 201
productivity 29
social security contributions 88, 133–4
tax credits/Employment Premium (PPE) 47, 55–7, 132–3, 135–6, 202
unemployment 133–4
working poor 45, 80, 167–70
- García Espejo, Isabel 181–2
- Germany 5, 153
budgetary restraint/income equality
by reducing labour supply 39
childcare 62–6, 90, 147, 159, 180–181
collective bargaining 89, 160, 198, 200
dual-earner households 35
education 160, 165
family cash benefits 57, 58, 88, 90, 93, 159, 180–181
immigration 195
male-breadwinner–housewife model 34, 88–91, 180, 208
mother leaving the labour market 180, 208
minimum wages 41, 89, 206
parental leave 90, 159
poverty 73, 79, 94–5, 188
child poverty 95, 181
depth of poverty 163–5
productivity 29
single-parent households and working poverty 34
social security contributions 88, 90, 96
tax credits 88, 90, 93, 132, 200
unemployment 73, 81, 89, 91–3, 95, 180, 185, 187, 206, 209
welfare regime 88–96
changes in 91–4
further aspects of welfare regime that impact on working poverty 90–91
main approaches to alleviation of working poverty 88–9
poverty, income redistribution and employment performance 94–6
shocks to the system, effect of 91–4
women and employment 90–91, 180, 208
working poor 80, 89, 95, 155–63, 180–181, 183, 196
high number of children relative to working-age adults 175–7, 180–181, 186
increase in 188
low labour force attachment 172, 174–5, 180, 185

- and low-wage employment 174, 180, 184
 - young age of poor workers 180, 183, 187–8
- Gershuny, Jonathan 29
- Giesselmann, Marco 180
- globalization effects 26, 68, 192
 - Germany 91–4
 - Spain 99–100
 - Sweden 77–9
 - United States 84–5
 - vs skill-biased technological change and plight of unskilled workers 31–3
- Gottschalk, Peter 27–8, 32, 45–6
- Greece
 - childcare 63, 64–6
 - family cash benefits 57
- Gundersen, Craig 135
- Halleröd, Björn 179
- Heinrich, Georges 28
- Hemerijck, Anton 48–9
- Hotz, V. Joseph 128
- households and families
 - changing families: declining stability and single parenthood 33–4
 - children *see* children
 - divorce
 - divorce rates increasing 33, 192
 - increasing needs after 3, 33–4, 36–7, 159, 194
 - dual-earner households 3–4, 49
 - growth of 1, 69
 - setting norm in terms of consumption/living standards 1
 - family cash benefits *see* family cash benefits, child allowances/benefits
 - needs 3
 - single-earner households 1, 3–4, 49
 - single parenthood 33–4
 - poverty risk 33–4, 36–7, 49
 - social endogamy and female labour force participation 34–5
 - see also* women
- Hungary
 - childcare 63–5
 - family cash benefits 57
 - poverty 16
- Ibáñez Pascual, Marta 181–2
- Iceland 62, 64–5
- Immervoll, Herwig 62–3
- immigration 121, 194–6
 - Germany 195
 - Spain 99, 195
 - Sweden 75, 77–8, 195
 - United States 195
- income
 - distribution/redistribution 28–9, 49–50, 76
 - poverty, income redistribution and employment performance 100–103
 - and productivity 26
 - income gap 19
 - and living conditions and perceptions of one's financial situation 14–15
 - public employment and income equality 29, 39, 76, 80
 - social transfers *see* social transfers
- industry 29–30, 31
- International Labour Organization 22
- Ireland
 - childcare 63–5
 - family cash benefits 57, 58
 - minimum wages 40
 - tax credits 51
- Italy
 - childcare 63, 66, 147
 - productivity 29
 - working poor 167–70
- Japan
 - family cash benefits 57
 - minimum wages 40
- Joyce, Mary 32
- Kalb, Guyonne 142
- Kammerman, Sheila B. 34
- Krueger, Alan B. 42, 115, 118, 120
- Krugman, Paul 25–6, 32
- labour force attachment 200
 - low labour force attachment 3, 23, 36–7, 172, 174–5, 178–82, 185, 187–8

- maximization of labour force
 - attachment 4, 59–67
 - active labour market policies 61–2
 - childcare *see* childcare
 - potential antipoverty effects 61
 - see also under* individual countries
- labour markets
 - active labour market policies 61–2
 - defining labour market participation:
 - who is working? 20–24
 - high labour costs 2
 - reducing protection and benefits
 - leading to inequalities 2
 - regulations 4–5
 - employers circumventing 9
 - protections increasing difficulty of finding jobs 2
 - underground economies, impact of 9
