

Comparison indicators

Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

Introduction

Disabled persons constitute a significant proportion of the population. This is a sector of society who have to confront a variety of obstacles which prevent them achieving a situation of equal opportunity, independence and full social integration. The integration of disabled persons must be converted into the main objective of any group and therefore it is necessary to establish the necessary conditions to achieve this. The specific objectives to be achieved are: eliminating the physical and psychological barriers, facilitating access to general education and quality training and supporting the entrance of the disabled group into the labour market.

One of the objectives of the Survey on Disabilities, Impairments and State of Health is to contribute essential information to determine the existing socio-health differences between the disabled and those who do not suffer from any disability.

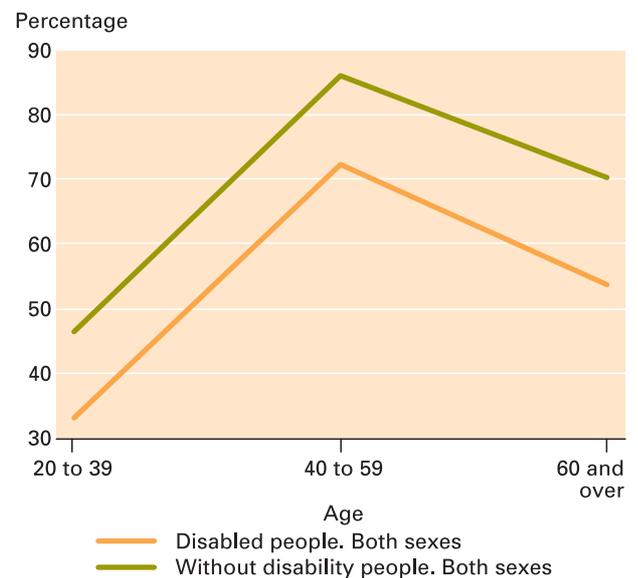
The goal of this chapter is to fulfil this objective, supplying indicators on employment, education, possibility of access to aid, etc.

Indicators that are presented here follow the project recommendations "Indicators on integration of disabled persons into social life" carried out by ISTAT (Italian Statistical Institute) at the request of the European Commission.

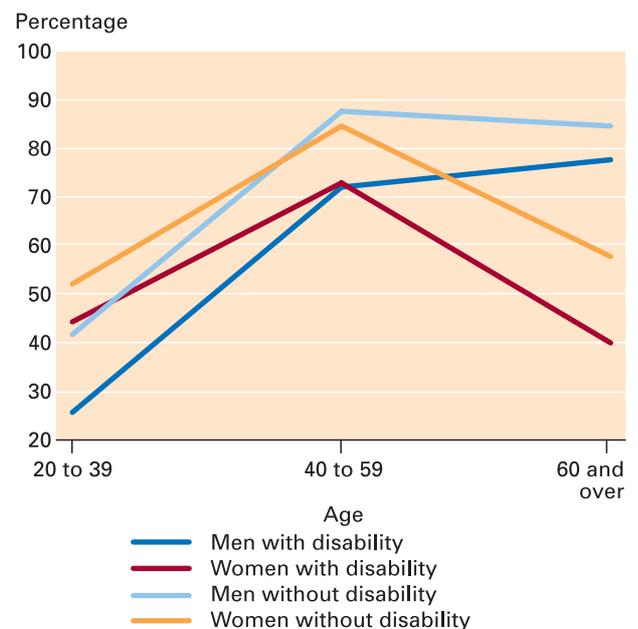
1. Percentage of people married or living with a partner

This indicator offers information on various different aspects, according to the age bracket observed. For example, for the youngest ages, the percentage of married people gives an approximation of the equality of opportunities between people with and without disabilities marrying. For older ages, marriages implicitly means cohabiting with somebody who is able to provide the necessary help for the person with disabilities.

GRAPH 1.1. Percentage of persons married or cohabiting

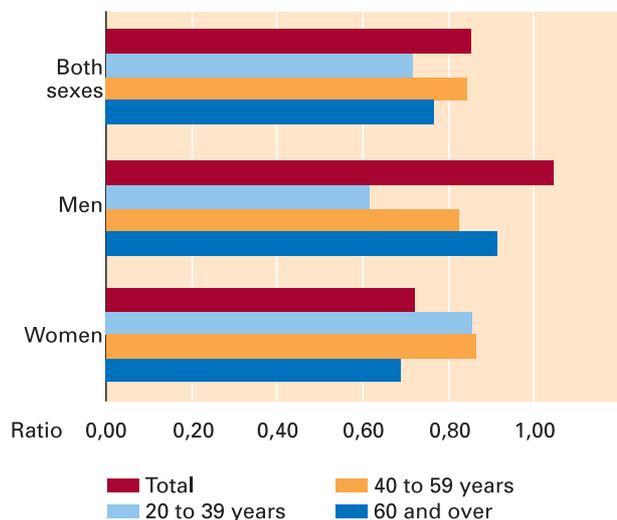


GRAPH 1.2. Percentage of men and women married or cohabiting



Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

GRAPH 1.3. Ratio between the percentages of married persons or those cohabiting of the populations with and without disabilities



Graph 1.1 indicates that persons without disabilities show a higher percentage of cohabitation at all ages. In both groups, disabled and not disabled, the age group with the highest prevalence is from 40 to 59 years old. However, graph 1.2 shows differences between men and women. While women verify the mentioned guidelines, the line which represents men continues to ascend in the last age group (in the case of the disabled) or it remains almost constant (among men with disabilities). 73% of women with disabilities between 40 and 59 years old are married as opposed to 40% of those 60 years old and over. Therefore, 60% of disabled women 60 years old and over who need the assistance of some person will need to resort to other surrounding family members, social services, neighbours or friends.

Among disabled men 40 to 59 years old, the percentage married is 72% and grows to 77% among men 60 years old and over. This difference with respect to women is in large part due to the number of widows growing increasingly in relation to widowers. In other words, there is a significant decrease among women in the group of married persons.

