



Centraal Bureau  
voor de Statistiek

# Quality report on Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics

October 2020

## Inhoud

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Tables.....	4
3. Legislation.....	4
4. Description of the statistics.....	5
4.1 General .....	5
4.2 Statistical unit .....	6
Subject measured .....	6
Measuring methodology .....	6
4.3 Population .....	6
4.4 Variables .....	6
4.5 Classification systems .....	7
4.6 Measuring unit .....	7
4.7 Reporting period.....	7
4.8 Time series.....	7
4.9 Country .....	7
5. Statistical proces.....	8
5.1 Primary observation .....	8
5.2 Secondary observation .....	8
5.3 Sampling .....	8
5.4 Response .....	8
5.5 Editing.....	8
5.6 Imputation.....	8
5.7 Outlier detection and handling.....	9
5.8 Weighting and raising.....	9
5.9 Transformation .....	9
5.10 Linking.....	9
5.11 Adjustments .....	9
6. External sources .....	10
7. Publication policy .....	10
7.1 Frequency .....	10
7.2 News items .....	10
7.3 Publications .....	10
7.4 Microdata .....	11
7.5 Revisions and adjustments.....	11
7.6 Other.....	11
8. Quality management .....	11

9. Relevance .....	12
9.1 User needs .....	12
9.2 Comprehensiveness.....	12
10. Accuracy .....	12
11. Comparability .....	13
11.1 Comparability between countries .....	13
11.2 Comparability in time .....	13
12. Coherence and consistency .....	14
12.1 Coherence of concepts .....	14
12.2 Consistency between provisional and revised provisional figures .....	15
12.3 Consistency between short and long-term figures .....	15
12.4 Consistency with other statistics (plausibility) .....	15
12.6 Consistency between and microdata .....	15
Related tables .....	16
Abbreviations and concepts .....	18
References .....	20

# 1. Introduction

The aim of this report is to explain the objective, process, method and publication policy in the production and use of the Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics to the users. The report also focuses on the quality of the output.

Measures that apply to all statistics are not addressed in this report. These are for instance measures to guarantee the confidentiality of the data or the quality of the output and the processes. For this please refer to the Quality Statement of Statistics Netherlands (2019d).

# 2. Tables

This report refers to the following active StatLine table:

[Personen met arbeidsongeschiktheidsuitkering; leeftijd, migratieachtergrond](#)  
(*Recipients of labour disablement benefits; age, migration background*)

See section 12 for an overview of related tables which give, amongst other topics, information about the number of recipients of labour disablement benefits.

# 3. Legislation

It is laid down in the Statistics Netherlands Act that government institutions must supply their registrations to Statistics Netherlands when these are needed to make statistics (Central Government 2003). This is how the register data on labour disablement benefits are obtained.

The agreement between Statistics Netherlands and UWV, which administers the employee's insurances, states that Statistics Netherlands must regularly receive UWV information about benefits paid within the framework of the labour disablement acts:

- Disablement Insurance Act (WAO),
- Disablement Insurance Act for Self Employed (WAZ),
- Disablement Provision Act for Disabled from an Early Age (Wajong),
- Disablement Assistance (Young Persons) Act (Act Wajong) and
- Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA).

# 4. Description of the statistics

## 4.1 General

The Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics show the number of benefits paid in connection with labour disablement as well as the number of people receiving labour disablement benefits. This involves benefits paid on the basis of the following labour disablement acts:

- Disablement Insurance Act (WAO),
- Disablement Insurance Act for Self Employed (WAZ),
- Disablement Provision Act for Disabled from an Early Age (Wajong),
- Disablement Assistance (Young Persons) Act (Act Wajong) and
- Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA).

UWV assesses whether a person is entitled to labour disablement benefits.

The Disablement Insurance Act (WAO) was replaced by the Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA) as of 29 December 2005, but it continues to apply to people who received WAO benefits before 1 August 2004 and to people who become labour disabled again for the same reason within 5 years of termination of the WAO benefit. Nowadays, limited inflow into the Disablement Insurance Act (WAO) is still possible for old cases. The Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA) consists of two acts: Complete labour incapacity Act (IVA) and the Partial labour capacity Act (WGA).

