

The Impact of Redistributive and Regulatory Provisions in the Promotion of Active Citizenship

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Redistributive vs. Regulatory Provisions

- **«Redistributive»:** public arrangements for cash transfers and service delivery, funded by taxes or contributions
- E.g. allocating resources over the life cycle and between groups
- **«Regulatory»:** public efforts to influence the behaviour of (largely) non-public actors (incl. employers, building, housing, transport & communication operators)
- E.g. equal treatment, non-discrimination and accessibility legislation



What role do such provisions play in

- Ensuring persons with disabilities *access to sufficient resources, decent living-standards & material security, on line with what others enjoy?* (exercising “security”)
- Ensuring persons with disabilities *autonomy and choice, e.g. scope for independent living in the community & participation in the mainstream labour market?* (exercising “autonomy”)
- Ensuring persons with disabilities *the possibility to participate in organisations, political affairs and the public sphere (incl. digital arenas), and influence their own welfare as well as its wider context, on an equal basis with others?* (exercising “influence”)

Challenges in using existing comparative data to answer these questions

- It seems reasonable to expect that a country's prevalence of disabilities influences the country's spending on disability-specific social benefits
- However, there also reasons to ask whether the availability of such benefits influences the likelihood that people in a country report having a disability (as measured in the surveys in question)
- To the extent that the answer is yes, we must be cautious in interpreting relationships in the data

Fig. 1: How and why can the availability of social benefits influence the reported figures on disability prevalence?

