

## Severe material deprivation rate for persons with disabilities (16+)

### Technical documentation sheet

Indicator	Severe material deprivation rate for persons with disabilities (16+)
<b>JAF dimension</b>	PA12
<b>Policy relevance</b>	<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>
<b>Agreed definition</b>	<p>Share of population living in households lacking at least 4 items out of the following 9 items: i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, or could not afford (even if wanted to) vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.</p>
<b>Calculation method (incl. practical implementation, e.g. question in surveys)</b>	<p>Material deprivation rate is calculated as the percentage of people (or thousands of people) who cannot afford to pay N_ITEM of ‘material deprivation items’ The total number of items that a person cannot afford, with N_ITEM ranging from 0 to 9.</p> <p>Severally materially deprived person cannot afford at least 4 out of 9 items.</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>

<b>Major breakdowns</b>	<b>Gender, age and level of disability (moderate and severe).</b>
<b>Data source(s)</b>	Eurostat
<b>Data periodicity</b>	Yearly
<b>Data availability (countries * time, incl. EU aggregates)</b>	EU28+CH+IS+NO+ME+MK+RS+TK 2007-2016
<b>Time Changes</b>	Na
<b>Sustainability of the data collection</b>	EU Regulation
<b>Methodological issues (including comparability across countries and over time)</b>	NA

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

<b>SCP-ISG Methodological criteria</b>	<b>Severe material deprivation rate for persons with disabilities (16+)</b>
<b>The indicator captures the essence of the problem (policy relevance) and has a clear and accepted normative interpretation</b>	Yes
<b>The indicator is robust and statistically validated.</b>	Yes
<b>The indicator provides sufficient level of cross countries comparability.</b>	Yes
<b>The indicator is built on available underlying data. It is timely and susceptible to revision.</b>	Yes, data is being collected on a compulsory basis in all countries since 2014
<b>The indicator is responsive to policy interventions but not subject to manipulation.</b>	Yes
<b>EU/NAT classification</b>	NAT
<b>Comments</b>	