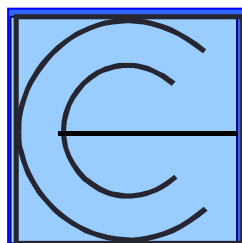




European comparative data on Europe 2020 & People with disabilities

Final report prepared by Stefanos Grammenos from Centre for European Social and Economic Policy (CESEP ASBL) on behalf of the Academic Network of European Disability Experts (ANED)

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Disclaimer:

This report, while making use of official EU statistics and with the financial support of the Commission, does not represent a Commission position.



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Summary and Conclusions

Europe 2020 is a new strategy for the EU which aims among others to deliver high levels of employment and strengthen social cohesion. Monitoring achievements through statistics is integral part of the Europe 2020 strategy. Also, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities refers in its Article 31 to statistics and data collection. In the following, we present the relevant indicators based on EU-SILC 2011. The data cover EU 28 except Ireland.

1 PART I: POPULATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

In 2011, about 26% of persons aged 16 and over declared an activity limitation. In comparison to 2010, there is an increase of about one percentage point. However, the EU-SILC definition does not take into account any “interactions with barriers”. The prevalence rate ranges from 12% (Malta) to 36% (Slovenia).

About 28% of women aged 16 and over declare an activity limitation compared to 23% of men of the same age group.

About 8% of persons aged 16 and over declare a severe disability (strongly limited) and about 18% declare a moderate disability.

2 PART II: EUROPE 2020 AND RELATED INDICATORS

2.1 EMPLOYMENT RATE

Europe 2020 objective requires that 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed.

At the EU level, about 47% of persons with disabilities are employed compared to 72% of persons without disabilities. The EU average is 67%. The employment gap is about 25 percentage points (26 percentage points in 2010). The national employment rates of people with disabilities range from 20% (Croatia) to 59% (Sweden). We may note that countries with similar employment rates for non-disabled people present big differences for people with disabilities. This means that there is a potential for increasing the employment rate of people with disabilities.

Concerning people with disabilities, the female employment rate is 44% and the male employment rate is 51%. We observe a gender gap of 7 percentage points. The employment rate of women without disabilities is 65%. Among women, the disability gap is 21 percentage points.

The degree of disability decreases employment rate. At the EU level, the employment rate of severely disabled people is 28%. The employment rate of people with a moderate disability is correlated with the employment rate of persons without a disability. On the contrary, the employment rate of people with a severe disability is



loosely related to the employment rate of people without disabilities. Measures which are aimed to affect the general population might not have a significant impact on people with a severe disability.

At the EU level, 13% of persons with disabilities work part-time and 34% work full-time. Furthermore, the importance of part-time work increases with the degree of disability. A policy of flexible working hours coupled with social security guarantees might make part-time jobs accessible and attractive to severely disabled people.

The recent financial crisis did not deteriorate the employment situation of persons with disability at the EU level. But there was a significant deterioration in certain countries, notably Greece and Spain.

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The EU unemployment rate of people with disabilities, aged 20-64, is 17% compared to 10% of people without disabilities. The EU average is 11%. It ranges from 7% (Netherlands) to 49% (Croatia).

At the EU level, the unemployment rate of women with disabilities is 17% compared to 18% of men with disabilities. But a discouragement effect might push women to quit the labour force.

We may note that the difference between the unemployment rate of people with disabilities and the general unemployment rate is increasing with age.

The degree of disability increases unemployment rate. Persons with a severe disability experience an unemployment rate of 28%, persons with a moderate disability 15% and persons without disabilities 10%.

The change between 2010 and 2011 is marginal. Relative changes, through time, in the unemployment rate of both groups (disabled and non-disabled) are not correlated and when a positive correlation is present it is very weak.

2.3 ACTIVITY RATE

At the EU level, 57% of persons with disabilities aged 20-64 participate on the labour market (employed or unemployed) compared to 80% of persons without disabilities. The EU average is 76%. There is a significant difference in the activity rates between people with and without disabilities in all Member States. The activity rate of women with disabilities is 52%. The disability degree decreases significantly the activity rate.

The six countries with the lowest activity gap (Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Slovenia, Italy and France) have well developed quota schemes in favour of people with disabilities.



The activity rates of persons with a moderate disability and of persons without disabilities are correlated. On the contrary there is no correlation between the activity rates of persons with a severe disability and persons without disabilities. We may question the efficacy of mainstreaming for persons with severe disabilities. If they don't share some common characteristics with persons without disabilities, then we ought to elaborate specific policies for this group.

At the EU level, we note a very small increase of the activity rate of persons with disabilities, between 2010 and 2011. It is about 0,6 percentage points for persons with disabilities and 0,5 percentage points for persons without disabilities

2.4 EARLY LEAVERS FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING

According to the Europe 2020 objectives, the share of early school leavers should be under 10%. This indicator covers population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

At the EU level, 19% of young disabled are early school leavers compared to 11% of non-disabled young persons. The EU average is 12%. The high rates of early school leavers among young disabled might indicate problems related to accessibility and absence of adapted programmes.

Generally, young women have better achievements (lower share of early school leavers) compared to young boys. At the EU level, 16% of girls with disabilities are early school leavers compared to 22% of young disabled boys.

The rate of early school leavers among young with a severe limitation is 39%. The same rate for persons with a moderate disability is 14%.

The share of early school leavers among persons with disabilities aged 18-24 is decreasing continuously. At the EU level, the percent of young disabled aged 18-24 early school leavers was 19% in 2011, compared to 22% in 2010. The reduction of the share of early school leavers benefited young persons with a moderate disability.

Changes between 2010 and 2011 of the two groups (with and without disabilities) are not correlated. General education policies covering all young pupils might have little impact on young persons with disabilities facing architectural barriers. General policies ought to include the necessary adaptations meeting the needs of young pupils with special educational needs.

2.5 PERSONS WHO HAVE COMPLETED A TERTIARY OR EQUIVALENT EDUCATION

Europe 2020 states that the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education should be at least 40% in 2020.



At the EU level, 27% of persons with disabilities have completed a tertiary or equivalent education compared to 37% for persons without disabilities. The EU average is 36%. The percentage of women with disabilities aged 30-34 who completed tertiary or equivalent education is 31%. The equivalent rate for disabled men is 23%.

Only 15% of persons with a severe disability aged 30-34 have completed a tertiary or equivalent education programme compared to 32% of persons with a moderate disability.

We may observe a continuous improvement of the situation of persons with disabilities. The disability gap of 14 percentage points in 2010 has been reduced to 10 percentage points in 2011. The main beneficiaries of the improvement are persons with a moderate disability. This might indicate that future efforts ought to be directed towards persons with a severe disability.

2.6 PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH VERY LOW WORK INTENSITY

Work intensity measures the employment rate of the household but it does not take into account the distribution of employment inside a household (including several adults).

At the EU level, 24% of persons with disabilities live in households with a low work intensity (<20) compared to 8% of persons without disabilities. This represents a difference of about 17 percentage points (rounded numbers). The average is 10%.

About 24% of women with disabilities live in households with low work intensity compared to 9% of women without disabilities. The respective percentages for men are 25% and 7%. The differences between disabled and non-disabled are substantial in all Member States.

The degree of disability is an important factor. At the EU level, the percentage of severely disabled people living in households with a low work intensity (WI<20) amounts to 40% compared to 18% of persons with a moderate disability.

From 2010 to 2011, the deterioration was extremely small and thus statistically insignificant. However, we observe important national differences. The financial crisis affected mainly persons with severe disabilities, notably in Latvia, Spain and Greece.

2.7 PEOPLE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY AFTER SOCIAL TRANSFERS

The risk of poverty means that a person lives in a household with a household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).



The data reveal that people with a disability face a higher risk of financial poverty compared to people without disabilities. At the EU level, in 2011, the risk is 19% for persons with disabilities and 15% for persons without disabilities. The EU average is 16%. The data indicate that the difference between people with and without disabilities is significantly lower compared to work related measures. We can conclude that the welfare state is correcting the labour market inequalities. However, it is important to note that these results might underestimate poverty rates among persons with disabilities. In fact, special allowances to cover disability related costs are treated as an income.

At the EU level, about 20% of women with disabilities live in households at risk of financial poverty compared to 16% of women without disabilities. The respective percentages for men are 19% and 14%. But there are significant differences across countries. However, the method of estimating poverty might underestimate gender differences. In fact, the income level is computed at the household level. We may note that single parent household with dependent children face the highest risk of financial poverty both for persons with and without disabilities.

At the EU level, in the age group 16 to 64, about 21% of persons with disabilities are at risk of financial poverty compared to 15% for persons without disabilities. The respective percentages for elderly people aged 65 and over are 17% and 14%. Pension schemes in the EU decrease the risk of poverty. The percentage of elderly at risk of poverty is less compared to persons aged 16-64. This is notably true for persons with disabilities. A disability related gap of 6 percentage points among persons aged 16-64 is reduced to 3 percentage points among elderly people. Overall, retirement pensions reduce poverty inequalities both in absolute values and in relative terms.

Comparing the situation between 2010 and 2011, we may observe a small deterioration of the situation of people with disabilities at the EU level of 0,6 percentage points (increase of poverty). We observe a similar increase of financial poverty of 0,5 percentage points for all persons.

2.8 SEVERELY MATERIALLY DEPRIVED PEOPLE

"Severely materially deprived persons" is an indicator of social exclusion which expresses the person's inability to afford for certain goods or services which are considered as of common use. The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing and environment of the dwelling.

In 2011, about 12% of people with disabilities are living in households which are severely materially deprived compared to 7% of people without disabilities. The EU average is 9%. The range of variation across countries is much bigger compared to other poverty indicators. Concerning persons with disabilities, this rate ranges from a low 2% in Luxembourg to a high 59% in Bulgaria.



In the EU, 13% of women with disabilities live in households who are severely materially deprived compared to 7% of women without disabilities. The respective percentages for men are 11% and 7%.

At the EU level and for the age group 16-64, about 14% of persons with disabilities are severely materially deprived compared to 8% of persons without disability. The respective percentages for persons aged 65 and over are 9% and 5%. Age decrease the percentage. Retirement schemes reduce the disadvantage associated to the degree of disability in most countries, notably in the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Sweden

The degree of disability increases significantly the percentage of persons living in households which are in severe material deprivation. About 15% of persons with a severe disability face severe material deprivation. This percentage is 11% for persons with a moderate disability and 7% for persons without disabilities.

At the EU level, in 2011, 12% of persons with disabilities were living in households which were severely materially deprived compared to 11% in 2010.

2.9 PEOPLE AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION (UNION OF THE THREE INDICATORS ABOVE)

This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are either at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons present in several sub-indicators are counted only once.

There is a big difference between adults (16-64) and elderly people (65 and over). In fact, the criteria for each age group are not the same. Low work intensity concerns only persons aged less than 65 years.

In 2011, at the EU level, 31% of people with disabilities aged 16 and over live in households which are at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared to 21% of persons without a disability of the same age group. The percentage for all persons aged 16 and over is 24%.

Concerning poverty among persons aged 16-64, in 2011, at the EU level, 37% of people with disabilities aged 16 to 64 live in households which are at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared to 22% of persons without a disability of the same age group. The EU average for all persons aged 16-64 is 24%. Concerning persons with disabilities, the lowest rates can be found in Slovenia (25%), Sweden (26%) and Finland (27%). On the other hand, the highest rates can be found in Lithuania (52%), Latvia (56%) and Bulgaria (62%).

At the EU level and for the age group 16-64, about 37% of women with disabilities are at risk of poverty compared to 23% of women without disabilities. The corresponding rates for men are 37% and 21%. Gender differences inside each



group (group of disabled and non-disabled) are small or inexistent. But this is not surprising as the indicator is constructed at the household level and not at the individual level.

The degree of disability increases significantly the risk of poverty in all Member states. At the EU level, 49% of persons with a severe disability aged 16-64 are at risk of poverty or social exclusion. This same rate is 32% for persons with a moderate disability and 22% for persons without disabilities.

The data reveal the urgency to act in favour of persons with a severe disability.

We observe a persistent gap between persons with and without disabilities through time. Furthermore, this gap has slightly widened. Between 2010 and 2011, the increase of poverty rate was about 1,4 percentage points for persons with disabilities and 0,7 percentage point for persons without disabilities.



Introduction

The Academic Network of European Disability Experts (ANED) aims to maintain a pan-European academic network in the disability field by engaging the expertise of existing networks, disability re-search centres and individual experts in Europe, and external advisors in partnership with European organisations representing disabled people and older people.

The Academic Network of European Disability Experts (ANED), established following a tender procedure in December 2007, and is funded by the European Commission.

The philosophy and aims focus on research that supports implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)¹ and the European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 towards the goal of full participation and equal opportunities for all disabled people.

The work programme for 2013 builds on the results of the previous 5 years of the Network's existence, by carrying out the following tasks, and linking to the European Disability Strategy 2010-2020:

- Task 1: Network management
- Task 2: Collecting and analysing data (mapping tool)
- Task 3: Legal framework and instruments
- Task 4: Accessibility
- Task 5: National strategies and social policies
- Task 6: Comparative data and indicators

The objectives of Task 6 are:

- To access and prepare the required datasets for analysis (EU-SILC, LFS, EHIS, EQLS, etc.);
- To provide comparative data against a selection of quantitative indicators;
- To publish the selected indicators on the ANED website.

The present report is part of Task 6 and aims to elaborate comparative data and indicators.

European and international policy context

Europe 2020

Europe 2020 is a new strategy for the EU to develop as a smarter, knowledge based, greener economy, and delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion.² It is being designed as the successor to the Lisbon Strategy.

¹ United Nations: enable: <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=150>.

² http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators.



Monitoring achievements through statistics is integral part of the Europe 2020 strategy. The headline indicators measure the progress made by the EU and the Member States towards achieving the headline targets of the strategy.

The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020

The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 was adopted on 15 November 2010.³ Persons with disabilities have the right to participate fully and equally in society and economy. Denial of equal opportunities is a breach of human rights.

By signing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), the EU and all its EU countries have committed themselves to create a barrier-free Europe. Even though the EU countries have the main responsibilities, EU action is needed to complement national efforts.

The Strategy for the period 2010-2020 is a comprehensive framework committing the Commission to empowerment of people with disabilities to enjoy their full rights, and to removing everyday barriers in life. The Strategy builds on the UNCRPD and takes into account the experience of the Disability Action Plan (2004-2010).

The European Disability Strategy focusses in eight priority areas: Accessibility, Participation, Equality, Employment, Education and training, Social protection, Health and External action.

UN Convention

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol was adopted on 13 December 2006 at the United Nations. The Convention entered into force on 3 May 2008.

Article 31 of the Convention refers to statistics and data collection. It provides that States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention. Furthermore, Article 33 treating national implementation and monitoring provides notably that States Parties shall maintain a framework to promote and monitor implementation of the Convention.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/disabilities/disability-strategy/index_en.htm

EUROPEAN COMMISSION: COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS "European Disability Strategy 2010-2020: A Renewed Commitment to a Barrier-Free Europe"; European Commission Brussels, 15.11.2010 COM(2010) 636 final.



Objectives of the study

The previous work programmes of ANED 2008-2012 developed data collection and analysis from an initial mapping of available European data sources, to proposals for qualitative and quantitative indicators, to the piloting of selected items, and updating of key indicators relevant to EU Strategy.

The focus here is on quantitative data collection and the elaboration of comparative statistics and indicators (qualitative indicators of rights in law and policy are addressed in Task 2 and thematic reports). This activity aims to support the Disability Strategy focus on 'Statistics and data collection and monitoring' but is directly linked also to actions in the Commission's implementation plan on EUROPE 2020 target monitoring (education, employment and poverty reduction).

Presentation of the results

The output format for each item includes:

1. Its relevance to EU policy/strategy;
2. Headline finding by Member State, gender, age, degree of disability and the change between 2010 and 2011. Relevant charts illustrate the analysis;
3. Tables with the data;
4. A brief note describing the methodology applied;
5. Presentation of the data sources;
6. Any statistical or exception note that is required for clarity.

For priority items, additional interpretations, analysis and commentary are added to illustrate, for example, difference between groups of disabled people or tests of reliability.

This report presents the analysis of latest available micro-data. They cover 2011 and a detailed description of the EU-SILC survey can be found at this end of this report.



1 PART I: POPULATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

1.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

The EU strategy for the period 2010-2020 is a comprehensive framework committing the Commission to empowerment of people with disabilities to enjoy their full rights, and to removing everyday barriers in life. The Strategy builds on the UNCRPD and takes into account the experience of the Disability Action Plan (2004-2010).

The Commission notes that EU action will supplement the collection of periodic disability-related statistics with a view to monitoring the situation of persons with disabilities. Also, the recently published guidelines on the treaty-specific document, to be submitted by States' Parties under Article 35, require comparative specific data disaggregated by sex, age, type of disability ..., ethnic origin, urban/rural population and other relevant categories to be produced on an annual basis.

Article 31 of the UN Convention on "Statistics and data collection" provides that "1. States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention".

The following statistic aims to give an estimation of the number of the target group and its main characteristics.

1.2 Headline findings

1.2.1 Prevalence of disability

The data on limitation in activities due to health problems refer to the auto-evaluation by the respondents of the extent of which they are limited in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the last 6 months.

The answer distinguishes: strongly limited, limited and not limited. In the following, we use the term disability in order to cover both "strongly limited" and "limited".

The survey covers all individuals aged 16 years old and over living in private households. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population. Below, we give an estimation of persons with disabilities in institutions.

For comparison, we may note that the UN Convention states that "persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others".

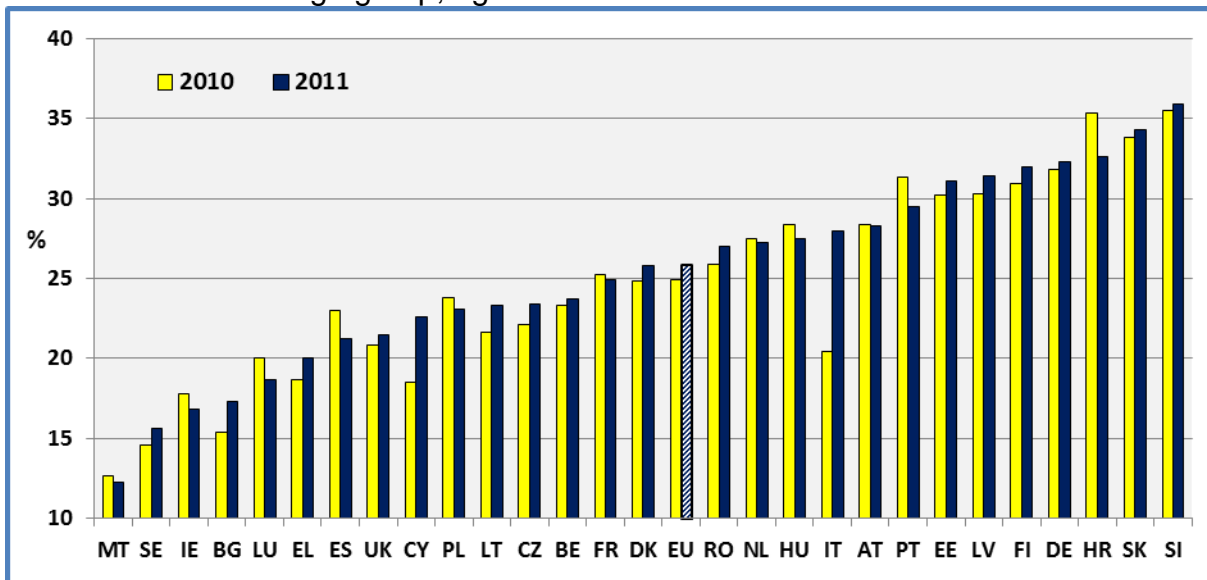


The EU-SILC definition requires a period of at least six months. The longitudinal EU-SILC data enable us to use a one year period. In this case, the disability rate is reduced significantly.

The EU-SILC definition does not take into account any “interactions with barriers” which is the base of modern approaches to disability. However, Eurostat is running complementary European surveys where efforts are developed to take into account this important dimension.

In 2011, about 25,8% of persons aged 16 and over declared an activity limitation. In comparison to 2010, there is an increase of about one percentage point. The prevalence rate is low in Malta (12%), Sweden (16%) and Ireland (17%). On the other hand, the prevalence rate is high in Croatia (33%), Slovakia (34%) and Slovenia (36%).

Figure 1: Percent of people with disabilities by Member State; 2010 and 2011
As a % of the same age group; age: 16+



Data source: EU-SILC 2010, EU-SILC 2011 & Eurostat.

At the EU level, about 28% of women aged 16 and over declare an activity limitation compared to 23% of men of the same age group.

The prevalence of disability is higher among women mainly due to the age composition. However, other personal factors and socio-economic characteristics might contribute too in explaining this difference.

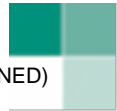
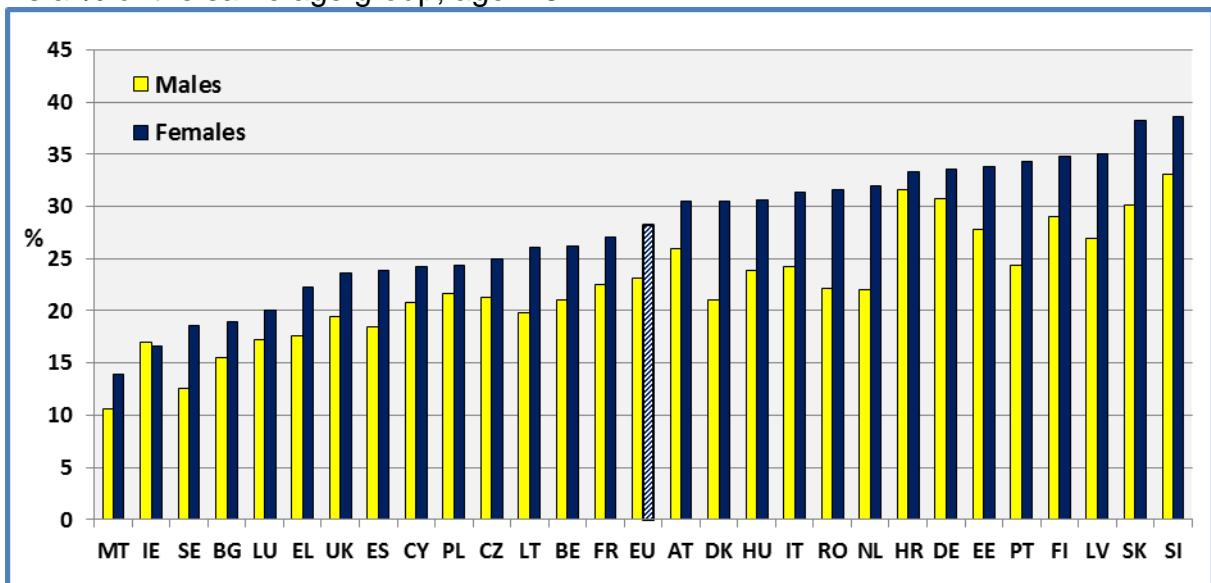


Figure 2: Percent of people with disabilities by Member State and gender; 2011
 As a % of the same age group; age: 16+



Data source: EU-SILC 2011 & Eurostat



1.2.2 Degree of disability

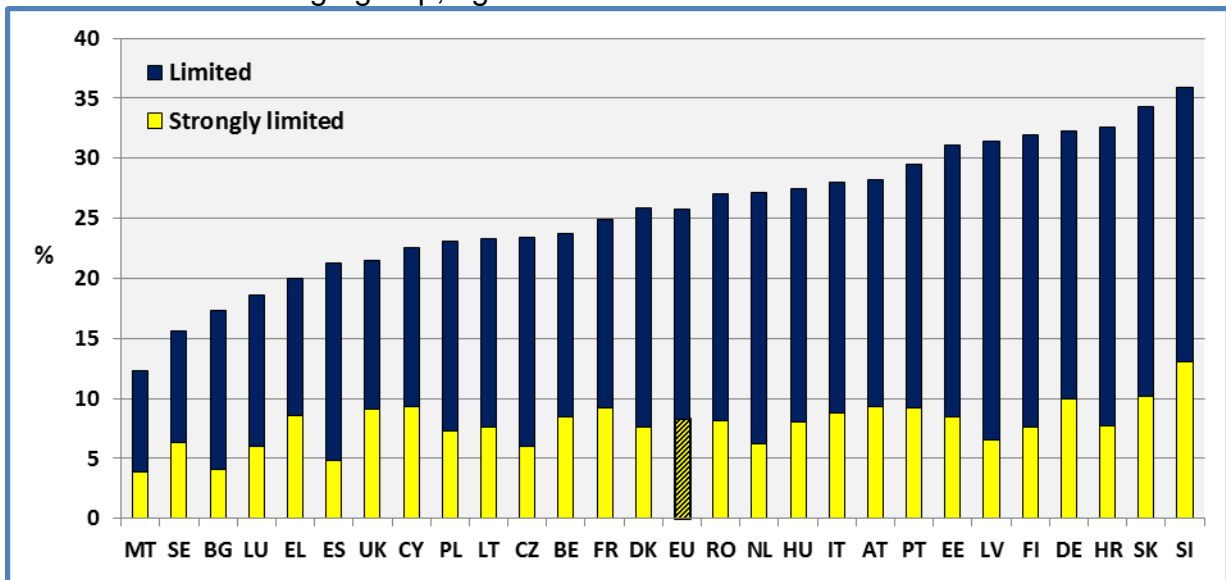
At the EU level, about 8,3% of persons aged 16 and over declare a severe disability (strongly limited).

About 17,5% declare a moderate disability.

Concerning the degree of disability, we may note that the variability of percentage covering severe disability across Member States is smaller compared to the variation of moderate disability prevalence across Member States.

Figure 3: Percent of people with disabilities by Member State and degree of disability; 2011

As a % of the same age group; age: 16+



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

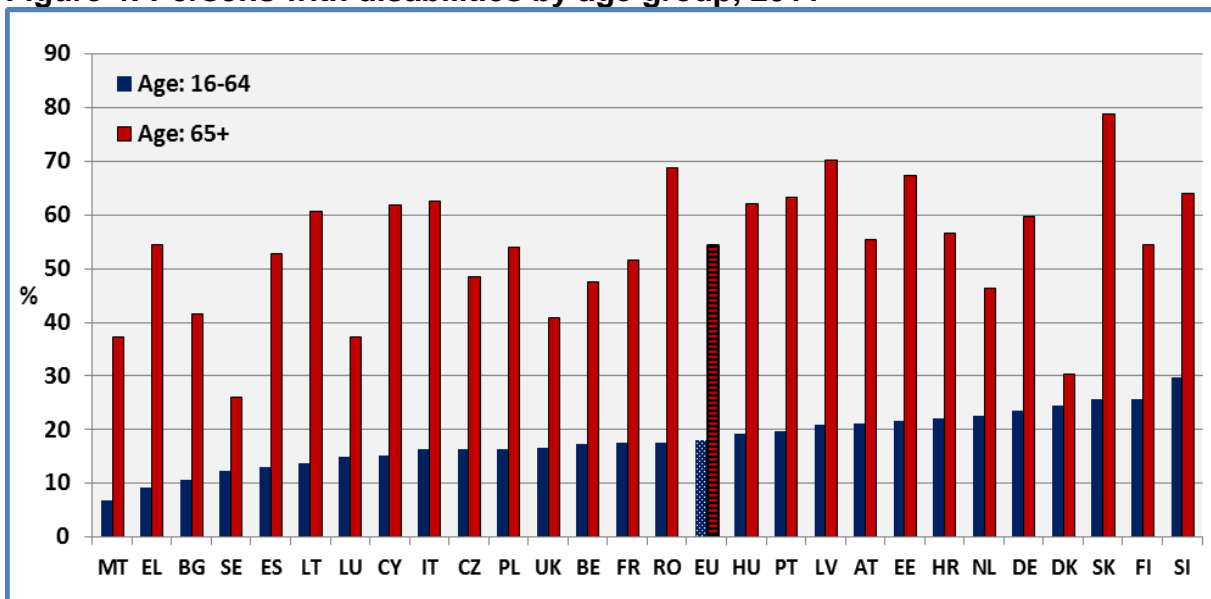


1.2.3 Disability prevalence by age group

The prevalence of disability increases with age. Disability prevalence among people aged 65 or more is much higher compared to younger people. In fact, at the EU level, the disability prevalence among elderly people aged 65 and over is about 54% compared to 18% among persons aged 16 to 64.

Denmark and Sweden share a particularly low rate for persons aged 65 and over.

Figure 4: Persons with disabilities by age group, 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

Disability prevalence increases in a similar way for men and women till the age of 35 to 40 but begins to dissociate afterwards. The higher overall disability prevalence for women is not only an age composition effect due to a higher life expectancy of women. After the age of 40 years, disability prevalence for men is lower compared to women at each age.

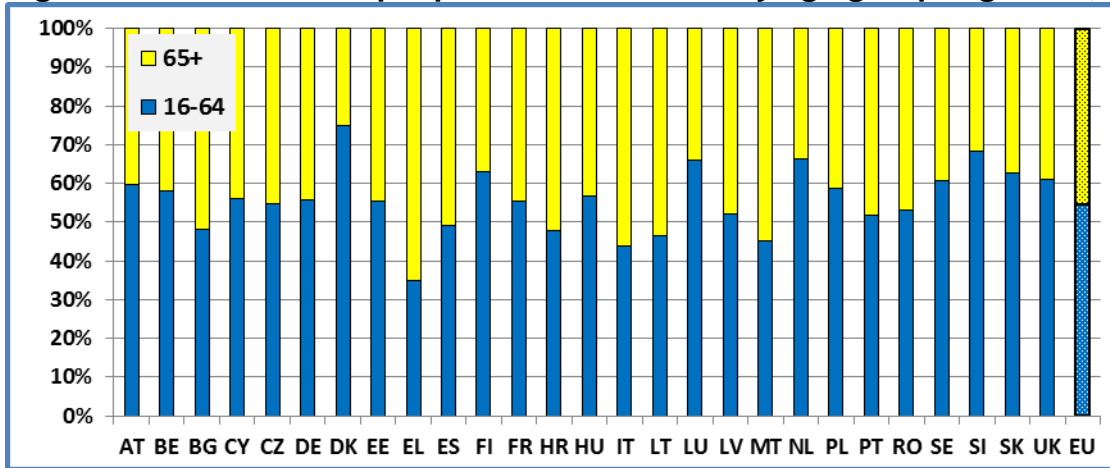
This contrasts with data concerning the number of disability beneficiaries. In fact, administrative registers indicate that the number of women is generally lower both in absolute and in relative numbers in the big majority of Member States⁴.

It is important to note that in the EU, elderly people represent about 21% of the total population. However, among people with disabilities, elderly disabled people represent 45,4% of all people with disabilities (aged 16 and over). This rate was

⁴ APPLICA & CESEP & EUROPEAN CENTRE: "Study of compilation of disability statistical data from the administrative registers of the Member States" Study financed by the European Commission (Contract No VC/2006/0229), Final Report November 2007.

45,1% in 2010. This small increase might be the result of an ageing population, but the analysis requires a longer series of data.

Figure 5: Distribution of people with disabilities by age group. Age: 16+, 2011



Note: IT: The share of 65 and over was 49,5% in 2010 and 62,6% in 2011

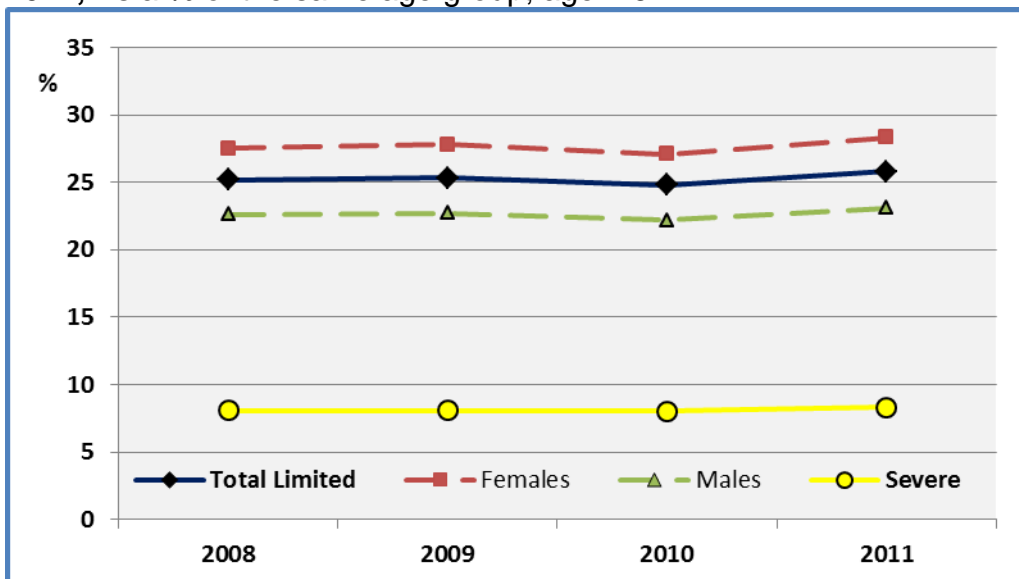
DK: Reported prevalence is relatively small among 65+

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

1.2.4 Evolution of disability prevalence

Disability prevalence varies sharply across Member States but remains relatively stable through 2008 to 2011. However, we observe an increase of one percentage point between 2010 and 2011. This concerns mainly persons with a moderate disability.

Figure 6: Evolution of disability prevalence. Percent of people with disabilities; 2011, As a % of the same age group; age: 16+



Data source: EU-SILC



1.2.5 Persons in institutions

EU-SILC covers persons living in private households. If we have to take into account persons living in institutions we ought to bring a correction of one percentage point for persons aged less than 65 but five (5) to six (6) percentage points for elderly people.

In fact, a review⁵ of available data indicates that in the age group 60-64 about 1% live in institutions. After the age of 65, this rate is rising quickly to achieve 30% (France, UK and Austria) to 50% (Netherlands and Sweden) for persons aged 90 and over. However, not all persons living in institutions are dependent persons. We estimate that about 80% of persons aged 65 and over living in institutions are dependent persons.

About 6% to 7% of all persons aged 65 and over live in institutions. This rate varies sharply between countries. It is low in Austria, Spain and France but very high in the Netherland, Finland and Sweden. As noted, not all of these persons are dependent persons.

The above data mean that about 5% to 6% percent of all persons aged 65 and over are dependent persons living in institutions.

Consequently, in order to take into account disabled persons living in institutions, we could add one (1) percentage point to the estimations presented above for persons aged less than 65 and about 5% to 6% for persons aged 65 and over.

⁵ S. Grammenos: "Feasibility Study – Comparable Statistics in the Area of Care of Dependent Adults in the European Union", Working papers and studies, Eurostat, European Communities, 2003.

1.3 Data

Table 1: Percent of people with disabilities by Member State and gender
As a % of the same age group; age: 16+

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	All	F	M	All	F	M	All	F	M	All	F	M
AT	29,5	31,0	27,8	27,8	29,6	25,8	28,4	30,3	26,4	28,3	30,5	26,0
BE	22,7	25,1	20,3	23,1	26,0	20,2	23,3	26,6	19,8	23,7	26,2	21,1
BG	15,9	17,6	14,0	16,7	18,8	14,5	15,4	17,0	13,7	17,3	18,9	15,5
CY	18,1	19,1	17,1	17,5	18,7	16,3	18,5	20,4	16,6	22,6	24,2	20,8
CZ	22,2	23,7	20,5	23,3	24,8	21,4	22,1	23,2	20,7	23,4	25,0	21,3
DE	32,9	34,3	31,3	32,2	33,7	30,7	31,8	33,2	30,2	32,3	33,6	30,8
DK	24,8	27,8	21,5	25,6	28,4	22,6	24,8	27,6	22,0	25,8	30,5	21,0
EE	30,6	33,1	27,7	28,4	31,0	25,3	30,2	32,5	27,3	31,1	33,8	27,8
EL	19,7	22,1	17,1	18,7	21,0	16,3	18,7	20,5	16,8	20,0	22,3	17,6
ES	22,7	26,0	19,4	24,7	28,0	21,2	23,0	26,2	19,6	21,2	23,9	18,5
FI	29,7	32,0	27,2	30,6	32,9	28,1	30,9	34,6	27,1	32,0	34,8	29,0
FR	23,3	25,1	21,2	24,1	26,6	21,4	25,2	27,2	23,1	24,9	27,1	22,5
HR										32,6	33,3	31,6
HU	29,0	31,2	26,6	28,8	31,6	25,6	28,4	31,2	25,3	27,5	30,6	23,9
IE	19,5	20,4	18,6	19,4	20,3	18,4	17,8	18,5	17,1	16,8	17,0	16,6
IT	27,5	31,2	23,5	26,7	30,4	22,8	20,4	23,4	17,1	28,0	31,4	24,2
LT	25,5	28,0	22,2	22,8	25,7	19,1	21,6	24,2	18,3	23,3	26,1	19,8
LU	20,7	23,0	18,2	20,1	21,8	18,5	20,0	21,0	18,9	18,7	20,1	17,2
LV	32,4	36,2	27,8	30,6	33,7	26,9	30,3	33,6	26,3	31,4	35,0	26,9
MT	10,8	11,6	10,0	12,6	13,8	11,3	12,7	14,1	11,2	12,3	13,9	10,6
NL	26,9	30,9	22,4	27,4	30,7	23,7	27,5	30,3	24,4	27,2	32,0	22,0
PL	21,5	22,9	19,8	23,1	24,7	21,4	23,8	25,4	21,9	23,1	24,3	21,6
PT	30,1	34,3	25,4	31,9	36,6	26,9	31,3	36,3	25,9	29,5	34,3	24,3
RO	18,9	21,5	16,2	20,8	23,9	17,5	25,9	30,3	21,2	27,0	31,6	22,2
SE	16,5	19,3	13,6	15,6	18,7	12,3	14,6	17,4	11,6	15,6	18,6	12,6
SI	25,8	27,9	23,6	25,7	28,4	22,7	35,5	38,0	32,8	35,9	38,6	33,1
SK	33,9	37,8	29,3	33,4	37,2	29,2	33,8	37,8	29,5	34,3	38,2	30,1
UK	19,5	20,7	18,2	20,3	21,7	18,9	20,8	22,2	19,2	21,5	23,6	19,4
EU	25,2	27,5	22,6	25,3	27,8	22,7	24,8	27,1	22,2	25,8	28,3	23,1

Data source: EU-SILC

Note: The EU-SILC UDB (User Data Base) provided does not include all Member States. The table is completed with (provisional) data from Eurostat's webpage. Consequently, the EU indicators are not strictly comparable.

Table 2: Percent of people with disabilities by Member State and degree

SL: Strongly limited; L: Limited and Not L: Not limited

As a % of the same age group; age: 16+

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	SL	L	Not L	SL	L	Not L	SL	L	Not L	SL	L	Not L
AT	10,5	18,9	70,6	9,7	18,1	72,2	9,4	19,0	71,6	9,4	18,9	71,7
BE	6,9	15,9	77,3	7,6	15,6	76,9	7,9	15,5	76,7	8,4	15,3	76,3
BG	4,6	11,3	84,1	4,5	12,2	83,3	3,8	11,6	84,6	4,1	13,3	82,7
CY	6,4	11,7	81,9	6,3	11,2	82,5	7,3	11,2	81,5	9,3	13,2	77,4
CZ	5,6	16,7	77,8	6,2	17,1	76,7	6,0	16,1	77,9	6,0	17,4	76,6
DE	10,5	22,4	67,1	10,1	22,1	67,8	10,2	21,6	68,3	10,0	22,3	67,8
DK	7,5	17,3	75,3	7,8	17,9	74,4	7,8	17,1	75,2	7,6	18,2	74,2
EE	9,9	20,8	69,4	7,7	20,8	71,6	7,8	22,4	69,8	8,5	22,6	68,9
EL	8,2	11,5	80,3	7,9	10,8	81,3	8,0	10,7	81,3	8,6	11,4	80,0
ES	5,4	17,3	77,3	5,6	19,0	75,3	5,5	17,5	77,0	4,8	16,4	78,8
FI	7,8	21,9	70,3	8,0	22,7	69,4	8,1	22,8	69,1	7,6	24,3	68,1
FR	8,6	14,7	76,7	9,0	15,1	75,9	9,6	15,7	74,8	9,3	15,6	75,1
HR										7,7	24,9	67,5
HU	10,3	18,8	71,0	8,5	20,3	71,2	8,6	19,8	71,6	8,0	19,5	72,5
IE	5,4	14,1	80,5	5,5	13,9	80,6	5,2	12,6	82,2			
IT	8,2	19,3	72,5	7,9	18,8	73,3	6,2	14,3	79,6	8,8	19,2	72,0
LT	7,5	18,0	74,5	7,2	15,7	77,2	6,6	15,0	78,4	7,6	15,7	76,7
LU	6,9	13,7	79,3	6,2	14,0	79,9	6,0	14,0	80,1	6,0	12,7	81,4
LV	7,8	24,6	67,6	6,4	24,2	69,4	7,0	23,3	69,7	6,5	24,9	68,6
MT	2,6	8,2	89,2	3,9	8,7	87,4	3,8	8,8	87,4	3,9	8,4	87,7
NL	5,8	21,1	73,1	5,4	22,0	72,6	5,5	21,9	72,5	6,2	21,0	72,8
PL	6,5	14,9	78,6	7,4	15,8	76,9	7,9	15,9	76,2	7,3	15,7	77,0
PT	11,9	18,2	70,0	10,8	21,1	68,1	9,4	22,0	68,7	9,3	20,2	70,5
RO	6,7	12,2	81,1	6,8	14,1	79,2	7,1	18,8	74,1	8,2	18,9	73,0
SE	7,0	9,5	83,5	6,3	9,2	84,5	6,1	8,4	85,5	6,3	9,3	84,4
SI	9,7	16,1	74,2	10,4	15,3	74,4	12,0	23,4	64,5	13,0	22,9	64,1
SK	11,1	22,8	66,1	10,7	22,7	66,6	10,4	23,5	66,2	10,2	24,2	65,7
UK	8,5	11,0	80,5	8,9	11,4	79,7	9,0	11,8	79,3	9,1	12,5	78,5
EU	8,1	17,1	74,8	8,1	17,2	74,7	8,0	16,8	75,2	8,3	17,5	74,1

Note:Data refers to UDB data versions noted in the sources. Revisions of data might generate small changes.

Data source: EU-SILC and Eurostat

**Table 3: Per cent of persons with disabilities by age group**

As a % of the same age group

	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	16-64	65+	16-64	65+	16-64	65+	16-64	65+
AT	21,8	58,9	20,6	55,1	21,2	55,8	21,2	55,4
BE	17,1	44,8	17,5	45,0	17,2	47,1	17,4	47,6
BG	9,5	39,3	10,0	42,1	8,9	39,4	10,6	41,6
CY	11,8	52,7	11,8	48,4			15,1	61,8
CZ	15,3	51,5	16,8	48,9	15,7	46,9	16,4	48,5
DE	24,7	60,0	23,9	59,2	23,4	58,4	23,7	59,7
DK	23,1	31,4	23,3	34,5	23,0	31,6	24,6	30,5
EE	19,2	74,1	18,5	67,0	20,5	67,5	21,7	67,3
EL	10,5	52,3	7,4	57,9	8,0	54,8	9,2	54,6
ES	15,4	52,5	17,0	55,2	15,1	53,9	13,1	52,8
FI	23,5	53,8	24,8	53,1	25,3	52,6	25,7	54,6
FR			16,2	53,6	17,7	53,4	17,6	51,7
HR							22,2	56,5
HU	21,8	62,0	20,7	63,6	20,2	64,0	19,3	62,1
IE	15,3	45,4	15,3	43,7			12,6	39,1
IT	16,2	62,0	15,3	61,4	11,0	49,5	16,3	62,6
LT	16,4	61,2	13,8	59,2	12,5	59,0	13,7	60,6
LU	16,6	40,0	15,9	41,4	16,2	38,7	14,9	37,4
LV	23,6	68,3	21,6	66,8	20,9	66,9	20,9	70,1
MT			7,5	37,5	7,3	37,0	6,8	37,3
NL	22,4	46,7	22,9	46,2	22,3	48,8	22,5	46,3
PL	14,7	55,7	16,0	56,9	16,5	58,2	16,4	54,1
PT	20,0	66,6	22,2	66,9	21,6	65,6	19,7	63,4
RO	12,2	49,5	13,3	54,4	17,1	65,6	17,6	68,9
SE	12,8	30,0	12,0	27,8	11,5	24,5	12,4	26,1
SI	20,9	47,8	20,8	46,6	29,6	61,8	29,8	64,1
SK	24,4	81,7	24,6	79,1	25,1	79,5	25,7	78,9
UK	14,6	39,7	15,2	41,2	15,7	40,7	16,6	40,8
EU	17,7	53,8	17,6	54,2	17,2	52,9	18,0	54,2

Data source: EU-SILC and Eurostat

Table 4 : Distribution of persons with disabilities by age group

	2010			2011		
	Age : 16-64	Age : 65+	All	Age : 16-64	Age : 65+	All
AT	59,2	40,8	100	59,6	40,4	100
BE	58,8	41,2	100	58,1	41,9	100
BG	45,4	54,6	100	48,0	52,0	100
CY				56,2	43,8	100
CZ	56,7	43,3	100	54,8	45,3	100
DE	56,0	44,0	100	55,9	44,1	100
DK	70,2	29,8	100	75,0	25,0	100
EE	54,0	46,0	100	55,5	44,5	100
EL	32,9	67,1	100	34,9	65,1	100
ES	52,4	47,6	100	49,0	51,0	100
FI	59,8	40,2	100	63,0	37,0	100
FR	55,3	44,7	100	55,5	44,5	100
HR				47,7	52,3	100
HU	57,6	42,4	100	56,6	43,4	100
IE						
IT	40,8	59,2	100	43,7	56,3	100
LT	46,6	53,4	100	46,6	53,4	100
LU	67,8	32,2	100	66,1	33,9	100
LV	54,8	45,2	100	52,2	47,8	100
MT	47,1	52,9	100	45,1	54,9	100
NL	62,0	38,0	100	66,4	33,6	100
PL	57,3	42,7	100	58,6	41,4	100
PT	53,8	46,2	100	51,7	48,3	100
RO	53,7	46,3	100	53,2	46,8	100
SE	55,2	44,8	100	60,7	39,3	100
SI	60,0	40,0	100	68,2	31,8	100
SK	62,4	37,6	100	62,7	37,3	100
UK	60,6	39,4	100	61,2	38,8	100
EU	54,9	45,1	100	54,6	45,4	100

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011



1.4 Data sources

1. EU-SILC UDB 2008 - version 3 of March 2011
2. EU-SILC UDB 2009 - version 1 of March 2011
3. EU-SILC UDB 2010 - version 1 of March 2012
4. EU-SILC UDB 2011 - version 2 of August 2013

1.5 Methodology

The European Statistics of Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC) survey contains a small module on health, including three questions on general health status.

The questions on the general health status represent the so called Minimum European Health Module (MEHM) and are proposed to be used in any EU health survey or survey module, in order to link results among surveys. These three (3) questions are: self-perceived health, chronic (longstanding) illnesses or conditions and limitation in activities due to health problems.

The data on limitation in activities due to health problems refer to the auto-evaluation by the respondents of the extent of which they are limited in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the last 6 months. The exact question is "Limitation in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the last 6 months" and possible answers are:

1. yes, strongly limited
2. yes, limited
3. no, not limited

The survey covers all individuals aged 16 years old and over living in private households. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population.

The EU-SILC UDB 2011 (version 2 of August 2013) personal cross-sectional data included 494.400 observations. The August 2013 version did not include Ireland. The number of observations for the EU 27 countries was 463.975 observations. It includes persons aged 16 and over.

The information included in the EU-SILC project can either be extracted from registers or be collected from interviews. In case of interviews, five modes of data collection are possible: 1. Face-to-face personal interview (PAPI); 2. Face-to-face personal interview (CAPI); 3. Telephone interview (CATI); 4. Self-administered by respondent; 5. Proxy interview. In the EU-SILC legal basis, priority is given to face-to-face personal interviews (PAPI or CAPI) over the other modes of data collection.

For data distinguishing limited and not limited people in Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Sweden and Slovenia, we have used personal cross sectional weights



for selected persons (pb060). Otherwise, we have used personal cross sectional weights (pb040).

We have used “age at the date of interview” for indicators concerning the prevalence rate, labour market and educational issues. We have used “age at the end of the income reference” period for income related indicators as well as for labour intensity.

1.6 Notes

EU-SILC estimators may underestimate the number of people with disabilities. In fact, persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the sample.

The different annual indicators for EU do not cover always the same Member States. This is due to missing countries in the first versions of the micro-data provided and the inclusion of Croatia in 2011 indicators. However, these changes only marginally affect the EU indicators. Often, only the first decimal is modified.



2 PART II: EUROPE 2020 AND RELATED INDICATORS

2.1 EMPLOYMENT RATE

2.1.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

The Lisbon European Council (March 2000) noted that the overall aim of the employment policy should be to raise the employment rate from an average of 61% in the year 2000 to as close as possible to 70% by 2010 and to increase the number of women in employment from an average of 51% to more than 60% by 2010.

Europe 2020 is the successor of the Lisbon strategy and is expected to turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. Employment rate is one of the headline indicators in this new strategy. Europe 2020 objective requires that 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed. This rate covers all people (disabled and non-disabled).

Furthermore, the European Disability Strategy 2010-2020⁶ was adopted on 15 November 2010. It is a comprehensive framework committing the Commission to empowerment of people with disabilities to enjoy their full rights, and to removing everyday barriers in life. The Strategy builds on the UNCRPD and takes into account the experience of the Disability Action Plan (2004-2010). Its objectives are pursued by actions in eight priority areas. One area covers employment. The aim is to raise significantly the share of persons with disabilities working in the open labour market.

The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 aims notably to exploit the full potential of the Europe 2020 Strategy and its Agenda for new skills and jobs by providing Member States with analysis, political guidance, information exchange and other support.

Article 27 of the UN Convention treats "Work and employment". It provides notably that "States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities".

⁶ COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS, European Disability Strategy 2010-2020: A Renewed Commitment to a Barrier-Free Europe; European Commission Brussels, 15.11.2010 COM(2010) 636 final.



2.1.2 Headline findings

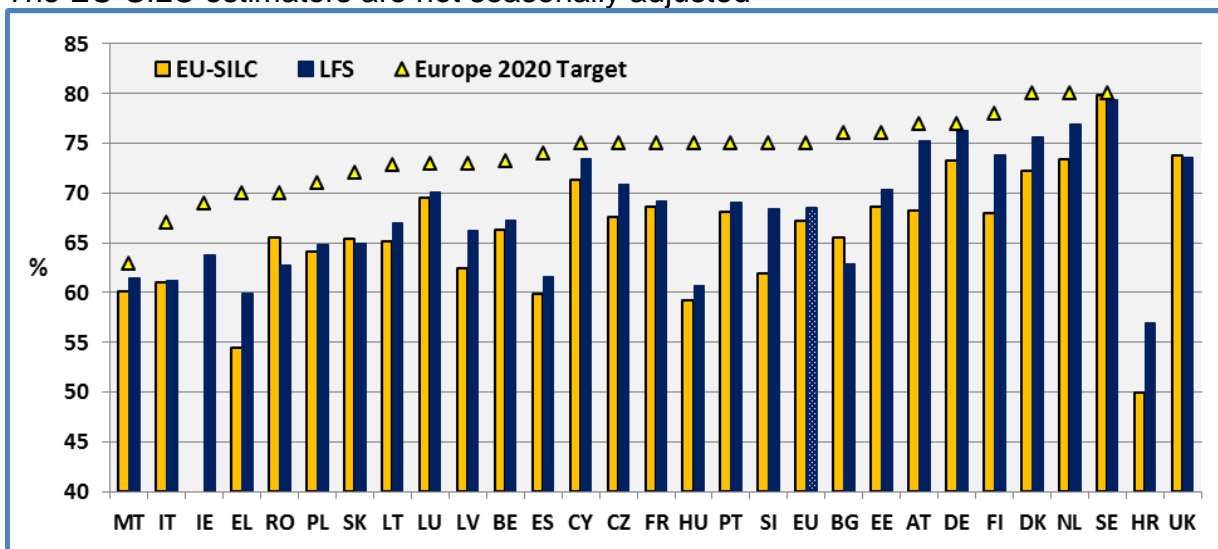
2.1.2.1 General comments

It is interesting to bring some clarifications before to present the estimations for persons with disabilities. Eurostat uses the results of the LFS survey in order to monitor Europe 2020 indicators. These indicators are seasonally adjusted. However, the LFS survey does not provide information on disability. Consequently, we have to use the EU-SILC survey.

Both surveys produce similar results except for Croatia, Austria, Slovenia, Finland and Greece. At the EU level, the LFS provides an estimate higher than EU-SILC of 1,3 percentage points in 2011. These differences may stem from sampling differences and seasonal factors. The EU-SILC survey presents estimations for a specific date of the year. Also, but only for EU estimates, our micro-data do not include Ireland in 2011 but this might change the EU average only marginally.

Table 7: Employment rate by type of survey and Member State (age 20-64), 2011

The EU-SILC estimators are not seasonally adjusted



Data source: EU-SILC 2011 and Eurostat

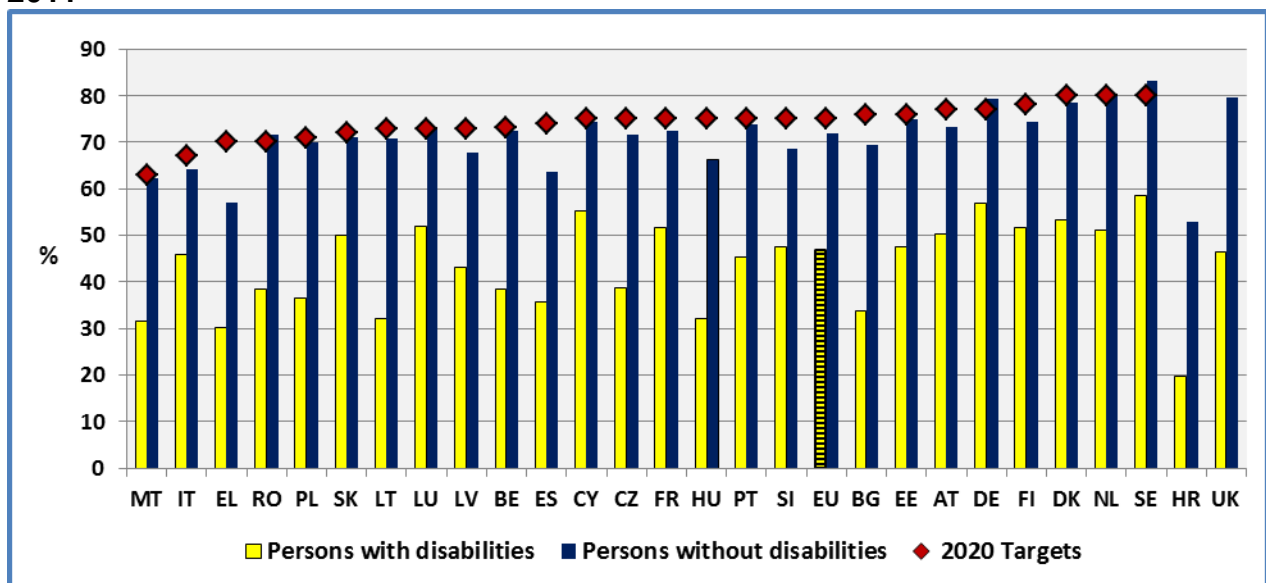
In the following, we discuss the EU-SILC estimations. We may observe an important employment gap between people with and without disabilities.

At European level, the employment rate of people with disabilities is about 25 percentage points lower compared to people without disabilities (26 percentage points in 2010). About 47% of persons with disabilities are employed compared to 72% of persons without disabilities. Europe 2020 target for EU 27 is 75%.



But, the situation across Member States differs significantly. The employment rate of people with disabilities (for both sexes) is very low in Croatia (20%), Greece (30%) and Malta (32%). On the contrary, this same rate is relatively high in Cyprus (55%), Germany (57%) and Sweden (59%).

Table 8: Employment rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64), 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011 and Eurostat

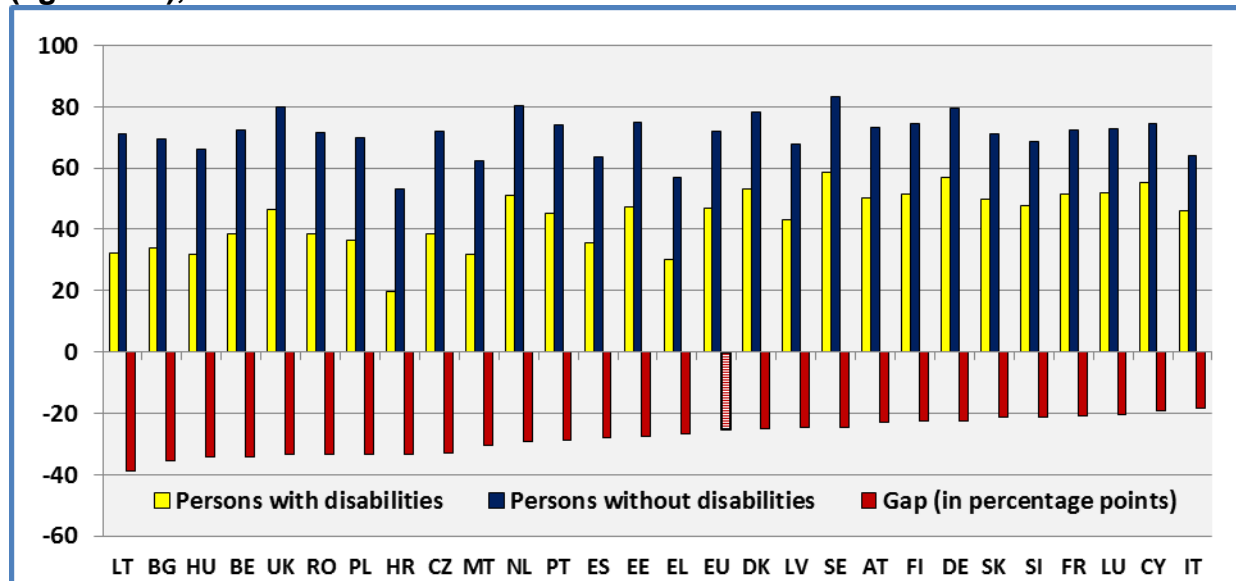
We may note that countries with similar employment rates for non-disabled people present big differences for people with disabilities. This means that there is a potential for increasing the employment rate of people with disabilities.

An important number of Member States experience an employment rate close or higher than 70% (average for disabled and non-disabled). However, there is a significant difference between persons with and without disabilities in all Member States. While in the majority of Member States the employment rate for people without disabilities is higher than 70%, the employment rate of people with disabilities is lower than 50% in the majority of the Member States.

There is an employment gap in all Member States. The highest gap can be found in Lithuania (39 percentage points), Bulgaria (36 pp) and Hungary (34 pp). On the other side, we find Luxembourg (21 percentage points), Cyprus (19 pp) and Italy (18 pp).



Figure 9: The employment gap between persons with and without disabilities (age 20-64), 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.1.2.2 Gender

In the following tables, we compare the employment rates of persons with and without disabilities by gender. We observe that the employment rate of women with disabilities is significantly lower compared to women without disabilities in all Member States.

At the EU level, the employment rate of women with disabilities is 44% and the rate for women without disabilities is 65%.

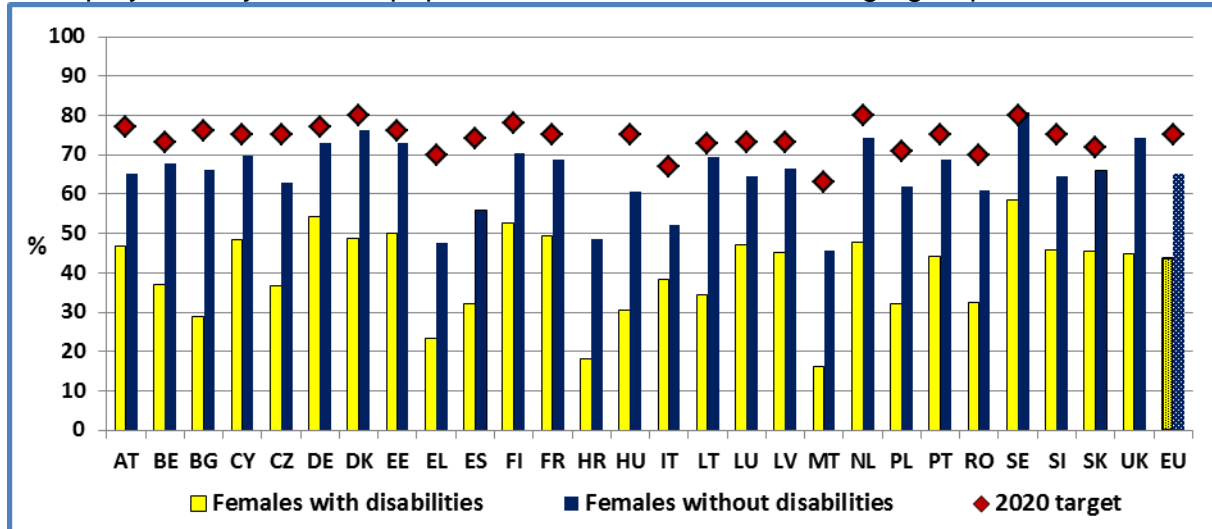
However, there are big differences across countries. The employment rate of women with disabilities is low in Malta (16%), Croatia (18%) and Greece (23%). On the contrary, relatively high rates can be found in Finland (53%), Germany (54%) and Sweden (59%).

Concerning people with disabilities, the female employment rate is 44% and the male employment rate is 51%. We observe a gender gap of 7 percentage points.

In Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland, the employment rate of women with disabilities is higher compared to men with disabilities. On the contrary, there is a high employment gender gap in Greece (14 percentage points), Italy (16 pp) and Malta (30 pp).

Figure 10: Female employment rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64), 2011

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same sex and age group.



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

The employment rate of men with disabilities is significantly lower compared to men without disabilities in all Member States. At the EU level, the employment rate of men with disabilities is 51% and the rate for persons without disabilities is 79%.

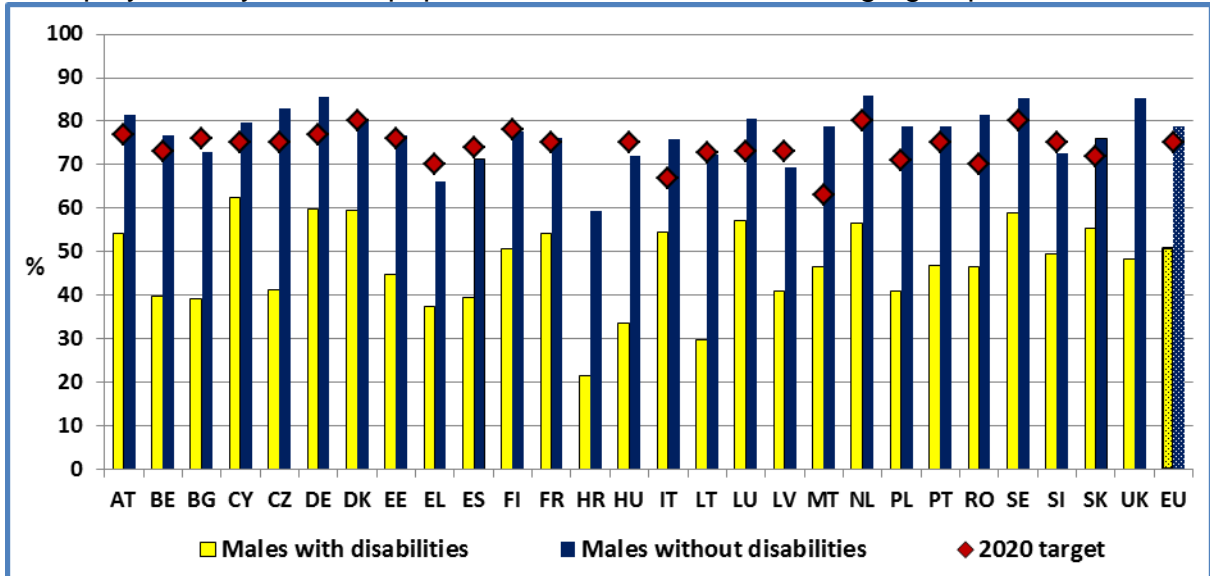
The employment rate of men with disabilities is low in Croatia (22%), Lithuania (30%) and Hungary (34%). On the contrary, it is high in Denmark (60%), Germany (60%) and Cyprus (63%).

Generally, differences between persons with and without disabilities are higher compared to gender differences among persons with disabilities.

We may conclude that women (with and without disabilities) as well as men with disabilities ought to be a priority group of national employment policies.

Figure 11: Male employment rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64), 2011

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same sex and age group.



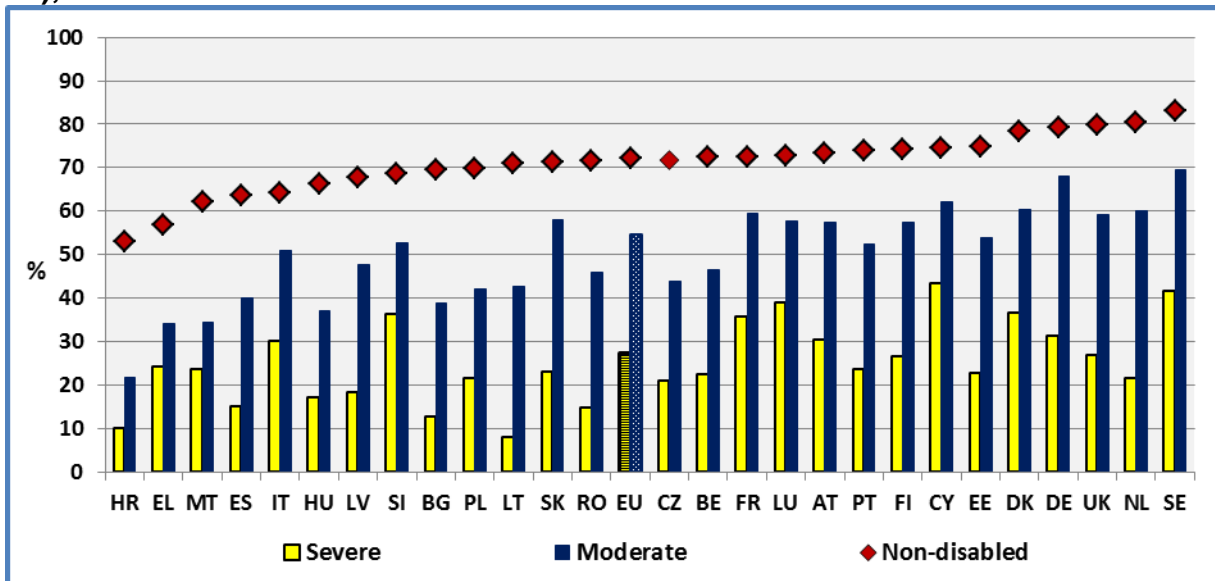
Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.1.2.3 Degree of disability

An important factor affecting the employment rate is the degree of disability. At the EU level, the employment rate of severely disabled people is 28%, for persons with a moderate disability it is 55% and for non-disabled, it is 72%. There is a difference of 27 percentage points between persons with severe disabilities and moderate disabilities.

The employment rate of persons with severe disabilities is relatively low in Lithuania (8%), Croatia (10%) and Bulgaria (13%). On the other hand, it is relatively high in Luxembourg (39%), Sweden (42%) and Cyprus (43%).

Figure 12: Employment rate by degree of disability and Member State (age 20-64), 2011

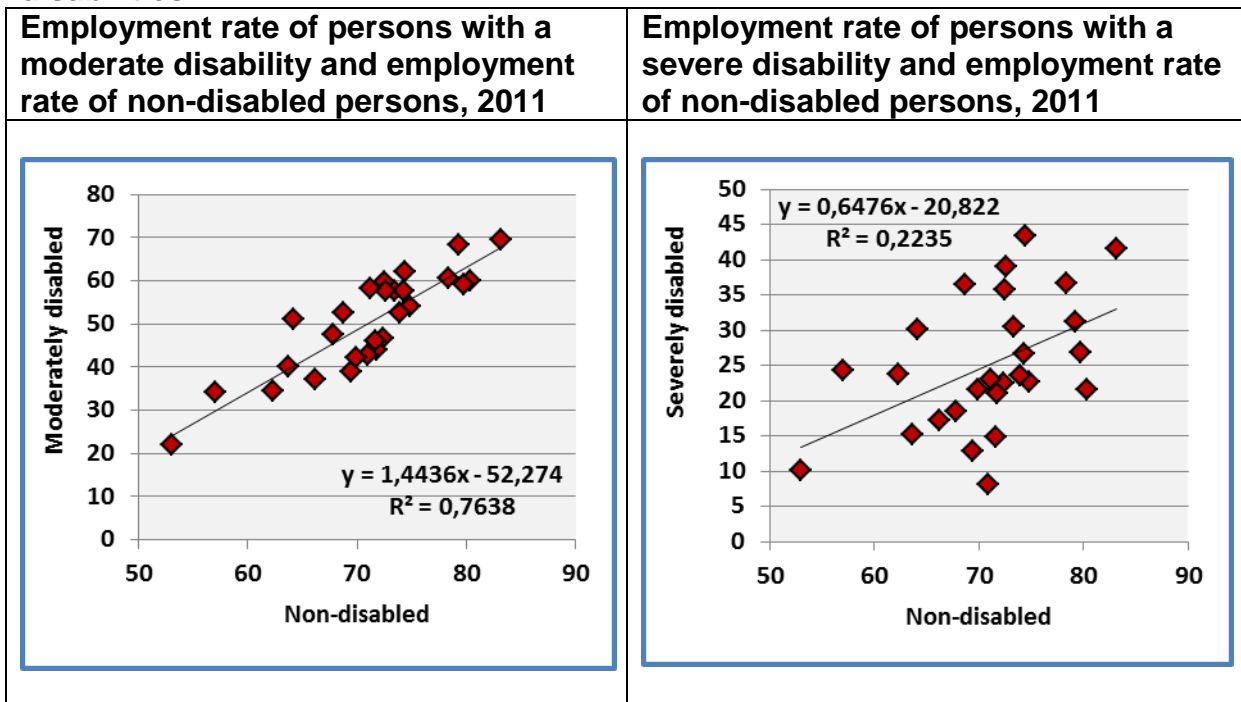


Data source: EU-SILC 2011

The employment rate of people with a moderate disability is correlated with the employment rate of persons without a disability. On the contrary, the employment rate of people with a severe disability is loosely related to the employment rate of people without disabilities. This means that a general improvement of the economic situation will not affect significantly the employment rate of people with a severe disability. Measures which are aimed to affect the general population are not expected to have a significant impact on people with a severe disability.



