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# CESEP ASBL

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## EUROPE 2020 & HOUSING CONDITIONS

for  
ANED – Academic Network of European Disability experts

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**Task 6**  
**COMPARATIVE DATA & INDICATORS**

- **To provide comparative data against a selection of quantitative indicators**
- **To publish the selected indicators on the ANED website**

**ANED – Academic Network of European Disability experts**  
**European Commission DG Justice**

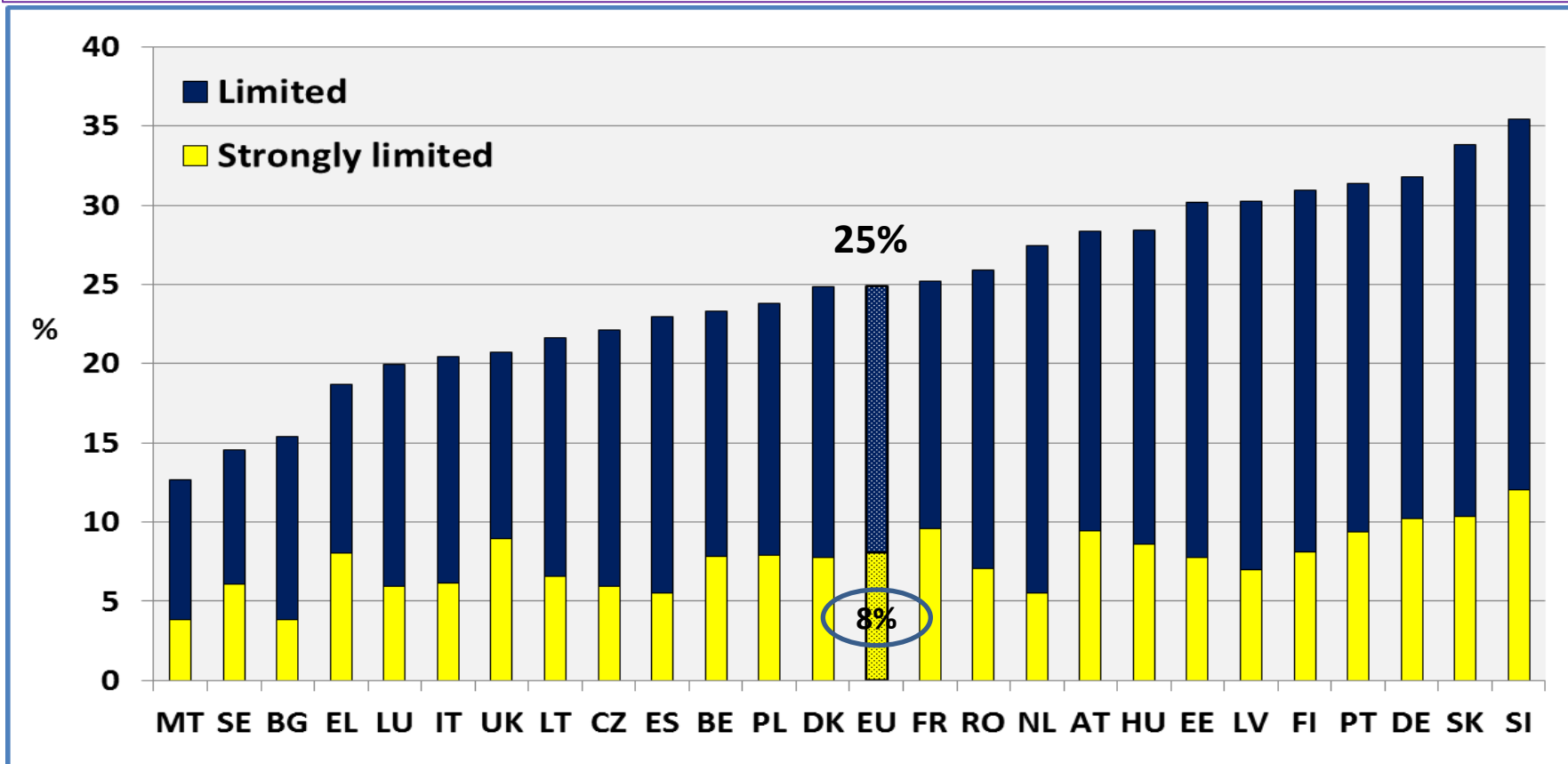
The network is managed by  
**Human European Consultancy & University of Leeds**

**CONTRACT: JUST/2011/PROG/PR/01/D3-30-CE-0450002/00-88**

# NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

EU: 25% of persons aged 16+ declare “limited”; 8% of persons aged 16+ declare “strongly limited

% of the same age group. Persons living in private households (see Report for people living in institutions) aged 16+. 2010



EU (Age: 16-64)

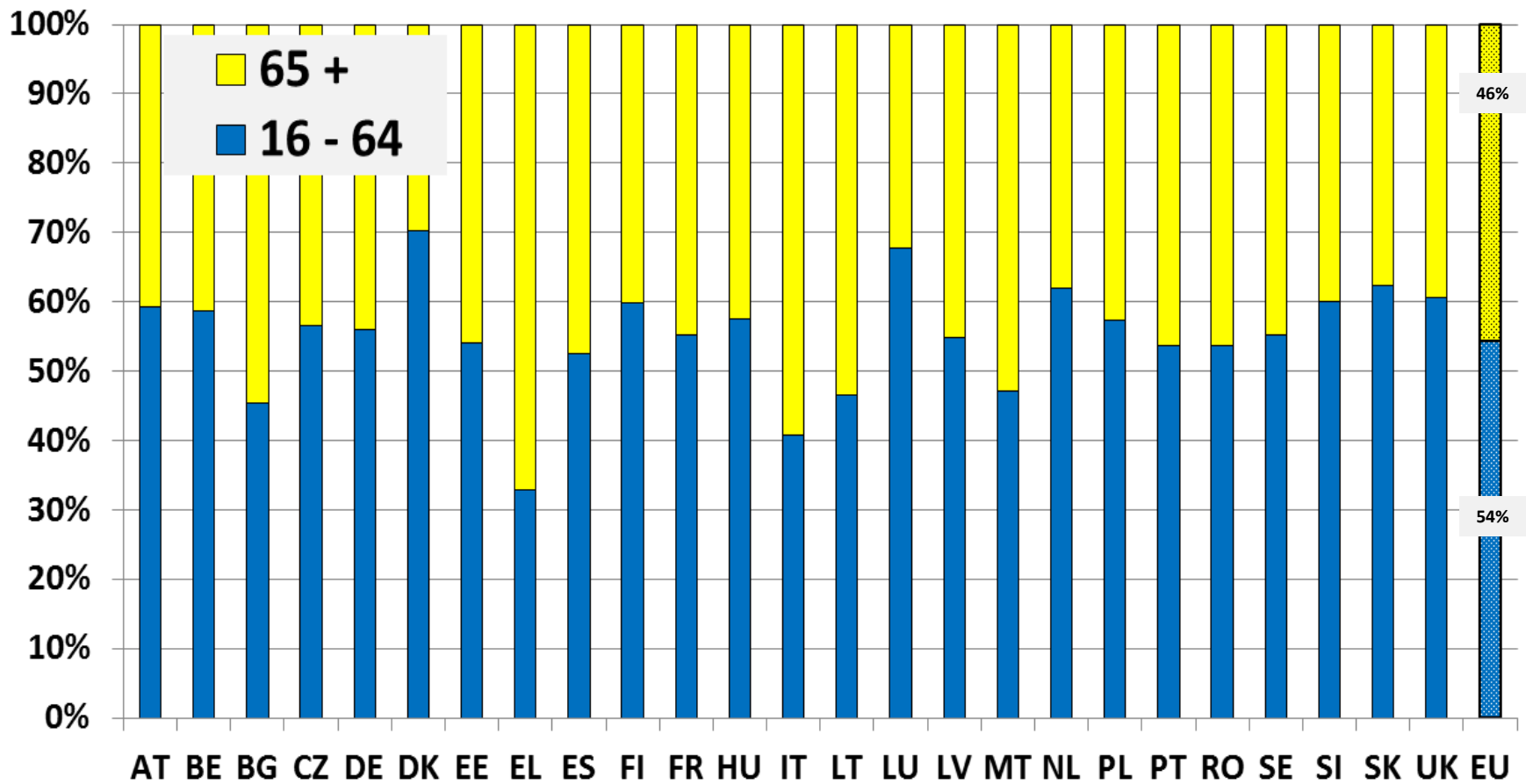
Severely disabled: 4,9%

Disability beneficiaries: 4,8%

Administrative data: ≈5%

# DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES BY AGE GROUP

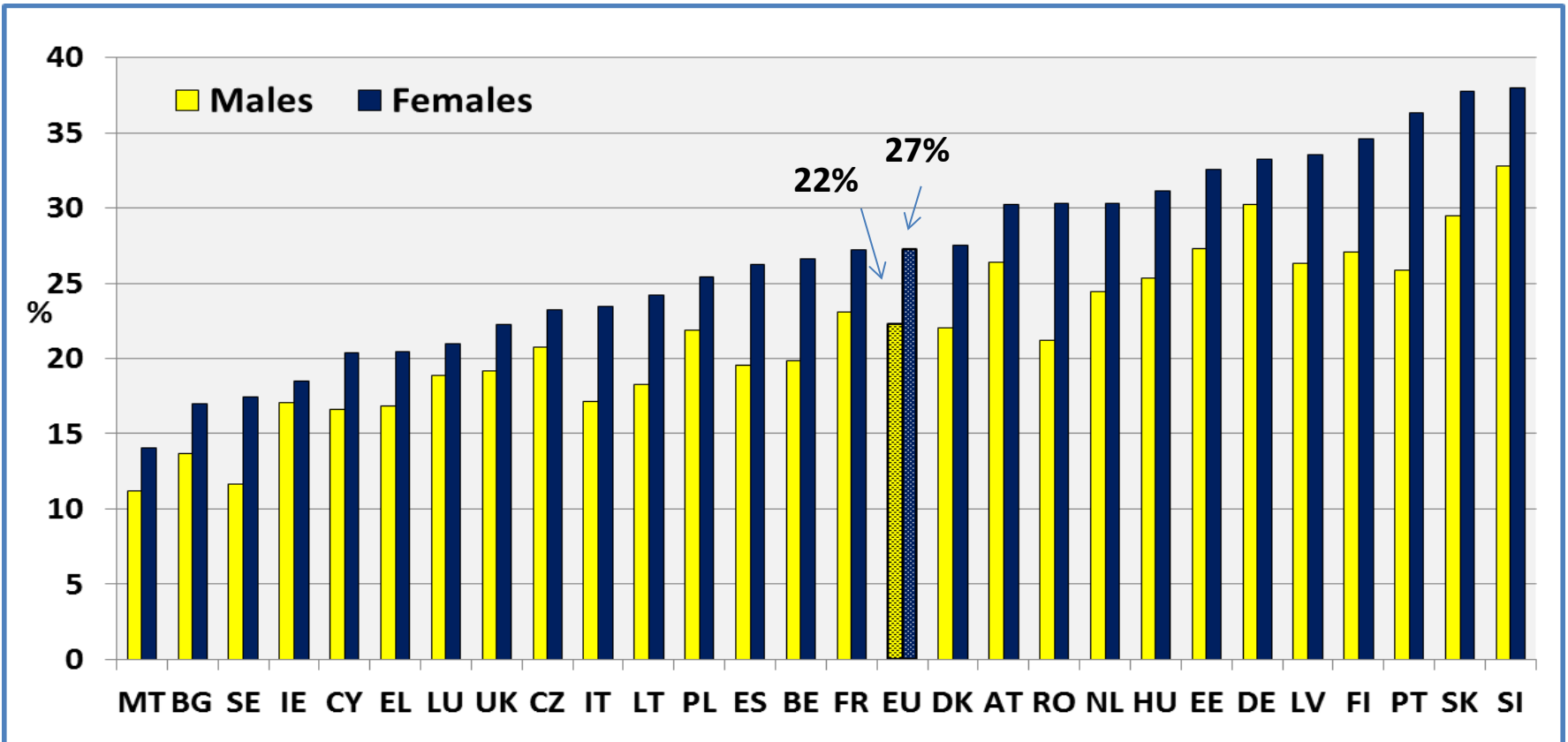
EU: About 46% of disabled people are persons aged 65+; 2010



# PERCENT OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES BY GENDER

EU: 27% of females declare “limited” and 22% of males

% of the same sex. Age 16+. 2010



The prevalence of disability is higher among women partly due to the age composition.