 - see also* labour force attachment; work and workers
- Lansley, Stewart 14–15
- Larsson, Daniel 179
- Latvia 57, 71, 72
- Lawson, Roger 35
- Levitan, Sar A. 43–4
- Leyden School 15
- living conditions and perceptions of one's financial situation 14–15
- Lohmann, Henning 180
- low-skilled workers *see* unskilled and low-skilled workers
- Luxembourg 57
- Mack, Joanna 14–15
- 'make work pay' policies 50, 148–9, 153, 196
- male-breadwinner–housewife model 34, 88–91, 180, 208
- Math, Antoine 58
- Marx, Ivo 45, 128
- measuring working poverty *see* defining and measuring working poverty
- meta-analytical approach 104–51
 - childcare services 142–8
 - antipoverty effect 144–5, 148
 - employment effects 143–4, 145–8
 - existing literature reviews 142–3
 - meta-analysis by welfare regime and further considerations 145–8
 - overall meta-analysis 143
- family cash benefits 137–42
- antipoverty effects 139, 141
- employment effects 138–9, 140–141
- existing literature reviews 137
- meta-analysis by welfare regime and further considerations 139–42
- overall meta-analysis 137–8
- minimum wages 118–28
 - antipoverty effects 122, 126–8
 - employment effects 121–2, 123–6
 - existing literature reviews 118–19
 - meta-analysis by welfare regime and further considerations 123–7
 - overall meta-analysis 119–21
- research synthesis 104–18
 - approach to meta-analysis 114–18
 - conceptual issues and operationalization 105–6
 - difficulties facing meta-analysts 111–12
 - more sophisticated meta-analysis techniques 110–111
 - statistical treatment of findings 108–11
 - systematic collection of relevant studies/choice of relevant findings 106–8
 - vote-counting methods 108–9
 - why is meta-analysis better than traditional literature reviews? 112–14
- tax credits for working families/workers 128–36
 - antipoverty effects 130–131, 134–6
 - employment effects 130, 131–4, 136
 - existing literature reviews 128–9
 - meta-analysis by welfare regime and further considerations 131–6
 - overall meta-analysis 129–31
 - which policies work in which welfare regime 148–50
- minimum wages 3, 4, 40–46, 200–201, 204
- antipoverty effects 122, 126–8, 149–50

- expected antipoverty effects 43–6, 122
 - employment effects 121–2, 123–6, 149–50
 - expected employment effects 41–3,
 - low labour force attachment 3
 - meta-analysis *see under*
 - meta-analytical approach
 - see also under* individual countries
- Moller, Stephanie 203
- Netherlands 209
 - childcare 64–5, 207
 - employment-conditional benefits 51
 - family cash benefits 57
 - productivity 29
 - social security contributions 88
- Neumark, David 118–19, 122, 125
- 'New Minimum Wage Research' (Card and Krueger) 118
- New Zealand
 - childcare 63–5
 - family cash benefits 57
 - minimum wages 40, 126
 - tax credits 51
- Nielsen, François 31
- no such thing as 'the working poor' or a one-size-fits-all solution 189–212
 - different welfare regimes generate different types of working poverty 196–9
 - different social policy instruments and working poverty types 200–205
 - trade-off between jobs' quality/quantity dealt with in different ways 205–7
- there is no such thing as 'the working poor' 189–91
 - each country must find its own combination of policies 200–207
 - economic/sociodemographic/policy factors' impact 192–6
 - there are three basic types of working poverty 189–91
- where do we go now? challenges for working poverty research 207–12
 - dynamic aspects and longitudinal analyses 210–211
 - empirical challenges 210–212
 - meta-regressions 211–12
 - role of social norms and cultural values 208
 - specific context in which a model was implemented 209
 - theoretical developments 207–10
- Nolan, Brian 45
- Nordic countries *see under* individual countries
- Norway
 - childcare 62–5
 - family cash benefits 57
- Notten, Geranda 79, 85, 94
- OECD countries 47
 - childcare 63, 67
 - family cash benefits 57
 - minimum wages and unemployment 40, 43, 70
 - poverty rates 49
 - tax credits 51
 - trade 32, 192
- parental leave 60, 183, 197, 202
 - Germany 90, 159
 - Scandinavia 60
 - Sweden 77, 90, 159, 179
- Paugam, Serge 13
- Pearson, Karl 104
- Portugal
 - childcare 63–5
 - employment protection 198