Figure 13: Relation between the employment rates of persons with and without disabilities



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

We will complete the above discussion in the next chapter treating the unemployment rate.

2.1.2.4 Part-time and full-time work

Part-time employment is often associated with jobs that provide a lower income, less stability and lower prospects in terms of qualifications and advancement. J. L. Hotchkiss⁷ considers that for some workers, part-time jobs, or jobs with flexible hours, are the difference between being out of the labour market and being gainfully employed. She finds that that part-time employment has become more attractive to disabled workers in the US due to accommodations and improved treatment of health benefits.

In the following, persons working usually 35 hours or more per week are treated as workers with a full time job. Persons with less than 35 hours per week are treated as part-time holders. The median value in the sample is 40 hours.

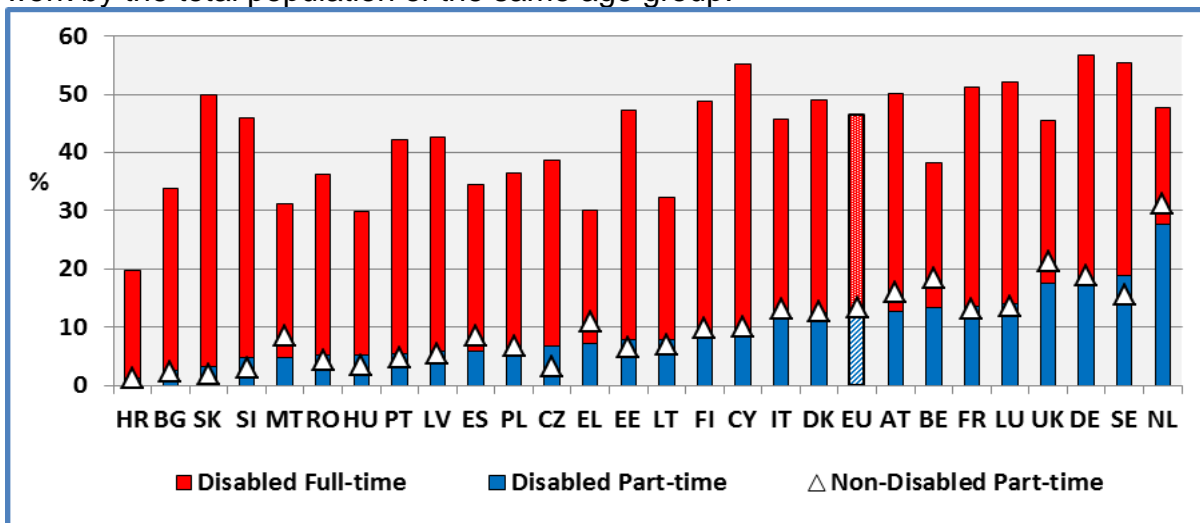
At the EU level, 13% of persons with disabilities work part-time and 34% work full-time. The respective rates for persons without disabilities are 13% and 58%.

⁷ Julie L. Hotchkiss: "Growing Part-Time Employment among Workers with Disabilities: Marginalization or Opportunity?" Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Economic Review, Third Quarter 2004.

Generally, countries with high rates of part-time jobs for persons without disabilities present high rates for persons with disabilities too. Croatia, Bulgaria and Slovakia have extremely low part-time rates both for persons with and without disabilities. On the contrary, in Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands the rate of persons with and without disabilities working part-time is high.

Figure 14: Percent of persons with part-time and full-time work by Member State (age 20-64), 2011

The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of persons with part-/full-time work by the total population of the same age group.



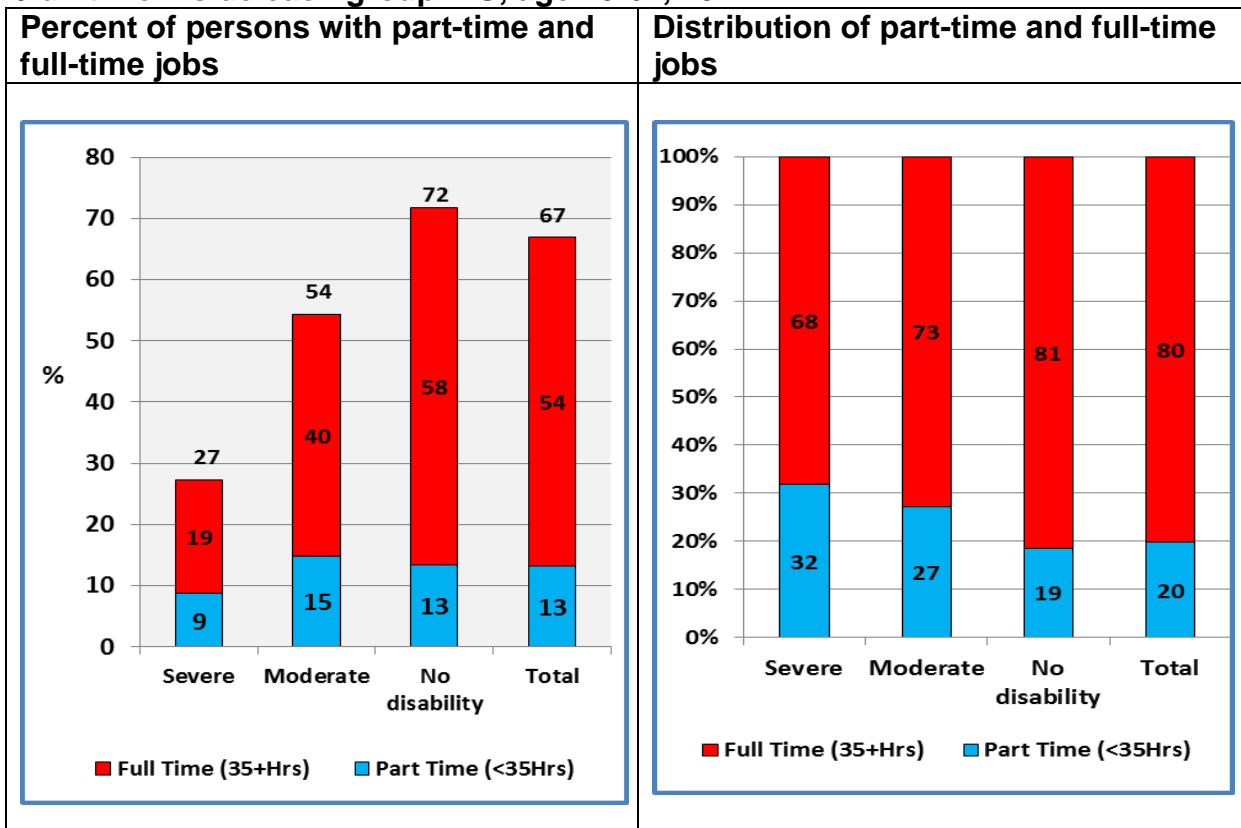
Data source: EU-SILC 2011

Although the absolute rates of part-time work are similar among persons with and without disabilities, they represent a different importance for each group. In fact, full-time employment is much more important among persons without disabilities compared to persons with disabilities. The following figure highlights this aspect.

Furthermore, the importance of part-time work increases with the degree of disability. Among all employed persons with a severe limitation, about 32% hold a part-time job. This share is 27% among employed disabled with a moderate disability and 19% among employed persons without disability.



Figure 15: Percent of persons with part-/full-time jobs and distribution of part-/full-time inside each group. EU, age 20-64, 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

These figures indicate that part-time jobs might be attractive to persons with severe disabilities. Accommodations provided by employers, concerning working hours, might be a strong incentive to push persons with severe disabilities to enter the labour force and search for a part-time job.

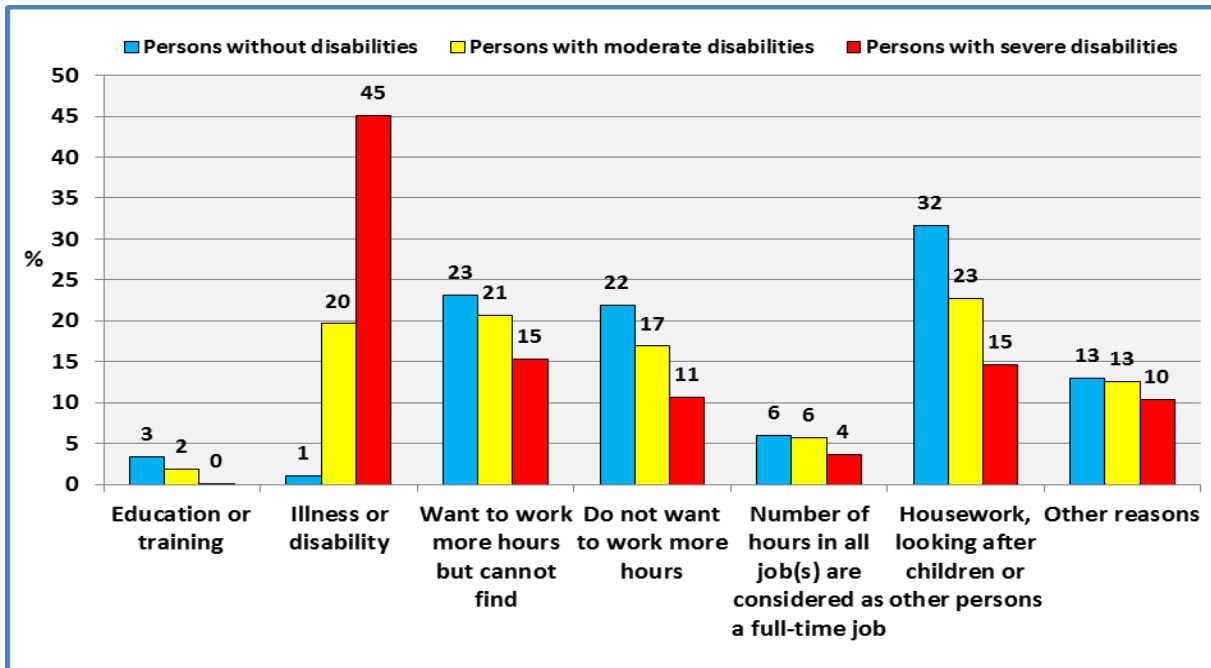
In the figure below, we can see that among those working less than 30 hours, aged 20-64, a high proportion of persons with severe disabilities (45%) declares as a reason for working part-time “illness or disability”. This share is 20% for persons with a moderate disability. However, we may not assume this rate as a free choice. The lack of appropriate work adaptations might be a serious constraint for some of them. But for others, part-time work might be suitable given their activity limitations.

Furthermore, among persons with severe disabilities working less than 30 hours, only 15% declare that they want to work more hours but cannot find (21% for persons with moderate disabilities). But, 11% declare that they do not want to work more (17% for persons with moderate disabilities).

We may conclude that a high share of part-time work is a voluntary choice, notably among persons with a severe disability although a certain proportion might work more hours with the relevant work adaptations.

A policy of flexible working hours coupled with a social security system ensuring persons with disabilities that they will not lose their rights, if they are not successful, might make part-time jobs accessible and attractive. This might avoid a process of long-term economic inactivity with the ensuing risks of marginalisation. This policy might be completed with the provision of technical aids and work adaptations.

Figure 16: Reasons for working less than 30 hours in main job. EU, age 20-64, 2011

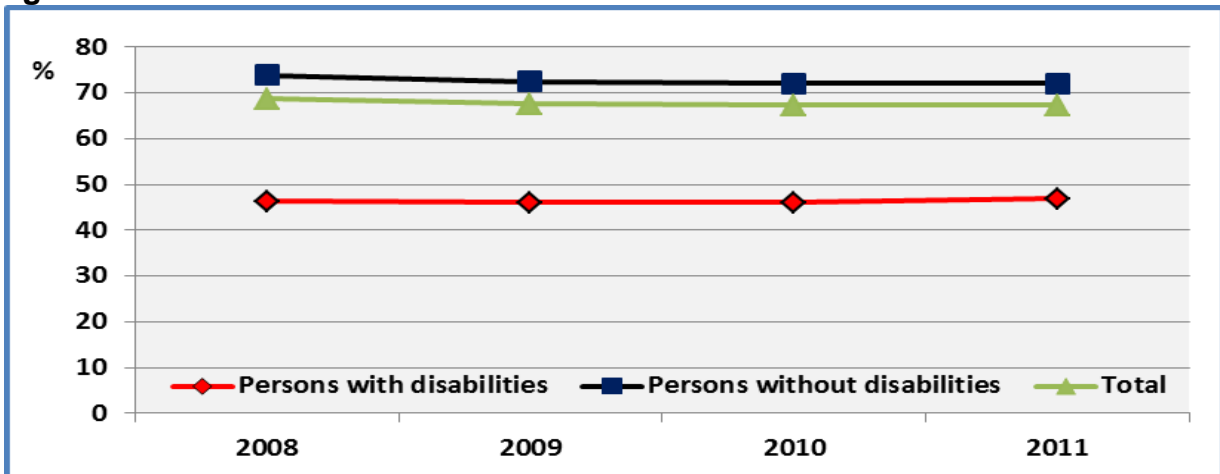


Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.1.2.5 Evolution

The evolution between 2010 and 2011 indicates a small increase of the employment rate of persons with disabilities at the EU level. We observe an increase of about 1 percentage point. For comparison, the employment rate of persons without disabilities was constant at the EU level. However, the difference is small and ought to be treated with care. In any case, we can say that the recent financial crisis did not deteriorate the employment situation of persons with disability at the EU level.

Figure 17: Evolution of the employment rate of people with disabilities, EU, age: 20-64



Note: The different years do not cover the same countries. However, this problem is marginal when we compare 2010-2011.

Data source: EU-SILC

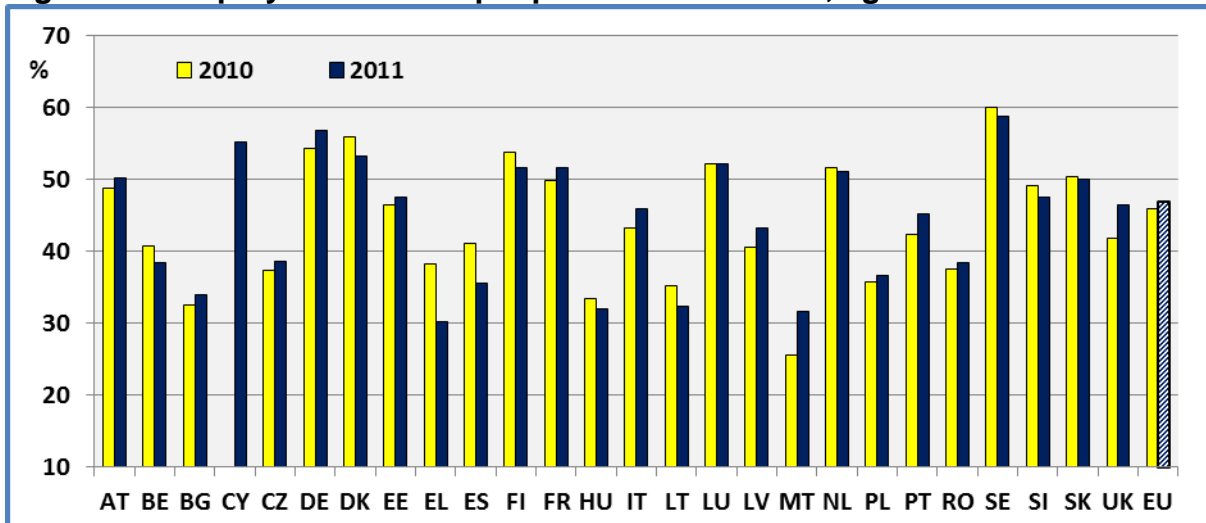
The relative stability of persons with disabilities might be at least partly explained by an age composition. In fact, the mean age of persons with disabilities in the sample is 49 years compared to 41 for persons without disabilities. Furthermore, persons with disabilities have a longer work experience (24 years) compared to persons without disabilities (19 years). This means that older workers who have acquired a disability might dominate the sample of people with disabilities. These workers might be better protected than workers with fewer years in a company.

This increase benefited both to men and women with disabilities (+1 percentage point) while the employment rate of both men and women without disabilities remained stable or the change was insignificant.

This relative stability at the EU level contrasts with big differences observed across Member States. There was a sharp decrease of employment both for persons with and without disabilities in Greece. On the contrary Estonia was recovering from previous slowdowns and Germany was continuing its upward movement for both persons with and without disabilities.



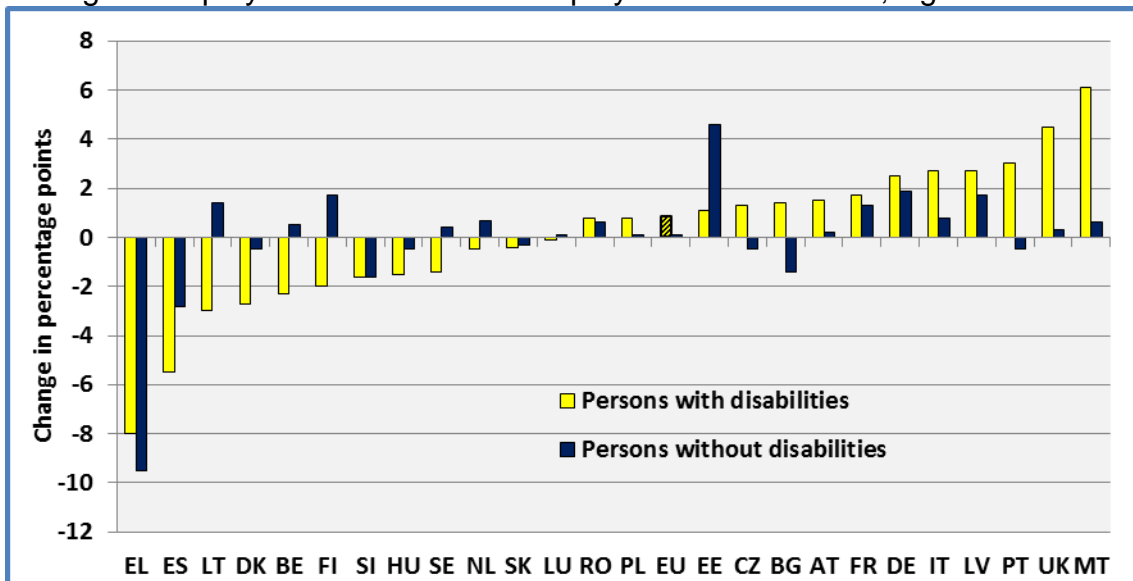
Figure 18: Employment rate of people with disabilities, age: 20-64



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Figure 19: Change in the employment rate of people with and without disabilities

Change = Employment rate of 2011 - Employment rate of 2010; Age 20-64



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

The following graph indicates that there is no relation between the evolution of employment rates between persons with and without disabilities. In fact, there is no contemporaneous relation between the two employment variations. When we exclude Greece, the correlation between the changes of the two groups is very low.

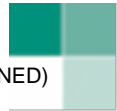
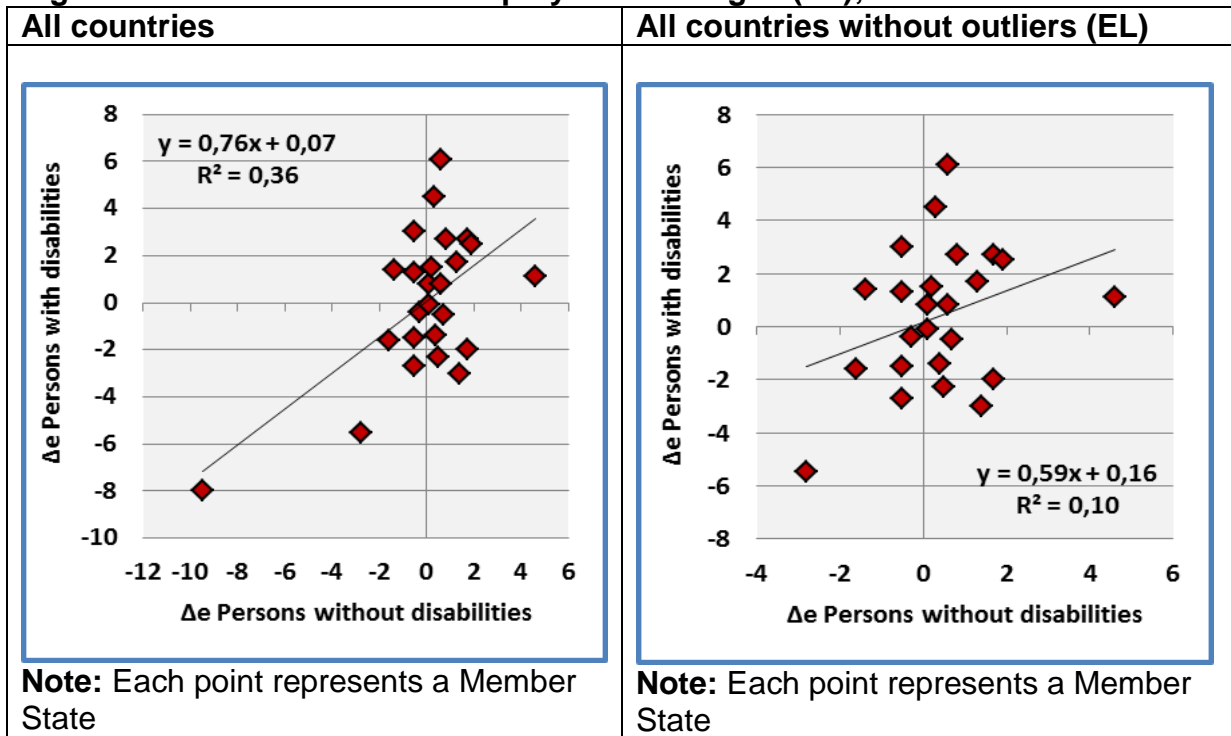


Figure 20: Relation between employment changes (Δe); 2010-2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 and 2011

2.1.3 Data

Table 5: Employment rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64)

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group.
The EU-SILC data are not seasonally adjusted

	2008					2009				
	Men + Women					Men + Women				
	Disability			All	LFS	Disability			All	LFS
	Yes	No	Total			Yes	No	Total		
AT	49,9	74,1	68,5	68,5	75,1	48,2	73,3	67,8	67,8	74,7
BE	38,8	73,3	67,2	67,2	68,0	42,6	72,4	66,9	66,9	67,1
BG	38,2	73,3	69,8	69,8	70,7	39,0	72,1	68,7	68,7	68,8
CY	55,1	74,7	72,3	72,3	76,5	53,3	73,1	70,6	70,7	75,7
CZ	37,5	74,6	69,1	69,1	72,4	38,6	74,3	68,1	68,9	70,9
DE	54,2	76,8	70,6	70,6	74,0	53,9	76,4	70,8	70,5	74,8
DK	52,9	81,3	74,6	73,9	79,7	56,3	81,1	75,2	74,9	77,8
EE	52,8	81,7	75,7	75,7	77,0	50,7	74,8	70,1	70,1	69,9
EL	34,7	69,8	65,9	65,9	66,5	31,4	68,1	65,2	65,2	65,8
ES	43,7	72,9	68,2	68,2	68,3	42,9	67,9	63,5	63,5	63,7
FI	55,8	78,5	72,8	72,0	75,8	55,5	77,2	71,6	70,8	73,5
FR					70,4	49,8	72,1	68,3	68,3	69,5
HR										
HU	31,3	68,5	60,0	60,0	61,9	32,1	68,8	60,7	61,0	60,5
IE	33,1	70,9	64,6	64,6	72,3	29,0	65,1	59,2	59,2	66,7
IT	45,7	65,9	62,5	62,5	63,0	44,7	64,0	60,9	60,9	61,7
LT	45,1	80,0	73,6	73,6	72,0	38,2	73,2	68,1	68,0	67,2
LU	54,1	72,6	69,5	69,5	68,8	55,8	69,7	67,4	67,6	70,4
LV	55,4	78,9	73,1	73,1	75,8	45,1	70,0	64,3	64,3	67,1
MT					59,1	32,0	61,6	59,2	59,2	58,7
NL	53,1	79,3	73,3	73,9	78,9	54,0	79,6	73,6	74,1	78,8
PL	31,9	69,3	63,5	63,5	65,0	33,3	70,3	64,1	64,1	64,9
PT	50,4	77,7	72,0	72,0	73,1	46,4	75,1	68,5	68,5	71,2
RO	28,9	69,3	64,0	64,0	64,4	29,4	69,6	63,9	63,9	63,5
SE	57,5	84,5	80,8	80,3	80,4	52,8	82,6	78,9	79,1	78,3
SI	50,4	70,8	66,4	65,8	73,0	51,2	70,5	66,3	65,3	71,9
SK	53,0	78,2	71,6	71,6	68,8	52,2	74,8	68,9	68,9	66,4
UK	47,3	81,3	75,9	75,9	75,2	44,3	79,5	73,8	73,7	73,9
EU	46,4	73,9	68,7	68,7	70,3	46,1	72,5	67,6	67,6	69,1

LFS data:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators



All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

Table 6: Employment rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64)

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group.

	2010					2011				
	Men + Women					Men + Women				
	Disability			All	LFS	Disability			All	LFS
	Yes	No	Total			Yes	No	Total		
AT	48,8	73,2	67,7	67,7	74,9	50,3	73,4	68,3	68,3	75,2
BE	40,7	71,9	66,3	66,3	67,6	38,4	72,4	66,3	66,3	67,3
BG	32,5	70,8	67,2	67,2	65,4	33,9	69,4	65,5	65,5	62,9
CY						55,3	74,4	71,3	71,4	73,4
CZ	37,4	72,3	71,7	67,4	70,4	38,7	71,8	66,2	67,6	70,9
DE	54,4	77,4	73,5	71,4	74,9	56,9	79,3	73,7	73,3	76,3
DK	56,0	78,9	65,2	73,4	75,8	53,3	78,4	72,1	72,2	75,7
EE	46,4	70,3	64,2	65,2	66,7	47,5	74,9	68,7	68,7	70,4
EL	38,2	66,5	62,5	64,2	64,0	30,2	57,0	54,4	54,4	59,9
ES	41,1	66,5	67,7	62,5	62,5	35,6	63,7	59,9	59,9	61,6
FI	53,7	72,6	67,3	67,3	73,0	51,7	74,3	68,3	68,0	73,8
FR	49,9	71,2	59,6	67,3	69,1	51,6	72,5	68,7	68,7	69,2
HR						19,7	53,0	45,5	50,0	57,0
HU	33,5	66,7	71,7	59,6	60,4	32,0	66,2	59,2	59,3	60,7
IE					64,6					63,8
IT	43,2	63,3	61,0	60,8	61,1	45,9	64,1	61,0	61,0	61,2
LT	35,3	69,5	65,0	64,7	64,4	32,3	70,9	65,3	65,1	67,0
LU	52,2	72,6	69,1	69,2	70,7	52,1	72,7	69,5	69,6	70,1
LV	40,5	66,2	60,6	60,7	65,0	43,2	67,9	62,5	62,5	66,3
MT	25,6	61,7	58,9	58,9	60,1	31,7	62,3	60,1	60,1	61,5
NL	51,6	79,6	73,3	73,5	76,8	51,1	80,3	73,6	73,4	77,0
PL	35,8	69,8	63,9	63,9	64,6	36,6	69,9	64,2	64,2	64,8
PT	42,3	74,4	67,2	67,2	70,5	45,3	73,9	68,1	68,1	69,1
RO	37,6	71,1	65,1	65,1	63,3	38,4	71,7	65,5	65,5	62,8
SE	60,1	82,8	80,0	79,9	78,7	58,7	83,2	80,0	79,9	79,4
SI	49,2	70,3	64,0	63,2	70,3	47,6	68,7	62,3	61,9	68,4
SK	50,4	71,5	65,9	65,9	64,6	50,0	71,2	65,4	65,4	65,0
UK	41,9	79,5	73,3	73,1	73,6	46,4	79,8	74,0	73,8	73,6
EU	46,0	72,0	67,3	67,2	68,6	46,9	72,0	67,3	67,2	68,5

LFS data:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Note: The LFS estimation for EU 2011 refers to EU 28. Previous years refer to EU 27.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Table 7: Employment rate by disability status, gender and Member State (age 20-64)**Dis:** Disabled, **No:** Non-disabled, **T:** Total

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group and gender.

	2008						2009					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Dis	No	T	Dis	No	T	Dis	No	T	Dis	No	T
AT	43,9	64,0	59,5	55,8	84,1	77,6	43,1	65,4	60,5	53,5	81,1	75,2
BE	33,8	66,7	60,5	44,3	79,8	73,8	41,0	65,6	60,7	44,4	78,9	73,0
BG	34,2	66,6	63,3	42,4	80,2	76,4	36,6	66,4	63,1	41,7	77,8	74,3
CY	44,5	67,5	64,8	65,2	82,2	80,1	46,5	66,5	64,1	59,9	79,9	77,3
CZ	32,5	64,4	59,1	43,8	86,1	79,4	31,9	65,0	59,0	47,5	85,3	79,0
DE	50,0	70,8	65,0	58,4	82,7	76,3	50,8	70,9	65,8	57,3	82,0	75,9
DK	47,0	78,0	69,9	60,7	84,5	79,6	55,6	80,0	73,6	57,1	82,2	76,9
EE	53,2	77,5	72,7	52,4	86,4	79,2	53,9	73,9	70,1	47,4	75,9	70,1
EL	27,2	57,3	53,6	43,8	82,1	78,2	24,7	56,9	54,1	39,6	79,1	76,4
ES	38,3	62,9	58,6	49,8	82,3	77,5	37,0	59,4	55,1	49,8	76,0	71,8
FI	56,7	74,7	69,9	54,9	82,1	75,7	54,5	74,8	69,4	56,5	79,5	73,9
FR							48,4	68,2	64,6	51,5	75,9	72,1
HR												
HU	28,7	61,2	53,6	34,2	76,1	66,6	30,0	61,6	54,3	34,6	76,2	67,4
IE	28,6	64,2	58,2	37,8	77,7	71,1	26,7	58,4	53,2	31,4	71,9	65,2
IT	37,3	52,8	49,9	56,0	78,5	75,1	36,7	51,2	48,7	54,5	76,4	73,3
LT	44,2	76,8	70,4	46,3	83,6	77,2	41,8	72,3	67,5	33,4	74,3	68,9
LU	47,1	62,4	59,6	62,4	82,4	79,3	50,1	57,9	56,5	62,1	81,1	78,2
LV	54,3	74,2	69,0	56,8	84,0	77,5	46,9	70,4	64,8	43,1	69,5	63,7
MT							21,4	42,0	40,4	42,1	80,7	77,5
NL	49,2	71,2	65,3	58,8	87,2	81,6	49,3	72,7	66,5	60,5	86,2	81,1
PL	27,6	59,9	55,0	36,0	78,9	72,1	28,8	62,6	57,0	38,1	78,7	71,7
PT	47,3	71,5	65,9	54,3	83,8	78,3	44,2	69,7	63,0	49,4	80,2	74,1
RO	26,5	58,7	54,1	31,8	79,7	74,1	27,2	58,5	53,6	32,3	80,6	74,5
SE	55,5	82,1	77,9	60,4	86,5	83,7	52,2	80,8	76,4	53,8	84,2	81,3
SI	46,5	64,8	60,9	54,3	76,8	72,0	46,1	65,8	61,2	56,8	74,8	71,2
SK	47,8	71,9	65,0	60,0	84,6	78,8	46,8	68,7	62,5	59,0	80,7	75,6
UK	46,0	75,8	70,9	48,8	87,5	81,6	42,6	74,0	68,8	46,2	84,9	78,9
EU	42,0	65,6	60,9	51,3	82,2	76,7	42,5	65,4	60,9	50,3	79,5	74,5

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

Table 8: Employment rate by disability status, gender and Member State (age 20-64)**Dis:** Disabled, **No:** Non-disabled, **T:** Total

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group and gender.

	2010						2011					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Dis	No	T	Dis	No	T	Dis	No	T	Dis	No	T
AT	41,9	65,0	59,8	55,8	81,4	75,7	46,8	65,1	60,9	54,3	81,6	75,8
BE	39,3	65,9	60,7	42,4	77,7	72,0	37,0	67,8	61,8	39,9	76,8	70,7
BG	30,8	65,7	62,4	34,2	75,9	72,1	29,0	66,1	61,9	39,1	72,8	69,2
CY							48,6	69,6	66,2	62,5	79,6	76,8
CZ	33,5	63,4	58,4	42,4	83,3	76,7	36,7	62,8	58,2	41,4	82,9	76,3
DE	51,4	72,0	66,8	57,8	82,7	76,9	54,2	73,1	68,1	59,9	85,5	79,5
DK	54,0	77,6	71,4	58,5	80,1	75,6	48,8	76,3	68,2	59,5	80,3	76,0
EE	49,4	69,5	65,3	43,3	71,3	65,1	50,0	73,1	67,9	44,8	76,8	69,5
EL	32,3	57,0	54,9	44,3	76,1	73,5	23,4	47,7	45,4	37,4	66,2	63,5
ES	36,2	58,6	54,7	47,0	73,9	70,1	32,0	55,9	52,4	39,6	71,3	67,2
FI	57,1	68,1	65,0	49,6	76,7	70,4	52,6	70,5	65,5	50,6	77,7	71,0
FR	47,2	67,6	63,7	53,0	74,8	71,0	49,3	68,9	65,2	54,1	76,1	72,2
HR							18,1	48,5	42,1	21,6	59,3	50,0
HU	32,9	60,5	54,3	34,1	73,1	65,2	30,6	60,5	54,1	33,7	71,9	64,6
IE												
IT	36,7	50,5	48,8	51,0	75,8	73,2	38,4	52,1	49,6	54,4	75,9	72,5
LT	36,9	70,6	66,0	33,5	68,3	63,8	34,4	69,5	64,3	29,8	72,4	66,4
LU	47,6	63,7	60,9	57,1	81,4	77,4	47,0	64,5	61,7	57,1	80,7	77,1
LV	42,5	64,9	59,8	38,2	67,6	61,4	45,1	66,4	61,5	41,0	69,5	63,5
MT	19,5	44,2	42,2	31,8	78,8	75,2	16,2	45,5	43,5	46,4	78,7	76,4
NL	44,4	73,0	66,0	60,7	86,1	80,9	47,7	74,4	67,1	56,6	85,9	80,5
PL	32,3	62,2	57,0	39,7	78,0	71,3	32,2	62,0	57,0	41,1	78,7	72,0
PT	40,4	69,3	61,8	45,0	79,2	72,7	44,2	68,8	63,1	46,8	78,8	73,2
RO	33,1	60,1	54,6	43,7	81,4	75,7	32,6	61,0	54,9	46,5	81,6	76,2
SE	59,0	80,4	77,2	61,7	84,9	82,8	58,5	80,8	77,3	58,9	85,2	82,6
SI	45,9	66,3	59,8	52,9	74,1	68,0	45,7	64,4	58,4	49,6	72,7	66,1
SK	46,6	65,8	60,3	55,1	77,0	71,7	45,5	66,0	60,1	55,3	76,2	71,0
UK	41,4	74,0	68,3	42,4	85,0	78,4	45,0	74,3	68,7	48,2	85,2	79,4
EU	42,7	65,0	60,8	49,8	78,9	74,0	43,7	65,2	60,8	50,7	78,9	73,9

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Table 9: Employment rate by degree of disability and Member State (age 20-64)

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group.

	2008				2009			
	Disability			Total	Disability			Total
	Severe	Moderate	No		Severe	Moderate	No	
AT	27,2	60,4	74,1	68,5	24,3	58,7	73,3	67,8
BE	22,8	45,2	73,3	67,2	23,5	51,5	72,4	66,9
BG	15,3	45,7	73,3	69,8	12,1	46,0	72,1	68,7
CY	34,5	64,8	74,7	72,3	28,2	64,5	73,1	70,7
CZ	18,8	42,7	74,6	69,1	26,7	42,3	74,3	68,9
DE	31,9	64,1	76,8	70,6	28,5	64,8	76,4	70,5
DK	35,9	60,7	81,3	74,6	49,3	59,2	81,1	75,2
EE	18,6	62,8	81,7	75,7	29,8	55,9	74,8	70,1
EL	24,0	40,7	69,8	65,9	10,8	42,1	68,1	65,2
ES	27,8	47,5	72,9	68,2	23,8	47,3	67,9	63,5
FI	31,6	62,6	78,5	72,8	36,2	60,6	77,2	71,5
FR					37,2	55,5	72,1	68,3
HR								
HU	18,9	36,8	68,5	60,0	18,0	36,7	68,8	61,0
IE	17,2	39,1	70,9	64,6	15,9	34,2	65,1	59,2
IT	28,4	51,3	65,9	62,5	26,5	50,3	64,0	60,9
LT	12,8	54,4	80,0	73,6	14,0	48,2	73,2	68,0
LU	42,9	58,8	72,6	69,5	36,3	63,8	69,7	67,6
LV	26,2	62,5	78,9	73,1	20,7	49,7	70,0	64,3
MT	21,9	60,4	79,3		28,5	33,3	61,6	59,2
NL				73,3	24,8	60,4	79,6	73,5
PL	14,3	37,6	69,3	63,5	19,7	38,2	70,3	64,1
PT	26,5	61,7	77,7	72,0	23,1	55,4	75,1	68,5
RO	11,9	36,5	69,3	64,0	7,9	37,6	69,6	63,9
SE	43,0	68,2	84,5	80,8	36,8	63,3	82,6	78,9
SI	41,3	55,2	70,8	66,4	42,6	56,0	70,5	66,3
SK	28,6	60,9	78,2	71,6	26,3	60,7	74,8	68,9
UK	27,5	60,9	81,3	75,9	24,6	57,4	79,5	73,7
EU	26,9	54,1	73,9	68,7	26,6	53,7	72,5	67,6

Data source: EU-SILC 2009 & 2010

Table 10: Employment rate by degree of disability and Member State (age 20-64)

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group.

	2010				2011			
	Disability			Total	Disability			Total
	Severe	Moderate	No		Severe	Moderate	No	
AT	27,4	56,9	73,2	67,7	30,5	57,6	73,4	68,3
BE	23,0	48,5	71,9	66,3	22,5	46,6	72,4	66,3
BG	12,7	38,0	70,8	67,2	12,8	39,0	69,4	65,5
CY					43,4	62,1	74,4	71,3
CZ	21,2	42,5	72,3	66,6	21,1	44,0	71,8	66,2
DE	30,6	65,0	77,4	71,7	31,3	68,2	79,3	73,7
DK	47,0	60,2	78,9	73,5	36,7	60,5	78,4	72,1
EE	24,6	51,4	70,3	65,2	22,7	54,0	74,9	68,7
EL	23,2	46,5	66,5	64,2	24,4	34,1	57,0	54,4
ES	24,0	45,3	66,5	62,5	15,1	40,2	63,7	59,9
FI	32,8	59,6	72,6	67,7	26,7	57,5	74,3	68,3
FR	33,8	57,7	71,2	67,3	35,8	59,6	72,5	68,7
HR					10,2	21,9	53,0	45,5
HU	20,2	38,2	66,7	59,6	17,2	37,1	66,2	59,2
IE								
IT	26,9	48,2	63,3	61,0	30,1	51,0	64,1	61,0
LT	8,3	44,6	69,5	65,0	8,2	42,8	70,9	65,3
LU	40,6	56,9	72,6	69,1	39,1	57,7	72,7	69,5
LV	21,6	44,5	66,2	60,6	18,4	47,6	67,9	62,5
MT	20,1	27,4	61,7	58,9	23,8	34,5	62,3	60,1
NL	24,8	58,0	79,6	73,3	21,6	60,0	80,3	73,6
PL	21,9	40,9	69,8	63,9	21,6	42,1	69,9	64,2
PT	19,2	50,2	74,4	67,2	23,6	52,5	73,9	68,1
RO	11,2	44,3	71,1	65,1	14,8	45,9	71,7	65,5
SE	42,5	71,6	82,8	80,0	41,6	69,6	83,2	80,0
SI	39,9	53,3	70,3	64,0	36,5	52,7	68,7	62,3
SK	24,0	58,8	71,5	65,9	23,0	58,2	71,2	65,4
UK	20,8	56,3	79,5	73,3	26,9	59,1	79,8	74,0
EU	26,7	53,7	72,0	67,3	27,7	54,7	72,0	67,3

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011



2.1.4 Data source

1. EUSILC UDB 2009 – version 1 of March 2011
2. EU-SILC UDB 2010 - version 1 of March 2012
3. EU-SILC UDB 2011 - version 2 of August 2013
4. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

2.1.5 Methodology

EU-SILC 2009 onwards includes a question (PL031) on ‘Self-defined current economic status’. The possible answers are:

1. Employee working full-time
2. Employee working part-time
3. Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
4. Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
5. Unemployed
6. Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
7. In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business
8. Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work
9. In compulsory military community or service
10. Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
11. Other inactive person

The employment indicator includes: 1.Employee working full-time, 2.Employee working part-time, 3.Self-employed working full-time and 4.Self-employed working part-time. The age group includes persons aged 20-64.

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons in employment by the total population of the same age group.

A question (PL060) presents the number of hours usually worked per week in main job. In the analysis, persons working usually 35 hours or more per week are treated as workers with a full time job. Persons with less than 35 hours per week are treated as part-time holders. The median value in the sample is 40 hours.

Another question (PL120) presents the reason for working less than 30 hours: 1) Undergoing education or training, 2) Personal illness or disability, 3) Want to work more hours but cannot find a job(s) or work(s) of more hours, 4) Do not want to work more hours, 5) Number of hours in all job(s) are considered as a full-time job, 6) Housework, looking after children or other persons, and 7) Other reasons.

For data distinguishing limited and not limited people in Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Sweden and Slovenia we have used personal cross sectional weights for selected persons (pb060). Otherwise, we have used personal cross sectional weights (pb040).



2.1.6 Notes

EU-SILC estimators may overestimate the percentage of people with disabilities in employment. In fact, persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the sample.

Eurostat uses the results of the LFS survey. Furthermore, annual results are calculated averaging quarterly data. Consequently, they eliminate seasonal variation. Sampling characteristics and seasonal differences may explain part of the differences between LFS and EU-SILC estimators.

There is a significant difference between EU-SILC and LFS concerning the employment rate in Croatia, Austria, Slovenia, Finland and Greece. At the EU level, the difference is about 1,3 percentage points.

2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2.2.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

The EU strategy for the period 2010-2020 is a comprehensive framework committing the Commission to empowerment of people with disabilities to enjoy their full rights, and to removing everyday barriers in life. The Strategy builds on the UNCRPD and takes into account the experience of the Disability Action Plan (2004-2010).

This Strategy identifies actions at EU level to supplement national ones, and it determines the mechanisms needed to implement the UN Convention at EU level, including inside the EU institutions. This Strategy focuses on eliminating barriers. The Commission has identified eight main areas for action: Accessibility, Participation, Equality, Employment, Education and training, Social protection, Health, and External Action.

The aim is to raise significantly the share of persons with disabilities working in the open labour market. This implies a reduction of unemployment. EU action is expected to support and supplement national efforts to: analyse the labour market situation of people with disabilities; fight those disability benefit cultures and traps that discourage them from entering the labour market; develop active labour market policies; make workplaces more accessible and develop services for job placement.

Unemployment may lead to poverty and social exclusion. Consequently, the reduction of unemployment is considered to be a privileged way to social inclusion and participation.

Furthermore, the UN Convention in Article 27 treating “Work and employment” stress the promotion of “employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment”.



2.2.2 Headline findings

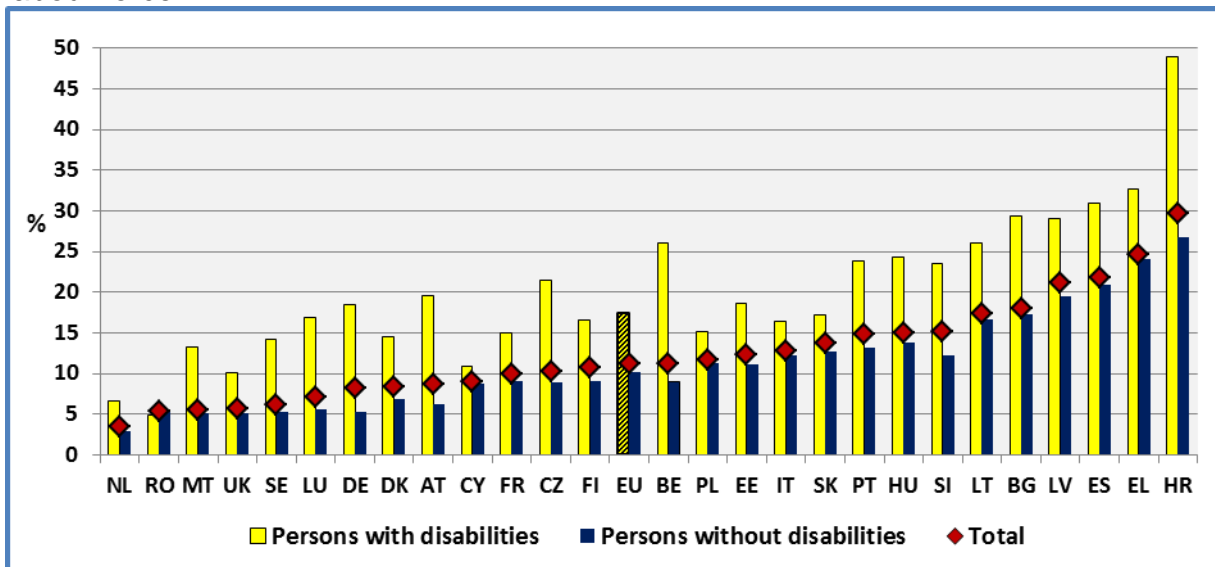
2.2.2.1 General comments

The EU unemployment rate of people with disabilities is 17,4% compared to 10,2% of people without disabilities.

The unemployment rate of persons with disabilities is relatively low in the Netherlands (6,6%) and Romania (4,9%). On the contrary, it is relatively high in Spain (31,0%), Greece (32,6%) and Croatia (49,0%).

Figure 21: Unemployment rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64), 2011

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

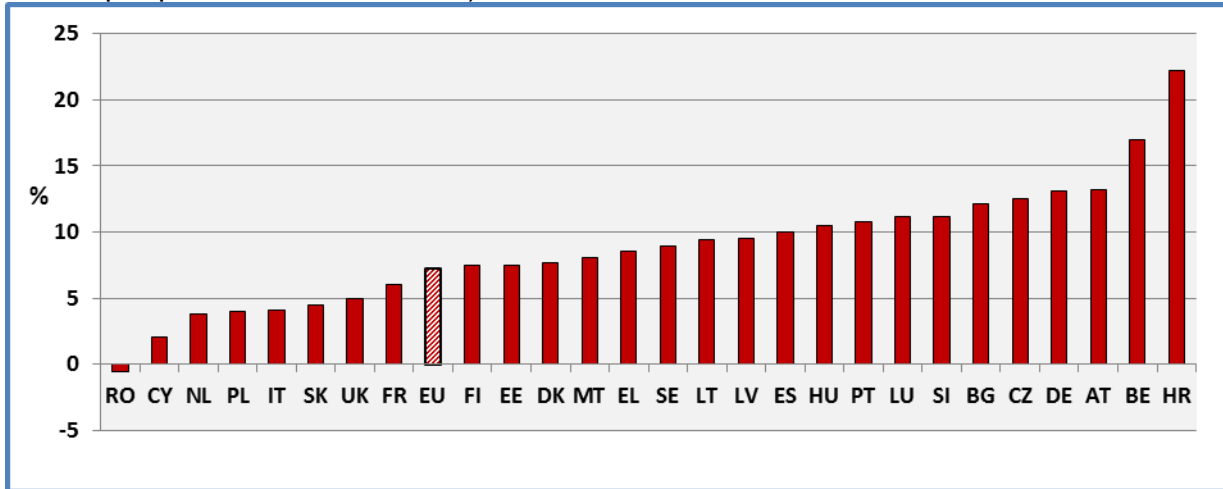
At the EU level, there is an unemployment gap of 7,2 percentage points.

In a certain number of countries, the difference between people with and without disabilities is relatively small (notably in Romania, Cyprus and the Netherlands) while in others it is very important (notably in Belgium and Croatia).



Figure 22: Disadvantage of people with disabilities concerning unemployment. Age: 20-64, 2011

Disadvantage = (Unemployment rate of people with disabilities) – (unemployment rate of people without disabilities)



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.2.2.2 Gender

First we compare men and women with disabilities. At the EU level, the unemployment rate of women with disabilities is 17% and of men with disabilities 18%. The difference is small compared to the difference between persons with and without disabilities. But a discouragement effect (due to low chances to find a job) might push unemployed women out of the labour force.

At the EU level, 17% women with disabilities are unemployed, compared to 10% of women without disabilities. The respective rates for men are 18% and 10%.

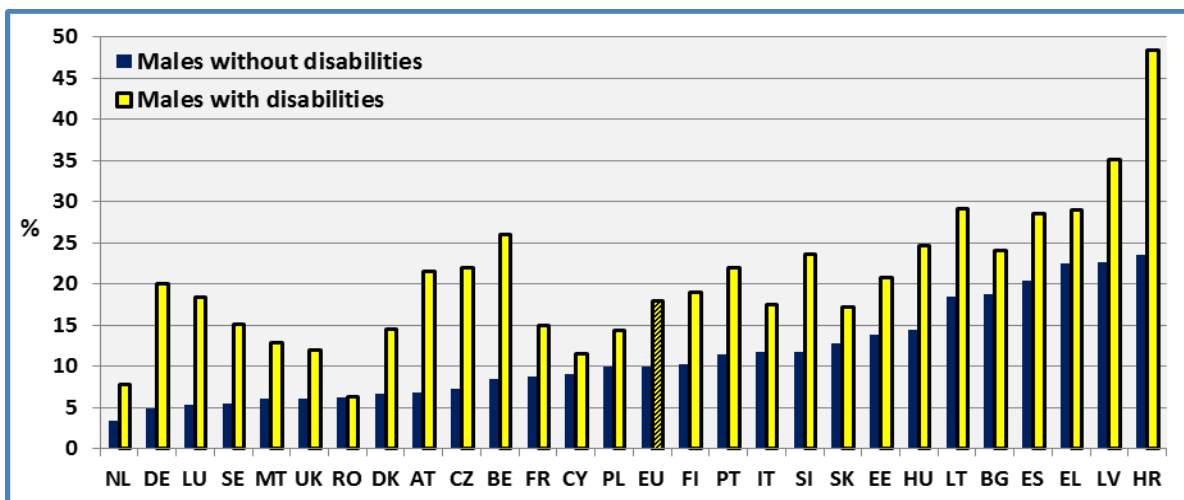
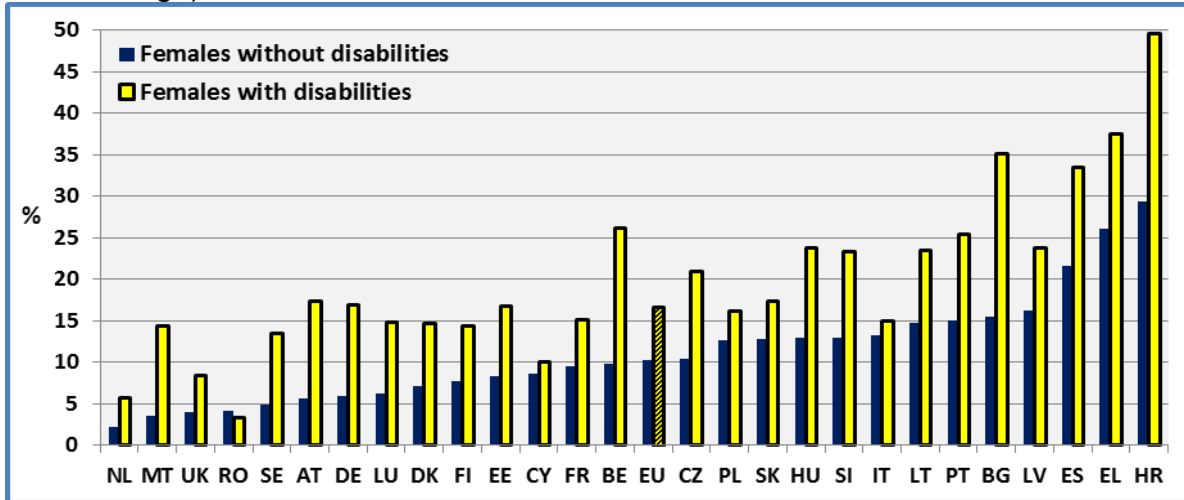
However, there are significant national differences. The unemployment rate of women with disabilities is low in Romania, Netherlands and Cyprus. On the contrary, it is high in Bulgaria, Greece and Croatia.

The unemployment gap between women with and without disabilities is small in Romania, Cyprus and Italy. On the contrary, it is high in Belgium, Bulgaria and Croatia.

Although, the difference between females and males with disabilities is relatively small in most countries, it remains high in Spain (5 percentage points), Greece (9 pp) and Bulgaria (11 pp). In these countries, the unemployment rate of women is significantly higher compared to disabled men.

Figure 23: Unemployment rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64), 2011

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force (same sex and age).



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.2.2.3 Age

At the European level, when we compare the evolution of unemployment rates across the life cycle, we observe similar paths for people with and without disabilities. However, the unemployment rate of persons with disabilities is higher compared to persons without disabilities, at all stages of the life cycle. The shape of unemployment during the life cycle is very similar across Member States.

At the EU level, the evolution is identical for men and women with disabilities, except for the age group 16-24, where the unemployment rate of young men with disabilities is higher compared to young disabled girls. But as noted above, young disabled boys leave earlier the educational system compared to young disabled girls.

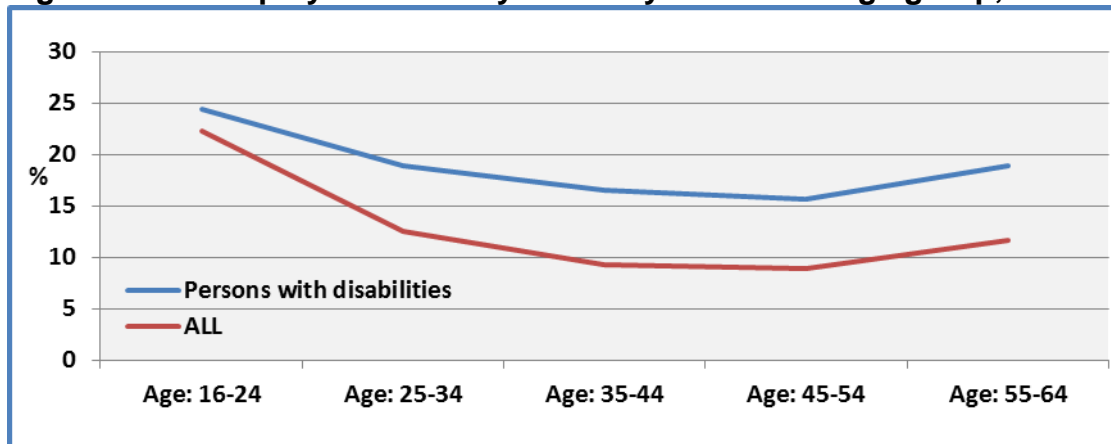


We may note that the difference between the unemployment rate of people with disabilities and the average for all people is increasing with age. An initial disadvantage of 2 percentage points becomes 7 percentage points at the end of active life on the labour market. This increase during the life cycle might stem from the following factors:

- An initial disadvantage leads to unemployment and lack of experience which further increases the initial disadvantage of persons with disabilities;
- An initial activity limitation might deteriorate through time increasing the initial health disadvantage. This deterioration might be the result of the initial unemployment (poverty, living styles, etc.).

This indicates that priority might be given to decrease unemployment at an early stage of life.

Figure 24: Unemployment rate by disability status and age group, 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.2.2.4 Degree of disability

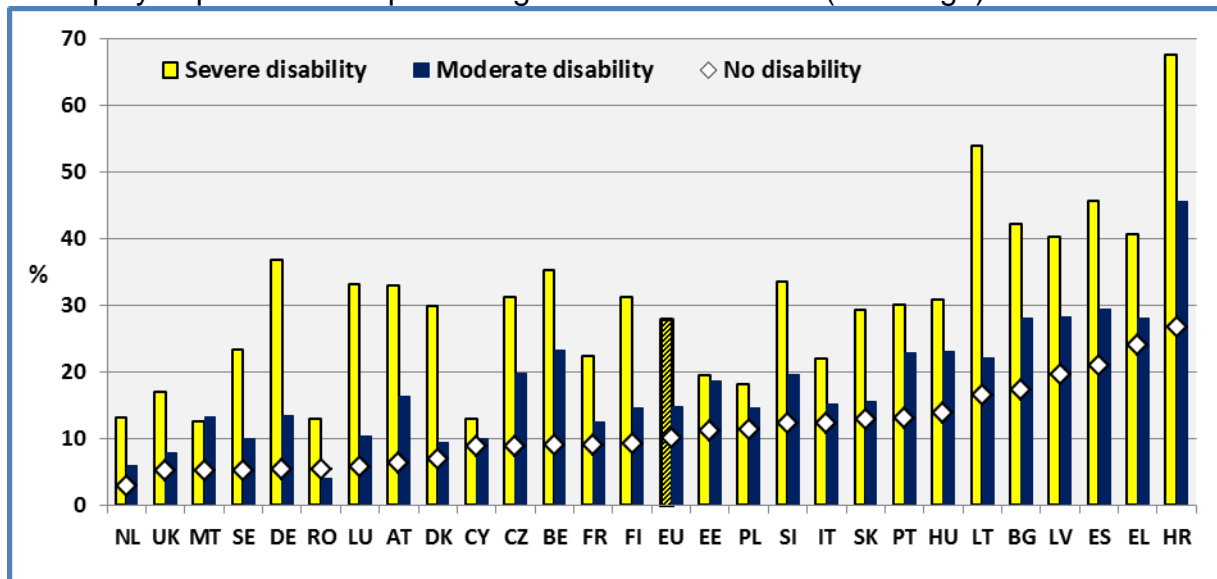
The degree of disability is a significant factor affecting unemployment rate. The degree of disability increases unemployment rate. Persons with a severe disability experience an unemployment rate of 28%, persons with a moderate disability 15% and persons without disabilities 10%.

The unemployment rate of persons with severe disabilities is high notably in Lithuania (54%) and Croatia (68%).

The unemployment gap between the unemployment rate of persons with severe disabilities and persons without disabilities is small in Cyprus (4 percentage points) and absent in Ireland (0%). This gap is high notably in Germany (31 percentage points), Lithuania (37 pp) and Croatia (41 pp).

Figure 25: Unemployment rate by degree of disability and Member State (age 20-64), 2011

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force (same age).



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

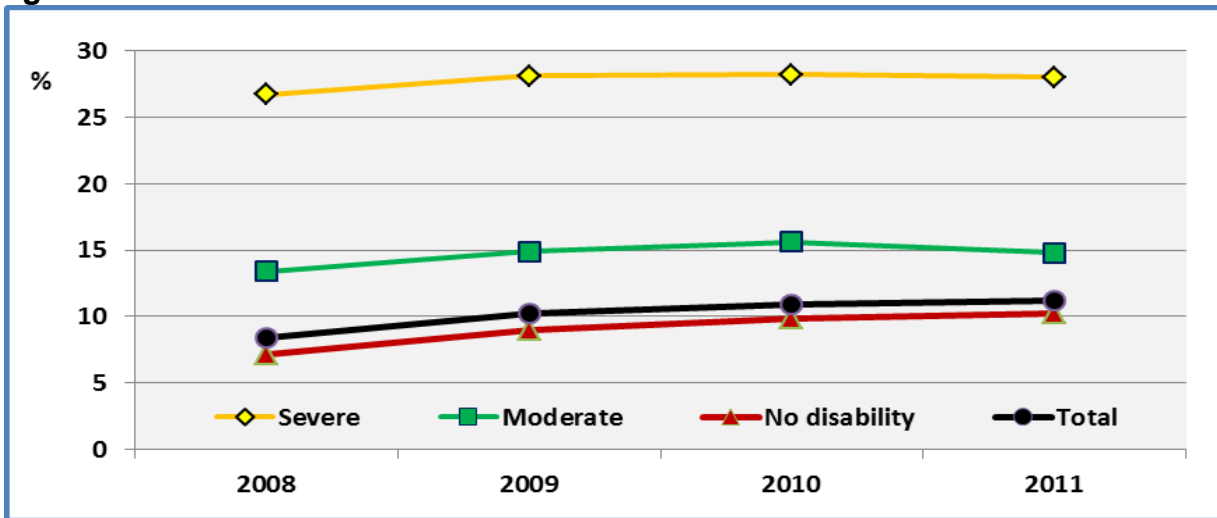
A cross-country analysis indicates that the unemployment rate of moderately disabled is closely related to the unemployment rate of non-disabled.

2.2.2.5 Evolution

At the EU level, we note a very small decrease of the unemployment rate of persons with disabilities, notably of persons with moderate disabilities, between 2010 and 2011. It is about 0,2 percentage points for persons with a severe disability and 0,8 percentage points for persons with moderate disabilities. After the unemployment increases in 2008-2009 and in 2009-2010, we observe a stabilisation of unemployment rates of people with disabilities despite an overall increase of unemployment. But this is just a European aggregate and national situations might be very different.

Croatia and Cyprus are not included in 2010. Ireland is not included in both years. In order to increase comparability through time, we exclude Cyprus and Croatia from 2011. The unemployment rates change only marginally and do not affect the conclusions.

Figure 26: Evolution of the unemployment rate of people with disabilities, EU, age: 20-64

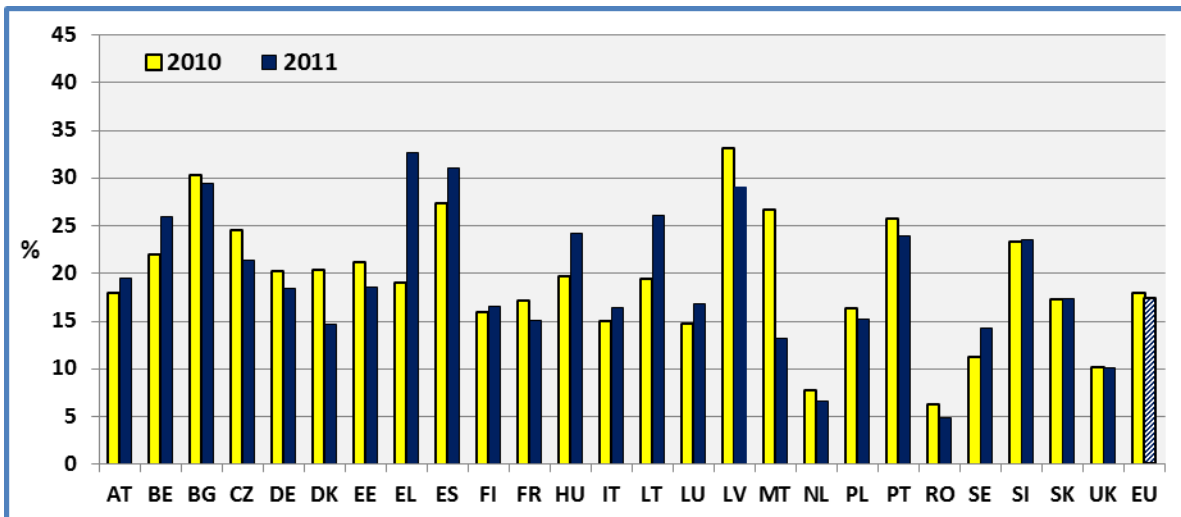


Data source: EU-SILC

National evolutions are very different across Member States. In twelve Member States, we observe a decrease of the unemployment rate of persons with disabilities. The decrease is important in Denmark (- 6 percentage points), Latvia (-4 pp) and Czech Republic (-3 pp). The deterioration of unemployment is notable in Hungary (+ 5 percentage points), Lithuania (+7 pp) and in Greece (+14 percentage points).

Figure 27: Persons with disabilities; Evolution of the unemployment rate by Member State. Age 20-64

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.



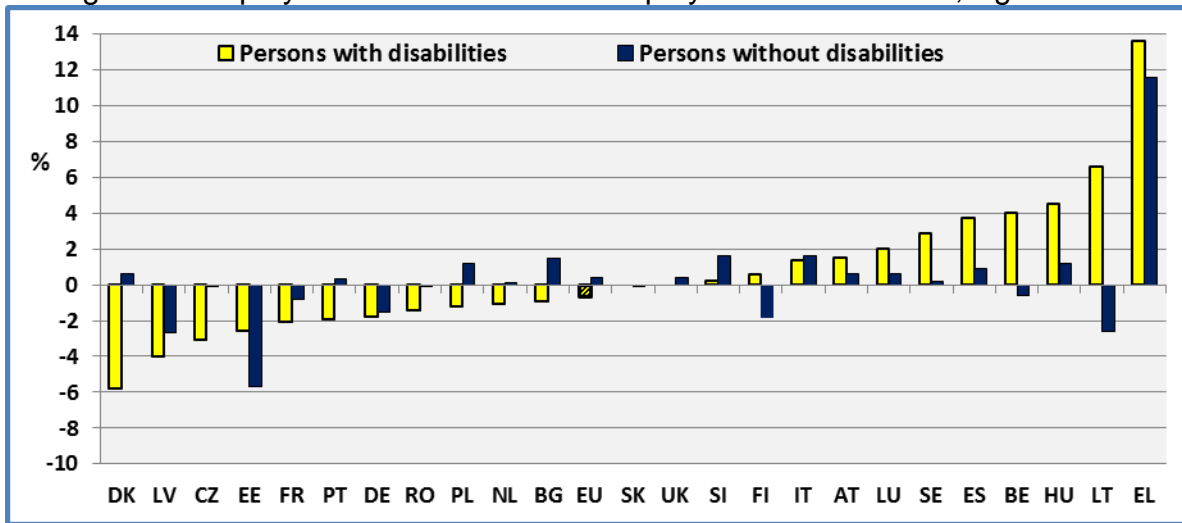
Note: The EU data are not comparable between 2010 and 2011. The number of countries covered is not the same.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & EU-SILC 2011



Figure 28: Change in the unemployment rate between 2010 and 2011

Change = Unemployment rate of 2011 - Unemployment rate of 2010; Age 20-64



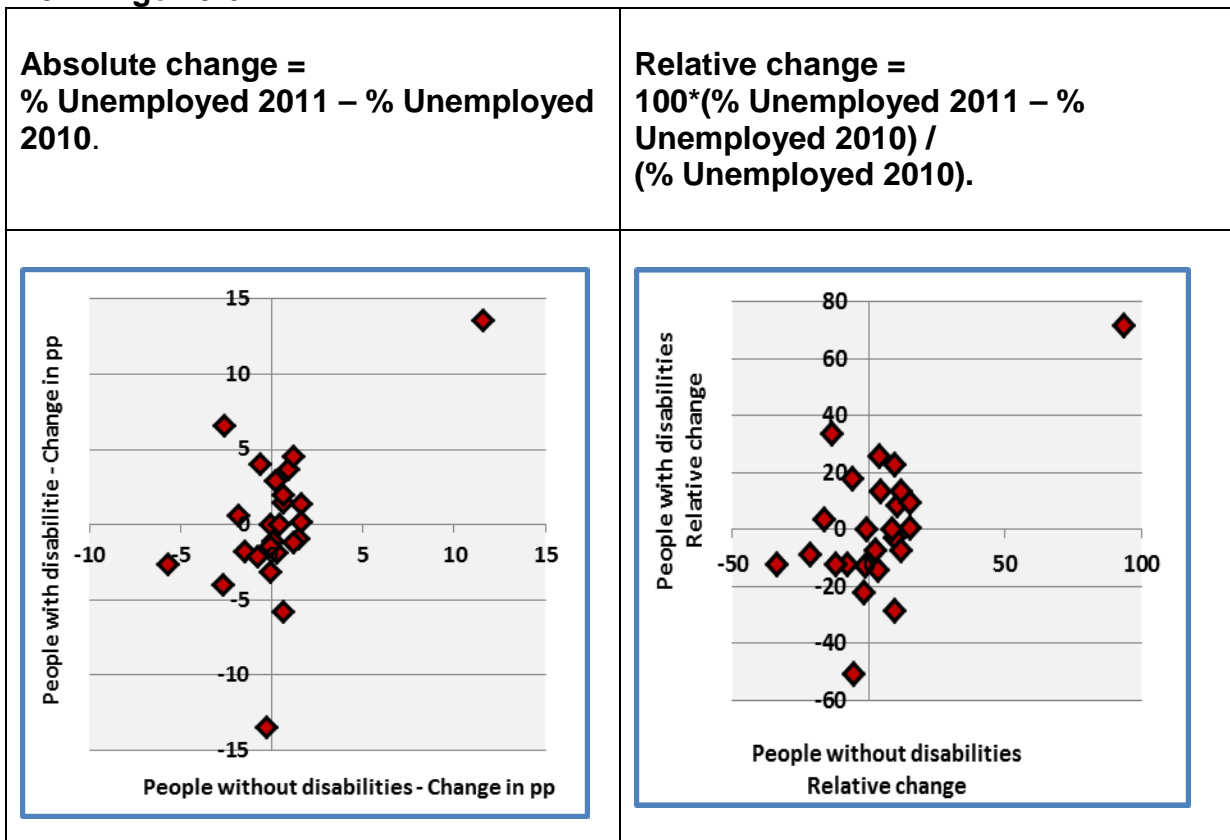
Note: We have excluded Malta because the data are very unstable from year to year.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & EU-SILC 2011

Relative changes, through time, in the unemployment rate of both groups are not correlated and when a positive correlation is present it very weak and depends on outliers. This means that disabled and not disabled might be affected by different factors. We reached a similar conclusion, when we studied the evolution of employment rates.



Figure 29: Relation between the unemployment changes between 2010 and 2011. Age 20-64



Note: Each point represents a country

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & EU-SILC 2011

It is important to note that persons with disabilities in the EU-SILC sample are often older persons. For the age group studied here (aged 20-64), the mean age for persons with disabilities is 49 and for persons without disabilities is 41. This has important implications for unemployment variations. In fact, either because they have acquired certain rights after a long work history, either because national laws protect the employment of older workers, older workers with disabilities might present smaller variations through time.

This means that we have to distinguish between young persons with disabilities and older workers with disabilities. Younger persons with disabilities might experience much more important shocks than their elderly persons with disabilities.

