



CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN SOCIAL & ECONOMIC POLICY ASBL

Academic Network of European Disability experts (ANED)



**www.disability-europe.net**

## **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,
2. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)

### 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

	Selected areas	Headline targets		Indicators
1.	EMPLOYMENT	75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed	1.	Employment rate by gender, age group 20-64
2.	EDUCATION	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	2.1	Early leavers from education and training by gender
			2.2	Tertiary educational attainment by gender, age group 30-34
3.	POVERTY & SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Reduction of poverty by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or exclusion	3.1	People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (union of the three sub-indicators below)
			3.2	People living in households with very low work intensity
			3.3	People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers
			3.4	Severely materially deprived people

# DATA FOR EUROPE 2020

## 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 (EQS), 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

EU SILC	UN CONVENTION
<p><b>Limitation in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the last 6 months</b></p> <p><b>Answers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. yes, strongly limited</li> <li>2. yes, limited</li> <li>3. no, not limited</li> </ul> <p><b>Age:</b> 16+ living in private households</p>	<p>Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in <b>interaction</b> with various <b>barriers</b> may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.</p>

### Special Eurobarometer 2015 on Discrimination:

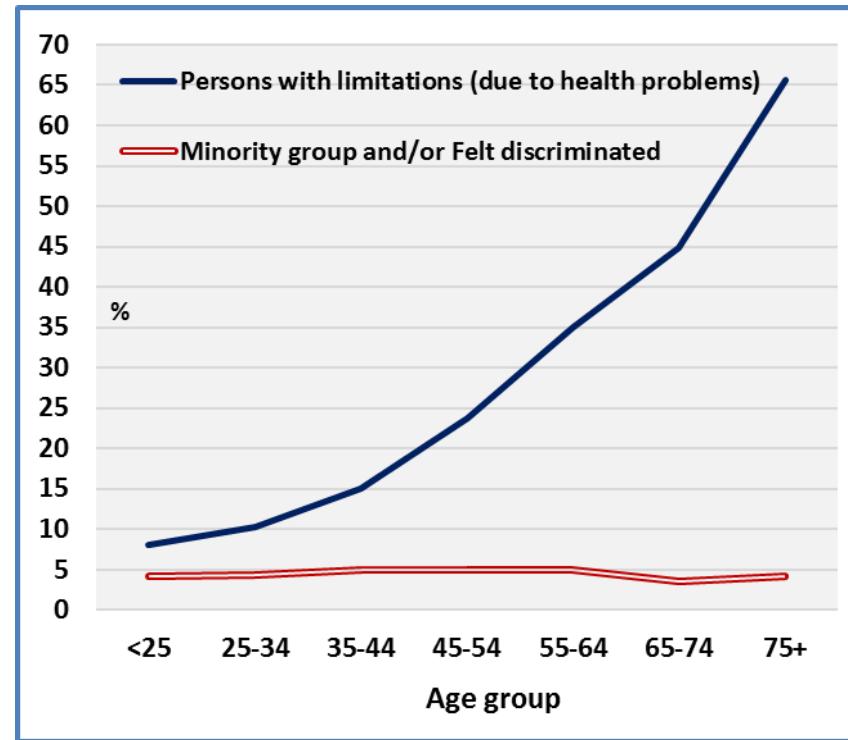
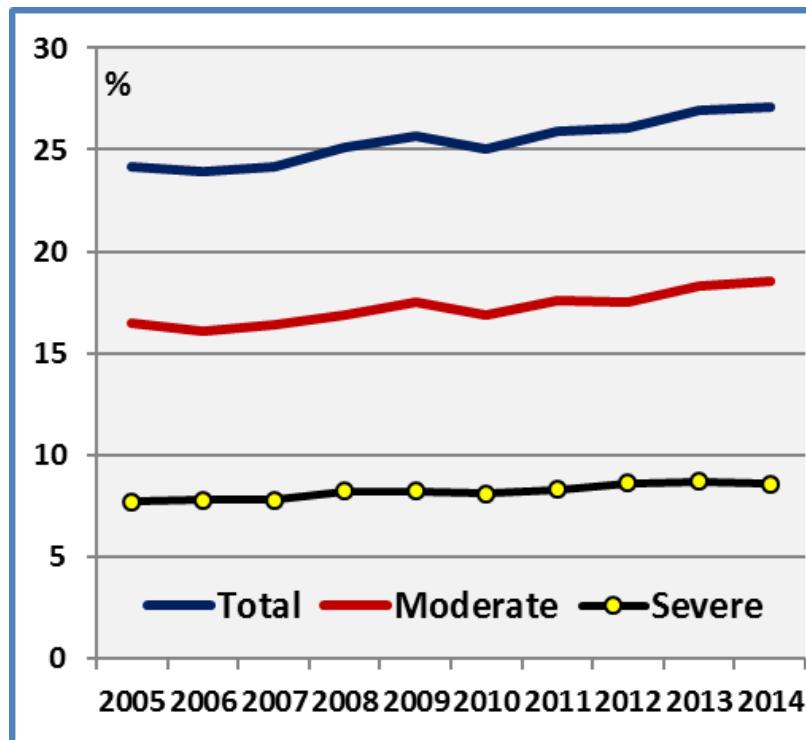
1. “In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on disability”.
2. “Where you live, do you consider yourself to be part of a minority in terms of disability”.

**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).

## NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Percent of persons aged 16+ with limitations, EU 28 (private households)



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

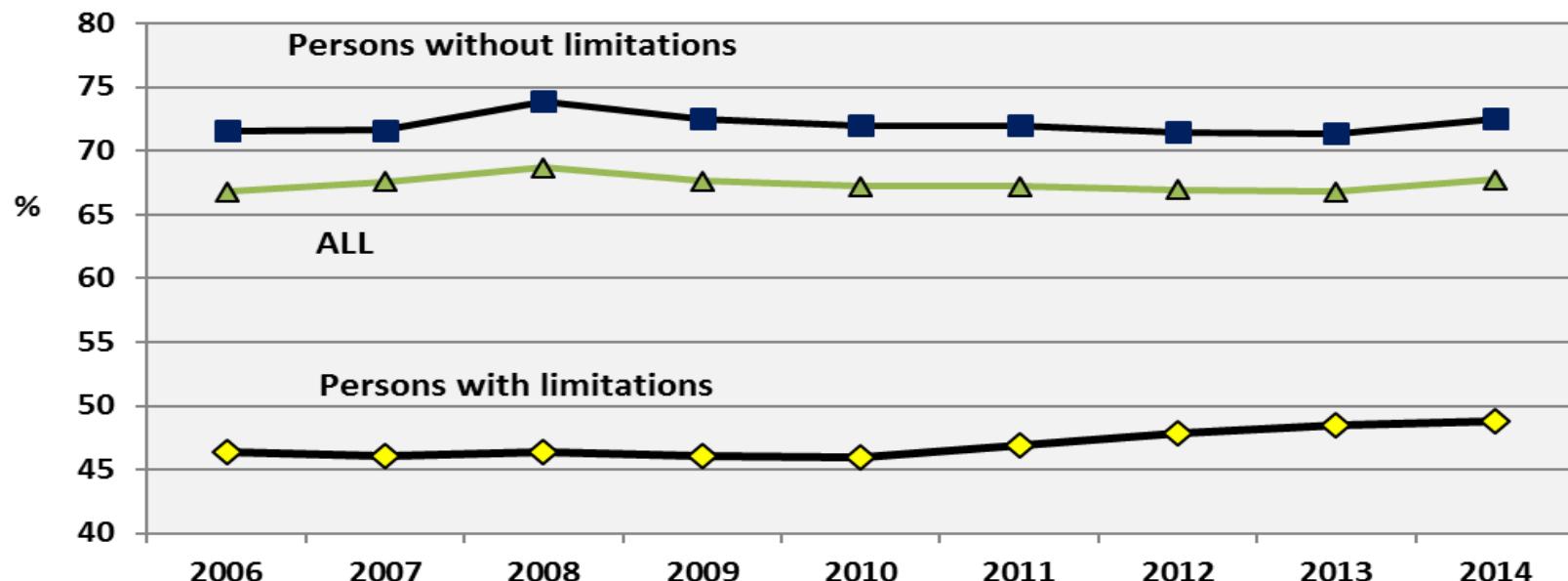
Use different definitions in order to assess the quality of the estimates.