 - social security contributions 88
- potential solutions *see* minimum wages, social transfers; childcare services
 - see also* no such thing as 'the working poor' or a one-size-fits-all solution
- poverty
 - absolute versus relative poverty 12–14, 28
 - child poverty *see under* individual countries
 - childcare services, antipoverty effect of 144–5, 148
 - expected antipoverty effect 67
 - see also* childcare services

- consumption poverty lines 14, 20, 166–71, 191
- debt and indebtedness 14
- depth of poverty 19–20, 163–5, 191
- equivalence scales 17–18, 20
- incidence, depth and severity of
 - poverty 19–20, 163–5, 191
 - income gap 19
- and income redistribution and employment performance 100–103
- income, living conditions and perceptions of one's financial situation 14–15
- monetary indicators of poverty 8–9, 14–15, 44–5, 163–5, 191
 - robustness checks with a consumption poverty line 166–71
- no consensus on measuring poverty 6
- non-monetary indicators to measure poverty 8, 14–15, 191
- Orshanky poverty line 16, 87
- poverty gap 19, 20, 191
- poverty indicators in this book 20
- poverty lines 16–18, 191
- poverty rate/headcount ratio 19
- poverty risk for single-parenthood 33–4, 36–7, 49
- relative definition of poverty 13, 26
- relative poverty lines 16–17, 20
- rich countries, what is poverty in 11 and single-parenthood 33–4, 36–7, 49
- social transfers, antipoverty effects of 49–50, 58–9
 - 'too generous' benefits, detrimental effects of 50
 - see also* social transfers
- sociocultural subsistence level 13
- squared poverty gap 19, 191
- subjective indicators 8, 15, 18, 20
- women and poverty 159, 165, 169, 194
 - women's earnings reducing poverty risk 61
- working poverty *see* working poverty *see also under* individual countries
- PPE (Employment Premium) *see under* France
- productivity
 - and cost-disease problem of post-industrial societies 29–30
 - and income distribution 25–6
- public services and employment 29, 39, 76, 80
- Ravallion, Martin 28
- Reagan administration 48, 51, 84, 206
- Reber, Frank 66
- Rowntree, Seebohm 12, 16, 46
- Sawhill, Isabel 34, 53–4
- Scandinavia 5, 199
 - childcare 60, 62, 66, 80, 147, 150, 202–3, 205
 - collective bargaining 150
 - family cash benefits 57, 58
 - labour force attachment 60
 - parental leave 60, 202
 - poverty 13, 49
 - public employment and income equality 39, 80
 - social transfers and employment 48, 150, 202
 - women and work 150
 - see also* Finland; Iceland; Norway; Sweden
- Scholz, John K. 128
- Sen, Amartya 13, 99
- service economy employment 26
 - education and social skills 30
 - low-skilled jobs and lower than average wages 29, 30
 - and productivity 29–30
- Shapiro, Isaac 43–4
- single-earner households 1, 3–4, 49
 - see also* household and families; women
- single parenthood 33–4
 - poverty risk 33–4, 36–7, 49
 - see also* households and families; women
- Slovakia
 - childcare 63–5
 - family cash benefits 57
- Slovenia 71, 72
- social assistance benefits 59
 - see also* social transfers
- social security 21
 - contributions 2, 44, 49, 59, 154, 201

- low-skilled workers 88
- programmes and work performance 77
- see also under* individual countries
- social transfers 4, 47–59, 200
 - expected antipoverty effects 49–50, 58–9
 - ‘too generous’ benefits, detrimental effects of 50
 - expected employment effects 47–9
 - benefits financed through payroll taxes 48–9
 - criticism of cash benefits 47–8
 - marginal effective tax rates 48–9
 - family cash benefits *see* family cash benefits, child allowances/benefits
 - social assistance benefits 59
 - substitution and supplementing incomes 47, 59, 70
 - tax credits *see* tax credits for working families/workers
- sociodemographic factors
 - changing families: declining stability and single parenthood 33–4
 - economic/sociodemographic/policy factors’ impact on households 192–6
 - risks have shifted towards young adults 35
 - social endogamy and female labour force participation 34–5
- Spain 5
 - child benefits for working mothers 47, 138, 141
 - childcare 63, 181
 - education 99, 160, 165, 199
 - immigration 99, 195
 - minimum wages/minimum income schemes 40–41, 97, 200