2.2.3 Data

Table 11: Unemployment rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64)

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. The data are not seasonally adjusted

	2008				2009			
	Men + Women			All observations	Men + Women			All observations
	Disability		Total		Disability		Total	
	Yes	No	Total		Yes	No	Total	
AT	16,4	4,4	6,6	6,6	19,2	6,3	8,5	8,5
BE	26,7	7,5	9,9	9,9	23,7	8,9	10,9	10,9
BG	27,4	13,8	14,6	14,6	22,4	14,4	14,9	15,0
CY	6,6	3,6	3,9	3,9	8,4	5,6	5,9	5,9
CZ	24,7	7,1	9,0	9,0	23,3	7,1	9,0	9,0
DE	21,3	6,9	10,5	10,5	21,1	7,3	10,3	10,8
DK	10,4	2,7	4,0	4,1	14,4	4,3	6,2	6,1
EE	9,0	4,5	5,1	5,1	15,2	11,8	12,3	12,3
EL	17,1	7,9	8,5	8,5	17,9	9,6	10,0	10,0
ES	19,3	10,3	11,3	11,3	25,8	17,3	18,4	18,4
FI	11,2	6,7	7,5	7,9	14,8	7,6	9,1	9,4
FR					16,6	9,3	10,3	10,3
HU	20,0	9,9	11,2	11,2	19,8	9,7	11,0	10,9
IE	20,2	9,9	10,9	10,9	26,4	15,3	16,3	16,3
IT	11,1	8,9	9,2	9,2	13,9	10,6	11,0	11,0
LT	13,5	6,4	7,1	7,1	17,0	14,5	14,7	14,9
LU	10,8	3,5	4,5	4,5	13,4	6,4	7,4	7,4
LV	14,0	7,6	8,9	8,9	29,4	20,8	22,3	22,3
MT					17,6	6,1	6,6	6,6
NL	4,5	1,1	1,7	1,7	5,0	1,9	2,5	2,5
PL	15,3	8,9	9,4	9,4	13,9	8,4	8,9	8,9
PT	12,3	8,6	9,2	9,2	19,4	12,5	13,6	13,7
RO	5,9	4,8	4,9	4,9	7,6	4,7	4,9	4,9
SE	9,7	4,4	5,0	5,1	11,0	6,2	6,6	6,7
SI	22,3	8,7	11,2	11,0	21,0	9,0	11,3	12,0
SK	9,5	6,6	7,2	7,2	11,4	8,9	9,4	9,5
UK	7,4	3,2	3,6	3,6	8,5	5,3	5,6	5,6
EU	15,9	7,1	8,4	8,4	17,3	9,0	10,2	10,2

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 12: Unemployment rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64)

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. The data are not seasonally adjusted

	2010				2011			
	Men + Women				Men + Women			
	Disability			All observations	Disability			All observations
Yes	No	Total	Yes		No	Total		
AT	18,0	5,7	7,9	7,9	19,5	6,3	8,8	8,7
BE	22,0	9,7	11,2	11,2	26,0	9,1	11,2	11,2
BG	30,3	15,7	16,5	16,5	29,4	17,2	18,0	18,0
CY					10,8	8,8	9,1	9,1
CZ	24,5	9,0	10,7	10,4	21,4	8,9	10,3	9,9
DE	20,2	6,9	9,7	10,2	18,4	5,4	8,2	8,6
DK	20,4	6,3	9,2	8,6	14,6	6,9	8,4	8,2
EE	21,2	16,8	17,5	17,5	18,6	11,1	12,4	12,4
EL	19,0	12,4	12,7	12,7	32,6	24,0	24,6	24,6
ES	27,3	20,0	20,8	20,8	31,0	20,9	21,9	21,9
FI	16,0	10,9	12,0	12,1	16,6	9,1	10,7	11,0
FR	17,2	9,9	11,0	11,0	15,1	9,1	9,9	9,9
HR					49,0	26,8	29,7	27,8
HU	19,7	12,6	13,5	13,5	24,2	13,8	15,1	15,1
IE								
IT	15,0	10,7	11,1	11,1	16,4	12,3	12,8	12,8
LT	19,5	19,2	19,3	19,4	26,1	16,6	17,3	17,4
LU	14,8	5,1	6,4	6,4	16,8	5,7	7,1	7,1
LV	33,1	22,3	24,1	24,0	29,1	19,6	21,2	21,2
MT	26,7	5,5	6,4	6,4	13,2	5,2	5,5	5,5
NL	7,7	2,8	3,6	3,7	6,6	2,9	3,5	3,7
PL	16,4	10,0	10,7	10,7	15,2	11,2	11,6	11,6
PT	25,8	12,8	14,9	14,9	23,9	13,1	14,8	14,8
RO	6,3	5,5	5,6	5,6	4,9	5,4	5,3	5,3
SE	11,3	5,1	5,7	6,1	14,2	5,3	6,2	6,0
SI	23,3	10,7	14,0	14,1	23,5	12,3	15,2	15,6
SK	17,3	12,9	13,8	13,8	17,3	12,8	13,7	13,8
UK	10,1	4,7	5,2	5,4	10,1	5,1	5,7	5,8
EU	18,0	9,8	10,9	10,9	17,4	10,2	11,2	11,3

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 13: Unemployment rate by disability status, gender and Member State (age 20-64)

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed.

	2008						2009					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	15,5	4,8	6,8	17,1	4,1	6,5	19,7	5,5	8,1	18,8	6,9	8,9
BE	30,0	9,3	12,1	23,6	6,0	8,1	22,8	10,6	12,4	24,7	7,5	9,6
BG	33,2	15,7	16,9	21,7	12,0	12,6	21,3	15,9	16,3	23,4	13,1	13,8
CY	8,0	4,5	4,8	5,7	2,9	3,2	6,3	5,2	5,3	10,0	5,8	6,3
CZ	28,4	9,0	11,3	20,9	5,4	7,3	28,4	8,7	11,1	18,3	5,6	7,0
DE	20,8	7,3	10,8	21,8	6,5	10,2	20,1	7,6	10,4	22,1	7,0	10,3
DK	13,7	3,1	5,1	6,7	2,3	3,0	11,3	3,9	5,4	18,0	4,6	7,0
EE	3,2	2,6	2,6	14,4	6,3	7,5	9,3	7,2	7,5	21,2	16,2	17,0
EL	18,5	10,9	11,4	16,0	5,7	6,4	21,2	12,2	12,6	15,1	7,7	8,0
ES	20,8	11,8	12,9	18,0	9,1	10,0	27,5	18,3	19,6	24,4	16,5	17,5
FI	10,0	6,4	7,1	12,5	7,0	7,9	14,7	6,2	8,1	14,9	8,8	10,0
FR							16,3	9,4	10,4	17,0	9,2	10,1
HU	20,6	10,0	11,4	19,5	9,8	11,0	19,0	9,8	11,1	20,7	9,7	11,0
IE	11,4	6,2	6,6	25,9	12,8	14,1	15,9	9,5	10,0	33,5	19,6	20,9
IT	11,2	10,9	11,0	11,0	7,6	8,0	15,6	12,8	13,1	12,4	9,1	9,5
LT	13,4	5,1	6,0	13,5	7,7	8,2	12,9	11,8	11,9	23,2	17,2	17,6
LU	8,8	3,8	4,5	12,6	3,3	4,5	14,4	8,6	9,5	12,6	4,8	5,8
LV	11,2	5,8	6,9	17,0	9,2	10,7	23,3	16,3	17,6	35,8	25,2	27,0
MT							14,1	6,2	6,5	19,2	6,0	6,7
NL	4,2	1,1	1,7	4,7	1,1	1,6	4,0	1,6	2,1	6,1	2,2	2,8
PL	16,3	11,3	11,7	14,6	6,9	7,5	15,4	9,0	9,5	12,6	7,9	8,4
PT	11,5	10,1	10,4	13,2	7,3	8,1	18,2	14,1	14,9	20,9	11,1	12,5
RO	2,9	3,2	3,2	8,7	5,9	6,1	2,9	3,6	3,5	12,2	5,5	5,9
SE	9,3	4,3	4,9	10,2	4,6	5,1	10,2	5,4	5,9	12,2	7,0	7,3
SI	22,9	10,5	12,8	21,9	7,1	9,8	24,0	9,5	12,4	18,1	8,6	10,3
SK	10,8	8,2	8,7	8,1	5,2	5,9	9,7	9,6	9,6	13,1	8,4	9,3
UK	6,2	2,1	2,6	8,7	4,2	4,6	4,8	3,5	3,7	12,1	6,7	7,3
EU	15,6	7,7	9,0	16,2	6,6	7,9	16,6	9,1	10,2	18,0	8,9	10,1

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

Table 14: Unemployment rate by disability status, gender and Member State (age 20-64)

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed.

	2010						2011					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	19,7	5,0	7,7	16,6	6,3	8,2	17,3	5,6	8,0	21,5	6,8	9,4
BE	21,0	10,3	11,8	23,1	9,1	10,6	26,1	9,7	12,0	26,0	8,5	10,4
BG	32,8	16,0	17,0	27,9	15,5	16,1	35,1	15,5	16,9	24,1	18,7	19,0
CY							10,0	8,6	8,8	11,5	9,0	9,3
CZ	25,7	10,4	12,1	23,2	7,6	9,2	20,9	10,4	11,7	22,0	7,3	8,8
DE	19,0	7,2	9,8	21,4	6,6	10,0	16,9	6,0	8,5	20,0	4,8	8,0
DK	23,1	5,8	8,8	22,8	8,8	8,9	14,6	7,1	8,8	14,6	6,6	8,0
EE	14,6	13,4	13,6	27,7	20,1	21,3	16,8	8,4	9,9	20,8	13,9	14,9
EL	23,9	12,9	13,5	14,8	12,0	12,1	37,5	26,1	26,8	29,0	22,5	22,9
ES	30,2	21,5	22,6	24,3	18,8	19,4	33,4	21,5	22,8	28,6	20,5	21,1
FI	15,1	9,7	10,5	23,4	13,0	13,7	14,3	7,7	9,3	18,9	10,3	11,9
FR	18,0	9,4	10,8	16,5	10,3	11,2	15,2	9,4	10,3	14,9	8,7	9,6
HR							49,6	29,3	31,8	48,4	23,5	27,2
HU	17,3	11,9	12,7	22,1	13,1	14,1	23,8	12,9	14,4	24,7	14,5	15,6
IE												
IT	14,6	12,7	12,8	15,3	9,4	9,9	15,0	13,2	13,4	17,4	11,7	12,4
LT	15,4	15,0	15,0	24,3	23,6	23,8	23,5	14,7	15,5	29,2	18,4	19,2
LU	14,1	5,1	6,4	15,4	5,0	6,4	14,8	6,2	7,3	18,4	5,3	7,0
LV	27,7	19,1	20,6	39,1	25,4	27,5	23,7	16,3	17,6	35,1	22,7	24,7
MT	20,6	3,4	4,2	30,1	6,6	7,6	14,3	3,6	3,9	12,8	6,1	6,4
NL	12,0	2,3	3,7	7,3	3,4	3,9	5,8	2,2	2,9	7,8	3,4	4,0
PL	16,4	10,5	11,1	16,5	9,5	10,3	16,2	12,7	13,0	14,4	9,9	10,4
PT	25,3	14,5	16,5	26,5	11,3	13,4	25,4	15,1	16,9	21,9	11,5	12,8
RO	4,0	4,6	4,6	8,6	6,1	6,3	3,4	4,2	4,1	6,3	6,2	6,2
SE	11,7	5,4	5,5	12,4	6,1	6,1	13,5	4,9	6,1	15,2	5,5	6,3
SI	26,4	11,3	14,8	25,3	9,9	13,5	23,3	13,0	15,8	23,6	11,7	14,6
SK	15,4	13,4	13,9	19,2	12,4	13,8	17,4	12,8	13,9	17,1	12,8	13,6
UK	6,2	3,4	3,7	14,2	5,8	6,7	8,4	3,9	4,5	12,0	6,1	6,7
EU	17,8	10,1	11,2	18,8	9,8	10,9	16,7	10,3	11,3	18,1	10,0	11,1

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Table 15: Unemployment rate by disability status, age group and Member State

2009												
	Persons with disabilities						All persons					
	16-24*	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64
AT	11,1	32,1	18,4	15,5	20,3	19,0	12,1	10,6	7,6	7,0	10,3	8,8
BE	44,1	19,5	17,1	21,9	37,5	24,0	23,0	9,6	7,3	8,6	20,8	11,1
BG	32,8	12,6	17,8	29,5	22,6	22,7	32,7	14,2	11,9	13,9	16,6	15,7
CY	11,2	14,1	8,8	6,1	6,9	8,4	14,4	6,6	3,3	4,7	7,4	5,9
CZ	21,7	21,2	22,1	25,9	22,5	23,4	20,8	8,7	6,3	10,3	8,7	9,5
DE	23,7	27,4	16,0	18,7	25,9	21,3	10,9	11,9	8,5	9,2	15,7	10,7
DK	24,8	20,4	8,2	17,3	7,6	14,2	15,3	7,9	4,3	6,1	4,1	6,4
EE	21,6	15,6	17,9	15,8	11,8	15,3	28,8	12,4	10,0	11,5	8,8	12,7
EL	39,8	79,8	26,9	13,5	12,8	18,2	30,2	13,5	8,1	6,2	5,6	10,2
ES	43,2	28,3	24,0	21,3	30,9	26,3	37,2	19,9	16,5	14,3	19,2	19,0
FI	12,0	11,9	13,5	13,5	20,1	14,9	16,3	8,7	7,7	7,8	12,9	9,7
FR	28,6	18,9	14,2	14,3	19,2	16,7	24,7	10,8	8,5	6,7	12,9	10,7
HU	63,8	21,8	22,2	18,6	14,7	20,0	25,3	11,2	10,5	9,4	7,5	11,3
IE	36,0	25,6	26,8	28,0	22,0	26,7	28,9	17,3	17,0	12,5	11,9	17,0
IT	38,9	25,0	12,8	10,9	10,0	14,1	39,9	15,8	8,7	6,6	5,5	11,7
LT	39,5	26,1	15,5	12,2	17,2	17,1	30,7	17,0	13,1	10,3	13,6	15,1
LU	38,3	10,0	12,3	12,3	21,5	13,5	20,0	7,7	6,3	5,6	6,1	7,4
LV	50,2	34,8	31,7	25,9	26,0	29,9	39,3	23,8	19,9	19,8	19,7	23,2
MT	19,4	15,3	8,1	22,1	15,6	17,5	18,0	5,1	4,3	7,2	4,9	7,9
NL	7,3	5,3	3,1	3,4	8,6	5,0	7,3	2,3	1,6	1,7	3,8	2,6
PL	27,4	23,5	9,6	13,2	10,7	14,0	19,4	9,2	6,1	8,7	7,4	9,1
PT	25,8	21,6	18,7	21,0	16,4	19,6	25,2	13,7	12,3	12,2	13,2	13,8
RO	22,6	9,2	9,5	7,1	3,5	7,6	17,3	4,3	3,8	4,1	2,2	5,2
SE	48,3	11,4	15,7	6,6	6,9	12,3	25,4	6,2	4,9	5,2	6,3	7,5
SI	37,4	24,2	14,8	21,2	27,3	21,1	25,7	12,4	7,5	11,1	23,3	12,2
SK	30,0	9,9	10,6	12,5	8,4	11,5	27,3	8,6	7,4	9,0	6,3	9,9
UK	26,4	12,9	4,6	7,9	8,8	9,4	17,1	6,4	4,1	4,8	4,7	6,5
EU	28,3	21,9	14,6	15,3	19,2	17,6	21,9	11,5	8,3	8,1	10,7	10,6

*:The number of persons with limitations in the Age group 16-24 is relatively small. The estimations are indicative.

Note:The number of observations in the Age group 16-24 is relatively small. The estimations of unemployment for persons with disabilities have only an indicative value.

Data source: EU-SILC 2009

**Table 16: Unemployment rate by disability status, age group and Member State**

2010												
	Persons with disabilities						All persons					
	16-24*	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64
AT	16,6	21,6	19,0	14,7	22,0	18,0	11,4	6,8	5,5	5,3	8,7	8,1
BE	30,3	16,0	19,9	17,6	37,8	22,1	23,6	11,1	7,3	7,7	20,1	11,4
BG	40,8	32,0	29,4	27,2	33,3	30,5	41,9	19,9	14,8	14,6	17,1	17,4
CY												
CZ	52,9	22,7	19,8	23,6	25,7	24,4	23,0	8,6	6,7	7,3	9,1	10,9
DE	16,5	19,8	18,2	18,2	24,5	20,1	11,5	8,7	6,8	7,6	12,9	10,2
DK	49,6	23,8	17,4	22,2	10,2	20,8	15,5	7,5	4,8	4,3	4,4	8,8
EE	37,7	17,0	17,9	23,6	20,7	21,4	38,1	20,5	15,4	15,5	15,1	17,8
EL	**	34,5	31,7	20,4	8,6	19,0	40,1	18,3	10,2	9,3	8,7	13,0
ES	36,7	30,3	25,5	21,4	34,8	27,5	40,8	23,1	18,4	15,7	20,7	21,3
FI	23,5	12,8	15,3	20,8	13,2	16,4	25,2	9,9	7,3	7,9	11,1	12,4
FR	26,6	18,2	14,7	16,2	18,4	17,1	23,8	11,0	7,8	7,0	12,5	11,2
HU	44,9	18,3	19,9	17,7	20,5	19,7	33,1	12,8	11,9	11,5	11,7	13,8
IE												
IT	32,4	22,3	14,7	14,6	10,8	15,1	39,9	18,0	9,9	6,9	7,6	11,7
LT	41,5	17,6	18,1	20,5	17,0	19,6	38,3	19,7	17,3	16,3	15,1	19,8
LU	59,7	8,6	15,4	14,9	9,7	14,9	23,5	7,2	5,7	6,0	4,5	6,7
LV	48,0	39,9	37,3	30,3	26,0	33,3	38,8	25,0	22,4	22,3	20,6	24,4
MT	17,6	41,7	24,9	29,1	15,7	26,6	16,4	5,6	3,7	5,6	5,9	7,2
NL	11,5	7,7	7,9	6,5	10,5	8,1	6,5	2,2	1,5	2,3	4,1	4,0
PL	33,4	23,8	9,6	17,0	14,7	16,4	24,8	11,1	8,0	10,1	11,8	10,8
PT	24,4	33,5	25,1	25,5	23,5	25,9	27,0	14,2	12,7	13,2	15,9	15,2
RO	22,6	6,2	7,0	5,7	5,1	6,4	18,9	5,2	3,3	4,8	3,8	5,8
SE	24,7	3,9	16,1	7,0	12,5	11,5	26,3	4,9	4,7	4,0	5,2	6,7
SI	41,6	22,1	17,9	22,3	32,8	23,4	30,1	15,0	9,6	11,5	22,6	14,4
SK	39,8	19,7	16,4	16,3	16,6	17,6	31,0	10,3	8,0	9,6	10,3	14,3
UK	14,8	11,5	10,4	9,3	8,5	10,2	17,0	5,4	4,2	4,4	4,1	6,1
EU	24,5	20,0	16,7	16,8	20,2	18,4	27,4	12,8	9,2	9,2	11,4	11,3

*:The number of persons with limitations in the Age group 16-24 is relatively small.

The estimations are indicative. The number of observations is less than 10 in Bulgaria, Greece and Malta. This number amounts to 11 in Lithuania.

** :Less than two observations

Data source: EU-SILC 2010

Table 17: Unemployment rate by disability status, age group and Member State

2011												
	Persons with disabilities						All persons					
	16-24*	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64
AT	6,9	26,7	17,3	15,7	29,4	19,2	11,3	9,3	8,0	6,8	13,1	8,9
BE	36,4	28,2	24,3	20,8	34,3	26,0	20,3	11,0	8,1	9,3	17,6	11,3
BG	37,4	34,1	22,9	29,6	28,9	29,4	39,7	19,1	15,0	15,0	17,9	18,5
CY	25,3	12,7	8,9	10,1	9,4	11,0	21,3	9,2	6,4	7,9	9,6	9,4
CZ	70,7	16,6	10,6	29,1	20,4	21,8	31,7	9,5	8,1	10,7	10,2	10,7
DE	19,6	23,8	15,2	16,2	21,2	18,4	8,2	8,9	6,2	6,9	12,1	8,2
DK	17,0	17,8	15,8	14,7	7,2	14,5	15,5	12,4	6,5	8,5	4,9	8,6
EE	35,8	22,6	17,7	16,9	16,1	18,8	25,2	11,5	10,7	12,9	9,7	12,6
EL	4,6	40,6	29,7	32,6	32,5	32,6	59,5	30,6	21,4	18,2	19,5	25,0
ES	59,3	31,4	32,5	26,4	32,8	31,0	45,0	24,2	19,0	17,7	22,7	22,2
FI	24,5	14,1	14,0	17,7	18,1	16,7	14,2	10,1	8,3	10,2	14,2	10,8
FR	22,0	17,4	14,7	13,1	15,9	15,2	23,7	10,0	8,1	7,1	11,3	10,1
	67,5	49,3	36,0	47,0	56,4	49,0	59,1	30,1	24,7	27,1	35,5	30,2
HU	60,5	23,2	26,7	22,4	22,6	24,4	37,5	15,0	12,4	13,1	13,7	15,5
IE												
IT	40,5	16,8	18,4	13,0	17,6	16,5	36,3	17,5	10,5	8,9	10,3	13,2
LT	10,5	32,6	23,4	28,6	22,8	26,1	29,3	16,9	16,1	15,8	17,4	17,4
LU	9,9	19,0	17,6	11,4	26,3	16,8	18,3	8,1	5,5	5,4	9,4	7,4
LV	37,6	26,4	28,7	29,2	28,8	29,1	35,0	20,3	18,0	21,5	19,7	21,4
MT	21,5	19,5	12,5	13,6	7,2	13,4	15,2	5,4	4,0	4,7	4,4	6,3
NL	22,2	7,2	7,0	3,8	8,1	6,8	9,9	3,0	2,5	2,3	5,4	3,5
PL	27,8	17,4	11,5	14,0	17,1	15,3	25,9	11,6	8,4	10,3	13,8	11,9
PT	16,2	25,3	28,1	22,0	23,1	24,0	22,4	14,6	13,3	14,8	16,5	15,1
RO	0,0	6,3	5,9	4,8	3,8	4,9	16,4	6,0	3,7	4,4	3,0	5,5
SE	16,4	7,2	19,5	14,5	12,9	14,1	19,8	5,5	3,9	5,4	6,0	6,6
SI	40,2	23,8	17,9	20,3	39,3	23,5	37,9	16,2	9,6	12,2	30,3	15,3
SK	48,2	15,7	16,6	16,9	16,4	17,4	33,1	14,3	10,8	11,4	12,9	14,0
UK	21,9	7,2	10,0	12,3	8,3	10,9	14,9	5,6	4,7	4,9	4,4	6,1
EU	24,4	19,0	16,5	15,7	18,9	17,5	22,2	12,5	9,2	9,0	11,7	11,4

*:The number of persons with limitations in the Age group 16-24 is relatively small. The estimations are indicative.

In the age group 16-24, the number of observations is 50 or less in: Czech Republic, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden. In several others, it is between 50 and 100.

Data source: EU-SILC 2011



Table 18: Unemployment rate by degree of disability and Member State. Age: 20-64, 2010

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed.

	2008					2009				
	Disability			Total	All observations	Disability			Total	All observations
	Severe	Moderate	No			Severe	Moderate	No		
AT	36,1	10,7	4,4	6,6	6,6	40,3	13,7	6,3	8,5	8,5
BE	36,4	24,3	7,5	9,9	9,9	33,4	21,3	8,9	10,9	10,9
BG	39,1	25,9	13,8	14,6	14,6	38,9	20,9	14,4	15,0	15,0
CY	6,0	6,8	3,6	3,9	3,9	16,4	6,7	5,6	5,9	5,9
CZ	42,5	21,7	7,1	9,0	9,0	29,7	22,0	7,1	9,0	9,0
DE	38,0	16,4	6,9	10,5	10,5	40,0	16,2	7,3	10,8	10,8
DK	16,2	8,7	2,7	4,0	4,1	16,2	13,7	4,3	6,1	6,1
EE	16,2	8,4	4,5	5,1	5,1	15,4	15,2	11,8	12,3	12,3
EL	17,6	17,0	7,9	8,5	8,5	47,6	11,2	9,6	10,0	10,0
ES	21,9	19,0	10,3	11,3	11,3	36,3	24,4	17,3	18,4	18,4
FI	16,0	10,4	6,7	7,5	7,9	20,6	13,8	7,6	9,4	9,4
FR						22,4	14,7	9,3	10,3	10,3
HU	29,0	17,6	9,9	11,2	11,2	31,0	17,7	9,7	10,9	10,9
IE	26,3	19,1	9,9	10,9	10,9	28,0	26,1	15,3	16,3	16,3
IT	19,4	9,4	8,9	9,2	9,2	23,0	12,2	10,6	11,0	11,0
LT	33,1	11,7	6,4	7,1	7,1	27,4	15,6	14,5	14,9	14,9
LU	18,8	8,0	3,5	4,5	4,5	29,0	8,8	6,4	7,4	7,4
LV	23,1	13,0	7,6	8,9	8,9	36,9	28,7	20,8	22,3	22,3
MT						18,9	17,2	6,1	6,6	6,6
NL	6,3	4,3	1,1	1,7	1,7	15,3	3,9	1,9	2,5	2,5
PL	23,7	14,1	8,9	9,4	9,4	18,2	13,1	8,4	8,9	8,9
PT	14,8	11,7	8,6	9,2	9,2	26,3	18,2	12,5	13,7	13,7
RO	10,7	5,1	4,8	4,9	4,9	11,4	7,3	4,7	4,9	4,9
SE	15,5	6,8	4,4	5,0	5,1	15,3	9,2	6,2	6,7	6,7
SI	29,2	19,3	8,7	11,2	11,0	28,7	17,2	9,0	12,0	12,0
SK	17,2	8,2	6,6	7,2	7,2	21,6	9,8	8,9	9,5	9,5
UK	9,3	6,8	3,2	3,6	3,6	13,0	7,2	5,3	5,6	5,6
EU	26,7	13,4	7,1	8,4	8,4	28,1	14,9	9,0	10,2	10,2

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



Table 19: Unemployment rate by degree of disability and Member State. Age: 20-64, 2010

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed.

	2010					2011				
	Disability			Total	All observations	Disability			Total	All observations
	Severe	Moderate	No			Severe	Moderate	No		
AT	29,4	15,5	5,7	7,9	7,9	32,9	16,3	6,3	8,8	8,7
BE	28,9	20,4	9,7	11,2	11,2	35,3	23,3	9,1	11,2	11,2
BG	51,9	27,3	15,7	16,5	16,5	42,1	28,1	17,2	18,0	18,0
CY						12,9	10,0	8,8	9,1	9,1
CZ	31,4	23,3	9,0	10,7	10,4	31,2	19,7	8,9	10,3	9,9
DE	38,6	14,9	6,9	9,7	10,2	36,7	13,4	5,4	8,2	8,6
DK	27,1	17,6	6,3	9,2	8,6	29,8	9,4	6,9	8,4	8,2
EE	26,6	20,6	16,8	17,5	17,5	19,5	18,5	11,1	12,4	12,4
EL	29,5	15,5	12,4	12,7	12,7	40,6	28,1	24,0	24,6	24,6
ES	31,4	26,7	20,0	20,8	20,8	45,5	29,3	20,9	21,9	21,9
FI	29,1	13,5	10,9	12,0	12,1	31,2	14,6	9,1	10,7	11,0
FR	23,4	15,3	9,9	11,0	11,0	22,4	12,5	9,1	9,9	9,9
HR						67,6	45,6	26,8	29,7	27,8
HU	24,1	18,8	12,6	13,5	13,5	30,9	23,1	13,8	15,1	15,1
IE										
IT	21,2	13,8	10,7	11,1	11,1	22,0	15,2	12,3	12,8	12,8
LT	37,8	18,0	19,2	19,3	19,4	53,9	22,1	16,6	17,3	17,4
LU	25,8	11,1	5,1	6,4	6,4	33,1	10,5	5,7	7,1	7,1
LV	40,9	32,2	22,3	24,1	24,0	40,2	28,2	19,6	21,2	21,2
MT	23,0	27,6	5,5	6,4	6,4	12,6	13,3	5,2	5,5	5,5
NL	8,2	7,6	2,8	3,6	3,7	13,2	5,9	2,9	3,5	3,7
PL	18,3	16,1	10,0	10,7	10,7	18,2	14,6	11,2	11,6	11,6
PT	37,8	23,9	12,8	14,9	14,9	30,0	22,9	13,1	14,8	14,8
RO	4,7	6,4	5,5	5,6	5,6	12,9	3,9	5,4	5,3	5,3
SE	16,9	8,9	5,1	5,7	6,1	23,4	10,0	5,3	6,2	6,0
SI	30,6	20,6	10,7	14,0	14,1	33,6	19,5	12,3	15,2	15,6
SK	32,0	14,9	12,9	13,8	13,8	29,3	15,5	12,8	13,7	13,8
UK	16,8	8,3	4,7	5,2	5,4	16,9	7,8	5,1	5,7	5,8
EU*	28,2	15,6	9,8	10,9	10,9	28,0	14,8	10,2	11,2	11,3

EU*: For 2011, if we excluded Cyprus and Croatia in order to have comparable data between 2010 and 2011, we obtain the following rates: 27,9 (severe), 14,7 (moderate), 10,1 (no disability) and 11,2 (total).

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



2.2.4 Data source

1. EUSILC UDB 2009 – version 1 of March 2011
2. EU-SILC UDB 2010 - version 1 of March 2012
3. EU-SILC UDB 2011 – version 2 of August 2013

2.2.5 Methodology

The unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed.

EU-SILC 2009 onwards includes a question (PL031) on 'Self-defined current economic status'. The possible answers are:

1. Employee working full-time
2. Employee working part-time
3. Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
4. Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
5. Unemployed
6. Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
7. In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business
8. Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work
9. In compulsory military community or service
10. Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
11. Other inactive person

For estimations distinguishing limited and not limited people in Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Sweden and Slovenia we have used personal cross sectional weights for selected persons (pb060). Otherwise, we have used personal cross sectional weights (pb040).

2.2.6 Notes

The data here may be slightly different from those presented by Eurostat on his web page⁸. In fact, Eurostat presents estimations using the results of the Labour Force Surveys (LFS).

The data are based on self-declarations. The resulting unemployment rate might be different from the unemployment rate that is based on administrative registers.

The estimations of unemployment rate for the age group 16-24 are indicative. In fact, the number of persons with limitations aged 16 to 24 is relatively small.

⁸ Eurostat (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/microdata/>).



2.3 ACTIVITY RATE

2.3.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

The European Employment Strategy, under the Lisbon Strategy, focused on economic growth and jobs. Within this framework, the most relevant EU policy priorities were to attract more people into employment, and retain them; to increase labour supply; and to improve the adaptability of workers and enterprises. Bring more people into the labour market and reduce exits from the labour force was an important dimension for the Lisbon strategy. Participation in the labour force was a central issue.

Europe 2020 is the successor of the Lisbon strategy and is expected to turn the EU into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. Employment rate is one of the headline indicators in this new strategy.

The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020⁹ was adopted on 15 November 2010. It is a comprehensive framework committing the Commission to empowerment of people with disabilities to enjoy their full rights, and to removing everyday barriers in life. The Strategy builds on the UNCRPD and takes into account the experience of the Disability Action Plan (2004-2010). Its objectives are pursued by actions in eight priority areas. One area covers employment. The aim is to raise significantly the share of persons with disabilities working in the open labour market.

Participating in the labour market is a prerequisite for a job that ensures economic independence, foster personal achievement, and offers the best protection against poverty.

2.3.2 Headline findings

2.3.2.1 General comments

At the EU level, 57% of persons with disabilities participate on the labour market (employed or unemployed) compared to 80% of persons without disabilities. There is a significant difference in the activity rates between people with and without disabilities in all Member States.

The activity rate is particularly low in Malta (36,5%), Croatia (38,6%) and Romania (40,3%). On the contrary, it is relatively high in Luxembourg (62,6%), Sweden (68,4%) and Germany (69,7%).

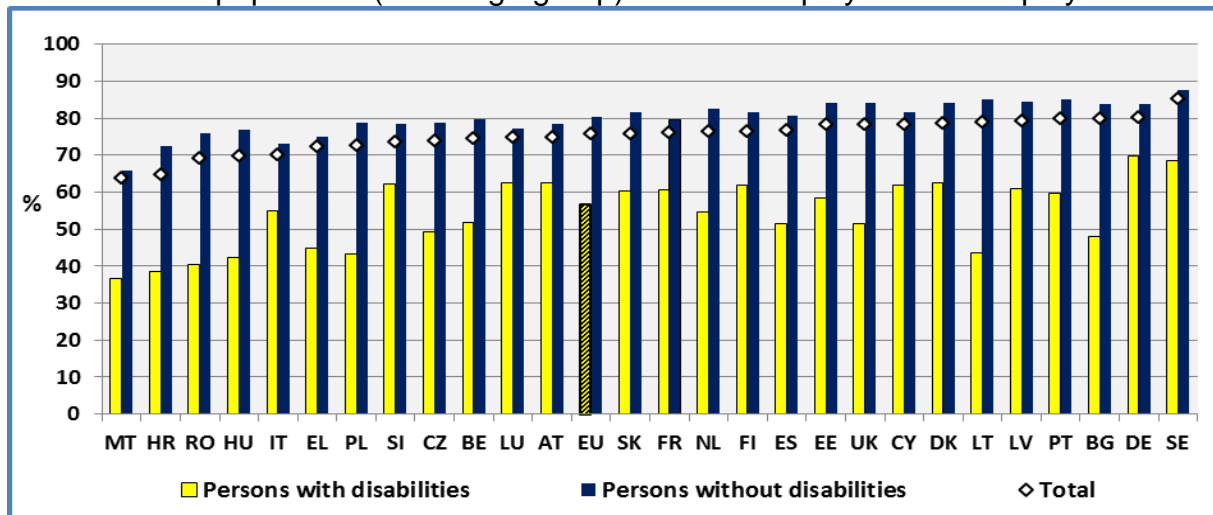
⁹ COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS, European Disability Strategy 2010-2020: A Renewed Commitment to a Barrier-Free Europe; European Commission Brussels, 15.11.2010 COM(2010) 636 final.

The data indicates that countries with similar activity rates for non-disabled people present big differences in the activity rate of people with disabilities. This means that there is a potential for increasing the activity rate of people with disabilities by the transfer of experience from one country to another.

At the EU level, there is a big difference between persons without disabilities and persons with disabilities. The activity gap amounts to 23,5 percentage points. This activity gap is high notably in Poland (35,6 percentage points), Bulgaria (35,9 pp) and Lithuania (41,4 pp). On the contrary it is relatively low in Germany (14,0 percentage points), Luxembourg (14,4 pp) and Austria (15,8 pp).

It is important to note that the six countries with the lowest activity gap (Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Slovenia, Italy and France) have well developed quota schemes in favour of people with disabilities.

Figure 30: Activity rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64), 2011
Percent of the population (same age group) which is employed or unemployed.

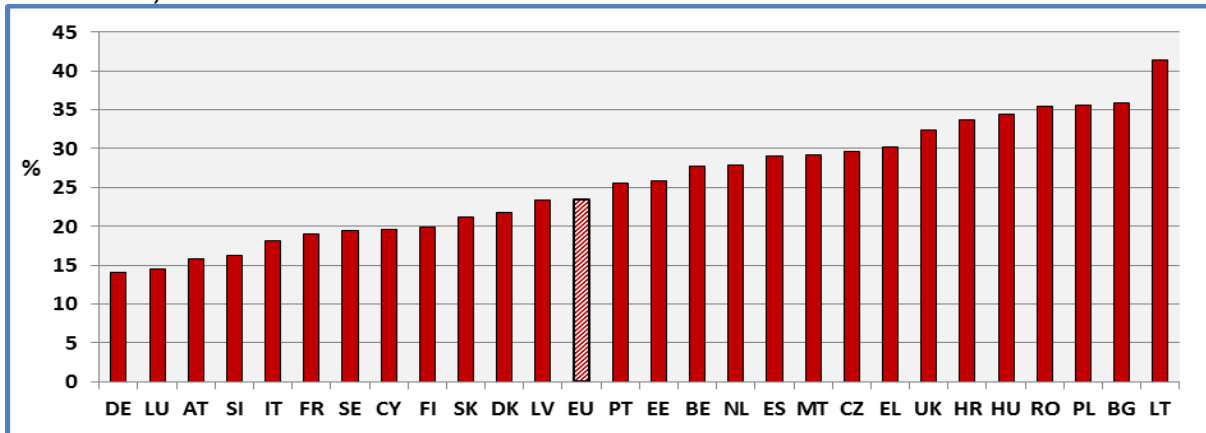


Data source: EU-SILC 2011



Figure 31: Activity gap. Age: 20-64, 2011

Gap = (Activity rate of people with disabilities) – (Activity rate of people without disabilities)



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.3.2.2 Gender

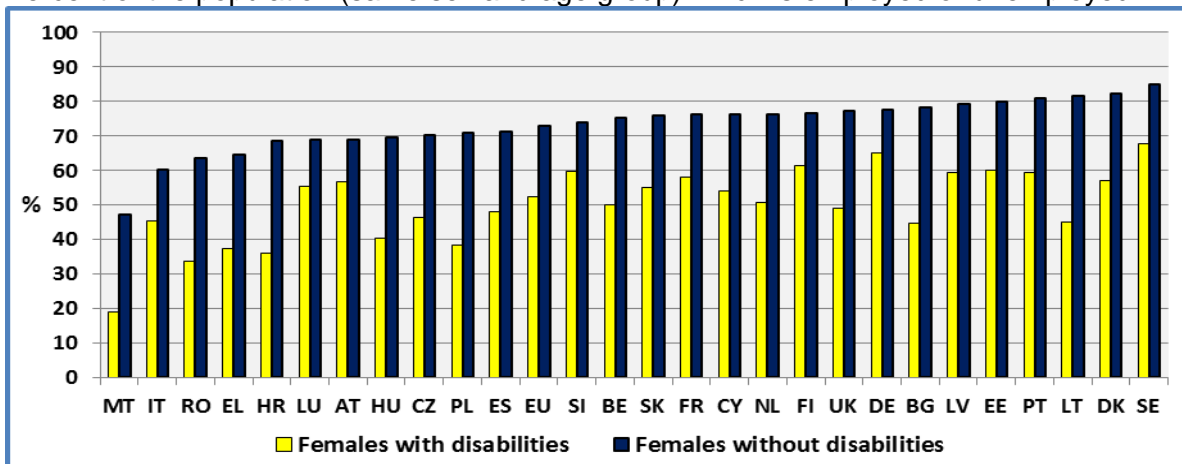
At the EU level, the activity rate of women with disabilities is 52,4% and of women without disabilities it is 72,7%. The respective rates for men are 61,8% and 87,7%.

The lowest activity rate of women with disabilities can be found in Malta (18,9%), Romania (33,7%) and Croatia (35,8%). The countries with the highest activity rates of disabled women are Finland (61,4%), Germany (65,2) and Sweden (67,7%).

The smallest difference between women with and without disabilities can be found in Austria, Germany and Luxembourg. The highest difference can be found in Croatia, Bulgaria and Lithuania.

Figure 32: Female activity rate by disability status and Member State (Age 20-64), 2011

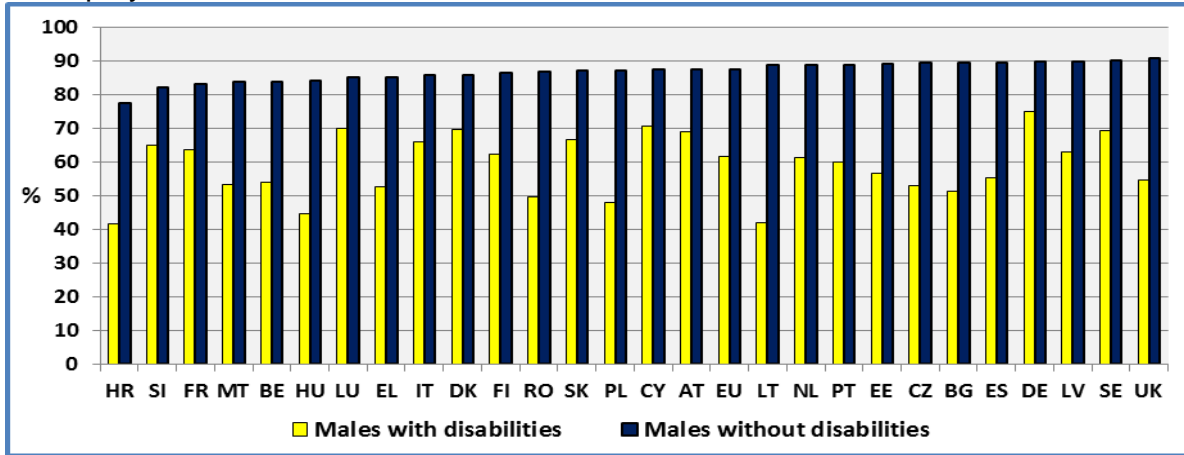
Percent of the population (same sex and age group) which is employed or unemployed



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

Figure 33: Male activity rate by disability status and Member State (Age 20-64), 2010

Percent of the population (same sex and age group) which is employed or unemployed



Data source: EU-SILC 2010

At the EU level, the activity rate of men with disabilities is 9,5 percentage points lower compared to men without disabilities. However, in Estonia and Lithuania, the activity rate of men with disabilities is higher compared to men without disabilities, while in Portugal the two rates are almost equal. On the contrary, the gender gap among disabled people is high in Cyprus (16,6 percentage points), Italy (20,7 pp) and Malta (34,3 pp).

The activity rate of women is lower compared to men. Similarly, the activity rate of women with disabilities is lower compared to men with disabilities. Women with disabilities face a double disadvantage.

2.3.2.3 Age

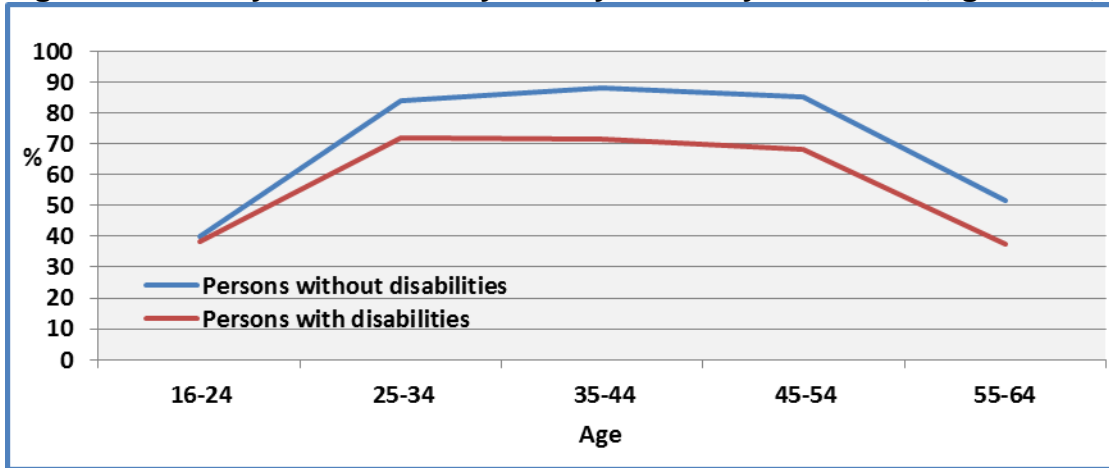
From a life cycle perspective, the activity rate of people with disabilities is lower at all ages compared to people without disabilities. The absolute difference increases with age till the pre-retirement periods. In fact, concerning the activity rate of older workers aged 55-64, the difference between disabled and non-disabled people is decreasing. This is probably due to facilities in certain Member States in favour of early retirement for persons with reduced earnings capacity.

As we noted earlier for the evolution of unemployment rate, this shape during the life cycle might stem from the following factors:

- An initial disadvantage leads to unemployment and lack of experience which further increases the initial disadvantage of persons with disabilities. This might push them to exit from the labour market.
- An initial activity limitation might deteriorate through time increasing the initial health disadvantage. This deterioration might be the result of the initial

unemployment (poverty, living styles, etc.). This deterioration might push people with disabilities out of the labour market.

Figure 34: Life cycle and activity rate by disability status. EU, age 20-64, 2011



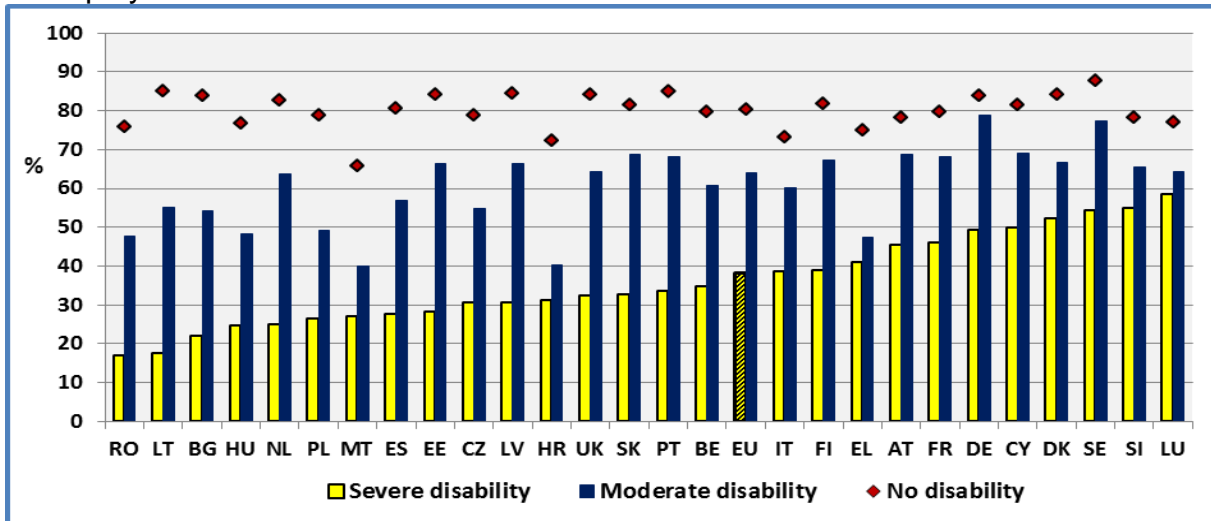
Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.3.2.4 Degree

The disability degree decreases significantly the activity rate. The labour force participation rate is 38,4% for persons with a severe disability, 64,1% for persons with a moderate disability and 80,2% for persons without disabilities.

The difference of participation rates between severely disabled and moderately disabled is small in Luxembourg (6 percentage points), Greece (6 pp) and Croatia (9 pp). On the contrary, this difference is high in Lithuania (37 percentage points), Estonia (38 pp) and the Netherlands (39 pp).

Figure 35: Activity rate by disability status and Member State (Age 20-64), 2011
Percent of the population (same sex and age group) which is employed or unemployed



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

It is interesting to study the interrelations between the activity rates of the three groups: persons with severe disabilities, persons with moderate disabilities and persons without disabilities.

At this end, we compare the national activity rates. The goal is to identify the presence of any correlation between two groups of persons. The main results are presented in the figures below.

The activity rates of persons with a moderate disability and of persons without disabilities are correlated. On the contrary there is no correlation between the activity rates of persons with a severe disability and persons without disabilities.

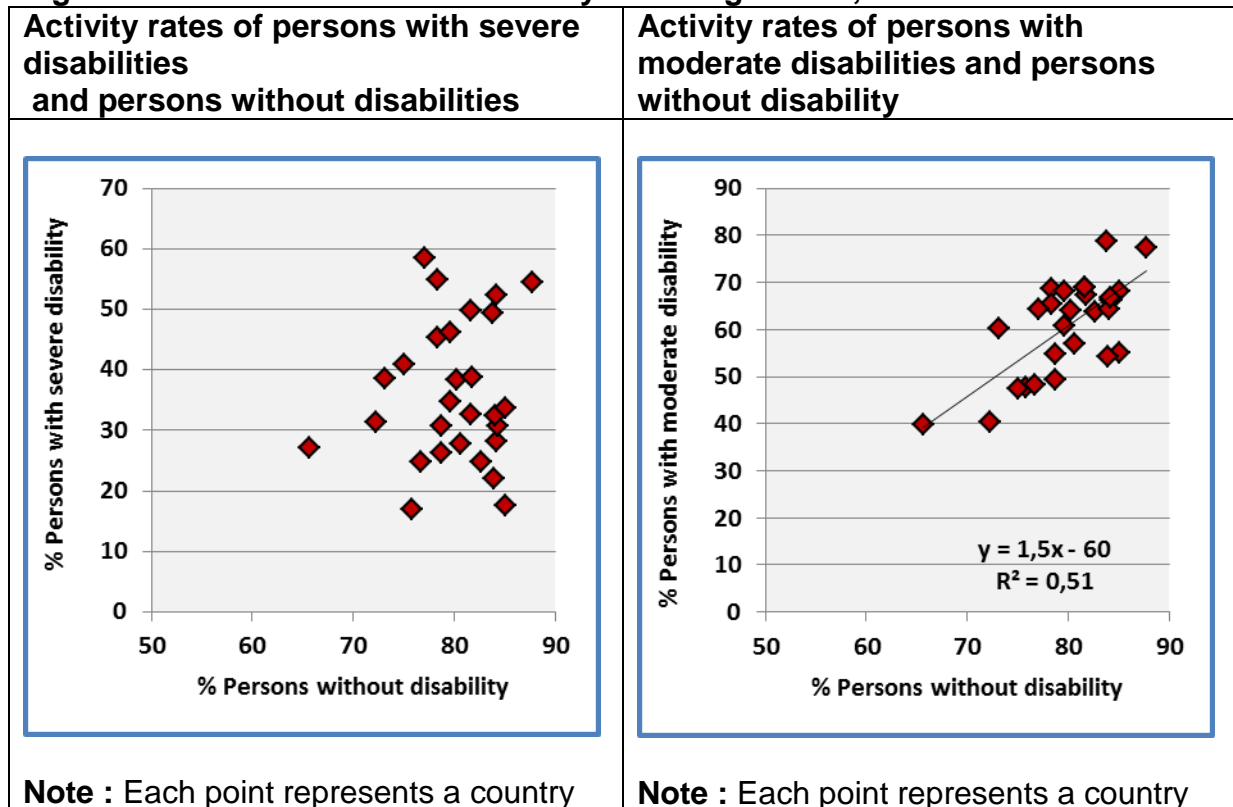
This is important for policy elaboration. It means that persons with a moderate disability and persons without disabilities share similar behaviours and react in a similar way to exogenous factors in the labour market. A policy targeting persons without disabilities can with the relevant adaptation reach persons with a moderate disability. Mainstreaming can be a useful tool.

On the contrary, persons with a severe disability and persons without disabilities do not share similar behaviours concerning participation in the labour force. They react differently to the same (national) environment and policies. This means that general policies might not reach persons with severe disabilities even after some kind of adaptation.

We may question the efficacy of mainstreaming for persons with severe disabilities. If they don't share some characteristics with persons without disabilities, then it means that we have to elaborate specific policies for this group.



Figure 36: Relation between activity rates. Age 20-64, 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.3.2.5 Evolution

At the EU level, we note a very small increase of the activity rate of persons with disabilities, between 2010 and 2011. It is about 0,6 percentage points for persons with disabilities and 0,5 percentage points for persons without disabilities.

Croatia and Cyprus are not included in 2010. Ireland is not included in both years. In order to increase comparability through time, we exclude Cyprus and Croatia from 2011 estimations. The activity rates change only marginally and do not affect the conclusions.

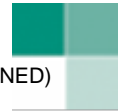
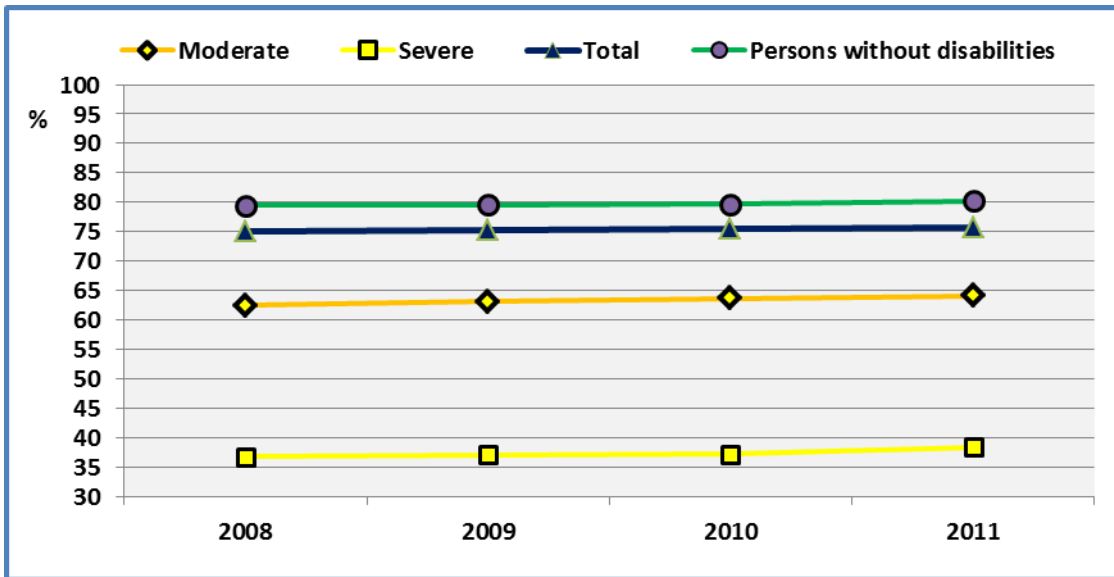


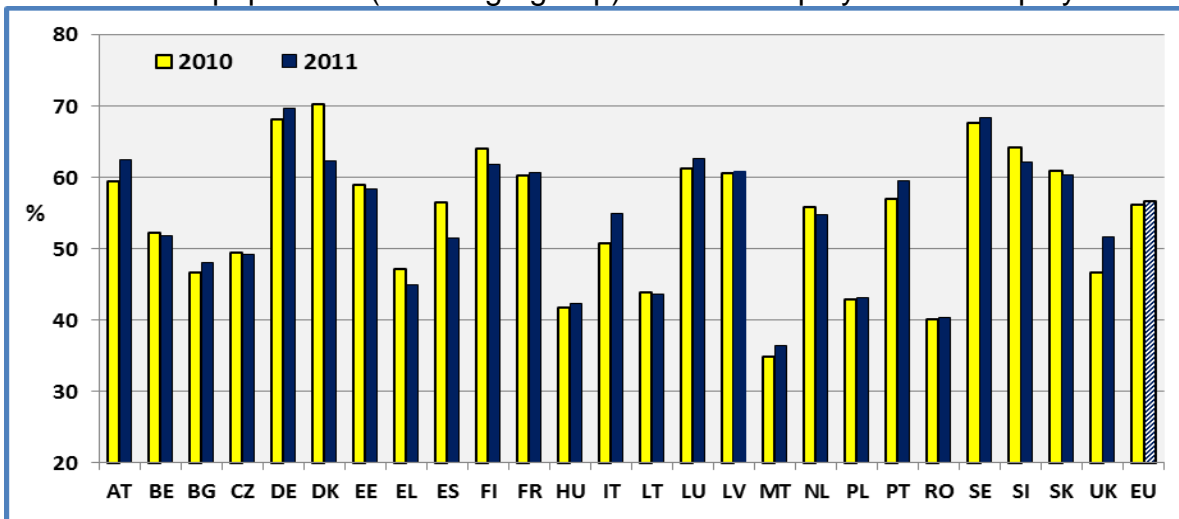
Figure 37: Evolution of the activity rate of people with disabilities, EU, age: 20-64



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & EU-SILC 2011

Figure 38: Persons with disabilities; Evolution of the activity rate by Member State. Age 20-64

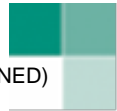
Percent of the population (same age group) which is employed or unemployed



Note: The EU data are not comparable between 2010 and 2011. The number of countries covered is not the same.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & EU-SILC 2011

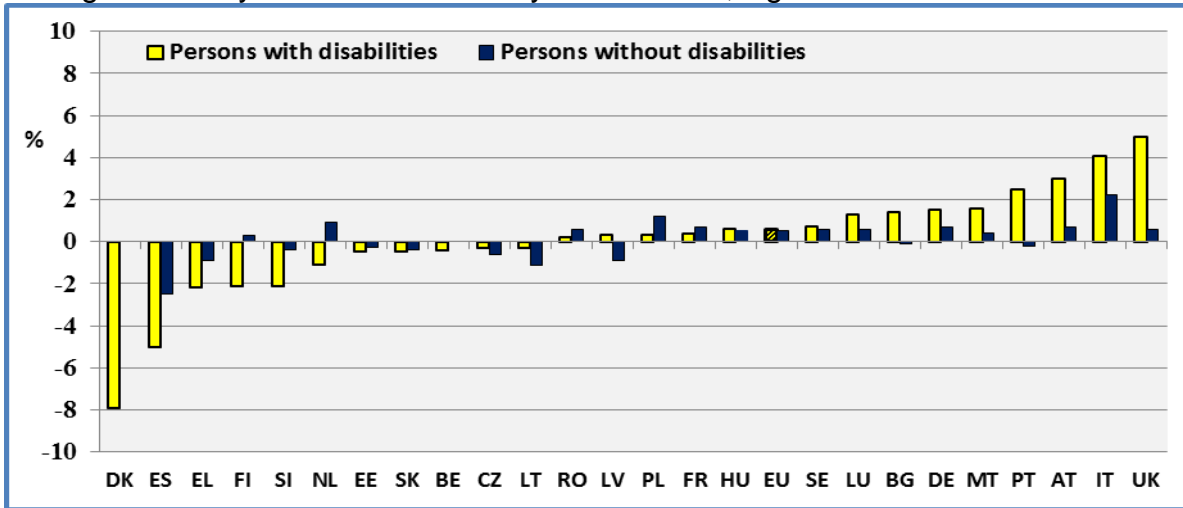
National evolutions are very different across Member States. In eleven Member States, we observe a decrease of the activity rate of persons with disabilities. The decrease is important in Denmark (- 8 percentage points), Spain (-5 pp) and Greece (-2 pp). The deterioration of the activity rate in Greece and Spain might be due to the



general bad situation. High and increasing unemployment rates reduce the probability to get a job and thus may push certain people to leave the labour force.

The situation has been improved in Austria (+3 percentage points), Italy (+4 pp) and the UK (+5 pp).

Figure 39: Change in the activity rate between 2010 and 2011, age: 20-64
 Change = Activity rate of 2011-Activity rate of 2010; Age 20-64



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & EU-SILC 2011

2.3.3 Data

Table 20: Activity rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64)
 Percent of the population (same age group) which is employed or unemployed.
 The data are not seasonally adjusted

	2008				2009			
	Females + Males				Females + Males			
	Disability			All observations	Disability			All observations
Yes	No	Total	Yes		No	Total		
AT	59,7	77,5	73,4	73,4	59,7	78,2	74,2	74,2
BE	52,9	79,3	74,6	74,6	55,8	79,4	75,1	75,1
BG	52,6	85,0	81,7	81,7	50,2	84,3	80,7	80,8
CY	59,1	77,5	75,3	75,3	58,2	77,4	75,0	75,0
CZ	49,8	80,3	76,0	76,0	50,4	79,9	74,8	75,7
DE	68,9	82,4	78,9	78,9	68,4	82,4	78,9	79,0
DK	59,1	83,5	77,8	77,1	65,7	84,7	80,2	79,8
EE	58,0	85,5	79,8	79,8	59,8	84,8	79,9	79,9
EL	41,8	75,8	72,0	72,0	38,2	75,3	72,4	72,4
ES	54,2	81,2	76,9	76,9	57,9	82,1	77,8	77,8
FI	62,8	84,1	78,8	78,1	65,1	83,5	78,8	78,1
FR					59,7	79,4	76,1	76,1
HU	39,1	76,0	67,6	67,6	40,1	76,2	68,2	68,5
IE	41,5	78,7	72,5	72,5	39,5	76,8	70,7	70,7
IT	51,4	72,4	68,9	68,9	51,9	71,6	68,5	68,4
LT	52,1	85,4	79,2	79,2	46,1	85,7	79,9	79,9
LU	60,6	75,3	72,8	72,8	64,5	74,5	72,8	72,9
LV	64,4	85,4	80,2	80,2	63,9	88,3	82,7	82,7
MT					38,8	65,5	63,4	63,4
NL	55,6	80,2	74,5	75,2	56,8	81,1	75,4	76,0
PL	37,6	76,0	70,0	70,0	38,7	76,7	70,3	70,3
PT	57,4	85,1	79,3	79,3	57,6	85,8	79,3	79,3
RO	30,7	72,8	67,3	67,3	31,8	73,1	67,2	67,2
SE	63,7	88,4	85,1	84,6	59,3	88,1	84,5	84,8
SI	64,9	77,5	74,8	74,0	64,8	77,5	74,7	74,2
SK	58,6	83,7	77,2	77,2	58,9	82,1	76,1	76,1
UK	51,1	84,0	78,8	78,8	48,4	83,9	78,1	78,1
EU	55,1	79,5	75,0	75,0	55,8	79,6	75,2	75,3

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 21: Activity rate by disability status and Member State (age 20-64)
Percent of the population (same age group) which is employed or unemployed.

	2010				2011			
	Females + Males				Females + Males			
	Disability			All observations	Disability			All observations
Yes	No	Total	Yes		No	Total		
AT	59,5	77,6	73,6	73,6	62,5	78,3	74,8	74,8
BE	52,2	79,6	74,7	74,7	51,8	79,6	74,6	74,6
BG	46,6	84,0	80,5	80,5	48,0	83,9	79,9	79,9
CY					62,0	81,6	78,4	78,5
CZ	49,5	79,4	74,5	75,2	49,2	78,8	73,8	75,0
DE	68,2	83,1	79,5	79,4	69,7	83,8	80,3	80,2
DK	70,3	84,2	81,0	80,2	62,4	84,2	78,7	78,6
EE	58,9	84,5	79,0	79,0	58,4	84,2	78,4	78,4
EL	47,1	75,9	73,5	73,5	44,9	75,0	72,2	72,2
ES	56,5	83,1	78,9	78,9	51,5	80,6	76,6	76,6
FI	64,0	81,4	76,9	76,6	61,9	81,7	76,5	76,4
FR	60,3	79,0	75,6	75,6	60,7	79,7	76,2	76,2
HR					38,6	72,3	64,7	69,3
HU	41,7	76,3	68,9	68,9	42,3	76,8	69,7	69,8
IE								
IT	50,8	70,9	68,6	68,4	54,9	73,1	70,0	70,0
LT	43,9	86,1	80,5	80,2	43,6	85,0	79,0	78,8
LU	61,3	76,4	73,9	73,9	62,6	77,0	74,8	74,9
LV	60,6	85,2	79,8	79,8	60,9	84,3	79,2	79,2
MT	34,9	65,3	63,0	62,9	36,5	65,7	63,6	63,6
NL	55,9	81,8	76,0	76,4	54,8	82,7	76,3	76,2
PL	42,9	77,5	71,5	71,5	43,2	78,7	72,6	72,6
PT	57,0	85,3	78,9	78,9	59,5	85,1	79,9	79,9
RO	40,1	75,2	68,9	68,9	40,3	75,8	69,2	69,2
SE	67,7	87,2	84,8	85,0	68,4	87,8	85,2	85,0
SI	64,2	78,7	74,3	73,6	62,1	78,3	73,4	73,4
SK	60,9	82,0	76,4	76,4	60,4	81,6	75,9	75,9
UK	46,6	83,4	77,3	77,2	51,6	84,0	78,4	78,3
EU*	56,1	79,7	75,5	75,4	56,7	80,2	75,8	75,8

EU*: For 2011, if we exclude Cyprus and Croatia, we obtain: 56,8 for persons with disabilities and the remaining unchanged.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 22: Activity rate by year, gender, disability status and Member State (age 20-64)

Percent of the population (same sex and age group) which is employed or unemployed.

	2008						2009					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	52,0	67,3	63,8	67,3	87,7	83,0	53,6	69,3	65,9	65,9	87,1	82,5
BE	48,3	73,6	68,8	58,0	84,9	80,3	53,1	73,4	69,4	58,9	85,3	80,8
BG	51,2	79,0	76,2	54,2	91,1	87,4	46,5	79,0	75,4	54,5	89,6	86,2
CY	48,4	70,7	68,0	69,2	84,7	82,7	49,6	70,2	67,7	66,5	84,8	82,5
CZ	45,4	70,7	66,6	55,4	91,1	85,7	44,5	71,2	66,4	58,1	90,3	85,0
DE	63,1	76,4	72,8	74,7	88,5	85,0	63,5	76,8	73,4	73,5	88,2	84,6
DK	54,5	80,4	73,6	65,1	86,5	82,1	62,7	83,2	77,8	69,6	86,2	82,7
EE	54,9	79,5	74,6	61,2	92,2	85,6	59,3	79,7	75,8	60,2	90,6	84,4
EL	33,3	64,3	60,5	52,1	87,0	83,5	31,4	64,8	61,9	46,7	85,7	83,0
ES	48,4	71,3	67,3	60,8	90,6	86,2	51,0	72,7	68,5	65,9	91,0	87,0
FI	62,9	79,8	75,3	62,7	88,2	82,2	63,9	79,7	75,5	66,4	87,2	82,2
FR							57,8	75,3	72,1	62,0	83,6	80,3
HU	36,1	68,0	60,6	42,4	84,4	74,9	37,0	68,2	61,1	43,6	84,4	75,8
IE	32,3	68,4	62,3	51,0	89,1	82,8	31,8	64,5	59,2	47,2	89,4	82,4
IT	42,0	59,2	56,0	62,9	85,0	81,7	43,5	58,6	56,0	62,2	84,1	80,9
LT	51,0	80,9	74,8	53,5	90,5	84,2	48,0	81,9	76,6	43,5	89,8	83,6
LU	51,7	64,9	62,4	71,3	85,2	83,1	58,5	63,3	62,5	71,0	85,2	83,0
LV	61,1	78,7	74,1	68,4	92,5	86,8	61,1	84,1	78,7	67,2	92,9	87,2
MT							24,9	44,8	43,2	52,1	85,8	83,1
NL	51,4	71,9	66,5	61,7	88,2	83,0	51,3	73,8	67,8	64,5	88,2	83,4
PL	33,0	67,5	62,3	42,1	84,7	77,9	34,0	68,8	63,0	43,6	85,4	78,3
PT	53,4	79,5	73,5	62,5	90,4	85,2	54,0	81,1	74,0	62,5	90,2	84,7
RO	27,3	60,6	55,9	34,8	84,8	78,9	28,0	60,7	55,5	36,7	85,3	79,2
SE	61,2	85,8	81,8	67,3	90,7	88,1	58,1	85,4	81,2	61,3	90,5	87,8
SI	60,3	72,4	69,8	69,5	82,6	79,8	60,6	72,7	69,9	69,3	81,9	79,4
SK	53,6	78,3	71,2	65,3	89,3	83,7	51,8	76,0	69,2	67,8	88,1	83,3
UK	49,1	77,5	72,8	53,4	91,3	85,6	44,7	76,8	71,4	52,5	91,1	85,1
EU	49,8	71,1	66,9	61,1	87,9	83,2	51,0	72,0	67,9	61,4	87,3	82,8

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

Table 23: Activity rate by year, gender, disability status and Member State (age 20-64)

Percent of the population (same sex and age group) which is employed or unemployed.

	2010						2011					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	52,1	68,4	64,8	66,9	86,9	82,4	56,6	69,0	66,1	69,1	87,6	83,7
BE	49,7	73,5	68,9	55,1	85,5	80,6	50,1	75,2	70,3	53,9	83,9	78,9
BG	45,8	78,2	75,1	47,4	89,8	85,9	44,7	78,2	74,5	51,5	89,5	85,5
CY							54,0	76,1	72,5	70,6	87,4	84,7
CZ	45,0	70,7	66,5	55,2	90,2	84,5	46,4	70,1	66,0	53,1	89,5	83,7
DE	63,4	77,6	74,0	73,6	88,6	85,0	65,2	77,7	74,4	74,9	89,9	86,3
DK	68,1	82,0	78,4	73,1	86,4	83,6	57,2	82,2	74,8	69,7	86,0	82,6
EE	57,9	80,2	75,6	59,9	89,2	82,7	60,0	79,8	75,3	56,6	89,2	81,8
EL	42,4	65,5	63,5	52,0	86,4	83,6	37,5	64,6	62,0	52,6	85,3	82,3
ES	51,9	74,6	70,7	62,1	91,0	87,0	48,0	71,2	67,9	55,4	89,6	85,2
FI	64,9	75,6	72,6	62,8	86,8	81,2	61,4	76,4	72,2	62,5	86,6	80,6
FR	57,6	74,7	71,4	63,4	83,4	79,9	58,1	76,1	72,7	63,6	83,3	79,9
							35,8	68,6	61,7	41,7	77,5	68,7
HU	39,8	68,6	62,2	43,8	84,2	75,9	40,2	69,5	63,2	44,7	84,1	76,6
IE												
IT	42,9	57,8	55,9	60,2	83,7	81,2	45,2	60,0	57,3	65,9	86,0	82,7
LT	43,6	83,1	77,7	44,3	89,4	83,6	45,0	81,6	76,1	42,1	88,8	82,2
LU	55,3	67,1	65,1	67,5	85,7	82,7	55,2	68,7	66,6	70,0	85,2	82,8
LV	58,8	80,2	75,3	62,7	90,6	84,8	59,2	79,2	74,7	63,1	89,9	84,3
MT	24,6	45,8	44,1	45,5	84,4	81,4	18,9	47,2	45,2	53,2	83,8	81,6
NL	48,8	74,9	68,5	64,9	88,7	83,9	50,6	76,1	69,2	61,3	88,9	83,8
PL	38,6	69,5	64,2	47,5	86,2	79,5	38,5	71,0	65,6	48,0	87,4	80,4
PT	54,1	81,0	74,0	61,1	89,3	84,0	59,3	81,0	75,9	59,9	89,0	83,9
RO	34,5	63,1	57,2	47,8	86,6	80,8	33,7	63,7	57,2	49,7	87,0	81,3
SE	66,6	84,3	81,6	69,4	89,9	88,0	67,7	85,0	82,3	69,4	90,2	88,1
SI	60,5	74,7	70,2	68,2	82,5	78,4	59,6	74,0	69,4	64,9	82,4	77,3
SK	55,1	76,1	70,0	68,1	87,9	83,1	55,1	75,7	69,7	66,8	87,3	82,2
UK	44,1	76,6	71,0	49,5	90,3	83,9	49,1	77,3	71,9	54,7	90,7	85,1
EU	51,5	71,9	68,0	60,7	87,2	82,7	52,4	72,7	68,6	61,8	87,7	83,2

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

**Table 24: Activity rate by age group and Member State**

Percent of the population (same age group) which is employed or unemployed.