## 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



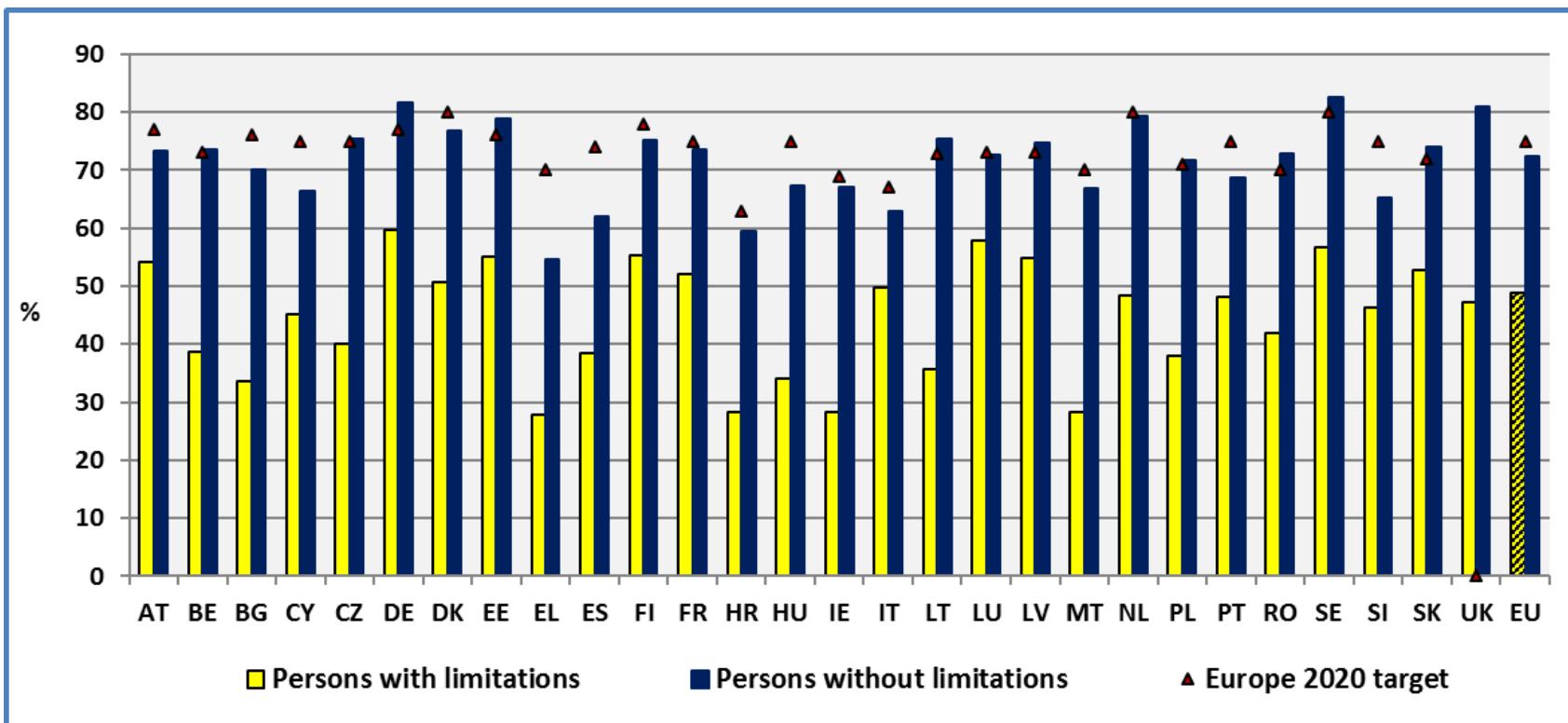
Eurostat uses the LFS survey (bigger sample).

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

## 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

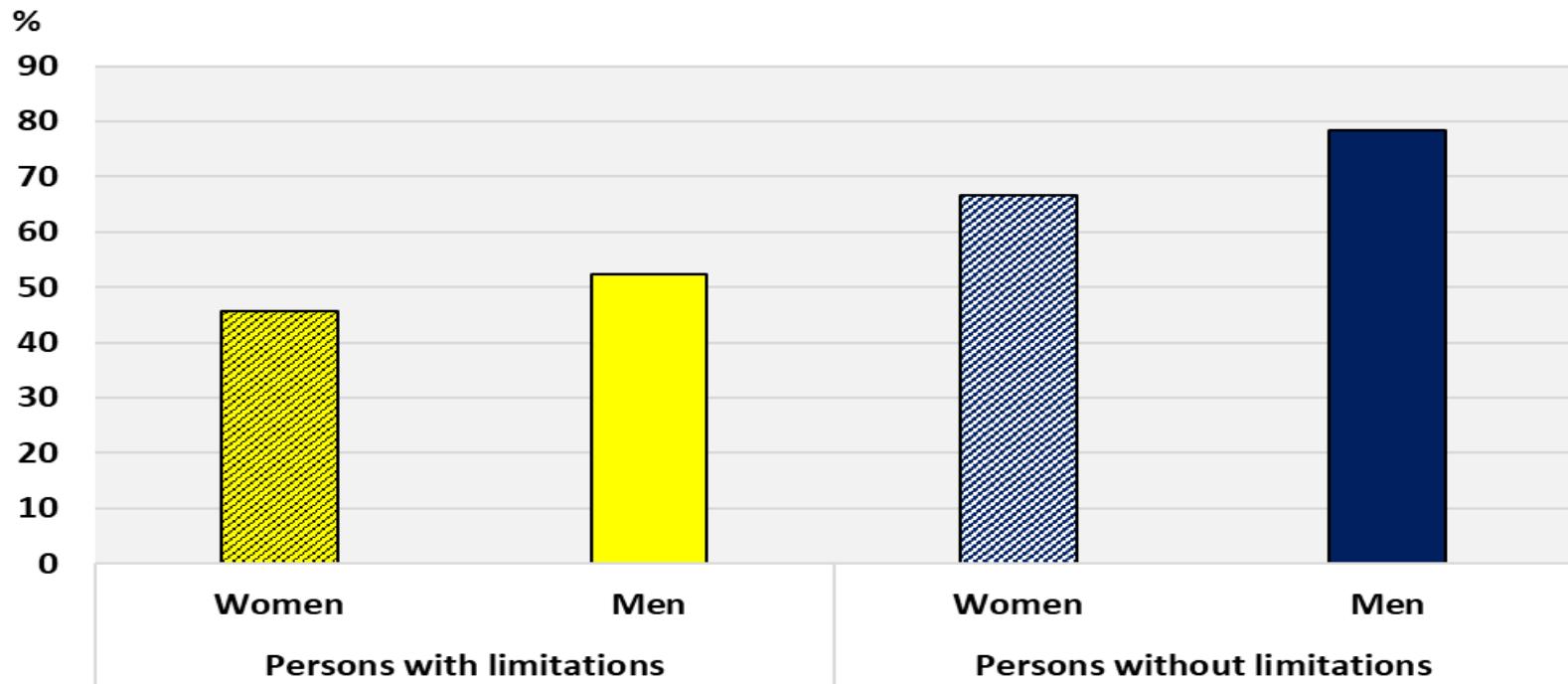


Important differences across MS. Countries with similar overall employment rates have different achievements for people with disabilities. Voluntary part-time work is important for persons with disab.

