Academic Network of European Disability Experts (ANED)

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MONITORING & ASSESSING EU POLICIES

Europe 2020, Selected UNCRPD Articles & New Challenges

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BACKGROUND

1. Monitoring achievements through statistics is an integral part of Europe 2020 Strategy,

EUROPE 2020 is the EU’s GROWTH STRATEGY

PRIORITIES:
Develop a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. 10-year programme adopted 2010.

DELIVER:
• High levels of employment,
• Productivity and
• Social cohesion.

HEADLINE INDICATORS
Measure the progress made by the EU and the Member States towards achieving the headline targets of the strategy.

Headline targets have been agreed for the whole EU. This set of EU-level targets is translated into national targets.
## EUROPE 2020: EU HEADLINE TARGETS

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<th>Selected areas</th>
<th>Headline targets</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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<td>1. EMPLOYMENT</td>
<td>75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed</td>
<td>Employment rate by gender, age group 20-64</td>
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<td>2. EDUCATION</td>
<td>The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of 30-34 years old should have completed a tertiary or equivalent education</td>
<td>Early leavers from education and training by gender</td>
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<td>3. POVERTY &amp; SOCIAL EXCLUSION</td>
<td>Reduction of poverty by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or exclusion</td>
<td>Tertiary educational attainment by gender, age group 30-34</td>
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<td>People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (union of the three sub-indicators below)</td>
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<td>People living in households with very low work intensity</td>
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<td>People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers</td>
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<td>Severely materially deprived people</td>
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Source: Eurostat
I. DATA SOURCES

EU-SILC (European Union Statistics of Income and Living Condition)

The survey is collecting cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata. We present below 2014 results. Currently, we analyse 2015 data.

For our purposes, the survey covers Persons aged 16+ living in 'private households’ in the EU 28 (+)

II. PROXY FOR DISABILITY

Limitation in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the past six months

III. OTHER EUROPEAN SURVEYS (Experiment alternative proxies but not regular, small sample)

- European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) Ad hoc module (AHM) on employment of disabled people in 2011 (EU 28 + 4): Limitation in work caused by a health condition or difficulty in a basic activity,
- European health and social integration survey (EHSIS) 2012: disabled people are those who face barriers to participation (in mobility, transport, accessibility to buildings, education, employment, social contact, etc.),
- Eurobarometer (1. Discrimination in the EU, 2015: whether citizens think of themselves as belonging to a minority group – on disability ground, 2. Flash on accessibility, 2012: difficulties … with accessibility),
- Others surveys: European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS), European Health Interview Survey (EHis), European Social Survey (ESS), The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), etc.
### DEFINITIONS/PROXIES OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>EU SILC</th>
<th>UN CONVENTION</th>
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<td><strong>Limitation in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the last 6 months</strong></td>
<td><strong>Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Answers**
- 1. yes, strongly limited
- 2. yes, limited
- 3. no, not limited

**Age:** 16+ living in private households

**Special Eurobarometer 2015 on Discrimination:**
1. “In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on disability”.
2. “Where you live, do you consider yourself to be part of a minority in terms of disability”.

**Age:** 15+

**LINK with administrative data:** EU-SILC provides also % of beneficiaries of disability benefits. These EU-SILC estimates are highly correlated with beneficiaries of national administrative data (except 2 MS).

Source: Eurostat, Eurobarometer and UN CRPD
Minority-Discriminated: At the EU level, 4.5% consider themselves to be part of a minority in terms of disability and/or have personally having felt discriminated against or harassed on disability (2015). EU-SILC survey (persons aged 16+): 8.6% have a severe limitation; 4.6% receive a disability benefit; 2014

Use different definitions in order to assess the quality of the estimates.

Source: EU SILC UDB 2014 & Eurobarometer 2015
EUROPE 2020: EMPLOYMENT TARGET

Reference UNCRPD: Article 27 Work and employment

A headline target has been agreed for the whole EU: 75%

Number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment as a % of the same age group, EU 28

Eurostat uses the LFS survey (bigger sample).