	2009											
	Persons with disabilities						All persons					
	16-24*	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64
AT	52,5	79,7	80,9	73,9	27,7	59,3	52,5	79,5	89,5	86,8	38,0	71,7
BE	39,8	78,4	74,4	59,0	32,4	54,9	32,6	90,7	90,0	81,8	44,7	70,5
BG	53,4	71,1	67,0	65,5	32,1	50,0	46,0	89,0	94,2	92,0	56,0	77,0
CY	33,7	70,1	71,0	63,9	46,2	57,2	24,8	86,5	90,2	83,2	56,0	69,7
CZ	33,4	66,4	72,2	66,5	27,8	49,3	35,6	81,5	91,1	91,2	47,3	70,9
DE	48,9	74,5	77,5	77,0	54,2	67,4	45,3	77,2	88,8	89,0	64,5	75,4
DK	39,7	80,8	77,9	76,0	39,6	63,1	39,8	83,2	93,5	90,4	60,8	75,7
EE	34,7	80,6	76,1	62,5	45,6	58,8	39,0	85,7	91,2	87,7	66,8	74,7
EL	29,3	26,2	46,2	57,7	27,5	38,0	30,3	85,5	85,5	78,9	45,8	68,9
ES	39,3	77,1	72,5	60,8	37,1	57,0	42,8	89,5	88,5	80,5	51,2	74,7
FI	43,6	80,5	79,6	74,7	47,8	64,0	37,9	82,8	89,0	89,4	62,1	73,5
FR	39,6	82,2	84,0	74,4	33,2	58,4	40,6	90,4	92,3	89,3	41,1	71,9
HU	20,8	62,3	64,1	57,3	17,0	39,4	30,0	80,3	86,3	82,2	34,3	63,5
IE	32,1	55,6	49,4	43,6	24,5	38,2	42,4	78,9	78,4	73,2	53,8	65,1
IT	33,9	72,9	70,1	66,8	26,6	51,3	36,2	77,7	81,3	77,5	39,4	65,8
LT	22,6	63,9	56,2	54,5	33,2	44,9	35,8	90,6	91,1	87,7	59,8	74,2
LU	20,7	88,7	82,6	71,5	31,3	63,2	33,2	89,5	86,1	77,8	39,4	69,5
LV	44,8	78,1	76,5	74,7	44,5	62,6	47,3	89,4	92,3	89,9	62,8	77,4
MT	54,2	67,6	56,7	48,9	15,5	38,5	61,3	84,3	71,2	63,1	26,0	61,3
NL	29,2	70,3	61,9	71,7	39,2	55,7	37,1	88,8	85,5	84,4	54,1	72,1
PL	21,9	57,5	62,6	52,1	19,2	38,0	36,1	85,0	88,6	78,8	32,9	65,9
PT	41,1	67,5	72,5	68,4	39,3	56,6	42,0	91,1	90,3	85,6	52,2	75,4
RO	36,1	50,7	56,5	39,3	15,8	31,7	35,2	81,8	84,6	73,5	31,3	63,6
SE	38,8	69,3	69,0	70,4	45,9	57,9	46,0	86,3	93,4	92,6	77,0	80,5
SI	17,6	90,1	91,6	79,7	28,6	63,3	22,8	90,2	95,9	89,5	33,3	69,7
SK	26,7	77,2	83,5	79,4	31,0	57,1	31,5	88,1	94,0	91,7	42,7	70,2
UK	49,2	56,2	56,7	55,5	34,4	48,1	53,1	82,8	84,7	85,6	60,9	74,4
EU	39,9	71,1	71,5	66,5	35,5	54,9	41,7	84,0	87,6	84,2	49,6	71,6

*:The number of persons with limitations in the Age group 16-24 is relatively small. The estimations are indicative.

Note: The total in this table is lower compared to previous tables because it includes young people aged less than 20 years. This group has a very low activity rate due to school enrolment.

Data source: EU-SILC 2009

**Table 25: Activity rate by age group and Member State**

Percent of the population (same age group) which is employed or unemployed.

	2010											
	Persons with disabilities						All persons					
	16-24*	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64
AT	63,8	75,7	81,3	74,0	30,7	59,3	55,3	76,6	88,6	87,0	38,6	71,6
BE	23,9	73,6	70,4	56,2	29,7	50,5	31,0	89,9	89,4	81,9	46,2	70,0
BG	23,8	71,6	65,5	64,8	27,3	46,2	44,0	88,7	94,3	92,0	57,0	76,9
CY												
CZ	50,4	67,7	74,6	65,8	26,2	49,2	33,4	80,7	91,4	91,1	47,6	70,4
DE	44,1	76,4	77,6	77,3	54,1	67,1	45,0	78,5	89,0	89,4	65,3	75,9
DK	40,2	82,7	81,2	81,1	48,8	66,1	36,9	83,0	92,9	91,6	64,4	76,0
EE	37,9	73,2	78,9	65,2	39,7	57,3	37,5	85,1	92,2	87,6	63,5	74,1
EL	2,6	62,6	52,3	66,7	33,6	46,7	33,0	85,9	86,1	78,9	49,7	70,4
ES	38,8	74,2	71,3	61,7	36,6	55,8	40,7	89,5	89,4	82,6	54,1	75,5
FI	42,7	73,0	79,2	73,0	48,7	61,1	33,7	79,9	89,6	89,1	61,2	71,9
FR	41,2	87,4	81,0	72,7	31,4	58,9	39,3	90,2	91,3	88,3	42,1	71,4
HU	25,8	58,4	65,1	54,7	23,1	41,0	30,5	78,6	87,1	82,4	40,0	64,2
IE												
IT	29,5	69,1	67,3	65,2	26,8	50,3	33,8	77,1	81,3	78,4	39,3	65,4
LT	33,2	58,4	55,3	57,3	25,7	43,1	36,6	90,9	91,8	89,7	57,2	74,5
LU	35,8	90,4	85,8	65,7	30,7	60,3	33,3	90,3	88,6	79,4	36,8	70,1
LV	38,7	70,2	78,7	74,5	36,6	58,9	40,3	87,6	91,5	89,1	55,8	74,4
MT	55,4	60,2	61,3	43,8	15,2	35,0	55,5	82,2	73,9	63,7	31,4	61,3
NL	30,4	75,2	70,5	64,0	35,6	54,5	36,4	89,0	88,1	84,3	55,2	72,6
PL	30,8	66,0	69,8	52,9	22,6	42,2	36,8	86,1	89,6	80,8	36,4	67,4
PT	38,2	68,4	73,8	67,3	38,9	56,1	40,3	90,8	91,2	85,6	51,4	75,4
RO	26,5	63,7	64,7	48,8	22,8	39,7	35,8	83,3	84,7	74,9	36,7	65,4
SE	54,1	77,2	80,2	72,0	52,8	64,6	44,2	85,7	94,3	94,0	77,8	80,4
SI	20,3	83,2	91,9	79,9	32,3	61,1	21,4	89,4	96,1	88,8	33,2	69,3
SK	28,6	75,5	83,5	78,0	37,5	59,4	32,1	87,2	93,8	91,5	46,9	70,8
UK	38,4	59,2	53,3	51,2	31,9	45,3	51,1	83,5	83,5	84,2	59,2	73,3
EU	38,5	72,7	71,3	65,8	35,7	54,8	40,5	84,2	87,7	84,7	50,5	71,7

*:The number of persons with limitations in the Age group 16-24 is relatively small. The number of persons with activity limitations is lower than 50 persons in Bulgaria, Greece, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden. The estimations are indicative. The number of observations is 21 in Greece and 11 in Malta.

Note: The total in this table is lower compared to previous tables because it includes young people aged less than 20 years. This group has a very low activity rate due to school enrolment.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010



Table 26: Activity rate by age group and Member State
Percent of the population (same age group) which is employed or unemployed.

	2011											
	Persons with disabilities						All persons					
	16-24*	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	16-64
AT	55,7	78,3	82,0	78,1	31,2	62,0	56,2	75,8	89,5	88,9	41,6	72,6
BE	27,2	68,7	67,5	56,5	32,8	50,7	33,3	87,2	89,7	82,6	47,3	70,5
BG	39,4	65,6	61,9	68,0	29,8	47,0	42,3	86,6	93,8	91,3	56,5	76,2
CY	50,9	85,3	75,5	69,3	43,8	60,8	33,5	89,6	92,0	84,7	58,2	72,7
CZ	40,3	67,9	70,2	68,0	27,2	48,7	38,2	77,3	89,4	92,2	43,8	71,4
DE	47,8	77,6	78,5	78,7	56,4	68,8	44,3	78,2	89,1	89,9	68,1	76,3
DK	29,1	74,9	75,9	72,8	36,9	59,0	33,9	82,6	91,2	90,8	63,5	73,9
EE	49,2	68,6	75,5	62,7	45,1	57,4	38,7	82,8	90,7	87,3	65,0	74,0
EL	34,9	57,3	59,3	57,1	30,5	44,7	30,0	85,3	86,9	78,2	43,6	69,1
ES	24,4	69,2	64,8	58,3	34,9	50,9	34,9	87,1	87,6	81,0	53,1	73,2
FI	24,7	78,5	76,5	75,9	43,5	60,4	35,4	80,7	87,3	88,9	60,9	72,8
FR	37,1	81,7	80,0	75,5	34,7	59,0	40,8	90,3	91,8	89,9	42,6	72,1
HR	57,3	78,4	57,2	49,2	24,8	38,4	52,6	88,3	86,5	73,6	36,1	64,1
HU	22,8	67,9	66,1	54,8	24,7	41,6	31,0	80,9	86,6	83,8	43,3	65,4
IE												
IT	41,9	72,0	73,1	69,3	32,4	54,6	33,7	78,7	83,1	79,5	42,4	67,1
LT	13,1	50,0	53,7	61,2	29,2	43,0	31,7	90,4	91,4	89,7	55,4	73,5
LU	40,6	87,6	80,3	67,1	35,7	61,6	32,2	89,5	89,4	81,4	38,6	70,5
LV	44,9	67,7	76,4	73,1	42,6	59,9	39,5	87,4	90,6	89,2	57,1	74,1
MT	50,7	54,8	64,8	47,6	18,8	37,0	52,5	83,0	76,4	63,1	30,9	61,2
NL	33,6	65,4	64,9	65,2	37,3	53,8	38,5	86,4	87,3	84,6	56,6	73,8
PL	29,2	68,8	65,6	55,9	23,5	42,5	35,7	87,7	90,4	81,8	38,9	68,5
PT	28,1	74,5	73,0	72,2	39,3	58,4	39,9	91,7	92,4	86,7	51,4	76,0
RO	29,3	53,2	68,1	49,0	23,2	39,8	31,0	82,8	84,8	77,5	36,8	65,3
SE	47,8	76,4	75,6	75,4	58,2	67,0	45,2	85,6	94,3	94,1	79,6	80,8
SI	20,1	83,6	89,8	80,7	26,4	60,4	24,6	90,0	95,9	89,3	30,4	70,1
SK	21,4	73,7	85,7	79,0	35,8	58,6	29,7	86,8	93,4	91,9	46,1	70,0
UK	45,9	61,8	58,4	58,7	35,8	50,7	52,5	84,0	84,6	86,0	60,2	74,8
EU	38,3	71,9	71,6	68,0	37,4	55,8	40,1	84,1	88,0	85,4	51,5	72,1

*:The number of persons with limitations in the Age group 16-24 is relatively small. The estimations are indicative.

Note:The total in this table is lower compared to previous tables because it includes young people aged less than 20 years. This group has a very low activity rate due to school enrolment.

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

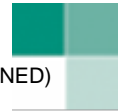


Table 27: Activity rate by degree of disability and Member State. Age: 20-64
Percent of the population (same age group) which is employed or unemployed.

	2008				2009			
	Disability			Total	Disability			Total
	Severe	Moderate	No		Severe	Moderate	No	
AT	42,5	67,6	77,5	73,4	40,7	68,0	78,2	74,2
BE	35,9	59,7	79,3	74,6	35,3	65,4	79,4	75,1
BG	25,1	61,7	85,0	81,7	19,7	58,2	84,3	80,8
CY	36,7	69,5	77,5	75,3	33,8	69,1	77,4	75,0
CZ	32,7	54,5	80,3	76,0	37,9	54,3	79,9	75,7
DE	51,5	76,6	82,4	78,9	47,4	77,3	82,4	79,0
DK	42,9	66,4	83,5	77,8	58,8	68,6	84,7	80,2
EE	22,2	68,5	85,5	79,8	35,2	65,9	84,8	79,9
EL	29,1	49,0	75,8	72,0	20,5	47,4	75,3	72,4
ES	35,6	58,7	81,2	76,9	37,4	62,6	82,1	77,8
FI	37,6	69,9	84,1	78,8	45,7	70,3	83,5	78,7
FR					48,0	65,1	79,4	76,1
HU	26,7	44,7	76,0	67,6	26,1	44,6	76,2	68,5
IE	23,4	48,4	78,7	72,5	22,0	46,3	76,8	70,7
IT	35,3	56,6	72,4	68,9	34,3	57,3	71,6	68,4
LT	19,1	61,7	85,4	79,2	19,2	57,1	85,7	79,9
LU	52,8	64,0	75,3	72,8	51,0	69,9	74,5	72,9
LV	34,0	71,8	85,4	80,2	32,8	69,7	88,3	82,7
MT					35,1	40,2	65,5	63,4
NL	23,4	63,1	80,2	74,5	29,3	62,9	81,1	75,3
PL	18,8	43,8	76,0	70,0	24,1	44,0	76,7	70,3
PT	31,1	69,9	85,1	79,3	31,3	67,8	85,8	79,3
RO	13,3	38,5	72,8	67,3	8,9	40,6	73,1	67,2
SE	50,9	73,1	88,4	85,1	43,4	69,7	88,1	84,5
SI	58,3	68,3	77,5	74,8	59,7	67,6	77,5	74,7
SK	34,6	66,4	83,7	77,2	33,5	67,3	82,1	76,1
UK	30,4	65,3	84,0	78,8	28,3	61,8	83,9	78,1
EU	36,7	62,5	79,5	75,0	37,0	63,1	79,6	75,3

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

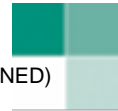


Table 28: Activity rate by degree of disability and Member State. Age: 20-64
Percent of the population (same age group) which is employed or unemployed.

	2010				2011			
	Disability			Total	Disability			Total
	Severe	Moderate	No		Severe	Moderate	No	
AT	38,8	67,4	77,6	73,6	45,4	68,8	78,3	74,8
BE	32,4	61,0	79,6	74,7	34,7	60,7	79,6	74,6
BG	26,4	52,2	84,0	80,5	22,1	54,2	83,9	79,9
CY					49,8	68,9	81,6	78,4
CZ	30,9	55,3	79,4	74,5	30,7	54,8	78,8	73,8
DE	49,9	76,4	83,1	79,5	49,4	78,7	83,8	80,3
DK	64,5	73,1	84,2	81,0	52,3	66,7	84,2	78,7
EE	33,5	64,7	84,5	79,0	28,2	66,3	84,2	78,4
EL	32,9	55,0	75,9	73,5	41,0	47,4	75,0	72,2
ES	35,0	61,9	83,1	78,9	27,8	56,9	80,6	76,6
FI	46,2	68,9	81,4	76,9	38,8	67,3	81,7	76,5
FR	44,1	68,2	79,0	75,6	46,1	68,1	79,7	76,2
HR					31,3	40,3	72,3	64,7
HU	26,6	47,0	76,3	68,9	24,8	48,2	76,8	69,7
IE								
IT	34,1	56,0	70,9	68,6	38,6	60,2	73,1	70,0
LT	13,3	54,4	86,1	80,5	17,7	55,0	85,0	79,0
LU	54,7	63,9	76,4	73,9	58,4	64,4	77,0	74,8
LV	36,6	65,7	85,2	79,8	30,8	66,3	84,3	79,2
MT	26,1	37,8	65,3	63,0	27,2	39,9	65,7	63,6
NL	27,0	62,8	81,8	76,0	24,9	63,8	82,7	76,3
PL	26,8	48,7	77,5	71,5	26,4	49,3	78,7	72,6
PT	30,9	65,9	85,3	78,9	33,7	68,1	85,1	79,9
RO	11,7	47,3	75,2	68,9	17,0	47,8	75,8	69,2
SE	51,1	78,6	87,2	84,8	54,4	77,4	87,8	85,2
SI	57,5	67,1	78,7	74,3	55,0	65,4	78,3	73,4
SK	35,3	69,1	82,0	76,4	32,6	68,9	81,6	75,9
UK	25,0	61,4	83,4	77,3	32,3	64,2	84,0	78,4
EU	37,2	63,6	79,7	75,5	38,4	64,1	80,2	75,8

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011



2.3.4 Data source

1. EUSILC UDB 2009 – version 3 of March 2011
2. EUSILC UDB 2010 – version 1 of March 2012
3. EUSILC UDB 2011 – version 2 of August 2013

2.3.5 Methodology

Total population is divided into economically active and inactive population. The economically active population includes those who are employed, and those who are unemployed. An active person is a person who is economically active on the labour market.

The activity rate is the ratio of economically active people on the labour market (employed or unemployed) to the total population of the same age group.

The EU-SILC survey introduced in 2009 a new classification of ‘Self-defined current economic status’ (question PL031). The possible answers are:

1. Employee working full-time
2. Employee working part-time
3. Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
4. Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
5. Unemployed
6. Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
7. In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business
8. Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work
9. In compulsory military community or service
10. Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
11. Other inactive person

We have included in the group of inactive people categories from ‘6’ to ‘11’.

For estimations distinguishing limited and not limited people in Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Sweden and Slovenia we have used personal cross sectional weights for selected persons (pb060). Otherwise, we have used personal cross sectional weights (pb040).

2.3.6 Notes

In order to make this indicator comparable to Europe 2020 indicators, we focus on people aged 20-64. However, estimations by age group follow the standard Eurostat age groups.

The number of persons with limitations in the age group 16-24 is relatively small. The estimations for this age group have only an indicative value.



EU-SILC estimators might overestimate the percentage of people with disabilities who participate in the labour force. In fact, persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the sample.

2.4 Early leavers from education and training

2.4.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

The EU strategy for the period 2010-2020 is a comprehensive framework committing the Commission to empowerment of people with disabilities to enjoy their full rights, and to removing everyday barriers in life. The Strategy builds on the UNCRPD and takes into account the experience of the Disability Action Plan (2004-2010). Its objectives are pursued by actions in eight priority areas. One area covers 'Education and training'. The aim is to promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for students and pupils with disabilities.

The EU strategy set a target of 10 percent or less of early school leavers by 2020. It considers that it is essential that all people have a set of basic knowledge and skills in order to fully participate in society. This is crucial in social and political life but also for smoothly entering the labour market, and will enable young people to understand and adapt to quick-evolving societies.

The strategy considers that reducing the number of early school-leavers is crucial because better educational levels help employability and progress in increasing the employment rate helps to reduce poverty.

According to the Europe 2020 objectives, the share of early school leavers should be under 10%. This indicator covers population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

The European Commission¹⁰ considers that access to mainstream education for children with severe disabilities is difficult and sometimes segregated. People with disabilities, in particular children, need to be integrated appropriately into the general education system and provided with individual support in the best interest of the child. The reduction of early school leavers constitutes a good indicator of success of such policies.

The European Disability Strategy will support national efforts to remove legal and organisational barriers for people with disabilities to general education and lifelong learning systems; provide timely support for inclusive education and personalised learning, and early identification of special needs.

¹⁰ COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS, European Disability Strategy 2010-2020: A Renewed Commitment to a Barrier-Free Europe; European Commission Brussels, 15.11.2010 COM(2010) 636 final.



Article 24 of the UN Convention treats “Education”. It notes that, “States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning”.

2.4.2 Headline findings

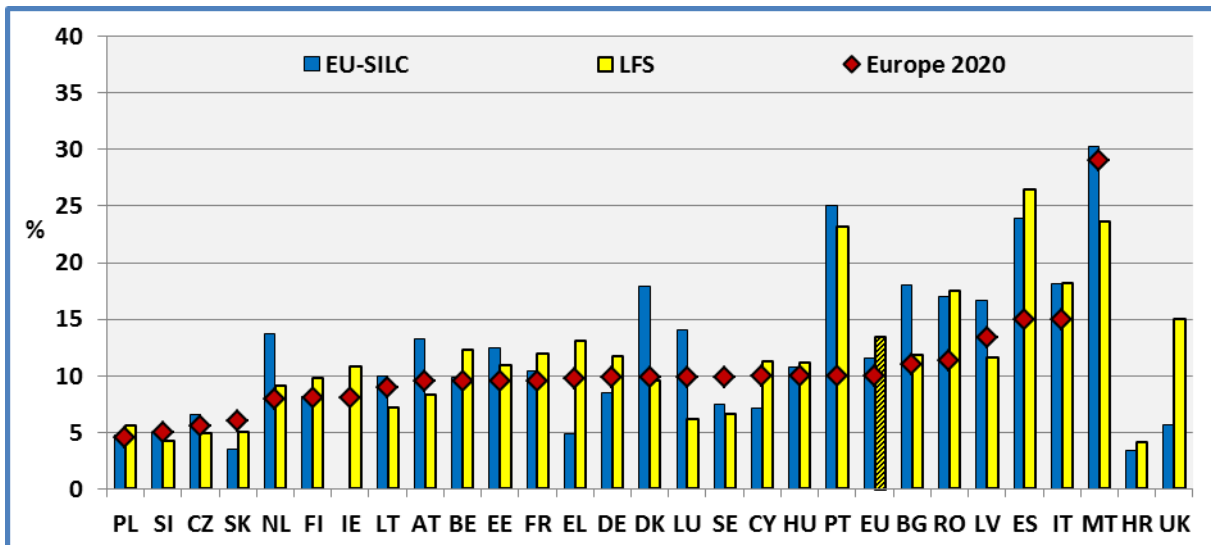
2.4.2.1 General comments

In the present study, we use the EU-SILC survey. However, Eurostat and the Member States use the LFS survey in order to monitor the percentage of early school leavers. The two estimators might be different due to sampling characteristics and the structure of the relevant question.

This indicator presents a specific problem. The number of observations in the EU-SILC survey, notably persons with activity limitations aged 18-24, is relatively small. Consequently, the estimations ought to be taken with care. In order to avoid these statistical problems, we enlarge the age group. But this indicator does not correspond to the Europe 2020 target.

In order to assess the strength of this indicator, we present the results of both surveys below.

Figure 40: Share of early school leavers by survey. Persons aged 18-24, 2011
Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training. Europe 2020 target: the EU average should be under 10%.



Note: A higher national percentage compared to the national target means that the share of early school leavers ought to be reduced.

Surveys: The two surveys do not follow the same methodology.



Data source: EU-SILC 2011 and

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

The LFS survey does not distinguish between disabled and non-disabled. Consequently, in the following, we use the EU-SILC data.

Several Member States have reached or are close to the national or the European average of 10%. This is notably true for persons without disabilities. On the contrary, the situation of people with disabilities appears extremely disadvantaged.

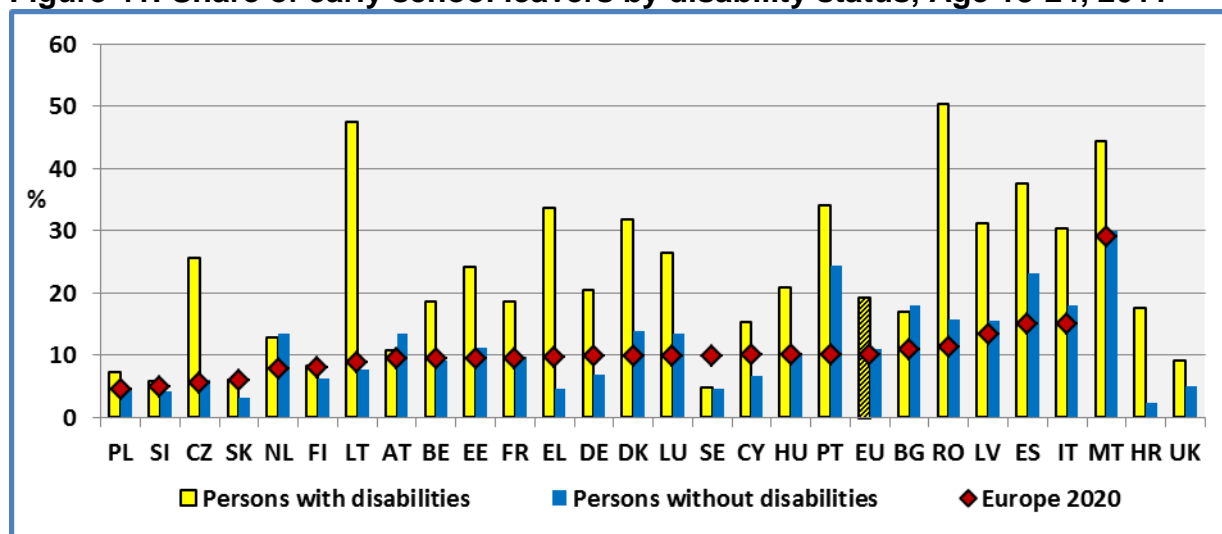
However, due to sampling limitations, estimations concerning persons with disabilities ought to be interpreted with caution. In fact, in 2011, the number of observations concerning persons with limitations aged 18 to 24 is less than 50 in the Czech Republic, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania and Sweden. Also, Poland and the UK have a relatively high number of observations with missing information on education.

Despite these limitations, we may note that at the EU level, 19% of young disabled are early school leavers compared to 11% for non-disabled young persons.

The high rates of early school leavers among young disabled might indicate problems related to accessibility and absence of adapted programmes. Physical and architectural barriers might be important obstacles but also methods and instruments which do not meet the abilities of young disabled.

We may note that the number of young persons with disabilities aged 18-24 who have never been in education is relatively high in Spain, Italy and Lithuania.

Figure 41: Share of early school leavers by disability status, Age 18-24, 2011



Note: Due to sampling limitations, the estimations are indicative. In fact, in 2011, the number of limited persons aged 18 to 24 is less than 50 in the Czech Republic,

Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania and Sweden. Also, in Poland and the UK the number of observations with missing information on education is relatively high.

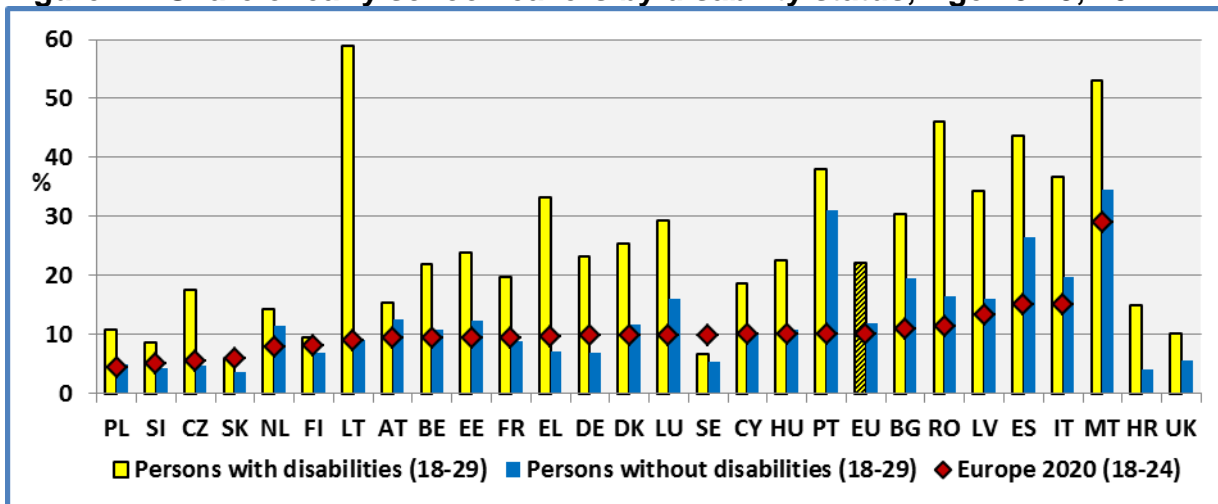
Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.4.2.2 Extension of the target group to persons aged 18-29

As noted above, the number of observations concerning people with disabilities aged 18-24 is relatively small. For this reason, we present for comparison the estimations for the age group 18-29. These estimations are more robust. Generally, the results are similar.

At the EU level, the disability gap between persons with and without disabilities is about 10 percentage points.

Figure 42: Share of early school leavers by disability status, Age 18-29, 2011



Note : The number of limited persons aged 18 to 29 is less than 50 in Croatia.

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

The disadvantage of young persons with disabilities compared to young persons without disabilities can be measured by the difference of the respective shares of early school leavers. This difference seems to be small in Austria, Netherlands, Sweden, Slovenia and Finland. On the other hand, the gap is relatively important in Greece, Romania and Lithuania.

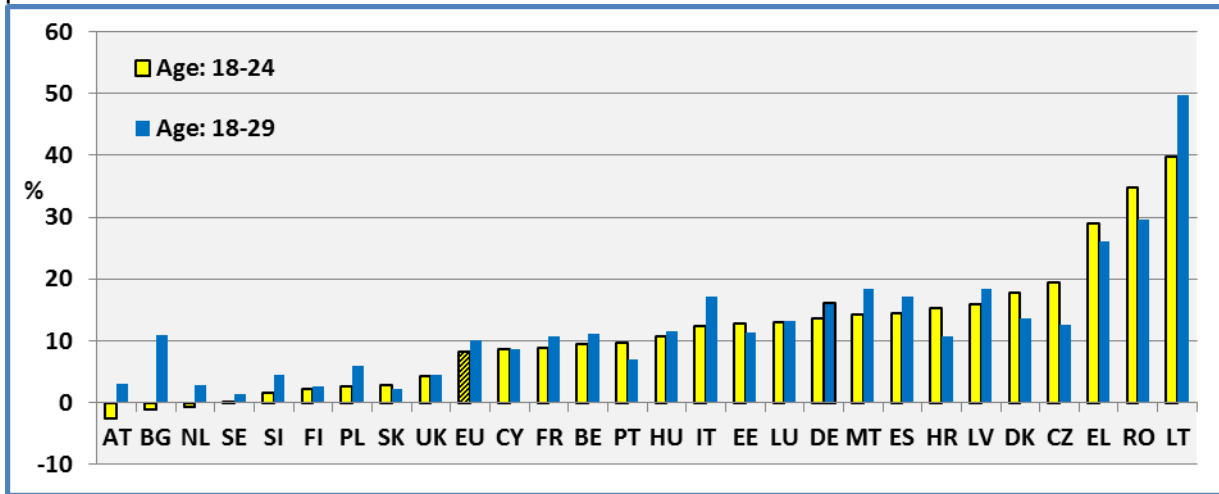
This gap measures the efforts Member States ought to develop in order to achieve equality of opportunities among young persons with and without disabilities.

The comparison of the two age groups enables us to confirm that the disadvantage of youth with disabilities is very low in Austria, Netherlands and Sweden. On the contrary, this disadvantage is relatively high in Greece, Romania and Lithuania.



Figure 43: The disadvantage of young persons with disabilities, 2011

Difference of early school leavers: Percent of persons with disabilities – Percent of persons without disabilities



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.4.2.3 Early school leavers by gender

Due to sampling limitations, we do not present estimations by gender. The data in the tables have only an indicative value. As noted above, the number of observations concerning young persons with disabilities aged 18-24 is relatively low. This makes the estimators very unstable. The standard errors are very high and the confidence intervals become very large.

Generally, young women have better achievements (lower share of early school leavers) compared to young boys. This applies also for young women with disabilities in comparison to young boys with disabilities. At the EU level, among girls with disabilities aged 18-24, 16% are early school leavers compared to 22% for young disabled boys. Among disabled youth, the gender gap is -6 percentage points.

The disability gap between boys with and without disabilities is about 10 percentage points. The difference for girls with and without disabilities is about 7 percentage points. In both cases, the disability gap decreased.

2.4.2.4 Early school leavers by degree of disability

The limited number of observations concerning persons with disabilities aged 18-24 does not enable us to present estimations by degree of disability and by Member State. Consequently, we present the percentage of early school leavers for the EU.

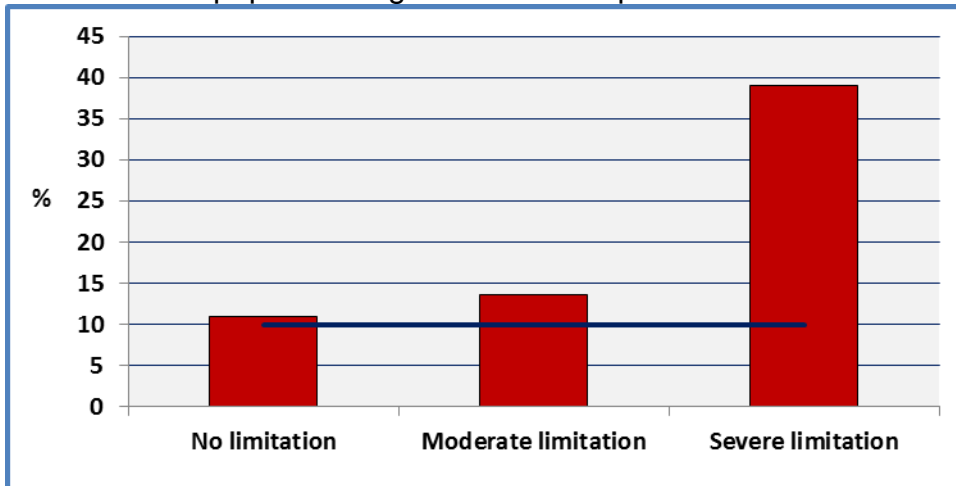
The rate of early school leavers among young with a severe limitation is 39%. The same rate for persons with a moderate disability is 14%. This rate is 11% for persons without disabilities.



The following chart reveals the particularly disadvantaged position of young persons with a severe limitation.

Figure 44: Early school leavers by degree of disability. Age 18-24, EU 2011

Percent of the population aged 18-24. Europe 2020 is 10%.



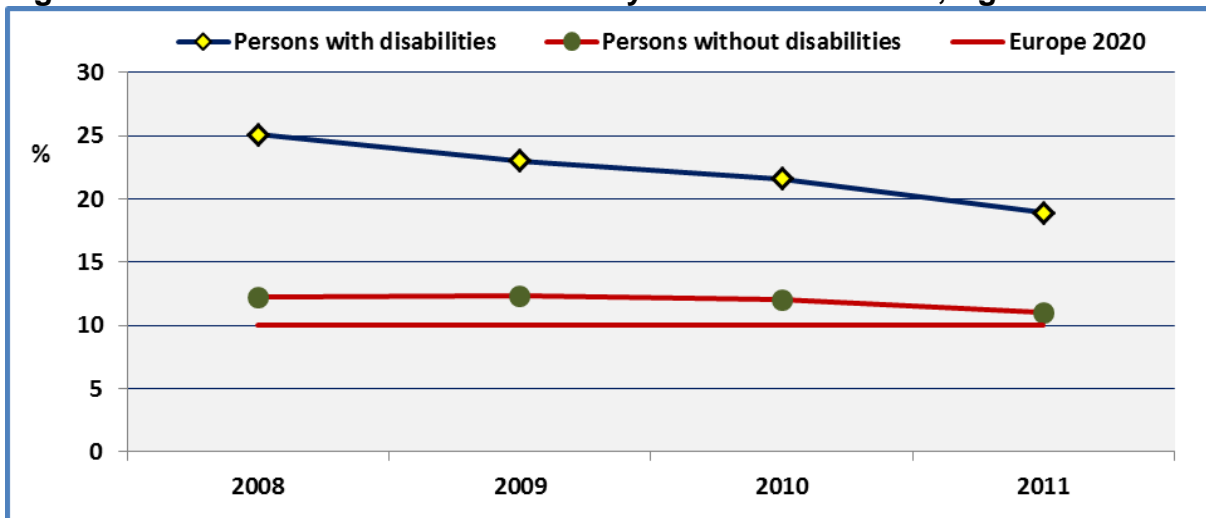
Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.4.2.5 Evolution

A persistent high level of early school leavers means that these persons enter the labour market without a skill. This constitutes an important barrier for their integration into the labour market and their adaptability to technological change. This disadvantage is notably high for young disabled persons.

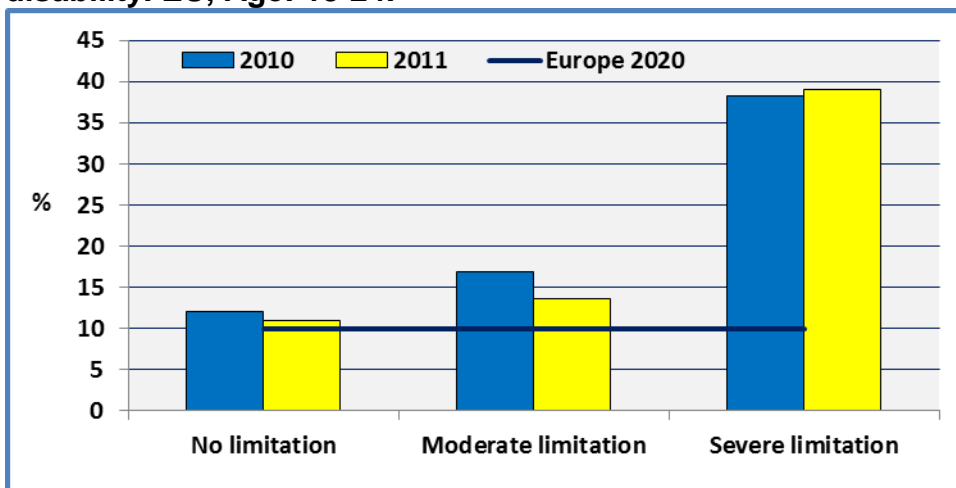
The share of early school leavers among persons with disabilities aged 18-24 is decreasing continuously. At the EU level, the percent of young disabled aged 18-24 early school leavers was 19% compared to 22% in 2010. This represents a decrease of 3 percentage points. Young disabled without disabilities follow a similar path. The rate decreased from 12% to 11%.

The difference of early school leavers rates between young people with and without disabilities decreased from 10 to 8 percentage points. This reveals a decrease of the disadvantage of young persons with disabilities compared to young people without disabilities.

Figure 45: Evolution of the shares of early school leavers. EU, Age: 18-24.

Data source: EU-SILC

A further analysis by degree of disability indicates that the reduction of the share of early school leavers concerns young persons with a moderate disability. We observe a reduction of 3 percentage points. On the contrary, the situation of young persons with a severe disability has slightly deteriorated between 2010 and 2011. In fact, there was an increase of early school leavers by 1 percentage point at the EU level.

Figure 46: Evolution of the shares of early school leavers by degree of disability. EU, Age: 18-24.

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

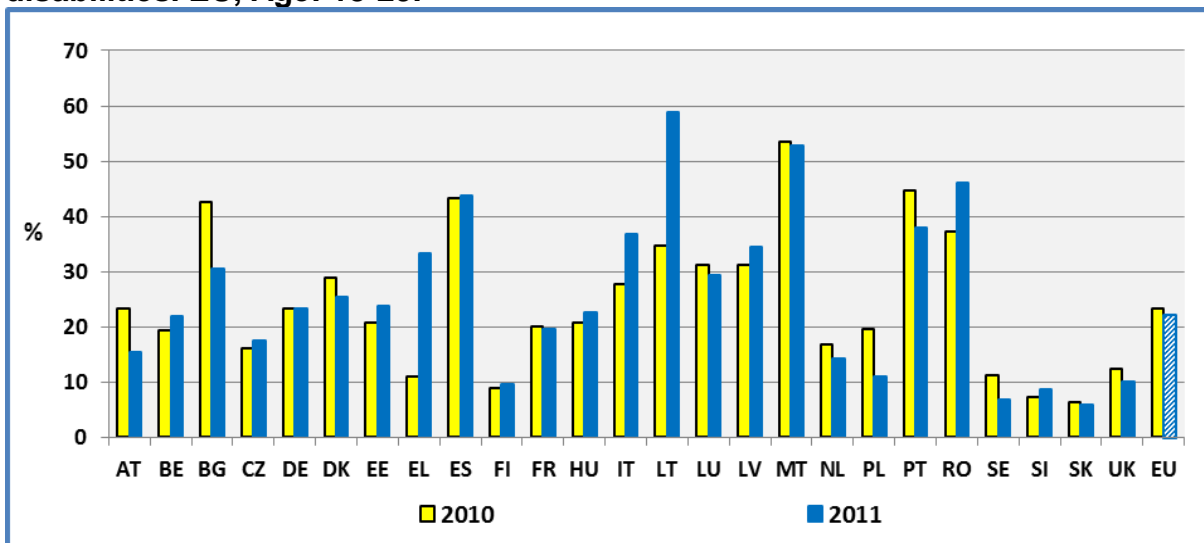
The situation varies sharply across Member States. In the following graph we present national evolutions but we cover the age group 18-29. This increases the robustness of the estimators and thus the conclusions of the comparison.

There was a big improvement (decrease of early school leavers) of the situation of young persons with disabilities in Bulgaria (-12 percentage points), in Poland (-9 pp)

and Austria (-8 pp). On the contrary, the situation of young with disabilities was deteriorated (increase of early school leavers) in Italy (+9 percentage points), Greece (+22 pp) and Lithuania (+24 pp).

Given the limited number of persons with disabilities in the age group 18-29, the data ought to be treated with caution. They indicate tendencies rather than exact absolute indicators.

Figure 47: Evolution of the shares of early school leavers among persons with disabilities. EU, Age: 18-29.



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

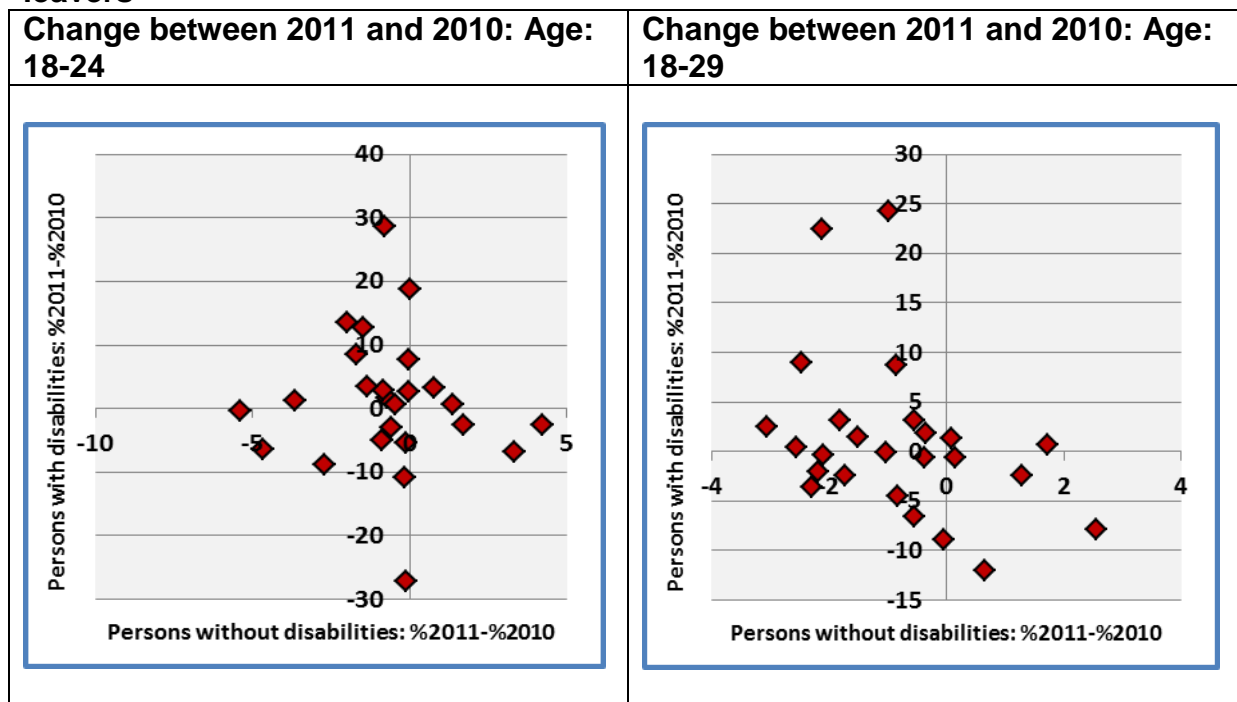
Further analysis of national evolutions reveals that a decrease of the share of early school leavers among young people without disabilities does not imply generally a decrease of the same rate among young persons with disabilities.

In statistical terms, when we compare the change between 2010 and 2011 of early school leavers shares, we find no correlation (or extremely low) between youth with and without disabilities.

As noted above, the estimators covering young people with disabilities aged 18-24 are statistically weak for several countries. In order to achieve robust results, we present also the same estimators for the age group 18-29. In the latter case, an extremely low correlation is present but with the wrong sign. We may conclude at the absence of any correlation in the evolution of early school leavers shares between the two groups.



Figure 48: Relation between the evolutions of the shares of early school leavers



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

The absence of a correlation between the two changes might imply that the two groups follow different logics and that a policy aiming to reach one group might not affect the other group. For example, this might be the case if young persons with disabilities face accessibility barriers. In fact, general education policies covering all young pupils might have little impact on young persons with disabilities facing architectural barriers. This implies that general policies ought to include the necessary adaptations meeting the needs of young pupils with special educational needs.

2.4.3 Data

Table 29: Share of early school leavers (Age 18-24). The EU-SILC estimators are indicative.

Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

The EU-SILC data are not comparable with LFS data.

	2008					2009					EU 2020
	Men + Women					Men + Women					
	Disability			All	LFS	Disability			All	LFS	ALL
	Yes	No	Total			Yes	No	Total			
AT	24,7	12,6	13,6	13,6	10,1	27,3	9,5	11,2	11,2	8,7	9,5
BE	27,1	9,9	12,7	12,7	12,0	25,7	11,5	12,4	12,4	11,1	9,5
BG	54,7	21,9	23,1	23,1	14,8	23,9	18,2	18,4	18,4	14,7	11,0
CY	22,8	8,4	8,9	8,9	13,7	25,7	5,2	6,1	6,1	11,7	10,0
CZ	9,7	5,7	6,5	6,5	5,6	15,3	5,8	6,5	6,6	5,4	5,5
DE	19,9	8,1	9,5	9,5	11,8	24,3	8,6	10,0	10,4	11,1	9,9
DK	27,2	16,8	18,7	17,1	12,5	16,2	19,6	19,1	21,3	10,6	9,9
EE	28,3	13,7	14,6	14,6	14,0	17,6	15,7	15,8	15,8	13,9	9,5
EL	36,0	10,1	10,5	10,5	14,8	23,5	5,9	6,0	6,0	14,5	9,7
ES	40,5	27,7	28,4	28,4	31,9	42,3	26,5	27,6	27,6	31,2	15,0
FI	26,8	8,7	11,2	10,9	9,8	14,5	8,4	9,3	10,0	9,9	8,0
FR					11,5	17,7	12,6	13,0	13,0	12,4	9,5
HU	20,3	12,3	12,7	12,7	11,7	22,5	10,8	11,3	11,5	11,2	10,0
IE	31,3	10,1	11,9	11,9	11,3	26,5	8,1	9,8	9,8	11,3	8,0
IT	32,5	17,0	18,0	18,0	19,7	19,5	18,3	18,4	18,4	19,2	15,0
LT	11,8	5,8	5,7	5,7	7,4	28,7	7,6	8,6	9,2	8,7	8,9
LU	24,1	12,1	13,1	13,1	13,4	17,6	13,6	13,8	14,0	7,7	9,9
LV	29,1	15,1	16,3	16,3	15,5	32,5	16,5	17,9	17,9	13,9	13,4
MT					38,1	48,9	30,1	30,6	30,5	36,8	29,0
NL	21,0	8,1	9,5	13,1	11,4	22,5	7,8	9,6	13,4	10,9	7,9
PL	17,2	3,7	4,4	4,4	5,0	15,5	4,4	5,0	5,0	5,3	4,5
PT	58,5	33,1	34,8	34,8	35,4	40,4	28,3	29,4	29,4	31,2	10,0
RO	65,9	14,6	16,1	16,1	15,9	64,6	14,7	15,8	15,8	16,6	11,3
SE	12,4	6,1	6,6	7,2	7,9	13,0	5,2	5,7	8,0	10,7	9,9
SI	8,3	4,2	4,7	4,9	5,1	4,9	4,6	4,6	4,9	5,3	5,0
SK	4,5	2,4	2,6	2,6	6,0	4,5	3,0	3,1	3,1	4,9	6,0
UK	16,1	6,8	7,6	7,6	17,0	16,6	7,9	8,5	8,6	15,7	
EU	25,1	12,2	13,2	13,3	14,8	23,0	12,3	13,1	13,3	14,4	10,0

Data source: EU-SILC 2008, 2009 and Eurostat



LFS data:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

Note: The number of observations concerning persons with disabilities aged 18-24 is very small in several Member States. For example, in 2008, this number is less than 100 observations in 16 Member States.

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 30: Share of early school leavers (Age 18-24). The EU-SILC estimators are indicative.

Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

The EU-SILC data are not comparable with LFS data.

	2010					2011					EU 2020	
	Men + Women					Men + Women						
	Disability			All	LFS	Disability			All	LFS		ALL
	Yes	No	Total			Yes	No	Total				
AT	17,6	10,1	10,7	10,7	8,3	10,8	13,4	13,2	13,2	8,3	9,5	
BE	17,5	12,8	13,1	13,6	11,9	18,8	9,2	9,7	9,8	12,3	9,5	
BG	44,1	18,1	18,6	18,6	13,9	16,9	18,0	18,0	18,0	11,8	11,0	
CY					12,6	15,3	6,7	7,1	7,1	11,3	10,0	
CZ	23,0	6,2	7,2	6,4	4,9	25,6	6,2	7,2	6,6	4,9	5,5	
DE	23,5	7,5	8,9	9,1	11,9	20,6	6,9	8,1	8,5	11,7	9,9	
DK	38,2	18,6	22,1	22,8	11,0	31,9	14,0	17,2	17,9	9,6	9,9	
EE	15,7	13,0	13,2	13,2	11,6	24,2	11,3	12,5	12,5	10,9	9,5	
EL	5,0	5,4	5,4	5,4	13,7	33,6	4,6	4,9	4,9	13,1	9,7	
ES	38,1	28,6	29,2	29,2	28,4	37,7	23,2	23,9	23,9	26,5	15,0	
FI	10,9	4,5	5,5	8,0	10,3	8,4	6,2	6,6	8,1	9,8	8,0	
FR	16,9	10,4	10,9	10,9	12,6	18,6	9,7	10,4	10,4	12,0	9,5	
HR						17,6	2,3	2,8	3,4	4,1		
HU	18,1	11,1	11,4	11,4	10,5	20,9	10,3	10,8	10,8	11,2	10,0	
IE					11,4					10,8	8,0	
IT	22,7	18,0	18,2	18,2	18,8	30,3	18,0	18,4	18,1	18,2	15,0	
LT	34,8	9,3	10,2	10,2	8,1	47,6	7,8	9,8	10,0	7,2	8,9	
LU	12,9	15,4	15,2	15,5	7,1	26,4	13,4	14,2	14,1	6,2	9,9	
LV	27,8	16,8	17,7	17,7	13,3	31,3	15,5	16,7	16,7	11,6	13,4	
MT	41,1	29,3	29,4	29,4	36,9	44,4	30,1	30,4	30,3	23,6	29,0	
NL	15,3	9,2	9,9	13,1	10,0	12,8	13,4	13,4	13,7	9,1	7,9	
PL	18,1	4,8	5,6	5,6	5,4	7,3	4,6	4,8	4,8	5,6	4,5	
PT	39,5	24,5	25,9	25,8	28,7	34,0	24,4	25,0	25,0	23,2	10,0	
RO	31,8	15,7	16,3	16,3	18,4	50,5	15,7	17,0	17,0	17,5	11,3	
SE	9,9	5,6	5,8	8,0	9,7	4,9	4,7	4,7	7,5	6,6	9,9	
SI	5,2	2,9	3,3	4,1	5,0	5,9	4,3	4,6	5,0	4,2	5,0	
SK	5,4	3,6	3,7	3,8	4,7	6,1	3,2	3,4	3,5	5	6,0	
UK	18,0	7,7	8,6	8,5	14,9	9,2	5,0	5,4	5,6	15		
EU	21,6	12,0	12,7	12,8	14,1	18,9	11,0	11,6	11,6	13,4	10,0	

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011



LFS data:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

Note: In 2010, the number of limited persons aged 18 to 24 are less than 50 observations in the following countries: Bulgaria, Greece, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden. Also, Poland and the UK have a relatively high number of observations with missing information on education. In 2011, the number of limited persons aged 18 to 24 are less than 50 observations in the following countries: Czech Republic, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania and Sweden. Also, Poland and the UK have a relatively high number of observations with missing information on education.

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 31: Share of early school leavers (Age 18-29)

Percentage of the population aged 18-29 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Men + Women			Men + Women			Men + Women			Men + Women		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	21,7	11,1	12,2	28,7	10,2	12,0	23,3	9,9	11,1	15,5	12,5	12,7
BE	24,4	11,7	14,3	30,9	13,3	14,6	19,4	13,9	14,4	22,0	10,9	11,6
BG	42,2	24,3	25,0	30,2	20,6	21,1	42,5	18,9	19,5	30,5	19,6	20,1
CY	19,6	10,7	11,1	21,1	9,8	10,4				18,6	10,0	10,4
CZ	11,4	5,4	6,1	13,0	5,9	6,4	16,0	6,3	7,0	17,5	4,8	5,6
DE	23,8	8,6	10,7	26,7	7,9	9,7	23,3	8,0	9,4	23,2	7,0	8,6
DK	21,5	14,3	15,7	17,6	16,0	16,3	29,0	14,0	16,5	25,4	11,7	14,2
EE	35,2	14,4	16,0	24,8	14,0	14,9	20,7	12,9	13,6	23,8	12,4	13,5
EL	37,9	12,1	12,7	24,7	10,4	10,5	10,9	9,3	9,3	33,3	7,2	7,6
ES	46,2	28,9	29,9	41,4	29,0	30,0	43,2	29,0	29,9	43,7	26,5	27,3
FI	22,0	8,2	10,0	15,3	9,2	10,2	8,8	5,2	5,8	9,5	6,9	7,3
FR				20,1	11,7	12,3	20,0	11,0	11,8	19,7	8,9	9,8
HR										15,0	4,2	4,6
HU	16,7	11,4	11,8	23,3	10,9	11,5	20,7	11,2	11,7	22,5	10,9	11,5
IE	32,8	11,7	13,4	29,7	8,6	10,4						
IT	36,0	21,1	22,1	31,5	21,6	22,2	27,8	22,2	22,3	36,8	19,7	20,6
LT	28,7	8,9	10,0	29,1	10,4	11,3	34,7	10,1	11,0	58,9	9,1	11,7
LU	26,3	19,2	19,8	29,9	19,7	20,4	31,3	18,2	19,2	29,3	16,0	16,9
LV	35,2	17,1	19,0	37,7	17,4	19,4	31,3	17,8	19,0	34,4	16,0	17,4
MT				52,1	35,6	36,1	53,5	34,4	34,7	52,9	34,6	35,0
NL	18,9	8,8	10,0	22,4	9,1	10,9	16,7	10,1	10,9	14,3	11,4	11,7
PL	21,0	4,4	5,3	15,8	5,2	5,8	19,7	4,9	5,8	10,9	4,9	5,2
PT	57,0	35,9	37,4	47,1	32,7	34,1	44,6	31,5	32,7	38,0	31,0	31,5
RO	51,8	17,4	18,5	52,3	16,9	18,2	37,3	17,3	18,1	46,0	16,5	17,8
SE	17,1	7,0	7,7	10,8	5,8	6,1	11,2	6,2	6,5	6,8	5,4	5,5
SI	7,8	4,9	5,2	9,4	5,2	5,7	7,4	4,2	4,8	8,7	4,3	5,1
SK	6,1	2,5	2,8	5,8	3,0	3,3	6,4	3,9	4,1	5,8	3,5	3,8
UK	13,2	7,0	7,6	13,9	8,4	8,8	12,5	7,4	7,9	10,1	5,7	6,1
EU	26,4	13,7	14,7	25,6	13,5	14,4	22,7	13,3	14,0	22,2	12,0	12,7

Data source: EU-SILC

Table 32: Share of early school leavers by gender (Age 18-24). The data have an indicative value.

Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

	2008						2009					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	19,4	12,9	13,4	29,1	12,3	13,8	23,5	10,7	11,5	29,2	8,4	10,8
BE	29,5	7,5	10,4	24,3	12,3	15,0	22,0	9,0	10,1	31,1	13,9	14,8
BG	58,9	21,4	23,0	48,7	22,4	23,2	27,5	18,3	18,6	20,9	18,1	18,3
CY	23,4	6,7	7,1	22,4	10,4	10,8	22,7	4,0	4,6	27,7	6,5	7,6
CZ	10,9	5,0	5,4	8,3	6,4	7,5	17,1	4,6	5,6	13,0	6,9	7,3
DE	14,6	8,0	8,9	24,7	8,1	10,0	12,7	8,6	8,9	32,5	8,6	10,9
DK	17,9	18,7	18,5	41,6	14,9	18,9	18,2	15,9	16,4	11,6	22,7	21,6
EE	27,8	9,0	10,1	28,7	18,4	19,1	10,0	11,5	11,4	24,7	19,7	20,1
EL	41,4	9,0	9,4	32,9	11,2	11,6	13,6	5,1	5,2	29,6	6,6	6,8
ES	36,3	20,0	20,9	45,7	35,2	35,7	32,7	20,3	21,2	52,8	32,4	33,7
FI	28,8	6,2	9,6	23,7	11,1	12,7	14,4	6,1	7,7	14,7	10,5	10,9
FR							17,8	11,5	12,1	17,6	13,6	13,9
HU	10,8	11,8	11,8	29,2	12,9	13,7	23,0	8,8	9,4	22,1	12,7	13,1
IE	24,7	7,9	9,3	36,1	11,9	14,0	23,3	6,7	8,5	30,1	9,2	10,9
IT	28,1	13,4	14,3	37,6	20,4	21,5	8,4	17,0	16,5	29,5	19,6	20,2
LT	10,5	3,3	3,4	13,5	8,4	8,1	29,2	3,7	5,1	27,8	12,4	13,0
LU	36,3	9,8	12,1	9,0	14,5	14,1	8,1	14,8	14,4	28,1	12,5	13,3
LV	14,7	10,5	10,9	47,9	19,4	21,6	27,5	12,0	13,8	40,0	20,6	21,9
MT							39,7	25,3	25,7	55,9	34,6	35,2
NL	18,1	7,8	9,2	26,0	8,4	9,7	24,6	5,3	8,1	19,0	10,4	11,2
PL	10,4	2,0	2,3	21,2	5,4	6,4	11,2	2,3	2,6	17,8	6,6	7,4
PT	57,1	22,1	24,5	59,9	43,7	44,8	39,9	20,1	22,4	41,1	35,7	36,1
RO	51,1	14,7	15,7	77,0	14,5	16,6	67,5	14,0	15,0	62,4	15,4	16,5
SE	11,0	5,6	6,1	14,7	6,6	7,0	14,5	3,9	4,8	10,6	6,3	6,5
SI	3,3	2,1	2,3	14,5	6,0	7,0	5,6	3,1	3,4	3,9	6,0	5,8
SK	3,4	2,3	2,5	5,6	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,6	5,8	3,3	3,6
UK	16,0	5,8	7,0	16,5	7,9	8,4	17,4	7,8	8,6	15,4	8,0	8,5
EU	21,2	10,1	11,0	29,4	14,2	15,2	19,2	10,6	11,2	27,0	13,9	14,8

Note: Due to the small number of observations concerning young people with disabilities, the estimations have only an indicative value. See note under previous tables.

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

Table 33: Share of early school leavers by gender (Age 18-24). The data have an indicative value.

Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

	2010						2011					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	15,9	9,9	10,4	18,9	10,3	11,1	10,2	11,9	11,7	11,7	14,8	14,6
BE	17,8	9,4	10,2	17,1	16,0	16,1	10,1	7,6	7,8	32,6	10,7	11,7
BG	49,1	19,4	20,2	35,4	16,8	17,1	11,1	19,7	19,3	22,9	16,4	16,7
CY							13,1	4,4	4,8	17,0	8,8	9,3
CZ	16,4	5,1	5,7	27,6	7,2	8,6	10,9	4,8	5,1	37,1	7,5	9,1
DE	17,4	7,3	8,1	28,0	7,7	9,6	18,2	5,6	6,8	23,0	8,1	9,3
DK	36,1	15,4	19,4	40,3	21,2	24,5	23,1	14,4	16,7	47,2	13,7	17,6
EE	14,6	8,5	9,0	16,8	17,3	17,2	25,6	5,5	7,4	22,8	16,9	17,4
EL	0,0	4,6	4,6	6,9	6,2	6,2	23,9	3,7	3,9	37,4	5,5	6,0
ES	31,5	23,2	23,7	45,2	33,8	34,4	44,3	21,4	22,3	32,5	25,0	25,4
FI	3,2	3,3	3,3	19,4	5,6	7,8	3,4	3,9	3,8	15,4	8,4	9,4
FR	16,8	8,9	9,6	17,1	11,9	12,3	19,5	8,2	9,2	17,5	11,1	11,6
HR							23,7	2,0	2,9	0,0	2,7	2,7
HU	11,7	10,7	10,8	23,5	11,4	12,1	22,5	9,1	9,8	19,1	11,4	11,8
IE												
IT	18,0	15,5	15,5	27,4	20,5	20,7	19,9	13,7	13,9	36,6	22,3	23,0
LT	31,1	3,4	4,5	39,8	16,0	16,7	34,7	3,4	4,9	60,3	12,3	14,7
LU	10,3	12,2	12,0	18,6	18,0	18,0	9,7	13,7	13,5	41,2	13,1	14,7
LV	23,4	13,0	13,9	32,3	20,3	21,2	22,4	10,9	11,7	38,6	20,0	21,5
MT	42,9	23,7	23,8	40,3	34,4	34,5	51,1	28,1	28,5	38,8	31,8	32,0
NL	13,7	6,7	7,6	17,7	11,7	12,3	19,8	6,3	8,3	1,6	20,7	18,8
PL	15,6	3,1	3,8	20,0	6,4	7,4	8,2	3,2	3,5	6,5	6,1	6,1
PT	39,4	17,7	19,9	39,6	31,0	31,8	22,0	19,2	19,4	46,0	29,3	30,3
RO	24,2	15,8	16,1	40,9	15,6	16,5	39,3	15,0	15,9	60,3	16,4	18,1
SE	14,9	3,5	4,4	0,0	7,5	7,2	3,7	3,4	3,4	7,1	5,9	6,0
SI	2,1	0,9	1,1	8,2	4,7	5,3	0,0	2,4	2,1	10,7	6,0	6,8
SK	4,6	2,8	2,9	6,3	4,2	4,4	5,6	1,9	2,3	6,5	4,2	4,4
UK	11,6	6,6	7,1	29,1	8,8	10,3	6,9	4,7	5,0	14,7	5,3	5,9
EU	17,6	10,3	10,8	25,8	13,8	14,6	16,0	9,2	9,8	22,4	12,7	13,3

Note: Due to the small number of observations concerning young people with disabilities, the estimations have only an indicative value. See note under previous tables.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

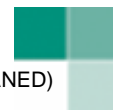


Figure 34: Early school leavers by degree of disability. Age 18-24, EU

Percent of the population aged 18-24. Early school leavers are young persons with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Early school leavers			Early school leavers			Early school leavers			Early school leavers		
	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total
Disability												
No limitation	88	12	100	88	12	100	88	12	100	89	11	100
Moderate limitation	80	20	100	80	20	100	83	17	100	86	14	100
Severe limitation	58	42	100	64	36	100	62	38	100	61	39	100

Data source: EU-SILC

Note: Due to the small number of observations concerning young people with disabilities, several national estimates are not reliable. Consequently, we present the EU averages.

2.4.4 Data source

1. EUSILC UDB 2009 – version 3 of March 2011
2. EUSILC UDB 2010 – version 1 of March 2012
3. EUSILC UDB 2011 – version 2 of August 2013

2.4.5 Methodology

Eurostat publishes on his webpage the percentage of early leavers from education and training. Early leavers from education and training refer to persons aged 18 to 24 fulfilling the following two conditions (nominator):

1. the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short, and
2. respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.

The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained" and "participation to education and training". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey.

Eurostat uses the results of the LFS (Labour Force Survey). From 20 November 2009, this indicator is based on annual averages of quarterly data instead of one unique reference quarter in spring.

The EU-SILC survey reports the 'Highest ISCED level attained' (Question: PE040). It distinguishes:



- 0 pre-primary education,
- 1 primary education,
- 2 lower secondary education,
- 3 (upper) secondary education,
- 4 post-secondary non tertiary education,
- 5 first stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification) and second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)

The level is recorded according to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997. Value "5" correspond to usual ISCED values '5' and '6'.

If the person has never been in education, we include him in the category 'pre-primary education'.

We define early leavers from education as those who have attained level '0', '1' or '2' and are not currently participating in an educational activity.

For estimations distinguishing limited and not limited people in Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Sweden and Slovenia we have used personal cross sectional weights for selected persons (pb060). Otherwise, we have used personal cross sectional weights (pb040).

Due to the small number of observations, notably for data concerning people with disabilities by sex, we provide for comparison, estimations for the age group from 18 to 29 years.

When we compare LFS and EU-SILC results, we have to keep in mind that LFS presents a category "3c short" while the EU-SILC survey presents only a category "3: (upper) secondary education".

The ISCED levels are under review. Eurostat has set up a Task Force on the improvement of the quality of education variables in the LFS and other household surveys (notably the EU-SILC).

2.4.6 Notes

Analysis by Member State may be considered to be robust for most countries. However, analysis by gender presents a certain number of statistical problems due to the low number of observations. Consequently, estimations for the age group 18-24 ought to be treated with caution, notably for estimations concerning gender. The reader may compare the results of the age group 18-24 with estimations concerning the age group 18-29 which are more robust.

In 2011, the number of limited persons aged 18 to 24 is less than 50 observations in the following countries: Czech Republic, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania



and Sweden. Also, Poland and the UK have a relatively high number of observations with missing information on education.

The percentage of young persons 18-24 who have never been in education increases significantly with the severity of disability. At the EU level, about 0,2% of young non-disabled aged 18-24 have never been in education. This rate increases to 1,2 among young with a moderate disability and 6% among young with a severe disability.

2.5 PERSONS WHO have completed a tertiary or equivalent education

2.5.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

The Europe 2020 strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth aims at helping Europe to recover from the crisis by boosting competitiveness, productivity, growth potential, social cohesion and economic convergence.

The EU considers that education has a central role in this important strategy in terms of fostering both societal and economic progress across the EU. It notes that education is crucial for young people's transitions from education into the labour market and for their successful integration in the society. Higher educational attainment levels increase employability and reduce poverty in the context of a knowledge-based economy.

European Council gave its political endorsement on 17 June 2010 to increase the participation in tertiary education: the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education should be at least 40% in 2020. Consequently, we present below the share of the population aged 30-34 years who have successfully completed university or university-like (tertiary-level) education.

Also, the EU strategy for the period 2010-2020 is a comprehensive framework committing the Commission to empowerment of people with disabilities to enjoy their full rights, and to removing everyday barriers in life. The Strategy builds on the UNCRPD and takes into account the experience of the Disability Action Plan (2004-2010). Its objectives are pursued by actions in eight priority areas. One area covers 'Education and training'. The aim is to promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for students and pupils with disabilities.

Article 24 of the UN Convention treats "Education". It notes that, "States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning".



2.5.2 Headline findings

2.5.2.1 General comments

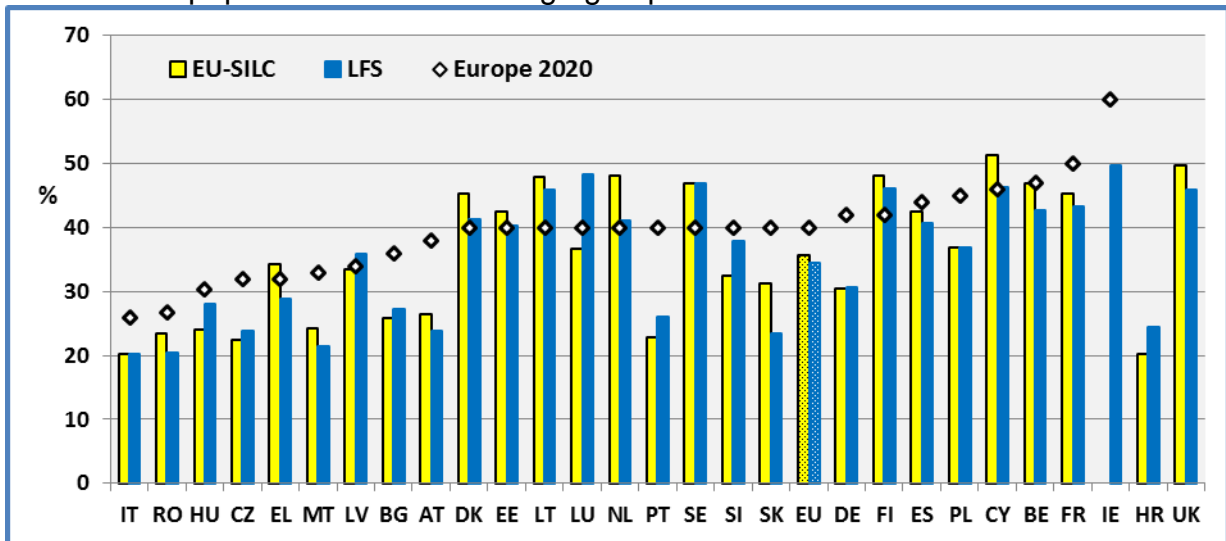
In the present study, we use the EU-SILC survey. However, Eurostat and the Member States use the LFS survey in order to monitor the percentage of early school leavers. The two estimators might be different due to sampling characteristics and the structure of the relevant question.

This indicator presents a specific problem. The number of observations in the EU-SILC survey, notably persons with activity limitations aged 30-34, is relatively small. Consequently, the estimations ought to be treated with caution. In order to avoid these statistical problems, we enlarge the age group. But this indicator does not correspond to the Europe 2020 target.

In order to assess the strength of this indicator, we present the results of both surveys below.

Figure 49: Percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by Member State and survey (age: 30-34), 2011.