Graph 1.3 also shows the difference between men and women. Women with disabilities lose their equal position with age compared

to women without disabilities. Among women from 20 to 59 years old the ratio between the percentage of disabled married women and those not disabled is approximately 0,85, in other words, the probability of disabled women being married is 15% less than for those not disabled. In the 60 years old and over group, the probability of being married is 31% less (the ratio goes down to 0,69); this decrease is due in part to the aging of the disabled population and, therefore, there exists a higher percentage of widows.

Among men the reverse effect occurs, their situation with respect to marriage, becomes closer with age to that of men without disabilities. The ratio changes from 0,62 in the 20 to 39 years old group, to a ratio of 0,91 among men 60 years old and over, in other words, older disabled men are 9% less likely to be married than men without disabilities.

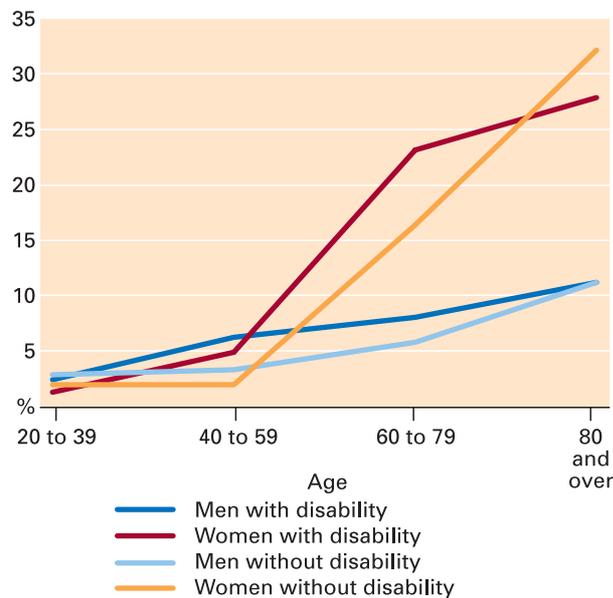
2. Percentage of persons living alone

The indicator of the percentage of people living alone is another information source on the degree of assistance necessary for a person. Elderly disabled persons can live alone because of a coming together of various circumstances: light or moderate severity of their disability, which allows them to be active though with difficulty; the receipt of assistance, both technical (canes, prosthesis, specialised instruments, customised bathrooms...) as well as personal (provided by family members residing in another dwelling, neighbours, social services...); the type of disability (in the area of Daily Life Activities, those of self care are fundamental for the person and, therefore, receiving permanent assistance is essential when the person cannot carry them out, however there are other disabilities that can be resolved more easily).

The percentage of people living alone remains fairly low until 59 years of age, both for disabled persons and for persons

Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

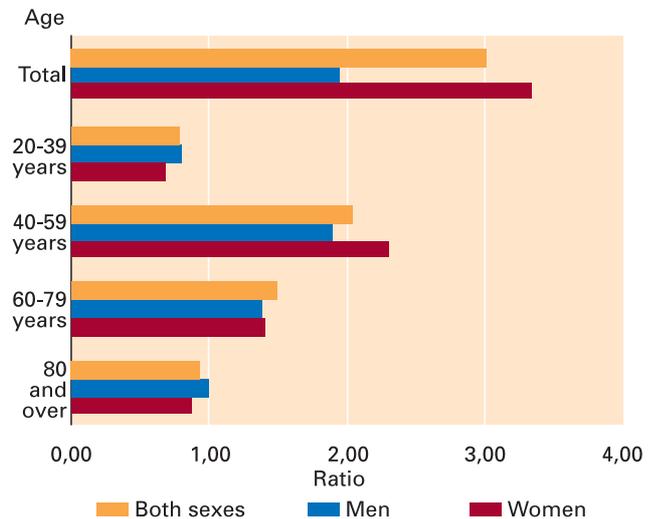
GRAPH 2.1. Percentage of persons living alone



without disabilities, regardless of sex. As of that age a large change occurs. The percentage of persons living alone rises in both groups, but the fact that stands out the most is the radical difference between men and women. In the 60 to 79 year old group, while 23% of disabled women and 16,5% of those not disabled live alone, among men these figures decrease to 8% and 5% respectively. As of 80 years of age the differences increase, the strongest increase is noticed among the group without disabilities, due to the large increase that occurs in the percentage of women that live alone, increasing from 16,5% among 60 to 79 years old to 32% among women over 80 years old.

Graph 2.2 indicates that the percentage of persons from 40 to 59 years old living alone is more than double among disabled persons than that among persons without disabilities. In the group from 60 to 79 years old, is 50% higher among the disabled population and decreases until it is even inferior, by 6%, among those over 80 years old. Considering the population of all ages groups, the proportion of disabled persons

GRAPH 2.2. Ratio between the percentages of persons living alone of the populations with and without disabilities



that live alone is three times greater than that of those without disabilities (the ratio is 2 when referring to men).

This indicator is closely related with the one on married persons. Some of the persons who do not marry end up living alone. Among the disabled population, the percentage of persons that live alone represent a proportion of the persons that are not married, greater than in the case of the population without disabilities.

TABLE 2.1. Comparison of the population living alone and the unmarried population among groups with and without disabilities

	Disabled people	People without disability
Percentage people living alone	14,57	4,83
Percentage people unmarried	44,96	35,49

Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

3. Percentages of literacy and illiteracy

This indicator has been calculated, standardised by the Spanish population of 10 years old and over, according to age and sex.

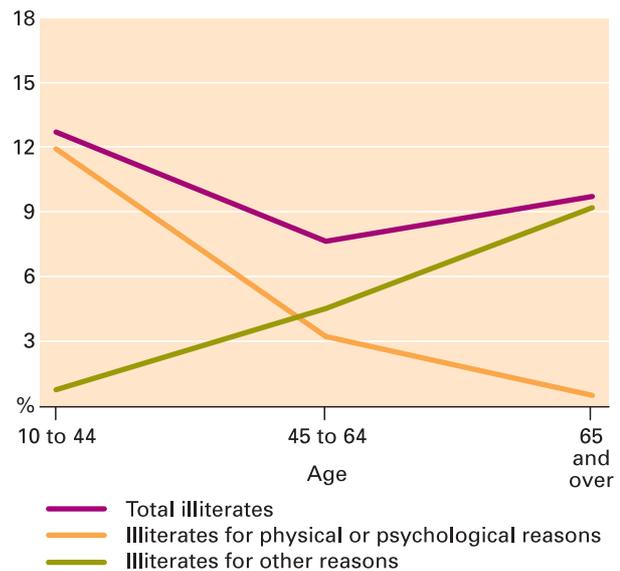
The general populations literacy rate is practically total among early ages, these groups having lived an almost complete schooling situation. Among advanced ages, this percentage goes down to 89,4% (93% among men and 86,8% among women).