## 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)

# THE DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE & DISABILITY

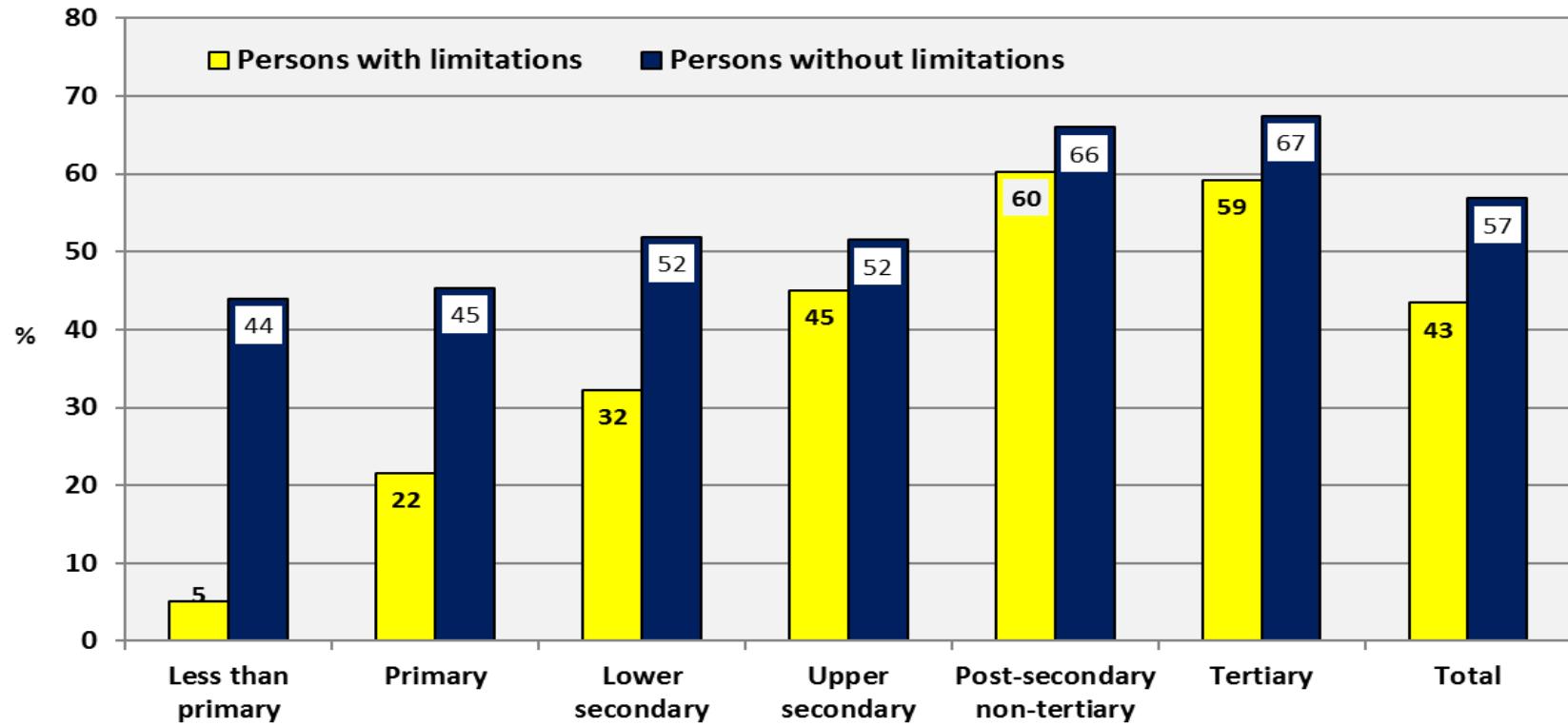
Unemployment rate of persons aged 20-64; EU, 2014 (*The definition is not neutral*)



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.

## EMPLOYMENT & EDUCATION

### Percent of persons aged 20-29 in employment and educational level



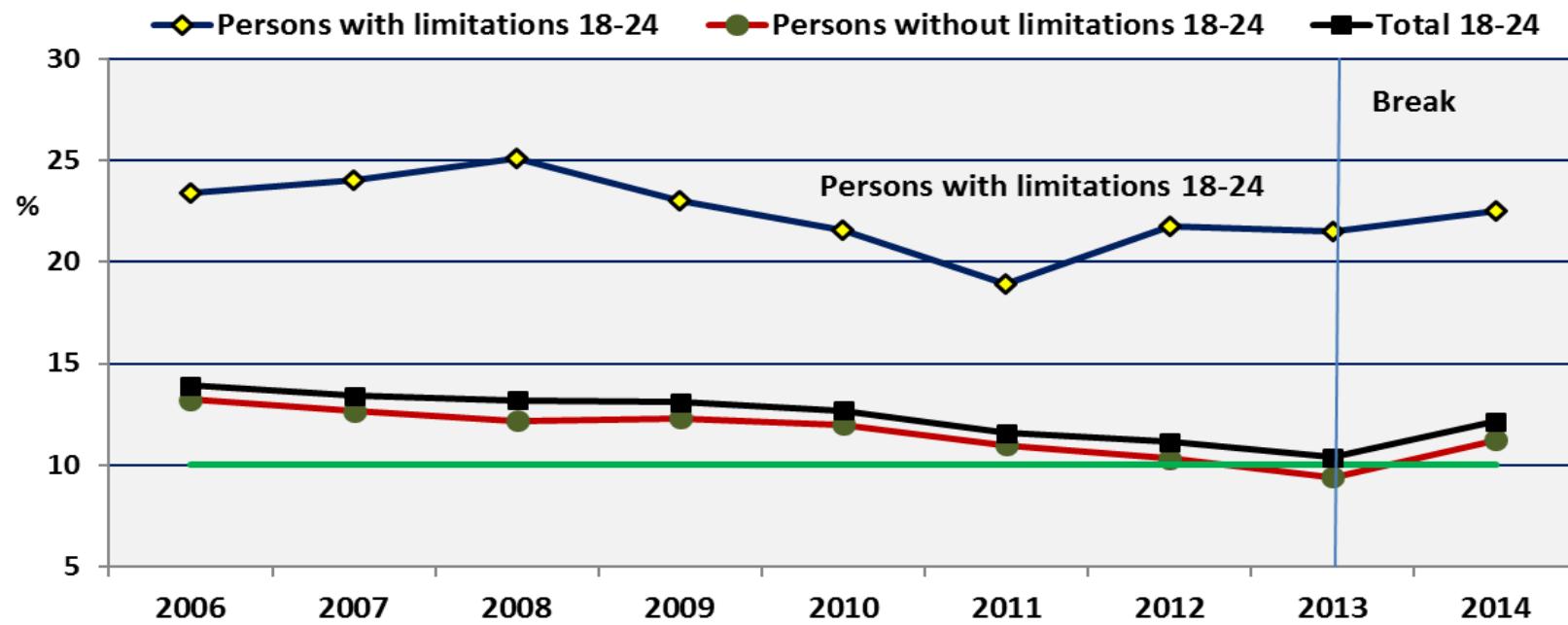
The employment rates of young disabled with at most a lower secondary education are very low