 - poverty 74, 79, 100–101, 184, 188
 - child poverty 101
 - depth of poverty 163–5
 - protection for workers 96, 98, 198
 - recession, impact of 153
 - single-parent households and working poverty 34
 - social security contributions 88, 96
 - social transfers 86–7, 200
 - unemployment 73–4, 81, 97, 99–100, 102, 181, 185, 186, 198–9
 - welfare regime 96–103, 207
 - changes in 91–4
 - further aspects of welfare regime that impact on working poverty 97–9
 - main approaches to alleviation of working poverty 96–7
 - poverty, income redistribution and employment performance 100–103
 - shocks to the system, effect of 99–100
 - women and employment 99, 102, 181
 - working poor 101–2, 155–63, 181–3, 196, 199
 - high number of children relative to working-age adults 175–7, 181, 186
 - increase in 184, 188
 - low labour force attachment 172, 174–5, 181–2, 185
 - and low-wage employment 174, 182
- Standing, Guy 27
- Stiglitz, Joseph 118, 127
- stigma 13, 20, 59, 197
- Strengmann-Kuhn, Wolfgang 44
- Sweden 5, 59, 209
 - childcare 34, 62–6, 74–5, 78, 159, 179, 207
 - economic growth and income inequality 28, 78, 79–81
 - education 160–161, 165
 - family cash benefits 57, 159
 - free services 17, 77, 97
 - immigration 75, 77–8, 195
 - minimum wages 41, 123, 200
 - parental leave 77, 90, 159, 179
 - poverty 28, 73
 - child poverty 80–81, 179
 - depth of poverty 163–5
 - public sector employment 76
 - single-parent households and working poverty 34
 - social transfers and tax credits 47, 51, 75–6
 - unemployment 73, 77–8, 81, 186–7

- union power/collective bargaining 43, 75, 78, 200
- welfare regime 74–81
 - changes in 77–9
 - further aspects of welfare regime that impact on working poverty 75–7
 - main approaches to alleviation of working poverty 74–5
 - poverty, income redistribution and employment performance 79–81
 - shocks to the system, effect of 77–9
- women and employment 74–5, 77, 78, 80, 160
- working poor 79–81, 155–61, 179, 183, 196–7
 - high number of children relative to working-age adults 175–7, 179, 186
 - low labour force attachment 172, 174–5, 179
 - and low-wage employment 174, 179
 - young age of poor workers 179, 183, 187–8
- Switzerland 18
 - childcare 63–5, 147
 - divorce, increasing needs after 33–4
 - family cash benefits 57
 - working poor 167–70
- tax credits for working families/workers 3, 47, 50–57, 201–2, 204–5
 - antipoverty effects 130–131, 134–6
 - Earned Income Tax Credit *see under* United States
 - employment effects 130, 131–4, 136, 149
 - Employment Premium (PPE) *see under* France
 - ‘make work pay’ policies *see* ‘make work pay’ policies
 - meta-analysis *see under* meta-analytical approach
 - Working Family Tax Credit *see under* United Kingdom
 - see also under* individual countries
- taxation
 - benefits financed through payroll taxes 48–9
 - marginal effective tax rates 48–9
 - tax credits *see* tax credits for working families/workers
 - technological changes 26, 68, 192
 - vs globalization and plight of unskilled workers 31–3
- Thatcher, Margaret 11, 48
- Thomas, Adam 34, 53–4
- three mechanisms that lead to working poverty 23, 25–38
 - conclusions 37
 - economic factors 25–33
 - evolution of the occupational composition of the labour force 30–31
 - general framework 25–6
 - globalization/skill-biased technological changes and unskilled workers 31–3
 - interplay of economic growth, unemployment and poverty 26–9
 - productivity and cost-disease problem of post-industrial societies 29–30
- sociodemographic factors 33–5
 - changing families: declining stability and single parenthood 33–4
 - risks have shifted towards young adults 35
 - social endogamy and female labour force participation 34–5
- three working poverty mechanisms 36–7
- Tobin, James 28
- Townsend, Peter 13, 14
- typologies *see* arbitrary definitions, official definitions and useful typologies; defining and measuring working poverty
- unemployment
 - female unemployment and relative poverty 61
 - increase in 73

- indirect impact on working poverty 27
- interplay of economic growth, unemployment and poverty 26–9
- labour force attachment *see* labour force attachment
- and marginal effective tax rates 48–9
