

## **CESEP ASBL**

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FEASIBILITY STUDY

## INDICATORS OF DISABILITY EQUALITY IN EUROPE

An evaluative report on the feasibility of using existing data sources

November 2009

FOR

Academic Network of European Disability Experts

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THEMES

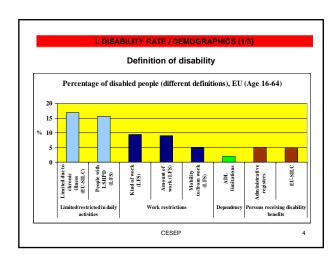
INDICATORS OF DISABILITY EQUALITY IN EUROPE

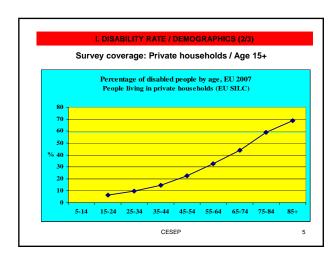
- I. DISABILITY RATE / DEMOGRAPHICS
- II. PERSONAL AND FAMILY LIFE
- III. CHOICE AND CONTROL
- IV. ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES
- V. EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING
- VI. WORK AND EMPLOYMENT
- VII. INCOMES AND POVERTY

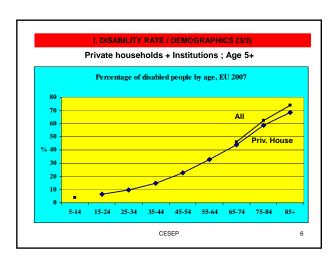
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## I. DISABILITY RATE / DEMOGRAPHICS

## Comments

## DEFINITION:

- Use the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM)
- Use the Convention as reference framework in the MT

## CHILDREN:

Harmonise surveys covering children

## INSTITUTIONS:

Harmonise national surveys covering institutions

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## II. PERSONNAL AND FAMILY LIFE

INDICATORS	SOURCE
Public think that being disabled tends to be a disadvantage	EB
2. Public think that disability discrimination is widespread	EB
3. Public think that disab. discrimination is more now than it was	EB
4. Subjective well-being/happiness of disabled women and men	EQLS
5. Time Use by Activity (work life balance)	HETUS/EQLS
6. Free Time Spent by Activity	HETUS
7. Victims of violence/crime	EHIS
8. Disabled women and men living alone	SILC
9. Living as a couple	SILC
10. Ever married	SILC
11. Social contacts and friendships	ESS/EDSIM
12. Public have friends or acquaintances who are disabled	EB
13. Disabled women and men who are parents	EQLS/EHIS
14. Women's fertility rates compared to general population	SILC (?)
15. Age at first child birth	?
PROPOSALS	
Insert disability MEHM into victimisation surveys.	

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## III. CHOICE AND CONTROL

## INDICATORS 1. Proportion of disabled wo/men who live in private households 2. Proportion of disabled people living in residential institutions 3. Expenditure on social support for disabled people to live at home 4. Expenditure on social ential institutional provision for disabled 5. Enough help with personal care and household activities 6. Home care services for disabled people 7. People receiving personal/individual budgets for independent living 8. Voting participation in general elections compared to ... 9. Active political participation 10. Proportion of disabled Parliamentarians Disability questions ought to be included in the: - European Election Survey, and - European Values Survey.

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# INDICATORS INDICATORS SOURCE 1. How easy is it to use public transport? 2. Household access to a private car 3. Proportion of level access accessible public buses/trains 4. How easy to get to local shops and services 5. Travel to work (measure to select) 6. Key public websites meeting accessibility standards 7. Key sectoral/commercial websites meet accessibility standards 8. Regulal internet usege compared to general population 9. Percentage national language subtiles from main public TV broadcasters 10. National language subtiles from main public TV broadcasters 11. Text access to main emergency telephone number 12. Audio description of programmes from main nommercial TV broadcasters 13. Audio description of programmes from main public TV broadcasters 14. proportion of talking ATMs provided by main banks 15. Number of working sign language interpreters (e.g. per million popul. 16. Signed programmes from main public TV broadcasters 17. Signed programmes from main inommercial TV broadcasters 18. Access and use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) PROPOSALS Aggregate certain indicators 9-17 Insert a question on disability in national travel/mobility surveys. We ought to insert the MEHM in ICT surveys. CESEP 10. How easy is to use public EDSIM/SQLS EDSIM/SQLS EDSIM/SQLS EDSIM/SQLS MeAC MeAC MeAC WASLI MeAC ICT (?) PROPOSALS