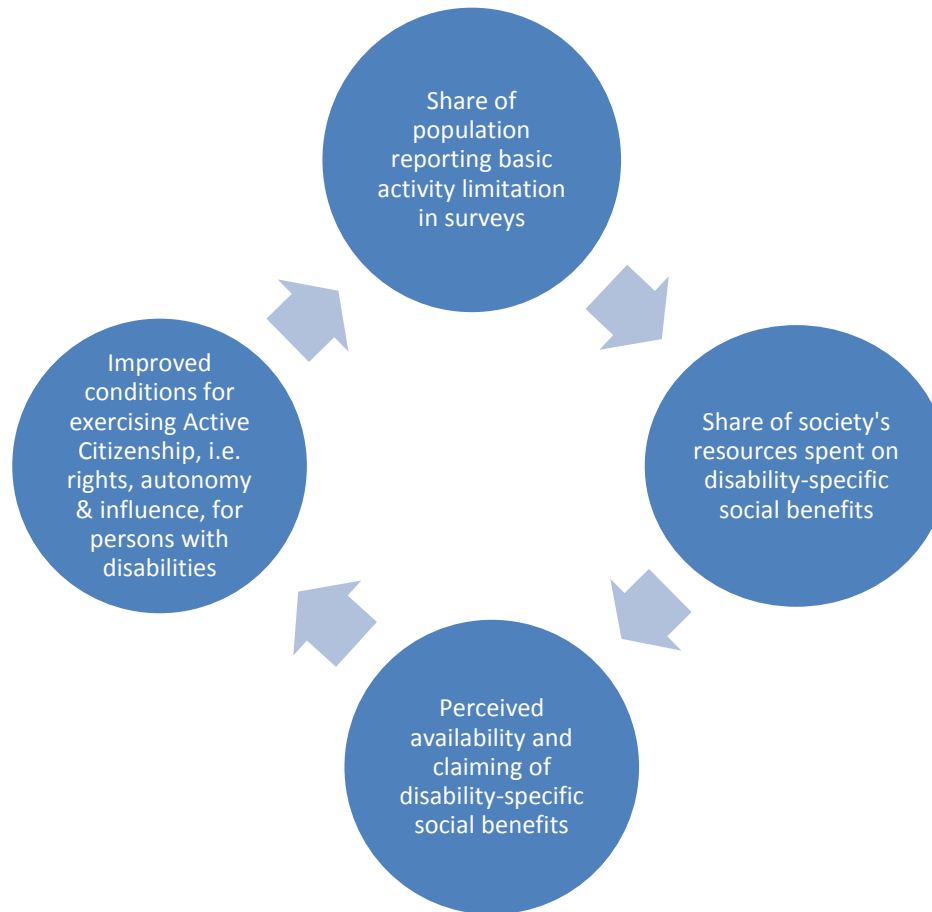
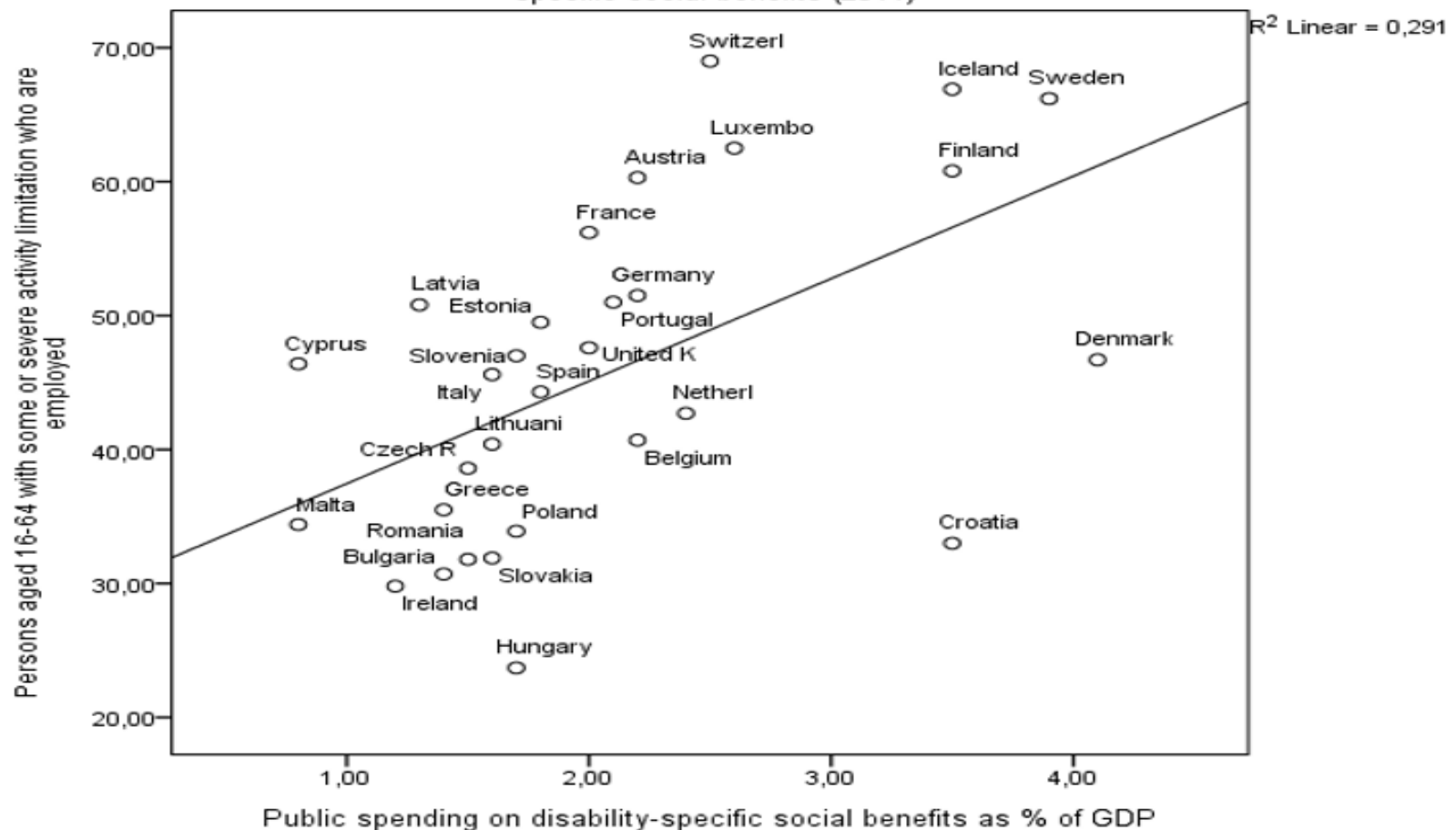


Fig. 2: Employment rate, by level of redistributive social spending. European countries 2011