The Disablement Insurance Act for Self Employed (WAZ) came to an end on 1 August 2004, but it still applies to people who received WAZ benefits before that date. Nowadays, limited inflow into the Disablement Insurance Act for Self Employed (WAZ) is still possible for old cases.

In 1998 the Disablement Provision Act for Disabled from an Early Age (Wajong) came into force, which is these days commonly known as oWajong ('old' Wajong)/Wajong1998. As of 1 January 2010, oWajong/Wajong1998 was replaced by the Disablement Assistance (Young Persons) Act (Act Wajong), often referred to as nWajong ('new' Wajong)/Wajong2010. oWajong/Wajong1998 continues to apply to young people who had successfully applied for oWajong/Wajong1998 benefits before 1 January 2010. While financial assistance was central to the oWajong/Wajong1998, nWajong/Wajong2010 is based on the principle that young people with an illness or disability are entitled first and foremost to help in finding or retaining employment. In conjunction with this help they can receive income support. In 2015, Wajong2015 was enacted which is only accessible for disabled young people who are permanently not empowered to contribute to the workforce. To disabled young people who still are able to work but need support in doing so, the Participation Act applies and they can receive aid from their local municipality. In other words, Wajong is from 2015 on no longer accessible for young people who are (eventually) still able to engage in the labour market.

As of 1 September 2020, Wajong is step by step being simplified. As a first modification the rules for following a course of study or training whilst receiving a Wajong benefit are changing. All other modifications are being enforced by 1 January 2021. Due to Wajong's long history from which various rules have emerged together with various rights and obligations for different groups of people with Wajong

benefits, legislation has become very complex with rules resulting in different outcomes for comparable situations. The new Act's pivotal point is that work should pay off. By adjusting the rules it should become easier for disabled young people to faster save up more money when they work. In case they lose their job they can always again receive a Wajong benefit. Moreover, young people who follow a course of study or a training receive the full Wajong benefit which was not the case before the simplification of Wajong. Every working person with a Wajong benefit gets the same income as a person without Wajong benefit working for the same wage and working hours.

## 4.2 Statistical unit

### Subject measured

The Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics focus on the number of labour disablement benefits and the number of people receiving those benefits.

### Measuring methodology

The monthly figures on the number of the labour disablement benefits are based on the number of labour disablement benefits registered in the UWV administration for that month. This methodology is often referred to as *registration methodology*.

These benefits may include benefits where no payment has been made for one or more months while the entitlement to the benefit has not been terminated, so called *zero benefits*. Benefits like that can occur due to different reasons: reduction of the benefit because of income, sanctions, suspensions and recoveries as well as setoff. The mentioned causes do not always imply a zero benefit but can also result in a lower rate of the benefit than originally determined.

Note: in the publication of monthly figures on the number of recipients of labour disablement benefits delays in the administration of the registers are being taken into account. For an explanation of this matter please refer to chapter 5.11.

## 4.3 Population

In the statistics on the number of recipients of labour disablement benefits, the population consists of the people who received labour disablement benefits at the end of the reporting period – both new and continued.

If necessary, a person can claim more than one type of labour disablement benefit (e.g. a WAZ benefit and a WIA benefit). As a result of this 'concurrence', the number of benefits is always equal to or greater than the number of people receiving benefits.

## 4.4 Variables

The unit counted, *recipients*, is broken down into personal characteristics of the recipients. The personal characteristics are sex, age and migration background. Source of the personal characteristics is the Basic registration of persons (BRP).

## 4.5 Classification systems

The figures are broken down into the following categories: sex, age and migration background of the recipients.

It can occur that the value of one of these personal characteristics variables is unknown for a recipient. In that case this recipient is being counted in the total but not being counted in the respective category.

There is no category 'unknown' in the table. Therefore it is possible that the total does not match with sum of all the categories.

## 4.6 Measuring unit

Number of recipients of labour disablement benefits based on the labour disablement acts.

## 4.7 Reporting period

Month.

## 4.8 Time series

Recipients of labour disablement benefits from January 2013 onwards (see 2. Tables).