## **EUROPE 2020**

**Europe 2020 is the EU's growth strategy for the coming decade.**

### **PRIORITIES:**

**Develop a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy.**

### **DELIVER:**

- **High levels of employment,**
- **Productivity and**
- **Social cohesion.**

### **MONITORING ACHIEVEMENTS**

**through statistics is integral part of the Europe 2020 strategy.**

### **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**

### **EMPLOYMENT**

**A headline target has been agreed for the whole EU.  
Each Member State has adopted its own national target.**

#### **TARGET (Headline)**

- **75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed**

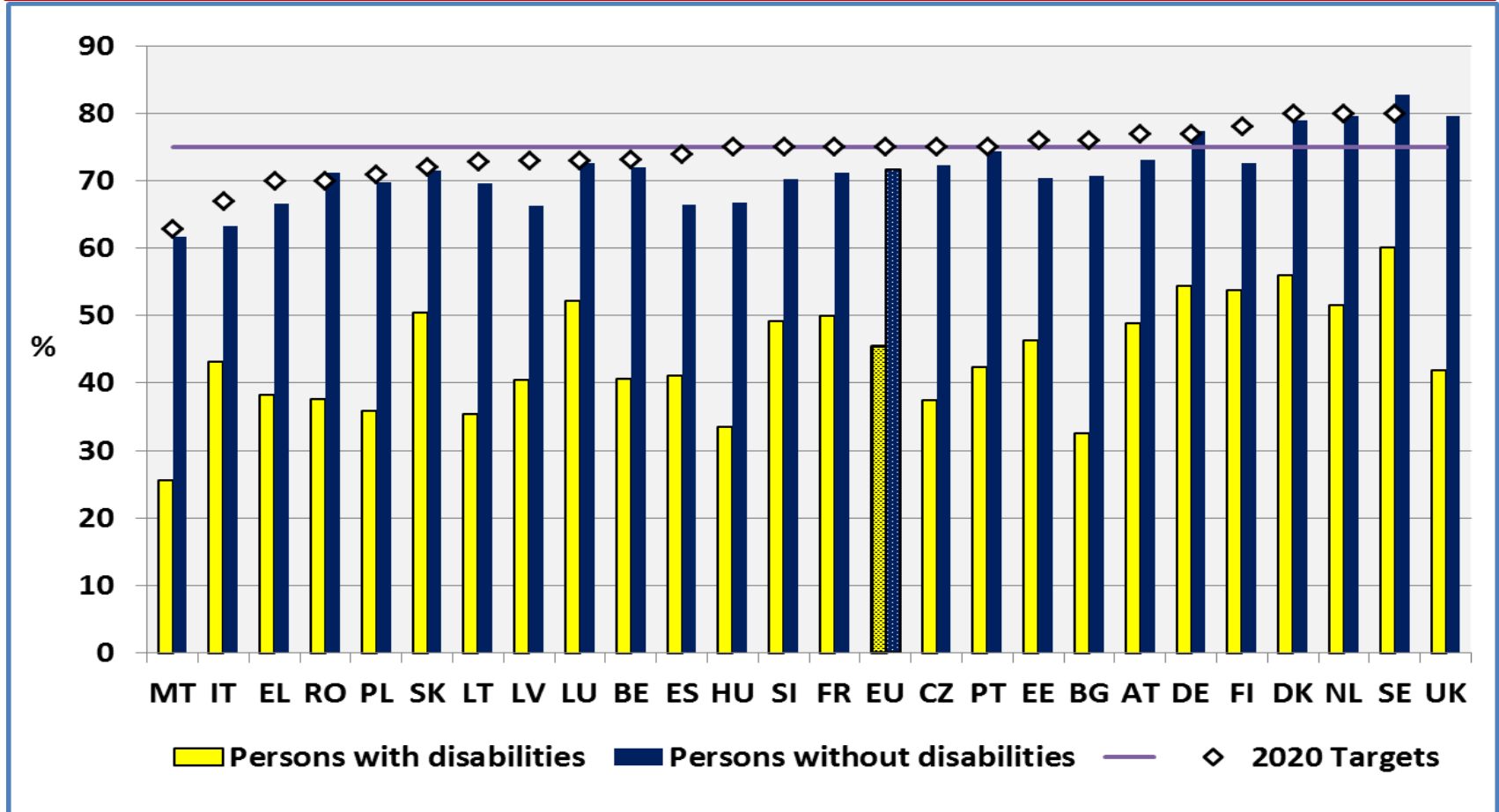
#### **INDICATOR**

- **Employment rate by gender, age group 20-64**

# EMPLOYMENT

EU	Employment gap: 26,2%	Disabled: 45,5%	Non-Disabled: 71,7%	Total: 67,2%
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Number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment as a % of the same age group; 2010

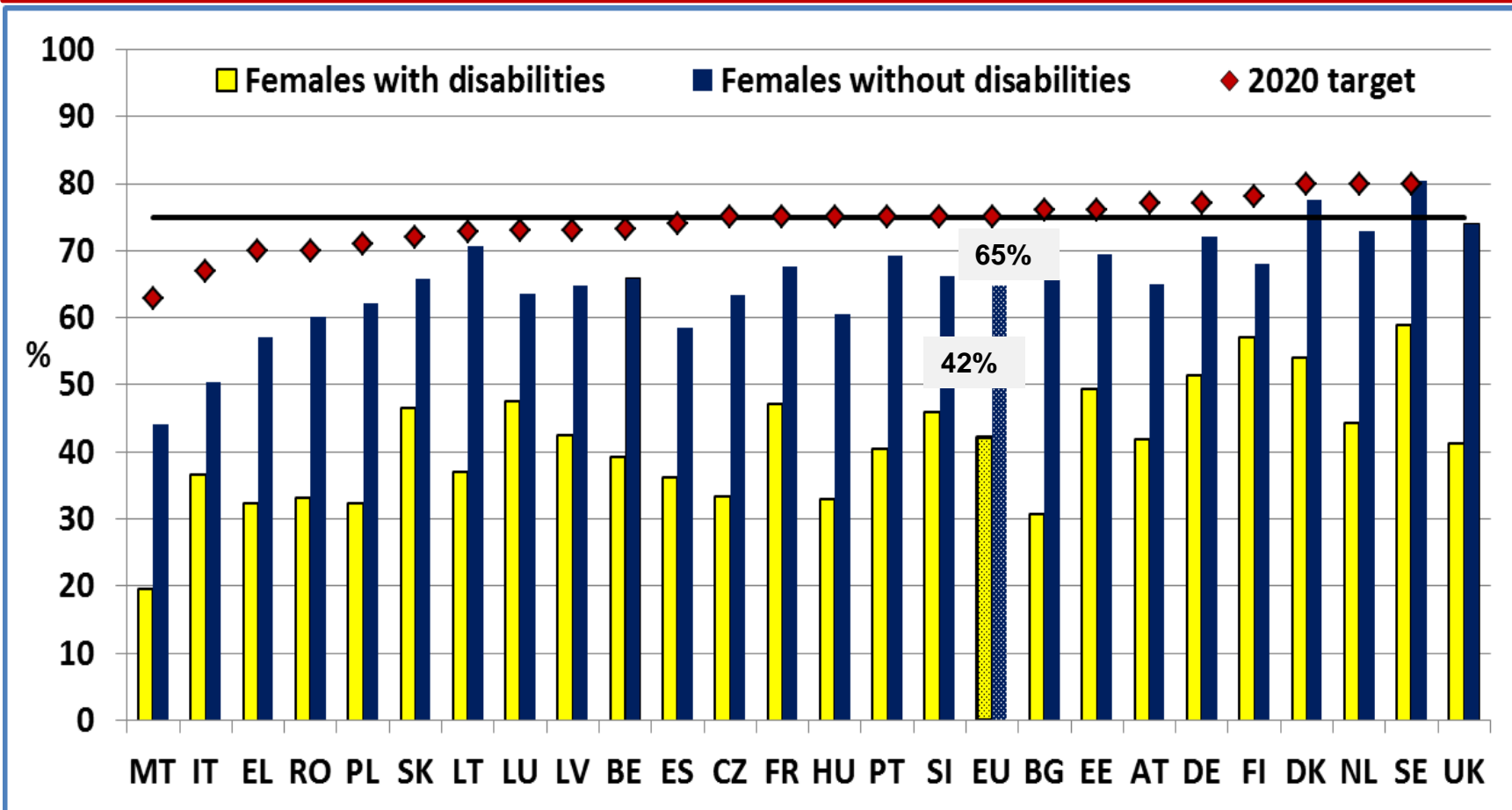




# FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

EU Disabled women: 42% Non-disabled women: 65% Disabled men: 49% Non-disabled men: 79% ALL: 67%

Number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment as a % of the same sex and age group; 2010



# EUROPE 2020

## EDUCATION

A headline target has been agreed for the whole EU.  
Each Member State has adopted its own national target.

### TARGET (Headline)

- 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

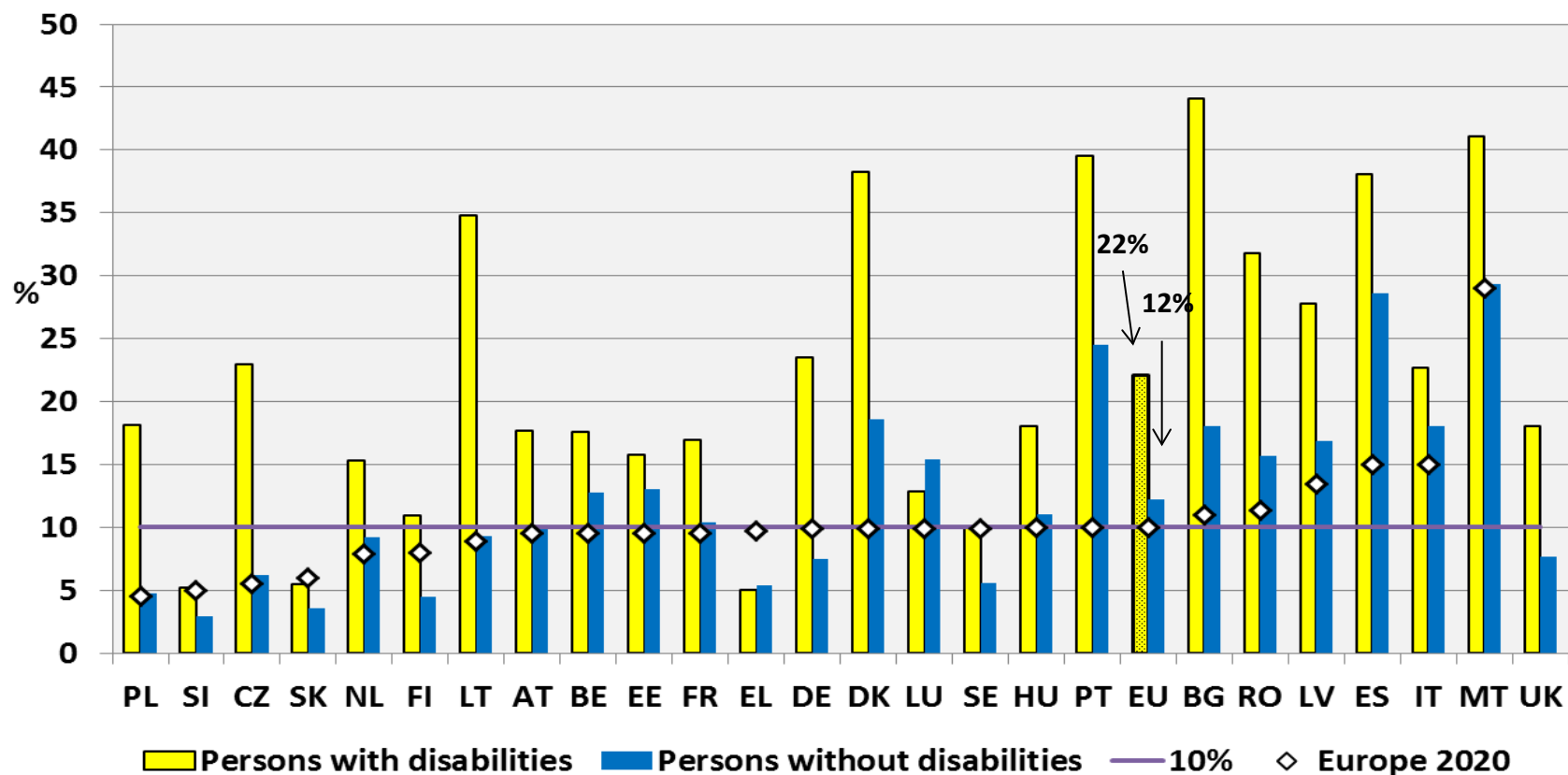
### INDICATOR

- Early leavers from education and training by gender
- Tertiary educational attainment by gender, age group 30-34