Graph 3.1 shows the literacy percentages of both the population with and without disabilities at different ages. In the group of those without disabilities the guideline coincides with that of the general population, in other words, the higher the age, the lower the literacy percentage. 99,85% of men and 99,79% of women from 10 to 44 years of age and are not disabled know how to read and write as opposed to 93,90% and 89,27% of men and women that are 65 years old and over.

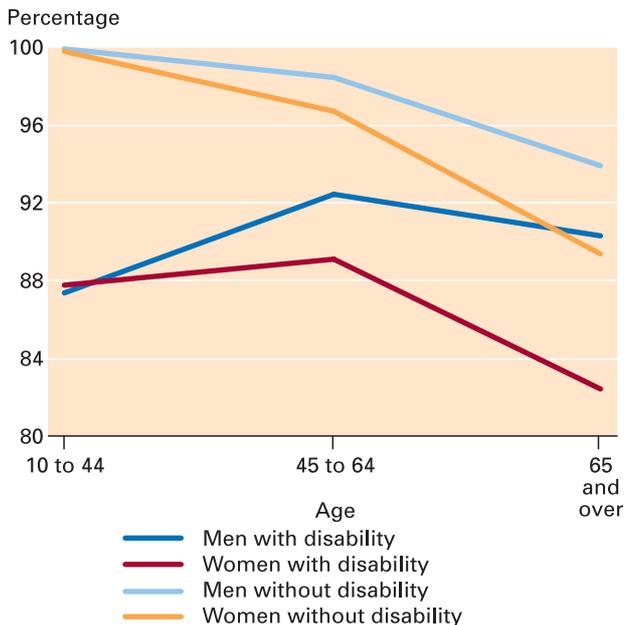
In the case of the disabled population, the situation changes considerably. Disabled persons between 10 and 44 years old, not only have lower rates of illiteracy (87,45%) than persons of the same age without

disabilities (99,82%), but they also do not reach the levels of persons without disabilities over 65 years old (91,35%).

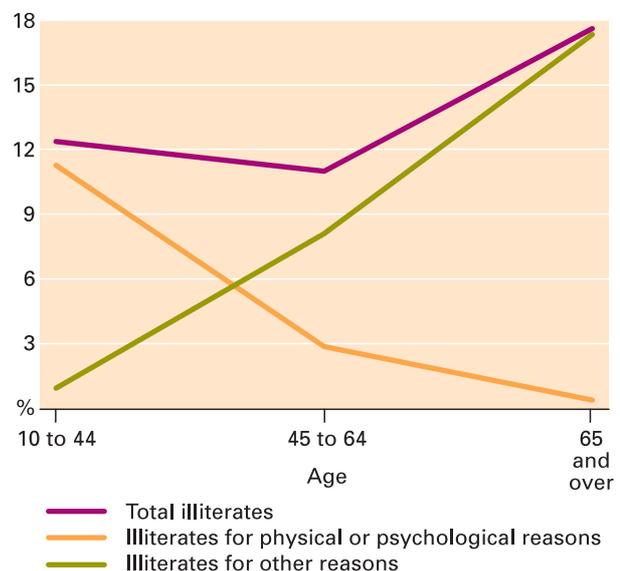
GRAPH 3.2. Percentage of illiterate men with disabilities according to the causes of illiteracy



GRAPH 3.1: Percentages of literacy



GRAPH 3.3: Percentage of illiterate women with disabilities according to the causes of illiteracy



Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

With respect to the illiterate population, when only illiterate disabled persons, that could learn without a problem (illiterate for other reasons) are considered, it is observed that they have higher rates of illiteracy than the general population though they follow the same guidelines: the persons with the highest incidence of illiteracy are the oldest ones, with practically no illiteracy among the younger ages. Effectively, graphs 3.2 and 3.3 indicate that the proportion of disabled persons that are illiterate despite being able to learn to read and write is greater at more advanced ages, ranging in men from 0,76% among the youngest to 9,21% in the elderly; and from 1,0% of young women to 17,29% in the elderly.

As far as those persons that cannot learn to read or write due to physical or psychological problems, the highest percentages observed correspond to the youngest persons. Of each 100 disabled men from 10 to 44 years old, 12,7 are illiterate and of those 12 are illiterate because of physical or psychological problems. In the case of those over 65 years old, the contrary occurs, of each 100 disabled men, 9,7 are illiterate and of those 0,5 are illiterate because of psychological or physical problems. The same norm is observed among women.

person has more options to find work or access higher education levels. This is still a priority in the case of disabled persons.

There are various factors that maintain the educational differences in force between the two groups that are covered. One of them is that effect that disability exerts on the capacity of a person to finish their studies. It is obvious that not all disabilities influence equally on the possibility of reaching a certain level of studies. Disabilities that affect learning capacity (mental dysfunction, auditory, visual, communication disabilities) imply added difficulty for learning. Another fundamental factor refers to the educational and social integration of disabled persons. Each one of these complements will have to imply the development of the lines to follow to ensure that the disabled population acquires an educational level similar to the non-disabled population.

12% of disabled persons have finished secondary or higher education, as opposed to 30% of persons without disabilities, in other words, the probability that a disabled person has this level of studies is 59% less than non-disabled persons.

