

Material or social deprivation rate for persons with disabilities (16+)

Technical documentation sheet

| Indicator | Material or social deprivation rate for persons with disabilities (16+) |
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| 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 | <p>The share of persons with disabilities who experience an enforced lack of 5 or more of the 13 deprivation items in the new list of material and social deprivation items. These deprivations are the inability to: face unexpected expenses; afford one week annual holiday away from home; avoid arrears (in mortgage, rent, utility bills and/or hire purchase instalments); afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day; afford keeping their home adequately warm; have access to a car/van for personal use; replace worn-out furniture: replace worn-out clothes with some new ones; have two pairs of properly fitting shoes; spend a small amount of money each week on him/herself (“pocket money”); have regular leisure activities; get together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month; and have an internet connection.</p> |
| Calculation method (incl. practical implementation, e.g. question in surveys) | <p>Calculated as the share of persons with disabilities who experience an enforced lack of 5 or more of the 13 deprivation items.</p> <p>The deprivation items are based on an “enforced lack concept”, i.e. the person/ household lacks the item for financial reasons, not by choice. They are collected in three different ways, depending on the item:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using a yes/no formulation: “Can you afford...”: |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - keeping the home adequately warm (HH050); - going on holidays (HS040); - facing unexpected expenses (HS060); - having a meal with proteins every second day (HS050). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a three-answer categories question: “Can you tell me if...”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - you have the item; - you do not have the item because you cannot afford it; - you do not have the item for any other reason. <p>This three-answer option is used for all six personal items (PD020, PD030, PD050, PD060, PD070, PD080) and for two household items (furniture (HD080) and car (HS110)). Only people lacking an item for the affordability reason are considered as deprived of this item. Those lacking the item for any other reason are considered as not deprived of this item.</p> • Finally, the item related to arrears is based on the combination of three questions, using a yes/no formulation: a) do you have arrears on mortgage or rent payments (HS011); b) on utility bills (HS012); and c) on hire purchase instalments or other loan payments (HS013). Households confronted with at least one of these arrears are “deprived” for this item. <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 | Material or social deprivation rate for persons with disabilities (16+) |
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| 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 |

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| 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 | |