Share of the population of the same age group



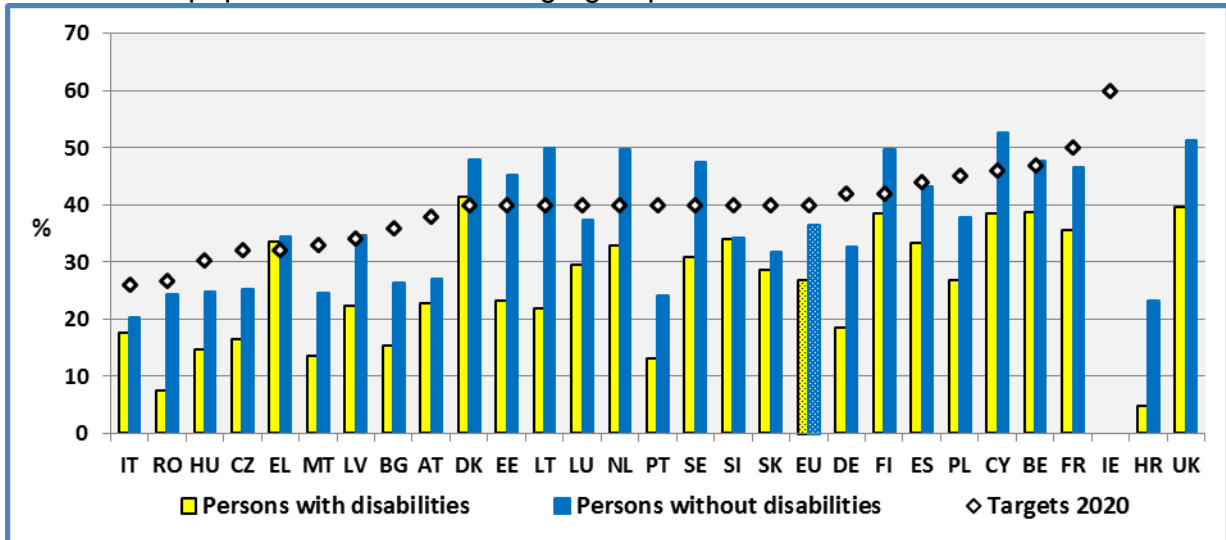
Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & Eurostat

In the following, we will use the EU-SILC data as this survey enables us to distinguish between persons with and without disabilities.

At the European level, 36% of persons aged 30-34 have completed a tertiary or equivalent education. The target for Europe 2020 is 40%. This rate is 27% for persons with disabilities and 37% for persons without disabilities. Eight Member States have reached their national targets according to EU-SILC survey. If we focus only on people with disabilities, only two Member States have attained their national

target for the group of persons with disabilities but these two estimators are statistically weak, notably for Greece.

Figure 50: Percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by Member State and disability status (age: 30-34), 2011
Share of the population of the same age group



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

AT & DE: If we add persons with a post-secondary non tertiary education (level 4), the rates are: AT: 38% and DE: 45%.

Note: Due to the limited number of observations, the estimations ought to be interpreted with caution. The number of persons with disabilities aged 30-34 is small in Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden. The number of observations concerning persons with disabilities aged 30-34 in these countries is less than 50 observations.

The disadvantage of people with disabilities may be measured in different ways.

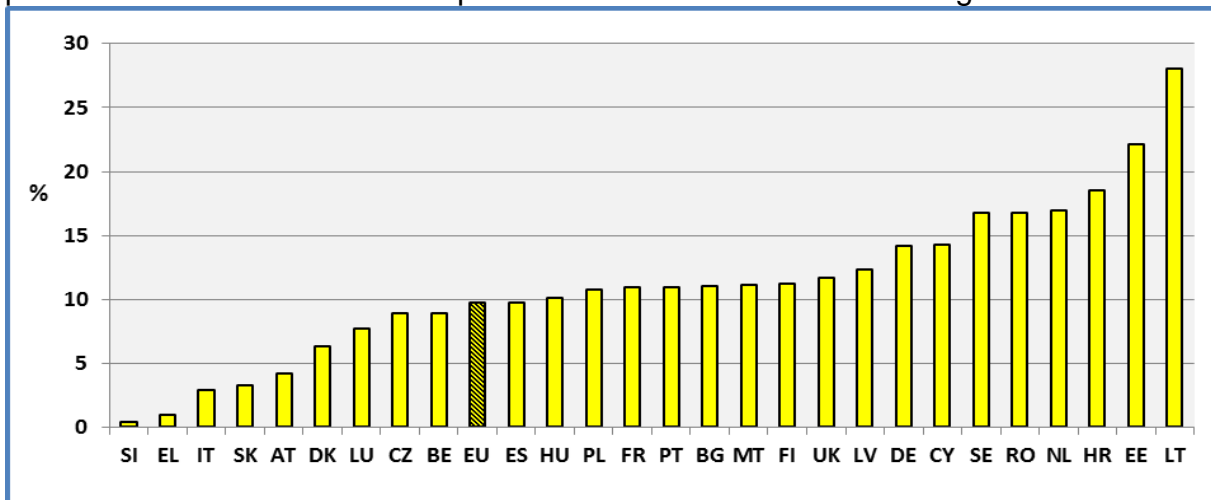
One way consists in measuring the difference between the percent of people with and without disabilities that have completed a tertiary education. At EU level the disadvantage of people with disabilities amounts to 10 percentage points. In fact, the percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education aged 30-34 in 2011 is 27% for people with disabilities and 37% for people without disabilities.

The disadvantage of persons with disabilities is high in Croatia, Estonia and Lithuania. On the other hand, this disadvantage is small in Slovenia, Greece and Italia. Given the limited number of observations, the data have an indicative value.



Figure 51: The disadvantage of young persons with disabilities, 2011

Persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education: Difference between persons without disabilities and persons with disabilities. Persons aged 30-34.



Note: Due to the limited number of observations, the estimations ought to be interpreted with caution. The number of persons with disabilities aged 30-34 is small notably in Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden. Estimations for Austria and Germany do not include persons with a post-secondary non tertiary education.

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

Another method consists in estimating the distance between the achievements for each group and the national target. We may observe below that certain countries with good achievements for persons without disabilities present very low results for persons with disabilities.

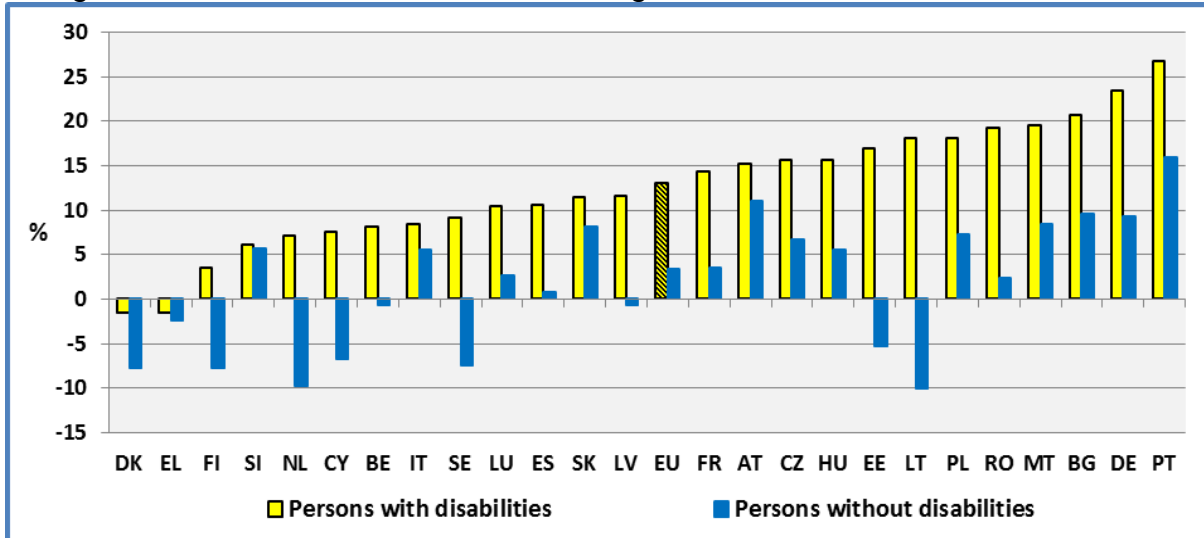
At the EU level, the distance between the EU target and the rate of persons with disabilities is 13 percentage points. This distance for persons without disabilities is 3 percentage points.

Denmark and Greece have attained the targets for both groups. Finland has a relatively low gap for persons with disabilities. On the other hand, the following countries have the biggest distance between target and percentage of persons with a disability who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education: Bulgaria (10 percentage points), Germany (9 pp) and Portugal (16 pp). However, the definition of the German target is not similar to the one of other Member States. As before, these data are only indicative. They have a real value if the same or similar values are found in consecutive years.



Figure 52: Distance between Europe 2020 target and percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by Member State and disability status (age: 30-34), 2011

A negative value means that the national target has been achieved*.



Note: Due to the limited number of observations, the estimations ought to be interpreted with caution. The number of persons with disabilities aged 30-34 is small notably in Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden. Estimations for Austria and Germany do not include persons with a post-secondary non tertiary education.

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

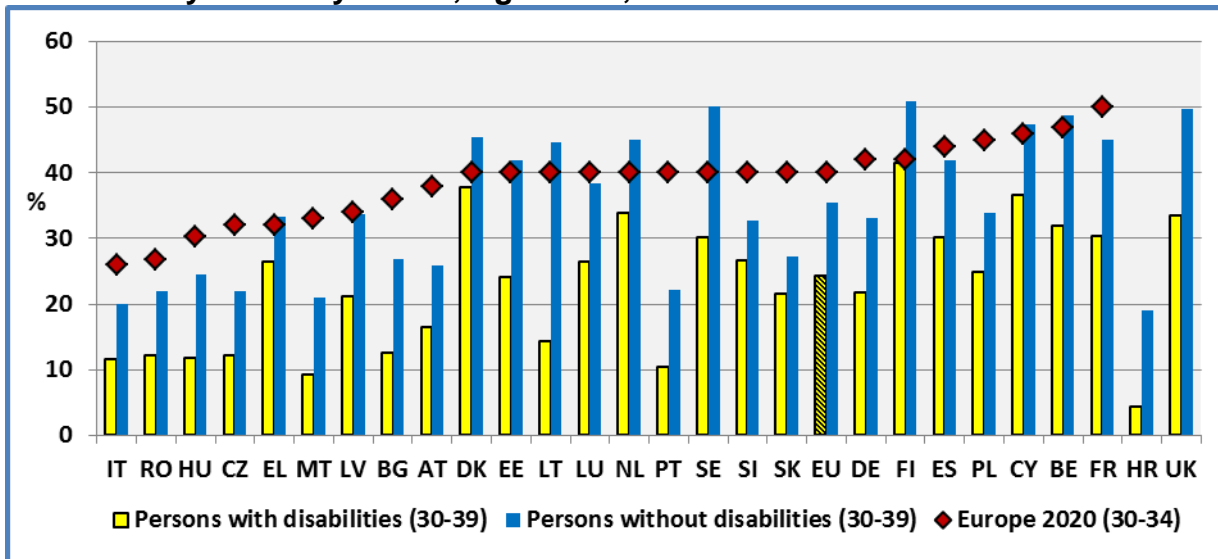
2.5.2.2 Extension of the target group to persons aged 30-39

As noted above, the number of observations concerning people with disabilities aged 30-34 is relatively small. For this reason, we present for comparison the estimations for the age group 30-39. These estimations are more robust. Generally, the results are similar. The gap between persons with and without disabilities is 11 percentage points.

They confirm the good achievements for persons with disabilities in Finland and Denmark but at a lesser extend for Greece. They confirm also the poor results of Bulgaria, Portugal and Malta. Also, the rate is very low in Croatia.



Figure 53: Share of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by disability status, Age 30-39, 2011



Note: Estimations for Austria and Germany do not include persons with a post-secondary non tertiary education.

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

We may observe that certain countries with good achievements for persons without disabilities present very low results for persons with disabilities (e.g. Sweden and Belgium).

As noted above, the disadvantage of persons with disabilities compared to persons without disabilities can be measured by the difference of the respective shares of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education. The gap is relatively important in Estonia, Sweden and Lithuania.

This gap measures the efforts Member States ought to develop in order to achieve equality of opportunities among persons with and without disabilities.

2.5.2.3 Gender

Concerning gender, women face an advantage in comparison to men. This is also true for women with disabilities in comparison to men with disabilities.

At the European level, the percentage of women with disabilities aged 30-34 who completed tertiary or equivalent education is 31%. The equivalent rate for disabled men is 23%.

The gap between men with and without disabilities is about 10 percentage points while the equivalent for women with and without disabilities is 11 percentage points. In both cases, the gap has decreased from 2010 to 2011 for both genders.



The estimations by gender presented in the tables have only an indicative value. In fact, the number of observations is relatively small. In 2011, the number of observations concerning persons with disabilities (males and females) aged 30-34 was less than 50 persons in the following countries: Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden. The number was between 50 and 100 in Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Luxembourg, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal and Romania. Due to the limited number of observations, estimations ought to be interpreted with caution.

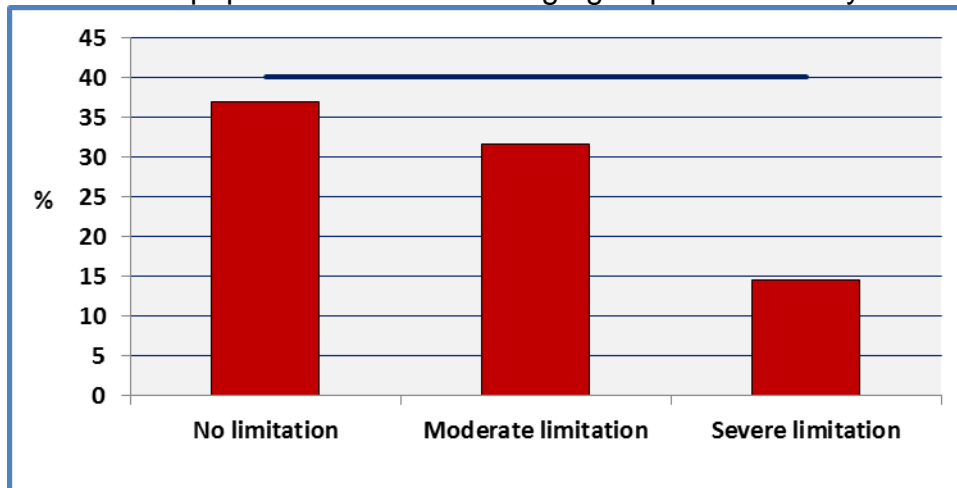
2.5.2.4 Degree of disability

The limited number of observations concerning persons with disabilities aged 30-34 does not enable us to present estimations by degree of disability and by Member State. Consequently, we present the percentage of persons who completed tertiary or equivalent education for the EU.

Only 15% of persons with a severe disability aged 30-34 have completed a tertiary or equivalent education programme. This rate is 32% for persons with a moderate disability and 37% for persons without disability. The following chart reveals the particularly disadvantaged position of persons with a severe limitation.

Figure 54: Percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by degree of disability. Age: 30-34, EU 2011.

Share of the population of the same age group and disability status



Source of data: EU-SILC 2011

2.5.2.5 Evolution

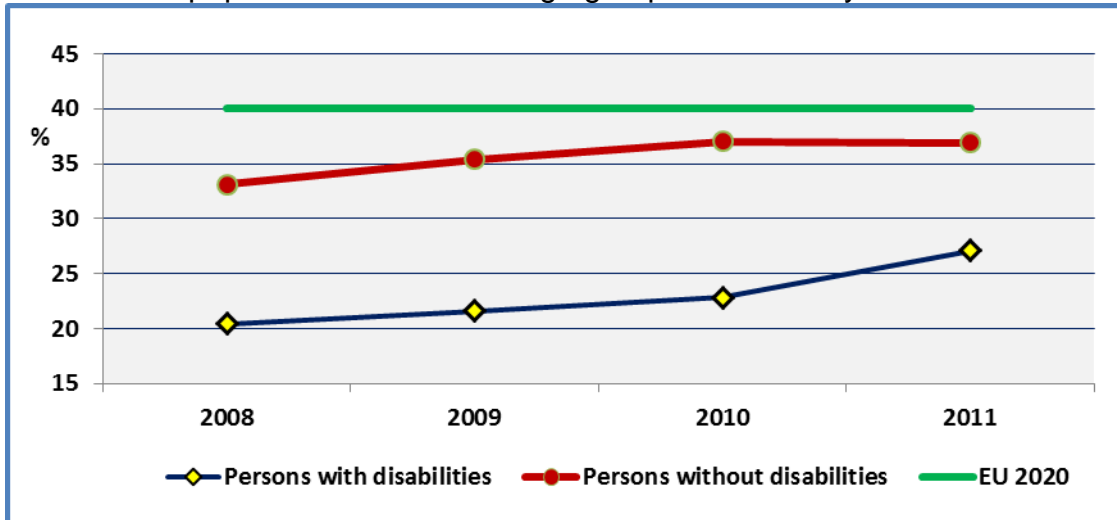
We may observe a continuous improvement of the situation of persons with disabilities. Even more, the improvement has been accelerated during 2010-2011. On the other hand, the rate of persons without disabilities has been stabilised around 37%.



This implies that the gap of 14 percentage points in 2010 has been reduced to 10 percentage points in 2011.

Figure 55: Evolution of the share of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by disability status. Age: 30-34, EU 2011.

Share of the population of the same age group and disability status



Source of data: EU-SILC

However, the situation varies sharply across Member States. In order to increase the robustness of the comparison between 2010 and 2011, we present below the estimations for the age group 30-39. The estimations for Greece can be questioned.

There was an increase of the rate of persons with disabilities in 14 Member States and deterioration in the remaining 11 Member States. Again, we have to note that these data are indicative.

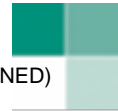
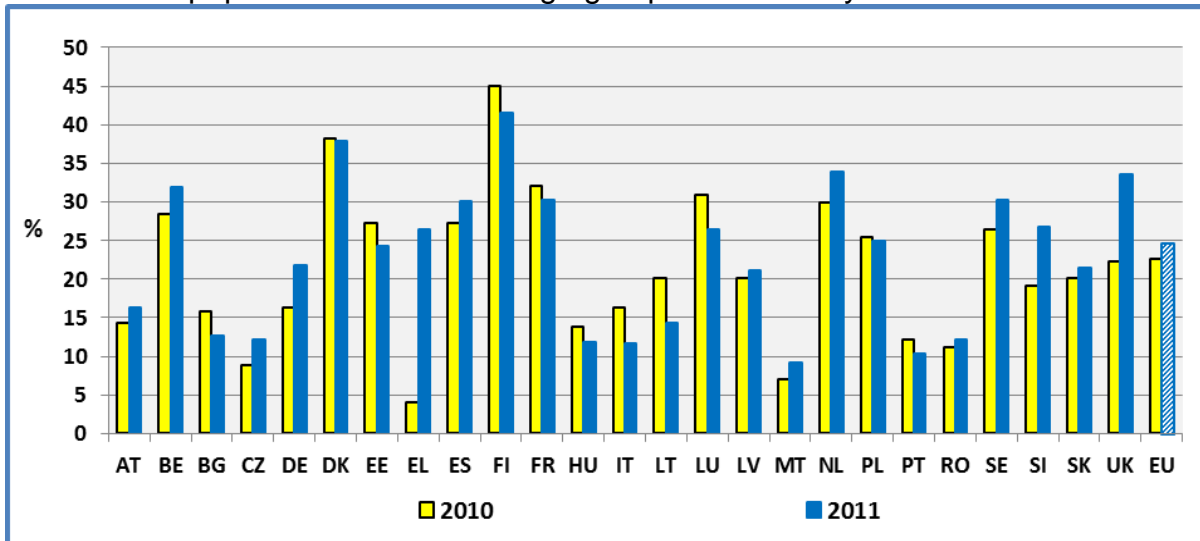


Figure 56: Evolution of the share of persons with disabilities who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education. Age: 30-39.

Share of the population of the same age group and disability status



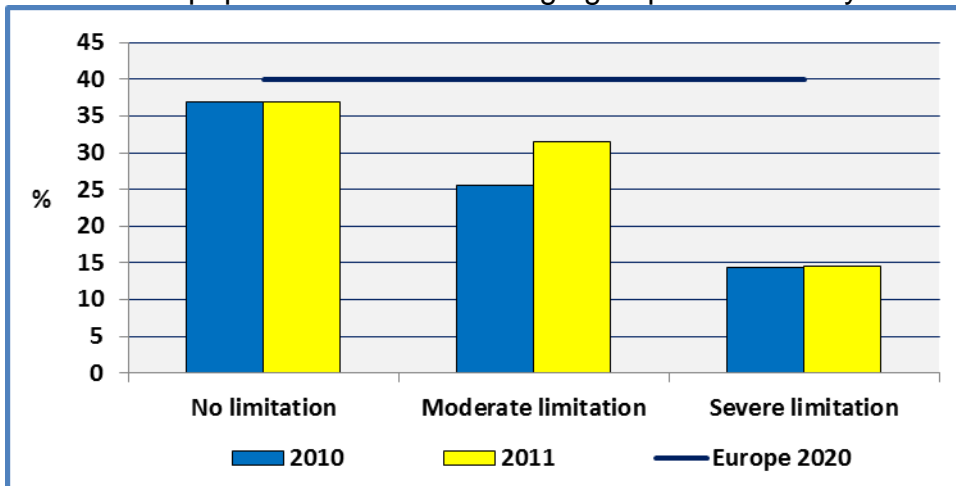
Note:Estimations for Austria and Germany do not include persons with a post-secondary non tertiary education.

Source of data: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

A further analysis indicates that the main beneficiaries of the improvement are persons with a moderate disability. This might indicate that future efforts ought to be directed towards persons with a severe disability.

Figure 57: Evolution of the share of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by degree of disability. Age: 30-34, EU.

Share of the population of the same age group and disability status



Source of data: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

2.5.3 Data

Table 35: Percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by Member State and disability status (Share of the population of the same age group); Age 30-34.

	2008					2009				
	Men + Women					Men + Women				
	Disability			All	LFS	Disability			All	LFS
	Yes	No	Total			Yes	No	Total		
AT	15,7	28,5	26,8	26,8	22,2	25,0	25,7	25,6	25,6	23,5
BE	28,6	53,8	50,5	50,5	42,9	23,6	50,0	46,7	46,6	42,0
BG	24,1	23,7	23,7	23,7	27,1	19,5	24,0	23,8	23,8	27,9
CY	26,4	43,6	42,7	42,7	47,1	21,0	42,5	41,1	41,1	44,7
CZ	16,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,4	15,1	17,9	17,7	17,3	17,5
DE	16,3	32,6	29,5	29,5	27,7	13,7	34,0	30,9	30,3	29,4
DK	39,8	43,3	42,7	43,3	39,2	33,3	44,1	42,4	42,4	48,1
EE	23,8	35,5	34,2	34,2	34,1	18,9	36,8	34,9	34,9	35,9
EL	4,4	30,8	29,4	29,4	25,6	0,0	32,3	31,4	31,4	26,5
ES	32,9	45,0	44,0	44,0	39,8	31,6	45,5	44,0	44,0	39,4
FI	36,2	46,7	44,9	46,8	45,7	35,4	48,0	46,0	46,4	45,9
FR					41,2	31,7	46,0	44,6	44,6	43,2
HU	12,7	24,2	22,9	22,9	22,4	13,1	25,0	24,1	24,1	23,9
IE	27,8	47,6	45,6	45,6	46,1	39,4	52,2	50,6	50,6	49,0
IT	13,9	20,2	19,5	19,5	19,2	11,7	21,0	20,2	20,2	19,0
LT	26,4	44,9	42,2	42,2	39,9	12,6	41,4	39,4	39,0	40,6
LU	31,4	39,8	38,8	38,8	39,8	29,7	42,5	41,1	41,2	46,6
LV	24,7	28,6	28,1	28,1	27,0	22,3	30,5	29,4	29,4	30,1
MT					20,9	0,0	24,1	23,1	23,1	21,0
NL	36,6	44,3	43,3	43,0	40,2	24,5	44,4	41,5	40,8	40,5
PL	15,4	31,6	30,4	30,4	29,7	18,0	33,9	32,6	32,6	32,8
PT	6,3	19,2	17,7	17,7	21,6	6,7	22,4	19,9	19,9	21,1
RO	5,5	16,6	16,1	16,1	16,0	10,7	20,0	19,7	19,7	16,8
SE	31,2	48,7	47,7	45,0	42,0	33,8	46,2	45,3	43,6	43,9
SI	20,8	29,4	28,1	27,3	30,9	22,5	29,4	28,4	28,7	31,6
SK	16,8	22,0	21,5	21,5	15,8	22,4	29,2	28,4	28,0	17,6
UK	26,1	45,4	43,9	43,9	39,7	29,0	44,6	42,9	42,8	41,5
EU	20,4	33,1	31,6	31,6	31,0	21,6	35,4	33,9	33,6	32,3

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

Note: Due to the limited number of observations, estimations ought to be interpreted with caution.

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 36: Percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by Member State and disability status (Share of the population of the same age group); Age 30-34.

	2010					2011					Target 2020	
	Men + Women					Men + Women						
	Disability			All	LFS	Disability			All	LFS		(b)
	Yes	No	Total			Yes	No	Total				
AT	16,0	27,6	26,3	26,3	23,5	22,8	27,0	26,4	(37,5) 26,4	23,8	38,0	
BE	27,1	49,5	47,2	47,3	44,4	38,8	47,7	47,0	46,9	42,6	47,0	
BG	15,4	26,8	26,2	26,2	27,7	15,3	26,4	25,8	25,8	27,3	36,0	
CY						38,4	52,7	51,3	51,3	46,2	46,0	
CZ	9,2	20,8	20,0	18,6	20,4	16,4	25,3	24,5	22,4	23,8	32,0	
DE	13,1	35,2	32,1	31,9	29,8	18,6	32,7	30,8	(44,6) 30,4	30,7	42,0	
DK	43,2	46,8	46,1	45,0	41,2	41,5	47,8	46,4	45,2	41,2	40,0	
EE	37,6	39,3	39,1	39,1	40,0	23,1	45,3	42,5	42,4	40,3	40,0	
EL	*8,7	35,5	34,9	34,9	28,4	33,5	34,4	34,3	34,3	28,9	32,0	
ES	27,9	46,2	44,5	44,5	40,6	33,4	43,2	42,5	42,5	40,6	44,0	
FI	43,6	47,0	46,3	47,7	45,7	38,5	49,8	47,7	48,1	46,0	42,0	
FR	37,5	46,6	45,6	45,6	43,5	35,6	46,5	45,3	45,3	43,3	50,0	
HR						4,8	23,3	21,3	20,2	24,5	:	
HU	14,5	25,5	24,5	24,5	25,7	14,6	24,8	24,0	24,0	28,1	30,3	
IE										49,7	60,0	
IT	19,6	20,8	20,7	20,8	19,8	17,5	20,4	20,2	20,2	20,3	26,0	
LT	34,3	47,8	46,9	46,9	43,8	21,9	50,0	48,1	47,9	45,8	40,0	
LU	19,3	40,5	38,4	38,1	46,1	29,6	37,4	36,7	36,7	48,2	40,0	
LV	24,1	32,9	31,8	32,1	32,3	22,4	34,7	33,4	33,4	35,9	34,0	
MT	*21,3	23,0	22,9	22,9	21,5	13,5	24,6	24,3	24,3	21,4	33,0	
NL	21,9	48,8	44,6	45,3	41,4	32,8	49,8	47,0	48,1	41,1	40,0	
PL	28,2	37,4	36,6	36,6	35,3	26,9	37,7	36,9	36,9	36,9	45,0	
PT	8,9	22,5	20,8	20,7	23,5	13,2	24,1	22,9	22,9	26,1	40,0	
RO	10,9	21,1	20,5	20,5	18,1	7,5	24,3	23,4	23,4	20,4	26,7	
SE	33,3	47,9	46,9	46,2	45,8	30,8	47,5	46,0	46,9	46,8	40,0	
SI	20,9	34,4	31,6	31,6	34,8	33,9	34,3	34,2	32,4	37,9	40,0	
SK	21,3	29,2	28,3	28,3	22,1	28,5	31,8	31,3	31,2	23,4	40,0	
UK	20,5	51,2	47,8	47,7	43,0	39,5	51,2	49,9	49,7	45,8	:	
EU	22,8	37,0	35,5	35,4	33,5	27,1	36,9	36,0	35,6	^(c) 34,5	^(c) 40,0	

Note: Due to the limited number of observations, estimations ought to be interpreted with caution.



All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

*:Not significant

^(a)Estimations in parenthesis for Austria and Germany include level 4 (post-secondary non tertiary education).

^(b): EU target - at least 40 %. For comparability, we have to note: DK - National target - at least 40 %; DE - National target - 42%, including ISCED4 which represented 11.4% of the population aged 30-34 in 2011 (LFS estimations); IT - National target 26 - 27 %; LV – National target 34 – 36 %; NL – National target – more than 40%, 45% expected in 2020; AT - National target - 38%, including ISCED 4a, which represented 12% of the population aged 30-34, in 2011 (LFS estimations); FI – Narrow national definition; SE – National target 40 – 45 %; UK – No national target.

^(c):The estimation for EU 27 is 34,6. The target 2020 for EU refers to EU 27.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Table 37: Percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by Member State, gender and disability status

Share of the population of the same age group; Age 30-34

	2008						2009					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes*	No	Total	Yes*	No	Total
AT	24,0	27,8	27,4	9,2	29,3	26,2	20,1	26,4	25,6	29,6	25,0	25,6
BE	27,2	61,7	57,7	30,1	46,3	43,7	27,2	59,4	55,7	20,7	41,0	38,2
BG	19,5	30,9	30,3	27,5	17,1	17,7	31,5	32,4	32,3	12,9	15,3	15,2
CY	39,4	50,4	49,8	10,5	36,9	35,7	26,0	47,4	46,4	18,1	37,4	35,8
CZ	13,7	15,8	15,6	20,4	15,9	16,1	16,7	19,0	18,8	13,1	16,8	16,5
DE	16,7	31,8	28,7	16,0	33,5	30,2	13,7	31,3	28,7	13,6	36,8	33,1
DK	42,3	47,3	46,3	36,4	39,1	38,7	45,6	46,7	46,5	20,2	41,2	37,9
EE	38,6	47,4	46,5	10,6	23,2	21,7	23,4	49,6	47,8	16,8	23,7	22,8
EL	0,0	35,3	34,1	6,1	26,5	25,0	0,0	38,5	37,8	0,0	25,8	24,8
ES	37,4	48,2	47,4	28,4	42,0	40,9	43,3	50,6	49,8	19,5	40,7	38,5
FI	40,4	56,3	53,2	31,5	38,3	37,1	41,7	56,6	54,5	29,9	39,1	37,5
FR							30,6	51,8	49,4	33,4	40,2	39,6
HU	15,5	29,4	27,9	10,2	19,6	18,5	17,1	30,3	29,5	10,3	19,9	19,0
IE	39,5	55,4	53,8	14,6	38,0	35,6	39,1	55,9	53,7	39,8	47,6	46,6
IT	17,1	24,2	23,2	10,9	16,5	15,9	11,5	25,5	24,3	11,8	16,5	16,1
LT	37,0	56,7	54,3	18,5	30,8	29,0	17,2	53,6	51,6	9,6	28,3	26,7
LU	30,6	40,7	39,1	32,6	39,0	38,5	35,3	46,2	45,0	23,4	38,6	37,0
LV	44,9	39,5	40,2	6,0	18,4	16,7	28,0	36,8	35,5	16,4	24,2	23,1
MT							0,0	22,9	22,3	0,0	25,1	23,8
NL	27,5	43,6	41,4	47,0	45,0	45,3	29,8	44,9	42,6	18,3	43,8	40,2
PL	22,2	37,8	36,9	10,8	25,3	24,1	24,6	40,1	39,0	12,2	27,1	25,9
PT	3,3	24,4	22,5	8,3	13,7	12,9	5,9	28,9	25,5	7,4	15,6	14,3
RO	10,1	18,2	17,7	0,0	15,1	14,5	11,6	23,3	22,9	9,9	16,8	16,6
SE	24,5	55,4	52,9	45,3	42,9	43,0	34,8	53,1	51,6	32,7	40,0	39,5
SI	25,9	38,9	37,2	16,9	20,1	19,6	30,1	39,1	37,6	13,2	21,3	20,4
SK	16,1	23,0	22,3	17,5	21,0	20,8	25,7	29,5	29,1	19,6	28,9	27,9
UK	25,7	47,7	46,1	26,5	42,8	41,4	33,8	47,3	45,5	21,3	41,9	40,0
EU	22,4	36,4	34,8	18,4	29,9	28,5	25,4	39,1	37,6	17,6	31,6	30,2

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

Table 38: Percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by Member State, gender and disability status

Share of the population of the same age group; Age 30-34

	2010						2011					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes*	No	Total	Yes*	No	Total	Yes*	No	Total	Yes*	No	Total
AT	11,9	30,1	28,0	20,9	24,8	24,4	23,1	28,7	27,9	22,4	25,3	24,9
BE	40,0	59,4	57,4	15,9	40,0	37,4	51,1	57,5	56,9	22,1	37,6	36,5
BG	19,2	36,4	35,5	12,4	17,8	17,4	19,7	35,2	34,3	10,6	18,6	18,2
CY							37,8	55,0	53,5	38,9	50,1	48,9
CZ	11,7	22,8	21,9	6,1	18,7	17,8	23,1	28,3	27,8	7,0	21,8	20,6
DE	13,3	34,6	31,0	12,9	35,8	33,2	20,2	31,9	30,1	16,3	33,6	31,6
DK	46,8	57,5	55,1	38,7	36,8	37,2	52,2	52,4	52,4	24,6	43,9	40,7
EE	41,0	52,7	51,6	35,1	25,1	26,4	37,2	55,8	53,9	13,5	33,6	30,6
EL	14,2	41,1	40,6	5,4	30,1	29,4	49,5	37,2	37,7	20,4	31,9	31,3
ES	28,2	52,5	49,9	27,6	40,6	39,5	36,7	48,0	47,2	29,9	38,3	37,8
FI	52,0	61,0	59,0	32,9	34,4	34,1	50,1	64,3	61,8	29,0	37,3	35,8
FR	44,7	52,1	51,3	31,0	41,0	39,8	38,5	52,4	50,8	32,3	40,6	39,7
HR							4,3	24,6	22,9	5,3	20,9	18,6
HU	17,4	31,5	30,1	10,8	20,0	19,3	21,7	28,2	27,6	7,1	21,3	20,2
IE												
IT	25,0	24,3	24,4	14,4	17,5	17,3	20,7	25,5	25,1	14,5	15,6	15,5
LT	38,5	61,3	59,7	30,3	34,8	34,5	29,1	58,5	56,1	11,5	42,0	40,4
LU	19,6	43,1	40,8	19,0	38,0	36,1	11,7	41,1	38,3	47,9	33,7	35,0
LV	30,3	40,4	39,3	19,0	25,5	24,7	27,6	43,1	41,6	17,8	26,1	25,1
MT	38,7	26,6	26,8	6,8	19,3	19,0	48,6	28,2	28,4	4,6	21,0	20,2
NL	26,0	54,0	50,0	18,2	42,8	38,6	30,5	53,6	48,5	37,4	46,3	45,3
PL	32,5	46,1	45,1	24,5	27,8	27,5	41,0	43,9	43,7	17,6	31,1	29,8
PT	14,9	28,4	26,7	2,9	16,5	14,8	21,0	31,3	30,1	4,1	16,9	15,6
RO	13,8	25,2	24,4	7,4	17,3	16,8	6,2	25,9	25,1	8,3	22,5	21,5
SE	50,3	55,0	54,6	6,9	42,4	40,7	30,6	59,1	56,2	31,0	36,9	36,4
SI	31,3	45,1	42,7	13,7	23,5	21,2	48,9	42,8	43,8	21,7	25,8	25,0
SK	29,9	29,8	29,8	13,5	28,7	26,9	34,6	35,8	35,6	22,9	27,9	27,2
UK	22,5	48,9	45,8	17,6	53,8	50,2	38,1	55,9	53,7	41,6	46,1	45,7
EU	25,6	41,2	39,5	19,6	32,8	31,6	30,7	41,3	40,2	23,0	32,5	31,7

*:The estimations by gender presented in the tables have only an indicative value. In fact, the number of observations is relatively small. Due to the limited number of observations, estimations ought to be interpreted with caution.



In 2011, the number of observations concerning persons with disabilities (males and females) aged 30-34 was less than 50 persons in the following countries: Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden. The number was between 50 and 100 in Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Luxembourg, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal and Romania. Due to the limited number of observations, estimations ought to be interpreted with caution.

In 2010, the number of persons with disabilities (males and females) was less than 100 persons in the following countries: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, EL, LT, MT, NL, PT, RO & SE.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Table 39: Percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by Member State and disability status (Share of the population of the same age group); Age 30-39.

	2008			2009			2009			2011		
	Men + Women			Men + Women			Men + Women			Men + Women		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	15,9	26,6	24,9	19,1	24,8	24,0	14,4	26,5	24,8	16,4	25,8	24,3
BE	21,7	50,4	46,6	24,3	48,3	45,0	28,4	49,3	46,7	31,9	48,8	46,9
BG	23,7	21,4	21,5	14,8	23,4	22,9	15,9	26,3	25,7	12,6	26,9	26,1
CY	26,3	41,4	40,3	29,0	43,2	42,1				36,6	47,5	46,5
CZ	10,7	15,5	15,1	12,2	16,0	15,7	8,9	18,1	17,4	12,1	21,9	21,0
DE	16,1	31,9	28,7	13,2	33,9	30,3	16,4	33,9	31,3	21,8	33,2	31,5
DK	35,0	42,8	41,3	30,4	41,4	39,4	38,3	44,6	43,2	37,9	45,4	43,6
EE	18,2	34,7	32,8	18,1	36,7	34,8	27,3	38,2	36,8	24,2	42,0	39,7
EL	7,8	29,2	28,0	9,7	29,9	29,3	4,0	31,2	30,3	26,4	33,3	33,0
ES	26,9	42,4	40,7	30,9	42,7	41,3	27,3	43,3	41,6	30,1	41,9	40,9
FI	35,3	47,7	45,3	40,4	49,2	47,6	45,1	48,5	47,9	41,5	51,0	49,2
FR				26,8	43,1	41,3	32,0	44,0	42,4	30,3	45,1	43,2
HR										4,4	19,0	17,8
HU	13,5	22,7	21,7	13,5	23,3	22,4	13,8	24,2	23,1	11,8	24,6	23,4
IE	22,1	44,8	42,2	29,7	48,6	46,1						
IT	12,4	19,0	18,2	9,3	20,1	19,1	16,3	19,4	19,2	11,6	20,0	19,2
LT	18,0	36,0	33,5	13,4	38,0	35,9	20,2	40,9	39,2	14,4	44,6	42,2
LU	24,4	34,8	33,4	23,5	41,1	39,1	30,9	38,8	37,9	26,4	38,5	37,2
LV	16,3	29,5	27,5	21,2	32,0	30,4	20,2	31,4	29,9	21,1	33,8	32,0
MT				4,2	21,5	20,8	7,1	21,6	21,1	9,2	21,0	20,6
NL	33,7	42,8	41,4	31,7	43,6	41,6	30,0	45,7	43,5	33,9	45,0	43,1
PL	14,1	27,6	26,6	19,3	29,9	29,0	25,4	32,8	32,1	24,9	34,0	33,2
PT	5,9	16,4	14,9	8,0	19,0	17,2	12,2	18,6	17,7	10,4	22,1	20,7
RO	8,4	14,3	14,0	6,1	17,5	16,8	11,1	19,4	18,8	12,1	21,9	21,2
SE	19,9	44,7	42,9	21,8	46,2	44,1	26,4	46,3	44,7	30,2	50,1	48,3
SI	16,3	29,8	27,8	19,7	29,1	27,7	19,2	31,8	29,3	26,7	32,7	31,6
SK	16,7	19,9	19,5	18,3	24,4	23,5	20,2	25,0	24,3	21,5	27,3	26,3
UK	24,1	42,3	40,5	28,4	42,8	41,2	22,3	48,1	45,1	33,6	49,7	47,8
EU	18,7	31,1	29,5	20,4	33,7	32,1	22,6	34,7	33,4	24,7	35,7	34,5

Data source: EU-SILC



Table 40: Percent of persons who have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by degree of disability. Age 30-34, EU.

Share of the population of the same age group and disability status..

	2008		2009		2010		2011					
	Tertiary or Equivalent education		Total	Tertiary or Equivalent education		Total	Tertiary or equivalent education		Total			
	NO	YES		NO	YES		NO	YES				
No limitation	67	33	100	65	35	100	63	37	100	63	37	100
Moderate limitation	78	22	100	76	24	100	74	26	100	68	32	100
Severe limitation	85	15	100	85	15	100	86	14	100	85	15	100

Data source: EU-SILC

Note: Due to the small number of observations concerning people with disabilities aged 30-34, several national estimates are not reliable. Consequently, we present the EU averages.

2.5.4 Data source

1. EUSILC UDB 2009 – version 3 of March 2012
2. EUSILC UDB 2010 – version 1 of March 2012
3. EUSILC UDB 2011 – version 2 of August 2013

2.5.5 Methodology

We estimate the share of population aged 30-34 years who have successfully completed university or university-like (tertiary-level) education. This means an education level of 5-6 in terms of ISCED 1997 (International Standard Classification of Education).

Europe 2020 indicator refers to the age group 30-34.

Eurostat presents an indicator based on the LFS survey. The LFS survey presents the following categories concerning “Highest level of education or training successfully completed”:

- No education
- ISCED 1 (Primary education)
- ISCED 2 (Lower secondary education)
- ISCED 3 (Upper secondary education - without distinction a, b or c possible)
- ISCED 3c (Programmes not designed to lead to ISCED 5A or 5B - shorter than 3 years)



- ISCED 3c (Programmes not designed to lead to ISCED 5A or 5B - 3 years of more)
- ISCED 3b (Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5B)
- ISCED 3a (Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A)
- ISCED 4 (Post-secondary non tertiary)
- ISCED 5b (First stage of tertiary education - practically oriented/ occupationally specific)
- ISCED 5a (First stage of tertiary education - theoretically based)
- ISCED 6 (Second stage of tertiary education)

The EU-SILC survey presents a slightly different regrouping concerning “Highest ISCED level attained”:

- 0 pre-primary education
- 1 primary education
- 2 lower secondary education
- 3 (upper) secondary education
- 4 post-secondary non tertiary education
- 5 first stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification) and second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification). Value "5" correspond to usual ISCED values 5 and 6.

The percentage of persons with a ‘post-secondary non tertiary education’ (ISCED 4), in 2011, varies from 0% (Denmark and Slovenia) to 14% (Germany) in the EU-SILC survey. This might mean that the same levels might be included in (upper) secondary or ‘tertiary education’ in certain countries.

EU-SILC codes persons who have never been at school (illiterate) separately (-2). They are not included in ‘0’. In order to ensure comparability with the results of the LFS survey, we include illiterate people into category ‘0’. The percentage of illiterate people is equal or less than 1% of persons aged 30-34, except in Spain, Italy, Portugal and Romania.

The number of missing information concerning education of persons aged 30-34, in 2011, is high in Poland (10%) and the UK (8%).

2.5.6 Notes

Analysis by Member State for the age group 30-34 is statistically weak for Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta and Sweden. In fact, the number of observations concerning persons with disabilities aged 30-34 in these is less than 50 observations.

Eurostat notes that selection of the age group (30-34 years) excludes persons who complete tertiary education at a higher age (i.e. people returning to formal education in their thirties).



There is a very high variability of the percentage of persons with a 'post-secondary non tertiary education' (level 4) which might be included in a) (upper) secondary (level 3), or b) 'tertiary education' (level 5) in certain countries. We observe a very high rate of persons aged 30-34 with a post-secondary non-tertiary education, in 2011, in Austria (11%), in Germany (14%), in Greece (12%), in Hungary (7%), in Lithuania (9%) and in Sweden (8%). On the contrary, in Denmark and in Slovenia, we observe a zero percentage of persons with a 'post-secondary non tertiary education' which might explain the very high percentage of persons in adjacent categories.

The Austrian national target 38%, includes ISCED 4a level, which represented 12% of the population aged 30-34, in 2011 (LFS estimations); The German national target of 42%, includes ISCED 4 level which represented 11,4% of the population aged 30-34 in 2011 (LFS estimations).

EU-SILC estimators may overestimate the percentage of people who have completed a tertiary education. In fact, persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the sample.

2.6 People living in households with very low work intensity

2.6.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

At the European Council held on 17 June 2010, the Member states' Heads of State and Government endorsed a new EU strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, known as the Europe 2020 strategy. The strategy will help Europe to recover from the crisis and come out stronger, both internally and at the international level, by boosting competitiveness, productivity, growth potential, social cohesion and economic convergence.

Work intensity is a component of the Europe 2020 headline indicator "population at risk of poverty or social exclusion" which is attached to the EU-wide agreed objectives to reduce by at least 20 million the number of Europeans exposed to poverty and social exclusion by 2020.

Europe 2020 indicator refers to very low work intensity: people living in households with very low work intensity are people living in households where the adults work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.

The work intensity of the household is defined as the ratio between on the one hand, the number of months that all working age household members have been working during the income reference year and on the other hand, the total number of months

that could theoretically have been worked by the same household members in the same period¹¹.

People living in households with very low work intensity are more likely exposed to social exclusion and risk of poverty, due to their dependency on social transfers and their difficulty to access to common goods and services.

2.6.2 Headline findings

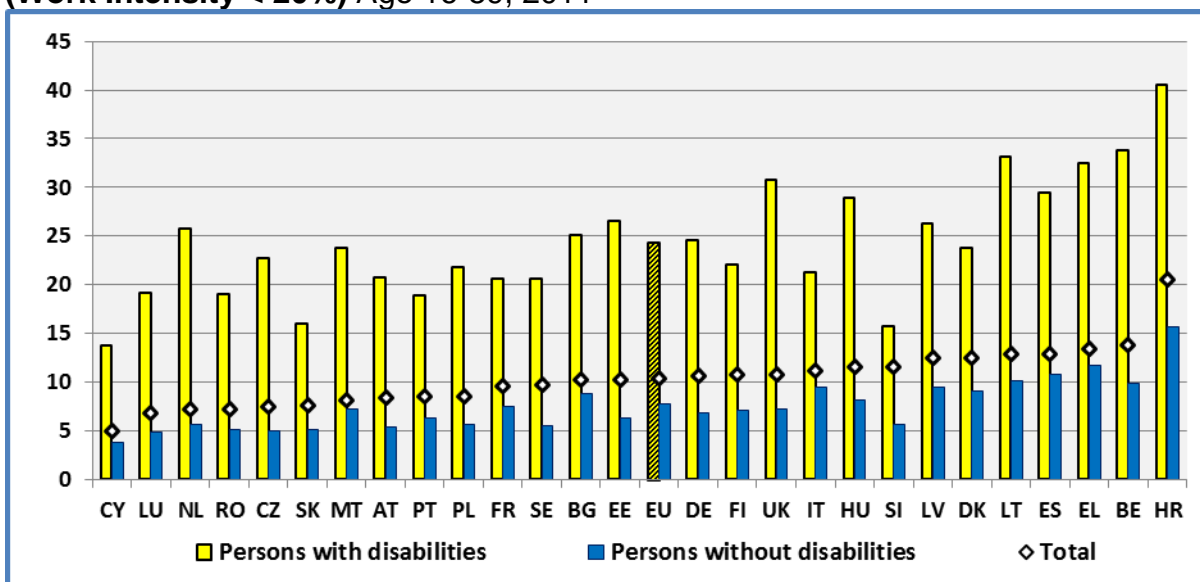
2.6.2.1 General comments

Work intensity measures the employment rate of the household but it does not take into account the distribution of employment inside a household (including several adults).

At the EU level¹¹, 24% of persons with disabilities live in households with a low work intensity (<20) compared to 8% of persons without disabilities. This represents a difference of about 17 percentage points (rounded numbers).

The percentage of persons with disabilities living in households with a low work intensity (<20) varies from 14% (Cyprus) to 41% (Croatia) in the Member States. The highest rates are found in the poorest Member States but also in countries like the Netherlands, The UK and Belgium.

Figure 58: Percent of persons living in households with low work intensity (Work Intensity < 20%) Age 16-59, 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

¹¹Eurostat:

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/sdi/files/QP%20People%20living%20in%20households%20with%20very%20work%20intensity.pdf>.

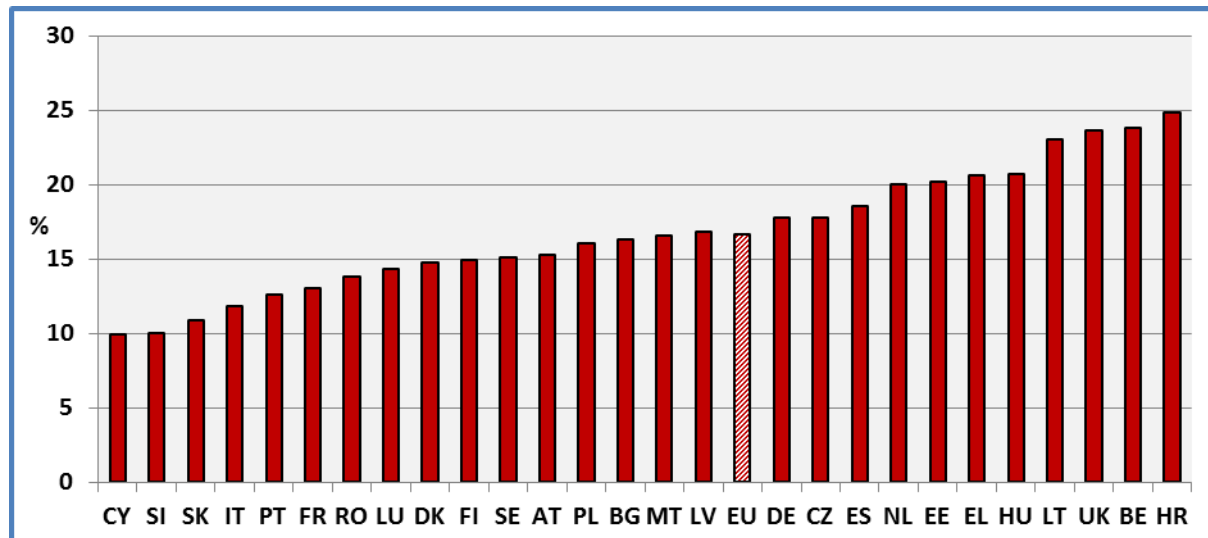


In certain countries, the difference between persons with and without disabilities is relatively small (e.g. Cyprus, Slovenia and Slovakia). However, in other Member States the difference is relatively important (e.g. the UK, Belgium and Croatia).

Figure 59: The work intensity gap between persons with and without disabilities, 2011

Gap = % of persons with disabilities - % of persons without disabilities

Persons living in households with low work intensity (Work Intensity < 20%); Age 16-59.



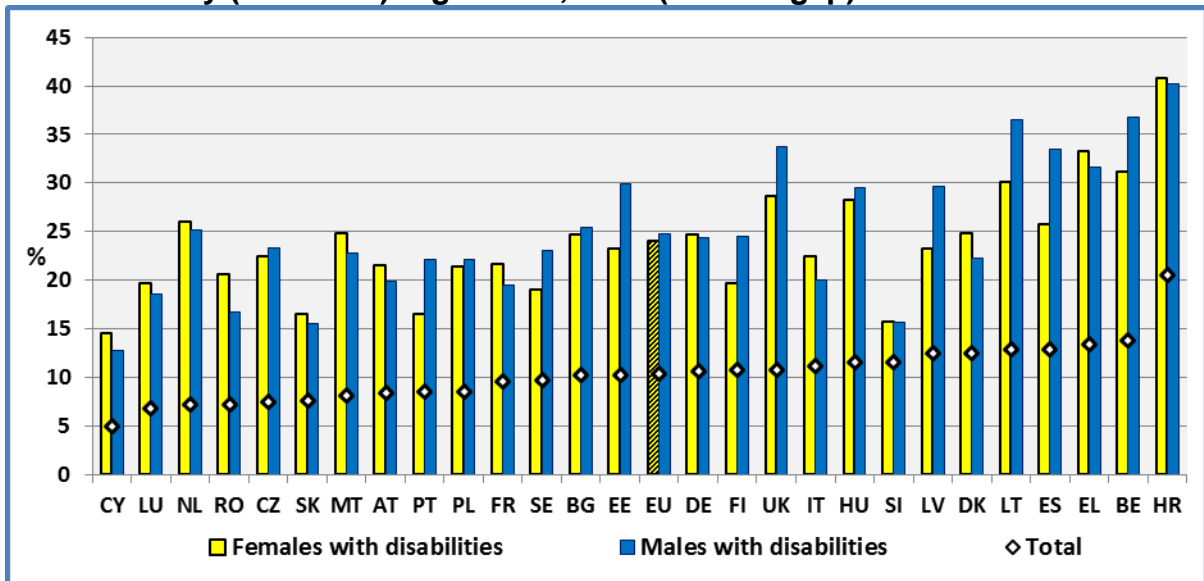
Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.6.2.2 Gender

Gender differences provide mixed results. Women with disabilities have higher rates compared to men with disabilities in 14 countries but the opposite is true in the remaining 13 Member States covered here.

Apparently, there is no gender disadvantage among persons with disabilities at the EU level. But this might be the result of the nature of the indicator. The unit of the indicator is the household and the indicator does not take into account the distribution of work inside the household among adult members. The same work intensity status is assigned to each household member.

Figure 60: Percent of persons with disabilities living in households with low work intensity (WI < 20%). Age 16-59, 2011 (Gender gap)



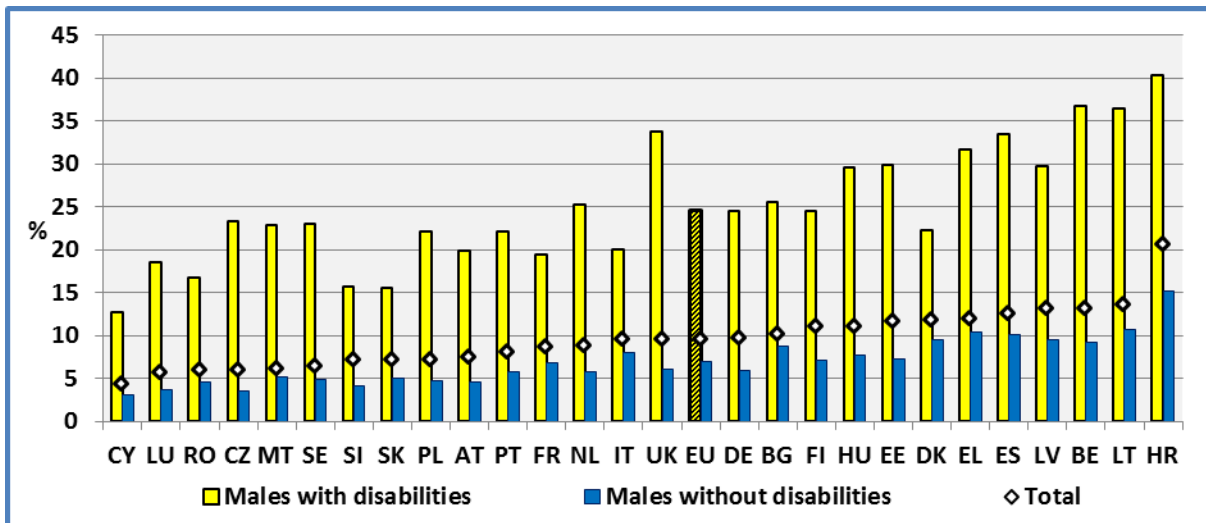
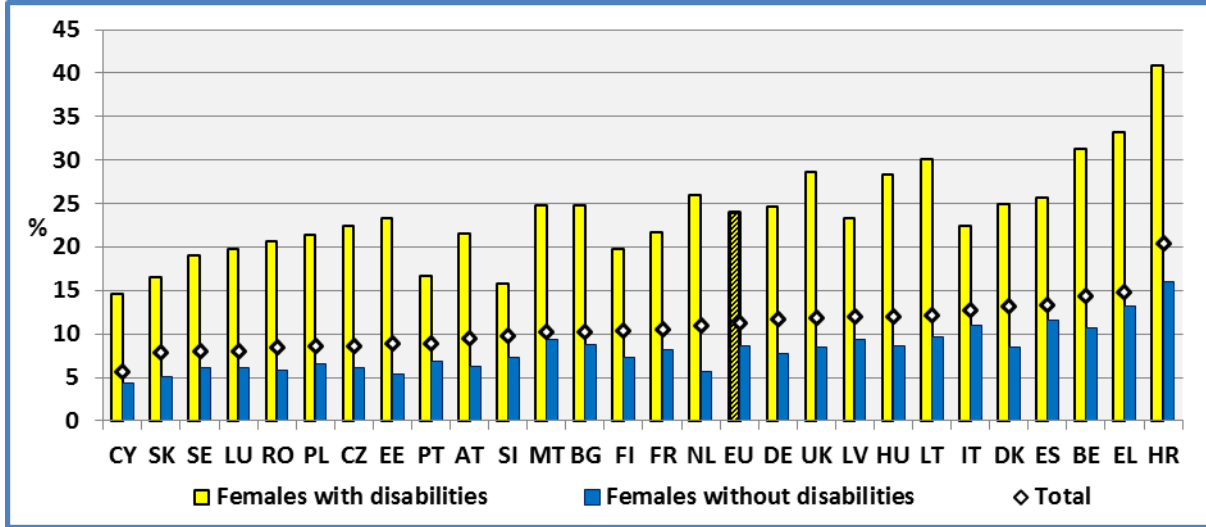
Data source: EU-SILC 2011

About 24% of women with disabilities live in households with low work intensity compared to 9% of women without disabilities. The respective percentages for men are 25% and 7%.

Both women and men with disabilities experience lower work intensities compared to respective women and men without disabilities. The disability related gap is the most important. The gender gap inside each group is apparently much lower.

The differences between disabled and non-disabled are substantial in all Member States.

Figure 61: Percent of persons living in households with low work intensity (WI < 20%) by gender and disability status. Age 16-59, 2011 (Disability related gap)



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

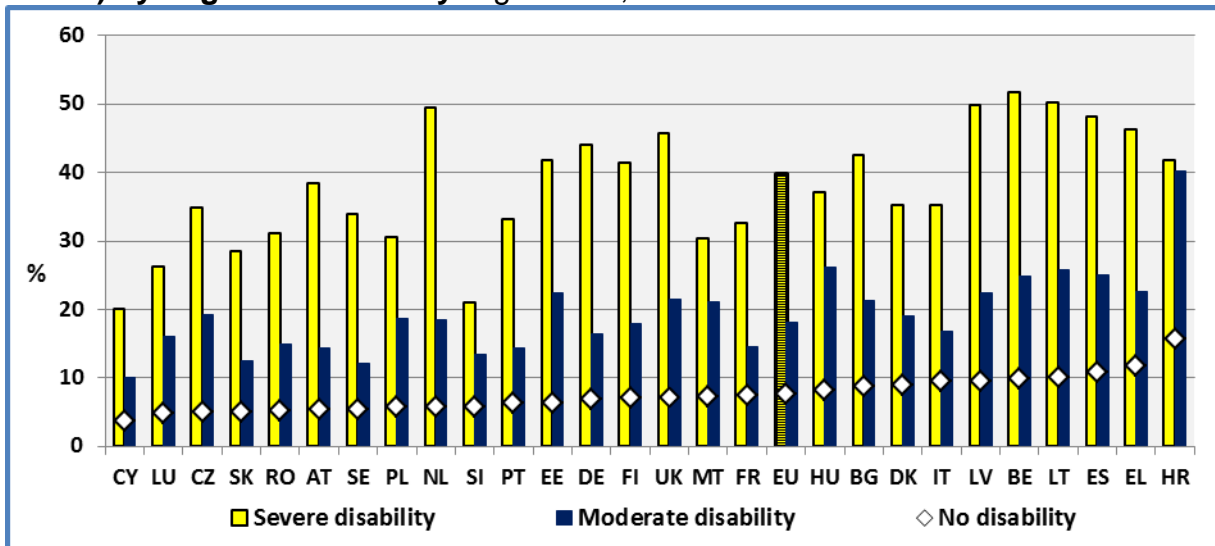
2.6.2.3 Degree of disability

The degree of disability is an important factor. At the EU level, the percentage of severely disabled people living in households with a low work intensity (WI<20) amounts to 40% compared to 8% of people without disabilities. The rate among persons with a moderate disability is 18%.

When we compare the percentage of persons living in households with low work intensity across Member States, we observe a big variability of this percentage. It ranges from 20% to 52%. This percentage for persons without disabilities ranges from 4% to 16%.

Countries with similar rates for persons without disabilities experience different rates for persons with a severe disability. These rates reveal the diversity of national policies concerning people with disabilities and the different impact of such policies.

Figure 62: Percent of persons living in households with low work intensity (WI < 20%) by degree of disability. Age 16-59, 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

Among the countries with the highest rates among persons with severe disabilities, we find Mediterranean countries and Baltic states, but also Germany (44% live in households with low work intensity), the UK (46%), Netherlands (50%) and Belgium (52%). These latter countries are known for active policies in favour of people with disabilities. But apparently, they focus mainly on social protection rather than integration in the labour markets.

On the contrary, the lowest rates for persons with severe disabilities can be found in Cyprus (20%), Slovenia (21%) and Luxembourg (26%).

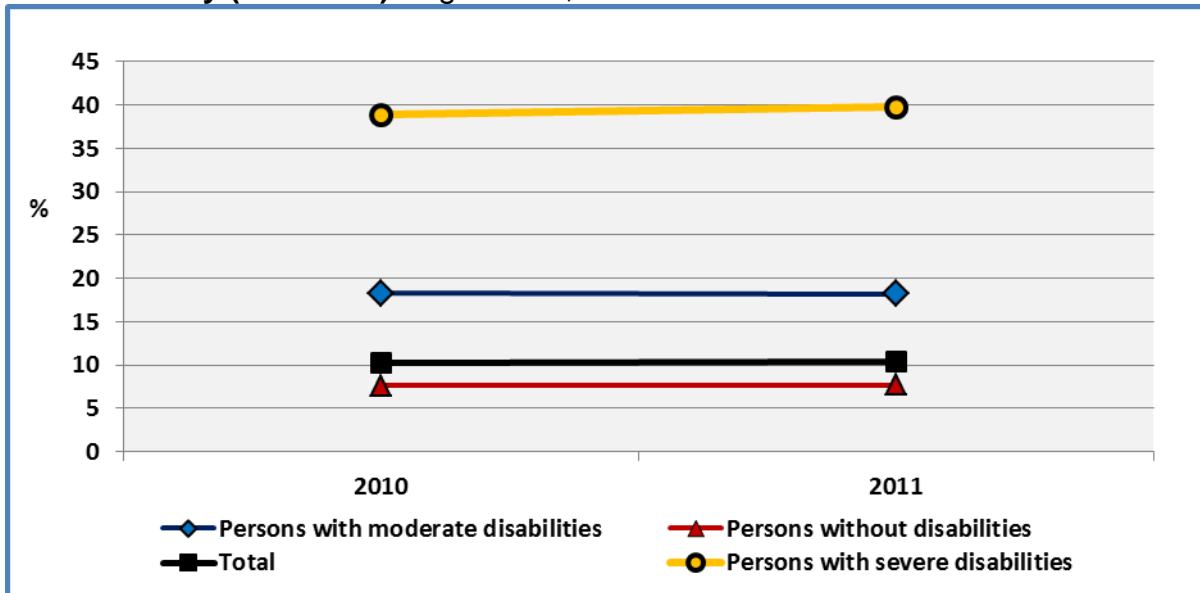
It is important to note that the variability of rates concerning people with severe disabilities across countries is much higher compared to people with moderate disabilities. Both rates are much higher compared to people without disabilities. This means that an important share of differences across Member States stems from differences concerning people with severe disabilities.

2.6.2.4 Evolution

At the EU level, the deterioration of employment for households continued both for persons with and without disabilities, although at a significantly slower pace (+ 0,2 percentage points at the EU level). But very small changes ought to be treated with caution as the 2011 data include Croatia.

The deterioration was relatively important for persons with severe disabilities (+ 0,9 percentage points).

Figure 63: Evolution of the number of persons living in households with low work intensity (WI < 20%). Age 16-59, 2011



Note: Data for 2008 and 2009 are not comparable

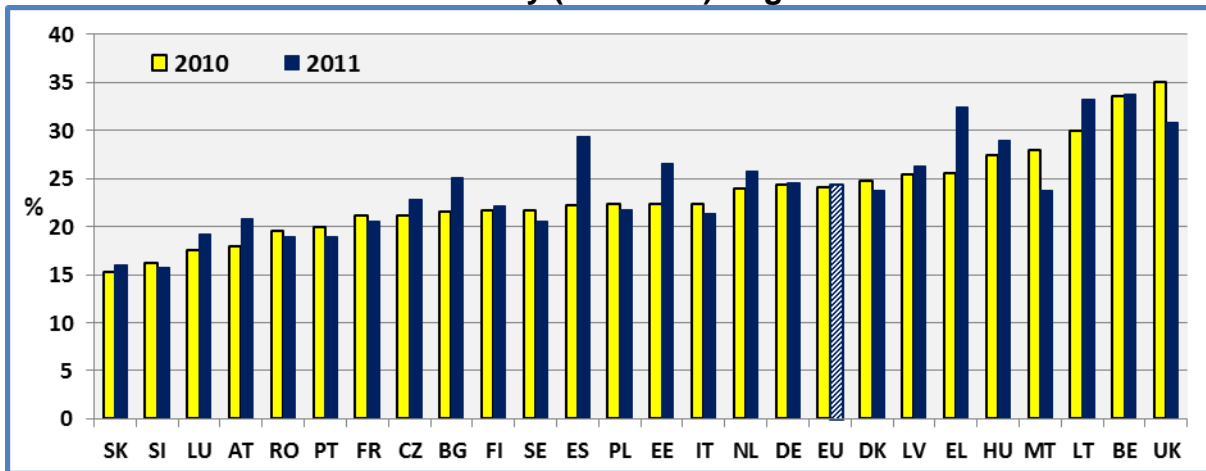
Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Although the change was marginal at the EU level, we observe significant differences across Member States.

In the majority (15) of Member States, we observe a deterioration of the situation of persons with disabilities. The percentage of persons with disabilities living in households with low work intensity increased. This deterioration was notable in Greece and Spain.



Figure 64: Evolution of the number of persons with disabilities living in households with low work intensity (WI < 20%). Age 16-59.



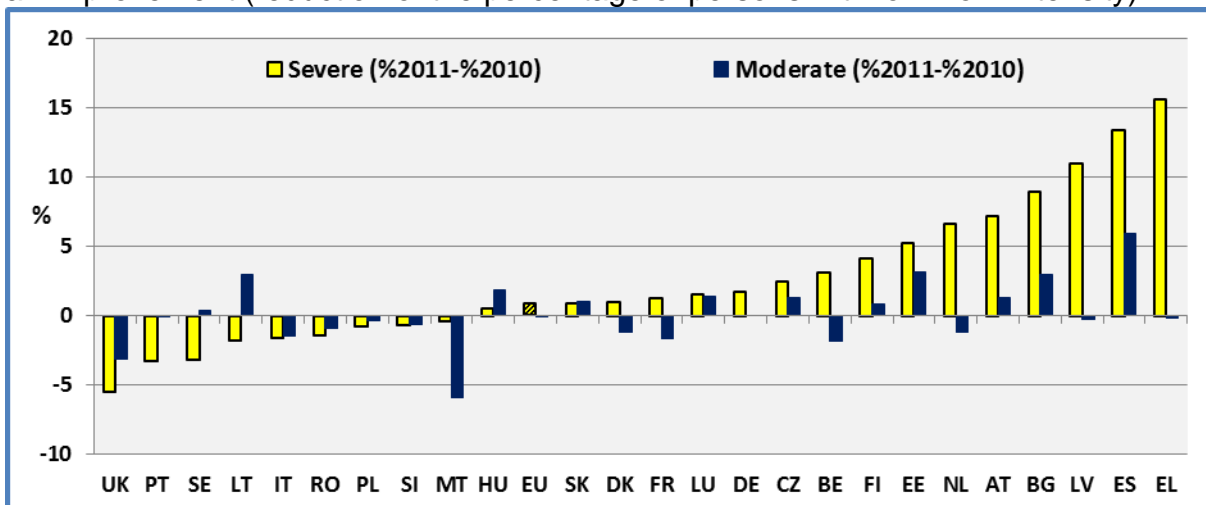
Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

The variation between 2010 and 2011 of the percentage of persons with disabilities living in households with low work intensity differs depending on the degree of disability. Persons with severe disabilities have experienced higher absolute changes compared to persons with moderate disabilities. This is true both for Member States who experienced deterioration as those who experienced an improvement of household work intensity.

The financial crisis affected mainly persons with severe disabilities, notably in Latvia, Spain and Greece.

Figure 65: Difference between 2010 and 2011 in the percentage of persons with disabilities living in households with low work intensity (WI < 20%). Age 16-59, 2011

Difference = % of persons in 2011 - % of persons in 2010. A negative value means an improvement (reduction of the percentage of persons with low work intensity)



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

2.6.3 Data

Table 41: Percent of persons living in households with very low work intensity (age 16-59)

	2008					2009				
	% in jobless households (WI=0)					% in jobless households (WI=0)				
	Disability			All	Eurostat Age:18- 59 WI<20	Disability			All	Eurostat Age:18- 59 WI<20
	With	Without	Total			With	Without	Total		
AT	18,0	4,5	7,3	7,3	8,4	16,7	3,8	6,2	6,2	7,6
BE	30,4	7,0	10,8	10,8	12,7	28,9	7,7	11,2	11,2	12,8
BG	12,1	4,5	5,2	5,2	7,7	12,0	4,1	4,8	4,8	6,7
CY	8,9	2,4	3,0	3,0	4,9	8,6	2,1	2,8	2,8	4,3
CZ	19,9	4,3	6,0	6,0	7,1	18,0	3,4	5,6	5,2	5,9
DE	20,9	6,6	10,0	10,0	12,3	21,0	5,6	9,0	9,3	11,3
DK	21,5	5,6	9,0	9,3	9,8	20,8	6,0	9,3	9,4	9,8
EE	17,7	2,0	4,7	4,7	5,8	17,5	2,3	4,9	4,9	5,9
EL	21,1	5,1	6,5	6,5	8,4	22,6	5,0	5,9	5,9	7,7
ES	15,2	3,1	4,8	4,8	6,9	14,2	3,8	5,4	5,4	7,6
FI	15,1	3,5	6,0	6,2	8,3	16,0	3,7	6,6	6,5	9,1
FR					9,3	16,1	5,3	6,9	6,9	9,0
HU	25,3	5,9	9,8	9,8	12,3	25,2	5,6	9,1	9,0	11,1
IE	28,4	6,9	9,9	9,9	13,0	38,4	15,1	18,4	18,4	18,2
IT	18,8	7,0	8,7	8,7	10,8	16,5	6,6	7,9	8,0	9,7
LT	20,8	2,5	5,3	5,3	5,5	21,1	3,6	5,7	5,7	7,5
LU	11,3	2,7	4,0	4,0	5,2	14,2	3,6	5,2	5,2	7,1
LV	12,1	2,1	4,3	4,3	5,4	14,3	3,7	5,8	6,0	6,9
MT					7,8	27,4	5,5	6,9	7,0	8,2
NL	19,0	4,3	7,4	7,7	9,2	19,5	4,1	7,4	7,8	9,4
PL	23,5	6,0	8,3	8,3	8,9	21,2	5,4	7,7	7,7	7,6
PT	14,2	3,0	5,0	5,0	6,5	13,6	3,6	5,6	5,6	7,2
RO	22,7	6,0	7,7	7,7	8,8	21,1	5,5	7,3	7,3	8,3
SE	16,7	2,8	4,5	4,4	6,0	21,6	3,0	5,0	5,0	7,0
SI	13,2	5,2	6,8	6,7	7,6	12,1	4,3	5,8	5,9	6,5
SK	11,4	2,8	4,8	4,8	5,4	10,6	2,8	4,5	4,5	5,6
UK	27,3	7,4	10,1	10,1	9,1	39,8	14,0	17,5	17,6	11,3
EU	20,6	5,7	8,1	8,1	9,5	20,8	6,3	8,6	8,7	9,4

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009



All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Eurostat : http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

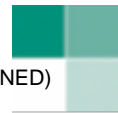
Europe 2020 covers people living in households with very low work intensity. These are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year. As expected Eurostat indicator is higher to the one used here (Work intensity=0) as it includes certain people working part-time (except for the UK).