- and minimum wages 41–3
- outsider population excluded from labour market 30–31
- see also under* individual countries
- United Kingdom
 - childcare 55, 197
 - child poverty 54–5, 58, 196–7
 - dual-earner households 35
 - family cash benefits 57, 58
 - loss of manufacturing jobs 29
 - minimum wages 40, 46, 54, 197
 - neoliberalism under Thatcher 48
 - productivity 29
 - single mothers working 34, 54, 197
 - skill differentials and wages 31, 197
 - tax credits/Working Family Tax Credit 47, 54–5, 128, 129, 132, 135–6, 140–141, 149, 197–8, 201–2
 - ‘work-first’ approach 196–7
- United States 209–10
 - childcare 62–7, 82, 85, 178
 - demographic changes and impact on poverty 33
 - divorce, increasing needs after 33
 - education 29, 39, 82, 85, 160, 165
 - globalization/skill-biased technological changes and unskilled workers 31–3
 - healthcare 85, 206
 - immigration 195
 - labour force attachment 60, 61, 81–3, 208
 - low labour force attachment 172, 174–5
 - ‘work-first’ approach 82–3, 153, 196, 200, 209
 - median/average incomes, income inequalities and poverty 17, 26–8, 84, 206, 208
 - free operating markets 39
 - and social endogamy 35
 - minimum wages 40, 45–6, 83, 118, 124–7, 149–50, 200
 - poverty 16, 23, 27, 79, 85–8, 178, 188, 205
 - child poverty 86–7
 - depth of poverty 163–5
 - single-parent families 178
 - Reagan administration 48, 51, 84, 206
 - recession, impact of 153
 - regulation of labour market 160
 - service sector jobs 29, 84
 - single-parent households 33, 83
 - single mothers working 34
 - and working poverty 34
 - social security contributions 125
 - social transfers and employment effects 48, 83
 - tax credits/Earned Income Tax Credit 4–5, 47, 51–4, 60, 81–5, 128–9, 132, 134–6, 149, 178, 201–2, 204–6, 209
 - temporary and contingent work 27
 - unemployment 73, 81, 84, 87–8, 185–6
 - union power 43
 - welfare regime 81–8
 - changes in 84–5
 - further aspects of welfare regime that impact on working poverty 83–4
 - main approaches to alleviation of working poverty 81–3
 - poverty, income redistribution and employment performance 85–8
 - shocks to the system, effect of 84–5
 - women and employment 45–6, 84, 128
 - ‘work-first’ approach 82–3, 153, 196, 200, 209
 - working poor 85–7, 155–63, 178, 183, 196
 - high number of children relative to working-age adults 175–7, 178, 186
 - increase in 183–4, 188
 - low labour force attachment 172, 174–5, 177, 185–6
 - and low-wage employment 174, 178, 183

- unskilled and low-skilled workers 29, 31–3
 - general upgrading of skill levels 8
 - globalization/skill-biased technological changes and unskilled workers 31–3
 - low-skilled jobs and lower than average wages 29, 30
 - skill differentials and wages 31
 - social security contributions 88
- Verbist, Gerre 128
- Vuri, Daniela 147
- wages
 - low wage rates 3, 23, 43–6, 178–82, 184–5, 186–7
 - causing working poverty *see* three mechanisms that lead to working poverty
 - low hourly earnings 36–7, 172, 173–4
 - minimum wages *see* minimum wages
 - productivity pay and rent-sharing, shift to 32–3
 - service sector 29
 - skill differentials and wages 31
 - superstar wages 33
 - unemployment exerting downward pressure on 27
- women
 - having lower average earnings/low wages 35, 43, 45, 159, 194
 - in low paid work usually having a partner 45, 159, 180, 194
- Wascher, William 118–19, 122, 125
- weight of working poverty mechanism across welfare regimes 152–88
 - conclusions: working poverty mechanisms/risk groups across welfare regimes 187–8
 - depth of poverty 163–5
 - extent and composition of the working poor population 154–63
 - evolution of working poor rate between millennium and mid-2000s 161–3
 - impact of deep recession on welfare regimes 152–3
 - robustness checks with a consumption poverty line 166–71
 - working poverty mechanisms across welfare regimes 171–87
 - evolution of the working poverty mechanisms: 2000–2004 183–7
 - Germany 180–181
 - high needs, especially a large number of dependent children 172
 - high number of children relative to working-age adults 175–7
 - low hourly earnings/low wage rate 172, 173–4
 - low labour force attachment 172, 174–5