The tables 'Personen met een uitkering', *Recipients of a benefit*, (see Related tables) also contain figures on the number of recipients of labour disablement benefits and start in 2007.

Note: the table 'Personen met een uitkering; uitkeringsontvangers per regio', *Recipients of a benefit; recipients by region*, does not include people with a benefit based on the acts WAZ or IVA.

Labour disablement benefits from 1905 (the accidents and injuries acts – ongevallenwetten - came into force in 1901) to the present in a long time series (Time series on social security, see Related tables).

Labour disablement benefits from 1998 to the present in a medium-term time series (key figures, see Related tables).

## 4.9 Country

The Netherlands and abroad.

People living in The Netherlands and, under specific conditions, people living abroad can be entitled to labour disablement benefits. Abroad includes countries from the European Union (EU), the European Economic Area (EEA) and contracting states. All

recipients of labour disablement benefits based on the labour disablement acts are being counted in the total for the Netherlands – irrespective of their country of residence.

## 5. Statistical proces

### 5.1 Primary observation

Not applicable.

### 5.2 Secondary observation

Every month, UWV supplies data files about the number of labour disablement benefits registered in the UWV administration for that month.

### 5.3 Sampling

Not applicable. UWV supplies an integral registration.

### 5.4 Response

The input is usually received within six weeks after the reporting period. If necessary a reminder is sent.

### 5.5 Editing

The files are edited automatically. The relevant fields are checked for the correct values and there are relational checks. Inexplicable differences from the figures of the previous month are not accepted.

Wherever possible the values of variables are being corrected. If the number of incorrect values detected is relatively high, UWV is being asked for an explanation and/or a resubmission is requested.

### 5.6 Imputation

There is no need to impute data.

## 5.7 Outlier detection and handling

There is no need to engage in outlier detection and handling.

## 5.8 Weighting and raising

There is no weighting and raising because this is an integral observation.

## 5.9 Transformation

There is no need to change the meaning of the fields.

## 5.10 Linking

The data files are included in the System of Social Statistical Databases (SSD). At Statistics Netherlands the files on labour disablement benefits are linked with the basis registration of persons (BRP). The data on sex, date of birth and migration background are copied from it. These data may deviate from the UWV input, but the basic registration of persons (BRP) is leading to ensure consistency within Statistics Netherlands. The files are also enriched with regional information from the Basic registration of addresses and buildings (BAG). It is possible to link data from other registers within the SSD for the purpose of new analyses.

## 5.11 Adjustments

The data files from the UWV administration contain administrative delays. That is why there is a need to compensate for delays for a couple of months.

In order to determine the data from recipients of labour disablement benefits for a certain month (t), the information of the reporting month (t) itself is used next to the information of the following three months (t+1, t+2, t+3). Information about the reporting month (t) which only becomes available more than three months subsequently to the reporting month (t+4 and later) is not being considered in the adjustments. The delayed information is above all important for the correct determination of the start and end dates of a benefit. Moreover, the payments being made due to a specific benefit are important. In connection with that, a benefit for which no payments have been made in the reporting month (t) itself and the following three months – a so called *zero benefit* – is not being considered as an ongoing benefit. If there was a payment in one of the three months subsequently to the reporting month (t), the benefit is considered to be ongoing. The methodology in which delayed information is being added to the reporting month and in which payment is a requirement (zero benefits are being removed from the data) is referred to as *transaction methodology*.

During editing (see chapter 5.5) variables are adjusted/corrected if necessary. Variables are given the value 'Unknown' if values occur which do not fall within the range of values. In addition, if non-plausible values occur during relational checks between variables, the variables are adjusted or are given the value 'Unknown' in a number of cases.

## 6. External sources

During data processing the information from the files on recipients of labour disablement benefits are enriched with information from the Basic registration of persons (BRP) to determine the personal information such as the sex of the benefit claimant. Furthermore, regional information from the Basic registration of addresses and buildings (BAG) is added to the file.

## 7. Publication policy

The provisional figures in the form of projections are published within two months after the reporting period has ended (on the last working day of the month at the latest). The last three months are projections and that is why they are always provisional. Five months after the reporting month revised provisional figures are published which are corrected for three months of delayed information.

