

COMPARISON OF THE HOUSEHOLDS' WORK INTENSITY IN SLOVAKIA AND CZECHIA THROUGH LEAST SQUARES MEANS ANALYSIS BASED ON GLM

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ABSTRACT: Work intensity (WI) of household is primarily monitored in the context of identifying (quasi-)jobless (QJ) households. QJ households are those whose members use less than 20% of their work potential. Persons in such households, together with income-poor and the severely materially and socially deprived persons are included in the Europe 2030 Strategy as socially excluded persons who need to be targeted by social policies.

The aim of the paper is to assess the impact of relevant factors and their interactions on the WI of households in Slovakia and Czechia. For this purpose, general linear models, contrast analysis and estimates of marginal means are employed. Presented analyses are based on the EU-SILC 2021 survey and carried out separately for Slovakia and Czechia. The paper reveals common and different features of these countries in the WI of households. Particular attention is given to the identification of profiles of persons with a high risk of living in QJ households.

KEYWORDS: work intensity, general linear model, marginal means, contrast analysis.

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