Table 42: Percent of persons living in households with very low work intensity (age 16-59)

The data are not comparable with previous years

	2010					2011				
	% in households with low work intensity (WI<20)					% in households with low work intensity (WI<20)				
	Disability			All	Eurostat Age: 18-59 WI<20	Disability			All	Eurostat Age: 18-59 WI<20
	With	Without	Total			With	Without	Total		
AT	18,0	5,9	8,3	8,3	8,3	20,8	5,5	8,5	8,5	8,5
BE	33,5	8,8	12,8	12,9	12,9	33,8	9,9	13,8	13,8	13,6
BG	21,5	6,3	7,4	7,4	7,3	25,1	8,8	10,2	10,2	10,1
CY					5,3	13,7	3,8	5,1	5,1	5,4
CZ	21,2	4,5	6,8	6,3	6,2	22,8	5,0	7,5	6,6	6,4
DE	24,3	7,7	11,3	11,7	11,8	24,6	6,8	10,7	11,2	11,8
DK	24,8	7,4	11,3	11,5	11,4	23,8	9,0	12,6	12,6	12,3
EE	22,4	6,1	9,1	9,0	9,0	26,5	6,3	10,2	10,2	10,2
EL	25,6	7,5	8,6	8,6	8,5	32,4	11,8	13,4	13,4	13,2
ES	22,2	8,7	10,6	10,6	10,3	29,4	10,8	13,0	13,0	12,9
FI	21,7	7,2	10,6	10,4	10,3	22,1	7,1	10,8	10,6	10,6
FR	21,1	8,1	10,2	10,2	10,2	20,6	7,5	9,7	9,7	9,7
HR						40,6	15,7	20,6	17,6	17,8
HU	27,4	8,0	11,4	11,4	11,2	28,9	8,2	11,7	11,7	11,5
IE					21,5					23,2
IT	22,4	9,6	10,9	11,0	11,1	21,3	9,5	11,2	11,2	11,2
LT	30,0	7,8	10,3	10,3	10,3	33,2	10,1	12,9	12,8	13,0
LU	17,6	4,3	6,3	6,3	6,4	19,2	4,9	6,9	6,8	6,9
LV	25,4	9,0	12,1	12,1	12,1	26,3	9,5	12,6	12,5	12,5
MT	28,0	7,2	8,4	8,5	8,4	23,8	7,2	8,2	8,2	8,3
NL	23,9	5,2	9,2	9,4	9,1	25,7	5,7	7,2	9,7	9,6
PL	22,3	6,1	8,5	8,5	8,1	21,8	5,7	8,6	7,7	7,8
PT	20,0	6,3	8,9	8,9	8,8	18,9	6,3	8,5	8,5	8,6
RO	19,5	5,4	7,5	7,5	7,6	19,0	5,2	7,3	7,3	7,3
SE	21,7	4,6	6,5	6,5	6,4	20,6	5,5	9,7	7,4	7,3
SI	16,2	4,5	7,9	7,9	8,0	15,7	5,7	11,7	8,5	8,6
SK	15,3	5,6	7,8	7,8	7,9	16,0	5,1	7,6	7,6	7,8
UK	35,0	8,1	11,9	11,8	11,7	30,8	7,2	10,8	10,7	10,5
EU	24,1	7,6	10,2	10,3	10,3	24,4	7,7	10,4	10,4	10,6

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011



All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Eurostat : http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

Previous years: The Eurostat data concern the closer age group.

Table 43: Percent of persons living in households with very low work intensity by gender (age 16-59)

2010: % in jobless households (not comparable with 2010 and 2011)

	2008						2009					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	No	Yes	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	20,3	5,4	8,4	15,8	3,6	6,1	18,1	5,0	7,5	15,2	2,5	4,9
BE	30,2	8,2	11,9	30,7	5,9	9,7	27,2	9,1	12,3	31,0	6,3	10,0
BG	12,1	4,7	5,3	12,0	4,4	5,0	10,5	4,4	4,9	13,5	3,9	4,7
CY	8,9	3,0	3,6	8,8	1,8	2,5	9,7	2,1	2,9	7,6	2,0	2,6
CZ	19,7	5,3	7,0	20,2	3,1	5,1	18,6	4,4	6,7	17,3	2,2	4,3
DE	21,9	7,5	11,1	19,9	5,8	9,0	21,0	6,1	9,5	21,0	5,1	8,5
DK	21,8	5,3	9,3	21,1	5,9	8,8	22,0	6,8	10,6	19,2	5,2	7,9
EE	15,0	1,9	4,0	20,2	2,2	5,4	14,4	1,8	3,8	20,5	2,9	6,0
EL	21,4	6,5	7,9	20,6	3,7	5,0	21,6	6,2	7,1	23,9	3,8	4,8
ES	12,1	3,8	5,1	18,7	2,3	4,4	11,7	4,6	5,8	17,1	3,1	5,1
FI	14,7	3,2	6,0	15,5	3,8	6,1	14,8	3,7	6,5	17,2	3,7	6,8
FR							16,9	6,1	7,8	15,0	4,6	6,0
HU	26,5	7,0	10,9	24,1	4,8	8,6	24,4	6,6	9,9	25,9	4,6	8,3
IE	25,3	8,0	10,5	31,6	5,8	9,3	35,8	16,6	19,3	41,1	13,6	17,4
IT	19,5	8,3	10,2	17,9	5,6	7,3	17,1	8,0	9,3	15,8	5,2	6,6
LT	20,0	2,6	5,1	21,8	2,5	5,4	16,7	3,5	5,2	27,3	3,9	6,4
LU	10,4	3,5	4,7	12,2	1,9	3,3	17,2	4,7	6,7	11,0	2,5	3,7
LV	10,2	2,1	4,0	14,5	2,0	4,6	11,5	3,8	5,3	17,4	3,7	6,3
MT							29,5	7,4	8,8	25,5	3,7	5,2
NL	18,7	5,2	8,5	19,3	3,4	6,3	20,1	4,4	8,3	18,6	3,8	6,5
PL	23,6	7,4	9,5	23,5	4,6	7,2	21,9	6,9	8,9	20,5	3,9	6,3
PT	13,4	3,3	5,3	15,2	2,8	4,7	12,6	3,7	5,7	14,7	3,5	5,5
RO	22,8	7,1	8,9	22,4	4,9	6,5	20,6	6,7	8,5	21,8	4,3	6,1
SE	15,5	3,1	4,9	18,4	2,6	4,1	20,3	2,6	5,1	23,8	3,4	5,0
SI	11,2	5,7	6,8	15,4	4,7	6,8	12,8	4,9	6,6	11,2	3,7	5,1
SK	12,5	3,2	5,5	10,0	2,4	4,0	11,0	3,0	4,9	10,1	2,6	4,1
UK	26,6	8,3	10,9	28,0	6,6	9,3	41,3	14,1	18,0	38,1	13,9	16,9
EU	20,5	6,6	9,0	20,7	4,7	7,2	20,7	7,1	9,4	20,8	5,5	7,8

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

Table 44: Percent of persons living in households with very low work intensity by gender (age 16-59)

% in households with low work intensity (WI<20); 2008 and 2009: % in jobless households

	2010						2011					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	No	Yes	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	20,5	7,0	9,6	15,5	4,9	6,9	21,5	6,3	9,5	19,9	4,6	7,5
BE	30,6	10,0	13,7	37,0	7,8	11,9	31,2	10,7	14,4	36,8	9,2	13,2
BG	20,1	6,6	7,6	22,9	5,9	7,1	24,8	8,8	10,2	25,5	8,8	10,2
CY							14,6	4,4	5,7	12,8	3,1	4,4
CZ	22,9	5,4	7,9	19,2	3,4	5,5	22,4	6,2	8,7	23,3	3,5	6,1
DE	24,0	9,0	12,4	24,5	6,5	10,2	24,7	7,7	11,7	24,5	5,9	9,8
DK	27,1	7,9	12,8	21,9	6,9	9,9	24,9	8,5	13,3	22,2	9,5	11,9
EE	18,2	5,9	8,1	26,4	6,4	10,3	23,3	5,4	8,9	29,9	7,3	11,7
EL	23,5	9,0	9,9	27,6	6,1	7,4	33,2	13,2	14,8	31,7	10,4	12,0
ES	18,5	9,2	10,6	26,6	8,3	10,5	25,7	11,5	13,3	33,5	10,1	12,7
FI	18,1	6,9	9,8	26,1	7,5	11,4	19,7	7,2	10,5	24,6	7,1	11,1
FR	22,1	8,9	11,2	20,0	7,2	9,2	21,7	8,2	10,5	19,5	6,9	8,8
HR							40,8	16,0	20,5	40,3	15,2	20,7
HU	26,8	9,1	12,3	28,1	6,9	10,5	28,3	8,6	12,1	29,6	7,8	11,2
IE												
IT	22,2	11,5	12,6	22,7	7,8	9,2	22,5	11,0	12,7	20,1	8,0	9,6
LT	28,0	6,7	9,1	32,4	9,1	11,6	30,1	9,6	12,1	36,5	10,6	13,8
LU	19,3	5,3	7,4	15,8	3,4	5,3	19,7	6,1	8,1	18,6	3,6	5,7
LV	23,9	8,2	11,3	27,0	9,9	13,0	23,3	9,4	12,0	29,7	9,6	13,2
MT	28,5	9,6	10,8	27,6	4,8	6,2	24,8	9,4	10,2	22,9	5,2	6,2
NL	25,5	6,3	10,8	22,0	4,2	7,6	26,0	5,6	11,0	25,2	5,8	9,0
PL	21,3	7,4	9,4	23,4	4,8	7,6	21,4	6,5	8,6	22,2	4,7	7,3
PT	18,0	6,5	9,1	22,7	6,0	8,8	16,6	6,9	8,9	22,2	5,7	8,2
RO	19,8	6,1	8,5	19,0	4,8	6,6	20,7	5,8	8,5	16,8	4,5	6,1
SE	19,4	4,7	6,7	25,5	4,6	6,3	19,0	6,1	8,0	23,1	4,9	6,5
SI	16,2	5,6	8,7	16,3	3,5	7,1	15,8	7,3	9,9	15,6	4,2	7,3
SK	15,9	5,9	8,3	14,5	5,3	7,2	16,5	5,1	8,0	15,5	5,1	7,3
UK	33,1	9,4	13,0	37,3	6,9	10,8	28,7	8,4	11,9	33,7	6,0	9,7
EU	23,4	8,7	11,1	24,8	6,6	9,3	24,0	8,6	11,3	24,7	6,9	9,6

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Table 45: Percent of persons living in households with very low work intensity (age 16-59)

% in jobless households (WI=0). The data are not comparable with 2010 and 2011.

	2008					2009				
	Disability					Disability				
	Severe	Moderate	No	Total	All	Severe	Moderate	No	Total	All
AT	33,1	11,3	4,5	7,3	7,3	32,5	10,1	3,8	6,2	6,2
BE	41,9	25,8	7,0	10,8	10,8	42,2	22,9	7,7	11,2	11,2
BG	20,2	9,5	4,5	5,2	5,2	25,5	8,7	4,1	4,8	4,8
CY	18,0	4,7	2,4	3,0	3,0	15,4	5,8	2,1	2,8	2,8
CZ	26,0	18,2	4,3	6,0	6,0	23,6	16,2	3,4	5,6	5,2
DE	37,4	14,2	6,6	10,0	10,0	37,1	14,5	5,6	9,0	9,3
DK	35,7	15,5	5,6	9,0	9,3	29,3	17,5	6,0	9,3	9,4
EE	33,4	13,3	2,0	4,7	4,7	30,5	14,2	2,3	4,9	4,9
EL	23,4	19,7	5,1	6,5	6,5	39,3	13,8	5,0	5,9	5,9
ES	25,6	12,7	3,1	4,8	4,8	26,5	11,5	3,8	5,4	5,4
FI	28,2	11,6	3,5	6,0	6,2	29,1	12,4	3,7	6,6	6,5
FR						24,8	12,1	5,3	6,9	6,9
HU	31,9	22,4	5,9	9,8	9,8	33,9	22,4	5,6	9,1	9,0
IE	36,4	25,5	6,9	9,9	9,9	45,0	36,0	15,1	18,4	18,4
IT	32,3	14,4	7,0	8,7	8,7	29,9	12,6	6,6	7,9	8,0
LT	45,9	13,5	2,5	5,3	5,3	36,4	15,1	3,6	5,7	5,7
LU	17,2	8,5	2,7	4,0	4,0	21,7	11,4	3,6	5,2	5,2
LV	25,6	9,0	2,1	4,3	4,3	30,4	11,5	3,7	5,8	6,0
MT						31,0	25,9	5,5	6,9	7,0
NL	36,5	14,9	4,3	7,4	7,7	36,4	16,0	4,1	7,4	7,8
PL	31,4	21,0	6,0	8,3	8,3	28,8	18,4	5,4	7,7	7,7
PT	27,2	8,2	3,0	5,0	5,0	25,5	9,3	3,6	5,6	5,6
RO	28,9	19,7	6,0	7,7	7,7	30,1	17,5	5,5	7,3	7,3
SE	26,5	9,6	2,8	4,5	4,4	31,5	15,2	3,0	5,0	5,0
SI	19,4	10,1	5,2	6,8	6,7	16,5	9,7	4,3	5,8	5,9
SK	19,7	9,0	2,8	4,8	4,8	21,0	7,3	2,8	4,5	4,5
UK	41,1	18,6	7,4	10,1	10,1	53,3	30,7	14,0	17,5	17,6
EU	33,9	15,5	5,7	8,1	8,1	34,5	15,6	6,3	8,6	8,7

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 46: Percent of persons living in households with very low work intensity (age 16-59)

% in households with low work intensity (WI<20)

	2010					Recipients of disability benefits	
	Disability			Total	All	Yes	No
	Severe	Moderate	No				
AT	31,3	13,1	5,9	8,3	8,3	50,3	7,0
BE	48,6	26,6	8,8	12,8	12,9	55,4	10,9
BG	33,6	18,3	6,3	7,4	7,4	20,3	6,5
CY							
CZ	32,3	17,9	4,5	6,8	6,3	32,6	4,3
DE	42,3	16,4	7,7	11,3	11,7	50,1	10,3
DK	34,3	20,2	7,4	11,3	11,5	56,8	8,2
EE	36,6	19,2	6,1	9,1	9,0	40,4	6,3
EL	30,7	22,8	7,5	8,6	8,6	45,1	8,0
ES	34,9	19,2	8,7	10,6	10,6	49,3	9,5
FI	37,4	17,2	7,2	10,6	10,4	42,3	7,4
FR	31,3	16,4	8,1	10,2	10,2	44,8	8,7
HU	36,7	24,2	8,0	11,4	11,4	45,5	8,7
IE							
IT	36,8	18,2	9,6	10,9	11,0	38,9	9,9
LT	52,0	22,8	7,8	10,3	10,3	35,6	8,2
LU	24,7	14,8	4,3	6,3	6,3	39,4	5,3
LV	38,8	22,7	9,0	12,1	12,1	36,9	10,4
MT	30,7	27,0	7,2	8,4	8,5	44,9	7,5
NL	43,0	19,6	5,2	9,2	9,4	42,5	7,9
PL	31,3	19,1	6,1	8,5	8,5	35,3	6,6
PT	36,6	14,5	6,3	8,9	8,9	44,8	7,9
RO	32,5	15,9	5,4	7,5	7,5	33,2	6,2
SE	37,1	11,8	4,6	6,5	6,5	40,0	4,6
SI	21,7	14,0	4,5	7,9	7,9	30,3	6,5
SK	27,6	11,5	5,6	7,8	7,8	34,2	6,2
UK	51,2	24,5	8,1	11,9	11,8	53,2	9,5
EU	38,9	18,3	7,6	10,2	10,3	43,5	8,7

Data source: EU-SILC 2010**All:** It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



Table 47: Percent of persons living in households with very low work intensity (age 16-59)

% in households with low work intensity (WI<20)

	2011				
	Disability			Total	All
	Severe	Moderate	No		
AT	38,5	14,4	5,5	8,5	8,5
BE	51,7	24,8	9,9	13,8	13,8
BG	42,5	21,3	8,8	10,2	10,2
CY	20,2	10,1	3,8	5,1	5,1
CZ	34,8	19,2	5,0	7,5	6,6
DE	44,0	16,4	6,8	10,7	11,2
DK	35,3	19,0	9,0	12,6	12,6
EE	41,8	22,4	6,3	10,2	10,2
EL	46,3	22,6	11,8	13,4	13,4
ES	48,3	25,1	10,8	13,0	13,0
FI	41,5	18,0	7,1	10,8	10,6
FR	32,6	14,7	7,5	9,7	9,7
HR	41,8	40,3	15,7	20,6	17,6
HU	37,2	26,1	8,2	11,7	11,7
IE					
IT	35,2	16,7	9,5	11,2	11,2
LT	50,2	25,8	10,1	12,9	12,8
LU	26,2	16,2	4,9	6,9	6,8
LV	49,8	22,4	9,5	12,6	12,5
MT	30,3	21,1	7,2	8,2	8,2
NL	49,6	18,4	5,7	7,2	9,7
PL	30,5	18,7	5,7	8,6	7,7
PT	33,3	14,4	6,3	8,5	8,5
RO	31,1	15,0	5,2	7,3	7,3
SE	33,9	12,2	5,5	9,7	7,4
SI	21,0	13,4	5,7	11,7	8,5
SK	28,5	12,5	5,1	7,6	7,6
UK	45,7	21,4	7,2	10,8	10,7
EU	39,8	18,2	7,7	10,4	10,4

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



2.6.4 Data source

1. EU SILC UDB 2009 – version 3 of March 2011
2. EU SILC UDB 2010 – version 1 of March 2012
3. EU SILC UDB 2011 – version 2 of August 2013
4. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

2.6.5 Methodology

We summarise below the methodology adopted in EU-SILC.

A working age person is defined as a person aged 18-64. For each working age person (Wage/person) two figures are computed¹²:

- The number of months during the income reference period for which information on his/her activity status is available (the ‘workable’ months: NWAm);
- The number of months during the income reference period for which the person has been classified as worker (Number of ‘worked’ months: NWm).

A derived ‘AGE’ variable is constructed. This is the age at the end of income reference period.

In each household, EU-SILC UDB (User Data Base) calculates the derived variables:

$$TNWm = \sum_{\text{household members}} NWm$$

$$TNWAm = \sum_{\text{household members}} NWAm$$

$$WI = \frac{TNWm}{TNWAm} \quad (WI : \text{Work Intensity})$$

Work intensity (RX040) is a continuous variable from 0 to 1 (People older than 59 has WORK_INT = 99). It is based on persons aged 18-59 (students excluded).

For 2011, the EU-SILC UDB data present a continuous variable varying from ‘0’ to ‘1’. For 2010, the EU-SILC UDB data presented a binary indicator (0/1). For 2008 and 2009, the data presented four categories: 1) $WI = 0$; 2) $0 < WI < 0,5$; 3) $0,5 \leq W < 1$ and 4) $W = 1$.

¹² Extract from “YEAR 2009: CROSS-SECTIONAL DATA; DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DATA COLLECTED (as described in the guidelines) AND ANONYMISED USER DATABASE”; EUROPEAN COMMISSION – EUROSTAT, Directorate F: Social Statistics and Information Society, Unit F-3: Living conditions and social protection.



The same work intensity status is assigned to each household member (including those younger than 18 years old).

WI=0 means that no adult is working in the household (a jobless household).

WI=1 means that all the adults in the household are employed during the whole year.

People living in households with very low work intensity are people living in households where the adults work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.

For estimations distinguishing limited and not limited people in Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Sweden and Slovenia we have used personal cross sectional weights for selected persons (pb060). Otherwise, we have used personal cross sectional weights (pb040).

We have used the age at the end of the income reference period (px020).

2.6.6 Notes

Eurostat presents an indicator covering people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year. As the EU-SILC survey presents information on disability only for people aged 16 or more, we present the percentage of people with and without disabilities aged 16 to 59. Consequently, our estimations are not strictly comparable with Eurostat data.

Work intensity in the household can be seen as an indicator of the employment rate of the household.

2.7 People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers

2.7.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

The Lisbon European Council (2000) established a social inclusion process in order to aid in combating poverty. Barcelona European Council (2002) stressed again the importance of the fight against poverty and social exclusion and invited Member States to set targets, in their National Action Plans, for significantly reducing the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2010.

At the European Council held on 17 June 2010, the Member states' Heads of State and Government endorsed a new EU strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, known as the Europe 2020 strategy. The strategy will help Europe to recover from the crisis by boosting competitiveness, productivity, growth potential, social cohesion and economic convergence.

Article 28 of the UN Convention treats "Adequate standard of living and social protection". It provides notably for measures "To ensure access by persons with



disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes”.

In the Europe 2020 strategy, the Commission proposed among others the following EU headline target: lifting over 20 million people out of poverty. One of the seven flagships of the Europe 2020 strategy is the "European platform against poverty". This platform should ensure social and territorial cohesion such that the benefits of growth and jobs are widely shared and people experiencing poverty and social exclusion are enabled to live in dignity and take an active part in society.

One of the three indicators proposed is the number of People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers. Persons at risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised household disposable income (after social transfers).

2.7.2 Headline findings

2.7.2.1 General comments

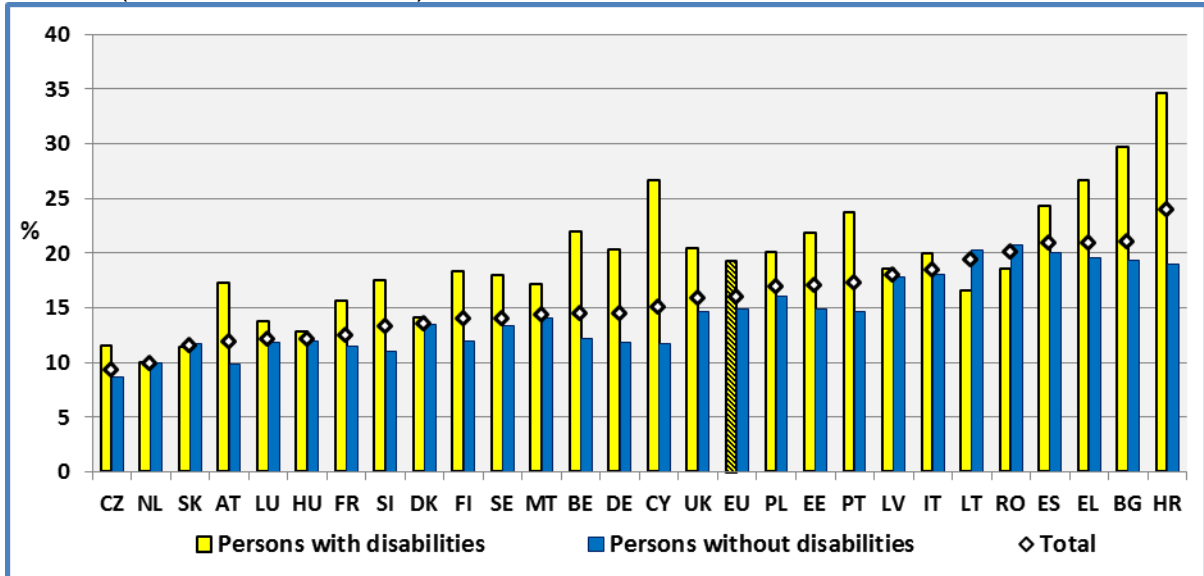
The data reveal that people with a disability face a higher risk of poverty compared to people without disabilities. At the EU level, in 2011, 19% of persons with disabilities compared to 15% of persons without disabilities.

The risk of poverty means that a person lives in a household with a household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

The percentage of persons with disabilities living in households at risk of poverty is high in Greece (27%), Cyprus (27%), Bulgaria (30%) and Croatia (35%). On the other hand, it is relatively low in the Netherlands (10%), Slovakia (11%) and the Czech Republic (12%).

Figure 66: People at risk of poverty after social transfers; Age: 16+, 2011

Percent of people living in households with a household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income (after social transfers)



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

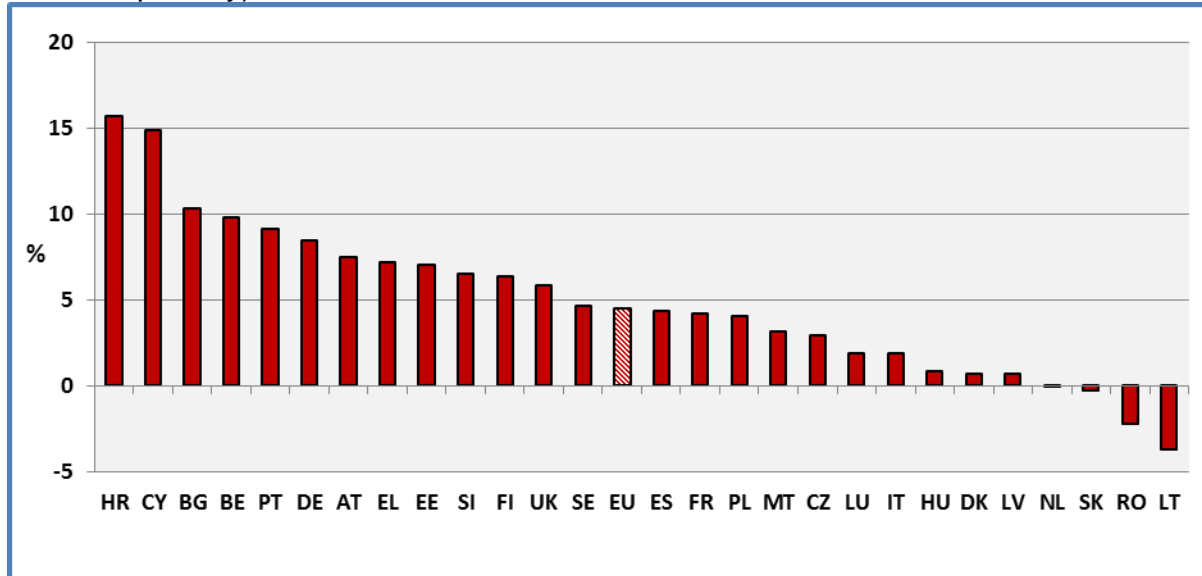
Absolute numbers measure poverty but do not take into account the general context. High numbers for one group do not imply necessarily discrimination, if all categories share the same disadvantage. In order to measure any comparative disadvantage, we measure the difference between two groups.

In certain countries the difference between people with and without disabilities is relatively low, notably in Lithuania, Slovakia, the Netherlands, Latvia and Denmark but in other Member States the difference is relatively high notably in Croatia, Cyprus and Bulgaria.



Figure 67: Disadvantage of people with disabilities in comparison to people without disabilities. Age 16+, 2011

Disadvantage = (% of disabled people at risk of poverty) – (% of non-disabled people at risk of poverty)



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

The data indicate that the difference between people with and without disabilities is significantly lower compared to work related measures. We can conclude that the welfare state is correcting the labour market inequalities.

However, it is important to note that these results might underestimate poverty rates among persons with disabilities. The Irish National Disability Authority analyses¹³ the cost of disability in terms of additional spending needs of people with disabilities. The Commission singled out five areas where the cost of living for people with a disability could be higher than for people without a disability: Equipment, Mobility and communication, Living costs, Medical and Care and assistance. Reported research by Indecon indicates that the additional costs involved can vary with the nature and the degree of the disability. It notes that at high levels of disability the cost is unlikely to be less than €40-50 a week. This means that the poverty thresholds for persons with and without disabilities are not the same. If we increase the threshold for persons with severe disabilities in order to take into account additional costs related to disability, then the number of persons at risk of poverty is increasing significantly.

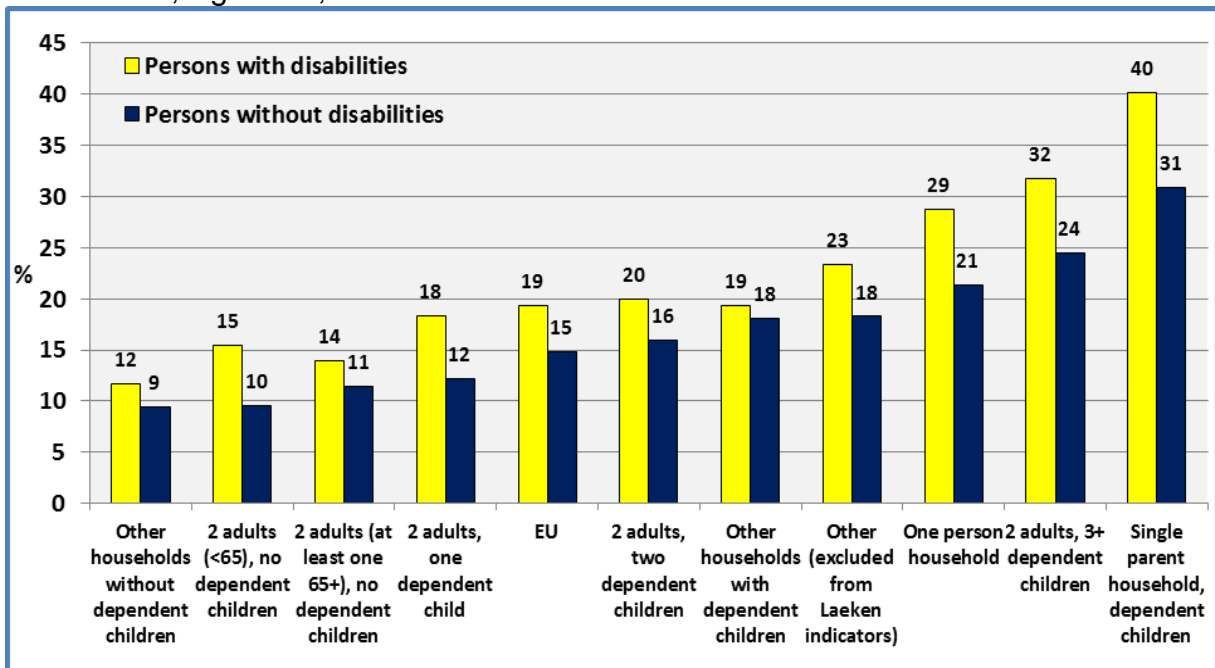
¹³ National Disability Authority: "Cost of Disability" Research Project, Report submitted to the National Disability Authority by Indecon International Economic Consultants, 2004.

Certain disability related expenditures favour independent living. Hurstfield et al.¹⁴ note that expenditure on independent living ought to be seen as a form of social and economic investment. As they put it, traditionally, disability benefits have been viewed as a transfer or redistributive payment – i.e. not intended to effect any sort of economic gain. They add that expenditure on independent living is likely to result in long-term savings at service delivery level, due to reduced pressure on health services and improved tax revenues.

An important dimension of poverty concerns the type of household. The following figure indicates that disabled persons living in single parent households with dependent children face the highest risk of financial poverty. Generally, all persons (with and without disabilities) living in households with dependent children face a higher risk of poverty.

Figure 68: People at risk of poverty after social transfers by type of household and disability status, EU

Year: 2011, Age: 16+;



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.7.2.2 Gender

At the EU level, about 20% of women with disabilities live in households at risk of financial poverty compared to 16% of women without disabilities. The respective

¹⁴ Jennifer Hurstfield, Urvashi Parashar and Kerry Schofield: "The costs and benefits of independent living", A report of research carried out by SQW on behalf of the Office for Disability Issues, Department for Work and Pensions, Published for the Department for Work and Pensions under licence from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Corporate Document Services, Leeds, 2007. <http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/res/ll/costs-benefits-report.pdf>

percentages for men are 19% and 14%. But there are significant differences across countries.

We can distinguish a gender gap among persons with disabilities of 1 percentage point. The disability related gap among women is 4 percentage points and among men 5 percentage points.

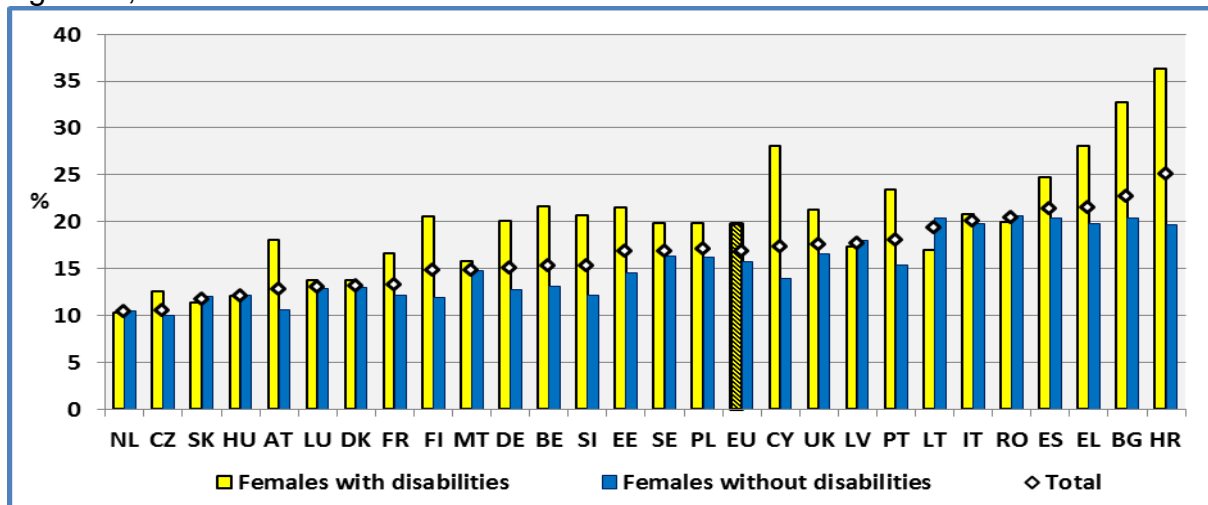
Differences stemming from disability are much bigger than pure gender differences inside the group of persons with disabilities.

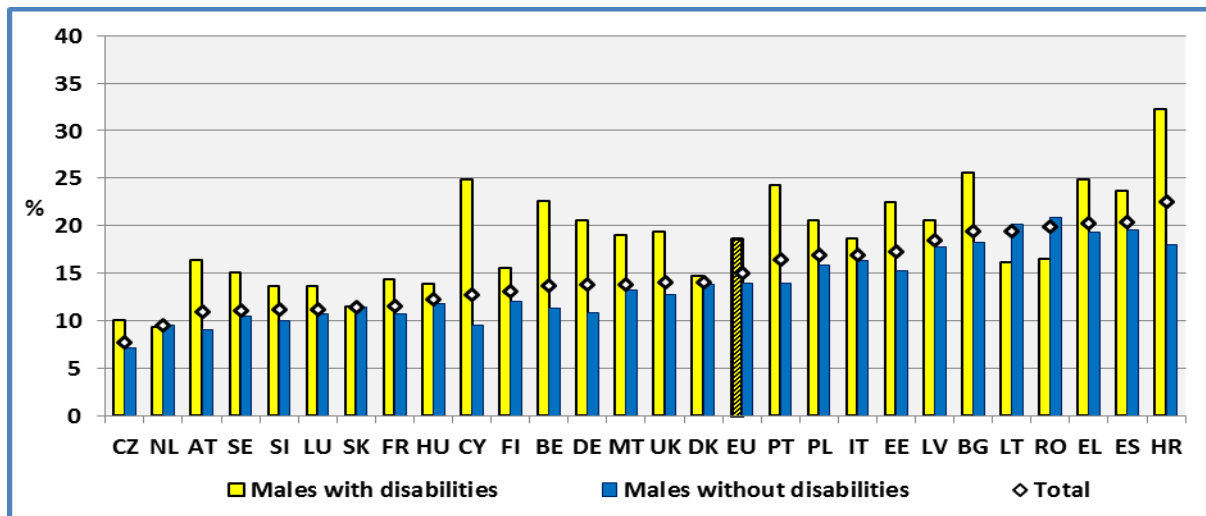
However, the method of estimating poverty might underestimate gender differences. In fact, the income level is computed at the household level. The same value is then affected to all members of a household. Consequently, it does not take into account of any intra-family differences.

Generally poverty rates of disabled women and men are strongly correlated. If the percentage of men with disabilities is high, in a country, the corresponding rate for women is high too.

Figure 69: Percent of people at risk of poverty after social transfers by gender and disability.

Age 16+, 2011





Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.7.2.3 Age

At the EU level, in the age group 16 to 64, about 21% of persons with disabilities are at risk of financial poverty compared to 15% for persons without disabilities. The respective percentages for elderly people aged 65 and over are 17% and 14%.

Pension schemes in the EU decrease the risk of poverty. The percentage of elderly at risk of poverty is less compared to persons aged 16-64. This is notably true for persons with disabilities. A disability related gap of 6 percentage points among persons aged 16-64 is reduced to 3 percentage points among elderly people.

However, we have to keep in mind the comments developed above concerning special expenses related to disabilities and differential poverty thresholds for persons with and without disabilities.

We have to note that special allowances aiming to ensure autonomy or pay extra medical expenses might artificially reduce the poverty rate among people with disabilities. In fact, these allowances do not constitute a 'disposable' income as they are aimed to meet specific expenses.

At the EU level, the age related difference among persons with disabilities is about 4 percentage points. The corresponding age related difference for persons without disabilities is about 1 percentage point.

Age related differences are relatively small compared to other indicators (e.g. employment).

As noted, at the EU level, the disability related gap among persons aged 16-64 is about 6 percentage points. This gap is inexistent or extremely low in Denmark,

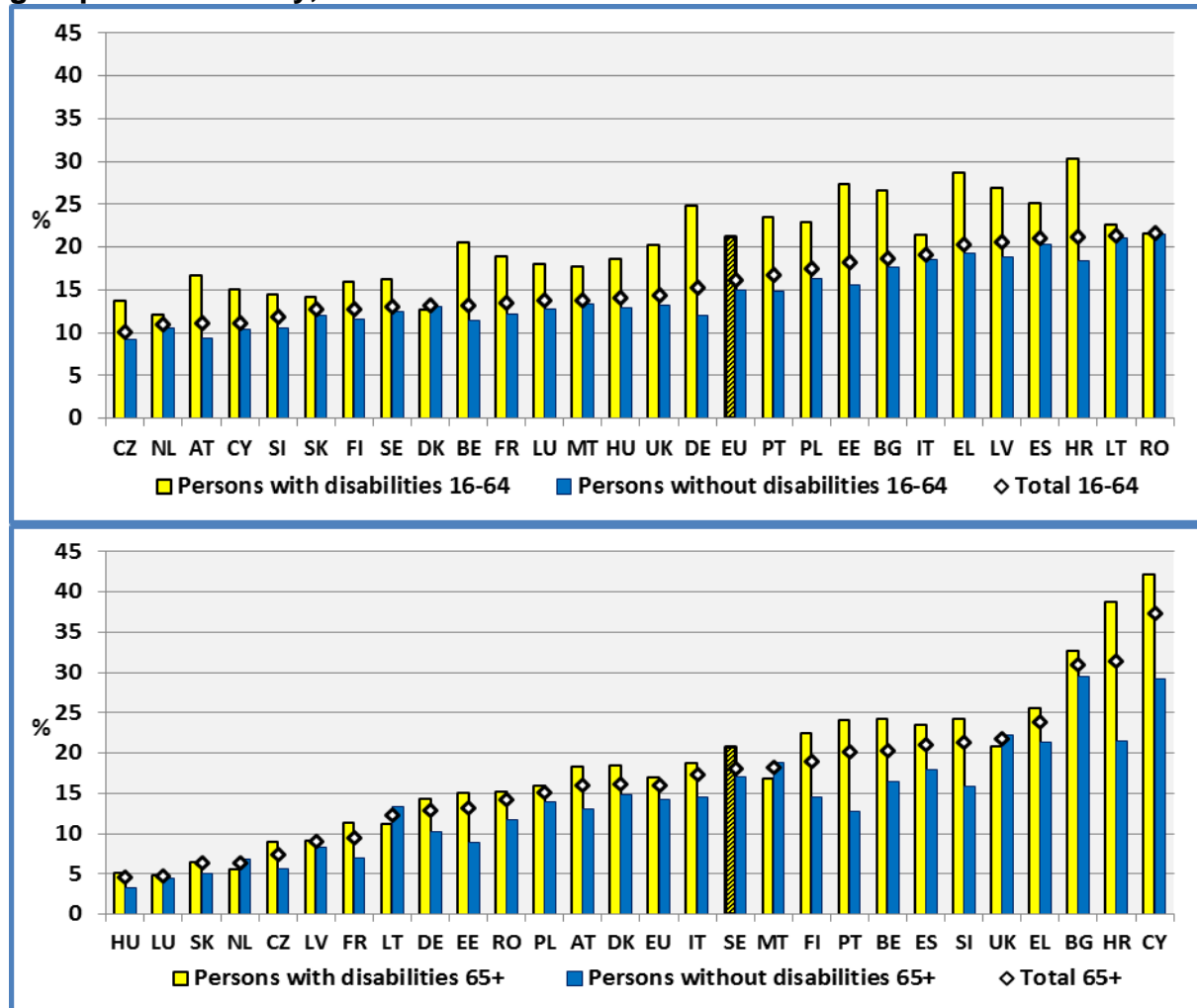


Romania and Lithuania. On the contrary, it is relatively high in Estonia (12 percentage points), Croatia (12 pp) and Germany (13 pp).

Concerning the age group 65 and over, at the EU level, the disability related gap is about 3 percentage points. It is inexistent (and even reversed) in Lithuania, Malta and the UK. It is relatively high in Portugal (11 percentage points), Cyprus (13 pp) and Croatia (17 pp).

A small difference between persons with and without disabilities in the age group 16-64 does not imply necessarily a small difference for elderly persons. The correlation between these two indicators is marginally significant. For example in Germany, the gap between persons with and without disabilities is about 4 percentage points for elderly people but it amounts to 13 percentage points for adults aged 16-64. An inverse situation can be found in Cyprus.

Figure 70: Percent of people at risk of poverty after social transfers by age group and disability, 2010



Data source: EU-SILC 2011



2.7.2.4 Degree of disability

At the EU level, 22% of persons with severe disabilities live in households at risk of financial poverty, compared to 18% of persons with moderate disabilities and 15% among persons without disabilities.

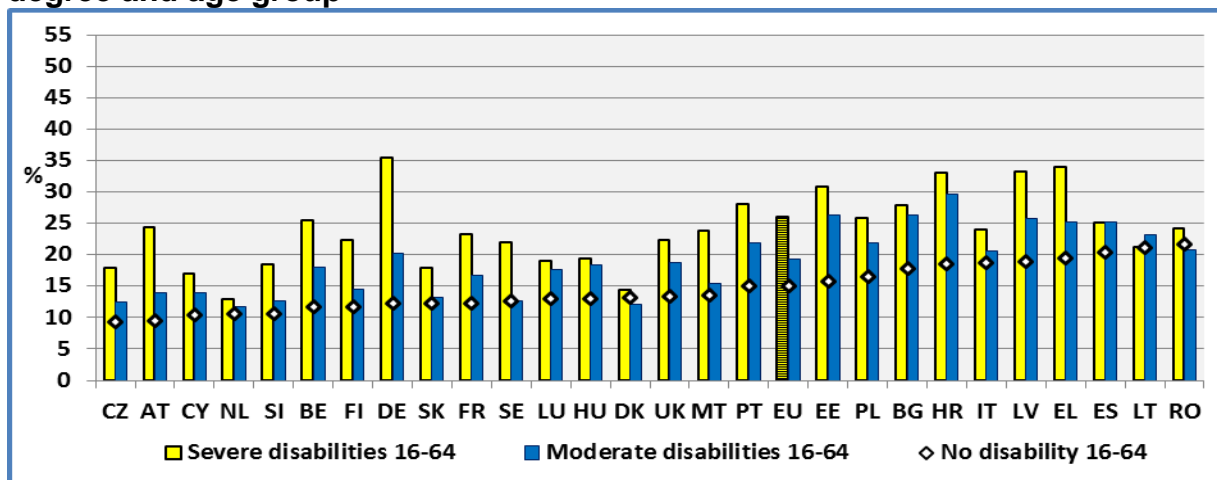
In the age group 16 to 64, the respective rates are 26% (severe), 19% (moderate) and 15% (no disability). Concerning persons with severe disabilities, the highest rates can be found in Latvia (33%), Greece (34%) and Germany (36%).

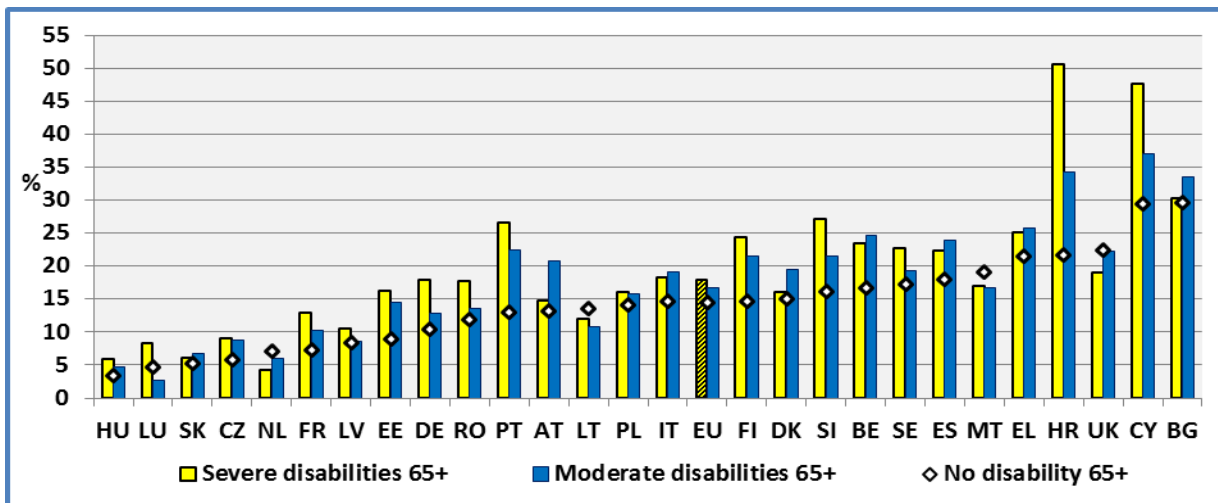
The respective percentages for elderly people aged 65 and over are 18% for severely disabled, 17% for moderately disabled and 14% for persons without disabilities. Concerning people with severe disabilities, the highest rates can be found in Bulgaria (30%), Cyprus (48%) and Croatia (51%).

Among elderly people, the disparities between severely disabled, moderately disabled and persons without disabilities are smaller compared to people aged 16 to 64. Again, we have to make the same reserves as before.

Overall, retirement pensions reduce poverty inequalities both in absolute values and in relative terms.

Figure 71: People with disabilities at risk of poverty after social transfers by degree and age group



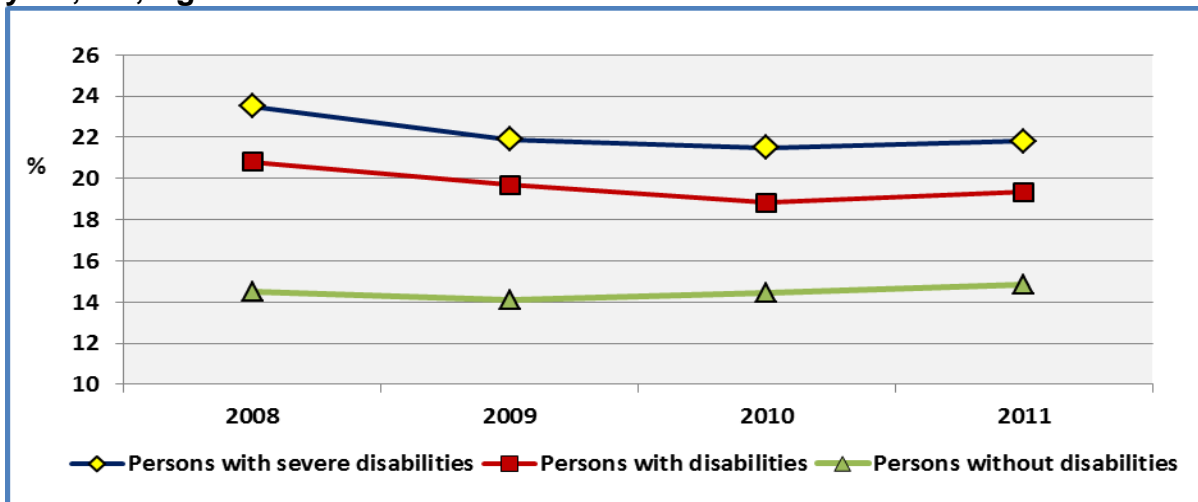


Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.7.2.5 Evolution through time

Comparing the situation between 2010 and 2011, we may observe a deterioration of the situation of people with disabilities at the EU level of 0,5 percentage points (increase of poverty). In comparing 2010 and 2011, we have to keep in mind that the question on income refers to the year preceding the time of interview. Consequently, the answers given in early 2011 reflect economic developments occurred in 2010, the beginning of the financial crisis.

Figure 72: Persons at risk of poverty after social transfers by disability and year; EU, Age 16+



Data source: EU-SILC

Generally, social transfers dampen any negative impact of the economic crisis and the ensuing reduction of income. In fact, an important number of people reporting a limitation in the sample receive a disability related benefit. For these persons the household income might not decrease in case of a recession, at least at the initial

stage. On the contrary, for the general population the loss of employment means a lower median income. This explains why we observe a reduction of poverty levels at the beginning of a recession.

However, as the length of the recession increases, it will affect more households, including those receiving disability related benefits, and the poverty will increase for all groups.

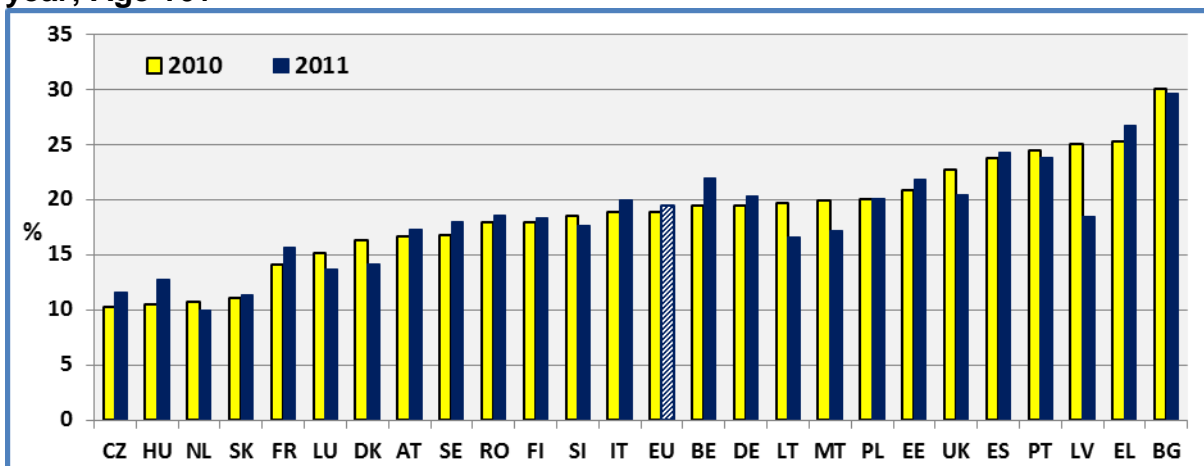
Also, this means that indicators based on employment, ought to present bigger fluctuations and precede income fluctuations.

However, these data on financial poverty might underestimate the real evolution of poverty. In fact, during a recession, the median and average income is decreasing. Consequently, the denominator of the ratio measuring the risk of poverty decreases and this dampens any measure of deterioration.

At the EU level, about 19,4 % of persons with disabilities face a risk of poverty at 2011, compared to 18,8% in 2010 (rounded data). The deterioration of persons with disabilities concerning financial poverty is similar to the one experienced by persons without disabilities. In fact, we observe an increase of financial poverty of 0,5 and 0,4 percentage points for persons with and without disabilities.

Persons with disabilities experience a deterioration of their situation in the majority of Member States.

Figure 73: People with disabilities at risk of poverty after social transfers by year; Age 16+



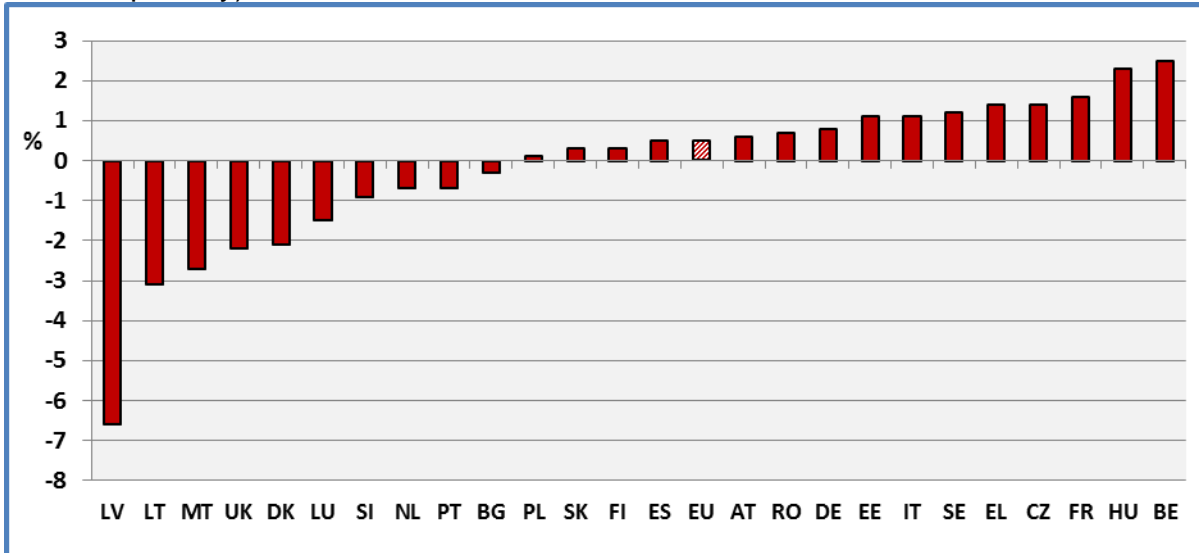
Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

The deterioration is notable in Belgium (+3 percentage points, Hungary (+2 pp) and France (+2pp). On the contrary Latvia (-7 pp), Lithuania (-3 pp) and Malta (-3 pp) experience the highest reductions of poverty among persons with disabilities between 2010 and 2011.



Figure 74: Change between 2010 and 2011 in the percentage of persons with disabilities living in households at risk of poverty after social transfers; Age 16+

Change = % 2011 - % 2010. A positive value implies a deterioration (increase of financial poverty)



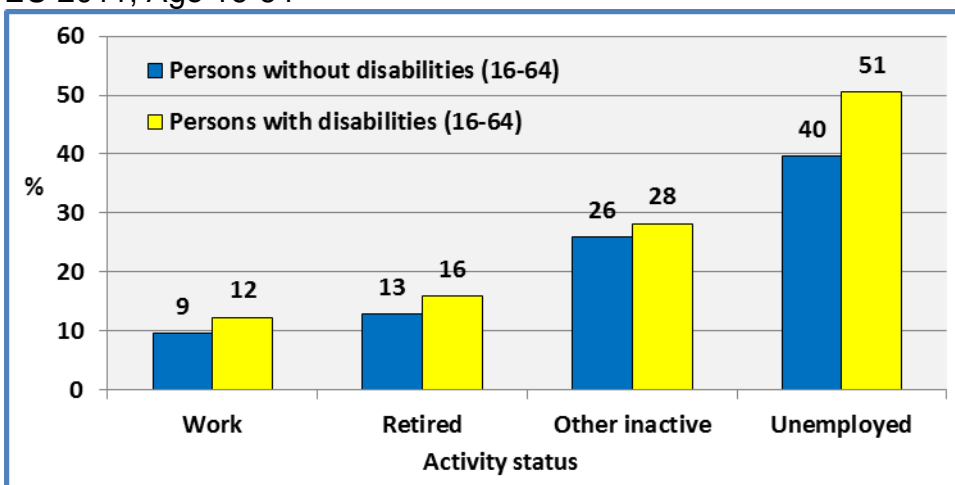
Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

2.7.2.6 Financial poverty and work

Unemployment appears to be an important factor pushing people into poverty. However, even among working persons, we find that about 10% are at risk of poverty. Part-time work explains part of this phenomenon.

Figure 75: Persons living in households at risk of poverty after social transfers and activity status.

EU 2011, Age 16-64



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

The risk of poverty increases with the duration of unemployment. More than 50% of severely unemployed live in households at risk of poverty after social transfers.

2.7.3 Data

Table 48: People at risk of poverty by disability status and Member State; Age 16+, Percent of people living in households with a household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income

	2008				2009			
	Disability			All	Disability			All
	Yes	No	Total		Yes	No	Total	
AT	16,6	9,8	11,8	11,8	16,7	9,7	11,7	11,7
BE	22,0	12,0	14,3	14,3	21,6	11,9	14,2	14,2
BG	28,3	19,4	20,8	20,8	32,5	19,1	21,3	21,3
CY	35,6	12,8	16,9	16,9	35,4	13,3	17,2	17,2
CZ	11,1	7,8	8,4	8,4	11,9	6,8	8,0	7,8
DE	19,6	11,6	14,6	14,6	19,9	11,9	14,5	14,9
DK	12,8	12,3	12,5	12,5	15,3	13,1	13,6	13,6
EE	34,9	13,4	19,9	19,9	31,4	15,0	19,6	19,6
EL	26,6	18,0	19,6	19,6	25,0	17,8	19,1	19,1
ES	26,5	16,6	18,9	18,9	24,6	17,2	19,0	19,0
FI	19,9	11,5	14,0	14,0	20,1	11,8	14,3	14,2
FR					14,3	11,0	11,8	11,8
HU	11,4	10,7	10,9	10,9	11,2	10,8	10,9	10,8
IE	22,4	12,9	14,7	14,7	19,8	12,9	14,2	14,2
IT	21,4	16,1	17,6	17,6	20,7	16,0	17,3	17,4
LT	28,4	16,4	19,5	19,5	29,1	17,3	20,0	19,9
LU	13,0	11,5	11,8	11,8	15,0	12,8	13,2	13,2
LV	41,2	18,3	25,7	25,7	41,4	18,8	25,7	25,9
MT					19,6	13,2	14,0	14,0
NL	12,6	8,4	9,5	9,8	12,2	9,0	9,9	10,0
PL	16,9	15,7	15,9	15,9	19,5	15,5	16,4	16,4
PT	25,5	14,4	17,7	17,7	23,0	14,4	17,2	17,2
RO	23,9	21,0	21,6	21,6	21,2	20,1	20,3	20,3
SE	14,5	11,6	12,1	12,2	18,4	12,5	13,4	13,4
SI	20,0	9,9	12,5	12,5	18,4	8,9	11,3	11,3
SK	10,7	9,5	10,0	10,0	10,9	9,4	9,9	10,0
UK	24,5	15,8	17,4	17,4	21,4	15,4	16,6	16,5
EU	20,8	14,5	16,1	16,1	19,7	14,1	15,5	15,5

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 - 2009 & Eurostat

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 49: People at risk of poverty by disability status and Member State; Age 16+

Percent of people living in households with a household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income

	2010				2011			
	Disability			All	Disability			All
	Yes	No	Total		Yes	No	Total	
AT	16,7	9,6	11,6	11,6	17,3	9,8	11,9	11,9
BE	19,5	11,6	13,5	13,7	22,0	12,2	14,5	14,6
BG	30,0	17,9	19,8	19,8	29,7	19,3	21,1	21,1
CY				(16,2)	26,7	11,8	15,1	15,1
CZ	10,2	8,0	8,5	8,2	11,6	8,7	9,4	9,0
DE	19,5	12,1	14,4	15,1	20,3	11,8	14,5	15,2
DK	16,3	13,0	13,8	13,9	14,2	13,4	13,6	13,6
EE	20,8	13,7	15,9	15,8	21,9	14,9	17,1	17,1
EL	25,3	18,5	19,7	19,7	26,7	19,5	21,0	21,0
ES	23,8	19,0	20,1	20,1	24,3	20,0	20,9	20,9
FI	18,0	12,3	14,0	13,6	18,3	12,0	14,0	14,0
FR	14,1	11,4	12,1	12,1	15,7	11,5	12,5	12,5
HR					34,7	19,0	24,1	20,9
HU	10,5	10,9	10,8	10,8	12,8	11,9	12,2	12,2
IE				(14,0)				14,8
IT	18,9	16,6	17,1	17,1	20,0	18,0	18,6	18,4
LT	19,7	19,9	19,9	19,9	16,6	20,3	19,4	19,3
LU	15,2	12,3	12,8	12,9	13,7	11,8	12,2	12,1
LV	25,1	18,3	20,3	20,4	18,5	17,9	18,1	18,1
MT	19,9	13,8	14,5	14,6	17,2	14,0	14,4	14,4
NL	10,7	9,1	9,5	9,5	10,0	10,0	10,0	9,9
PL	20,0	16,1	17,0	17,0	20,1	16,1	17,0	17,0
PT	24,5	14,1	17,4	17,4	23,8	14,7	17,3	17,3
RO	17,9	19,5	19,1	19,1	18,6	20,8	20,2	20,2
SE	16,8	12,3	13,0	13,0	18,0	13,3	14,0	14,1
SI	18,5	9,5	12,7	12,7	17,6	11,0	13,4	13,4
SK	11,1	10,9	10,9	11,0	11,4	11,7	11,6	11,7
UK	22,7	14,8	16,5	16,5	20,5	14,6	15,9	15,9
EU	18,8	14,4	15,8	15,5	19,4	14,9	16,0	16,1

Data source: EU-SILC 2010-201 & Eurostat

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 50: People at risk of poverty by gender, year, disability status and Member State

Percent of people living in households with a household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income

	Age group 16+											
	Women						Men					
	2008			2009			2008			2009		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	Not	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	18,2	10,6	13,0	18,5	10,9	13,1	14,7	9,0	10,6	14,6	8,6	10,1
BE	22,4	13,1	15,4	21,5	13,1	15,3	21,3	11,0	13,1	21,8	10,7	12,9
BG	31,0	20,9	22,7	37,1	20,6	23,7	24,6	17,8	18,7	25,9	17,5	18,7
CY	39,8	14,6	19,4	40,1	14,8	19,5	30,8	11,0	14,3	29,9	11,9	14,8
CZ	12,4	8,9	9,7	13,6	8,0	9,4	9,4	6,6	7,1	9,4	5,4	6,2
DE	20,1	12,3	15,4	19,9	13,0	15,3	19,1	10,8	13,8	19,9	10,8	13,6
DK	13,5	12,8	13,0	15,9	13,3	14,0	11,9	11,9	11,9	14,6	12,8	13,2
EE	39,0	15,1	23,0	35,1	16,3	22,1	28,8	11,5	16,2	25,8	13,5	16,6
EL	26,7	18,7	20,5	24,3	18,5	19,7	26,3	17,2	18,8	25,8	17,1	18,5
ES	27,2	17,8	20,3	25,0	18,1	20,0	25,5	15,5	17,4	24,0	16,3	18,0
FI	21,2	12,4	15,2	23,0	12,6	16,0	18,3	10,5	12,6	16,5	10,9	12,5
FR				15,2	11,8	12,7				13,2	10,2	10,9
HU	11,1	10,9	10,9	10,6	10,9	10,8	12,0	10,5	10,9	11,9	10,7	11,0
IE	23,1	14,3	16,1	19,8	13,2	14,6	21,6	11,5	13,4	19,8	12,5	13,8
IT	22,8	17,8	19,4	22,1	17,5	18,9	19,3	14,5	15,7	18,5	14,7	15,5
LT	30,4	18,8	21,9	30,3	18,7	21,7	25,1	13,5	16,4	26,8	15,6	17,7
LU	10,5	13,3	12,7	17,3	13,5	14,3	16,3	9,8	11,0	12,2	12,0	12,0
LV	43,1	20,3	28,6	43,0	19,5	27,4	38,2	16,2	22,3	39,0	18,0	23,7
MT				17,3	14,2	14,7				22,3	12,1	13,3
NL	12,9	8,6	10,0	12,3	8,6	9,7	12,1	8,1	9,1	12,1	9,4	10,1
PL	16,1	15,7	15,8	19,4	15,7	16,6	17,8	15,7	16,1	19,5	15,2	16,1
PT	26,1	15,3	19,0	22,7	15,5	18,1	24,5	13,5	16,3	23,5	13,5	16,2
RO	24,8	22,0	22,6	23,3	20,6	21,2	22,5	20,0	20,4	18,1	19,6	19,3
SE	17,3	12,3	13,2	21,0	13,5	14,9	10,6	10,9	10,9	14,5	11,6	11,9
SI	20,7	11,1	13,7	20,1	9,6	12,6	19,2	8,7	11,1	16,0	8,1	9,9
SK	12,1	9,8	10,8	12,6	9,8	10,8	8,7	9,1	9,0	8,6	9,0	8,9
UK	24,6	17,6	18,9	21,2	15,9	17,1	24,4	14,0	15,8	21,5	14,8	16,1
EU	21,5	15,6	17,2	20,3	14,9	16,4	19,9	13,5	15,0	18,8	13,2	14,5

Data source: EU-SILC

Table 51: People at risk of poverty by gender, year, disability status and Member State

Percent of people living in households with a household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income

	Age group 16+											
	Women						Men					
	2010			2011			2010			2011		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	Not	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	18,8	10,7	13,1	18,1	10,6	12,9	14,3	8,5	10,0	16,4	9,0	10,9
BE	18,9	12,5	14,2	21,6	13,1	15,3	20,4	10,8	12,7	22,6	11,3	13,7
BG	33,2	19,2	21,6	32,7	20,4	22,7	25,8	16,6	17,8	25,6	18,2	19,4
CY				28,1	13,9	17,4				24,9	9,5	12,7
CZ	12,3	9,2	9,9	12,6	10,0	10,6	7,4	6,5	6,7	10,0	7,1	7,7
DE	19,1	13,7	15,5	20,1	12,7	15,2	20,0	10,4	13,3	20,5	10,9	13,8
DK	16,0	13,0	13,8	13,8	12,9	13,2	16,6	13,1	13,9	14,7	13,9	14,0
EE	20,6	14,2	16,3	21,6	14,6	16,9	21,2	13,1	15,3	22,5	15,3	17,3
EL	26,1	19,0	20,5	28,1	19,7	21,6	24,2	17,9	18,9	24,8	19,3	20,3
ES	24,6	19,2	20,6	24,8	20,4	21,5	22,7	18,8	19,6	23,7	19,6	20,4
FI	18,2	13,3	15,0	20,6	11,9	14,9	17,7	11,3	13,0	15,6	12,1	13,1
FR	15,1	12,2	13,0	16,7	12,2	13,4	12,9	10,7	11,2	14,3	10,8	11,6
HR				36,3	19,6	25,2				32,3	18,0	22,5
HU	10,2	11,0	10,8	12,1	12,1	12,1	10,9	10,7	10,8	13,8	11,7	12,2
IE												
IT	20,3	18,0	18,6	20,9	19,8	20,1	16,8	15,2	15,5	18,7	16,3	16,9
LT	18,7	19,6	19,4	16,9	20,4	19,5	21,5	20,2	20,5	16,1	20,2	19,4
LU	15,4	12,7	13,3	13,8	12,9	13,1	15,0	11,8	12,4	13,6	10,7	11,2
LV	26,0	17,7	20,4	17,3	18,0	17,7	23,7	19,0	20,2	20,5	17,7	18,5
MT	18,9	14,8	15,3	15,8	14,8	14,9	21,1	12,8	13,7	19,0	13,3	13,9
NL	10,7	10,5	10,6	10,3	10,5	10,5	10,8	7,6	8,4	9,4	9,5	9,5
PL	20,1	16,2	17,2	19,8	16,2	17,1	19,7	16,0	16,8	20,5	15,9	16,9
PT	24,4	14,9	18,4	23,4	15,4	18,2	24,6	13,4	16,3	24,2	13,9	16,4
RO	19,5	19,4	19,5	20,0	20,7	20,4	15,3	19,6	18,7	16,5	20,9	19,9
SE	17,9	13,6	14,4	19,9	16,3	17,0	15,1	11,1	11,5	15,0	10,5	11,0
SI	20,7	10,6	14,5	20,7	12,1	15,4	15,7	8,4	10,8	13,6	10,0	11,2
SK	11,4	11,1	11,2	11,4	12,0	11,7	10,6	10,6	10,6	11,5	11,5	11,5
UK	22,2	16,2	17,5	21,3	16,5	17,6	23,3	13,4	15,3	19,3	12,8	14,0
EU	19,3	15,3	16,4	19,8	15,8	16,9	18,3	13,5	14,6	18,7	14,0	15,1

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Table 52: People at risk of poverty by age, year, disability status and Member State

Percent of people living in households with a household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income

	Men + Women											
	Age group 16-64						Age group 65+					
	2009			2010			2009			2010		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	16,5	9,3	10,8	15,6	9,4	10,7	17,1	12,6	15,1	18,4	11,1	15,2
BE	19,5	10,8	12,3	17,8	10,8	12,0	25,1	18,8	21,6	22,0	17,2	19,5
BG	24,2	15,9	16,7	24,6	15,8	16,6	40,2	38,4	39,2	34,8	30,4	32,2
CY	19,0	10,6	11,6				57,4	40,2	48,6			
CZ	13,4	7,0	8,1	11,5	8,3	8,8	9,7	5,8	7,7	8,6	6,0	7,2
DE	22,8	11,8	14,5	23,5	12,3	14,9	16,0	12,3	14,5	14,3	10,7	12,8
DK	14,5	11,5	12,2	16,5	11,6	12,7	*17,5	*20,3	19,3	15,5	19,5	18,2
EE	25,8	13,8	16,0	24,6	13,8	16,0	37,5	26,7	34,0	16,4	12,5	15,1
EL	28,0	17,7	18,4	25,5	18,7	19,3	23,6	18,4	21,5	25,2	16,6	21,4
ES	22,6	16,4	17,5	24,4	18,9	19,7	27,2	23,2	25,4	23,2	20,4	21,9
FI	16,7	10,8	12,3	15,5	11,8	12,7	26,3	17,8	22,4	22,5	15,3	19,1
FR	15,3	11,5	12,1	16,2	12,1	12,8	13,2	7,5	10,6	11,4	7,0	9,4
HU	15,3	11,5	12,3	14,8	11,6	12,3	5,2	3,7	4,6	4,5	3,4	4,1
IE	20,6	12,7	13,9				18,2	14,6	16,2			
IT	19,4	16,1	16,6	19,7	16,9	17,2	21,7	15,6	19,4	18,3	14,9	16,6
LT	29,6	16,9	18,7	30,2	20,9	22,1	28,6	20,5	25,3	10,1	10,6	10,3
LU	18,8	13,8	14,6	19,4	13,2	14,2	7,5	5,0	6,1	6,3	5,7	5,9
LV	33,1	17,0	20,5	28,8	18,6	20,7	52,8	36,8	47,5	20,4	15,5	18,8
MT	21,6	12,3	13,0	20,8	13,1	13,6	17,6	19,9	19,0	19,0	18,7	18,8
NL	14,9	9,0	10,4	12,7	9,6	10,3	*6,4	8,8	7,7	6,7	5,5	6,1
PL	22,4	15,6	16,7	23,2	16,4	17,5	15,4	13,9	14,8	15,5	13,2	14,5
PT	23,2	14,4	16,4	24,2	14,2	16,4	22,8	14,6	20,1	24,7	14,0	21,1
RO	20,1	20,2	20,2	17,4	20,1	19,6	22,4	19,3	21,0	18,4	13,5	16,8
SE	15,9	11,8	12,3	15,2	12,0	12,4	22,6	15,8	17,7	19,4	13,6	15,1
SI	14,9	7,8	9,3	15,4	9,1	10,9	25,3	15,7	20,2	25,1	13,3	20,6
SK	10,5	9,5	9,8	12,6	11,2	11,5	11,7	6,9	10,7	8,5	4,3	7,7
UK	22,5	13,8	15,1	24,2	13,5	15,2	19,7	24,2	22,4	20,5	21,8	21,3
EU	20,1	13,7	14,9	20,5	14,5	15,5	19,0	16,3	17,8	16,8	14,1	15,5

Data source: EU-SILC 2009 & EU-SILC 2010

*: The confidence for 65+ intervals are:

2009, DK: 14-21 (with a disability) and 17-23 (without disability)

2009, NL: 4-9 (with a disability) and 6-11 (without disability)



Table 53: People at risk of poverty by age, year, disability status and Member State

Percent of people living in households with a household equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income

	2011					
	Men + Women					
	Age group 16-64			Age group 65+		
	Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	16,7	9,4	10,9	18,3	13,1	16,0
BE	20,5	11,5	13,1	24,2	16,5	20,2
BG	26,6	17,6	18,6	32,7	29,5	30,8
CY	15,1	10,3	11,1	42,2	29,2	37,3
CZ	13,7	9,2	9,9	8,9	5,7	7,3
DE	24,8	12,0	15,1	14,4	10,3	12,8
DK	12,8	13,1	13,0	18,5	14,9	16,0
EE	27,3	15,5	18,1	15,1	8,9	13,1
EL	28,7	19,3	20,2	25,5	21,3	23,7
ES	25,2	20,3	20,9	23,5	17,9	20,9
FI	15,9	11,6	12,7	22,5	14,6	18,9
FR	19,0	12,1	13,3	11,4	7,1	9,3
HR	30,3	18,4	21,0	38,8	21,5	31,3
HU	18,6	12,9	14,0	5,1	3,3	4,4
IE						
IT	21,4	18,5	19,0	18,8	14,5	17,2
LT	22,6	21,1	21,3	11,3	13,4	12,1
LU	18,0	12,8	13,6	4,8	4,5	4,6
LV	26,9	18,8	20,5	9,1	8,3	8,9
MT	17,7	13,3	13,6	16,8	18,9	18,1
NL	12,1	10,5	10,8	5,6	6,9	6,3
PL	23,0	16,3	17,4	15,9	14,0	15,0
PT	23,5	14,9	16,6	24,1	12,8	20,0
RO	21,5	21,5	21,5	15,1	11,7	14,1
SE	16,3	12,4	12,9	20,7	17,0	18,0
SI	14,5	10,5	11,7	24,2	15,9	21,2
SK	14,2	12,1	12,6	6,5	5,0	6,2
UK	20,2	13,2	14,3	20,9	22,3	21,7
EU	21,2	14,9	16,1	17,1	14,3	15,8

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

Table 54: Percent of persons at risk of poverty by degree of disability. Age: 16+.