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)

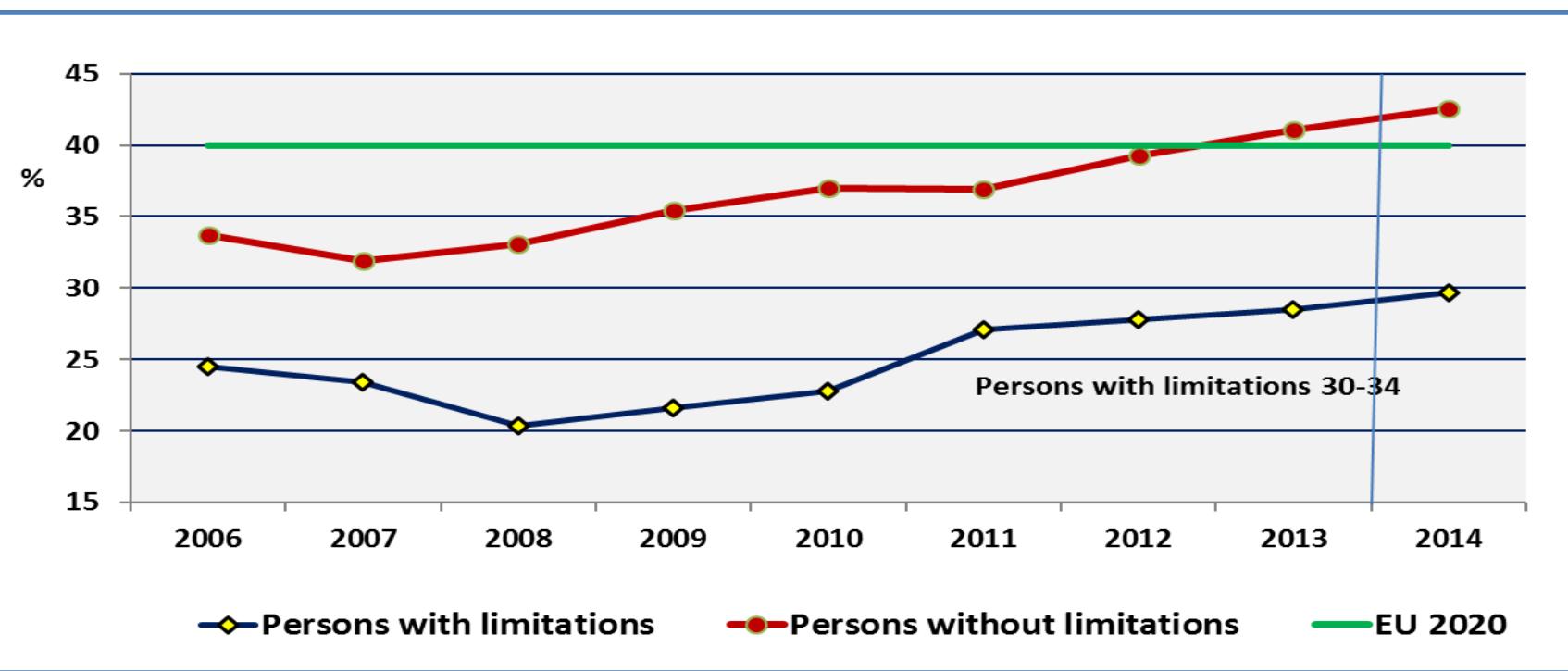
National samples are small in certain MS due to small disability prevalence in this age group

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

## 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

## **EUROPE 2020: POVERTY & SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

Reference UNCRPD: Article 28 Adequate standard of living and social protection

**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**

# EUROPE 2020: POVERTY & SOCIAL EXCLUSION

## 1. RISK OF POVERTY AFTER SOCIAL TRANSFERS

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)

EU	Persons with limitations: 20%	Persons without limitations: 15%	Total: 17%
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## 2. VERY LOW WORK INTENSITY

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

EU	Persons with limitations: 25%	Persons without limitations: 9%	Total: 12%
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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

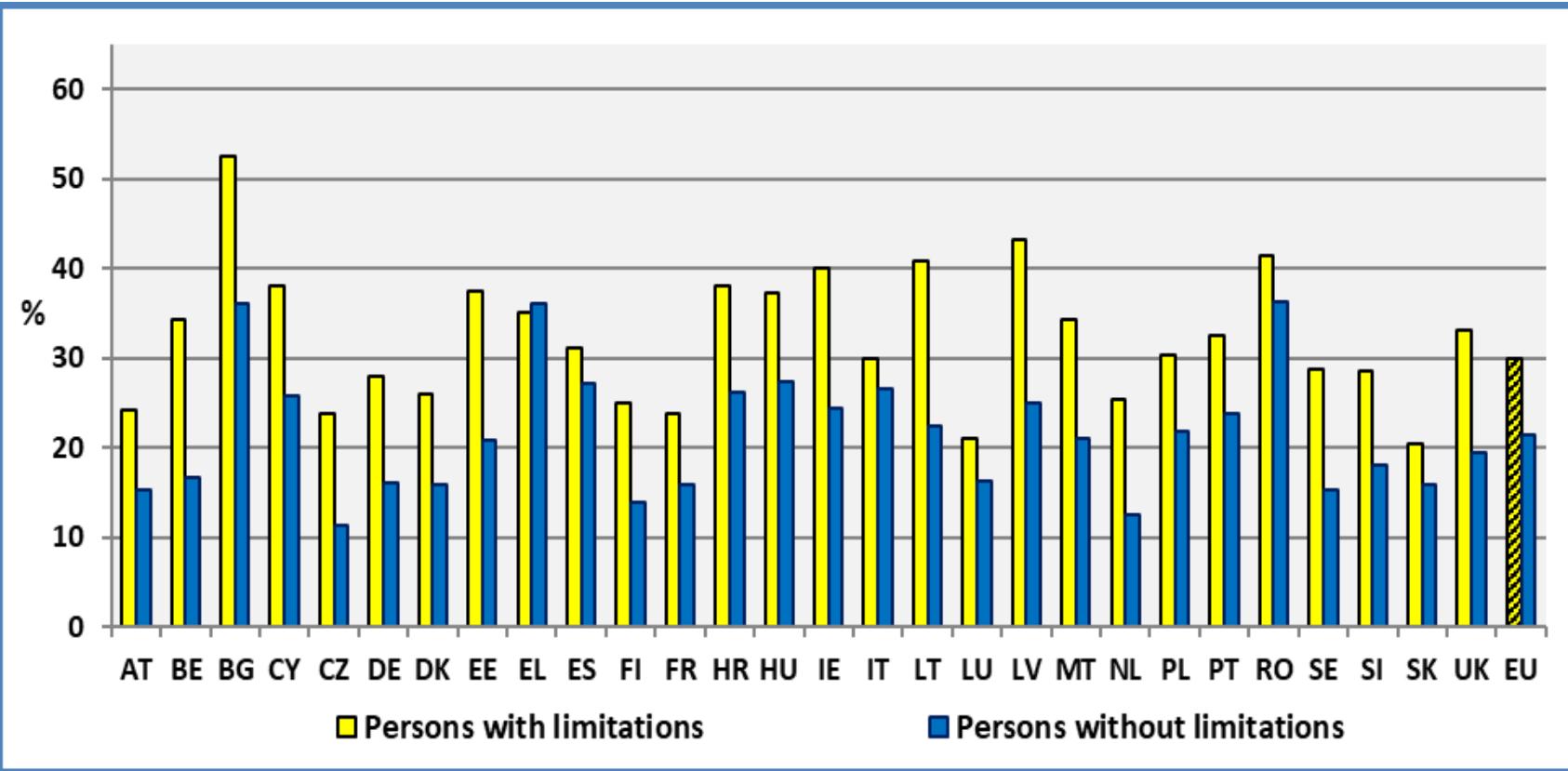
Enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items

