

At-risk-of poverty (Monetary poverty) rate for persons with disabilities (16+)

Technical documentation sheet

Indicator	At-risk-of poverty (Monetary poverty) rate for persons with disabilities (16+)
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 at-risk-of poverty rate refers to the percentage of persons in the total population who are at-risk-of-poverty, i.e. with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.
Calculation method (incl. practical implementation, e.g. question in surveys)	<p>Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national equivalised median income. Equivalised median income is defined as the household's total disposable income divided by its "equivalent size", to take account of the size and composition of the household, and is attributed to each household member. Equivalisation is made on the basis of the OECD modified scale.</p> <p>The weight variable used is the Adjusted Cross Sectional Weight (RB050a).</p> <p>Here the reference population is persons aged 16+ 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	At-risk-of poverty rate for persons with disabilities (16+)
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	