

Share of persons with disabilities living in households with very low work intensity (aged 16-59)

Technical documentation sheet

Indicator	Share of persons with disabilities living in households with very low work intensity (aged 16-59))
JAF dimension	PA12
Policy relevance	<p>The Europe 2020 Strategy is an integral part for monitoring achievements through statistics. The headline indicators reflect the progress made by the EU and the Member States towards achieving the headline targets of the strategy. The headline targets have been set for the EU to achieve by the end of 2020 and some of them are very relevant for the situation of persons with disabilities. These cover, among others, employment, education, social inclusion and poverty reduction. The Commission has supported the annual publication of the gaps on the above mentioned headline targets between persons with and without disabilities.</p> <p>In addition, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) requires that States Parties, like the EU and its Member States, undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention.</p> <p>The European Commission and EUROSTAT advocate that both levels of disabilities (moderate and severe) should be taken into account when disaggregating the indicators in order to cover all persons with disabilities.</p> <p>People with a moderate disability have a higher risk of mortality and higher needs for health and long-term care and social protection and support. Another reason for including also moderate limitation as indicators based on the whole group of disabled persons is that the results are more robust; however where the data is available, for example in SILC, and wherever possible and suitable, disaggregation by level of disability is also recommended.</p>
Agreed definition	The indicator persons living in households with very low work intensity is defined as the number of persons living in a household where the members of working age worked 20 % or less of their total potential during the previous 12 months.
Calculation method (incl. practical implementation, e.g. question in surveys)	<p>The work intensity (WI) 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.</p> <p>A working-age person is a person aged 18-59 years, with the exclusion of students in the age group between 18 and 24 years.</p> <p>Households composed only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are completely excluded from the indicator calculation. The distribution of population living in household with very low work intensity broken down by each dimensions is calculated as the percentage of people (or thousands of people) living in households with low work intensity ($WI \leq 0.2$) in</p>

	<p>each dimension.</p> <p>The weight variable used is the Adjusted Cross Sectional Weight (RB050a).</p> <p>Here the reference population is persons aged 16-59 with moderate or severe disabilities, based on the Global Activity Limitation Indicator (GALI) approach (i.e. persons who report either moderate or severe health-related activity limitations),</p>
Major breakdowns	Gender, age and level of disability (moderate and severe).
Data source(s)	Eurostat
Data periodicity	Yearly
Data availability (countries * time, incl. EU aggregates)	EU28+CH+IS+NO+ME+MK+RS+TK 2007-2016
Time Changes	NA
Sustainability of the data collection	EU Regulation
Methodological issues (including comparability across countries and over time)	NA

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

SCP-ISG Methodological criteria	Share of persons with disabilities living in households with very low work intensity (aged 16-59)
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, data is being collected on a compulsory basis in all countries since 2014.
The indicator is responsive to policy interventions but not subject to manipulation.	Yes
EU/NAT classification	NAT
Comments	