DEGREE. EU28: Persons with severe limitations: 28; Moderate: 57; No limitations: 73

Source: EU-SILC UDB 2006-2014
EUROPE 2020: NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT TARGETS

Each Member State has adopted its own national target

Number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment as a % of the same age group

Important differences across MS. Countries with similar overall employment rates have different achievements for people with disabilities. Voluntary part-time work is important for persons with disab.
EMPLOYMENT & GENDER ISSUES

Percent of persons aged 20-64 in employment by gender and disability status

The EU headline target is 75%

The figure displays the double discrimination of women with disabilities (disability & gender)
In the EU-SILC survey, if we exclude from persons declaring unemployed those who are not available for work and/or are not actively searching for a job during the reference week (ILO definition adopted by LFS), we obtain significantly lower unemployment rates, notably for persons with disabilities. Relatively, more disabled persons are long term unemployed and thus less active in searching for a job.

Source: EU SILC UDB 2014
The employment rates of young disabled with at most a lower secondary education are very low.

The figure displays the importance of education for employment, notably for persons with disabilities.
EUROPE 2020: EARLY LEAVERS FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Percent of persons aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education, EU Target <10%

Reference UNCRPD: Article 24 Education

Eurostat uses the LFS survey but it does not include a question on disability (MS exceptions)

National samples are small in certain MS due to small disability prevalence in this age group

Administrative data on pupils with SEN in the EU could enrich the discussion but need harmonisation

Source: EU-SILC UDB & Eurostat
EUROPE 2020: TERTIARY OR EQUIVALENT EDUCATION

Reference UNCRPD: Article 24 Education

Percent of persons aged 30-34 who have completed a tertiary education, EU Target >40%

Eurostat uses the LFS survey but it does not include a question on disability (MS exceptions)

National samples are small in certain MS due to small disability prevalence in this age group

Source: EU-SILC UDB & Eurostat
A headline target has been agreed for the whole EU. Each Member State has adopted its own national target.

**TARGET (Headline)**
Lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or exclusion

**INDICATOR**
- People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (union of the three sub-indicators below)
  1. People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers
  2. People living in households with very low work intensity (<20%)
  3. Severely materially deprived people

Reference UNCRPD: Article 28 Adequate standard of living and social protection
1. RISK OF POVERTY AFTER SOCIAL TRANFERS

Percent of persons living in households with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold (Threshold: household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU</th>
<th>Persons with limitations: 20%</th>
<th>Persons without limitations: 15%</th>
<th>Total: 17%</th>
</tr>
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</table>

2. VERY LOW WORK INTENSITY

Percent of persons living in households with Work Intensity < 20%. Age 16-59, 2014

<table>
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<tr>
<th>EU</th>
<th>Persons with limitations: 25%</th>
<th>Persons without limitations: 9%</th>
<th>Total: 12%</th>
</tr>
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</table>

The total is close to unemployment rate. The rest depends on the size of part-time work.

3. SEVERELY MATERIALLY DEPRIVED PEOPLE

Percent of persons living in severely materially deprived households. Age: 16+, 2014

<table>
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<tr>
<th>EU</th>
<th>Persons with limitations: 13%</th>
<th>Persons without limitations: 8%</th>
<th>Total: 9%</th>
</tr>
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</table>

The percentage of Material deprivation for persons with limitations ranges from 2,3% (SE) to 45,7% (BG)

Source: EU-SILC UDB 2014
Percent of persons living in households at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, age: 16+, 2014

Severity/Degree (EU 28):
Persons with severe limitations: 37%; Moderate: 27%; No limitation: 21%.

Source: EU-SILC UDB 2013
THE IMPACT OF DISABILITY BENEFITS ON POVERTY REDUCTION

% at risk of monetary poverty before and after disability benefit transfers, Age: 16-64, 2013

EU: 31% are at risk of poverty before and 22% after disability benefit transfers. National threshold of risk of monetary poverty: 60% of the national median equivalised net disposable income (after social transfers).

The mix of policies (labour market and social protection) ought to be taken into consideration.

Source: EU-SILC UDB 2013
DISABILITY BENEFITS AND RISK OF POVERTY

Persons with disabilities: Relation between monetary poverty reduction and generosity of disability benefits, Age: 16-64, 2013. Each point represents a Member State.

The index combining both the amount and the diffusion of disability benefits is highly correlated with poverty reduction. 2. For a given value of the index we have different results depending on efficiency. 3. The mix of policies ought to be taken into account.

