
**MEN AND WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES IN THE EU:
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF
THE LFS AD HOC MODULE AND THE EU-SILC**

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FOREWORD

This study provides the empirical basis for policy discussions on a range of issues:

- *the scale of disability across the EU, and between different groups, including especially different age groups*
- *the relationship between disability and the world of work, and the extent to which those with disabilities have effective access to employment opportunities*
- *the extent to which educational opportunity and attainment affects the employment opportunities of those with disabilities*
- *the extent to which the fact of having a disability which limits activity results in lower incomes and the extent to which benefit systems compensate for this*
- *the kinds of support that are received, on the one hand, and most needed, on the other, by those with disabilities.*

While the data available from the LFS and the EU-SIC survey adds significantly to our capacity to analyse the issues concerned, there remain problems of interpretation of the information collected, especially as regards comparability between countries. The challenge for the future is to obtain more objective data on the degree to which people are restricted in their normal activities and the work they can do in order to increase comparability and to make due allowance for the influence of social, cultural and legal factors which vary across the EU.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This is a quantitative study of people in the EU with long-standing health problems or disability (LSHPD), which addresses a series of issues concerning the extent of their ability to participate in employment and to access education as well as their income and wage levels.

The study assembles and analyses data in relation to the following issues:

- The prevalence of disability among men and women
- Differences in the extent of disability across different age groups
- The types of disability that restrict the ability to work
- Access to education of people with disabilities
- Access to employment and participation in the labour market
- Relative wage levels of people with disabilities
- Household circumstances and income levels.

DATA SOURCES

The analysis is based on two sources of data:

- the special *ad hoc* module of the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS) on people with disabilities and long term health problems – carried out in 2002;
- the first data collection of the EU Statistics on Incomes and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) – carried out in 2004.

Country coverage of the surveys differs somewhat:

- the first covers all EU Member States except Latvia, Poland and Bulgaria and includes Norway;
- the second covers only 13 Member States – EU15 except Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, plus Estonia and also includes Norway.

The surveys also differ in terms of:

- sample size – the LFS being much larger than EU-SILC;
- questions on 'restrictions' in the LFS being couched in terms of employment, while the single question on 'restrictions;' in EU-SILC relates to limitations on activities in general;
- questions concerning earnings and income – which are covered in EU-SILC but not covered, in most countries, in the LFS.

DATA ISSUES

Replies to LFS questions

The LFS survey asks questions concerning any long-standing health problem or disability (LSHPD) in terms of whether they:

- restrict the *kind* of work that can be done

- restrict the *amount* of work that can be done
- restrict mobility *to and from work*.

It also asks those concerned to indicate the degree to which they are affected which, together with the kind of restriction, could potentially give a large number of possible combinations of circumstances. Fortunately, it has been possible to simplify the analysis without losing too much information since almost all of those reporting that they are restricted in the *kind* of work they can do also report that they are restricted in the *amount* of work they can do and *vice versa*. Similarly, almost all of those restricted in terms of mobility are also restricted in the kind and amount of work they can do. On the other hand, of those restricted in the *kind* or amount of work they can do, only around half report being restricted in their mobility *to and from work*.

LFS and EU-SILC replies compared

The question asked concerning limitations on activity in the EU-SILC is similar to that in the LFS module but slightly different in that it does not refer explicitly to limitations in respect of working but more generally to limitations in respect of activities people normally do. It is not too surprising, therefore, that responses are somewhat different. In particular, 16% of people surveyed in the EU-SILC report being limited in their activities as compared with 10% reporting being restricted in terms of work in the same countries in the LFS.

However, it is notable that differences between the two surveys in the numbers of people who report that they were *strongly limited* or *considerably restricted* are much smaller. The main differences therefore relate to those who are only partially restricted.

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES AND METHODS

Techniques of statistical analysis

Multivariate statistical analysis techniques are used at various stages in the analysis to try to distinguish the effect of physical or mental restrictions on the various issues examined – in particular access to education, employment and income – from other factors or characteristics of the people concerned which can also have an influence on this. The use of such statistical techniques, as well as more straightforward procedures to standardise information so as to account for differences between sample groups, throws additional light on the effects concerned.

However, disability remains a highly complex matter and it is not possible to form definitive judgements on many of the key policy concerns – such as the extent to which those with disabilities do, or do not, suffer discrimination in the labour market, or the extent to which access to employment and education can be significantly improved through particular policy actions – without taking account of many other factors for which only limited data are available.

Possible reporting bias across Member States

The variations reported between Member States are large. The analysis attempts to take account of *objective* factors – notable differences in the age structure of populations, personal characteristics, education, occupation, income – that might contribute to such differences. Given, however, that the replies are based, inevitably, on self-assessment, they are liable to be influenced by the way disability is viewed in different countries and the way it is defined, including in terms of access to social security.

MAIN FINDINGS

Chapter 1 – Prevalence of disability

The LFS data for 2002 indicate that:

- Some 16% of men and women aged 16-64 in the EU as a whole¹ report having a long-standing health problem or disability (LSHPD).
- This proportion varies from around 6-7% to over 30% between Member States.
- The relative numbers of men and women reporting a LSHPD are similar in most countries – with less than a 3 percentage point difference in all but four countries.
- Having a LSHPD does not necessarily imply difficulties in working or undertaking normal activities – 33% report that they are *not* restricted in the kind or amount of work they could do or their mobility to and from work.
- Proportions vary considerably across countries – from under 10% in three Member States to over 50% in another three – these proportions tending to vary in some degree with the level of prosperity of countries, perhaps reflecting the extent of assistance available.
- Overall, therefore, 10% of all men and women aged 16-64 report being restricted in the *kind* or *amount* of work they can do, their mobility *to and from work*, or some combination of these.
- Over 9% of the total population in this age group (57% of those with a LSHPD) reported that it restricted the *kind* of work they could do.
- Just under 9% (55% of those with a LSHPD) reported that it restricted the *amount* of work they could do.
- Around 5% (30% of those with a LSHPD) reported that it restricted their mobility *to and from work*.
- While these proportions vary considerably across Member States – by a factor of 3 or 4 to 1 - their relative importance is much the same in different countries.

Statistical analysis (using multivariate techniques) indicates that, taking account of other factors, women seem to have a slightly higher probability than men of being limited in their activities. It also indicates that while the availability and level of social security benefits seem to influence the number of people reporting a disability, the effect is small in relation to the other factors.

Chapter 2 – Age and disability

The likelihood of being restricted in the ability to work as a result of a LSHPD increases markedly with age:

- The LFS indicates that fewer than 4% of those aged 16-24 reported being restricted in their ability to work, compared with 9% for those aged 25-54 and 21% for those aged 55-64.

¹ Based on the 23 Member States for which LFS data is available

- This pattern is repeated across Member States although differences between countries are more pronounced for the 25-54 age group and, most especially, for those aged 55-64.

The EU-SILC data tend to give somewhat higher figures, but also confirm that problems increase significantly with age. This tendency is equally confirmed by more detailed statistical analysis (using multivariate techniques) which shows that the effect of age remains significant even after taking account of other factors.

Chapter 3 – Types of disability restricting the ability to work

The LFS records in some detail the types of condition suffered by those reporting LSHPD, as summarised below:

- For the age group 16-64 as a whole, over 60% of problems are related to back and neck (19%), heart, blood pressure, circulation (13%) hand and feet (11%), mental, nervous or emotional problems (10%) and chest and breathing (10%).
- The relative importance of these various problems is much the same for men and women and similar across Member States, although differences are particularly evident between Member States in relation to mental, nervous and emotional problems.
- The relative frequency of different types of problems varies with age. Those aged 16-24 report relatively more chest and breathing problems and mental, nervous and emotional problems than older age groups.
- Heart, blood pressure and circulation problems and especially back and neck problems are more common for those aged 25-54.
- For those aged 55-64, heart, blood pressure or circulation problems are reported by over 22% of people with restrictions (25% of men, 18% of women) and back and neck problems by 18%.
- For all age groups, there are considerable variations across Member States in the scale of the problems reported.

The relative importance of these various ailments as causes of restrictions on working varies.

- Of the whole age group 16-64, 42% of those reporting that they were *considerably restricted* in relation to work stated that they had problems with their limbs, back or neck and 24% reported chest, heart, stomach problems or diabetes – 66% in total. These two groups of ailments accounted for some 76% of problems faced by those who reported being *restricted to some extent*.
- Sight, hearing, speech and skin problems accounted for just 4% of problems of those who were *considerably restricted* and 7% of those who were *restricted to some extent*.
- The relative importance of these causes of restriction on the ability to work is broadly similar across countries, although with some significant differences. In general there is less variation across countries in respect of sight, hearing, speech and skin problems than with, say, limbs, back and neck, or mental, nervous and emotional problems.

The effect of the different types of ailment on the ability to work also varies.

- Among those that suffered from sight, hearing, speech and skin problems, almost 60% considered that they were *not* restricted at all in any of these respects.
- By contrast, of those suffering from mental problems or epilepsy, over 60% stated that they were *considerably restricted* in at least one aspect of work, with a further 18% feeling they were *restricted to some extent*.
- Likewise, while under a third of those with chest, heart, stomach or diabetes problems reported they were *considerably restricted* in their ability to work, 44% of those with limb, back and neck problems reported this to be the case, as did 43% of those with progressive diseases and other problems.
- There are no overall differences between men and women, although older men and women with a LSHPD are more likely to be restricted than those who are younger.
- The proportion of those with any given set of problems who are restricted in their ability to work varies markedly across countries, with a slight tendency for the proportion to be smaller in more prosperous countries.

Chapter 4 – Access to education and education attainment levels

Data from the LFS module indicates that participation of young people in education and training differs markedly between those with restrictions and those without. This is also the case as regards participation of those of working age in continuing training.

- In the EU as a whole, 63% of those aged 16-19 who were *considerably restricted* in their ability to work participated in education or training. This compared with 75% who were *limited to some extent* and 83% who were *not restricted at all*.
- The effect of restrictions seems to be more pronounced for women than for men in this age group, with big differences across Member States.
- For young people aged 20-24, 23% with *considerable restrictions* were in education or training, compared with 36% of those with *some restrictions* and 43% of those who were *not restricted at all*.
- For those aged 25-49, 8% of those with *considerable restrictions* participated in education and training compared with 12% of those who were *restricted to some extent* and 10% who were *not restricted at all*.
- For those aged 50-64, the relative number of people participating in education and training was very small for all categories.

The LFS module also provides information on education levels, showing a clear inverse relationship between having a LSHPD that restricts the ability to work and the level of education.

- In the EU as a whole, over 50% of those aged 25-64 who reported being *considerably restricted* as regards work had no educational qualifications beyond compulsory schooling, compared with 40% of those reporting *some restriction* and 32% of those reporting *no restriction*.
- Again, differences are evident in all countries but with marked variations between them.

The data provided by the EU-SILC on education levels show very similar results in relation to the differences between people with limitations and those without.

It should be noted that the clear and systematic relationship between having a LSHPD that restricts the work that people can do and their education level does not necessarily imply that the former is the cause of the latter.

Nevertheless, more detailed data from the LFS suggest that this is the case. Those born with a disability, therefore, are more likely to have a lower education attainment level than those who acquired one later in life and, correspondingly, a much lower level than those without restrictions. For these people the direction of causation clearly runs from having the disability to having a lower level of education.

The data also indicate that in general over the EU as a whole, those suffering from mental, nervous or emotional problems, together with those suffering from epilepsy, tend to have lower levels of education than those affected by other problems, although the pattern does not hold for all Member States.

Chapter 5 – Access to employment

Men and women who are *restricted* in the kind or amount of work they can do or in their mobility to and from work are much less likely to be in employment than those who are *not restricted*.

However, since employment rates decline as people get older (for those *without restrictions* and well as those *with restrictions*) and a disproportionate number of people *with restrictions* are aged 50 and over, it is important to take these factors into account in making comparisons.

Data from the LFS module indicate that:

- When the data are adjusted, or standardised, for age, the proportion of people of working age who are *considerably restricted* in their ability to work who were in employment in 2002 averaged only 28% in the EU (unadjusted figure is 24%) as compared with 68% of those *not restricted*.
- The proportion of people in work who were *restricted only to some extent* was very much closer to those who were *not restricted* – at almost 62%.
- While differences between men and women who were *considerably restricted* were small, the gap compared with people *without restrictions* is much greater for men, since employment rates of men generally are higher than for women.
- Differences in the proportion of 16-64 year olds in work between people *considerably restricted* and *not restricted* was substantial in all EU Member States, but the differences between those *restricted only to some extent* and those *not restricted* was much less in all Member States (in both cases with the exception of Belgium).
- Among young people (16-24), the employment rate of those *considerably restricted* was 27% compared with 45% for those with *no restrictions*.
- Among the older age group (55-64), the employment rate of those *considerably restricted* was only 15% compared with 45% for those *without restrictions*.

Estimates of employment rates derived from the EU-SILC data are similar to those calculated from the LFS module. However, the EU-SILC shows a wider difference than the LFS module in respect of those who are *limited in what they can do* compared with those who are *restricted to some extent*.

Educational attainment levels have a major effect on the relative employment rates of men and women irrespective of whether they are restricted or not. Since education levels are lower among the restricted than the non-restricted, it is important to take this explicitly into account when comparing employment rates. Employment rates are significantly lower, however, for those with restrictions than those without at all levels of education:

- Of those with higher (tertiary) education in the EU, only 48% of those who were *considerably restricted* were in employment compared with 85% of those *not restricted*.
- Of those with only basic schooling, only 20% of those who were *considerably restricted* were in employment compared with some 62% who were *not restricted*.
- The gap in employment rate at each broad level of education was somewhat wider for men than for women.
- Average differences in employment rates for these groups vary markedly across Member States, and were particularly wide, at all levels of education, across the new Member States.
- The narrowest gaps between those *considerably restricted* and those who were *not restricted* were in Belgium and Sweden.
- Since people *with restrictions* tend, on average, to have lower education levels than people *without restrictions*, the fact that they tend to be disproportionately employed in lower level jobs does not necessarily signify that they are being disadvantaged as a result of illness or disability.
- Nevertheless, those with restrictions who have tertiary education were significantly less likely to be employed in high level jobs than those without in a number of countries, though not all. In Denmark, 63% of men who had completed tertiary education and who were *considerably restricted* were employed in managerial, professional or technical jobs compared with 87% of men who had also completed tertiary education but were *not restricted*. In Germany, the figures were 57% and 74%, respectively, while in Italy and Finland, the gap in employment rates between the two was 13-14 percentage points.

Differences in rates of employment between people with *considerable restrictions* and those *without restrictions* are similarly reflected in rates of unemployment:

- The unemployment rate in the EU among people who were *considerably restricted* was around 16% compared with 12% for those *restricted to some extent* and 7.5% for those *not restricted*.
- Comparisons of those with only basic schooling reveal comparable unemployment rates of 18%, 15% and just over 10%, respectively.
- As in the case of differences in employment rates, the gap in the rate of unemployment between the *restricted* and the *not restricted* is wider for men than for women – a gap of over 10 percentage points for men as against 6 percentage points for women.

The LFS module provides some information on the support and assistance available to *people who are restricted* in their ability to work:

- Some 21% of those who are *considerably restricted* and who were in employment 12% of those *restricted to some extent* received some form of assistance or support.

- These averages figures conceal apparent extreme variations across Member States – with over 50% of those *considerably restricted* and in work receiving support in Ireland, Hungary and Belgium against less than 10% in Portugal, the UK, Romania, Cyprus and the Czech Republic.
- Among those *partially restricted*, the proportion in employment receiving support was much smaller in nearly all countries – the exceptions being Belgium and the Netherlands, where support was much more prevalent (being received by around 42% of those concerned) than elsewhere.
- Support varies to a limited extent between occupations, and between men and women, across sectors – with more women than men receiving support in skilled manual jobs and more men than women in office jobs.
- Of those *considerably restricted* and not in work, nearly half reported that they needed assistance in order to be employed.

The type of support provided at work to those who are *restricted* is broadly similar across countries:

- Overall the main forms of support mentioned relate to the kind of work (40%), the amount of work (17%), general support and understanding (12%) and assistance with mobility (10%).
- However, those *considerably restricted* put relatively less emphasis on assistance with the kind of work (31%) and more emphasis on help in travelling to and from work, or moving around at work (23%).
- Conversely, those *partially restricted* considered help concerning the kind of work and the amount of work as more important than mobility.
- Among those *considerably restricted* and not in employment, around a third or more in most countries identified help over the kind of work as being most important, although assistance over mobility was seen as important in the UK, Italy, Greece and some of the New Member States.
- Among those *restricted only to some extent*, assistance over the kind of work was the main support considered necessary in most Member States – in half the Member States, 50% or more of those concerned identified this as the major factor.

Statistical analysis of factors affecting labour market participation

A more detailed statistical analysis (based on multivariate techniques) taking explicit account of the multiple influences on access to employment and participation in the work force suggests that factors most likely to increase both participation and employment rates of those with *long-standing health problems or disability* are:

- the level of education and the occupation performed;
- marital status, with married men and single women being more likely to be in employment.

Overall, being restricted in terms of mobility to and from work appears to have the greatest effect on labour market participation, bearing in mind that the great majority of those restricted in their mobility are also restricted in terms of the kind and amount of work they can do.

Employment rates are affected by the type of impairment which people have, those with mental health problems being much less likely to be in work than, for example, those with skin and hearing problems, which means that there is need to take account of such differences when assessing the position of people with disabilities in relation to employment.

The need for assistance seems to represent an important reason for people with considerable restrictions on their ability to work not to be in employment, though the numbers affected are relatively small – under 3% of people of working-age in the EU in 2002.

Chapter 6 – Relative earnings of those with disabilities

Using EU-SILC data for 2002 for the Member States covered, it is possible to investigate the extent to which the earnings of those who are restricted in terms of work compare with those without, taking explicit account of differences in the age structure of the two groups.

- The earnings of those who were *strongly limited* in their ability to work were some 22% below the earnings of those who were *not limited*, with the earnings of those who were *less strongly limited* some 15% below.
- The wage gap between men and women is as apparent for those who were *strongly limited* as it is for *those who are not* – with wages of men *strongly limited* being 12% less than those of men and women not limited (ie the two together) and wages of women strongly limited being 28% less.
- Differences in earnings vary significantly across Member States. The earnings gap between men and women who were *strongly limited* compared with those who were *not limited* ranged from around 10% in Spain and Finland to around 50% in Ireland and Sweden.
- Differences in earnings between those *limited* and *not limited* in the work they can do are only very partially explained by the fewer hours (around 5%) worked by the former group compared with the latter (standardised for differences in age structure). Moreover, differences in hours worked by those *limited to a lesser extent* and those *not limited at all* were even smaller – averaging a mere 3%.

Differences in earnings reflect differences in education, and are mirrored in differences in occupations.

- Those *strongly limited* and who were employed as managers, professionals and technicians earned on average some 12% less a month in 2004 than their counterparts who were *not limited*.
- For men, however, this difference was 16%, while for women there was virtually no difference at all.
- These results were generally, but not entirely, reflected across the different Member States.
- This pattern of results was very broadly reflected across different sectors.
- However, as regards men and women who were *limited* and employed as manual workers, whether skilled or unskilled, average earnings were significantly less than for those who were *not limited*, with a particularly wide gap for men in low skilled jobs – with average earnings 24% below those of men *without limitations*.

Statistical analysis of evidence of discrimination

Statistical analysis (again using multivariate techniques to take account of the other factors at work) indicates that some of the difference between the average gross wages of men with activity limitations and those of men without limitations could be explained by factors other than these limitations. After allowing for these factors, however, the difference is still 10%. This might reflect either the effect of other 'objective' factors which are not taken into account in the analysis or the effect of a range of non-objective factors, including perhaps discrimination. The results of the statistical analysis for women are less clear.

Chapter 7 – Household circumstances and income levels

People who are *limited in the work they can do* are more likely to live alone than those who are *not limited*, and much less likely to have children. This applies equally to men and women, although it varies across Member States – notably between the north and the south of the EU.

For those aged 16-64, some 15% of men covered by the EU-SILC who were *strongly limited* lived alone in 2004, as opposed to 11% of men with no limitations. For women, the equivalent figures were 14% and 9%.

Differences across Member States range from Sweden and Finland, where 45-50% of men who were *strongly limited* lived alone, to Greece and Spain where the proportion was only around 5%. Differences in the proportions of women were also large, although somewhat less extreme – 40% as opposed to 11%, respectively in these four countries.

Those who are *limited* and live as a couple are less likely to have children than those *without limitations* – 33% as against over 50% and the scale of the difference applies across all countries.

Relative poverty

People who are *limited in what they can do* are more likely to be at risk of relative poverty – defined as having disposable income below 60% of the median in the country in which they live (income being measured on a household basis and equivalised for differences in household size and composition).

Of those aged 16-64 and *strongly limited*, 17% had incomes below this poverty line (20% men, 16% women) – compared with 15% for those *limited to a lesser extent* and 10% of those *not limited at all*.

For those aged 55-64, the differences were somewhat larger, due to the fact that the rates of poverty for those *with limitations* were larger than for population of working age as a whole, while the rates for those *without limitations* were somewhat lower.

Among Member States, only in Finland and Sweden were there virtually no differences in the risk of poverty for those *with limitations* and those *without limitations*.

Average income levels

A related result of the relatively higher risk of poverty among people *with limitations* is that their average income tends to be lower than those *without limitations*.

In 2003, average disposable income of those *strongly limited* in their activities in the countries covered by the EU-SILC was just over 17% less than for those *not limited*, while for those *limited to a lesser extent*, it was just over 9% below.

These gaps tend to widen with age, with those aged 55-64 who were *strongly limited* having incomes 25% lower than people of the same age group *without limitations* and those *limited to a smaller extent* having incomes 16% lower.

Effect of benefits on income levels

Social transfer benefits have a significant effect in raising the income of *those with limitations* relative to *those without limitations*.

The average income of people who were *strongly limited* was almost 44% less than the incomes of those *not limited* before taking account of benefits received (which, in this calculation, include all benefits paid whether for disability or not), the equivalent figure for those *limited to a smaller extent* being 23%.

Incomes estimated before benefits were taken into account were nearly 11% lower for men who were *strongly limited* than for women.

This comparison highlights the importance of benefits, which raise the income of people with limitations – both those *strongly limited* and those *less so* – in relation to the income of those *not limited* by around 60%.

The effect, however, varies between countries. In Finland, benefits almost entirely eliminate differences in income levels between those *limited* and *not limited*, and in Sweden, France and Austria, they reduce them by around 75%. In the other countries covered, they reduce them by less – in Portugal, by around a half, in Ireland, by just under 40% and in Estonia, by only around 30%.

CHAPTER 1 > MEN OF WORKING AGE WITH DISABILITIES – PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY AND RESTRICTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The present analysis is based on two household surveys which include questions on disability, or more precisely questions which relate to the existence of a disability, along with a range of other questions covering the characteristics of respondents, the answers to which can be used to throw light on the circumstance of those with a disability in various aspects of their daily lives. More importantly, they can be used to compare the situation of those with disabilities with that of people without in order to gain an insight into the nature and scale of any disadvantage the former might experience in relation to the latter. Such a comparison can, therefore, help to target policy more effectively as well as providing an indication of the efficacy of existing measures.

The surveys in question are, first, the Labour Force Survey for 2002 which contained a special module on disability in addition to covering the employment situation of all those surveyed, and, secondly, the new EU-SILC – Statistics on Living Conditions – which as well as covering employment aspects also collects information on income and household circumstances. Both the LFS and the EU-SILC, managed by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Commission, are harmonised European surveys, which means that the results should be comparable across countries. The questions on disability included in the LFS module relate to whether the person concerned suffers from a long-standing health problem or disability, the nature of this and the origin and to whether this results in them being restricted to differing extents in the types or amount of work they can do or in their ability to travel backwards and forwards to work.

The EU-SILC contains similar, though slightly different, questions which mention neither disability as such or work. These, therefore, ask, first, whether people suffer from a chronic or long-standing condition rather than disability and, secondly, whether they are limited in the activities that people usually do because of health problems. While the responses to the questions can be compared, the differences in their formulation are a reason why there might be differences.

The study presented here has two broad objectives. The first is to indicate the main features which emerge from examination of the data collected by the two surveys, comparing the position of people with disabilities of varying degrees and types with the position of those without. The aspects covered include, in particular:

- the proportion of people with disabilities across the EU who are restricted in the work they can do or limited in their activities,
- the kinds of disability which they have,
- their participation in education and training and their levels of educational attainment,
- their involvement in the labour market and the relative numbers in employment,
- the kinds of job they do and the wages levels of those in work,
- their household circumstances and income levels

The second objective is to analyse in more detail the effect of the disability and restrictions which people have on these various aspects – most especially, on their education level, their access to employment and their level of wages. This involves trying to allow explicitly for other factors or characteristics which might affect these aspects which are not directly related to their restrictions as such or which have an influence independently of disability. Education levels are a case in point in this regard, since as noted below, people with restrictions tend to have lower levels of education than those without, which itself adversely affects their access to employment and wage levels. At the same time, as also noted, education levels might, themselves, be affected by disability. When considering the effect of restrictions on access to employment, therefore, account needs to be taken of the effect of education in this regard and when considering education levels, the potential effect of restrictions on these needs also to be taken into account.

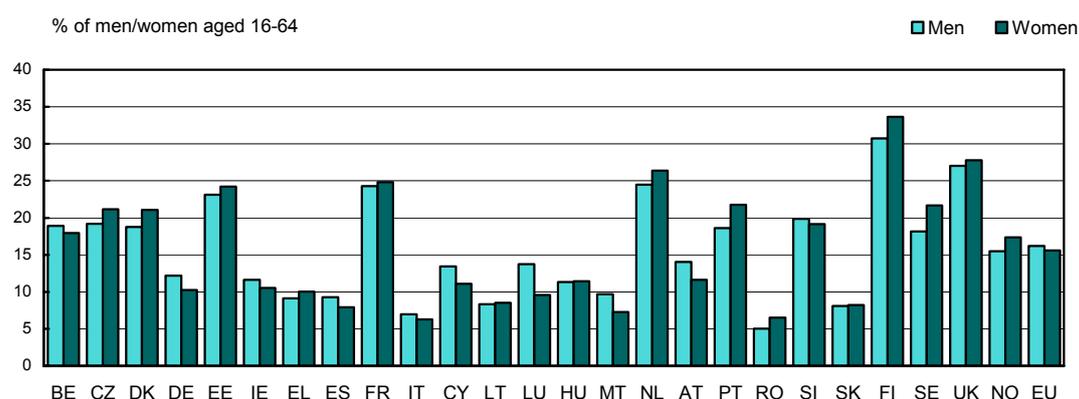
The more detailed analysis of the effects of disability or restrictions are presented below in separate sections in relevant parts of the reports. These pieces of analysis deploy statistical techniques to attempt to disentangle the effects of disability from other factors. The aspects they address specifically are the prevalence of disability, participation in the labour market and access to employment and the gap in wages between those with restrictions and those without.

THE PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY

EVIDENCE FROM THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AD HOC MODULE

Across the EU as a whole – or at least in the 23 Member States for which data from the Labour Force Survey module are available – some 16% of those aged 16-64 reported having a long-standing health problem or disability (Table 1 and Fig. 1). This proportion, however, varied markedly across EU Member States, ranging from 32% in Finland, 27% in the UK, around 25% in the Netherlands and France and just under 24% in Estonia to 8-9% in Spain, Lithuania, Malta and Slovakia and just under 7% in Italy, while in Romania, it was only around 6%. In 7 Member States, it was between 10% or so and 13% and in another 6 countries, it was between 19% and 20%.

1 Prevalence of long-standing health problem or disability (LSHPD), 2002



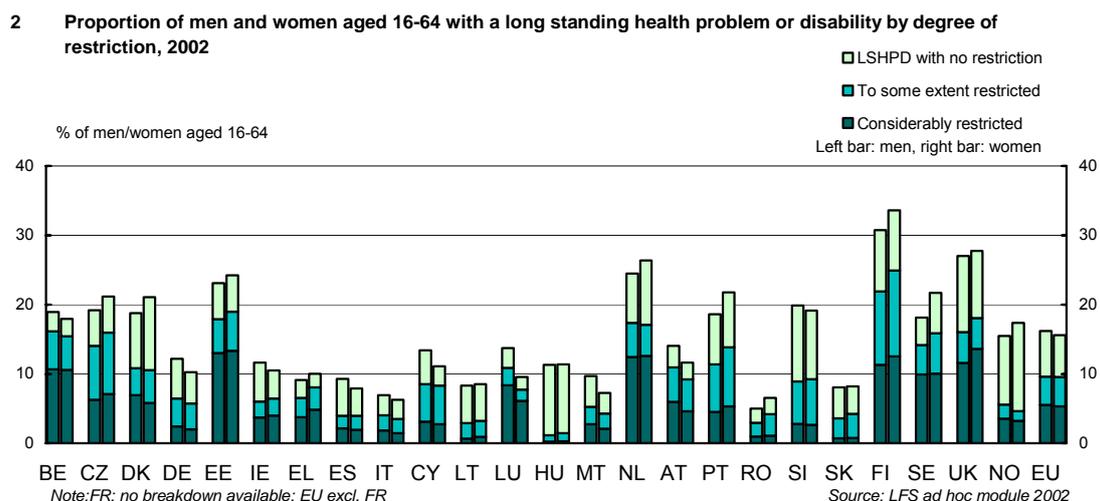
Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002

The relative number of men and women reporting a long-standing health problem or disability (LSHPD) was very similar at EU level as well as in most countries. Only in Luxembourg, Portugal, Finland and Sweden, was there a difference of 3 percentage points or more

between the proportion of men and women reporting such problems, in Luxembourg, more men than women doing so, in the last three countries, more women than men.

As indicated below, the proportion reporting an LSHPD tends to increase markedly with age, as might be expected. In each age group, however, the fact that people report a condition of this kind does not necessarily imply that they have difficulties in working or indeed are restricted in any way in their normal activities. The Labour Force Survey module includes three questions on whether or not respondents are restricted in different ways in their ability to work. Specifically, everyone reporting that they had a long-standing health problem or disability (LSHPD) was asked whether they were limited in the kind of work they can do, the amount of work or in their mobility to and from work and, in each case, if so, whether they were considerably restricted or only to some extent.

In practice, in the EU as a whole, some 33% of those reporting an LSHPD also reported that they were not restricted by this in the kind or amount of work they could do or in their mobility to and from work (Fig. 2). This proportion also varies considerably between countries, from over 50% in Belgium and Estonia and over 60% in Luxembourg to under 10% in Lithuania and Slovakia and under 5% in Hungary. There is some correlation between the relative number of people reporting a LSHPD and those not reporting being restricted (the correlation coefficient being 0.48) – in the sense that the greater the number reporting a LSHPD, the larger the proportion not reporting a restriction or the smaller proportion reporting one. There are, however, a number of countries which do not conform to this tendency. Luxembourg, in particular, has a relatively small proportion of people reporting a LSHPD (under 12%) but the largest proportion not reporting a restriction, while both Portugal and Slovenia have above average proportions reporting an LSHPD (around 20% in each case) but below average proportions not reporting a restriction (24% and 14%, respectively). In consequence, there is less variation between Member States in the relative number reporting restrictions than in the number reporting an LSHPD, reflecting perhaps the fact that being restricted is somewhat less open to personal interpretation, or subjective feeling, than having a health problem. Nevertheless, the difference between countries in the relative number reporting being restricted in the work they can do remains substantial.



Overall, therefore, just over 10% of men and women in the EU (the proportion again being similar for both) report being restricted in either the kind or amount of work they can do or in their mobility to and from work or in some combination of these, the proportion varying from over 20% in Finland and around 17% in Slovenia to only around 4-5% in Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and Romania. The relative number of these reporting being considerably

restricted as opposed to only to some extent shows a similar degree of variation from over 10% in Hungary and Slovenia, as well as in Norway to only just over 2% in Greece, Luxembourg and Romania

Since the concern here is with people who are limited in some way in their ability to work, the focus of most of the analysis below is on those who report being restricted in the kind or amount of work they can do or in their mobility to and from work. Adopting such a focus is not to deny the possible discomfort and other adverse effects which having a LSHPD as such may cause but it is to recognise that this in itself may not affect a person's ability to work.

Type of restriction on ability to work

The type of restriction on the ability to work resulting from an LSHPD is more likely to concern the kind of work which a person can do or the amount than their mobility to and from work. Just over 57% of those in the EU reporting an LSHPD (and answering whether they were restricted or not), therefore, declared that this restricted the kind of work they could carry out, whether considerably or to some extent, while just under 55% declared that it restricted the amount of work they could do (Table 2). On the other hand, only around 30% reported that it restricted their mobility to and from work. (Around 2-3% in each case stated that they did not know whether the LSHPD restricted them or not in these respects, while just over 4% – who are not included in the calculation of the percentages – did not answer the question. In the case of mobility, the latter figure jumps to 23% because this question was not included in the survey in Germany.) At the EU level, women were slightly more likely than men to suffer each of these types of restriction.

These proportions imply that, overall, around 9% of those aged 16 to 64 in the EU were restricted in the kind of work they can do and just under 9% were limited in the amount of work they were capable of, while around 5% were restricted in their mobility to and from work (Table 3).

While these proportions vary significantly across Member States, in nearly all cases, the relative importance of the different types of restriction is the same as at EU level, in the sense that there are slightly more people who are restricted in the kind of work they can do than are restricted in the amount (the only exceptions are the UK, and Romania). Similarly, the proportion reporting being restricted in terms of mobility was smaller than were restricted in the other two aspects in all countries.

The proportion of 16-64 year-olds reporting being restricted in the kind of work they could do, therefore, varied from around 19% in Finland and just over 16% in Slovenia, as well as in Norway, to only 4-5% in Italy, Luxembourg and Romania, with 10 of the remaining 19 countries having a proportion between 7% and 11%.

The variation in the relative number reporting being restricted in the amount of work they can do is slightly narrower, from 14-15% in Portugal, Slovenia, Finland and the UK, and just over 16% in Norway, to 4-5% in Italy, Luxembourg and Romania, with much the same countries having comparatively large or small proportions and with 12 of the remaining 17 countries having a proportion between 7% and 11%.

The proportion reporting a mobility restriction varied less, across the EU at least, from just over 10% in Hungary and Finland, though over 16% in Norway, to just 2-3% in Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden and just over 3% in Greece and Austria. In total, in 18 of the 23 Member States covered by the question in the LFS module, the proportion limited in terms of mobility to and from work was under 6%.

Restrictions on working for those with long-standing health problems or disability: interrelationship between different forms of restriction

The inclusion of three different questions on the types of restriction faced by those with a LSHPD on their ability to work increases the extent of the analysis which it is possible to undertake on people with disabilities. At the same time, however, it complicates the analysis by extending the number of different combinations of individual circumstances that need to be considered if the concern is to distinguish people by both the nature and degree of restriction they have. In principle, therefore, any individual might be restricted considerably in the kind of work they can do but not in the amount or in their mobility to and from work, or only to some extent in either of these regards, or not restricted in the kind of work but in the amount and in mobility, and so on. The number of potential combinations is, therefore, substantial.

In practice, however, detailed examination of the replies demonstrates that the interrelationship between the various responses enables the analysis to be greatly simplified without losing too much information. Table 4 summarises the matrix of responses to the three questions. The great majority of those reporting that they are considerably restricted in the kind of work they can do (some 85% on average in the EU) also report that they are considerably restricted in terms of the amount of work they can do, while a further 5% report that they are restricted to some extent in this regard. This leaves only 10% who are restricted in the kind of work they can do but who are not restricted at all in the amount of work. On the other hand, only just over a third of those who are considerably restricted in the kind of work (37%) are also considerably restricted in their mobility to and from work, while a further 12% are restricted to some extent, leaving over half who are not restricted in terms of mobility or who gave no answer (a large number of these are in Germany, where the question was not included in the survey).

This reflects the relatively small number of those who report being restricted in their mobility to and from work as compared with the other types of restriction (15% of those with a LSHPD reporting being considerably restricted in terms of mobility as compared with around 36-37% reporting considerable restriction in the kind or amount of work

A similar pattern is evident for those reporting being considerable restricted in the amount of work they can do. Again the large majority (89%) also report being considerably restricted in the kind of work they can do and a further 3% report some restriction, so that only 8% are not restricted in this respect. Similarly, only 38% report being considerably restricted in terms of mobility and 12% to some extent, so that, as with kind-of-work restrictions, around half of those concerned do not have mobility restrictions.

At the same time, it is, nevertheless, the case that almost all of those reporting they are restricted in their mobility to and from work are also restricted in terms of both the kind and amount of work they can do. Some 91%, therefore, report being considerably restricted in these two respects and a further 2-3% report being restricted to some extent.

Much the same picture emerges for those reporting that they are restricted to some extent in one or all three respects. Around 70% of those with some restriction in the kind of work they can do are similarly restricted to some extent in the amount of work they can do and *vice versa* as regards those who have some restriction in the amount of work they can do. At the same time, only around 20% of those with some restriction on the amount or kind of work they can do are restricted in terms of mobility to and from work.

Equally, the large majority of those with a long-standing health problem or disability who report not being restricted in either the kind or amount of work they are capable of doing also report not being restricted in other respects. In line with the above figures, however, the size of this majority is smaller with regard to those reporting no restriction on mobility. In this case, some 35-38% of those who are not restricted in terms of their mobility report being restricted, either considerably or to some extent, in the amount and/or the kind of work they can do.

The pattern of interrelationships between the three types of restriction at the EU level is also evident in each Member State (as well as in Norway). It suggests that the analysis of the relative situation of those with and without restrictions of different kinds can be simplified by distinguishing three groups:

- those restricted considerably in at least one of the three respects (either kind or amount of work or mobility)
- those restricted to some extent in at least one of the three respects but not restricted considerably in any of them
- those not restricted in any of the three respects despite reporting a long-standing health problem or disability; these in practice for present purposes can be combined with those not reporting such a problem or disability.

Each of these three groups is relevant for the analysis. The first comprises those who are likely to be most disadvantaged in the labour market as well as in other areas of life and who, accordingly, should be a prime concern of policy. The second comprises those who are likely to be less disadvantaged but who, nevertheless, represent an important target group for policy insofar as relatively modest measures might be sufficient to minimise or compensate for their disadvantage. The third comprises those who seem not to be disadvantaged in terms of disability (though they may be in other respects) and who accordingly represent a control group for assessing the extent of disadvantage experienced by those who are restricted in some way in relation to employment.

EVIDENCE FROM THE EU-SILC

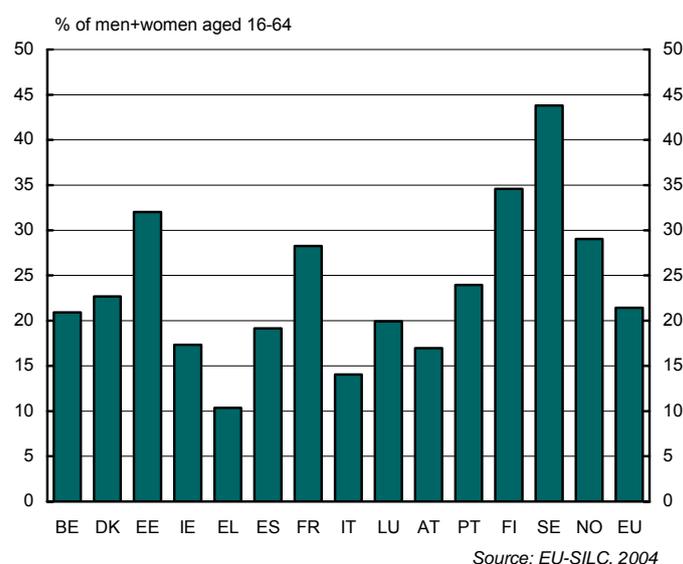
The EU-SILC survey contains similar, but slightly different, questions to the LFS module on disability. Specifically, respondents are asked whether or not they suffer from a chronic or long-standing illness and whether they are strongly limited, limited or not limited in 'activities which people usually do because of health problems for at least the last 6 months'. Accordingly, the questions do not specifically mention the term 'disability' or relate only to limitations on working. Because of the latter, in particular, the EU-SILC data might be expected to show more people who are restricted in their activities than the LFS module. The data available from the survey at the time of preparing this report, however, cover only 13 EU Member States – the EU15 countries excluding Germany, the Netherlands and the UK together with Estonia – plus Norway. They relate also to 2004 instead of 2002 as in the case of the LFS.

Unlike in the case of the LFS module, the question in the EU-SILC on limitations on activities is not specifically linked to the question on suffering from a long-standing illness.

Respondents can, therefore, potentially report that they do not have a long-standing illness but nevertheless that they are limited in their activities².

In the countries covered by the EU-SILC, the proportion of people reporting a chronic or long-standing illness or condition is larger than reported a LSHPD in the LFS module. This is the case in every country, the aggregate proportion of those aged 16 to 64 reporting such an illness or condition being just over 21% as opposed to a figure of just under 15% reporting a LSHPD to the LFS in the same countries (Fig. 3 and Table 5). Although the difference in these two proportions varies across the countries concerned, in general the rank order of countries in terms of the proportion reporting such conditions was similar, in the sense that the countries with relatively large numbers reporting a LSHPD to the LFS were much the same as those with relatively large numbers reporting a chronic or long-standing illness or condition to the EU-SILC (the correlation coefficient between the two sets of proportions is 0.75). Estonia, France, Finland and Sweden as well as Norway, therefore, have relatively large proportions of people with long-standing illnesses or conditions, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Luxembourg, relatively small proportions – though in the last countries, not as small relative to the average according to the EU-SILC as according to the LFS module.

3 Proportion of men and women aged 16-64 suffering from a long standing illness or condition, 2004

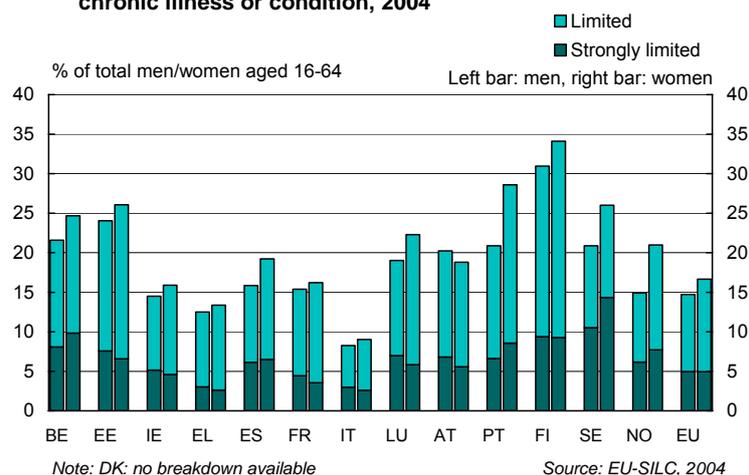


There are, however, a number of countries where the difference between the two proportions is substantial – Spain, where the difference is almost 11 percentage points, Norway, where it is nearly 13 percentage points and, above all, Sweden, where the EU-SILC proportion exceeds that reported in the LFS module by some 24 percentage points. These differences might be related to possible differences in the form of the question asked in the EU-SILC in different countries, since this was not precisely the same in each case. (For example, in at least one country, people were asked whether they experienced an illness or condition ‘within the past 6 months’ instead over ‘for at least 6 months’). Because of such differences, the variations between countries in the proportion reporting a long-standing illness or condition indicated by the survey should be treated with caution.

² This, it should be noted, is not the case in all countries. In Sweden, for example, the question was confined to those reporting a long-standing illness or condition, which, as noted below, reduces the extent of comparability of the results across countries.

The difference between the two surveys in the relative numbers reporting being limited or restricted in their activities is equally wide (Fig. 4). In aggregate, just under 16% of those aged 16 to 64 reported being limited in 'activities which people usually do' as against just under 10% in the same countries who reported some kind of restriction on their ability to work to the LFS. With the exception of Denmark, the proportion was larger in respect of the EU-SILC than for the LFS in all the countries covered, the difference being over 15 percentage points in Belgium and Luxembourg and 12 percentage points or more in Estonia, Austria, Finland and Sweden.

4 Proportion of men and women aged 16-64 suffering from a chronic illness or condition, 2004



Apart from Sweden, in all the countries, however, unlike in the case of the LFS, most of those reporting being limited in their activities were not strongly limited. The difference between the two surveys in the proportions who were strongly limited or considerably restricted was, therefore, relatively small – in aggregate, 5% as opposed to just over 5%, though there were more countries where the EU-SILC proportion was larger than the reverse. In five countries, moreover, the two proportions were either the same or within half a percentage point of each other.

Again unlike in the case of the LFS, where the proportions are similar, more women than men in the EU-SILC reported that they suffered from a chronic or long-standing illness or condition in all the countries covered except Austria. This is also the case in respect of limitations on activities, the aggregate proportion for women in the 13 EU Member States being just under 17% as opposed to just under 15% for men, with only Austria having more men than women reporting such limitations.

However, this difference is not repeated as regards the relative number of men and women reporting being strongly limited in their activities. Indeed, the proportion of men so reporting is marginally larger than the proportion of women in the countries taken together and in 8 of the 13 countries for which data are available (all except Denmark), more men than women reported being strongly limited. Women, therefore, were in most countries more likely to report being limited but not severely so.

TABLES TO CHAPTER 1

Table 1 Proportion of people aged 16-64 with a long-standing health problem or disability (LSHPD)

Sex/Restriction																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
Total	18.4	20.2	19.9	11.2	23.7	11.1	9.6	8.6	24.6	6.6	12.2	8.4	11.7	11.4	8.5	25.4	12.8	20.2	19.5	8.2	32.2	19.9	27.4	5.8	16.4	15.6
Of which: Considerably restricted	2.7	5.2	9.3	5.1	5.2	4.8	2.3	4.6	13.3	2.8	3.8	5.3	2.3	10.1	3.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	10.4	4.2	8.8	4.9	10.3	2.2	11.3	6.3
To some extent restricted	5.2	8.3	4.3	3.9	5.3	2.4	3.0	1.9	:	2.1	5.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	2.3	4.7	4.8	7.7	6.4	3.2	11.5	5.0	4.4	2.5	1.7	4.1
LSHPD but not restricted	10.6	6.7	6.4	2.2	13.2	3.8	4.3	2.0	11.3	1.6	2.9	0.8	7.2	0.3	2.4	12.5	5.3	4.9	2.7	0.7	11.9	10.0	12.6	1.0	3.4	5.2
Total not restricted	92.2	86.5	86.5	91.0	89.5	92.8	94.7	93.4	86.7	95.0	90.7	92.4	95.6	88.9	93.9	87.1	92.5	84.7	83.2	92.6	79.7	90.1	85.2	95.3	87.0	89.5
Men	18.9	19.2	18.8	12.2	23.1	11.6	9.1	9.3	24.3	7.0	13.4	8.3	13.7	11.3	9.7	24.5	14.0	18.6	19.9	8.1	30.7	18.2	27.0	5.0	15.5	16.2
Of which: Considerably restricted	2.8	5.1	8.0	5.7	5.2	5.6	2.6	5.3	12.4	2.9	4.9	5.4	2.9	10.2	4.4	7.1	3.1	7.3	10.9	4.5	8.8	4.0	11.0	2.1	9.9	6.6
To some extent restricted	5.5	7.8	3.9	4.0	4.9	2.3	2.8	1.8	:	2.2	5.4	2.2	2.5	0.9	2.5	5.0	5.0	6.9	6.1	2.8	10.6	4.3	4.4	2.0	2.0	4.1
LSHPD but not restricted	10.7	6.3	6.9	2.4	13.0	3.7	3.8	2.1	11.9	1.9	3.1	0.7	8.4	0.2	2.8	12.4	6.0	4.5	2.8	0.7	11.3	9.9	11.6	1.0	3.6	5.5
Total not restricted	91.7	87.1	88.2	90.2	89.9	92.1	94.6	92.9	87.6	94.9	89.7	92.4	94.6	88.9	93.1	87.9	91.9	85.9	82.9	92.7	80.6	91.8	84.6	95.9	88.1	89.3
Women	17.9	21.2	21.1	10.3	24.2	10.5	10.0	7.9	24.8	6.3	11.1	8.5	9.6	11.4	7.3	26.4	11.6	21.8	19.1	8.2	33.6	21.7	27.8	6.5	17.4	15.6
Of which: Considerably restricted	2.5	5.2	10.6	4.5	5.2	4.0	1.9	4.0	14.1	2.8	2.8	5.3	1.8	10.0	3.0	9.3	2.4	7.9	9.9	3.9	8.7	5.8	9.7	2.3	12.7	6.0
To some extent restricted	4.8	8.9	4.7	3.7	5.7	2.5	3.2	2.0	:	2.1	5.6	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.2	4.5	4.6	8.5	6.6	3.5	12.4	5.8	4.5	3.1	1.4	4.2
LSHPD but not restricted	10.6	7.1	5.8	2.0	13.3	4.0	4.8	2.0	10.7	1.4	2.7	0.9	6.1	0.3	2.1	12.6	4.6	5.3	2.7	0.7	12.5	10.1	13.6	1.1	3.2	5.3
Total not restricted	92.6	85.9	84.7	91.7	89.1	93.5	94.8	94.0	85.9	95.2	91.6	92.4	96.5	88.9	94.8	86.2	93.0	83.6	83.5	92.5	78.9	88.4	85.8	94.6	85.9	89.7

The figure for the EU is adjusted for the non-division by the degree of restriction of people with LSHPD in France. It is implicitly assumed that this division in France is the same as the average for other Member States

Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002

Table 2 Proportion of people aged 16-64 with LSHPD by type and degree of restriction

Sex/Restriction	% of those reporting LSHPD																									
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
Restricted in kind of work																										
Total	60.2	63.7	65.4	78.3	37.6	66.6	62.8	75.3	45.4	70.7	73.7	83.7	43.4	95.6	67.7	43.5	57.5	72.2	83.4	89.1	58.4	44.6	42.3	76.9	99.5	60.4
Of which: Considerably	19.6	24.5	43.6	44.2	19.7	45.0	25.4	53.0	45.4	38.9	30.2	57.2	22.5	81.7	39.5	29.5	20.4	35.6	50.5	48.6	25.6	20.5	33.1	33.2	80.1	34.9
To some extent	40.7	39.2	21.7	34.1	17.9	21.6	37.5	22.3	:	31.8	43.5	26.5	20.9	13.9	28.2	14.0	37.2	36.5	32.9	40.5	32.9	24.1	9.1	43.7	19.5	25.5
Not restricted+do not know	39.8	36.3	34.6	21.7	62.4	33.4	37.2	24.7	54.6	29.3	26.3	16.3	56.6	4.4	32.3	56.5	42.5	27.8	16.6	10.9	41.6	55.4	57.7	23.1	0.5	39.6
Men	58.7	64.3	61.2	78.2	37.6	70.0	66.9	76.2	43.6	68.6	74.1	82.4	44.1	96.0	66.6	42.8	55.9	72.3	84.0	89.4	59.3	41.3	42.7	75.3	99.5	60.5
Of which: Considerably	19.3	25.7	40.1	45.7	20.8	50.2	30.9	56.4	43.6	37.9	35.0	59.3	23.5	83.9	41.6	26.9	20.8	37.1	52.8	52.6	27.4	19.1	34.1	36.2	77.5	35.7
To some extent	39.4	38.6	21.1	32.5	16.8	19.8	35.9	19.8	:	30.7	39.2	23.2	20.6	12.1	25.0	15.9	35.2	35.2	31.2	36.9	31.8	22.2	8.6	39.1	22.0	24.8
Not restricted+do not know	41.3	35.7	38.8	21.8	62.4	30.0	33.1	23.8	56.4	31.4	25.9	17.6	55.9	4.0	33.4	57.2	44.1	27.7	16.0	10.6	40.7	58.7	57.3	24.7	0.5	39.5
Women	62.1	63.2	69.2	78.5	37.7	62.8	59.1	74.2	47.2	73.0	73.2	84.8	42.4	95.1	69.1	44.1	59.5	72.1	82.6	88.8	57.7	47.6	41.8	78.1	99.6	60.4
Of which: Considerably	19.9	23.5	46.8	42.4	18.8	39.3	20.2	48.9	47.2	39.9	24.9	55.4	21.1	79.6	36.7	31.9	19.9	34.5	47.9	44.8	23.8	21.8	32.0	31.0	82.3	34.0
To some extent	42.2	39.7	22.3	36.1	18.9	23.5	38.9	25.2	:	33.1	48.3	29.4	21.4	15.5	32.5	12.2	39.6	37.6	34.7	44.0	33.9	25.8	9.8	47.1	17.3	26.3
Not restricted+do not know	37.9	36.8	30.8	21.5	62.3	37.2	40.9	25.8	52.8	27.0	26.8	15.2	57.6	4.9	30.9	55.9	40.5	27.9	17.4	11.2	42.3	52.4	58.2	21.9	0.4	39.6
Restricted in amount of work																										
Total	54.1	56.2	53.3	71.9	35.6	64.0	60.4	66.2	42.9	61.5	68.2	82.9	41.2	91.0	62.1	29.0	53.3	69.7	76.8	86.4	46.4	38.1	52.2	75.9	99.1	57.7
Of which: Considerably	16.7	21.9	36.7	40.7	17.9	42.3	24.8	48.5	42.9	32.2	28.6	58.1	22.1	73.9	36.3	21.1	18.9	33.1	47.1	46.7	21.8	21.0	37.8	33.2	70.8	33.2
To some extent	37.5	34.3	16.6	31.1	17.6	21.6	35.5	17.6	:	29.3	39.6	24.7	19.1	17.1	25.8	7.9	34.3	36.6	29.6	39.6	24.5	17.2	14.4	42.7	28.3	24.5
Not restricted+do not know	45.9	43.8	46.7	28.1	64.4	36.0	39.6	33.8	57.1	38.5	31.8	17.1	58.8	9.0	37.9	71.0	46.7	30.3	23.2	13.6	53.6	61.9	47.8	24.1	0.9	42.3
Men	51.2	56.2	46.5	71.2	33.8	66.7	64.4	66.4	39.8	58.5	68.2	85.0	41.6	90.8	62.8	25.5	51.7	69.0	76.1	85.7	47.1	32.1	54.1	73.4	99.3	57.6
Of which: Considerably	15.6	23.1	33.1	42.0	18.3	47.5	30.0	51.6	39.8	30.6	33.7	61.0	22.6	74.3	39.5	17.4	19.5	34.6	49.2	49.9	23.3	17.7	39.7	37.0	62.7	33.9
To some extent	35.6	33.1	13.4	29.3	15.5	19.3	34.4	14.8	:	27.9	34.5	23.9	19.0	16.5	23.4	8.1	32.2	34.4	26.9	35.8	23.9	14.4	14.3	36.3	36.6	23.7
Not restricted+do not know	48.8	43.8	53.5	28.8	66.2	33.3	35.6	33.6	60.2	41.5	31.8	15.0	58.4	9.2	37.2	74.5	48.3	31.0	23.9	14.3	52.9	67.9	45.9	26.6	0.7	42.4
Women	57.7	56.2	59.4	72.6	37.1	60.9	56.6	65.8	45.9	64.8	68.3	81.0	40.5	91.3	61.1	32.4	55.2	70.2	77.5	87.0	45.7	43.5	50.2	77.8	98.9	57.9
Of which: Considerably	18.0	20.8	39.9	39.2	17.6	36.6	20.1	44.9	45.9	34.0	22.9	55.5	21.3	73.6	31.9	24.7	18.3	31.8	44.9	43.7	20.5	23.8	35.6	30.4	77.9	32.5
To some extent	39.7	35.4	19.5	33.4	19.5	24.2	36.6	20.9	:	30.8	45.3	25.4	19.2	17.7	29.2	7.7	36.9	38.5	32.6	43.3	25.2	19.7	14.6	47.4	21.0	25.3
Not restricted+do not know	42.3	43.8	40.6	27.4	62.9	39.1	43.4	34.2	54.1	35.2	31.7	19.0	59.5	8.7	38.9	67.6	44.8	29.8	22.5	13.0	54.3	56.5	49.8	22.2	1.1	42.1
Restricted in mobility of work																										
Total	22.4	23.3	21.1	:	22.9	18.8	33.3	42.7	20.5	42.6	22.3	59.4	21.0	89.9	34.5	15.3	24.3	40.8	42.1	63.6	31.6	11.6	31.3	64.1	99.4	32.5
Of which: Considerably	7.1	8.2	12.7	:	11.0	8.4	13.1	29.2	20.5	23.1	12.1	37.8	11.1	43.3	19.0	12.9	10.7	17.6	24.3	31.1	8.8	4.9	17.8	30.4	26.3	16.0
To some extent	15.2	15.1	8.4	:	11.9	10.4	20.2	13.5	:	19.4	10.2	21.6	9.9	46.6	15.5	2.4	13.6	23.2	17.8	32.6	22.8	6.7	13.5	33.6	73.1	16.6
Not restricted+do not know	77.6	76.7	78.9	:	77.1	81.2	66.7	57.3	79.5	57.4	77.7	40.6	79.0	10.1	65.5	84.7	75.7	59.2	57.9	36.4	68.4	88.4	68.7	35.9	0.6	67.5
Men	20.2	23.3	16.5	:	25.5	19.1	35.2	44.7	18.2	39.8	23.9	59.1	20.5	90.3	36.4	13.2	22.3	41.0	39.9	62.8	32.2	10.0	30.8	63.5	99.4	31.9
Of which: Considerably	6.9	8.4	11.0	:	12.2	8.8	15.3	32.1	18.2	21.4	14.4	37.5	11.3	45.1	21.3	10.1	11.1	19.0	23.3	32.6	9.5	4.4	18.5	32.9	23.1	16.1
To some extent	13.3	14.9	5.5	:	13.3	10.4	20.0	12.5	:	18.4	9.5	21.7	9.1	45.2	15.1	3.1	11.2	22.0	16.6	30.1	22.7	5.6	12.4	30.6	76.3	15.9
Not restricted+do not know	79.8	76.7	83.5	:	74.5	80.9	64.8	55.3	81.8	60.2	76.1	40.9	79.5	9.7	63.6	86.8	77.7	59.0	60.1	37.2	67.8	90.0	69.2	36.5	0.6	68.1
Women	25.0	23.4	25.3	:	20.7	18.3	31.6	40.5	22.6	45.6	20.4	59.7	21.8	89.5	31.9	17.3	26.7	40.5	44.5	64.5	31.0	13.1	31.8	64.5	99.3	33.1
Of which: Considerably	7.4	8.1	14.1	:	10.0	7.9	11.0	25.8	22.6	25.0	9.4	38.1	10.8	41.7	15.8	15.5	10.2	16.4	25.4	29.6	8.2	5.3	17.2	28.6	29.0	15.9
To some extent	17.6	15.3	11.2	:	10.7	10.4	20.5	14.7	:	20.5	11.0	21.6	11.0	47.8	16.1	1.8	16.5	24.1	19.1	34.9	22.9	7.8	14.6	35.9	70.3	17.3
Not restricted+do not know	75.0	76.6	74.7	:	79.3	81.7	68.4	59.5	77.4	54.4	79.6	40.3	78.2	10.5	68.1	82.7	73.3	59.5	55.5	35.5	69.0	86.9	68.2	35.5	0.7	66.9

The figure for the EU is adjusted for the non-division by the degree of restriction of people with LSHPD in France. It is implicitly assumed that this division in France is the same as the average for other Member States
Source: LFS

Table 3 Proportion of people aged 16-64 restricted in their ability to work, 2002

Sex/Restriction																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
Total																										
Restricted in kind of work	11.1	12.9	13.0	8.8	8.9	7.4	6.0	6.5	11.2	4.7	9.0	7.1	5.1	10.9	5.7	11.0	7.4	14.6	16.3	7.3	18.8	8.9	11.6	4.4	16.4	9.4
Restricted in amount of work	10.0	11.3	10.6	8.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.7	10.6	4.1	8.3	7.0	4.8	10.4	5.3	7.4	6.8	14.1	15.0	7.0	14.9	7.6	14.3	4.4	16.3	9.0
Restricted in mobility of work	4.1	4.7	4.2	:	5.4	2.1	3.2	3.7	5.0	2.8	2.7	5.0	2.5	10.2	2.9	3.9	3.1	8.2	8.2	5.2	10.2	2.3	8.6	3.7	16.3	5.1
Men																										
Restricted in kind of work	11.1	12.3	11.5	9.5	8.7	8.1	6.1	7.1	10.6	4.8	9.9	6.9	6.0	10.9	6.5	10.5	7.9	13.5	16.7	7.2	18.2	7.5	11.5	3.8	15.4	9.8
Restricted in amount of work	9.7	10.8	8.7	8.7	7.8	7.8	5.9	6.2	9.7	4.1	9.2	7.1	5.7	10.3	6.1	6.3	7.3	12.9	15.1	6.9	14.5	5.8	14.6	3.7	15.4	9.3
Restricted in mobility of work	3.8	4.5	3.1	:	5.9	2.2	3.2	4.1	4.4	2.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	10.2	3.5	3.2	3.1	7.6	7.9	5.1	9.9	1.8	8.3	3.2	15.4	5.2
Women																										
Restricted in kind of work	11.1	13.4	14.6	8.1	9.1	6.6	5.9	5.9	11.7	4.6	8.1	7.2	4.1	10.9	5.0	11.6	6.9	15.7	15.8	7.3	19.4	10.3	11.6	5.1	17.3	9.4
Restricted in amount of work	10.3	11.9	12.5	7.4	9.0	6.4	5.7	5.2	11.4	4.1	7.6	6.9	3.9	10.4	4.4	8.5	6.4	15.3	14.8	7.1	15.4	9.4	13.9	5.1	17.2	9.0
Restricted in mobility of work	4.5	4.9	5.3	:	5.0	1.9	3.2	3.2	5.6	2.9	2.3	5.1	2.1	10.2	2.3	4.6	3.1	8.8	8.5	5.3	10.4	2.8	8.8	4.2	17.3	5.2

The figure for the EU is adjusted for the non-division by the degree of restriction of people with LSHPD in France. It is implicitly assumed that this division in France is the same as the average for other Member States

Source: LFS

Table 4 Restrictions on working for those with long-standing health problem or disability, EU averages

Type of restriction	Degree of restriction	% of each item															
		1. Kind of work				2. Amount of work				3. Mobility							
		Considerably restricted	Restricted to some extent	Not restricted	Do not know	No answer	Considerably restricted	Restricted to some extent	Not restricted	Do not know	No answer	Considerably restricted	Restricted to some extent	Not restricted	Do not know	No answer	
Kind of work	Considerably restricted	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.5	4.8	9.9	0.8	0.0	36.6	11.7	33.0	1.6	17.2	
	Restricted to some extent	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	69.6	22.6	2.0	0.0	1.7	18.7	50.9	1.5	27.2	
	Not restricted	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	6.9	85.1	0.6	0.4	2.1	3.0	85.9	0.3	8.7	
	Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	7.5	5.4	7.1	79.7	0.4	4.3	5.2	25.4	33.3	31.8	
	No answer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	98.8	3.2	1.6	5.5	0.4	89.3	
Amount of work	Considerably restricted	88.9	2.9	7.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	12.0	31.5	1.4	16.7	
	Restricted to some extent	10.5	72.9	15.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	20.3	50.0	1.4	26.1	
	Not restricted	8.9	9.7	80.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.8	85.5	0.3	9.5	
	Do not know	13.0	14.5	9.8	62.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.4	5.1	25.0	30.9	35.7	
	No answer	0.1	0.1	4.6	0.2	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	1.5	5.5	0.4	89.6	
Mobility	Considerably restricted	91.2	2.0	5.5	0.6	0.7	90.9	2.6	5.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Restricted to some extent	48.2	36.8	13.3	1.1	0.6	47.1	38.1	12.8	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Not restricted	22.1	16.2	60.5	0.9	0.3	20.0	15.2	63.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
	Do not know	35.3	16.8	8.2	38.9	0.8	31.0	14.8	7.5	45.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	
	No answer	35.2	26.5	18.7	3.3	16.3	32.5	24.2	21.5	4.8	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	

Source: LFS

Table 5 Proportion of people aged 16-64 suffering from a chronic (long-standing) illness or condition by sex and degree of restriction, 2004

Sex/Limitation	% of total															
	BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU	EU LFS
Total	20.9	22.7	32.0	17.3	10.3	19.2	28.3	14.0	19.9	17.0	24.0	34.6	43.8	29.1	21.4	14.7
Of which: Strongly limited	8.9	:	7.0	4.9	2.8	6.3	4.0	2.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	9.3	12.4	6.9	5.0	5.4
Limited	14.2	12.2	18.1	10.3	10.1	11.2	11.8	5.8	14.2	13.3	17.2	23.2	11.0	10.9	10.7	4.3
Not limited	76.9	87.8	74.9	84.8	87.1	82.5	84.2	91.4	79.3	80.5	75.2	67.5	76.6	82.2	84.3	90.3
Men	19.8	20.5	29.7	16.7	9.6	18.9	27.8	13.5	19.2	17.4	21.3	33.0	42.5	26.4	20.7	14.7
Of which: Strongly limited	8.1	:	7.6	5.1	3.0	6.1	4.4	3.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	9.4	10.5	6.2	5.0	5.5
Limited	13.5	10.5	16.5	9.3	9.5	9.7	11.0	5.3	12.0	13.4	14.3	21.6	10.4	8.7	9.7	4.1
Not limited	78.4	89.5	76.0	85.5	87.5	84.2	84.6	91.7	81.0	79.8	79.1	69.0	79.1	85.1	85.3	90.4
Women	22.1	24.9	34.1	18.0	11.1	19.5	28.7	14.6	20.7	16.5	26.6	36.1	45.2	31.9	22.1	14.8
Of which: Strongly limited	9.8	:	6.6	4.6	2.6	6.5	3.6	2.6	5.8	5.6	8.6	9.3	14.3	7.7	4.9	5.2
Limited	14.9	14.0	19.5	11.3	10.7	12.7	12.7	6.4	16.5	13.2	20.0	24.8	11.7	13.3	11.7	4.6
Not limited	75.3	86.0	73.9	84.1	86.6	80.8	83.8	91.0	77.7	81.2	71.4	65.9	74.0	79.0	83.3	90.2

Source: EU-SILC and LFS for the EU average

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: FACTORS AFFECTING THE PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY

The data collected by the surveys indicate that the prevalence of disability varies significantly across Member States. In overall terms, this might in part reflect variations in the age structure of the population, in the sense that the proportion of people with disabilities increases with age. Countries with a large proportion of people in older age groups will tend, therefore, to have a higher overall prevalence of disability. Although the age composition of the population does not differ much across countries, the rates of disability are presented below for those in different age groups to take account of the largely minor differences which do exist. In addition, an explicit attempt is made to allow for differences in age structure across countries when comparing rates of disability and related aspects across EU Member States both by calculating rates of disability which are standardised for differences in the age composition of the population and by taking account of these differences in the statistical analysis.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Self-assessments are subjective measures and risk being biased because of different reference systems (different attitudes, cultural values and so on). Comparisons across countries need to take this potential bias into account. Institutional factors might also contribute to explaining cross countries differences. In individual countries, differences across individuals vary in particular according to personal characteristics (e.g. age, education, etc.), occupational characteristics (reflecting working conditions) and income (notably relative income). The statistical analysis reveals that education and occupational characteristics exert an important impact on the probability of reporting a disability. Income, replacement rates, minimum incapacity levels related to disability benefit schemes and marital status have a significant coefficient but their weight is relatively small. Even when account is taken of the interrelation between disability and income, the coefficient of relative income remains significant but small.

Reporting a chronic illness does not lead always to a work restriction. The extent to which those reporting a long-standing health problem or disability also report being restricted in terms of work may vary between countries for institutional reasons. In countries with the most active policies, a smaller proportion of people tend to report work restrictions.

In addition, some long-standing health problems are more likely to lead to a work restriction than others, notably mental problems, problems with legs or feet, arms or hands and back problems (a point which is examined further in Chapter 3) .

Self-assessment

Before examining the relationship between the reported prevalence of disability and a range of other factors, there is a need to clarify what is really measured by self-reported disability. The first point to make is these measures are subjective and consequently might not be comparable across countries in the sense that people in some countries might be more prone to report that they have a disability or are restricted or limited in some way than in others.

Heterogeneous reporting may bias comparability across countries and inside a country between different groups. Reporting might depend, for example, on age, education or even gender. The actual prevalence of “true disability” might be the same but reporting different. At the same time, it is important to note here that it is not simply a question of replacing a subjective measure of people’s assessment of their health or degree of restriction by a more

objective 'medical one. In practice, disability cannot easily be divorced from socio-economic factors, such as earnings capacity. Moreover, whatever the merits of medical indicators, they are largely irrelevant in the present context, since neither the LFS nor the EU-SILC contain such information. Account, however, is taken of the degree of restriction or limitation on work or activity in the analysis below, which is likely to reflect the extent of disability³.

The justification bias

Even if we assume that the heterogeneity, or subjectivity, issue is absent, self-assessed disability might be distorted by what is called the justification bias.

For some groups of people, there may be a social or economic incentive to misreport. Due to social pressures people unemployed or inactive might be pushed to misreport the extent of activity limitations in order to justify their condition. This is the 'justification bias': disability becomes a justification for their non-employment and their reluctance to seek employment. Conversely, there may also be an incentive to understate a disability because of fear of being stigmatised⁴. Less visible impairments, in particular, might be underreported because of this.

A recent review of the literature (M. Jones, 2005) concludes that the empirical evidence on the bias associated with self-reported disability is mixed. Several authors find that assuming self-reported health state coincides with the true state of health leads to biased inferences, with those not in work, or workers with low earnings potential, over-reporting disabilities. However, there are also studies that find that labour market status has no effect at all on misreporting health and disability. Others suggest that the propensity to misreport depends on individual characteristics, with non-working women, school dropouts, ethnic minorities and manual workers all likely to overstate disability, along with those receiving disability benefit.

The assumption that there is a bias towards over-reporting disability, therefore, is not necessarily valid. The fact that those in employment report a lower prevalence of disability as compared with those who are unemployed or inactive is irrelevant in this regard, since there is a clear selection bias. People with a disability, in other words, have a higher probability of not being employed than those without.

Personal characteristics

Age and gender are often used to explain the prevalence of disability. While it is only to be expected that the prevalence increases with age, but the effect of gender is uncertain.

Marital status has also been used as an explanatory factor by several researchers. Lillard and Panis (1996)⁵, for example, argue that marriage has two different effects on health, one protective, the other selective. The protective effect means that married people are healthier because they have access to care within the family. By contrast, the selective effect has two opposite components, the first negative, insofar as people with relatively poor health put more

³ In order to avoid the heterogeneity problem, Tandon et al. have proposed the use of vignettes, with respondents being invited to report their own state of health (or activity limitations in our case) and at the same time assess the state of health of someone in a fictitious situation, the latter providing a benchmark against which the person's assessment of their own health can be assessed.

⁴ Bound J. (1989) The health and earnings of rejected disability insurance applicants, *The American Economic Review*, 79(3), 482-503.

⁵ L.A. Lillard and C.W.A. Panis. "Marital status and mortality: The role of health." *Demography* 33 (1996): 313-327. Cited in "Health Status and Labor Supply: Interrelationship and Determinants"; Siu Fai Leung and Chi Tat Wong Hong Kong University of Science and Technology; May 28, 2002

effort into seeking marriage because of its protective effect, the second positive, because it is easier for healthy people to attract partners and therefore get married.

Ethnic origin and colour have also been advanced as contributory factors. While they might be associated with different lifestyles which could imply a difference in susceptibility to disability, both are also correlated with income and occupation, which in turn are related to disability.

Education

Education might affect the probability of someone having a disability in different ways. Education is correlated with labour skills and therefore with the type of job someone does and their working conditions. A high education level might imply better working conditions and so a lower risk of injury or illness. Education is also related to the level of income. A higher income might imply a greater capacity to obtain medical treatment in the event of injury or illness. Moreover, education is equally linked to lifestyle. A higher education might mean better understanding of risk factors and hence a healthier lifestyle, which in turn reduces the probability of chronic illness and impairment.

In the following analysis, a person's occupation and income are explicitly taken into account in order to try to disentangle the various factors affecting their likelihood of having a disability. However, this is difficult to do since these factors are themselves correlated with each other and, therefore, their individual effects cannot easily be distinguished.

In the above, education has been considered as an exogenous factor affecting the prevalence of disability. Many, however, argue that education is instead an endogenous factor in the sense that it is affected by disability. The analysis below (see the section on Education) which divides those with congenital disabilities and those who acquired problems later shows very clearly that those with problems since birth who are considerably restricted have much lower education levels than those who have acquired problems later. This, however, does not apply to those with congenital disabilities who are restricted only to some extent, which implies that it is important to differentiate between these two groups when considering the link between disability and education. The analysis below, therefore, seems to suggest that education is an endogenous factor at least for some of the people with disabilities.

This contrasts in some degree with the view expressed by W. Groot and H. Maassen in a review of the literature.⁶ They conclude that "the effect of education on health represents a genuine causal effect, that the reverse effect running from health to education is relatively small (at least for adults), and that there are common factors – most notably time preferences – that affect both investments in health and education".

Occupational and sector specific effects

Not all occupations or sectors present the same risks in terms of working conditions, occupational accidents and health hazards. Consequently, it is important to take into account the working history of individuals in order to allow explicitly for these factors. Loprest et al.⁷ find, for example, that in the US both men and women working in occupations requiring

⁶ "The health effects of education: survey and meta-analysis" by Wim Groot and Henriëtte Maassen van den Brink; Maastricht University.

⁷ Loprest, Pamela, Kalman Rupp, and Steven H. Sandell. 1995. "Gender, Disabilities, and Employment in the Health and Retirement Study." *Journal of Human Resources* 30(5):S293-S318.

greater physical effort exhibit higher rates of disability than other workers. The main problem here is the correlation between education and occupation which makes it difficult to disentangle the effect of the two.

The occupations and sectors of activity in which people are employed, as well as the size of company in which they work, might be affected by national policies, notably quota schemes. Such schemes, therefore, serve to push people with disabilities into certain occupations (e.g. telephonists for blind people), companies (into large rather than small firms), and sectors of activity (such as those dominated by large companies where the quota scheme applies and trade unions are relatively strong). As a consequence,, the conclusions of the analysis have to be treated with some caution.

Income and Employment

As noted above, several authors⁸ argue that income and wealth affects the probability of people having a disability. In fact, higher income means higher living standards, healthier lifestyles and greater access to healthcare and, accordingly, a lower probability of having a disability.

In addition, it is not necessarily the absolute 'position' of individuals that affects their well-being – notably their mental or psychological well-being – but their relative position in society. A low position can create stress and might well be associated with a poor lifestyle. Accordingly, it is relative rather than absolute income which would then become the determining factor.

As regards income, the fundamental question is whether income determines health and disability or is determined by these. Even, if measurement errors and justification bias are left to one side, the endogeneity problem in respect of income remains and this is equally the case for wages. If a person's activity is limited, this may reduce their employment opportunities and productivity when at work and so reduce their earnings capacity. In consequence, there is a need to take explicit account of the interaction between disability and income by allowing each to affect the other in the formulation of the analysis.

It has been argued by some researchers⁹ that focusing on employment instead of income might reduce the endogeneity bias, since employment may have both a negative and positive direct effect on disability – negatively through stress and the risk of injury or illness, positively, through the higher level of income it gives rise to. Since these different effects work in different directions, it means that the bias might be less important¹⁰.

Institutional factors

Cultural factors are often advanced as explaining differences across countries or across regions inside a country. The effect of culture is sometimes associated with the way that disability is represented in different countries as reflected in national definitions of the term,

⁸ EU Commission: Various studies on policy implications of demographic changes in national and Community policies; Lot 5 "Implications of demographic ageing in the enlarged EU in the domains of quality of life, health promotion and health care Final report"; S. Grammenos; Centre for European Social and Economic Policy (CESEP); 2005

⁹ Baldwin, Marjorie, and William G. Johnson. 1994. "Labor Market Discrimination Against Men with Disabilities." *Journal of Human Resources* 29(1):1-19

¹⁰ Baldwin, Marjorie, and William G. Johnson. 1994. *op.cit.*

especially in legislation. 'Social standards', therefore, can be argued to be mirrored in the way that disability is legally defined in a country, in the sense that countries with wide definitions of disability in their social protection systems will tend to have high rates. A number of studies (e.g. Benitez-Silva et al.) have found that people are aware of the criteria used by social security systems and behave as if they were applying the same criteria when reporting their own condition in this regard.

In the analysis below, different indicators are used to capture the specific features of national institutional arrangements and their potential effect on the reported incidence of disability. The first is the minimum level of invalidity (as included in general employee schemes) required for eligibility for invalidity benefit¹¹.

The second is the minimum invalidity benefit relative to nationally guaranteed minimum income, which is estimated from MISSOC data. It should, however, be regarded very much as an approximation. An alternative is to use the replacement rate, i.e. the ratio of invalidity benefits relative to the wage rate. Since this statistic is not generally available, the replacement rate associated with unemployment benefit, which is estimated by OECD and which should reflect in some degree that associated with disability benefit, is used instead¹².

The inclusion of such variables rests on the argument that high replacement rates are an incentive to report a disability. On the other hand, there is also a need to take account of the likelihood that high replacement rates tend to be associated with higher income levels and more funding for health care, both of which might reduce the probability of a disability emerging.

Differences in the level of health care available in different countries can be taken into account by including expenditure on health in relation to GDP in the analysis, though because of the endogeneity bias (a high level of disability affects total expenditure on health as well as being affected by it), it is included only for comparison.

Activity limitations (Analysis of SILC data)

The main results of the statistical analysis of the effect of these various factors on the rate of disability, as reflected in the proportion of people reporting limitations on their daily activity in the EU-SILC for 2004 can be summarised as follows (detailed results are presented in Annex 1):

- women seem to have a higher probability of being limited in their activities than men (ie the coefficient of the sex variable is positive in the equations). However, the effect which emerges is very volatile and changes as other factors are taken into account;
- a person's age has a significant effect on the likelihood of them reporting being limited, which is of much the same size even when other factors are taken into account, with the exception of health, as discussed below;
- educational attainment also has a highly significant effect on limitations, in the sense that those with a high level of education tend to report activity limitations much less frequently than those with a lower level;

¹¹ European Commission, MISSOC: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_protection/missoc_en.htm

¹² OECD, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/53/50/34060539.xls>.

- marital status seems to affect the probability of reporting a limitation in the way expected, insofar as those who have never been married or are divorced are more likely to do so than those who are (still) married. Living alone, therefore, appears to contribute to the chances of being restricted in terms of activity, perhaps through psychological factors or lack of support, though again the likelihood of being married might itself be affected by having a disability;
- there is equally a relationship between nationality and having an activity limitation, in the sense that non-EU nationals seem to be more at risk than others. This relationship, however, disappears when income is taken into account, which suggests that nationality affects the chances of being restricted through its effect on income;
- those doing manual jobs, especially those employed in elementary occupations have a higher probability of reporting an activity limitation than those in non-manual jobs. The sector of activity in which people work, however, seems not to have a systematic effect, at least independently of education levels. Those employed in business activities, financial services, public administration or education, therefore, have a significantly lower probability of being restricted than those working in mining or manufacturing. On the other, they do not appear to have a greater likelihood of reporting a chronic or long standing illness or condition;
- countries with relatively high replacement rates generally have more people reporting an activity limitation, though the effect seems to be relatively weak. The degree of inequality (as measured by the Gini coefficient) is also related to the probability of people reporting a limitation, in that lower inequality reduces the probability, though this might be explained by the inverse relationship between the degree of inequality and the replacement rate, as well as the level of social expenditure (a high rate or level tending to be associated with lower inequality);
- health is closely associated with the chances of people reporting an activity limitation, in the sense that few of those in good health report being limited. At the same time, the proportion declaring that they are in bad health is closely related to the relative number reporting an activity limitation (the correlation coefficient is 0.94), which suggests that the two may be measuring the same thing;
- institutional factors generally seem to influence the proportion reporting a limitation in different countries. In particular:
 - o an increase in minimum incapacity levels tends to increase the probability of people reporting;
 - o an increase in minimum incapacity benefit relative to minimum guaranteed income has a similar effect;
 - o an increase in the level of sickness benefit (which is often the first stage in the process of acquiring a disability benefit) tends to reduce the probability of reporting a limitation;
 - o an increase in relative income tends, as might be expected, to reduce the probability of reporting an activity limitation, though the relationship is

relatively weak, while, on the other hand, having a severe activity limitation seems significantly to reduce relative income¹³.

Work restrictions (Analysis of LFS data)

The results presented in the main tables in this report do not take explicit and simultaneous account of differences across countries in the sex, age, educational level, occupational composition of the population and so on, which potentially affect the proportion of people reporting restrictions on the kind or amount of work they can do and their mobility to and from work.

In order to take explicit account of the simultaneous effect of all these factors, probit regressions have been estimated with the exogenous variables being the different potential explanatory factors (sex, age, education, etc.) and the probability of reporting a work restriction (to some extent or considerably) being the variable to be explained.

The results indicate that women are more likely to report a work restriction than men, while having high education reduces the likelihood of so reporting, as does having a high level job (ie working as a manager, professional or technician).

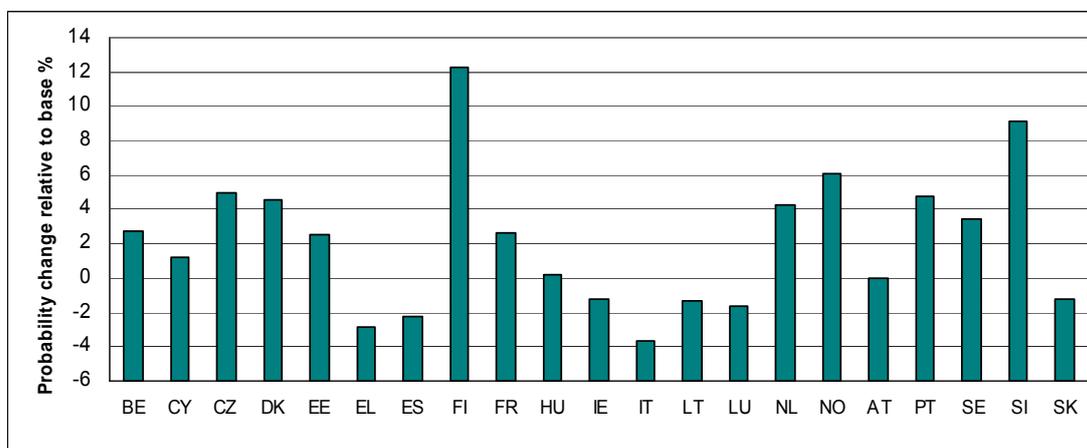
Table SA.1: Change of probability of reporting a work restriction. Age 25-64; Probit estimations

Controlling for sex, age and profession (data: 8%; predicted: 6,2%)		Controlling for sex, age, profession and type of disability (data: 58,2%; predicted: 60,5%)	
		Only persons with longstanding health problem or disability	
Gender	%		%
Men	0,0	Men	0,0
Women	+0,8	Women	+3,0
Education			
Educ Low	0,0	Educ Low	0,0
Educ Medium	-1,9	Educ Medium	-5,6
Educ High	-3,1	Educ High	-8,3
Profession			
Manager	-1,3	Professionals	-1,7
Professionals	-1,2	Clerks	0,0
Technicians	-0,5	Managers	-0,4
Clerks	0,0	Technicians	-0,3
Service workers	+0,9	Operators	+3,1
Operators	+1,8	Service workers	+3,9
Craft	+2,4	Craft	+7,0
Skilled agric	+4,2	Elementary	+10,9
Elementary	+4,3	Skilled agric	+14,3

¹³ A two-stage estimation method for simultaneous equations models has been in order to take account of the interrelation between activity limitations and relative income. The results are reported in the Annex. They confirm that relative income has a depressing effect on the probability of reporting an activity limitation even when endogeneity (the effect of activity limitations on relative income) is allowed for. The effect of activity limitation on relative income is very sensitive to occupation in the sense that once account is taken of this, the relationship disappears.

If variations in these across countries are explicitly taken into account, the ranking of countries in terms of the proportion reporting being restricted alters slightly.

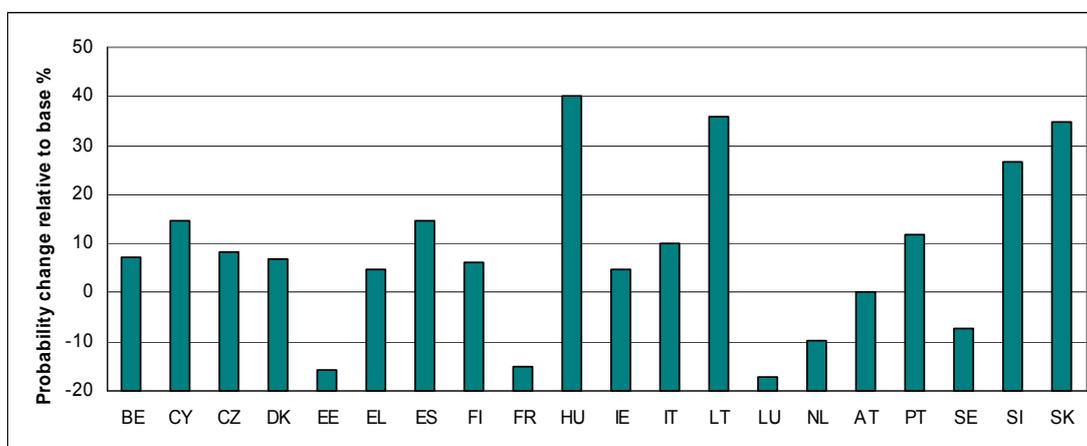
Figure SA.1: Probability of reporting a work restriction controlling for sex, age and occupation (data sample: 8%; predicted by probit: 6,2%). Estimations based on probit regressions. Persons aged 24-64.



The extent to which those reporting a long-standing health problem or disability also report being restricted in terms of work may vary between countries for institutional reasons as well as because of differences in self-assessment. In countries with the most active policies, it might be expected that a smaller proportion of people would tend to report work restrictions, insofar as whether or not an impairment is work limiting will tend to depend on such factors as the ease of access to employment, the accessibility of workplaces, the support provided at work and so on. Policy measures which increase these aspects are likely, therefore, to reduce the number reporting a work limiting disability (Kruse and Schur, 2003).

The results indicate that this is indeed the case in France, the Netherlands, Sweden and Finland, all countries with relatively active policies, having a lower ranking in these terms (see the Figure, which takes account of inter-country differences in the structure of the population in terms of sex, age, education, occupation and type of disability).

Figure SA.2: Probability of reporting a work restriction by those aged 16-64 with a LSHPD (controlling for sex, age, occupation and type of disability)

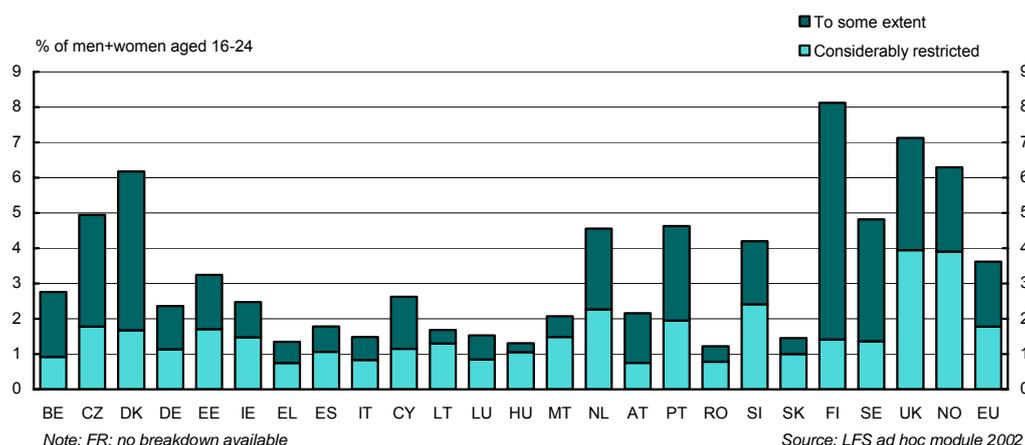


CHAPTER 2 > MEN AND WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES BY AGE GROUP

EVIDENCE FROM THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AD HOC MODULE

The likelihood of being restricted in the ability to work as a result of a long-standing health problem or disability increases markedly with age. Whereas under 4% of young people in the EU aged 16-24 reported being restricted in their ability to work in some way – and only just under 2% reported being considerably restricted – this was the case for 9% of people aged 25-54, with just over 5% being considerably restricted, and 21% of those aged 55-64, with around 14% being considerably restricted. This pattern is repeated in all Member States, with older members of the work force being over four times more likely to be restricted in either the kind of work they can do, the amount or their mobility to and from work than those aged 16-24 in nearly all countries and over 10 times more likely in Lithuania, Hungary and Slovakia (Fig. 5 and Table 6).