### 7.1 Frequency

Monthly.

### 7.2 News items

Statistics Netherlands does not release news reports on figures derived from the Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics on a regular basis. On the website of Statistics Netherlands there is a rubric called *Follow us* with a release planning for news reports.

### 7.3 Publications

The website of Statistics Netherlands has information about recipients of labour disablement benefits under *Labour and social security* (CBS, 2020a). Moreover, the digital publications *De arbeidsmarkt in cijfers 2019* (CBS, 2019a) and *Trends in the*

*Netherlands* (CBS, 2019b) contain information on the number of recipients of labour disablement benefits.

#### **7.4 Microdata**

Under specific conditions and for payment of a fee Statistics Netherlands may make microdata available for authorized organizations to conduct their own research. Access has to be required at CBS Microdata Services. Currently, data files on labour disablement benefits are available from 2010 onwards whereas data files on recipients of labour disablement benefits are available from 2007 onwards. The documentation reports to these files describe their content and structure (2020c and 2020d).

#### **7.5 Revisions and adjustments**

As a rule, after three months the provisional figures become revised provisional figures. It is always possible to adjust or revise provisional figures. Correction or revision of revised provisional figures is only considered when calamities occur. This policy applies to all statistics on benefits. This policy is laid down in an in-house protocol.

Corrections only take place sporadically because the input quality is closely monitored (intensive input checks). If needed the preferred option would be to postpone making the figures revised provisional.

#### **7.6 Other**

Not applicable.

## **8. Quality management**

During the statistical process there are several checks. One is a technical check of the values of the fields in the records. Another is a relational check. Next to that, there is a statistical check in which the cohesion between the characteristics and developments over subsequent reporting periods are assessed. Subsequently, the corrected data is being processed and compared to earlier periods in order to determine if the recent information is valid. For assessing the number of recipients of labour disablement benefits the transaction methodology is being applied (see chapter 5.11).

# 9. Relevance

## 9.1 User needs

An important user of Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics is the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (SZW). Every year, Statistics Netherlands and SZW conclude a contract on the delivery of supplementary statistical services. The information on labour disablement is one of the bases on which central government divides the welfare budgets among the municipalities. According to the distribution model an estimate is made of what each municipality would reasonably need in the year to come in terms of finances for paying out welfare benefits.

It may be interesting for municipal policymakers to know how many people in their municipality (and in the different areas and neighbourhoods within their municipality) receive labour disablement benefits. This information is available at *Kerncijfers wijken en buurten* (2019c).

## 9.2 Comprehensiveness

All statistics, tailor-made and general products and studies are published according to the Annual Plan of Statistics Netherlands (2020f). Many users are in great (latent) demand for statistical services. In case services are not or no longer part of the regular work program (like the Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics), Statistics Netherlands offers organizations - above all, ministries (the Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics belongs to the field of work of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment), local authorities and other governmental organizations - the possibility to conduct their own research on microdata for the payment of a fee. The results of conducted research are all published on the website of Statistics Netherlands.

Only if the source data are of insufficient quality is there no publication. This has never occurred with these statistics so far. Problems with the implementation of new or adjusted regulations may lead to there being no publication or may cause a delay in publishing.

# 10. Accuracy

This is an integral observation: the UWV source files are the input for the statistics. When the entitlement to a labour disablement benefit is established a record is being added to the UWV source file. The number of labour disablement benefits is based on the number of labour disablement benefits as registered in the UWV administration for that month. The main source of errors are missing or incorrect data in one or more variables in the administrative data. The Citizen Service Number (BSN) may also be lacking or incorrect. When there is a relatively large number of mistakes, a resubmission is requested.

The data files from the UWV administration contain administrative delays. That is why there is a need to correct for zero benefits as well as for delayed information which becomes available up to three months after the reporting month (t). These corrections are being made when determining the number of recipients of labour disablement benefits. The results of the most recent three months are the least precise due to the (partial) lack of delayed information. As a consequence, projection is necessary for the most recent three months. The results of earlier months can be determined more precisely because for those months it is possible to apply the transaction methodology.

