3. IS WORK THE BEST ANTIDOTE TO POVERTY?

Figure 3.5. In-work poverty in OECD countries

Panel A. In-work poverty rates and shares of working poor among all individuals living in households with a head of working age
Mid-2000s

- Blue bars: Rate of in-work poverty
- White bars: Share of the working poor among the poor population (right-hand scale)
- Red bars: Relative rate of in-work poverty*100 (right-hand scale)

Panel B. Average annual changes in rates of in-work poverty and in shares of working poor among the poor population of working age
Mid-1990s to mid-2000s

- Blue bars: Rate of in-work poverty
- White bars: Share of the working poor among the poor population (right-hand scale)
- Red bars: Relative rate of in-work poverty*100 (right-hand scale)

a) Percentage of individuals living in households with disposable income below 50% of the median income, among all individuals living in a given type of household with a head of working age and at least one worker.
b) Rate of in-work poverty divided by the overall poverty rate in households with a head of working age (multiplied by 100).
c) Data refer to changes from the mid-1990s to around 2000 for Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Portugal and Spain.
Source: OECD questionnaire on Income Distribution.

StatLink: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/70700385334

country differences in overall in-work poverty (Annex Figure 3.A1.1, Panel B). Once again, cross-country differences in the group-specific rates of poverty (for one-earner couples and for households where all adults have a job) explain most of the international differences in the overall rates.