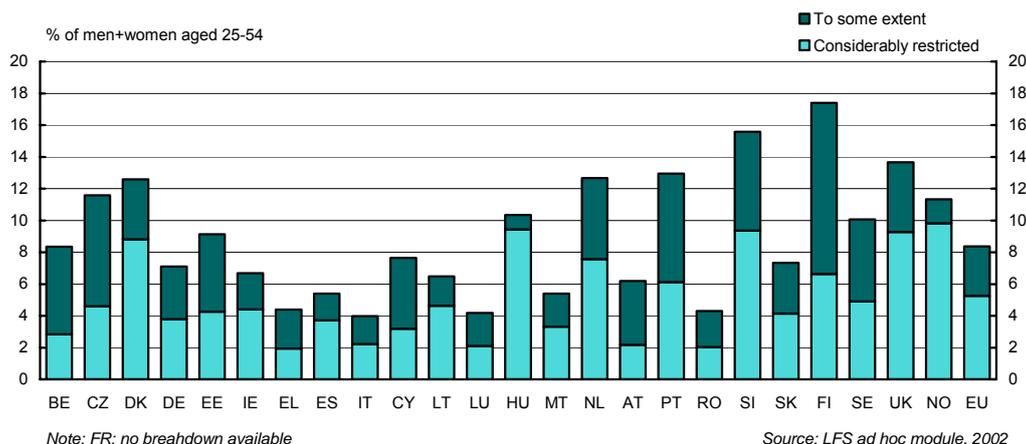
5 Proportion of men and women aged 16-24 by degree of restriction, 2002



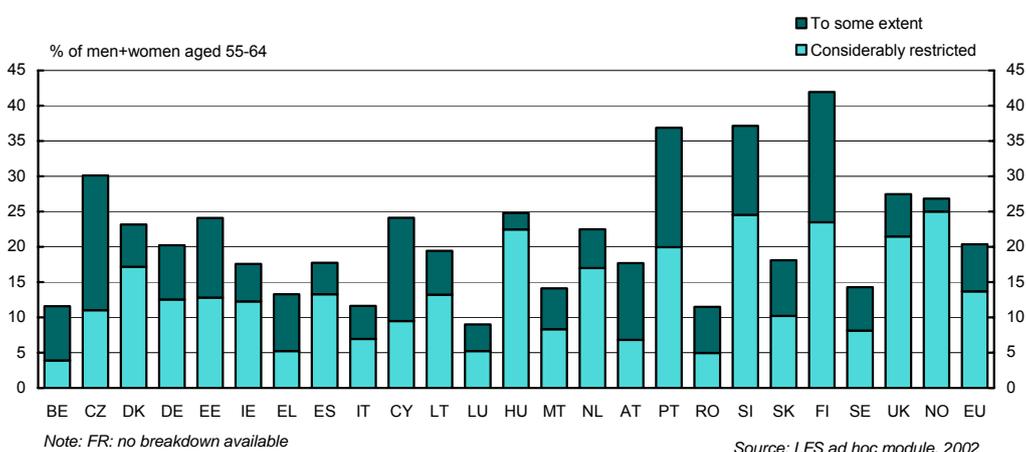
The difference in this respect between countries reflects variations across the EU in both the proportion of young people who are restricted and the proportion of older people. For those aged 16-24, the relative number who reported being restricted is under 5% in all Member States except Denmark, where it was over 6% – as it was in Norway – the UK, where it was over 7% and Finland, where it was over 8%. On the other hand, it was under 2% in Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovakia, and Romania.

Differences between countries are more pronounced for those aged 25-54 and even more so for those aged 55-64 (Fig. 6 and 7). The differences between countries, moreover, do not necessarily reflect those for the younger age group. Nevertheless, Finland has the largest proportion of people who are limited in their ability to work in all three broad age groups, the proportion amounting to 42% of the total among 55-64 year-olds, almost 5 percentage points higher than the next country, Slovenia, where the proportion was only slightly above that in Portugal at around 37%. Except in these three countries, the proportion was less than 25% in all Member States except the Czech Republic (30%), the UK (just over 27%) and France (just over 26%), though it was also around 27% in Norway. At the other extreme, the proportion was under 12% in Belgium, Italy and Romania and only 9% in Luxembourg.

6 Proportion of men and women aged 25-54 by degree of restriction, 2002



7 Proportion of men and women aged 55-64 by degree of restriction, 2002



The differences between countries may partly reflect variations in the relative number of people in the older age group who are in employment, to the extent that restrictions on their ability to work may be of little relevance to those who have already retired. Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg, therefore, have among the smallest proportions of the 55-64 age group who are economically active in the EU. On the other hand, this is also the case for France, where the relative number who reported being restricted was comparatively large. Moreover, it is not the case for Romania, where the proportion with restrictions is well below the EU average, though here a great many of those in this age group recorded as being in employment were supporting themselves and their families by subsistence farming.

The same consideration applies to differences between the proportion of women and men in this age group reporting being restricted in their ability to work, insofar as a much smaller number of women than men aged 55-64 tend to be in work anyway, as indeed is the case for younger age groups, irrespective of any restriction. In the EU as a whole, therefore, just over 22% of men aged 55-64 reported being restricted in some way as opposed to just under 20% of women, whereas for those aged 25-54, the proportion of women reporting being restricted was slightly larger than for men. In the UK, relative number of men reporting a restriction was almost 10 percentage points larger than for men and in Germany, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta and Slovakia, 4-5 percentage points larger.

Nevertheless, it was still the case that in 9 of the 25 countries covered – the four Nordic countries, Estonia, France, Cyprus, Portugal and Romania – women in this age group were more likely than men to be restricted.

In the younger group, among those aged 16-24, women are also less likely than men to report being restricted, though there is less of a difference in the proportion who are economically active. While the difference between the two proportions is small (around half a percentage point on average), it is nevertheless significant given the relatively small numbers who have any form of disability at this age. There are, therefore, only 5 of the 25 countries in which the proportion of women reporting being restricted was larger than for men – Estonia (marginally), the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and Romania.

The degree of restriction by age

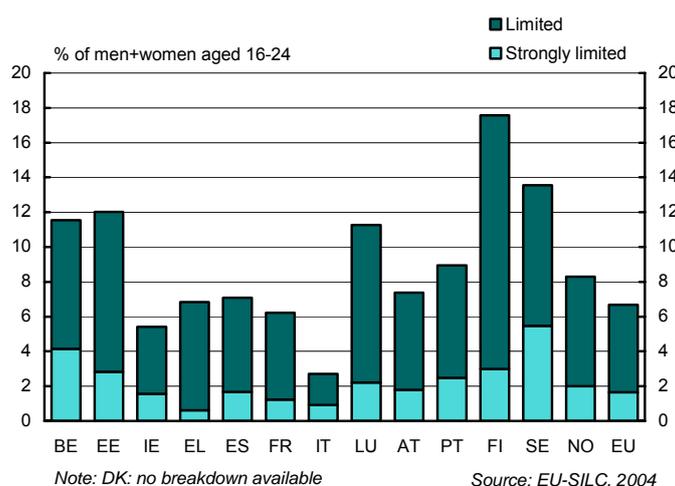
Among those reporting restrictions on their ability to work, there is some tendency for the proportion who are considerably restricted to increase with age along with the overall proportion. In the EU, these account for 67% of all those aged 55-64 who reported being restricted as opposed to 54% among 16-24 year-olds.

While this tendency, however, is evident in around half the countries (12 of the 25), it is not apparent in the others, where there is either little difference in the proportions who are considerably restricted between age groups (as in Belgium, the Czech Republic or Austria) or the proportion declines with age (as in Greece, Lithuania, Slovakia or Romania).

EVIDENCE FROM THE EU-SILC

The relative number of men and women reporting to the EU-SILC that they are limited in their activities tends to be larger for each age group than those recorded as being restricted in their ability to work by the LFS module. However, if the comparison is confined to those reporting being, in the case of the EU-SILC, strongly limited and, in the case of the LFS module, considerably restricted, the proportions involved tend to be much closer. In the EU-SILC as in the LFS module, the proportion increases significantly with age.

8 Proportion of men and women aged 16-24 by degree of limitation, 2004

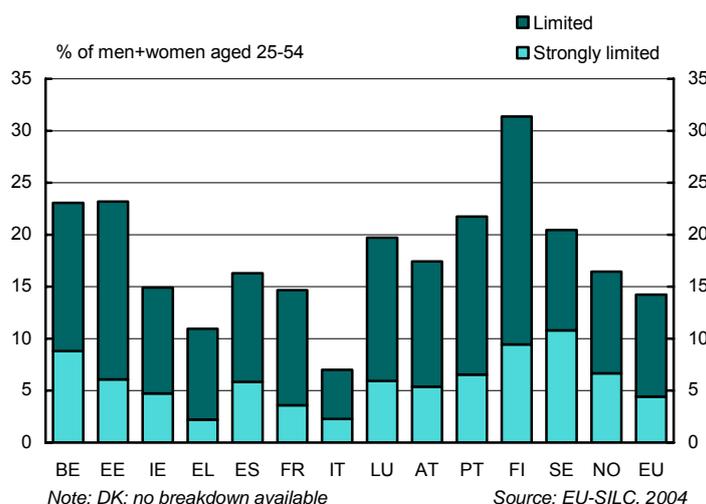


Among young people aged 16-24, just under 7% reported to the EU-SILC that they were limited in their activities, twice the proportion reporting being restricted in their ability to work to the LFS in the same countries (Fig. 8 and Table 7). Nevertheless, fewer, on average,

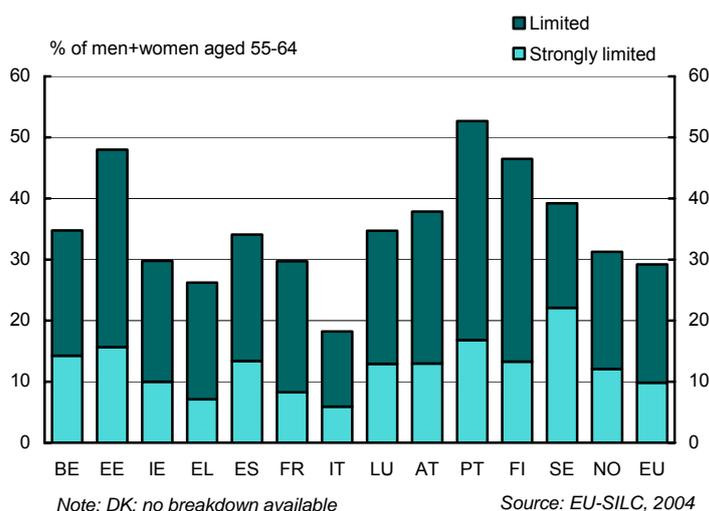
reported being strongly limited to the EU-SILC than reported being considerably restricted to the LFS, though it was still the case that in most countries the EU-SILC proportion in this respect was larger than that in the LFS. The difference was particularly wide in Belgium and Sweden.

Much the same pattern holds for the 25-54 age group, with some 14% reporting being limited in their activities in the 13 EU Member States covered as opposed to 8% being restricted in their ability to work, according to the LFS module. The proportion reporting being strongly or considerably limited, however, is smaller in the EU-SILC than the LFS – just over 4% as opposed to just under 6% (Fig. 9).

9 Proportion of men and women aged 25-54 by degree of limitation, 2004



10 Proportion of men and women aged 55-64 by degree of limitation, 2004



For the 55-64 age group, the EU-SILC reports some 29% of people being limited in their activities, 10 percentage points more than the equivalent figure reported by the LFS module, but only just under 10% being strongly limited, which is 4 percentage points smaller than the proportion who were considerably restricted in their ability to work according to the LFS (just under 14%). In this case, only in Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria and Sweden is the relative

number recorded as being strongly limited in the EU-SILC significantly larger than that recorded in the LFS (Fig. 10).

While women are more likely than men to be recorded as being limited in their activities by the EU-SILC in most countries in each broad age group, the opposite is the case in respect of being strongly limited. This shows up most markedly for those aged 55-64, among whom the EU-SILC reports just under 31% of women being limited in their activities in the 13 EU countries covered as opposed to 28% of men, but 10% of men as being strongly limited as against just over 8% of women. Moreover, only in three countries – Belgium, Portugal and Sweden – did the proportion of women reported as being strongly limited exceed the proportion of men.

TABLES TO CHAPTER 2

Table 6 Population restricted in at least one respect by age and degree of restriction, 2002

Sex/Age/Restriction																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
Total																										
16-64	7.8	13.5	13.5	9.0	10.5	7.2	5.3	6.6	13.3	5.0	9.3	7.6	4.4	11.1	6.1	12.9	7.5	15.3	16.8	7.4	20.3	9.9	14.8	4.7	13.0	10.1
Of which: Considerably	2.7	5.2	9.3	5.1	5.2	4.8	2.3	4.6	13.3	2.8	3.8	5.3	2.3	10.1	3.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	10.4	4.2	8.8	4.9	10.3	2.2	11.3	6.1
To some extent	5.2	8.3	4.3	3.9	5.3	2.4	3.0	1.9		2.1	5.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	2.3	4.7	4.8	7.7	6.4	3.2	11.5	5.0	4.4	2.5	1.7	4.0
Not restricted	92.2	86.5	86.5	91.0	89.5	92.8	94.7	93.4	86.7	95.0	90.7	92.4	95.6	88.9	93.9	87.1	92.5	84.7	83.2	92.6	79.7	90.1	85.2	95.3	87.0	89.9
16-24	2.8	4.9	6.2	2.4	3.2	2.5	1.4	1.8	5.4	1.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.1	4.6	2.2	4.6	4.2	1.5	8.1	4.8	7.1	1.2	6.3	3.6
Of which: Considerably	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.1	5.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	3.9	0.8	3.9	1.8
To some extent	1.8	3.2	4.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7		0.7	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.7	1.8	0.5	6.7	3.4	3.2	0.4	2.4	1.8
Not restricted	97.2	95.1	93.8	97.6	96.8	97.5	98.6	98.2	94.6	98.5	97.4	98.3	98.5	98.7	97.9	95.4	97.8	95.4	95.8	98.5	91.9	95.2	92.9	98.8	93.7	96.4
25-54	8.3	11.6	12.6	7.1	9.1	6.7	4.4	5.4	12.6	4.0	7.7	6.5	4.2	10.3	5.4	12.7	6.2	13.0	15.6	7.3	17.4	10.1	13.6	4.3	11.3	9.0
Of which: Considerably	2.8	4.6	8.8	3.8	4.3	4.4	1.9	3.7	12.6	2.2	3.2	4.6	2.1	9.4	3.3	7.6	2.2	6.1	9.4	4.1	6.6	4.9	9.3	2.0	9.8	5.2
To some extent	5.5	7.0	3.8	3.3	4.9	2.3	2.4	1.7		1.8	4.5	1.9	2.1	0.9	2.1	5.1	4.0	6.8	6.2	3.2	10.8	5.2	4.4	2.3	1.5	3.1
Not restricted	91.7	88.4	87.4	92.9	90.9	93.3	95.6	94.6	87.4	96.0	92.3	93.5	95.8	89.7	94.6	87.3	93.8	87.0	84.4	92.7	82.6	89.9	86.4	95.7	88.7	91.6
55-64	11.6	30.1	23.2	20.2	24.1	17.6	13.3	17.7	26.3	11.6	24.1	19.5	9.0	24.8	14.1	22.5	17.7	36.8	37.2	18.1	42.0	14.3	27.4	11.5	26.8	21.1
Of which: Considerably	3.9	11.0	17.2	12.5	12.8	12.2	5.3	13.3	26.3	6.9	9.5	13.2	5.3	22.5	8.3	17.0	6.8	19.9	24.5	10.2	23.5	8.1	21.5	5.0	25.0	13.7
To some extent	7.7	19.1	6.0	7.7	11.3	5.4	8.1	4.4		4.7	14.6	6.3	3.8	2.4	5.8	5.5	10.9	16.9	12.6	7.9	18.5	6.2	6.0	6.6	1.8	6.7
Not restricted	88.4	69.9	76.8	79.8	75.9	82.4	86.7	82.3	73.7	88.4	75.9	80.5	91.0	75.2	85.9	77.5	82.3	63.2	62.8	81.9	58.0	85.7	72.6	88.5	73.2	79.6
Men																										
16-64	8.3	12.9	11.8	9.8	10.1	7.9	5.4	7.1	12.4	5.1	10.3	7.6	5.4	11.1	6.9	12.1	8.1	14.1	17.1	7.3	19.4	8.2	15.4	4.1	11.9	10.2
Of which: Considerably	2.8	5.1	8.0	5.7	5.2	5.6	2.6	5.3	12.4	2.9	4.9	5.4	2.9	10.2	4.4	7.1	3.1	7.3	10.9	4.5	8.8	4.0	11.0	2.1	9.9	6.3
To some extent	5.5	7.8	3.9	4.0	4.9	2.3	2.8	1.8		2.2	5.4	2.2	2.5	0.9	2.5	5.0	5.0	6.9	6.1	2.8	10.6	4.3	4.4	2.0	2.0	3.5
Not restricted	91.7	87.1	88.2	90.2	89.9	92.1	94.6	92.9	87.6	94.9	89.7	92.4	94.6	88.9	93.1	87.9	91.9	85.9	82.9	92.7	80.6	91.8	84.6	95.9	88.1	90.2
16-24	3.2	5.6	6.4	2.6	3.2	3.0	1.7	2.1	5.4	1.7	3.9	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.4	5.2	5.4	1.7	6.9	3.9	7.5	1.1	6.5	3.8
Of which: Considerably	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.3	5.4	0.9	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.0	2.2	3.1	1.2	1.4	0.9	4.5	0.9	3.6	2.0
To some extent	1.9	4.0	5.0	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.8		0.8	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.2	0.5	5.6	3.0	3.0	0.2	2.9	1.6
Not restricted	96.8	94.4	93.6	97.4	96.8	97.0	98.3	97.9	94.6	98.3	96.1	98.2	98.0	98.5	97.5	96.6	97.6	94.8	94.6	98.3	93.1	96.1	92.5	98.9	93.5	96.5
25-54	8.8	10.7	10.8	7.6	9.3	7.1	4.5	5.8	11.7	4.2	9.0	6.6	5.0	10.0	6.2	11.6	6.8	12.0	15.8	6.9	16.7	8.0	13.1	3.6	10.5	8.8
Of which: Considerably	2.9	4.4	7.9	4.1	4.5	4.9	2.2	4.2	11.7	2.3	4.2	4.7	2.5	9.2	4.1	6.2	2.5	6.0	9.8	4.3	6.6	3.8	8.9	1.9	8.7	5.2
To some extent	5.9	6.3	3.0	3.4	4.8	2.1	2.3	1.6	5.9	1.9	4.7	1.9	2.4	0.8	2.1	5.4	4.3	6.0	6.0	2.6	10.0	4.1	4.2	1.7	1.8	3.1
Not restricted	91.2	89.3	89.2	92.4	90.7	92.9	95.5	94.2	88.3	95.8	91.0	93.4	95.0	90.0	93.8	88.4	93.2	88.0	84.2	93.1	83.3	92.0	86.9	96.4	89.5	91.7
55-64	12.3	30.4	19.9	22.5	22.9	20.1	13.5	19.8	24.8	11.7	23.0	20.6	11.2	27.5	16.3	23.1	18.3	33.8	37.9	20.5	41.5	13.5	31.9	10.8	23.2	22.3
Of which: Considerably	3.9	12.3	13.7	14.5	13.3	14.9	6.2	15.5	24.8	7.1	11.2	14.2	6.7	25.5	10.1	16.4	7.2	18.8	26.1	12.0	24.3	7.4	25.2	4.7	21.3	15.0
To some extent	8.3	18.1	6.2	8.0	9.6	5.2	7.4	4.3		4.6	11.7	6.4	4.5	2.0	6.2	6.7	11.1	15.1	11.8	8.5	17.3	6.0	6.7	6.0	2.0	7.0
Not restricted	87.7	69.6	80.1	77.5	77.1	79.9	86.5	80.2	75.2	88.3	77.0	79.4	88.8	72.5	83.7	76.9	81.7	66.2	62.1	79.5	58.5	86.5	68.1	89.2	76.8	78.0

																									<i>% of total</i>	
Sex/Age/Restriction	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
Women																										
16-64	7.4	14.1	15.3	8.3	10.9	6.5	5.2	6.0	14.1	4.8	8.4	7.6	3.5	11.1	5.2	13.8	7.0	16.4	16.5	7.5	21.1	11.6	14.2	5.4	14.1	10.0
Of which: Considerably	2.5	5.2	10.6	4.5	5.2	4.0	1.9	4.0	14.1	2.8	2.8	5.3	1.8	10.0	3.0	9.3	2.4	7.9	9.9	3.9	8.7	5.8	9.7	2.3	12.7	5.9
To some extent	4.8	8.9	4.7	3.7	5.7	2.5	3.2	2.0		2.1	5.6	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.2	4.5	4.6	8.5	6.6	3.5	12.4	5.8	4.5	3.1	1.4	3.5
Not restricted	92.6	85.9	84.7	91.7	89.1	93.5	94.8	94.0	85.9	95.2	91.6	92.4	96.5	88.9	94.8	86.2	93.0	83.6	83.5	92.5	78.9	88.4	85.8	94.6	85.9	90.6
16-24	2.4	4.2	6.0	2.1	3.3	1.9	1.0	1.4	5.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	5.7	1.9	4.1	2.9	1.2	9.3	5.8	6.8	1.4	6.1	3.4
Of which: Considerably	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	5.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	2.6	0.5	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.8	3.4	0.7	4.2	1.6
To some extent	1.8	2.3	4.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6		0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2		3.1	1.4	2.4	1.3	0.4	7.8	4.0	3.4	0.7	1.9	1.5
Not restricted	97.6	95.8	94.0	97.9	96.7	98.1	99.0	98.6	94.6	98.8	98.5	98.5	98.9	98.9	98.4	94.3	98.1	95.9	97.1	98.8	90.7	94.2	93.2	98.6	93.9	96.9
25-54	7.9	12.5	14.4	6.6	9.0	6.3	4.3	4.9	13.5	3.8	6.4	6.3	3.3	10.7	4.5	13.8	5.5	13.8	15.3	7.7	18.1	12.2	14.1	5.0	12.2	9.2
Of which: Considerably	2.7	4.8	9.7	3.4	4.0	3.9	1.7	3.2	13.5	2.1	2.2	4.5	1.7	9.7	2.5	8.9	1.8	6.2	8.9	4.0	6.6	6.0	9.6	2.2	11.0	5.3
To some extent	5.2	7.7	4.6	3.2	4.9	2.4	2.6	1.8	0.0	1.7	4.2	1.8	1.7	1.0	2.0	4.9	3.7	7.6	6.4	3.7	11.5	6.2	4.6	2.9	1.2	3.1
Not restricted	92.1	87.5	85.6	93.4	91.0	93.7	95.7	95.1	86.5	96.2	93.6	93.7	96.7	89.3	95.5	86.2	94.5	86.2	84.7	92.3	81.9	87.8	85.9	95.0	87.8	91.5
55-64	11.0	29.8	26.7	18.0	24.9	15.0	13.1	15.8	27.7	11.6	25.2	18.6	6.8	22.6	12.2	21.8	17.1	39.5	36.4	16.1	42.4	15.1	22.4	12.2	30.5	19.8
Of which: Considerably	3.9	9.9	21.0	10.6	12.4	9.5	4.4	11.2	27.7	6.8	7.8	12.5	3.8	20.0	6.7	17.6	6.5	21.0	23.1	8.7	22.8	8.9	17.2	5.1	28.8	12.4
To some extent	7.1	20.0	5.7	7.4	12.5	5.5	8.7	4.6		4.8	17.4	6.2	3.0	2.6	5.4	4.2	10.6	18.5	13.3	7.4	19.6	6.3	5.2	7.0	1.7	6.4
Not restricted	89.0	70.2	73.3	82.0	75.1	85.0	86.9	84.2	72.3	88.4	74.8	81.4	93.2	77.4	87.8	78.2	82.9	60.5	63.6	83.9	57.6	84.9	77.6	87.8	69.5	81.3

The figure for the EU is adjusted for the non-division by the degree of restriction of people with LSHPD in France. It is implicitly assumed that this division in France is the same as the average for other Member States

Source: LFS

Table 7 Population limited in their activities, 2004

	<i>% of total</i>															
Sex/Age/Limitation	BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU	EU-LFS
Total																
16-64	23.1	12.2	25.1	15.2	12.9	17.5	15.8	8.6	20.7	19.5	24.8	32.5	23.4	17.8	15.7	9.0
Of which: Strongly limited	8.9	:	7.0	4.9	2.8	6.3	4.0	2.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	9.3	12.4	6.9	5.0	4.9
Limited	14.2	12.2	18.1	10.3	10.1	11.2	11.8	5.8	14.2	13.3	17.2	23.2	11.0	10.9	10.7	4.0
Not limited	76.9	87.8	74.9	84.8	87.1	82.5	84.2	91.4	79.3	80.5	75.2	67.5	76.6	82.2	84.3	91.0
16-24	11.6	6.3	12.0	5.4	6.8	7.1	6.2	2.7	11.3	7.4	8.9	17.6	13.5	8.3	6.7	3.2
Of which: Strongly limited	4.1	:	2.8	1.6	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.0	5.5	2.0	1.7	1.4
Limited	7.4	6.3	9.2	3.9	6.2	5.4	5.0	1.8	9.1	5.6	6.5	14.6	8.1	6.3	5.0	1.8
Not limited	88.4	93.7	88.0	94.6	93.2	92.9	93.8	97.3	88.7	92.6	91.1	82.4	86.5	91.7	93.3	96.8
25-54	23.1	11.3	23.2	14.9	10.9	16.3	14.7	7.0	19.7	17.4	21.8	31.4	20.4	16.4	14.2	8.0
Of which: Strongly limited	8.8	:	6.1	4.7	2.2	5.8	3.6	2.3	5.9	5.4	6.6	9.5	10.8	6.7	4.4	4.3
Limited	14.3	11.3	17.1	10.2	8.7	10.5	11.1	4.8	13.8	12.1	15.2	21.9	9.6	9.8	9.8	3.7
Not limited	76.9	88.7	76.8	85.1	89.1	83.7	85.3	93.0	80.3	82.6	78.2	68.6	79.6	83.6	85.8	92.0
55-64	34.8	18.9	48.0	29.8	26.2	34.1	29.7	18.2	34.7	37.9	52.6	46.5	39.2	31.3	29.2	19.0
Of which: Strongly limited	14.3	:	15.7	10.0	7.1	13.4	8.3	5.9	12.9	13.0	16.8	13.3	22.1	12.1	9.8	11.4
Limited	20.5	18.9	32.3	19.8	19.1	20.7	21.5	12.3	21.8	24.9	35.8	33.2	17.1	19.2	19.4	7.6
Not limited	65.2	81.1	52.0	70.2	73.8	65.9	70.3	81.8	65.3	62.1	47.4	53.5	60.8	68.7	70.8	81.0
Men																
16-64	21.6	10.5	24.0	14.5	12.5	15.8	15.4	8.3	19.0	20.2	20.9	31.0	20.9	14.9	14.7	8.7
Of which: Strongly limited	8.1	:	7.6	5.1	3.0	6.1	4.4	3.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	9.4	10.5	6.2	5.0	5.0
Limited	13.5	10.5	16.5	9.3	9.5	9.7	11.0	5.3	12.0	13.4	14.3	21.6	10.4	8.7	9.7	3.8
Not limited	78.4	89.5	76.0	85.5	87.5	84.2	84.6	91.7	81.0	79.8	79.1	69.0	79.1	85.1	85.3	91.3
16-24	10.3	5.9	13.5	5.6	6.8	6.6	6.1	2.9	11.7	8.6	8.2	13.6	13.0	5.6	6.4	3.4
Of which: Strongly limited	3.6	:	3.5	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.9	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	5.0	0.9	1.7	1.5
Limited	6.7	5.9	9.9	3.8	6.0	4.9	4.5	2.0	8.6	6.3	5.8	11.3	8.0	4.7	4.7	1.8
Not limited	89.7	94.1	86.5	94.4	93.2	93.4	93.9	97.1	88.3	91.4	91.8	86.4	87.0	94.4	93.6	96.6
25-54	21.5	8.9	22.8	13.1	10.7	15.0	14.0	7.0	18.8	17.7	18.5	30.2	17.8	14.0	13.4	7.8
Of which: Strongly limited	8.0	:	6.7	4.4	2.6	5.7	3.8	2.5	6.6	5.6	6.0	9.7	8.8	6.0	4.4	4.3
Limited	13.5	8.9	16.1	8.7	8.2	9.3	10.1	4.4	12.2	12.1	12.6	20.5	9.0	8.1	8.9	3.5
Not limited	78.5	91.1	77.2	86.9	89.3	85.0	86.0	93.0	81.2	82.3	81.5	69.8	82.2	86.0	86.6	92.2
55-64	33.3	18.6	44.5	32.0	25.2	29.9	31.0	16.6	28.4	41.0	44.5	46.3	35.5	27.2	27.8	18.9
Of which: Strongly limited	13.1	:	16.9	12.4	7.1	13.0	9.9	6.0	13.4	15.6	13.9	13.5	19.5	11.9	10.1	11.7
Limited	20.2	18.6	27.6	19.5	18.1	16.9	21.1	10.6	15.1	25.4	30.6	32.7	16.0	15.3	17.7	7.2
Not limited	66.7	81.4	55.5	68.0	74.8	70.1	69.0	83.4	71.6	59.0	55.5	53.7	64.5	72.8	72.2	81.1
Women																
16-64	24.7	14.0	26.1	15.9	13.4	19.2	16.2	9.0	22.3	18.8	28.6	34.1	26.0	21.0	16.7	9.2
Of which: Strongly limited	9.8	:	6.6	4.6	2.6	6.5	3.6	2.6	5.8	5.6	8.6	9.3	14.3	7.7	4.9	4.9
Limited	14.9	14.0	19.5	11.3	10.7	12.7	12.7	6.4	16.5	13.2	20.0	24.8	11.7	13.3	11.7	4.3
Not limited	75.3	86.0	73.9	84.1	86.6	80.8	83.8	91.0	77.7	81.2	71.4	65.9	74.0	79.0	83.3	90.8
16-24	12.8	6.7	10.6	5.3	6.9	7.6	6.3	2.5	10.8	6.1	9.8	21.4	14.1	11.2	6.9	3.1
Of which: Strongly limited	4.7	:	2.1	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.6	3.6	5.9	3.2	1.6	1.3
Limited	8.2	6.7	8.5	3.9	6.5	5.9	5.5	1.6	9.5	4.8	7.2	17.8	8.2	8.1	5.4	1.8
Not limited	87.2	93.3	89.4	94.7	93.1	92.4	93.7	97.5	89.2	93.9	90.2	78.6	85.9	88.8	93.1	96.9
25-54	24.6	13.7	23.5	16.7	11.1	17.6	15.3	7.1	20.7	17.2	24.9	32.6	23.2	19.1	15.1	8.3
Of which: Strongly limited	9.7	:	5.5	5.0	1.9	6.0	3.3	2.0	5.3	5.1	7.1	9.2	12.9	7.4	4.4	4.3
Limited	15.0	13.7	18.0	11.6	9.2	11.6	12.0	5.1	15.4	12.0	17.8	23.4	10.3	11.7	10.7	4.0
Not limited	75.4	86.3	76.5	83.3	88.9	82.4	84.7	92.9	79.3	82.8	75.1	67.4	76.8	80.9	84.9	91.7
55-64	36.2	19.1	50.6	27.5	27.2	38.1	28.6	19.7	40.4	35.0	59.8	46.6	43.2	34.9	30.6	19.2
Of which: Strongly limited	14.9	:	12.7	5.8	6.2	11.9	5.9	4.3	10.6	12.0	16.4	13.3	24.4	10.9	8.5	11.1
Limited	19.9	21.8	29.0	16.9	16.2	20.1	20.2	10.5	26.3	21.6	32.2	31.4	13.1	20.0	18.1	8.1
Not limited	65.2	78.2	58.3	77.4	77.7	68.0	73.8	85.2	63.1	66.3	51.4	55.3	62.5	69.0	73.4	80.8

For comparability, the EU average based on the LFS is calculated only for the 13 countries covered by the SILC

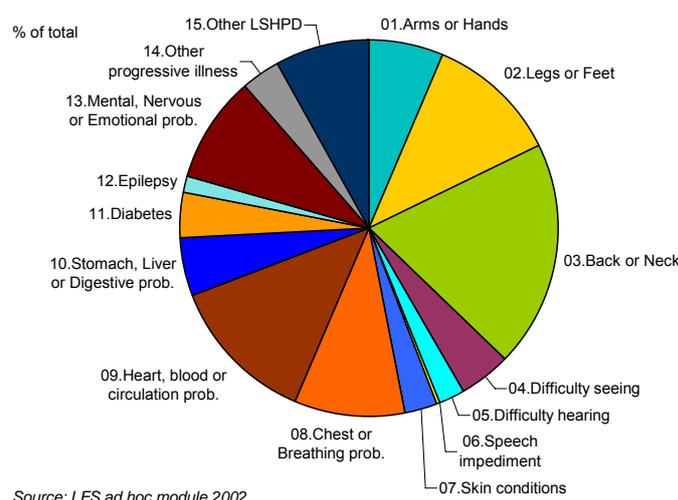
Source: EU-SILC (and LFS for EU-LFS)

CHAPTER 3 > TYPES OF DISABILITY RESTRICTING ABILITY TO WORK

THE FREQUENCY OF TYPES OF LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEMS OR DISABILITY

The LFS module records in some detail the type of condition suffered by those reporting long-standing health problems or disability (LSHPD). In the EU as a whole – or more precisely in the Member States covered by the module – back and neck problems emerge as the most frequent type of ailment. In 2002, according to the module, around 19% of those aged 16-64 reporting an LSHPD indicated such problems as being the cause, while a further 13% cited heart, blood pressure or circulation problems and another 11% problems with their hands or feet. In addition, mental, nervous or emotional problems and chest or breathing problems were each referred to by 9-10% of people. These five types of broad problem, therefore, accounted for over 60% of cases, the remainder being split between a range of other ailments (Fig. 11).

11 Distribution of LSHPD by type in the EU, 2002



The frequency of occurrence of these different types of problem is much the same for men and women, though a larger proportion of men than women reported heart, blood pressure or circulation problems (see Table 8).

While the relative importance of these various types of problem was similar across countries, some differences are evident. In particular, in Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden as well as in Norway, relatively few men and women with an LSHPD reported heart, blood pressure or circulation problems, and in Belgium, Denmark and Spain, many fewer women than men. Similarly, in Greece and Lithuania as well as in Romania, a markedly smaller proportion of men and women than elsewhere reported back or neck problems.

Variations between countries in the relative frequency of types of ailment are particularly evident in respect of mental, nervous or emotional problems, reflecting perhaps differences in the extent to which such problems are recognised in society. The proportion reporting such problems was particularly small (around 5% or less) for both men and women in the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Austria, Slovenia and Finland and for women in Estonia.

Variations in types of problem by age

The relative frequency of reporting different types of problem by those with an LSHPD varies with age (Table 9). Of the young men and women aged 16-24 in the EU declaring that they suffered from an LSHPD, a relatively large proportion reported being affected by chest or breathing problems and mental, nervous or emotional problems as compared with other age groups, while a smaller proportion reported back or neck problems. (In relation to the total number of people in the age group, of course, the number was much smaller than for older age groups.) The proportions concerned also varied across countries. For example, almost half (48%) of young people in this age group in Romania reporting an LSHPD suffered from mental problems, and as many as 63% of the men of this age (36% of women). By contrast, such problems were reported by only 6-7% of young people in Finland and Sweden declaring an LSHPD and just 4% in Belgium. Conversely, while under 5% of people in this age group reporting an LSHPD were affected by chest and breathing problems in Romania, these affected some 36% or more of those reporting an LSHPD in Ireland, Malta, Finland and the UK.

Chest and breathing problems are a less common cause of an LSHPD among 25-54 year-olds, while heart, blood pressure and circulation problems and, more especially, back and neck problems are more common. The latter affected just over 20% of those reporting an LSHPD in the EU, the proportion being over 16% in all countries, apart from Greece, Lithuania, Hungary and Romania (where in all except Hungary, it accounted for under 10%).

For those aged 55-64, back and neck problems appear to be slightly less important, affecting around 18% of those reporting an LSHPD in the EU, but heart, blood pressure or circulation problems much more so. These were reported by just over 22% of those declaring an LSHPD and by 25% of the men (18% of the women). Once again, however, the relative numbers concerned varied across countries – from 41% in Romania and around 38% in Greece and Lithuania to only 10-12% in Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden. Moreover, while the proportion of men affected was significantly more than that of women in most countries, in Romania and Lithuania as well as Estonia and Hungary – though less so in the last – the proportion of women reporting this to be the problem was much larger than for men.

THE PROBLEMS CAUSING RESTRICTIONS ON THE ABILITY TO WORK

These various ailments can be grouped together to facilitate analysis of their relative importance as causes of restriction on the ability to work. The groups distinguished are as follows:

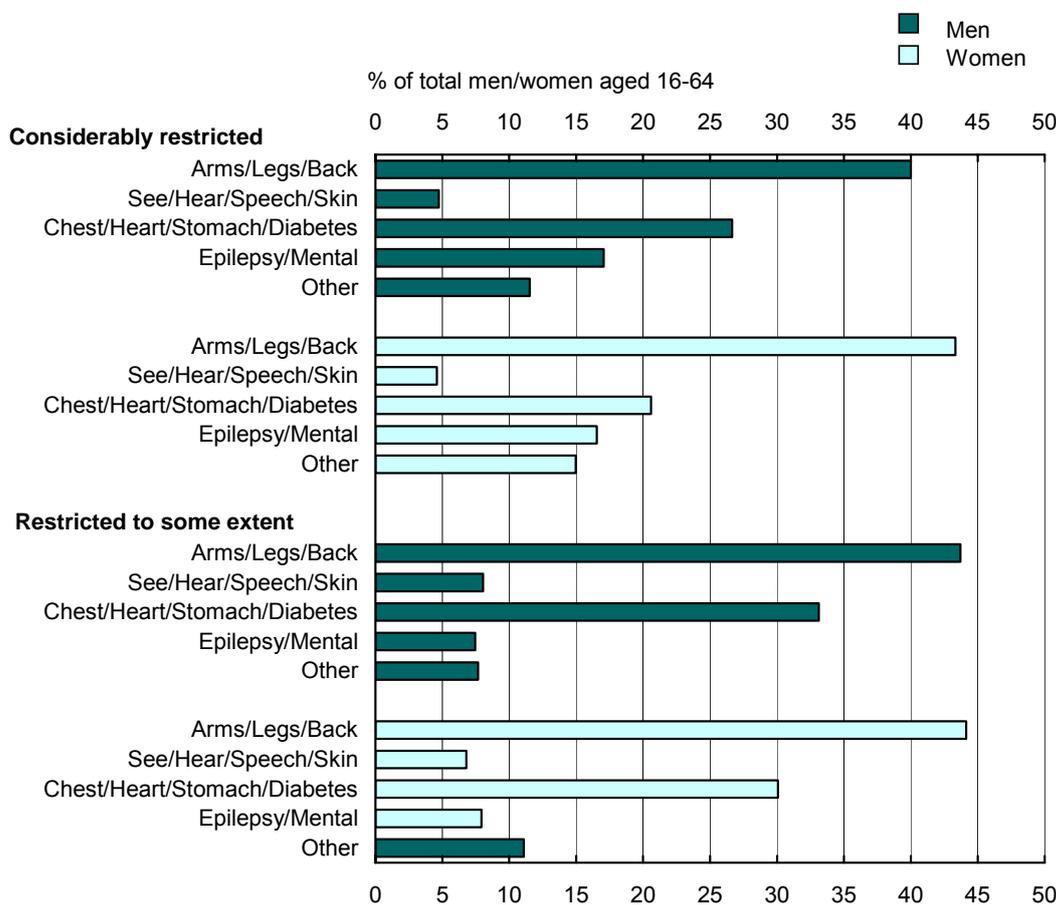
- Legs, arms, back/neck problems
- Hearing, seeing, speech and skin problems
- Chest, heart and stomach problems plus diabetes
- Mental problems and epilepsy
- Other progressive illnesses and other conditions reported

Each of these groups contains slightly different types of problem but can be considered together for analytical purposes, in the sense that they give rise to similar levels of restriction on the ability to work.

In the EU Member States covered by the LFS module, some 42% of men and women aged 16-64 (a slightly larger proportion of women than men) who reported being considerably restricted in either the kind or amount of work they were able to do or in their mobility to and

from work stated that they had problems with their limbs (arms, hands, legs or feet), back or neck (Fig. 12 and Table 10). A further 24% (in this case, more men than women) reported chest, heart or stomach problems or diabetes, so that some two-thirds of those considerably restricted suffered from these two broad groups of problems.

12 Proportion of men and women aged 16-64 by degree of restriction and by cause in the EU, 2002



Source: LFS ad hoc module

These problems were an even more common source of less severe restrictions on the ability to work. Around 44% of those reporting being restricted to some extent in the kind or amount of work they could do or in their mobility to and from work identified problems with their limbs or with their back or neck as the underlying cause, while a further 32% or so reported chest, heart or stomach problems or diabetes, a significantly larger proportion than in the case of those considerably restricted.

The reverse is the case as regards mental, nervous or emotional problems or epilepsy (which affects only a very small proportion of people – only just over 1% of those reporting an LSHPD). Such problems were cited by almost 17% of men and women aged 16-64 (much the same proportion of men and women) who reported being considerably restricted in their ability to work but by just under 8% of those reporting being restricted to some extent

Sight, hearing, speech and skin problems accounted for just 4% of the problems identified by those in the EU reporting being considerably restricted in their ability to work, though for a slightly larger proportion (just under 7%) of those suffered by people reporting being restricted only to some extent. Other problems, therefore, including progressive diseases such as

cancer, were cited by some 13% of those with considerable restrictions and just over 9% of those with some restriction.

Although the relative importance of these proximate causes of restriction on the ability to work is broadly similar across countries, there are differences. In Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, as well as in Norway, problems with limbs, back or neck were identified by over 55% of people as the source of being considerably restricted in their ability to work, while in Greece and Romania, the proportion was only around 24% and in Lithuania, only just over 22%. Conversely, while a much larger proportion of those considerably restricted in the latter three countries reported suffering from chest, heart or stomach problems or diabetes – over 40% in Romania, as well as in Hungary – the proportion was relatively small in the former four countries (under 15% in each case).

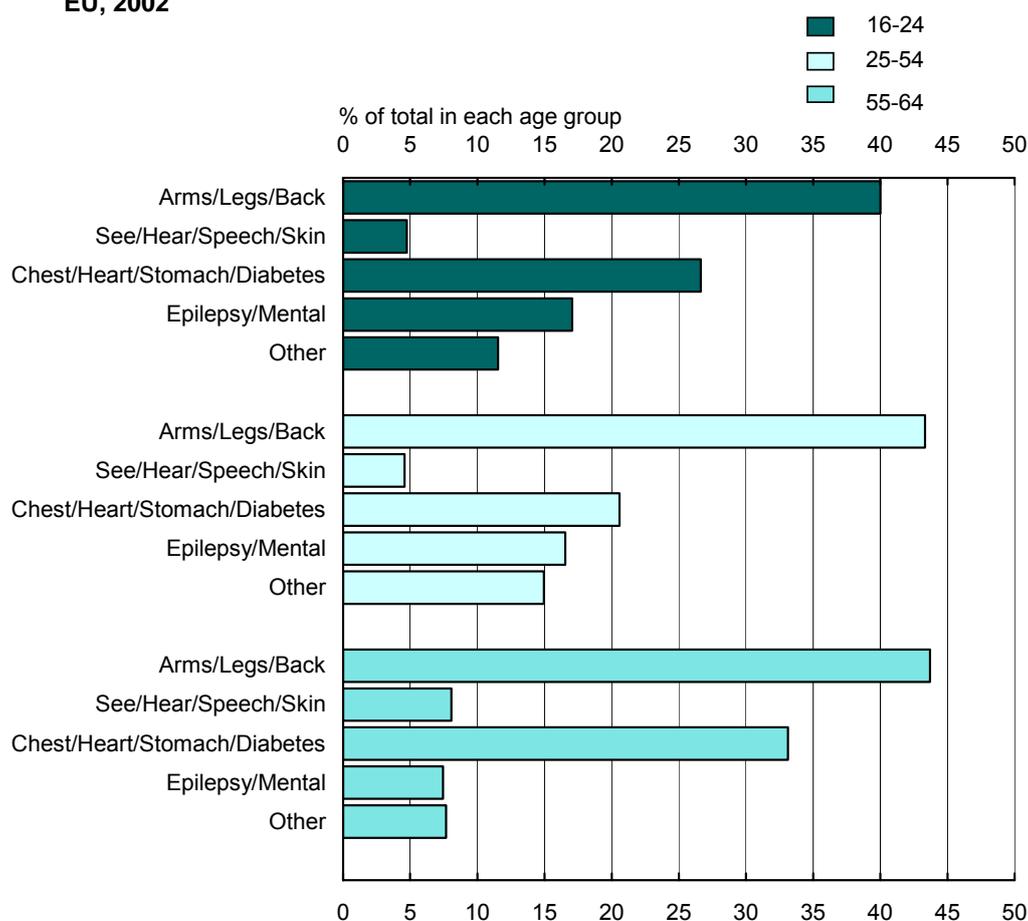
Similarly, mental, nervous or emotional problems or epilepsy were referred to by 26% of those considerably restricted in their ability to work in Cyprus and around 23% in Greece but only by only 10% of those concerned in Belgium and only just over 8% in Slovenia. In all countries apart from Norway, however, this set of problems was a much more important cause of people being considerably restricted than being restricted only to some extent, which emphasises their serious nature.

There is in general much less variation between countries in respect of sight, hearing, speech and skin problems, which were cited by between 4% and 7% of those reporting being considerably restricted in all countries, except Austria (just under 8%) as well as Norway (just over 7%), on the one hand, and Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary and the Netherlands (3-4% in each case), on the other. In most countries, these problems were a more important cause of being restricted only to some extent (referred to by 11-12% of the men and women in the Czech Republic and Estonia and by over 30% in Norway).

There is more variation in the relative importance of progressive diseases and other problems as a source of considerable restriction on the ability to work. The relative number referring to such problems among those reporting being considerably restricted ranged from 24% in Belgium and 19% in Ireland and Italy to just under 6% in Cyprus and Slovakia.

Although there is some broad similarity between age groups in the relative importance of these different types of problem as causes of restriction on working, there are also some variations (Fig. 13). In particular, in contrast to other broad age groups, more young people aged 16-24 in the EU with considerable restrictions on working reported mental problems and epilepsy to be the cause of this than any of the other groups of problems – almost 38% in total (much the same proportions of men and women). This is more than cited problems with limbs, back or neck, which are the most common cause of restriction for older age groups. The figure, moreover, was around 54% in Slovakia, almost 60% in Cyprus and as much as 75% in Romania (83% in the case of men).

13 Proportion of men and women considerably restricted by cause and age in the EU, 2002



Source: LFS ad hoc module

Mental problems and epilepsy are a less important source of restriction for those aged 25-54 (just over 21% citing this as the cause of being considerably restricted) and even less so among those aged 55-64 (8%). Nevertheless, they still affected a larger proportion of the total population aged 25-54 than of those aged 16-24 (1.5% in the EU as opposed to just under 1%) and a marginally larger proportion of those aged 55-64 (1.6%) than those aged 25-54.

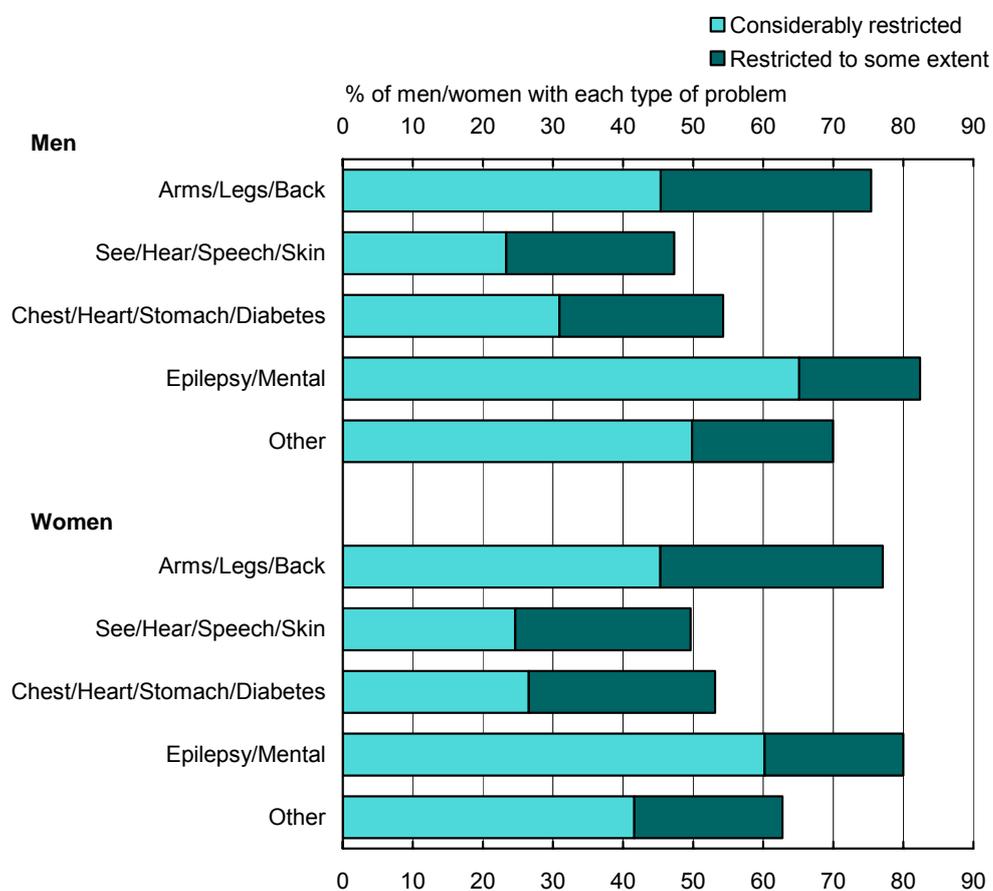
Among the older age group, those aged 55-64, problems with limbs, back and neck were cited by much the same proportion of those reporting being considerably restricted as among those aged 25-54. A significantly larger proportion, however, identified chest, heart or stomach problems or diabetes as the main cause of their restriction – just over 31% in the EU, as opposed to just under 19%, and 37% in the case of men (just under 26% of women) – though the figure varied from almost 57% in Lithuanian and 54% in Romania to under 20% in Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden as well as in Norway. Nevertheless, the proportion was over 30% in 14 of the 24 EU Member States covered by the LFS module.

Likelihood of problems causing restrictions on working

A comparison of the relative importance of different types of condition causing long-standing health problems and disability with those causing restrictions on the ability to work indicates that some types of condition have much more of an effect on restricting people’s ability to work than others

In particular, only just over a quarter of those in the EU reporting that they suffered from sight, hearing, speech and skin problems also reported that they were considerably restricted in either the kind or amount of work they could do or their mobility to and from work by these and 21% reported that they were restricted to some extent (Fig. 14 and Table 11). Almost 60%, therefore, considered that they were not restricted at all in any of these respects. This contrasts with those suffering from mental problems or epilepsy, just over 61% of whom stated that they were considerably restricted in terms of at least one of these aspects of working and a another 18% that they restricted to some extent. Similarly, while under a third of those with chest, heart or stomach problems and diabetes reported that they were considerably restricted in their ability to work, almost 44% of those with problems with limbs, back or neck reported this to be the case and just over 43% in respect of progressive diseases and other problems.

14 Proportion of men and women aged 16-64 who are restricted in working by type of problem



Source: LFS ad hoc module

These proportions are much the same for men and women. They vary, however, across age groups, with older men and women more likely to be restricted if they have an LSHPD than those younger. Some 53% of those aged 55-64 with problems with their limbs, back or neck, therefore, considered themselves to be considerably restricted in their ability to work as compared with 40% of those aged 25-54 with similar problems and just under 30% of those aged 16-24. Similarly, while around 37% of 55-64 year-olds with chest, heart or stomach problems or diabetes reported being considerably restricted, this was the case for just over 24% of those aged 25-54 and just under 11% of those aged 16-24.

At the same time, although the proportion of men and women with mental problems or epilepsy who are considerably restricted increases with age, the increase is relatively small and even among young people of 16-24 with such problems, the relative number with considerable restrictions is substantial. The figure for those aged 16-24 was, therefore, around 59%, only slightly less than that for 25-54 year-olds (just under 61%) or for those aged 55-64 (64%).

The proportion of those with any given set of problems who are restricted in their ability to work also varies markedly across countries and in a relatively uniform way, in the sense that the proportions concerned tend to be relatively large or small for all sets of problems. It is particularly large for all in Hungary as well as in Lithuania, Slovenia and Slovakia, if less so, together with Norway. On the other hand, it is relatively small in Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, and Sweden, all comparatively wealthy countries with well developed health systems; but also in Estonia and Greece.

The apparent effect of the various kinds of problem on the degree of restriction suffered by the people concerned, therefore, seems to reflect more than the state of health care in the different countries and, indeed, may simply be a reflection of differing national interpretations of what constitutes a long-standing health problem or disability. In the first group of countries, therefore, it might be that people consider themselves to have a problem only if it has a significant effect on what they can do, whereas in the second group, people tend to adopt a more liberal interpretation. At the same time, even if this is the case, at least to some extent, it does not rule out the possibility of the degree of restriction associated with any particular problem being affected by conditions in the country concerned, especially the nature and extent of support available, whether at work or more generally, to those suffering from the problem in question.

Equally, the relative likelihood of being restricted as a result of having a particular condition is similar across countries, in the sense that in most countries the proportion who are considerably restricted as a result of mental problems or epilepsy is comparatively large, while the proportion who have sight, hearing, speech or skin problems or chest, heart or stomach problems or diabetes is comparatively small. In other words, a particular condition has much the same relative effect on the ability to work in the different countries.

The differing effects of different types of impairment on the ability to work are confirmed by statistical analysis which takes explicit account of the effect of other factors, such as age and occupation (see Table below).

Problems with arms and hands seem particularly to restrict the type of work which a person can do, while mental, nervous or emotional problems have an especially significant effect in reducing the amount of work that can be done and problem with legs or feet, as might be expected, limit mobility to and from work more than other problems.

Change of probability in reporting a work restriction by type of health problem or disability

Controlling for sex, age, profession and type of disability (data: 58,2%; predicted: 60,5%)	
Only persons with longstanding health problem or disability	
	%
Diabetes	0,00
Skin conditions, disfigurement & allergies	4,69
Seeing difficulties	6,10
Hearing difficulties	6,87
Stomach, Liver, Kidney & Digestive problems	11,90
Heart, Blood pressure & Circulation	12,22
Chest or breathing problems	14,79
Epilepsy (includes fits)	16,26
Other long standing health problems	20,32
Speech impediment	23,09
Other progressive illnesses	27,87
Mental, nervous or emotional problems	30,11
Legs or feet	30,45
Arms or hands	31,60
Back, or neck problems	32,19

TABLES TO CHAPTER 3

Table 8 Distribution of people with disabilities by type

Age/Sex/Type																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
16-64																										
Total																										
01.Arms or Hands	5.6	4.5	6.8	:	7.0	5.5	3.1	6.2	6.9	8.0	5.2	1.7	9.4	1.7	7.7	10.4	7.0	5.8	4.7	3.7	8.0	8.8	5.5	5.0	19.6	6.5
02.Legs or Feet	9.5	13.2	10.3	:	12.9	7.8	11.4	13.4	10.5	13.7	11.2	9.9	13.6	18.0	9.9	10.8	16.3	13.1	10.9	14.6	9.2	8.9	10.8	11.6	11.1	11.4
03.Back or Neck	27.7	18.3	27.9	:	16.2	14.3	8.2	19.6	21.3	16.7	21.3	9.3	31.1	11.3	19.1	26.2	26.5	20.1	26.8	21.4	15.6	25.2	15.9	5.9	23.2	19.4
04.Difficulty seeing	4.8	6.2	2.1	:	6.9	1.7	5.3	3.5	9.7	3.5	3.4	2.4	5.8	1.8	2.8	2.1	3.3	5.5	3.4	2.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.9	4.1	4.5
05.Difficulty hearing	1.5	1.2	1.8	:	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	3.6	2.4	1.0	3.8	2.1
06.Speech impediment	0.7	0.4	0.4	:	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4
07.Skin conditions	2.4	6.3	4.6	:	5.0	1.7	3.1	1.0	3.1	2.2	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.6	4.1	7.0	2.7	0.8	2.1	2.8
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	6.1	6.9	7.3	:	4.7	14.8	5.3	6.2	7.3	4.5	5.3	5.9	5.7	4.6	9.9	9.3	6.5	7.0	5.7	6.7	15.4	7.0	15.0	8.3	5.2	9.4
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	9.6	18.1	9.6	:	20.9	14.7	27.3	11.0	10.6	14.6	20.7	23.7	7.9	26.9	17.3	5.8	10.4	8.9	14.1	20.2	18.6	5.8	14.2	31.6	4.7	12.7
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	5.2	7.6	5.2	:	9.4	4.4	5.8	4.8	4.0	5.8	7.5	5.1	4.5	7.6	1.3	4.9	3.8	5.8	5.6	4.9	3.7	5.2	5.1	10.0	2.0	5.0
11.Diabetes	3.5	4.8	4.1	:	2.7	4.5	5.3	3.6	3.9	4.0	7.3	5.9	3.1	3.9	9.9	1.4	4.3	4.4	5.4	5.0	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.2	1.8	4.0
12.Epilepsy	0.9	1.1	1.5	:	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.2
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	7.3	4.0	9.0	:	5.4	10.5	9.9	15.1	9.1	10.3	10.2	14.5	4.0	13.7	13.3	10.5	5.2	13.2	5.3	9.3	5.4	8.3	8.7	10.3	11.8	9.3
14.Other progressive illness	4.2	0.0	3.0	:	2.1	5.7	3.9	4.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	7.3	2.7	3.7	2.1	2.5	3.7	3.7	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.6	3.3
15.Other LSHPD	11.0	7.4	6.5	:	3.3	9.7	9.2	7.4	6.0	9.7	1.2	9.5	7.6	3.8	4.7	11.1	6.3	7.3	11.7	2.4	10.4	11.0	8.4	3.9	6.7	8.0
Men																										
01.Arms or Hands	5.3	4.9	4.4	:	7.3	4.9	3.6	5.2	6.0	6.6	5.0	2.3	11.2	2.4	7.0	8.8	6.9	5.4	5.1	4.2	7.9	7.8	4.9	5.9	13.7	5.8
02.Legs or Feet	9.8	12.6	11.9	:	11.4	7.5	10.0	13.1	11.7	13.4	10.8	9.7	14.2	20.0	9.2	10.3	16.3	13.2	12.6	15.8	10.2	10.5	11.6	11.9	11.5	12.0
03.Back or Neck	28.9	16.3	27.2	:	20.0	14.1	6.5	18.3	21.8	15.8	17.7	9.1	33.6	10.7	18.0	27.4	24.8	17.6	25.4	19.8	17.4	22.4	15.9	6.1	22.0	19.2
04.Difficulty seeing	4.8	6.3	2.4	:	8.0	1.9	4.8	4.0	9.7	3.8	4.0	2.2	5.3	1.7	2.7	2.2	3.6	5.6	2.6	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.7	4.9	4.6
05.Difficulty hearing	1.8	1.4	2.1	:	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.5	3.3	2.0	1.1	2.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.7	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	4.4	2.9	1.3	4.8	2.6
06.Speech impediment	0.8	0.4	0.4	:	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.5
07.Skin conditions	2.0	6.5	4.7	:	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.1	3.1	2.2	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.9	3.5	6.5	2.7	1.1	2.0	2.7
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	6.8	7.9	6.6	:	5.4	14.6	5.3	6.6	8.3	5.1	5.2	6.3	6.1	5.6	8.1	8.9	6.8	7.2	6.5	6.9	14.4	7.5	14.5	11.7	5.7	9.5
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	11.2	20.1	12.7	:	17.4	17.4	31.0	13.3	11.5	16.8	24.3	21.3	8.5	25.3	20.6	8.5	11.1	10.0	14.8	22.4	20.8	7.4	16.2	26.8	7.6	14.4
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	5.7	8.4	4.6	:	10.6	3.9	6.4	4.8	4.4	6.6	7.1	5.3	3.5	9.0	0.9	5.0	3.5	6.7	5.9	4.5	3.8	5.6	5.0	8.8	1.8	5.2
11.Diabetes	3.1	5.1	4.6	:	1.9	5.2	4.9	3.6	4.1	4.0	8.8	6.4	3.0	3.5	8.6	1.6	5.1	4.8	6.2	4.8	4.6	6.4	5.5	3.0	2.0	4.4
12.Epilepsy	0.8	1.2	1.1	:	0.6	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.2
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	6.3	3.7	9.5	:	7.7	11.6	11.3	15.8	8.1	10.3	10.3	16.7	3.3	11.2	15.7	10.5	5.3	12.6	5.3	9.8	5.4	7.3	8.4	11.3	14.0	9.0
14.Other progressive illness	2.8	0.0	2.9	:	1.5	3.9	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	5.8	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.6	3.2	2.4	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.5
15.Other LSHPD	9.9	5.4	4.8	:	1.6	8.9	8.2	7.0	4.2	9.0	1.6	8.6	5.0	4.3	5.5	9.3	6.1	8.5	10.5	1.7	6.4	9.4	5.8	4.6	5.5	6.3

Age/Sex/Type																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
Women																										
01.Arms or Hands	5.9	4.2	8.9	:	6.7	6.2	2.7	7.4	7.8	9.5	5.4	1.2	6.8	1.1	8.7	11.9	7.2	6.1	4.3	3.1	8.1	9.8	6.0	4.3	24.8	7.1
02.Legs or Feet	9.3	13.8	8.8	:	14.2	8.2	12.7	13.8	9.4	14.0	11.6	10.0	12.6	16.2	11.0	11.2	16.3	13.0	9.1	13.5	8.2	7.4	10.1	11.3	10.7	10.9
03.Back or Neck	26.4	20.2	28.6	:	12.8	14.4	9.7	21.3	20.8	17.8	25.4	9.5	27.3	11.9	20.6	25.1	28.6	22.1	28.3	23.0	13.9	27.7	15.8	5.8	24.3	19.6
04.Difficulty seeing	4.9	6.1	1.9	:	6.1	1.6	5.7	2.8	9.7	3.2	2.7	2.5	6.5	1.9	3.0	2.0	3.0	5.4	4.2	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	3.1	3.5	4.3
05.Difficulty hearing	1.2	1.0	1.5	:	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.0	1.3	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.7	2.9	1.9	0.9	2.9	1.7
06.Speech impediment	0.5	0.5	0.4	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
07.Skin conditions	2.7	6.0	4.5	:	6.9	1.7	4.1	0.9	3.2	2.2	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.5	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.6	2.7	2.3	4.7	7.5	2.7	0.5	2.1	2.9
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	5.5	6.0	7.8	:	4.2	15.0	5.3	5.6	6.5	3.9	5.3	5.5	5.1	3.8	12.4	9.6	6.2	6.8	4.9	6.4	16.3	6.6	15.4	5.7	4.8	9.2
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	7.8	16.3	6.8	:	23.9	11.7	24.0	8.3	9.8	12.1	16.7	25.9	7.0	28.3	13.0	3.3	9.7	8.0	13.5	18.1	16.5	4.3	12.3	35.2	2.2	11.1
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	4.7	6.9	5.7	:	8.3	4.8	5.2	4.7	3.6	4.9	8.0	4.9	5.9	6.3	1.9	4.8	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	3.7	4.8	5.3	10.9	2.1	4.8
11.Diabetes	3.9	4.5	3.6	:	3.4	3.8	5.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	5.6	5.5	3.2	4.3	11.7	1.3	3.2	4.1	4.4	5.1	3.2	2.6	3.8	5.1	1.5	3.6
12.Epilepsy	0.9	1.1	1.9	:	1.3	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.1
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	8.3	4.3	8.5	:	3.4	9.4	8.6	14.3	10.1	10.3	10.0	12.5	5.1	16.0	10.0	10.5	5.0	13.7	5.4	8.8	5.4	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.8	9.7
14.Other progressive illness	5.8	0.0	3.1	:	2.6	7.8	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.6	5.7	8.7	3.4	4.3	2.5	3.5	4.3	4.7	3.5	4.8	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.1	2.6	4.2
15.Other LSHPD	12.2	9.1	8.0	:	4.7	10.7	10.0	8.0	7.7	10.5	0.8	10.3	11.6	3.4	3.6	12.8	6.7	6.4	13.0	3.1	14.2	12.4	10.8	3.3	7.8	9.6

Source: LFS

Table 9 Distribution of people with disabilities by age and type

Age/Sex/Type																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
Total																										
16-24																										
01.Arms or Hands	1.4	2.2	2.2	:	2.5	2.7	1.6	4.1	3.1	6.7	8.0	10.9	0.0	2.7	:	5.2	6.1	3.6	3.0	1.8	3.8	5.1	2.8	4.0	7.4	3.4
02.Legs or Feet	8.5	9.9	9.1	:	6.0	3.5	8.4	10.3	8.4	14.5	8.1	20.5	19.6	12.1	:	9.2	15.4	7.1	5.3	7.0	6.4	8.9	6.0	1.1	4.3	8.1
03.Back or Neck	12.1	9.0	15.5	:	3.8	6.1	1.3	9.6	14.4	5.5	12.9	16.8	9.1	3.0	:	12.0	10.4	9.1	20.1	13.0	8.6	19.8	6.3	0.0	15.8	10.2
04.Difficulty seeing	8.1	8.3	2.4	:	5.6	2.1	17.8	3.7	16.5	3.2	2.2	7.4	19.4	1.0	:	3.2	7.9	9.3	3.8	4.3	1.6	2.7	2.1	3.1	12.5	7.0
05.Difficulty hearing	3.8	1.5	1.1	:	4.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.7	2.2	1.1	5.7	2.4	:	2.9	2.7	2.0	0.9	4.3	1.1	4.2	3.1	1.2	4.8	2.9
06.Speech impediment	2.2	0.6	0.0	:	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.4	1.7	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.1	:	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8
07.Skin conditions	9.6	24.5	16.4	:	30.2	3.9	10.1	3.1	7.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.0	:	2.8	11.2	4.7	4.7	1.0	10.3	11.1	7.3	0.0	3.6	7.7
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	14.7	12.4	19.1	:	11.7	36.6	5.4	17.6	17.4	8.1	5.4	0.0	8.7	8.1	:	23.1	16.4	21.4	15.8	12.2	36.0	16.2	35.5	4.8	7.5	23.7
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	3.4	6.5	1.0	:	10.2	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.6	3.6	16.1	8.4	0.0	4.8	:	0.7	2.1	3.6	6.9	5.6	1.8	1.0	2.1	9.1	0.6	2.8
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	6.3	4.8	7.2	:	5.7	3.9	5.2	2.8	3.3	4.1	8.1	5.2	0.0	2.5	:	5.0	3.1	4.0	7.9	3.5	3.9	6.5	4.2	1.7	2.4	4.1
11.Diabetes	1.4	1.0	4.3	:	0.0	2.0	1.5	4.4	1.4	3.3	2.5	0.0	1.0	5.1	:	0.2	0.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	5.1	1.8	2.6	6.6	2.9	2.2
12.Epilepsy	3.1	2.8	4.3	:	0.0	4.6	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	:	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.0	7.3	2.3	1.7	2.9	14.0	1.1	2.4
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	4.0	6.6	11.1	:	16.2	10.2	20.6	24.2	9.2	18.2	26.7	17.4	10.9	32.2	:	9.2	7.8	16.0	8.8	29.3	6.9	6.4	13.7	47.7	28.2	12.1
14.Other progressive illness	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	1.2	3.5	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.3	5.2	6.6	0.0	0.5	:	0.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.4
15.Other LSHPD	21.3	9.8	6.2	:	2.0	14.0	14.1	9.3	8.6	17.0	2.5	3.7	22.7	11.2	:	23.0	9.6	8.8	14.2	3.6	10.0	12.3	9.8	5.9	7.4	11.0
25-54																										
01.Arms or Hands	5.9	4.7	6.8	:	8.8	4.7	3.7	5.7	7.1	7.8	4.3	1.8	9.0	2.0	7.8	11.0	7.9	5.4	5.3	4.0	8.2	8.6	5.3	4.8	18.8	6.5
02.Legs or Feet	9.3	11.5	11.2	:	12.8	6.5	11.3	11.5	9.9	12.7	10.0	9.0	12.1	17.5	8.1	10.0	15.9	10.7	9.5	13.7	8.0	8.1	9.6	11.3	10.2	10.4
03.Back or Neck	28.9	21.2	30.4	:	18.5	16.2	9.5	18.6	23.6	18.1	25.6	9.9	32.5	11.4	21.5	27.8	28.9	20.4	30.3	21.8	17.2	26.9	17.4	7.9	25.1	21.2
04.Difficulty seeing	4.6	6.4	2.3	:	7.0	1.7	6.1	3.6	9.8	4.3	4.4	1.7	5.5	2.0	1.5	1.9	3.2	5.8	3.4	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.9	3.6	4.7
05.Difficulty hearing	1.0	1.0	1.9	:	1.8	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.1	1.8	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	3.0	2.4	1.2	3.9	2.1
06.Speech impediment	0.7	0.5	0.5	:	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.4
07.Skin conditions	2.6	7.0	4.2	:	4.2	1.7	4.1	1.0	3.2	2.5	1.2	0.5	3.3	0.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.1	4.9	7.5	2.9	1.0	2.5	3.0
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	5.9	6.3	6.2	:	4.3	14.0	4.5	6.1	6.6	4.0	6.7	5.2	7.0	4.5	10.6	8.6	6.2	6.7	4.7	6.6	16.0	6.2	15.1	8.5	4.6	9.0
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	7.5	14.4	6.2	:	15.8	10.1	20.0	8.0	8.9	9.9	15.0	14.3	7.2	23.2	16.0	4.3	7.8	7.0	11.3	16.2	14.4	4.0	10.9	27.6	3.2	9.7
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	5.5	9.0	5.3	:	9.6	5.0	5.4	5.1	3.9	5.6	8.5	4.7	4.4	7.9	1.5	4.9	4.3	6.1	5.7	5.8	4.4	5.8	5.8	10.9	1.9	5.3
11.Diabetes	2.4	4.0	3.6	:	2.6	4.6	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	5.3	6.0	1.7	3.5	8.0	1.2	2.8	3.6	3.6	4.4	3.2	3.8	4.4	3.2	1.6	3.5
12.Epilepsy	0.9	1.2	1.3	:	1.8	2.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.0	0.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.3
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	9.0	4.8	9.7	:	5.9	13.0	13.9	19.9	10.2	12.9	12.4	20.3	4.8	17.2	14.5	12.2	6.2	16.6	6.6	11.1	6.5	10.2	9.9	11.5	12.6	11.1
14.Other progressive illness	3.6	0.0	3.3	:	1.4	6.3	4.6	5.2	3.5	3.6	3.0	9.5	2.6	3.7	1.0	2.3	2.9	3.5	1.9	4.2	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.5	3.3
15.Other LSHPD	12.3	7.9	7.0	:	4.1	10.9	10.8	8.5	6.2	11.6	1.6	11.7	8.0	4.1	7.1	10.7	7.0	8.5	12.6	2.5	10.7	11.7	9.3	4.2	7.5	8.6

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Age/Sex/Type																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
55-64																										
01.Arms or Hands	5.8	4.7	8.1	:	5.2	8.0	2.7	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.1	0.5	11.3	1.3	7.5	10.7	5.8	6.8	4.0	3.1	8.7	10.8	6.7	5.3	23.9	7.1
02.Legs or Feet	10.1	16.7	8.8	:	14.5	11.6	11.9	16.8	12.9	14.9	13.2	9.8	15.6	19.1	12.0	13.3	17.2	18.2	14.4	17.7	12.0	10.7	14.7	13.3	14.2	14.3
03.Back or Neck	28.1	15.8	26.6	:	15.2	13.1	7.4	22.9	17.2	16.3	16.2	7.7	31.4	11.6	17.9	26.9	25.5	21.8	21.6	21.8	14.3	23.0	15.9	3.4	21.7	18.2
04.Difficulty seeing	4.8	5.3	1.7	:	7.1	1.5	3.0	3.3	7.1	2.6	2.0	2.7	4.6	1.5	4.6	2.3	2.7	4.1	3.2	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.9	3.5
05.Difficulty hearing	2.2	1.4	1.8	:	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.8	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.9	4.9	2.2	0.8	3.3	1.9
06.Speech impediment	0.3	0.3	0.4	:	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
07.Skin conditions	0.4	1.3	1.9	:	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	4.3	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.1
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	5.0	6.7	5.8	:	3.9	9.4	6.1	4.4	5.9	4.9	3.2	7.6	2.7	4.7	3.8	6.3	5.3	4.5	5.7	5.9	8.9	5.4	8.4	8.4	5.7	6.4
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	15.8	26.3	19.1	:	31.3	26.9	37.9	16.8	17.7	22.4	29.5	37.9	10.3	34.0	21.8	11.4	16.5	13.1	20.6	30.7	30.5	12.1	24.3	41.1	8.4	21.3
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	4.3	6.1	4.4	:	9.8	3.3	6.3	4.6	4.4	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.2	7.5	1.3	4.8	3.0	5.7	5.0	3.4	2.4	3.1	4.1	9.6	1.9	4.7
11.Diabetes	6.4	6.7	4.9	:	3.6	5.3	7.2	4.4	6.5	5.2	10.8	6.5	5.9	4.5	14.6	2.4	7.5	6.1	9.0	6.4	4.8	6.8	5.7	5.5	1.8	5.7
12.Epilepsy	0.5	0.6	1.0	:	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	3.8	2.1	6.7	:	2.1	6.0	4.3	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.1	6.5	1.8	7.0	11.3	6.6	3.0	7.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	4.1	4.7	3.4	6.3	5.2
14.Other progressive illness	6.5	0.0	3.2	:	3.3	5.4	3.5	4.6	5.3	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.7	5.2	4.3	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.1	3.7	1.9	3.1	4.0
15.Other LSHPD	6.0	6.0	5.5	:	2.2	6.2	6.8	5.6	4.4	6.3	0.6	7.2	5.1	2.9	1.3	7.8	4.7	5.2	9.5	2.0	10.0	8.7	6.3	3.1	5.1	5.9
Men																										
16-24																										
01.Arms or Hands	2.4	2.4	2.6	:	4.7	3.5	1.4	4.3	3.9	6.8	8.4	:	0.0	4.7	:	3.5	7.3	4.0	4.7	3.0	4.2	3.0	3.0	6.9	7.1	3.7
02.Legs or Feet	9.1	10.1	10.8	:	3.2	4.7	12.9	11.3	9.6	15.0	9.1	:	18.5	15.0	:	9.0	13.2	8.9	7.9	9.4	8.3	7.3	6.7	2.5	4.6	8.9
03.Back or Neck	9.6	11.0	12.5	:	0.6	6.2	0.0	9.3	12.5	6.5	7.4	:	8.3	1.9	:	12.9	9.4	8.2	18.0	8.1	8.9	16.5	4.7	0.0	11.9	8.9
04.Difficulty seeing	9.9	8.9	3.0	:	6.7	1.9	12.7	4.9	14.1	2.7	0.0	:	17.0	1.8	:	4.2	8.7	8.4	3.0	5.1	3.0	4.9	2.6	2.8	13.3	6.7
05.Difficulty hearing	2.0	2.4	1.7	:	9.4	3.8	3.4	1.2	4.0	5.8	0.0	:	7.5	2.9	:	4.3	3.6	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.0	4.5	3.2	2.9	5.2	3.4
06.Speech impediment	3.0	0.6	0.0	:	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.7	2.1	1.7	0.0	:	0.0	4.4	:	0.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.0
07.Skin conditions	8.4	23.2	19.2	:	15.0	3.2	6.7	3.5	7.4	6.0	0.0	:	0.0	3.4	:	1.0	10.8	4.7	4.1	1.6	10.2	10.5	6.8	0.0	3.5	7.5
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	15.1	13.7	18.1	:	9.3	36.2	4.5	15.4	20.5	7.5	8.3	:	12.2	8.8	:	25.7	14.9	19.2	19.4	13.7	37.0	19.1	35.5	5.5	7.2	24.3
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	2.5	6.6	0.0	:	17.5	2.2	4.6	2.2	3.0	5.2	21.1	:	0.0	4.3	:	1.1	1.9	3.8	7.1	3.1	1.5	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.8
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	7.4	4.9	8.7	:	0.0	2.9	7.4	2.3	2.8	4.3	4.5	:	0.0	2.0	:	4.5	3.4	3.5	7.4	2.0	4.5	5.2	3.7	0.0	2.2	3.8
11.Diabetes	2.1	0.7	5.1	:	0.0	2.3	1.3	4.2	0.7	3.5	3.9	:	1.6	4.5	:	0.4	0.5	1.7	3.7	4.3	3.8	2.6	3.0	1.5	3.5	2.2
12.Epilepsy	0.7	1.6	1.7	:	0.0	3.4	4.4	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	:	0.0	4.8	:	3.6	4.1	5.5	1.0	3.8	3.3	2.2	3.3	13.6	0.9	2.5
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	4.3	5.9	12.1	:	27.5	11.9	25.5	26.8	12.1	16.0	25.3	:	13.4	28.1	:	9.6	9.2	16.6	7.4	35.7	6.2	4.0	14.9	63.0	32.9	13.6
14.Other progressive illness	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	2.4	2.8	2.2	3.3	0.8	1.2	8.1	:	0.0	0.9	:	0.0	1.3	0.5	2.6	2.4	0.5	2.8	1.2	0.0	1.3	1.1
15.Other LSHPD	23.4	8.0	4.4	:	3.7	14.3	10.3	8.2	5.3	16.7	3.9	:	21.4	12.4	:	20.3	9.6	9.9	12.7	2.2	6.4	16.0	9.1	1.3	5.5	9.6

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Age/Sex/Type																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
25-54																										
01.Arms or Hands	5.6	5.1	4.1	:	9.0	4.7	4.4	4.8	6.4	7.1	4.6	2.0	11.7	2.8	8.3	9.0	7.6	5.4	5.7	4.9	8.7	8.2	4.8	5.8	14.1	6.0
02.Legs or Feet	10.2	12.4	13.9	:	10.5	6.6	10.7	12.4	11.9	13.1	12.9	10.9	14.0	19.5	10.7	10.7	16.8	11.7	11.0	16.0	9.8	10.1	11.0	12.6	10.7	11.8
03.Back or Neck	31.3	18.5	32.6	:	23.4	16.5	8.2	16.7	24.9	17.7	22.9	8.2	35.8	10.7	20.4	30.2	27.8	19.2	27.8	20.8	19.8	24.6	18.0	7.8	24.5	21.7
04.Difficulty seeing	4.4	6.2	2.6	:	7.9	1.9	5.6	4.3	10.2	4.7	5.1	1.4	4.6	1.8	0.9	1.8	3.5	5.4	2.8	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	5.0	4.9
05.Difficulty hearing	1.4	1.2	2.1	:	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.7	3.0	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.4	3.7	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.7	3.4	2.9	1.3	5.1	2.5
06.Speech impediment	0.8	0.4	0.5	:	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.5
07.Skin conditions	2.0	7.4	4.0	:	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.0	3.2	2.5	1.4	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.7	0.9	4.1	7.4	3.1	1.5	2.0	2.9
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	6.3	7.1	5.1	:	4.1	13.7	4.2	5.9	7.0	4.3	5.3	4.1	7.1	5.3	5.2	7.7	7.0	6.2	4.9	6.2	14.9	6.7	14.2	10.8	4.8	8.7
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	7.4	15.7	7.9	:	12.8	11.6	23.2	9.7	8.9	10.6	14.4	14.1	7.4	21.6	19.1	6.5	7.7	6.7	12.2	17.3	15.7	5.0	12.5	23.0	4.2	10.6
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	5.8	10.3	3.9	:	11.8	4.5	5.3	5.1	4.1	6.6	7.4	5.9	3.8	9.7	0.9	4.7	3.8	7.3	6.2	5.6	4.3	6.7	5.8	9.6	1.8	5.5
11.Diabetes	2.3	4.6	3.4	:	1.7	5.2	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	7.4	6.8	1.3	3.6	7.8	1.3	3.0	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.0	5.5	5.2	2.4	1.9	3.9
12.Epilepsy	1.1	1.3	0.9	:	1.0	2.3	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.8	0.5	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.8	1.9	0.9	3.2	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	7.6	4.8	11.1	:	8.7	14.5	16.5	20.9	9.2	13.2	12.9	22.4	3.2	14.4	16.9	11.6	6.6	16.1	6.9	11.4	6.4	9.6	9.4	11.7	14.2	10.7
14.Other progressive illness	2.4	0.0	3.0	:	0.8	4.0	3.6	4.4	2.0	2.5	1.5	6.7	2.1	2.5	0.0	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.0	2.5	1.6	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.3
15.Other LSHPD	11.1	5.1	4.9	:	2.0	9.7	9.7	7.8	4.2	10.6	2.0	10.6	5.0	4.7	8.0	8.8	6.3	9.4	11.9	1.8	6.3	9.3	6.1	5.5	6.3	6.6
55-64																										
01.Arms or Hands	5.2	5.1	5.5	:	4.9	5.7	3.0	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.1	0.6	11.7	1.8	5.1	10.1	5.5	5.8	4.0	3.1	7.4	8.6	5.8	6.0	14.7	5.9
02.Legs or Feet	8.8	13.6	8.7	:	15.2	9.8	8.8	14.4	11.8	13.7	7.6	8.6	14.1	21.1	5.9	9.5	16.1	17.0	16.8	16.7	11.3	12.7	14.2	12.0	14.9	13.2
03.Back or Neck	27.6	14.1	21.8	:	19.1	12.4	5.3	22.4	16.3	14.2	10.7	9.1	33.0	11.3	16.7	24.7	22.4	17.4	22.4	20.1	15.0	19.7	15.4	4.0	20.0	17.1
04.Difficulty seeing	4.4	5.7	1.8	:	8.4	1.8	2.8	3.4	7.0	2.7	2.8	3.6	4.9	1.6	4.8	2.5	2.6	5.0	2.1	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.8	3.4	2.2	3.5
05.Difficulty hearing	2.5	1.3	2.2	:	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.3	3.9	1.4	1.3	3.6	2.9	0.7	0.0	2.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.5	2.9	1.0	4.3	2.5
06.Speech impediment	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
07.Skin conditions	0.6	0.8	1.4	:	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.9	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.9
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	6.1	7.7	5.9	:	6.6	9.4	6.6	6.1	7.5	5.9	4.7	10.4	3.3	5.8	4.7	6.7	4.7	5.7	6.6	7.0	8.3	4.7	8.5	14.1	7.0	7.2
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	22.2	30.6	25.7	:	25.7	32.4	43.2	20.9	21.4	27.7	41.1	33.6	11.7	32.5	26.4	15.5	19.3	17.3	21.5	36.0	34.7	15.1	27.4	36.5	16.1	24.9
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	4.9	6.4	4.7	:	11.4	3.2	7.7	5.0	5.6	6.9	6.9	4.6	3.5	8.3	1.2	5.8	2.8	6.6	5.2	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.0	8.7	1.7	5.1
11.Diabetes	5.2	7.0	6.8	:	2.9	6.1	7.1	4.1	7.0	4.8	11.8	6.8	6.2	3.3	11.8	2.8	10.1	6.3	9.8	6.5	5.8	9.6	6.7	4.1	1.8	6.1
12.Epilepsy	0.2	0.9	1.2	:	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.6
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	3.7	1.4	5.6	:	0.4	6.2	3.5	6.0	3.7	5.2	3.9	7.6	2.2	5.0	15.9	8.1	2.1	5.5	1.8	1.9	3.2	3.5	4.3	3.9	8.5	4.5
14.Other progressive illness	4.2	0.0	3.7	:	2.5	4.0	2.9	3.0	4.5	3.5	2.4	4.0	2.6	4.0	3.9	2.2	5.5	3.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.4	3.3
15.Other LSHPD	4.1	5.2	4.7	:	0.4	5.9	6.3	5.4	3.8	5.7	0.7	6.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	7.2	4.9	6.4	7.3	1.5	6.6	7.1	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.9