EU	Persons with limitations: 13%	Persons without limitations: 8%	Total: 9%
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The percentage of Material deprivation for persons with limitations ranges from 2,3% (SE) to 45,7% (BG)

## PEOPLE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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

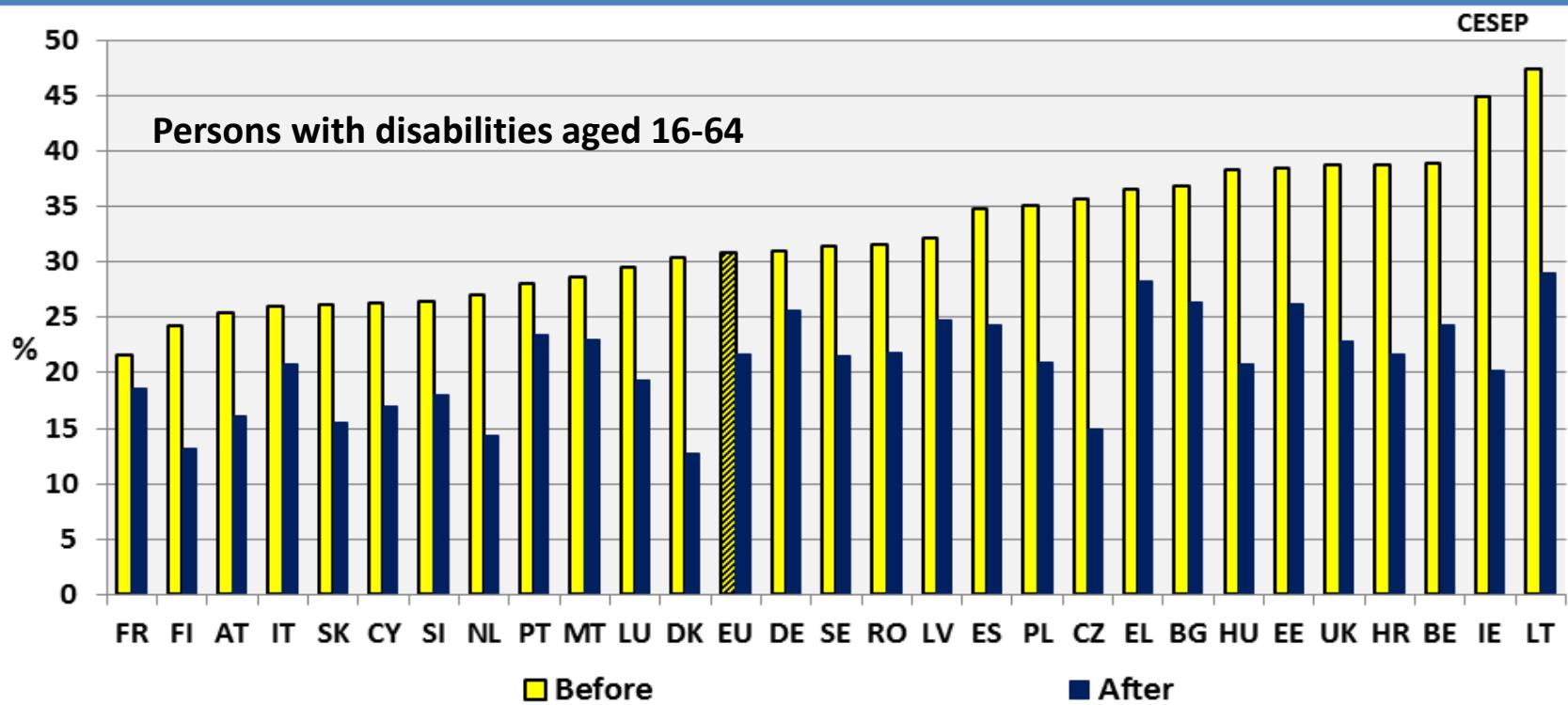


### Severity/Degree (EU 28):

Persons with severe limitations: 37%; Moderate: 27%; No limitation: 21%.