# INDICATORS INDICATORS SOURCE 1. Proportion of school-age disabled children attending mainstream schools 2. Disabled children of compulsory school age not enrolled in school 3. Pupils attending special schools 4. Educational attainment at school of disabled people 5. Early disabled school leavers 6. Degree/level qualification compared to general population 7. Disabled students in higher education 8. Highest level of qualification of disabled people 8. SILC 8. Highest level of qualification in disabled people 9. Participation rate in life-long learning of disabled people 10. Participation in government training scheme 11. Transition from school to work of young disabled SUCC Sources - Eurybase (the information database on education systems in Europe), - EADSNE (European Agency for development of special need in education); - UNICEF, OECD, and National Ministries of Education. Proposals Harmonise administrative classifications concerning the type of disability / special education need. Introduce disability questions (MEHM) in the AES survey.

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	INDICATORS	SOURCE
Public in favour	of specific measures for equal opportunities in employment	EB/ISSP
	onal assistance at work	EDSIM/LFS
3. Needs/uses speci	al equipment at work	EDSIM/LFS
	al working arrangements at work	EDSIM/LFS
<ol><li>Employment rate</li></ol>	of disabled women and men compared to general population	SILC/LFS
	ate of disabled women and men compared to general population	SILC/LFS
	lisabled women and men compared to general population	SILC/LFS
	disabled women and men compared to general population	SILC/LFS
<ol><li>Full-time / part-ti</li></ol>		SILC/LFS
	g age people in work who would like to work more hours	SILC/LFS
11. Self-employed /		SILC/LFS
	, company directors, professionals	SILC/LFS
	(temporary / permanent)	SILC/LFS
	living in jobless households compared to general population	SILC
15. Long-term unem		SILC/LFS
<ol><li>Ever had paid we</li></ol>		SILC/LFS
	led women and men who are low paid	SILC
18. Labour market tr	ansitions	SILC

1. Households living in relative poverty by gender and age 2. Household income (with/without one or more disabled members) 3. LC 3. Household savings/debt 4. Risk/rate of poverty (before/after social transfers) 5. Sources of household income (e.g. wages, state benefits,) 6. Satisfaction with standard of housing (accommodation meets needs) 7. Disabled people living in inadequate housing 8. Housing tenure (e.g. public/private rented, owner occupation) 9. Expenditure on disability-related cash benefits 5. LC/C 6. Satisfaction with standard of housing (accommodation meets needs) 7. Sinch of the disability of the disab	EQLS EQLS

## CONCLUSIONS (1/2)

### DEFINITION

- Take into account Contextual factors (e.g. EDSIM identifies barriers)
   Establish bridges between surveys and registers

## INSERT DISABILITY QUESTIONS IN THE NEXT ROUND OF:

- Adult Education Survey (AES),
   Labour Force Survey (annual LFS),
   Information and Communication Technologies (ICT survey),
   European Victimisation Survey (EVS) focussing on violence and victims,
   Special surveys focussing on an ageing society,
   National Travel/Mobility Surveys (NTS),
   European Values Survey (EVS),
   European Elections Survey (EES).

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## CONCLUSIONS (2/2)

## GOALS

In the short term: Use the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM)
 In the medium term: The UN Convention could be the reference framework
 Type of disability and related barriers

## MAKE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN

- NeedsServices usedGap between supply and demand

## DYNAMIC INDICATORS

- Transition from school to work,
   Deteriorating and improving disability status,
   Channels to marginalisation and precariousness.

Facilitate access to survey microdata.

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