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Age/Sex/Type																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
Women																										
16-24																										
01.Arms or Hands	0	1.9	1.8	:	0.0	1.8	1.8	3.7	2.4	6.5	7.3	:	:	0.0	:	6.5	4.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	7.1	2.7	1.8	7.8	3.2
02.Legs or Feet	7.8	9.7	7.1	:	9.1	2.1	3.5	8.8	7.4	13.9	6.3	:	:	8.3	:	9.3	18.5	4.9	0.8	3.1	4.8	10.4	5.4	0.0	4.1	7.3
03.Back or Neck	15.4	6.2	18.9	:	7.2	6.0	2.7	10.2	16.0	4.3	22.9	:	:	4.5	:	11.3	11.8	10.0	23.9	20.7	8.3	23.0	8.0	0.0	19.8	11.5
04.Difficulty seeing	5.8	7.6	1.8	:	4.4	2.4	23.4	1.8	18.7	3.7	6.3	:	:	0.0	:	2.4	6.6	10.3	5.2	3.0	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.3	11.7	7.4
05.Difficulty hearing	6.2	0.4	0.4	:	0.0	2.2	2.9	4.6	1.9	1.0	6.3	:	:	1.8	:	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	6.5	0.3	4.0	3.1	0.0	4.3	2.4
06.Speech impediment	1.2	0.5	0.0	:	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	:	:	3.6	:	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.7
07.Skin conditions	11.2	26.2	13.1	:	46.9	4.8	14.0	2.3	6.6	9.6	0.0	:	:	0.0	:	4.3	11.6	4.6	5.8	0.0	10.4	11.6	7.7	0.0	3.7	8.0
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	14.3	10.7	20.3	:	14.4	37.2	6.4	21.1	14.6	8.9	0.0	:	:	7.2	:	21.2	18.6	24.0	9.3	9.8	35.1	13.5	35.6	4.3	7.9	23.1
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	4.6	6.5	2.1	:	2.2	3.4	2.6	3.8	4.1	1.6	6.9	:	:	5.4	:	0.4	2.3	3.3	6.5	9.5	2.1	0.7	2.1	16.0	1.2	2.9
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	4.9	4.7	5.3	:	12.1	5.1	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	14.7	:	:	3.3	:	5.5	2.6	4.5	8.8	5.8	3.4	7.7	4.7	3.0	2.5	4.5
11.Diabetes	0.6	1.5	3.5	:	0.0	1.6	1.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	0.0	:	:	6.0	:	0.0	0.5	4.4	1.3	0.0	6.1	1.0	2.2	10.5	2.2	2.2
12.Epilepsy	6.1	4.3	7.4	:	0.0	6.0	0.9	3.2	1.0	2.2	0.0	:	:	12.8	:	2.1	1.8	1.7	6.4	12.7	1.4	1.2	2.4	14.4	1.3	2.2
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	3.5	7.6	10.0	:	3.7	8.1	15.2	20.4	6.7	21.0	29.3	:	:	37.5	:	8.8	5.9	15.4	11.1	19.4	7.5	8.6	12.5	36.1	23.3	10.6
14.Other progressive illness	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	4.3	1.8	1.1	2.0	1.5	0.0	:	:	0.0	:	1.4	4.3	4.4	3.0	3.8	3.4	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.9	1.6
15.Other LSHPD	18.5	12.1	8.2	:	0.0	13.7	18.3	10.8	11.6	17.3	0.0	:	:	9.6	:	25.2	9.5	7.4	17.1	5.7	13.0	8.9	10.6	9.3	9.4	12.4
25-54																										
01.Arms or Hands	6.1	4.3	9.0	:	8.6	4.6	3.0	6.7	7.7	8.7	4.0	1.6	5.2	1.2	7.2	12.9	8.2	5.4	4.9	3.3	7.8	8.9	5.8	4.2	23.1	7.1
02.Legs or Feet	8.4	10.8	8.9	:	14.9	6.4	11.8	10.4	8.0	12.3	6.5	7.2	9.3	15.8	4.5	9.4	14.7	9.9	7.9	11.7	6.3	6.5	8.3	10.4	9.7	9.0
03.Back or Neck	26.2	23.6	28.6	:	13.9	16.0	10.8	20.8	22.4	18.6	28.9	11.5	27.6	12.1	23.2	25.5	30.3	21.5	32.9	22.8	14.9	28.8	16.8	8.0	25.7	20.8
04.Difficulty seeing	4.7	6.7	2.0	:	6.2	1.6	6.6	2.7	9.5	3.8	3.6	1.9	6.8	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.8	6.1	4.0	2.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.5	2.4	4.4
05.Difficulty hearing	0.6	0.9	1.7	:	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.9	1.7
06.Speech impediment	0.5	0.6	0.5	:	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
07.Skin conditions	3.1	6.6	4.4	:	6.1	1.6	5.7	0.9	3.3	2.6	1.0	0.4	4.4	0.6	3.2	1.1	2.8	1.9	3.4	3.3	5.8	7.5	2.8	0.7	2.8	3.1
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	5.5	5.6	7.2	:	4.5	14.4	4.8	6.3	6.1	3.6	8.3	6.1	6.9	3.7	18.0	9.3	5.2	7.1	4.6	7.0	17.1	5.7	15.9	6.8	4.5	9.2
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	7.5	13.3	4.8	:	18.5	8.6	17.0	6.0	9.0	9.0	15.7	14.6	6.8	24.7	11.7	2.2	7.9	7.3	10.3	15.3	13.3	3.1	9.4	31.0	2.2	8.9
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	5.2	7.8	6.5	:	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	3.7	4.5	9.9	3.5	5.2	6.1	2.4	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.9	4.5	5.0	5.9	12.0	2.0	5.1
11.Diabetes	2.5	3.5	3.8	:	3.5	4.0	4.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	5.3	2.3	3.5	8.3	1.1	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.9	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.8	1.3	3.0
12.Epilepsy	0.6	1.2	1.6	:	2.5	2.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	3.1	2.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.3
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	10.6	4.9	8.6	:	3.3	11.4	11.5	18.7	11.2	12.6	11.7	18.3	7.0	19.7	11.0	12.8	5.6	17.0	6.2	10.8	6.5	10.8	10.4	11.3	11.2	11.4
14.Other progressive illness	4.9	0.0	3.6	:	2.0	8.7	5.4	6.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	12.2	3.4	4.7	2.4	3.1	3.9	4.6	2.9	5.8	3.3	2.3	3.9	2.3	2.2	4.2
15.Other LSHPD	13.6	10.4	8.8	:	6.1	12.2	11.8	9.3	8.2	12.8	1.1	12.9	12.2	3.6	5.7	12.6	7.8	7.7	13.4	3.2	14.8	13.7	12.2	3.2	8.6	10.5

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Age/Sex/Type																									<i>% of total</i>	
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU
55-64																										
01.Arms or Hands	6.3	4.4	10.6	:	5.3	10.7	2.5	8.9	10.3	10.7	7.0	0.3	10.7	0.8	10.2	11.3	6.2	7.5	3.9	3.1	10.1	13.1	7.5	4.8	31.1	8.3
02.Legs or Feet	11.5	19.3	9.0	:	14.0	13.7	14.5	19.5	13.9	16.1	18.5	10.7	17.8	17.2	19.0	17.2	18.3	19.2	12.1	18.7	12.6	8.6	15.1	14.3	13.7	15.4
03.Back or Neck	28.7	17.3	31.4	:	12.3	14.0	9.3	23.5	18.0	18.4	21.3	6.6	28.9	11.9	19.3	29.2	28.7	25.2	20.7	23.6	13.6	26.5	16.3	2.9	22.9	19.3
04.Difficulty seeing	5.3	5.0	1.6	:	6.2	1.2	3.1	3.2	7.1	2.5	1.3	2.0	4.0	1.4	4.3	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.3	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.4
05.Difficulty hearing	1.9	1.4	1.4	:	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.9	3.2	1.6	0.6	2.5	1.4
06.Speech impediment	0.2	0.3	0.4	:	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1
07.Skin conditions	0.3	1.7	2.3	:	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.2	5.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.2
08.Chest or Breathing prob.	3.8	5.8	5.7	:	1.9	9.3	5.7	2.4	4.3	3.8	1.9	5.3	1.8	3.7	2.8	5.9	5.9	3.6	4.9	4.7	9.5	6.0	8.3	4.2	4.6	5.6
09.Heart, blood or circulation prob.	9.0	22.7	12.6	:	35.5	20.4	33.4	12.2	14.1	17.0	18.6	41.3	8.1	35.5	16.4	7.1	13.5	9.9	19.8	25.4	26.5	9.1	21.2	44.7	2.5	17.7
10.Stomach, Liver or Digestive prob.	3.6	5.8	4.1	:	8.6	3.4	5.1	4.2	3.3	5.4	5.1	6.5	7.8	6.7	1.4	3.8	3.1	5.0	4.9	4.2	2.2	2.9	4.2	10.3	2.1	4.2
11.Diabetes	7.7	6.5	3.1	:	4.1	4.3	7.2	4.6	5.9	5.7	9.8	6.3	5.3	5.6	17.9	2.1	4.8	5.9	8.2	6.3	3.7	4.0	4.7	6.6	1.8	5.2
12.Epilepsy	0.7	0.3	0.9	:	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5
13.Mental, Nervous or Emotional prob.	3.9	2.8	7.9	:	3.4	5.8	5.0	7.0	8.4	6.3	6.2	5.6	1.2	8.9	5.8	5.0	3.9	8.5	3.2	3.3	2.6	4.8	5.0	3.0	4.5	6.0
14.Other progressive illness	8.9	0.0	2.8	:	4.0	7.1	4.0	6.4	6.1	4.5	7.2	4.9	3.7	3.9	2.8	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.7	2.9	2.2	3.3	4.2	2.1	3.6	4.7
15.Other LSHPD	8.0	6.7	6.3	:	3.5	6.7	7.3	5.8	5.0	6.8	0.5	8.2	8.7	2.7	0.0	8.5	4.4	4.2	11.7	2.5	13.3	10.4	8.3	2.7	6.1	6.9

Source: LFS

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Table 10 Men and women limited in the work they can do by type of disability

Age/Sex/Restriction	Type	<i>% of people considerably/to some extent restricted</i>																									
		BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR
Total 16-64																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	46.0	37.1	55.1	:	36.7	32.1	24.1	40.2	46.6	34.3	38.0	22.4	57.4	32.8	44.8	56.6	44.6	43.1	44.7	42.3	44.7	53.6	42.1	24.0	58.5	41.6
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.3	5.7	5.0	:	6.7	4.3	5.3	5.2	9.1	5.5	5.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.6	3.2	7.7	5.8	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.1	6.7	7.2	4.7
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	14.5	33.7	14.7	:	34.3	25.4	30.7	20.8	21.4	25.4	24.4	37.6	14.3	41.2	24.1	14.0	19.6	19.1	26.4	30.2	25.4	11.1	23.6	40.8	12.5	23.7
	Epilepsy/Mental	10.0	12.5	13.9	:	12.6	19.2	22.7	20.6	13.1	16.1	26.0	19.3	11.3	14.7	19.8	15.3	11.9	18.1	8.5	16.3	11.5	13.0	18.1	18.5	12.5	16.8
	Other	24.2	10.9	11.3	:	9.7	19.0	17.3	13.2	9.7	18.6	5.9	17.1	13.5	7.9	6.6	10.8	16.2	13.9	15.2	5.8	13.6	18.0	12.0	9.9	9.3	13.2
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	51.3	45.0	50.2	:	42.2	35.0	26.5	49.0	:	48.1	47.7	20.1	61.9	17.7	38.2	61.2	56.1	45.7	46.7	39.1	41.8	51.2	36.6	20.6	23.7	43.9
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.7	11.0	8.1	:	12.1	6.1	7.3	7.0	:	8.3	5.4	6.3	2.4	5.5	2.9	4.1	6.9	5.7	6.8	7.4	6.7	9.7	8.0	4.3	30.6	7.4
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	22.8	35.0	24.2	:	35.8	38.5	46.1	22.5	:	28.0	36.5	47.3	16.5	59.1	43.0	16.3	23.0	26.3	31.6	42.3	34.7	17.7	37.2	64.5	21.2	31.5
	Epilepsy/Mental	8.2	2.8	9.3	:	4.2	8.6	7.9	11.5	:	7.1	5.0	8.9	6.1	12.7	8.9	8.1	5.7	13.8	3.8	5.2	5.1	8.0	7.7	7.8	15.5	7.7
	Other	12.0	6.1	8.2	:	5.8	11.8	12.2	10.1	:	8.5	5.4	17.5	13.1	5.1	6.9	10.2	8.3	8.5	11.1	6.0	11.7	13.4	10.4	2.9	9.1	9.5
Men 16-64																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	46.2	34.5	53.6	:	38.5	29.8	20.3	36.9	48.0	31.3	39.0	21.6	58.4	34.6	43.0	56.2	42.0	37.6	45.4	42.7	45.0	55.8	41.0	26.7	52.0	40.0
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.3	5.5	3.3	:	5.9	4.8	4.3	5.2	9.3	5.3	4.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.9	3.5	8.1	6.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.6	4.6	5.8	8.3	4.7
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	16.8	39.3	16.8	:	31.6	28.9	34.4	24.2	23.5	28.7	28.2	41.4	17.0	41.8	21.7	17.3	19.8	19.8	29.1	33.5	29.8	13.8	26.8	38.1	17.0	26.6
	Epilepsy/Mental	8.0	12.1	16.0	:	18.7	20.3	23.6	21.8	12.8	17.5	24.0	20.5	10.0	12.6	23.8	16.3	13.2	20.5	8.5	16.0	11.2	12.4	17.5	18.9	14.5	17.1
	Other	23.7	8.6	10.3	:	5.4	16.2	17.3	11.9	6.4	17.3	4.3	13.3	11.5	7.8	6.6	6.8	16.8	15.1	12.7	3.5	9.9	14.4	10.2	10.5	8.2	11.5
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	54.1	40.0	49.6	:	46.8	34.7	22.7	47.8	:	45.9	40.8	23.1	66.2	19.8	31.2	60.0	54.4	44.6	46.9	38.0	46.2	47.7	37.5	21.5	23.8	43.7
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	6.2	12.0	10.7	:	10.8	6.5	6.4	7.9	:	9.0	7.6	8.9	2.4	6.2	0.0	4.9	8.4	7.0	6.5	8.6	6.4	9.9	8.4	5.3	31.5	8.1
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	21.7	40.7	22.5	:	34.1	40.8	51.3	24.7	:	31.2	43.0	37.1	16.2	59.8	46.1	18.2	24.4	29.6	35.2	43.3	34.4	23.1	38.8	61.5	18.2	33.1
	Epilepsy/Mental	8.3	2.9	10.5	:	3.7	8.6	9.1	10.8	:	6.1	4.6	12.6	4.7	11.2	13.2	8.3	5.0	11.0	3.2	6.5	5.0	8.0	7.9	8.3	19.3	7.5
	Other	9.7	4.4	6.7	:	4.6	9.4	10.4	8.9	:	7.8	4.0	18.3	10.5	3.0	9.5	8.6	7.7	7.8	8.2	3.6	7.9	11.3	7.4	3.4	7.3	7.7
Women 16-64																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	46.1	39.6	56.2	:	35.0	35.2	28.9	44.6	45.4	37.5	36.5	23.2	56.6	31.1	47.7	57.0	47.9	48.0	44.0	41.8	44.4	52.1	43.5	21.5	63.7	43.3
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.2	6.0	6.4	:	7.5	3.6	6.4	5.2	9.0	5.7	7.4	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.0	7.1	4.8	6.1	6.8	5.6	4.7	3.5	7.5	6.3	4.6
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	12.2	28.3	13.1	:	36.8	20.6	25.9	16.1	19.7	22.0	18.3	34.0	9.9	40.6	27.6	11.4	19.2	18.5	23.3	26.5	21.0	9.2	20.2	43.2	8.9	20.6
	Epilepsy/Mental	12.2	12.9	12.2	:	7.0	17.6	21.5	19.2	13.4	14.7	29.2	18.2	13.2	16.7	14.0	14.6	10.3	15.9	8.5	16.6	11.7	13.4	18.9	18.2	10.8	16.6
	Other	24.4	13.2	12.1	:	13.6	23.0	17.3	14.9	12.6	20.0	8.6	20.6	16.1	8.0	6.7	14.0	15.4	12.8	18.1	8.2	17.3	20.6	13.9	9.6	10.3	15.0
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	48.4	49.4	50.7	:	38.5	35.2	29.6	50.1	:	50.4	53.8	17.3	56.0	16.1	46.5	62.7	57.9	46.6	46.5	40.0	37.9	53.8	35.9	20.1	23.5	44.1
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.2	10.2	6.0	:	13.1	5.7	8.0	6.1	:	7.5	3.5	3.9	2.4	5.0	6.2	3.2	5.3	4.8	7.1	6.5	6.9	9.5	7.7	3.6	29.1	6.8
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	24.1	30.1	25.7	:	37.3	36.4	41.7	20.6	:	24.7	30.6	56.3	17.0	58.5	39.4	14.0	21.4	23.6	28.2	41.6	34.9	13.6	35.8	66.3	25.7	30.1
	Epilepsy/Mental	7.8	2.7	8.3	:	4.5	8.6	7.0	12.1	:	8.2	5.3	5.7	8.0	13.8	4.0	7.8	6.4	15.9	4.3	4.2	5.3	8.0	7.5	7.4	9.8	7.9
	Other	14.5	7.7	9.4	:	6.6	14.0	13.6	11.1	:	9.2	6.7	16.8	16.6	6.6	3.9	12.2	9.0	9.0	13.9	7.8	15.0	15.1	13.1	2.6	11.8	11.1
Total 16-24																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	25.8	21.9	28.0	:	19.1	19.4	17.0	29.2	30.8	25.6	23.4	62.8	25.9	19.6	:	38.7	39.1	20.3	30.5	23.1	24.5	39.9	20.5	6.3	37.0	24.7
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	11.6	9.6	6.7	:	27.8	6.3	10.0	4.4	18.8	6.1	0.0	2.5	19.7	7.8	:	3.1	14.1	5.9	12.1	11.4	13.2	14.2	7.0	4.3	14.7	7.3
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	10.9	15.7	24.4	:	0.0	14.7	11.7	6.8	24.9	10.8	17.3	8.3	0.0	13.4	:	8.4	0.0	13.8	22.7	8.4	18.7	15.9	17.5	5.0	11.5	14.0
	Epilepsy/Mental	17.1	27.6	39.8	:	48.7	31.0	49.3	45.2	15.2	33.5	59.3	23.0	26.1	44.3	:	26.2	28.1	35.5	19.7	54.0	33.3	13.7	41.2	75.2	27.3	37.5
	Other	34.5	25.2	1.1	:	4.5	28.6	12.1	14.3	10.3	24.0	0.0	3.5	28.3	15.0	:	23.5	18.7	24.4	15.0	3.1	10.3	16.4	13.7	9.1	9.5	16.6
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	25.7	21.5	30.3	:	6.8	18.1	12.5	28.0	:	27.8	28.4	14.5	53.3	12.9	:	53.4	33.6	27.4	27.9	16.6	23.1	48.2	17.5	2.9	12.1	25.8
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	19.1	36.9	22.7	:	39.9	11.3	23.8	14.2	:	24.0	9.6	39.2	4.2	17.3	:	6.3	20.7	15.5	7.6	9.7	13.3	7.5	15.6	6.9	32.2	17.0
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	30.9	27.7	27.4	:	30.7	47.6	22.9	26.7	:	22.8	33.5	16.5	0.0	52.3	:	9.7	19.5	30.5	44.4	51.6	42.3	19.7	43.5	53.9	16.2	33.4
	Epilepsy/Mental	4.2	6.4	8.5	:	10.2	7.3	21.1	22.9	:	8.7	11.8	6.8	4.2	17.6	:	8.1	15.7	20.8	7.2	11.8	10.0	10.7	13.1	36.3	32.5	12.2
	Other	20.2	7.6	11.1	:	12.4	15.7	19.8	8.2	:	16.7	16.8	23.1	38.4	0.0	:	22.5	10.6	5.8	12.9	10.3	11.3	13.8	10.2	0.0	7.0	11.7

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

		<i>% of people considerably/to some extent restricted</i>																									
Age/Sex/Restriction	Type	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR
Men 16-24																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	28.4	29.6	36.4	:	0.0	19.2	18.7	31.3	30.3	25.7	32.9	:	14.8	23.7	:	39.9	39.0	21.1	34.7	27.5	37.0	25.7	21.4	11.9	33.8	25.6
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.5	12.4	0.0	:	0.0	6.8	7.3	3.3	19.2	2.7	0.0	:	30.3	10.0	:	3.1	14.2	5.1	11.2	12.3	11.9	18.2	7.0	3.5	18.9	6.5
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	4.4	11.5	31.3	:	0.0	12.1	13.2	2.4	24.1	14.2	24.3	:	0.0	12.7	:	12.2	0.0	14.5	24.7	4.2	10.7	8.8	18.4	0.0	11.1	13.8
	Epilepsy/Mental	15.0	19.9	32.3	:	90.7	33.6	51.2	47.8	19.1	30.7	42.8	:	33.3	36.9	:	32.4	32.4	36.5	17.1	56.0	28.7	15.9	40.8	82.9	27.4	38.2
	Other	46.7	26.6	0.0	:	9.3	28.3	9.6	15.3	7.3	26.6	0.0	:	21.5	16.6	:	12.4	14.4	22.7	12.2	0.0	11.5	31.4	12.5	1.7	8.6	15.9
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	20.6	19.2	29.6	:	0.0	19.8	19.7	34.4	:	29.0	21.3	:	49.4	16.1	:	47.9	24.0	34.1	29.3	0.0	26.8	42.3	16.8	0.0	18.6	25.0
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	28.2	36.1	31.2	:	25.1	9.9	21.6	22.1	:	29.8	0.0	:	0.0	27.3	:	3.4	41.4	25.3	3.1	21.4	18.4	9.9	16.9	34.2	47.6	21.6
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	32.2	36.8	27.0	:	50.8	54.4	43.4	30.3	:	27.0	48.9	:	0.0	56.6	:	20.8	24.6	33.4	59.4	78.6	50.2	27.8	53.0	65.8	26.1	40.1
	Epilepsy/Mental	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other	19.0	7.9	12.2	:	24.1	15.9	15.4	13.2	:	14.1	29.8	:	50.6	0.0	:	27.9	10.1	7.2	8.2	0.0	4.6	20.0	13.3	0.0	7.7	13.3
Women 16-24																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	23.9	15.1	22.0	:	41.8	19.8	13.5	25.6	31.3	25.4	0.0	:	13.9	:	38.0	39.1	19.3	21.6	15.9	13.2	47.2	19.4	0.0	39.6	23.4	
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	31.0	7.2	11.8	:	58.2	5.3	16.0	6.4	18.5	10.3	0.0	:	4.7	:	3.2	13.8	6.9	13.8	9.9	14.3	12.1	7.1	5.2	11.1	8.3	
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	28.9	19.2	19.5	:	0.0	19.6	6.6	14.2	25.7	6.5	0.0	:	14.3	:	5.6	0.0	12.9	18.3	16.5	25.9	19.7	16.4	10.8	11.9	14.2	
	Epilepsy/Mental	0.0	34.6	44.7	:	0.0	26.1	46.2	41.1	11.3	36.9	100.0	:	54.4	:	21.6	21.4	34.2	25.2	51.2	37.5	12.6	41.8	66.3	27.2	36.6	
	Other	16.2	24.0	2.0	:	0.0	29.2	17.7	12.8	13.3	21.0	0.0	:	12.6	:	31.6	25.8	26.7	21.0	6.6	9.1	8.4	15.3	17.7	10.1	17.5	
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	29.8	27.6	35.2	:	17.2	17.1	10.2	31.4	:	29.7	51.2	:	12.0	:	58.2	47.2	28.3	26.9	38.1	22.6	56.2	20.8	3.9	13.9	30.0	
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	8.5	42.5	16.1	:	67.6	13.7	31.5	10.8	:	18.5	30.1	:	9.5	:	8.0	8.8	9.9	16.2	0.0	11.1	6.4	17.1	4.4	38.9	15.3	
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	27.8	16.3	31.6	:	15.2	41.7	12.2	31.9	:	19.6	18.7	:	59.3	:	4.8	19.4	36.2	18.9	35.2	40.4	15.3	43.2	61.9	17.7	32.2	
	Epilepsy/Mental	14.5	5.8	5.7	:	0.0	11.2	17.8	20.1	:	9.4	0.0	:	19.2	:	8.1	11.4	19.7	15.8	8.3	9.6	11.7	9.4	29.9	18.9	10.7	
	Other	19.4	7.8	11.3	:	0.0	16.3	28.2	5.8	:	22.7	0.0	:	0.0	:	20.9	13.2	5.9	22.2	18.4	16.3	10.3	9.5	0.0	10.7	11.8	
Total 25-54																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	44.9	38.7	57.2	:	35.5	31.7	24.2	34.1	48.3	32.9	40.7	20.2	56.6	32.5	47.9	56.1	42.9	38.2	47.2	41.8	44.4	54.0	41.9	25.5	58.5	40.8
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.3	6.4	5.4	:	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.4	8.9	6.5	5.7	2.8	3.9	3.7	1.2	2.9	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.5	3.2	4.1	7.0	6.9	4.8
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	13.3	29.2	10.1	:	33.8	19.6	20.2	16.0	18.0	16.9	16.7	26.9	9.6	37.6	20.6	11.7	16.3	16.2	19.4	26.1	18.9	7.6	19.5	38.0	10.0	19.0
	Epilepsy/Mental	10.7	15.3	15.5	:	16.7	23.4	30.0	29.1	14.8	21.3	32.7	27.8	15.2	18.0	19.9	18.7	15.9	24.3	11.2	19.0	16.4	16.2	21.6	19.5	14.4	21.0
	Other	25.8	10.4	11.9	:	9.1	21.0	20.1	15.3	9.9	22.4	4.1	22.3	14.7	8.1	10.4	10.5	18.2	15.2	16.0	7.2	13.8	19.0	12.8	9.9	10.1	14.3
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	52.8	47.5	58.4	:	42.3	35.3	29.9	48.7	:	50.2	49.1	23.5	65.2	18.7	37.8	63.4	58.9	45.1	49.6	40.2	45.2	50.9	37.9	23.1	26.1	45.9
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.2	11.3	5.5	:	15.3	6.5	8.8	7.3	:	8.6	6.7	7.2	1.2	6.8	5.0	4.3	7.6	5.0	7.9	9.0	7.3	10.7	7.5	5.8	32.6	7.4
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	19.2	31.3	19.5	:	31.5	33.2	36.5	19.7	:	23.4	34.2	40.3	12.6	51.5	38.4	13.4	18.6	23.2	27.2	37.8	29.3	15.4	35.3	58.8	19.4	27.5
	Epilepsy/Mental	10.7	3.0	8.7	:	3.3	11.5	10.5	13.3	:	8.9	4.9	9.9	6.7	17.5	9.7	9.1	6.9	16.9	3.7	6.6	5.7	9.5	8.5	8.3	12.3	9.0
	Other	12.1	6.9	7.9	:	7.5	13.5	14.3	11.0	:	9.0	5.2	19.1	14.3	5.5	9.0	9.9	7.9	9.8	11.7	6.4	12.5	13.5	10.8	4.0	9.6	10.1
Men 25-54																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	47.6	37.3	57.1	:	37.6	31.2	21.6	31.4	51.8	32.3	44.0	20.6	57.8	34.6	48.9	58.5	41.5	34.0	46.2	43.9	47.4	59.5	42.1	29.4	54.4	40.4
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	6.3	6.2	3.1	:	5.7	4.8	4.5	5.7	9.1	6.0	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.2	1.9	2.7	7.4	7.5	5.1	3.6	5.4	2.0	5.0	4.6	8.0	4.9
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	14.2	33.2	10.2	:	30.0	20.5	21.8	17.6	17.9	17.5	18.8	32.1	12.7	38.6	16.7	13.1	15.4	15.3	21.9	29.3	21.3	9.5	20.4	35.9	12.1	20.3
	Epilepsy/Mental	7.2	16.2	18.8	:	21.2	25.6	31.9	31.1	15.0	23.6	30.4	28.0	12.6	16.0	23.4	19.5	18.1	26.9	12.1	18.7	15.5	16.0	21.6	18.3	16.2	21.8
	Other	24.7	7.0	10.8	:	5.5	17.9	20.2	14.1	6.2	20.6	3.0	17.2	14.0	7.7	9.2	6.2	17.6	16.3	14.7	4.5	10.4	13.0	10.8	11.8	9.2	12.5
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	57.5	44.6	66.1	:	50.1	36.8	26.4	49.5	:	49.1	49.7	26.7	75.4	19.0	35.1	65.2	59.3	48.2	48.9	41.6	51.6	49.5	41.2	25.2	25.3	48.2
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	4.7	10.9	6.5	:	12.8	7.5	7.2	7.6	:	9.1	9.2	11.3	0.0	6.1	0.0	5.3	9.4	4.3	8.1	11.7	6.5	10.8	8.1	7.6	35.8	7.8
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	16.6	36.8	11.8	:	30.4	34.2	41.1	21.9	:	25.8	33.1	30.7	13.0	56.8	40.9	11.7	18.4	25.3	30.8	34.1	27.6	19.1	36.0	53.7	15.9	27.8
	Epilepsy/Mental	11.1	3.3	11.7	:	4.1	12.4	12.7	12.0	:	8.1	4.8	12.6	2.9	15.0	12.6	9.7	5.7	13.7	3.1	8.6	5.4	10.6	7.9	8.5	14.1	8.6
	Other	10.1	4.4	4.0	:	2.6	9.0	12.6	9.0	:	7.9	3.2	18.7	8.7	3.1	11.4	8.1	7.2	8.5	9.0	4.1	8.9	10.0	6.7	5.0	8.9	7.6

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

		<i>% of people considerably/to some extent restricted</i>																									
Age/Sex/Restriction	Type	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR
Women 25-54																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	42.4	40.1	57.4	:	33.4	32.3	27.5	37.8	45.3	33.5	34.9	19.9	56.1	30.7	46.3	54.4	44.8	42.1	48.4	39.5	41.3	50.4	41.6	22.0	61.9	41.2
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	4.3	6.6	7.2	:	4.2	3.8	6.8	5.0	8.8	7.1	9.1	3.5	5.4	4.3	0.0	3.1	5.8	4.8	7.4	8.3	7.7	3.9	3.3	9.2	6.0	4.7
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	12.4	25.5	10.0	:	37.7	18.4	18.2	13.8	18.1	16.1	12.8	21.8	4.6	36.7	27.3	10.7	17.5	17.1	16.7	22.7	16.4	6.3	18.7	39.8	8.3	17.8
	Epilepsy/Mental	14.3	14.4	12.7	:	12.0	20.6	27.5	26.4	14.7	18.8	37.0	27.6	18.8	19.8	14.0	18.2	12.7	21.9	10.3	19.4	17.2	16.4	21.7	20.4	12.9	20.2
	Other	26.6	13.4	12.7	:	12.7	24.8	19.9	17.0	13.1	24.5	6.1	27.2	15.1	8.5	12.5	13.6	19.2	14.2	17.3	10.1	17.3	23.0	14.6	8.6	10.9	16.1
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	47.8	49.9	53.4	:	35.3	34.0	33.1	47.9	:	51.3	48.5	20.1	50.9	18.4	40.6	61.4	58.4	42.7	50.2	39.3	39.3	51.9	35.0	22.0	27.3	43.9
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.7	11.7	4.9	:	17.6	5.7	10.3	7.0	:	8.0	4.0	3.1	2.8	7.4	10.4	3.0	5.6	5.5	7.7	7.2	8.0	10.6	6.9	4.7	27.4	7.2
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	22.3	26.6	24.5	:	32.4	32.3	32.4	17.7	:	20.6	35.3	50.0	12.0	47.2	35.8	15.3	18.9	21.6	23.6	40.3	30.8	12.8	34.6	61.8	25.3	27.3
	Epilepsy/Mental	9.9	2.8	6.7	:	2.6	10.6	8.4	14.5	:	9.8	5.0	7.2	12.0	19.6	6.7	8.3	8.4	19.4	4.2	5.2	6.0	8.8	9.0	8.2	9.4	9.3
	Other	14.2	8.9	10.5	:	12.1	17.4	15.8	12.9	:	10.2	7.2	19.6	22.2	7.4	6.5	12.0	8.8	10.8	14.3	7.9	15.8	15.9	14.5	3.3	10.7	12.4
Total 55-64																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	53.5	37.1	53.4	:	41.1	35.2	24.8	49.0	46.8	37.0	36.0	20.4	61.9	34.0	40.4	60.2	47.8	51.8	42.5	46.6	46.1	55.0	45.8	25.2	61.9	45.1
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	3.7	4.0	4.3	:	5.0	3.9	4.3	5.1	7.1	4.3	6.3	4.6	0.5	2.8	9.5	3.8	8.1	5.4	2.7	3.7	2.7	4.8	3.5	6.6	6.5	4.1
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	17.3	44.0	22.5	:	40.8	37.5	46.8	28.0	28.2	37.2	37.0	56.7	25.5	48.3	31.9	19.4	25.4	23.3	37.9	42.3	32.4	17.0	31.8	54.1	16.6	32.0
	Epilepsy/Mental	8.3	5.6	8.7	:	1.7	9.6	9.8	7.6	8.7	8.1	11.4	6.7	2.9	7.8	18.2	7.1	5.2	8.4	2.9	4.2	5.3	6.6	8.4	4.1	6.9	7.6
	Other	17.2	9.4	11.0	:	11.4	13.7	14.3	10.4	9.2	13.5	9.4	11.5	9.2	7.1	0.0	9.5	13.5	11.1	14.0	3.3	13.5	16.4	10.4	10.0	8.1	11.2
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	53.1	45.9	43.7	:	48.0	39.4	23.9	53.6	:	47.7	48.0	16.0	52.6	16.8	41.4	55.3	55.0	50.1	43.9	39.1	41.0	53.6	42.5	18.4		44.6
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	4.2	5.9	5.0	:	2.1	3.6	4.5	5.0	:	5.9	3.3	3.0	5.2	2.2	0.0	2.7	4.2	5.2	4.4	3.8	3.1	8.0	5.8	1.8		4.9
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	30.0	41.5	33.1	:	43.7	46.4	57.3	26.5	:	35.1	39.9	57.8	29.8	71.2	47.7	31.2	29.5	30.4	38.4	50.4	43.5	22.8	38.8	73.7		38.7
	Epilepsy/Mental	2.1	1.8	11.2	:	4.4	3.3	4.6	6.1	:	4.4	4.3	8.2	6.0	4.8	6.2	4.2	2.6	7.4	3.5	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.4	4.4		4.1
	Other	10.6	4.9	7.0	:	1.7	7.2	9.6	8.8	:	6.9	4.5	15.0	6.5	5.0	4.7	6.6	8.7	6.9	9.7	4.9	10.2	13.1	9.6	1.6		7.7
Men 55-64																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	48.1	31.3	48.5	:	47.6	29.9	18.8	44.6	44.5	30.6	31.8	18.9	64.7	35.2	30.9	54.4	43.6	45.0	45.7	43.4	42.9	53.0	43.1	25.7	50.9	41.6
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	2.7	3.4	3.8	:	7.0	4.5	3.7	4.9	7.1	4.8	6.5	4.9	0.0	2.9	8.3	4.8	8.4	6.4	1.9	3.9	2.5	4.7	3.6	8.7	7.1	4.2
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	26.7	52.1	29.0	:	39.3	45.3	54.4	34.9	35.6	44.3	44.3	60.5	26.5	48.4	34.9	24.9	28.4	26.7	41.6	48.2	39.3	21.6	37.0	52.9	26.1	37.4
	Epilepsy/Mental	8.8	5.1	8.6	:	1.6	9.4	8.2	6.9	6.2	8.2	10.4	7.3	2.6	6.1	25.9	9.0	3.5	9.5	1.3	2.4	5.9	5.9	7.6	2.3	9.5	7.2
	Other	13.6	8.1	10.1	:	4.6	10.9	14.9	8.7	6.7	12.1	7.1	8.4	6.2	7.4	0.0	6.9	16.1	12.3	9.4	2.0	9.3	14.8	8.9	10.3	6.4	9.5
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	53.1	39.3	37.1	:	52.6	36.3	19.4	50.2	:	43.7	29.6	18.5	46.4	22.4	28.2	44.7	51.3	42.9	46.9	36.4	41.2	48.7	39.2	17.5	36.7	40.9
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	5.2	7.8	6.5	:	3.5	3.4	4.7	6.1	:	6.1	6.1	4.2	8.1	3.3	0.0	3.8	3.9	8.3	3.8	2.2	3.2	8.3	6.3	1.9	20.9	5.8
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	31.6	47.7	39.5	:	39.5	49.4	64.4	30.1	:	40.7	61.1	47.5	29.0	67.8	50.4	41.6	34.3	37.8	39.1	56.6	46.1	30.8	43.2	73.0	31.4	43.1
	Epilepsy/Mental	3.0	1.5	8.3	:	0.0	2.8	3.7	5.2	:	2.7	1.7	14.4	10.0	3.2	12.2	3.7	2.1	3.7	3.7	1.7	2.5	1.4	3.7	5.9	6.2	3.4
	Other	7.1	3.7	8.6	:	4.4	8.1	7.8	8.4	:	6.8	1.4	15.4	6.5	3.4	9.2	6.3	8.5	7.3	6.6	3.0	7.0	10.8	7.6	1.7	4.8	6.8
Women 55-64																											
Considerably	Arms/Legs/Back	58.7	43.5	56.9	:	35.9	43.8	32.1	54.6	48.8	43.2	41.9	21.8	56.9	32.6	53.4	65.8	52.3	57.2	39.0	50.0	49.4	56.7	49.9	24.8	70.2	48.9
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	4.9	4.7	4.7	:	3.4	3.0	5.2	5.3	7.1	3.8	5.9	4.4	1.7	2.7	11.3	2.8	7.8	4.6	3.6	3.4	2.8	4.9	3.5	5.0	6.0	4.0
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	8.4	34.8	18.0	:	42.0	25.0	37.2	19.0	21.9	30.3	26.9	53.5	23.6	48.2	27.7	14.0	22.3	20.6	34.0	35.7	25.4	13.3	24.6	55.1	9.5	26.1
	Epilepsy/Mental	7.7	6.1	8.8	:	1.8	10.1	11.5	8.5	10.8	8.0	12.8	6.2	4.2	9.6	7.6	5.3	6.9	7.5	4.5	6.2	4.6	7.3	9.8	5.3	5.0	8.1
	Other	20.3	10.8	11.7	:	16.9	18.1	14.0	12.5	11.3	14.8	12.5	14.1	13.6	6.8	0.0	12.1	10.7	10.0	19.0	4.7	17.7	17.8	12.2	9.8	9.3	12.9
Some extent	Arms/Legs/Back	53.3	51.3	51.4	:	45.3	42.5	27.2	56.5	:	51.2	59.8	14.0	61.9	13.4	55.1	72.6	58.5	55.2	41.5	41.6	40.7	58.3	46.4	19.1	24.1	47.7
	See/Hear/Speech/Skin	3.0	4.3	3.4	:	1.3	3.8	4.3	4.0	:	5.8	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	4.5	3.0	5.0	5.4	3.0	7.8	5.2	1.8	22.0	4.1
	Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	28.4	36.5	25.6	:	46.3	43.6	52.2	23.6	:	30.2	26.2	65.8	32.2	73.3	44.9	14.4	24.9	25.1	37.9	44.7	41.2	15.1	33.8	74.1	37.3	34.9
	Epilepsy/Mental	0.8	2.1	14.6	:	7.0	3.8	5.3	6.8	:	5.9	6.0	3.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.0	3.2	10.1	3.3	1.6	2.1	3.5	2.8	3.5	0.0	4.7
	Other	14.5	5.9	5.0	:	0.0	6.4	10.9	9.2	:	6.9	6.5	14.7	5.9	6.1	0.0	7.0	8.9	6.6	12.4	6.7	12.9	15.2	11.8	1.6	16.5	8.5

Source: LFS

Table 11 Effect of different types of disability on those who are restricted by broad age group, 2002

Sex/Age/Type	Restriction	% of people reporting each type of disability																									
		BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR
16-64																											
Total																											
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	25.2	26.3	57.3	:	23.1	53.6	30.1	58.4	65.0	39.3	31.3	70.6	26.8	94.5	53.4	39.4	20.6	41.9	56.2	57.8	37.8	33.4	52.3	43.6	94.2	45.4
	To some extent	52.2	51.6	24.2	:	26.7	29.1	44.7	29.2	0.0	41.1	57.0	26.8	25.9	5.2	28.7	24.6	45.2	45.0	36.0	40.1	46.4	33.0	19.5	42.3	5.8	30.9
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	13.1	10.5	26.4	:	10.5	34.3	15.2	44.7	31.0	29.7	32.2	45.3	9.3	83.4	46.1	18.1	19.7	23.7	42.0	45.9	20.0	9.1	23.4	48.4	60.8	23.9
	To some extent	26.4	32.4	19.8	:	18.9	24.0	28.4	24.5	0.0	33.1	45.1	33.7	5.8	13.7	18.2	13.4	30.9	23.9	33.9	46.3	36.2	21.3	19.8	34.9	39.2	24.5
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	13.9	23.1	26.4	:	20.7	30.6	20.0	46.4	44.9	38.6	18.6	61.0	17.1	85.5	27.3	21.6	18.0	27.7	45.7	44.7	17.0	13.3	24.3	30.8	79.5	28.9
	To some extent	40.7	38.7	20.1	:	21.7	23.1	40.4	20.6	0.0	31.7	40.3	32.5	17.7	12.7	30.8	14.5	36.8	38.5	33.5	46.8	30.4	21.9	16.4	54.9	20.5	24.9
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	28.6	63.0	62.1	:	45.1	69.6	61.0	72.5	72.3	63.7	73.1	77.2	57.0	89.3	63.9	43.1	45.3	46.6	74.0	78.9	50.6	37.8	69.5	63.2	84.1	62.7
	To some extent	43.6	22.7	19.2	:	15.0	15.6	28.7	16.6	0.0	21.1	20.3	15.1	27.5	7.9	18.2	13.1	37.6	36.0	20.2	18.8	29.8	24.2	12.7	30.0	15.9	18.5
Other	Considerably	37.1	38.0	55.6	:	41.1	56.6	37.5	61.3	54.0	61.2	36.2	67.1	33.2	93.5	42.9	26.1	37.2	47.8	57.7	53.3	29.7	36.7	41.4	69.3	87.1	44.9
	To some extent	34.3	34.5	18.7	:	24.6	17.5	35.6	19.3	0.0	20.8	48.2	29.0	28.9	6.2	28.2	14.3	33.4	29.7	25.9	41.6	33.6	28.3	15.4	23.0	12.9	20.7
Men																											
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	23.6	27.5	52.9	:	23.4	57.7	34.1	60.6	61.9	37.2	42.6	68.4	25.0	94.7	57.3	36.5	20.5	40.8	57.9	62.6	36.9	32.3	52.6	49.6	91.4	45.4
	To some extent	52.4	48.3	23.7	:	26.3	27.8	41.5	27.1	:	41.0	49.1	30.0	25.2	4.9	23.7	27.2	43.2	45.7	33.6	35.0	45.7	29.8	19.3	37.2	8.6	30.0
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	12.8	10.2	14.5	:	9.4	40.5	17.4	43.4	28.3	26.0	27.2	34.0	8.7	83.9	56.0	15.7	18.9	28.0	41.0	42.6	18.1	6.5	24.6	41.4	56.2	23.3
	To some extent	28.1	33.4	23.1	:	16.0	22.5	28.0	22.4	:	33.1	49.7	38.5	6.2	14.5	:	15.4	31.8	26.6	34.6	53.6	33.6	19.1	18.1	35.4	43.8	24.0
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	14.1	25.4	25.3	:	21.1	35.9	24.3	51.3	42.3	37.6	22.7	70.3	20.4	87.2	25.9	21.8	17.6	27.1	47.9	50.8	19.9	12.1	27.0	33.6	81.9	31.0
	To some extent	34.7	39.8	16.4	:	21.0	21.0	39.5	18.0	:	30.7	38.1	25.8	17.3	11.3	31.3	16.1	35.0	38.2	32.6	41.1	27.7	21.8	15.8	50.6	18.1	23.3
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	25.2	67.3	65.1	:	53.0	77.1	64.4	77.0	74.2	66.9	78.4	72.6	65.7	90.3	66.8	41.2	50.4	55.9	78.2	77.3	52.1	35.5	71.1	63.7	78.5	65.1
	To some extent	49.6	24.7	20.6	:	9.8	13.5	26.9	13.2	:	17.6	16.4	18.3	27.7	7.2	21.0	14.7	31.3	28.3	16.7	19.6	28.0	24.8	13.0	26.0	21.5	17.3
Other	Considerably	42.1	42.7	57.2	:	41.1	64.5	51.0	66.1	48.9	62.2	40.8	61.3	40.9	96.1	41.3	18.8	42.5	54.5	59.6	55.8	36.7	30.6	50.2	72.2	84.6	49.8
	To some extent	32.5	33.1	18.2	:	32.5	15.6	33.3	17.1	:	20.9	42.1	34.6	33.0	3.4	33.9	16.7	31.6	26.7	21.7	35.9	35.3	25.9	14.7	21.9	15.4	20.1
Women																											
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	27.2	25.4	61.1	:	22.9	49.5	27.2	56.1	68.0	41.3	21.4	72.8	30.2	94.2	48.9	42.1	20.7	42.7	54.4	53.2	38.8	34.3	51.9	38.4	96.1	45.3
	To some extent	51.9	54.2	24.6	:	27.1	30.5	47.0	31.4	:	41.1	64.0	23.7	27.4	5.6	34.5	22.3	47.4	44.6	38.6	44.9	47.3	35.5	19.7	46.8	3.9	31.7
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	13.4	10.8	38.8	:	11.5	26.7	13.6	46.7	33.7	34.4	39.5	61.9	10.1	82.9	34.9	21.1	20.8	19.8	42.7	48.5	21.8	11.6	22.0	54.7	66.5	24.6
	To some extent	24.5	31.4	16.3	:	21.5	25.9	28.7	27.5	:	33.2	38.4	26.7	5.3	12.9	38.6	10.9	29.5	21.4	33.3	40.6	38.5	23.5	22.0	34.4	33.5	25.0
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	13.6	20.6	27.6	:	20.4	23.6	15.3	38.7	47.8	40.1	12.8	52.9	11.7	83.8	29.2	21.4	18.6	28.3	42.8	38.1	14.0	14.8	21.0	28.9	76.1	26.5
	To some extent	49.0	37.5	24.2	:	22.2	25.7	41.4	24.8	:	33.2	43.4	38.3	18.4	14.0	30.1	12.6	39.2	38.9	34.7	52.9	33.1	22.1	17.1	57.8	23.9	26.6
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	32.1	59.4	59.3	:	33.0	60.3	56.3	66.7	70.8	60.2	67.0	82.5	49.2	88.5	57.5	45.0	39.0	39.2	69.8	80.6	49.3	39.5	67.9	62.8	90.9	60.2
	To some extent	37.6	21.0	18.0	:	22.9	18.2	31.1	21.0	:	24.9	24.9	11.3	27.3	8.5	11.9	11.6	45.6	42.1	23.7	18.0	31.6	23.7	12.5	33.5	9.1	19.8
Other	Considerably	32.9	35.5	54.6	:	41.1	50.5	28.0	57.0	56.6	60.4	33.1	70.9	26.9	91.2	45.3	30.6	31.8	42.4	56.3	52.3	26.7	40.7	36.3	67.2	88.8	41.6
	To some extent	35.8	35.2	19.1	:	21.5	19.0	37.3	21.2	:	20.6	52.2	25.3	25.4	8.8	19.1	12.9	35.3	32.1	29.1	43.9	32.9	30.0	15.8	23.7	11.2	21.2
16-24																											
Total																											
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	26.1	21.9	15.5	:	35.0	50.5	49.9	47.2	53.7	40.1	29.0	90.1	26.3	86.1	83.8	25.2	20.5	25.5	44.8	65.4	11.6	15.7	35.0	80.3	83.4	31.5
	To some extent	45.1	39.3	44.3	:	9.8	31.8	31.2	30.7	0.0	32.9	45.2	6.8	44.0	13.9	16.2	34.3	32.8	47.0	30.4	21.2	53.0	48.5	23.9	19.7	16.6	33.2
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	10.9	5.8	5.0	:	15.4	19.9	9.9	17.5	30.2	15.9	0.0	16.5	20.5	64.8	100.0	6.1	10.3	8.3	53.5	62.7	8.9	10.5	14.3	54.0	42.7	12.5
	To some extent	30.9	40.8	44.7	:	17.3	24.2	20.0	38.4	0.0	47.1	100.0	83.5	3.5	35.2	0.0	12.1	28.1	30.0	24.9	24.1	43.5	14.3	25.4	46.0	57.3	29.4
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	9.4	13.3	11.5	:	0.0	10.4	24.5	9.5	43.9	23.6	19.3	42.4	0.0	51.1	19.3	4.9	0.0	10.7	28.4	21.6	3.5	8.3	10.2	14.5	53.8	10.2
	To some extent	46.2	43.0	34.0	:	19.6	22.7	40.8	25.4	0.0	37.7	48.2	27.4	0.0	48.9	29.7	5.6	27.4	32.4	41.3	60.2	38.9	26.3	20.3	82.6	46.2	24.6
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	54.2	61.8	38.1	:	67.8	67.5	69.8	65.0	66.5	70.9	79.7	91.2	70.1	85.9	76.7	37.7	42.8	44.6	70.0	91.0	32.2	22.7	64.6	78.2	57.9	60.9
	To some extent	22.9	26.2	21.6	:	11.1	10.8	25.5	22.4	0.0	13.8	20.3	8.8	9.1	8.4	23.3	11.5	44.7	35.8	19.1	9.0	47.0	45.3	16.4	20.0	42.1	19.9
Other	Considerably	36.1	54.3	2.7	:	31.4	52.5	24.9	47.5	46.3	55.1	0.0	23.3	36.4	100.0	65.3	16.9	25.9	54.9	37.0	29.4	7.5	15.0	32.3	100.0	68.8	32.4
	To some extent	36.7	29.9	70.0	:	68.6	19.3	34.6	18.4	0.0	28.9	100.0	50.6	40.1	0.0	0.0	16.0	27.2	17.7	23.5	44.2	40.0	32.5	19.2	0.0	31.2	22.9

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Sex/Age/Type	Restriction	% of people reporting each type of disability																											
		BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR		
Men																													
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	37.8	21.8	16.5	:	:	50.8	57.3	51.8	56.7	37.5	52.2	88.8	13.7	87.7	74.7	26.4	22.9	26.4	50.4	85.5	16.1	9.1	44.7	100.0	79.4	36.5		
	To some extent	35.2	32.6	41.6	:	:	29.9	27.3	26.5	:	32.8	34.5	4.9	52.5	12.3	25.3	23.1	16.8	44.4	29.6	:	43.7	45.3	19.3	:	20.6	27.6		
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	6.6	6.1	:	:	:	26.9	12.6	12.9	33.8	6.8	:	35.7	30.8	64.0	100.0	5.5	9.9	7.5	62.1	63.9	7.3	8.7	16.3	49.4	45.9	11.8		
	To some extent	43.6	41.2	47.6	:	:	14.0	22.4	16.7	40.8	:	58.6	:	64.3	:	36.0	:	4.4	34.3	38.4	12.0	36.1	42.2	14.3	21.6	50.6	54.1	30.5	
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	4.6	7.7	11.5	:	:	10.6	32.4	4.1	43.3	28.6	25.3	67.1	:	52.2	:	6.4	:	13.6	29.3	11.6	2.1	3.0	12.4	:	47.6	11.2		
	To some extent	43.0	57.0	30.8	:	:	32.9	27.1	48.1	24.1	:	42.2	52.0	:	:	47.8	36.8	8.0	24.7	32.7	48.9	70.5	37.7	28.1	19.7	78.6	52.4	25.1	
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	83.0	46.2	27.5	:	:	67.8	83.8	74.9	67.4	69.6	73.5	66.7	100.0	61.6	90.0	50.0	40.9	42.7	43.8	89.7	90.4	28.3	24.6	66.8	85.9	44.8	63.6	
	To some extent	:	38.7	33.1	:	:	11.1	6.7	21.7	21.8	:	16.3	33.3	:	11.6	10.0	50.0	8.1	41.5	34.8	10.3	9.6	44.0	48.7	18.7	14.1	55.2	20.5	
Other	Considerably	56.2	57.4	:	:	:	31.4	63.1	33.5	54.7	58.9	61.5	:	27.3	25.1	100.0	100.0	10.2	23.2	58.0	35.6	:	15.5	15.9	36.5	100.0	70.3	36.8	
	To some extent	29.4	39.5	100.0	:	:	68.6	20.3	24.2	22.0	:	25.3	100.0	42.2	67.6	:	:	16.8	19.3	19.3	16.7	:	23.4	30.6	21.4	:	29.7	23.8	
Women																													
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	13.1	22.0	14.4	:	:	55.2	49.9	34.6	39.1	51.0	43.8	:	91.3	43.0	82.6	100.0	24.4	17.5	24.4	32.4	38.5	6.8	19.6	26.6	:	86.4	26.5	
	To some extent	56.0	51.0	47.2	:	:	15.4	35.1	39.1	38.2	:	33.1	58.6	8.7	32.7	17.4	:	42.4	52.3	50.3	32.1	49.6	62.9	50.4	27.9	100.0	13.6	38.9	
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	16.1	5.4	14.0	:	:	24.5	12.4	7.7	25.4	27.2	27.7	:	:	7.8	67.3	:	6.6	10.9	9.4	43.1	60.2	10.7	12.5	12.3	58.1	38.9	13.4	
	To some extent	15.2	40.2	39.4	:	:	19.2	26.1	22.7	34.2	:	32.2	100.0	100.0	7.8	32.7	:	18.7	17.2	19.1	40.5	:	45.0	14.3	29.2	41.9	61.1	28.2	
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	15.1	21.3	11.4	:	:	10.3	9.9	14.8	44.5	15.9	:	16.5	:	49.9	100.0	3.6	:	8.1	26.2	37.9	4.7	14.4	8.1	16.8	60.1	9.3		
	To some extent	49.9	22.9	37.7	:	:	7.7	17.8	27.3	26.6	:	30.9	36.1	56.2	:	50.1	:	3.5	31.0	32.1	21.5	43.4	39.8	24.2	20.9	83.2	39.9	24.0	
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	:	74.9	46.6	:	:	46.0	58.6	60.5	61.7	67.9	100.0	71.6	100.0	82.4	100.0	34.6	43.2	45.8	53.2	92.0	35.6	21.6	61.9	69.3	76.2	57.6		
	To some extent	66.1	15.8	12.3	:	:	16.1	33.9	23.5	:	11.2	:	28.4	:	7.1	:	14.8	56.8	37.1	26.6	8.0	49.6	43.2	13.6	26.9	23.8	19.2		
Other	Considerably	11.1	51.4	4.4	:	:	40.3	18.0	37.0	41.4	47.5	:	:	52.9	100.0	:	20.6	29.2	51.7	38.8	39.9	4.7	13.5	28.7	100.0	67.8	28.5		
	To some extent	45.7	21.3	51.3	:	:	18.3	42.9	13.3	:	33.1	:	100.0	:	:	:	15.5	36.7	16.0	32.7	60.1	45.7	35.7	17.3	:	32.2	22.2		
25-54																													
Total																													
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	24.0	26.9	57.1	:	:	18.4	53.4	29.5	51.6	61.5	35.3	31.8	66.0	24.8	94.6	56.4	36.4	16.8	36.4	53.5	56.4	30.4	32.2	50.0	43.4	93.5	42.2	
	To some extent	52.1	50.0	25.0	:	:	24.7	30.6	45.7	33.2	0.0	43.1	53.8	30.6	28.2	5.3	27.8	27.8	42.9	48.1	37.4	41.4	50.7	32.0	21.4	43.6	6.5	32.4	
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	14.2	11.2	29.0	:	:	7.1	32.7	14.1	41.6	28.8	28.4	26.6	41.1	9.7	83.0	13.3	16.5	15.3	21.2	42.0	43.0	19.4	6.8	23.0	44.8	57.7	23.0	
	To some extent	25.9	29.9	12.9	:	:	24.7	25.3	28.4	25.1	0.0	29.9	43.5	41.8	2.9	14.7	36.3	16.1	31.9	19.4	35.8	50.4	35.5	24.4	19.7	40.6	42.3	24.3	
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	14.8	22.5	22.8	:	:	21.7	26.8	17.8	39.0	41.2	30.8	14.7	60.2	11.1	86.6	25.2	19.5	16.0	24.2	39.1	42.3	11.4	10.0	20.9	31.1	76.8	25.2	
	To some extent	39.2	36.5	18.9	:	:	22.9	23.3	40.5	21.6	0.0	34.1	42.2	36.1	14.4	11.6	29.4	15.1	33.9	38.6	36.3	46.6	28.9	21.4	17.8	53.3	23.2	24.8	
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	25.6	65.8	67.4	:	:	44.9	69.7	61.1	74.1	70.2	63.4	76.4	80.7	57.7	89.0	60.6	44.0	45.8	46.7	77.1	76.6	50.2	37.8	69.0	61.5	88.3	62.7	
	To some extent	46.7	19.8	16.2	:	:	10.1	17.6	26.8	15.3	0.0	21.3	16.0	11.5	25.1	8.5	18.6	14.4	37.1	36.3	16.7	20.4	28.7	23.5	12.8	29.1	11.7	18.3	
Other	Considerably	38.2	33.9	55.4	:	:	34.0	56.3	39.0	60.4	52.9	61.2	28.1	70.9	32.5	93.4	56.7	25.5	37.9	44.4	56.0	56.7	24.0	37.0	39.6	64.2	87.2	43.5	
	To some extent	33.1	34.2	15.9	:	:	31.9	18.6	34.7	19.6	0.0	19.6	49.4	24.3	31.2	6.2	30.8	16.2	30.7	31.8	27.3	38.3	35.5	27.6	15.7	28.7	12.8	20.9	
Men																													
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	22.5	27.5	53.6	:	:	19.0	56.1	32.4	52.5	57.6	33.9	39.7	65.4	22.1	95.1	59.0	32.4	17.3	34.6	54.3	61.7	30.0	31.7	47.4	50.8	91.0	40.7	
	To some extent	51.9	47.5	23.3	:	:	26.8	28.7	42.1	31.2	:	42.5	50.2	34.6	28.0	4.8	21.9	31.1	41.5	49.5	35.3	35.6	50.0	28.4	21.7	37.9	9.0	32.2	
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	16.1	10.9	16.1	:	:	8.7	36.1	16.3	43.2	25.6	24.1	18.4	25.8	8.5	84.9	34.4	11.6	15.7	29.1	38.7	32.7	17.3	3.6	23.5	29.8	51.3	22.0	
	To some extent	23.3	27.5	12.6	:	:	20.5	24.7	28.2	21.5	:	30.1	49.8	54.6	:	15.1	:	19.7	33.2	16.8	37.6	64.3	32.0	21.5	18.0	43.2	48.7	23.1	
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	14.5	23.5	24.1	:	:	21.4	29.2	21.0	41.8	36.6	27.9	19.9	69.7	15.3	86.6	23.9	17.8	15.6	22.8	41.0	51.8	13.3	9.1	20.7	35.6	78.3	25.5	
	To some extent	32.4	37.5	10.4	:	:	23.0	21.2	42.4	19.6	:	33.7	39.1	27.2	15.1	11.8	30.3	13.8	31.3	38.1	35.4	36.8	26.4	19.6	17.0	46.4	21.7	23.2	
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	18.6	71.7	74.4	:	:	47.3	75.8	62.6	79.0	72.7	66.1	79.1	74.5	79.2	89.3	65.6	41.1	52.9	55.3	80.9	74.9	51.5	35.2	70.3	60.3	84.4	64.9	
	To some extent	54.4	20.9	17.3	:	:	9.7	16.0	26.7	11.5	:	18.7	13.9	13.7	17.5	7.7	18.2	17.7	28.0	28.4	12.7	21.0	27.3	25.2	12.1	24.3	15.6	17.0	
Other	Considerably	40.7	36.6	65.0	:	:	42.9	65.2	52.8	65.5	48.1	62.3	31.4	66.8	46.5	95.5	54.3	16.7	45.0	51.9	60.0	60.9	31.7	29.1	48.1	70.9	82.9	48.8	
	To some extent	31.8	33.1	9.0	:	:	21.5	14.3	35.1	15.7	:	19.6	37.0	29.7	28.0	3.6	34.8	18.7	31.0	27.1	22.4	33.8	41.5	23.9	13.8	26.4	17.1	19.7	

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Sex/Age/Type	Restriction	% of people reporting each type of disability																									
		BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR
Women																											
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	26.2	26.4	60.2	:	17.8	50.4	27.1	50.7	65.8	36.9	21.9	66.8	30.4	94.1	52.3	40.3	16.3	37.9	52.6	51.1	31.0	32.6	52.7	36.9	95.4	43.7
	To some extent	52.3	52.0	26.6	:	22.5	32.7	48.7	35.4	:	43.8	58.4	26.4	28.6	5.8	37.2	24.6	44.7	46.9	39.6	47.1	51.6	34.9	21.1	48.6	4.6	32.5
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	12.2	11.4	40.4	:	5.7	28.5	12.7	39.4	32.3	33.9	39.8	64.0	10.8	81.8	:	22.5	14.6	15.2	45.0	50.3	21.3	9.6	22.3	57.0	66.9	23.9
	To some extent	28.7	32.0	13.1	:	28.6	26.1	28.6	30.2	:	29.8	33.2	22.5	5.7	14.5	59.2	11.7	29.6	21.4	34.1	40.6	38.6	27.0	21.8	38.4	33.1	25.6
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	15.1	21.5	21.9	:	22.0	24.0	14.5	34.8	45.9	35.0	8.7	50.4	4.9	86.5	26.6	21.3	16.4	25.4	36.5	33.7	9.5	11.2	21.1	28.1	75.1	24.9
	To some extent	47.9	35.5	25.5	:	22.7	25.8	38.5	24.6	:	34.7	45.8	45.4	13.4	11.4	28.3	16.4	37.3	39.1	37.5	55.4	31.3	23.6	18.6	57.7	24.9	26.6
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	32.3	60.7	60.7	:	41.0	62.0	59.1	67.5	68.3	60.1	72.7	87.9	44.8	88.7	49.9	46.6	36.0	39.8	72.5	78.6	49.1	39.8	67.9	62.5	92.6	60.5
	To some extent	39.4	18.9	15.2	:	10.9	19.6	27.0	20.4	:	24.4	18.8	9.0	29.7	9.0	19.3	11.6	49.7	42.7	21.4	19.6	29.9	22.2	13.4	33.2	7.4	19.5
Other	Considerably	36.2	32.8	50.1	:	31.0	50.1	29.1	55.8	55.1	60.3	25.8	73.6	22.0	91.8	60.0	30.8	31.7	38.4	52.6	54.9	20.9	41.1	35.4	59.5	90.4	40.3
	To some extent	34.1	34.6	19.6	:	35.4	21.6	34.4	23.2	:	19.5	58.6	20.9	33.7	8.2	25.3	14.6	30.5	35.7	31.4	40.1	33.1	29.6	16.7	30.2	9.6	21.7
55-64 Total																											
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	29.0	26.0	65.6	:	30.9	54.4	29.8	67.1	77.8	44.7	30.8	71.9	31.7	94.6	44.6	49.7	27.7	50.1	63.3	60.0	54.4	41.8	59.2	42.6	96.5	52.8
	To some extent	53.9	55.6	18.6	:	31.8	26.6	44.0	24.5	0.0	39.0	63.2	26.9	19.1	4.9	31.7	14.8	50.8	41.1	33.7	39.0	38.1	30.7	15.2	40.8	3.5	27.9
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	11.5	12.7	40.2	:	14.7	50.4	21.3	58.5	39.8	38.0	51.4	54.6	2.0	87.7	75.7	29.4	36.9	38.8	37.6	49.9	34.3	14.2	32.9	56.0	80.6	34.1
	To some extent	24.1	32.0	16.3	:	5.5	20.1	33.9	19.3	0.0	35.8	41.9	16.8	14.9	7.1	0.0	6.9	30.4	31.6	31.3	40.3	31.5	17.7	15.3	20.4	19.4	21.8
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	13.2	25.0	35.1	:	22.0	42.2	21.6	59.8	51.8	46.0	22.7	62.1	31.6	84.9	31.7	32.7	22.1	36.0	55.9	50.0	28.8	21.0	36.1	31.2	87.0	38.5
	To some extent	42.6	40.8	17.9	:	20.8	22.8	40.4	18.9	0.0	29.4	37.7	30.1	26.2	13.1	32.9	17.1	41.0	39.8	29.1	46.1	30.4	21.3	12.2	55.7	13.0	24.9
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	46.9	53.7	59.7	:	21.4	70.7	54.2	70.1	85.3	62.2	59.0	56.9	40.7	91.4	66.5	41.6	44.7	46.9	61.7	76.2	65.5	48.2	77.0	40.5	96.5	63.8
	To some extent	22.6	30.1	26.6	:	47.6	10.5	38.6	18.8	0.0	22.9	34.7	33.0	59.3	5.8	15.8	7.9	36.2	34.9	38.3	23.8	22.4	13.8	8.5	56.9	3.5	18.4
Other	Considerably	32.9	40.8	67.5	:	53.8	59.4	36.8	65.8	59.9	62.4	51.9	61.8	33.6	93.1	0.0	34.5	38.7	53.1	66.2	46.2	47.2	46.9	50.0	74.3	91.6	52.5
	To some extent	38.1	36.7	14.8	:	7.1	13.7	37.8	18.7	0.0	21.6	38.2	38.2	16.9	6.9	28.6	7.7	39.4	28.1	23.6	53.8	28.0	28.2	12.8	15.7	8.4	19.5
Men																											
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	26.0	28.4	59.3	:	33.9	61.6	34.4	71.4	78.6	42.8	49.5	67.1	33.6	94.4	49.5	50.2	27.6	52.2	66.2	62.2	54.3	39.3	62.7	44.3	93.7	55.4
	To some extent	57.9	52.4	20.6	:	27.0	25.8	42.0	22.2	:	39.5	48.3	30.2	15.6	4.7	27.6	16.7	50.3	39.9	30.8	37.0	37.2	29.4	15.1	37.9	6.3	26.2
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	7.8	12.5	28.9	:	17.7	62.8	22.8	53.2	34.5	37.6	50.3	43.2	:	87.7	61.0	30.2	35.9	38.0	39.3	64.8	33.9	11.7	33.5	63.2	78.4	33.9
	To some extent	30.0	42.1	22.3	:	6.5	16.5	35.0	18.4	:	30.9	49.7	17.1	19.4	7.7	:	9.7	25.6	39.2	34.6	26.2	30.7	16.7	15.8	17.8	21.6	22.2
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	15.6	30.0	29.6	:	23.5	50.9	26.4	66.2	51.0	46.2	25.0	70.9	32.8	88.8	35.2	33.1	21.4	34.8	60.4	52.7	32.6	20.0	41.0	31.7	89.9	41.7
	To some extent	37.4	40.4	18.3	:	17.1	19.2	37.1	15.7	:	27.5	36.0	25.6	23.3	9.7	31.0	22.3	40.0	39.4	25.8	43.9	27.2	23.3	12.7	55.1	10.1	23.2
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	51.2	66.8	55.8	:	100.0	77.6	63.8	74.5	88.8	67.2	85.3	52.4	28.3	94.2	72.0	41.3	43.9	69.2	44.6	67.4	69.1	43.3	79.3	22.4	94.2	67.4
	To some extent	35.0	28.6	24.2	:	:	7.9	33.8	15.4	:	14.3	14.7	47.6	71.7	3.8	20.7	6.8	39.4	21.6	55.4	32.6	20.7	8.7	10.4	71.3	5.8	15.4
Other	Considerably	36.7	46.2	53.1	:	43.7	63.8	50.8	70.6	48.1	62.1	83.1	54.2	36.1	96.6	:	30.0	43.3	58.9	67.8	48.3	49.9	44.8	60.1	73.3	93.4	57.0
	To some extent	38.7	30.6	20.5	:	30.6	16.4	31.5	18.7	:	22.6	16.9	45.8	24.3	3.4	39.7	11.1	35.1	28.0	21.5	51.7	26.5	26.7	13.6	14.9	6.6	19.6
Women																											
Arms/Legs/Back	Considerably	31.8	24.3	69.9	:	28.4	48.3	27.0	63.0	77.1	46.1	22.2	75.9	28.7	94.7	41.4	49.3	27.9	49.0	60.0	58.0	54.5	44.0	54.8	41.3	98.1	50.4
	To some extent	50.3	57.9	17.2	:	36.0	27.3	45.1	26.7	:	38.6	70.2	24.1	24.5	5.1	34.4	13.4	51.2	41.8	36.9	40.7	38.9	31.9	15.4	43.1	1.9	29.5
See/Hear/Speech/Skin	Considerably	15.9	12.8	51.7	:	11.4	34.1	20.0	66.2	45.8	38.4	53.2	72.6	8.6	87.7	100.0	28.3	38.0	39.7	36.7	38.3	34.7	16.9	32.0	48.3	82.6	34.4
	To some extent	16.9	23.6	10.2	:	4.5	24.9	32.9	20.5	:	42.1	29.6	16.3	:	6.4	:	2.4	35.7	22.6	29.5	51.3	32.3	19.0	14.5	23.2	17.4	21.3
Chest/Heart/Stomach/Diabetes	Considerably	8.8	19.5	44.2	:	21.0	28.2	16.0	48.4	53.0	45.6	18.8	55.3	29.4	81.3	27.1	32.0	23.2	37.4	50.9	46.4	24.3	22.5	27.5	30.8	81.6	34.1
	To some extent	51.9	41.4	17.2	:	23.3	28.6	44.1	24.6	:	32.2	40.6	33.7	31.6	16.3	35.4	8.1	42.4	40.3	32.9	49.1	34.1	18.1	11.4	56.2	18.4	27.4
Epilepsy/Mental	Considerably	41.9	45.4	62.8	:	13.2	62.3	46.6	66.2	83.6	57.9	43.9	61.6	100.0	89.6	48.9	42.0	45.2	35.4	70.3	82.1	61.3	52.1	74.4	53.2	100.0	60.5
	To some extent	8.0	31.1	28.5	:	52.6	13.6	42.5	21.9	:	30.3	46.1	17.4	:	7.1	:	9.8	34.5	41.8	29.7	17.9	24.4	17.9	6.3	46.8	:	21.1
Other	Considerably	30.3	37.1	80.8	:	56.8	55.7	27.4	62.0	68.4	62.7	40.2	66.0	31.6	89.5	:	37.7	32.6	48.5	65.3	45.3	45.9	48.6	42.2	75.0	90.7	49.1
	To some extent	37.8	40.9	9.5	:	:	11.5	42.1	18.6	:	20.7	46.2	34.0	10.8	10.5	:	5.4	44.9	28.1	24.7	54.7	28.7	29.3	12.2	16.4	9.3	19.4

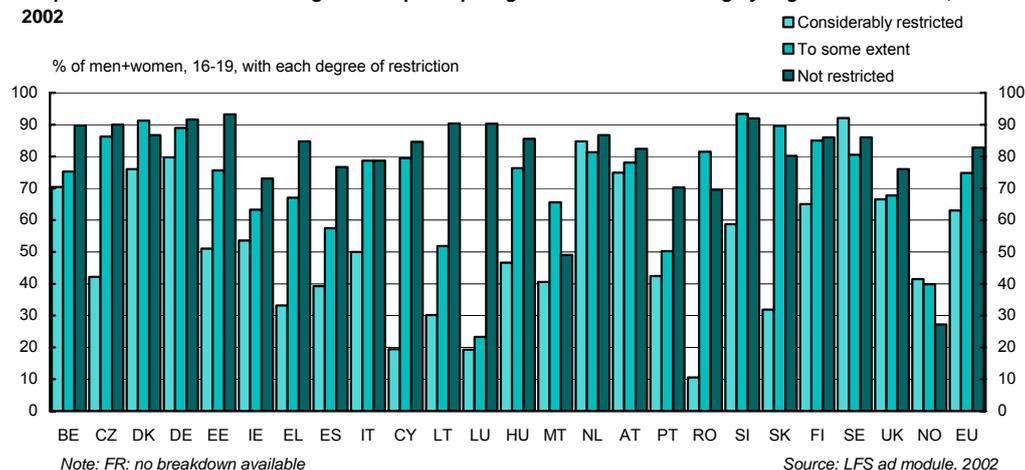
Source: LFS

CHAPTER 4 > ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVELS

PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION OR TRAINING OF YOUNG PEOPLE

According to the LFS *ad hoc* module, young people under 25 who are restricted in the kind or amount of work they can do or in their mobility to and from work are less likely to be in education or training than those who are not restricted. In the EU as a whole, around 63% of those aged 16-19 – ie above the age of compulsory schooling – who were considerably restricted in their ability to work participated in education or training in 2002 (specifically in the four week preceding the survey) as compared with 75% of those who were limited to some extent and 83% of those who were not restricted at all (Fig. 15 and Table 12 – the totals for the EU exclude France where there is no distinction made between those who are considerably restricted and those who are restricted to some extent).

15 Proportion of men and women aged 16-19 participating in education or training by degree of restriction, 2002

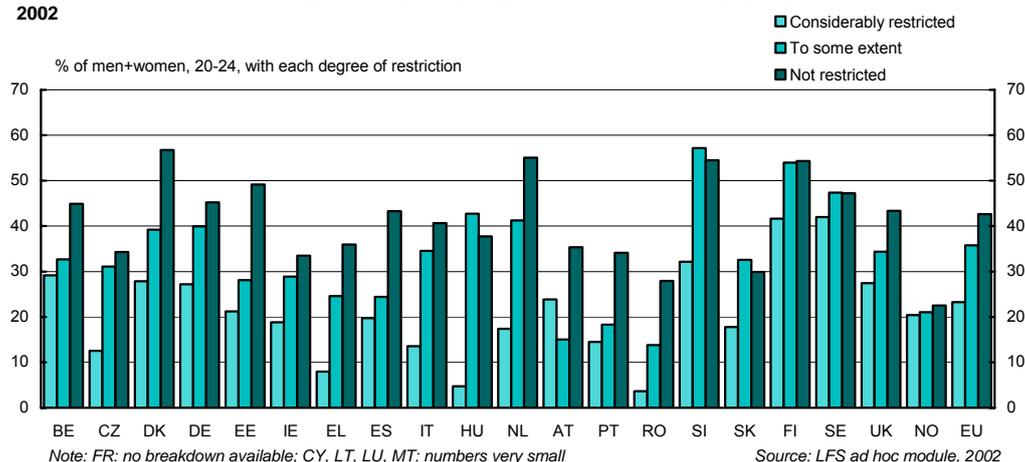


The effect of restrictions on participation in education seems to be more pronounced for women than for men in this age group. While the proportion of men who were considerably restricted and in education or training was just over 17 percentage points less than the proportion of those without restrictions (just over 65% as against almost 83%), for women, the difference was some 23 percentage points (61.5% as against 85%)

Although the relative number of 16-19 year-olds with considerable restrictions who were in education or training was less than the relative number of those without restrictions in all EU Member States, with the sole exception of Sweden – though also Norway – the difference between the two varies markedly across countries. In Romania, Lithuania, Cyprus and Luxembourg, therefore, the proportion who were considerably restricted and in education or training was around 60 percentage points or more below that for those without restrictions and in Greece, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, around 50 percentage points, or slightly less, below. By contrast, in Malta, the Netherlands, Austria and the UK, the difference was under 10 percentage points. (It should be emphasised that in many countries, the number in this age group who are considerably restricted is very small and, accordingly, the results of the analysis need to be interpreted with caution, especially as regards the precise scale of participation in education or training.)

The pattern is similar for young people aged 20-24, ie the age when people typically go to university or undertake more advanced training. Among these, just over 23% of those with considerable restrictions on their ability to work were involved in education or training in the EU as opposed to almost 36% of those with some restrictions and almost 43% of those who were not restricted at all (Fig. 16). For this age group, the difference between the proportion of those with restrictions who are in education or training and that of those without was slightly larger for men (20 percentage points) than for women (just over 18 percentage points).

16 Proportion of men and women aged 20-24 participating in education or training by degree of restriction, 2002



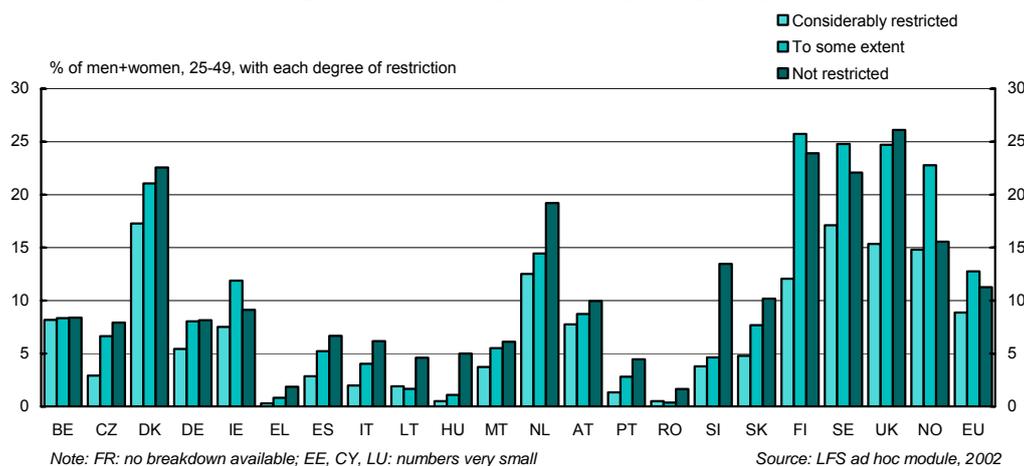
Again the difference varies between countries, with only Malta having a larger proportion of those who are considerably restricted in education or training than those who are not restricted, though the numbers concerned are very small. Elsewhere, the difference ranges from over 30 percentage points in Lithuania, Hungary and the Netherlands to only 5 percentage points in Sweden but with the difference being under 15 percentage points only in Ireland, Austria, Slovakia and Finland.

Participation in continuing training of those aged 25 and over

For the older age groups, those who for the most part are in work, the difference between the relative number of those with restrictions who are involved in education or training (mainly in continuing training to update or extend their skills) and those without restrictions is much smaller, largely because the overall numbers concerned, whether restricted or not, are relatively small. Among those aged 25-49, 8% of men and women in the EU who were considerably restricted in their ability to work participated in education or training in 2002, according to the LFS module as compared with just over 10% of those who were not restricted (Fig. 17 and Table 13).

At the same time, the proportion participating in education or training among those who are restricted only to some extent was larger at almost 12%. The same pattern is evident for both men and women, though there were a slightly larger proportion of women in education or training than men in all three groups.

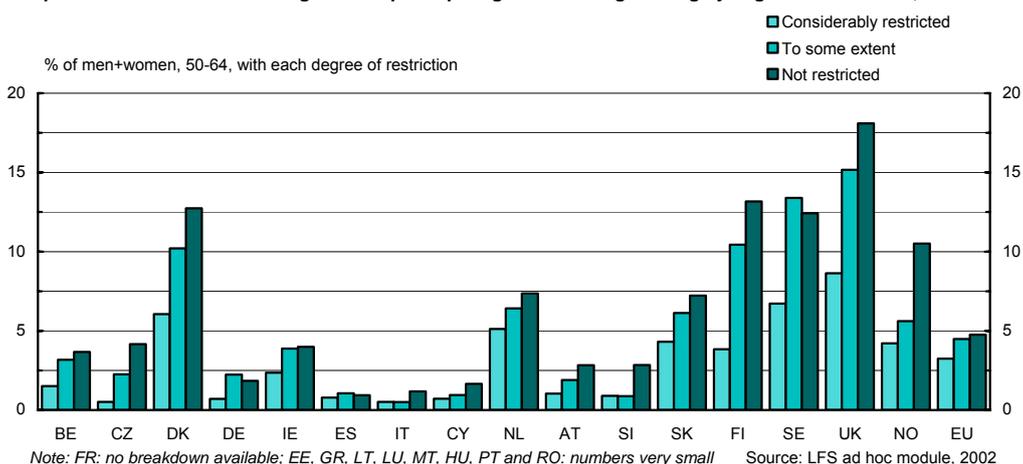
17 Proportion of men and women aged 25-49 participating in continuing training by degree of restriction, 2002



This pattern, however, is not repeated at Member State level. There are only four countries – Ireland, Finland, Sweden and Norway – where the proportion in education or training among this age group was larger for those restricted to some extent than for those not restricted at all. On the other hand, in nearly all countries (the only exceptions are Lithuania and Romania where the figures are very small and then only marginally), the proportion of those with considerable restrictions participating in education and training was smaller than for the other two categories.

For those aged 50-64, the relative number of people who participated in education or training was small for all categories (Fig. 18). Nevertheless, it was still smaller in the EU as a whole among those who were considerably restricted than among those restricted only to some extent or not at all (just under 3% as compared with just or just above 4%). Again this difference is apparent for both men and women, with, as for the younger age group, women being slightly more likely to have participated in education or training than men.

18 Proportion of men and women aged 50-64 participating in continuing training by degree of restriction, 2002



The difference is also evident in nearly all Member States, with under 1% of those in this age group who were considerably restricted undertaking education or training in the four weeks prior to the survey in 16 of the 25 countries covered.

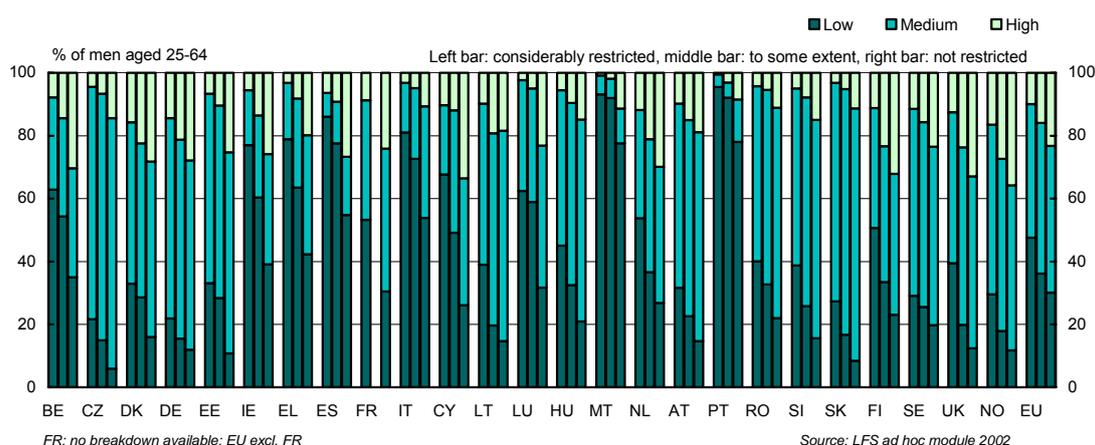
EDUCATION LEVELS OF THOSE WITH AND WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS

Evidence from the LFS module

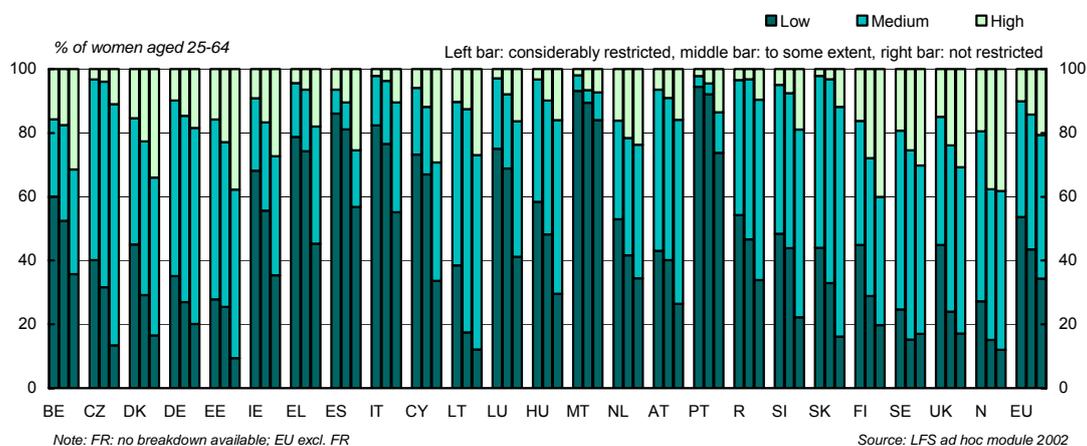
The lower participation in education or training beyond compulsory schooling of young people with restrictions than those without is reflected in educational attainment levels of the former being lower on average than those of the latter. There is, therefore, a clear inverse relationship between having a long-standing health problem or disability which restricts a person's ability to work and their level of education. A disproportionate number of people who are restricted in this way, therefore, have a relatively low education level, in the sense of not having qualifications beyond basic schooling, while fewer among them go on to complete tertiary – or university – education (Fig. 19 and 20).

In the EU as a whole, therefore (or at least in the countries covered by the survey), just over half of those aged 25-64 who reported being considerably restricted in the kind or amount of work they could do or in their mobility to and from work had no educational qualifications beyond compulsory schooling in 2002 as compared with 40% of those reporting some restrictions and 32% of those with no restrictions (Table 14). These differences are much the same for men and women, though there were slightly more women than men with only basic schooling in all three categories.

19 Proportion of men aged 25-64 by degree of restriction and education attainment level, 2002



20 Proportion of women aged 25-64 by degree of restriction and education attainment level, 2002



At the same time, only just over 10% of men and women in this age group who reported being considerably restricted had tertiary-level education. This compares with some 15% of those restricted to some extent and 22% of those not restricted at all. Again the differences are much the same for men and women, though slightly wider for men in the sense that there are fewer with tertiary education among those considerably restricted and more among those with no restrictions.

These differences are evident in all countries without exception, though they vary markedly between them in scale. The proportion of those with considerable restrictions who had only basic schooling was, therefore, some 40 percentage points larger than for those with no restrictions in Cyprus and over 35 percentage points larger in Greece, Spain, Ireland and Luxembourg, while it was only around 12 percentage larger in Germany and Malta and only 8 percentage points larger in Sweden. These are the only countries, apart from Austria and – marginally – Romania, where the difference was less than 20 percentage points.

The gap in education levels is less pronounced for those restricted to some extent, but it is, nevertheless, significant in most countries. Only in Sweden and Norway – in the latter, only marginally – was the proportion of those with some restrictions who had only basic schooling less than 5 percentage points more than for those with no restrictions, though in Germany and Lithuania, it was around 5 percentage points more. Apart from in these four countries together with the Netherlands and the UK, the difference was around 10 percentage points in all cases. It was especially wide, as for those considerably restricted, in Greece, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg and Cyprus, where it amounted to around 25 percentage points or so.

Similarly, while the proportion of those aged 25-64 who were considerably restricted and had tertiary-level education in 2002 was significantly smaller than for those without restriction in all countries, the difference ranges from around 20 percentage points or more in Estonia, Spain, Ireland, Cyprus and Finland and only slightly below this in Belgium to only around 9 percentage points or less in the Czech Republic, Italy, Malta, Austria, Slovakia and Romania. In all the latter countries, however, if less so in Austria than in the others, the small difference is attributable to the small proportion of the population with tertiary education, whether they are restricted or not.

Equally, though the difference is uniformly less, the proportion of people with some limitation who had tertiary-level qualifications was smaller than for those with no restriction throughout the EU. In no country was the difference less than 5 percentage points and in Belgium, Spain and Cyprus, it was over 15 percentage points.

Evidence from the EU-SILC

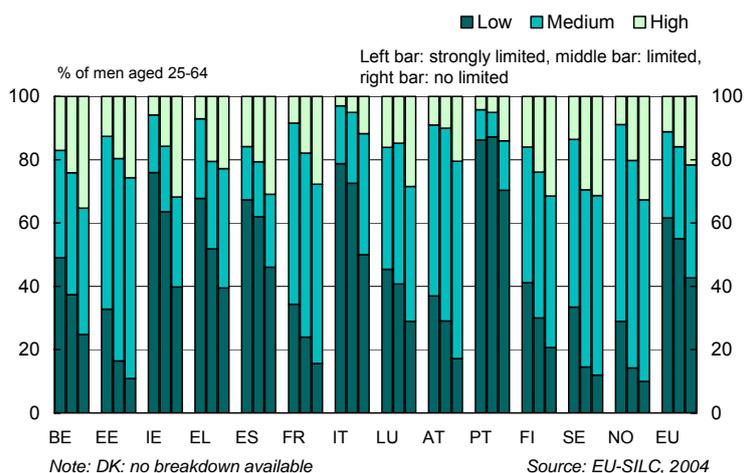
It is possible to compare the above differences in education levels between people with and without restrictions indicated by the LFS module with those shown by the EU-SILC for 2004 for the 13 EU Member States covered by both surveys as well as for Norway. The differences in the questions asked in the two surveys, however, needs to be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

First, it should be noted that there is some difference in the education levels reported by the two surveys for people in general irrespective of whether or not they are limited, which cannot be solely attributed to the difference in the year in which they were carried out. Indeed, levels of education of the population aged 25-64 do not change much from year to year. Since after the age of 25 very few people attain a higher level of education, the levels of this age group

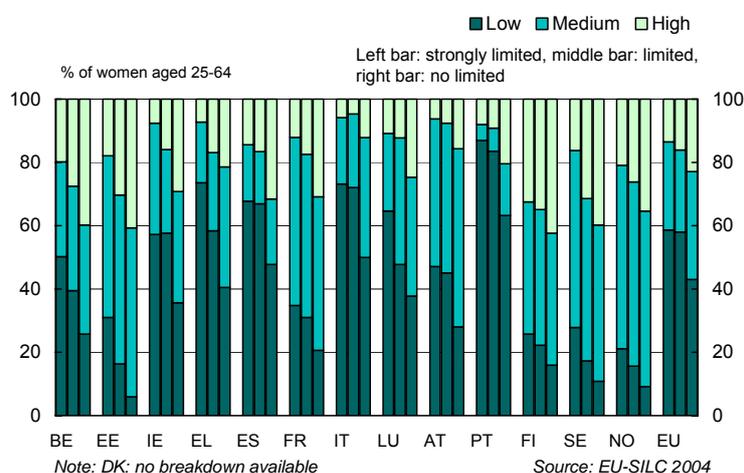
change predominantly because those entering the age group at the younger end tend to have different – usually higher – average levels than those leaving it at the older end. .

In the EU13 countries covered by the EU-SILC taken together, therefore, just over 40% of those aged 25-64 were recorded as having only basic schooling in 2004 (Fig. 21 and 22) as compared with around 46% according to the LFS. This difference was reflected in larger proportions having both upper secondary and tertiary education – in the case of the latter, some 22% as opposed to just under 20% according to the LFS.