# EARLY LEAVERS FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING

EU	Female	Disabled	18%	Non-disabled	10%	ALL: 13%
	Male		26%		14%	
	Total		22%		12%	

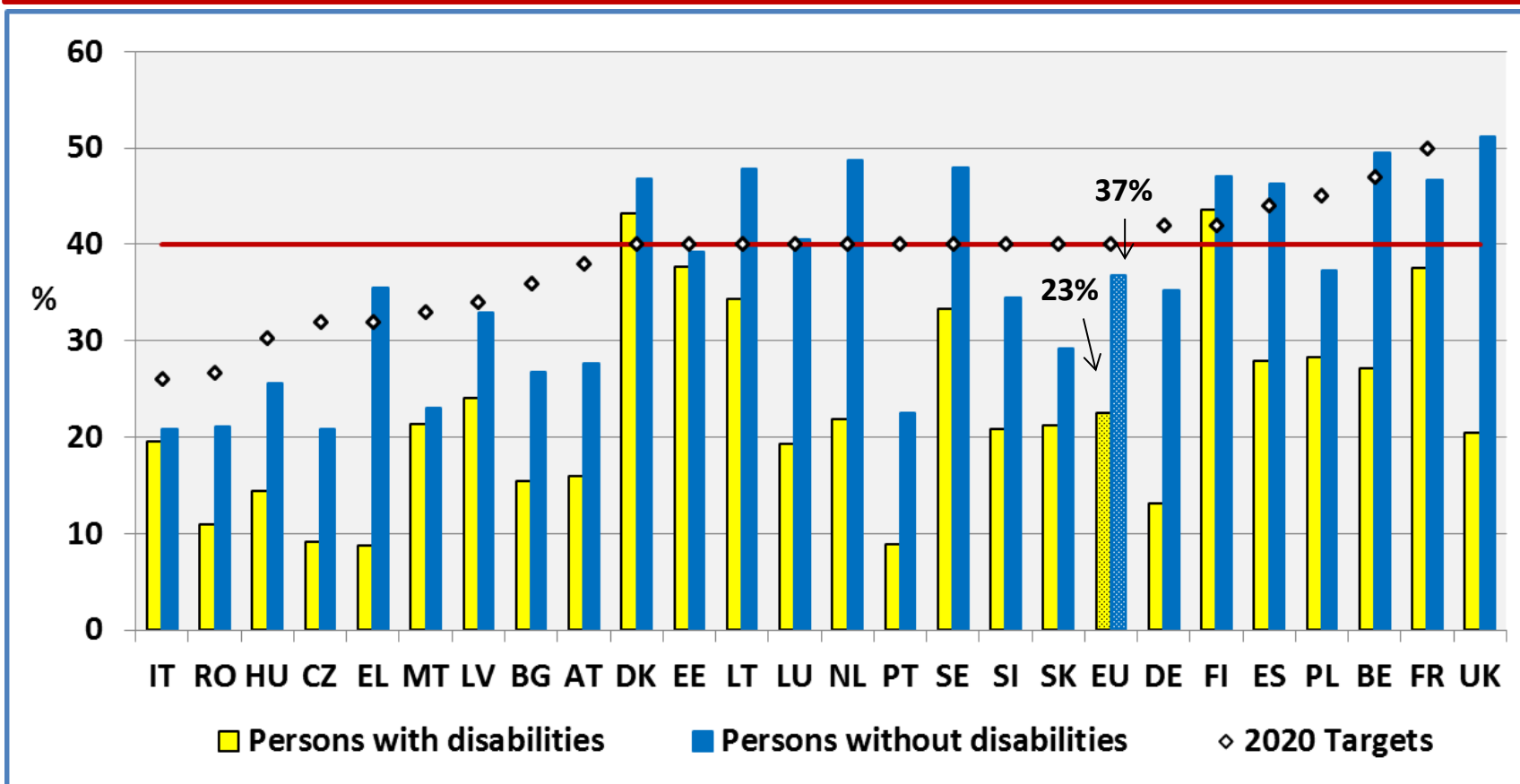
Percent of persons aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education; 2010  
 Indicative results: Small samples in certain Member States



# TERTIARY OR EQUIVALENT EDUCATION

<b>EU</b>	<b>Female</b>		<b>25%</b>	<b>Non-disabled</b>	<b>41%</b>	
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	<b>19%</b>		<b>33%</b>	<b>ALL: 35%</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>23%</b>		<b>37%</b>	

Percent of persons aged 30-34 who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education; 2010  
Indicative results: Small samples in certain Member States



# EUROPE 2020

## POVERTY & SOCIAL EXCLUSION

**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**

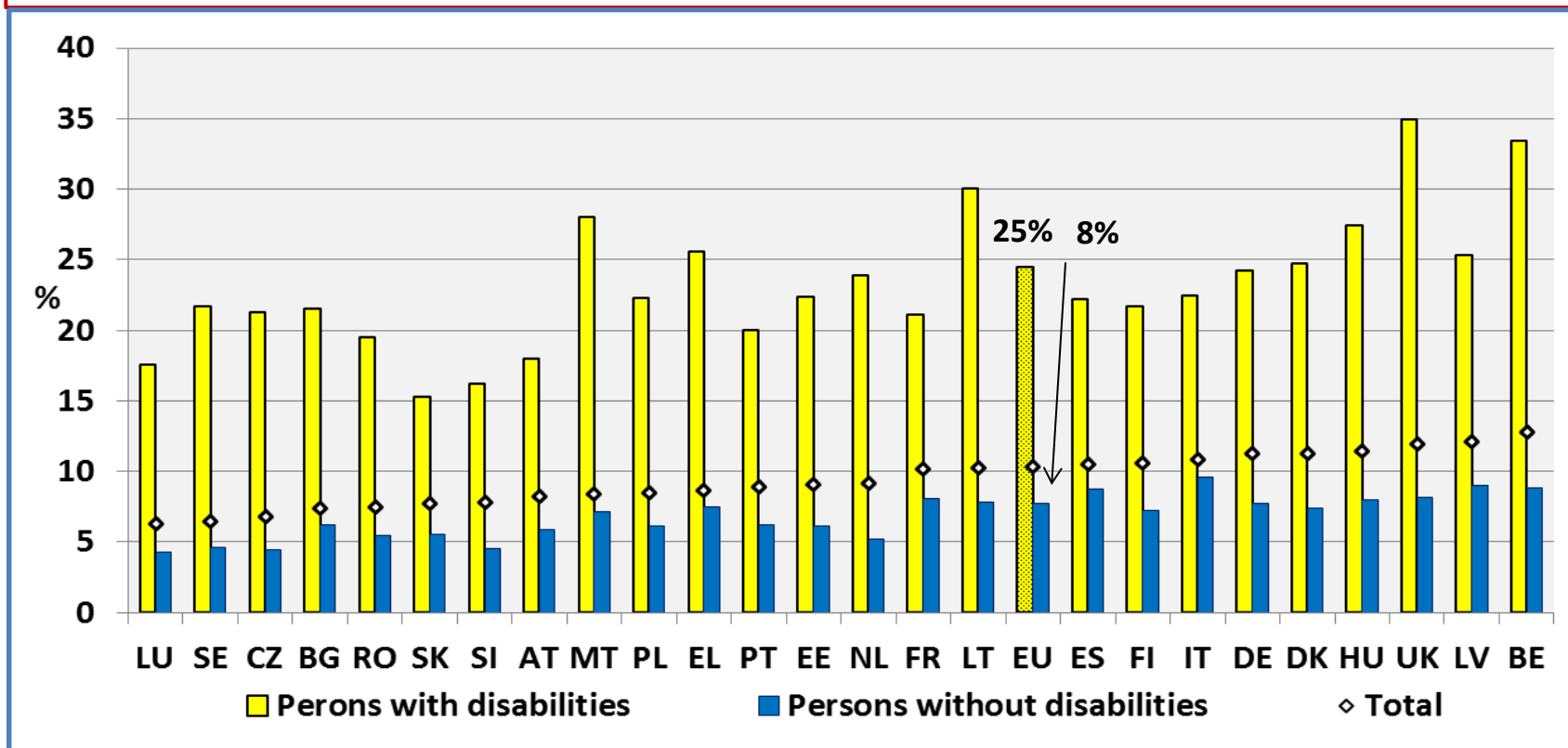
- **People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (union of the three sub-indicators below)**
- **1. People living in households with very low work intensity**
- **2. People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers**
- **3. Severely materially deprived people**

## POVERTY & SE: 1. VERY LOW WORK INTENSITY

<b>EU</b>	<b>Severe: 40%</b>	<b>Moderate: 19%</b>	<b>All disabled: 25%</b>	<b>Non-disabled: 8%</b>	<b>Total: 10%</b>
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**Percent of persons living in households with Work Intensity < 20%. Age 16-59, 2010**

Ratio between the number of months that all working age household members (18-64) have been working during the income reference year and the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked.

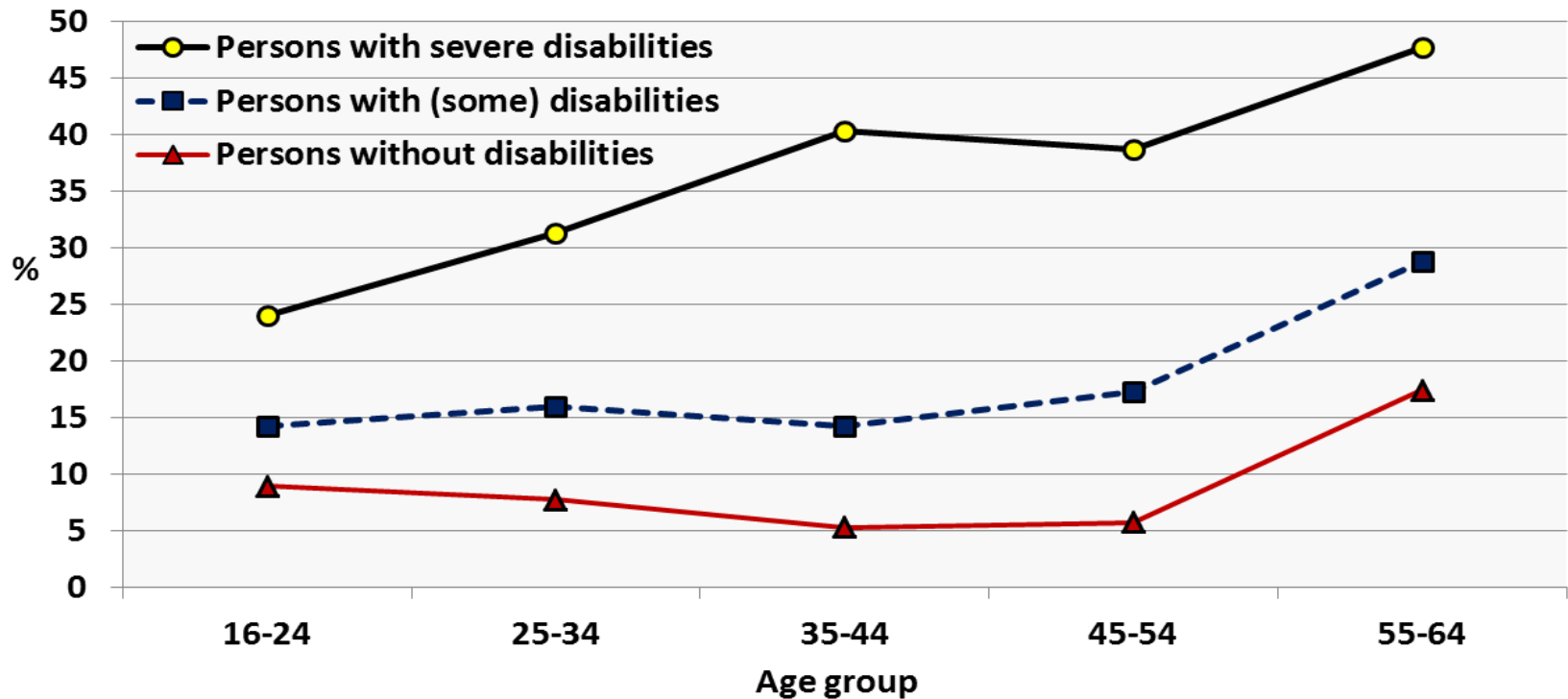


## POVERTY & SE: 1. VERY LOW WORK INTENSITY

Percent of persons living in households with Work Intensity < 20%. Age 16-64, 2010

By degree of disability (Strongly limited, Limited, Not-limited)

Ratio between the number of months that all working age household members (18-64) have been working during the income reference year and the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked.

