

## ASIGNATURA TRANSVERSAL. EMPLEO Y DISCAPACIDAD.

### PRACTICAS EN AULA Y EVOLUCION DEL PAPEL DE LA DISCAPACIDAD, DEPENDENCIA Y LA FAMILIA. MODELOS DE PROVISION, ASEGURAMIENTO Y PROYECCIONES DE GASTO

I. Se le pide que realice una propuesta de acciones publicitarias de cara a la divulgación de su política de RSC en la Entidad X. Como sugerencia las empresas pueden hacer aparecer en sus campañas a personas con discapacidad junto con otras que no para así transmitir el mensaje a la sociedad y a sus familias (tengan miembros con discapacidad o no) que la Entidad X las incluye en todas sus acciones y las considera como una parte más del todo que es la sociedad. Por ejemplo, realice algún tipo de story board y enmarquelo en su acción publicitaria de modo que aparezcan un grupo de personas (clientes y/o empleados de la Entidad X), y que de ese colectivo aparezcan una o varias personas con algún tipo de discapacidad.

II. ¿De qué dependerá el gasto futuro en servicios de dependencia? Comente estos datos (Projecting OECD health and long-term care expenditures: What are the main drivers? Economics Department Working Papers No. 47, 2006.)

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Table 3.4 Sensitivity analysis of long-term care expenditure to population projections  
Assuming longevity gains of 2 years per decade  
(In % of GDP)

		Healthy ageing	Expansion of disability
	2005 <sup>1</sup>	2050	
France	1.1	2.2	3.1
Germany	1.0	3.0	4.4
Italy	0.6	3.5	5.3
Japan	0.9	3.6	5.2
United States	0.9	1.7	2.6
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>

1. Estimates, taking into account the observed expenditure growth between 2000 and 2003 (or 2002 if not available).  
Source: Secretariat calculations.

- 1- Determine the evolution of the average number of persons per household (in view of the data provided by the Household Panel EU from 1994 to 2001, the average number of individuals per household has declined from being 3.2 members per household in 1994 to 2.88 in 2001) and explain to what extent this may be related to the employment of disabled persons or dependents. Cite at least two factors that increase the average number of persons per household.**

**2- Explain the magnitude of the activity rates of disabled people: all those factors that influence (or determine) the low level of activity in terms of employment of the population dependent and disabled.**

**3. Consider a labor market where labor demand is a function of wages (w), as**

**follows:**  $w = 24 - \frac{5}{2}L$  ; **We also know that the labor supply of the disabled**

**population is:**  $w = \frac{1}{4}L + 10$  ; **Finally, the labor supply of other individuals is:**

$$w = \frac{3}{4}L + 10 \cdot$$

**Plot the curves and find the market wage for both groups.**

**4- Assuming a labor market supply curve which is composed only of people with disabilities, along with a level of demand for employment by companies. Identify two possible factors that cause increases in labor supply that particular market, and two factors that increase the demand for labor.**

- 5- **Explain the fundamental differences between disabled and dependents; cite and describe some agencies to promote the social inclusion of this sector of disabled people.**

- 6- **Explain the most important policies that encourage employment of disabled individuals or dependents.**

7- Consider a labor market where labor demand is inversely related to wages, with the following form:  $w = 40 - L\sqrt{2}$ . We also know that the labor supply of the disabled population is  $w = L + 25$ .

The labor supply of other workers is  $w = \frac{3}{5}L + 20$ .

Determine the market wage and employment levels for both groups and represent it graphically.

A) Non-disabled population

B) Disabled People