 - preliminary conclusions: working poverty mechanisms/policy factors 183
 - relative weight of the three mechanisms leading to working poverty 171–2
 - Spain 181–2
 - Sweden 179
 - United States 177–8
- welfare regimes 1
 - children, assistance to families with large number of 18
 - see also* childcare services; children
 - different welfare regimes generating different types of working poverty 7, 196–9
 - different social policy instruments and working poverty types 200–205
 - trade-off between jobs' quality/quantity dealt with in different ways 205–7
 - effect on employment 47–8
 - meta-analysis by welfare regime *see under* meta-analytical approach
 - no single effective policy mix 7–8
 - non-take-up of benefits 20
 - role 3
 - as enabling institution 60, 153
 - reducing/eradicating poverty 12, 45, 49, 192
 - as work enforcing mechanism 82–3

- roots of welfare 25–6
- social transfers *see* social transfers
- stigma 13, 20, 59, 197
- typology of welfare regimes 3–5
- welfare reform, ‘iron triangle’ of 39
- welfare regime approach 68–103
 - conservative corporatist 68, 72–3
 - ‘liberal’ 68, 73
 - Mediterranean/Southern European 68, 73
 - social-democratic 68, 72–4
 - typology of welfare regimes for working poverty analyses 69–74
- poverty mechanism *see* weight of working poverty mechanism across welfare regimes
 - see also* Germany; Spain; Sweden; United States
- Whiteford, Pete 49–50, 58, 67, 102, 203
- Wilson, William Julius 29, 35
- women
 - childcare and increase labour force participation 62–7, 143–8
 - see also* childcare services
 - female employment and combating poverty 61
 - married women/women working 33, 45, 128, 131–3, 150, 180–181, 194, 202
 - models of female/maternal employment 71–2
 - and poverty 159, 165, 169, 194
 - women’s earnings reducing poverty risk 61
 - single mothers/work 34, 54, 60, 62, 80, 86, 128, 131–6, 141, 149, 187, 192, 201–2
 - social endogamy and female labour force participation 34–5, 194
 - tax credits 128, 131–4
 - wages
 - having lower average earnings/low wages 35, 43, 45, 159, 194
 - in low paid work usually having a partner 45, 159, 180, 194
 - see also under* individual countries
- Wood, Adrian 30, 31–2
- work and workers
 - definitions of employment/working 22, 23, 155
 - income redistribution and employment performance 100–103
 - interventions for workers with little employment 23, 30–31
 - labour force attachment *see* labour force attachment
 - labour markets *see* labour markets
 - low-wage workers 43–6
 - see also* wages
 - poverty and work *see* working poverty and working poor
 - risks have shifted towards young adults 35, 192, 194
 - social transfers *see* social transfers
 - unskilled and low-skilled workers 29, 31–3
 - general upgrading of skill levels 8
 - globalization/skill-biased technological changes and unskilled workers 31–3
 - low-skilled jobs and lower than average wages 29, 30
 - social security contributions 88
 - wages *see* wages
 - women *see* women
- Working Family Tax Credit *see under* United Kingdom
- working poverty and working poor
 - amount of work as antidote to poverty 1
 - causes *see* three mechanisms that lead to working poverty
 - definition of *see* defining and measuring working poverty
 - different types of working poverty 3, 7, 22–3
 - different welfare regimes generating different types of working poverty 7, 196–9
 - different social policy instruments and working poverty types 200–205
 - trade-off between jobs’ quality/quantity dealt with in different ways 205–7

- dilemmas of *see* dilemmas and puzzles of the fight against working poverty
- mechanisms *see* weight of working poverty mechanism across welfare regimes
- labour market policies targeted at non-working partners of poor workers 8
- in post-industrial economies 5–6, 11, 13
- ‘re-discovery’ of as growing problem 1
- three basic types of working poverty 189–91
- working poor 7, 22, 43–4
- argument there is no such thing as ‘the working poor’ 189–91
- extent and composition of the working poor population 154–63
- evolution of working poor rate between millennium and mid-2000s 161–3
- see also under* individual countries
- Ziliak, James P. 135
- Zubiri, Ignacio 100