## THE IMPACT OF DISABILITY BENEFITS ON POVERTY REDUCTION

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

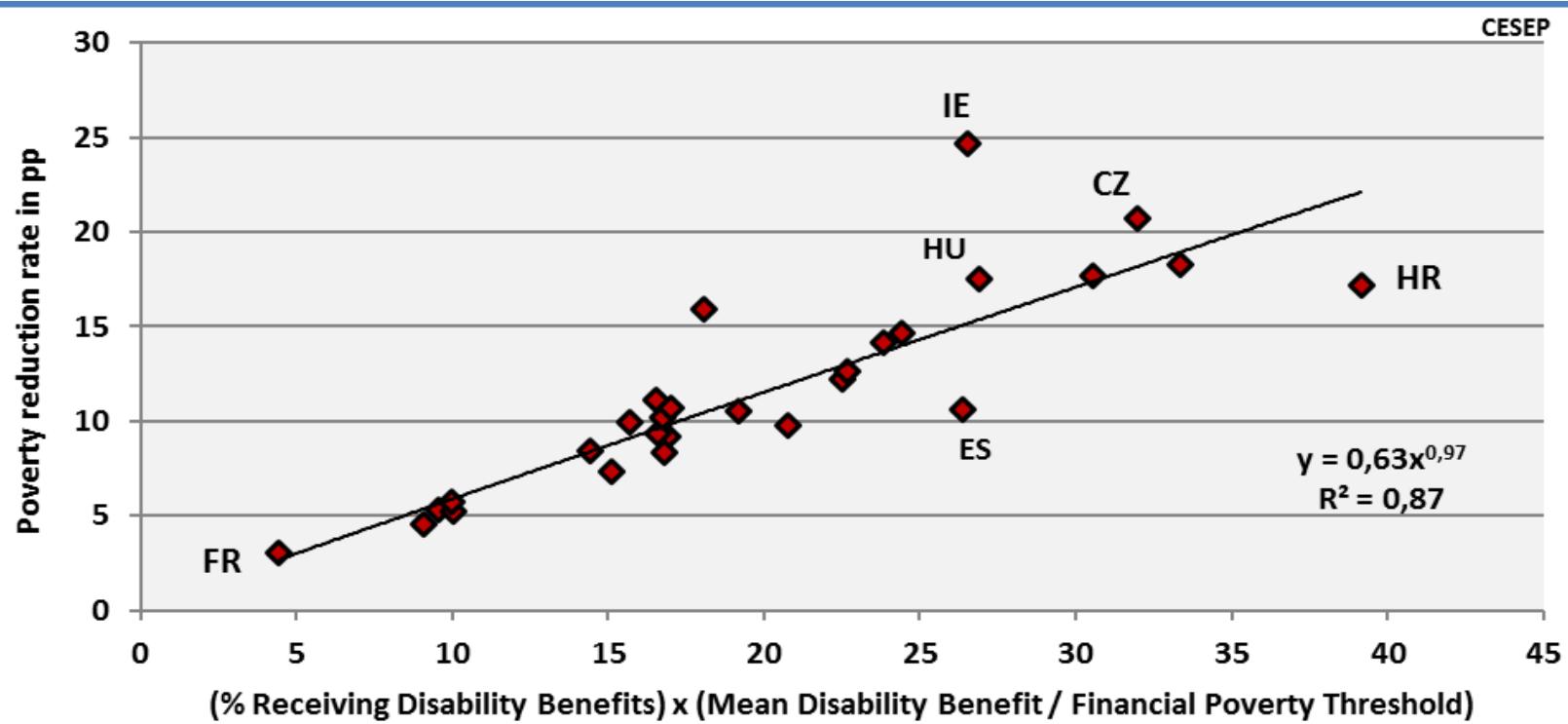


EU: 31% are at risk of poverty before and 22% after disability benefit transfers. National threshold of risk of monetary poverty: 60% of the national median equivalised net disposable income (after social transfers).

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

## DISABILITY BENEFITS AND RISK OF POVERTY

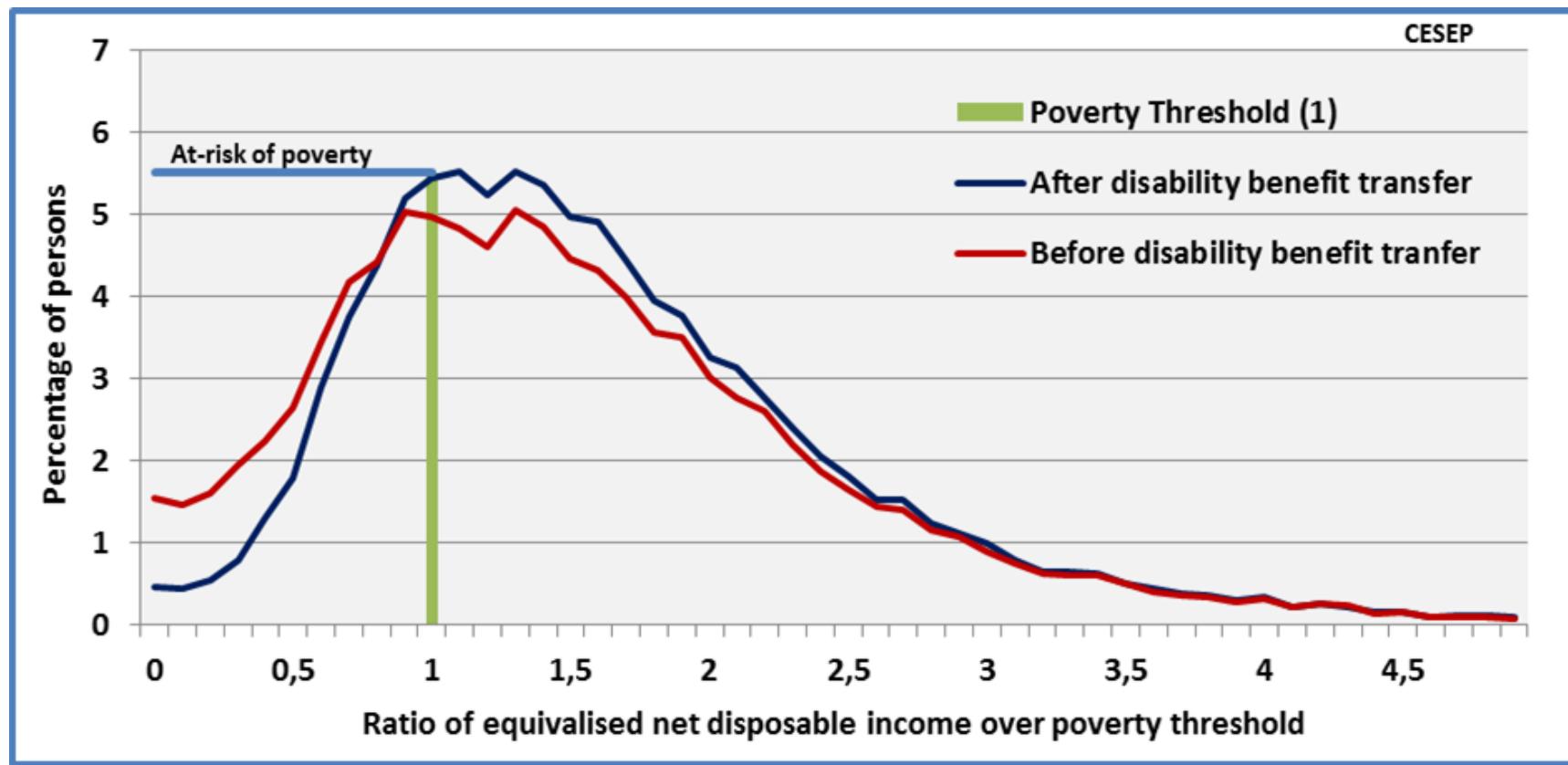
Persons with disabilities: Relation between monetary poverty reduction and generosity of disability benefits, Age: 16-64, 2013. Each point represents a Member State.



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.

## DISABILITY BENEFITS AND DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES

Persons with disabilities: Distribution of net disposable income before and after gross disability benefit transfers.



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.