# 11. Comparability

## 11.1 Comparability between countries

The social security systems of the various countries are too different to compare the data directly. There are similar provisions within the EU countries, but the entitlements and amounts paid in labour disablement benefits differ greatly.

## 11.2 Comparability in time

The figures from the diverse labour disablement provisions can be easily compared over time. Legislation regarding labour disablement does have changed in the course of time though. Previously the emphasis was overwhelmingly on financial support and this has shifted to supporting people in working according to their capabilities, with supplementary financial support where necessary.

Access to the Disablement Insurance Act (WAO, 1966) ended as of 1 January 2004 and people who became labour disabled after 1 January 2005 come under the Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA). Nowadays, limited inflow into the Disablement Insurance Act (WAO) is still possible for old cases.

The WIA is set up in such a way that people are encouraged to work according to their capabilities. According to the WIA, employees who are still at least 35 per cent labour disabled after a waiting time of 104 weeks are entitled to benefits.

The WIA comprises two types of provision:

- Complete labour incapacity Act (IVA);
- Partial labour capacity Act (WGA).

The IVA regulates benefits paid in lieu of wages to employees who are long-term fully labour disabled, while the WGA regulates payments to supplement income earned from work or a minimum benefit for people who work insufficiently or not at all.

The Disablement Provision Act for Disabled from an Early Age (Wajong) has also changed several times:

In 1998 the Disablement Provision Act for Disabled from an Early Age (Wajong) came into force, which is these days commonly known as oWajong ('old')

Wajong)/Wajong1998. As of 1 January 2010, oWajong/Wajong1998 was replaced by the Disablement Assistance (Young Persons) Act (Act Wajong), often referred to as nWajong ('new' Wajong)/Wajong2010. oWajong/Wajong1998 continues to apply to young people who had successfully applied for oWajong/Wajong1998 benefits before 1 January 2010. While financial assistance was central to the oWajong/Wajong1998, nWajong/Wajong2010 is based on the principle that young people with an illness or disability are entitled first and foremost to help in finding or retaining employment. In conjunction with this help they can receive income support. In 2015, Wajong2015 was enacted which is only accessible for disabled young people who are permanently not empowered to contribute to the workforce. To disabled young people who still are able to work but need support in doing so, the Participation Act applies and they can receive aid from their local municipality. In other words, Wajong is from 2015 on no longer accessible for young people who are (eventually) still able to engage in the labour market.

As of 1 September 2020, Wajong is step by step being simplified. As a first modification the rules for following a course of study or training whilst receiving a Wajong benefit are changing. All other modifications are being enforced by 1 January 2021. Due to Wajong's long history from which various rules have emerged together with various rights and obligations for different groups of people with Wajong benefits, legislation has become very complex with rules resulting in different outcomes for comparable situations. The new Act's pivotal point is that work should pay off. By adjusting the rules it should become easier for disabled young people to faster save up more money when they work. In case they lose their job they can always again receive a Wajong benefit. Moreover, young people who follow a course of study or a training receive the full Wajong benefit which was not the case before the simplification of Wajong. Every working person with a Wajong benefit gets the same income as a person without Wajong benefit working for the same wage and working hours.

The Disablement Insurance Act for Self Employed (WAZ) was an insurance that the self-employed, professionals, directors/major shareholders and assisting spouses were obliged to take out to protect themselves against the consequences of long-term labour disablement. Access to the WAZ ended as of 1 August 2004 and people in the above-mentioned categories have to rely on private long-term labour disablement insurance ever since or can in some cases insure themselves voluntarily for the WIA. The WAZ continues to apply to people who have already received benefits. Nowadays, limited inflow into the Disablement Insurance Act for Self Employed (WAZ) is still possible for old cases.

## 12. Coherence and consistency

### 12.1 Coherence of concepts

The following applies in the classifications used:

- For the variable 'sex' a Statistics Netherlands standard is used.
- For 'age class' a Statistics Netherlands standard is used.
- For 'migration background' a Statistics Netherlands standard is used.

– For ‘regions’ a Statistics Netherlands standard is used: Netherlands, provinces, and RBA and RPA areas.