	2008				2009			
	Degree of disability				Degree of disability			
	Severe	Moderate	No	Total	Severe	Moderate	No	Total
AT	18,9	15,4	9,8	11,8	18,5	15,8	9,7	11,7
BE	22,5	21,7	12,0	14,3	22,0	21,5	11,9	14,2
BG	31,8	26,9	19,4	20,8	33,1	32,2	19,1	21,3
CY	42,1	32,1	12,8	16,9	43,2	31,0	13,3	17,2
CZ	11,4	11,0	7,8	8,4	13,3	11,3	6,8	8,0
DE	24,9	17,2	11,6	14,6	26,3	17,0	11,9	14,5
DK	13,1	12,7	12,3	12,5	15,8	15,1	13,1	13,6
EE	42,2	31,4	13,4	19,9	35,6	29,8	15,0	19,6
EL	29,9	24,2	18,0	19,6	27,6	23,0	17,8	19,1
ES	28,5	25,8	16,6	18,9	27,5	23,7	17,2	19,0
FI	23,3	18,7	11,5	14,0	25,4	18,3	11,8	14,3
FR					15,6	13,6	11,0	11,8
HU	12,6	10,8	10,7	10,9	10,2	11,6	10,8	10,9
IE	23,9	21,8	12,9	14,7	22,8	18,7	12,9	14,2
IT	22,8	20,8	16,1	17,6	21,3	20,4	16,0	17,3
LT	36,2	25,1	16,4	19,5	34,0	26,8	17,3	20,0
LU	13,2	12,9	11,5	11,8	19,7	12,9	12,8	13,2
LV	54,8	36,9	18,3	25,7	52,9	38,4	18,8	25,7
MT					16,2	21,1	13,2	14,0
NL	16,0	11,7	8,4	9,5	13,6	11,9	9,0	9,9
PL	16,3	17,1	15,7	15,9	19,9	19,2	15,5	16,4
PT	27,4	24,2	14,4	17,7	24,3	22,4	14,4	17,2
RO	27,0	22,2	21,0	21,6	26,1	18,9	20,1	20,3
SE	16,6	13,0	11,6	12,1	20,2	17,2	12,5	13,4
SI	22,7	18,4	9,9	12,5	22,8	15,3	8,9	11,3
SK	12,0	10,1	9,5	10,0	13,0	9,9	9,4	9,9
UK	26,1	23,2	15,8	17,4	21,1	21,5	15,4	16,6
EU	23,5	19,5	14,5	16,1	21,9	18,6	14,1	15,5

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

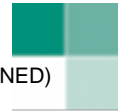


Table 55: Percent of persons at risk of poverty by degree of disability. Age: 16+.

	2010				2011			
	Degree of disability				Degree of disability			
	Severe	Moderate	No	Total	Severe	Moderate	No	Total
AT	17,6	16,3	9,6	11,6	19,5	16,3	9,8	11,9
BE	22,0	18,2	11,6	13,5	24,6	20,6	12,2	14,5
BG	31,6	29,5	17,9	19,8	29,3	29,8	19,3	21,1
CY					32,2	22,8	11,8	15,1
CZ	11,3	9,8	8,0	8,5	13,6	10,9	8,7	9,4
DE	26,2	16,3	12,1	14,4	27,6	17,0	11,8	14,5
DK	16,6	16,2	13,0	13,8	14,8	13,9	13,4	13,6
EE	22,6	20,2	13,7	15,9	22,5	21,7	14,9	17,1
EL	25,7	24,9	18,5	19,7	28,2	25,6	19,5	21,0
ES	28,8	22,2	19,0	20,1	23,4	24,6	20,0	20,9
FI	22,9	16,2	12,3	14,0	23,3	16,8	12,0	14,0
FR	16,6	12,6	11,4	12,1	18,3	14,1	11,5	12,5
HR					43,7	31,8	19,0	24,1
HU	11,3	10,1	10,9	10,8	12,6	12,9	11,9	12,2
IE								
IT	17,4	19,5	16,6	17,1	20,3	19,8	18,0	18,6
LT	21,9	18,8	19,9	19,9	16,1	16,9	20,3	19,4
LU	16,4	14,7	12,3	12,8	15,0	13,1	11,8	12,2
LV	27,4	24,4	18,3	20,3	19,3	18,3	17,9	18,1
MT	18,1	20,6	13,8	14,5	19,5	16,1	14,0	14,4
NL	10,6	10,8	9,1	9,5	10,2	9,9	10,0	10,0
PL	19,7	20,1	16,1	17,0	21,0	19,7	16,1	17,0
PT	27,7	23,1	14,1	17,4	27,2	22,2	14,7	17,3
RO	21,4	16,6	19,5	19,1	20,5	17,8	20,8	20,2
SE	22,6	12,6	12,3	13,0	22,3	15,0	13,3	14,0
SI	23,9	15,7	9,5	12,7	22,0	15,0	11,0	13,4
SK	12,3	10,5	10,9	10,9	11,9	11,2	11,7	11,6
UK	23,3	22,3	14,8	16,5	20,9	20,1	14,6	15,9
EU	21,5	17,6	14,4	15,5	21,8	18,2	14,9	16,0

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011



Table 56: Percent of persons at risk of poverty by age group and degree of disability.

	2010							
	Age 16-64				Age 65+			
	Severe	Moderate	No	Total	Severe	Moderate	No	Total
AT	18,3	14,5	9,4	10,7	17,0	19,5	11,1	15,2
BE	19,8	16,8	10,8	12,0	24,7	20,4	17,2	19,5
BG	32,7	22,3	15,8	16,6	30,9	36,3	30,4	32,2
CY								
CZ	12,8	11,1	8,3	8,8	9,8	8,0	6,0	7,2
DE	34,1	18,9	12,3	14,9	17,0	12,8	10,7	12,8
DK	16,4	16,6	11,6	12,7	17,0	14,9	19,5	18,2
EE	32,1	22,9	13,8	16,0	16,8	16,2	12,5	15,1
EL	24,8	25,9	18,7	19,3	26,1	24,3	16,6	21,4
ES	33,0	22,2	18,9	19,7	25,5	22,2	20,4	21,9
FI	20,2	14,2	11,8	12,7	26,1	20,7	15,3	19,1
FR	21,4	13,7	12,1	12,8	12,1	10,8	7,0	9,4
HU	16,8	14,0	11,6	12,3	5,7	3,8	3,4	4,1
IE								
IT	20,8	19,4	16,9	17,2	15,9	19,6	14,9	16,6
LT	36,5	28,1	20,9	22,1	12,5	8,7	10,6	10,3
LU	22,2	18,3	13,2	14,2	6,2	6,3	5,7	5,9
LV	34,2	27,6	18,6	20,7	22,5	19,5	15,5	18,8
MT	20,6	20,9	13,1	13,6	16,5	20,3	18,7	18,8
NL	14,3	12,3	9,6	10,3	4,1	7,5	5,5	6,1
PL	24,8	22,6	16,4	17,5	15,1	15,7	13,2	14,5
PT	29,8	22,3	14,2	16,4	25,8	24,1	14,0	21,1
RO	20,0	16,7	20,1	19,6	22,3	16,3	13,5	16,8
SE	21,5	11,2	12,0	12,4	24,1	15,2	13,6	15,1
SI	20,0	13,4	9,1	10,9	30,0	21,6	13,3	20,6
SK	16,5	11,3	11,2	11,5	8,2	8,8	4,3	7,7
UK	27,5	22,0	13,5	15,2	18,2	22,7	21,8	21,3
EU	26,0	18,4	14,5	15,5	17,4	16,4	14,1	15,5

Data source: EU-SILC 2010

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



Table 57: Percent of persons at risk of poverty by age group and degree of disability.

	2011							
	Age 16-64				Age 65+			
	Severe	Moderate	No	Total	Severe	Moderate	No	Total
AT	24,4	13,9	9,4	10,9	14,8	20,8	13,1	16,0
BE	25,5	18,0	11,5	13,1	23,5	24,7	16,5	20,2
BG	27,9	26,3	17,6	18,6	30,3	33,5	29,5	30,8
CY	17,0	14,0	10,3	11,1	47,7	37,0	29,2	37,3
CZ	17,9	12,4	9,2	9,9	9,1	8,9	5,7	7,3
DE	35,5	20,2	12,0	15,1	17,9	12,8	10,3	12,8
DK	14,4	12,1	13,1	13,0	16,1	19,6	14,9	16,0
EE	30,9	26,4	15,5	18,1	16,3	14,4	8,9	13,1
EL	34,0	25,2	19,3	20,2	25,2	25,8	21,3	23,7
ES	25,1	25,2	20,3	20,9	22,3	23,9	17,9	20,9
FI	22,4	14,5	11,6	12,7	24,3	21,6	14,6	18,9
FR	23,4	16,7	12,1	13,3	13,0	10,2	7,1	9,3
HR	33,0	29,7	18,4	21,0	50,5	34,2	21,5	31,3
HU	19,4	18,3	12,9	14,0	5,9	4,7	3,3	4,4
IE								
IT	24,0	20,5	18,5	19,0	18,2	19,1	14,5	17,2
LT	21,2	23,2	21,1	21,3	12,1	10,9	13,4	12,1
LU	19,0	17,6	12,8	13,6	8,4	2,8	4,5	4,6
LV	33,3	25,8	18,8	20,5	10,6	8,6	8,3	8,9
MT	23,8	15,5	13,3	13,6	16,9	16,7	18,9	18,1
NL	12,9	11,8	10,5	10,8	4,3	6,0	6,9	6,3
PL	25,9	21,9	16,3	17,4	16,1	15,8	14,0	15,0
PT	28,1	22,0	14,9	16,6	26,6	22,5	12,8	20,0
RO	24,1	20,7	21,5	21,5	17,7	13,6	11,7	14,1
SE	22,0	12,6	12,4	12,9	22,6	19,2	17,0	18,0
SI	18,4	12,7	10,5	11,7	27,1	21,6	15,9	21,2
SK	17,9	13,1	12,1	12,6	6,1	6,8	5,0	6,2
UK	22,4	18,8	13,2	14,3	19,1	22,3	22,3	21,7
EU	25,9	19,3	14,9	16,1	17,8	16,7	14,3	15,8

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



2.7.4 Data source

1. EU-SILC UDB 2009 – version 3 of March 2011
2. EU-SILC UDB 2010 – version 1 of March 2012
3. EU-SILC UDB 2011 – version 2 of August 2013
4. Eurostat for Cyprus and Ireland for 2010 and Ireland for 2011
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

2.7.5 Methodology

We use the poverty indicator (HX080) constructed in the framework of the EU-SILC UDB database. A household is at risk of poverty (HX080=1) if equivalised household disposable income (HX090) is lower than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income. The indicator refers to the household.

The EU-SILC personal file provides information on disability while the EU-SILC household file provides the poverty indicator. By combining both files, we estimate the percentage of persons (disabled and non-disabled) who live in households with a household equivalised disposable income lower than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income.

The EU-SILC UDB database¹⁵ computes first gross household income. This includes all sources of revenue (work, allowances, benefits, rents, profits, etc.) for a given household. Then it subtracts regular taxes on wealth and tax on income and social insurance contributions in order to arrive at the total disposable household income. Then it takes into account the household size in order to arrive at the equivalised disposable income. Then it calculates median national household equivalised disposable income. A household is below poverty if his household equivalised disposable income is less than 60% of the median national household equivalised disposable income.

The EU-SILC survey provides also information on disability. Consequently, we may estimate the percentage of disabled persons who live in poor households

For estimations distinguishing limited and not limited people in Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Sweden and Slovenia we have used personal cross sectional weights for selected persons (pb060). Otherwise, we have used personal cross sectional weights (pb040).

We have used the age at the end of the income reference period (px020).

¹⁵ For a full description see: EUROPEAN COMMISSION – EUROSTAT: Directorate F: Social Statistics and Information Society Unit F-3: Living conditions and social protection statistics; “EU-SILC 065 (2008 operation), DESCRIPTION OF TARGET VARIABLES: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal”; 2008 operation (Version January 2010).



2.7.6 Notes

The poverty rate of disabled aged 65 or more seems smaller compared to non-disabled aged 65 or more in certain Member States. As noted above, special allowances might reduce artificially poverty rates among elderly disabled people.

2.8 Severely materially deprived people

2.8.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

At the European Council held on 17 June 2010, the Member states' Heads of State and Government endorsed a new EU strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, known as the Europe 2020 strategy. The strategy will help Europe to recover from the crisis and come out stronger, both internally and at the international level, by boosting competitiveness, productivity, growth potential, social cohesion and economic convergence.

Article 28 of the UN Convention treats "Adequate standard of living and social protection". It recognizes the "the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability".

"Severely materially deprived persons" is an indicator of social exclusion which expresses the person's inability to afford for certain goods or services which are considered as of common use. This indicator complements the income-related measures of poverty in order to have wider understanding of the various facets of social exclusion. The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing and environment of the dwelling

It is a component of the Europe 2020 headline indicator "population at risk of poverty or social exclusion" which is attached to the EU-wide agreed objectives to reduce by at least 20 million the number of Europeans exposed to poverty and social exclusion by 2020.

The indicator concerning severely materially deprived persons presents the share of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension.



2.8.2 Headline findings

2.8.2.1 General comments

Deprivation here refers to an enforced lack and not to a deliberate choice. For example, if a household cannot afford a colour TV, then it is counted among deprived persons. However, if it is a deliberate choice, then there is no deprivation.

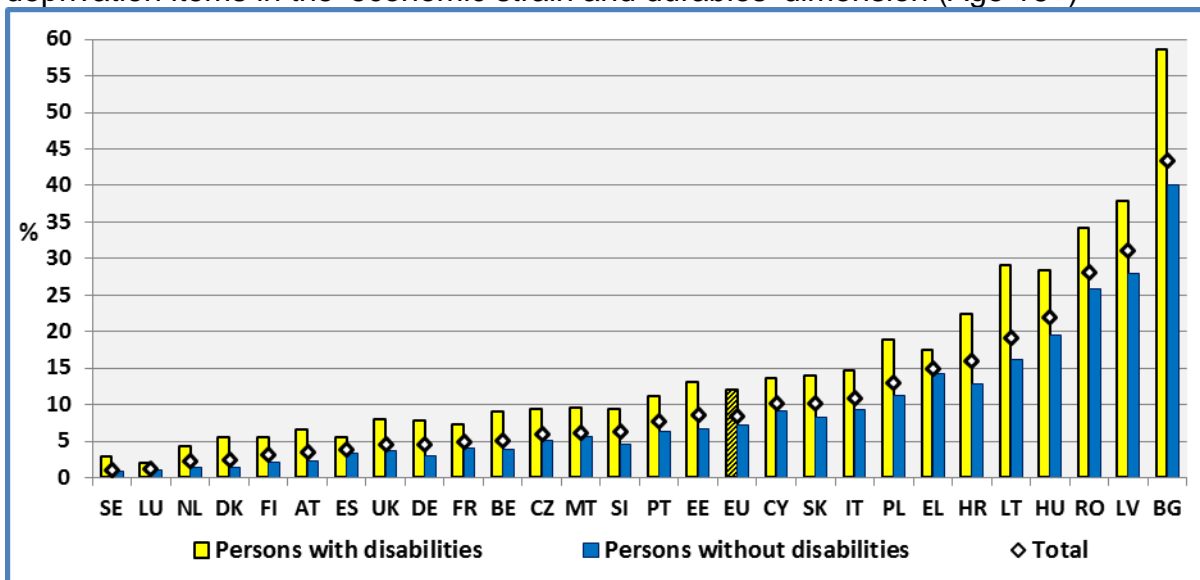
In 2011, about 12% of people with disabilities are living in households which are severely materially deprived compared to 7% of people without disabilities.

For comparison, if we define the criterion to be lack for 'at least 3 dimensions', then the percentage of people with disabilities increases sharply. The cut point has a big importance for the number of materially deprived people.

There is a wide diversity of situations in the Member States. The share of severely materially deprived persons is about 1% in Sweden but reaches 43% in Bulgaria. Concerning people with disabilities, the percentage of severely materially deprived persons ranges from 2% in Luxembourg to 59% in Bulgaria. The countries with the highest rates are Greece and the new Member States (except Slovenia and Czech Republic).

Figure 76: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by disability status and Member State, 2011

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension (Age 16+)



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

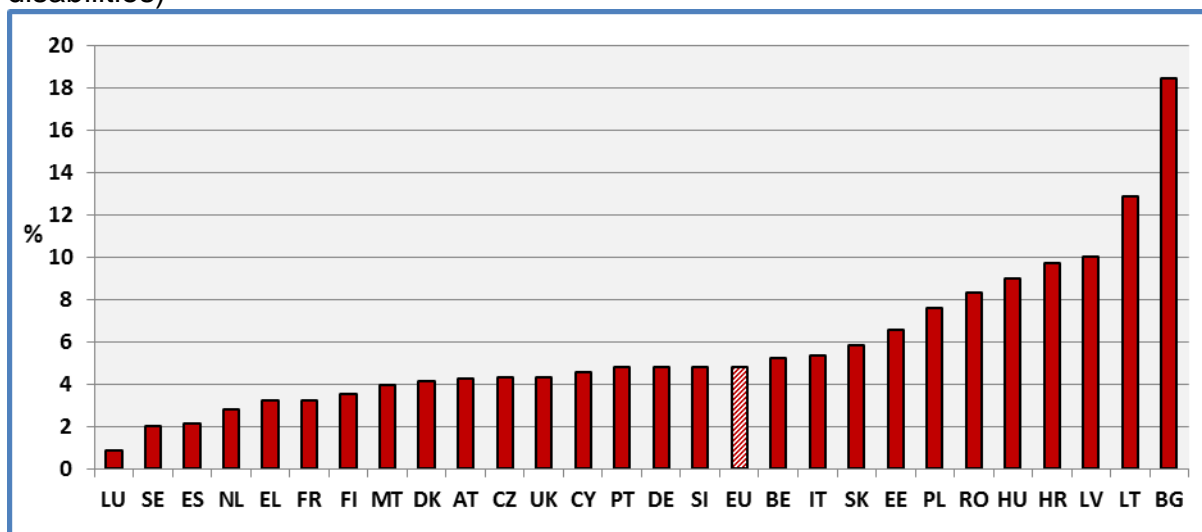
The range of variation is much bigger compared to other poverty indicators. In fact, the characteristic of a group of persons in one country is not compared to a national

average or indicator. Here, the reference is the same for all Member States: deprivation in at least four items.

If we define disadvantage as the difference of respective rates between persons with and without disabilities, we find that this disadvantage is high notably in most of the new Member States. This disadvantage ranges from a low one (1) percentage point to eighteen (18) percentage points in Bulgaria.

Figure 77: Disadvantage of persons with disabilities concerning severe material deprivation, 2011, 16+

Disadvantage = (Percent of persons with disabilities) – (Percent of persons without disabilities)



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.8.2.2 Gender

In the EU, 13% of women with disabilities live in households who are severely materially deprived compared to 7% of women without disabilities. The respective percentages for men are 11% and 7%.

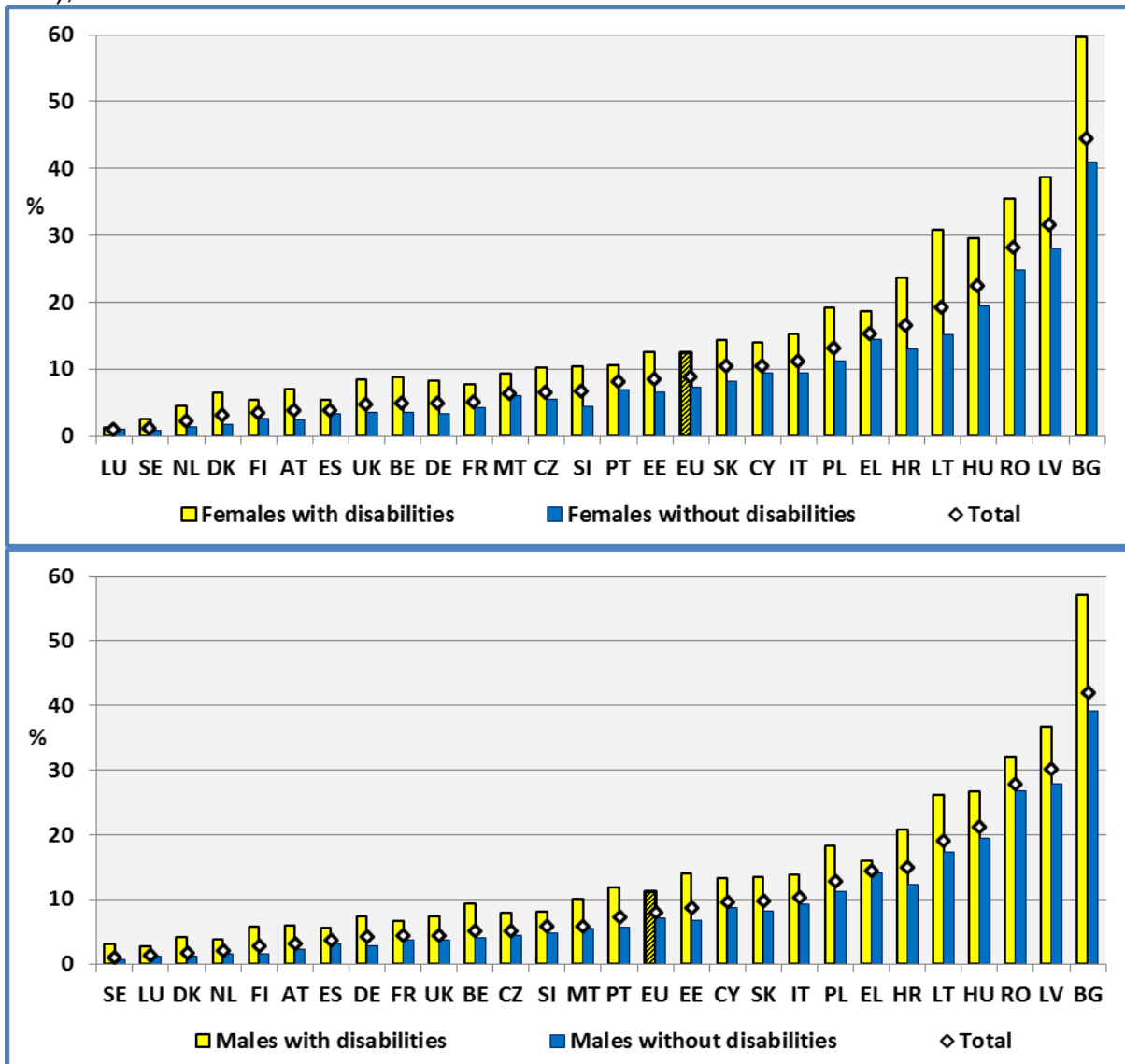
The gender gap among persons with disabilities is 1,4 percentage points, at the EU level. This gap is very low in the majority of Member States. The highest difference between women and men with disabilities is 5 percentage points (Lithuania). However, the method used for the construction of the indicator might underestimate gender issues.

The disability related differences are much higher. The difference between women with and without disabilities amounts to 5 percentage points. The respective difference for men is 4 percentage points.

The difference between women with and without disability ranges from 0,3 percentage points in Luxembourg to 18,6 in Bulgaria. For men, these percentages range from 1,6 percentage point in Luxembourg to 18,0 in Bulgaria.

Figure 78: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by gender, disability status and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine items (Age 16+), 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.8.2.3 Age

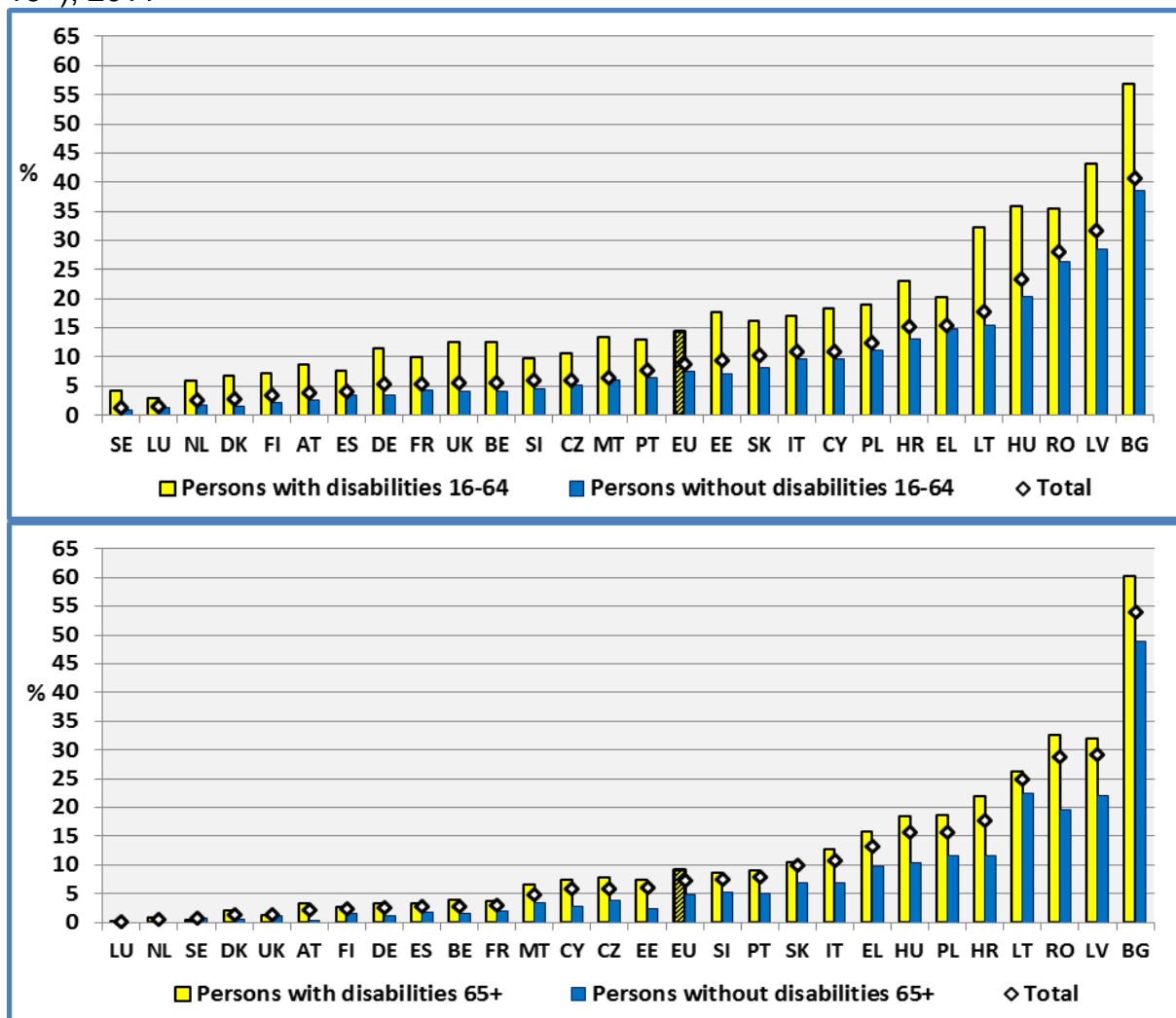
At the EU level and for the age group 16 to 64, about 14% of persons with disabilities are severely materially deprived compared to 8% of persons without disability. The respective percentages for persons aged 65 and over are 9% and 5%. The disability

related gap among persons aged 16-64 is 7 percentage points. This gap among elderly people aged 65 and over is 4 percentage points.

Age decrease the percentage of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived. Severe material deprivation seems to be less important among elderly people (aged 65 and over) compared to younger persons (aged 16-64). However, elderly people might have lower expectations than persons aged 16-64 and underestimate certain situations.

Figure 79: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by age, disability status and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine items (Age 16+), 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

It is important to note the gap between the Member States below the EU average and the Member States above the EU average. In the first group, the absolute difference between persons with and without disabilities is small, while in the latter

group, this same difference is relatively high. This is notably true for persons aged 65 or more.

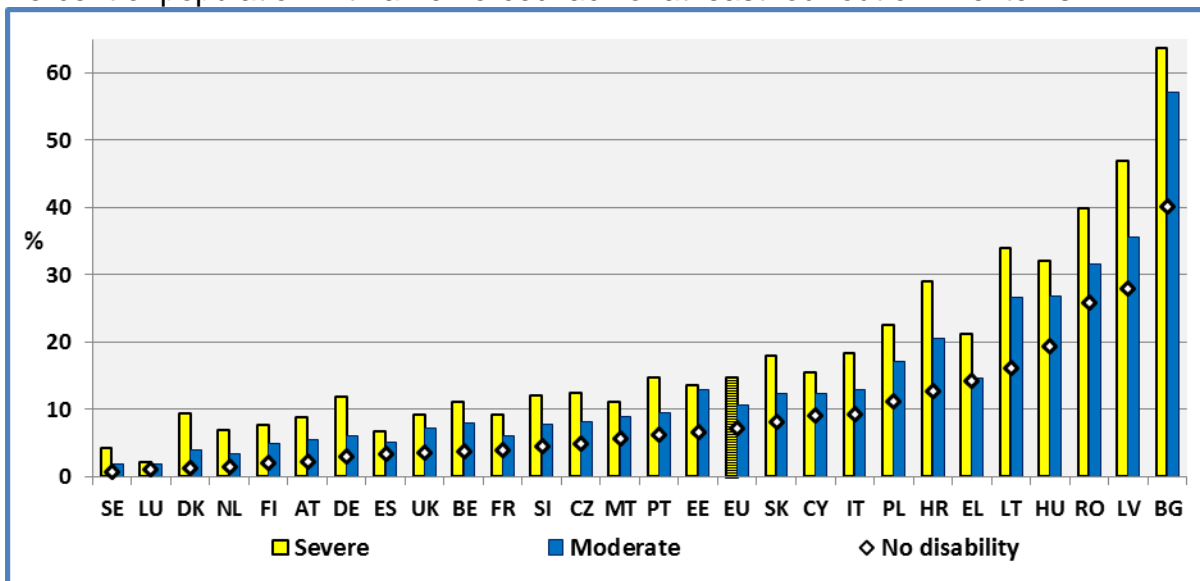
The figures reveal that EU policy ought to give priority to Member States with a high material deprivation rate.

2.8.2.4 Degree of disability

The degree of disability increases significantly the percentage of persons living in households which are in severe material deprivation. About 15% of persons with a severe disability face severe material deprivation. This percentage is 11% for persons with a moderate disability and 7% for persons without disabilities. The difference between the three groups is relatively smaller compared to other poverty indicators.

Figure 80: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by degree of disability, 2011

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine items



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

The retirement schemes reduce the number of severely materially deprived persons for all categories: persons with severe disabilities, persons with moderate disabilities and persons without disabilities.

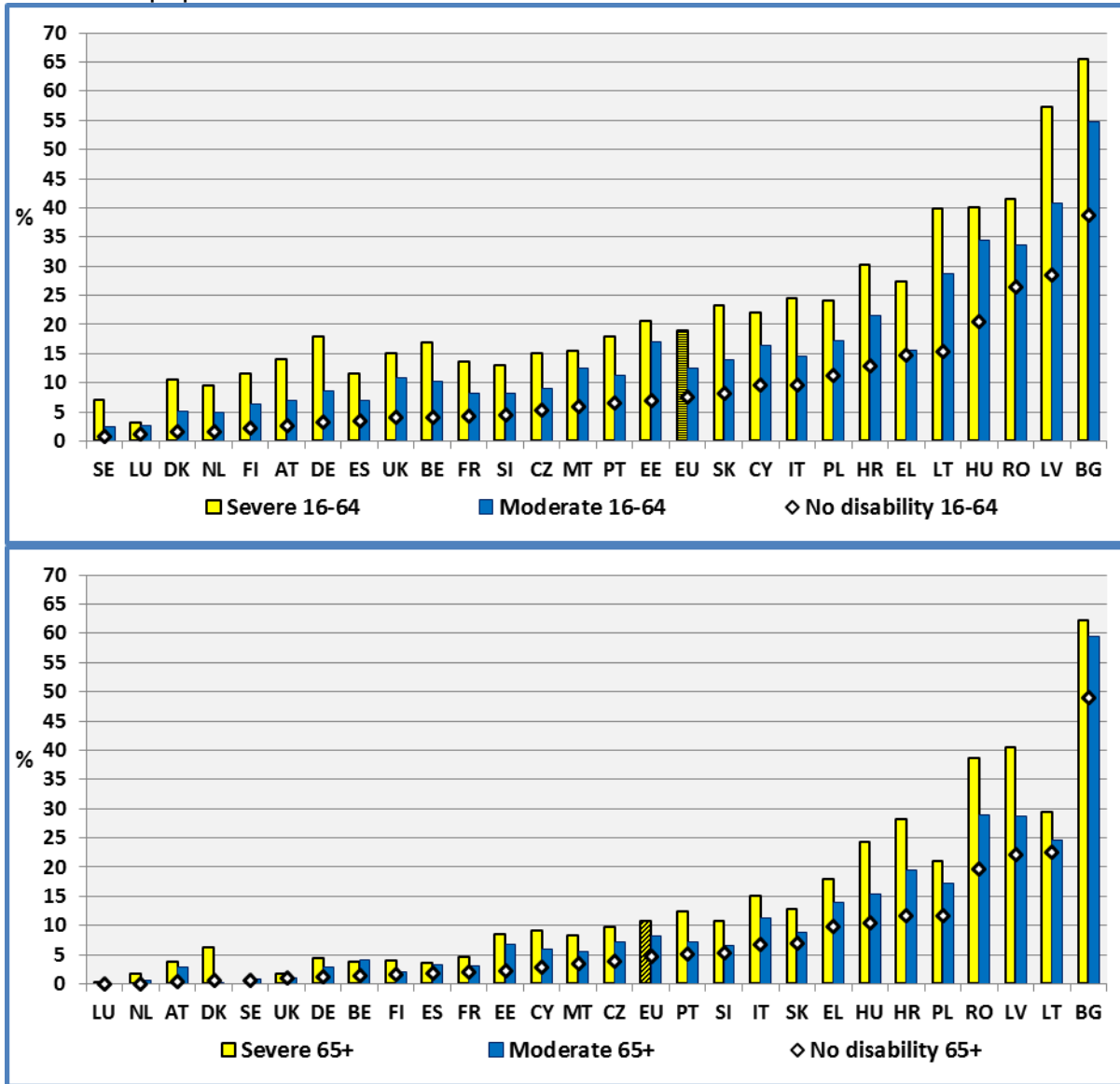
Retirement schemes reduce the disadvantage associated to the degree of disability in most countries, notably in the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Sweden.

From a life cycle perspective, disabled persons experience a higher percentage of severe material deprivation compared to non-disabled, at all ages. But the gap is

reduced after retirement age. This reveals the importance of employment during the active economic life and the fact that pension schemes reduce inequalities.

Figure 81: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by age group and degree of disability, 2011

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine items



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.8.2.5 Evolution through time

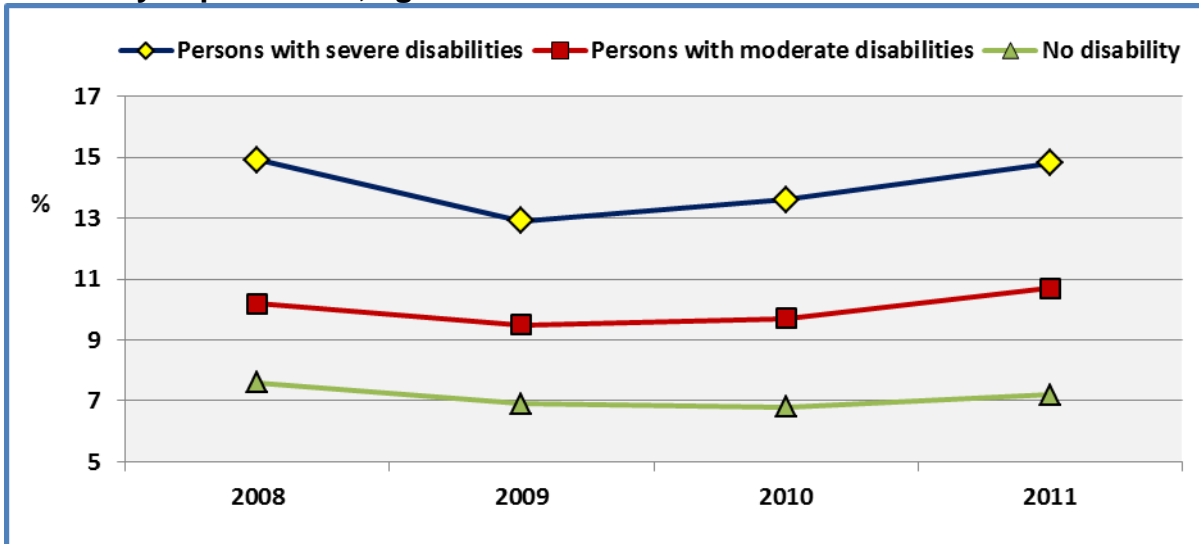
At the EU level, between 2010 and 2011, we observe a small increase of the percentage (+0,4 percentage points) of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived. We may observe a similar increase for persons with disabilities (+1 percentage point).



At the EU level, in 2011, 12% of persons with disabilities were living in households severely materially deprived compared to 11% in 2010.

In comparison to previous years, we observe a small acceleration of material deprivation, notably among persons with severe disabilities.

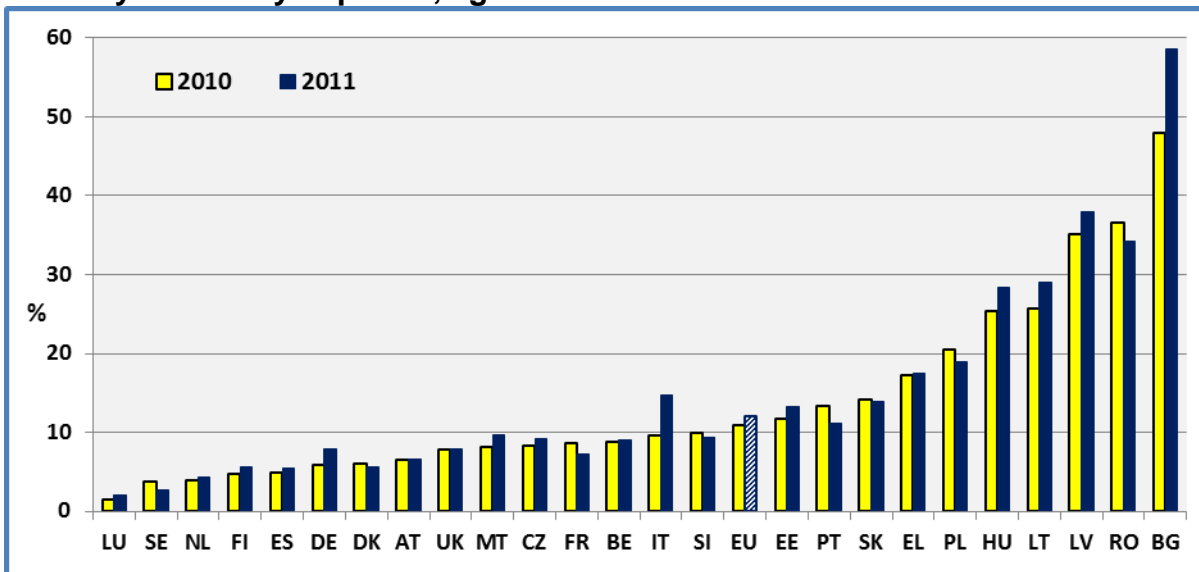
Figure 82: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived. EU, age 16+



Data source: EU-SILC

Concerning people with disabilities, the evolution between 2010 and 2011 reveals small increases in most countries. At the EU level, as noted this increase amounts to 1 percentage point.

Figure 83: Percent of persons with disabilities living in households which are severely materially deprived, age 16+



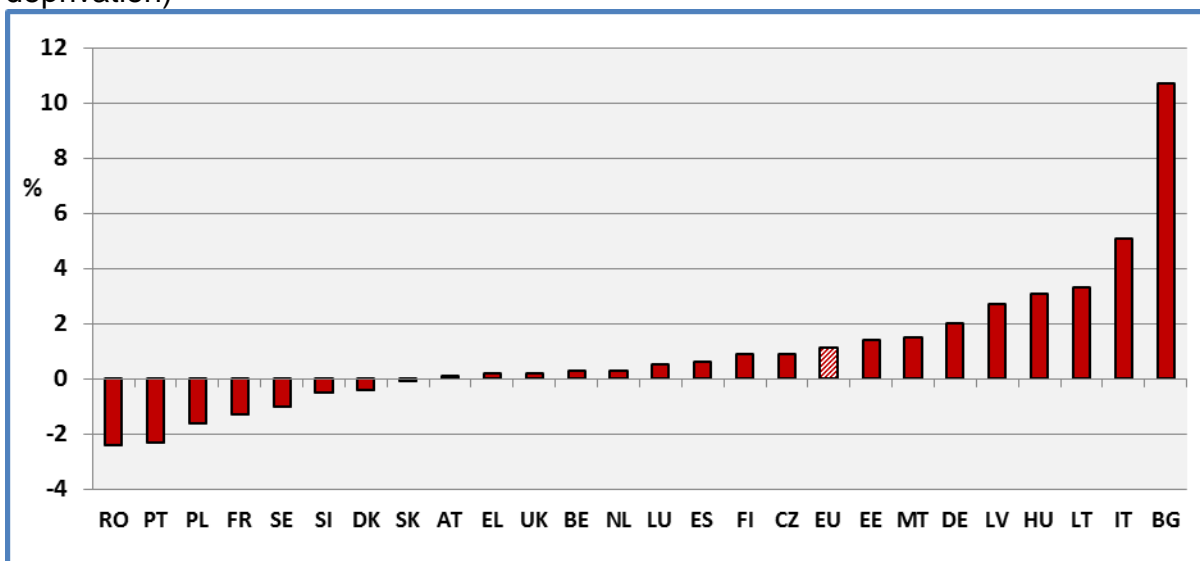


Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Deterioration took place in seventeen (17) Member States. This deterioration was notable in Italy (+5 percentage points) and Bulgaria (+11 pp). On the contrary, in eight (8) countries, there was an improvement; the percent of persons with disabilities living in households who are severely materially deprived decreased.

Figure 84: Change between 2010 and 2011 of the percentage of persons with disabilities which live in households who are severely materially deprived, age 16+

A negative value means a decrease of the percentage (decrease of severe material deprivation)



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

2.8.3 Data

Table 58: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by disability status and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension, age 16 +

	2008				2009			
	Disability			All	Disability			All
	Yes	No	Total		Yes	No	Total	
AT	10,8	4,4	6,3	6,3	8,5	3,1	4,6	4,6
BE	8,6	4,3	5,3	5,3	7,7	4,1	4,9	4,9
BG	60,3	37,7	41,3	41,3	59,7	37,9	41,6	41,6
CY	15,5	6,6	8,3	8,3	14,4	6,7	8,1	8,1
CZ	11,0	5,4	6,6	6,6	10,3	4,8	6,1	5,9
DE	7,0	3,7	4,9	4,9	6,4	3,8	4,6	4,9
DK	4,8	0,9	1,9	1,9	4,1	1,8	2,4	2,4
EE	8,5	3,1	4,7	4,7	9,7	4,7	6,1	6,1
EL	21,0	9,1	11,4	11,4	15,7	9,7	10,8	10,8
ES	4,0	2,0	2,5	2,5	4,9	2,7	3,2	3,3
FI	5,7	2,7	3,6	3,6	5,0	2,0	2,9	2,9
FR				5,2	7,8	4,6	5,4	5,4
HU	23,4	14,7	17,2	17,2	24,9	17,6	19,7	19,8
IE	10,7	3,7	5,1	5,1	17,5	7,7	9,6	9,6
IT	10,2	6,0	7,2	7,2	8,9	6,0	6,7	6,8
LT	18,9	9,5	12,2	12,2	21,0	13,2	14,9	15,1
LU	1,6	0,4	0,6	0,6	1,9	0,9	1,1	1,1
LV	29,6	13,9	19,0	19,0	31,3	16,9	21,3	21,4
MT				3,7	8,4	3,9	4,4	4,4
NL	3,1	0,7	1,4	1,4	3,0	0,8	1,4	1,5
PL	25,6	15,5	17,7	17,7	21,4	13,2	15,1	15,1
PT	13,8	7,4	9,3	9,3	13,9	6,4	8,8	8,8
RO	38,9	30,3	31,9	31,9	37,9	29,0	30,9	30,9
SE	3,8	0,9	1,4	1,4	3,7	1,1	1,5	1,5
SI	12,3	5,2	7,0	7,0	10,7	4,7	6,2	6,2
SK	16,2	9,3	11,7	11,7	13,8	9,2	10,8	10,9
UK	5,8	3,8	4,1	4,1	5,8	2,4	3,1	3,1
EU	11,7	7,6	8,6	8,6	10,6	6,9	7,8	7,8

Data source: EU-SILC 2008-2009 & Eurostat**All:** It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



Table 59: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by disability status and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension, age 16 +

	2010				2011			
	Disability			All	Disability			All
	Yes	No	Total		Yes	No	Total	
AT	6,5	2,9	3,9	4,0	6,6	2,4	3,6	3,6
BE	8,8	4,4	5,4	5,5	9,1	3,8	5,1	5,1
BG	47,9	32,1	34,5	34,5	58,6	40,2	43,3	43,4
CY				9,8	13,7	9,1	10,2	10,2
CZ	8,4	5,4	6,1	5,8	9,3	5,0	6,0	5,8
DE	5,9	3,3	4,1	4,4	7,9	3,1	4,6	5,0
DK	6,0	1,4	2,5	2,5	5,6	1,4	2,5	2,5
EE	11,8	7,4	8,8	8,7	13,2	6,6	8,7	8,7
EL	17,3	10,2	11,5	11,5	17,5	14,2	14,9	14,9
ES	4,9	3,4	3,7	3,7	5,5	3,3	3,8	3,8
FI	4,7	2,3	3,0	3,0	5,6	2,1	3,2	3,2
FR	8,6	4,5	5,5	5,5	7,3	4,0	4,8	4,8
HR					22,5	12,8	15,9	14,8
HU	25,3	18,1	20,2	20,2	28,4	19,5	21,9	21,9
IE				(7,5)				7,2
IT	9,6	6,0	6,7	6,7	14,7	9,3	10,8	10,9
LT	25,7	17,7	19,4	19,5	29,0	16,1	19,1	19,1
LU	1,5	0,4	0,6	0,6	2,0	1,1	1,3	1,2
LV	35,2	23,2	26,8	26,8	37,9	27,9	31,1	31,0
MT	8,2	5,2	5,6	5,6	9,7	5,7	6,2	6,2
NL	4,0	1,5	2,2	2,3	4,3	1,5	2,2	2,4
PL	20,5	12,1	14,1	14,1	18,9	11,3	13,0	13,0
PT	13,4	6,4	8,6	8,6	11,1	6,3	7,8	7,8
RO	36,6	27,4	29,8	29,8	34,2	25,8	28,1	28,1
SE	3,8	0,9	1,4	1,4	2,8	0,8	1,1	1,2
SI	9,9	4,0	6,1	6,1	9,4	4,6	6,3	6,3
SK	14,1	9,6	11,1	11,2	14,0	8,2	10,2	10,2
UK	7,8	3,4	4,3	4,3	8,0	3,7	4,6	4,6
EU	10,9	6,8	7,8	7,8	12,0	7,2	8,5	8,5

Data source: EU-SILC 2010-2011 & Eurostat

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Table 60: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by gender, disability status and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension (age 16 +)

	2008						2009					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	11,2	4,6	6,7	10,3	4,1	5,9	9,0	3,2	4,9	8,0	2,9	4,2
BE	9,1	4,6	5,8	7,8	3,9	4,7	7,6	4,4	5,2	7,8	3,8	4,6
BG	60,8	39,2	43,0	59,5	36,1	39,4	61,9	39,5	43,7	56,6	36,3	39,2
CY	14,1	7,2	8,5	17,1	6,1	8,0	15,3	6,6	8,3	13,2	6,8	7,8
CZ	12,0	5,7	7,2	9,6	5,0	5,9	10,9	5,3	6,7	9,3	4,3	5,4
DE	6,9	3,8	5,0	7,1	3,7	4,9	6,4	4,1	4,9	6,5	3,4	4,3
DK	5,1	1,1	2,2	4,4	0,7	1,5	4,1	2,0	2,6	4,2	1,5	2,1
EE	7,9	3,0	4,6	9,4	3,1	4,8	9,6	4,6	6,2	9,9	4,7	6,0
EL	22,4	9,8	12,6	19,1	8,3	10,2	16,9	10,2	11,6	14,0	9,1	9,9
ES	3,7	2,0	2,4	4,4	2,0	2,5	4,8	2,7	3,3	5,1	2,7	3,2
FI	6,2	3,3	4,3	4,9	2,1	2,9	5,4	2,3	3,4	4,4	1,7	2,5
FR							8,4	5,0	5,9	6,9	4,2	4,8
HU	24,5	14,5	17,6	21,8	14,8	16,7	24,7	17,8	20,0	25,2	17,3	19,3
IE	9,9	4,1	5,3	11,5	3,4	4,9	16,3	8,5	10,1	18,9	7,0	9,2
IT	10,6	6,0	7,5	9,7	6,0	6,9	8,9	6,1	7,0	8,9	5,8	6,5
LT	20,2	10,0	13,2	16,7	8,9	11,0	21,0	13,7	15,6	21,0	12,5	14,1
LU	1,6	0,4	0,7	1,5	0,3	0,5	2,8	0,9	1,3	0,8	1,0	1,0
LV	31,3	14,8	20,8	26,9	12,9	16,8	31,8	17,5	22,3	30,5	16,3	20,1
MT							9,7	4,2	4,9	6,8	3,6	3,9
NL	2,5	0,9	1,4	4,1	0,5	1,3	3,1	0,9	1,6	2,7	0,8	1,2
PL	25,7	15,9	18,1	25,4	15,2	17,2	22,1	13,5	15,7	20,4	12,8	14,4
PT	13,7	7,4	9,6	14,1	7,4	9,1	14,0	6,3	9,1	13,8	6,4	8,4
RO	40,0	30,1	32,2	37,2	30,4	31,5	38,8	28,5	31,0	36,6	29,5	30,7
SE	4,0	1,0	1,5	3,6	0,8	1,2	3,7	1,1	1,6	3,8	1,2	1,5
SI	11,9	5,6	7,3	12,8	4,8	6,7	11,8	4,5	6,6	9,3	4,8	5,9
SK	17,0	9,5	12,3	15,1	9,2	11,1	14,5	9,1	11,1	12,9	9,3	10,3
UK	5,9	4,2	4,5	5,7	3,4	3,7	5,3	2,3	2,9	6,3	2,5	3,2
EU	12,0	7,9	9,0	11,3	7,4	8,2	10,9	7,1	8,2	10,2	6,6	7,4

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

Table 61: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by gender, disability status and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension (age 16 +)

	2010						2011					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	7,5	3,2	4,5	5,2	2,7	3,4	7,1	2,5	3,9	6,0	2,2	3,2
BE	8,0	4,5	5,4	9,9	4,4	5,5	8,9	3,6	4,9	9,3	4,1	5,2
BG	49,5	32,9	35,7	45,8	31,2	33,2	59,6	41,0	44,5	57,2	39,2	42,0
CY							13,9	9,5	10,6	13,4	8,7	9,7
CZ	9,5	5,7	6,6	7,0	5,0	5,4	10,2	5,5	6,7	8,0	4,5	5,2
DE	5,8	3,5	4,2	5,9	3,1	3,9	8,3	3,3	5,0	7,4	2,8	4,2
DK	5,4	1,5	2,5	6,8	1,3	2,5	6,5	1,7	3,2	4,1	1,2	1,8
EE	11,5	7,5	8,8	12,2	7,4	8,7	12,6	6,5	8,6	14,0	6,8	8,8
EL	19,1	10,4	12,2	15,0	10,0	10,8	18,6	14,4	15,3	15,9	14,1	14,4
ES	5,2	3,4	3,9	4,6	3,3	3,6	5,5	3,4	3,9	5,5	3,2	3,7
FI	4,8	2,6	3,3	4,7	2,0	2,7	5,5	2,6	3,6	5,8	1,6	2,8
FR	9,4	4,3	5,7	7,5	4,7	5,3	7,8	4,3	5,2	6,6	3,8	4,4
HU	26,7	17,7	20,5	23,3	18,6	19,8	23,7	13,0	16,6	20,8	12,4	15,0
HR							29,6	19,4	22,5	26,7	19,5	21,2
IE												
IT	9,8	6,0	6,9	9,3	6,0	6,5	15,3	9,4	11,3	13,9	9,3	10,4
LT	27,1	16,9	19,4	23,4	18,6	19,5	30,8	15,1	19,2	26,2	17,3	19,0
LU	2,1	0,4	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,5	1,3	1,0	1,1	2,7	1,2	1,4
LV	36,4	23,3	27,7	33,2	23,1	25,7	38,6	28,0	31,7	36,8	27,9	30,3
MT	9,2	5,4	5,9	7,0	5,0	5,2	9,4	6,0	6,4	10,0	5,4	5,9
NL	4,1	1,5	2,3	3,9	1,4	2,0	4,5	1,4	2,4	3,9	1,6	2,1
PL	21,2	12,2	14,5	19,4	11,9	13,6	19,3	11,2	13,2	18,4	11,3	12,8
PT	12,9	6,5	8,8	14,1	6,4	8,4	10,6	6,9	8,2	11,9	5,8	7,3
RO	36,9	26,7	29,8	36,2	28,1	29,8	35,5	24,9	28,2	32,2	26,8	28,0
SE	4,2	0,8	1,4	3,0	1,0	1,3	2,6	0,9	1,2	3,1	0,8	1,1
SI	9,9	3,6	6,0	9,9	4,5	6,3	10,5	4,4	6,7	8,1	4,8	5,9
SK	14,3	9,8	11,5	13,8	9,4	10,7	14,4	8,2	10,6	13,5	8,2	9,8
UK	7,9	3,6	4,5	7,6	3,2	4,1	8,5	3,6	4,8	7,5	3,7	4,5
EU	11,4	6,8	8,1	10,3	6,7	7,5	12,6	7,3	8,8	11,2	7,1	8,1

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

Table 62: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by age, disability status and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension

	Men + Women											
	2009						2010					
	Age 16-64			Age 65+			Age 16-64			Age 65+		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	11,8	3,3	5,0	3,8	1,7	2,9	8,9	3,2	4,4	2,9	0,9	2,0
BE	9,7	4,5	5,4	4,6	1,8	3,1	11,9	4,9	6,1	4,1	1,8	2,9
BG	54,3	35,4	37,3	64,7	53,0	57,9	44,5	30,8	32,0	51,0	39,8	44,2
CY	16,6	6,8	7,9	11,3	6,4	8,8						
CZ	11,8	5,0	6,2	8,1	3,5	5,8	11,1	5,6	6,5	4,9	4,0	4,4
DE	9,1	4,1	5,3	2,8	1,8	2,4	8,6	3,6	4,8	2,2	1,2	1,8
DK	5,3	2,0	2,7	1,0	0,8	0,8	7,6	1,6	3,9	1,5	0,4	0,7
EE	12,2	4,8	6,2	7,0	2,8	5,6	15,2	7,8	9,3	7,8	4,3	6,6
EL	20,5	9,6	10,4	13,6	9,9	12,1	20,7	10,4	11,2	15,5	8,5	12,4
ES	6,6	2,9	3,6	2,8	1,0	2,0	7,0	3,6	4,1	2,6	1,4	2,0
FI	6,2	2,2	3,1	2,8	1,4	2,1	6,3	2,5	4,8	1,9	1,0	1,5
FR	10,8	4,9	5,9	4,3	2,0	3,2	11,7	4,9	6,1	4,6	2,0	3,4
HU	30,3	18,3	20,8	17,2	10,5	14,8	31,1	19,1	21,5	17,2	8,6	14,1
IE	20,4	8,1	10,0	11,5	4,6	7,6						
IT	10,9	6,4	7,1	7,3	3,0	5,7	11,6	6,3	6,9	8,1	4,2	6,2
LT	22,4	12,8	14,1	19,6	16,8	18,5	25,8	17,3	18,4	25,7	21,0	23,8
LU	2,8	1,0	1,3	0,1	0,2	0,2	2,0	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,0	0,1
LV	32,5	17,0	20,4	29,7	16,2	25,3	37,5	23,8	26,7	32,3	17,4	27,4
MT	11,9	3,9	4,5	5,0	3,7	4,2	10,4	5,4	5,8	6,1	3,9	4,8
NL	4,0	0,9	1,7	0,6	0,2	0,4	5,7	1,7	3,6	0,6	0,1	0,4
PL	22,6	13,1	14,6	19,8	14,5	17,5	20,7	12,1	13,5	20,1	11,9	16,7
PT	14,1	6,6	8,3	13,7	4,2	10,6	14,3	6,6	8,3	12,2	4,7	9,6
RO	38,7	28,7	30,1	37,1	31,4	34,5	36,8	27,6	29,2	36,4	24,6	32,4
SE	5,5	1,3	1,8	0,8	0,4	0,5	5,7	1,0	2,0	0,7	0,6	0,6
SI	11,5	4,8	6,2	9,0	4,2	6,5	10,8	4,1	7,3	8,0	3,5	6,3
SK	14,3	9,4	10,6	13,1	5,9	11,6	15,1	9,7	11,1	12,3	6,4	11,1
UK	8,5	2,7	3,6	1,8	0,7	1,2	11,7	3,9	5,1	2,0	0,8	1,3
EU	12,4	7,1	8,1	8,2	5,0	6,7	13,1	7,2	8,2	8,3	4,2	6,4

Data source: EU-SILC 2009 & EU-SILC 2010



Table 63: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by age, disability status and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension

	2011					
	Age 16-64			Age 65+		
	Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	8,8	2,6	3,9	3,3	0,4	2,0
BE	12,6	4,2	5,7	3,9	1,5	2,6
BG	56,8	38,7	40,6	60,3	48,9	53,7
CY	18,4	9,6	11,0	7,4	2,9	5,7
CZ	10,5	5,2	6,1	7,9	3,8	5,8
DE	11,4	3,4	5,3	3,3	1,2	2,5
DK	6,7	1,6	2,9	2,2	0,6	1,1
EE	17,7	7,1	9,4	7,4	2,3	5,8
EL	20,4	14,9	15,4	15,8	9,8	13,1
ES	7,7	3,5	4,1	3,3	1,8	2,6
FI	7,3	2,2	3,5	2,7	1,6	2,2
FR	10,0	4,3	5,3	3,7	2,0	2,9
HR	23,1	13,0	15,3	21,9	11,6	17,5
HU	35,8	20,4	23,4	18,5	10,5	15,5
IE						
IT	17,1	9,7	10,9	12,7	6,8	10,6
LT	32,2	15,4	17,7	26,2	22,5	24,8
LU	2,9	1,2	1,5	0,1	0,0	0,0
LV	43,3	28,5	31,6	32,0	22,1	29,0
MT	13,3	6,0	6,5	6,6	3,5	4,6
NL	5,9	1,7	2,7	0,8	0,0	0,4
PL	19,0	11,2	12,5	18,7	11,7	15,5
PT	12,9	6,5	7,8	9,1	5,1	7,7
RO	35,5	26,4	28,0	32,6	19,6	28,6
SE	4,3	0,9	1,3	0,4	0,7	0,6
SI	9,8	4,5	6,1	8,6	5,2	7,4
SK	16,1	8,2	10,3	10,4	6,9	9,7
UK	12,5	4,2	5,5	1,4	1,1	1,2
EU	14,4	7,6	8,8	9,1	4,8	7,1

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

Table 64: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by degree of disability and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension, age 16 +

	2008					2009				
	Disability				All	Disability				All
	Severe	Moderate	No	Total		Severe	Moderate	No	Total	
AT	14,9	8,5	4,4	6,3	6,3	12,0	6,7	3,1	4,6	4,6
BE	10,5	7,7	4,3	5,3	5,3	6,5	8,3	4,1	4,9	4,9
BG	70,2	56,2	37,7	41,3	41,3	62,6	58,6	37,9	41,6	41,6
CY	22,2	11,8	6,6	8,3	8,3	16,8	13,0	6,7	8,1	8,1
CZ	13,1	10,3	5,4	6,6	6,6	12,8	9,3	4,8	6,1	5,9
DE	9,7	5,8	3,7	4,9	4,9	9,5	5,0	3,8	4,6	4,9
DK	5,0	4,8	0,9	1,9	1,9	5,0	3,8	1,8	2,4	2,4
EE	11,6	7,1	3,1	4,7	4,7	11,6	9,0	4,7	6,1	6,1
EL	25,9	17,5	9,1	11,4	11,4	19,6	12,9	9,7	10,8	10,8
ES	4,3	3,9	2,0	2,5	2,5	6,0	4,6	2,7	3,2	3,3
FI	8,4	4,7	2,7	3,6	3,6	7,8	4,0	2,0	2,9	2,9
FR					5,2	8,6	7,4	4,6	5,4	5,4
HU	26,3	21,8	14,7	17,2	17,2	27,2	24,0	17,6	19,7	19,8
IE	11,7	10,3	3,7	5,1	5,1	22,2	15,7	7,7	9,6	9,6
IT	13,1	9,1	6,0	7,2	7,2	11,6	7,7	6,0	6,7	6,8
LT	23,5	17,0	9,5	12,2	12,2	26,5	18,4	13,2	14,9	15,1
LU	3,3	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,6	2,5	1,6	0,9	1,1	1,1
LV	41,5	25,8	13,9	19,0	19,0	42,3	28,4	16,9	21,3	21,4
MT					3,7	10,9	7,3	3,9	4,4	4,4
NL	7,9	1,8	0,7	1,4	1,4	5,2	2,4	0,8	1,4	1,5
PL	28,4	24,3	15,5	17,7	17,7	22,8	20,7	13,2	15,1	15,1
PT	16,6	12,0	7,4	9,3	9,3	18,6	11,5	6,4	8,8	8,8
RO	47,3	34,2	30,3	31,9	31,9	45,7	34,2	29,0	30,9	30,9
SE	5,1	2,9	0,9	1,4	1,4	5,4	2,6	1,1	1,5	1,5
SI	15,9	10,1	5,2	7,0	7,0	13,9	8,5	4,7	6,2	6,2
SK	20,8	14,0	9,3	11,7	11,7	17,8	12,0	9,2	10,8	10,9
UK	8,3	3,9	3,8	4,1	4,1	7,1	4,7	2,4	3,1	3,1
EU	14,9	10,2	7,6	8,6	8,6	12,9	9,5	6,9	7,8	7,8

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & 2009

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



Table 65: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by degree of disability and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension, age 16 +

2010							
	Disability			Total	All	Recipients of disability benefits	
	Severe	Moderate	No			Yes	No
AT	9,3	5,1	2,9	3,9	4,0	8,1	3,8
BE	11,2	7,5	4,4	5,4	5,5	14,6	5,1
BG	51,7	46,7	32,1	34,5	34,5	40,5	34,0
CY					(9,8)		
CZ	11,1	7,4	5,4	6,1	5,8	9,1	5,5
DE	9,4	4,2	3,3	4,1	4,4	11,0	4,2
DK	9,9	4,2	1,4	2,5	2,5	5,4	2,2
EE	13,0	11,4	7,4	8,8	8,7	20,6	7,9
EL	18,8	16,2	10,2	11,5	11,5	15,8	11,4
ES	6,2	4,5	3,4	3,7	3,7	7,7	3,6
FI	6,9	4,0	2,3	3,0	3,0	8,5	2,5
FR	11,3	7,0	4,5	5,5	5,5	13,5	5,2
HU	27,9	24,1	18,1	20,2	20,2	33,9	19,3
IE					(7,5)		
IT	11,8	8,6	6,0	6,7	6,7	11,5	6,6
LT	27,6	24,9	17,7	19,4	19,5	22,9	19,2
LU	1,3	1,5	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,6
LV	40,8	33,5	23,2	26,8	26,8	34,4	26,3
MT	11,5	6,8	5,2	5,6	5,6	7,3	5,6
NL	4,7	3,9	1,5	2,2	2,3	5,4	2,2
PL	22,9	19,3	12,1	14,1	14,1	23,6	13,5
PT	18,3	11,2	6,4	8,6	8,6	14,7	8,4
RO	43,4	34,1	27,4	29,8	29,8	34,6	29,6
SE	4,9	2,9	0,9	1,4	1,4	3,9	1,2
SI	13,6	8,1	4,0	6,1	6,1	11,7	5,6
SK	20,2	11,4	9,6	11,1	11,2	20,7	10,6
UK	10,1	6,0	3,4	4,3	4,3	12,9	3,9
EU	13,6	9,7	6,8	7,8	7,8	15,5	7,5

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & Eurostat

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



Table 66: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by degree of disability and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension, age 16 +

	2011				
	Disability				All
	Severe	Moderate	No	Total	
AT	8,8	5,5	2,4	3,6	3,6
BE	11,1	7,9	3,8	5,1	5,1
BG	63,7	57,0	40,2	43,3	43,4
CY	15,6	12,4	9,1	10,2	10,2
CZ	12,5	8,3	5,0	6,0	5,8
DE	11,9	6,1	3,1	4,6	5,0
DK	9,4	4,0	1,4	2,5	2,5
EE	13,7	13,0	6,6	8,7	8,7
EL	21,2	14,7	14,2	14,9	14,9
ES	6,7	5,1	3,3	3,8	3,8
FI	7,8	4,9	2,1	3,2	3,2
FR	9,3	6,1	4,0	4,8	4,8
HR	29,0	20,5	12,8	15,9	14,8
HU	32,2	26,9	19,5	21,9	21,9
IE					7,2
IT	18,4	13,0	9,3	10,8	10,9
LT	34,1	26,6	16,1	19,1	19,1
LU	2,1	1,9	1,1	1,3	1,2
LV	46,9	35,6	27,9	31,1	31,0
MT	11,1	9,0	5,7	6,2	6,2
NL	7,0	3,4	1,5	2,2	2,4
PL	22,6	17,2	11,3	13,0	13,0
PT	14,7	9,5	6,3	7,8	7,8
RO	39,9	31,7	25,8	28,1	28,1
SE	4,2	1,9	0,8	1,1	1,2
SI	12,2	7,8	4,6	6,3	6,3
SK	18,0	12,4	8,2	10,2	10,2
UK	9,2	7,2	3,7	4,6	4,6
EU	14,8	10,7	7,2	8,5	8,5

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



Table 67: Percent of persons living in households which are severely materially deprived by degree of disability, age group and Member State

Percent of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension for the same age group and category

	2011							
	Age 16-64				Age 65+			
	Severe	Moderate	No	Total	Severe	Moderate	No	Total
AT	14,1	6,9	2,6	3,9	3,9	2,8	0,4	2,0
BE	17,0	10,4	4,2	5,7	3,7	4,0	1,5	2,6
BG	65,6	54,7	38,7	40,6	62,3	59,6	48,9	53,7
CY	22,0	16,3	9,6	11,0	9,1	5,9	2,9	5,7
CZ	15,2	9,1	5,2	6,1	9,8	7,1	3,8	5,8
DE	18,0	8,5	3,4	5,3	4,4	2,8	1,2	2,5
DK	10,5	5,1	1,6	2,9	6,3	0,3	0,6	1,1
EE	20,7	16,9	7,1	9,4	8,5	6,9	2,3	5,8
EL	27,4	15,6	14,9	15,4	17,9	14,0	9,8	13,1
ES	11,5	6,9	3,5	4,1	3,5	3,2	1,8	2,6
FI	11,6	6,3	2,2	3,5	4,0	2,0	1,6	2,2
FR	13,7	8,1	4,3	5,3	4,6	3,0	2,0	2,9
HR	30,2	21,5	13,0	15,3	28,1	19,4	11,6	17,5
HU	40,0	34,4	20,4	23,4	24,3	15,5	10,5	15,5
IE								
IT	24,5	14,6	9,7	10,9	15,0	11,4	6,8	10,6
LT	40,0	28,7	15,4	17,7	29,4	24,5	22,5	24,8
LU	3,2	2,7	1,2	1,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
LV	57,3	40,8	28,5	31,6	40,5	28,8	22,1	29,0
MT	15,6	12,5	6,0	6,5	8,3	5,6	3,5	4,6
NL	9,6	4,8	1,7	2,7	1,8	0,6	0,0	0,4
PL	24,0	17,2	11,2	12,5	21,1	17,2	11,7	15,5
PT	18,0	11,2	6,5	7,8	12,4	7,1	5,1	7,7
RO	41,6	33,6	26,4	28,0	38,7	29,0	19,6	28,6
SE	7,2	2,5	0,9	1,3	0,0	0,8	0,7	0,6
SI	13,1	8,3	4,5	6,1	10,9	6,5	5,2	7,4
SK	23,3	13,9	8,2	10,3	12,8	8,8	6,9	9,7
UK	15,0	10,9	4,2	5,5	1,8	1,0	1,1	1,2
EU	19,0	12,60	7,6	8,8	10,8	8,2	4,8	7,1

Data source: EU-SILC 2011

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



2.8.4 Data source

1. EUSILC UDB 2009 – version 3 of March 2011
2. EUSILC UDB 2010 – version 1 of March 2012
3. EUSILC UDB 2011 – version 2 of August 2013
4. Eurostat for Cyprus and Ireland for 2010
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

2.8.5 Methodology

The indicator presents the share of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension.