## THE NATURE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS

### 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.

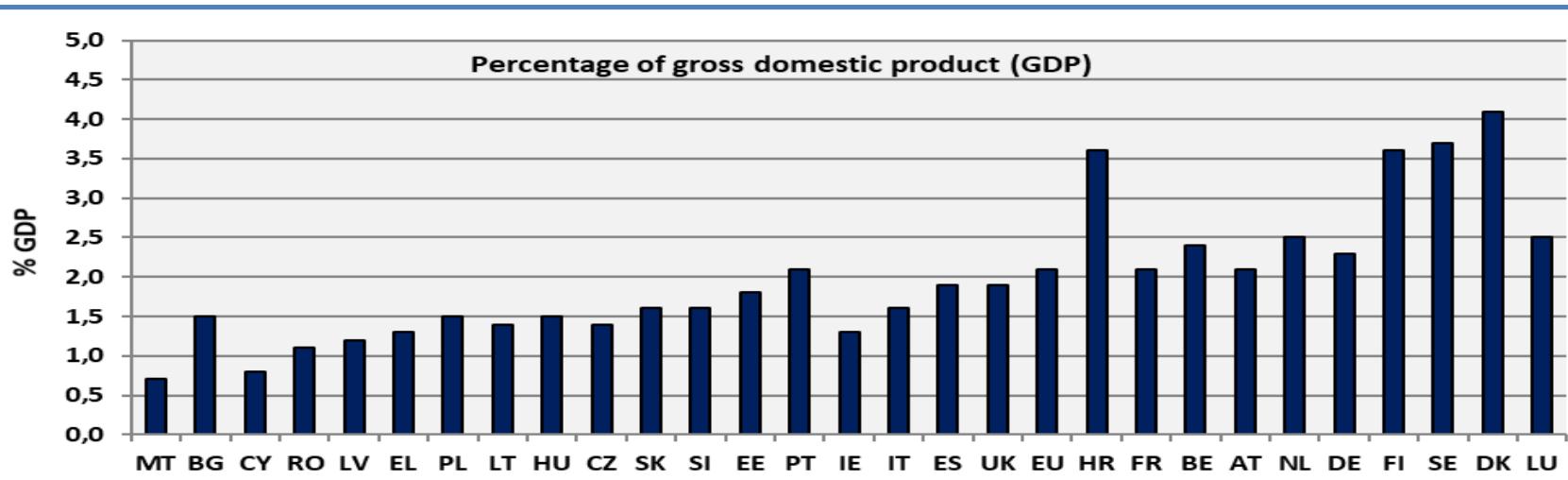
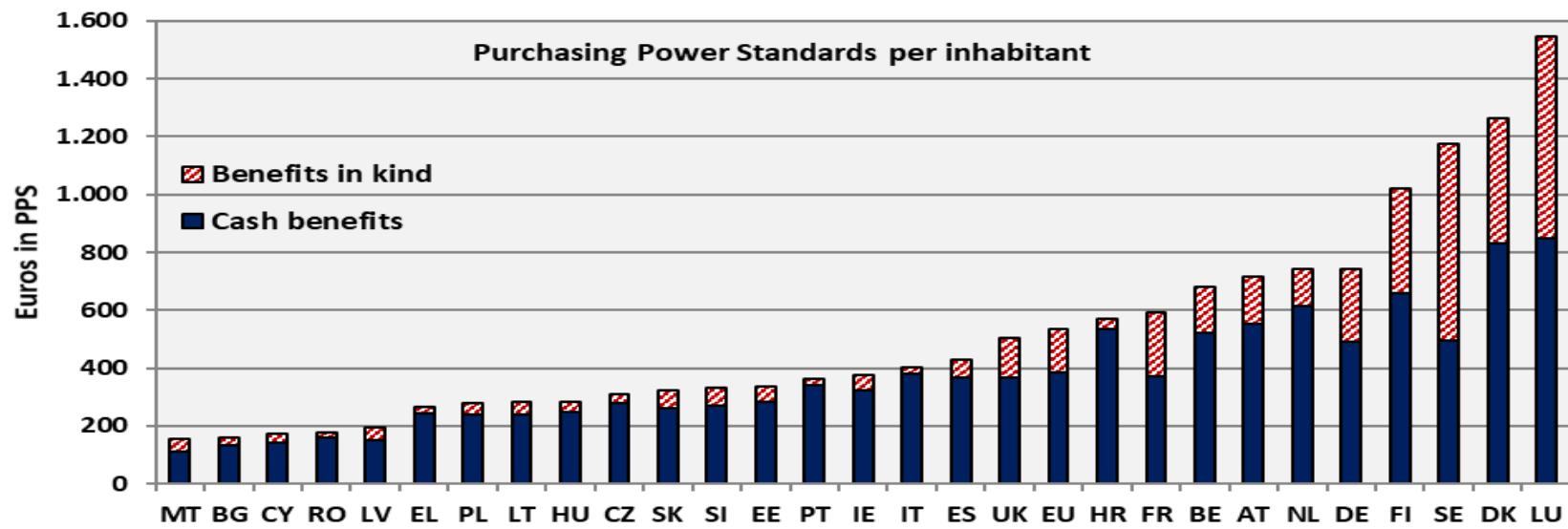
Benefits in kind include 1) Accommodation, 2) Assistance in carrying out daily tasks (includes home help), 3) Rehabilitation, and 4) Other benefits in kind. Data per inhabitant, not per beneficiary.

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

## SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS

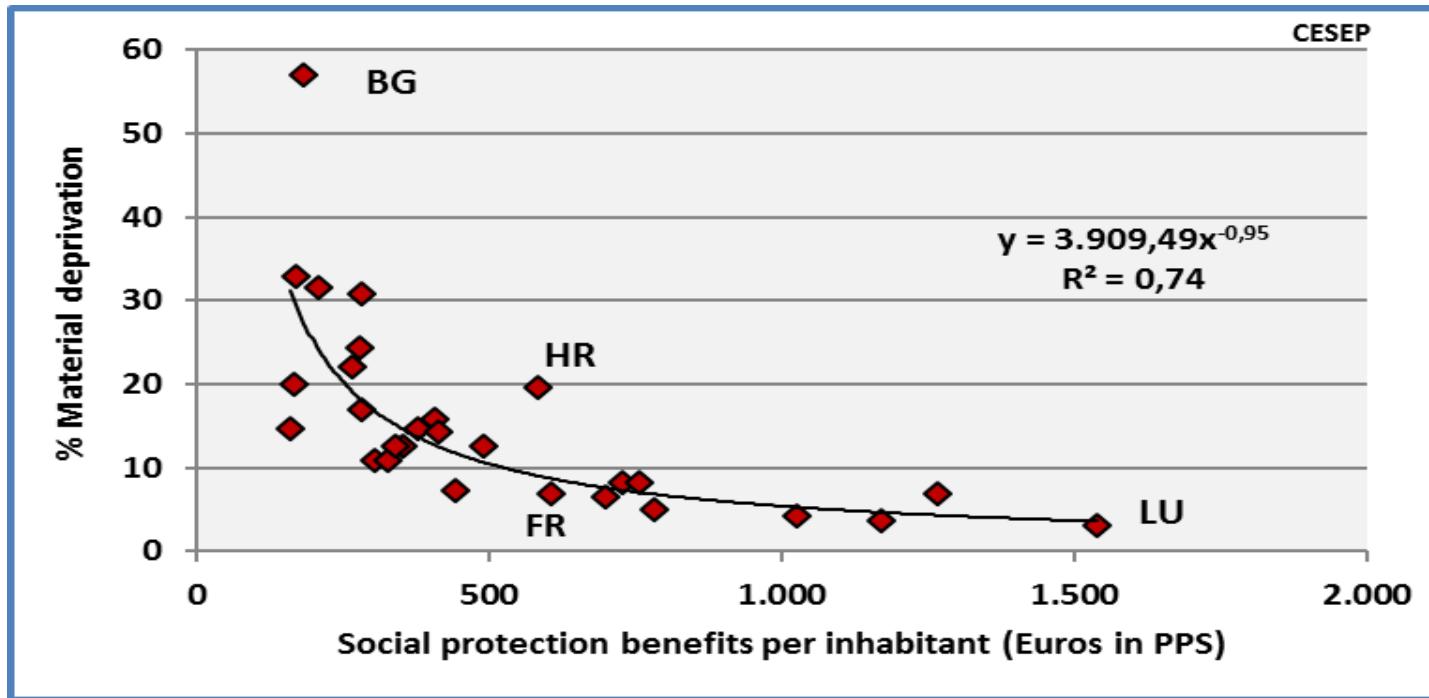


Source: Eurostat ESSPROS

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## SOCIAL PROTECTION BENEFITS AND MATERIAL DEPRIVATION

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.