21 Proportion of men aged 25-64 by degree of restriction and education attainment level, 2004



22 Proportion of women aged 25-64 by degree of restriction and education attainment level, 2004



These differences were even larger in Belgium (where the EU-SILC recorded just under 30% having only basic schooling as against just under 40% in the LFS and some 34% having tertiary education as against 28%), France (where 20% had only basic schooling according to the SILC but 36% according to the LFS, with over 4 percentage points more having tertiary education in the former than in the latter), Portugal (where the SILC recorded some 7% of people fewer with basic schooling and 5% more with tertiary education) and Sweden (where some 32% of people had tertiary education according to the SILC but only 26% according to the LFS).

These differences complicate a comparison between the two surveys in terms of the education levels of those with disabilities – or more precisely restrictions – and mean that any comparison needs to be made in terms of differences in education levels between those with and without restrictions or limitations.

Overall in the 13 EU countries in question – or rather in the 12 countries for which a comparison can be made – the education levels of those aged 25-64 are higher for those considerably or strongly restricted in the in the EU-SILC than in the LFS in relation to the levels of those not restricted. According to the EU-SILC, therefore, the proportion of those who are considerably restricted with only basic schooling was just over 17 percentage points more than for those without restrictions, while according to the LFS, it was almost 25 percentage points more. For those with tertiary education, the proportion was just over 10 percentage points less for those considerably restricted than for those not restricted according to the EU-SILC and almost 10 percentage points less according to the LFS (Table 15). In both cases, however, men and women with limitations have substantially lower levels of educational attainment, on average, than those with no limitations.

In most countries, the differences indicated by the two surveys are similar, though not in all, partly reflecting perhaps the overall differences between the two in the division of the total population aged 25-64 by education level, partly the differences in those recorded as being limited or restricted. In Spain, Ireland and Finland, therefore, the difference in the proportion with only basic schooling between those considerably or strongly restricted and those not restricted is much wider according to the LFS than the EU-SILC, and in Finland – though not in the other two – this is equally the case for the proportion with tertiary education. In these countries, therefore, people with disabilities which restrict what they can do appear to be at less of a disadvantage in terms of their level of education according to the SILC than according to the LFS. In Sweden, on the other hand, the EU-SILC data show a much wider difference in education levels between those considerably restricted and those not than the LFS data.

The two surveys also indicate that people who are restricted or limited in their activities only to some extent tend to be less disadvantaged in terms of educational attainment, but, nevertheless, that their levels are still significantly lower on average than those not restricted. Again the extent of the difference shown by the LFS and the EU-SILC is similar for most countries.

In the 12 countries for which roughly comparable data are available taken together, therefore (ie excluding France from the 13), the proportion of 25-64 year-olds who are restricted to some extent or limited is some 13 percentage points larger than for those who are not restricted according to the LFS module and around 15 percentage points larger according to the EU-SILC. At the same time, the proportion with tertiary education is almost 8 percentage points smaller according to the former and just under 7 percentage points smaller according to the latter. For this section of the population, therefore, the difference between the two surveys is small.

In this case, the main countries in which the scale of the difference in education levels shown by the two surveys varies markedly are Greece (where the LFS indicates a much larger difference between the two sections of the population in the proportion with both basic schooling and tertiary education than the EU-SILC) and Austria (where the reverse is the case in respect of the proportion with only basic schooling, though less so for those with tertiary education).

Despite these differences, the picture shown by the two surveys is much the same: men and women with restrictions have lower levels of education than those without restrictions in all countries and the level tends to be lower the more severe the restriction. There are, however, variations in the extent of the difference in education levels across countries. It is particularly wide according to both surveys in Belgium, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Ireland and Italy (taking account of the relatively smaller proportion of the population with tertiary education in the last) and slightly narrower than average in Austria. At the same time, the difference is also wider than average in Finland according to the LFS, but narrower than average according to the EU-SILC, while for Sweden, the reverse is the case.

EDUCATION LEVELS BY ORIGIN OF RESTRICTION

The above analysis indicates a clear and systematic relationship between having a long-standing illness or disability which restricts the work that people can do and their level of education. This in itself, of course, does not necessarily mean that there is a causal relationship between the two or, if there is, that the direction of causation runs one way – from, say, being restricted to having a low level of education – rather than the other.

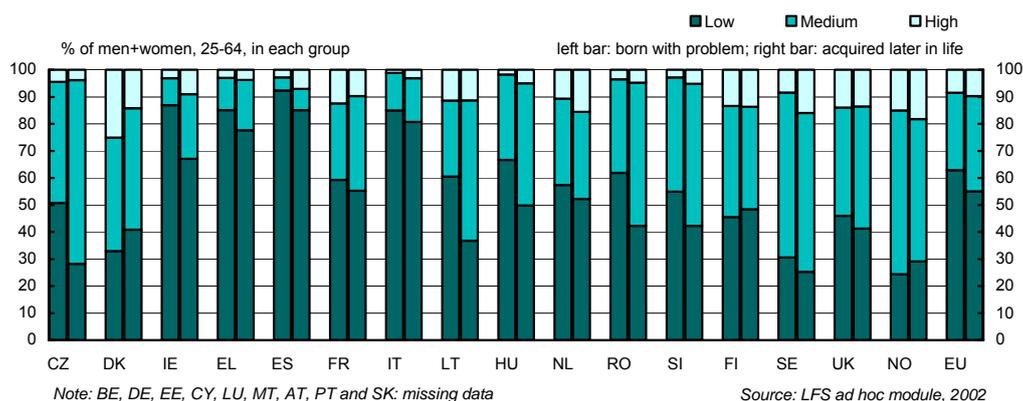
Some insight into the nature of the relationship can be gained, however, by exploiting the data from the LFS module to take account of the cause or origin of the problems giving rise to the restrictions concerned. More specifically, the data enable a distinction to be made between those who were born with the problems in question and those who acquired them later in life.

For those who were born with the problem – or have a congenital condition – therefore, the direction of causation between being restricted and having a low level of education, to the extent that the relationship is a causal one, can run only in one direction. In other words, if the people concerned have a significantly lower level of education on average than those who are not restricted, then it can plausibly be assumed that this is at least in part a consequence of their condition. Moreover, variations across countries in education levels of this group of people as compared with other sections of the population can equally be assumed to give a reasonable indication of their differential access to education and training relative to those in a similar position in other countries.

According to the LFS data, people born with an illness or disability which considerably restricts their ability to work are more likely in most countries to have lower levels of education than those who contract an illness or suffer a disability later in their lives. Accordingly, their education levels on average are even further below those of people who are not restricted.

In the EU Member States for which data are available, therefore (which in this case excludes Germany as well as France), some 63% of people in 2002 aged 25-64 who were born with a condition which considerably restricts their ability to work in some way had only basic schooling as compared with 55% of those who acquired such a condition later in life and only 37% of those who were not restricted. Equally, only 8.5% of them had tertiary-level education as against almost 10% of those acquiring the condition later in life and just over 21% of those not restricted (Fig. 23 and Table 16).

23 Proportion of men and women aged 25-64 considerably restricted by education attainment level and cause of disability, 2002



This pattern of differences is evident in most Member States for which the data are both available and reasonably reliable (the latter excludes Estonia, Luxembourg and Malta for which the number of observations for the people in question is too small to be reliable). The only exceptions are Belgium, Denmark and Finland, as well as Norway, in all of which the proportion of people born with a problem which considerably restricts their ability to work who had only basic schooling was smaller than for those acquiring such a condition later in life. In all of these, however, the proportion was still larger than for those with no restriction. In Denmark, the proportion of those with a congenital problem with tertiary education was also larger than for those not restricted, the only country where this was the case. Indeed, in all other countries, the proportion with this level of education was much smaller than for those not restricted.

The difference in the proportion with only basic schooling between those with a congenital problems causing considerable restriction and those with no restriction was substantial in all Member States – more than 20 percentage points in all of them apart from Denmark and Sweden as well as Norway (it was also less than 20 percentage points in Portugal but this is virtually inevitable given that 75% of those with no restriction had only basic schooling). In Greece, Ireland, Cyprus, Lithuania, Hungary and Slovakia, the difference was over 40 percentage points and in Austria, only marginally less.

The picture is significantly different for those born with a problem which restricts them only to some extent. For this group, education levels tend to be little if any different from levels of those with no restrictions and significantly higher in most cases than for those who acquire a problem of this kind later in life.

In the EU Member States for which data are available and reasonably reliable, therefore, an average of 36% of those with congenital problems which restrict their ability to work only to some extent had only basic schooling as compared with just over 37% of those with no restrictions and just over 47% of those acquiring the problem later in life. (The countries excluded in this case because of the small sample size are Lithuania and Hungary as well as Estonia, Luxembourg and Malta, while the data for Cyprus and Slovenia are relatively uncertain and need to be interpreted with caution.) At the same time, much the same proportion (just over 21%) had tertiary-level education as for those with no restrictions, much larger than for those acquiring the problem later in life (13%).

This average picture, however, is not reflected in the relative education levels of the three groups of people in individual Member States. In nearly all countries, the proportion of those

born with a problem which restricts them to some extent who had only basic schooling was larger than for those who were not restricted, though only in Greece and Spain was the difference over 20 percentage points and, elsewhere, only in Denmark and Italy, around 15 percentage points or more. Moreover, in Denmark, there was only a relatively small difference in the proportion with tertiary education, which was also the case in most Member States, if not in Greece, Spain and Italy along with Slovakia and Romania.

Nevertheless, the average picture does reflect the fact that education levels of those born with a condition which restricts them to some extent are in most Member States higher than for those acquiring such a condition later in life.

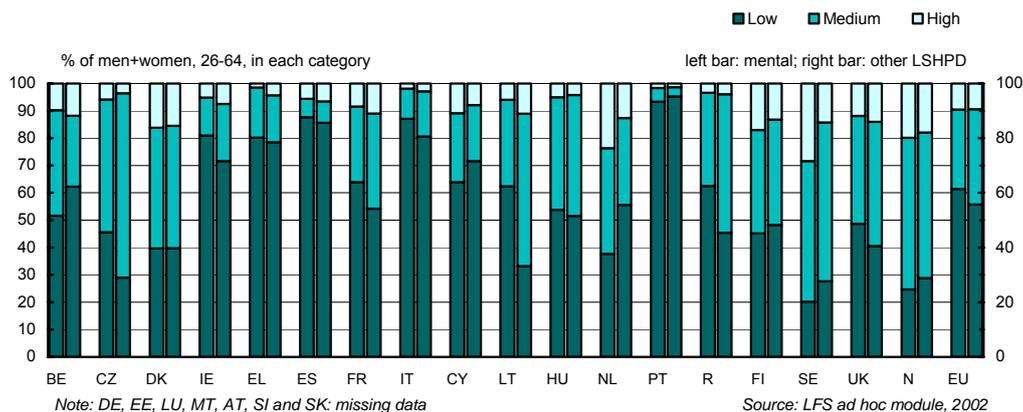
In sum, therefore, people born with a problem which considerably restricts their ability to work have a distinct disadvantage in terms of levels of education throughout the EU, perhaps reflecting their more limited access to education. This disadvantage is substantial in most countries, though it is less evident in Denmark and Sweden as well as in Norway. In Greece, Spain and Italy as well as in Slovakia and Romania it seems to extend to those restricted only to some extent.

EDUCATION LEVELS BY TYPE OF RESTRICTION

It is also possible from the data collected by the LFS module to examine the relationship between the type of problem or disability which gives rise to restrictions on the capacity to work and educational attainment levels. The concern here is specifically with those suffering from long-term mental illness as compared with other forms of illness or disability, in part because, as seen above, the people concerned tend to be more restricted in the kind or amount of work they can do, or their mobility to and from work, than those affected by other conditions.

In general, those suffering from mental, nervous or emotional problems, together with those suffering from epilepsy, tend to have lower levels of education than those affected by other problems. In the EU countries for which data are available (again excluding Germany as well as France together with Estonia, Luxembourg and Malta where the sample size is too small to give reliable results), on average in 2002, just over 61.4% of those aged 25-64 with mental problems and considerably restricted in their ability to work as a result had only basic schooling as opposed to just under 56% of those with other types of problem, though about the same proportion (9.5%) had tertiary education (Fig 24 and Table 17). The difference was more marked for men than for women, amounting to some 9 percentage points in respect of the proportion with basic schooling (63% as opposed to 54%) as against only just over 2 percentage points for women (60% as opposed to just under 58%).

24 Proportion of men and women aged 25-64 considerably restricted by type of problems and education attainment level, 2002



The pattern, however, is not repeated in all Member States. In 6 countries – Belgium, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden and, to a lesser extent, Portugal – as well as Norway, proportionately fewer people with mental problems and considerably restricted had only basic schooling than those with other types of problem, while in another, Denmark, the proportions were virtually the same. In the majority of these, moreover, the proportion with tertiary education was also larger.

Elsewhere, the difference between the two groups in the proportion with only basic schooling was particularly wide in the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Slovenia, Slovakia and Romania, as well as in Austria, in each case the relative number with mental problems with this level of education being over 15 percentage points larger than for those with other types of problem.

The education levels of those restricted only to some extent are more similar for those with mental problems and those with other types of problem. Although the proportion of those affected by mental problems who had only basic schooling was larger than for those affected by other conditions, the difference across the countries as a whole was only just over 3 percentage points. At the same time, the proportion of the former who had completed tertiary education was almost 3 percentage points larger than for the latter. In addition, in this case, there was relatively little difference between men and women.

Nevertheless, there are still differences across Member States, which are only partly in line with the differences for those considerably restricted. In 9 of the 19 countries, the proportion of those with mental problem who had only basic schooling was smaller than for those with other types of problem, while in the other 10, it was larger.

TABLES TO CHAPTER 4

Table 12 Proportion of people aged 16-24 participating in education or training by age and degree of restriction, 2002

Sex/Age/Restriction	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR		
Men&Women																												
16-19	89.4	89.3	86.9	91.5	91.9	72.7	84.4	76.2	88.9	78.5	83.8	89.5	89.2	85.3	49.0	86.6	82.3	69.1	91.5	79.8	85.7	85.9	75.4	69.3	27.9	82.4		
Considerably restricted	70.4	42.2	76.1	79.8	51.1	53.6	33.2	39.3	80.0	50.0	19.5	30.2	19.3	46.7	40.6	84.7	75.0	42.4	58.7	31.9	65.1	92.1	66.5	10.6	41.5	63.0		
To some extent	75.3	86.2	91.3	89.0	75.6	63.3	67.1	57.5	78.7	79.5	51.8	23.4	76.3	65.6	81.4	78.1	50.3	93.4	89.6	85.0	80.5	67.8	81.5	39.9	74.8			
Not restricted	89.8	90.1	86.7	91.6	93.2	73.1	84.7	76.7	89.4	78.7	84.6	90.4	90.3	85.5	49.0	86.7	82.4	70.3	92.0	80.2	86.0	86.0	76.0	69.5	27.2	82.8		
20-24	44.5	33.8	55.4	44.9	48.5	33.2	35.6	42.9	42.6	40.4	27.8	40.8	47.8	37.3	22.6	53.8	35.0	33.3	53.9	29.8	54.1	47.1	42.4	27.6	22.4	42.1		
Considerably restricted	29.2	12.5	27.9	27.2	21.2	18.8	8.0	19.7	32.8	13.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.7	25.1	17.4	23.9	14.5	32.1	17.8	41.6	42.0	27.4	3.6	20.4	23.2		
To some extent	32.7	31.1	39.3	40.0	28.1	28.9	24.6	24.4	34.5	0.0	0.0	71.3	42.7	0.0	41.3	15.1	18.3	57.2	32.6	53.9	47.4	34.4	13.8	21.0	35.8			
Not restricted	44.9	34.3	56.8	45.2	49.2	33.5	35.9	43.3	43.2	40.6	28.5	41.4	48.2	37.7	22.6	55.1	35.4	34.1	54.5	29.9	54.4	47.2	43.3	27.9	22.5	42.6		
Men																												
16-19	87.3	89.5	87.0	91.6	90.1	69.4	83.3	71.8	87.9	77.0	86.2	86.7	89.3	84.7	50.3	86.9	82.2	64.8	88.6	80.3	86.0	85.0	74.9	68.3	28.9	81.3		
Considerably restricted	63.8	35.4	100.0	79.1	0.0	51.4	29.7	45.0	83.2	52.2	0.0	24.3	19.3	39.7	50.0	93.7	81.4	42.7	45.2	33.8	61.3	100.0	68.6	0.0	47.9	64.4		
To some extent	73.4	81.4	93.2	88.4	68.6	68.5	57.8	49.5	75.5	81.8	75.8	33.4	78.1	65.6	54.3	80.0	37.8	100.0	88.4	87.0	80.5	64.0	100.0	44.8	71.0			
Not restricted	87.7	90.6	86.5	91.8	92.3	69.7	83.9	72.3	88.1	77.2	87.3	87.4	91.1	85.0	50.1	87.2	82.2	66.2	89.1	80.9	86.3	85.1	75.6	68.6	28.0	81.7		
20-24	42.6	33.0	52.2	43.9	44.8	32.1	33.9	38.5	38.7	36.3	28.6	35.0	48.1	34.8	22.8	57.5	33.3	28.8	48.0	27.8	49.7	45.3	41.3	25.5	20.9	39.9		
Considerably restricted	18.9	15.1	25.3	28.9	0.0	17.4	6.5	18.9	27.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	11.0	19.8	14.1	26.5	15.0	37.6	41.9	23.9	0.0	17.7	20.5			
To some extent	31.9	31.4	34.1	33.7	36.4	29.9	16.7	23.6	32.7	0.0	0.0	71.3	27.8	0.0	24.2	19.9	9.0	49.0	0.0	54.9	51.1	32.2	19.3	16.3	31.9			
Not restricted	43.2	33.4	53.5	44.3	45.4	32.4	34.4	38.9	39.5	36.6	29.8	35.8	48.3	35.3	23.2	58.8	33.5	29.7	48.9	28.1	49.5	45.1	42.4	25.8	21.3	40.5		
Women																												
16-19	91.5	89.0	86.7	91.3	93.8	76.3	85.5	80.8	90.1	80.0	81.8	92.2	89.0	85.8	47.7	86.3	82.4	73.6	94.7	79.2	85.5	86.9	75.9	70.4	27.1	83.6		
Considerably restricted	89.4	47.8	50.0	80.9	85.6	57.8	40.6	26.7	77.4	46.5	37.0	34.4	0.0	55.9	28.9	72.2	49.4	42.0	84.4	27.2	68.3	89.1	62.7	30.7	36.3	60.8		
To some extent	76.3	95.6	87.5	89.6	100.0	55.9	80.4	71.3	83.5	76.0	35.4	0.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	76.4	64.7	81.1	100.0	83.9	80.5	71.1	78.2	36.5	78.6			
Not restricted	91.9	89.6	87.0	91.4	94.1	76.6	85.7	81.2	90.8	80.2	82.3	93.4	89.6	86.0	48.0	86.2	82.6	74.5	94.9	79.5	85.8	87.1	76.4	70.5	26.5	84.0		
20-24	46.4	34.6	58.3	45.9	52.1	34.3	37.3	47.5	46.5	44.4	27.1	46.6	47.5	39.9	22.3	50.0	36.8	37.9	60.6	31.8	58.6	49.0	43.5	29.6	23.9	44.4		
Considerably restricted	47.9	10.3	29.5	25.2	40.3	21.4	12.2	21.1	38.7	18.9	0.0	22.6	0.0	8.3	40.6	20.7	27.2	15.0	44.7	21.3	45.5	42.1	31.4	7.4	22.9	26.3		
To some extent	33.8	30.7	43.4	47.4	20.3	27.5	32.3	25.4	37.7	0.0	0.0	74.9	0.0	48.4	8.6	31.0	73.1	52.3	53.1	44.4	36.4	11.7	33.5	39.9				
Not restricted	46.6	35.2	59.9	46.1	52.9	34.6	37.5	47.9	46.9	44.6	27.3	47.0	48.2	40.2	22.0	51.1	37.1	38.5	60.8	31.7	59.3	49.4	44.2	29.9	23.8	44.8		

Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002

Table 13 Proportion of people aged 25-64 participating in education or training by age and degree of restriction, 2002

Sex/Age/Restriction	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU ex FR	
Men&Women																											
25-49	8.4	7.7	22.1	8.1	6.7	9.1	1.8	6.5	3.8	6.1	4.6	4.4	9.8	4.7	6.0	18.5	9.9	4.2	12.3	10.0	23.5	22.0	25.2	1.6	15.6	11.2	
Considerably restricted	8.2	2.9	17.3	5.4	0.0	7.5	0.3	2.8	2.9	2.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	3.7	12.5	7.8	1.3	3.8	4.8	12.1	17.1	15.3	0.5	14.8	8.9	
To some extent	8.3	6.6	21.1	8.0	3.0	11.9	0.8	5.2	:	4.0	2.6	1.7	5.0	1.1	5.5	14.5	8.7	2.8	4.6	7.7	25.7	24.8	24.7	0.4	22.8	12.7	
Not restricted	8.4	7.9	22.6	8.1	7.1	9.1	1.9	6.7	3.9	6.2	4.9	4.6	10.0	5.0	6.1	19.2	10.0	4.4	13.5	10.2	23.9	22.1	26.1	1.6	15.6	11.3	
50-64	3.5	3.5	11.5	1.7	2.3	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.8	0.5	1.2	7.0	2.6	0.2	2.2	6.9	10.9	12.0	16.0	0.1	9.1	4.6	
Considerably restricted	1.5	0.5	6.1	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.9	4.3	3.8	6.7	8.6	0.0	4.2	3.2	
To some extent	3.2	2.3	10.2	2.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.1	:	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	6.4	1.9	0.5	0.9	6.1	10.4	13.4	15.2	0.0	5.6	4.5	
Not restricted	3.7	4.2	12.7	1.8	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.9	3.0	0.6	1.3	7.4	2.8	0.2	2.8	7.2	13.2	12.4	18.1	0.1	10.5	4.8	
Men																											
25-49	8.4	7.9	19.8	8.5	4.6	7.8	1.8	6.0	3.0	5.7	4.3	2.9	11.1	4.0	6.7	19.0	9.8	3.5	11.7	9.3	20.6	19.2	21.7	1.7	14.4	10.4	
Considerably restricted	8.6	2.8	14.6	5.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.9	2.5	1.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.2	6.6	10.9	10.3	1.1	3.6	4.1	9.0	20.5	13.3	0.0	13.0	7.7	
To some extent	7.6	8.7	12.7	8.5	2.5	10.3	0.6	5.7	:	3.8	2.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	11.7	9.2	2.1	1.8	8.2	22.6	18.7	22.9	0.0	23.0	11.5	
Not restricted	8.5	8.1	20.4	8.6	4.9	7.9	1.9	6.1	3.0	5.8	4.6	2.9	11.5	4.3	6.9	19.9	9.9	3.7	13.0	9.5	21.0	19.2	22.4	1.7	14.3	10.5	
50-64	4.2	3.9	9.6	1.7	1.3	3.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	4.1	0.4	1.3	7.1	2.9	0.0	2.1	7.2	9.2	9.7	12.1	0.1	9.1	4.0	
Considerably restricted	0.5	0.6	4.5	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	4.8	2.3	5.4	6.4	0.0	3.9	2.6	
To some extent	2.5	3.2	7.3	2.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.4	:	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	5.8	1.7	0.1	0.4	6.6	8.8	9.3	11.3	0.0	7.2	3.9	
Not restricted	4.5	4.5	10.6	1.8	1.6	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.1	4.5	0.6	1.4	7.6	3.2	0.0	3.1	7.6	11.3	10.2	13.8	0.1	10.4	4.3	
Women																											
25-49	8.3	7.4	24.4	7.6	8.7	10.4	1.8	7.0	4.5	6.4	4.9	6.0	8.4	5.4	5.3	18.0	9.9	4.8	12.9	10.6	26.5	24.8	28.5	1.5	16.9	12.0	
Considerably restricted	7.7	3.0	19.5	5.0	0.0	9.5	0.7	2.8	3.3	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	13.7	4.2	1.6	4.0	5.6	15.4	15.0	17.2	1.0	16.4	10.0	
To some extent	9.3	5.0	25.9	7.6	3.4	13.2	1.0	4.8	:	4.3	2.9	3.5	6.2	1.9	11.5	17.3	8.2	3.3	7.5	7.3	28.5	29.0	26.3	0.6	22.5	14.0	
Not restricted	8.3	7.7	24.8	7.7	9.2	10.4	1.8	7.2	4.6	6.5	5.1	6.2	8.5	5.7	5.4	18.5	10.1	5.1	13.9	10.9	26.9	25.2	29.7	1.5	16.9	12.1	
50-64	2.9	3.1	13.6	1.8	3.1	4.5	0.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.2	6.8	2.4	0.4	2.2	6.6	12.6	14.4	20.8	0.0	9.0	5.1	
Considerably restricted	2.5	0.4	7.2	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	1.5	0.0	1.7	3.8	5.3	7.8	11.8	0.0	4.5	4.0	
To some extent	3.9	1.5	13.3	2.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.7	:	0.6	1.6	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	7.4	2.1	0.9	1.2	5.8	11.9	16.9	20.2	0.0	4.0	5.1	
Not restricted	2.8	3.8	15.2	1.9	4.0	4.7	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.3	7.1	2.5	0.4	2.5	6.9	15.0	15.0	23.1	0.0	10.7	5.2	

Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002

Table 14 People aged 25-64 with at least one restriction by degree of restriction and education attainment levels, 2002

Age/Sex/Restriction Education	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR	
25-64																											
Men&Women																											
Considerably	1.Low	61.5	30.9	39.8	27.7	30.4	73.3	78.8	86.0	55.5	81.7	69.8	38.7	67.3	51.8	93.1	53.3	36.7	95.0	43.3	35.3	47.8	26.6	42.0	47.8	28.3	50.5
	2.Medium	26.9	65.2	44.7	59.9	58.2	19.7	17.4	7.6	33.9	15.7	21.6	51.2	30.2	43.8	5.5	32.5	55.0	3.6	51.7	62.1	38.5	57.4	44.3	48.4	53.6	39.5
	3.High	11.6	3.9	15.6	12.4	11.4	7.1	3.7	6.4	10.6	2.7	8.6	10.1	2.5	4.3	1.3	14.2	8.3	1.4	5.0	2.7	13.7	16.0	13.7	3.8	18.2	10.1
To some extent	1.Low	53.4	24.1	28.9	21.0	26.8	57.9	69.3	79.4	:	74.5	58.7	18.5	62.9	41.6	90.8	38.8	31.0	92.1	35.2	25.8	31.0	19.7	21.9	41.2	16.8	39.8
	2.Medium	30.7	70.8	48.6	60.9	55.7	26.9	23.5	10.7	:	21.2	29.4	65.7	30.9	48.7	5.1	39.8	56.9	4.0	57.1	70.1	43.2	59.1	54.3	54.7	51.7	45.1
	3.High	15.9	5.2	22.6	18.1	17.5	15.2	7.2	9.9	:	4.3	11.9	15.7	6.2	9.7	4.1	21.4	12.1	3.9	7.7	4.1	25.8	21.3	23.8	4.1	31.5	15.1
Not restricted	1.Low	35.4	9.7	16.2	16.0	10.0	37.2	43.8	55.8	32.6	54.5	30.0	13.4	36.5	25.4	80.8	30.5	20.6	75.9	18.9	12.4	21.4	18.4	14.7	28.0	11.9	32.2
	2.Medium	33.7	77.6	52.7	60.8	58.1	36.2	37.3	18.2	42.5	34.9	38.7	63.7	43.8	59.2	9.9	42.6	62.0	13.1	64.1	76.0	42.6	54.8	53.4	61.7	51.2	45.9
	3.High	30.9	12.7	31.0	23.2	31.9	26.6	18.9	26.1	24.9	10.6	31.3	23.0	19.7	15.4	9.3	26.9	17.4	11.0	17.0	11.6	36.0	26.8	31.9	10.4	36.9	21.9
Men																											
Considerably	1.Low	62.8	21.7	32.9	21.9	33.2	77.0	78.9	86.0	53.3	81.0	67.7	39.0	62.5	45.0	93.2	53.8	31.6	95.5	38.7	27.3	50.7	29.1	39.5	40.0	29.5	47.6
	2.Medium	29.3	73.8	51.3	63.7	60.1	17.4	17.9	7.6	38.0	15.8	22.0	51.2	35.3	49.4	5.9	34.4	58.6	4.0	56.2	69.5	38.1	59.4	47.9	55.7	54.0	42.4
	3.High	7.9	4.5	15.8	14.4	6.7	5.5	3.2	6.4	8.7	3.2	10.3	9.8	2.3	5.5	0.9	11.8	9.8	0.5	5.0	3.2	11.2	11.5	12.6	4.3	16.4	10.0
To some extent	1.Low	54.3	14.9	28.6	15.5	28.4	60.4	63.5	77.6	:	72.6	49.1	19.7	59.0	32.5	92.0	36.6	22.6	92.1	25.8	16.7	33.5	25.6	19.8	32.7	17.9	36.2
	2.Medium	31.2	78.4	49.0	63.2	61.2	26.1	28.4	13.3	:	22.5	38.9	61.1	36.0	57.9	6.2	42.3	62.4	4.8	66.3	78.1	43.1	58.7	56.5	61.8	54.8	47.9
	3.High	14.5	6.7	22.5	21.3	10.4	13.5	8.2	9.2	:	4.9	11.9	19.3	5.0	9.6	1.8	21.1	15.0	3.2	7.9	5.2	23.4	15.7	23.7	5.5	27.3	15.9
Not restricted	1.Low	35.0	6.0	16.0	11.9	10.8	39.1	42.3	54.8	30.4	53.9	26.1	14.7	31.7	20.9	77.6	26.8	14.7	78.0	15.6	8.5	23.0	19.8	12.4	22.0	11.7	30.1
	2.Medium	34.6	79.5	55.7	60.2	64.0	35.1	37.8	18.5	45.4	35.4	40.4	66.8	45.1	64.3	11.0	43.3	66.4	13.5	69.4	80.2	44.8	56.7	54.7	66.9	52.5	46.7
	3.High	30.4	14.5	28.3	27.9	25.3	25.8	19.9	26.7	24.2	10.7	33.5	18.5	23.1	14.8	11.4	29.9	18.9	8.5	15.0	11.3	32.1	23.5	33.0	11.1	35.8	23.2
Women																											
Considerably	1.Low	60.1	40.2	45.0	35.1	27.8	68.2	78.8	86.0	57.3	82.3	73.2	38.5	75.0	58.4	93.1	52.9	43.0	94.5	48.3	44.0	44.8	24.7	44.9	54.2	27.3	53.7
	2.Medium	24.2	56.6	39.6	55.0	56.4	22.7	16.9	7.6	30.5	15.5	20.9	51.2	22.1	38.4	5.0	31.0	50.6	3.3	46.7	54.0	38.9	56.0	40.2	42.4	53.2	36.2
	3.High	15.7	3.2	15.4	9.9	15.8	9.1	4.3	6.4	12.3	2.1	5.9	10.3	2.9	3.2	1.9	16.1	6.4	2.2	5.0	2.1	16.3	19.3	14.9	3.4	19.5	10.1
To some extent	1.Low	52.4	31.6	29.1	26.9	25.5	55.7	74.2	81.1	:	76.5	66.9	17.5	68.8	48.2	89.5	41.6	40.1	92.1	43.9	32.9	28.9	15.2	24.0	46.6	15.1	43.4
	2.Medium	30.1	64.5	48.2	58.4	51.6	27.6	19.4	8.4	:	19.8	21.2	69.9	23.2	42.0	4.0	36.8	50.9	3.5	48.6	63.9	43.2	59.3	52.1	50.2	47.2	42.3
	3.High	17.5	3.9	22.6	14.6	22.9	16.7	6.4	10.5	:	3.6	11.9	12.6	7.9	9.8	6.6	21.6	9.0	4.5	7.5	3.2	27.9	25.5	23.9	3.2	37.6	14.2
Not restricted	1.Low	35.7	13.5	16.5	20.1	9.4	35.4	45.3	56.8	34.8	55.2	33.6	12.2	41.2	29.6	84.0	34.4	26.5	73.7	22.2	16.1	19.8	17.0	17.1	33.9	12.0	34.4
	2.Medium	32.9	75.6	49.5	61.4	52.9	37.4	36.7	17.8	39.5	34.4	37.2	60.9	42.5	54.5	8.7	41.9	57.7	12.8	58.8	72.0	40.3	52.7	52.1	56.5	49.8	45.0
	3.High	31.4	11.0	34.0	18.5	37.8	27.3	18.0	25.4	25.7	10.5	29.2	27.0	16.3	16.0	7.3	23.7	15.9	13.5	19.0	11.9	40.0	30.2	30.8	9.6	38.2	20.6

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Age/Sex/Restriction	Education	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc	FR
25-54																												
Men&Women																												
Considerably	1.Low	58.6	32.4	38.6	29.0	25.9	70.2	73.1	82.0	52.0	77.2	62.9	29.7	66.4	45.5	93.1	51.1	37.0	92.7	42.0	32.6	35.3	21.8	37.9	39.4	20.9	47.4	
	2.Medium	30.8	64.5	45.1	60.7	67.5	22.0	22.2	10.5	36.1	19.8	24.4	57.7	31.0	50.8	5.7	33.7	55.5	5.5	54.2	65.2	48.2	61.0	47.8	57.3	58.8	42.3	
	3.High	10.5	3.1	16.2	10.3	6.6	7.8	4.7	7.5	11.9	3.0	12.6	12.5	2.6	3.7	1.2	15.2	7.5	1.8	3.8	2.2	16.5	17.2	14.4	3.3	20.3	10.3	
To some extent	1.Low	51.5	21.9	28.7	19.4	22.5	50.3	60.4	72.9	:	66.1	48.4	12.6	68.6	34.2	89.1	34.6	27.7	89.6	33.2	21.9	22.6	15.5	19.1	30.1	12.3	35.4	
	2.Medium	32.1	73.1	50.2	62.6	59.4	31.3	30.7	14.0	:	28.8	36.0	75.4	26.2	57.0	5.6	42.4	59.4	5.0	58.3	74.9	48.2	63.1	56.6	66.3	53.7	48.1	
	3.High	16.4	5.0	21.0	18.0	18.1	18.4	8.9	13.1	:	5.1	15.6	12.0	5.2	8.8	5.3	23.0	12.9	5.4	8.5	3.2	29.2	21.5	24.2	3.6	34.0	16.4	
Not restricted	1.Low	31.1	8.0	14.5	14.4	7.9	32.9	38.2	51.1	:	29.7	49.6	24.8	7.9	34.5	20.1	78.7	27.9	18.0	73.5	17.3	9.2	17.6	13.6	12.6	20.7	9.5	28.9
	2.Medium	35.9	79.3	53.4	61.7	60.3	38.6	41.0	20.1	:	43.9	39.0	41.1	67.7	45.2	64.4	11.3	44.5	63.8	14.7	65.4	78.8	45.4	58.3	54.5	68.5	51.3	48.0
	3.High	33.0	12.8	32.1	24.0	31.8	28.5	20.8	28.8	:	26.4	11.4	34.2	24.4	20.4	15.6	10.0	27.6	18.2	11.8	17.3	12.0	37.0	28.1	32.9	10.8	39.2	23.1
Men																												
Considerably	1.Low	61.6	24.4	34.3	25.1	30.6	74.2	72.9	82.4	51.5	77.8	61.0	31.7	63.5	37.8	94.4	56.4	31.7	93.8	38.4	26.5	38.9	22.8	34.6	31.2	21.2	46.1	
	2.Medium	33.1	71.6	48.8	64.3	64.6	20.1	22.6	10.7	38.8	18.9	24.4	58.0	35.0	57.8	5.6	30.8	61.1	5.7	59.0	71.5	48.8	65.9	51.7	65.7	61.3	44.6	
	3.High	5.3	4.1	16.9	10.6	4.8	5.7	4.5	6.9	9.6	3.3	14.7	10.3	1.6	4.4	:	12.8	7.2	0.5	2.6	2.0	12.3	11.2	13.6	3.2	17.5	9.3	
To some extent	1.Low	54.2	14.3	32.4	15.6	23.9	53.8	56.4	72.0	:	66.5	44.0	14.6	66.3	24.6	92.6	32.8	18.9	90.0	23.6	13.9	26.1	20.2	16.9	22.4	12.2	33.5	
	2.Medium	31.8	79.8	49.5	65.2	63.9	30.4	34.3	17.2	:	28.6	42.1	72.2	28.9	67.6	7.4	44.2	67.5	5.6	68.7	81.6	49.2	62.7	59.2	72.3	58.4	50.5	
	3.High	14.0	5.9	18.1	19.3	12.3	15.8	9.3	10.8	:	4.9	13.9	13.2	4.8	7.8	:	22.9	13.6	4.3	7.7	4.5	24.7	17.1	24.0	5.3	29.4	16.0	
Not restricted	1.Low	31.8	5.4	15.0	11.6	9.9	35.2	37.7	51.3	:	28.2	50.0	21.7	10.1	31.2	16.8	75.4	25.6	13.0	76.3	15.0	7.0	20.0	15.3	10.5	16.1	9.8	27.9
	2.Medium	36.5	80.4	56.8	60.7	66.8	37.5	41.2	20.2	:	46.5	38.8	42.3	70.4	45.7	69.0	12.5	44.3	68.1	14.9	70.6	81.7	48.1	60.6	55.7	72.7	53.3	48.4
	3.High	31.6	14.2	28.2	27.7	23.4	27.3	21.1	28.5	:	25.3	11.2	36.0	19.5	23.1	14.2	12.0	30.1	18.9	8.9	14.4	11.3	31.9	24.0	33.8	11.2	36.9	23.7
Women																												
Considerably	1.Low	55.4	39.7	42.1	33.7	21.0	65.3	73.2	81.4	52.5	76.5	66.5	27.8	70.9	52.6	91.0	47.3	44.5	91.6	46.0	39.1	31.5	21.1	40.7	46.6	20.6	48.8	
	2.Medium	28.3	58.0	42.1	56.3	70.5	24.4	21.8	10.2	33.7	20.7	24.5	57.5	24.9	44.4	5.8	35.7	47.5	5.3	48.8	58.5	47.6	57.8	44.2	50.0	56.7	40.0	
	3.High	16.4	2.3	15.7	10.1	8.5	10.4	5.0	8.3	13.8	2.8	9.0	14.7	4.2	3.0	3.2	17.0	7.9	3.0	5.2	2.4	20.9	21.1	15.0	3.5	22.7	11.2	
To some extent	1.Low	48.3	28.2	26.4	23.6	21.3	47.1	64.0	73.7	:	65.6	53.1	10.6	72.1	42.1	85.4	36.7	37.8	89.2	42.4	27.5	19.4	12.2	21.1	34.5	12.4	37.3	
	2.Medium	32.5	67.6	50.7	59.7	55.4	32.2	27.5	11.1	:	29.0	29.5	78.6	22.1	48.3	3.6	40.3	50.2	4.5	48.3	70.2	47.4	63.3	54.4	62.8	46.1	45.9	
	3.High	19.3	4.3	22.9	16.7	23.3	20.7	8.5	15.2	:	5.3	17.5	10.8	5.8	9.6	11.0	23.0	12.0	6.2	9.3	2.3	33.2	24.5	24.5	2.7	41.5	16.9	
Not restricted	1.Low	30.3	10.7	13.9	17.2	6.2	30.5	38.8	51.0	:	31.1	49.1	27.5	5.8	37.8	23.3	82.0	30.3	22.9	70.7	19.6	11.4	15.1	11.7	14.7	25.4	9.2	30.0
	2.Medium	35.2	78.1	49.8	62.7	54.3	39.7	40.8	20.0	:	41.3	39.2	40.0	65.2	44.6	59.8	10.1	44.7	59.5	14.5	60.1	75.9	42.5	55.8	53.4	64.2	49.2	47.5
	3.High	34.5	11.2	36.2	20.1	39.5	29.7	20.4	29.0	:	27.6	11.7	32.5	29.0	17.6	16.9	7.9	25.0	17.5	14.8	20.3	12.7	42.5	32.5	31.9	10.4	41.6	22.5

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Age/Sex/Restriction	Education	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc	FR
55-64																												
Men&Women																												
Considerably	1.Low	71.1	28.7	41.9	26.3	36.0	78.5	87.5	91.1	63.1	87.1	79.9	51.5	69.1	62.0	93.1	57.7	36.3	97.8	45.4	40.8	60.6	35.8	50.0	62.6	40.2	54.9	
	2.Medium	13.5	66.3	43.8	59.1	46.6	15.7	10.2	3.9	29.1	10.7	17.4	42.0	28.5	32.5	5.4	30.2	54.5	1.3	47.7	55.7	28.6	50.3	37.6	32.8	45.2	35.4	
	3.High	15.4	5.0	14.3	14.5	17.4	5.8	2.3	5.0	7.8	2.2	2.7	6.6	2.3	5.4	1.5	12.2	9.2	0.9	6.9	3.6	10.8	13.9	12.3	4.6	14.6	9.7	
To some extent	1.Low	59.9	27.1	29.2	23.2	33.5	73.2	80.3	90.5	:	86.6	72.7	25.6	47.3	52.6	93.2	56.2	35.8	96.1	39.5	33.9	48.9	31.0	31.2	57.9	32.1	48.1	
	2.Medium	26.0	67.5	44.7	58.6	49.8	18.1	14.6	5.1	:	10.3	20.5	54.2	43.8	36.3	4.4	29.1	53.1	2.4	54.5	60.3	32.5	48.3	46.6	37.3	45.0	39.3	
	3.High	14.1	5.4	26.1	18.2	16.7	8.7	5.1	4.3	:	3.1	6.9	20.2	8.9	11.1	2.4	14.7	11.1	1.5	6.0	5.9	18.6	20.7	22.2	4.8	22.8	12.6	
Not restricted	1.Low	55.7	18.0	23.4	22.6	19.3	60.4	68.9	79.8	48.9	75.0	58.1	39.0	46.9	49.6	90.7	43.5	32.4	89.1	27.8	30.3	41.2	34.7	27.2	62.1	23.8	47.2	
	2.Medium	23.6	69.4	50.0	57.2	48.3	23.6	20.5	8.0	34.6	17.8	26.1	44.9	36.6	35.7	3.2	33.1	54.0	4.6	57.1	60.4	28.3	42.9	46.8	29.7	50.4	36.4	
	3.High	20.7	12.6	26.5	20.2	32.4	16.0	10.6	12.2	16.5	7.2	15.8	16.1	16.4	14.7	6.2	23.4	13.5	6.3	15.1	9.2	30.6	22.3	26.0	8.2	25.8	16.4	
Men																												
Considerably	1.Low	67.3	17.9	30.2	18.7	36.8	81.4	87.8	90.6	57.2	85.0	78.7	50.1	60.5	56.0	90.8	49.4	31.4	97.7	39.3	29.0	62.7	39.8	46.3	56.5	43.7	49.5	
	2.Medium	15.6	77.0	56.2	63.1	53.8	13.4	10.8	3.6	36.1	11.9	18.1	40.9	35.8	36.7	6.6	40.5	55.1	1.8	51.8	65.5	27.2	48.1	42.6	37.2	41.7	39.7	
	3.High	17.2	5.1	13.6	18.2	9.4	5.3	1.4	5.7	6.7	3.1	3.2	9.0	3.7	7.3	2.6	10.1	13.5	0.5	8.9	5.5	10.1	12.1	11.1	6.3	14.6	10.8	
To some extent	1.Low	54.9	15.7	22.0	15.4	37.9	73.0	72.8	87.3	:	82.5	58.2	26.6	38.9	46.7	:	49.9	28.3	95.5	30.8	21.7	49.6	37.6	27.1	46.1	40.3	41.1	
	2.Medium	29.1	76.4	48.1	60.3	55.5	17.8	20.5	6.4	:	12.7	33.3	45.9	55.4	40.4	:	35.4	54.4	3.3	60.9	72.0	30.0	49.8	49.9	48.1	40.3	43.0	
	3.High	16.1	7.8	29.8	24.2	6.6	9.1	6.7	6.3	:	4.9	8.5	27.5	5.6	12.9	:	14.7	17.3	1.2	8.3	6.4	20.4	12.6	23.0	5.7	19.4	15.9	
Not restricted	1.Low	50.8	9.1	19.8	13.4	15.2	60.2	63.7	73.8	42.7	70.4	48.5	39.3	34.7	42.5	88.1	32.8	22.3	87.9	19.3	18.4	39.2	35.1	21.8	51.7	21.3	40.4	
	2.Medium	25.0	75.3	51.6	58.0	50.3	22.0	22.1	9.1	39.2	20.8	30.5	47.7	41.8	39.4	3.6	38.1	58.9	6.0	62.4	70.4	27.3	43.2	49.5	37.5	48.4	38.8	
	3.High	24.2	15.6	28.6	28.7	34.5	17.7	14.2	17.1	18.1	8.9	21.0	13.0	23.6	18.2	8.3	29.1	18.8	6.1	18.2	11.2	33.5	21.7	28.7	10.8	30.3	20.9	
Women																												
Considerably	1.Low	74.8	40.9	50.0	36.7	35.4	73.8	87.2	91.6	68.1	89.1	81.6	52.7	84.3	68.2	:	65.5	41.4	97.8	51.9	54.1	58.4	32.4	56.9	67.4	37.6	61.6	
	2.Medium	11.5	54.2	35.2	53.7	40.8	19.6	9.4	4.3	23.1	9.6	16.4	42.9	15.7	28.3	:	20.4	53.9	1.0	43.4	44.6	30.0	52.2	28.6	29.3	47.8	30.0	
	3.High	13.7	4.9	14.8	9.6	23.8	6.7	3.4	4.0	8.8	1.4	2.0	4.5	:	3.5	:	14.1	4.8	1.3	4.7	1.4	11.6	15.4	14.5	3.3	14.6	8.4	
To some extent	1.Low	65.6	36.4	37.5	31.6	31.0	73.3	86.1	93.5	:	90.3	82.0	24.8	59.8	56.2	:	66.3	43.2	96.6	46.6	45.4	48.4	24.6	38.3	66.7	22.8	55.3	
	2.Medium	22.5	60.2	40.7	56.7	46.5	18.3	10.0	4.0	:	8.1	12.2	60.8	26.4	33.8	:	19.1	51.9	1.8	49.2	49.2	34.5	46.8	40.8	29.2	50.4	35.5	
	3.High	11.9	3.5	21.8	11.7	22.4	8.4	3.9	2.6	:	1.5	5.8	14.4	13.8	10.0	:	14.6	4.9	1.7	4.2	5.4	17.1	28.7	20.9	4.1	26.8	9.2	
Not restricted	1.Low	60.3	25.9	27.6	31.3	22.5	60.6	73.6	85.2	55.1	79.4	67.6	38.8	58.6	55.0	93.0	54.0	41.9	90.2	35.6	39.6	43.1	34.3	34.3	71.3	26.6	53.9	
	2.Medium	22.4	64.2	48.2	56.6	46.8	25.0	19.0	7.0	30.0	15.0	21.7	42.8	31.7	32.9	2.8	28.2	49.5	3.3	52.1	52.7	29.2	42.6	43.3	22.8	52.7	34.1	
	3.High	17.4	9.9	24.2	12.2	30.7	14.4	7.4	7.8	14.9	5.6	10.7	18.4	9.7	12.1	4.3	17.8	8.6	6.5	12.2	7.7	27.7	23.0	22.3	5.9	20.7	12.0	

Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002

Table 15 Difference in education attainment levels between people aged 25-64 restricted and not restricted

Sex/Restriction	Education	Percentage point difference														
		BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU12
Men&Women																
Considerably/Strongly limited																
LFS	1.Low	26.1	23.5	20.4	36.1	35.0	30.2	22.8	27.1	30.8	16.1	19.1	26.4	8.1	16.4	24.6
	2.Medium	-8.5	28.4	48.1	-17.6	-26.4	-48.2	1.3	-38.9	-6.3	34.4	-72.2	17.1	39.0	41.7	-27.0
	3.High	-23.7	-0.7	1.4	-30.2	-40.1	-49.4	-22.0	-51.9	-33.9	-12.4	-74.4	-7.7	-2.4	6.3	-40.8
SILC	1.Low	24.4	-25	23.6	29.2	30.5	20.6	16.4	26.2	21.1	18.9	19.6	15.2	18.8	15.2	17.3
	2.Medium	6.41	-25	44.5	-11.3	-18	-29.5	37.1	-30.5	-1.2	27.9	-60	24	43.1	50.3	-15
	3.High	-7	-25	7	-31.0	-33	-31.8	-8.0	-45.7	-20	-15	-61	6	4	6	-30
To some extent/Limited																
LFS	1.Low	18.1	12.6	16.7	20.7	25.5	23.7	20.0	26.5	10.4	16.2	9.62	1.23	4.9	13.1	
	2.Medium	-4.7	32.3	45.7	-10.3	-20	-45.1	-33.4	-5.6	36.2	-72	21.7	40.6	39.8	-20	
	3.High	-19	6.34	7.5	-22.0	-37	-45.9	-50.3	-30	-8.5	-72	4.37	2.82	19.6	-36	
SILC	1.Low	13.2	18.9	8.04	22.6	15.3	17.9	9.6	22.3	11.6	14.4	18.1	7.57	4.47	5.42	13.8
	2.Medium	10.3	12.4	49.5	-13.8	-14	-30.0	36.3	-27.1	8.62	31.4	-59	26	42.1	51.6	-15
	3.High	0.6	-7	17.5	-21.9	-21	-28.5	-0.5	-45.2	-20	-14	-60	11.4	19	14.1	-27
Men																
Considerably/Strongly limited																
LFS	1.Low	27.8	16.9	22.4	37.9	36.6	31.3	22.9	27.1	30.7	16.9	17.5	27.6	9.33	17.8	26.2
	2.Medium	-5.7	35.3	49.4	-21.7	-24	-47.2	7.6	-38.1	3.52	43.9	-74	15.1	39.6	42.3	-26
	3.High	-27	-0.2	-4	-33.6	-39	-48.3	-21.7	-50.7	-29	-4.9	-78	-12	-8.2	4.71	-41
SILC	1.Low	24.2	-24	21.9	36.2	28.3	21.3	18.7	28.7	16.5	19.8	15.8	20.5	21.4	19	19
	2.Medium	9.04	-24	43.8	-21.6	-14	-29.2	41.6	-31.8	9.53	36.7	-61	22.2	41	52.1	-15
	3.High	-7.8	-24	1.69	-34.0	-33	-30.3	-7.2	-47.1	-13	-8.2	-66	-4.7	1.57	-1.1	-32
To some extent/Limited																
LFS	1.Low	19.3	12.5	17.6	21.3	21.2	22.8	18.7	27.2	7.9	14	10.5	5.82	6.15	12.9	
	2.Medium	-3.8	33	50.4	-13.0	-14	-41.5	-31.4	4.27	47.7	-73	20.1	38.9	43	-18	
	3.High	-21	6.47	-0.3	-25.6	-34	-45.6	-49.0	-27	0.37	-75	0.33	-4.1	15.6	-36	
SILC	1.Low	12.5	23	5.54	23.8	12.3	15.9	8.3	22.5	11.8	11.9	16.8	9.37	2.55	4.23	12.4
	2.Medium	13.7	14.6	53.1	-19.1	-12	-28.7	42.5	-27.7	15.5	43.7	-63	25.4	44	55.5	-14
	3.High	-0.8	-10	8.71	-24.1	-19	-25.5	2.2	-45.0	-14	-7.2	-65	3.19	17.5	10.2	-27
Women																
Considerably/Strongly limited																
LFS	1.Low	24.3	28.5	18.5	32.8	33.4	29.2	22.5	27.1	33.8	16.5	20.8	25.1	7.69	15.2	22.9
	2.Medium	-11	23.1	47	-12.6	-28	-49.2	-4.3	-39.6	-19	24.1	-70	19.1	39	41.2	-28
	3.High	-20	-1.1	6.4	-26.2	-41	-50.4	-22.5	-53.0	-38	-20	-71	-3.5	2.26	7.49	-41
SILC	1.Low	24.5	-26	25	21.6	33.1	20.0	14.1	23.2	26.9	19.1	23.7	9.84	17	11.9	15.6
	2.Medium	4.15	-26	45.1	-0.5	-21	-29.8	32.5	-29.0	-13	18.6	-58	25.9	45	48.8	-15
	3.High	-5.9	-26	12	-28.0	-33	-33.3	-8.5	-44.1	-27	-22	-55	16.6	5.43	11.7	-29
To some extent/Limited																
LFS	1.Low	16.7	12.6	16.1	20.3	28.9	24.4	21.3	27.6	13.6	18.4	9.12	-1.8	3.1	13.2	
	2.Medium	-5.6	31.8	42.2	-7.7	-26	-48.4	-35.4	-18	24.5	-70	23.4	42.3	35.2	-22	
	3.High	-18	6.16	13.5	-18.7	-39	-46.3	-51.5	-33	-17	-69	8.19	8.46	25.6	-36	
SILC	1.Low	13.7	15.4	10.3	22.0	18	19.2	10.4	22.1	9.94	17	20.3	6.31	6.39	6.42	15
	2.Medium	7.22	10.3	47.3	-9.2	-16	-31.3	30.9	-26.7	2.22	19.3	-56	26.9	40.5	49	-17
	3.High	1.81	-5	24.4	-19.7	-24	-31.1	-3.2	-45.2	-25	-20	-54	19	20.6	17	-27

For comparability, the estimate of the EU average is calculated on 12 Member States, ie those covered by the EU-SILC minus France
Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002 and EU-SILC 2004

Table 16 People aged 25-64 with at least one restriction by degree of restriction, cause of disability and education attainment levels, 2002

Sex/Restriction	Cause	Education	% of total for each cause																													
			BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR				
Men&Women																																
Considerably	Born-Birth	1.Low	58.8	50.8	32.9	:	87.0	85.0	92.4	59.3	85.0	88.5	60.5	:	66.7	:	57.4	60.2	95.0	54.9	62.9	45.5	30.6	46.0	61.9	24.3	62.9					
		2.Medium	41.2	44.7	42.0	:	10.0	11.9	4.8	28.3	13.8	11.5	28.1	:	31.5	:	32.0	39.8	5.0	42.3	37.1	41.1	61.0	40.0	34.7	60.7	28.6					
		3.High	:	4.5	25.0	:	3.1	3.0	2.8	12.4	1.2	:	11.4	:	1.8	:	10.7	:	:	2.8	:	13.4	8.4	14.0	3.5	15.0	8.5					
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	65.3	28.2	40.9	:	27.4	67.0	77.6	85.1	55.2	80.7	68.4	36.7	63.2	49.8	89.9	52.2	32.7	95.2	42.3	31.2	48.4	25.3	41.3	42.2	29.1	55.0				
		2.Medium	22.4	68.0	45.0	:	58.5	23.9	18.7	7.9	35.0	16.2	22.5	52.0	33.5	45.2	8.2	34.6	32.5	86.7	10.6	15.8	22.8	13.0	15.6	38.7	11.9	36.0				
		3.High	12.2	3.8	14.2	:	14.1	9.1	3.7	7.0	9.8	3.1	9.1	11.3	3.3	5.0	1.9	15.5	9.4	1.3	5.2	2.3	13.7	15.9	13.6	4.8	18.2	9.7				
To some extent	Born-Birth	1.Low	43.2	19.9	34.3	:	45.2	68.2	79.7	:	69.1	33.7	:	:	:	:	34.6	32.5	86.7	10.6	15.8	22.8	13.0	15.6	38.7	11.9	36.0					
		2.Medium	30.7	71.3	37.7	:	30.3	31.8	10.7	:	28.2	54.3	:	:	:	:	38.1	55.1	2.4	79.8	84.2	46.3	64.3	53.4	61.3	50.5	42.7					
		3.High	26.2	8.9	28.0	:	24.5	:	9.6	:	2.7	12.0	:	:	:	:	27.3	12.4	10.9	9.7	:	30.9	22.7	31.0	:	37.6	21.3					
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	54.1	24.4	26.9	:	24.4	57.0	69.7	79.0	:	75.2	59.3	18.5	56.4	40.9	89.0	40.1	31.2	92.4	36.0	26.3	31.9	20.5	23.2	39.9	16.9	47.4				
		2.Medium	31.5	70.9	52.9	:	61.4	27.6	23.1	10.6	:	20.3	28.5	65.2	35.6	49.2	5.6	40.4	56.8	4.1	56.4	69.8	42.8	59.7	54.7	56.5	52.0	39.7				
		3.High	14.3	4.7	20.2	:	14.1	15.4	7.2	10.4	:	4.5	12.2	16.3	8.1	9.9	5.5	19.5	11.9	3.5	7.6	4.0	25.3	19.8	22.0	3.6	31.0	13.0				
Not restricted	1.Low	35.4	9.7	16.2	:	10.0	37.2	43.8	55.8	32.6	54.5	30.0	13.4	36.5	25.4	80.8	30.5	20.6	75.9	18.9	12.4	21.4	18.4	14.7	28.0	11.9	37.2					
	2.Medium	33.7	77.6	52.7	:	58.1	36.2	37.3	18.2	42.5	34.9	38.7	63.7	43.8	59.2	9.9	42.6	62.0	13.1	64.1	76.0	42.6	54.8	53.4	61.7	51.2	41.3					
	3.High	30.9	12.7	31.0	:	31.9	26.6	18.9	26.1	24.9	10.6	31.3	23.0	19.7	15.4	9.3	26.9	17.4	11.0	17.0	11.6	36.0	26.8	31.9	10.4	36.9	21.5					
Men																																
Considerably	Born-Birth	1.Low	47.4	51.2	26.3	:	89.2	86.9	94.6	61.1	85.0	78.6	68.5	:	66.7	:	52.7	57.1	91.4	58.4	61.4	44.4	26.4	44.2	47.7	20.4	62.0					
		2.Medium	52.6	46.6	45.2	:	7.6	11.6	3.5	28.4	13.3	7.2	25.6	:	31.8	:	31.6	33.8	8.6	40.5	38.6	42.4	56.8	42.4	49.7	70.8	29.3					
		3.High	:	2.2	28.5	:	71.6	3.2	1.5	1.8	10.5	1.6	14.2	5.9	38.7	1.4	5.9	15.7	9.1	:	1.1	:	13.2	16.8	13.4	2.7	8.8	8.7				
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	69.4	18.0	33.6	:	27.4	71.2	77.6	84.8	52.6	79.8	66.2	35.3	57.2	42.0	90.3	54.3	25.0	96.0	36.8	22.6	51.8	27.6	38.5	38.1	30.7	53.3				
		2.Medium	22.0	77.2	52.2	:	64.7	22.0	18.8	8.1	39.8	16.5	23.6	54.2	40.3	51.9	8.3	35.1	64.5	3.4	57.8	74.2	37.2	61.5	49.0	57.7	52.3	38.0				
		3.High	8.6	4.8	14.1	:	7.9	6.8	3.6	7.1	7.6	3.7	10.2	10.5	2.6	6.1	1.3	10.6	10.5	0.6	5.4	3.2	11.0	10.9	12.5	4.1	17.0	8.8				
To some extent	Born-Birth	1.Low	50.5	17.9	32.9	:	52.5	68.2	78.2	:	68.0	31.2	:	:	:	:	24.5	31.4	90.9	11.9	4.1	25.1	20.8	16.7	28.1	13.1	35.6					
		2.Medium	24.7	69.9	31.8	:	31.1	20.3	8.7	:	30.4	59.9	:	:	:	:	41.2	54.4	2.3	82.2	95.9	45.2	66.6	49.0	69.0	51.5	41.2					
		3.High	24.8	12.2	35.3	:	16.4	11.5	13.1	:	1.6	8.8	:	:	:	:	34.3	14.1	6.7	5.9	:	29.7	12.7	34.3	3.0	35.4	23.3					
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	54.9	14.5	27.3	:	26.2	56.5	62.6	77.3	:	73.2	49.4	21.0	54.4	31.7	91.2	39.8	23.2	92.2	26.3	17.3	34.5	25.8	20.5	33.0	19.1	44.6				
		2.Medium	32.2	79.5	54.4	:	64.1	29.5	29.6	13.4	:	21.5	38.1	61.0	40.1	59.4	6.2	43.0	62.7	4.9	65.7	77.8	42.8	59.3	58.2	62.3	54.9	42.8				
		3.High	13.0	6.0	18.3	:	9.6	14.0	7.8	9.3	:	5.3	12.5	18.0	5.5	8.9	2.6	17.1	14.1	3.0	7.9	4.9	22.7	14.9	21.4	4.7	26.0	12.6				
Not restricted	1.Low	35.0	6.0	16.0	:	10.8	39.1	42.3	54.8	30.4	53.9	26.1	14.7	31.7	20.9	77.6	26.8	14.7	78.0	15.6	8.5	23.0	19.8	12.4	22.0	11.7	35.7					
	2.Medium	34.6	79.5	55.7	:	64.0	35.1	37.8	18.5	45.4	35.4	40.4	66.8	45.1	64.3	11.0	43.3	66.4	13.5	69.4	80.2	44.8	56.7	54.7	66.9	52.5	42.6					
	3.High	30.4	14.5	28.3	:	25.3	25.8	19.9	26.7	24.2	10.7	33.5	18.5	23.1	14.8	11.4	29.9	18.9	8.5	15.0	11.3	32.1	23.5	33.0	11.1	35.8	21.7					
Women																																
Considerably	Born-Birth	1.Low	65.3	50.5	37.3	:	84.0	82.8	90.1	58.0	85.0	85.3	53.2	:	66.6	:	60.9	56.3	95.7	49.7	62.8	46.7	33.1	48.1	72.3	27.8	63.7					
		2.Medium	25.7	43.2	39.9	:	13.0	12.3	6.1	28.3	14.4	14.7	30.4	:	31.2	:	32.2	43.7	1.7	45.1	35.1	39.7	63.5	37.4	23.6	51.8	28.0					
		3.High	9.0	6.3	22.7	:	2.9	4.9	3.8	13.7	0.6	:	16.4	8.7	2.2	:	6.9	:	2.6	5.3	2.1	13.6	3.4	14.5	4.1	20.4	8.3					
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	60.5	38.7	46.8	:	27.5	60.9	77.5	85.6	57.6	81.6	72.0	38.3	75.4	57.7	89.1	50.5	42.3	94.5	48.3	41.8	44.8	23.5	44.4	46.4	27.9	56.9				
		2.Medium	23.0	58.6	39.0	:	53.3	26.7	18.6	7.5	30.6	15.9	20.7	49.6	19.7	38.5	7.8	30.0	49.6	3.6	46.8	57.0	38.6	56.8	40.7	48.1	53.0	32.3				
		3.High	16.5	2.7	14.2	:	19.2	12.4	3.8	6.9	11.8	2.5	7.2	12.1	4.8	3.9	3.0	19.5	8.1	1.9	4.9	1.2	16.5	19.7	14.9	5.4	19.2	10.8				
To some extent	Born-Birth	1.Low	32.9	21.2	35.3	:	41.5	59.3	81.5	:	70.5	36.9	:	:	:	:	45.4	33.3	83.5	8.8	22.3	20.6	6.8	14.6	49.0	9.7	36.5					
		2.Medium	39.0	72.2	41.9	:	29.9	40.7	13.0	:	25.6	46.9	:	:	:	:	34.7	55.7	2.5	76.6	69.4	47.4	62.5	57.9	51.0	48.8	44.3					
		3.High	28.1	6.5	22.8	:	28.6	:	5.5	:	4.0	16.1	:	:	:	:	19.9	11.1	14.0	14.6	8.3	32.0	30.8	27.6	:	41.5	19.3					
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	53.2	32.6	26.5	:	23.0	57.5	75.9	80.6	:	77.2	67.6	16.7	59.8	46.9	86.9	40.5	41.6	92.6	44.8	34.3	29.7	16.5	26.0	44.4	13.7	50.0				
		2.Medium	30.7	63.7	51.7	:	59.4	25.4	17.4	7.9	:	19.2	20.5	68.3	27.4	42.5	5.0	37.0	49.3	3.6	47.9	62.5	42.8	60.0	51.2	52.7	48.1	36.6				
		3.High	16.0	3.7	21.8	:	17.6	17.0	6.7	11.5	:	3.6	11.9	15.0	12.8	10.5	8.2	22.5	9.1	3.8	7.4	3.2	27.5	23.5	22.7	2.9	38.2	13.3				
Not restricted	1.Low	35.7	13.5	16.5	:	9.38	35.4	45.3	56.8	34.8	55.2	33.6	12.2	41.2	29.6	84.0	34.4	26.5	73.7	22.2	16.1											

Table 17 People aged 25-64 with at least one restriction by degree of restriction, type of disability and education attainment levels, 2002

Sex/Restriction	Type	Education	% of total for each type																											
			BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl FR		
Men&Women																														
Considerably	Mental	1.Low	51.6	45.6	39.6	:	:	81.0	80.2	87.7	63.9	87.1	64.0	62.4	:	53.8	:	37.8	61.8	93.4	63.7	67.0	45.1	20.2	48.7	62.5	24.7	61.4		
		2.Medium	38.7	48.5	44.2	:	:	13.9	18.3	6.7	27.7	11.1	25.1	31.7	:	41.2	:	38.5	38.2	5.0	36.3	33.0	37.8	51.5	39.5	34.1	55.4	29.1		
		3.High	9.7	5.8	16.2	:	:	5.1	1.5	5.6	8.4	1.8	10.9	6.0	:	5.0	:	23.7	:	1.6	:	:	17.0	28.3	11.9	3.4	19.9	9.5		
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	62.3	29.0	39.8	:	29.2	71.6	78.4	85.6	54.2	80.7	71.6	33.2	64.8	51.5	94.9	55.6	33.6	95.3	41.6	30.7	48.2	27.7	40.6	45.3	28.7	55.7		
		2.Medium	25.9	67.4	44.7	:	58.2	20.9	17.2	7.8	34.8	16.5	20.5	55.8	32.3	44.2	5.1	31.8	57.3	3.3	53.1	66.6	38.5	58.1	45.3	50.8	53.3	34.9		
		3.High	11.8	3.6	15.5	:	12.7	7.5	4.3	6.6	11.0	2.8	7.9	11.0	2.8	4.2	:	12.6	9.1	1.4	5.3	2.7	13.2	14.2	14.1	3.9	18.0	9.4		
To some extent	Mental	1.Low	48.4	34.0	30.3	:	:	56.1	72.2	71.9	:	71.8	71.6	33.2	:	53.7	:	17.1	43.7	85.8	29.5	16.6	29.4	20.8	25.4	58.0	:	49.2		
		2.Medium	31.9	60.0	34.3	:	:	30.9	23.5	15.6	:	25.5	28.4	66.8	:	40.7	:	30.7	56.3	7.0	55.8	83.4	46.2	53.7	54.9	42.0	64.4	34.2		
		3.High	19.6	6.0	35.4	:	:	13.0	4.3	12.5	:	2.7	:	:	:	5.5	:	52.2	:	7.2	14.7	:	24.3	25.5	19.6	:	35.6	16.5		
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	53.8	23.7	28.7	:	26.8	58.1	69.1	80.3	:	74.8	58.1	18.1	63.9	39.8	89.9	40.8	30.4	93.0	35.4	26.3	31.2	19.6	21.6	40.1	17.0	45.8		
		2.Medium	30.6	71.1	50.0	:	55.5	26.5	23.5	10.1	:	20.9	29.4	67.6	29.7	49.8	5.6	40.8	57.1	3.6	57.1	69.4	43.2	59.6	54.3	55.7	51.2	40.3		
		3.High	15.6	5.2	21.2	:	17.6	15.3	7.4	9.5	:	4.4	12.5	14.3	6.4	10.3	4.5	18.5	12.5	3.4	7.4	4.3	25.6	20.8	24.1	4.2	31.8	13.8		
Men																														
Considerably	Mental	1.Low	69.7	35.6	38.0	:	:	80.8	75.3	86.8	66.9	88.4	61.9	65.1	:	51.5	:	45.5	55.1	95.5	68.7	57.2	49.3	25.3	47.1	47.0	25.9	62.9		
		2.Medium	23.4	56.9	41.6	:	:	14.5	23.8	8.0	25.5	9.5	22.0	25.4	:	44.5	:	38.6	42.4	4.0	27.7	38.1	34.6	49.9	39.9	49.8	56.0	28.2		
		3.High	6.9	7.5	20.4	:	:	4.7	0.9	5.2	7.6	2.1	16.1	9.5	:	3.9	:	16.0	2.5	0.6	3.6	4.7	16.1	24.9	13.1	3.2	18.1	8.9		
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	62.4	19.8	32.0	:	30.9	76.2	79.9	85.8	51.4	79.6	69.4	32.7	60.2	44.1	95.4	55.7	28.3	95.5	36.1	23.0	51.0	29.7	38.1	39.0	30.3	53.8		
		2.Medium	29.6	76.1	53.0	:	61.4	18.1	16.2	7.4	39.7	17.0	22.0	57.4	37.3	50.1	4.6	33.6	60.9	4.0	58.7	74.1	38.5	60.6	49.4	56.6	53.6	37.6		
		3.High	7.9	4.1	15.0	:	7.7	5.7	3.9	6.7	8.9	3.4	8.6	9.9	2.5	5.7	:	10.7	10.8	0.5	5.1	2.9	10.5	9.7	12.5	4.4	16.1	8.6		
To some extent	Mental	1.Low	51.9	19.1	35.1	:	:	56.4	60.4	66.7	:	70.5	66.7	19.6	:	57.8	:	15.7	53.5	83.3	41.7	19.4	39.3	33.0	24.5	48.9	21.2	45.9		
		2.Medium	32.4	74.6	37.8	:	:	27.5	33.3	24.6	:	26.5	33.3	35.9	:	36.2	:	28.3	46.5	14.5	37.7	80.6	35.1	52.2	57.5	43.7	54.3	37.8		
		3.High	15.7	6.3	27.1	:	:	16.0	6.3	8.6	:	3.0	:	44.6	:	5.9	:	56.0	:	2.2	20.6	:	25.5	14.8	17.9	7.4	24.5	16.3		
Other LSHPD	1.Low	54.5	14.8	27.8	:	28.3	60.9	63.8	78.7	:	72.8	48.5	19.7	60.2	29.5	90.9	38.4	21.2	93.0	25.3	16.6	33.2	25.0	19.5	31.5	17.4	43.3			
	2.Medium	31.1	78.5	50.3	:	61.0	26.0	27.9	12.1	:	22.2	39.1	64.7	34.9	60.5	7.0	43.8	63.1	3.7	67.3	77.9	43.8	59.2	56.4	63.2	54.8	42.8			
	3.High	14.4	6.7	21.9	:	10.7	13.2	8.3	9.2	:	5.0	12.4	15.6	4.9	10.1	2.1	17.9	15.7	3.3	7.4	5.5	23.0	15.8	24.1	5.3	27.8	13.9			
Women																														
Considerably	Mental	1.Low	39.9	55.9	41.3	:	:	81.3	87.2	88.9	61.6	85.6	66.9	59.7	:	55.4	:	30.9	69.4	91.1	55.5	73.7	41.0	16.9	50.2	73.9	23.3	59.9		
		2.Medium	48.6	40.0	47.0	:	:	13.0	10.5	4.7	29.4	13.0	29.5	37.7	:	38.8	:	38.5	30.6	6.2	44.5	26.3	41.0	52.5	39.1	22.6	54.8	30.0		
		3.High	11.5	4.2	11.7	:	:	5.7	2.3	6.4	9.0	1.5	3.6	2.6	:	5.8	:	30.5	:	2.7	:	:	18.0	30.6	10.7	3.5	21.9	10.1		
	Other LSHPD	1.Low	62.1	38.1	45.5	:	27.7	65.5	76.7	85.3	56.6	81.8	75.4	33.7	72.6	58.9	92.2	55.6	40.0	95.1	47.7	39.2	45.4	26.1	43.6	50.8	27.6	57.7		
		2.Medium	21.7	58.7	38.7	:	55.4	24.7	18.5	8.3	30.6	15.9	17.9	54.3	24.0	38.3	5.6	30.3	52.9	2.8	46.9	58.3	38.5	56.3	40.5	45.8	53.1	32.0		
		3.High	16.2	3.1	15.9	:	16.9	9.8	4.9	6.4	12.8	2.2	6.7	12.1	3.4	2.7	2.2	14.1	7.1	2.1	5.4	2.4	16.1	17.5	15.9	3.4	19.4	10.2		
To some extent	Mental	1.Low	43.5	46.5	25.8	:	:	55.8	85.6	75.7	:	72.7	74.3	30.7	:	51.4	:	18.9	31.8	86.9	20.0	13.3	21.2	11.2	26.3	61.4	:	52.0		
		2.Medium	31.3	47.8	31.1	:	:	34.1	12.4	9.0	:	24.8	25.7	69.3	:	43.4	:	33.9	57.5	3.5	69.9	86.7	55.5	54.9	52.6	38.6	54.6	31.3		
		3.High	25.1	5.7	43.1	:	:	10.1	2.0	15.3	:	2.5	:	:	:	5.3	:	47.2	10.7	9.6	10.0	:	23.4	34.0	21.1	:	45.4	16.7		
Other LSHPD	1.Low	52.9	31.2	29.4	:	25.8	55.7	73.4	81.8	:	76.9	66.5	16.7	69.5	47.7	89.0	43.7	40.6	93.0	44.9	33.7	29.4	15.6	23.8	45.6	16.4	48.2			
	2.Medium	30.0	65.0	49.9	:	51.3	27.0	19.9	8.3	:	19.4	20.9	70.0	21.8	41.8	4.1	37.1	50.5	3.5	47.7	63.0	42.6	59.8	52.1	51.0	46.1	38.0			
	3.High	17.1	3.9	20.7	:	23.0	17.3	6.7	9.8	:	3.7	12.6	13.3	8.7	10.5	6.8	19.2	8.9	3.5	7.4	3.3	28.0	24.6	24.1	3.4	37.5	13.8			

DE: no data. In countries for which data are not shown, the number of observations is too small to give reliable results. Shaded cells indicate that the data are uncertain because of the small number of

Mental = Mental, nervous or emotional problems and Epilepsy (include fits)

Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002

CHAPTER 5 > ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH RESTRICTIONS

EMPLOYMENT RATES

Men and women who are restricted in the kind or amount of work they can do or in their mobility to and from work are much less likely to be in employment than those who are not restricted. This is particularly the case for those who are considerably restricted. It is also the case that the likelihood of someone with restrictions being in work declines with age, which is equally true of those without restrictions once they pass their mid-50s, if less so. Since a disproportionate number of those with restrictions are in their 50s and older, this in itself tends to reduce the relative number in employment as compared with those who are not restricted. Accordingly, a simple comparison of employment rates as usually defined – ie the proportion of those aged 16-64 who are in work – between those with and without restrictions tends to exaggerate the extent of the difference between the two. The focus, here, therefore, is on a comparison of employment rates adjusted explicitly for differences in age composition between those restricted and those not restricted in order to give a more meaningful indication of the relative probability of someone who is restricted, whether considerably or to some extent, being in work.

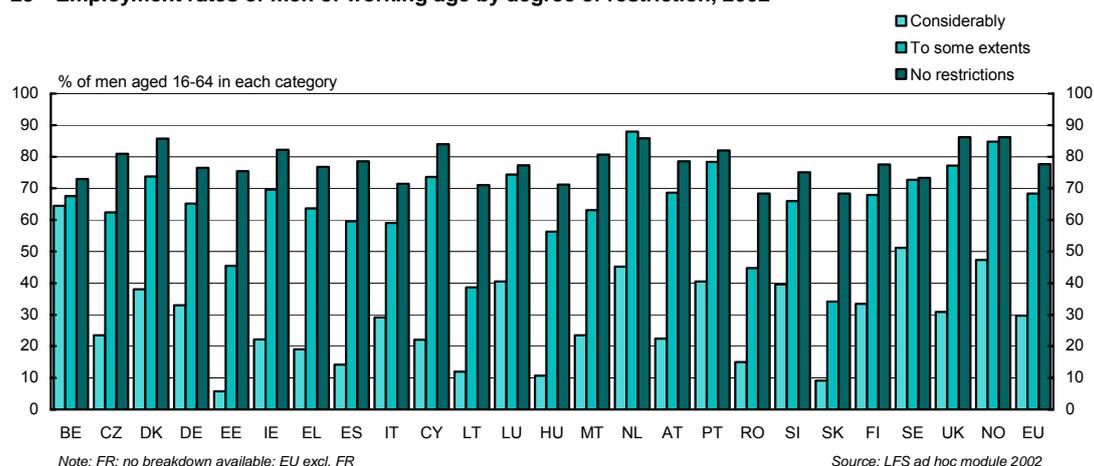
In the EU Member States for which data from the LFS module are available (excluding France for this purpose), an average of only just over 24% of people aged 16-64 who were considerably restricted in their ability to work were in employment in 2002. Adjusted for the difference in the age composition relative to those not restricted, this figure is increased to just over 28% which compares with an average of 68% for those not restricted, well over twice as much (Table 18). There is far less of a difference for those restricted only to some extent, almost 62% of whom were in work in the Member States concerned in 2002.

The difference, for both those who are considerably restricted and those restricted to some extent, is wider for men than for women (Figs. 25 and 26). Whereas the proportion of men who were considerably restricted and in employment was some 48 percentage points less than for men without restrictions (just under 30% as against almost 78%), the proportion of women similarly restricted who were in work was around 32 percentage points less than for those not restricted (just under 27% as against almost 59%).

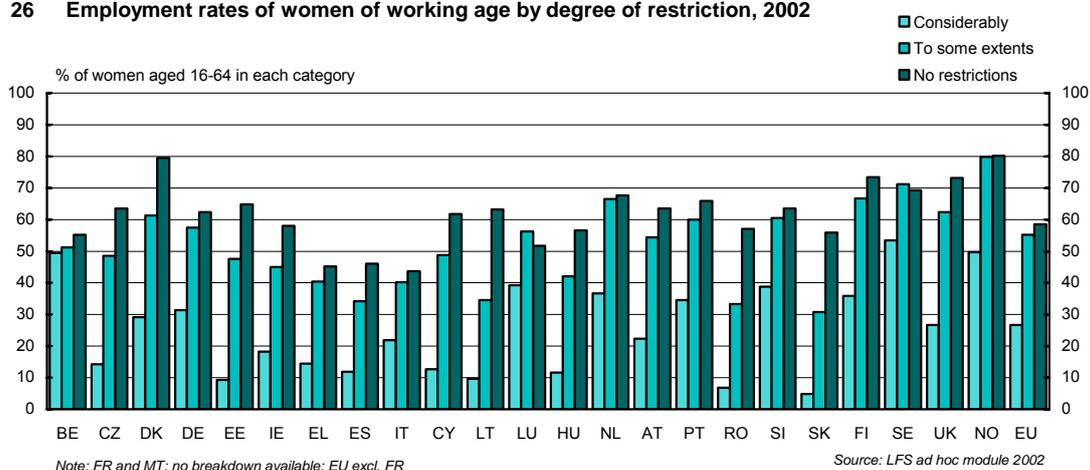
With the exception of Belgium – where the gap was only 6 percentage points – the difference in the proportion in work between people considerably restricted and those not restricted was substantial in all EU Member States. Except in Luxembourg and Sweden, as well as in Belgium, the difference was some 30 percentage points or more in all countries. It was particularly large in the new Member States, apart from Malta and Slovenia. In each of the 7 other countries covered, the proportion of those with considerable restrictions who were in employment was over 50 percentage points less than for those without restrictions. The relative number in work amounted to only 7-8% of the population of this age in Estonia and Slovakia and only 10-11% in Lithuania, Hungary and Romania.

The gap, however, was also around 50 percentage points or only slightly less in Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Austria and the UK.

25 Employment rates of men of working age by degree of restriction, 2002



26 Employment rates of women of working age by degree of restriction, 2002



With the sole exception of Denmark, the gap was wider for men than for women in all of the countries, the extent of the difference being particularly marked – around 30 percentage points or so – in Greece, Spain and Malta, though this partly reflects the relatively small proportion of women even without restrictions who were employed in these three countries (only 45-46% in the first two and just 36% in Malta). By contrast, the gap was relatively similar – a difference of less than 10 percentage points – in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, the UK and Romania, as well as in Denmark.

The difference in the proportion of 16-64 year-olds in employment between those restricted only to some extent and those not restricted at all was much less in all countries, except in Belgium. In Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden, as well as in Norway, there was hardly any difference at all, while in Germany, Italy, Portugal and Slovenia, as well as in Belgium, the difference was under 8 percentage points. On the other hand, the difference was much wider in most of the new Member States and over 20 percentage points in Estonia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Romania. This almost certainly reflects the labour market situation in these countries and, in particular, the shortage of jobs relative to the demand for them, which is mirrored, as discussed in more detail below, by the relatively small numbers of those with low levels of education in work.

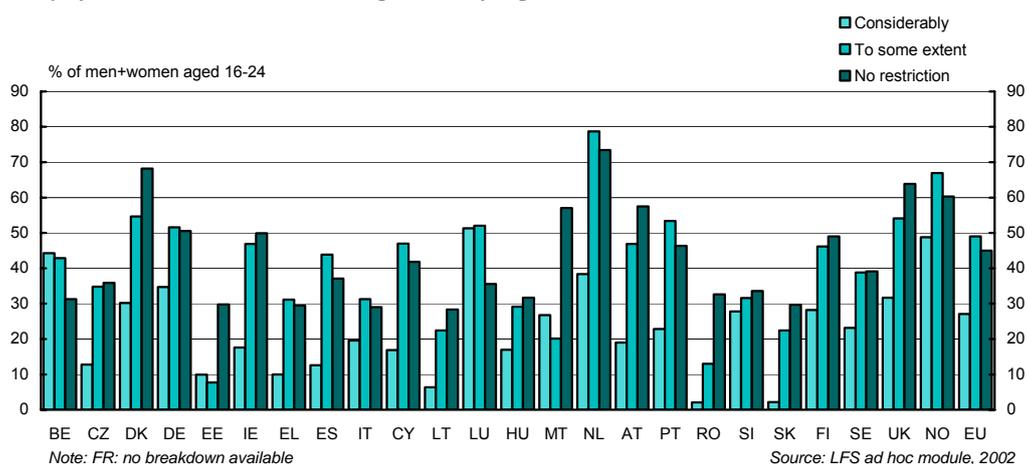
While the gap between the employment rate of those with only some restrictions and of those with none was wider for men than for women overall (just over 9 percentage points as

opposed to only just over 3 percentage points), there are again differences across countries. In particular, the gap is much wider for women than for men in Denmark and slightly wider in Portugal and the UK, though in all three cases, the employment rate for women restricted to some extent was still well above the EU average, while in Ireland, Hungary, Austria and Romania, there was very little difference (less than 1 percentage point) in the gap between the two.

The gap in employment rates between those restricted and those not restricted, as noted above, tends to increase with age, at least if this is measured as a ratio of the former to the latter rather than in absolute terms. Among young people aged 16-24, the gap is relatively small, especially in respect of those who are restricted only to some extent. Indeed, in many countries, the proportion of this age group in work is larger among those with some restrictions than among those not restricted. This, however, reflects the smaller numbers of these in education and training rather than any more advantageous access to employment and as such may mean that those concerned have less favourable career prospects in future years.

At EU level, some 27% of those aged 16-24 with considerable restrictions – a slightly larger proportion of men than women – were in employment in 2002 as compared with 45% of those with no restriction and 49% of those restricted to some extent. The lower employment rate of those considerably restricted than those not restricted in this case does not reflect more of them being in education and training, since, as noted above, comparatively few remain in the education system beyond compulsory schooling. Although their employment rate varied across Member States, only in the three Benelux countries did the rate exceed 35% – though this was also the case in Norway – and in two of these countries, Belgium and Luxembourg, this meant that it was significantly above the rate for those without restrictions. At the other extreme the employment rate of 16-24 year-olds considerably restricted was only just under 13% in the Czech Republic and Spain, 10% in Greece and Estonia, around 7% in Lithuania and only some 2% in Slovakia and Romania, in each case, substantially below the rate for those not restricted.

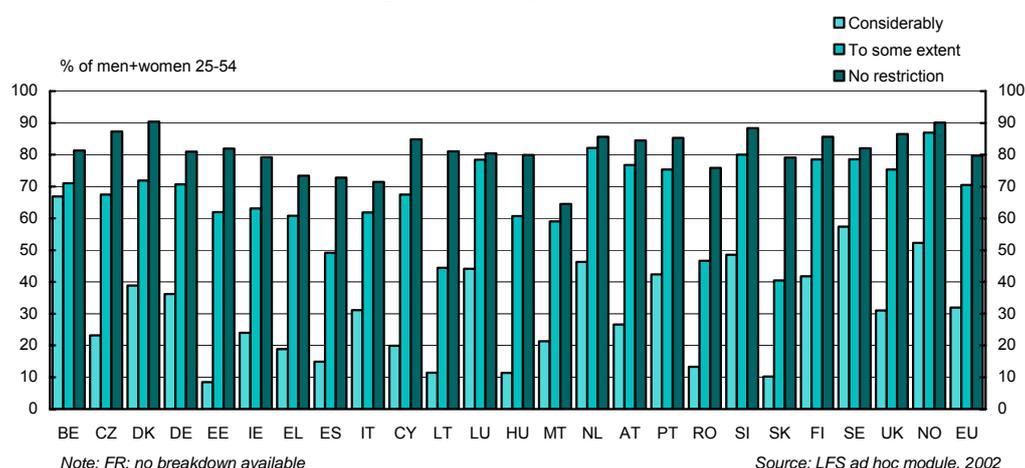
27 Employment rates of men and women aged 16-24 by degree of restriction, 2002



The proportion of those in this age group considerably restricted who were in work was even further below the proportion of those not restricted in the Member States where the majority of young people were employed – ie in Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria and the UK – in all of which, the difference in the employment rate was well over 30 percentage points.

The employment rate of people considerably restricted was, on average in the EU countries covered, only some 5 percentage points higher among those of prime working age, 25-54, than among those under 25, while for those not restricted, the rate was around 35 percentage points higher, some 2½ times more than the rate for those restricted. At the same time, the rate for those restricted to some extent was around 9 percentage points below the rate for the latter (just under 71% as opposed to 80%).

28 Employment rates of men and women aged 25-54 by degree of restriction, 2002

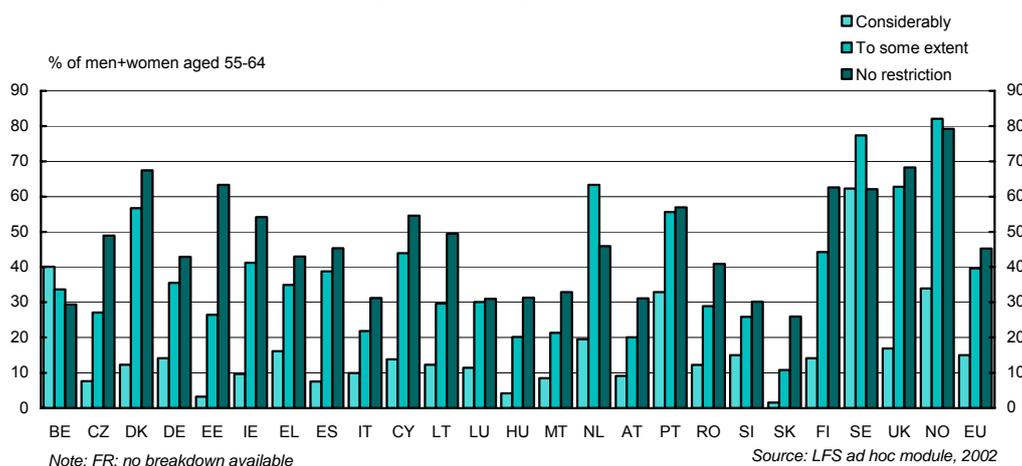


The proportion of women in this age group in the EU who were considerably restricted and in employment was only slightly below that of men (just over 30% as against just over 33%), while among women not restricted, the proportion in work was over 20 percentage points below. Similarly, the employment rate of women restricted to some extent was some 15 percentage points less than for men.