Source: EU-SILC UDB 2013 & Eurostat
The number of persons at risk of poverty are all those under the curve delimited by the at-risk of poverty line. The poverty threshold ("After") is the same for both distributions: before and after.

Source: EU-SILC UDB 2013 & Eurostat
Social protection benefits related to disability

Administrative data / Registers
The European System of integrated Social PROtection Statistics (ESSPROS)
2012 (or latest available year)

Cash benefits include 1) Disability pension, 2) Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work, 3) Care allowance, 4) Economic integration of the handicapped, and 5) Other cash benefits.

Benefits in kind include 1) Accommodation, 2) Assistance in carrying out daily tasks (includes home help), 3) Rehabilitation, and 4) Other benefits in kind. Data per inhabitant, not per beneficiary.

PPS: Euros corrected for different purchasing power / price levels (same PP).

At the EU level in 2012, cash benefits amounted to 387 PPS per inhabitant and benefits in kind amounted to 149 PPS. They represent respectively 1.5% of GDP and 0.6% of GDP.

Sources of data: Social protection benefits related to disability: ESSPROS
Material deprivation of persons with disabilities (aged 16+) and Social protection benefits related to disability, 2012: significant inverse relation between the % of severe material deprivation among persons with disabilities (limitations) and social protection benefits per inhabitant.

According to Europe 2020, severely materially deprived persons cannot afford at least four of the following items: to pay rent/bills; to keep their home warm; to pay unexpected expenses; to eat meat every 2nd day; a week holiday; a car; a washing machine; a colour TV; or a telephone.

Sources of data: Social protection benefits related to disability: ESSPROS
Material deprivation: EU-SILC survey

Sources of data: Eurostat, ESSPROS & EU-SILC UDB
BARRIERS

UNCRPD Article 9.1: ... live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life
See also, Article 3: General principles; Article 5: Equality and non-discrimination; Article 19: Living independently and being included in the community; Article 20: Personal mobility; etc.

Percent of people with disabilities who report barriers in the different fields of life, EU (26 MS), 2012

Need for more data

Source: Eurostat (EHSIS)
UNCRPD Article 4 General obligations: (h) To provide ... assistance, support services and facilities

Percentage of disabled persons who need specialised equipment or personal help, 2012

Need for more data

The European Health Interview Survey 2014 (EHIS W2) provides information on help needed/received

Source: Eurostat (EHSIS)
FUTURE CHALLENGES: 1. Methodology

1. **Definition**: Compromise between practical instruments/proxies and ideal concepts (to include in all Surveys – see 4.). Explore ways to include institutionalised population in the surveys.

2. **Distinguish** notably by:
   - Gender, in order to reveal any double discrimination (disability & gender),
   - Severity/degree, in order to design better target groups and future policies,
   - Age, in order to avoid false conclusions with raw data in certain areas (marital status, political participation, etc. See ANED’s reports)
   - Educational level in order to design education - pre-labour market policies (barriers, etc.).

3. **Policy assessment**: use alternative instruments and definitions for both disability and the proposed economic indicator (e.g. unemployment). Take into account the mix of policies.

4. **Promote harmonisation** across countries of:
   - the design of surveys related to disability, and
   - *Inclusion of a minimum set of questions concerning disability in all surveys*

5. **Administrative data**
   - Promote links between administrative data and survey data through relevant questions
   - Promote an harmonisation of the presentation of national administrative data concerning beneficiaries

6. **Promote collection of data** in certain areas where information is missing (e.g. barriers, discrimination, help, etc.).

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FUTURE CHALLENGES: 2. Monitoring & assessing policies in the EU

Instruments at the EU level (not exhaustive list):

Promote disaggregation by disability of indicators discussed in the framework of:

1. Social Scoreboard (European Pillar of Social Rights)
   Indicators concerning notably, education, employment, income, poverty, social protection, medical care and digital skills.

1. SDG indicator set
   Indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an EU context
   (A sustainable European future: The EU response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Council conclusions - 20 June 2017)
EU-SILC UDB 2014 – version of August 2016

Eurostat
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/htm

The Academic Network of European Disability Experts (ANED)
http://www.disability-europe.net/

Disclaimer:

This report, while making use of official EU statistics and with the financial support of the Commission, does not represent a Commission position.