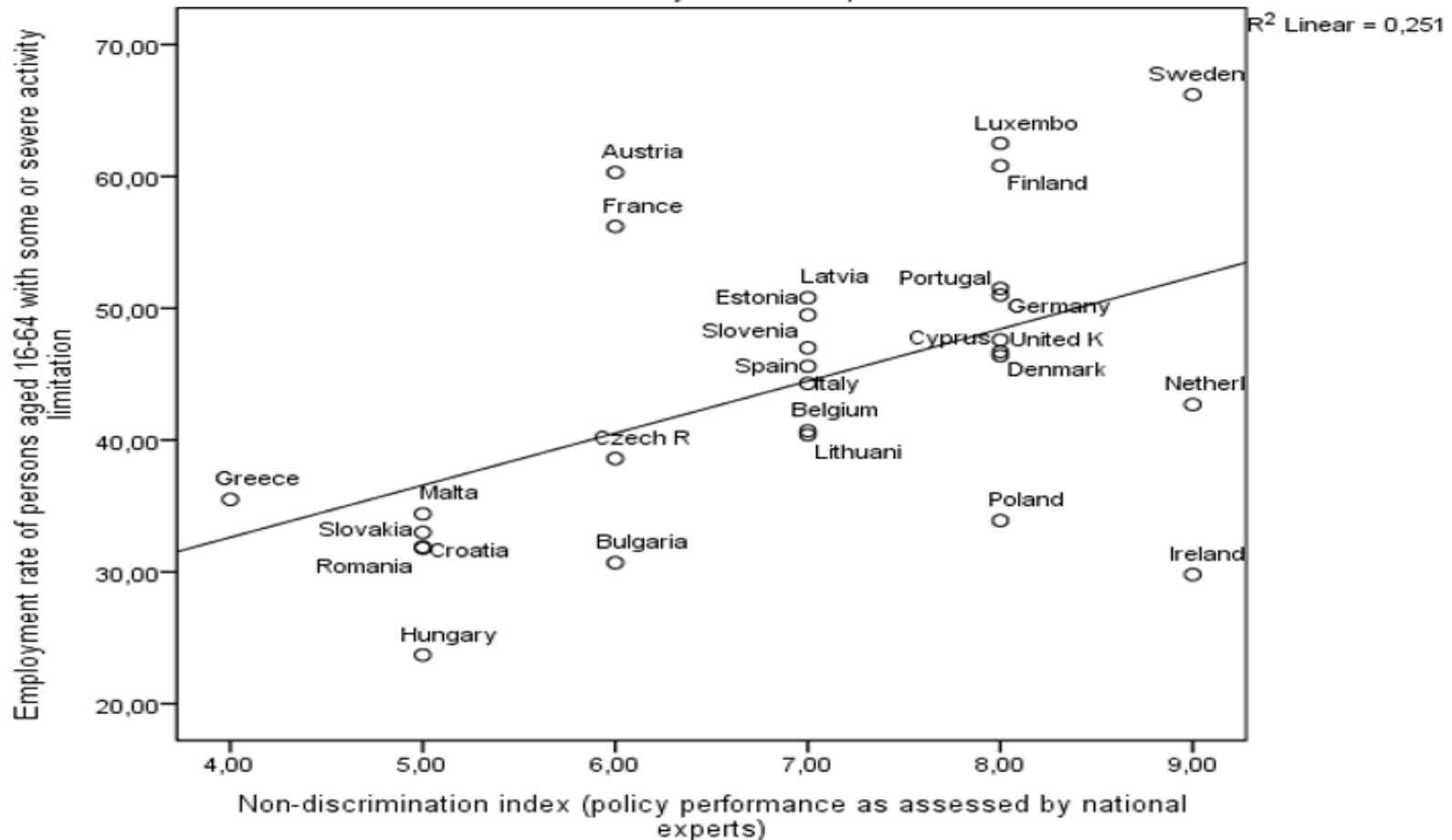


Sources of data: Eurostat disability database

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/disability/data/database> & Eurostat Social Protection database