The variation across countries in the difference in employment rates between those in this age group restricted and not restricted reflects the variation in respect of the overall employment rate discussed above. It is, therefore, especially large in all of the new Member States, except Slovenia, as well as in Greece and Spain, in all of which the proportion of those not restricted who were in employment was around 4 or more times larger than for those considerably restricted. Accordingly, the employment rate of the latter was only around 13% in Romania, 11-12% in Lithuania and Hungary, 10% in Slovakia and under 9% in Estonia. By contrast, in Sweden, the rate for those considerably restricted was just over 57% and in Belgium, almost 67%. These were the only countries in the EU, however, where the rate was over 50% (though it was over this in Norway). Moreover, elsewhere, it was below 40% except in Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Finland and Slovenia.

Although the employment rate of those restricted to some extent among people aged 25-54 was much higher in all countries, it was, nevertheless, below the rate for those not restricted throughout the EU, in most cases significantly so. The main exceptions are Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Malta and Sweden, as well as Norway, the only countries where the gap was less than 7 percentage points. In the Czech Republic, Estonia, Spain, Hungary, Lithuania, Slovakia and Romania, the gap was over 19 percentage points – in the last three, around 30 percentage points or more.

29 Employment rates of men and women aged 55-64 by degree of restriction, 2002



The employment rate of those considerably restricted is even lower among older people aged 55-64. In the EU countries covered, it averaged only 15% in 2002, only a third of the rate for those not restricted. As in the case of those under 55, there was a comparatively small difference between the rates for men and women in employment (16% as against 13%), substantially less than the difference for those without restriction (59% as against 33%).

The employment rate of those in this age group restricted to some extent was much closer to the rate for the non-restricted, under 6 percentage points less. Again the difference for women was smaller than for men – 3 percentage points as opposed to 9 percentage points.

The situation in Member States varies even more markedly than for younger age groups. At one extreme, the proportion of those considerably restricted in work was larger than for those not restricted in Belgium, where relatively few among the latter are employed, while in Sweden, where a much larger number are in work, there was virtually no difference in the proportion of the two groups employed, the employment rate for both being just over 62%. Except in these two Member States and in Portugal – where around a third of those considerably restricted were in work, which was much the same in Norway – the employment rate of those aged 55-64 was under 20% in all cases and in 9 countries, under 10%, in Estonia, Hungary and Slovakia, under 5%.

The employment rate of those restricted only to some extent also varies across Member States. In Belgium, employment among this group was also higher than among those not restricted, though smaller than among those considerably restricted. In Sweden, over 77% of those restricted to some extent were employed, much higher than for the non-restricted, as well as than in all other Member States, though the proportion was even higher in Norway (82%). In the Netherlands, the relative number of 55-64 year-olds with some restriction who were in work was also much higher than among those not restricted, the employment rate being around 63%, much the same as in the UK, where the rate for the non-restricted was even higher. Elsewhere, employment was also relatively high among the partially restricted in this age group in Denmark and Portugal (around 56-57% in both cases).

At the other extreme, however, the employment rate of those restricted to some extent was some 20 percentage points less than for those with no restrictions in the Czech Republic and Lithuania and over 35 percentage points less in Estonia. The difference was also relatively wide, at over 15 percentage points, in Slovakia (where the employment rate of the partially restricted was under 11%) and in Finland, while in Hungary, Malta and Austria, the rate for the

non-restricted was around half as high again as the rate for the partially restricted and only slightly less in Italy and Romania.

Evidence from the EU-SILC

It is possible to compare the employment rates for people who are restricted which are indicated by the LFS module with those shown by the EU-SILC for the countries which are covered by both surveys. Because there are a few, if mostly minor, differences in the overall employment rates indicated by the two surveys, it is most instructive to do this in terms of the gap in rates between those restricted and those not according to the two – ie the same procedure as adopted above for education levels. Again the differences in the questions asked in the two surveys should be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

In broad terms, the EU-SILC shows the same picture as the LFS module, in the sense that the proportion of people who are restricted or limited who are in work is significantly less than those who are not restricted. This is particularly the case for those who are strongly limited in what they can do. The scale of the apparent effect, however, tends to be slightly less than indicated by the LFS module in respect of those most restricted, though the difference between the two surveys varies across countries.

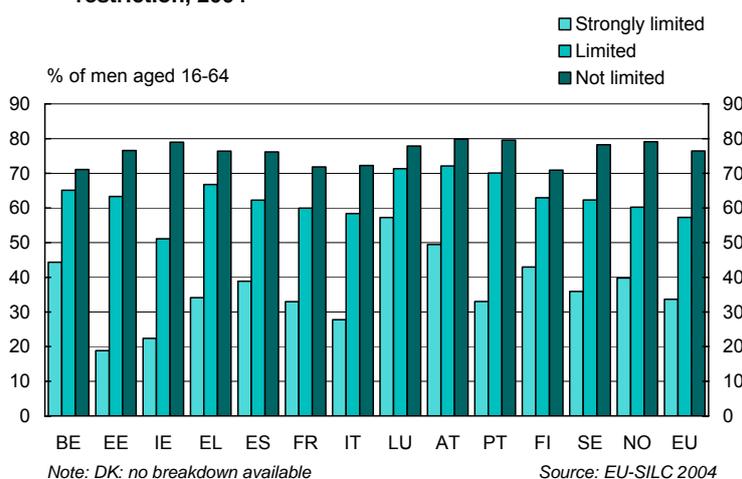
The EU-SILC, therefore, shows that in the 12 EU Member States for which roughly comparable data are available, the employment rate of those aged 16-64 who were strongly limited was almost 36 percentage points less than the rate for those who were not limited, again adjusting for differences in the age composition of the two (Table 19). This compares with a difference of 36 percentage points between those considerably restricted and those not restricted indicated by the LFS module in the same set of countries.

As in the case of the LFS module, the difference in the rate between the two groups was much wider for men than for women, the EU-SILC indicating an average gap of almost 43 percentage points for men and just over 29 percentage points for women (Figs. 30 and 31).

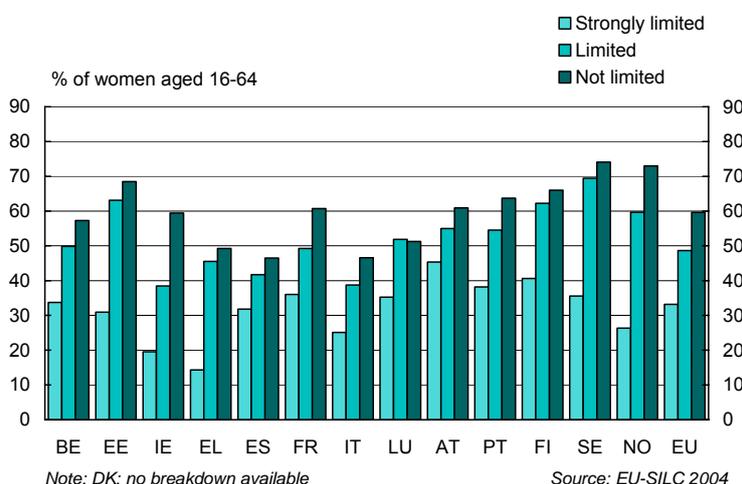
The EU-SILC, however, shows a significantly wider difference than the LFS module in respect of those limited as compared with those restricted to some extent. The employment rate of people who were limited in what they can do was, therefore, just over 16 percentage points less than for those not limited in the 12 countries concerned, which is over three times the difference between those restricted to some extent and the non-restricted in the LFS for this set of countries (5 percentage points). The variation between the two surveys in this respect was similar for men and women. For men, the EU-SILC shows a difference of 19 percentage points as opposed to one of just over 9 percentage points in the LFS, while for women, the difference according to the EU-SILC was over 13 percentage points, whereas the LFS shows no difference at all.

In most of the Member States for which data from the two surveys are available, the EU-SILC shows a smaller difference in the employment rate between those strongly limited and those not limited than the equivalent gap shown by the LFS, while In three countries – Ireland, Italy and Portugal – the difference between the two surveys in this regard is minimal (under 2 percentage points). In all three of these countries, therefore, both surveys indicate that those considerably, or strongly, restricted suffer a greater disadvantage in terms of employment than in most other countries.

30 Employment rates of men of working age by degree of restriction, 2004



31 Employment rates of women of working age by degree of restriction, 2004



In Belgium and Sweden, however, the countries with the smallest difference in employment between those considerably restricted and the non-restricted according to the LFS, the EU-SILC data indicate a much wider gap between the two. In Belgium, this amounts to almost 26 percentage points, only slightly less than the average and some 20 percentage points wider than indicated by the LFS. In Sweden, the gap amounts to over 40 percentage points, well above the average difference and almost 22 percentage points more than indicated by the LFS.

There are also some differences in other countries in the comparative scale of the gap indicated by the two surveys. In Spain and Austria, therefore, and to a lesser extent in Finland, the gap in employment rates between those considerably restricted and those not was wider than average according to the LFS (over 40 percentage points in the last and almost 50 percentage points in the first two), but slightly below average according to the EU-SILC. In Norway, the reverse is the case, the EU-SILC suggesting a difference of around 45 percentage points and well above average, the LFS, one of around 35 percentage points and slightly below average. In Estonia, Greece and Luxembourg, however, the two surveys

indicate a similar comparative scale of difference – wider than average in the first two, narrower than average in the last.

The differences between the two surveys in the gap in the employment rate between those restricted to some extent or those limited and those not restricted are less marked across countries. In Estonia, Spain, Ireland and Italy, both surveys indicate a wider gap between the two groups than average, in Belgium and Luxembourg, a smaller gap, while in Greece, Austria and Finland, the EU-SILC indicates a smaller than average gap, the LFS a wider one, but in each case, the difference between the two surveys is only around 2 percentage points.

The main differences between the two surveys in this regard are for Sweden and Norway, where according to the LFS, the employment rate of those restricted to some extent is virtually the same as the rate for those not restricted at all, whereas the EU-SILC shows the rate for those limited to be over 10 percentage points less than for those not limited in Sweden and over 16 percentage points less in Norway.

EMPLOYMENT RATES AND EDUCATION LEVELS

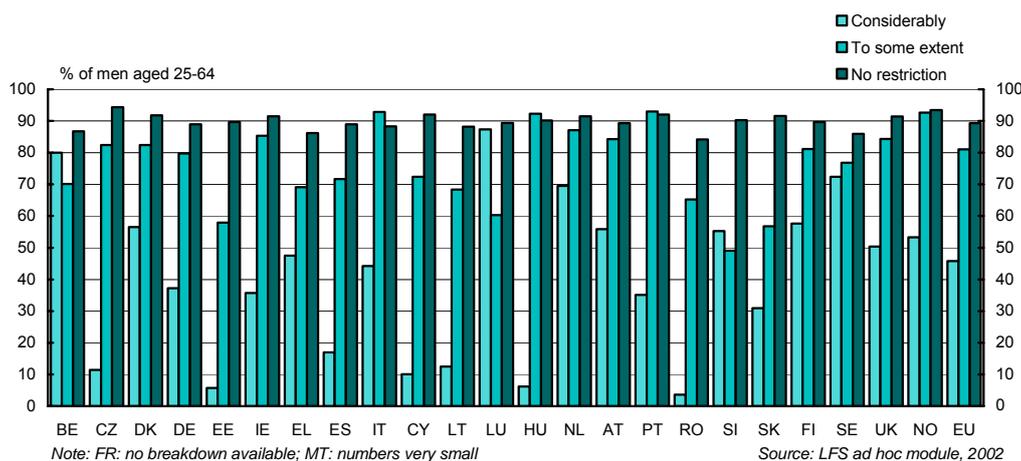
The lower employment rates of men and women who are considerably restricted, or strongly limited, is partly attributable to their lower education levels, given the close relationship which prevails throughout the EU between the probability of being in work and educational attainment. However, a close examination of the rates of employment among those with different levels of education reveals that the proportion in work tends to be significantly smaller among those with considerable restrictions at all levels of education. Disparities in education levels between those restricted and those not, therefore, contribute to differences in employment rates but they are far from being the main explanation.

In the EU Member States covered by the LFS module, an average of around 48% of those aged 25-64 with tertiary-level education and considerably restricted were in work in 2002, substantially less than the figure of 85% among those with the same level of education who were not restricted (Table 20). (These figures, it should be noted, are standardised to adjust for the difference in age structure between the two groups and, specifically, the much higher average age of those restricted, to take account of the tendency for employment rates to decline with age.)

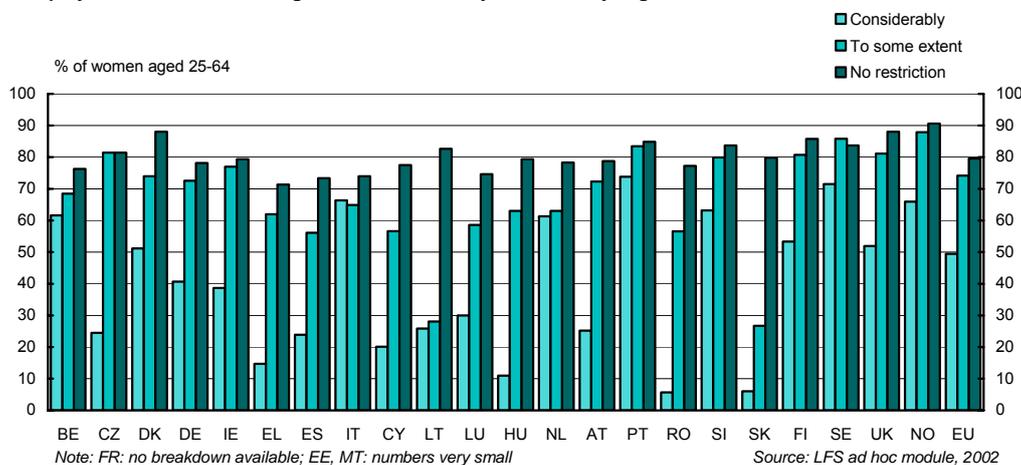
The difference in the employment rates of those with lower levels of education between the considerably restricted and the non-restricted was even wider. Only some 20% of those considerably restricted with only basic schooling were in work as opposed to almost 62% of those with this level of education and not restricted. For those with upper secondary education, the employment rate of the considerably restricted was just under 34%, that of the non-restricted, 76%.

The gap in employment rates at each broad level of education was wider for men than for women. Indeed, the proportion of women with tertiary education with considerable restrictions who were employed was on average larger than for men (49.5% as against 46%), while among those with no restrictions, it was some 10 percentage points less (Figs. 32 and 33). Moreover, whereas the employment rate of women considerably restricted with lower levels of education was less than for men, the difference was much narrower than in the case of those not restricted.

32 Employment rates of men aged 25-64 with tertiary education by degree of restriction, 2002



33 Employment rates of women aged 25-64 with tertiary education by degree of restriction, 2002



The employment rates for women restricted to some extent were also closer to the rates for those not restricted than in the case of men. In addition, the pattern of difference between education levels was also different. Women with this degree of restriction with only basic schooling, therefore, had an average employment rate which was only 2 percentage points below that of women with no restrictions, whereas for men, it was almost 15 percentage points lower. For women partially restricted and with tertiary education, the employment rate was almost 6 percentage points lower than for women not restricted, still a smaller gap than for men (just over 8 percentage points) but much less so.

Once again, the difference in employment rates for people with given broad levels of education between those restricted and those not varies markedly across Member States. It is particularly wide at all levels of education in the new Member States, with the exception of Malta and Slovenia, reaching over 50 percentage points in most cases. Moreover, unlike in most other countries, the gap was wider for those with tertiary education than for those with lower levels. This was also the case in Greece and Spain, where the difference in the rate between those considerably restricted and those not was also around 50 percentage points at each level of education, and in Spain, over 60 percentage points for those with tertiary education.

By contrast, the gap in employment between the two groups was under 6 percentage points for those with both basic schooling and upper secondary level education in Belgium and only around 14 percentage points for those with tertiary education, much the same as in Sweden, where the gap for those with lower levels of education was around 20 percentage, under half the EU average. These two countries apart, however, the gap was around 30 percentage points or more at each level of education in most Member States, falling below this for those with tertiary education only in Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.

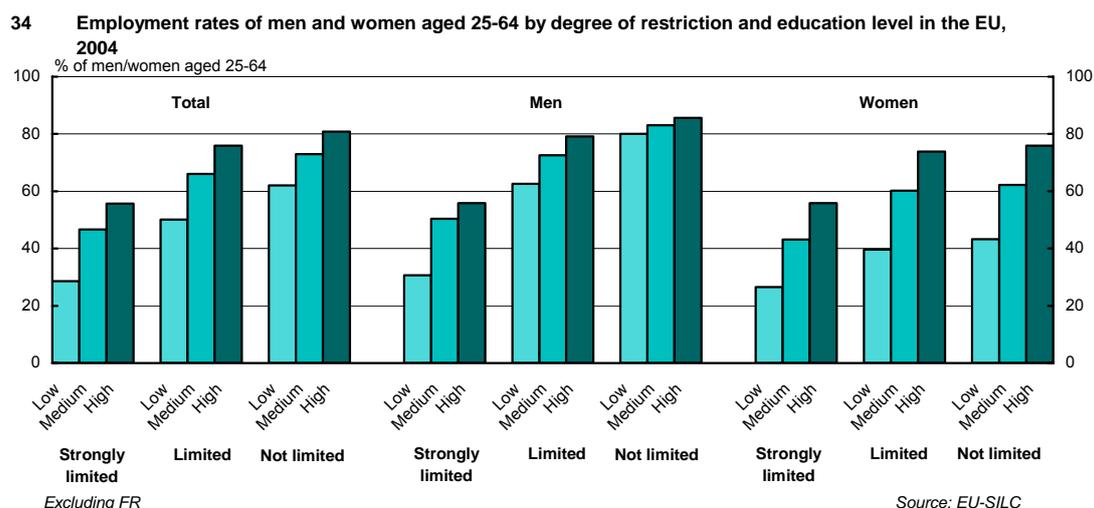
The difference in employment rates between those restricted to some extent and those not restricted was also relatively small in Sweden at each broad level of education (under 5 percentage points in each case), as it was in Luxembourg and Norway, where the proportion of those with this degree of restriction and only basic schooling in work was larger than for those without. The difference between the two groups was similarly small for those with basic schooling and upper secondary education – but not for those with tertiary education – in Belgium and the Netherlands, where as in Norway, more of those with these levels of education were employed among the restricted than among the non-restricted.

By contrast, the difference in the employment rate between the partially restricted and non-restricted was over 20 percentage points at each level of education in Lithuania, Slovakia and Romania and at two of the three levels in Estonia and Spain.

Evidence from the EU-SILC

The broad features shown by the data in the EU-SILC are consistent with those indicated by the LFS module, in the sense that there are significant differences in employment rates between those who are limited in what they can do and those who are not at each level of education. This is especially the case for those who are strongly limited. At the same time, there are differences between the two surveys in the employment rates of those with a particular education level who are limited or restricted in their activities. These differences, however, could be a result of the relatively small sample size of the EU-SILC as compared with the LFS module and, consequently, the often small numbers of people covered who are limited, especially once these are sub-divided by education level. Because of the small numbers, the analysis here is confined to the overall picture shown for the EU Member States covered by the EU-SILC taken together.

In these Member States, the employment rate of those aged 25-64 who were strongly limited with only basic schooling averaged just under 29% in 2004, 6 percentage points higher than indicated by the LFS module for the same group of countries, while the rate for those with tertiary education averaged just under 56%, some 10 percentage points higher than shown by the LFS module. Both of these employment rates are substantially less than the rates for those with the same level of education but without restrictions. Since, however, these rates were similar in the two surveys, the gap in employment rates between the restricted and the not restricted for those with the same level of education was narrower according to the EU-SILC than according to the LFS module. The difference of two years between the timing of the two surveys might explain part of this difference but only a very small part (since employment rates did not change much between the two years), while the small sample size could be a further part of the explanation, in addition to the different definition of limitations or restrictions (Fig. 34).



The difference between the two surveys in the employment rates of those with particular levels of education who are less limited in what they can do is smaller. Moreover, the EU-SILC tends to indicate a slightly lower employment rate for these people than the LFS module. For those with only basic schooling who are limited as opposed to being strongly limited, therefore, the difference between the two surveys was just 4 percentage points on average, for those with upper secondary education (medium), 2 percentage points, while for those with tertiary education, the two rates were much the same.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE WITH RESTRICTIONS

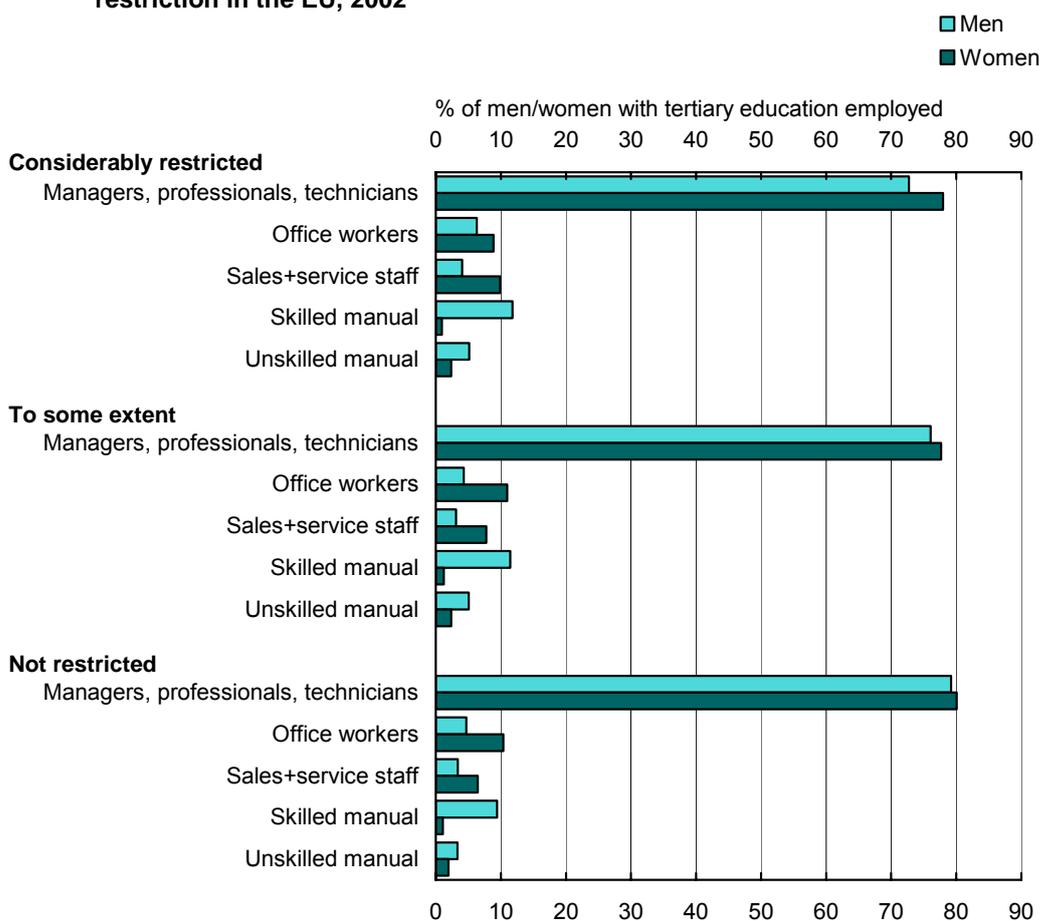
The types of job performed by people with restrictions are largely determined by their levels of education and general skills and competencies. The fact that the people concerned, especially those who are considerably restricted, have on average lower education levels than those without restrictions implies that they tend to be disproportionately employed in lower level jobs, as elementary manual workers or in relatively low skilled sales and service jobs. This relative concentration in itself does not necessarily signify, therefore, that they are disadvantaged as a result of the illness or disability which gives rise to their restriction. Any such disadvantage is more meaningfully indicated by comparing the jobs in which those who are restricted with a particular level of education are employed with those in which the non-restricted with the same education level work.

Such a comparison is most relevant for those with tertiary education. An analysis of the data collected by the LFS module, however, raises problems insofar as the number of people with restrictions who have completed tertiary education is relatively small and those in employment, as seen above, smaller still. For a number of countries, therefore, there are too few observations to investigate the division of those concerned between occupations in a reliable way. This is particularly the case for the smaller Member States. Nevertheless, in a number of the countries for which there are sufficient observations to carry out a meaningful analysis, a larger proportion of both men and women who have completed tertiary education and who are considerably restricted seem to work in low skilled jobs, and correspondingly fewer work in high skilled jobs more suited to their level of education than those who are not restricted.

This tendency, however, is not so evident at the EU level. In the EU Member States covered by the LFS module, therefore, only a slightly smaller proportion on average of men who were

considerably restricted and had completed tertiary education were employed in managerial, professional or technical jobs – ie those demanding the highest skill and education levels – in 2002 than those with the same qualifications who were not restricted (73% as against 80%). At the same time, only a marginally larger proportion of the former were employed as elementary manual workers (5% as against 3%). Much the same proportion of men restricted only to some extent were employed in these occupational groups as those considerably restricted (Fig. 35 and Table 21).

35 Proportion of men and women aged 16-64 by occupation and degree of restriction in the EU, 2002



Source: LFS ad hoc module, 2002

For women, the occupation division of employment of those with tertiary education is also similar for those with and without restrictions at EU level, though in this case slightly more of those who were restricted were employed in sales and service jobs than those not restricted.

There are, however, more pronounced differences in individual Member States, especially for men. In particular, in Denmark, only around 63% of men with tertiary education who were considerably restricted were employed in managerial, professional and technical jobs in 2002 and 68% of those restricted to some extent as compared with 87% of those who were not restricted. At the same time, some 21% of those considerably restricted worked as elementary manual workers, while 12% of those restricted to some extent were employed in sales and service jobs as against just over 3% in each case of those not restricted. Similarly, in Germany, only 57% of men who had completed tertiary education worked in managerial, professional and technical jobs and 66% of those only partially restricted as opposed to 74%

of those not restricted. In Italy, the proportion of those considerably restricted with this level of education working as managers, professional or technicians was some 14 percentage points less than for those not restricted and in Finland, 13 percentage points less, while in Austria and Sweden, it was 8-9 percentage points less.

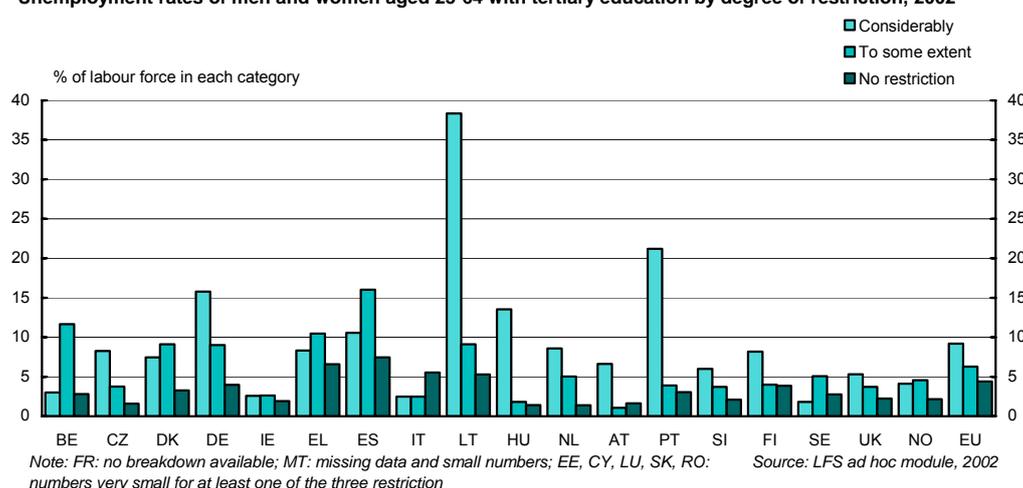
For women, there are smaller differences in the division of those with tertiary education with and without restrictions between occupations. Only in the Czech Republic, Italy and the UK were a significantly smaller proportion of women considerably restricted employed in managerial, professional and technical jobs than those not restricted (some 17 percentage points less in the first – though the number of observations is relatively small – and around 7 percentage points less in the last two).

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THOSE RESTRICTED

Suffering from an illness or disability which restricts the kind or amount of work a person can do or mobility to and from work not only markedly reduces the likelihood of being employed – as described above – it also increases the probability of someone actively looking for work not being able to find a job and, therefore, of being unemployed. The low employment rates among those who are restricted, therefore, cannot simply be explained by the people concerned not wanting to work. At the same time, however, participation rates are also lower among the restricted than among those not, which may signify that a relatively large number of the people in question are incapable of working, or it may mean that they are deterred by the difficulty of finding a job from actively looking for one and are, therefore, counted as being economically inactive rather than unemployed.

In the EU Member States covered by the LFS module, the unemployment rate among people who were considerably restricted was around 16% in 2002, while among those who were restricted to some extent it was almost 12% (Table 22). This compares with a rate of 7.5% for those not restricted, under half the rate, therefore, of the considerably restricted.

36 Unemployment rates of men and women aged 25-64 with tertiary education by degree of restriction, 2002



Since, however, in the same way for the employment rate, the likelihood of someone being unemployed is closely linked to their education level, there is a need to take explicit account of differences in this between those restricted and those not when assessing these figures. Nevertheless, although such differences in educational attainment explain some of these overall variations, men and women who are restricted tend to have a higher rate of unemployment at each broad education level than those not restricted. The unemployment

rate among those considerably restricted with only basic schooling, therefore, averaged just under 18% and among those partially restricted with the level of education, almost 15% as against just over 10% for those with no restrictions.

Among those with upper secondary level education, unemployment averaged 17% for the considerably restricted, only slightly less than the rate for those with basic schooling, just under 12% for the partially restricted and just over 7% for the non-restricted, almost 10 percentage points less than the rate for the considerably restricted.

While the difference in unemployment rates is smaller for those with tertiary education, it is, nevertheless, significant – a rate of some 9% for the considerably restricted, just 6% for the partially restricted and just over 4% for those not restricted (Fig. 36).

As in the case of employment rates, the gap in the rate of unemployment between the restricted and the non-restricted is wider for men than for women. On average, therefore, the gap between the considerable restricted and those not restricted amounted to around 10.5 percentage points for men (just over 17% as against just under 7%) and 6 percentage points for women (14.5% as against 8.5 percentage points).

The gap is equally wider for men than for women at each level of education. For those with only basic schooling, unemployment among men with considerable restriction was double that of those with no restrictions (18% as against 9%), while for women it was under 40% higher (17% as against 12.5%). For those with this level of education who were restricted only to some extent, unemployment was lower among men than women (just over 14% as opposed to just over 15%), but the gap in relation to those not restricted was still wider (5 percentage points as compared with 3).

For those with upper secondary education, the gap was even wider for both men and women, but more so for men, unemployment averaging around 18% for those considerably restricted, almost three times more than the rate for the non-restricted (around 6.5%) as compared with 15.5% for women, still almost double the rate for the non-restricted (8%). Among those partially restricted with this level of education, unemployment was much the same for men and women (just under 12%) but this still represented a wider gap relative to the rate for the non-restricted for men than for women (around 1.5 percentage points wider).

The difference in unemployment rates between men and women is particularly marked for those with tertiary education. While men with this level of education had an average unemployment rate of 11% if they were considerably restricted and one of 7% if they were restricted only to some extent as against a rate of around 3.5% for those not restricted, the rate for women with tertiary education was 7% for those with a considerable degree of restriction and 5.5% for those with a partial degree as against a rate of just under 5.5% for the non-restricted. The gap in unemployment between the considerably restricted and the non-restricted, therefore averaged 7.5 percentage points for men but just 1.5 percentage points for women.

Comparison of the gap in unemployment rates between those restricted and those not is again hindered by the small number of observations in a number of countries which makes the results unreliable. For the countries for which reasonably reliable data are available, the pattern of differences between the various groups is similar to that at the EU level. In nearly all countries, those restricted tend to have a significantly higher rate of unemployment than the non-restricted at each broad level of education.

There are, however, a few exceptions. In particular, in Sweden, as in Norway, average unemployment among the restricted was relatively similar to that for the non-restricted at each level of education and the rate for the considerably restricted with tertiary education was slightly lower than for those with no restrictions. This was also the case in Italy in respect of those with considerable and partial restrictions and here as well as in Ireland, there was a comparatively small difference between the unemployment rates for the restricted and the non-restricted.

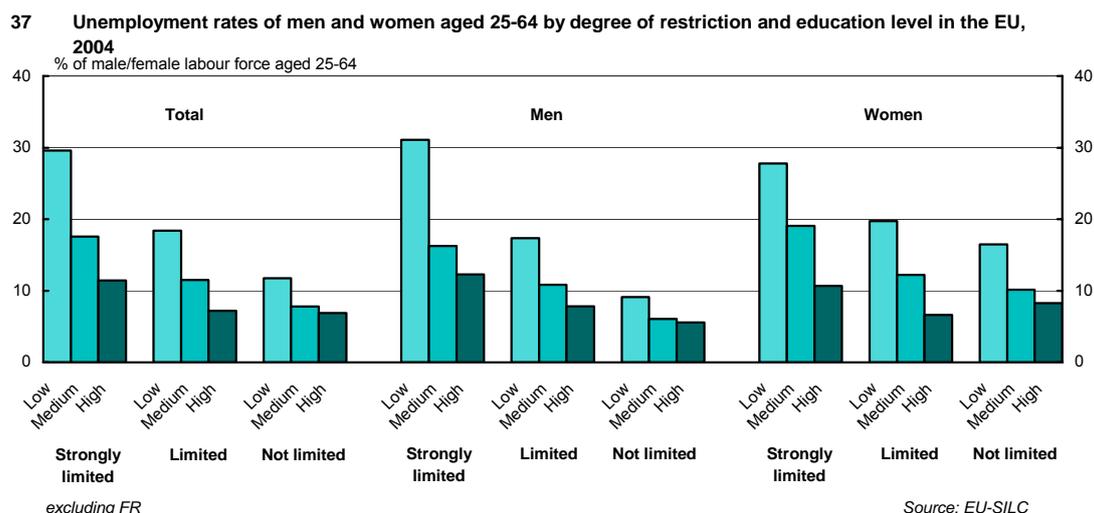
By contrast, in Germany, the Czech Republic and Hungary, unemployment was markedly higher among the restricted than the non-restricted at all education levels. This was also the case in Slovakia for those with basic schooling and upper secondary education (the number of observations for those with tertiary education is too small to be reliable) and in Austria in respect of those considerably restricted,

The comparatively wide differences in unemployment rates between the restricted and the not restricted in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia are in line with the similarly wide differences in employment rates by education level, noted above, as are the relatively narrow differences in Sweden and Norway. On the other hand, in Denmark and Spain, differences in unemployment rates are relatively narrow between the considerably restricted and the non-restricted, unlike in the case of employment rates, and in both cases unemployment among the partially restricted was either much the same or higher than among the considerably restricted, which is also the case in Sweden. In these countries, in particular, therefore, the gap in employment rates primarily reflects the non-participation of many of those with the more serious restrictions in the work force, which may equally partly explain the relatively low rate of unemployment among them.

Evidence from the EU-SILC

The data in the EU-SILC on unemployment are not directly comparable with those included in the LFS module since they are based on respondents themselves deciding whether they are unemployed or not, irrespective of any action they might or might not have taken to find employment. By contrast, the data in the LFS conform with the ILO standard definition of unemployment, which is that a person is not only out of work but is both available for work and actively seeking work. Perhaps because of this, the unemployment rates shown by the EU-SILC for people who are limited are substantially higher than those indicated by the LFS, whereas the rates for people who are not limited are relatively similar.

For those aged 25 to 64 with only basic schooling who were strongly limited in what they can do, therefore, the unemployment rate indicated by the EU-SILC in the Member States covered by the survey averaged close to 30% in 2004, almost three times higher than the rate shown by the LFS module for the same group of countries. For those similarly limited with tertiary education, the unemployment rate averaged just over 11%, nearly twice as high as the LFS module. This suggests that while many of the people concerned might not be regarded as unemployed by the LFS, because, for example, they might not be seeking work actively enough to satisfy the ILO criterion, they, nevertheless, consider themselves to be unemployed (Fig. 37).



According to the EU-SILC, unemployment among men who were strongly limited in what they could do was higher than for women among both those with only basic schooling and those with tertiary education, which is in line with the LFS, but lower among those with upper secondary education, which is contrary to the LFS. Since unemployment rates of men who were not limited were significantly lower than for women among those without limitation, which is again in line with the LFS, the EU-SILC, like the latter, indicates a wider gap in unemployment rates between those strongly limited and those not limited for men than for women. Indeed, the gap in rates for men with only basic schooling between the two was some 22 percentage points, almost twice as wide as the gap for women, while for men with tertiary education, it was nearly 7 percentage points, almost three times the gap for women.

SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE RESTRICTED

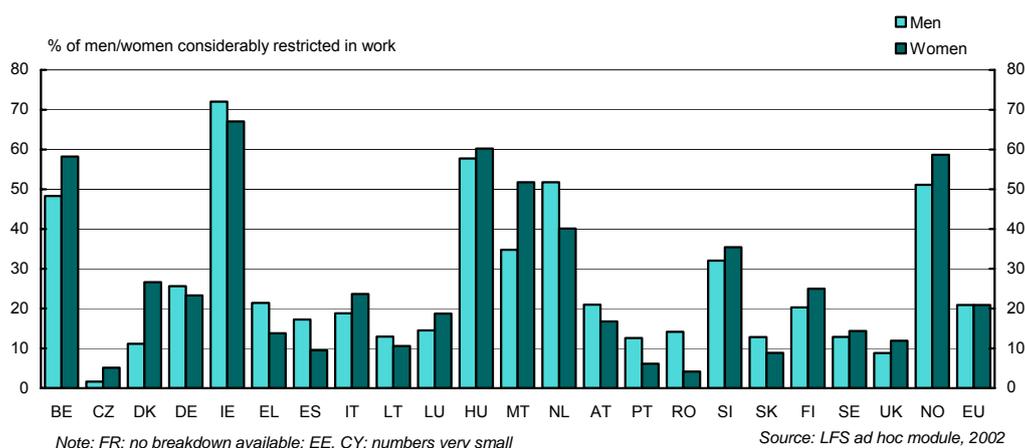
Many people who are restricted in their ability to work need support or assistance in order to be able to do so. The LFS module includes data on both the assistance provided to those in employment who are restricted and that needed by those restricted who are not in work. It also collected summary details on the type of assistance or support provided or required.

Relative numbers receiving support

According to the module, an average of some 21% of those considerably restricted and in employment in the EU Member States covered received some form of assistance or support, while 12% of those restricted to some extent also did so. These proportions are virtually identical for men and women.

These averages, however, conceal extreme variations across countries. In Ireland, therefore, some 70% of those considerably restricted received support (though the precise figure is relatively uncertain because it is based on relatively few observations), while almost 60% did so in Hungary, just over 50% in Belgium and just over 45% in the Netherlands. Apart from in these countries – and in Norway (55%) – the proportion of the people concerned receiving support was less than 35% in all Member States and under 25% in all but Slovenia (around a third). In the Portugal, the UK and Romania, the proportion was only 9-10%, in Cyprus, around 8% and in the Czech Republic, just 3% (Fig. 38 and Table 23).

38 Proportion of men and women considerably restricted in employment receiving support, 2002



The proportion of the partially restricted receiving support was smaller in nearly all countries – the only exceptions being Lithuania and Slovakia – in many cases, significantly so. In Austria, Portugal and the UK, the proportion was only around 5-6% and in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus and Luxembourg, less than this. Indeed, only in Belgium and the Netherlands (42-43% in both cases) did the proportion exceed 16%.

Support provided by broad occupation

The provision of support tends to vary between jobs, or occupations, though the extent of variation is relatively small in most cases. On average in the countries covered, the proportion of workers with considerable restrictions receiving support was largest, according to the LFS module, for clerks and office workers, amounting to some 25% of the total, followed by support for managers, received by just under 22% (Table 24). Support was least prevalent for sales and services staff, this being provided to just under 15% of them.

There were some differences between men and women in the relative numbers receiving support. Whereas almost 30% of men employed as clerks or office workers received assistance, this was the case for only 23% of women in the same kind of job. At the same time, 25% of women working in skilled manual jobs received support as against 18% of men. In both cases, however, support was provided to a relatively small proportion of sales and service workers – 16% of women and just under 14% of men. In low-skilled manual jobs, support was provided to 18% of women and just under 24% of men.

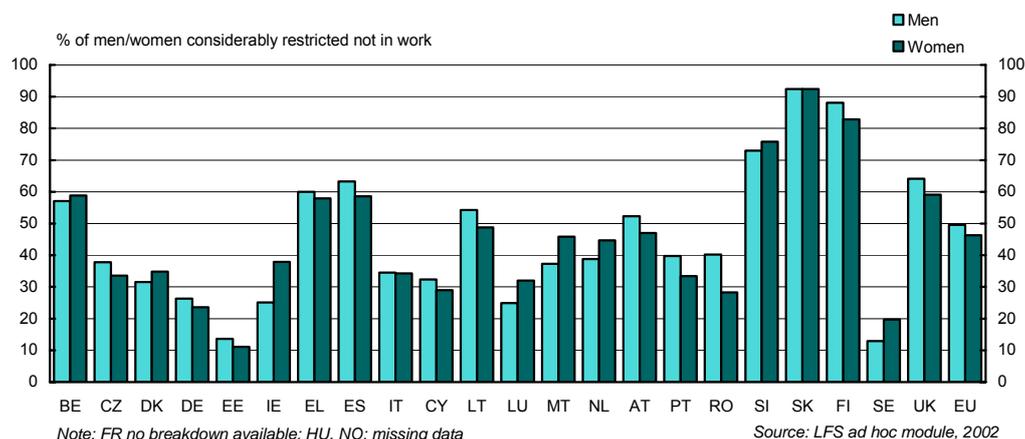
While there were marked variations across Member States in the relative numbers receiving support in the different broad kinds of job, there were also similarities. In most countries, a relatively large proportion of office workers received support. This was especially so in Belgium and the Netherlands as well as in Norway, where the figure amounted to around 60%, and in Spain and Portugal, where it amounted to 51% in the first case and 37% in the second, as compared with under 15% in all other kinds of job in both countries. There was more variation in the proportion of skilled manual workers receiving support, which was relatively large as compared with other kinds of job in Belgium and Austria but relatively small in Denmark, Greece, Spain, Slovakia and the UK.

The need for support

The relative number of those who are not in employment and who need support in order to work also varies across Member States. On average, some 48% of those considerably

restricted and not in work reported to the survey that they needed assistance in order to be employed – or, conversely and perhaps equally relevantly for policy, over half of the significant number who were either economically inactive or unemployed stated that they did not need support for them to be able to work¹⁴. At the same time, just 17% of those restricted only to some extent reported that they needed such support. These figures again are much the same for men and women (Fig. 39 and Table 25).

39 Proportion of men and women considerably restricted and not in employment in need of support to work, 2002



The proportion in respect of those considerably restricted ranged from over 90% of the people concerned in Slovakia (and 100% in Norway), around 85% in Finland, 75% in Slovenia and around 60% in Belgium, Greece, Spain and the UK to under 30% in Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Luxembourg, and Sweden – only around 17% in Sweden and 12% in Estonia.

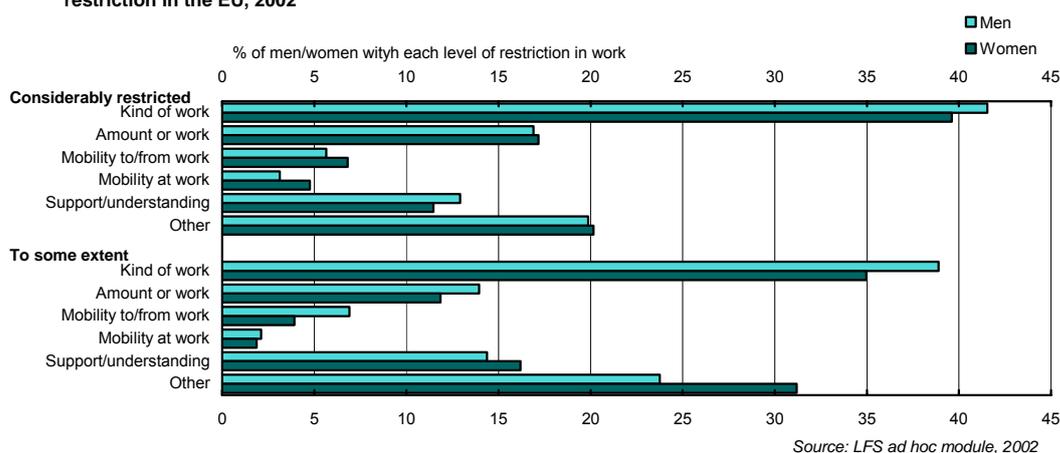
The relative number needing support among the men and women who were restricted only to some extent was smaller than for those considerably restricted in all countries but varied equally widely – from almost 70% in Slovakia and just over 40% in Belgium, the Netherlands and Finland to 9-11% in Cyprus, Portugal and the UK and under 5% in the Czech Republic, Estonia and Sweden.

Type of support provided

The type of support or assistance provided at work to those who are restricted is broadly similar across countries. On average, around 40% of those considerably restricted in the countries covered – slightly more men than women, 41.5% as against 39.6% – reported that the main form of help received concerned the kind of work that they did, while 17% stated that it related to the amount of work they were required to do, just over 12% that it took the form of general support and understanding at work and 20% that it related to other, non-specified aspects. This leaves relatively few (10%) who identified assistance with mobility either to and from work or at work as the main form of support they received (Fig. 40 and Table 26).

¹⁴ These proportions, however, need to be interpreted with caution since it might perhaps be the case that for those indicating that they do not need support to work, their restriction is so severe that no amount of support would be effective in this regard.

40 Proportion of men and women aged 16-64 in employment receiving different kinds of support by degree of restriction in the EU, 2002



The pattern of support received by those with partial restrictions was very similar, the main difference being that slightly fewer cited assistance with either the kind or amount of work they were required to do as the main form of support and slightly more other, unspecified reasons.

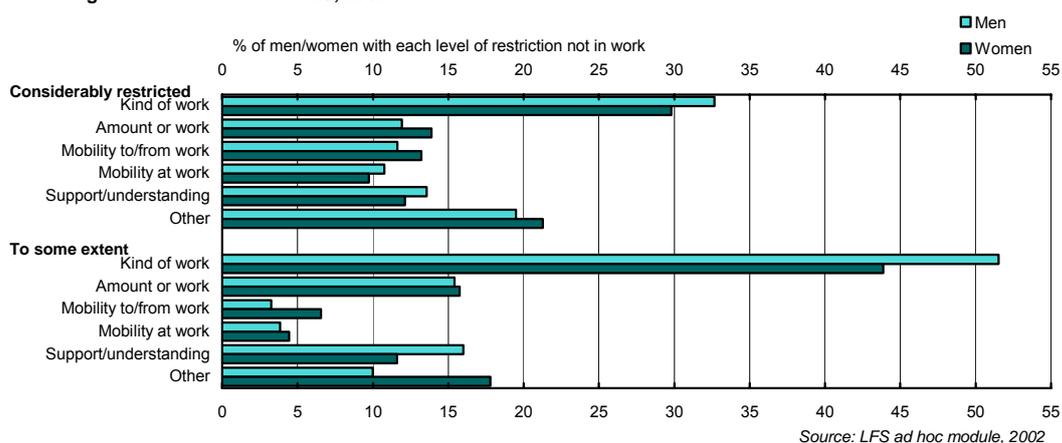
The pattern of support received in different Member States was also relatively similar. In most countries, assistance as regards the kind of work people were asked to do was identified as the main form of support, though there are a few differences. In particular, a relatively large proportion of people in Portugal and the UK as well as France pointed to the importance of general support and understanding from superiors and colleagues at work, while in Hungary, a much larger proportion than elsewhere regarded the amount of work they were required to do as the main type of help.

Type of support needed

The kind of support needed to work by those with restrictions but not in employment was not too different from that provided. For those considerably restricted, however, fewer identified assistance with the kind of work as being the main factor and around twice as many mobility to and from work and at work as being of prime importance (Fig. 41 and Table 27).

Just over 31% of people in this category (slightly more men than women), therefore, cited assistance with the kind of work as the main form of support which they needed in order to be able to take up employment, while just under 23% pointed to the need for help in travelling to and from work or moving around at work (much the same proportion of men and women).

41 Proportion of men and women aged 16-64 not in work in need of different kinds of support to work by degree of restriction in the EU, 2002



A significantly larger proportion among those partially restricted reported help over the kind of work as the main form of support they needed in order to be able to take up employment – just over 51% of men and 44% of women. Equally a larger proportion (15-16% of men and women) identified help over the amount of work they would be required to do as being of major importance, while many fewer cited assistance as regards mobility (7% of men and 11% of women).

As for the provision of support, there is some similarity across countries in the main type of support considered necessary in order to be able to work. Among those considerably restricted but not in employment, around a third or more in all countries except Italy, Lithuania and the UK, identified help over the kind of work as being of most importance. Except in these three countries together with the Czech Republic and Greece, under 20% regarded assistance over mobility as most important (in the UK, around a third saw this as the main support needed), though only in Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland was the proportion under 10%. Similarly, the proportion identifying the amount of work as the major constraint on working was under 15% or so in most countries, while the proportion citing the prime importance of general support and understanding at work was under 20% in all countries.

Among those restricted only to some extent, assistance over the kind of work was the main support considered to be needed in most Member States, as at the aggregate level. In half the countries for which data are available – and reasonably reliable – over 50% identified this as the major factor which would improve their ability to work. Indeed, in most countries, the relative numbers concerned were similar to those in respect of the considerably restricted citing this factor (the prime exception being Italy, where the proportion was much larger than for the latter), as was the case generally as regards the other factors. In other words, there does not seem to be much difference in the type of support required by those partially restricted and those considerably so.

TABLES TO CHAPTER 5

Table 18 Employment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, by broad age group and standardized by age, 2002

Sex	Age	Restricted	% of population in each age group																											
			BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR		
Total	16-64	Considerably	58.6	18.8	32.9	32.2	7.8	20.5	16.9	13.3	44.7	25.6	18.4	10.8	39.9	11.1	20.1	40.4	22.4	37.5	39.4	7.4	34.8	52.4	28.8	11.2	48.6	28.3		
		To some extents	60.0	55.1	66.4	61.5	46.8	56.6	51.4	46.5	50.0	60.0	38.2	65.8	48.5	46.1	78.4	62.1	68.3	62.7	32.4	67.3	71.7	69.6	38.0	82.7	61.7			
		No restrictions	64.1	72.2	82.8	69.4	70.0	70.0	60.8	62.1	67.4	57.5	72.5	66.8	64.5	63.6	57.9	76.9	71.0	73.9	69.3	61.8	75.5	71.4	79.6	62.7	83.3	68.0		
	16-24	Considerably	44.3	12.7	30.2	34.7	17.6	10.0	12.6	28.3	19.6	16.9	6.4	16.9	38.4	19.1	22.8	27.8	2.1	28.2	23.1	31.7	2.0	48.8	27.1					
		To some extents	42.8	34.8	54.7	51.6	46.9	31.1	43.9	31.3	47.0	22.4	29.1	78.7	46.9	53.4	31.6	22.4	46.2	38.8	54.1	13.0	67.0	49.1						
		No restrictions	31.3	35.9	68.2	50.5	29.8	49.9	29.5	37.1	33.8	29.0	41.8	28.3	35.6	31.7	57.1	73.5	57.5	46.4	33.6	29.7	49.0	39.1	63.9	32.7	60.3	45.0		
	25-54	Considerably	66.9	23.1	38.9	36.2	8.5	23.9	18.9	14.9	54.5	31.1	19.9	11.5	44.2	11.4	21.3	46.3	26.6	42.4	48.6	10.2	41.7	57.3	31.0	13.3	52.3	31.9		
		To some extents	71.1	67.5	71.9	70.7	61.9	63.1	60.8	49.2	61.9	67.5	44.4	78.4	60.7	59.0	82.1	76.7	75.3	80.0	40.5	78.5	78.6	75.3	46.6	86.9	70.5			
		No restrictions	81.4	87.3	90.4	81.0	81.9	79.2	73.4	72.7	82.8	71.5	84.9	81.1	80.4	79.9	64.5	85.7	84.5	85.3	88.3	79.1	85.6	82.0	86.5	75.9	90.1	79.7		
	55-64	Considerably	40.1	7.6	12.4	14.1	3.3	9.7	16.2	7.5	22.5	9.9	13.8	12.3	11.4	4.2	8.5	19.6	9.1	32.9	15.0	1.6	14.1	62.3	16.9	12.2	33.9	15.0		
		To some extents	33.7	27.1	56.7	35.5	26.5	41.2	34.9	38.7	21.8	43.9	29.6	30.1	20.2	21.4	63.3	20.1	55.6	25.9	10.8	44.2	77.4	62.7	28.9	82.1	39.7			
		No restrictions	29.4	48.9	67.5	42.9	63.3	54.2	42.9	45.4	40.7	31.2	54.6	49.5	31.0	31.3	32.9	45.9	31.2	57.0	30.2	26.0	62.6	62.1	68.3	40.9	79.2	45.3		
	Men	16-64	Considerably	64.5	23.5	38.1	32.9	5.7	22.1	19.1	14.2	50.4	29.2	22.1	12.0	40.5	10.7	23.5	45.2	22.5	40.5	39.6	9.1	33.4	51.2	30.8	14.9	47.3	29.7	
			To some extents	67.5	62.4	73.7	65.2	45.5	69.6	63.6	59.5	59.1	73.6	38.7	74.4	56.3	63.2	87.9	68.7	78.4	66.0	34.1	67.9	72.7	77.2	44.8	84.7	68.4		
			No restrictions	73.0	80.9	85.8	76.5	75.4	82.2	76.8	78.5	74.3	71.4	84.0	71.0	77.3	71.2	80.7	85.8	78.6	82.0	75.1	68.4	77.6	73.3	86.2	68.3	86.2	77.6	
16-24		Considerably	60.3	17.7	52.6	35.1	18.9	8.6	13.7	32.1	22.1	13.0	6.2	13.9	38.2	23.8	26.2	30.5	0.0	16.7	25.1	33.0	0.0	43.1	28.4					
		To some extents	44.5	38.2	55.0	52.5	48.1	42.5	49.5	30.0	36.2	0.0	30.1	82.6	44.8	58.8	27.1	25.0	48.8	32.3	53.0	10.7	68.9	48.7						
		No restrictions	34.3	39.1	68.1	52.3	36.7	53.7	35.2	43.8	38.8	34.6	43.6	32.6	40.2	35.2	57.8	73.8	61.2	52.2	37.5	31.8	49.8	38.4	66.2	36.6	60.2	48.5		
25-54		Considerably	69.6	28.1	39.4	36.9	7.3	25.8	22.1	15.9	61.3	34.9	25.4	12.1	43.9	11.5	28.1	51.1	25.0	45.6	47.4	13.1	42.6	56.1	33.7	18.9	51.9	33.4		
		To some extents	79.5	73.4	80.7	74.2	58.1	77.0	73.6	63.3	72.9	85.8	48.8	91.1	69.8	80.7	90.9	85.1	86.1	83.8	40.1	78.8	82.5	85.8	57.3	88.8	78.2			
		No restrictions	91.1	95.1	93.8	88.4	86.8	91.3	91.3	89.9	91.0	87.8	96.6	82.8	95.5	86.9	92.9	94.9	92.0	92.7	92.2	83.5	88.3	84.1	93.2	82.1	93.7	89.9		
55-64		Considerably	48.3	11.3	18.0	15.3	5.2	11.1	17.6	8.2	26.2	13.5	17.9	17.1	11.2	4.6	12.0	29.1	11.2	34.7	18.4	2.6	14.3	58.0	17.4	14.5	33.4	16.4		
		To some extents	43.5	43.5	65.0	42.5	28.3	62.1	45.6	54.7	33.9	62.8	37.8	38.4	29.7	37.4	81.4	27.8	67.9	35.1	19.8	44.2	74.8	68.0	30.0	84.8	49.6			
		No restrictions	40.6	67.2	72.1	54.1	69.5	75.3	61.5	68.5	44.7	44.0	74.8	63.3	42.8	45.7	55.7	62.2	43.1	69.9	45.8	45.7	63.3	66.1	78.6	46.0	82.9	58.6		
Women		16-64	Considerably	49.4	14.2	29.2	31.4	9.3	18.2	14.4	11.9	39.7	21.9	12.7	9.6	39.2	11.6	14.4	36.7	22.4	34.5	38.8	4.9	35.9	53.4	26.7	6.8	49.7	26.7	
			To some extents	51.2	48.5	61.3	57.5	47.6	45.0	40.4	34.2	40.2	48.8	34.6	56.2	42.1	66.5	54.4	59.9	60.5	30.7	66.7	71.2	62.4	33.3	79.8	55.2			
			No restrictions	55.2	63.5	79.6	62.4	64.8	58.0	45.2	46.1	60.5	43.7	61.7	63.2	51.7	56.6	35.6	67.7	63.5	65.9	63.5	55.9	73.4	69.3	73.1	57.0	80.1	58.5	
	16-24	Considerably	10.2	8.6	14.0	34.1	15.3	13.6	10.6	24.3	16.4	26.6	6.6	21.2	38.5	10.7	18.2	22.0	5.5	38.8	22.1	30.0	4.5	53.5	25.5					
		To some extents	41.0	28.9	54.3	50.5	45.2	18.9	36.1	33.4	69.9	34.0	27.8	76.8	49.2	46.6	40.1	19.2	44.3	44.0	55.2	13.7	64.1	49.5						
		No restrictions	28.2	32.7	68.3	48.8	22.7	46.1	23.7	30.0	28.7	23.4	40.3	24.1	31.0	28.1	56.3	73.1	53.8	40.4	29.4	27.6	48.3	39.9	61.6	28.8	60.5	41.5		
	25-54	Considerably	63.8	18.4	38.3	35.4	9.1	21.7	14.7	13.6	48.8	27.2	10.3	10.8	44.6	11.1	11.6	42.8	29.2	39.5	50.1	5.8	40.7	58.2	28.5	6.5	52.6	30.4		
		To some extents	61.0	62.4	66.7	66.8	65.3	50.9	49.4	36.2	49.3	47.7	37.6	60.0	52.8	41.1	72.1	66.4	66.7	76.5	40.9	78.1	76.0	66.1	39.7	84.1	63.1			
		No restrictions	71.3	79.2	86.9	73.5	77.2	67.2	55.6	55.6	74.7	55.1	74.1	79.3	65.1	73.0	36.1	75.9	77.1	77.9	84.4	74.7	82.7	79.7	79.9	69.5	86.4	69.4		
	55-64	Considerably	32.1	3.5	8.4	12.5	1.7	7.4	14.3	6.6	19.3	6.5	8.2	8.2	11.8	3.8	3.7	10.6	6.9	31.4	11.4	0.5	13.9	65.9	16.2	10.4	34.3	13.2		
		To some extents	22.7	13.6	47.2	28.1	25.5	21.3	26.5	24.6	10.9	31.7	23.3	17.8	14.4	4.6	34.4	12.5	46.9	18.1	2.3	44.3	79.9	55.0	28.1	78.9	29.8			
		No restrictions	18.7	32.5	62.0	32.4	58.5	33.9	25.9	24.5	36.8	19.2	34.7	39.2	19.8	20.5	12.9	29.7	20.0	44.5	15.8	10.7	61.9	58.0	58.1	36.3	75.1	32.8		

Data for the age group 16-64 are standardised for differences in age structure

In countries for which data are not shown, the number of observations is too small to give reliable results. Shaded cells indicate that the data are uncertain because of the small number of observations

Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002

Table 19 Difference in standardised employment rates between men and women restricted and not restricted, 2002 and 2004

Sex/Restriction	Source	Percentage point difference														
		BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU12
Total																
Considerably	LFS	5.6	49.8	62.1	49.5	43.9	48.8	22.7	31.9	24.6	48.6	36.5	40.7	19.0	34.7	36.2
	SILC	25.9	:	48.2	48.3	35.8	26.4	31.9	33.3	17.6	22.9	36.6	26.9	40.8	45.0	35.9
Some extent	LFS	4.2	16.4	23.2	13.4	9.4	15.6	:	7.6	-1.3	8.8	5.7	8.3	-0.3	0.5	4.9
	SILC	7.3	25.9	9.5	25.1	7.4	11.0	12.2	11.7	4.6	6.3	11.1	6.3	10.4	16.2	16.4
Men																
Considerably	LFS	8.5	47.7	69.7	60.1	57.7	64.3	23.9	42.3	36.7	56.1	41.6	44.1	22.2	38.9	47.5
	SILC	26.8	:	57.7	56.6	42.3	37.3	38.9	44.5	20.6	30.3	46.5	27.9	42.4	39.3	42.8
Some extent	LFS	5.5	12.0	29.9	12.6	13.2	19.0	:	12.3	2.9	9.9	3.6	9.7	0.6	1.5	9.4
	SILC	6.0	23.2	13.2	27.8	9.6	13.9	11.9	13.9	6.5	7.7	9.5	8.0	15.9	18.8	19.2
Women																
Considerably	LFS	5.8	50.4	55.5	39.8	30.8	34.2	20.8	21.8	12.5	41.2	31.4	37.5	15.9	30.5	25.2
	SILC	23.6	:	37.5	39.9	34.9	14.7	24.7	21.5	16.0	15.5	25.5	25.4	38.5	46.6	29.4
Some extent	LFS	4.0	18.2	17.3	13.0	4.8	11.8	:	3.5	-4.5	9.2	6.0	6.7	-1.9	0.3	-0.1
	SILC	7.4	26.2	5.4	21.0	3.7	4.8	11.5	7.9	-0.6	5.9	9.1	3.8	4.7	13.3	13.3

Employment rates are standardised for differences in age structure

For comparability, the EU average is estimated on the basis of the countries covered in the SILC minus France

Source: LFS and EU-SILC

Table 20 Employment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group and standardized by age, 2002

Sex/Age	Education	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl	FR	
Total																													
25-64																													
Considerably	Low	53.3	10.4	22.1	29.7	6.2	16.3	17.3	12.2	38.8	20.3	20.0	3.5	35.6	6.1	15.7	28.9	15.9	40.0	35.4	0.7	25.1	48.4	12.0	9.5	34.1	20.2		
	Medium	70.9	25.1	39.1	31.4	7.8	29.0	15.8	19.7	54.5	48.8	16.6	16.1	41.6	14.7	57.8	47.4	26.4	40.6	45.2	15.1	37.1	58.8	34.6	15.7	49.7	33.5		
	High	68.2	19.1	50.6	39.6	1.4	38.2	29.7	20.0	66.0	52.2	16.3	21.9	80.2	8.7	0.0	63.5	49.0	69.5	54.4	34.2	54.7	71.3	51.0	5.9	61.3	47.8		
To some extent	Low	54.7	35.9	55.5	52.5	44.4	49.8	52.8	42.3		46.7	62.5	15.7	64.9	33.3	48.6	72.9	56.7	71.2	63.5	10.5	59.6	71.1	49.8	41.1	90.5	53.4		
	Medium	74.0	64.7	71.5	64.2	45.7	61.2	56.7	59.5		64.1	60.1	41.3	70.2	63.8	38.8	84.7	65.4	72.2	72.3	39.4	71.4	78.1	78.0	40.6	85.5	67.5		
	High	69.7	83.1	78.8	77.1	66.9	79.4	65.0	61.9		81.2	64.8	60.4	81.8	75.7	67.8	76.7	79.9	87.1	75.7	49.1	80.7	83.3	82.1	61.5	90.7	77.6		
No restriction	Low	59.0	63.4	76.8	57.8	66.1	64.4	64.1	61.9	64.8	56.7	73.5	59.5	63.5	53.0	52.8	67.4	62.1	78.8	68.7	39.0	72.8	66.3	69.4	64.4	80.3	61.7		
	Medium	74.3	81.0	86.8	74.0	78.3	76.6	64.0	70.5	76.7	71.2	77.2	74.8	72.3	75.1	74.8	80.2	74.8	80.7	76.6	70.8	79.8	79.4	85.8	66.1	87.6	76.0		
	High	81.8	88.7	89.9	84.8	82.3	85.5	79.8	82.0	82.7	81.7	85.9	84.5	83.9	84.4	84.1	86.1	85.1	88.0	87.3	85.7	87.3	84.7	89.5	81.5	92.0	84.9		
25-54																													
Considerably	Low	57.7	12.0	26.5	34.9	7.6	18.5	17.4	13.5	43.4	23.1	20.9	2.5	42.0	7.1	18.2	32.8	17.9	41.8	39.4	0.9	28.7	45.9	12.5	7.8	36.7	22.4		
	Medium	74.4	29.1	45.2	35.4	8.8	32.0	16.8	20.6	61.8	56.6	19.4	16.2	51.2	16.4	56.2	53.0	30.5	47.4	53.7	18.3	41.7	57.3	37.2	18.5	52.9	37.3		
	High	73.8	21.0	55.4	44.4	0.0	43.6	35.7	22.3	73.6	60.0	20.4	20.0	75.3	9.6	0.0	70.0	58.6	72.7	63.2	40.4	62.6	71.8	56.2	4.7	63.0	53.4		
To some extent	Low	61.8	41.8	57.5	58.0	52.8	52.5	57.1	43.5		53.3	66.5	16.1	76.4	39.1	54.9	76.7	65.7	75.1	71.8	12.2	64.4	69.8	48.9	42.4	94.0	58.0		
	Medium	79.3	73.2	73.1	71.5	47.3	65.7	64.6	63.7		73.5	64.5	44.2	79.1	72.5	48.4	86.3	76.8	75.4	84.4	45.6	77.5	78.8	78.5	46.4	86.3	74.0		
	High	79.2	88.8	85.0	84.8	78.6	83.8	68.0	62.9		86.1	74.9	63.2	84.2	83.7	84.6	81.8	93.6	93.8	87.2	57.7	88.2	82.6	86.7	67.5	91.0	84.0		
No restriction	Low	68.5	73.7	82.7	64.9	70.9	68.5	69.1	67.1	72.2	64.5	78.4	65.1	74.3	62.3	58.2	75.2	72.2	84.2	79.7	46.6	77.0	70.0	67.8	68.7	82.8	68.2		
	Medium	83.7	88.4	91.6	81.6	81.7	81.1	71.6	75.5	85.6	78.1	83.2	79.9	82.1	83.1	82.5	88.0	85.6	87.9	88.9	80.8	84.1	83.1	87.6	75.6	90.3	82.5		
	High	91.0	92.2	92.2	90.2	84.9	89.1	86.2	84.6	88.8	85.5	91.8	88.9	89.2	90.9	90.9	92.6	92.6	93.9	95.7	93.0	91.1	86.9	92.3	91.2	92.2	89.3		
55-64																													
Considerably	Low	35.7	4.2	4.2	8.7	0.6	7.6	16.9	7.0	19.7	8.8	16.0	7.5	9.6	2.2	5.4	13.1	7.6	32.9	19.2	0.0	10.8	58.4	9.9	16.4	23.5	11.4		
	Medium	57.0	8.8	14.0	15.0	3.9	16.9	12.0	16.2	24.9	17.1	5.6	15.5	2.7	7.9	64.4	24.9	9.9	12.9	10.6	2.3	18.1	64.9	23.8	4.5	36.4	18.0		
	High	45.4	11.6	31.1	20.3	7.0	16.4	5.3	10.9	35.4	21.0	0.0	29.6	100.0	5.1	0.0	37.5	10.3	56.8	18.8	9.0	22.5	69.3	29.8	11.0	54.5	25.0		
To some extent	Low	26.1	12.1	47.4	30.2	10.2	38.8	35.6	37.6	0.0	19.9	46.3	14.1	18.6	9.7	22.9	57.6	19.9	55.5	30.0	3.7	40.0	76.4	53.8	35.7	76.0	35.0		
	Medium	52.6	30.4	64.7	34.7	39.6	43.1	24.8	42.7	0.0	26.0	42.3	29.7	34.1	28.4	0.0	78.1	19.2	59.4	23.0	14.4	47.0	75.5	75.8	17.3	82.0	41.2		
	High	31.1	59.9	53.5	45.8	19.8	61.8	52.5	58.1	0.0	61.4	24.2	49.2	72.0	43.5	0.0	56.1	24.8	60.2	29.0	14.2	50.4	86.4	63.4	37.0	89.5	51.7		
No restriction	Low	20.8	21.8	53.1	29.0	46.4	47.7	44.1	40.8	35.2	25.0	53.4	36.8	19.7	15.3	30.9	35.9	21.3	56.8	24.1	8.1	55.7	51.5	75.8	47.1	70.4	35.5		
	Medium	36.3	51.3	67.4	43.2	64.5	58.2	33.3	50.4	40.5	43.0	52.7	54.3	32.6	42.5	43.6	48.8	31.2	51.2	26.6	30.3	62.6	64.1	78.6	27.6	77.1	49.7		
	High	44.6	74.4	80.2	63.0	71.6	71.0	54.0	71.5	57.8	66.2	61.9	66.7	62.4	58.1	56.4	59.9	54.8	64.1	53.1	55.8	71.8	75.9	78.3	42.2	91.1	66.9		

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Sex/Age	Education	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl FR
Men																											
25-64																											
Considerably	Low	58.5	9.7	29.3	31.5	4.7	18.6	20.7	13.8	45.1	24.1	30.5	5.7	31.4	6.0	22.6	37.4	9.9	43.6	32.8	0.0	27.3	48.5	13.1	10.3	38.5	22.7
	Medium	71.5	31.7	36.7	31.7	4.9	32.7	16.9	19.0	61.7	55.6	19.8	19.6	46.7	14.3	28.6	54.2	25.0	43.9	47.2	17.7	38.3	56.8	37.2	24.6	49.5	34.8
	High	80.0	11.4	56.5	37.3	5.8	35.7	47.5	17.0	71.3	44.2	10.1	12.5	87.3	6.2	0.0	69.5	55.9	35.1	55.2	30.9	57.6	72.4	50.4	3.6	53.3	45.8
To some extent	Low	66.2	36.7	70.0	59.1	18.2	66.8	65.8	58.3	:	59.8	80.9	4.2	75.4	42.8	71.9	87.1	65.5	82.9	67.4	2.2	59.6	74.1	63.3	55.2	93.4	65.0
	Medium	82.7	71.5	82.4	66.8	51.4	82.3	69.8	68.6	:	70.5	78.7	51.4	89.1	68.5	12.4	92.1	73.9	79.1	77.0	40.0	73.2	84.7	88.0	49.3	87.2	74.3
	High	70.1	82.4	82.4	79.8	57.9	85.3	69.1	71.7	:	92.8	72.4	68.3	60.3	92.3	0.0	87.1	84.3	93.0	49.1	56.8	81.2	76.8	84.3	65.3	92.7	81.1
No restriction	Low	74.5	72.3	84.3	70.7	69.9	83.4	86.7	85.2	76.1	77.1	94.2	65.2	81.3	60.8	84.4	84.4	74.1	88.8	78.4	41.3	76.3	72.5	81.3	74.3	86.5	79.6
	Medium	84.0	90.2	90.0	80.7	83.5	91.3	82.5	85.4	83.1	81.9	89.2	79.5	85.6	83.4	89.2	88.8	82.2	84.9	82.1	77.3	82.2	81.6	91.5	72.0	91.5	84.1
	High	86.8	94.4	91.8	89.0	89.7	91.5	86.2	89.0	87.3	88.3	92.0	88.3	89.4	90.2	90.9	91.5	89.3	92.1	90.2	91.6	89.7	85.9	91.4	84.2	93.5	89.3
25-54																											
Considerably	Low	62.6	10.3	34.9	37.0	5.9	20.8	21.2	15.3	50.5	27.2	32.9	5.3	36.4	6.9	25.8	41.5	10.0	45.6	35.1	0.0	31.5	46.9	13.7	8.1	41.1	25.2
	Medium	74.5	36.5	41.2	35.6	5.0	37.1	18.1	20.1	69.9	63.5	22.4	18.1	57.4	15.9	23.3	59.3	28.2	54.8	55.4	21.4	42.3	55.6	41.0	29.0	52.9	38.7
	High	84.2	12.4	60.2	41.8	0.0	39.4	55.5	18.4	78.8	49.4	12.5	7.7	84.2	6.2	0.0	73.4	66.3	32.9	63.4	35.8	67.3	75.6	56.6	0.0	55.3	51.5
To some extent	Low	73.9	38.9	73.1	64.8	19.3	68.3	70.4	59.3	:	66.7	82.6	0.0	86.5	50.1	79.5	88.8	74.3	86.7	74.5	1.2	63.9	74.4	65.7	61.6	96.7	69.5
	Medium	87.1	78.1	86.2	73.2	55.2	85.5	78.9	71.6	:	79.9	84.8	56.2	100.0	75.8	15.4	94.3	85.5	81.0	87.5	44.1	80.0	87.0	90.3	54.5	88.7	80.4
	High	79.1	87.2	86.1	87.0	61.1	90.3	69.7	74.8	:	97.3	85.6	69.5	68.8	100.0	0.0	88.6	98.1	94.6	52.8	64.2	89.5	76.5	90.6	69.3	90.9	87.6
No restriction	Low	85.2	80.1	91.4	78.0	74.4	86.1	92.0	89.6	85.8	86.9	96.6	67.6	94.5	69.7	91.7	91.1	84.7	93.4	87.3	45.6	80.8	75.4	82.1	79.7	88.3	86.6
	Medium	93.1	96.0	94.3	87.8	86.4	94.5	90.8	90.6	92.9	89.3	95.7	83.1	96.5	89.4	95.8	95.8	92.3	90.6	92.2	84.7	86.8	85.6	94.5	81.2	94.3	90.3
	High	95.0	96.8	94.0	94.2	93.4	94.3	91.9	91.9	92.7	91.0	97.4	90.0	94.8	96.2	98.2	96.8	95.8	96.3	96.8	97.1	94.9	88.0	95.4	91.5	94.3	93.7
55-64																											
Considerably	Low	42.0	7.2	6.5	9.3	0.0	9.7	18.3	7.8	22.9	11.7	20.6	7.4	11.1	2.2	9.6	20.4	9.3	35.3	23.4	0.0	10.5	55.1	10.6	19.2	27.6	12.7
	Medium	59.6	12.5	18.4	16.0	4.5	14.9	12.0	14.5	28.6	23.8	9.3	25.8	3.4	8.0	50.0	33.5	11.6	0.0	14.0	3.0	21.7	61.7	21.7	6.7	35.5	18.9
	High	62.9	7.7	41.6	18.8	29.2	20.8	15.3	11.2	41.0	23.2	0.0	31.9	100.0	6.0	0.0	53.7	13.7	43.7	22.2	11.0	18.7	59.5	25.3	18.2	45.1	22.9
To some extent	Low	34.9	27.8	57.4	36.3	13.6	60.8	47.3	54.3	:	31.7	74.1	21.2	30.8	13.1	41.1	80.1	29.7	67.5	38.6	6.2	41.9	73.0	53.6	29.3	80.2	46.8
	Medium	64.9	44.7	67.0	41.1	36.3	69.4	32.9	56.5	:	32.3	54.2	31.8	45.1	38.9	0.0	83.4	26.7	71.6	34.9	23.2	45.4	75.3	78.6	28.4	80.9	49.5
	High	33.9	63.1	67.4	50.6	45.0	65.1	67.0	59.0	:	74.6	19.1	63.9	25.8	61.0	0.0	80.9	28.4	86.8	34.3	27.0	47.7	78.1	59.0	48.9	100.0	54.8
No restriction	Low	31.3	40.9	55.8	41.4	51.3	72.6	65.4	67.1	37.0	37.5	84.3	55.4	28.1	24.6	54.9	57.4	31.2	70.0	42.4	24.0	58.4	60.7	78.1	52.4	78.8	51.5
	Medium	47.3	66.8	72.4	52.0	71.6	78.2	49.2	64.5	43.6	51.7	62.8	64.9	41.7	59.2	62.8	60.3	41.3	62.1	40.8	47.6	63.5	65.1	79.4	34.8	79.9	58.9
	High	53.2	84.5	82.9	68.0	74.6	80.0	63.2	76.9	65.6	77.3	70.3	81.3	67.6	65.8	61.2	69.8	62.9	75.1	63.6	69.3	68.8	77.5	75.0	54.6	90.4	71.5

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Sex/Age	Education	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl FR
Women																											
25-64																											
Considerably	Low	47.3	10.8	15.3	28.0	9.0	13.0	12.8	10.3	33.5	16.4	6.2	1.5	40.8	6.2	6.2	20.9	22.0	36.3	40.6	1.2	22.0	49.0	10.7	8.6	29.5	17.6
	Medium	71.8	17.6	42.5	30.7	12.2	25.9	14.7	19.8	47.4	42.0	11.0	9.4	15.2	15.1	46.2	41.1	32.5	41.7	42.4	6.4	35.5	61.2	32.7	4.8	49.8	32.0
	High	61.6	24.5	51.2	40.7	0.0	38.7	14.7	23.9	62.7	66.4	20.1	25.8	30.0	10.9	0.0	61.3	25.3	73.8	63.2	6.0	53.3	71.5	51.9	5.6	65.9	49.5
To some extent	Low	38.8	33.0	47.6	47.4	61.7	32.4	41.1	28.1	:	32.3	48.5	20.3	55.8	27.5	28.0	58.7	50.6	61.9	61.3	13.3	59.7	68.6	39.9	34.7	52.2	43.3
	Medium	63.4	57.9	65.5	61.1	41.2	43.5	41.4	46.6	:	56.1	34.9	34.3	40.2	59.1	26.4	73.9	54.7	69.5	65.5	38.0	69.7	74.1	68.0	34.0	84.4	60.2
	High	68.5	81.4	73.9	72.5	66.8	77.0	61.9	56.1	:	64.9	56.6	28.0	58.6	63.0	67.8	63.0	72.3	83.4	80.0	26.7	80.7	85.8	81.1	56.5	87.9	74.1
No restriction	Low	42.4	58.2	68.0	49.3	58.3	43.7	42.3	39.8	54.5	36.1	58.3	51.5	49.4	46.7	24.8	53.3	55.5	68.5	62.5	38.2	67.1	58.6	60.8	57.5	73.8	45.5
	Medium	64.1	71.4	82.9	67.5	72.6	63.7	45.3	54.9	69.4	59.7	64.7	70.3	57.7	66.5	55.8	70.6	66.6	74.6	70.2	63.8	76.8	76.8	80.2	58.8	83.3	67.7
	High	76.3	81.5	88.0	78.1	78.1	79.3	71.4	73.4	77.9	74.0	77.5	82.7	74.6	79.4	70.8	78.3	78.7	84.8	83.7	79.8	85.8	83.8	88.1	77.2	90.6	79.6
25-54																											
Considerably	Low	51.5	12.8	18.3	32.9	10.9	15.2	12.3	11.4	37.5	19.0	5.3	0.0	48.9	7.2	7.7	24.1	25.9	37.6	46.8	1.5	24.7	45.8	11.2	7.2	31.8	19.5
	Medium	76.3	21.3	50.7	35.0	14.4	27.5	15.4	20.3	54.2	50.2	13.7	10.0	19.0	17.0	32.9	49.0	38.5	44.1	51.4	7.8	40.6	59.7	33.5	5.4	53.0	35.8
	High	70.9	26.6	57.8	44.8	0.0	45.6	18.4	27.2	70.3	78.8	25.0	25.9	37.4	12.9	0.0	69.9	31.5	77.1	75.9	7.5	60.1	70.5	55.8	7.0	67.0	54.7
To some extent	Low	44.0	39.5	49.3	52.5	75.0	36.0	44.3	29.1	:	37.8	52.2	23.3	67.9	32.4	33.7	65.7	59.7	65.6	70.2	15.9	65.0	65.4	36.4	33.7	48.4	47.5
	Medium	70.4	68.4	66.4	69.5	41.1	49.7	48.8	52.5	:	65.7	38.2	35.7	50.1	68.6	32.9	76.7	65.3	76.0	78.9	46.8	75.0	73.7	67.6	41.5	84.8	67.4
	High	78.8	88.1	84.4	81.8	79.5	81.6	69.0	56.1	:	75.2	63.5	28.2	48.4	71.2	84.6	74.6	87.2	92.6	94.6	33.3	87.5	84.8	83.4	64.4	89.6	81.0
No restriction	Low	49.9	68.7	72.3	55.5	61.9	48.4	46.0	44.6	59.7	41.4	64.9	58.6	57.8	55.8	28.2	60.7	65.2	74.4	74.3	47.1	70.5	62.8	57.6	60.9	76.5	50.8
	Medium	73.8	80.4	88.3	75.6	76.1	69.2	52.4	60.0	77.5	66.6	71.1	76.4	66.7	76.1	64.1	79.8	78.1	85.1	84.8	76.5	80.6	80.2	80.9	69.1	85.5	74.6
	High	87.0	86.7	90.9	84.6	80.3	84.0	79.6	76.5	85.2	80.0	85.4	88.5	80.7	86.8	76.4	86.8	88.8	92.4	94.9	89.5	88.3	86.1	89.1	90.9	90.2	84.6
55-64																											
Considerably	Low	30.2	2.7	3.3	8.3	1.0	3.8	15.1	5.8	17.5	6.1	10.1	7.6	7.7	2.3	0.0	7.9	6.2	31.0	15.8	0.0	11.1	61.9	9.0	14.4	19.9	10.1
	Medium	53.6	3.0	9.1	13.3	3.4	19.2	11.9	17.9	19.9	8.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.8	100.0	8.7	8.1	31.6	6.2	1.1	14.7	67.4	29.8	2.2	37.0	16.6
	High	23.8	16.2	24.3	24.2	0.0	10.8	0.0	10.5	31.8	16.3	0.0	25.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	26.5	0.0	60.8	11.7	0.0	25.9	75.7	36.1	0.0	61.5	28.3
To some extent	Low	17.8	6.5	40.6	27.0	7.9	18.0	28.0	23.8	:	10.2	33.5	8.2	6.7	7.9	4.8	30.5	13.7	46.9	25.4	2.6	38.4	81.5	54.0	39.0	67.6	26.2
	Medium	34.8	15.5	61.6	27.5	41.9	18.6	11.8	22.9	:	17.1	21.3	28.5	0.0	20.7	0.0	62.3	11.5	43.0	11.0	2.3	48.2	75.6	69.7	3.7	83.1	31.1
	High	26.7	54.0	31.6	34.9	15.6	58.4	33.1	56.2	:	23.0	28.9	27.2	100.0	29.8	0.0	16.0	12.3	46.4	20.6	0.0	53.3	90.0	71.8	24.6	80.8	46.2
No restriction	Low	12.4	15.8	50.8	24.1	43.8	24.4	27.2	20.3	33.8	14.7	31.7	22.8	15.0	9.9	11.0	23.1	16.4	44.3	14.9	2.4	53.3	41.8	73.7	43.7	62.8	23.9
	Medium	24.7	34.9	61.2	34.6	58.6	41.5	16.4	33.9	36.4	31.7	38.9	45.6	21.2	27.4	22.1	33.5	20.0	32.0	11.0	12.5	61.7	63.1	77.3	17.1	74.2	39.7
	High	33.1	60.2	76.5	51.8	69.1	60.6	37.9	60.9	48.4	49.8	45.6	59.1	50.1	49.4	48.1	43.9	38.2	54.3	38.8	40.4	75.4	74.4	84.0	21.9	92.3	59.3

Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002

Table 21 Division of men and women with tertiary education between broad occupations by degree of restriction, 2002

Sex/Restriction/Occupation	% of men/women with tertiary education																										
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl FR	
Men																											
Considerably restricted																											
Managers, professionals, technicians	79.6	100.0	62.6	57.2	:	:	:	71.6	85.0	71.1	:	:	:	:	87.9	67.0	:	61.6	:	73.6	80.6	79.0	:	80.9	72.7		
Office workers	15.4	0.0	15.6	3.7	:	:	:	5.1	4.0	9.3	:	:	:	:	9.9	2.5	:	0.0	:	4.4	1.7	6.2	:	3.1	6.3		
Sales+service staff	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	:	:	:	15.7	1.1	9.8	:	:	:	:	2.3	0.0	:	0.0	:	5.5	0.0	3.5	:	8.9	4.0		
Skilled manual	0.0	0.0	0.8	28.0	:	:	:	7.6	4.5	4.9	:	:	:	:	0.0	30.5	:	0.0	:	6.3	10.0	8.1	:	7.1	11.8		
Unskilled manual	0.0	0.0	20.9	6.2	:	:	:	0.0	5.5	4.9	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	38.4	:	10.2	7.7	3.2	:	0.0	5.1		
Restricted to some extent																											
Managers, professionals, technicians	83.2	81.4	67.9	66.1	:	74.3	80.9	58.9	:	90.9	51.4	:	87.5	:	90.4	62.4	:	90.9	85.9	79.3	80.4	81.7	82.4	76.1			
Office workers	5.5	9.8	7.5	3.5	:	1.2	3.3	7.8	:	1.5	18.0	:	0.0	:	0.0	7.6	:	0.0	1.8	4.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.3			
Sales+service staff	0.7	3.4	12.2	4.1	:	9.2	7.1	5.5	:	2.8	16.9	:	2.7	:	1.6	1.0	:	0.0	1.5	3.1	2.5	0.0	3.7	3.1			
Skilled manual	9.5	3.4	7.7	20.7	:	8.1	0.0	21.1	:	4.8	6.3	:	6.7	:	1.3	19.6	:	0.0	5.7	11.1	7.9	7.4	14.0	11.5			
Unskilled manual	1.1	2.0	4.6	5.6	:	7.3	8.7	6.7	:	0.0	7.5	:	3.1	:	6.7	9.4	:	9.1	5.1	2.0	2.8	10.9	0.0	5.1			
Not restricted																											
Managers, professionals, technicians	78.5	91.9	87.1	73.9	:	76.7	79.0	65.9	84.6	85.3	70.6	71.4	86.6	91.5	75.8	93.4	91.8	86.6	88.9	83.7	87.3	85.0	79.2				
Office workers	13.8	1.8	1.1	4.0	:	4.5	4.0	7.0	4.7	6.4	6.3	1.6	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.5	4.8	2.3	2.2	4.7				
Sales+service staff	2.5	2.2	3.4	2.8	:	6.4	5.8	5.6	2.2	3.8	10.2	5.8	3.4	3.6	2.3	0.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.6	1.8	4.0	3.4				
Skilled manual	2.5	1.8	5.1	15.5	:	10.0	5.2	17.1	5.3	2.4	8.1	12.4	3.2	1.7	13.5	1.3	1.5	3.9	4.3	5.9	7.2	5.9	9.4				
Unskilled manual	2.7	2.3	3.2	3.8	:	2.4	6.0	4.5	3.2	2.1	4.7	8.7	4.6	0.7	5.2	2.3	2.1	4.5	2.9	3.0	1.5	2.9	3.3				
Women																											
Considerably restricted																											
Managers, professionals, technicians	74.8	77.8	84.7	78.9	:	:	:	68.3	81.2	76.0	:	:	:	93.8	:	97.1	:	74.0	87.9	70.5	:	79.4	78.0				
Office workers	20.4	0.0	6.3	3.1	:	:	:	9.9	10.0	11.4	:	:	:	1.1	:	0.0	:	14.7	2.6	14.0	:	8.6	8.9				
Sales+service staff	0.0	22.2	5.1	12.2	:	:	:	14.8	6.6	12.6	:	:	:	5.2	:	0.0	:	5.9	7.8	12.1	:	10.2	9.9				
Skilled manual	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	:	:	:	0.0	1.0	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	2.9	:	3.0	0.0	0.7	:	0.0	0.9				
Unskilled manual	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.8	:	:	:	7.0	1.2	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	0.0	:	2.4	1.7	2.7	:	1.9	2.3				
Restricted to some extent																											
Managers, professionals, technicians	81.5	83.6	76.2	76.2	67.7	72.7	65.0	83.8	:	91.4	:	:	:	83.1	89.5	90.3	89.3	74.2	89.2	70.6	88.9	77.5	77.7				
Office workers	18.5	7.3	3.6	9.1	0.0	19.2	19.6	7.9	:	2.8	:	:	:	12.0	1.1	5.0	2.5	16.2	8.6	13.5	0.0	4.4	11.0				
Sales+service staff	0.0	7.0	12.9	8.0	16.2	4.2	4.8	5.9	:	0.0	:	:	:	4.8	5.5	3.3	8.2	4.7	2.3	13.4	0.0	14.3	7.8				
Skilled manual	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.1	6.8	1.0	4.0	0.0	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.8	1.2				
Unskilled manual	0.0	2.1	3.8	3.6	9.3	2.9	6.6	2.4	:	5.7	:	:	:	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.9	11.1	0.0	2.4				
Not restricted																											
Managers, professionals, technicians	74.6	94.4	87.5	80.3	74.0	75.8	83.0	68.2	78.6	82.8	:	:	:	86.6	84.2	91.6	91.9	75.8	89.2	77.6	93.3	82.7	80.1				
Office workers	20.4	3.9	6.7	8.9	4.0	13.2	8.6	16.6	15.4	10.0	:	:	:	7.7	5.7	4.9	4.6	14.2	4.2	11.8	3.3	6.7	10.4				
Sales+service staff	3.6	1.0	3.7	6.8	12.7	7.4	4.5	10.4	3.6	4.1	:	:	:	4.9	6.1	2.4	1.1	6.5	4.9	8.4	1.5	7.7	6.5				
Skilled manual	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.8	5.2	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	:	:	:	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1				
Unskilled manual	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.2	4.2	1.3	2.9	3.7	1.3	1.7	:	:	:	0.6	2.6	0.9	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.5	0.7	2.3	1.9				

