

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>10.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 10. Reduce inequalities
<b>Target</b>	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold set at 60% of the national median of equivalised disposable income.
<b>Unit</b>	percent [%]
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total, sex, age groups
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p>The indicator is calculated on the basis of information obtained from the EU-SILC survey.</p> <p><b>EU-SILC survey</b> (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) is a constant survey (conducted every year) whose subject are households and persons aged 16 and more in households. The survey is a panel study, i.e. selected group of respondents is subject to several rounds of observation at intervals, so that it allows to observe and analyze the changing situation, attitudes, behaviour or opinions of a surveyed group. Survey is conducted by face-to-face interview technique using 2 questionnaires one of which is used to obtain data on households, and the second to obtain data on individuals. The purpose of EU-SILC survey is to obtain information which allows the assessment of living conditions of Polish society and allows to compare them to the living conditions in other countries of European Union. This is achieved by adoption of a uniform methodology by Eurostat.</p> <p>At current requests of European Union authorities, module surveys devoted to selected issue are also conducted within EU-SILC survey (that is an additional questionnaire proceeded together with the basic survey).</p> <p>Statistics Poland implemented EU-SILC survey in 2005.</p> <p>The survey unit is a <b>household</b>, which is understood as the persons who may be related or unrelated, living together and maintaining themselves jointly (multi-person household). Household can also be formed by one individual maintaining himself/herself independently, regardless of whether the individual lives alone or with other persons (one-person household).</p> <p><b>Equivalent disposable income</b> in the survey is defined as a sum of the net (after deduction of income tax prepayment, tax on income from property, social and health insurance contributions) annual monetary incomes gained by all the household members reduced by: property tax, inter-household cash transfers paid and balance of offsetting settlements with the Tax Office.</p> <p>For the calculation of income statistics the modified OECD equivalence scale was applied which is calculated as follows: 1 - for the first adult household member, 0.5 - for the second and each subsequent household member aged 14 and over, 0.3 - for every child in the household under 14.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	Statistics Poland
<b>Data availability</b>	Annual data since 2010.

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<b>Notes</b>	<p>"The presented indicator (10.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers) is a proxy indicator to the one adopted in the official list of indicators of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The replacement of the original indicator (10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50\_% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities) is due to the inability to obtain data for it. The proxy indicator has been selected so as to most fully reflect the essence of the observed phenomenon."</p>
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