

Table 1. Selected Empirical Studies of Social Exclusion.

	European Commission Social Protection Committee (2001)	Burchardt, Le Grand and Piachaud (1999)	Burchardt, Le Grand and Piachaud (2002)	Bradshaw <i>et al.</i> (2000), Gordon <i>et al.</i> (2000), Levitas (2006)	Tsakoglou (2003)	Moisio (2002)	Saunders, Naidoo and Griffiths (2007)	This paper
Data	Mostly ECHP or Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)	British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)	British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)	PSE survey (UK)	ECHP (EU)	ECHP (EU)	CUPSE survey (Australia)	The 2006 LCS (Japan)
Definition of social exclusion	12 Primary indicators and 9 secondary indicators, not aggregated	5 Dimensions, not aggregated	4 Dimensions, not aggregated	4 Dimensions, not aggregated	Cumulative disadvantage = those suffering from more than two dimensions	4 Dimensions, not aggregated	3 Dimensions, not aggregated	8 Dimensions including income poverty, not aggregated
Dimensions: •Impoverishment	Low-income rate after transfers (threshold at 60% median) by gender, age, activity status, household type and housing tenure Distribution of income (income quintile ratio), Gini coefficient Persistence of low income Median Low income gap Low income before transfers, low income anchored at a fixed time point	Low income (less than 50% median)	Consumption: low income (less than 50% median)	Impoverishment (low income, deprivation of socially perceived necessities)	Low income (less than 50% median)	Low income (less than 50% median)	Economic exclusion (lack of savings or assets, inability to raise money in emergency, not having 'treats', not having enough to get by on)	Low income (less than 50% median) Subjective poverty

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Dimensions:								
•Financial instability		Financial Instability (savings less than £2000, not subscribing to private pension, self-employed)						
•Labor market attachment	Long-term unemployment rate (more than 12 months; more than 24 months), jobless households		Production; Not employed or self-employed, in education or training or looking after family	Joblessness, Being in a household with no worker		Non-integration to the Labor Market (25- to 55-year olds who work less than 15 hours/week)	(Unemployed, being in jobless household—part of economic exclusion)	
•Material deprivation					Lack of consumer durables, deprivation of necessities			Lack of consumer durables, deprivation of necessities
•Exclusions from systems and services				Service exclusion [utility (water, gas, electricity and telephone) disconnections or low usage, unavailable or unaffordable; lack of access to public services (libraries, public sports facilities, museums, doctor, dentist, post office, etc.), or private services (worship, bus, train, shops, pubs, etc.)]	Lack of amenities		Service exclusion (lack of access to medical treatments, child care, frail elderly care, banking or utility payments in arrears)	Exclusion from public systems (such as voting, social insurance, public services and facilities, public utilities)

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Dimensions: •Lack of social relations or social participation		Non-participation in activities recognized by others (e.g. employed, self-employed, student, housewife, retired); Non-participation in decision making (neither voting nor participating in political activities); Lack of support from friends, family and community	Political Engagement: Does not vote; Social Interaction: Lacks someone to offer support (listen, comfort, help in crisis, relax with, appreciate them)	Exclusion from social relations [(a) non-participation in common social activities (holidays, pub, visiting friends and family, etc.), (b) isolation = lack of social contact with family and friends, (c) lack of support, (d) disengagement from civic activities and (e) confinement]			Disengagement (from social contacts, social life, non-participation in community activities, no holidays, children not participating in school outings, children not having leisure and hobby, cannot attend weddings, cannot get transport to important events)	Inactivity (lack of activities and participation in various activities which construct personal spheres, e.g. sports, neighborhood groups, holidays, eating out, religious groups) Lack of social relations (person-to-person contacts and human networks which one can draw upon when in need)
•Inadequate housing						Housing deprivation		Housing deprivation

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Dimensions: •Health	Life expectancy at birth; self-defined health status (by income level)							
•Education	Early school leavers not in education or training					Inadequate education, household head's education level is less than ISCED0-2		

Note: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, SILC.