In countries for which data are not shown, the number of observations is too small to give reliable results. Shaded cells indicate that the data are uncertain because of the small number of observations

Source: LFS

Table 22 Unemployment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group, 2002

Sex/Age/Restr.	Education	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl FR		
Total																													
25-64																													
Considerably	Low	14.4	42.7	9.8	29.4		8.1	11.8	11.2	17.0	15.6	8.2		19.7		11.1	23.0	5.8	9.7	85.0	19.7	5.1	21.8	4.2	4.7	17.4			
	Medium	8.4	28.2	5.7	28.1		8.9	21.9	13.5	13.9	3.9	15.2	21.8	16.2	8.8		5.0	16.1	8.8	16.4	33.6	16.0	6.3	10.3	19.4	6.1	16.0		
	High	3.0	8.3	7.4	15.8		2.6		10.6	9.6	2.5				13.6		2.9	8.8	5.1	13.2	49.4	15.0	7.8	11.4	11.1	2.4	14.7		
To some extent	Low	17.2	32.6	9.6	21.4		8.9	6.2	23.3		13.7	7.5		5.3	15.0	9.5	2.9	8.8	5.1	13.2	49.4	15.0	7.8	11.4	11.1	2.4	14.7		
	Medium	7.7	12.8	8.8	16.5	19.5	6.0	12.1	15.2		7.8	13.3	24.4		2.9		0.8	6.3	12.9	6.9	28.3	9.7	9.0	5.8	11.5	3.6	11.7		
	High	11.7	3.8	9.1	9.0		2.6	10.5	16.0		2.5	6.8			1.8		5.0	1.0	3.9	3.7		4.0	5.1	3.7		4.6	6.3		
No restriction	Low	8.4	13.2	5.6	13.8	13.6	5.7	7.3	10.8	10.2	7.9	2.8	16.0	3.7	10.0	5.4	3.3	7.3	3.7	6.6	41.7	9.5	5.1	6.6	4.8	2.8	10.4		
	Medium	5.3	4.4	3.1	7.9	9.0	2.7	9.8	9.3	6.1	5.8	2.7	13.9	1.1	4.3	1.8	1.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	13.7	7.9	3.8	3.3	7.9	2.4	7.1		
	High	2.8	1.6	3.3	4.0	5.0	1.9	6.6	7.4	4.7	5.5	1.9	5.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.1	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.2	3.5	2.2	4.4		
25-54																													
Considerably	Low	15.8	45.3	10.1	27.3		8.9	16.3	12.6	19.4	15.4	12.0		21.8		13.1	27.6	7.7	12.4	84.0	18.7	6.7	26.6	9.5	7.9	18.2			
	Medium	8.9	28.9	5.8	29.0		9.5	25.3	16.5	14.8	4.4	17.1	29.0	16.6	10.2		4.2	18.8	9.3	17.3	32.1	16.6	7.2	10.9	20.9	7.2	16.3		
	High	1.4	11.4	6.6	17.9		1.5		11.7	9.9	3.0				16.7		10.4	7.9		4.9		6.5	2.5	6.3		5.2	9.3		
To some extent	Low	17.7	34.0	11.1	22.6		10.5	7.7	27.2		14.0	10.1		5.6	18.1	8.9	2.6	9.7	5.9	15.2	48.1	15.8	7.0	12.5	20.6	3.9	15.0		
	Medium	8.4	14.6	7.5	17.7	23.6	6.2	12.2	13.0		8.2	13.4	27.5		3.4		0.9	6.6	14.0	7.4	28.0	10.0	7.2	6.2	13.0	4.3	11.3		
	High	10.2	3.4	8.3	8.1		2.5	13.8	17.1		3.2	3.9			2.6		5.5	1.2	4.3	4.2		3.9	6.3	3.5		5.4	6.0		
No restriction	Low	9.0	14.0	5.6	14.1	12.8	6.5	8.2	11.3	10.9	8.3	2.5	20.7	3.9	10.6	5.9	3.2	7.4	3.7	7.1	42.5	10.7	4.9	7.9	6.5	3.5	9.3		
	Medium	5.4	4.6	2.8	7.5	9.3	2.8	10.1	9.5	6.1	6.0	2.8	14.0	1.2	4.4	1.8	1.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	13.7	8.0	3.7	3.3	8.0	2.5	6.0		
	High	2.9	1.5	3.3	3.6	5.0	2.0	6.9	7.8	4.7	6.1	1.9	5.3	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.1	2.9	3.8	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.4	4.0		
55-64																													
Considerably	Low	7.6	25.1	6.8	36.7		5.3	4.2	7.8	5.5	16.2			10.5		1.5	6.9	3.0		100.0	21.4	3.3	10.9			12.0			
	Medium	2.8	24.8	5.1	26.0		6.2			7.1					2.5		8.2	4.3		8.5	48.8	13.5	4.3	8.2		2.5	15.3		
	High	9.4		10.1	12.3		8.5		6.0	7.9							0.0			9.4		14.2	0.0	1.3		1.3	6.0		
To some extent	Low	13.9	25.6	5.0	18.6		5.7	3.8	16.4		12.8	4.0					4.0	5.8	3.4	4.5	56.7	13.7	8.8	9.2		10.8			
	Medium	2.6	5.7	12.7	12.5		5.3	11.2	27.7		3.6	13.0	14.5				0.0	4.6	8.1	3.0	30.9	8.1	15.1	4.1		9.1			
	High	23.7	4.5	11.5	11.2		3.4		9.2			27.7										4.7	1.7	4.7		7.4			
No restriction	Low	2.5	6.3	5.5	12.0	15.7	2.6	3.7	7.8	4.5	5.0	3.9	6.8		5.7		3.6	6.5	3.7	0.7	31.9	5.7	5.5	3.1		0.9	6.0		
	Medium	2.9	2.5	4.4	11.0	6.7	2.0	4.2	5.4	5.0	2.3	2.5	12.5		2.6		0.8	5.6	4.7	2.6	14.1	7.5	4.3	2.9		1.8	6.4		
	High	1.5	2.2	3.0	6.6	4.9	1.2	2.2	2.0	4.5	0.6	1.2	5.6		0.9		1.6	1.5	1.1	2.2	5.7	4.8	2.9	1.8		0.7	3.5		

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Sex/Age/Restr.	Education	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl	FR				
Men																																
25-64																																
Considerably	Low	13.2	36.3	9.8	33.3		10.2	12.6	10.7	16.0	15.8	9.8		16.9		7.9	26.6	4.6	10.9		18.9	4.0	25.6	10.1	3.0	18.2						
	Medium	6.8	25.1	4.3	30.0		10.3	19.3	15.1	11.8	1.9		14.7		10.1		4.0	16.1		18.6	34.2	17.7	7.8	10.9	15.9	8.8	18.1					
	High	4.7		11.2	17.9				6.0	10.5							7.6	0.0		5.8		6.0	0.0	8.8		7.9	10.9					
To some extent	Low	13.9	39.1	13.5	23.3		8.8	5.3	20.6		12.4	2.9		20.1	11.2		3.1	11.0	4.7	14.8		15.9	7.9	13.1	5.5	3.6	14.3					
	Medium	7.1	12.9	10.9	17.2	24.1	5.3	10.9	9.2		7.8	7.1	31.1		1.4		0.5	5.9	9.3	6.6	31.8	10.1	9.6	5.0	11.1	3.5	11.8					
	High	14.7	6.3	12.9	8.6		3.3	13.2	13.3			13.1					6.0	1.6		3.4		4.1	8.9	4.5		3.8	6.9					
No restriction	Low	6.8	15.5	3.7	15.9	17.0	5.9	4.9	7.5	9.0	6.0	1.9	18.0	2.5	12.2	4.8	3.1	9.7	3.2	5.8	47.0	9.3	4.9	8.6	6.8	3.0	9.1					
	Medium	4.3	2.8	2.9	7.8	9.5	2.5	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.2	2.0	13.2	0.8	4.6	1.2	1.2	4.1	3.6	3.7	13.5	8.2	3.9	3.3	7.7	2.1	6.6					
	High	2.7	1.6	3.2	3.6	5.2	2.2	4.1	4.7	4.9	3.5	1.4	4.8	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.7	3.8	3.5	2.5	3.3	2.2	3.6					
25-54																																
Considerably	Low	15.4	39.9	10.0	30.5		11.9	16.1	12.6	18.2	14.3	13.6		17.8		9.7	38.4	6.7	14.5		17.5	8.2	34.3	28.0	5.2	18.7						
	Medium	7.5	24.4	3.8	31.9		10.9	22.4	17.5	12.7	2.3		22.1		12.1		1.6	19.4		19.6	31.7	19.6	7.9	11.2	17.2	11.0	17.9					
	High			10.3	20.0				4.7	10.2							10.0	0.0				4.3		10.3		10.7	11.5					
To some extent	Low	14.0	45.4	16.6	24.0		10.2	5.3	24.6		11.7	4.6		25.3	10.7		2.3	13.7	5.1	17.8		17.5	6.2	12.2	6.3	6.1	14.1					
	Medium	7.7	15.3	8.2	19.1	28.8	6.5	10.4	9.9		8.4	4.4	31.4		1.7		0.6	5.8	8.6	7.5	32.8	9.9	7.5	5.0	13.8	4.0	11.4					
	High	12.8	6.2	13.5	8.1		2.7	19.0	15.6			7.5					7.0	2.0		4.0		4.5	9.9	4.7		4.5	6.8					
No restriction	Low	7.4	16.8	3.6	16.0	14.9	6.8	5.3	7.7	9.5	6.1	2.0	23.1	2.6	13.2	5.3	3.0	9.6	3.1	6.4	48.9	10.0	5.2	9.9	8.7	4.0	7.7					
	Medium	4.3	3.0	2.6	7.5	9.5	2.5	5.9	5.5	4.8	4.3	1.9	12.8	0.9	4.6	1.3	1.2	3.8	3.7	3.8	13.4	8.1	3.7	3.2	7.9	2.1	5.3					
	High	2.7	1.5	3.0	3.2	6.0	2.4	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.0	1.4	4.9	2.1	1.1	0.0	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.2					
55-64																																
Considerably	Low		22.1	7.7	44.0		4.9	6.7	6.2	4.4	19.6			13.7		0.0	0.0	1.0			21.8	0.0	9.6			12.1						
	Medium		27.5	5.8	25.8		6.8			5.9					1.8		9.2	0.0		11.1		10.9	7.4	10.1			16.3					
	High	12.0		13.8	14.6				8.8	12.3							0.0	0.0		11.5		11.7	0.0	2.6			8.3					
To some extent	Low	13.0	22.3	2.8	21.5		6.6	5.3	13.4		14.3	0.0					5.2	4.3	3.6	3.2		12.7	10.0	14.6			11.4					
	Medium	3.5	6.1	16.3	11.3			13.4	5.1		2.7	15.4	29.8				0.0	6.4	11.2			11.6	15.8	5.1			8.6					
	High	26.0	6.4	12.3	9.5		6.1		3.4			50.0											2.1	5.8	3.8			6.8				
No restriction	Low	1.3	6.8	4.1	15.5	25.4	2.6	3.2	6.6	4.9	5.1	1.8	8.2		6.4		3.7	10.4	3.7		34.9	6.6	4.3	4.9			6.1					
	Medium	4.3	1.5	4.6	10.1	9.3	2.1	4.0	3.9	5.1	1.9	3.6	16.6		3.6		0.5	7.0	1.5	3.2	13.8	9.9	5.2	3.6			6.2					
	High	2.2	2.1	3.9	5.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	4.8	0.2	1.6	3.2		0.2		1.3	1.1	2.0	2.5	6.5	6.6	4.1	2.7			3.4					

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Sex/Age/Restr.	Education	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl	FR	
Women																													
25-64																													
Considerably	Low	16.2	46.0	9.8	24.9		3.0	10.3	12.0	18.0	15.2			21.5			15.7	20.9	7.1	8.6		20.9	5.9	17.1		6.6	17.2		
	Medium	10.6	33.5	6.8	24.8		7.0		11.0	16.4	6.7		30.5	7.2			5.9	16.3		12.8	32.1	14.0	5.3	9.5	31.4	3.8	15.5		
	High	1.9	15.5	3.9	11.9				14.1	9.1	5.4			16.9			9.3	30.3		6.1		9.5	2.5	2.2		1.9	7.1		
To some extent	Low	23.2	29.1	5.2	19.8		9.0	7.1	28.0		16.5	13.0		11.7			2.6	6.9	5.6	12.1		14.1	7.7	9.4	13.8		15.3		
	Medium	8.6	12.7	6.8	15.6	14.5	7.2	14.4	25.2		7.7	31.6	16.5	4.5			1.3	7.2	17.3	7.5	24.3	9.3	8.5	6.9	11.9	3.7	11.5		
	High	8.7		5.8	9.7		2.1	6.7	18.5		6.7						3.5	0.0		4.0		3.9	3.4	2.9		5.4	5.6		
No restriction	Low	11.1	11.8	7.9	11.8	8.9	5.3	11.8	17.1	11.5	11.9	3.9	12.4	5.3	7.9		3.5	5.4	4.5	7.4	37.8	9.8	5.4	4.7	3.2	2.5	12.4		
	Medium	6.6	6.4	3.3	7.9	8.2	3.0	16.1	14.7	7.7	8.0	3.7	14.6	1.6	3.9		2.4	3.9	4.5	4.8	14.1	7.6	3.6	3.3	8.0	2.8	8.0		
	High	2.9	1.6	3.4	4.6	4.8	1.6	9.6	10.7	4.4	7.9	2.4	5.6	1.6	1.9		1.0	1.5	4.1	2.3	3.5	4.0	2.2	1.9	3.6	2.1	5.3		
25-54																													
Considerably	Low	16.4	47.7	10.2	23.4		2.3	16.9	12.8	20.8	17.2			24.2			17.7	22.4	8.9	10.6		20.8	5.6	18.5		10.7	17.7		
	Medium	11.0	35.0	7.1	24.2		7.4		14.7	17.2	7.2		35.4	8.0			6.2	17.8		13.6	33.0	13.4	6.7	10.5	34.1	3.6	14.4		
	High	2.0	23.2	3.5	14.3				15.9	9.7	6.0			18.2			10.6	30.3		6.6		7.8	3.4	2.7		1.8	7.5		
To some extent	Low	24.4	29.0	4.5	21.3		11.0	10.4	31.7		18.6	17.8		13.9			3.0	6.6	6.8	13.4		13.7	8.0	12.7	28.7		16.0		
	Medium	9.4	13.8	6.8	15.9	16.7	5.7	15.3	18.4		7.8	36.6	22.7	5.3			1.4	8.1	19.6	7.1	23.4	10.1	7.0	7.7	12.2	5.0	11.2		
	High	8.0		5.5	8.1		2.4	7.9	18.4		7.1						3.6	0.0		4.2		3.5	4.7	2.4		6.5	5.2		
No restriction	Low	11.7	12.4	8.2	12.3	9.1	5.8	13.4	18.0	12.7	12.9	3.0	16.4	5.7	8.2		3.5	5.7	4.5	7.8	38.2	11.7	4.3	6.0	4.5	2.9	11.7		
	Medium	6.9	6.6	3.1	7.4	8.9	3.1	16.4	14.9	7.9	8.2	3.8	15.2	1.7	4.1		2.4	4.0	4.3	4.9	14.1	7.9	3.6	3.4	8.2	3.1	6.9		
	High	3.1	1.4	3.6	4.1	4.4	1.6	9.7	11.0	4.5	8.3	2.4	5.5	1.7	1.8		0.9	1.5	4.3	2.3	3.5	4.1	2.3	2.0	3.7	2.2	4.8		
55-64																													
Considerably	Low	15.4	28.8	6.1	29.6		6.9		10.5	6.5	9.0			7.7			4.2	14.0	4.7			21.0	6.2	13.1			11.8		
	Medium	6.6		3.4	26.5		5.7			9.2				3.4				10.3				16.9	2.0	4.3			13.3		
	High			5.7	7.3					3.9												15.8	0.0	0.0			2.8		
To some extent	Low	15.4	30.0	7.1	16.3		2.7	2.0	21.4		9.0	7.7						7.9	3.1	5.5		14.7	7.3	1.6			10.0		
	Medium	0.0	4.8	6.6	14.7	9.9	20.1		60.7											11.6		5.4	14.4	1.4			10.0		
	High	18.7		9.0	16.4				20.1													6.8	0.0	6.1			8.6		
No restriction	Low	5.0	5.9	6.7	9.5	8.5	2.6	4.7	10.8	4.2	4.9	7.5	4.1	4.6			3.5	2.4	3.8	1.6	18.8	4.8	7.2	1.5			6.0		
	Medium		4.5	4.1	12.2	4.0	1.9	5.0	8.7	4.7	3.2		7.2	0.4			1.4	2.3	14.1		15.2	5.1	3.4	1.8			6.8		
	High		2.5	1.7	8.6	7.6	1.4	4.8	3.2	4.0	1.4		7.2	2.1			2.2	2.6		1.4	4.1	2.8	1.6	0.5			3.5		

In countries for which data are missing, the number of observations is too small to give reliable results. Shaded cells indicate that the data are uncertain because of the small number of observations
 Source: LFS ad hoc module 2002

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Table 23 Proportion of men and women 16-64 employed by degree of restriction who receive support or assistance in order to work, 2002

Sex	ISCO	Restricted	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl FR
Total	All occupations	Considerably	52.5	3.0	19.2	24.7	:	18.6	14.3	22.2	70.2	20.6	8.2	11.8	16.2	59.0	:	46.2	19.2	9.4	33.6	11.3	22.6	13.8	10.2	9.9	55.3	20.9
		To some extent	42.8	0.7	9.5	11.1	:	8.7	7.9	:	:	11.0	3.1	12.0	3.0	:	15.9	42.2	5.5	5.9	15.6	15.5	14.6	9.6	4.5	7.7	:	12.1
Men		Considerably	48.3	1.6	11.1	25.6	:	21.4	17.2	23.2	:	18.8	10.8	12.9	14.5	57.7	:	51.8	21.0	12.6	32.0	12.8	20.3	12.9	8.8	14.2	51.1	20.9
		To some extent	41.8	0.7	7.3	11.7	:	9.7	7.8	:	:	11.3	5.0	12.2	4.4	:	13.0	41.4	5.9	7.0	15.0	14.4	11.5	8.6	3.6	8.8	:	12.2
Women		Considerably	58.2	5.2	26.6	23.3	:	13.8	9.5	21.2	:	23.6	:	10.5	18.7	60.2	:	40.1	16.8	6.1	35.4	8.9	25.0	14.3	11.9	4.2	58.6	20.9
		To some extent	44.3	0.7	11.7	10.2	:	7.2	8.1	:	:	10.7	:	:	11.8	:	:	:	43.4	4.8	4.8	16.2	16.6	17.4	10.3	5.6	6.8	:

In countries for which data are not shown, the number of observations is too small to give reliable results. Shaded cells indicate that the data are uncertain because of the small number of observations
Source: LFS ad-hoc module 2002

Table 24 Proportion of men and women 16-64 employed by degree of restriction and occupation who receive support or assistance in order to work, 2002

Sex	ISCO	Restricted	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU excl FR
Total	Managers	Considerably	49.9	1.7	27.4	19.8	:	:	39.7	12.3	16.0	13.2	:	:	:	57.1	:	46.7	14.2	7.8	30.3	11.2	19.9	18.0	11.4	:	58.1	21.8
		To some extent	37.5	0.3	9.7	11.0	:	:	6.7	7.3	:	11.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	43.5	4.8	2.8	11.7	6.5	13.2	14.0	3.7	9.9	:
	Office workers	Considerably	59.5	5.3	24.4	22.5	:	:	16.9	51.8	27.1	25.1	:	:	20.9	51.8	:	62.1	13.3	36.6	34.3	29.9	19.1	15.5	12.5	:	63.7	25.3
		To some extent	34.0	1.1	10.7	13.6	:	:	12.0	18.9	:	12.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	68.0	7.2	5.1	16.5	12.1	15.3	4.1	5.7	33.5	:
	Sales staff	Considerably	40.8	2.7	12.7	17.4	:	:	24.9	7.3	21.7	20.4	:	:	21.7	50.2	:	23.4	18.6	10.0	28.0	:	33.0	8.0	10.1	:	51.4	15.2
		To some extent	39.0	0.5	7.5	5.6	:	:	15.3	8.2	:	8.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.0	3.5	7.9	19.1	25.7	17.0	8.6	6.8	3.6	:
	Skilled manual	Considerably	55.8	2.4	8.7	22.6	:	:	15.3	8.9	27.6	20.1	:	:	21.5	62.8	:	40.5	22.7	14.3	32.0	10.7	19.1	14.8	7.2	26.1	57.3	19.2
		To some extent	49.8	0.9	10.6	12.1	:	:	8.2	6.4	:	7.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	37.7	4.8	9.9	14.8	18.9	14.5	8.1	3.6	17.1	:
	Unskilled manual	Considerably	49.7	5.0	13.7	33.3	:	:	13.4	13.4	19.7	25.2	:	:	11.8	63.3	:	53.2	23.1	4.3	39.3	14.4	22.7	10.0	9.8	5.2	47.8	21.0
		To some extent	44.9	0.6	9.7	11.7	:	:	7.5	7.3	:	16.2	:	:	9.3	:	:	:	35.3	7.3	3.3	16.4	11.6	14.7	7.5	3.7	1.1	:
Men	Managers	Considerably	37.1	2.7	14.4	19.5	:	:	50.1	15.5	15.6	11.5	:	:	:	62.4	:	57.3	14.3	15.9	24.1	14.5	19.9	15.6	8.6	:	48.6	20.7
		To some extent	27.6	0.0	2.6	10.9	:	:	9.0	9.9	:	12.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	42.4	7.1	4.8	10.2	5.3	8.0	11.4	3.1	14.1	:
	Office workers	Considerably	56.7	12.1	12.7	26.6	:	:	21.9	64.2	29.5	23.5	:	:	24.7	72.0	:	76.1	0.0	45.3	34.4	:	26.1	10.6	12.3	:	69.9	29.6
		To some extent	19.1	2.9	:	11.6	:	:	13.9	23.4	:	14.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	66.9	11.6	0.8	10.8	:	20.2	1.8	4.5	:	13.6
	Sales staff	Considerably	20.9	:	:	22.8	:	:	42.6	6.1	20.7	14.6	:	:	:	50.6	:	22.6	31.1	5.7	26.1	:	18.4	0.0	9.8	:	39.7	13.9
		To some extent	34.4	:	:	7.3	:	:	23.5	10.5	:	9.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.2	10.2	15.7	19.5	:	11.3	8.6	6.5	:	9.6
	Skilled manual	Considerably	52.0	1.2	6.3	20.8	:	:	15.6	9.3	26.9	20.7	:	:	9.2	55.4	:	39.9	24.5	15.0	29.5	12.0	18.4	13.2	7.3	42.4	57.2	18.1
		To some extent	48.1	0.6	8.7	12.4	:	:	9.4	4.9	:	8.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	36.4	2.9	8.2	14.6	19.2	14.1	8.3	3.3	18.8	:
	Unskilled manual	Considerably	56.2	:	13.4	38.2	:	:	12.6	20.1	22.5	21.5	:	:	20.2	59.3	:	61.5	27.0	6.9	41.6	23.7	24.1	10.6	10.0	4.5	42.8	23.7
		To some extent	60.4	1.4	14.5	13.7	:	:	6.3	6.6	:	16.2	:	:	16.8	:	:	:	48.1	7.0	5.4	15.5	17.6	10.7	7.7	3.6	2.6	:
Women	Managers	Considerably	65.6	:	39.1	20.1	:	:	19.6	8.1	16.4	15.5	:	:	:	53.1	:	37.8	13.9	0.0	36.9	8.6	19.9	19.6	15.0	0.0	64.8	22.9
		To some extent	49.1	0.6	17.5	11.1	:	:	2.5	4.6	:	11.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	45.2	1.0	0.2	13.0	8.0	17.8	15.8	4.8	6.4	:
	Office workers	Considerably	61.6	:	28.8	19.6	:	:	:	33.1	26.0	27.4	:	:	:	42.7	:	54.4	19.7	30.8	34.2	50.7	17.3	17.3	12.6	:	61.6	22.9
		To some extent	45.4	:	13.3	14.6	:	:	9.9	9.9	:	9.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	68.3	3.5	9.1	21.7	15.7	14.3	5.0	6.1	48.3	:
	Sales staff	Considerably	44.8	4.3	16.4	15.4	:	:	7.3	8.2	22.0	25.7	:	:	30.8	49.9	:	23.6	5.8	12.0	30.0	:	35.2	8.9	10.2	:	54.5	15.7
		To some extent	41.0	0.7	8.5	5.1	:	:	9.8	6.3	:	7.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.3	:	4.6	19.0	28.9	18.1	8.6	6.9	5.9	:
	Skilled manual	Considerably	95.1	5.5	19.9	33.4	:	:	:	6.2	30.8	17.5	:	:	44.6	73.4	:	46.7	:	11.1	37.0	:	26.8	22.1	6.1	:	58.7	25.2
		To some extent	72.2	1.5	24.5	10.4	:	:	:	25.5	:	3.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	53.7	18.7	14.9	15.4	18.2	17.1	7.5	5.9	14.2	:
	Unskilled manual	Considerably	43.3	10.9	14.1	26.6	:	:	14.3	6.8	17.3	29.6	:	:	:	67.4	:	42.6	20.4	2.4	36.7	:	21.3	9.6	9.5	5.9	51.9	17.9
		To some extent	25.7	:	4.3	9.3	:	:	8.4	8.2	:	16.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.3	7.6	2.2	17.1	5.5	17.8	7.3	3.9	:	8.0

Note: Figures should be treated as indicative only because for many countries figures are too small to be reliable
ISCO occupations: Managers=ISCO 1-3, Office workers=ISCO 4, Sales staff=ISCO 5, Skilled manual=ISCO 7-8, Unskilled manual=0+6+9
Source: LFS ad-hoc module 2002

Table 25 Proportion of men and women 16-64 by degree of restriction who are economically inactive and who need support or assistance in order to work, 2002

Sex	Restricted	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR
Total	Considerably	58.0	35.5	33.4	25.1	12.2	29.6	59.0	61.3	53.3	34.4	30.9	51.2	27.5 :	40.9	42.3	49.9	36.2	74.3	92.4	85.5	16.7	61.7	33.6 :	47.9		
	To some extent	43.8	4.0	14.2	13.8	3.7	9.0	26.7	23.5 :		8.9	10.5	14.5	13.8 :	30.4	41.1	18.7	10.5	39.9	68.4	42.5	2.2	11.1	28.7 :	17.2		
Men	Considerably	57.1	37.8	31.5	26.4	13.6	25.1	60.0	63.3	54.9	34.6	32.4	54.2	24.9 :	37.3	38.8	52.3	39.7	73.0	92.4	88.0	12.9	64.1	40.2 :	49.5		
	To some extent	47.1	5.0	14.5	15.5	3.2	9.6	31.3	21.5 :		7.2	8.4	18.3	7.2 :	13.8	42.7	14.9	11.4	38.4	69.7	40.5	0.0	9.2	23.5 :	17.3		
Women	Considerably	58.8	33.6	34.8	23.6	11.1	37.9	57.9	58.6	52.1	34.2	29.0	48.8	32.0 :	45.8	44.7	47.0	33.4	75.8	92.4	82.9	19.7	59.1	28.3 :	46.3		
	To some extent	41.4	3.3	14.0	12.4	4.0	8.0	24.1	24.7 :		10.0	11.4	11.5	19.3 :	41.1	40.5	21.3	10.2	41.0	67.5	44.2	4.2	12.2	31.5 :	17.1		

Source: LFS ad-hoc module 2002

Table 26 Proportion of men and women 16-64 employed who receive assistance by degree of restriction and by main type of support received, 2002

Sex	Restricted	Type	BE	CZ	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU ex FR	
Total	Considerably	Kind of work	56.1	79.5	64.4	:	:	38.9	64.9	32.5	28.5	23.4	:	:	37.5	:	35.6	21.1	29.7	73.5	38.3	54.5	27.5	22.6	36.3	61.9	40.6	
		Amount or work	19.4	0.0	5.1	:	:	5.2	2.3	22.5	12.2	0.0	:	:	51.2	:	17.8	15.5	18.7	13.1	17.6	19.1	28.0	10.5	17.3	18.9	17.0	
		Mobility to/from work	4.2	8.6	4.4	:	:	4.5	9.8	2.7	25.5	52.5	:	:	1.6	:	1.1	18.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.6	9.0	0.0	4.9	6.2	
		Mobility at work	2.4	0.0	7.5	:	:	16.6	2.2	0.9	6.2	24.1	:	:	4.7	:	0.9	2.0	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	12.9	5.0	0.0	11.5	3.9	
		Support/understanding	12.3	0.0	0.0	:	:	11.8	14.8	29.9	14.6	0.0	:	:	2.9	:	0.0	8.2	38.2	4.3	30.5	9.2	19.3	28.3	9.9	2.8	12.2	
		Other	5.6	11.9	18.6	:	:	23.0	6.0	11.5	13.0	0.0	:	:	2.1	:	44.7	34.9	8.5	6.4	13.6	16.2	3.8	24.6	36.6	0.0	20.0	
	To some extent	Kind of work	44.4	27.2	41.8	:	:	22.1	58.3	:	23.7	58.8	:	:	:	:	29.3	31.2	27.2	79.5	41.9	63.2	26.3	28.3	17.1	:	37.1	
		Amount or work	18.9	0.0	6.4	:	:	24.9	12.0	:	4.9	13.4	:	:	:	:	10.9	19.4	5.1	11.5	44.5	9.0	25.4	8.4	40.5	:	13.0	
		Mobility to/from work	5.5	11.9	4.9	:	:	0.0	3.1	:	50.6	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	:	5.6	
		Mobility at work	3.2	0.0	6.9	:	:	11.6	1.5	:	3.4	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	6.3	2.5	0.0	:	2.0	
		Support/understanding	19.0	60.9	15.7	:	:	27.3	15.2	:	9.7	27.8	:	:	:	:	0.0	24.1	53.5	2.7	8.1	12.3	27.9	27.3	24.3	:	15.2	
		Other	8.9	0.0	24.2	:	:	14.1	9.8	:	7.5	0.0	:	:	:	:	59.8	22.0	11.2	3.3	5.5	15.2	14.1	31.7	18.0	:	27.1	
	Men	Considerably	Kind of work	55.3	37.6	61.2	:	:	42.6	66.9	37.1	24.6	23.4	:	:	38.8	:	38.0	29.9	34.8	75.6	54.5	59.4	24.5	23.8	27.8	61.8	41.5
			Amount or work	17.6	0.0	0.0	:	:	4.1	0.0	18.5	15.6	0.0	:	:	47.6	:	17.3	19.3	23.7	11.8	25.1	17.7	17.4	12.4	19.6	22.5	16.9
			Mobility to/from work	5.2	26.1	0.0	:	:	6.2	9.8	1.8	23.4	52.5	:	:	3.3	:	0.0	15.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.8	0.0	3.3	5.6
Mobility at work			1.9	0.0	8.5	:	:	13.4	0.8	0.9	2.3	24.1	:	:	4.5	:	1.5	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	12.4	4.2	0.0	10.6	3.1	
Support/understanding			14.1	0.0	0.0	:	:	12.9	14.5	27.7	16.6	0.0	:	:	2.2	:	0.0	13.0	34.3	1.6	20.4	7.2	37.1	29.9	11.2	1.8	12.9	
Other			6.0	36.3	30.4	:	:	20.7	8.0	13.9	17.6	0.0	:	:	3.6	:	43.2	22.3	4.7	8.1	0.0	15.6	0.0	20.8	41.4	0.0	19.9	
To some extent		Kind of work	47.7	50.3	38.8	:	:	25.2	56.0	:	21.5	58.8	:	:	:	:	33.5	18.6	26.9	75.3	65.9	69.4	38.3	32.4	12.2	:	38.9	
		Amount or work	17.4	0.0	0.0	:	:	30.3	15.6	:	5.4	13.4	:	:	:	:	16.2	26.7	1.4	12.1	34.1	4.4	18.0	8.2	46.2	:	13.9	
		Mobility to/from work	6.0	0.0	13.1	:	:	0.0	4.9	:	50.6	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	:	6.9	
		Mobility at work	3.5	0.0	18.5	:	:	14.0	1.2	:	3.4	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	:	2.1	
		Support/understanding	15.5	49.7	10.7	:	:	24.0	13.6	:	13.1	27.8	:	:	:	:	0.0	23.1	63.2	2.3	0.0	12.7	17.3	26.3	17.3	:	14.4	
		Other	9.9	0.0	18.8	:	:	6.5	8.7	:	6.0	0.0	:	:	:	:	50.3	26.7	6.3	6.4	0.0	13.4	11.1	30.9	24.3	:	23.8	
Women		Considerably	Kind of work	57.1	100.0	65.6	:	:	28.9	59.0	26.9	33.0	:	:	36.4	:	32.6	6.1	18.7	71.3	0.0	50.4	29.1	21.5	100.0	62.0	39.6	
			Amount or work	21.3	0.0	7.1	:	:	8.0	9.0	27.3	8.4	:	:	54.5	:	18.4	9.1	8.1	14.4	0.0	20.3	33.5	8.7	0.0	16.4	17.2	
			Mobility to/from work	3.1	0.0	6.1	:	:	0.0	9.9	3.7	27.9	:	:	0.0	:	2.5	23.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.6	9.2	0.0	6.1	6.8	
	Mobility at work		2.9	0.0	7.1	:	:	25.1	6.4	1.1	10.6	:	:	4.9	:	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	5.7	0.0	12.1	4.8		
	Support/understanding		10.3	0.0	0.0	:	:	8.9	15.8	32.6	12.3	:	:	3.6	:	0.0	0.0	46.4	7.2	54.3	10.9	9.8	26.8	0.0	3.5	11.5		
	Other		5.3	0.0	14.0	:	:	29.0	0.0	8.5	7.8	:	:	0.6	:	46.5	56.3	16.8	4.5	45.7	16.6	5.8	28.1	0.0	0.0	20.2		
	To some extent	Kind of work	39.4	0.0	43.6	:	:	16.0	62.4	:	28.5	:	:	:	:	23.6	56.3	27.6	83.9	22.7	59.6	17.9	25.1	22.4	:	35.0		
		Amount or work	21.3	0.0	10.3	:	:	14.2	5.7	:	3.9	:	:	:	:	3.7	4.9	10.7	10.8	52.8	11.7	30.6	8.5	34.4	:	11.8		
		Mobility to/from work	4.8	25.9	0.0	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	50.7	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	:	3.9		
		Mobility at work	2.8	0.0	0.0	:	:	7.0	2.1	:	3.4	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	:	1.9		
		Support/understanding	24.3	74.1	18.6	:	:	33.8	18.0	:	2.5	:	:	:	:	0.0	26.0	38.6	3.2	14.6	12.0	35.3	28.1	32.0	:	16.2		
		Other	7.5	0.0	27.5	:	:	29.0	11.8	:	11.0	:	:	:	:	72.8	12.8	18.8	0.0	9.9	16.3	16.2	32.2	11.2	:	31.2		

In countries for which data are not shown, the number of observations is too small to give reliable results.

Source: LFS ad-hoc module 2002

Table 27 Proportion of people with restrictions who are economically inactive and who need assistance by degree of restriction and by type of assistance needed, 2002

Sex	Degree	Type	BE	CZ	DK	EE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LU	MT	NL	AT	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	EU exc FR	
Total	Considerably	Kind of work	68.6	34.9	39.9	41.3	32.6	56.3	34.5	23.5	68.0	18.4	43.6	37.7	30.5	40.6	37.0	76.8	75.4	48.5	65.8	19.3	34.8	58.4	31.3	
		Amount or work	13.8	9.1	9.3	4.0	7.9	2.9	34.6	4.5	3.1	33.3	20.2	5.9	15.3	8.2	5.8	5.2	11.0	25.5	0.0	17.0	23.0	17.4	12.9	
		Mobility to/from work	8.5	10.2	4.7	42.7	5.8	2.5	6.3	21.7	19.1	22.9	5.5	9.7	4.2	8.3	5.7	1.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	17.0	9.6	1.2	12.4	
		Mobility at work	2.8	10.9	8.7	8.6	15.1	10.8	2.0	3.7	3.2	8.8	0.0	7.6	5.5	3.5	4.3	2.0	3.3	0.8	34.2	13.9	2.5	13.3	10.3	
		Support/understanding	3.6	9.6	9.5	3.4	19.6	5.7	15.1	7.0	6.6	14.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	10.1	14.8	1.9	3.2	10.0	0.0	18.8	7.5	9.7	12.9	
		Other	2.7	25.3	27.8	0.0	18.9	21.7	7.5	39.7	0.0	2.7	30.7	19.7	44.5	29.3	32.4	13.0	3.9	12.1	0.0	14.0	22.7	0.0	20.4	
	To some extent	Kind of work	61.9	29.4	43.5	39.2	33.5	60.8	:	47.7	56.1	54.6	42.5	48.5	23.6	28.2	53.0	83.0	72.3	46.8	0.0	23.0	39.6	:	46.7	
		Amount or work	25.8	21.7	9.8	0.0	11.1	7.3	:	6.8	32.3	7.9	0.0	31.4	24.2	4.1	8.3	9.6	19.5	27.0	0.0	8.8	41.5	:	15.6	
		Mobility to/from work	3.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	:	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	13.8	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	21.5	1.7	:	5.3
		Mobility at work	2.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	10.2	7.3	:	3.4	5.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	:	4.2	
		Support/understanding	4.2	21.3	10.5	60.8	30.0	18.3	:	8.3	5.9	27.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	17.2	19.7	5.1	6.0	11.4	0.0	29.0	14.1	:	13.2	
		Other	1.4	10.7	36.2	0.0	14.0	4.2	:	24.0	0.0	0.0	57.5	5.8	50.8	36.6	16.9	2.2	0.8	12.4	100.0	7.2	3.1	:	14.9	
	Men	Considerably	Kind of work	70.2	35.0	39.4	43.8	35.4	57.9	40.9	24.5	84.0	16.6	61.3	22.5	37.2	39.9	33.2	76.3	77.5	46.0	0.0	21.0	32.4	59.3	32.7
			Amount or work	13.3	6.3	15.1	0.0	7.8	2.2	29.3	3.7	0.0	36.8	9.0	13.1	15.2	9.3	2.0	4.5	7.4	24.7	0.0	16.0	25.5	15.4	11.9
			Mobility to/from work	6.3	8.9	3.5	38.1	4.7	2.3	5.4	17.7	13.5	14.3	9.1	0.0	2.7	5.1	7.3	1.7	2.8	1.7	0.0	16.3	10.8	2.2	11.6
			Mobility at work	3.5	10.3	5.6	18.1	12.6	10.7	1.5	3.6	2.5	12.4	0.0	17.1	8.3	5.8	4.5	2.1	4.1	0.9	100.0	14.0	1.2	10.5	10.8
			Support/understanding	6.7	11.4	8.2	0.0	19.8	5.5	14.2	7.9	0.0	19.8	0.0	8.2	0.0	11.5	18.9	1.4	2.9	9.8	0.0	18.8	5.9	12.6	13.6
			Other	0.0	28.1	28.2	0.0	19.9	21.3	8.7	42.7	0.0	0.0	20.6	39.1	36.5	28.5	34.1	14.0	5.3	16.8	0.0	13.8	24.1	0.0	19.5
To some extent		Kind of work	66.3	35.8	29.6	100.0	28.0	58.3	:	51.0	49.3	32.3	100.0	100.0	32.8	27.2	50.3	75.8	80.7	54.5	:	32.5	50.5	:	51.5	
		Amount or work	22.6	28.6	5.9	0.0	10.5	6.2	:	3.7	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	2.5	14.1	10.5	11.2	19.7	:	5.9	44.1	:	15.4	
		Mobility to/from work	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	:	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	:	8.9	0.0	:	3.2	
		Mobility at work	1.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	10.3	:	2.1	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	:	12.6	0.0	:	3.8	
		Support/understanding	6.5	23.5	5.4	0.0	38.4	20.2	:	7.1	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	26.3	11.5	5.7	10.8	:	40.0	3.8	:	16.0	
		Other	0.0	3.7	59.1	0.0	15.7	5.0	:	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	30.0	8.1	2.1	1.8	12.9	:	0.0	1.6	:	10.0	
Women		Considerably	Kind of work	67.2	34.9	40.2	39.0	29.3	54.1	29.8	22.6	45.2	20.1	16.5	49.9	26.8	41.7	40.6	77.3	73.2	50.9	100.0	17.3	37.9	57.1	29.8
			Amount or work	14.2	12.0	5.7	7.7	8.1	3.9	38.5	5.2	7.5	30.0	37.3	0.0	15.3	6.5	9.4	5.9	14.9	26.3	0.0	18.1	19.7	19.9	13.9
			Mobility to/from work	10.4	11.4	5.5	46.8	7.2	2.8	7.0	25.3	27.2	31.1	0.0	17.6	5.0	13.4	4.2	0.6	3.3	4.3	0.0	17.7	7.9	0.0	13.2
			Mobility at work	2.2	11.5	10.7	0.0	18.2	10.9	2.3	3.8	4.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	4.2	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	13.7	4.1	16.9	9.7
			Support/understanding	1.0	7.8	10.4	6.4	19.4	5.8	15.8	6.2	16.0	8.3	0.0	28.5	0.0	7.9	10.9	2.5	3.6	10.1	0.0	18.9	9.6	6.1	12.1
			Other	5.0	22.5	27.5	0.0	17.8	22.4	6.6	36.9	0.0	5.2	46.2	4.0	49.0	30.5	30.8	12.1	2.5	7.6	0.0	14.2	20.8	0.0	21.3
	To some extent	Kind of work	58.3	23.5	52.7	0.0	37.5	62.0	:	46.0	57.9	82.3	0.0	45.0	19.5	28.7	54.2	88.1	65.5	42.2	0.0	18.2	36.5	:	43.9	
		Amount or work	28.5	15.3	12.5	0.0	11.6	7.9	:	8.3	27.2	17.7	0.0	33.5	16.9	4.8	5.7	9.0	26.3	31.3	0.0	10.2	40.8	:	15.8	
		Mobility to/from work	4.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	:	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	12.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	27.9	2.1	:	6.6	
		Mobility at work	3.9	19.9	0.0	0.0	13.3	6.0	:	4.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	9.4	0.0	:	4.4	
		Support/understanding	2.3	19.3	13.9	100.0	23.9	17.3	:	8.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	14.1	16.8	0.6	6.3	11.8	0.0	23.4	17.0	:	11.6	
		Other	2.6	17.2	21.0	0.0	12.8	3.9	:	23.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	61.5	39.5	20.8	2.3	0.0	12.1	100.0	10.9	3.5	:	17.8	

Source: LFS ad-hoc module 2002

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

The concern here is to identify the main characteristics of people participating and not participating in the labour market. A large number of studies have shown that sex, age and education levels all significantly affect entry to and exit from the labour market.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Labour participation

The impact of work restriction on labour force participation is an important policy issue. Controlling for different characteristics, the results indicate that participation increases with education and the skill level of occupation. Better education or higher skills increase the probability of entering the labour market. While the results indicate that all three types of restriction distinguished have a significant effect on labour market participation, being restricted in terms of mobility to and from work seems to have the greatest effect on labour market participation.

Need for assistance

Those needing assistance to work can be regarded as the “hard core” of people with severe work restrictions. Some of them might be capable of being integrated into the open labour market with appropriate assistance. The results suggest that the need for assistance to work represents a strong disincentive to enter the labour market. This need, however, concerns a relatively small number of people of working age (under 3% in the EU as a whole) but a significant proportion of those reporting a work restriction. Mental, nervous and emotional problems, progressive illnesses, speech impairments, and problems with legs and arms are most often associated with a need for assistance.

Nature of impairments

Analysis of the effect of impairments on labour market participation indicates that in line with a number of previous studies, ‘mental, nervous or emotional problems’ have the biggest adverse effect on participation in the labour market. Other progressive illnesses also seem to have a strong negative impact on labour participation. The effect of impairments on women seems to be weaker, probably because more men work in occupations with greater physical requirements.

Discouragement effect

It is well-known that a low expectancy of finding a job can lead to those who are unemployed quitting the labour market and becoming economically inactive. This discouragement effect is present for people with disabilities. This suggests that people with disabilities are discouraged from actively seeking work. They quit the labour market and, accordingly, unemployment rates – as opposed to employment rates – are likely to be misleading indicators of the extent to which people with disabilities are disadvantaged in the labour market.

Sheltered employment

People with a speech problem are overrepresented in sheltered employment. This raises the question of whether a certain number of people in sheltered workshops could be integrated into open employment with the necessary assistance. There are also significant differences between men and women, men being generally overrepresented in sheltered workshops.

Working hours

People with a long-standing health problem or disability and not restricted at work wish to work fewer hours than people without such problems. In addition, the number of hours people want to work tends to decline as the severity of work restriction increases, with little difference between the kind of work restriction which people have. Part-time employment seems to suit many people with disabilities and its availability might provide a strong incentive for entering the labour market.

Degree of disability: Subjective bias and group reference thresholds

There is a particular threshold between a person considering themselves not to have a disability and assessing that they have one. The question is whether this threshold is common to all groups. The results indicate that the thresholds defining moderate and severe activity limitations are much the same for men and women. There are no significant differences, in other words, because of gender. As regards age, the data confirm the commonly accepted view that older people and young people do not use the same criterion for self-assessment but one which is “normal” for their age. Older people, tend to put the threshold relatively high, which in itself will have the effect of reducing the number of people with activity limitations. The thresholds also tend to be high for people at work and lower for those who are inactive, which might partly be related to a ‘justification’ bias, while thresholds relating to marital status are equally evident.

An interesting question is whether or not the subjective assessments (no work restriction, to some extent, considerably) are distinguishable and ordered. The different degrees of work restriction can be treated as ordered categorical variables if the probability of observing a specific degree of work restriction depends on sex, age, education level, marital status, occupation and type of impairment. The results indicate that progressive illnesses, problems with legs, arms, hands or feet and mental health problems have a major effect on the probability of reporting each of the three types of work restriction, while the kind of occupation does not seem to affect the probability of reporting restrictions on mobility to and from work. The probability of reporting work restrictions of all three types seems to be significantly less for those living in the Netherlands and Sweden than for those living elsewhere, which might reflect the effect of active policies in these countries.

TYPES OF WORK RESTRICTION

As indicated, the LFS enables us to study the impact of the type of work restriction (kind of work, amount of work and mobility to and from work) on labour force participation. We control also for age, education, marital status, profession, minimum incapacity level required for benefits, degree of urbanisation and presence of children. The estimations for men and women are run separately.

The results covering all people aged 25-64 indicate that participation increases with education and the level of occupation. The marital status variable reflects the traditional roles: being married increases the probability of being in work for men but reduces it for women. The replacement rate, the minimum incapacity level, the presence of children and the cause of disability are not significant or very sensitive to alternative specifications¹⁵.

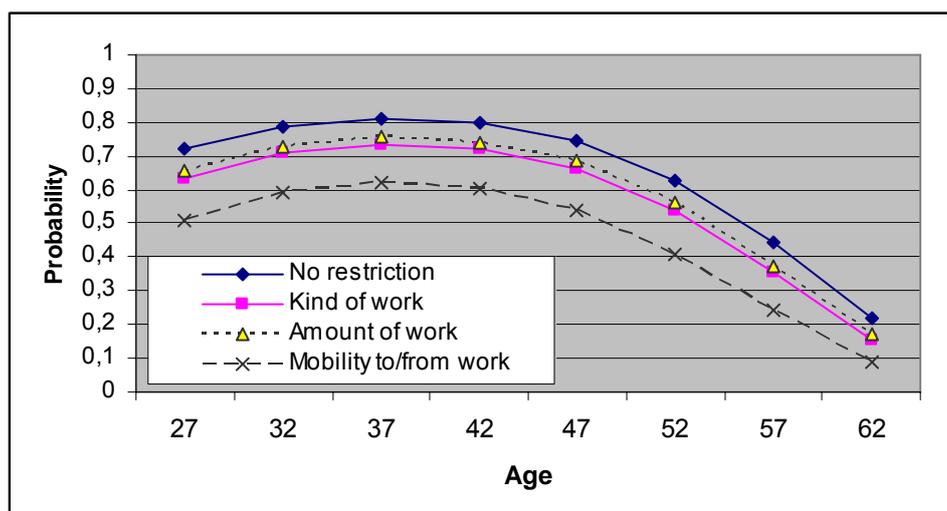
¹⁵ We have run probit regressions. The results may be obtained from the authors.

Figure SA.3: Probability of participating on the labour market by type of work restriction¹⁶

a. Men



b. Women



The results, covering only people with long-standing health problem or disability, are similar. Education and occupation are highly significant explanatory variables. Better education or higher skills increase the probability of entering the labour market. Marital status has the familiar effect, with married men and single women have higher probabilities of being in the labour market. The minimum incapacity level required for an invalidity benefit is significant for men but not for women. An increase in the minimum level (more difficult to get disability benefits) increases labour participation for men. However, the scale of the effect is extremely small. The replacement rate is not significant for men and has a positive effect for women. In several countries, high replacement rates mean high unemployment benefits and this might

¹⁶ For the construction of graphs, the control variables used in the probit regressions are confined to age, aged squared, education level and dummies for countries. Additional explanatory variables are not included because the information is missing in a number of cases and multicollinearities reduce sharply the number of observations. The fit for men is generally better than for women (Pseudo-R² is respectively: 0,35 and 0,16). Number of observations: Men: 132 780 and women: 110 759. Age: 25-64.

be an incentive to participate in the labour market. For men, coming from a non EU country reduces the probability of participating in the labour market.

The above results cover only seven countries. In order to cover all countries, the following analysis controls only for age, education and the country concerned (through the use of a dummy variable).

It is interesting to note that the endogeneity of self-reported measures will tend to increase the observed effect of disability on labour market outcomes, whereas the measurement error will lead to the true effect being underestimated¹⁷.

While the results indicate that all three of types of restriction have a significant effect on labour market participation, being restricted in terms of mobility to and from work seems to have the greatest effect on labour market participation, as indicated below. In this regard, it is relevant to recall, that, as indicated above, the great majority of those who are restricted in terms of their mobility are also restricted in terms of the kind and amount of work they can do, but that only a minority of those restricted in the latter two respects have mobility problems. Such problems, therefore, seem to have a particularly significant effect on whether people are employed or not, a point which has obvious policy implications. It should be emphasised that mobility restrictions do not necessarily result from problems with legs or feet but can cover any problem which limits movement.

Being restricted in terms of the amount of work which can be done seems to exert a relatively smaller negative effect on women as compared with men, which might reflect the greater access of women to part time employment.

THE NEED FOR ASSISTANCE TO WORK

The LFS provides data on the number of people unemployed and inactive who need assistance in order to work and the number in work who are receiving assistance. The data cover only those who are restricted. The following table covers all those restricted in some way, both those who are in work and those who are not.

Table SA.2: Persons with a work restriction (kind, amount, mobility) aged 25-64. Need for assistance includes people declaring a need and working people receiving assistance (LFS)

	No need for assistance	Need for assistance at work	Total
Men	70,0	30,0	100
Women	68,9	31,1	100
Total	69,4	30,6	100

Those needing assistance to work can be regarded as the “hard” core of people with severe work restrictions. Some of them might be capable of being integrated into the open labour

¹⁷ (1) Loprest, P., Ru, K., and Sandell, S. H. (1995). Gender, disabilities, and employment in the health and retirement survey. *Journal of Human Resources*, 30, S293–S314, 2) Kruse and Schur, 2003: Kruse D. and Schur, L. (2003) Employment of People with Disabilities Following the ADA, *Industrial Relations*, 42(1), 31-64. 3) Jones, 2005: Disability and the Labour Market: A Review of the Empirical Evidence, Melanie K. Jones, 2005

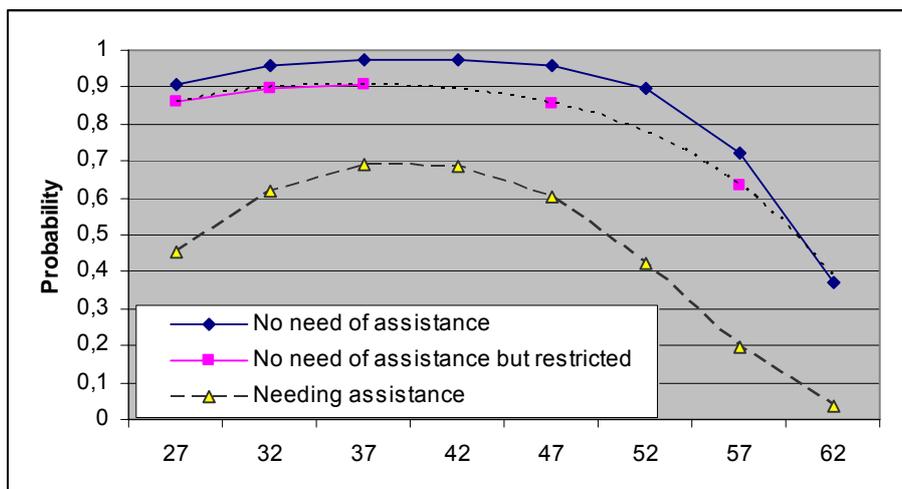
market with the appropriate assistance, others might be able to work only in sheltered workshops.

The following figures indicate that the need for assistance to work represents a strong disincentive to entering the labour market. This need, however, concerns a relatively small number of people in population of working age (under 3% in the EU as a whole) but a significant proportion of those reporting a work restriction.

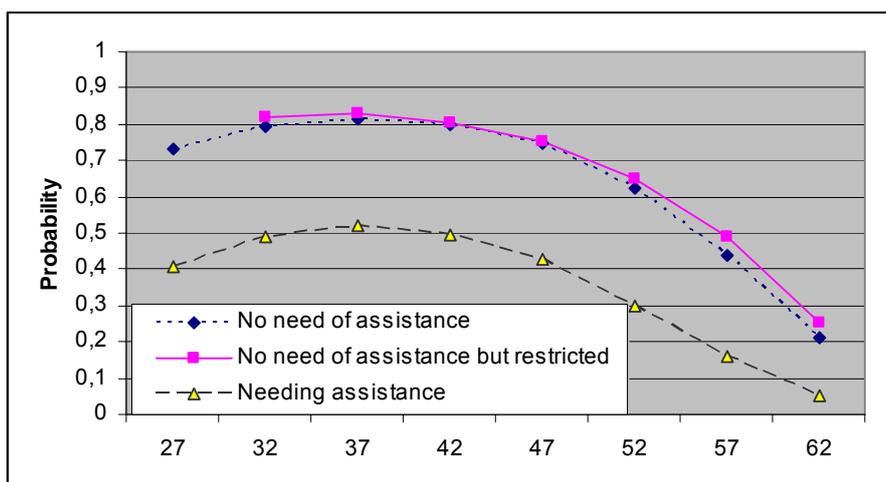
People who are restricted in the work they can do but have no need of assistance have almost the same propensity to enter the labour market as people with no restrictions.

Figure SA.4: Probability of participating on the labour market by the need for to work¹⁸

a. Men



b. Women



¹⁸ The graphs are constructed using the same control variables as noted above. The fit for men is generally better than for women. The curve describing the probability of women needing assistance shifts upwards by about 0,05 (5%) with alternative specifications.

THE IMPACT OF TYPE OF DISABILITY ON LABOUR PARTICIPATION

In the following, the results of running probit regressions including different types of disability (as dummy variables) are presented. The effect of age and education are once again controlled for. The aim is to measure the effect of impairments on labour market participation, after taking account of all the other factors. The results are similar if occupation is controlled for, but a large number of observations are lost due to missing values and multicollinearities. The full results are set out in the Annex.

The analysis indicates (as summarised in the table below), that, in line with a number of previous studies, 'mental, nervous or emotional problems' have the biggest adverse effect on participation in the labour market. Other progressive illnesses also seem to have a strong negative impact on labour participation. By contrast, skin problems do not seem to have any significant effect at all, the participation rate of the people affected being similar to those with no LSHPD.

The effect of impairments on women seems to be weaker. Loprest et al.¹⁹ note that those working in occupations with greater physical requirements exhibit higher rates of disability than other workers. Consequently, the overrepresentation of men in certain sectors (e.g. construction) might explain the greater effect on their labour market participation.

Table SA.3: Classification of impairments by effect on labour market participation

Men		Women	
Change in probability of being in the labour market (dF/dx)		Change in probability of being in the labour market (dF/dx)	
No existence of a longstanding health problem or disability	0,00	No existence of a longstanding health problem or disability	0,00
Mental	-0,62	Epilepsy	-0,38
Epilepsy	-0,48	Mental	-0,33
Other Progressive	-0,46	Other Progressive	-0,30
Speech	-0,39	Diabetes	-0,18
Other LSHP	-0,36	Stomach	-0,17
Legs_Feet	-0,24	Other LSHP	-0,16
Heart	-0,24	Legs_Feet	-0,16
Stomach	-0,21	Heart	-0,15
Chest	-0,19	Chest	-0,14
Arms	-0,18	Speech	-0,12
Back_Neck	-0,17	Arms	-0,12
Diabetes	-0,16	Back_Neck	-0,10
Seeing	-0,14	Hearing	-0,06
Hearing	-0,08	Seeing	-0,06
Skin	-0,04	Skin	0,00

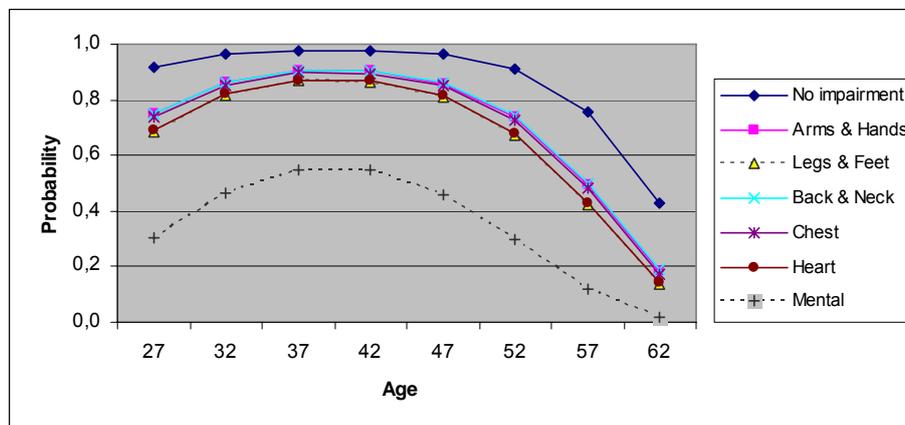
Note: dF/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1. Probit estimations. In order to transform the results of the table into percentages, the reader has to multiply the coefficients by 100.

¹⁹ Loprest, Pamela, Kalman Rupp, and Steven H. Sandell. 1995. "Gender, Disabilities, and Employment in the Health and Retirement Study." *Journal of Human Resources* 30(5):S293-S318.

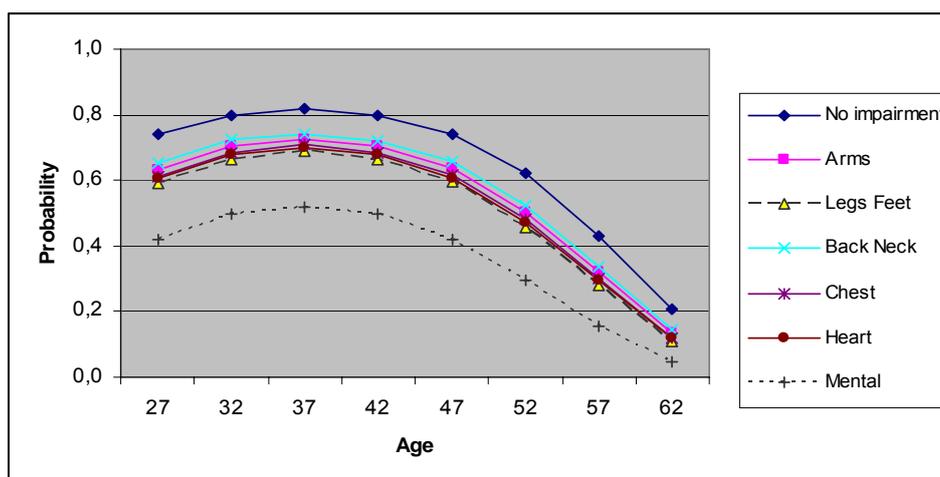
S. Stern²⁰ finds that even discounting the impact of disability on labour market participation, the people concerned are still more likely to be out of work than others because they tend to be older and to have relatively low levels of education.

Figure SA.5: The impact of impairments on labour market participation for selected limitations

a. Men



b. Women



NEED FOR ASSISTANCE BY KIND OF IMPAIRMENT

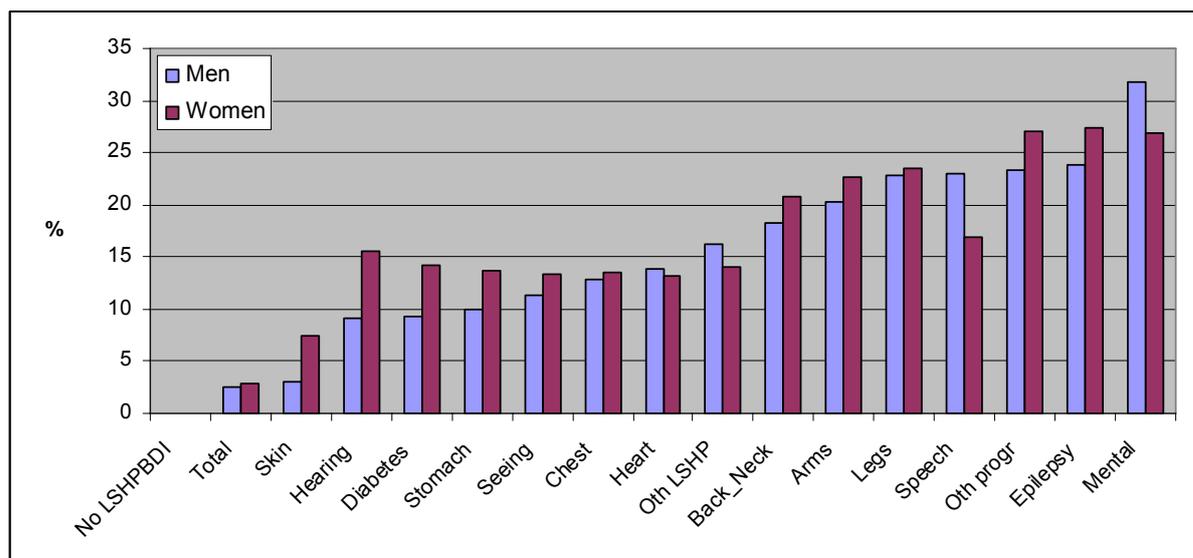
It is also possible to examine from the LFS data the relationship between the type of chronic illness or impairment which a person suffers and the need for assistance to work. The following figure indicates that chronic illnesses do not generate a significant need for assistance but that, by contrast, mental, nervous and emotional problems, progressive illnesses, speech impairments, and problems with legs and arms are more often associated with such a need.

²⁰ S. Stern, "Semiparametric estimates of the supply and demand effects of disability on labor force participation", Journal of econometrics 71 (1996) 49-70

While problems with arms and legs often lead to a need for technical aids, mental health problems require a different kind of assistance – in the form, for example, of reduced working hours, a different kind of work, less stress at work and personal support.

Although the analysis indicates that when age and education levels are controlled for, men more often report a need for assistance than women, this could be the result of the different jobs they do and sectors of activity they work in.

Figure SA.6: Percentage of people needing/receiving assistance by type of impairment. LFS, people aged 25-64.



Note : Probit estimations controlling for age and education do not change significantly the ordering.

As noted above, each type of assistance is characterised by a specific probability of being in work. In addition, however, there is a need to take into account that some people with longstanding health problems or disabilities may or may not require assistance. To allow for this, dummy variables for the different types of assistance needed or provided are included in the regression equations..

The following table indicates how far the probability of being in work is reduced as between someone with a longstanding health problem or disability and someone without when age, education level, marital status, occupation, country of residence and presence of children are controlled for.

The coefficients relating to the type of assistance (either needed or provided) indicate the additional change of probability which having a specific need for support implies.

Table SA.4: Change in probability by type of longstanding health problem or disability and need/provision of assistance. Probit estimations²¹, persons aged 25-64.

	Men		Women	
Type of longstanding health problem or disability				
Arms	-0,136	**	-0,123	**
Legs_Feet	-0,147	**	-0,128	**
Back_Neck	-0,134	**	-0,128	**
Seeing	-0,056	**	-0,082	**
Hearing	-0,048	**	-0,070	*
Speech	-0,152	**	0,046	ns
Skin	-0,052	**	-0,071	**
Chest	-0,163	**	-0,126	**
Heart	-0,170	**	-0,173	**
Stomach	-0,154	**	-0,149	**
Diabetes	-0,092	**	-0,127	**
Epilepsy	-0,291	**	-0,249	**
Mental	-0,354	**	-0,341	**
Other Progressive	-0,313	**	-0,257	**
Other LSHPDI	-0,210	**	-0,163	**
Type of assistance needed/provided				
Kind	-0,189	**	-0,183	**
Amount	-0,045	*	-0,075	**
Mobi to/from work	-0,004	ns	-0,105	*
Mobi at work	-0,307	*	-0,212	**
Understanding	-0,040	*	-0,086	**
Other	-0,263	**	-0,283	**
Do Not Know	-0,669	**	-0,730	**
Observed Probability	0,858			0,780
Predicted Probability	0,901			0,808
Number of observations	229 387		184 389	
Wald Chi2	22 933		16 167	
Pseudo-R ²	0,227		0,135	

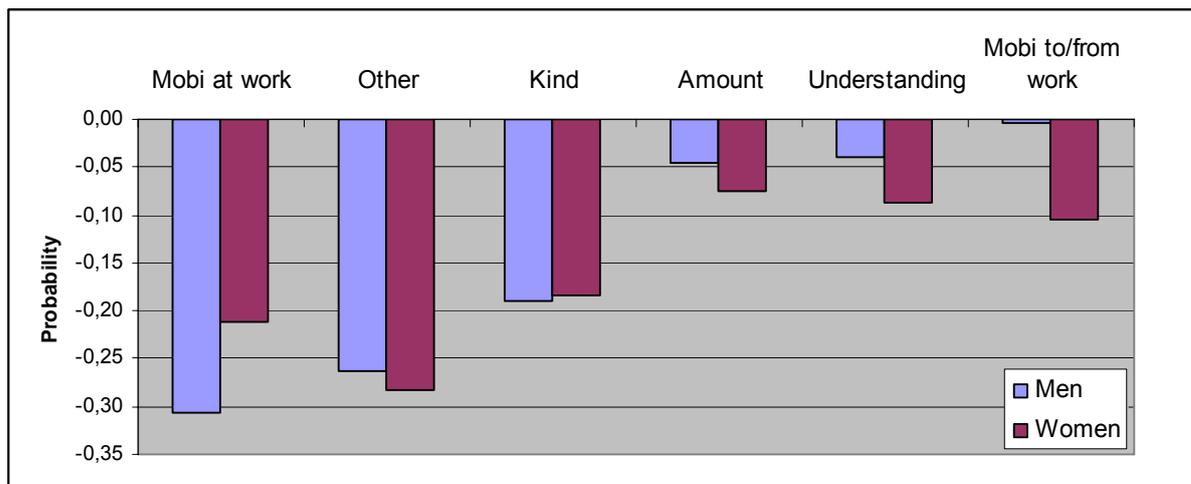
** : significant at 1%; * : significant at 5%; ns : non significant.

In order to transform the results of the table into percentages, the reader has to multiply the coefficients by 100.

The results indicate mobility problems relate much more to mobility at work than travel to and from work, which suggests the need for making adaptations at the place of work to ease such problems which raises a policy issue over both the potential cost of so doing and the responsibility for financing this.

²¹ The probit regression included also age, age², marital status, profession and presence of child.

Figure SA.7: Change of the probability to work by type of assistance needed/provided. LFS, persons aged 25-64. Probit estimates.



Categories: Assistance with kind of work, with amount of work, with mobility to get and from work, with mobility at work, support & understanding, other.
 Control variables: age, age², marital status, profession, presence of child, country and type of longstanding health problem or disability.

ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS

The results of analysing the EU-SILC data are very similar to those reported above. Moreover, they indicate that occupation is not significant for men and only marginally so for women. But education level is significant and is highly correlated with occupation. Marital status does not have a significant effect on whether or not women are in the labour force.

The replacement rate is not significant for people with activity limitations but is highly significant for people without disabilities. For comparison, the minimum incapacity level required for entitlement to disability benefit has been included among the explanatory variables. The coefficient is positive and significant but very small (0,03 and standard error 0,003). A rise in the incapacity level making disability benefits more difficult to obtain seems, therefore, to induce more people to enter the labour market, but the effect is very small.

The degree of limitation on activity is an important factor but its importance is difficult to isolate because of its correlation with other exogenous variables.

The earnings of their partner and the presence of children are factors which seem to deter women with disabilities to participate in the labour market.

Loprest et al.²² find for the US that measures of functional limitations and health impairments both have significant negative effects on labour force participation and that the effect of disability on labour force participation is larger for men and single women than for married women. The SILC data indicate similar results for the EU.

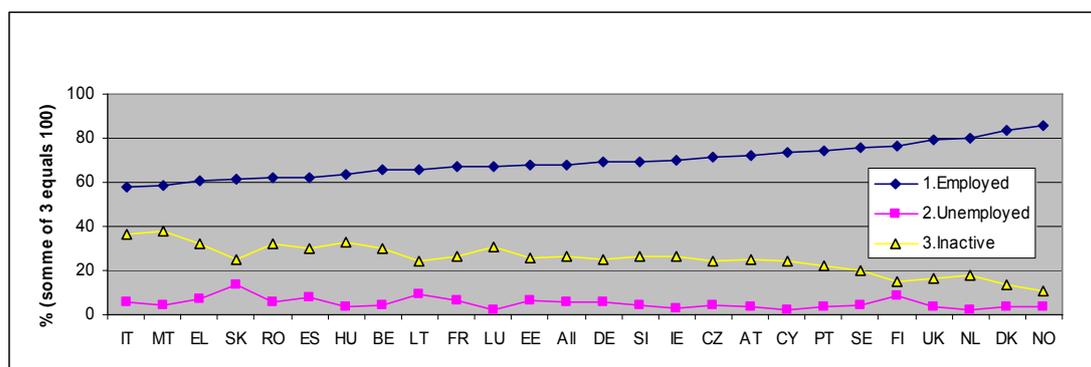
²² Loprest, Pamela, Kalman Rupp, and Steven H. Sandell. 1995. "Gender, Disabilities, and Employment in the Health and Retirement Study." *Journal of Human Resources* 30(5):S293-S318.

The discouragement effect

It is well-known that a low expectancy of finding a job can lead to those who are unemployed quitting the labour market and becoming economically inactive. This discouragement effect has often been used to explain the low participation rates of women in a number of countries.

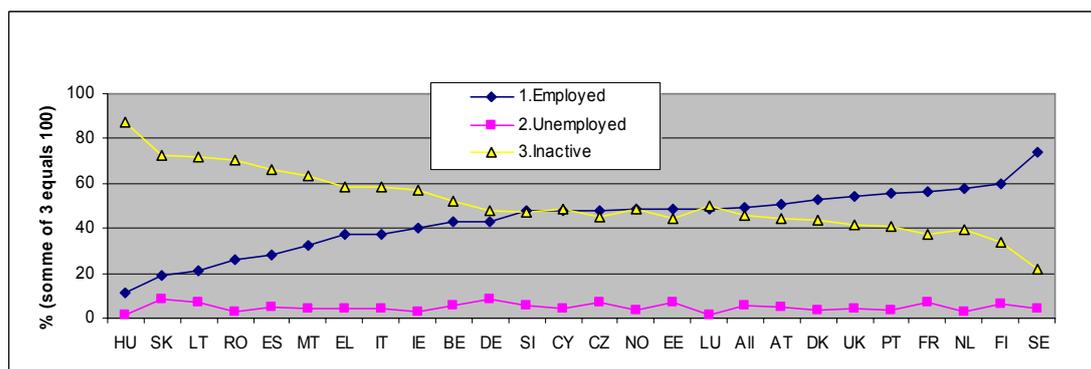
A similar but much stronger effect is evident for people with disabilities. The following graphs indicate that countries with a low employment rate also tend to have a high rate of inactivity, especially in the case of those reporting a long-standing health problem or disability. This suggests that such people are discouraged from actively seeking work and, accordingly, unemployment rates are likely to be misleading indicators of the extent to which people with disabilities are disadvantaged in the labour market.

Figure SA.8: People without LSHPD



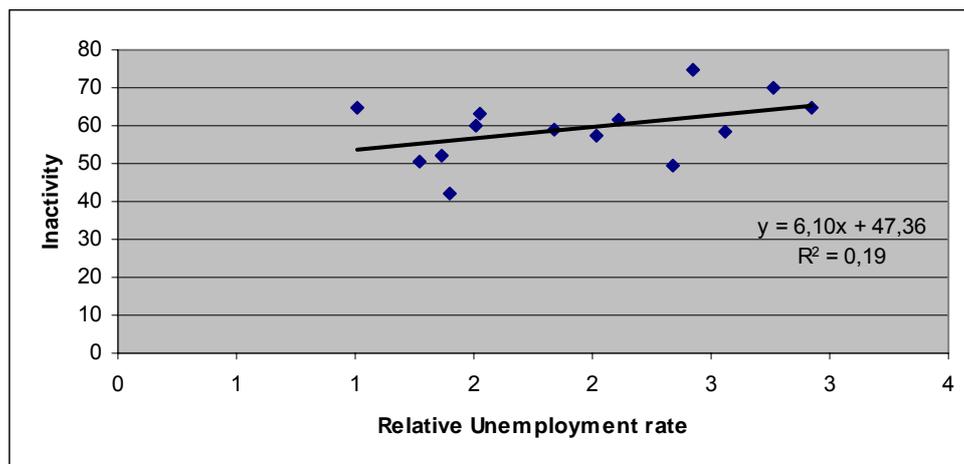
We have ranked the countries according to employment level. This helps us to better visualise the fact that for countries where the employment rate is high the inactivity rate is low. This phenomenon is small for people without a longstanding health problem or disability but very strong for people with a longstanding health problem or disability.

Figure SA.9: People with LSHPD



The SILC data indicate that there is some evidence that an increase in the unemployment rate of people with activity limitations relative to the rate for those without limitations encourages the former to exit from the labour market.

Figure SA.10: The relation between unemployment and non-participation in the labour market (People aged 50-64); SILC.



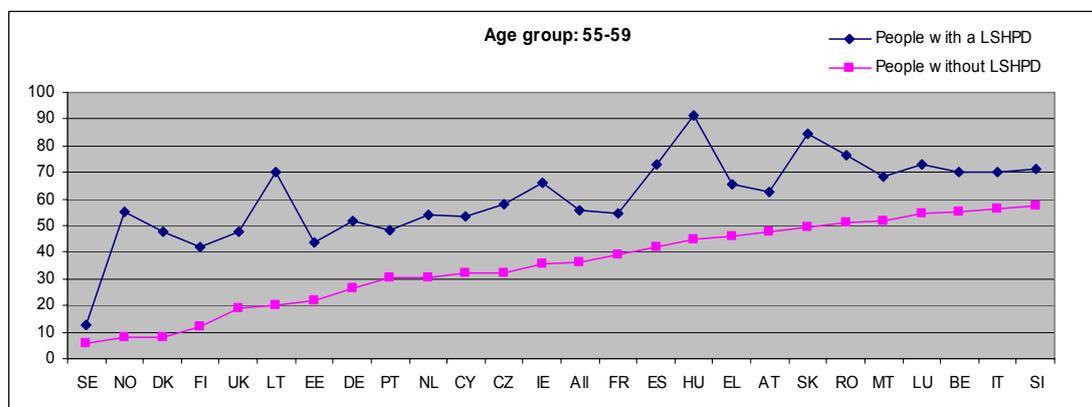
POLICIES TO INCREASE LABOUR PARTICIPATION OF OLDER WORKERS

A major objective of EU policy is to increase the number of older people in employment. The participation of older people in the labour market varies markedly across Member States and participation of those with an LSHPD seems to vary in line with this. Policies aimed at increasing the number of older people in work ought, therefore, to raise the number of those with disabilities who are employed. This does not mean, however, that general measures to keep older people in work ought not to be accompanied by more specific ones aimed at those with disabilities.

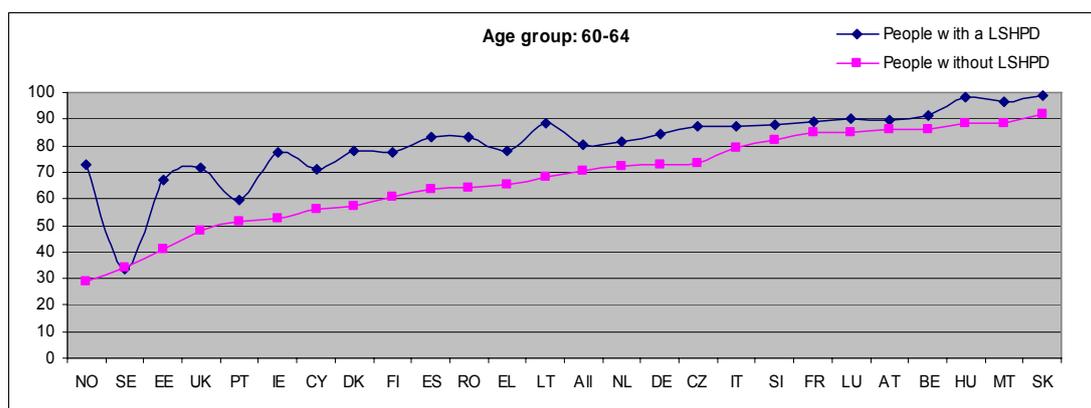
We have ranked the countries according to the employment rate of people without a longstanding health problem or disability. This helps us to visualise that countries with high employment rates for people without a longstanding health problem or disability experience a high employment rate for people with disabilities too. Generally, an overall high employment rate is positive for people with disabilities too.

Figure SA.11: Inactivity by country

a.



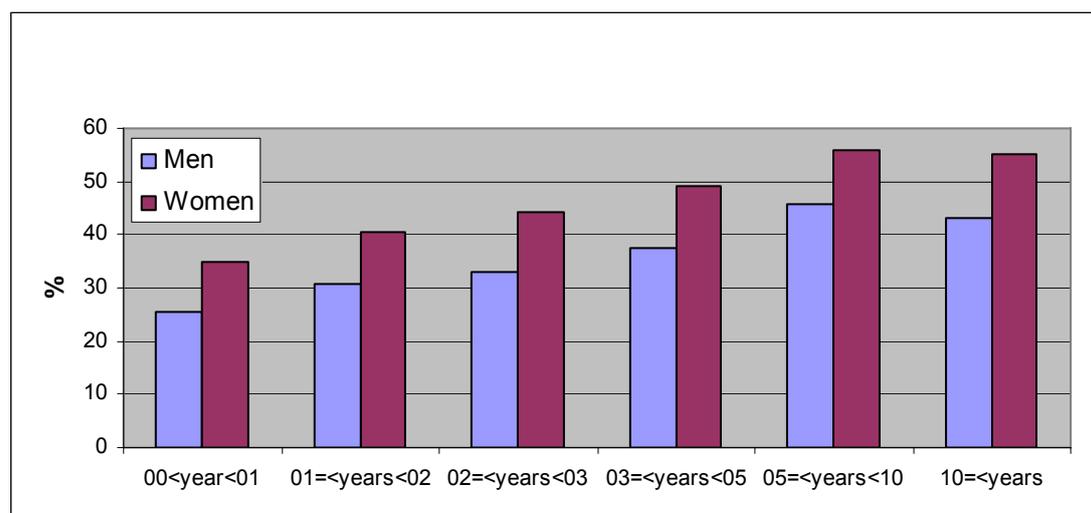
b.



THE EFFECT OF TIME OF ONSET OF DISABILITY ON LABOUR PARTICIPATION

The following figure indicates that the probability of someone with an LSHPD being economically inactive increases with the time since the onset of the problem. This seems to imply that policy ought to focus on providing early assistance to help such people into work, given, of course, any need for a period of rehabilitation.

Figure SA.12: Inactivity by time of onset



SHELTERED OR SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT

The LFS data also enable the prevalence of sheltered or supported employment, which may be organised in special workshops, and its links with the characteristics of people accommodated in this way to be investigated. In a number of countries, however, the policy is to try to ensure that people with disabilities are employed in ordinary working environments with the necessary support and training.

Sheltered employment is intended to provide work for people who cannot be integrated into the labour market or those who are undergoing rehabilitation. Critics, however, argue that sheltered workshops include people who could, and should, be integrated into the open labour market.

Just over 8% of people aged 25-64 in the EU with a longstanding health problem or disability and who were in work in 2002 were in sheltered employment, just over 12% of those in work who were restricted and 13% of those considerably restricted.

Table SA.5: Sheltered/Supported employment. Age: 25-64. LFS

	Sheltered	Ordinary	All
as % of people with a LSHPDI working	8,3	91,7	100
as % of people working and restricted to work	12,3	87,7	100
as % of people working and severely restricted to work	13,0	87,0	100

The proportion of people in sheltered or supported employment, therefore, increases as their degree of restriction increases. Nevertheless, there is still a significant proportion of those not restricted at all or restricted only to some extent who were in sheltered employment.

Table SA.6: Sheltered/Supported employment. Persons with a LSHPDI, working. Age: 25-64. LFS

Degree of restriction	Kind		Amount		Mobility	
	Sheltered	Ordinary	Sheltered	Ordinary	Sheltered	Ordinary
	%		%		%	
No restricted	4,7	95,3	5,6	94,4	6,2	93,8
Some extent	7,8	92,2	7,8	92,2	11,1	88,9
Considerably	13,3	86,7	13,3	86,7	14,8	85,2
Total	7,3	92,7	7,3	92,7	7,3	92,7
Men	7,6	92,4	7,6	92,7	7,6	92,4
Women	6,9	93,1	6,9	93,1	6,9	93,1

Note: This table does not cover all the countries. Not all observations present the distribution by degree of restriction.

The relationship between the type of health problem and disability and the nature of employment, whether sheltered or open, is interesting for the light it throws on the issue. The following graph indicates that people with a speech problem are overrepresented in sheltered employment, which the views of critics that many people in sheltered workshops could be integrated into open employment. There are also significant differences between men and women, men being generally overrepresented in sheltered workshops.

Table SA.7: Distribution of employment by open/sheltered. People with longstanding health problem or disability aged 25-64.

Type of longstanding health problem or disability	Type of employment		
	Open	Sheltered	Total
Chest	96,7	3,3	100
Skin	95,9	4,1	100
Heart	95,5	4,5	100
Stomach	95,0	5,0	100
Seeing	93,7	6,3	100
Other LSHP	93,6	6,4	100
Diabetes	93,5	6,5	100
Back_Neck	92,9	7,1	100
Total	91,6	8,4	100
Other progressive	90,6	9,4	100
Hearing	87,5	12,5	100
Arms	87,3	12,7	100
Legs	86,5	13,5	100
Epilepsy	83,9	16,1	100
Mental	81,7	18,4	100
Speech	68,6	31,4	100

Figure SA.13: Share of sheltered employment by type of longstanding health problem or disability. Persons aged 25-64. LFS

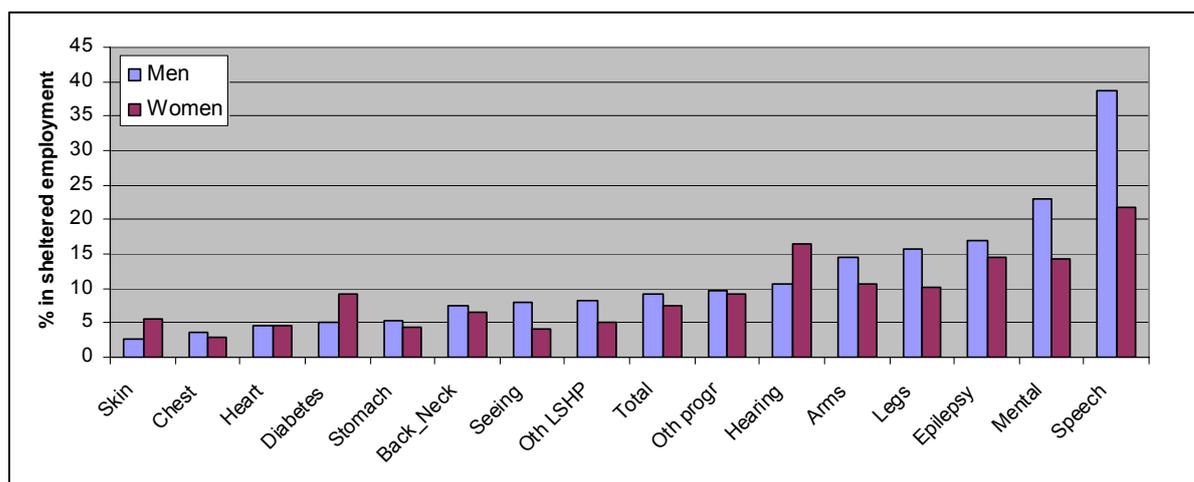
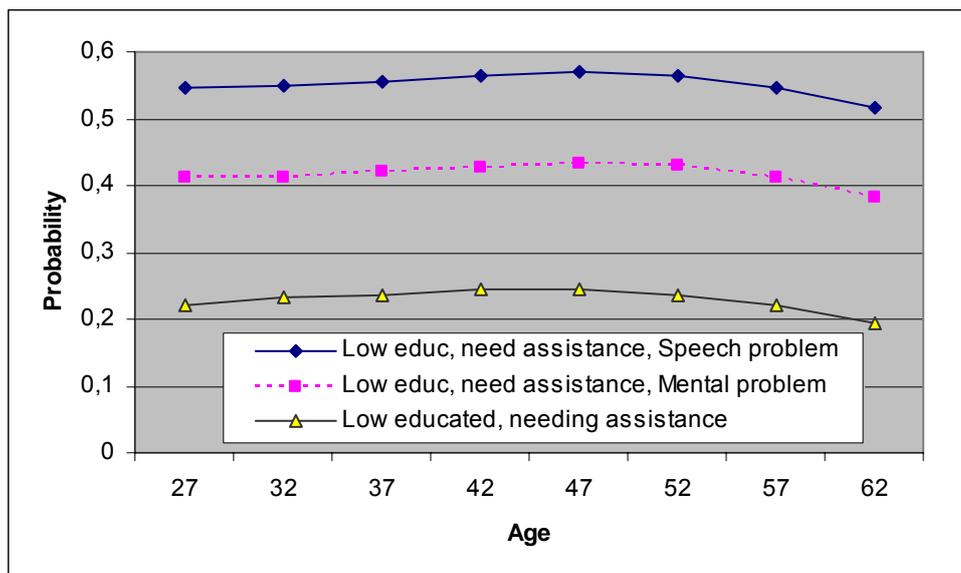
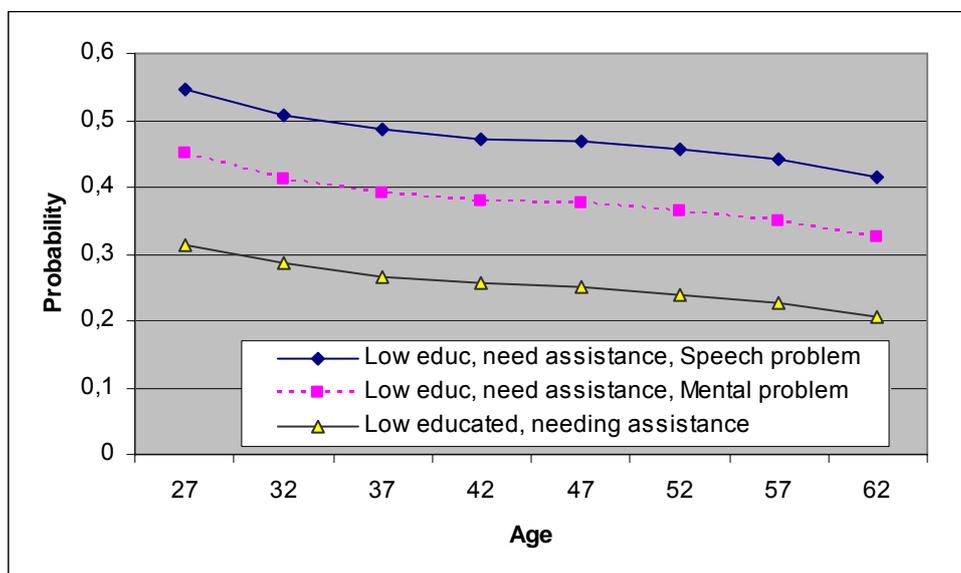


Figure SA.14: Probability of entering enter sheltered or supported employment: Men aged 25-64. LFS



Note: Overall observed probability 0,09 (9%) and predicted: 0,06 (6%). Probit estimations controlling for age, marital status, profession, replacement rate, country of residence, type of longstanding health problem or disability and need of assistance.

Figure SA.15: Probability entering sheltered or supported employment: Women aged 25-64. LFS



Note: Overall observed probability 0,07 (7%) and predicted: 0,05 (5%). Probit estimations controlling for age, marital status, profession, replacement rate, country of residence, type of longstanding health problem or disability and need of assistance.

JOB CHARACTERISTICS

Part time working

Having a part-time job is widely considered to be less advantageous than having a full time one, as in many countries it does not lead to the same rights in terms of old-age pensions, social security entitlement and so on. On the other hand (as argued by Lisa A. Schur²³) health problems can make working in traditional full-time jobs difficult or impossible for many people with disabilities, so that despite the lower pay and other drawbacks of many non-standard jobs, they enable many people with disabilities to work who otherwise would not be employed.

Both the EU-SILC and the LFS indicate that those in employment with disabilities are overrepresented in part-time jobs, especially women with disabilities. However, if the number in part-time jobs is related to the population as a whole, then a smaller proportion of those with restrictions are in part-time employment than those without.

Table SA.8: Men and women with part-time jobs. % of those aged 25-64 with/without restrictions in employment

SILC				LFS			
	M	W	T		M	W	T
No activity limitation	3,3	24,1	12,0	No restriction	3,6	23,7	12,1
Moderate activity limitation	7,0	28,6	17,3	Restricted	13,5	38,3	24,6
Severe activity limitation	9,2	29,5	18,9				
All	3,8	24,7	12,6	All	4,1	24,5	12,8

Note: Results may diverge due to sampling errors and because the two surveys do not cover the same countries.

Table SA.9: Men and women with part-time jobs. % of population aged 25-64 with/without restrictions

SILC				LFS			
	M	W	T		M	W	T
No activity limitation	2,7	14,3	8,4	No restriction	3,2	15,3	9,3
Moderate activity limitation	4,3	13,1	9,1	Restricted	6,0	13,0	9,6
Severe activity limitation	3,0	8,7	5,8				
All	2,9	13,8	8,4	All	3,5	15,1	9,3

Note: Results may diverge due to sampling errors and because the two surveys do not cover the same countries.

Both the EU-SILC and the LFS indicate that part-time work increases with the severity of restriction.

²³ Schur, L (2003) Barriers or opportunities? The causes of contingent and part-time work among people with disabilities, *Industrial Relations*, 42(4), 589-622.

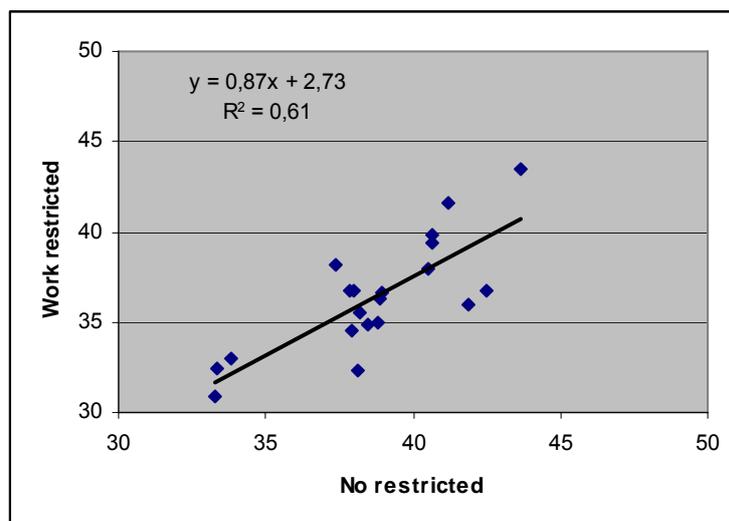
Table SA.10: People with part-time jobs. % of those aged 25-64 with/without restrictions in employment LFS

	No LSHPDI	LSHPDI & No restriction	Restricted to some extent	Restricted considerably	All
Persons with longstanding health problem or disability (% same category)					
Kind		18,3	19,7	33,7	21,6
Amount		17,4	20,7	40,4	21,6
Mobility		20,5	24,8	30,8	21,7

The LFS data indicate that in general, people restricted at work would like to work about 10% fewer hours than the hours which those which the non restricted would like to work (see next figure). At the same time, , in several countries where people have short usual working hours, those restricted in the work they can do express a wish to work longer. The reverse is the case in countries where usual working hours are relatively long.

Table SA.11: Number of work hours wished (persons aged 25-64). LFS

	ALL		MEN		WOMEN	
	Not restricted	Restricted	Not restricted	Restricted	Not restricted	Restricted
All	39,3	36,0	41,6	38,4	36,2	33,2

Figure SA.16: Number of hours people restricted and not restricted wish to work

The following table indicates that people with a long-standing health problem or disability and not restricted at work wish to work fewer hours than people without such problems. The number of hours wished tends to decline as the severity of work restriction increases, with little difference between the kind of work restriction which people have.

Table SA.12: Number of work hours wished (persons aged 25-64)

	No LSHPDI	LSHPDI & No restriction	Restricted to some extent	Restricted considerably
Kind	39,4	37,3	37,6	34,8
Amount	39,4	37,7	37,4	33,4
Mobility	39,4	37,1	36,8	35,5

One interpretation of the results presented in the tables above is that while many people with disabilities would like to work part-time, the jobs available do not make this possible for all of them. The significant numbers who are economically inactive might partly be a consequence of this.

Melanie K Jones²⁴ who has examined the reasons for high rates of part-time employment among people with disabilities in the UK., argues that part-time employment provides an important way of accommodating people with a work-limiting disability rather than reflecting their marginalisation by employers.

Type of employment - Self-employment

There are no significant differences overall in the proportion of people in work who are self-employed between those with restrictions and those without.

Table SA.13: Type of employment; Age 25-64. SILC

	1: self-employed with employees	2: self employed without employees	3: Employee	4: family worker	Total
No activity limitation	4,5	10,5	83,7	1,3	100
Moderate	3,6	11,3	83,7	1,5	100
Severe	3,2	10,8	84,7	1,3	100
All	4,4	10,6	83,8	1,3	100

	1: self-employed with employees	2: self employed without employees	3: Employee	4: family worker	Total
No restriction	16,4		81,8	1,8	100
Restriction (kind, amount or mobility)	17,4		80,6	2,1	100
All	16,5		81,8	1,8	100

Only in southern Member States, in Greece, Portugal and, to a lesser extent in Spain, are there proportionately more people who are restricted working as self-employed rather than as paid employee, which might in part reflect a lack of protected or sheltered jobs.

²⁴ "Does part-time employment provide a way of accommodating a disability?" by Melanie K Jones University of Wales, Swansea

Degree of restriction

The econometric analysis presented above has largely been confined to considering two groups of people, those, restricted and those not. The data available, however, enable the degree of restriction or disability to be included in the analysis as well.

The degree of disability can be treated as an ordinal (ordered) variable. The alternative answers can be regarded as 'ordinal outcomes' i.e. answers that can be ranked.

- EU-SILC: The ordered categories for activity limitations are:
 1. No activity limitations
 2. Limited - ie moderately so
 3. Strongly limited – ie with severe limitations

- LFS: The ordered categories for long-standing health problem or disability are
 1. No LSHPD (No longstanding health problem or disability)
 2. LSHPD reported but no restriction reported
 3. Restricted in working to some extent
 4. Restricted in working considerably.

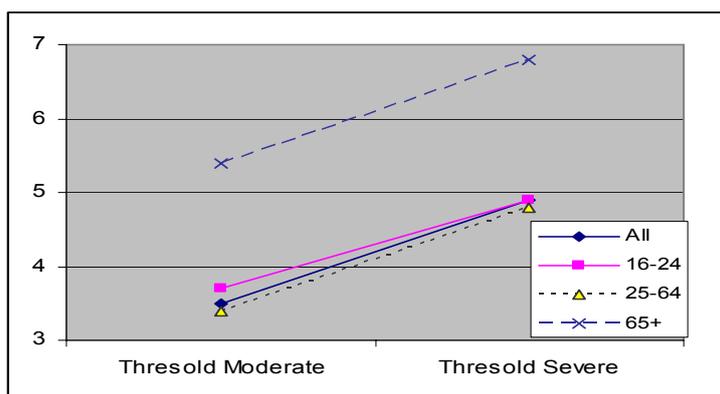
Activity limitations (EU-SILC)

The degree of disability (activity limitation or work restriction) can be thought of as a latent variable, unobserved but generating observed outcomes when some thresholds are crossed. Ordered logistic regression equations are used below to estimate these thresholds (or 'cut' points). The numbers used (1, 2, 3, etc.) serve only to rank the outcomes and any other numbering which ranked in a similar way could be used.

This method enables differences between groups to be estimated. The results indicate that the thresholds of moderate and severe activity limitations are much the same for men and women. There are no significant differences, in other words, because of gender.

Age as expected is a highly significant factor determining disability thresholds. The data confirm the commonly accepted view that older people and young people do not use the same criterion for self-assessment. Each, therefore, in their subjective assessment tend to take account of what is "normal" for their age. Older people, accordingly, tend to put the threshold relatively high, which in itself will have the effect of reducing the number of people with activity limitations.

Figure SA.17: Thresholds concerning activity limitation by age group

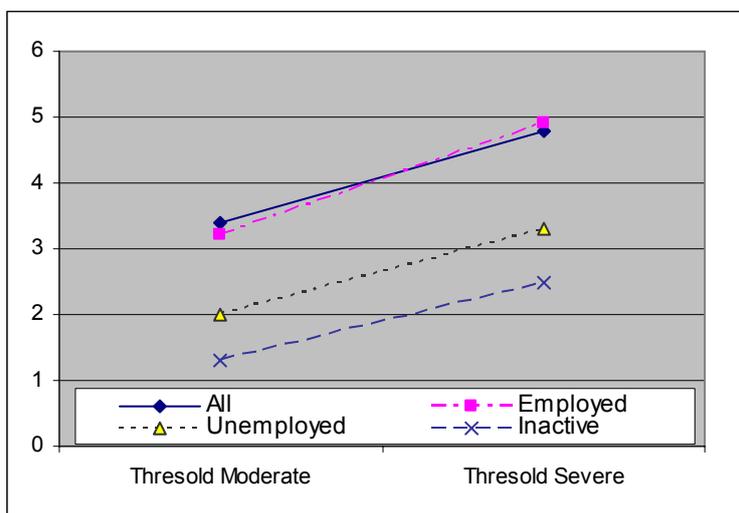


Note: The probability of observing “No activity limitation” depends on the value of “Threshold moderate” (first cut point: about 5.4 for people aged 65+). The higher the cut point, the bigger the probability of “No activity limitation”. When crossing this cut point we pass to “Limited – Moderately so” and when we cross the second cut point (about 6.8 for people aged 65+) we enter the “Strongly limited” area. The values of cut points may not be interpreted directly as probabilities. See annex 2.

In fact, if the prevalence of activity limitations is calculated using the specific thresholds of older people as compared with an ‘average’ person (someone aged 48 with relative income close to the mean), the proportion of people with activity limitations comes out to be relatively small.

The thresholds also tend to be high for people at work and lower for those who inactive, which might partly be related to the ‘justification’ bias.

Figure SA.18: Thresholds concerning activity limitation by economic status



Note: The probability of observing “No activity limitation” depends on the value of “Threshold moderate” (the first cut point: about 3,2 for employed). The higher the cut point, the bigger the probability of “No activity limitation”. When crossing this cut point we pass to “Limited – Moderately so” and when we cross the second cut point (about 4,9 for employed) we enter the “Strongly limited” area. The values of cut points may not be interpreted directly as probabilities. See annex 2.

The prevalence of activity limitations calculated using the specific thresholds of the unemployed and inactive as again compared with an average person,, the proportion of people with activity limitations, therefore, comes out to be relatively high.

Those who are widowed or married tend to have high thresholds and those who are divorced or never married, low ones.

Figure SA.19: Thresholds concerning activity limitation by marital status

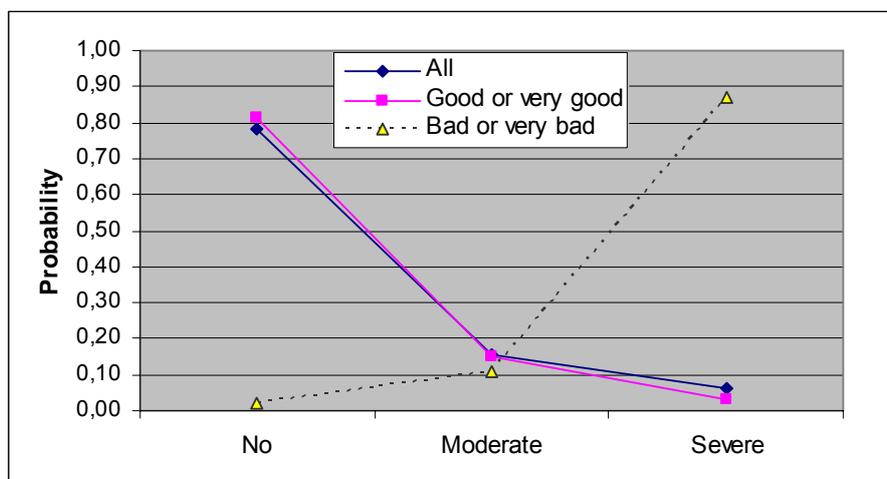


Note: The probability of observing “No activity limitation” depends on the value of “Threshold moderate” (the first cut point: about 2,4 for divorced). The higher the cut point, the bigger the probability of “No activity limitation”. When crossing this cut point we pass to “Limited – Moderately so” and when we cross the second cut point (about 3,7 for divorced) we enter the “Strongly limited” area. The values of cut points may not be interpreted directly as probabilities. See annex 2.

In the case of people in different occupations, skilled manual workers tend to have a low threshold, and accordingly a high probability of reporting a disability, whereas managers and professionals are characterised by a high threshold and a correspondingly low probability.

In the case of sectors, the data suggest that those working in Construction have a relatively low threshold, perhaps because a minor impairment could seriously restrict the activities they can perform. On the other hand, , those employed in Agriculture and Banking and finance have relatively high thresholds, implying perhaps that they have more flexibility over how they work or that the tasks involved can be performed irrespective of many types of impairment..

As noted above, self-assessment of health is very similar to that of disability, in the sense that Interviewees tend to identify bad health with an activity limitation.

Figure SA.20: Probability of reporting an activity limitation by a representative person by health status

Similarly, ordered logistic regressions estimated by country indicate that the thresholds differ significantly between them. Using estimated thresholds by country in order to estimate the implied probabilities by degree of activity limitations. for an average person of age 48 and relative income close to the average) produces the following results. In terms moderate activity limitations people in Finland and, to a lesser extent in Belgium and Estonia, behave in a significantly different way from those in other countries. In terms of severe activity limitations, those in Sweden and to a lesser extent in Belgium behave differently from those elsewhere. IN all of these countries, activity limitations seem to be overestimated.

The ordered logistic estimation imposes a special kind of constraint, in that independent variables (age, education, etc.) have the same effect across the different categories of the independent variable (moderate or severe) while they leave the cut points free to vary. This is known as the Parallel Slopes Assumption (also known as the proportional odds assumption). In other words, it requires that the separate equations for each category differ only in terms of their intercepts, which means that the slopes of the estimated relationships are assumed to be the same for each of the categories.

This parallel assumption is excessively restrictive. Separate estimations carried out for those with moderate and those with severe activity limitations produce slightly different coefficients, which means that the estimated curves for these two different categories of disability are not strictly parallel to each other.

A stereotype model does not include these restrictions and enables a test to be carried out as to whether the outcomes (degree of activity limitation) are ordered. It also provides an indication of how far the categories (no activity limitation, moderate and severe) differ.

The stereotype logistic estimations suggest that there are no significant differences between men and women. The rank points are similar and ordered. The three alternatives categories (no activity limitation, moderate and severe) are distinct and similar as between men and women.

The results by age, economic status, country, and so on indicate that the results are ordered and consequently the ordered logistic can be used. Only for health does the stereotype regression indicate that the ranking of categories can be reduced to two.

Finally, education does not seem to be a factor which affects the difference between those with no limitation, those with a moderate one and those severely limited.

Work restrictions (LFS results)

People reporting a long-standing health problem or disability were asked in the survey whether they were 'considerably' restricted in the kind or amount of work that they can do or in travel to and from work, restricted 'to some extent' or not at all. These three alternative answers can be regarded as 'ordinal outcomes' i.e. answers that can be ranked.

An interesting question to examine is whether or not the subjective assessments (no work restriction, to some extent, considerably) are distinguishable and ordered.

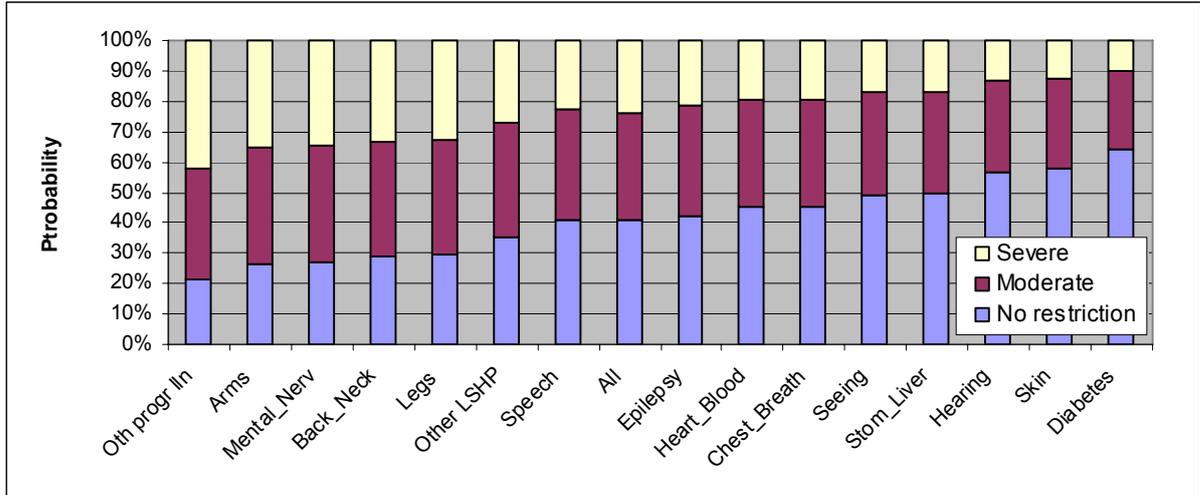
If respondents assess restrictions by reference to a number of factors, such as age, education level, occupation, type of disability and country of residence, these then need to be taken into account when interpreting the data. The simplest way of doing this is to treat the 4 categories of person (1: No longstanding health problem or disability; 2: LSHPD reported but no restriction reported; 3: Restricted in working to some extent; 4: Restricted in working considerably) as a variable taking the numerical values: 1, 2, 3 and 4. Ordinary least squares regression estimations with this as the dependent variable generate a very high R^2 and results similar to those presented above in relation to the prevalence of work restrictions. However, this method assumes that the degrees of work restriction take fixed and equidistant values. Moreover, the choice of numerical values is arbitrary and the results generated depend on this arbitrary choice.

Another solution is to consider that the degrees of work restriction are ordered categorical variables, such that the probability of observing a specific degree of work restriction depends on sex, age, education level, marital status, occupation and type of impairment. Ordered logistic estimations indicate that progressive illnesses, problems with legs, arms, hands or feet and mental health problems have a major effect on the probability of reporting each of the three types of work restriction, while the kind of occupation does not seem to affect the probability of reporting restrictions on mobility to and from work. The probability of reporting work restrictions of all three types seems to be significantly less for those living in the Netherlands and Sweden than for those living elsewhere, which might reflect the effect of active policies in these countries.

The following figures present a summary picture of the probability of being restricted in terms of working for an average, or representative, person with a long-standing health problem or disability. They indicate that the health problems or impairments noted above (progressive illnesses, mental health problems and problems with arms and legs) are particularly important in restricting the ability to work. The importance of "progressive illnesses" accords with the view of several authors that it is not bad health as such but deteriorating health which has a major adverse effect on social and economic participation.

Figure SA.21: Probability of reporting a restriction relating to the kind of work that can be done

a. Representative person with a longstanding health problem or disability



b. Representative person with higher education and a longstanding health problem or disability

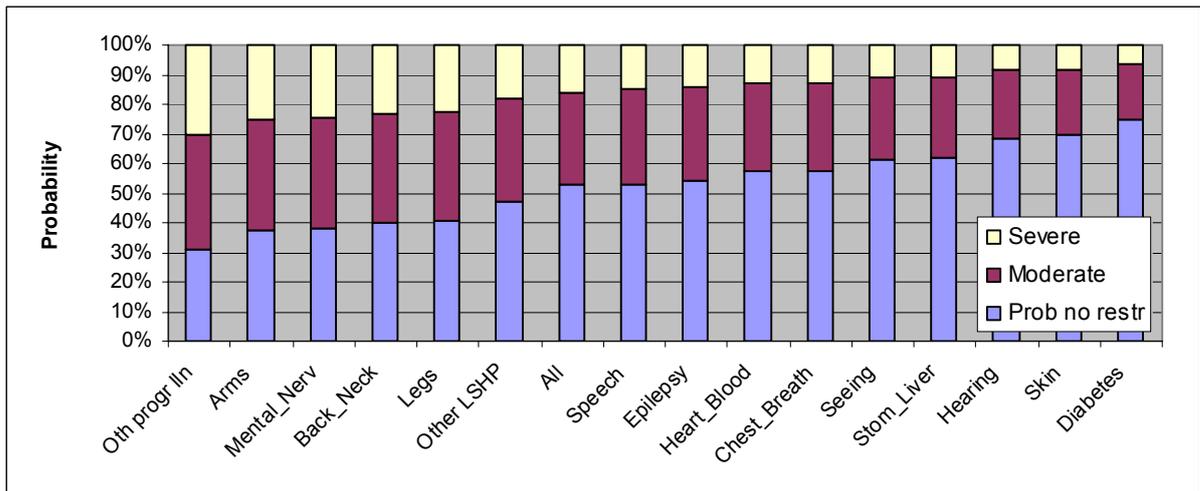
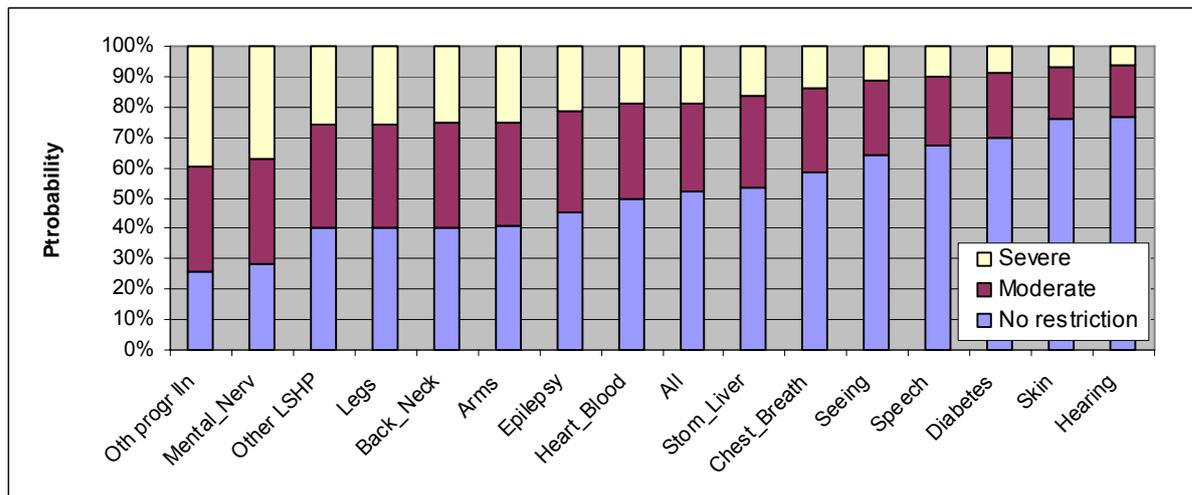


Figure SA.22: Probability of reporting a restriction relating to the amount of work that can be done

a. Representative person with a longstanding health problem or disability



b. Representative person with high education and a longstanding health problem or disability

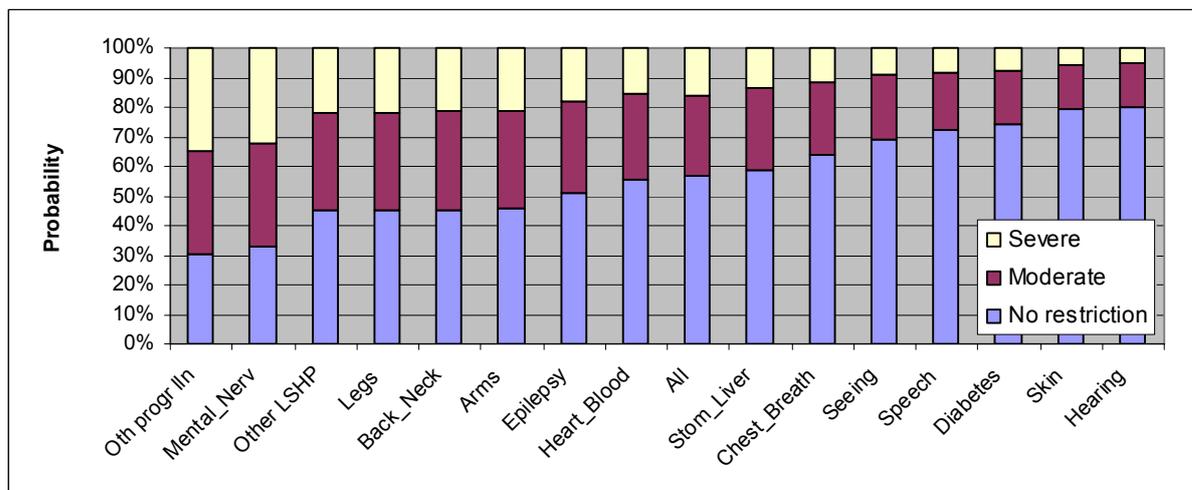
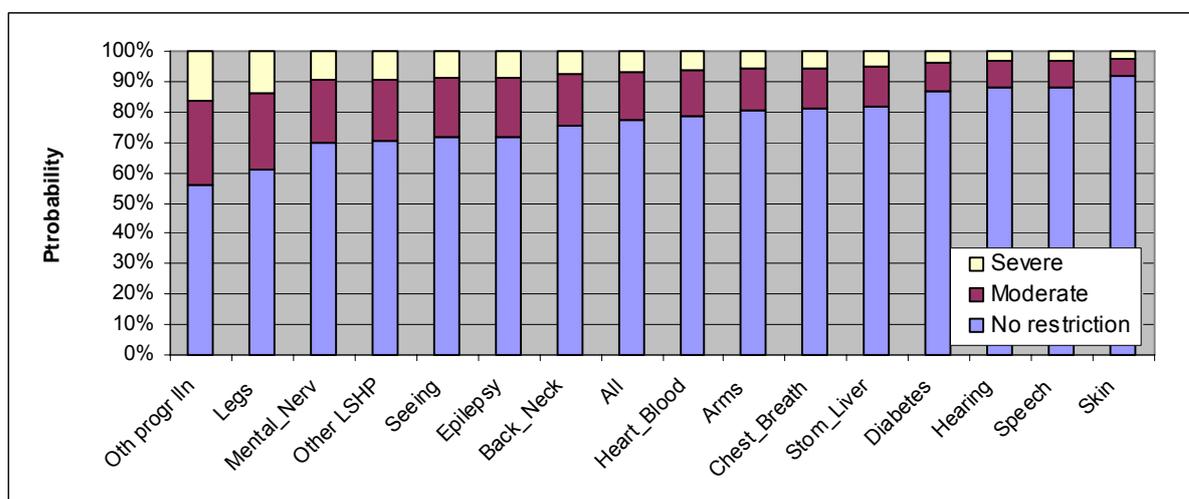
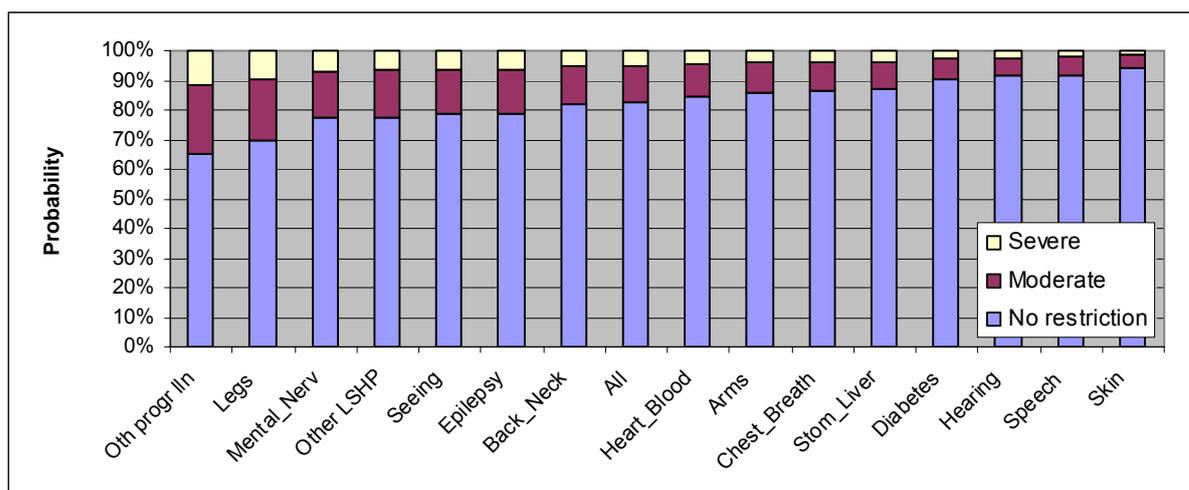


Figure SA.23: Probability to report a restriction relating to mobility to and from work

a. Representative person with a longstanding health problem or disability



b. Representative person with high education and a longstanding health problem or disability



A further step is to relax the assumption that the subjective self-assessments are ordered. In fact, a number of ordered logistic regressions indicate that in some cases the difference between people with moderate and severe restrictions is small as compared with the other two categories. In consequence, it is possible to question the hypothesis that the four categories of person can be distinguished. To this end, stereotype logistic regressions have been used to test whether or not the subjective assessments are ordered. The analysis, however, is confined to a limited number of explanatory variables due to convergence problems.

When sex, age and education level are controlled for, the stereotype logistic regressions indicate that the three categories of restriction (none to some extent and considerably) are well ordered, suggesting that they can be ranked and the people concerned distinguished from one another. However, when additional control variables are included (such as country

and occupation), the results indicate that certain categories can be merged and treated as equivalent to each other.

Data collected by the LFS module enables also enables the relationship between subjective self-assessment and the type of health problem or disability to be analysed.

Confining the analysis to those reporting a long-standing health problem or disability, the results suggest that in relation to the kind of work which can be done,, in some cases those with severe and moderate restrictions might be treated as a single category. While there is still a distinction between those severely and moderately restricted, if relatively small, for people with problems with their arms or hands, heart or blood circulation, stomach and digestive system, for those with skin conditions and allergies, differences are small.. Only epilepsy appears to have distinguishable effects on all three categories, perhaps because its periodicity is a clear and measurable condition.

Self-assessment relating to being restricted in the amount of work which can be done seem more clearly ordered, implying that a distinction can be made between each of the three categories in most countries.

CHAPTER 6 > WAGE LEVELS

WAGES OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH RESTRICTIONS

The data in the EU-SILC enable an insight to be gained into the earnings of men and women who are limited in what they can do because of a long-term illness or other condition and how these compare with the earnings of people without such limitations. (The LFS also contains questions on earnings but it is a voluntary rather than a compulsory one and is not answered in most Member States. Moreover in those in which it is answered, the data collected are of questionable reliability.)

Since, as noted repeatedly above, the relative number of people who are limited increases with age, as earnings also tend to do, there is a need to take explicit account of differences in the age structure of those with and without limitations when making comparisons of earnings between them. The figures for average earnings presented here, therefore, for all those aged 16-64 are adjusted for this difference and are, accordingly, on a standardised basis.

For men and women who were strongly limited in terms of their ability to work, the gross earnings of those in employment in the EU Member States covered by the EU-SILC averaged around EUR 1330 a month in 2004, some 20% below the average of those who were not limited. For men and women who were less strongly limited, average earnings were around 15% less than for those not limited (Table 28).

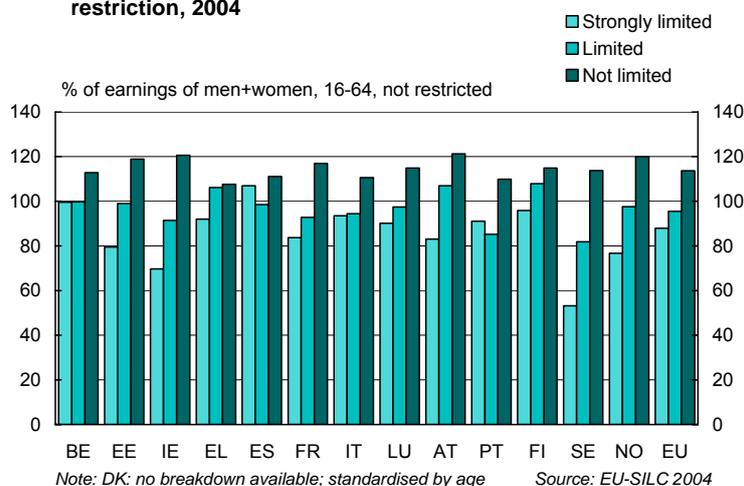
The wage gap between men and women is equally evident for those with limitations as for those without. While men who were strongly limited earned on average some 12% less than people who were not limited (ie relative to the earnings of men and women taken together), women who were similarly limited earned around 28% less than this, or just over 18% less than their male counterparts (Figs. 42 and 43). This gap, however, was still much smaller than that between men and women without limitations in these countries, women earnings being only just over 73% of those of men. In proportionate terms, therefore, the gap between the earnings of women who were strongly limited and those who were not was just over 13%, whereas for men, the equivalent gap was around 23%. Consequently, in these terms, men who were strongly limited were more disadvantaged than women, even though women with such limitations still earned on average significantly less than men. Much the same is the case for men and women who are less strongly limited. While women in this situation had, on average, earnings which were some 10% below those of women who were not limited, the earnings of men in the same situation were around 16% less than for men who were not limited. Nevertheless, the average earnings of the women concerned were still 23% less than those of men.

These differences in earnings are repeated in all Member States, though to significantly varying extents. While the earnings of men and women who were strongly limited were lower on average than for those who were not limited, the relative level of the former ranges from just under 10% below the latter in Spain and Finland to some 46% below in Ireland and 55% below in Sweden.

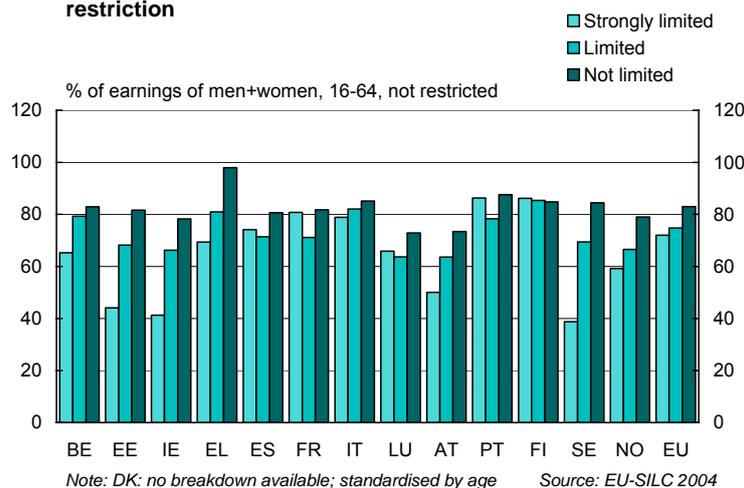
In the latter two countries also, the gap between men and women with strong limitations was substantial, women's earnings being 40% less than those of men in Ireland and 27% less in Sweden, in both cases, only around half the earnings of women without limitations. This

contrasts with a gap between men and women with such limitations of around 4-5 percentage points in France and Portugal.

42 Average gross earnings of men aged 16-64 by degree of restriction, 2004



43 Average gross earnings of women aged 16-64 by degree of restriction



In Ireland and Sweden, the earnings of those who were limited to a lesser extent were also markedly lower than for those not limited (by around 23-25%), while in Greece, the gap was only 3% and in Finland, 5%. Women with this level of limitation had significantly lower earnings than men in all countries, the gap being more than 15% in all except Portugal (9%) and Italy (13%) and over 30% in Estonia, Luxembourg and Austria as well as Norway.

These differences in earnings are equally evident for broad age groups. Although the earnings of those who are limited in what they can do tend to increase as they get older – though not necessarily once they pass their mid-50s – they, nevertheless, tend to decline relative to those who are not limited. In the countries covered by the EU-SILC taken together, therefore, the average earnings of those aged 16-39 who were strongly limited were some 12% below the earnings of those not limited, while for those aged 40-54, they were 26% below and for those aged 55-64, 39% below.

A similar tendency is evident for both men and women in most countries, though not in Spain, where the gap remains much the same for men and women in each broad age group, nor in Norway, where the gap tends to narrow with age. Much the same tendency is equally apparent for those limited to a lesser extent in relation to those without limitations, the gap widening from under 10% for those aged 16-39, to 17% for those aged 40-54 and to 26% for those aged 55-64. Once again, the tendency is evident for both men and women and for most countries.

HOURS WORKED

The above differences in earnings between those limited and those not limited partly reflect the fewer hours worked by the former. This, however, explains only a relatively small part of the differences. In the countries covered by the EU-SILC, therefore, average hours worked per week by those who were strongly limited – again standardised for differences in age structure – were around 5% less than those worked by those without limitations, **both for men and women** (Table 29).

The difference tends to widen on average with age, but only very slightly. This, however, is only the case for men. For women, the difference tends to narrow with age and in a number of countries, those strongly limited in what they can do in the age groups 40-64 worked longer hours on average than those not limited.

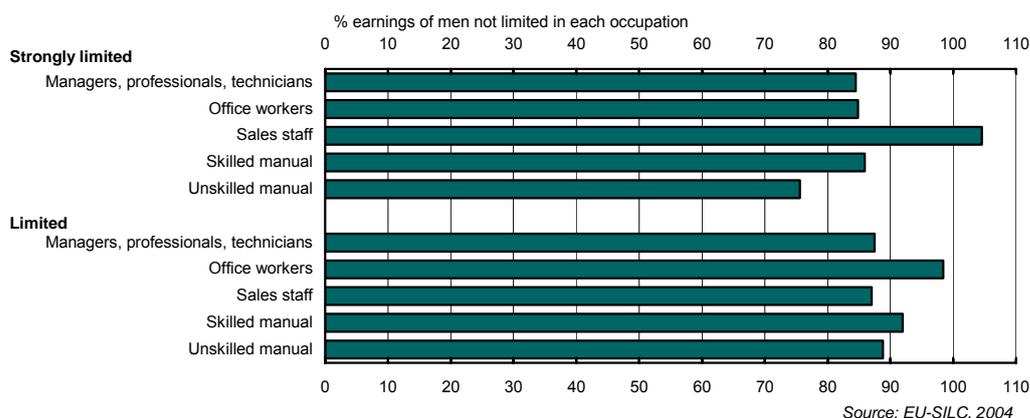
The difference was similarly small in most countries. Only in Estonia of the EU Member States were the hours worked by those strongly limited more than 9% less than the hours worked by those not limited, though this was also true of Norway, and apart from in Austria, Portugal and Sweden, the difference was 5% or less. In Greece, Spain and Finland, average hours worked by those strongly limited were much the same as for those not limited.

The difference in hours worked by those limited to a lesser extent and those not limited at all was even smaller, averaging under 3% and exceeding 6%, and then only slightly, in just two Member States, Ireland and Luxembourg – though also in Norway.

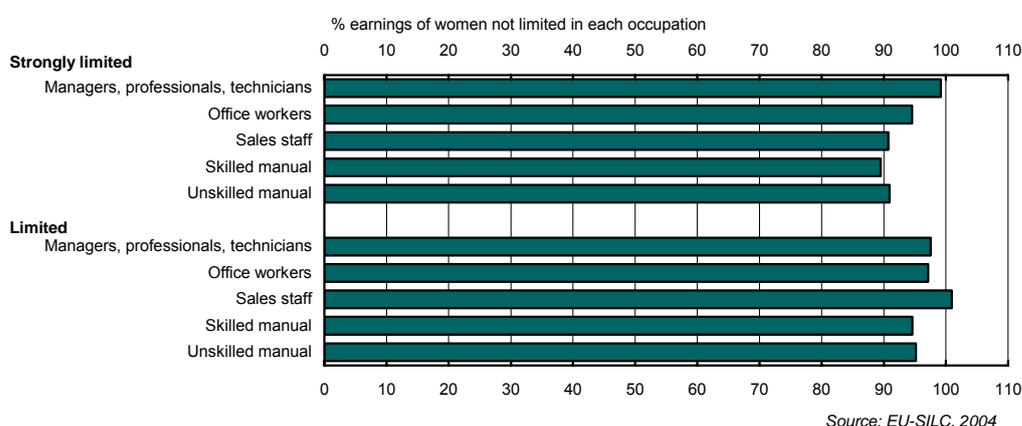
EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION

The differences in earnings between those limited and those not also reflect the differences in education levels described above. The latter in turn are mirrored in differences in the occupations in which the two groups are employed. These differences explain a large part of the gap in earnings between the limited and the not limited but not all. Differences in earnings are, therefore, evident within broad occupational groups as well as for all those employed taken together. This is especially the case for men, while for women, there is in most cases only a relatively small difference between the average earnings of those who are limited and those who are not.

44 Average gross earnings of men by occupation and degree of restriction in the EU, 2004



45 Average gross earnings of women by occupation and degree of restriction in the EU, 2004



Those strongly limited employed as managers, professionals or technicians, therefore, earned on average some 12% less a month in 2004 than their counterparts who were not limited in the countries covered by the EU-SILC taken together (Table 30). For men, however, the difference was almost 16%, while for women, there was hardly any difference at all (Figs 44 and 45) This pattern was repeated in most Member States, the main exception being Spain, where men who were strongly limited and employed in these types of job earned significantly more than those who were not limited. In France, Luxembourg and Portugal, on the other hand, while men earned less as in most cases, women earned more.

For those limited to a lesser extent employed in managerial, professional and technical positions, the difference in earnings as compared with those not limited was smaller for men (12.5%) than in the case of those strongly limited but slightly larger for women. Nevertheless, there were three Member States – Estonia, Greece and Austria – where men in this position earned on average more than those not limited, if only a little more, and six (Estonia, Ireland, Austria and Sweden, Denmark, Norway) in which women’s earnings averaged at least 10% less than for those not limited

For men strongly limited employed as office workers, average earnings were some 15% below those of men with no limitations in the countries covered by the EU-SILC taken together, while for women, they were only around 5% below. For those limited to a lesser

extent employed in the same types of job, there was a small difference as compared with those not limited (under 2% for men and around 3% for women). There were wide variations in this across countries, however, with the earnings of men strongly limited being substantially lower (over 20% lower) than for those with no limitations in Greece, France, Luxembourg and Portugal and even further below in the case of women in Estonia, Ireland and Sweden and Norway.

In the case of sales and service workers, men who were strongly limited had average earnings above those of men not limited in the countries taken together, whereas for women, earnings were 9% lower. For those limited to a lesser extent, women who were strongly limited earned the same on average as those not limited while men earned 13% less. Again, however, there were marked variations in this across countries.

For men and women who were limited and employed as manual workers, whether skilled or unskilled, average earnings were significantly less than those who were not limited if all countries are taken together. The gap was particularly wide for men in low skilled jobs, average earnings being just over 24% below those of men without limitations. With the sole exception of Greece, this was the case in all Member States, the gap being over 15% in all countries apart from Italy (just under 15%) and Spain (almost 9%).

In the case of women who were strongly limited in the same kinds of job, earnings were also well below those of women who were not limited in all countries, apart from France, where they were significantly higher, and Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal, where they were under 5% less.

For men employed in skilled manual jobs, whether strongly limited or just limited, earnings were lower than for those not limited in all countries except Greece, Spain, and in the case of those limited to a lesser extent, Finland, in most cases markedly so. This was less the case for women.

TABLES TO CHAPTER 6

Table 28 The average gross earnings of men and women by degree of restriction and by broad age group, 2004

		<i>Earnings as a % of those of men+women aged 16-64 not limited</i>														
Sex/Limitation	Age	BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU
Men&Women																
Strongly limited	16-64	82.6 :		65.1	53.9	86.0	91.5	82.0	86.4	82.7	69.3	85.2	90.5	45.0	67.3	80.2
	16-39	71.7 :		76.4	45.4	78.1	75.8	78.6	81.9	77.2	58.1	77.9	88.4	42.7	58.7	73.2
	40-54	99.6 :		53.7	62.6	92.8	107.0	88.6	91.0	82.7	83.9	95.6	96.2	46.6	74.8	89.2
	55-64	76.6 :		47.4	67.0	103.2	117.2	75.3	93.1	113.4	74.6	84.6	80.2	51.1	85.5	83.1
Limited	16-64	90.1	86.6	81.6	76.9	96.9	86.0	81.3	88.6	79.9	87.6	81.5	94.9	75.0	77.8	85.3
	16-39	77.7	83.6	84.0	70.3	82.8	79.3	74.2	81.7	69.1	85.8	71.6	86.2	65.9	73.0	77.4
	40-54	103.8	87.8	79.7	82.0	112.2	94.3	90.6	97.2	92.2	93.8	98.5	105.4	86.3	86.3	95.3
	55-64	105.8	98.8	75.7	94.0	114.9	90.6	84.7	93.1	91.7	73.3	70.5	101.8	81.7	71.3	90.8
Not limited	16-64	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	16-39	89.5	91.0	100.9	94.8	84.0	83.9	83.3	87.2	76.8	91.3	79.8	87.8	83.5	87.0	84.9
	40-54	113.1	111.1	102.0	107.4	116.1	116.6	115.8	112.4	121.3	111.3	122.6	114.6	119.4	113.3	115.5
	55-64	106.7	106.3	87.2	100.0	125.5	124.3	130.5	122.5	144.7	103.5	123.5	110.6	115.7	120.2	122.4
Men																
Strongly limited	16-64	99.6 :		79.5	69.7	92.0	107.0	83.7	93.5	90.2	83.1	91.0	95.9	53.2	76.7	87.9
	16-39	82.6 :		103.2	61.7	78.1	85.0	73.7	85.4	87.2	69.6	104.5	92.5	55.6	70.5	77.1
	40-54	126.9 :		56.4	79.9	106.0	127.9	96.7	101.9	91.1	101.7	67.8	101.8	49.9	86.6	100.7
	55-64	86.7 :		38.9	73.9	121.8	146.6	89.9	106.1	102.8	85.1	107.0	91.6	52.8	72.3	97.7
Limited	16-64	99.8	100.2	99.0	91.5	106.1	98.5	92.8	94.4	97.5	107.0	85.2	107.8	81.8	97.5	95.5
	16-39	86.3	102.4	97.3	80.7	87.5	89.9	81.3	86.8	88.4	102.6	78.5	93.9	72.4	81.6	85.4
	40-54	117.2	93.5	102.0	105.5	127.9	107.7	105.8	106.2	106.8	115.5	94.8	119.7	92.7	122.4	108.1
	55-64	106.2	114.9	96.7	96.1	130.3	110.1	110.0	90.9	111.1	97.9	84.9	138.5	91.9	89.3	104.7
Not limited	16-64	112.8	112.9	118.9	120.6	107.6	111.1	117.0	110.6	114.9	121.2	109.9	114.9	113.7	120.0	113.6
	16-39	98.5	102.9	120.4	107.2	91.2	92.7	94.9	95.6	86.2	108.7	85.0	99.1	96.7	99.3	95.0
	40-54	130.1	125.3	122.0	136.7	126.9	130.7	139.2	125.7	142.5	135.7	137.4	133.3	134.2	139.7	133.6
	55-64	124.4	119.3	98.1	131.3	128.4	136.3	163.5	134.1	166.0	134.2	140.1	130.7	128.0	157.1	141.9
Women																
Strongly limited	16-64	65.3 :		44.0	41.2	69.3	74.1	80.7	78.9	65.8	50.0	86.2	86.2	38.8	59.2	72.0
	16-39	62.0 :		38.5	35.4	0.0	64.5	82.9	78.7	52.5	35.9	67.3	83.4	33.0	45.6	66.3
	40-54	70.0 :		50.5	51.6	70.7	86.8	80.0	79.5	71.0	64.6	117.9	92.2	44.2	66.6	77.1
	55-64	65.0 :		49.5	30.0	47.9	78.0	72.0	77.2	119.4	71.1	67.4	78.0	49.8	104.8	67.4
Limited	16-64	79.3	76.8	68.2	66.2	80.9	71.4	71.2	82.0	63.7	63.6	78.3	85.4	69.4	66.5	74.8
	16-39	68.4	69.8	72.4	62.8	78.3	67.6	67.4	76.1	58.1	62.6	65.2	79.7	60.3	66.3	69.1
	40-54	87.9	83.9	63.6	64.9	86.0	78.9	76.8	86.7	67.5	72.0	102.2	93.9	81.3	68.4	82.0
	55-64	105.7	87.8	62.6	90.0	3.0	62.9	70.1	96.2	79.1	36.4	57.4	83.7	73.8	60.2	75.8
Not limited	16-64	82.9	85.6	81.6	78.3	97.9	80.6	81.7	85.1	72.8	73.4	87.6	84.8	84.4	79.0	83.0
	16-39	79.1	77.6	79.4	80.7	74.7	71.4	70.4	76.1	64.6	71.0	73.8	75.2	68.3	72.8	72.7
	40-54	90.1	95.4	85.7	77.6	97.6	90.9	92.0	93.5	79.2	80.7	104.0	96.1	102.7	86.7	92.9
	55-64	75.8	92.0	77.6	65.7	103.3	91.7	104.1	102.2	93.3	58.7	99.6	93.5	102.0	83.4	97.2

Data for the group 16-64 are standardised by age

Source: EU-SILC

Table 29 Average hours usually worked by degree of restriction and age, 2004

Sex/Limitation	Age	Hours worked as a % of those of men+women not limited														
		BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU
Men&Women																
Strongly limited	16-64	95.7 :		90.4	94.9	100	99.1	94.6	95.21	95.24	92.1	93.07	100.9	91.9	91.1	94.6
	16-39	97.2 :		87.5	94.5	101.8	97.7	93.6	92.2	94.0	86.7	89.6	104.1	96.8	91.7	93.1
	40-54	96.0 :		93.3	96.9	99.9	101.1	95.4	99.2	95.7	97.5	96.9	100.5	86.7	94.9	96.3
	55-64	85.3 :		95.2	88.8	93.4	98.3	97.2	96.7	100.2	100.4	97.4	84.5	85.8	72.1	93.3
Limited	16-64	98.1	95.1	100.1	93.2	98.1	97.1	95.6	98.1	93.8	98.1	99.4	98.9	94.4	91.9	97.1
	16-39	98.2	95.6	100.9	93.8	98.0	97.8	97.2	98.5	95.0	98.7	101.1	99.1	95.4	99.0	97.9
	40-54	97.2	95.2	99.0	92.5	97.9	97.5	93.8	98.7	95.6	97.3	98.4	99.2	94.2	85.8	96.6
	55-64	101.4	91.1	99.6	92.7	99.1	91.7	94.6	93.4	80.6	97.5	93.9	96.7	90.1	79.5	94.0
Men																
Strongly limited	16-64	95.4 :		90.8	97.8	99.1	101.4	92.7	94.4	92.0	91.1	96.1	100.3	92.1	87.5	94.6
	16-39	95.4 :		88.6	94.9	96.7	103.2	91.5	93.3	87.6	88.9	93.9	105.4	98.8	89.1	94.1
	40-54	98.6 :		93.0	106.1	104.4	98.7	95.1	97.5	97.5	93.0	97.7	100.2	84.0	90.8	95.7
	55-64	81.6 :		94.6	79.0	91.8	102.6	89.4	87.9	93.6	95.5	102.3	71.9	86.7	65.8	89.5
Limited	16-64	98.6	97.7	101.4	96.7	99.3	98.9	93.6	96.5	97.1	98.8	100.8	98.8	95.6	97.0	97.1
	16-39	99.9	98.0	104.5	99.4	98.5	98.9	94.0	98.2	96.8	99.8	101.6	97.0	95.0	100.8	97.6
	40-54	96.9	98.3	96.5	95.2	99.3	99.4	93.6	96.7	98.8	97.3	99.4	99.9	96.9	95.3	96.6
	55-64	97.7	93.4	104.9	87.6	103.6	96.8	91.7	86.2	92.0	99.0	102.2	104.6	93.9	84.1	93.5
Women																
Strongly limited	16-64	97.0 :		91.1	93.7	90.1	99.1	97.1	98.3	103.8	92.0	92.9	100.7	93.3	95.8	95.2
	16-39	100.0 :		87.9	96.9	0.0	91.6	95.6	91.6	105.2	81.9	89.2	102.1	97.1	93.8	86.7
	40-54	92.6 :		94.2	93.8	87.4	109.1	97.2	103.9	96.6	103.4	98.7	101.3	89.8	101.9	99.0
	55-64	96.7 :		96.3	72.3	100.1	102.2	105.1	115.7	124.4	105.8	90.0	90.5	86.2	80.5	100.8
Limited	16-64	98.4	94.1	99.4	93.3	96.3	97.7	98.9	102.0	94.7	95.7	99.6	100.6	95.1	92.6	98.6
	16-39	97.1	94.2	98.5	92.0	99.2	98.6	101.3	100.0	99.2	94.3	101.8	102.8	97.6	100.8	99.5
	40-54	97.5	94.7	101.1	94.9	93.8	98.6	95.2	103.4	89.3	98.3	99.5	99.3	93.4	84.2	98.4
	55-64	110.0	90.6	97.3	95.1	90.0	88.6	100.9	108.0	87.9	93.5	86.9	93.7	88.8	83.3	97.5

Source: EU-SILC

Table 30 The average gross earnings of men and women by occupation and degree of restriction, 2004

Sex/Occupation	Limitation	Earnings as a % of those of men/women not limited														
		BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU
Men&Women																
Managers, professionals, technicians	Strongly limited	87.3 :		63.1	44.0	84.1	103.5	92.3	83.2	99.2	91.0	102.9	87.6	50.5	50.9	88.2
	Limited	97.8	80.9	88.2	86.3	103.7	86.3	89.4	91.4	95.6	101.5	97.3	94.7	78.8	77.3	91.0
Office workers	Strongly limited	85.8 :		49.8	85.7	81.6	106.4	86.3	112.8	85.9	91.7	81.9	121.1	36.1	82.2	91.4
	Limited	94.6	98.6	83.6	93.8	90.7	94.4	97.7	102.6	79.2	95.2	85.3	101.0	92.4	95.4	96.2
Sales staff	Strongly limited	56.9 :		80.0	79.0	81.3	89.2	118.0	83.3	82.8	96.4	100.2	112.8	56.9	74.4	91.5
	Limited	89.4	86.7	73.3	76.8	100.1	92.4	94.1	90.2	95.0	98.4	89.3	102.5	83.6	83.3	92.4
Skilled manual	Strongly limited	91.8 :		88.1	76.0	107.7	100.1	83.2	92.0	81.9	82.3	87.1	86.9	50.6	83.2	85.7
	Limited	93.9	96.8	86.1	88.7	103.9	97.6	85.2	93.2	90.2	89.2	93.2	101.5	72.7	85.9	91.2
Unskilled manual	Strongly limited	86.8 :		59.9	36.6	94.6	87.1	92.8	86.6	76.8	64.4	78.5	94.3	54.3	73.0	82.9
	Limited	94.6	99.7	74.0	67.9	100.3	89.0	85.2	95.0	87.4	85.9	85.0	99.5	92.6	49.7	89.5
Men																
Managers, professionals, technicians	Strongly limited	91.1 :		84.5	46.8	75.4	127.1	71.1	79.6	91.3	88.5	86.0	96.4	54.5	59.6	84.4
	Limited	98.7	81.2	101.9	86.5	103.5	83.1	85.7	86.2	94.6	100.9	80.8	93.9	74.8	78.3	87.5
Office workers	Strongly limited	93.1 :			92.3	73.0	99.2	77.6	105.3	63.0	93.0	69.5	123.8		107.4	84.8
	Limited	103.1	91.8		90.8	85.2	100.6	98.5	101.7	63.9	109.3	77.1	76.6	136.4	122.2	98.4
Sales staff	Strongly limited	85.9 :		104.4	64.2	67.9	92.1	132.9	105.2	97.0	92.1	126.7	107.0	95.0	60.3	104.6
	Limited	87.2	78.8	55.6	58.9	93.5	89.1	85.9	86.0	94.8	97.3	87.3	101.3	75.8	85.4	87.0
Skilled manual	Strongly limited	89.3 :		91.1	78.1	111.6	100.3	82.7	94.1	82.0	80.0	90.2	87.3	49.9	85.5	85.9
	Limited	94.3	94.1	86.7	97.1	104.9	100.3	85.2	92.6	90.8	90.7	94.1	102.8	73.4	88.3	92.0
Unskilled manual	Strongly limited	84.5 :		61.6	36.2	106.3	91.5	72.4	85.2	59.2	64.8	66.1	78.5	52.4	126.6	75.6
	Limited	88.5	98.5	71.8	68.7	95.1	84.8	86.4	95.4	69.5	87.6	87.7	90.2	111.9 :		88.8
Women																
Managers, professionals, technicians	Strongly limited	79.1 :		46.4	45.1	90.4	95.3	127.1	94.6	106.5	73.7	116.0	91.8	48.7	54.3	99.2
	Limited	103.1	90.0	86.9	87.8	97.6	93.4	96.0	102.4	102.6	92.2	114.3	100.1	90.2	84.2	97.5
Office workers	Strongly limited	84.3 :		53.3	70.0	110.4	111.1	88.7	113.2	119.7	94.8	92.4	119.5	49.2	74.7	94.6
	Limited	90.5	96.3	97.8	94.3	83.7	102.0	97.0	104.0	107.1	91.5	88.1	107.5	90.5	95.1	97.1
Sales staff	Strongly limited	66.8 :		76.5	84.5	98.6	102.4	95.0	95.3	75.9	100.3	101.1	118.8	55.3	87.4	90.7
	Limited	104.0	90.6	79.8	92.3	132.1	105.3	100.9	95.7	103.4	96.7	96.1	105.4	85.3	82.7	100.9
Skilled manual	Strongly limited	123.0 :		70.1	53.4	73.4	103.1	87.6	95.8	67.7	108.0	100.2	79.6	48.7	74.4	89.5
	Limited	77.4	104.0	89.4	100.3	85.3	93.1	98.1	98.2	95.6	121.3	104.7	95.4	62.4	70.3	94.6
Unskilled manual	Strongly limited	82.4 :		72.4	47.7	89.0	95.6	112.6	81.6	97.9	70.7	96.6	71.3	60.6	92.4	90.9
	Limited	102.0	113.6	85.9	71.4	80.5	109.3	86.4	100.8	97.4	86.5	89.4	112.6	87.4	65.8	95.2

Source: EU-SILC

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS – EVIDENCE OF DISCRIMINATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

SUMMARY

Wage discrimination

Differences in wages between people with disabilities and those without may be attributable to personal characteristics or to discrimination. The less that wage differences can be explained by 'objective' factors (age, education, etc), the greater the potential influence of non-objective factors, such as discrimination in particular. For example, people with activity limitations tend to have, on average, a lower education level than those not limited. This is reflected in those with restrictions being underrepresented in occupations such as managers, professionals and technicians which are better paid, and being overrepresented in jobs, such as low skilled manual workers, which have relatively low rates of pay. It is important to note, in addition, that pre-labour market discrimination (discrimination in terms of access to education) might itself determine the education level and skills of people with disabilities.

To estimate the effect of disability on wages, a Mincer type earnings function is used. Differences in worker productivity are controlled for by including personal characteristics, job characteristics and health status. The estimates indicate that the current gross cash wage of people with activity limitations amounts to 84% of that for people without such limitations. When differences between the two in education, occupational characteristics, health and the other factors are taken into account, this percentage increases to 90%. The remaining difference of 10% could be attributable to discrimination.

The employment gap

The results indicate that an important effect of activity limitations is on the probability of being in employment. Certain researchers have advanced the view that low employment rates seem to be a more serious problem than wage discrimination for workers with disabilities.

The data indicate that the difference in the probability of being employed between those limited and those not (the employment gap) is reduced if explicit account is taken of the personal and occupational characteristics of people with activity limitations (their age, education, experience, occupation, marital status, activity limitations and health status), especially their level of education.

Nature of impairment and activity limitations

In terms of types of impairment, mental health problems seem to have the most adverse effect on the probability of being employed. The results also confirm that those with disabilities cannot be treated as an homogenous group, that the employment gap is relatively wide for people with mental health problems but relatively small for people with skin and hearing problems. This implies that employment policies ought to take into account of the nature of disability and its specific characteristics. People with activity limitations are not a homogenous group from this point of view.

WAGE DISCRIMINATION

The question of how far the differences in wages between those restricted and those not are attributable to the personal characteristics or attributes of the people concerned, other than their restriction, is particularly relevant for policy, since it indicates the aspects on which measures should be targeted in order to improve the situation of those with disabilities. At the same time, the less that wage differences can be explained in these 'objective' terms, the

greater the potential influence of subjective, and less 'justifiable', factors, such as discrimination in particular. Ideally, to examine this issue, estimates should be made of the 'returns' to particular factors, such as education and experience – ie the effect on wages of higher or lower levels of education and longer or shorter experience – and then comparisons made between the earnings of those restricted with a given 'endowment' of these factors and of those with the same 'endowment' who are not restricted. The difference could then be attributed to non-objective factors²⁵. This approach, however, assumes that all possible 'objective' factors affecting wage levels can be measured and included in the analysis, which is far from the case. Moreover, there are other less objective factors which have been found to affect earnings – such as commitment, conscientiousness or personality – which may have nothing to do with restrictions as such. Attributing all of the difference in wages to the degree of restriction might, therefore, tend to exaggerate its effect.

As noted earlier, people with activity limitations tend to have, on average, a lower educational level than those not limited. This is reflected, in those with restrictions being underrepresented in occupations such as managers, professionals and technicians which are better paid, and being overrepresented in jobs, such as low skilled manual workers, which are have relatively low rates of pay.

Table SA.14: Distribution of people with activity limitations by occupation, age: 25-64; EU-SILC

Occupation	Non-restricted	Restricted	Total
1. Managers	87.9	12.1	100
2. Professionals, scientists	88.8	11.2	100
3. Technicians	88.8	11.3	100
4. Clerks	84.9	15.1	100
5. Service workers	82.7	17.2	100
6. Skilled agriculture & fishery	76.4	23.6	100
7. Craft	81.4	18.6	100
8. Operators	81.3	18.7	100
9. Elementary	77.4	22.6	100
Total	83.8	16.2	100

However, other factors tend to raise the earnings of those restricted in relative terms, such as their older age (according to the EU-SILC, people with activity limitations aged 25-64 are on average 48,3 years old, while non-disabled are 42,6) and greater experience in the job (those with activity limitations aged 25-64 have on average 22,9 years of experience, while non-disabled have only 18,7 years of experience). This holds true for almost all countries and might reflect the protection against dismissal of those who become disabled, notably at work.

Previous studies have found evidence of significant differences in wage levels between those with disabilities and the rest of the work force after taking account of 'objective' factors. Kidd et al.²⁶ using data from the UK Labour Force Survey for 1996, after correcting for differences

²⁵ For a description of the Oaxaca model see: S. M. Golder and T. Straubhaar, « Discrimination in the Swiss Labour Market : An Empirical Analysis », CEPR Discussion Paper N° 2100, March 1999.

²⁶ Kidd M.P., Sloane P.J. and Ferko I. (2000) Disability and the Labour Market; An Analysis of British Males, Journal of Health Economics, 19, 961-81.

in education, skill levels and so on, found substantial differences between those with disabilities and those without in terms of both labour force participation and wages.

P. S. Thoursie²⁷, using Data from the Swedish Level of Living Survey for 1981 and 1991, found that while wage differences between occupations between those with disabilities and those without were largely due to the latter being better qualified, the major part of differences within occupations was unexplained. This was especially so for 1991, when it constituted around 50-60% of the average wage differential. Accordingly, he found that the average wage of those with disabilities was 6% lower than that of those without disabilities. A large part of the existing wage differential between the restricted and non-restricted was, therefore, explicable in terms of the jobs which the two groups did, but a significant part cannot be explained in these terms.

This finding is broadly consistent with that of DeLeire (2001)²⁸, who split the population into three groups: those with disabilities who reported being limited in their ability to work, those with disabilities who reported not being limited and other people. Those with disabilities who were not limited in the work they could do were assumed to have the same productivity as those without disabilities, so that any unexplained gap in wages between these two groups could be assumed to be due to discrimination. Using data from the SIPP (1984, 1992, 1993), he found that this unexplained gap amounted to some 5-8%.

Jones et al.²⁹ applied the DeLeire (2001) approach to UK data for the period following the implementation of the Disability Discrimination Act in 1995 found little evidence of discrimination using this method. However, they found large differences in earnings between the two groups of people with disabilities, indicating the importance of the unobserved productivity effect.

Using a similar method, Madden (2004) also examines the effect of productivity on earnings using UK data from the 1995 Family Resources Survey (FRS) and again found that once differences in productivity are allowed for, any discriminatory wage gap is much reduced.

M. Lechner and R. Vazquez-Alvares³⁰ examine the impact of disability status on labour market outcomes in Germany using data matching techniques. On the basis of the German Socio-Economic Panel (1984-2001), they found that those becoming were nearly 10% less likely to be employed and had earnings of 16% below those of people without disabilities.

D. Madden³¹ found that for the UK, taking account of labour market status and the direct effect of health on productivity reduced the apparent influence of discrimination and that any effect of the latter was greater for women than for men in terms of participation and wages.

Several studies have found the endogeneity associated with self-reported measures will tend to increase the estimated effect of disability on labour market outcomes, whereas the measurement error associated with objective measures will tend to underestimate it³².

²⁷ P. S. Thoursie: "Occupational Attainment and earnings – the Case of the Disabled"; 2002, Stockholms Universitet.

²⁸ DeLeire T., 2001, Changes in wage discrimination against people with disabilities: 1984-93, *Journal of Human Resources* 36,144-158.

²⁹ Disability and the Labour Market: A Review of the Empirical Evidence, Melanie K. Jones, 2005

³⁰ Lechner, M and Vazquez-Alvares, R. (2004) The effect of disability on labour market outcomes in Germany: Evidence from Matching, Centre for Economic Policy Research, Discussion Paper No 4223.

³¹ David Madden, Labour market discrimination on the basis of health: an application to UK data ; *Applied Economics*, 2004, vol. 36, issue 5, pages 421-442

³² (a) Loprest et al, 1995: Loprest, P., Ru, K., and Sandell, S. H. (1995). Gender, disabilities, and employment in the health and retirement survey. *Journal of Human Resources*, 30, S293–S314, (b) Kruse and Schur, 2003: Kruse D.

Baldwin M. and Johnson W.G. (2001) argued that since accommodation to people with disabilities is costly to employers, it is likely to be passed on to the workers concerned in the form of a reduced wages³³. However, given that in many EU countries, there are government subsidies for the adaptation of workplaces, any such effect might be small.

Finally, it is important to note that pre-labour market discrimination – ie that which occurs before someone starts pursuing a working career – might itself determine the education level and skills of people with disabilities (ie their endowment of human capital). Discrimination in terms of access to education, however, applies mainly to those who have a congenital disability or who acquired it at an early age. To assess the importance of this requires an analysis the educational achievements of children in different circumstances.

To estimate the effect of disability on wages, a Mincer type earnings function is used here. The variables include in the wage equation are standard ones explaining differences in worker productivity:

- personal characteristics: age, level of education, work experience, experience squared to control for declining investment in job-specific training over time, country of origin;
- job characteristics: occupation, type of contract, company size, sector, and so on.;
- a functional limitation variable to control for the direct impact of disability on productivity, which here is taken as health status.

A gross earnings function (in semi logarithmic form) is estimated by OLS separately for men and for women. The total number of individuals for which full information is available for all variables is very small, especially for those with activity limitations. Moreover,, in order to avoid comparability problems, the analysis is confined to employees working full time. This further reduces the number of observations. Full results cover only Austria, Estonia, France and Luxembourg.

In the following, it is assumed that activity limitations have an intercept effect on wages. In other words, they imply a parallel downward shift of the gross wage at each age. In order to assess how much of the wage gap is due to discrimination, a gross cash earnings function is estimated for full-time male employees (see Annex 3). The following figure presents the variation of earnings by age for men with and without activity limitations.

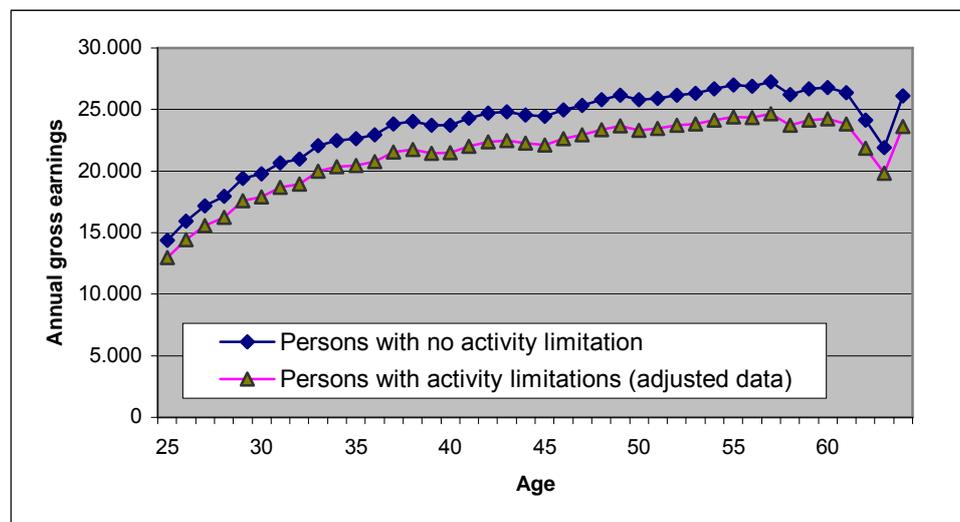
The estimates indicate that the current gross cash wage of people with activity limitations amounts to 84% of that for people without such limitations. When differences between the two in education, occupational characteristics, health and the other factors listed above are taken into account, this percentage increases to 90%. The remaining difference of 10% could be attributable to discrimination. However, it is arguable that health status is not a good proxy for functional limitations and their effect on productivity.

Of course, the 6% explained by lower educational attainment and occupational characteristics may represent pre-labour market discrimination. In other words, it still remains to explain why people with activity limitations have lower educational attainment.

and Schur, L. (2003) Employment of People with Disabilities Following the ADA, *Industrial Relations*, 42(1), 31-64. (c) Jones, 2005: Disability and the Labour Market: A Review of the Empirical Evidence, Melanie K. Jones, 2005

³³ Baldwin M. and Johnson W.G. (2001) Dispelling the myths about work disability, Paper prepared for the 1998 IRRA Research Volume, New Approaches to Disability in the Workplace.

Figure A.25: The impact of activity limitations on gross annual cash earnings of full time male employees aged 25-64, controlling for personal and occupational characteristics and health. EU-SILC



Note: Covers only Austria, Estonia, France and Luxembourg: 8 582 individuals. Persons with activity limitations in the sample amount to 11%. France accounts for 82% of observations. Adjusted data control for exogenous variables (age, education, etc.).

The equivalent estimation for women in full-time in employment produces a disability coefficient which is not significant (see Annex 3). Alternative specifications generally reduce the coefficient, suggesting a smaller negative effect than for men. The raw data for the countries included) show wages for women full-time employees with disabilities of 92% of those of women without disabilities. The lack of a significant coefficient for activity limitations might suggest that lower education and occupational characteristics explain much of the wage gap between women with and without activity limitations. It is also possible, however, that for women there is a sample selection bias.

The sample selection bias arises if women in work are not representative of women as a whole³⁴, which could be important as the labour participation of women is relatively low and hence the selection bias potential high.

In order to correct for this bias, the usual technique of applying the Heckman two-step method is used. This requires the addition of a second equation, (.a selection equation) which explains whether women work as well as an equation explaining earnings.

The likelihood, or selection, equation includes most of the variables which are included in the wage equation together with non-wage income, the wage of the partner, marital status and the presence of children. In theory, all variables in the wage equations should also be included in the employment function; however not all variables are observable for those not participating in the labour market. This might limit the selectivity bias correction³⁵.

The results are presented in Annex 3. Generally, the coefficient of activity limitations is very small or insignificant for women. However, the Heckman correction for sample selection gives

³⁴ M. R. Killingsworth and J. J. Heckman: "Female Labor Supply: A survey" in "Handbook of Labour Economics, Volume I", Edited by O. Ashenfelter and R. Layard, Elsevier science Publishers BV, 1986.

³⁵ M. L. Baldwin and W. G. Johnson, "Labor Market Discrimination Against Men with Disabilities in the Year of the ADA", Southern Economic Journal 2000, 66(3), 548-566.

rise to some disadvantages. In particular, multicollinearity between the variables in the two regression equations might lead to inefficient estimators³⁶. Also, as noted above, health and disability are strongly correlated – in the data, a high health coefficient is accompanied by a non-significant activity limitations coefficient. The results indicate that only 3 percentage points of the wage gap for women remain unexplained when age, education, occupation and so on are controlled for.

Selectivity bias might arise also from disability itself. Consequently, separate earnings functions have been estimated for people with and without activity limitations. In the absence of discrimination, the estimated effects of education, experience and other characteristics on earnings should be identical for the two groups. Discrimination might therefore be revealed by differences in the estimated coefficients of the explanatory variables concerned

In general, the returns to education are lower for men and women with activity limitations, which tends to be used as an indicator of discrimination on the labour market. The results, however, do not fully control for the effect of impairments on productivity. Accordingly, the estimates might overstate any discrimination effect since they incorporate this potential effect as well.

It is interesting to note that the coefficient of activity limitation is always significant in the employment probability regressions (selection equation) used to correct sample selection bias (Heckman). Indeed, the effect of activity limitations seems to be stronger on the probability of being in employment than on the wage level.

Discrimination and employment

The same conclusion was reached by M. L. Baldwin and W. G. Johnson³⁷ who suggest that the primary effect of physical limitations is as an obstacle to employment. They argue that since people with disabilities who succeed in obtaining a job have already convinced employers that they are able to meet the requirements which it involves, the effect of functional limitations on wages might well be relatively small.

They find for the US, however, that large wage differentials between men with disabilities and those without remain after allowing for productivity differences. Nevertheless, they also find that low employment rates are a more serious problem than wage discrimination for workers with disabilities and that, the disincentive effects of wage discrimination account for only a small part of differences in employment rates between them and those without disabilities. Similar results are reported for the UK by Walker and Thompson (1996) and Kidd et al., (2000). On the other hand, Madden (2004) finds that a large part of reported differences can be explained by productivity considerations.

M. K. Jones et al.³⁸ find, on the basis of LFS data, that substantial differences in employment rates and earnings continue to exist in the UK since the passing of the Disability Discrimination Act, especially for those with mental health problems. By distinguishing between work-limiting and non-work-limiting disability, they also find limited evidence of wage discrimination against those with disabilities, and that while the 'penalty' for having work-

³⁶ Puhani, Patrick A, 2000 " The Heckman Correction for Sample Selection and Its Critique," Journal of Economic Surveys, Blackwell Publishing, vol. 14(1), pages 53-68, February.

³⁷ M. L. Baldwin and W. G. Johnson: "Labor Market Discrimination Against Men with Disabilities in the Year of the ADA", Southern Economic Journal 2000, 66(3), 548-566.

³⁸ "Disability, gender, and the British labour market"; Melanie K. Jones, Paul L. Latreille, and Peter J. Sloane: Oxford Economic Papers 2006 58(3):407-449;

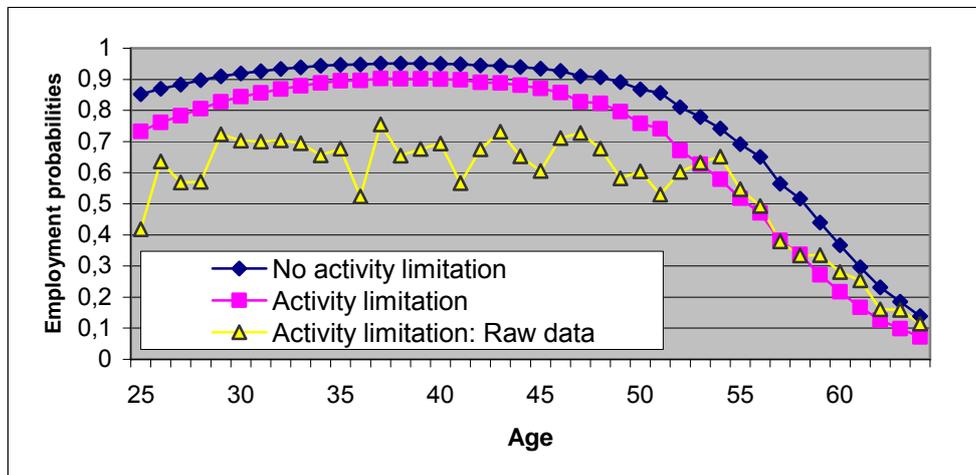
limiting disability has fallen for men – possibly as a result of the Act, it has increased for women.

Activity limitations

A logistic regression has been estimated to explain the probability of being in employment in terms of age, education, experience, occupation, marital status, activity limitations and health status (see Annex 3). The following figures present the probability for people with and without activity limitations, controlling these factors. The adjusted data indicate that the difference in the probability of being employed between those limited and those not (the employment gap) is reduced if explicit account is taken of the personal and occupational characteristics of people with activity limitations, especially their level of education.

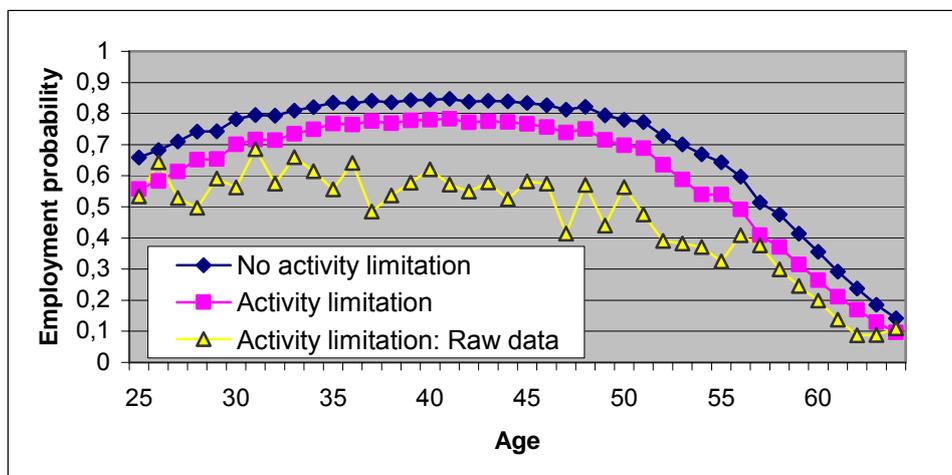
Figure SA.26: Employment probability of men and women aged 25-64 (ES, FR, GR, LU, PT). EU-SILC

a. Men



Note: The estimated probability for men with no activity limitations, controlling for age, education, etc, is close to the employment probability indicated directly by EU-SILC data.

b. Women



Note: The estimated probability for women with no activity limitations, controlling for age, education, etc, is higher than the employment probability indicated directly by the EU-SILC data for the age group 30-54.

The results indicate that both activity limitations and health have a smaller negative effect (in absolute terms) on women than on men. This might be explained by differences in distribution of men and women across sectors. For an example, an activity limitation might have a bigger negative effect for someone working in construction than in business or finance services. The remaining coefficients have the expected signs, except the replacement rate.

Work limitations

Data from the LFS module enables the effect of work limitations on employment to be analysed. Probit regression equations have been used to estimate the probability of being employed by type of work restriction. The following table indicates the difference in the probability of being employed between a representative individual and someone with a work restriction. The reported employment gap is after controlling for age, marital status, occupation, presence of children and country of residence. Employment covers both part-time and full time workers.

Table SA.15: Employment probabilities; LFS, age: 25-64.

Type of work restriction	Men		Women	
	Co-efficient	%	Co-efficient	%
Change in probability				
Restricted in kind of work	-0,052	-5%	-0,076	-8%
Restricted in amount of work	-0,118	-12%	-0,099	-10%
Restricted in mobility to/from work	-0,114	-11%	-0,115	-12%
Employment probabilities				
Observed for all	0,862			
Predicted by probit for all	0,905			

Note: The data indicate that a person with a restriction relating to the kind of work has 5% less chances to have a job compared to people with no work restriction.

Comparisons across countries indicate more variability in the probability of being employed for those restricted in terms of the amount of work they can do and their mobility to and from work than those restrict in the kind of work they can do.

So far as the type of disability or impairment which people have, mental health problems seem to have the most adverse effect on the probability of being employed (see Annex 3).

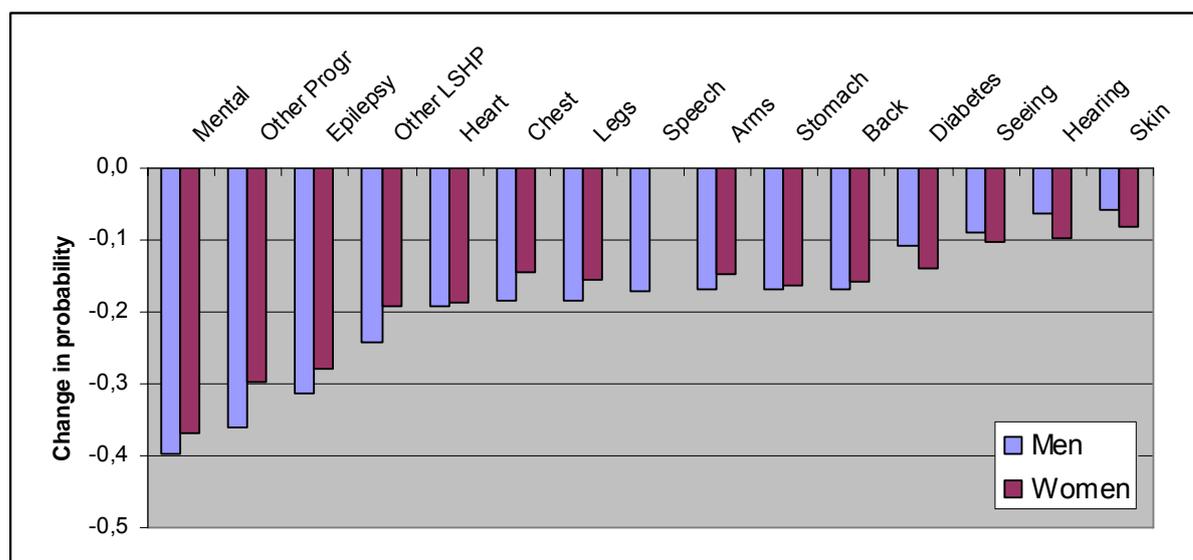
Table SA.16: Employment probabilities; LFS, age: 25-64.

Type of impairment	Men		Women	
		%		%
Change in probability				
Mental	-0,398	-40%	-0,369	-37%
Other Progr	-0,360	-36%	-0,296	-30%
Epilepsy	-0,314	-31%	-0,279	-28%
Other LSHP	-0,243	-24%	-0,192	-19%
Heart	-0,192	-19%	-0,188	-19%
Chest	-0,185	-19%	-0,145	-15%
Legs	-0,183	-18%	-0,155	-16%
Speech	-0,172	-17%	0,001	0%*
Arms	-0,169	-17%	-0,148	-15%
Stomach	-0,169	-17%	-0,163	-16%
Back	-0,168	-17%	-0,159	-16%
Diabetes	-0,107	-11%	-0,139	-14%
Seeing	-0,088	-9%	-0,104	-10%
Hearing	-0,062	-6%	-0,096	-10%
Skin	-0,059	-6%	-0,083	-8%
Employment probabilities				
Observed for all	0,858		0,780	
Predicted by probit for all	0,901		0,808	

*: Not significant

Note: The data indicate that a person with a mental health problem has 40% less chances of being in employment than someone with no longstanding health problem or disability.

Figure SA.27: Change in employment probabilities by type of impairment. LFS, age 25-64. Probit estimations



Note: The coefficient of "Speech problems" is not significant for women.

Note: The data indicate that a person with a mental health problem has 40% less chances of being employed than someone with no longstanding health problem or disability.

Estimates of labour market discrimination, as noted by D. S. Salkever and M. E. Domino³⁹, are usually derived from comparing the position of advantaged and disadvantaged groups, controlling for productivity-related characteristics, implicitly assuming that the disadvantaged group is homogeneous. In practice, they point out that this group is heterogeneous, with different kinds of impairment and find that the intensity of employment and wage discrimination vary between different people.

The results here confirm that those with disabilities cannot be treated as an homogenous group, that the employment gap is relatively wide for people with mental health problems but relatively small for people with skin and hearing problems. Blackaby et al., (1999) found similar results for the UK, with mental health problems having the most negative effect on earnings and employment⁴⁰.

On the other hand, Zwerling et al. (2002)⁴¹ using US data from The National Health Interview Survey Disability Supplement, found that those with cardiovascular, musculoskeletal and respiratory diseases are less likely to work than people with other kinds of disability. They also noted a large variation in the propensity to work between people with different form of psychiatric illness, the lowest employment rates being associated with schizophrenia and paranoid delusion.