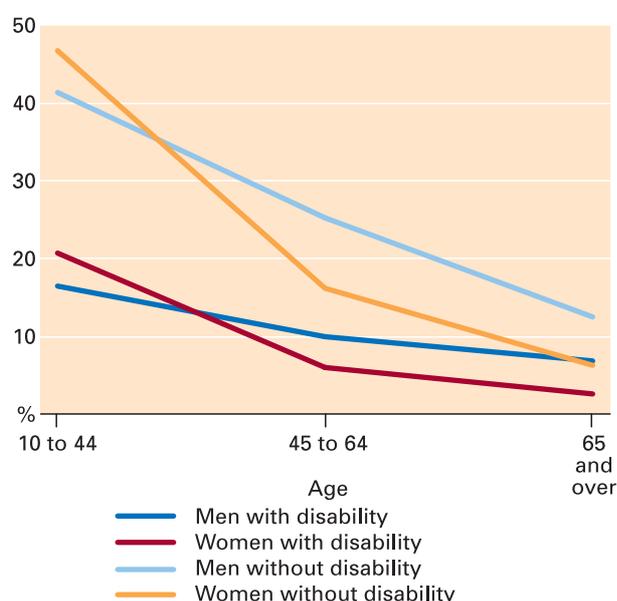
4. Percentage of persons with secondary or higher education

This indicator has been calculated, standardised by the Spanish population of 18 years old and over, according to age and sex.

Secondary or Higher Education are considered as the levels of Second cycle of general secondary education, Higher professional education and University or equivalent studies for the calculation.

This indicator offers information on the qualification level of disabled persons and their comparison with the rest of the population. A level of secondary studies constitutes a training guarantee so that a

GRAPH 4.1 Percentage of persons with secondary or higher education

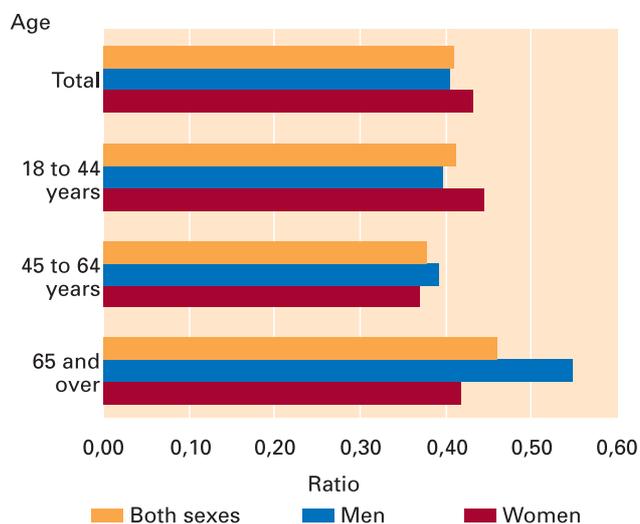


Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

In both groups it is observed that educational levels are higher in younger generations. Although in the last few decades the population has improved due to the massive incorporation of young generations into the education system, there are still important age and sex differences among both disabled and non-disabled persons. 44% of people from 18 to 44 without disabilities have finished secondary or higher education (41% in the case of men and 46% of women); the disabled population at these same ages only presents 18% in both sexes, 16% in men and 21% in women.

People from 45 to 64 correspond to intermediate generations in which the level of secondary or higher studies is reached by 21% of people without disabilities and by 8% if they have disabilities. Those older than 65 are those who present less percentage of secondary and higher studies, 9% if they involve people without disabilities and 4% if they have disabilities. Such low values are logical since it is at these ages that the highest percentages of illiteracy, people without studies and with primary studies are concentrated.

GRAPH 4.2. Ratio between the percentages of persons with secondary or higher education of the populations with and without disabilities



Although the level of studies in the general population has improved the differences between disabled and non-disabled has not reduced. In graph 4.2 it can be observed that disabled persons have a 59% less probability of having secondary and higher studies than non-disabled persons (ratio 0,41 for both sexes for all ages). The greatest difference is found among women 45 to 64 as disabled women at these ages have a probability 63% less than non-disabled women.

5. Employment and unemployment rates in the population from 16 and 64 years old

This indicator has been calculated, standardised by the Spanish population from 16 years old to 64, according to age and sex.

Access to the labour market and labour integration, together with education are some of the fundamental factors to achieve social integration of disabled persons. An appropriate training helps to alleviate the situation of disadvantages in the labour market, although the different types of disabilities, physical, sensory and psychological, imply different degrees of complexity when accessing a job.

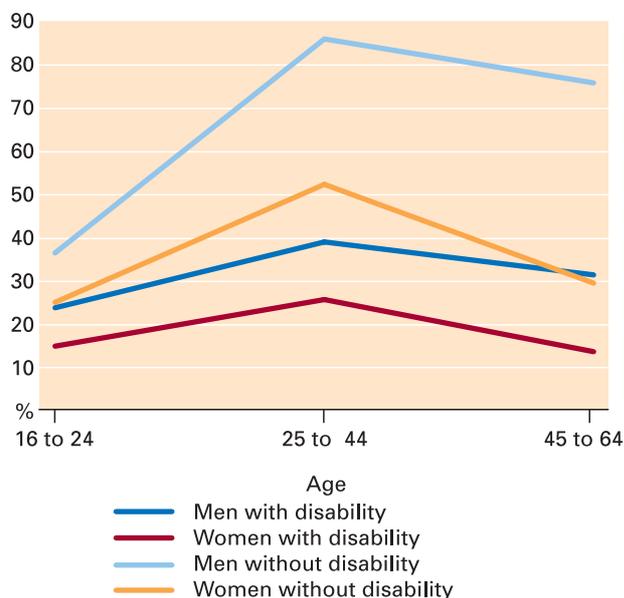
One of the basic priorities of disabled persons of an active age is to become employed, whether it be ordinary, with or without support or protected.

Non-disabled persons 16 to 64 present employment rates which are higher than disabled persons (55% compared with 26%). When broken down by age and sex it is observed that non-disabled persons 25 to 44 are those that have a significantly higher employment rate, 85%. Non-disabled women at these ages are 52%. As age increases the employment rate reduces up to 75% in men and 29% in women.

Among disabled persons, the unemployment rate for men is 33% and for women it is 19%. The highest rate is that attained by men from 25 to 44 years old, 39%, and the lowest is that of women from 45 to 64 years old, 14%.

Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

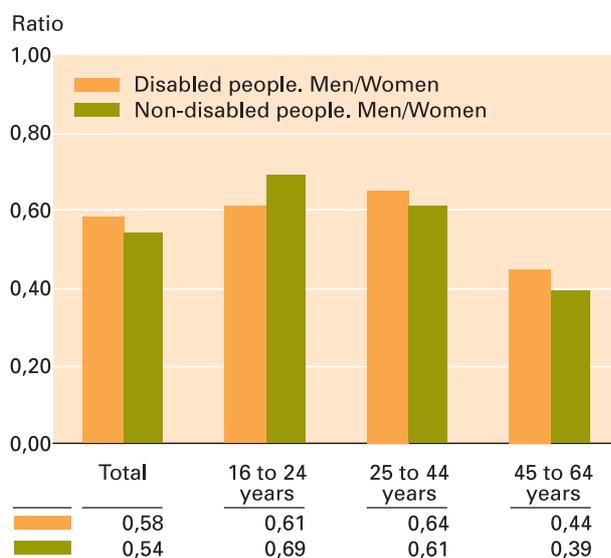
GRAPH 5.1. Employment rates



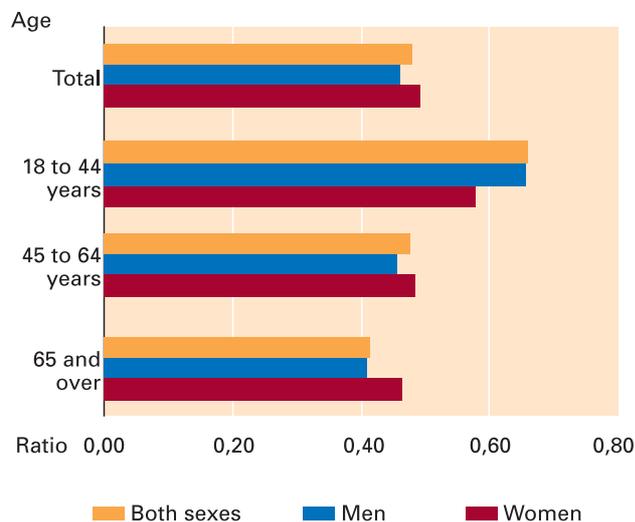
Graph 5.2 summarises these inequalities between disabled and non-disabled persons. The greatest difference between both groups, referring to employment is presented by disabled men 45 to 64 who have 59% less

probability of working than those who do not have disabilities; in the case of women, they are also at these ages, who have greater disadvantage compared with non-disabled women with a difference of 54%.

GRAPH 5.3 Ratio between the unemployment rates of women and men



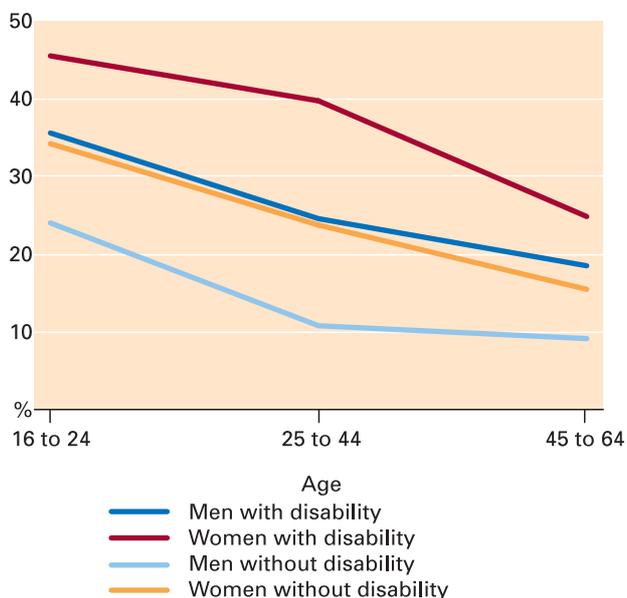
GRAPH 5.2 Ratio between the unemployment rates of the population with and without disabilities



If we deal with the differences between men and women, the disabled population behaves practically the same as the non-disabled population (graph 5.3). In the disabled group there exist lesser gender differences since the probability of a woman working is 58% that for a man. This value in the non-disabled population is 54%. However, the non-disabled group presents greater variability since in studying the gender differences bearing in mind age, the most and least favoured groups can be found. Non-disabled women 16 to 24 are those that present lesser differences than men, the ratio of women to men is 0,69 compared with 0,61 for disabled women. In the 45 to 64 age group without disabilities the ratio is 0,39. In other words, the probability of women working is up to 61% less than in men of the same age (56% for disabled persons).

Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

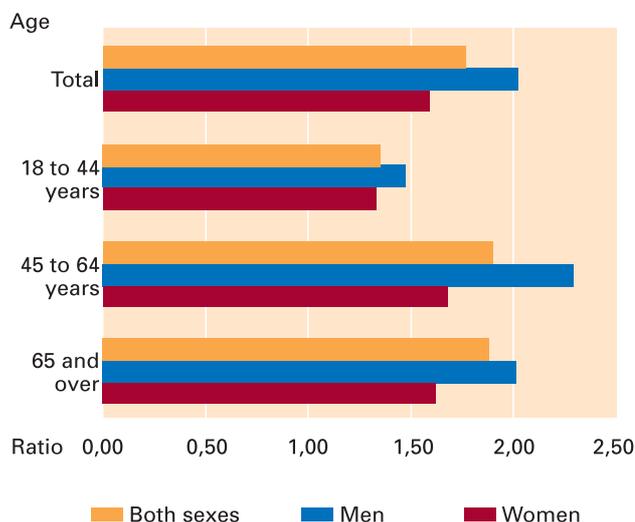
GRAPH 5.4. Unemployment rates



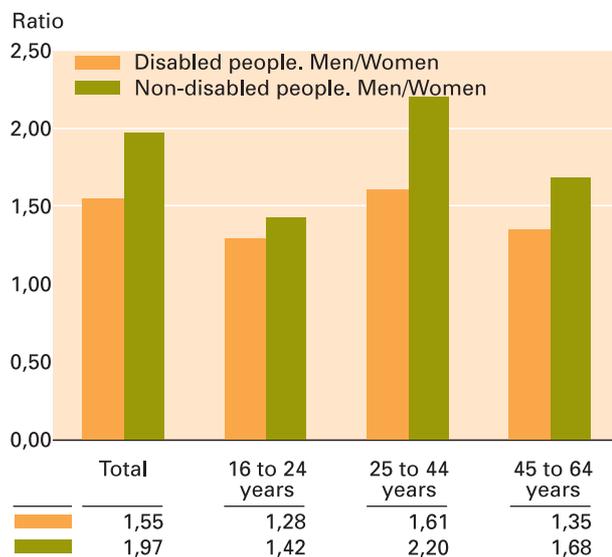
The unemployment rate has the opposite characteristic to the employment rate. In general, disabled persons have an unemployment rate which is greater than that for non-disabled persons. Graph 5.4 indicates that disabled women are those who are worse off, although as age increases the unemployment rate decreases, going from 45% in women 16- 24 to 25% in the 45 to 64 age group. The fact that disabled men were on the same level with non-disabled women with a general unemployment rate around 24% is worthy of note. Non-disabled men are best situated with an unemployment rate of 12% who range from 24% in young people 16 to 24 and 9% in those 45 to 64.

