

Template for standard indicator

Technical documentation sheet

Indicator	Benefit Recipient rate
JAF dimension	Secondary indicator - JAF PA11b
Policy relevance	Relevant to combatting poverty and social exclusion
Agreed definition	Share of working age individuals (aged 18-59) receiving any benefits (other than old age benefits) among people (a) at-risk-of poverty (b) living in households with very low work intensity and (c) population at-risk-of poverty and living in households with very low work intensity
Calculation method (incl. practical implementation, e.g. question in surveys)	<p>Individuals included in the sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals aged 18-59 years old • Households composed only of students are excluded. Students are defined as persons aged 18-24 having as their principal economic activity "studying" for 7 or more months during the income reference period (variable PL087 in EU-SILC). • Households composed only of retired people are excluded. These are defined as households where all individuals have been in retirement or early retirement for 7 or more months during the income reference period (variable PL085 in EU-SILC). In addition, all households whose only income is old-age pension (variable PY100 in EU-SILC) are also excluded. <p>Definitions used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work intensity is measured as a ratio of the total number of months that all working- age (18-59 years old) household members have worked during the income reference period and the total number of months the same person could have theoretically worked. • Work intensity measure excludes students. • Part-time and full-time employment and self-employment are counted as work. • People with very low work intensity are those with work intensity below 0.2 at household level (less than 20% of potential time at work). EU-SILC variable RX050 has been used to identify people with very low work intensity. • People at-risk-of-poverty have equivalised disposable income (variable HX090 in EU-SILC) below the poverty threshold of the country (60% of the median equivalised disposable household income in the country). EU-SILC variable HX080 has been used to identify people at-risk-of-poverty. <p>Types of benefits included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Family/children related allowances (variable HY050) ○ Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (variable HY060) ○ Housing allowance (variable HY070) • Individual benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unemployment benefits (variable PY090) ○ Survivor's benefits (variable PY110) ○ Sickness benefits (variable PY120) ○ Disability benefits (variable PY130) ○ Education related allowances (variable PY140)
Major breakdowns	(a) at-risk-of poverty (b) living in households with very low work intensity and

	(c) population at-risk-of poverty and living in households with very low work intensity
Data source(s)	EU-SILC
Data periodicity	Annual
Data availability (countries * time, incl. EU aggregates)	2007-2017 (the latter not available for IE and UK at the moment). Income variables refer to previous year. EU-28 aggregates can be calculated.
Time Changes	Indicator robust to time changes
Sustainability of the data collection	Ensured
Methodological issues (including comparability across countries and over time)	EU-SILC ensures cross-country comparability.

Conformity with the SPC-ISG guiding principles for the selection of indicators and statistics

SCP-ISG Methodological criteria	
The indicator captures the essence of the problem (policy relevance) and has a clear and accepted normative interpretation	Yes The indicator is an important element of the effectiveness of social protection systems as it captures the capacity of the system to reach individuals in need of support.
The indicator is robust and statistically validated.	Yes Confidence intervals and standard errors have been provisionally calculated by ESTAT and are acceptable to support the use of the indicator
The indicator provides sufficient level of cross countries comparability.	Yes
The indicator is built on available underlying data. It is timely and susceptible to revision.	Yes The indicator is built on EU-SILC micro-data. Hence, it is subject to its yearly update, availability and revision process.
The indicator is responsive to policy interventions but not subject to manipulation.	Yes
EU/NAT classification	EU
Comments	