

## Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction for persons with disabilities

### Technical documentation sheet

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction for persons with disabilities (16+)</b>
<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>	<b>Reduction</b> in percentage of the risk of poverty rate, due to social transfers, for the population of persons with disabilities
<b>Calculation method (incl. practical implementation, e.g. question in surveys)</b>	<p>The indicator is calculated as the difference in percentage between the at-risk-of <b>poverty</b> rates for the population of persons with disabilities before <b>social transfers</b> with those after <b>transfers (excluding pensions)</b>;</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>Persons with disabilities</b> (moderate and severe).
<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>Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction 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>	