The nine items considered are:

1. Arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments 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 (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day;
4. Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses [set amount corresponding to the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold of the previous year];
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.

For estimations distinguishing limited and not limited people in Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Sweden and Slovenia we have used personal cross sectional weights for selected persons (pb060). Otherwise, we have used personal cross sectional weights (pb040). Also, we have used the age at the end of the income reference period (px020).

Since 2010, the UDB EU-SILC database presents a severe material deprivation indicator.

2.8.6 Notes

It is worth noting that income poverty depends on national conditions (median national income) while material deprivation is defined in the same way in all Member States (at least four out of nine material deprivation items). Also, all items bear the same weight.



The survey indicates that the question focuses mainly on affordability of some aspects of living standards. However, subjective expectations might bias this meaning. In fact, elderly people might indicate that “they don’t want or need it” instead of “would like to have it but cannot afford it” (for example holidays, car, etc.). This means that the share of elderly people might be biased downwards.

2.9 People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (union of the three indicators ABOVE)

2.9.1 Relevance to EU policy / Strategy

At the European Council held on 17 June 2010, the Member states’ Heads of State and Government endorsed a new EU strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, known as the Europe 2020 strategy. The strategy will help Europe to recover from the crisis and come out stronger, both internally and at the international level, by boosting competitiveness, productivity, growth potential, social cohesion and economic convergence.

One of the priority themes is "European platform against poverty" which should ensure economic, social and territorial cohesion, building on the current European year for combating poverty and social exclusion so as to raise awareness and recognise the fundamental rights of people experiencing poverty and social exclusion, enabling them to live in dignity and take an active part in society.

The headline indicator "population at risk of poverty or exclusion" is attached to the EU-wide objective to reduce the number of Europeans exposed to poverty and social exclusion by 2020. The headline indicator combines three sub-indicators namely the at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, the severe material deprivation rate, and people living in households with very low work intensity.

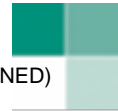
This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are either at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons present in several sub-indicators are counted only once.

2.9.2 Headline findings

2.9.2.1 General comments

In 2011, at the European level, 31% of people with disabilities aged 16 and over live in households which are at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared to 21% of persons without a disability of the same age group. The percentage for all persons aged 16 and over is 24%.

Concerning people with disabilities aged 16 plus, the lowest rates can be found in Luxembourg (6 percentage points), Italy (6 pp) and Slovakia (6 pp). On the other



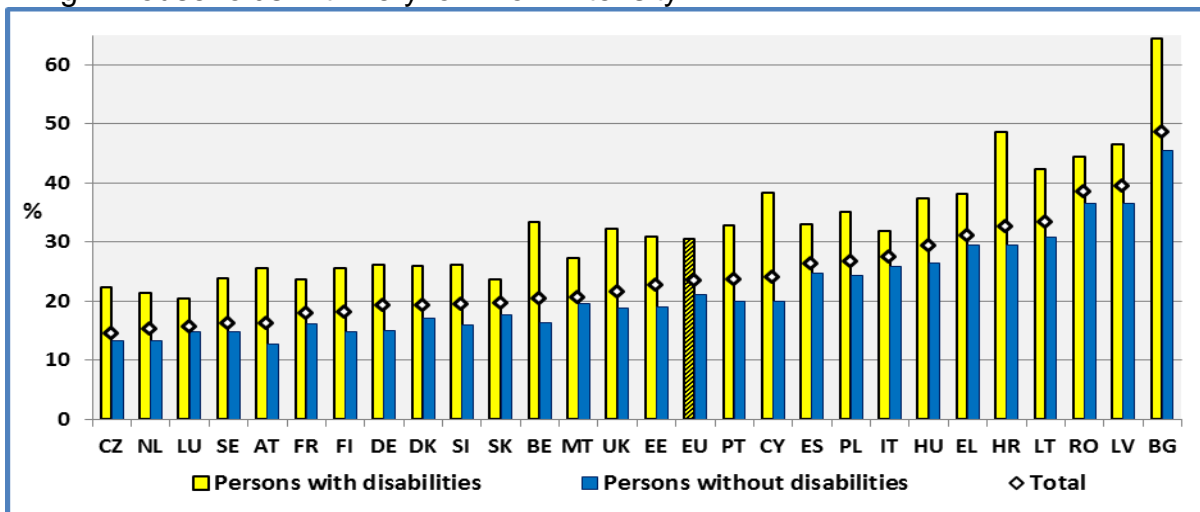
hand, the highest rates can be found in Cyprus (19 percentage points), Bulgaria (19 pp) and Croatia (19 pp).

The gap between persons with and without disabilities amounts to 9 percentage points.

The following graphs illustrate national situations.

Table 85: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, 2011. Age: 16+

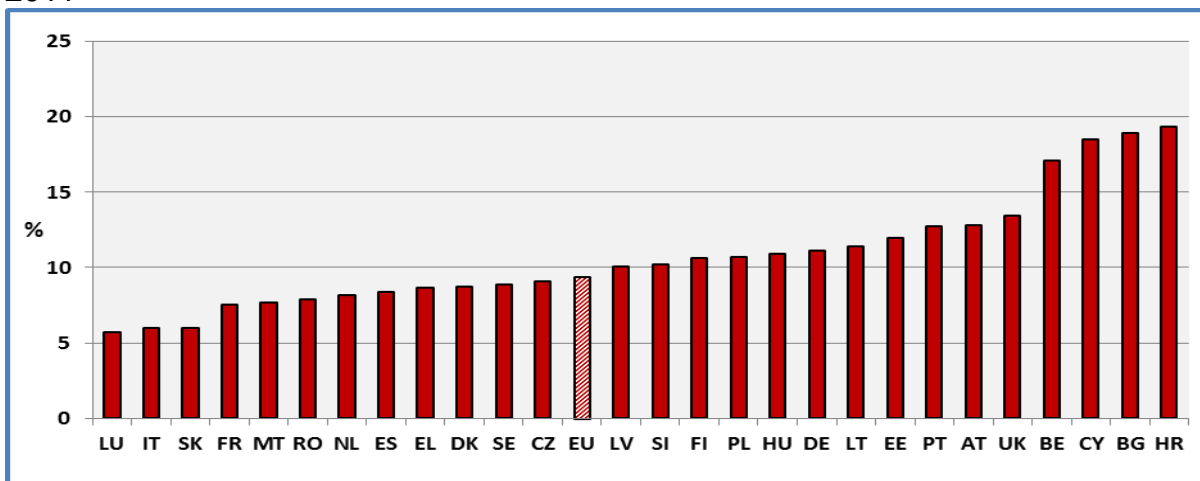
Percent of persons who are either at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity.



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

Figure 86: The poverty and social exclusion gap between persons with and without disability. Age: 16+

Gap: Percent of persons with disabilities – Percent of persons without disabilities; 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011



However, the aggregation of all age groups might be misleading. In fact, work intensity plays an important role for persons aged 16 to 64 but is not relevant to retired people. Also, poverty among economically active persons does not require the same policies as for elderly people.

For persons aged 16 to 64, the dominant instrument is employment. For persons aged 65 and over, policies concerning retirement pensions are more relevant. For these reasons, we will detail below the situation of persons aged 16 to 64 years.

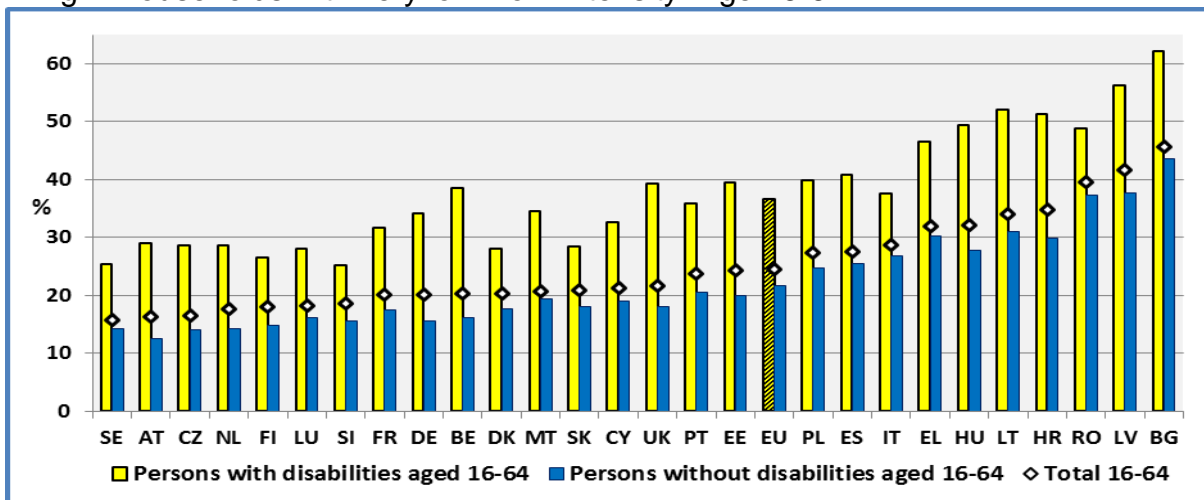
Poverty among persons aged 16-64

In 2011, at the European level, 37% of people with disabilities aged 16 to 64 live in household which are at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared to 22% of persons without a disability of the same age group. The percentage for all persons aged 16-64 is 24%.

Concerning people with disabilities aged 16-64, the lowest rates can be found in Slovenia (25%), Sweden (26%) and Finland (27%). On the other hand, the highest rates can be found in Lithuania (52%), Latvia (56%) and Bulgaria (62%).

Table 87: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, 2011

Percent of persons who are either at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Age 16-64.



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

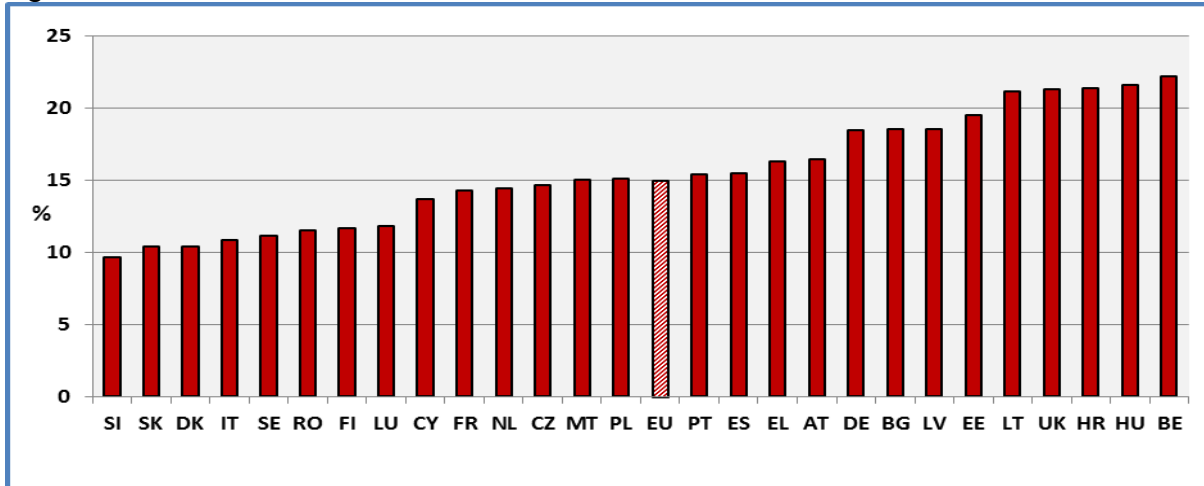
It is interesting to consider the difference between the rates of persons with and without disabilities. In fact, discrimination is a relative position where comparison is done in relation to a reference group.

At the EU level, the gap between persons with and without disabilities aged 16-64 is 15 percentage points. But there are big differences across Member States. The difference varies from 10 percentage points in Slovenia to 22 percentage points in Belgium.



Figure 88: The poverty and social exclusion gap between persons with and without disability.

Gap: Percent of persons with disabilities – Percent of persons without disabilities;
Age 16-64, 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.9.2.2 Gender

At the EU level and for the age group 16-64, about 37% of women with disabilities are at risk of poverty compared to 23% of women without disabilities. The corresponding rates for men are 37% and 21%.

Gender differences inside each group (group of disabled and non-disabled) are small or inexistent. But this is not surprising as the indicator is constructed at the household level and not at the individual level.

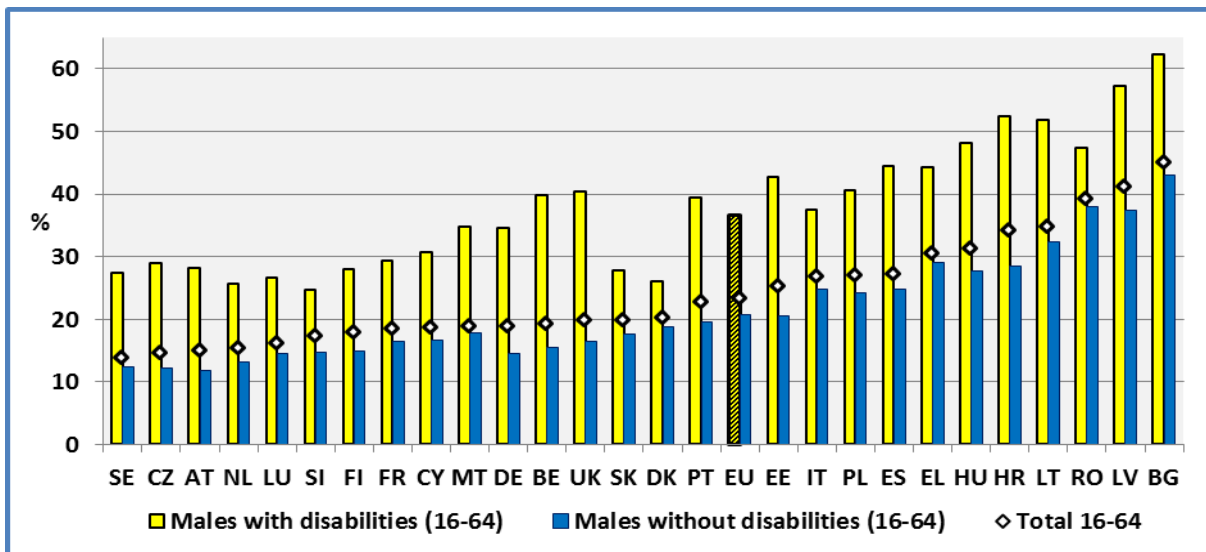
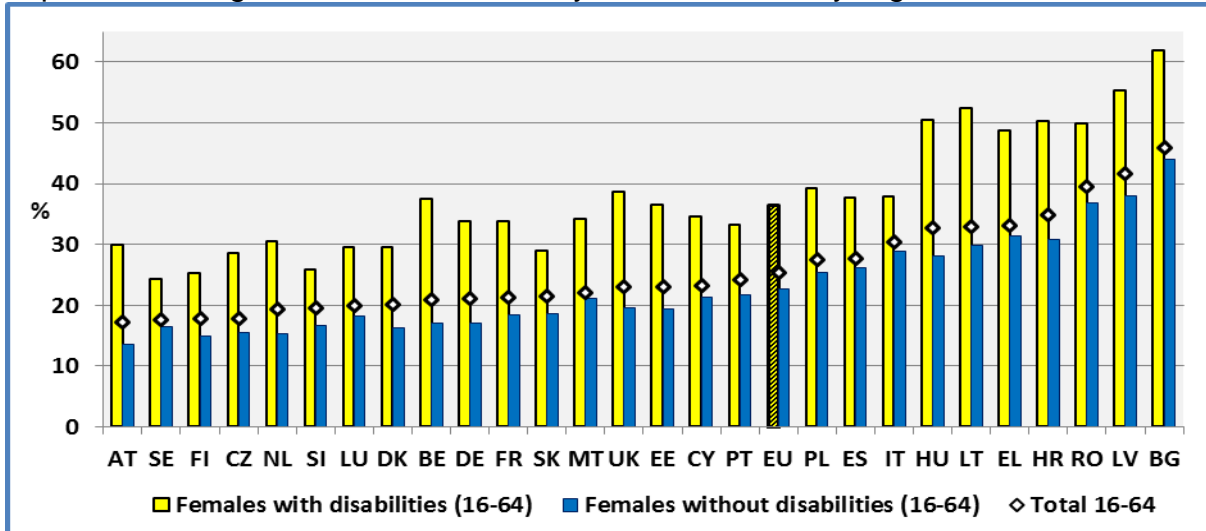
On the contrary, the disability related gap inside each gender is important. At the EU level, concerning females aged 16-64, the difference between women with and without disabilities is 14 percentage points. The lowest gaps can be found in Sweden (8 percentage points), Italy (9 pp) and Slovenia (9 pp). The highest are in Belgium (20 percentage points), Hungary (23 pp) and Lithuania (23 pp).

The corresponding difference among males aged 16-64 is 16 percentage points.



Figure 89: Percent of persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by gender, 2011

Percentage of persons who are either at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Age 16-64.



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.9.2.3 Age

There is a big difference between adults (16-64) and elderly people (65 and over). However, the criteria for each age group are not the same. Low work intensity concerns only persons aged less than 65 years. The age group 16 to 64 was analysed before. Here, we will focus on persons aged 65 and over.

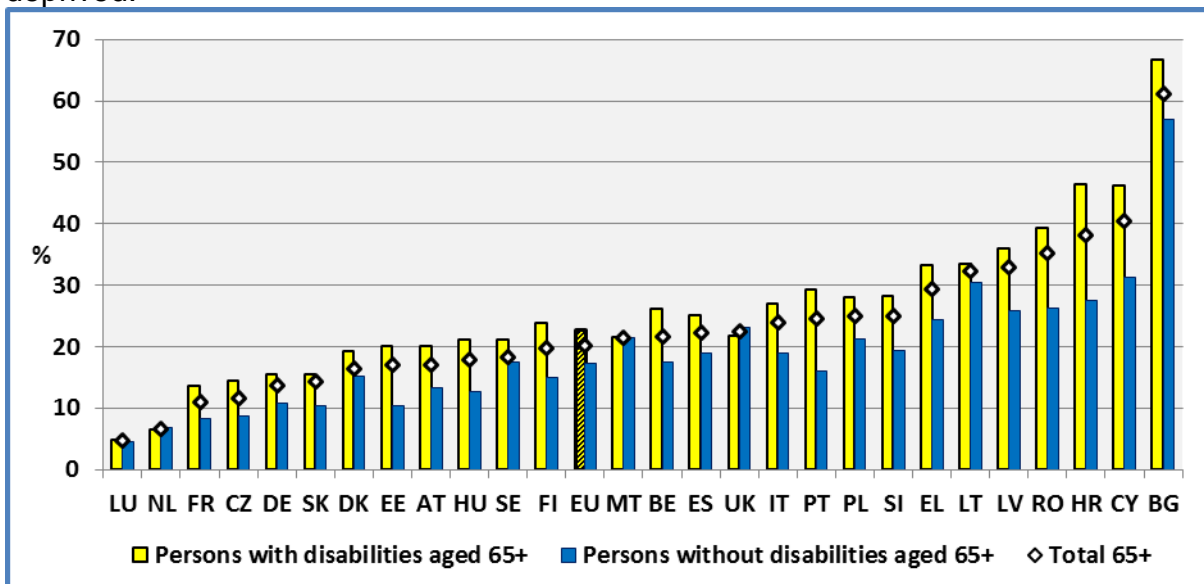
The disability related gap among persons aged 16 to 64 is 15 percentage points compared to 6 percentage points among elderly people. Employment and work

intensity which are dominant factors among persons aged 16-64 have no relevance here.

The situation varies across Member States. For elderly disabled, the rate ranges from 5% in Luxembourg to 67% in Bulgaria.

Figure 90: Percent of persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion aged 65+, 2011

Percentage of persons who are either at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived.



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.9.2.4 Degree of disability

The degree of disability increases significantly the risk of poverty in all Member states.

At the EU level, 49% of persons with a severe disability aged 16-64 are at risk of poverty or social exclusion. This same rate is 32% for persons with a moderate disability and 22% for persons without disabilities.

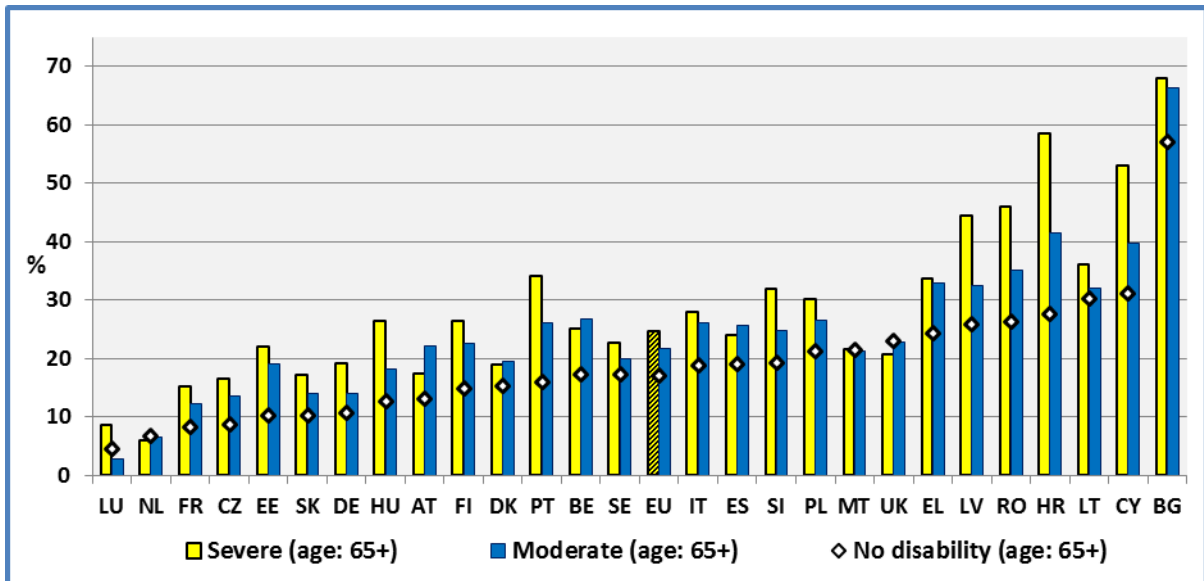
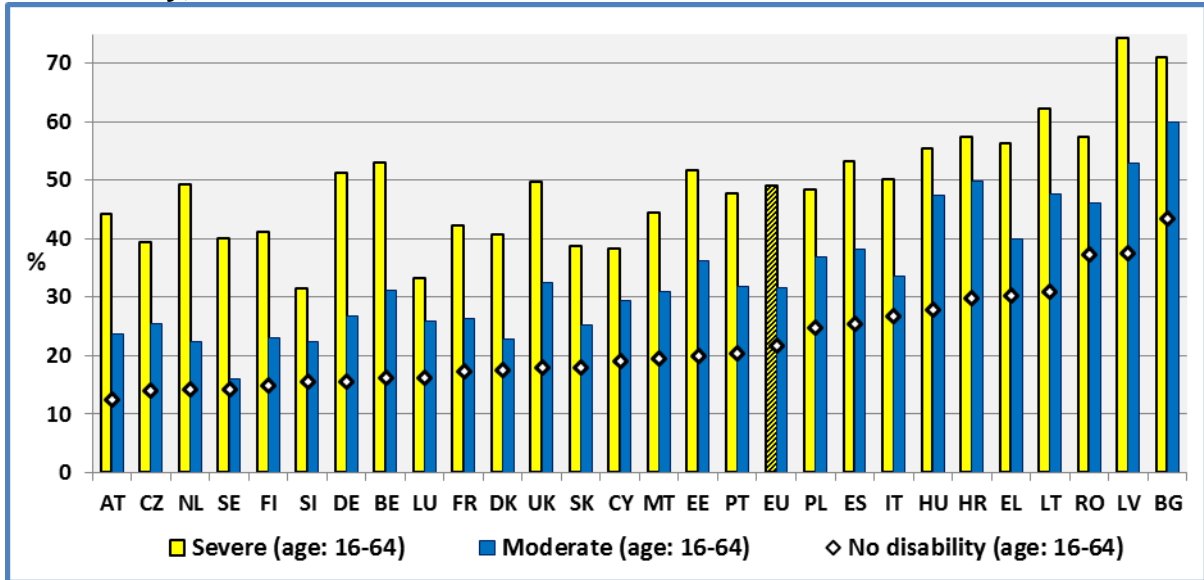
Concerning persons with a severe disability, poverty rate increases to more than 60% in certain countries (Lithuania, Bulgaria and Latvia).

The data reveal the urgency to act in favour of persons with a severe disability.

The situation of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) is different. The difference between persons with a severe disability and persons without disabilities decreases sharply. This is the result of two factors. First, work intensity is not a criterion for elderly persons. Secondly, as noted earlier in the discussion of financial poverty, the

social security system governing pension schemes reduces significantly the poverty gap between persons with and without disabilities.

Figure 91: Percent of persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by degree of disability, 2011



Data source: EU-SILC 2011

The analysis by age and degree of disability indicates that the disadvantage for persons with a severe disability relies mainly on low work intensity. Employment opportunities appear to be the main discriminating factor.

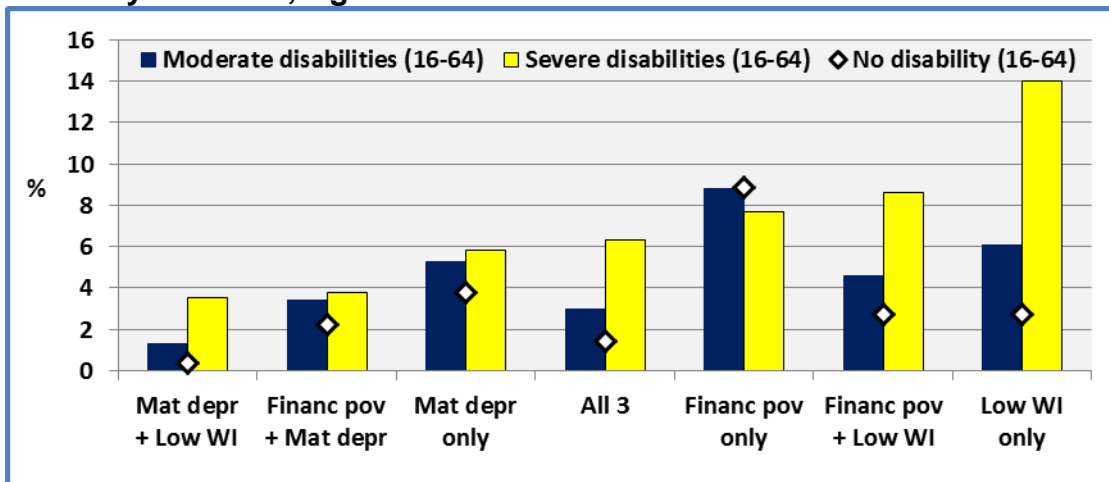


2.9.2.5 The nature of poverty and social exclusion

As noted above, the three criteria of risk of poverty and social exclusion are: risk of financial poverty, severe materially deprivation and low work intensity. A person at risk of poverty or social exclusion may cumulate one or more of these characteristics. The following figure enables us to analyse the combination of these criteria by disability status.

Low work intensity of the household appears to be an important discriminating factor between persons with and without disabilities. It is even more important for persons with severe disabilities in comparison to persons with a moderate disability.

Figure 92: The nature of risk-of-poverty or social exclusion and degree of disability. EU 2011; Age: 16-64.



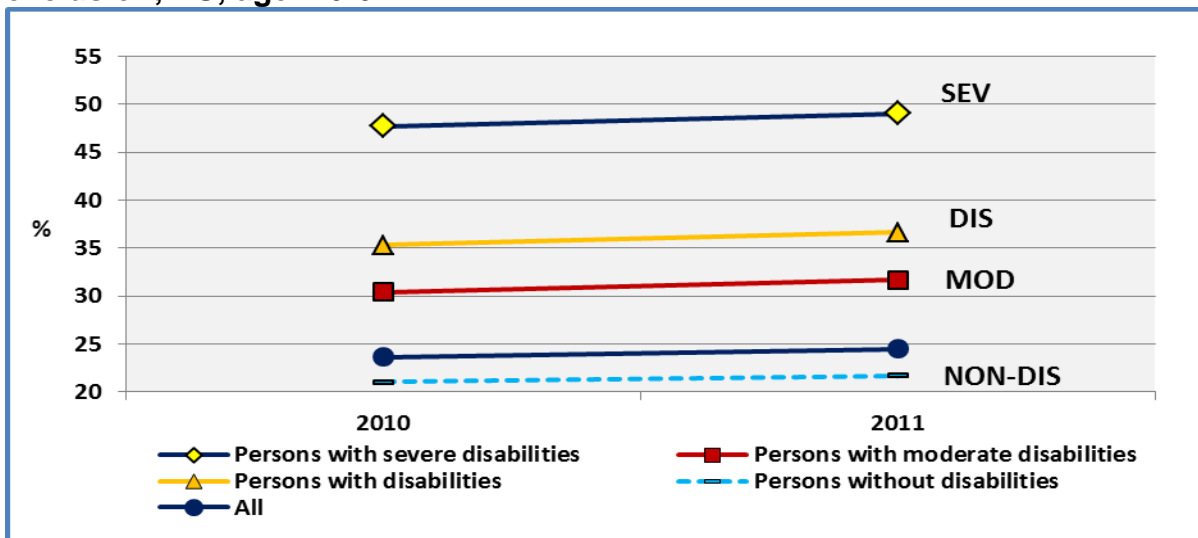
Data source: EU-SILC 2011

2.9.2.6 Evolution

The following figure indicates a persistent gap between persons with and without disabilities between 2010 and 2011. Furthermore, this gap has slightly widened. The increase was about 1,4 percentage points for persons with disabilities compared to 0,7 percentage point for persons without disabilities.



Figure 93: Evolution of the number of persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion; EU, age: 16-64.

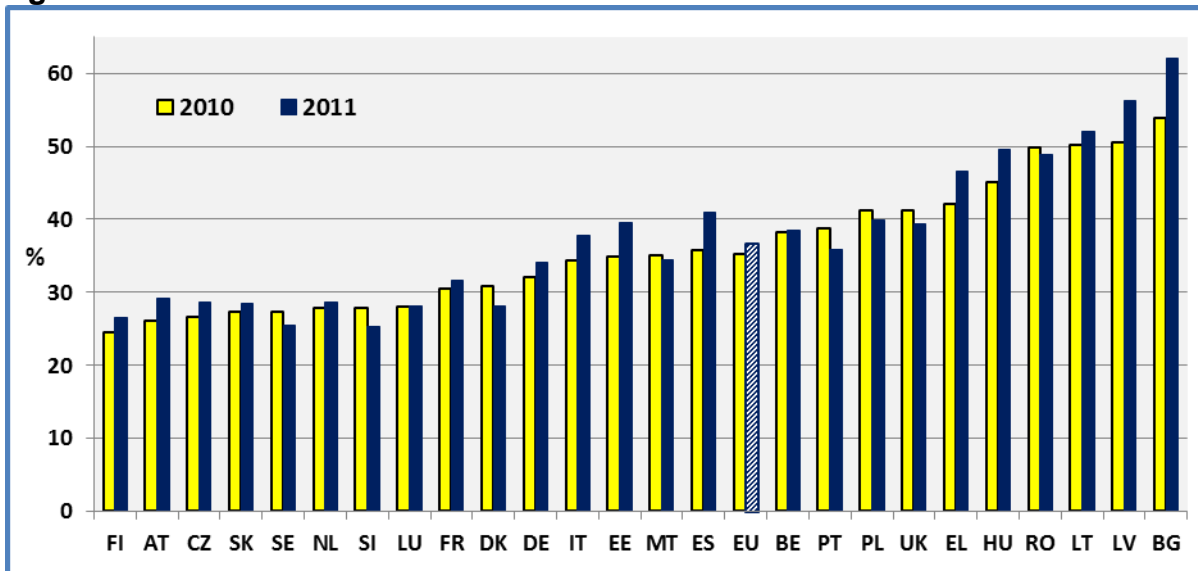


Note: Available data for 2008 and 2009 are not comparable. We do not have WI<20 but WI=0.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

The following figure indicates a deterioration of the situation of persons with disabilities in the majority of the Member States.

Figure 94: Evolution of the number of persons with disabilities at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion. Age: 16-64.



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

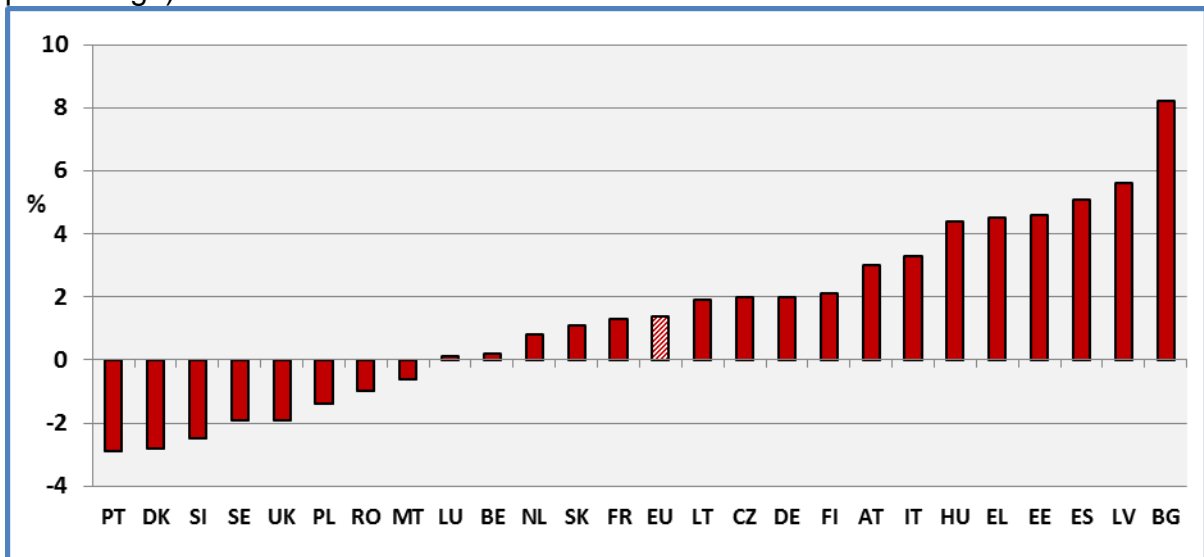
The increase of the percentage of persons with disabilities aged 16-64 at risk of poverty or social exclusion was notable in Hungary, Greece, Estonia, Spain, Latvia



and Bulgaria. An improvement (reduction of poverty) took place notably in Slovenia, Denmark and Portugal.

Figure 95: Change between 2010 and 2011 of the percentage of persons with disabilities at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion. Age: 16-64.

A negative values means an improvement of the situation (reduction of the percentage)



Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & 2011

2.9.3 Data

Table 68: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by Member State. Age: 16+

	2010				2011			
	Disability			All	Disability			All
	Yes	No	Total		Yes	No	Total	
AT	23,4	13,1	16,1	16,1	25,5	12,7	16,3	16,3
BE	32,7	16,3	20,3	20,3	33,5	16,4	20,5	20,5
BG	57,5	38,2	41,1	41,1	64,5	45,5	48,8	48,8
CY				25,3	38,4	19,9	24,1	24,1
CZ	20,6	12,4	13,7	13,7	22,3	13,3	14,6	14,6
DE	24,7	15,8	19,4	19,4	26,1	15,0	19,4	19,4
DK	27,2	16,3	19,0	19,1	26,0	17,2	19,5	19,5
EE	28,5	18,6	21,5	21,5	31,0	19,0	22,8	22,8
EL	35,5	25,9	27,7	27,7	38,2	29,5	31,3	31,3
ES	30,5	23,7	25,2	25,2	33,1	24,7	26,5	26,5
FI	24,3	14,8	17,8	17,5	25,6	14,9	18,4	18,3
FR	23,5	16,5	18,3	18,3	23,8	16,2	18,1	18,1
HR					48,7	29,4	32,7	32,7
HU	34,6	25,6	28,2	28,2	37,3	26,4	29,4	29,4
IE				25,1				28,1
IT	27,8	22,7	23,8	23,8	31,8	25,9	27,5	27,5
LT	40,9	31,3	33,4	33,4	42,3	30,9	33,5	33,5
LU	21,2	14,6	15,9	15,9	20,5	14,8	15,8	15,8
LV	46,9	33,3	37,4	37,4	46,6	36,6	39,7	39,7
MT	29,0	18,5	19,9	19,9	27,4	19,7	20,7	20,7
NL	21,0	12,2	14,6	14,8	21,4	13,2	15,5	15,2
PL	35,8	25,0	27,5	27,5	35,2	24,5	26,9	26,9
PT	35,2	20,2	24,9	24,9	32,8	20,0	23,8	23,8
RO	47,2	37,4	40,0	40,0	44,5	36,6	38,7	38,7
SE	24,4	13,8	15,3	15,4	23,8	14,9	16,3	16,4
SI	28,0	13,9	18,9	19,0	26,2	16,0	19,7	19,6
SK	24,1	17,7	19,9	19,9	23,7	17,7	19,8	19,8
UK	33,5	18,5	21,6	21,6	32,3	18,8	21,8	21,8
EU	29,4	20,5	22,7	22,7	30,5	21,1	23,6	23,6

Data source: EU-SILC 2010-2011 and Eurostat. **All:** It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status. **Note:** EU-SILC UDB data for 2008 and 2009 do not present work intensity (WI) less than 20% (WI<20). Taking into account jobless households (WI==0), we obtain the following rates: 36% for persons with disabilities, 23% for persons without disabilities and 26% for all. The data are not comparable with other years.

Table 69: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by year and Member State. Age: 16-64

The years 2009 and 2010 are not comparable because the age group is different and the definitions of minimum work intensity (WI) are different.

	2008				2009			
	Age : 16-59 and WI=0				Age : 16-59 and WI=0			
	Disability			All	Disability			All
Yes	No	Total	Yes		No	Total		
AT	33,3	14,7	18,5	18,5	31,0	13,0	16,5	16,5
BE	38,6	15,6	19,3	19,3	36,8	15,4	18,9	19,0
BG	55,4	36,5	38,1	38,1	56,9	38,2	39,8	39,8
CY	30,6	15,3	16,8	16,8	30,9	15,8	17,4	17,4
CZ	32,5	13,1	15,5	15,5	29,6	11,4	14,1	13,7
DE	32,4	16,1	20,2	20,2	32,8	15,5	19,3	19,9
DK	29,0	14,2	17,4	17,7	29,8	15,5	18,7	18,7
EE	33,5	13,4	16,7	16,7	33,6	16,7	19,5	19,5
EL	48,1	25,1	27,1	27,1	47,9	25,5	26,7	26,7
ES	31,8	18,2	20,1	20,1	33,1	19,5	21,6	21,6
FI	25,4	13,6	16,2	16,3	25,2	13,1	15,9	15,8
FR					30,8	17,0	19,0	19,0
HU	48,9	25,0	29,7	29,7	51,2	27,4	31,7	31,7
IE	44,3	17,5	21,2	21,2	48,4	24,3	27,7	27,7
IT	35,1	22,5	24,4	24,4	33,7	22,7	24,2	24,4
LT	41,3	20,8	24,5	24,5	44,7	24,5	26,9	27,1
LU	24,4	14,6	16,1	16,1	28,3	16,8	18,6	18,6
LV	42,4	23,1	27,3	27,3	49,5	28,1	32,3	32,7
MT					38,4	16,3	17,7	17,7
NL	25,7	11,8	14,7	15,2	28,0	12,0	15,4	15,9
PL	47,9	28,9	31,3	31,3	43,9	26,1	28,6	28,6
PT	39,1	20,7	24,0	24,0	37,9	19,6	23,2	23,2
RO	55,6	39,6	41,2	41,2	56,3	39,1	41,1	41,1
SE	27,4	13,5	15,1	15,2	32,1	14,0	16,0	15,9
SI	29,7	14,9	17,8	17,8	27,2	13,2	15,9	15,9
SK	28,3	17,3	19,8	19,8	27,1	16,6	18,9	19,0
UK	39,6	18,8	21,5	21,5	45,9	21,8	25,0	25,1
EU	36,3	20,9	23,4	23,4	36,2	20,6	23,1	23,2

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Note: EU-SILC UDB data for 2008 and 2009 do not present work intensity (WI) at 20%. The data are not comparable with other years.

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & EU-SILC 2009

Table 70: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by year and Member State. Age: 16-64

The years 2009 and 2010 are not comparable because the age group is different and the definitions of minimum work intensity (WI) are different.

	2010				2011			
	Age : 16-64 and WI<20				Age : 16-64 and WI<20			
	Disability			All	Disability			All
Yes	No	Total	Yes		No	Total		
AT	26,1	13,4	16,1	16,1	29,1	12,6	16,1	16,1
BE	38,3	16,0	19,9	20,1	38,5	16,3	20,2	20,3
BG	53,9	35,7	37,3	37,3	62,1	43,5	45,5	45,5
CY				22,2	32,7	19,0	21,1	21,1
CZ	26,7	13,0	15,2	14,5	28,7	14,0	16,5	15,5
DE	32,1	16,6	20,2	21,0	34,1	15,7	20,1	20,9
DK	30,9	15,5	19,0	19,3	28,1	17,7	20,2	20,3
EE	34,9	18,9	22,2	22,1	39,5	19,9	24,2	24,2
EL	42,1	26,7	27,9	27,9	46,6	30,3	31,8	31,8
ES	35,8	24,0	25,8	25,8	40,9	25,5	27,5	27,5
FI	24,5	14,7	17,2	17,0	26,6	14,9	17,9	17,8
FR	30,4	17,7	20,0	20,0	31,7	17,4	19,9	20,0
HR					51,2	29,8	34,6	32,4
HU	45,1	27,1	30,7	30,8	49,5	27,9	32,1	32,1
IE				27,5				30,8
IT	34,4	23,6	24,8	24,9	37,7	26,8	28,6	28,6
LT	50,2	31,8	34,2	34,2	52,1	31,0	33,9	33,8
LU	28,0	15,8	17,8	17,8	28,1	16,3	18,1	17,9
LV	50,6	33,8	37,3	37,3	56,2	37,6	41,5	41,5
MT	35,1	18,1	19,4	19,5	34,5	19,5	20,5	20,5
NL	27,8	13,2	16,5	16,7	28,6	14,2	17,5	17,1
PL	41,3	25,4	28,1	28,1	39,9	24,8	27,3	27,3
PT	38,8	20,6	24,6	24,6	35,9	20,5	23,6	23,6
RO	49,9	37,9	40,0	40,0	48,9	37,4	39,4	39,4
SE	27,4	13,7	15,3	15,2	25,5	14,3	15,7	15,7
SI	27,8	13,8	17,9	18,1	25,3	15,6	18,5	18,6
SK	27,3	18,1	20,4	20,5	28,4	18,1	20,8	20,8
UK	41,3	17,8	21,5	21,5	39,4	18,0	21,5	21,5
EU	35,3	21,0	23,5	23,6	36,7	21,7	24,4	24,5

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Note: EU-SILC UDB data for 2008 and 2009 do not present work intensity (WI) at 20%. The data are not comparable with other years.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & EU-SILC 2011

Table 71: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by gender and Member State.

The years 2009 and 2010 are not comparable because the age group is different and the definitions of minimum work intensity (WI) are different. Age: 16-59/64

	2008						2009					
	Age : 16-59 and WI=0						Age : 16-59 and WI=0					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	36,1	15,9	20,0	30,5	13,6	17,1	33,7	14,4	18,1	28,2	11,7	14,8
BE	38,8	17,0	20,8	38,4	14,2	17,9	35,1	17,2	20,3	38,9	13,7	17,5
BG	58,4	37,0	38,8	52,3	36,0	37,4	57,2	38,7	40,3	56,6	37,7	39,2
CY	32,0	17,0	18,5	29,2	13,4	15,2	35,0	16,8	18,7	27,1	14,8	16,1
CZ	32,2	14,8	17,2	32,8	11,3	13,7	29,6	12,9	15,5	29,5	9,7	12,5
DE	33,1	17,7	21,7	31,6	14,6	18,7	33,9	17,1	20,9	31,5	13,9	17,7
DK	30,3	13,9	17,9	27,3	14,5	17,0	31,4	15,5	19,5	27,6	15,5	17,8
EE	30,1	13,8	16,4	36,7	12,9	17,1	31,0	17,3	19,4	36,1	16,1	19,6
EL	46,9	26,9	28,7	49,5	23,5	25,5	46,4	27,0	28,1	49,4	24,0	25,3
ES	29,9	19,4	21,0	33,9	17,0	19,2	30,1	20,7	22,3	36,5	18,4	20,9
FI	25,5	14,1	16,9	25,4	13,0	15,5	25,3	12,9	16,0	25,0	13,2	15,8
FR							31,3	18,4	20,5	30,1	15,5	17,5
HU	51,3	25,5	30,7	46,4	24,5	28,7	51,2	28,3	32,5	51,3	26,5	30,8
IE	42,3	19,4	22,6	46,3	15,7	19,8	47,2	25,5	28,5	49,6	23,1	26,8
IT	34,9	24,3	26,1	35,2	20,9	22,8	33,7	24,3	25,7	33,7	21,2	22,8
LT	39,7	22,6	25,5	43,2	18,7	23,3	37,5	26,0	27,5	54,7	22,7	26,2
LU	23,7	16,7	17,9	25,2	12,6	14,4	33,4	18,2	20,7	22,8	15,4	16,5
LV	41,4	24,3	28,2	43,5	21,9	26,3	47,4	28,2	32,1	51,9	28,0	32,5
MT							41,5	18,1	19,6	35,6	14,4	15,8
NL	25,6	12,9	16,0	25,9	10,7	13,4	29,1	12,5	16,6	26,6	11,5	14,2
PL	46,1	30,1	32,1	49,5	27,5	30,5	44,7	26,9	29,4	43,0	25,2	27,8
PT	38,8	21,4	24,9	39,5	19,9	23,0	36,9	19,9	23,7	39,3	19,3	22,8
RO	56,2	40,0	41,9	54,8	39,1	40,6	55,6	39,3	41,3	57,2	38,9	40,8
SE	26,9	13,3	15,2	28,2	13,6	14,9	29,5	14,1	16,3	36,5	14,0	15,8
SI	27,5	15,8	18,2	31,8	13,9	17,5	27,9	13,3	16,5	26,3	13,0	15,5
SK	28,8	18,1	20,7	27,6	16,4	18,7	28,1	17,2	19,7	26,0	16,0	18,0
UK	38,8	20,7	23,1	40,6	17,0	19,9	47,0	22,2	25,8	44,7	21,4	24,3
EU	36,1	22,3	24,6	36,6	19,5	22,1	36,3	21,7	24,2	36,1	19,5	22,0

Note: EU-SILC UDB data for 2008 and 2009 do not present work intensity (WI) at 20%.

Data source: EU-SILC 2008 & EU-SILC 2009

Table 72: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by gender and Member State. Age: 16-64

	2010						2011					
	Age : 16-64 and WI<20						Age : 16-64 and WI<20					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
	Disability			Disability			Disability			Disability		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
AT	28,2	15,1	17,9	24,0	11,7	14,3	30,0	13,6	17,2	28,1	11,7	15,1
BE	36,7	17,2	20,9	40,2	14,9	18,8	37,4	17,1	21,0	39,8	15,5	19,4
BG	54,4	36,2	37,9	53,4	35,1	36,7	62,0	44,0	46,0	62,2	43,1	45,1
CY							34,5	21,2	23,3	30,7	16,7	18,8
CZ	29,1	14,4	16,7	23,8	11,3	13,2	28,6	15,6	17,8	28,9	12,2	14,8
DE	31,7	18,7	21,9	32,4	14,5	18,5	33,7	17,0	21,1	34,6	14,4	19,0
DK	32,0	15,1	19,4	29,6	15,8	18,7	29,5	16,3	20,2	26,0	18,8	20,3
EE	32,3	19,0	21,7	37,6	18,8	22,7	36,5	19,4	23,1	42,7	20,5	25,3
EL	42,6	28,0	29,2	41,6	25,3	26,6	48,7	31,4	33,1	44,4	29,1	30,5
ES	34,5	24,4	26,1	37,3	23,7	25,6	37,7	26,1	27,7	44,5	24,8	27,3
FI	20,9	15,2	16,8	28,8	14,2	17,5	25,3	14,9	17,8	27,9	14,9	18,0
FR	31,4	18,8	21,1	29,2	16,6	18,7	33,8	18,4	21,3	29,3	16,4	18,6
HR							50,3	30,8	34,9	52,4	28,4	34,3
HU	46,0	27,6	31,6	44,0	26,5	29,9	50,6	28,0	32,7	48,2	27,8	31,5
IE												
IT	34,2	25,4	26,4	34,6	21,9	23,2	37,8	28,8	30,4	37,5	24,9	26,8
LT	48,5	31,4	33,6	52,1	32,3	34,8	52,5	29,8	33,0	51,7	32,3	34,9
LU	29,6	17,3	19,4	26,3	14,4	16,3	29,6	18,2	19,9	26,6	14,4	16,2
LV	50,9	33,4	37,2	50,3	34,3	37,5	55,3	37,9	41,7	57,3	37,3	41,4
MT	34,1	20,1	21,2	36,1	16,2	17,6	34,1	21,2	22,0	34,9	17,8	19,0
NL	30,9	15,2	19,1	24,0	11,2	13,8	30,4	15,3	19,4	25,7	13,2	15,4
PL	40,7	26,1	28,5	41,9	24,7	27,6	39,2	25,3	27,6	40,6	24,2	27,0
PT	37,3	20,9	25,1	40,8	20,2	24,0	33,2	21,6	24,2	39,5	19,5	22,9
RO	49,1	37,4	39,7	51,1	38,4	40,2	50,0	36,8	39,5	47,5	38,0	39,4
SE	25,5	13,5	15,2	30,3	13,9	15,3	24,2	16,4	17,6	27,3	12,5	13,9
SI	27,2	14,3	18,3	28,5	13,3	17,6	25,9	16,7	19,6	24,6	14,6	17,4
SK	28,1	18,5	21,2	26,4	17,7	19,7	28,9	18,6	21,5	27,9	17,5	20,0
UK	39,5	19,2	22,6	43,4	16,4	20,4	38,6	19,6	23,1	40,3	16,5	19,9
EU	35,1	22,1	24,5	35,5	19,9	22,4	36,5	22,7	25,4	36,8	20,6	23,4

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & EU-SILC 2011



Table 73: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age group. 2010

Work intensity is not a criterion for people aged 60+.

	Age 16-64			Age: 65+			Age: 16+
	Disability		Total	Disability		Total	All
	Yes	No		Yes	No		
AT	26,1	13,4	16,1	19,4	11,4	15,8	16,1
BE	38,3	16,0	19,9	24,4	18,0	21,0	20,3
BG	53,9	35,7	37,3	60,6	52,7	55,9	41,1
CY							
CZ	26,7	13,0	15,2	12,3	9,1	10,6	13,7
DE	32,1	16,6	20,2	15,0	11,1	13,4	19,4
DK	30,9	15,5	19,0	16,7	19,9	18,8	19,1
EE	34,9	18,9	22,2	20,9	15,1	19,1	21,5
EL	42,1	26,7	27,9	32,1	20,0	26,8	27,7
ES	35,8	24,0	25,8	24,4	20,7	22,7	25,2
FI	24,5	14,7	17,2	24,0	15,5	20,0	17,5
FR	30,4	17,7	20,0	14,6	8,3	11,7	18,3
HU	45,1	27,1	30,7	19,8	11,3	16,8	28,2
IE							
IT	34,4	23,6	24,8	23,1	17,2	20,2	23,8
LT	50,2	31,8	34,2	32,2	26,9	30,1	33,4
LU	28,0	15,8	17,8	6,6	5,7	6,0	15,9
LV	50,6	33,8	37,3	42,2	28,2	37,7	37,4
MT	35,1	18,1	19,4	23,4	21,1	22,0	19,9
NL	27,8	13,2	16,5	7,0	5,6	6,3	14,8
PL	41,3	25,4	28,1	28,0	20,4	24,9	27,5
PT	38,8	20,6	24,6	30,9	17,2	26,2	24,9
RO	49,9	37,9	40,0	43,9	32,2	39,9	40,0
SE	27,4	13,7	15,3	19,6	14,1	15,5	15,4
SI	27,8	13,8	17,9	28,4	14,8	23,2	19,0
SK	27,3	18,1	20,4	18,5	9,2	16,7	19,9
UK	41,3	17,8	21,5	22,0	22,4	22,2	21,6
EU	35,3	21,0	23,5	22,0	16,9	19,6	22,7

All: It includes observations for which we do not possess information on disability status.

Data source: EU-SILC 2010



Table 74: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age group. 2011

Work intensity is not a criterion for people aged 60+.

	Age 16-64			Age: 65+			Age: 16+
	Disability			Disability			All
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	
AT	29,1	12,6	16,1	20,1	13,3	17,1	16,3
BE	38,5	16,3	20,2	26,2	17,4	21,6	20,5
BG	62,1	43,5	45,5	66,7	57,0	61,1	48,8
CY	32,7	19,0	21,1	46,1	31,2	40,5	24,1
CZ	28,7	14,0	16,5	14,4	8,8	11,5	14,6
DE	34,1	15,7	20,1	15,6	10,7	13,7	19,4
DK	28,1	17,7	20,2	19,4	15,3	16,5	19,5
EE	39,5	19,9	24,2	20,1	10,4	17,0	22,8
EL	46,6	30,3	31,8	33,3	24,3	29,3	31,3
ES	40,9	25,5	27,5	25,2	19,0	22,3	26,5
FI	26,6	14,9	17,9	23,9	15,0	19,9	18,3
FR	31,7	17,4	19,9	13,6	8,3	11,1	18,1
HR	51,2	29,8	34,6	46,4	27,6	38,3	32,7
HU	49,5	27,9	32,1	21,1	12,8	18,0	29,4
IE							29,4
IT	37,7	26,8	28,6	26,9	18,9	24,0	27,5
LT	52,1	31,0	33,9	33,5	30,4	32,3	33,5
LU	28,1	16,3	18,1	4,9	4,5	4,7	15,8
LV	56,2	37,6	41,5	35,9	25,9	32,9	39,7
MT	34,5	19,5	20,5	21,5	21,5	21,5	20,7
NL	28,6	14,2	17,5	6,4	6,9	6,7	15,2
PL	39,9	24,8	27,3	28,1	21,2	25,0	26,9
PT	35,9	20,5	23,6	29,2	16,0	24,5	23,8
RO	48,9	37,4	39,4	39,2	26,3	35,3	38,7
SE	25,5	14,3	15,7	21,1	17,4	18,4	16,4
SI	25,3	15,6	18,5	28,2	19,4	25,1	19,6
SK	28,4	18,1	20,8	15,5	10,4	14,4	19,8
UK	39,4	18,0	21,5	21,9	23,1	22,6	21,8
EU	36,7	21,7	24,4	22,8	17,2	20,3	23,6

All: It includes observations for which we do not possess information on disability status.

Data source: EU-SILC 2011 and Eurostat



Table 75: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by degree of disability. Age: 16-64, 2010

	Disability			Total	All	Recipients of disability benefits	
	Severe	Moderate	No			Yes	No
AT	36,6	22,1	13,4	16,1	16,1	46,6	15,1
BE	52,0	32,2	16,0	19,9	20,1	54,0	18,4
BG	61,3	51,9	35,7	37,3	37,3	47,0	36,5
CY					23,6		
CZ	37,0	23,6	13,0	15,2	14,5	34,4	12,9
DE	48,4	24,9	16,6	20,2	21,0	52,7	19,7
DK	37,8	27,7	15,5	19,0	19,3	36,2	17,4
EE	47,3	32,2	18,9	22,2	22,1	50,7	19,5
EL	43,3	41,5	26,7	27,9	27,9	50,4	27,5
ES	48,4	32,7	24,0	25,8	25,8	51,3	25,1
FI	37,1	20,9	14,7	17,2	17,0	38,4	14,6
FR	42,0	24,8	17,7	20,0	20,0	48,1	18,8
HU	51,7	42,7	27,1	30,7	30,8	58,7	28,5
IE					29,9		
IT	44,0	31,4	23,6	24,8	24,9	42,9	24,1
LT	67,8	44,3	31,8	34,2	34,2	48,9	33,0
LU	34,6	25,4	15,8	17,8	17,8	44,0	16,8
LV	64,2	47,8	33,8	37,3	37,3	54,6	36,0
MT	37,5	34,3	18,1	19,4	19,5	42,6	18,7
NL	42,3	24,4	13,2	16,5	16,7	35,5	15,7
PL	48,8	38,5	25,4	28,1	28,1	51,4	26,4
PT	54,2	33,6	20,6	24,6	24,6	48,7	23,7
RO	61,8	46,9	37,9	40,0	40,0	54,8	39,2
SE	42,0	18,1	13,7	15,3	15,2	34,9	13,6
SI	34,3	25,0	13,8	17,9	18,1	36,5	16,8
SK	40,3	23,3	18,1	20,4	20,5	44,2	19,0
UK	53,6	33,2	17,8	21,5	21,5	55,8	19,6
EU	47,7	30,4	21,0	23,5	23,6	48,6	22,3

Data source: EU-SILC 2010 & Eurostat

All: It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.

Note: In 2009, the rates were 52% (Severe), 37% (Moderate), 23% (No disability) and 26% (Total). The definition for work intensity is based on jobless households. In 2008, the respective rates for jobless households were: 52,4%(Severe), 35,9% (Moderate) and 22,4% (No disability).

Table 76: Percent of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by age and degree of disability; 2011

	Age: 16-64					Age: 65+				
	Disability				All	Disability				All
	Severe	Moderate	No	Total		Severe	Moderate	No	Total	
AT	44,3	23,6	12,6	16,1	16,1	17,4	22,1	13,3	17,1	17,1
BE	53,1	31,1	16,3	20,2	20,3	25,3	26,8	17,4	21,6	21,6
BG	71,1	59,9	43,5	45,5	45,5	68,0	66,3	57,0	61,1	61,1
CY	38,3	29,5	19,0	21,1	21,1	53,2	39,7	31,2	40,5	40,6
CZ	39,4	25,4	14,0	16,5	15,5	16,6	13,5	8,8	11,5	10,7
DE	51,3	26,7	15,7	20,1	20,9	19,1	14,0	10,7	13,7	14,6
DK	40,8	22,9	17,7	20,2	20,3	18,9	19,6	15,3	16,5	16,6
EE	51,8	36,2	19,9	24,2	24,2	22,1	19,1	10,4	17,0	17,0
EL	56,5	40,0	30,3	31,8	31,8	33,7	32,9	24,3	29,3	29,3
ES	53,2	38,2	25,5	27,5	27,5	24,1	25,6	19,0	22,3	22,3
FI	41,3	23,2	14,9	17,9	17,8	26,5	22,6	15,0	19,9	19,8
FR	42,3	26,3	17,4	19,9	20,0	15,3	12,3	8,3	11,1	11,1
HR	57,4	49,8	29,8	34,6	32,4	58,5	41,6	27,6	38,3	34,0
HU	55,5	47,4	27,9	32,1	32,1	26,5	18,3	12,8	18,0	18,0
IE					(30,8)					(13,8)
IT	50,1	33,6	26,8	28,6	28,6	28,1	26,2	18,9	24,0	24,2
LT	62,3	47,7	31,0	33,9	33,8	36,1	32,1	30,4	32,3	32,5
LU	33,4	25,8	16,3	18,1	17,9	8,6	2,8	4,5	4,7	4,7
LV	74,3	53,0	37,6	41,5	41,5	44,6	32,6	25,9	32,9	32,9
MT	44,5	30,9	19,5	20,5	20,5	21,7	21,3	21,5	21,5	21,5
NL	49,4	22,5	14,2	17,5	17,1	6,0	6,5	6,9	6,7	6,9
PL	48,4	36,8	24,8	27,3	27,3	30,3	26,7	21,2	25,0	24,7
PT	47,9	31,9	20,5	23,6	23,6	34,1	26,2	16,0	24,5	24,5
RO	57,5	46,2	37,4	39,4	39,4	46,1	35,2	26,3	35,3	35,3
SE	40,2	16,1	14,3	15,7	15,7	22,6	20,0	17,4	18,4	18,6
SI	31,6	22,4	15,6	18,5	18,6	32,0	24,9	19,4	25,1	24,2
SK	38,7	25,3	18,1	20,8	20,8	17,3	14,1	10,4	14,4	14,5
UK	49,8	32,5	18,0	21,5	21,5	20,8	22,8	23,1	22,6	22,7
EU	49,0	31,7	21,7	24,4	24,5	24,7	21,8	17,2	20,3	20,4

Data source: EU-SILC 2011 & Eurostat**All:** It includes observations for which we do not dispose information on disability status.



2.9.4 Data source

1. EUSILC UDB 2009 – version 3 of March 2011
2. EUSILC UDB 2010 – version 1 of March 2012
3. EUSILC UDB 2011 – version 2 of August 2013
4. Eurostat (Cyprus and Ireland for 2010, and Ireland for 2011)
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

2.9.5 Methodology

This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are either:

- At risk of financial poverty; or
- Severely materially deprived; or
- Living in households with very low work intensity.

The total population is however not a simple arithmetic sum of its three components because of overlaps between the populations covered by the three sub-indicators.

Eurostat defines a person at risk-of-poverty as:

1. Persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).
2. Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.
3. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.

Persons present in several sub-indicators are counted only once.

Information concerning disability (limitations) is provided for persons aged 16 or more. Consequently, we construct our indicator for the age group 16+. For 2009, we used the age of 59 as the upper limit.



3 Methodological note

The European Statistics of Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC) survey is the EU reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level.

The European Statistics of Income and Living Condition (EU-SILC) survey contains a small module on health, including three questions on general health status.

Definition of disability

The questions on the general health status represent the so called Minimum European Health Module (MEHM) and are proposed to be used in any EU health survey or survey module, in order to link results among surveys. These three (3) questions are: self-perceived health, chronic (longstanding) illnesses or conditions and limitation in activities due to health problems.

The data on limitation in activities due to health problems refer to the auto-evaluation by the respondents of the extent of which they are limited in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the last 6 months. The exact question is “Limitation in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the last 6 months” and possible answers are:

4. yes, strongly limited
5. yes, limited
6. no, not limited

The EU-SILC term (activity limitation) does not expressly take into account any ‘interactions with barriers’ which is typical of the social model approach. However, Eurostat is running complementary European surveys where increasing efforts are being made to take into account this dimension.

Characteristics of the sample

The survey covers all individuals aged 16 years old and over living in private households. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population.

The EU-SILC UDB 2011 (version 2 of August 2013) personal cross-sectional data included 494.400 observations. The August 2013 version did not include Ireland. The number of observations for the EU 27 countries was 463.975 observations. It includes persons aged 16 and over.



Age

The micro-data present two measures for the age of the respondent. The first concerns age at the date of the interview and the second, age at the end of the income reference period.

We have used “age at the date of interview” for indicators concerning the disability prevalence, labour market and education issues. We have used “age at the end of the income reference” period for income related indicators as well as for labour intensity.

Seasonality

Employment, unemployment and activity rates refer to the situation at the date of interview. For this reason, the data are not seasonally adjusted. On the contrary, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides an indicator which is based on annual averages of comparable quarterly data. However, income data presented here are annual (e.g. they cover a twelve month period preceding the survey period).



Table 77: EU-SILC 2011 - Sample size

Country	Sample	Percent	Cumulative	Limitation in activities due to health problems			
				Not limited	Limited	Not selected (*) / Missing	Total
	Not-weighted						
AT	11.475	2,3	2,3	8.239	3.234	2	11.475
BE	11.464	2,3	4,6	8.666	2.542	256	11.464
BG	15.325	3,1	7,7	12.278	3.046	1	15.325
CH	14.434	2,9	10,7	10.125	3.063	1.246	14.434
CY	9.500	1,9	12,6	7.087	2.404	9	9.500
CZ	17.612	3,6	16,1	9.866	3.443	4.303	17.612
DE	24.220	4,9	21,0	15.564	7.679	977	24.220
DK	10.746	2,2	23,2	4.009	1.313	*5.424	10.746
EE	11.171	2,3	25,5	7.351	3.717	103	11.171
EL	12.641	2,6	28,0	9.501	3.140	0	12.641
ES	29.211	5,9	33,9	22.208	6.739	264	29.211
FI	18.502	3,7	37,7	6.287	2.812	*9.403	18.502
FR	21.553	4,4	42,0	16.069	5.227	257	21.553
HR	14.591	3,0	45,0	5.429	3.013	6.149	14.591
HU	24.635	5,0	50,0	17.709	6.900	26	24.635
IS	6.894	1,4	51,4	2.479	523	*3.892	6.894
IT	40.496	8,2	59,6	28.021	10.935	1.540	40.496
LT	11.030	2,2	61,8	7.814	2.993	223	11.030
LU	11.451	2,3	64,1	9.206	2.047	198	11.451
LV	13.503	2,7	66,8	8.635	4.753	115	13.503
MT	9.454	1,9	68,8	8.152	1.299	3	9.454
NL	19.903	4,0	72,8	7.592	2.881	*9.430	19.903
NO	9.097	1,8	74,6	3.545	852	*4.700	9.097
PL	30.421	6,2	80,8	21.370	6.931	2.120	30.421
PT	12.489	2,5	83,3	8.276	4.210	3	12.489
RO	15.974	3,2	86,5	10.653	5.321	0	15.974
SE	13.435	2,7	89,2	5.620	1.090	*6.725	13.435
SI	24.600	5,0	94,2	5.741	3.501	*15.358	24.600
SK	13.439	2,7	96,9	8.779	4.510	150	13.439
UK	15.134	3,1	100	11.253	3.424	457	15.134
Total	494.400	100		307.524	113.542	73.334	494.400

* : "Register countries" select a person per household for certain questions. "Survey countries" interview all members of the household aged 16 and over. See below.

Source: EU SILC 2011



Interviews

Four types of data are involved in EU-SILC:

- i. variables measured at the household level;
- ii. information on household composition and basic characteristics of household members;
- iii. income and 'basic variables' (education, basic labour information) measured at the personal level, but normally aggregated to construct household-level variables; and
- iv. variables collected and analysed at the person-level 'the detailed variables' (health, access to health care, detailed labour information, activity history and calendar of activities').

For set (i)-(ii) variables, a sample of households including all household members is required.

Set (iii) is collected directly at the person level, covering all persons in each sample household.

In most countries, i.e. in the so-called 'survey countries', these income variables are collected through personal interviews with all adults aged 16+ in each sample household. By contrast, in 'register countries', set (iii) variables are compiled from registers and other administrative sources, thus avoiding the need to interview all members (adults aged 16+) in each sample household.

Set (iv) variables will normally be collected through direct personal interview in all countries.

Concerning disability, 'the register countries' select only a representative persons per sample household since for these countries interviewing all household members for set (iii) is not involved.

Register countries include Denmark, Finland, Netherland, Sweden and Slovenia. The non-EU countries include Iceland and Norway.

The information included in the EU-SILC project can either be extracted from registers or be collected from interviews. In case of interviews, five modes of data collection are possible: 1. Face-to-face personal interview (PAPI); 2. Face-to-face personal interview (CAPI); 3. Telephone interview (CATI); 4. Self-administered by respondent; 5. Proxy interview. In the EU-SILC legal basis, priority is given to face-to-face personal interviews (PAPI or CAPI) over the other modes of data collection.

Periodicity

The cross-sectional and the longitudinal data are produced annually.



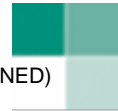
Accessibility of micro-data

During the end of 2013, the latest available micro-data accessible to researchers were those of 2011.

Source

EUROPEAN COMMISSION, EUROSTAT: “DESCRIPTION OF TARGET VARIABLES: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal 2011 operation (Version May 2011)”; Directorate F: Social Statistics and Information Society, Unit F-3: Living conditions and social protection statistics; EU-SILC 065 (2011 operation).

EU-SILC UDB 2011 - version 2 of August 2013



4 Sources of data

European Commission (Eurostat)

1. EU-SILC UDB 2008 - version 3 of March 2011
2. EU-SILC UDB 2009 - version 1 of March 2011
3. EU-SILC UDB 2010 - version 1 of March 2012
4. EU-SILC UDB 2011 - version 2 of August 2013
5. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators