

Annex 1: the annotated database of examples

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The following commentary provides a summary overview of the examples of disability-related benefits and entitlements, submitted by ANED country teams in response to the structured information request. The examples and factual annotations provide supplementary information to the desk research, critical analysis and recommendations, contained in the detailed synthesis report, and should be read in that context

Overview of the database

Each country team was requested to submit a range of examples (suggested number between 10 and 20) with the aim of collecting between 300 and 500 examples for thematic analysis. A structured web-based survey form was used to collect the examples, supported by a briefing and guidance note. A total of 432 examples were submitted from 27 countries. Not all of these examples were collected before the deadline to be considered in the rapporteur's synthesis report but are indicated in the annex to that report where possible.

Country submissions		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Austria	5.1%	22
Belgium	0.0%	0
Bulgaria	3.5%	15
Cyprus	4.9%	21
Czech Republic	3.0%	13
Denmark	6.0%	26
Estonia	2.3%	10
Finland	2.1%	9
France	2.8%	12
Germany	2.5%	11
Greece	3.0%	13
Hungary	3.0%	13
Iceland	4.9%	21
Ireland	4.4%	19
Italy	6.7%	29
Latvia	4.6%	20
Lithuania	5.6%	24
Luxembourg	0.0%	0
Malta	3.2%	14
Netherlands	3.7%	16
Norway	3.0%	13

Poland	3.9%	17
Portugal	4.2%	18
Romania	0.2%	1
Slovakia	4.2%	18
Slovenia	3.2%	14
Spain	4.6%	20
Sweden	2.5%	11
United Kingdom	2.8%	12
total		432

Scope of the examples

Country teams were invited to submit their examples across a range of different thematic areas. Although it is often difficult to classify individual entitlements or benefits into a single category, the following table illustrates the broad spread of the examples that were considered. The largest category of benefits was that of social protection and income maintenance.

General topic area		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Social protection and income	24.1%	104
Housing	8.6%	37
Support for independent living	13.0%	56
Education and training	10.2%	44
Employment	13.0%	56
Health care	6.5%	28
Transport	16.4%	71
Information and communication	5.1%	22
Leisure and culture	3.2%	14
answered question		432
skipped question		0

Similarly, the examples covered a range of different types of benefit or entitlement. The largest category was for benefits paid in cash (almost half).

Type of benefit		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Cash benefit	49.8%	215
Practical assistance	15.5%	67
Specialist equipment	7.9%	34

Reduced cost of public goods/services	23.4%	101
Priority for service at normal cost	3.5%	15
Other (please specify)		62
answered question		432
skipped question		0

Most of the benefits considered were those operating at a national level, although in some countries examples of local or regional schemes were included.

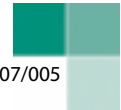
Geographical scope of the benefit		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
National scheme	90.0%	387
Regional scheme	3.7%	16
Local/Municipal scheme	4.9%	21
Specific company scheme	1.4%	6
answered question		430
skipped question		2

The large majority of examples were benefits and entitlements paid or provided directly to the disabled person, but other recipient benefits were also considered.

Recipient of the benefit		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
The disabled person	84.2%	362
An assistant/companion	7.0%	30
The family/household	18.1%	78
The employer	9.1%	39
The school or college	3.5%	15
Other (please specify)		23
answered question		430
skipped question		2

Eligibility criteria in the examples

In terms of impairment categories, the examples covered a wide range of people entitled to receive them and most were available to people with different types of impairments. It is relevant to note that a greater number of the examples were eligible for people with physical or visual impairments than for those with intellectual or psycho-social impairments labels.



Impairment groups eligible for the benefit		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Visual	84.2%	362
Hearing	79.8%	343
Physical	94.4%	406
Intellectual	78.6%	338
Mental Health	73.3%	315
<i>answered question</i>		430
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Approximately half of all the examples had a minimum age of entitlement or eligibility, while only a third had a maximum age limit.

Minimum age		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	51.2%	220
Yes (please specify)	48.8%	210
<i>answered question</i>		430
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Maximum age		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	67.2%	289
Yes (please specify)	32.8%	141
<i>answered question</i>		430
<i>skipped question</i>		2

However, more than half of all the examples were restricted to people with a particular 'level' or 'degree' of severity of impairment or disability. The actual measurement varied greatly (as discussed in the synthesis report).

Eligibility by level of impairment		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Not restricted by level of impairment	40.5%	174
Restricted to a certain level of impairment (please specify)	59.5%	256
<i>answered question</i>		430
<i>skipped question</i>		2

The kind of ‘proof’ of disability status required to obtain different benefits and entitlements varied considerably, between countries and between types of benefit (and this was not always easy to classify). However, the two most common forms of validation or recognition were a medical assessment or evidence via a disability ‘card’ or ‘register’.

Main proof of disability status required to access the benefit		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A disabled person's ‘card’ or ‘register’	24.9%	107
Receiving another type of disability benefit	7.9%	34
A medical assessment	26.5%	114
An assessment of need	16.0%	69
No official proof is needed (it is decided at the point of service)	7.7%	33
Other (please specify)	17.0%	73
<i>answered question</i>		430
<i>skipped question</i>		2

Portability and mobility

In terms of import and exportability, the examples illustrated considerable diversity in the potential for mobility from one country to another. For example, only one third of the examples could be considered as exportable (and most of them only on a temporary basis).

Exportability of the benefit		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	67.2%	289

Yes, but only when travelling on a temporary basis	19.3%	83
Yes, even if they became a resident in the other country	13.5%	58
Please explain the limitations (e.g. who can claim, for how long, etc.)		153
<i>answered question</i>		430
<i>skipped question</i>		2

By contrast, many more of the examples were considered available to visitors (but in most cases it was a requirement that they became a resident of the country).

Availability of the benefit to visitors		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	14.7%	63
Yes, but only if they became a resident here	72.6%	312
Yes, even if they were travelling here temporarily	12.8%	55
Please explain the limitations (e.g. who can claim, for how long, etc.)		247
<i>answered question</i>		430
<i>skipped question</i>		2