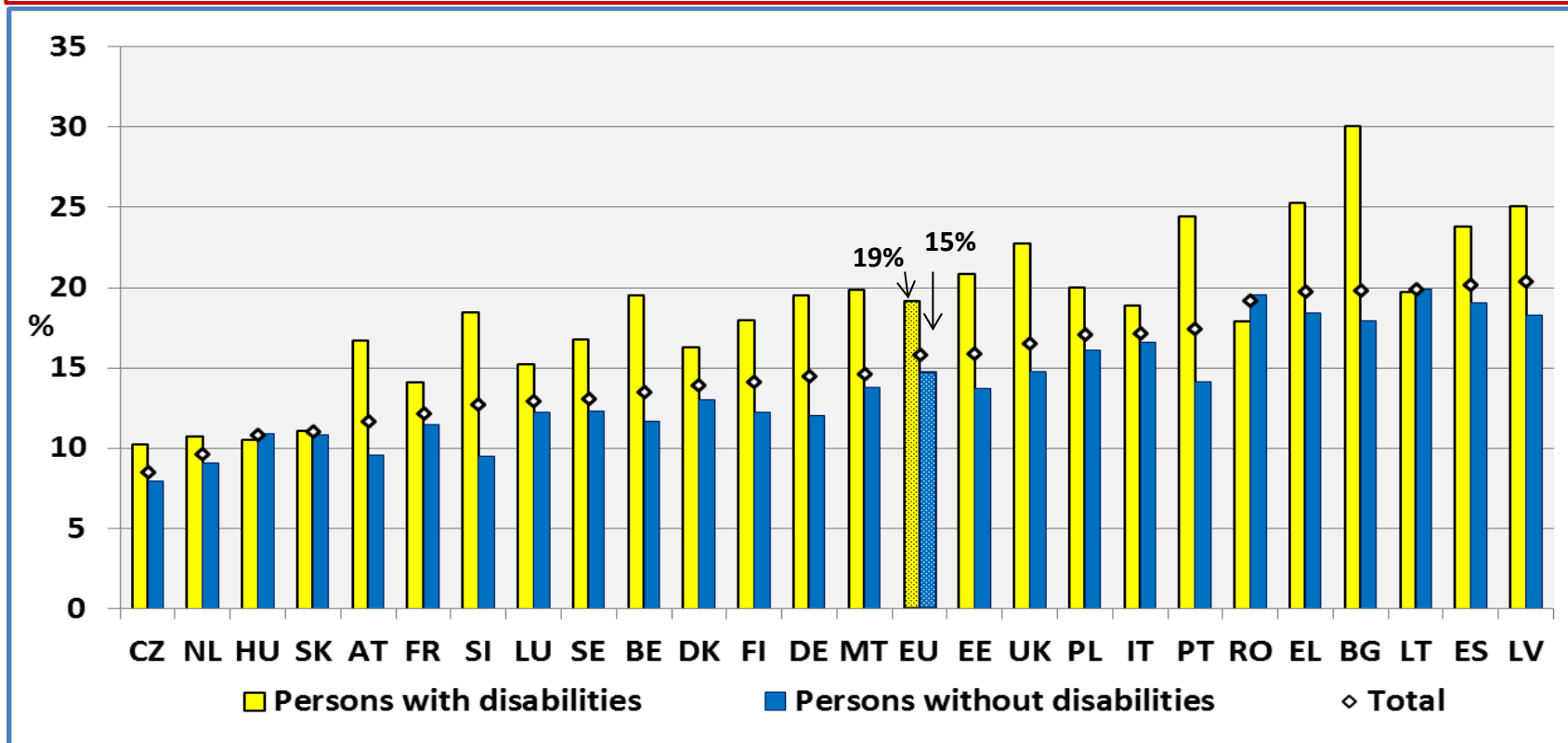


## POVERTY & SE: 2. RISK OF POVERTY AFTER SOCIAL TRANSFERS

<b>EU</b>	<b>Severe: 22%</b>	<b>Moderate: 18%</b>	<b>All disabled: 19%</b>	<b>Non-disabled: 15%</b>	<b>Total: 16%</b>
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**Percent of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold**

**Persons with an equivalised household disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised household disposable income (after social transfers); Age 16+, 2010**





## **POVERTY & SE: 3. SEVERELY MATERIALLY DEPRIVED PEOPLE**

Europe 2020: component of indicator "population at risk of poverty or social exclusion"

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

**The nine items considered are:**

- 1. Arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, ... or other loan payments;**
- 2. Capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home;**
- 3. Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish ... every second day;**
- 4. Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses;**
- 5. Household cannot afford a telephone (including mobile phone);**
- 6. Household cannot afford a colour TV;**
- 7. Household cannot afford a washing machine;**
- 8. Household cannot afford a car and**
- 9. Ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm.**

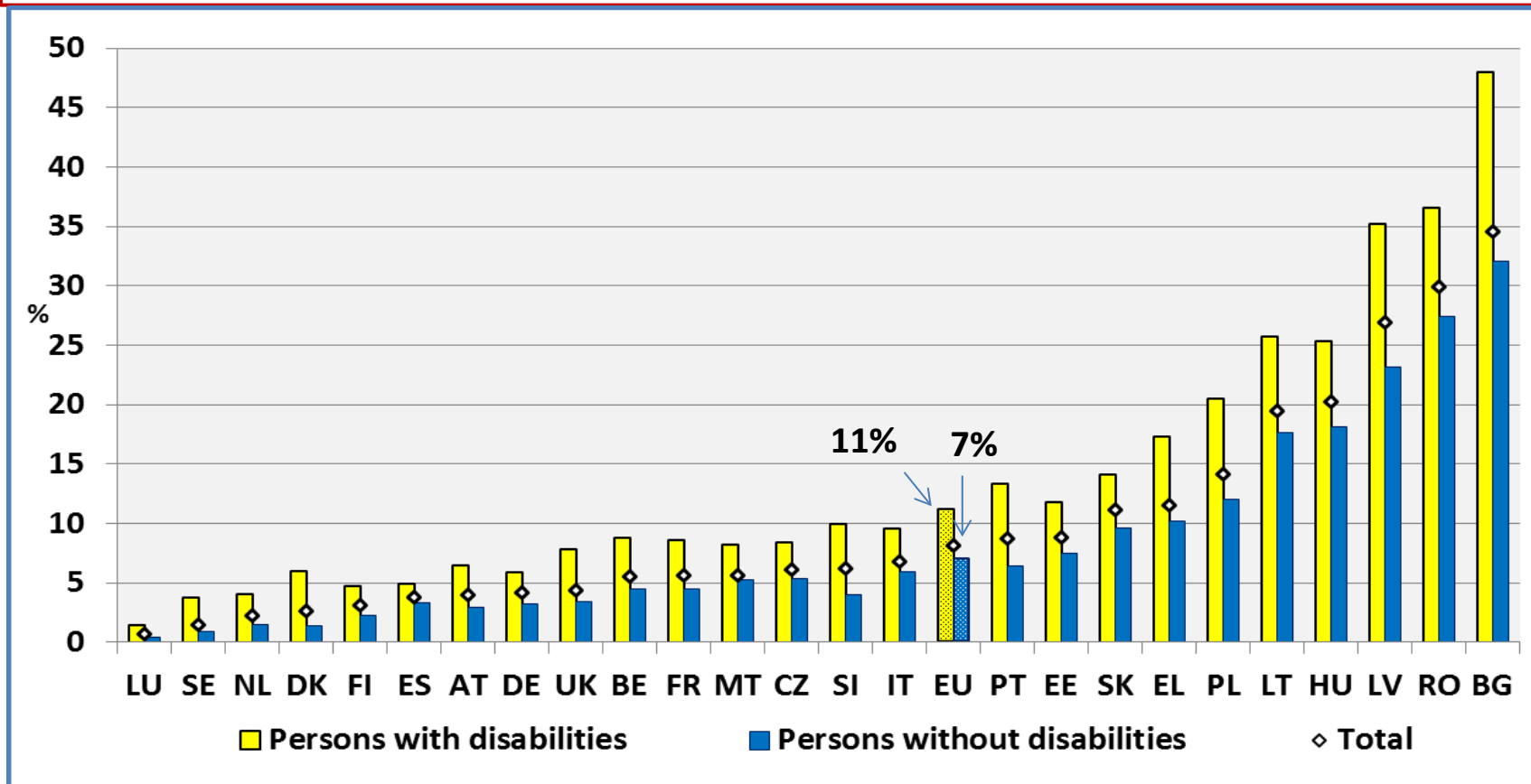
Specificity of the indicator: Similar across Member States (unlike Financial poverty: 60% of national median)

## POVERTY & SE: 3. SEVERELY MATERIALLY DEPRIVED PEOPLE

<b>EU</b>	<b>Severe: 14%</b>	<b>Moderate: 10%</b>	<b>All disabled: 11%</b>	<b>Non-disabled: 7%</b>	<b>Total: 8%</b>
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**Percent of persons in severely materially deprived households**

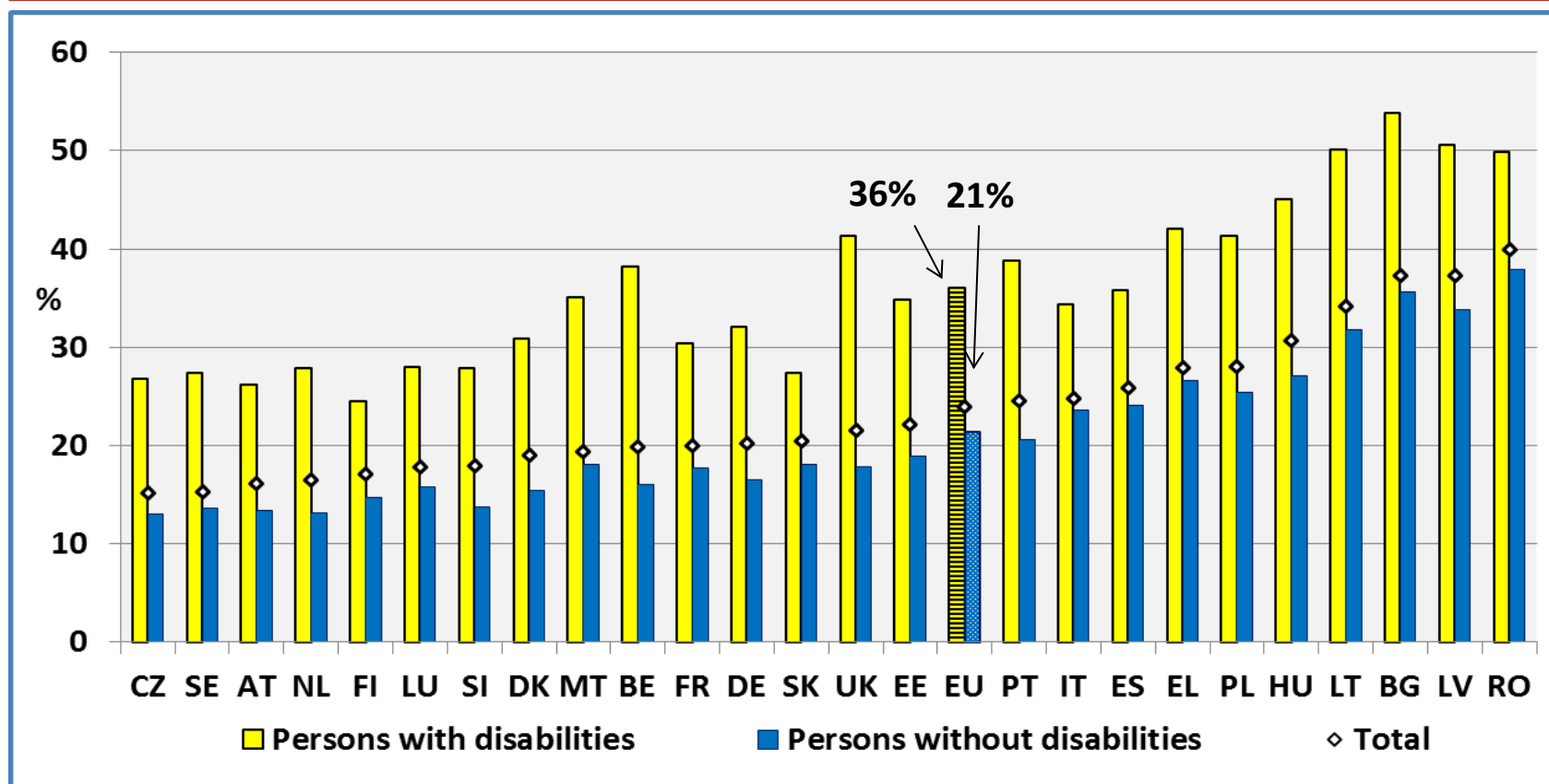
**Enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items. Age 16+, 2010**