## **12.2 Consistency between provisional and revised provisional figures**

The provisional and revised provisional figures are not identical. The provisional figures have been made based on the projection methodology whereas the revised provisional figures are corrected for the delayed information as received in three months subsequently to the reporting month (t).

## **12.3 Consistency between short and long-term figures**

The annual figures are included in other tables, including the ‘Time series on social security’. The published annual figures in this table are identical with the figures of 31 December. Besides, Statistics Netherlands releases figures on the annual averages: The key figures contain annual averages regarding benefits, which have been derived from the monthly figures by using consistent calculation methods.

## **12.4 Consistency with other statistics (plausibility)**

These statistics do not give input for the National Accounts because these use a different measuring unit (euros and %) and different concepts. The National Accounts also take overhead costs into account. Consistency with the National Accounts is therefore not applicable.

## **12.5 Model consistency**

Model consistency with other figures is not applicable.

## **12.6 Consistency between and microdata**

After editing the microdata and the revised provisional figures are consistent.

# Related tables

Below we mention the StatLine tables that also include figures on (recipients of) labour disablement benefits.

## Recipients of labour disablement benefits:

1. [Personen met een arbeidsongeschiktheidsuitkering; leeftijd, migratieachtergrond](#)
2. [Personen met een uitkering; uitkeringsontvangers per uitkeringssoort](#)
3. [Personen met een uitkering; uitkeringsontvangers per regio](#)
4. [Personen met een uitkering; kenmerken uitkeringsontvangers](#)
5. [Personen met een uitkering; soort uitkering, wijken en buurten 2019](#)

These tables show the number of people receiving benefits. These are benefits related to labour disablement, unemployment old age or welfare. Someone may be entitled to more than one benefit. This could be:

- benefits of the same type, for instance two benefits based on the Disablement Insurance Act (WAO) or
- two different kinds of benefits (such as benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act as well as welfare).

In the latter case the individual is counted twice, namely for each type of benefit. In the former case the individual is counted just once, namely under the Disablement Insurance Act (WAO). In the category recipients of benefits (total) the individual is also included just once.

## Middle-long time series (key figures):

6. [Social security; key figures, number of benefits](#)

This series covers from 1998 to the present and is also referred to as key figures. These are monthly figures based on the number of labour disablement benefits as registered in the UWV administration for that month. This methodology is referred to as *registration methodology*. The provisional figures in the form of projections are published within two months after the reporting period has ended (on the last working day of the month at the latest). Two months after release the provisional figures become revised provisional.

## Long time series:

7. [Tijdreeksen sociale zekerheid \(1900 – heden\)](#) *Time series on social security*

This series covers from 1900 to the present and contains annual figures on social security. Figures on labour disablement benefits are available from 1901 onwards (in 1901 the accidents and injuries acts - ongevallenwetten - came into force).

The following tables are no longer being updated but are still available in the archive of StatLine:

8. [Arbeidsongeschiktheid; aantal uitkeringen naar regio , 1998-2015](#)
9. [Aantal nieuwe en beëindigde uitkeringen van WAO, Wajong en WAZ, 1998-2009](#)
10. [Arbeidsongeschiktheid; aantal nieuwe en beëindigde uitkeringen, 2010-2015](#)
11. [Aantal uitkeringen WAO, Wajong en WAZ per jaar, 1998-2009](#)
12. [Aantal uitkeringen WAO, Wajong en WAZ per maand, 1998-2010 \(november\)](#)

13. [Arbeidsongeschiktheid; aantal uitkeringen per maand, 2010-2015](#)
14. [Uitkeringen WAO, Wajong en WAZ; geslacht, leeftijd, regio, 1998-2009](#)
15. [Uitgekeerde bedragen WAO, Wajong en WAZ; maandcijfers 1998-2009](#)
16. [Arbeidsongeschiktheid; uitgekeerde bedragen per maand 1998-2015](#)
17. [Personen met een arbeidsongeschiktheidsuitkering; duurgegevens, 2005-2007](#)
18. [Arbeidsongeschiktheidsuitkering per wet; kenmerken ontvanger, 2010-2015](#)

The above mentioned tables available in the archive of StatLine are the predecessors of the tables which are described in this quality report.