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/data/database

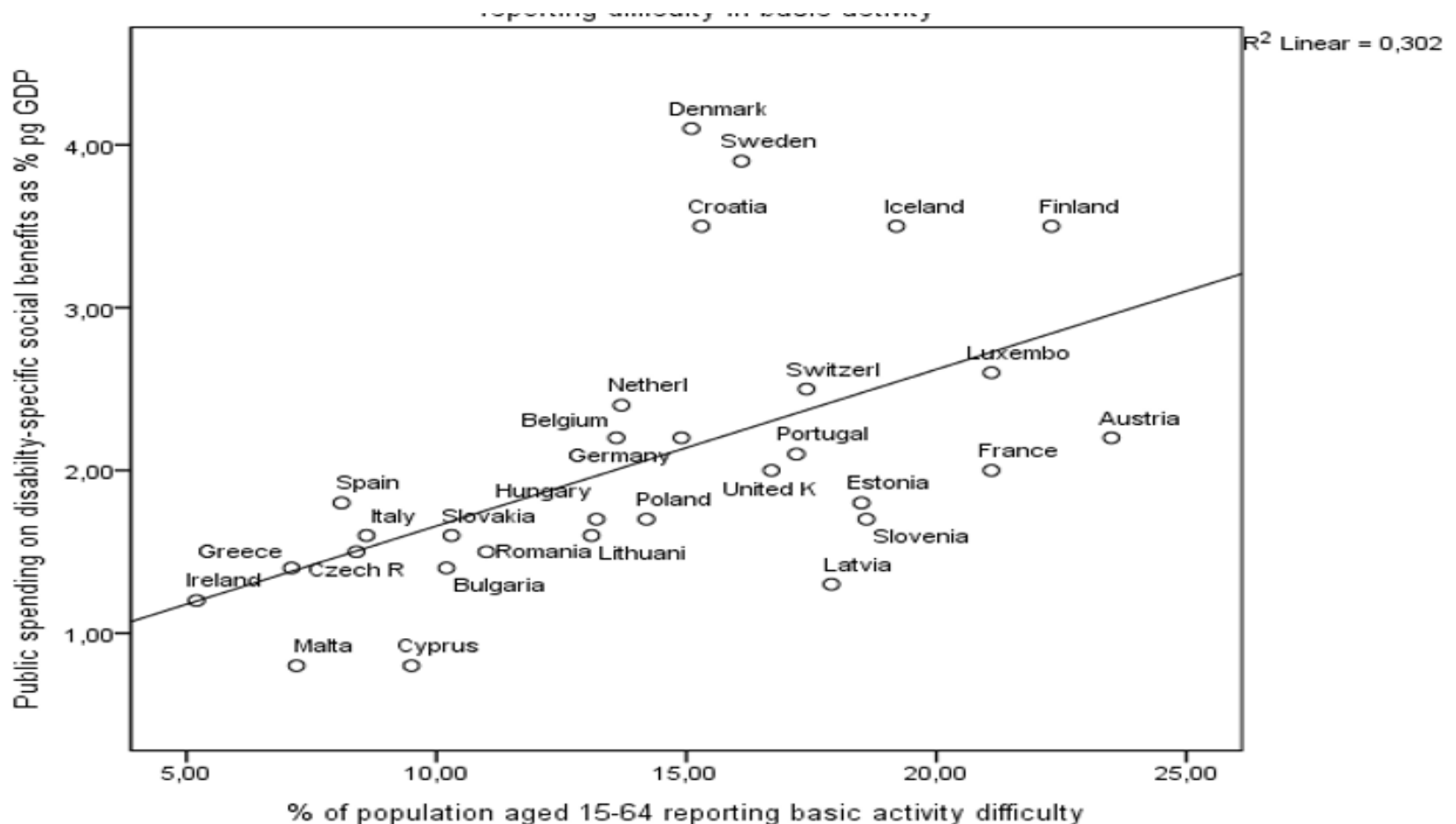
Fig. 3: Employment rate, by non-discrimination performance. European countries



Sources of data: Eurostat disability database

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/disability/data/database>, & D. Schraad-Tischler & C. Kroll (2014), *Social Justice in the EU – A Cross-National Comparison*, www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de