## PEOPLE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Synthesis of 3 indicators)

EU	Severe: 48%	Moderate: 31%	All disabled: 36%	Non-disabled: 21%	Total: 24%
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Percent of persons who are either at risk of poverty after social transfers or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity, Age 16-64, 2010



# HOUSING CONDITIONS

## EU-SILC 2007 ad hoc module on housing conditions

### DEGREE OF SATISFACTION/ACCESSIBILITY/PROXIMITY OF BASIC NEEDS

1. OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH DWELLING
2. HOUSING AND GROCERY SERVICES
3. HOUSING AND BANKING SERVICES
4. HOUSING AND POSTAL SERVICES (see annual Report)
5. HOUSING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT
6. HOUSING AND PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES
7. HOUSING AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL

# HOUSING CONDITIONS

## Methodological issues

**The indicator refers to the household**

**There is one respondent in each household answering or filling the questionnaire. This person has to express its views for the household as a whole/unit. In order to minimise problems, we take into account only opinions expressed by the direct respondents to the interview.**

**If one member of the household has a disability and can hardly access a service (which he needs as an individual) ... in this case the access to the service ought to be considered difficult for the household. However, we cannot exclude that a disabled person reports no difficulties if a non-disabled person member of the household fulfils the required task.**

**The survey, although it takes into account the needs of persons with disabilities, it does not make explicit reference to obstacles and architectural barriers. It focusses mainly on distance, diversity, opening hours, etc. The term “accessibility” has a wide sense here.**

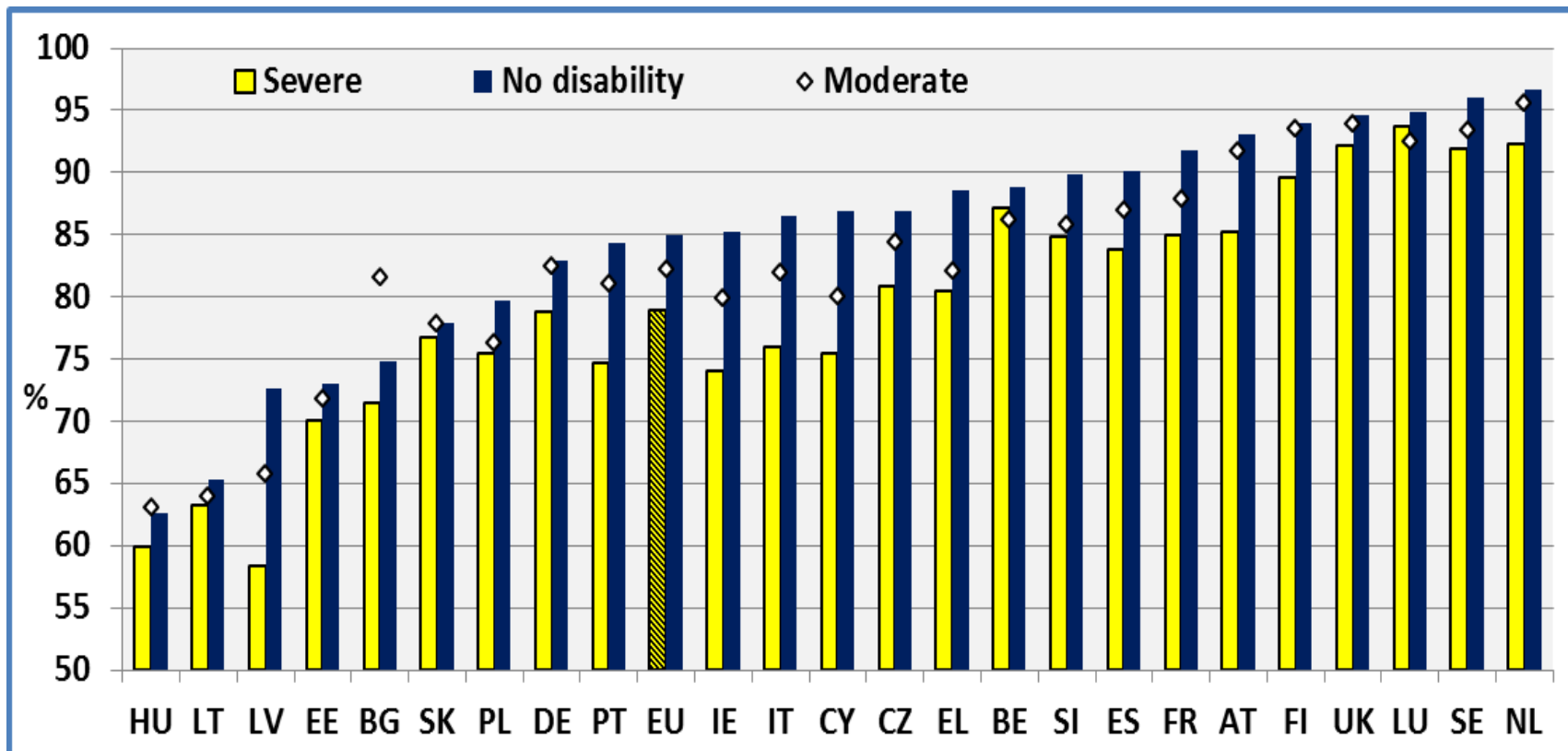
**The survey does not take into account the type of disability/limitation**

**Housing conditions and access to basic services refers to the facility/difficulty to obtain these services regardless as to whether they are delivered by internet, phone or 'ordinary shopping'. Distance between home and basic services, opening hours, diversity of services offered, etc. are considered. Disability is only one factor among the above noted ones.**

## OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH DWELLING

<b>EU</b>	<b>Severe: 79%</b>	<b>Moderate: 82%</b>	<b>All disabled: 81%</b>	<b>Non-disabled: 85%</b>	<b>Total: 84%</b>
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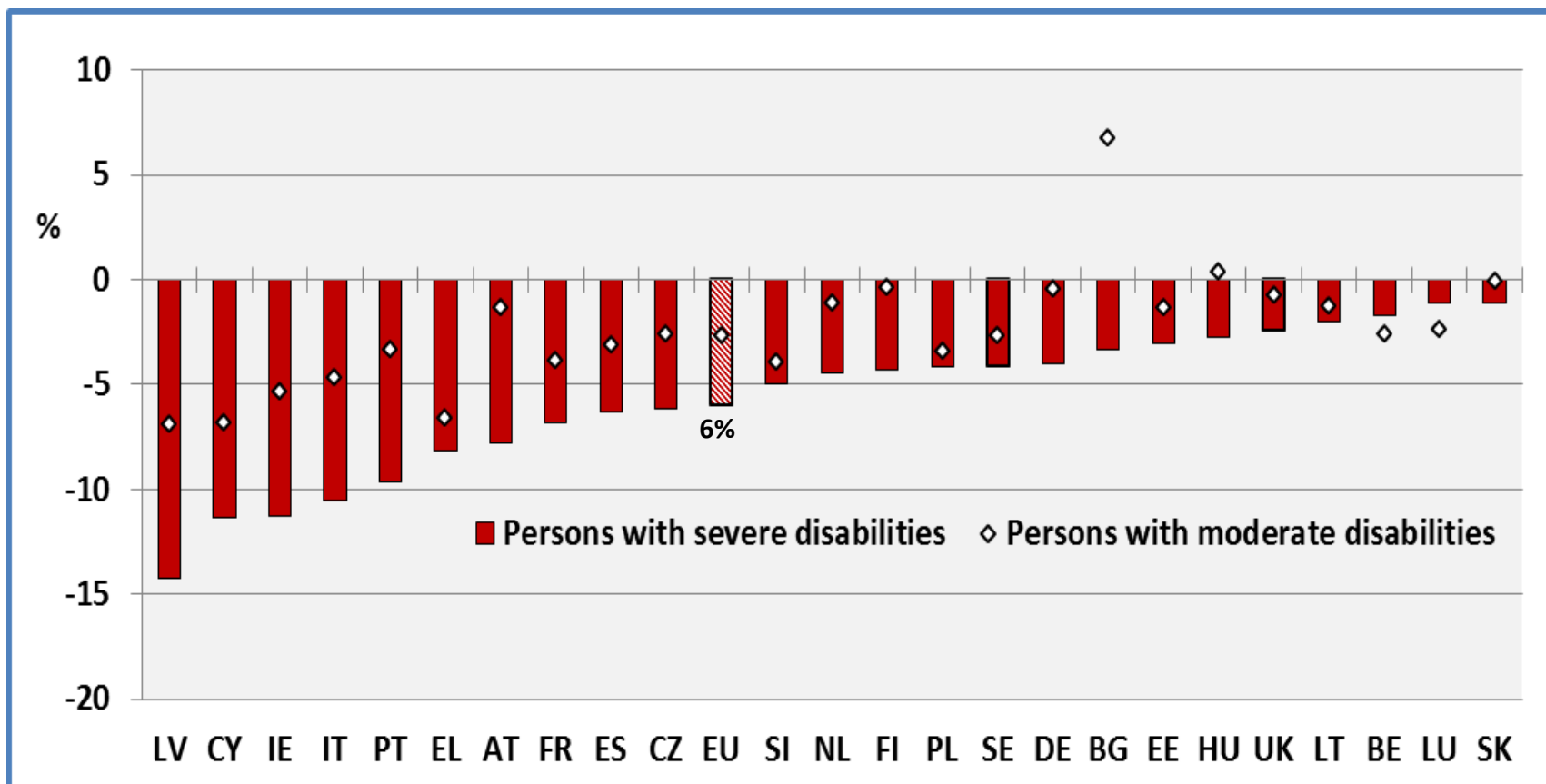
Persons aged 16+ declaring satisfied (satisfied + very satisfied); % of the same age group



Satisfaction in terms of meeting the household needs/opinion on the price, space, neighbourhood, distance to work, quality and other aspects. Disability is only one dimension. Only respondents

## OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH DWELLING

Difference between disabled and non-disabled declaring satisfied; Age: 16+. Only respondents



