Share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households indicator - Revised version

Technical documentation sheet

Indicator	Share of population living in (quasi-)jobless households [1] indicator (revised version)
JAF dimension	PA11 (as sub-indicator)
Policy relevance	Information on the prevalence of (quasi-)joblessness within the population (at the household level) is relevant from the policy perspective, given its adverse impacts on social inclusion as well as on other social and employment dimensions (e.g. polarisation of employment). In addition, the (quasi-)jobless indicator is one of the three sub-indicators of the headline at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion indicator. In 2021, EU Member States and the European Commission decided to slightly revise the definition of the (quasi-)jobless indicator, in order to take into account that the (average) working age's upper limit is increasing, with people increasingly tending to continue working to a more advanced age (it was thus decided to extend the upper age limit for this indicator from 59 to 64 year old). This revision has led to a few additional changes in the indicator in order to avoid covering people for whom the concept of (quasi-)joblessness is not relevant.
Agreed definition	The (slightly) revised definition for this indicator is: Share[2], in the population aged below 65[3], of persons living in (quasi-)jobless households, i.e. households in which working-age members (aged 18-64[4]) worked in total 20% or less of their total work potential during the previous 12 months (i.e. a household with a very low work intensity[5]: work intensity less than or equal to 0.2). Are excluded from this indicator (excluded both from the numerator and the denominator):

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[1] Households with very low work intensity.

[2] The indicator is expressed here as a share. It can also be expressed in number of persons (considering only its numerator).

[3] The reference population (i.e. denominator for this share) for this indicator does not correspond to the whole population aged 0-64 since certain persons are excluded from it (and also from numerator for this indicator, cf. below).

[4] Excluding students aged 18-24, as not taken into consideration for computing the work intensity of the household (cf. below).

[5] "The work intensity of a household is the ratio of the total number of months that all working-age household members have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period. A working-age person is a person aged 18-64 years, with the exclusion of students in the age group between 18 and 24 years." (source: Eurostat glossary, with upper age limit adapted here from 59 to 64).

	i) households composed only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or persons aged 65[6] or more. (Note: same exclusion as in the former version of this indicator but adapted to account for the increase in indicator's upper age limit.) ii) as well as persons aged 0-64 who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension (other than a survivors pension). (Note: new exclusion due to the revision of this indicator.) iii) as well as persons aged 60-64 who are inactive and living in a household where the main income is from pension(s) other than a survivor pension (note: persons aged 60-64 that are inactive and living in a household where the main income is from a survivor pension are not excluded from the reference population for this indicator). (Note: new exclusion due to the revision of this indicator.)
Calculation method (incl. practical implementation, e.g. question in surveys)	This indicator is calculated on the basis of the microdata collected in EU-SILC.
Major breakdowns	-By age and gender (breakdown covers all ages until 64) -By age, gender and most frequent activity status (for people aged 18-64) -By income quintile and household type -By age, gender and educational attainment level (for people aged 18-64) -By age, gender and broad group of citizenship (for people aged 18-64) -By age, gender and broad group of country of birth (for people aged 18-64) -By age, gender and level of activity limitation (for people aged 16-64) -By household tenure status -By NUTS regions -By degree of urbanisation
Data source(s)	EU-SILC
Data periodicity	Yearly
Data availability (countries * time, incl. EU aggregates)	EU aggregate available since SILC 2015.
Time changes	
Sustainability of the data collection	EU-SILC is a recurrent survey governed by regulation and implemented by the NSIs of the EU Member States
Methodological issues (including comparability across countries and over time)	A "Statistics explained" section will be made available on Eurostat website[7] when publishing the data on this revised indicator. It will highlight that the former and revised versions of this indicator are not fully comparable, due to differences in their definitions. The data on the revised version of this indicator has been recently published on Eurostat website[8] in separate tables from those for the former version of the indicator. The data tables related to the former version will be published until at least SILC 2020 data is published and possibly even after. A clear and distinctive naming of these tables is necessary to avoid confusion between the former and the revised versions of the indicator. The new version of the indicator now takes

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[6] As mentioned in Eurostat glossary (note: in the former version of this indicator, this was 60. It was adapted here to 65 to be consistent to the revised version of this indicator.)

[7] Link to be inserted when available.

[8] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_lvhl11n/default/table?lang=en

> the (unchanged) name of "(quasi-)jobless households[9]" indicator, while the name of the former version will be modified to include the suffix "Europe 2020".

Conformity with the SPC-ISG guiding principles for the selection of indicators and statistics[10]

SCP-ISG Methodological criteria	Indicator: (quasi-)jobless households (revised version)
The indicator captures the essence of the problem (policy relevance) and has a clear and accepted normative interpretation	Yes
The indicator is robust and statistically validated.	Yes
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 responsive to policy interventions but not subject to manipulation.	Yes
EU/NAT classification	EU
Comments	

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[9] At first, the revised version will be published though with the suffix "new definition" for clarity purposes, e.g. "People living in households with very low work intensity by age and sex (population aged 0 to 64 years) - new definition (ilc_lvhl11n)".

[10] www.ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=10422&langId=en