³⁹ D. S. Salkever and M. E. Domino: "Within Group 'Structural' Tests of Labor-Market Discrimination: A study of Persons with Serious Disabilities"; NBER Working Paper N° 5931, February 1997.

⁴⁰ Blackaby D., Clark K., Drinkwater S., Leslie D., Murphy P. and O'Leary N. (1999) (Blackaby et al., 1999) (Blackaby D., Clark K., Drinkwater S., Leslie D., Murphy P. and O'Leary N. (1999) *Earnings and Employment Opportunities of Disabled People*, Department for Education and Employment, Research Report No.133, Nottingham

⁴¹ Zwerling C., Whitten, P. S., Sprince, N. L., Davis, C. S., Wallace, R. B., Blanck, P. and Herringa, S. G. (2002) Workforce Participation by Persons with Disabilities: The National Health Interview Survey Disability Supplement, *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 44(4), 358-364.

CHAPTER 7 > HOUSEHOLD CIRCUMSTANCES AND INCOME LEVELS

HOUSEHOLD CIRCUMSTANCES

People who are limited in what they can do are more likely to live alone than those who are not limited and much less likely to have children. This applies equally to men and women. There are, however, differences across countries in this, especially as regards the relative numbers living alone, between countries in the south of the EU and those further north.

For those aged 16-64, therefore, some 15% of men in the countries covered by the EU-SILC who were strongly limited lived alone in 2004 and the proportion was the same for those who were slightly less limited as opposed to just over 11% of men with no limitations (Table 31). For women, the respective figures were just under 14%, just over 12% and just over 9%. This pattern of differences applies equally to all broad age groups. Indeed, it is especially pronounced for those aged 55-64, who include a disproportionate number of people who are limited.

It is also pronounced for all age groups for men in Belgium, Ireland, Finland and Sweden, in each of which the proportion of those aged 16-64 strongly limited living alone was over 10 percentage points more than in the case of those not limited, though the difference was narrower, if still significant, for women. In contrast, the proportion of men who were strongly limited and living alone was smaller than in the case of those not limited in Greece and only slightly larger in Spain and Italy. The difference in the proportion of men strongly limited who lived alone between Sweden and Finland, on the one hand, and Greece and Spain, on the other, was extreme – 45-50% in the former, 3-6% in the latter. This difference, however, was less marked for women, especially in Greece and Italy, where the proportion who were strongly limited and living alone (11-12%) was well above that of those not limited (5-6%), but still substantially below the proportion living alone in Finland and Sweden (close to 40%).

The much large numbers of people who are limited in what they can do and live alone in the Nordic Member States (in Denmark, 49% of men and 44% of women who are so limited lived alone) than in other parts of the EU, especially than in the southern countries, reflects the more extensive support available for them from the social welfare system and the corresponding difficulty in the latter countries for them to live independently.

Women strongly limited who have children are just as likely to live alone as those in the same position but who are not limited, though differences exist across countries.

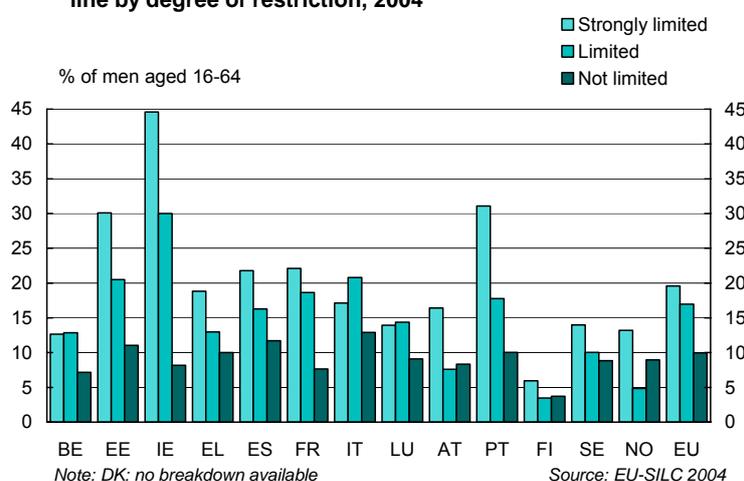
On the other hand, those who are limited and live as a couple are much less likely to have children. In the countries covered by the survey, an average of around 32-33% of men and women who were strongly limited lived in couple households with children in 2004 and some 38-39% of those who were limited to a lesser extent as compared with 51-52% of men and women who were not limited. This scale of difference, moreover, applies in all countries. While it partly reflects the age structure of those who are limited, which is more biased towards older age groups than those who are not limited, a significant difference is still evident for those aged 25-54, though it tends to be smaller.

INCOME AND THE RISK OF POVERTY

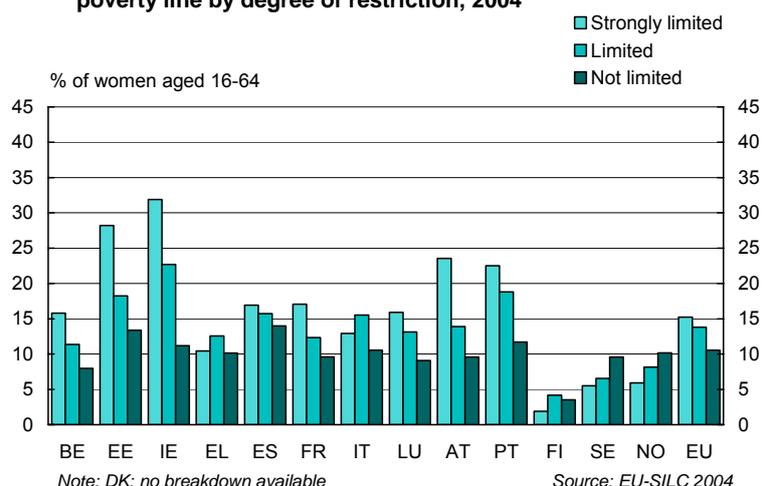
Relative poverty

People who are limited in what they can do are in general more likely to be at risk of poverty, in the sense of having income below 60% of the median in the country concerned, than those who are not limited⁴². In the countries covered by the EU-SILC taken together, just over 17% of those aged 16-64 who were strongly limited in what they could do had income below the risk of poverty line so defined – 20% of men and 16% of women – as compared with 15% of those limited to a lesser extent and just over 10% of those not limited at all (Table 32). For those aged 55-64, the difference was even wider, with a marginally larger proportion of those limited having income below the poverty line but the proportion of those not limited with such a level of income falling to 9%.

46 Proportion of men aged 16-64 with income below the poverty line by degree of restriction, 2004



47 Proportion of women aged 16-64 with income below the poverty line by degree of restriction, 2004



⁴² Note that income here is defined on a household basis, with each member in the household assumed to receive an equal share. It is measured in 'equivalised' terms, which means that it is adjusted for differences in the size of households.

A difference of this kind between the limited and not limited is evident in most countries. It is particularly marked in Estonia and Portugal, where the proportion of those strongly limited with poverty levels of income was some 15-17 percentage points larger than among those not limited, and even more so in Ireland, where the gap was some 29 percentage points (and 16 percentage points between the limited to a lesser extent and the not limited).

On the other hand, there is virtually no apparent difference in the risk of poverty of those aged 16-64, taken as a whole, between the limited and not limited in Finland, Sweden and Norway, though in the first two, those aged 55-64 who are limited have a slightly higher risk than those who are not.

In most countries, as at the aggregate level, men who are limited, whether strongly or not, have a higher risk of poverty than women with the same kind of problem (Fig. 46 and 47). This is particularly the case in Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Sweden as well as Norway. The reverse, however, is true in Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria.

Average income levels

As implied by their higher risk of poverty, average income of people of working age with limitations tends to be lower than those without. In 2003 (ie the year to which the income data collected by the EU-SILC relate), average disposable income of those strongly limited in their activities in the countries covered by the EU-SILC was just over 17% below that of those not limited, while for those limited to a lesser extent, it was just over 9% below (Table 33). This gap in income tends to widen with age, reflecting the similar tendency in respect of earnings. Those aged 55-64, who were strongly limited therefore, had average income which was 25% lower than that of people of the same age without limitations and those who were limited to a smaller extent, income 16% lower.

Relative income levels of women with limitations are slightly higher than those of men in the countries covered. While women who were not limited in their normal activities had an average disposable income marginally lower than that of men, average income of women who were strongly limited was just over 6% higher than that of men who were similarly limited, though this was still around 14% less than those not limited. For men, the equivalent gap was almost 20%.

The average disposable income of those of working age limited in what they can do relative to those who are not varies substantially across countries. In Norway, it was 11% higher in 2003 for those strongly limited and in Finland it was much the same. In Norway, this is predominantly due to relatively high income among men, in Finland, though to a lesser extent, among women. In all other countries apart from Italy (where it was 9% less), however, average income of the strongly limited was over 10% lower than that of the not limited, in Estonia and Ireland, over 35% lower. In the latter two countries, the income of those aged 55-64 with this degree of limitation was especially low – over 40% less than that of those without limitations.

For those limited to a smaller extent, average income was slightly lower than for those not limited in Norway and marginally higher in Finland. In most other countries, it was 10% lower or less, apart from Estonia (almost 20% lower) and Ireland (nearly 23% lower).

Effect of benefits on income levels

The fact that the relative number of people who are limited and have income below the poverty line is significantly larger than in the case of those who are not limited implies by definition that social transfers are insufficient to prevent the people concerned from being at risk of poverty as defined here. Nevertheless, benefits have the effect of raising the income of those with limitations significantly in relation to the income of those without. In all countries, even if the extent of this effect varies greatly across the EU.

Before receipt of benefits⁴³, therefore, the average income of people who were strongly limited was almost 44% less than the income of those not limited, while for those limited to a smaller extent, it was 23.4% less⁴⁴. Income measured in this way was lower for men than women. For men strongly limited, average income was nearly 11% less than that of women with the same degree of limitation. For those limited to a smaller extent, the difference was much smaller, but women still had higher average income than men (if only 4.5% higher) (Table 34).

In the same way as disposable income, relative income before benefits of those limited varies markedly across countries. For those strongly limited, it was only just over 50% of the income of those not limited in France and Greece, under 50% in Estonia and under 45% in Ireland and Sweden. In contrast, it was over 90% in Finland and 98% in Norway. In the latter two countries, therefore, there seems little for the social welfare system to do in raising income levels of this group – though, of course, this is only an average income level and there are wide variations around the average.

The average income before benefits of those limited to a smaller extent was higher in all countries than for those strongly limited, but still in Estonia, France, Ireland, Italy and Portugal, over 25% lower than for those not limited. In Finland, however, income of this section of the population was marginally higher than for the latter.

If the relative income levels of those limited before and after benefits are considered together, the implication is that the effect of benefits was to raise the income of the people concerned – both those strongly limited and those less so – in relation to the income of those not limited by around 60% in the Member States covered by the EU-SILC. In other words, benefits had the effect of reducing the gap in income between the two by this amount.

Again, the scale of the effect varies between countries. In Finland, benefits almost entirely eliminate the difference in income levels, in Sweden, they reduce it by around 75%, in France and Austria by only slightly less (Table 35). By contrast, in Portugal, benefits reduce the difference in income by only around half, in Ireland, by just under 40% and in Estonia, by only

⁴³ It should be emphasised that benefits here include all benefits and not just those paid to people with limitations or disabilities. This is because the social welfare system differs between countries so that there is some difficulty in isolating those benefits which are paid to people because of their limitations or disabilities rather than for any other reason. It is questionable, however, whether it would be appropriate to isolate benefits in this way even if it were possible given that people with limitations might be entitled to other kinds of benefit which might accordingly reduce the amount they receive specifically because of their limitation. To exclude such benefits would then tend to understate the amount of social transfers payable to those with limitations, to the extent that these would be higher if the other benefits were not paid.

⁴⁴ It should also be noted that while income before benefits is of some interest because it gives an indication of the relative effect of benefits on different sections of the population, it is not an entirely satisfactory concept because it is measured net rather than gross of taxes. It therefore incorporates the relative effect of the taxes which go towards funding social benefits and which are themselves likely to narrow income differentials. Indeed, some of the latter effect might result from people with limitations receiving tax concessions and accordingly having their income increased relative to those without limitations as a result.

around 30%. While the relative level of income before benefits of those strongly limited in Ireland, therefore, was similar to that in Sweden, the far larger scale of social transfers in the latter meant that, after benefits, it was almost 25% less.

TABLES TO CHAPTER 7

Table 31 The proportion of men and women aged 16-64 by degree of restriction and household circumstances, 2002

Sex/Age	Limitation	Household type	BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU
Men&Women																	
16-64	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	23.0 :		15.7	11.9	7.1	4.8	19.0	10.4	15.7	18.0	6.5	41.0	44.7	42.6	14.2
		Lone parent	6.8 :		6.1	5.8	0.6	2.7	5.1	2.6	3.5	2.7	4.3	6.1	10.4	9.2	3.9
		2 or more adults without children	38.3 :		44.1	42.7	62.2	53.7	45.5	54.8	41.5	52.9	49.5	34.4	26.7	27.9	49.5
		2 or more adults with children	31.8 :		34.0	39.6	30.2	38.7	30.4	32.2	39.4	26.4	39.7	18.6	18.2	20.3	32.4
	Limited	Alone (without children)	18.9	46.0	13.4	9.1	6.9	5.2	16.2	11.1	9.2	16.0	4.0	34.7	35.6	38.8	13.5
		Lone parent	7.0	8.4	5.3	7.6	3.6	1.9	5.3	1.6	3.3	4.2	2.4	5.4	9.9	9.0	3.8
		2 or more adults without children	39.1	26.4	35.7	39.3	50.1	49.8	39.4	49.0	36.4	47.8	48.2	34.8	31.1	30.2	44.4
		2 or more adults with children	35.0	19.2	45.6	44.0	39.3	43.1	39.0	38.3	51.1	32.0	45.4	25.2	23.4	22.0	38.3
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	12.1	35.8	9.4	3.0	5.1	4.1	12.3	7.2	9.5	11.6	2.3	31.2	37.0	36.7	10.3
		Lone parent	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.8	2.4	2.0	5.9	3.1	4.2	3.3	2.9	6.0	8.4	7.1	4.2
		2 or more adults without children	33.1	27.4	27.3	33.6	39.9	37.6	29.9	36.0	28.0	36.9	33.0	31.2	24.7	24.4	33.8
		2 or more adults with children	47.2	29.9	56.3	58.6	52.6	56.3	51.9	53.7	58.3	48.2	61.8	31.6	29.8	31.8	51.7
16-24	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	9.9 :		0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	64.8	41.8	5.2
		Lone parent	8.0 :		12.2	8.2	0.0	8.3	14.4	10.3	13.0	7.3	18.1	3.8	17.3	19.9	10.9
		2 or more adults without children	18.7 :		17.8	12.0	20.5	31.3	29.0	16.5	16.9	58.6	18.4	44.7	8.3	30.1	25.2
		2 or more adults with children	63.4 :		70.0	79.8	64.8	60.4	53.7	73.2	70.2	34.1	63.5	31.8	9.7	8.3	58.7
	Limited	Alone (without children)	13.3	47.0	8.3	0.5	6.7	0.6	13.5	0.0	6.4	9.4	0.8	36.8	46.8	35.6	9.1
		Lone parent	15.2	8.8	10.2	18.1	9.5	4.4	12.5	1.5	7.3	9.9	3.6	5.4	13.1	14.2	7.8
		2 or more adults without children	16.3	21.2	16.4	20.6	24.7	33.2	17.0	20.5	18.9	33.6	33.0	26.7	16.5	23.2	23.1
		2 or more adults with children	55.3	23.1	65.2	60.8	59.0	61.7	57.0	78.1	67.3	47.1	62.6	31.0	23.7	27.0	60.0
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	3.3	42.0	8.1	0.4	5.9	1.9	11.6	2.7	3.0	7.6	0.9	33.9	48.2	47.2	8.7
		Lone parent	10.2	8.1	8.8	5.9	4.9	3.4	8.9	5.5	6.3	4.5	4.6	8.5	11.0	7.1	6.5
		2 or more adults without children	21.2	24.2	23.3	29.9	29.0	28.3	22.6	22.2	20.6	34.7	28.1	28.5	16.9	19.7	24.7
		2 or more adults with children	65.2	25.7	59.8	63.8	60.2	66.4	56.9	69.6	70.1	53.3	66.5	29.1	23.9	25.9	60.1
25-54	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	21.8 :		14.9	10.3	5.5	4.6	17.6	11.0	14.6	21.1	6.2	43.7	33.6	40.0	13.4
		Lone parent	8.1 :		7.5	7.7	1.2	2.6	5.5	2.0	2.8	3.8	3.1	8.3	13.3	11.0	4.1
		2 or more adults without children	31.7 :		41.2	40.5	53.1	45.4	39.5	48.4	34.9	41.2	43.1	24.7	22.0	17.2	42.7
		2 or more adults with children	38.4 :		36.4	41.6	40.2	47.5	37.3	38.5	47.7	33.9	47.6	23.2	31.1	31.8	39.8
	Limited	Alone (without children)	19.7	43.5	10.5	8.6	7.1	6.9	16.0	10.1	7.6	16.4	3.5	32.3	31.7	37.9	13.2
		Lone parent	5.0	11.6	6.0	6.8	2.3	1.8	5.6	2.6	2.2	4.4	3.6	7.6	12.2	11.7	4.2
		2 or more adults without children	31.3	18.5	29.7	33.8	42.6	40.7	29.9	37.0	33.4	38.6	36.1	27.4	22.2	19.7	34.7
		2 or more adults with children	44.0	26.3	53.8	50.8	48.0	50.6	48.6	50.3	56.7	40.6	56.9	32.7	34.0	30.7	48.0
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	12.5	32.9	8.5	4.5	4.3	5.2	11.9	8.8	12.6	11.8	2.9	28.4	30.8	31.9	10.4
		Lone parent	4.2	8.2	5.7	4.1	1.3	1.3	4.6	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.0	5.5	8.4	8.1	3.2
		2 or more adults without children	30.2	19.4	26.0	29.5	38.8	37.8	26.3	34.6	27.5	32.9	31.7	26.1	20.6	19.0	31.7
		2 or more adults with children	53.1	39.5	59.8	61.9	55.5	55.8	57.2	54.3	56.9	52.4	63.4	40.0	40.2	40.9	54.7

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Sex/Age	Limitation	Household type	BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU	
55-64	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	29.3 :		19.2	16.0	8.2	5.7	22.9	10.7	19.8	15.8	7.6	38.7	54.4	47.0	16.6	
		Lone parent	3.8 :	3.6	3.0	0.0	2.3	3.3	2.4	3.1	0.8	4.2	2.4	6.2	5.1	2.8		
		2 or more adults without children	58.4 :	51.6	50.6	74.9	69.2	55.5	65.4	55.7	67.6	61.2	50.2	34.5	45.4	61.4		
		2 or more adults with children	8.5 :	25.6	30.4	16.8	22.7	18.3	21.5	21.4	15.8	27.0	8.7	4.9	2.4	19.2		
	Limited	Alone (without children)	18.6	49.5	18.3	11.3	6.8	3.4	17.1	13.1	12.6	16.4	5.1	37.5	37.3	40.6	14.9	
		Lone parent	9.2	3.6	3.3	6.7	4.0	1.7	3.7	0.5	4.1	3.2	0.6	2.2	6.6	4.4	2.7	
		2 or more adults without children	64.3	38.8	48.2	49.8	64.5	67.3	56.9	65.2	45.9	62.7	65.9	46.6	44.2	45.6	60.8	
		2 or more adults with children	7.9	8.1	30.2	32.1	24.7	27.6	22.3	21.2	37.5	17.7	28.4	13.6	11.9	9.4	21.6	
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	19.6	38.9	11.3	2.7	5.9	3.4	13.3	6.2	7.3	13.0	2.0	34.6	41.7	40.6	11.3	
		Lone parent	17.0	4.4	7.7	4.9	3.2	2.5	6.4	3.4	5.3	3.5	3.5	5.8	7.4	5.4	4.9	
		2 or more adults without children	56.2	42.1	31.0	40.1	46.5	41.8	38.6	43.6	32.2	44.4	37.7	40.2	34.1	35.7	41.8	
		2 or more adults with children	7.2	14.5	49.9	52.3	44.4	52.4	41.7	46.8	55.2	39.2	56.9	19.5	16.8	18.3	42.0	
Men 16-64	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	26.6 :		15.9	15.3	3.0	5.6	19.7	9.6	16.0	16.8	7.7	44.6	50.2	48.1	14.7	
		Lone parent	2.0 :	2.5	2.4	0.0	1.0	2.9	1.5	1.7	0.8	4.2	2.1	6.6	1.8	2.1		
		2 or more adults without children	38.5 :	51.2	49.0	63.0	55.7	47.1	55.2	45.3	52.2	51.6	34.3	26.3	29.4	50.7		
		2 or more adults with children	33.0 :	30.4	33.3	34.0	37.7	30.3	33.7	36.9	30.1	36.5	19.1	16.8	20.7	32.6		
	Limited	Alone (without children)	19.9	49.3	11.0	10.2	7.6	7.2	17.2	10.9	9.2	16.6	3.8	34.7	44.8	47.2	14.7	
		Lone parent	3.1	3.4	2.1	3.3	2.1	0.9	3.3	0.3	2.4	2.0	0.7	2.8	4.4	4.5	1.8	
		2 or more adults without children	40.4	26.2	38.6	41.7	47.0	50.0	40.2	48.0	36.9	49.9	49.1	35.4	29.3	28.2	44.4	
		2 or more adults with children	36.6	21.0	48.2	44.8	43.3	41.9	39.3	40.8	51.5	31.5	46.4	27.1	21.6	20.2	39.1	
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	14.0	39.7	10.6	3.9	5.7	4.9	12.6	8.4	10.9	12.4	2.7	33.1	39.7	40.4	11.3	
		Lone parent	4.5	3.9	3.9	2.9	1.7	1.3	3.9	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.8	3.3	5.7	3.9	2.7	
		2 or more adults without children	34.3	26.5	29.4	34.8	41.3	39.0	31.2	37.4	29.2	37.7	35.1	31.5	24.6	24.5	35.1	
		2 or more adults with children	47.1	29.9	56.1	58.4	51.4	54.7	52.3	52.2	57.3	48.2	60.4	32.0	29.9	31.2	51.0	
16-24	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	14.1 :	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	71.1	0.0	4.6		
		Lone parent	7.3 :	15.1	4.1	0.0	2.9	7.5	7.0	6.6	11.3	8.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	6.2		
		2 or more adults without children	19.1 :	10.7	16.2	32.6	38.8	31.6	22.3	9.9	41.1	17.6	42.2	4.4	79.3	28.5		
		2 or more adults with children	59.5 :	74.1	79.7	52.1	58.3	60.9	70.6	83.5	47.6	74.4	48.5	12.7	20.7	60.6		
	Limited	Alone (without children)	16.7	54.7	7.7	0.9	8.9	1.3	16.3	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	38.9	66.0	21.7	11.4	
		Lone parent	9.0	4.7	10.9	8.2	5.6	3.1	14.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	6.0	3.9	5.5	14.2	6.5	
		2 or more adults without children	18.4	17.3	18.5	24.1	21.4	29.9	13.2	18.4	35.1	33.4	42.1	22.2	8.4	29.3	21.0	
		2 or more adults with children	55.8	23.3	62.9	66.8	64.2	65.7	56.1	80.7	64.3	50.3	51.9	35.0	20.0	34.8	61.0	
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	3.1	43.6	7.3	0.2	5.8	1.8	11.0	2.9	4.9	6.5	0.6	34.2	48.7	51.6	8.5	
		Lone parent	9.6	8.7	6.4	4.6	5.2	3.7	8.3	5.1	4.0	3.4	5.0	8.2	11.4	5.0	6.3	
		2 or more adults without children	20.3	21.5	28.0	30.0	27.5	29.5	23.1	24.2	20.8	37.0	33.1	26.4	15.5	16.9	25.7	
		2 or more adults with children	67.0	26.2	58.4	65.1	61.5	64.9	57.6	67.8	70.2	53.1	61.4	31.2	24.3	26.5	59.6	

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Sex/Age	Limitation	Household type	BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU
25-54	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	30.1 :		17.7	16.3	2.8	5.4	19.9	10.6	15.0	19.3	8.1	52.4	46.4	54.3	15.1
		Lone parent	1.0 :		1.4	2.7	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	3.5	1.4	6.5	0.0	1.4
		2 or more adults without children	31.1 :		48.0	47.2	52.3	50.6	44.2	49.4	41.1	42.7	47.1	23.6	18.4	14.0	45.4
		2 or more adults with children	37.8 :		32.9	33.8	44.9	43.7	33.1	39.7	43.2	37.6	41.2	22.6	28.8	31.7	38.1
	Limited	Alone (without children)	22.2	50.2	11.0	9.6	9.4	9.4	18.5	12.4	9.1	21.7	5.4	34.2	46.7	56.6	16.2
		Lone parent	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	3.0	2.8	3.3	1.1
		2 or more adults without children	31.8	16.5	32.5	39.7	38.3	44.0	29.0	36.6	35.3	38.8	35.9	28.1	20.2	15.4	34.9
		2 or more adults with children	45.4	30.3	56.5	50.3	51.8	46.4	50.0	50.6	54.8	38.1	58.3	34.7	30.4	24.7	47.8
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	16.2	40.9	11.2	5.4	6.0	6.3	13.4	10.7	14.9	14.1	3.6	33.5	38.4	40.5	12.5
		Lone parent	1.0	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.2	4.3	2.9	1.0
		2 or more adults without children	32.3	18.1	29.0	32.6	41.1	39.2	28.0	36.3	28.5	34.0	33.5	26.2	18.9	18.4	33.2
		2 or more adults with children	50.6	38.1	59.1	61.2	52.5	54.2	56.9	52.3	55.6	51.5	62.5	39.1	38.4	38.2	53.2
55-64	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	21.8 :		17.2	17.0	2.1	6.9	22.6	9.3	22.0	15.9	8.2	32.5	51.3	40.7	15.5
		Lone parent	2.8 :		1.0	1.8	0.0	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.7	0.0	4.6	3.6	6.0	4.8	2.4
		2 or more adults without children	60.7 :		65.8	56.6	80.8	66.9	53.5	66.0	62.6	65.9	63.6	55.2	38.4	52.2	61.5
		2 or more adults with children	14.7 :		16.1	24.6	17.1	24.3	21.7	22.1	12.6	18.2	23.6	8.7	4.3	2.3	20.5
	Limited	Alone (without children)	15.5	47.4	12.2	12.8	4.9	4.6	15.5	10.4	13.1	8.7	2.3	34.7	36.9	37.8	13.2
		Lone parent	7.2	3.7	2.7	5.8	3.4	1.6	2.3	0.2	6.4	3.4	0.3	2.3	6.2	4.4	2.1
		2 or more adults without children	67.0	40.3	56.4	47.7	65.2	66.5	61.7	66.4	41.3	70.4	68.0	48.8	45.7	47.1	62.8
		2 or more adults with children	10.3	8.6	28.7	33.7	26.6	27.3	20.5	23.0	39.2	17.5	29.4	14.2	11.2	10.7	21.9
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	18.4	35.3	11.8	4.1	4.9	3.8	11.9	6.3	5.4	12.3	2.0	31.6	37.9	33.4	10.7
		Lone parent	12.1	4.1	8.0	4.9	2.7	2.1	5.8	2.9	5.7	3.6	2.7	5.2	5.6	5.6	4.1
		2 or more adults without children	58.7	47.1	31.1	41.5	49.1	44.7	42.5	45.8	35.6	46.4	40.2	45.6	40.1	43.8	44.9
		2 or more adults with children	10.8	13.5	49.1	49.5	43.3	49.5	39.8	45.0	53.3	37.8	55.2	17.6	16.4	17.2	40.3
Women 16-64	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	20.1 :		15.5	8.4	11.5	4.0	18.2	11.3	15.3	19.3	5.6	37.4	40.6	38.1	13.8
		Lone parent	10.9 :		9.6	9.3	1.2	4.4	7.6	3.7	5.4	4.8	4.5	10.0	13.3	15.4	5.8
		2 or more adults without children	38.2 :		37.4	36.1	61.3	51.8	43.7	54.5	37.2	53.6	48.0	34.5	26.9	26.6	48.3
		2 or more adults with children	30.8 :		37.5	46.1	26.0	39.7	30.5	30.6	42.2	22.3	42.0	18.1	19.2	19.9	32.0
	Limited	Alone (without children)	17.9	43.6	15.0	8.2	6.4	3.6	15.5	11.1	9.2	15.4	4.2	34.6	27.6	33.1	12.6
		Lone parent	10.5	12.1	7.6	10.9	4.9	2.8	6.9	2.6	4.0	6.3	3.5	7.5	14.6	12.1	5.4
		2 or more adults without children	38.0	26.6	33.7	37.4	52.7	49.7	38.8	49.8	36.0	45.8	47.6	34.2	32.8	31.6	44.4
		2 or more adults with children	33.5	17.8	43.7	43.4	36.1	43.9	38.8	36.4	50.8	32.4	44.8	23.6	25.0	23.2	37.6
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	10.0	32.2	8.5	2.3	4.5	3.4	12.1	6.1	8.3	10.9	2.0	29.6	34.3	33.2	9.4
		Lone parent	10.7	9.8	9.5	6.3	3.0	2.5	7.5	4.2	5.6	4.6	3.8	8.4	11.0	10.2	5.5
		2 or more adults without children	31.9	28.2	25.5	32.7	38.8	36.3	28.8	34.8	26.9	36.2	31.1	30.8	24.9	24.3	32.7
		2 or more adults with children	47.3	29.8	56.5	58.7	53.7	57.7	51.6	54.9	59.2	48.3	63.1	31.1	29.8	32.3	52.3

Men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Sex/Age	Limitation	Household type	BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU
16-24	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	6.6 :		0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	59.2	55.1	6.5
		Lone parent	8.5 :		7.0	13.9	0.0	14.2	27.7	13.7	29.6	0.0	27.7	6.2	22.2	26.2	17.2
		2 or more adults without children	18.4 :		30.5	6.3	0.0	23.2	24.1	10.4	35.0	90.9	19.2	46.3	11.6	14.4	21.2
		2 or more adults with children	66.5 :		62.6	79.8	86.3	62.7	39.9	75.9	35.4	9.1	53.1	21.3	7.0	4.3	55.2
	Limited	Alone (without children)	10.5	40.3	8.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	11.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	1.5	35.6	27.8	44.1	6.8
		Lone parent	20.3	12.3	9.4	28.1	13.2	5.5	10.8	2.1	13.6	23.2	1.6	6.4	20.6	14.2	9.2
		2 or more adults without children	14.5	24.5	13.8	17.0	27.9	36.2	20.1	23.2	3.7	34.0	25.3	29.5	24.4	19.5	25.2
		2 or more adults with children	54.8	22.9	67.9	54.9	54.2	58.3	57.8	74.6	70.2	42.8	71.5	28.6	27.3	22.2	58.8
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	3.6	40.4	8.9	0.5	6.1	2.0	12.2	2.5	1.0	8.7	1.2	33.6	47.7	42.0	8.9
		Lone parent	10.8	7.5	11.3	7.4	4.5	3.1	9.5	5.9	8.6	5.5	4.2	8.9	10.6	9.6	6.8
		2 or more adults without children	22.2	27.0	18.7	29.9	30.4	26.9	22.2	20.2	20.4	32.3	22.8	30.7	18.3	23.1	23.8
		2 or more adults with children	63.4	25.1	61.1	62.3	59.0	68.0	56.1	71.4	70.0	53.6	71.9	26.9	23.4	25.3	60.6
25-54	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	14.9 :		11.6	5.2	9.1	3.7	15.0	11.6	14.0	23.1	4.6	34.2	24.2	27.7	11.9
		Lone parent	14.0 :		14.4	11.9	2.7	5.0	8.7	4.3	5.5	7.4	2.7	15.8	18.4	20.4	7.0
		2 or more adults without children	32.2 :		33.5	34.7	54.3	39.8	34.3	47.2	27.1	39.6	39.9	26.0	24.6	19.9	39.7
		2 or more adults with children	38.8 :		40.4	48.2	33.9	51.5	42.0	36.9	53.5	29.9	52.8	23.9	32.8	31.9	41.5
	Limited	Alone (without children)	17.5	39.1	10.1	7.9	5.0	4.8	13.9	8.1	6.5	11.1	2.2	30.5	17.5	23.8	10.6
		Lone parent	9.0	17.3	10.8	11.3	3.9	3.2	8.1	4.6	3.4	7.4	5.8	11.9	21.0	18.1	6.7
		2 or more adults without children	30.8	19.9	27.5	29.6	46.4	37.9	30.6	37.4	31.9	38.4	36.2	26.7	24.1	22.9	34.5
		2 or more adults with children	42.7	23.7	51.6	51.2	44.7	54.1	47.5	50.0	58.3	43.1	55.8	30.9	37.3	35.2	48.2
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	8.7	24.0	6.0	3.7	2.7	4.0	10.4	6.8	10.1	9.5	2.2	22.9	22.0	22.0	8.2
		Lone parent	7.5	14.0	10.5	7.4	2.2	2.3	7.6	4.1	5.2	5.3	3.6	10.2	13.1	14.1	5.5
		2 or more adults without children	28.0	20.9	23.0	26.3	36.5	36.3	24.5	32.9	26.5	31.9	29.8	26.0	22.7	19.8	30.2
		2 or more adults with children	55.8	41.1	60.5	62.6	58.6	57.5	57.5	56.2	58.3	53.3	64.4	40.9	42.2	44.1	56.1
55-64	Strongly limited	Alone (without children)	35.2 :		20.6	14.7	13.3	4.8	23.2	11.9	18.1	15.8	7.2	44.0	56.8	52.5	17.5
		Lone parent	4.5 :		5.5	4.6	0.0	2.6	4.4	2.3	3.4	1.6	4.0	1.4	6.3	5.4	3.2
		2 or more adults without children	56.7 :		41.6	43.0	70.1	71.1	57.6	64.9	50.2	69.4	59.7	46.0	31.6	39.6	61.4
		2 or more adults with children	3.6 :		32.4	37.6	16.6	21.4	14.8	20.9	28.3	13.1	29.0	8.6	5.3	2.5	17.9
	Limited	Alone (without children)	21.3	51.2	21.5	10.1	8.2	2.7	18.4	15.0	12.3	22.7	6.9	39.7	37.5	42.4	16.1
		Lone parent	11.0	3.6	3.6	7.4	4.4	1.7	4.7	0.7	2.9	3.0	0.9	2.2	7.0	4.4	3.1
		2 or more adults without children	61.9	37.6	43.8	51.6	64.1	67.8	53.2	64.3	48.2	56.5	64.5	45.0	43.0	44.7	59.2
		2 or more adults with children	5.8	7.6	31.0	30.8	23.3	27.8	23.7	20.0	36.6	17.9	27.7	13.1	12.5	8.6	21.5
	Not limited	Alone (without children)	20.6	41.5	11.1	1.9	6.5	3.1	14.2	6.1	8.5	13.4	2.0	36.4	44.5	45.1	11.6
		Lone parent	21.3	4.6	7.6	4.9	3.6	2.7	6.8	3.8	5.0	3.4	3.9	6.1	8.7	5.3	5.5
		2 or more adults without children	54.0	38.7	31.0	39.3	44.8	40.0	36.2	42.2	30.0	43.2	36.1	36.8	29.8	30.6	39.8
		2 or more adults with children	4.1	15.2	50.3	53.9	45.1	54.2	42.9	48.0	56.5	40.0	57.9	20.6	17.1	19.0	43.1

Source: EU-SILC

Table 32 Proportion of men and women with income below the poverty line by degree of restriction and by broad age group, 2004

Sex/Limitation	Age	BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU
Men&Women																
Strongly limited	16-64	14.3 :		29.1	38.5	15.1	19.5	19.8	15.3	14.8	19.6	26.3	3.7	9.0	9.4	17.5
	16-24	11.1 :		0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	13.1	18.4	3.1	20.6	19.7	13.4	18.1	25.8	14.1
	25-54	14.7 :		32.3	36.7	20.4	18.3	20.1	14.9	15.7	22.1	29.4	2.8	8.9	10.7	17.7
	55-64	13.8 :		26.1	48.8	8.2	22.3	19.9	15.8	13.6	15.6	21.8	4.5	8.3	0.0	17.3
Limited	16-64	12.1	5.6	19.2	25.9	12.8	16.0	15.3	18.1	13.7	10.7	18.4	3.9	8.1	6.9	15.3
	16-24	19.6	46.5	14.9	21.5	13.4	8.1	12.8	27.4	24.9	5.1	23.9	15.6	28.4	15.7	17.4
	25-54	11.5	3.1	18.4	20.6	13.0	16.3	15.5	18.0	14.7	11.5	17.3	3.2	9.2	7.0	15.3
	55-64	12.5	0.0	21.3	38.1	12.2	16.8	15.1	17.5	8.1	9.8	19.8	3.9	1.9	3.2	15.0
Not limited	16-64	7.6	4.9	12.3	9.7	10.1	12.8	8.6	11.8	9.1	9.0	10.8	3.6	9.2	9.5	10.3
	16-24	11.4	26.4	10.4	8.5	15.1	15.1	16.4	15.8	10.7	10.2	15.1	15.0	38.5	38.0	16.2
	25-54	6.5	3.4	13.1	9.3	9.5	12.5	7.5	12.3	9.9	9.1	10.3	2.5	5.8	5.9	9.8
	55-64	10.6	2.3	9.4	13.3	9.9	11.7	8.8	8.4	3.4	6.9	9.3	2.2	2.8	1.3	8.7
Men																
Strongly limited	16-64	12.6 :		30.1	44.6	18.8	21.8	22.1	17.1	13.9	16.4	31.1	5.9	14.0	13.2	19.6
	16-24	0.0 :		0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	18.0	29.0	2.5	0.0	22.8	19.7	52.1	0.0	19.5
	25-54	13.7 :		31.0	49.9	23.7	20.8	20.9	15.1	14.3	17.9	39.7	3.4	13.4	16.8	19.3
	55-64	11.8 :		29.8	45.9	12.9	23.6	24.4	19.1	14.0	15.5	17.6	17.7	11.6	0.0	20.0
Limited	16-64	12.9	5.4	20.5	30.0	13.0	16.3	18.6	20.8	14.4	7.6	17.8	3.5	10.0	4.9	17.0
	16-24	13.0	34.0	5.6	20.3	36.4	4.6	17.2	25.6	8.9	5.4	23.5	6.8	25.1	6.7	17.5
	25-54	12.7	2.2	19.3	23.8	10.5	16.8	17.5	20.3	17.0	8.7	16.3	2.9	11.0	5.0	16.3
	55-64	13.3	0.0	26.2	42.9	15.3	17.5	21.1	21.1	6.1	5.8	19.6	5.2	4.3	3.5	17.9
Not limited	16-64	7.2	4.6	11.0	8.2	10.0	11.7	7.6	12.9	9.1	8.3	10.0	3.7	8.9	8.9	9.9
	16-24	10.5	24.4	10.2	8.3	16.2	14.1	12.2	17.2	14.9	7.5	12.8	15.9	38.3	34.6	15.0
	25-54	6.2	2.9	11.4	7.4	9.1	11.4	6.9	13.2	9.4	9.2	9.7	2.6	5.5	5.7	9.5
	55-64	10.0	2.6	9.7	12.2	10.6	11.1	7.6	9.9	3.5	4.7	9.0	1.0	3.2	0.0	8.6
Women																
Strongly limited	16-64	15.8 :		28.2	31.9	10.4	16.9	17.1	12.9	15.9	23.5	22.5	1.9	5.5	5.9	15.2
	16-24	18.9 :		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	37.0	15.2	5.1	0.0	39.1	4.2
	25-54	15.6 :		33.7	26.3	16.3	15.8	19.2	14.5	17.6	26.8	21.2	2.3	5.8	4.8	16.3
	55-64	15.9 :		23.1	54.3	2.5	20.7	14.0	11.2	13.2	15.9	25.1	0.8	5.7	0.0	14.1
Limited	16-64	11.4	5.9	18.2	22.7	12.6	15.7	12.4	15.5	13.1	13.9	18.8	4.2	6.6	8.2	13.8
	16-24	26.0	75.8	25.5	22.9	0.0	11.3	8.0	30.3	43.4	4.4	24.3	24.0	32.0	22.4	18.2
	25-54	10.4	3.7	17.7	18.5	15.6	15.9	13.8	15.9	12.8	14.4	18.0	3.4	7.7	8.3	14.4
	55-64	11.6	0.0	18.5	33.3	8.7	16.2	9.8	14.1	9.1	13.9	19.9	3.2	0.0	3.1	12.4
Not limited	16-64	8.0	5.2	13.4	11.2	10.2	14.0	9.6	10.6	9.1	9.6	11.7	3.5	9.6	10.2	10.6
	16-24	12.4	29.3	10.6	8.7	13.9	16.3	21.1	14.0	5.2	13.1	18.2	14.0	38.7	42.2	17.7
	25-54	6.8	4.0	14.5	11.1	9.9	13.8	8.0	11.2	10.5	9.1	11.0	2.4	6.2	6.2	10.0
	55-64	11.3	2.0	9.2	14.3	8.7	12.5	9.8	6.6	3.3	8.8	9.6	3.3	2.4	2.6	8.7

Source: EU-SILC

Table 33 Equivalised mean income after benefits of men and women by degree of restriction and broad age group, 2004

Sex/Limitation	Age	<i>Disposable income as % of income of not limited</i>															
		BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU	
Men&Women																	
Strongly limited	16-64	81.0 :		63.3	64.9	75.7	86.6	82.3	91.1	89.6	85.5	78.2	99.6	84.9	111.1	82.8	
	16-24	91.6 :		88.9	73.4	134.6	108.2	88.8	87.1	81.8	83.7	95.2	115.8	94.6	120.3	91.2	
	25-54	80.9 :		65.3	66.1	69.9	85.2	80.9	89.4	90.8	83.3	74.1	101.8	82.0	114.5	81.4	
	55-64	78.4 :		59.0	58.8	76.6	82.7	73.9	85.8	78.8	80.1	70.0	78.2	75.6	80.8	75.2	
Limited	16-64	88.9	91.8	80.5	77.5	93.9	91.0	91.7	88.4	90.8	94.0	87.1	101.8	93.3	96.1	90.5	
	16-24	84.4	83.8	90.0	88.8	106.5	101.4	101.8	85.5	83.1	103.7	93.4	110.6	108.4	114.9	96.2	
	25-54	88.9	91.9	80.9	79.2	92.9	91.6	87.0	91.5	91.3	94.3	84.0	102.3	88.0	93.7	89.7	
	55-64	87.6	90.9	79.4	68.8	89.3	82.9	88.6	78.5	84.6	83.9	78.0	85.8	88.7	85.9	84.0	
Men																	
Strongly limited	16-64	80.8 :		62.5	60.3	71.0	86.1	75.9	89.5	87.7	86.3	78.5	94.7	80.5	120.3	80.1	
	16-24	98.1 :		55.7	66.2	135.5	102.6	85.8	95.0	79.4	100.1	105.5	96.5	62.4	180.8	91.6	
	25-54	80.6 :		68.3	58.2	68.5	83.8	78.7	86.2	90.8	88.1	66.3	99.1	77.1	126.0	79.5	
	55-64	77.1 :		54.1	60.6	67.5	84.1	62.0	86.4	71.8	72.0	82.8	63.8	74.2	69.7	72.6	
Limited	16-64	86.8	90.8	82.4	75.6	93.9	90.7	85.9	87.4	89.6	92.2	87.7	106.4	91.2	96.6	88.2	
	16-24	89.4	83.2	94.2	88.6	75.7	102.8	96.6	85.7	93.5	97.4	90.7	109.0	104.3	116.3	93.8	
	25-54	87.0	91.5	84.2	79.9	95.0	91.3	85.1	93.0	92.8	91.3	86.2	107.8	85.8	95.1	89.4	
	55-64	83.6	92.5	78.0	63.5	88.4	82.2	76.1	75.2	72.5	82.3	77.5	86.5	89.8	84.5	79.2	
Women																	
Strongly limited	16-64	81.5 :		64.0	69.8	81.5	87.3	89.9	93.4	91.9	84.0	77.8	104.3	88.2	103.1	86.2	
	16-24	87.5 :		110.7	88.8	98.2	116.9	92.3	75.1	88.7	70.7	81.1	142.2	114.8	89.5	89.8	
	25-54	81.4 :		61.6	72.6	71.7	86.9	83.1	93.5	90.6	77.7	80.2	104.8	85.5	103.3	83.5	
	55-64	80.2 :		62.9	55.0	86.0	81.6	89.4	85.4	86.6	90.1	59.6	87.7	76.3	91.5	80.0	
Limited	16-64	91.1	93.0	79.4	79.3	93.7	91.8	97.0	89.0	92.0	95.9	86.4	99.0	95.0	96.9	92.8	
	16-24	79.4	82.3	85.1	89.0	127.1	100.6	108.0	85.6	71.6	114.1	95.8	112.8	112.9	115.0	99.2	
	25-54	90.9	92.6	78.3	79.2	90.7	92.5	88.9	90.0	90.2	97.4	82.3	98.3	89.9	93.9	90.1	
	55-64	92.3	90.3	80.3	74.1	89.3	84.9	99.9	80.7	93.0	84.6	77.0	88.4	87.7	89.3	89.7	

Source: EU-SILC

Table 34 Equivalised mean income before benefits of men and women by degree of restriction and broad age group, 2004

Sex/Limitation	Age	Disposable income as % of income of not limited														
		BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU
Men&Women																
Strongly limited	16-64	57.8 :		46.4	41.9	50.5	65.9	51.0	63.5	74.1	61.2	58.0	91.3	42.1	98.3	56.5
	16-24	84.9 :		77.8	58.9	148.7	96.7	89.8	63.7	86.4	81.5	78.2	124.0	51.1	124.0	81.7
	25-54	61.5 :		52.9	47.0	56.6	70.6	56.5	70.3	81.5	66.2	57.2	94.2	43.2	102.6	61.8
	55-64	49.4 :		38.0	28.6	46.8	55.6	41.9	68.6	62.3	62.8	61.9	67.4	34.8	64.0	49.0
Limited	16-64	78.0	89.0	72.5	62.8	86.1	82.5	73.4	72.6	83.3	80.4	74.0	100.8	78.0	86.5	76.6
	16-24	76.1	74.8	88.5	81.2	98.9	101.9	103.6	80.1	85.6	103.0	96.6	121.3	94.8	103.6	94.2
	25-54	82.8	87.6	77.4	67.1	92.1	87.2	79.1	86.5	86.9	89.5	79.0	102.4	75.4	85.5	83.7
	55-64	66.7	95.3	66.9	49.9	78.7	68.3	61.7	60.8	75.9	67.0	63.5	80.0	72.8	74.3	66.8
Men																
Strongly limited	16-64	55.4 :		45.5	31.9	53.2	60.7	42.8	59.2	73.8	61.7	52.5	87.5	35.4	106.0	51.7
	16-24	97.4 :		36.6	50.8	148.7	86.5	82.4	65.1	84.5	96.8	80.2	93.6	15.4	190.1	78.4
	25-54	59.3 :		54.8	34.1	55.0	63.5	47.5	63.3	81.2	70.0	43.9	92.1	36.5	113.1	55.4
	55-64	43.8 :		31.8	26.1	52.0	54.7	33.5	65.4	54.6	50.4	68.2	54.7	30.4	51.1	46.2
Limited	16-64	76.7	87.5	76.0	59.4	86.9	80.8	68.3	72.0	83.4	77.8	73.0	105.5	74.8	89.8	74.4
	16-24	77.9	72.8	92.0	79.8	71.4	101.4	99.0	78.4	98.1	95.6	94.1	121.9	98.3	115.3	91.3
	25-54	80.3	87.4	80.7	64.8	95.9	85.4	76.3	86.3	88.5	84.4	78.8	107.3	68.3	87.5	82.2
	55-64	69.9	94.5	66.4	45.6	70.0	64.7	48.6	58.4	55.5	63.3	59.9	80.8	76.6	78.1	62.0
Women																
Strongly limited	16-64	60.4 :		47.4	53.2	47.5	71.8	61.1	69.3	74.1	59.6	62.4	95.6	47.2	91.7	62.3
	16-24	76.4 :		105.3	77.9	113.3	113.2	103.4	62.1	92.9	69.3	75.4	166.3	74.8	90.4	87.4
	25-54	63.8 :		50.5	57.7	58.9	77.9	66.5	79.0	81.4	61.8	67.7	96.6	47.9	92.4	68.7
	55-64	56.9 :		43.6	32.8	40.8	58.0	53.4	72.9	73.8	78.3	57.5	79.1	38.5	77.5	53.2
Limited	16-64	79.6	90.9	70.4	65.9	85.2	84.7	78.4	72.8	83.9	83.0	74.7	98.3	81.0	86.0	78.9
	16-24	74.4	76.1	84.2	83.0	117.7	103.1	109.5	82.9	72.1	114.6	98.8	121.4	90.1	95.9	97.8
	25-54	85.5	88.2	75.0	69.1	88.2	89.5	81.8	86.1	85.9	94.6	79.1	98.9	81.5	85.4	85.1
	55-64	62.9	97.2	68.5	54.2	94.5	75.0	76.1	63.7	97.7	68.3	67.3	84.2	70.3	76.1	73.8

Source: EU-SILC

Table 35 Proportion of the gap in income before benefits which benefits succeed in closing, 2004

Sex/Age	Limitation	BE	DK	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	LU	AT	PT	FI	SE	NO	EU
Total 16-64	Strongly limited	55.1	:	31.4	39.5	50.9	60.6	63.9	75.5	59.7	62.6	48.1	95.2	74.0	a	60.4
	Limited	49.3	25.5	28.8	39.4	55.8	48.5	68.8	57.8	45.0	69.6	50.5	a	69.4	70.9	59.2
Men 16-64	Strongly limited	57.0	:	31.1	41.7	38.0	64.7	57.9	74.2	52.9	64.3	54.8	57.8	69.9	a	58.9
	Limited	43.5	26.7	26.6	39.9	53.3	51.7	55.5	55.0	37.4	64.9	54.5	a	65.2	66.8	53.7
Women 16-64	Strongly limited	53.2	:	31.6	35.6	64.7	55.0	74.0	78.5	68.5	60.5	41.0	197.3	77.6	137.0	63.4
	Limited	56.4	23.4	30.4	39.2	57.2	46.5	86.2	59.6	50.0	75.8	46.4	42.5	73.7	77.7	66.0

a Relative income before benefits already above income of those not restricted

Source: EU-SILC

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ANNEX 1 > PART 1: MEN OF WORKING AGE WITH DISABILITIES – PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY AND RESTRICTIONS

Table A.1: Probability of reporting a disability (Age 25-64)

Dependent variable: Presence of a disability (=1)
 - Activity limitation (Moderate or severe) (SILC)
 - Work restriction (LFS)

Number of observ.	330.238	46.795	79.812	68.825
Wald	10.823,19	4.053,72	5.583,700	3.645,66
Pseudo R ²	0,088	0,147	0,118	0,075

Variables	Coef.	Std. Err.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Coef.	Std. Err.
	LFS				SILC			
	Probit				Probit		Endogenous-Probit (1)	
	All		Persons with a LSHPBDI		All		All	
SEX	0,072	0,011**	0,070	0,021**	0,047	0,016**	0,102	0,021**
AGE	0,028	0,001**	0,013	0,001**	0,026	0,001**	0,023	0,001**
Education (1,2,3)					-0,065	0,001**	-0,044	0,008**
Educ Low								
Educ Medium	-0,168	0,013**	-0,151	0,024**				
Educ High	-0,276	0,019**	-0,199	0,037**				
RR	0,006	0,000**	-0,003	0,001**				
Relative Income					-0,093	0,01**	-0,072	0,029*
Local born	Base				Base			
EU Country	0,040	0,037 ^{ns}	0,137	0,066*	-0,048	0,039 ^{ns}	-0,090	0,036*
Non EU	0,007	0,025 ^{ns}	0,092	0,047 ^{ns}	0,084	0,031**	-0,022	0,029 ^{ns}
Married	Base				Base			
Never Married	0,175	0,014**	0,071	0,027**	0,106	0,020**	0,044	0,019*
Separated					0,206	0,055**	-0,028	0,049 ^{ns}
Widowed					0,086	0,029 ^{ns}	0,015	0,047 ^{ns}
Divorced					0,157	0,030**	0,141	0,031**
Managers	-0,086	0,025**	-0,001	0,046 ^{ns}	-0,065	0,035 ^{ns}	-0,019	0,033 ^{ns}
Professionals	-0,090	0,025**	-0,048	0,048 ^{ns}	0,024	0,033 ^{ns}	-0,037	0,034 ^{ns}
Technicians	-0,016	0,022 ^{ns}	-0,002	0,040 ^{ns}	-0,023	0,030 ^{ns}	-0,040	0,027 ^{ns}
Clerks	Base				Base			
Service Worker	0,081	0,021**	0,105	0,040**	0,083	0,027**	0,066	0,027*
Skilled Agric Fish	0,313	0,025**	0,396	0,051**	0,094	0,036**	0,128	0,039**
Craft	0,205	0,021**	0,183	0,040**	0,121	0,029**	0,087	0,028**
Operators	0,151	0,022**	0,067	0,042 ^{ns}	0,147	0,033**	0,088	0,031**
Elementary	0,310	0,021**	0,285	0,040**	0,115	0,029**	0,120	0,030**
Min Incap Level					-0,002	0,001**	-0,003	0,001**
Degree Urbanisat	-0,019	0,006**	-0,028	0,012*				
Constant	-3,141	0,042**	-0,810	0,098	-1,786	0,054**	-1,715	0,054**
Dummies for countries	+		+		+		+	
Diabetes	Base							
Arms			1,087	0,059**				
Legs			0,962	0,054**				

Back_Neck			0,964	0,051**				
Seeing			0,140	0,063*				
Hearing			0,208	0,080**				
Speech			0,764	0,160**				
Skin			0,132	0,069 ^{ns}				
Chest_Breath			0,401	0,057**				
Heart_Blood			0,296	0,052**				
Stomach_Liver			0,329	0,060**				
Epilepsy			0,445	0,115**				
Mental_Nervous			1,002	0,061**				
Other progr illness			0,914	0,077**				
Other LSHP			0,584	0,056**				

(1): Takes into account the endogeneity of Relative Income. The explanatory variables for relative income are activity limitations, sex, Age, Experience, Experience squared, Education (1,2,3), Economic status, establishment size, sector of activity, occupations, and dummies for countries. *cdsimeq*. The coefficient of Activity limitations is not significant in this equation.

*: Significant at 5%; **: significant at 1%.

LSHPBDI: Longstanding health problem or disability (LFS)

Description of variables

The exogenous or, independent, variables are:

Sex: indicated by a dummy variable – Women=1 and Men=0

Age: is expressed in years or as the mean of a 5 years age group

Marital status: The categories are Never married, Married, Separated, Widowed, Divorced but in certain cases grouped.

Origin: The categories are: Local born: same country as country of residence; EU Country: Any European union country except country of residence. However, for LFS it refers to EU 15. Non EU: Any other country

Education: a dummy variable for each level of education. The estimated coefficient measures the effect of passing from base category to the specified higher level. Each level is represented by a binary variable (1/0). In certain cases, we use a continuous numerical variable taking the values 1, 2, 3 according to the highest level attained.

Occupation: The surveys report Managers, Professionals, Technicians, Clerks (Base = 0), Service workers, Skilled agricultural and fishery, Crafts, Operators and Elementary.

Sectors: 12 sectors (1: Agriculture & Fishing, 2: Mining, Manufacturing & Supplies, 3: Construction, 4: Wholesale & Retail, 5: Hotels & restaurants, 6: Transport & Communications, 7: Financial, 8: Real estate, 9: Public administration, 10: Education, 11: Health, 12: Other community, etc.

In order to take account of specific national features, dummy variables are included to denote countries, with Austria taken as the basis for comparison. The choice of a base country, it should be emphasised, has no impact on the results. However, it means that the coefficients have to be interpreted as differences as compared with the reference country. The results for Austria are complete and close to the average values.

By introducing a dummy variable for each country, it is assumed that differences in the prevalence of reported disability across countries, given the value of the exogenous variables (the age composition, the education level and so on), are reflected in a shift of the probability. Other hypotheses have been used without significant changes of the results.

Endogeneity

The simultaneous system presents itself as follows:

$$Y = a.X + b.Z \text{ and}$$

$X = c.Y + r.W$ Where: Y=disability, X=relative income or employment, Z and W are exogenous variables.

We have used two methods provided by STATA in order to tackle the endogeneity problem:

1) The first (cdsimeq) implements the two-stage estimation method described in Maddala (1983) for simultaneous equations models in which one of the endogenous variables is continuous and the other endogenous variable is dichotomous.

2) The second method uses the multivariate probit (mvprobit) method to solve the endogeneity problem. It estimates a 2-equation probit model, by the method of simulated maximum likelihood.

Table A.2: Activity limitations and relative income

Two-stage estimation method for simultaneous equations models in which one of the endogenous variables is continuous and the other endogenous variable is dichotomous⁴⁵.

Observations	39 762	39 762
Adj. R ²	0,24	
Pseudo R ²		0,046
	F = 327	LR χ^2 (chi2) = 1 457

Relative Income (OLS)			Activity limitations = 1 (Probit)		
Activ Limit	0,168	Ns	Reative Income	-0,088	**
SEX	-0,417	**	SEX	0,090	**
Age	0,009	**	Age	0,021	**
Experience	0,046	**	Education (levels)	-0,035	**
Experience2	-0,001		Local born	Base	
		**	Eu country	-0,083	*
Education (levels)	0,147	**	Non Eu	0,010	Ns
Works part time	-0,408	**	Managers	0,004	Ns
unemployed	-0,453	**	Profession	-0,004	Ns
Student trainee	-0,554	**	Technicians	-0,008	Ns
retired	0,246	Ns	Service Worker	0,102	**
Perman disabled	-0,854	*	Skilled Agr Fish	0,138	**
Other inactive	-0,646	*	Craft	0,137	**
Size less 11 workers	-0,265	*	Operators	0,121	**
Size 11to19	-0,061	*	Elementary	0,115	**
Size 20 to 49	Base		Married	Base	
Size 50 plus	0,077	**	Never married	-0,002	Ns
Size more10	-0,064	Ns	separated	-0,032	Ns
sector2	0,079	**	widowed	0,026	Ns
sector3	0,075	*	divorced	0,123	**
sector4	-0,032	Ns	ee	0,182	**
sector5	-0,089	**	es	-0,122	**
sector6	0,198	**	fr	-0,134	**
sector7	0,417	**	gr	-0,235	**
sector8	0,080	**	Min Incap Level	-0,003	**
sector9	0,079	**	_cons	-1,645	**
sector10	-0,216	**			
sector11	0,095	**			
Managers	0,520	**			
Professionals	0,706	**			
Technicians	0,165	**			
Clerks	base				
Service Worker	-0,061	*			
Skilled Agric Fish	-0,369	**			
Craft	-0,169	**			
Operators	-0,160	**			
Elementary	-0,246	**			
ee	-0,081	*			
es	0,273	**			
fr	0,047	Ns			
gr	0,370	*			
_cons	0,430	*			

⁴⁵ STATA : cdsimeq

Interpreting the results of the logistic regressions

The analysis in the text employs econometric techniques, specifically probit and logistic regression, to explore the relationship between the probability to report a disability and a certain number of explanatory factors. The purpose here is to give a summary description of the method used and how to interpret the results. The estimated logistic equation can be written as:

$$p = \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta X)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta X)}$$

Equation 1

p = probability to report a disability {longstanding health problem or disability (LFS), or an activity limitation (SILC)}

\exp = exponential (which consequently gives $e^{(\alpha + \beta x)}$)

X := the exogenous factors or variables (sex, age, education, etc) which can affect the reporting of a disability.

Equation (1) can be rewritten as:

$$\text{Log}(p/q) = \alpha + \beta X$$

Equation 2

where: p = probability of having a disability

$q = 1 - p$ probability of not having a disability

$p/q =$ odds or probability of having a disability relative to the probability of not having one

The estimated coefficients (α and β) summarise the relationship between the independent variables (sex, age, education, etc.) and the dependent variable (the probability to report a disability). As the odds is expressed in logarithmic terms (equation 2), the estimates indicate the proportionate change in the odds (probability of a longstanding health problem or disability being reported relative to non reporting a health problem or disability) as a result of a change in sex, age or education, with the other independent variables held constant. A change in the sex variable means passing from a man to a woman. A change in the country variable means passing from the base country (Austria) to another one.

The sign of the coefficients indicate the direction of the effect of the change in the independent variable concerned on the proportion reporting a disability. It should be emphasised that the coefficients do not measure the percentage increase in this proportion, which requires further manipulation, and that the extent of the change in the probability of reporting a disability with respect to that in an independent variable (such as age) is not constant, since the logistic relationship is nonlinear. The change, therefore, depends on the initial value of the variable in question.

The results can also be interpreted in terms of probabilities or odds ($p/(1-p)$) – which can be termed the ‘log odds ratio’, or how frequently something happens, in this case reporting a disability, relative to how frequently it does not happen (not reporting a disability). The coefficients of the independent variables indicate how the odds change when the variable in question (sex, age, education, etc.) changes.

How to read the results:

- a) Number of observations: Number of observations that were used in the regression.
- b) Wald chi2: A high value means that the null hypothesis (no effect of independent variables) can be rejected. The model is statistically significant.
- c) Pseudo R2: It does not mean what R-square means in OLS regression (the proportion of variance explained). Interpret this with caution.
- d) Significance level: It concerns the null hypothesis that the coefficient (parameter) is 0. “1%” and “5%”: Coefficients statistically significant at 1% and 5% respectively. “ns”: non significant at 5%.

Table A.3: Logistic regression

Dependent variable: Presence of a disability (=1)
 - Longstanding health problem or disability (LFS)
 - Activity limitation (Moderate or severe) (SILC)

Number of	Obs	=	77.987		186.177
Wald	chi2(20)	=	416,520	chi2(16)	13.201,260
Pseudo	R2	=	0,115		0,143

Variables	Coef.	Std. Err.		Coef.	Std. Err.	signif. Level
	LFS			SILC		
SEX	-0,077	0,106 ^{ns}		0,148	0,017**	
AGE	0,050	0,004**		0,044	0,001**	
Educ Low	base for comparison			base for comparison		
Educ Medium	-0,390	0,123**		-0,415	0,021**	
Educ High	-0,773	0,129**		-0,816	0,028**	
RR	0,011	0,003**		0,017	0,000**	
Constant	-4,676	0,250**		-4,037	0,043**	
Dummies for countries						
	+			+		

ANNEX 2 > PART 5: ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT**A. LFS****Table A.4 : Participation in the labour market (=1) (Probit). All aged 25-64.**

Number of obs	276 792	289 784	277 035	289 707	285 477	299 031
Wald chi2	28385	32 055	30 390	32 034	32 433	33 207
Pseudo R2	0,282	0,183	0,339	0,194	0,309	0,187

	Formulation 1		Formulation 2		Formulation 3	
	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
	Coef.	Coef.	Coef.	Coef.	Coef.	Coef.
age	0,342 **	0,208 **	0,359 **	0,208 **	0,336 **	0,204 **
age2	-0,004 **	-0,003 **	-0,005 **	-0,003 **	-0,004 **	-0,003 **
Educ-Low	Base					
Educ_Medium	0,204	0,475 **	0,138 **	0,459 **	0,186 **	0,473 **
Educ_High	0,408 **	0,849 **	0,306 **	0,820 **	0,389 **	0,849 **
Assistance need	-1,449 **	-0,847 **				
Restricted Kind			-0,415 **	-0,240 **		
Restricted Amount			-0,565 **	-0,178 **		
Restricted Mobility			-0,829 **	-0,563 **		
No longstanding health problem or disability					Base	
Arms					-0,707 **	-0,299 **
Legs_Feet					-0,896 **	-0,412 **
Back_Neck					-0,692 **	-0,248 **
Seeing					-0,593 **	-0,146 **
Hearing					-0,364 **	-0,154 *
Speech					-1,249 **	-0,319 *
Skin					-0,211 **	0,003 ns
Chest					-0,746 **	-0,355 **
Heart					-0,877 **	-0,375 **
Stomach					-0,796 **	-0,428 **
Diabetes					-0,650 **	-0,471 **
Epilepsy					-1,498 **	-0,994 **
Mental					-1,886 **	-0,850 **
Other Progressive					-1,446 **	-0,784 **
Other LSHP					-1,182 **	-0,417 **
Country	+(21)	+(21)	+(21)	+(21)	+(21)	+(21)
Constant	-5,104 **	-3,495 **	-5,347 **	-3,481 **	-4,881 **	-3,398 **

Note: 21 countries are covered and 20 dummies included. Austria is the base.

** : Significant at 1%; * : significant at 5%; ns: non significant

B. SILC**Table A.5: Participation in the labour market (=1); Probit, Persons aged 25-64.**

	MEN			WOMEN		
	No activity limitation	People with an activity limitation		No activity limitation	People with an activity limitation	
	No constant	No constant	With constant	No constant	No constant	With constant
Observations	23.137	3.841	4.182	20.818	4.018	4.408
Pseudo R2			0,31			0,27
Wald	6.337,1	13.14,5	804,1	6.611,4	997,3	767,2
Age	0,268 **	0,170 **	0,164 **	0,175 **	0,139 **	0,136 **
Age ²	-0,004 **	-0,003 **	-0,003 **	-0,003 **	-0,002 **	-0,002 **
Educ_Low	Base					
Educ_Medium	0,173 **	0,193 *	0,187 *	0,212 **	0,032 ns	0,019 ns
Educ_High	0,391 **	0,345 **	0,333 **	0,525 **	0,358 **	0,340 **
Experience	0,016 **	0,050 **	0,051 **	0,127 **	0,070 **	0,071 **
Experience ²				-0,002 **	-0,001 *	-0,001 *
Clerks	Base					
Manag_Scient	0,340 **	0,133 ns	0,124 ns	0,127 **	0,205 *	0,200 ns
Service Worker	0,094 ns	-0,112 ns	-0,110 ns	-0,196 **	0,152 ns	0,146 ns
Low Manual	0,547 **	0,208 ns	0,192 ns	0,032 ns	0,160 ns	0,150 ns
Skilled Manual	0,214 **	-0,048 ns	-0,063 ns	-0,391 **	-0,136 ns	-0,151 ns
Married	Base					
Never Marr	0,069 ns	0,562 **	0,559 **	0,213 **	0,470 **	0,465 **
Separated	-0,129 ns	-0,474 ns	-0,478 ns	0,141 ns	0,433 ns	0,430 ns
Widowed	-0,119 ns	0,341 ns	0,362 ns	0,363 ns	0,078 ns	0,083 ns
Divorced	-0,050 ns	0,192 ns	0,201 ns	0,114 ns	-0,040 ns	-0,050 ns
Local born	Base					
EU Country	-0,234 ns	0,020 ns	0,052 ns	-0,067 ns	-0,281 ns	-0,218 ns
Non EU	-0,067 ns	0,045 ns	0,030 ns	-0,219 **	0,245 ns	0,218 ns
Ln_hh_n_Winc	-0,026 **	-0,003 ns	-0,002 ns	-0,005 ns	0,015 ns	0,016 ns
LntotWaPar~r	0,016 ns	-0,024 ns	-0,021 ns	-0,043 **	-0,040 *	-0,030 *
Child present	0,184 **	0,020 ns	0,018 ns	-0,490 **	-0,166 *	-0,174 *
RR	-0,021 **	-0,006 ns		-0,013 **	-0,007 ns	
AT	Base					
BE	-2,789 **	-2,155 **	-1,668 **	-2,034 **	-2,120 **	-1,600 **
ES	-1,238 **	-1,556 **	-0,977 **	-1,751 **	-1,732 **	-1,051 **
FR	-1,254 **	-1,624 **	-1,164 **	-1,309 **	-1,470 **	-0,921 **
GR	-1,860 **	-1,428 **	-0,728 **	-1,820 **	-1,798 **	-0,981 **
IT	-2,805 **	-1,854 *	-0,990 **	-2,424 **	-2,207 **	-1,203 **
PT	-0,805 **	-1,157 **	-0,704 **	-1,090 **	-1,404 **	-0,863 **
Constant			-0,742 ns			-0,951 ns

** : Significant at 1%; * : significant at 5%; ns: non significant
Ln_hh_n_Winc: Logarithm of household net income from wealth.
LntotWaPar~r: Logarithm of partner's wage.
RR: Replacement rate (OECD indicator)

DEGREE OF RESTRICTION

*Ordered logistic*⁴⁶

Ordered logistic regression equations have been used to estimate the thresholds (or cut points).

$y_i^* = \alpha_i + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i$ Where: y^* =the latent variable; x =:the independent variables;
 "i":=observation i ;and ε_i =:the random error

For example, for the LFS the latent variable may take 4 values (according to the degree of restriction):

$$\begin{aligned} y_i = 1 & \quad \text{if} \quad y_i^* < \tau_1 & \quad (\tau_1 : \text{first threshold; etc.}) \\ y_i = 2 & \quad \text{if} \quad \tau_1 < y_i^* < \tau_2 \\ y_i = 3 & \quad \text{if} \quad \tau_2 < y_i^* < \tau_3 \\ y_i = 4 & \quad \text{if} \quad \tau_3 < y_i^* \end{aligned}$$

In the SILC, the latent variable takes the values 0 (No activity limitations), 1 (Moderate), and 2 (Severe). The ordered logit model provides two cut points: cut1 and cut2.

The interpretation of this model is:

$$\Pr(y=0) = \Pr(X\beta + \varepsilon < \text{cut1}) = \Pr(\varepsilon < \text{cut1} - X\beta) = F(\text{cut1} - X\beta)$$

$$\Pr(y=1) = \Pr(\text{cut1} < X\beta + \varepsilon < \text{cut2}) = \Pr(\text{cut1} - X\beta < \varepsilon < \text{cut2} - X\beta) = F(\text{cut2} - X\beta) - F(\text{cut1} - X\beta)$$

$$\Pr(y=2) = \Pr(\text{cut2} < X\beta + \varepsilon) = \Pr(\varepsilon > \text{cut2} - X\beta) = 1 - F(\text{cut2} - X\beta)$$

where $F()$ represents the cumulative distribution.

For the ordered logit model, the probability of observing $y=0$ can be written as: $\Pr(y=0) = 1 / (1 + \exp(-\text{Cut1} + X\beta))$. Consequently, the higher the cut point 1, the higher the probability of "No".

Stereotype logistic

The above model is restrictive in assuming that the outcomes are ordered and that the same β s apply between different degrees of restriction (0, 1 and 2). A stereotype model does not impose these restrictions and enables a test to be carried out as to whether the outcomes (degrees of restriction) are ordered. A stereotype logistic model fits the log odds of outcome level k ($k = 1, 2, 3, 4$ i.e. the number of categories related to the degree) relative to the level m (with one category being taken as the base):

$$\ln[(\Pr(Y_i=k))/(\Pr(Y_i=m))] = \eta_k = \Theta_k - \Phi_k (\beta_1 \cdot \text{sex} + \beta_1 \cdot \text{age} + \beta_1 \cdot \text{Educationallevel}, \dots)$$

The model provides scalar factors Θ_k and Φ_k which allow different coefficients to be estimated for each category ($k = 4$ as the number of categories related to the degree).

⁴⁶ "Interpreting the cut points in ordered probit and logit" by William Gould, Stata Corporation

SILC**Table A.6: Ordered logistic regression****Categories for latent variable: No activity limitation (0), Moderate (1), Severe (2). Age 25-64.**

Observations	=			154.197
Wald chi2(32)	=			11.135,35
Pseudo R2	=			0,1107
ActLimNum012	Coef.	Std. Error	Xb	
SEX	0,159	0,020	0,08	
Age	0,049	0,001	2,35	
Educ_Low	Base			
Educ_Medium	-0,215	0,025	-0,08	
Educ_High	-0,413	0,038	-0,08	
Managers	-0,142	0,045	-0,01	
Profession	-0,042	0,049	0,00	
Technicians	-0,091	0,041	-0,01	
Clerks	Base			
Service Worker	0,117	0,038	0,02	
Skilled Agric Fish	0,204	0,046	0,01	
Craft	0,183	0,039	0,03	
Operators	0,227	0,042	0,02	
Elementary	0,255	0,039	0,03	
Married	Base			
Never Marr	0,223	0,027	0,06	
Separated	0,281	0,066	0,00	
Widowed	0,135	0,032	0,01	
Divorced	0,309	0,042	0,01	
Local born	Base			
EU Country	-0,087	0,059	0,00	
Non EU	0,083	0,047	0,00	
Rel_household_income	-0,201	0,024	-0,21	Xb= 2,22
AT	Base			
BE	0,285	0,051		
DK	-0,925	0,065		
EE	0,581	0,053		
ES	-0,110	0,046		
FI	0,575	0,056		
FR	-0,214	0,047		
GR	-0,412	0,050		
IE	-0,207	0,052		
IT	-0,874	0,045		
LU	0,141	0,061		
NO	-0,423	0,069		
PT	0,311	0,049		
SE	0,176	0,059		
/cut1	3,541	0,070		
/cut2	4,946	0,072		

**: significant at 1%; *: significant at 5%; ^{ns}: non significant.

Note: This is a multi-equation estimation where the coefficients of the 2 logistic regressions are the same (proportional assumption) but the cut points determine the position of each regression (category).

LFS**Table A.7: Degree of work restrictions**

Ordered logistic regression; persons (25-64) with No LSHPD (No longstanding health problem or disability)
The ordered categories are: 1: LSHPD reported but no restriction reported; 2: Restricted in type working to some extent; 3: Restricted in working considerably.

Observations	52 881	52 677	52 331
Wald	8 261	8 264	10 880
Pseudo R2	0.109	0.121	0.131

	Kind	Amount	Mobility
Sex	-.019 ^{ns}	.110 ^{**}	.009 ^{ns}
Age	.0217 ^{**}	.0299 ^{**}	.024 ^{**}
Educ_Low	Base		
Educ_Medium	-.219 ^{**}	-.215 ^{**}	-.175 ^{**}
Educ_High	-.494 ^{**}	-.464 ^{**}	-.383 ^{**}
Married	Base		
Single	.147 ^{**}	.110 ^{**}	.254 ^{**}
Widowed_Divorced	.112 ^{**}	.070 [*]	.092 [*]
Manager	-.043 ^{ns}	.128 ^{ns}	-.135 ^{ns}
Profession	-.121 ^{ns}	.003 ^{ns}	-.150 ^{ns}
Technicians	-.086 ^{ns}	-.052 ^{ns}	-.062 ^{ns}
Clerks	Base		
Service Worker	.113 [*]	.243 ^{**}	-.059 ^{ns}
Skilled Agric & Fish	.346 ^{**}	.541 ^{**}	.0229 ^{ns}
Craft	.252 ^{**}	.375 ^{**}	-.013 ^{ns}
Operators	.126 [*]	.185 ^{**}	-.079 ^{ns}
Elementary	.308 ^{**}	.388 ^{**}	.037 ^{ns}
Arms	1.597 ^{**}	1.201 ^{**}	.474 ^{**}
Legs	1.468 ^{**}	1.232 ^{**}	1.444 ^{**}
Back_Neck	1.491 ^{**}	1.226 ^{**}	.756 ^{**}
Seeing	.623 ^{**}	.238 ^{**}	.958 ^{**}
Hearing	.308 ^{**}	-.351 ^{**}	-.117 ^{ns}
Speech	.958 ^{**}	.095 ^{ns}	-.129 ^{ns}
Skin	.261 ^{**}	-.315 ^{**}	-.512 ^{**}
Chest_Breath	.775 ^{**}	.473 ^{**}	.426 ^{**}
Heart_Blood	.785 ^{**}	.832 ^{**}	.559 ^{**}
Stomach_Liver	.593 ^{**}	.684 ^{**}	.359 ^{**}
Diabetes	Base		
Epilepsy	.901 ^{**}	1.009 ^{**}	.957 ^{**}
Mental_Nervous	1.569 ^{**}	1.762 ^{**}	1.037 ^{**}
Other progr Illness	1.875 ^{**}	1.879 ^{**}	1.638 ^{**}
Other LSHP	1.198 ^{**}	1.233 ^{**}	1.026 ^{**}
Country	+	+	+
/cut1	2.080 ^{**}	2.622 ^{**}	3.189 ^{**}
/cut2	3,692 ^{**}	4.096 ^{**}	4.578 ^{**}

Countries: BE, CY, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, GR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, NL, NO, PT, SE, SI, SK; Base: AT.

** : significant at 1%; * : significant at 5%; ^{ns} : non significant.

ANNEX 3 > PART 6: WAGE LEVEL**Table A.8: Gross cash wage (in logarithms); Full-time employees. Age 25-64 (SILC). OLS and Heckman selection model -- two-step estimates (regression model with sample selection)**

R ²	0,48		0,46	
Wald χ^2 (chi2)		19 506		13 136
Observations ¹	8 582	10 544	6 378	12 427
Censored		4 725		8 713
Uncensored		5 819		3 714

	MEN				WOMEN			
	OLS		Heckman (2 step)		OLS		Heckman (2 step)	
Age	0,014	**	0,016	**	-0,002	Ns	0,002	Ns
Educ Low	Base							
Educ_Medium	0,081	**	0,119	**	0,058	*	0,070	**
Educ_High	0,258	**	0,346	**	0,222	**	0,270	**
Experience	0,064	**	0,056	**	0,045	**	0,040	**
Experience ²	-0,003	**	-0,002	**	-0,001	*	-0,001	**
Experience ³	0,000 ²	**	0,000 ³	**	0,000	Ns	0,000	Ns
Agric_Fishery	-0,124	**	-0,182	**	-0,025	Ns	0,121	Ns
Industry	Base							
Construction	-0,039	Ns	-0,033	Ns	-0,013	Ns	-0,221	**
Distr_Horeca_Transp	-0,069	**	-0,019	Ns	-0,086	**	-0,054	Ns
Business_Finance	0,008	Ns	0,049	*	0,056	Ns	-0,008	Ns
Public_Services	-0,110	**	-0,087	**	-0,034	Ns	-0,032	Ns
Manag_Professionals	0,210	**	0,215	**	0,231	**	0,238	**
Clerks	Base							
Service Workers	-0,062	*	-0,116	**	-0,140	**	-0,201	**
Low Manual	-0,156	**	-0,227	**	-0,175	**	-0,300	**
Skilled Manual	-0,094	**	-0,125	**	-0,121	**	-0,129	**
Size less 11 employees	-0,088	**	-0,126	**	-0,148	**	-0,143	**
Size 11 to 19	-0,022	Ns	-0,043	Ns	-0,027	Ns	-0,023	Ns
Size 20-49	Base							
Size 50 plus	0,081	**	0,076	**	0,087	**	0,083	**
sizemore10	-0,012	Ns	-0,056	Ns	-0,164	*	-0,048	Ns
Permanent contract (=1)	0,420	**	0,340	**	0,521	**	0,395	**
Local born	Base							
EU Country	0,013	Ns	-0,117	**	0,018	Ns	-0,054	Ns
Non EU	-0,133	**	-0,211	**	-0,058	Ns	-0,094	**
General Health	-0,023	*	-0,029	**	-0,043	**	-0,046	**
Activity Limitation (=1)	-0,100	**	-0,076	**	-0,008	Ns	0,029	Ns
AT	Base							
EE	-1,756	**	-1,879	**	-1,913	**	-2,038	**
FR	-0,131	**	-0,186	**	-0,103	**	-0,153	**
LU	0,395	**	0,397	**	0,243	**	0,209	**
constant	8,845	**	8,907	**	9,098	**	9,219	**
λ (lambda)			-0,026	Ns			-0,052	Ns

** : Significant at 1%. * : Significant at 5%; Ns: Non significant

Ramsey RESET test for omitted variables in OLS: Men: F(3,86) = 22,65. Women: F(3,63) = 1,25. No omitted variables.

(1): The number of observations in OLS is larger than the uncensored in Heckman because the latter uses additional variables for which the information is not available for all individuals included in the OLS. The OLS results with and without these additional observations are very close.

(2) and (3): The value is 0,00003

Additional variables for selection: Ln_hh_n_Winc, child, LntotWaPartner, NeverMarr, Separ, Widowed, Divorced.

Table A.9: Net cash wage (in logarithms); Full-time employees. Age 25-64 (SILC). OLS and Heckman selection model -- two-step estimates (regression model with sample selection)

R ²	0,45		0,47	
Wald χ^2 (chi2)		29 106		21 798
Observations ¹	26 290	21 021	17 733	18 445
Censored		4 725		8 713
Uncensored		16 296		9 732

	MEN				WOMEN			
	OLS		Heckman (2 step)		OLS		Heckman (2 step)	
Age	0,006	**	0,013	**	0,002	*	0,005	Ns
Educ Low	Base							
Educ_Medium	0,088	**	0,068	**	0,089	**	0,106	**
Educ_High	0,257	**	0,244	**	0,259	**	0,287	**
Experience	0,058	**	0,030	**	0,044	**	0,031	**
Experience ²	-0,002	**	-0,001	**	-0,001	**	-0,001	**
Experience ³	0,000	**	0,000	**	0,000	**	0,000	*
Agric_Fishery	-0,171	**	-0,133	**	-0,273	**	-0,171	**
Construction	-0,008	Ns	-0,037	**	0,032	Ns	-0,049	Ns
Industry	Base							
Distr_Horeca_Transp	-0,022	*	-0,006	Ns	-0,044	*	-0,006	Ns
Business_Finance	0,046	**	0,069	**	0,051	*	0,071	**
Public_Services	-0,051	**	-0,060	**	0,026	Ns	0,041	*
Manag_Professionals	0,195	**	0,202	**	0,175	**	0,157	**
Clerks	Base							
Service Workers	-0,030	*	-0,036	*	-0,124	**	-0,180	**
Low Manual	-0,152	**	-0,165	**	-0,233	**	-0,281	**
Skilled Manual	-0,054	**	-0,059	**	-0,152	**	-0,129	**
Size less 11 employees	-0,101	**	-0,108	**	-0,115	**	-0,090	**
size11 to 19	-0,028	*	-0,045	**	-0,019	Ns	-0,020	Ns
Size 20-45	Base							
Size 50 plus	0,072	**	0,064	**	0,085	**	0,085	**
Size more 10	-0,001	Ns	-0,016	Ns	0,011	Ns	0,013	Ns
Perman contract (=1)	0,331	**	0,266	**	0,394	**	0,355	**
Local born	Base							
EU Country	0,031	Ns	-0,062	**	-0,023	Ns	-0,051	*
Non EU	-0,071	**	-0,119	**	-0,060	*	-0,076	**
General Health	-0,029	**	-0,026	**	-0,046	**	-0,037	**
Activity Limit (=1)	-0,078	**	-0,029	*	-0,002	Ns	0,028	Ns
EE	-1,633	**	-1,772	**	-1,810	**	-1,894	**
ES	-0,177	**	-0,212	**	-0,197	**	-0,204	**
FR	0,027	*	-0,016	Ns	0,018	Ns	0,011	Ns
GR	-0,304	**	-0,336	**	-0,300	**	-0,325	**
IT	-0,135	**	-0,156	**	-0,122	**	-0,139	**
LU	0,550	**	0,565	**	0,370	**	0,371	**
PT	-0,607	**	-0,651	**	-0,596	**	-0,605	**
Constant	8,790	**	8,895	**	8,756	**	8,785	**
λ (lambda)			-0,203	**			-0,072	Ns

** : Significant at 1%. * : Significant at 5%; Ns: Non significant

Ramsey RESET test for omitted variables in OLS: Men F(3,26)= 35,2. Women: F(3,18)= 4,56

(1): The number of observations in OLS is larger than the uncensored in Heckman because the latter uses additional variables for which the information is not available for all individuals included in the OLS. The OLS results with and without these additional observations are very close.

Table A.10: Employment probability (SILC, age: 25-64) Logistic regression

Observations	37 076	24 290
Wald χ^2 (chi2)	3 652	2 900
Pseudo R2	0,30	0,27

	MEN		WOMEN	
Age	0,240	**	0,252	**
Age ²	-0,005	**	-0,004	**
Educ_Low	Base			
Educ_Medium	0,452	**	0,421	**
Educ_High	0,908	**	1,006	**
Experience	0,202	**	0,220	**
Experience ²	-0,002	**	-0,003	**
Manag_Professionals	0,113	Ns	0,215	**
Clerks	Base			
Service Workers	-0,318	**	-0,216	**
Low Manual	-0,076	Ns	-0,043	Ns
Skilled Manual	-0,154	Ns	-0,605	**
Local born	Base			
EU Country	-0,339	*	-0,364	**
Non EU	-0,330	**	-0,486	**
Self Employed with employees	1,045	**	1,447	**
Self Employed	0,909	**	0,447	**
Employees	Base			
Family Worker	0,482	Ns	0,870	**
Child presence	0,467	**	-0,649	**
Activity Limitation	-0,740	**	-0,429	**
General Health	-0,406	**	-0,149	**
Replacement rate	0,012	**	0,043	**
Ln_hh_n_Winc			0,014	Ns
LntotWaPar~r			-0,090	**
AT	Base			
ES	-0,606	**	-2,212	**
FR	-1,137	**	-2,515	**
GR	-0,172	*	-0,966	**
LU	-0,626	**	-2,338	**
PT	-0,409	**	-2,261	**
_constant	-2,242	**	-4,270	**

Ln_hh_n_Winc: Logarithm of household net income

LntotWaPar~r: Logarithm of partner's wage

**: Significant at 1%. *: Significant at 5%; Ns: Non significant

Table A.11: Employment probability. LFS, Persons aged 25-64. Probit regression

Observations	224 655	181 173	229 584	184 624
Wald χ^2 (chi2)	22 813	15 923	23 007	16 074
Pseudo R2	0,230	0,135	0,221	0,132
	Men	Women	Men	Women
age	0,221 **	0,254 **	0,217 **	0,252 **
Age ²	-0,003 **	-0,003 **	-0,003 **	-0,003 **
Educ_Low	Base			
Educ_Medium	0,163 **	0,138 **	0,170 **	0,141 **
Educ_High	0,240 **	0,284 **	0,255 **	0,292 **
Married	Base			
Single	-0,311 **	0,324 **	-0,314 **	0,317 **
Widow_Divorced	-0,255 **	0,071 **	-0,263 **	0,069 **
Manager	0,271 **	0,242 **	0,259 **	0,233 **
Professional	0,338 **	0,146 **	0,339 **	0,150 **
Technicians	0,113 **	0,085 **	0,111 **	0,085 **
Clerks	Base			
Service Worker	0,042 ns	-0,131 **	0,023 ns	-0,137 **
Skilled Agric Fish	0,541 **	0,354 **	0,504 **	0,326 **
Craft	0,007 ns	-0,266 **	-0,013 ns	-0,276 **
Operators	-0,001 ns	-0,236 **	-0,014 ns	-0,242 **
Elementary	-0,335 **	-0,295 **	-0,345 **	-0,300 **
Child presence	0,074 **	0,114 **	0,079 **	0,113 **
Restricted Kind	-0,265 **	-0,258 **		
Restricted Amount	-0,526 **	-0,327 **		
Restricted Mobility	-0,508 **	-0,372 **		
No LSHPDI	Base			
Arms			-0,672 **	-0,459 **
Legs_Feet			-0,717 **	-0,480 **
Back_Neck			-0,674 **	-0,491 **
Seeing			-0,401 **	-0,335 **
Hearing			-0,298 **	-0,312 **
Speech			-0,678 **	0,005 ns
Skin			-0,286 **	-0,272 **
Chest			-0,720 **	-0,451 **
Heart			-0,744 **	-0,568 **
Stomach			-0,671 **	-0,499 **
Diabetes			-0,467 **	-0,433 **
Epilepsy			-1,070 **	-0,799 **
Mental			-1,285 **	-1,027 **
Other Progres			-1,187 **	-0,843 **
Other LSHP			-0,885 **	-0,577 **
Country dummies	+(18)	+(18)	+(18)	+(18)
Constant	-2,470 **	-4,076 **	-2,335 **	-4,009 **

** : Significant at 1%. * : Significant at 5%; Ns : Non significant