EU 65+

Severely disabled: 80%

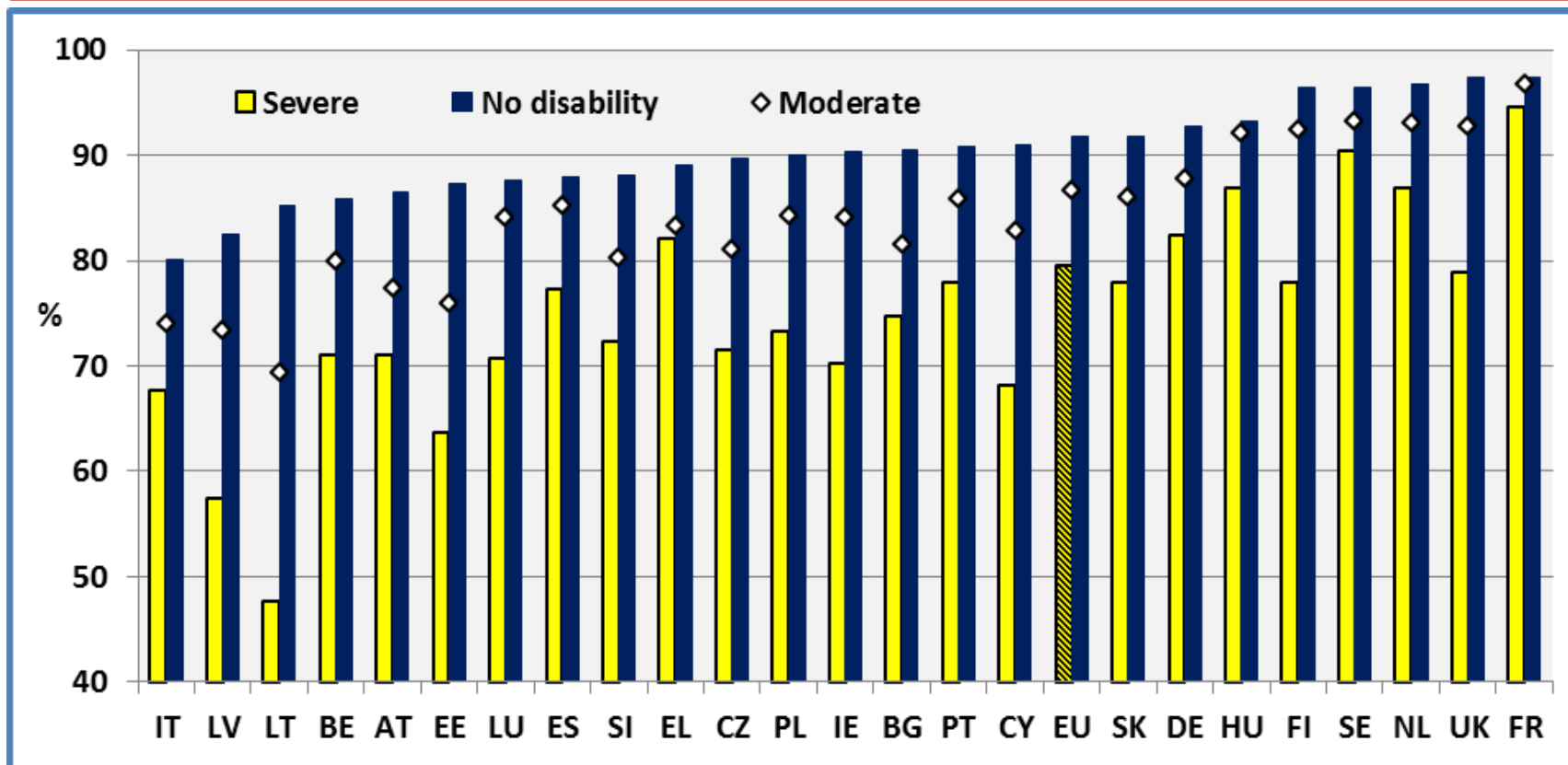
Non-Disabled: 88%

Difference: 8%

## HOUSING AND GROCERY SERVICES

<b>EU</b>	<b>Severe: 80%</b>	<b>Moderate: 87%</b>	<b>All disabled: 84%</b>	<b>Non-disabled: 92%</b>	<b>Total: 90%</b>
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Persons aged 16+ declaring easy access (easy + very easy); % of the same age group

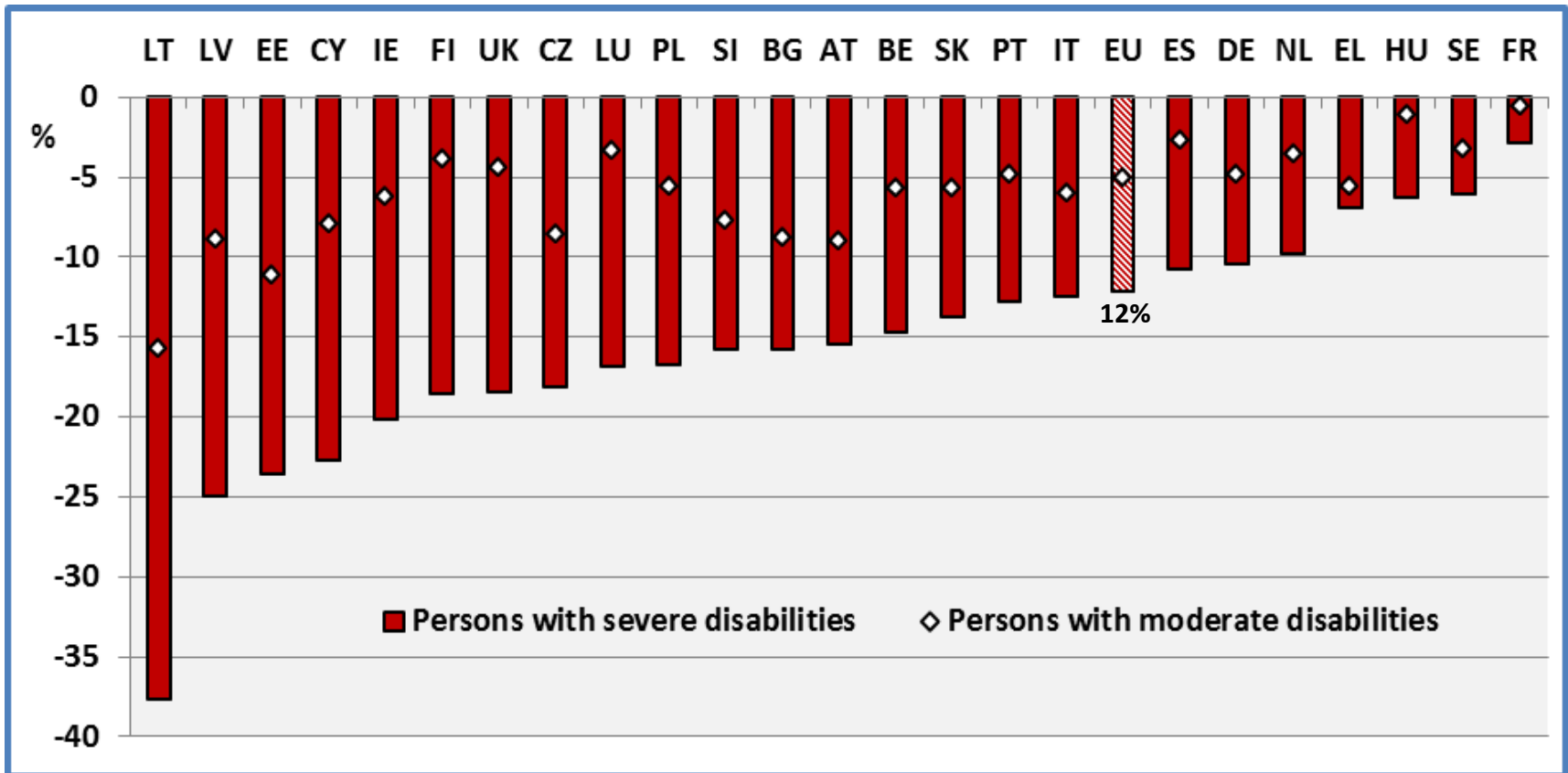


Facility/difficulty to obtain the daily products (to fill the fridge) regardless as to whether it is done by internet, phone or 'ordinary shopping'. Disability aspects are taken into account but are only one criterion among others. Only respondents



# HOUSING AND GROCERY SERVICES

Difference between disabled and non-disabled declaring easy access; Age: 16+. Only respondents