Graph 5.5 shows that the disabled group unemployment rate is 77% per cent greater than the non-disabled group. Although disabled women present higher unemployment rates, the greater difference among people with and without disabilities is in men, as for disabled persons the probability of being unemployed is somewhat more than for non-disabled persons. The probability of disabled women being unemployed is 59% greater than those not disabled.

GRAPH 5.5 Ratio between the unemployment rates of populations with and without disabilities



GRAPH 5.6. Ratio between the unemployment rates of women and men



On employment and unemployment, there are historical gender differences. Graphs 5.3 and 5.6 offer an idea of how disability affects these differences in men and women. With respect to the employment rate, the probability of disabled women working is 58% that of disabled men. This value in the non-disabled population is 54%.

Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

As with employment significant differences which refer to gender differences can hardly be appreciated between the disabled and non-disabled groups. For unemployment different behaviours are observed. In the non-disabled population women have nearly twice the probability of being unemployed than men (the ratio between the sexes is 1,97). However, disabled women have a greater disadvantage than men where the probability of being unemployed is 55% greater than for men. For younger women, the probability is 28% greater than for men.

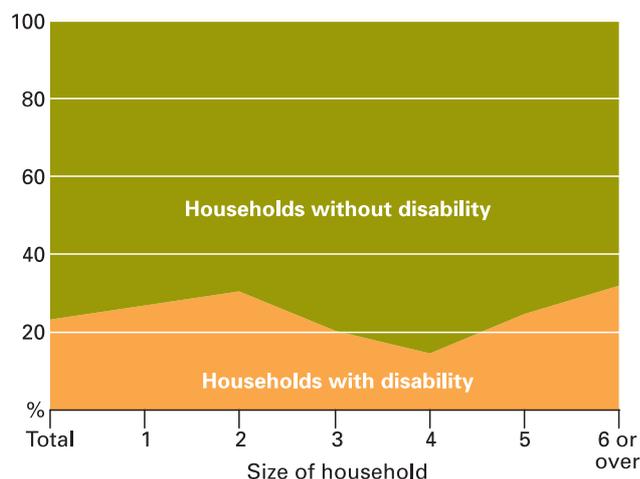
Another point of divergence between persons with and without disabilities occurs in the activity rates, these being of 32,3% and 66,2% respectively.

6. Percentage of households with disabled persons.

In 23,19% of the more than 12,5 million Spanish households there is at least one person disabled. While households are classified by their size, there is a different proportion of households with disabled persons. The highest values are found in households with 6 or more members and in those of 2 members, including disabled persons 32,20% and 30,33% respectively. The lowest value is observed in 4 member households. Just 14,70% of these households have a disabled person. There is a logical relationship between this and the fact that the rate of prevalence of disability is greater in persons of advancing years. A large number of households with 6 or more members will include elderly people as well as many households with 2 members made up of an elderly couple.

Households with disabled persons and without disabled persons do not have the same distribution as to the size of the household. The most predominant size for households with disabled persons is two, followed by households with 3,1 and 4 members. Households without disabled persons are those of 4 components, followed by those households made up of 3 and 2

GRAPH 6.1. Distribution of households of each size according to whether they have a some disabled person or not



	Total	Households with disability	Households without disability
Total	100,00	23,19	76,81
1	100,00	27,16	72,84
2	100,00	30,33	69,67
3	100,00	20,14	79,86
4	100,00	14,70	85,30
5	100,00	24,41	75,59
6 o más	100,00	32,20	67,80

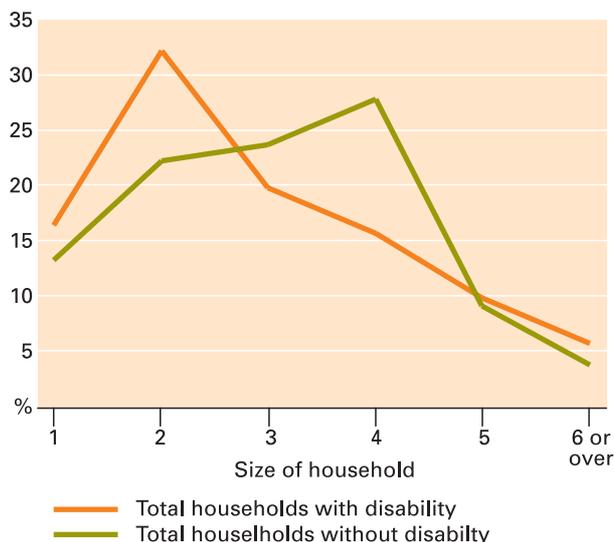
people. Unipersonal households are slightly more frequent among the disabled population.