Fig. 4: Redistributive social spending, by prevalence of 'basic activity difficulty'. European countries 2011

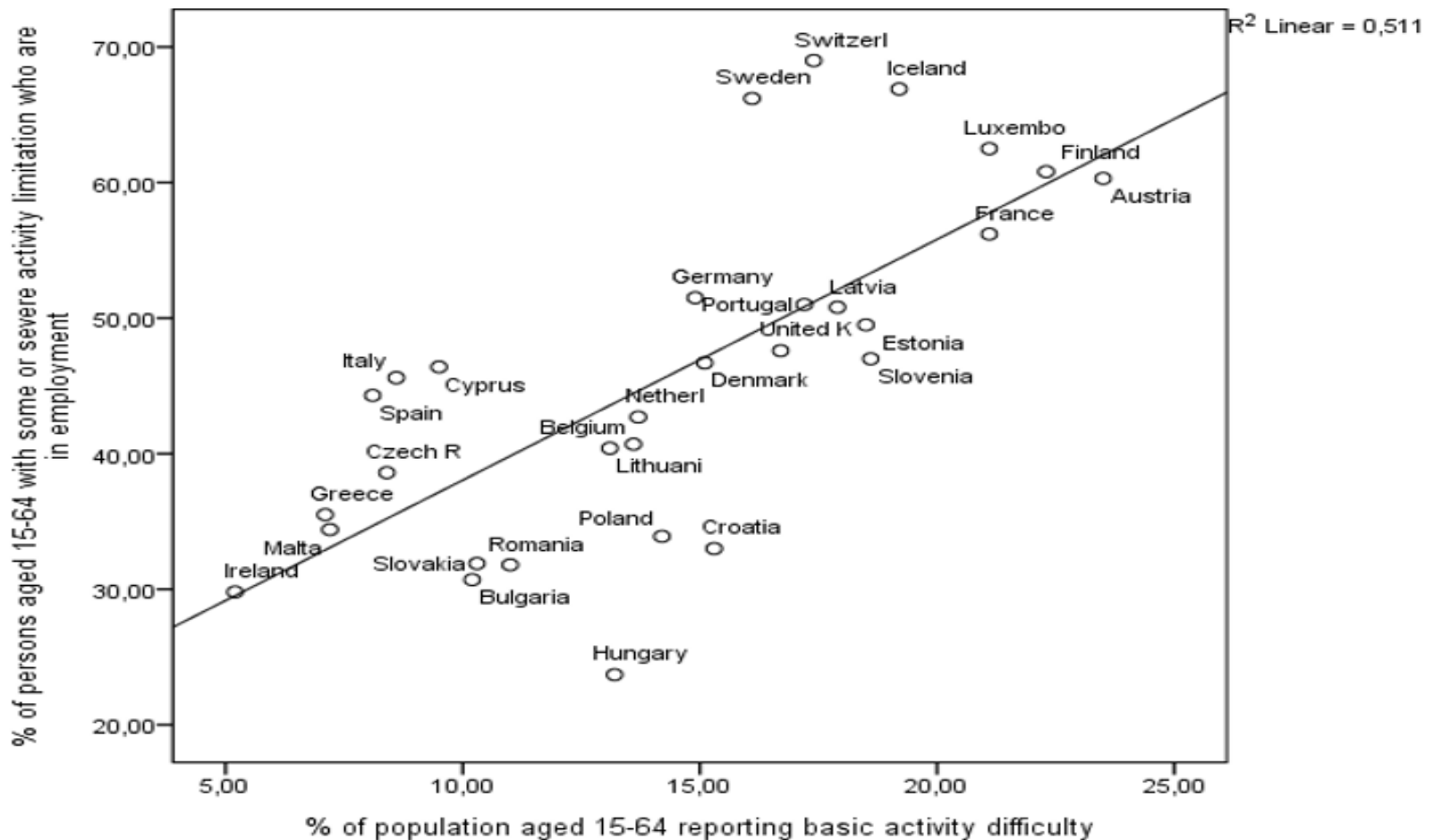


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Fig. 5: Employment rate, by prevalence of basic activity difficulty. European countries 2011



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