EU 65+

Severely disabled: 75%

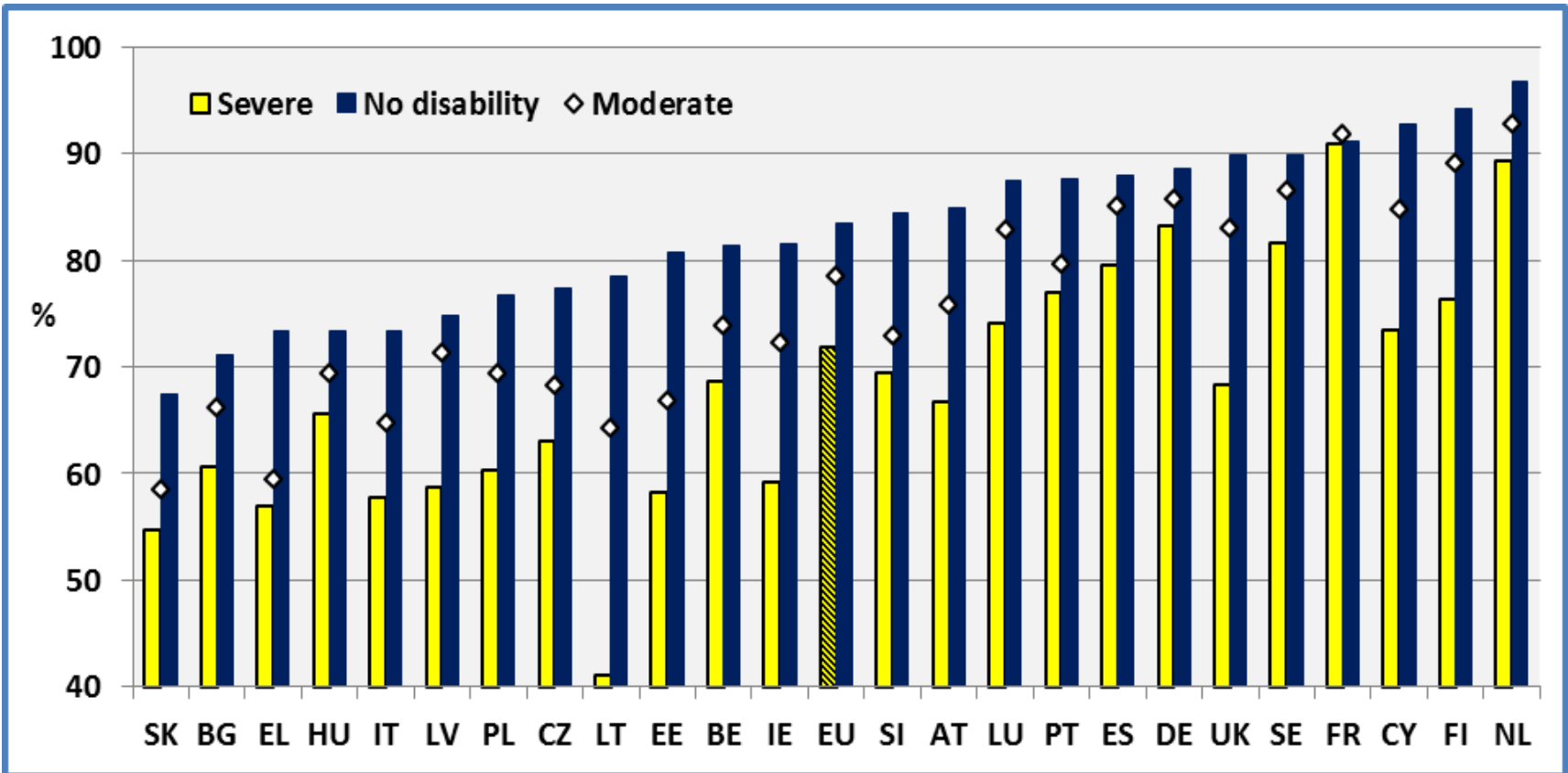
Non-Disabled: 90%

Difference: 15%

## HOUSING AND BANKING SERVICES

<b>EU</b>	<b>Severe: 72%</b>	<b>Moderate: 78%</b>	<b>All disabled: 76%</b>	<b>Non-disabled: 83%</b>	<b>Total: 82%</b>
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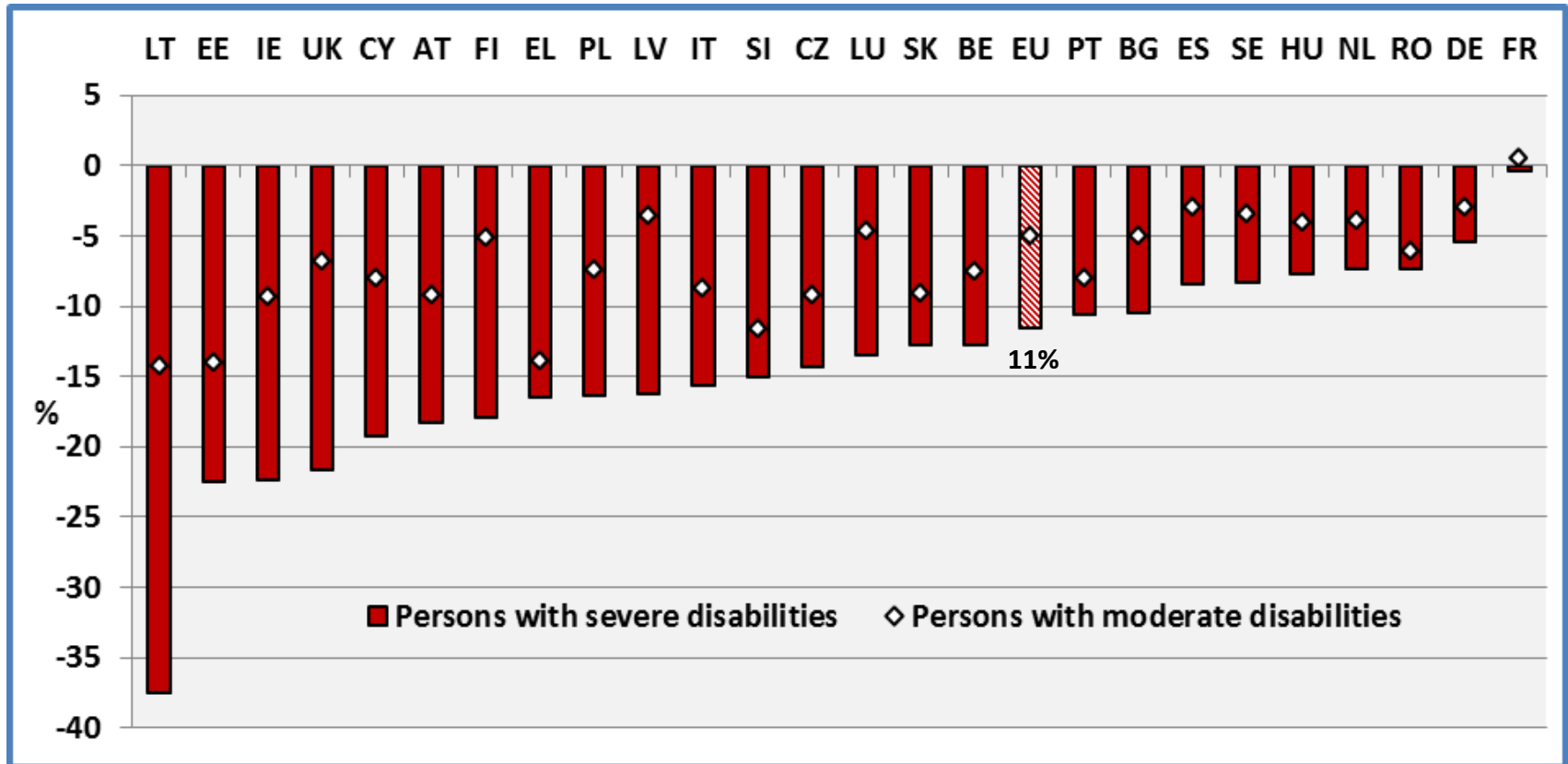
Persons aged 16+ declaring easy access (easy + very easy); % of the same age group



Access refers to the distance between home and bank, opening hours, e-banking, etc. Disability is only one dimension. Only respondents

# HOUSING AND BANKING SERVICES

Difference between disabled and non-disabled declaring easy access; Age: 16+ . Only respondents

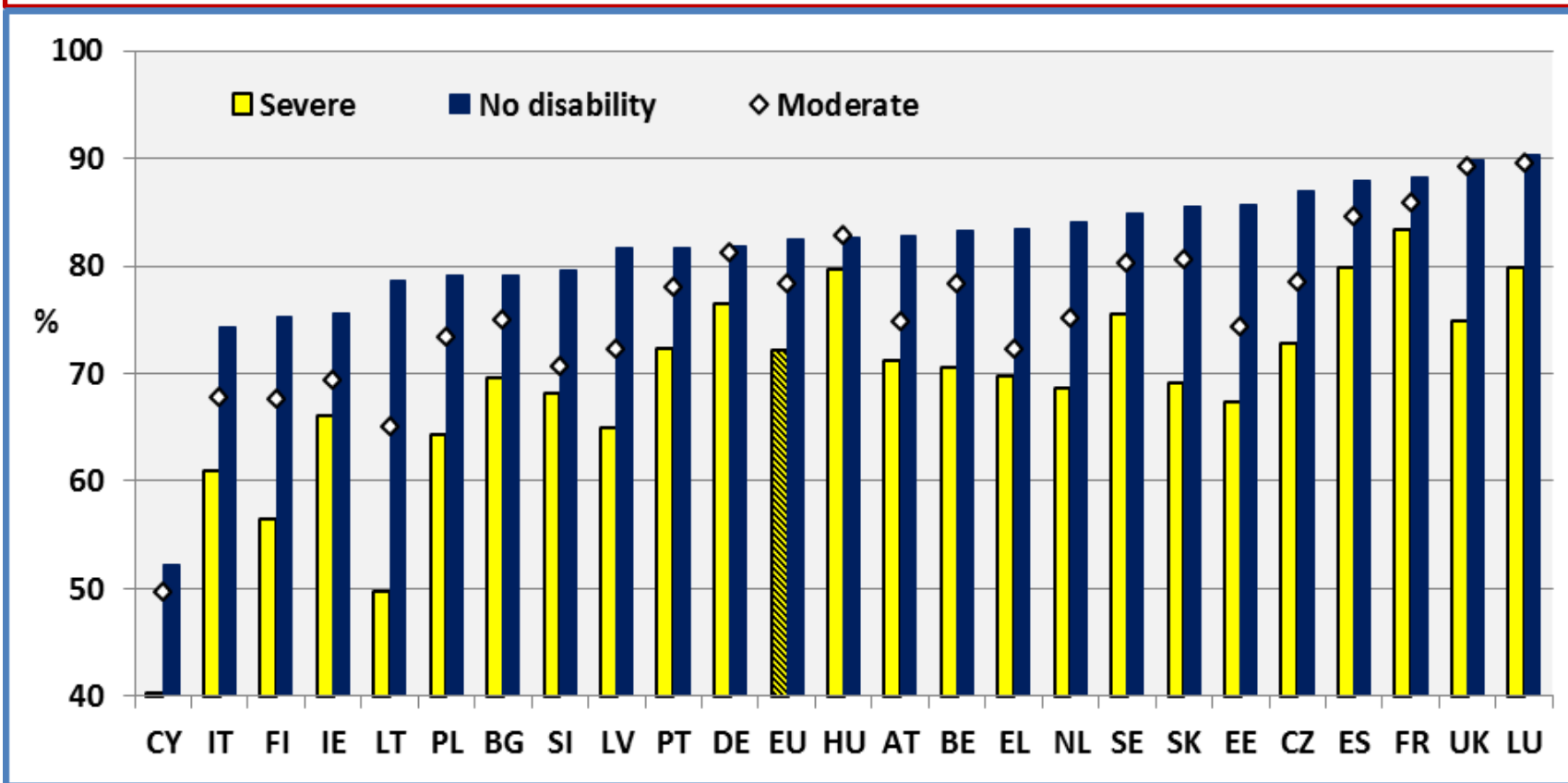


EU 65+	Severely disabled: 66,7%	Non-Disabled: 82,4%	<b>Difference: 15,7%</b>
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## HOUSING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

<b>EU</b>	<b>Severe: 72%</b>	<b>Moderate: 78%</b>	<b>All disabled: 77%</b>	<b>Non-disabled: 83%</b>	<b>Total: 81%</b>
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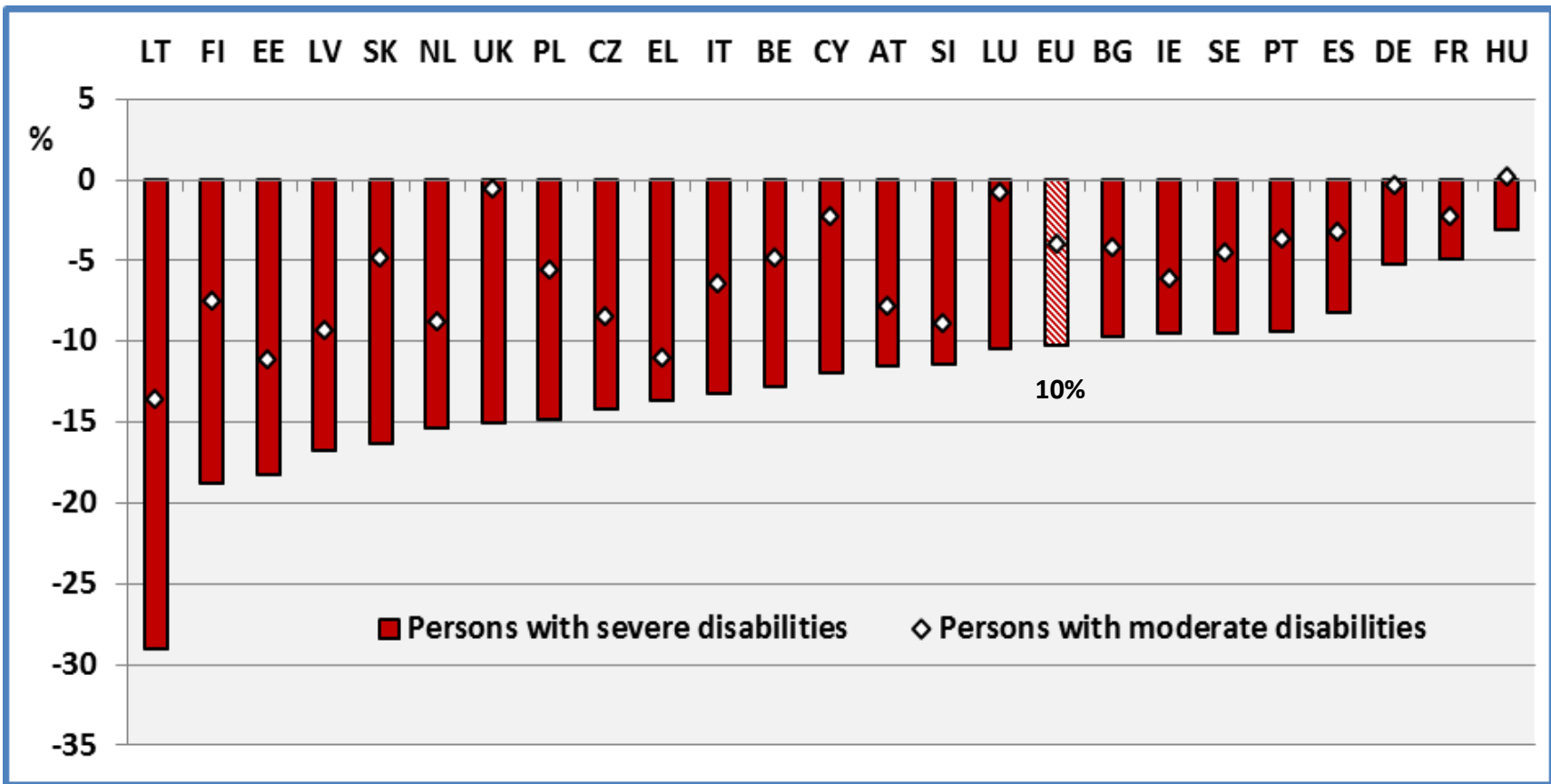
Persons aged 16+ declaring easy access (easy + very easy); % of the same age group



Access covers several criteria (notably timetable & distance). Disability is only one dimension. Only respondents

# HOUSING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Difference between disabled and non-disabled declaring easy access; Age: 16+ . Only respondents