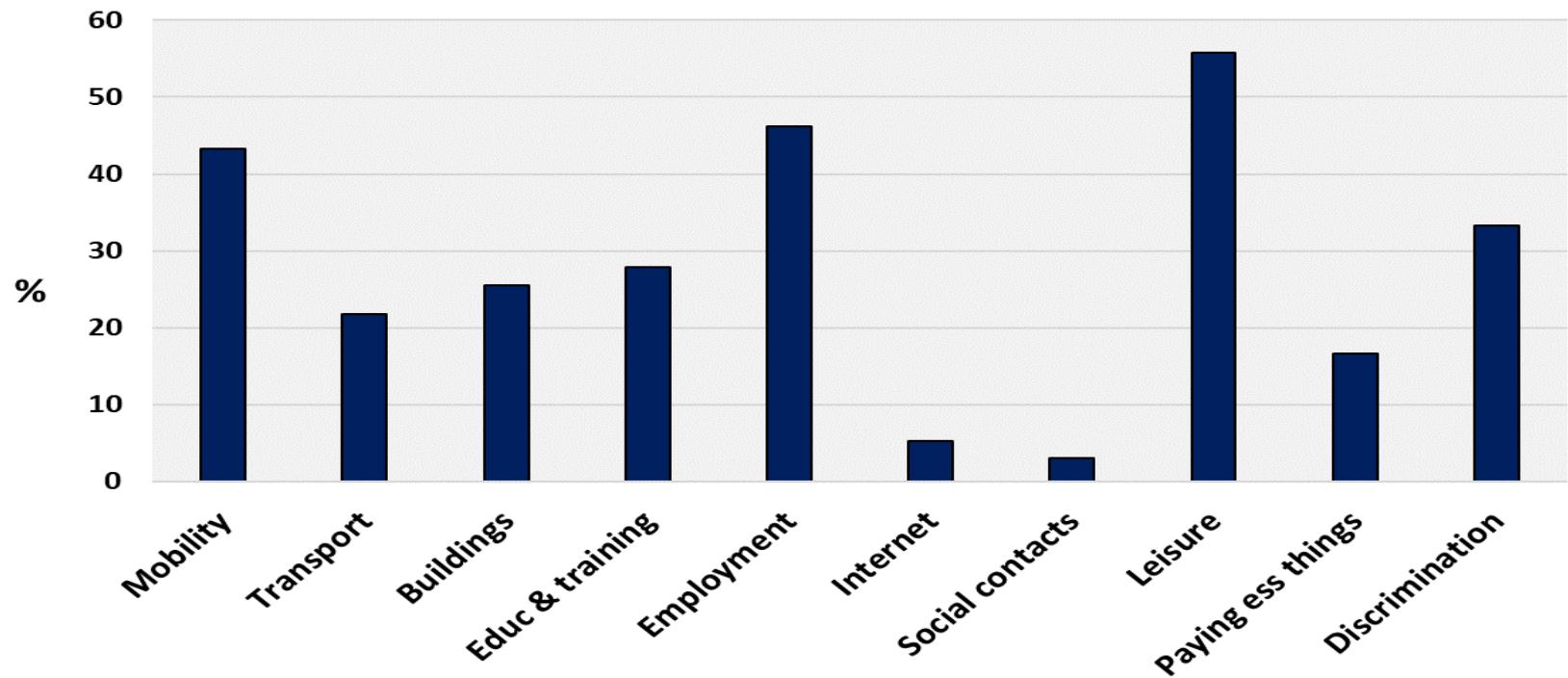
Sources of data: Social protection benefits related to disability: ESSPROS  
Material deprivation: EU-SILC survey

## 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

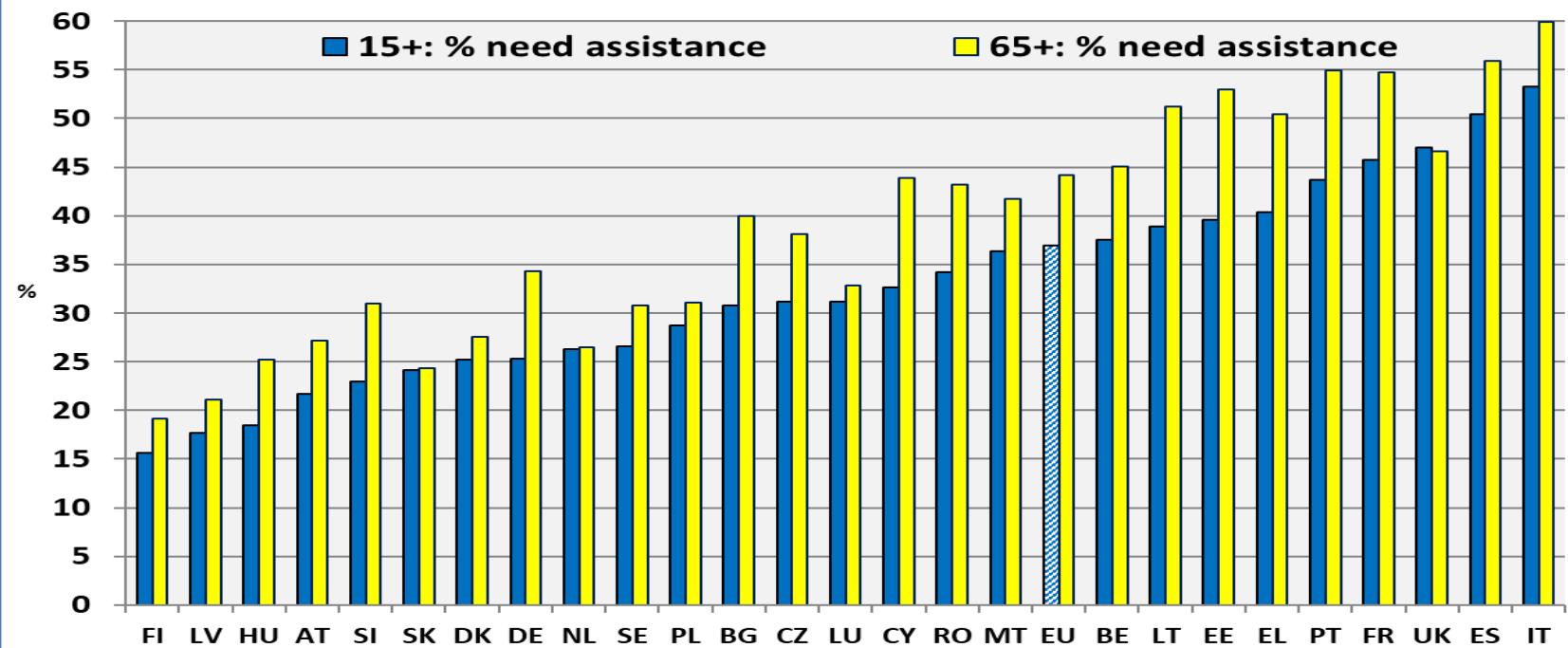


**Need for more data**

## ASSISTANCE – HELP

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

## 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.).

## 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.**

(COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Social Scoreboard Accompanying the document COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS Establishing a European Pillar of Social Rights - 26.4.2017)

### **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)

## SOURCES

EU-SILC UDB 2014 – version of August 2016

EU-SILC UDB 2013 – version 3 of January 2016

Eurostat

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/.htm>

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