Graph 6.3 shows that 23,19% of households with disabled persons is made up of households with one disabled person (19,21%), households where two disabled persons live (3,69%) and households with three or more disabled persons (0,29%)

The majority of households with disabled persons only have one disabled persons (82,83%) (graph 6.4). However, differences are observed according to the size of the household. In 23,13% of 2 member households, both people are disabled. In nearly 20% of 3 member households where

Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

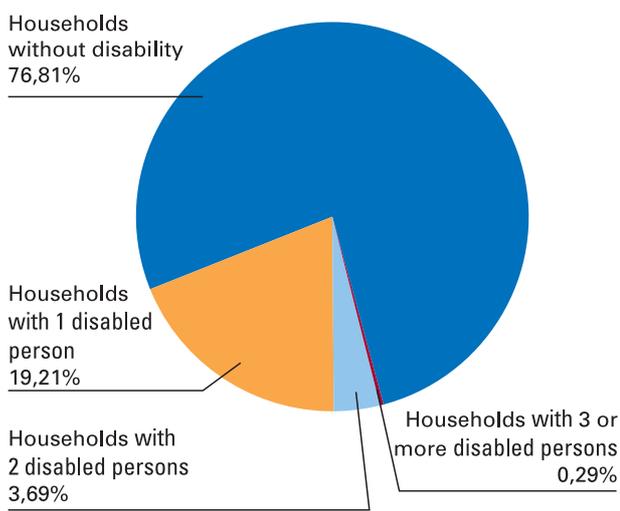
GRAPH 6.2. Distribution of households with or without disabled persons according to household size



	Households with disability	Households without disability
Total	100,00	100,00
1	16,49	13,35
2	32,08	22,24
3	19,86	23,76
4	15,80	27,67
5	9,87	9,23
6 or over	5,91	3,75

there is a disabled person, there are 2 or 3 disabled. In 4 member households with one disabled person, the percentage of those who have at least two disabled persons is 16,57%. Finally, in households with 6 or more members, somewhat more than 4% includes 3 or more disabled persons and nearly 25% 2 or more. Therefore, it is observed that there is a significant percentage of households where more than one member is disabled, although generally only one per household is found.

GRAPH 6.3. Distribution of households according to whether they have disabled persons or not and the number of disabled persons



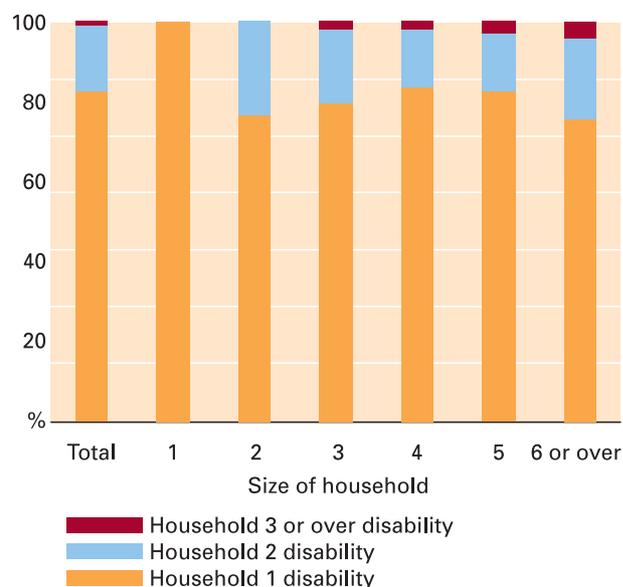
	Households with disability				Households without disability
	Total	1	2	3 or over	Total
Total	23,19	19,21	3,69	0,29	76,81

35,34% of Spanish households have at least one person 65 and over (table 6.1). This percentage converts to 60,75% in households with at least one disabled person, reflecting once more the high prevalence of disability among the elderly population. 50,90% of unipersonal households without disability are made up of one person 65 and over. However, in 86,17% if unipersonal households with disability, the person is 65 and over.

According to graph 6.5, 39,85% of Spanish households with a person 65 and over has at least one person 65 and over with disabilities. This proportion does not alter much when considering the different sizes of the household, varying from 36,65% in households of 3 members to 43,66% in the six or more members.

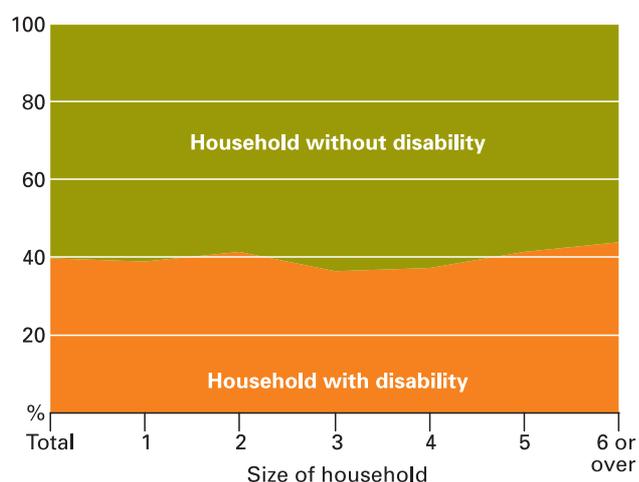
Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

GRAPH 6.4. Distribution of the households with disabled persons according to number of disabled for each household size



Size of household	Disabled people			
	Total	1	2	3 or over
Total	100,00	82,83	15,90	1,27
1	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00
2	100,00	76,87	23,13	0,00
3	100,00	80,03	18,09	1,88
4	100,00	83,43	14,34	2,22
5	100,00	82,80	14,11	3,08
6 or over	100,00	75,15	20,76	4,09

GRAPH 6.5. Distribution of households with persons 65 years old and over according to whether they have a disabled person 65 years old or over or not



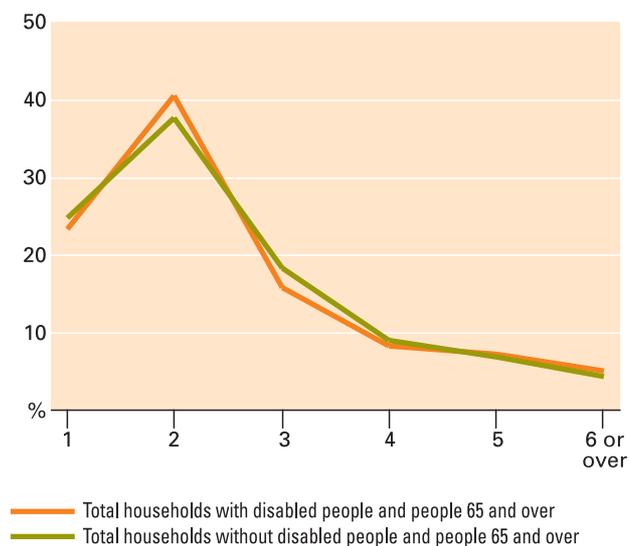
	Total	Household with disability	Household without disability
Total	100,00	39,85	60,15
1	100,00	38,69	61,31
2	100,00	41,73	58,27
3	100,00	36,65	63,35
4	100,00	37,59	62,41
5	100,00	41,71	58,29
6 or over	100,00	43,66	56,34