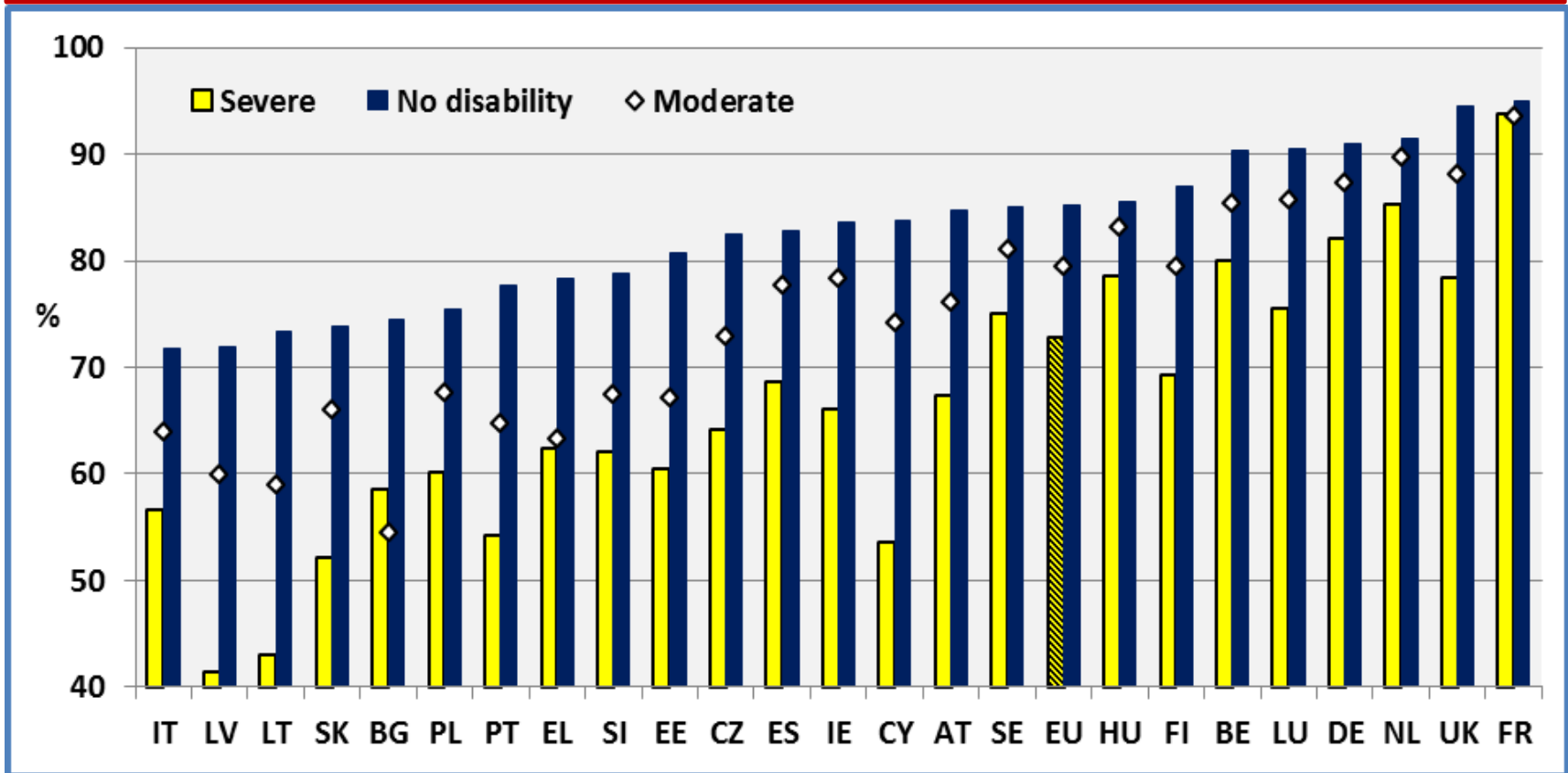


EU 65+	Severely disabled: 69%	Non-Disabled: 84%	Difference: 15%
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## HOUSING AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

<b>EU</b>	<b>Severe: 73%</b>	<b>Moderate: 80%</b>	<b>All disabled: 77%</b>	<b>Non-disabled: 85%</b>	<b>Total: 83%</b>
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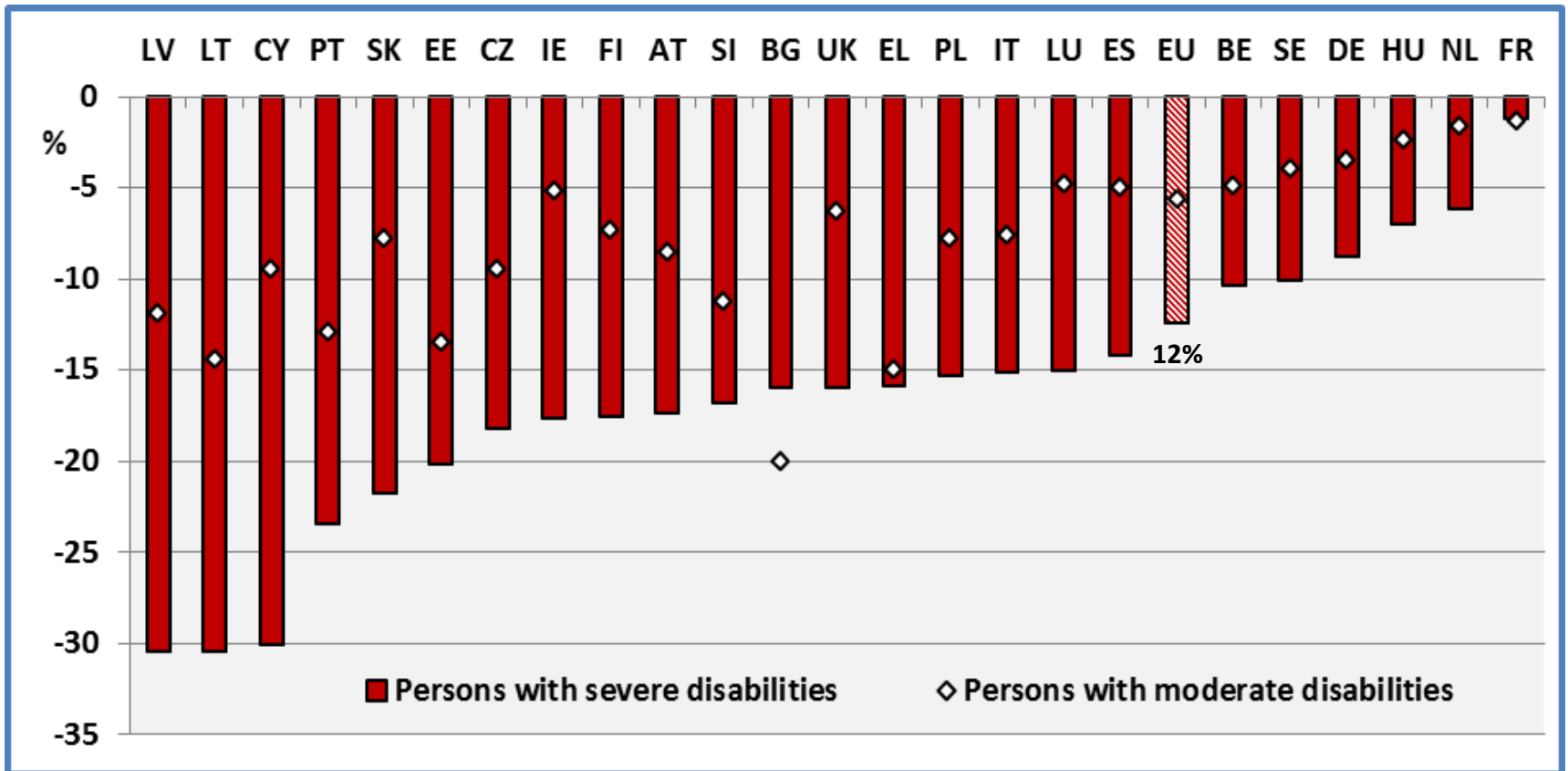
Persons aged 16+ declaring easy access (easy + very easy); % of the same age group



Access refers to distance from housing, etc. Disability is only one dimension. Analysis indicates that accessibility is correlated with per capita health expenditure. Only respondents.

## HOUSING AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Difference between disabled and non-disabled  
declaring easy access; Age: 16+ . Only respondents



EU 65+

Severely disabled: 69,8%

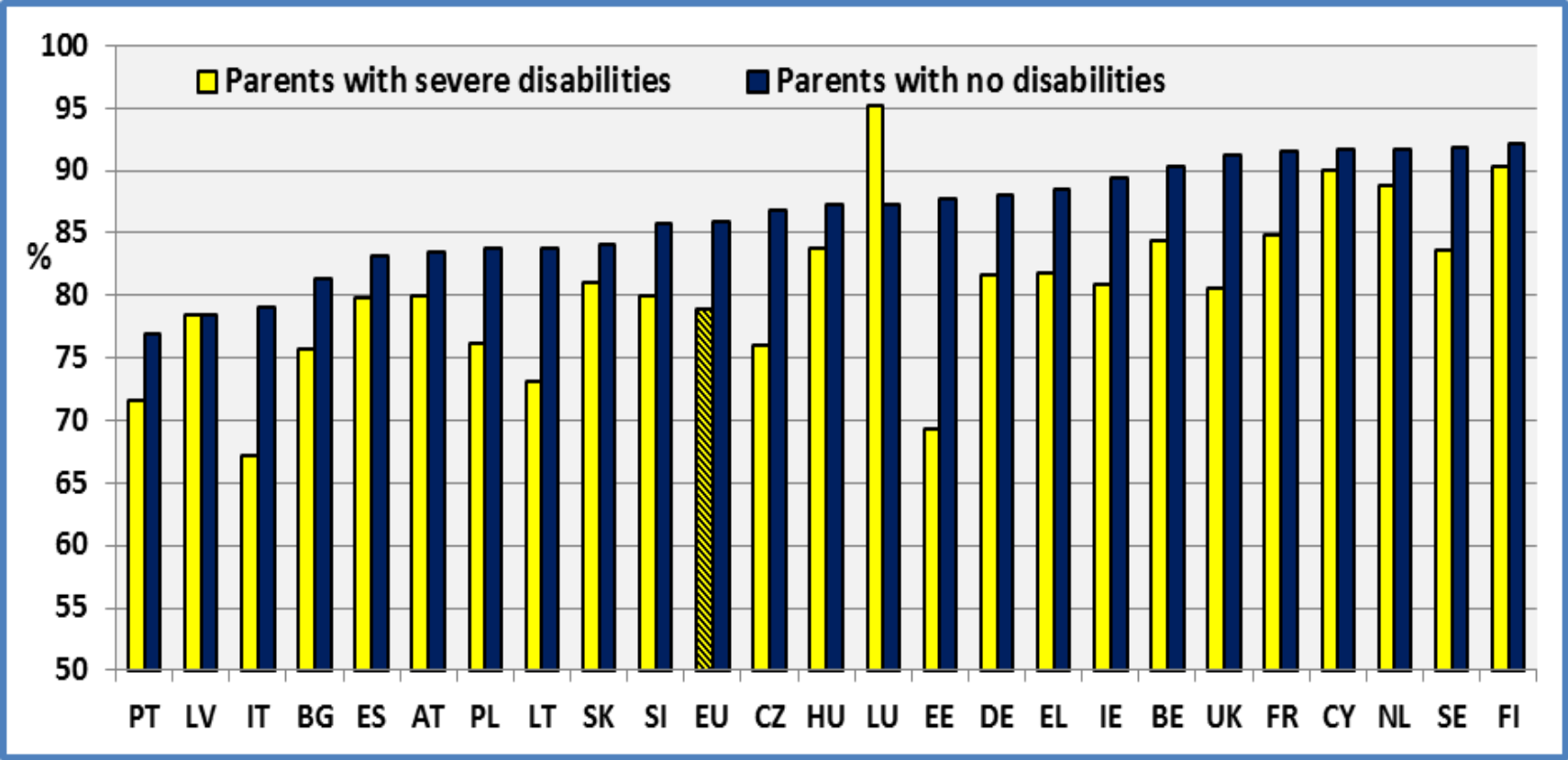
Non-Disabled: 83,4%

Difference: 13,6%

## HOUSING AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL

<b>EU</b>	<b>Severe: 79%</b>	<b>Moderate: 83%</b>	<b>All disabled: 82%</b>	<b>Non-disabled: 86%</b>	<b>Total: 85%</b>
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OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY PARENTS declaring easy access (easy + very easy); % of the same age group



Access refers to distance, etc. The disability status of children is unknown (both disabled and non-disabled parents may have disabled children). Only respondents. The number of observations is small.



## Data sources

### EUROSTAT

1. EU-SILC UDB 2007 – version 1 of August 2011
2. EU-SILC UDB 2009 – version 3 of March 2011
3. EU-SILC UDB 2010 – version 1 of March 2012

### ANED – Academic Network of European Disability experts 2012-2014

<http://www.disability-europe.net/>

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