Tailor-made tables:

19. [Standen en stromen van werknemers in de WIA, 2006–2019](#)
20. [AO uitkeringen in verband met leverziekten 2010-2017](#)  
Labour disablement benefits end of December 2010-2017 concerning the following causes of disablement:
  - S403 Other types of viral hepatitis;
  - S669 Liver disease.

The sector Government finances and Consumer prices (EOC) publishes financial data on labour disablement in the table [Overheid; sociale uitkeringen](#). There are conceptual differences with the financial data from the Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics.

# Abbreviations and concepts

## **Number of benefits based on the registration methodology**

The number of benefits recorded in the UWV administration at the end of the reporting month.

## **Number of recipients of labour disablement benefits based on the transaction methodology**

The number of recipients of labour disablement benefits corrected for zero benefits and delayed information as received three months subsequently to the reporting month (t).

## **AUS**

Labour Disablement Benefits Statistics.

## **BAG**

Basic registration of addresses and buildings.

## **BRP**

Basic registration of persons.

## **BSN**

Citizen Service Number.

## **CBS**

Statistics Netherlands.

## **EEA**

European Economic Area.

## **EOC**

Government finances and Consumer prices.

## **EU**

European Union.

## **IVA**

Complete labour incapacity Act - part of the Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA).

## **RBA (areas)**

The classification of working areas of the Regional boards for public employment services is laid down in the Labour Provisions Act (Arbeidsvoorzieningswet) dated 28 June 1991. This classification was used until the end of 2001.

## **RPA (areas)**

The classification of working areas of the Regional Platforms for the labour market. This classification has been used since 2002.

**SSD**

System of Social Statistical Databases.

**SZW**

Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.

**UWV**

Administration of Employment Services.

**Wajong**

Disablement Provision Act for Disabled from an Early Age.

**Act Wajong**

Disablement Assistance (Young Persons) Act (Act Wajong).

**WAO**

Disablement Insurance Act.

**WAZ**

Disablement Insurance Act for Self Employed.

**WGA**

Partial labour capacity Act - part of the Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA).

**WIA**

Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act.

# References

## Websites

- CBS (2020a). Theme page [Labour and social security](#). Web page with News, Figures, Publications and Methods including on labour disablement benefits. CBS website.
- CBS (2020b). Microdata catalogue. [Arbeid en sociale zekerheid](#). CBS website.
- CBS (2019a). [De Arbeidsmarkt in cijfers 2019](#). CBS website.
- CBS (2019b). [Trends in the Netherlands 2019](#). Digital annual publication. CBS website.

## Publications

- CBS (2019c). [Kerncijfers Wijken en Buurten 2019](#). Web page with StatLine tables about recipients of labour disablement benefits, among others, broken down by areas and neighbourhoods.

## Methodology

- CBS (2020c). Documentation report [Kenmerken van uitkeringen over arbeidsongeschiktheid](#).
- CBS (2020d). Documentation report [Arbeidsongeschiktheidsuitkeringenperiodes](#).
- CBS (2020e). Brief survey description [Arbeidsongeschiktheidsuitkeringen \(AUS\)](#).

## Legislation

- Statistics Netherlands Act. (2019, 1 January). Retrieved from <https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0015926/2019-01-01> on 16 September 2020.

## Other

- CBS (2020f). [Overview of Multi-annual Programmes and Annual reports](#).
- CBS (2019d). [Quality Statement](#).

## Explanation of symbols

.	Figure is unknown
*	Provisional figure
**	Revised provisional figure
x	Confidential
–	Nihil
–	(in case it occurs in between two figures) from up to and including
0 (0,0)	The figure is smaller than half of the chosen entity
Empty cell (blank)	Figure not applicable due to logical reasons
2017–2018	2017 to 2018 inclusive
2017/2018	Average for 2017 to 2018 inclusive
2017/'18	Crop year, financial year, school year, etc., beginning in 2017 and ending in 2018
2015/'16–2017/'18	Crop year, financial year, etc., 2015/'16 to 2017/'18 inclusive

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

## Colophon

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