TABLE 6.1. Weight of the households with persons 65 years old and older over the total of households of each group and household size

Size household	Total households		Household with people		Household without people	
	Household with people ≥ 65 years	Total	Household with people ≥ 65 years	Total	Household with people ≥ 65 years	Total
Total	35,34	100,00	60,75	100,00	27,68	100,00
1	60,48	100,00	86,17	100,00	50,90	100,00
2	55,71	100,00	76,65	100,00	46,60	100,00
3	26,54	100,00	48,28	100,00	21,05	100,00
4	12,32	100,00	31,50	100,00	9,01	100,00
5	25,82	100,00	44,12	100,00	19,91	100,00
6 or over	37,89	100,00	51,38	100,00	31,49	100,00

Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

GRAPH 6.6. Distribution of households with persons 65 years old and over, disabled and not, according to household size

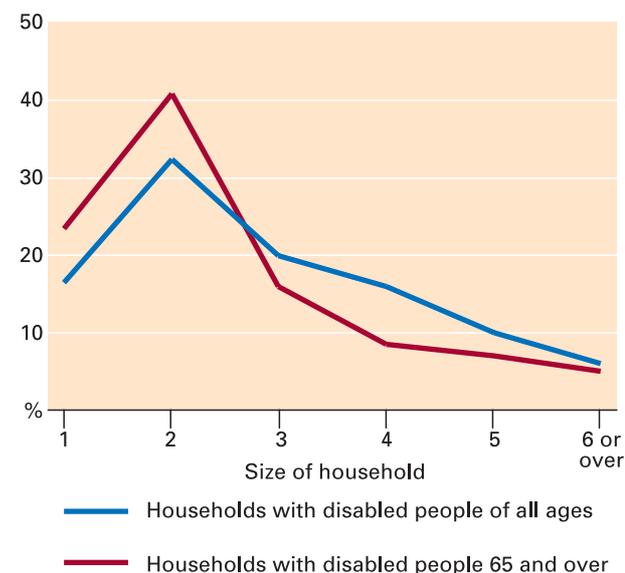


	Households with disabled	Households without disabled
Total	100,00	100,00
1	23,39	24,55
2	40,48	37,45
3	15,78	18,07
4	8,19	9,01
5	7,17	6,64
6 or over	5,00	4,27

In households with people 65 and over significant differences are not observed between households with and without disabled persons with respect to the size of the household (graph 6.6). The most frequent type of household in both cases is that made up of two people, representing 40,48% of households with disabilities and 37,45% of those who do not have disabilities, followed by households with one person. These constitute around 24% in both groups.

If households with disabled persons 65 and over is compared with the total households who have disabled persons while differences can be appreciated in the distribution by size

GRAPH 6.7. Distribution of households with disabled persons according to household size

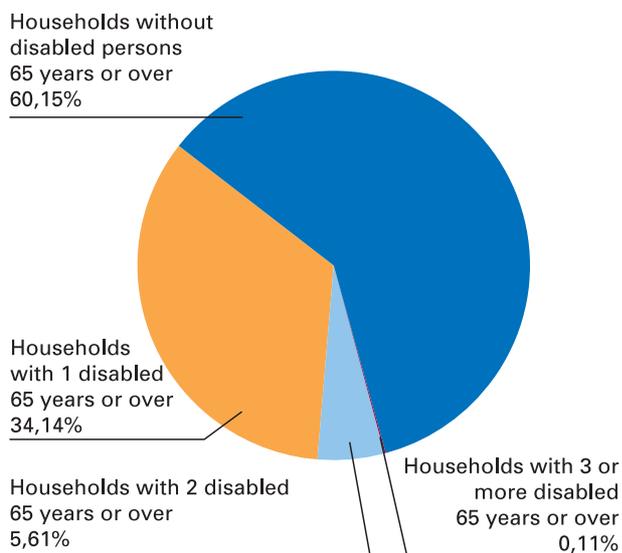


Total households	Households with disabled people of all ages	Households with disabled people 65 and over
Total	100,00	100,00
1	23,39	16,49
2	40,48	32,08
3	15,78	19,86
4	8,19	15,80
5	7,17	9,87
6 or over	5,00	5,91

of household (graph 6.7). In both cases households with more weight are those of 2 members although in those where there are elderly people this means 40,48% of households, compared with 32,08% of the total households with disabled persons. The next most frequent size of household is, in the case of those over 65, the household with one person. For the total of households, however, those with 3 members are more frequent.

Comparison between disabled and non-disabled populations

GRAPH 6.8. Distribution of households with persons 65 years old and over according to whether they have a disabled person 65 years old or over or not and number of disabled



	Households with disabled				Households without disabled
	Total	1	2	3 or over	Total
Total	39,85	34,14	5,61	0,11	60,15

The distribution of households according to the number of disabled 65 years old or over is shown in graph 6.8. One disabled person of 65 years old or over lives in 34,14% of the total households with persons 65 years old or over. In 5,61%, 2 elderly disabled, and only 0,11 have 3 or more.

If only households with disabled persons are classified the percentages are those that feature in table 6.2. In 85,65% of the households with disabled persons 65 and over, there is just one disabled person of this age. However, differences are observed according to the size of the household. In 22,10% of households with 2 members where there is a disabled person 65 and over both people have disability and are 65 or over. In the case of households with 5 members with a disabled person 65 and over, only 8,90% of them have 2 or more elderly disabled persons.

TABLE 6.2. Distribution of households with persons 65 years old and over, according to number of disabled for each household size

Size of household	Number of disabled people			
	Total	1	2	3 or over
Total	100,00	85,65	14,06	0,28
1	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00
2	100,00	77,90	22,10	0,00
3	100,00	80,83	18,05	1,12
4	100,00	88,58	10,98	0,44
5	100,00	91,10	8,80	0,10
6 or over	100,00	83,91	14,82	1,27